

SYLLABUS FOR METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING

MATHEMATICS (50 Marks)

Unit-I: Matrices

Matrices of 3rd order: Types of matrices-Algebra of matrices-Transpose of a matrix-Symmetric, skew symmetric matrices-Minor, cofactor of an element-Determinant of a square matrix-Properties-Laplace's expansion-singular and non singular matrices-Adjoint and multiplicative inverse of a square matrix-System of linear equations in 3 variables-Solutions by Cramer's rule, Matrix inversion method, Gauss-Jordan methods.

Partial Fractions: Resolving a given rational function into partial fractions.

Unit-II: Trigonometry

Properties of Trigonometric functions – Ratios of Compound angles, multiple angles, sub multiple angles – Transformations of Products into sum or difference and vice versa – Simple trigonometric equations – Properties of triangles – Inverse Trigonometric functions.

Complex Numbers: Properties of Modulus, amplitude and conjugate of complex numbers, arithmetic operations on complex number—Modulus-Amplitude form (Polar form)-Euler form (exponential form)-Properties- De Moivre's Theorem and its applications.

Unit-III: Analytical Geometry

Straight Lines – different forms of Straight Lines, distance of a point from a line, acute angle between two lines, intersection of two non- parallel lines and distance between two parallel lines. Circles-Equation of circle given center and radius, given ends of diameter-General equation-finding center and radius. Standard forms of equations of Parabola, Ellipse and Hyperbola – simple properties.

Unit-IV: Differentiation and its Applications

Functions and limits – Standard limits – Differentiation from the First Principles – Differentiation of sum, product, quotient of functions, function of function, trigonometric, inverse trigonometric, exponential, logarithmic, Hyperbolic functions, implicit, explicit and parametric functions – Derivative of a function with respect to another function-Second order derivatives – Geometrical applications of the derivative (angle between curves, tangent and normal) – Increasing and decreasing functions – Maxima and Minima (single variable functions) using second order derivative only – Derivative as rate measure -Errors and approximations - Partial Differentiation – Partial derivatives up to second order – Euler's theorem.

Unit-V: Integration and its Applications

Indefinite Integral – Standard forms – Integration by decomposition of the integrand of trigonometric, algebraic, exponential, logarithmic and Hyperbolic functions – Integration by substitution – Integration of reducible and irreducible quadratic factors – Integration by parts – Definite Integrals and properties, Definite Integral as the limit of a sum – Application of Integration to find areas under plane curves and volumes of Solids of revolution – Mean and RMS value.

Unit-VI: Differential Equations

Definition of a differential equation-order and degree of a differential equation- formation of differential equations-solution of differential equation of the type first order, first degree, variable-separable, homogeneous equations, exact, linear differential equation of the form $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$, Bernoulli's equation, nth order linear differential equation with constant coefficients both homogeneous and non homogeneous and finding the Particular Integrals for

the functions e^{ax} , x^m , $\sin ax$, $\cos ax$.

Unit-VII: Laplace Transforms and Fourier series

Laplace Transforms and Inverse Laplace Transforms of Elementary functions. Shifting Theorems of LTs and ILTs.

Define Fourier series, Euler's Formulae Over the interval $(C, C+2\pi)$. Even and odd functions and their Fourier series

Unit-VIII: Probability and Statistics

Define Probability, addition Theorem, conditional Probability, Mean, Median, Mode, Mean deviation and standard deviation.

PHYSICS (25 Marks)

Unit-I: Units and dimensions: Physical quantity-fundamental and derived physical quantities-units-fundamental and derived units-SI units-multiples and sub-multiples in SI units-advantages of SI units-dimensions and dimensional formulae-dimensionless quantities- applications and limitations of dimensional analysis-problems.

Unit-II: Elements of vectors:

Scalar and vector quantities-examples-types of vectors- addition and subtraction of vectors-triangle law-parallellogram law and its cases-polygon law- resolution of a vector-unit vectors (i, j, k)-dot product and cross product of two vectors- characteristics of dot and cross products-examples-problems.

