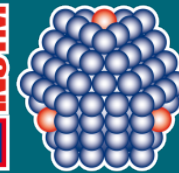




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UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



**MIAMI SCIENTIFIC  
ITALIAN COMMUNITY**



*Prof. Teodoro Valente*

**Department of Chemical Engineering Materials  
Environment**

February 25, 2022  
3:00 pm USA time

## Topics

- *The Italian National Competence Center on Cyber-Security – Cyber4.0*
- *Materials Technology & Aerospace at Sapienza University of Rome (some cases..)*

- Companies have strengthened their security measures → Attackers focused on endpoint
  - Attacks to personal devices increased from 45k in 2019 to 85k in 2020
- DDoS increased in number and power
  - 7 Tbps in 2020 vs. 1.8 Tbps in 2019
- 220 malware families (+33% vs. 2019)
- Double extortion ransomware – Decryption and recovery
  - Malspam for massive attacks
  - Compromised websites
  - Targeted Attacks
  - Vulnerabilities of targeted organization's network

# What to do – the three C's

## Commitment

**Legal framework** in line with international standards

- 3 laws have been passed in Italy, for the creation of the National Agency and the definition of the national perimeter

**National policies and strategies** adopted, **resources allocated**

Cybersecurity **a priority of decision makers**

## Capacities

Establishment and maintaining of **core capabilities and competencies**

Continuous **capacity enhancement on cybersecurity and cybercrime**

**Education and awareness** campaigns

## Cooperation

**Inter-agency cooperation**, defined roles and responsibilities

**Strengthening public-private cooperation**

Information sharing mechanisms

**International cooperation**, formal and informal, network of trust

## National Cybersecurity Competence Center

Promoted and funded by the Italian Ministry of Economic Development

SOGGETTI PRIVATI				
Acrm Net srl	Fondazione Amaldi	Lazio Connect Associazione	Poste Italiane SpA	Technocenter srl
Agfa SpA	Fondazione Formit	Leonardo SpA	PRISMA srl	Tecnorad srl
Aizoon group Srl	Fondazione ICSA	Mashfrog SpA	Radio6ense srl	Telecom Italia SpA
Arpex Environment Trentino srl	Gruppo Daman srl	Mediaservice.net srl	Rdslab srl	Telespazio SpA
Bioc check up srl	I.S.A.M. srl	Mediavoice srl	SDN SpA	Thales SpA
Bioscience Genomics srl	IAM Scarl	Netcom Group SpA	Selta SpA	
BV Tech Spa	INTECS Solutions SpA	NSR srl	SFC ScpA	
Cy4gate srl	Land srl	Obiectivo Technology srl	Sogei SpA	

SOGGETTI PUBBLICI				
Sapienza Università	Università Tor Vergata	Università Roma 3	LUISS	Università Tuscia
Università Cassino	Università L'Aquila	CNR		
ENTI PUBBLICI NON ECONOMICI				
INAIL				

# Cyber 4.0 in a nutshell

## CAPACITY BUILDING

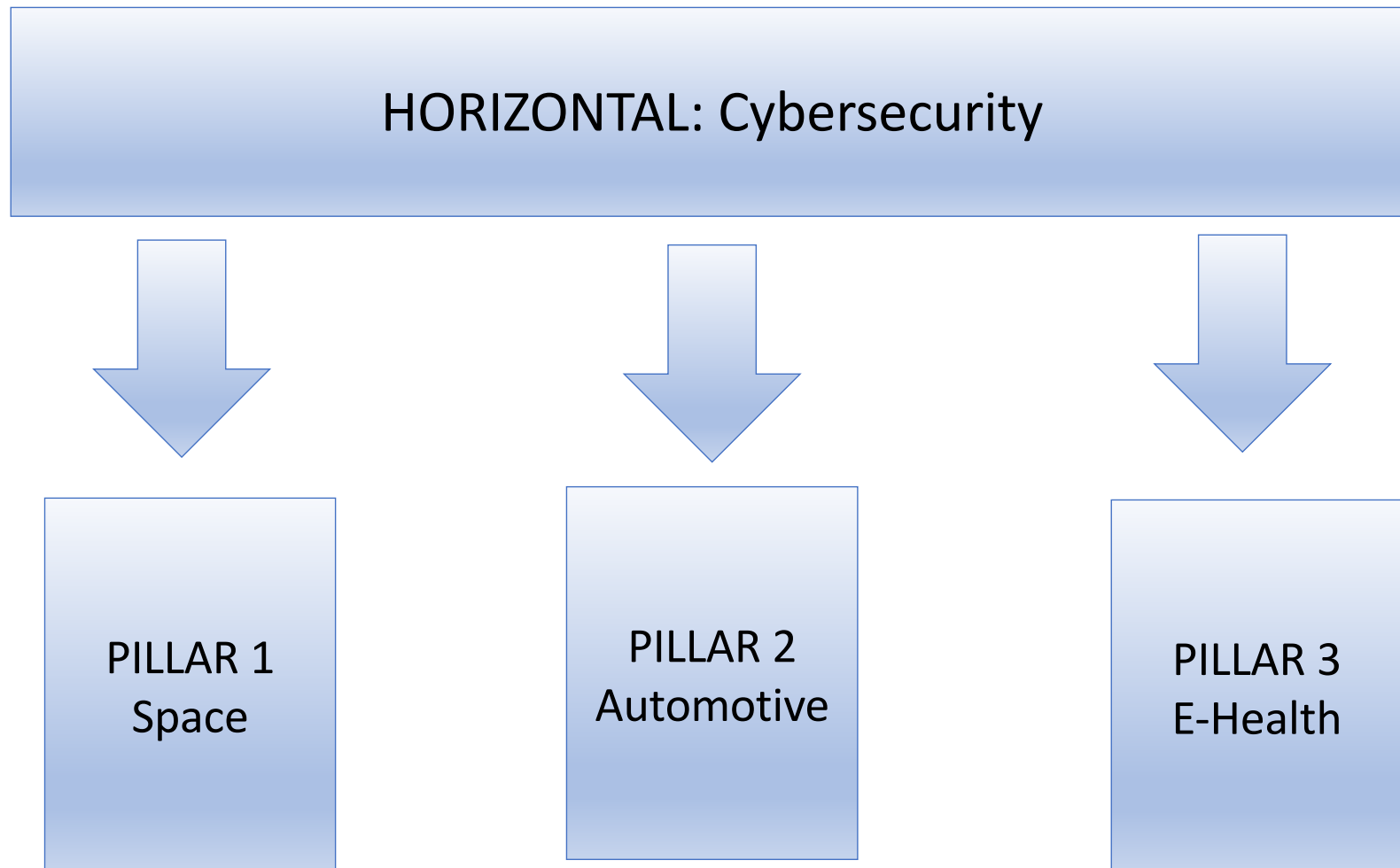
- Operational since April 2021, HQ in Rome
- **PPP** – 8 Public Research entities, 1 PA, 34 Private Partners
- 4 Domains: **Core Services, Aerospace, Automotive, E-Health**
- Institutional activities to support **Public Administration and SMEs** on cybersecurity capacity building and innovation
- **Roster of 100+ experts**
- **15 Research and Innovation Projects** funded in 2021, started in 2022 – TRL 7/8

## ORIENTATION

## RESEARCH & INNOVATION



**150+ Cybersecurity services available** to public and private entities on: **Cyber risk management, Threat management, Data Protection, System Protection, Incident Handling, Certification, Training, Consulting**



## Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity awareness ,Analisi di vulnerabilità, rivelazione e risposta/mitigazione di attacchi  
Cyber-insurance, Cyber intelligence, Digital Forensic, Distributed Ledger Technology, Incident management, Sistemi di crittografia (tradizionale, quantistica e di strato fisico), Sistemi di riconoscimento biometrici, Cybersecurity by design, Interfacce avanzate di visualizzazione e tecniche di visual analytics, Giuridico (GDPR, contrattualistica, cybercrime, diritto amministrativo), Manageriale (IT governance, Risk Management, Data Management, Data Protection), Politologica (politiche di cyber defence nazionali e internazionali), Economica (fintech)



### Space

AI, sviluppo HW, uso COTS HW nei progetti spaziali  
Uso sicuro di dati satellitari  
Progettazione e manifattura delocalizzata di componenti space



### Automotive

Resilienza vs minacce cyber  
Crittografia, integrità e autenticazione,  
Sensori embedded interconnessi  
Machine learning, Meccatronica  
Protezione privacy di passeggeri e veicoli  
Strumenti di data analytics su architetture Cloud-IoT/Fog computing



### E-Health

Infrastrutture di sicurezza, comunicazione e cifratura per la telemedicina, rilevazione e analisi dei dati biometrici, genetici, cerebrali, cardiaci, Meta analisi e integrazione dati sociali, clinici, genetici e epigenetici,  
Analisi rischio e medicina personalizzata  
Sicurezza nell'uso dei dispositivi medici connessi in rete, privacy,  
Certificazione e security assessment di sensori e dispositivi



- **CYBER 4.0 Academy** – Management, Legislation and Policy, Tech and Procedures, Immersive simulations
- **Assessment SMEs**
- **Cyber posture Health System**

**TRAINING and CAPACITY BUILDING**



- 12/18 months, start January 2022
- **Budget 2,2 Mln EUR**
- **Call 1** – 40+ proposals, 7 projects
- **Call 2** – 20 proposals, 8 projects

**RESEARCH and INNOVATION PROJECTS**



- **Case Studies**
- **Showroom/ demo lab**
- **Cyber Range**
- Malware Lab



**TEST BEFORE INVEST**



- **Service Catalogue** – 8 categories
- **Roster of 100+ experts on 8 lots of competencies**

**SERVICES and RESOURCES**



- **EDIH**
- **National Cybersecurity Agency**
- **National CC Network**
- **EU CyberNet Stakeholder Group**
- Cybersecurity Agency of Catalunya
- Other EU funded projects

**NETWORKING and COOPERATION**



- Website
- Newsletter
- **eLearning Platform**



**COMMUNICATION**



# CYBER 4.0 support to Public Administration and SMEs

---

**Cyber risk assessment**

**Data Protection**

**Protection of systems**

**Threat monitoring and detection**

**Incident response and incident handling**

**Certifications**

**Training**

**Strategic support**

- **8 categories**
  - **100+ qualified services**
  - Collaborative effort of Cyber 4.0 Partners in **public-private partnership**
-

- **Cyber Risk Management**
- **Data Protection**
- **Sstem Protection**
- **Cyber threat management**
- **Incident Handling**
- **Certifications**
- **Training**
- **Consulting**

## **CYBER 4.0 Academy**

### **Management and organization**

- Custom courses for managers on cyber security and data control
- Master Cybersecurity, Public Policies, Regulations and Management
- Data Driven Enterprise
- Digital marketing and Communication strategy
- Digital Discovery Lab
- Digital Innovation and Governance
- Governance Risk and Compliance

### **Legislazione e Policy**

- GDPR
- Digital systems and smart working
- Legislation, Cybersecurity
- NIS and Cybersecurity Act

### **Tecnologie e Processi**

- Monographic courses: Cybersecurity in IoT and Industry 4.0, Cloud Security, Cryptography, Social Media and Security
- Industrial Security (ICS/SCADA)
- Specialized courses for SOC/ CERT/ CSIRT operators
- OSINT, SOCMINT
- Incident Handling – Case study Analysis
- Malware Analysis
- Secure Coding
- HTTP vulnerabilities and securization

### **Simulazioni immersive**

- Cyber Range
- Simulation of critical processes
- Crisis simulation

### **Thematic focuses – e-Health, Automotive, Aerospace**

## Tailored training courses

- **Target:**
  - Managerial/ Technical/ Research
- **Training needs:**
  - Basic/ Advanced;
  - Hands-on/ Theoretic
- **Program:**
  - Intensive/ Extensive
  - Full-Time/ Part-Time
- **Delivery:**
  - In Presence/ Online/ Hybrid
  - Live/ Self paced

### Example – Blockchain

#### Short course (1-3 days)

Basics of blockchain technologies and smart contracts + case studies

#### Targeted course (4-6 days)

Small group, intensive and interactive, Customisable topics

#### Regular course (8-10 days)

Blockchain technologies rationale and concepts + smart contract design and coding + Dapp design and development + use cases + impact analysis + legal aspects

# Research and Innovation

## Call 1

### 1. Cyber security core

1. Blockchain and Smart contract
2. Threat Intelligence

### 2. Aerospace

1. Ground segment security gateway and communication protocols enforcement
2. Cyber risk analysis for aerospace systems
3. Test bed for quantum communications

### 3. Automotive

1. Security assurance for connected vehicles

### 4. eHealth

1. Secure access to HW e SW medical systems

**1 Mln EUR, 40+ Proposals, 7 Projects financed**

## Call 2

### 1. Cyber security core

1. Digitalization with trustless infrastructures
2. Machine learning for innovative cybersecurity services

### 2. Aerospace

1. Protection of space critical assets
2. Satellite constellations for trusted node QKD networks

### 3. Automotive

1. Security at vehicle level

### 4. eHealth

1. Cybersecurity for continuity in telemedicine

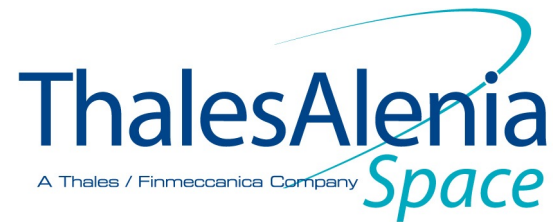
**1.2 Mln EUR, 20 Proposals, 8 Projects financed**



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## Materials and Surface Engineering Lab

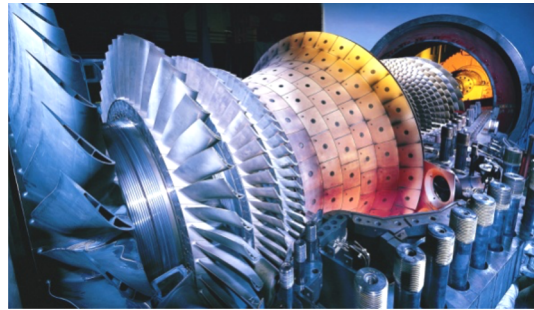
### Research partners





# Topic: materials for severe operating environment

Heavy combination of mechanical stresses and aggressive environment



Temperature

Wear

Mechanical stress



Corrosion

Oxidation

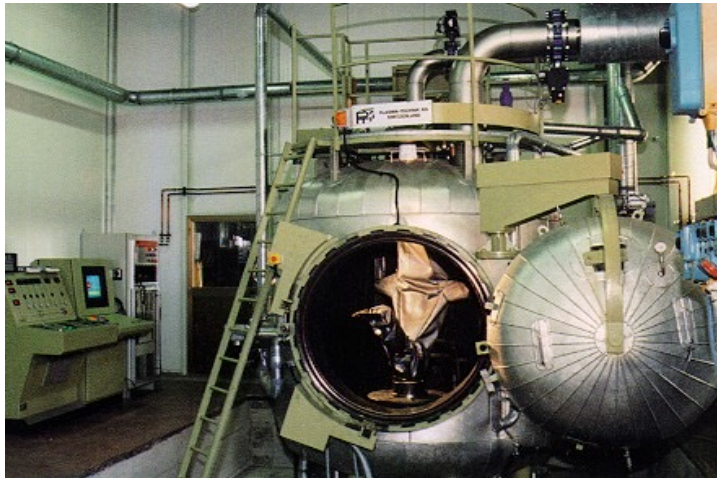




# Thick coating by thermal spray

## Plasma spraying deposition technique

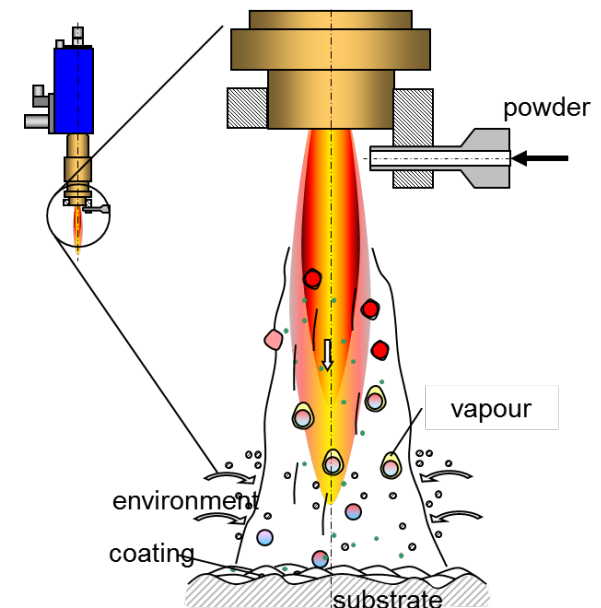
The CAPS facility permits to control the deposition environment



Besides Atmospheric Plasma Spraying (APS), several configurations are possible:

- Vacuum Plasma Spraying (VPS);
- Low Pressure Plasma Spraying (LPPS);
- Inert Plasma Spraying (IPS);
- Reactive Plasma Spraying (RPS).

Coating is built by the layering of splats

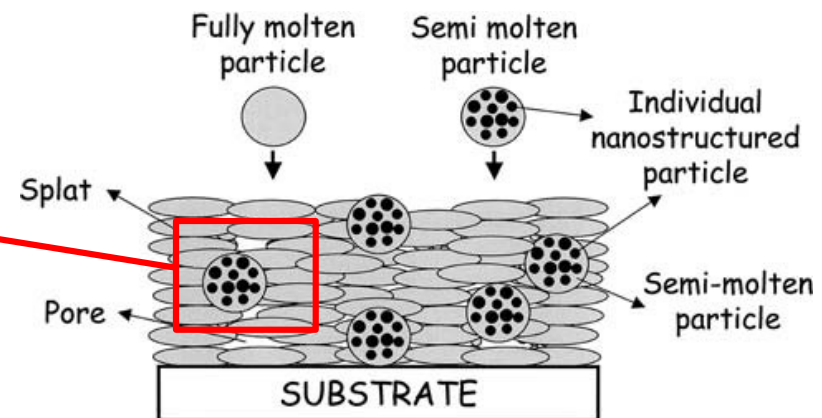
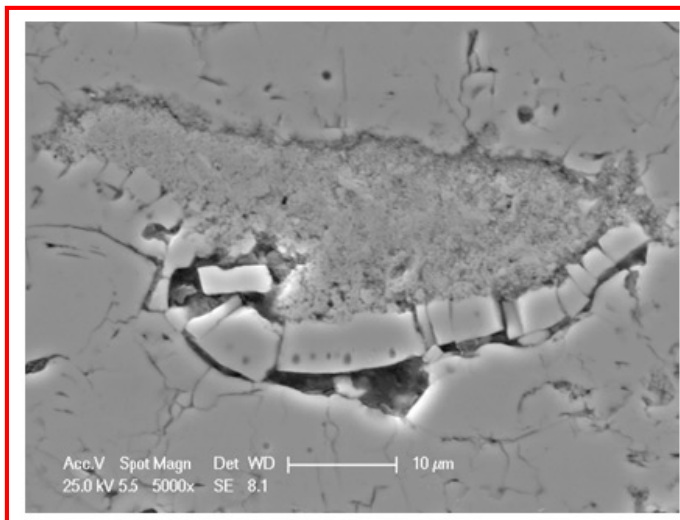




# Innovative TBC for gas turbines

## Nanostructured YSZ

EU funded project



The strategy is to reach a semi-molten state of particles upon impact on the substrate by optimizing the operating parameters.

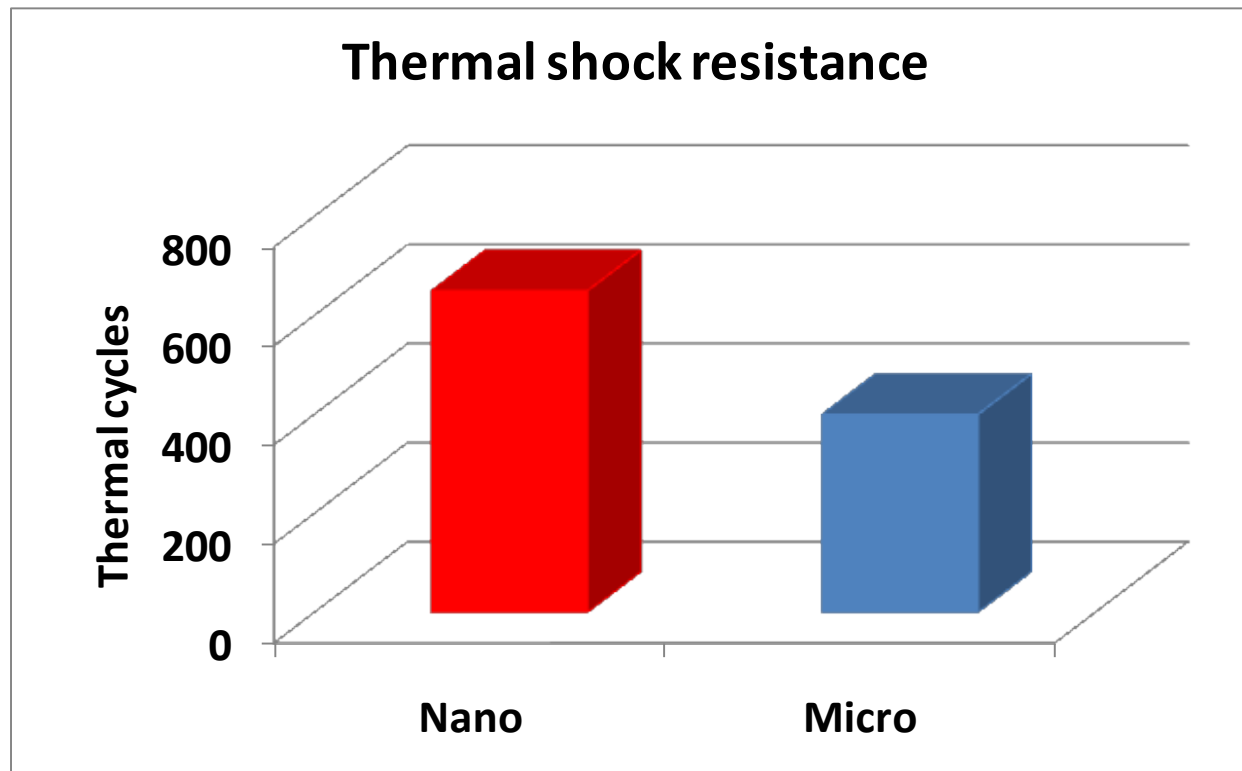
- **Molten fraction** of particles ensures the cohesion;
- **Semi-molten fraction: nanostructure.**



## Innovative TBC for gas turbines

### Nanostructured YSZ

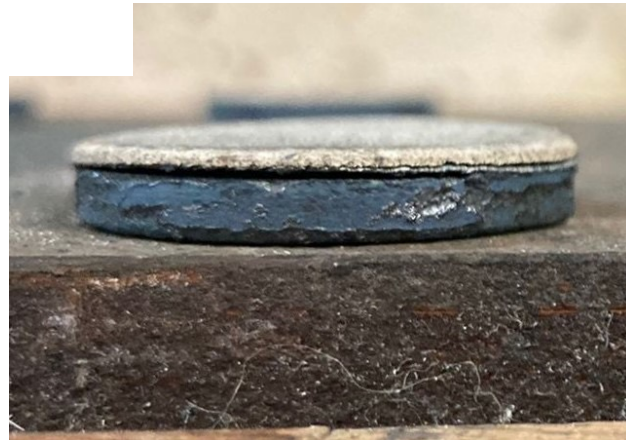
Total number of shock cycles required to achieve 50% damage of coating surface (1020 °C – RT)



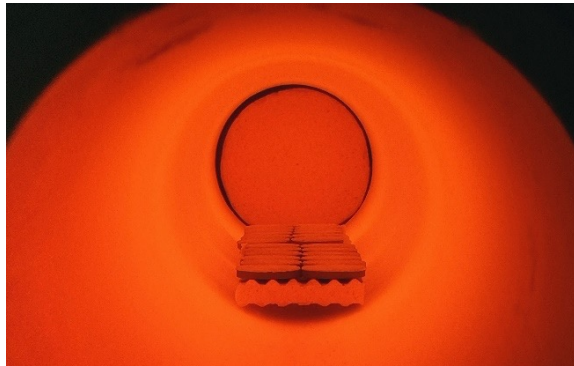
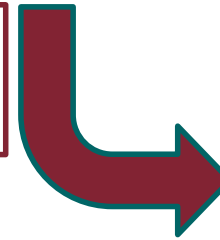


