

Pog No .						
Reg. No.:						 

## Question Paper Code: 11103

M.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2014.

Elective

## CAD/CAM

## CC 9255/CC 955/10222 CDE 43 — METROLOGY AND NON DESTRUCTIVE TESTING

(Regulation 2009/2010)

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

PART A - (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

- 1. List the chief applications of the tool room microscope.
- 2. Differentiate between CMM and UMM.
- 3. What is meant by process capability?
- 4. Define reliability. State its significance.
- 5. List out commonly used NDT methods.
- 6. Name few defects that can be identified using NDT methods in casting.
- 7. Name a few High energy X-Ray source machines.
- 8. Define film density.
- 9. What is piezoelectric effect?
- 10. List the limitations of acoustic emission testing.

PART B —  $(5 \times 16 = 80 \text{ marks})$ 

11. (a) List out the various probes used in CMM and explain the working of them in detail.

Or

- (b) (i) With the aid of a neat sketch, explain the working of tool maker's microscope. (8)
  - (ii) Discuss on the role of microprocessors in metrology.

(8)

					*
	12.	(a)	<ul> <li>(i) Mention the various types of control charts and discrete characteristics and applications.</li> <li>(ii) Describe the various methods of pictorial presentation of data.</li> </ul>	(8)	
	•		Or		•
		(b)	In a double sampling plan 2% AOQL acceptance rectification pla $n_1 = 32 \qquad c_1 = 0 \qquad \qquad n = 1000$	n:	
			$n_2 = 38$ $c_2 = 2$		
			Determine  (i) the much shiliture of account on as of 20% defectives let	•	
		•	<ul><li>(i) the probability of acceptance of 2% defective lot,</li><li>(ii) the average total inspection</li></ul>	(16)	
			(11) the average total inspection	(10)	
	13.	(a)	(i) Discuss the essential characteristics of liquid penetrants.	(6)	
			(ii) Discuss in detail the following steps in Liquid-penetrant te	sting:	•
		•	(1) Surface preparation	•	•
			(2) Penetrant application		•
			(3) Application of developer and		
			(4) Surface inspection.	(10)	•
•			Or	•	
		(b)	(i) Explain with the help of neat sketches the eddy current n detection of a flaw with	nethod of	
•			(1) Circular magnetisation and	(5)	
			(2) Longitudinal magnetization	(5)	
			(ii) Distinguish between the following in connection with particle test:	magnetic	
			(1) Prod and Yoke method and	(3)	
	•		(2) Dry and wet method.	(3)	
	14.	(a)	Explain the factors responsible for distinguishable image in a rac	diograph.	•
		-	$\operatorname{Or}$	•	•
		(b)	(i) Explain the principle of microfocal radiography along applications:	with its (10)	
			(ii) Write short notes on safety in industrial radiography.	(6)	

Discuss the various procedures for performing ultrasonic testing and also explain the Pulse-echo technique with sketches. (16)

Or

(b) State the principle of Acoustic Emission Testing and illustrate the simple experimental test up for it. (16)