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$$V_{atom} = \left(1\right)\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)(8)\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3\right)$$
$$= 8.373R^3$$

$$V_{unit} = a^3$$

$$\sqrt{3}a = 4R$$

$$a = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}R$$
$$a^3 = \frac{4^3}{\sqrt{3}^3}R^3$$
$$= \frac{64}{3\sqrt{3}}R^3$$
$$= 12.32R^3$$

$$APF = \frac{V_{atom}}{V_{unit}} = \frac{8.373R^3}{12.32R^3} = 0.68$$



ตัวอย่างโลหะที่มีโครงสร้างผลึกแบบ HCP

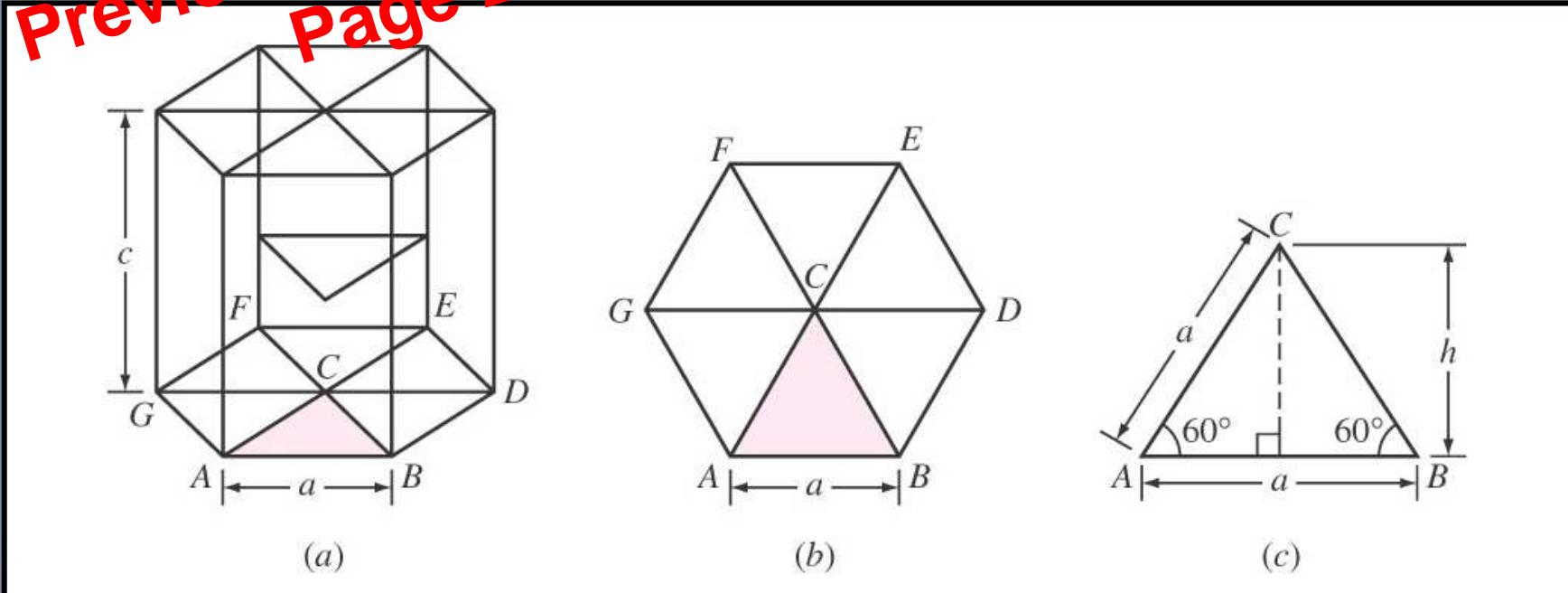
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Metal	a	c	Atomic radius R , nm	c/a ratio	% deviation from Ideality
Cadmium	0.2973	0.5618	0.149	1.890	+ 15.7
Zinc	0.2665	0.4947	0.133	1.856	+ 13.6
Ideal HCP				1.633	0
Magnesium	0.3209	0.5209	0.160	1.623	- 0.66
Cobalt	0.2507	0.4069	0.125	1.623	- 0.66
Zirconium	0.3231	0.5148	0.160	1.593	- 2.45
Titanium	0.2950	0.4683	0.147	1.587	- 2.81
Beryllium	0.2286	0.3584	0.113	1.568	- 3.98



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$$V_{cell} = 3a^3 \sin 60^\circ$$



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Atomic Position in Cubic Unit Cell

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$(x, -y, z)$

ใช้ comma คั่น

ปิดด้วยวงเล็บ



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Direction in Cubic Unit Cell

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$$[\bar{x}\bar{y}z]$$

ไม่ใช้ comma คั่น

ปิดด้วย Square Bracket



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Crystallographic Plane in Cubic Unit Cells

Exercises

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Draw the following crystallographic planes
in cubic unit cells

- a)(101)
- b)(1 $\bar{1}$ 0)
- c)(221)
- d)(110)



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$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = \infty$$

$$a_3 = -1$$

$$c = 1$$

$$(1, \infty, -1, 1)$$

$$(1, 0, -1, 1)$$

$$(10\bar{1}1)$$



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Volume and Planar Density Calculations

Calculate the planar atomic density on the (110) plane of α iron in atoms/mm². The lattice constant of α iron is 0.287 nm.