Unit-III: Kinematics and Friction

Equations of motion-acceleration due to gravity-equations of motion under gravity- expressions for maximum height, time of ascent, time of descent, time of flight, velocity on reaching the point of projection in vertical motion--motion of a body projected from the top of a tower-projectile motion-examples-horizontal and oblique projections-expressions for maximum height, time of ascent, time of flight, horizontal range, problems. Friction- causes and types of friction-normal reaction-laws of friction-coefficients of friction- angle of friction-methods of reducing friction-advantages and disadvantages of friction- motion of a body over a rough horizontal surface, a smooth inclined plane and a rough inclined plane-problems.

Unit-IV: Work, Power and Energy

Work, power and energy-definitions and units-potential and kinetic energies-examples and expressions-work-energy theorem-law of conservation of energy-problems.

Unit-V: Simple harmonic motion and Sound

Definition-conditions of SHM-examples of SHM-expressions for displacement, velocity, acceleration, time period, frequency and phase of SHM-time period of a simple pendulum-second's pendulum-problems. Sound-musical sound and noise-noise pollution-Effects and methods of control of Noise Pollution-Beats and echo's-problems-Doppler effect – Explanation, and Applications - Acoustics of buildings-Reverberation-Sabine's formula- characteristics of a good building-problems.

Unit-VI: Heat and Thermodynamics

Expansion of gases-Boyle's law-Absolute scale of temperature-Charles laws-Ideal gas equation-Universal gas constant and its value-SI Units-problems-external work done by a gas-isothermal process-adiabatic process-first law of thermodynamics and its applications to

isothermal process and adiabatic process-two specific heats of a gas-relation between C_p and C_v - problems-second law of thermodynamics and its applications.

Unit-VII: Modern physics

Photoelectric effect – explanation and its laws-applications of photoelectric effect (photocell)- Einstein's photoelectric equation – critical angle and total internal reflection – optical fibers - principle, working , types and applications-concept of super conductivity – its properties and applications.

CHEMISTRY (25 Marks)

Unit – I: Fundamentals of chemistry:

Atomic structure: Introduction-Fundamental particles – Bohr's theory – Quantum numbers – Aufbau principle – Hund's rule – Pauli's exclusion principle- Electronic configurations of elements up to atomic number 20, shapes of **s, p, d** orbital's.

Chemical Bonding: Introduction – types of chemical bonds – Ionic bond taking example of NaCl and MgO –characteristics of ionic compounds and covalent bond taking example H_2 , O_2 , N_2 , HCl , characteristics of covalent compounds-Coordinate covalent bond- Metallic bond .

Oxidation-Reductions:concepts of Oxidation-Reduction ,Oxidation number and its calculations, differences between oxidation number and Valency

Unit-II: Solutions: Introduction solution classification of solutions, solute, solvent, concentration, mole concept,-Molarity,-Normality, equivalent weight using acids, bases and salts, numerical problems on Molarity and Normality.

Unit-III: Acids and Bases: Introduction – theories of acids and bases – Arrhenius, Bronsted – Lowry theory – Lewis acid base theory – Ionic product of water - p^H and related numerical problems – buffers solutions – Applications.

Unit – IV: Principles of Metallurgy: Characteristics of metals and distinction between metals and non- metals. Definitions of metallurgy , ore, gangue, flux, slag –concentration of ore-hand picking, levigation, froth floatation – extraction of crude metal – roasting calcination, smelting – alloys – composition and uses of brass, German silver and nichrome.

Unit-V: Electrochemistry: Conductors, insulators, electrolytes - Arrhenius theory of electrolytic dissociation – electrolysis – Faraday's laws of electrolysis- numerical problems – Galvanic cell – standard electrode potential – electro chemical series –emf and numerical problems on emf of a cell.

Unit –VI: Corrosion: Introduction - factors influencing corrosion - electrochemical theory of corrosion- composition cell, stress cell and concentration cells– rusting of iron and its mechanism – prevention of corrosion by (a) coating methods, (b) cathodic protection (sacrificial and impressive voltage methods).

Unit-VII: Water Technology: Introduction –soft and hard water – causes of hardness – types of hardness –disadvantages of hard water – degree of hardness, units and Numerical problems–softening methods – permutit process – ion exchange process – qualities of drinking water – municipal treatment of water for drinking purpose.- Osmosis and reverse Osmosis, advantages of reverse Osmosis.

