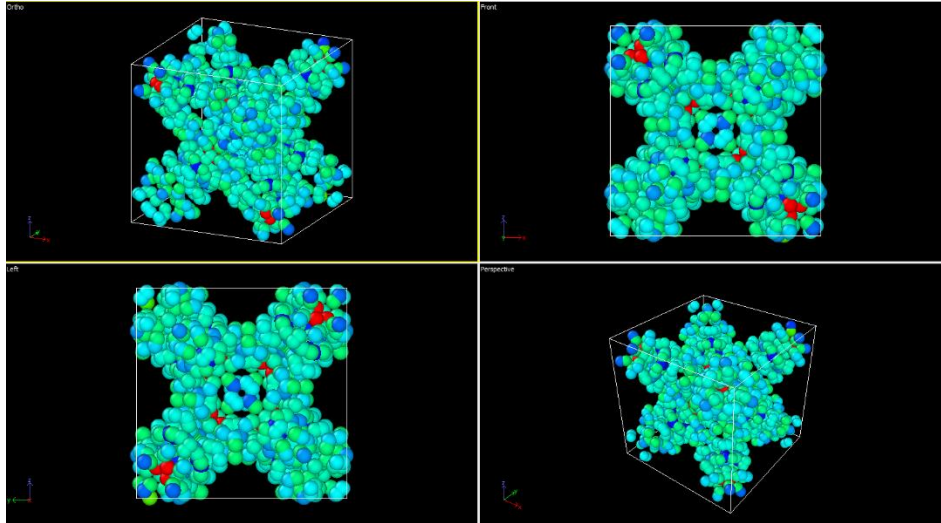
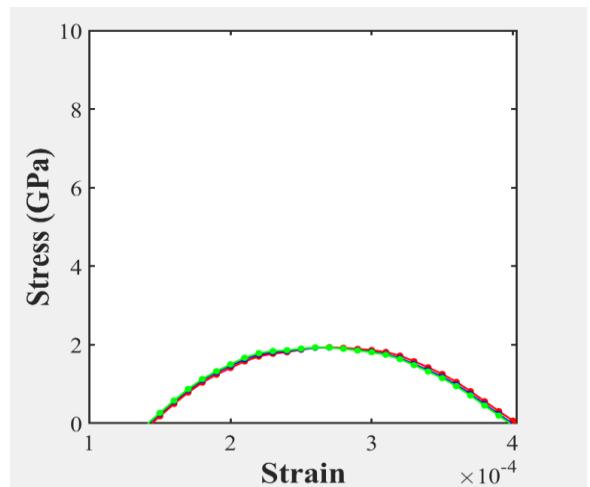


# Undergraduate Research (Spring 2020)

For the 2020 spring semester, I have been conducting research under Ioannis Mastorakos on the modeling, manufacturing and testing nanoscale metallic composites and nanofoams. We have investigated numerous types of nanoscale metallic composites/nanofoams and different methods of manufacturing them. We have focused on chemically restructuring MOFs (Metal-Organic Framework). I have used LAMMPS (Large-scale Atomic/Molecular Massively Parallel Simulator, a molecular dynamics program) to simulate the formation of the nanofoam and calculate the stress-strain curves of the nanofoam under compression and tension. I have been using Ovito (an open source visualization and analysis software for particle simulation data) and MATLAB as post-processing programs; Ovito to visualize the data and export data into usable filetypes, and MATLAB to graph the data.



