	Utech
Name:	
Roll No.:	The Samuely and Explana
Invigilator's Signature :	

CS/B.TECH(EIE)/SEM-8/EI-801B/2012 2012

NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING METHODS

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 :

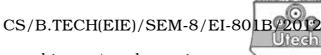
 $10 \times 1 = 10$

- i) The principles of operation of the most commonly used eddy current instruments are based on
 - a) Roentgen's formulae
 - b) Maxwell's inductance bridge
 - c) Reciprocity
 - d) The Inverse Square Law.
- ii) Which of the following is a disadvantage of LPI?
 - a) Only surface breaking flaws can be detected
 - b) Surface finish and roughness can affect inspection sensitivity
 - c) Post cleaning is required
 - d) All of these.

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iii)	Which type of screen presentation displays a plan				
ŕ		• •		of the test specimen	
	features?				
	a)	A-scan	b)	B-scan	
	c)	C-scan	d)	All of these.	
iv)	The	The force required to remove the residual magneti			
	from the material is called the				
	a)	Inverse force	b)	Reciprocal force	
	c)	Coercive force	d)	Residual force.	
v)	Whi	ch type of develope	r is	considered the most	
	sensitive ?				
	a)	Water suspendable	b)	Water soluble	
	c)	Dry powder	d)	Nonaqueous wet.	
vi)	X-rays and Gamma rays				
	a)	Are both affected by ra	adioa	ctive decay	
	b) Are both produced by a radioactive atom				
	c) Have completely different properties				
	d) Differ only in their source.				
vii)	When a magnetic field cuts across a crack				
	a)	Electrons begin jumpir crack	ıg ba	ck and forth across the	
	b) The crack begins to heat upc) Magnetic poles form at the edges of the crack				
	d)	All of these.			
viii)	Sound can propagate as				
	a)	Longitudinal waves	b)	Shear waves	
	c)	Surface waves	d)	All of these.	
ix)					
	c)	Radioactive decay			
	d)	Both (a) and (b).			



- x) Beam spread is greater when using
 - a) High frequency transducers
 - b) Low frequency transducers
 - c) Angle beam transducers
 - d) Larger diameter transducers.
- xi) Developer times are usually in the range of
 - a) 10 minutes
- b) 10 seconds
- c) 20-30 minutes
- d) 5-60 minutes.
- xii) An eddy current test circuit will have
 - a) resistance
 - b) inductive reactance
 - c) a small amount of capacitance
 - d) all of these.

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

- 2. What are the basic properties of sound beam?
- 3. What do you mean by sensitivity of MPT?
- 4. What are the advantages and limitations of Non-destructive test?
- 5. Which defects can be detected by unaided Visual Inspection
- 6. What is the function of a Developer in LPT method?

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

- 7. a) Make a comparison between destructive and non-destructive tests.
 - b) What are the safety precautions essential to perform a liquid penetrant test.
 - c) Which procedure is used for testing component using MPT method? 5 + 5 + 5

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- 8. a) List the applications and limitations of Eddy current testing method.
 - b) What is the basic principle of Radiography process ? What are properties of *X*-ray and Gamma ray ?
 - c) Briefly describe the Latitude technique of inspection.

$$5 + (2 + 3) + 5$$

- 9. a) Classify the Ultrasonic waves on the basis of the modes of vibrating particles with respect to the direction of propagation waves.
 - b) What is the inspection methods used in Ultrasonic testing?
 - c) Briefly describe the modes of display for ultrasonic flaw detection. 4 + 6 + 5
- 10. a) Draw the block diagram of a typical AET system and explain its (AET) basic principle.
 - b) What is the basic principle used in Thermography system?
 - c) Explain helium leak detector with a neat sketch.

$$(2+3)+5+5$$

- 11. Write short notes one any *three* of the following : 3×5
 - a) Magnetizing techniques
 - b) Thermography
 - c) Image quality indicator
 - d) Visual Inspection Techniques
 - e) ISO standard for NDT
 - f) Application of NDT in Railways.

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