

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

[Week-01](#)
[Week-02](#)
[Week-03](#)
[Week-04](#)
[Week-05](#)
[Week-06](#)
[Week-07](#)
[Week-08](#)
[Week-09](#)

- Lecture 19- Mechanical Property of Nanomaterials
- Lecture 20- Thermal Properties of Nanomaterials
- Lecture 21- Thermal Properties of Nano materials (II)

 Quiz: Week-09: Assignment-09

 Week-09: Assignment-09 Solution

 Feedback for Week 9

[Week-10](#)
[Week-11](#)
[Week- 12](#)
[DOWNLOAD VIDEOS](#)

Week-09: Assignment-09

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2021-09-29, 23:59 IST.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

- 1) For nanomaterials (grain size < 10-50 nm), which of the following is true 1 point
- Frank–Reed sources for dislocation generation is impossible
 - Frank–Reed sources for dislocation generation is easier
 - The grain diameter is greater than Burger's vector of the dislocation
 - None of above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Frank–Reed sources for dislocation generation is impossible

- 2) For inverse Hall-Petch relationship, which of the following is true 1 point
- Hardness increases with the decrease of grain size (below~ 10 nm)
 - Hardness decreases with the increase of grain size (above~ 100 nm)
 - Hardness decreases with the decrease of grain size (below~ 10 nm)
 - Independent on grain size

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Hardness decreases with the decrease of grain size (below~ 10 nm)

- 3) The melting temperature of embedded nanoparticles should have higher than bulk melting temperature when interfacial energy (γ) (S= Solid, L= Liquid, M= Matrix) 1 point

- $\gamma_{SM} < \gamma_{LM}$
- $\gamma_{SM} > \gamma_{LM}$
- $\gamma_{SM} = \gamma_{LM}$
- None of above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
 $\gamma_{SM} < \gamma_{LM}$

- 4) In the case of the super-hydrophobic surface of nanomaterials, contact angle (θ) 1 point
- $0 < \theta < 90^\circ$
 - $\theta > 120^\circ$
 - $\theta < 120^\circ$
 - $\theta = 0^\circ$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
 $\theta > 120^\circ$

- 5) Thermal conduction in Diamond occurs 1 point
- Only through free electrons
 - Only through lattice vibrations
 - Both free electrons and lattice vibrations
 - Neither free electrons nor lattice vibrations

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Only through lattice vibrations

- 6) Which one is the wrong statement: Specific heat of a material _____ 1 point
- Constant for a material
 - Heat capacity per unit mass
 - Extrinsic property
 - Has units as J/kg-K.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Heat capacity per unit mass

- 7) What is energy at the given level $n_x = n_y = n_z = 1$ for free electrons in a solid cube of 10 mm × 10 mm × 10 mm? 1 point
- 1.81×10^{-33} J
 - 2.1×10^{-33} J
 - 6.6×10^{-33} J
 - 5.3×10^{-33} J

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
 1.81×10^{-33} J

- 8) Based on Fermi-Dirac statistics, at temperatures more than 0 K, the probability of occupation at Fermi energy (E_f) is: 1 point
- 0.5
 - 0
 - 0.75
 - 1

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
0.5

- 9) At 0 K, the probability of finding an electron at energy level E is unity, when _____ 1 point
- $E = E_f$
 - $E < E_f$
 - $E > E_f$
 - None of above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
 $E < E_f$

- 10) Forbidden energy band gap of semiconductor material measured on E-k diagram is the difference between: 1 point
- Global minimum of conduction band and global maximum of valence band
 - Maximum of conduction energy band and minimum of valence energy band
 - Minimum of conduction energy band and maximum of valence energy band for given 'k'
 - Maximum of conduction energy band and minimum of valence energy band for given 'E'

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Global minimum of conduction band and global maximum of valence band