

碩士學位論文

Compliant Mechanism Design
Under Uncertainties

千 烘 寧

漢陽大學校 大學院

2005年 12月 日

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Compliant Mechanism Design Under Uncertainties

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漢陽大學校 大學院

機械設計學科

千 烘 寧

論文 千烘寧 碩士學位 論文 .

2005年 12月 日

審查委員長 (印)

審查委員 (印)

審查委員 (印)

漢陽大學校 大學院

가

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가

가

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MEMS

, MEMS

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MEMS

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가 가

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가

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(CAMD) .

가 (MPP) 가

MEMS

.

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1

1.1

가

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,

MEMS

.

.

(elastic hinge)

,

가

.

IC

가

. Sigmund⁽¹⁾

,

(mechanical advantage)

. Nishiwaki

(2)

(Mutual Potential Energy, MPE)

가

(mean compliance)

. Lau (3)

, , (geometrical advantage)

.

.

가

,

가

.

MEMS(Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems)

.

MEMS

,

(uncertainty)

,

,

MEMS

.

Maute Frangopol⁽⁴⁾

.
 .
 가
 . , 가
 가
 가 가 . MEMS 가
 가
 가 (Reliability-based
 Design Optimization, RBDO)
 .

1.2

가

,

,

.

가

,

.

가

가

.

가

(checkerboard)

.

(Continuous Approximation of Material

Distribution, CAMD) ⁽⁵⁾

.

(6)

(Method of Moving Asymptotes, MMA)

MEMS

(Reliability-Based Topology Optimization,

RBTO)

가

가

⁽⁷⁾(Reliability index Approach, RIA)

⁽⁸⁾(Performance Measure Approach, PMA)

(sub-problem)

가 (Most Probable Point, MPP)

가

가

2

2.1

2.1.1

가 , Fig

2.1(a) (Boundary Condition, BC)

Ω . F_{in} u_{out}

가 . Fig 2.1(b) F_1

u_1 , Fig 2.1(c)

F_2 u_2 ,

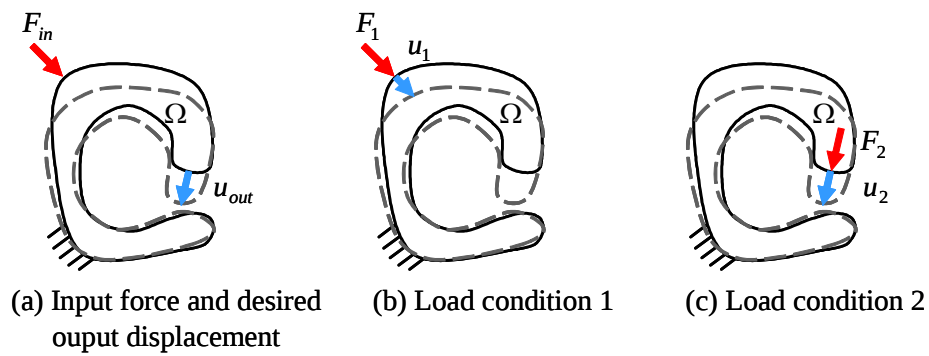


Fig. 2.1 Boundary conditions for MPE

$\varepsilon(u_1)$ $\varepsilon(u_2)$, F_1 F_2
 가 가 , (MPE) 가
 .

$$MPE = \int_{\Omega} \varepsilon(u_1)^T E \varepsilon(u_2) d\Omega \quad (1)$$

$$u_{out} = \frac{1}{F_2} \int_{\Omega} \varepsilon(u_1)^T E \varepsilon(u_2) d\Omega = \frac{MPE}{F_2} \quad (2)$$

MPE F_1 , F_2
 MPE F_1 .

2.1.2

Fig. 2.1(b) (c)
 (Strain Energy, SE) .

$$SE_i = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \sigma(u_i)^T \varepsilon(u_i) d\Omega \quad (3)$$

$\sigma(u_i)$ $\varepsilon(u_i)$ F_i u_i
 .
 .

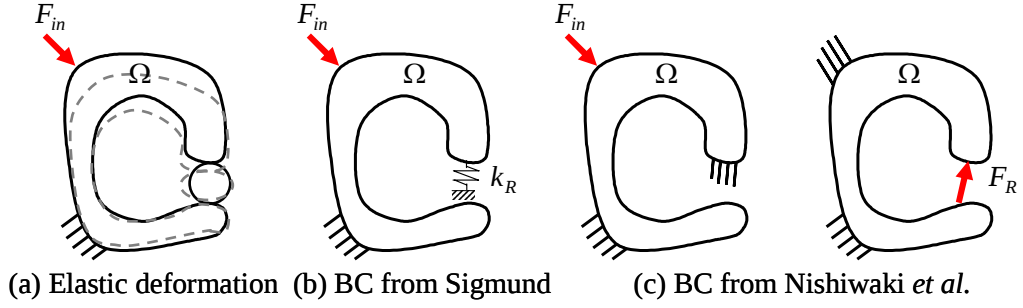


Fig. 2.2 Boundary conditions for SE

Fig. 2.2(a)

가

. Sigmund⁽¹⁾

Fig. 2.2(b)

, Nishiwaki ⁽²⁾

가

, 가

가

Fig. 2.3

가

,

$$k_{in} = \frac{F_{in}^2}{2SE_{in}} = \frac{F_{in}}{u_{in}} \quad (4)$$

$$k_{out} = \frac{F_R^2}{2SE_R} = \frac{F_R}{u_R}$$

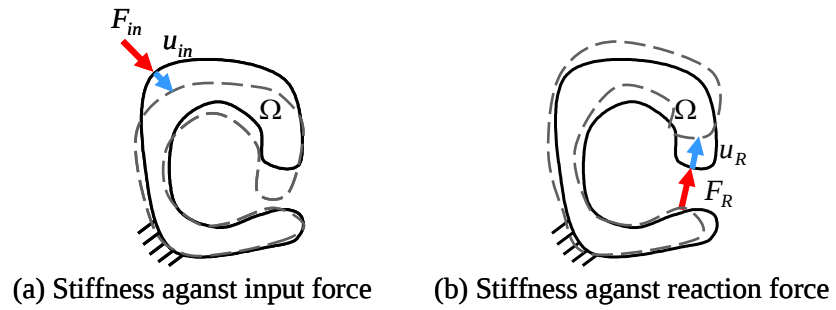


Fig. 2.3 Boundary conditions for structural stiffness

$$u_R \quad F_R$$

2.2

2.2.1

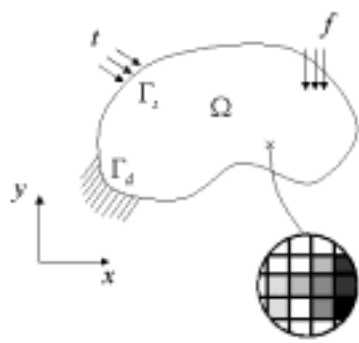


Fig. 2.4 A structure with variable densities

. Fig. 2.4

(ρ)
 ($\rho = 1$),
 가 가 가 .

$$E = \rho^p E_0 \text{ where } 0 < \rho \leq 1 \tag{5}$$

E_0 , ρ , E
 가 . p p
 0 1 가 3
 . p 3 .

