Course outline

How to access the portal

Week 1 Introduction to

Defining tissue engineering

Structure and Properties of

Cell-material Interaction (in vitro and in vivo) and Clinical

scaffolds and implants

Stem cells and Cell fate

Proteins and Cells

Manufacturing of

Biomaterials (metals, ceramics and polymers)

Metal manufacturing

Ceramics manufacturing

Polymers manufacturing

Additive Manufacturing

HA-based Composites

orthopedic and dental applications, acetabular socket and femoral head, prototype development

Glass ceramics for

Text Transcripts

Quiz : WEEK 6 ASSIGNMENT

processes

trials

Biomaterials and Biocompatibility

1 point

Unit 7 - Manufacturing of Biomaterials (metals, ceramics and

15) Weber number (We) is

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

ratio of inertial forces to viscous forces

ratio of kinetic energy to surface energy ratio of surface energy to kinetic energy

ratio of viscous forces to inertial forces

ratio of kinetic energy to surface energy

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.	Due on 2019-09-11, 23:
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.	
Micro-CT or Micro computed-tomography is used for assessing the structural features of a material Qualitatively	
Quantitatively Superficially	
none of the above	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers:	
Quantitatively	
 The manufacturing of rolled plates is done at temperature or above, where T_m is the melting ter T_m/4 	mperature of the metal.
○2T _m	
○ T _m /2 ○ 3/4T _m	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Accepted Answers: T _m /2	
Advanced sintering processes include the following	
Hot isostatic pressing Hot pressing	
Spark plasma sintering all of the above	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Accepted Answers: all of the above	
Degree of polymerization indicates	
number of monomers in a polymer	
type of polymers arrangement of polymers	
No, the answer is incorrect.	
Score: 0 Accepted Answers: number of monomers in a polymer	
5) The most appropriate sintering temperature for a composite A+B, ifhe melting point of metal A is 230 K are	nd that of R is 540 K
5) The most appropriate sintering temperature for a composite A+B, iffine melting point of metal A is 230 K ar 540 K	
○ 600 K ○ 345 K	
○810 K	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers:	
345 K	
6) Hydroxyapatite is sintered at a temperature	
above 1000°C below 500°C	
above 2000°C above 1500°C	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Accepted Answers: above 1000°C	
7) During sintering of ceramics	
only pore size changes only pore shape changes	
both pore size and pore shape changes maximum neck growth occurs by vapor phase transfer	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Accepted Answers: both pore size and pore shape changes	
8) Hardness is a measure of resistance against	
of fracture	
crack growth permanent deformation	
Opore growth No, the answer is incorrect.	
Score: 0 Accepted Answers:	
permanent deformation	
9) If the crack growth resistance increases, then fracture toughness will decrease	
fracture toughness will increase fracture toughness will increase	
hardness will increase hardness will decrease	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Accepted Answers: fracture toughness will increase	
10) NiTi stent for cardiovascular applications can be manufactured via	
orolling forging	
extrusion wire drawing	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Accepted Answers: wire drawing	
11) The polymer processing involves	
of forging	
hot rolling injection molding	
all of the above	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers:	
injection molding	
12) Crystal morphology in ceramics depends upon	
its composition the sintering temperature	
both (i) and (ii) none of the above	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Accepted Answers: both (i) and (ii)	
13) For the processing of ceramic materials for biomedical applications which route will you choose?	
Melting and casting	
Sintering Evaporation	
No, the answer is incorrect.	
Score: 0 Accepted Answers:	
Sintering 14) The grain size increases, when (in reference to sintering conditions to reach fully dense ceramics)	
The grain size increases, when (in reference to sintering conditions to reach fully dense ceramics) sintering time is shorter	
sintering time is longer	
sintering time is longer sintering temperature is lower	