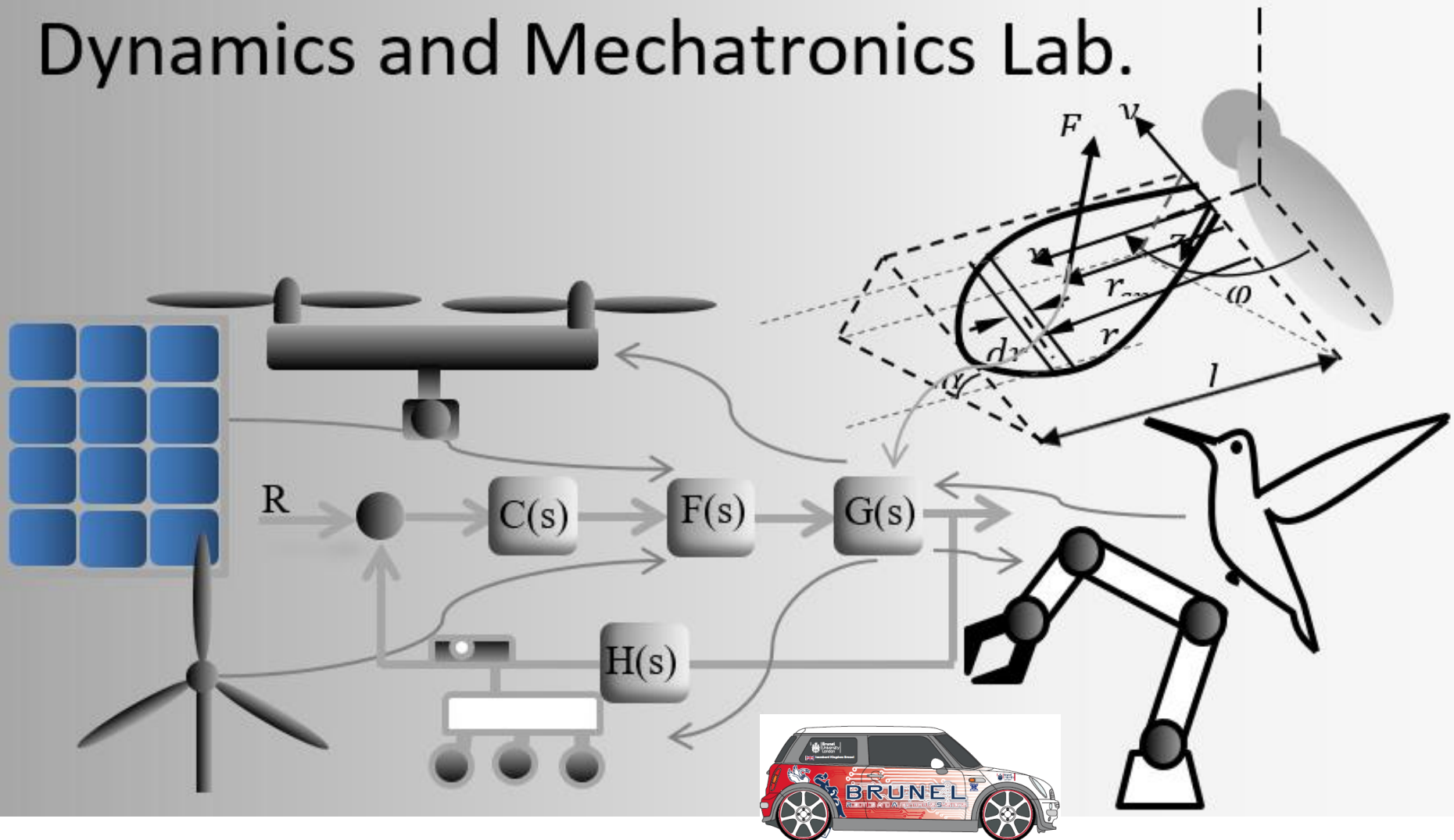


Dynamics and Mechatronics Lab.



Dr. Farbod Khoshnoud

Electromechanical Engineering Technology, California State Polytechnic
University, Pomona, CA, fkhoshnoud@cpp.edu
<https://www.cpp.edu/faculty/fkhoshnoud/index.shtml>

Greatest Engineering Achievements OF THE 20TH CENTURY

◆ About ◆ Timeline














Welcome!

How many of the 20th century's greatest engineering achievements will you use today? A car? Computer? Telephone? Explore our list of the top 20 achievements and learn how engineering shaped a century and changed the world.

1. Electrification
2. Automobile
3. Airplane
4. Water Supply and Distribution
5. Electronics
6. Radio and Television
7. Agricultural Mechanization
8. Computers
9. Telephone
10. Air Conditioning and Refrigeration
11. Highways
12. Spacecraft
13. Internet
14. Imaging
15. Household Appliances
16. Health Technologies
17. Petroleum and Petrochemical Technologies
18. Laser and Fiber Optics
19. Nuclear Technologies
20. High-performance Materials

















14 Grand Challenges for Engineering in the 21st Century

Grand Challenges Report	 Engineer Better Medicines	 Provide Energy from Fusion
 Advance Personalized Learning	 Advance Health Informatics	 Prevent Nuclear Terror
 Make Solar Energy Economical	 Restore and Improve Urban Infrastructure	 Manage the Nitrogen Cycle
 Enhance Virtual Reality	 Secure Cyberspace	 Develop Carbon Sequestration Methods
 Reverse-Engineer the Brain	 Provide Access to Clean Water	 Engineer the Tools of Scientific Discovery

Source: <http://www.engineeringchallenges.org/>

14 Grand Challenges for Engineering in the 21st Century

Grand Challenges Report	 Engineer Better Medicines	 Provide Energy from Fusion
 Advance Personalized Learning	 Advance Health Informatics	 Prevent Nuclear Terror
 Make Solar Energy Economical	 Restore and Improve Urban Infrastructure	 Manage the Nitrogen Cycle
 Enhance Virtual Reality	 Secure Cyberspace	 Develop Carbon Sequestration Methods
 Reverse-Engineer the Brain	 Provide Access to Clean Water	 Engineer the Tools of Scientific Discovery

Source: <http://www.engineeringchallenges.org/>

Engineer the Tools of Scientific Discovery



Engineer the Tools of Scientific
Discovery

- **How will engineering impact research**

Engineers will continue to be partners with scientists in the great quest for **understanding many unanswered questions of nature.**

Interdisciplinary Multidisciplinary research.

- **How will engineering help us explore the universe**

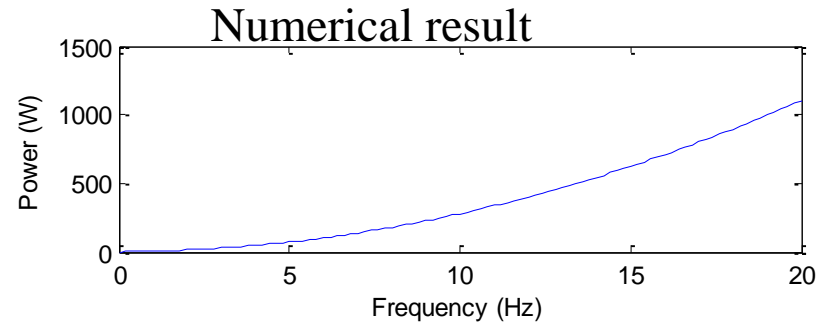
The underlying question is whether there exists, as Einstein believed, one single, ultimate **underlying law that encompasses all physics** in a **unified mathematical framework.**

Another possible avenue to discovering a unified law might be by achieving a deeper understanding of how the **world's tiniest and most basic building blocks work, the foundations of quantum physics.**

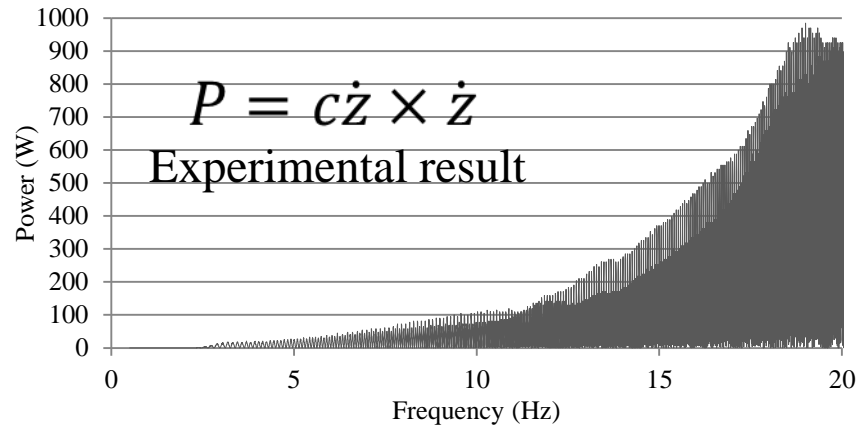
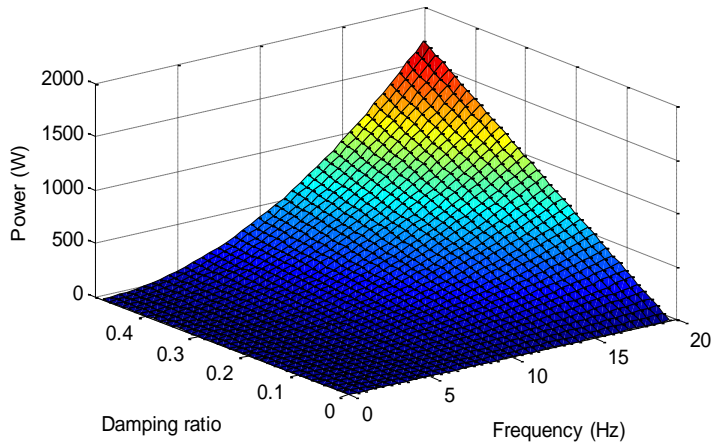
All things considered, the frontiers of nature represent the grandest of challenges, for engineers, scientists, and society itself. **Engineering's success in finding answers to nature's mysteries** will not only advance the understanding of life and the cosmos, but also provide engineers with fantastic new prospects to apply in enterprises that **enhance the joy of living and the vitality of human civilization.**

Source: <http://www.engineeringchallenges.org/>

Vibration Control - Energy Harvesting – Regenerative Shock Absorbers



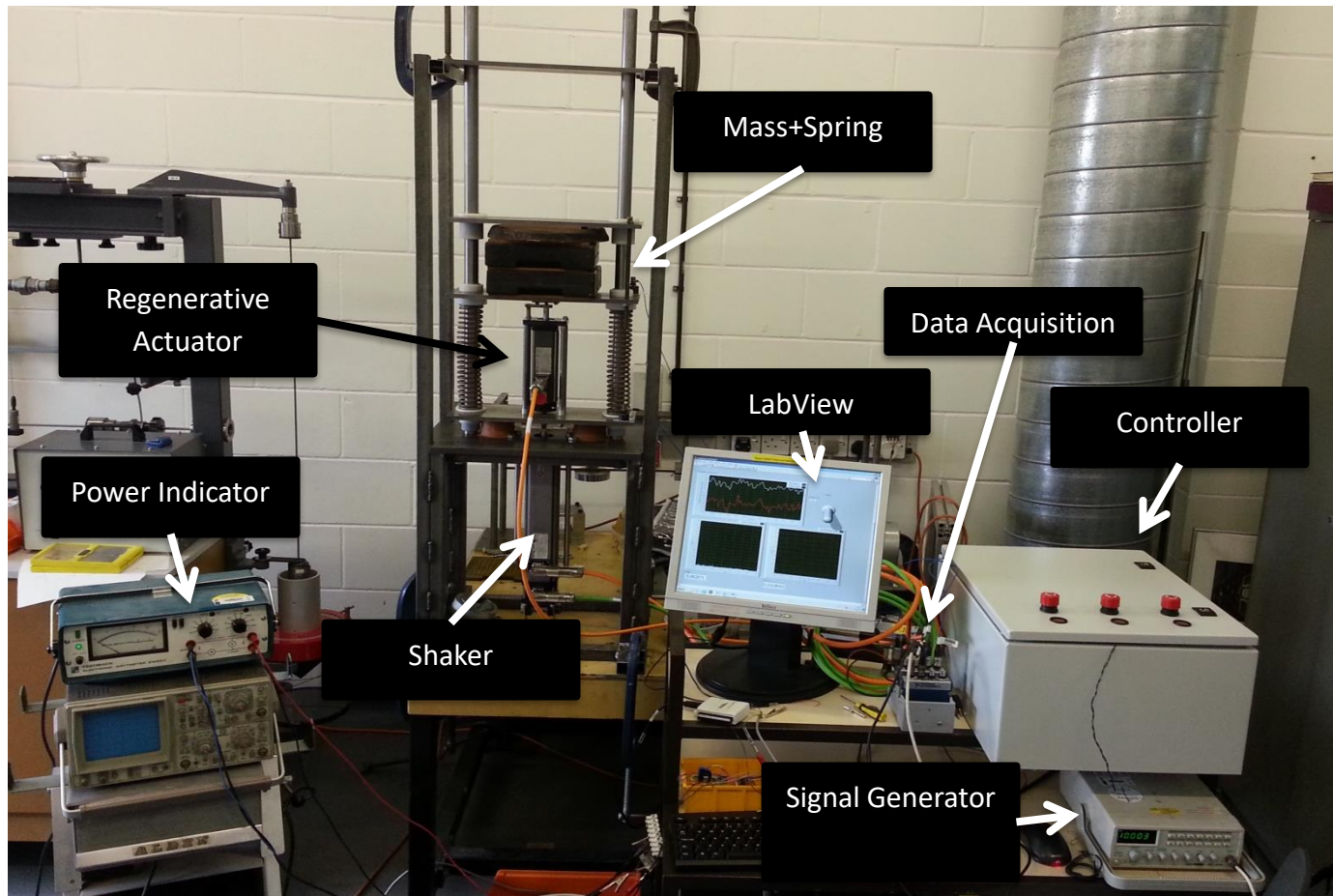
$$P = \frac{m\omega^3 YZ_{max} \zeta \cdot \eta}{\sqrt{(1 - \eta^2)^2 + (2\zeta\eta)^2}}$$



Farbod Khoshnoud, Dinesh B. Sundar, Nuri M. Badi, Yong K. Chen, Rajnish K. Calay and Clarence W. de Silva, Energy harvesting from suspension system using regenerative force actuators, International Journal of Vehicle Noise and Vibration Vol. 9, Nos. 3/4, pp. 294 - 311, 2013.