2.2.2

(CAMD)

가
가
가

Fig. 2.5

Matsui Terada⁽⁵⁾ CAMD , (9)
CAMD

P_j

N_j

$$\rho(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n N_j(x) P_j \quad (6)$$

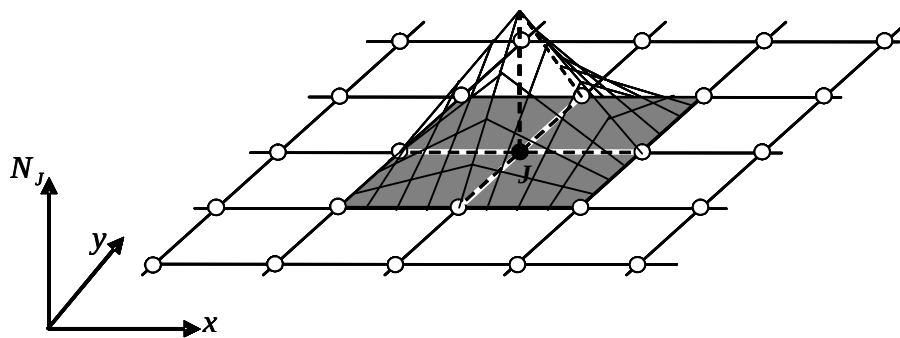


Fig. 2.5 Global shape function N_j associated with node j

$$\rho(x) \quad .$$

2.3

(optimality

criteria method) .

가 , .

.

Svanberg⁽⁶⁾가 (MMA)

.

.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{minimize} && f(\mathbf{x}) \\ &\text{subject to} && g_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0 \\ &&& \mathbf{x}^l \leq \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{x}^u \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$\mathbf{x} \quad , \quad f(\mathbf{x}) \quad , \quad g_i(\mathbf{x}) \quad , \quad \mathbf{x}^l \quad \mathbf{x}^u \quad . \quad \text{MMA} \tag{7}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^k \qquad 1$$

.

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{f}(\mathbf{x}) &= r + \sum_i \left(\frac{p_i}{U_i - x_i} + \frac{q_i}{x_i - L_i} \right) \\
\text{where } r &= f(\mathbf{x}^k) - \sum_i \left(\frac{p_i}{U_i - x_{0i}} + \frac{q_i}{x_{0i} - L_i} \right) \\
p_i &= \begin{cases} (U_i - x_i^k)^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{\mathbf{x}^k} & \text{if } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{\mathbf{x}^k} > 0, \text{ otherwise } 0 \end{cases} \\
q_i &= \begin{cases} -(x_i^k - L_i)^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{\mathbf{x}^k} & \text{if } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{\mathbf{x}^k} \leq 0, \text{ otherwise } 0 \end{cases}
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
L_i & \quad U_i & x_i & \quad \text{(moving asymptotes)} \\
& & & \quad \text{(strictly}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{convex function)} \tag{8}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{minimize } \tilde{f}(\mathbf{x}) \\
& \text{subject to } \tilde{g}_j(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0 \\
& \alpha \leq \mathbf{x} \leq \beta
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

$$(9)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha & \quad \beta \\
& \quad \text{(move limit)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$L_i \quad U_i$$

2.4

2.4.1

가 , .

.

V^* .

$$g_1 = \int_{\Omega} \rho d\Omega - V^* \leq 0 \tag{10}$$

ρ , V^* .

. Fig. 2.3(a)

F_{in} u_{in} .

u_{in}^*

.

$$g_2 = u_{in} - u_{in}^* \leq 0 \tag{11}$$

$$(4) \quad (11)$$

.

$$g_2 = k_{in}^* - k_{in} \leq 0 \text{ where } k_{in}^* = \frac{F_{in}}{u_{in}^*} \text{ and } k_{in} = \frac{F_{in}}{u_{in}} \quad (12)$$

가

가

$$(12) \quad k_{out}^* \quad .$$

$$g_3 = k_{out}^* - k_{out} \leq 0 \quad (13)$$

$$(10), (12), (13)$$

.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize } u_{out} \\ & \text{subject to } g_1 = \int_{\Omega} \rho d\Omega - V^* \leq 0 \\ & \quad g_2 = k_{in}^* - k_{in} \leq 0 \\ & \quad g_3 = k_{out}^* - k_{out} \leq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

