

ESE 2022

UPSC ENGINEERING SERVICES EXAMINATION

Main Examination



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Topicwise *Conventional* Solved Papers

Paper-II

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Mechanical Engineering

Topicwise Conventional Solved Papers : Paper-II : (2000-2021)

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B. Singh (Ex. IES)

Director's Message

In past few years ESE Main exam has evolved as an examination designed to evaluate a candidate's subject knowledge. Studying engineering is one aspect but studying to crack prestigious ESE exam requires altogether different strategy, crystal clear concepts and rigorous practice of previous years' questions. ESE mains being conventional exam has subjective nature of questions, where an aspirant has to write elaborately - step by step with proper and well labeled diagrams and figures. This characteristic of the main exam gave me the aim and purpose to write this book. This book is an effort to cater all the difficulties being faced by students during their preparation right from conceptual clarity to answer writing approach.

MADE EASY Team has put sincere efforts in solving and preparing accurate and detailed explanation for all the previous years' questions in a coherent manner. Due emphasis is made to illustrate the ideal method and procedure of writing subjective answers. All the previous years' questions are segregated subject wise and further they have been categorised topic-wise for easy learning and helping aspirants to solve all previous years' questions of particular area at one place. This feature of the book will also help aspirants to develop understanding of important and frequently asked areas in the exam.

I would like to acknowledge the efforts of entire MADE EASY team who worked hard to solve previous years' questions with accuracy. I hope this book will stand upto the expectations of aspirants and my desire to serve the student community by providing best study material will get accomplished.

B. Singh (Ex. IES)
CMD, MADE EASY Group

1. Mechanisms and Machines.....1-91	4. Manufacturing Engineering 248-366
1. Simple Mechanisms..... 1	1. Metal Cutting and Machine Tools 248
2. Velocity and Acceleration10	2. Metal Forming..... 272
3. Kinematic and Dynamic Analysis.....19	3. Powder Metallurgy..... 294
4. Cams and Follower.....24	4. Casting 299
5. Gear and Gear Trains28	5. Welding..... 310
6. Flywheel.....46	6. Non-Traditional Machining Methods..... 328
7. Balancing50	7. Metrology..... 340
8. Governors67	8. CAD/CAM and Automation 352
9. Mechanical Vibrations.....70	
10. Gyroscope.....83	5. Industrial & Maintenance Engg. . 367-435
2. Strength of Materials92-178	1. Break Even Analysis 367
1. Simple Stress-strain and Elastic Constant92	2. Inventory Control 371
2. Strain Energy and Thermal Stresses96	3. Forecasting..... 383
3. Shear Force and Bending Moment Diagram 103	4. PERT/CPM 394
4. Bending Stress and Shear Stress in Beams... 112	5. Linear Programming..... 403
5. Torsion of Shafts 125	6. Assignment and Transportation..... 410
6. Principal Stress-strain & Theories of Failure... 132	7. Queuing Theory 419
7. Deflection of Beams 145	8. Sequencing..... 422
8. Pressure Vessels 154	9. Production Planning and Control..... 426
9. Theory of Columns..... 159	10. Line Balancing..... 428
10. Engineering Mechanics 161	11. Miscellaneous..... 429
3. Design of Machine Elements 179-247	6. Engineering Materials 436-465
1. Design for Static and Dynamic Loading 179	1. Crystal System..... 436
2. Bearing 180	2. Phase Diagrams 441
3. Clutches 190	3. Heat Treatment 445
4. Gear..... 196	4. Properties and Application of Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Material 452
5. Bolted, Welded and Riveted Joint..... 204	5. Plastic, Ceramic and Composite 458
6. Joint, Shaft, Key and Coupling..... 214	
7. Belt, Rope and Chain Drive 232	7. Mechatronics and Robotics 466-500
8. Power Screw 237	
9. Spring 242	
10. Flywheel..... 246	

