

A MULTI OBJECTIVE FUNCTION AND OPTIMAL DESIGN OF BIPED AMBLE MECHANISM USING MATLAB

A Project report submitted

in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

In

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Submitted By

N RAVI TEJA	(315126520148)
S NAVEEN BABU	(315126520199)
N AKHIL	(315126520155)
P RAMAKRISHNA SAI REDDY	(315126520160)
O PRAKASHINI	(315126520158)

Under the esteemed guidance of

Mr. ROOPSANDEEP BAMMIDI, M.Tech (PhD).

Asst. Professor, ANITS.



Department of Mechanical Engineering

**ANIL NEERUKONDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCES
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**(Permanently Affiliated to Andhra University, Approved by AICTE, and
Accredited by NBA & NAAC with 'A' grade) Sangivalasa,
Bheemunipatnam (Mandal), Visakhapatnam - 531162**

(2015-2019)

Accredited by NBA & NAAC with 'A' grade) SANGIVALASA
BHEEMUNIPATNAM (MANDAL) - 531162
VISA KHAPATNAM (DIST.), ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA.



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report entitled “A MULTI OBJECTIVE FUNCTION AND OPTIMAL DESIGN OF BIPED AMBLE MECHANISM USING MATLAB” has been carried out by N RAVI TEJA (315126520148), S NAVEEN BABU (315126520199), N AKHIL (315126520155), P RAMAKRISHNA SAI REDDY (315126520160) and O PRAKASHINI (315126520158) under the esteemed guidance of Mr. ROOPSANDEEP BAMMIDI, M.Tech (PhD), Asst. Professor, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Technology in mechanical engineering by Anil Neerukonda Institute Of Technology & Sciences (AUTONOMOUS), Visakhapatnam.

APPROVED BY


(Dr. B. NAGA RAJU)

Head of the Department

Dept. Of Mechanical Engineering

ANITS, Sangivalasa

Visakhapatnam.

PROFESSOR & HEAD
Department of Mechanical Engineering
ANIL NEERUKONDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE
Sangivalasa-531162 VISAKHAPATNAM Dist. A.P.

PROJECT GUIDE,


(B. ROOPSANDEEP)

Assistant Professor

Dept. Of Mechanical Engineering

ANITS, Sangivalasa

Visakhapatnam.

**THIS PROJECT WORK IS APPROVED BY THE
FOLLOWING BOARD OF EXAMINERS**

INTERNAL EXAMINER:

_____ 15.4.19

PROFESSOR & HEAD
Department of Mechanical Engineering
ANK NEERUKONDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE
Sangivalasa 531 162 VISAKHAPATNAM Dist. A.P.

EXTERNAL EXAMINER:

[Signature]
15/04/19

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We express immensely our deep sense of gratitude to **Mr.ROOPSANDEEP BAMMIDI**, Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Anil Neerukonda Institute of Technology & Sciences, Sangivalasa, Bheemunipatnam (mandal), Visakhapatnam District for his valuable guidance and encouragement at every stage of the work made it a successful fulfilment.

We were very thankful to our **Professor T.SUBRAHMANYAM**, Principal, ANITS and **Professor B. NAGA RAJU**, Head of the Department, Mechanical Department, Anil Neerukonda Institute of Technology & Sciences for their valuable suggestions.

We express our sincere thanks to the members of non-teaching staff of Mechanical Engineering for their kind co-operation and support to carry on work.

Last but not least, we would like to convey our thanks to all who have contributed either directly or indirectly for the completion of work.

N RAVI TEJA (315126520148)

S NAVEEN BABU (315126520199)

N AKHIL (315126520155)

P RAMAKRISHNA SAI REDDY (315126520160)

O PRAKASHINI (315126520158)

ABSTRACT

From past decades, the different types of mechanisms in mobile robots have been created so far which includes legged, treaded-tyre and wheeled type robots. Among these types, the wheeled type is easiest to control while the treaded-tyre type offers improved flexibility. Legged locomotion, though not widely used for industrial purposes, has growing implications mainly due to its ease of maneuvering in rough terrains. The Walking motion is obtained through various mechanisms. Most obvious of these is the crank and rocker mechanism, which gives a walking style characteristic of human being. The present research work uses a different type of mechanism for driving a biped that is most distinguished by its ease of operation that produces a type of 'walk' similar to that of two legged mammals. In this research initially, a multi-objective optimization is carried out for the optimal design of the mechanism. This research involves a simulation of a simple Biped model using Crank-Rocker mechanism. The design of the biped robot is done by considering two important objective parameters stride and lift, a multi objective function must be created and optimization is done by using MATLAB Programming.

KEYWORDS: BAM (Biped Amble Mechanism); Crank and Rocker Mechanism; MAT Lab; Biped Robot; Multi-Objective Optimization; Stride and Lift.

LIST OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 WHEEL SYSTEMS	2
1.1.1 TWO-WHEELED ROBOTS.....	2
1.1.2 THREE-WHEELED VEHICLES	3
1.1.3 FOUR-WHEELED VEHICLES.....	4
1.1.4 FIVE OR MORE WHEELED VEHICLES.....	5
1.2 LEGGED SYSTEM.....	6
1.2.1 LEGGED ROBOTS	6
1.2.2 ONE-LEGGED.....	6
1.2.3 TWO-LEGGED.....	7
1.2.4 FOUR-LEGGED	8
1.2.5 SIX-LEGGED	8
1.2.6 EIGHT-LEGGED	9
1.3 HYBRIDS	9
1.4 BIPED ROBOT.....	10
1.5 FOUR-BAR MECHANISM	10
1.5.1 PRINCIPLE OF WORKING- FOUR BAR MECHANISM.....	11
1.6 GRASSHOF'S THEOREM.....	12

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE REVIEW	14
-------------------------	----

CHAPTER-3

KINEMATICS OF BIPED ROBOT AND INVOLVED PARAMETERS.....	19
3.1 FORWARD KINEMATICS	19
3.2 INVERSE KINEMATICS	21
3.2.1 INVERSE KINEMATICS IN THE SAGITTAL PLANE	21
3.2.2 INVERSE KINEMATICS IN THE FRONTAL PLANE	23

CHAPTER-4

MULTI-OBJECTIVE OPTIMIZATION.....	25
-----------------------------------	----

CHAPTER-5

MAT LAB.....	27
5.1 MATLAB.....	27
5.2 SYNTAX.....	27
5.3 VARIABLES.....	27
5.4 VECTORS AND MATRICES.....	28
5.5 STRUCTURES.....	31
5.6 FUNCTIONS.....	31
5.6.1 FUNCTION HANDLES.....	31
5.7 CLASSES AND OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING.....	31
5.8 GRAPHICS AND GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE PROGRAMMING.....	32

CHAPTER-6

PARAMETERS INVOLVED AND ANALYSIS.....	34
6.1 KINEMATIC ANALYSIS OF BIPED.....	35
6.2 DERIVATION OF PARAMETRIC EQUATIONS.....	35

CHAPTER-7

DESIGN OBJECTIVES.....	37
7.1 OBJECTIVES FOR LEG DESIGN.....	37
7.1.1 Stride.....	37
7.1.2 Lift.....	38
7.2 EFFECT OF DIMENSIONS ON STRIDE AND LIFT OF THE BIPED.....	39

CHAPTER-8

OPTIMIZATION.....	44
8.1 FORMULATION OF MULTI-OBJECTIVE FUNCTION.....	44
8.2 THE 'K' VALUES.....	45
8.2.1 The walking I type:.....	45
8.2.2 Bounding type gait:.....	45
8.2.3 Hopping type gait:.....	45
8.2.4 Skating type gait:.....	46

CHAPTER-9

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION47
9.1 TRAJECTORY OF FOOT OF THE LEG:48

CHAPTER-10

CONCLUSIONS & SCOPE FOR FUTURE WORK50
REFERENCES51
APPENDIX.....53

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1-Two-Wheeled Robots.....	2
Figure 1.2-Three-Wheeled Vehicle	3
Figure 1.3 Four wheeled type 1	4
Figure 1.4 Four wheeled type 2.....	5
Figure 1.5-One Legged Mechanism.....	6
Figure 1.6-ASIMO - a Bipedal Robot.....	7
Figure 1.7-Quadruped Robot "Big Dog".....	8
Figure 1.8-Six Legged Bot.....	8
Figure 1.9- Hybrid vehicle.....	9
Figure 1.10-Biped Robot.....	10
Figure 1.11-Linkages	10
Figure 1.12-Four Bar Mechanism.....	12
Figure 3.1 -Kinematic description of the robot leg.....	19
Figure 3.2- Right leg inverse kinematics.....	22
Figure 3.3- Inverse kinematics in Frontal plane.....	23
Figure 5.1 Sine wave.....	33
Figure 6.1- kinematical sketch of biped mechanism.....	34
Figure 6.2- Loop closure of Crank -Rocker mechanism used in Biped.....	35
Figure 7.1- Biped configuration depicting the Stride.....	37
Figure 7.2- Biped configuration depicting the Lift.....	38
Figure 7.3- Variation of (a) Stride, (b) Lift, and (c) The ratio: Stride/Lift with length r_1	40
Figure 7.4- Variation of (a) Stride, (b) Lift, and (c) The ratio: Stride/Lift with length r_2	41
Figure 7.5- Variation of (a) Stride, (b) Lift, and (c) The ratio: Stride/Lift with length r_3	42
Figure 7.6-Variation of (a) Stride, (b) Lift, and (c) The ratio: Stride/Lift with length r_4	43
Figure 9.1- Path of the leg before optimization.....	48
Figure 9.2- Path of the leg after optimization.....	48
Figure 9.3- Trajectory of foot of both the legs of the biped mechanism while moving.....	49

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1. Joint range of motion.....	20
Table 3.2. Right leg DH parameters.....	21
Table 8.1 'K' Values for Different Styles of Gait.....	46
Table 9.1 Performance Characteristics of the Model.....	47
Table 9.2 Optimal Dimensions of the Mechanism for Various Styles of Walking.....	47
Table 9.3 Performance Characteristics, considering optimized dimensions, for Various Styles of Walking.....	48

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

A robot is a mechanical device that can perform physical tasks. A robot may act under the direct control of a human (e.g. the robotic arm of the space shuttle) or autonomously under the control of a pre-programmed computer. Robots may be used to perform tasks that are too difficult for humans to do directly (e.g. the space shuttle arm) or may be used to automate repetitive tasks that can be performed more cheaply by a robot than by the employment of a human (e.g. automobile production).

The word robot is used to refer to a wide range of machines, the common feature of which is that they are all capable of movement and can be used to perform physical tasks. Robots take on many different forms, ranging from Humanoid which mimic the human form and way of moving, to industrial, whose appearance is dictated by the function they are to perform. Robots can be grouped generally as mobile robots (eg. autonomous vehicles), manipulator robots (eg. Industrial robots) and self re configurable robots, which can conform themselves to the task at hand. Robots may be controlled directly by a human, Such as remotely controlled bomb-disposal robots, robotic arms, or shuttles, or may act according to their own decision-making ability, provided by artificial intelligence. However, the majority of robots fall in between these extremes, being controlled by preprogrammed computers. Such robots may include feedback loops such that they can interact with their environment, but do not display actual intelligence. The word robot is also used in a general sense to mean any machine that mimics the actions of a human (bio-mimicry) in the physical sense or in the mental sense. There are many possible robot "drive" systems, or how the robot moves. There are of course certain advantages and disadvantages to each. It depends on the application of the robot, and what its needs are.

1.1 WHEEL SYSTEMS

Wheeled robots are robots that navigate around the ground using motorized wheels to propel themselves. This design is simpler than using treads or legs and by using wheels they are easier to design, build, and program for movement in flat, not-so-rugged terrain. They are also better controlled than other types of robots. Disadvantages of wheeled robots are that they cannot navigate well over obstacles, such as rocky terrain, sharp declines, or areas with low friction. Wheeled robots are most popular among the consumer market, their differential steering provides low cost and simplicity. Robots can have any number of wheels, but three wheels are sufficient for static and dynamic balance. Additional wheels can add to balance; however, additional mechanisms will be required to keep all the wheels in the ground, when the terrain is not flat.

1.1.1 TWO-WHEELED ROBOTS

Two wheeled robots are harder to balance than other types because they must keep moving to maintain upright. The center of gravity of the robot body is kept below the axle, usually this is accomplished by mounting the batteries below the body. They can have their wheels parallel to each other, these vehicles are called dicycles, or one wheel in front of the other, tandemly placed wheels. Two wheeled robots must keep moving to remain upright and they can do this by driving in the direction the robot is falling. To balance, the base of the robot must stay with under its center of gravity. For a robot that has the left and right wheels, it needs at least two sensors. A tilt sensor that is used to determine tilt angle and wheel encoders which keep track of the position of the platform of the robot.

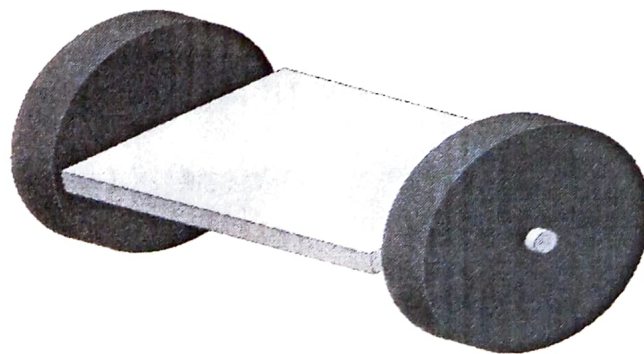


Figure 1.1-Two-Wheeled Robots

1.1.2 THREE-WHEELED VEHICLES

3-wheeled robots may be of two types: differentially steered (2 powered wheels with an additional free rotating wheel to keep the body in balance) or 2 wheels powered by a single source and a powered steering for the third wheel. In the case of differentially steered wheels, the robot direction may be changed by varying the relative rate of rotation of the two separately driven wheels. If both the wheels are driven in the same direction and speed, the robot will go straight. Otherwise, depending on the speed of rotation and its direction, the center of rotation may fall anywhere in the line joining the two wheels? The center of gravity in this type of robot has to lay inside the triangle formed by the wheels. If too heavy of a mass is mounted to the side of the free rotating wheel, the robot will tip over.