2.4.2

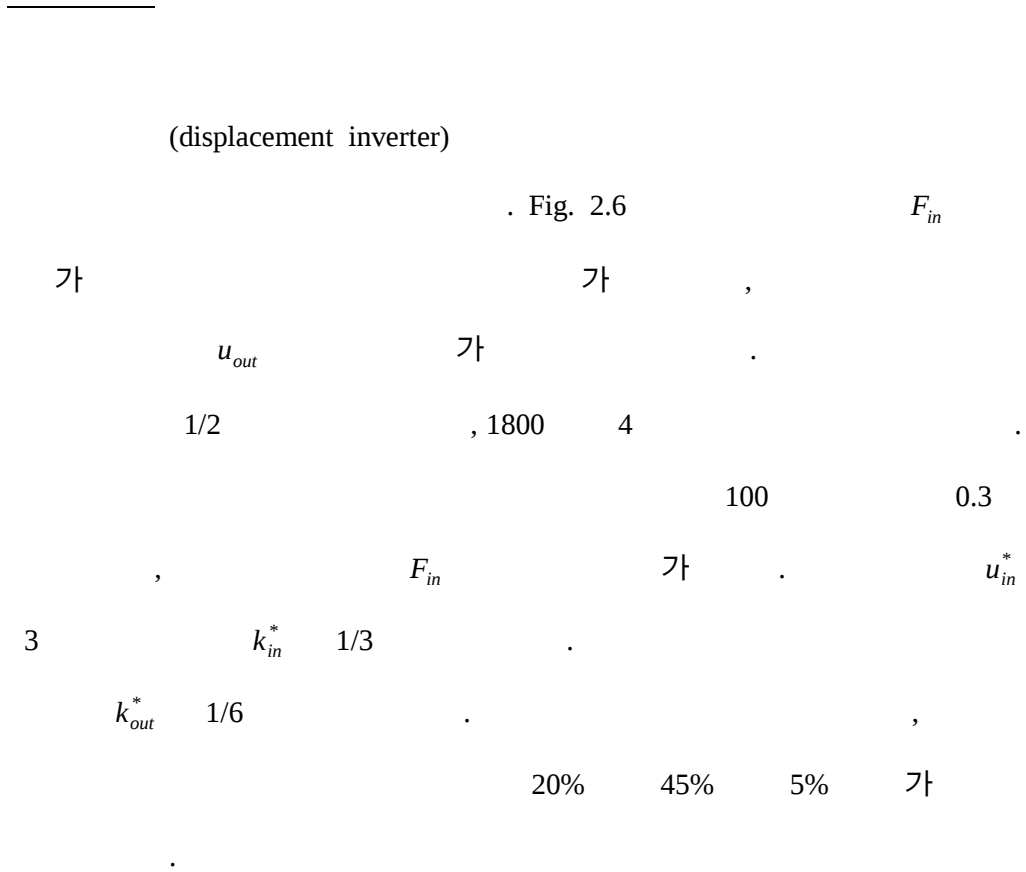


Fig. 2.7

, Fig. 2.8

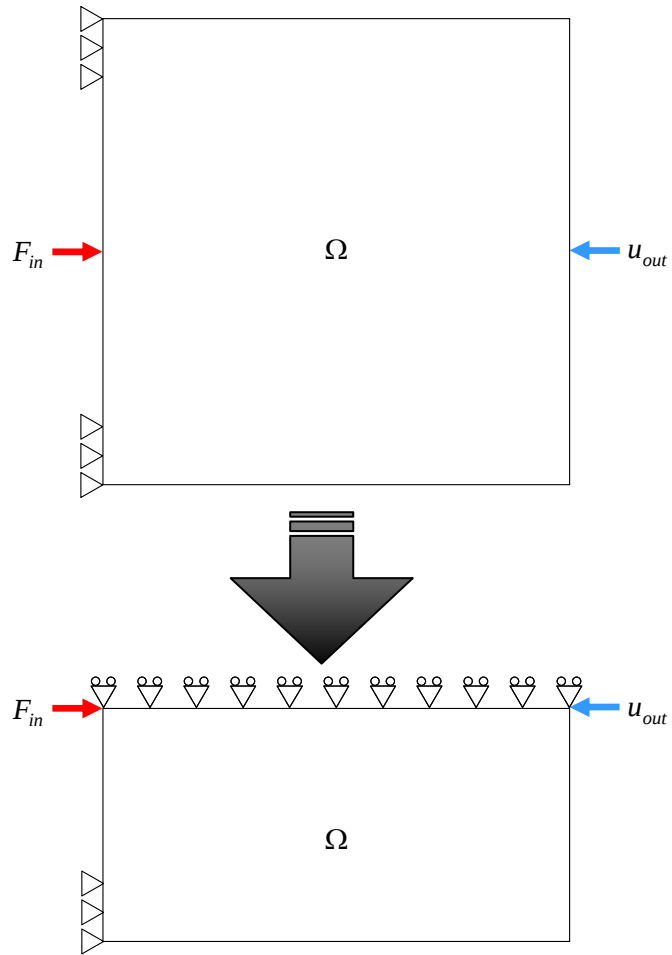


Fig. 2.6 Design domain for displacement inverter design

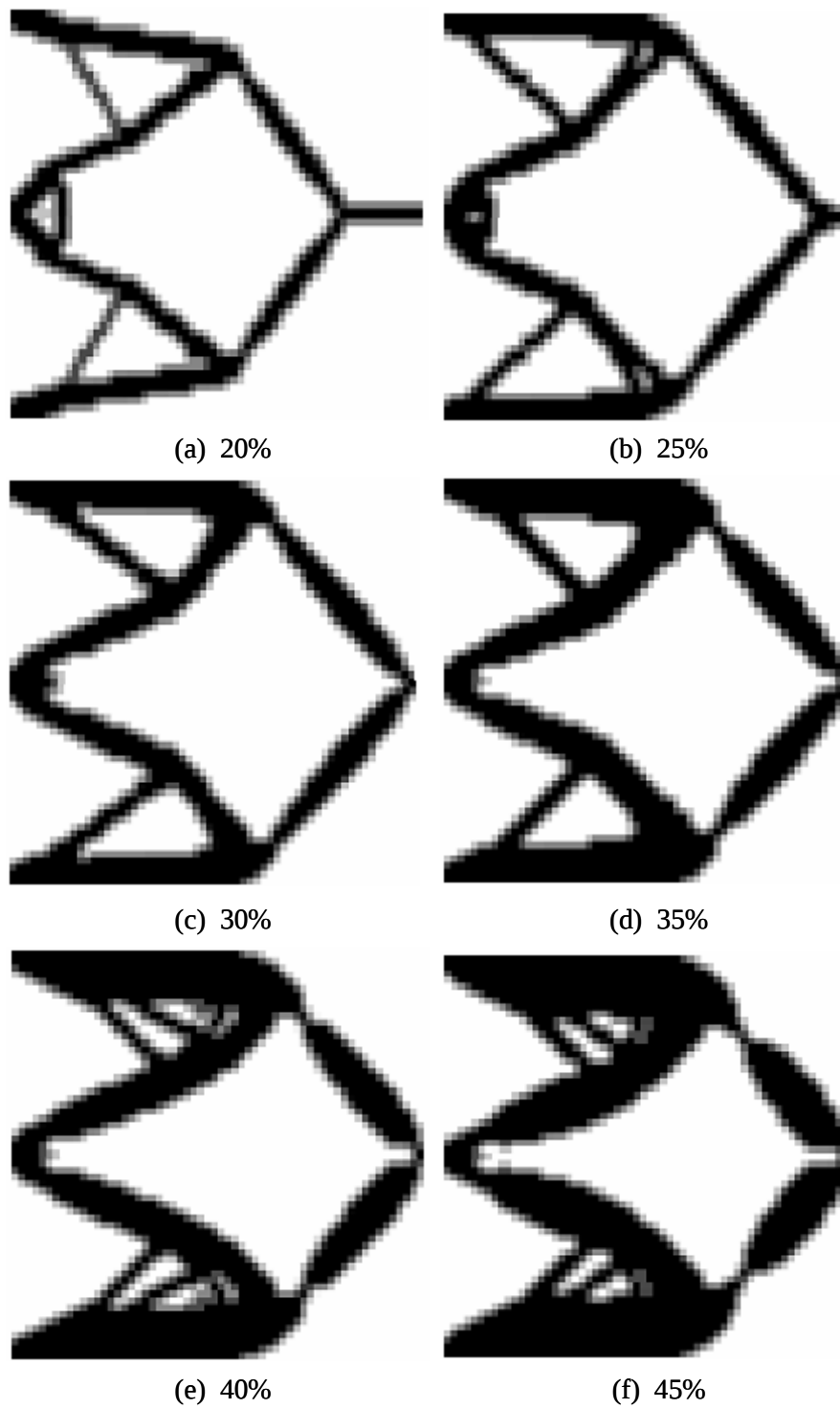


Fig. 2.7 Optimal configurations of displacement inverter for maximum output displacement

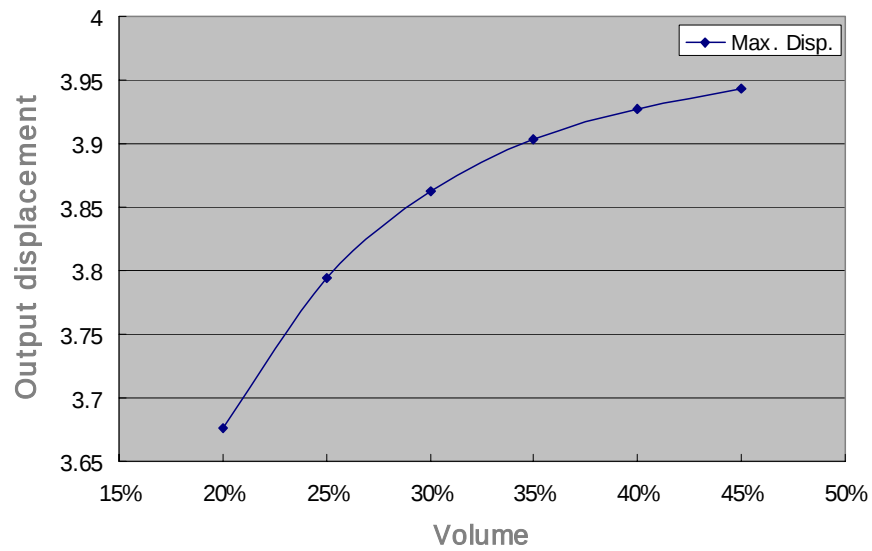


Fig. 2.8 Volume vs. displacement of displacement inverter

(displacement transmitter)

. Fig. 2.9

F_{in}

가

가

,

u_{out}

가

.

1800

4

.

,

20%

45%

5%

가

.

Fig. 2.10

, Fig. 2.11

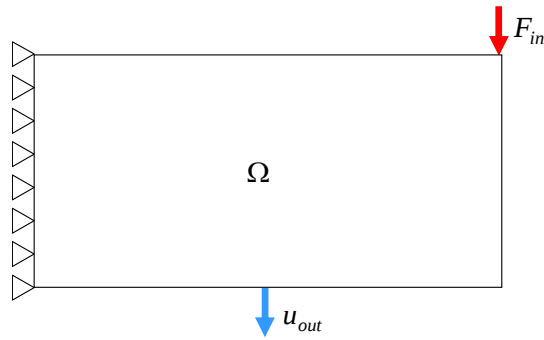


Fig. 2.9 Design domain for displacement transmitter

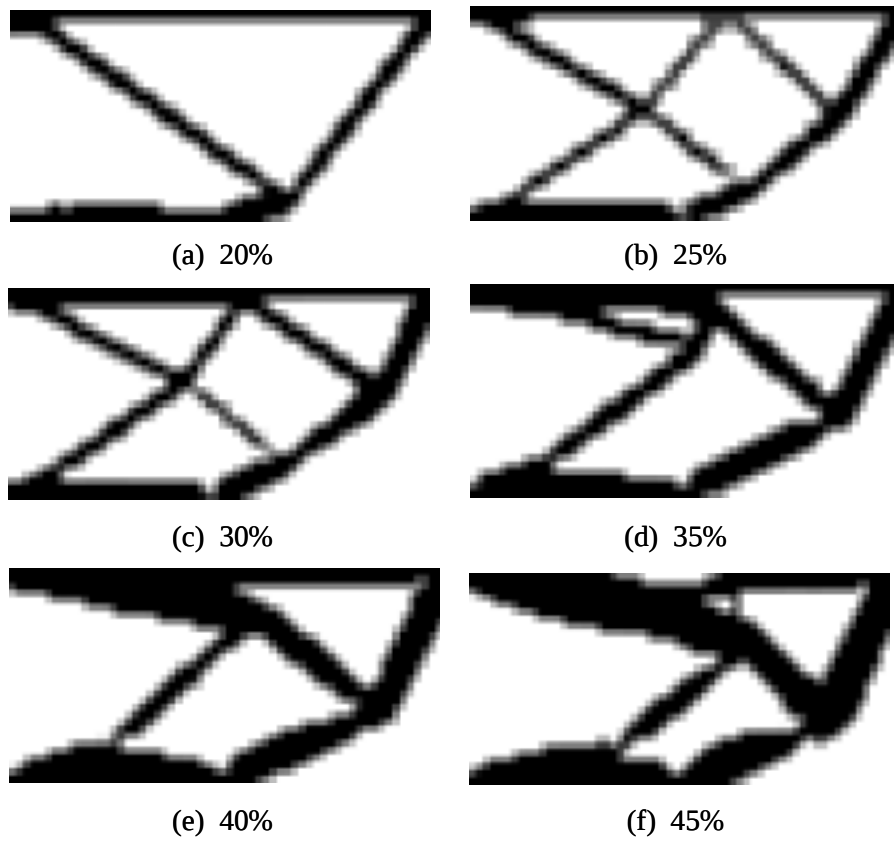


Fig. 2.10 Optimal configurations for displacement transmitter for maximum output displacement

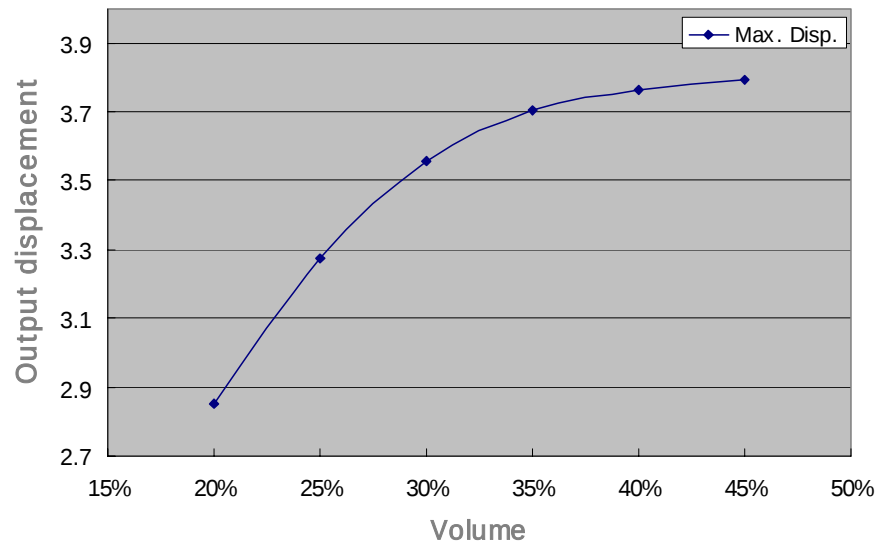


Fig. 2.11 Volume vs. displacement of displacement transmitter

Fig. 2.8 Fig. 2.11 가

가 가 . Fig. 2.7 Fig. 2.10

가

가 가

가가

2.5

2.5.1

가

$$u_{out}^*$$

$$g_1 = u_{out}^* - u_{out} \leq 0 \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{minimize} \quad & V(\rho) = \int_{\Omega} \rho d\Omega \\ \text{subject to} \quad & g_1 = u_{out}^* - u_{out} \leq 0 \\ & g_2 = k_{in}^* - k_{in} \leq 0 \\ & g_3 = k_{out}^* - k_{out} \leq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

2.5.2

u_{out}^*

3.7, 3.75, 3.8, 3.85, 3.9

3.93

. Fig. 2.12

,

Fig. 2.13

.

