



UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama

Sidang Akademik 1997/98

September 1997

EBB 121/3 - BAHAN I

Masa: [3 jam]

Arahan kepada Calon:-

Sila pastikan kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **LIMA (5)** muka surat bercetak dan **SEPULUH (10)** LAMPIRAN sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan. Kertas soalan Bahasa Inggeris dilampirkan.

Kertas soalan ini mengandungi **TUJUH (7)** soalan.

Jawab mana-mana **LIMA (5)** soalan sahaja.

Mulakan jawapan anda bagi setiap soalan pada muka surat yang baru.

Semua soalan mesti di jawab dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau maksimum **DUA (2)** soalan boleh di jawab dalam Bahasa Inggeris.

1. [a] Bagaimanakah model "awan elektron" ikatan logam boleh menerangkan sifat kekonduktifan elektrik dan termal serta kemuluran yang tinggi dalam logam.

(8 markah)

- [b] SiO_2 dikenali sebagai " pembentuk kaca" kerana kecenderungan SiO_4^{4-} tetrahedra bergabung membentuk rangkaian bukan habluran. Al_2O_3 dikenali sebagai pembentukan kaca perantaraan kerana kobolehan Al^{3+} untuk mengantikan Si^{4+} dalam rangkaian kaca, walaupun Al_2O_3 sendiri tidak cenderung membentuk struktur bukan habluran. Bincangkan pengantian Si^{4+} oleh Al^{3+} dalam sebutan nisbah jejari.

(6 markah)

- [c] Dalam satu peranti semikonduktor logam-oksida (MOS), satu lapisan SiO_2 (ketumpatan = 2.20 Mg/m^3) di tumbesarkan diatas cip hablur tunggal silikon.. Berapakah bilangan atom Si dan O per mm^2 lapisan oksida berkenaan. Andaikan ketebalan lapisan adalah 100 nm ?

(6 markah)

2. [a] Lakarkan $[1\bar{1}0]$ yang berada dalam (111) merujuk kepada sel unit KBM. Tandakan kedudukan semua atom yang berada dalam satah ini.

(4 markah)

- [b] Dalam sistem kiub, yang antara arah famili $<110>$ yang mewakili garis silangan antara (111) dan (11 $\bar{1}$). Lakarkan arah dan satah silangan yang disebut diatas.

(6 markah)

- [c] Piston untuk enjin kereta mungkin dihasilkan dari bahan komposit yang mengandungi partikel kecil silikon karbida yang keras dalam matriks aloi aluminium. Terangkan apakah kebaikan yang mungkin diperolehi dari setiap bahan dalam komposit ini terhadap sifat keseluruhan piston. Apakah masalah yang mungkin timbul dalam penghasilan bahagian ini akibat dari perbezaan sifat ini.

(10 markah)

3. [a] [i] Perihalkan dengan ringkas mekanisme resapan gantian dan celahan dalam logam pepejal.

- [ii] Apakah faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar resapan dalam hablur logam pepejal

(10 markah)

- [b] Arsenik diresapkan ke dalam satu kepingan tebal silikon yang sebelum ini tidak ada kandungan pada 1100°C . Jika kepekatan permukaan arsenik adalah $5.0 \times 10^{18} \text{ atom/cm}^3$ dan kepekatan permukaan silikon adalah $1.5 \times 10 \text{ cm}^3$, berapa lama kah masa resapan yang diperlukan ? ($D = 3.0 \times 10^{-14} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ untuk resapan arsenik dalam Si pada 1100°C).

(10 markah)

4. [a] Satu difraktometer yang merakamkan carta untuk satu unsur yang mempunyai struktur hablur sama ada KBM atau KBJ menunjukkan puncak pembelauan pada sudut 2θ berikut: 38.116° , 44.277° , 64.426° , 77.472° . Jarak gelombang sinaran tuju adalah 0.154056 nm .

- [i] Tentukan struktur hablur unsur berkenaan.

[ii] Kirakan pemalar kekisi unsur

[iii] Kenalpasti unsur.

