



DIRECTOR'S NOTE

We present a synthetic Report on scientific activities of the Institute of Fundamental Technological Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences, for the years 2016 – 2017.

The Report contains substantive description of research studies conducted at the Institute's scientific units, the research projects, most important events and the list of works published in that period.

The Institute was erected by the Scientific Secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences on 2 December 1952 and formally brought into existence by the Polish Government on 20 October 1953. Therefore, it has now been 65 years since the Institute was founded.

At present, the Institute of Fundamental Technological Research is the largest institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences in the field of engineering sciences, researching in such scientific disciplines as mechanics, materials engineering, electronics, information and computational sciences. It has maintained the highest scientific category A+ assigned during the previous

period of the scientific evaluation performed by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education.

Theodore von Karman, a very well-known scientist, once said: "Scientists discover the world that exists, engineers create the world that never was". Following his thought, the Institute's mission is to concentrate on the second part of research activities and to conduct scientific studies at the highest scientific level but our studies extend beyond the scope of engineering sciences, including research in biology and medicine.

This biennial also presents activities of the Institute on the 3rd university education level in the form of the Doctoral Study at above-mentioned scientific disciplines. The Doctoral Study at the Institute was established in 1968 and it is one of the first among the scientific institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Since 1998, the Institute in Poland has played the role of the National Contact Point for Research Programmes of the EU and since 2014, it has concentrated on supporting Polish scientists in applying to Horizon 2020 funds. A synthetic summary of those activities can be found in the Report.

In December 2016, the Institute was awarded the HR Excellence in Research logo by the European Commission (EC). EC thus acknowledged the Institute and its activities, achievements and plans aiming at ensuring favourable conditions for the HR development, in particular the development of researchers.

The Institute is also a member of the Biocentrum Ochota scientific consortium and, together with other institutes of the consortium, forms the largest and strongest group of scientific experts of the Polish Academy of Sciences, bringing together highly valued specialists from Poland and abroad.

We wish you a pleasant and interesting read.



Tadeusz Burczyński
Director of IPPT PAN

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1. PRESENTATION OF THE INSTITUTE

The aim of the Institute of Fundamental Technological Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences is to carry out high-quality and versatile research in various areas of science and technology, especially those drawing most attention of the scientific world.

Over 65 years of its existence has given the Institute a unique foundation for fostering the development of science, worthy of modern times. Currently, the Institute employs 90 researchers, including 21 professors. The Institute's employees occupy many prestigious international and national positions, are appointed members of international organisations, significant conference committees, members of council boards of leading scientific journals and are invited to plenary and conference lectures around the world.

Extensive experience of the scientific staff linked with the commitment and pro-active attitude of junior staff members gives solid grounds for undertaking

broader and more ambitious aims and carrying out world-scale quality of research and development.

The number of fellows and junior researchers at the Institute is constantly rising, as they seek unique experience and fully professional support in the development of their scientific careers, knowing that the Institute fosters its progressive image by maintaining contact with leading regional, national, and international partners in science and industry and successfully applies for both national and foreign research grants, leading numerous multi-discipline projects.

Simultaneously, the Institute is fully dedicated to the development of its infrastructure. All Institute laboratories are equipped with state-of-the-art, often unique, scientific apparatus, which promotes the IPPT PAN to the position among the best research centres of its kind in Poland and provides excellent opportunities for further development.

The Institute is always open to newcomers, offering them the opportunity to learn about its current scientific activity, staff and all laboratory facilities.



Fig. 1.1. The façade of the Institute's headquarters

MISSION

- ✓ To be the reference centre for scientific and technological excellence, radical innovation, and implementation of technology achievements in the Polish scientific and industrial environment;
- ✓ To start up and participate in activities related to multifunctional materials, polymers, smart materials and technologies, biomedical applications of ultrasound and microfluidic technologies, applied information science, and innovation technologies;
- ✓ To provide first-rate Ph.D. education in contemporary technology, mechanics, acoustics, computing, and their advances related to biomedical applications, enhanced by internationalisation, links with industry, and the encouragement of the spirit of discovery. The Institute has been very active in operating its own postgraduate school (established in 1968);
- ✓ To promote, support, drive and implement research and technology transfer, initiatives and activities, and links with industry and commerce to contribute to the sustainable development of society.



PRINCIPAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

- ✓ Advanced problems in modern mechanics and materials science, multicomponent and multifunctional materials, nano-materials, shape memory alloys, testing techniques for fatigue and creep investigation of materials, design of microstructure and 2D nanostructure, diagnostic methods for advanced materials, laser technology development for super hard materials, ultrasound diagnostics in materials and structures;
- ✓ Information science and computational methods in mechanics and materials science, multiscale modelling and optimization of material systems, computational intelligence, intelligent technologies in engineering – smart materials and structures, dynamics and control of transport systems;
- ✓ Bioengineering, biotechnology directed to medicine and biomaterials, system biology, bioinformatics, cell signaling and immune response, electrospinning fibers designed to tissue restoration and to drug release, microflows and polymer nanofibers for biomedical applications, ultrasonic investigation and imaging of biological tissues and human organs;
- ✓ Environmental engineering and renewable power energy.

Fig. 1.2. Main entrance of the IPPT building

2. SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE

The Scientific Council is a major organ of the Institute for initiative, opinion, advice and execution with respect to statutory scientific activity and matters related to the staff involved in the research.

The current Institute's Scientific Council was constituted on January 22, 2015. It is comprised of 50 persons, including elected 30 Institute's employees, 17 external representatives, a delegate of Ph.D. students, the Director of the Institute, and the Deputy Director for Science. The Scientific Council's tenure lasts for 4 years.

