Reg.No.					



MANIPAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Manipal University, Manipal – 576 104



VII SEM. B.Tech. (MECHANICAL/ I & P ENGG.) END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS NOV/DEC 2015

SUBJECT: NANOTECHNOLOGY (MME 451) REVISED CREDIT SYSTEM

Time: 3 Hours. MAX.MARKS: 50

Instructions to Candidates: Answer ANY FIVE FULL questions.

1A	What are secondary electrons and backscattered electrons? What are their applications in Scanning Electron Microscopy?	(3)
1B	What is an elastic hinge guide system? Draw the sketches of linear, torsional and combined motions.	(5)
1C	What is photolithography? Explain how its resolution can be reduced?	(2)
2A	Explain the mechanism of material removal in atomic bit processing in no defect or subatomic range, using Modified Morse plot of interatomic	(3)
2B	spacing Versus free potential energy. With sketches explain the constant height mode and constant current	(4)
	mode of operation of a Scanning Tunneling Microscopy (STM).	
2C	With necessary sketches explain the fabrication process of holographic gratings.	(3)
3A	With necessary diagram explain directional ion beam processing.	(5)
3B	With neat and labelled sketches explain the various configurations of hydrostatic slides used for nano-positioning.	(5)
4A	With necessary sketch briefly explain the Molecular beam surface processing or Molecular beam epitaxy.	(2)

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4B 4C	Why Nano-grinding is preferred over nano- turning in machining of hard and brittle materials? With a neat sketch explain Electrolytic in-process dressing of Metal bonded diamond wheels. With necessary sketches explain Nano-Glassy servo system.	(4) (4)
5A	Explain how Nanotechnology can be used for sustainable development	(5)
ED.	in developing countries?	(E)
5B	With block diagram explain the servo control system for tool positioning of nanometer system.	(5)
6A	With necessary sketches explain the working principle of High Precision Optical Surface Sensor (HIPOSS).	(3)
6B	With necessary sketches explain the manufacturing process of ultra- precision balls for roller bearings.	(4)
6C	With a neat and labelled sketch explain the working of Laser interferometer which uses Heterodyne method with a two-wavelength Zeeman laser.	(3)

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