(10 markah)

- [b] Satu aloi Pb - Sn mengandungi 65% (berat) fasa α (mengandungi 19.2% Sn) dan baki nya adalah cecair eutektik (mengandungi 61.9% Sn) pada suhu sedikit lebih dari suhu eutektik 327°C . Apakah komposisi aloi ? Takat lebur Pb = 327°C dan Sn = 232°C . Lukiskan bahagian gambar rajah fasa yang relevan.

(10 markah)

5. Satu ujian tegangan keatas gangsa menghasilkan keputusan berikut:

Tegasan (Mpa)	terikan
85	0.001
170	0.002
225	0.003
275	0.005
365	0.10
425	0.20
<u>450</u>	0.30
420	0.35
370	0.37 (patah)

Kirakan modulus Young, kekuatan tegangan, % pemanjangan(EL) pada patah dan titik alah (0.2%). Apakah beban maksimum jika specimen mempunyai garis pusat =12.8mm. Apakah pemanjangan satu spesimen yang panjangnya adalah 250mm akibat tegasan sebanyak 345 Mpa yang dikenakan kepada nya.

(20 markah)

...5/-

6. [a] Terangkan konsep tegasan rincih terlerai genting dalam hablur yang dibawah beban tegangan dengan menggunakan lakaran yang kemas.
- [b] Kirakan tegasan rincih terlerai pada sistem slip (111) $[0\bar{1}1]$ bagi hablur tunggal nikel dibawah satu tegasan 13.7 Mpa yang dikenakan pada arah $[001]$ sel unit.

6 mm 60° & 120°
(20 markah)

7. Data untuk rayapan keadaan mantap bagi aluminium pada tegasan 20.7 Mpa adalah seperti berikut:

<u>Kadar rayapan</u>	
<u>Suhu, K</u>	<u>jam⁻¹</u>
424	0.04
578	0.122

Kirakan tenaga pengaktifan untuk rayapan keadaan mantap. Apakah kadar rayapan pada 631 K.

(20 markah)

ooOoo

LAMPIRAN SOALAN BAHASA INGGERIS

1. [a] How can the high electrical , thermal conductivities and ductility of metals be explained by the " electron cloud " model of metallic bonding?
(8 marks)

- [b] SiO_2 is known as " glass former " because of the tendency of SiO_4^{4-} tetrahedra to link together in a noncrystalline network. Al_2O_3 is known as an intermediate glass former due to the ability of Al^{3+} to substitute for Si^{4+} in the glass network, although Al_2O_3 does not by itself tend to be noncrystalline. Discuss the substitution of Al^{3+} for Si^{4+} in terms of radius ratio.
(6 marks)

- [c] In a metal- oxide- semiconductor (MOS) devise, a thin layer of SiO_2 (density = 2.20 Mg/m^3) is grown on a single crystal chip of silicon. How many Si atoms and how many O atoms are present per square millimeter of oxide layer. Assume the layer thickness is 100 nm.
(6 marks)

2. [a] Sketch the [110] direction within the (111) plane relative to an FCC unit cell. Include all atom center positions within the plane of interest.
(4 marks)

- [b] In a cubic system, which of the $<110>$ family of directions represent the line of intersection between the (111) and $(11\bar{1})$ planes. Sketch the directions and planar intersection described above.
(6 marks)

- [c] Some pistons for automobile engines might be produced from a composite material containing small, hard silicon carbide particles in an aluminium alloy matrix. Explain what benefits each material in the composite may provide to the overall part. What problems might the different properties of the two materials cause in producing the part?

(10 marks)

3. [a] [i] Briefly describe the substitutional and interstitial diffusion mechanisms in solid metals.
- [ii] What factors affect the diffusion rate in solid metal crystal.

(10 marks)

- [b] Arsenic is diffused into a thick slice of silicon with no previous arsenic in it at 1100°C . If the surface concentration of the arsenic is 5.0×10^{18} atoms/cm³ and its concentration at $1.2 \mu\text{m}$ below the silicon surface is 1.5×10^{16} atoms/cm³, how long must the diffusion time be?
($D = 3.0 \times 10^{-14} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ for Arsenic diffusing in Si at 1100°C)

(10 marks)

4. [a] An x-ray diffractometer recorder chart for an element which has either the BCC or the FCC crystal structure showed diffraction peaks at the following 2θ angles: 38.116° , 44.277° , 64.426° , and 77.472° . Wavelength of the incoming radiation was 0.154056 nm .
- [i] Determine the crystal structure of the element

[ii] Determine the lattice constant of the element

[iii] Identify the element.

