

※考生請注意：本試題可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

1. 成形

(a) 相同尺寸及材質的 A, B 二片中碳鋼板，受冷作(cold work)成形。A 片鋼板厚度由 25 mm 冷作至 15 mm，另 B 片鋼板厚度由 25 mm 冷作至 10 mm。試比較並解釋二片鋼板冷作後，強度高低及所需再結晶時間之長短。(10 分)

(b) 說明圓棒抽拉製程(rod drawing)的模具壓力(die pressure)分佈與模具磨損分佈的關係。(15 分)

2. 切削

(a) In a dry cutting operation using a 0 rad rake angle, the measured forces were $F_c=1330\text{N}$ and $F_t=740\text{N}$. When a cutting fluid was used, these forces were $F_c=1200\text{ N}$ and $F_t=610\text{N}$. What is the change in the friction on the tool forces resulting from the use of a cutting fluid and why? (10 分)

(b) An orthogonal cutting operation is being carried out under the following conditions: depth of cut=0.5 mm, width of cut=2.1 mm, cutting ratio=0.2, cutting speed=90 m/min, rake angle=0 rad, cutting force=90.7 kg, thrust force=68.0 kg, workpiece yield stress=450MPa, workpiece density=7.19 g/cm³, and the workpiece specific heat=0.5 kJ/kg°C. If the temperature rise in the chip is 345 K, calculate the percentage of the energy dissipated in the shear plane that goes into the workpiece. [Assume that (1) the source of heat are the shear plane and the tool chip interface; (2) the thermal conductivity of the tool is zero and there is no heat loss to the environment; (3) the temperature of the chip is uniform throughout.] (15 分)

3. 請回答下列有關金屬強化的問題(25%)

- (1) 加工硬化過程中如何界定冷加工應處的溫度？為什麼？(5%)
- (2) 說明鑄鋼析出硬化過程中晶體的變化，以及為何可增強強度。(10%)
- (3) 在金屬中添加的雜質無法達成析出硬化效果的原因有哪些？(10%)

4. 請回答下列有關擴散的問題 (25%)

- (1) 列出一維的 Fick 定律，並說明每個變數的單位與意義。擴散係數以 D 表示。(5%)
- (2) 為何在計算一維穩態擴散時，溶質的濃度分布會是直線變化？(10%)
- (3) 在擴散中，當溫度從 100K 變為 104K 時，溶質之 D 變為原本的 2.72 倍。則位於多少溫度時，D 將變成原本的 7.4 倍？(10%)