GLOBAL
Institute of Engineering & Technology

(Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to JNTUH)
Survey No. 179, Chilkur (V), Moinabad (M), Ranga Reddy Dist. TS.
Phone: 8790101015 / 9959250205
e-mail: principal.giet.u6@gmail.com
JNTUH Code(U6) CIVIL-CSE-MECH-ECE-EEE-MBA-M.Tech. EAMCET Code- GLOB

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Date: 20.02.2019

CIRCULAR

This is to instruct all the students that remedial classes will be conducted for II, III & IV year II Semester for slow learners in the subjects concerned from 25-02 -2019 from 03:45 p.m. to 04:45 p.m. to till the last day of instruction to improve them. The Class mentors should prepare the list of slow learner students in the respective subjects based on the performance.

Copy to:

1. Principal
2. Dean Academics
3. All the Faculties

20/2/19
HEAD
Department of Mechanical Engg.
Global Institute of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V), Moinabad(M), R.R. Dist.T.S -5015[illegible]

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

Cr.No: GIET/ME/Rem Cls/001/07/2018-19 Date 20/02/2019

Time Table of ME-II, III, IV Yr Remedial Coaching Classes
II Semester, Academic Year 2018-2019

*****

In view of results of I Mid Examination it is decided to conduct remedial classes for students ME- II, III, IV Yr - II semester Academic Year 2018-19 from 03:45 PM to 04:45 PM, as mentioned below for improving the academic performance. Will commence from 25-02-2019.

YEAR	DAY	SUBJECT	FACULTY
ME-II	MONDAY	Dynamics Of Machinery	Mr. Jagannath Pattar
	TUESDAY	Business Economic and Financial Analysis	Mrs.Jabeen Bushra
	WEDNESDAY	Fluid Mechanics And Hydraulic Machines	Mr.Meer Mustafa Ali
	THURSDAY	Manufacturing Process	Mr. Touseef Ahmed
	FRIDAY	Dynamics Of Machinery	Mr. Jagannath Pattar
	SATURDAY	Fluid Mechanics And Hydraulic Machines	Mr.Meer Mustafa Ali
ME-III	MONDAY	Thermal Engineering II	Mr. P. Padmarao
	TUESDAY	Refrigeration And Air Conditioning	Mr. P. Padmarao
	WEDNESDAY	Design Of Machine Members II	Mr. G Sathyanarayana
	THURSDAY	Heat Transfer	Mr. Syed Mustaf Khadri
	FRIDAY	Thermal Engineering II	Mr. P. Padmarao
	SATURDAY	Design Of Machine Members II	Mr. G Sathyanarayana
ME-IV	MONDAY	Plant Layout And Material Handling	Ms. K Durga
	TUESDAY	Production Planning And Control	Mr. Jagannath Pattar
	WEDNESDAY	Renewable Energy Sources	Mr. Syed Mustaf Khadri

In this regard the student of the department are here by informed to stay back in classes till the completion of coaching session and attendance will also be taken. Strict action will be taken against students skipping the above session.

H.O.D 20|2|2019

HEAD
Department of Mechanical Engg.
Global Institute of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V)., Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist.T.S.-501504.

Cc:

Dean – *for information*

Principal- *for information*

IQAC - *for information*

Class mentors – *for information*

GLOBAL
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JNTUH Code(U6) CIVIL – EEE – MECH – ECE – CSE – MBA – M.Tech EAMCET Code– GLOB
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Date: 15.09.2018

CIRCULAR

This is to instruct all the students that remedial classes will be conducted for II, III & IV year I Semester for slow learners in the subjects concerned from 19-09-2018 from 03:45 p.m. to 04:45 p.m. to till the last day of instruction to improve them. The Class mentors should prepare the list of slow learner students in the respective subjects based on the performance.

H.O.D

HEAD
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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

Cr.No: GIET/ME/Rem Cls/001/07/2018-19 Date 15/09/2018

Time Table of ME-II, III, IV Yr Remedial Coaching Classes
I Semester, Academic Year 2018-2019

*****

In view of results of I Mid Examination it is decided to conduct remedial classes for students ME- II, III, IV Yr - I semester Academic Year 2018-19 from 03:45 PM to 04:45 PM, as mentioned below for improving the academic performance and the subjects concerned from 19-09 -2018

YEAR	DAY	SUBJECT	FACULTY
ME-II	MONDAY	Mathematics-IV	Mr. Prakash Rao
	TUESDAY	Thermodynamics	Mr. Syed Mustaf Khadri
	WEDNESDAY	Kinematics Of Machinery	Mr. Jagannath Pattar
	THURSDAY	Mechanics Of Solids	Mrs. K Durga
	FRIDAY	Thermodynamics	Mr. Syed Mustaf Khadri
	SATURDAY	Mechanics Of Solids	Mrs. K Durga
ME-III	MONDAY	Disaster Management	Mr. G Satyanarayana
	TUESDAY	Fundamentals of Management	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	WEDNESDAY	Design Of Machine Members-I	Mr. Vundi Sai Chandra
	THURSDAY	Thermal Engineering -1	Mr. P PadmaRao
	FRIDAY	Design Of Machine Members-I	Mr. Vundi Sai Chandra
	SATURDAY	Thermal Engineering -1	Mr. P PadmaRao
ME-IV	MONDAY	Operation Research	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	TUESDAY	Cad/Cam	Mr.Meer Mustafa Ali
	WEDNESDAY	Power Plant Engineering	Mr. Syed Mustaf Khadri
	THURSDAY	Instrumentation And Control System	Mr.Jagannath Pattar
	FRIDAY	Operation Research	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	SATURDAY	Power Plant Engineering	Mr. Syed Mustaf Khadri

In this regard the student of the department are here by informed to stay back in classes till the completion of coaching session and attendance will also be taken. Strict action will be taken against students skipping the above session.

H.O.D 15/9/18

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Department of Mechanical Engg.
Global Institute of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V)., Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist.T.S -501504.

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Date: 16.02.2018

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Global Institute of Engineering & Technology
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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

Cr.No: GIET/ME/Rem Cls/001/07/2017-18

Date 16/02/2018

Time Table of ME-II, III, IV Yr Remedial Coaching Classes
II Semester, Academic Year 2017-2018

*****

In view of results of I Mid Examination it is decided to conduct remedial classes for students ME- II, III, IV Yr - II semester Academic Year 2017-18 from 03:45 PM to 04:45 PM, as mentioned below for improving the academic performance. Will commence from 19-02-2018 .

YEAR	DAY	SUBJECT	FACULTY
ME-II	MONDAY	Dynamics Of Machinery	Mr. Jagannath Pattar
	TUESDAY	Business Economic and Financial Analysis	Mrs.Jabeen Bushra
	WEDNESDAY	Fluid Mechanics And Hydraulic Machines	Mrs. K. Durga
	THURSDAY	Manufacturing Process	Mr. A Sohail
	FRIDAY	Dynamics Of Machinery	Mr. Jagannath Pattar
	SATURDAY	Fluid Mechanics And Hydraulic Machines	Mrs. K. Durga
ME-III	MONDAY	Finite Element Method	Mrs. K. Durga
	TUESDAY	Refrigeration And Air Conditioning	Mr. P. Padmarao
	WEDNESDAY	Design Of Machine Members II	Mr. Vundi Sai Chandra
	THURSDAY	Heat Transfer	Mr. Syed Mustaf Khadri
	FRIDAY	Finite Element Method	Mrs. K. Durga
	SATURDAY	Refrigeration And Air Conditioning	Mr. P. Padmarao
ME-IV	MONDAY	Plant Layout And Material Handling	Ms. Sayyada Hafeeza
	TUESDAY	Production Planning And Control	Mr. Jagannath Pattar
	WEDNESDAY	Renewable Energy Sources	Mr. Meer Mustafa Ali

In this regard the student of the department are here by informed to stay back in classes till the completion of coaching session and attendance will also be taken. Strict action will be taken against students skipping the above session.

H.O.D 16/2/18

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Date: 16.09.2017

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This is to instruct all the students that remedial classes will be conducted for II, III & IV year I Semester for slow learners in the subjects concerned from 19-09 -2017 from 03:45 p.m. to 04:45 p.m. to till the last day of instruction to improve them. The Class mentors should prepare the list of slow learner students in the respective subjects based on the performance.

H.O.D 16/9/17

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

Cr.No: GIET/ME/Rem Cls/001/07/2017-18

Date 16/09/2017

Time Table of ME-II, III, IV Yr Remedial Coaching Classes
I Semester, Academic Year 2017-2018

*****

In view of results of I Mid Examination it is decided to conduct remedial classes for students ME- II, III, IV Yr - I semester Academic Year 2017-18 from 03:45 PM to 04:45 PM, as mentioned below for improving the academic performance and the subjects concerned from 19-09 -2017

YEAR	DAY	SUBJECT	FACULTY
ME-II	MONDAY	Mathematics-IV	Mr. Prakash Rao
	TUESDAY	Thermodynamics	Mr.P Padmarao
	WEDNESDAY	Kinematics Of Machinery	Mr. Jagannath Pattar
	THURSDAY	Mechanics Of Solids	Ms. G Tejaswi
	FRIDAY	Thermodynamics	Mr.P Padmarao
	SATURDAY	Mechanics Of Solids	Ms. G Tejaswi
ME-III	MONDAY	Managerial Economics And Financial Analysis	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	TUESDAY	Dynamics Of Machinery	Mr. Syed Mustaf Khadri
	WEDNESDAY	Design Of Machine Members-I	Mr. Vundi Sai Chandra
	THURSDAY	Thermal Engineering -2	Mr. P PadmaRao
	FRIDAY	Design Of Machine Members-I	Mr. Vundi Sai Chandra
	SATURDAY	Dynamics Of Machinery	Mr. Syed Mustaf Khadri
ME-IV	MONDAY	Operation Research	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	TUESDAY	Cad/Cam	Ms. Sayyada Hafeeza
	WEDNESDAY	Power Plant Engineering	Mr. Syed Mustaf Khadri
	THURSDAY	Instrumentation And Control System	Mr. G Ahmed Zeeshan
	FRIDAY	Operation Research	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	SATURDAY	Power Plant Engineering	Mr. Syed Mustaf Khadri

In this regard the student of the department are here by informed to stay back in classes till the completion of coaching session and attendance will also be taken. Strict action will be taken against students skipping the above session.

16/9/17
H.O.D

HEAD
Department of Mechanical Engg.
Global Institute of Engineering & Technolo
Chilkur (V)., Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist.T.S.-5015

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Date: 10.02.2017

CIRCULAR

This is to instruct all the students that remedial classes will be conducted for II, III & IV year II Semester for slow learners in the subjects concerned from 16-02 -2017 from 03:45 p.m. to 04:45 p.m. to till the last day of instruction to improve them. The Class mentors should prepare the list of slow learner students in the respective subjects based on the performance.

10/2/17
HEAD
Department of Mechanical Engg.
Global Institute of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V)., Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist.T.S.-501504.

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

Cr.No: GIET/ME/Rem Cls/001/07/2016-17

Date 13/02/2017

Time Table of ME-II, III, IV Yr Remedial Coaching Classes
II Semester, Academic Year 2016-2017

*****

In view of results of I Mid Examination it is decided to conduct remedial classes for students ME- II, III, IV Yr - II semester Academic Year 2016-17 from 03:45 PM to 04:45 PM, as mentioned below for improving the academic performance. Will commence from 16-02-2017 .

YEAR	DAY	SUBJECT	FACULTY
ME-II	MONDAY	Kinematics Of Machinery	Mr. Suryakant Patil
	TUESDAY	Thermal Engineering I	Mrs. Sathyavathi
	WEDNESDAY	Mechanics Of Fluids And Hydraulic Machines	Ms. G. Tejaswi
	THURSDAY	Mathematics II	Mr. Gaiyasuddin
	FRIDAY	Thermal Engineering I	Mrs. Sathyavathi
	SATURDAY	Mechanics Of Fluids And Hydraulic Machines	Ms. G. Tejaswi
ME-III	MONDAY	Finite Element Method	Mr. L. Parameshwar Rao
	TUESDAY	Refrigeration And Air Conditioning	Mr. P. Padmarao
	WEDNESDAY	Design Of Machine Members II	Mr. J Mahesh
	THURSDAY	Heat Transfer	Mr. Syed Mustaf Khadri
	FRIDAY	Finite Element Method	Mr. L. Parameshwar Rao
	SATURDAY	Refrigeration And Air Conditioning	Mr. P. Padmarao
ME-IV	MONDAY	Plant Layout And Material Handling	Mrs. Jabeen bushra
	TUESDAY	Production Planning And Control	Ms. Sayyada Hafeeza
	WEDNESDAY	Renewable Energy Sources	Mr. Veera Babu

In this regard the student of the department are here by informed to stay back in classes till the completion of coaching session and attendance will also be taken. Strict action will be taken against students skipping the above session.

13/2/17
H.O.D

HEAD
Department of Mechanical Engg.
Global Institute of Engineering & Technolo
Chilkur (V)., Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist. T.S.-501

Cc:

Dean – *for information*

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Class mentors – *for information*

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Date: 23.8.2016

CIRCULAR

This is to instruct all the students that remedial classes will be conducted for II, III & IV year I Semester for slow learners in the subjects concerned from 26-8 -2016 from 03:45 p.m. to 04:45 p.m. to till the last day of instruction to improve them. The Class mentors should prepare the list of slow learner students in the respective subjects based on the performance.

23/8/16

Department of Mechanical Engg.
Global Institute of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V)., Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist.T.S.-501504.

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

Cr.No: GIET/ME/Rem Cls/001/07/2016-17 Date 23/08/2016

Time Table of ME-II, III, IV Yr Remedial Coaching Classes
I Semester, Academic Year 2016-2017

*****

In view of results of I Mid Examination it is decided to conduct remedial classes for students ME- II, III, IV Yr - I semester Academic Year 2016-17 from 03:45 PM to 04:45 PM, as mentioned below for improving the academic performance and the subjects concerned from 26-08 -2016

YEAR	DAY	SUBJECT	FACULTY
ME-II	MONDAY	Electrical And Electronic Engineering	Mr. Khaja Mohiuddin
	TUESDAY	Mechanics Of Solids	Ms. G Tejaswi
	WEDNESDAY	Thermodynamics	Ms. V V Sathyavathi
	THURSDAY	Probability And Statistics	Mr. Md Giasuddin
	FRIDAY	Thermodynamics	Ms. V V Sathyavathi
	SATURDAY	Mechanics Of Solids	Ms. G Tejaswi
ME-III	MONDAY	Managerial Economics And Financial Analysis	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	TUESDAY	Dynamics Of Machinery	Mr. J Mahesh
	WEDNESDAY	Design Of Machine Members-I	Mr. A Sohail
	THURSDAY	Thermal Engineering -2	Mr. Lanke Parameshwar Rao
	FRIDAY	Design Of Machine Members-I	Mr. A Sohail
	SATURDAY	Dynamics Of Machinery	Mr. J Mahesh
ME-IV	MONDAY	Operation Research	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	TUESDAY	Cad/Cam	Ms. Sayyada Hafeeza
	WEDNESDAY	Power Plant Engineering	Mr. Veera Babu
	THURSDAY	Instrumentation And Control System	Mr. G Ahmed Zeeshan
	FRIDAY	Operation Research	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	SATURDAY	Power Plant Engineering	Mr. Veera Babu

In this regard the student of the department are here by informed to stay back in classes till the completion of coaching session and attendance will also be taken. Strict action will be taken against students skipping the above session.

H.O.D

HEAD
Department of Mechanical Engg.
Global Institute of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V)., Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist.T.S.-501504.

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Class mentors – *for information*

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Date: 16.02.2016

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16/2/16
HEAD
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DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

Cr.No: GIET/ME/Rem Cls/001/07/2015-16

Date 13/02/2016

Time Table of ME-II, III, IV Yr Remedial Coaching Classes
II Semester, Academic Year 2015-2016

*****

In view of results of I Mid Examination it is decided to conduct remedial classes for students ME- II, III, IV Yr - II semester Academic Year 2015-16 from 03:45 PM to 04:45 PM, as mentioned below for improving the academic performance. Will commence from 19-02-2016.

YEAR	DAY	SUBJECT	FACULTY
ME-II	MONDAY	Kinematics Of Machinery	Mr. Suryakant Patil
	TUESDAY	Thermal Engineering I	Mrs. Sathyavathi
	WEDNESDAY	Mechanics Of Fluids And Hydraulic Machines	Ms. G. Tejaswi
	THURSDAY	Mathematics II	Mr. Gaiyasuddin
	FRIDAY	Thermal Engineering I	Mrs. Sathyavathi
	SATURDAY	Mechanics Of Fluids And Hydraulic Machines	Ms. G. Tejaswi
ME-III	MONDAY	Finite Element Method	Mr. L. Parameshwar Rao
	TUESDAY	Refrigeration And Air Conditioning	Mr. P. Padmarao
	WEDNESDAY	Design Of Machine Members II	Mr. J Mahesh
	THURSDAY	Heat Transfer	Mr. Syed Mustaf Khadri
	FRIDAY	Finite Element Method	Mr. L. Parameshwar Rao
	SATURDAY	Refrigeration And Air Conditioning	Mr. P. Padmarao
ME-IV	MONDAY	Plant Layout And Material Handling	Mrs. Jabeen bushra
	TUESDAY	Production Planning And Control	Ms. Sayyada Hafeeza
	WEDNESDAY	Renewable Energy Sources	Mr. Veera Babu

In this regard the student of the department are here by informed to stay back in classes till the completion of coaching session and attendance will also be taken. Strict action will be taken against students skipping the above session.

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Date: 5.9.2015

CIRCULAR

This is to instruct all the students that remedial classes will be conducted for II, III & IV year I Semester for slow learners in the subjects concerned from 10-9-2015 from 03:45 p.m. to 04:45 p.m. to till the last day of instruction to improve them. The Class mentors should prepare the list of slow learner students in the respective subjects based on the performance.

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3. All the Faculties

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Survey No. 179, Chilkur (V), Moinabad (M), Ranga Reddy Dist. TS.
Phone: 8790101015 / 9959250205
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JNTUH Code(U6) CIVIL-CSE-MECH-ECE-EEE-MBA-M.Tech. EAMCET Code- GLOB
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

Cr.No: GIET/ME/Rem Cls/001/07/2015-16 Date 07/09/2015

Time Table of ME-II, III, IV Yr Remedial Coaching Classes
I Semester, Academic Year 2015-2016

*****

In view of results of I Mid Examination it is decided to conduct remedial classes for students ME- II, III, IV Yr - I semester Academic Year 2015-16 from 03:45 PM to 04:45 PM, as mentioned below for improving the academic performance and the subjects concerned from 10-09 -2015

YEAR	DAY	SUBJECT	FACULTY
ME-II	MONDAY	Electrical And Electronic Engineering	Ms. Vijaya
	TUESDAY	Mechanics Of Solids	Ms. G Tejaswi
	WEDNESDAY	Thermodynamics	Mr. Md Rizwan Adil
	THURSDAY	Probability And Statistics	Mr. Md Giasuddin
	FRIDAY	Thermodynamics	Mr. Md Rizwan Adil
	SATURDAY	Mechanics Of Solids	Ms. G Tejaswi
ME-III	MONDAY	Managerial Economics And Financial Analysis	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	TUESDAY	Dynamics Of Machinary	Ms.Sayyad Hafeeza
	WEDNESDAY	Design Of Machine Members-I	Ms. Sujana
	THURSDAY	Thermal Engineering -2	Mr. Ameen Ur Rahman
	FRIDAY	Design Of Machine Members-I	Ms. Sujana
	SATURDAY	Dynamics Of Machinary	Ms.Sayyad Hafeeza
ME-IV	MONDAY	Operation Research	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	TUESDAY	Cad/Cam	Mr. Ramana Rao
	WEDNESDAY	Power Plant Engineering	Mr. Venkateshwar Rao
	THURSDAY	Robotics	Mr. A Sohail
	FRIDAY	Operation Research	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	SATURDAY	Robotics	Mr. A Sohail

In this regard the student of the department are here by informed to stay back in classes till the completion of coaching session and attendance will also be taken. Strict action will be taken against students skipping the above session.

H.O.D

HEAD
Mr...
Department of Mechanical Engg.
Global Institute of Engineering & Techno
ilkur (V).. Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist.T.S.-

Cc:

Dean – *for information*

Principal- *for information*

Class mentors – *for information*

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Date: 28.02.2015

CIRCULAR

This is to instruct all the students that remedial classes will be conducted for II, III & IV year II Semester for slow learners in the subjects concerned from 04-03-2015 from 03:45 p.m. to 04:45 p.m. to till the last day of instruction to improve them. The Class mentors should prepare the list of slow learner students in the respective subjects based on the performance.

H.O.D

HEAD
Department of Mechanical Engg.
Global Institute of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V)., Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist.T.S.-501504.

Copy to:

1. Principal
2. Dean Academics
3. All the Faculties

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

Cr.No: GIET/ME/Rem Cls/001/07/2014-15

Date 28/02/2015

Time Table of CE-II, III, IV Yr Remedial Coaching Classes
II Semester, Academic Year 2014-2015

*****

In view of results of I Mid Examination it is decided to conduct remedial classes for students CE- II, III, IV Yr - II semester Academic Year 2014-15 from 03:45 PM to 04:45 PM, as mentioned below for improving the academic performance. Will commence from 04-03-2015

YEAR	DAY	SUBJECT	FACULTY
CE-II	MONDAY	Kinematics Of Machinary	Mr. A sohail
	TUESDAY	Thermal Engineering I	Mr. Ramana rao
	WEDNESDAY	Mechanics Of Fluids And Hydraulic Machines	Mr. Praveen Kumar
	THURSDAY	Mathematics II	Mr. Hussain Basha
	FRIDAY	Thermal Engineering I	Mr. Ramana rao
	SATURDAY	Mechanics Of Fluids And Hydraulic Machines	Mr. Praveen Kumar
CE-III	MONDAY	Finite Element Method	Mr. Syed muzammil shah
	TUESDAY	Refrigeration And Air Conditioning	Mr. Ramana rao
	WEDNESDAY	Design Of Machine Members II	Mr. Anil Rathod
	THURSDAY	Heat Transfer	Ms. G Tejaswi
	FRIDAY	Finite Element Method	Mr. Syed muzammil shah
	SATURDAY	Refrigeration And Air Conditioning	Mr. Ramana rao
CE-IV	MONDAY	Plant Layout And Material Handling	Mrs.Jabeen bushra
	TUESDAY	Production Planning And Control	Dr.Himanshukumar Rai
	WEDNESDAY	Renewable Energy Sources	Mr. sai chand Beeram

In this regard the student of the department are here by informed to stay back in classes till the completion of coaching session and attendance will also be taken. Strict action will be taken against students skipping the above session.

3/2/15
H.O.D

HEAD
Department of Mechanical Engg
Global Institute of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V)., Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist.T.S.-50150

Cc:

Dean – *for information*

Principal- *for information*

Class mentors – *for information*

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Date: 15.9.2014

CIRCULAR

This is to instruct all the students that remedial classes will be conducted for II, III & IV year I Semester for slow learners in the subjects concerned from 19-09-2014 from 03:45 p.m. to 04:45 p.m. to till the last day of instruction to improve them. The Class mentors should prepare the list of slow learner students in the respective subjects based on the performance.

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HEAD
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Copy to:

1. Principal
2. Dean Academics
3. All the Faculties

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

Cr.No: GIET/ME/Rem Cls/001/07/2014-15

Date 16/09/2014

Time Table of ME-II, III, IV Yr Remedial Coaching Classes
I Semester, Academic Year 2014-2015

*****

In view of results of I Mid Examination it is decided to conduct remedial classes for students ME- II, III, IV Yr - I semester Academic Year 2014-15 from 03:45 PM to 04:45 PM, as mentioned below for improving the academic performance and the subjects concerned from 19-09-2014.

YEAR	DAY	SUBJECT	FACULTY
ME-II	MONDAY	Electrical and electronics engineering	Mr. G Rajesh
	TUESDAY	Mechanics of solids	Mr. Anil Rathod
	WEDNESDAY	Thermodynamics	Mr. Vasanth Eshwarchavan
	THURSDAY	Probability and statistics	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	FRIDAY	Thermodynamics	Mr. Vasanth Eshwarchavan
	SATURDAY	Mechanics of solids	Mr. Anil Rathod
ME-III	MONDAY	Managerial Economics &Financial Analysis	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	TUESDAY	Dynamics of machinary	Ms. G Tejaswi
	WEDNESDAY	Design of machine members I	Mr. A Sohail
	THURSDAY	Applied Thermodynamics	Mr. Madhusudan Reddy
	FRIDAY	Dynamics of machinary	Ms. G Tejaswi
	SATURDAY	Design of machine members I	Mr. A Sohail
ME-IV	MONDAY	Operational Research	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	TUESDAY	CAD/CAM	Mr. Syad muzammil Shah
	WEDNESDAY	Instrumentaion and Control System	G. Ahmed Zeeshan
	THURSDAY	Robotics	Mr. A Sohail
	FRIDAY	Operational Research	Mrs. Jabeen Bushra
	SATURDAY	Robotics	Mr. A Sohail

In this regard the student of the department are here by informed to stay back in classes till the completion of coaching session and attendance will also be taken. Strict action will be taken against students skipping the above session.

HEAD
Department of Mechanical Engg.
Global Institute of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V)., Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist.T.S.-501504.

Cc:

Dean – *for information*

Principal- *for information*

Class mentors – *for information*

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Report on

Students Personal Counseling

Student counseling system is set to help and support students to cope with the difficulties and failures in life. The committee is to make student facing failures and difficulties instead of withdrawing

Relevance

Education institutes are meant to serve the society and by way of preparing good students, the institutes are carving the future of nation and giving society better leaders and workmen. It is the responsibility of the institute to serve the students in effective and efficient manner and contribute in making of the society. In today's time, competition made the man machine, ethical values are disappearing, and emotional and physical health is sacrificed for the sake of worldly evanescent success.

Every other day, we hear about the suicides of students because of failure in education and meeting the expectation of society, family, and college. In such times, it is essential to have a council that can help students deal with these issues and win over the obstacle in personal and education life

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Objectives

- To provide guidance to the students on various option available in the course of their study.
- To identify & develop student abilities and interest.
- To help students solve their personal, educational & psychological problems.
- To create awareness among the students for their career avenues.
- To develop positive attitude & behavior toward challenges of life.
- To provide information to the students on the scope and relevance of all areas within and beyond their curriculum.
- To recognize their strength weakness.
- To provides psychological counseling and training to students, teachers and parents
- To prevent psychological issues such as stress, depression and anxiety and provides remedy to such issues if any
- To provide special attention to hostellers who have specific issues like home sick and adjust mental problems
- To make students competent in soft skills, creativity, team work, communication and many more skills in addition to their technical education
- To assist individuals in the development of self-esteem and self-confidence that is necessary for growth and to become a useful member of society.
- To create awareness among students about the problems due to addiction and inordinate dependence on substances and such issues that hamper ones growth.
- To guide and assist student in cases of indiscipline, and to minimize the incidence of it happening.

Roles And Responsibilities:

- ✓ Solve personal problems of student by conducting individual counselling session
- ✓ Boost self esteem of weaker /physically challenged students.
- ✓ Diagnose the learning difficulties of students and help them to overcome the same.
- ✓ Help the students to overcome examination stress or fear.

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- ✓ Conduct training program on counseling skills for faculty & staff.
- ✓ Conduct seminars for students on mental health and addiction issues.
- ✓ Refer the students to professional psychiatrics or counselors in severe cases.
- ✓ Inform the parents about psychological misbehavior of the student.

Mentoring and counseling Services.

Every teaching staff is attached with 12-15 students and take care of the academic related counseling and also monitor the attendance and academic progress of the students. They also maintain contacts with the parents of the students. In general students suffer from mental stress resulting in depression, anxiety, adjust mental disorder, personality disorder, difficulty in handling relationships (with peers, family members) and substance abuse. In such cases students are referred or directed to professional counselors who are available in the campus. Counselors help to resolve and avoid potential problems and also help students to make constructive changes.

What is counseling?

It is a process wherein the aim is to help clients, mainly outside medical setting. The counselor's repertoire of skills includes those of forming an understanding relationship as well as interventions focused on helping clients change specific aspects of their feeling thinking and acting for effective living and personal responsibility. All sorts of people go for counseling and this doesn't mean that they are "mad" or "weak". On the contrary, people who do come for counseling are showing a willingness to deal with their problems rather than running away from them.

A counselor is a helping professional Counseling is effective when the recipient is willing and agrees to seek help.

Some areas of counseling are:

- Nurturing and Healing
- Problem management
- Decision Making
- Crisis management
- Support and life skills training

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COUNSELING MODULE FORMAT

Counseling is a process of assistance extended to all students. It is a process adopted to monitor the student individually and help them to overcome their difficulties and situations.

Also it helps in providing assistance to needy students. Counseling process is carried out according to following sequence.

Generally three counseling sessions will be carried out to monitor student academic performance. The discussion is all about the following aspects. However, additional counseling sessions are held for required candidates in the presence of HOD as and when required. Students are allotted with counselors, before counseling student's academic and personal details are provided to the counselor as reference. Entire counseling session details are documented and are available with the counselors

1. **Session 1:**

First Counseling will be done before the commencement of first internal assessment. In this the focus is on discussing about the coverage of syllabus, comfort ability in understanding the subjects, regularity in attending the classes and other personal difficulties. Students are encouraged to perform well in first internal assessment.

2. **Session 2:**

Second Counseling will be done after the first internal assessment. In this main focus is on his/her academic related matters based on first internal assessment and status of attendance. Any other difficulties or personal issues are also discussed.Based on these discussions, if any students not attaining the required minimum marks and minimum percentage of attendance, such students will be advised to concentrate more on academic aspects to perform well in future internal assessments.

3. **Session 3:**

Third Counseling will be done after the second internal assessment. In this session student's performance will be reviewed, attendance status and preparedness for the semester end exam are also discussed and appropriate suggestions are given. In addition any other personal issues or difficulties faced by students will also be addressed to ensure better performance of the students academically.

Timing

9:10 AM to 3:40 PM Monday to Saturday

Counseling sessions are arranged as and when required.

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K. S

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Photography

Personal counseling by Dr M Anwarulla

Personal counseling by Mr. A Sohail HOD MECH

Personal counseling by Mr. A Sohail HOD MECH

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Personal counseling by Mr. Pavan B

Personal counseling by Dr. K V R Murthy MECH

Chilkur (V).
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JNTUH Code(U6) CIVIL – CSE – MECH – ECE – EEE – MBA – M.Tech. EAMCET Code GLOB

Lr.No: GIET/Principal's Office/Career/001/05/2018-19

Date 06/01/2019

CIRCULAR

All the students of Mechanical Third and Final Year hereby informed that special career guidance coaching is being conducted by Dr. M. Anwarulla, Farah College of Engineering,Hyderabad. In our college premises on 18/1/2019. Hence all are requested to make use of this opportunity and interested students enroll your names to respective class in charges.

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6/1/19
Principal
PRINCIPAL
Global Institute of Engg. & Tech.
Chilkur (V), Moinabad (M)
R. R. Dist

Cc to :

Director– *for information*
Dy. Director– *for information*
Dean – *for information*
Principal- *for information*
Head ME – *for information*

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

REPORT ON

Career Counseling

Global Institute of Engineering and Technology had conducted **"Higher Education after Graduation".** By Dr. M. Anwarulla, Principal, Farah College of Engineering, Hyderabad. in our college premises on 18/01/2019.. Principal introduced the Special guest Dr. M. Anwarulla and Guest delivered value added speech and suggestion to build excellent life.

Career Counseling and an Entrepreneurship Development Program By Special guest Dr. M. Anwarulla

Students have a lot of decisions to make while they're in college. These range from which courses to take up apart from their core subjects to deciding which internships would benefit their career. However, the single biggest decision that any college student needs to make revolves around what to do after college. As a matter of fact, almost every other choice that a student makes in college revolves around his/her plans after college, be it studying further or taking up a job. Deciding what to do after college has a significant impact on your immediate future as well as long term goals. This decision gets difficult because there are several factors that impact it, such as interests, costs, opportunities etc. For example, you might realize while pursuing your degree that your true passion lies somewhere else, and you might decide to pursue a career in that field after college. But what if

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do after college. As a matter of fact, almost every other choice that a student makes in college revolves around his/her plans after college, be it studying further or taking up a job. Deciding what to do after college has a significant impact on your immediate future as well as long term goals. This decision gets difficult because there are several factors that impact it, such as interests, costs, opportunities etc. For example, you might realize while pursuing your degree that your true passion lies somewhere else, and you might decide to pursue a career in that field after college. But what if that career requires you to pursue a separate course after your graduation, something that you're not willing to do?

To ensure that you don't make a wrong a decision at this crucial juncture in your life, it helps to consult a Career Counselor. A Career Counselor will guide you through this whole decision making process and will give suggestions that are beneficial for you with regards to whether you should take up a job after college or pursue a postgraduate course.

Additionally, a Career Counselor will also help in developing contingency plans in case things don't work out (not getting admission in the desired course or not getting a job etc.).Not only that, but he/she will also help you make decisions in case you wish to alter your career goals after college. In such scenarios, a Career Counselor will help you decide whether it is worth it to completely change your career focus or not, and if yes, then should you first take up a course in that career or directly apply for a job.