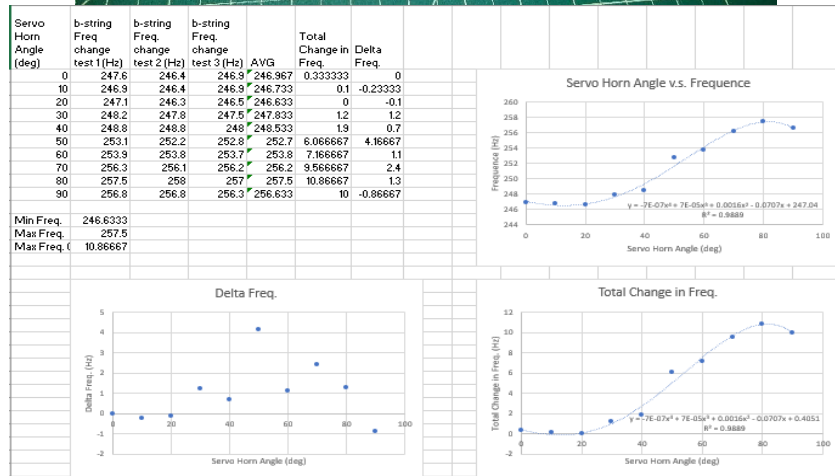
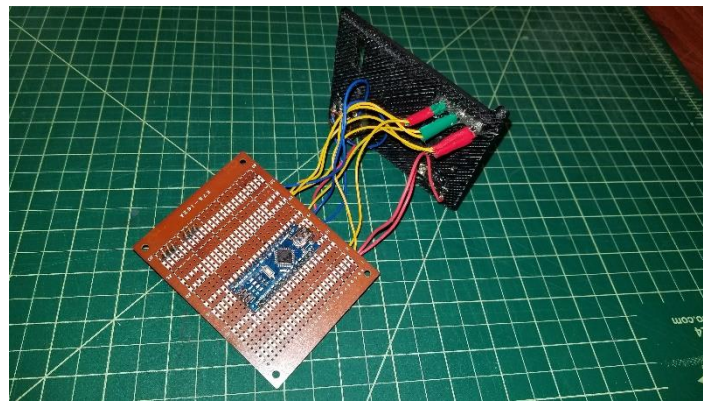
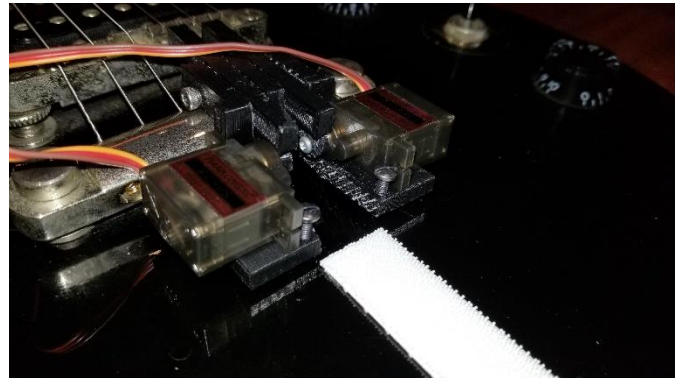
```
5 read_data CuC_data.txt
6
7 #replicate 5 5 5
8 #replicate 2 2 2
9
10 pair_style bop
11 pair_coeff * * CuCu_v3.bop.table Cu Cu Cu C
12 neighbor 2.0 bin
13 neigh_modify every 10 check yes
14 comm modify cutoff 11.70
15
16 compute csym all centro/atom fcc
17 compute ops all pe/atom
18 compute peratom all pe/atom
19
20 fix 1 all npt temp 300.0 300.0 1.0 iso 10.0 10.0 1.0
21 reset_timestep 0
22 timestep 0.0001
23
24 label loops
25 variable n loop 20
26
27 #compute csym all centro/atom fcc
28 #compute ops all pe/atom
29 #compute peratom all pe/atom
30
31 dump 1 all custom 10 dump.* id type xs ys zs c_csym c_peratom fx fy fz
32
33 #dump myDump all atom 5 dump.atoms
34
35 thermo 5
36 run 5
37
38 minimize 1.0e-12 1.0e-12 10000 100000
39
40 unfix 1
41
42 #compute csym all centro/atom fcc
43 #compute ops all pe/atom
44 #compute peratom all pe/atom
45
46 #fix 1 all npt temp 300.0 300.0 1.0 iso 1.0 1.0 1.0
47 thermo 10
48 dump 1 all custom 100 dump.* id type xs ys zs c_csym c_peratom fx fy fz
49
50 run 5000
```



```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Dump to cfg for Ovito post processing
Dump 1 all custom 100 dump.* id type xs ys zs c_csym c_peratom fx fy fz
# Display thermo
thermo 10
#thermo_style custom step v_strain temp v_p2 v_p3 v_p4 ke pe press
run 50000
Setting up Verlet run ...
Unit style : metal
Current step : 0
Time step : 0.0001
Per MPI rank memory allocation (min/avg/max) = 7.793 | 7.793 | 7.793 Mbytes
Step Lx Ly Lz Press Pxx Pyy Pzz PotEng Temp
0 31.72985 31.72985 31.72985 30202.086 30291.448 30059.504 30255.306 -5720.2507 29.108066
10 31.730167 31.730203 31.730205 29409.021 29497.766 29258.621 29470.677 -5730.9329 109.03573
20 31.730484 31.731246 31.731255 28106.852 28210.614 27938.029 28171.913 -5745.8096 220.21802
30 31.730802 31.732946 31.732969 26417.925 26552.204 26224.138 26477.433 -5761.5293 337.56998
40 31.731119 31.735264 31.735305 24431.722 24609.386 24212.664 24473.115 -5775.0402 438.25447
50 31.731436 31.738149 31.738215 22226.172 22455.701 21988.009 22234.806 -5784.4015 507.76326
60 31.731754 31.741549 31.741646 19886.993 20171.404 19640.334 19849.241 -5789.1568 542.71406
70 31.732071 31.745407 31.745530 17467.081 17804.686 17223.744 17372.813 -5790.2496 550.21335
80 31.732388 31.749665 31.749837 14975.074 15354.222 14746.882 14824.118 -5789.5117 544.06104
90 31.732705 31.754264 31.754477 12423.22 12834.511 12215.638 12219.51 -5788.9124 538.92796
100 31.733023 31.759144 31.759397 9789.7421 10214.036 9593.9649 9534.2253 -5789.7382 544.59918
110 31.73334 31.764241 31.764533 7047.0727 7495.0123 6877.3008 6768.0248 -5792.2 562.64013
120 31.733657 31.76949 31.769819 4199.5738 4655.7781 4042.8198 3900.1235 -5795.4596 586.78926
130 31.733975 31.774823 31.775186 1214.7809 1674.6983 1067.9006 901.74378 -5798.0094 606.39799
140 31.734292 31.78017 31.780562 -1883.3377 -1423.313 -2020.8176 -2205.8824 -5798.712 611.05025
```

