

**Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology, West Bengal***(Formerly West Bengal University of Technology)***Syllabus for B. Tech in Mechanical Engineering**

(Applicable from the academic session 2018-2019)

**Semester-III**

<b>Subject Code</b> : BS-M301	<b>Category</b> : Basic Science course
<b>Subject Name</b> : Mathematics III	<b>Semester</b> : Third
<b>L-T-P</b> : 3-1-0	<b>Credit</b> :4
<b>Pre-Requisites</b> : No-prerequisite	

**Objectives:**

1. To introduce the solution methodologies for second order Partial Differential Equations with applications in engineering
2. To provide an overview of probability and statistics to engineers

**Course Content:**

<b>Module No.</b>	<b>Description of Topic</b>	<b>Contact Hrs.</b>
1	Definition of Partial Differential Equations, First order partial differential equations, solutions of first order linear PDEs; Solution to homogenous and non-homogenous linear partial differential equations of second order by complimentary function and particular integral method. Second-order linear equations and their classification, Initial and boundary conditions, D'Alembert's solution of the wave equation; Duhamel's principle for one dimensional wave equation. Heat diffusion and vibration problems, Separation of variables method to simple problems in Cartesian coordinates. The Laplacian in plane, cylindrical and spherical polar coordinates, solutions with Bessel functions and Legendre functions. One dimensional diffusion equation and its solution by separation of variable.	14
2	Probability spaces, conditional probability, independence; Discrete random variables, Independent random variables, the multinomial distribution, Poisson approximation to the binomial distribution, infinite sequences of Bernoulli trials, sums of independent random variables; Expectation of Discrete Random Variables, Moments, Variance of a sum, Correlation coefficient, Chebyshev's Inequality. Continuous random variables and their properties, distribution functions and densities, normal, exponential and gamma densities. Bivariate distributions and their properties, distribution of sums and quotients, conditional densities, Bayes' rule.	12
3	Basic Statistics, Measures of Central tendency: Moments, skewness and Kurtosis - Probability distributions: Binomial, Poisson and Normal - evaluation of statistical parameters for these three distributions, Correlation and regression – Rank correlation. Curve fitting by the method of least squares- fitting of straight lines, second degree parabolas and more general curves. Test of significance: Large sample test for single proportion, difference of proportions, Tests for single mean, difference of means, and difference of standard deviations. Test for ratio of variances - Chi-square test for goodness of fit and independence of attributes.	12

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**Course Outcomes:**

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to solve field problems in engineering involving PDEs. They can also formulate and solve problems involving random variables and apply statistical methods for analysing experimental data.

**Textbooks/References:**

1. Erwin Kreyszig, Advanced Engineering Mathematics, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, John Wiley & Sons, 2006.
2. N.P. Bali and Manish Goyal, A text book of Engineering Mathematics, Laxmi Publications, Reprint, 2010.
3. P. G. Hoel, S. C. Port and C. J. Stone, Introduction to Probability Theory, Universal Book Stall, 2003 (Reprint).
4. S. Ross, A First Course in Probability, 6<sup>th</sup> Ed., Pearson Education India, 2002.

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<b>Subject Code</b> : BS-BIO301	<b>Category:</b> Basic Science course
<b>Subject Name</b> : Biology	<b>Semester</b> : Third
<b>L-T-P</b> : 3-0-0	<b>Credit:</b> 3
<b>Pre-Requisites:</b> No-prerequisite	