# Innovative TBC for gas turbines

## Thermal cycling failure evaluation study



  
**Delamination**

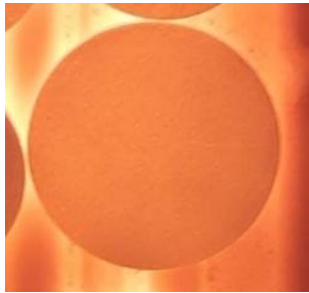




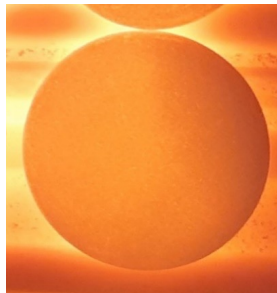
# Innovative TBC for gas turbines

## Thermal cycling failure evaluation study

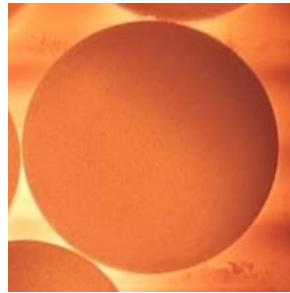
Ciclo 120



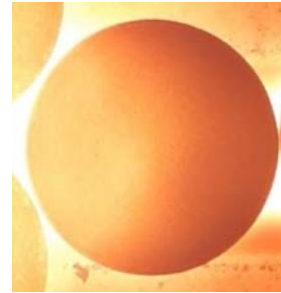
Ciclo 130



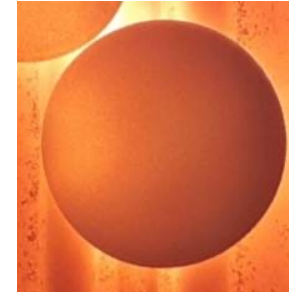
Ciclo 140



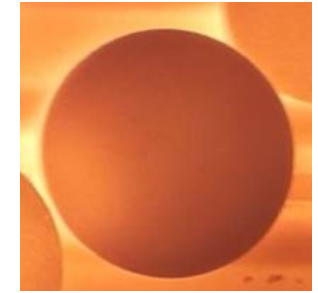
Ciclo 145



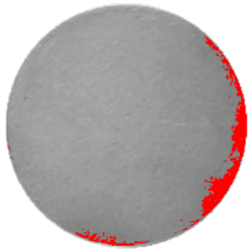
Ciclo 150



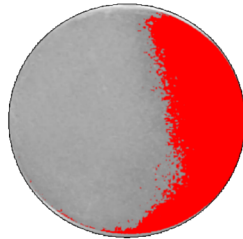
Ciclo 160



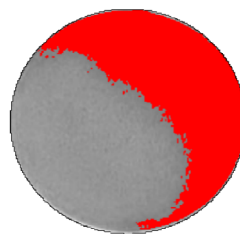
Area Sollevata:  
4%



Area Sollevata:  
31%



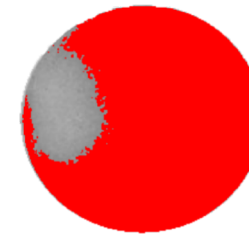
Area Sollevata:  
43%



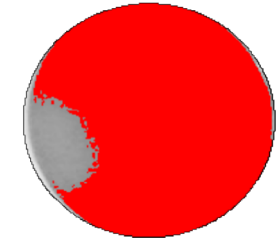
Area Sollevata:  
54%



Area Sollevata:  
82%



Area Sollevata:  
88%

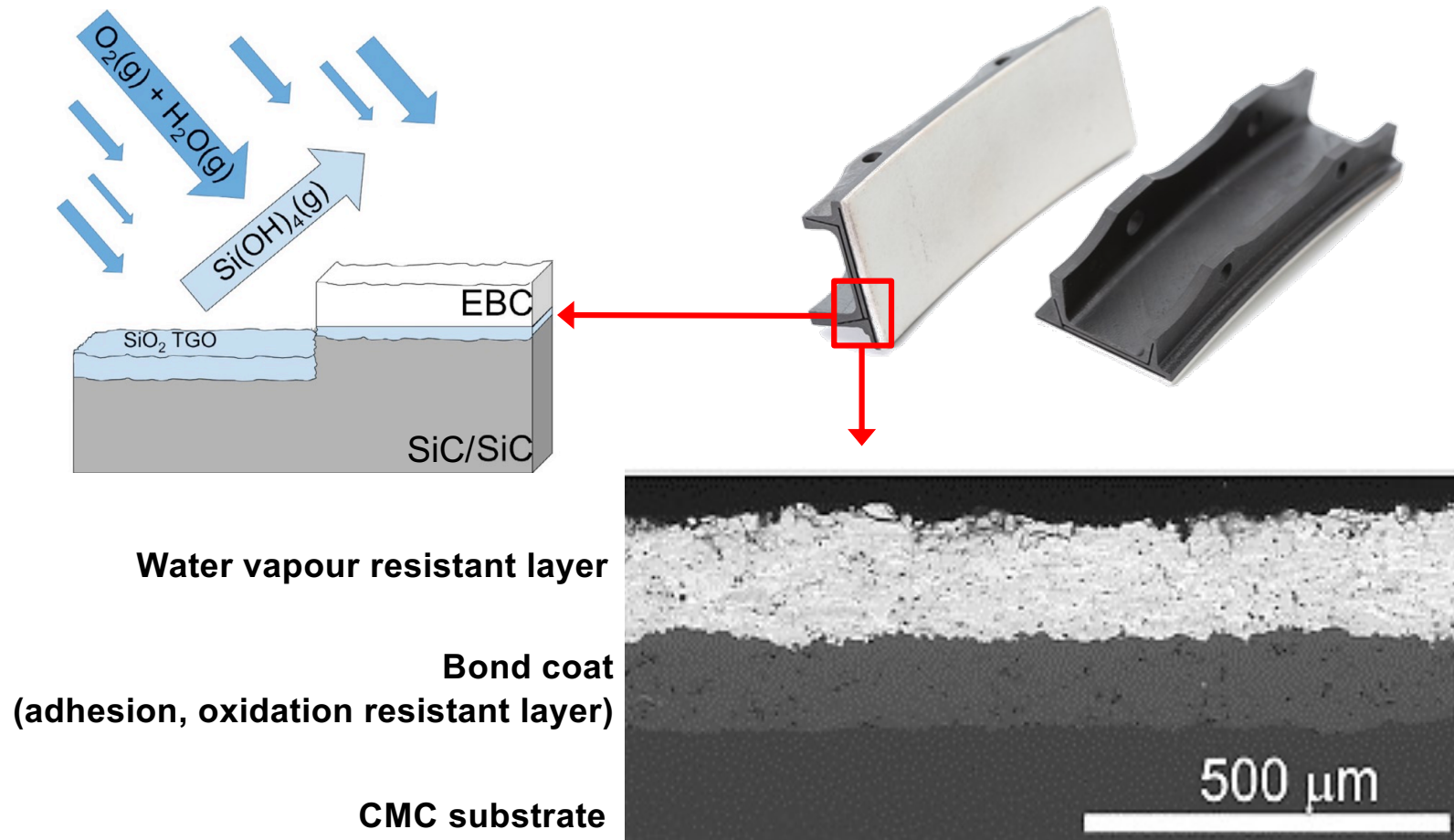


Failure al ciclo 169



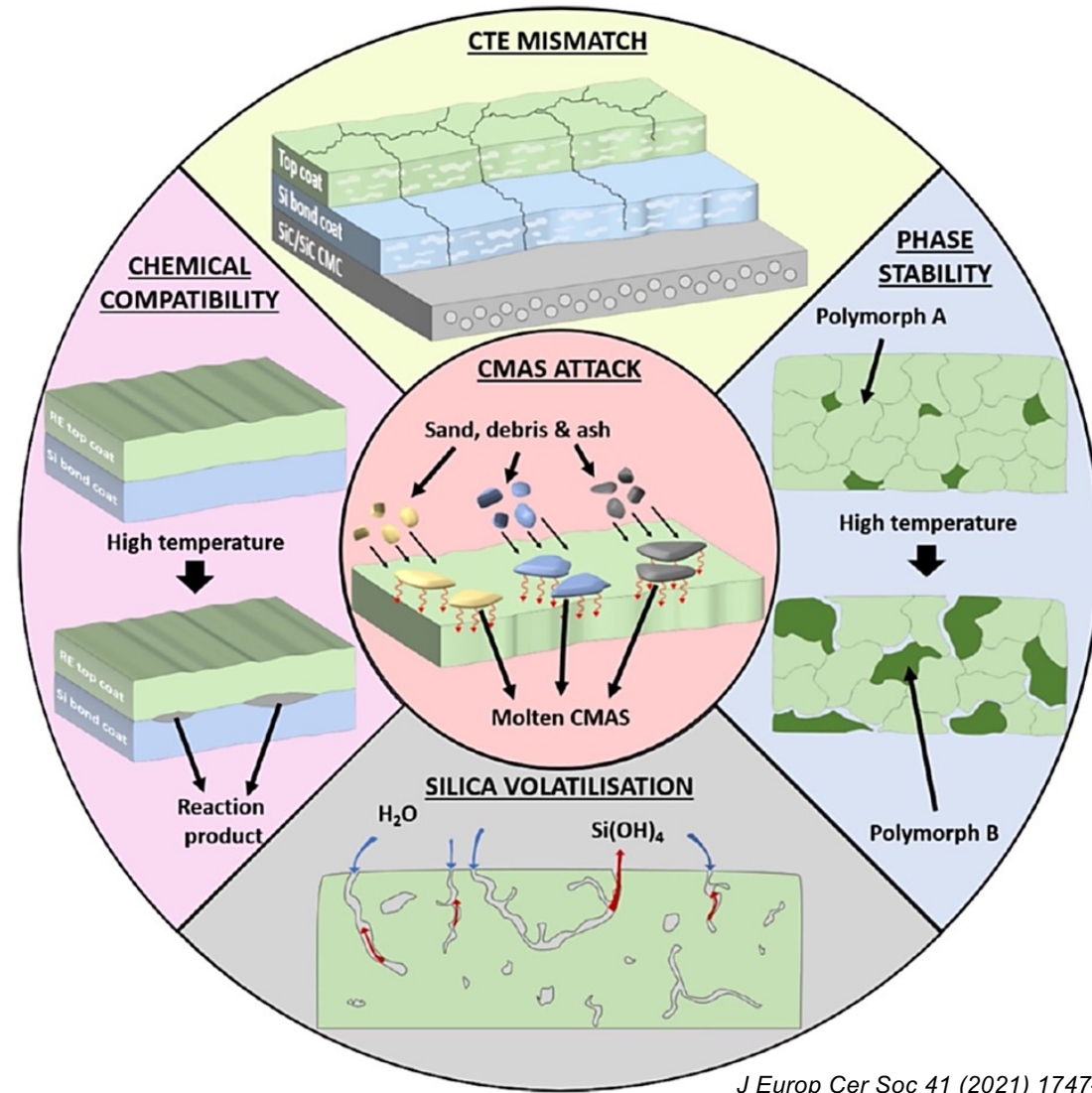
# Environmental barrier coatings (EBC)

SiC/SiC gas turbine components need to be protected by EBC



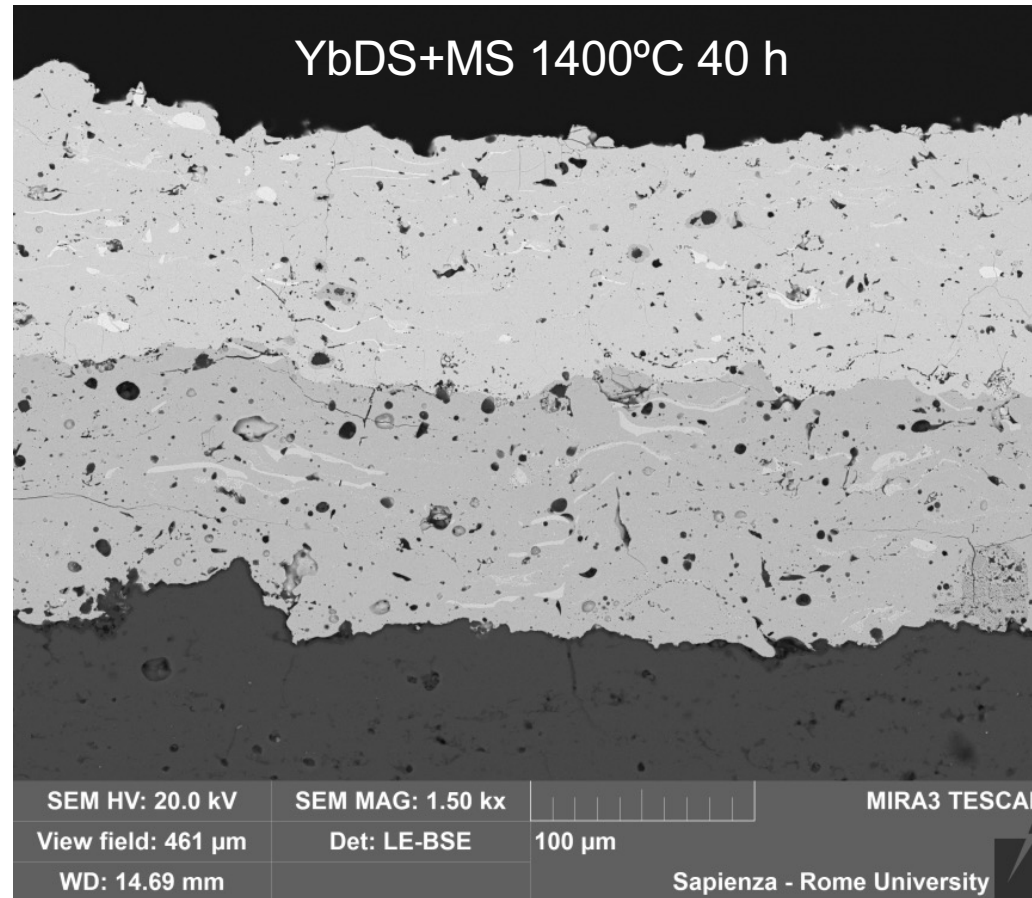


# EBC Requirements





## YbDS-YbMS optimized system

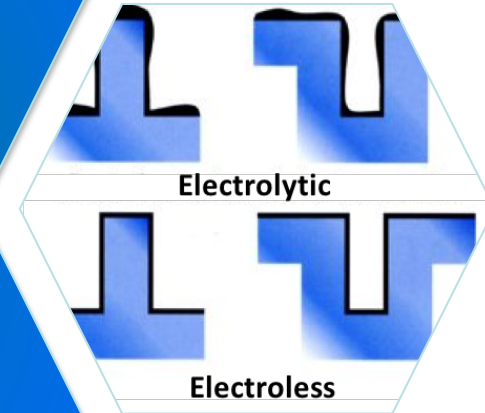


Cracks and porosity can be tailored by optimization of deposition parameters and thermal treatments



Low cost

No applied electric field

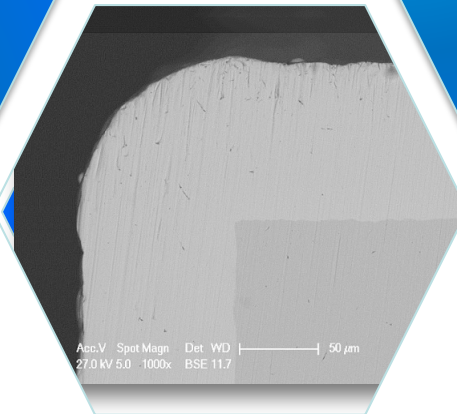


Electrolytic

Electroless

Non line-of sight technique

Conformal



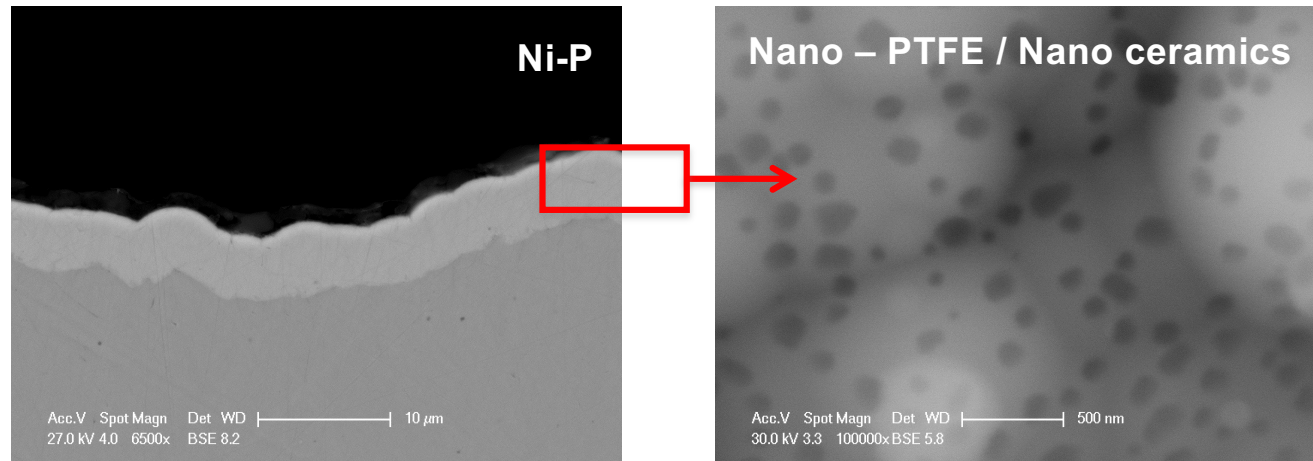
Homogeneous thickness





# Antifouling and anti-erosion coating for oil&gas

## Electroless Ni-P nanocomposite coatings

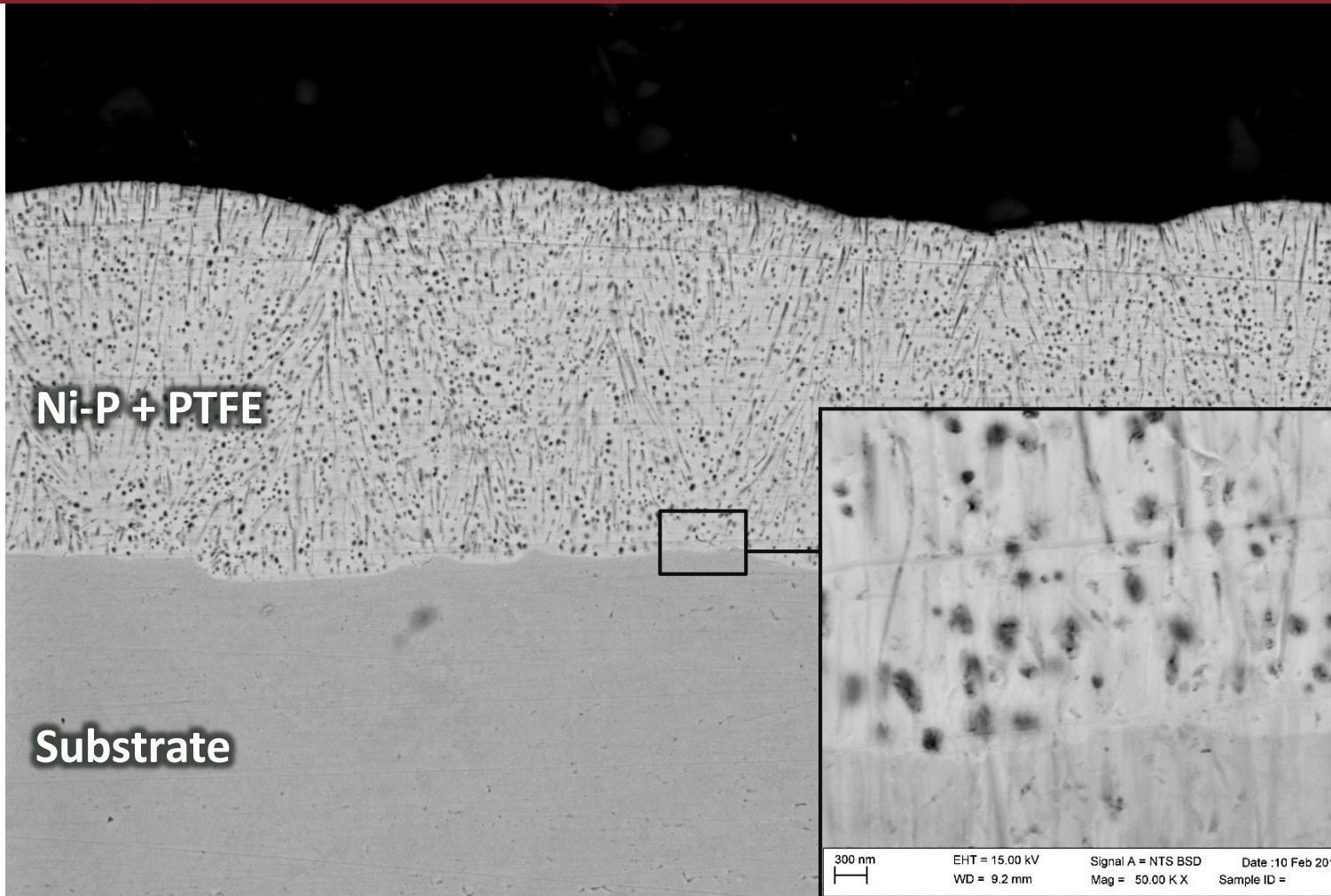


The goal is to develop an anti-fouling and anti-wear coating by means of an electroless-nickel plating process; the coating properties are enhanced by dispersing nano-polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and nano-ceramics particles in the coating.