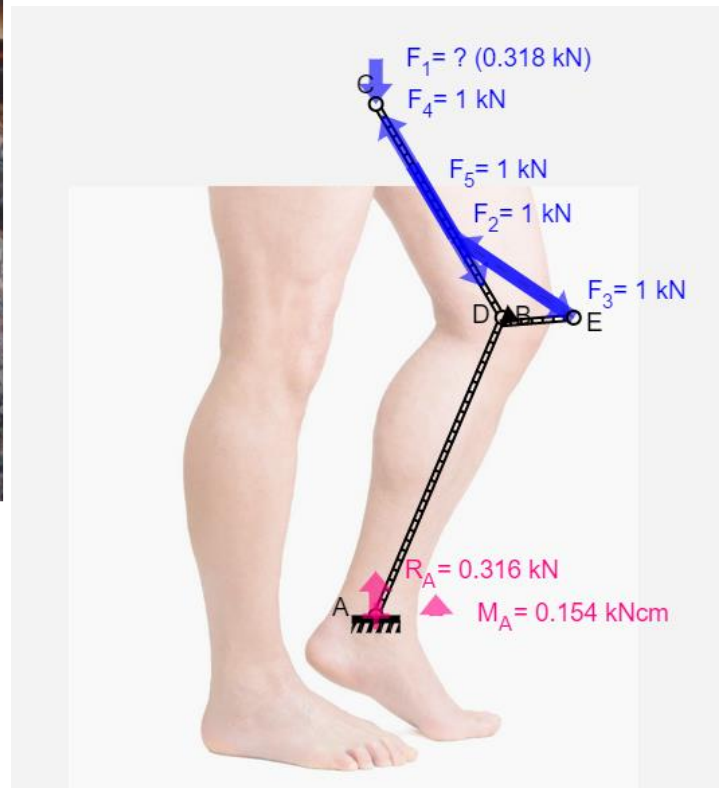
# Arduino Controlled Guitar B/G-Bender (Spring 2020)

As an independent project I built a b/g-bender for my electric guitar. A b/g-bender is a mechanism that increases the tension in the b and/or g string of the guitar, changing the pitch of the string. I designed and 3D printed a jig that securely grips the bridge of the guitar which has two servos motors mounted to it. The servos turn a small cam, raising one side of a lever arm attached to the jig, causing the other side of the lever press down on the b or g string; therefore, increasing the tension of that string. The servos are controlled by a nano Arduino (microcontroller). The device has three modes: b string, g string, g and b string. The modes can be cycled through by using the push button under the LEDs. The three LEDs indicate the following: power on, b string, and g string. The servos can oscillate their position to give a vibrato effect. The speed that the servos oscillate their position is controlled by the potentiometer located in the opposite corner from the LEDs.

