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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination  
Academic Session 2004/2005

October 2004

**ZAE 282E/3 - Material Science**  
*[Sains Bahan]*

Duration : 3 hours  
*[Masa : 3 jam]*

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Please check that this examination paper consists of **SEVEN** pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

*[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **TUJUH** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]*

**Instructions:** Answer all **FIVE** (5) questions. Students are allowed to answer all questions in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

**Arahan:** Jawab kesemua **LIMA** (5) soalan. Pelajar dibenarkan menjawab semua soalan sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.]

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1. (a) Compare Face Centered Cubic (FCC) crystal structure to Body Centered Cubic (BCC) crystal structure.  
*[(a) Bandingkan struktur hablur Kubus Berpusat Muka (FCC) kepada struktur hablur Kubus Berpusat Jasad (BCC).]*
- (20/100)
- (b) (i) Show that the atomic packing factor for BCC is 0.68  
*[(i) Tunjukkan bahawa faktor padatan atom untuk BCC ialah 0.68.]*
- (ii) Calculate the radius of an iridium (Ir) atom, given that Ir has a FCC crystal structure, a density of  $22.4 \text{ g/cm}^3$  and an atomic weight of 192.2 g/mol.  
*[(ii) Kira jejari atom Iridium (Ir), apabila Ir mempunyai struktur hablur FCC, ketumpatan sebanyak  $22.4 \text{ g/cm}^3$  dan berat atom sebanyak 192.2 g/mol.]*
- (30/100)
- (c) Explain the formation of grain boundaries.  
*[(c) Jelaskan pembentukan sempadan-sempadan butiran.]*
- (20/100)
- (d) (i) What is the composition, in atomic percent, of an alloy that consists of 92.5 wt% Ag and 7.5 wt% Cu?  
 Atomic weight: Cu = 63.55 g/mol; Ag = 107.87 g/mol.  
*[(i) Apakah komposisi, dalam peratus atom, suatu aloi yang mengandungi 92.5 wt% Ag dan 7.5 wt% Cu?  
 Berat atom: Cu = 63.55 g/mol; Ag = 107.87 g/mol.]*
- (ii) What is the composition, in weight percent, of an alloy that consists of 5 at% Cu and 95 at% Pt?  
 Atomic weight: Cu = 63.55 g/mol; Pt = 195.08 g/mol.  
*[(ii) Apakah komposisi, dalam peratus berat, suatu aloi yang mengandungi 5 at% Cu dan 95 at% Pt?  
 Berat atom: Cu = 63.55 g/mol; Pt = 195.08 g/mol.]*
- (30/100)

2. (a) Give a brief explanation of diffusion flux.  
*[Berikan penjelasan ringkas tentang fluks serapan]*

(25/100)

A Tabulation of Diffusion Data

Diffusing Species	Host Metal	$D_0 (m^2/s)$	Activation Energy $Q_a$		Calculated Values	
			EJ/mol	eV/atom	T(°C)	$D(m^2/s)$
Fe	$\alpha$ -Fe (BCC)	$2.8 \times 10^{-4}$	251	2.60	500	$3.0 \times 10^{-21}$
					900	$1.8 \times 10^{-15}$
Fe	$\gamma$ -Fe (FCC)	$5.0 \times 10^{-5}$	284	2.94	900	$1.1 \times 10^{-17}$
					1100	$7.8 \times 10^{-16}$
C	$\alpha$ -Fe	$6.2 \times 10^{-7}$	80	0.83	500	$2.4 \times 10^{-12}$
					900	$1.7 \times 10^{-10}$
C	$\gamma$ -Fe	$2.3 \times 10^{-5}$	148	1.53	900	$5.9 \times 10^{-12}$
					1100	$5.3 \times 10^{-11}$
Cu	Cu	$7.8 \times 10^{-5}$	211	2.19	500	$4.2 \times 10^{-19}$
Zn	Cu	$2.4 \times 10^{-5}$	189	1.96	500	$4.0 \times 10^{-18}$
Al	Al	$2.3 \times 10^{-4}$	144	1.49	500	$4.2 \times 10^{-14}$
Cu	Al	$6.5 \times 10^{-5}$	136	1.41	500	$4.1 \times 10^{-14}$
Mg	Al	$1.2 \times 10^{-4}$	131	1.35	500	$1.9 \times 10^{-13}$
Cu	Ni	$2.7 \times 10^{-5}$	256	2.65	500	$1.3 \times 10^{-22}$

Table 1

- (b) Referring to table 1, (gas constant = 8.31 J/mol -K)  
*[Merujuk kepada Jadual 1, (pemalar gas = 8.31 J/mol -K)]*

