

Introdução a Ciência e Engenharia e Ciência dos Materiais

Introdução aos Materiais

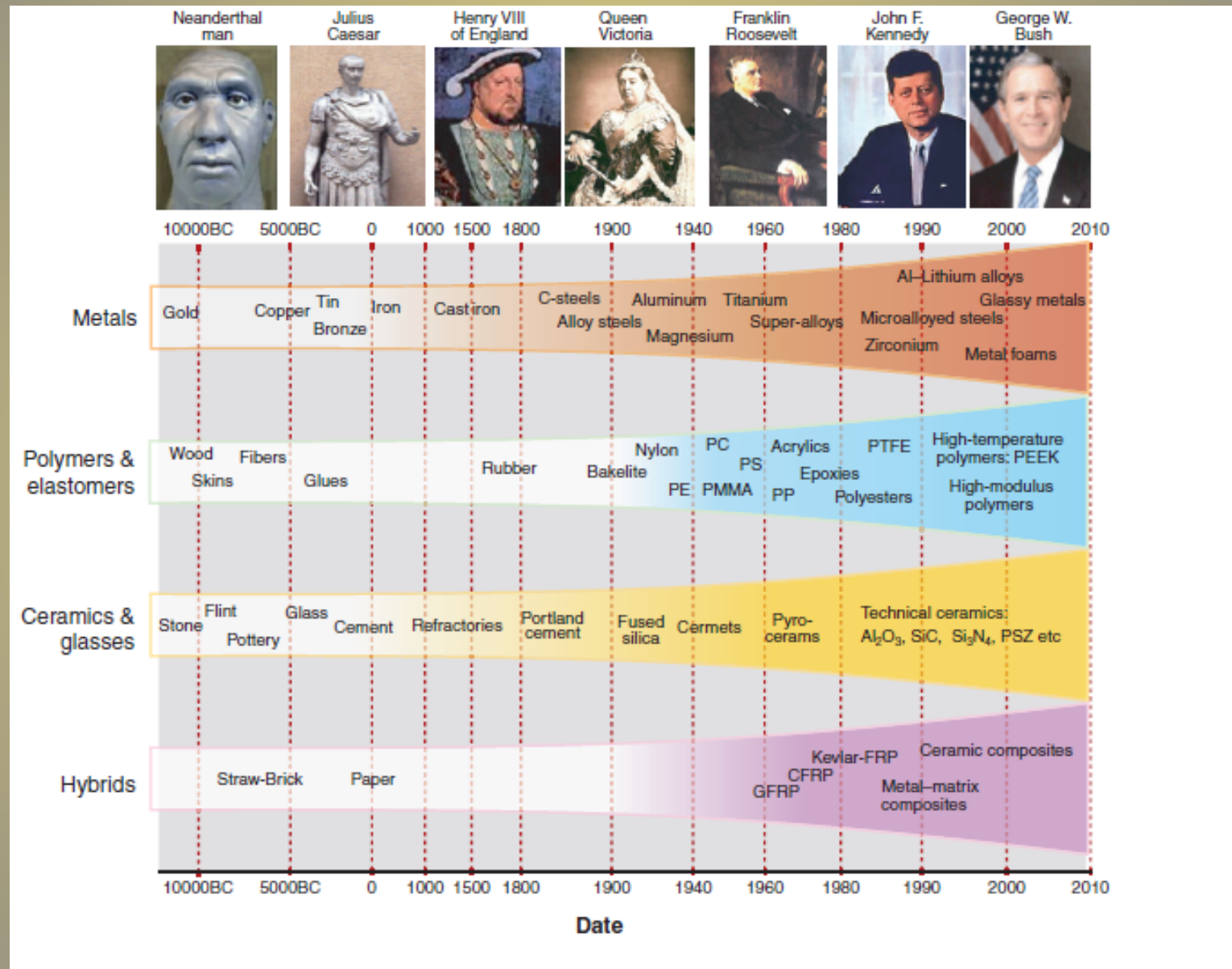
Prof. Vera L Arantes

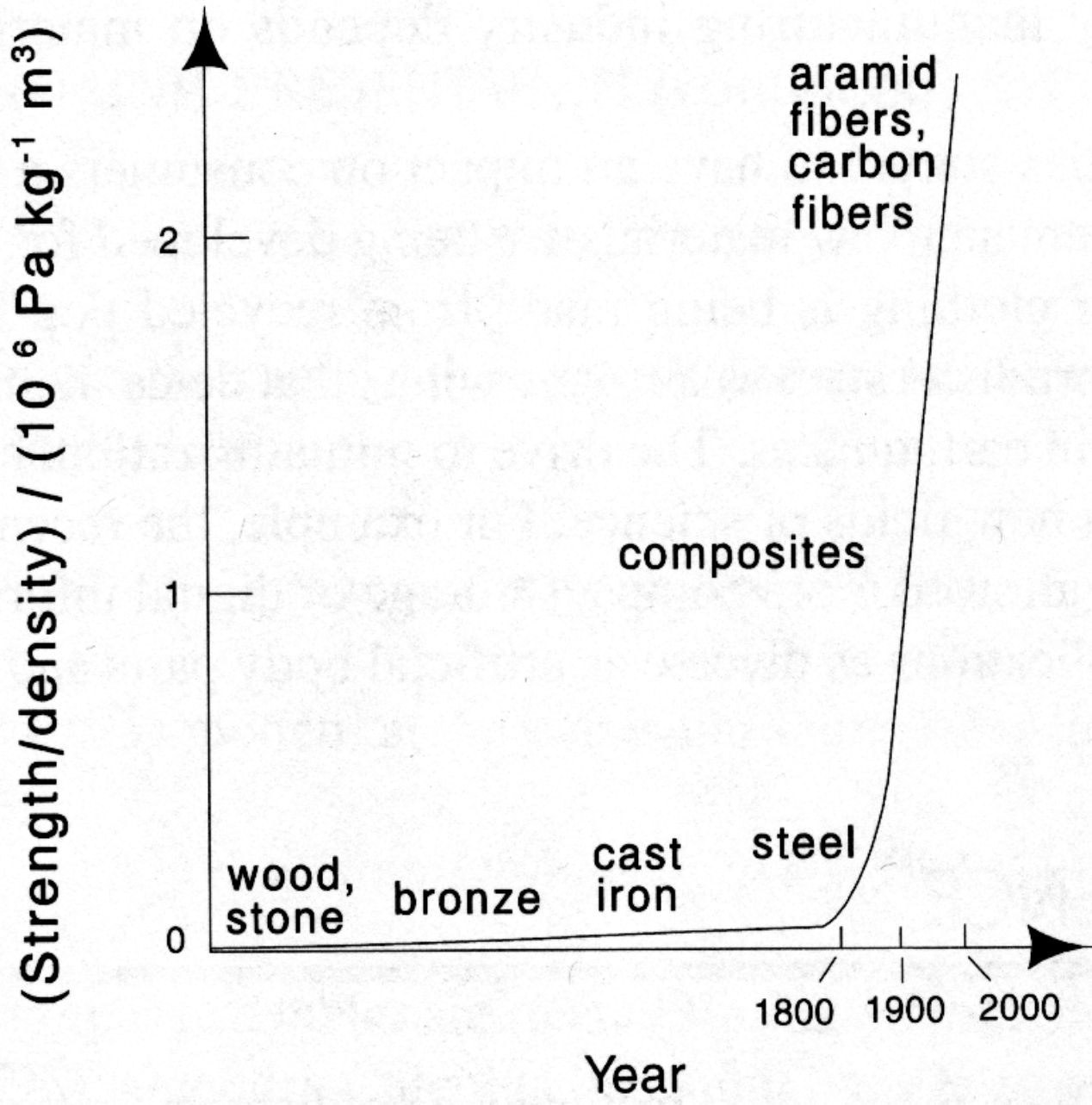
2021



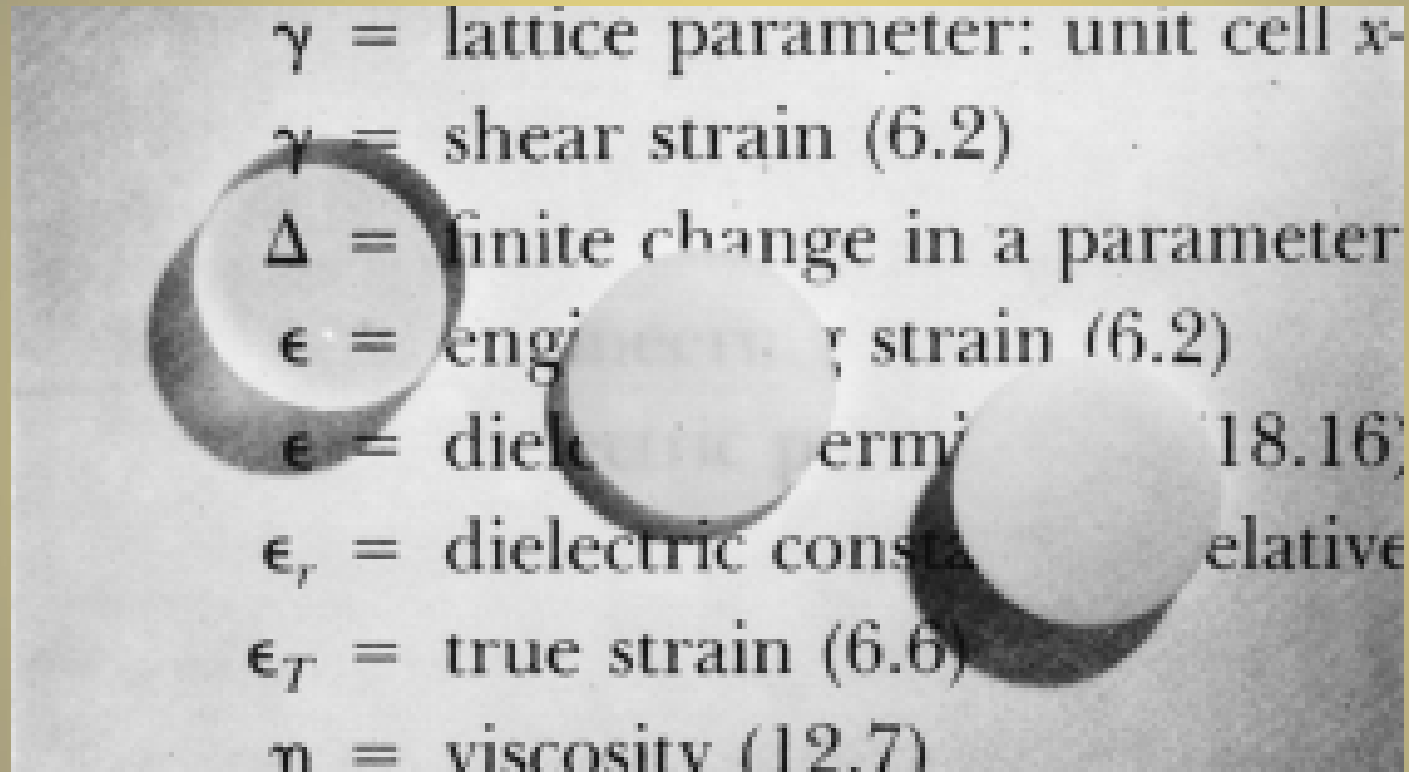
Perspectiva Histórica

- Idade da Pedra: 2.000.000
acabou ~5000 anos atrás.
- Idade do Bronze (Oriente Médio) .
- O que é o Bronze?
- Idade do Ferro: iniciou-se 3000 anos atrás.
- Idade dos Materiais Avançados : Design
“inteligente dos Materiais”



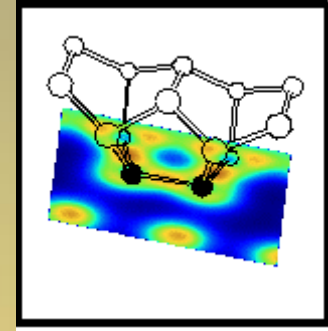


Ciência dos Materiais X Engenharia dos Materiais

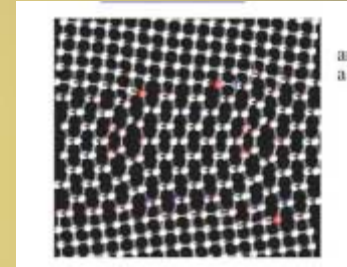


Estrutura

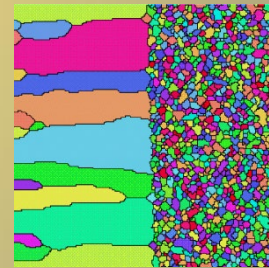
- **Nível sub-atômico** : estrutura atômica dos átomos individuais que definem o tipo de ligação química



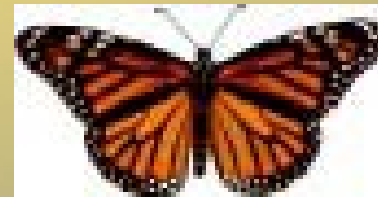
- **Nível atômico**: arranjo dos átomos



- **Estrutura microscópica**: arranjo de grãos dentro do material



- **Estrutura macroscópica**



Ordens de grandeza

- Angstrom = $1\text{\AA} = 1/10,000,000,000$ metro = 10^{-10} m
- Nanômetro = $10\text{ nm} = 1/1,000,000,000$ metro = 10^{-9} m
- Micrômetro = $1\mu\text{m} = 1/1,000,000$ metro = 10^{-6} m
- Milímetro = $1\text{mm} = 1/1,000$ metro = 10^{-3} m

- Distância interatômica \sim poucos \AA
- Fio de cabelo $\sim 50\ \mu\text{m}$

Escala das coisas

Things Natural

Dust mite
200 μm

Human hair
 $\sim 60\text{-}120 \mu\text{m}$ wide

Red blood cells
($\sim 7\text{-}8 \mu\text{m}$)