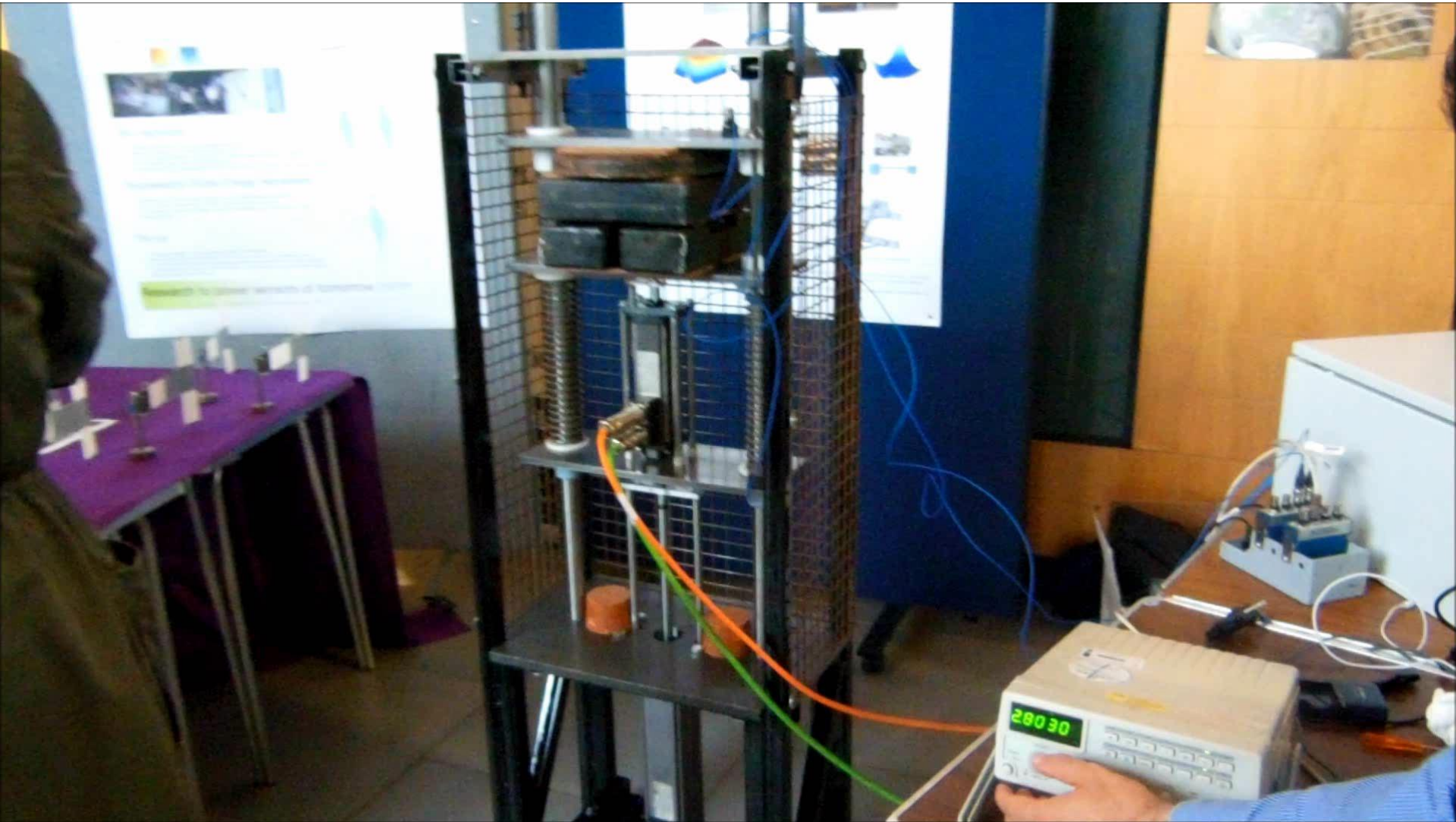


Energy harvesting for vibration control



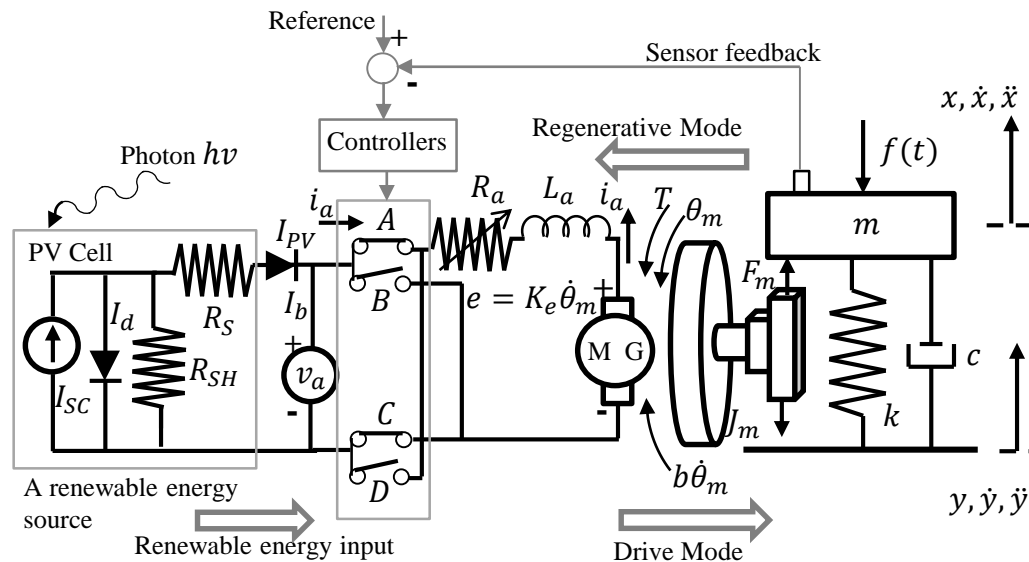
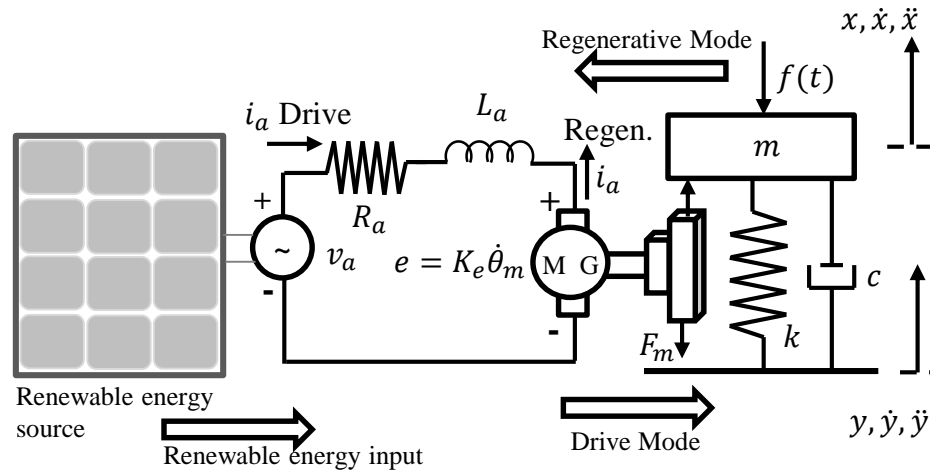
Farbod Khoshnoud, Y. Zhang, R. Shimura, A. Shahba, G. Jin, G. Pissanidis, Y.K. Chen, Clarence W. De Silva, **Energy regeneration from suspension dynamic modes and self-powered actuation**, *IEEE/ASME transaction on Mechatronics*, Volume: 20, Issue: 5, pp. 2513 - 2524, 2015.

The experimental energy harvesting rig



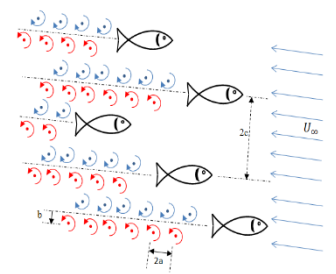
Farbod Khoshnoud, Y. Zhang, R. Shimura, A. Shahba, G. Jin, G. Pissanidis, Y.K. Chen, Clarence W. De Silva, **Energy regeneration from suspension dynamic modes and self-powered actuation**, *IEEE/ASME transaction on Mechatronics*, Volume: 20, Issue: 5, pp. 2513 - [Video Link](#) 2524, 2015.

Development of Self-powered Dynamic Systems

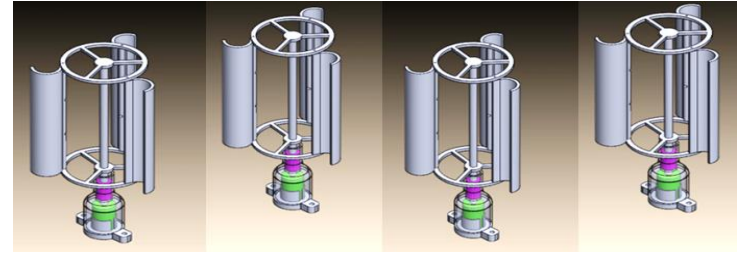




Mechatronics



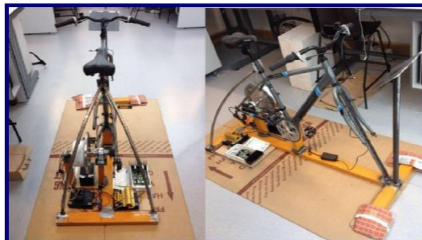
Solar aircraft



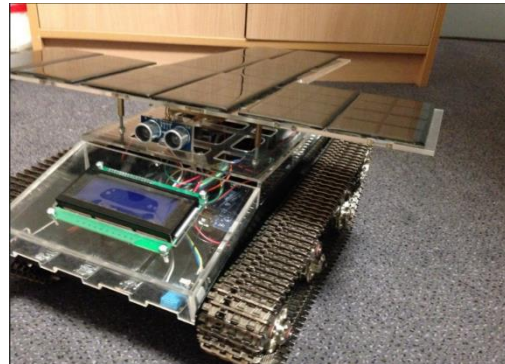
Bio-inspired vertical axis wind turbines



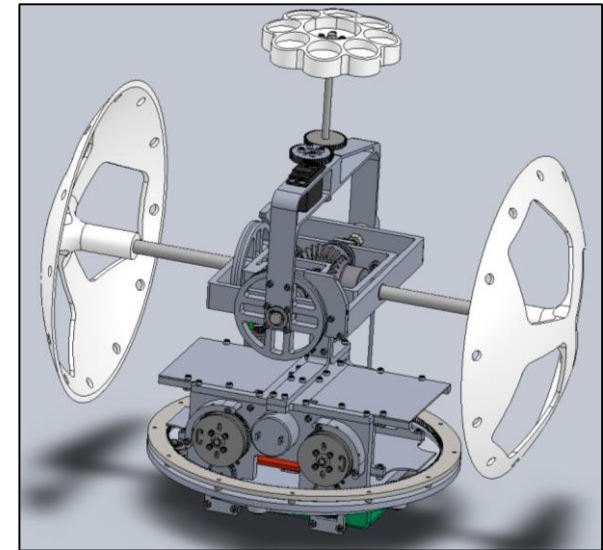
Energy from human motion



Energy harvesting from human motion



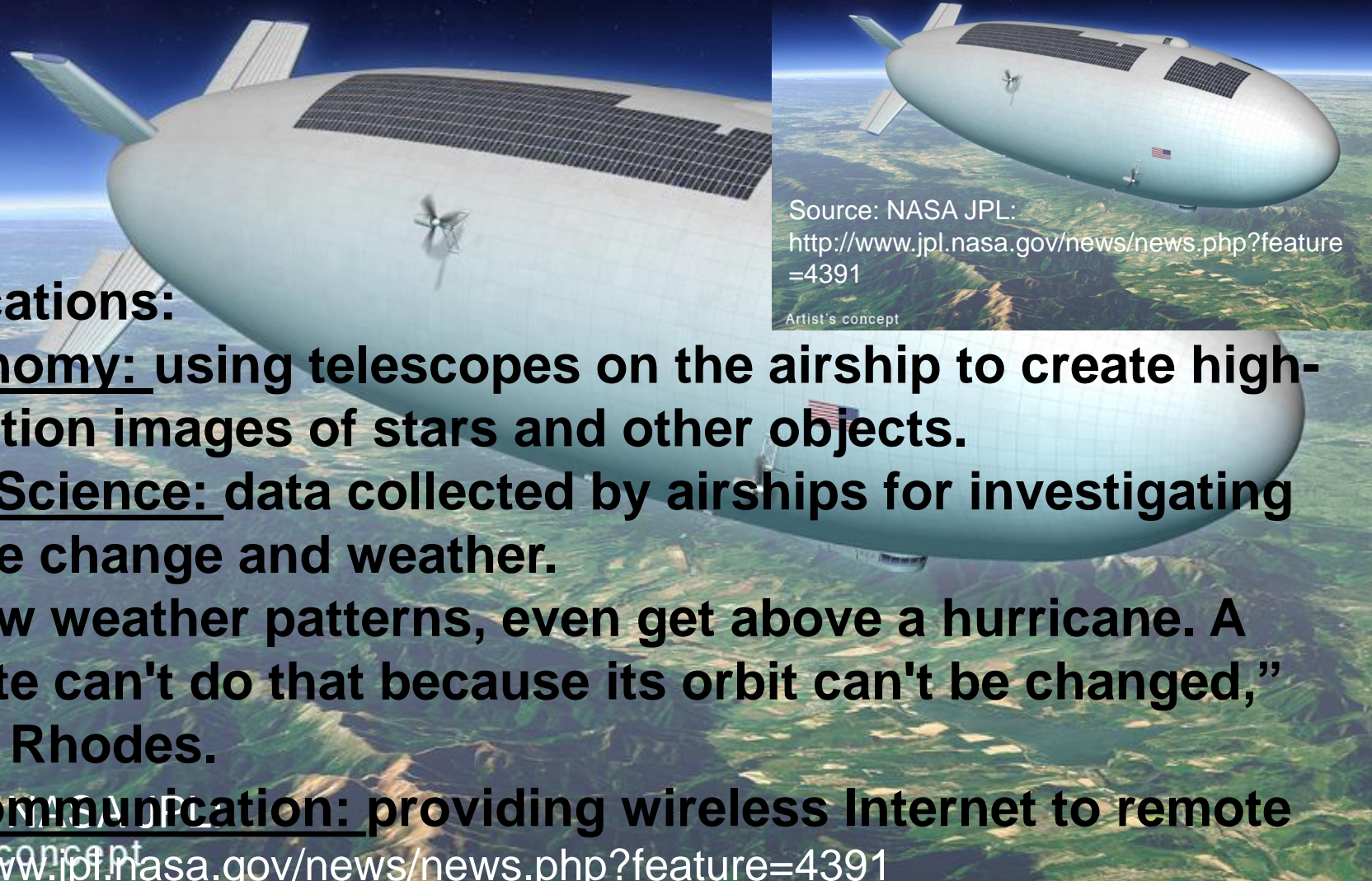
Autonomous vehicles



BB-8 Droid
Mechatronics Club

NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory

20-20-20 Airship Challenge



Applications:

Astronomy: using telescopes on the airship to create high-resolution images of stars and other objects.

Earth Science: data collected by airships for investigating climate change and weather.

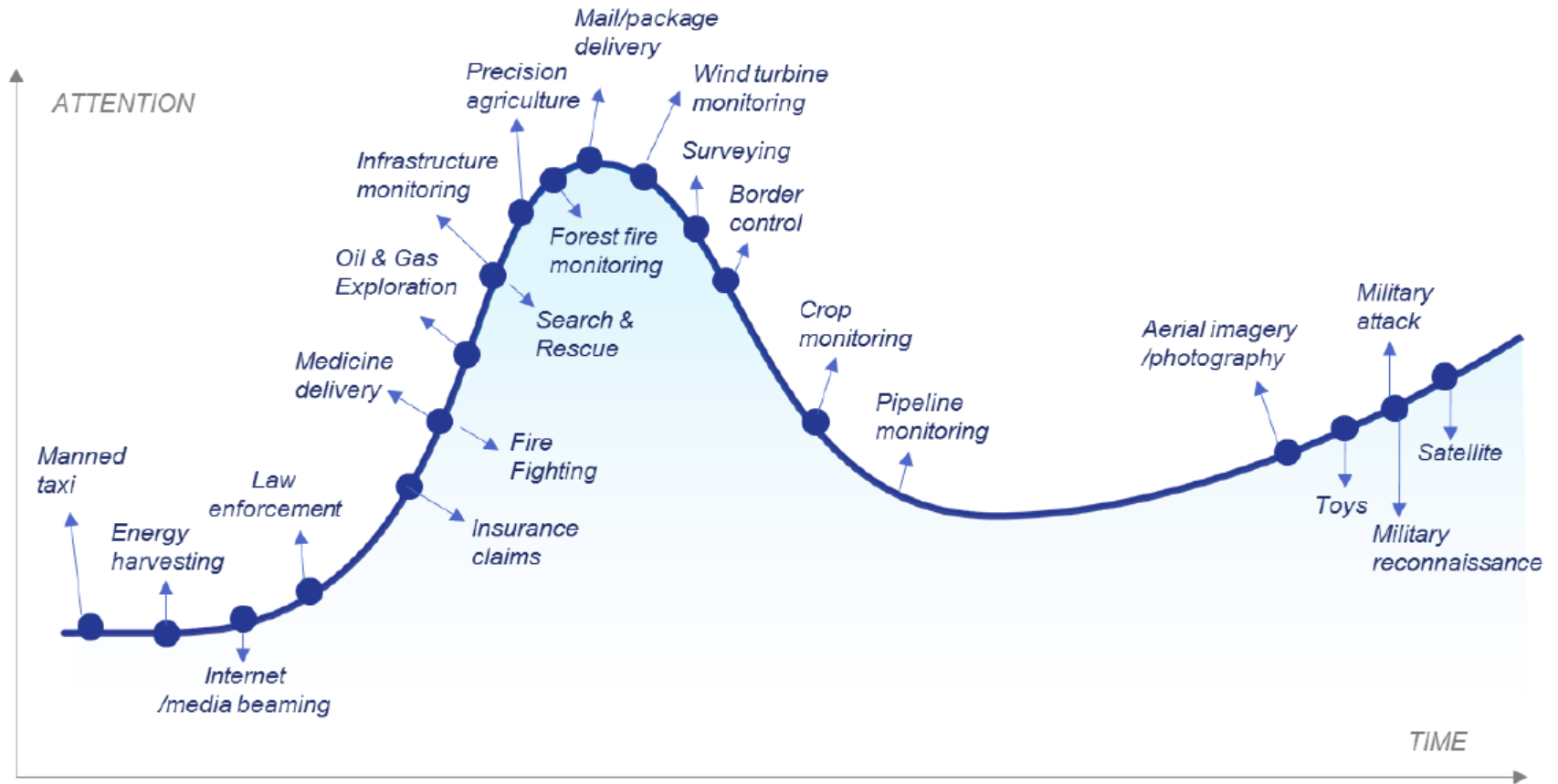
“Follow weather patterns, even get above a hurricane. A satellite can't do that because its orbit can't be changed,”

Jason Rhodes.

