Rajesh S Aouti

Projects

1) Al based Gym Trainer ASU

AD1040 Sports, Inc. ASU Active Perception Group (APG)

- Al-powered Gym Trainer provides real-time feedback on their exercise performance, Posture Correction and Gamification of the exercises.
- It uses Two Fisheye **cameras** to capture human data and run **deep learning models** to analyze the exercise.
- Developed a flask application to render the results using WebSocket.
- Created 3D reconstruction of Human Pose using Stereo Camera Calibration and Triangulation.
- We have built our AI algorithm server based on the Six different GYM equipment which were, LAT PULLDOWN, CABLE ROW, HACK SQUAT, LEG PRESS, ROWING, TREADMILL and WEIGHTED SQUAT.



Fig 1: Real time feedback and summary report of Lat Pull exercise

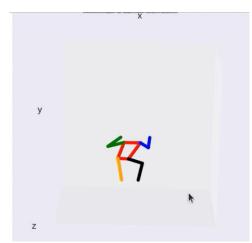




Fig 2 : Real time feedback of Weighted Squat exercise and 3D reconstructed Pose

1) Al based Gym Trainer ASU

AD1040 Sports, Inc. ASU Active Perception Group (APG)

- Utilized a 10-camera setup Opti tracker to collected 3D data for various exercises to get the baseline for building the Neural Network.
- The setup was calibrated using wanding process after applying masking for all the cameras.
- The data was cleaned for any discrepancy and rigid body joints was added to the pose to record the position and orientation data.

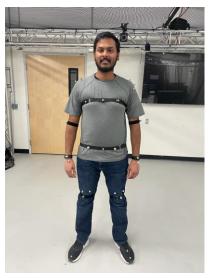


Fig 4 : Using Retro Reflective markers for tracking.

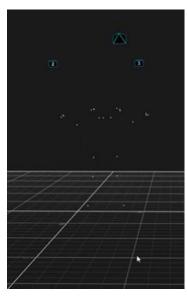


Fig 5 : Captured 3D data point of human skeleton.

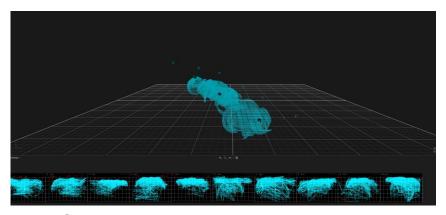


Fig 3: Calibration data using wanding and masked the discrepant cameras.

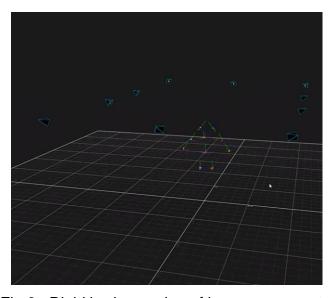
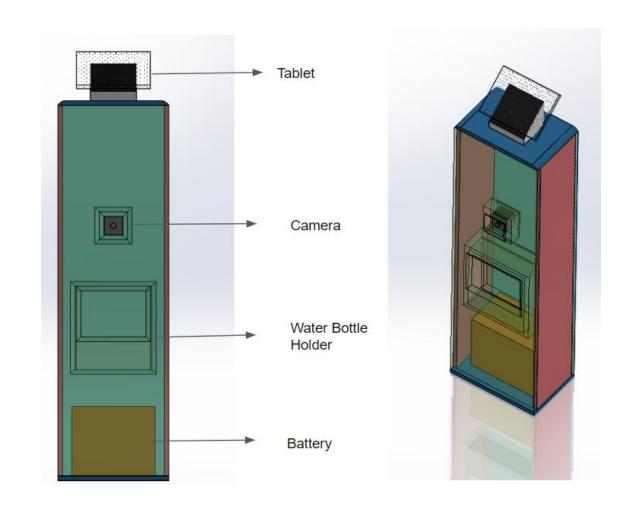


Fig 6 : Rigid body creation of human segments.

1) Al based Gym Trainer ASU

AD1040 Sports, Inc. 'ASU Active Perception Group (APG)

- Demonstrated proficiency in using SolidWorks to design an ergonomic fixture for mounting camera components in the development of a Smart Al Gym Assistant.
- Utilized a thorough understanding of ergonomic design principles to create a 3D model of the fixture that is both functional and user-friendly.
- This project showcased the ability to effectively use SolidWorks to create innovative designs that meet the specific needs of the user.

