



**Solve the following questions:**

**Question no. 1**

**(15 marks)**

- What type(s) of bonding would be expected for each of the following materials: Argon, Sodium Chloride, Aluminum Oxide, Aluminum, Diamond, and Magnesium?
- Differentiate, shortly, between edge and screw dislocations?
- Within a cubic unit cell, draw the following crystallographic planes and directions:  
 $(20\bar{1})$ ,  $(\bar{1}2\bar{1})$ ,  $(3\bar{1}2)$  and  $[101]$ ,  $[\bar{1}1\bar{1}]$ ,  $[\bar{2}11]$
- Find planar density expressions for BCC (111) and (110) planes in terms of atomic radius R and compute the planar density values for these planes for iron where, R=0.124 nm.

**Question no. 2**

**(15 marks)**

- Calculate the atomic packing factor for the BCC and FCC crystal structures?
- For the tensile deformation of a ductile cylindrical specimen, describe changes in specimen profile to the point of fracture.
- Differentiate briefly between elastic and plastic deformations?
- What are the types of fracture in engineering materials? Describe the mechanism of crack propagation for each.

**Question no. 3**

**(15 marks)**

- What is the magnitude of the maximum stress that exists at the tip of an internal crack having a radius of curvature  $2.5 \times 10^{-4}$  mm of and a crack length  $2.5 \times 10^{-2}$  mm of when a tensile stress of 170 MPa is applied?
- Define fatigue and specify the conditions under which it occurs.
- List four measures that may be taken to increase the resistance to fatigue of a metal alloy.
- Define creep, show the creep curve and specify when it becomes important.

**Question no. 4****(15 marks)**

- a) Explain the followings: (10P.)
- Jominy test
  - DBTT
  - Martensite transformation
  - Process anneal
  - Stress corrosion cracking
  - Cavitation damage
  - Glass strengthening
  - Normalizing
  - Austempering
  - Crevice corrosion
- b) calculate the composite modulus of polyester reinforced with 60% vol glass fibers under:
- i- Isostress                      ii- Isostrain loading conditions  
( $E_p = 6.9 \text{ GPa}$ ,  $E_g = 72.4 \text{ GPa}$ ) (5P.)

**Question no. 5****(12 marks)**

A and B are two elements partially soluble in the solid state. An alloy 20% B starts its freezing at 900 °C by separating  $\alpha$ . Another alloy 85% B starts its freezing at 800 °C by separating  $\beta$ . At 750 °C, the first alloy contains 2/3 of its wt. as solid solution (90% A), while the second alloy contains 2/3 of its wt. as a liquid phase (80% B). Assume no solubility at 0 °C.

- 1- Draw the phase diagram A-B. (7p.)
  - 2- For the two alloys: 10% B and 7% B (5p.)
    - Sketch their cooling curves and microstructures at 0 °C.
    - Is it possible to heat treat any (or both) of the two alloys? If yes, describe the steps in details
- Total:12

**Question no. 6****(18 marks)**

- a) Describe the steps undertaken in materials selection process. (2P.)
- b) Give an industrial application for each of the following materials: (4P.)
- Graphene
  - Nodular cast iron
  - Magnesium
  - Titanium
  - Zin
  - Aramid fiber
  - PTFE
- c) A 1.05% C steel is slowly cooled from 900 °C to a temperature just slightly below 723 °C.
- i- Calculate wt.% proeutectoid Cementite.
  - ii- Calculate wt.% eutectoid Cementite and wt.% eutectoid ferrite. (6P.)
- d) Describe a method used to obtain a hard surface for each of the following cases: (6P.)
- A steel shaft (1.5% Cr, 1% Al) that works at temperature 350 ~ 500 °C,
  - A gear (0.5% C) steel that should resist wear.

===== GOOD LOOK =====

This exam measures the following ILOs								
Question Number	Q1, Q6-a	Q4, Q3-a, b, c	Q2, Q6-d	Q3-d, Q6-d	Q6	Q5	Q3-d, Q5-b	These skills are measured else where
Skills	a3-1	a19-1	b3-1	b6-1	b13-1	c1-1	c17-1	d1-1    d9-1
	Knowledge & Understanding		Intellectual Skills			Professional Skills		General skills