
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination
Academic Session 2010/2011

November 2010

EPP 322/3 – Advanced Manufacturing Process
Proses Pembuatan Termaju

Duration : 3 hours
Masa : 3 jam

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE:
ARAHAN KEPADA CALON:

Please check that this paper contains **SEVEN (7)** printed pages and **SIX (6)** questions before you begin the examination.

*Sila pastikan bahawa kertas soalan ini mengandungi **TUJUH (7)** mukasurat bercetak dan **ENAM (6)** soalan sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan.*

Answer **FIVE (5)** questions.
*Jawab **LIMA (5)** soalan.*

You may answer all questions in **English** OR **Bahasa Malaysia** OR a combination of both.
*Calon boleh menjawab semua soalan dalam **Bahasa Malaysia** ATAU **Bahasa Inggeris** ATAU kombinasi kedua-duanya.*

Answer to each question must begin from a new page.
Jawapan untuk setiap soalan mestilah dimulakan pada mukasurat yang baru.

In the event of any discrepancy in examination question, the English version shall be used.
Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai.

- Q1.** [a] Construct your own free hand sketching of a straight-butted joint configuration of friction stir welding. Describe the parts, sides and zones existed on the tool, workpieces and weldment.

Bina lakaran bebas sambungan temu lurus yang dihasilkan secara kimpalan aduk geseran. Terangkan bahagian, sisi dan zon yang wujud pada alatan, bahan kerja dan hasil kimpal.

(15 marks/markah)

- [b] Mathematical approximations for the total heat generated by the tool shoulder Q_{total} have been developed using both sliding and sticking friction models:

Penghampiran matematik bagi jumlah haba yang dijanakan oleh bahu alatan Q_{jumlah} (Q_{total}) telah dibina menggunakan kedua-dua model geseran gelangsar dan lekatan:

$$Q_{total} = \frac{2}{3}\pi P \mu \omega (R_{shoulder}^3 - R_{pin}^3) \quad (\text{Sliding})$$

$$Q_{total} = \frac{2}{3}\pi \tau \omega (R_{shoulder}^3 - R_{pin}^3) \quad (\text{Sticking})$$

Where: **P** is interfacial pressure
 τ is interfacial shear strength
 μ is friction coefficient
 ω is the angular velocity of the tool
R_{shoulder} is the radius of the tool shoulder and **R_{pin}** that of the pin

Accompanied by your own free hand sketching, evaluate the difference in amount of heat generated between the sliding and sticking conditions.

dimana: *tekanan antara muka
kekuatan rincih antara muka
pekali geseran
halaju sudut alatan
jejari bahu alatan
jejari pin.*

Dengan menggunakan lakaran bebas, nilaikan perbezaan jumlah haba yang terhasil antara keadaan gelangsar dan lekatan.

(55 marks/markah)

- [c] Differentiate the mechanism of weldment formation of friction stir welding to the electric arc welding.

Bezakan mekanisme pembentukan hasil kimpal dalam kimpalan aduk geseran berbanding kimpalan arka elektrik.

(30 marks/markah)

- Q2. [a] Single screw plasticating extruder is commonly used in extrusion and injection molding processes. Using your own free hand sketches, clearly distinguish the difference in parts' characteristics and their functions during each process execution.

Penyemperit plastik skru tunggal lazimnya digunakan untuk proses penyemperitan dan suntikan acuan. Gunakan lakaran bebas, dengan jelas kenalpasti perbezaan ciri-ciri bahagian dan fungsi mereka ketika setiap perlaksanaan proses.

(40 marks/markah)

- [b] Propose a design of a home made Vacuum Forming Machine. Using your own free hand sketches, show the assembly of the functional parts and explain how it works.

Cadangkan satu rekabentuk Mesin Pembentukan Vakum buatan sendiri. Gunakan lakaran bebas, tunjukkan pemasangan bahagian yang berfungsi dan terangkan bagaimana ia beroperasi.

(60 marks/markah)

- Q3. [a] A cylindrical two-liter plastic beverage bottle which is approximately 230 mm long and 110 mm in diameter, with wall thickness of 0.38 mm is made from a parison with diameter that is the same as that of the threaded neck of the bottle, which is about 28 mm. Assuming uniform deformation during blow molding, calculate the wall thickness of the tubular portion of the parison.

