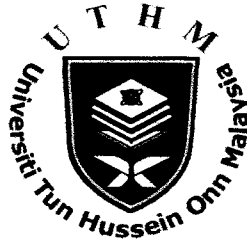


CONFIDENTIAL



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2012/2013**

**COURSE NAME : POLYMER AND CERAMIC
ENGINEERING**

COURSE CODE : BDB 4063 / BDB 40603

PROGRAMME : 4 BDD

EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE 2013

DURATION : 3 HOURS

**INSTRUCTION : 1. ANSWER FIVE(5) QUESTIONS ONLY.
2. TWO(2) QUESTIONS ARE
COMPULSORY FROM PART A AND
PART B.**

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF TWELVE (12) PAGES

CONFIDENTIAL

PART A

- Q1** (a) Non-oxide ceramics normally exhibit very high elastic modulus characteristic. Explain what is contributing to this property. Give ONE (1) example of non-oxide ceramics material.
(4 marks)
- (b) We wish to prepare a barium titanate with the given composition shows in Figure Q1 (b). What is the mol of BaO and SrO if 1 mol of TiO_2 is used for the mixture? Atomic weight of the elements equals 137.34 for Ba, 87.62 for Sr, 16.0 for O and 47.9 for Ti.
(6 marks)
- (c) Mr. Fazlan decided to mill tungsten carbide (WC) powder using sintered corundum (Al_2O_3) as grinding bowl and balls. Predict the outcome of the grinding powder.
(5 marks)
- (d) What might happen if an insulator with a complex shape and size went through a conventional drying technique? Propose other drying technique which is more suitable for the insulator.
(5 marks)
- Q2** (a) Differentiate between the function of calcination and sintering in the ceramic processing.
(4 marks)
- (b) Figure Q2 (b) shows a binary phase diagram of CaO and MgO. A mixture has been sintered at certain temperature (refer to point A). Identify the type and explain the mechanism of the sintering occurred.
(6 marks)
- (c) Sanitary ware in Figure Q2 (c) can be produced via slip casting process. If the fabrication of products is supposed to be done in mass production scale. Proposed a suitable forming process and briefly explain it.
(5 marks)

- (d) Mr. Hisham has selected a polymeric sponge method to produce a dense ceramic body. What do you think of Mr. Hisham decision?

(5 marks)

- Q3** (a) Explain the importance of heat treatment in the fabrication process of glass-ceramics?

(4 marks)

- (b) Machining process may be required in the finishing stage of ceramics production. Ceramics machining can be done by mechanical, thermal or chemical action. Briefly explain ONE (1) of the machining techniques listed below:

- (i) abrasive grinding
- (ii) chemical polishing
- (iii) flame polishing
- (iv) electrical discharge machining
- (v) laser machining

(6 marks)

- (c) Mr. Amir wants to decorate a glazed ceramic product. Propose the suitable decoration technique that can be applied. Identify TWO (2) advantages offered from the proposed technique.

(3 marks)

- (d) Create a flow chart for the production of SiC from polymer precursor by polymer-derived ceramic technique.

(7 marks)

PART B

- Q4**
- (a) Compare between polymer and plastics materials. (4 marks)
 - (b) Explain the cause of differences in the structure of LDPE and HDPE. (5 marks)
 - (c) Blow molding is a plastic-forming process that is especially well suited for the manufacture of the bottle and other simple hollow-shaped parts. Explain in detail the principal problem in forming a bottle using injection blow molding. (6 marks)
 - (d) Describe cross linking and the resultant properties that it will create. (5 marks)
- Q5**
- (a) Based on polymer crystallinity. Identify FOUR (4) factors affecting crystallinity. (4 marks)
 - (b) Using a molecular view concept, explain why compression strength is generally less than tensile strength in polymers. (6 marks)
 - (c) There are a few types of failures in polymeric materials such as creep rupture, fatigue and impact. Based on your understanding, explain in detail two of these mechanical failures and how the failures can be describe as brittle or ductile deformation. (6 marks)
 - (d) Ultraviolet (UV) light is electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength shorter than that of visible light, but longer than X-rays. Explain how ultraviolet (UV) light degrades plastics and why UV-light does not generally degrade metals. (4 marks)

- Q6**
- (a) Oxidation and weathering are two types of polymer degradation. Differentiate between these two types.
(4 marks)

 - (b) Biaxially oriented polypropylene (BOPP) was used as polymer bank notes materials. Explain why BOPP was chosen compare to paper bank notes.
(5 marks)

 - (c) Explain in detail the suitable technique that can be used for produce egg cartons.
(6 marks)

 - (d) Compare the advantages of casting and plastic molding operations in term of equipment size and cost.
(5 marks)

