

Mansoura University
Faculty of Science
Physics Department.
Subject: Physics(316)
Title: Advanced optics



Final term exam – First Term
Third level /physics
Date: Jan. 2014
Allowed Time: Two hours.
Full Mark: 80

Answer the following questions

[1] -Considering an isolated small particle in vacuum illuminated with monochromatic Plane polarized light, deduce Rayleigh's equation for elastic light scattering? Discuss why the sky is blue ?

[20] Mark

[2] a- Explain, giving both theory and experimental details, how you would produce elliptically and circular polarized light? [15]Mark

b- Describe the basic principles of holography (clarify your answer with suitable drawing) [15] Mark

[3] a- Using the dispersion equation , $n-1 = \frac{Ne^2}{2\epsilon_0 m(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)}$, derive

Cauchy's equation for normal dispersion?

[15] Mark

b- Describe the anomalous dispersion phenomenon using Sellmeier's mechanism (clarify your answer with suitable drawing) ?

[15] Mark

Best wishes: Prof. Dr. Kermal El-Farahaty

Prof. Dr. F.Richa



Mansoura University
Faculty of Science,
Physics Department

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
First Term Final Exam
2013/2014
For the 4th. Year Biophysics
Students
(Phys. 414)

Time Allowed : Two Hours
Subject : Medical Ultrasonic
Total Marks = 80 M

Answer the following questions:

- 1 – Explain with drawings, principles of the immersion testing technique for solid sample contains a defect. Then show the advantages of this technique over other ultrasonic testing techniques.
- 2 – a) Drive an expression for Doppler shift as detected by a stationary receiver for moving source.
b) A 5 MHz transducer detects a peak Doppler shift of 12 kHz in an artery. With a 2.5 MHz transducer, what expected peak Doppler shift, the same artery would be produce?
- 3 – a) Explain the Piezoelectric Effect and then show how this effect could be used for the construction of ultrasonic transducers.
b) If blood is flowing directly toward a 8 MHz transducer at 2.5 m/s, calculate the Doppler frequency.
- 4 – Discuss the importance of using a coupling medium between the ultrasonic probes and the tested object.

With Best Wishes

Prof. Maher M. El-Tonsy

Jan. 2014

Mansoura University

Faculty of Science

Physics Department

Course code: Bio-Phys 413



First semester 2013-2014

Date : 1-1-2014

4th Level Biophysics students

Full Mark: 80

Allowed time: ٢ hours

Course title: Physics of Biomaterials
and Their Substitutions

Answer all the following questions:

Marks

- | | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 1- | What is the Biomaterials and its requirements .List some of its applications.
In short note, study one of these applications. | 20 |
| 2- | Show that the atomic packing factor for the FCC crystal structure is 0.74 | 10 |
| 3-a | What is the difference between atomic structure, crystal structure and a crystal system? | 5 |
| b | What is the distinction between electronic and ionic conduction? | 5 |
| 4- | In terms of electron energy band structure, discuss reasons for the difference in electrical conductivity between metals, semiconductors, and insulators. | 10 |
| 5- | Write a short note about the meaning of Materials Science and its classifications | 10 |
| 6- | What's meant by Polymers. Discuss the physical characteristics of the different molecular structure of Polymers | 10 |
| 7- | Write short notes on the mechanical behavior (Stress – Strain behavior) in Polymers | 10 |

Best wishes:

Prof.Dr. Naer Bakr

Mansoura University
Faculty of Science
Physics Department
Course code: Bio-Phys 412




First term 2013-2014
Date: 5 -1-2014

4th Level Biophysics students
Full Mark: 80
Allowed time: 2 hours
Course title: Physics of Radiotherapy

<u>Answer all the following questions:</u>		Marks
1- a-	Discuss the basic components of linear accelerator (Lin-Ac) machine.	10
b-	Thermo luminance dosimetry (TLD) is one of the most common dosimetric techniques; Describe this dosimetric technique briefly showing its advantages and disadvantages.	10
C-	During the operation of the Intra-oral radiographic machine, Explain protection procedures to the patient.	10
2- a-	There are some vital steps taken during the pre-treatment process that ensure accurate and reproducible beam direction? List each of them with short notes for each step?	10
b-	What is meaning of radiotherapy and palliative treatment? Why we do radiotherapy?	10
3- a-	Define the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dose• Phantom• In vivo dosimetry• Dose response curve• Absolute and relative dosimetry.	10
b-	What do we mean by: Bragg peak-cyclotron-Tomotherapy.	10
C-	Write on Beam quality as Parameter of Isodose Curves?	10

Best wishes:

Dr Hany Kamal

Mansoura University Faculty of Science Physics Department Course Title: Semiconductor Date: 12/1/2014		Jan. 2014 Exam Type: Final Four Level: (Biophysics) Time: 2 Hours Full Mark: 80 Mark
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Answer the following questions:-

Q1: [25 Mark]

- a- What is a semiconductor?
 - b- Discuss the semiconductor applications
 - c- How do semiconductors work?
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Q2:- [25 Mark]

- a- How to made semiconductor?
 - b- Discuss the importance the importance of semiconductor?
 - c- Explain the types of semiconductor
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Q3:- [30 Mark]

Write with details on:-

- a) Photoconductivity
 - b) Oorganic semiconductor
 - c) Luminescence
-

With best wishes

Examiners

د. أنور مجاهد

أ.د. أبوبكر البديوي

Mansoura University
Faculty of Science
Zoology Department



Final exam, January, 2014.