Industrial project funded by:



GE Oil & Gas  
Nuovo Pignone spa



Ni-P + PTFE

Substrate

300 nm EHT = 15.00 kV Signal A = NTS BSD Date :10 Feb 2017  
WD = 9.2 mm Mag = 50.00 K X Sample ID = CNIS

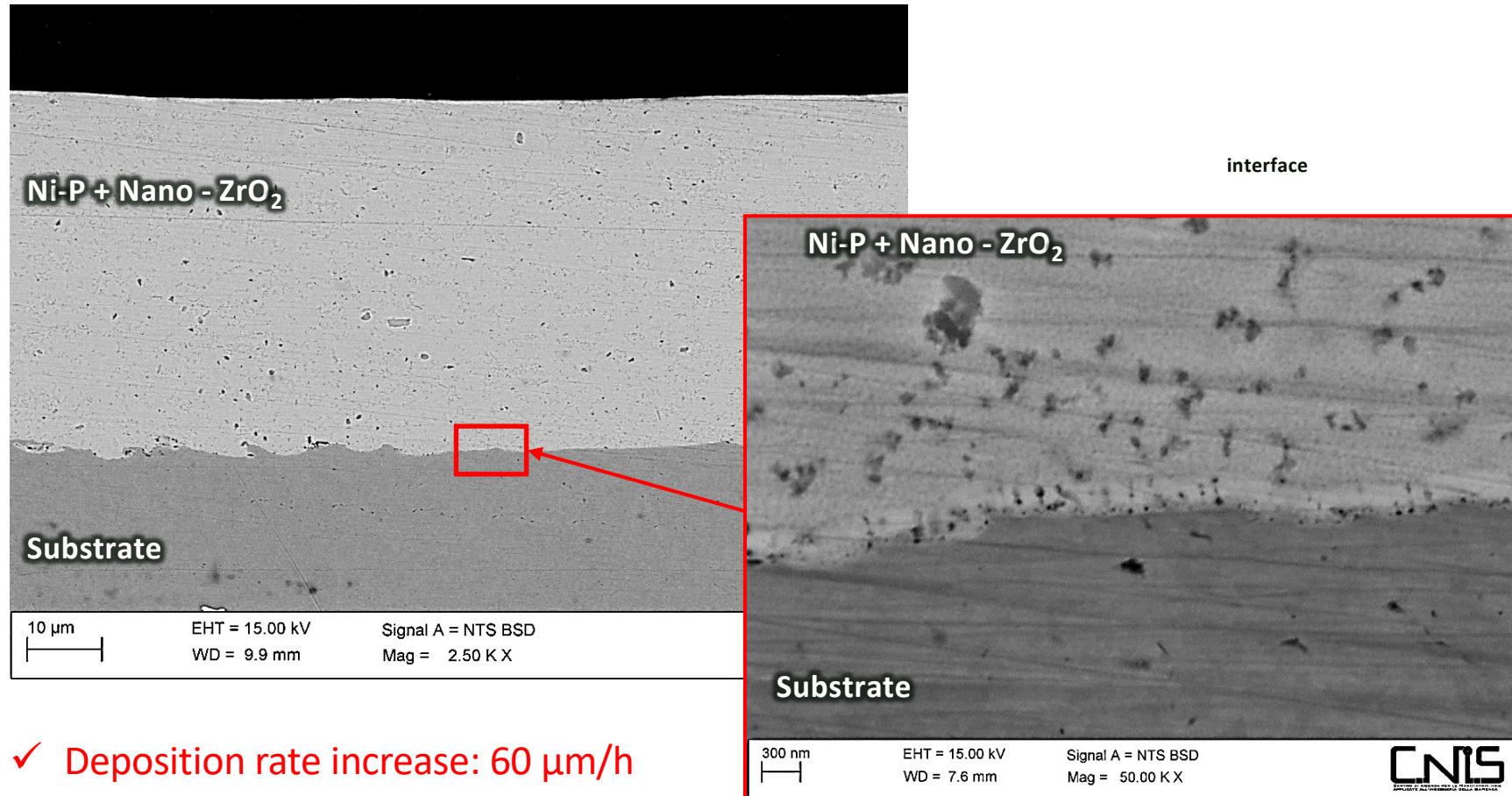
2  $\mu$ m

EHT = 15.00 kV  
WD = 9.3 mm

**ENP+PTFE directly on the substrate**  
**No Ni-P interlayer**



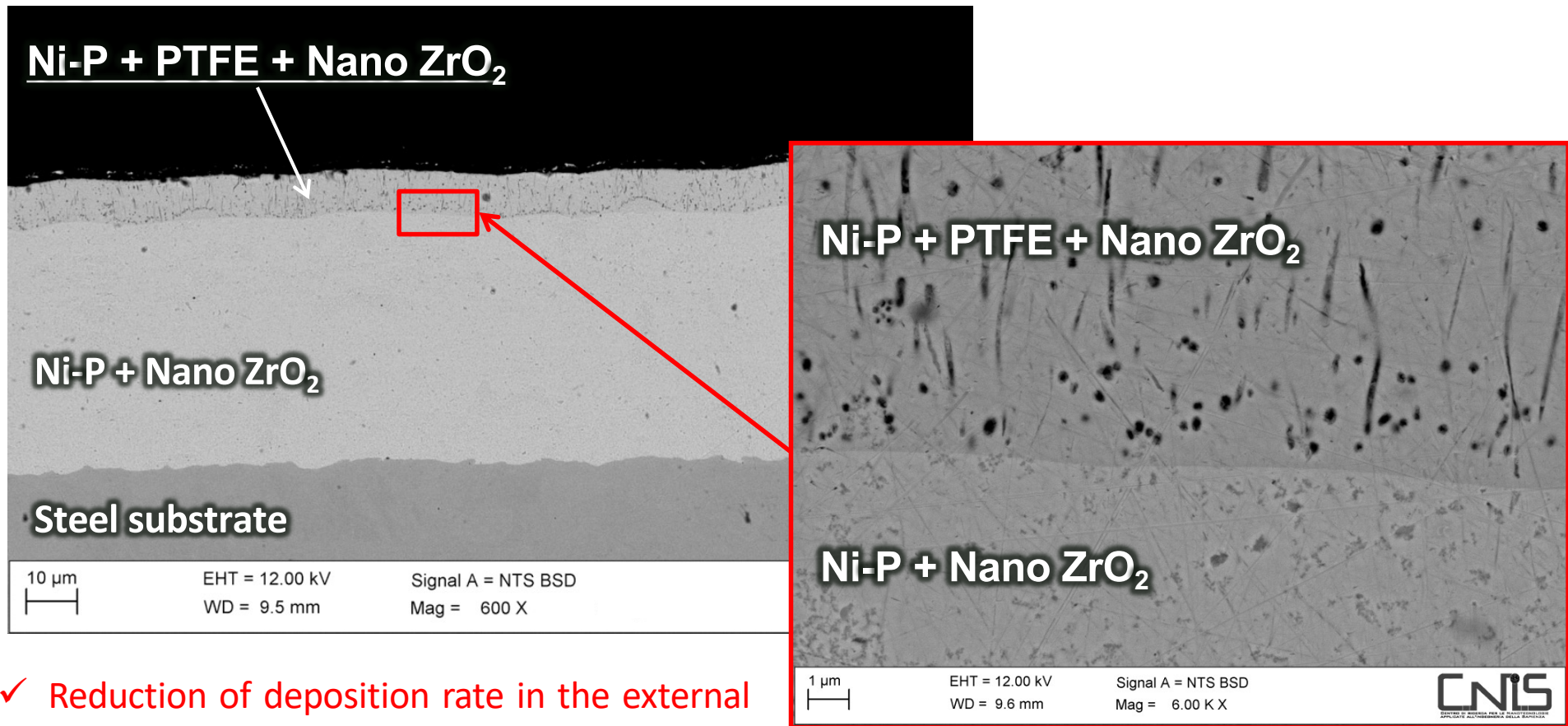
## ENP + nano ZrO<sub>2</sub>



- ✓ Deposition rate increase: 60 µm/h
- ✓ Good nano-ZrO<sub>2</sub> distribution
- ✓ No porosity – excellent interface adhesion



## Antifouling coatings with improved erosion resistance



- ✓ Reduction of deposition rate in the external layer (with PTFE)
- ✓ Excellent interface adhesion

Patent IT102019000003463

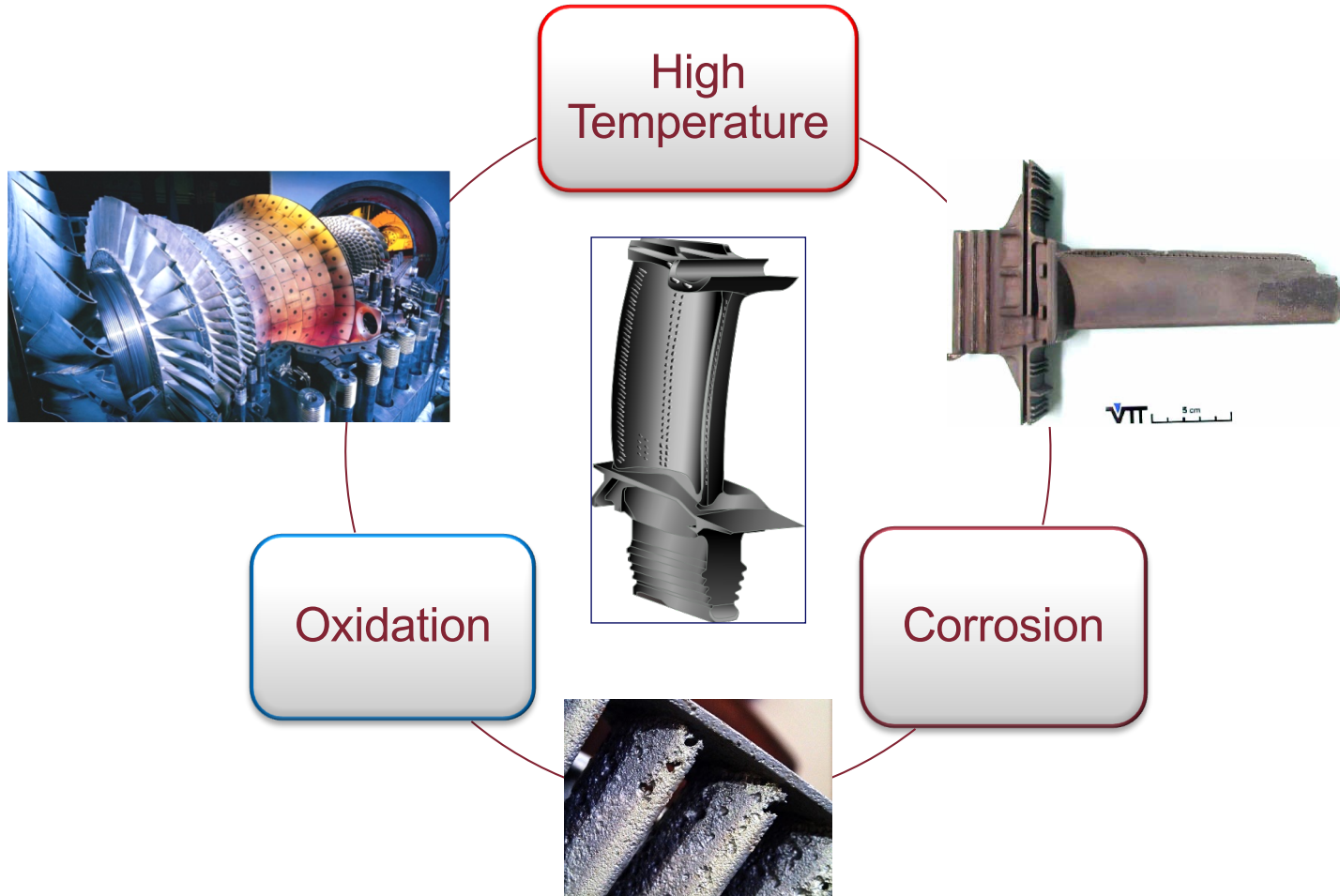


**Deposition of  
coatings developed on a demonstrator  
of complex geometry**



# Gas turbine harsh environment

## Turbine blades durability issue

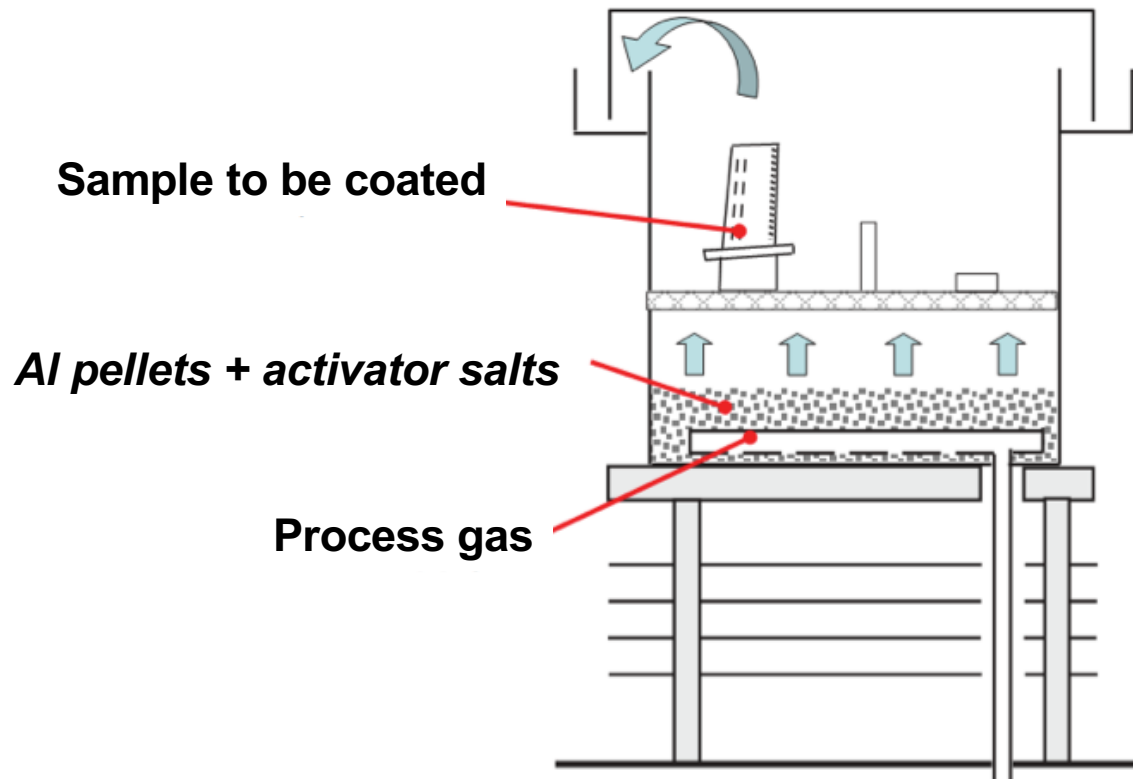




## Diffusion coating

### Pack cementation facility

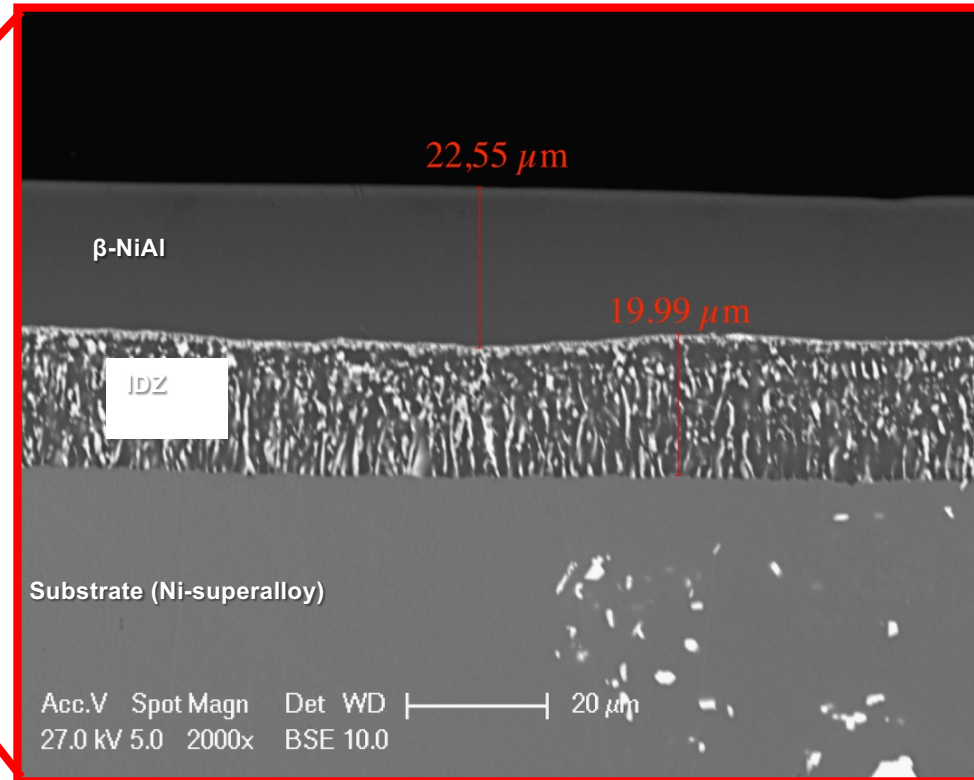
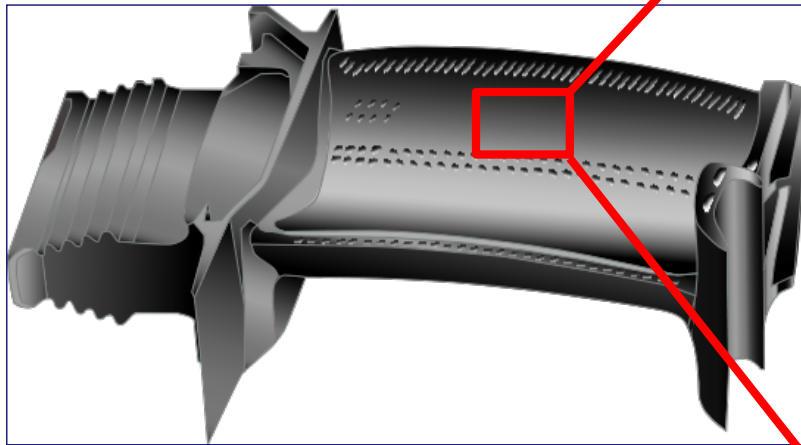
1. **Generation of vapours** containing the metal to be deposited
2. **Transport of vapours** towards the component surface
3. **Reaction with the substrate and diffusion**





# Diffusion coatings for turbine blade

## Standard coating architecture







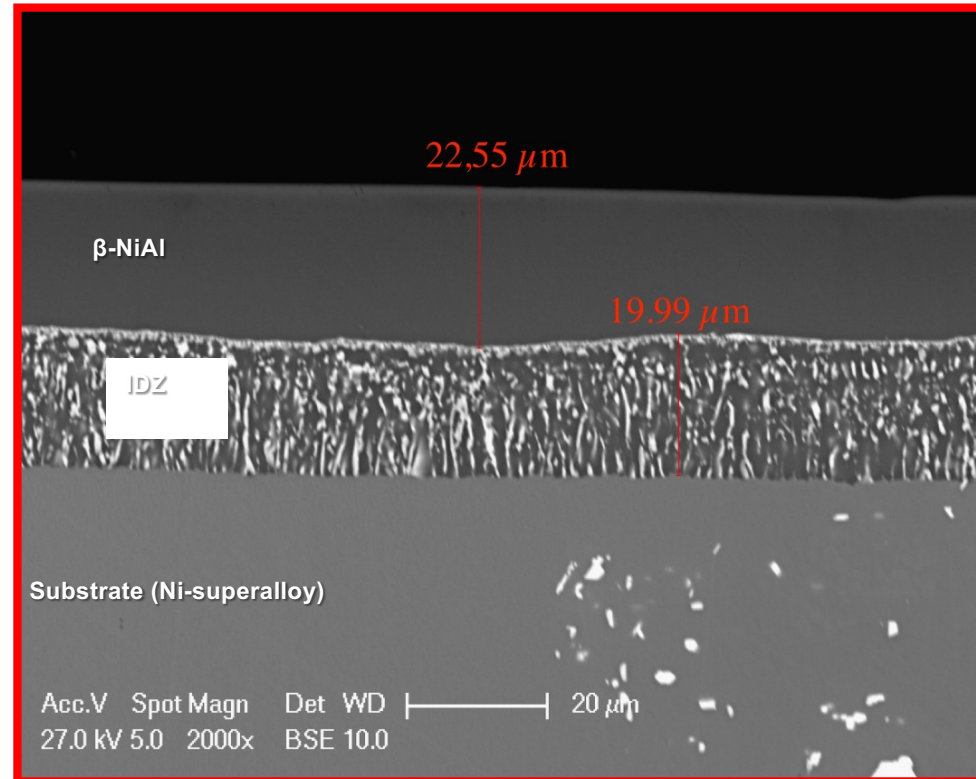
# Diffusion coatings for turbine blade

## Standard coating architecture

### Problems:

- Limits in max. NiAl thickness
- Brittleness of interdiffusion zone

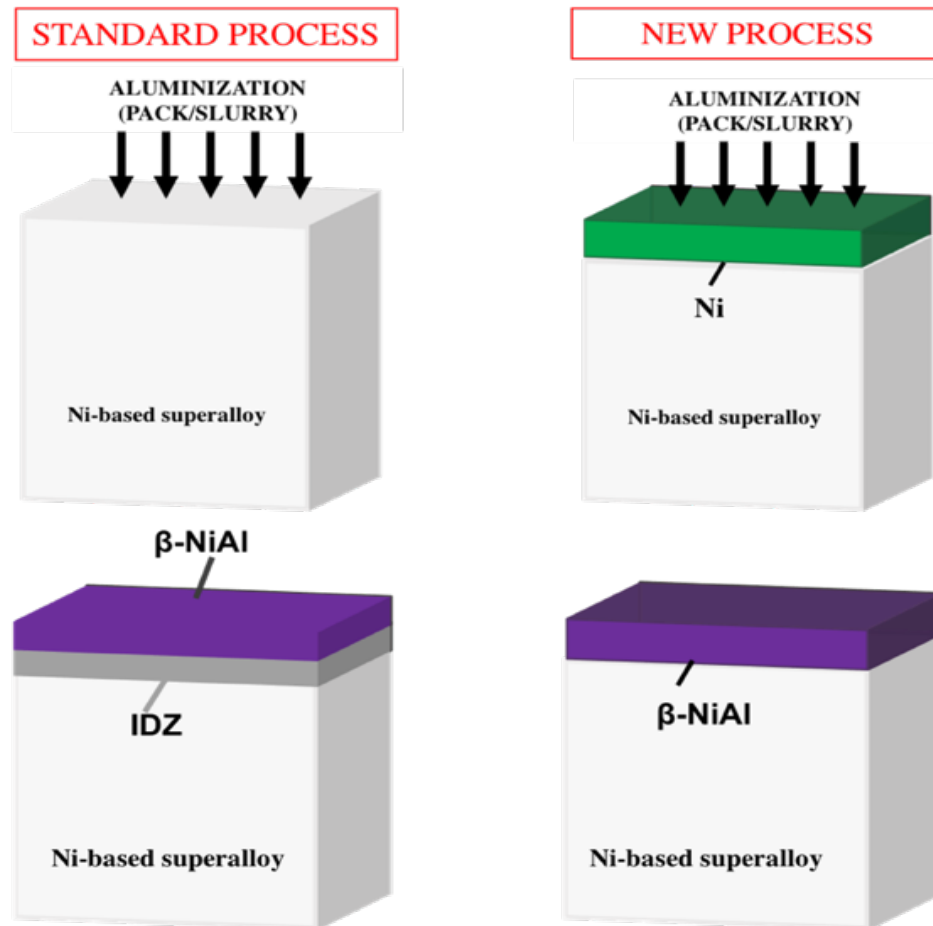
Innovative approach based on the electroless coatings?





# Modified aluminide coatings

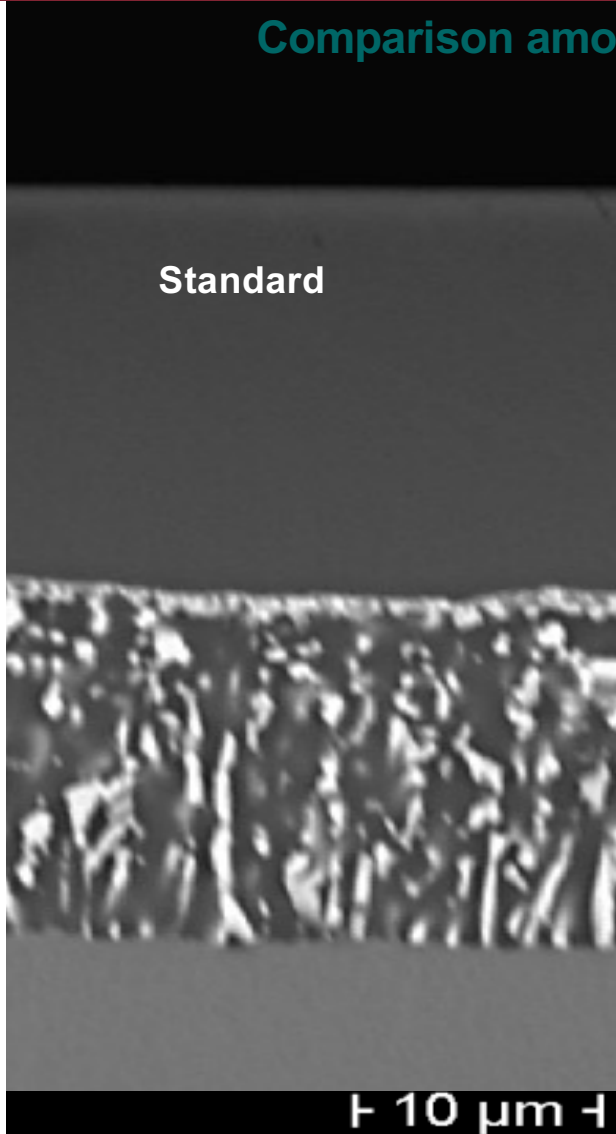
## Addition of electroless Ni layer



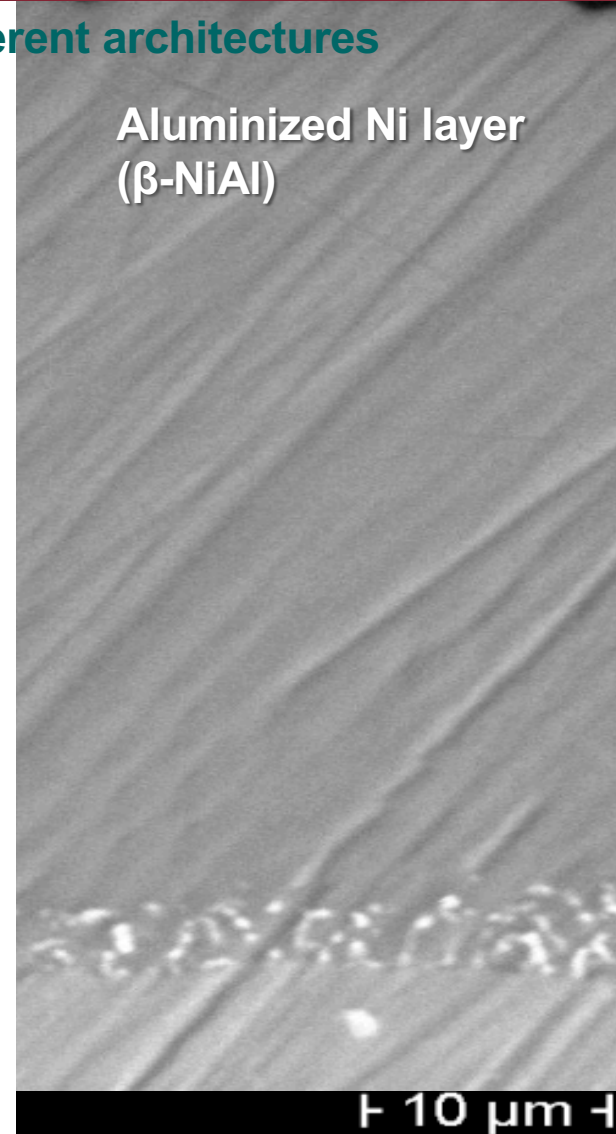


## Comparison among different architectures

Standard

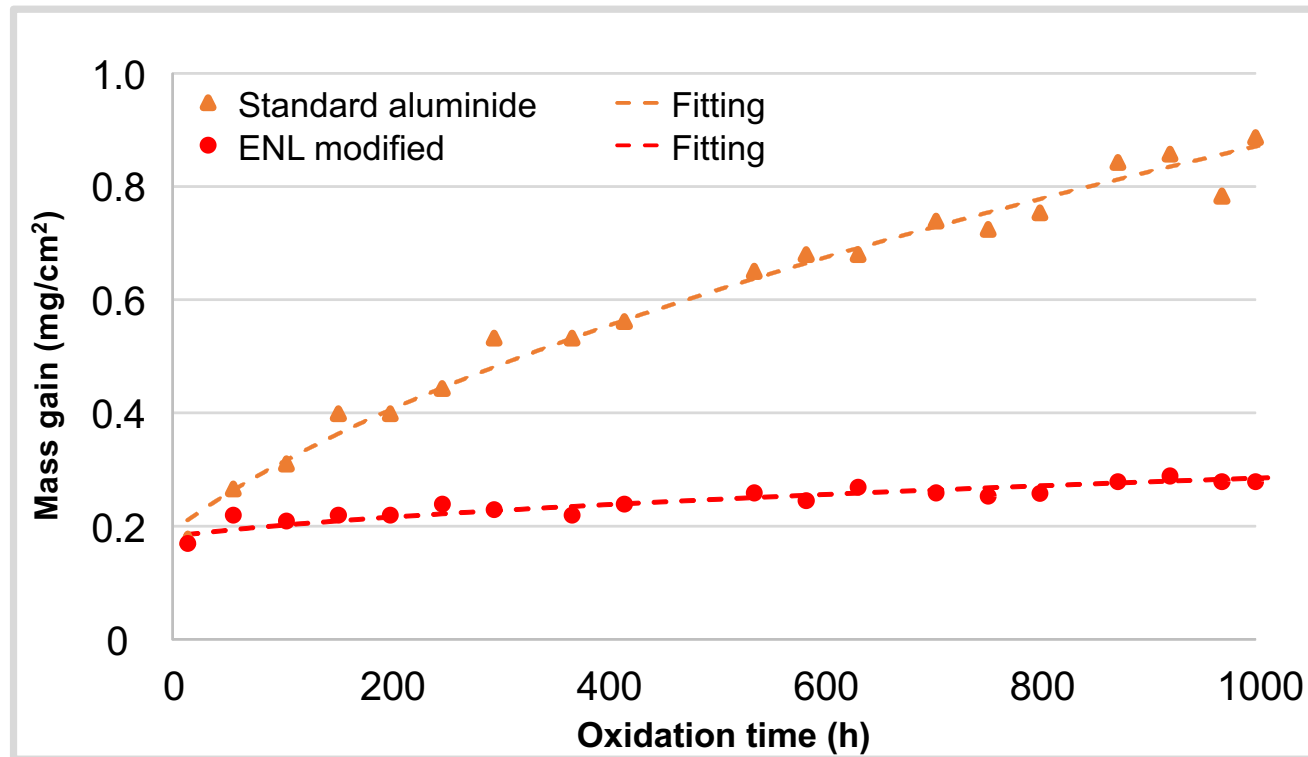


Aluminized Ni layer  
( $\beta$ -NiAl)