(10 marks)

[b] A lead-tin alloy contains 65 %(by weight) of α phase (containing 19.2% tin) and balance weight as eutectic liquid (containing 61.9% tin) at a temperature slightly above the eutectic temperature of 327°C. What is the composition of the alloy ? The melting points of lead and tin are 327°C and 232°C respectively. Draw the relevant part of the phase diagram.

(10 marks)

5. A tension test on brass gave the following results:

<u>Stress (MPa)</u>	<u>strain</u>
85	0.001
170	0.002
225	0.003
275	0.005
365	0.10
425	0.20
450	0.30
420	0.35
370	0.37 (fracture).

Find the Young's modulus, tensile strength, %EL at fracture, and yield point (0.2%). What would be the maximum load on a specimen of 12.8 mm diameter? What would be the elongation of a specimen of 250 mm length at a stress of 345 MPa ?

(20 marks)

6. [a] Explain the idea of critical resolved shear stress in a crystal under a tensile load, with a neat sketch.
- [b] Calculate resolved shear stress on (111) [0 11] slip system of a Nickel single crystal under a stress of 13.7 MPa applied in [001] direction of the unit cell.

(20 marks)

7. The data for steady-state creep for aluminium at 20.7 MPa stress is given below.

Temp K	Creep rate hr^{-1}
424	0.04
578	0.122

Find the activation energy for steady-state creep. What would be the creep rate at 631 K ?

(20 marks)

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LAMPIRAN II

SOME PROPERTIES OF SELECTED ELEMENTS

Element	Symbol	Melting point, °C	Density, g/cm³	Atomic radius, nm	Crystal structure (20°C)	Lattice constants 20°C, nm	
						a	c
Aluminum	Al	660	2.70	0.143	FCC	0.40496	
Antimony	Sb	630	6.70	0.138	Rhombohedral	0.45067	
Arsenic	As	817	5.72	0.125	Rhombohedral†	0.4131	
Barium	Ba	714	3.5	0.217	BCC‡	0.5019	
Beryllium	Be	1278	1.85	0.113	HCP‡	0.22856	0.35832
Boron	B	2030	2.34	0.097	Orthorhombic		
Bromine	Br	-7.2	3.12	0.119	Orthorhombic		
Cadmium	Cd	321	8.65	0.148	HCP‡	0.29788	0.561667
Calcium	Ca	846	1.55	0.197	FCC‡	0.5582	
Carbon (graphite)	C	3550	2.25	0.077	Hexagonal	0.24612	0.67078
Cesium	Cs	28.7	1.87	0.190	BCC		
Chlorine	Cl	-101	1.9	0.099	Tetragonal		
Chromium	Cr	1875	7.19	0.128	BCC‡	0.28846	
Cobalt	Co	1498	8.85	0.125	HCP‡	0.2506	0.4069
Copper	Cu	1083	8.96	0.128	FCC	0.36147	
Fluorine	F	-220	1.3	0.071			
Gallium	Ga	29.8	5.91	0.135	Orthorhombic		

* Density of solid at 20°C.

† Other crystal structures exist at other temperatures.