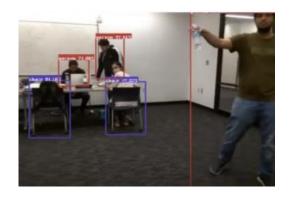


Skills: Solidworks, Design, Ergonomics.

2) Gesture Control and Collision Avoidance for Drone using Computer Vision



- Implemented Gesture Control on DJI Tello EDU with OpenCV for image processing and MediaPipe for human pose detection.
- Built a heuristic model using the key points obtained from MediaPipe for pose estimation and maneuvering the drone accordingly.
- Implemented deep learning library YOLO object detection for collision avoidance which is estimated by monitoring the area of Region of interest is within the threshold limit.



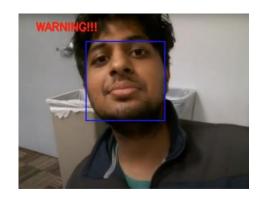


Fig 1: Real time feedback and summary report of Lat Pull exercise

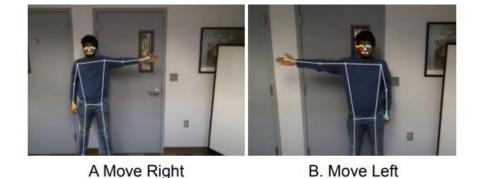




Fig 1: Real time feedback and summary report of Lat Pull exercise

Team Member : Rajesh S Aouti, Anirudh Vardharajan

3) Data Solution Architecture using Azure Databricks



- Created end to end solution architecture using Azure Data Lake Gen2, Azure Data Factory and Delta Lake for analyzing Formula1 motor racing dataset.
- Performed Feature to identify the most important parameters, standardize the values and cleaned the dataset.
- Trained machine learning model with algorithms such as Logistic Regression, Decision
 Tree Classifier, Support Vector Machine and Gaussian Naïve Bayes to predict the
 winners of future championships.
- Scheduled pipelines for executing Databricks notebook, utilized data factory triggers for monitoring and created dashboards using Databricks Visualization Tools.

Sl No	Model	Accuracy
1	Logistic Regression	64.67 %
2	Decision Tree Classifier	79.67 %
3	Support Vector Machine	64.35 %
4	Gaussian Naive Bayes	63.46 %

Fig 1: Test results for the multiple models

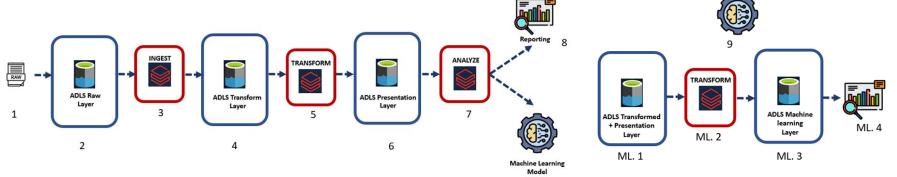


Fig 2: Solution Architecture

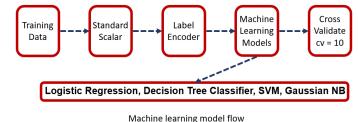


Fig 3: Machine Learning Flow

4) Robotic Arm



- Built a 6 Axis Mobile manipulator for pick and place application.
- Performed and verified the **forward** and **inverse kinematics** of the robot with the model using **MATLAB**.
- Controlled the robot through a mobile application using ESP32 Module,
 Position and Velocity controlled motors.
- Implemented **shape tracing** and **applied smoothing functions** for the robot motions.

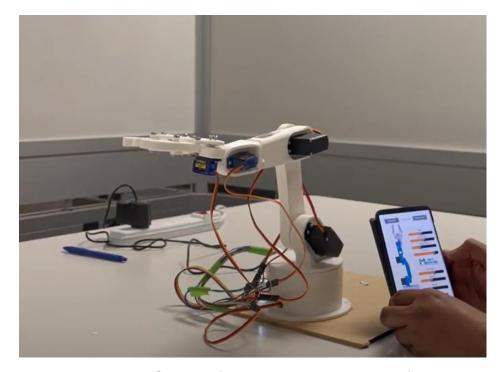


Fig 1: Control of robot using a mobile interface

5) Motor Control using Potentiometer



The Velocity of the motor was controlled using a potentiometer. The system has 3 components,

Epos Block:

The input for the Epos block in the form of the pules from the encoder which is converted to the motor position with a conversion factor of 1/2048. The motor velocity is then obtained by differentiating the motor position. We add a low pass filter of 30 Hz to remove noise.