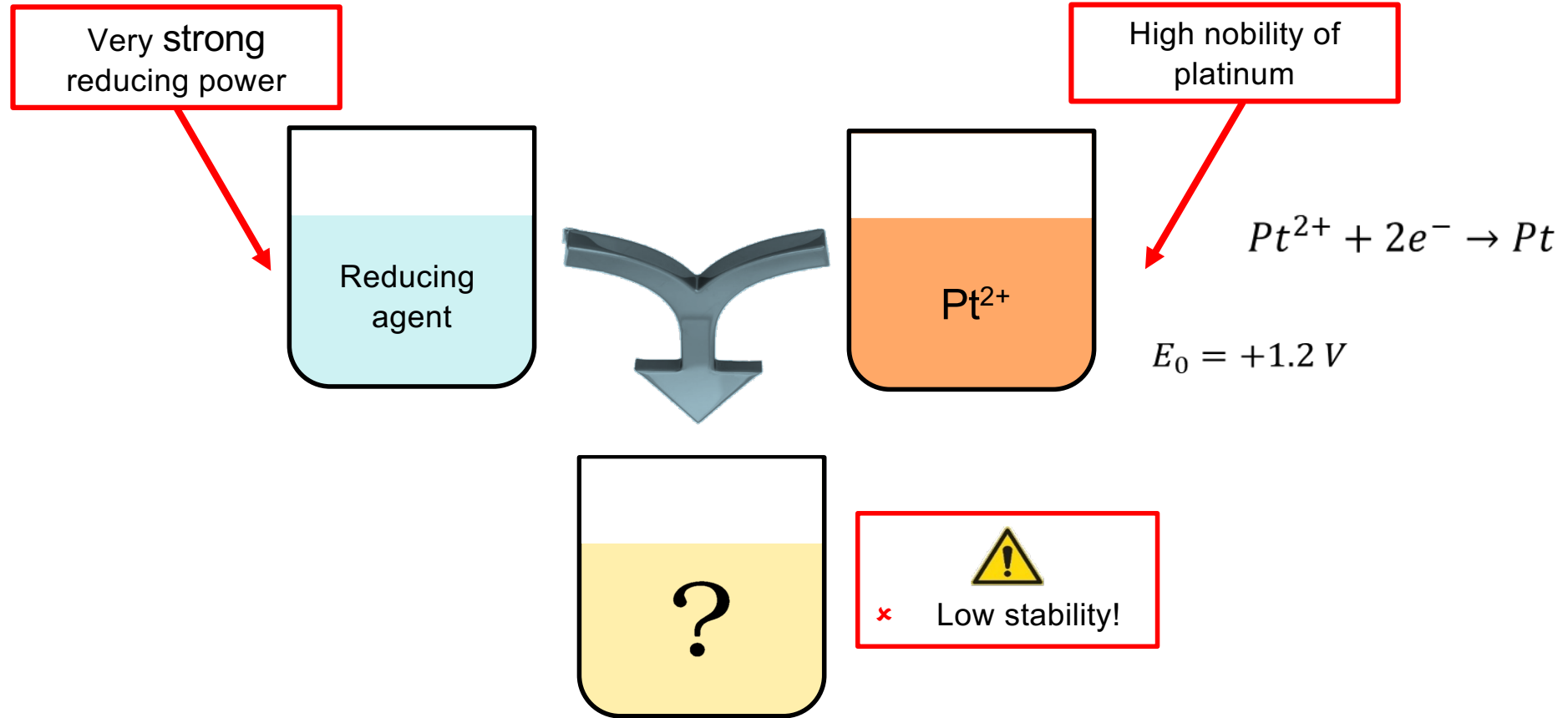


## High temperature oxidation tests





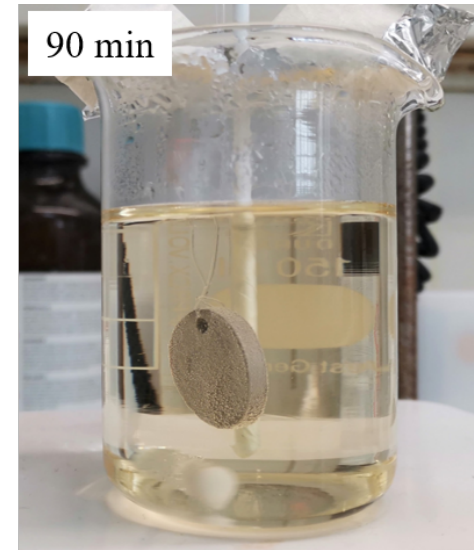
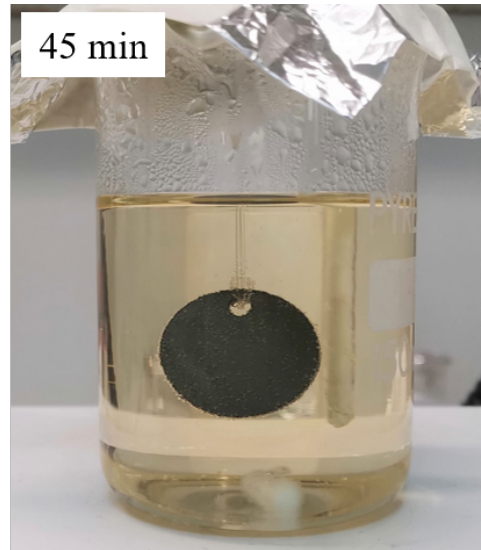
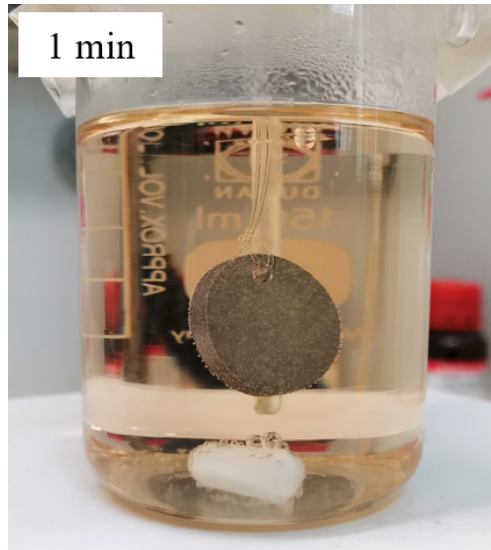
## Electroless platinum plating



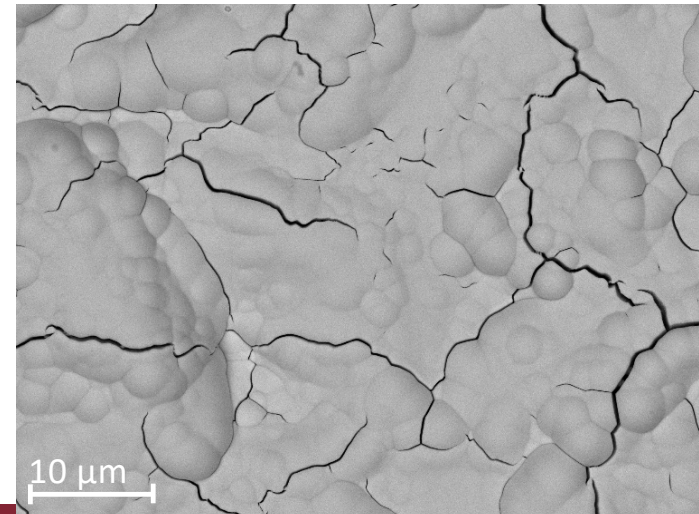
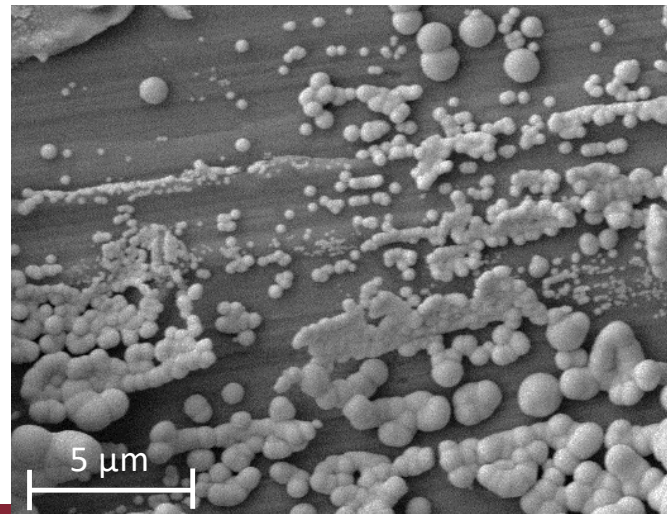
➔ Pressing demand to the development of a stable electroless plating solution for deposition of sufficiently thick platinum films for high temperature applications.



## Experimental Activity – Platinum plating solution



**Growth mechanism**

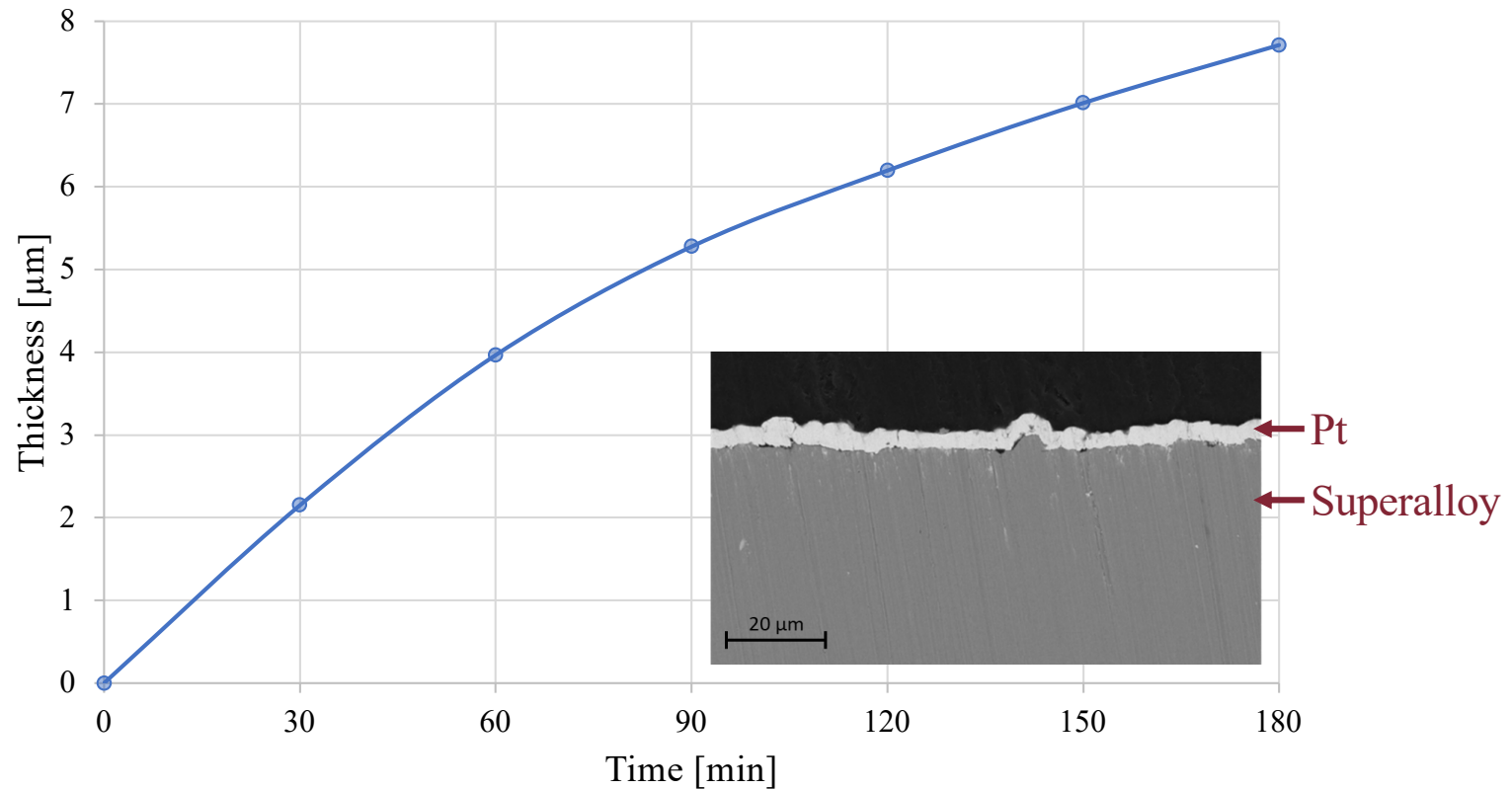




## Experimental Activity

Bath tuning in terms of:

- Temperature
- Composition

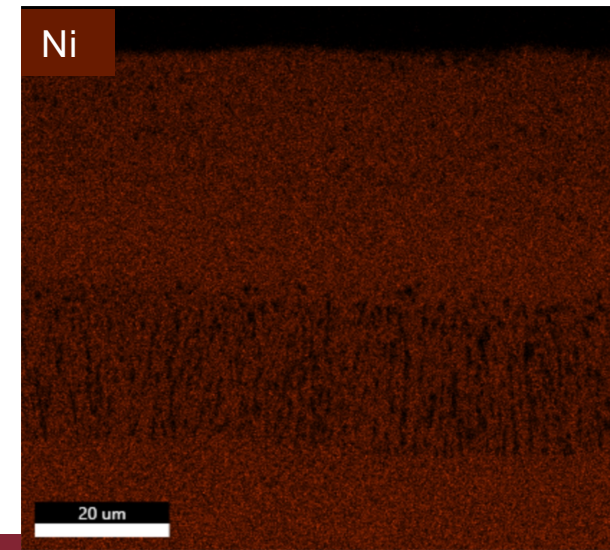
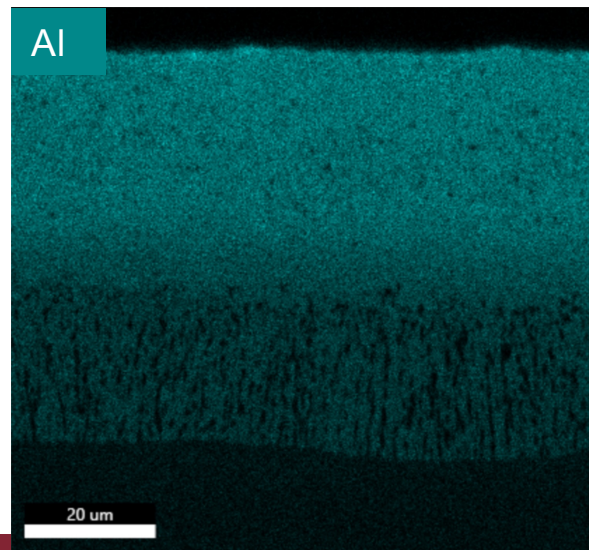
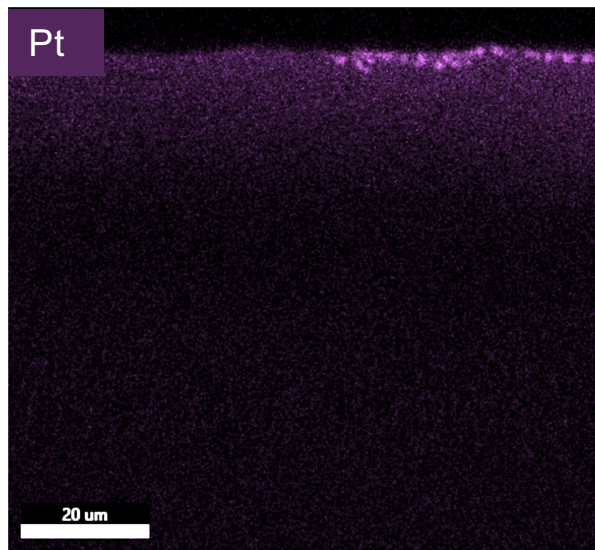
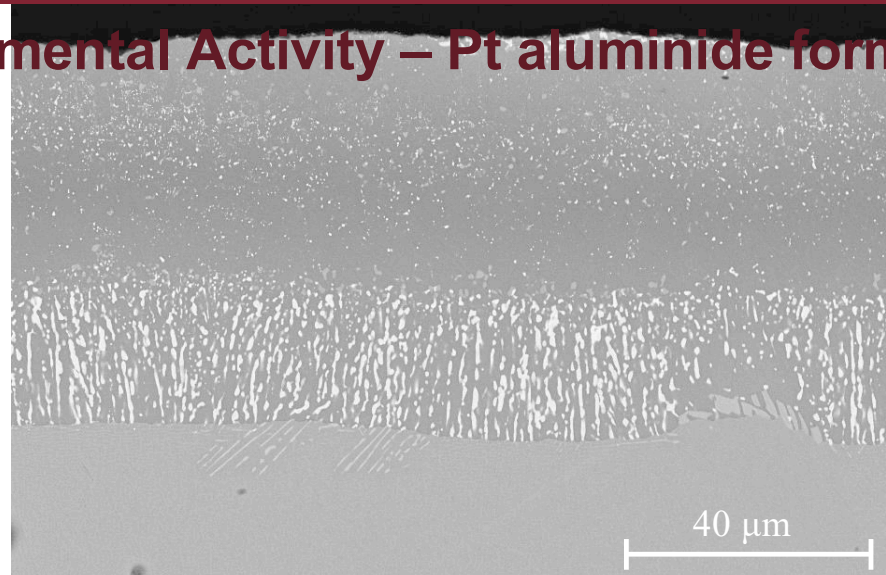


Sufficient thickness for *Pt* modification of aluminide coatings.



## Experimental Activity – Pt aluminide formation

Initial Pt layer thickness:  
~ 8  $\mu\text{m}$

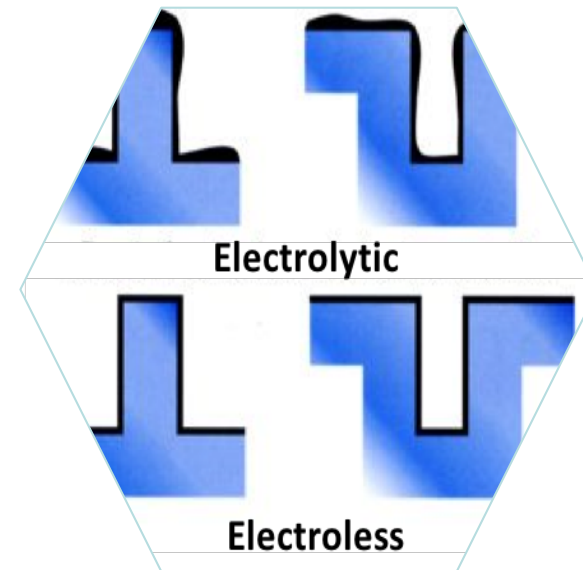
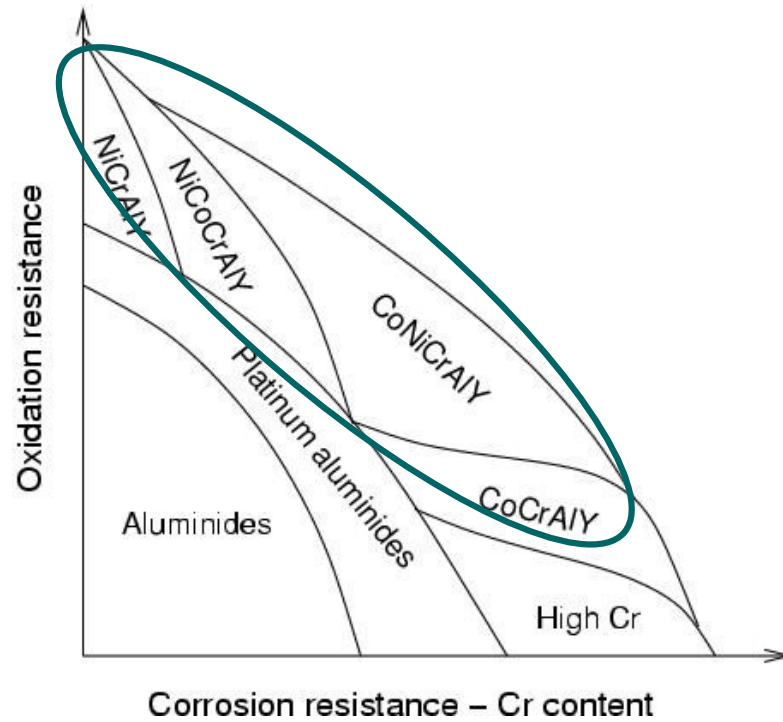