The Council has the right to confer Ph.D. and habilitation degrees in:
Mechanics, Electronics, Informatics, Materials Engineering

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Fig. 2.1. Commemorative photo from the first session of the Scientific Council

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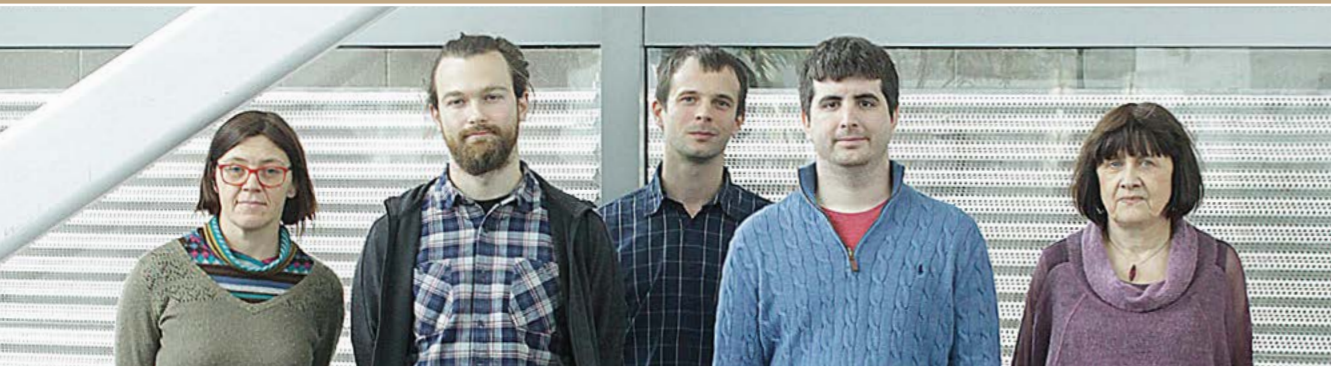
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- Modelling in Biology and Medicine (Prof. Tomasz Lipniacki)
- Complex Fluids (Prof. Maria Ekiel-Jeżewska)

and one laboratory:

- Bio and Micro Fluidics (Sławomir Błoński, Ph.D.)

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The department consists of two divisions Modelling in Biology and Medicine (<http://pmbm.ippt.pan.pl>) and Complex Fluids. Our research activities concentrate on the areas of systems and cellular biology, development of biopolymers for medical and technological applications, microfluidics, dynamics of micro- and nano-particles in fluids, physics of suspensions and problems of mathematical physics and biology. These research

activities were supported by nearly 20 national and European grants. As a result a number of publications in high rank journals, including J. Fluid Mechanics, Soft Matter, J. Chem. Phys., Macromolecules, Polymer, PLOS Computational Biology, Science Signalling, Bioinformatics, Journal of Differential Equations, Mathematical Models and Methods in Applied Science appeared. This report highlights our main achievements in 2016-2017.

ELECTROSPINNING OF CONJUGATED POLYMER NANOFIBERS

Conjugated polymers are a class of organic macromolecules with long π -conjugated polymer chains (i.e. having a backbone chain of alternating double and single-bonds). Their highly electron-delocalised structures generate new fascinating electronic and optical properties. Single-material organic solar cells (SMOCs) are based on polymers with the covalent linking of electron accepting moieties to a hole-transporting conjugated polymer. SMOC efficiency, however, is affected by the charge recombination and randomly-directed transport in their structures composed by randomly oriented polymer chains. This can be solved by electrospinning, the most efficient technique for elongating and aligning polymer chains to form nanofibers with a controllable composition and well-defined structure and properties.

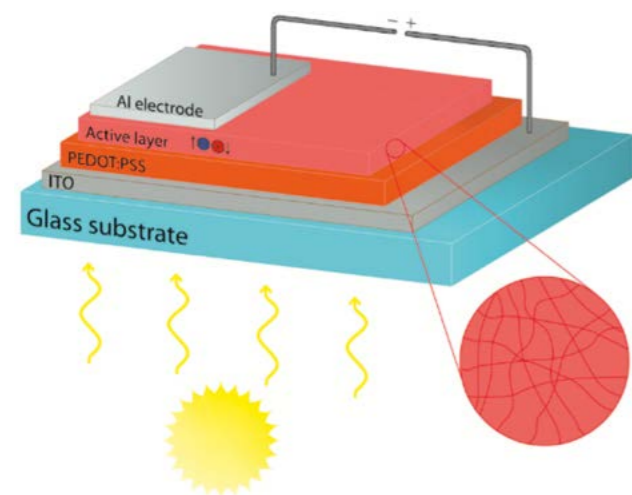


Fig. 4.1.1. Structure and photovoltaic properties of an electrospun nanofiber-based SMOC

In our experimental study, we have developed a nanofiber-based SMOC (Fig. 4.1.1.) with high power conversion efficiency. The synthesis of a new donor-acceptor double-cable conjugated copolymer, used for the fabrication of continuous and uniform electrospun nanofibers integrated into SMOCs led to a great improvement of the photovoltaic cell

performance. We demonstrated that SMOC efficiency can be substantially increased by optimising the supramolecular and nanoscale structure of the active layer, and achieved the highest reported efficiency value (5.58%). The great efficiency improvement suggests that the design of innovative macromolecules can be supported by the development of a well-defined hierarchical architecture which takes into account the polymer supramolecular arrangement. Electrospinning has proven to be a promising technique for active material structure optimisation.