Our goal is to nurture the talents of the students ,empowering graduates who will flourish and change the world for better.

Pursuing Postgraduate Education:

A large number of students today choose to pursue a postgraduate course after college. Even though specialized education is beneficial academically, it might or might not benefit each individual and every field. Additionally, is it better to pursue that postgraduate course (if at all) straight after college or after gaining a few years of work experience?

Deciding whether to pursue a postgraduate course after college or not is a decision that your Career Counsellor will help you in making. He/she will keep your course, career, personality and interests in mind while guiding with regards to what to do next.

For people who are sure about their career goals and want to pursue a postgraduate course in the same field, a Career Counsellor will help them decide whether it is genuinely worth it to invest more time and money into further studies or take up a job directly. For example, it might be ideal for a B.Sc. in Chemistry graduate to pursue an M.Sc. after college if the big goal is to join the academia, but a graduate in Mass Communication might be better off joining the workforce as an entry – level employee rather than pursuing a Master's course in the same field if the objective is to work in the industry.

Not only that, but if at all you do have to pursue a postgraduate course, then what is the best time to do it? Would you be better off gaining some working experience before you choose to do so, or is it better for you to join that postgraduate course as soon as possible? A Career Counsellor will help you in deciding this.There are scenarios in which the decision becomes complex, for example, in case you wish to pursue a career which is completely unrelated to your college degree. This generally happens when you choose to prioritize your inherent passions and skills over your academic knowledge.

In such circumstances, a Career Counsellor will help you decide whether changing careers is worth the risk or not. And if it is, then should you pursue a postgraduate course in that field first or take up a job?No single decision is applicable to all students. Different choices are suitable for different situations and a lot depends on a person's skills, interests, strengths and personality.

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Lr.No: GIET/Principal's Office/Career/001/05/2017-18

Date 12/01/2018

CIRCULAR

All the students of Mechanical Third and Final Year hereby informed that special career guidance coaching is being conducted by Dr. Uday Kiran Chawan, Principal, Bhaskar College of Engineering, Hyderabad. In our college premises on 22/1/2018. Hence all are requested to make use of this opportunity and interested students enroll your names to respective class in charges.

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12/1/18
Principal
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Cc to :

Director– *for information*
Dy. Director– *for information*
Dean – *for information*
Principal- *for information*
Head ME – *for information*

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

REPORT ON

Career Counseling

Global Institute of Engineering and Technology had conducted **"Selection of Project Topic". By** Dr. Uday Kiran Chawan, Principal, Bhaskar College of Engineering, Hyderabad. .in our college premises on 22/01/2018.. Principal introduced the Special guest Dr.Uday Kiran Chawan and Guest delivered value added speech and suggestion to build excellent life.

Career Counseling and an Entrepreneurship Development Program Special guest Dr.Uday Kiran Chawan

Students have a lot of decisions to make while they're in college. These range from which courses to take up apart from their core subjects, to deciding which internships would benefit their career. However, the single biggest decision that any college student needs to make revolves around what to do after college. As a matter of fact, almost every other choice that a student makes in college revolves around his/her plans after college, be it studying further or taking up a job. Deciding what to do after college has a significant impact on your immediate future as well as long term goals. This decision gets difficult because there are several factors that impact it, such as interests, costs, opportunities etc. For example, you might realize while pursuing your degree that your true passion lies somewhere else, and you might decide to pursue a career in that field after college. But what if that career requires you to pursue a separate course after your graduation, something that you're not willing to do?

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To ensure that you don't make a wrong a decision at this crucial juncture in your life, it helps to consult a Career Counselor. A Career Counselor will guide you through this whole decision making process and will give suggestions that are beneficial for you with regards to whether you should take up a job after college or pursue a postgraduate course.

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Additionally, a Career Counselor will also help in developing contingency plans in case things don't work out (not getting admission in the desired course or not getting a job etc.).Not only that, but he/she will also help you make decisions in case you wish to alter your career goals after college. In such scenarios, a Career Counselor will help you decide whether it is worth it to completely change your career focus or not, and if yes, then should you first take up a course in that career or directly apply for a job.Our goal is to nurture the talents of the students ,empowering graduates who will flourish and change the world for better.

The project and your employment prospects:

Undertaking a project can be challenging and exciting. It is challenging because a tremendous amount of self-discipline, time and effort needs to be put into it. It is exciting because a successful project rewards with great satisfaction and experiential learning. The project requires the amalgamation of different kinds of skills: problem solving, studying and communication, both written and spoken. It stretches your ability to limits you never thought possible. It gives you something you can talk about knowledgeably and enthusiastically to prospective employers. Projects are a great opportunity for you to demonstrate your creative abilities and independence. The project is an excellent indicator of a student's overall ability to carry out a serious piece of work, and therefore employers are impressed by a well executed project.

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Lr.No: GIET/Principal's Office/Career/001/05/2016-17

Date 09/01/2017

CIRCULAR

All the students of Mechanical Third and Final Year hereby informed that special career guidance coaching is being conducted by Mr. Mohan Coyalkar, Futuregen Technologies,Ammerpet,Hyderabad. In our college premises on 19/1/2017. Hence all are requested to make use of this opportunity and interested students enroll your names to respective class in charges.

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9/1/17
Principal

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

REPORT ON

Career Counseling

Global Institute of Engineering and Technology had conducted **"Qualities and Entrepreneurship Development". By** Mr. Mohan Coyalkar, Futuregen Technologies, Ammerpet, Hyderabad.in our college premises on 19/1/2017.. Principal introduced the Special guest MrMohan Coyalkar and Guest delivered value added speech and suggestion to build excellent life.

Career Counseling and an Entrepreneurship Development Program Special guest Mr. Mohan Coyalkar

Students have a lot of decisions to make while they're in college. These range from which courses to take up apart from their core subjects, to deciding which internships would benefit their career. However, the single biggest decision that any college student needs to make revolves around what to do after college. As a matter of fact, almost every other choice that a student makes in college revolves around his/her plans after college, be it studying further or taking up a job. Deciding what to

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do after college has a significant impact on your immediate future as well as long term goals. This decision gets difficult because there are several factors that impact it, such as interests, costs, opportunities etc. For example, you might realize while pursuing your degree that your true passion lies somewhere else, and you might decide to pursue a career in that field after college. But what if that career requires you to pursue a separate course after your graduation, something that you're not willing to do?

To ensure that you don't make a wrong a decision at this crucial juncture in your life, it helps to consult a Career Counselor. A Career Counselor will guide you through this whole decision making process and will give suggestions that are beneficial for you with regards to whether you should take up a job after college or pursue a postgraduate course.

Additionally, a Career Counselor will also help in developing contingency plans in case things don't work out (not getting admission in the desired course or not getting a job etc.).Not only that, but he/she will also help you make decisions in case you wish to alter your career goals after college. In such scenarios, a Career Counselor will help you decide whether it is worth it to completely change your career focus or not, and if yes, then should you first take up a course in that career or directly apply for a job.

Our goal is to nurture the talents of the students ,empowering graduates who will flourish and change the world for better.

Entrepreneurship is the art of starting a business, basically a startup company offering creative product, process or service. We can say that it is an activity full of creativity. An entrepreneur perceives everything as a chance and displays bias in taking decision to exploit the chance.

An entrepreneur is a creator or a designer who designs new ideas and business processes according to the market requirements and his/her own passion. To be a successful entrepreneur, it is very important to have managerial skill and strong team building abilities. Leadership attributes are a sign of successful entrepreneurs. Some political economists regard leadership, management ability, and team building skills to be the essential qualities of an entrepreneur.

An entrepreneur is an innovator or a creator who introduces something new to the firm or economy. It can be a new method of production, a new product, a new source of material, a new market or any other similar innovation. Thus, an entrepreneur is an innovator, creator, borrower, purchaser, etc. Some famous entrepreneurs are Azim Premji, Lakshmi Mittal, and Ekta Kapoor.

Motivation – An Important Factor

The performance of an entrepreneur is dependent on his/her ability and willingness to perform. Here, by ability we mean a function of education, experience and skill and by willingness we mean to perform depending upon the level of motivation. Motivation is one of the fundamental factor required for an entrepreneur to promote his/her ideas.

Why is Motivation Required?

The term motivation has been derived from the word 'motive' which is nothing but what prompts any person to act in a particular manner. Motives are the definition of a person's goals, dreams and needs. They direct human behavior to towards achieving their goal.

When everything is properly organized, then what is the need of motivation?

The following points answer this question and gives an idea **why motivation is an important factor for an entrepreneur –**

- **Curiosity** – Successful entrepreneurs are always anxious and ask – "what if we do X this way?" They want to have more than one option to do a work and choose the best one from them. They want to understand the customer's perceptions, point of views, markets and competitors. They are frequently anxious to see how their particular theory like "people want to do A with B" works. In this aspect, they can't be differentiated from a scientist who is trying to prove his theorem.
- **Cash** – The last but not the least part is the cash. Money says it all. Many nonentrepreneurs have a misconception that cash comes first for entrepreneurs but this is never really true. If this would be the case, then there is no reason for an Ellison or Gates to keep expanding their business aggressively after they have made more than billion dollars. However, money is not the primary motivation.

From the above discussion, it can be said that the highest motivating factor is the urge to get something or the drive to do something differently.

Results of Motivation

Successful entrepreneurship needs determination, freedom, discipline, connectivity and an abundance of skills in planning. People with a complete package of physical strength combined with perseverance, mental strength, and self-discipline have the passion and urge to succeed. **With proper motivation, we get the following outcomes –**

- **Heavy industrialization** – Tremendous growth can be seen in industrialization. Example: Companies like TISCO, TELCO have been set up and are flourishing.
- **Self-employment** – A common man gets a chance to make a difference, set a new standard of industrial growth. Example: Entrepreneurs like Dhirubhai Ambani and Azim Premji are born.
- **Economic growth** – When there is growth in an individual's economy, there is a growth in the company's economy, which in turn results in the growth of that particular area and country. Example: Emergence of smart cities concept.
- **Creating new jobs** – More entrepreneurship leads to more job openings. More job openings leads to more employment opportunities.
- **Proper social benefit** – When a country's economy grows or increases we see that more advanced and proper social benefits are provided to the general public like construction of roads, school, hospital, colleges, etc.

Entrepreneurial drive is the inbuilt encouragement some people possess to make something happen. It is the energy that pushes one forward as a founder and forces not to give up in the face of failure, ultimately leading to success.

In order to organize and run a business successfully, an entrepreneur must possess **certain traits important for driving success**. Some of them are –

- **Self-confidence** – Others will trust you only when you trust yourself. This is the most important trait of an entrepreneur, who should have the confidence to take one's own decisions.

- **Intelligent** – Entrepreneurs always need to keep their mind active and increase their IQ and knowledge.
- **Visualization** – Entrepreneurs should have the ability to see things from different point of views.
- **Patience** – This is another virtue which is very important for entrepreneurship as the path to success is often very challenging and it requires a lot of patience for sustenance.
- **Emotional tolerance** – The ability to balance professional and personal life and not mixing the two is another important trait of an entrepreneur.
- **Leadership quality** – Entrepreneurs should be able to lead, control and motivate the mass.
- **Technical skill** – To be in stride with the recent times, entrepreneurs should at least have a basic knowledge about the technologies that are to be used.
- **Managerial skill** – Entrepreneurs should have the required skill to manage different people such as clients, employees, co-workers, competitors, etc.
- **Conflict resolution skill** – Entrepreneurs should be able to resolve any type of dispute.
- **Organizing skill** – They should be highly organized and should be able to maintain everything in a format and style.
- **High motivation** – Entrepreneurs should have high level of motivation. They should be able to encourage everyone to give their level best.
- **Creative** – They should be innovative and invite new creative ideas from others as well.
- **Reality-oriented** – They should be practical and have rational thinking

Skills of an Entrepreneur

Every entrepreneur should have the following necessary skills to run his/her business smoothly.

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Date 18/01/2016

CIRCULAR

All the students of Mechanical Third and Final Year hereby informed that special career guidance coaching is being conducted by Mr. Vijay Kumar, CIM Tech Systems, Pvt. Ltd.Jeedimetla,Hyderabad. In our college premises on 25/1/2016. Hence all are requested to make use of this opportunity and interested students enroll your names to respective class in charges.

18/1/16.

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

REPORT ON

Career Counseling

Global Institute of Engineering and Technology had conducted **"Career Development"** by Mr. Vijay Kumar, CIM Tech Systems, Pvt. Ltd. Jeedimetla, Hyderabad. in our college premises on 25/01/2016.. Principal introduced the Special guest Mr. Vijay Kumar and Guest delivered value added speech and suggestion to build excellent life.

Career Counseling and an Entrepreneurship Development Program Special guest Mr. Vijay Kumar

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Date 10/01/2015

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All the students of Mechanical Third and Final Year hereby informed that special career guidance coaching is being conducted by Mr. Mohammed Iftekharuddin, KG Mech Electro Mechanical, Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad. In our college premises on 19/1/2015. Hence all are requested to make use of this opportunity and interested students enroll your names to respective class in charges.

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

REPORT ON

Career Counseling

Global Institute of Engineering and Technology had conducted **"Industry Perspective for Mechanical Engineering"** by Mr. Mohammed Iftekharuddin, KG Mech Electro Mechanical, Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad.in our college premises on 19/01/2015. Principal introduced the Special guest Mr. Mohammed Iftekharuddin and Guest delivered value added speech and suggestion to build excellent life.

Career Counseling and an Entrepreneurship Development Program Special guest Mr. Mr. Mohammed Iftekharuddin

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Objectives of the Industry Perspective for Mechanical Engineering

Primary Objectives:

- To determine whether the application knowledge of theory into practice is a factor in employability of mechanical engineering graduates as perceived by the employers and is it significant from employers perspective.
- To quantify the gap between expectation vs availability of mechanical engineering students' knowledge in applying theory to practice as perceived by the employers.
- To identify the importance of soft skills and the factors that influences the soft skills as perceived by employer towards practical application.
- To identify the importance of analytical and problem solving skills and the factors influencing them as perceived by employer towards practical application.
- To identify the importance of Quality knowledge, application tools and the factors significant to them as perceived by the employer towards practical application.
- To identify the factors that are significant in applying mechanical engineering domain knowledge to the practice as perceived employers.
- To determine whether there are differences on the perceived views on the factors of this study to the employability within the regions of India.
- To determine whether there are differences on the perceived views on the factors of this study to the employability by industrial segments

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Date 07/12/2018

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All the students of B.Tech Third and Final Year hereby informed that special competitive examination coaching is being conducted by Sharadha Gate Coaching Academy, Hyderabad. In our college premises From 10/12/2018-15/12/2018. Hence all are requested to make use of this opportunity and interested students enroll your names to respective class in charges.

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Report On Guidance On Competitive Exams

Academic Year : 2018-19

Global Institute of Engineering and Technology in association with Sharada academy Hyderabad has organized a seminar on " Guidance for competitive Exams (GATE IES & GRE)" for final year and pre- final year students from 10/12/2018 to 15/12/2018 at 9:30AM - 3:40 PM, in seminar hall which created awareness among the students on how to crack such competitive exams..

Guidance for Competitive Examinations -10-15th of December 2018

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Date 08/12/2017

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Report On Guidance On Competitive Exams

Academic Year : 2017-18

Global Institute of Engineering and Technology in association with Sharada academy Hyderabad has organized a seminar on " Guidance for competitive Exams (GATE IES & GRE)" for final year and pre- final year students from 11/12/2017 to 16/12/2017 at 9:30AM - 3:40 PM, in seminar hall which created awareness among the students on how to crack such competitive exams..

Guidance for Competitive Examinations -11-16th of December 2017

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Date 10/12/2016

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Report On Guidance On Competitive Exams

Academic Year : 2016-17

Global Institute of Engineering and Technology in association with Sharada academy Hyderabad has organized a seminar on " Guidance for competitive Exams (GATE IES & GRE)" for final year and pre- final year students from 12/12/2016 to 17/12/2016 at 9:30AM - 3:40 PM, in seminar hall which created awareness among the students on how to crack such competitive exams..

Guidance for Competitive Examinations -12-17th of December 2016

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Date 10/12/2015

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10/12/15

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Report On Guidance On Competitive Exams

Academic Year : 2015-16

Global Institute of Engineering and Technology in association with Sharada academy Hyderabad has organized a seminar on " Guidance for competitive Exams (GATE IES & GRE)" for final year and pre- final year students from 14/12/2015 to 19/12/2015 at 9:30AM - 3:40 PM, in seminar hall which created awareness among the students on how to crack such competitive exams..

Guidance for Competitive Examinations -14-19th of December 2015

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Date 09/12/2014

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Principal 7/12/14

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Report On Guidance On Competitive Exams

Academic Year : 2014-15

Global Institute of Engineering and Technology in association with Sharada academy Hyderabad has organized a seminar on " Guidance for competitive Exams (GATE IES & GRE)" for final year and pre- final year students from 15/12/2014 to 20/12/2014 at 9:30AM - 3:40 PM, in seminar hall which created awareness among the students on how to crack such competitive exams..

Guidance for Competitive Examinations -15/-20th of December 2014

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Mr. N Praveen
B.Tech , M.Tech
Assistant Professor & Head

Lr.No: GIET/ME/Brdg Cour/006/05/2014-15

Date 28/06/2014

CIRCULAR

All the students of ME-III Sem are informed to express their interest by enrolling their name for the One week Bridge course on **"Engineering Drawing for Mechanical Engineers"** starting from 30/06/2014 to 04/07/2014 . The detailed syllabus for the course is attached for your information. Concerned mentors are instructed to submit the list of students enrolled within two days to the undersigned. For further information, you can contact the Course Coordinator.

29/6/14

H.O.D

HEAD
Department of Mechanical Engg.
Global Institute of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V)., Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist.T.S.-501504.

Cc to :

Principal – *for information*

Mentor–– *for information*

Head H&S - *for information*

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(Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to JNTUH)
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e-mail: principal.giet.u6@gmail.com
JNTUH Code(U6) **CIVIL – CSE – MECH – ECE – EEE – MBA – M.Tech.** **EAMCET Code– GLOB**
Department of Mechanical Engineering

Bridge Course
On
Engineering Drawing for Mechanical Engineers
(30^{th} June to 04^{th} July 2014)

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

	Forenoon (FN)		Afternoon(AN)
Day1	**INAUGURATION**	Introduction to Engineering Drawing for Mechanical Engineers Mr. Vishwanath H H, Assistant Professor, Mangalore Marine College and Technology, Mangalore.	**Sections and Developments of Solids Lab Practice**
Day2	**Isometric Projection** Mr. Vishwanath H H, Assistant Professor, Mangalore Marine College and Technology, Mangalore.		**Isometric Projection Lab Practice**
Day3	**Conversion of Pictorial views to Orthographic views** Mr. Vishwanath H H, Assistant Professor, Mangalore Marine College and Technology, Mangalore.		**Conversion of Pictorial views to Orthographic views Lab Practice**
Day4	**Interpenetration of Right Regular Solids** Mr. Asgar Hussain , Managing Director, A Square Engineering Consultancy, Bangalore.		**Interpenetration of Right Regular Solids Lab Practice**
Day5	**Perspective Projections** Mr. Asgar Hussain , Managing Director, A Square Engineering Consultancy, Bangalore.		**Perspective Projections Lab Practice**

Co- Ordinator
Mr. Ameen ur Rehaman
Assistant Professor
Department of ME

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Objectives:

- To act as a buffer for the new entrants.
- To provide adequate time for the transition to hard-core engineering courses.
- Focus on fostering a strong sense of ethical judgment and moral fortitude.
- Applications based self-learning and intermingling of a large cross section of students from vastly varying backgrounds.
- A breather, to prepare themselves before courses for first year engineering commence.
- The students will be equipped with the knowledge and the confidence needed to take on bigger challenges.
- Nurture a deeper understanding of the local and global world and our place in at as concerned citizens of the world.
- Interactive and Active Learning by Doing have been weaved into the Bridge Course.
- Active learning with the help of other students

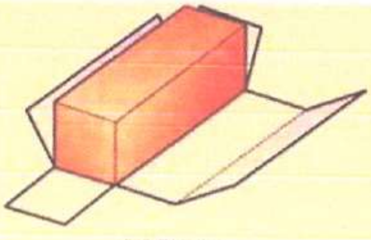
UNIT -1 Sections and Developments of Solids

Types of Development

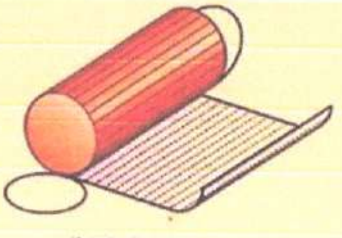
1. **Parallel line development**: In this parallel lines are used to construct the expanded pattern of each three-dimensional shape. The method divides the surface into a series of parallel lines to determine the shape of a pattern.
2. **Radial line development**: In this, lines radiating from a central point to construct the expanded pattern of each three-dimensional shape is used. These shapes each form part of a cone and lines radiating from the vertex of the cone generate the expanded pattern of the curved surface as shown in the following explorations.
3. **Triangulation method**: This is generally used for polyhedron, single curved surfaces, and warped surfaces.
4. **Approximate development**: In this, the shapes obtained are only approximate. After joining, the part is stretched or distorted to obtain the final shape

Important points

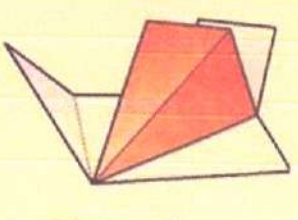
1. Parallel line method is used for development of Prisms and cylinders.
2. Radial line method is used for development of Pyramids and cones.
3. For cone, the angle of arc is =360xRadius of base circle/ slant length.



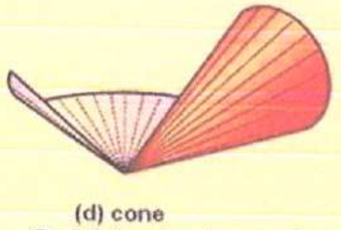
(a) Prism
(Parallel line devlopment)



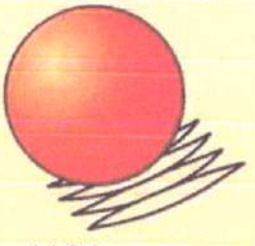
(b) Cylinder
(parallel line development)



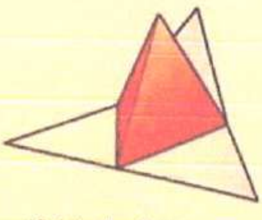
(c) pyramid
(Radial line development)



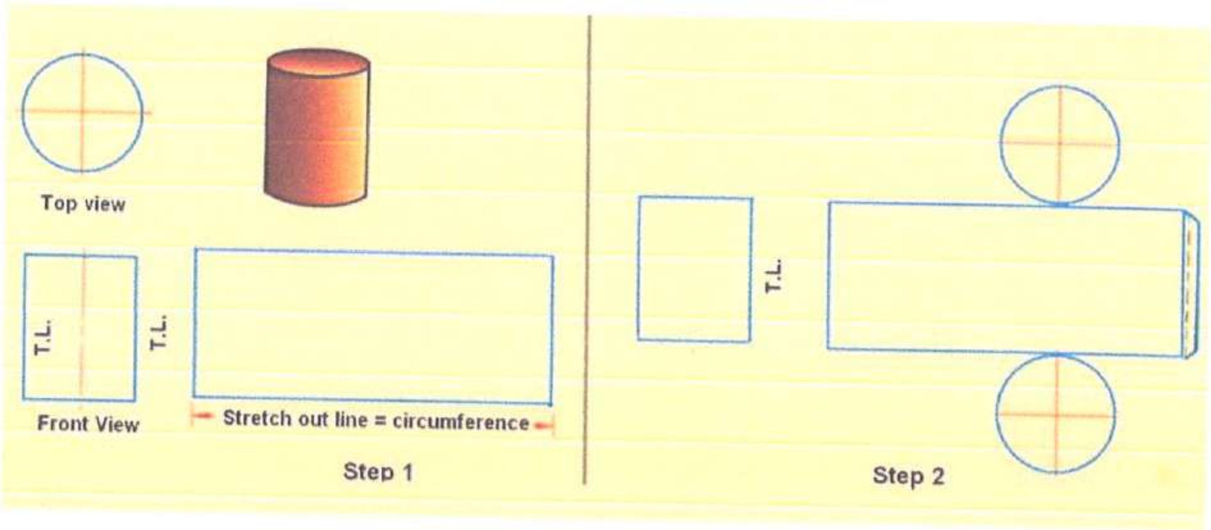
(d) cone
(Radial line development)



(e) Sphere
(Approximate development)



(f) tetrahedron
(Triangulation development)



Sections

Introduction

In engineering industries, when the internal structure of an object is complicated, it is very difficult to visualize the object from its orthographic views since there will be several hidden lines. In such case, the internal details are shown by sectional views. Sectional views are an important aspect of design and documentation since it is used to improve clarity and reveal interior features of parts.

Sectional drawings are multi-view technical drawings that contain special views of a part or parts, that reveal interior features. A primary reason for creating a section view is the elimination of hidden lines, so that a drawing can be more easily understood or visualized. Traditional section views are based on the use of an imaginary cutting plane that cuts through the object to reveal interior features. This imaginary cutting plane is controlled by the designer and are generally represented by

(a) Full section view, where the section plane go completely through the object.
(b) Half section view, where the section plane go half-way through the object.
(c) Offset section, where the sectional plane bent through the features that are not aligned.

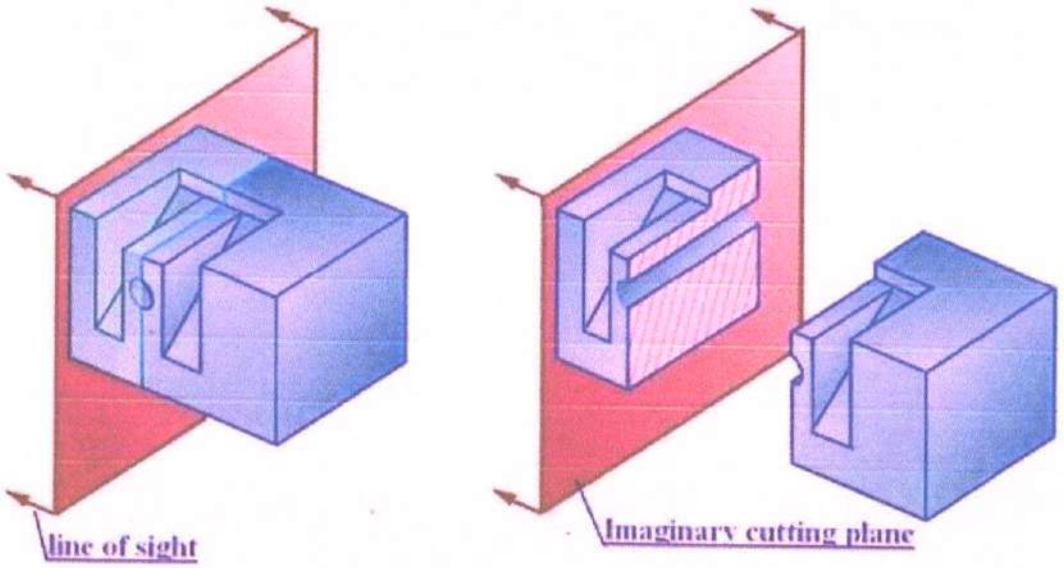


Figure 1. Illustrates a full Section view

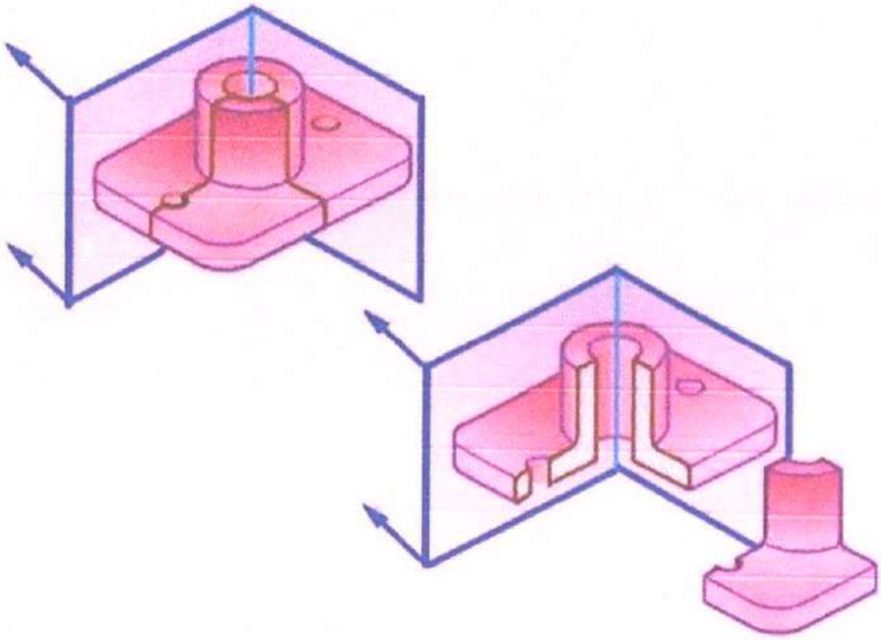


Figure 2. Illustrating a half section view

Unit –II Isometric Projection

Isometric projection is a type of pictorial projection in which the dimensions along the three axes of the solid are shown in one view. It is one of the three types of axonometric projection In axonometric drawing, one axis of space is shown vertical and depending on the exact angle at which the view deviates from the orthogonal, axonometric projections are generally three types: (a) trimetric projection, (b) dimetric projection, and (c) isometric projection.. This is illustrated in figure

1. In trimetric projection, the direction of viewing is such that all of the three axes of space appear unequally foreshortened. The scale along each of the three axes and the angles among them are determined separately as dictated by the angle of viewing. Trimetric perspective is seldom used.
2. In dimetric projection, the direction of viewing is such that two of the three axes of space appear equally shortened, of which the attendant scale and angles of presentation are determined according to the angle of viewing; the scale of the third direction (vertical) is determined separately. When two of the three angles are equal, the drawing is classified as a dimetric projection. Dimetric drawings are less pleasing to the eye, but are easier to produce than trimetric drawings
3. In isometric projection, the most commonly used form of axonometric projection in engineering drawing. Here all three angles are equal. The isometric is the least pleasing to the eye, but is the easiest to draw and dimension.