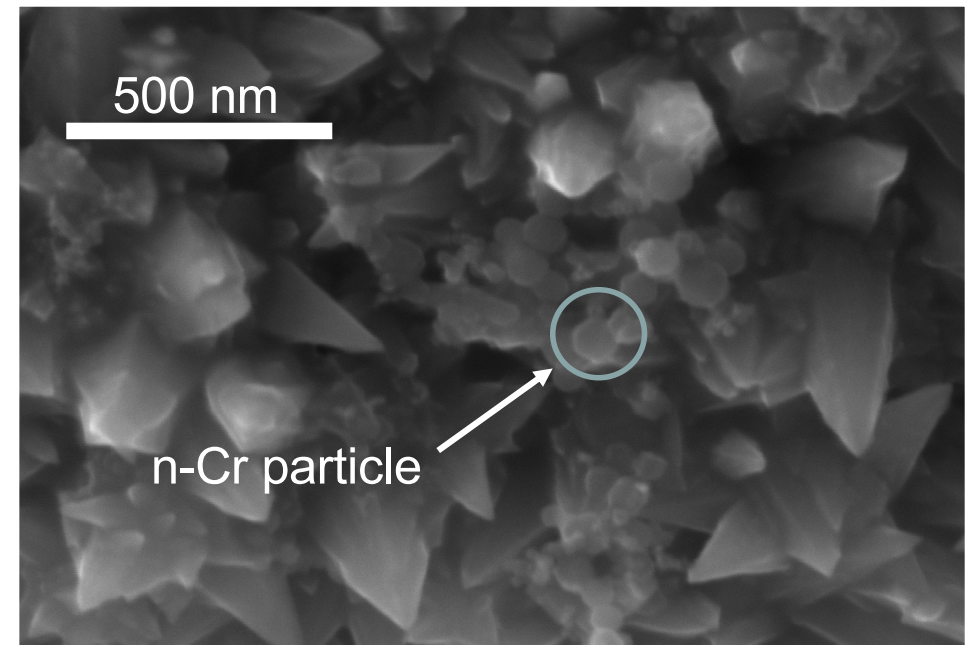
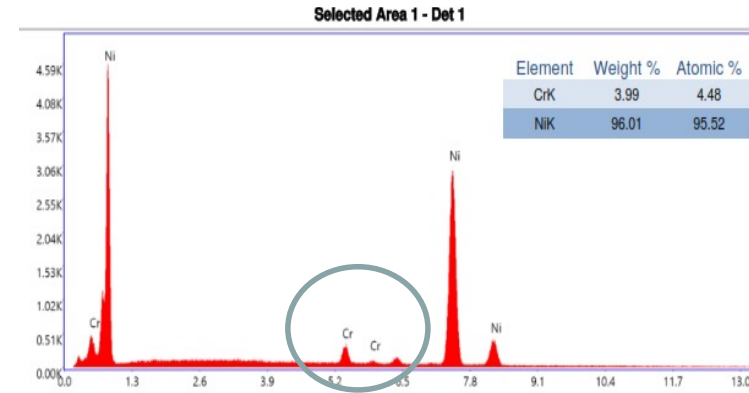
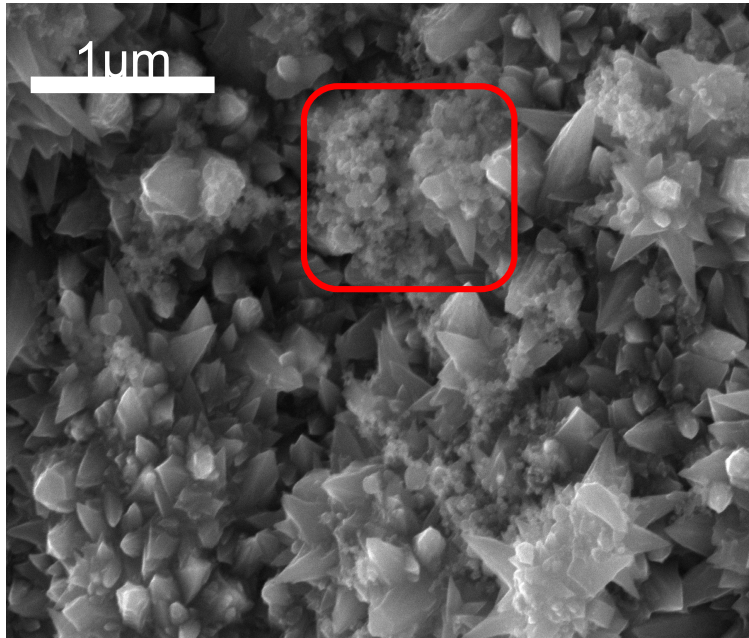
## MCrAlY electroless for TBCs

*High temperature  
Electroless Plating*





## MCrAlY electroless for TBCs



SEM micrograph of the surface of the coating:

- Pure Ni + nano Cr particles



# Ni pure electroless coatings

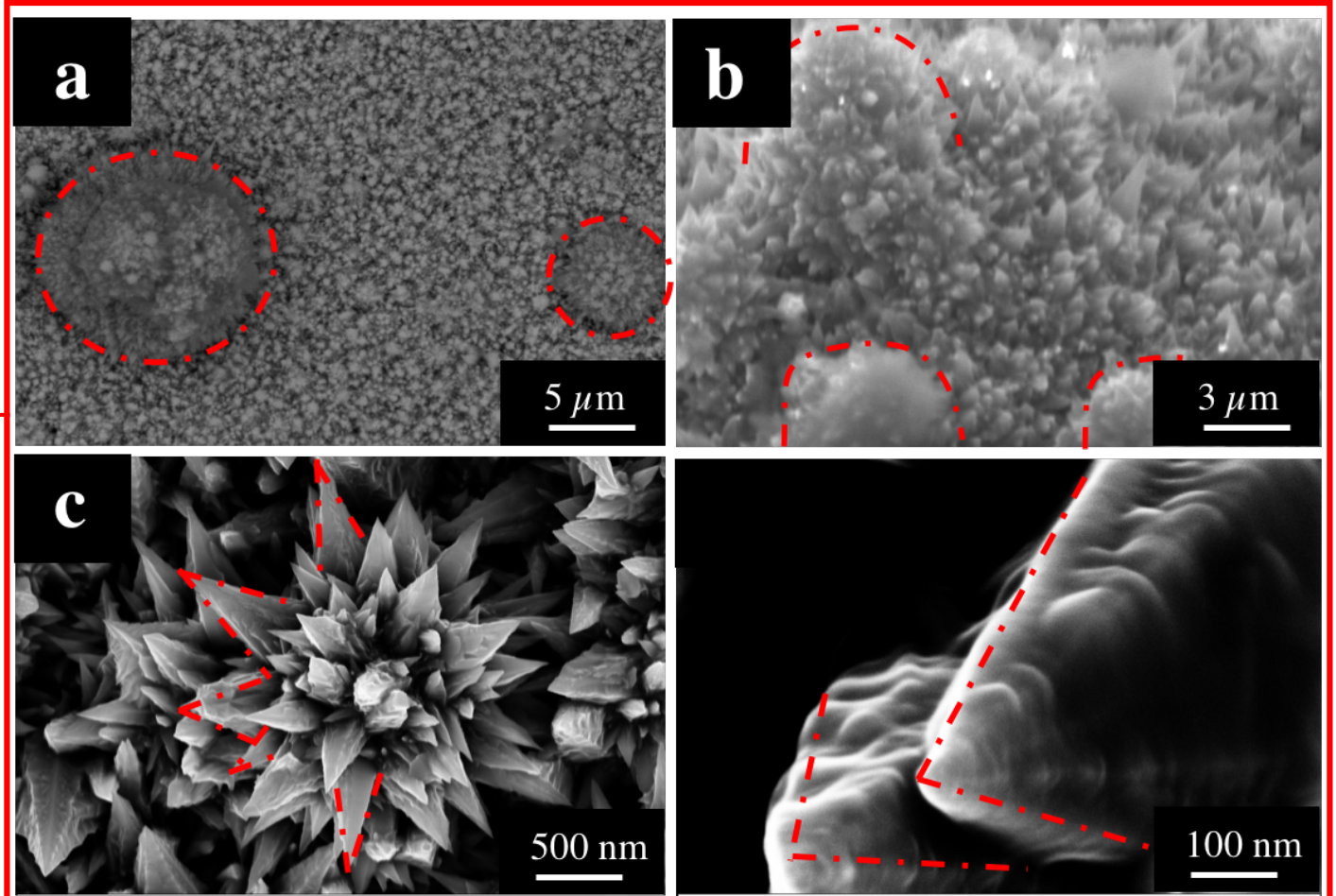
Tailorable wetting properties – preliminary results



Bare sample



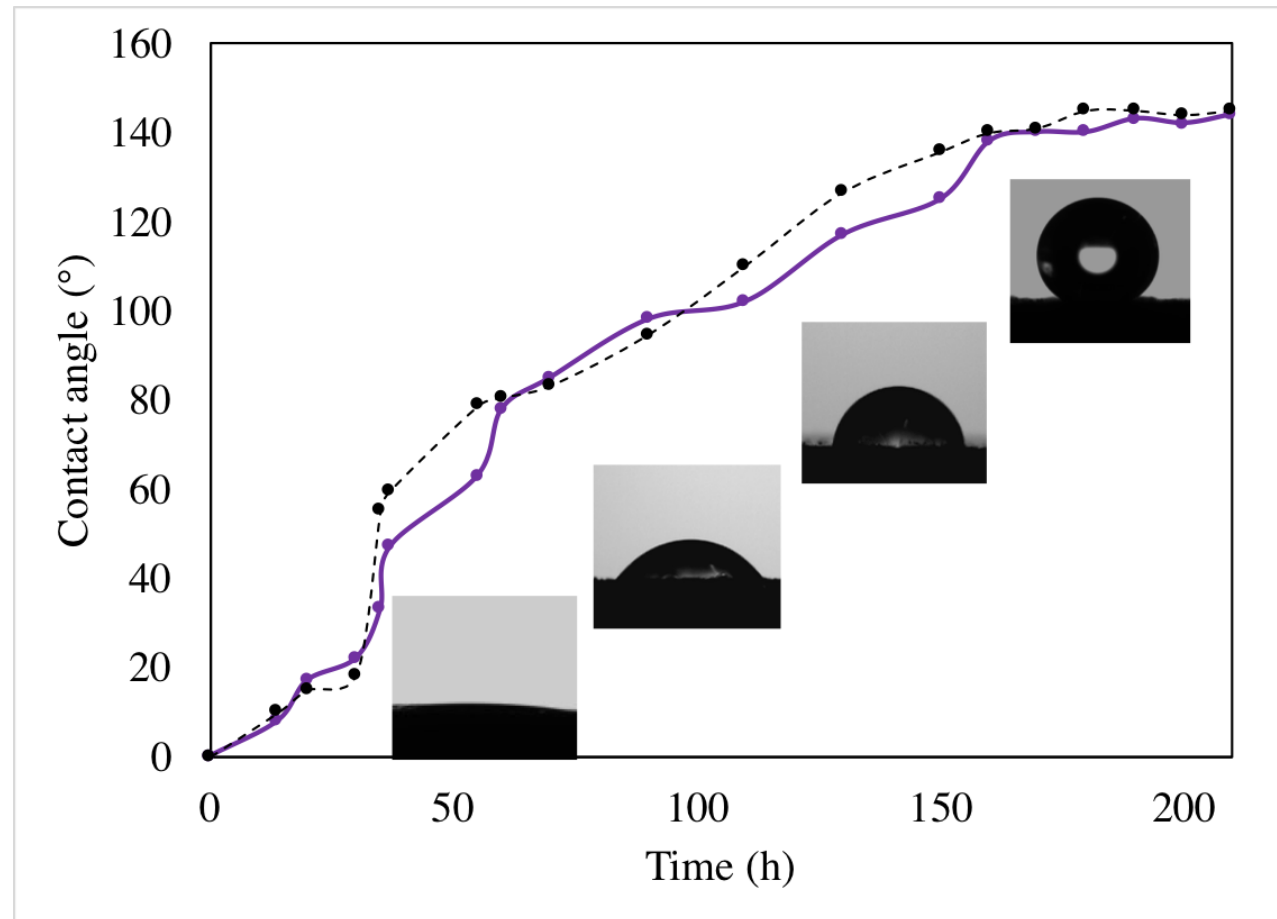
Ni electroless coating





# Ni pure electroless coatings

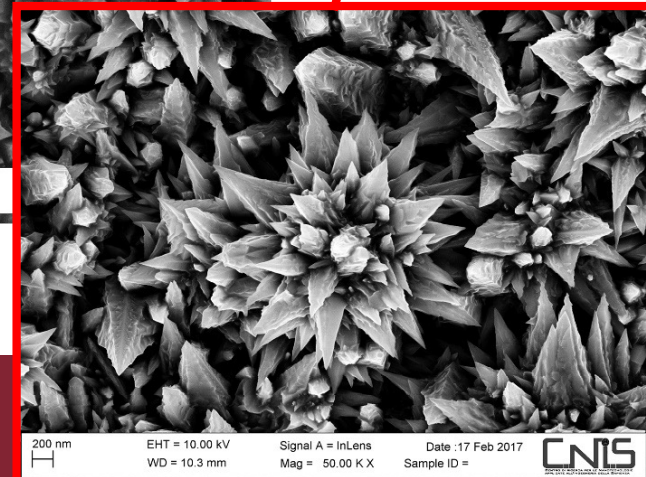
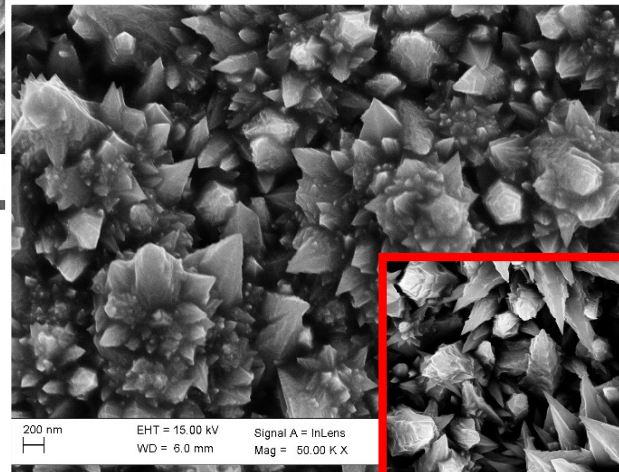
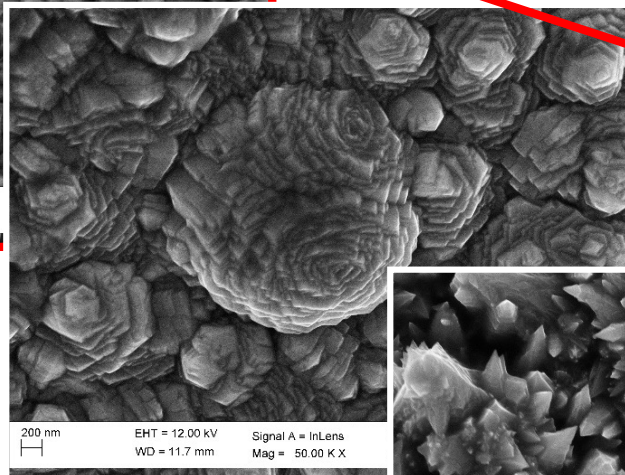
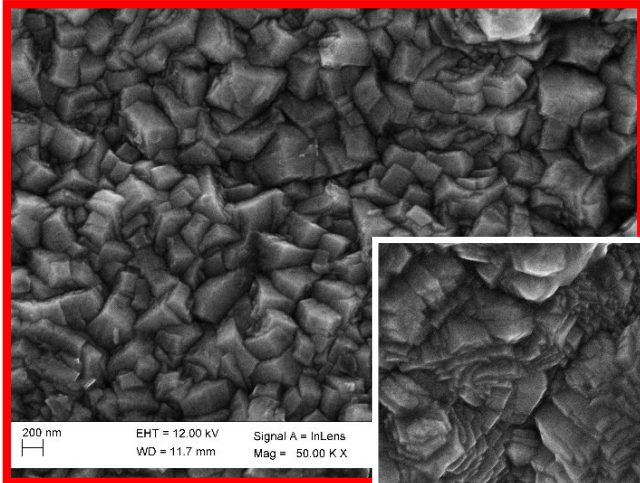
## Tailorable wetting properties – preliminary results





# Ni + Co electroless coatings

Anti-icing behaviour?

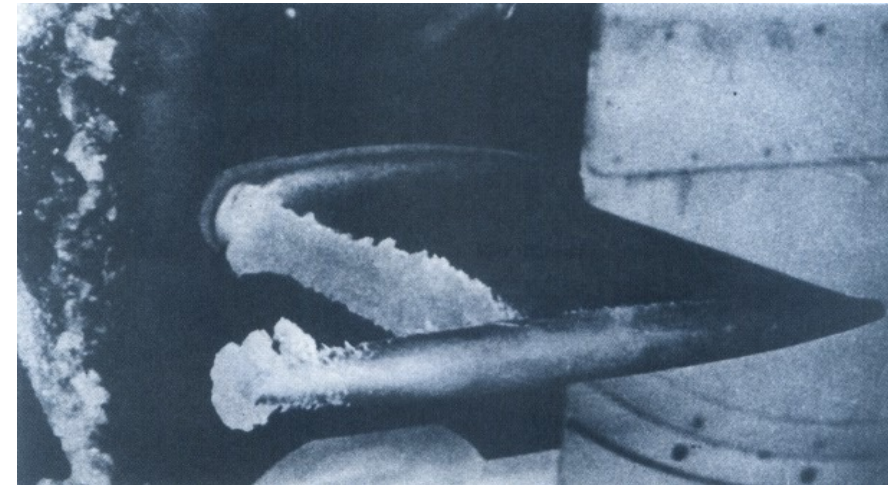


Increasing Ni content



# Nickel coating

## Anti-icing coatings



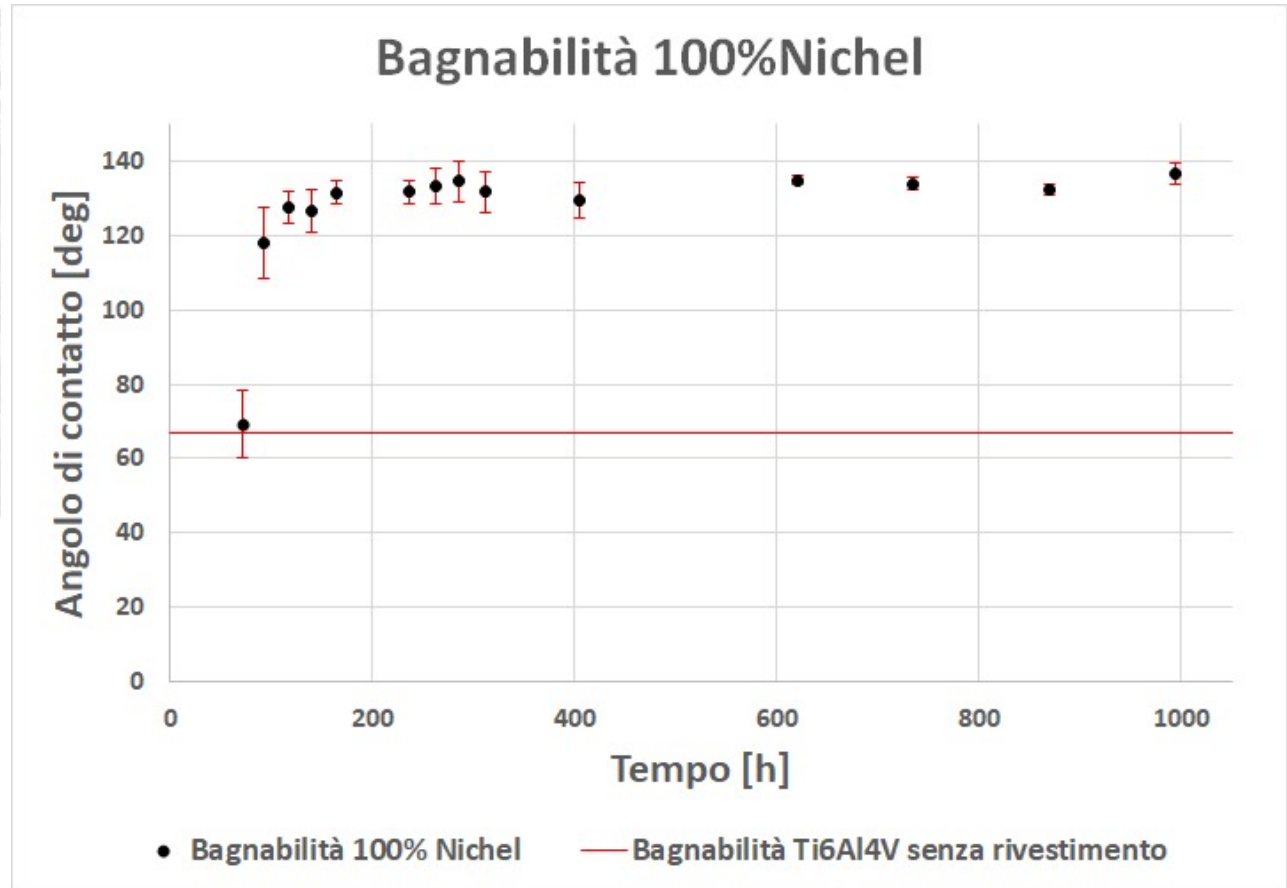
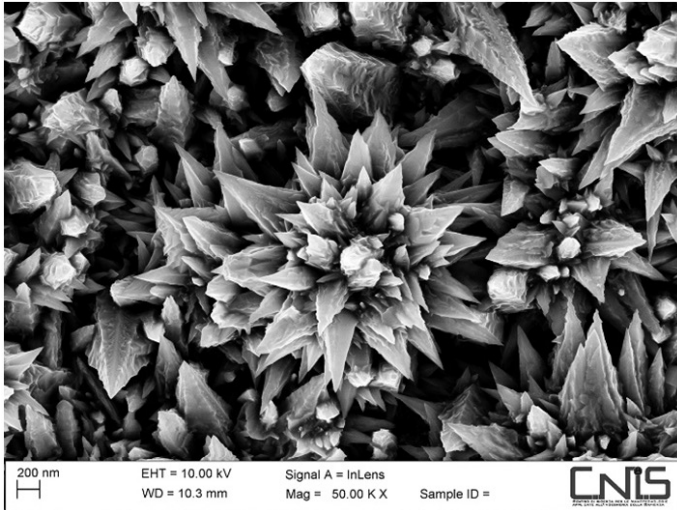


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# Nickel coating

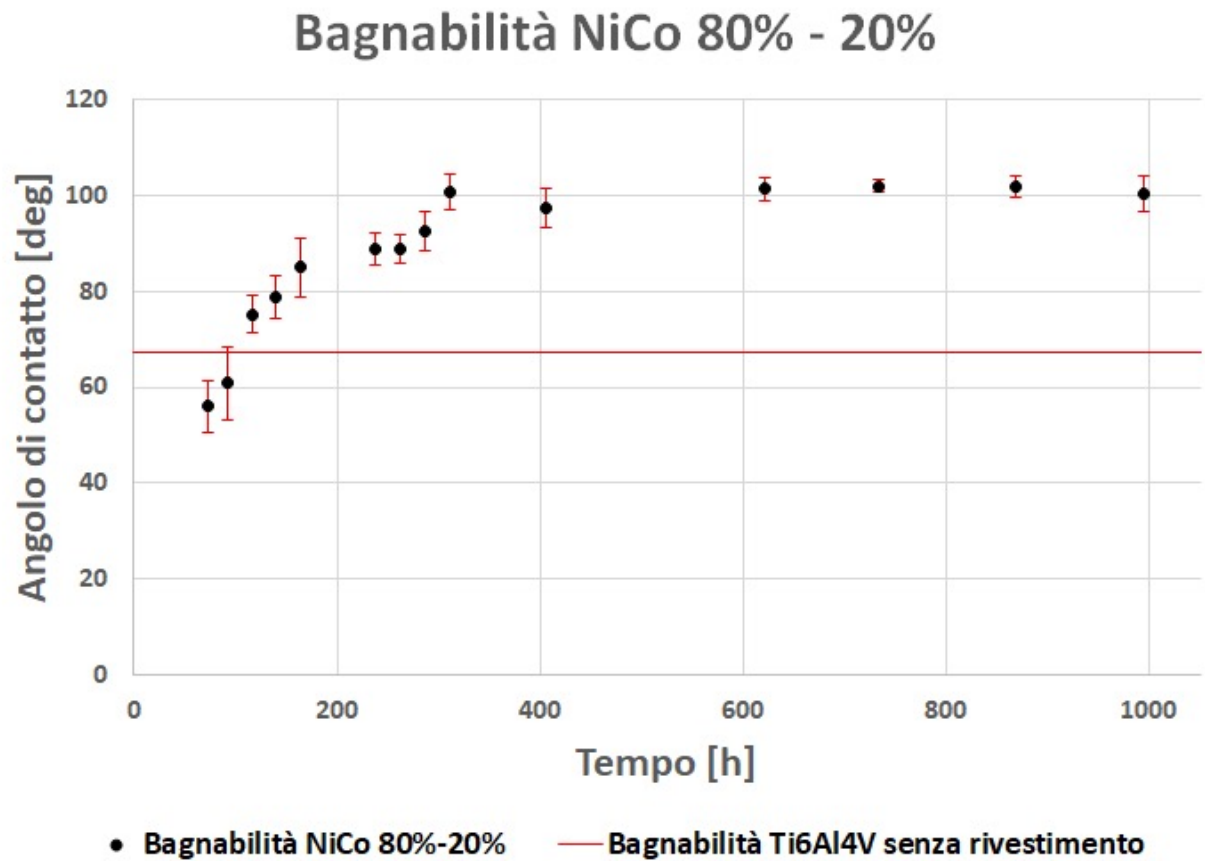
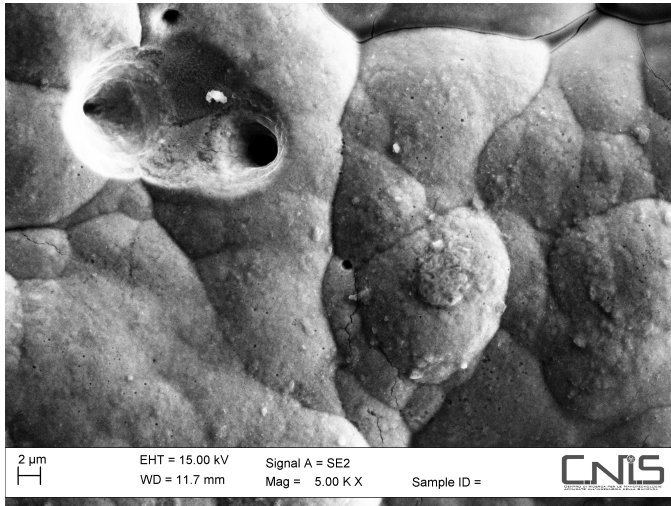
## Anti-icing coatings