Element	Symbol	Melting point, °C	Density, g/cm³	Atomic radius, nm	Crystal structure† (20°C)	Lattice constants 20°C, nm	
						a	c
Germanium	Ge	937	5.32	0.139	Diamond cubic	0.56576	
Gold	Au	1063	19.3	0.144	FCC	0.40788	
Helium	He	270	HCP		
Hydrogen	H	259	...	0.046	Hexagonal		
Indium	In	157	7.31	0.162	FC tetragonal	0.45979	0.49467
Iodine	I	114	4.94	0.136	Orthorhombic		
Iridium	Ir	2454	22.4	0.135	FCC	0.38389	
Iron	Fe	1536	7.87	0.124	BCC	0.28664	
Lead	Pb	327	11.34	0.175	FCC	0.49502	
Lithium	Li	180	0.53	0.157	BCC	0.35092	
Magnesium	Mg	650	1.74	0.160	HCP	0.32094	0.52105
Manganese	Mn	1245	7.43	0.118	Cubic‡	0.89139	
Mercury	Hg	-38.4	14.19	0.155	Rhombohedral		
Molybdenum	Mo	2610	10.2	0.140	BCC	0.31468	
Neon	Ne	248.7	1.45	0.160	FCC		
Nickel	Ni	1453	8.9	0.125	FCC	0.35236	
Niobium	Nb	2415	8.6	0.147	BCC	0.33007	
Nitrogen	N	-240	1.03	0.071	Hexagonal‡		
Osmium	Os	2700	22.57	0.135	HCP	0.27353	0.43191
Oxygen	O	-218	1.43	0.060	Cubic‡		
Palladium	Pd	1552	12.0	0.137	FCC	0.38907	
Phosphorus (white)	P	44.2	1.83	0.110	Cubic‡		
Platinum	Pt	1769	21.4	0.139	FCC	0.39239	
Potassium	K	63.9	0.86	0.238	BCC	0.5344	
Rhenium	Re	3180	21.0	0.138	HCP	0.27609	0.44583
Rhodium	Rh	1966	12.4	0.134	FCC	0.38044	
Ruthenium	Ru	2500	12.2	0.125	HCP	0.27038	0.42816
Scandium	Sc	1539	2.99	0.160	FCC	0.4541	
Silicon	Si	1410	2.34	0.117	Diamond cubic	0.54282	
Silver	Ag	961	10.5	0.144	FCC	0.40856	
Sodium	Na	97.8	0.97	0.192	BCC	0.42906	
Strontium	Sr	76.8	2.60	0.215	FCC‡	0.6087	
Sulfur (yellow)	S	119	2.07	0.104	Orthorhombic		
Tantalum	Ta	2996	16.6	0.143	BCC	0.33026	
Tin	Sn	232	7.30	0.158	Tetragonal‡	0.58311	0.31817
Titanium	Ti	1668	4.51	0.147	HCP‡	0.29504	0.46833
Tungsten	W	3410	19.3	0.141	BCC	0.31648	
Uranium	U	1132	19.0	0.138	Orthorhombic‡	0.2858	0.4955
Vanadium	V	1900	6.1	0.136	BCC	0.3039	
Zinc	Zn	419.5	7.13	0.137	HCP	0.26649	0.49470
Zirconium	Zr	1852	6.49	0.160	HCP‡	0.32312	0.51477

* Density of solid at 20°C.

† b = 0.5877 nm.

‡ Other crystal structures exist at other temperatures.

LAMPIRAN III

IONIC RADII¹ OF THE ELEMENTS

Atomic number	Element (symbol)	Ion	Ionic radius, nm	Atomic number	Element (symbol)	Ion	Ionic radius, nm
1	H	H ⁻	0.154	22	Ti	Ti ²⁺	0.076
2	He					Ti ³⁺	0.069
3	Li	Li ⁺	0.078			Ti ⁴⁺	0.064
4	Be	Be ²⁺	0.034	23	V	V ³⁺	0.065
5	B	B ³⁺	0.02			V ⁴⁺	0.061
6	C	C ⁴⁺	<0.02			V ⁵⁺	0.04
7	N	N ⁵⁺	0.01–0.02	24	Cr	Cr ³⁺	0.064
8	O	O ²⁻	0.132			Cr ⁶⁺	0.03–0.04
9	F	F ⁻	0.133	25	Mn	Mn ²⁺	0.091
10	Ne					Mn ³⁺	0.070
11	Na	Na ⁺	0.098			Mn ⁴⁺	0.052
12	Mg	Mg ²⁺	0.078	26	Fe	Fe ²⁺	0.087
13	Al	Al ³⁺	0.057			Fe ³⁺	0.067
14	Si	Si ⁴⁻	0.198	27	Co	Co ²⁺	0.082
		Si ⁴⁺	0.039			Co ³⁺	0.065
15	P	P ⁵⁺	0.03–0.04	28	Ni	Ni ²⁺	0.078
16	S	S ²⁻	0.174	29	Cu	Cu ⁺	0.096
		S ⁴⁺	0.034	30	Zn	Zn ²⁺	0.083
17	Cl	Cl ⁻	0.181	31	Ga	Ga ³⁺	0.062
18	Ar			32	Ge	Ge ⁴⁺	0.044
19	K	K ⁺	0.133	33	As	As ³⁺	0.069
20	Ca	Ca ²⁺	0.106			As ⁵⁺	0.04
21	Sc	Sc ²⁺	0.083				

¹Ionic radii can vary in different crystals due to many factors.