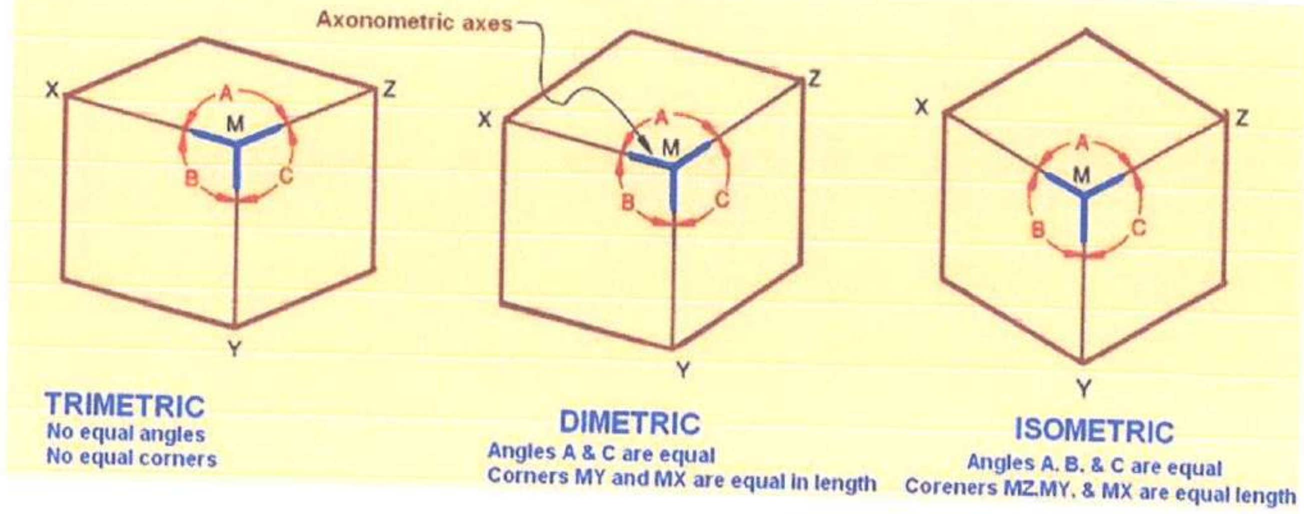
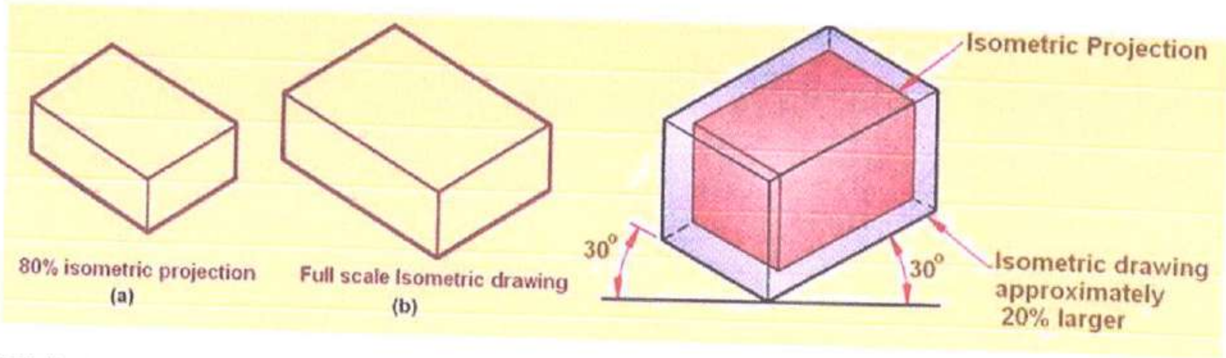
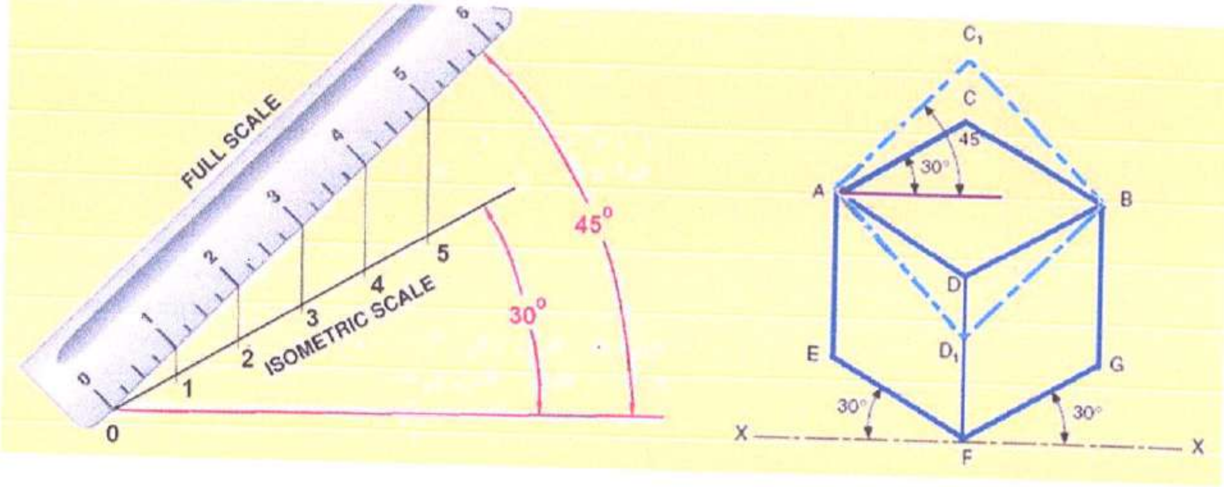
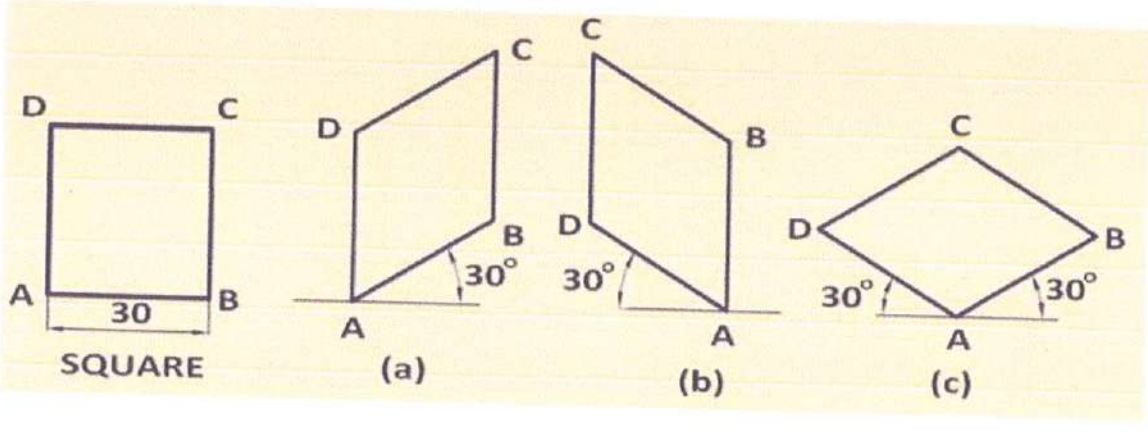


Figure . Shows the three types of axinometric drawing. The angles determine the type of axinometric drawing.



While drawing isometric projection, an Isometric scale is to be constructed for convenience and all the measurements are to be taken from this scale. As shown in figure 5, isometric scale is produced by positioning a regular scale at 45 ° to the horizontal and projecting lines vertically to a 30° line.

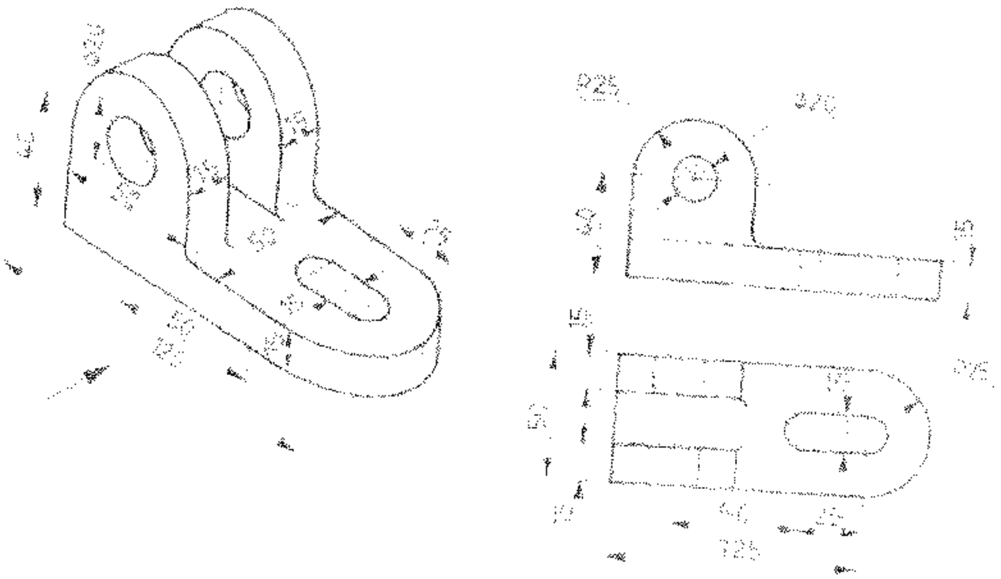




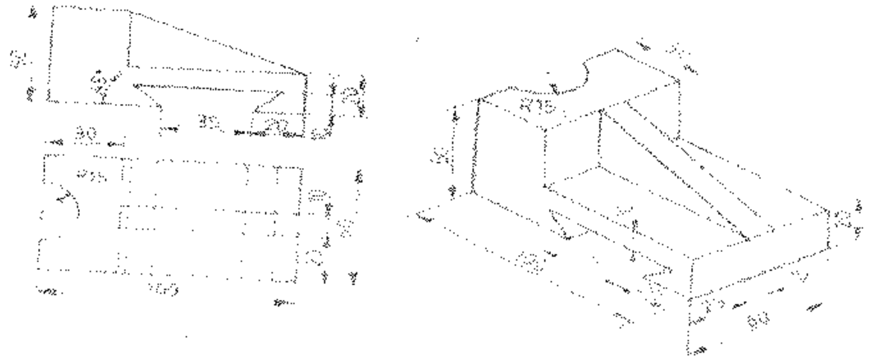
Isometric views of a square.

Unit –III Conversion of Pictorial views to Orthographic views

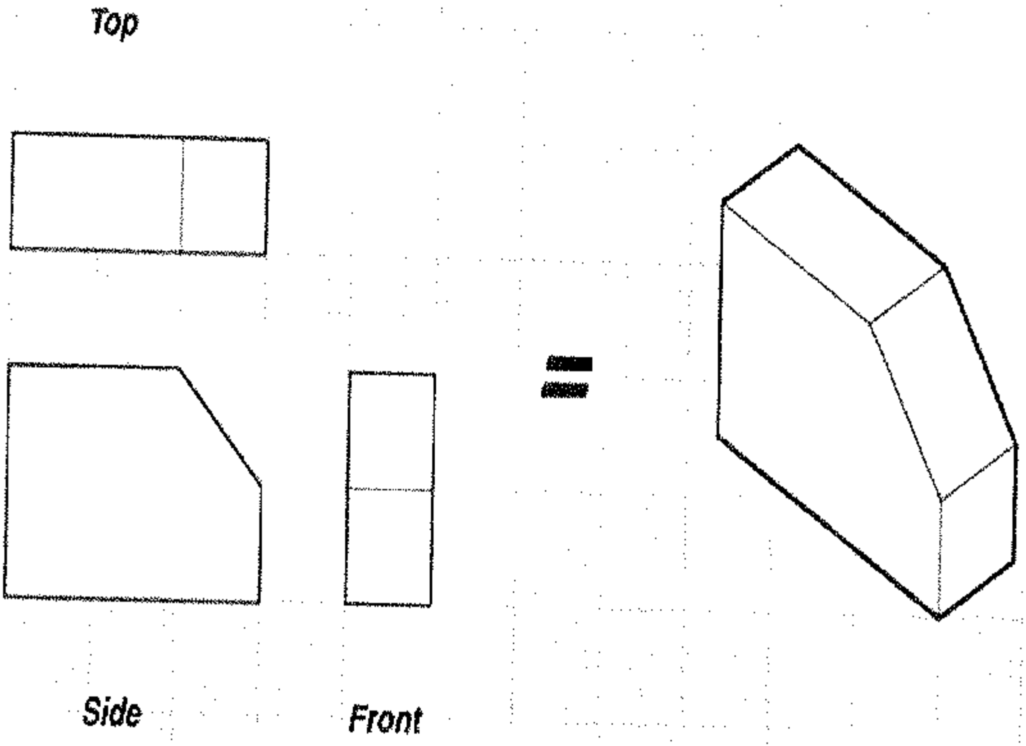
1.



2.



3.



Unit –V Perspective Projections

Theory of Projections

In engineering, 3-dimensonal objects and structures are represented graphically on a 2-dimensional media. The act of obtaining the image of an object is termed "projection". The image obtained by projection is known as a "view". A simple projection system is shown in figure .

All projection theory are based on two variables:

- Line of sight
- Plane of projection.

Plane of Projection

A plane of projection (i.e, an image or picture plane) is an imaginary flat plane upon which the image created by the line of sight is projected. The image is produced by connecting the points where the lines of sight pierce the projection plane. In effect, 3-D object is transformed into a 2-D representation, also called projections. The paper or computer screen on which a drawing is created is a plane of projection.

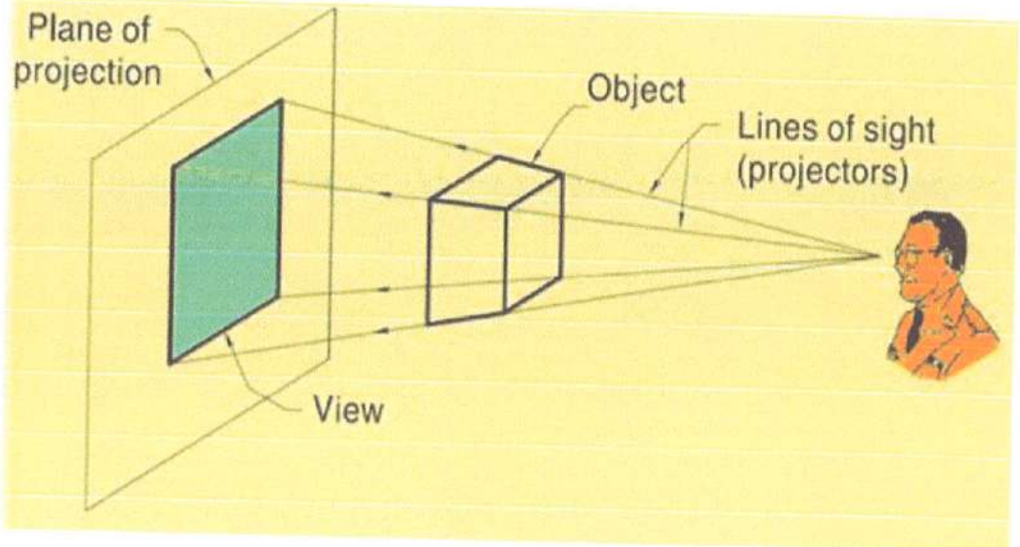


Figure : A simple Projection system

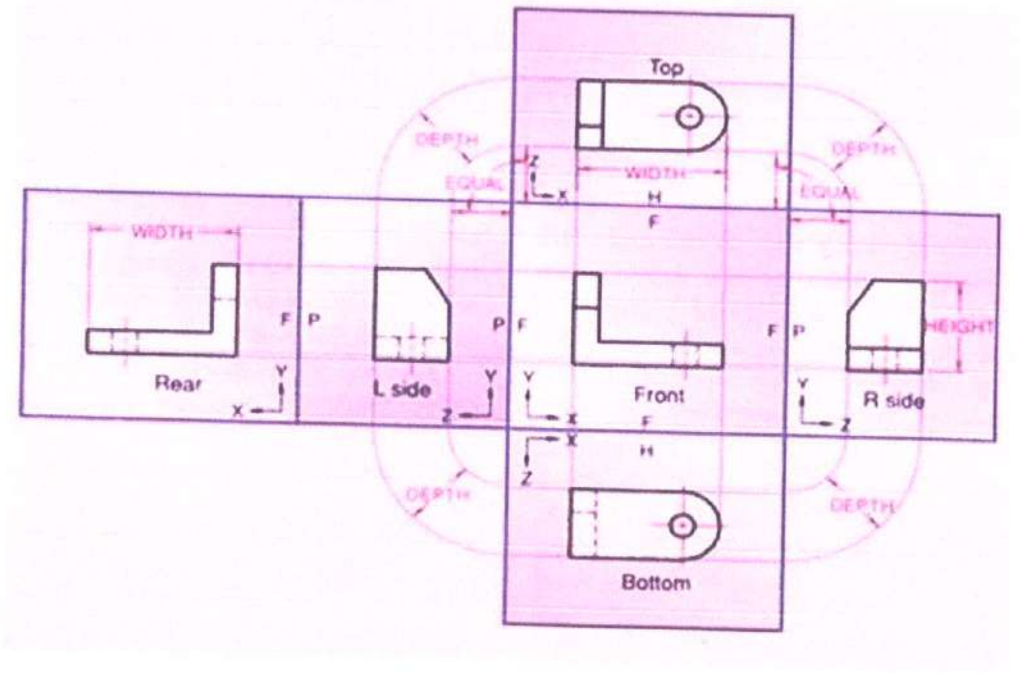


figure shows the views of the object with their relative positions after the box has been unfolded completely on to a single plane.

Perspective Projections

When an object is viewed from different directions and at different distances, the appearance of the object will be different. Such view is called perspective view. Perspective projections mimic what the human eyes see. This is evident from the two photographs shown in figure . In the first photograph, it appears that the height of the building near to the observer is taller than the height of the building farther than the observer though the heights of all these buildings are same. Similarly the width of the road appears to be shortened for the region which is away from the observer, though the width of the road is same along the length. It appears that the two sides of the road may meet at some far away distance from the observer. This is a simple representation of the perspectiveview.

Perspective views are not important for a manufacturing unit. They are used to communicate information to non technical persons. Hence it is very important for commercial purposes. In perspective projection, all lines of sight start at a single point. Distance from the observer to the object is finite and the object is viewed from a single point – projectors are not parallel.

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Mr. D V Ramana Rao

B.Tech , M.Tech

Assistant Professor & Head

Lr.No: GIET/ME/Brdg Cour/006/07/2015-16

Date 26/06/2015

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On
ANSYS
(29th June to 03rd July 2015)

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	Forenoon (FN)		Afternoon(AN)
Day1	**INAUGURATION**	**Introduction to Finite Element Analysis** Mr. Dayanand Reddy MD Vasantha tools crafts Pvt.Limited Hyderabad.	**Introduction to Finite Element Analysis Lab Practice**
Day2	**Introduction to ANSYS** Mr. Pavan B Asst. Professor Dept.of Mechanical Engineering CMREC Hyderabad.		**ANSYS Lab Practice**
Day3	**Difference Between FDM FEM And FEA** Mr. Dayanand Reddy MD Vasantha tools crafts Pvt.Limited Hyderabad.		-
Day4	**General procedure in FEM** Mr. Pavan B Asst. Professor Dept.of Mechanical Engineering CMREC Hyderabad.		**General procedure in FEM Lab Practice**
Day5	**Working in ANSYS** Mr. Dayanand Reddy MD Vasantha tools crafts Pvt.Limited Hyderabad.		**Working in ANSYS Lab Practice**

Teja
Co- Ordinator
Ms.G Tejaswi
Assistant Professor
Department of ME

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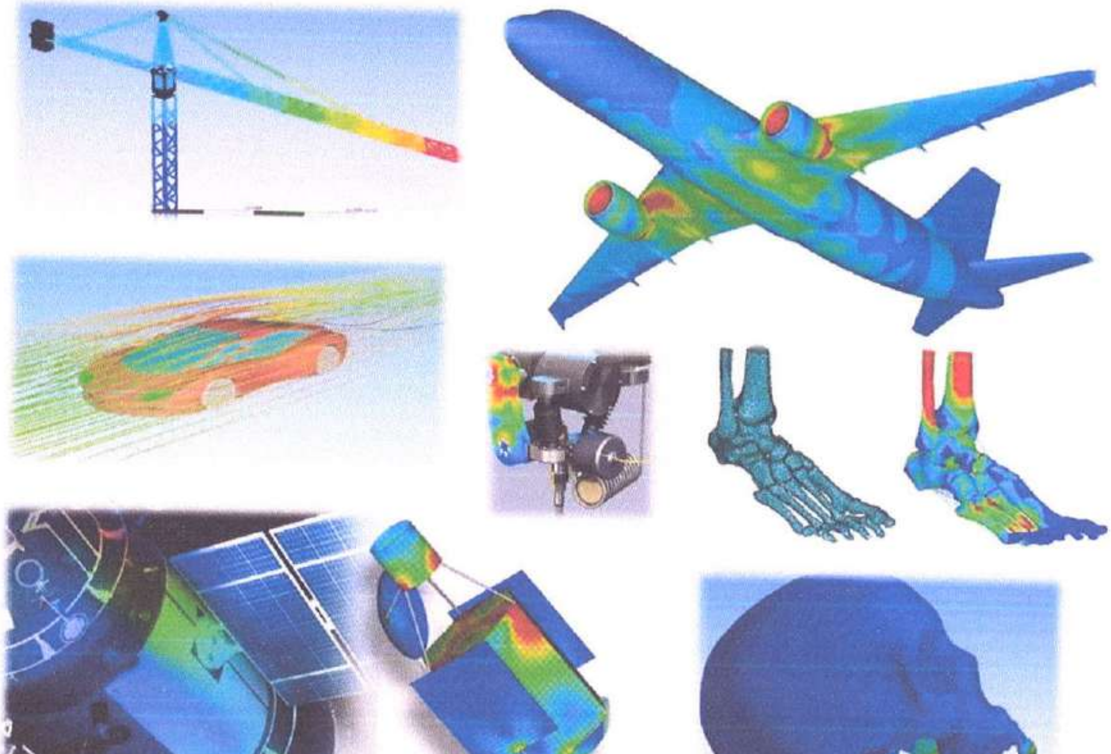
"ANSYS"



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Chapter1: Introduction to Finite Element Analysis

What is FEA?

Finite Element Analysis is a way to simulate loading conditions on a design and determine the design's response to those conditions.

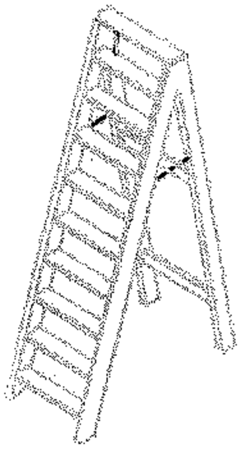
The design is modeled using discrete building blocks called **elements.** Each element has exact equations that describe how it responds to a certain load. The "sum" of the response of all elements in the model gives the total response of the design. The elements have a finite number of unknowns, hence the name **finite elements.**

The **finite element model**, which has a finite number of unknowns, can only approximate the response of the physical system, which has infinite unknowns.

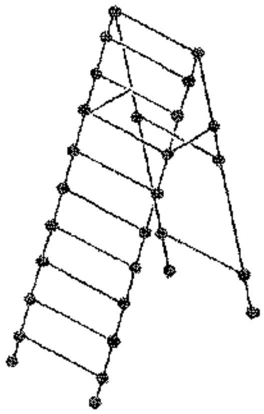
So the question arises: How good is the approximation?

Unfortunately, there is no easy answer to this question. It depends entirely on what you are simulating and the tools you use for the simulation. We will, however, attempt to give you guidelines throughout this training course.

Physical System



F.E. Model



Most often the mathematical models result in algebraic, differential or integral equations or combinations thereof. Seldom these equations can be solved in closed form (Exact form), and hence numerical methods are used to obtain solutions. Finite difference method is a classical method that provides approximate solutions to differential equations with reasonable engineering accuracy. There are other methods of solving mathematical equations that are taught in traditional numerical methods courses. Finite Element Method is one of the numerical methods of solving differential equations. The FEM originated in the area of structural mechanics, and has been extended to other areas of solid mechanics and later to other fields such as heat transfer, fluid dynamics and electromagnetic devices. In fact FEM has been recognized as a powerful tool for solving partial differential equations and integral-differential equations. And in the near future it may become the numerical method of choice in many engineering and applied science areas. One of the reasons for Fem.'s popularity is that the method results in computer programs versatile in nature that can be used to solve many practical problems with least amount of training. Obviously there is a danger in using computer programs without proper understanding of the theory behind them, and that is one of the reactions to have a thorough understanding of tile theory behind the Finite Element Method.

Brief History of the FEM

Academic and industrial researchers created the finite element method of structural analysis during the 1950s and 1960s. The underlying theory is over 100 years old, and was the basis for pen-and-paper calculations in the evaluation of suspension bridges and steam boilers.

1. 1943 Courant (Variational Methods)
2. 1960 Clough ("Finite Element", plane problems)
3. 1970 Applications on mainframe computers
4. 1980 Microcomputers, pre- and postprocessors
5. 1990 Analysis of large structural systems
6. 1996 Partition of unity method (PUM) Melenk and Babuska
7. 1996 h-p Cloud Method of Duarte and Oden
8. 1996 Meshless methods by Belytschko et.al

Why is FEA needed?

- To reduce the amount of prototype testing – Computer simulation allows multiple "what-if" scenarios to be tested quickly and effectively.
- To simulate designs that are not suitable for prototype testing – Example: Surgical implants, such as an artificial knee.
- The bottom line:
  - –Cost savings
  - –Time savings... reduce time to market!
  - –Create more reliable, better-quality designs

FEM TO DESIGNERS:

- Easily applied to complex, irregular shaped objects composed of several different materials and having complex boundary conditions.
- Applied to steady state time dependent, Eigen Value problems.
- Applicable to linear and non-linear problems.
- Number of general-purpose FEM packages are available.
- FEM can be coupled to CAD programs to facilitate Solid modeling and mesh generations.
- Many FEM software packages feature GUI interfaces, automeshers and sophisticated post processors and graphics to speed the analysis and makes Pre and post processing more user friendly.

FEM TO DESIGN ORGANISATION:

- Reduced Testing and Redesign costs thereby shortening of product development cycle.
- Identify issues in designs before tooling is committed.
- Refine components before dependencies to other components prohibit change.
- Optimize performance before prototyping.
- Discovers design problems before litigations.
- Allows more time for designers to use engineering judgment and less time for further thinking.

INTRODUCTION TO STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

Structural Analysis involves determining the stresses and strains in a structure, when subjected to a variety of loading conditions, under static or dynamic conditions. The term structural (or structure) implies not only naval, aeronautical and mechanical structures such as ship hulls, aircraft bodies and machine housings, as well as mechanical components such as pistons, machine parts, and tools but also civil engineering structures such as bridges and buildings.

The primary unknowns (nodal degrees of freedom) calculated in a structural analysis are displacements. Other quantities, such as strains, stresses, and reaction forces are then derived from the nodal displacement

The large size problems handled by modern digital computers connected with static and dynamic analysis of complicated structures are generally of the form

$$[M]\{\ddot{u}\} + [C]\{\dot{u}\} + [K]\{u\} = \{F(t)\}$$

Where [M] is the global mass matrix, [C] the global damping matrix and [K] the global stiffness matrix. {F(t)} is a given forcing function vector in time, { } is the resultant acceleration vector, $\{\dot{u}\}$ and {u} represent its velocity and displacement vectors respectively. Generally, [M], [C] and [K] are banded. Depending upon the nature of these coefficients, the problems are classified as static, dynamic, linear and non-linear. The following are some of the specific classifications:

- When [C] = 0, [M] = 0, [K] and {F (t)} are constants, the result is a **static linear problem**.
- When [M] and [C] are absent, and [K] is a function of {u} and {F (t)} a constant the result is a **non-linear static problem.**
- If {F (t)} and [C] are absent, and [M] and [K] are constants, it is an **Eigen value problem**.
- If [M], [C] and [K] are constants and {F(t)} is a periodic forcing function, the result is a multi-degree of freedom **steady state vibration problem**
- If [M], [C] and [K] are constants and {F(t)} is a function of time, the result is a **transient vibration problem.**

Static structural Analysis - Used to determine displacements, stresses, etc. under static loading conditions which includes both linear and nonlinear characteristics. Nonlinearities can include plasticity, stress stiffening, large deflection, large strain, hyper-elasticity, contact surfaces, and creep. External excitations as well as the response of the system are time invariant. Inertial forces and dissipative forces are neglected. If the highest frequency component of excitation is less than about one-third the lowest fundamental frequency of the system, a static analysis is usually assumed to be sufficient.

In different domain statics problem are of the type; $[K]\{u\} = F$

Where [K] represents Property, {u} Behavior and {F} Action.

	Property [K]	**Behavior {u}**	**Action {F}**
Elastic	Stiffness	Displacement	Force
Thermal	Conductivity	Temperature	Heat Source
Fluid	Viscosity	Velocity	Body Force
Electrostatic	Dielectric permittivity	Electric Potential	Charge

Dynamic Analysis

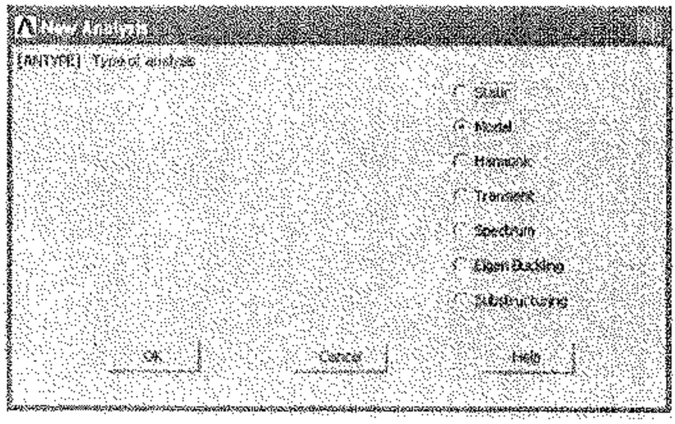
In dynamic analysis, external excitation and the response are time dependent. The different types of dynamic are:

Modal Analysis - Used to calculate the natural frequencies and mode shapes of a structure. Different mode extraction methods are available.

Transient Dynamic Analysis - Used to determine the response of a structure to arbitrarily time-varying loads. All nonlinearities mentioned under Static Analysis are allowed.

Harmonic Analysis - Used to determine the response of a structure to harmonically time-varying loads.

Spectrum Analysis - An extension of the modal analysis, used to calculate stresses and strains due to a response spectrum or a PSD input (random vibrations).



[ANTYPE] Type of analysis
○ Static
● Modal
○ Harmonic
○ Transient
○ Spectrum
○ Eigen Buckling
○ Substructuring

The Finite Element (FE) Approach

In this approach, the entire solution domain is divided into small finite segments (hence the name 'finites elements'). Over each element, the behavior is described by the differential governing equations. All these small elements are assembled together and the requirements of continuity and equilibrium are satisfied between neighboring elements. Provided that the boundary conditions of the actual problem are satisfied, a unique solution can be obtained. to the overall system of linear algebraic equations (with a sparsely populated solution matrix).

The FE method is very suitable for practical engineering problem of complex geometries. To obtain good accuracy in regions of rapidly changing variables, a large number of finite elements must be used.

Steps in FEM- Linear Static Structural Analysis

Step1: Discretisation of the Structure

The first step in the finite Element method is to divide the structure or solution region into subdivisions or elements. Hence the structure is to be modeled with suitable finite elements. The number, type, size and arrangement of the elements are to be decided. These elements can be 1-D, 2-D, 3-D or axis symmetric.

Step 2: Selection of a proper interpolation or displacement model

Since the displacement solution of a complex structure under any specified load conditions cannot be predicted exactly, we assume some suitable solution within an element to approximate the unknown solution. The assumed solution must be simple from a computational point of view, but it should satisfy certain convergence requirements. In general, the solution or the interpolation model is taken in the form of a polynomial. (I.e. define the behavior of variables in each element by suitable shape function. Choose the displacement at each nodal point as the unknown variable and use the shape functions to describe how the geometry and variables change across each element. For example; linear or quadratic. Higher the order of the shape function, more nodal points are assigned to the element. Accuracy of the solutions can be improved either by using large number of simple elements – H convergence or increasing the order of the shape functions - P convergence).

Step 3: Element strains and stresses

From the displacements, derive the strains and stresses within each element by using the strain-displacement relationship and Hooke' law (constitutive equations). Compatibility equations are automatically satisfied within each element because the displacements are chosen as the unknown variables.

Step 4: Derivation of element stiffness matrices and load

From the assumed displacement model, the stiffness matrix $[K^{(e)}]$ and the load vector $\vec{F}^{(e)}$ of element "e" are to be derived by using equilibrium conditions or a suitable variational principle.

Step 5: Assembly of elemental equations to obtain the overall equilibrium equations

Since the structure is composed of several finite elements, the individual element stiffness matrices and load vectors are to be assembled in a suitable manner and the overall equilibrium equation can be formulated as

$$[K]\{Q\} = \{F\}$$

Where $[\underset{\sim}{K}]$ is called the assembled stiffness matrix, {Q} is the vector of nodal displacement and {F} is the vector of nodal forces for the complete structure. Since the summation of stiffness is carried out only on elements sharing a particular node, the overall stiffness matrix will be sparsely populated. The assembled stiffness matrix is singular. The process of finding the appropriate location for the individual element matrix in the Global matrix is called Direct Stiffness Method.

Step 6: Imposition of the Boundary conditions.

These can take the form of prescribed displacement, sliding against a rigid surface, attached spring, prescribed forces/stresses or pressures. More complex boundary conditions occur in contact problems. The constraints can be single point constraint or multipoint constraint. These constraints can be handled by elimination or Penalty approach.

Step 7: Solution for the unknown nodal displacements

After the incorporation of the boundary conditions, the equilibrium equations can be expressed as

$$[K]\{Q\} = \{F\}$$

The modified stiffness matrix is non-singular. For linear problems, the vector {Q} can be solved very easily using techniques such as Gauss Elimination method. But for nonlinear problems, the solution has to be obtained in a sequence of steps, each step involving the modification of the stiffness matrix [K] and /or the load vector {F}.

Step 8: Computation of element strains and stress

From the known nodal displacements {Q}, if required, the element strains and stresses can be computed by using the necessary equations of solid or structural mechanics. Also the reactions can be computed.

The terminology used in the above steps has to be modified if we want to extend the concept to other fields. For example, we have to use the term continuum or domain in the place of structure, field variable in place of displacement, characteristic matrix in place of stiffness matrix, and element resultants in place of element strains.

In general, a finite element solution may be broken into the following three stages. This is a general guideline that can be used for setting up any finite element analysis:

1. **Preprocessing: defining the problem**; the major steps in preprocessing are given below:
    - Define keypoints/lines/areas/volumes (Or Building a solid model)
    - Define element type and material/geometric properties
    - Mesh lines/areas/volumes as required

    The amount of detail required will depend on the dimensionality of the analysis (i.e. 1D, 2D, axi-symmetric, 3D).
2. **Solution: assigning loads, constraints and solving**; here we specify the loads (point or pressure), constraints (translational and rotational) and finally solve the resulting set of equations.
3. **Postprocessing: further processing and viewing of the results;** in this stage one may wish to see:
    - Lists of nodal displacements
    - Element forces and moments
    - Deflection plots
    - Stress contour diagrams

ADVANTAGES OF FEM:

- ☐ Can readily handle complex geometry
- ☐ Can handle complex analysis types
    - ☐ Vibration
    - ☐ Transients
    - ☐ Nonlinear
    - ☐ Heat Transfer
    - ☐ Fluids
- ☐ Can handle complex loading
    - ☐ Node-Based loading (Point Loads)
    - ☐ Element-based loading (Pressure, thermal, inertial forces)
    - ☐ Time or frequency dependent loading
- ☐ Can handle complex restraints
    - ☐ Indeterminate structures can be analyzed
- ☐ Can handle bodies comprised of non homogeneous materials
    - ☐ Every element in the model could be assigned a different set of material properties
- ☐ Can handle bodies comprised of nonisotropic materials
    - ☐ Orthotropic
    - ☐ Anisotropic
- ☐ Special material effects are handled
    - ☐ Temperature dependent properties

    - ☐ Plasticity
    - ☐ Creep
    - ☐ Swelling
- ☐ Special geometric effects can be modeled
    - ☐ Large displacements
    - ☐ Large Rotations

DISADVANTAGES OF FEM:

- ☐ A specific numerical result is obtained for a specific problem. A general closed form solution, which would permit one to examine system response to changes in various parameters.
- ☐ The FEM is applied to an approximation of the mathematical model of a system (The source of so called inherited errors.)
- ☐ Experience and judgment are needed in order to construct a good finite element model.
- ☐ Numerical Problems
    - ☐ Computers only carry a finite number of significant digits.
    - ☐ Round off and error accumulation
    - ☐ Can help the situation by not attaching stiff (small) elements to flexible (large) elements
- ☐ Susceptible to user introduced modeling errors
    - ☐ Poor choice of element types
    - ☐ Distorted elements
    - ☐ Geometry not adequately modeled
- ☐ Certain effects not automatically included
    - ☐ Buckling
    - ☐ Large deflections and rotations
    - ☐ Material nonlinearities

LIMITATIONS OF FEM:

- ☐ High Speed computers and larger memory requirements.
- ☐ Obtaining material properties other than isotropic is very difficult.
- ☐ Incapable of handling incompressible fluids.
- ☐ Proper interpretation of results is more important as large output data is available.
- ☐ Larger unwanted data.
- ☐ Selection of proper mesh size is difficult.

