1955		TANTA UNIVERSITY- Faculty of Science -Department of Physics				
		EXAM FOR SENIORS STUDENTS OF PHYSICS				
	COURSE TITLE:	S	Solid State Physics II	COURSE CODE: PH4171		
DATE:	23-12- 2017	TERM: FIRST	TOTAL ASSESSMENT MARKS: 100	TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS		
A	41 6 11					

Answer the following questions:

1- A-State Bloch's Theorem and prove it in 1-Dimension.

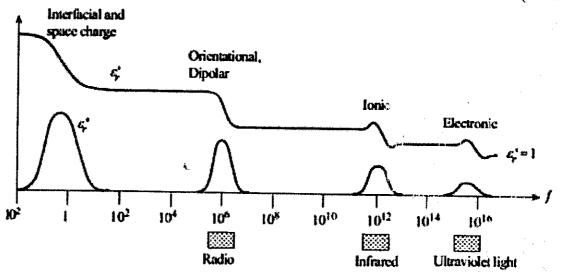
(15 Marks)

B- Define shortly Drude Model.

(10Marks)

- 2- A-From the free electron Schrödinger equation in three dimensions prove that k_f depends on the particle concentration. (15 Marks)
 - B- Deduce the electrical conductivity in a metal described by the free electron model.
 (10Marks)
- 3- Explain physically the origin of energy gaps in the simple problem of a linear solid of lattice constant a; clarify your answer by drawing a schematic diagram of the probability density ρ in the lattice for $|\psi(-)|^2$, $|\psi(+)|^2$, and for a traveling wave. (25 Marks)
- 4- A- Explain the different mechanisms of polarization in dielectrics. (16 Marks) B- Explain briefly the figure by answering the following questions: What are ε' and ε'' represented on the y-axis? What is f represented on the x-axis? What happens for ε' (ε' only not ε'') in the four regions and why?

(9Marks)



EXAMINER

PROF. DR. SAMIA AHMED SAAFAN

BEST WISHES







TANTA UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF SCIENCE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

EXAMINATION FOR (FOURTH YEAR)

COURSE TITLE:

DIGITAL ELECTRONICS

COURSE CODE: PH 4153

DATE:

27-12-2017

TERM: FIRST

TOTAL 100 MARKS:

ASSESSMENT TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

Answer all the following questions:

- 1- (a) Write the Truth table of one bit Multiplexer, deduce and draw its simplified logic circuit, then redraw the circuit using only NAND (15 Marks) gates
- (b) Write the Truth table of 1-bit comparator; deduce and draw its logic circuit using two different methods

(10 Marks)

- 2-(a) Draw any circuit for 1-bit memory and discuss its truth table (10 Marks)
 - (b) Draw a block diagram for a 4-Bits Ripple counter and show how it can be converted to count up to 9 (15 Marks)
- 3- (a)-Discuss the different methods of gate conversion using any two (15 Marks) examples
 - (b) Prove that the NOR gate is a universal gate

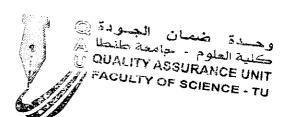
(10Marks)

- 4- (a) Write the Truth Table of binary half Adder, then deduce its logical circuit, and show how it can be used for 1-Bit full Adder (15 Marks)
 - (b) Show how to convert 4-bits parallel adder to 4 bit subtractor in (10Marks) case of positive subtraction?

