# **Engineering Exploration**

Semester I

Course Code 116U06L106

October 2022 to February 2023





## Lecture 3

#### **Last Lecture**

### **Module 2** Engineering Design Process

- Graduate Attributes
- Domains of Projects
- Features of Engineering Project
- Engineering Design Process





- Fundamental elements of the design process
  - Identify the Problem
  - Research the Problem
  - Develop Possible Solutions
  - Choose Best Solution
  - Construct Prototype
  - Test and Evaluate Solution
  - Communicate and Document Solution
  - Redesign









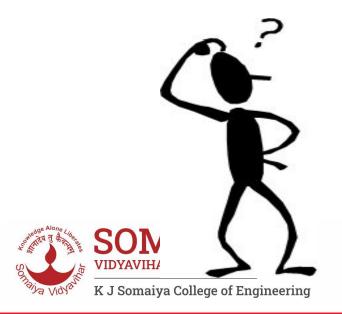


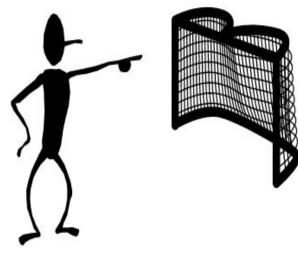
### Identify the Problem

- Which problem are you trying to solve?
- Identify and describe the issue and the ultimate objective



- What do you want to accomplish?
- What are the requirements?
- Are there any limitations?
- Who is the customer?













## Engineering Design: Key Concepts

#### Research the Problem

- Collect all information pertinent to the problem:
  - → Is the problem is real and accurate
  - → Is there is a really need of new solution or has the problem is already solved
  - → What are the existing solution to the problem
  - → What is the wrong with existing solution
  - → What are the right way to solve the problem
  - → What are companies who are working on the same problem
    - → What are economic factors governing the solution
    - → How much people will pay for the solution





### **Develop Possible Solutions**

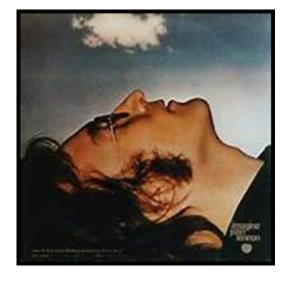
- → Brainstorm
- → Be creative
- → Think outside the box
- → Multiple solutions to the same problem

#### Choose Best Solution

- Analyze design solutions based on the following factors:
  - Functional analysis will it function the way it should?









### **Choose Best Solution (Contd...)**

- Ergonomics/ease of use how easy/hard is it for humans to interactions with design?
- Safety is this a safe design?
- Mechanical/Strength Analysis will the mechanical components hold up during operation?
- Electrical System Analysis how about the electrical components?
- Manufacturability/Testability Can the design be made and tested with resources at hand?





Let us design a CHAIR



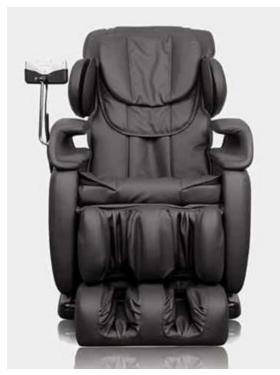


















## TV Remote Control and Mobile phone holder



VS.











#### Construct Prototype

- Prototypes may not be fully tested or may not work or operate as intended
- Purpose: Test the design under solution under real Conditions

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yyZtBYG0QOg







Gaming Chair | Tinkercad tinkercad.com



Gungstol- Rocking chair | Tinkercad tinkercad.com



Dining Chair (arm) | Tinkercad tinkercad.com



Ergonomic Chair | Tinkercad tinkercad.com



Solid Cylinders, TinkerCad Tutorial ... youtube.com



simple chair | Tinkercad tinkercad.com



TINKERCAD CHAIR DESIGN - YouTube youtube.com



My 3D Chair Design | Tinkercad tinkercad.com





#### Test and Evaluate Solution

- Design tests to tell you the following:
  - → What works?
  - → What doesn't work?
  - → What can be fixed?
  - → What has to be redesigned?