FEM ERRORS:

Errors in FEM analysis can come at any of the following stages of the process:

- Error during conversion of mathematical model to solid model
- Descretization error
- Solution error

Commercial FEM PACKAGES:

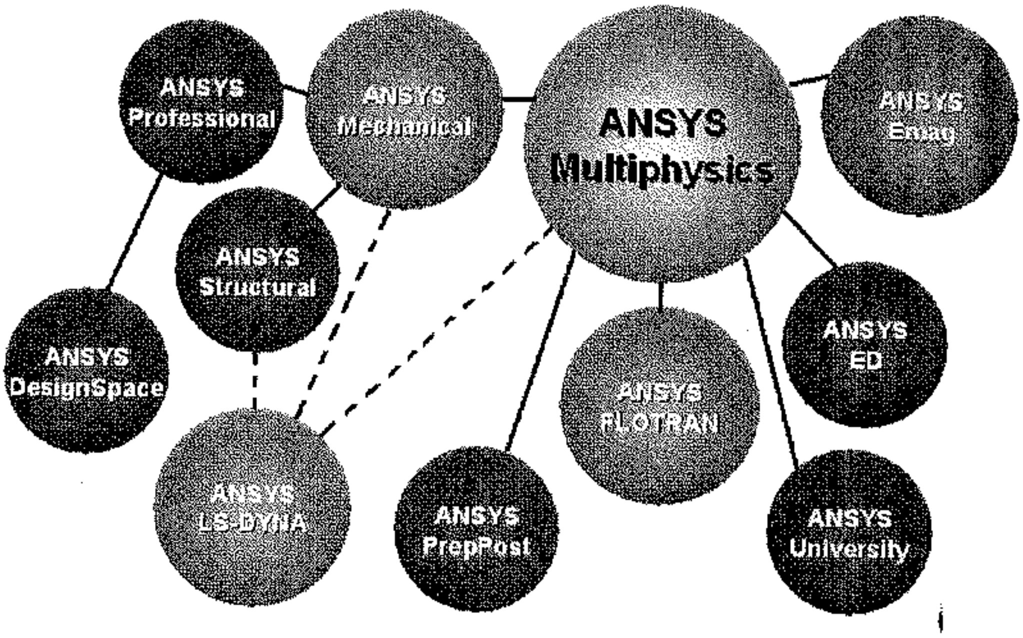
ABAQUS(tm), **ADAMS/FEA**(tm), **ADINA**(tm), **AFEMS**(tm) **ALGOR**(tm), **ANSYS**(R), **ANSA**, **AUTODYN**(tm), **C-MOLD**(R) software **CAMRAD II**(R), **CESAR-LCPC, NISA, IDEAS Simulation module, Pro-MECHANICA, MSC NASTRAN, MSC MARC, LS DYNA, HYPERWORKS/OPTISTRUCT, ADINA, SOLIDWORKS, 3D EXPERIENCE SIMULIA etc.**

Chapter2: INTRODUCTION TO ANSYS

ANSYS is a general-purpose finite element-modeling package for numerically solving a wide variety of mechanical problems. These problems include: static/dynamic structural analysis (both linear and non-linear), heat transfer and fluid problems, as well as acoustic and electro-magnetic problems.

2.1 Why Ansys?

- ANSYS is a complete FEA software package used by engineers worldwide in virtually all fields of engineering:
  - Structural
  - Thermal
  - Fluid (CFD, Acoustics, and other fluid analyses)
  - Low- and High-Frequency Electromagnetics
- A partial list of industries in which ANSYS is used:
  - Aerospace--- Electronics & Appliances
  - Automotive--- Heavy Equipment & Machinery
  - Biomedical--- MEMS - Micro Electromechanical Systems
  - Bridges & Buildings--- Sporting Goods
- ANSYS Multiphysics is the flagship ANSYS product which includes all capabilities in all engineering disciplines.
  - ANSYS Classic Environment for exposure to all ANSYS functionality
  - *ANSYS Workbench Environment* for tight integration with CAD



- There are three main component products derived from ANSYS Multiphysics:
  - ANSYS Mechanical – structural & thermal capabilities
  - ANSYS Emag – electromagnetics
  - ANSYS FLOTRAN – CFD capabilities

- Other product lines:
  - ANSYS LS-DYNA – for highly nonlinear structural problems
  - ANSYS Professional – linear structural and thermal analyses, a subset of ANSYS Mechanical capabilities

ANSYSDesign Space – linear structural and steady state thermal analyses, a subset of ANSYS Mechanical capabilities in the Workbench Environment.

- **Structural analysis:** is used to determine deformations, strains, stresses, and Reaction forces.
- **Static analysis:**
  - –Used for static loading conditions.
  - –Nonlinear behavior such as large deflections, large strain, contact, plasticity, hyper elasticity, and creep can be simulated.
- **Dynamic analysis:**
  - –Includes mass and damping effects.
  - –Modal analysis calculates natural frequencies and mode shapes.
  - –Harmonic analysis determines a structure's response to sinusoidal loads of known amplitude and frequency.
  - –Transient Dynamic analysis determines a structure's response to time-varying loads and can include nonlinear behavior.
- **Other structural capabilities**
  - –Spectrum analysis
  - –Random vibrations
  - –Eigen value buckling
  - –Substructuring, submodeling
- **Explicit Dynamics with ANSYS/LS-DYNA:**
  - –Intended for very large deformation simulations where inertia forces are dominant.
  - –Used to simulate Impact, crushing, rapid forming, etc.
- **Thermal analysis**: is used to determine the temperature distribution in an object. Other quantities of interest include amount of heat lost or gained, thermal gradients, and thermal flux. All three primary **heat transfer** modes can be simulated: **Conduction, convection, radiation.**
  - **Steady-State** – Time dependent effects are ignored.
  - **Transient** - To determine temperatures, etc. as a function of time.
    - –Allows phase change (melting or freezing) to be simulated.
- **Electromagnetic analysis**: is used to calculate magnetic fields in electromagnetic devices.
- **Static and low-frequency electromagnetics:**
  - –To simulate devices operating with DC power sources, low-frequency AC, or low-frequency transient signals.
  - –Example: solenoid actuators, motors, transformers
  - –Quantities of interest include magnetic flux density, field intensity, magnetic forces and torques, impedance, inductance, eddy currents, power loss, and flux leakage.
- **Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD):**–To determine the flow distributions and temperatures in a fluid.
  - –ANSYS/FLOTRAN can simulate laminar and turbulent flow, compressible and incompressible flo and multiple species.
  - –Applications: aerospace, electronic packaging, automotive design.
  - –Typical quantities of interest are velocities, pressures, temperatures, and film coefficients.

CHAPTER 3: Working in ANSYS

Opening ANSYS SESSION:

Ansys can be opened in Windows Operating System through

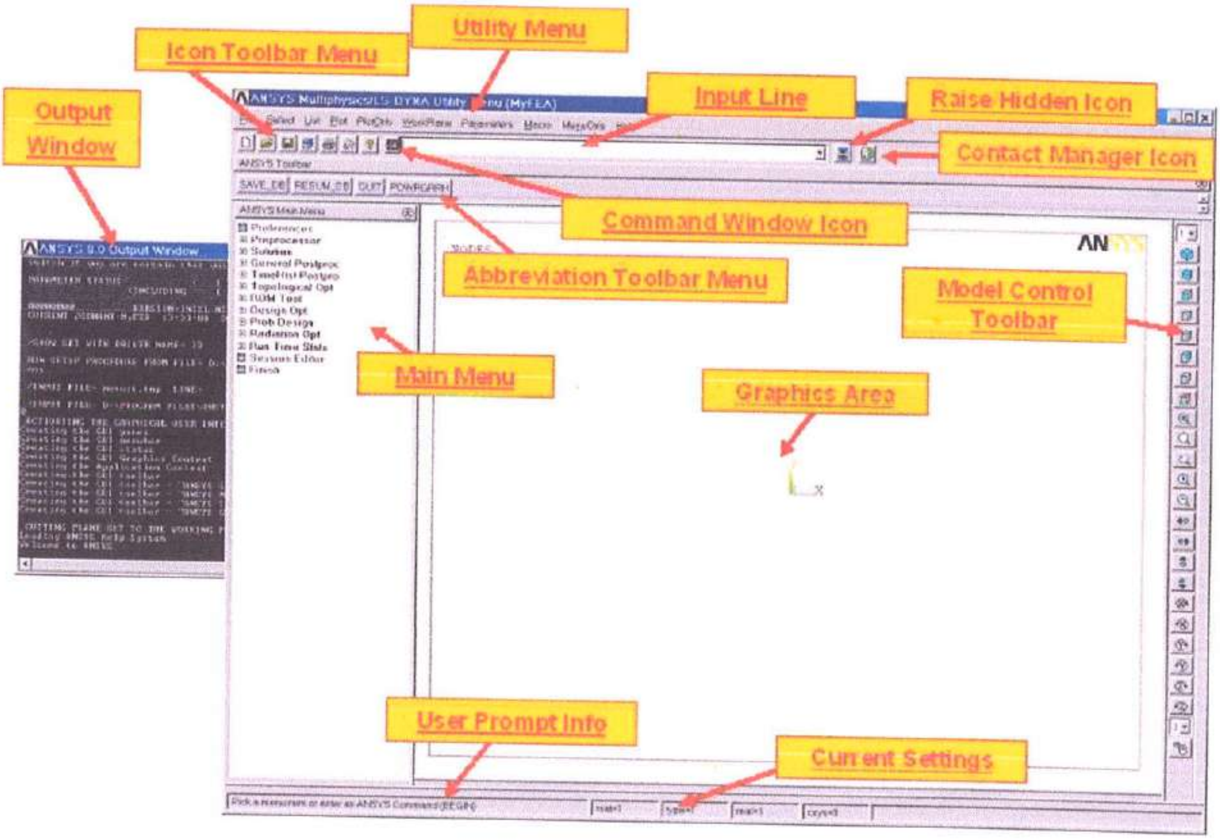
- **Start>programs>Ansys18>Interactive**
- **Start>programs>Ansys18>Run Interactive**
- **Start>programs>Ansys18>Batch**

The Interactive Option is used in the very beginning of Ansys Session to set

- Working Directory
- Default File Name
- Graphics driver
- Data Space
- Workspace
- Menus to be visible
- Command Line Arguments

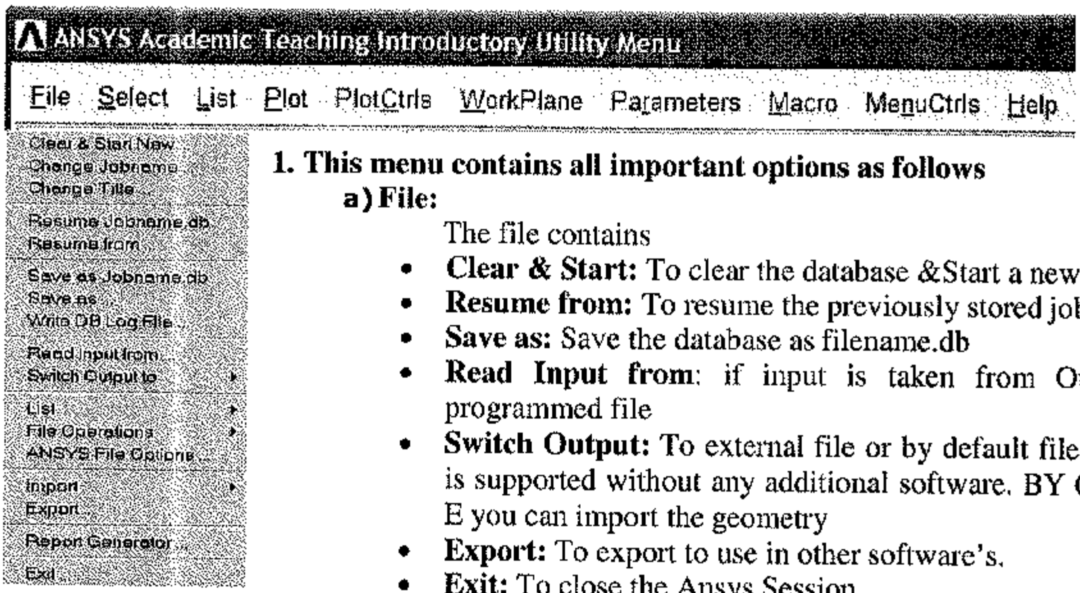
Run-Interactive directly opens the Ansys Graphical user Interface **(GUI) Batch Utility** is used to run the Programs Background.

ANSYS Menu:



By Default ANSYS opens 6 Menus. They are

1. **Utility Menu**
2. **Main Menu**
3. **Input Window**
4. **Tool Bar**
5. **Graphics Window**
6. **Output Window**



1. This menu contains all important options as follows

a) File:

The file contains

- **Clear & Start:** To clear the database &Start a new job
- **Resume from:** To resume the previously stored job
- **Save as:** Save the database as filename.db
- **Read Input from**: if input is taken from Outside programmed file
- **Switch Output:** To external file or by default files in *.iges format is supported without any additional software. BY CATIA,UG,PRO-E you can import the geometry
- **Export:** To export to use in other software's.
- **Exit:** To close the Ansys Session.

b) Select: This is very important option for viewing the results or applying the boundary conditions. The parts of the model can be selected and can manipulate for data. This option contains

- **Entities:** Entities to be selected like key points, lines, nodes, elements, areas, volumes, etc
- **Components:** Naming and grouping the selected components.
- **Everything:** Selecting only that part
- **Everything below:** Selecting the entities below that.

c) List: _This option can be used to listing the elements, nodes, volumes, forces, displacements etc.

d) Plot: This option is used to plot the areas, volumes, nodes, elements etc.

e) Plot Controls: This option is very important and contains

- **Pan Zoom Rotate:** It opens another menu through which zooming and rotation of the model is possible.
- **View Setting:** By default Z plane is perpendicular to the viewer. By this view option, view settings can be changed.
- **Numbering:** this is useful for setting on/off the entity numbering
- **Symbols:** to view the applied translations, forces, pressures, etc. this option should be used to set them on.
- **Style:** Sectioning, vector arrow sizing and real structural appearances is possible through this.
- **Window Controls:** Window positioning 9 Layout) is possible with this.
- **Animate:** Animation can be done for the output data using this.
- **Device Options:** Wireframe models can be observed through this.
- **Hard Copy:** data can be sent either to printer or any external file.
- **Capture Image:** To capture the graphics window output to a *.bmp image.
- **Multiplot Window Layout:** To view the results in more than one window.

f) Work plane: By default Z Plane is perpendicular for data input. For any changes in the global X,Y & Z planes, the workplane should be rotated to create the model or view the results.

g) Parameters: These are the scalar parameters represented with values. Eg: b=10

- The nodal coordinate system defines the degree of freedom directions at each node and the orientation of nodal results data.
- The element coordinate system determines the orientation of material properties and element results data.
- The results coordinate system is used to transform nodal or element results data to a particular coordinate system for listings, displays, or general postprocessing operations (POST1).

SCALAR PARAMETERS: These are useful to change the model dimensions at any time. These are useful when macros or batch programs are coded. For example in b = 10, b is considered as scalar parameter. For optimization the model should be represented in scalar parameters. There is another way t set parameters is *b = 10 and can be changed any time.

MACROS: These are grouping of commands for particular purpose. These are equivalent to functions in C and sub-routines in FORTRAN. They are very powerful and are based on APDL (Ansys Parametric Design Language). To get expertise with Ansys, one should be through with usage of Macros.

MODELING: this is the important step of creating the physical object in the system. They are two types of modeling in Ansys.

- Direct Modeling
- Solid Modeling

DIRECT MODELING: In this approach the physical structure is represented by nodes and elements directly. The problem is solved once after the boundary conditions are applied. This approach is simple and straightforward. Takes very little time computation. But this can be applied only for simple problems. When problem becomes complex, this method becomes tedious to apply.

SOLID MODELING: Models are directly created either using Ansys Preprocessor or imported from popular CAD software's like Mechanical Desktop, ProE, CATIA, SOLID WORKS, etc. Once the structural model is created, by using mesh tool, the model can be meshed and problem can be solved by applying the boundary conditions. In Ansys Solid Modeling is carried out using two methods:

Bottom Up Approach: To create model,Entities are required, Key points,Lines, Areas, and Volumes are the entities in Ansys. If model is constructed through Key points to Lines, from Lines to Areas, and From Areas to Volumes the approach of modeling is called Bottom Up Approach. This approach is useful when models are complex.

Top Down Approach: A 3D Model can be created directly using the Volumes. Once Volumes are created, all the entities below the volumes (areas, lines, key points) are automatically created. This approach is easy but can be applied to simple problems.

ELEMENTS: Elements are FE representation of physical structures or discredited parts of the continuum. These elements are like functions designed for specific purpose. For example bar element can take only axial compressive or tensile loads. And a truss element can take only horizontal and vertical loads in the global directions. So, a truss element cannot take any transverse loading across the element or a moment. So, proper element should be selected based on the problem and loading. Usually the no. of elements of its library measures capacity of a software. Ansys contains more than 180 elements designed for specific purposes. Few of the Ansys elements are shown below.

h) Macros: These are grouping of Ansys commands to fulfill particular work. These can be taken equivalent to C, C++ & Java Functions.

i) Menu Controls: This can be used to set on/off the menus.

j) Help: For all the help files related to commands and topics

2. **Main Menu:**

   This menu contains

   - **Pre-processor:** This sub option can be used to build and mesh the model through proper element selection and boundary conditions.
   - **Solution:** this option can be used solve the matrix equation through proper solver.
   - **Post Processor:** This option is used to interpret the results.
   - **Design Optimization:** This option is used to optimize the structure.
   - **Time History Processor:** For dynamic problems, results can be viewed through this option.
   - **Run Stats:** This option can be used to find the status of the model, time it take s for execution, computer processor capabilities, wave front size etc.

3. **Input Window:** This can be used to input commands or named selection.
4. **Tool Bar:** This contains options like saving the file, resuming the file database, Quitting the Ansys session and Graphics Type.
5. **Graphics Window**: This is where the model creation and plotting of results carried out.
6. **Output Window:** This shows the status of the work being carried out.

WORKPLANE:

Although the cursor appears as a point on the screen, it actually represents a line through space, normal to the screen. In order to define an imaginary plane that, when intersected by the normal line of the cursor, will yield a unique point in space. This imaginary plane is called a working plane.

Working plane is an infinite plane with an origin, a 2d Coordinate system, a snap increment and a display grid. You can define only one working plane at a time. (Creating a new working plane eliminates the existing working plane). The working plane is separate from the co-ordinate systems; for example; the working plane can have a different plane of origin and rotation than the active coordinate system. Work plane can be positioned wherever required and model can be created.

COORDINATE SYSTEM:

The ANSYS program has several types of coordinate systems, each used for a different reason:

- Global and local coordinate systems are used to locate geometry items (nodes, key points, etc.) in space.
- The display coordinate system determines the system in which geometry items are listed or displayed.

Two types of picking:

- **Retrieval picking**

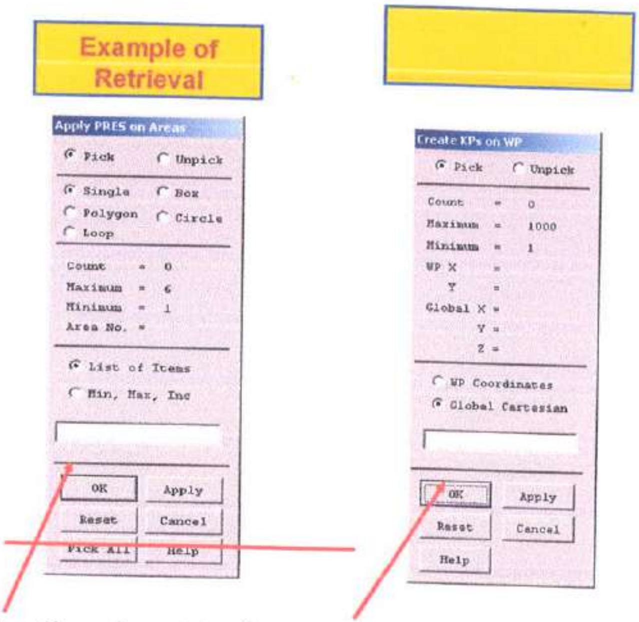
–Picking existing entities for a subsequent operation.

–Use the Pick All button to indicate all entities.

- **Locational picking**

–Locating coordinates of a point, such as a keypoint or node.

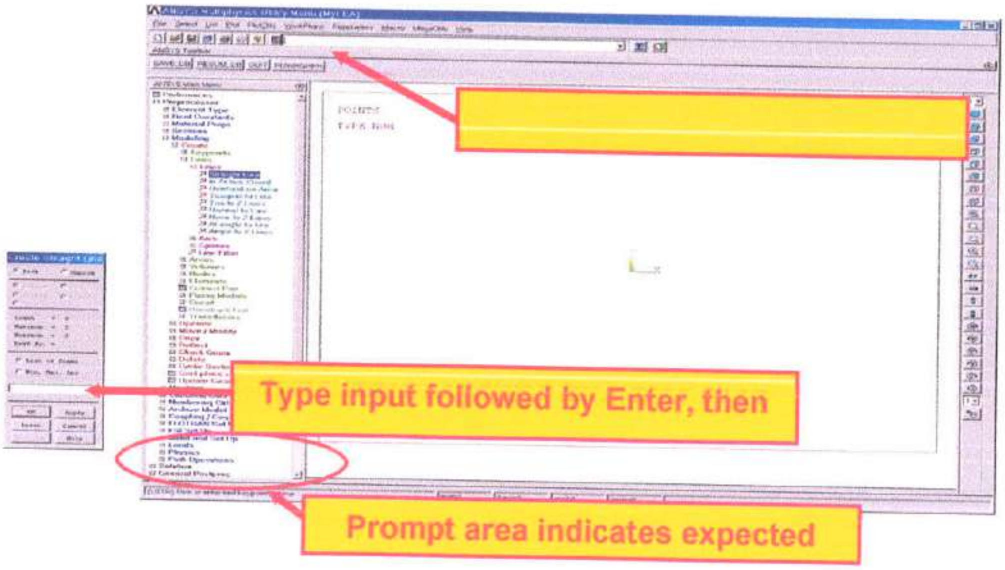
–Allows you to enter coordinates in the Picker Window.



Mouse button assignments for picking:

- **Left** mouse button picks (or unpicks) the entity or location closest to the mouse pointer. Pressing and dragging allows you to "preview" the item being picked (or unpicked).
- **Middle** mouse button does an Apply. Saves the time required to move the mouse over to the Picker and press the Apply button. Use Shift-Right button on a two-button mouse.
- **Right** mouse button toggles between pick and unpick mode.

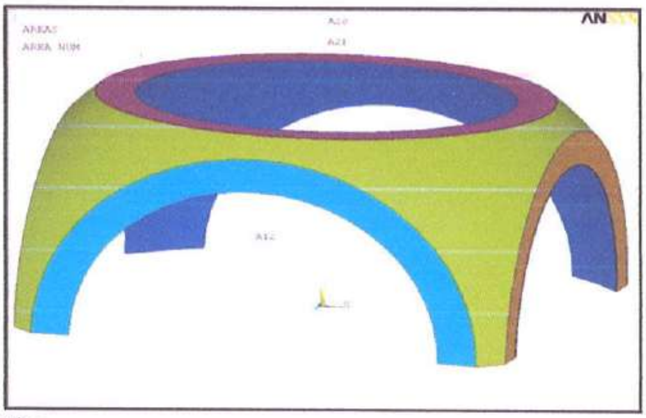
Note, the Shift-Right button on a two-button mouse is equivalent to the Middle mouse button on a three-button mouse.

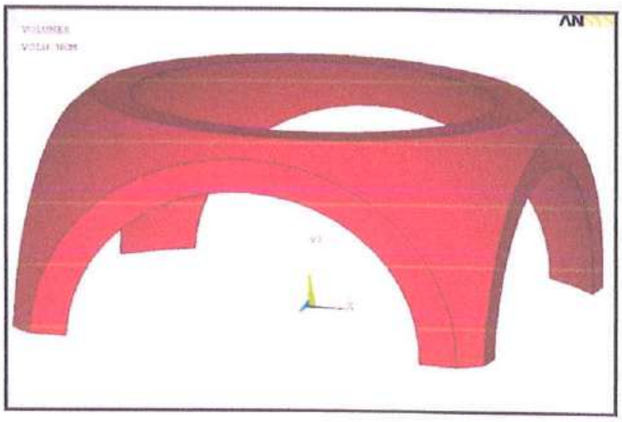


Hotspot locations for picking:

- **Areas and Volumes** have one hotspot near the centroid of the solid model entity.
- **Lines** have three hotspots - one in the middle and one near each end.

- **Why this is important:** When you are required to "pick" an entity, you must pick on the hotspot.





- **Note:**

–Show locational picking by creating a few keypoints. Also show the use of middle and right mouse buttons.

–Show retrieval picking by creating a few lines

–Show "Loop" by creating an AL area

–Show "Pick All" by deleting area only

–Do KPLOT, LPLOT, etc. with and without numbering. Type in a few of these commands.

–Show the use of pan-zoom-rotate

- **Suppose you wanted to do the following:**

–Plot all areas located in the second quadrant

–Delete all arcs of radius 0.2 to 0.3 units

–Apply a convection load on all exterior lines

–Write out all nodes at Z=3.5 to a file

–View results only in elements made of steel

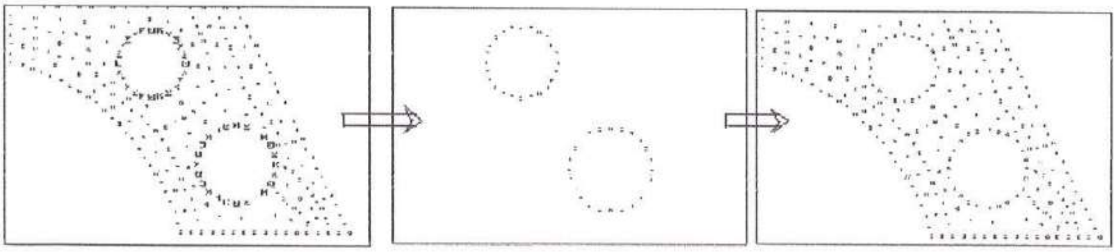
The **common "theme"** in these tasks is that they all operate on a **<u>subset</u>** of the model.

- **Select Logic** allows you to select a subset of entities and operate only on those entities.
- **Three steps:**

–Select a subset

–Perform operations on the subset

–Reactivate the full set

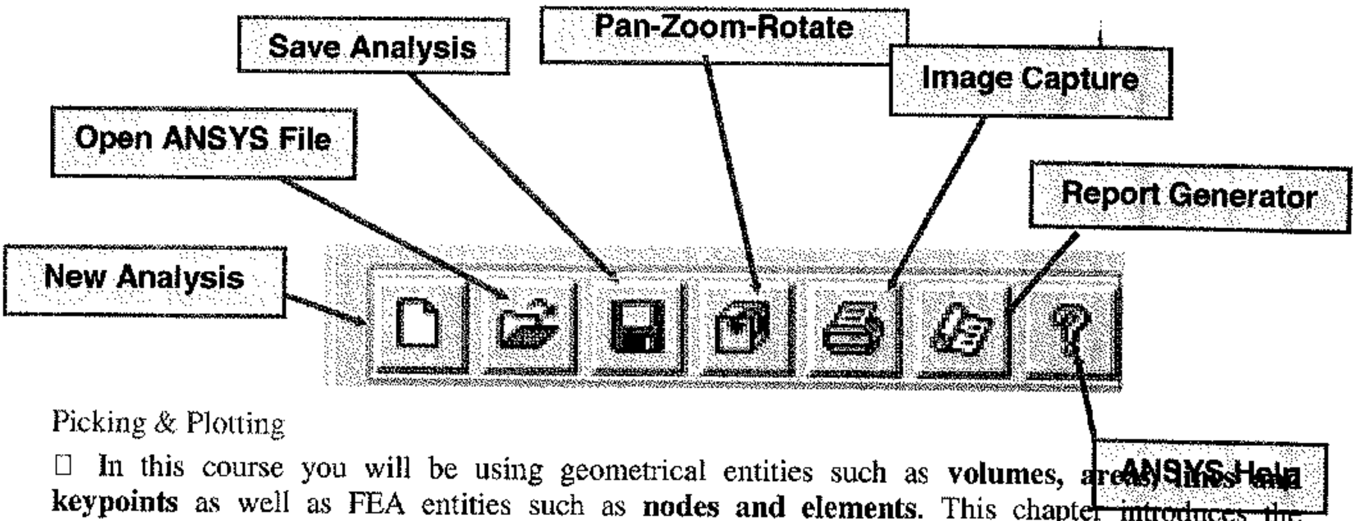


Select subset   Operate on subset   Reactivate full set

GRAPHICS DISPLAY: There are two methods available for graphic displays.

- **Full mode display:** This option can be used with all the elements.
- **Power Graphics:** Power graphics method is the default when Ansys GUI is on. This method is valid for all the element types except for circuit elements. Power graphics method offers significantly faster performance than the full mode method.

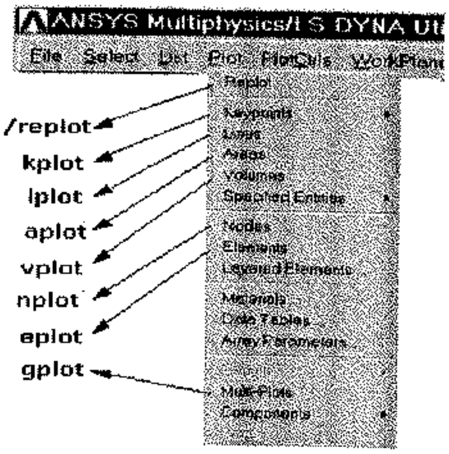
ELEMENT TABLE: The primary data results are directly available for all elements in post processor. The secondary data or derived data (stresses, strains, Von mises stress, principal stress, etc.) is available only for solid elements. The problems where solid model is created and meshed) directly through nodal solution results in the post processor, but not available to line elements like (beam, link, etc.). To get the secondary data for line elements, we need to define the element table for the particular element to get the required data. For example to get axial stress for the link element, you must go to Ansys help, type link180 and see the link180 definitions and sequence no. for the link1. Through the post processor you have to create element table > define > by sequence no. – LS1 and plot > element tables > LS1 gives the axial stress for the problem.



Picking & Plotting

☐ In this course you will be using geometrical entities such as **volumes, areas, lines and keypoints** as well as FEA entities such as **nodes and elements**. This chapter introduces the following techniques used to display and manipulate those entities within the **GUI**:

- ❖ **Plotting**
- ❖ **Picking**
- ❖ **Select Logic**
- ❖ **Components and Assemblies**



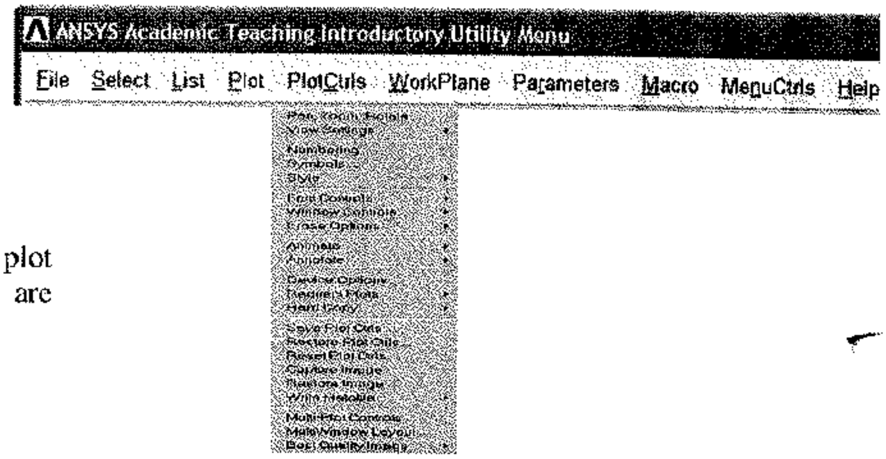
Plotting:

- •It is often advantageous to plot only certain entities in the model.
- •Within the **Utility Menu > Plot**, you will see that geometric, finite element and other entities can be plotted.
- •With Multi-Plots, a combination of entities can be plotted.

