

#### UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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## BSC. MATERIALS SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS: 2015/2016 DEPARTMENT OF MATERIALS SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

MTEN 403: REFRACTORIES (2 Credits)

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

SECTION A: Multiple Choice

(20 marks)

## ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

- 1. Which of the following materials has the least linear thermal expansion coefficient?
  - (a) Silica
  - (b) Periclase
  - (c) Vitreous silica
  - (d) 80 % Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.
- 2. Which of the following materials has the highest refractoriness?
  - (a) SiO<sub>2</sub>
  - (b) Fireclay
  - (c) Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
  - (d) Fire brick.
- 3. Which is the odd one?
  - (a) MgO
  - (b) SiO<sub>2</sub>
  - (c) CaO
  - (d) doloma.
- 4. A material with high thermal conductivity has
  - (a) high susceptibility to thermal shock
  - (b) high thermal shock resistance
  - (c) low thermal shock resistance
  - (d) steep thermal gradient.
- 5. Low bulk density of a refractory material means
  - (a) low porosity
  - (b) high porosity
  - (c) high refractoriness

**EXAMINER: DR. LUCAS N. W. DAMOAH** 

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(d)	low	refracte	oriness

- 6. Which of the following is not a polymorph of SiO<sub>2</sub>?
  - (a) corundum
  - (b) quartz
  - (c) tridymite
  - (d) cristobalite.
- 7. Which of the following is a sluggish polymorphic transformation?
  - (a) displacive transformation
  - reconstructive transformation
  - (c) slow kinetic transformation
  - (d) low temperature transformation.
- 8. Which of the following industries is the largest refractory materials consumer?
  - (a) cement and lime;
  - (b) ceramic;
  - (c) steel;

(d) prochemical.

- 9. Which is the odd refractory material in the following?
  - (a) MgO
  - (b) SiO<sub>2</sub>
  - (c) firebrick
  - (d) mullite.
- 10. Which of the following is not likely to be a phase in a well sintered fire clay brick?
  - (a) mullite
  - (b) cristobalite
  - (c) tridymite
  - (d) glass.

#### SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTIONS

1.

- (a) Arrange the following from lowest to highest refractoriness: alumina, silica, and mullite.
- (b) Mention six applications of silica refractories
- (c) Name and discuss two silica refractory raw materials in terms of purity, density and application.
- (d) Briefly describe the manufacture, properties and applications of shaped fused silica products.

(30 marks)

2.

- (a) Explain the term "dead burnt" as it applies to basic refractories.
- (b) Contrast macrocrystalline and cryptocrystalline magnesite in terms of their purity, reactivity and suitability to produce high density magnesia refractories.
- (c) Describe the magnesia carbon paradox and state the mechanism by which MgO+C refractories resist corrosion and penetration by steel making slag.
- (d) State and describe four applications of magnesia refractories.
- (e) As the Engineer with responsibility to select an MgO refractory material for an application which requires contact with slag. You are presented with MgO from two suppliers A and B with apparent porosities 12 % and 20 % respectively. If the price of material is not a selection criteria, which of the two MgO materials will you select for better performance? Briefly explain your answer.

(30 marks)

3.

- (a) Contrast the single-pass and double pass processes as they relate to the production of doloma from dolomite.
- (b) Describe the advantage of doloma bricks over alumina bricks in the desulfurization of aluminium killed steel.
- (c) Describe the mechanism by which doloma grains spall upon hydration.
- (d) By what mechanisms do doloma nozzles prevent the clogging by alumina particles in alumina killed steels?

(20 marks)

# SECTION C: BONUS QUESTIONS (OPTIONAL). ANSWER FOR EXTRA MARKS

- 4. Use Figure 1 to answer the following questions. Attach Figure 1 to your answer booklet as appropriate.
  - (a) Locate the refractory material of composition 95 wt% MgO, 3 wt% SiO<sub>2</sub> and 2 wt% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> within the ternary phase diagram.
    (5 marks)
  - (b) What composition triangle does the refractory composition in (a) above belong and what are the stable phases within this refractory material after equilibrium sintering?
    (5 marks)
  - (c) This refractory material is in equilibrium with a slag of composition 80 wt% SiO<sub>2</sub> and 20 wt% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. What are the potential corrosion products? (10 marks)

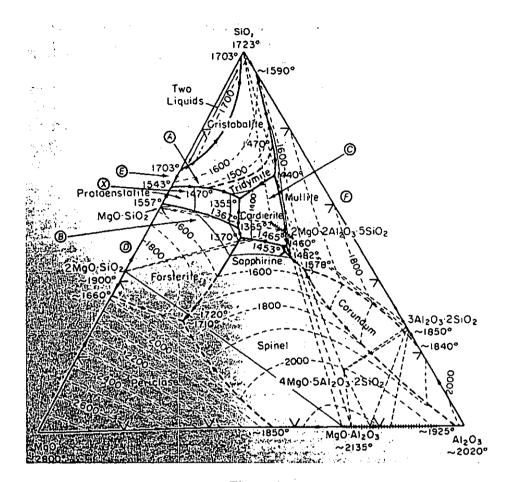


Figure 1

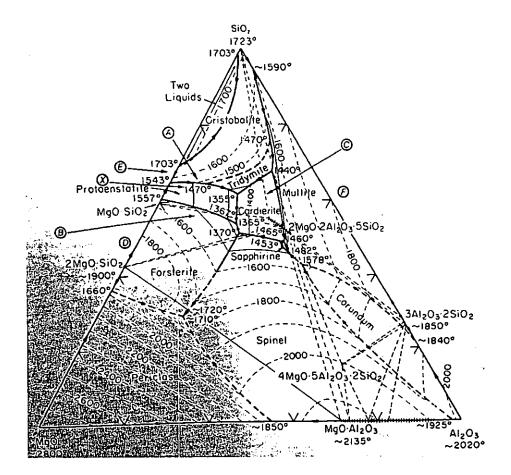


Figure 1