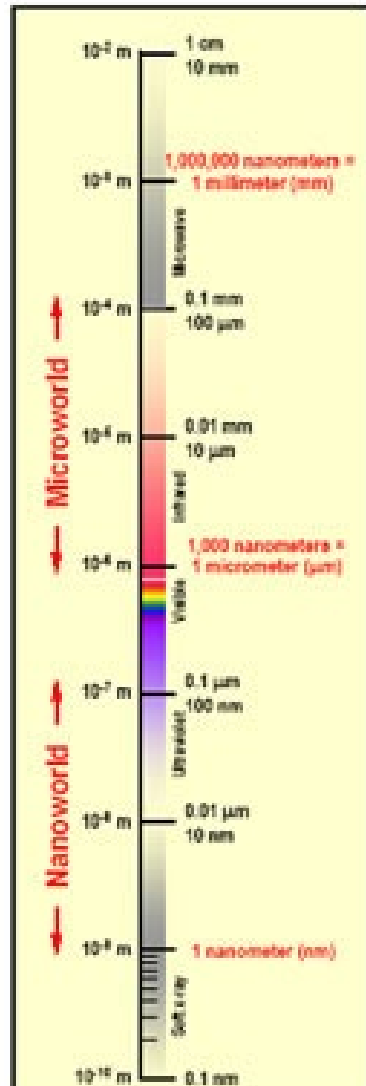
Ant
 $\sim 5 \text{mm}$

Fly ash
 $\sim 10\text{-}20 \mu\text{m}$

DNA
 $\sim 2 \text{nm}$ diameter

ATP synthase
 $\sim 10 \text{nm}$ diameter

Atoms of silicon
spacing \sim tenths of nm



Things Manmade

Head of a pin
1-2 mm

MicroElectroMechanical (MEMS) devices
10 - 100 μm wide

Pollen grain

Red blood cells

Zone plate x-ray "lens"
Outer ring spacing $\sim 35 \text{nm}$

Self-assembled, Nature-inspired structure
Many 10s of nm

Nanotube electrode

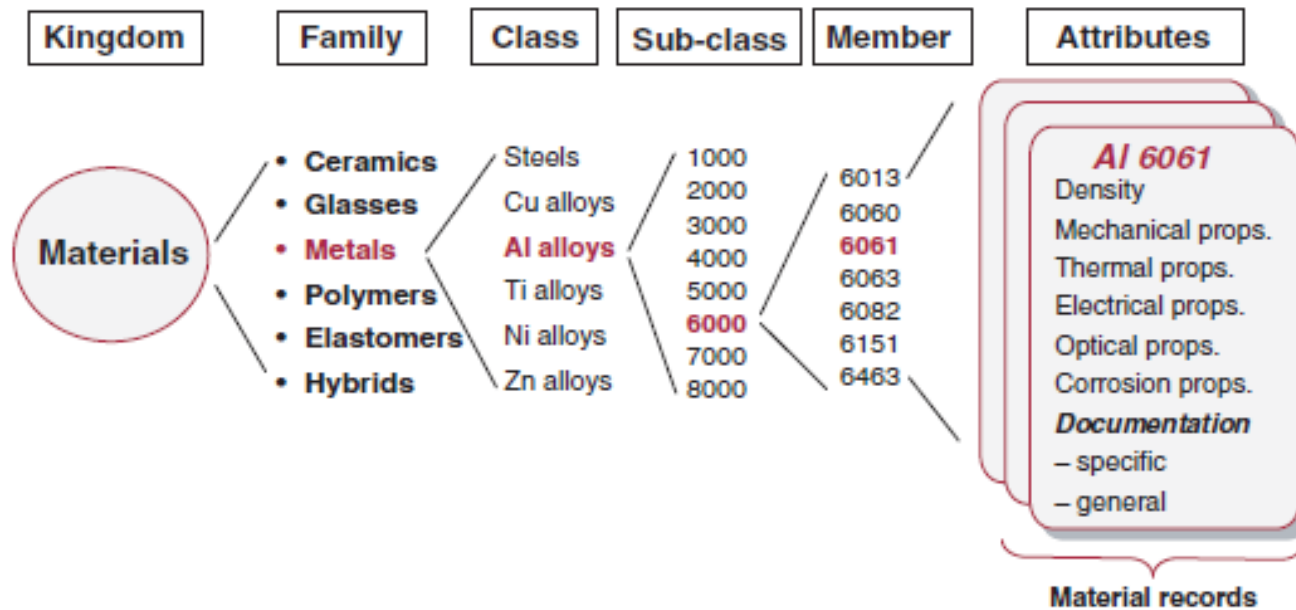
Carbon nanotube
 $\sim 1.3 \text{nm}$ diameter

Carbon buckyball
 $\sim 1 \text{nm}$ diameter

Quantum corral of 48 iron atoms on copper surface
positioned one at a time with an STM tip
Corral diameter 14 nm

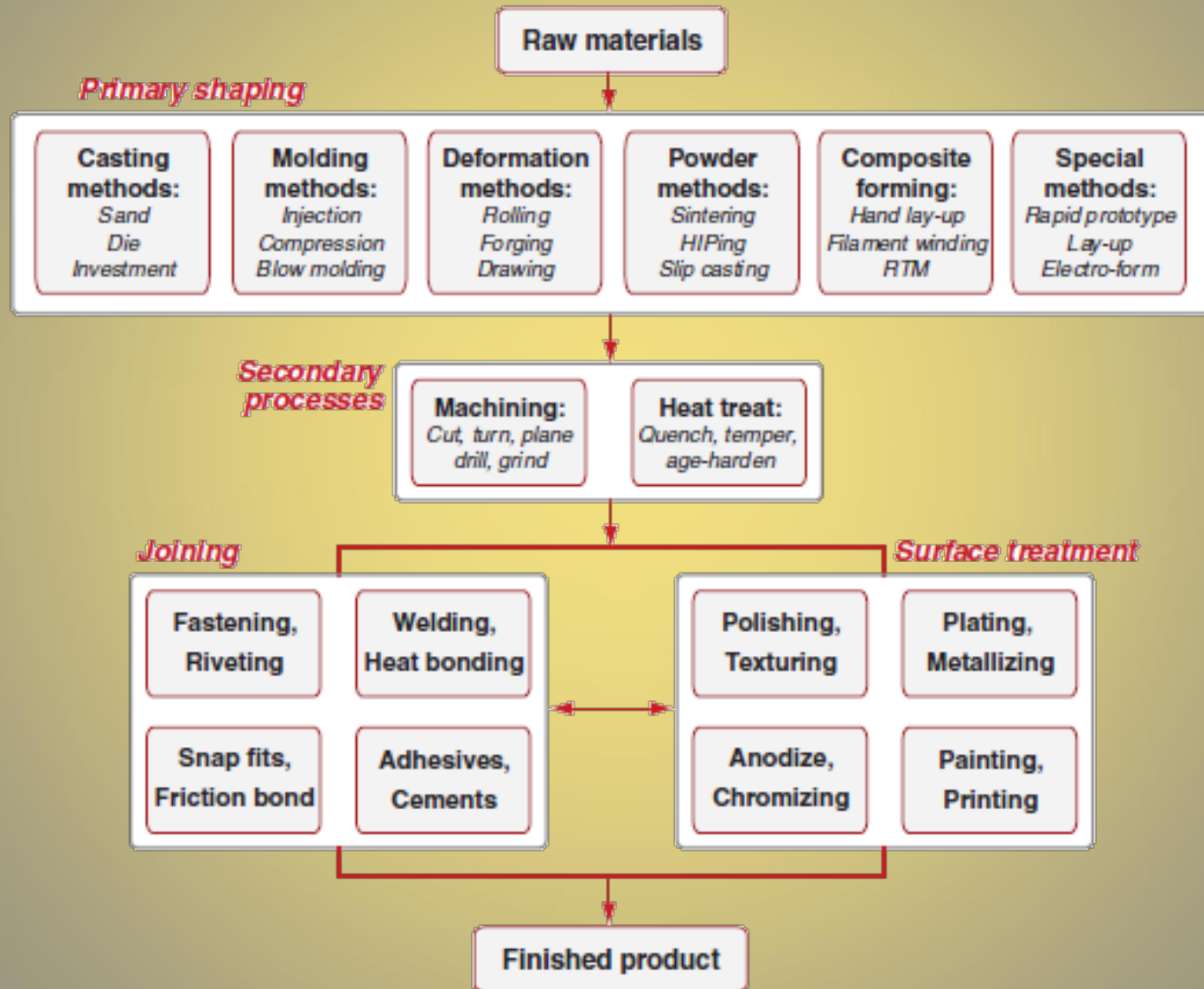
The Challenge

Fabricate and combine nanoscale building blocks to make useful devices, e.g., a photochemical reaction center with integral semiconductor storage.