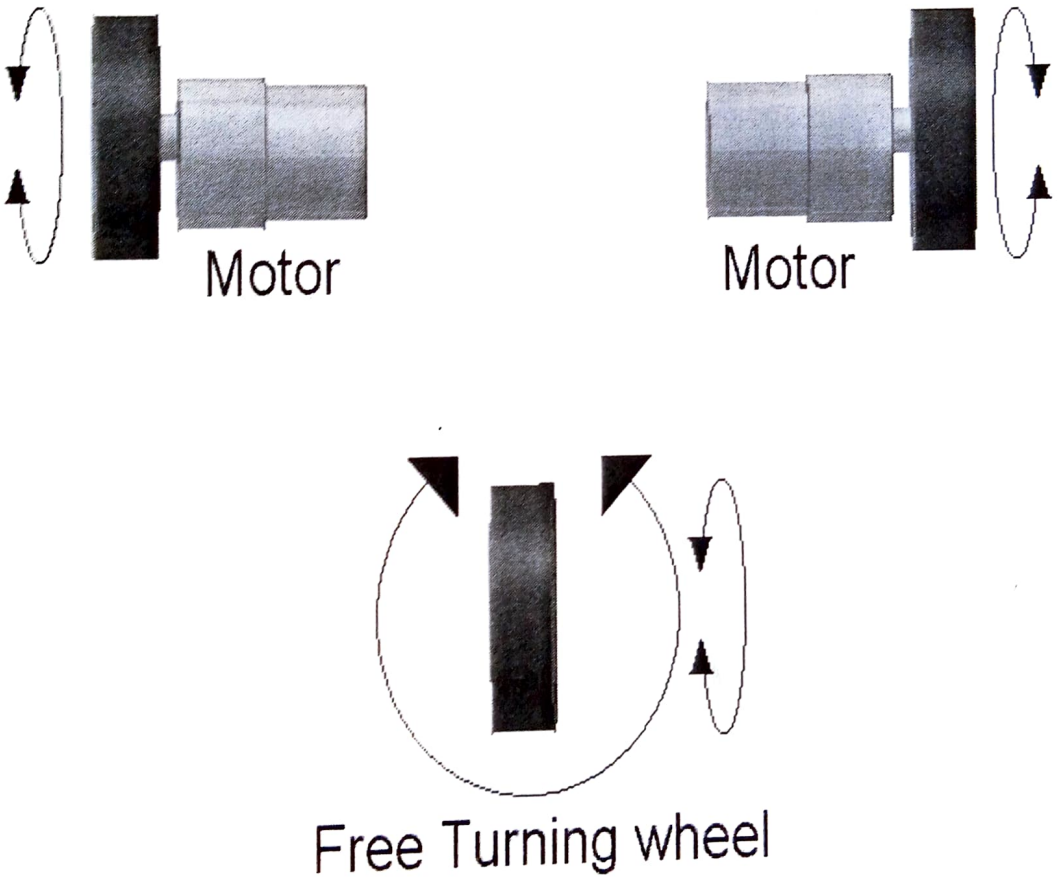


Figure 1.2-Three-Wheeled Vehicle

1.1.3 FOUR-WHEELED VEHICLES

1.1.3(A) TWO POWERED, TWO FREE ROTATING WHEELS

Same as the differentially steered ones above but with 2 free rotating wheels for extra balance. More stable than the three wheel version since the center of gravity has to remain inside the rectangle formed by the four wheels instead of a triangle. This leaves a larger useful space. Still it's advisable to keep the center of gravity to the middle of the rectangle as this is the most stable configuration, especially when taking sharp turns or moving over a non-level surface.

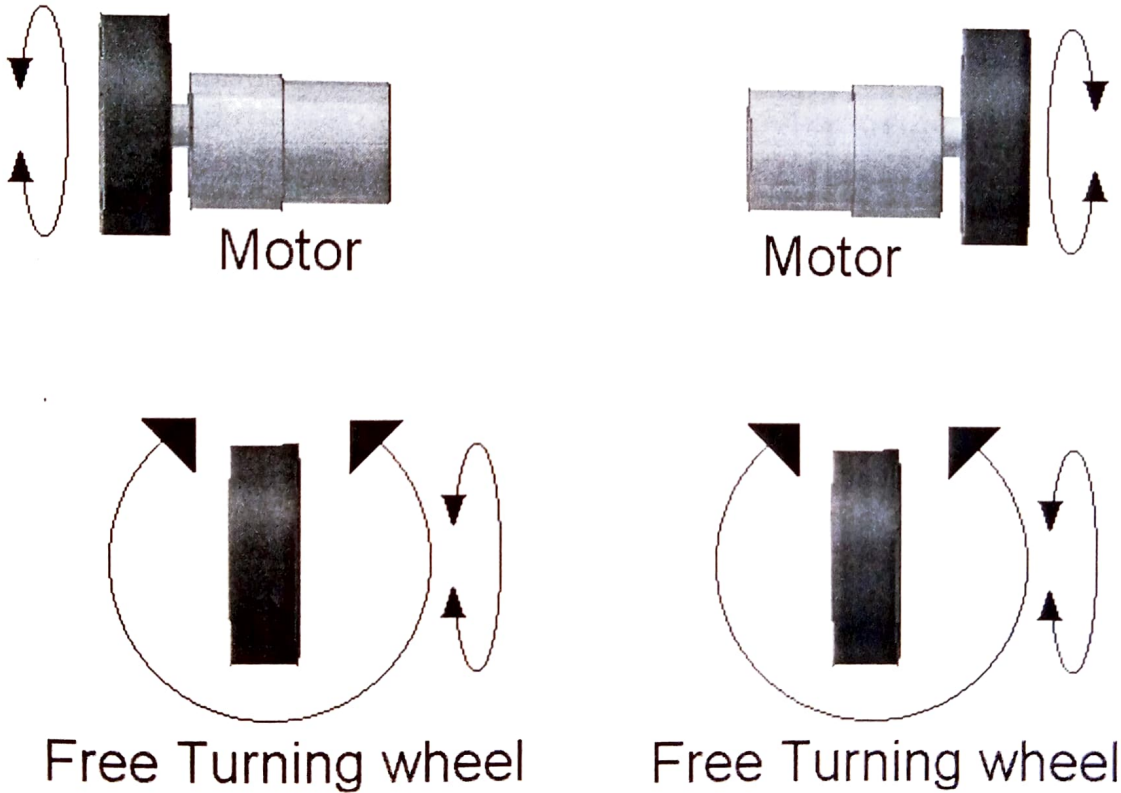


Figure 1.3 Four wheeled type 1

1.1.3(B) TWO-BY-TWO POWERED WHEELS FOR TANK-LIKE MOVEMENT

This kind of robot uses 2 pairs of powered wheels. Each pair (connected by a line) turn in the same direction. The tricky part of this kind of propulsion is getting all the wheels to turn with the same speed. If the wheels in a pair aren't running with the same speed, the slower one will slip (inefficient). If the pairs don't run at the same speed the robot won't be able to drive straight. A good design will have to incorporate some form of car-like steering.

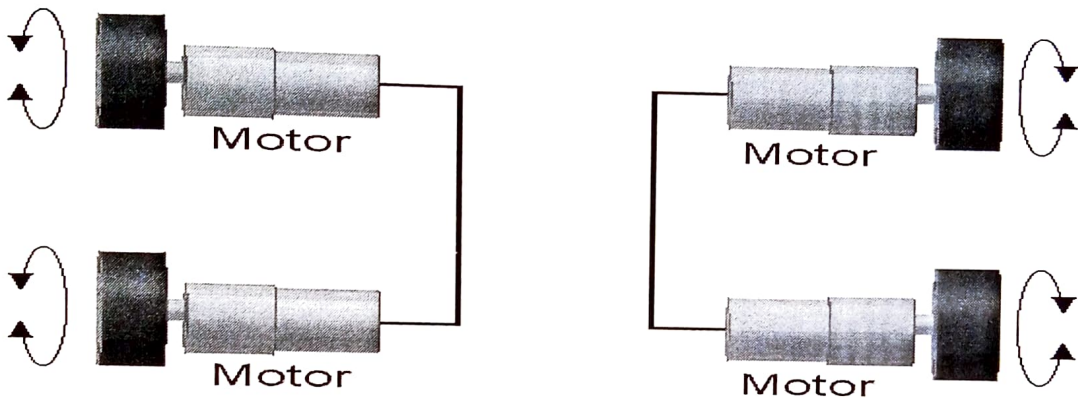


Figure 1.4 Four wheeled type 2

1.1.4 FIVE OR MORE WHEELED VEHICLES

Especially when more powered wheels are used the design becomes much more complex as each of the wheels have to turn with the same speed when the robot has to move forwards. Differences in speed between the left and right wheels in differentially steered robots cause the robot to move to the side instead of in a straight line. Difference in speed between wheels on the same side cause slipping of the slowest wheel.

Sometimes an extra free rotating wheel with odometry is added to the robot. This measures more accurately how the robot moves. Odometry on the powered wheels excludes slip and other movements and thus could be erroneous.

1.2 LEGGED SYSTEM

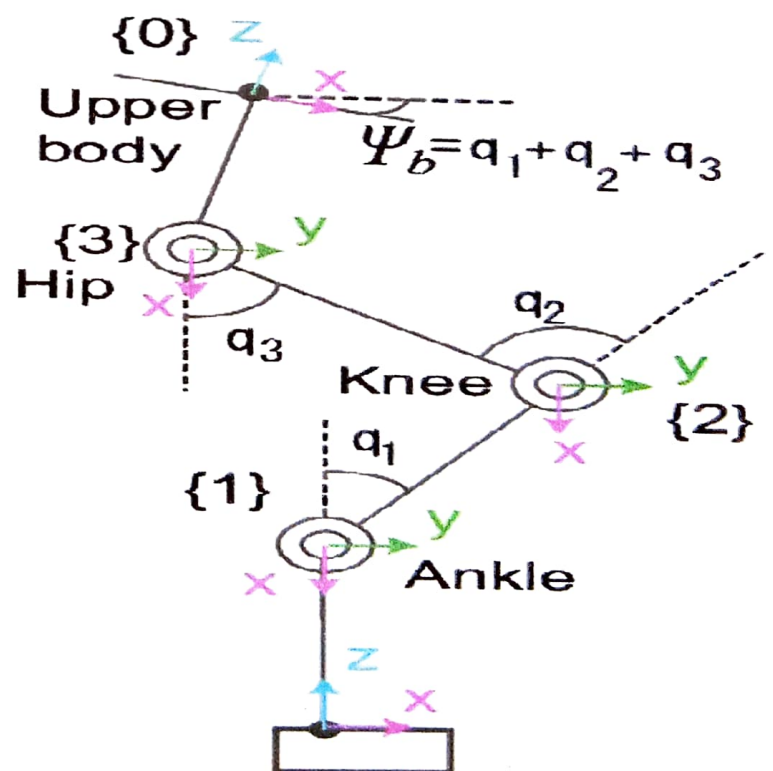
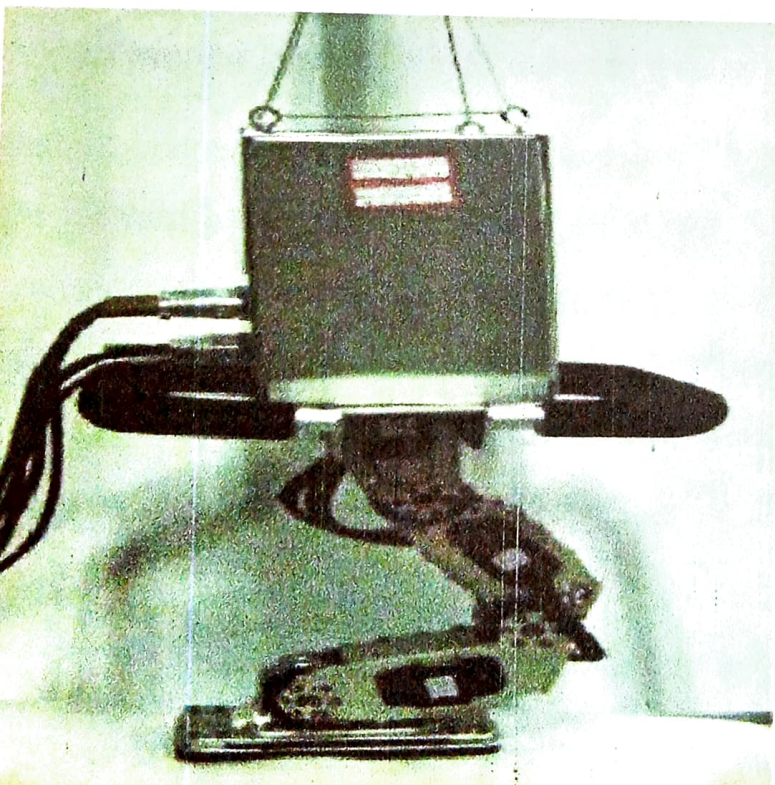
1.2.1 LEGGED ROBOTS

These are type of mobile robot which use mechanical limbs for movement. They are more versatile than wheeled robots and can traverse many different terrains, though these advantages require increased complexity and power consumption. Legged robots often imitate legged animals, such as humans or insects.

Legged robots can be categorized by the number of limbs they use, which determines gaits available. Many legged robots tend to be more stable, while fewer legs lends itself to greater maneuverability.

1.2.2 ONE-LEGGED

One-legged, or pogo stick robots use a hopping motion for navigation. In the 1980s, Carnegie Mellon University developed a one-legged robot to study balance. Berkeley's SALTO is another example.



1.2.3 TWO-LEGGED



Figure 1.6-ASIMO - a Bipedal Robot

Bipedal or two-legged robots exhibit Bipedal Motion. As such, they face two primary problems:

1. Stability control, which refers to a robot's balance, and
2. Motion control, which refers to a robot's ability to move.

Stability control is particularly difficult for bipedal systems, which must maintain balance in the forward-backward direction even at rest. Some robots, especially toys, solve this problem with large feet, which provide greater stability while reducing mobility. Alternatively, more advanced systems use sensors such as accelerometers or gyroscopes to provide dynamic feedback in a fashion that approximates a human being's balance. Such sensors are also employed for motion control and walking. The complexity of these tasks lends itself to machine learning.

Simple bipedal motion can be approximated by a rolling polygon where the length of each side matches that of a single step. As the step length grows shorter, the number of side's increases and the motion approaches that of a circle. This connects bipedal motion to wheeled motion as a limit of stride length.

1.2.4 FOUR-LEGGED

Quadrupedal or four-legged robots exhibit Quadra pedal motion. They benefit from increased stability over bipedal robots, especially during movement. At slow speeds, a Quadra pedal robot may move only one leg at a time, ensuring a stable tripod. Four-legged robots also benefit from a lower center of gravity than two-legged systems.

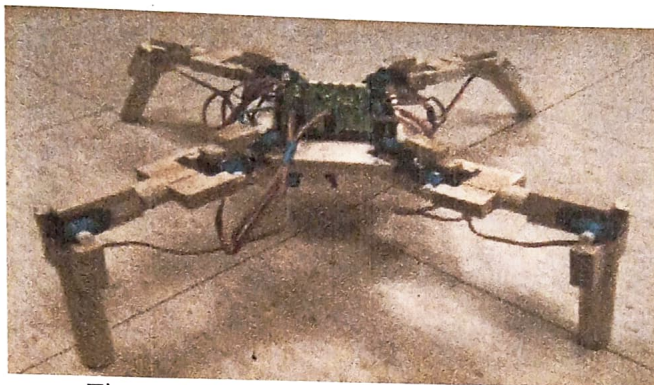


Figure 1.7-Quadruped Robot "Big Dog"

1.2.5 SIX-LEGGED

Six-legged robots, or hexapods, are motivated by a desire for even greater stability than bipedal or quadrupedal robots. Their final designs often mimic the mechanics of insects, and their gaits may be categorized similarly. These include:

- Wave gait: the slowest gait, in which pairs of legs move in a "wave" from the back to the front.
- Tripod gait: a slightly faster step, in which three legs move at once. The remaining three legs provide a stable tripod for the robot.