1

Mechanisms and Machines

Revised Syllabus of ESE : Types of Kinematics Pair, Mobility, Inversions, Kinematic Analysis, Velocity and Acceleration Analysis of Planar Mechanisms, CAMs with uniform acceleration and retardation, cycloidal motion, oscillating followers; Vibrations –Free and forced vibration of undamped and damped SDOF systems, Transmissibility Ratio, Vibration Isolation, Critical Speed of Shafts. Gears – Geometry of tooth profiles, Law of gearing, Involute profile, Interference, Helical, Spiral and Worm Gears, Gear Trains- Simple, compound and Epicyclic; Dynamic Analysis – Slider – crank mechanisms, turning moment computations, balancing of Revolving & Reciprocating masses, Gyroscopes – Effect of Gyroscopic couple on automobiles, ships and aircrafts, Governors.

1. Simple Mechanisms

1.1 The dimensions of different links of the crank and slotted lever quick-return mechanism shown in figure are given below:

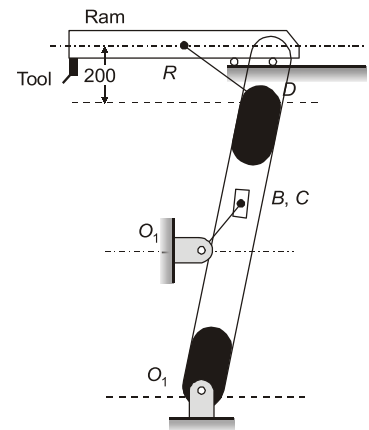
$$O_1O_2 = 700 \text{ mm}, O_1B = 250 \text{ mm}$$

$$O_2D = 1250 \text{ mm}, DR = 350 \text{ mm}$$

The crank O_1B rotates at 40 r.p.m. in the counter clockwise direction and at the present instant of consideration makes an angle of 45° with the vertical.

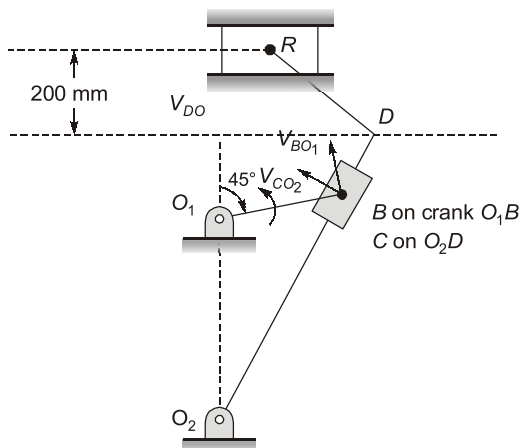
Determine:

1. Velocity of the ram R which moves in a horizontal direction.
2. Angular velocity of link O_2D .

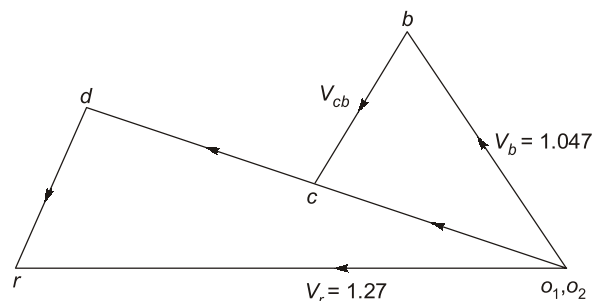


[20 marks : 2006]

Solution:



Space diagram



Velocity diagram

Scale 150 mm = 1 cm,

$$O_1O_2 = 700 \text{ mm} = 4.67 \text{ cm}$$

$$O_1B = 1.67 \text{ cm}$$

$$O_2D = 8.33 \text{ cm}$$

$$DR = 2.33 \text{ mm}$$

First of all draw the space diagram or configuration diagram. By assuming suitable scale.