# Nickel coating

## Anti-icing coatings







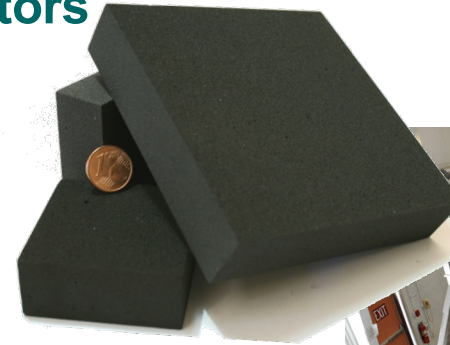
# Development of ablative materials for reentry vehicles

## Carbon/Phenolic composite ablators

### Lightweight Carbon Phenolic (C/P)

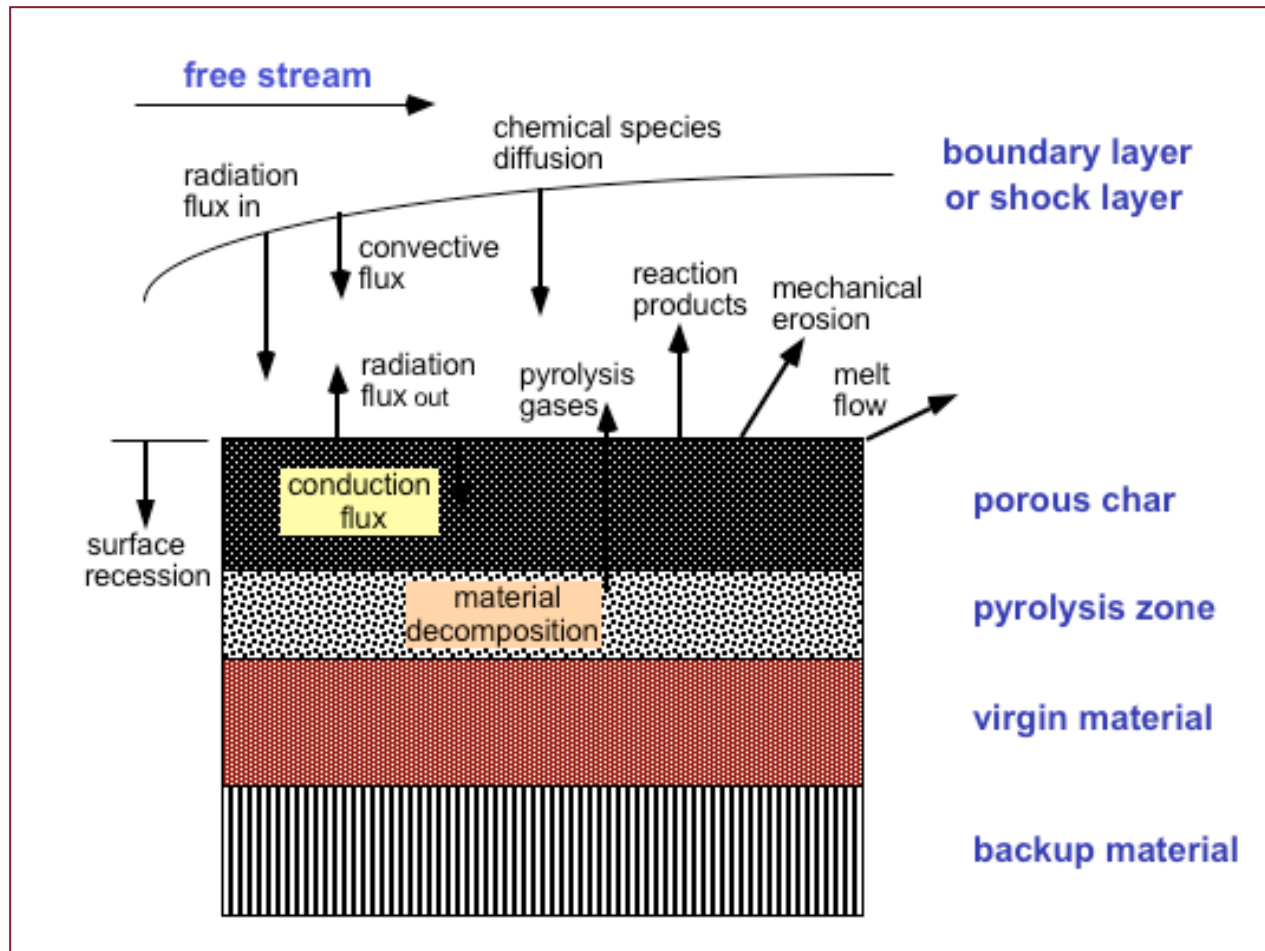
#### Ablators features:

- The reinforcement is a low-density ( $< 200 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ) carbon tile substrate with low thermal conductivity ( $< 0,2 \text{ W/mK}$  at RT);
- The substrate is partially impregnated with a resole phenolic resin (matrix);
- Final density could be lower than  $300 \text{ kg/m}^3$  (it depends on impregnation degree: changing the resin amount, thermal and charring behaviour changes).





## Ablative TPS materials are usually (but not always) reinforced composites employing organic thermosetting or thermoplastic polymers as binders



e.g. charring  
ablative material

- Thermal transient;
- Pyrolysis;
- Pyrolysis gases evolution;
- Char formation (porous, high emissivity);
- Chemical ablation;
- Mechanical ablation;
- Surface recession.



## Why nanocomposite ablative materials?

- To reduce the recession rate of exposed surface  
*(mechanical stabilization of char)*
- To limit sublimation of exposed surface in case of very high heat flux levels  
*(physical stabilization of char)*
- To reduce chemical ablation in oxidizing atmospheres  
*(chemical stabilization of char)*

### Nanostructures:

- Ceramic nanoparticles
- **ZrO<sub>2</sub> nanofilms by ALD (<100 nm)**
- Carbon nanotubes
- Nanoclays





## Modified carbon felts

### Carbon fibers coated by ALD ceramic nanofilms

The idea is to fully cover the carbon fibers of felt by a  $ZrO_2$  nanometric film before the resin impregnation step

*Aim: protection of carbon fibers – reducing the recession rate*



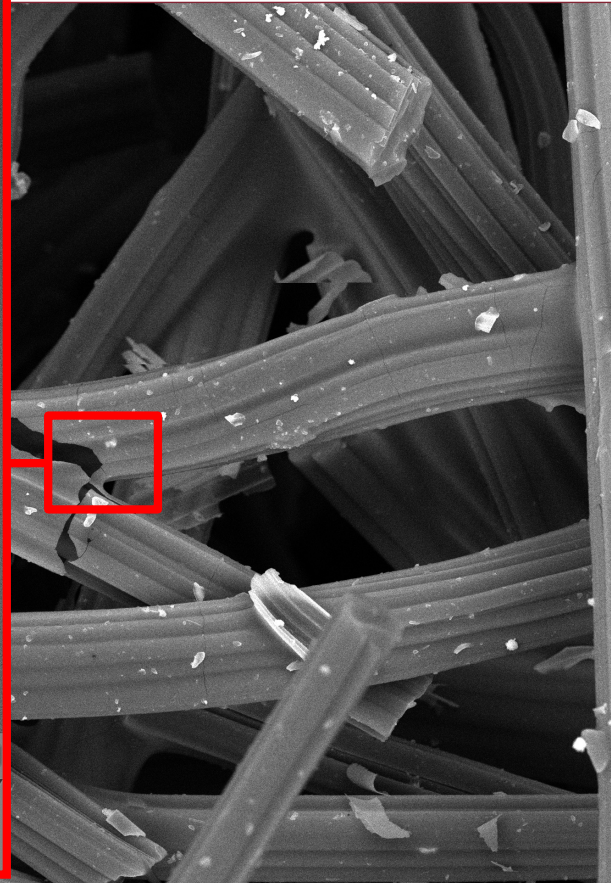
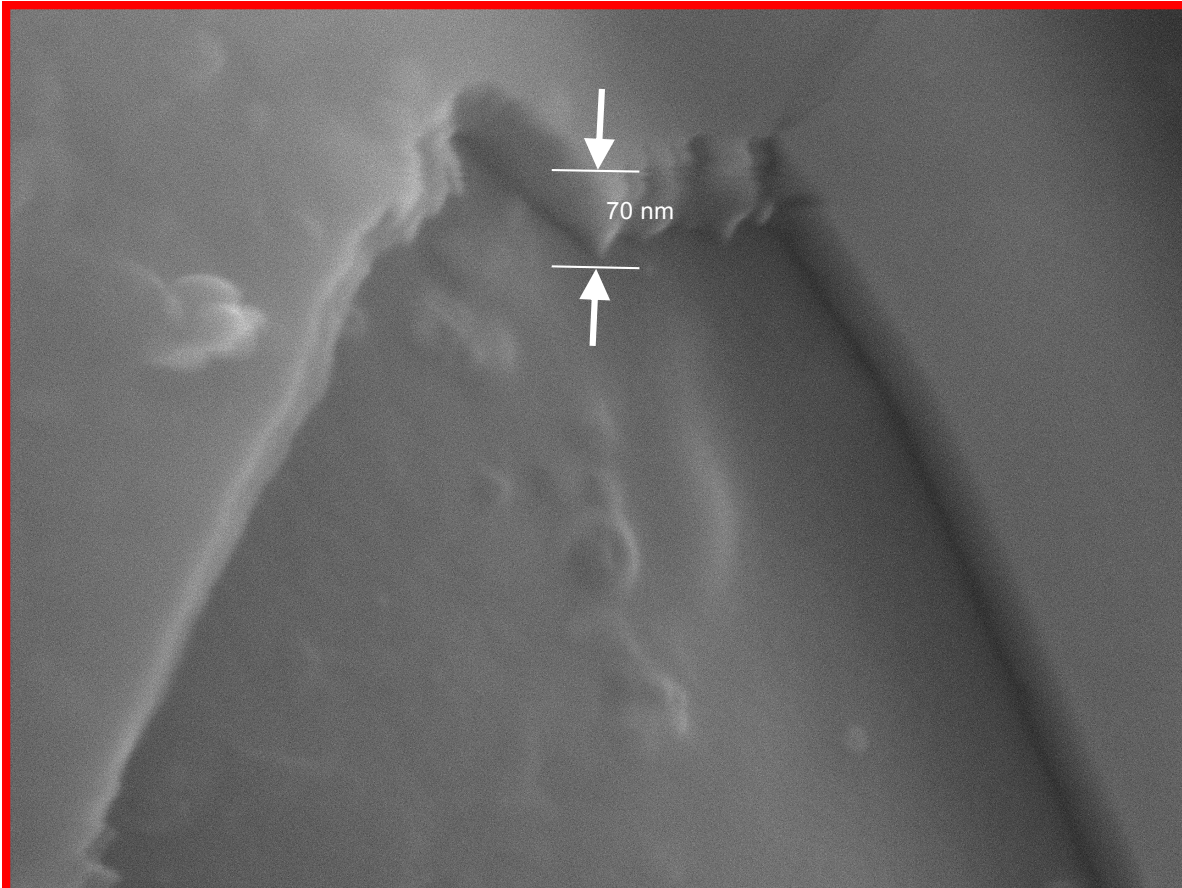
ALD depositions on carbon felts performed at Brescia University





## Carbon fibers coated by ALD ceramic nanofilms





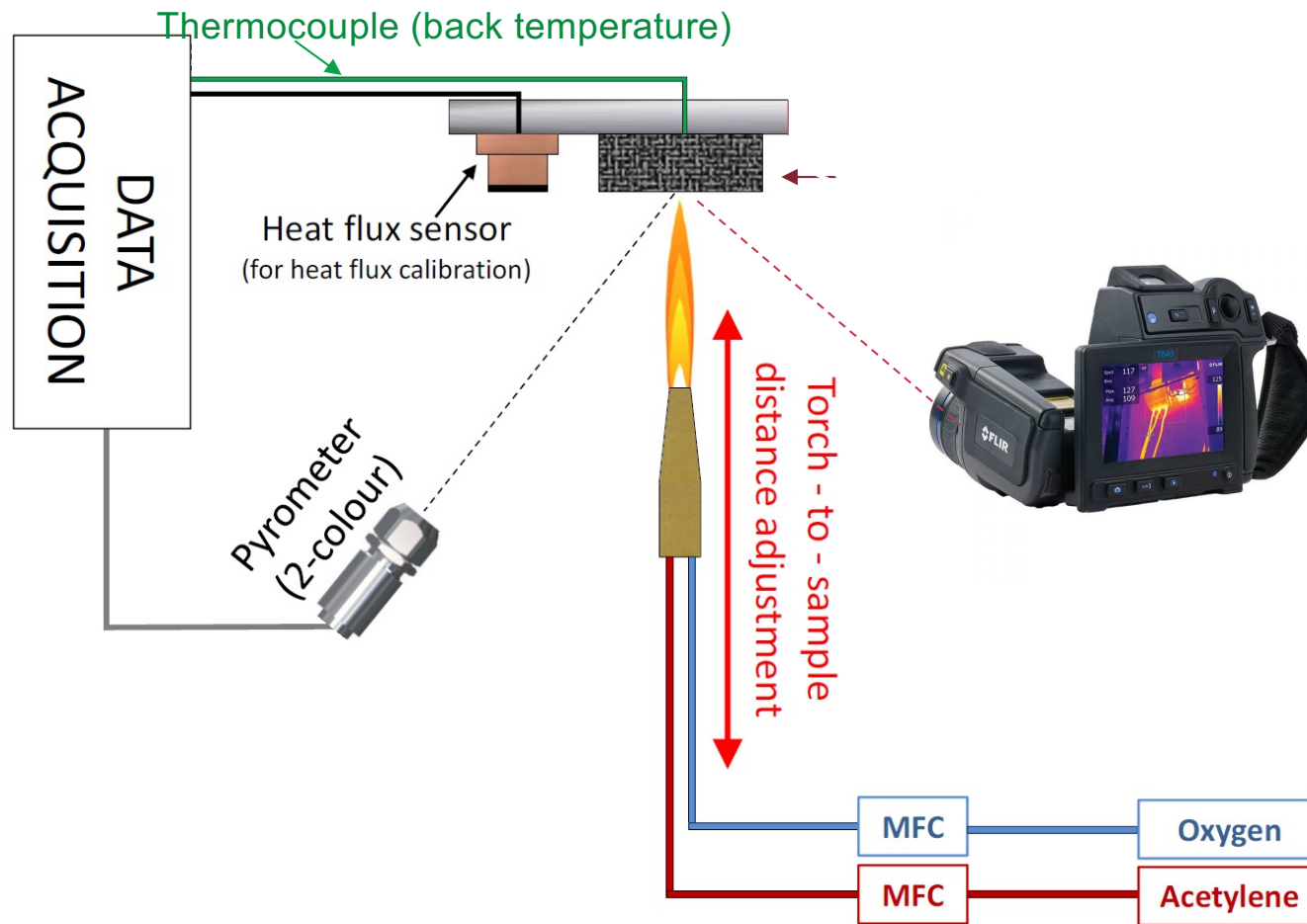
SEM HV: 15.0 kV	SEM MAG: 500 kx		MIRA3 TESCAN
View field: 1.38 $\mu\text{m}$	Det: SE	200 nm	
WD: 15.55 mm			Sapienza - Rome University

SEM HV: 15.0 kV	SEM MAG: 5.02 kx		MIRA3 TESCAN
View field: 138 $\mu\text{m}$	Det: LE-BSE	20 $\mu\text{m}$	



# Carbon-phenolic ablators modified by n-ZrO<sub>2</sub>

## Torch test of ablators modified by n-ZrO<sub>2</sub>

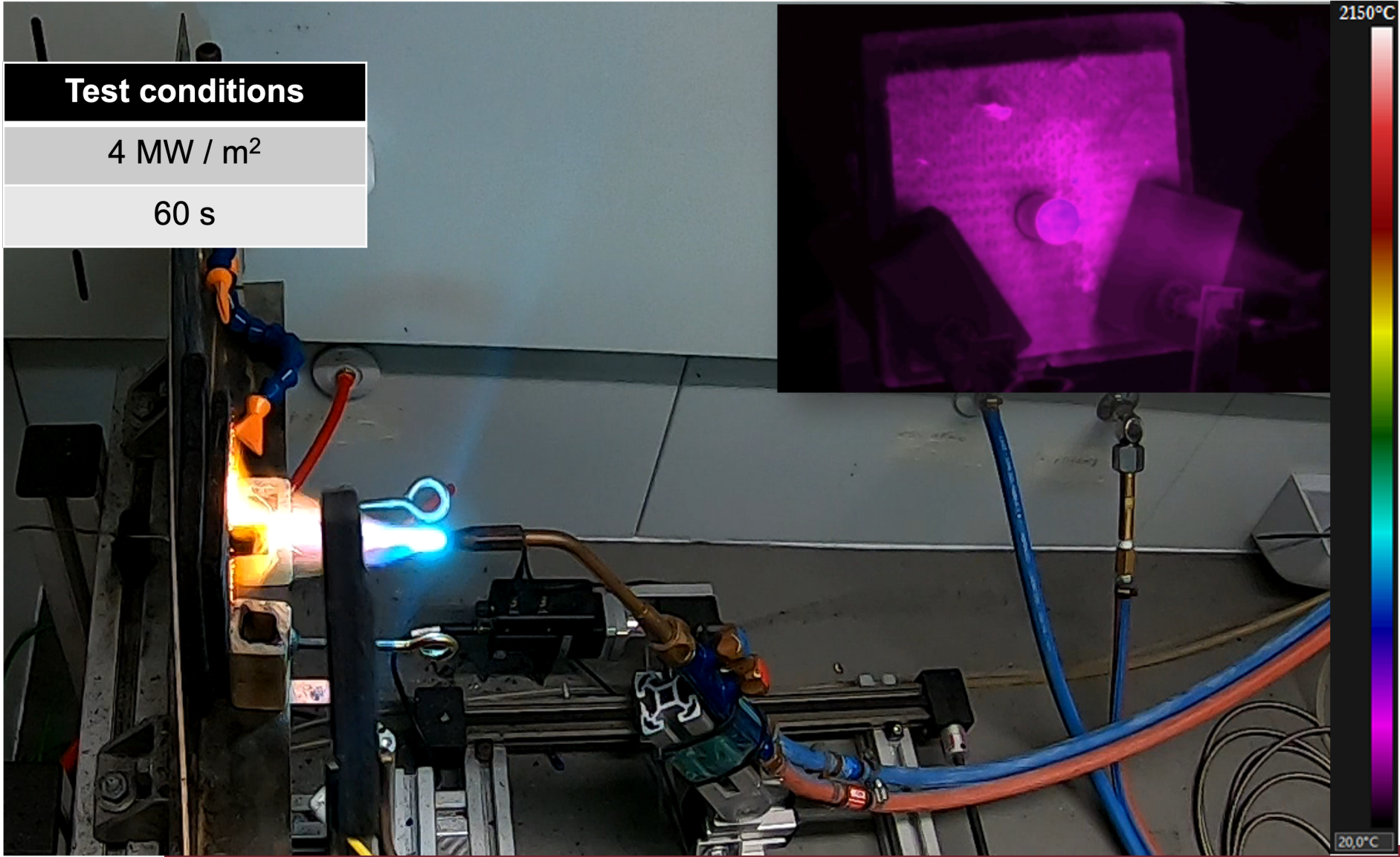




### Test conditions

4 MW / m<sup>2</sup>

60 s

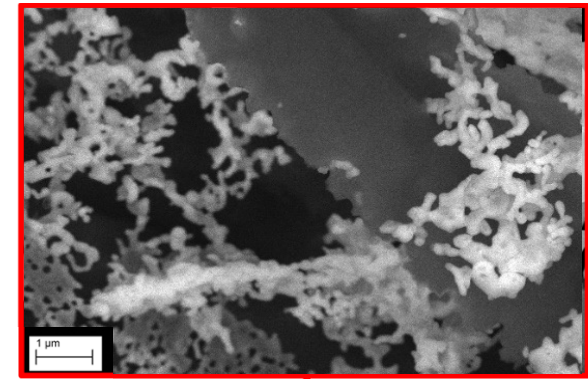
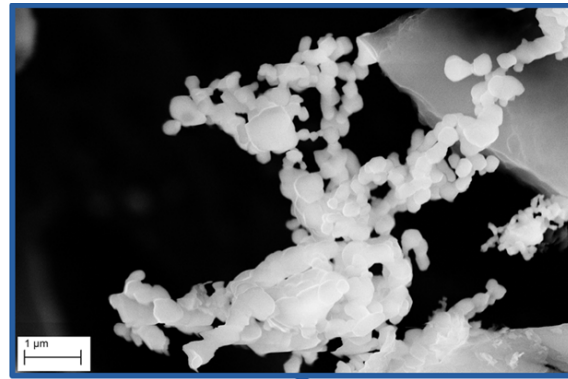
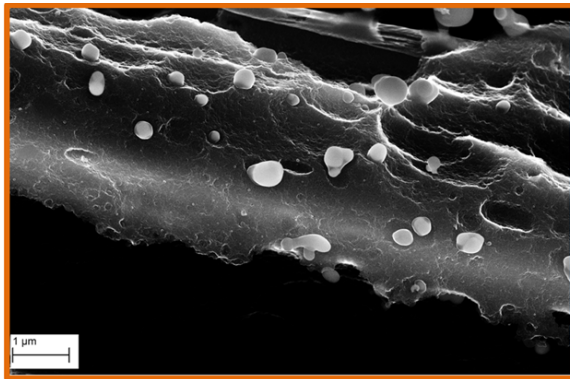






# Carbon-phenolic ablators modified by n-ZrO<sub>2</sub>

## Torch test of ablators modified by n-ZrO<sub>2</sub>



0% n-ZrO<sub>2</sub>



2% n-ZrO<sub>2</sub>



5% n-ZrO<sub>2</sub>



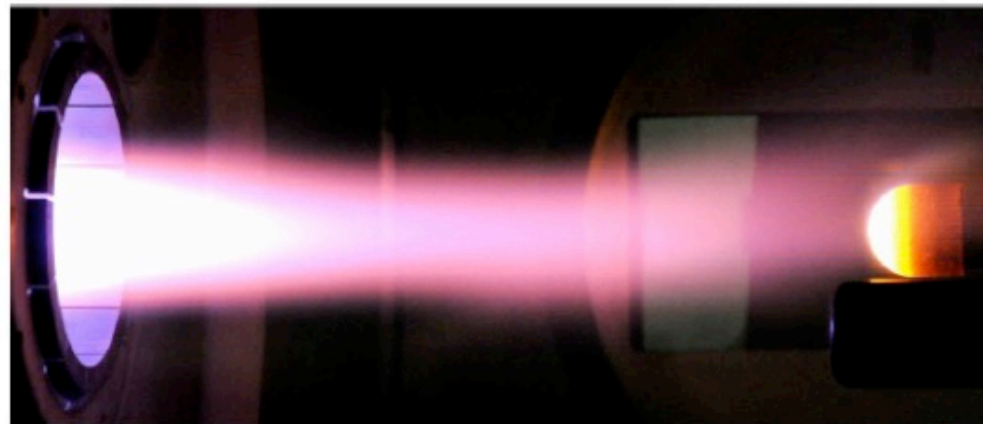
ALD ZrO<sub>2</sub>



## Carbon-phenolic ablators modified by n-ZrO<sub>2</sub>

Plasma wind tunnel test (*Von Karman Institute*)

**Test objectives:**



Material response **investigation and characterization** of carbon-based materials in **high-enthalpy plasma flow** representative of the environment during atmospheric reentry.