The **PlotCtrls** menu is used to control how the plot is displayed:

–plot orientation
–zoom
–colors
–symbols
–annotation
–animation
–etc.

•Among these, changing the plot orientation **(/VIEW)**and zooming are the most commonly used functions.

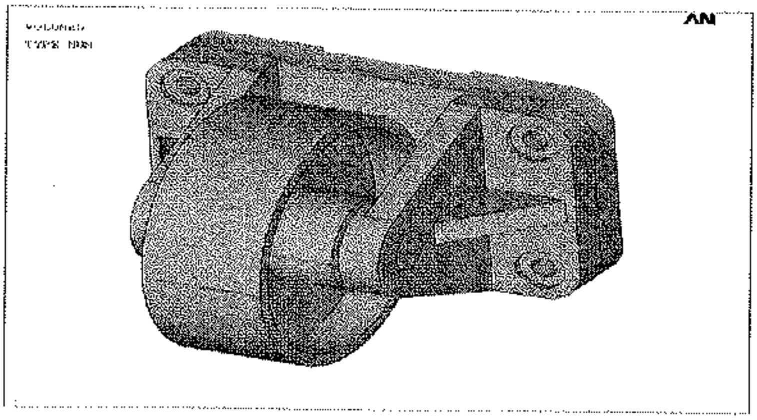


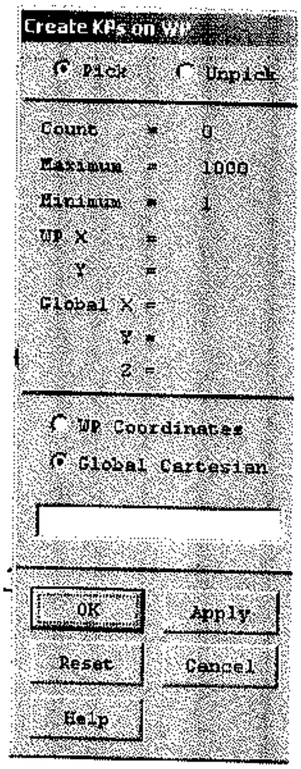
•The default view for a model is the front view: looking down the +Z axis of the model. There are several methods to change the model view.

• **Use dynamic mode** — a way to orient the plot dynamically using the Control key and mouse buttons.
–Ctrl + Left mouse button pans the model.

spins the model (about screen Z)
–Ctrl + Right mouse button rotates the model:
about screen X
about screen Y

Note, the Shift-Right button on a two-button mouse is equivalent to the Middle mouse button on a three-button mouse.





● Pick ○ Unpick

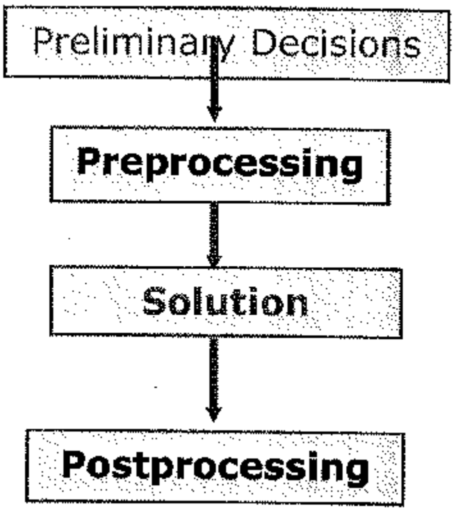
Count = 0
Maximum = 1000
Minimum = 1
WP X =
Y =
Global X =
Y =
Z =

○ WP Coordinates
● Global Cartesian

• The Model Control Toolbar also includes a dynamic rotate option.
•Picking allows you to identify model entities or locations by clicking in the Graphics Window.
•A picking operation typically involves the use of the mouse and a picker menu. It is indicated by a + sign on the menu.
•For example, you can create keypoints by picking locations in the Graphics Window and then pressing OK in the picker.

Chapter 4: General Procedure in FEM

The objective of this chapter is outlining a general analysis procedure to be used to solve a simulation. Regardless of the physics of the problem, the same general procedure can be followed.



- **Preliminary Decisions**

–Which analysis type?

–What to model?
–Which element type?
- **Preprocessing**

–Define Material
–Create or import the model geometry
–Mesh the geometry
- **Solution**

–Apply loads
–Solve
- **Postprocessing**

–Review results
–Check the validity of the solution

Which analysis type?

- The analysis type usually belongs to one of the following disciplines:

Structural	:Motion of solid bodies, pressure on solid bodies, or contact of solid bodies
Thermal	: Applied heat, high temperatures, or changes in temperature
Electromagnetic:	**Devices** subjected to electric currents (AC or DC), electromagnetic waves, and voltage or charge excitation
Fluid	:Motion of gases/fluids, or contained gases/fluids
Coupled-Field	:Combinations of any

What to model?

- What should be used to model the geometry of the spherical tank?

–Axisymmetry since the loading, material, and the boundary conditions are symmetric. This type of model would provide the most simplified model.

–Rotational symmetry since the loading, material, and the boundary conditions are symmetric. Advantage over axisymmetry: offers some results away from applied boundary conditions.

–Full 3D model is an option, but would not be an efficient choice Compared to the axisymmetric and quarter symmetry models. If model results are significantly influenced by symmetric boundary conditions, this may be the only option.

Define Material

Material Properties

- Every analysis requires some material property input: Young's modulus EX for structural elements, thermal conductivity KXX for thermal elements, etc.
- There are two ways to define material properties:

–Material library

–Individual properties

Define Loads

- There are five categories of loads:

DOF Constraints	Specified DOF values, such as displacements in a stress analysis or temperatures in a thermal analysis.
Concentrated Loads	Point loads, such as forces or heat flow rates.
Surface Loads	Loads distributed over a surface, such as pressures or convections.
Body Loads	Volumetric or field loads, such as temperatures (causing thermal expansion) or internal heat generation.
Inertia Loads	Loads due to structural mass or inertia, such as gravity and rotational velocity.

Postprocessing--Review Results

- Postprocessing is the final step in the finite element analysis process.
- It is imperative that you interpret your results relative to the assumptions made during model creation and solution.
- You may be required to make design decisions based on the results, so it is a good idea not only to review the results carefully, but also to check the validity of the solution.
- ANSYS has two postprocessors:

–POST1, the General Postprocessor, to review a single set of results over the entire model.

–POST26, the Time-History Postprocessor, to review results at selected points in the model over time. Mainly used for transient and nonlinear analyses. (Not discussed in this course.)

Verification

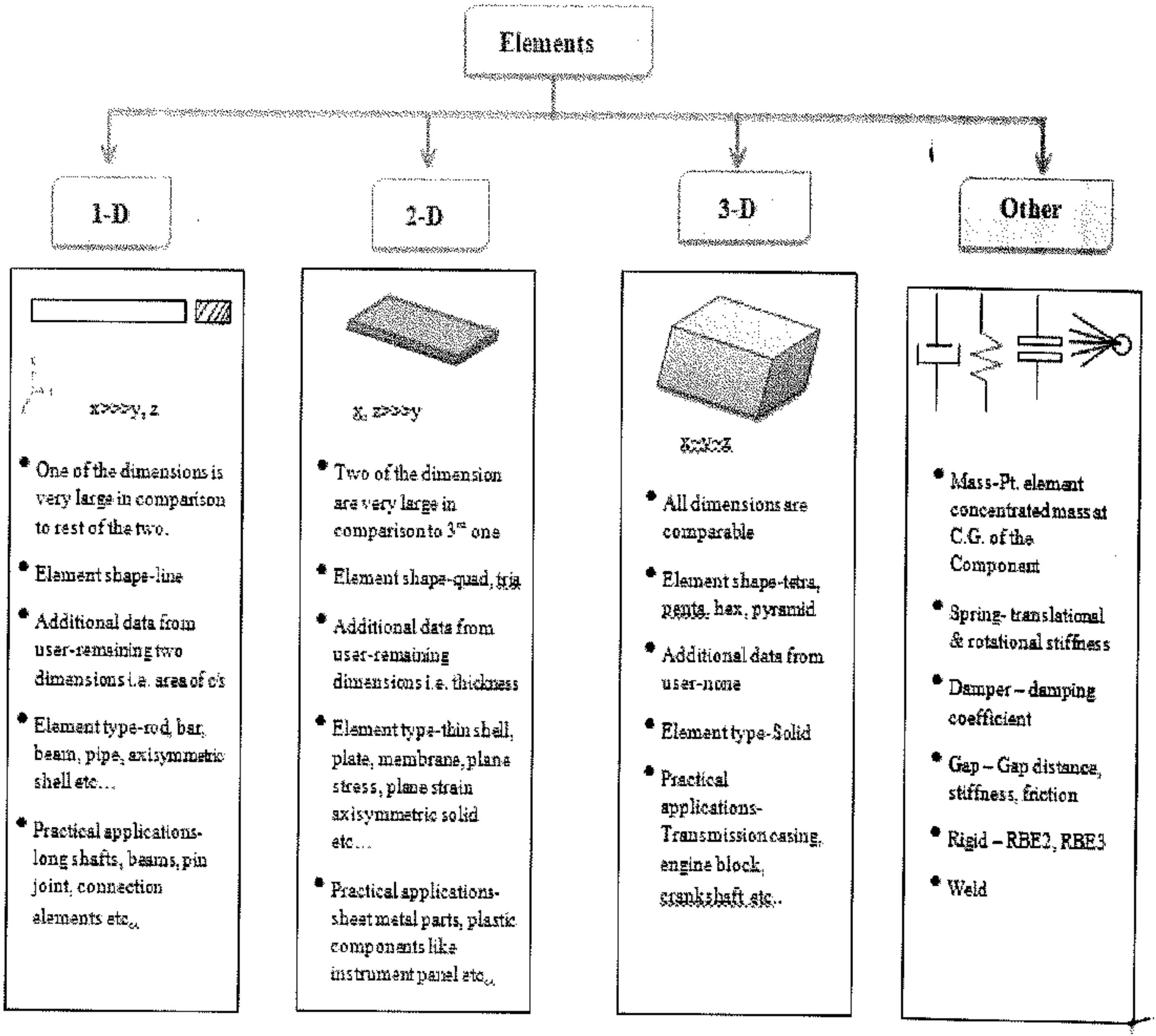
- It is always a good idea to do a "sanity check" and make sure that the solution is acceptable.
- What you need to check depends on the type of problem you are solving, but here are some typical questions to ask:
- Do the reaction forces balance the applied loads?
- Where is the maximum stress located?

–If it is at a singularity, such as a point load or a re-entrant corner, the value is generally meaningless.

–Are the stress values beyond the elastic limit?

–If so, the load magnitudes may be wrong, or you may need to do a nonlinear analysis.

Elements Used in Structural Analysis



Elements

1-D

x>>>y, z

- One of the dimensions is very large in comparison to rest of the two.
- Element shape-line
- Additional data from user-remaining two dimensions i.e. area of c/s
- Element type-rod, bar, beam, pipe, axisymmetric shell etc…
- Practical applications-long shafts, beams, pin joint, connection elements etc..

2-D

x, z>>>y

- Two of the dimension are very large in comparison to 3rd one
- Element shape-quad, tria
- Additional data from user-remaining dimensions i.e. thickness
- Element type-thin shell, plate, membrane, plane stress, plane strain axisymmetric solid etc…
- Practical applications-sheet metal parts, plastic components like instrument panel etc..

3-D

x≈y≈z

- All dimensions are comparable
- Element shape-tetra, penta, hex, pyramid
- Additional data from user-none
- Element type-Solid
- Practical applications-Transmission casing, engine block, crankshaft etc..

Other

- Mass-Pt. element concentrated mass at C.G. of the Component
- Spring- translational & rotational stiffness
- Damper – damping coefficient
- Gap – Gap distance, stiffness, friction
- Rigid – RBE2, RBE3
- Weld

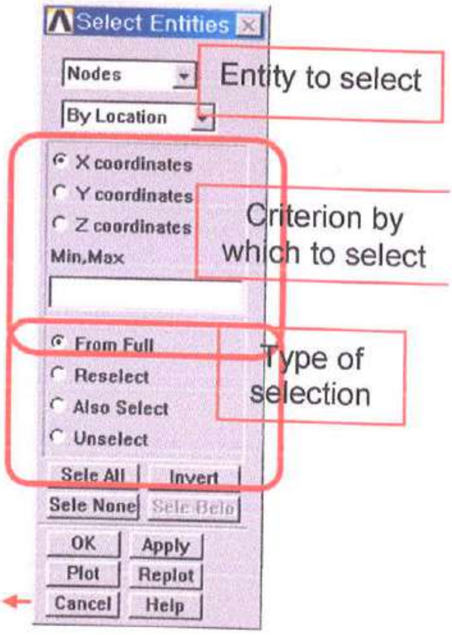
Most ANSYS element types are structural elements, ranging from simple spars and beams to more complex layered shells and large strain solids. Most types of structural analyses can use any of these elements.

Note: Explicit dynamics analysis can use only the explicit dynamic elements (LINK160, BEAM161, PLANE162, SHELL163, SOLID164, COMBI165, MASS166, and LINK167).

Selecting Subsets

- **Most selecting tools are available in the Select Entities dialog box:**
Utility Menu > Select > Entities...

- **Or you can use the xSEL family of commands:** KSEL, LSEL, ASEL, VSEL, NSEL, ESEL



- **Criterion by which to select:**

–**By Num/Pick:** to select based on entity numbers or by picking

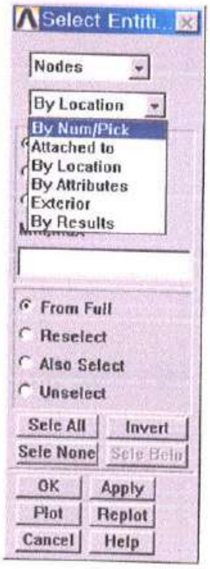
–**Attached to:** to select based on attached entities. For example, select all lines attached to the current Subset of areas.

–**By Location:** to select based on X, Y, Z location. For example, select all nodes at X=2.5. X, Y, Z are interpreted in the active coordinate system.

–**By Attributes:** to select based on material number, real constant set number, etc. Different attributes are available for different entities.

–**Exterior:** to select entities lying on the exterior.

–**By Results:** to select entities by results data, e.g, nodal displacements.



- **Type of selection**

–**From Full:** selects a subset from the full set of entities.

–**Reselect:** selects (again) a subset from the current subset.

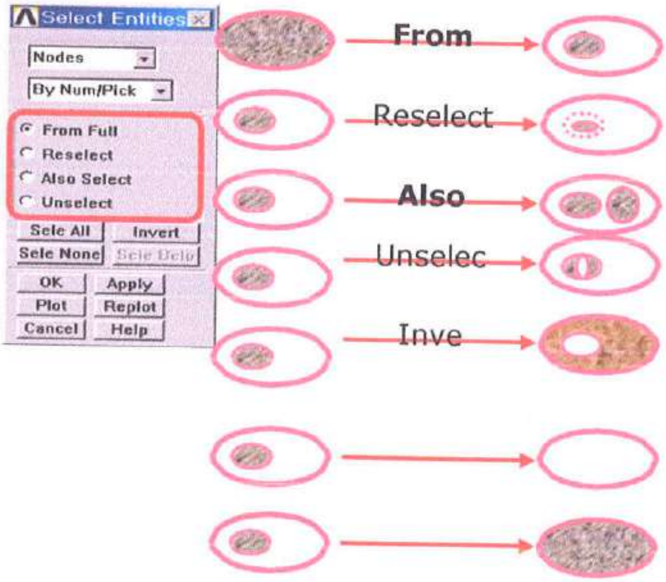
–**Also Select:** adds another subset to the current subset.

–**Unselect:** deactivates a portion of the current subset.

–**Invert:** toggles the active and inactive subsets.

–**Select None:** deactivates the full set of entities.

–**Select All:** reactivates the full set of entities.



Operations on the Subset

•Typical operations are applying loads, listing results for the subset, or simply plotting the selected entities.

–The advantage of having a subset selected is that you can use the **[Pick All]** button when the picker prompts you pick desired entities.Or you can use the ALL label when using commands.

–Note that most operations in ANSYS, including the SOLVE command, act on the currently selected subset.

•Another "operation" is to assign a name to the selected subset by creating a component (discussed in the next section).

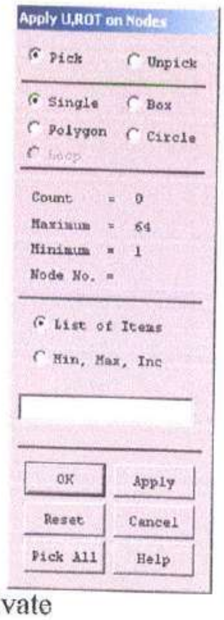
Reactivating the Full Set

•After all desired operations are done on the selected subset, you should reactivate the full set of entities.

–y to reactivate the full set is to select "everything":

–**Utility Menu > Select > Everything**–Or issue the command ALLSEL

You can also use the [Sele All] button in the Select Entities dialog box to reactivate each entity set separately. (Or issue KSEL, ALL; LSEL,ALL; etc.)



Apply U,ROT on Nodes

● Pick ○ Unpick

● Single ○ Box

○ Polygon ○ Circle

○ Loop

Count = 0

Maximum = 64

Minimum = 1

Node No. =

● List of Items

○ Min, Max, Inc

3.4 COMPONENTS:

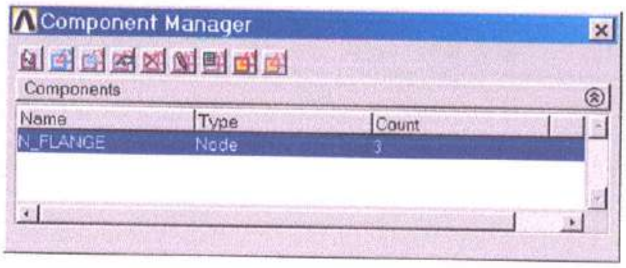
• **Components** are user-named subsets of entities. The name can then be used in dialog boxes or commands in place of entity numbers or the label ALL.

•A group of nodes, or elements, or keypoints, or lines, or areas, or volumes can be defined as a component. Only one entity type is associated with a component.

•Components can be selected or unselected. When you select a component, you are actually selecting all of the entities in that component.

• **Component Manager** is used to Create, Display, List and Select Components and Assemblies.

–**Utility Menu > Select > Component Manager...**



Name	Type	Count
N_FLANGE	Node	3

• **Creating a component**

–**Utility Menu > Select > Component Manager–Click on the Create Component Icon**

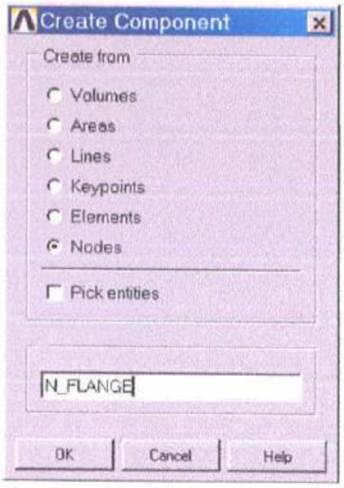
•All of the currently selected entities will be included in the component, or you can select (pick) the desired entities at this step.

• **Enter a name**

–Up to 32 characters - letters, numbers, and _ (underscore) - are allowed

–Beginning a component with _ (underscore) will make it a "hidden component" and it cannot be picked from the list. This is NOT recommended.

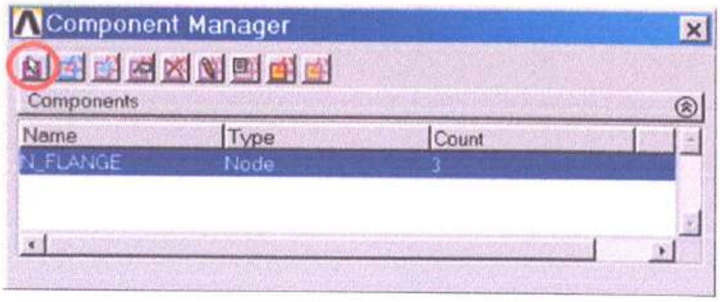
–Suggestion: Use the first letter of the name to indicate the entity type. For example, use N_HOLES for a node component.



○ Volumes
○ Areas
○ Lines
○ Keypoints
○ Elements
● Nodes

☐ Pick entities

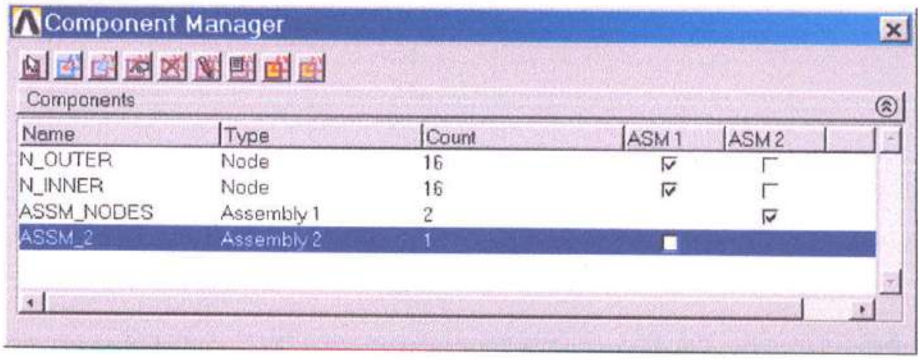
N_FLANGE



Name	Type	Count
N_FLANGE	Node	3

- **Creating an assembly**

–Highlight the components for the assembly
–Click on the Create Assembly Icon and enter a name



Name	Type	Count	ASM 1	ASM 2
N_OUTER	Node	16	☑	☐
N_INNER	Node	16	☑	☐
ASSM_NODES	Assembly 1	2		☑
ASSM_2	Assembly 2	1	☐	

In the Component Manager above, N_OUTER and N_INNER are in the ASSM_NODES (ASM1) assembly. ASSM_NODES is in the ASSM_2 (ASM2) assembly.

Structural Element Types: (NOTE - important elements normally and most commonly used in ANSYS14 are all highlighted (Bold)

Category	**Element Name(s)**
Spars	LINK1, LINK8, LINK10, **LINK180**
Beams	BEAM3, BEAM4, BEAM23, BEAM24, BEAM44, BEAM54, **BEAM188, BEAM189**
Pipes	PIPE16, PIPE17, PIPE18, PIPE20, PIPE59, PIPE60, **PIPE288**
2-D Solids	PLANE2, PLANE25, PLANE42, HYPER56, HYPER74, PLANE82, PLANE83, HYPER84, VISCO88, VISCO106, VISCO108, PLANE145, PLANE146, **PLANE182, PLANE183**
3-D Solids	SOLID45, SOLID46, HYPER58, SOLID64, SOLID65, HYPER86, VISCO89, SOLID92, SOLID95, VISCO107, SOLID147, SOLID148, HYPER158, **SOLID185, SOLID186**, SOLID187, SOLID191
Shells	SHELL28, SHELL41, SHELL43, SHELL51, SHELL61, SHELL63, SHELL91, SHELL93, SHELL99, SHELL150, **SHELL181**
Thermal	LINK31, **LINK33, LINK34, PLANE55**
Interface	INTER192, INTER193, INTER194, INTER195
Contact	CONTAC12, CONTAC26, CONTAC48, CONTAC49, CONTAC52, TARGE169, TARGE170, CONTA171, CONTA172, CONTA173, CONTA174, CONTA175
Coupled-Field	SOLID5, PLANE13, FLUID29, FLUID30, FLUID38, SOLID62, FLUID79, FLUID80, FLUID81, SOLID98, FLUID129, INFIN110, INFIN111, FLUID116, FLUID130
Specialty	COMBIN7, LINK11, COMBIN14, **MASS21**, MATRIX27, COMBIN37, COMBIN39, COMBIN40, MATRIX50, SURF153, SURF154
Explicit Dynamics	LINK160, BEAM161, PLANE162, SHELL163, SOLID164, COMBI165, MASS166, LINK167

Types of Elements

Few important FEM elements are as follows

TRUSS: Slender element (Length>>area) which supports only tension or compression along its length, essentially a ID spring

BEAM: Slender element whose length is much greater that its transverse dimension which supports lateral loads, which cause flexural bending.

2D SOLID: Element whose geometry definition lies in a plane and applies loads also lie in the same plane. Plane stress occurs for structures with small thickness Compared with its in plane dimension-stress components associated with the out of plane coordinate zero. Plane strain occurs for structures where the thickness becomes large Compared to its in plane dimension-strain component associated with the out of plane coordinate are zero.

PLATE: Element whose geometry lies in the plane with loads acting out of the plane which cause flexural bending and with both in plane dimensions large in coMParison to its thickness- two dimensional state of stress exists similar to plane stress except that there is a variation of tension through the thickness.

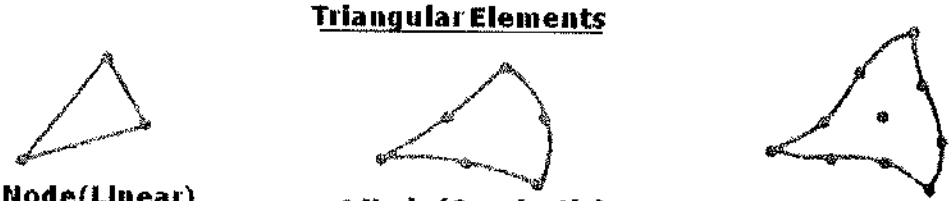
SHELLS: Element similar in character to a plate but typically used on curved surface and supports both in plane and out of planeloads. Numerous formulations exist.

3D SOLID: Element classification that covers all elements – element obeys the strain displacement and stress strain relationships.

Beam/ Truss Elements

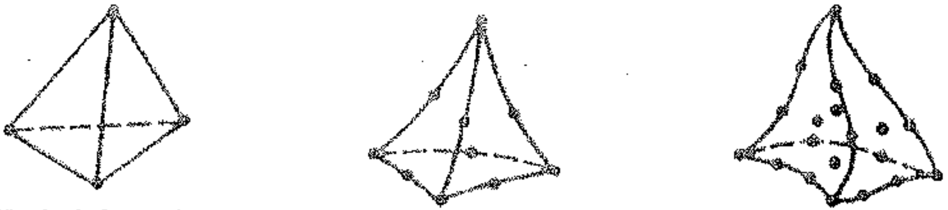
2 Node(Linear) **3 Node(Quadratic)** **4 Node(Cubic)**

Triangular Elements



3 Node(Linear) **6 Node(Quadratic)** **10 Node(Cubic)**

Tetrahedral Elements



4 Node(Linear) **10 Node(Quadratic)** **20 Node(Cubic)**

Which Element Type?

- What element type should be used for the model of the spherical tank?

–Axisymmetric model:•Axisymmetric since 2-D section can be revolved to created 3D geometry. •Linear due to small displacement assumption.

–PLANE42 with KEYOPT (3) = 1

–Rotational symmetry model:

- Shell since radius/thickness ratio > 10
- Linear due to small displacement assumption.
- membrane stiffness only option since "membrane stresses" are required.

–SHELL63 with KEYOPT (1) = 1

- Since the meshing of this geometry will create SHELL63 elements with shape warnings, a mid-side noded equation of the SHELL63 was used:

–SHELL93

Create the Solid Model

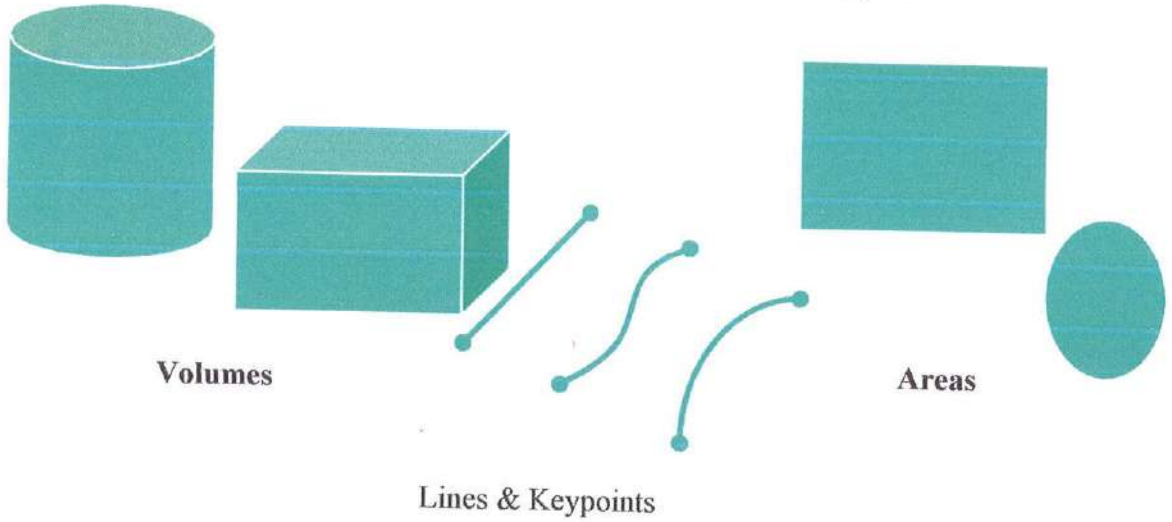
- A typical solid model is defined by volumes, areas, lines, and keypoints.

–Volumes are bounded by areas. They represent solid objects.

–Areas are bounded by lines. They represent faces of solid objects, or planar or shell objects.

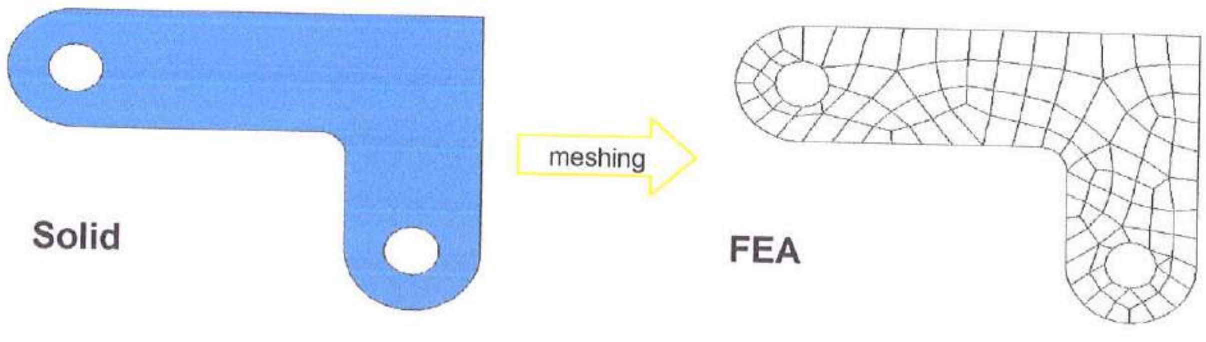
–Lines are bounded by keypoints. They represent edges of objects.

–Keypoints are locations in 3-D space. They represent vertices of objects.



Create the FEA Model

- Meshing is the process used to "fill" the solid model with nodes and elements, i.e, to create the FEA model.–Remember, you need nodes and elements for the finite element solution, not just the solid model. The solid model does NOT participate in the finite element solution.



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Department of Mechanical Engineering

Mr. Suryakanth M Patil
B.Tech , M.Tech
Associate Professor & Head

Lr.No: GIET/ME/Brdg Cour/006/07/2016-17

Date 10/06/2016

CIRCULAR

All the students of ME-III Sem are informed to express their interest by enrolling their name for the One week Bridge course on **"Production Drawing Practice'"** starting from 13/06/2016 to 17/06/2016 . The detailed syllabus for the course is attached for your information. Concerned mentors are instructed to submit the list of students enrolled within two days to the undersigned. For further information, you can contact the Course Coordinator.

10/6/16
H.O.D

HEAD
Department of Mechanical Engg.
Global Institute of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V)., Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist.T.S.-501504.