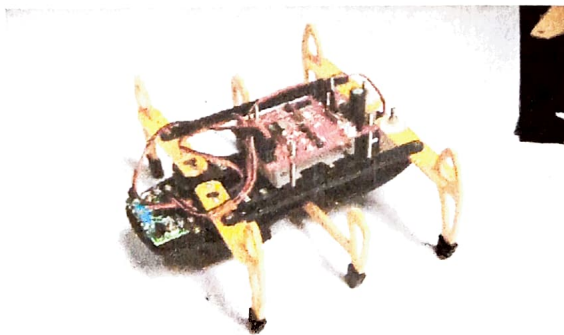


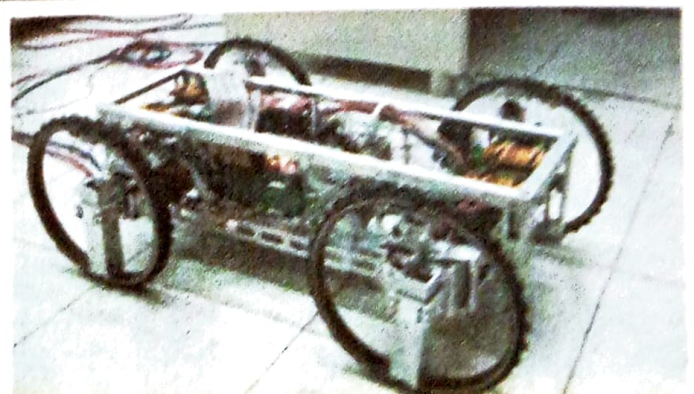
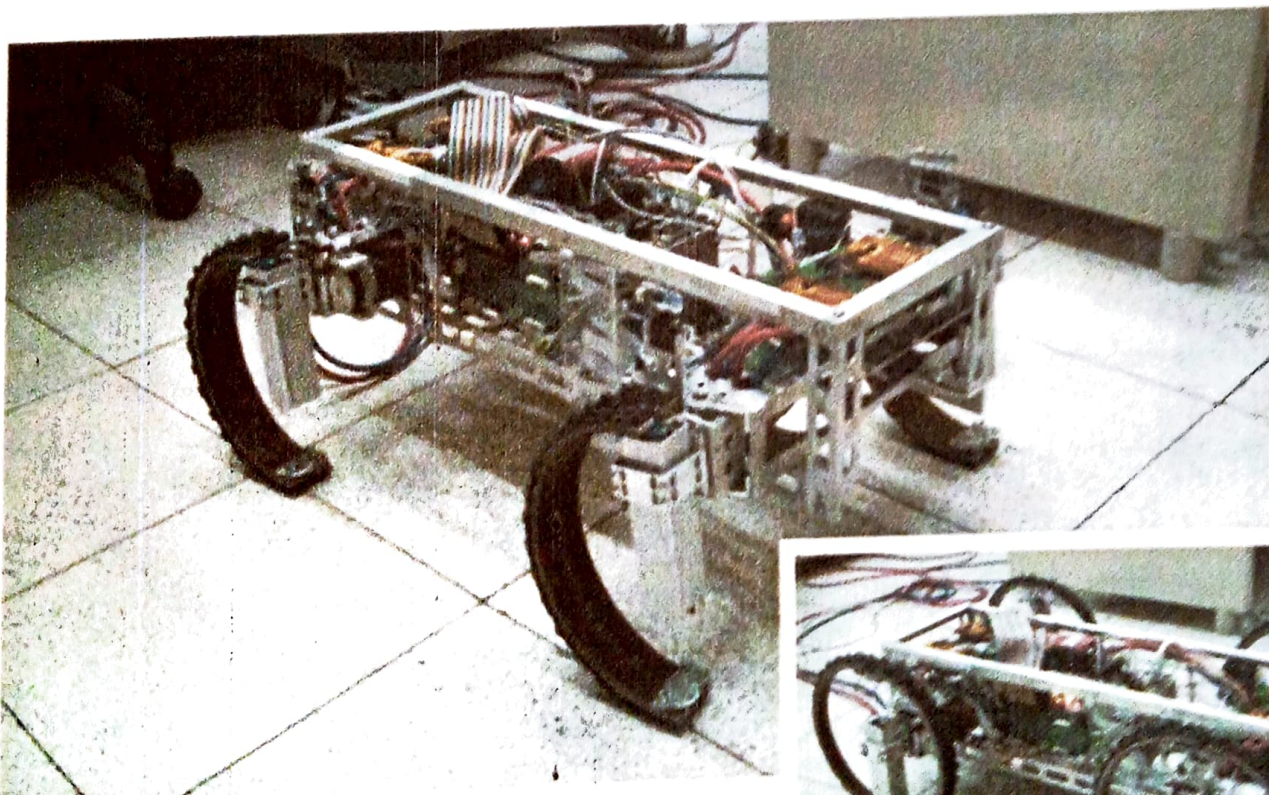
Figure 1.8-Six Legged Bot

1.2.6 EIGHT-LEGGED

Eight-legged robots are inspired by spiders and other arachnids, as well as some underwater walkers. They offer by far the greatest stability, which enabled some early successes with legged robots.

1.3 HYBRIDS

Some robots use a combination of legs and wheels. This grants a machine the speed and energy efficiency of wheeled locomotion as well as the mobility of legged navigation. Boston Dynamics' Handle, a bipedal robot with wheels on both legs, is one example.



1.4 BIPED ROBOT

Bipedalism is a form of terrestrial locomotion where an organism moves by means of its two rear limbs or legs. An animal or machine that usually moves in a bipedal manner is known as a biped meaning "two feet". Types of bipedal movement include walking, running, or hopping. A robot with its body shape built to resemble the human body. The design may be for functional purposes, such as interacting with human tools and environments, for experimental purposes, such as the study of bipedal locomotion, or for other purposes.

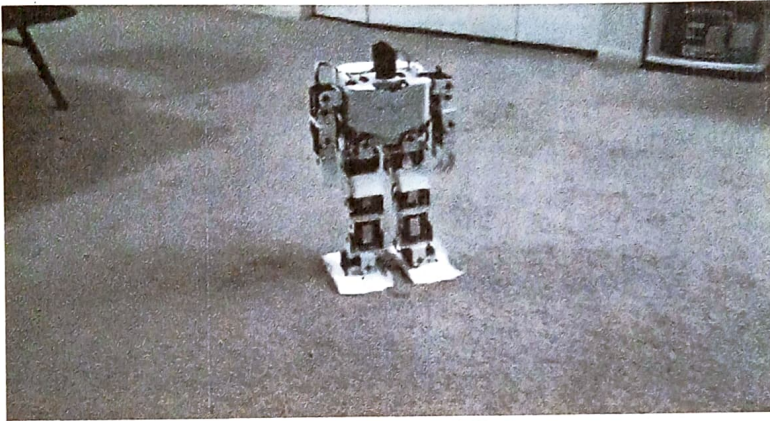


Figure 1.10-Biped Robot

1.5 FOUR-BAR MECHANISM

A Four-Link mechanism with four revolute joints is commonly called a Four-bar mechanism

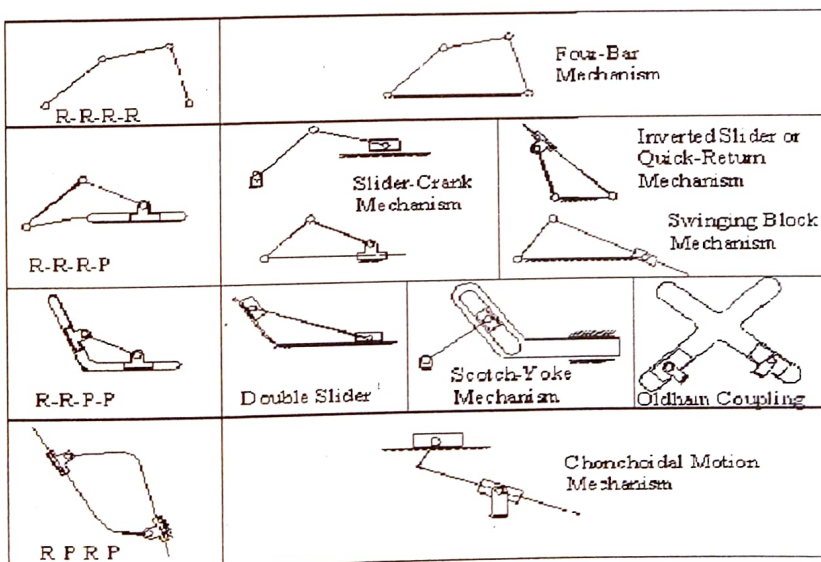


Figure 1.11-Linkages

1.5.1 PRINCIPLE OF WORKING- FOUR BAR MECHANISM

The four bar linkage is the simplest and often times, the most useful mechanism. A mechanism composed of rigid bodies and lower pairs is called a linkage. In planar mechanisms, there are only two kinds of lower pair—revolute pair and prismatic pair.

The simplest closed-loop linkage is the four bar linkage which has four members, three moving links, one fixed link and four pin joints. A linkage that has at least one fixed link is a mechanism.

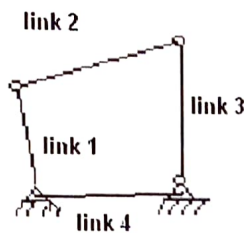


Figure 1.12-Four Bar Mechanism

Referring to the Fig.1.12 we have,

- (link 1) frame
- (link 2) crank
- (link 3) coupler
- (link 4) rocker

The link opposite the frame is called the coupler link, and the links which are hinged to the frame are called side links. A link which is free to rotate through 360 degree with respect to a second link will be said to revolve relative to the second link (not necessarily a frame). If it is possible for all four bars to become simultaneously aligned, such a state is called a change point.

1. Crank: A side link which revolves relative to the frame is called a *crank*.
2. Rocker: Any link which does not revolve is called a *rocker*.

1.6 GRASSHOF'S THEOREM

The motion characteristics of a four-bar mechanism will depend on the ratio of the link length dimensions. The links that are connected to the fixed link can possibly have two different types of motion:

- 1) The link may have a full rotation about the fixed axis (we call this type of link crank)
- 2) The link may oscillate (swing) between two limiting angles (we call this type of link rocker)

In a four-bar mechanism we can have the following three different types of motion:

- 1) Both of the links connected to the fixed link can have a full rotation. This type of four-bar is called "**double-crank**" or "**drag-link**".
- 2) Both of the links connected to the fixed link can only oscillate. This type of four-bar is called "**double-rocker**."
- 3) One of the links connected to the fixed link oscillates while the other has a full rotation. This type of four-bar is called "**crank-rocker**".

The type of motion is a function of the link lengths.

Grashof's theorem (or Grashof's rule) gives the criteria for these various conditions as follows:

Let us identify the link lengths in a four-bar chain as:

L= length of the longest link

S= length of the shortest link

P, Q = length of the two intermediate links

The following statements are valid (stated without proof.)

1. If $L + S < P + Q$ (if the sum of the lengths of the shortest and the longest links is less than the sum of the two intermediate links)

Then:

- i) A, B two different crank-rocker mechanisms are possible. In each case the shortest link is the crank, the fixed link is either of the adjacent links.
 - ii) One double-crank (drag-link) is possible when the shortest link is the frame
 - iii) One double-rocker mechanism is possible when the link opposite the shortest link is the frame.
- If $l + s > p + q$ (if the sum of the longest and the shortest link lengths is greater than the sum of the lengths of the two intermediate links).

Only double-rocker mechanisms are possible (four different mechanisms, depending on the fixed link).

- If $l + s = p + q$ the four possible mechanisms in (1) will result. However these mechanisms will suffer from a condition known as the change point. The center lines of all the links are collinear at this position. The follower linkage may change the direction of rotation. This is an undetermined position.

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sushant Sukumaran, R. Deivanathan [1]: Locomotion of a robot has been achieved with many possible solutions like legged or wheeled type. But the optimum linkage mechanism for a biped robot is yet to be specified for the purpose of walking. In this paper, different types of linkages depending upon their degree of freedom (DOF) have been compared and the best of them have been selected with help of ADMAS software. The biped mechanism consists of only two legs that are connected at the hip joint and are used for the locomotion of the robot humanoid. This mechanism is selected based on parameters which are force developed in joints, trajectory of center of mass (COM) of links and kinetic energy attained by all the links.

Kyosuke Ono [2]: This paper present a self-excited walking of a four link biped mechanism which possesses an actuated hip joint and passive knee joints. First we manifested that this self-excitation control enables 3-DOF planar biped model to walk on a level ground, by numerical simulation. Next we showed experimental study of a manufactured planar biped walking robot. We demonstrated that stable walking can be realized on a slightly inclined plane by the self-excitation control. Using simple analytical model and basic equation in each phase, we numerically showed self-excited biped walking. As a result, it was found that stable walking motion is possible over the wide range of feedback gain. The walking velocity and period were not so affected by feedback gain because this control strategy utilize the natural motion of the biped mechanism.

Katla Mrudul [3]: An efficient path planning algorithm is required for the robot to move in a complex known and unknown environments. In the present research, the authors made an attempt to develop a path planning algorithm, that is, fast marching method (FMM) for the biped robot to move in a static environment. Once the path planning algorithm is developed, a simulation study is conducted to determine the path for the environment that consists of different number of obstacles that from different configurations for the terrain. The path planning algorithm is successfully seen to derive collision-free shortest paths in all the cases. Further, experiments are conducted on a real biped robot to test the effectiveness of the algorithm in deriving on-line collision-free path for the robot.

Roopa Nadgiri [4]: This is an approach of designing and implementing walking postures for bipedal robot. The project presents efficient mechatronic architecture describing mechanical to software issues related to designing and execution of locomotion. The aim is to simulate and exhibit the robustness and the efficiency of the controller architecture using PD controller in MATLAB. The mission is to develop a biped to walk using Arduino Mega 2560. PRO-E simulation is done to calculate motion parameters. Trajectory planning is accomplished using Mat lab.

Naomichi Ogihara [5]: It was previously believed that, among primates, only humans run bipedal. However, there is now growing evidence that at least some non-human primates can not only run bipedal but can also generate a running gait with an aerial phase. Japanese macaques trained for bipedal performances have been known to exhibit remarkable bipedal locomotion capabilities, but no aerial-phase running has previously been reported. In the present study, we investigated whether Japanese macaques could run with an aerial phase by collecting bipedal gait sequences from three macaques on a level surface at self-selected speeds ($n = 188$). During our experiments, body kinematics and ground reaction forces were recorded by a motion-capture system and two force plates installed within a wooden walkway. Our results demonstrated that macaques were able to utilize a variety of bipedal gaits including grounded running, skipping, and even running with an aerial phase. The self-selected bipedal locomotion speed of the macaques was fast, with Froude speed ranging from 0.4 to 1.3. However, based on congruity, no single trial that could be categorized as a pendulum-like walking gait was observed. The parameters describing the temporal, kinematic, and dynamic characteristics of macaque bipedal running gaits follow the patterns previously documented for other non-human primates and terrestrial birds that use running gaits, but are different from those of humans and from birds' walking gaits. The present study confirmed that when a Japanese macaque engages in bipedal locomotion, even without an aerial phase, it generally utilizes a spring-like running mechanism because the animals have a limited ability to stiffen their legs. That limitation is due to anatomical restrictions determined by the morphology and structure of the macaque musculoskeletal system. The general adoption of grounded running in macaques and other non-human primates, along with its absence in human bipedal locomotion, suggests that abandonment of compliant gait was a critical transition in the evolution of human obligatory bipedalism.