Telecommunication: providing wireless Internet to remote areas.

Ref.: Farbod Khoshnoud, Clarence de Silva, Jason D Rhodes, Alina Kiessling, Marco Quadrelli, et al., Solar Powered Autonomous Aerial Vehicles: Towards infinite endurance UAVs.

Autonomous Vehicles



IDTechEx report on ['Electric UAV Drones: Autonomous Energy Independent 2017-2027'](#)

State-of-the-Art



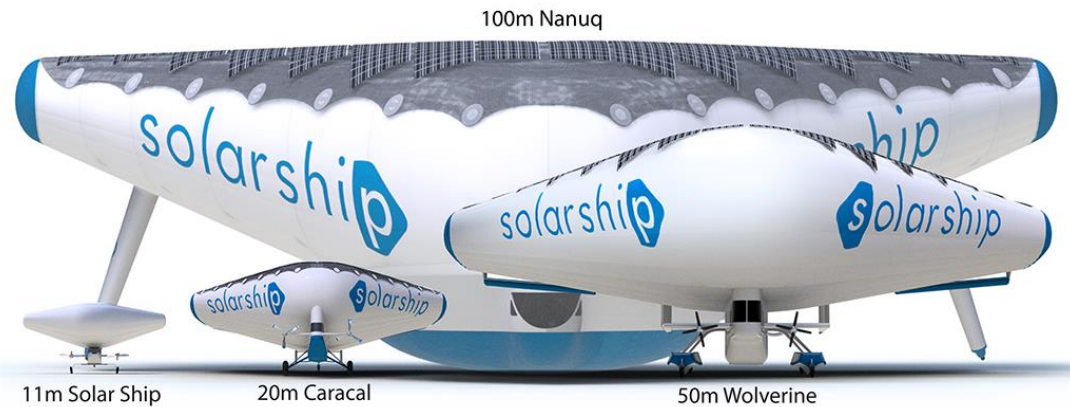
Lockheed Martin Hybrid Airship



Airlander 10



Aerostat



100m Nanuq

11m Solar Ship

20m Caracal

50m Wolverine

Drones: from energy harvesting to energy independence



Dirisolar



Lockheed Martin



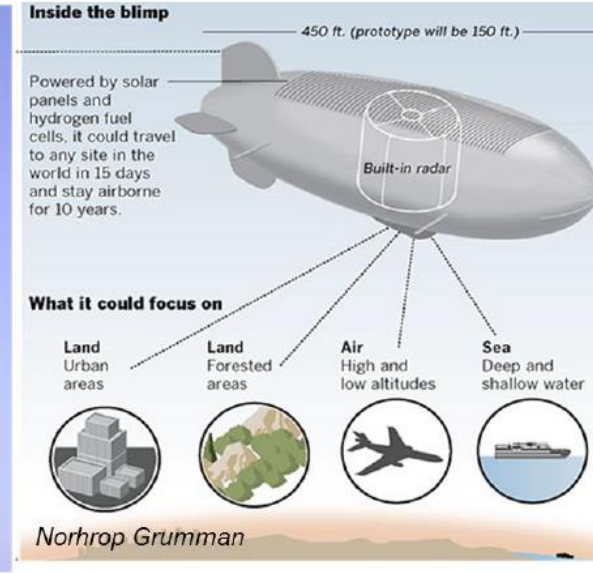
Turtle airship



Brunel Solar Powered Robotic Airship 2016



China Aerospace



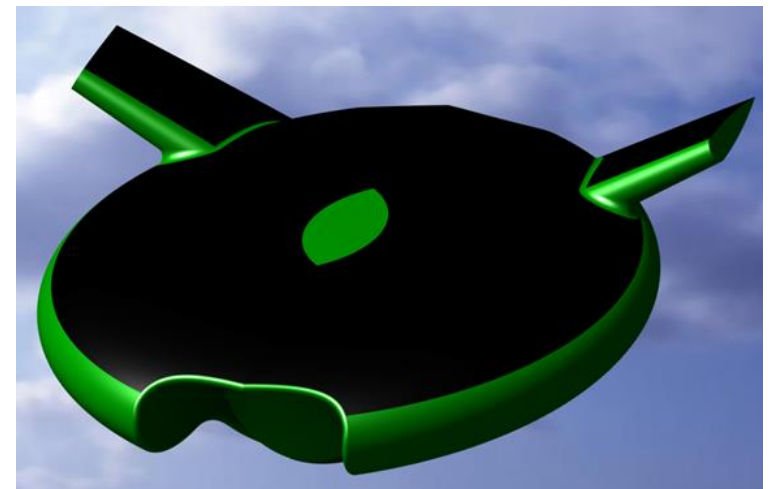
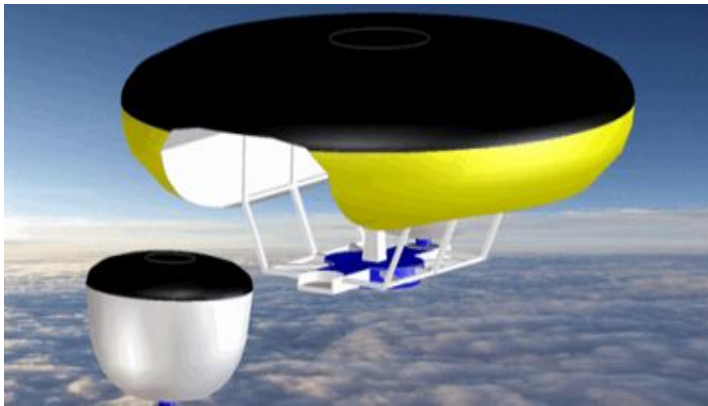
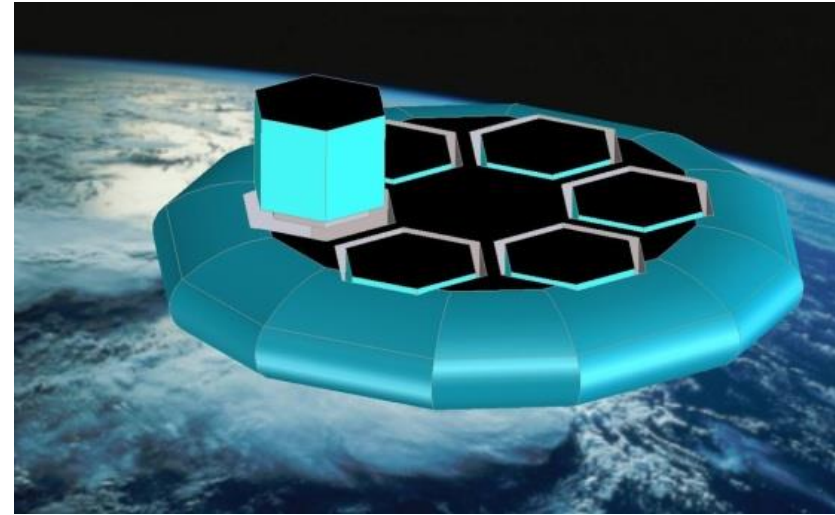
— Energy independence is the endgame of electric vehicles?

IDTechEx report on [‘Energy Independent Electric Vehicles Land, Water, Air 2017: 2037’](#)

Solar Powered UAVs (3 million euros)

Multibody Advanced Airship for Transport (MAAT)

Diameter:	350m
Height:	70m
Cruising altitude:	15,600m
Max Speed:	300km/h
Power generating capacity:	3-4MW
Capacity:	510 passengers
Weight:	500 tons
Selling cost:	\$400m
Annual operating cost:	\$24m



Reference:
Farbod Khoshnoud, Y.K. Chen, and R.K. Calay, On Power and Control Systems of Multibody Advanced Airship for Transport, International journal of Modelling, Identification and Control, Int. J. Modelling, Identification and Control, Vol. 18, No. 4, 2013.

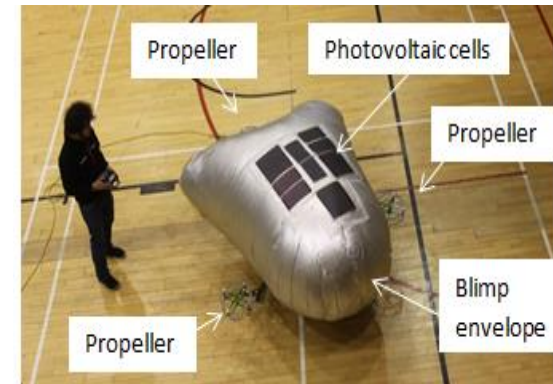
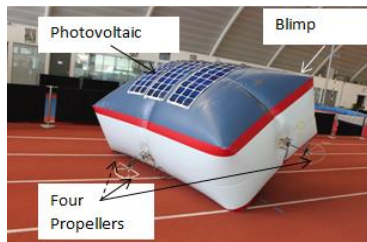
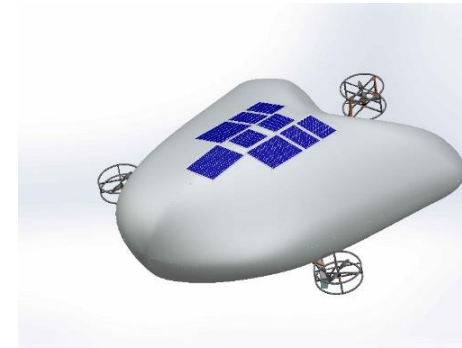
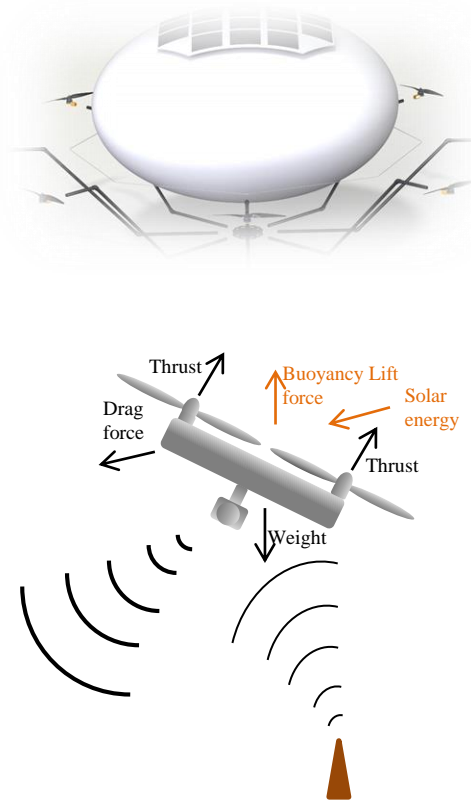
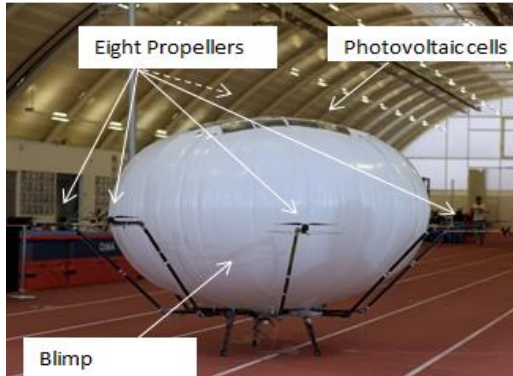
Self-Powered Solar Autonomous Aerial Vehicles

Project Summary

Building a self-sustained solar powered aerial vehicle towards “infinite” endurance operation as a self-powered system.

Benefits and applications: no limit

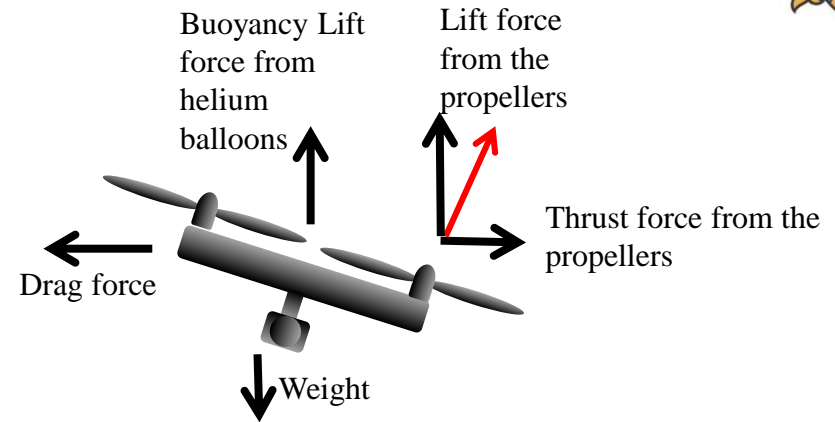
Delivery, Traffic control, Agricultural, Surveillance, Search and rescue, Security, Telehealth, Beaming internet, Aerial robotics, Maintenance...



Ref: Farbod Khoshnoud, Michael McKerns, Clarence W. De Silva, Ibrahim Esat, Richard H.C. Bonser, Houman Owhadi, **Self-powered and Bio-inspired Dynamic Systems: Research and Education**, ASME 2016 International Mechanical Engineering Congress and Exposition, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 2016.

Ref.: Farbod Khoshnoud, Clarence de Silva, Jason D Rhodes, Alina Kiessling, Marco Quadrelli, et al., **Solar Powered Autonomous Aerial Vehicles: Towards infinite endurance UAVs.**

Quadrotor solar powered UAVs



Brunei Solar-powered airship: Towards infinite endurance UAVs

- Neutral/partial buoyancy for lift
- Photovoltaics cells for recharging batteries

The combination of buoyancy lift and solar energy make solar airships more energy efficient than similar application aerial vehicles for various duty cycles and operations.

Applications: Security, emergency, surveillance, transport, connected vehicles related applications, various robotic and control applications, etc.



Quadrotor solar powered UAV



[Video Link](#)

Farbod Khoshnoud, M. M. McKerns, C. W. De Silva, I. I. Esat, R. H.C. Bonser, H. Owhadi, **Self-powered and Bio-inspired Dynamic Systems: Research and Education**, ASME 2016 International Mechanical Engineering Congress and Exposition, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 2016.

Octorotor solar powered UAVs



Students: George Glass, Nejc Terbuc, Daniel Phillips, Dogan Guler, Conrad Warden, Kwan Wong, Mohamed Farah, Daniel Cheung

Farbod Khoshnoud, et al., **Self-powered Solar Aerial Vehicles: towards infinite endurance UAVs**, in progress.

