

## Unit 9 - Imperfections in Solids

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Introduction to Materials
Introduction to Crystallography
Structures of Materials
Solid Solutions & Structures
Classification of Ionic Solids
Non-Crystalline Solids
Structure Determination
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lecture 36: X-ray Diffraction (contd..)</li> <li>Lecture 37: X-ray Diffraction (contd..)</li> <li>Lecture 38: Defects in Solids (Point Defects)</li> <li>Lecture 39: Point Defect Concentration</li> <li>Lecture 40: 2-D Defects</li> <li><b>Quiz : Assignment-8</b></li> <li>Assignment-8: Solution</li> </ul>
Week-0

### Assignment-8

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

**Due on 2019-10-23, 23:59 IST.**

- What is/are diffraction condition(s) for a face centered cubic (FCC) lattice? 1 point

  - all (h, k, l) are odd
  - all (h, k, l) are even
  - h + k + l = even integers
  - h + k + l = odd integers

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0  
Accepted Answers: all (h, k, l) are odd  
all (h, k, l) are even
- In crystalline materials, peak broadening in XRD spectra is due to: 1 point

  - coarse grains
  - fine grains
  - uniform strain
  - non-uniform strain

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0  
Accepted Answers: fine grains  
non-uniform strain
- The structure factor and extinction conditions for the ordered form of Cu-Zn (50%Cu-50%Zn) is 1 point

  - ( f<sub>Cu</sub> + f<sub>Zn</sub>) for h+k+l = even and ( f<sub>Cu</sub> - f<sub>Zn</sub>) for h+k+l = odd
  - ( f<sub>Cu</sub> + f<sub>Zn</sub>) for h+k+l = even and 0 for h+k+l = odd
  - ( f<sub>Cu</sub> + f<sub>Zn</sub>) for hkl being unmixed (all even or all odd) and (f<sub>Cu</sub> - f<sub>Zn</sub>) for hkl being mixed
  - ( f<sub>Cu</sub> + f<sub>Zn</sub>) for hkl being unmixed (all even or all odd) and 0 for hkl being mixed

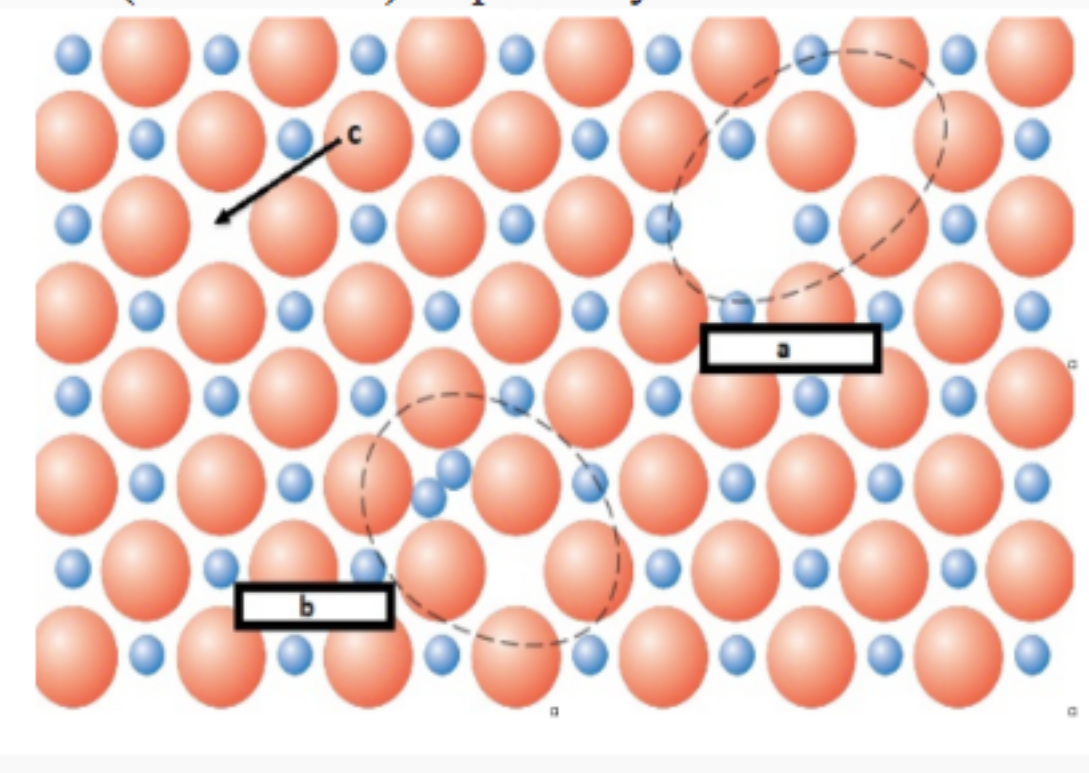
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0  
Accepted Answers: ( f<sub>Cu</sub> + f<sub>Zn</sub>) for h+k+l = even and ( f<sub>Cu</sub> - f<sub>Zn</sub>) for h+k+l = odd
- The intensity of diffracted beam (I) for a crystalline material is proportional to the structure factor (F) as: 1 point

  - F<sup>0.5</sup>
  - F<sup>1.0</sup>
  - F<sup>1.5</sup>
  - F<sup>2.0</sup>

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0  
Accepted Answers: F<sup>2.0</sup>
- Which of the following can be determined using X-ray diffraction technique of crystalline materials? 1 point

  - Lattice parameter
  - Strain.
  - Atomic size.
  - Structure.

