



ESE 2020
Prelims Paper - I



BASICS OF MATERIAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

BASICS OF MATERIAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

REVISED & UPDATED
520+ Objective Questions

2020
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2022

ESE-2020 Prelims Paper-I

Basics of Material Science and Engineering



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PREFACE

Materials are the spinal cord of technology. Material Science is the scientific study of materials and their properties for resulting engineering design and improvement. An engineer must have a sound understanding of the basic concepts of Material Science.

This understanding of materials enables the engineers to select the most appropriate materials and use them with greatest efficiency whilst causing minimum pollution in their extraction, refinement and manufacturing.

This book has been written after intensive study of the probable topics in Material Science from where questions are expected. Based on the pattern and trend of questions asked in UPSC examinations, all the necessary concepts and information have been compiled in a simple and lucid form.

This revised and updated edition (4th edition) is primarily aimed at explaining the basic concepts of Material Science for students preparing for ESE. The treatment of each chapter is such as to start from the fundamentals and build up to the level of ESE.

This book is divided into 12 chapters plus one Annexure. The Annexure given at the end of this book serves as a ready reckoner, covering short and brief description of properties of various important materials in the periodic table and short notes on metallurgical extraction, for a hassle-free learning.

This book has many student-friendly features. Important points, which are vital from examination point of view, are highlighted in the chapters, and at the end of each chapter these are given under 'Points to be Remembered'. A good number of practice questions are provided at the end of every chapter. So, as a topic is finished, students test their understanding in the language asked in the UPSC exam. The spin given to the concepts, tests the ability of the students to derive the correct answer, which facilitates the students to acquire necessary confidence. Students may generally not require any additional study and may be reasonably confident that all the probable questions and topics are covered in this book. Apart from the foresaid, UPSC sample papers and questions asked in ESE 2018-19 are discussed after the completion of relevant topics.

All care has been taken to make the understanding of this subject more clear and interesting. The credit goes to the entire IES Master team for its continuous support in bringing out this book. Hope this will suffice the need of students who are preparing for Engineering Services Examination. All comments and suggestions for further improvement of the book are welcome, and will be appreciated.

Bipin Thakur
IES Master Publication
New Delhi

CONTENTS

Section	Description	Page No.
	<i>Preface</i>	(iii)
Chapter 1	ATOMIC STRUCTURE AND RADIOACTIVITY	1 – 22
	1.1 Introduction	01
	1.2 Atomic Model	01
	1.3 Basic Terms and their Definitions	05
	1.4 Fundamental Components of Atom	06
	1.5 The Energy-Band Theory	06
	1.6 Periodic Table	07
	1.7 Atomic Bonding	09
	1.8 Bond Characteristic	14
	1.9 Radioactivity	15
Chapter 2	CRYSTAL STRUCTURE	23 – 47
	2.1 Introduction	23
	2.2 Metallic Crystal Structure	24
	2.3 Crystallographic Planes	28
	2.4 Crystallographic Directions	30
	2.5 Ionic Crystal Structures	32
	2.6 Covalent Crystal Structures	34
	2.7 Bragg's Law of X-ray Diffraction	34
	2.8 Polymorphism and Allotropy	34
	2.9 Anisotropy, Isotropy and Orthotropy	35
	2.10 Imperfection in Solids	35
	2.11 Strengthening Mechanism	38
	2.12 Recovery, Recrystallisation and Grain growth	39
	2.13 Density of the Crystal	40
	2.14 Ceramic Density Computations	40
Chapter 3	PHASE DIAGRAM AND HEAT TREATMENT	48 – 70
	3.1 Introduction	48
	3.2 Solidification of Pure Metal	48
	3.3 Alloys and Compound	49
	3.4 Solid Solution	50
	3.5 Intermediate Alloy Phase of Compound	51
	3.6 Phase Equilibrium	52
	3.7 Phase Diagram	52
	3.8 System	53
	3.9 Components	53
	3.10 Phase Rule	53
	3.11 Changes in the Phase of Iron with Temperature	54
	3.12 Microstructure of Iron and Steel	55
	3.13 Heat Treatment	57