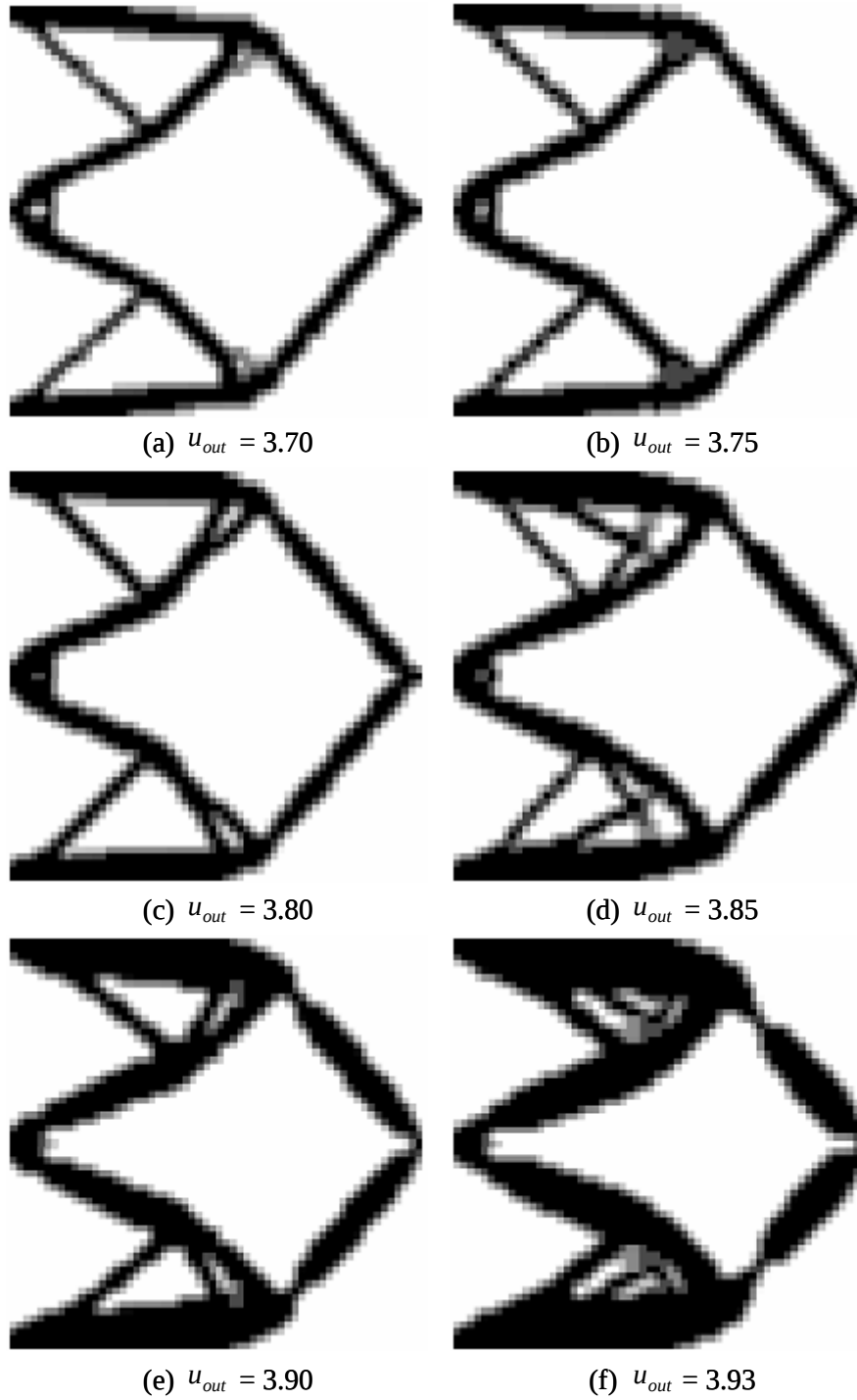


Fig. 2.12 Optimal configurations of displacement inverter for minimum volume

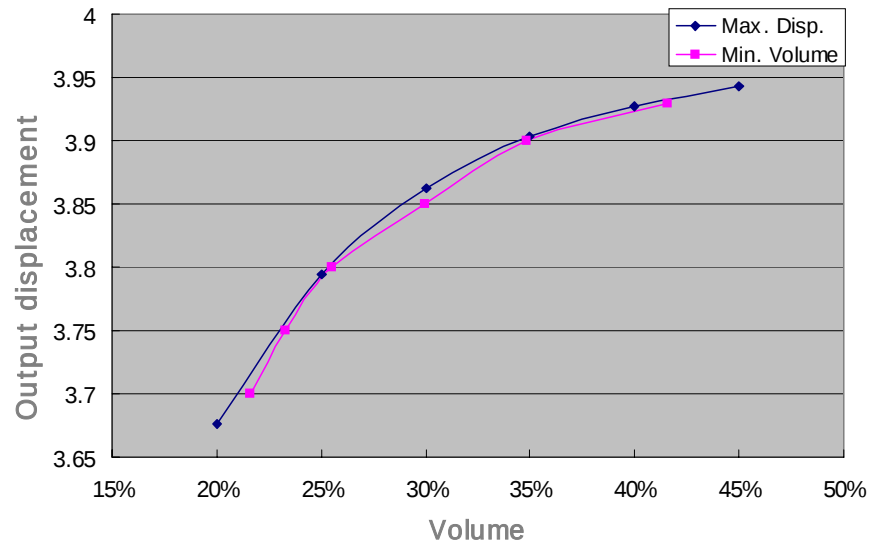


Fig. 2.13 Maximize displacement vs. minimize volume(displacement inveter design)

