MECHATRONICS BOOK SERIES SYSTEM DESIGN AND SIGNAL PROCESSING VOLUME 1

Editors Asan G. A. Muthalif Amir Akramin Shafie Siti Fauziah Toha Iskandar Al-Thani Mahmood



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CONTENTS

	Editorial Notes	٧.
	About the Editors	vi
	Contents	vii
1	Energy Harvesting For Wide Area Sensor Networks	1
L	Nahrul Khair Alang Md Rashid and Mohamad Ghazali Ameer Amsa	
2	Besign and Bevereparent extraction and a series of the ser	8
	Md Mozasser Rahman, Anwar Hussain bin Mohamed Rasied and Ahmad Zulkamal Ismail	
	Zurkamat Ismati	
3	Intelligent Shoe Guard System	20
	M. J. E. Salami,, A. M. Aibinu, Siti Sarah binti Mohd Sufian	
	Applications of Mechatronics Engineering In Modern Agriculture	29
4		2)
	Nahrul Khair Alang Md Rashid	
5	Mathematical Modeling of Counter Flow Scrubber Using Eulerian-	
	Lagrangian Approach	34
	Bashir Ahmed Danzomo and Momoh Jimoh E. Salami	
6	Auto Landmarks Generation For SLAM Algorithm	42
	Nahrul Khair Alang Md Rashid and Imama Karim Manba Usama	
7	Automatic Intelligent Ordering System Design and Tools Selection	46
	Siti Fauziah Toha and Rosdiazli Ibrahim	
8	Design And Development of a Sorting Machine Using Multiple Sensory	
	System	52
	Md Mozasser Rahman1. Siti Fatimah binti Abdul Rahim	

Contents

9	Design And Development Of Intelligent Wiper For Vehicle Windshield: Mechanical Design	58
	Shuhrul Na'im Sidek, Abd Rahman Ibrahim	
10	Design and Development of Intelligent Wiper for Vehicle Windshield: Electrical Design	63
	Shahrul Na'im Sidek, Mohammad Afhamuddin Ab Aziz	
11	Design and Development of Intelligent Wiper for Vehicle Windshield: Final Assembly And Results	68
	Shahrul Na'im Sidek, Mohammad Afhamuddin Ab Aziz	
12	Design and Prototyping of Inertia Wheel	73
	W. Astuti, A. R. Kasim, M. I. Solihin, A.M. Aibinu, Momoh Jimoh E.Salami and Wahyudi	
13	Design and Implementation of Instant Noodles Vending Machine	80
14	Mathematical Model for Three Tank System	88
	W. Astuti, R. Alimuddin, A.M. Aibinu, Momoh Jimoh E.Salami and Wahyudi Martono	
15	Design of Software Tool to Detect QRS Complex from ECG Signal	98
16	Development of a Jet Powered Floating Platform (In Air)	104
17	Development of Experimental Station for Earthquake Prediction	109
- /	A. M. Aibinu, M. J. E. Salami, Asan Gani Muthalif, Sumaiyah Mior Badri, Sarah Khalidah and Nuruleeman Saat	
18	Development of Robotic Manipulator to Assist Human by Using Brain Signal	117
	Rodhiah, Raisuddin Khan and Masum Billah	
19	Development of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle – Part 1	123
	Shahrul Na'im Sidek, M. Ismail Mohtar, A Mushawwir M Khalil	

Contents

20	Development of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle – Part 2	129
21	Earthquake Prediction And Monitoring Using Unusual Animal Behavior A. M. Aibinu, W. Astuti, M. J. E. Salami, R. Akmelawati and Asan Gani Muthalif	134
22	Development of Automatic Rocking Baby Cradle	141
23	Electrooculograghy (EOG)-Controlled Wheelchair	149
24	Conceptual Design of an Intelligent Coconut Dehusking	155
25	An Electrooculogram (EOG) Signal for Wheelchair Motion Control	163
26	A conceptual Paper on Intelligent Car Battery Monitoring System	171
27	GIS-Based Vehicle Traffic Simulation	177
28	Intelligent Postal Mails Sorter	183
29	Intelligent Wet Scrubber System for Industrial Air Pollution Control Bashir Ahmed Danzomo and Momoh Jimoh E. Salami	188
30	Leveraging on Nature for Systems Design Nahrul Khair Alang Md Rashid and Safinaz Kader Mohideen	194
31	Natural Ventilation of Yam Storage System	199
32	Self-Repair Capability in Engineering Systems	208

