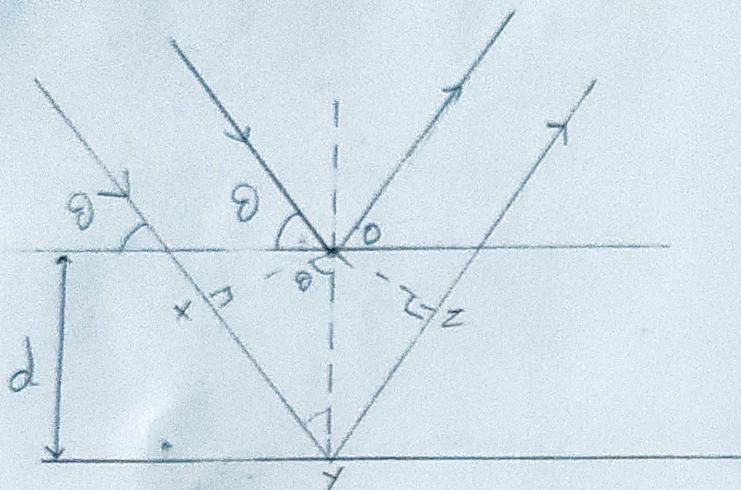


- 1) OAY is the elastic region under which metal can regain its original shape after removal of force.
- 2) A is elastic limit of stainless steel. Under increasing strain (faster than stress), steel changes its shape.
- 3) BCYX is the region where steel is hardened in strain.
- 4) C is the ultimate stress point.
- 5) After point C steel will become brittle at point D steel will be broken.

3) The equation between distance between atomic layer and wavelength of radiation used is called Bragg's law

$$n\lambda = 2d \sin\theta$$

Derivation:-



Constructive interference occurs only when

$$n\lambda = XY + YZ$$

In triangle OXY;

$$\sin\theta = \frac{XY}{d}, \quad XY = d \sin\theta$$

Similarly

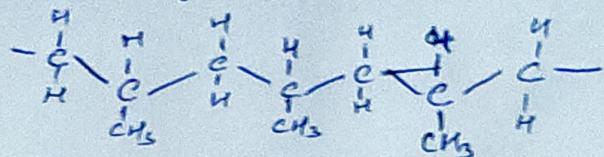
$$YZ = d \sin\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow n\lambda = 2d \sin\theta$$

4) Iso tactic

All the functional groups are arranged on the same side of main chain

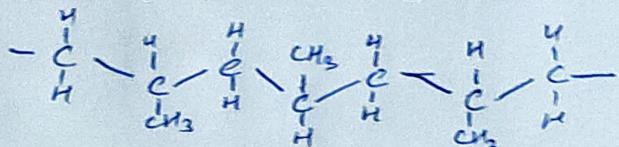
Eg:-



Syndio tactic

All the functional groups are arranged in the alternating manner

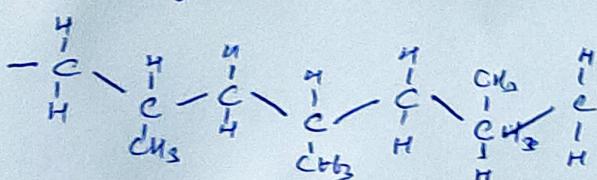
Eg :-



Atactic

All the functional groups are arranged in the random manner

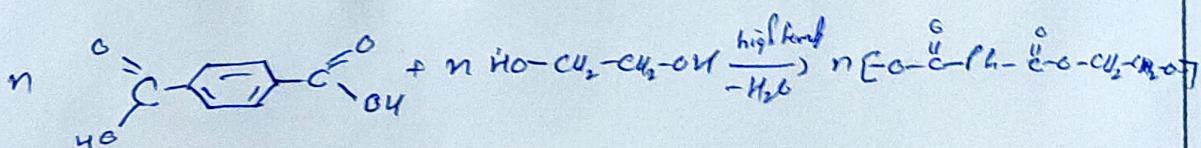
Eg :-



5)

a) PET

PET is produced by terephthalic acid is reacted with ethylene glycol at high temp.



Properties

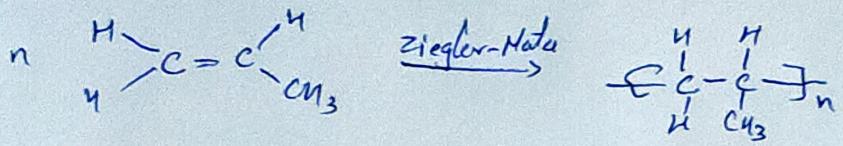
- Very good heat resistance
- low water absorption
- Resistance to chemicals

Applications

- Packaging boxes
- bottles
- food packaging applications

b) Polypropylene

It is made from propylene by Ziegler-Natta catalyst



Properties

- Resistance to acids
- Resistance for organic solvent
- Resistance to bleaching under 65°C

Applications

- manufacturing of mats, rug & carpets
- used as insulation for electrical applications

D)

P-doping

- It is done by oxidation process
- Polymer is treated with Lewis Acid
- P-type dopants are oxidizing agent capable of removing electrons from valence band of polymer

N-doping

- This done by reducing process
- Polymer is treated with Lewis base
- N-type dopants are reducing agents capable of adding electrons to valence band of polymer