**Course Content:**

<b>Module No.</b>	<b>Description of Topic</b>	<b>Contact Hrs.</b>
1	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Introduction</b></p> <p><i>Purpose:</i> To convey that Biology is as important a scientific discipline as Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.            Bring out the fundamental differences between science and engineering by drawing a comparison between eye and camera, Bird flying and aircraft. Mention the most exciting aspect of biology as an independent scientific discipline. Why we need to study biology? Discuss how biological observations of 18th Century that lead to major discoveries. Examples from Brownian motion and the origin of thermodynamics by referring to the original observation of Robert Brown and Julius Mayor. These examples will highlight the fundamental importance of observations in any scientific inquiry.</p>	2
2	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Classification</b></p> <p><i>Purpose:</i> To convey that classification per se is not what biology is all about. The underlying criterion, such as morphological, biochemical or ecological be highlighted.            Hierarchy of life forms at phenomenological level. A common thread weaves this hierarchy Classification. Discuss classification based on (a) cellularity- Unicellular or multicellular (b) ultrastructure- prokaryotes or eucaryotes. (c) energy and Carbon utilisation -Autotrophs, heterotrophs, lithotropes (d) Ammonia excretion – aminotelic, uricotelic, ureotelic (e) Habitatacquatic or terrestrial (e) Molecular taxonomy- three major kingdoms of life. A given organism can come under different category based on classification. Model organisms for the study of biology come from different groups. E.coli, S.cerevisiae, D. Melanogaster, C. elegance, A. Thaliana, M.musculus</p>	3
3	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Genetics</b></p> <p><i>Purpose:</i> To convey that “Genetics is to biology what Newton’s laws are to Physical Sciences”            Mendel’s laws, Concept of segregation and independent assortment. Concept of allele. Gene mapping, Gene interaction, Epistasis. Meiosis and Mitosis be taught as a part of genetics. Emphasis to be give not to the mechanics of cell division nor the phases but how genetic material passes from parent to offspring. Concepts of recessiveness and dominance. Concept of mapping of phenotype to genes. Discuss about the single gene disorders in humans. Discuss the concept of complementation using human genetics.</p>	4

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4	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Biomolecules</b></p> <p><i>Purpose:</i> To convey that all forms of life has the same building blocks and yet the manifestations are as diverse as one can imagine</p> <p>Molecules of life. In this context discuss monomeric units and polymeric structures. Discuss about sugars, starch and cellulose. Amino acids and proteins. Nucleotides and DNA/RNA. Two carbon units and lipids.</p>	4
5	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Enzymes</b></p> <p><i>Purpose:</i> To convey that without catalysis life would not have existed on earth.</p> <p>Enzymology: How to monitor enzyme catalysed reactions. How does an enzyme catalyse reactions? Enzyme classification. Mechanism of enzyme action. Discuss at least two examples. Enzyme kinetics and kinetic parameters. Why should we know these parameters to understand biology? RNA catalysis.</p>	4
6	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Information Transfer</b></p> <p><i>Purpose:</i> The molecular basis of coding and decoding genetic information is universal Molecular basis of information transfer. DNA as a genetic material. Hierarchy of DNA structure-from single stranded to double helix to nucleosomes. Concept of genetic code. Universality and degeneracy of genetic code. Define gene in terms of complementation and recombination.</p>	4
7	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Macromolecular analysis</b></p> <p><i>Purpose:</i> How to analyse biological processes at the reductionist level</p> <p>Proteins- structure and function. Hierarch in protein structure. Primary secondary, tertiary and quaternary structure. Proteins as enzymes, transporters, receptors and structural elements.</p>	5
8	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Metabolism</b></p> <p><i>Purpose:</i> The fundamental principles of energy transactions are the same in physical and biological world.</p> <p>Thermodynamics as applied to biological systems. Exothermic and endothermic versus endergonic and exergonic reactions. Concept of <math>K_{eq}</math> and its relation to standard free energy. Spontaneity. ATP as an energy currency. This should include the breakdown of glucose to <math>CO_2 + H_2O</math> (Glycolysis and Krebs cycle) and synthesis of glucose from <math>CO_2</math> and <math>H_2O</math> (Photosynthesis). Energy yielding and energy consuming reactions. Concept of Energy charge</p>	4
9	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Microbiology</b></p> <p>Concept of single celled organisms. Concept of species and strains. Identification and classification of microorganisms. Microscopy. Ecological aspects of single celled organisms. Sterilization and media compositions. Growth kinetics.</p>	3

**Course Outcomes:**

After studying the course, the student will be able to:

1. Describe how biological observations of 18th Century that lead to major discoveries.
2. Convey that classification per se is not what biology is all about but highlight the underlying criteria, such as morphological, biochemical and ecological
3. Highlight the concepts of recessiveness and dominance during the passage of genetic material from parent to offspring
4. Convey that all forms of life have the same building blocks and yet the manifestations are as diverse as one can imagine

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5. Classify enzymes and distinguish between different mechanisms of enzyme action.
6. Identify DNA as a genetic material in the molecular basis of information transfer.
7. Analyse biological processes at the reductionistic level
8. Apply thermodynamic principles to biological systems.
9. Identify and classify microorganisms.

**Learning Resources:**

1. Biology: A global approach: Campbell, N. A.; Reece, J. B.; Urry, Lisa; Cain, M, L.; Wasserman, S. A.; Minorsky, P. V.; Jackson, R. B. Pearson Education Ltd
2. Outlines of Biochemistry, Conn, E.E; Stumpf, P.K; Bruening, G; Doi, R.H. John Wiley and Sons
3. Principles of Biochemistry (V Edition), By Nelson, D. L.; and Cox, M. M.W.H. Freeman and Company
4. Molecular Genetics (Second edition), Stent, G. S.; and Calender, R. W.H. Freeman and company, Distributed by Satish Kumar Jain for CBS Publisher
5. Microbiology, Prescott, L.M J.P. Harley and C.A. Klein 1995. 2nd edition Wm, C. Brown Publishers

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<b>Subject Code</b> : ES-ECE301	<b>Category:</b> Engineering Science Courses
<b>Subject Name</b> : Basic Electronics Engineering	<b>Semester</b> : Third
<b>L-T-P</b> : 3-0-0	<b>Credit:</b> 3
<b>Pre-Requisites:</b> No-prerequisite	

**Course Objective:**

To provide an overview of electronic device components to Mechanical engineering students.

**Course Content:**

Module No.	Description of Topic	Contact Hrs.
1	<b>Semiconductor Devices and Applications:</b> Introduction to P-N junction Diode and V-I characteristics, Half wave and Full-wave rectifiers, capacitor filter. Zener diode and its characteristics, Zener diode as voltage regulator. Regulated power supply IC based on 78XX and 79XX series, Introduction to BJT, its input-output and transfer characteristics, BJT as a single stage CE amplifier, frequency response and bandwidth.	7
2	<b>Operational amplifier and its applications:</b> Introduction to operational amplifiers, Op-amp input modes and parameters, Op-amp in open loop configuration, op-amp with negative feedback, study of practical op-amp IC 741, inverting and non inverting amplifier applications: summing and difference amplifier, unity gain buffer, comparator, integrator and differentiator.	6
3	<b>Timing Circuits and Oscillators:</b> RC-timing circuits, IC 555 and its applications as mono-stable multi-vibrators, positive feedback, Barkhausen's criteria for oscillation, R-C phase shift and Wein bridge oscillator.	6
4	<b>Digital Electronics Fundamentals</b> :Difference between analog and digital signals, Boolean algebra, Basic and Universal Gates, Symbols, Truth tables, logic expressions, Logic simplification using K- map, Logic ICs, half and full adder/subtractor, multiplexers, De-multiplexers, flip-flops, shift registers, counters, Block diagram of microprocessor/microcontroller and their applications.	7
5	<b>Electronic Communication Systems:</b> The elements of communication system, IEEE frequency spectrum, Transmission media: wired and wireless, need of modulation, AM and FM modulation schemes, Mobile communication systems: cellular concept and block diagram of GSM system.	6

**Course Outcomes:**

At the end of this course students will demonstrate the ability to

1. Understand the principles of semiconductor devices and their applications.
2. Design an application using Operational amplifier.
3. Understand the working of timing circuits and oscillators.
4. Understand logic gates, flip flop as a building block of digital systems.
5. Learn the basics of Electronic communication system.

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**Learning Resources:**

1. Floyd ,” Electronic Devices” Pearson Education 9th edition, 2012.
2. R.P. Jain , “Modern Digital Electronics”, Tata McGraw Hill, 3rd Edition, 2007.
3. Frenzel, “Communication Electronics: Principles and Applications”, Tata McGraw Hill, 3rd Edition, 2001

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<b>Subject Code</b> : ES-ME301	<b>Category:</b> Engineering Science Courses
<b>Subject Name</b> : Engineering Mechanics	<b>Semester</b> : Third
<b>L-T-P</b> : 3-1-0	<b>Credit:</b> 4
<b>Pre-Requisites:</b> No-prerequisite	

**Objectives:**

The objective of this Course is to provide an introductory treatment of *Engineering Mechanics* to all the students of engineering, with a view to prepare a good foundation for taking up advanced courses in the area in the subsequent semesters. A working knowledge of statics with emphasis on force equilibrium and free body diagrams provides an understanding of the kinds of stress and deformation and how to determine them in a wide range of simple, practical structural problems, and an understanding of the mechanical behavior of materials under various load conditions.

**Course Content:**

<b>Module No.</b>	<b>Description of Topic</b>	<b>Contact Hrs.</b>
1	<b>Module 1:</b> <i>Introduction to Engineering Mechanics covering</i> , Force Systems: Basic concepts, Particle equilibrium in 2-D & 3-D; Rigid Body equilibrium; System of Forces, Coplanar Concurrent Forces, Components in Space – Resultant- Moment of Forces and its Application; Couples and Resultant of Force System, Equilibrium of System of Forces, Free body diagrams, Equations of Equilibrium of Coplanar Systems and Spatial Systems; Static Indeterminacy.	3
2	<b>Module 2:</b> <i>Friction covering</i> , Types of friction, Limiting friction, Laws of Friction, Static and Dynamic Friction; Motion of Bodies, wedge friction, screw jack & differential screw jack.	4
3	<b>Module 3:</b> <i>Basic Structural Analysis covering</i> , Equilibrium in three dimensions; Method of Sections; Method of Joints; How to determine if a member is in tension or compression; Simple Trusses; Zero force members; Beams & types of beams; Frames & Machines.	4
4	<b>Module 4:</b> <i>Centroid and Centre of Gravity covering</i> , Centroid of simple figures from first principle, centroid of composite sections; Centre of Gravity and its implications; Area moment of inertia- Definition, Moment of inertia of plane sections from first principles, Theorems of moment of inertia, Moment of inertia of standard sections and composite sections; Mass moment inertia of circular plate, Cylinder, Cone, Sphere, Hook.	5
5	<b>Module 5:</b> <i>Virtual Work and Energy Method-</i> Virtual displacements, principle of virtual work for particle and ideal system of rigid bodies, degrees of freedom. Active force diagram, systems with friction, mechanical efficiency. Conservative forces and potential energy (elastic and gravitational), energy equation for equilibrium. Applications of energy method for equilibrium. Stability of equilibrium.	5
6	<b>Module 6:</b> <i>Review of particle dynamics-</i> Rectilinear motion; Plane curvilinear motion (rectangular, path, and polar coordinates). 3-D curvilinear motion; Relative and constrained motion; Newton's 2nd law (rectangular, path, and polar coordinates). Work-kinetic energy, power,	5



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	potential energy. Impulse-momentum (linear, angular); Impact (Direct and oblique).	
7	<b>Module 7:</b> <i>Introduction to Kinetics of Rigid Bodies covering</i> , Basic terms, general principles in dynamics; Types of motion, Instantaneous centre of rotation in plane motion and simple problems; D'Alembert's principle and its applications in plane motion and connected bodies; Work energy principle and its application in plane motion of connected bodies; Kinetics of rigid body rotation.	5
8	<b>Module 8:</b> <i>Mechanical Vibrations covering</i> , Basic terminology, free and forced vibrations, resonance and its effects; Degree of freedom; Derivation for frequency and amplitude of free vibrations without damping and single degree of freedom system, simple problems, types of pendulum, use of simple, compound and torsion pendulums.	5
9	<b>Tutorials from the above modules covering</b> , To find the various forces and angles including resultants in various parts of wall crane, roof truss, pipes, etc.; To verify the line of polygon on various forces; To find coefficient of friction between various materials on inclined plan; Free body diagrams various systems including block-pulley; To verify the principle of moment in the disc apparatus; Helical block; To draw a load efficiency curve for a screw jack.	12