INNATE IMMUNE RESPONSES TO HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS – EXPERIMENT AND MODELLING

Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) is a ubiquitous negative-sense single-stranded RNA virus commonly responsible for acute pulmonary diseases in children and the elderly. Despite decades of research, no effective vaccine or treatment has been found and RSV remains the leading cause of lower respiratory tract infections in infants. As the host immune responses to RSV are considered an important part of the disease pathogenesis, we study the interactions between the virus and the pulmonary epithelial cells, in conditions resembling those of the early stages of the infection.

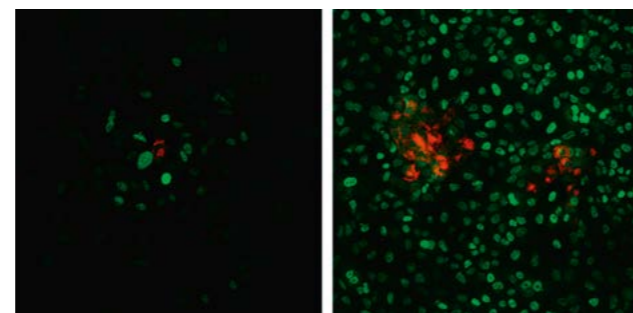


Fig. 4.1.2. Proliferation of RSV (red) and activation of STAT (green nuclear staining) via $IFN\beta$ signaling; Confocal images 28 h (left) and 48 h (right) after infection

The research is aimed at elucidating how RSV interacts with and circumvents mechanisms of innate immunity in order to successfully replicate and spread throughout the population of A549 human lung epithelial cells. Studying fibroblasts responses to viral nucleic acid analogue, poly(I:C), we found that powerful positive feedbacks regulated by IRF3, NF κ B and STAT pathways arise due to auto-/paracrine $IFN\beta$ signaling. The paracrine signalling allows cells in the $IFN\beta$ -primed subpopulations to switch to "virus-sensitive" state, characterized by elevated levels of virus-recognizing receptors and elements of positive feedback signaling. These cells would rapidly exhibit anti-viral responses and then commit apoptosis upon encountering the virus, limiting its options to replicate. However, RSV genome encodes two so-called nonstructural proteins (NS1 and NS2), which work specifically to disrupt interferon signaling at multiple stages, including both the cytokine's production as well as its sensing in target cells. Our initial results show that RSV is able to spread successfully in the A549 population, even if administered in low multiplicity of infection. Viral replication is accompanied by the activation of NF κ B, IRF3, and by a significant production of $IFN\beta$ at later stages of infection leading to STAT1 activation in cells neighboring the infection foci via paracrine signaling (see Fig. 4.1.2). The $IFN\beta$ signaling slows the spread of infection, and $IFN\beta$ pretreatment limits RSV replication to initially infected cells and halt the infection without resorting to apoptosis.

HEMATOPOIETIC TRAVELING WAVES – MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS

Haematopoiesis is a complex phenomenon leading to the formation and development of blood cells. It is intensively studied, for instance, in the context of various lethal diseases such as leukaemia. The process includes the evolution of undifferentiated haematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) which originate in the bone marrow before they become mature and enter the blood flow. The HSC cells can be divided into two

sub-populations: proliferating and quiescent ones. Both kinds of cells can diffuse in bones and die by apoptosis or undergo the following transformations:

1. quiescent cells can transit into the proliferating phase
2. at the end of the proliferating phase (of the length r) each cell divides into daughter cells, which, with probability K remain in the proliferating phase, while with probability $(1 - K)$ transit into the quiescent state.

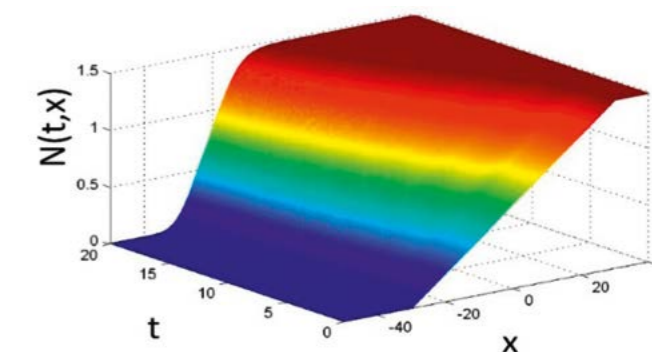


Fig. 4.1.3. The formation of the traveling wave solution $N(x,t)$ from piece-wise linear initial condition

The death blood cells must be compensated by a continuous supply of new cells from the bone marrow. It is important to explain, how such a flux can be realized. Let $n(t, x, a)$ and $p(t, x, a)$ denote the concentrations of the quiescent cells and proliferating cells, where t denotes time, x position in space and a the cellular age. The equations for n and p , form an age-structured system with diffusion terms. It is interesting (and crucial for the analysis) that by the integration along the characteristics of the corresponding hyperbolic parts of these equations, one can arrive at a system composed of a nonlinear and nonlocal parabolic equation with delay and a difference equation with delay:

$$\frac{\partial N(t, x)}{\partial t} A = \frac{\partial^2 N(t, x)}{\partial x^2} - (\delta(N(t, x)) + \beta(N(t, x))) N(t, x) + 2(1 - K)e^{-\gamma r} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Gamma_2(r, x - y) u(t - r, y) dy$$

$$u(t, x) = \beta(N(t, x)) N(t, x) + 2Ke^{-\gamma r} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Gamma_2(r, x - y) u(t - r, y) dy,$$

where $N(t, x) = \int_0^\infty n(t, x, a) da$, $u(t, x) = p(t, x, 0)$.

We have proved the existence of global in time solutions, as well as the existence of traveling wave $(N(\xi), u(\xi))$ solutions where $\xi = x + ct$, and estimated the minimal speed of propagation. The study was published in *J. Differential Equations*, 2017.

