

HAMIBIA UNIVERSITY

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF HEALTH, NATURAL RESOURCES AND APPLIED SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BOSH	LEVEL: 8
COURSE CODE: MAP821S	COURSE NAME : MATERIALS PHYSICS
SESSION: NOVEMBER 2022	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER		
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INSTRUCTIONS	
1. Answer all five questions.	
2. Write clearly and neatly.	
3. Number the answers clearly.	

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

Non-programmable Calculators

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 3 PAGES (Including this front page)

Question 1			
1.1	What is the difference between engineering stress and true stress in a tensile test?	(2)	
1.2	A cylindrical specimen of a nickel alloy having an elastic modulus of 207 GPa and an original diameter of 10.2 mm will experience only elastic deformation when a tensile load of 8900 N is applied. Compute the maximum length of the specimen before deformation if the maximum allowable elongation is 0.25 mm.	4)	
1.3	How are the different materials classified?	(4)	
Questi	on 2	[10]	
2.1	Why are metals transparent to high-frequency X-ray and γ-ray radiation?	(2)	
2.2	If a filter material has an absorption coefficient, $\alpha = 120 \text{m}^{-1}$ for a given wavelength, how thick should the filter be for it to show a transmittance of 50%? (Assume that reflection losses at the front and rear faces are negligible, and that incidence is perpendicular). Determine the attenuation of this filter.	(4)	
2.3	What is an optical fiber? Explain different types of optical fibres?	(4)	
Question 3		[10]	
3.1	Define thermal stresses and mention the nature of stress if the materials are heated	(2)	
3.2	How much energy does the freezer has to remove from 1.5 kg of water at 20° C to make ice at -10°C? (Given, $S_{water} = 4186 J k g^{-1} K^{-1}$, Latent heat of fusion $3.34 \times 10^5 J / kg$, $S_{ice} = 2100 J k g^{-1} K^{-1}$	(4)	
3.3	What is thermal diffusivity? Where is thermal diffusivity used?	(4)	
Question 4		[10]	
4.1	What are the dielectric properties of insulating material?	(2)	
4.2	If an ionic crystal is subjected to an electric field of 1000 Vm ⁻¹ and the resulting polarization 4.3×10^{-8} cm ² . Calculate the relative permittivity of NaCl. Solution: Given $\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12}$ Fm ⁻¹ .	(4)	
4.3	Explain the phenomenon of electric polarization in dielectric materials	(4)	
Questi	Question 5		
5.1	What is a ceramic? What type of atomic bonding characterizes the ceramics?	(2)	
5.2	How structure of ceramics is determined? Predict the structure of FeO. Given ionic radius of $Fe^{2+} = 0.77$ nm and O^{2-} is 0.14.	(4)	
5.3	What is glass? Explain different types of glasses.	(4)	

Question 6					
6.1	What is cross-linking in a polymer, and what is its significance?	(2)			
6.2	Classify the following as addition and condensation polymers: Terylene, Bakelite, Polyvinyl chloride, Polythene	(4)			
6.3	Draw the structure of the monomer each of the following polymers- (a) Poly (vinyl chloride), (b) Nylon-6.	(4)			
Questio	Question 7				
7.1	What are magnetic domains?	(2)			
7.2	A paramagnetic material has FCC structure with a cubic edge of 2.5 A°. If the saturation value of magnetization is 1.8×10^6 A m ⁻¹ , Calculate the magnetization contributed per atom in Bohr magnetrons.	(4)			
7.3	What are soft magnetic materials? Give its properties?	(4)			
Question 8					
8.1	Based on the type of matrix materials, classify composites	(2)			
8.2	A continuous and aligned glass fiber-reinforced composite consists of 40 vol% of glass fibers having a modulus of elasticity of 69 GPa and 60 vol% of a polyester resin that, when hardened, displays a modulus of 3.4 GPa. Compute the modulus of elasticity of this composite in the transverse direction	(4)			
8.3	Mention and explain any four-parameter affecting the properties of fibrous composites?	(4)			
Question 9 [10					
9.1	Explain why no hole is generated by the electron excitation involving a donor impurity atom.	(2)			
9.2	Find the resistivity of an intrinsic semiconductor with intrinsic concentration of 2.5×10^{1} per m ³ . The mobilities of electrons and holes are 0.40 m ² / V-s and 0.20 m ² / V-s.	9 (4)			
9.3	Classify the following semiconductor which are intrinsic, extrinsic, elemental and compound semiconductor: Si, P-doped Ge, GaAs, Ge, CdS, Bi doped Si, S-doped Gap	(4)			
Questi	Question 10				
10.1	What is semimetal	(2)			
10.2	Determine the composition, in atom percent, of an alloy that consists of 97 wt% aluminium and 3 wt.% copper (4				
10.3	Define Slip? Mention the slip system for the FCC crystal structure	(4)			