

1. (10%) (a) (5%) Prove that the ideal c/a value for the hexagonal close-packed (hcp) structure is 1.633. (b) (5%) The unit-cell volume of hcp titanium at 20°C is 0.106 nm^3 and the c/a ratio is 1.59. What are the values of c and a ? What is the radius of the Ti in a direction that lies in the base of the unit cell?
2. (15%) (a) (6%) Calculate the atomic packing factors for the FCC and BCC crystals, respectively. (b) (5%) Indicate the possible slip planes for the FCC and BCC crystals, respectively. (c) (4%) Explain why HCP metals are typically more brittle than FCC and BCC metals.
3. (10%) (a) (5%) The density of polyethylene crystal is 998 kg/m^3 , and the unit cell has dimensions $a = 0.741 \text{ nm}$, $b = 0.494 \text{ nm}$, and $c = 0.255 \text{ nm}$. How many "monomer" units are there in a unit cell? (b) (5%) If the density of amorphous polyethylene is approximately 810 kg/m^3 , please estimate the crystallinity of the low-density polyethylene with density of 920 kg/m^3 .
4. (15%)(a) (5%) What is the difference between the steady-state and nonsteady-state diffusion processes? Which equation can be used to describe the nonsteady-state diffusion process? (b) (10%) The diffusivity of aluminum in copper is $2.6 \times 10^{-17} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ at 500°C and $1.6 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ at 1000°C . Determine the values of D_0 and activation energy E_a (in eV) for this diffusion couple and the diffusivity at 750°C . The Boltzmann's constant is $8.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/atom-K}$.
5. (10%) Figure 1 shows the microstructure of wustite (solid FeO) plus an FeO-SiO₂ liquid. The overall composition is 90FeO-10SiO₂. (a) (2%) What is the liquidus temperature for this material? (b) (2%) What is the eutectic reaction? (c) (3%) What is the composition of fayalite (wt% FeO)? (d) (3%) What phases in the FeO-SiO₂ system undergo a polymorphic change? Indicate their transition temperature. (The atomic mass of Fe, O, and Si are 55.85, 16, and 28.01, respectively)

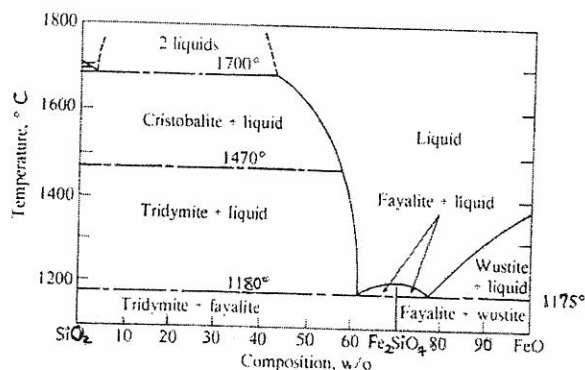
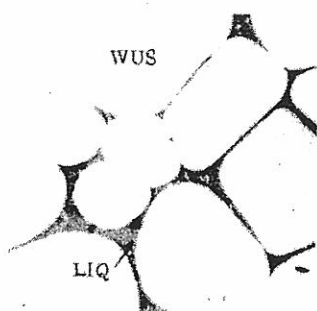


Figure 1

見背面

6. (10%) (a) (5%) A copper wire has a nominal breaking strength of 300 MPa and its ductility is 77% reduction of area. Calculate the true stress σ_f for fracture. (b) (5%) The mechanical strength of SiO_2 is usually measured by its Young's modulus. However, it was recently reported that the fracture strength of SiO_2 can be enhanced by incorporate the organic fragments (e.g. $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$) into the bond network while reducing its modulus of elasticity. Can you provide a simple physical reason to explain this experimental result?
7. (10%) The soda-silicate glass of composition $20\%\text{Na}_2\text{O}-80\%\text{SiO}_2$ and density of approximately 2.4 g/cm^3 has a conductivity of $8.25 \times 10^{-6} \Omega^{-1}\text{m}^{-1}$ at 150°C . If conduction occurs by the diffusion of Na^+ ions, what is their drift mobility? The atomic masses of Na is 23 and $1 e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$.
8. (10%) (a) (5%) Some metal oxides such as TiO_2 and SrTiO_3 have band gaps greater than 3.0 eV but are generally considered as n-type semiconductors. Please provide the physical origin of their semiconducting properties. (b) (5%) To increase the electron conductivity of ZnO, which would you add, Al_2O_3 or Li_2O ? Explain.
9. (10%) (a) (5%) Please describe three different types of polarization found in materials. Which one has the highest relaxation frequency upon an alternating electric field? (b) (5%) Both silica glass and quartz are composed of SiO_2 tetrahedra and neither material possesses a center of symmetry. Why is silica glass not a piezoelectric, whereas quartz is?