HYDRODYNAMIC INTERACTIONS OF MICRO AND NANO PARTICLES

In collaboration with Dr. Alexander Farutin and Prof. Chaouqi Misbah from Université Grenoble Alpes in France, we analyzed theoretically and numerically migration of flexible deformable elongated objects, fibers and vesicles, across Poiseuille flow of a viscous fluid at the low-Reynolds-number regime. We showed similarity of shape evolution of flexible fibers and vesicles (Fig. 4.1.4). We proved that these objects accumulate at a certain distance from the central plane of the flow, proportional to the characteristic ratio (called bending stiffness) of bending to hydrodynamic forces acting on deformable elastic objects.

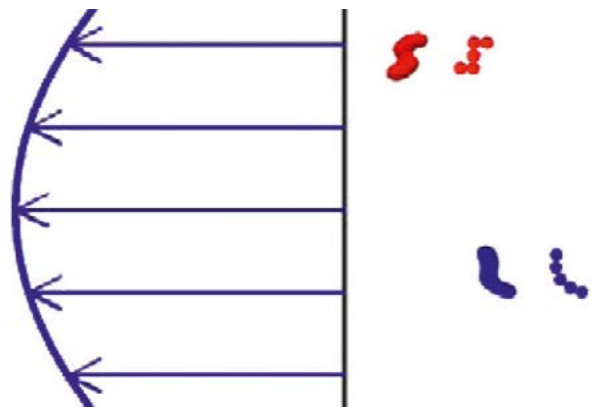


Fig. 4.1.4. Shapes of flexible fibers and vesicles in unbounded Poiseuille flow.

The results could be used to design new methods of sorting flexible objects, depending on their length and bending stiffness. Numerical computation of the dynamics of flexible fibers was based on the bead-spring model with resistance to bending, and the multipole method of solving the Stokes equations, implemented in accurate numerical codes Hydromultipole.

In cooperation with Prof. Bogdan Cichocki from the University of Warsaw, we analyzed theoretically Brownian dynamics of particles with complex non-spherical shapes, based on the Smoluchowski equation. Exact time-dependent analytical expressions were derived for cross-correlations of the translational and rotational Brownian displacements. This is the important generalization of the classical Einstein formula (valid for spherical particles) for the motion of non-spherical micro-particles at relatively short time scales, comparable with the characteristic time of the rotational self-diffusion.

Together with the research group of Prof. Krzysztof Kuczero from the University of Kansas in USA, translational and rotational self-diffusion coefficients of peptides (NATA, WH5a, WH21, Gb1) were evaluated numerically using molecular dynamics, then compared with experimental results and applied to determine conformation of these peptides in fluids.

We also investigated theoretically and numerically the influence of the channel walls on the intrinsic viscosity

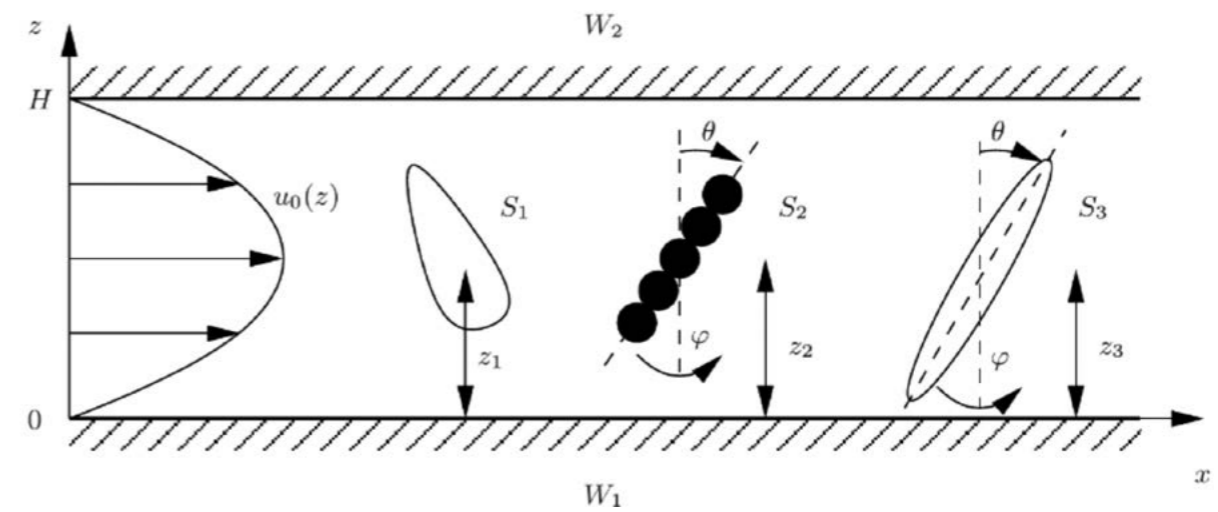


Fig. 4.1.5. Channel walls change suspension intrinsic viscosity

of a suspension made of elongated particles (Fig.4.1.5). Together with Prof. Jerzy Bławzdziwicz from USA we performed computations for rigid rods made of touching beads, and showed a similar intrinsic viscosity dependence on the channel width as in case of prolate spheroids of the same aspect ratio, analyzed by our French collaborators Prof. Antoine Sellier and Prof. Francois Feuillebois. The channel was modelled as two parallel plane solid walls.

It is found that the intrinsic viscosity in bounded Poiseuille flow is generally smaller than the corresponding value in unbounded flow, except for extremely narrow gaps when it becomes larger because of lubrication effects. The intrinsic viscosity in shear flow is larger than in the Poiseuille flow, both between two walls. The intrinsic viscosity is at a minimum for a gap between walls of the order of 1.5–2 particle width.