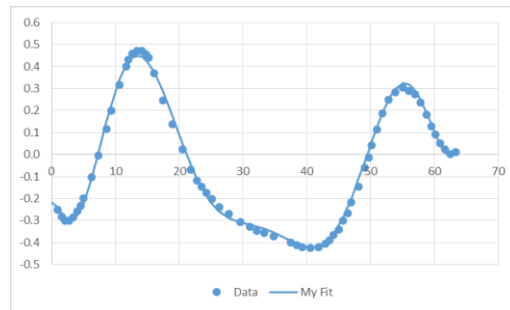
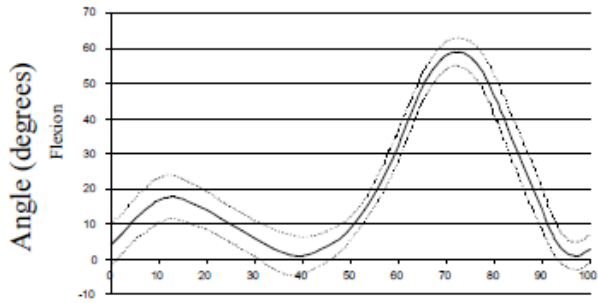
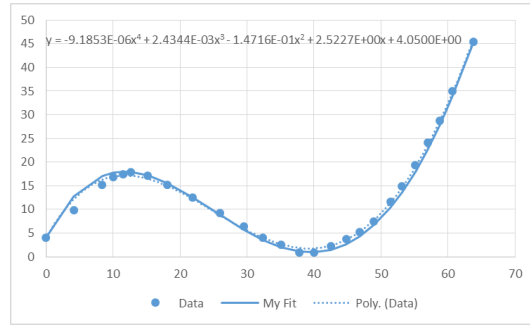
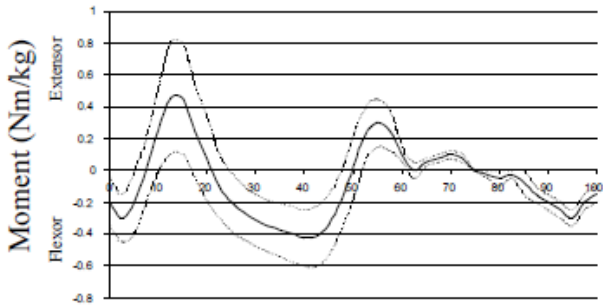


# HONORS PROJECT (Fall 2017–Spring 2018)

Senior Honors Program is a self-driven course for seniors at Albany Academy where a student learns about something not offered as a class at the school. The student uses their research to make a product for which they give an end of year presentation. Only a select group of applicants can participate in this course. My project was to make a prototype of a mechanically assisted knee device. I read multiple research papers about the kinematics of the leg while walking (an excerpt from the Army Research Lab paper on the kinematics of walking and running, which the main source of information, and some of my data reduction/analysis is shown on the next page). I used Autodesk Inventor to create a model of the frame and then used MATLAB to optimize the moment/torque of the knee. I built and tested multiple designs where I learn how to use an electric actuator, stepper motor, and brushless motor with ESC (electronic speed control).