ADC Block:

The ADC converts the analog signal from the potentiometer to the voltage output of 0-3.3V by multiplying a gain of 4095/3.3. The speed of the motor is limited to a range of 0-60 RPS by multiplying a gain of 60/3.3. The actual motor velocity $\dot{\theta}_{act}$ is the output form the EPOS block and the desired motor velocity $\dot{\theta}_d$ is the output from the Potentiometer (ADC Block).

PID Block:

The input to the PID block is the error which is got from the difference between the output of the EPOS and the ADC block. The value of Kp, Ki, and Kd were determined experimentally with Kd is set to Zero as there was not a high amount of overshoot as the motor has Inertia.

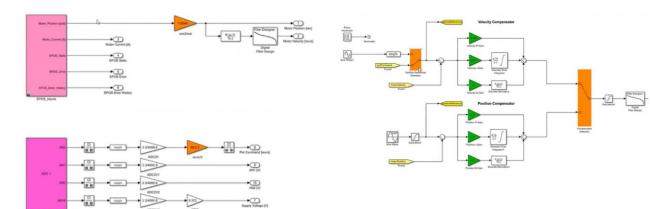
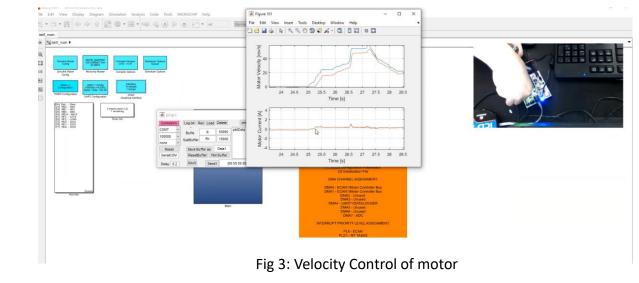


Fig 1: The Input block of Actual Velocity and the desired Velocity of the Motor Velocity from the EPOS block and the ADC block, respectively.

Fig 2: The Control block - PID



Skills: Simulink, MATLAB, Control System Design, PID, Motor Control.

6) Banking Application

- Developed a secure and user-friendly banking application using Node.js and Express.js framework.
- Implemented features such as account management, loan services and loan amount calculator.
- Utilized MongoDB for database storage and implemented security measures such as encryption and secure session management using forms, JWT, bcrypt and sessions-cookies.
- Rendered dynamic web pages using EJS and PUG.

LOAN AMOUNT CALCULATOR Mcneil Stein neNumber: +1 (973) 480-3305 Address: 916 Gatling Place, Lumberton, Wyoming, 9364 oanAmount: 100000 Description: Home loan for 2 floors

Fig 1: Rendering of loan amount calculator

(**3**)3 LOAN SERVICES LOAN TYPE

Web Page Renderings

Fig 2: Rendering of the loan services page

Flow Diagrams

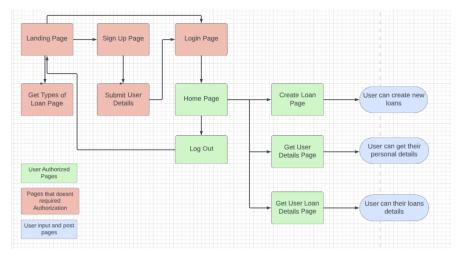


Fig 3: The process flow of the Application

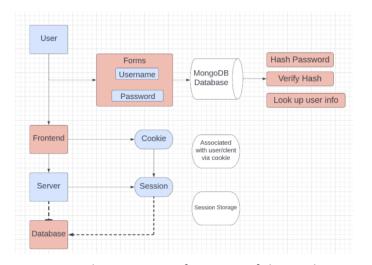


Fig 4: Implementation of security of the application

Skills: Node.js, Express.js, MongoDB, EJS, PUG, Validation, Authorization, Security