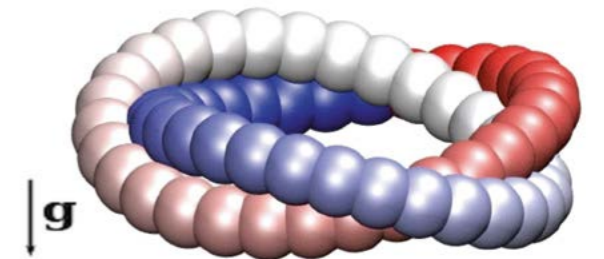
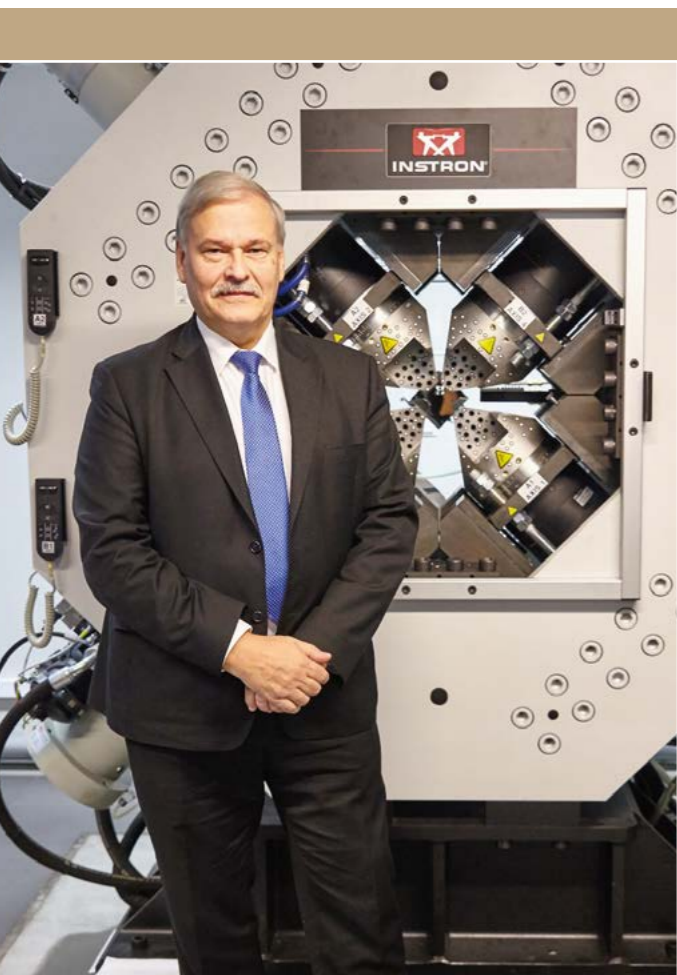


Fig. 4.1.6. Elastic trefoil filament sedimenting under gravity in a viscous fluid without inertia (numerical result). Authors from IPPT PAN: Magdalena Gruzziel, Tomasz Piasecki, Agnieszka Słowicka, Eligiusz Wajnryb, Maria Ekiel-Jezewska

Dynamics of elastic knotted closed filaments in a viscous Stokes fluid was investigated numerically. It was found that torus knots often attain a regular horizontal toroidal structure while sedimenting, with a number of intertwined loops, rotating and swirling periodically around each other (Fig.4.1.6). Together with Dr. K. Thyagarajan, Professors: G. Dietler, A. Stasiak from Lausanne and P. Szymczak from University of Warsaw, we found a remarkable agreement between numerical and experimental findings. The results may be used to determine structures of proteins and DNA.

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- Technological Laser Applications (Tomasz Mościcki, Ph.D., D.Sc.)
- Strain Fields (Prof. Michał A. Glinicki)
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The **Department of Experimental Mechanics (DEM)** is the experiment-oriented research group, with the following general objectives:

- to contribute to the further development of the Department as an internationally recognised research centre in advanced material testing and processing,
- to contribute to sustainable development of the Department in three complementary areas: fundamental research, research oriented to engineering problems, education and training,
- to build up networking activities of the Department with other worldwide research centres,
- to enhance the Department's involvement in joint worldwide research programmes,
- to build capacity of the Department as a potential research partner for the Polish industry and SMEs.

Furthermore, the Department organizes regular training courses and seminars devoted to various aspects of mechanics with special emphasis on the testing of mechanical properties of materials and structures.

In spite of an acute financial shortage for research in Poland, an experimental potential of the Department has recently strengthened in a significant manner. New testing equipment was purchased and installed, some experimental devices were modernised and laboratory compartments were renovated.

THE DURABILITY OF CEMENT-BASED COMPOSITES IN AGGRESSIVE ENVIRONMENTS

The experimental and computational materials engineering research has been carried out on composite materials with porous, multiphase cement-based matrices, designed for long-term performance of structures in nuclear power or transportation engineering. Experimental studies have revealed that there is an influence of modified hydraulic binders and selected mineral aggregates on the resistance of concrete and other cement-based composites to aggressive environments.

Advanced materials characterisation methods were elaborated to support the identification of mineral components in aggregate grains prone to alkali-silica reaction (Fig. 4.2.1) leading to internal cracking. Calorimetric test methods and the inverse analysis of heat transfer were applied to characterise the heat generation and the temperature field during setting and early-hardening of cementitious binders. The evolutionary computational procedures were developed for the identification of thermophysical properties of hardening concrete in massive structures.