[Video Link](#)

Brunel UVs



Bocsh Award for “the Best project in mechanical engineering” from the Bocsh Ltd company, 2016.
From left: Farbod Khoshnoud, Mark Woodcock from Bosch Ltd, Nejc Terbuc, Daniel Phillips, Vice-Chancellor and President Professor Julia Buckingham, Conrad Warden, Kwan Wong, George Glass, Daniel Cheung; Sitting: Dogan Guler, Mohamed Farah

Trirotor Solar-Fuel Cell Powered Vehicles: Towards Infinite endurance UAVs



Students: Oliver Salsbury, Daniel Raineri, Giuliano Morreale, Timothy Taylor, Daniel Sutch, Psam Elyon

Farbod Khoshnoud, et al., **Self-powered Solar Aerial Vehicles: towards infinite endurance UAVs**, in progress. [Video Link](#)

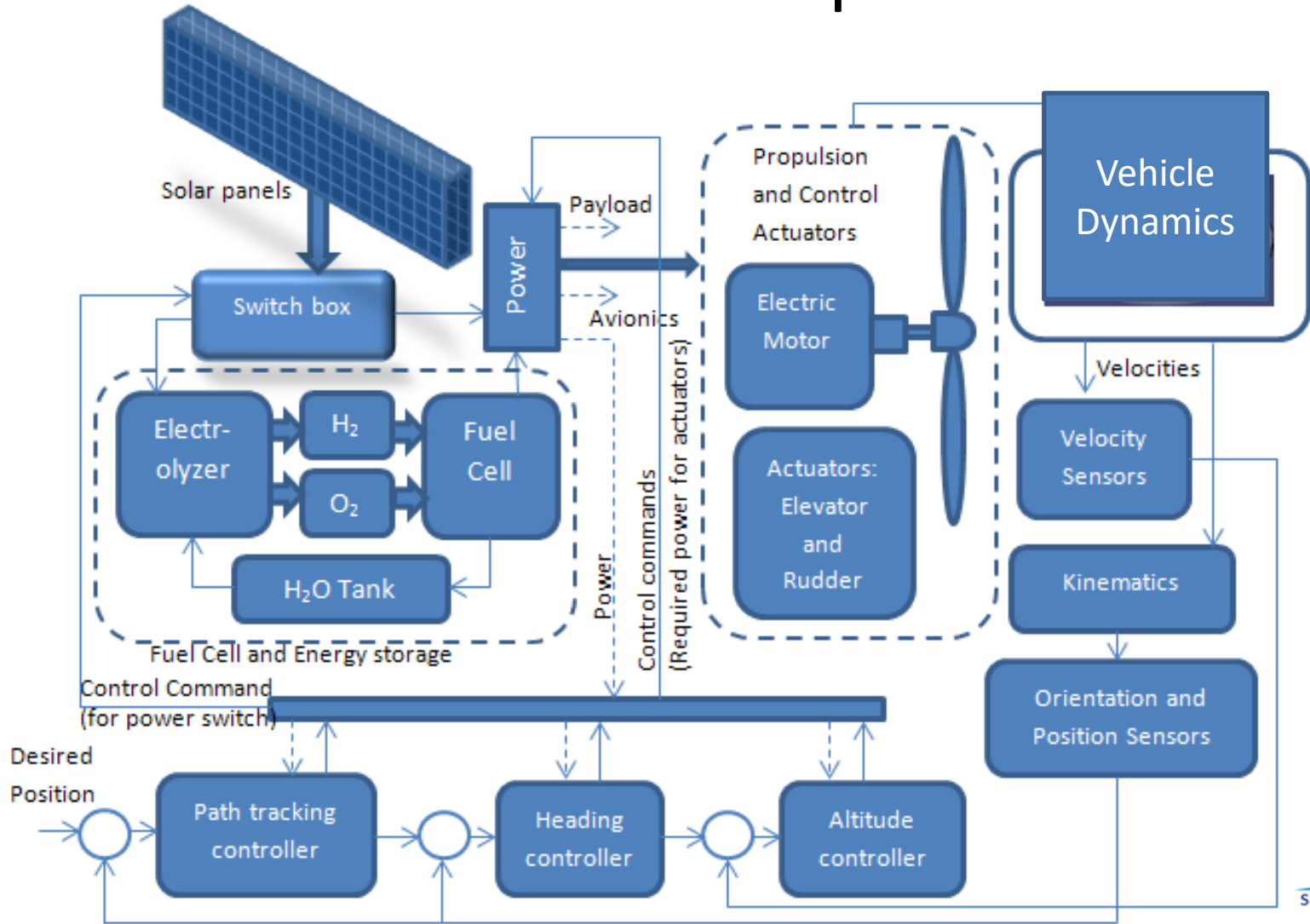
Brunel UVs



Airbus Prize for “Excellence and innovation in design and engineering relating to the aviation and aerospace industries” received from the Airbus UK president Paul Kahn, 2016, Brunel University London, UK.

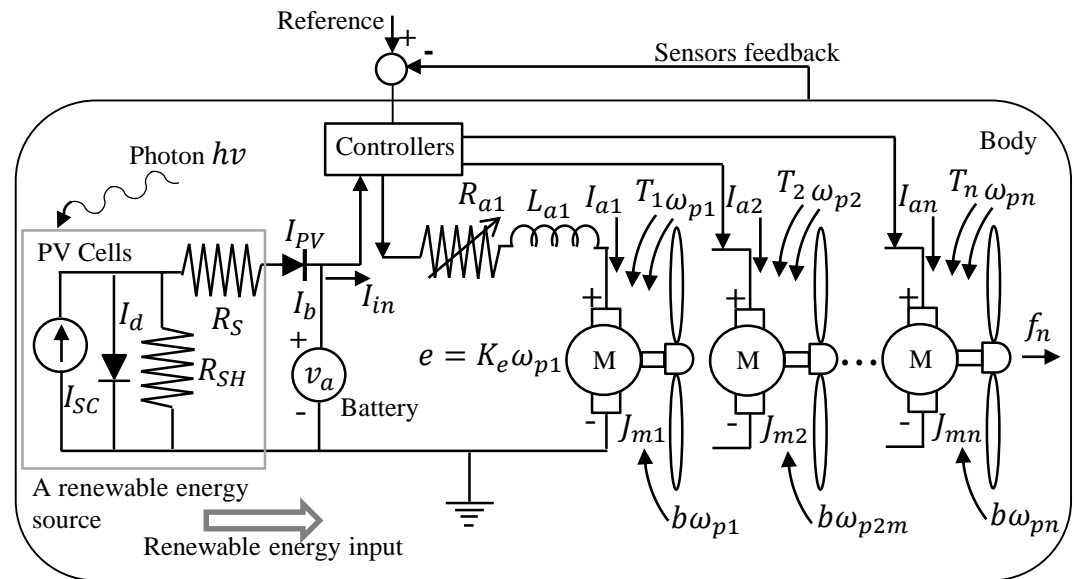
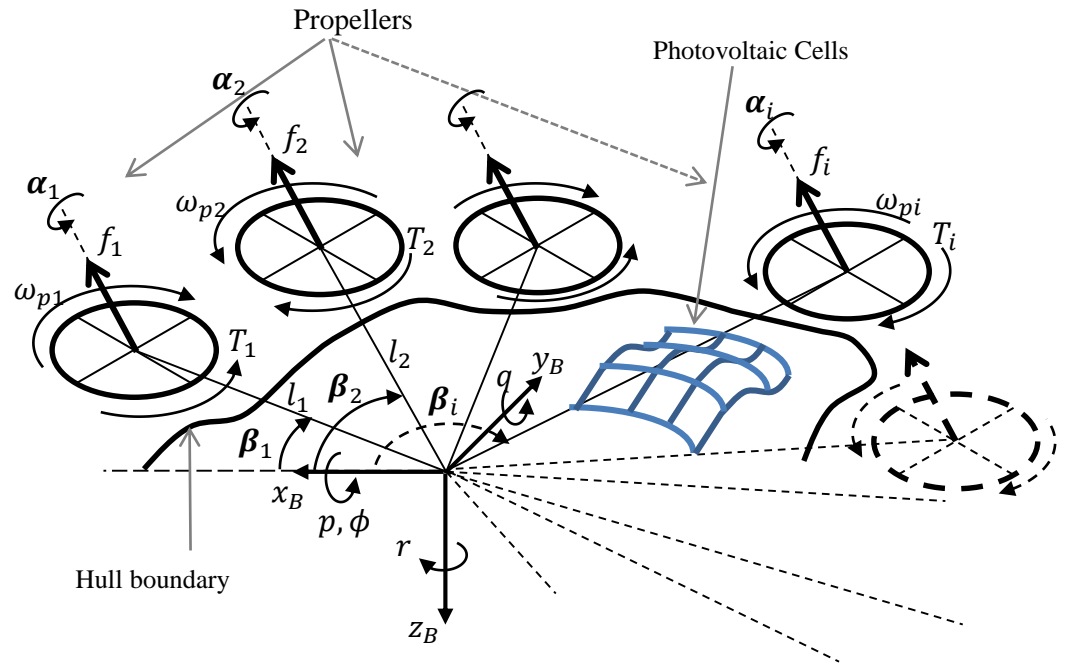
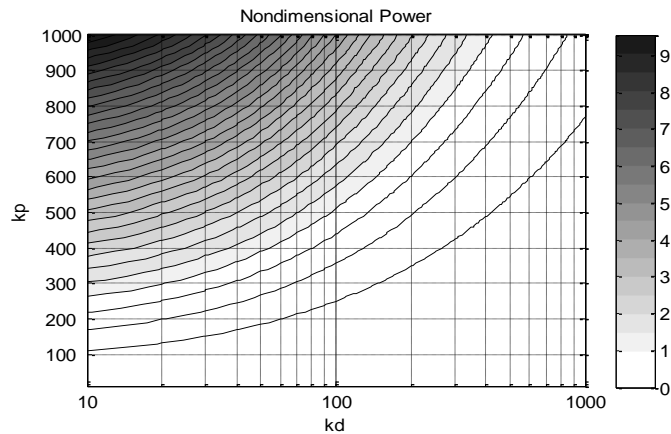
From left: Farbod Khoshnoud, Daniel Sutch, Oliver Salisbury, Psam Elyon, Vice-Chancellor and President Professor Julia Buckingham, Airbus president Paul Kahn, Giuliano Morreale, Timothy Taylor, Daniel Raineri

Autonomous solar-fuel cell powered vehicles



Farbod Khoshnoud, Clarence W. De Silva, et al., **Mechatronics: Fundamentals and Applications**, Taylor & Francis / CRC Press, 2015.

Self-powered Vehicles: Towards Infinite Endurance UVs



Farbod Khoshnoud, *Fresno State*
Ibrahim I. Esat, George Glass,
Oliver Salsbury, *Brunel University*
London
Clarence W. de Silva
University of British Columbia
Jason D. Rhodes, Alina A.
Kiessling, Marco B. Quadrelli
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, NASA

Research-Informed Service-Learning

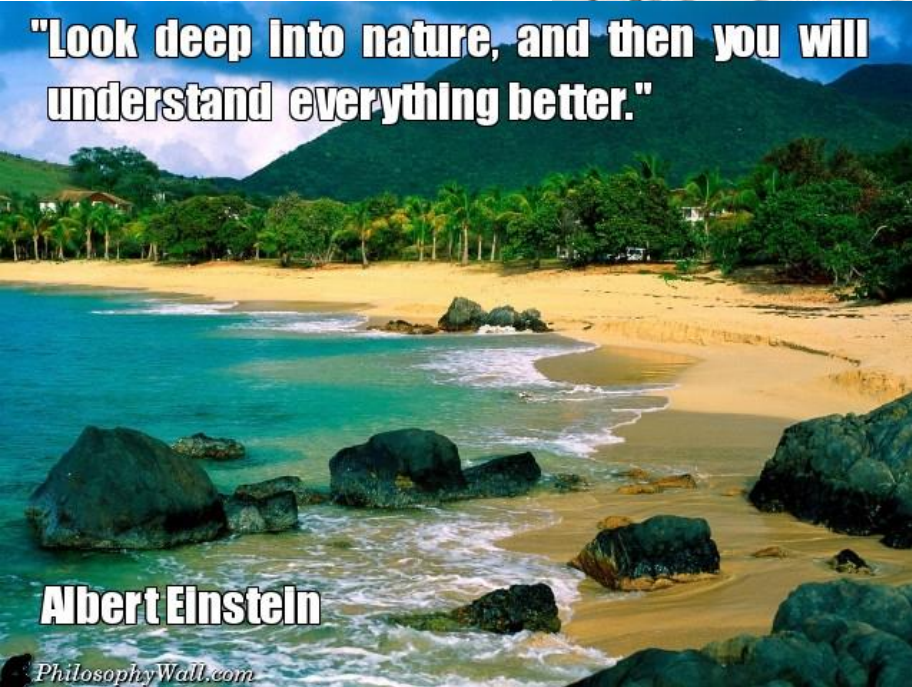
Autonomous traffic monitoring, and situation awareness



Ref: Farbod Khoshnoud, Dario Robinson, Clarence W. de Silva, Ibrahim I. Esat, Richard H.C. Bonser, Marco B. Quadrelli, **Research-informed service-learning in Mechatronics and Dynamic Systems**, ASEE PSW 2019 Conference April 4-6, 2019, Los Angeles, CA.

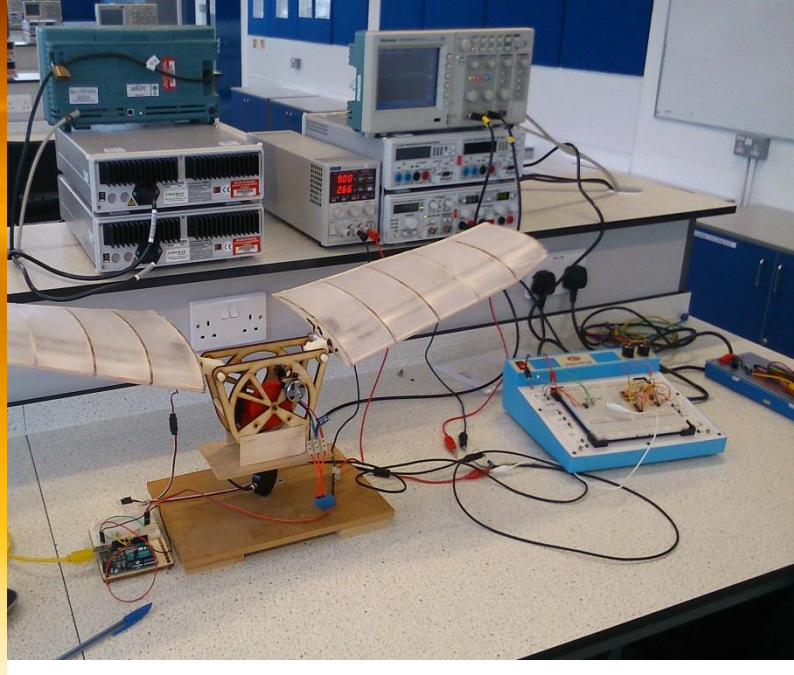


"Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better."



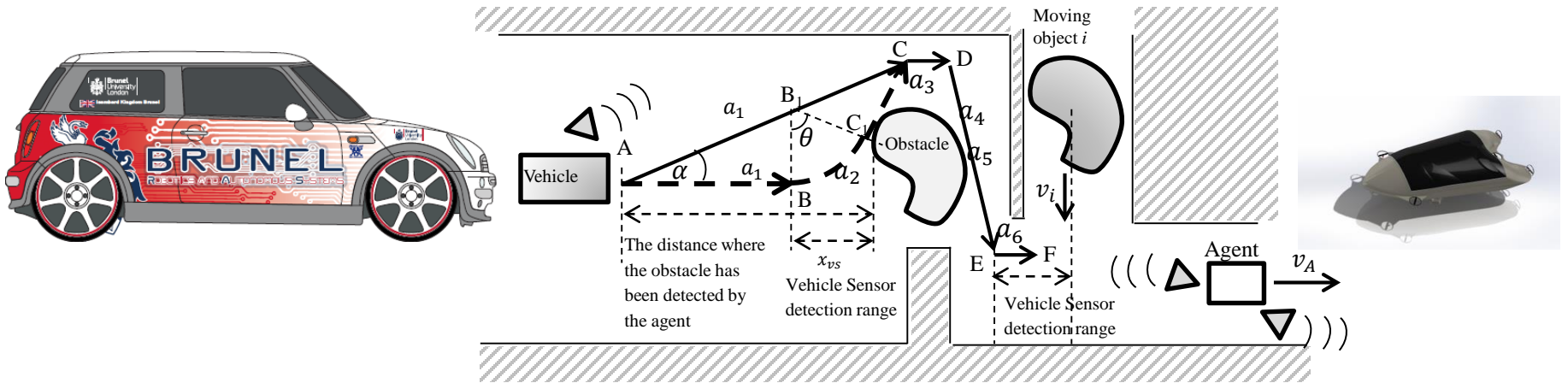
Albert Einstein

PhilosophyWall.com

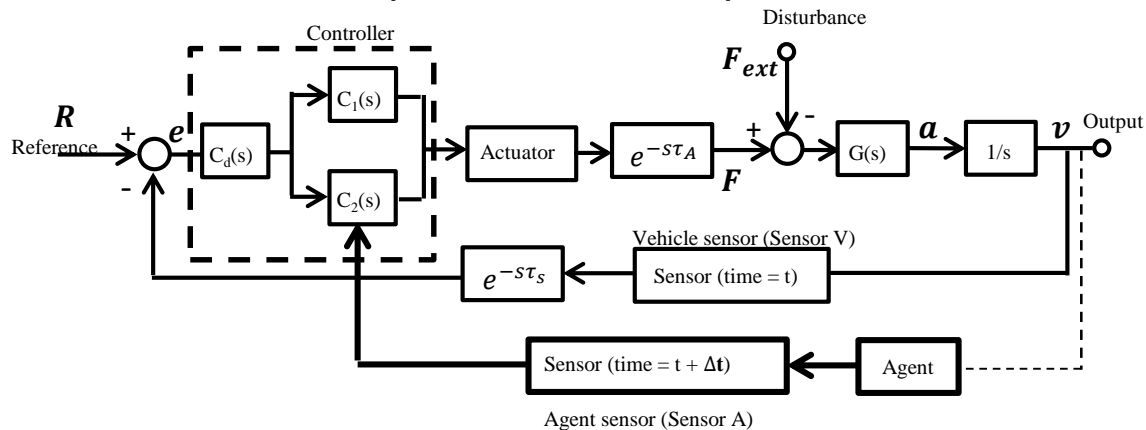


Self-Driving Cars projects

Bioinspired Psi Intelligent Control for Autonomous Systems.



“Caltrans is currently working on a policy with respect to UAVs in the Right-of-Way”, ITS Special Projects Office of Traffic Operations Research, Division of Research, Innovation and System Information, California Department of Transportation



Farbod Khoshnoud, Clarence W. De Silva, Ibrahim Esat, **Bioinspired Psi Intelligent control for autonomous dynamic systems**, Journal of Control and Intelligent Systems, Vol. 43, No. 4, 2015.