7) Soil Moisture Sensor













Fig 1 : Soil Moisture Sensor

MeasurandVolumetric Water Content (VWC)Error (% VWC)±3 % VWCRange (% VWC)0 - 40% VWCLeast count (% VWC)1% VWCDimension of enclosure(mm)48 × 44 × 25Power consumption (mW)600 mWMeasurement Time (s)125 sCost (INR)3200	rig ri con moletare correct		
Error (% VWC) ±3 % VWC Range (% VWC) 0 – 40% VWC Least count (% VWC) 1% VWC Dimension of 48 × 44 × 25 enclosure(mm) Power consumption (mW) Measurement Time 125 s (s)	Measurand	Volumetric Water	
Range (% VWC) 0 – 40% VWC Least count (% VWC) 1% VWC Dimension of 48 × 44 × 25 enclosure(mm) Power consumption (mW) Measurement Time 125 s (s)		Content (VWC)	
Least count (% VWC) 1% VWC Dimension of 48 × 44 × 25 enclosure(mm) Power consumption 600 mW (mW) Measurement Time 125 s (s)	Error (% VWC)	±3 % VWC	
Least count (% VWC) 1% VWC Dimension of 48 × 44 × 25 enclosure(mm) Power consumption 600 mW (mW) Measurement Time 125 s (s)	Range (% VWC)	0 – 40% VWC	
Dimension of 48 × 44 × 25 enclosure(mm) Power consumption (mW) Measurement Time (s)	Runge (70 V VV C)	0 1070 7770	
enclosure(mm) Power consumption 600 mW (mW) Measurement Time 125 s (s)	Least count (% VWC)	1% VWC	
enclosure(mm) Power consumption 600 mW (mW) Measurement Time 125 s (s)			
Power consumption 600 mW (mW) Measurement Time 125 s (s)	Dimension of	$48 \times 44 \times 25$	
(mW) Measurement Time 125 s (s)	enclosure(mm)		
Measurement Time 125 s (s)	Power consumption	600 mW	
(s)	(mW)		
	Measurement Time	125 s	
Cost (INR) 3200	(s)		
	Cost (INR)	3200	

- Designed, Modelled and Fabricated a low-cost soil moisture sensor for precision agriculture using Dual Probe Heat Pluse Technique.
- Modelled the Dual-Probe Heat-Pulse soil moisture sensor through Finite Element Analysis using COMSOL Multiphysics, Lumped Model Analysis using LT Spice and programmed electronic modules using C programming.
- Performed ETL jobs and data analysis to created models for auto calibration of sensor using regression analysis and hypothesis testing.
- Conducted performance benchmarks and improved reliability of the sensor from 60% to 90% success rate using Design Failure Mode Effect & Analysis (DFMEA) and SIX SIGMA tools.
- Designing a prototype for automation of manufacturing process of the sensor, which would result in a reduction in cost, time, and man-power for mass-manufacturing.

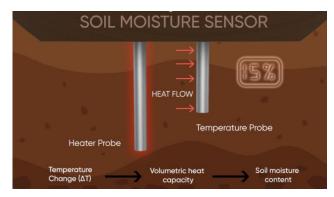


Fig 2: Working Principle



Fig 3: Field Testing at IISC campus, Bangalore

7) Soil Moisture Sensor











Components of the sensor

Mechanical Design and Analysis

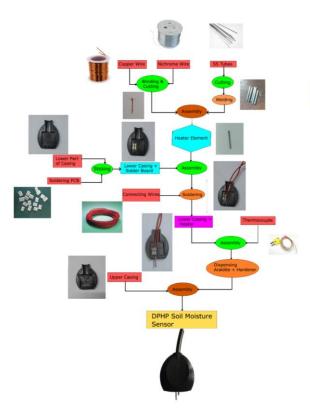


Fig 4: Fabrication Process

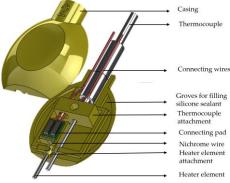


Fig 5 : Solidworks Model of sensor casing

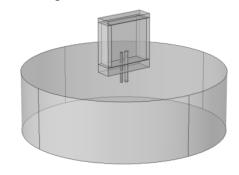


Fig 6: Finite Element Analysis using COMSOL Multiphysics

Electronic Design and Analysis

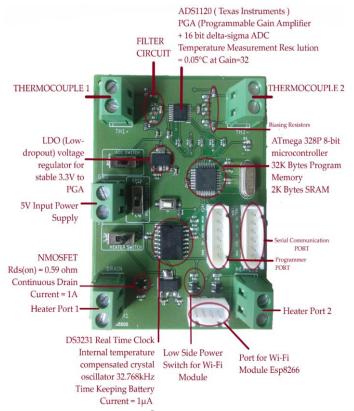


Fig 7 : PCB Design using Eagle

 Assisted in the development of the electronics module and testing.