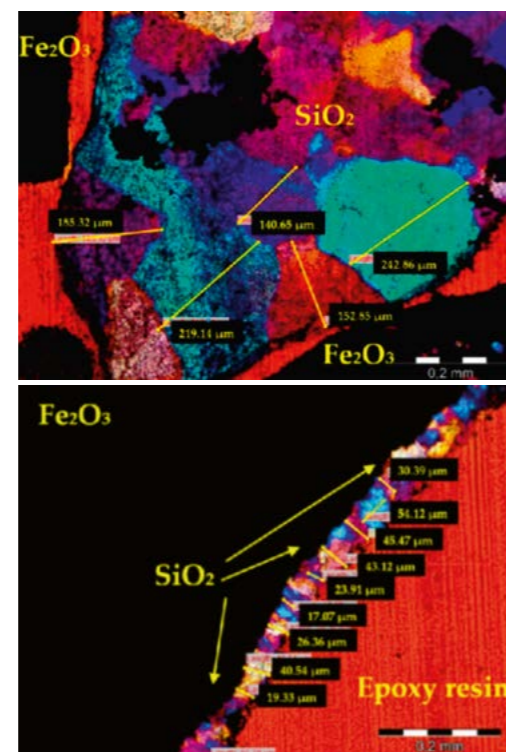


Fig. 4.2.1. Quartz grain size in hematite aggregate revealed using digital image analysis: (a) innocuous, (b) reactive

It has been found that the permeability of radiation-shielding concrete is strongly influenced by the degree of water saturation of capillary pores. For the meaningful evaluation of air-permeability, original procedures were proposed, of accelerated drying with simultaneous measurement of moisture distribution in concrete specimens. The effects of heavyweight and hydrogen-bearing aggregates on the chloride ion permeability and the rate of water absorption have been revealed.

As shown in Fig. 4.2.2, the influence of matrix modification with calcareous fly ash on the pore-size distribution in low-clinker matrices has been found. It has also been observed that the rate of aggressive ion diffusion in cement-based composites was strongly related to the content of capillary pores with the diameter range from 0.1 to 1 µm.

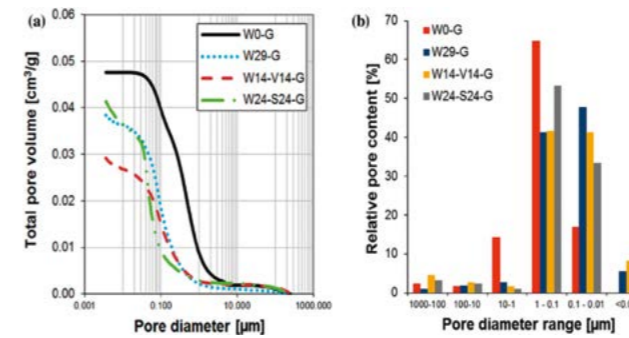


Fig. 4.2.2. Pore size distribution in cement-based composites modified with calcareous fly ash

COMPRESSION TESTS OF THIN METAL SHEETS ENABLING DEFORMATION UP TO 10% WITHOUT THE BUCKLING EFFECT

The compression-tension test fixture created by DSM enables to avoid buckling during the compression of specimens made of thin metal sheets. The main characteristic of the device is that it changes its length while a specimen elongates or shortens. During the test, the friction force which is generated due to the movement of both parts of the fixture is measured by a special strain gauge system. This particular device is adaptable to the MTS tension-compression frame.

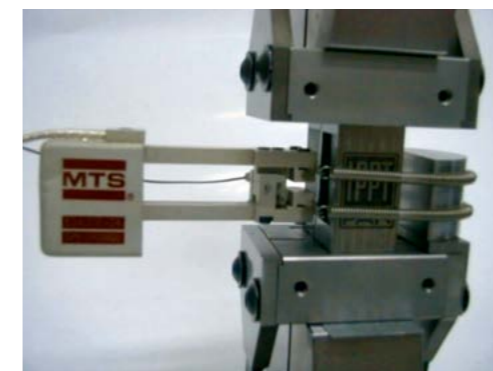


Fig. 4.2.3. A photograph of the device ready to work

DAMAGE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENTS DURING FATIGUE/CREEP SUPPORTED BY ESPI AND DIC

This turned out to be an original approach to damage assessments, as both the mechanical investigations for strength parameter determinations and the non-destructive testing for acoustic or magnetic parameters identification may be carried out in parallel.

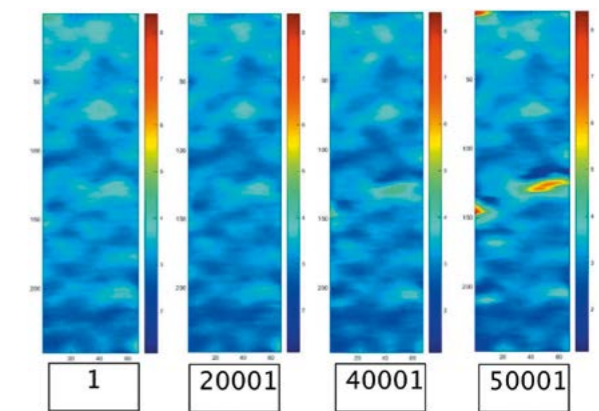


Fig. 4.2.4. Strain maps of nickel super-alloy for the selected numbers of cycles

Such performance of the testing programmes provides an opportunity to find a mutual correlation between both types of parameters for a range of deformation processes taken into account. Moreover, the observations on the microscopic level of tested materials may be conducted for various degrees of damage. It also provides an additional opportunity for the damage analysis, namely, for the assessment of mutual correlation between macro and micro parameters. The damage development analysis implemented full-field optical techniques such as ESPI and DIC.