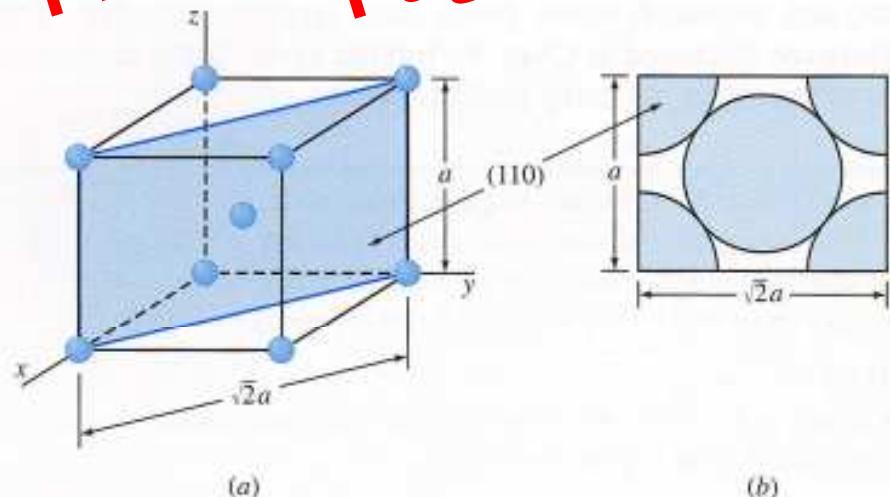


Figure 3.22

(a) A BCC atomic-site unit cell showing a shaded (110) plane.
(b) Areas of atoms in BCC unit cell cut by the (110) plane.

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_p &= \frac{1 + \left(4 \times \frac{1}{4}\right)}{(\sqrt{2}a)(a)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}a^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}(0.287)^2} = 17.2 \frac{\text{atoms}}{\text{nm}^2} \\ &= 17.2 \times 10^{12} \frac{\text{atoms}}{\text{mm}^2}\end{aligned}$$

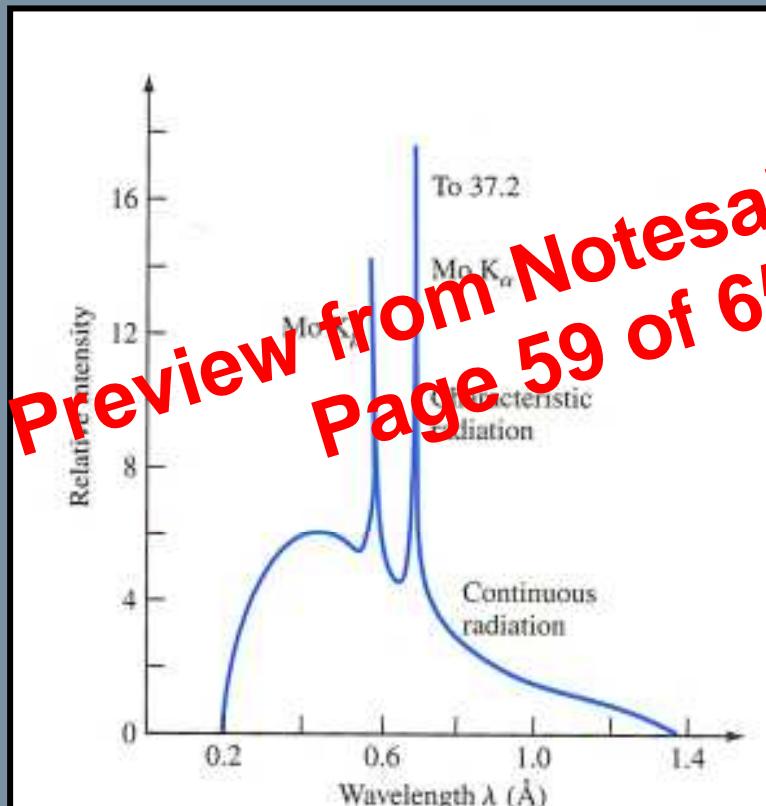


Figure 3.26

X-ray emission spectrum produced when molybdenum metal is used as the target metal in an x-ray tube operating at 35 kV.

