

"Amorphous Materials"

Class # _____ Name _____

1. Fill in the blank. (6 points)

1) The Johnson-Mehl-Avrami Equation describes how () transform from one phase (state of matter) to another at () temperature. It can specifically describe the () of crystallization, can be applied generally to other changes of phase in materials, like chemical reaction rates. The physical interpretation of the JMA constants, k and n , is difficult and open to interpretation. Originally, () was held to have an integer value between 1-4 which reflected the nature of the transformation in question. For example, the value of () can be said to have contributions from three dimensions of growth and one representing a constant nucleation rate.

liquids / solids / amorphous / crystals / constant / high / thermodynamics / kinetics / n / k / 1 / 4 /

2) In statistical mechanics, a radial distribution function, $g(r)$, describes how () varies as a function of the () from one particular atoms. Given a potential energy function, the RDF can be found either via () methods like the Monte Carlo method, or via the Ornstein-Zernike equation using approximative closure relations. Furthermore, it is possible to measure $g(r)$ experimentally with () or x-ray scattering diffraction data. Features in $g(r)$ for liquids and amorphous solids are due to () and possibly bonding characteristics (SRO), which the first peak corresponds to an () nearest neighbor distance. And () materials shows clear crystalline peaks with some background coming from the ().

neutron scattering/ distance/ de-bonding / packing / amorphous / nanocrystalline / crystals / total / average/ grain boundary / secondary phase / atomic density / computer simulation / experimental

2. Describe briefly various methods for preparation of surface coated amorphous phase including key factors for amorphous formation. (4 points)

* Suggestion for class or request for personal conversation: