

6th International Conference on Nanotechnology and Nanomedicine

July 25, 2022 | Webinar

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts



Nanotechnology in food and agriculture | Advanced Materials | Nanorobotics | Internet of Things

Session Chair: Alireza Heidari | President (AISI) | USA

Session Introduction

Title: **Nanoscale characterization of thermal memory and mechanical memory in shape memory alloys**

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Title: **Impact analysis of nanotechnology in IoT**

N Rajeswaran | Malla Reddy Institute of Engineering and Technology | India

Title: **Machine learning - Best practices and vulnerabilities**

Sebastiano Galazzo | Sistem-evo | Italy

Received date: 03-06-2022 | Accepted date: 07-06-2022 | Published date: 10-08-2022

Nanoscale characterization of thermal memory and mechanical memory in shape memory alloys

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A series of materials take place in class of advanced nanomaterials with adaptive properties and stimulus response to the external changes. Shape memory alloys take place in this group, due to the shape reversibility and capacity of responding to changes in the environment. These alloys exhibit a peculiar property called shape memory effect, which is characterized by the recoverability of two certain shapes of material at different temperatures. These alloys have dual characteristics called thermal memory and mechanical memory, from viewpoint of reversibility. Shape memory effect is initiated by cooling and deformation processes and performed thermally on cooling and heating. Therefore, this behavior can be called Thermal memory or thermoelasticity.

Two successive structural transformations, thermal and stress induced martensitic transformations govern shape memory phenomena in crystallographic basis. Thermal induced martensite occurs on cooling with the cooperative movement of atoms in $110\bar{0}$ -type directions on $\{110\}$ -type planes of austenite matrix, by means of shear-like mechanism, along with lattice twinning in self-accommodating manner, and ordered parent phase structures turn into twinned martensite structures. Stress induced martensitic transformations occur along with detwinning reaction by stressing material in low temperature condition. Mechanical memory is performed by stressing mechanically and releasing material at a constant temperature in parent phase region, and shape recovery is performed simultaneously upon releasing the applied stress. This behavior can be called shortly superelasticity of pseudoelasticity.

Superelasticity exhibits the normal elastic materials, but it is performed in non-linear way; stressing and releasing paths are different in the stress-strain diagram, and hysteresis loop refers to energy dissipation. These alloys are used in building industry, against to the seismic events, due to this property. Mechanical memory is also result of stress induced martensitic transformation and ordered parent phase structures turn into the detwinned martensite structures by stressing.

Copper based alloys exhibit this property in metastable β -phase region. Lattice invariant shear is not uniform in copper-based shape memory alloys, and cause to the formation of long-period layered martensitic structures with lattice twinning on cooling. The long-period layered structures can be described by different unit cells as 3R, 9R or 18R depending on the stacking sequences on the close-packed planes of the ordered lattice. The unit cell and periodicity are completed through 18 layers in direction z, in case of 18R martensite, and unit cells are not periodic in short range in direction z.

In the present contribution, electron diffraction and x-ray diffraction studies performed on two copper based CuZnAl and CuAlMn alloys. Electron diffraction patterns and x-ray diffraction profiles exhibit super lattice reflections in martensitic condition. Specimens of these alloys aged at room temperature in martensitic condition, and a series of x-ray diffractions were taken duration aging at room temperature. Reached results show that diffraction angles and peak intensities change with aging time at room temperature. Specially, some of the successive peak pairs providing a special relation between Miller indices come close each other, and this result refers to the rearrangement of atoms in diffusive manner.

Recent Publications:

- 1) Adiguzel, Self-accommodating Nature of Martensite Formation in Shape Memory Alloys, Solid State Phenomena Vol. 213 (2014) pp 114-118, © (2014) Trans Tech Publications,
- 2) O. Adiguzel, Nanoscale Aspects of Phase Transitions in Copper Based Shape Memory Alloys, Nanotechnology in the Security Systems, NATO Science for Peace and Security Series C: Environmental Security 2015, pp. 131-134
- 3) O. Adiguzel, Nano-Scale Mechanisms in the Formation of Displacive Transitions in Shape Memory Alloys, Physics, Chemistry and Applications of Nanostructures - Proceedings of the International Conference Nanomeeting - 2013. Edited by Borisenko Victor E et al. Published by World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd.

Biography

Osman Adiguzel graduated from Department of Physics, Ankara University, Turkey in 1974 and received PhD- degree from Dicle University, Diyarbakir-Turkey. He has studied at Surrey University, Guildford, UK, as a post-doctoral research scientist in 1986-1987, and studied on shape memory alloys. He worked as research assistant, 1975-80, at Dicle University and shifted to Firat University, Elazig, Turkey in 1980. He became professor in 1996, and he has already been working as professor. He published over 80 papers in international and national journals; He joined over 100 conferences and symposia in international and national level as participant, invited speaker or keynote speaker with contributions of oral or poster. He served the program chair or conference chair/co-chair in some of these activities. In particular, he joined in last seven years (2014 - 2020) over 70 conferences as Keynote Speaker and Conference Co-Chair organized by different companies. He supervised 5 PhD- theses and 3 M.Sc. - theses. He served his directorate of Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Firat University, in 1999-2004. He received a certificate awarded to him and his experimental group in recognition of significant contribution of 2 patterns to the Powder Diffraction File – Release 2000. The ICDD (International Centre for Diffraction Data) also appreciates cooperation of his group.

