逢甲大學104學年度碩士班考試入學試題

編號:029 科目代碼:215

科目	材料科學導論	適用 材料科學與工程學系	時間	100 分鐘
		系所 3.4.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.		

※請務必在答案卷作答區內作答。

共1頁第1頁

- 1. Draw a typical creep curve for a metal under constant load and at a relatively high temperature, and indicate on it all three stages of creep (10%)
- 2. Rank the magnitudes of the diffusion coefficients from greatest to least for the following systems (10%)

(a)N in Fe at 700 $^{\circ}$ C (b)Cr in Fe at 700 $^{\circ}$ C (c)N in Fe at 900 $^{\circ}$ C (d)Cr in Fe at 900 $^{\circ}$ C

- 3. A sample of BCC metal was placed in an X-ray diffractometer using X-rays with a wavelength of $\lambda = 0.1541$ nm. Diffraction from the {221} planes was obtained at $2\theta = 88.838^{\circ}$. Calculate a value for the lattice constant a for this BCC elemental metal. (Assume first-order diffraction, n = 1.) (10%)
- 4. Calculate the fraction of atom sites that are vacant for lead at its melting temperature of 327°C (600K). Assume an energy for vacancy formation of 0.52 eV/atom. (hint: Boltzmann constant = 8.6×10⁻⁵ eV/K; Vacancy fraction= exp (-Q/kT)) (10%)
- 5. The following electrical characteristics have been determined for both intrinsic and p-type extrinsic indium phosphide (InP) at room temperature. Calculate electron and hole mobilities. (20%)

	$\sigma\left(\Omega_{\cdot}m\right)^{-1}$	n (m ⁻³)	$p(m^{-3})$
Intrinsic	2.5 × 10 ⁻⁶	3.0×10^{13}	3.0×10^{13}
Extrinsic (n-type)	3.6×10^{-5}	4.5×10^{14}	2.0×10^{12}

- 6. Copper has a face-centered cubic structure; its lattice constant is 0.361 nm. (a) Calculate the linear density of atoms along the [111] direction. (b) Calculate the planar density of atoms in the (111) plane (10%)
- 7. A liquid copper quenched instantaneously to a given temperature below the melting point (1085°C) will be solidified and exhibits a 'knee-shaped' transformation curve. This plot is commonly termed as temperature-time-transformation (TTT) diagram. (a) Plot the TTT diagram, and mark the phase regions. (b) Explain why the shape is knee-shaped and there is an optimum temperature for the fastest transformation rate. (20%)
- 8. Plot the curves of the Fermi function of a metal at 0K and room temperature (298K). You have to (a) mark the coordinates (座標) of the X and Y axes and (b) briefly explain the features of the two curves. (10%)