10220PME 300600 材料科學導論 Introduction to Material Science

期中考一 Midterm Exam I

AM 10:10-12:00, March 31, 2014

- 1. 簡答下列各題 Answer following questions briefly: (60%)
 - (a) 計算 FCC 銅金屬的密度。Calculate the density of FCC copper metal. (atomic radius = 0.128 nm, atomic mass = 63.55 g/mol)
 - (b) 在單位晶包中畫出[$\bar{2}11$]、[$\bar{0}1\bar{1}$]、[$\bar{1}11$]與($\bar{0}1\bar{1}$)、($\bar{1}11$)。Draw the [$\bar{2}11$], [$\bar{0}1\bar{1}$], [$\bar{1}11$] directions and the ($\bar{0}1\bar{1}$), ($\bar{1}11$) planes in the unit cells.
 - (c) 列出<101>方向組在正方晶的所有方向。List all directions of <101> in a tetragonal crystal.
 - (d)計算金屬 BCC 晶體的原子堆積因子。Calculate the atomic packing factor of a metal BCC crystal structure.
 - (e) 計算 FCC 晶體中[100]與[110]方向之原子線密度的比值。Calculate the ratio of atomic linear density between [100] and [110] directions.
 - (f) 畫出鑽石立方晶包並標出各原子點位置。Depict the atomic position indices in a diamond cubic unit cell.
 - (g) 銅金屬(原子半徑為0.128nm)某一低角度晶界之刃差排間隔為1微米,則兩晶粒之角度差為幾度? Calculate the angle between two grains in a low-angle tilt boundary with 1 μm edge-dislocation spacing of copper metal (atomic radius = 0.128 nm).
 - (h) 設鉛金屬形成空缺所需的活化能為0.55eV,求300°C時空缺的比例為多少? The activation energy to form a vacancy is 0.55~eV for lead metal. Calculate the ratio of vacancy at 300~°C. ($k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}~J/K = 8.63 \times 10^{-5}~eV/K$)
 - (i) 將 0.1wt%C 碳鋼在表面碳濃度 1.2wt%C 下施以滲碳處理,若欲在 0.1cm 深處得到 0.65wt%C 濃度,需費時多久?Calculate the diffusion time to get a 0.65wt%C concentration underneath 0.1 cm for a carbonization of 0.1wt%C steel with a surface 1.2wt%C concentration. (D = 1.87×10^{-7} cm²/s)
 - (j) 繪圖說明在工程應力應變曲線中如何訂出彈性模數、降伏強度、拉伸強度、伸長率、韌性。Sketch to explain how to define the elastic modulus, yield strength, tensile strength, elongation, and toughness in the engineering stress-engineering strain curve.

- (k) 硬度測試時應該注意哪些事項? List attention items for measuring hardness.
- (1) 繪圖並解釋試驗溫度對鋼鐵沙丕衝擊值的影響。Sketch and explain the effect of test temperature on the fracture impact energy for the Charpy impact test of steel.
- 2. 繪圖並說明七大晶系的特徵。Sketch and explain the characteristics of the seven crystal systems. (10%)
- 3. (a)證明 FCC 晶體的(100)、(110)繞射峰不存在; (b)列出 FCC 晶體的前 5 個繞射峰。(a) Prove that the diffraction peaks of (100) and (110) planes are not found for a FCC crystal. (b) List the earlier five diffraction peaks of FCC crystals. (10%)
- 4. 計算鐵元素的 FCC 與 BCC 晶體空隙能容納的最大填隙原子半徑。Calculate the maximum interstitial atomic radius of the octahedral interstitial in FCC and BCC of Fe. (atomic radius of Fe = 0.126 nm). (10%)
- 5. 推導費克第一與第二定律。Derive the Fick's first and second laws:

$$J = -\frac{1}{6}a^2r\frac{dc}{dx} = -D\frac{dc}{dx}; \frac{dc}{dt} = \frac{d}{dx}\left(D\frac{dc}{dx}\right)$$
 (10%)

6. 定義工程應力 σ 、工程應變 ε 、真應力 σ_T 、真應變 ε_T ,並證明在均勻變形階段有 $\sigma_T = \sigma(1+\varepsilon); \ \varepsilon_T = \ln(1+\varepsilon)$ 。

Define the engineering stress σ , engineering strain ε , true stress σ_T , true strain ε_T , and prove $\sigma_T = \sigma(1 + \varepsilon)$; $\varepsilon_T = \ln(1 + \varepsilon)$ for the uniform deformation stage. (10%)

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1.

