



**Physics and Society:
from health to art and much more
Catalina Curceanu, LNF-INFN
Mini-stage in MP
4-5 August 2014**

LNF

DAFNE-light

LINAC

DAFNE

BTF

SPARC

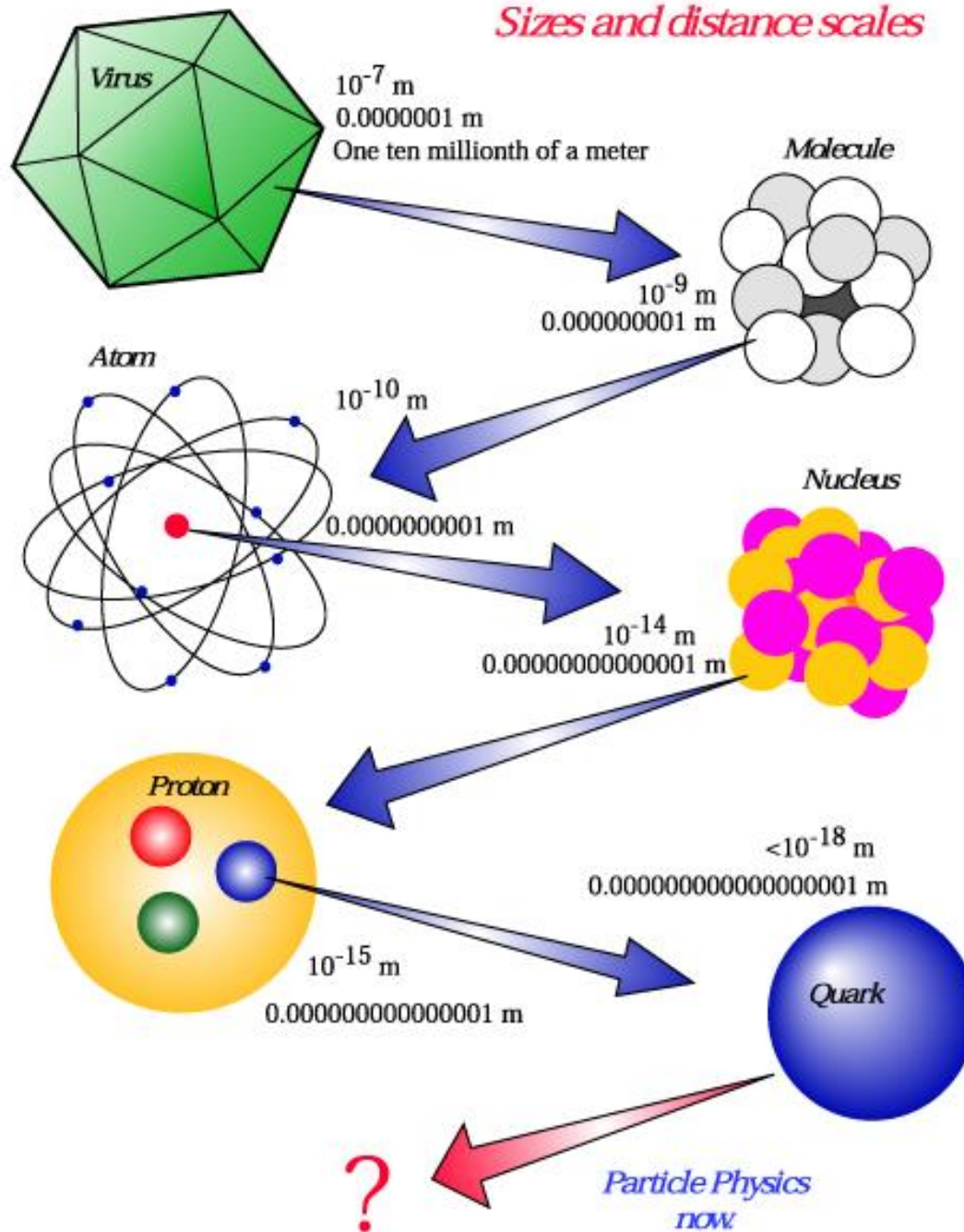
FLAME



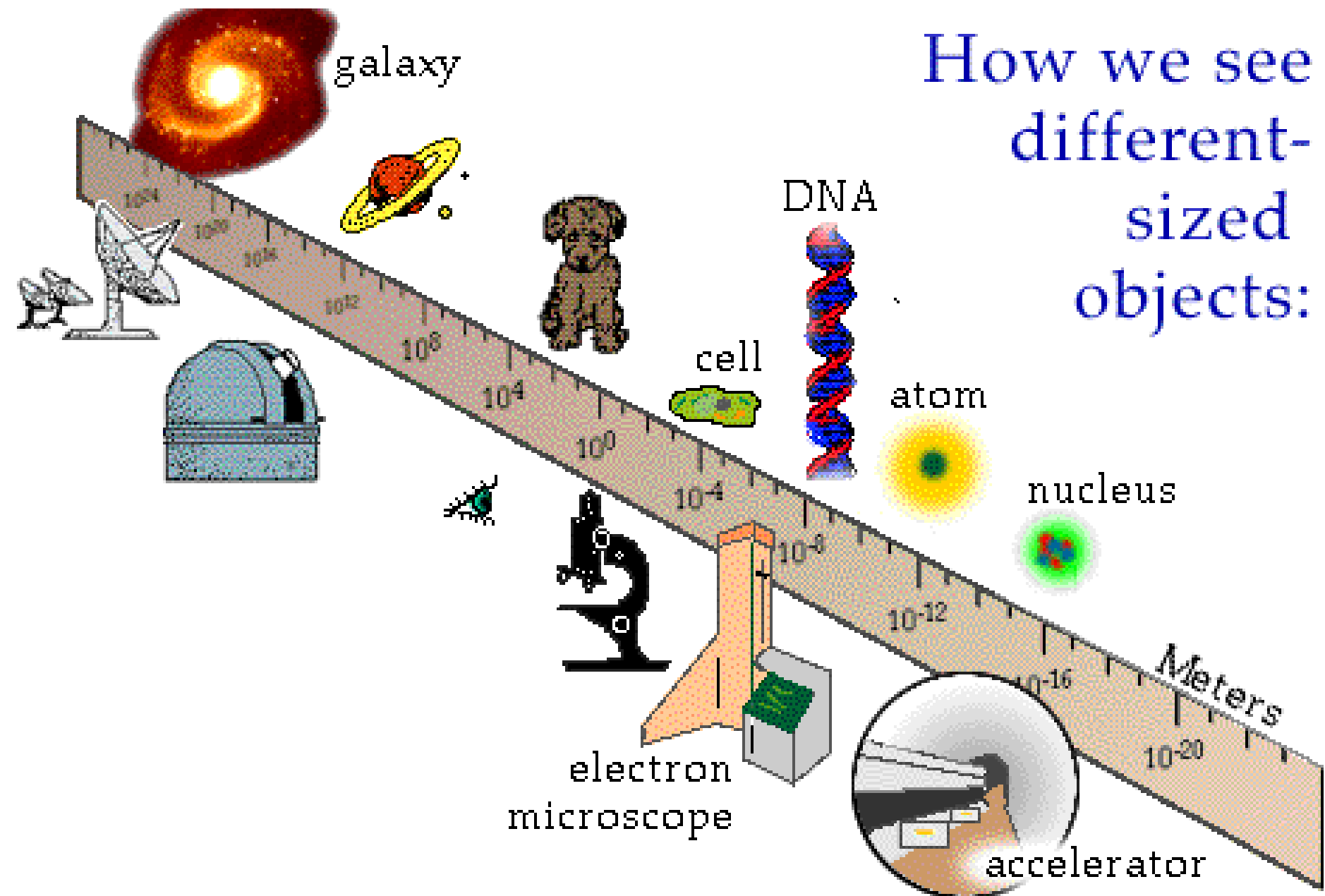
DAΦNE



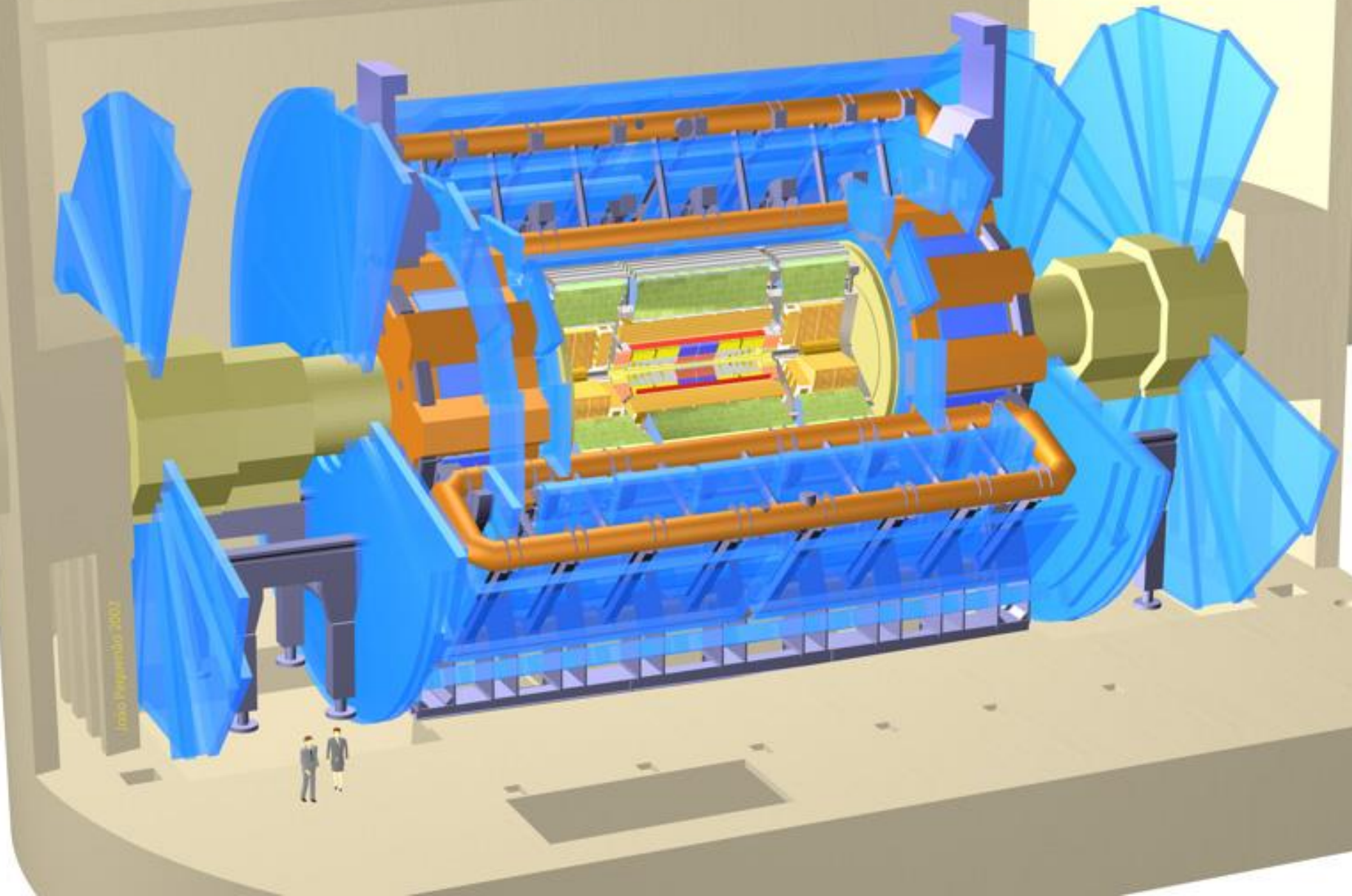
Sizes and distance scales

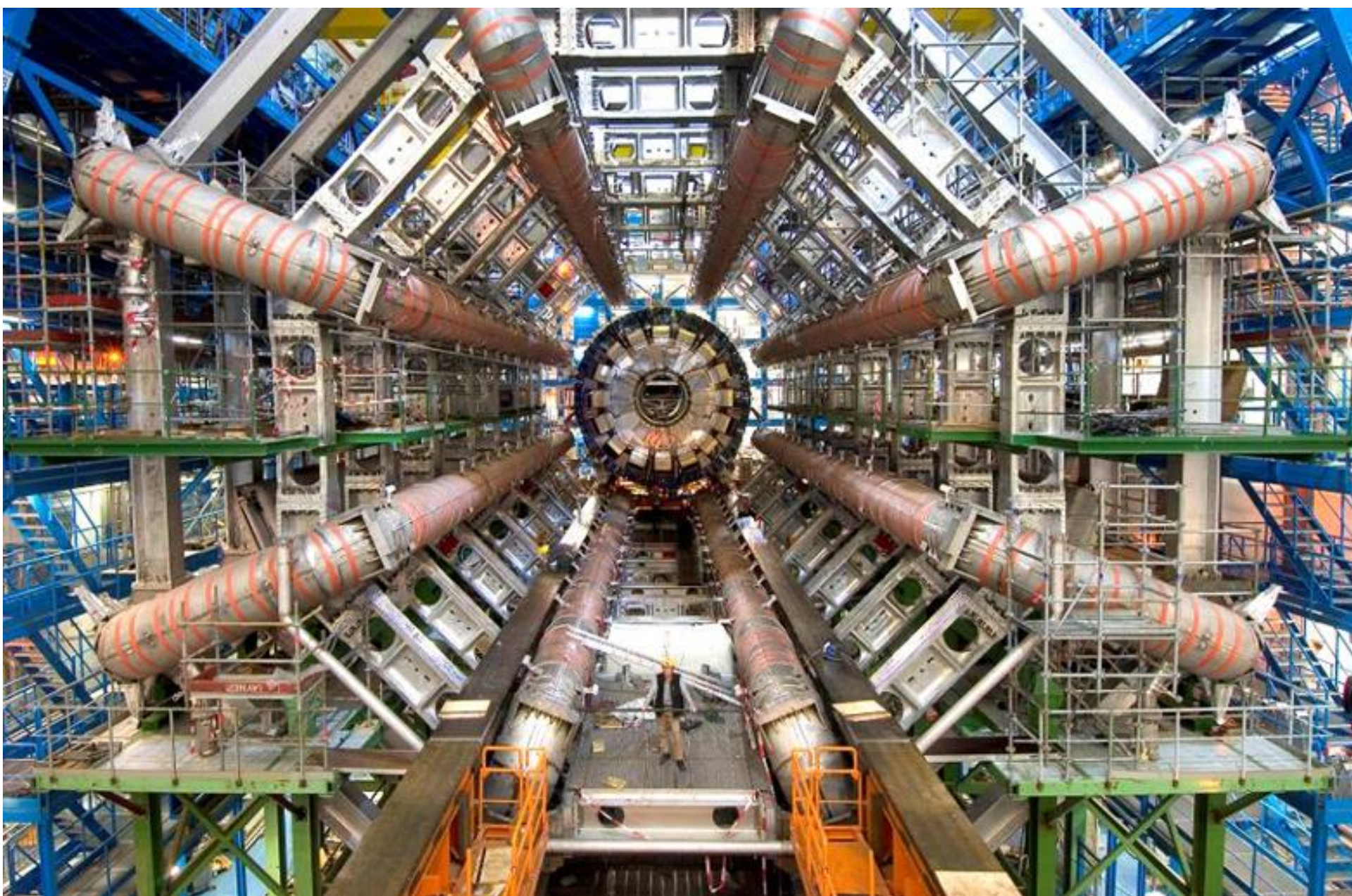