Examiner

Dr. Mahmoud Moustafa Kamel

Best Wishes

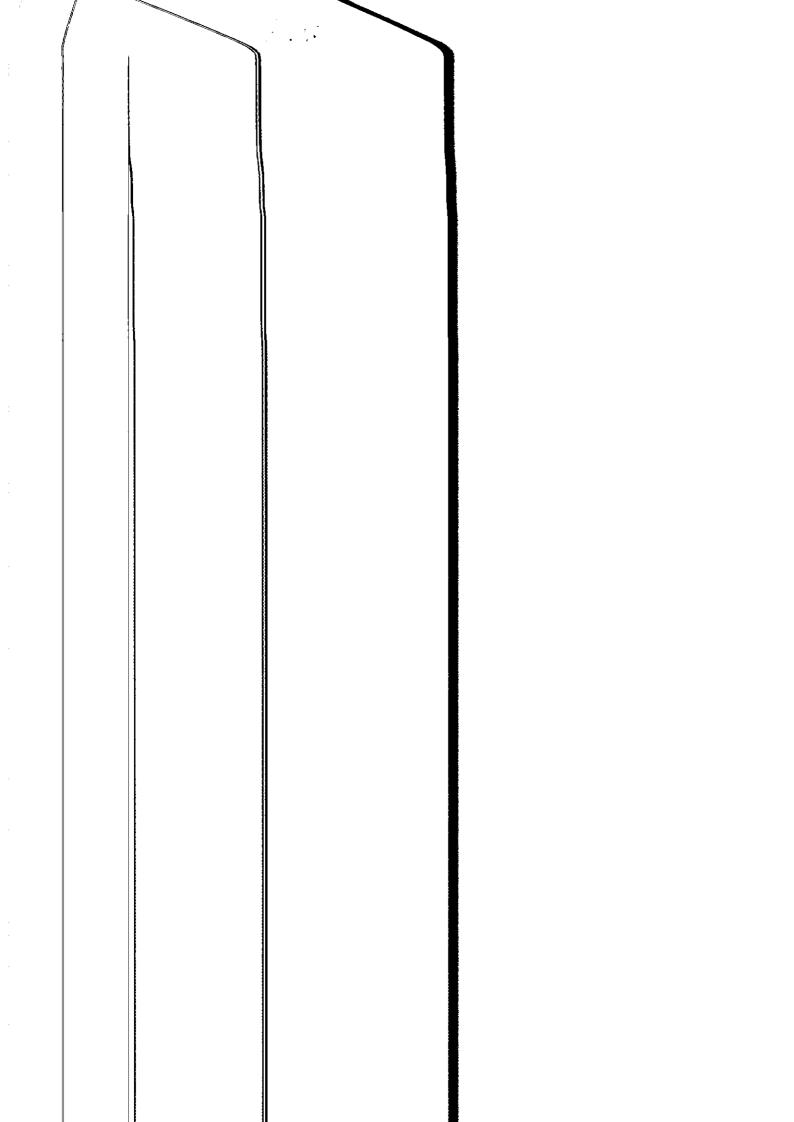


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			TANTAUNIVERSITY FACULTY OF SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS		
¥.	EXAMINATION FOR JUNIORS (FORTH YEAR) STUDENTS OFBIOPHYSICS				
		TOTAL	BIOMATERIALS	COURSE CODE: BP4174	
	COURSE TITLE:			TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS	
DATE:	27DECEMBER 2017	TERM: FIRST	TOTAL ASSESSMENT MARKS: 100		

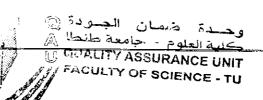
Answer the following questions

	First question	(25 marks)		
A	Complete	(10 ma	arks)	
A- - 2- 3-	The ultimate stress is	and and		
4- 5-	The crystal structure is		(7.5 marks) (7.5 marks)	
	Second question	(25 marks)		
	A- Biodegradation of polymers is very important process. Explain.	(12.5 marks)		
	B-What is the design and materials of hip joint?	(12.5 marks)		
	Third question (25 marks)			
	A- What is the structure of bioactive glass?		(10 marks)	
	B-Give the reason:1-Ti is used in load bearing implant rather than s	(10 marks)		
	2-Collagen can be used in drug delivery systems but polyester cann	ot.		
	C- What is the composition of Hydroxyapatite?		(5 marks)	
			(25 marks)	
	Forth question		•	
	A- Explain pitting corrosion.B- Show how the mechanical properties of biomaterials are important and a second properties.	rtant to know.	(10 marks) (15 marks)	
	Examiners Dr. Enas Hassan El-Ghazzawy			
	Examiners Dr. Enas Hassan El-Gnazzawy			



TANTA UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF SCIENCE PHYSICS DEPARTEMENT					
	FACULIT	OF SCIENCE _ PHYSICS DEPARTEMEN	!		
		EXAM OF B. SC.			
COURSE TITLE :		BIOPHYSICS-I	COURSE CODE: PH4105		
30/12/2017	TERM: 1ST	TOTAL ASSESSMENT MARKS: 100	TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS		

I-Complete the following: (30 marks) 1-When, the two phenomenon CD and ORD are related and together are called 2-In Fluorescence microscopy, longer delays lead to the phenomenon of 3- Many biological molecules are optically active i.e they.....the plane of polarized light. 4- For wet specimens the process which has to be carried out gradually in order that the sudden loss of water does not distort the structure, this process is called..... 5-Virtual images are images thatbe captured on a screen. 6-.....light. 7-..... is a method used to prepare samples when only the surface features are of interest. 8-The two main methods of preserving the sample are byand by 9-The.....electron microscope is very useful in obtaining images of the surface of thick specimens. 10-When a beam of unpolarized light falls on a sheet of Polariod, only lightin one direction passes through. II-Choose the correct answer: (60 marks) 1-Which of the following orbital is nonbonding orbital: a- π orbital b- n orbital c- σ orbital d-all of the above 2-A plote of difference in refractive index i.e (n_L - n_R) versus the wavelength is called a- CD curve b- ORD curve c- CD and ORD curve d- cotton effect:



1

10- Light whose polarization is perpendicular to the optic axis is governed by a refractive index n_0 is called

a- ordinary ray

b- unpolarized ray

c- extraordinary ray

d- none of above

11-Transition between different vibrational levels but within the same electronic energy levels are found in.....regions.

a-UV/V

b-IR only

c-IR and microwave

d-only microwave

12- The most important factor limiting the resolution in electron optics is the inability of magnetic lenses to focus the beam accuratly and this is called......

a- aberration of lens

b- diffraction of lens

c-reflection of lens

d- refraction of lens

13-In ESR the precession frequency of electron is usually of the order of

a-ten Hz

b-hundred Hz

c-M Hz

d-G Hz

14-The induced dipole moment give rise to

a-UV absorption

b-visible light absorption

c-IR absorption

d- Raman scattering s

15- Fluorescence spectroscopy is a phenomenon by which light is absorbed by a system at one frequncy V and emitted by it at:

a- a different and longer V

b- a same and shorter V

c- a different and shorter V

d-a same and longer V

16-The technique of positive stain adds a specific heavy atoms such as.....to Lipds samples.

a-Uranium

b-Carbon

c- Osmium

d-Nitrogen

17-IR are used to study:

- (a) electronic structure of molecules.
- (b) vibrational and rotational spectra of molecules.
- (c) only rotational spectra of molecules.
- (d) small angle scattering of molecules.

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1060		TANTA UNIVERSITY- Faculty of Science -Department of Physics EXAM FOR SENIORS STUDENTS OF BIOPHYSICS				
	COURSE TITLE:	Physical Electronics		COURSE CODE: PH4113		
DATE:	3-1-201%	TERM: FIRST	TOTAL ASSESSMENT MARKS: 100	TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS		

Answer the following questions:

- 1- A- Write short notes about the <u>Czochralski</u> method and the liquid-encapsulated Czochralski (LEC) method too? (20 Marks)
- 2- Which statement is right and which one is wrong? If wrong how the right statement should be written?

 (29 Mark
 - A- The two-element (binary) I-II compounds such as GaN, GaP, and GaAs are common in light-emitting diodes (LEDs). (I and II represent the first and second column in the periodic table.
 - B- One of the less important characteristics of a semiconductor, is its energy band gap.
 - C- For example, GaP has a band gap of about 2.3 eV, corresponding to wavelengths in the red portion of the spectrum.
 - D- The electronic and optical properties of semiconductor materials are strongly affected by impurities, which may be added in precisely controlled amounts. This process is called (sintering).
 - E- The periodicity in a crystal is defined in terms of a symmetric array of points in space called the (symmetry).
 - F- The basic crystal structure for many important semiconductors is the fcc lattice with a basis of thee atoms, giving rise to the *diamond* structure, characteristic of Si, Ge, and C in the diamond form.
 - G- The diamond structure can be thought of as an fcc lattice with an extra atom placed at a/4 + b/4 + c/4 from each of the fcc atoms.
 - H- Si and GaAs have indirect and direct energy gaps but this does not affect their use in practical devices.
 - I- The four sp^3 "hybridized" orbitals, point symmetrically in space and lead to the diamond lattice in Si.
 - J- These "non-directed" chemical bonds are responsible for the tetragonal diamond or zinc blende lattice structure in most semiconductors.
- 3- A- In Czochralski crystal growth, the shape of the ingot is determined by a combination of two factors, what are these factors? (10 Marks)
 - B- What are the factors upon which the distribution coefficient does depend?
- 4- Summarize the steps of manufacturing Si wafers. (20 Marks)

(10 Marks)

- 5- A Write short notes about vapor phase epitaxy. (10 Marks)
 - B- Deduce the total current due to both drift and diffusion of n and p charge carriers in a semiconductor. (10 Marks)

EXAMINER PROF. DR. SAMIA AHMED SAAFAN





TANTA UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

EXAMINATION OF 4TH YEAR BIOPHYSICS STUDENTS

Astrobiology I

COURSE CODE: PH4103

6/1/2018 TERM: FINAL

TOTAL ASSESSMENT MARKS:50

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

Answer the following questions:-

Question One: (10 MARKS)

- 1. Two Greek's schools of thought led to two fundamentally different conclusions about the possibility of extraterrestrial life. Explain the difference.
- 2. Explain how the green-house effect and Earth's magnetic field protect our life.

Question Two: (15 MARKS)

- 1. What is Miller-Urey experiment? Did it make life?
- 2. What are the physical conditions that make our planet habitable?

Question Three: (15 MARKS)

- 1. There are different scientific theories on the origins of life on Earth. Explain most accepted scenario from your point of view.
- 2. How CO₂ regulates Earth's climate?

Question Four: (10 MARKS)

- 1. Could extraterrestrial life exist? Explain your answer.
- 2. Explain why Earth is silicon rich, but life is carbon-based?