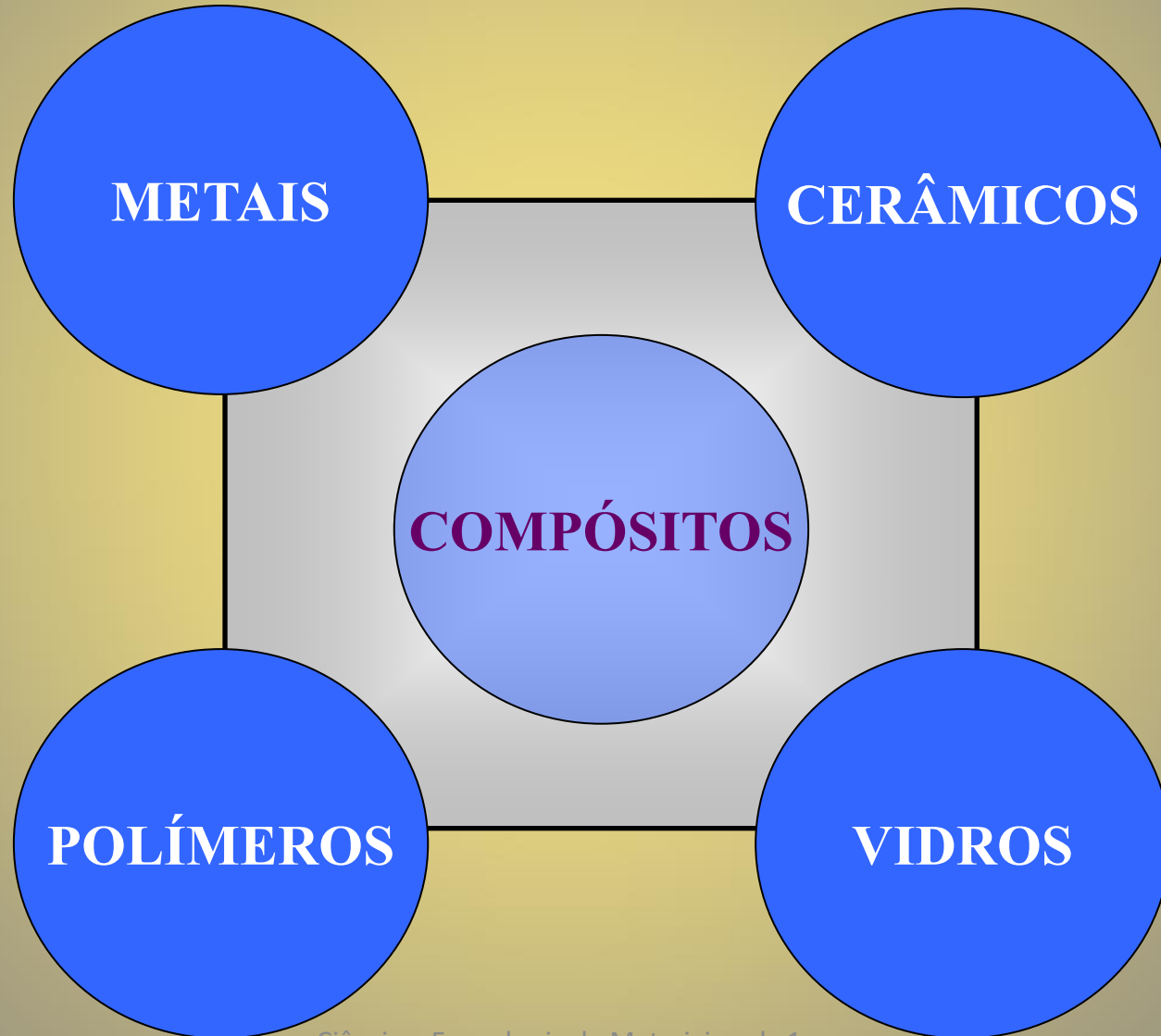




Processamento



FAMÍLIAS DE MATERIAIS DE ENGENHARIA



QUANTOS MATERIAIS DIFERENTES EXISTEM ?

Entre 40000 e 80000
diferentes, contando as variantes
de tratamento térmico e composição
de cada material

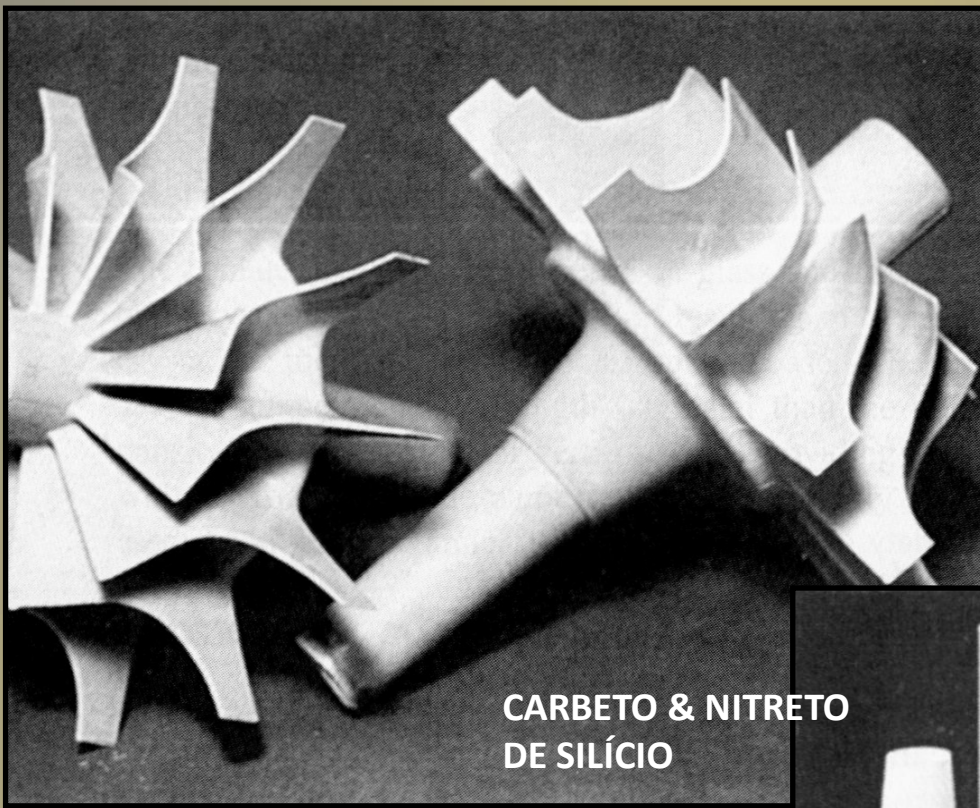
METAIS

Vantagens: resistência mecânica, rigidez, tenacidade à fratura, temperatura e ambiente de uso, formabilidade/ductilidade, condutividade térmica e elétrica, reciclagem;

Desvantagens: processamento, corrosão, reatividade, densidade (propriedades específicas)



CERÂMICOS



CARBETO & NITRETO
DE SILÍCIO

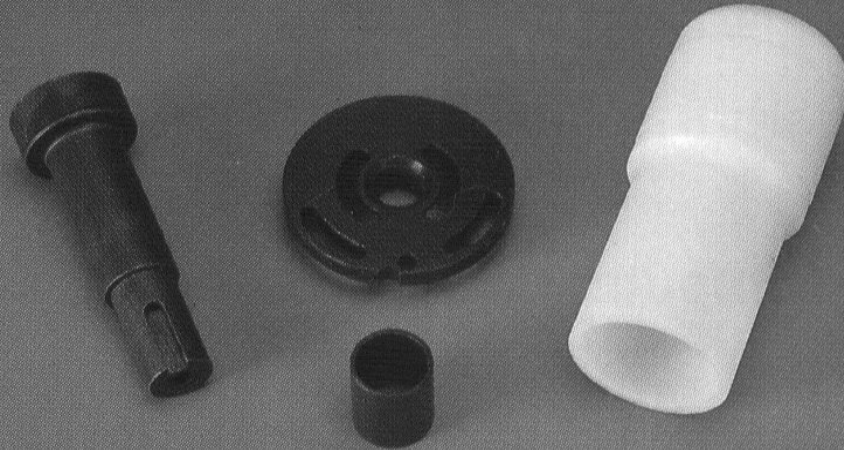
Vantagens: resistência à compressão, rigidez, temperatura e agressividade do ambiente de serviço, densidade (propriedades específicas), isolantes térmicos e elétricos;

Desvantagens: tenacidade à fratura (frágeis), processamento, custo, reciclagem



ALUMINA, SÍLICA

POLIACETAL, NYLON, ABS



POLÍMEROS

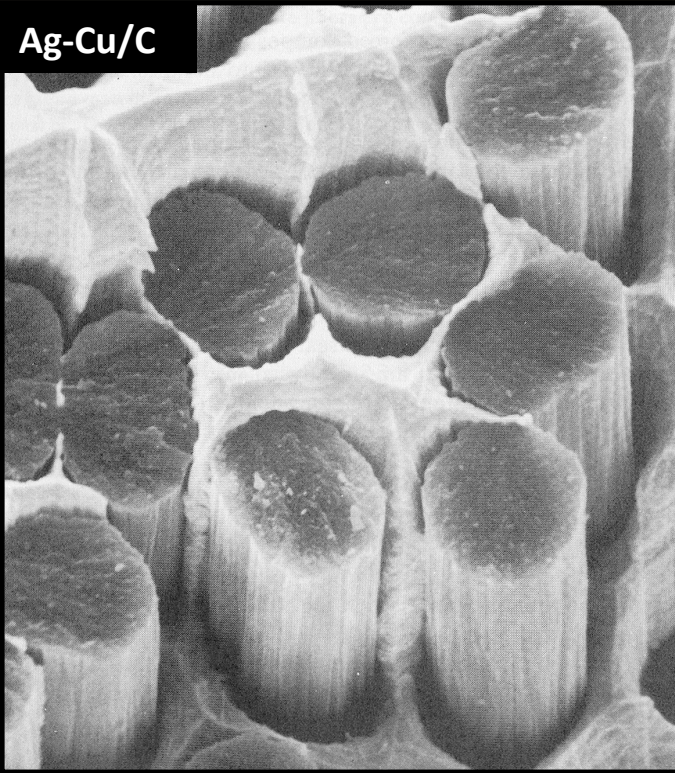
Vantagens: custo, processabilidade/fabricação, resistência à corrosão, densidade (propriedades específicas), isolantes térmicos e elétricos, utilidade dos termo-plásticos;

Desvantagens: baixa resistência mecânica, rigidez, temperatura e meio de aplicação (UV e solventes), fragilidade dos termo-rígidos, reciclagem