Nature-inspired Quantum Entanglement of Autonomous Systems

Quantum Cooperation of Two Insects

By Johann Summhammer, Vienna University of Technology

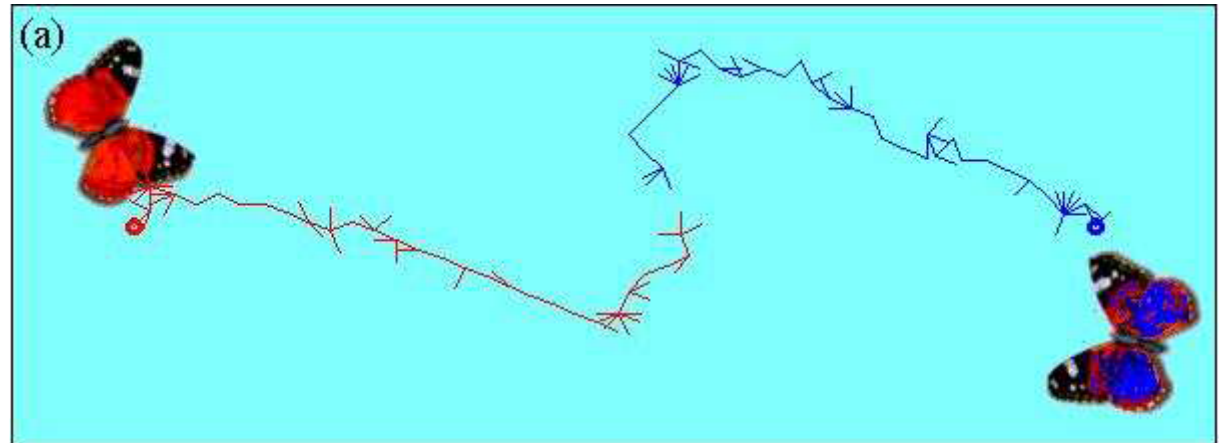
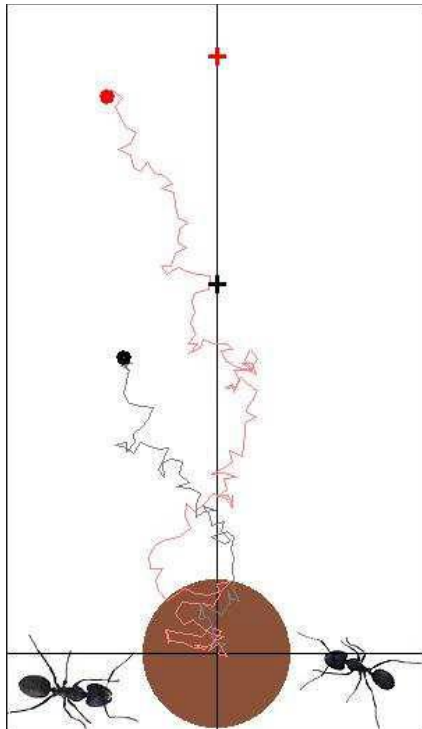
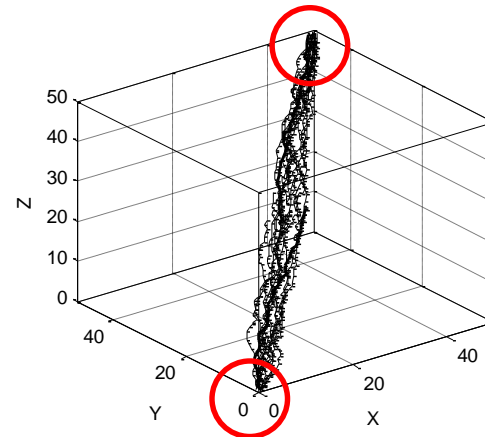
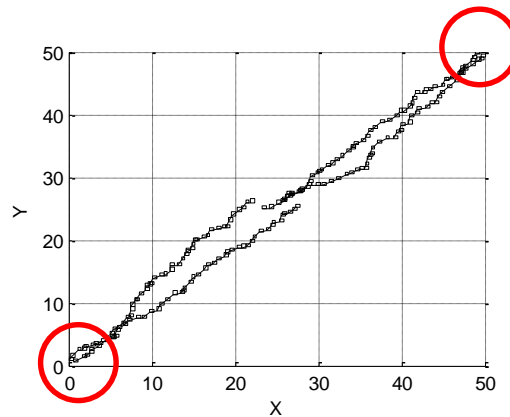
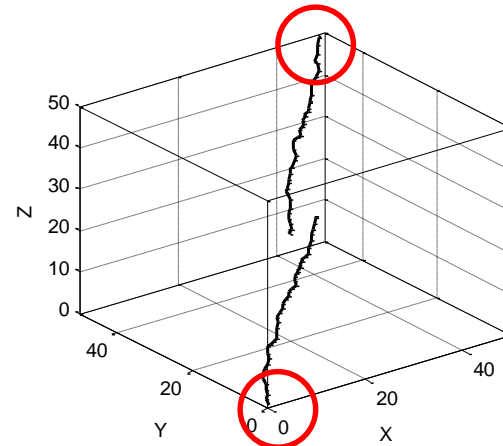
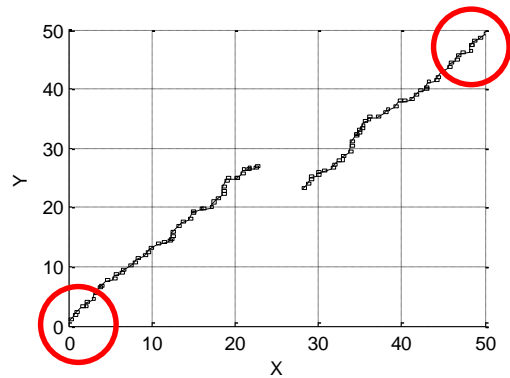


Figure: (a): Typical flight paths of the two butterflies.
(b): The quantum entangled butterflies needed an average of 2778 short flights to find each other, versus 5255 short flights for the independent butterflies.

Figure: Typical stochastic paths of the pebble as pushed by quantum entangled ants (red) as well as by independent ants (black).

Quantum Entanglement of Autonomous Vehicles for Cyber-physical security

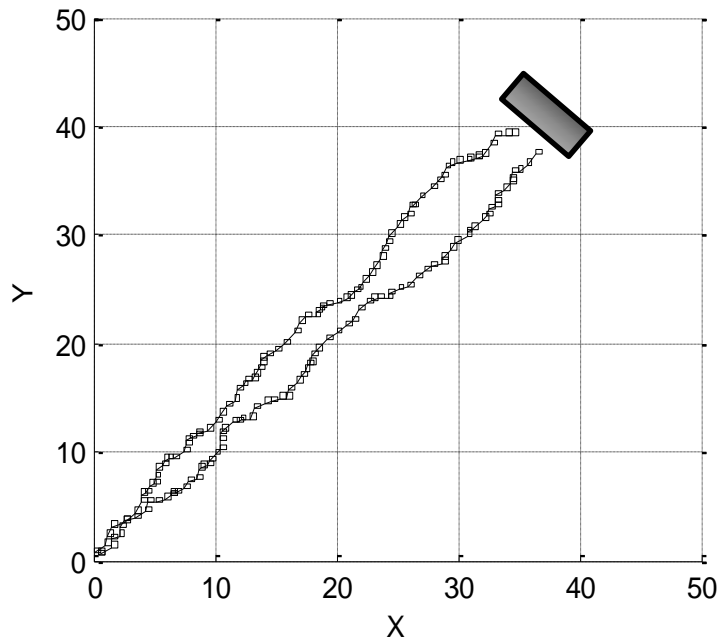


2D problems

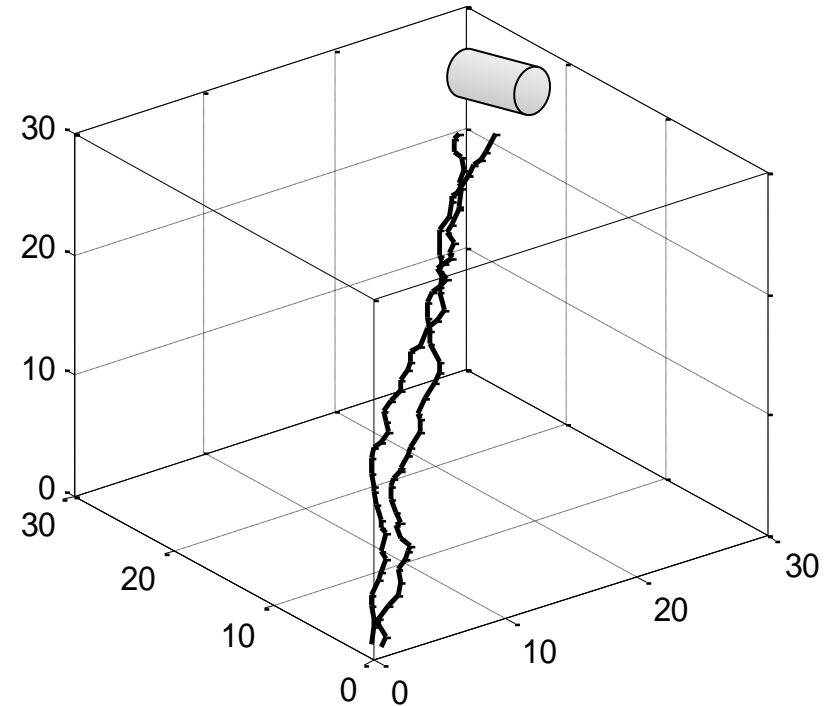
3D problems

Autonomous Vehicles finding each other with no communication

Quantum Entanglement of Autonomous Vehicles for Cyber-physical security



2D Simulation

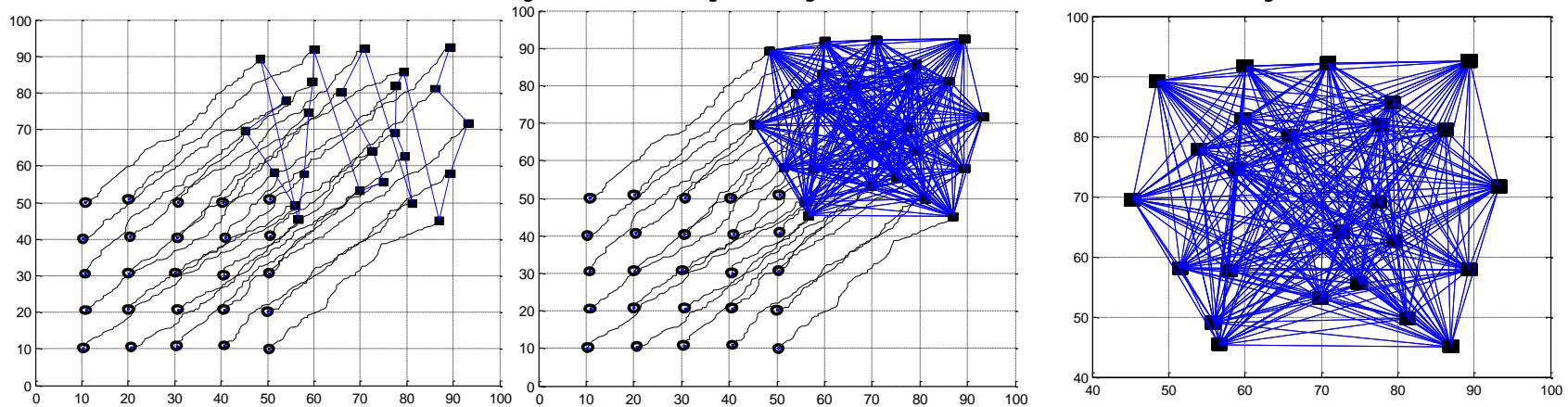


3D Simulation

Autonomous Vehicles performing a task (pushing an object) with no communication.

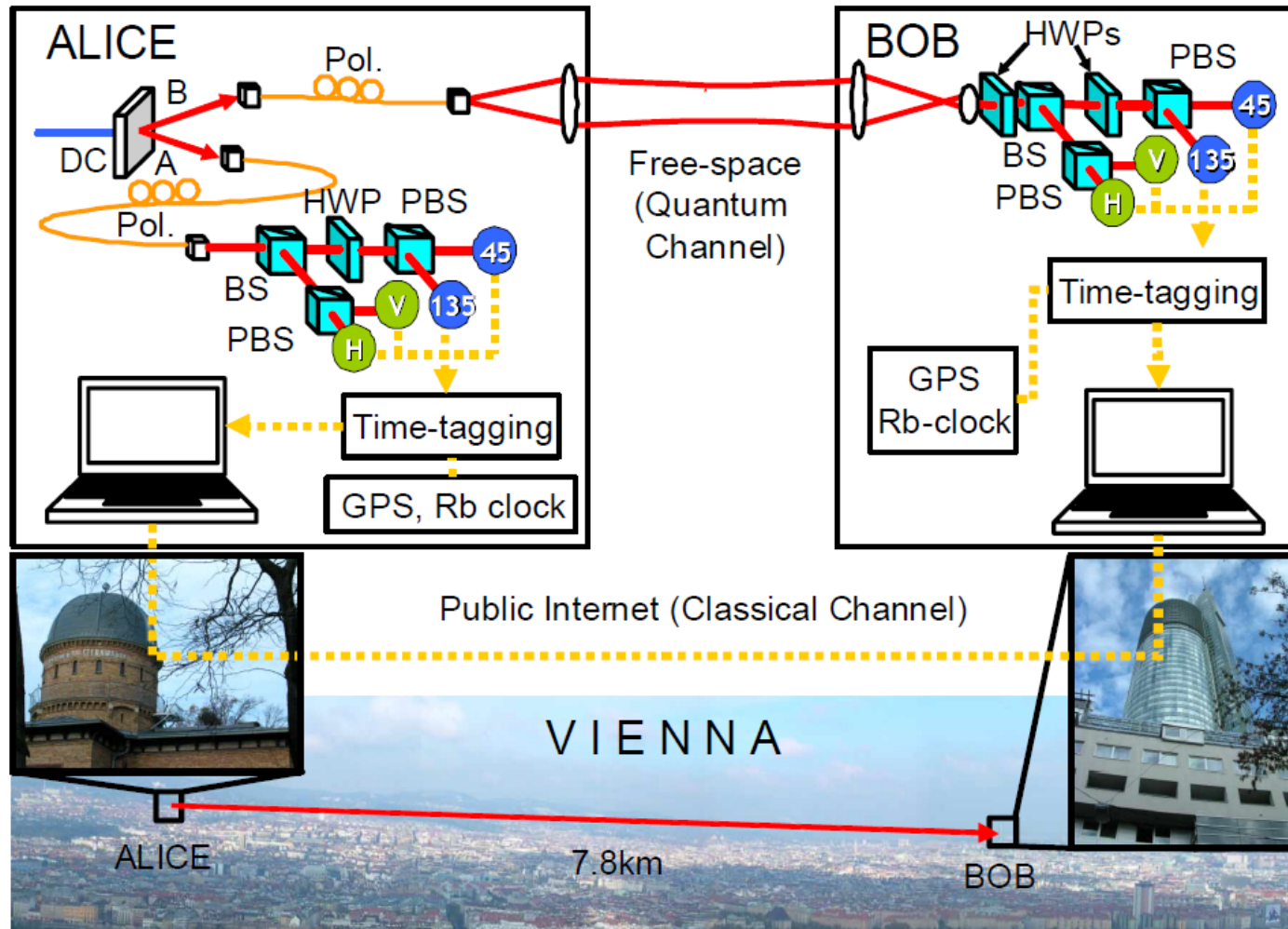
Farbod Khoshnoud, C. W. de Silva, and I. I. Esat, Quantum Entanglement of Autonomous Vehicles for Cyber-physical security, IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, Banff, Canada, October 5–8, 2017.