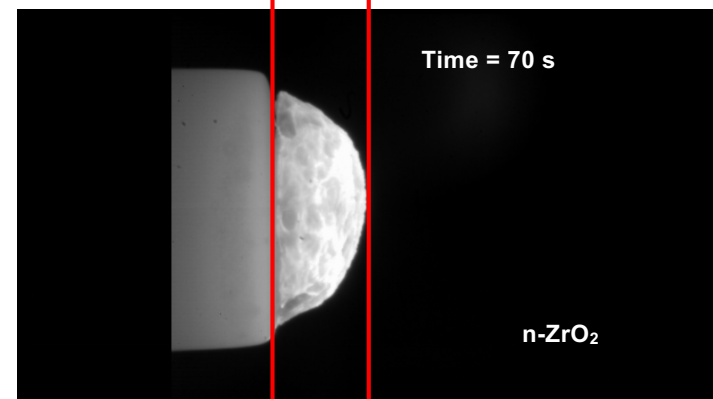
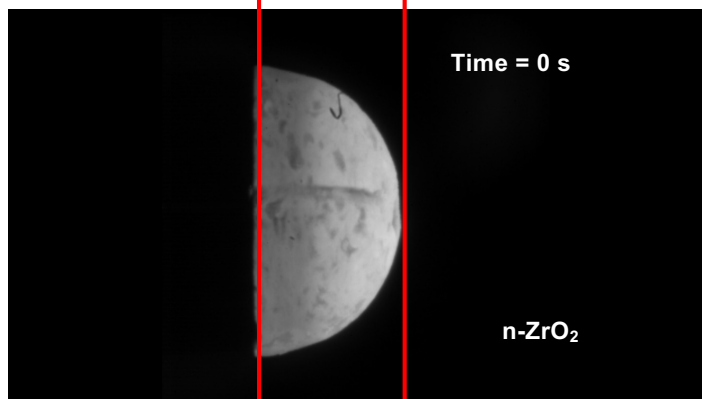
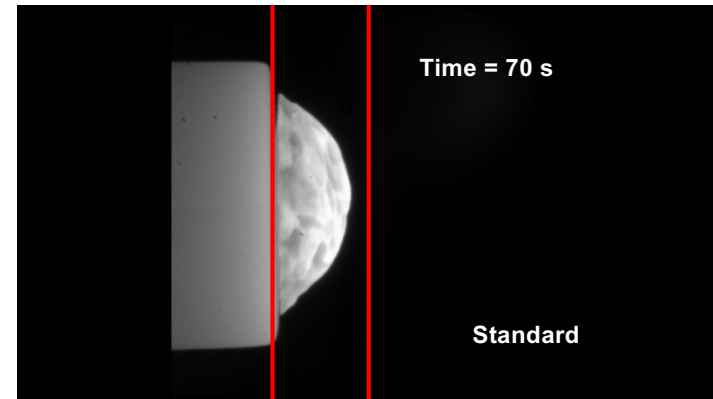
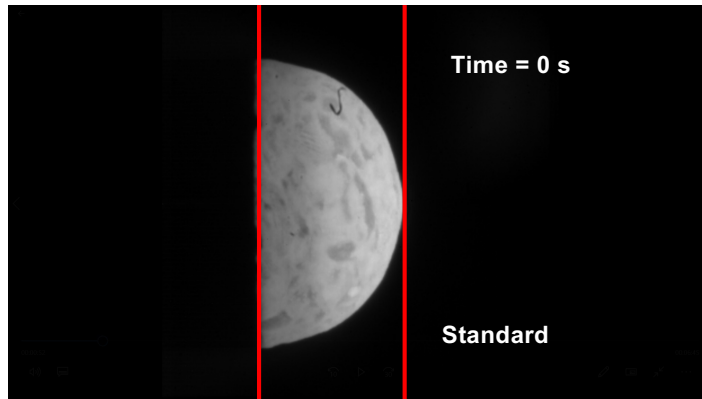


# Carbon-phenolic ablators modified by n-ZrO<sub>2</sub>

Plasma wind tunnel test (Von Karman Institute)

Heat flux: 4 MW/m<sup>2</sup>

Test time: 70 s

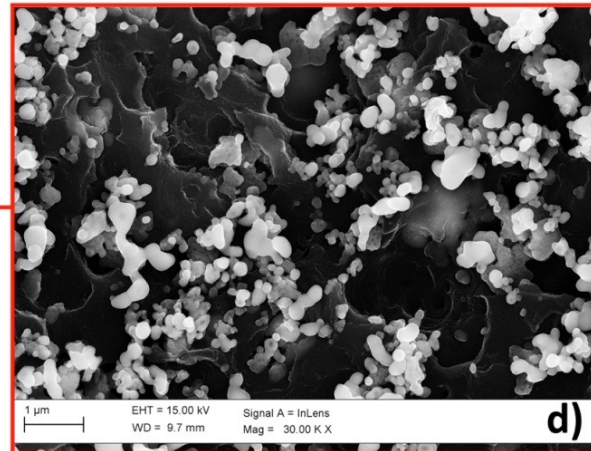
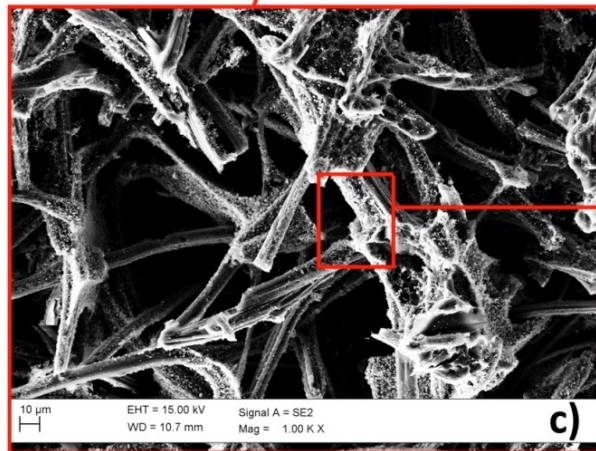
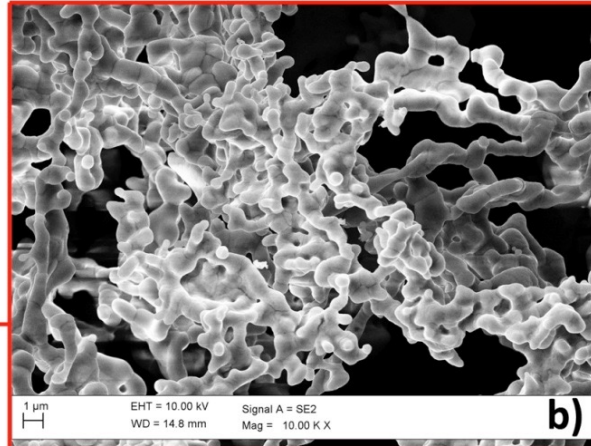
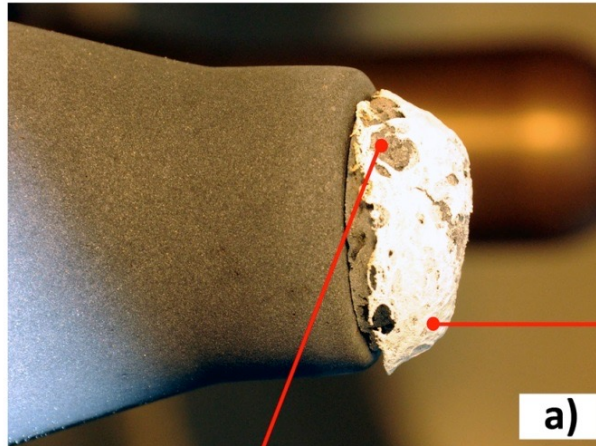




# Carbon-phenolic ablators modified by n-ZrO<sub>2</sub>

## Plasma wind tunnel test (Von Karman Institute)

Heat flux: 4 MW/m<sup>2</sup>      Test time: 70 s



Sample modified  
by n-ZrO<sub>2</sub>

Post test analysis



## Carbon-phenolic ablators modified by n-ZrO<sub>2</sub>

Plasma wind tunnel test (Von Karman Institute)

Heat flux: 3,2 MW/m<sup>2</sup>      Pressure: 200 mbar (air)

Comparison with ASTERM: recession rate (mm/min)

Sample	Recession rate (mm / min)
ASTERM	4,26 <sup>*</sup>
Standard Sapienza	4,16
n-ZrO <sub>2</sub> Sapienza	2,95

\* B. Helber et al. ; *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer* 100 (2016) pp 810–824

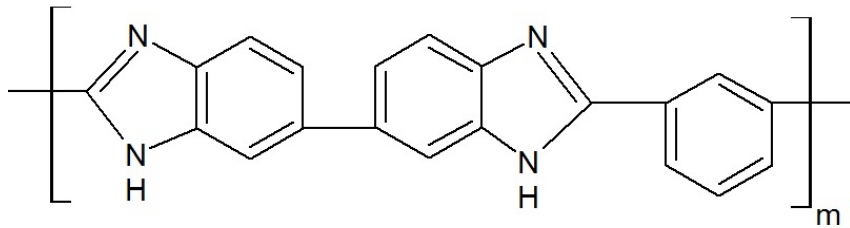


## Carbon-thermoplastic ablators modified by n-ZrO<sub>2</sub>

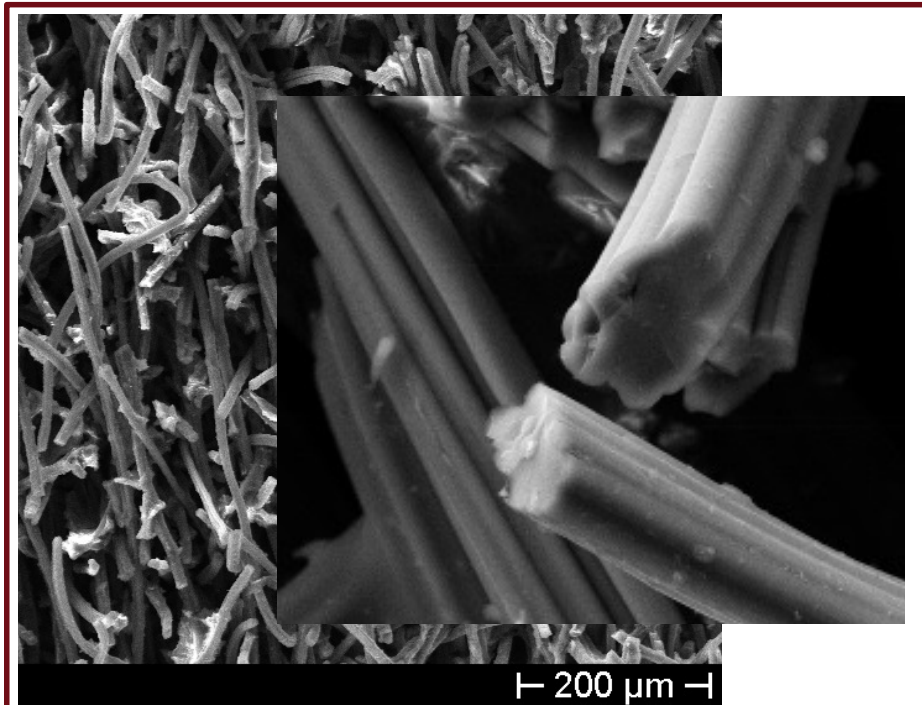
**Polymeric matrix**

+

**Carbon fibers  
reinforcing phase**



**Polybenzimidazole**

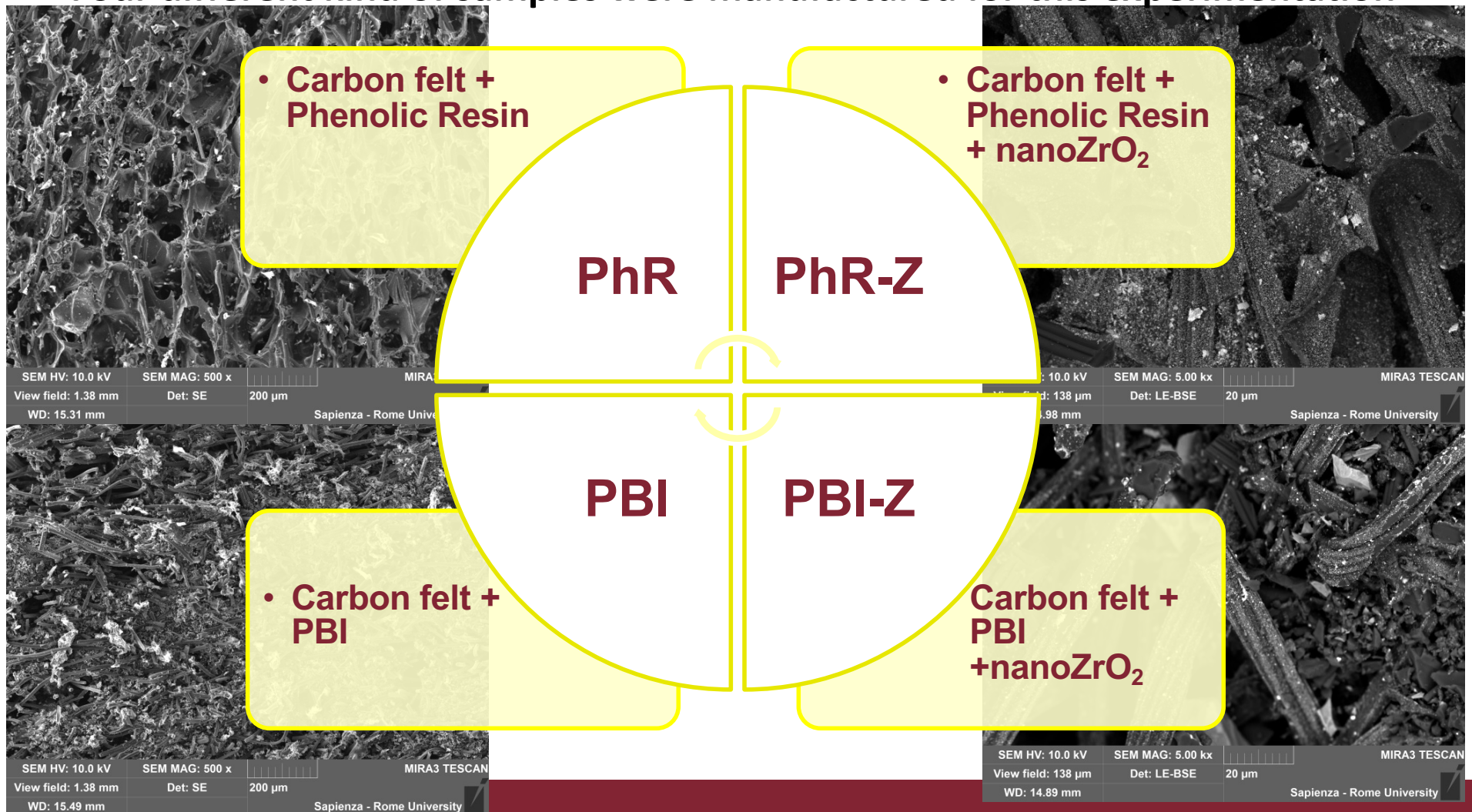


**Carbon felt**



# Carbon-thermoplastic ablators modified by n-ZrO<sub>2</sub>

Four different kind of samples were manufactured for this experimentation

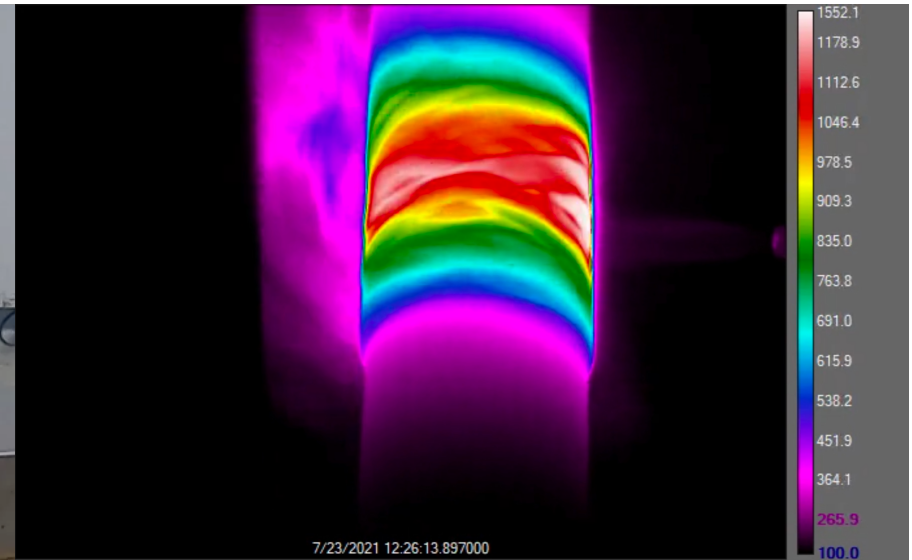
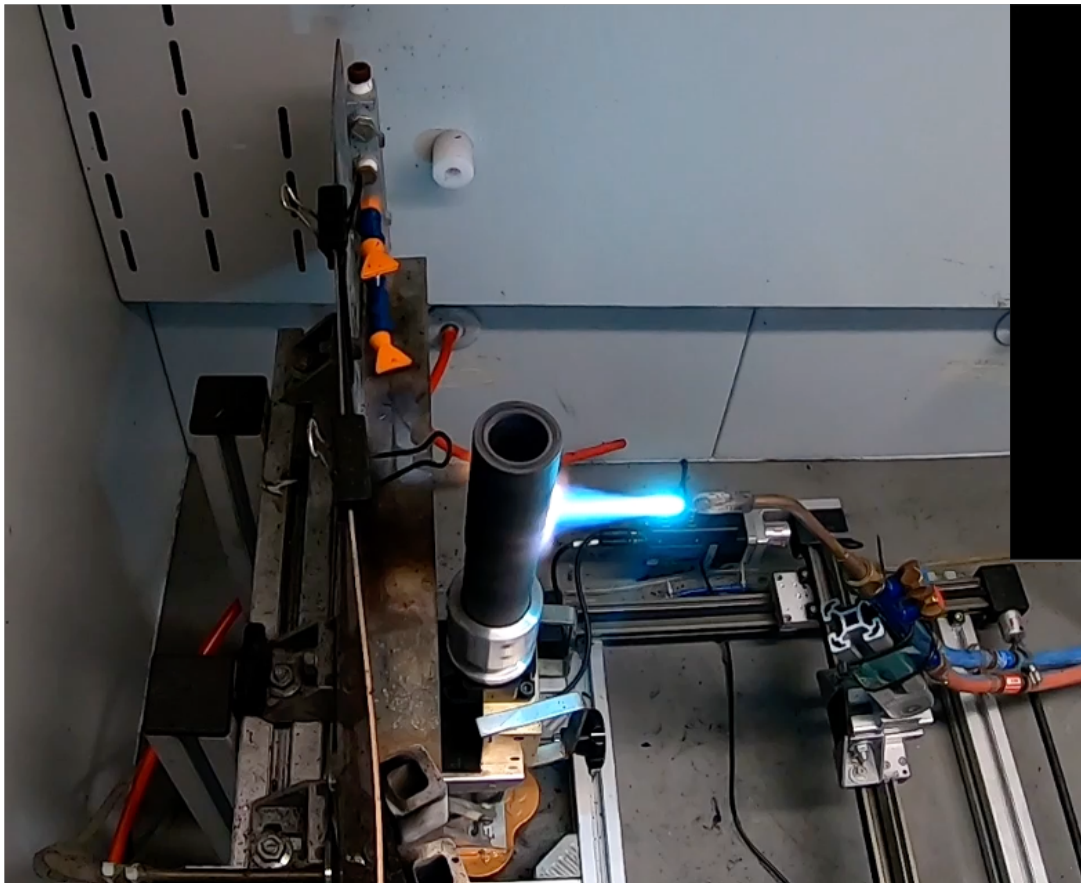




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# Sapienza ablative materials

## Industrial partnership and collaborations







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## Sapienza ablative materials

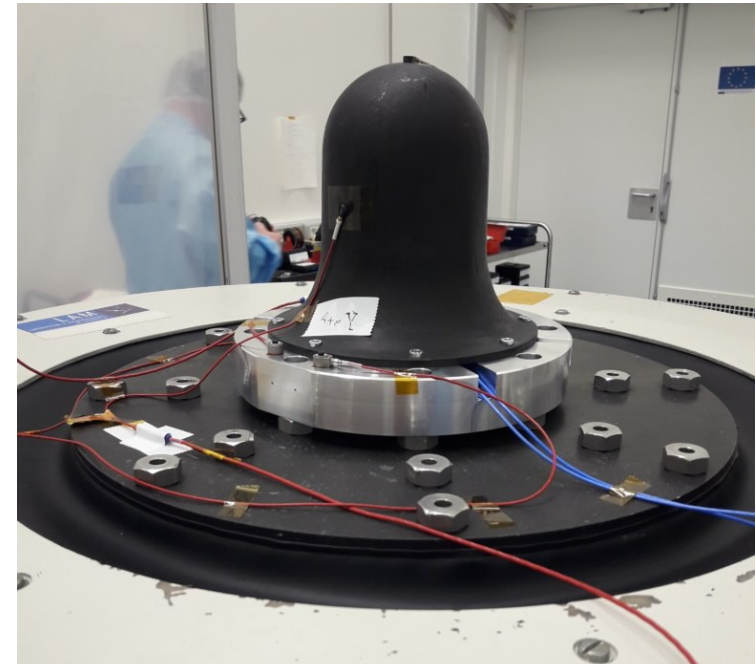
Industrial partnership and collaborations



Aviosonic Space Tech

Aviosonic Space Tech is developing the DeCAS (Debris Collision Alert System)

Sapienza University started a partnership with Aviosonic for the development of DeCAS thermal shield





## Composite sandwich structures

- ✓ Sandwich composites are increasingly used in aerospace, marine, automotive, construction, transportation and other high technology industries
- ✓ Composite sandwich structures offer many advantages such as high flexural stiffness, low weight, and flexibility in selection from a broad range of materials
- ✓ Other benefits of sandwich constructions include excellent thermal insulation, acoustic damping, fire retardation, ease of machining, ease of forming, etc.
- ✓ A major concern that limits the usage of sandwich composites is their susceptibility to damage due to impact loading (e.g., tool drops, runway debris, bird strikes, hailstorms and ballistic loading)

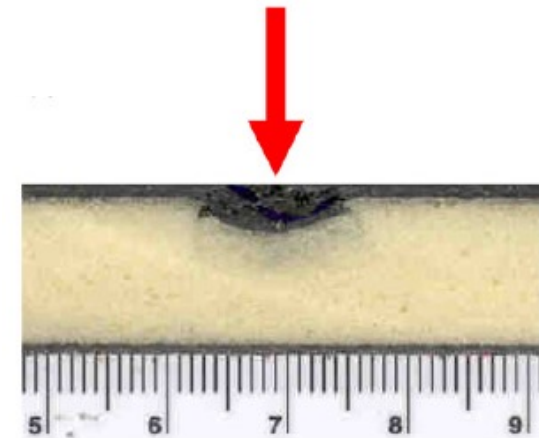
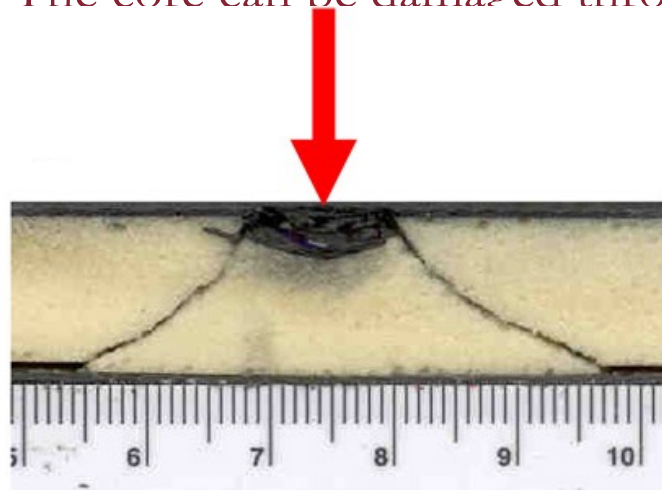


## Composite sandwich structures

Much more complex scenario compared to conventional laminates.....