Chapter 4	PHYSICAL, MECHANICAL PROPERTIES AND TESTING OF MATERIALS	71 – 96
	4.1 Introduction	71
	4.2 Material behaviour under Different Load Conditions	71
	4.3 Mechanical Properties of Materials	76
	4.4 Physical Properties of Materials	82
	4.5 Fractures	83
	4.6 Material Testing	84
	4.7 Non-Destructive Testing (NDT)	89
Chapter 5	ALLOYS AND ITS VARIOUS TYPES	97 – 112
	5.1 Introduction	97
	5.2 Condition for Formation of Alloy	97
	5.3 Ferrous Alloys	97
	5.4 Copper	103
	5.5 Aluminium and Its Alloys	104
	5.6 Nickel	105
	5.7 Super Alloys	106
	5.8 Tin Alloys	107
	5.9 Refractory Metals	107
	5.10 Zinc	107
Chapter 6	SEMICONDUCTORS	113 – 129
	6.1 Introduction	113
	6.2 Classification of Materials based on Energy Bands	114
	6.3 Classification of Semiconductors	114
	6.4 The Hall Effect	119
	6.5 Type of Semiconducting Materials	120
	6.6 Compound Semiconducting Materials and Their Applications	121
	6.7 Semiconductor Lasers	122
	6.8 Microelectronics	122
	6.9 Amorphous Silicon: α -Si	122
	6.10 Organic Semiconductors	123
	6.11 Semiconducting Glasses	123
Chapter 7	MAGNETIC AND DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS	130 – 158
	7.1 Introduction	130
	7.2 Magnetic Properties	130
	7.3 Magnetic Parameters	131
	7.4 Orbital Magnetic Dipole Moment	132
	7.5 Classification of Magnetic Materials	133
	7.6 Diamagnetism	133
	7.7 Origin of Permanent Magnetic Dipole Moments	133
	7.8 Paramagnetism	134
	7.9 Ferromagnetism	135
	7.10 Antiferromagnetism	139
	7.11 Ferrimagnetism (Ferrites)	139
	7.12 Soft and Hard Magnetic Materials	141
	7.13 Dielectric Material	143

	7.14 Dielectric Parameters	143
	7.15 Mechanisms of Polarization	145
	7.16 Classification of Dielectrics	147
	7.17 Piezoelectric, Pyroelectric and Ferroelectric Materials	148
	7.18 Ferroelectric Materials and their Properties	149
	7.19 Antiferroelectricity	150
	7.20 Dielectric Breakdown	150
Chapter 8	CONDUCTING AND SUPER-CONDUCTING PROPERTIES OF MATERIAL	159 – 177
	8.1 Introduction	159
	8.2 Free Electron Theory of Metals	159
	8.3 Mattiessen’s Rule (Resistivity Contributions)	160
	8.4 Wiedemann-Franz Law of Electrical Conductivity	162
	8.5 Sommerfeld’s Theory of Electrical Conductivity	162
	8.6 Superconductivity	162
	8.7 London’s Penetration Depth	164
	8.8 Types of Super-Conductor	164
	8.9 The theory of Superconductivity - ‘Dancing in Pairs’ (BCS Theory)	166
	8.10 Types of Conducting Materials	166
	8.11 Insulating Materials	167
	8.12 Application of Conductors	168
	8.13 Modern Ceramic Superconductors	168
Chapter 9	OPTICAL AND THERMAL PROPERTIES OF MATERIAL	178 – 190
	9.1 Introduction	178
	9.2 Nature of Light	178
	9.3 Essential Optical Properties of Material	178
	9.4 Visibility Range of Light Spectrum for Semiconductor	181
	9.5 Optical Phenomenon	181
	9.6 Opto-Electronic Devices	182
	9.7 Thermal Properties	184
	9.8 Thermal Insulating Material	186
	9.9 Thermal Stress	186
	9.10 Warpage	186
	9.11 Spalling (or Thermal) Cracking	186
	9.12 Thermal Fatigue and Thermal Shock	186
Chapter 10	MODERN MATERIAL	191 – 231
	10.1 Introduction	191
	10.2 Polymer	191
	10.3 Molecular Structure of Polymer	192
	10.4 Stereoisomerism	192
	10.5 Copolymers	193
	10.6 Polymer Crystallinity	193