POLICARBONATO,
POLIURETANA

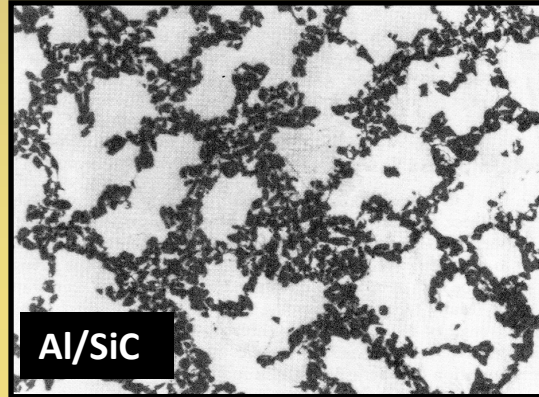
Ag-Cu/C



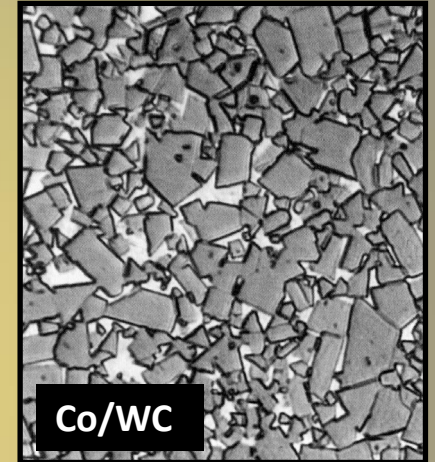
Vantagens: adequação ao uso (compatibilização-otimização de propriedades individuais);