Since o_1 and o_2 are fixed points therefore these points are marked as one point in velocity diagram, draw vector o_1b perpendicular to O_1B such that

$$o_1b = V_B = \left(\frac{2\pi N}{60} \right) \times O_1B = \left(\frac{2\pi \times 40}{60} \right) \times 0.25 = 1.047 \text{ m/s}$$

Scale 0.5 m/s = 1 cm,

$$O_1b = 1.047 \text{ m/s} = 2.09 \text{ cm} \approx 2.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{O_2D}{O_2C} = \frac{8.33 \text{ cm}}{5.83 \text{ cm}} = \frac{o_2d}{o_2c} = \frac{o_2d}{1.7 \text{ cm}}$$

$$o_2d = 2.428 \text{ cm}$$

$$o_2c = 1.7 \text{ cm}$$

$$o_2R = 2.54 \text{ cm}$$

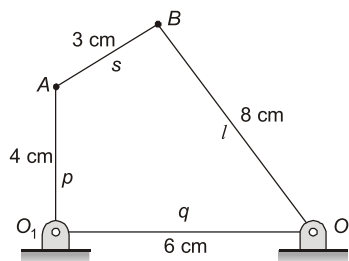
$$\text{Velocity of point, } d = 2.428 \times 0.5 = 1.2144 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\omega_{O_2D} \times O_2D = 1.2144$$

$$\omega_{O_2D} = \frac{1.2144}{1.250} = 0.971 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{Velocity of ram} = 2.54 \times 0.5 = 1.27 \text{ m/s}$$

- 1.2** Determine the maximum and minimum transmission angle of the mechanism shown which is driven by member O_1A .



[2 marks : 2012]

Solution:

According to the Grashof law:

$$(l + s) < (p + q)$$

$$(8 + 3) < (4 + 6) \Rightarrow \text{Not satisfied}$$

and hence mechanism type is class-II rocker-rocker mechanism.

- 1.3** One of the turning pairs of a four bar chain is replaced by a sliding pair. Draw the inversions by fixing different links. Give one application for each of the mechanism.

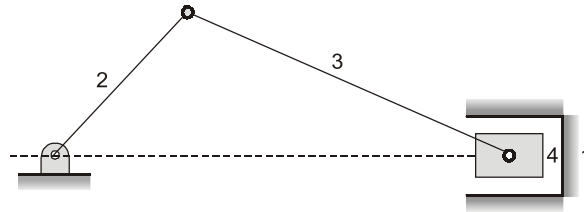
[10 marks : 2013]

Solution:

First-inversion

Practical application.

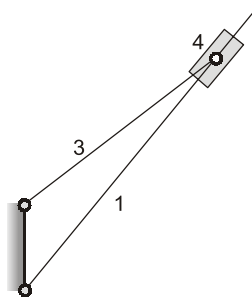
Example: reciprocating engine diagram.



Second-inversion

Practical application.

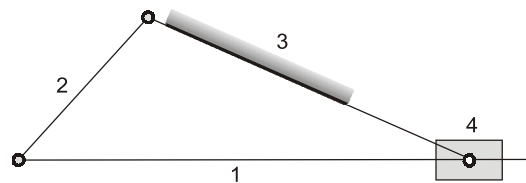
Example: Whitworth quick return mechanism



Third-inversion

Practical application.

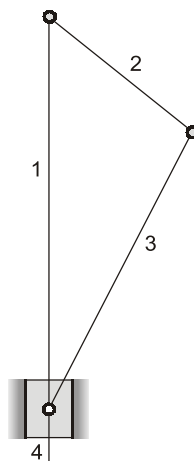
Example: Oscillating cylinder engine



Fourth-inversion

Practical application.

Example: Hand pump

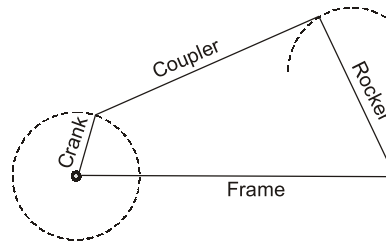


1.4 Draw a crank rocker mechanism and identify all instantaneous centers.

[4 marks : 2014]

Solution:

Crank rocker mechanism.

