Q. Code:851918

Dog No							
Reg. No.							

B.E./ B. TECH DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024

Second Semester

MR22202 - MATERIAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

(Marine Engineering)

(Regulation 2022)

		(Regulation 2022)			
TIME: 3 HOURS COURSE OUTCOMES		M. STATEMENT	AX. MARKS:	: 100 RBT LEVEL	
CO 1 CO 2 CO 3 CO 4	Understar Understar Understar Understar Welding a	nd the Fundamentals of Metallurgy, Properties of metals and crystal the various heat treatment processes. Indicate the various mechanical property testing methods. Indicate how different materials are selected for different uses or and corrosion metallurgy, bonding, and Non-destructive testing. It the various properties of the latest materials, including non-metallurgy and the various properties of the latest materials.	board ships,	2 2 2 2 2	
		PART- A ($20 \times 2 = 40 \text{ Marks}$)			
		(Answer all Questions)	CO	RBT	
1.	Define the ter	rm Crystallography.	1	LEVEL 2	
2.	What is the d	lifference between mild steel and cast iron?	1	2	
3.	Explain the to	erm wrought iron.	1	2	
4.	What is the g	grain boundary within a polycrystalline solid?	1	2	
5.	Compare nor	rmalizing and annealing as heat treatment processes for steel.	2	2	
6.	What are the	drawbacks of the hardening process in heat treatment of steel?	2	2	
7.	Differentiate	between nitriding and carburizing as hardening processes?	2	2	
8.	Explain the in	mportance of the Jominy end quench test.	2	2	
9.	Compare inte	er-granular fracture and trans-granular fracture in crystalline mate	erials? 3	2	
10.	How can the	fatigue life of a component be increased?	3	2	

What is the importance of the fracture toughness test in mechanical testing?					
Briefly explain the term DBTT and its significance in the marine field.					
What is the HAZ in welding of metals?					
What are the disadvantages of Visual Inspection as a method for non-destructive					
Classify the different types of loads applied during testing of materials.					
What is the distinguishing feature of thermosetting adhesives?					
What is a polymer?					
Compare bottom-up and top-down approaches in preparation of nanomaterials.					
. Why are ceramics very useful as materials?					
0. What are the main features of carbon nanotubes that make it a very useful nanomaterial?					
PART- B (5 x $10 = 50 \text{ Marks}$)					
		Marks	CO	RBT LEVEL	
(i) (ii)	Explain the properties of copper and Aluminium as metals. What alloys of copper and Aluminium are used in the marine and other fields.	(4) (6)	1	2 2	
	(OR)				
(i)		(2)	1	2	
(ii)	Explain the different phases in the diagram and their properties.	(8)	1	2	
(a) Explain the Jominy End quench test for measuring hardenability of materials with appropriate drawings. (10)					
(i)		(5)	2	2	
(ii)	Compare normal annealing and stress relieve annealing using visuals.	(5) (5)	2	2 2	
 (i) Briefly compare ductile and brittle fracture in materials. (6) (ii) Explain Failure due to creep and its importance in the marine field. (4) 				2 2	
	Brief What What testin Class What What Com Why What nance (i) (ii) (ii) (iii) Expl with (i) (ii)	Briefly explain the term DBTT and its significance in the marine field. What is the HAZ in welding of metals? What are the disadvantages of Visual Inspection as a method for non-destresting of materials? Classify the different types of loads applied during testing of materials. What is the distinguishing feature of thermosetting adhesives? What is a polymer? Compare bottom-up and top-down approaches in preparation of nanomaterials. Why are ceramics very useful as materials? What are the main features of carbon nanotubes that make it a very nanomaterial? PART-B (5 x 10 = 50 Marks) (i) Explain the properties of copper and Aluminium as metals. (ii) What alloys of copper and Aluminium are used in the marine and other fields. (OR) (i) What is the purpose of the iron carbon equilibrium diagram for a material science student. (ii) Explain the different phases in the diagram and their properties. Explain the Jominy End quench test for measuring hardenability of materials with appropriate drawings. (OR) (i) Explain the flame hardening process with a neat sketch. (ii) Compare normal annealing and stress relieve annealing using visuals. (i) Briefly compare ductile and brittle fracture in materials.	Briefly explain the term DBTT and its significance in the marine field. What is the HAZ in welding of metals? What are the disadvantages of Visual Inspection as a method for non-destructive testing of materials? Classify the different types of loads applied during testing of materials. What is the distinguishing feature of thermosetting adhesives? What is a polymer? Compare bottom-up and top-down approaches in preparation of nanomaterials. Why are ceramics very useful as materials? What are the main features of carbon nanotubes that make it a very useful nanomaterial? PART- B (5 x 10 = 50 Marks) Marks (i) Explain the properties of copper and Aluminium as metals. (4) (ii) What alloys of copper and Aluminium are used in the marine and other fields. (OR) (i) What is the purpose of the iron carbon equilibrium diagram for a material science student. (ii) Explain the different phases in the diagram and their properties. (8) Explain the Jominy End quench test for measuring hardenability of materials with appropriate drawings. (OR) (i) Explain the flame hardening process with a neat sketch. (5) (ii) Compare normal annealing and stress relieve annealing using visuals. (5)	Briefly explain the term DBTT and its significance in the marine field. What is the HAZ in welding of metals? What are the disadvantages of Visual Inspection as a method for non-destructive 4 testing of materials? Classify the different types of loads applied during testing of materials. 4 What is the distinguishing feature of thermosetting adhesives? 4 What is a polymer? 5 Compare bottom-up and top-down approaches in preparation of nanomaterials. 5 Why are ceramics very useful as materials? 5 What are the main features of carbon nanotubes that make it a very useful 5 nanomaterial? PART- B (5 x 10 = 50 Marks) Marks (i) Explain the properties of copper and Aluminium as metals. (ii) What alloys of copper and Aluminium are used in the marine and other fields. (iii) What is the purpose of the iron carbon equilibrium diagram for a material science student. (ii) Explain the different phases in the diagram and their properties. (ii) Explain the Jominy End quench test for measuring hardenability of materials with appropriate drawings. (OR) (i) Explain the flame hardening process with a neat sketch. (ii) Explain the flame hardening process with a neat sketch. (iii) Explain the flame hardening and stress relieve annealing using visuals. (5) 2 (i) Briefly compare ductile and brittle fracture in materials. (6) 3	

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(b)	-	(OR) ain Any one hardness testing method in detail for testing of materials appropriate sketches.	(10)	3	2				
24. (a)	-	ain magnetic particle testing as a Non-destructive testing method for erial - Give its advantages and disadvantages. (OR)	(10)	4	2				
(b)	Expl	ain fatigue testing in detail with appropriate sketches.	(10)	4	2				
25. (a)	(i)	What are plastics? How are they made?	(4)	5	2				
	(ii)	Explain how plastics are used in the Marine Industry with examples.	(6)	5	2				
	(OR)								
(b)	(i)	How are carbon nanotubes made in a lab? Explain with a sketch.	(6)	5	2				
	(ii)	What is a composite material? Give an example and an application in the marine industry?	(4)	5	2				
		$\frac{PART-C (1 \times 10 = 10 \text{ Marks})}{(Q.\text{No.26 is compulsory})}$							
			Marks	CO	RBT LEVEL				
26.	mate	t is the name of the material used to make (tool) steels for machining erials? What are the elements you will add to it to give it the necessary erties?	(10)	1	3				
