	Reg. No. :
	Question Paper Code : 53295
	B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, APRIL/MAY 2019.
	Eighth Semester
	Mechanical Engineering
	ME 6018 — ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING
	(Regulation 2013)
	(Also Common to : PTME 6018 – Additive Manufacturing for B.E. (Part-Time) – Sixth Semester – Mechanical Engineering – Regulation 2014)
Ti	me: Three hours Maximum: 100 marks
	Answer ALL questions.
	PART A — $(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ marks})$
1.	Define additive manufacturing.
2.	List some of the disadvantages of rapid prototyping.
	What is an STL file? How is it sliced?
4.	Why is reverse engineering needed?
5.	How layer by layer adhesion takes place in stereo lithography?
6	What is laminated object manufacturing?
7.	What is LENS in additive manufacturing?
8.	What is electron beam melting and state its applications?
9.	List the process chain development in medical application of additive manufacturing.
10.	List the developments in medical additive manufacturing.

Describe the various stages involved in design process of rapid (7)prototyping. (ii) Describe the use of rapid prototyping in product development. (6)OrWhat are the differences between rapid tooling and conventional tooling? (10)(ii) How are rapid prototyping processes different from conventional machining or forming processes? (3) 12. (a) Describe the data flow in basic rapid prototyping process. (13)Or(13)Describe the steps involved in reverse engineering. Explain the principle and working of stereo lithography process with neat 13. (a) sketch and state its advantages and applications. OrWith neat sketch explain the principle of fused deposition modeling process and state its advantages and applications. Explain with neat sketch, the principle and working of selective laser sintering process. Also, state its merits and applications. OrEnumerate the basic process capabilities, working principle, advantages and applications of three dimensional printing. Describe bio-additive manufacturing process. (13)

## PART C — $(1 \times 15 = 15 \text{ marks})$

16. (a) A prototype of a tube with a square cross-section is to be fabricated using stereo-lithography. The outside dimension of the square = 100 mm and the inside dimension = 90 mm (wall thickness 5 mm except at corners). The height of the tube (z-direction) = 80 mm. Layer thickness = 0.10 mm. The diameter of the laser beam ("spot size") = 0.25 mm, and the beam is moved across the surface of the photopolymer at a velocity of 500 mm/s. Compute an estimate for the time required to build the part, if 10 s are lost each layer to lower the height of the platform that holds the part. Neglect the time for post curing.

Or

(b) Compare stereo lithography, fused deposition modeling and selective laser sintering -processes (in a table form) with respect build tray size, speed, accuracy, strength, weakness, build material and typical applications.

Describe computer aided tissue engineering for modeling and design of

novel tissue scaffolds.