

MSE250 Overview / Review

Updated November 10, 2011

Bonding

Do you understand how to deduce the type of bonding present in a given material?

How is a material's bonding energy diagram related to properties such as strength, thermal expansion, melting point, and density?

Crystals

- symmetry

Can you visualize the packing of circles in various crystal directions/planes for FCC and BCC?

Can you derive the relationship between the lattice parameter, a , and the radius of close-packed circles, r , for various crystal structures?

What is polymorphism?

- "navigation"

Can you determine crystal directions and Miller indices of crystal planes? [Remember to indicate the origin you are using!]

[direction] <family of dir.'s> (plane) {family of planes}

- packing

What does "close-packed direction" mean?

Can you estimate of the planar density of atoms on a crystal plane just by looking at their packing?

[Remember not to use the definitions of linear and planar density given in the book, but those given in lecture!]

- defects

- point

What are 3 kinds of point defects?

What is the Arrhenius equation, and what does it represent?

How do you determine the solubility of two materials?

- line (a.k.a. dislocations)

What is a Burgers vector? What does it represent, and how is it oriented in the 3 line dislocation systems (edge, screw, mixed)?

- surface

Given two surface crystal orientations, which would have a higher/lower surface energy (i.e. which surface would it be easier/harder to remove an atom)?

- grain boundary

What is polycrystallinity?

How do the 4 defect types compare with each other energetically?

Diffusion

What are Fick's first and second laws, and when is it appropriate to use each?

Where does temperature come into the equations?

What are some processes seen in the class where diffusion occurs?

Are you solving problems efficiently, especially for second-order non steady state questions? Often, the question can be simplified greatly by gathering all constants together and equating the remaining variables (e.g. $D_1t_1 = D_2t_2$).

Mechanical Properties

- definitions

Can you define all these terms concisely and completely, and give their significance? Utilize the σ - ϵ graph, but also explain physical mechanisms like slip and bonding (bond energy diagram!).

- Stress
- Strain
- Elastic vs. plastic deformation
- Modulus of elasticity (Young's modulus)
- Stiffness
- Elastic recovery
- Yield strength
- Ultimate tensile strength / necking
- Fracture
- Ductility / brittleness
- Toughness
- Hardness
- Modulus of resilience (J/m^3 , energy density!)
- Poisson's ratio

For common metals like aluminum or steel, what are ballpark values for the terms above which are intrinsic properties?

When asked to solve for change in length/thickness upon loading, make sure that you are checking that the applied stress is less than σ_{yield} , or else it is very *wrong* to use the equations given for the elastic region.

- factor of safety

Most real materials are designed such that their failure strength is 3 to 5 times larger than the loads they are typically subject to; this guards against unwanted plastic deformation.

- plastic deformation
- slip

Can you write the complete logic flow of how to define the critical resolved shear stress of a material? (Remember: it is a material property, just as much as the yield stress or ductility)

Can you **quickly** (in under 5 seconds) visualize the common slip systems (i.e. the densest planes and the closed-packed directions) for FCC, BCC, HCP, and simple cubic?

If one were to calculate the strength of a perfect crystal, how would this compare to the strength of an imperfect (real-life) crystal with defects? Physically explain this discrepancy (think of how many bonds need to break to cause a shift of atoms in the two cases).

What are the stress fields above and below an edge dislocation?

What is the energy/stress required to move a dislocation line proportional to?

- twinning

What is twinning? Compare it with slip.

Strengthening

How does each of the three strengthening methods hinder dislocation motion? Draw pictures of each process.

How does hindrance of dislocation motion relate to material properties (yield strength, ductility, toughness, ultimate tensile strength)?

- heat treatment/
annealing

What is the difference and relative effect of recovery versus recrystallization?

Why is cold work necessary for recovery or recrystallization to occur?

Draw the morphology of a polycrystalline material after it has been cold hardened, and after various times and temperatures of recovery, recrystallization, and grain growth. Explain the mechanisms that are occurring in each step of the process using terms given in class.

Failure mechanisms

- fracture

Can you define all these terms?

- Stress intensity factor, K
- Loading modes I, II, III
- Plane stress
- Plane strain
- Fracture toughness, K_c
- Plane strain fracture toughness, K_{Ic}
- Ductile-to-brittle transition

[Remember not to use the definitions for K_c and K_{Ic} given in the book]

Can you compute the maximum stress near a through-crack inside a material, and one residing on the surface of a material?

Why is the plane strain fracture toughness the most often tabulated form of K_c ? What is its relationship (qualitative and quantitative) with the plane stress fracture toughness? Which one has a higher value?

What are the typical characteristics of fracture surfaces for ductile and brittle materials?

Why does a brittle material require less energy to fracture it? (think ductile-to-brittle transition, and also the definition for toughness as the area under a stress-strain curve – the strain energy density) Alternatively, why does a ductile material usually require more energy to fracture it (where does that extra energy go)?

Make sure you understand how to solve for critical parameters using the equation for K (try Questions 8.9 thru 8.11 in the 8th edition for practice).