Quantum Network of Autonomous Vehicles for Cyber-physical security



- **25 UVs at the starting locations at the nodes are shown with circles**
- **Final positions of the UVs are shown by the filled squares**
- **The trajectories of the UVs are shown from each initial location to the final position**
- **Horizontal and vertical axes represent x and y coordinates associated with the two dimensional motion.**

Quantum Entangled Communication



Quantum Entangled Communication

ARTICLES

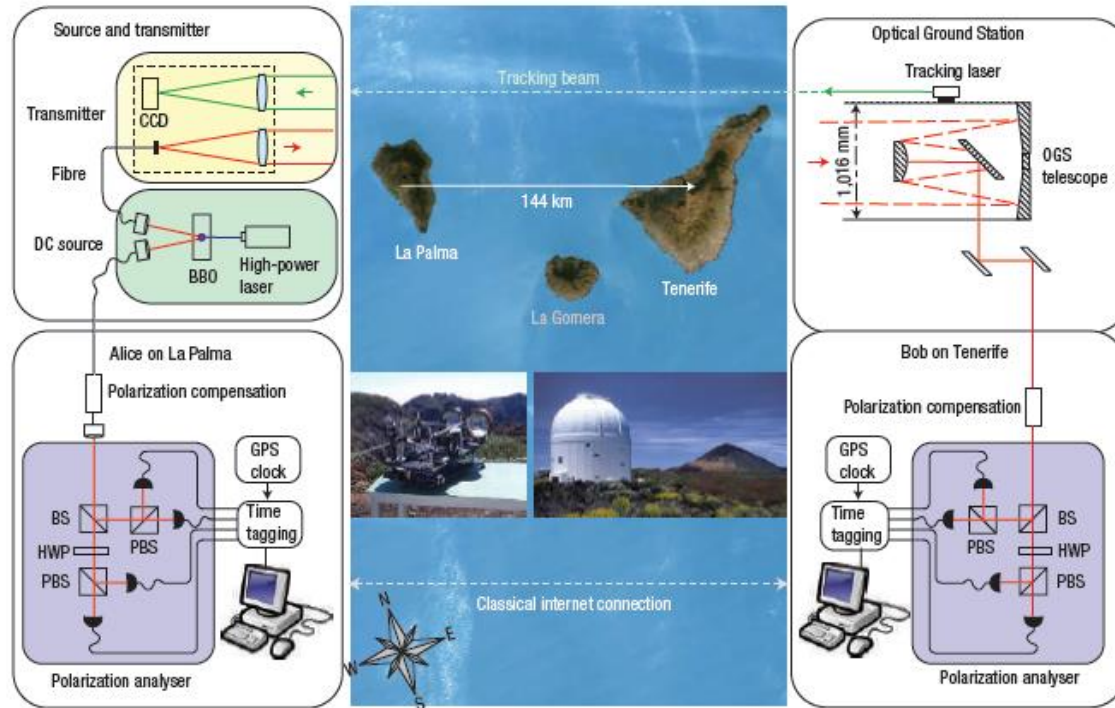
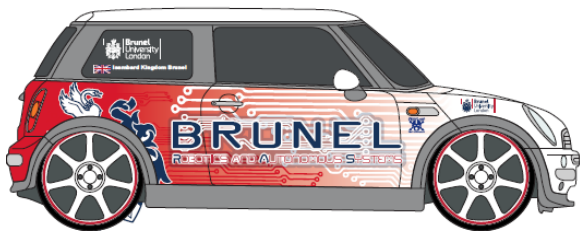
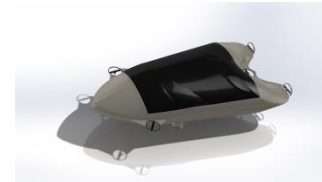


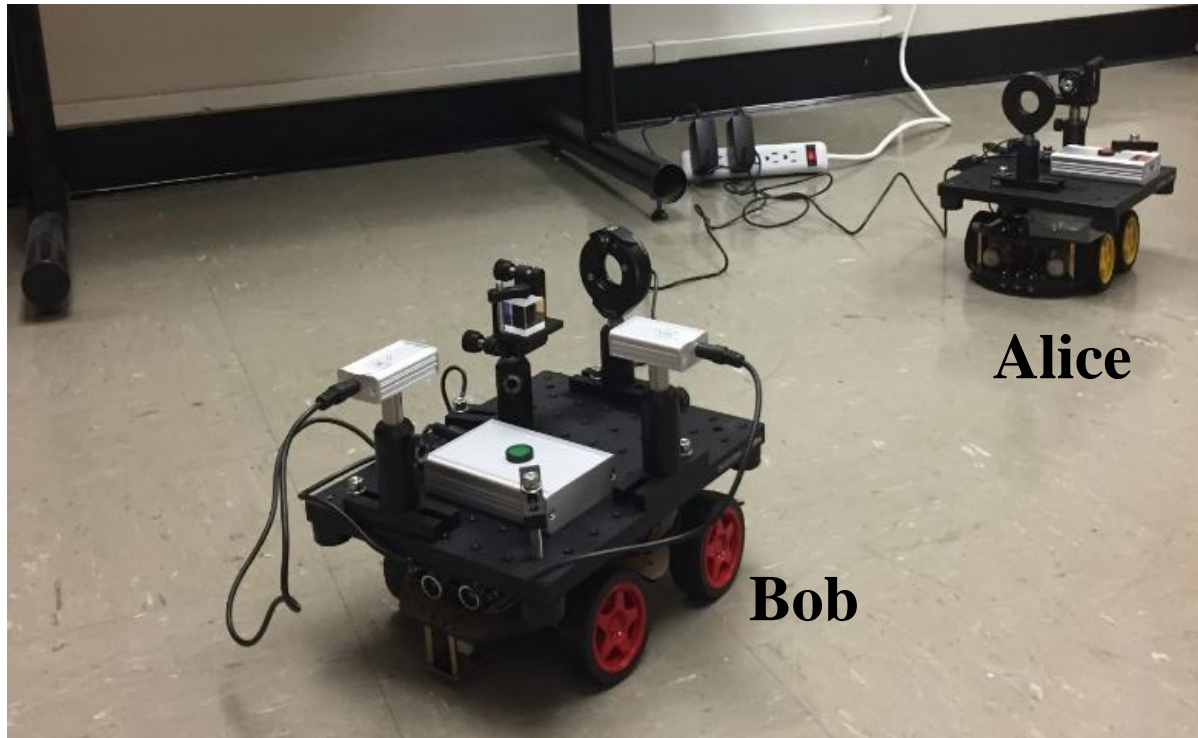
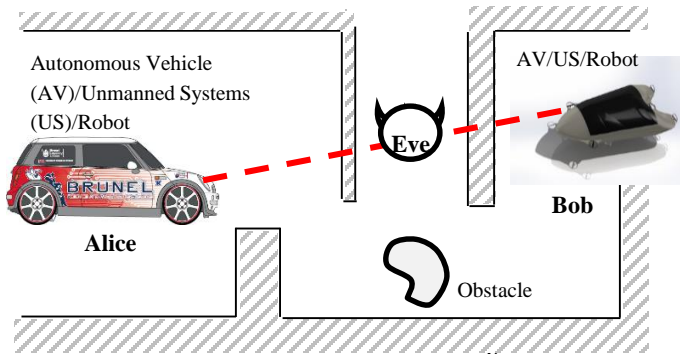
Figure 1 The free-space link between the Canary Islands La Palma and Tenerife in a picture taken from a satellite (clouds are shown here). Polarization-entangled photon pairs were produced in a type-II parametric down-conversion (DC) source by pumping a β -barium-borate crystal (BBO) with a high-power ultraviolet laser. One photon was measured locally on La Palma; the other one was sent through a 15 cm transceiver lens over the 144 km free-space optical link to the 1 m mirror telescope of the Optical Ground Station (OGS) on the island of Tenerife. The link was actively stabilized by analysing the direction of a tracking beam (532 nm) sent from OGS to La Palma, which was received in a second lens focusing it on a CCD (see Fig. 2). No optical cross-talk occurred in the quantum channel, because the tracking laser was sent in the opposite direction; additionally, interference filters were used. Both parties were using four-channel polarization analysers, consisting of a 50/50 beam-splitter (BS), a half-wave plate (HWP) and two polarizing beam-splitters (PBS), which analysed the polarization of an incident photon either in the H/V or in the $+/-45^\circ$ basis, randomly split by the BS. Time-tagging units were used to record the individual times at which each detection event occurred relative to a timescale disciplined by the GPS. Already during data taking, Bob transmitted his time tags via a public internet channel to Alice. She found the coincident photon pairs in real time by maximizing the cross-correlation of these time tags using fast time-correlation software.

Entanglement experiment for autonomous vehicles Parametric Down-Conversion



Quantum Entanglement (QE) and Cryptography (QC) experiments for autonomous vehicles

QE by Spontaneous parametric down-conversion (SPDC)



Ref: Farbod Khoshnoud, Dario Robinson, Clarence W. de Silva, Ibrahim I. Esat, Richard H.C. Bonser, Marco B. Quadrelli, **Research-informed service-learning in Mechatronics and Dynamic Systems**, ASEE PSW 2019 Conference April 4-6, 2019, Los Angeles, CA.

Ref: Farbod Khoshnoud, Ibrahim I. Esat, Clarence W. de Silva, Marco B. Quadrelli, **Quantum Network of Cooperative Unmanned Autonomous Systems**, Unmanned Systems journal, Accepted.

Quantum Entanglement (QE) and Cryptography (QC) experiments for autonomous vehicles

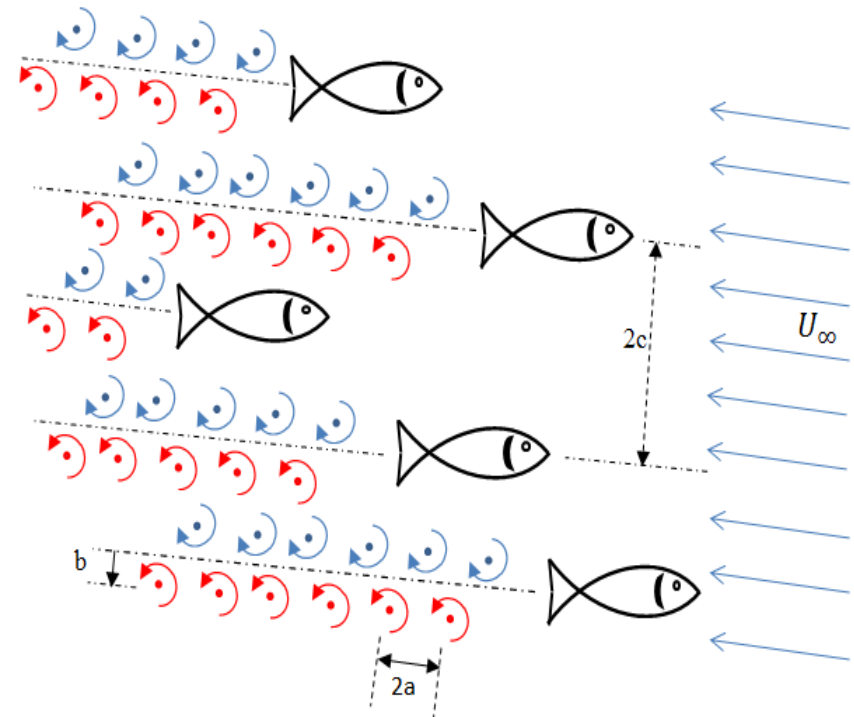
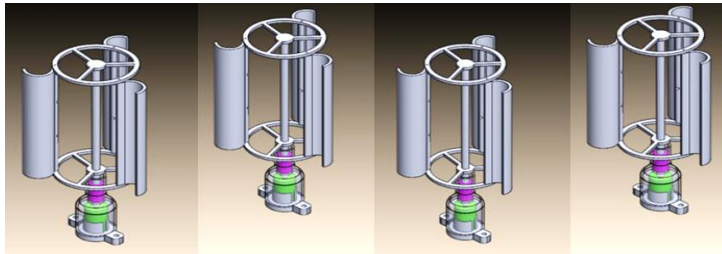
QE by Spontaneous parametric down-conversion (SPDC)

Ref: Farbod Khoshnoud, Ibrahim I. Esat, Clarence W. de Silva, Marco B. Quadrelli,
Quantum Network of Cooperative Unmanned Autonomous Systems, Unmanned Systems journal, Accepted.

Ref: Khoshnoud F, Esat, I. I., de Silva, C. W., Quadrelli, M. B., 2019. **Quantum robots: Experimental Quantum entanglement and cryptography for robotics**, in progress.



Bio-inspired Vertical Axis Wind Turbines

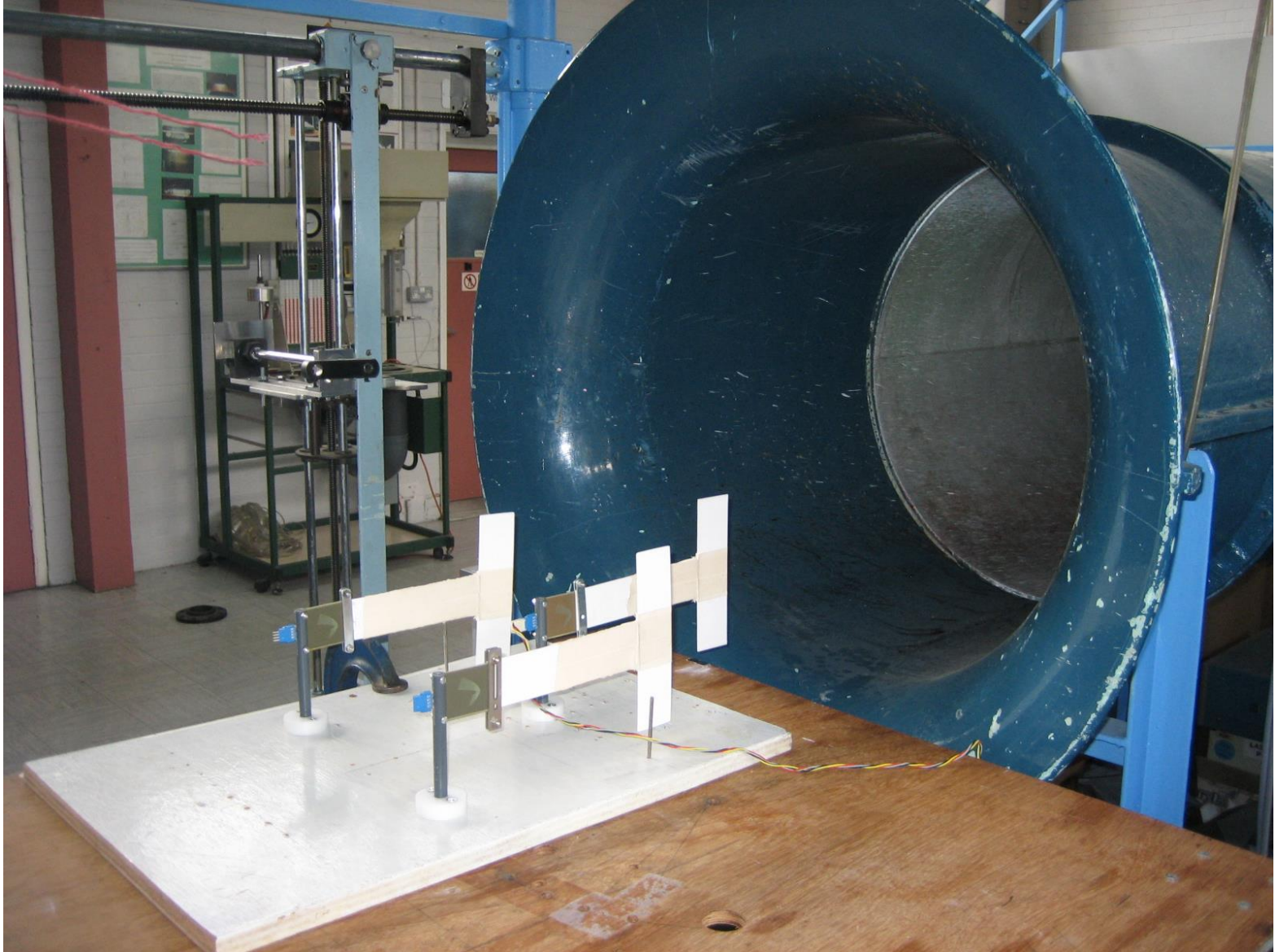


MEng Students: Ahmad Mustaqim Abdullah, Nurul Sofia Suhaimi, Siti Nuraisyah Razali, Nuramira Khairuddin, Muhammad Harith Asari, Amirul Norizan

[Video Link](#)