Satu botol silinder minuman plastik dua liter dengan anggaran 230 mm panjang dan 110 mm diameter, dengan tebal dinding 0.38 mm dihasilkan daripada satu parison dengan diameter sama dengan leher ulir botol, iaitu lebih kurang 28 mm. Mengandaikan ubahbentuk seragam semasa pengacuanan tiup, kirakan tebal dinding bagi bahagian parison tersebut.

(40 marks/markah)

- [b] A gear is to be manufactured from iron powder. It is desired that it has a final density 90% that of cast iron, and it is known that the shrinkage in sintering will be approximately 5%. For a gear that is 65 mm in diameter and has a 20 mm hub, as referred to Figure Q3[b], obtain the required press force. The density of cast iron is approximately 7.6 g/cm³.

Satu gear akan dihasilkan daripada serbuk besi. Ia dikehendaki mencapai ketumpatan akhir 90% daripada ketumpatan besi tuang, dan diketahui pengecutan ketika pensinteran dianggarkan sekitar 5%. Untuk gear dengan 65 mm diameter dan mempunyai 20 mm hab, merujuk kepada Rajah S3[b], dapatkan daya tekan yang diperlukan. Ketumpatan besi tuang ialah lebih kurang 7.6 g/cm^3 .

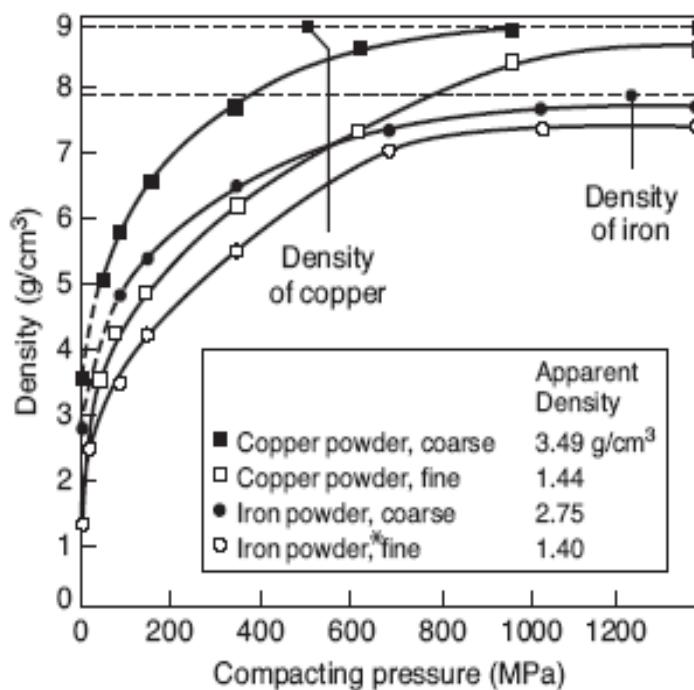


Figure Q3[b]

Rajah S3[b]

(60 marks/markah)

- Q4. [a]** Using appropriate examples, explain why surface roughness is an important consideration in manufactured engineering components.

Dengan menggunakan contoh-contoh yang sesuai, terangkan kenapa kekasaran permukaan merupakan satu pertimbangan penting dalam pembuatan komponen kejuruteraan.

(30 marks/markah)

- [b]** Propose and explain TWO (2) manufacturing processes where high friction is desirable and TWO (2) manufacturing processes where low friction is desirable.

Cadangkan dan terangkan DUA (2) proses pembuatan di mana geseran tinggi diingini dan DUA (2) proses pembuatan di mana geseran rendah diingini.

(30 marks/markah)

- [c] Using appropriate examples, differentiate between the following surface treatment processes:

- (i) Case hardening and hard facing
- (ii) Ion implantation and diffusion coating

Menggunakan contoh-contoh yang sesuai, bezakan di antara proses-proses rawatan permukaan berikut:

- (i) Pengerasan luar dan pengerasan satah.
- (ii) Implan ion dan salutan resapan.

(40 marks/markah)

- Q5. [a] A small beaker made of ABS plastic needs to be coated with uniform thin layer of Nickel to make it water proof. Two alternatives for coating the beaker are electroplating and electroless plating. Judge the suitability of the processes and justify which one is the best option.