Desvantagens: processamento, custo, reciclagem

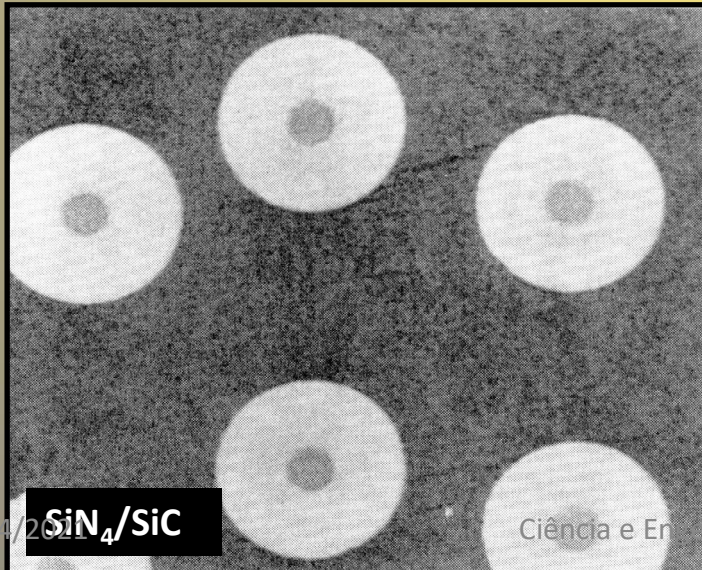
COMPÓSITOS



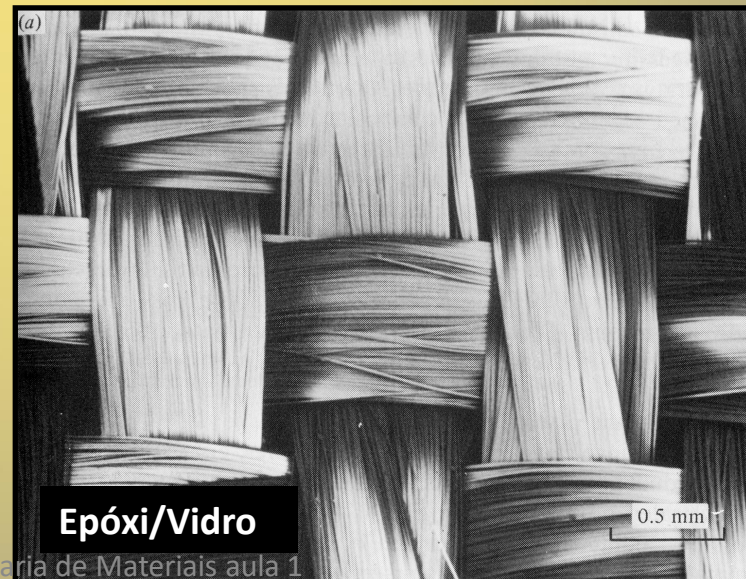
Al/SiC



Co/WC



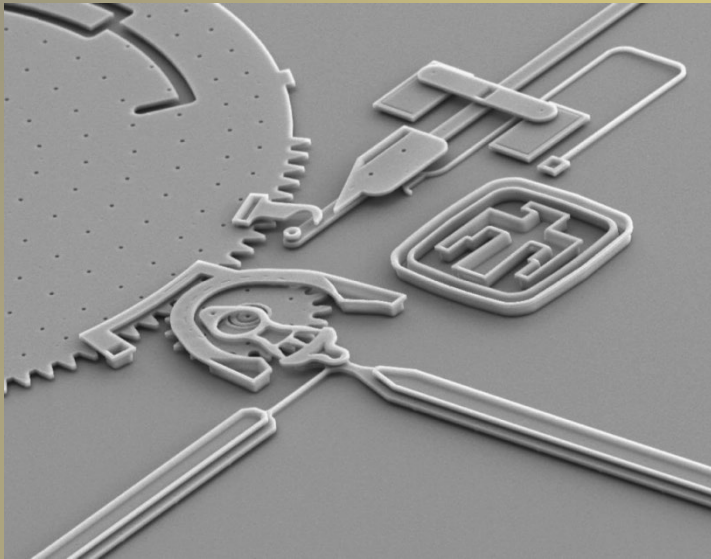
SiN₄/SiC



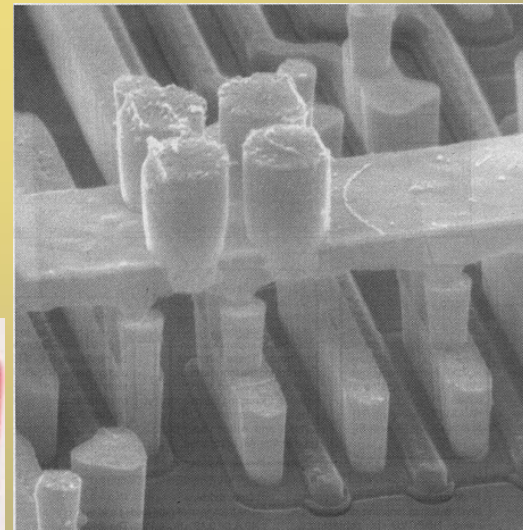
Epóxi/Vidro

0.5 mm

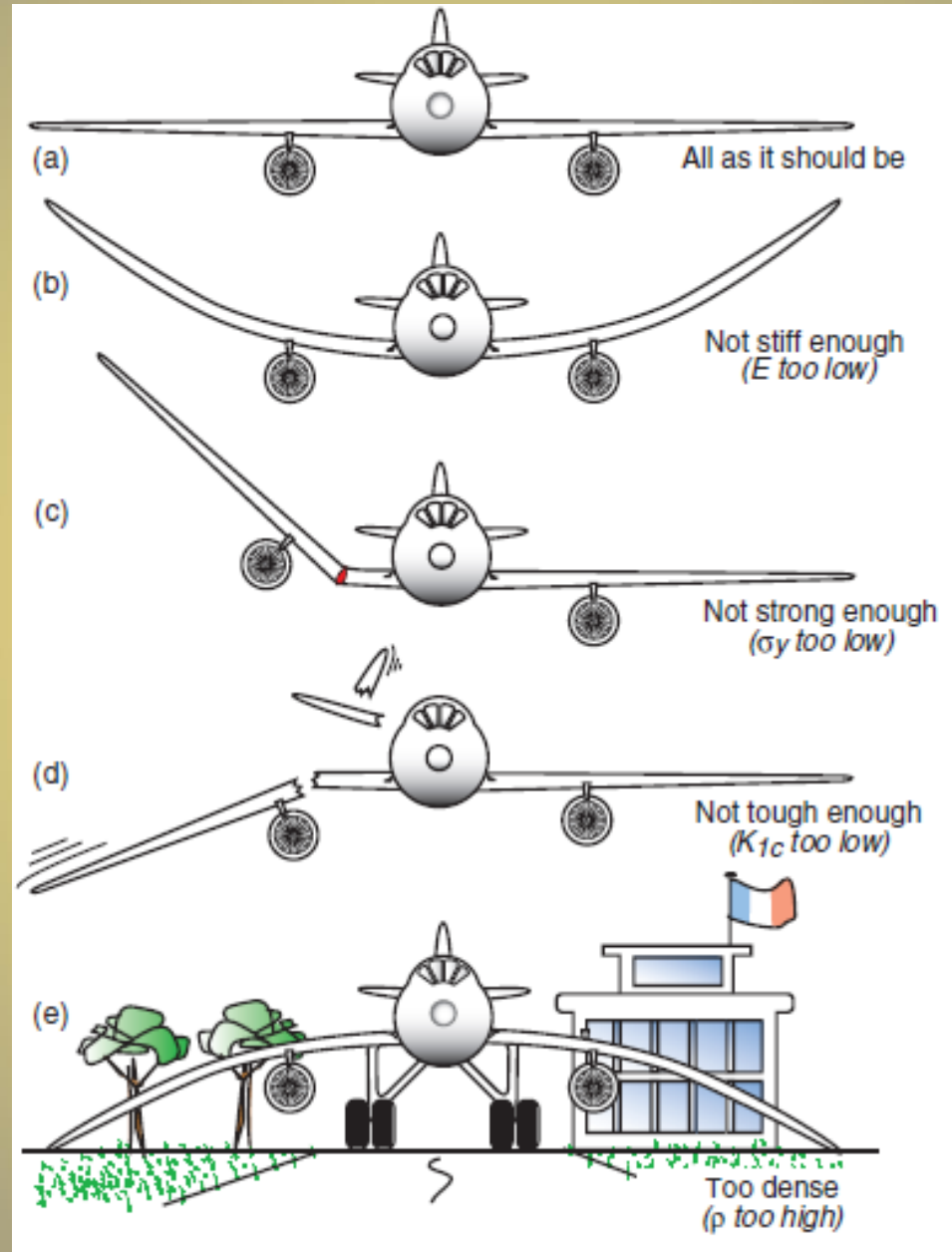
Semi-condutores

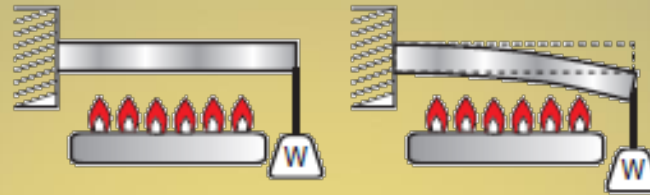


MEMS

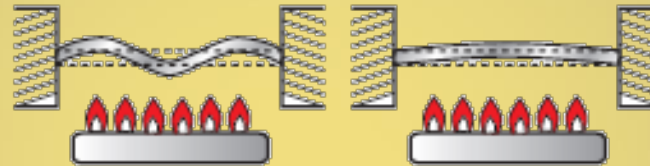


Propriedades

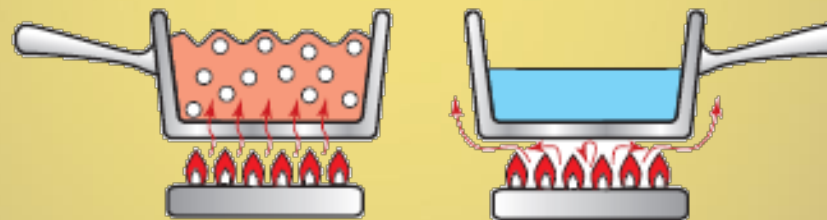




(a) High service temperature T_{max} Low service temperature T_{max}



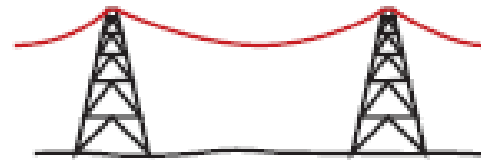
(b) High expansion coefficient α Low expansion coefficient α



(c) High conductivity λ Low conductivity λ



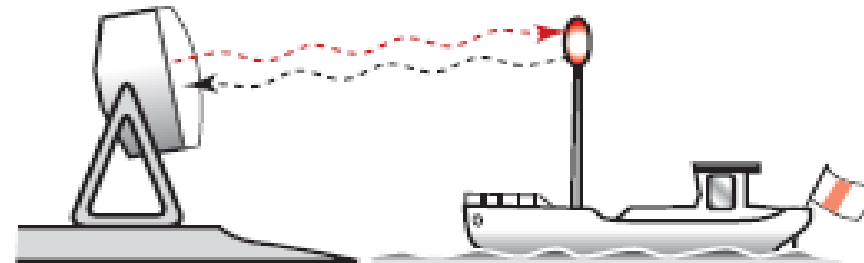
(d) High T-diffusivity a Low T-diffusivity a