Atomic number	Element (symbol)	Ion	Ionic radius, nm	Atomic number	Element (symbol)	Ion	Ionic radius, nm
34	Se	Se ²⁻	0.191	63	Eu	Eu ³⁺	0.113
		Se ⁰⁻	0.03-0.04	64	Gd	Gd ³⁺	0.111
35	Br	Br	0.196	65	Tb	Tb ³⁺	0.109
36	Kr					Tb ⁴⁺	0.089
37	Rb	Rb ⁻	0.149	66	Dy	Dy ³⁺	0.107
38	Sr	Sr ²⁺	0.127	67	Ho	Ho ³⁺	0.105
39	Y	Y ³⁺	0.106	68	Er	Er ³⁺	0.104
40	Zr	Zr ⁴⁺	0.087	69	Tm	Tm ³⁺	0.104
41	Nb	Nb ⁴⁺	0.069	70	Yb	Yb ³⁺	0.100
		Nb ²⁺	0.069	71	Lu	Lu ³⁺	0.099
42	Mo	Mo ⁴⁺	0.068	72	Hf	Hf ⁴⁺	0.084
		Mo ⁰	0.065	73	Ta	Ta ⁵⁺	0.068
44	Ru	Ru ⁴⁺	0.065	74	W	W ⁶⁺	0.068
45	Rh	Rh ³⁺	0.068			W ⁷⁺	0.065
		Rh ⁴⁺	0.065	75	Re	Re ⁵⁺	0.072
46	Pd	Pd ²⁺	0.050	76	Os	Os ⁶⁺	0.067
47	Ag	Ag ⁻	0.113	77	Ir	Ir ⁷⁺	0.066
48	Cd	Cd ²⁺	0.103	78	Pt	Pt ⁸⁺	0.052-
49	In	In ³⁺	0.092			Pt ⁹⁺	0.055
50	Sn	Sn ⁴⁻	0.215	79	Au	Au ⁻	0.137
		Sn ⁰	0.074	80	Hg	Hg ⁻	0.112
51	Sb	Sb ³⁺	0.090	81	Tl	Tl ⁻	0.149
52	Te	Te ²⁻	0.211			Tl ⁰	0.106
		Te ⁴⁻	0.089	82	Pb	Pb ²⁺	0.215
53	I	I ⁻	0.220			Pb ³⁺	0.132
		I ³⁻	0.094	83	Bi	Bi ³⁺	0.084
54	Xe			84	Po		0.120
55	Cs	Cs ⁻	0.165	85	At		
56	Ba	Ba ²⁺	0.143	86	Rn		
57	La	La ³⁺	0.172	87	Fr		
58	Ce	Ce ³⁺	0.118	88	Ra	Ra ⁻	0.152
		Ce ⁴⁺	0.102	89	Ac		
59	Pr	Pr ³⁺	0.116	90	Th	Th ⁻	0.110
		Pr ⁴⁺	0.100	91	Pa		
60	Nd	Nd ³⁺	0.115	92	U	U ⁻	0.105
61	Pm	Pm ⁴⁺	0.106				
62	Sm	Sm ³⁺	0.113				

*Ionic radii can vary in different crystals due to many factors.

Source: C. J. Smithells (ed.), "Metals Reference Book," 5th ed., Butterworth, 1976.

