

ANSWERS TO NUMERICAL QUESTIONS (2003-2004)

1(c) Plane spacing $d_{hkl} = a_0 / \sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}$

For (220) $d_{220} = 0.5646 / \sqrt{4 + 4 + 0} \text{ nm}$
 $= 0.1996 \text{ nm}$

For (310) $d_{310} = 0.5646 / \sqrt{9 + 1 + 0}$
 $= 0.1785 \text{ nm}$

For (311) $d_{311} = 0.5646 / \sqrt{9 + 1 + 1}$
 $= 0.1702 \text{ nm}$

For (422) $d_{422} = 0.5646 / \sqrt{16 + 4 + 4}$
 $= 0.1152 \text{ nm}$

(d) Angle between planes $(h_1 k_1 l_1)$ and $(h_2 k_2 l_2)$ is given by
 $\cos^{-1}[(h_1 h_2 + k_1 k_2 + l_1 l_2) / \sqrt{(h_1^2 + k_1^2 + l_1^2)(h_2^2 + k_2^2 + l_2^2)}]$

$$(001) \wedge (111) = \cos^{-1} [1/\sqrt{3}] = 54.7^\circ$$

$$(011) \wedge (311) = \cos^{-1} [2/\sqrt{22}] = 64.8^\circ$$

(e) $[121] \cdot [1\bar{1}1] = 0$ then (121) is perpendicular to $(1\bar{1}1)$

$[\bar{1}10] \cdot [1\bar{1}3] = 1$ then $(\bar{1}10)$ is not perpendicular to $(1\bar{1}3)$

$[\bar{1}00] \cdot [0\bar{1}3] = 0$ then $(\bar{1}00)$ is perpendicular to $(0\bar{1}3)$

4(b) Diffusion coefficient $(D) = D_0 \exp -[E_A/kT]$

At 1120°C (1393K) $D = 0.76 \times \exp -[3.46/(8.62 \times 10^{-5} \times 1373)] \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$
 $= 1.53 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$

For 60s $2\sqrt{(Dt)} = 2\sqrt{(1.53 \times 10^{-13} \times 60)} \text{ cm}$
 $= 6.06 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}$
 $= 0.06 \mu\text{m}$

Then, autodoping is not a problem.