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.

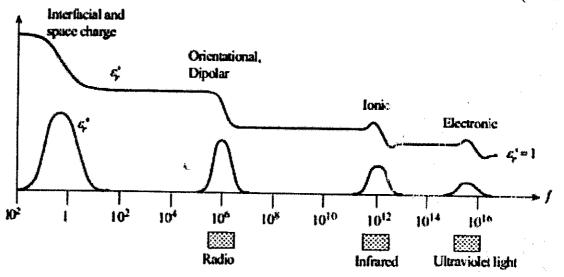
(15 Marks)

B- Define shortly Drude Model.

(10Marks)

- 2- A-From the free electron Schrödinger equation in three dimensions prove that k<sub>f</sub> 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  $\rho$  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  $\varepsilon'$  and  $\varepsilon''$  represented on the y-axis? What is f represented on the x-axis? What happens for  $\varepsilon'$  ( $\varepsilon'$  only not  $\varepsilon''$ ) 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

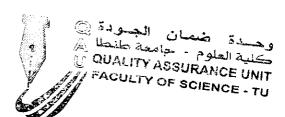
(10Marks)

- 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

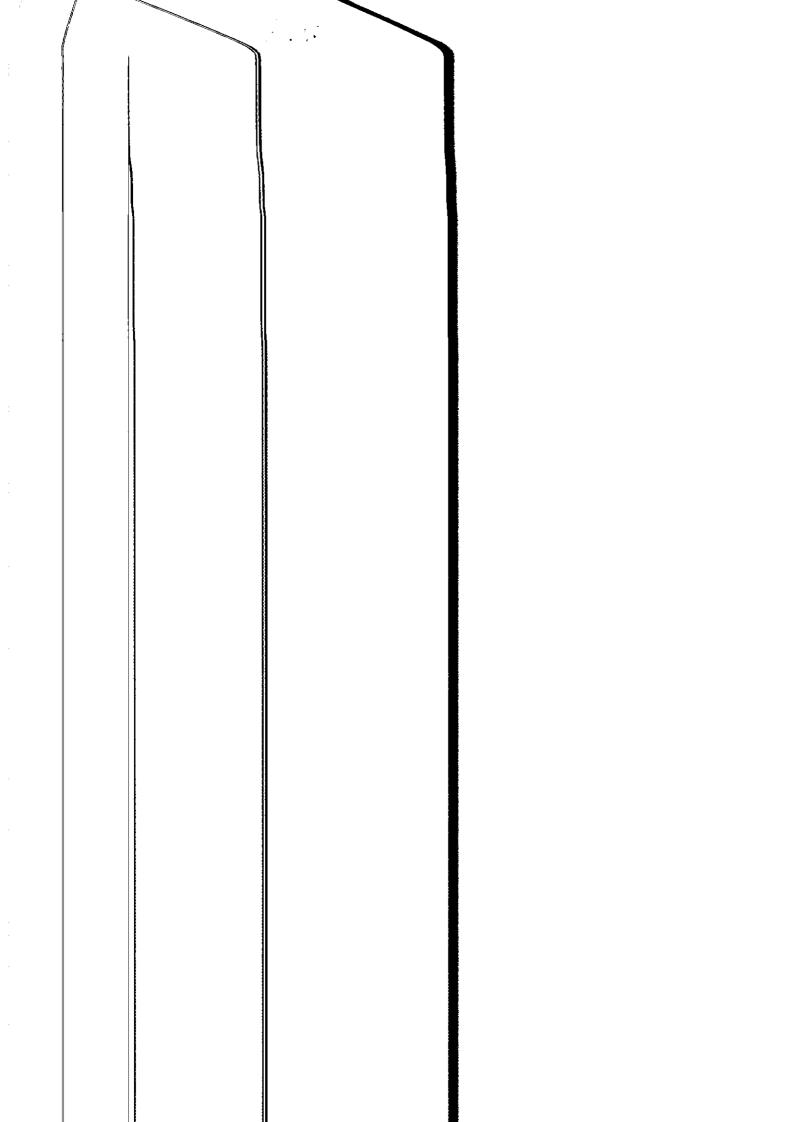


# ف صور ۳

			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		

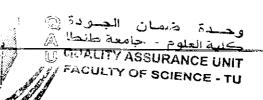
# Answer the following questions

	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		•	
	<ul><li>A- Explain pitting corrosion.</li><li>B- Show how the mechanical properties of biomaterials are important and a second properties.</li></ul>	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	<b>!</b>		
		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 that .....be 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 by ......and 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 light .....in 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- $\sigma$ 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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		

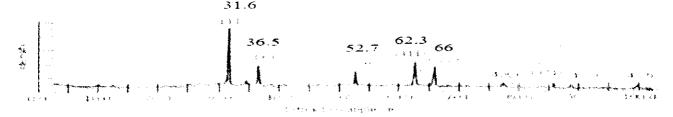
#### First Question:

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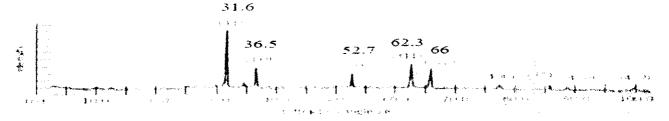
65.		TANTA UNIVERSITY- Faculty of Science -Department of Physics			
f		EXAM FOR SENIORS STUDENTS OF GENERAL PHYSICS			
	COURSE TITLE	1	Materials Science	COURSE CODE: PH4193	
DATE:	- 1 - 2018	TERM: FIRST	TOTAL ASSESSMENT MARKS: 100	TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS	

#### 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 <sup>TH</sup> 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  $\beta$ ? (Hint:  $m_p$ = 1.673 x 10<sup>-30</sup> 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 BF<sub>3</sub> tube
- 4- The overall gain of a PM depends on the secondary emission factor  $\delta$  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