(a)

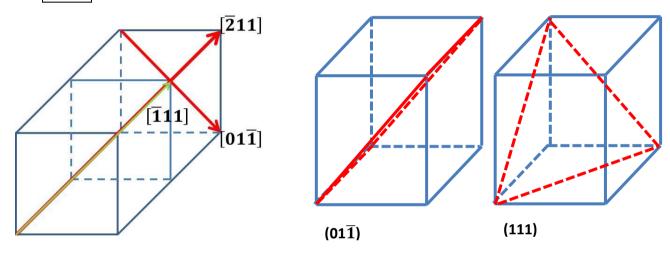
FCC:
$$\sqrt{2}a = 4r$$
 $a = 2\sqrt{2}r$

Volume of a unit cell: $V = a^3 = 16\sqrt{2}r^3$

4 atoms per unit cell **1**

Density:
$$\rho = \frac{mass}{volume} = \frac{\frac{63.55}{6.02 \times 10^{23}} \times 4}{16\sqrt{2}(0.128 \times 10^{-7})^3} = 8.898 \ \frac{g}{cm^3}$$

(b) 各1分



(c)

正方晶的方向組<101>:

 $[101]\,[\overline{1}01]\,[10\overline{1}]\,[\overline{1}0\overline{1}]$

[011] [011] [011] [011] 共 8 個 多或少一個扣 1 分

因正方晶(tetragonal crystal)之三軸長度a = b ≠ c

(d)

V_{unit cell} 0

2atoms/unit cell **①**

APF of BCC =
$$\frac{N_{atoms}V_{atoms}}{V_{unit \, cell}} = \frac{2 \times \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{(\frac{4r}{\sqrt{3}})^3} = 0.68$$

(e)

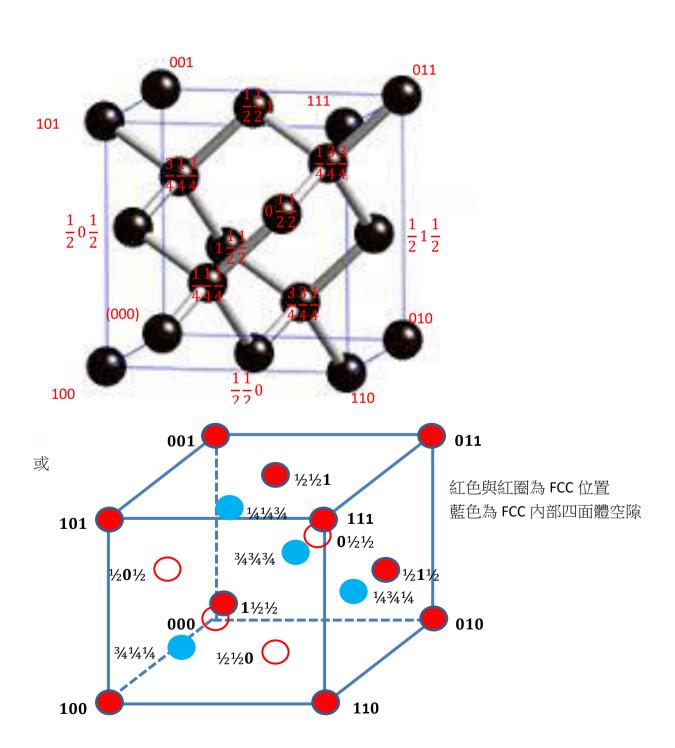
Linear density/direction: each **0**

$$linear density = \frac{atoms}{length}$$

$$\frac{[100]}{[110]} = \frac{\frac{1}{a}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2a}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \bullet$$

(f)

Each atom 0.5 分



(g)

銅為 FCC structure

FCC 密排方向為<110>

$$\sqrt{2}a = 4R \rightarrow a = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}R = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}(1.28) = 3.62\text{Å}$$

布格向量為 $\frac{a}{2}$ < 110 > **●**

布格向量長度為
$$b=\frac{3.62}{\sqrt{2}}=2.56\text{\AA}$$

或

FCC 密排方向為<110>,布格向量長度為密排之原子間距,●

$$\theta = \frac{b}{D} \bullet = \frac{2.56 \times 10^{-10}}{1 \times 10^{-6}} = 2.56 \times 10^{-4} = 0.015^{\circ} \bullet$$