Satu bikar kecil dibuat daripada plastik ABS perlu disadur dengan lapisan Nikel yang sekata supaya ia kedap air. Dua pilihan untuk menyadur bikar adalah dengan saduran elektrod dan saduran nyahelektrod. Pertimbangkan kesesuaian proses-proses tersebut dan berikan justifikasi pilihan manakah yang terbaik.

(50 marks/markah)

- [b] Figure Q5[b] shows the relationship of coefficient of friction to the reduction in height for a standard ring-compression test and the original dimensions of the specimen. Given the coefficient of friction is 0.16, calculate the new internal diameter of the specimen.

Rajah S5[b] menunjukkan hubungan antara pekali geseran dengan penyusutan tinggi untuk ujian piawai mampatan cincin. Diberi pekali geseran adalah 0.16, kirakan diameter dalam yang baru untuk bahan uji.

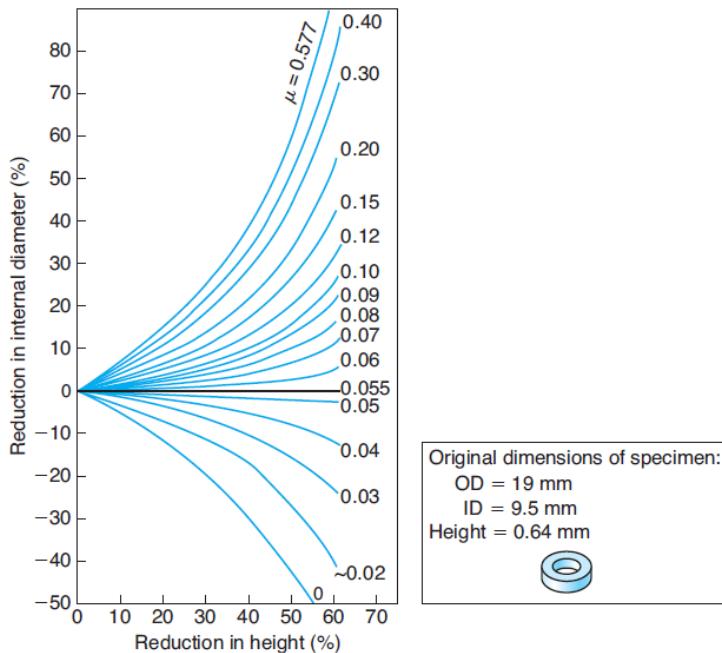


Figure Q5[b]
Rajah S5[b]

(25 marks/markah)

- [c] Estimate the plating thickness in electroplating a 20-mm diameter solid-metal ball using a current of 10 amp, and a plating time of 1.5 hours. Assume that constant $c = 0.08$.

Anggarkan ketebalan saduran dalam saduran elektrod bebola logam 20-mm diameter menggunakan arus 10 amp dan masa saduran 1.5 jam. Andaikan pemalar $c = 0.08$.

(25 marks/markah)

- Q6.** [a] Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of surface micromachining compared to bulk micromachining.

Bincangkan kelebihan dan kekurangan pemesinan permukaan mikro berbanding dengan pemesinan pukal mikro.

(30 marks/markah)

- [b] A wafer manufacturer produces two equal sized wafers, one containing 500 chips and the other containing 200 chips. After testing, it is observed that 50 chips on each wafer are defective.

(i) Determine the yield of each wafer.

(ii) Suggest a mathematical expression relating the chip size and yield.

Satu pengeluar cakera menghasilkan dua cakera yang sama saiz, dengan satu daripadanya mengandungi 500 cip dan yang satu lagi mengandungi 200 cip. Selepas diuji, didapati bahawa 50 cip dalam setiap cakera adalah cacat.

- (i) Tentukan perolehan untuk setiap cakera tersebut.
- (ii) Cadangkan rumus matematik yang menghubungkan saiz cip dengan perolehan.

(40 marks/markah)

- [c] Differentiate between isotropic and anisotropic etching and give examples for each process.

Bezakan antara punaran isotropi dan punaran bukan isotropi dan berikan contoh-contoh untuk setiap proses.

(30 marks/markah)

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