Satoshi Ito, Shingo Nishio [6]: Although reducing the number of actuators in mobile robots contributes to weight saving and results in high efficiency or damage reduction in the event of an accident such as falling over, ideally it should not degrade the robot's performance and functionality. In this study, we propose a new biped mechanism that reduces the number of actuators in a robot without sacrificing its ability to walk adaptively on slopes. We address two issues from both the mechanical and the control viewpoints that are required to achieve straight walking on slopes. For the biped mechanism, we studied the required degrees of freedom of the biped robot and then proposed an actuation mechanism for the hip joint structure. Subsequently, we designed and constructed a biped robot with six actuators, including two actuators for each ankle, no knees, and two actuators for the hip joint structure. For control, we applied feedback from the center of pressure (CoP) of the ground reaction forces in addition to gravity compensation and discussed the stability of CoP movement. Experiments conducted using the constructed biped robot with fewer actuators demonstrated the viability of the proposed mechanism in terms of walking on slopes and the effectiveness of the proposed control concept, which introduces adaptability to the biped robot.

Taisuke Kobayashi, Kosuke Sekiyama [7]: This paper addresses “unified bipedal gait” control, which autonomously selects the energy-minimized gait from walking and running at any feasible gait speeds. Humans select walking/running at low/high speed in pursuit of energy minimization and transition between them naturally. Despite the quite different behaviors of walking and running, human gaits share an inherent controller. The unified bipedal gait uses the inherent controller, which implements passive dynamic autonomous control (PDAC) based on a damping and spring-loaded inverted pendulum (D-SLIP) model. Although this D-SLIP could cause chaotic motions, compliance in the D-SLIP dynamics switches behaviors between walking and running, that is, low/high compliant legs for walking/running. This property is employed by the virtual holonomic constraint of the PDAC to extract the required characteristics of walking/running from the D-SLIP dynamics while restraining the chaotic motions for asymptotic stability. As a result, the unified bipedal gait bifurcates to walking and running via autonomous transition to minimize energy cost at any feasible gait speeds.

Xiangxiao Liu, Yu Duan [8]: Both scientists and roboticists widely agree that the musculoskeletal system of the human foot plays an important role in locomotion. Nevertheless, the contribution of the foot musculoskeletal system has not been fully uncovered because currently it is impossible to modify and evaluate musculoskeletons in living animals. Here, to understand the effects of foot windlass mechanism, we construct a bipedal robot, which has similar musculoskeleton and dynamics to those of human. By implementing experiments on this robot, we investigate the effects (e.g. jumping height) of foot windlass mechanism on drop jumping, a simple and representative bouncing gait comprising landing and push-off.

O.Ibidapo-Obe, A.B.Alonge, Adedeji, B.Badiru [9]: The purpose of this study is to simulate the motion of the lower extremity of a human being, a biped mechanism, walking along a straight path and to suggest a control strategy for minimizing the deviation from the linear path. A “gait” function is defined as a control that ensures that the biped walks along a straight path. By varying some parameters associated with the “gait” functions, which is chosen in such a manner as to simulate the motion of one member of the biped relative to an adjoining member, the most suitable combinations of such parameters for the specified geometry is subsequently determined. The study contributes to a better understanding in the design of robots, humanoids, and other artificial intelligence (A.I.) systems.

R.Chakraborty, G.C.Nandi, S.Kundu [10]: Bipedal locomotion has been an active area of research for many decades, it has wide ranging applications in the field of humanoid locomotion, as well as in the understanding of the biomechanics of normal human gait. Inherently human gait is a complex non-linear dynamic system, which is usually modeled by a set of differential equations satisfying a given set of constraints. In this paper an attempt has been made to view gait from the perspective of software engineering. In doing so, the entire gait cycle has been discretized into phases and sub-phases and modeled using a hybrid automaton, subsequently the automaton has been integrated with the BIP (Behavior, Interaction, and Priority) framework, thereby creating a component based computational framework for modeling biped locomotion. The correctness of the developed model has been validated and verified through simulation runs in OpenSim.

Fumiya Iida, Yohei Minekawa [11]: Conventional models of bipedal walking generally assume rigid body structures, while elastic material properties seem to play an essential role in nature. On the basis of a novel theoretical model of bipedal walking, this paper investigates a model of biped robot which makes use of minimum control and elastic passive joints inspired from the structures of biological systems. The model is evaluated in simulation and a physical robotic platform by analyzing the kinematics and ground reaction force. The experimental results show that, with a proper leg design of passive dynamics and elasticity, an attractor state of human-like walking gait patterns can be achieved through extremely simple control without sensory feedback. The detailed analysis also explains how the dynamic human-like gait can contribute to adaptive biped walking.

Taesin Ha, Chong-Ho Choi [12]: This paper presents the virtual height inverted pendulum mode (VHIPM), which is a simple and effective trajectory generation method for the stable walking of biped robots. VHIPM, which is based on the inverted pendulum mode (IPM), can significantly reduce the zero moment point (ZMP) error by adjusting the height in the inverted pendulum. We show the relationship between VHIPM and other popular trajectory generation methods, and compare the ZMP errors in walking when trajectories are generated by various methods including VHIPM. We also investigate the sensitivity of the ZMP error in VHIPM to the step length, walking period and mass distribution of a robot. The simulation results show that VHIPM significantly reduces the ZMP errors compared to other methods under various circumstances.

Filipe M.Silva, J.A. Tenreiro Machado [13]: This paper presents the energy analysis of a bipedal walking system. The main purpose is to gain insight into the movement strategies in walking and to search for the optimal locomotion variables that minimize a cost function related to energy. In order to accomplish this goal, three performance indices are proposed: mean absolute power, mean power dispersion and mean power lost. At the same time, the description of the movement is based on a set of locomotion variables, namely: step length, hip height, hip ripple, hip offset, and foot clearance and link lengths. The simulation results show the influence of these variables in the energy flow. The performance measures are discussed and the results compared with those observed in human locomotion.

CHAPTER-3

KINEMATICS OF BIPED ROBOT AND INVOLVED PARAMETERS

3.1 FORWARD KINEMATICS

In robotics literature, forward kinematics is commonly known as the task in which the position and orientation of the end-effector is to be determined by giving the configurations for the active joints of the robot. This paper focuses on the lower body of a humanoid biped robot as shown in Figure 3.1. It consists of two 8 DOF legs, namely a 3 DOF hip, a 1 DOF knee, a 3 DOF ankle and 1 DOF that imitates the toe joint. Each leg can be modelled as a kinematic chain with nine links connected by eight revolute joints.

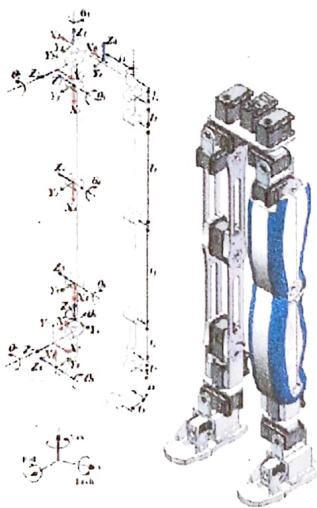


Figure 3.1 -Kinematic description of the robot leg

The synthesis of the kinematic chains is based on human body parameters in terms of ratios, range of motion, and physical length. Table 3.1 shows the range of motion for the human leg, while the parameters corresponding to the robot leg are based on a previous study by Hernandez-Santos et al. Note that some ranges of motion of the humanoid robot do not correspond to the human leg, due to the interference between mechanical parts.

Table 3.1. Joint range of motion

Joint		Standard human leg (deg.)	Humanoid robot (deg.)
Waist	Pitch	-15 to 130	-15 to 100
	Roll	-30 to 45	0 to 45
	Yaw	-45 to 50	-45 to 45
Knee	Pitch	-10 to 155	0 to 120
Ankle	Pitch	-20 to 50	-30 to 40
	Roll	-30 to 60	-30 to 30
	Yaw	-30 to 30	-20 to 40
Toe	Pitch	-60 to 60	0 to 60

[View larger version](#)

The local frames (X_i , Y_i , and Z_i) are assigned to each joint according to the Denavit-Hartenberg (DH) convention. Consider the base frame (X_0 , Y_0 , Z_0) at the center of the waist as the global reference frame. Since the general kinematic structures of the left leg of a humanoid robot are identical to those of the right leg, this paper assigns the same coordinate frames for the left and right limbs for convenience of analysis. Figure 3.1 shows the designated local coordinate frames for the right leg, where l_i denotes the length of link i . Table 3.2 shows the DH parameters where θ_i is the angle between the X_{i-1} and X_i axes as measured about the Z_{i-1} axis; d_i is the distance from the X_{i-1} to the X_i axis as measured along the Z_i axis; a_i is the distance from the Z_{i-1} to Z_i axis measured along the X_{i-1} axis; and α_i is the angle between the Z_{i-1} and Z_i axes measured about the X_{i-1} axis. The angles are assumed positive, counterclockwise about the rotation axis.

Table 3.2. Right leg DH parameters

DH parameter	Joint							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
θ_i	θ_1	θ_2	θ_3	θ_4	θ_5	θ_6	θ_7	θ_8
d_i	0	$-l_2$	0	0	0	0	l_7	l_9
a_i	l_1	0	l_3	l_4	l_5	l_6	0	$-l_8$
α_i	0	π	π	0	0	$-\pi$	π	$-\pi$

[View larger version](#)

Once the forward kinematics is obtained, the next section presents the solution to the inverse kinematics for the legs in Sagittal and Frontal planes.

3.2 INVERSE KINEMATICS

This section is concerned with finding the solution to the inverse kinematics problem, which consists of determining the joint variables in terms of the end effector position and orientation. It is commonly known in the literature that for open kinematic chains, the determination of closed-form equations for the inverse kinematics represents a greater challenge than the forward kinematics.

3.2.1 INVERSE KINEMATICS IN THE SAGITTAL PLANE

Figure 3.2 shows the right leg in the Sagittal plane that describes the motion of the humanoid biped robot, where the base coordinate is at the center of the toe joint. Note that δ_x and δ_y are the differential step positions, while (X_3, Z_3) , (X_1, Z_1) and (X_0, Z_0) denote the position for the waist, ankle and toe, respectively.

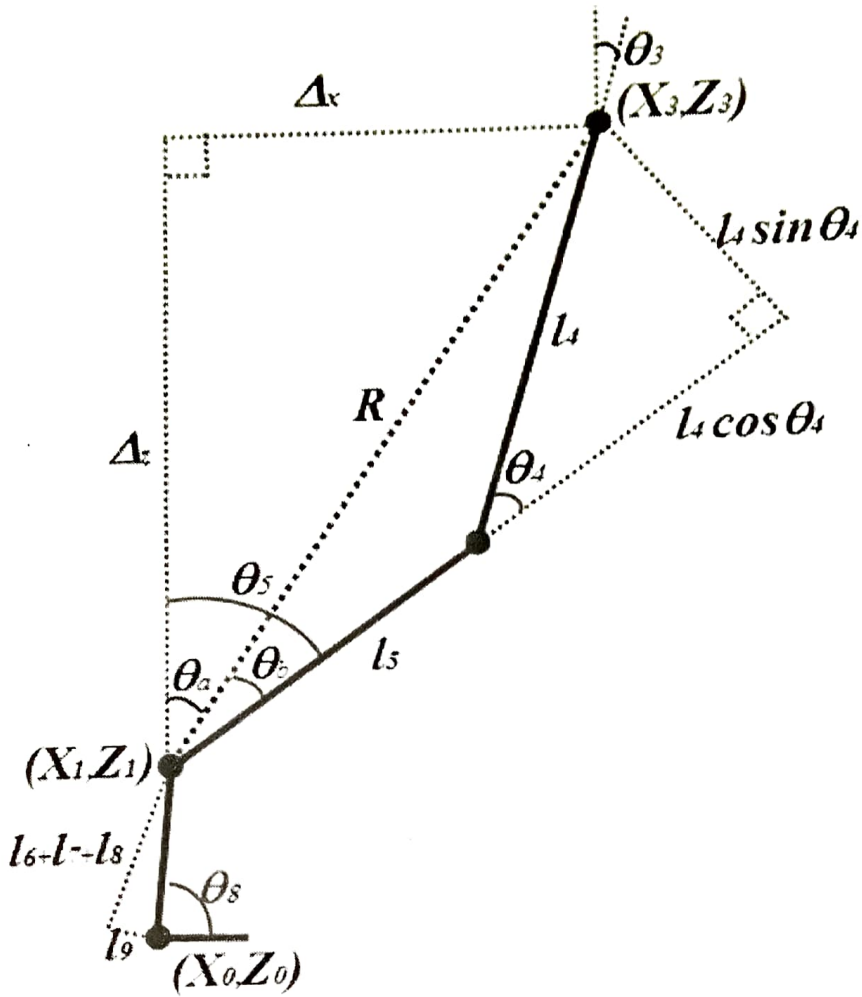


Figure 3.2- Right leg inverse kinematics

The approach that this paper follows for finding the inverse kinematics solution for the right leg in the Sagittal plane consists of determining the joint angle for the knee θ_4 , given the global position for the hip and ankle. This work considers that the trajectories of the ankle and hip in the Sagittal plane are known.

Where θ_{11} , θ_{12} , θ_{13} , and θ_{16} represent the angles of the waist, knee, and ankle and toe respectively, in the left leg.

3.2.2 INVERSE KINEMATICS IN THE FRONTAL PLANE

Figure 3.3 shows the model of the motion of the humanoid biped robot in the Frontal plane. Note that the base coordinate is at the center of the ankle, where θ_2 and θ_7 are the angle in the waist and ankle joint for the right leg, respectively. Likewise, θ_{10} and θ_{15} represent the angle in the waist and ankle for the left leg, respectively. Additionally, h represents the height of hip joint, and l_s is the width of a step.