- Communicate/Document Solution Performance
  - Record:
    - Details of design
    - Manufacturing methods
    - Testing results
- Redesign
  - Design is an iterative process!
  - Redesign solution based on results





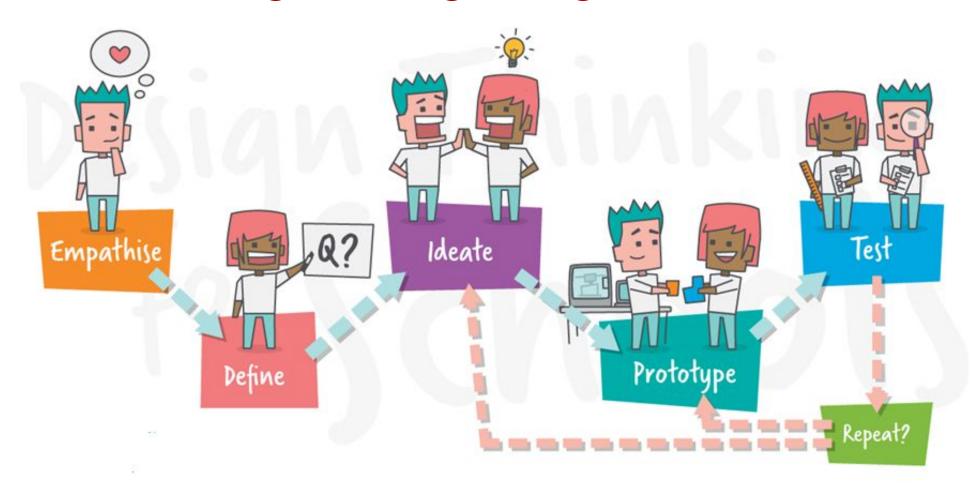
### Examples

List few examples (Product/services) where you have seen innovations in past few years?

List few examples (Product/services) which was failed in last few years?











## Engineering Design Process: Define 5 Ws

- Who is the client and target audience?
  (Size, nature, characteristics)
- What design solution is the client thinking for?
  (Product, service, web, video)
- When will the design be needed and for how long? (Project timescales)
- Where will be the design be used? (Media, location, country)
- Why does the client think a design solution is required?
- How will the solution be implemented





#### Example of Active Toy

- 1 Need Statement: "Active Toy"
- 2. Designers: **Group of the students**
- 3. Clients: **Toy Company**
- 4. Users: Children

In order to understand what client and user wants, designer needs to do the following

- Ask questions
- Brainstorming

Answers to those questions help the designer to establish client's objectives, identify constraints and establishing functions in the initial phases of design





#### Example of Active Toy

- 1. How will the toy be used (Entertainment / Learning)?
- 2. How much can it cost?
- 3. What age group of children is a targeted user?
- 4. What does active mean?
- 5. What other features is expected?

Identify client's objective





#### **Identify Constraints**

- 1. What's the maximum weight that a toy can be?
- 2. What shape and materials can the toy be made of?
- 3. What can be the size of the toy?

#### **Establish functions**

- 1. How should the device interact with child?
- 2. What learning is expected for children?
- 3. What entertainment is expected for children?





#### Brainstorming and basic literature survey

Observation and from Lit.Survey	Requirements
1. Based on the weight of other toys and the weight that a child can easily carry	The toy's total weight should not exceed 400 gms
2. A child starts identifying alphabets, numbers and colours beginning from 2 years	Toy most suitable for the age group of 2-4 years
3. Based on the cost of competing products in the market	Cost of the toy should lie within the range of Rs 300 to Rs 700





#### **Problem Statement**

"Design a toy for 2 to 4 years children which is simple to operate safe and nontoxic. Cost of the toy should range between Rs.300/- to Rs 700/-. Shape of the toy should not have sharp edges and weight of the toy should not exceed 400 gms"





#### **Activity**

#### Time given 10 min

- Within your Team Assign roles as Customer and Designer (half students each)
- Let the Customer group specify what is their need (some rational for making a product defining age group of customer)
- Designers should ask questions such that they will
  - Understand the desire
  - Identify functionality
  - Identify constraints