Impact can induce various types of damage in the structure:

- ✓ The facesheets can be damaged through delamination and fibre breakage
- ✓ The facesheet/core interface region can be compromised with debonding
- ✓ The core can be damaged through crushing and shear failure mechanisms



*Hosur et al., Materials Science and Engineering A 498 (2008) 100–109*



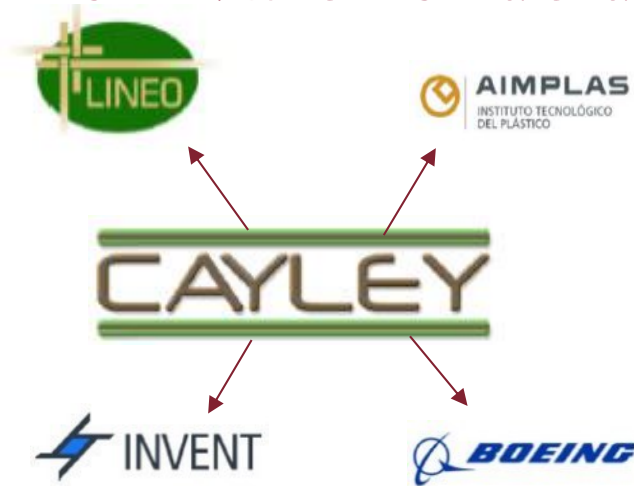
# Green” sandwich structures



Natural Fiber Reinforced Plastics for Aircraft Cabins



Demonstrator sandwich panel made of flax fiber reinforced top layers and flame retardants (A380 hat rack, scale 1:2)



*A project dedicated to industrial implementation for new flat panels from renewable polymers and natural fiber reinforcements (flax) for the aeronautical industry*

➤ Numbers of panels can be found in all means of public transport

- Ceilings
- Fairings
- Compartments
- Overhead lockers
- etc.





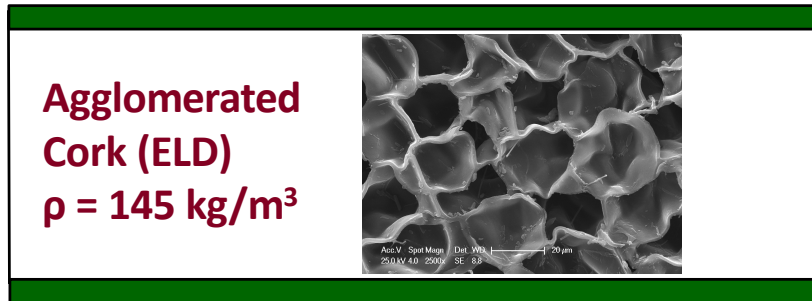
- ✓ Cork, obtained from the bark of *Quercus suber* L tree, is an excellent example of renewable and recyclable cellular material
- ✓ Cork is characterized by high dimensional recovery, good thermal and acoustic insulation properties, limited permeability to liquids and gases, chemical stability and durability
- ✓ Another advantage of agglomerated cork is the possibility to tailor its mechanical response by varying those production parameters that have been reported to markedly affect its quasi-static and dynamic response, such as binder type and amount, grain size and agglomerate density





# “Green” sandwich structures

✓ Sandwich bonding  
*Redux 609 by Hexcel*  
*Epoxy film adhesive*  
*containing a cotton scrim*



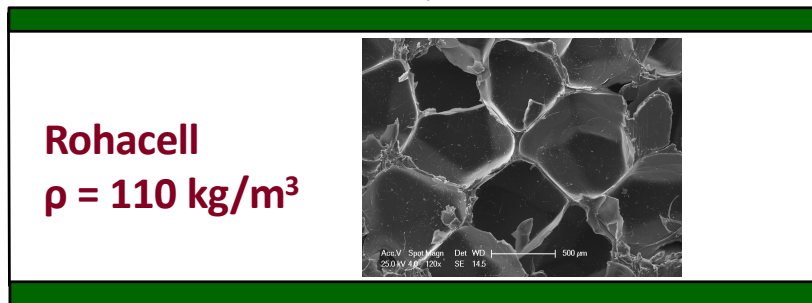
**Agglomerated  
Cork (ELD)**  
 $\rho = 145 \text{ kg/m}^3$



**t = 30 mm**

**Skins\_Flax/Epoxy laminates (t=1.4 mm)**

*180 g/m<sup>2</sup> for flax (UD), supplied by Lineo*  
*Quasi-isotropic configuration: [+60/0/-60]<sub>s</sub>*  
*Panels were vacuum-bagged and fully cured*  
*under pressure in an autoclave*



**Rohacell**  
 $\rho = 110 \text{ kg/m}^3$



**t = 30 mm**

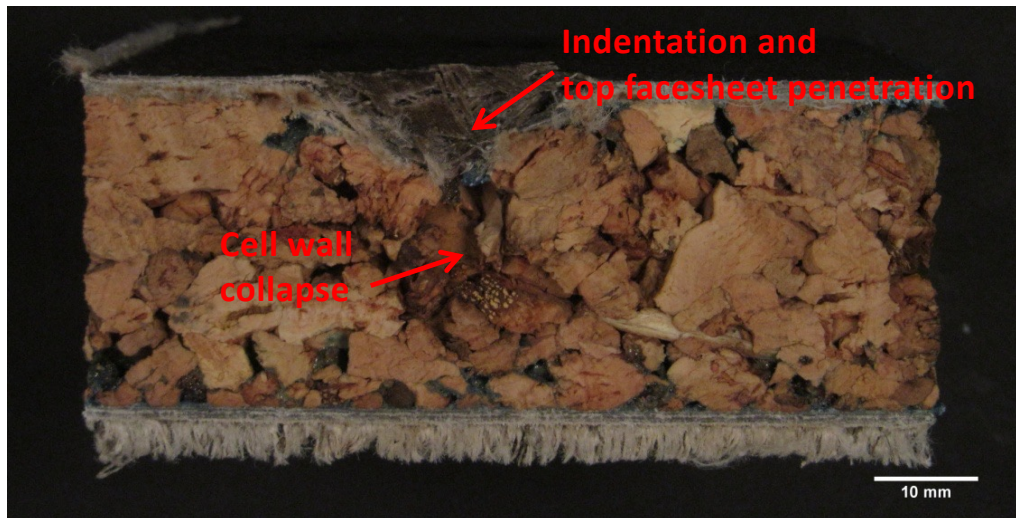
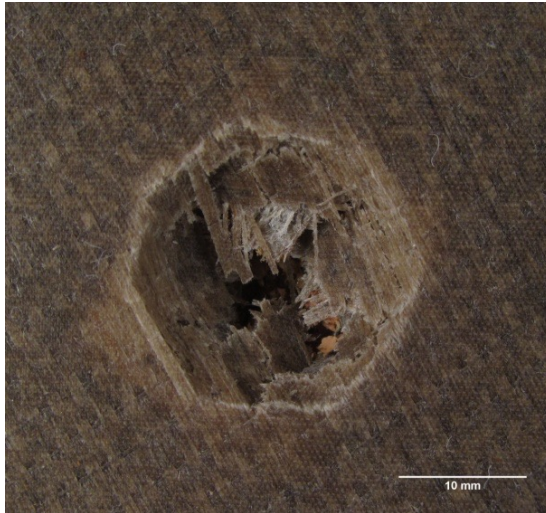
*Rohacell WF110 is a closed-cell rigid foam based on polymethacrylimide (PMI) highly suited for autoclave prepreg processing and all typical resin infusion processes*



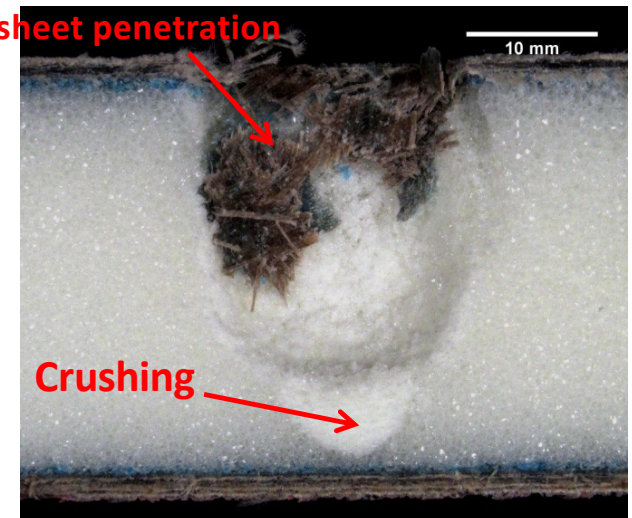
# Results-Low velocity impact tests

## 75% of $E_p$

- ✓ No core shear and cracking up to impact energies  $\leq 75\% E_p$
- ✓ No bottom facesheet damage up to impact energies  $\leq 75\% E_p$
- ✓ Lower damage degree for neat cork and resulting sandwich compared to Rohacell



Indentation and top facesheet penetration

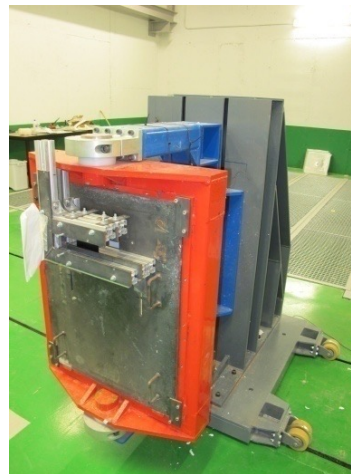




**Tests performed at the Universidad Carlos III de Madrid**  
**Mecánica de Medios Continuos y Teoría de Estructuras**  
**Prof. E. Barbero and S. Sánchez Sáez**  
**PhD Student Claudia Sergi – Co-Tutela**



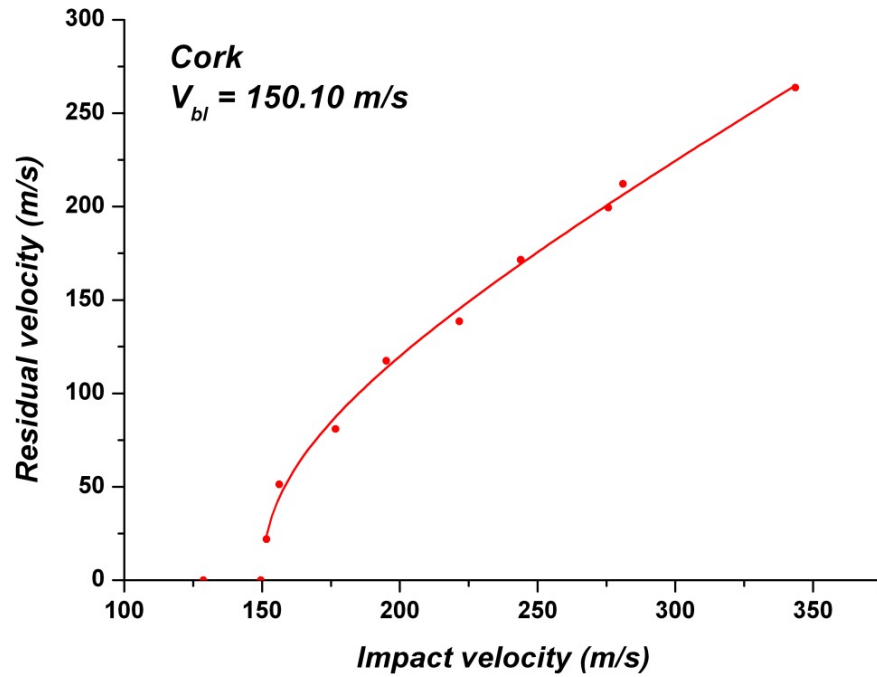
The high velocity impact tests have been performed on 12-15 specimens for each configuration using a helium (stargon) gas-gun test set up with a spherical tempered steel projectile (mass = 1.725 g, diameter = 7.5 mm) over a range of impact energies until complete perforation of the target is achieved



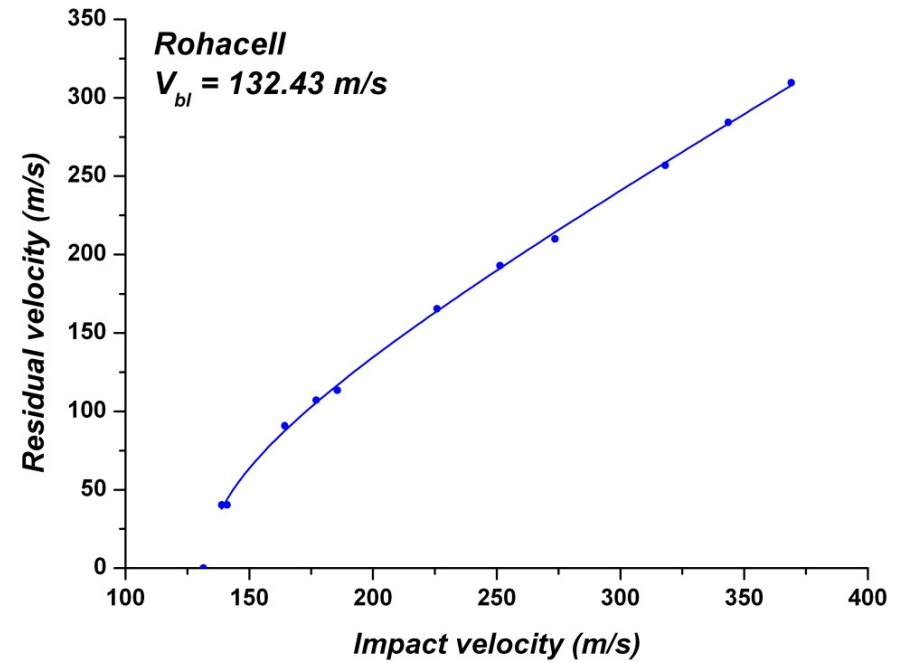
To measure impact and residual velocity, a high speed digital camera (ULTIMA FASTCAM APX RS), with a data acquisition system capable of taking 36000 frames per second, is placed beside the impact chamber

SABRE BALLISTICS A1G





$V_i \sim 177 \text{ m/s}$



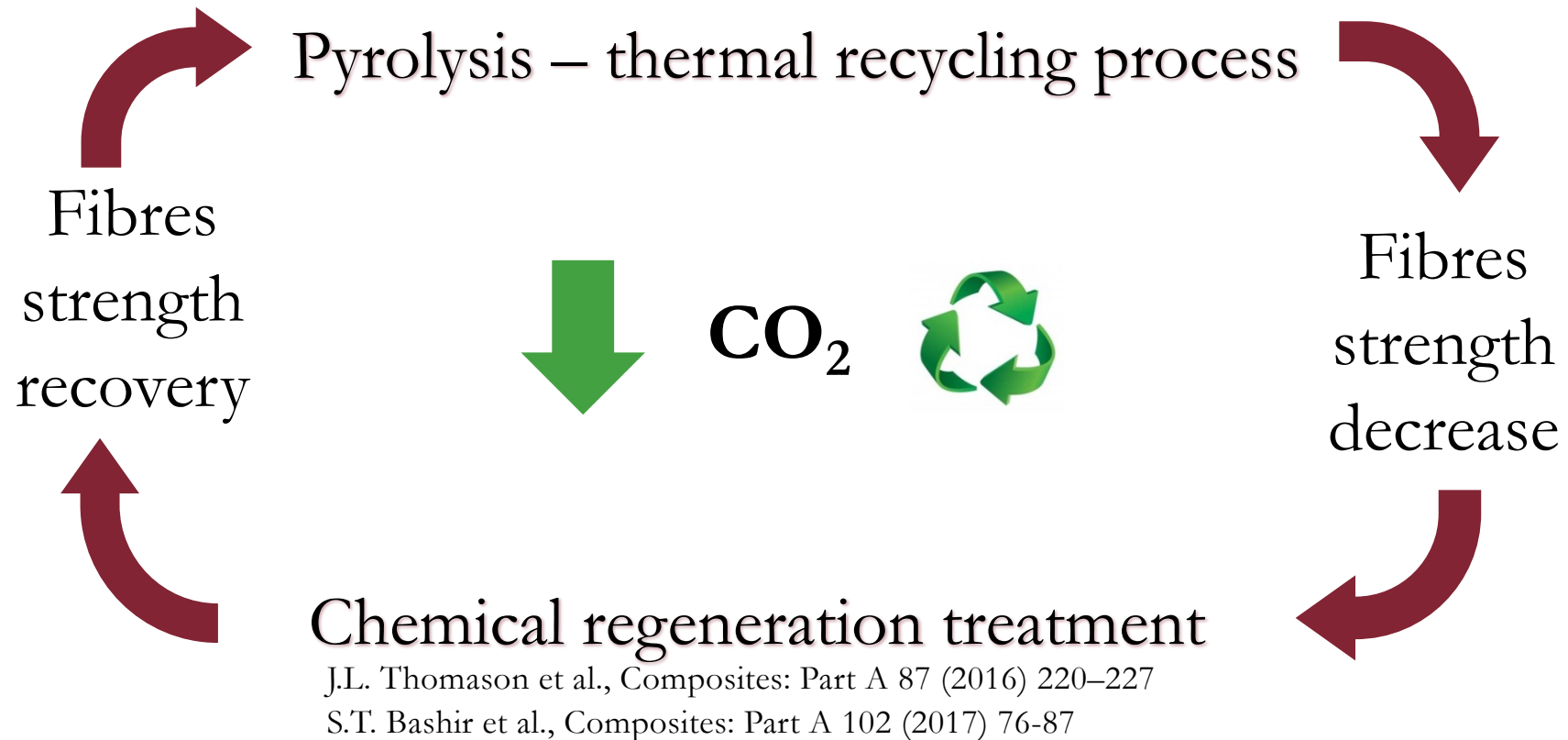
$V_i \sim 177 \text{ m/s}$



- ✓ In an attempt to reduce the environmental impact of synthetic polymers and reinforcements, there has been a resurgent interest in the use of natural fibres in polymer matrices
- ✓ Many types of natural fibres like sisal, kenaf, hemp, flax, jute have been studied and applied but vegetal fibres are very sensitive to thermal and hygroscopic loads and show limited and variable mechanical properties due to the plant growing and harvesting conditions, the fibre extraction system, the variable fibre shape and geometry
- ✓ Another drawback is the chemical incompatibility with many hydrophobic polymer matrices which results in a low fibre/matrix interface strength and limited stress transfer efficiency
- ✓ *A possible solution that takes into account the environmental issues is represented by the use of natural fibres but of mineral origin, such as **basalt***



## Closed loop recycling process





Two main research areas:

- 1) Surface modification of basalt and flax fibers by environmentally friendly processes



- Plasma enhanced CVD – In collaboration with Prof. Vladimir Cech (Brno University of Technology, Czech Republic)



- Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> treatment - In collaboration with Dr V. Placet (Université de Franche-Comté, France)

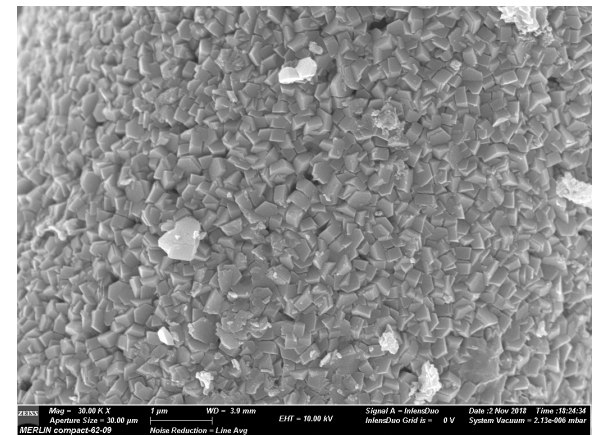
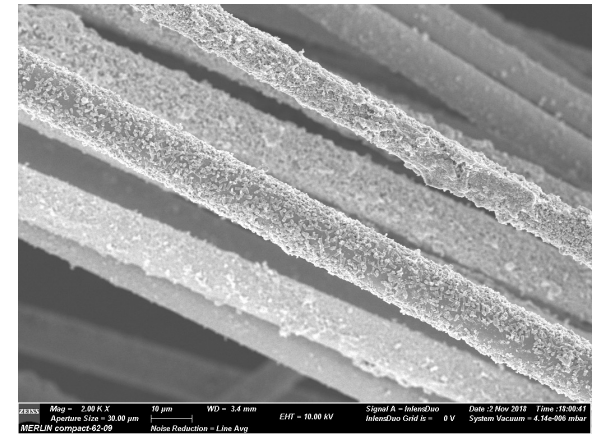
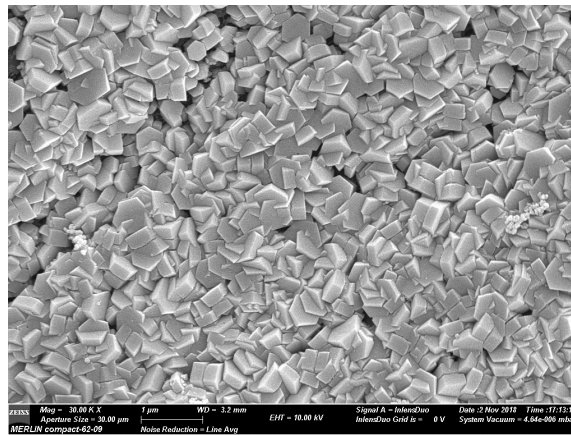
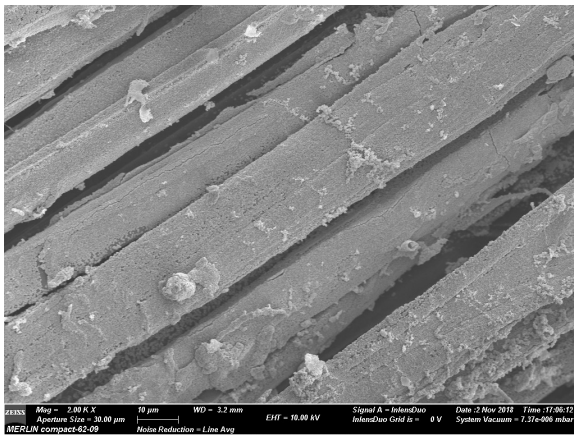




## 2) Hierarchical structures

- Decoration of Flax fibers with ZnO nanostructures

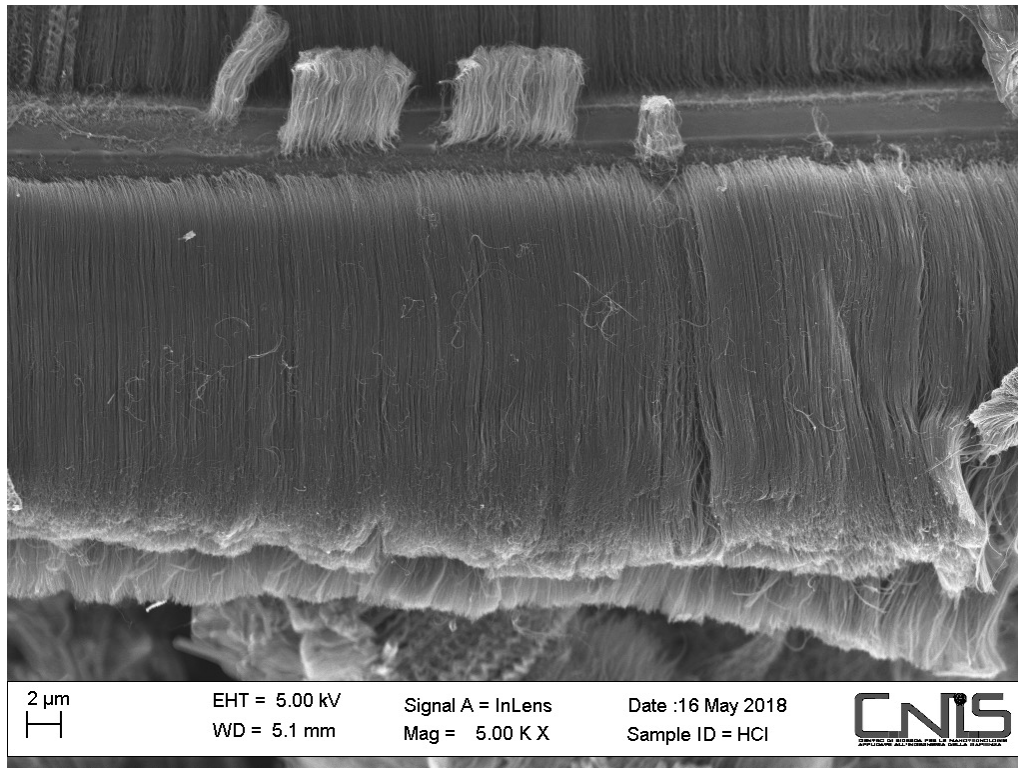
- Decoration of Basalt fibers with ZnO nanostructures





## 2) Hierarchical structures

- Growth of MWCNTs on Basalt fibers (by CVD)



Prof. Brian L. Wardle



nano-engineered composite aerospace  
structures consortium

Massachusetts Institute of Technology – MIT  
USA



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