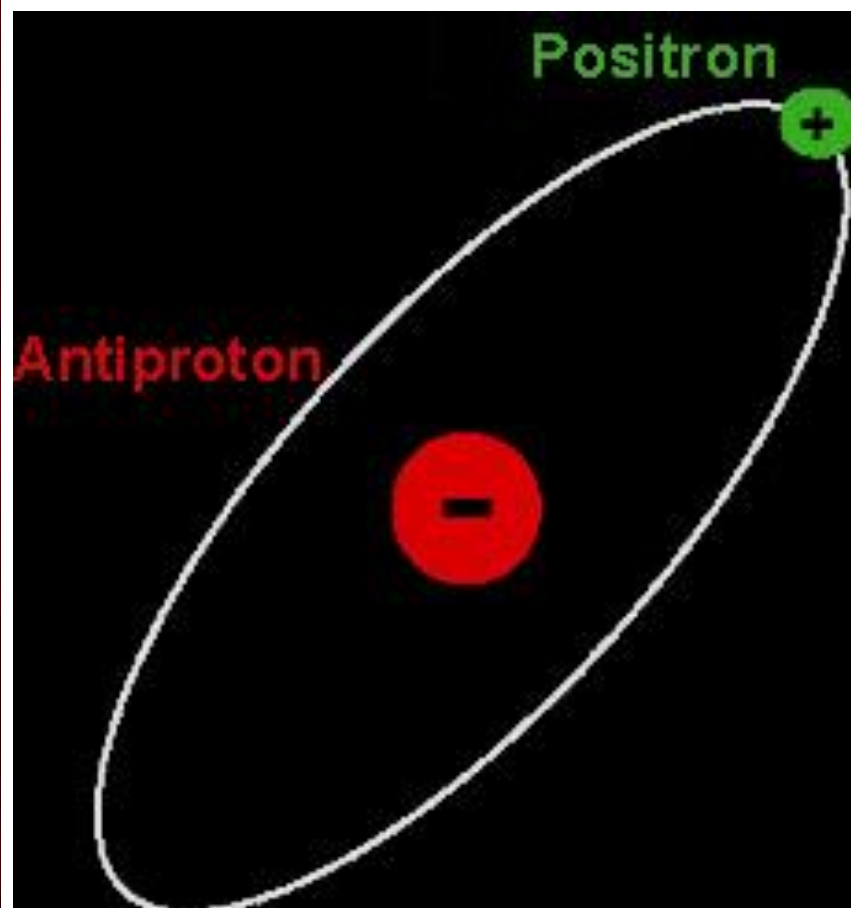
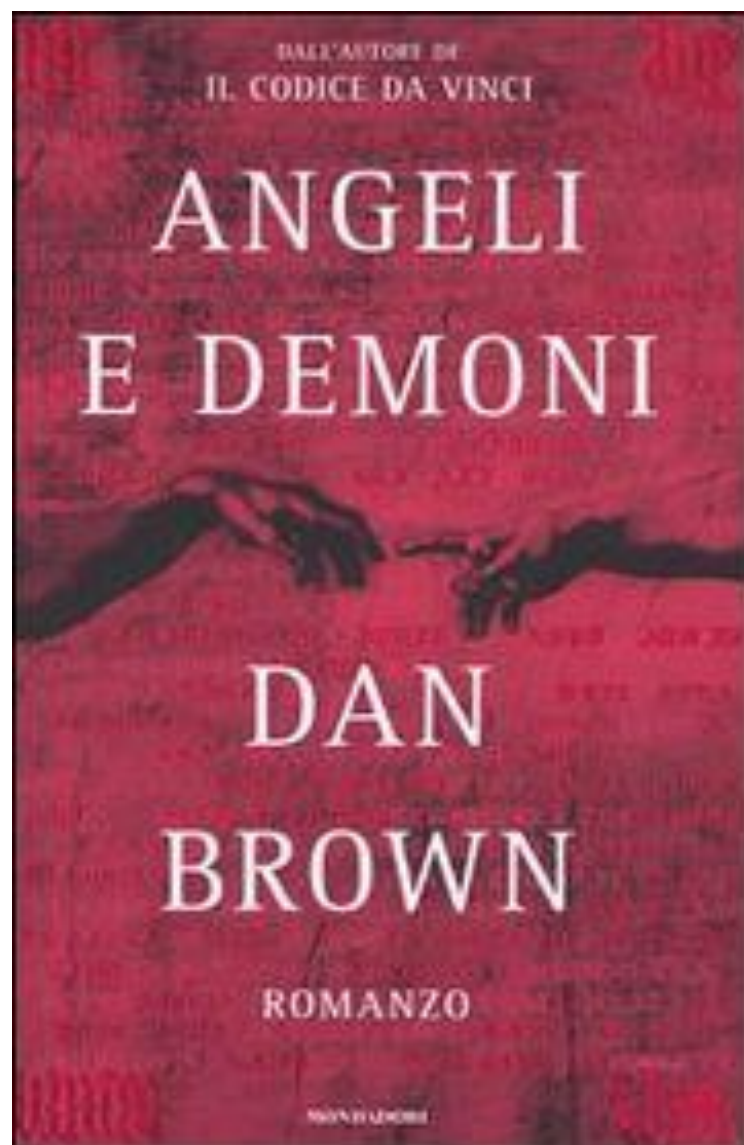
How we see different- sized objects:



ATLAS experiment at LHC

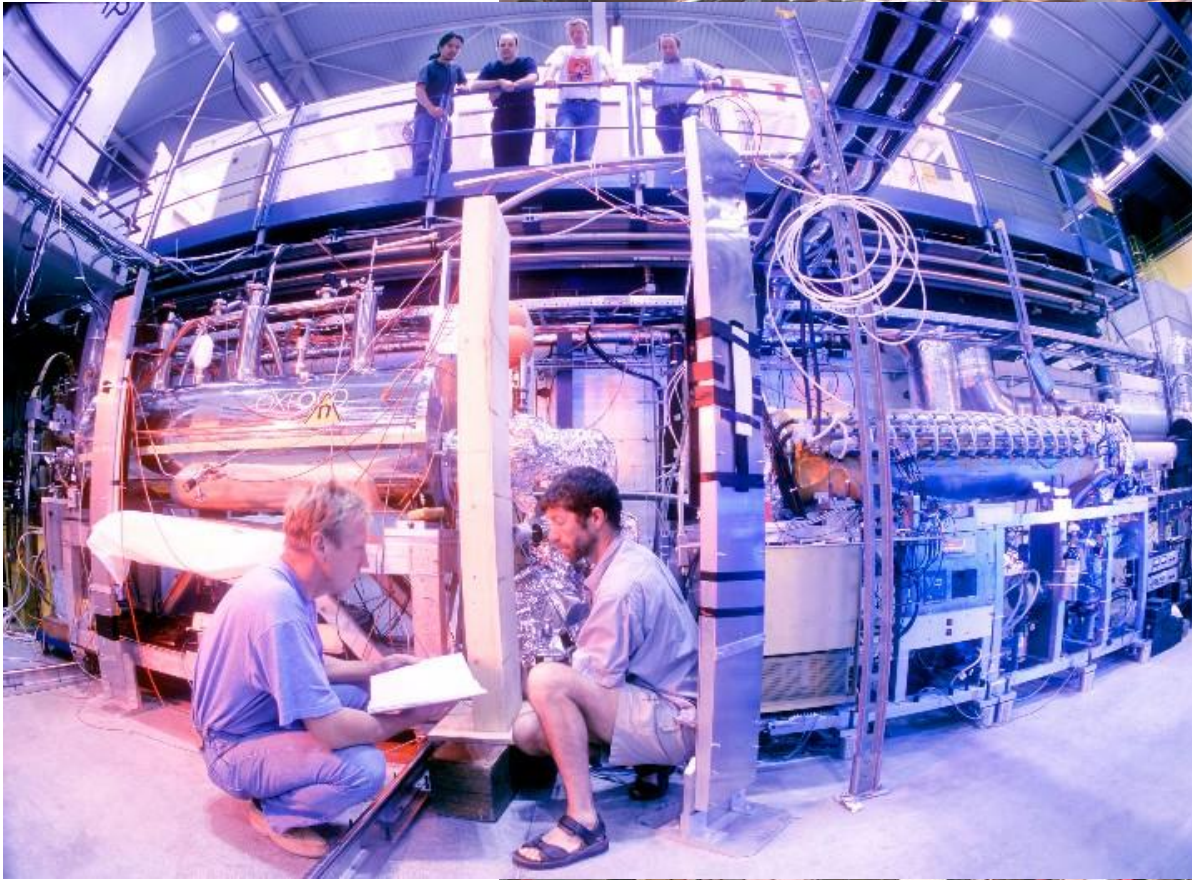






CERN

e



0.5 g of matter & 0.5 g of antimatter

-> Hiroshima bomb

$$E=mc^2$$



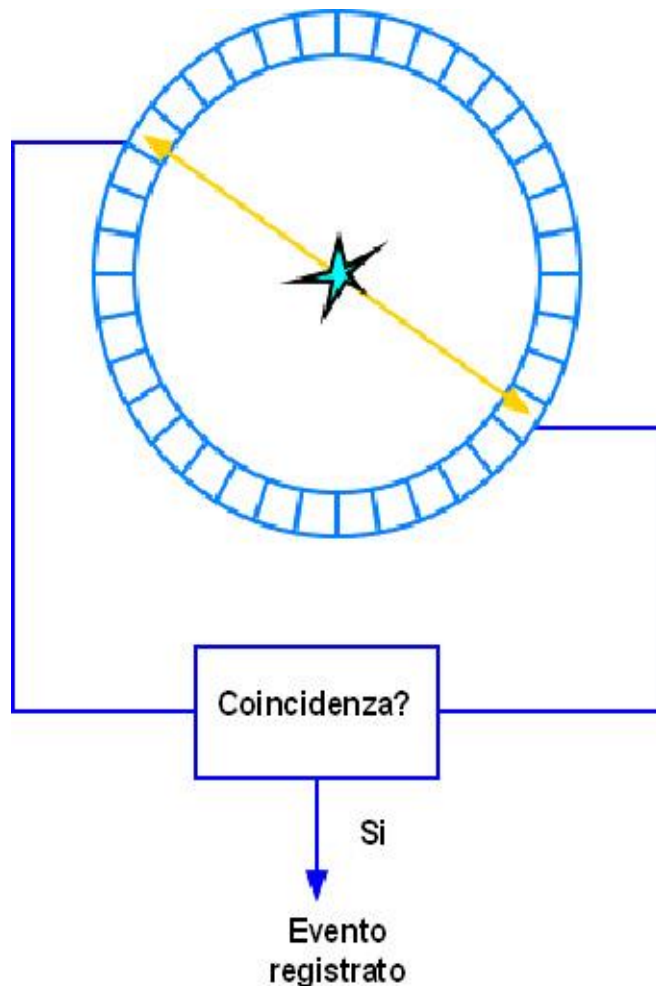
1 g of antimatter at CERN

10^9 years!