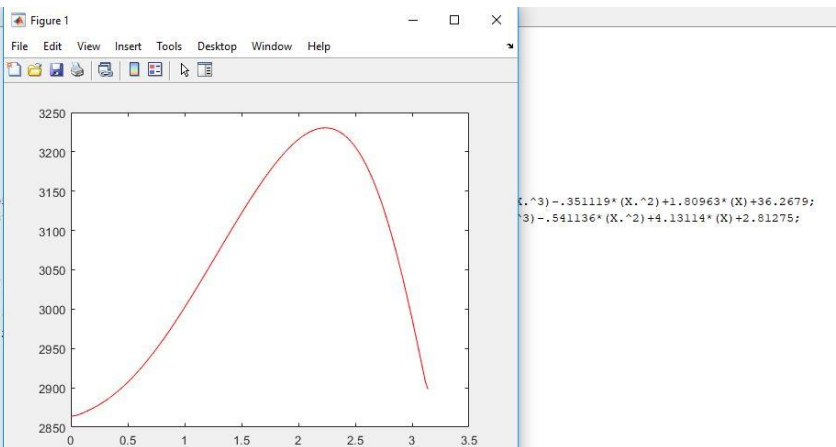


# HONORS PROJECT (Fall 2017–Spring 2018)



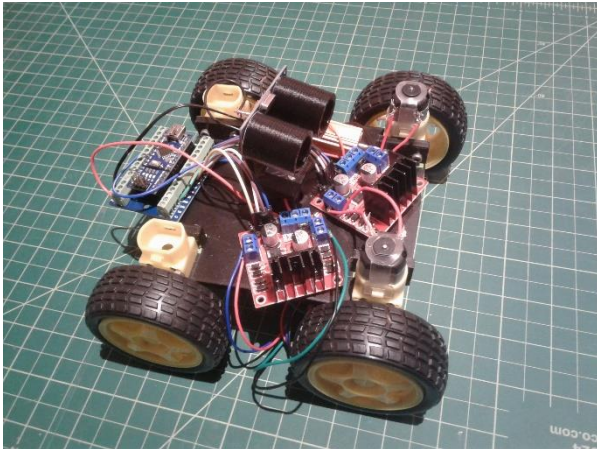
```

find_th_try_2.m  kmad_1.m  th_finder2.m  +
%constants
Fw = 900; %N
L1 = .39; %m
L2 = .01;
Lc = .1;
La = .57;
T = 1000; %N
W = [];
O = [];
for th=0:.01:pi
H = @(X) -1.47359*(10.^-12)*(X.^8)+7.27014*(10.^-10)*(X.^7)-1.3969
K = @(X) -7.05141*(10.^-12)*(X.^8)+2.86931*(10.^-9)*(X.^7)-4.60458
beta = @(X) H(X)*(pi/180);
Krad = @(X) K(X)*(pi/180);
alpha = @(X) Krad(X)-beta(X);
G = @(X) atan(((Lc*cos(Krad(X)))-(L2*sin(th-alpha(X)-(.5*pi)))))./
M2b = @(X) (T*L2.*sin(th+G(X)-(pi/2)-alpha(X)))-(Fw-T*cos(beta(X)));
M2a = @(X) (Fw*La*sin(beta(X)))-(2*T*Lc*sin((pi/2)+G(X)+beta(X)));
p=integral(M2b,12,45);
W = [W ; p] ;
O = [O ; th] ;
end
    
```



# Mobile Arduino Based Scanning Robot (Spring 2019)

As an independent project I decided to learn more about robot solving process; therefore, I chose to design a semi-autonomous robot that could map out obstacles in its environment and plan a route around the obstacles. The robot uses an ultrasonic sensor to measure the distance of obstacle from itself and uses a stepper motor to turn the ultrasonic sensor to measure the distance of objects from itself that aren't right in front of the robot. The robot uses two dual H bridge circuits, one to control the stepper motor another to control two DC motors that move the robot. The brains of the robot is an Arduino Nano (micro-controller). Multiple parts of the robot are 3D printed: the chassis, the blinders for the ultrasonic sensor to focus its range, and the mount for the ultrasonic sensor. The ultrasonic sensor mount was designed to keep the measuring point of the sensor in the center of the robot and not travel in an arc when the stepper motor is turning.



```
scanner_4$  
long duration;  
long distance;  
float cardist;  
float x;  
float y;  
int a[4] = {1,2,3,4};  
int n;  
int i;  
  
void setup() {  
  Serial.begin(9600);  
  pinMode(2,OUTPUT); //stepper  
  pinMode(3,OUTPUT); //stepper  
  pinMode(4,OUTPUT); //stepper  
  pinMode(5,OUTPUT); //stepper  
  pinMode(6,OUTPUT); //us sensor  
  pinMode(7,INPUT); //us sensor  
  pinMode(10,OUTPUT); //motor 1  
  pinMode(11,OUTPUT); //motor 1  
  pinMode(12,OUTPUT); //motor 2  
  pinMode(13,OUTPUT); //motor 2  
  /*delay(5000);  
  scan();  
  delay(20000);*/  
  movecar(1);  
}  
  
void stp() {  
  digitalWrite(2,LOW);  
  digitalWrite(3,HIGH);  
  digitalWrite(4,LOW);  
  digitalWrite(5,HIGH);  
}
```

