



## Department of Engineering sciences

### Knowledge Forum Activity

Academic Year : 2019-20 Sem - I

1. Name of Faculty: Prof. M. B. Nigade
2. Title of the topic: Discussion for industrial visits report to IMTME
3. Date and Time: 01/10/2019
4. Venue: 117
5. Abstract of Contents: **Organized by:** Training placement Department

**Venue: Chichwad near Thermax Pune**

**Objective:** To get knowledge of various IMTME means **Indian machine tool manufacturer association** manufacturing process by using different machine tools

#### **Facilities available:**

##### **1. Vertical machining centre (CNC) By Lokesh machines Ltd**

It is one vertical machine centre having 3 axis viz X, Y, Z with FANUC Controller

##### **2. Turning centre (CNC) By Batilboi**

It is one Horizontal machine centre having 2 axis viz X, Z with Siemens Controller

##### **3. Co-ordinate measuring machine (CMM)**

Machine used for measuring all geometrical tolerance with G codes and M codes

##### **4. Non contact type pre setter by Elbo controlli**

This measuring instrument is used to measure height of all drills and milling cutters.

##### **5. Measuring instrument by Mitutoyo, baker gauge**

These instrument is used for measure length, height and angles

##### **6 Cutting tools and holders by seco, sandvik ltd**

This cutting tools are used for machining of different materials and tool holders

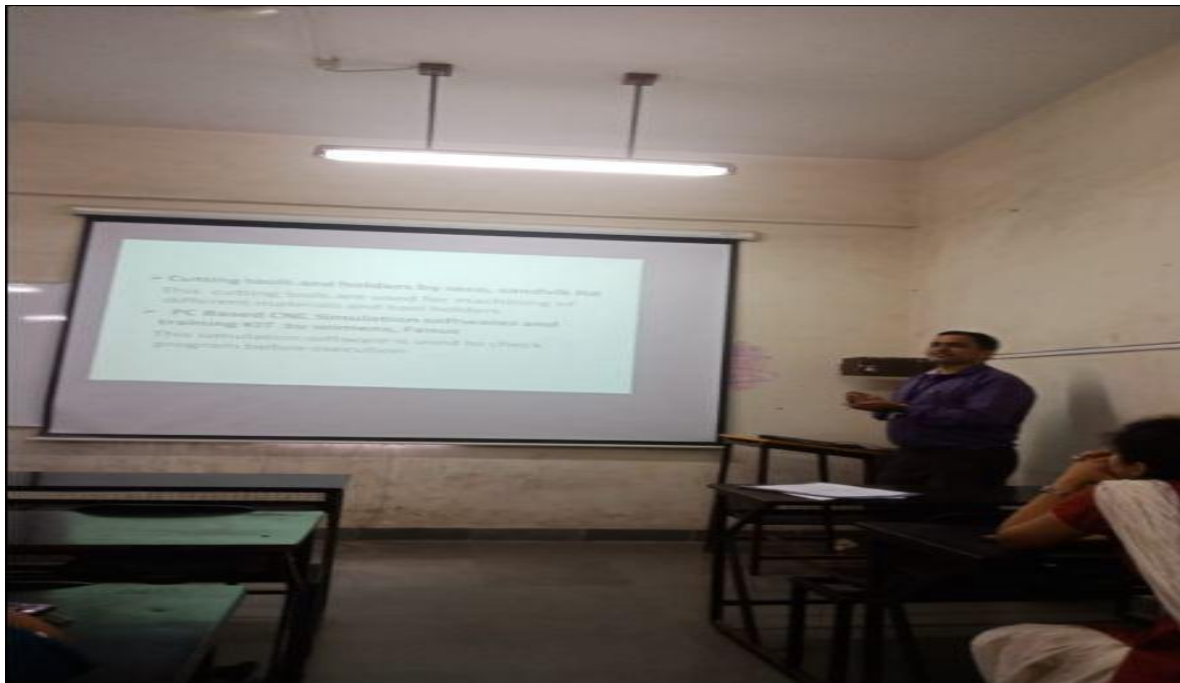
##### **7 PC Based CNC Simulation softwares and training KIT by seimens, Fanuc**

This simulation software is used to check program before execution



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6. Photographs:(Clearly showing speaker and audience)



Faculty Name  
Prof.M.B.Nigade

Coordinator  
Prof.M.B.Nigade

HOD  
Dr .P.G.Musrif



## Department of Engineering sciences

### Knowledge Forum Activity

Academic Year : 2019-20

1. Name of Faculty: Prof N.P.Bhone
2. Title of the topic: research topic based on forging defects
3. Date and Time: 03/10/2019
4. Venue: 117
5. Abstract of Contents:

Forging is defined as a metal working process in which the useful shape of work piece is obtained in solid state by compressive forces applied through the use of dies and tools. Forging process is accomplished by hammering or pressing the metal. It is one of the oldest known metalworking processes with its origin about some thousands of years back. Traditionally, forging was performed by a smith using hammer and anvil. Using hammer and anvil is a crude form of forging. The smithy or forge has evolved over centuries to become a facility with engineered processes, production equipment, tooling, raw materials and products to meet the demands of modern industry. In modern times, industrial forging is done either with presses or with hammers powered by compressed air, electricity, hydraulics or steam. Some examples of shapes obtained now-a-days by forging process are-Crane hook, connecting rod of an IC engine, spanner, gear blanks, crown wheel, pinion etc. Forging process produces parts of superior mechanical properties with minimum waste of material. In this process, the starting material has a relatively simple geometry; this material is plastically deformed in one or more operations into a product of relatively complex configuration. Forging usually requires relatively expensive tooling. Thus, the process is economically attractive when a large number of parts must be produced and/or when the mechanical properties required in the finished product can be obtained only by a forging process Though forging process gives



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superior quality product compared to other manufacturing processes, there are some defects that are lightly to come if a proper care is not taken in forging process design. Defects can be defined as the imperfections that exceed certain limits. There are many imperfections that can be considered as being defects, ranging from those traceable to the starting materials to those caused by one of the forging processes or by post forging operations

### 6. Photographs:(Clearly showing speaker and audience)



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### **Knowledge Forum Activity**

**Academic Year : 2019-20**

1. Name of Faculty: Prof S.S.Gadadhe
2. Title of the topic: Hydropower plant
3. Date and Time: 03/10/2019
4. Venue: 117
5. Abstract of Contents:

Hydroelectric power comes from water at work, water in motion. It can be seen as a form of solar energy, as the sun powers the hydrologic cycle which gives the earth its water. In the hydrologic cycle, atmospheric water reaches the earth's surface as precipitation. Some of this water evaporates, but much of it either percolates into the soil or becomes surface runoff. Water from rain and melting snow eventually reaches ponds, lakes, reservoirs, or oceans where evaporation is constantly occurring. The dam creates a head or height from which water flows. A pipe (penstock) carries the water from the reservoir to the turbine. The fast-moving water pushes the turbine blades, something like a pinwheel in the wind. The water's force on the turbine blades turns the rotor, the moving part of the electric generator. When coils of wire on the rotor sweep past the generator's stationary coil (stator), electricity is produced. This concept was discovered by Michael Faraday in 1831 when he found that electricity could be generated by rotating magnets within copper coils. When the water has completed its task, it flows on unchanged to serve other needs.



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### **Knowledge Forum Activity**

**Academic Year : 2019-20**

1. Name of Faculty: Dr P.G.Musrif
2. Title of the topic: : Hand on training on latex software
3. Date and Time: 02/10/2019
4. Venue: 106
5. Abstract of Contents:

LaTeX is a high-quality typesetting system; it includes features designed for the production of technical and scientific documentation. LaTeX is the de facto standard for the communication and publication of scientific documents. LaTeX is available as [free software](#).

### **LaTeX Features**

- Typesetting journal articles, technical reports, books, and slide presentations.
- Control over large documents containing sectioning, cross-references, tables and figures.
- Typesetting of complex mathematical formulas.
- Advanced typesetting of mathematics with AMS-LaTeX.
- Automatic generation of bibliographies and indexes.
- Multi-lingual typesetting.
- Inclusion of artwork, and process or spot colour.
- Using PostScript or Metafont fonts.



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### **Knowledge Forum Activity**

**Academic Year : 2019-20**

1. Name of Faculty: Prof.S.V.Arlikar
2. Title of the topic: : Music and Meditation
3. Date and Time:04/10/2019
4. Venue:117
5. Abstract of Contents:

Music has many wonderful benefits for stress management and [overall health](#). It can help you calm your physiology without making a conscious effort, and that can alleviate stress from your mind. Music can also lift your mood, slow your breathing, and create other stress-inducing changes. [Meditation](#) is also one of the most popular stress management strategies for good reason—it brings short-term benefits like a calm mind and body, and it can build resilience toward stress over time. Combining music with meditation can deepen the positive effects of both, and bring you greater stress relief. As an added bonus, for many people who are beginners to meditation, or who are perfectionists, music meditation can feel simpler and less stressful than many other forms of practice. Therefore, it's a stress relief technique that I recommend to just about anyone. With regular practice, this meditation can help you to better manage whatever stress comes.

