



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/B.Tech/CT/SEM-8/CT-801(C)/2013

2013

COMPOSITE

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

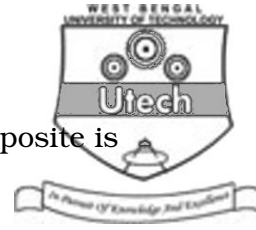
*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

GROUP – A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following : $10 \times 1 = 10$

- i) Composite materials are classified based on
 - a) type of matrix
 - b) size-and-shape of reinforcement
 - c) both (a) and (b)
 - d) none of these.
- ii) Major load carrier in dispersion-strengthened composites
 - a) matrix
 - b) fiber
 - c) both (a) and (b)
 - d) can't define.
- iii) Usually softer constituent of a composite is
 - a) matrix
 - b) reinforcement
 - c) both are of equal strength
 - d) can't define.



- iv) Usually stronger constituent of a composite is
- a) matrix
 - b) reinforcement
 - c) both are of equal strength
 - d) can't define.
- v) Last constituent to fail in fiber reinforced composites is
- a) matrix
 - b) fiber
 - c) both fails at same time
 - d) can't define.
- vi) Size range of dispersoids used in dispersion strengthened composites
- a) 0.01 - 0.1 μm
 - b) 0.01 - 0.1 nm
 - c) 0.01 - 0.1 mm
 - d) none of these.
- vii) Rule-of-mixture provides bounds for mechanical properties of particulate composites.
- a) lower
 - b) upper
 - c) both (a) and (b)
 - d) none of these.
- viii) Al-alloys for engine/automobile parts are reinforced to increase their
- a) strength
 - b) wear resistance
 - c) elastic modulus
 - d) density.



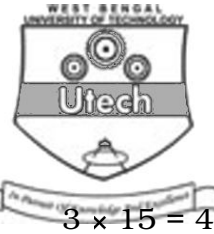
- ix) Mechanical properties of fiber-reinforced composites depend on
- a) properties of constituents
 - b) interface strength
 - c) fiber length, orientation and volume fraction
 - d) all of these.
- x) Longitudinal strength of fiber reinforced composite is mainly influenced by
- a) fiber strength b) fiber orientation
 - c) fiber volume fraction d) fiber length.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. What are the advantages of ceramics over metals as fibers ?
What is a composite fiber ? Give an example.
3. Give the relationship between particle size and volume fraction in a dispersion strengthened composites. List two physical properties that can be estimated using rule of mixtures.
4. What are hybrid composites ? Give an example. Name two composite structures subjected to (i) creep and (ii) fatigue loading.
5. Name a reinforced composite material. State its use with justification.
6. Discuss about major advantages and disadvantages of composite materials.



GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

3 × 15 = 45

7. a) Define composites. Classify composites based on reinforcement and matrix. Mention about their salient properties. 8
b) Discuss about rule of mixtures in composite materials. 7
8. Which factors are taken into consideration for the selection of particles in particle-reinforced composites ? Give some examples of particle reinforced composites. How do the particles improve the properties of the composites ? 8 + 7
9. a) Discuss the production of glass fibers in detail using a neat sketch. Give the composition of E glass and S glass. 8
b) Compare the properties of metals, ceramics and polymers as matrix materials. 7
10. a) What are honeycomb structures ? What are the functions of core and facing material in a honeycomb. Give examples and applications of honeycomb. Give examples and applications of honeycomb structures. 8
b) Explain briefly any two methods used for producing laminar composites. Give examples and applications for laminar composites. 7
11. a) What is the role of matrix on composites ? What is meant by quasi isotropic laminates ? 7
b) What are the basic assumptions of laminated anisotropic plates ? How is laminate failure predicted ? 8