Education year: 4th level of bio-physics
Date: 15/ 1/ 2014
Code: Z 422

Subject: Zoology
Course: Human anatomy
Full Mark: 60

Q1- Choose the correct answer of the following: (20) marks

- 1- Areolar and reticular layers are two types of cells belonged the tissues.
a- Epithelial b- connective c- muscular
- 2- Crypts of Lieberkuhn (glands) is classified as type.
a- Branched tubular b- coiled tubular c- tubular
- 3- One of the following tissues is not represent the muscle, it is tissue.
a- cardiac b- adipose c- striated
- 4- The skin has two major layers which are made of different tissues, they are
a- cartilage & bon b- striated & unstriated muscle c- epidermis & dermis
- 5- The layer of skin that responsible for keeping harmful substances out is
a- Dermis b- epidermis c- subcutaneous
- 6- Erector muscle can contract to pull upright
a- Radius & ulna b- tibia & fibula c- hair fiber
- 7- Femur is a type of bone that classified as bone.
a- long b- short c- flat
- 8- Ellipsoid is a type of joint that permits the movement in direction.
a- one b- two c- three
- 9- Acetylcholine being released from terminal nerve plays a role in
a- Mechanical of breath b- muscle contraction c- not a or b
- 10- Tendons are flexible bands that connect
a- Joint to bone b- muscle to bone c- bone to bone
- 11- One of the following muscles plays a role in regulation of the body temperature, it is
a- cardiac muscle b- erector muscle c- smooth muscle
- 12- Skeletal system acts as a protective structure for vital organs as..... protect lungs.
a- rib cage b- skull c- femur

- 13- Intra cellular fluid is the fluid exists all the body cells.
 a- outside b- inside c- both of them
- 14- Extra cellular fluid is divided into
 a- Blood plasma only b- interstitial fluid only c- both
- 15- Interstitial fluid is similar to plasma content except that plasma has its own former
 a- Proteins b- corpuscles c- haemoglobin
- 16- Epiglottis is a part of the respiratory system that close the during passage of food.
 a- nasal cavity b- larynx c- lung
- 17- Arteries are blood vessel, that they move from the heart.
 a- away b- toward c- not A or B
- 18- Myocardium is composed of cardiac muscle and responsibility for contracting.
 a- Lung b- heart c- leg
- 19- Bicuspid valve ensure one-way blood flow in between
 a- Left atrium & ventricle b- right atrium & ventricle c- left ventricle & aorta
- 20- Each spermatozoon consists of main parts.
 a- one b- two c- three

Q2- Compare between four only of the following couples: (20) marks

- a- Morphological and numerical abnormalities.
- b- The function of sweat glands and sebaceous glands.
- c- Gliding joint & ball and socket joint.
- d- Red blood corpuscles and white blood corpuscles.
- e- Tendons and joints.
- f- Albumin and fibrinogens of plasma proteins.

Q3- Write short note on four only of the following: (20) marks

- a- Muscle contraction.
 - b- Function of skeletal system.
 - c- Structure and function of liver.
 - d- The epidermis layer of skin.
 - e- Transport of gases in blood.
 - f- Prostate gland.
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With my best wishes Dr. Manal Ramadan

Mansoura University
Faculty of Science
Department of Physics



First Term Exam 2013-2014
(Electronic Simulation for
Biological Systems)
Course code: BioPhys 411

4th level Biophysics
Students
Full Mark: 80
Allowed Time: 2 hours
Date: 22 / 1 / 2014

Answer the following Questions:

Question 1:

- a) Explain the function of using the zener diode as a voltage regulator.
(5 marks)
- b) Describe the construction and operation of liquid crystal displays.
(10 marks)
- c) Compare between the LCD and LED devices.
(5 marks)

Question 2:

- a) Describe the rules must be followed in biasing a transistor. (5 marks)
- b) Draw the V-I characteristic curve for JFET, and explain why the curve has this shape.
(5 marks)
- c) Draw the universal biasing circuit for a bipolar transistor amplifier.
Explain the significance of each element in the circuit. (10 marks)

Question 3:

- a) Explain the conduction mechanism of the pn junction in the forward bias, reverse bias, and breakdown voltage.
(10 marks)
- b) Draw a circuit for diode clamper and explain how it operates.
(10 marks)

Question 4:

a) Describe the main difference between the unipolar and bipolar devices.

(8 marks)

b) Determine I_B , I_C and V_{CE} for the circuit of Fig. (1). Calculate the thermal stability of the circuit then comment on the result.

(12 marks)

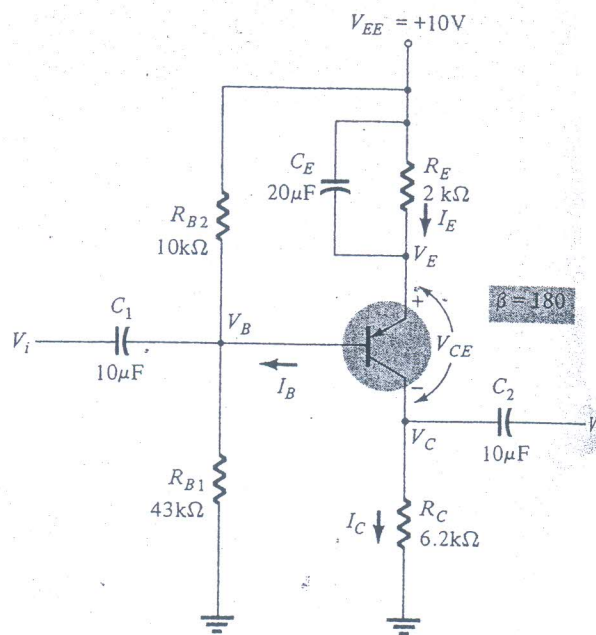


Fig. (1)

Examiners:

1) Prof. Dr. Ahmed H. Oraby

2) Prof. Dr. Fikry Richa