

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, May 2020

Course: Composite Material Program: B. Tech ASE Course Code: MTEG 415	Semester: VIII Time 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------

Instructions: Q.1-Q.6 are of multiple choice type. (6*2 Marks)
Q.7. is True/False with 9 sub questions carry 2 marks each (9*2 Marks)
Q.8-Q.13 are of short answer type with not more than 70 words (6*5 Marks)
Q.14-Q.15 are of long answer type with not more than 150 words (2*10 Marks)
Q.16 is of long answer type with not more than 250 words (20*1 Marks)

SECTION A

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Which of these is a solid state process of making composites. a) Resin transfer molding b) Squeeze casting c) Diffusion bonding d) Filament winding.	2	CO2
Q 2	Voigt model provides _____ bound of mechanical properties of composites in longitudinal direction a) Upper b) Lower c) Both d) Middle	2	CO2
Q3	The material added to increase the watability of matrix in MMC is a) Chromium b) Cobalt c) Magnesium d) Silicon	2	CO2
Q4.	The ultimate strength of unidirectional composites: titanium alloy metal matrix composite (TMC), SiC-SiC ceramic matrix composite (SCS) and Kevlar reinforced epoxy composite (KEC) in the increasing order is, a) KEC, SCS, TMC b) KEC, TMC, SCS,	2	CO2

	<p>c) TMC, SCS, KEC d) TMC, KEC, SCS</p>		
Q5.	<p>The diameter of the fiber _____ during the CVI fabrication process</p> <p>a) Increases b) Decreases c) Remain constant d) None of the above</p>	2	CO2
Q6.	<p>For a given fiber the toughness of composite can be increased by i) Increasing fiber volume fraction ii) weak fiber matrix interface, iii) using ductile matrix, iv) using brittle matrix.</p> <p>a) i and ii b) ii and iii c) i and iii d) iii and iv</p>	2	CO2
Q7.	<p>State True/False for the following questions</p> <p>a) Both fiber- mat and bundles of filaments are treated as unidirectional fiber composites. b) In composite material reinforcement is insoluble. c) Aspect ratio of short fibre is less than 10. d) Compacting is hot pressing and sintering is cold compression process in powder metallurgy. e) Reinforcement of short, long, or particulate types can be used for making CMCs by liquid infiltration process. f) Binding of fibers in composite are not possible if volume fraction of fiber is 1 g) MMC with high hardness suitable for wear resistance application. h) Processing temperature of making MMC must be higher than CMCs. i) The young modulus of matrix in PMC is larger than fiber.</p>	18	CO1
Q 8	Define representative volume element (RVE), and also state the rule of mixture of composite.	5	CO4
Q 9	Why longitudinal modulus of composite in unidirectional composite is stronger than transverse modulus.?	5	CO5
Q 10	State the possible failure modes in Composites.	5	CO5
Q 11	Difference between preform and prepreg.	5	CO4
Q 12	Mention the reasons of adding watability agent in chemical vapor deposition process of making CMCs.	5	CO3

Q 13	State the reason of using thermoset matrix in resin transfer and filament winding process of making composite material	5	CO3
Q14	List the main steps in powder metallurgy process (do not explain) also list out the controlling parameters of blending process. OR Explain open mold processing of making PMC and list out its advantage and disadvantages	10	CO3
Q 15	Explain the function of fibre and matrix in the composite. Give one example of each PMC, CMC, and MMC.	10	CO4
Q 16	a) Explain the powder metallurgy process of making CMCs b) Difference between Cold isostatic pressing (CIPing) and Hot isostatic pressing (HIPing) manufacturing process of ceramic matrix composite. OR Explain the steps in slurry impregnation technique of making CMCs. Clearly state its advantages and disadvantages.	20	CO3

