LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI - 600 034



B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – **PHYSICS**

FIFTH SEMESTER - NOVEMBER 2019

PH 5408 - MATERIALS SCIENCE

Date: 07-11-2019 Dept. No. Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 01:00-04:00

PART - A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

 $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

- 1. Give examples of organic polymers and ceramic materials.
- 2. Define bond length.
- 3. Explain the photo elastic method of NDT.
- 4. Write any two difference between gamma ray and X-ray radiographic techniques.
- 5. Give few applications of ferrofluids.
- 6. What are SMART materials?
- 7. What is meant by true stress and true strain? Give the power relation connecting them.
- 8. Differentiate between hard and soft magnetic materials.
- 9. What is dielectric breakdown?
- 10. Define Poisson's ratio.

PART - B

ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS

 $(4 \times 7.5 = 30)$

- 11. Explain the different kinds of stability employing a tilting rectangular block.
- 12. Discuss the classification of magnetic materials.
- 13. Explain the method to detect flaws using ultrasonic method with a neat diagram.
- 14. Briefly explain the role of elastic modulus as an important parameter in design.
- 15. Give the essential features of MEMS and NEMS and discuss the materials employed in fabrication.
- 16. Explain in detail the various levels of structure of materials.

PART - C

ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS

 $(4 \times 12.5 = 50)$

- 17. Discuss the formation of ionic bond in sodium chloride crystal and hence obtain the expression for the potential energy of the system.
- 18. Explain the different types of polarization and derive the total expression for the total polarization of a material.
- 19. (a) Explain the fundamentals of dielectric elastomers and give its application.
 - (b) Give the medical applications of shape memory alloys (SMA). (6+6.5)
- 20. Describe the working of a metallurgical microscope with a neat diagram.
- 21. With the help of interatomic force vs distance curve, explain the atomic model of elastic behavior.
- 22. Discuss the essential properties of ferroelectric materials and explain the structure of Barium titanate (BaTiO₃).

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