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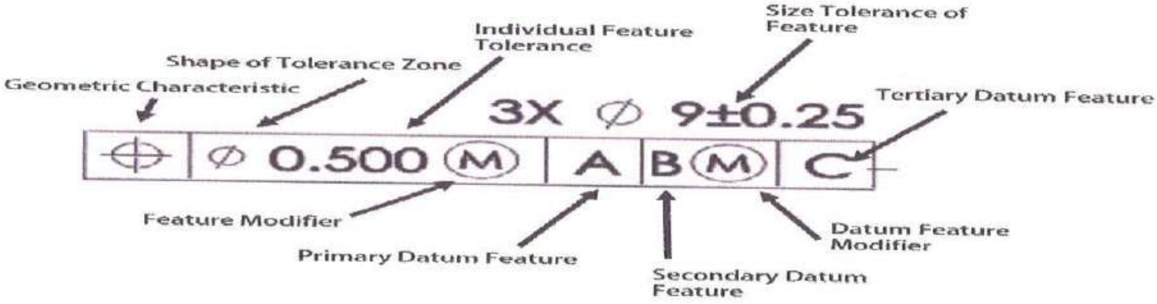
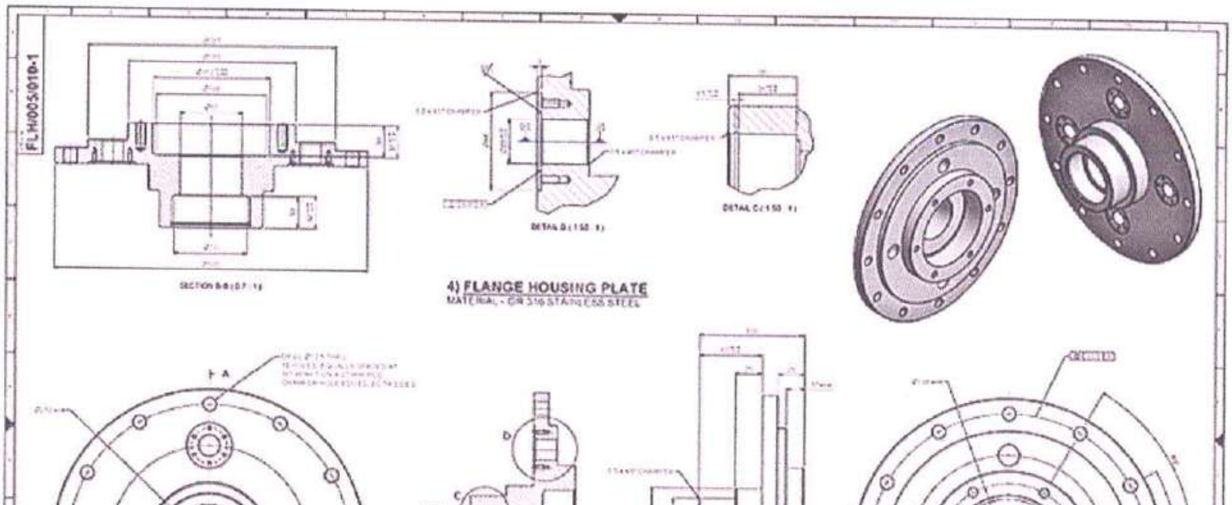
Department of Mechanical Engineering

Bridge Course
On
"PRODUCTION DRAWING PRACTICE"





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About Bridge Course:

The Bridge Course is aimed to act as a buffer for the new entrants, with an objective to provide adequate time for the transition to hard-core engineering courses. During this interaction of bridge course week with the faculty and their classmates, the students will be equipped with the knowledge and the confidence needed to take on bigger challenges as future engineers of this country.

Objectives:

- To act as a buffer for the new entrants.
- To provide adequate time for the transition to hard-core engineering courses.
- Focus on fostering a strong sense of ethical judgment and moral fortitude.
- Applications based self-learning and intermingling of a large cross section of students from vastly varying backgrounds.
- A breather, to prepare themselves before courses for first year engineering commence.
- The students will be equipped with the knowledge and the confidence needed to take on bigger challenges.
- Nurture a deeper understanding of the local and global world and our place in at as concerned citizens of the world.
- Interactive and Active Learning by Doing have been weaved into the Bridge Course.
- Active learning with the help of other students

Unit- 1

Production Drawing:

A production drawing, also referred to as working drawing, should furnish all the dimensions, Limits and special finishing processes such as heat treatment, honing, lapping, and surface finish, etc., to guide the craftsman on the shop floor in producing the component.

Conventional Drawing:

Certain draughting conventions are used to represent materials in section and machine elements in engineering drawings.

Material:

As a variety of materials are used for machine components in engineering applications, it is preferable to have different conventions of section lining to differentiate between various materials. The recommended conventions in use are shown in below Fig 1.

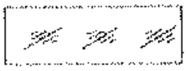
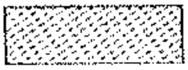
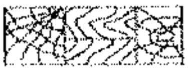
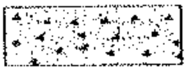
Type	Convention	Material
Metals		Steel, Cast Iron, Copper and its Alloys, Aluminium and its Alloys, etc
		Lead, Zinc, Tin, White-metal, etc
Glass		Glass
Packing and Insulating material		Porcelain, Stoneware, Marble, Slate, etc
		Asbestos, Fibre, Felt, Synthetic resin products, Paper, Cork, Linoleum, Rubber, Leather, Wax, Insulating and Filling materials, etc.
Liquids		Water, Oil, Petrol, Kerosene, etc
Wood		Wood, Plywood, etc.
Concrete		A mixture of Cement, Sand and Gravel

Fig 1: Conventional representation of materials

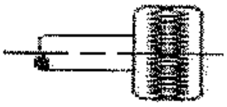
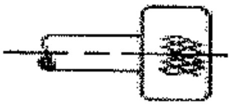
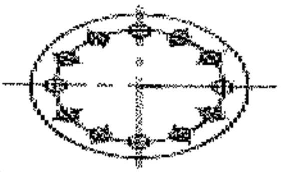
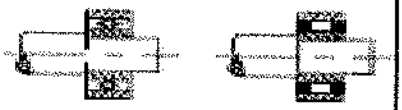
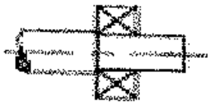
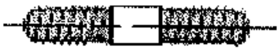
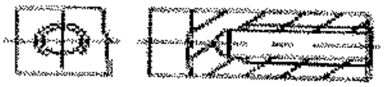
Title	Subject	Convention
Straight knurling		
Diamond knurling		
Square on shaft		
Holes on circular pitch		
Bearings		
External screw threads (Detail)		
Internal screw threads (Detail)		
Screw threads (Assembly)		

Fig 2: Conventional representation of machine components (Contd.)

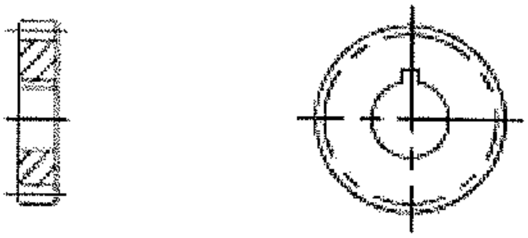
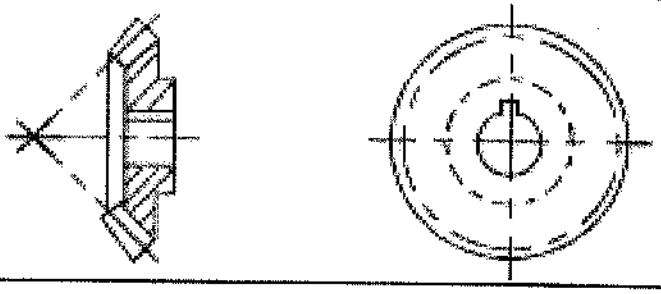
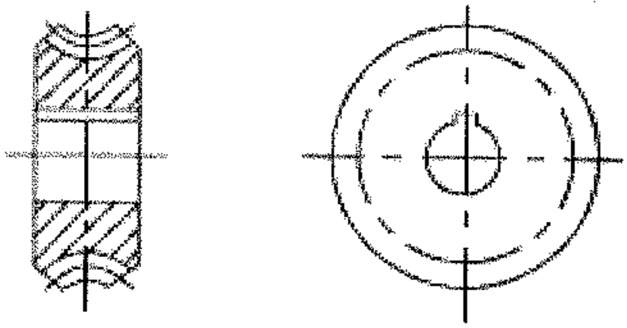
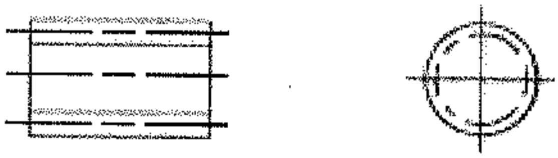
Title	Convention
Spur gear	
Bevel gear	
Worm wheel	
Worm	

Fig3: Conventional representation of machine components

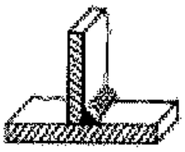
No.	Designation	Illustration	Symbol
1.	Butt weld between plates with raised edges (the raised edges being melted down completely)		
2.	Square butt weld		||
3.	Single-V butt weld		V
4.	Single-bevel butt weld		
5.	Single-V butt weld with broad root face		Y
6.	Single-bevel butt weld with broad root face		
7.	Single-U butt weld (parallel or sloping sides)		
8.	Single-U butt weld		
9.	Backing run; back or backing weld		◡
10.	Fillet weld		◺
11.	Plug weld; plug or slot weld		⊓
12.	Spot weld		○
13.	Seam weld		⊖

Fig 6: Elementary welding symbols

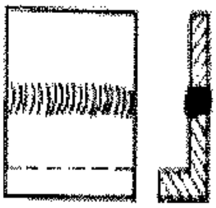
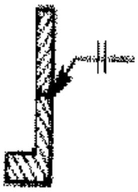
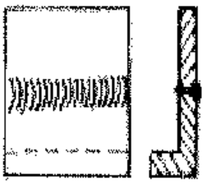
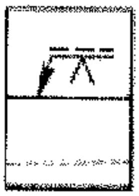
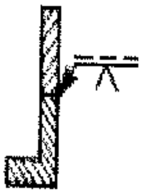
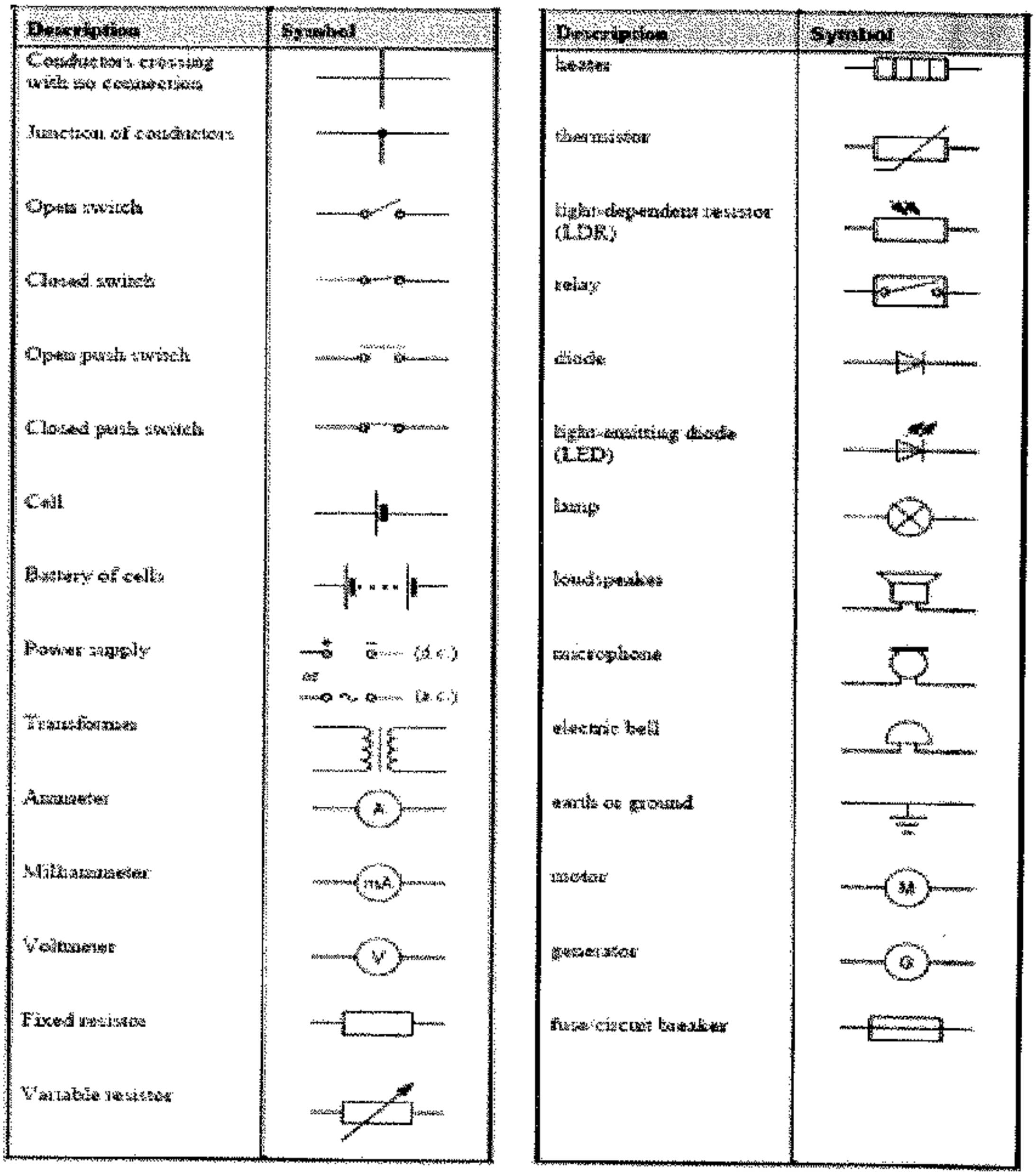
No.	*Designation symbol (For number refer to Table 11.1)*	*Illustration*	*Representation*	*Symbolization*	
				*either*	*or*
1.	Square butt weld || 2 welded from both sides 2–2				
2.	Single-V butt weld ∨ 3				

Fig9: Combination of elementary symbols (*contd.*)

Electric Symbols:

An electronic **symbol** is a pictogram used to represent various **electrical** and electronic devices or functions, such as wires, batteries, resistors, and transistors, in a schematic diagram of **an electrical** or electronic circuit.



Description	Symbol
Conductors crossing with no connection	
Junction of conductors	
Open switch	
Closed switch	
Open push switch	
Closed push switch	
Cell	
Battery of cells	
Power supply	(d.c.) or (a.c.)
Transformer	
Ammeter	A
Milliammeter	mA
Voltmeter	V
Fixed resistor	
Variable resistor	

Description	Symbol
heater	
thermistor	
light-dependent resistor (LDR)	
relay	
diode	
light-emitting diode (LED)	
lamp	
loudspeaker	
microphone	
electric bell	
earth or ground	
motor	M
generator	G
fuse/circuit breaker	

Fig11: Electric circuit symbols.

50 mm is the basic size of the hole. Here, the two limit dimensions of the shaft are deviating in the negative direction with respect to the basic size and those of the hole in the positive direction. The line corresponding to the basic size is called the zero line or line of zero deviation.

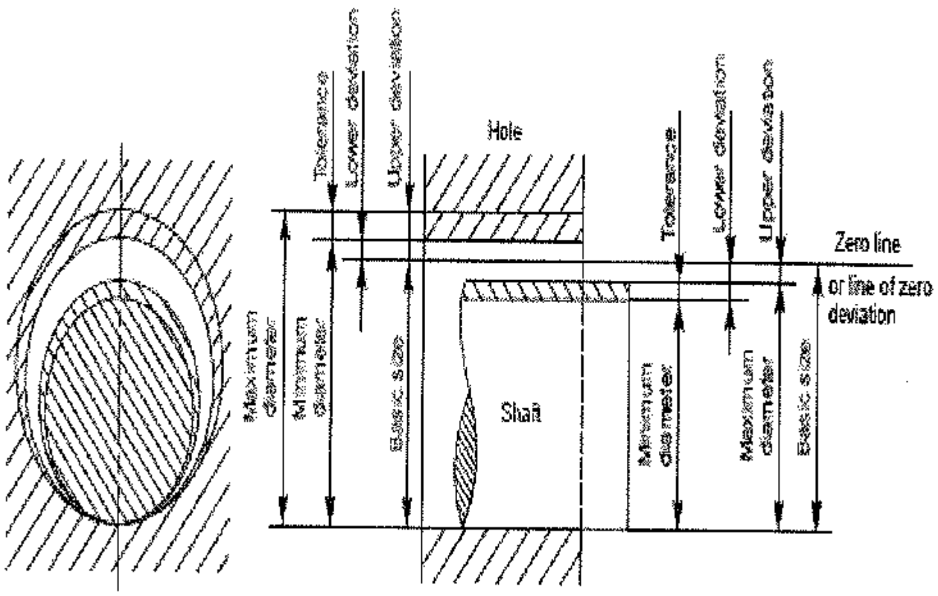


Fig12: Diagram illustrating basic size deviations and tolerances

Design Size:

It is that size, from which the limits of size are derived by the application of tolerances. If there is no allowance, the design size is the same as the basic size. If an allowance of 0.05 mm for clearance is applied, say to a shaft of 50 mm diameter, then its design size is (50 – 0.05) = 49.95 mm. A tolerance is then applied to this dimension.

Fits:

The relation between two mating parts is known as a fit. Depending upon the actual limits of the hole or shaft sizes, fits may be classified as clearance fit, transition fit and interference fit.

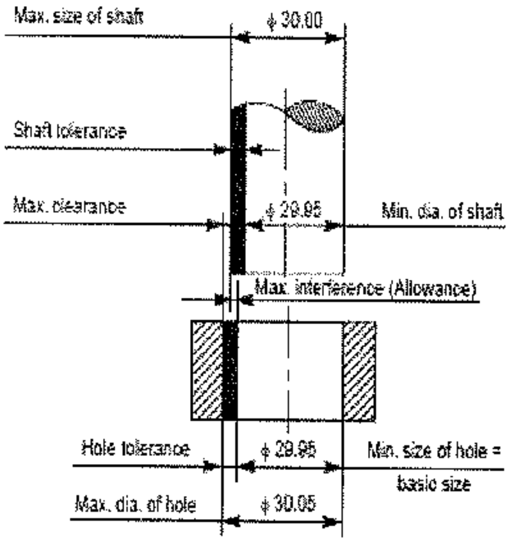


Fig14: Transition fit

Interference fit:

If the difference between the hole and shaft sizes is negative before assembly; an interference fit is obtained.

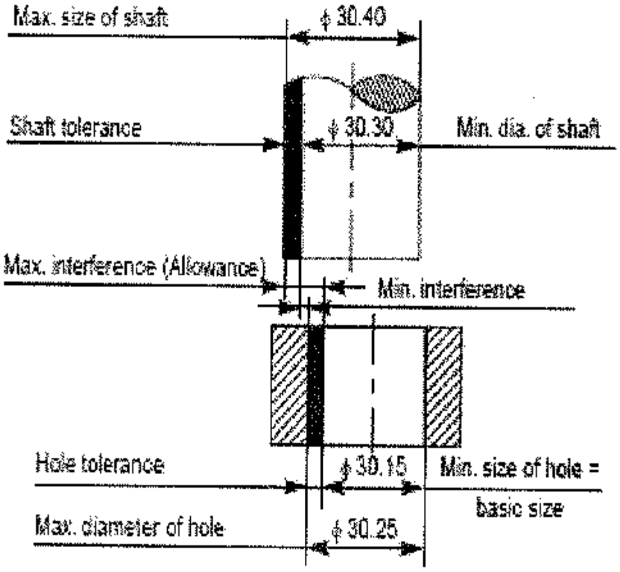


Fig15: Minimum interference fit

is the magnitude of the difference (negative) between the maximum size of the hole and the minimum size of the shaft in an interference fit before

Maximum interference fit:

It is the magnitude of the difference between the minimum size of the hole and the maximum

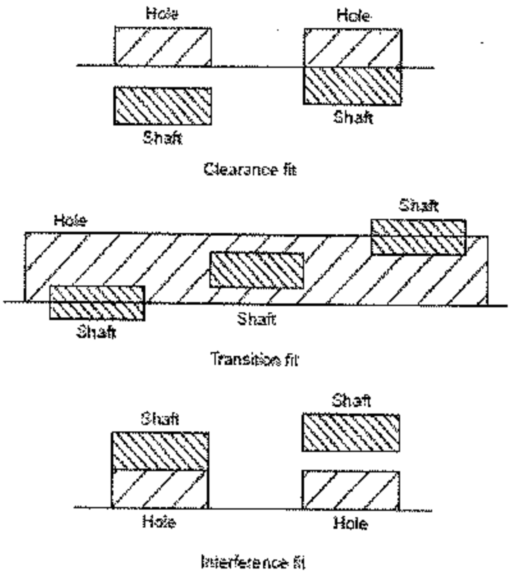
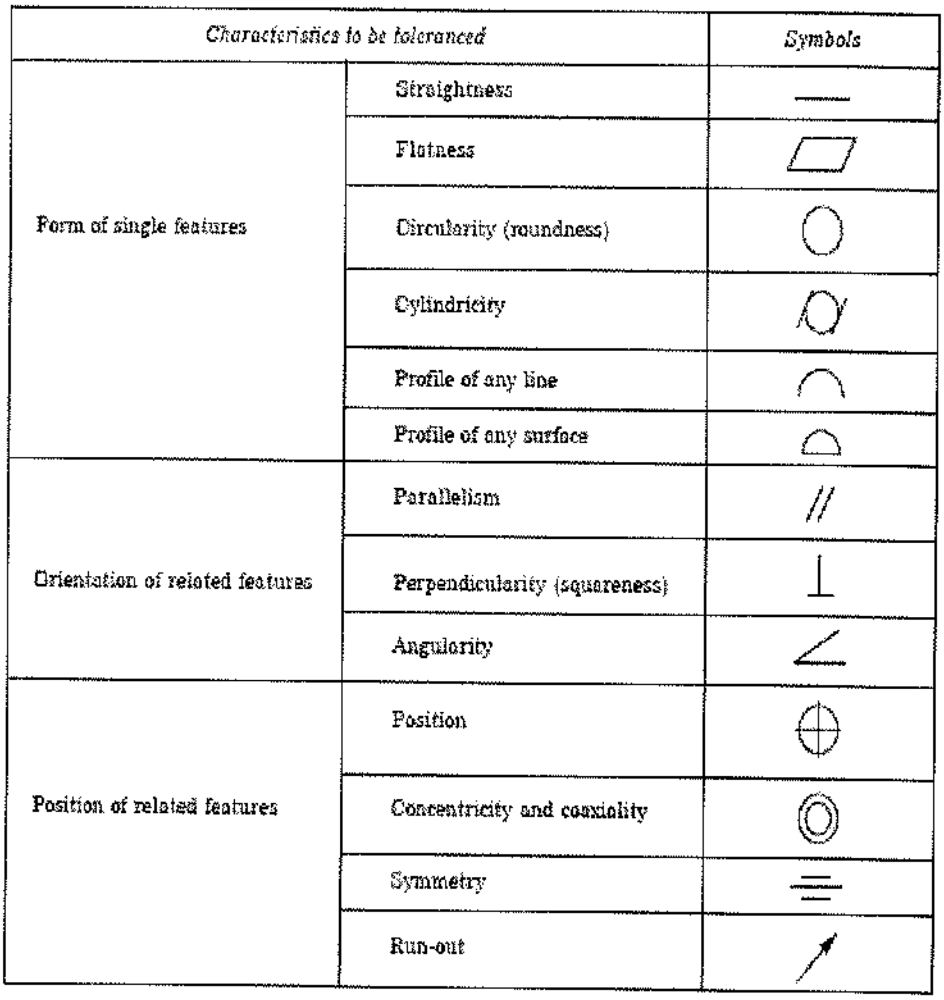


Fig17: Schematic representation of fits.

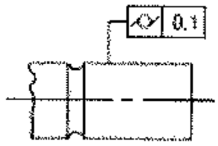
Symbols of Tolerances:

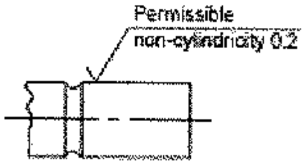


Characteristics to be toleranced		*Symbols*
Form of single features	Straightness	⏤
	Flatness	▱
	Circularity (roundness)	○
	Cylindricity	⌭
	Profile of any line	⌒
	Profile of any surface	⌓
Orientation of related features	Parallelism	//
	Perpendicularity (squareness)	⊥
	Angularity	∠
Position of related features	Position	⌖
	Concentricity and coaxiality	◎
	Symmetry	⌯
	Run-out	↗

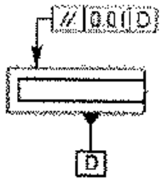
Fig20: Symbols representing the characteristics to be tolerance.

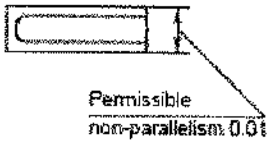
4. Cylindricity tolerance



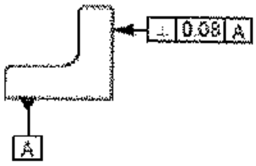


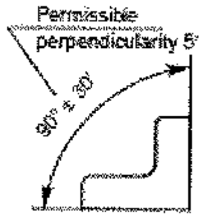
5. Parallelism tolerance



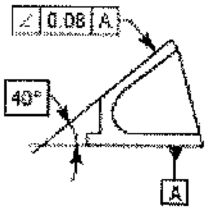


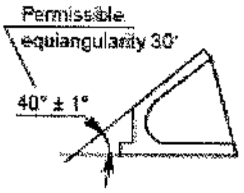
6. Perpendicularity tolerance



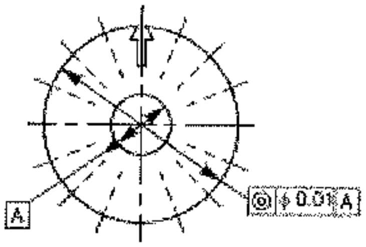


7. Angularity tolerance





8. Concentricity and coaxiality tolerance



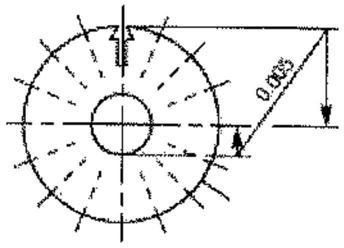


Fig20: Systems of indication of tolerances of form and of position. (Contd)

Unit- III

Surface Roughness:

Surface roughness often shortened to **roughness**, is a component of surface texture. The properties and performance of machine components are affected by the degree of roughness of the various surfaces. The higher the smoothness of the surface, the better is the fatigue strength and corrosion resistance. Friction between mating parts is also reduced due to better surface finish.

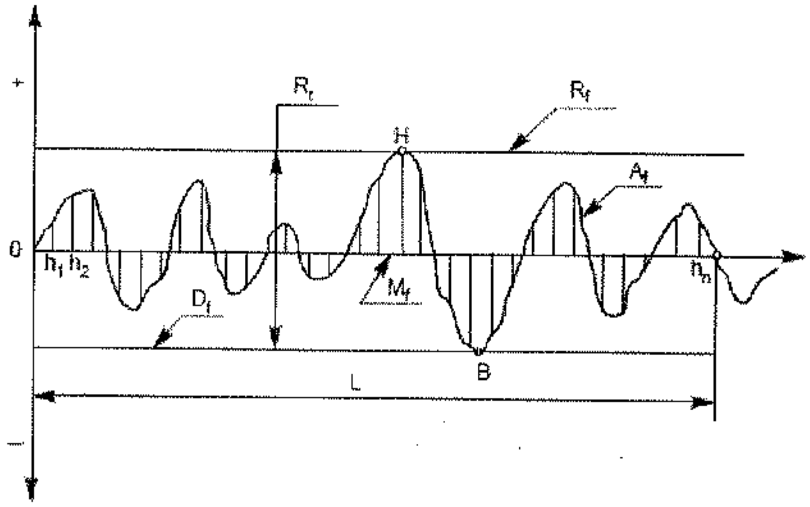


Fig21: Surface roughness.

The geometrical characteristics of a surface include,

1. Macro-deviations,
2. Surface waviness, and
3. Micro-irregularities.

The surface roughness is evaluated by the height, *Rt* and mean roughness index *Ra* of the micro-irregularities. Following are the definitions of the terms indicated

Actual Profile (A_F):

It is the profile of the actual surface obtained by finishing operation.

Reference Profile (R_F):

It is the profile to which the irregularities of the surface are referred to. It passes through the highest point of the actual profile.

Datum Profile (D_f):

It is the profile, parallel to the reference profile. It passes through the lowest point B of the actual profile.

If the removal of material by machining is required, a bar is added to the basic symbol, as shown in Fig24.

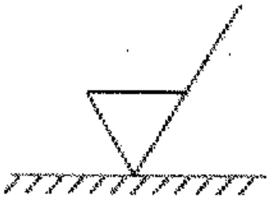


Fig24: If the removal of material by machining is required.

When special surface characteristics have to be indicated, a line is added to the longer arm of the basic symbol, as shown in Fig25.

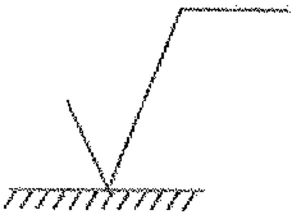


Fig25: When special surface characteristics have to be indicated.

Indication of Surface Roughness:

A surface texture specified, as in Fig,26,may be obtained by any production method

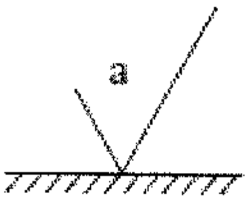


Fig26: A surface texture specified obtained by any production method.

A surface texture specified as in Fig, must be obtained by removal of material by machining.

The principal criterion of surface roughness, R*a* may be indicated by the corresponding roughness grade number, as shown in below Table:

Roughness values R_a *µm*	*Roughness grade number*	*Roughness grade symbol*
50	N12	∼
25	N11	▽
12.5	N10	
6.3	N9	▽▽
3.2	N8	
1.6	N7	
0.8	N6	▽▽▽
0.4	N5	
0.2	N4	
0.1	N3	▽▽▽▽
0.05	N2	
0.025	N1	

Table 1: Equivalent surface roughness symbols.

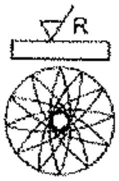
R	Approximately radial, relative to the centre of the surface to which the symbol is applied	

Table2: Symbols specifying the directions of lay.

Indication of Machining Allowance:

The below figure shows the various specifications of surface roughness, placed relative to the symbol.

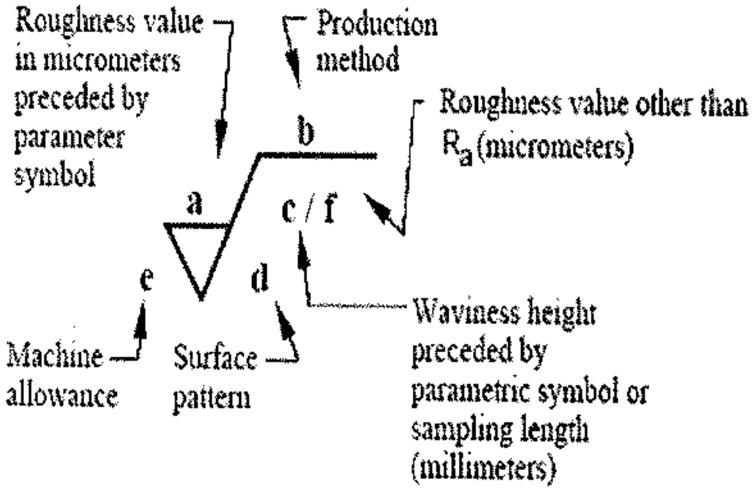
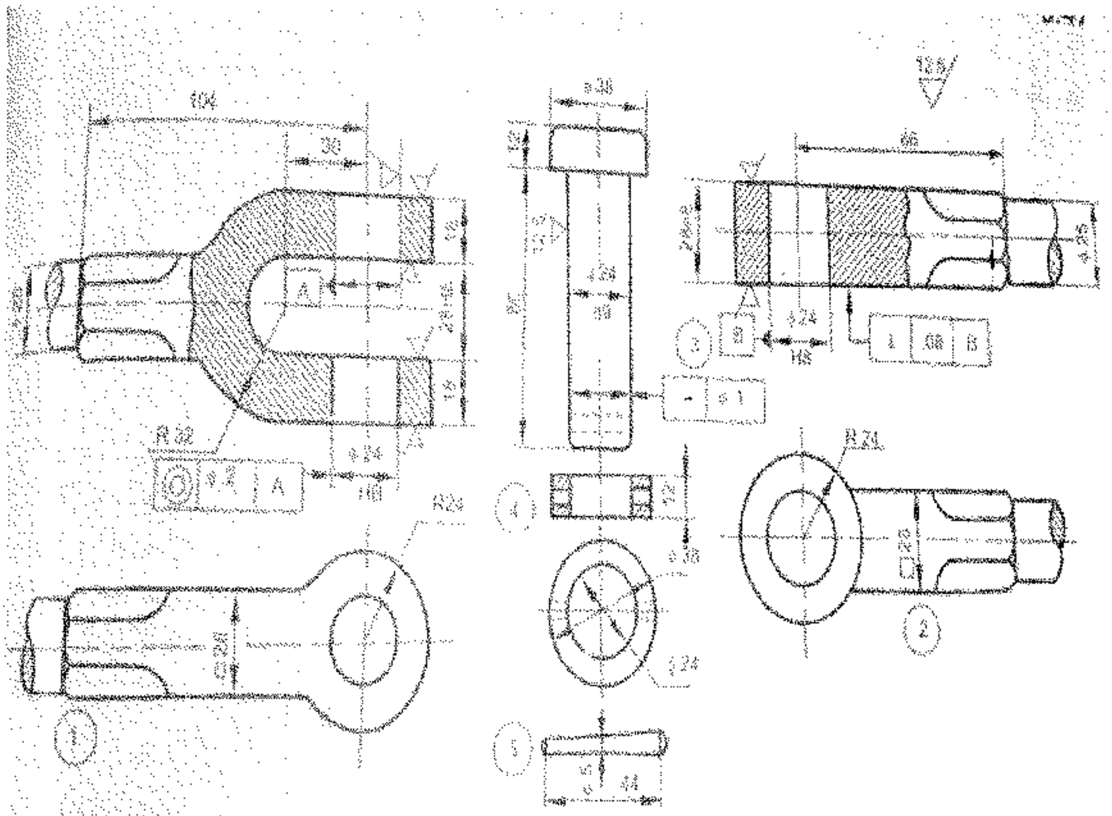


Fig29: Specification of Surface Roughness.