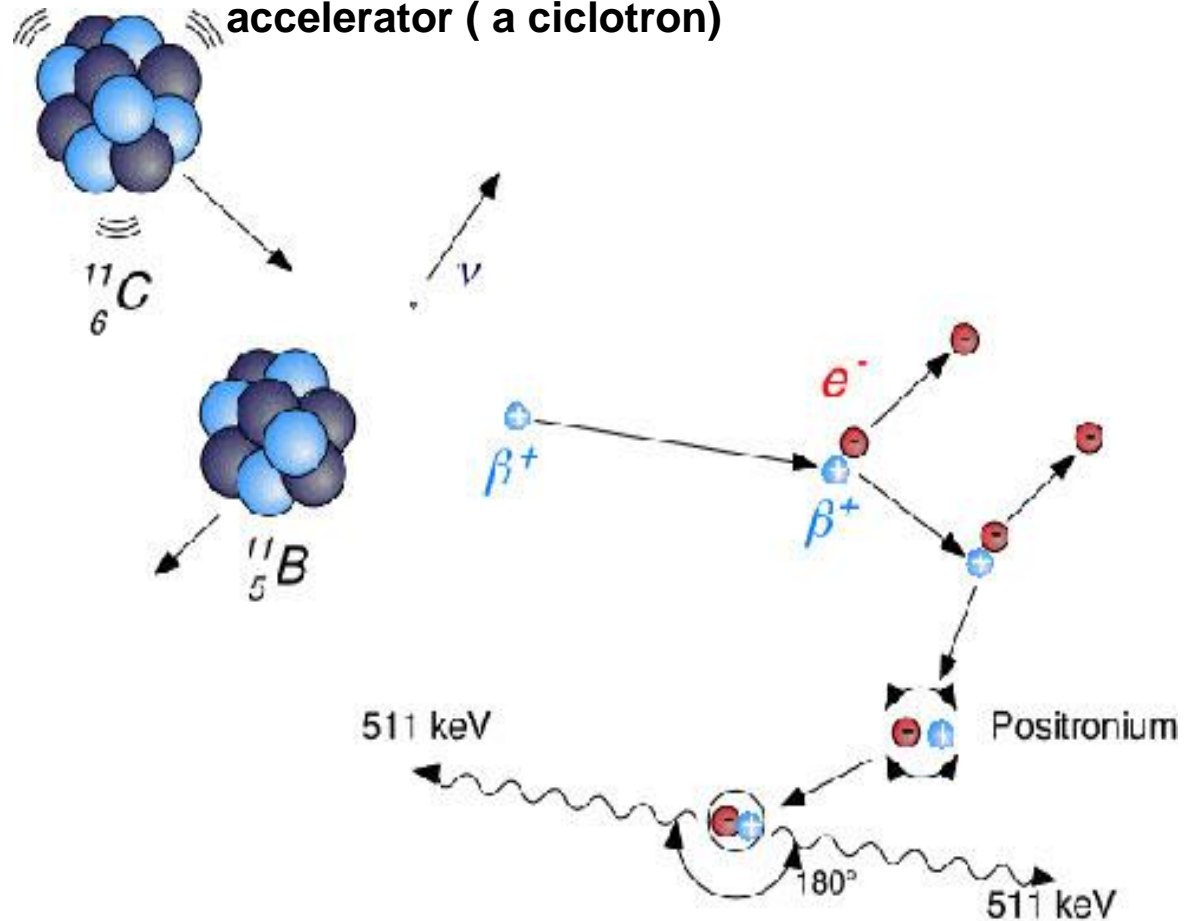
Positron Electron Tomography

It is a technique used to see inside the body

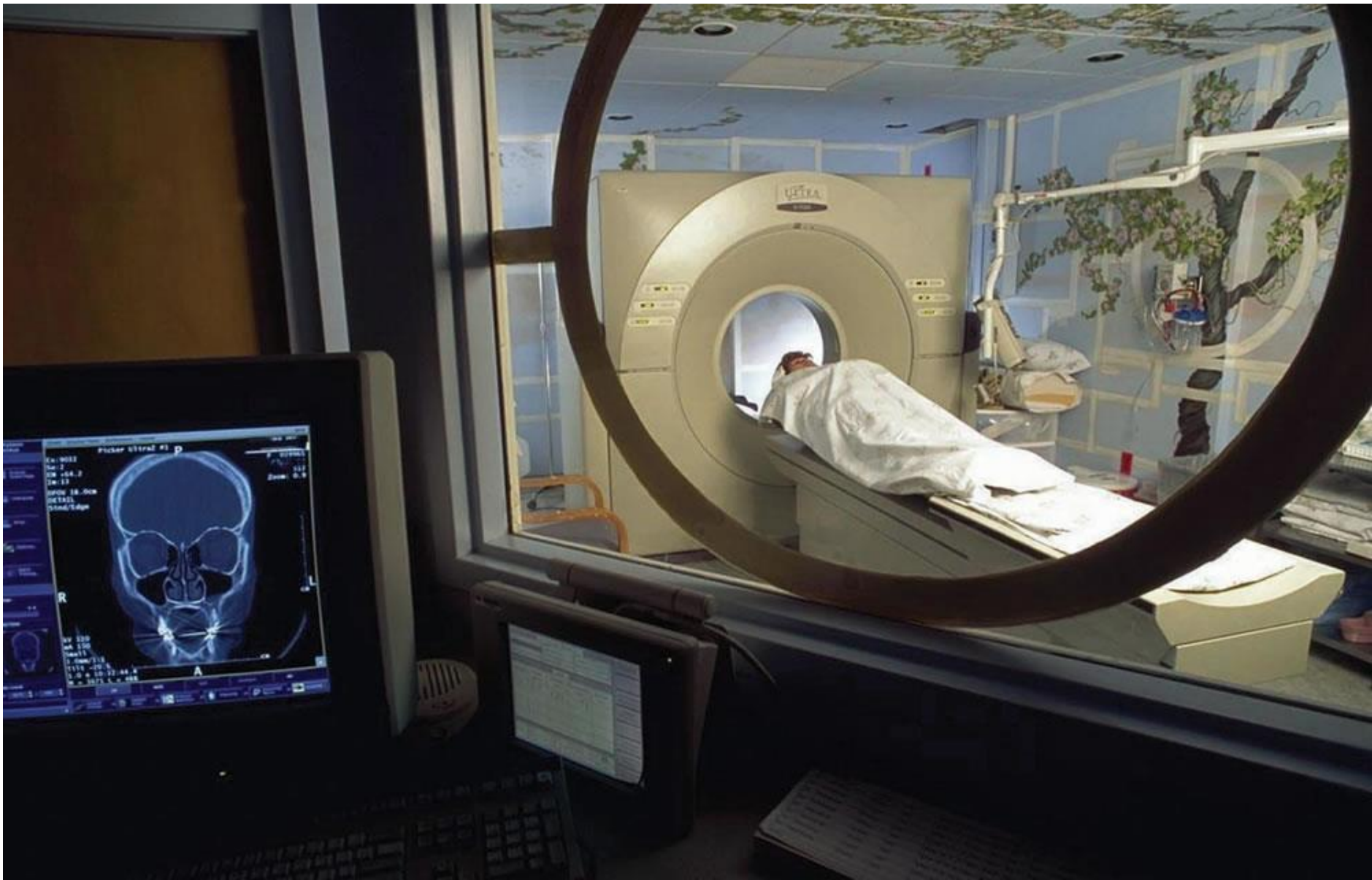
A PET apparatus has ~ 10.000
γ Ray detectors

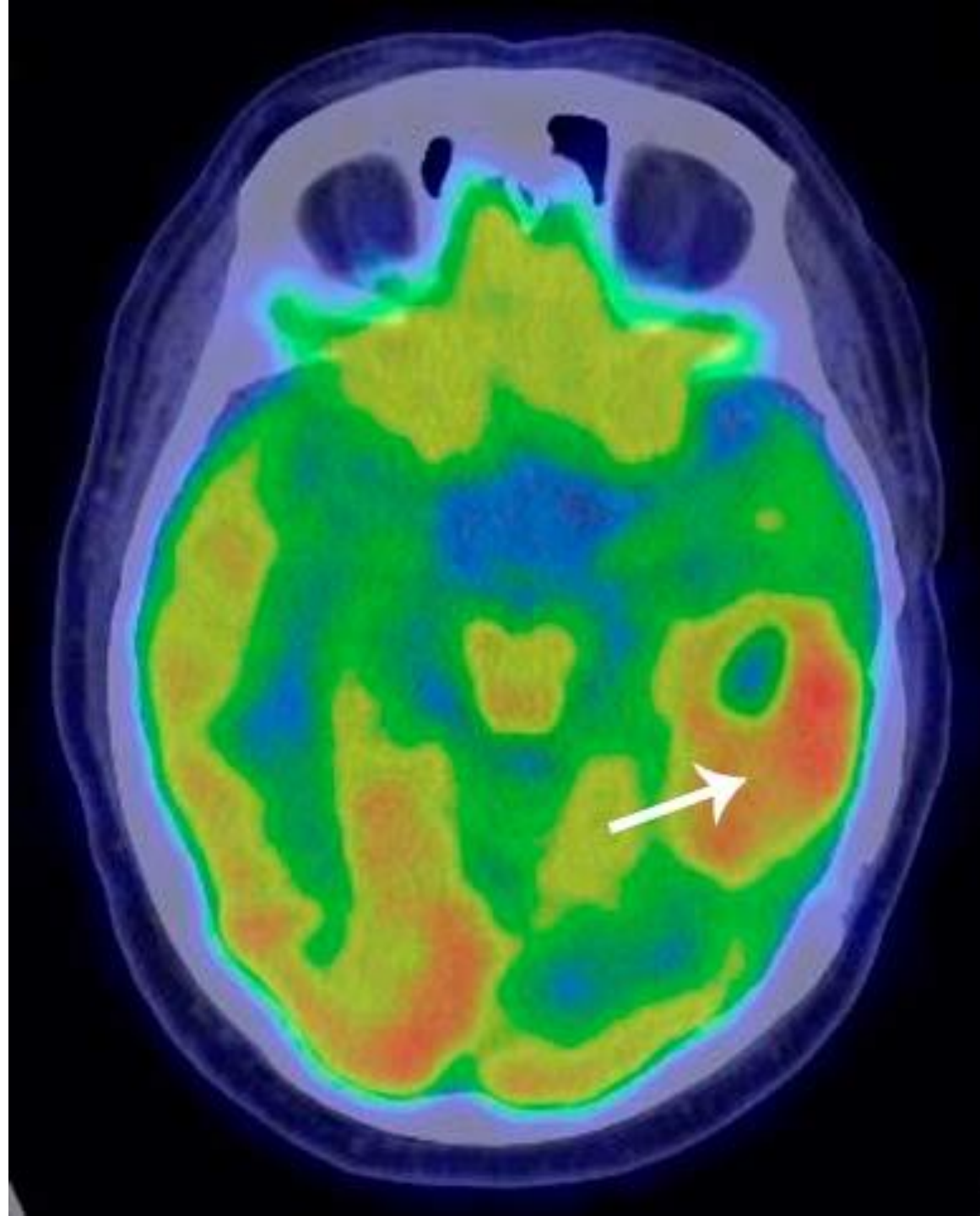


One injects in the patient a substance containing a radioactive isotope (as C11 – glucosium). The radioactive substance is produced in an accelerator (a ciclotron)