**Course Outcomes:**

At the end of this course students will be able to

1. Use scalar and vector analytical techniques for analysing forces in statically determinate structures.
2. Apply fundamental concepts of kinematics and kinetics of particles to the analysis of simple, practical problems.
3. Apply basic knowledge of maths and physics to solve real-world problems.
4. Understand measurement error, and propagation of error in processed data.
5. Understand basic kinematics concepts – displacement, velocity and acceleration (and their angular counterparts).
6. Understand basic dynamics concepts – force, momentum, work and energy.
7. Understand and be able to apply Newton's laws of motion.
8. Understand and be able to apply other basic dynamics concepts - the Work-Energy principle, Impulse-Momentum principle and the coefficient of restitution.
9. Extend all of concepts of linear kinetics to systems in general plane motion (applying Euler's Equation and considering energy of a system in general plane motion, and the work of couples and moments of forces).
10. Learn to solve dynamics problems. Appraise given information and determine which concepts apply, and choose an appropriate solution strategy, and
11. Attain an introduction to basic machine parts such as pulleys and mass-spring systems.

**Text /Reference Books:**

1. Irving H. Shames (2006), Engineering Mechanics, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Prentice Hall
2. F. P. Beer and E. R. Johnston (2011), Vector Mechanics for Engineers, Vol I - Statics, Vol II, – Dynamics, 9th Ed, Tata McGraw Hill
3. R. C. Hibbler (2006), Engineering Mechanics: Principles of Statics and Dynamics, Pearson Press.

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4. Andy Ruina and Rudra Pratap (2011), Introduction to Statics and Dynamics, Oxford University Press
5. Shanes and Rao (2006), Engineering Mechanics, Pearson Education,
6. Hibler and Gupta (2010), Engineering Mechanics (Statics, Dynamics) by Pearson Education
7. Reddy Vijaykumar K. and K. Suresh Kumar (2010), Singer's Engineering Mechanics
8. Bansal R.K. (2010), A Text Book of Engineering Mechanics, Laxmi Publications
9. Tayal A.K. (2010), Engineering Mechanics, Umesh Publications

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<b>Subject Code</b> : PC-ME301	<b>Category:</b> Professional Core courses
<b>Subject Name</b> : Thermodynamics	<b>Semester</b> : Third
<b>L-T-P</b> : 3-1-0	<b>Credit:</b> 4
<b>Pre-Requisites:</b> No-prerequisite	

**Course Objective:**

1. To learn about work and heat interactions, and balance of energy between system and its surroundings
2. To learn about application of I law to various energy conversion devices
3. To evaluate the changes in properties of substances in various processes
4. To understand the difference between high grade and low grade energies and II law limitations on energy conversion.

**Course Content:**

<b>Module No.</b>	<b>Description of Topic</b>	<b>Contact Hrs.</b>
1	Fundamentals - System & Control volume; Property, State & Process; Exact & Inexact differentials; Work-Thermodynamic definition of work; examples; Displacement work; Path dependence of displacement work and illustrations for simple processes; electrical, magnetic, gravitational, spring and shaft work.	5
2	Temperature, Definition of thermal equilibrium and Zeroth law; Temperature scales; Various Thermometers- Definition of heat; examples of heat/work interaction in systems- First Law for Cyclic & Non-cyclic processes; Concept of total energy E ; Demonstration that E is a property; Various modes of energy, Internal energy and Enthalpy.	5
3	Definition of Pure substance, Ideal Gases and ideal gas mixtures, Real gases and real gas mixtures, Compressibility charts- Properties of two phase systems - Const. temperature and Const. pressure heating of water; Definitions of saturated states; P-v-T surface; Use of steam tables and R134a tables; Saturation tables; Superheated tables; Identification of states & determination of properties, Mollier's chart.	8
4	First Law for Flow Processes - Derivation of general energy equation for a control volume; Steady state steady flow processes including throttling; Examples of steady flow devices; Unsteady processes; examples of steady and unsteady I law applications for system and control volume.	5
5	Second law - Definitions of direct and reverse heat engines; Definitions of thermal efficiency and COP; Kelvin-Planck and Clausius statements; Definition of reversible process; Internal and external irreversibility; Carnot cycle; Absolute temperature scale.	5
6	Clausius inequality; Definition of entropy S ; Demonstration that entropy S is a property; Evaluation of S for solids, liquids, ideal gases and ideal gas mixtures undergoing various processes; Determination of s from steam tables- Principle of increase of entropy; Illustration of processes in Ts coordinates; Definition of Isentropic efficiency for compressors, turbines and nozzles- Irreversibility and Availability, Availability function for	8