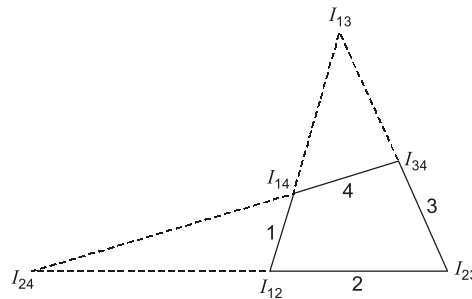
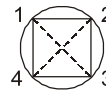


Crank Rocker Mechanism

Identified instantaneous centres.

Total number of link, $n = 4$

$$\text{Number of } I \text{ centres} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 6$$



Identification of Instantaneous Centres

1.5 Explain Grashof's linkage. Explain the inversions of this linkage.

[4 marks : 2015]

Solution:

Grashof's Law : For continuous relative motion between number of link in a four bar mechanism the summation of length of the shortest and longest link should not be greater than the other two links.

If Grashof's law is not satisfied, motion will be discontinuous.

Inversions of linkage:

s, p, q, l are the lengths of 4 links, where s is shortest and l is longest link and Grashof law is satisfied.

(i) when all links of unequal size.

$$s \neq p \neq q \neq l$$

if s – fixed \rightarrow double crank mechanism.

if s – adjacent to fixed \rightarrow crank rocker mechanism.

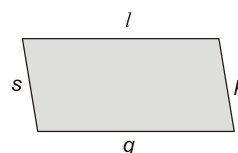
if s – coupler \rightarrow double crank mechanism

(ii) When same sizes

(a) Placed opposite to each others

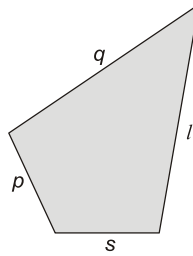
$$s = p$$

$$l = q$$



When pair of links having equal size if fixed any one of them always get double crank which is known by Parallelogram linkage.

(b) When same size links adjacent to each other and it is known by deltoid linkage.



if s – fixed \rightarrow double crank mechanism.

if l – fixed \rightarrow crank and rocker mechanism.

1.6 The crank of a crank and slotted lever quick return mechanism is driven at 120 rpm clockwise. The vertical distance between the centres of rotation of the crank and slotted lever is 50 cm. What should be the length of the crank if the quick return ratio is 1 : 2? Determine the angular velocity of the slotted lever, when the tool-post attains maximum velocity during cutting stroke.

[4 marks : 2016]

Solution:

$$N_{\text{crank}} = 120 \text{ rpm (clockwise)}$$

$$\omega_{\text{crank}} = \frac{2\pi \times 120}{60} = 4\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{Quick return ratio} > \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$360 - \alpha = 2\alpha$$

$$3\alpha = 360^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 120^\circ$$

$$OA = 50 \text{ cm}$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{OB}{OA} = \frac{OB}{50}$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{OB}{50}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{OB}{50}$$

$$\Rightarrow OB = 25 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Length of crank} = 25 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Velocity of slider, } V_B = r_{\text{crank}} \times \omega_{\text{crank}} = 0.25 \times 4\pi = \pi \text{ m/s}$$

Maximum velocity of slotted bar in cutting stroke (Mid position)

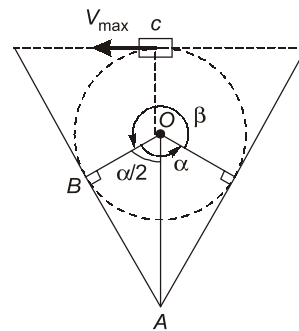
For maximum velocity position

$$AC = \frac{50 + 25}{100} = 75 \text{ cm} = 0.75 \text{ m}$$

$$V_C = AC \times \omega_{\text{slotted lever}}$$

$$V_C = V_B = \pi \text{ m/s} = 0.75 \times \omega_{\text{slotted lever}}$$

$$\omega_{\text{slotted bar}} = 4.188 \text{ rad/s}$$



- 1.7** (i) Distinguish and differentiate between machine and mechanism. Define the term inversion of a kinematic chain.
- (ii) Discuss about the possible inversions (with figures) of a four bar chain.