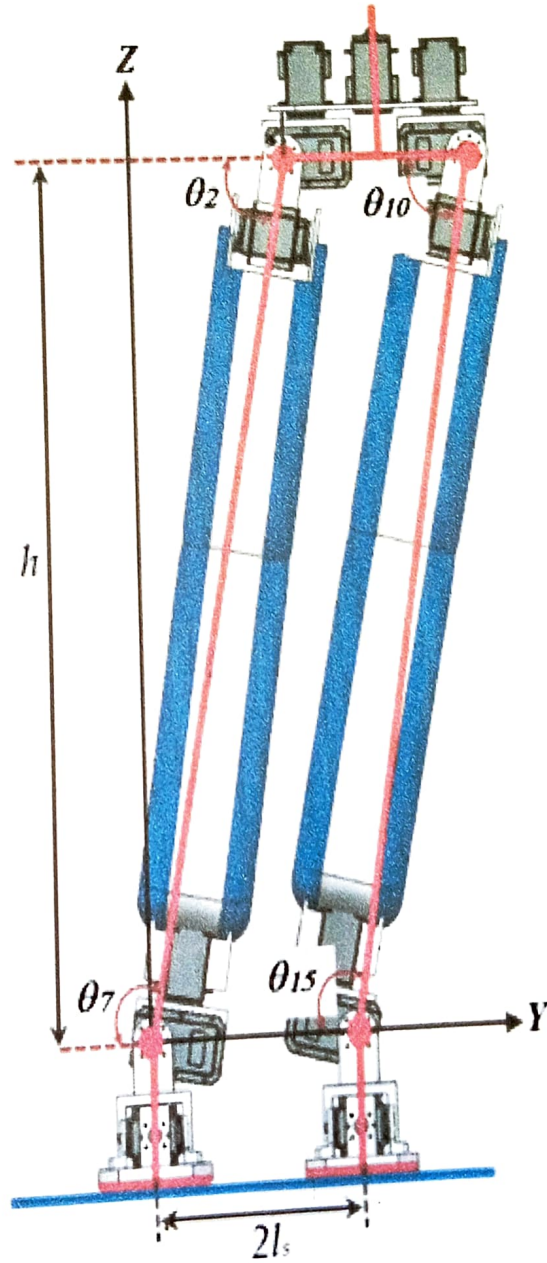


Figure 3.3- Inverse kinematics in Frontal plane

Note that θ_7 has been found with trigonometric identities, by using the triangle formed at the articulation of the ankle, hip height and half the width of the step, namely

$$\theta_7 = \pi/2 + \text{atan2}(y-l_s, h)$$

In order to keep the hip of the robot in a vertical position, the ankle, knee and hip angles need to sum π . Therefore, the hip angle θ_2 can be determined as follows;

$$\theta_2 = \pi - \theta_7$$

A similar procedure has been used to find the angles θ_{15} and θ_{10} , for ankle and waist joints in the left leg.

$$\theta_{15} = \pi/2 + \text{atan2}(y-l_s, h)$$

And

$$\theta_{10} = \pi - \theta_{15}$$

Where y represents in the trajectory followed by the hip joint, which is a periodic function and is further introduced in Section 4. Once the forward and inverse kinematics have been determined, the next step consists in proposing all the trajectories that are to be followed by each joint.

CHAPTER-4

MULTI-OBJECTIVE OPTIMIZATION

Multi-objective optimization (also known as multi-objective programming, vector optimization, multi criteria optimization, multi attribute optimization or Pareto optimization) is an area of multiple criteria decision making that is concerned with mathematical optimization problems involving more than one objective function to be optimized simultaneously. Multi-objective optimization has been applied in many fields of science, including engineering, economics and logistics where optimal decisions need to be taken in the presence of trade-offs between two or more conflicting objectives. Minimizing cost while maximizing comfort while buying a car, and maximizing performance whilst minimizing fuel consumption and emission of pollutants of a vehicle are examples of multi-objective optimization problems involving two and three objectives, respectively. In practical problems, there can be more than three objectives.

For a nontrivial multi-objective optimization problem, no single solution exists that simultaneously optimizes each objective. In that case, the objective functions are said to be conflicting, and there exists a (possibly infinite) number of Pareto optimal solutions. A solution is called non dominated, Pareto optimal, Pareto efficient or non inferior, if none of the objective functions can be improved in value without degrading some of the other objective values. Without additional subjective preference information, all Pareto optimal solutions are considered equally good (as vectors cannot be ordered completely). Researchers study multi-objective optimization problems from different viewpoints and, thus, there exist different solution philosophies and goals when setting and solving them. The goal may be to find a representative set of Pareto optimal solutions, and/or quantify the trade-offs in satisfying the different objectives, and/or finding a single solution that satisfies the subjective preferences of a human decision maker (DM).

Multi objective optimization involves minimizing or maximizing multiple objective functions subject to a set of constraints. Example problems include analyzing design tradeoffs, selecting optimal product or process designs, or any other application where you need an optimal solution with tradeoffs between two or more conflicting objectives.

Common approaches for multi objective optimization include:

- **GOAL ATTAINMENT:** reduces the values of a linear or nonlinear vector function to attain the goal values given in a goal vector. The relative importance of the goals is indicated using a weight vector. Goal attainment problems may also be subject to linear and nonlinear constraints.
- **MINIMAX:** minimizes the worst-case values of a set of multivariate functions, possibly subject to linear and nonlinear constraints.
- **PARETO FRONT:** finds no inferior solutions—that is, solutions in which an improvement in one objective requires a degradation in another. Solutions are found with either a direct (pattern) search solver or a genetic algorithm. Both can be applied to smooth or no smooth problems with linear and nonlinear constraints.

CHAPTER-5

MAT LAB

5.1 MATLAB

(Matrix laboratory) is a multi-paradigm numerical computing environment and language developed by Math Works. MATLAB allows matrix manipulations, plotting of functions and data, implementation of algorithms, creation of user interfaces, and interfacing with programs written in other languages, including C, C++, C#, Java, Fortran and Python.

Although MATLAB is intended primarily for numerical computing, an optional toolbox uses the MuPAD symbolic engine, allowing access to symbolic computing abilities. An additional package, Simulink, adds graphical multi-domain simulation and model based design for dynamic and embedded systems.

As of 2018, MATLAB has more than 3 million users worldwide. MATLAB users come from various backgrounds of engineering, science, and economics.

5.2 SYNTAX

The MATLAB application is built around the MATLAB scripting language. Common usage of the MATLAB application involves using the Command Window as an interactive mathematical shells or executing text files containing MATLAB code.

5.3 VARIABLES

Variables are defined using the assignment operator, =. MATLAB is a weakly typed programming language because types are implicitly converted. It is an inferred typed language because variables can be assigned without declaring their type, except if they are to be treated as symbolic objects and that their type can change. Values can come from constants, from computation involving values of other variables, or from the output of a function. For example:

```

>>x = 17
x =
    17

>>x = 'hat'
x =
    hat

>>x = [3^4, pi/3]
x =
    12.0000    1.0472

>>y = 3*sin(x)
y =
   -1.6093    3.0000

```

5.4 VECTORS AND MATRICES

A simple array is defined using the colon syntax: *initial: increment: terminator*. For instance:

```

>>array = 1:2:9
Array=
    1    3    5    7    9

```

Defines a variable named `array` (or assigns a new value to an existing variable with the name `array`) which is an array consisting of the values 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. That is, the array starts at 1 (the *initial* value), increments with each step from the previous value by 2 (the *increment* value), and stops once it reaches (or to avoid exceeding) 9 (the *terminator* value).

```

>>array = 1:3:9
Array =
    1    4    7

```

The *increment* value can actually be left out of this syntax (along with one of the colons), to use a default value of 1.


```
>>ari = 1:5
ari =
12345
```

Assigns to the variable named `ari` an array with the values 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, since the default value of 1 is used as the incrementer.

Indexing is one-based¹ which is the usual convention for matrices in mathematics, although not for some programming languages such as C, C++, and Java.

Matrices can be defined by separating the elements of a row with blank space or comma and using a semicolon to terminate each row.

The list of elements should be surrounded by square brackets: `[]`, Parentheses: `()` are used to access elements and sub arrays (they are also used to denote a function argument list).

```
>> A = [163213; 510118; 96712; 415141]
A =
163213
510118
96712
415141
```

```
>>A(2,3)
ans =
11
```

Sets of indices can be specified by expressions such as "2:4", which evaluates to [2, 3, and 4]. For example, a sub matrix taken from rows 2 through 4 and columns 3 through 4 can be written as:

```
>>A(2:4, 3:4)
ans =
118
712
141
```

A square Identity matrix of size n can be generated using the function `eye`, and matrices of any size with zeros or ones can be generated with the functions `zeros` and `ones`, respectively.

```
>>eye(3,3)
```

```
ans =
```

```
100
```

```
010
```

```
001
```

```
>>zeros(2,3)
```

```
ans =
```

```
000
```

```
000
```

```
>>ones(2,3)
```

```
ans =
```

```
111
```

```
111
```

Transposing vector or a matrix is done either by the function *transpose* or by adding prime after a dot to the matrix. Without the dot MATLAB will perform conjugate transpose.

```
>> A = [1; 2], B = A.', C = transpose (A)
```

```
A =
```

```
1
```

```
2
```

```
B =
```

```
12
```

```
C =
```

```
12
```

```
>> D = [03; 15], D.'
```

```
D =
```

```
03
```

```
15
```

```
ans =
```

```
01
```

```
35
```

Most MATLAB functions can accept matrices and will apply themselves to each element. For example, `mod(2*J, n)` will multiply every element in "J" by 2, and then reduce each element modulo "n". MATLAB does include standard "for" and "while" loops, but (as in other similar applications such as R), using the vectorized notation often produces code that is faster to execute. This code, excerpted from the function *magic.m*, creates a magic square *M* for odd

values of n (MATLAB function `meshgrid` is used here to generate square matrices I and J containing $1:n$).

```
[J,I] = meshgrid(1:n);
A = mod(I + J - (n + 3) / 2, n);
B = mod(I + 2 * J - 2, n);
M = n * A + B + 1;
```

5.5 STRUCTURES

MATLAB has structure data types since all variables in MATLAB are arrays, a more adequate name is "structure array", where each element of the array has the same field names. In addition, MATLAB supports dynamic field names (field look-ups by name, field manipulations, etc.). Unfortunately, MATLAB JIT does not support MATLAB structures, therefore just a simple bundling of various variables into a structure will come at a cost

5.6 FUNCTIONS

When creating a MATLAB function, the name of the file should match the name of the first function in the file. Valid function names begin with an alphabetic character, and can contain letters, numbers, or underscores. Functions are often case sensitive.

5.6.1 FUNCTION HANDLES

MATLAB supports elements of lambda calculus by introducing function handles, or function references, which are implemented either in files or anonymous functions.

5.7 CLASSES AND OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

MATLAB supports object oriented programming including classes, inheritance, virtual dispatch, packages, pass-by-value semantics, and pass-by-reference semantics. However, the syntax and calling conventions are significantly different from other languages. MATLAB has value classes and reference classes, depending on whether the class has handle as a super-class (for reference classes) or not (for value classes).

Method call behavior is different between value and reference classes. For example, a call to a method

```
object.Method();
```

Can alter any member of *object* only if *object* is an instance of a reference class.

An example of a simple class is provided below.

```
classdef hello
methods
function greet(this)
disp('Hello!')
end
end
end
```

When put into a file named `hello.m`, this can be executed with the following commands:

```
>>x = hello;
>>x.greet();
Hello!
```

5.8 GRAPHICS AND GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE PROGRAMMING

MATLAB supports developing applications with Graphical User Interphase (GUI) features. MATLAB includes GUIDE (GUI development environment) for graphically designing GUIs. It also has tightly integrated graph-plotting features. For example, the function *plot* can be used to produce a graph from two vectors *x* and *y*. The code:

```
x = 0:pi/100:2*pi;
y = sin(x);
Plot(x, y)
```

Produces the following figure 5.1 of the Sine function:

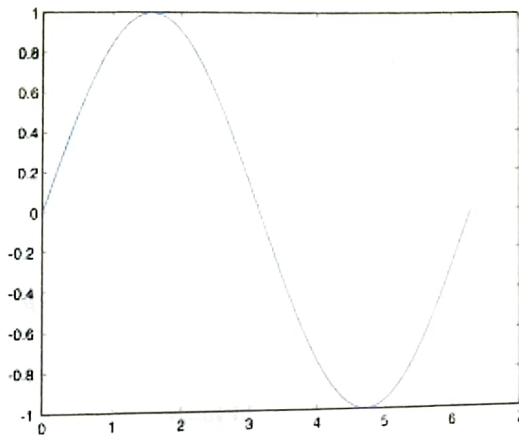


Figure 5.1 Sine wave

A MATLAB program can produce three-dimensional graphics using the functions *surf*, *plot3* or *mesh*.

In MATLAB, graphical user interfaces can be programmed with the GUI design environment (GUIDE) tool.

CHAPTER-6

PARAMETERS INVOLVED AND ANALYSIS

Fig.6.1 shows the kinematical sketch of the biped mechanism. Two such mechanisms, which are 180° out of phase, will be required for the model. The design parameters involved are defined as follows:

l = length of the leg,

a = Length of the crank,

b, c = lengths of the triangular links (rigid links),

d = length of the rocker,

e = distance between fixed point D and Y-axis,

f = Distance between fixed point B and X-axis,

θ = angle made by the crank with positive X-axis,

s = length of the foot.

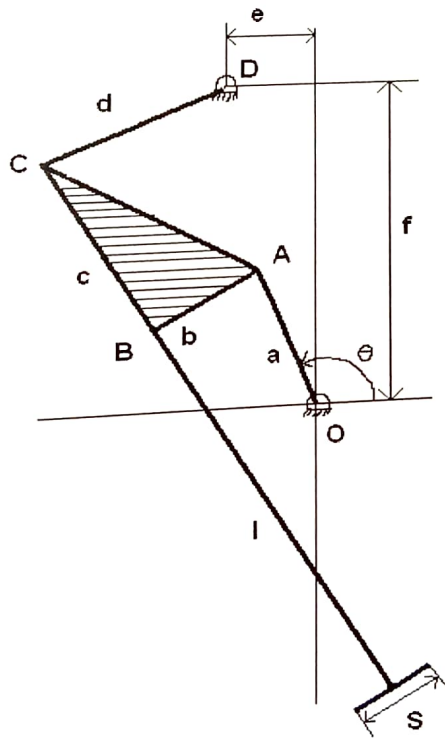


Figure 6.1- kinematical sketch of biped mechanism

OA = crank, AC = coupler, CD = rocker, O and D = fixed points

6.1 KINEMATIC ANALYSIS OF BIPED

With the various aspects of the mechanism defined, the analysis of the mechanism starts with the present chapter. As already discussed the main driving force for the robot is provided by the two legs. So their motion analysis is of prime importance. The motion analysis involves the determination of a parametric equation for the bottom most point on the leg. The crank center is taken as the origin and the independent variable is theta, the angle made by the crank with the horizontal (CCW). As the two mechanisms have the same link lengths and angles, the derivation for one mechanism holds for the other with the only difference that theta is to be replaced by $180^\circ + \theta$. The reason for this is that the two mechanisms are out of phase by 180° . The analytical derivation for the bottom-most point of the leg is given in the following section.

6.2 DERIVATION OF PARAMETRIC EQUATIONS

Let crank center O be the origin. Then, referring to the coordinates of the leg end (point P) will be derived as

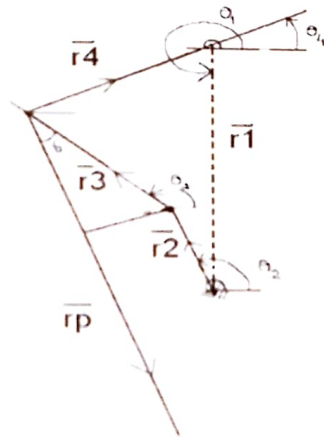


Figure 6.2- Loop closure of Crank -Rocker mechanism used in Biped

Using loop-closer Equation:

$$\vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_2 + \vec{r}_3 + \vec{r}_4 = 0$$

Where $\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3, \vec{r}_4$ are vector notation of the links of the four bar mechanism as shown in fig.6.2 and $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4$ are the angles made by the links $\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3, \vec{r}_4$ respectively with positive X-axis.