- (i) Compute the value of the diffusion coefficient for the diffusion of zinc in copper at 650°C.  
*[(i) Kira nilai koefisien serapan untuk serapan zink dalam kuprum pada 650°C.]*
- (ii) At what temperature will the diffusion coefficient for the diffusion of copper in nickel have a value of  $6.5 \times 10^{-17} m^2/s$ ?  
*[(ii) Pada suhu berapakah koefisien serapan untuk serapan kuprum dalam nikel akan mempunyai nilai  $6.5 \times 10^{-17} m^2/s$ ?]*
- (iii) Compute the values of the diffusion coefficients for the diffusion of carbon in both  $\alpha$ -iron (BCC) and  $\gamma$ -iron (FCC) at 900°C. Which is larger and explain why this is the case?  
*[(iii) Kira nilai-nilai koefisien serapan untuk serapan karbon dalam kedua-dua  $\alpha$ -besi (BCC) and  $\gamma$ -besi (FCC) pada 900°C. Yang manakah lebih besar dan jelaskan mengapa terjadi begitu?]*

(25/100)

- (c) (i) Give a brief explanation on plastic deformation.  
*[Berikan penerangan ringkas tentang canggaan plastik.]*
- (ii) Describe the phenomenon of elastic recovery using a stress-strain plot.  
*[Jelaskan fenomena pemulihan elastik menggunakan plot tegasan-terikan.]*

(25/100)

- (d) (i) What is the driving force for recrystallization and for grain growth?  
*[Apakah kuasa yang menggalakkan penghabluran semula dan penumbuhan butiran.]*
- (ii) Give an explanation on grain growth.  
*[Berikan penjelasan tentang penumbuhan butiran.]*

(25/100)

3. (a) Explain briefly the equilibrium and metastable states.  
*[Berikan penjelasan ringkas tentang kedaan keseimbangan dan metastabil.]*

(25/100)

- (b) (i) Cite the difference between eutectic, eutectoid and peritectic reactions.  
*[Berikan perbezaan antara tindakbalas-tindakbalas eutektik, eutektoid dan peritektik.]*
- (ii) What is the difference between terminal solid solution and intermediate solid solution phases.  
*[Apakah perbezaan antara fasa-fasa larutan pepejal terminal dan larutan pepejal pertengahan.]*
- (iii) Distinguish between hypoeutectoid and hypereutectoid steel microstructures.  
*[Bezakan antara mikrostruktur-mikrostruktur hipoeutektoid dan hipereutektoid.]*

(25/100)

- (c) Briefly describe the following phases in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C phase diagram:  
*[Berikan penerangan ringkas fasa-fasa berikut yang terdapat dalam gambarajah fasa Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C.]*

- (i) Ferrite
- (ii) Austenite
- (iii) δ-ferrite
- (iv) Fe<sub>3</sub>C

(20/100)

