Reg. No.			

## MANIPAL UNIVERSITY

## SECOND YEAR B.Sc. N.M.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION - JUNE 2012

SUBJECT: FUNDAMENTALS OF ELECTRONICS AND NUCLEAR MEDICINE INSTRUMENTATION

Monday, June 11, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

- Draw suitable circuit diagram, block diagram, waveform or characteristics wherever it is necessary.

# SECTION - A: FUNDAMENTALS OF ELECTRONICS: 30 MARKS

- Answer any SIX questions of the following.
- Explain pre-amplifier.

(5 marks)

- 2A. Write a short note on acceptor and donor in semiconductor.
- 2B. Explain p-n junction diode.

(2+3 = 5 marks)

- 3A. Explain mathematical model of P.M.T.
- 3B. Explain comparator used in Nuclear Medicine.

(2+3 = 5 marks)

4. Explain Op-Amp symbol and Inverting.

(5 marks)

- 5A. Write about ADC.
- 5B. Explain series and parallel connection of resistor

(2+3 = 5 marks)

- 6A. Write a short note on U.P.S.
- 6B. Explain full-wave rectifier

(2+3 = 5 marks)

- 7. Write a short note on:
- 7A. Pulse shaping
- 7B. AND gate and OR gate.

 $(2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}) = 5$  marks)

# SECTION - B: NUCLEAR MEDICINE INSTRUMENTATION: 50 MARKS

8. What is the significance of air conditioner in the Gamma Camera Room? How will you perform the routine quality control test on Gamma Camera?

(4+16 = 20 marks)

9. Why has Gamma Camera overruled Rectilinear Scanner?

(10 marks)

#### 10. Write short notes on:

- 10A. Positioning and summation circuits.
- 10B. Spatial Resolution.
- 10C. LEHR Vs HEGP.
- 10D. Accuracy and Precision.

 $(5\times4=20 \text{ marks})$ 

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#### MANIPAL UNIVERSITY

# SECOND YEAR B.Sc. N.M.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION - JUNE 2012

#### SUBJECT: RADIATION CHEMISTRY AND RADIATION PHYSICS

Wednesday, June 13, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Answer Section - 'A' and Section - 'B' In Two Separate Answer Books.

#### SECTION - A: RADIATION CHEMISTRY: 30 MARKS

#### Write short notes on:

- Complexes and Chelates.
- Stable, Unstable and Metastable elements.
- Types of Chemical Reactions.
- 1D. Comparison of Ionic and covalent bond.
- Solute, Solvent and Solubility.
- Acid, Base and pH.

 $(5\times6 = 30 \text{ marks})$ 

#### SECTION - B: RADIATION PHYSICS: 50 MARKS

### 2. Answer the following:

- 2A. What are the different modes of decay? Explain alpha decay and isomeric transition.
- 2B. Explain pair production. Why pair production does require a minimum of 1.02 MeV energy?

 $(5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ marks})$ 

#### 3. Answer the following:

- 3A. What are the three important modes of photon interaction with matter? Explain each process in detail.
- 3B. Discuss in detail about Liquid scintillation detectors.

 $(20 \times 2 = 40 \text{ marks})$ 



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# SECOND YEAR B.Sc. N.M.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION - JUNE 2012

## SUBJECT: RADIOPHARMACY - I

Friday, June 15, 2012

Time: 10:00-11:30 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 40

- Answer all questions.
- Write in short about the following:
- Ficks Principle of radiotracer kinetics.
- Shelf life and Stability of Radiopharmaceuticals.
- Special safety measures adopted during administration of Radiopharmaceuticals.
- 1D. Ideal properties of 99m Technetium for diagnostic use.

 $(5\times4 = 20 \text{ marks})$ 

2. Describe the steps for doing Ascending Paper chromatography of any given radiopharmaceutical. Define Retardation Factor (R<sub>f</sub>) and Solvent Front(S<sub>f</sub>) in chromatography. What are the precautions to be taken during the procedure?

(5+3+2 = 10 marks)

3. With neat and labeled diagram describe working principle of <sup>99</sup>Mo-<sup>99m</sup>Tc column type generator. What are the advantages over solvent extraction generator? How to calculate elution efficiency of the generator?

(5+3+2 = 10 marks)