[12 marks : 2018]

Solution:

- (i) **Machine and Mechanism:** If a number of bodies are assembled in such a way that the motion of one causes constrained and predictable motion to the others, it is known as a mechanism. A mechanism is a fundamental unit. A mechanism transmits and modifies a motion.

A machine is mechanism or a combination of mechanism which, apart from imparting definite motions to the parts, also transmits and modifies the available mechanical energy into some kind of desired work.

Inversion of a kinematic chain: Different mechanisms obtained by fixing different links of a kinematic chain are known as its inversion.

If number of links in a kinematic chain = l

$$\text{Number of inversions} \leq l$$

- (ii) **Inversions of a four bar chain:**

If Length of shortest link = s

Length of longest link = l

Length of remaining two link = p and q

By Grashof's law,

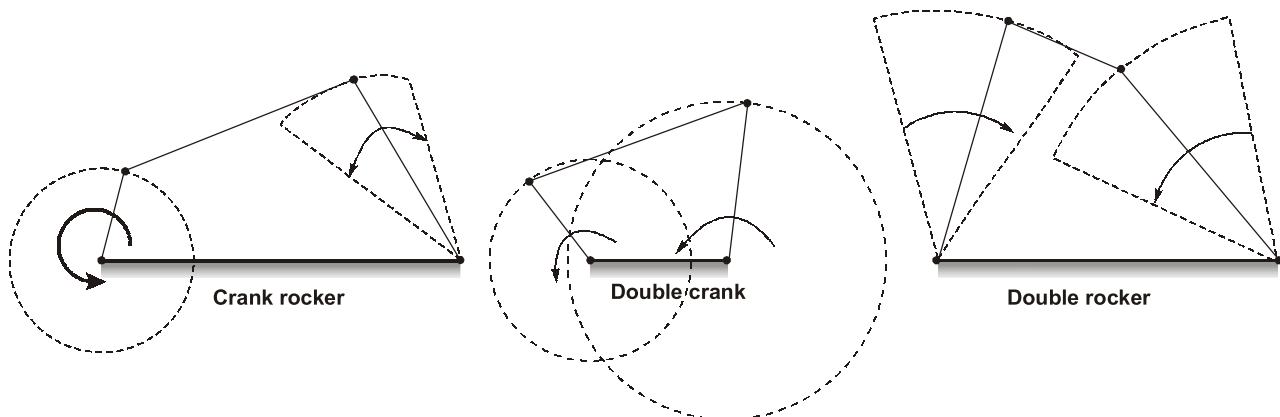
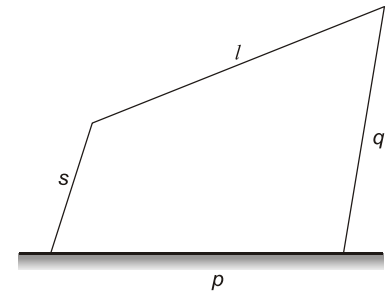
For continuous relative motion,

$$s + l \leq p + q$$

Case-I:

If $s + l < (p + q)$

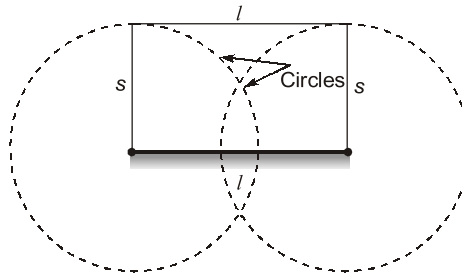
1. If shortest link is fixed \rightarrow We obtain double crank mechanism.
2. If shortest link is adjacent to fixed \rightarrow We obtain crank rocker mechanism.
3. If shortest link is opposite to fixed link \rightarrow We obtain class -I double rocker mechanism.