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0  
Accepted Answers: Lattice parameter  
Strain.  
Structure.
- Identify the nature of defect present at 'a', 'b', and 'c' in the schematics diagram of anion (bigger circles) and cation (small circles) respectively: 1 point


  - Frenkel, Schottky, cation vacancy defects
  - Schottky, Anti-Frenkel, cation vacancy defects
  - Anion vacancy, interstitial, cation vacancy defects
  - Schottky, Frenkel, cation vacancy defects

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0  
Accepted Answers: Schottky, Frenkel, cation vacancy defects
- Stacking faults are 1 point

  - Point defects
  - Line defects
  - Surface defects
  - Volume defects

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0  
Accepted Answers: Surface defects
- In a screw dislocation, direction of dislocation line movement is 1 point

  - parallel to both applied stress and Burgers vector
  - perpendicular to both applied stress and Burgers vector
  - perpendicular to applied stress and parallel to Burgers vector
  - parallel to applied stress and perpendicular to Burgers vector

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0  
Accepted Answers: perpendicular to both applied stress and Burgers vector
- Formation of partials from a perfect dislocation results in the following situation(s): 1 point

  - Increase in the dislocation energy.
  - Reduction in the dislocation energy.
  - No change in dislocation energy.
  - Dislocation energy may increase or decrease.

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0  
Accepted Answers: Reduction in the dislocation energy.
- If shear modulus and lattice parameter of a BCC crystal are 80.2 GN.m<sup>-2</sup> and 0.287 nm respectively, the elastic energy (in J.m<sup>-1</sup>) of a line dislocation in the crystal is: 1 point

  - 0.83 x 10<sup>-9</sup>
  - 2.49 x 10<sup>-9</sup>
  - 1.65 x 10<sup>-9</sup>
  - 9.90 x 10<sup>-9</sup>

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0  
Accepted Answers: 2.49 x 10<sup>-9</sup>
- Stress field around edge dislocations can be: 1 point

  - only tensile stress
  - only compressive stress
  - both tensile stress as well as compressive stress
  - shear stress

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0  
Accepted Answers: both tensile stress as well as compressive stress
- Burgers vector of dislocations in NaCl crystal lattice is 1 point

  - 1/2 <100>
  - <111>
  - 1/2 <110>
  - 1/2 <111>

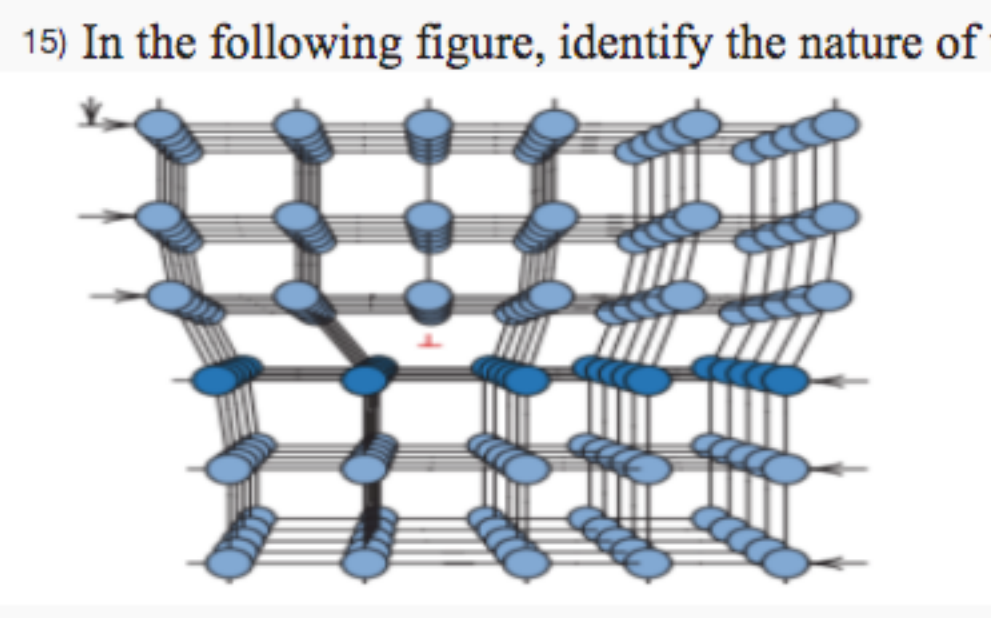
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0  
Accepted Answers: 1/2 <110>
- In an ionic solid, Frenkel defect reaction for a solid AX is (A: anion, X: cation, subscripts and superscripts depict the charges): 1 point

  - X<sub>X</sub> → (X)<sup>-1</sup> + (V<sub>X</sub>)<sup>+1</sup>
  - X<sub>X</sub> → (X)<sup>+1</sup> + (V<sub>X</sub>)<sup>-1</sup>
  - A<sub>A</sub> → (A)<sup>-1</sup> + (V<sub>A</sub>)<sup>+1</sup>
  - A<sub>A</sub> → (A)<sup>+1</sup> + (V<sub>A</sub>)<sup>-1</sup>

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0  
Accepted Answers: X<sub>X</sub> → (X)<sup>-1</sup> + (V<sub>X</sub>)<sup>+1</sup>
- The surface energy of a material 1 point

  - is related to number of bonds broken per unit area.
  - is always positive.
  - is always negative.
  - increases with bond energy.

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0  
Accepted Answers: is related to number of bonds broken per unit area.  
is always positive.  
increases with bond energy.
- In the following figure, identify the nature of the dislocation 1 point


  - Negative edge dislocation
  - Positive edge dislocation
  - Positive screw dislocation
  - Negative screw dislocation

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0  
Accepted Answers: Positive edge dislocation