BAHAGIAN A

- S1** (a) Seramik bukan oksida kebiasaannya mempunyai ciri modulus elastic yang sangat tinggi. Jelaskan apakah yang menyumbang kepada sifat ini. Berikan SATU (1) contoh bahan seramik bukan oksida.
(4 markah)
- (b) Kami ingin menyediakan barium titanat dengan komposisi campuran seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah S1 (b). Berapakan bilangan mol bagi BaO dan SrO jika 1 mol TiO_2 digunakan dalam campuran tersebut? Berat atom bagi setiap unsure adalah 137.34 (Ba), 87.62 (Sr), 16.0 (O) dan 47.9 (Ti).
(6 markah)
- (c) En. Fazlan telah memilih untuk mengisar serbuk tungsten karbida (WC) menggunakan mangkuk dan bebola pengisar jenis korundum tersinter (Al_2O_3). Ramalkan hasil serbuk pengisaran.
(5 markah)
- (d) Apakah yang mungkin berlaku jika penebat dengan bentuk dan saiz yang kompleks melalui teknik pengeringan secara konvensional? Cadangkan teknik pengeringan yang lebih sesuai bagi penebat ini.
(5 markah)
- S2** (a) Bezakan di antara fungsi kalsin dan pensinteran dalam pemrosesan seramik.
(4 markah)
- (b) Rajah S2 (b) menunjukkan gambarajah fasa binari bagi CaO dan MgO. Satu campuran telah disinter pada suhu tertentu (rujuk titik A). Kenalpasti jenis dan mekanisme pensinteran yang berlaku.
(6 markah)
- (c) Peralatan kebersihan dalam Rajah S2 (c) boleh dihasilkan melalui proses tuangan slip. Jika fabrikasi produk sepatutnya dilakukan dalam skala yang besar, cadang dan terangkan secara ringkas proses pembentukan yang sesuai.
(5 markah)

- (d) En. Hisham telah memilih kaedah polymeric sponge untuk menghasilkan jasad seramik yang tumpat. Apakah pandangan anda terhadap keputusan En. Hashim?
(5 markah)

S3 (a) Jelaskan kepentingan rawatan haba dalam proses pembentukan seramik-kaca.
(4 markah)

- (b) Pemesinan mungkin diperlukan pada tahap akhir proses kemas pembentukan seramik. Pemesinan seramik boleh dilakukan secara tindak balas mekanikal, haba atau tindak balas kimia. Jelaskan SATU (1) daripada teknik pemesinan yang disenaraikan di bawah:

- (i) pengisaran lelas
- (ii) penggilapan kimia
- (iii) penggilapan nyalaan
- (iv) pemesinan nyah cas elektrik
- (v) pemesinan laser

(6 markah)

- (c) En. Amir ingin menghias produk seramik berlicau. Cadangkan teknik menghias yang sesuai yang boleh digunakan. Berikan DUA (2) kelebihan yang ditawarkan oleh teknik yang dicadangkan.

(3 markah)

- (d) Hasilkan satu carta alir untuk penghasilan SiC daripada polymer precursor melalui teknik polymer-derived ceramic.

(7 markah)

BAHAGIAN B

- S4 (a) Bandingkan antara polimer dan bahan plastik. (4 markah)
- (b) Jelaskan punca yang membezakan struktur LDPE dan HDPE (5 markah)
- (c) *Blow molding* adalah satu proses pembentukan plastik yang amat sesuai untuk pembuatan botol dan lain- lain bahagian berongga. Jelaskan secara terperinci masalah utama dalam membentuk botol menggunakan membentuk kaedah *blow molding*. (6 markah)
- (d) Terangkan rantaian bersilang dan sifat akhir yang terhasil. (5 markah)
- S5 (a) Berdasarkan penghabluran polimer. Kenal pasti EMPAT (4) faktor yang mempengaruhi penghabluran. (4 markah)
- (b) Berdasarkan konsep molecular, terangkan mengapa kekuatan mampatan biasanya kurang daripada kekuatan tegangan dalam polimer. (6 markah)
- (c) Terdapat beberapa jenis kegagalan dalam bahan polimer seperti patah rayap, lesu dan hentaman. Berdasarkan pemahaman anda, terangkan secara terperinci dua daripada kegagalan mekanikal dan bagaimana kegagalan boleh digambarkan sebagai rapuh atau mulur. (6 markah)
- (d) Cahaya ultraviolet (UV) adalah sinaran elektromagnet dengan panjang gelombang yang lebih pendek daripada cahaya nampak, tetapi lebih panjang daripada sinar-X. Jelaskan bagaimana cahaya ultraviolet (UV) boleh menguraikan plastik dan tidak boleh menguraikan logam. (4 markah)

- S6 (a) Pengoksidaan dan luluhawa adalah dua jenis penguraian polimer. Jelaskan pembezaan antara kedua-dua jenis.
(4 markah)
- (b) *Biaxially* berorientasikan polipropilena (BOPP) telah digunakan sebagai bahan wang kertas polimer. Jelaskan mengapa BOPP dipilih berbanding dengan kertas.
(5 markah)
- (c) Terangkan secara terperinci teknik yang sesuai yang boleh digunakan untuk menghasilkan karton telur.
(6 markah)
- (d) Bandingkan kelebihan teknik tuangan dan pengacuan plastik dari segi saiz dan kos peralatan.
(5 markah)