**Case-II:**

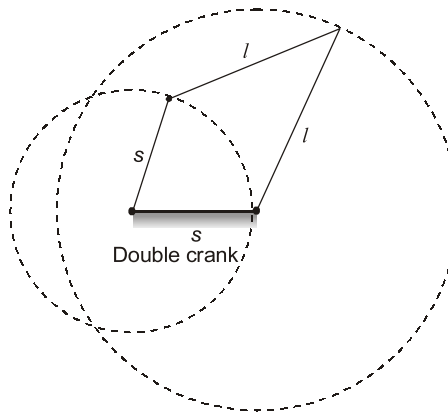
If $s + l = (p + q)$

1. If link are not having equal length but law, $(s + l = p + q)$ is satisfied. Then the conditions mentioned in case I will be applied in this case also.
2. If links are having equal lengths:

- A. If equal length links are parallel to each other → By fixing either shortest link or longest we are going to obtain double crank mechanism. It is known as golden chain or parallelogram linkage.



- B. If equal length links are adjacent to each other.
- If we fix shortest link → we obtain double crank mechanism.
 - If we fix longest link → we obtain crank rocker mechanism



Case-III:

If $s + l > (p + q)$

In this case by fixing any link we are going to have class -II double rocker mechanism.

1.8 What is kinematic pair? How are kinematic pairs classified? Explain.

[6 marks : 2019]

Solution:

Kinematic pair: The connection between the two link is a joint or pair and this pair will be a kinematic pair if the relative motion between the links is a constrained motion (completely constrained motion or successfully constrained motion)

Kinematic pair can be classified according to

- Nature of contact
- Nature of mechanical constraint
- Nature of relative motion

1. According to the nature of contact.

- (a) Lower pair : When pair/joint having surface or area contact between the members.

Example: Nut turning on a screw, shaft rotation in a bearing, all pairs of slider crank mechanism and universal joint.

- (b) Higher pair: When pair/joint having line or point contact between members.

Example: Wheel rolling on a surface, cam and follower pair, ball and roller bearings.

- (c) Wrapping pair: When one link is wrapped over other link.

Example: Belt and pulley, rope and pulley.

2. According to the nature of mechanical constraint.

(a) Closed pair/self closed pair: When the elements of pair are held mechanically. Generally all the lower pair and some of the higher pair are closed pairs.

(b) Force closed pair/ unclosed pair/forcefully closed pair: When the elements of a pair form contact either due to force of gravity or by some spring action, then it is known as force closed pair.

Example: cam and follower pair.

3. According to the nature of relative motion:

(a) Sliding pair: If the two links having a translatory/sliding motion to each other.

Example: A rectangular rod in a rectangular hole in a prism is a sliding pair.

(b) Turning pair: If the two links having rotary/turning motion relative to each other then they form turning pair.

Example: Circular shaft inside a bearing forms turning pair pin joint.

(c) Rolling pair: When the links of pair have pure rolling motion.

Example: A rolling wheel on a flat surface in a ball bearing, the ball and the shaft constitute one rolling pair.

(d) Screw pair (helical pair): When links of pair having a turning as well as sliding motion between them.

Example: Lead screw and the nut of a lathe form screw pair.

(e) Spherical pair: When one link in the form of sphere turns inside a fixed link then it forms spherical pair.

Example: The ball inside the socket forms spherical pair.

1.9 (i) Explain about a double slider crank chain and its inversions.

(ii) The distance between two parallel shafts is 18 mm and they are connected by an Oldham's coupling. The driving shaft revolves at 160 rpm. What will be the maximum speed of sliding of the tongue of the intermediate piece along the groove?