_ontents

33	Simulation of Airflow and Temperature Distribution in Yam Storage System	213
	Murtala Abdulazeez, M.J.E. Salami, Md. Raisuddin Khan, Nabeel Adeyemi	
34	Sound Identification in Noisy Environment	218
	Nahrul Khair Alang Md Rashid, Nor Hidayati Diana Nordin and Alim Sabur Ajibola	
35	Intelligent CCTV-Based Monitoring System for Kulliyyah of Engineering, IIUM	225
	M. J. E. Saslami,, A. M. Aibinu and Nur Syahrain binti Mohd Jahini	
36	Virtual Modeling of Two-Wheeled Wheelchair using Msc Visual Nastran 4D	231
	Salmiah Ahmad. M. O. Tokhi	

CHAPTER 16

Development of a Jet Powered Floating Platform (In Air)

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16.1 Introduction

From the history of the flying object or specifically refer to the helicopters, it started since 400 BC, the Chinese have had a bamboo flying top that is used as a children's toy. Eventually, this flying top toy made it to Europe and is depicted in European painting [1]. Pao Phu Tau was a 4th-century book in China describing some of the ideas inherent to rotary wing aircraft [2]. In 1493, Leonardo da Vinci first sketched a semi-practical machine, named in his "Codice Atlántico" that could be described as an "aerial screw". He wrote that he made small flying models but could not stop the rotor from making the whole craft rotate. Mikhail Lomonosov showed to the Russian Academy of Sciences a small coaxial rotor powered by a wound-up spring, intended to lift meteorological instruments [3]. Launoy and his mechanic Bienvenu, made a model pair of counter-rotating rotors (not coaxial) using turkey's flight feathers as rotor blades [4-6]. The word "helicopter" (hélicoptère) was coined by Gustave de Ponton d'Amécourt a French inventor who demonstrated a small steam-powered model [7].

16.2 System Development

- **16.2.1 Tools and Components Used.** The main tools and components used in conducting this project are as follows: Analog Controller, Transmitter, Receiver, Servo, Accelerometer Sensor, Motor, 6V Li-MH Battery 650 maH, Propeller, Polystyrene.
- 16.2.2 Transmitter. For this project, a 3-channels transmitter that are for rudder, motor and servo. When an input is made by the source, by moving a stick or flicking a switch on the transmitter, a radio signal is sent out via the transmitter's antenna and picked up by the antenna of the receiver, which is located within the model. That signal passes from the receiver directly to the servos, and the end result is a proportional movement of the airplane's control surface, throttle or whatever. By proportional, we mean that the movement of the control surface (or throttle) is a direct representation of how much movement was applied to the stick of the transmitter a small stick movement will mean little movement of the control surface, while throwing the stick to its maximum position will mean full deflection of the control surface.
- 16.2.3 Receiver (abbrev. 'Rx'). In exactly the same way as a normal radio or TV receives the signal from the broadcasting station (for example, when we watch the CNN news), a radio control receiver receives the signal that is sent out by the transmitter when you move the stick or flick a switch. The receiver is located inside the model and is directly connected to the servos by small cables. It consists of 3 channels. A wire antenna extends from within the receiver to outside of the model, typically this is 2 to 3 feet long and should never be cut or looped up to reduce its length. By doing so, its ability to receive the signal from the transmitter is drastically reduced which can result in disastrous consequences by way of the model flying out of radio range too early, and you losing control. The important message here is that not to try to cut the antenna! All radio control systems require a minimum length of antenna to operate successfully.