(a) Low resistivity ρ_e

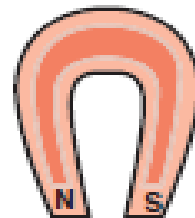


High resistivity ρ_e

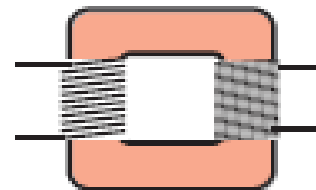


(b) Low dielectric response

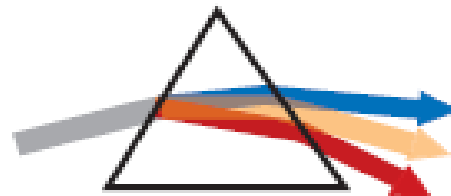
High dielectric response



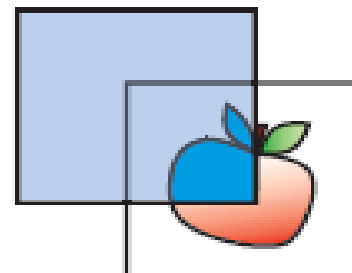
(c) 'Hard' magnetic behavior



Soft magnetic behavior



(d) Refraction



Absorption



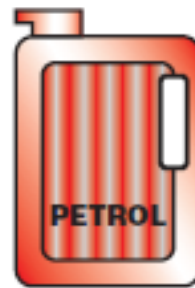
(a) Fresh water



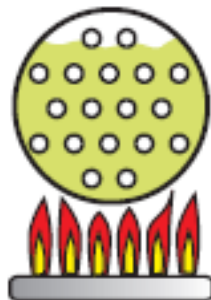
(b) Salt water



(c) Acids and alkalis



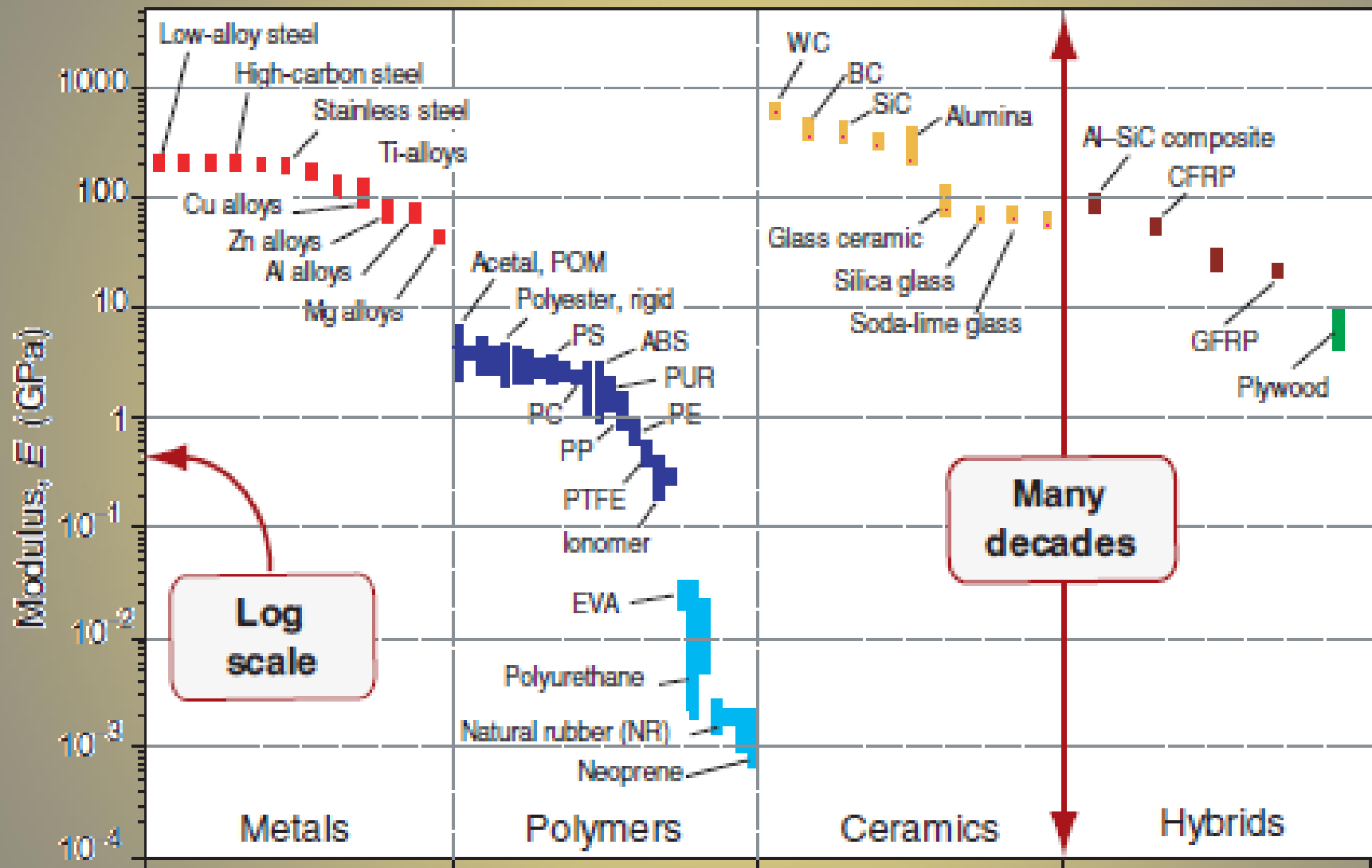
(d) Organic solvents



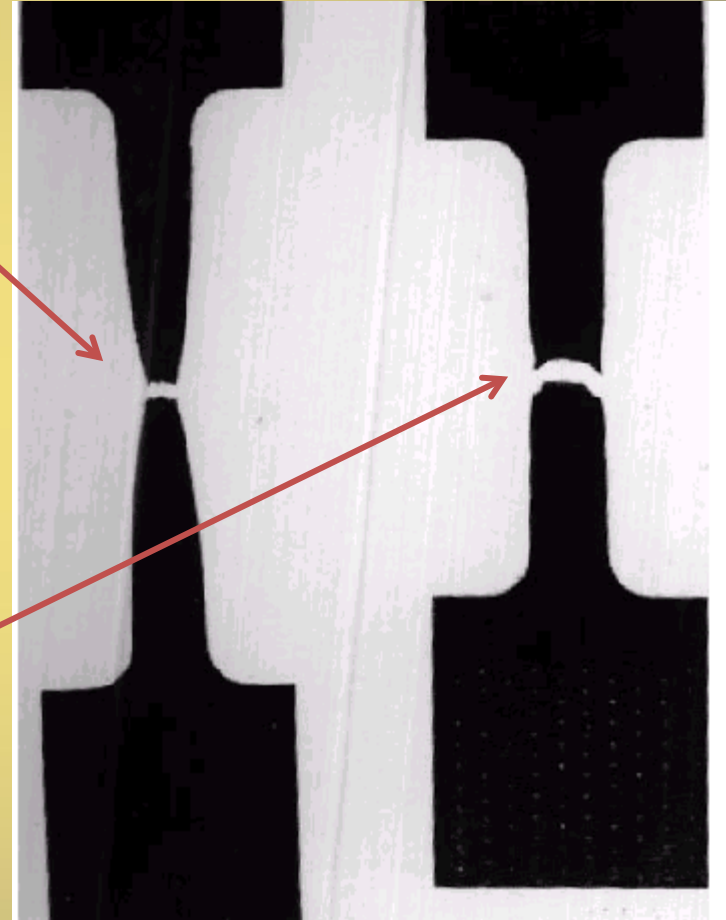
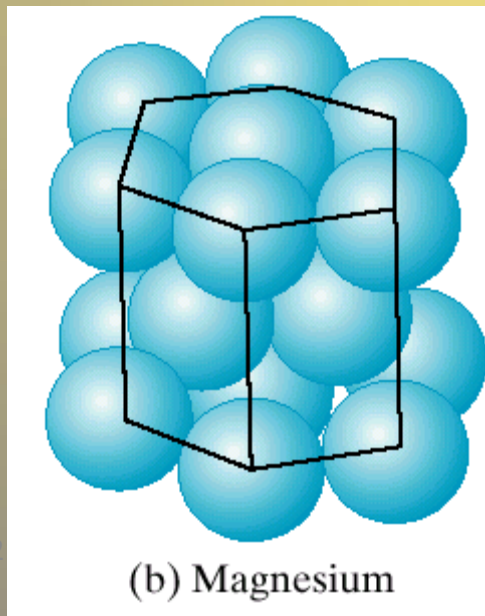
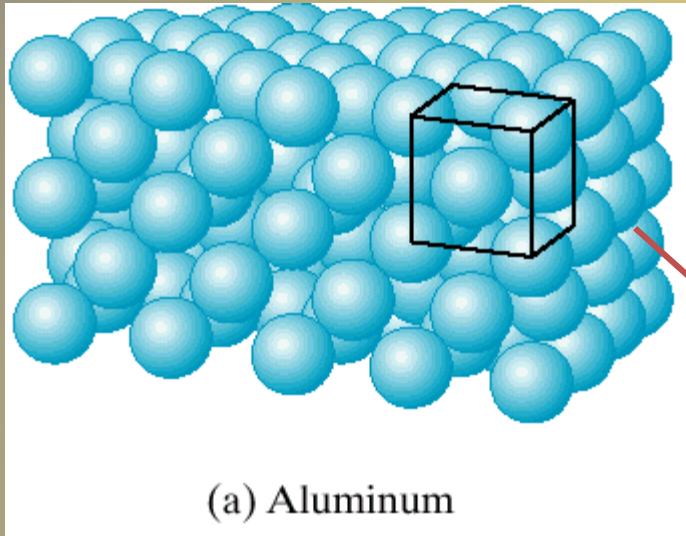
(e) Oxidation