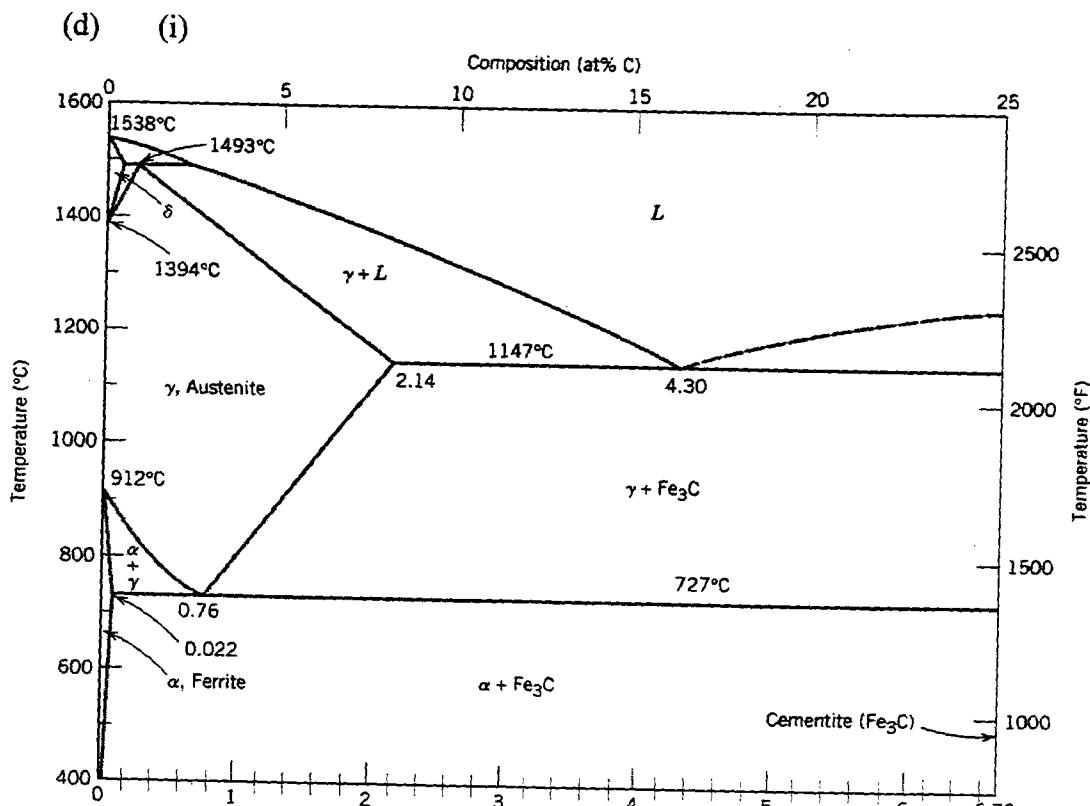


Figure 1

Referring to Figure 1, for a 99.65 wt% Fe – 0.35 wt% C alloy at a temperature just below the eutectoid, determine the following:

[ Merujuk kepada Rajah 1, untuk aloi for a 99.65 wt% Fe – 0.35 wt% C pada suhu betul-betul di bawah eutektoid, tentukan yang berikut:]

- (a) The fractions of total ferrite and cementite phases.  
[(a) Pecahan fasa-fasa penuh ferit dan simentit.]
- (b) The fractions of the proeutectoid ferrite and pearlite.  
[(b) Pecahan ferit proeutektoid dan pearlit.]
- (c) The fraction of eutectoid ferrite.  
[(c) Pecahan ferit eutektoid.]

(30/100)

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4. (a) (i) Cite and briefly explain the three categories of phase transformation.  
*[(i) Berikan dan terangkan dengan ringkas tiga kategori transformasi fasa.]*
- (ii) Name the two stages involved in the process of phase transformation. Briefly describe them.  
*[(ii) Namakan dua peringkat yang terlibat dalam proses transformasi fasa. Terangkan dengan ringkas kedua-duanya.]*
- (iii) Briefly describe the phenomena of superheating and supercooling.  
*[(iii) Terangkan dengan ringkas fenomena superpemanasan dan superpenyejukan.]*
- (20/100)
- (b) (i) Explain the formation of pearlite microstructure.  
*[(i) Jelaskan pembentukan mikrostruktur pearlit.]*
- (ii) Briefly explain why fine pearlite is harder and stronger than coarse pearlite.  
*[(ii) Terangkan dengan ringkas mengapa pearlit halus adalah lebih keras dan kuat berbanding pearlit kasar.]*
- (iii) Cite two major differences between pearlitic and martensitic transformation.  
*[(iii) Berikan dua perbezaan utama antara transformasi pearlit dan martensit.]*
- (iv) Briefly cite the differences between pearlite, bainite and spheroidite relative to microstructure and mechanical properties.  
*[(iv) Berikan dengan ringkas perbezaan-perbezaan antara pearlit, bainit dan sferoidit berhubung kepada ciri-ciri mikrostruktur dan mekanikal.]*
- (50/100)
- (c) (i) Cite the purposes and the stages of annealing.  
*[(i) Berikan tujuan-tujuan dan peringkat-peringkat sepuhlindap.]*
- (ii) Explain the influence of quenching medium, specimen size and geometry on hardenability.  
*[(ii) Jelaskan pengaruh medium penyejukan, saiz dan geometri spesimen ke atas kebolehkerasan.]*
- (iii) Draw a typical hardenability curve and explain.  
*[(iii) Lukiskan kurva kebolehkerasan yang tipikal dan jelaskan.]*
- (30/100)

5. (a) (i) Explain Schottky defect in ceramics.  
[(i) *Jelaskan kecacatan Schottky dalam seramik.*] (30/100)
- (ii) Explain why slip is very difficult in crystalline ceramics?  
[(ii) *Jelaskan mengapa gelincir adalah sukar dalam seramik berhabitus.*] (30/100)
- (b) Give an explanation on the existence of impurities in ceramics.  
[(b) *Berikan penjelasan tentang kewujudan bendasing dalam seramik.*] (25/100)
- (c) (i) What is the distinction between glass transition temperature and melting temperature?  
[(i) *Apakah perbezaan antara suhu peralihan kaca dan suhu lebur?*] (25/100)
- (ii) Discuss the heat treatment of glasses.  
[(ii) *Bincangkan rawatan haba untuk kaca.*] (25/100)
- (iii) State and briefly describe the specific points that are important in the fabrication and processing of glasses.  
[(iii) *Nyatakan dan jelaskan dengan ringkas titik-titik spesifik yang penting dalam fabrikasi dan pemerosesan kaca.*] (45/100)