
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination
2015/2016 Academic Session

December 2015 / January 2016

EBB 202/3 – Crystallography & Bonding in Solids [Kristalografi & Ikatan Dalam Pepejal]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please ensure that this examination paper contains TWELVE printed pages and ONE page APPENDIX before you begin the examination.

[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi DUA BELAS muka surat beserta SATU muka surat LAMPIRAN yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]

This paper consists of SEVEN questions. ONE question from PART A and THREE questions from PART B and THREE questions from PART C.

[Kertas soalan ini mengandungi TUJUH soalan. SATU soalan di BAHAGIAN A, TIGA soalan dari BAHAGIAN B dan TIGA soalan dari BAHAGIAN C.]

Instruction: Answer FIVE questions. Answer ALL questions in PART A, TWO questions from PART B and TWO questions from PART C. If a candidate answers more than five questions only the first five questions answered in the answer script would be examined.

[Arahan: Jawab LIMA soalan. Jawab SEMUA soalan dari BAHAGIAN A, DUA soalan dari BAHAGIAN B dan DUA soalan dari BAHAGIAN C. Jika calon menjawab lebih daripada lima soalan hanya lima soalan pertama mengikut susunan dalam skrip jawapan akan diberi markah.]

The answers to all questions must start on a new page.

[Mulakan jawapan anda untuk semua soalan pada muka surat yang baru.]

You may answer a question either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

[Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.]

In the event of any discrepancies in the examination questions, the English version shall be used.

[Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah digunapakai.]

PART A / BAHAGIAN A

1. [a] Figure 1 shows typical example of X-rays diffraction pattern:

Rajah 1 menunjukkan contoh biasa corak pembelauan sinar-X:

(i) Name the X-axis, Y-axis and units

Namakan paksi X-paksi, Y-paksi dan unit

(10 marks/markah)

(ii) What is the possible structure for A and B?

Apakah struktur yang mungkin untuk A dan B?

(10 marks/markah)

(iii) Sketch possible structure for A and B

Lakarkan struktur yang mungkin untuk A dan B

(20 marks/markah)

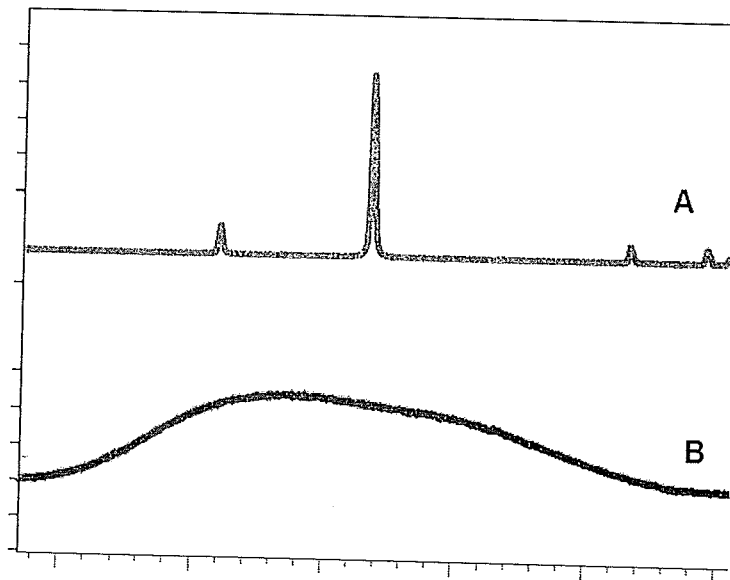


Figure 1

Rajah 1

[b] Materials properties are dependent on their chemical bonding, crystallography and microstructure. Explain how does chemical bonding, crystallography and microstructure influenced the following materials:

- (i) Alumina, Al_2O_3
- (ii) Silicon, Si?

Sifat-sifat bahan adalah bergantung kepada ikatan kimia, kristalografi dan mikrostruktur. Terangkan bagaimana ikatan kimia, kristalografi dan mikrostruktur mempengaruhi bahan-bahan berikut.

- (i) Alumina, Al_2O_3
- (ii) Silikon, Si?

(60 marks/markah)

PART B / BAHAGIAN B

2. One of the applications of XRD is to calculate residual stress in a metal sample.

Salah satu aplikasi XRD adalah untuk mengira tegasan baki dalam sampel logam.

- [a] What do you understand about 'residual stress' in a metal sample?

Apakah yang anda faham tentang 'tegasan baki' dalam sampel logam?

(20 marks/markah)

- [b] How many type of stress normally can be applied to a unit cell?

Berapakah jenis tegasan yang biasanya boleh dikenakan untuk sel unit?

(20 marks/markah)

- [c] Using simple sketch of unit cell, explain how the stresses from 2 [b] are applied on a unit cell.