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10.7	Polymerization	195
10.8	Classification of Polymers	195
10.9	Stress-Strain Behaviour of Polymers	206
10.10	Thermal Behaviour of Polymers	206
10.11	Mechanisms of Deformation and Strengthening of Polymers	207
10.12	Polymer Additives	208
10.13	Spherulite Structure in Polymer	208
10.14	Liquid Crystal Polymer	209
10.15	Conducting Polymers	209
10.16	Ceramics	209
10.17	Ceramics Materials	212
10.18	Recent Advances in Ceramics	216
10.19	Toughening in Ceramics	216
10.20	Composite	217
10.21	Types of Composites	217
10.22	Fibre Phase	220
10.23	Matrix Phase	220
10.24	Wood-A Natural Composite	222
10.25	Various matrix materials	222
10.26	Natural Fibres	223
10.27	High Performance Fibres	223
10.28	Bulk Molding Compounds (BMCs)	224
Chapter 11	MISCELLANEOUS AND ADVANCE MATERIAL	232 – 258
11.1	Introduction	232
11.2	Classification of Rocks	232
11.3	Stone Quarrying and Stone Dressing	233
11.4	Clay Products	234
11.5	Kilns	235
11.6	Firebricks	235
11.7	Lime	235
11.8	Mortar	236
11.9	Timber	236
11.10	Glass	237
11.11	Asbestos	238
11.12	Binding Materials	238
11.13	Cork	239
11.14	Fly-Ash	240
11.15	Gypsum	240
11.16	Solder	240
11.17	Cellular Solids or Foam	240
11.18	Belts	241
11.19	Biodegradable Plastic	241
11.20	Reclaimed Rubber	241
11.21	Sealants for Joints	242

11.22	Sheets for Pitched roof Coverings	242
11.23	Smart Materials (or Intelligent Materials).....	242
11.24	Different Type of Smart Materials	243
11.25	Nanotechnology	244
11.26	Functionally Graded Materials (FGMs)	246
11.27	Biomedical Materials	246
11.28	Liquid Crystals	247
11.29	Metamaterials	247
11.30	Microelectromechanical Systems (MEMs)	248
11.31	Ceramic Ball Bearings	248
11.32	Plasma	248
11.33	Bose-Einstein Condensate (BEC)	248
11.34	Fermionic Condensate Matter	249

Chapter 12 CORROSION AND ITS PREVENTION 259 – 268

12.1	Introduction	259
12.2	The Principles of Corrosion	259
12.3	Forms of Corrosion	262
12.4	Protection Against Corrosion	264
12.5	Corrosion in Polymer	266

ANNEXURE-I 269 – 293

A.1	Periodic Table	269
A.2	Group 1 – The Alkali Metals	270
A.3	Group 2 – The Alkaline Earth Elements	270
A.4	Group 13 – Aluminium Group	271
A.5	Group 14	272
A.6	Group 15	275
A.7	Group 16	276
A.8	Group 17	277
A.9	Group 18	278
A.10	Transition Elements	278
A.11	Group 3	279
A.12	Group 4	279
A.13	Group 5 – The Vanadium Group	279
A.14	Group 6 – The Chromium Group	279
A.15	Group 7 - The Manganese Group	280
A.16	Group 8 – The Iron Group	281
A.17	Group 9	282
A.18	Group 10	282
A.19	Group 11 – Coinage Group	283
A.20	Group 12	283
A.21	Lanthenide Series	283
A.22	Lanthenide Contraction	283
A.23	The Actinides	284
A.24	Protactinium	284

1

Atomic Structure and Radioactivity

1.1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Atomic Model
- 1.3 Basic Term and their Definition
- 1.4 Fundamental Components of Atom
- 1.5 The Energy-Band Theory
- 1.6 Periodic Table
- 1.7 Atomic Bonding
- 1.8 Bond Characteristic
- 1.9 Radioactivity

All substances contain matter which can exist in three states; solid, liquid or gas. The constituent particles are held in different ways in these states of matter and they exhibit their characteristic properties. Matter can also be classified into elements, compounds or mixtures. An element contains particles of only one type which may be atoms or molecules. The compounds are formed where atoms of two or more elements combine in a fixed ratio to each other. Mixtures occur widely and many of the substances present around us are mixtures.