_____ , u_{out}^* 2.8, 3.0, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6 3.7 . Fig. 2.14

Fig. 2.15

Fig. 2.13 Fig. 2.15

가

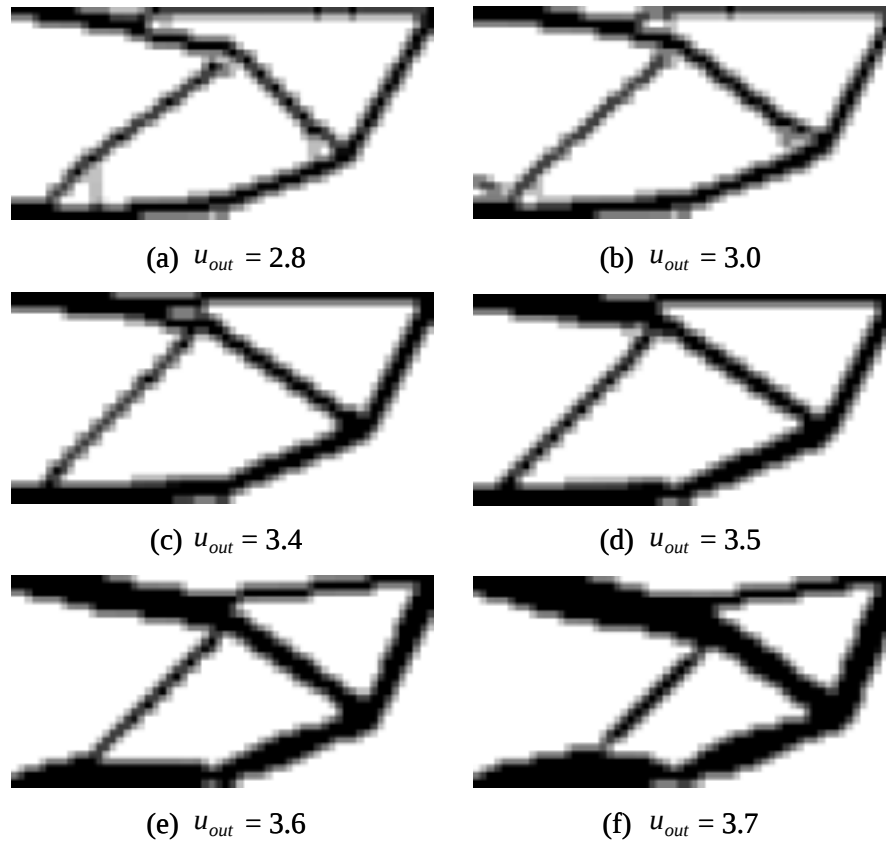


Fig. 2.14 Optimal configurations of displacement transmitter for minimum volume

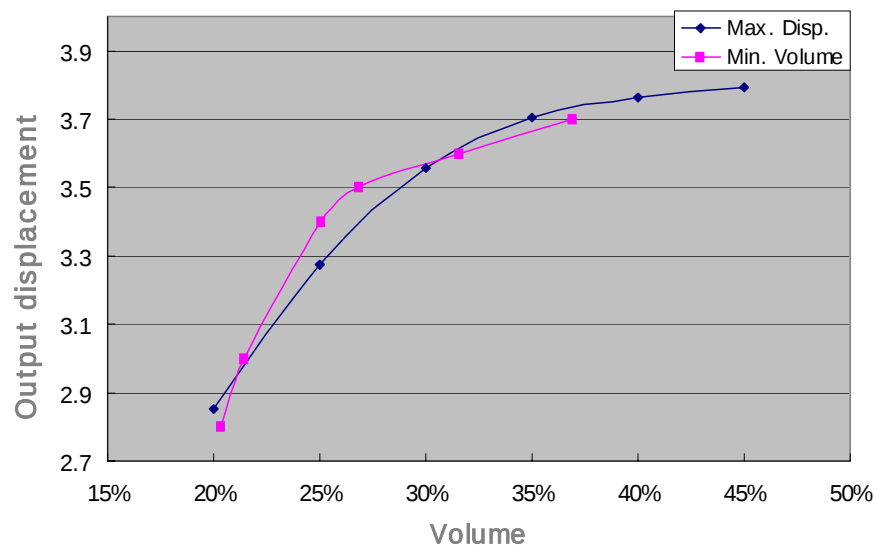


Fig. 2.15 Maximize displacement vs. minimize volume(displacement transmitter design)

3

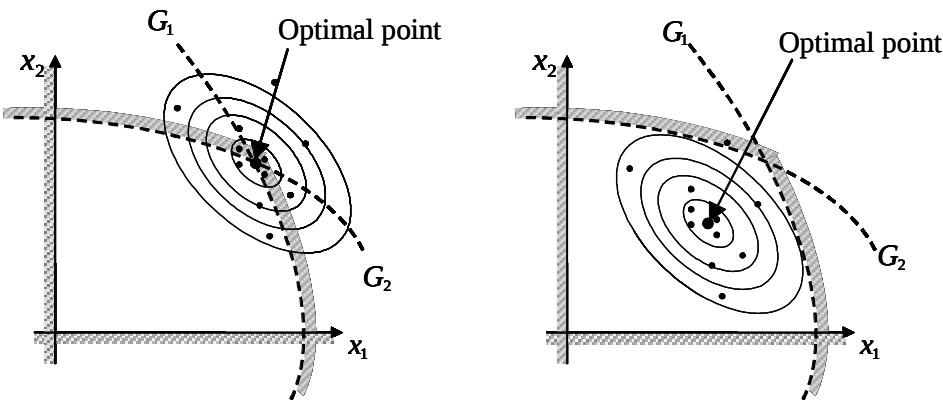
3.1

(Deterministic Design Optimization, DDO)

Fig. 3.1(a)

(RBDO)

Fig.



(a) Deterministic Design Optimization (b) Reliability-Based Design Optimization

Fig. 3.1 Concept of DDO and RBDO

3.1(b)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} \quad f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \\ & \text{subject to} \quad P_f(\mathbf{y}) = P[g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) > 0] \leq P_{f, \text{target}} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{(PMA)} \\ & \text{(RIA)} \end{aligned}$$

3.1.1

$$\text{minimize} \quad f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \quad (17.a)$$

$$\text{subject to} \quad P_f(\mathbf{y}) = P[g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) > 0] \leq P_{f, \text{target}} \quad (17.b)$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \quad , \quad \mathbf{x} \quad , \quad \mathbf{y}$$

$$. \quad g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) > 0 \quad (\text{failure region}) \quad , \quad g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = 0$$

$$(\text{limit state function}) \quad (\text{failure surface}) \quad .$$

$$(17.b) \quad (\text{probability}$$

$$\text{density function}) \quad .$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_f(\mathbf{y}) &= P[g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) > 0] = F_g(0) \\ &= \int_{g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) > 0} f_y(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) d\mathbf{y} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$F_g(\bullet) \quad , \quad f_y(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$$

Hasofer Lind⁽⁷⁾ Fig. 3.2(a) (standard normal space)
 β (Reliability Index)
 가 (MPP),
 FORM(First Order Reliability Method)

$$P_f = F_g(0) = P[g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) > 0] = \Phi(-\beta) \quad (19)$$

$\Phi(\bullet)$
 ($\mathbf{u}$ -space)