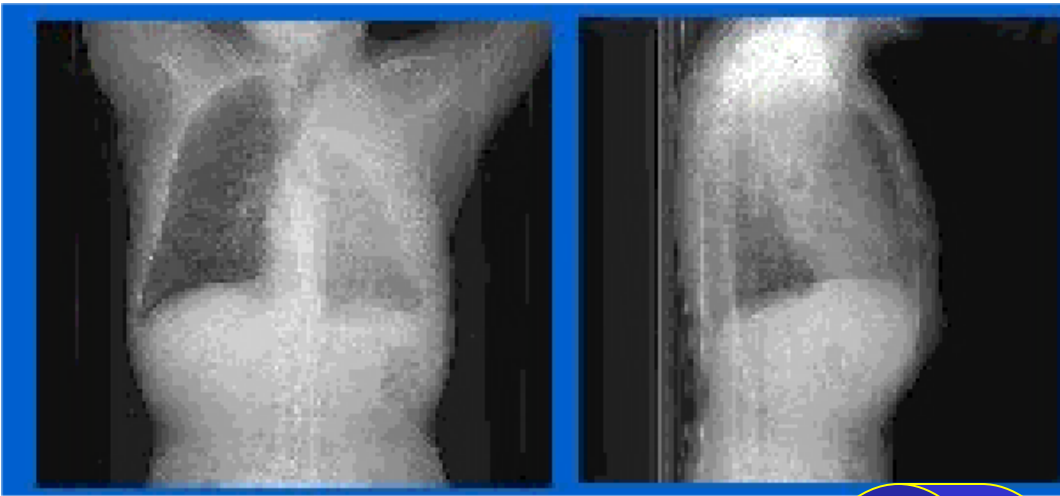






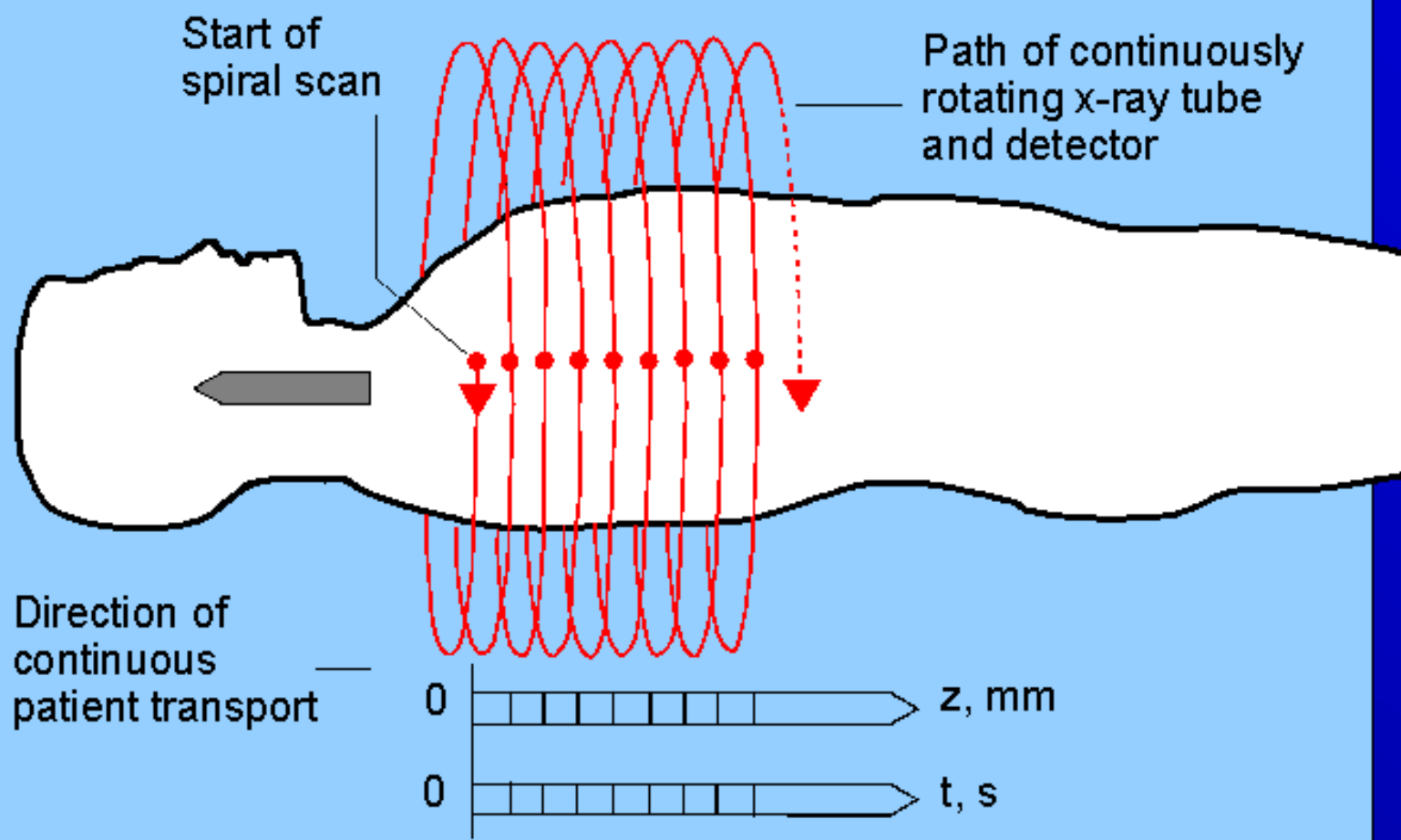


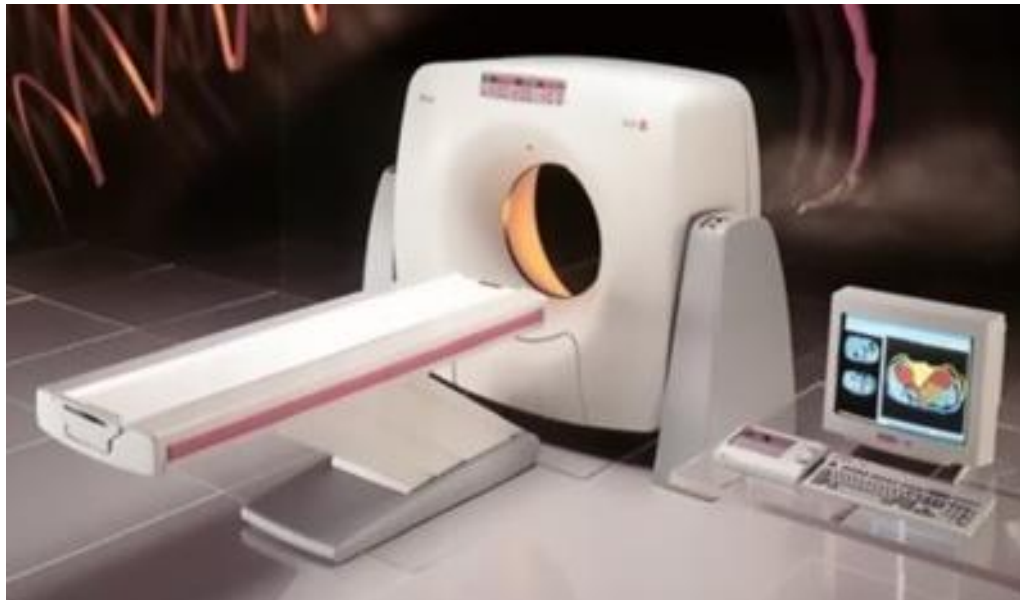
Computerized Tomography



CT allows to have a 3-dmensional map
of the body

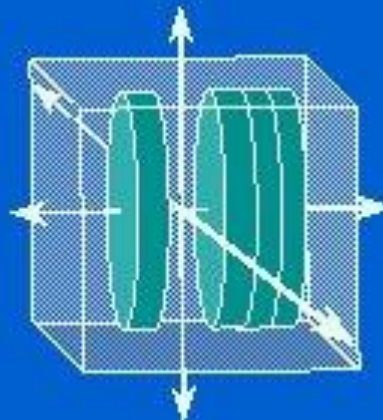




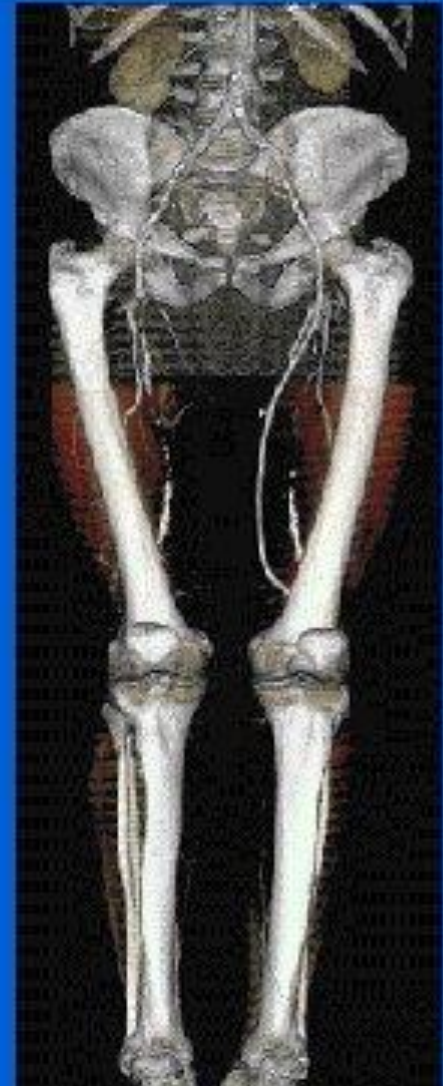


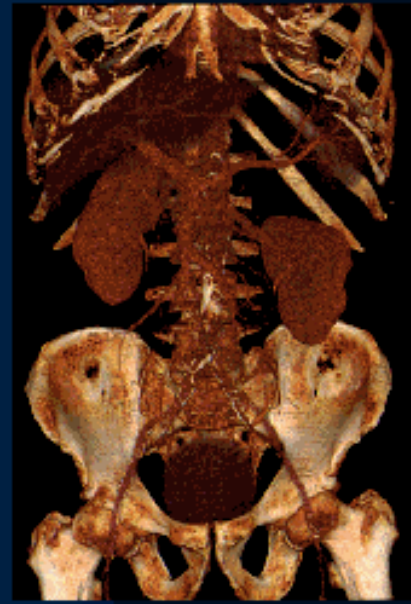
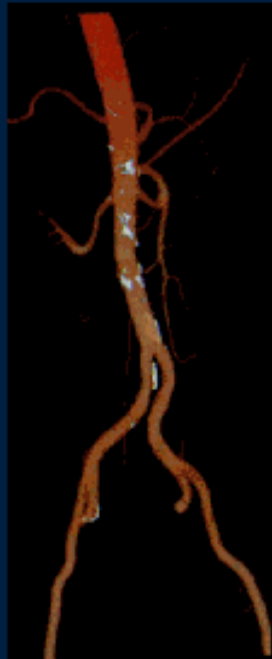
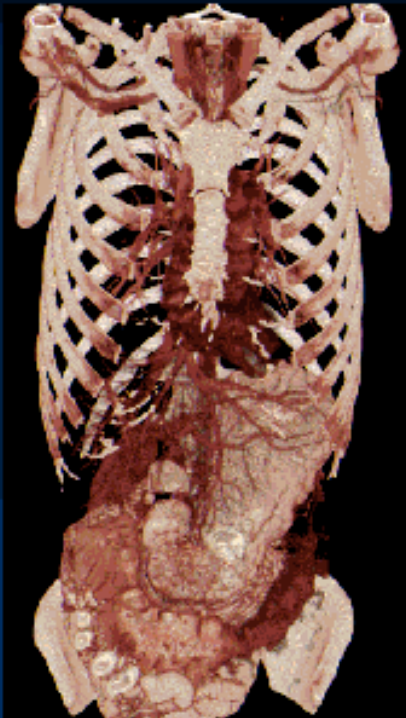
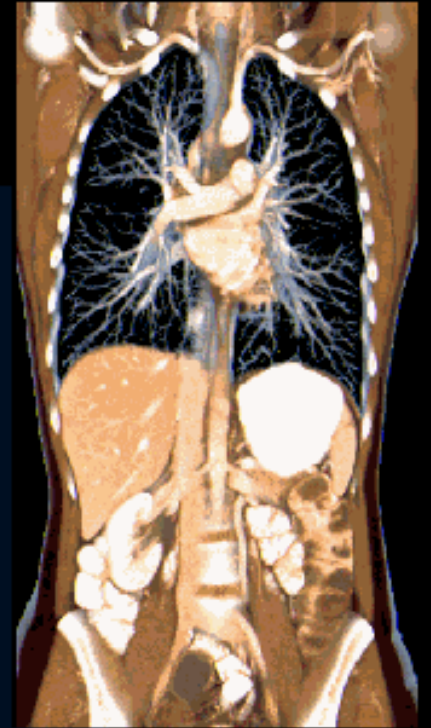
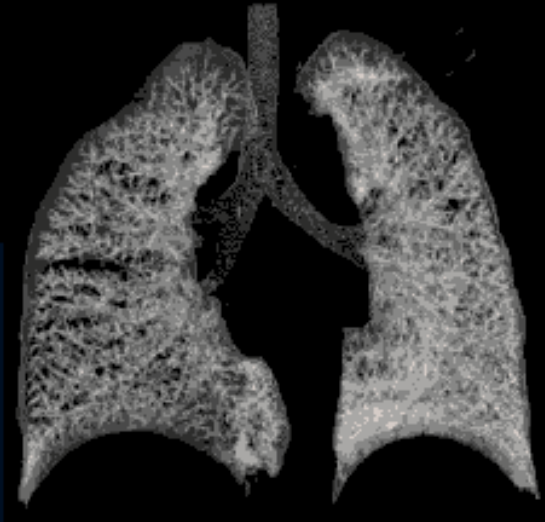
3-D Visualisation

- Greater application with multi-slice



70 sec, 2.5 mm





Surface Rendering

- Surfaces are created that connect all pixels with similar attenuation
- Imaginary light is reflected onto surfaces, which are given different colours



**The 3,300-year-old mummy
of King Tutankhamun is scanned to assess the need
for restoration and also to attempt to discover the
cause of his early death (January 2005)**

(Computed Tomography Imaging (CT Scan))

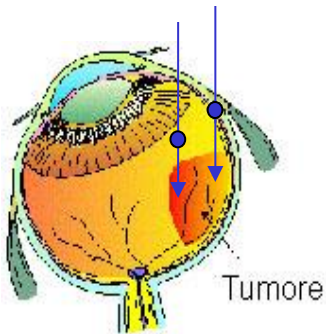


Hadron therapy

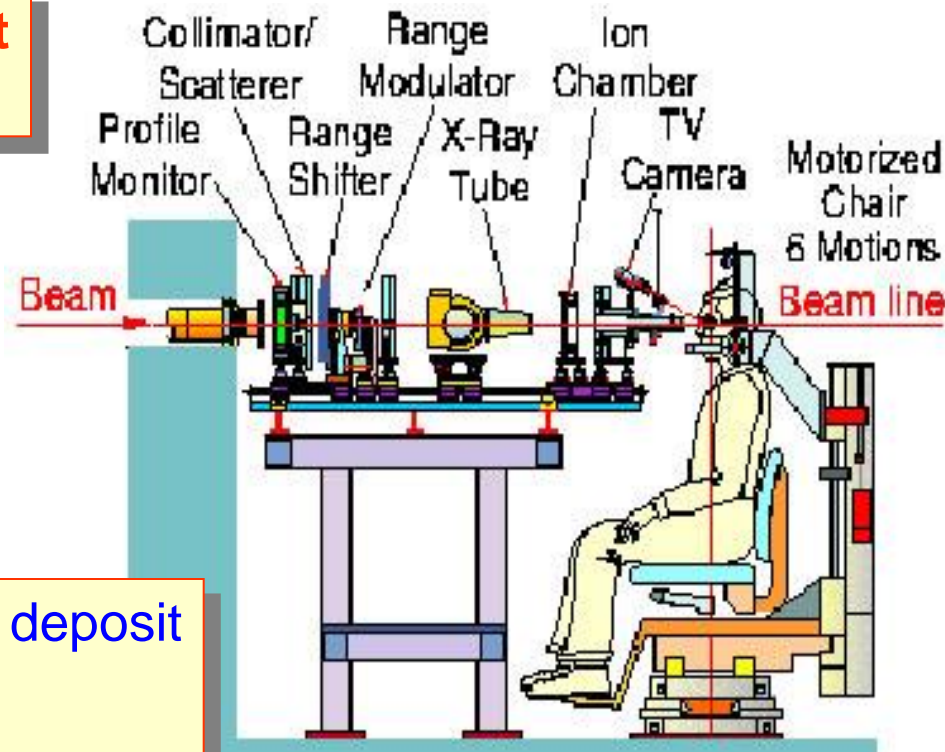
Hadrons (as protons or ions. C) can be used to cure tumors.

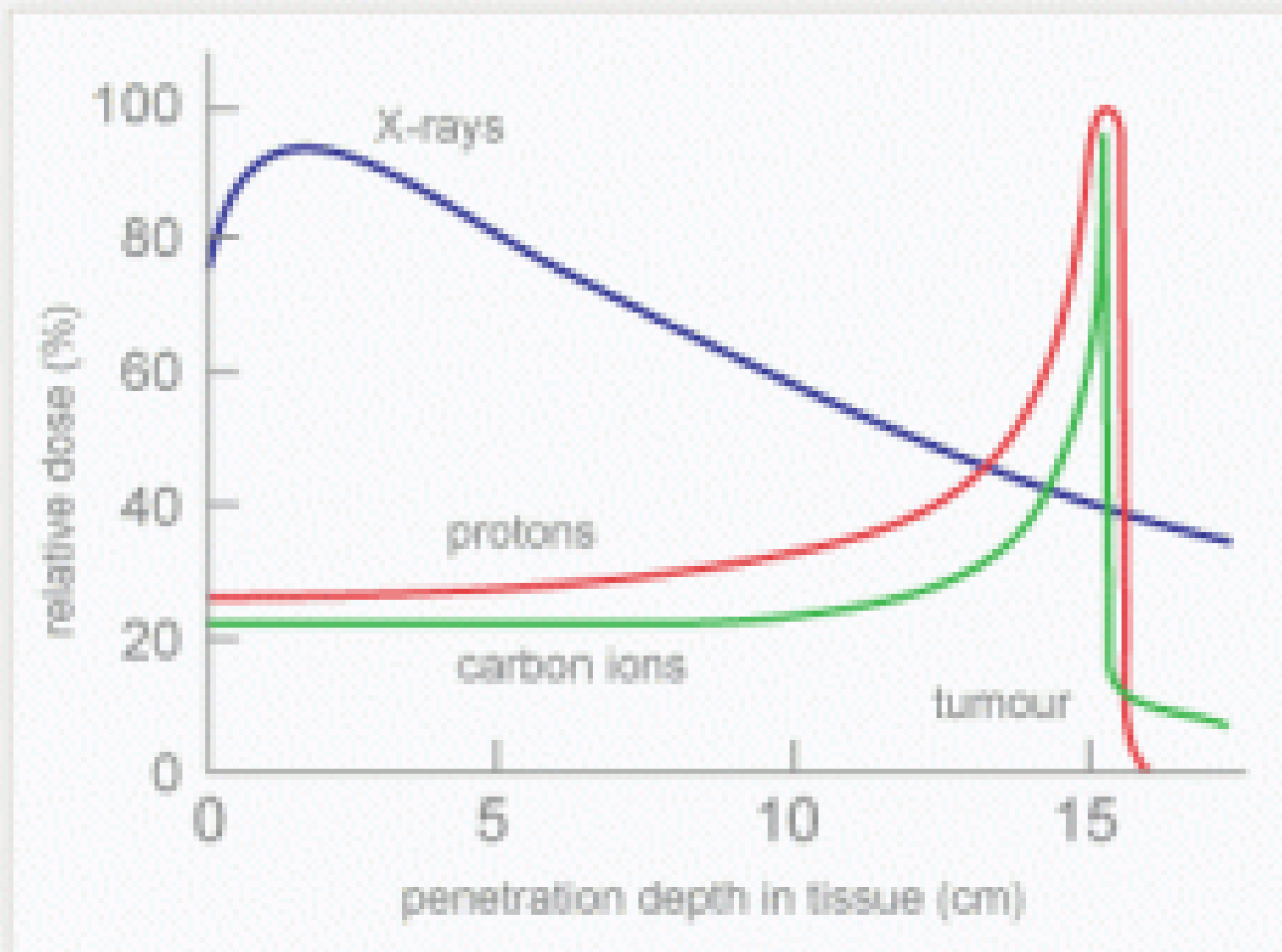
To do this one uses accelerators.