(h)

$$\frac{n_V}{N} = exp\left(-\frac{E_V}{kT}\right)$$
 ② 帶入數值 = $exp\left(-\frac{-0.55 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 573}\right) = 1.47 \times 10^{-5}$ ❸

(i)

 $C_s = 1.2 wt\%$

 $C_0 = 0.1 \text{wt}\%$

 $C_x = 0.65wt\%$

$$\frac{C_s - C_x}{C_s - C_0} = erf\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{Dt}}\right)$$
 ② 帶入數值 $=\frac{1.2 - 0.65}{1.2 - 0.1} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\therefore \frac{x}{2\sqrt{Dt}} = 0.5$

 $x = \sqrt{Dt}$ 帶入數值 $10^{-3} = \sqrt{1.87 \times 10^{-11}t}$

或

Cx 為 C_0 與 C_s 之平均值②,則 $x=\sqrt{Dt}$ 帶入數值 $10^{-3}=\sqrt{1.87\times 10^{-11}t}$ ① \therefore $t=5.35\times 10^4(s)$ ②

(j)

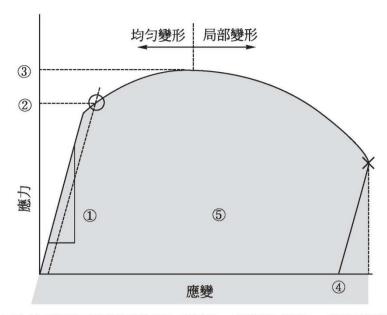


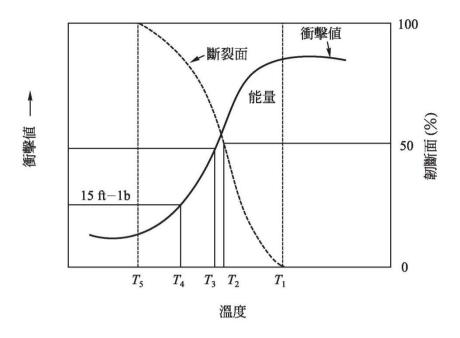
圖 6-8 由拉伸試驗可以得到的重要數據:①彈性模數,②降伏強度(YS), ③拉伸強度(UTS或TS),④延性 = $100\varepsilon_f$,⑤韌性 = $\int_0^{\varepsilon_f} \sigma d\varepsilon$ 。圖中也 可以看到材料斷裂時,會有彈性回復產生 $^{(2)}$

- 1. 彈性模數:曲線初期彈性變形直線的斜率值。●
- 2. 降伏強度(YS): 開始塑性變形的應力,利用偏位降伏強度法所求得,其法為在應力-應變曲線上定出一偏位應變量(通常為 0.2%),引伸一直線平行於彈性變形直線,並與拉伸曲線相交,此交點所對應的應力即為降伏強度。
 ●
- 3. 拉伸強度:應力應變曲線最高點的應力,此點稱為 UTS 或 TS。●
- 4. 伸長率:從斷裂點畫一平行於初期彈性變形之直線交於 X 座標軸之處,即為伸長率。 ●
- 5. 韌性:在應力-應變曲線下的面積。●

(k)

- 1. 試片厚度至少必須是壓痕深度的十倍 ❶
- 2. 壓痕間或壓痕中心與試片邊緣間距離至少3 倍的壓痕直徑●
- 3. 試片不堆疊在另一試片上❶
- 4. 表面平滑且無灰塵與生鏽❶
- 5. 選擇適當的壓痕器❶
- 6. 試片有曲面時,硬度須加以修正❶

(l)



00

2. 七個晶系,每個 1.5 分,名字、關係、圖各 0.5 分

晶系	晶軸邊長和夾角	晶胞幾何
立方體	$a = b = c$; $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$	a a
正方體	$a = b \neq c$; $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$	c a a
斜方體	$a \neq b \neq c$; $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$	c b

晶系	晶軸邊長和夾角	晶胞幾何
菱方體	$a = b = c$; $\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq 90^{\circ}$	a a a
六方體	$a = b \neq c$; $\alpha = \beta = 90^{\circ}$, $\gamma = 120^{\circ}$	a a a
單斜體	$a \neq b \neq c$; $\alpha = \beta = 90^{\circ} \neq \gamma$	c b b
三斜體	$a \neq b \neq c$; $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^{\circ}$	а С В

3.