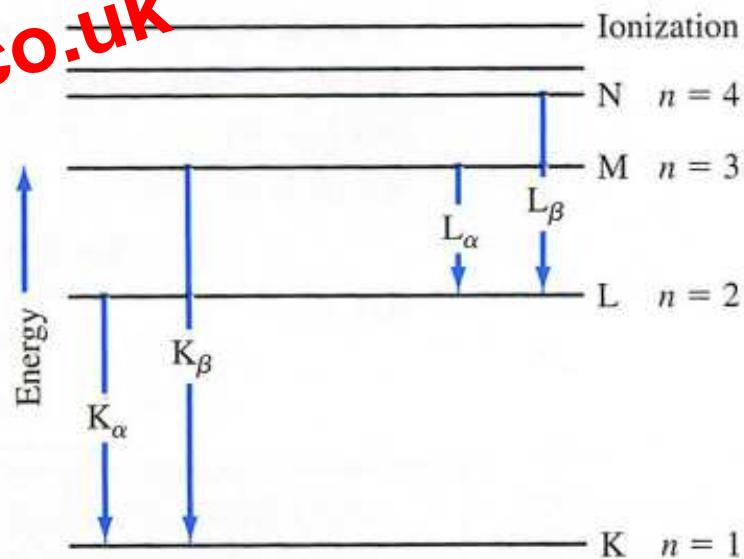
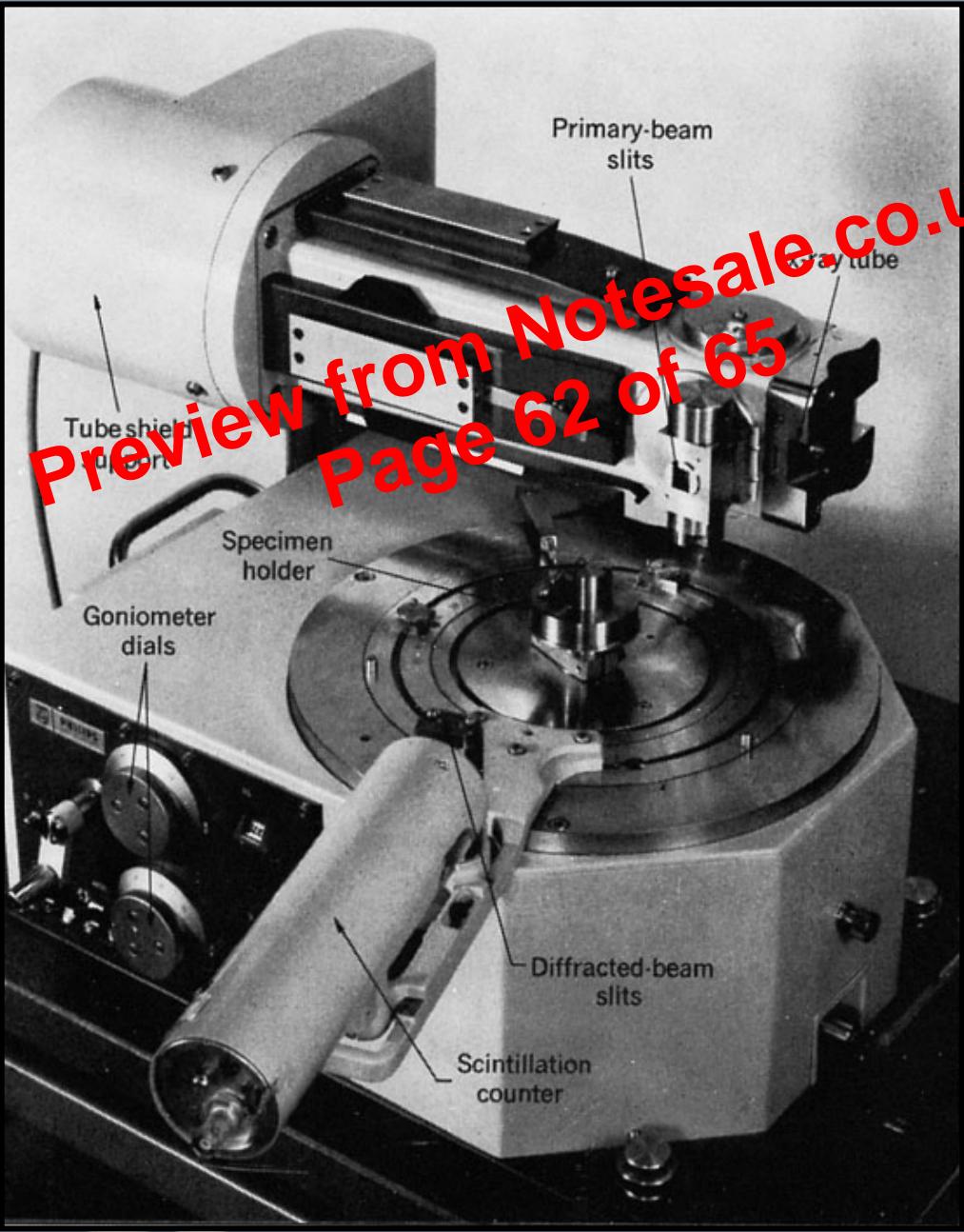


Figure 3.27

Energy levels of electrons in molybdenum showing the origin of K_α and K_β radiation.

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X-Ray Diffractometer

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