**The eye melanoma are curable almost
Exclusively by hadron therapy**

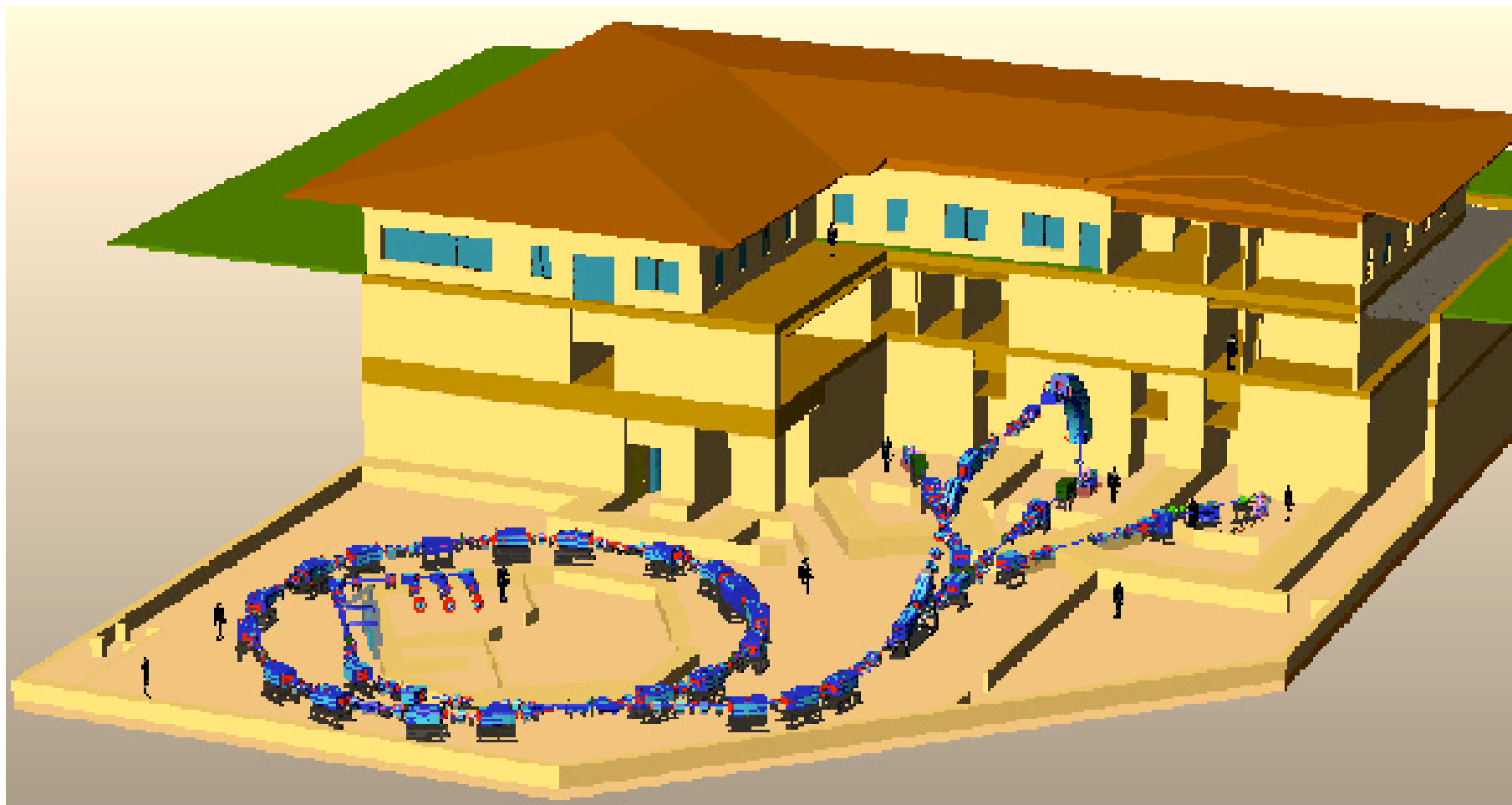


The cure with a proton beam allows to deposit
A big quantity of energy only in the
tumoral region





Adroterapia in Italy (CNAO)



Il bunker sotterraneo del Centro Nazionale copre una superficie di 3500 metri quadrati. Nella figura si vedono tre sorgenti di ioni (protoni, ioni carbonio e ioni berillio oppure litio per sviluppi futuri), il linac iniettore, il sincrotrone di 25 metri di diametro e tre sale di trattamento. La sala centrale permette irraggiamenti orizzontali e verticali.

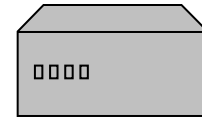
X-ray (or
particle)
source



Object to study

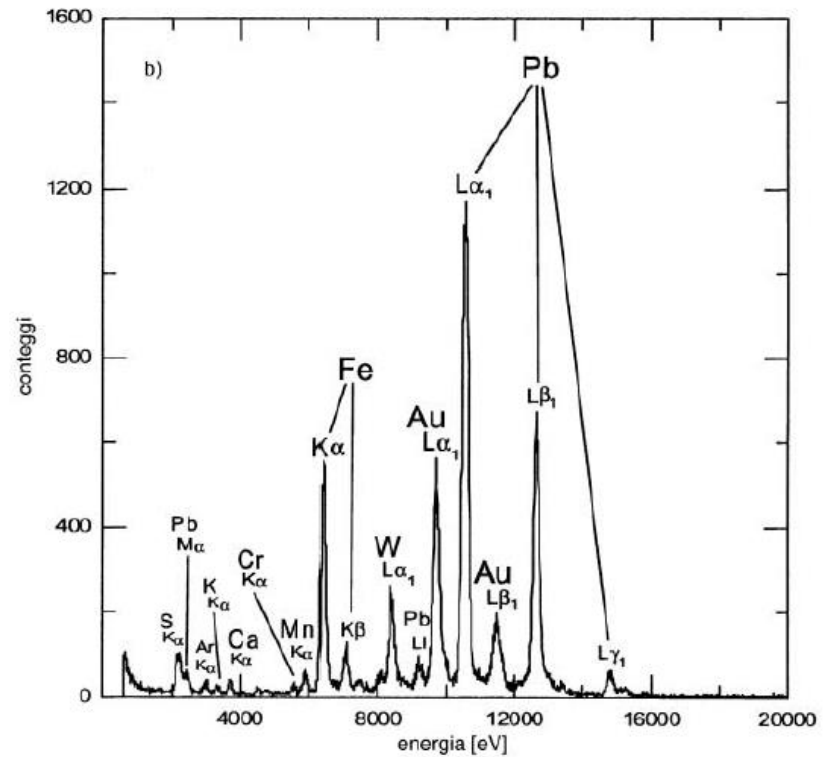


Detector



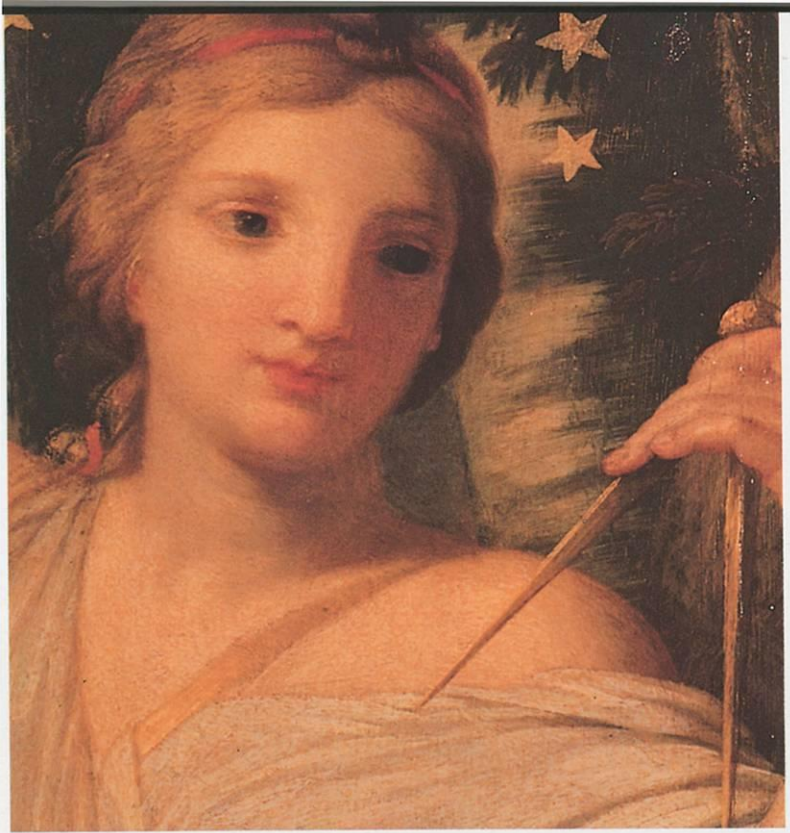
Physics and art

- Each element has a particular (characteristic) energy in the X-ray spectrum
- Nello spettro di fluorescenza dell'affresco di *Lorenzo Lotto* si nota la presenza di ferro (Fe) e di oro (Au).



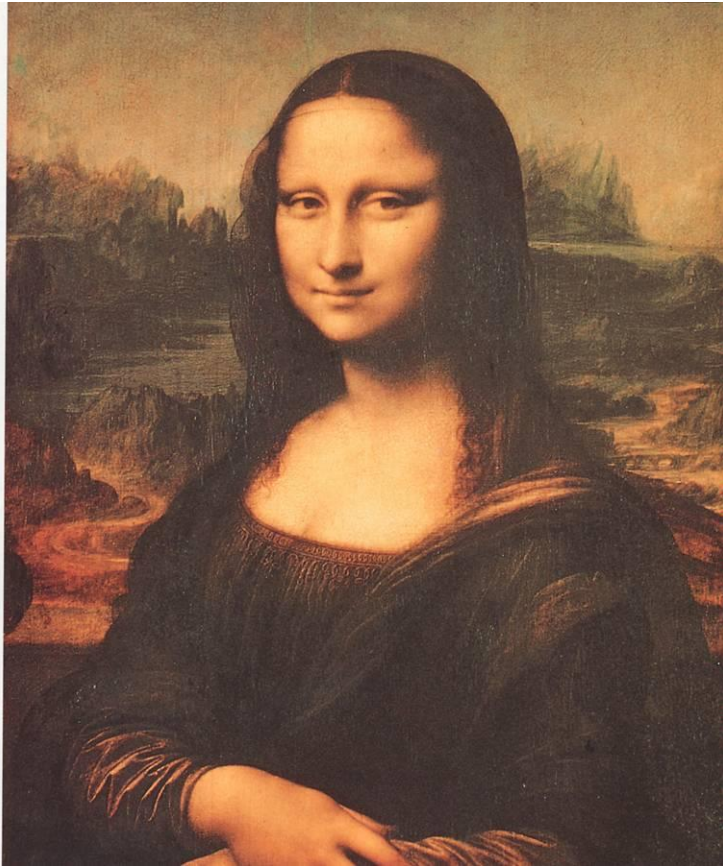
Pentimenti

Le Sueur – musa Urania (particolare)



