

Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology (Deemed to be University)

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Structure of solids: Classification of engineering materials, Structure-property relationship in engineering materials, Crystalline and non crystalline materials, Miller Indices, Crystal planes and directions, Determination of crystal structure using X-rays, Inorganic solids, Silicate structures and their applications. Defects; Point, line and surface defects.

CLO: Classify engineering materials based on its structure.

CLO: Draw crystallographic planes and directions.



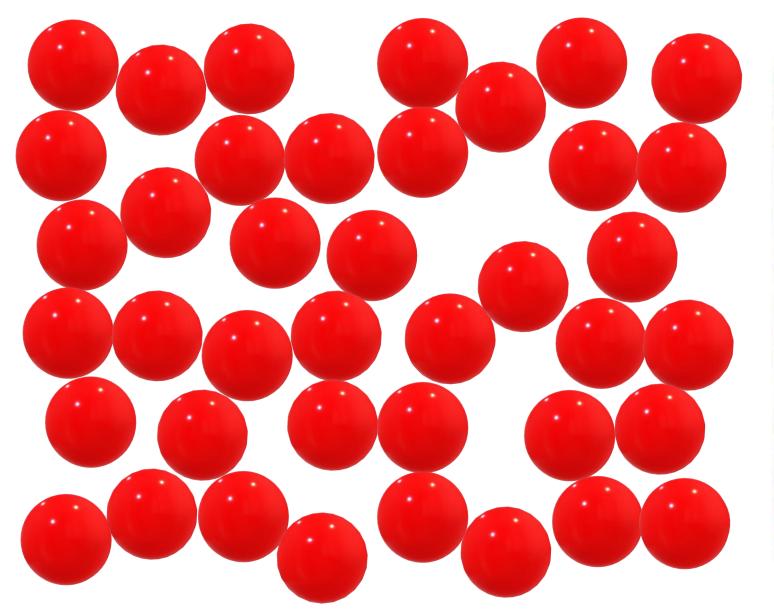
Metals and Alloys

Ceramics and Glasses

Polymers



Particles



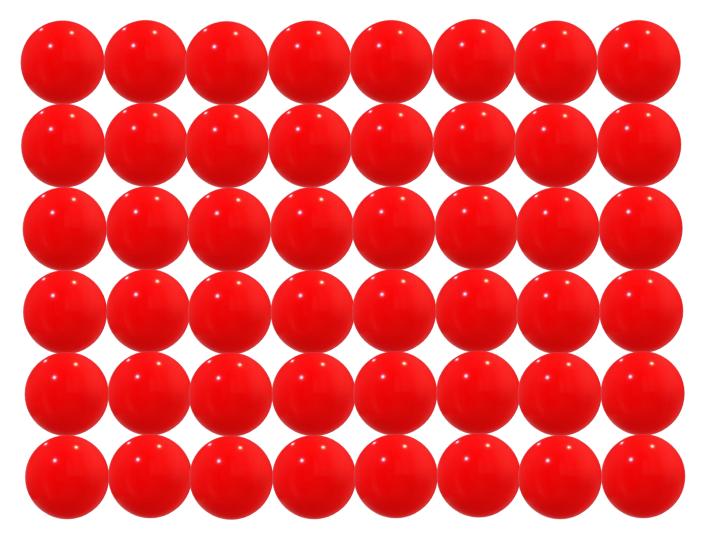
Example: Cotton candy







Particles



Example: Table Salt



Generally metals are crystalline



Properties

Metals

- Ductile
- Opaque
- Good mechanical strength
- Good conductor of heat and electricity

Ceramics

- Hard and Brittle
- Glasses are transparent/translucent
- High Melting point
- Good mechanical strength
- Bad conductor of heat and electricity

Polymers

- Ductile
- Poor tolerance to heat
- Non corrosive
- Light weight
- Low mechanical strength
- Bad conductor of heat and electricity



Common Engineering Materials

Metals



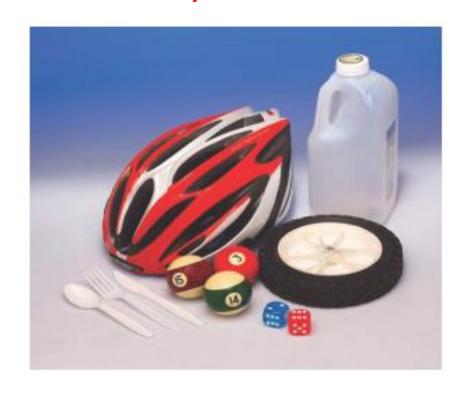
Metals: Cu, Ni, Fe, Au, Si, Al, Brass (Cu-Zn alloy)

Ceramics



Ceramics: Usually oxides, nitrides, carbides) Alumina (Al₂O₃), Zirconia (Zr₂O₃)