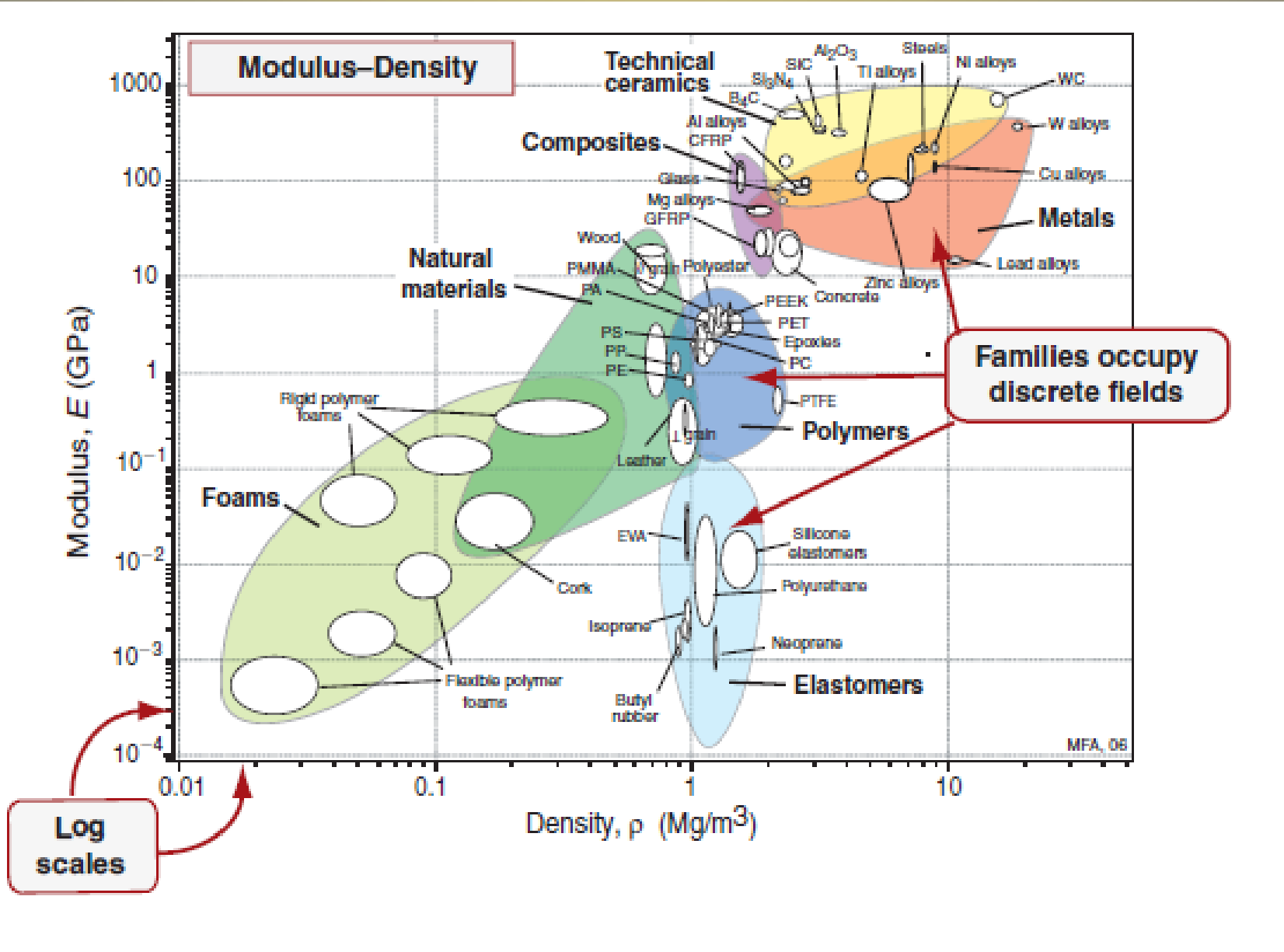


(f) UV radiation



Seleção de Materiais





Acrylonitrile–butadiene–styrene (ABS)

The Material

ABS (acrylonitrile–butadiene–styrene) is tough, resilient and easily molded. It is usually opaque, although some grades can now be transparent, and it can be given vivid colors. ABS–PVC alloys are tougher than standard ABS and, in self-extinguishing grades, are used for the casings of power tools.

General properties

Density	1e3	–	1.2e3	kg/m ³
Price	2	–	2.7	USD/kg

Mechanical properties

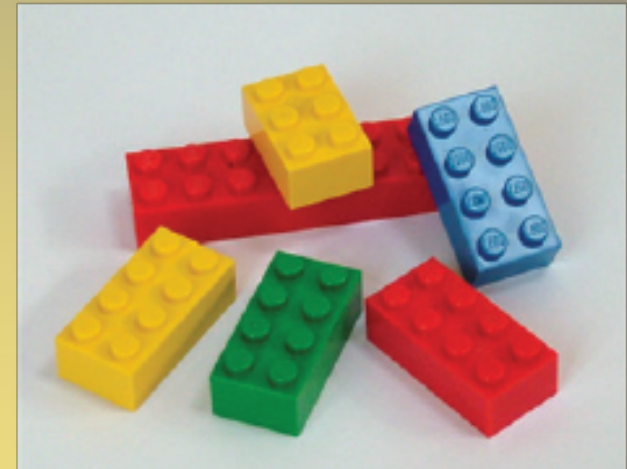
Young's modulus	1.1	–	2.9	GPa
Hardness—Vickers	5.6	–	15	HV
Elastic limit	19	–	51	MPa
Tensile strength	28	–	55	MPa
Compressive strength	31	–	86	MPa
Elongation	1.5	–	1e2	%
Endurance limit	11	–	22	MPa
Fracture toughness	1.2	–	4.3	MPa·m ^{1/2}

Thermal properties

Thermal conductivity	0.19	–	0.34	W/m·K
Thermal expansion	85	–	230	μ·strain/°C
Specific heat	1400	–	1900	J/kg·K
Glass temperature	88	–	130	°C
Max service temp.	62	–	90	°C

Electrical properties

Resistivity	2.3e21	–	3e22	ρohm·cm
Dielectric constant	2.8	–	2.2	



Typical uses

Safety helmets; camper tops; automotive instrument panels and other interior components; pipe fittings; home-security devices and housings for small appliances; communications equipment; business machines; plumbing hardware; automobile grilles; wheel covers; mirror housings; refrigerator liners; luggage shells; tote trays; mower shrouds; boat hulls; large components for recreational vehicles; weather seals; glass beading; refrigerator breaker strips; conduit; pipe for drain-waste-vent (DWV) systems.

Composição



Ligação química



Estrutura cristalina



Processamento (termo-mecânico)



Microestrutura

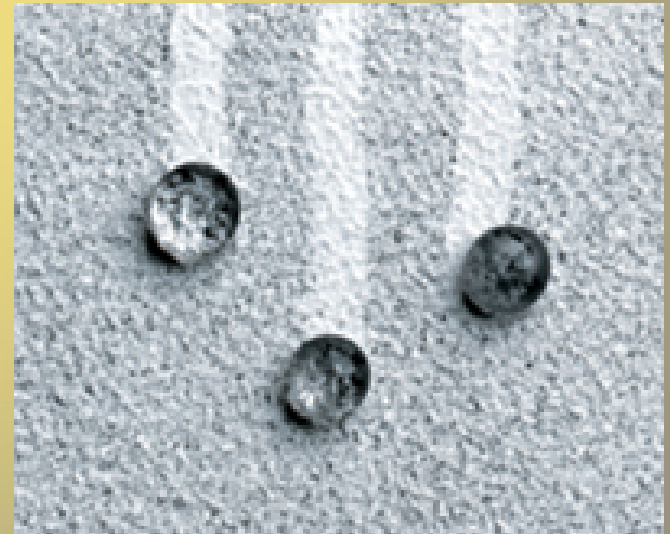
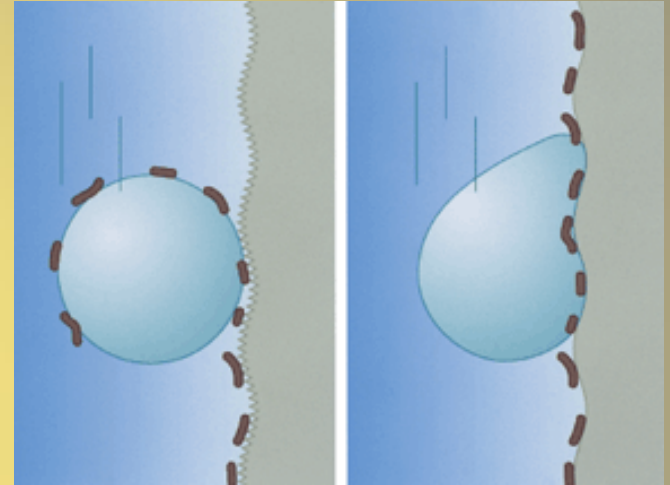
FUTURO e TENDÊNCIAS

- **Miniaturização**
 - **Materiais “inteligentes”**
 - **Materiais inspirados na natureza**
 - **Eco-materiais**
 - **Materiais com Gradiente Funcional**
- Baterias “leves” com altas densidades de armazenamento, turbinas para uso a 2500°C, supercondutores para emprego a temperatura ambiente, sensores químicos de alta sensibilidade para agricultura, consumíveis como tecidos que não precisa “passar “a ferro, etc.

Miniaturização



Materiais inspirados pela natureza



Materiais inteligentes



Tecidos que purificam o ar que respiramos: Baseada em fotocatalisadores, pequenas partículas que são incorporadas no tecido, este tecido reage com as moléculas de oxigénio da atmosfera, dando origem a radicais livres, que por sua vez transformam os poluentes do ar em substâncias químicas não nocivas à saúde.

Materiais inteligentes



Os primeiros [testes](#) estão sendo feitos com esferas e rolamentos construídos com esferas **piezocerâmicas**. As esferas foram colocadas entre o chassi e uma estrutura metálica que se conforma ao chassi de um veículo de testes.

Essas "**esferas inteligentes**" podem ser controladas eletronicamente para contrabalançar e neutralizar as vibrações que o veículo sofre enquanto roda.

Assim, o carro passa a ter um mecanismo ativo, controlado por [computador](#), que anula a vibração tão logo ela seja detectada.

Mas há outras possibilidades: em vez de anular as vibrações, o material piezoelétrico pode aproveitá-las para gerar energia elétrica e alimentar as baterias de um [veículo híbrido ou elétrico](#).