(Best wishes ---- Dr. Yasser Abdou)

6.		TANTA UNIVERSITY- Faculty of Science -Department of Physics				
n	-	EXAM FOR SENIORS STUDENTS OF GENERAL PHYSICS				
	COURSE TITLE	ļ	Materials Science	COURSE CODE, PH4193		
DATE:	- 1 - 2018	TERM: FIRST	TOTAL ASSESSMENT MARKS: 100	TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS		

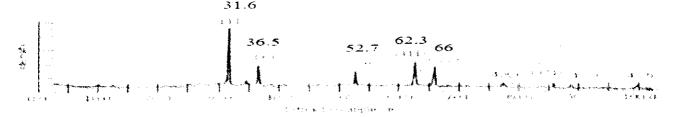
First Question:

- 1- Using a hard sphere model for both FCC and BCC unit cells, find
- a) Lattice parameter b) Coordination number c) APF.

[15Marks]

2- The figure shows FCC diffraction pattern for a powdered specimen of lead. Compute the average lattice parameter for lead if the wavelength of monochromatic radiation is 0.1790nm. (use 5 peaks only)

[10Marks]



Second Question:

1- Briefly explain Vander Wall and metallic bonds.

[10Marks]

2- Briefly describe periodic table of elements.

[10Marks]

Third Question:

1- Name and define the dislocation types are found in solids.

[10Marks]

2- Explain atomic vibration as a type of defect in solids.

[10Marks]

3- Sketch/describe unit cells for zinc blende and fullerene.

[10Marks]

Fourth Question:

1- List and define the Imperfections types in ceramics (with drawing as possible).

[15Marks]

2- Cite the factors of the component ions in crystalline ceramic materials influence the crystal structure.

[10Marks]

EXAMINER	DR. REDA EL-SHATER				
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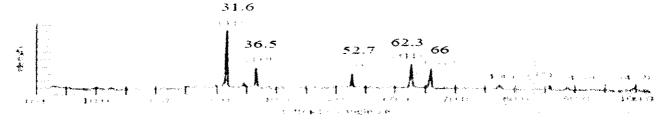
65.		TANTA UNIVERSITY- Faculty of Science -Department of Physics			
f		EXAM FOR SENIORS STUDENTS OF GENERAL PHYSICS			
	COURSE TITLE	1	Materials Science	COURSE CODE: PH4193	
DATE:	- 1 - 2018	TERM: FIRST	TOTAL ASSESSMENT MARKS: 100	TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS	

First Question:

- Using a hard sphere model for both FCC and BCC unit cells, find
- Lattice parameter b) Coordination number c) APF.

[15Marks]

The figure shows FCC diffraction pattern for a powdered specimen of lead. Compute the average lattice parameter for lead if the wavelength of monochromatic radiation is 0.1790nm. [10Marks] (use 5 peaks only)



Second Question:

[10Marks] Briefly explain Vander Wall and metallic bonds. [10Marks]

Briefly describe periodic table of elements.

Third Question:

[10Marks] Name and define the dislocation types are found in solids. [10Marks] Explain atomic vibration as a type of defect in solids.

Sketch/describe unit cells for zinc blende and fullerene. [10Marks]

Fourth Question:

1- List and define the Imperfections types in ceramics (with drawing as possible). [15Marks]

2- Cite the factors of the component ions in crystalline ceramic materials influence the crystal structure. [10Marks]

EXAMINER	DR. REDA EL-SHATER				

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4		TANTA UNIVERSIT	TY- Faculty of Science - Departm	ent o	of Physics	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(AM FOR 4 TH YEAR STUDENTS	(1)		
	COURSE TITLE:	Detectors	s and Accelerator Physics		COURSE CODE: PH416	3
DATE:	14 JAN 2017	TERM: FIRST	TOTAL ASSESSMENT MARKS:	100	TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOUR	

Answer the following questions

Question one (30 points)

A- If a proton has a total energy of 1 TeV, what is its value of β ? (Hint: m_p = 1.673 x 10⁻³⁰ g)

B- Put () or (x) and then discuss why you choose your answer:

- 1- The detector efficiency can be classified into two types of efficiency
- 2- The advantage of ionization chamber detectors is their dead time
- 3- There are three possibilities for the wall effect in the BF₃ tube
- 4- The overall gain of a PM depends on the secondary emission factor δ only
- 5- The linearity of a PM depends strongly on the type of dynode configuration and the current in the tube only.
- 6- A high capacitance and a high frequency reduce the current dependence in the Cockcroft-Walton generator
- 7- Cyclotron is reasonable for accelerating electrons to high energies
- 8- In Betatron, the maximum energy for electrons is 300 MeV
- 9- In synchrotrons, focusing magnets are used.
- 10- The advantage of SSB detectors is their sensitivity to light
- 11- The length of the tube is the same in Wideroe's tube

Please turn the page for the other questions