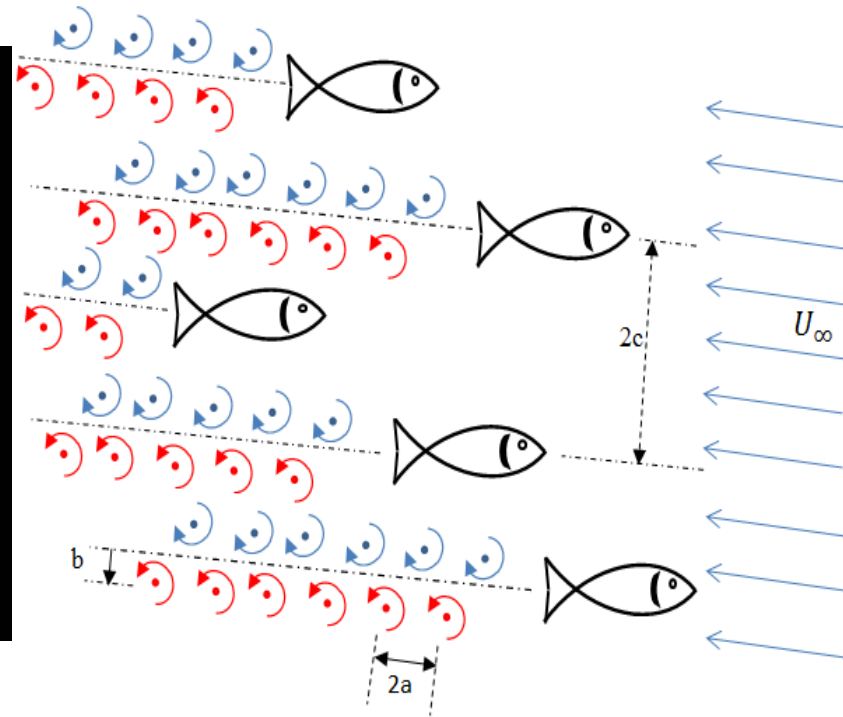
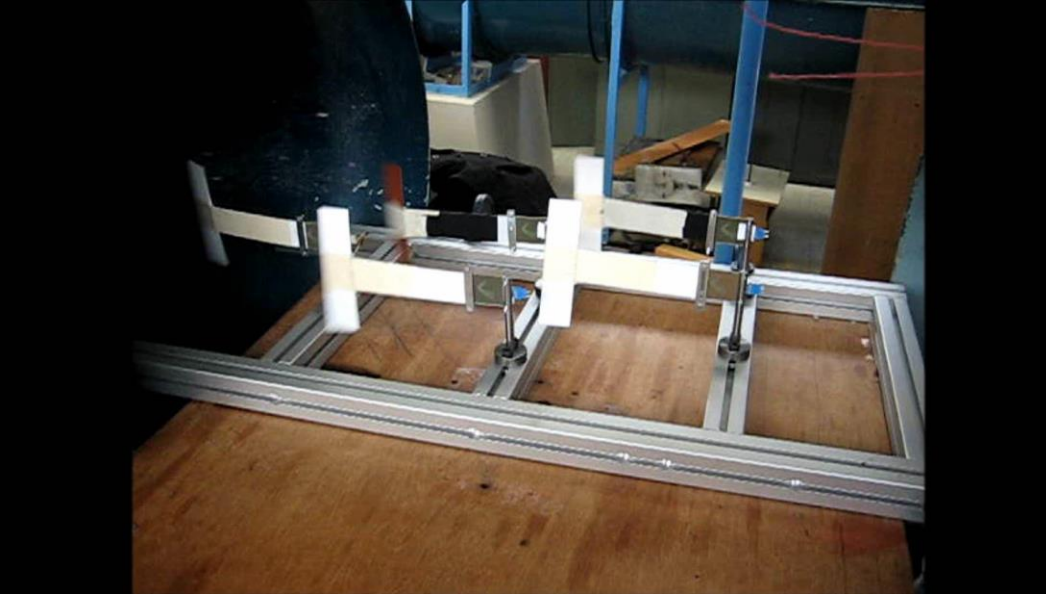
Farbod Khoshnoud, M. M. McKerns, C. W. De Silva, I. I. Esat, R. H.C. Bonser, H. Owhadi, **Self-powered and Bio-inspired Dynamic Systems: Research and Education**, ASME 2016 International Mechanical Engineering Congress and Exposition, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 2016.

Biologically Inspired Energy Harvesting



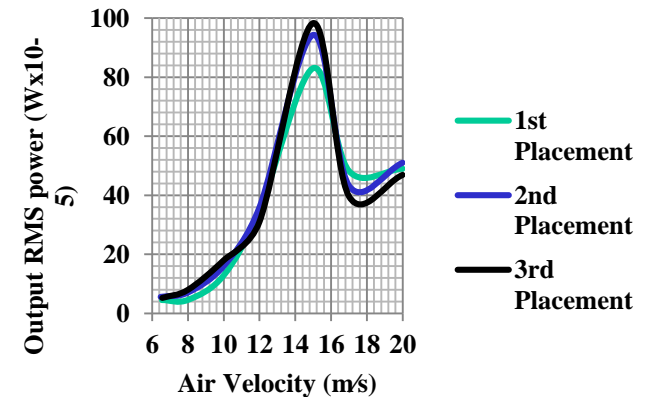
Farbod Khoshnoud, Houman Owhadi, Clarence W. de Silva., etc, **Bio-inspired piezoelectric energy harvesters**, in progress.

Bio-inspired Piezoelectric Energy Harvesters

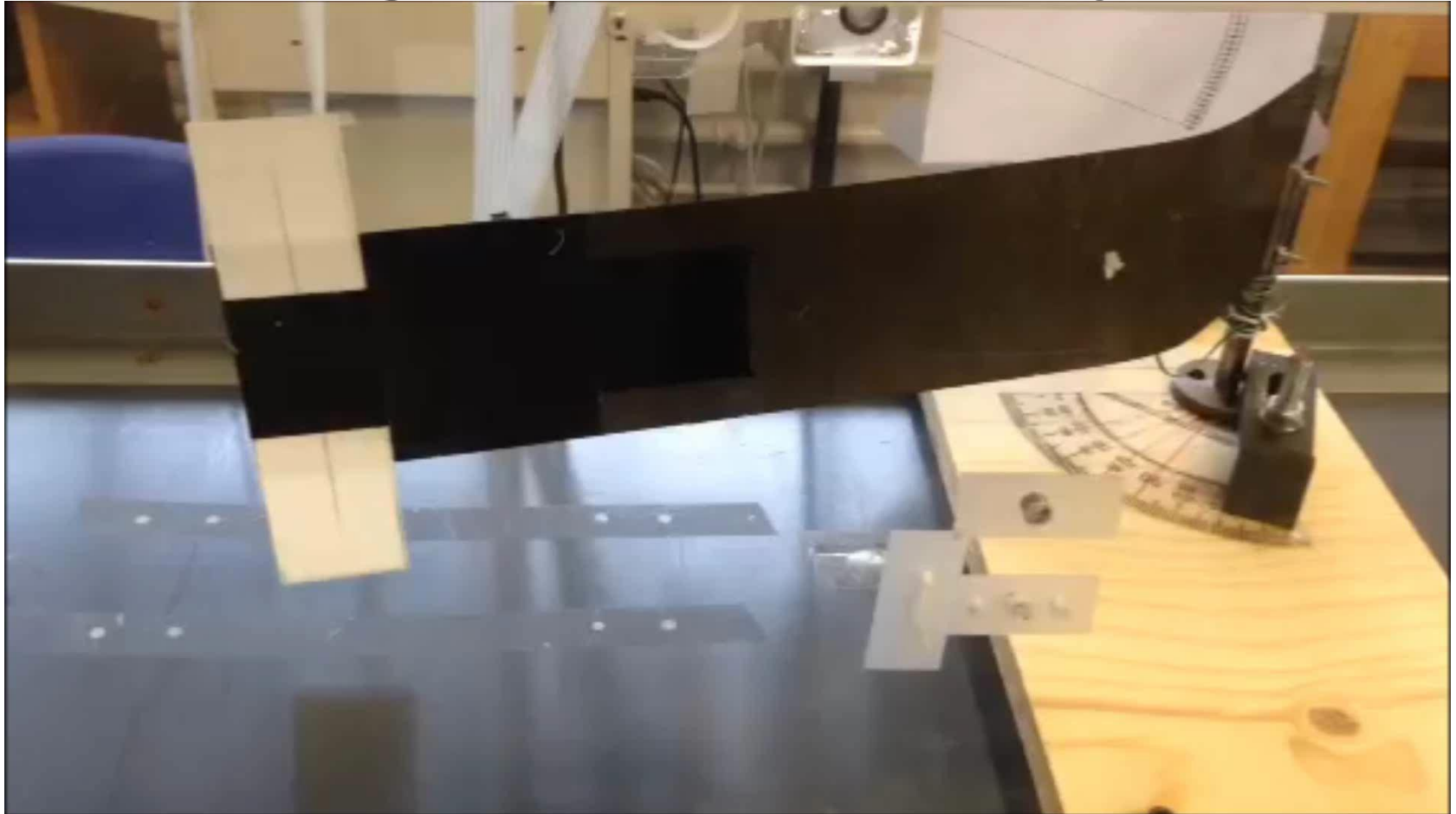


[Video Link](#)

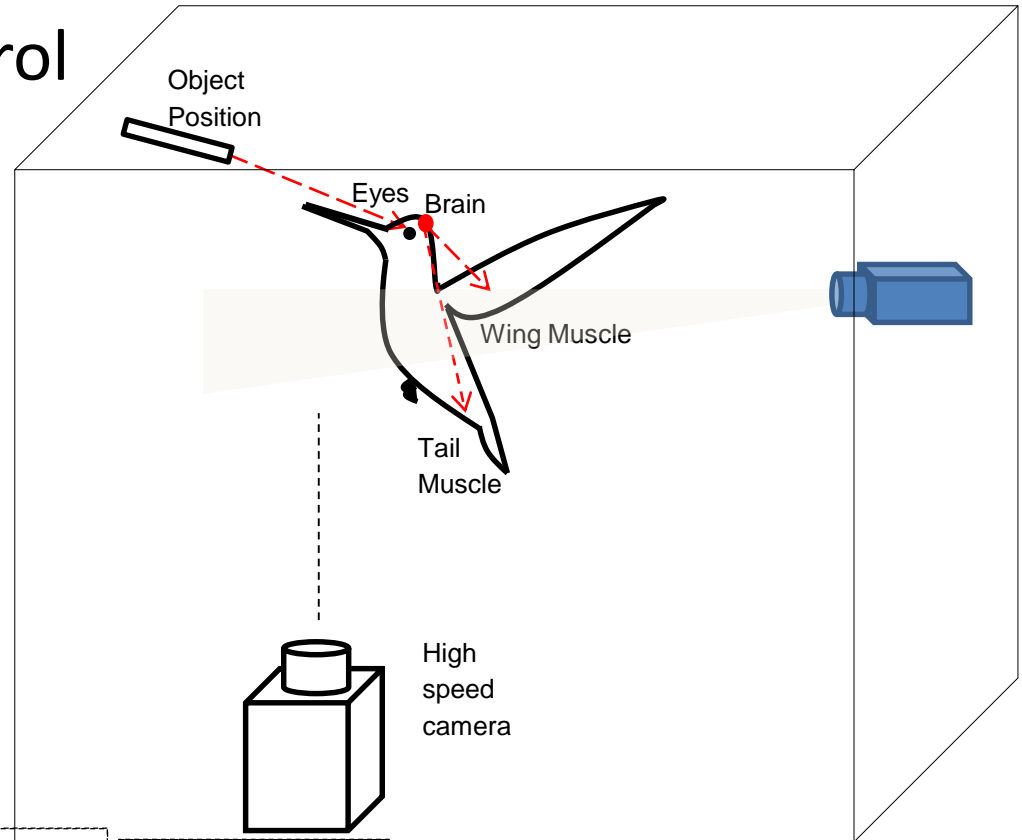
Farbod Khoshnoud, A. Shahba, O. Riaz, R. Shah, R. Shimura, Y. K. Chen and G. Gaviraghi, **Piezoelectric energy harvesting for airships and investigation of bio-inspired energy harvesters**, 5th European Conference for Aeronautics and Space Sciences, Munich, Germany, 1-5 July 2013.



Bistable piezoelectric energy harvesting – Wind tunnel experiment



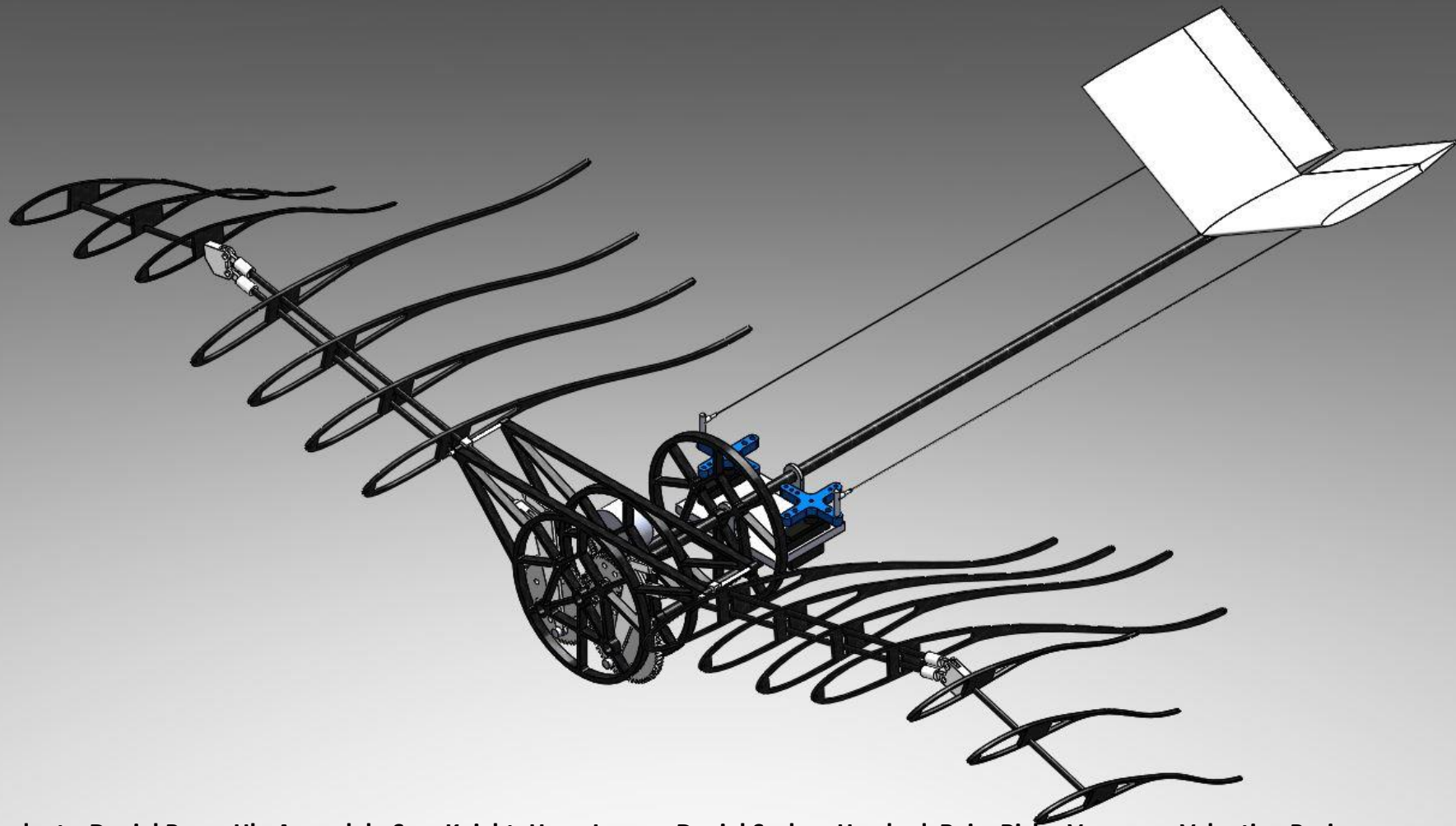
Bio-inspired Flight Control



Farbod Khoshnoud, Clarence W. De Silva, et al., **Mechatronics: Fundamentals and Applications**, Taylor & Francis / CRC Press, 2015.