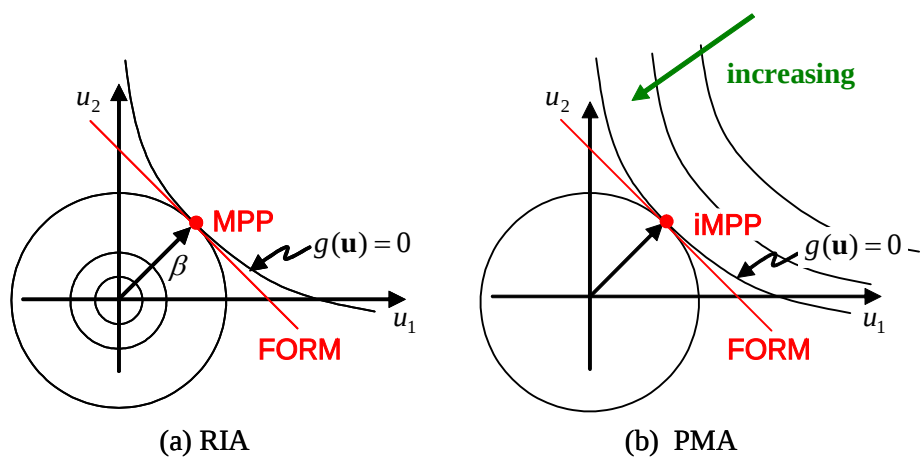


Fig. 3.2 Concept of RIA and PMA methods

minimize
subject to

$\beta = \sqrt{\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{u}}$
 $g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) = 0$

(20)

(RIA)
.

3.1.2

Tu
Choi⁽⁸⁾

(PMA)
.

가

.

$g^* = F_g^{-1}[\Phi(-\beta_t)] \leq 0$
(21)

g^*
 β_t
(target performance measure)

.
Fig. 3.2(b)

MPP(inverse MPP, iMPP)

,

.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) \\ & \text{subject to} && \|\mathbf{u}\| = \beta_t \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

3.2

,

.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && V(\rho) = \int_{\Omega} \rho d\Omega \\ & \text{subject to} && P[u_{out}^* - u_{out} > 0] \leq P_{f, \text{target}} \\ & && P[k_{in}^* - k_{in} > 0] \leq P_{f, \text{target}} \\ & && P[k_{out}^* - k_{out} > 0] \leq P_{f, \text{target}} \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

,

.

가 Fig. 3.3(a) F z
, 가 $\bar{F}$ 가 , $\varepsilon(u)$
가 $\varepsilon(\bar{u})$, z .

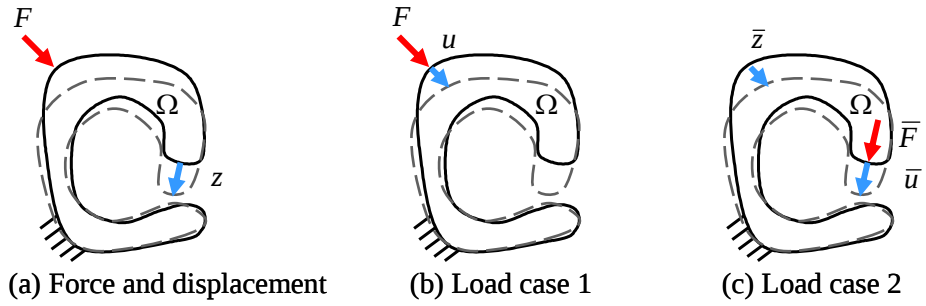


Fig. 3.3 dummy load method

$$z = \frac{1}{\bar{F}} \int_{\Omega} \varepsilon(u)^T E \varepsilon(\bar{u}) d\Omega \quad (24)$$

ε E Hooke .

$$\sigma = E \varepsilon \quad (25)$$

E .

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial E} = -\frac{\sigma}{E^2} = -\frac{\varepsilon}{E} \quad (26)$$

, E .

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial z}{\partial E} &= \frac{1}{\bar{F}} \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial \varepsilon(u)}{\partial E}^T E \varepsilon(\bar{u}) d\Omega + \frac{1}{\bar{F}} \int_{\Omega} \varepsilon(u)^T \varepsilon(\bar{u}) d\Omega + \frac{1}{\bar{F}} \int_{\Omega} \varepsilon(u)^T E \frac{\partial \varepsilon(\bar{u})}{\partial E} d\Omega \\
&= -\frac{1}{\bar{F}} \int_{\Omega} \varepsilon(u)^T \varepsilon(\bar{u}) d\Omega = -\frac{1}{\bar{F}E} \int_{\Omega} \varepsilon(u)^T E \varepsilon(\bar{u}) d\Omega
\end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

Fig. 3.3(c) $\bar{F} \nabla \cdot$ F

$\bar{z}$.

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{F} \int_{\Omega} \varepsilon(u)^T E \varepsilon(\bar{u}) d\Omega \tag{28}$$

(24) (28) .

$$F\bar{z} = \bar{F}z = \int_{\Omega} \varepsilon(u)^T E \varepsilon(\bar{u}) d\Omega \tag{29}$$

$$F \tag{29}$$

.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial F} = \bar{z} = \frac{1}{F} \int_{\Omega} \varepsilon(u)^T E \varepsilon(\bar{u}) d\Omega \tag{30}$$

3.3

가

가

가

,

가

.

(10)

MPP

.

가

.

$$\text{Minimize } g(\mathbf{u}) = \delta - z \quad (31.a)$$

$$\text{subject to } \|\mathbf{u}\|^2 = u_E^2 + u_F^2 = \beta_t^2 \quad (31.b)$$

δ

, u_E u_F

. (31)

KKT

.

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= (\delta - z) + \lambda(u_E^2 + u_F^2 - \beta_t^2) \\
\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_E} &= -\frac{\partial z}{\partial u_E} + 2\lambda u_E = 0 \\
\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_F} &= -\frac{\partial z}{\partial u_F} + 2\lambda u_F = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

(32) KKT

(27) (30)

$$\frac{u_E}{u_F} = \frac{\frac{\partial g}{\partial u_E}}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial u_F}} = \frac{\frac{\partial g}{\partial E} \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial u_E}}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial F} \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial u_F}} = -\frac{\frac{1}{E} \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial u_E}}{\frac{1}{F} \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial u_F}} \tag{33}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&E \quad F \\
&\frac{\partial F}{\partial u_F} \quad , \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial u_E}
\end{aligned}$$

가

$$\begin{aligned}
u_E &= \frac{E - \mu_E}{\sigma_E} \\
u_F &= \frac{F - \mu_F}{\sigma_F}
\end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

.

(35)

(31.b) (33)

MPP

MPP

, 가

,

.

3.4

MPP

Table 3.1

가

5%

가

.

1/3,

1/6

,

u_{out}^*

3.3

.

1, 1.3

1.4

15.866%, 9.680%

8.076%

. Fig. 3.3

, Table

3.2

.