Unit-VIII: Polymers: Introduction – polymerization – types of polymerization – addition , condensation polymerization with examples – plastics – types of plastics – advantages of plastics over traditional materials – Disadvantages of using plastics ,thermo plastics and thermo setting plastics– differences between thermo plastics and thermo setting plastics- preparation and

uses of the following plastics: 1. Polythene, 2. PVC, 3. Teflon, 4. Polystyrene, 5. Urea formaldehyde – Rubber – natural rubber – processing from latex –Vulcanization – Elastomers – Butyl rubber Buna-s, Neoprene rubber and their uses.

Unit-IX: Fuels: Definition and classification of fuels based on physical state and occurrence – characteristics of good fuel - composition and uses of gaseous fuels. (a) Water gas, (b) producer gas, (c) natural gas, (d) coal gas, (e) bio gas, (f) acetylene.

Unit-X: Environmental Chemistry: Introduction – environment –understand the terms lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere bio sphere, biotic component, energy component pollutant, receptor, sink, particulate, DO, BOD, Threshold limit value, COD- Air pollution - causes-Effects- Forest resources ,uses and over exploitation ,deforestation acid rain, green house effect –ozone depletion – control of Air pollution – Water pollution – causes – effects – control measures. Renewable and Non Renewable energy sources – concept of ecosystem –producers, consumers and decomposers – Biodiversity ,threats to Biodiversity .

METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING (100 Marks)

1. ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF METALLURGY: Introduction to metallurgy – ores & ore dressing, Methods of ore sampling – Communion – sizing- concentration. Principles and processes of Pyro, hydro and electrometallurgy –Minerals of commercially important metals.

2. FUELS, REFRACTORIES AND PYROMETRY: Classification of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels – Testing and properties of important fuels-Manufacture and characteristics of Metallurgical Coke – Gasification of solid fuels – firing of fuels and pulverization - Combustion of fuels – Properties, manufacture and selection of Refractories, Principles and operation of important pyrometers- Heat transfer – Non-conventional energy resources.

3. METALLURGICAL THERMODYNAMICS: Introduction and applications of thermodynamics – First Law of thermodynamics - Thermo chemistry - Second Law of thermodynamics - Ellingham diagrams - Fugacity, activity and equilibrium constant - Phase equilibria – Solutions. Fundamentals of Reaction Kinetics.

4. PHYSICAL METALLURGY: Structure of Metals and Alloys – Solidification - Diffusion – Binary thermal equilibrium diagrams - Iron-carbon diagram - important non- ferrous binary alloy systems – Microscopic and macroscopic examination of metals and alloys.

5. HEAT TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY: Heat treatment of plain carbon steels - Annealing, Normalizing, Hardening and tempering of steels – TTT diagrams – Hardenability - Grain size, Quenching media. Alloy steels & Effect of alloying elements on plain carbon steels – Stainless steels, tool steels – Case hardening techniques. Special heat treatment techniques such as Austempering, Martempering, sub-zero treatment - Heat treatment of Non-ferrous metals and alloys – Age hardening - Heat Treatment Furnaces and Furnace atmospheres – Heat treatment defects.

6. FERROUS EXTRACTIVE METALLURGY: Iron ores and preparation of iron ores – Burden distribution – Blast furnace profile - Blast furnace plant and equipment – blast furnace reactions - irregularities and recent trends - sponge iron & methods of production – Ferroalloys – types and applications. Steel making by Bessemer, LD, Kaldo, Oxygen Lime (LDAC) process, Open hearth and Electric furnaces – Secondary steel making process – Vacuum treatment of liquid steel - Ingot defects - Continuous casting.

7. NON-FERROUS EXTRACTIVE METALLURGY: Extraction of copper – Pyro and hydrometallurgical methods & refining – Aluminum - Extraction, Anode effect, Refining - Zinc and Lead - Pyro and hydrometallurgical extraction and refining. Extraction of Magnesium by Dows and pidgeon processes - Extraction of Titanium by Kroll's process - Refining of Titanium by Van arnell's process-Extraction of Thorium and Zirconium.