### **Instructions for Music Meditation**

1. **Choose [meditation music](#) that can help you relax.** This means finding music that you enjoy listening to—if you don't enjoy classical music, for example, don't choose it. You should also look for music that has a slower tempo, and preferably without lyrics, which can be distracting and can engage your conscious mind—the part of your mind that we hope to 'turn off'.
2. **Get into a comfortable position and relax.** Many people think they need to sit with their legs crossed a certain way or use a meditation cushion, but really, whatever position you feel is



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comfortable is the position you should try. Some people avoid lying down because they fall asleep this way if they're tired; you can experiment and decide what's right for you. Once you've found your position, close your eyes, loosen your muscles, and [breathe](#) through your diaphragm. Let your shoulders, your belly, and even the muscles in your face relax.

3. **Stay focused on the music.** If you find yourself thinking about other things (or even thinking thoughts about the music), gently redirect your attention to the present moment, the sound of the music, and the feelings in your body that the music evokes. Try to really feel the music.
4. **Continue this practice for several minutes, until your time runs out.** As thoughts come into your head, gently let them go and redirect your attention to the sound of the music, the present moment, and the physical sensations you feel. The goal of this practice is to quiet your inner voice and just 'be'. So just 'be' with the music, and fully immerse yourself, and you'll feel more relaxed fairly quickly.
5. Photographs:(Clearly showing speaker and audience)



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### Knowledge Forum Activity

Academic Year : 2019-20

1. Name of Faculty: Dr Nidhi Sharma

2. Title of the topic: : Music and Meditation

3. Date and Time:04/10/2019

4. Venue:117

5. Abstract of Contents: Body language is nonverbal communication that involves body movement. “Gesturing” can also be termed as body language which is absolutely non-verbal means of communication. People in the workplace can convey a great deal of information without even speaking; through nonverbal communication. Not all of our values, beliefs, thoughts and intentions are communicated verbally. In an ongoing communication, most of those are communicated non-verbally. In Non-verbal communication, our human body expresses our feelings and intentions through conscious and unconscious movements and postures, accompanied by gestures, facial expressions, eye contacts and touch. This collectively forms a separate language of the body within the ongoing communication. This is called Body Language. How Does the Body Speaks? Our human body speaks through the conscious and unconscious movements and postures, hand gestures, facial expressions, eye movements and touch. Each of these physical movements of the body parts could be seen as separate words and can be interpreted differently by other human beings within a given context of communication. Why is Body Language Important? Since interpretations of body language differ from people to people and cultures to countries it is important to learn about them. Body language alone comprises of 55% of total communication whereas spoken words comprise of 7% and tone of voice comprise 38%.

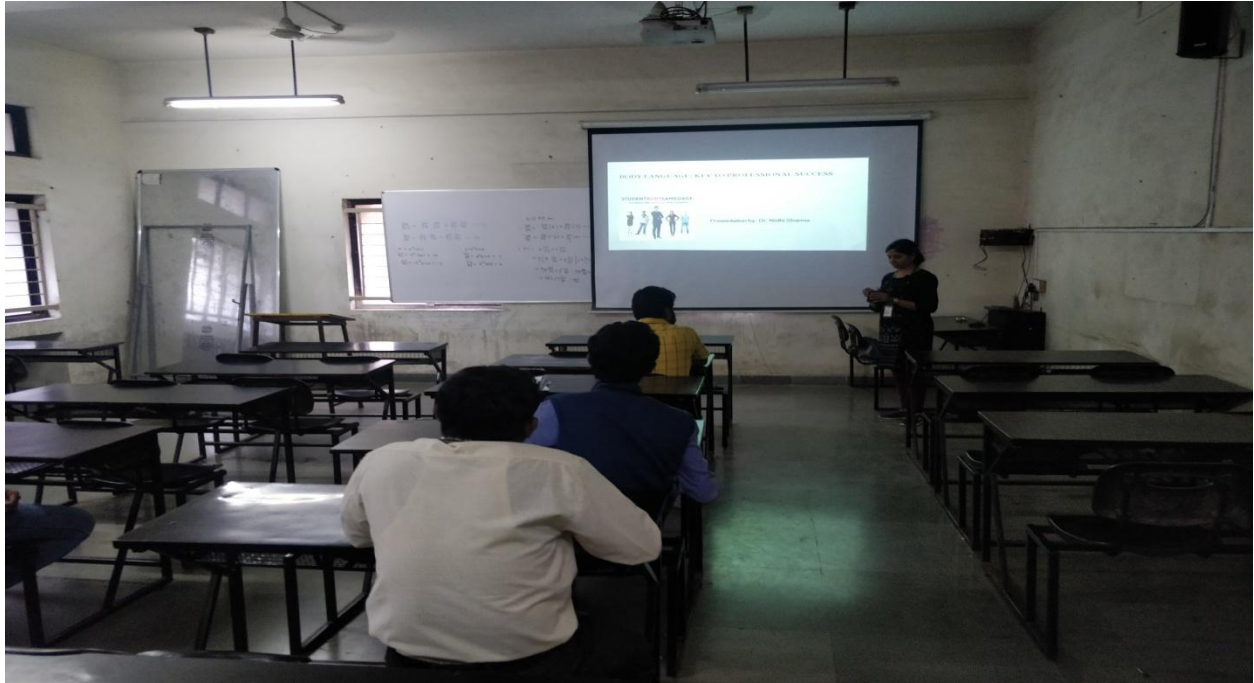
The Head - Movement and placement of the head, back to front, left to right, side to side, including the shaking of hair. • Facial Expressions - The face has many muscles (anywhere between 54 and 98, depending on who you ask) that move several areas of the face. Each combination of movements of the following face elements communicates a state of mind: • Eyebrows - Up, down, frowning. • Eyes - Left, right, up, down, blinking, eye dialiation. • Nose - Wrinkle (at the top), flaring of the nostrills. • Lips - Smiling, snarling, puckered, kissing, opened, closed, tight. • Tongue - In, out, rolled, tip up or down, licking of lips. • Jaw - Open, closed, clinched, lower jaw left or right. • Body Posture - The way you place your body and arms and legs, in relation to each other, and in relation to other people