Pigment analyses

Leonardo Da Vinci – La Gioconda



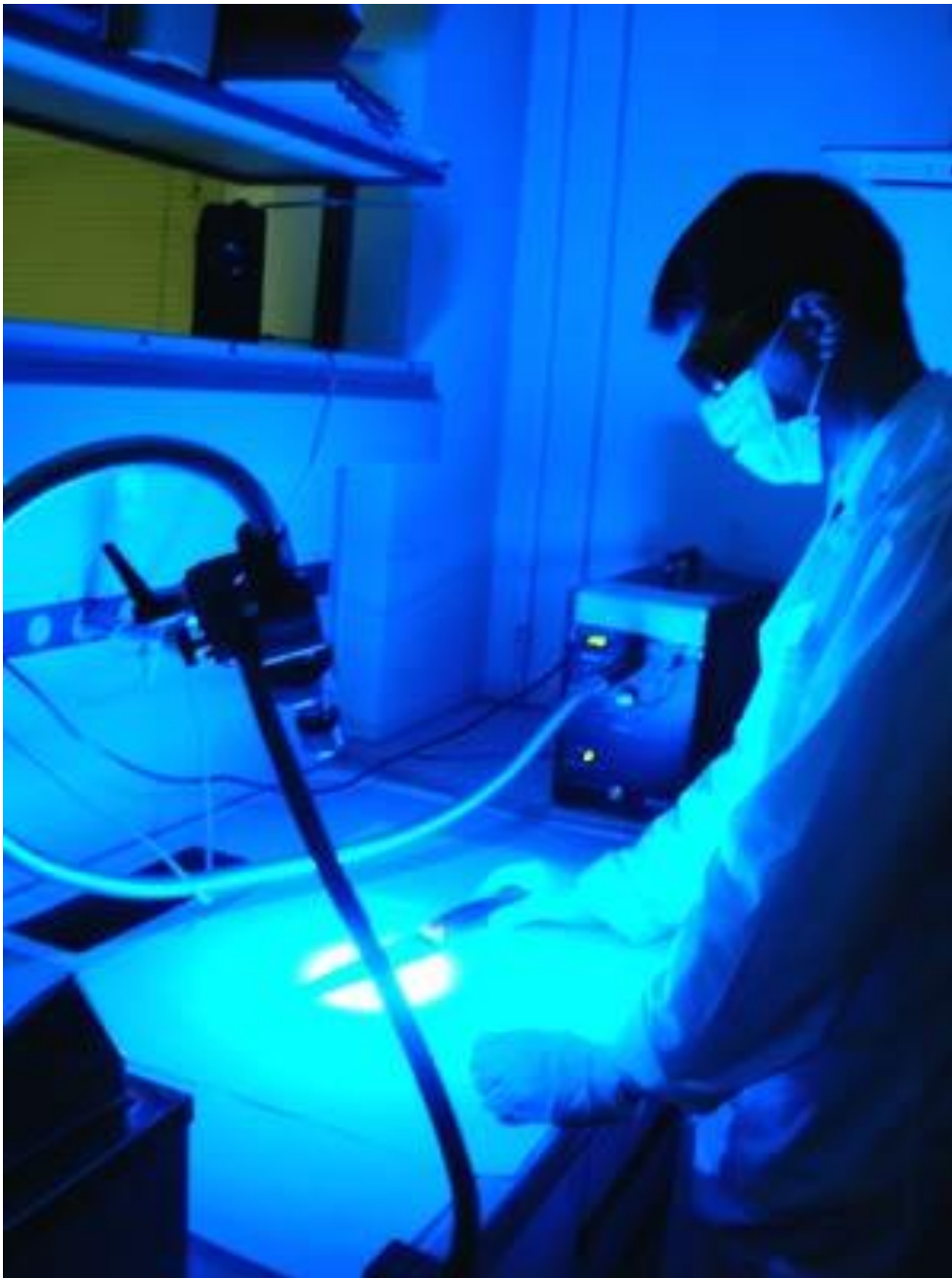
Painting on another painting

Rembrandt – Portrait of young man Titus

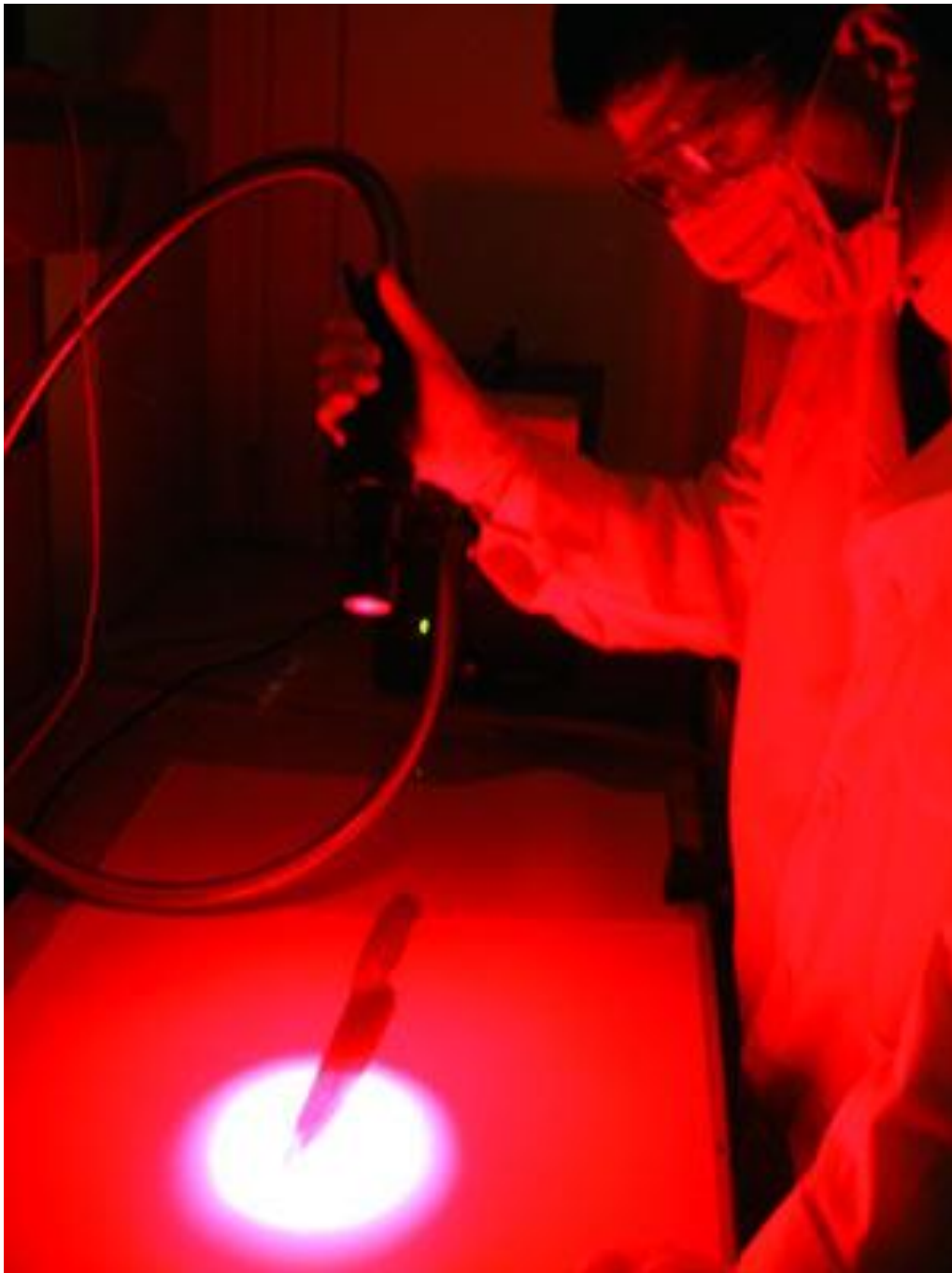




Blood search

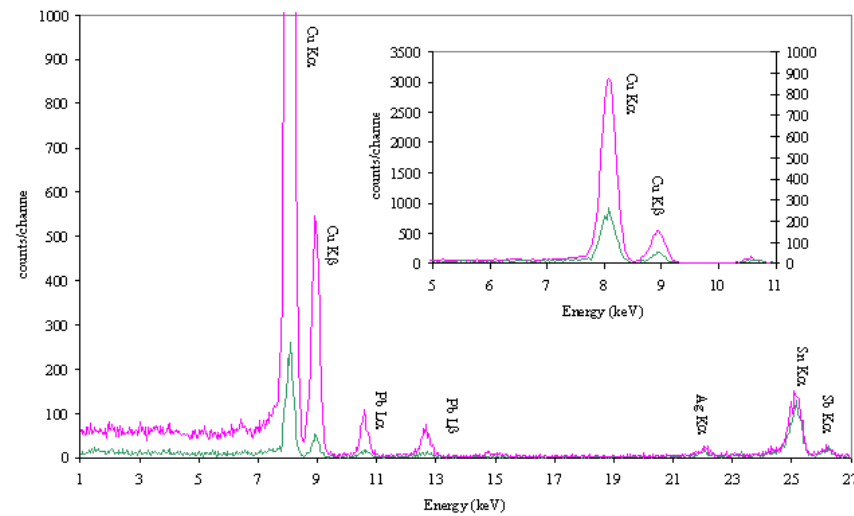
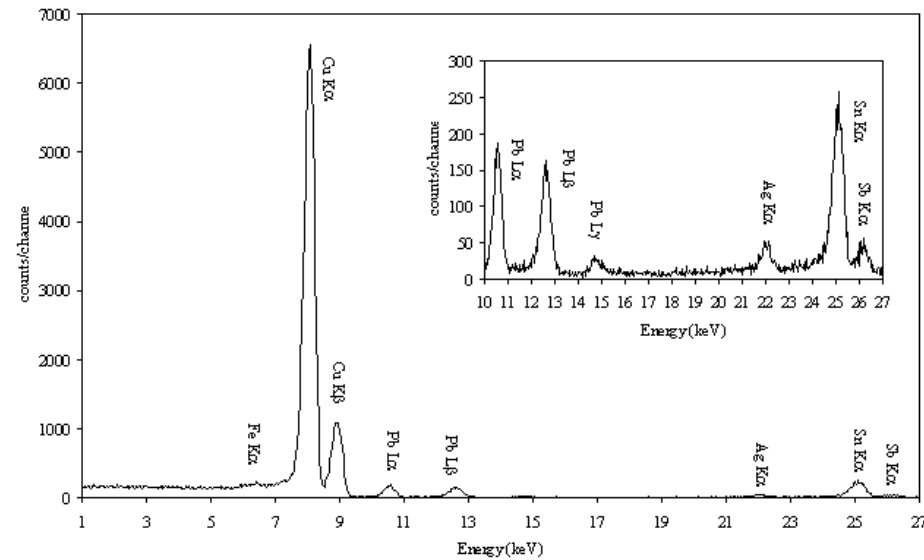


Blood search



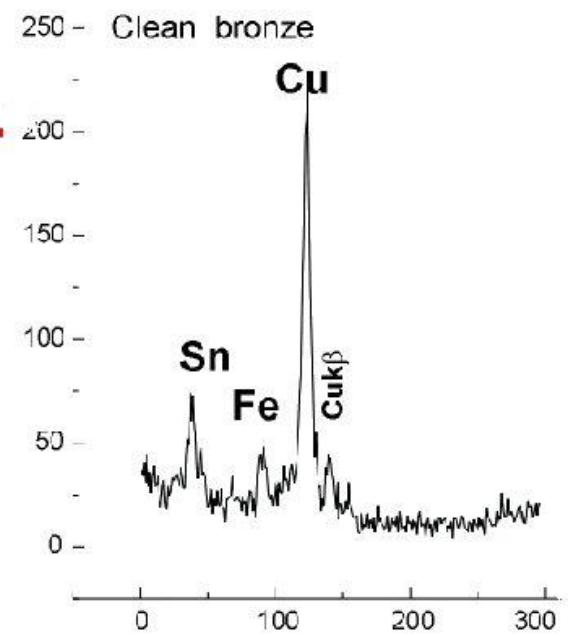
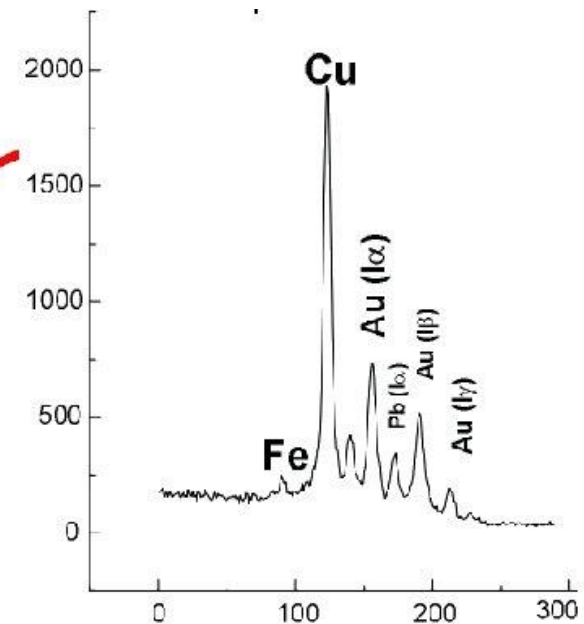
Blood search

Cellini - Perseo



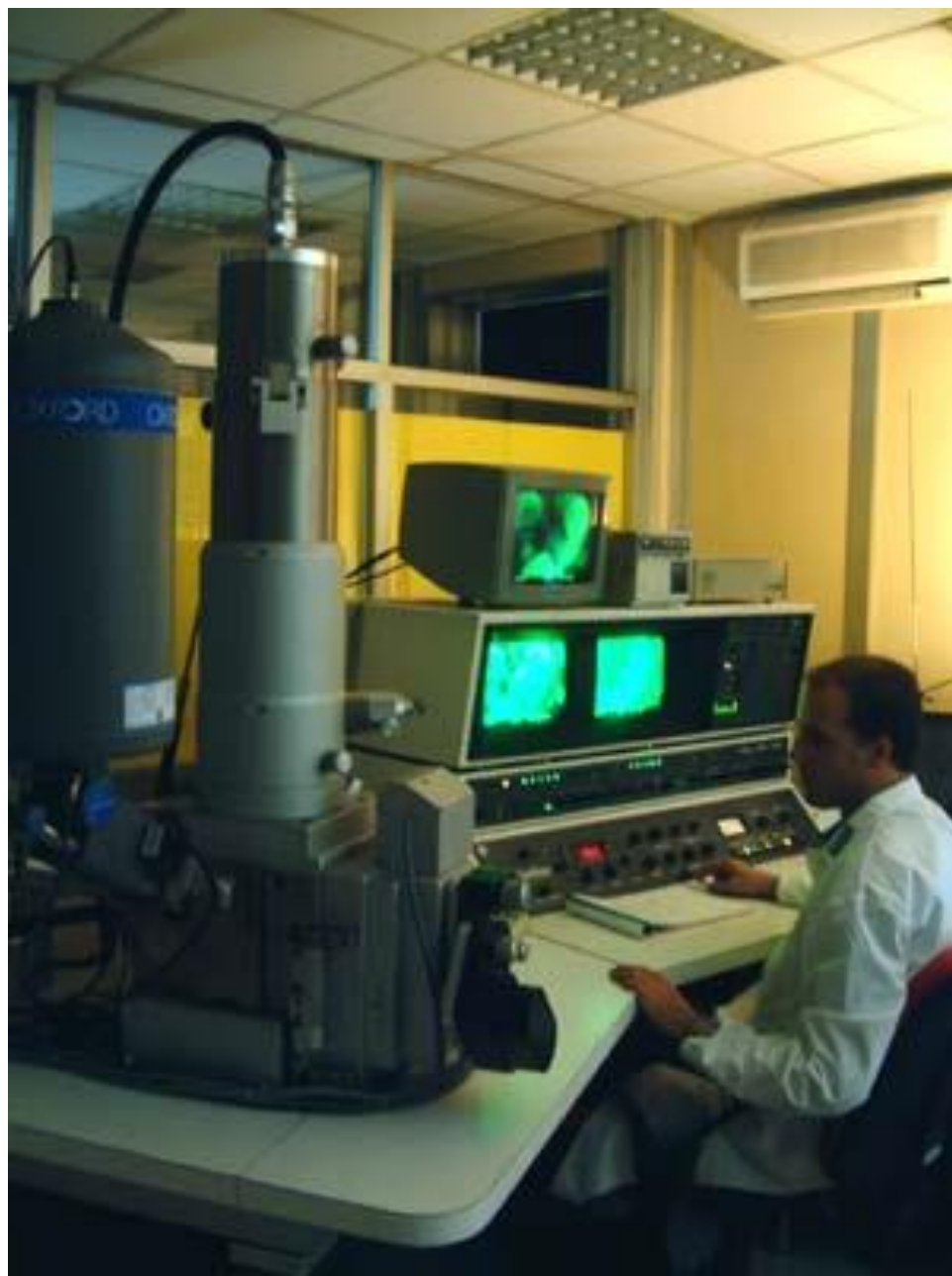
Esempio di
influenza
della
patina
sullo
spettro.