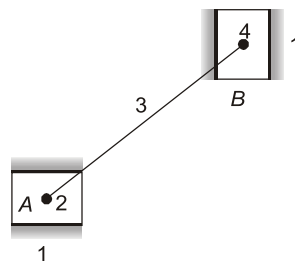
[12 marks : 2020]

Solution:

(i)

Double Slider-Crank Chain

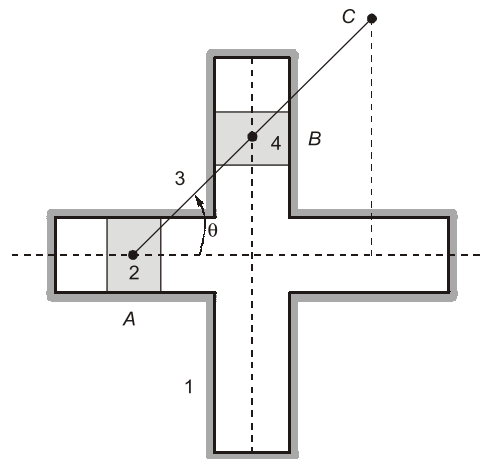
A kinematic chain consisting of two turning pairs and two sliding pairs is called double slider-crank chain as shown.



Double Slider-Crank chain

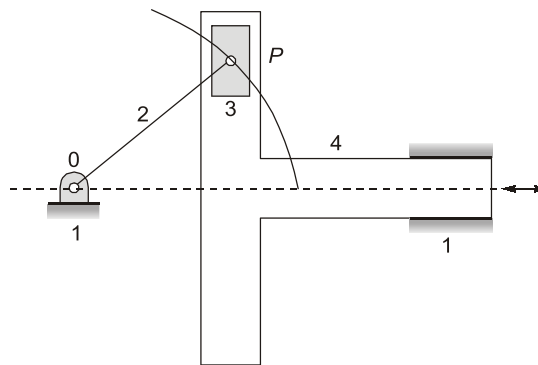
Inversions of Double slider crank chain

1. First Inversion (Elliptical Trammel) : It is a device to draw ellipses in which two grooves are cut at right angles in a plate that is fixed. The plate forms the fixed link 1. Two sliding blocks are fitted into the grooves. The slides form two sliding links 2 and 4. The link joining slides form the link 3. Any point on link 3 or on its extension traces out an ellipse on the fixed plate, when relative motion occurs.



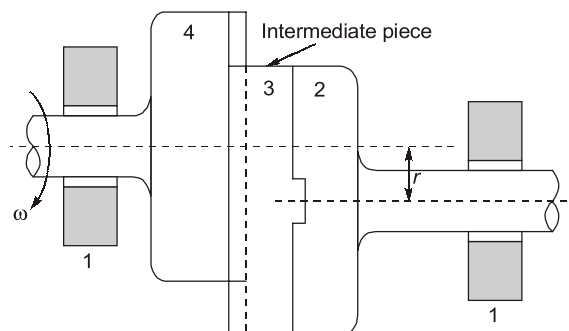
Elliptical Trammel

2. **Second Inversion (Scotch Yoke)** : If any of the slide-blocks of the first inversion is fixed, the second inversion of the double-slider-crank chain is obtained as shown in figure. This mechanism gives SHM. Its early application was on steam pumps, but it is now used as a mechanism on a test machine to produce vibrations. It is also used as a sine-cosine generator for computing elements.



Scotch Yoke

2. **Third Inversion (Oldham's coupling)** : The Oldham's coupling is used to connect two parallel shafts, the distance between whose axes is small and variable. The shafts have flanges at the ends, in which slots are cut. These form links 2 and 4. An intermediate piece circular in shape and having tongues at right angles on opposite sides, is fitted between the flanges of the two shafts in such a way that the tongues of the intermediate piece get fitted in the slots of the flanges. The intermediate piece forms link 3, which slides or reciprocates in links 2 and 4. The link 1 is fixed.



Oldham's coupling