Table 3.1 Random parameters

	Mean (μ)	Standard deviation (σ)	Distribution type
Young's modulus (E)	100	5	Normal
Magnitude of force (F)	1	0.05	Normal

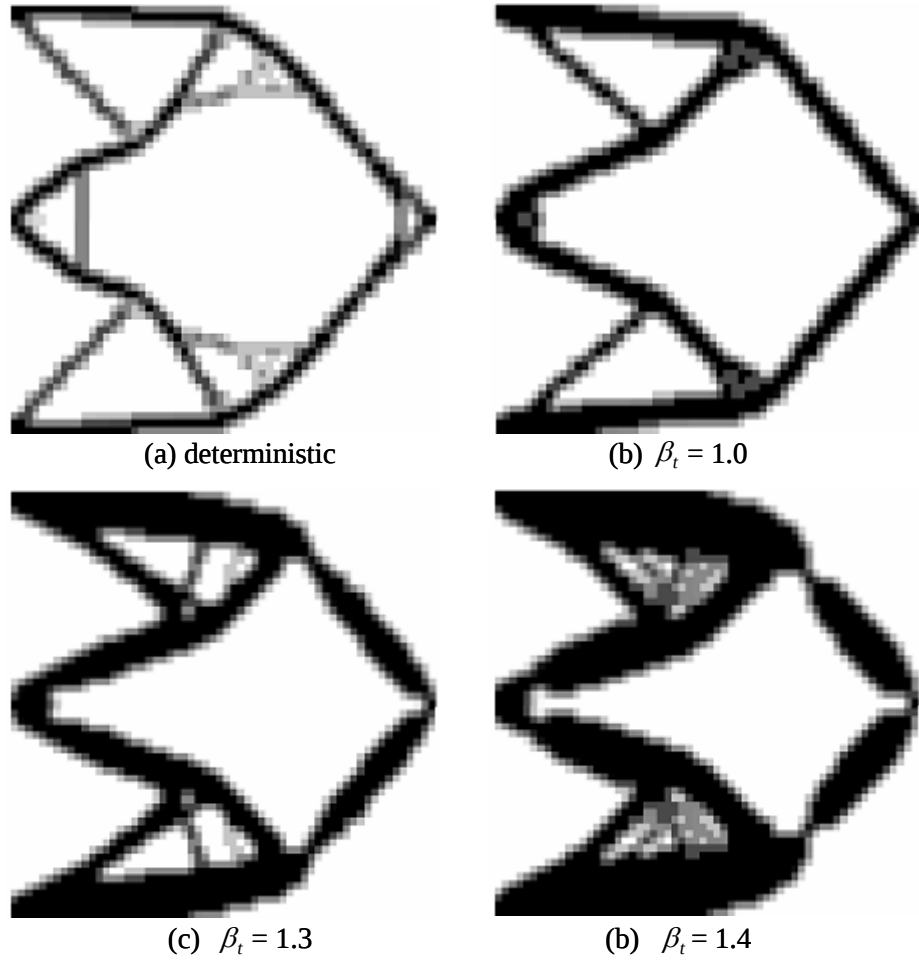


Fig. 3.4 Optimal configurations of displacement inverter with different target reliability indexes

Table 3.2 Result of RBTO of displacement inverter

Target reliability index, β_t	Deterministic	1	1.3	1.4
Probability of failure, P_f	$\approx 50\%$	15.866%	9.860%	8.076%
volume fraction	15.48%	23.61%	34.25%	43.71%

$1/3,$ $1/6$, u_{out}^*
 2.7 . $1, 2$ 2.5
 $15.866\%, 2.275\%$ 0.621% . Fig. 3.4

Table 3.3

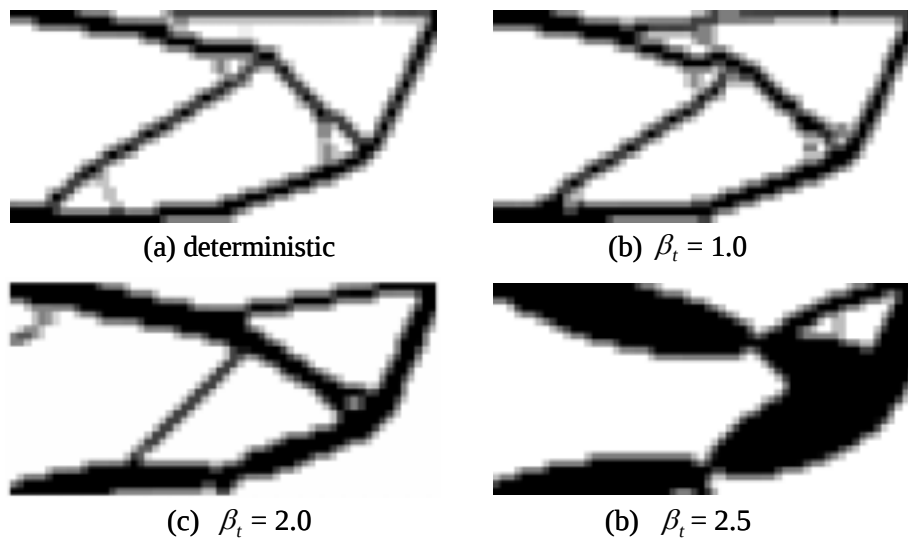


Fig. 3.5 Optimal configurations of displacement transmitter with different target reliability indexes

Table 3.3 Result of RBTO of displacement transmitter

Target reliability index, β_t	Deterministic	1	2	2.5
Probability of failure, P_f	$\approx 50\%$	15.866%	2.275%	0.621%
Object (volume fraction)	20.35%	23.34%	30.83%	47.08%

Table 3.2 3.3

	가	.	
	가	.	
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MMA

Tekniska Högskolan - Royal Institute of Technology)

. MMA

.(krille@math.kth.se)

KTH(Kungliga

Krister Svanberg

Krister Svanberg

ABSTRACT

Compliant Mechanism Design Under Uncertainties

Hong Young Chun

(Directed by Professor Seungjae Min, Ph.D.)

Department of Mechanical Design and Production Engineering

Graduate School

Hanyang University

A compliant mechanism is the mechanism that produces its motion by the flexibility of some or all of its members when the input forces are applied. Since previous works on designing a compliant mechanism with topology optimization technique focused on maximizing its desired performance such as output displacement and mechanical or geometrical advantage, the generated motion could not be estimated and additional efforts are required to fulfill its functionality. Moreover, experimental studies show that MEMS devices may be subject to severe stochastic variations in material, and geometric properties and/or their operating environment, leading to large uncertainties in their structural behavior.

In this study structural stiffness is defined to design a compliant mechanism and the

design method satisfying desired output displacement and structural stiffness is proposed using relationship between output displacement and volume fraction. Continuous approximation of material distribution is used to be free from numerical instabilities such as checkerboards and mesh-dependency and the method of moving asymptotes is used for topology optimization with multi-constraints. Reliability analysis with analytically-derived most probable point is proposed and reliability-based designs for a specific risk or target reliability level are performed.

The results from designing displacement inverter and displacement transmitter show that the design of the compliant mechanism with specified output displacement and structural stiffness can be obtained but has a limit to its reliability against uncertainties.