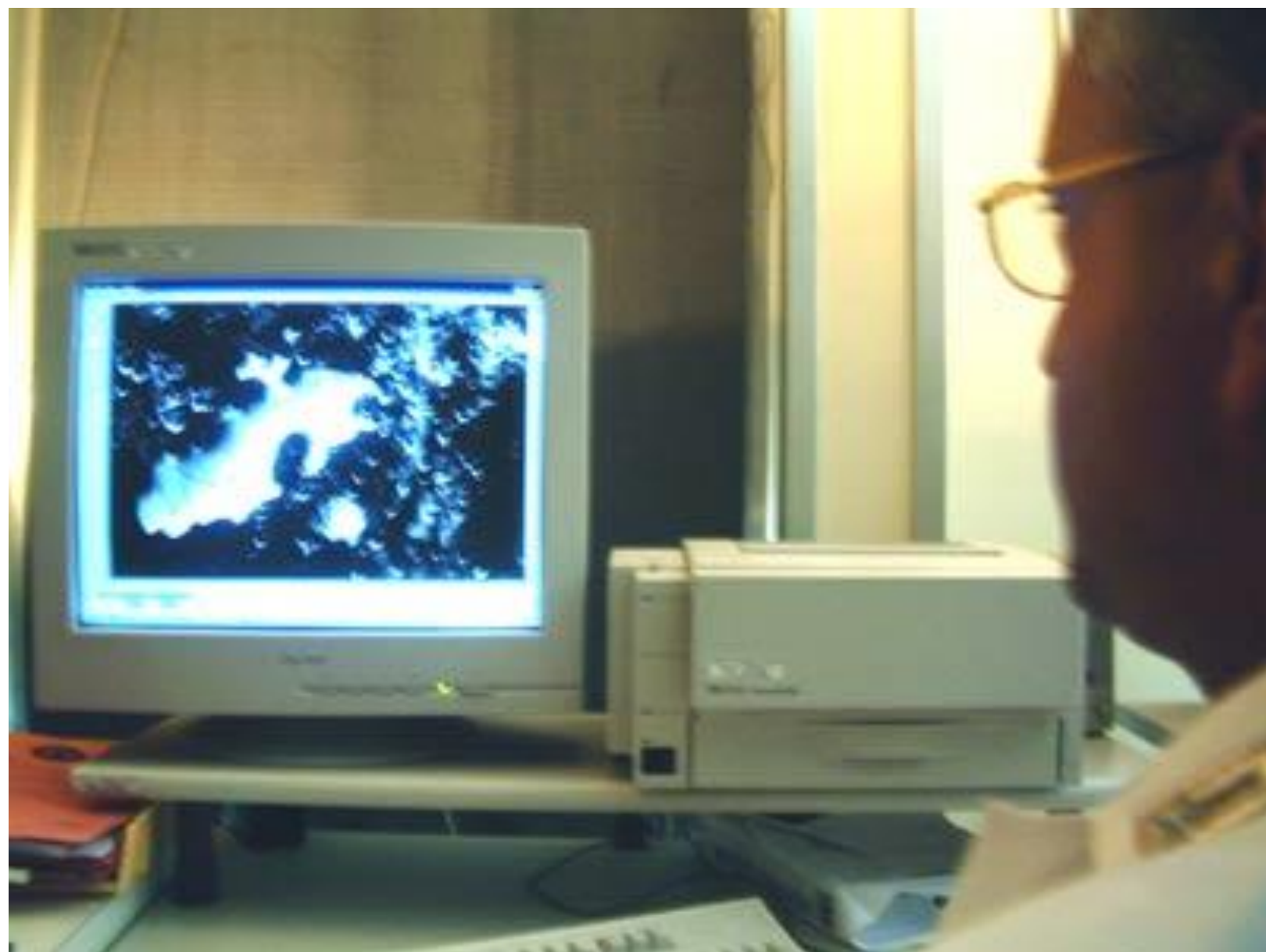
XRF bronze



Electron microscope

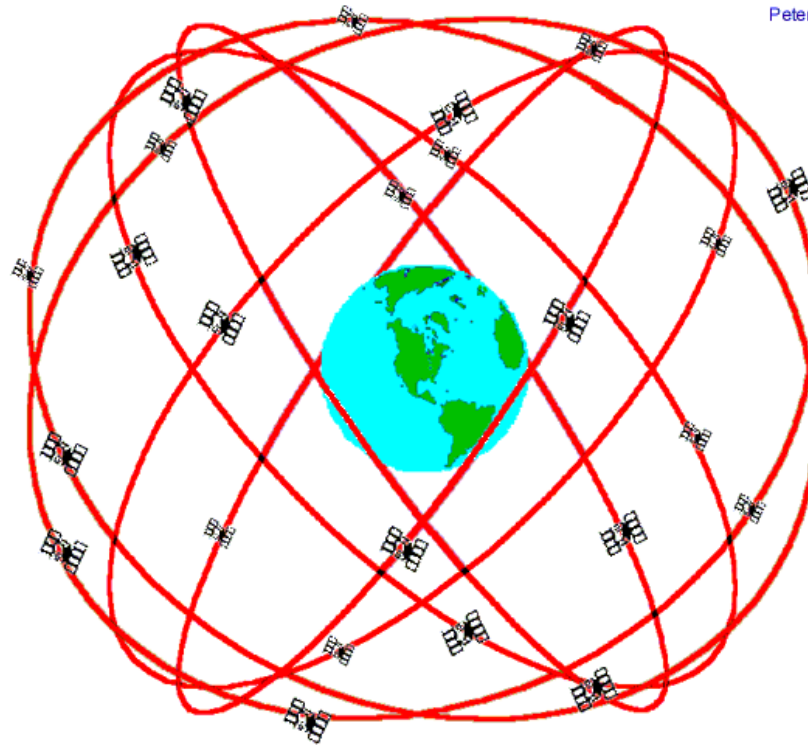






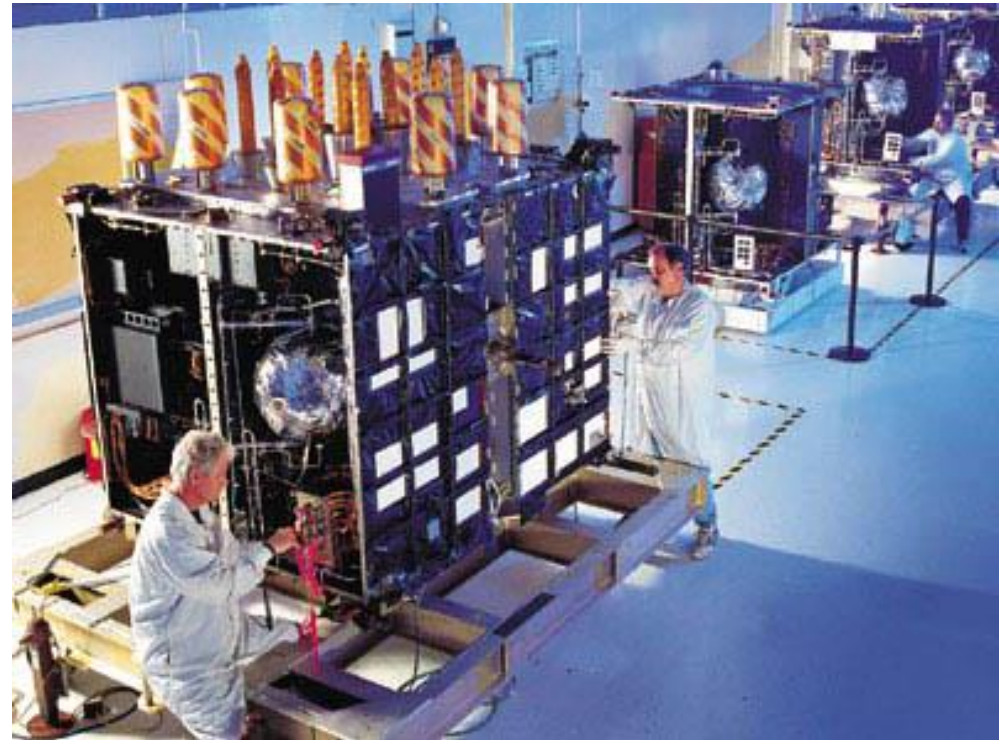
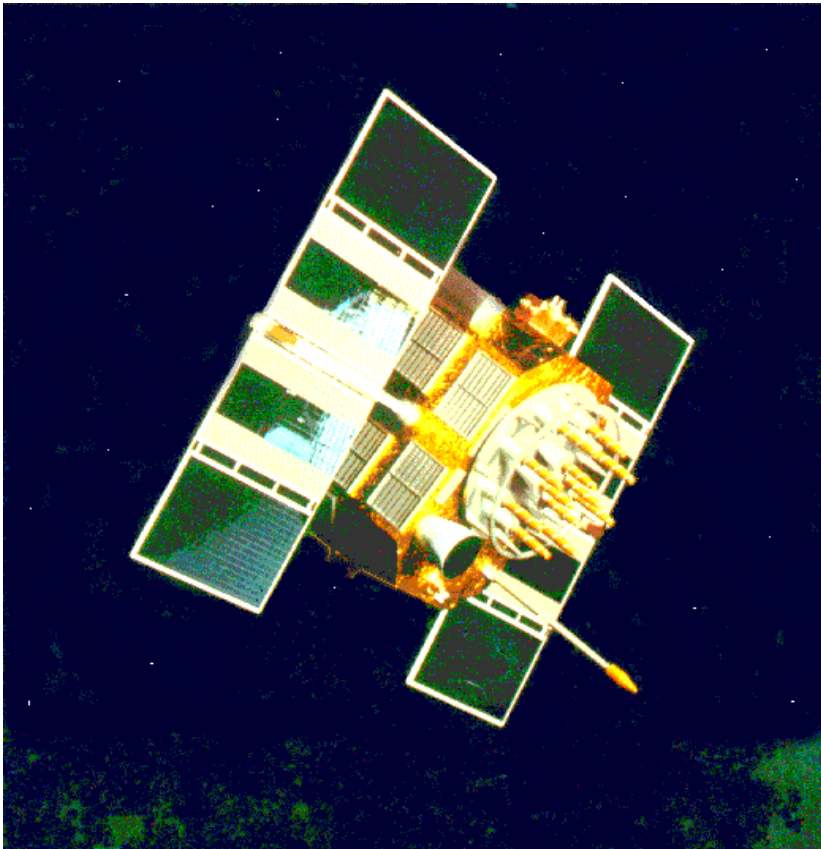
The Global Position System (GPS)

Peter H. Dana 9/22/98

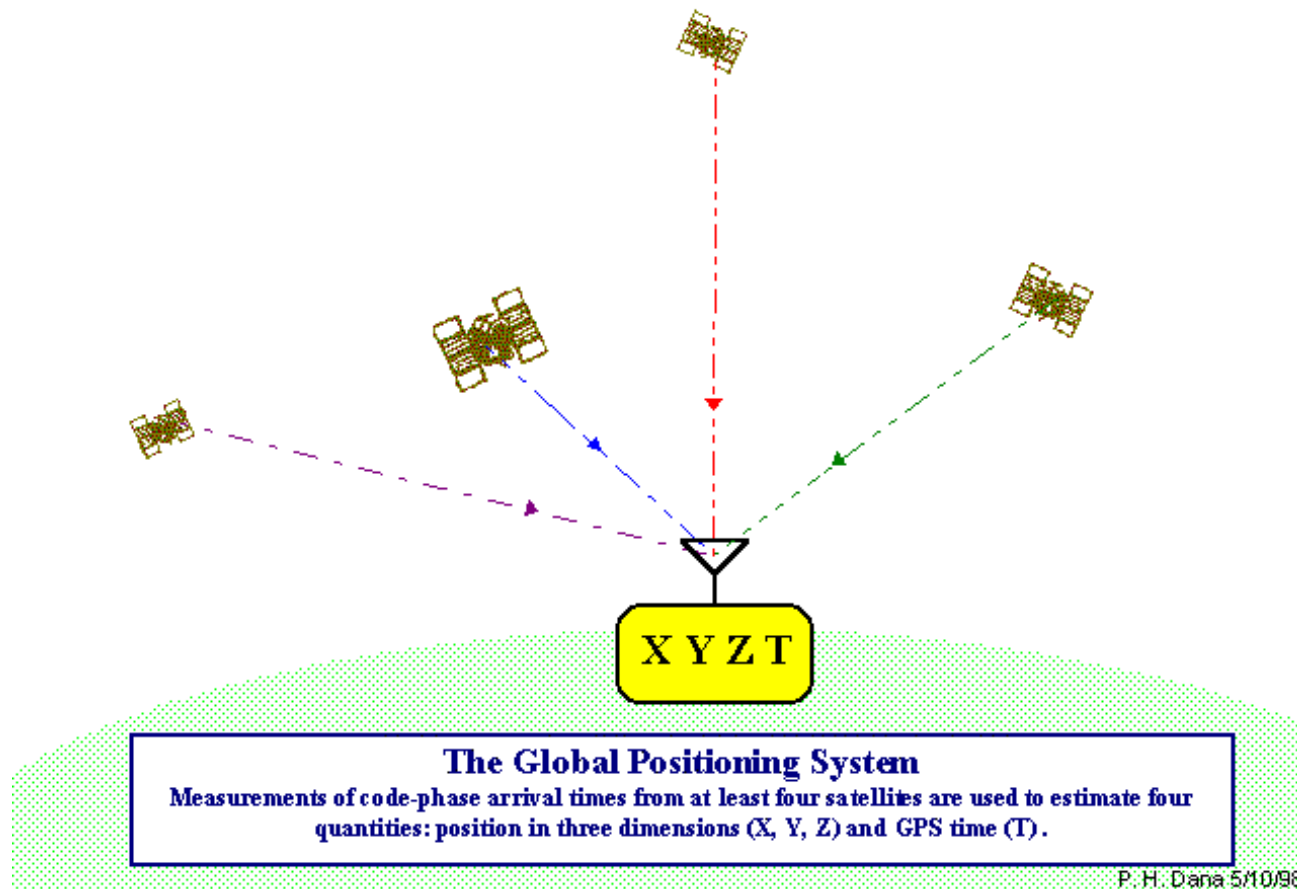


GPS Nominal Constellation
24 Satellites in 6 Orbital Planes
4 Satellites in each Plane
20,200 km Altitudes, 55 Degree Inclination