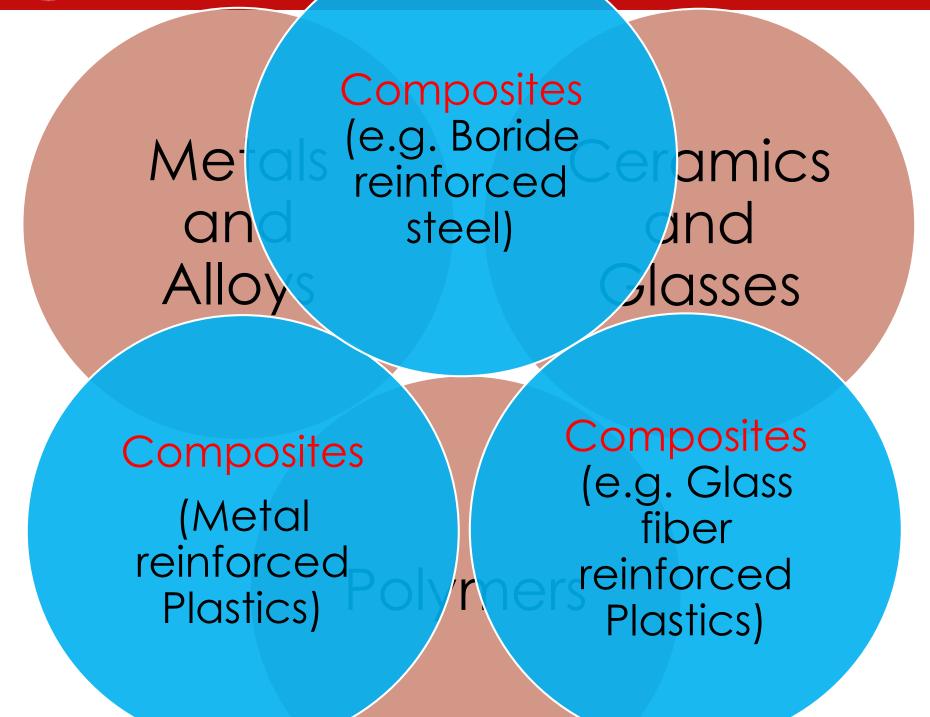
Polymers



Polymers: Thermoplasts, Elastomers, Polythene, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), Polypropylene, Nylon



Engineering Materials





- Alloys have two or more than two metals. At least on of the element should be a metal.
- Composites have two different material types.



Properties of Materials

Property is the response to the stimulus

Mechanical

- Tensile strength
- Hardness
- Ductility
- Brittleness

Electrical

- Resistivity
- Electrical Conductivity

Thermal

- Thermal conductivity
- Specific Heat

Physical

- Density
- Porosity

Optical

- Refraction
- Reflection
- Absorption
- Transmission

Magnetic

- Ferromagnetism
- Diamagnetism
- paramagnetism

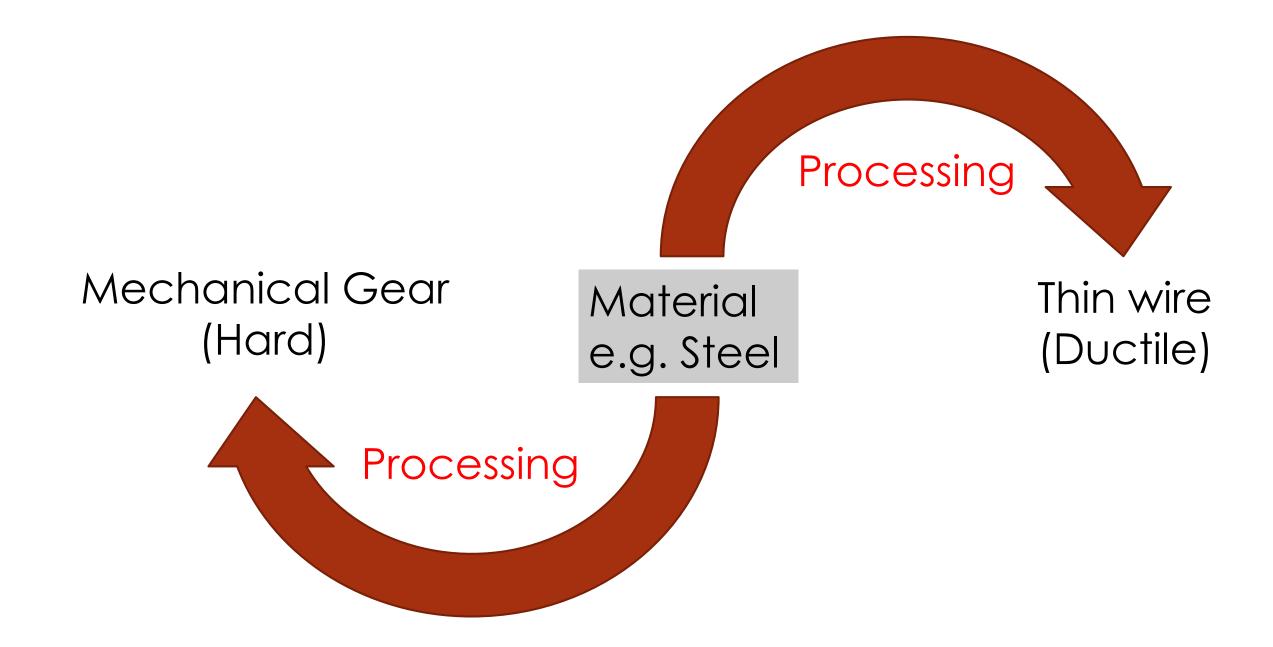
Dielectric

- Polarizability
- Dielectric constant
- Ferroelectric
- Piezoelectric



Materials design approach

- o Processing of material is very important to get desired properties.
- Properties are depend on the structure of the material.





- 1. Alloys have two or more than two metals. At least on of the element should be a metal.
- 2. Composites have two different material types.
- 3. Response to the stimulus is called as properties.
- 4. Properties needs specific structure for optimum performance.