8. MATERIAL TESTING: Tension test. Stress - strain relationships, necking phenomenon. Hardness tests - principles and types. Impact testing - Notched bar impact tests. Transition temperature. Fatigue, Stress cycles, S-N diagram, Factors affecting Fatigue. Creep testing - creep curve, Stress - rupture test. Non-destructive testing- Principles, methods and applications of liquid penetrant, Radiography, Ultrasonic Magnetic particle and Eddy current test.

9. MECHANICAL METALLURGY: Plastic deformation of metals – lattice defects – Slip and Twinning - CRSS –Strengthening mechanisms. Strain hardening - Hot and Cold working - Recovery, recrystallisation and grain growth. Metal forming processes-Rolling, Forging, Extrusion & Sheet metal forming processes and defects – Thermo mechanical treatments – isoforming and ausforming. Powder metallurgy. Methods of powder production, characterization, Compaction, Sintering and applications of Powder Metallurgy.

10. FOUNDRY TECHNOLOGY: Patterns: Types, materials and pattern allowances, Moulding Sands - properties and Testing, Moulding Processes and equipment: Sand casting, Die casting, Shell moulding, Centrifugal casting, Investment casting and CO2 process-Cores: Types of Cores and properties, pouring and feeding of castings. Cast irons – types, Melting of cast irons - Grey, S.G and Malleable iron. Aluminum, Copper and Steel Foundry practices. Defects in Castings. Cleaning & Salvage of Castings.

11. WELDING TECHNOLOGY: Basic concepts of Welding - Principles and processes of various welding techniques such as Oxy-acetylene, Shield Arc welding, Inert gas welding- TIG and MIG - Special welding processes - Plasma, resistance, electro slag, electron beam, thermit and Laser. Soldering and brazing– Weld ability, factors affecting weld ability – Heat affected zone, Microstructure – Post weld treatments – Welding defects – Inspection and testing.

* * *

UPIQP.BANK.COM

MODEL QUESTIONS FOR METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING**MATHEMATICS**

- If $\begin{bmatrix} x & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is a singular matrix, then the value of x is.
 1) -4 2) -3 3) -2 4) 1
- The number of solutions of the equation $\tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{3}$ are
 1) 2 2) 3 3) 4 4) None
- The focus of the parabola $y^2 - x - 2y + 2 = 0$ is
 1) $(\frac{1}{4}, 0)$ 2) (1, 2) 3) $(\frac{3}{4}, 1)$ 4) $(\frac{5}{4}, 1)$
- $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \tan x \, dx =$
 1) 1 2) 0 3) $2\log 2$ 4) none

PHYSICS

- Dimensional formula for Energy is
 1) MLT^{-2} 2) ML^2T^{-2} 3) ML^2T^2 4) MLT^2
- A body is thrown up vertically with a velocity of 19.6m/s. The maximum height reached by the body is ($g=9.8m/s^2$)
 1) 19.6m 2) 19.6m/s 3) 19.8m 4) 19.8m/s.
- Gases obeys Boyle's law
 1) at high temperature and low pressures only
 2) at low temperature and high pressures only
 3) at high temperature and high pressures only
 4) at all temperatures and all pressures
- Work done by a man in carrying a load of 30kg over his head when he travels a distance 5m in horizontal direction is ($g=9.8m/s^2$)
 1) 1470J 2) 0 J 3) 1470m 4) 150 J

CHEMISTRY

- Which of the following orbital has less energy
 1) 3P 2) 3d 3) 4d 4) 4f
- Which of the following element has stable electronic configuration?
 1) H 2) He 3) Li 4) Be
- The pH of 0.001M NaOH is
 1) 1 2) 3 3) 11 4) 14
- Brass is an alloy of
 1) Cu + Sn 2) Cu + Zn 3) Cu + Zn + Ni 4) Fe + Cr + Ni

METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING

1. Which of the following is the criterion for the phase transformation $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ to take place?
1) $\Delta G > 0$ 2) $\Delta G < 0$ 3) $\Delta S < 0$ 4) $G_\beta - G_\alpha = 0$
2. Which of the following is the hardest phase that appears in Fe-Fe₃C phase diagram?
1) Cementite 2) Martensite 3) Ferrite 4) Austenite
3. Which of the following is not a strengthening mechanism?
1) Strain hardening 2) Annealing
3) Cold working 4) Precipitation hardening

* * *

UPIQPBank.COM