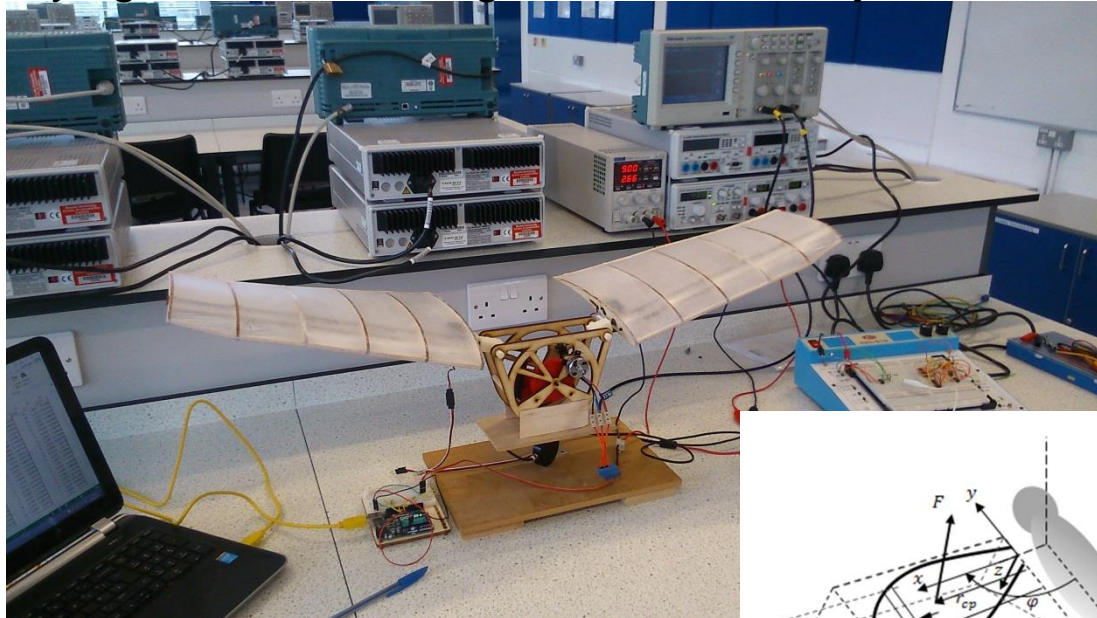
Bio-inspired flying vehicles



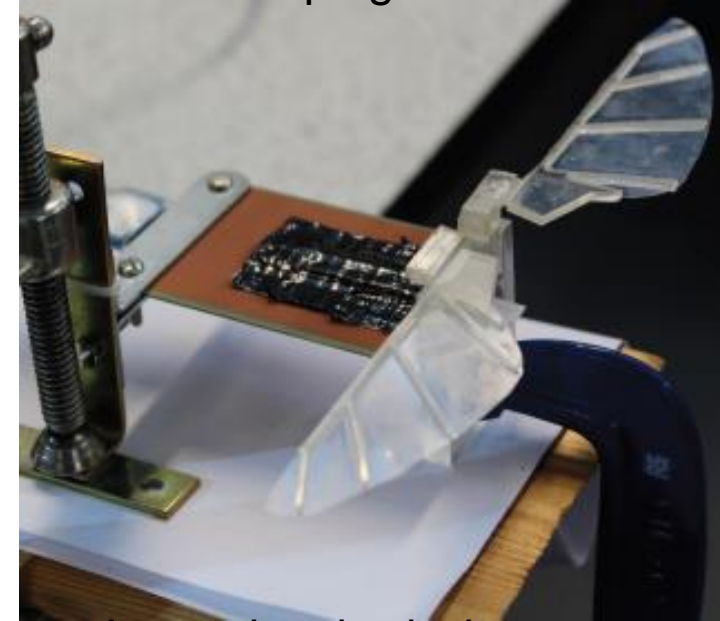
Students: Daniel Popa, Hla Awamleh, Sam Knight, Hugo Larsen, Daniel Sackey, Harshad Raje, Richu Varguese, Valentina Peci

Bird- and insect-inspired flapping wing flying robots

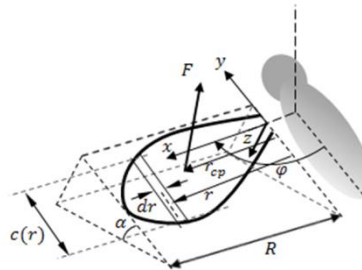
There is no fixed-wing aircraft with agility and manoeuvrability of a bird or insect. Bird- and insect-inspired flapping wing flying robots: allows developing flying vehicles with high manoeuvrability.



Bird-inspired

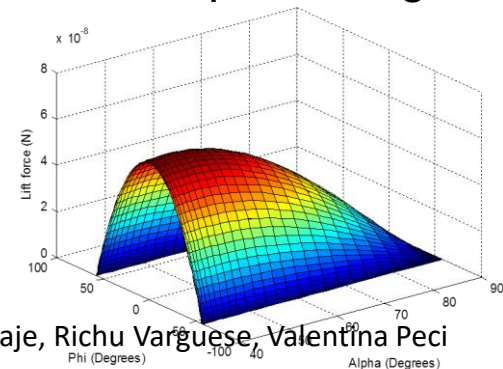


Insect-inspired wings

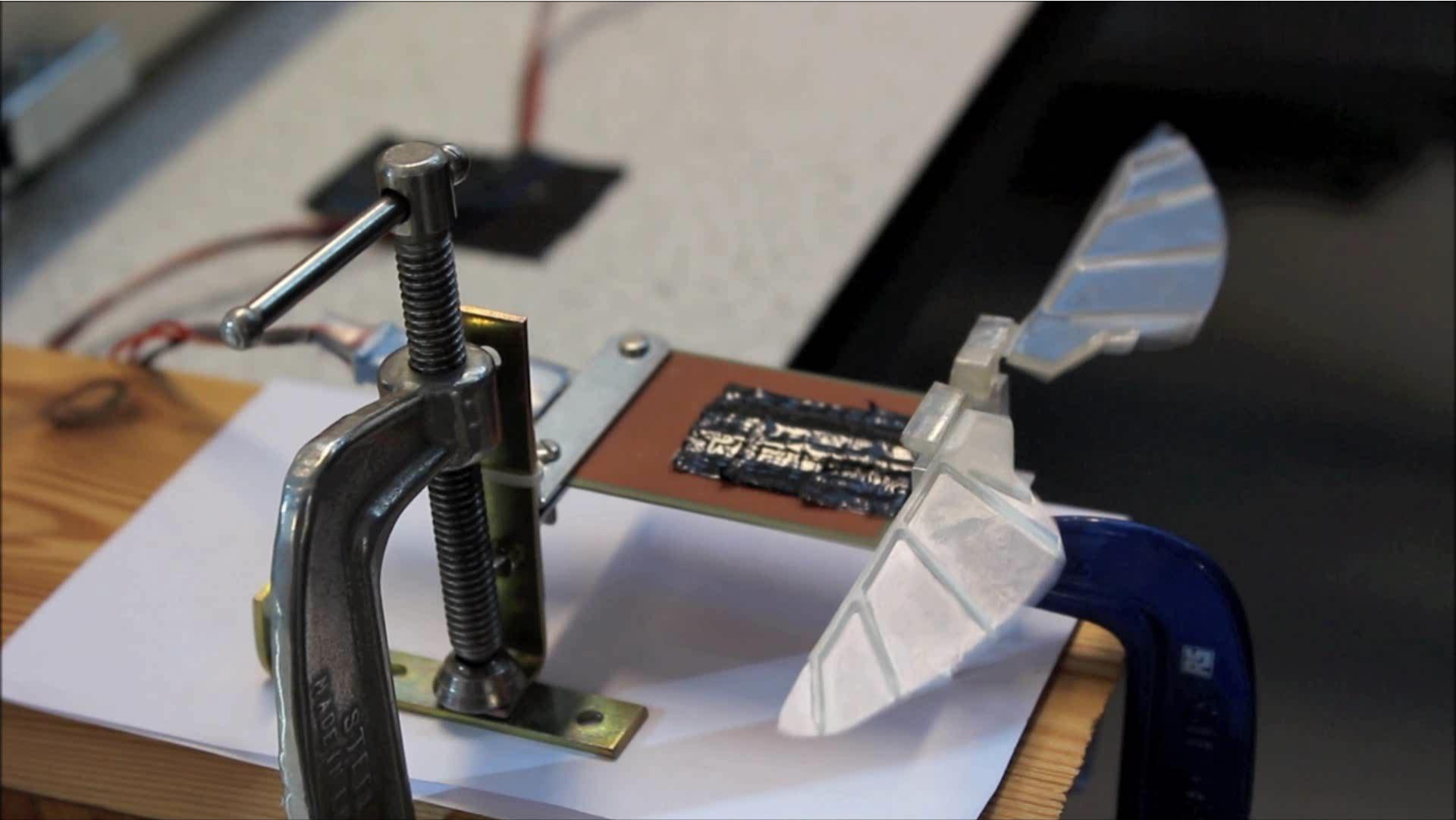


$$\text{Lift force } F_L = \frac{1}{2} \rho \bar{c} R^3 r_s \int_0^\pi C_{L_{max}} \sin(2\alpha(x)) \Phi^2 \omega^2 \cos^2 x dx$$

$$F_L = \frac{1}{2} \rho \dot{\phi}^2 C_L(\alpha) \bar{c} R^3 \int_0^1 (\bar{r})^2 \bar{c}(\bar{r}) d\bar{r}$$



Insect-inspired flapping wing Micro Air Vehicles: Piezoelectric actuation and flexible hinge mechanisms



Farbod Khoshnoud, M. M. McKerns, C. W. De Silva, I. I. Esat, R. H.C. Bonser, H. Owhadi,
Self-powered and Bio-inspired Dynamic Systems: Research and Education, ASME 2016
International Mechanical Engineering Congress and Exposition, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 2016.

MSc Student: Hugo Larsen, 2015

[Video Link](#)

Optimal Uncertainty Quantification

Probability of function $G(X)$ to be greater than b (i.e. to fail) is less than ϵ :

$$\mathbb{P}[G(X) \geq b] \leq \epsilon$$

$(G, \mathbb{P}) \in \mathcal{A}$, and the admissible extremal scenarios \mathcal{A} is:

$$\mathcal{A} \subset \left\{ (g, \mu) \left| \begin{array}{l} g: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}) \end{array} \right. \right\} \quad \mathcal{A} := \left\{ (g, \mu) \left| \begin{array}{l} g: \mathcal{X}_1 \times \dots \times \mathcal{X}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \mu = \mu_1 \otimes \mu_2 \otimes \dots \otimes \mu_m \\ m_1 \leq \mathbb{E}_\mu [g] \leq m_2 \end{array} \right. \right\}$$

The optimal bounds on the probability of the system:

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) := \inf_{(f, \mu) \in \mathcal{A}} \mu[g(X) \geq b]$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{A}) := \sup_{(f, \mu) \in \mathcal{A}} \mu[g(X) \geq b]$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \mathbb{P}[G(X) \geq b] \leq \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{A})$$

Solve the constrained optimization problem over $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{A})$:

$$\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{A}) := \sup_{(G, \mu) \in \mathcal{A}} \mu[G(X) \leq 0]$$

Example:
$$\mathcal{A} := \left\{ (g, \mu) \left| \begin{array}{l} g: \mathcal{X}_1 \times \mathcal{X}_2 \times \mathcal{X}_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \mu = \mu_1 \otimes \mu_2 \otimes \mu_3 \\ \mathbf{r}_{j_min} \leq \mathbb{E}_\mu [\mathbf{r}_j] \leq \mathbf{r}_{j_max} \\ g = \mathbf{r}_j \end{array} \right. \right\} \quad \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{A}) := \sup_{(r, \mu) \in \mathcal{A}} \mu[\mathbf{r}_i(X) \leq 0]$$

Acknowledgment



**Brunel Research
and Innovation
Fund Award**

**Knowledge Transfer
Partnerships**

Innovate UK
Technology Strategy Board

**Brunel's EPSRC-
funded Impact
Acceleration**



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

CENTRE FOR
DEFENCE **ENTERPRISE**



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



Energy for What's AheadSM

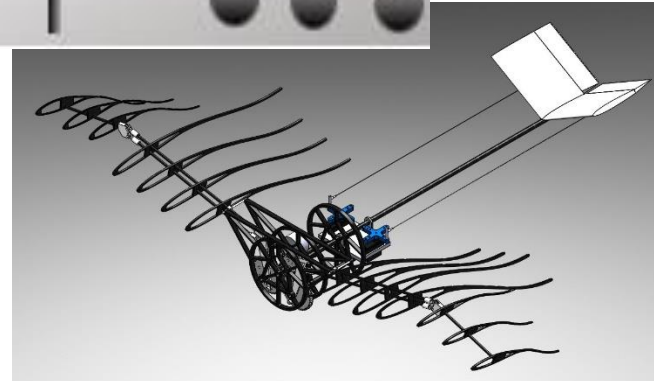
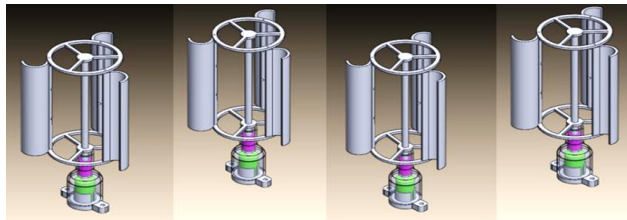
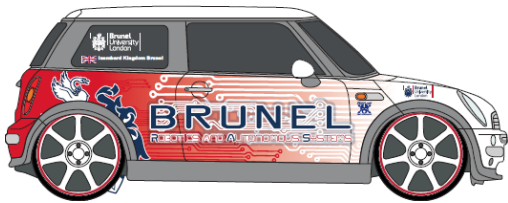
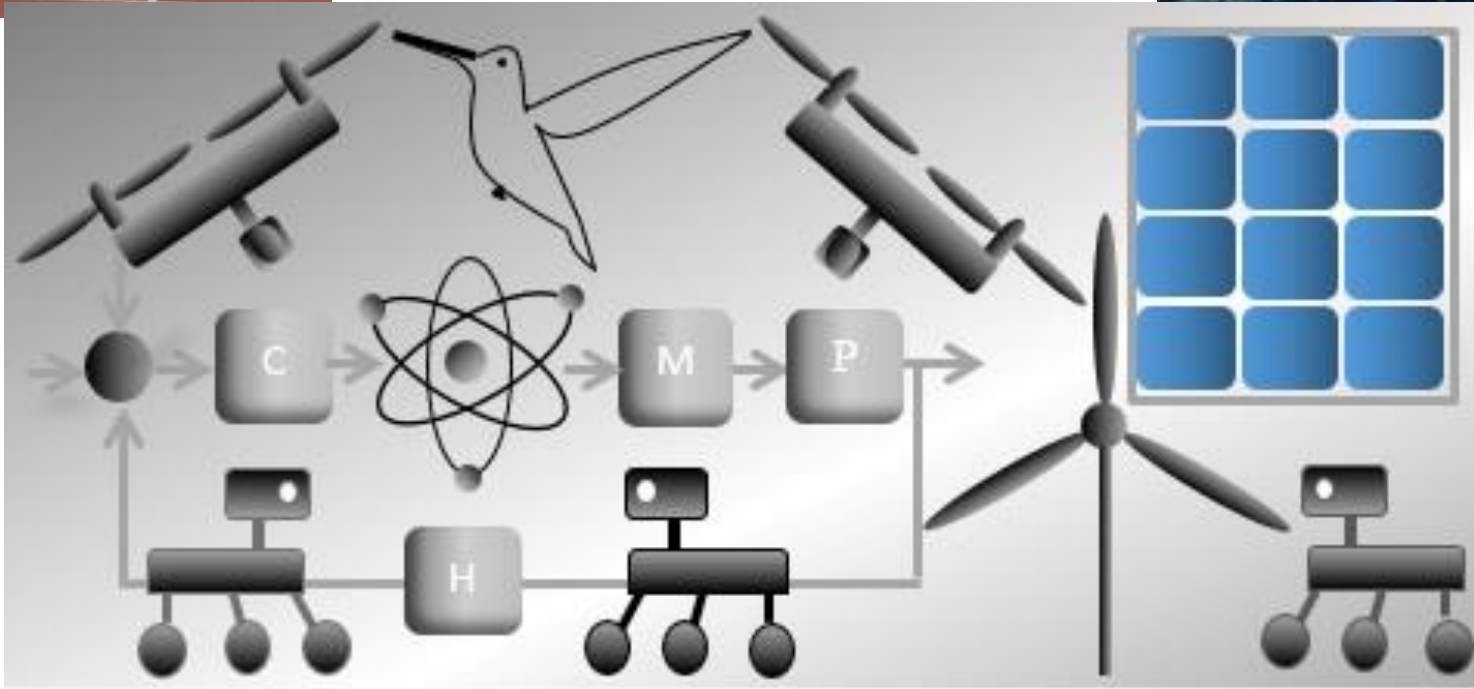
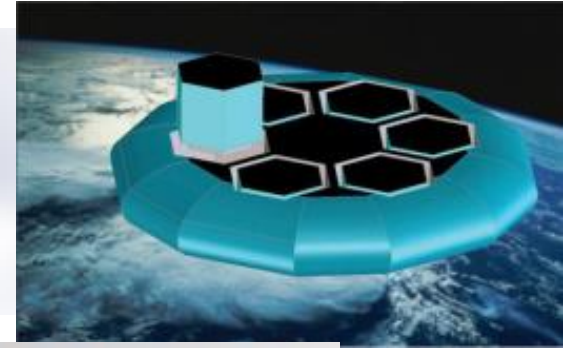
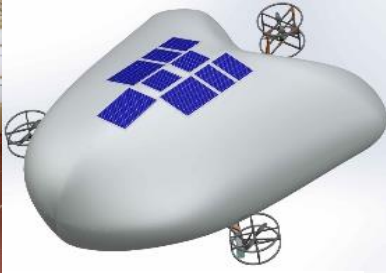


Autonomous Systems



Star Wars: Coruscant residential buildings

Network of Autonomous Vehicles



<https://www.cpp.edu/faculty/fkhoshnoud/index.shtml>