Dengan menggunakan lakaran mudah untuk unit sel, terangkan bagaimana tekanan dari 2 [b] digunakan pada sel unit.

(40 marks/markah)

- [d] How to observe/calculate the effect of these stresses?

Bagaimanakah untuk memerhatikan/mengira kesan tekanan ini?

(20 marks/markah)

3. [a] What is X-rays transition energy? (Please explain using appropriate sketch)?

Apakah tenaga peralihan Sinar-X? (Sila terangkan dengan menggunakan lakaran yang bersesuaian)?

(10 marks/markah)

- [b] What are X-rays transition energy for K_{α} and K_{β} radiations? (Please explain using appropriate sketch).

Apakah tenaga peralihan Sinar-X untuk K_{α} dan K_{β} radiasi? (Sila terangkan dengan menggunakan lakaran yang bersesuaian).

(20 marks/markah)

- [c] Every substance have their own linear absorption coefficient.

Setiap bahan mempunyai pekali penyerapan linear.

- (i) Obtain a simple relation to give the sample thickness (x) required to reduce the amount of transmitted X-ray intensity by half.

Dapatkan hubungan mudah untuk ketebalan sampel (x) yang diperlukan untuk mengurangkan jumlah keamatan sinar-X yang dihantar kepada separuh.

(30 marks/markah)

- (ii) Calculate also the corresponding thickness of Fe-17 mass % Cr alloy (density = $7.76 \times 10^6 \text{ g/m}^3$) for Mo- K_α radiation, using the relation obtained in **Question 3 [c] (i)**. Given mass absorption coefficients of Fe = $37.6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ and Cr = $29.9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$.

Hitung juga ketebalan yang sama bagi Fe-17 jisim % Cr aloi (ketumpatan = $7.76 \times 10^6 \text{ g/m}^3$) untuk radiasi Mo- K_α , menggunakan hubungan diperolehi dalam Soalan 3 [c] (i). Diberi pekali penyerapan jisim Fe = $37.6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ dan Cr = $29.9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$.

(40 marks/markah)

4. [a] ICDD diffraction data card for NaCl is shown in Figure 2.

Kad data pembelauan ICDD untuk NaCl ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 2.

(i) Identify crystal system

Kenal pasti sistem Kristal

(10 marks/markah)

(ii) For the $I/I_0 = 55$, find its position.

Bagi $I/I_0 = 55$, cari kedudukannya.

(20 marks/markah)

5-6 2 8

d	2.82	1.99	1.63	3.26	NaCl	
I/I_0	100	55	15	13	Sodium Chloride (Halite)	
Rad. $\text{CuK}\alpha_1$	λ 1.5405	Filter Ni	Dia.			
Cut off	I/I_1	Diffractometer	I/I cor.			
Ref. Swanson and Fuyat, NBS Circular 539, Vol. 2, 41 (1953)						
Sys. Cubic		S.G. Fm3m (225)				
a_0 5.6402	b_0	c_0	A	C		
α	β	γ	Z 4	Dx 2.164		
Ref. Ibid.						
ϵa	$n \omega \beta$ 1.542	$\epsilon \gamma$	Sign			
2V	D	mp	Color	Colorless		
Ref. Ibid.						
An ACS reagent grade sample recrystallized twice from hydrochloric acid.						
X-ray pattern at 26°C.						
Merck Index, 8th Ed., p. 956.						
	d A	I/I_1	hkl	d A	I/I_1	hkl
	3.258	13	111			
	2.821	100	200			
	1.994	55	220			
	1.701	2	311			
	1.628	15	222			
	1.410	6	400			
	1.294	1	331			
	1.261	11	420			
	1.1515	7	422			
	1.0855	1	511			
	0.9969	2	440			
	.9533	1	531			
	.9401	3	600			
	.8917	4	620			
	.8601	1	533			
	.8503	3	622			
	.8141	2	444			

Figure 2

Rajah 2

- [b] The structure of diamond is cubic crystal system and contains eight atoms of the same type and their positions are;

$$\begin{matrix} (000) & \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 0\right) & \left(\frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2}\right) & \left(0 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ \left(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}\right) & \left(\frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{4}\right) & \left(\frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{4}\right) & \left(\frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{4}\right) \end{matrix}$$

Calculate the structure factors F_{hkl} and $|F|^2$.

Struktur berlian adalah sistem kristal kubus dan mengandung delapan atom dari jenis yang sama dan kedudukan mereka adalah;

$$\begin{matrix} (000) & \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 0\right) & \left(\frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2}\right) & \left(0 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ \left(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}\right) & \left(\frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{4}\right) & \left(\frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{4}\right) & \left(\frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{4}\right) \end{matrix}$$

Kirakan struktur faktor F_{hkl} dan $|F|^2$.