Knuckle Joint:

A knuckle joint is a pin joint used to fasten two circular rods. In this joint, one end of the rod is formed into an eye and the other into a fork (double eye). For making the joint, the eye end of the rod is aligned into the fork end of the other and then the pin is inserted through the holes and held in position by means of a collar and a taper pin. Once the joint is made, the rods are free to swivel about the cylindrical pin.

Knuckle joints are used in suspension links, air brake arrangement of locomotives, etc.



$28\ H8\ ^{+0.033}_{+0.000}$

$24\ H8\ ^{+0.033}_{+0.000}$

$24\ d9\ ^{-0.065}_{-0.117}$

$28\ e8\ ^{-0.040}_{-0.073}$

Non-return valve:-

Non-return valve:- When a valve is operated by the pressure of a fluid, it is called a non-return valve, because, due to the reduction in the pressure of the fluid, the valve automatically shuts-off, ensuring non-return of the fluid. Figure 18.31*a* shows a brass/gun metal valve with a bevelled edge on the valve seat. The isometric view of the inverted valve shows the details of the webs. However, in the non-return valve, a separate valve seat is not provided.

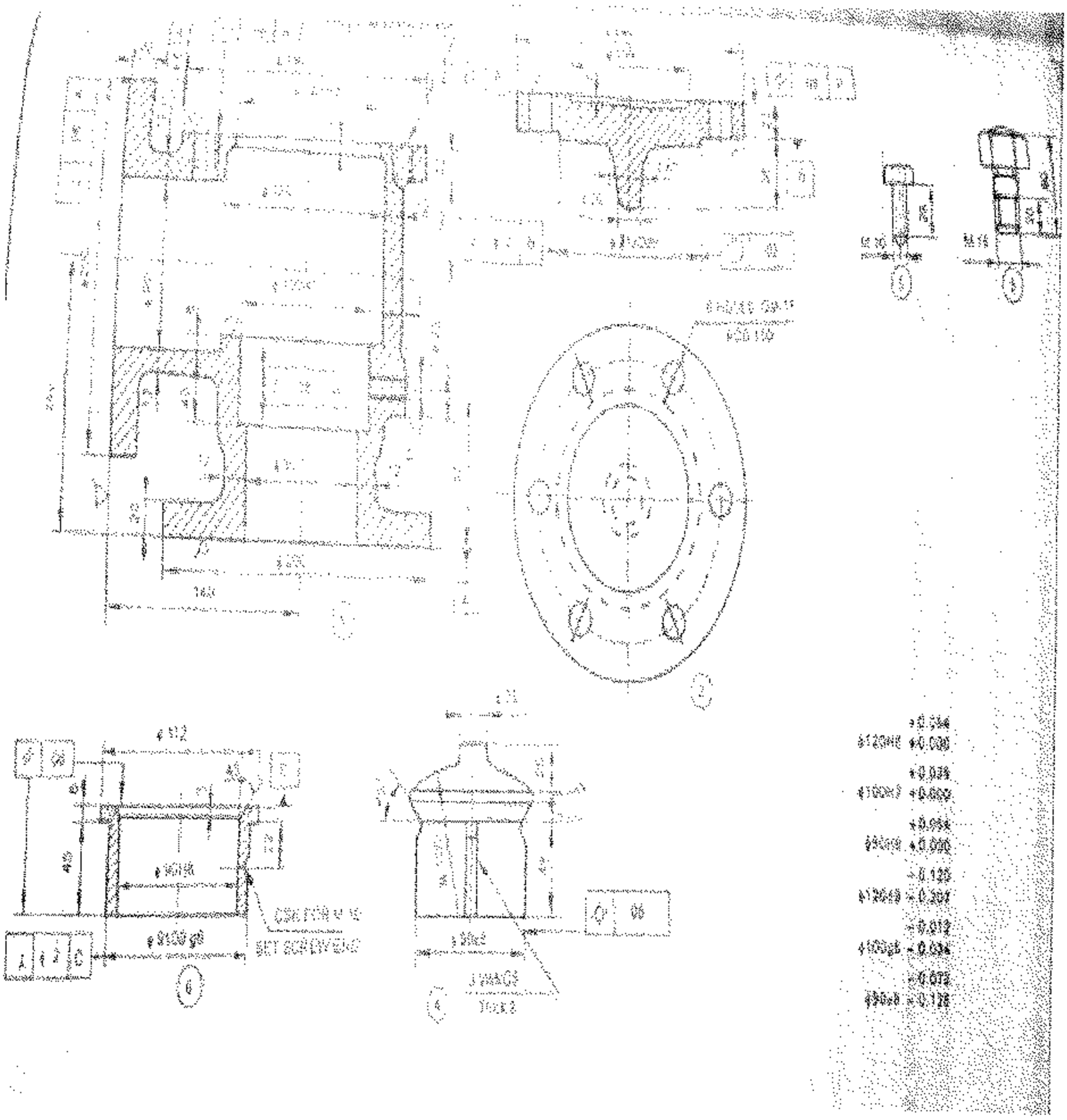


Fig34: Non-return valve:-

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Department of Mechanical Engineering

Mr. A Sohail
B.Tech , M.Tech
Assistant Professor & Head

Lr.No: GIET/ME/Brdg Cour/006/07/2017-18

Date 15/07/2017

CIRCULAR

All the students of ME-III Sem are informed to express their interest by enrolling their name for the One week Bridge course on **"Machine Drawing"** starting from 17/07/2017 to 21/07/2017 . The detailed syllabus for the course is attached for your information. Concerned mentors are instructed to submit the list of students enrolled within two days to the undersigned. For further information, you can contact the Course Coordinator.

15/7/17
H.O.D

HEAD
Department of Mechanical Engg.
Global Institute of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V)., Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist.T.S.-501504.

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IQAC- *for information*
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Department of Mechanical Engineering

Bridge Course
On
Machine Drawing
(17th July to 21th July 2017)

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

	Forenoon (FN)		Afternoon(AN)
Day1	INAUGURATION	Introduction graphic language, classification of drawing,principle of drawing, IS codes for machine drawing, lines, scales, section dimensioning, standard abbreviation Mr. Ekbal kathib Assistant Professor, LIE&T, Hyderabad	Practice Session
Day2	Orthographic projections: principle of first and third angle projection, orthographicviews from isometric views of machine parts / components. Mr. Abdul fazal Assistant Professor, AHTC, Hyderabad		Practice Session
Day3	Assembly drawing with sectioning and bill of materials from given detailed drawings of assemblies: Lathe Tail stock, Machine vice, Pedestal bearing Mr. Ekbal kathib Assistant Professor, LIE&T, Hyderabad		Practice Session
Day4	Assembly drawing with sectioning and bill of materials from given detailed drawings of assemblies Steam stop valve,Stuffing box, Drill jigs and Milling fixture. Mr. Abdul fazal Assistant Professor, AHTC, Hyderabad		Practice Session
Day5	Assembly Drawings: Drawings of assembled views for the part drawings of the following. Engine parts- stuffing boxes, cross heads, Eccentrics, Petrol Engine- connecting rod, piston assembly. Mr. Ekbal kathib Assistant Professor, LIE&T, Hyderabad		Practice Session -

Co- Ordinator
Mr. P Padmarao
Assistant Professor
Department of ME

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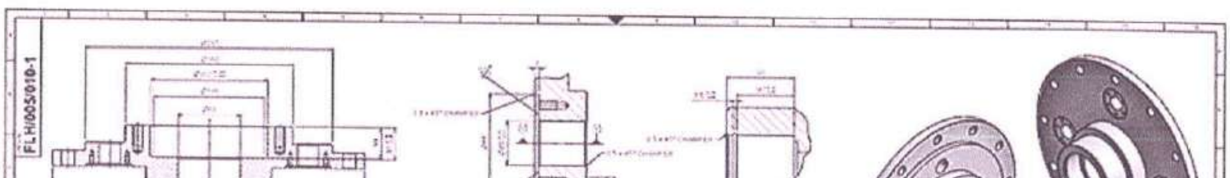
JNTUH Code(U6) **CIVIL – CSE – MECH – ECE – EEE – MBA – M.Tech.** **EAMCET Code– GLOB**

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Bridge Course
On
"MACHINE DRAWING(MD)"



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About Bridge Course:

The Bridge Course is aimed to act as a buffer for the new entrants, with an objective to provide adequate time for the transition to hard-core engineering courses. During this interaction of bridge course week with the faculty and their classmates, the students will be equipped with the knowledge and the confidence needed to take on bigger challenges as future engineers of this country.

Objectives:

- To act as a buffer for the new entrants.
- To provide adequate time for the transition to hard-core engineering courses.
- Focus on fostering a strong sense of ethical judgment and moral fortitude.
- Applications based self-learning and intermingling of a large cross section of students from vastly varying backgrounds.
- A breather, to prepare themselves before courses for first year engineering commence.
- The students will be equipped with the knowledge and the confidence needed to take on bigger challenges.
- Nurture a deeper understanding of the local and global world and our place in at as concerned citizens of the world.
- Interactive and Active Learning by Doing have been weaved into the Bridge Course.
- Active learning with the help of other students

MACHINE DRAWING

Introduction- Graphic Language

- Engineering drawing has its origin sometime in 500 BC in the regime of King Pharos of Egypt when symbols were used to convey the ideas among people.
- Irrespective of language barriers, the drawings can be effectively used in other countries, in addition to the country where they are prepared.
- Thus, the engineering drawing is the universal language of all engineers.

- Production Drawing –

- Referred as working drawing.
- Should furnish all dimensions, limits & special finishing processes

such as heat treatment, honing, lapping, surface finish,etc.

- Title should also mention the material used for the product, number

of parts required.

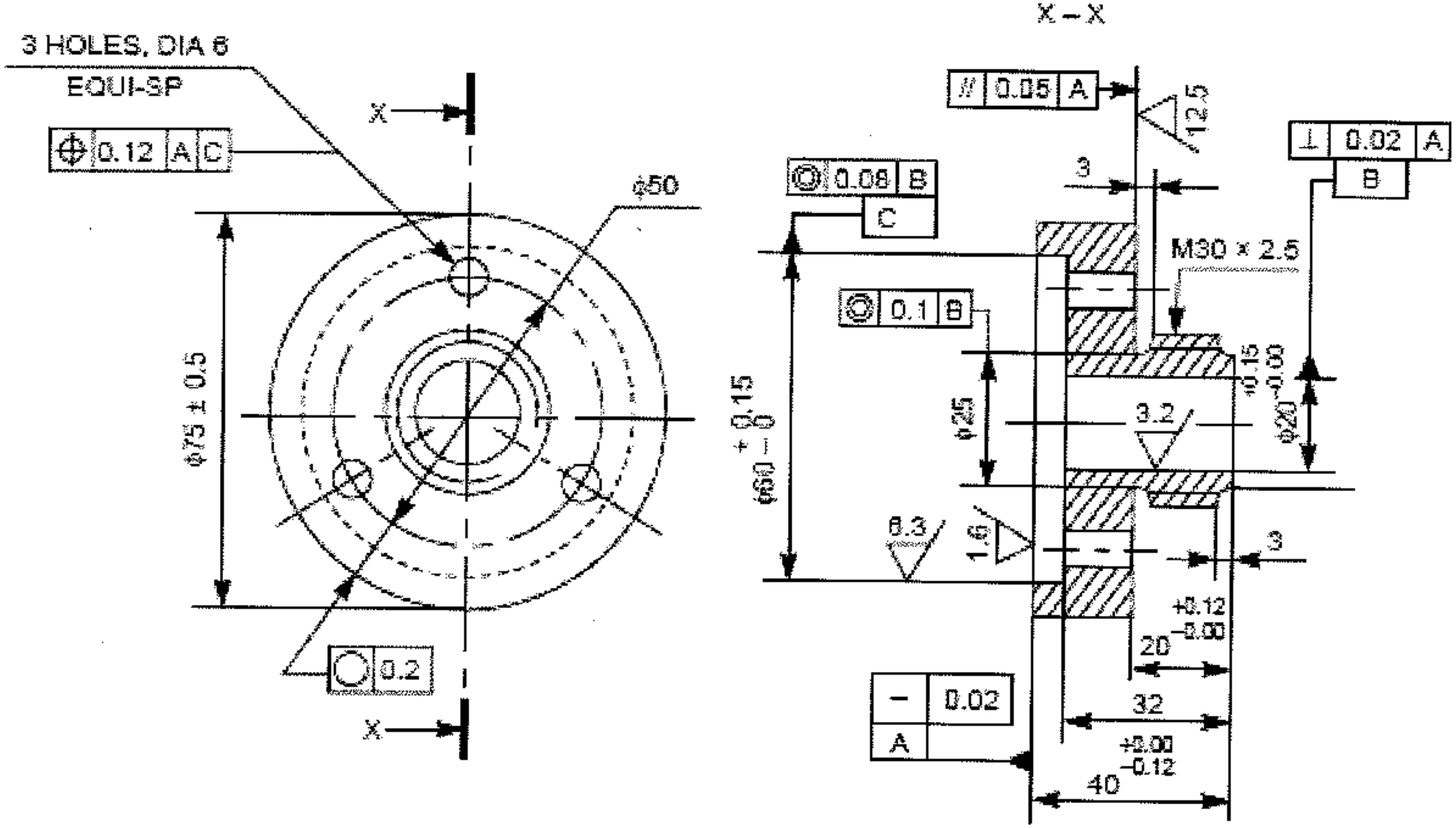


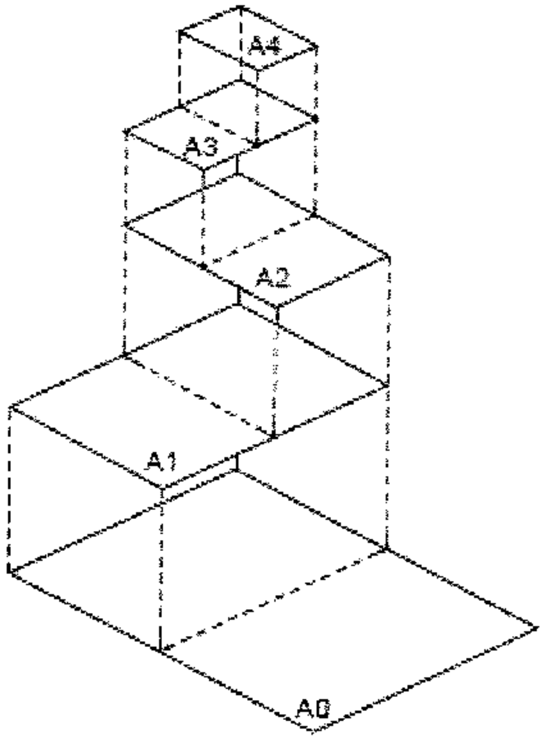
Fig. 1.2 Production drawing

Principle of Drawing

To provide the correct information about drawings to all concerned people, the drawing must be prepared, following certain standard practices, as recommended by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

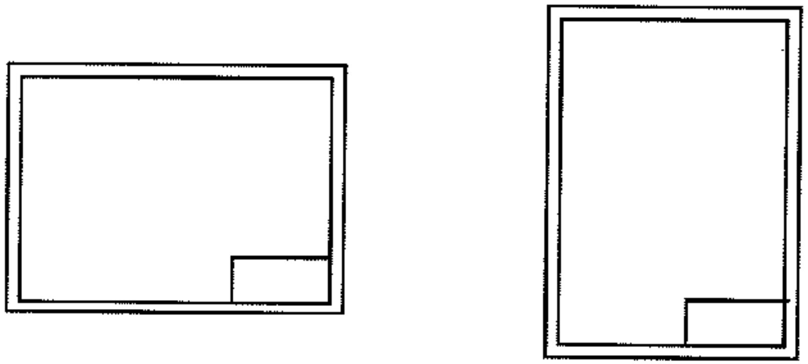
- Sheet Size- For a reference size A0 having a surface area of 1 m^2

X = 841 mm and Y = 1189 mm.



- Title Block –

(i) Title of the drawing
(ii) Sheet number
(iii) Scale
(iv) Symbol, denoting the method of projection
(v) Name of the firm / institute
(vi) Initials of staff drawn, checked and approved.



(a) (b)

Location of title block

Scales

- The various types of scales used in machine drawing are

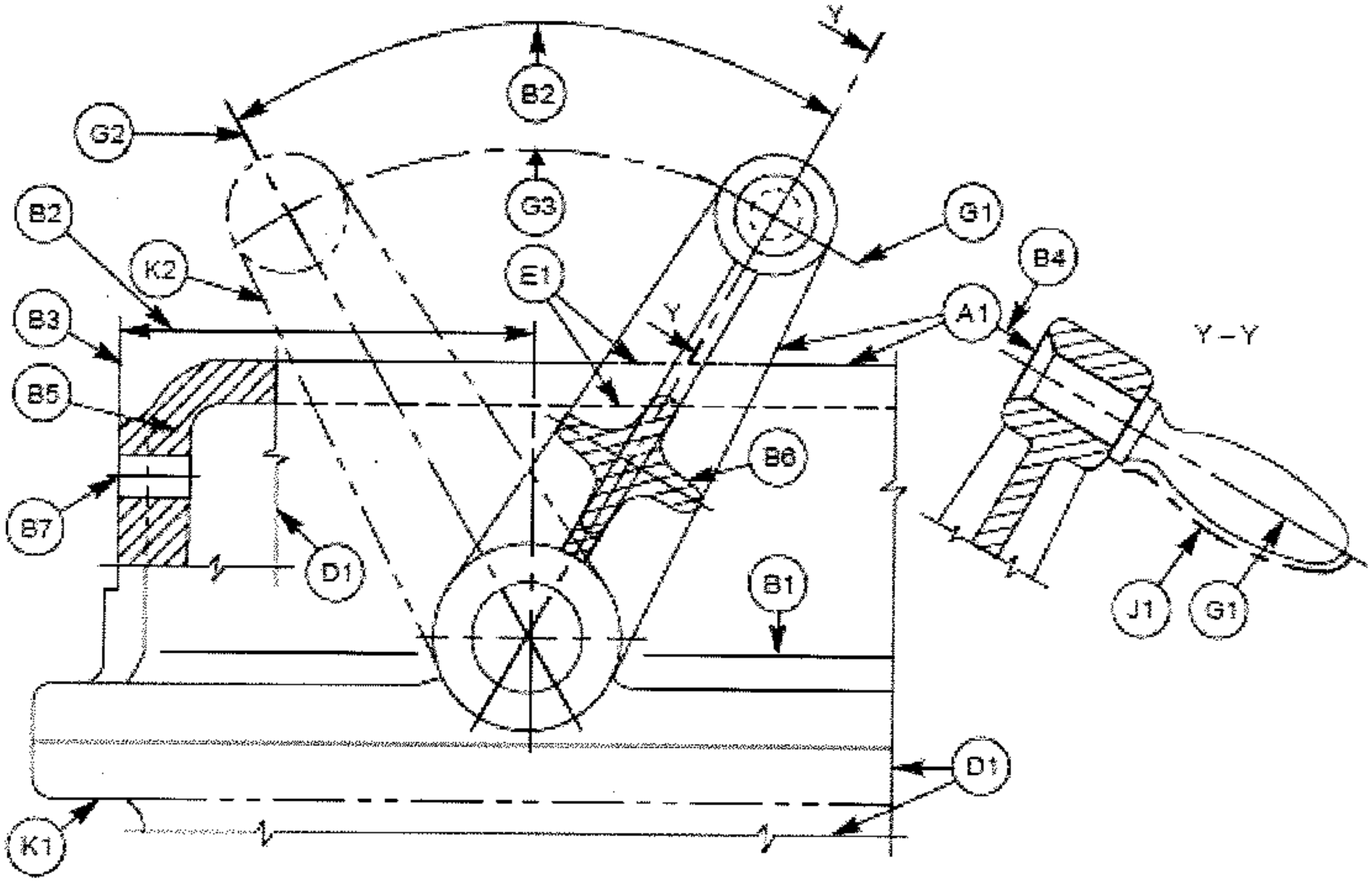
1. Full scale 1:1
2. Reduced scale 1:X
3. Enlarged scale X:1

The standard scales are given in Table

Recommended scales

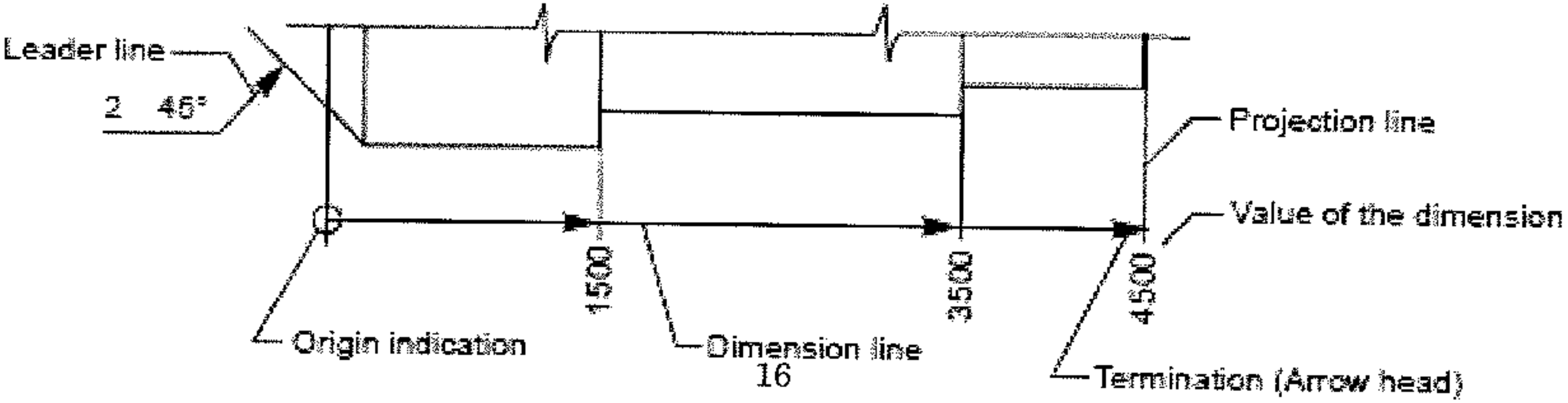
Category	*Recommended Scales*		
Enlarged scales	50:1	20:1	10:1
	5:1	2:1	
Full size			1:1
Reduced scales	1:2	1:5	1:10
	1:20	1:50	1:100
	1:200	1:500	1:1000
	1:2000	1:5000	1:10000

Applications of Lines



Elements of Dimensioning

1. Dimension line — It is a thin continuous line terminated by arrowheads touching the outlines, extension lines or centre lines.
2. Extension line (Projection line) — It is a thin line drawn outside and along the outline. There should be a gap of about 1 mm between the extension line and the outline.
3. Leader line —One end of the leader terminates either in an arrowhead or a dot. The arrowhead touches the outline, while the dot is placed within the outline of the object. The other end of the leader is terminated at a horizontal line
4. Arrowhead — An arrowhead is placed at each end of a dimension line. Its pointed end touches an outline, an extension line or a centre line. The length of arrowhead should be about three times its maximum width. The triangle of the arrow should be completely filled in.



Standard Abbreviation

Term	*Abbreviation*	*Term*	*Abbreviation*
Across corners	A/C	Maunfacture	MFG
Across flats	A/F	Material	MATL
Approved	APPD	Maximum	max.
Approximate	APPROX	Metre	m
Assembly	ASSY	Mechanical	MECH
Auxiliary	AUX	Millimetre	mm
Bearing	BRG	Minimum	min.
Centimetre	Cm	Nominal	NOM
Centres	CRS	Not to scale	NTS
Centre line	CL	Number	No.
Centre to centre	C/L	Opposite	OPP
Chamfered	CHMED	Outside diameter	OD
Checked	CHD	Pitch circle	PC
Cheese head	CH HD	Pitch circle diameter	PCD
Circular pitch	CP	Quantity	QTY
Circumference	OCE	Radius	R

Abbreviations for materials

Material	*Abbreviation*
Aluminium	AL
Brass	BRASS
Bronze	BRONZE
Cast iron	CI
Cast steel	CS
Chromium steel	CrS
Copper	Cu
Forged steel	FS
Galvanised iron	GI
Gray iron	FG
Gunmetal	GM
High carbon steel	HCS
High speed steel	HSS
High tensile steel	HTS
Low carbon steel	LCS
Mild steel	MS
Nickel steel	Ni S
Pearlitic malleable iron	PM
Phosphor bronze	PHOS.B
Sheet steel	Sh S
Spring steel	Spring S
Structure steel	St
Tungston carbide steel	TCS
Wrought iron	WI
White metal	WM

Limits

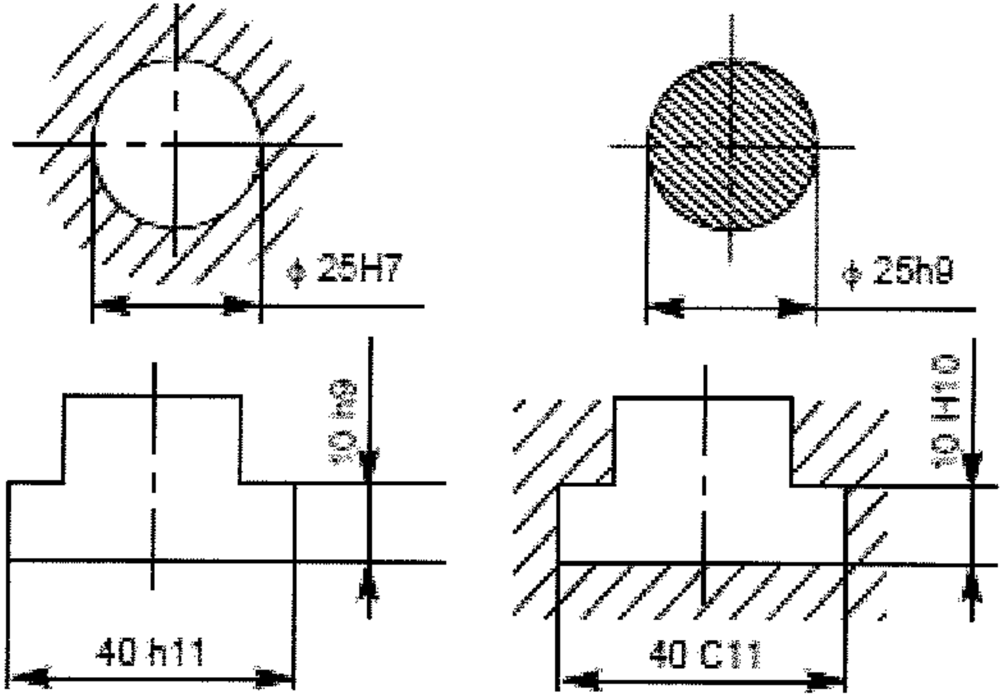
- The two extreme permissible sizes between which the actual size is contained are called limits.
- The maximum size is called the upper limit and the minimum size is called the lower limit.

Tolerances

- Tolerance is denoted by two symbols, a letter symbol and a number symbol, called the grade.
- It is the difference between lower and upper deviation.

Method of placing limit dimensions

Method 1



Toleranced dimensions for internal and external features

$\phi\,25H7 = \phi\,25^{+0.021}_{+0.000}$

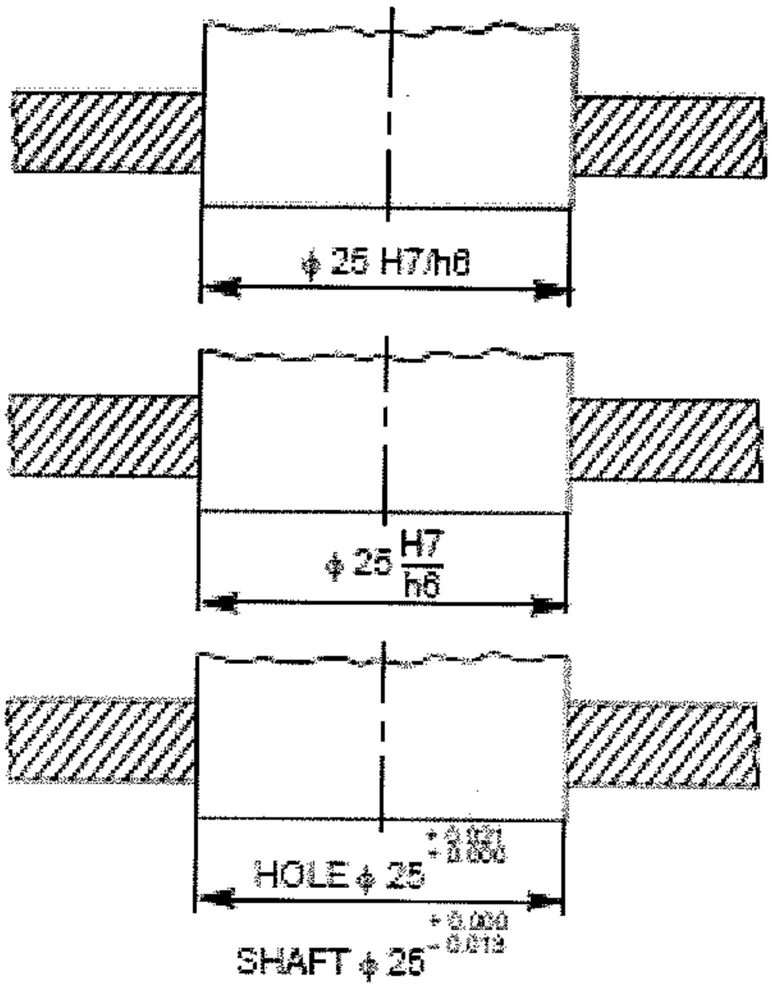
$10H10 = 10^{+0.058}_{+0.000}$

$40C11 = 40^{+0.280}_{+0.120}$

$10h9 = 10^{-0.000}_{-0.036}$

$\phi\,25h9 = \phi\,25^{-0.000}_{-0.052}$

$\phi\,40h11 = \phi\,40^{-0.000}_{-0.160}$

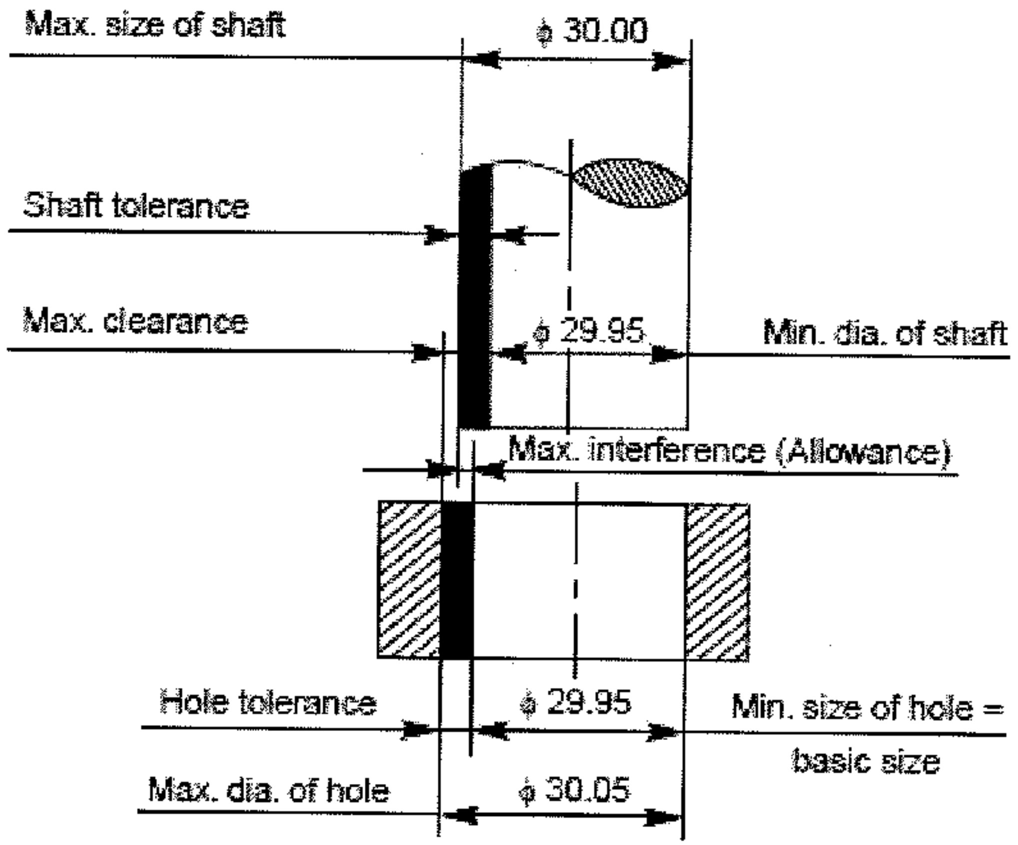


Toleranced dimensioning of assembled parts

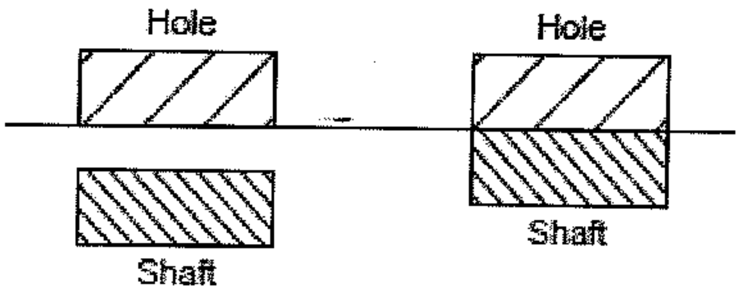
Types of Fits

2. Transition Fit –

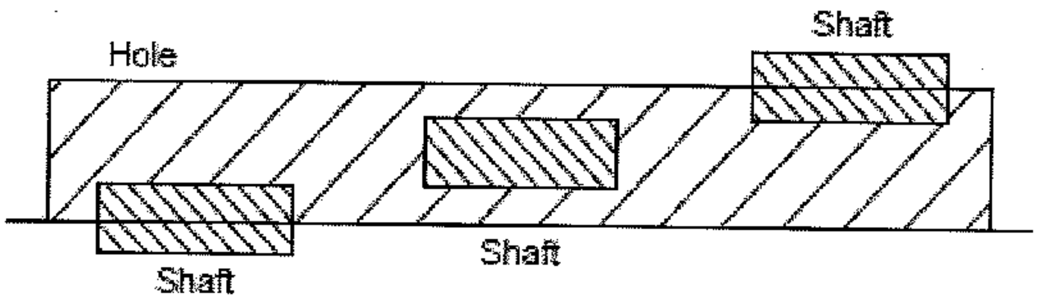
This fit may result in either an interference or aclearance, depending upon the actual values of the tolerance of individual parts.