By separating the real parts and imaginary part and equating to zero

$$r_1 \cos \theta_1 + r_2 \cos \theta_2 + r_3 \cos \theta_3 + r_4 \cos \theta_4 = 0$$

$$r_1 \sin \theta_1 + r_2 \sin \theta_2 + r_3 \sin \theta_3 + r_4 \sin \theta_4 = 0$$

$$r_3 \cos \theta_3 + r_4 \cos \theta_4 = -k_1$$

$$r_3 \sin \theta_3 + r_4 \sin \theta_4 = -k_2$$

Where

$$k_1 = r_1 \cos \theta_1 + r_2 \cos \theta_2$$

$$k_2 = r_1 \sin \theta_1 + r_2 \sin \theta_2$$

$$\cos \theta_3 = \frac{-k_1 - r_4 \cos \theta_4}{r_3} \dots \dots \dots (I)$$

$$\sin \theta_3 = \frac{-k_2 - r_4 \sin \theta_4}{r_3} \dots \dots \dots (II)$$

Squaring and adding (I) and (II),

$$k_1 \cos \theta_4 + k_2 \sin \theta_4 = k_3$$

Where

$$k_3 = \frac{k_1^2 + k_2^2 + r_4^2 - r_3^2}{2r_4}$$

From above relation, θ_4 is obtained.

Substituting the value of θ_4 in equation (I), or (II) θ_3 value is obtained which is used in the below Equations to get the required values

The coordinates of the leg end (point P) will be

$$\vec{p} = \vec{r}_2 + \vec{r}_3 + \vec{r}_p$$

$$X = r_2 \cos \theta_2 + r_3 \cos \theta_3 + r_p \cos \theta_p;$$

$$Y = r_2 \sin \theta_2 + r_3 \sin \theta_3 + r_p \sin \theta_p;$$

These expressions are useful for finding the trajectory of the foot of the leg of biped mechanism.

CHAPTER-7

DESIGN OBJECTIVES

The previous two chapters provided a complete overview of the robot mechanism and the design variables that need to be optimized. This chapter deals with the two objectives of the model that were considered for optimization. Each of these objectives has been defined in turn and each is given a mathematical form for use in the final objective function.

7.1 OBJECTIVES FOR LEG DESIGN

The leg optimization was carried out with two objectives. They are discussed in the following sections.

1. Stride
2. Lift

7.1.1 Stride

The term stride is defined as the distance that the robot would move in one complete rotation of the crank. Stride is entirely dependent on the design parameters. The robot starts to move when the contact with the ground begins and stops intermittently when it ends. 'A' is the absolute maximum horizontal distance the biped moves. Maximum absolute horizontal distance is also termed as stride.

The horizontal distance between the two legs in a plane parallel to the planes of motion of the legs is the *stride* of the robot for the design parameters considered. Fig. 7.1 explains the above concept.

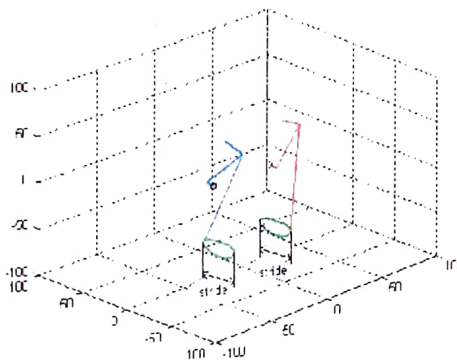


Figure 7.1- Biped configuration depicting the Stride

Mathematically, stride is the absolute difference between the horizontal coordinates of the leg positions.

In the objective function, the stride is maximized so that the total distance traversed by the robot in a given time is maximized. This also leads to the maximization of the average speed of motion of the robot without actually finding its forward velocity, which is a complex function of the crank angle θ .

7.1.2 Lift

Lift is the maximum vertical distance through which the robot moves bodily. The robot starts to rise as the contact between leg and ground begins, it reaches a maximum height when the leg in contact is at the bottom most point of its locus and then descends during the rest of the motion till the contact of that leg ends. The process is repeated as the other leg now comes into contact with the ground. As the right side and left side mechanisms are similar the amount of lift is the same. Maximum height reached by the body is termed as *lift*. Fig. 7.2 shows the lift.

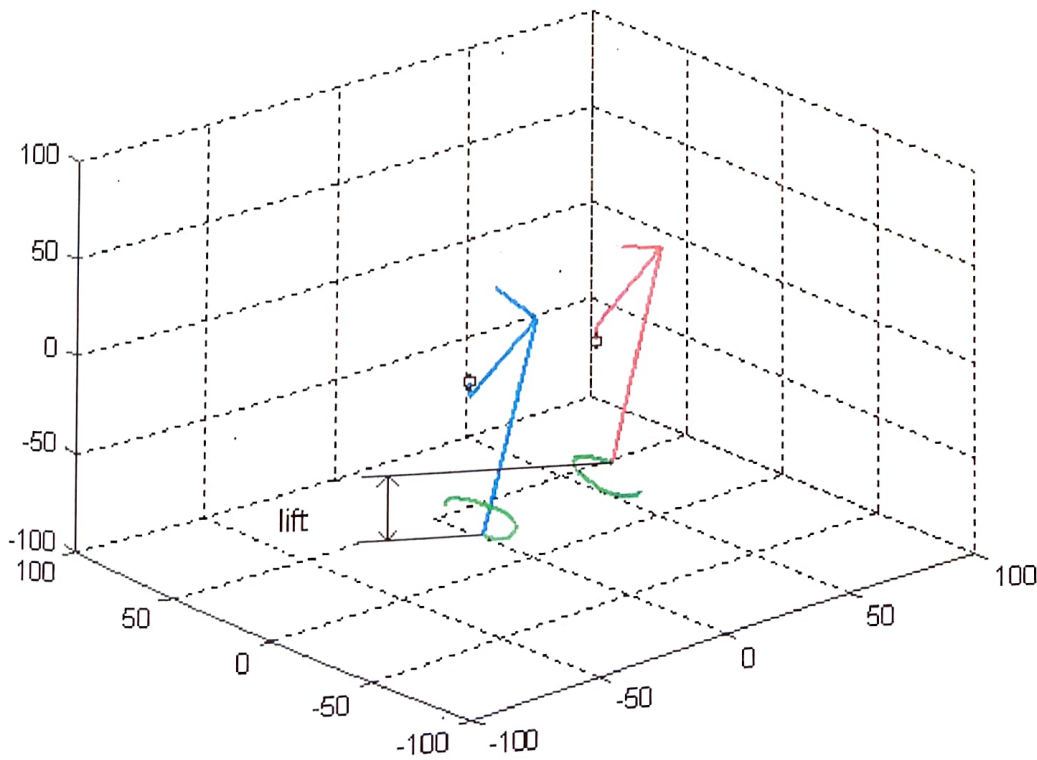


Figure 8.2- Biped configuration depicting the Lift

The parameters, as measured from the toy model, are as follows:

$$r_1 = 55.54; r_2 = 8; r_3 = 64; r_4 = 22; r_p = 124; e = 13; f = 54;$$

$$\theta_1 = 284.0; \theta_2 = \text{crank angle } (0 \leq \theta \leq 360)$$

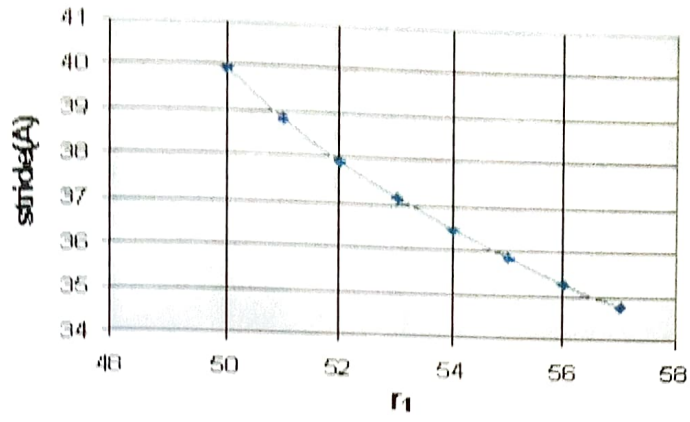
A source code / program is developed in MATLAB environment to obtain the stride, Lift values for a given dimensions of the biped mechanism. For the dimensions of the toy model, given above, the stride, lift are found as

$$A = \text{Stride} = 35.5176 \text{ mm.}$$

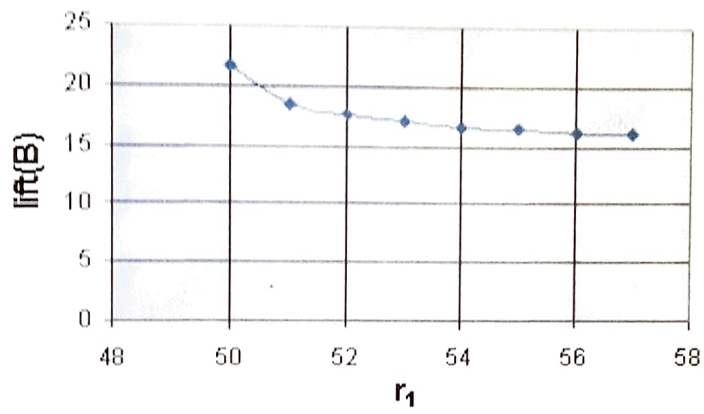
$$B = \text{Lift} = 16.2738 \text{ mm.}$$

7.2 EFFECT OF DIMENSIONS ON STRIDE AND LIFT OF THE BIPED

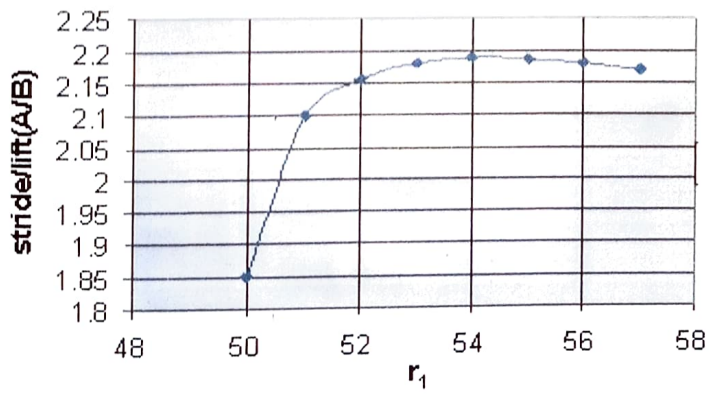
Limits are imposed on dimensions r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4 to avoid the imaginary parts and open trajectory. For this process, each value of r_1 is substituted by keeping the remaining values r_2, r_3, r_4 constant and the limits of r_1 are found out. Similarly the limits of r_2, r_3, r_4 are found so as that to satisfy all constraints and these limit values are used in optimization program to get optimized values of the r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4 and using these limits graph are drawn between A, B, (A/B) with r_1 and similar process is used for r_2, r_3, r_4 which is shown from Fig.7.3 – 7.6.



(a)

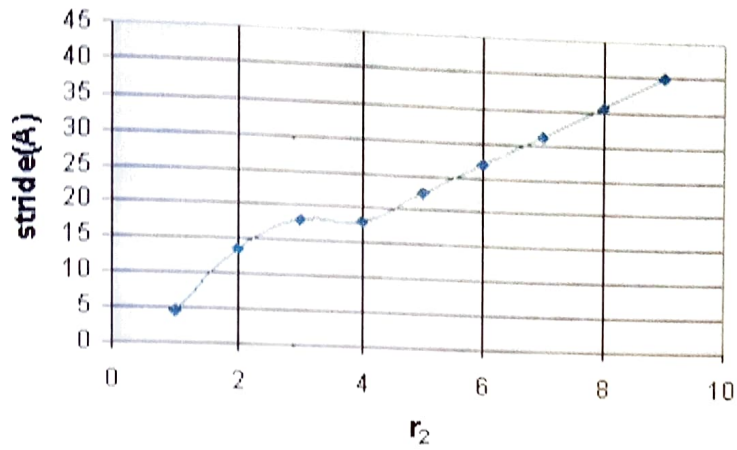


(b)

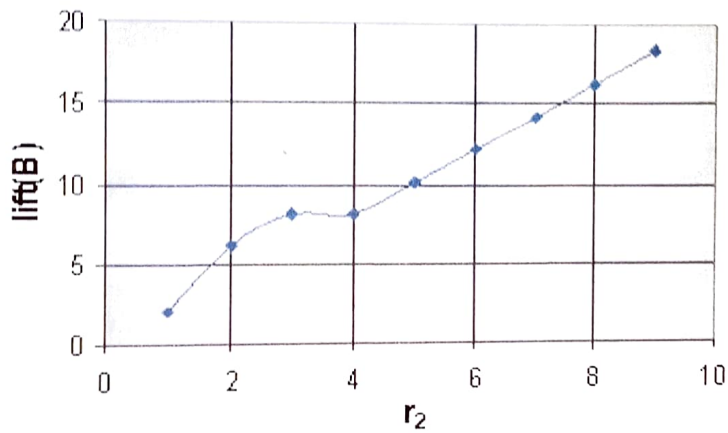


(c)

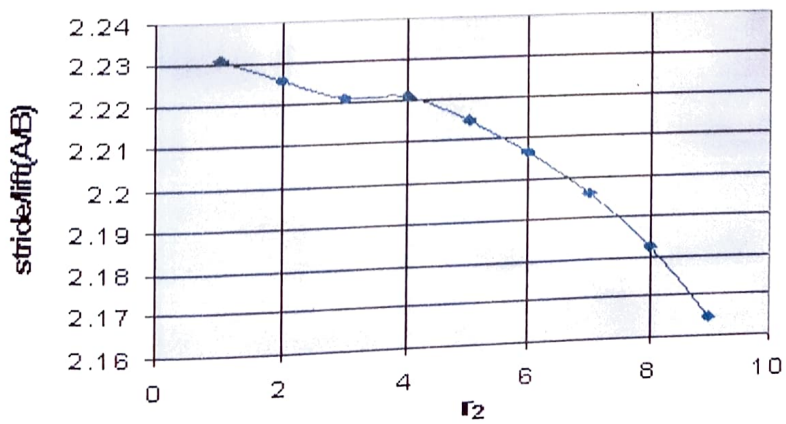
Figure 7.3- Variation of (a) Stride, (b) Lift, and (c) The ratio: Stride/Lift with length r_1



(a)