This chapter consider several fundamental and important concept namely atomic structure and it's related theory, electron configuration, periodic table, types of bonds that hold together the atoms comprising a solid and finally radioactivity at the end.

1.2 ATOMIC MODEL

The concept of atom was given by early Greek philosophers. In Greek the word atom means indivisible. In 1804, Dalton put forward his atomic theory, thereafter in 1815. Prout found that atomic weights of most elements were simple multiple of atomic weight of hydrogen atom but with time this has been discarded because it was found that certain elements have fraction atomic weights. According to modern concept, an atom is composed of a nucleus which is surrounded by electrons.

1.2.1 Dalton's Atomic Theory

The **Dalton's atomic theory** states that atoms are building blocks of matter. According to Dalton's atomic theory:

- ◀ Matter consists of indivisible atoms
- ◀ All the atoms of a given element have identical properties including identical mass. Atoms of different elements differ in mass.
- ◀ Compounds are formed when atoms of different elements combine in a fixed ratio.

Draw back

- ◀ It can explain the laws of chemical combination by weight but it fails to explain Gay-Lussac's law of gaseous volume.

- ◀ Distinction between the ultimate particles of an element and the smallest particle of a compound, both of which are made of atoms, could not be made.
- ◀ It assumes that atoms of same element are like and have same mass. But this is not true for isotopes (two or more atoms with same atomic number but different atomic mass called isotopes).
- ◀ ${}^{12}_6\text{C}$, ${}^{13}_6\text{C}$, ${}^{14}_6\text{C}$ have atoms of different mass.
 ${}^1_1\text{H}$, ${}^2_1\text{H}$, ${}^3_1\text{H}$ have atoms of different masses.

1.2.2 Avogadro's Hypothesis

Before Avogadro, Berzelius was the first who have been talking about atom. **As per Berzelius assumed "equal volumes of different gases under identical conditions of temperature and pressure contain the same number of atoms"** (The word atom was at that time used for both elements and compounds as molecule was not thought of)." As per this theory if 1 atom of H_2 combines with 1/2 atom of O_2 . Then this **process allows atom to be divisible. This is against Dalton's atomic theory. Hence, Berzelius hypothesis was discarded.** Failure led to assume that gases exist in polyatomic state and ultimate particles which can exist in the free state were defined as molecule. Avogadro's hypothesis is based on molecules:

"Equal volume of all gases under the same conditions of temperature and pressure contain the same number of molecule".

The conclusions withdrawn by this theory are as follows:

- ◀ The word molecule made the distinction between atoms and molecules.
- ◀ Molecules of hydrogen, chlorine, oxygen, nitrogen and fluorine are diatomic.
- ◀ Molecular weight = 2 × vapour density.
- ◀ One gram-molecular mass (molecular weight) has volume 22.4 L ($22.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$) at NTP (pressure = 1 atm and T = 273.15 K)

Example 1.1

Consider the following statements :

Statement (I) : Atoms can neither be created nor destroyed.

Statement (II) : Under similar conditions of temperature and pressure, equal volumes of gases do not contain an equal number of atoms. **[ESE-2018]**

Choose the correct option :

- (a) I and II are correct
- (b) Only I is correct
- (c) Only II is correct
- (d) None of the statement is correct.

Ans. (b)

1.2.3 Thomson's Atomic Model

J.J. Thomson, proposed that an atom possesses a spherical shape (radius approximately 10^{-10}m) in which the positive charge is uniformly distributed. The electrons are embedded into it in such a manner as to give the most stable electrostatic arrangement.

- ◀ Atom is a sphere filled with positively charged matter distributed uniformly with sufficient electrons embedded in it to balance positive charge, hence atom is electrically neutral.
- ◀ The electrons possess vibratory motion about their equilibrium position and cause emission of light.

Drawbacks of the Model

Thomson's model did not explained

- (i) Scattering of α -particles incident on metal foil.
- (ii) Emission of spectral lines by the atoms.