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	systems and Control volumes undergoing different processes, Lost work. Second law analysis for a control volume. Exergy balance equation and Exergy analysis.	
7	Thermodynamic cycles - Basic Rankine cycle; Basic Brayton cycle; Basic vapor compression cycle and comparison with Carnot cycle.	4

**Course Outcomes:**

1. After completing this course, the students will be able to apply energy balance to systems and control volumes, in situations involving heat and work interactions
2. Students can evaluate changes in thermodynamic properties of substances
3. The students will be able to evaluate the performance of energy conversion devices
4. The students will be able to differentiate between high grade and low grade energies.

**Learning Resources:**

1. Sonntag, R. E, Borgnakke, C. and Van Wylen, G. J., 2003, 6th Edition, *Fundamentals of Thermodynamics*, John Wiley and Sons.
2. Jones, J. B. and Duggan, R. E., 1996, *Engineering Thermodynamics*, Prentice-Hall of India
3. Moran, M. J. and Shapiro, H. N., 1999, *Fundamentals of Engineering Thermodynamics*, John Wiley and Sons.
4. Nag, P.K, 1995, *Engineering Thermodynamics*, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Ltd.

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<b>Subject Code</b> : PC-ME302	<b>Category:</b> Professional Core courses
<b>Subject Name</b> : Manufacturing Processes	<b>Semester</b> : Third
<b>L-T-P</b> : 3-1-0	<b>Credit:</b> 4
<b>Pre-Requisites:</b> No-prerequisite	

**Course Objective:**

To motivate and challenge students to understand and develop an appreciation of the processes in correlation with material properties which change the shape, size and form of the raw materials into the desirable product by conventional or unconventional manufacturing methods

**Course Content:**

<b>Module No.</b>	<b>Description of Topic</b>	<b>Contact Hrs.</b>
1	Conventional Manufacturing processes: Casting and moulding: Metal casting processes and equipment, Heat transfer and solidification, shrinkage, riser design, casting defects and residual stresses.	10
2	Introduction to bulk and sheet metal forming, plastic deformation and yield criteria; fundamentals of hot and cold working processes; load estimation for bulk forming(forging, rolling, extrusion, drawing) and sheet forming (shearing, deep drawing, bending) principles of powder metallurgy.	10
3	Machining: Single and multi-point machining; Orthogonal machining, cutting tool geometry of SPTT, milling cutter and drill, conversion of rake and clearance angles within ASA and ISO systems, various force components: Chip formation, Tool wear and tool life, Surface finish and integrity, Machinability, Cutting tool materials, Cutting fluids, Coating; Turning, Drilling, Milling and finishing processes, Introduction to CNC machining.	14
5	Joining/fastening processes: Physics of welding, brazing and soldering; design considerations in welding, Solid and liquid state joining processes; Adhesive bonding.	8

**Course Outcomes:**

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to understand the different conventional and unconventional manufacturing methods employed for making different products

**Learning Resources:**

1. Kalpakjian and Schmid, Manufacturing Processes for Engineering Materials (5th Edition)- Pearson India, 2014
2. Mikell P. Groover, Fundamentals of Modern Manufacturing: Materials, Processes, and Systems, Wiley Publication.
3. Degarmo, Black &Kohser, Materials and Processes in Manufacturing, Wiley Publication.

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<b>Subject Code</b> : PC-ME391	<b>Category</b> : Professional Core courses
<b>Subject Name</b> : Practice of Manufacturing Processes	<b>Semester</b> : Fourth
<b>L-T-P</b> : 0-0-3	<b>Credit</b> :3
<b>Pre-Requisites</b> : No prerequisite	

**Course Content:**

It should include about 12 practicing modules (1 module= 3Hour class a week) covering:

1. Machine Shop: Taper turning, drilling, boring, shaping and milling operations- 3 modules
2. Pattern Making: 1 or 2 wooden patterns to make- 2 modules
3. Moulding: 1 module
4. Smithy Shop: 1 module
5. Welding Shop: Practicing SMAW, Gas Welding and/or GMAW- 2 modules
6. Fitting Shop: 2 modules
7. Sheet Metal Shop: 1 module