(a)

FCC 的晶體中(100)平面間的(200)平面有面心原子存在❶,而(200)原子平面間距恰為(100)原子平面間距的一半❶,因此若(100)原子平面間光程差為整數波長,則(200)原子平面間光程差則為半波長,即產生破壞性干涉,而無法產生加強性干涉的繞射峰❶。同樣的道理,(110)平面間的(220)平面有面心原子存在❶,而(220)原子平面間距恰為(110)原子平面間距的一半,所以也無法產生繞射峰❶。FCC 能產生繞射峰的原子面指標必須是全奇數或全偶數。

(b)

依照 $(h^2+k^2+l^2)$ 低高順序列出符合全奇數或全偶數者:

(100)X;

(110)X;

(111)第一繞射峰; ●

(200)第二繞射峰; ●

(210)X;

(211)X;

(220)第三繞射峰; ●

(221)X, (300)X;

(310)X;

(311)第四繞射峰; ●

(222)第五繞射峰。 ●

4.

鐵原子半徑為 0.126 nm

(1)FCC:原子半徑 R,其FCC晶體最大為八面體空隙(體心位置lacktriangle)恰可容納的原子半徑 r lacktriangle 關係為 $2(r+R)=\frac{4R}{\sqrt{2}}$ lacktriangle \rightarrow $r=\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)R$ lacktriangle = 0.414R=0.0522 nm lacktriangle

(2)BCC:原子半徑 R,其 BCC 晶體最大為八面體空隙(面心位置lacktriangle)恰可容納的原子半徑 r lacktriangle , 其關係為 $2(r+R)=\frac{4R}{\sqrt{3}}$ lacktriangle \rightarrow $r=\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}-1\right)R$ lacktriangle = 0.155R=0.0195 nm lacktriangle

5.

參考 P.122, 125

費克第一定律:

假設兩原子平面距離 a (在 x 方向上),其中一原子平面上有 N_1 個溶質原子,另一個則有 N_2 個溶質原子 $N_1 > N_2 \bullet$ 。考慮在 x 方向的淨流動,令原子跳離原位置的頻率為 r,又因在晶格內有六個可跳動的方向,所以平面間(在 x 方向上)的頻率為(1/6) $r \bullet$,其淨流動為:

$$J = (1/6)(N_1 - N_2) r....(1)$$
,

J 為單位時間通過單位面積的原子數目

兩平面的溶質濃度可表示成 c = N/a

所以(1)可改寫成 $J = (a/6)(c_1 - c_2) r$, \bullet 其中 $dc/dx = (c_2 - c_1)/a$ 所以

$$J = -\frac{1}{6}a^2r\frac{dc}{dx} = -D\frac{dc}{dx}$$

費克第二定律:

假設兩平行平面距離 $_{\Delta}x$ \bullet ,其中通過一平面上的原子流為 $_{J_1}$,通過另一平面之原子流為 $_{J_2}$ \bullet ,又 $_{J_1}>J_2$ 。此現象會導致原子堆積,且原子堆積速率和濃度變化速率相等 $_{\bullet}$,所以 $_{\bullet}$ \bullet

$$\frac{dc}{dt} = \frac{J_1 - J_2}{\Delta x} = \frac{J_{(x + \Delta x)} - J_{(x)}}{\Delta x} = -\frac{dJ}{dx} = -\frac{d}{dx} \left(D\frac{dc}{dx}\right)$$

6.

A₀:原始橫截面積❶

l₀:原始標距長❶

l;:瞬間長度❶

A_i:瞬間橫截面積❶

均勻應變下體積不變所以: $A_0 \times l_0 = A_i \times l_i$

工程應力 $\sigma = F/A_0$

工程應變 $\varepsilon = (l_i - l_0)/l_0 = \Delta l/l_0$ ①

真應力 $\sigma_T = F/A_i$ **①**= $(F/A_0) \times (A_0/A_i) = (F/A_0) \times (l_i/l_0) = (F/A_0) \times [(l_0 + \Delta l)/l_0) = \sigma (1 + \varepsilon)$ **①**

真應變 $\varepsilon_T = \int_{l_0}^{l_i} \frac{dl}{l} = \ln(l_i/l_0)$ **①**= $\ln((l_0 + \Delta l)/l_0) = \ln(1+\varepsilon)$ **①**