[ENG22]

UNIVERSITY OF BOLTON

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

MSc MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION 2021/2022

MECHANICS, MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURE PROCESSES

MODULE NO: AME7009

Date: Thursday 19th May 2022

Time: 10:00 – 12:00

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

There are <u>FIVE</u> questions in total.

Answer <u>ANY FOUR</u> questions only.

All questions carry equal marks of 25.

Marks for parts of questions are shown in brackets.

Electronic calculators may be used if necessary.

Q1. Ferrous Alloys

a) Ferite and Austenite are the key phases for strengthening steels. Briefly discuss the structure, properties of Austenite and Ferite; Discuss the mechanisms of strengthing the steels and its effect on other mechanical properties.

(12 marks)

 b) What is the effect of atomic packing factor (APF) on properties of a steel. Ferite is of body centric cubic (BCC) crystal structure. Find the atomic packing factor (APF) of BCC.

APF can be defined as (Equation 1.1)

where, V_s =volume of atoms in a unit cell and V_c =total unit cell volume

And, volume of a sphere can be defined as (Equation 1.2)

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$
....(1.2)

where, *R*=radius of a sphere.

(7 marks)

c) Trasformation-induced plasticity (TRIP) are increasingly being used in automotive industries. Discuss the contribution of ferrite and martensite on the properties of TRIP. List five applications of TRIP in automotive industry.

(6 marks)

Total 25 Marks

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Q2. Non-ferrous Alloys

a) Aluminium alloys is a widely used group of non-ferrous alloys. Give three typical examples of Aluminium alloys; discuss their compositions and properties with reference to typical applications.

(8 marks)

b) Calculate the density of Aluminium based on their lattice parameters.

Aluminium has an atomic radius R of 0.143 nm, an face centric cubic (FCC) crystal structure, and an atomic weight of 26.982 g/mol. Compute its theoretical density and compare the answer with its measured density of 2.70 g/cc.

The crystal structure of a metallic solid permits computation of its theoretical density through the relationship (Equation 2)

$$\rho = \frac{nA}{V_C N_A} \dots \dots (2)$$

Where, n= number of atoms associated with each unit cell, A= atomic weight, V_c =volume of the unit cell, and N_A =Avogadro's number (6.023×10²³)

(6 marks)

c) Explain the typical heat treatment processes of Al-Cu alloys, discuss the microstructurural changes and their influence on the properties.

(7 marks)

d) Based on the property data given in the Table 2 below, calculate the strength to weight ratios and rank the Alloys from least to greatest according to the strength to weight ratio. Which alloy is the most suitable for light and strong structure and why?

Table 2

Alloy	Tensile Strength [MPa]	Density (kg/m^3)
Aluminium Bronze	551.485	4700
Plain Carbon Steel	398.826	7800
Aluminium Alloy 2024-T3	485	2780

(4 marks)

Total 25 Marks

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Q3. Additive Manufacturing

a) Why is additive manufacruing replacing conventional manufacturing in the industy? List seven additive manufacturing processes.

(5 marks)

b) Explain the workflow of power bed fusion (PBF) for a part made up fo Ti-6AI-4V alloy.

(8 marks)

c) Brifly discuss the advantages and disadvantanges of photopolymerisation.

(5 marks)

d) What are the factors which control the fused deposition modelling (FDM) printed part and why? List five applications of FDM.

(7 marks)

Total 25 Marks

Q4. Material Forming

a) Provide a brief description of forging, extrusion, rolling and wire drawing along with their applications?

(8 marks)

b) Explain cold, warm and hot metal forming processing along with its relative advantages and disadvantages.

(8 marks)

c) Brifly describe the sheet metal forming with its application. What is the diffence between blanking and puncing ? Show appropriate Figures to support your answer.

(4 marks)

d) Describe the step-by-step process of die casting. Use appropriate Figures to support your answer. List four casting defects.

(5 marks)

Total 25 Marks

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Q5. Material Cutting and Joinning

a) Brifly describe the metal cutting system? Explain the working principal of conventional lathe with appropaite Figure(s)?

(7 marks)

 b) What is the diffence between parmant and temporary metal joining processes? Propvide appropriate examples of permanent and temporaring joining processes.

(5 marks)

c) Explain the welding process? What are the factors which control the welding process and why?

(7 marks)

d) Provide a brief description of gas welding, resistance welding and friction welding with appropriate Figures? List four example of welding defects.

(6 marks)

Total 25 Marks

END OF QUESTIONS

END OF PAPER