- END OF QUESTION -

FINAL EXAMINATION

SEMESTER / SESSION : II / 2012 2013

PROGRAMME : 4 BDD

COURSE : POLYMER AND CERAMIC ENGINEERING

COURSE CODE : BDB 4063/BDB 40603

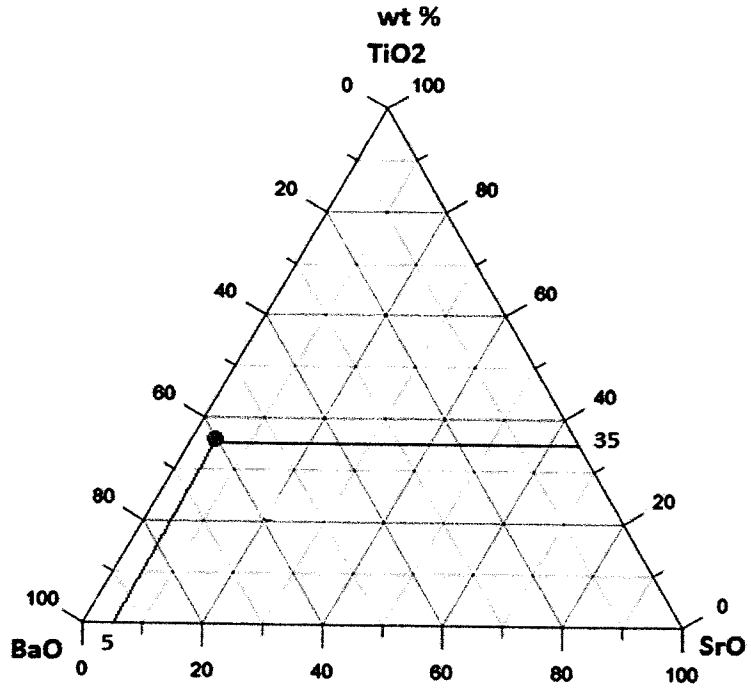


FIGURE Q1 (b)

RAJAH S1 (b)

FINAL EXAMINATION

SEMESTER / SESSION : II / 2012 2013

PROGRAMME : 4 BDD

COURSE : POLYMER AND CERAMIC ENGINEERING

COURSE CODE : BDB 4063/BDB 40603

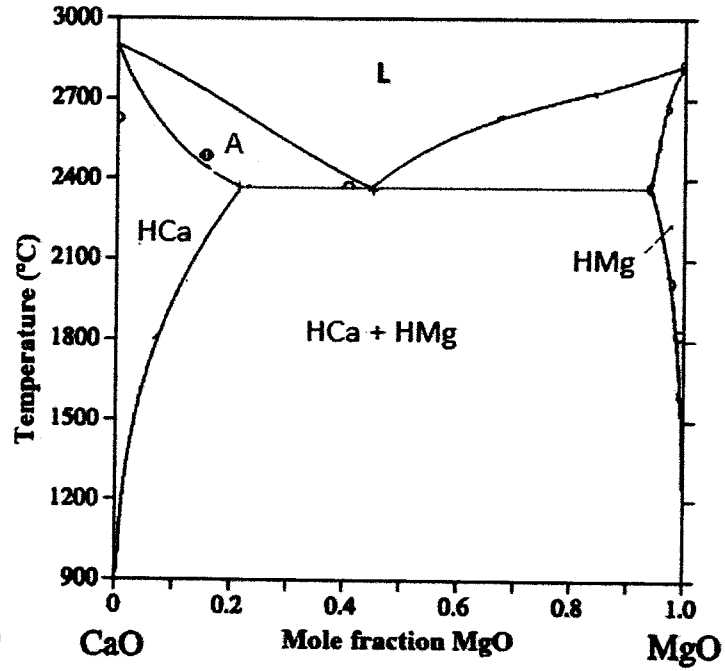


FIGURE Q2 (b)

RAJAH S2 (b)

FINAL EXAMINATION

SEMESTER / SESSION : II / 2012 2013

PROGRAMME : 4 BDD

COURSE : POLYMER AND CERAMIC ENGINEERING

COURSE CODE : BDB 4063/BDB 40603

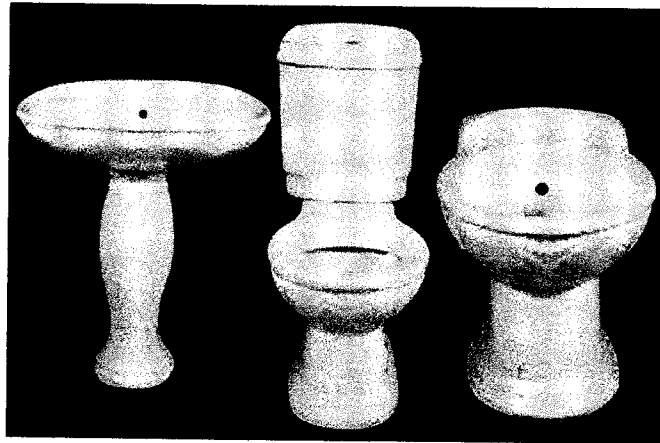


FIGURE Q2 (c)

RAJAH S2 (c)