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Facial Expression • All facial organs on human face indicates facially expressive message. • These are hair, forehead, eyebrows, eyes, mouth, chin, nose, lips, ears, teeth, tongue etc. • Facial expressions comes naturally hence it is beyond the control of speaker.

. Photographs:(Clearly showing speaker and audience)



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### Knowledge Forum Activity

**Academic Year : 2019-20**

1. Name of Faculty: Dr. Y.P.Patil

2. Title of the topic: Visit to IEEE YESIST12 held at Stamford International University Thailand on 7th and 8th September 2019.

3. Date and Time: 01/10/2019

4. Venue: 117

5. Abstract of Contents

IEEE International competition organised by IEEE YESIST12, at Stamford International University, Bangkok.

ESIST12 (previously known as SS12) is an international project competition organized by the IEEE Education Society to inspire and acknowledge the upcoming engineers across the globe.

The competition is held in two stages, 1. Preliminary competition and 2. Final competition.

Kongu Engineering College, Perundurai, Erode, Tamil Nadu, India is one of the pilot for 1. Preliminary competition on 6th July 2019 and from the projects selecting 1 team for innovation challenge and 3 teams for Maker fair and provide an entry pass selection for the finals to be organized at Stamford International University, Bangkok, Thailand on 7th and 8th of September 2019.

YESIST 12 Innovation Challenge consists of a product or a product prototype presentation along with short talk about the product with an emphasis on Idea, Innovation and uniqueness, market viability and way forward. For the prelims, pilots are selected from different countries and they organize YESIST12 prelims during the months of March to July. The finals will be hosted by one of the pilots who won the bid. This year there were three bidders and Thailand won the bid. The competition was introduced in 2016 and it has grown tremendously within three years. The participation is usually from six countries of Asia Pacific which is the largest Region under IEEE. In 2016 there were 200 external participants during the SS12 and Maker Fair finals alone. Along with the prelims, the total number of participants is calculated to be 978. In 2018, the participants were more than 400 for the finals and 1500 participants along with the SS12 prelims. This year 49 pilots from 16 countries are participating with more countries to be covered by a virtual track.



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### Guidelines:

1. A team should have 4 members
2. One member must have a passport
3. Mentor/ Guide is a must
4. Areas to include: Uplifting Societal Standards, Disaster Prediction and Risk Management, Special Needs and Health Care, Women and children safety, Geographical and Space, Science, Natural Resources Management and Protection



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## Department of Engineering sciences

**Academic Year : 2019-20**  
Semester II

1. Name of Faculty : Dr P.G.Musrif
2. Title of the topic: Discussion of FE structure and syllabus contents for autonomous
3. Date and Time: 11/02/2020
4. Venue: 106
5. Abstract of Contents: (Half a page)

Every faculty and subject in charge discussion regarding autonomy and examination scheme, discussion about 40 credit given to First year engineering but some faculty gave suggestion about cross over 40 credits and stick on 50 credits. As per AICTE induction program is introduced in this year A.Y.2019-20 so some faculty suggest new subject like ethics and some faculty suggest music and art will be introduced in autonomy. Then we can move on examination schemes same faculty say 50 marks online and 50 marks offline so many faculties gave suggestion 50 marks in sem examination and 50 marks end sem examination

Many faculties take reference from autonomous institute like VIIT, KIT, WALCHAND colleges and many national and international university

6. Photographs: (Clearly showing speaker and audience)



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