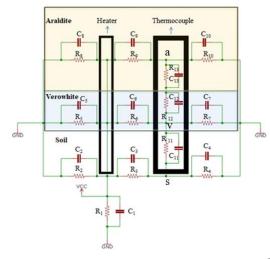


Fig 8: Lumped Model Analysis using LT Spi

7) Soil Moisture Sensor







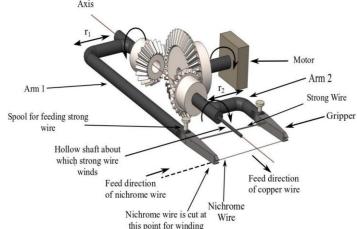




Automation of Fabrication Process

- The preparation of heater element through winding process is automated using mechanism.
- The automation setup will bring down the cost of making a sensor by cutting down the labor costs involved for making the critical parts.
- The setup improves the reliability of the system by Fig 9: Image of sensor winding bringing uniformity in manufacturing.





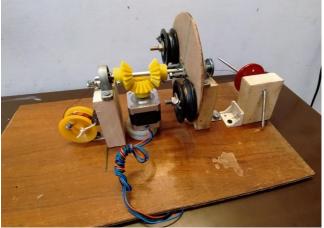


Fig 10: Design and Fabricated prototype of the winding system

Fabrication of an Auger Device

- Auger facilities the insertion of multiple sensor and varying depth into the soil.
- This device is used for the soil penetration, water retention studies.

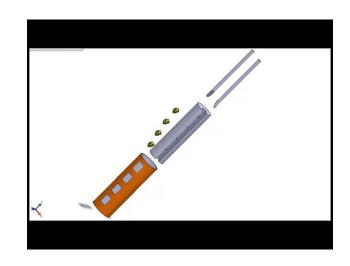




Fig 11: Design and Fabricated prototype of the Auger Device

8) Hybrid Rocket Propulsion System

CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

- Built a **hybrid rocket motor** and its **open-loop control system** through **NI-LabView** interface for **valve actuation** and **data acquisition**.
- **Development** of oxidizer-tank and combustion chamber to withstand high fluid pressure(70 bar). SolidWorks was used to generate **3D CAD models** and **structural Analysis** was carried out using **ANSYS Workbench**.
- Performed Cold flow testing / HYDRO STATIC using water to test the individual subsystems/elements, check for leakages, determine the mass flow rate and the Coefficient of discharge.

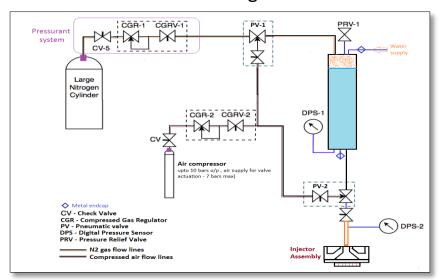


Fig 1: Process Flow Diagram



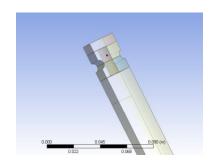


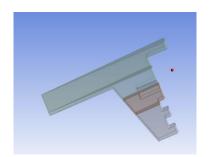
Fig 2: System Setup and Hydro Static Testing

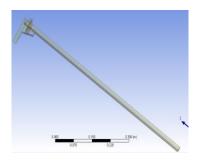
8) Hybrid Rocket Propulsion System



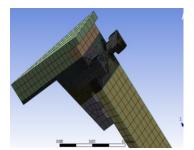
Mechanical Design and Structural Analysis of Oxidizer Tank Control System Design and Data Acquisition

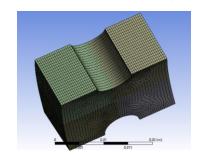






The model was divided into 1/40th part for analysis





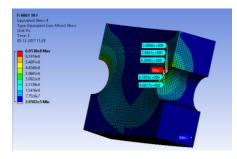
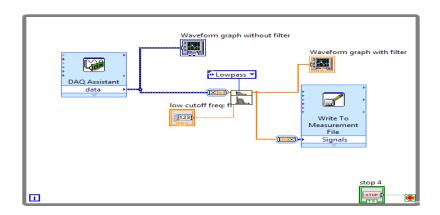


Fig 3: Mechanical Design and Structural Analysis

The oxidizer tank was analysed for 30 MPa pressure and the max von mises stress values obtained is 70 MPa which is within limits. The actual operating pressure will only be 6 MPa based on the Pressure of Nitrous oxide in the temperature range of 25-35°C. Hence the model is deemed Safe for Operation.



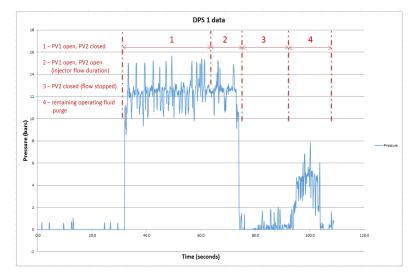
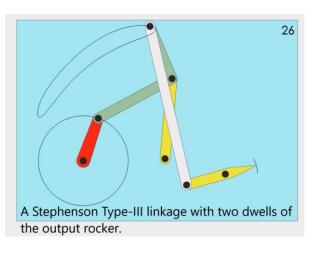


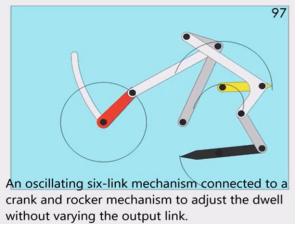
Fig 4: Control system and data aquation using NI lab View

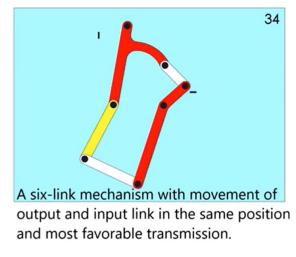
9) Digitalization of Prof. KLN's Mechanism Collections

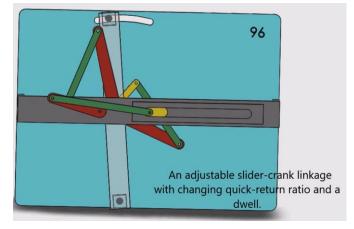


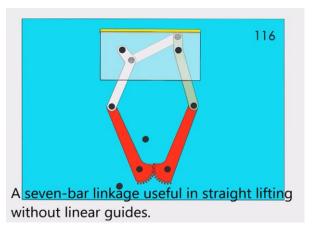
• Create 3D models and simulations of mechanical components and assemblies of Prof. KLN's mechanism using Solidworks.

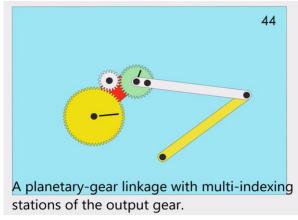


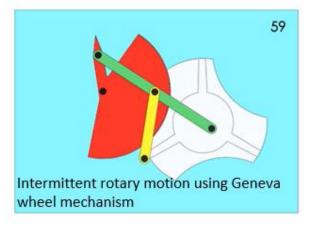












Skills: Solidworks, Design, Mechanisms.

10) Nanoclay Reinforced Wood-Polymer Composites

- This study was aimed at studying the **Mechanical and Physical properties** of **Wood polymer composites** reinforced with Nano clay.
- The compositions include wood flour (WF), Polypropylene (PP) and Nano Clay. Three different types of Nano Clay were used in different proportions. Maleic anhydride grafted polypropylene (MAPP) was added as a coupling agent to increase the interaction between the components of wood plastic composites.
- The Nano Clay was introduced as direct addition into the PP/Wood Flour composites during convectional dry compounding direct blending process).
- Nano Clay based wood plastic composites were made by **extrusion process** and then injection moulding. The mechanical properties of injection moulded WPCs were characterized using **flexural**, **tensile and Izod impact test**.
- The results of strength measurement showed that the flexural yield decreased with addition of Nano clay of about 15%. Unmodified Nano clay had a relative **higher flexural yield strength** compared to the modified Nano clay.