1.2.4 Rutherford's Atomic Model

Rutherford did his famous α -particle scattering experiment. On the basis of his observations, Rutherford proposed the nuclear model of atom. According to this:

- (i) The positive charge and most of the mass of the atom were densely concentrated in extremely small region. This very small portion of the atom was called **nucleus** by Rutherford.
- (ii) The nucleus is surrounded by electrons that move around the nucleus with a very high speed in circular paths called **orbits**.
- (iii) Electrons and the nucleus are held together by electrostatic forces of attraction.

Drawbacks of Rutherford's Atomic Model

A revolving electron must be continuously accelerating due to change in direction of motion. According to electromagnetic theory, an accelerating charge particle possesses centripetal acceleration and there would be continuous loss in energy of the revolving electron. Thus, the electron must move along a spiral path of decreasing radius and ultimately fall into the nucleus.

Questions

1. According to Thomson's plum pudding model, an atom consists of
 - (a) A nucleus of negative charge with protons around
 - (b) A sphere of negative charge seasoned with enough number of proton plums.
 - (c) A heavy sphere of positive charge seasoned with enough number of electron plums to make it electrically neutral
 - (d) None of these
2. When an electron 'jumps' from an energy level to a lower one, the energy released is usually
 - (a) absorbed by the nucleus
 - (b) emitted as a photon
 - (c) emitted as light
 - (d) emitted as a continuous electromagnetic wave
3. The radiation emitted by a heated gas of hydrogen atoms contains
 - (a) all wavelengths
 - (b) one specific wavelength
 - (c) a set of discrete values of wavelength
 - (d) None of the above
4. The emission of radiation from a gas of atoms occurs when
 - (a) an electron is spiralling towards the nucleus
 - (b) an electron jumps between two energy levels
 - (c) the wavelength of an electron changes
 - (d) None of the above
5. The principal quantum number n may have only the values
 - (a) 0, 1, 2,...
 - (b) 0, ± 1 , ± 2 , ± 3 ,...
 - (c) 1, 2, 3,...
 - (d) None of the above
6. The angular momentum quantum number l may take only the values
 - (a) 0, 1, 2, ..., $(n - 1)$
 - (b) 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., n
 - (c) 1, 2, 3, ..., n
 - (d) 1, 2, 3, ..., $(n - 1)$
7. The magnetic quantum number m may have only the values
 - (a) 0, ± 1 , ± 2 , ..., $\pm l$
 - (b) 0, ± 1 , ± 2 , ..., $\pm n$
 - (c) 0, ± 1 , ± 2 , ..., $\pm (l - 1)$
 - (d) 0, ± 1 , ± 2 , ..., $\pm (n - 1)$
8. How many quantum numbers are needed to define the wave function of an electron moving in two dimensions (excluding spin)?
 - (a) one
 - (b) two
 - (c) three
 - (d) four
9. Pauli's exclusion principle states that, within one atom
 - (a) no more than two electrons may have the same energy
 - (b) the spins of the electrons interact so as to become parallel if possible
 - (c) no two electrons may have the same four quantum numbers
 - (d) there are only two values for the quantum number m_s
10. The maximum number of electrons in the L shell ($n = 2$) is
 - (a) 4
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 8
 - (d) 14
11. The maximum number of electrons allowed in the 4d subshell is
 - (a) 14
 - (b) 10
 - (c) 8
 - (d) 4
12. The lithium atom, which contains three electrons, has the structure
 - (a) $1s^2 2s^1$
 - (b) $1s^2 2p^1$
 - (c) $1s^1 2p^2$
 - (d) $2s^2 2p^1$
13. The atomic number of the element whose outermost electron fills the 3s subshell exactly is
 - (a) 13
 - (b) 8
 - (c) 10
 - (d) 12
14. Equal moles of the substance are present in

(1) 1.6g CH_4	(2) 1.7 g NH_3
(3) 1.8 g H_2O	(4) 1.2g Mg

 - (a) 1, 2
 - (b) 2, 3
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
15. The difference between A and Z is a result of the presence in the nucleus of
 - (a) electrons
 - (b) protons
 - (c) photons
 - (d) neutrons



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