

Reg. No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B.E. / B.TECH. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2023

Third Semester

ME18303 – MATERIAL CHARACTERIZATION AND METALLURGY*(Mechanical Engineering)***(Regulation 2018/2018A)****TIME: 3 HOURS****MAX. MARKS: 100**

COURSE OUTCOMES	STATEMENT	RBT LEVEL
CO 1	Students can contrast the impact of carbon concentration on the formation of micro constituents in the Iron-Carbon system, as well as acquire the knowledge on microstructure and properties of different types of steels and cast irons.	4
CO 2	Students will have the ability to recognize how the non-equilibrium phases are formed in steels and distinguish them using the Time-Temperature-Transformation diagram.	3
CO 3	Students can select and justify the bulk heat treatment and surface treatment techniques of steels for various engineering applications.	3
CO 4	Students will have the ability to identify the suitable plastics, ceramics and composites for different engineering applications based on their properties.	3
CO 5	Students can distinguish brittle and ductile fractures and evaluate the mechanical properties of both ferrous and non-ferrous alloys through different mechanical testing as per ASTM standards.	4

PART- A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

(Answer all Questions)

	CO	RBT LEVEL
1. State the importance of phase diagram.	1	3
2. Distinguish between eutectic and eutectoid reactions.	1	3
3. How the annealing helps to improve the properties of rolled materials.	2	3
4. Distinguish between hardening and hardness.	2	3
5. What is S.G iron? Give any two applications of the same.	3	3
6. How is the brass differing from bronze?	3	3
7. Distinguish between thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics.	4	3
8. Why the ceramics are having low toughness?	4	3
9. Distinguish between hardness and toughness.	5	3
10. Why creep strength is important for materials subjected to high temperature?	5	3

PART- B (5 x 14 = 70 Marks)

	Marks	CO	RBT LEVEL
11. (a) With neat sketch, discuss the various micro constituents and invariant reaction of Iron-Iron Carbide system when subjected to equilibrium cooling.	(14)	1	3
(OR)			
(b) (i) Draw the phase diagram for completely soluble materials and explain the different phases with suitable example.	(10)	1	3

	(ii)	State the Hume Rothery's rule governing the substitutional solid solution.	(4)	1	3
12. (a)		What is the significance of TTT diagram? Explain the construction of the same with neat sketches.	(14)	2	3
		(OR)			
(b)	(i)	Recommend the suitable heat treatment process to relieve the internal stresses and increase the machinability. Explain the procedure of the processes with neat diagram.	(10)	2	3
	(ii)	Write short notes on carburizing.	(4)	2	
13. (a)	(i)	How will you classify the stainless steels? Discuss the composition, properties and applications of any two stainless steels.	(10)	3	3
	(ii)	Discuss the effects of manganese and molybdenum in steels as alloying elements.	(4)	3	3
		(OR)			
(b)	(i)	How will you improve the strength of Al-Cu alloy? Explain the procedure with suitable diagram.	(10)	3	3
	(ii)	Write short notes on tool steels.	(4)	3	3
14. (a)	(i)	Recommend the suitable ceramics for producing the disc brakes of automobiles and discuss its composition, properties and its other applications.	(10)	4	3
	(ii)	Write short notes on FRP.	(4)	4	3
		(OR)			
(b)	(i)	Why polymerization is important? Explain the different method of polymerization with suitable sketches.	(10)	4	3
	(ii)	Distinguish between ABS & PET with respect to properties and applications.	(4)	4	3
15. (a)		How the tensile properties are tested? Explain the procedure of the same with neat diagrams and graphs.	(14)	5	4
		(OR)			
(b)	(i)	What is S-N curve? Explain the procedure to test the strength of components with neat diagrams and S-N curve.	(10)	5	4
	(ii)	Distinguish between brittle and ductile fracture.	(4)	5	4
<u>PART- C (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)</u>					
(Q.No.16 is compulsory)					
			Marks	CO	RBT LEVEL
16.	(i)	How will to test the toughness of the steel? Explain the procedure with neat diagrams.	(6)	5	4
	(ii)	Write short notes on slip in plastic deformation.	(4)	5	4