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Received date: 15-06-2022 | Accepted date: 18-06-2022 | Published date: 10-08-2022

GPT-x, is it really worth it?

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GPT, the state of the art for NLP and NLG. People go crazy in front of the performances. No doubt they impress with their game. Is all that glitters really gold? An objective analysis of GPT algorithms to discover together how they work under the hood, their strengths, weaknesses, and costs in real life.

Recent publications:

- 1) Sebastiano Galazzo. Windows Phone: HDR I - Implementing High Dynamic Range filters using Nokia Imaging SDK
- 2) Sebastiano Galazzo. Windows Phone: Neural Network based Image Processing
- 3) Sebastiano Galazzo. Windows Phone: Face Recognition using 2D Fast Fourier Transform.

Biography

Sebastiano Galazzo is an artificial intelligence researcher. Winner of two AI awards, he has been working in AI and machine learning for 20 years, designing and developing AI and computer graphic algorithms. Very passionate about AI, interested in technologies focused on image and natural language processing, and predictive analysis. He received several national and international awards that recognize his work and contributions in these areas.

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Received date: 15-07-2022 | Accepted date: 18-07-2022 | Published date: 10-08-2022

Impact analysis of nanotechnology in IoT

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One of the most revolutionary technologies to emerge in modern times is the Internet of Things. By the end of 2019, there were 7.6 billion active IoT devices, yet the field is still in its infancy. Adoption of these gadgets will soar as nanotechnology paves the way for the Internet of Nano Things (IoNT). However, the IoNT's potential cannot be disregarded. The IoT will be disrupted when nanotechnology develops, just like the IoT did with everything else. In addition to consumer and commercial items, nanotechnology offers intelligent solutions in a variety of disciplines, including the biomedical, industrial, and military ones. It can be used with the IoT to create a physical network made of nanomaterials that makes data transmission possible by allowing different components to communicate with each other at the nanoscale.

The result of their fusion, known as the Internet of Nano-Things, has already completely transformed numerous industries, including energy, transportation, and many others, and brought them into a new dimension. The Internet of Nano Things (IoNT) is essentially the Internet of Things system for nanodevices. These devices range in size from 0.1 to 100 nanometers. To illustrate how tiny the image is, we compare it to a sheet of paper, which has a thickness of 100000 nanometers. These devices need to be extremely sophisticatedly constructed due to their connectivity to both other devices and the Internet. They also have excellent durability so that they can withstand environmental strain. Due to the limited signal transmission capacity, which is typically only available within a single facility like a school or an aged care facility, the IoNT system's scale is similarly less than that of the IoT.

Recent Publications

- 1) Nagalingam Rajeswaran, Rajesh Thangaraj, Lucian Mihet-Popa, Kesava Vamsi Krishna Vajjala, Özen Özer, et al. Implementation of AI-Based Inverter IGBT Open Circuit Fault Diagnosis of Induction Motor Drives. *Micromachines*. 2020; 13(5): 663
- 2) Naveena Bhargavi Repalle, Pullacheri Sarala, Lucian Mihet-Popa, Shashidhar Reddy Kotha, Nagalingam Rajeswaran, et al. Implementation of a Novel Tabu Search Optimization Algorithm to Extract Parasitic Parameters of Solar Panel. *Energies*. 2022; 15(13): 4515
- 3) Ponnusamy Marimuthu, T Rajesh, N Rajeswaran, Hassan Haes Alhelou. Comparative Performance Analysis of Deregulated Hydrothermal System With Dual Mode Controller and Diverse Source of Generation Employing Imperialistic Competition Algorithm. *IEEE Access*. 2022; 10: 51008-51020.

Biography

N. Rajeswaran did his Bachelors in Electrical and Electronics Engineering in Government College of Engineering, Bargur (Madras University) and also obtained Master's Degree in Applied Electronics from Anna University Chennai, Tamilnadu. He completed doctoral degree from Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad, Telangana, India. Presently he is working as professor & HOD in Electrical and Electronics Engineering department at Malla Reddy Engineering College, Hyderabad. He has published many research papers in various international journals and conferences. His area of research interest includes Electrical Machines, Soft Computing, Fault Diagnosis, Power System and Image Processing. He is a life time member of various professional bodies like MIE, ISTE, IAENG and IACSIT.

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Received date: 28-05-2022 | Accepted date: 01-06-2022 | Published date: 10-08-2022

Machine learning - Best practices and vulnerabilities

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Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning are a must nowadays. For projects carrying a simple or well-known problem we can find a lot of ready-made solutions, but the game changes when facing with specific custom problems. The first part of this session is a deep down on techniques approaches and best practices in configuring ML algorithms but much more, do we really need it always? The second part will cover vulnerabilities of ML, discovering how easy could be to fool and to hack a neural network by some techniques and their implication in security.

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