The experimental data collected during tests have created a comprehensive source of knowledge stimulating theoretical analyses in the field of constitutive modelling of material behaviour under multiaxial stress states following various types of prestraining.

DYNAMIC INVESTIGATIONS OF MATERIALS OVER A WIDE RANGE OF STRAIN RATES

DEM provides one of the most popular experimental techniques applied in the determination of viscoplastic properties of materials at strain rates ranging from $\sim 5 \cdot 10^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ to $\sim 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$, the so-called *Split Hopkinson Pressure Bar* (SHPB). In the testing stand for this technique, a wafer specimen is placed between bars, Fig. 4.2.5. The laboratory in DEM also provides a dynamic stand for tensile tests, Fig. 4.2.6.

The miniaturized Direct Impact Compression testing stand enables to increase a range of strain rates to be measured up to 10^5 s^{-1} . The stand was elaborated at DEM and subsequently patented. The modification in the mechanical part lies in the introduction of

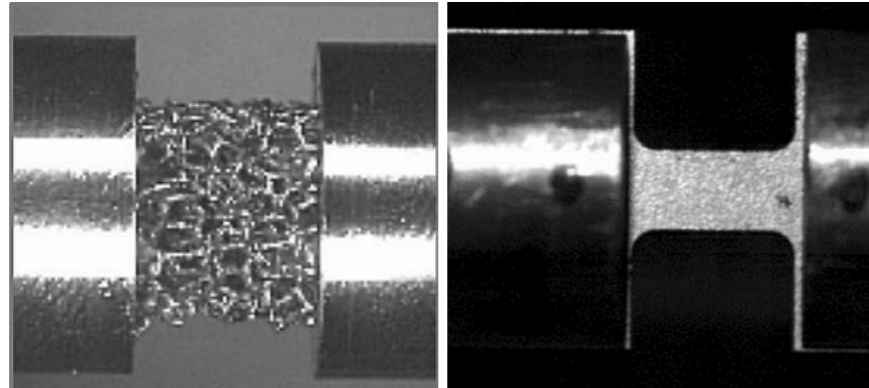


Fig. 4.2.5. Specimen under dynamic compression

Fig. 4.2.6. Specimen under dynamic tension

a decelerator tube in which a small Hopkinson bar with miniature SR gages was inserted. Thus, an original and inexpensive optical technique has been applied to measure the displacement of the interface striker-specimen. The combination of a quasi-static precision compression test, along with the application of SHPB and the miniaturized DICT, has made it possible to determine the rate sensitivity of materials for a very wide strain rate spectrum, from $5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ to $5 \times 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$.

MATERIALS TESTING UNDER MULTIAXIAL STRESS STATES USING THIN-WALLED TUBULAR AND CRUCIFORM SPECIMENS

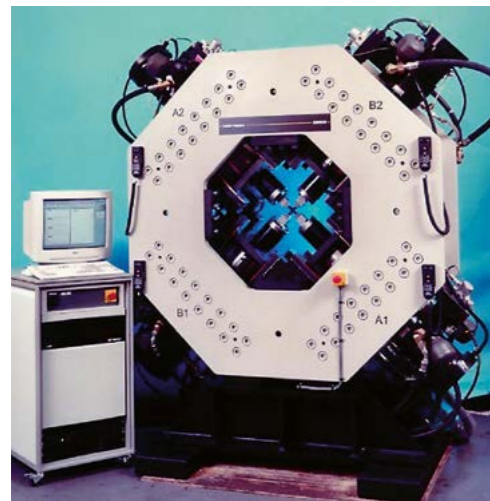


Fig. 4.2.7. Stand for cruciform specimens testing

DEM was equipped with servo-hydraulic testing machines enabling tests under complex stress states and being the combination of axial force, twisting moment and internal pressure or the combination of two axial forces mutually perpendicular.

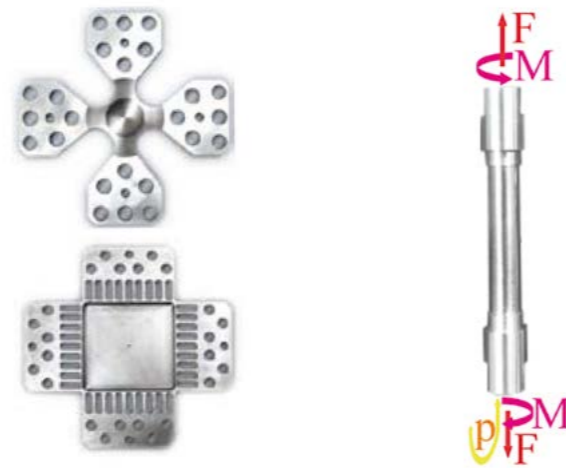


Fig. 4.2.8. Specimens for tests under complex stress states

DEPOSITION OF SUPER-HARD THIN FILMS

Tungsten borides belong to the group of potentially super-hard materials whose hardness could be compared to cubic boron nitride and diamond. The objective of this investigation was the deposition of tungsten borides layers by laser pulse and magnetron sputtering in order to find the relationship between the deposition parameters, the internal structure of the material and its properties. Hitherto W_2B - β WB, α WB-WB-WB₃, WB₃, and boron layers were deposited by laser pulse. Moreover, single phase α WB layers were deposited by magnetron sputtering. WB₃ and α WB layers were investigated in the indentation test at a load of 5-30 mN and their hardness was up to 50 and 70 GPa, respectively.