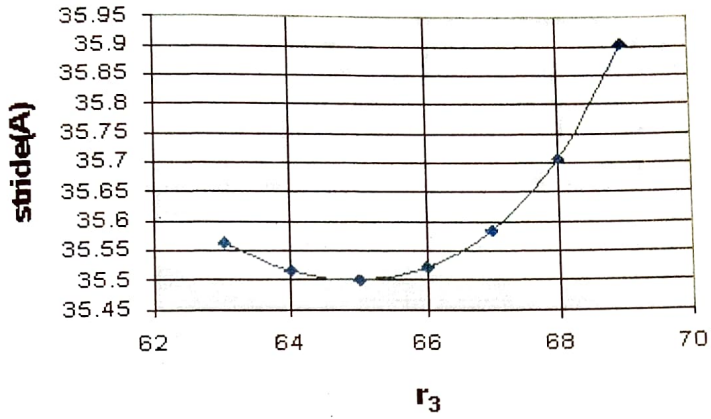


(b)

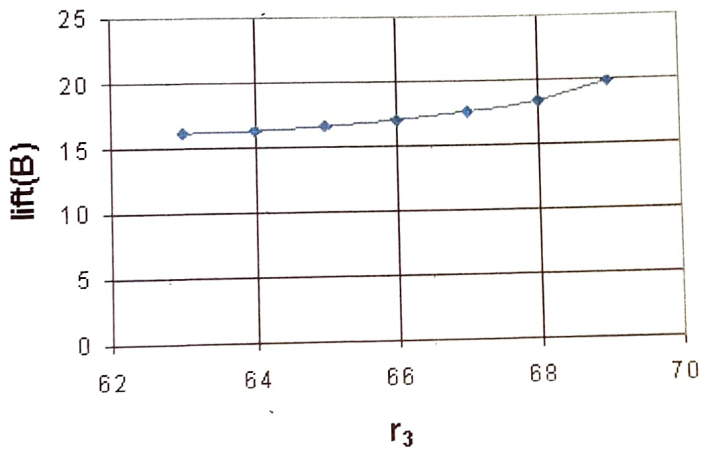


(c)

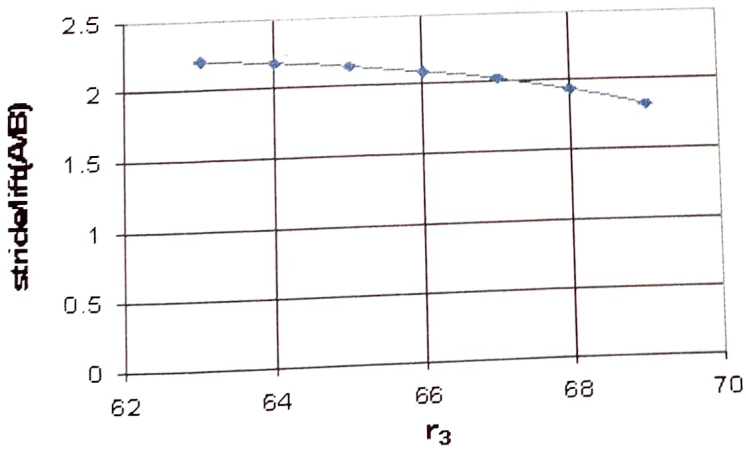
Figure 7.4- Variation of (a) Stride, (b) Lift, and (c) The ratio: Stride/Lift with length r_2



(a)

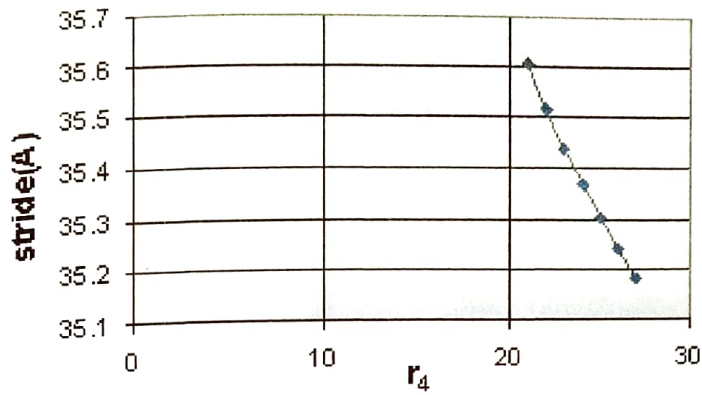


(b)

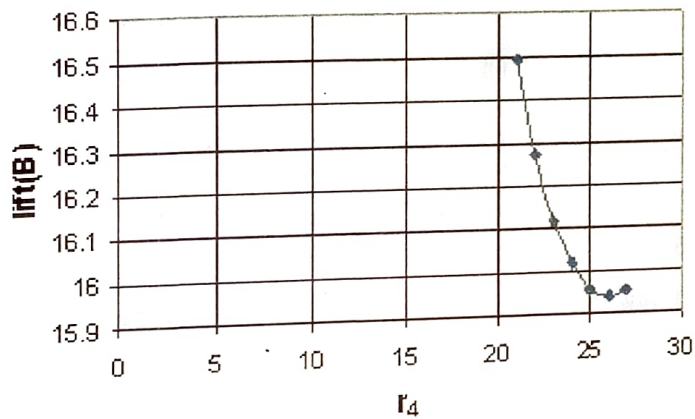


(c)

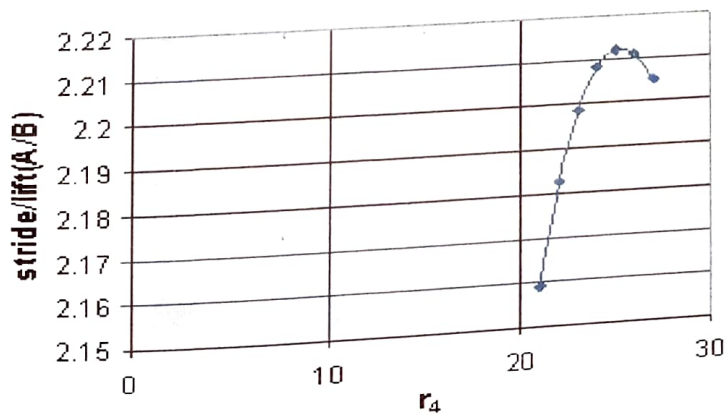
Figure 7.5- Variation of (a) Stride, (b) Lift, and (c) The ratio: Stride/Lift with length r_3



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 7.6-Variation of (a) Stride, (b) Lift, and (c) The ratio: Stride/Lift with length r_4

Using performance characteristics namely stride and lift in this chapter, an optimal design has been carried out which is explained in the following chapters.

CHAPTER-8

OPTIMIZATION

In the previous chapter the various objectives that were considered for designing the robot mechanism were discussed. Now the clubbing of these objectives to form a single multi-objective function would be considered. The major plus point of this objective function is that it can be easily modified to get different types of walking gaits.

8.1 FORMULATION OF MULTI-OBJECTIVE FUNCTION

Before going into the final form of the objective function, it should be noted that of the two objectives discussed earlier, only "stride" requires maximization while "lift" have to be minimized. Hence to form a single objective function, these two have to be manipulated mathematically such that maximization (or minimization) of the final objective suffices.

A = Stride maximization and

B = Lift minimization

Having said all this, the objective function that was used for leg design optimization is as given below.

$$PI = \frac{K_1 \bar{A}}{K_2 \bar{B} + 1}$$

Where Normalized stride,

$$\bar{A} = \frac{A}{L_{sum}}, \text{ Normalized lift,}$$

$$\bar{B} = \frac{B}{L_{sum}}, K_1, K_2 = \text{constants.}$$

'The 'PI' represents Overall Performance Index based on the multi-objective optimization that needs to be maximized for different walking styles (i.e., different K_1, K_2 values).

8.2 THE 'K' VALUES

Various objective functions were used for optimizing different styles of gait. The gait that was achieved was optimized to the objective function that it was given. Several types of gait were trying to be achieved. Differing type gaits are achieved by varying the K values [1]. These place importance on particular aspects of the biped's movements. These 'K' values could be anything but for simplicity and ease of comparison, they have been taken as multiples of 10

8.2.1 The walking I type:

The K values for a walking I type gait are:

$$K_1=10$$

$$K_2=1$$

K_1 is high because horizontal movement is wanted. Vertical movement is less desirable so K_2 is lower.

8.2.2 Bounding type gait:

The alpha values for a bounding type gait are:

$$K_1 = 10000$$

$$K_2 = 20$$

K_1 is high because horizontal movement is wanted as opposed to vertical movement which is why K_2 is relatively low.

8.2.3 Hopping type gait:

The alpha values for a hopping type gait are:

$$K_1 = 1$$

$$K_2= 10000$$

K_1 is low because horizontal movement is not much of an issue. If the robot were to hop on the spot then this would be considered a success. K_2 are all high because the height the robot goes is not constrained.

8.2.4 Skating type gait:

The alpha values for a skating type gait are:

$$K_1 = 100$$

$$K_2 = 1$$

K_1 is relatively high because horizontal movement is wanted. For slipping to occur the biped will need to move some distance horizontally. K_2 is low because the amount of height the biped gets is not much of an issue. Ideally it will not go that high but as long as it slips when it reaches the ground the objective function will deem that trial a success.

The above discussed different styles of gait are tabulated in the Table 8.1 given below

Table 8.1 'K' Values for Different Styles of Gait

K value	Walking type	Bounding type	Hopping type	Skating type
K_1	10	10000	1	100
K_2	1	20	10000	1

The dimensions of the biped mechanism will be obtained in the next chapter considering all walking styles of gaits described so far.

CHAPTER-9

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the theory and expressions in the earlier chapters, a source code in MATLAB has been developed, optimized results are obtained for different types of gaits and the results of these were used in the other program to get the final solution.

Optimal dimensions of the mechanisms are obtained considering various styles of walking and results are tabulated in Table 9.1-9.3

Table 9.1 Performance Characteristics of the Model
(Dimensions: $r_1=55.54\text{mm}$, $r_2=8\text{mm}$, $r_3=64\text{mm}$, $r_4=22\text{mm}$)

	Stride(A)	Lift(B)	Stride/lift(A/B)	PI value
Model	35.51	16.27	2.18	747.71

Various walking styles are discussed in chapter 4 whose optimized values are taken into account as best results and their performance characteristics have been calculated and results are tabulated in Table 9.1

Table 9.2 Optimal Dimensions of the Mechanism for Various Styles of Walking

Type of walking	K value	r_1 mm	r_2 mm	r_3 mm	r_4 mm
Walking	$K_1=10$ $K_2=1$	49	9	66.47	24.08
Bounding	$K_1=10000$ $K_2=20$	49	9	63.00	27
Hopping	$K_1=1$ $K_2=10000$	55	6	65	24
Skating	$K_1=100$ $K_2=1$	49	9	66.11	23.65

Table 9.3 Performance Characteristics, considering optimized dimensions, for Various Styles of Walking

Type of walking	K value	Stride A	Lift B	Stride/lift A/B	Overall Performance Index PI
Walking	$K_1=10$ $K_2=1$	51.07	24.25	2.10	2.95
Bounding	$K_1=10000$ $K_2=20$	43.78	18.30	2.39	851.67
Hopping	$K_1=1$ $K_2=10000$	26.80	12.11	2.21	0.0002
Skating	$K_1=100$ $K_2=1$	52.40	23.69	2.21	31.42

9.1 TRAJECTORY OF FOOT OF THE LEG:

Before optimization r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4 values are obtained from toy model, objectives parameter are calculated and graph is plotted for the trajectory of foot of the leg in Fig.9.1

After optimization r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4 values are modified by using MATLAB programming and objective parameters are calculated. Using these objective parameters graph is obtained for the trajectory of foot of the leg shown in Fig.9.2. These r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4 values are considered the best which are incorporated for the development of the model.

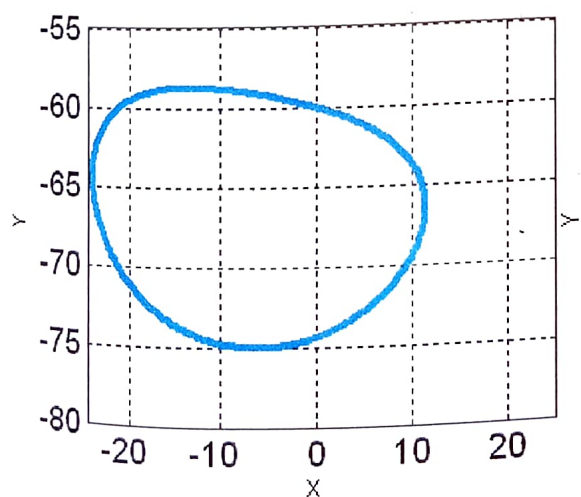


Figure 9.1- Path of the leg before optimization

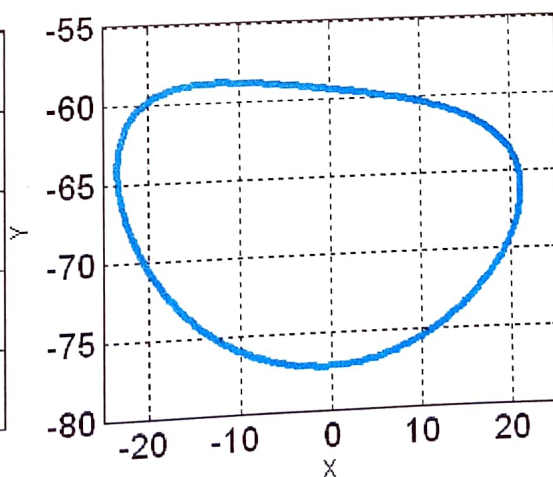
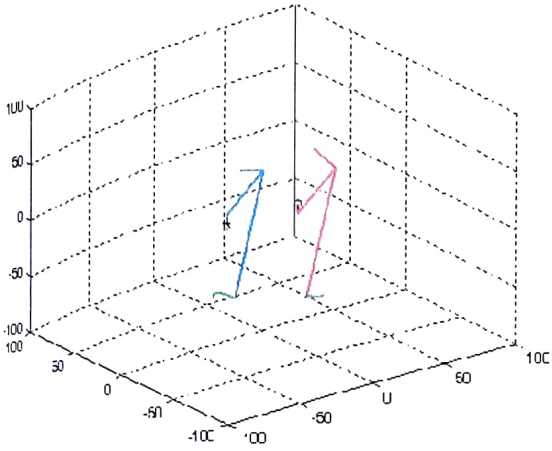
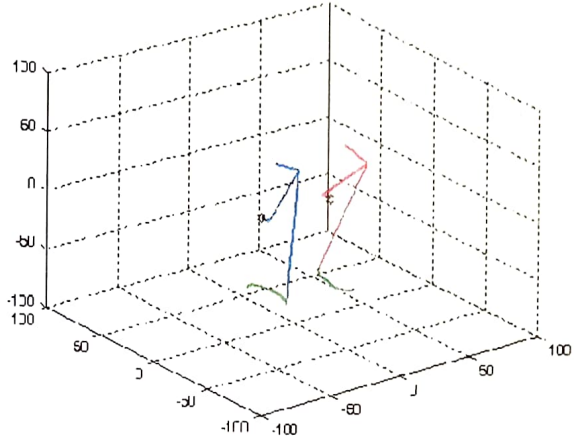


Figure 9.2- Path of the leg after optimization

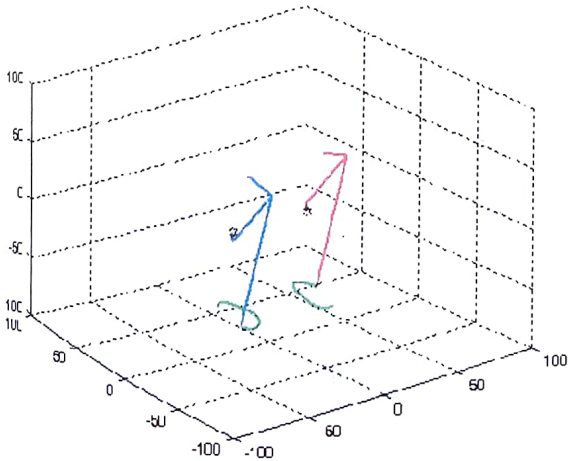
The trajectory of the foot of the both legs at four different positions of crank angles ($\theta=90^\circ$, $\theta=180^\circ$, $\theta=270^\circ$, $\theta=360^\circ$) are shown in Fig 9.3. (a) Through (d).