Atomic Numbers and Atomic Masses of the Chemical Elements

Atomic number	Element	Symbol	Atomic mass	Atomic number	Element	Symbol	Atomic mass
1	Hydrogen	H	1.0079	47	Silver	Ag	107.868
2	Helium	He	4.0026	48	Cadmium	Cd	112.41
3	Lithium	Li	6.941	49	Inium	In	114.82
4	Beryllium	Be	9.01218	50	Tin	Sn	118.69
5	Boron	B	10.81	51	Antimony	Sb	121.75
6	Carbon	C	12.011	52	Tellurium	Te	127.60
7	Nitrogen	N	14.0067	53	Iodine	I	126.9045
8	Oxygen	O	15.9994	54	Xenon	Xe	131.30
9	Fluorine	F	18.9984	55	Caesium	Cs	132.9054
10	Neon	Ne	20.179	56	Berkelium	Bk	137.93
11	Sodium	Na	22.9898	57	Lanthanum	La	138.9055
12	Magnesium	Mg	24.305	58	Cerium	Ce	140.12
13	Aluminum	Al	26.9815	59	Praseodymium	Pr	140.9077
14	Silicon	Si	28.0855	60	Neodymium	Nd	144.24
15	Phosphorus	P	30.9738	61	Promethium	Pm	(145)
16	Sulfur	S	32.06	62	Samarium	Sm	150.4
17	Chlorine	Cl	35.453	63	Europium	Eu	151.96
18	Argon	Ar	39.948	64	Gadolinium	Gd	157.25
19	Potassium	K	39.098	65	Terbium	Tb	158.9254
20	Calcium	Ca	40.08	66	Dysprosium	Dy	162.50
21	Scandium	Sc	44.9559	67	Holmium	Ho	164.9304
22	Titanium	Ti	47.90	68	Erbium	Er	167.26
23	Vanadium	V	50.9414	69	Thulium	Tm	168.9342
24	Chromium	Cr	51.996	70	Ytterbium	Yb	173.04
25	Manganese	Mn	54.9380	71	Lutetium	Lu	174.97
26	Iron	Fe	55.847	72	Hafnium	Hf	178.49
27	Cobalt	Co	58.9332	73	Tantalum	Ta	180.947
28	Nickel	Ni	58.71	74	Tungsten	W	183.85
29	Copper	Cu	63.546	75	Rhenium	Re	186.2
30	Zinc	Zn	65.38	76	Osmium	Os	190.2
31	Gallium	Ga	69.72	77	Iridium	Ir	192.22
32	Germanium	Ge	72.59	78	Platinum	Pt	195.09
33	Arsenic	As	74.9216	79	Gold	Au	196.9665
34	Selenium	Se	78.96	80	Mercury	Hg	200.59
35	Bromine	Br	79.904	81	Thallium	Tl	204.37
36	Krypton	Kr	83.80	82	Lead	Pb	207.2
37	Rubidium	Rb	85.467	83	Bismuth	Bi	208.9808
38	Strontium	Sr	87.62	84	Polonium	Po	(209)
39	Yttrium	Y	88.9059	85	Astatine	Aj	(210)
40	Zirconium	Zr	91.22	86	Radon	Rn	(222)
41	Niobium	Nb	92.906	87	Francium	Fr	(223)
42	Molybdenum	Mo	95.94	88	Radium	Ra	226.02
43	Technetium	Tc	98.9062	89	Actinium	Ac	227.03
44	Ruthenium	Ru	101.07	90	Thorium	Th	232.04
45	Rhodium	Rh	102.9055	91	Protactinium	Pa	231.04
46	Palladium	Pd	106.4	92	Uranium	U	238.03

Source: "CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics," 58th ed., CRC Press, Cleveland, 1977.

LAMPIRAN IV

TABLE 4.5 Table of the Error Function

z	erf z						
0	0	0.40	0.4284	0.85	0.7707	1.6	0.9763
0.025	0.0282	0.45	0.4755	0.90	0.7970	1.7	0.9838
0.05	0.0564	0.50	0.5205	0.95	0.8209	1.8	0.9891
0.10	0.1125	0.55	0.5633	1.0	0.8427	1.9	0.9928
0.15	0.1680	0.60	0.6039	1.1	0.8802	2.0	0.9953
0.20	0.2227	0.65	0.6420	1.2	0.9103	2.2	0.9981
0.25	0.2763	0.70	0.6778	1.3	0.9340	2.4	0.9993
0.30	0.3286	0.75	0.7112	1.4	0.9523	2.6	0.9998
0.35	0.3794	0.80	0.7421	1.5	0.9661	2.8	0.9999

Source: R. A. Flinn and P. K. Trojan, "Engineering Materials and Their Applications," 2d ed., Houghton Mifflin, 1981, p. 137.