



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/B.Tech(CT)/SEM-5/CT-505/2009-10

2009

METALLURGY

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 any *ten* of the following :

10 ∞ 1 = 10

- i) Chromium is added to steel
 - a) as carbide former
 - b) to increase corrosion resistance
 - c) to increase resistance to oxidation
 - d) to improve hardenability
 - e) for all the above reasons.
- ii) Metal above Carbon in reactivity series is normally extracted from its ore by
 - a) reaction with carbon
 - b) reduction with hydrogen
 - c) by electrolysis
 - d) they are native metal, do not need to be reduced.



- iii) Mechanism of sintering in powder metallurgy process follows the
- solid state diffusion route
 - surface diffusion route
 - evaporation codensation route
 - none of these.
- iv) Ladle Shroud used in continuous casting are commonly made of
- Alumina graphite
 - Fused silica
 - Zirconia
 - High alumina castables.
- v) In basic process of steel making, deoxidation is rarely carried out in the presence of slag because
- inclusion removal become easy
 - phosphorus would return to the metal
 - slag become too viscous
 - none of these.
- vi) In EAF route of steel making, X helps to create a foamy slag - provides lower electricity consumption, faster melting time, decreased electrode consumption, longer refractory life and enhanced steel quality. X is
- Ferro-scrap
 - Sponge Iron
 - High Temperature
 - Ferro-silicon.
- vii) Phosphorus in steel
- imparts cold shortness (Brittleness at low or normal temp.)
 - increases tensile strength
 - reduces impact strength & ductility
 - responsible for all the above properties.

- GROUP – B**

Write short notes on any *three* of the following.

2. Properties & Uses of Aluminium.
3. Continuous Casting of Steel.
4. Advantages & Disadvantages of Power Metallurgy Process.
5. Allotropic transformation in Iron.
6. Metal casting.
7. Isothermal transformation curve of steel.



GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

3 × 15 = 45

8. Draw the Iron-Iron carbide phase diagram. Elaborately label the phases & indicate the respective temperature of formation of such phases. Discuss the reaction taking place in the system. 5 + 5 + 5
9. Draw a neat sketch of Blast Furnance. Describe the important reaction occurring during the process & mention about the process conditions like temperature, pressure etc. Describe the types of refractories used in different zones of Blast Furnance. 5 + 6 + 4
10. Describe Corex process with flow diagram. What are the advantages of Corex process ? How it differs from Blast furnace process. What are the parameters, which influence Corex process ? 7 + 4 + 2 + 2
11. Describe Pyro-metallurgical extraction process of copper. Mention about few important alloys of copper their properties & uses. 9 + 6
12. What is powder Metallurgy ? What are the different methods of Powder Metallurgy ? Describe them in short. Describe the design consideration of Powder Metallurgy. 2 + 2 + 5 + 6
13. What are the differences between Primary & Secondary route of Steel Making ? Describe the Basic oxygen Steel Making process. What is Vacuum Degassing ? What are the advantages of VD ? 3 + 7 + 3 + 2
14. What are advantages of continuous casting over Ingot casting ? Draw a process flow sheet of con-cast process. What is the role of Tundish in the Con-cast process ? What is close & open casting ? Describe the refractory items used in Con-cast. 2 + 5 + 2 + 2 + 4

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