(70 marks/markah)

PART C / BAHAGIAN C

5. [a] Typical materials compose of crystalline and/or amorphous phases. Define what are crystalline and amorphous phases. List down typical properties of those phases.

Kebanyakan bahan mengandungi fasa hablur atau/dan amorfus. Definiskan apakah fasa hablur dan fasa amorfus. Senaraikan sifat-sifat lazim fasa-fasa tersebut.

(40 marks/markah)

- [b] By giving an appropriate example, describe typical properties of materials that have the following bonding:

- (i) Metallic bond
- (ii) Covalent bond

Dengan memberikan contoh yang bersesuaian, jelaskan sifat-sifat bahan yang mengandungi ikatan berikut:

- (i) *Ikatan logam*
- (ii) *Ikatan kovalen*

(30 marks/markah)

- [c] Magnesium is a well known light metal and always find applications as magnesium alloys. Explain typical properties of magnesium in relation to its crystal structure, chemical bonding and physical properties that enable their applications in structural engineering. List down several applications of magnesium alloys.

Magnesium merupakan logam ringan yang terkenal dan selalu digunakan sebagai aloi magnesium. Terangkan sifat-sifat biasa magnesium yang berkaitan dengan struktur Kristal, ikatan kimia dan sifat-sifat fizikal yang membolehkan ianya digunakan dalam kejuruteraan struktur. Senaraikan beberapa aplikasi aloi magnesium.

(30 marks/markah)

6. [a] Describe the TWO symmetry elements below. Provide a sketch where appropriate.

- (i) Rotation
- (ii) Rotoinversion

Jelaskan DUA elemen simetri di bawah. Sediakan lakaran di mana bersesuaian.

- (i) Putaran
- (ii) Roto-inversi

(20 marks/markah)

- [b] There are 32 crystal classes. With the help of appropriate diagrams/sketches, **explain** how do you get:

- (i) Bar 3
- (ii) 222
- (iii) 4/m

Terdapat 32 kelas hablur. Dengan menggunakan gambarajah yang bersesuaian/ lakaran, terangkan bagaimana anda dapatkan:

- (i) Bar 3
- (ii) 222
- (iii) 4/m

(45 marks/markah)

- [c] Barium titanate is a ferroelectric material. What is ferroelectricity? By giving an appropriate diagram, **explain** how does crystal structure of barium titanate influences its dielectric properties.

Barium titanat merupakan bahan feroelektrik. Apakah feroelektrik? Dengan memberikan gambarajah yang bersesuaian, terangkan bagaimana struktur hablur barium titanate mempengaruhi sifat dielektriknya.

(35 marks/markah)

7. [a] Describe what is stereographic projection. List down **4 information** that can be obtained from the stereographic projection.

Jelaskan apakah unjuran stereografi. Senaraikan 4 maklumat yang boleh diperolehi dari unjuran stereografi.

(30 marks/markah)

- [b] With the help of appropriate diagrams, describe 5 (out of 7) crystal systems.

Dengan menggunakan gambarajah yang bersesuaian, jelaskan 5 (daripada 7) sistem hablur.

(25 marks/markah)

- [c] Appendix 1 shows three crystals namely (i) KClO_3 , (ii) $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and (iii) $\text{K}_2\text{S}_4\text{O}_6$. Identify the symmetry elements that each of the crystals have and suggest the point group symmetry that these crystals could belong to. **Please draw and explain on Appendix 1 and attach with your answer sheets.**

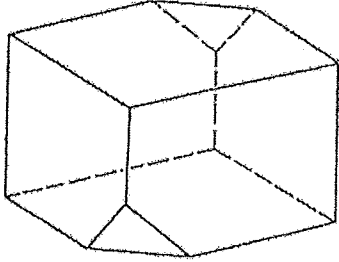
Apendik 1 menunjukkan 3 hablur iaitu (i) KClO_3 , (ii) $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, dan (iii) $\text{K}_2\text{S}_4\text{O}_6$. Kenalpasti elemen simetri setiap hablur tersebut dan cadangkan kumpulan titik simetri hablur tersebut. (Sila lukis dan terangkan di dalam Lampiran 1. Sertakan Lampiran 1 berserta kertas jawapan anda).

(45 marks/markah)

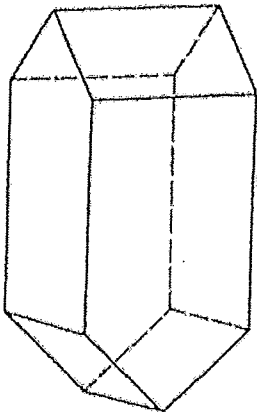
APPENDIX 1 (Please detach and include in your answer sheets)

LAMPIRAN 1 (Tanggalkan dan sertakan bersama kertas jawapan anda)

(i) KClO_3



(ii) $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and



(iii) $\text{K}_2\text{S}_4\text{O}_6$