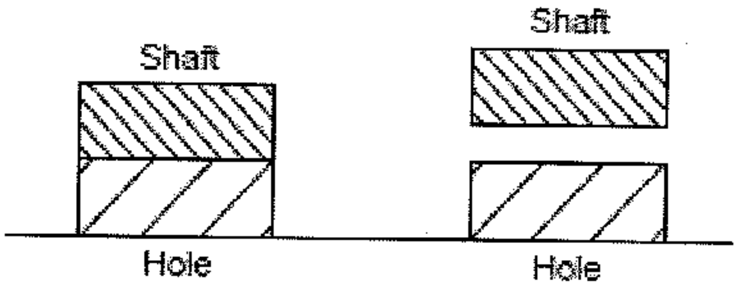
Schematic Representation of Fits



Clearance fit



Transition fit



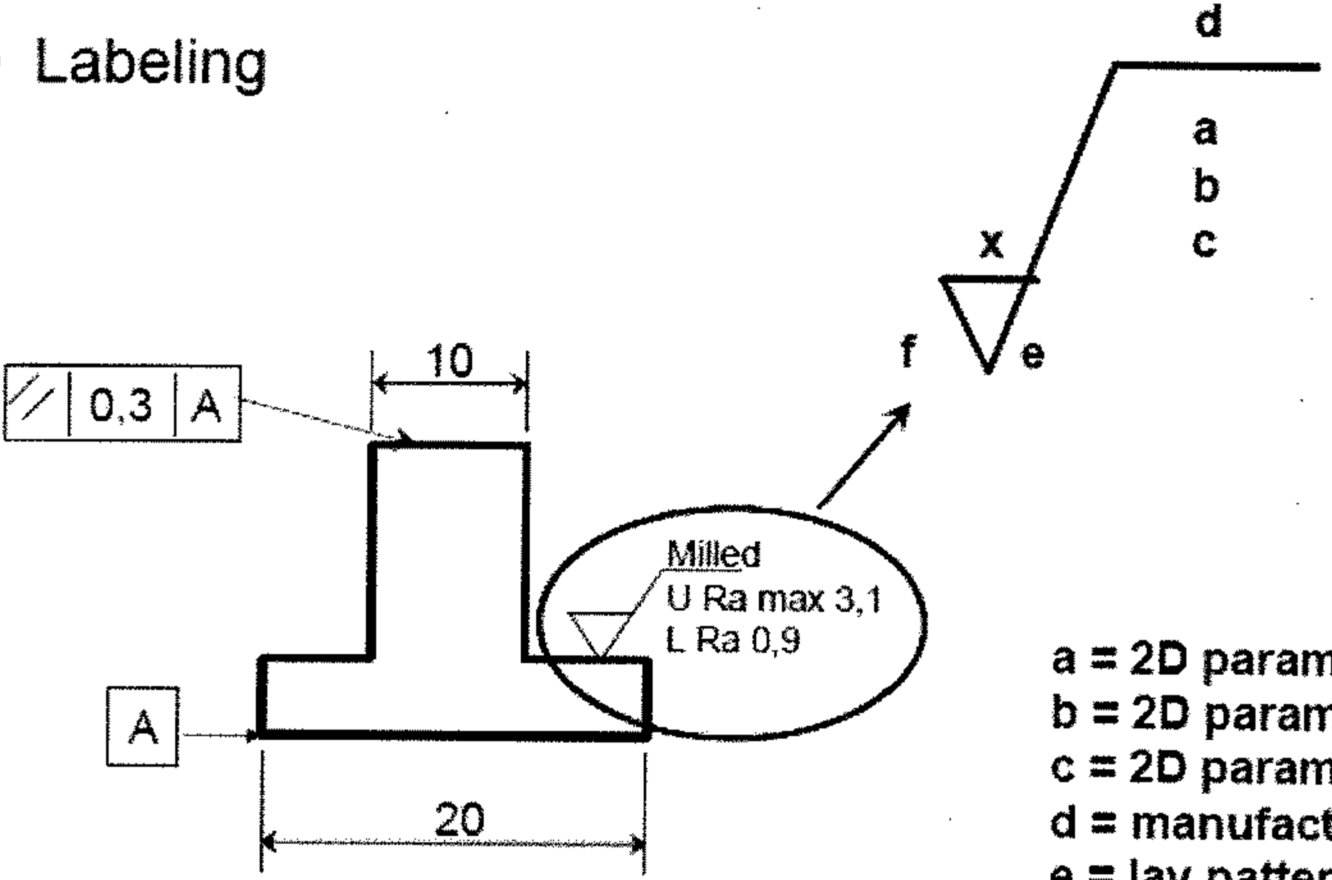
Interference fit

Equivalent Surface Roughness Symbols

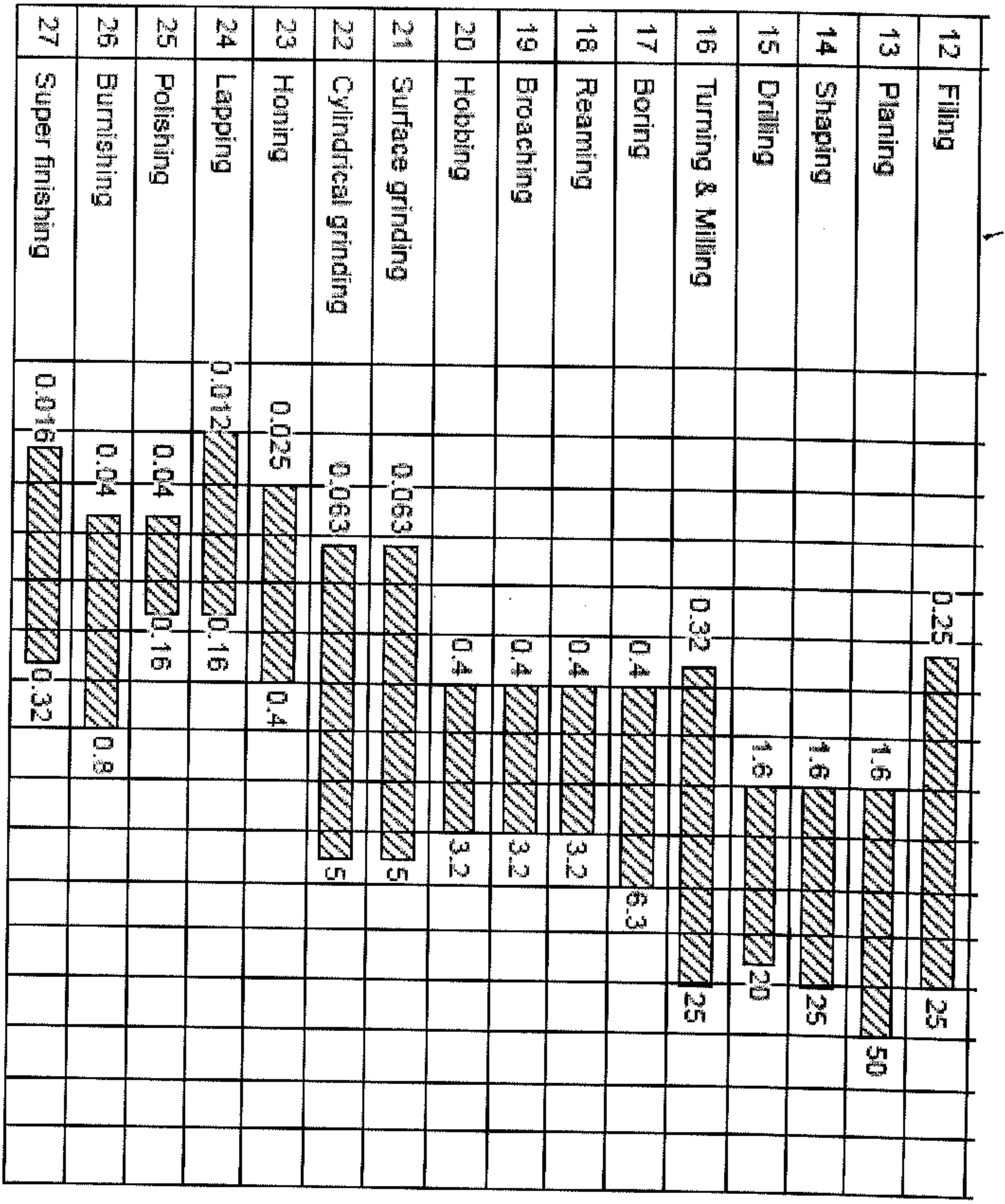
Roughness values R_a µm	*Roughness grade number*	*Roughness grade symbol*
50	N12	∼
25	N11	▽
12.5	N10	
6.3	N9	▽▽
3.2	N8	
1.6	N7	
0.8	N6	▽▽▽
0.4	N5	
0.2	N4	
0.1	N3	▽▽▽▽
0.05	N2	
0.025	N1	

Indication of Surface Roughness

- Labeling

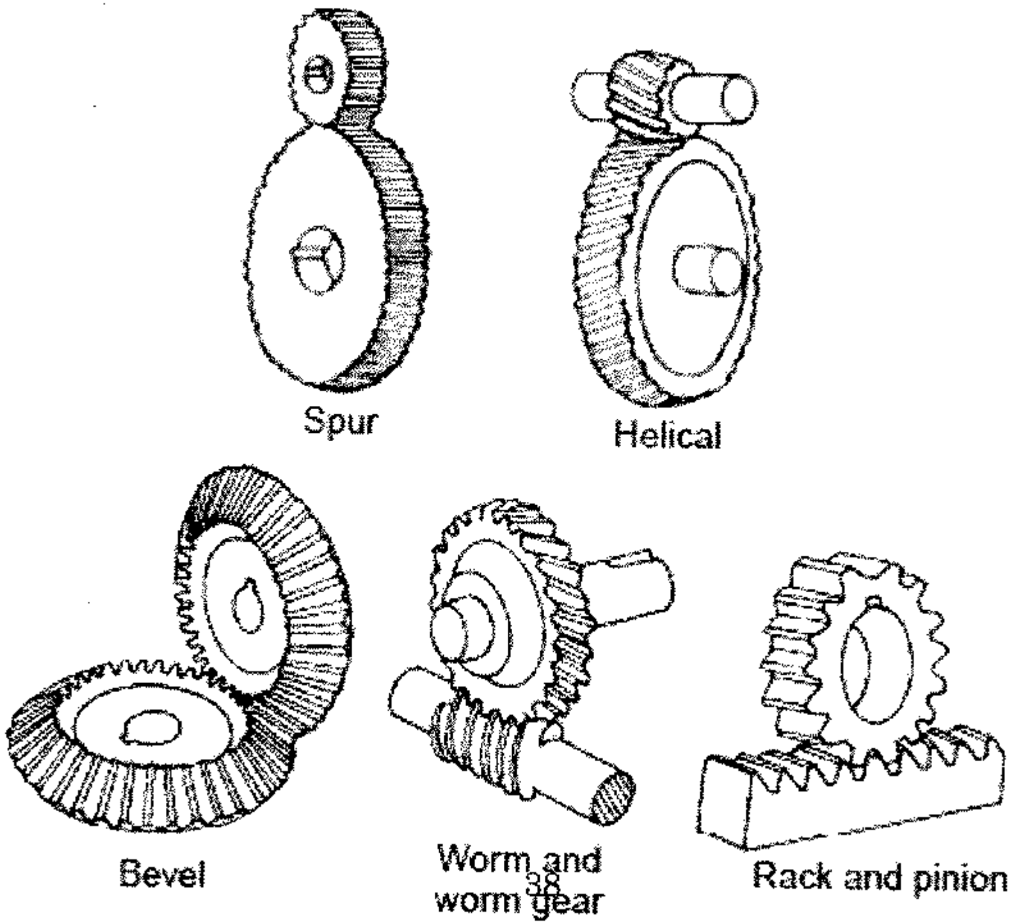


a = 2D parameter 1
b = 2D parameter 2
c = 2D parameter 3
d = manufacturing method
e = lay pattern
f = allowance
x = not allowed


12 Filing 0.25 25
13 Planing 1.6 50
14 Shaping 1.6 25
15 Drilling 1.6 20
16 Turning & Milling 0.32 25
17 Boring 0.4 6.3
18 Reaming 0.4 3.2
19 Broaching 0.4 3.2
20 Hobbing 0.4 3.2
21 Surface grinding 0.063 5
22 Cylindrical grinding 0.063 5
23 Honing 0.025 0.4
24 Lapping 0.012 0.16
25 Polishing 0.04 0.16
26 Burnishing 0.04 0.8
27 Super finishing 0.016 0.32

Gears

- Gears are machine elements, which are used for power transmission between shafts, separated by small distance.
- While two gears are meshing, the teeth of one gear enter the spaces of the other. Thus, the drive is positive and when one gear rotates, the other also rotates; transmitting power from one shaft to the other.



- Pitch Circle – Outlines of imaginary smooth rollers or fiction discs in every pair of mating gears.
- Pitch Diameter – Diameter of pitch circle (P.C.D.)
- Root Diameter – Diameter at the bottom of tooth space.
- Addendum – Height from pitch circle to the tip of the tooth.
- Dedendum – Depth of tooth space below pitch circle. (addendum + clearance)
- Circular Pitch (C.P.) – Length of arc of pitch circle between similar faces of successive teeth.
- Diametral Pitch (D.P.) – Number of teeth divided by pitch diameter.
- Module (m)- Pitch diameter divided by number of teeth.
- Circular Tooth Thickness – Length of arc of the pitch circle between opposite faces of same tooth (0.5 C.P.)

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Department of Mechanical Engineering

Mr. A Sohail
B.Tech , M.Tech
Assistant Professor & I/C Head

Lr.No: GIET/ME/Brdg Cour/006/07/2018-19

Date : 6/07/2018

CIRCULAR

All the students of ME-III Sem are informed to express their interest by enrolling their name for the One week Bridge course on "**Internet Of Things**". starting from 09/07/2018 to 13/07/2018. The detailed syllabus for the course is attached for your information. Concerned mentors are instructed to submit the list of students enrolled within two days to the undersigned. For further information, you can contact the Course Coordinator.

6/7/18
H.O.D

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Global Institute of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V)., Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist.T.S.-501504.

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Department of Mechanical Engineering

Bridge Course
On
Internet of Things
(9th July to 13th July 2018)

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

	Programme	
Day1	INAUGURATION	Introduction Mr. Yogi manasa Reddy Assistant Professor, MVSR, Hyderabad
Day2	System Overview Ms. Vijaya laxmi C H Assistant Professor, MGIT, Hyderabad .	
Day3	System Hardware Mr. Yogi manasa Reddy Assistant Professor, MVSR, Hyderabad	
Day4	System Software s. Vijaya laxmi C H Assistant Professor, MGIT, Hyderabad	
Day5	Conclusion and Future Work Mr. Yogi manasa Reddy Assistant Professor, MVSR, Hyderabad	

Co- Ordinator

Mr V Sai Chandra

Assistant Professor
Department of ME

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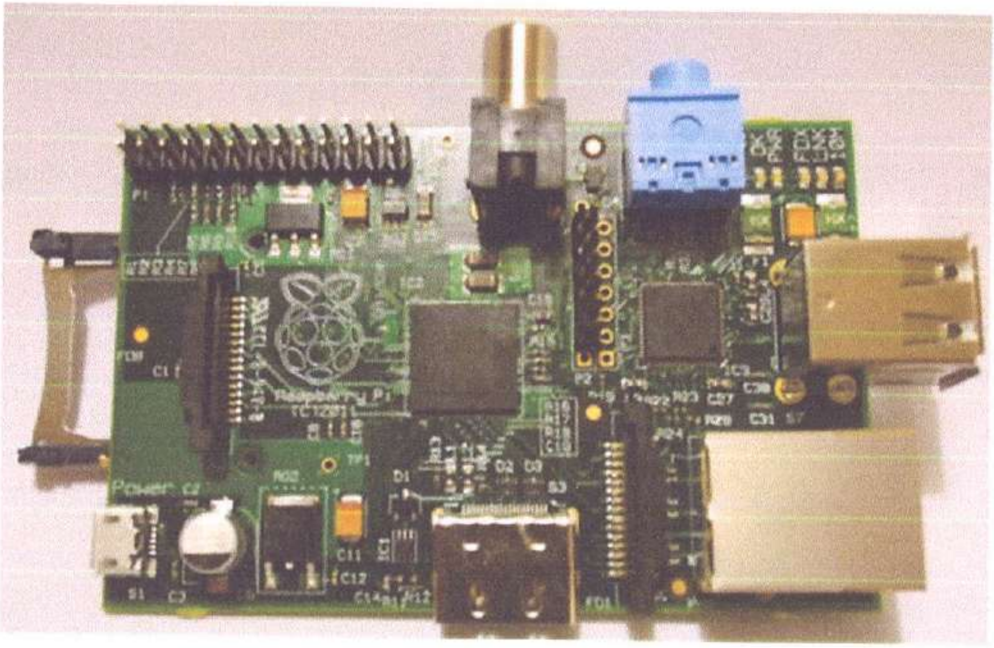
Department of Mechanical Engineering

Bridge Course
On
"INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT)"



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Global Institute of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V)., Moinabad(M)., R.R. Dist.T.S.-501504.

About Bridge Course:

The Bridge Course is aimed to act as a buffer for the new entrants, with an objective to provide adequate time for the transition to hard-core engineering courses. During this interaction of bridge course week with the faculty and their classmates, the students will be equipped with the knowledge and the confidence needed to take on bigger challenges as future engineers of this country.

Objectives:

- To act as a buffer for the new entrants.
- To provide adequate time for the transition to hard-core engineering courses.
- Focus on fostering a strong sense of ethical judgment and moral fortitude.
- Applications based self-learning and intermingling of a large cross section of students from vastly varying backgrounds.
- A breather, to prepare themselves before courses for first year engineering commence.
- The students will be equipped with the knowledge and the confidence needed to take on bigger challenges.
- Nurture a deeper understanding of the local and global world and our place in at as concerned citizens of the world.
- Interactive and Active Learning by Doing have been weaved into the Bridge Course.
- Active learning with the help of other students

Chapter 1

Introduction

Government provides food, oil and fuel to economically challenged people at subsidized rates which are distributed to the public through ration shops. The stocks for these ration shops will be bought from the farmers and then sold at subsidized rates. Every month fresh stock arrives at these shops and that needs to be distributed to public. The owner of most of the ration shops resort to malpractices and the allotted amount of ration is not distributed to authorized people. To counter these fraudulent activities this system is developed which incorporates the following features.

1. Fingerprint authentication system used to identify a particular user making the system secure.
2. The commodity and its quantity need to be selected using android application.
3. Predefined information about the amount of ration to be distributed.
4. Automatic ration distributing mechanism.

Public distribution system in the country has undergone organic changes from the ra- tioning system introduced during World War II to an important social safety program to ensure food security of the country. Under the public distribution System (PDS), the cen- tral government procures and supplies special essential commodities to fair price at fixed central issue prices. In the past, a number of items like iodized salt, palm oil, candles, ghee, cloth etc. have been distributed through the PDS, however at present department of food and supplies have confined the fair price distribution to few cereals, wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene oil. At present India has 4,78,000 ration stores operating across many localities, villages, towns and cities in the country making it the largest distribution network in the world. Department of food and supplies is providing ration cards to the citizens based on their economic conditions. There are mainly two types of cards:

1. Below poverty line (BPL) cards
2. Above poverty line (APL) cards

Against the essential commodities act there are many fraudulent activities going on unfair price shops. Users are forced to wait in long queues for hours together to purchase the essential commodities. Card holders and their family member's details are stored in a notebook. Hence each time transaction is made by the card holder, entry had to be made manually in the book. Maintenance of record in book is difficult. Thus, an efficient and automated system is required to minimize the misappropriations.

Quantity of ration to be given for these cards is fixed based on the number of members in the card holders family. The Department of food and supplies enforces control over these provisions under the orders by the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 regulating trade in specified essential commodities by keeping a close watch on stocks, passage, quality and availability of these commodities. Enforcement consists of collection of information and evidence of contravention of provisions of the relevant control orders and action taken against them under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act.

Objective and Motivation of the project

The aim of this system is to build an automatic and convenient system to protect the interests of the public by countering the malpractices. The main purpose of the system is to implement fingerprint matching algorithm for authentication of the user, which in turn reduces the widespread corruption, misuses of cards and to reduce the time complexity of the manual data entries. The system is used to protect the products of fair price shop in black markets.

Organization of the report

Chapter 2 deals with the literature survey. The block diagram of the system is explained in Chapter 3, giving an overall view of the techniques used in the system. Chapter 4 deals with System hardware and Chapter 5 with system software and flowcharts. Chapter 6 contains result which is explained through snapshots and quantity analysis. Chapter 7 contains conclusion and scope for future work.

2. Raspberri pi: The details of each user of the family are enrolled in the database. Raspberry pi takes the serial number from reader and access corresponding record in the database in accordance with the thumbprint identification.

3. Motor and Relay circuit: The motors are used to control the valve arrangement (i.e.to open and close the valve). These motors are controlled by relay(timer) circuit. Relay circuit is used for weight measurement as the grain falls through the funnel and when it reaches the required amount the valve will close automatically.

4. Hydraulic Valve: The purpose of flow control in a hydraulic system is to regulate speed. This valve controls the speed of an actuator by regulating the flow rate.The valve is controlled by electric current which passes through a DC motor. The motor operates the hydraulic valve to dispense the oil to the cardholders.

Chapter 4

System Software

The system software is the interface between hardware and user applications. A computer program that is designed to run computer hardware and application programs.

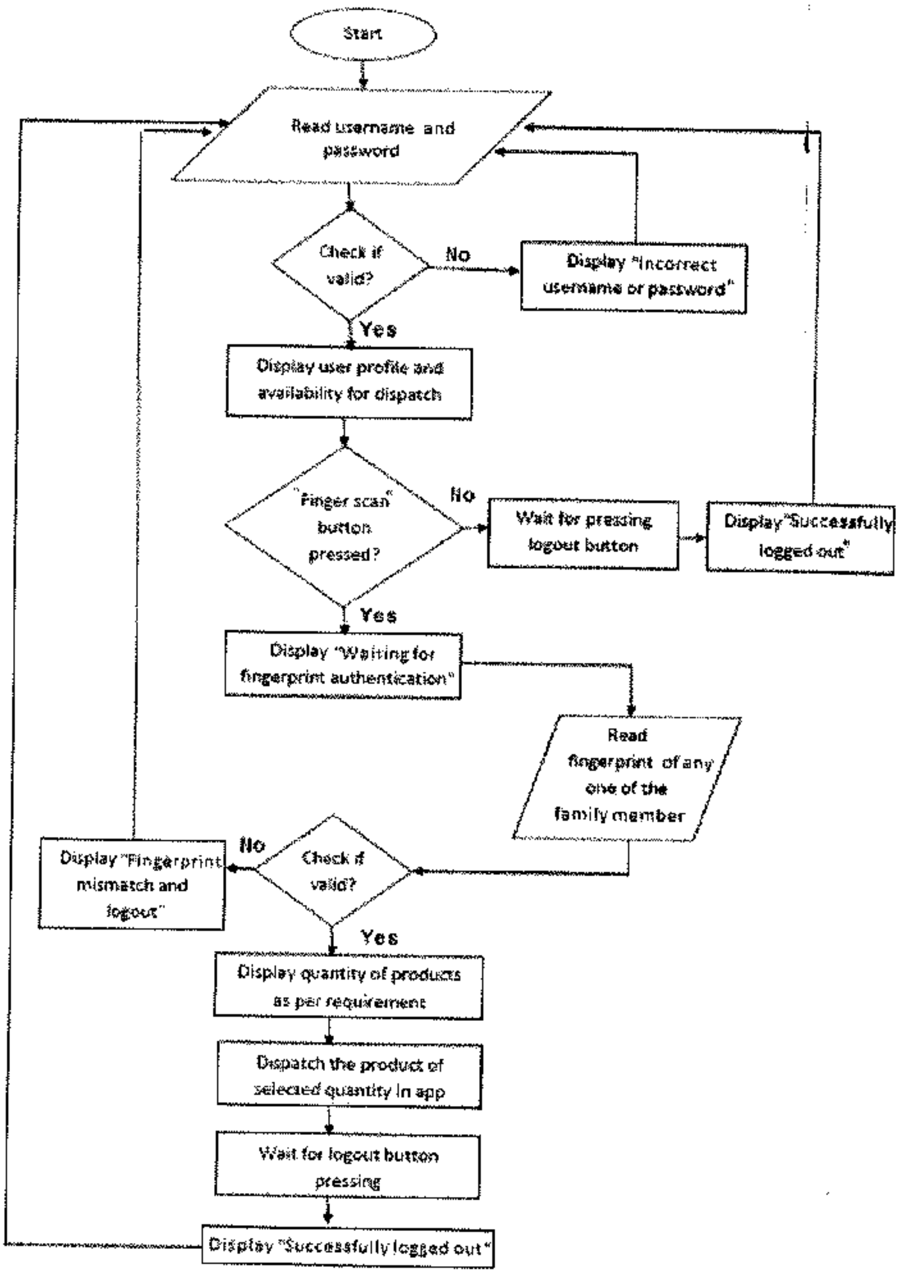

Figure 5.1: Flowchart of IOT based smart public distribution system.

takes place to match the reference and input fingerprint.

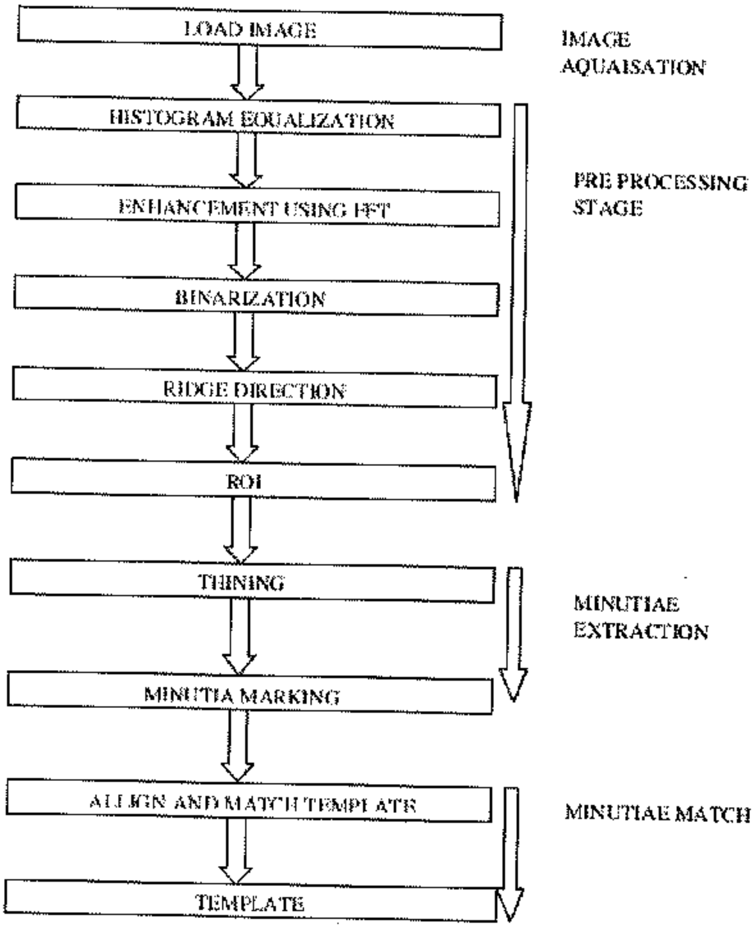

Figure 5.2: Steps involved in fingerprint recognition.

Before purchasing user has to give their fingerprint in order to withdraw the commodities. The stored templates are used as reference. When user tries to purchase the commodities the input fingerprint is compared with stored database to identify the user. Later user can buy the commodities if fingerprint is matched.

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Date: 21/06/2019

CIRCULAR

It is glad to inform all the students and the faculty that Yoga and Meditation Training Program with the International Yoga Expert Dr Nana Purnachandra Rao, Adviser, Kotak Mahindra Bank and well known International Yoga Guru graced the day with his august presence and addressed the gathering .All are requested to avail the opportunity.

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YOGA AND MEDITATION

Date: 21-06-2019

REPORT

Global Institute of Engineering and Technology and Ramakrishna Math organized a one week training program on Yoga and Meditation to the students at our college premises by the department of Physical Training and sport of GIE&T on 21st to 28th of June 2019. The principal addressed the students about the importance of yoga and meditation in life.

The college management About 100 students , NSS volunteers , Rotaract Members , Faculty and Non Teaching participated in the actively in the event.

The principal has delivered his valuable speech regarding yoga and spreading awareness about yoga and meditation to the students. He said to practice yoga daily and make it as a part of our daily life. He also said to practice meditation at least 5min in a day to get control on our emotional and mental health. The day was auspicious and the event has completed successfully.

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Date: 21/06/2019

YOGA AND MEDITATION (2018-19)

Global Institute of Engineering & Technology has organized a one week training program on Yoga and Meditation to the students in seminar hall from 21-06-2019 to 28-06-2019 in two batches in the evening, one is from 5.00 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. and another is from 4.45 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. The principal has addressed the students about the importance of yoga and meditation in life.

The trainer is training the students advanced techniques in Yoga and Meditation

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Yoga & Meditation

- Yoga and meditation have a holistic effect and bring body, mind, consciousness and soul into balance. In this way it assists us in coping with everyday demands, problems and worries.
- It also helps to develop a greater understanding of our self, the purpose of life and our relationship to God. On the other hand the term meditation refers to a broad variety of practices that includes techniques designed to promote relaxation, build internal energy or life force and develop compassion, love, patience, generosity, and forgiveness.
- The Institute is providing the facility of yoga and meditation to students and staff for their overall growth and development since last many years.
- Yoga and Meditation is considered as a healthy way of life, a sound activity for stress free living. Institute promotes health benefits among the faculty members and students through Yoga and Meditation. This wellness platform hugely contributes in creating stress free positive environment and healthy way of thinking and living.
- Yoga Center is available for students and staff of the institution. Yoga and Meditation programs are conducted in the institute. Institute celebrates International Yoga day since its inception. Techniques of meditation and various postures *(Asanas)* are performed to lead a healthy and stress free life.

Photography

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The resource person demonstrating Yogaasanas On International Yoga Day

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Our students performing yogasanas under the guidance of resource person on International Yoga Day

The resource person and faculty members assembled for a group photo On International Yoga Day

K. S. 21/6/18
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Date:-22/06/19

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శంకర్‌పల్లిలో...

(Librarian)

DEAN

Press Report On Yoga At Giet

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Secretary:
K.M.ARIFUDDIN B.A.,LL.M

Date:

International Yoga Day Celebrations: - 21/06/2019

International Yoga Day (IYD) is celebrated every year on June 21st since 2015. This year theme of IYD was Yoga for Climate Action. The College organized Slogan Competition, Article Writing Competition, Debate Competition, Poster Making Competition, Quiz Competition, Music and Group Dance Competition on Yoga theme for students under NSS Unit. Dr Nana Purnachandra Rao, Adviser, Kotak Mahindra Bank and well known International Yoga Guru graced the day with his august presence and addressed the gathering.

Later, he demonstrated 45 minute sequence of Common Yoga Protocol 2019 Exercises starting with a prayer with folded hands and 3 Om chants to create sacred, peaceful vibrations in the surrounding and made everyone do the Asanas by following him.

About 100 students , NSS volunteers , Rotaract Members , Faculty and Non Teaching participated in the actively in the event.

Yoga Guru appreciated the active participation of Management, Staff and students, and distributed the prizes to winners of various competitions.

Finally, the program was ended with a rally organized by NSS unit.

Sri K.M. Arifuddin, Secretary, Sri K.M. Minahjuddin, Director, Sri K.M. Fasihuddin, Dy. Director, Dr (Mrs) Ravindra Tiwari, Dean, Mr. G. Yugandhnar Reddy NSS Co-Ordinator were also present.

21/6/19

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