

# News Letter

Department of Mechanical Engineering

**Sri Vasavi Engineering College**

**Volume- 3 Issue- 2**

## *Editorial Board*

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## About the college

“Sri Vasavi Engineering College” was established in the year 2001 by Sri Vasavi Educational Society consisting of a group of educationists, industrialists, lawyers and philanthropists with a desire to share the responsibilities of the society for the development of quality Technical Education.

## About the Department

The Department of Mechanical Engineering was established in the year 2010 with an intake of 60 students and enhanced to 120 in 2012. The department strives hard to impart quality education and to keep the students on the competitive edge of the present-day technology.

Dear Readers, your valuable suggestions for a better quality of the newsletter, in terms of appearance, contents, no. of issues etc., are wholeheartedly invited. Kindly send your comments to

Hod\_mech@srivasaviengg.ac.in

Guest lectures /seminars/FDP's organized in the Department

S.No	Date	Description of the Event
1.	09/10/2015 -10/10/2015	Two day FDP on <b>Application Of Matlab in Thermal Engineering</b> by Dr. T. Srinivas, Prof of ME, VIT Vellore

**Terms related to Mechanical Engineering**

**1. Viscosity:**

**Dynamic Viscosity:**

The amount of resistance of one layer of fluid over other layer of fluid.

**Kinematic Viscosity:**

It is the ratio of dynamic viscosity to density.

**2. Buoyancy:**

When a body is immersed in a liquid, it is lifted up by a force equal to weight of liquid displaced by the body.

The tendency of liquid to lift up an immersed body is buoyancy. The upward thrust of liquid to lift up the body is called buoyancy force.

**3. Bernoulli's Equation:**

$P/\gamma + V^2/2g + Z = \text{Constant}$  Where, P = pressure, V = velocity, Z = Datum Head

**4. Fluid discharge/Fluid flow:**

Quantity of fluid flowing per second. (through a section of pipe/ through a section of channel) $Q=AV$ , where,

V= velocity of fluid, A= cross-sectional area of pipe/channel

Note:  $1\text{m}^3 = 1000 \text{ L1 cusec} = 1 \text{ ft}^3/\text{sec}$   $1 \text{ ft} = 0.3048 \text{ m}$