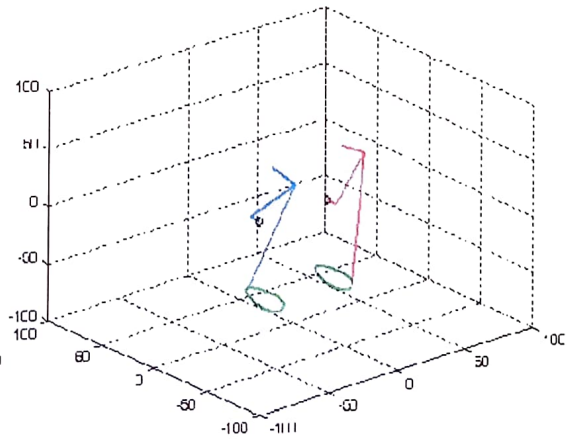
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure 9.3- Trajectory of foot of both the legs of the biped mechanism while moving

CHAPTER-10

CONCLUSIONS & SCOPE FOR FUTURE WORK

The present project uses a typical mechanism, namely, "Biped Ambling Mechanism", for driving a biped that is most distinguished by its ease of operation. Bipedal movement includes walking, running and hopping. It produces a type of 'walk' similar to that of four legged mammals. In the present work, a multi-objective optimization is carried out for the optimal design of the mechanism involving two important objectives stride and lift. These multiple objective functions are clubbed to get a single objective function which can be easily modified to get different walking gaits. This objective function involves stride maximization and lift minimization. Different type gaits are achieved by varying the K values during the optimization. These place importance on particular aspects of the biped's movements. These 'K' values could be anything but for simplicity and ease of comparison, they have been taken as multiples of 10.

Optimal dimensions of the mechanisms are obtained considering various styles of walking such as general walking, bounding, skating and hopping. These optimized values are taken into account as best results and their performance characteristics have been calculated and results are tabulated.

There are many areas of further analysis that were not included in this project mainly because of time constraint.

Other unexplored areas include the following:

1. Only two sets of 'K' values were analyzed. Further study could include a set of 'K' values, which could produce a model capable of walking on slopes, and even climb steps.
2. Development of the model considering five objectives for various utilization purposes percentage of contact, amount of falling, amount of slippage must be taken in to account for the development of objective function and further research can be carried out to get best model.
3. Comparison of the performance characteristics of the optimized dimensions with the performance characteristics of the model.

REFERENCES

[1] Optimum linkage for biped mechanism

Sushant Sukumaran, R. Deivanathan, M.Tech Student, SMBS, VIT University, Chennai Campus, India. Associate Prof., SMBS, VIT University, Chennai Campus, India.

[2] Self-Excited Walking of a Biped Mechanism

Kyosuke Ono, Ryutaro Takahashi, Toru Shimada and Atsushi Imadu

Dept. of Mechanical Engineering and Science, Tokyo Institute of Technology 2-12-1

Ookayama, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, 152-8552, ono@mech.titech.ac.jp

2Dept. of Mechanical Engineering and Science, Tokyo Institute of Technology, ryutaro@stu.mech.titech.ac.jp

[3] An Efficient Path Planning Algorithm for Biped Robot using Fast Marching Method

Katla Mrudul, Ravi Kumar Mandava and Pandu R Vundavilli, School of Mechanical

Sciences, IIT Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India-752050.

[4] Simulation and Modeling of 6-DOF Biped Mechanism

Roopa Nadgiri, Ayesha Saha, Avirup Ghosh and Vivekanada Shangmuganathan,

Mechatronic Division, VIT University, Vellore, India; viveks@vit.ac.in

[5] Bipedal gait versatility in the Japanese macaque (*Macaca fuscata*)

Naomichi Ogihara, Eishi Hirasaki, Emanuel Andrada, Reinhard Blickhan, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Keio University, 3-14-1 Hiyoshi Kohoku-ku, Yokohama 223-8522, Japan.

[6] Design and adaptive balance control of a biped robot with fewer actuators for slope walking

Satoshi Ito, Shingo Nishio, Masaaki Ino, Ryosuke Morita, Kojiro Matsushita, Minoru

Sasakia, Faculty of Engineering Gifu University, Japan Graduate School of Engineering Gifu University, Japan.

[7] Unified bipedal gait for autonomous transition between walking and running in pursuit of energy minimization

Taisuke Kobayashi, Kosuke Sekiyama, Yasuhisa Hasegawa, Tadayoshi Aoyama, Toshio Fukuda, Graduate School of Information Science, Nara Institute of Science and Technology, Nara, Japan.

[8] Using the Foot Windlass Mechanism for Jumping Higher: A Study on Bipedal Robot Jumping

Xiangxiao Liu, Yu Duan, Arne Hitzmann, Yuntong Xu, Tsungyuan Chen, Shuhei Ikemoto, and Koh Hosoda
1-3 Machikaneyama, Toyonaka, Osaka 560-8531 Japan.

[9] Bipedal walking: from gait design to experimental analysis

Christine Azevedo, Nicolás Andreff, Soraya Arias
INRIA, 655 avenue de l'Europe, 38334 St. Ismier Cedex, France.

[10] Component based computational model for bipedal locomotion

R.Chakraborty, G.C.Nandi, S.Kundu, Robotics and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, India.

[11] Toward a human-like biped robot with compliant legs

Fumiya Iida, Yohei Minekawa, Jürgen Rummel, André Seyfarth
Locomotion Laboratory, Institute of Sport Science, University of Jena, Germany.

[12] An effective trajectory generation method for bipedal walking

Taesin Ha, Chong-Ho Choi, School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Seoul National University, San 56-1, Sillim-dong, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 151-744, Republic of Korea.

[13] Dynamic Efficiency during Bipedal Walking

Filipe M.Silva, J.A. Tenreiro Machado, Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering
Faculty of Engineering of the University of Porto, Portugal.

APPENDIX

MATLAB PROGRAMS

Program-1:

This program finds stride, lift and stride/lift for given dimensions of the mechanism:

```
clear all;
clc;
r1=55.54;
r2=8;
r3=64;
r4=22;
rp=124;
e=13;
f=54;
th1=284*pi/180;
del=20*pi/180;
THD=[];
XL=[];
YL=[];
XR=[];
YR=[];
forthd=0:360,

th2=thd*pi/180;
gsub; % calling program
XL=[XL x];
YL=[YL y];

th2=(thd+180)*pi/180;
gsub; % calling program
XR=[XR x];
YR=[YR y];

stride=XL-XR;
A=max(stride);
lift=YL-YR;
B=max(lift);
end
plot(XL,YL)
[A B A/B]
```

Program-2:

This is the subprogram: gsub

```
k1=-(r1*cos(th1)+r2*cos(th2));
k2=-(r1*sin(th1)+r2*sin(th2));
k3=(k1^2+k2^2+r4^2-r3^2)/(2*r4);
tp=(k2+sqrt(k1^2+k2^2-k3^2))/(k1+k3);
tn=(k2-sqrt(k1^2+k2^2-k3^2))/(k1+k3);
th4=2*atan(max(tp,tn));
th3x=(k1-r4*cos(th4))/r3;
th3y=(k2-r4*sin(th4))/r3;
th3=atan2(th3y,th3x);
thp=th3+pi-del;
x=r2*cos(th2)+r3*cos(th3)+rp*cos(thp);
y=r2*sin(th2)+r3*sin(th3)+rp*sin(thp);
```

Program-3:

This program gives the Animation of the biped mechanism:

```
clear all;
clc;

r1=55.54;
r2=8;
r3=64;
r4=22;
rp=124;
e=13;
f=54;
z=25;% Half of the axle width
th1=284*pi/180;
del=20*pi/180;
THD=[];
XL=[];
YL=[];
XR=[];
YR=[];

for indexer=0:5:360,
thd=indexer;
Anim_gsub;% Calling program
M(:,indexer+1)=getframe;
hold off;
end
movie(M);
```

Program-4:

This is the sub program :Anim_gsub

```
th2=(thd*pi)/180;
gsub; % calling program
XL=[XL x];
YL=[YL y];
ZL=-z*ones(1,length(XL));
R2L=[ 0 r2*cos(th2)
      0 r2*sin(th2)
      -z -z ];
R3L=[r2*cos(th2) r2*cos(th2)+r3*cos(th3)
      r2*sin(th2) r2*sin(th2)+r3*sin(th3)
      -z -z ];
R4L=[r2*cos(th2)+r3*cos(th3) r2*cos(th2)+r3*cos(th3)+r4*cos(th4)
      r2*sin(th2)+r3*sin(th3) r2*sin(th2)+r3*sin(th3)+r4*sin(th4)
      -z -z ];
RpL=[r2*cos(th2)+r3*cos(th3) r2*cos(th2)+r3*cos(th3)+rp*cos(thp)
      r2*sin(th2)+r3*sin(th3) r2*sin(th2)+r3*sin(th3)+rp*sin(thp)
      -z -z ];
plot3(R2L(3,:),R2L(1,:),R2L(2:),'Color','b','LineWidth',2); hold on; grid on;
plot3(R3L(3,:),R3L(1,:),R3L(2:),'Color','b','LineWidth',2); hold on; grid on;
plot3(R4L(3,:),R4L(1,:),R4L(2:),'Color','b','LineWidth',2); hold on; grid on;
plot3(RpL(3,:),RpL(1,:),RpL(2:),'Color','b','LineWidth',2); hold on; grid on;
plot3(ZL,XL,YL,'Color','g','LineWidth',2);
plot3(-z,0,0,'kh-');
% fill3([X,Y,Z,C])
```

```
th2=(thd+180)*pi/180;
gsub; % calling program
XR=[XR x];
YR=[YR y];
ZR= z*ones(1,length(XR));
R2R=[0 r2*cos(th2)
      0 r2*sin(th2)
      zz ];
R3R=[r2*cos(th2) r2*cos(th2)+r3*cos(th3)
      r2*sin(th2) r2*sin(th2)+r3*sin(th3)
      zz ];
R4R=[r2*cos(th2)+r3*cos(th3) r2*cos(th2)+r3*cos(th3)+r4*cos(th4)
      r2*sin(th2)+r3*sin(th3) r2*sin(th2)+r3*sin(th3)+r4*sin(th4)
      zz ];
RpR=[r2*cos(th2)+r3*cos(th3) r2*cos(th2)+r3*cos(th3)+rp*cos(thp)
      r2*sin(th2)+r3*sin(th3) r2*sin(th2)+r3*sin(th3)+rp*sin(thp)
      zz ];
```

```
axis(100*[-1 1 -1 1 -1 1])
plot3(R2R(3,:),R2R(1,:),R2R(2:),'Color','r','LineWidth',2); hold on; grid on;
plot3(R3R(3,:),R3R(1,:),R3R(2:),'Color','r','LineWidth',2); hold on; grid on;
plot3(R4R(3,:),R4R(1,:),R4R(2:),'Color','r','LineWidth',2); hold on; grid on;
plot3(RpR(3,:),RpR(1,:),RpR(2:),'Color','r','LineWidth',2); hold on; grid on;
plot3(ZR,XR,YR,'Color','g','LineWidth',2);
plot3(z,0,0,'kh-');
```

Program-5:

This program gives the optimized results of objective function:

```
clear all;
clc;
% tic;
% [ r1 r2 r3 r4 ];
DPO = [ 57 8 69 21 ];
LBDP = [ 50 1 63 21 ]; %lower limits
UBDP = [ 57 9 69 27 ]; %upper limits
options = optimset('LargeScale','off','Display','iter','TolX',1e-12,'TolFun',1e-12,'Maxiter',5000,'MaxFunEvals',50000);
[DP,fval,exitflag,output] = fmincon('main',DPO,[],[],[],[],LBDP,UBDP,@onconf,options);
```

```
DP
fval
output.funcCount
output
```

```
% toc;
% Time=toc/60
%
%
```

Program-6:

This is the sub program : main

```
function PI=main(DP)
```

```
r1=DP(1,1);
r2=DP(1,2);
r3=DP(1,3);
r4=DP(1,4);
```

```
rp=124;
e=13;
f=54;
th1=284*pi/180;
del=20*pi/180;
THD=[];
XL=[];
YL=[];
XR=[];
YR=[];
for thd=0:360,
```

```
th2=thd*pi/180;
gsub;
XL=[XL x];
YL=[YL y];
```



```

th2=(thd+180)*pi/180;
gsub;
XR=[XR x];
YR=[YR y];

stride=XL-XR;
A=max(stride);
lift=YL-YR;
B=max(lift);
end
% plot(XL,YL)
% [A B A/B]
K1=10000;
K2=20;

PI= -(k1*A)/((K2*B) +1);

```

Program-7:

This is the sub program:

```

function [NLC,NLCEQ] = onconf(DP)

NLC=[];
NLCEQ=[];

% NLC=[(L/20)-(Ru*sin(au1))
% (L/20)-(R1*sin((pi/3)-a1))
% (L/20)-(Rt*sin((pi/3)-Apr))
% (A-Ap+1)
% (S*cos(Br)-Ru*cos(au1))];

```

Confirmation mail for full paper-i-manager™s Journal on Future Engineering and Technology

1 message

i-manager <editor@imanagerpublications.co.in>
Reply-To: i-manager <editor@imanagerpublications.co.in>
To: rsb.research@gmail.com

Mon, Mar 25, 2019 at 4:35 PM



Dear Prof. Roopsandeep.,

Greetings! Thank you very much for your interest in contributing towards i-manager's Journal on Future Engineering and Technology.

We have received your full paper entitled, "A MULTI OBJECTIVE FUNCTION AND OPTIMAL DESIGN OF BAM USING MATLAB," submitted towards i-manager's Journal on Future Engineering and Technology and it has been forwarded for full paper review process.

We will let you know the status once the full paper review process gets completed

Warm Regards,

Editorial Team

Support information

Phone Number: 91-4652-231675
Email Address: support@imanagerpublications.com
url : www.imanagerpublications.com

Accepted
for review
2019/03/25
Head of the Department
of Mechanical Engineering
Sri Jayatema - 337162