

Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani (Rajasthan)
CHEM F333: CHEMISTRY OF MATERIALS

Mid Semester Test
Max. Marks: 60

Closed Book
Time: 90 minutes

I Semester 2023-24
Date: 09.10.2023

Note: There are **two** pages in the question paper with **two** questions. Attempt all the parts of a question together.

Useful data: $N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23}$, $R = 8.31 \text{ J/mol K}$

Q. 1 (a) Calculate the theoretical density of CsCl (Ionic radii in nm: $\text{Cs}^+ = 0.170$, $\text{Cl}^- = 0.181$; At. Wt in g/mol.: Cs = 132.91, Cl = 35.45). **(6)**

(b) Calculate planar density of (110) plane of a BCC metal with radius of 0.124 nm. **(6)**

(c) If the angle of diffraction for the (310) set of planes of a metal with BCC crystal structure occurs at 25.00° (first-order reflection) when monochromatic X-radiation having a wavelength of 0.1545 nm is used. Calculate **(i)** interplanar spacing for this set of planes **(ii)** atomic radius of the metal atom. **(6)**

(d) An alloy is composed of 12.0 wt% of metal A and 88.0 wt% of metal B. If the densities of metals A and B are 4.25 and 6.25 g/cm³, respectively, whereas their respective atomic weights are 63.5 and 120.8 g/mol, determine whether the crystal structure for this alloy is simple cubic, face-centered cubic, or body-centered cubic. Assume a unit cell edge length of 0.398 nm. **(6)**

(e) The diffusion coefficients for metal A in metal B at 650 °C and 900 °C are 5.5×10^{-16} and $1.3 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, respectively. Determine **(i)** values of D_0 and Q_d . **(ii)** magnitude of D at 875°C? **(6)**

Q. 2 (a) Calculate the theoretical density of iron (55.85 g/mol), and then determine the number of vacancies needed for a BCC iron crystal to have a density of 7.874 g cm³. The lattice parameter of iron is $2.866 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$. **(5)**

(b) Determine the ASTM grain size number if 16 grains per square inch are measured at a magnification of 250×. **(3)**

(c) Write eutectic, eutectoid and peritectic reactions upon cooling. **(3)**

(d) Construct the hypothetical phase diagram for metals A and B between 25° C and 800 °C from the following data:

- The melting temperature of metal A is 700 °C.
- The maximum solubility of B in A is 5 wt% B, which occurs at 580 °C.
- The solubility of B in A at room temperature is 0 wt% B.
- One eutectic occurs at 580 °C and 20 wt% B–80 wt% A.
- A second eutectic occurs at 525 °C and 40 wt% B–60 wt% A.
- The intermetallic compound AB exists at a composition of 30 wt% B–70 wt% A, and melts congruently at 675 °C.
- The melting temperature of metal B is 600 °C
- The maximum solubility of A in B is 15 wt% A, which occurs at 525 °C.
- The solubility of A in B at room temperature is 5 wt% A. **(5)**

(e) Write the Miller indices (four-index system) of plane A shown in fig 1. (3)

(f) From the phase diagram in fig. 2, an alloy with 40%B is cooled from liquid, calculate weight fraction of α phase in the eutectic structure with respect to the total alloy weight at slightly below the eutectic temperature. (5)

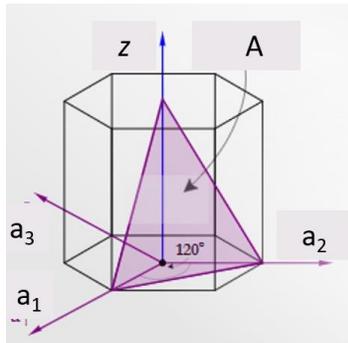


Fig. 1

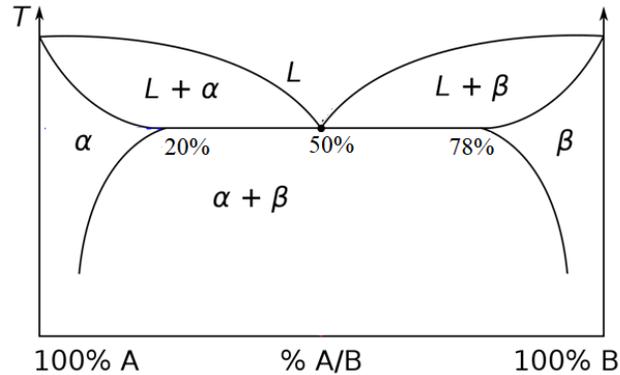


Fig.2

(g) Determine the carburizing time necessary to achieve a carbon concentration of 0.40 wt% at a position 2.0 mm into an iron–carbon alloy that initially contains 0.2 wt% C. The surface concentration is to be maintained at 1.25 wt% C, and the treatment is to be conducted at 1000°C. ($D_0 = 2.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, $Q_d = 148 \text{ kJ/mol}$) (6)

Table 5.1 Tabulation of Error Function Values

z	$erf(z)$	z	$erf(z)$	z	$erf(z)$
0	0	0.55	0.5633	1.3	0.9340
0.025	0.0282	0.60	0.6039	1.4	0.9523
0.05	0.0564	0.65	0.6420	1.5	0.9661
0.10	0.1125	0.70	0.6778	1.6	0.9763
0.15	0.1680	0.75	0.7112	1.7	0.9838
0.20	0.2227	0.80	0.7421	1.8	0.9891
0.25	0.2763	0.85	0.7707	1.9	0.9928
0.30	0.3286	0.90	0.7970	2.0	0.9953
0.35	0.3794	0.95	0.8209	2.2	0.9981
0.40	0.4284	1.0	0.8427	2.4	0.9993
0.45	0.4755	1.1	0.8802	2.6	0.9998
0.50	0.5205	1.2	0.9103	2.8	0.9999
