## **Assignment 3**

- 1. What is galvanic corrosion?
- Explain effects of following factors on galvanic corrosion:
  (a) area factor, (b) distance effect, (c) purity of electrolyte and (d) resistance of electrolyte.
- 3. Show important steps of crevice and pitting corrosion.
- 4. Pitting corrosion is more dangerous than uniform corrosion: why?
- 5. Dealloying can be advantageous: How? (Please see making of porous structure in internet).
- 6. What are sensitization and stabilization of stainless steel?
- 7. Even stabilized stainless steel can be prone to intergranular corrosion: How?
- Lead is resistant in dilute H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, but, corrosion resistance decreases once concentration of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> increases. Why?
- 9. Show with proper illustration:
  - (a) Fretting corrosion
  - (b) Cavitation damage
- 10. Time to failure is an important parameter to judge stress corrosion behavior of metals and alloys: Why?
- 11. What are major differences between stress corrosion cracking and corrosion fatigue?
- 12. What are major differences between: Hydrogen blisters and hydrogen embrittlement.
- 13. What is active path mechanism for stress corrosion?
- 14. What are general preventive measures for stress corrosion cracking?
- 15. Shot pinning is sometimes helpful for better corrosion protection: why?