What is the effect of temperature on fracture toughness for HCP, BCC, and FCC materials (Fig. 8.15)?

- fatigue

What are the fatigue characteristics of HCP, BCC, and FCC materials?

Compare the fracture surfaces of a material that has undergone fatigue failure due to cyclic loading and one that has failed from a static load. What are the similarities and differences?

Make sure you know how to use/read/construct a logarithmic graph without the aid of a computer.

What does an S – logN curve represent? When using an S-N curve to design a component, what are the implications of sample non-uniformity due to flaws/defects?

What region of a material would be most susceptible to fatigue failure? Why? What is the principle behind fatigue strengthening processes? Why is shot peening only used in ductile materials?

- creep

Distinguish creep deformation from elastic or plastic deformation. Think of the physical mechanisms of each one. Based on this physical mechanism, what kinds of microstructures would enhance/reduce the creep rate of a material?

What two parameters is creep dependent on?

Can you label these regions on a creep strain–time graph?

- Instantaneous deformation
- Primary creep
- Secondary (steady-state) creep
- Tertiary creep
- Rupture / rupture time

Why is a creep strain–time graph not linear? What is the physical mechanism behind each region above?

What is the physical process behind all creep deformation mechanisms?

Phases and Steel

- equilibrium phase diagrams

What is a phase? How do the physical properties of polyphase materials depend on the characteristics of the individual phases?

Link the concept of solubility limit of two materials to the solvus lines on an equilibrium phase diagram.

Do you know how to use a phase diagram to determine, for a given alloy composition and temperature, the following at equilibrium?

- Phases present
- Composition of the phases present
- Microstructure of the phases present
- Relative amounts of the phases present

What do these terms mean, and how are they related to phase diagrams?

- 1-2-1 rule
- Hypo-/hyper- eutec-tic/-toid

- Proeutectic/-toid phase and microstructure
- Line compound
- Invariant point (make sure you know all 5)

Distinguish between grain boundaries and phase boundaries.

- plain carbon steel

Do you know basic steel nomenclature (e.g. what is a 1040 steel)?

Do you understand how to use an isothermal TTT diagram? What does each line and region on a TTT diagram represent? When is it appropriate and not appropriate to use a TTT diagram? Consider these same questions for a continuous cooling TTT diagram.

Pretend that you forgot whether ferrite or austenite was FCC or BCC. Using your current knowledge about the solubility of C in these 2 phases, deduce the crystal structures of these two phases.

What are 2 factors that explain martensite's high strength and hardness, and its drastic drop in ductility? What makes tempered martensite the "gold standard" for steels?

Complete the synthesis-structure-property loop for each of the 6 types of steels we learned to form (coarse pearlite, fine pearlite, bainite, martensite, tempered martensite, spheroidite). Be sure to explain the physical mechanisms invoked at each step of each synthesis pathway (e.g. diffusion of C, crystal structure changes)

- precipitation (age) hardening

What characteristics of a material's phase diagram enable it to be effectively precipitation hardened? What kinds of materials is this treatment typically used for?

Put on your thinking cap and construct a chart that compares the strengthening processes of recrystallization (early stages only), steel tempering, and precipitation hardening. Consider:

- synthesis pathway, and the physics occurring during each step
- structure: the resulting phases and microstructures of each step
- properties of the material during synthesis, and of the final product

Ceramics

What are the mechanical, thermal, electrical, and chemical properties of ceramics?

Can you deduce the crystal structure of an ionic crystalline ceramic based on charge balance and the ratio of the ionic radii? What about for covalent ceramics?

What do these terms mean?

- Coordination number
- Refractory

How are defects in ionic ceramics similar and different to those in other crystalline materials?

Ionic and covalent ceramics obtain their brittleness in different ways. Explain how the structure and bonding of each causes an increase in the critical resolved shear stress.

Why is the variance in strengths much larger for ceramics than in metals? Why is there a difference in the tensile vs. compressive strength of ceramics (when would there be no difference)? Why is there not much variance in the modulus of elasticity of ceramics?

What is the main processing method for making ceramics?

Why is a 4-point bending test used for ceramics rather than a 3-point bending test? What kind of loading test would you *not* use for ceramics?

Why do ceramics have lower coefficient of friction than metals?

What are the 3 hardest ceramics ever made/found?

What does it mean when a melting temperature is provided for an amorphous material? How does viscosity change with temperature for amorphous and crystalline materials?

General comments

This review guide does not cover equations or example problems in homework/class, but should prepare you well for understanding all the concepts needed in this course; consult your other study sources for the “complete picture”.

The second exam will take place during class time this Friday, November 11 and will cover material from Chapter 8 through Chapter 13, inclusive. It will be closed-book, closed-notes. You will be provided with necessary equations. A calculator and ruler are allowed.

The significance of study sources, with the most important being first, should be:

Lecture notes

Quiz 2 / homework

Discussion handouts

Textbook (yes, *this is last!! There is way too much info in there for this course's purposes*)

Email me at tanaaron@umich.edu regarding questions or to set up a meeting time/place. Good luck!