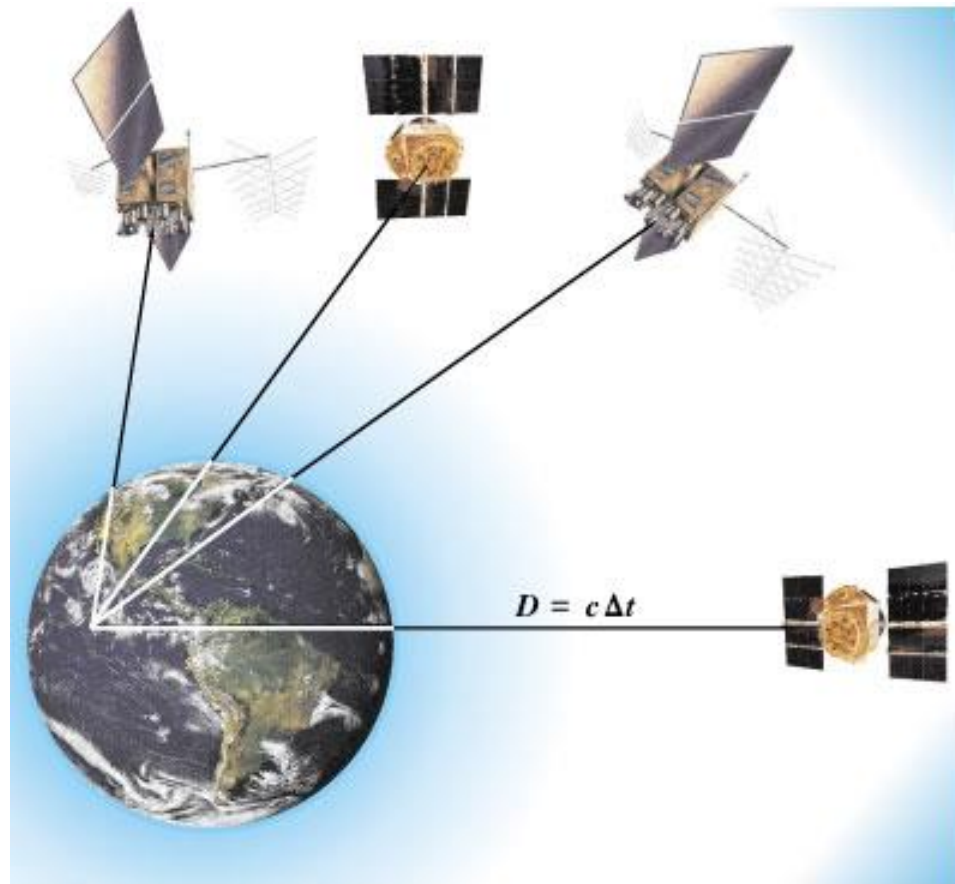
The Global Position System (GPS)



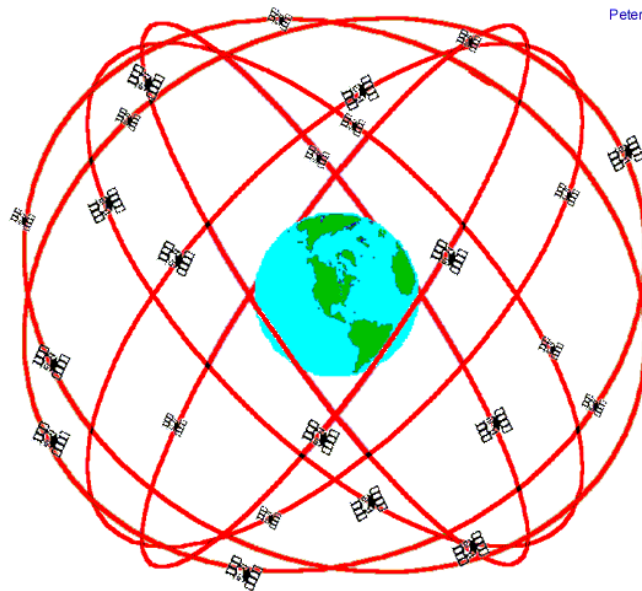
The Global Position System (GPS)



The Global Position System (GPS)



The Global Position System (GPS) e la relativita'!



GPS Nominal Constellation
24 Satellites in 6 Orbital Planes
4 Satellites in each Plane
20,200 km Altitudes, 55 Degree Inclination

Peter H. Dana 9/22/98

$$v = 3.87 \text{ Km/s}$$

$$t_{01} - t_{01}' = (1 - \gamma) t_{01}$$

1 orbit ~ 12 hours

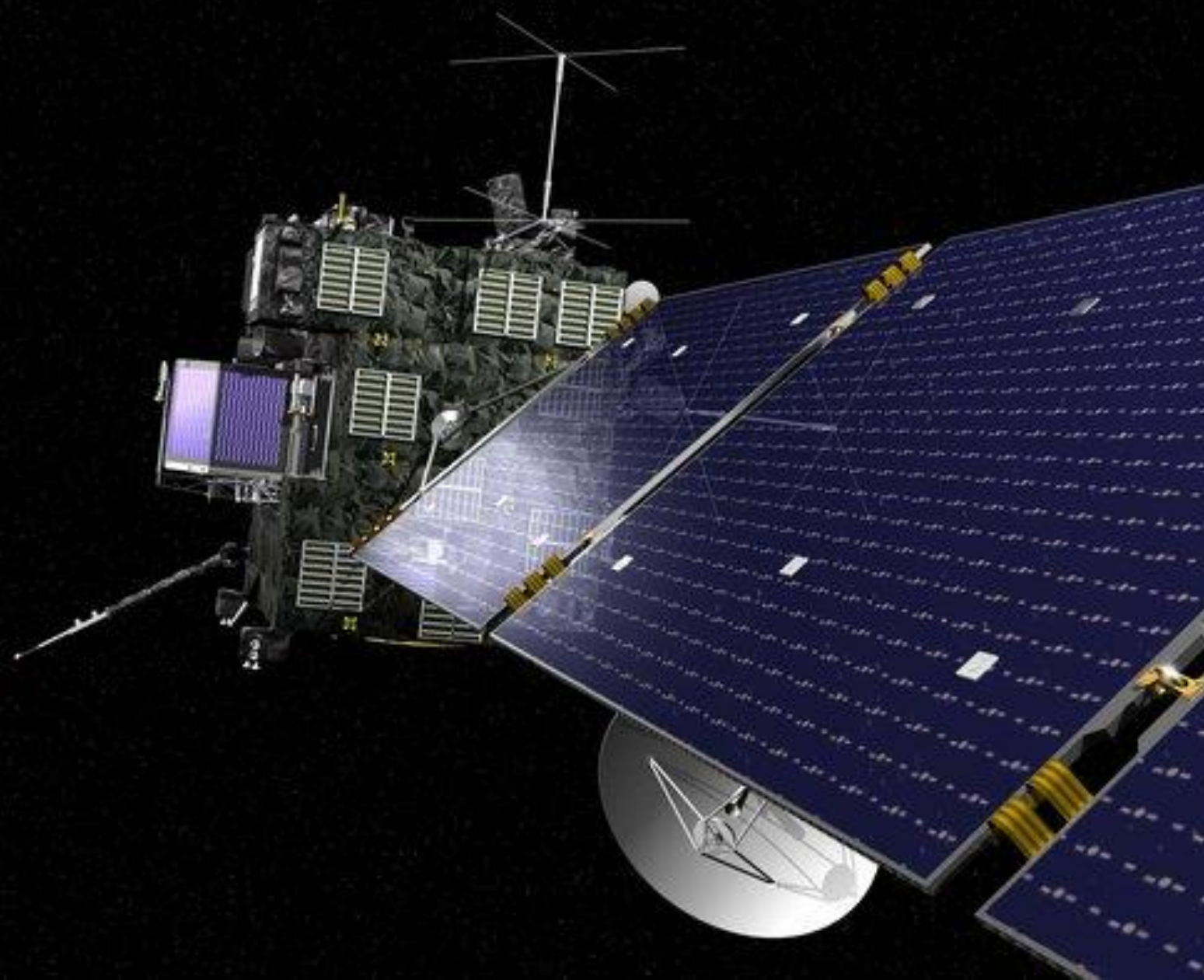
→ $t_{01} - t_{01}' \sim 6 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s}$

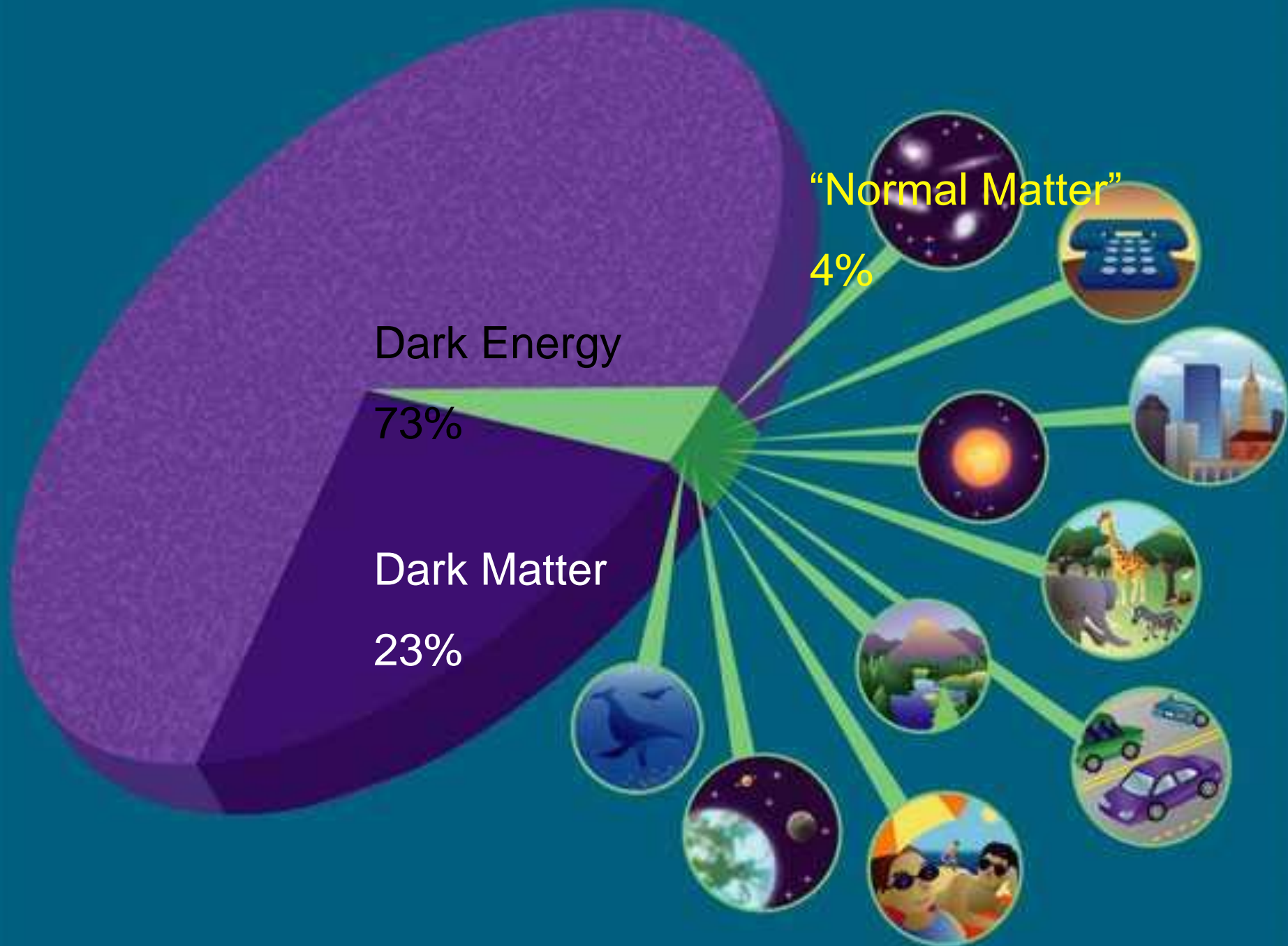
→ $\Delta D \sim 18 \text{ m}$

Due to other effects connected to general relativity $\Delta D \sim 100 \text{ m}$









Do aliens exist?



Equation of Drake:

$$N = R_* f_p n_e f_l f_i f_c L$$

1 DRAKE EQUATION

The first National Academy of Sciences conference on the detection of extraterrestrial intelligent life was held from October 30 to November 3, 1961. In his opening remarks, Frank Drake proposed the above equation as the agenda for the meeting. The terms have the following meanings:

N = number of communicative civilizations in the Galaxy,	f_l = fraction of such temperate planets on which life begins,
R_* = rate of solar-type star formation in the Galaxy,	f_i = fraction of the life-stages that evolve intelligence,
f_p = fraction of such stars having planetary systems,	f_c = fraction of those that attempt interstellar communication,
n_e = average number of planets in the ecosphere of the star,	L = average longevity of the communicative phase.

The factors on the right are essentially unknown, so N remains a tantalizing mystery. Nevertheless, the Drake equation serves, and still serves, as an excellent way to categorize our ignorance and thereby stimulate productive discussion and research.

Presented here: National Radio Astronomy Observatory by the SETI Institute, October 1995.

DRAKE EQUATION

$$N = R \times f_1 \times f_p \times n_p \times f_i \times f_c \times f_l \times L$$

R average rate of star formation

f_1 fraction of good stars that have planetary systems

n_p number of planets around these stars within an "ecoshell"

f_i fraction of those planets where life develops

f_c fraction of planets that develop intelligence

f_l fraction of intelligent life that develops communications technology

L lifetime of the "communications phase"





=



x



x



Intelligent civilizations
in galaxy

Star
Formation

Planetary
System

Suitable
Planet

x



x

IQ

x



x



Life

Intelligence

Technology

Lifetime

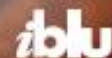


Dai buchi neri all'adroterapia

Un viaggio nella Fisica Moderna



 Springer

 iblu



Catalina Oana Curceanu, nata in Transilvania (Brasov, Romania), è Primo Ricercatore dell'Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati. Dirige un gruppo di ricercatori che lavorano nel campo della fisica sperimentale adronica e nucleare, conducendo esperimenti sia in Italia sia all'estero, e coordina vari progetti europei. Ha organizzato varie conferenze internazionali ed è autrice di più di 200 pubblicazioni scientifiche in riviste internazionali. Svolge un'intensa attività di formazione e divulgazione scientifica e scrive per vari giornali e riviste italiane e rumene. Ha la passione di spiegare a tutti quanto sia bello e affascinante il mondo della scienza.