PULSED LASER ABLATION IN LIQUID (PLAL)

It is a widely recognized method of synthesizing the contamination-free nanostructures, especially nanoparticles such as Fluorescent Carbon Nanoparticles (FCNPs), carbon polyynes etc. Most of the attention has been given to fluorescent nanoparticles, especially to those with diameters of 2 to 8 nm called Carbon-Dots, which are widely used for fluorescent imaging, mainly of cells and tissues. Their most remarkable property is the emission of excitation-dependent fluorescence. The laboratory of the Division of Technological Laser Applications performed the synthesis of nanoparticles by laser ablation in various liquids, such as: deionized water, isopropyl alcohol (IPA), acetone and PEG200. The carbon nanoparticles synthesized in all these liquids, with the exception of water, exhibited considerable fluorescent emission.

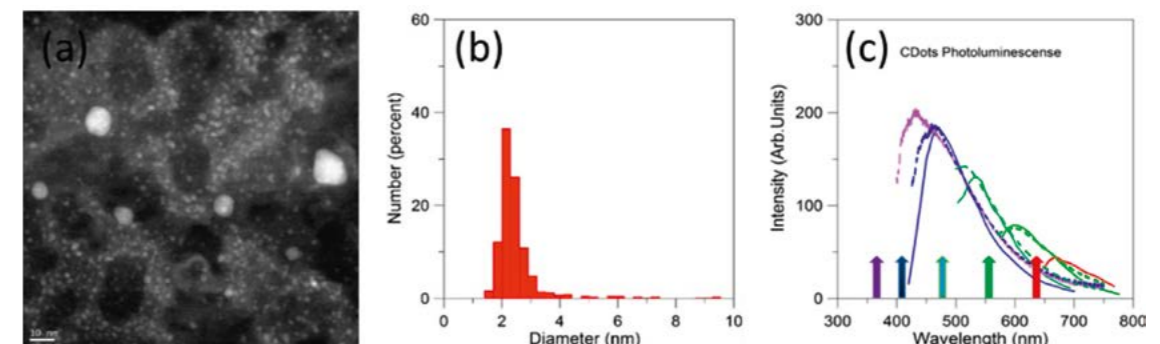


Fig. 4.2.9. HRTEM image (a), particle size-distribution derived from the HRTEM image (b), and photoexcitation and photoluminescence spectra (c); excitation wavelengths are indicated by arrows; solid line - inverted confocal microscope, broken line - fluorescent microscope

IMAGE PROCESSING PROCEDURES TO ASSESS THE MICROSTRUCTURE OF FIBRE CEMENT BOARDS

The ongoing research in the Laboratory is being conducted under the cooperation with the Faculty of Civil Engineering, at Wrocław University of Technology - delivering the specimens of industrial fibre cement boards used as a façade covering in building technology. The micro computed tomography (micro-CT) is being used to study the microstructure of this material.

The main goal of the research has been to obtain 3D images of the microstructure of the examined composite and to visualise the fibres network in the boards of different quality. Black regions depicted in Fig. 4.2.10 denote low density regions of single fiber or fiber agglomerates. The real dimensions of the cubes are 5 x 5 x 5 mm.

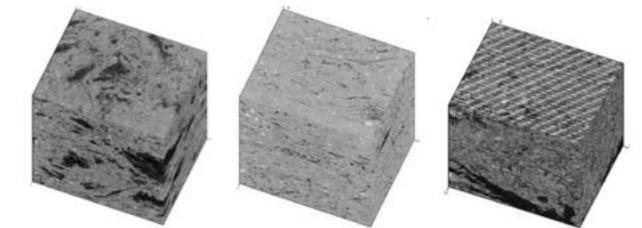


Fig. 4.2.10. Three-dimensional view of three specimens cut off the boards of different quality

A special image processing technique has made it possible to visualize the location of fibres in presented specimens. It was achieved by comparing the brightness of adjacent voxels (i.e. 3D pixels) in order to find low density regions. The original software was designed to visualize the interconnection of agglomerates by examining the datasets resulted in micro-CT scanning.

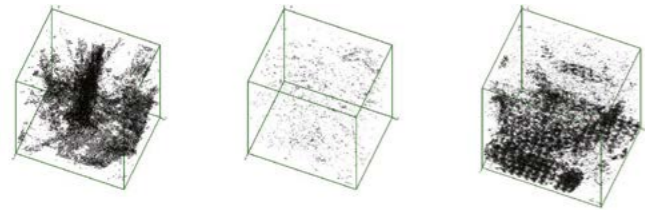


Fig. 4.2.11. Visualisation of fibres in presented specimens performed by examining the datasets resulted in micro-CT scanning

It is also now possible to alternatively present the same data in the form of greyscale histograms where the frequency of the occurring of voxels differs in brightness, as depicted. The latter method can be applied to compare relative density of fibre boards made with using various technologies.

NEW MULTIFUNCTIONAL MATERIALS - THERMOMECHANICAL AND LOCALIZATION EFFECTS

The research concerns the investigation of unconventional mechanisms of the new materials deformation, basing on the effects of thermomechanical couplings. Mechanical characteristics are obtained by testing machine and digital image correlation (DIC). The material-related temperature changes are captured by a sensitive IR infrared camera. By comparison of the stress-strain curves, the strain distribution determined by DIC, the temperature distribution obtained by IR and the microstructure, the new material deformation mechanisms are analyzed at various stages of the loading. The experimental and theoretical research is conducted within the international cooperation; the materials are purchased from Japan. A constitutive model considering mechanical parameters and temperature changes was proposed and verified by experimental results. Here is an example of the result obtained for two smart materials: Gum Metal and shape memory polymer (SMP), as shown in Fig. 4.2.12 and Fig. 4.2.13.

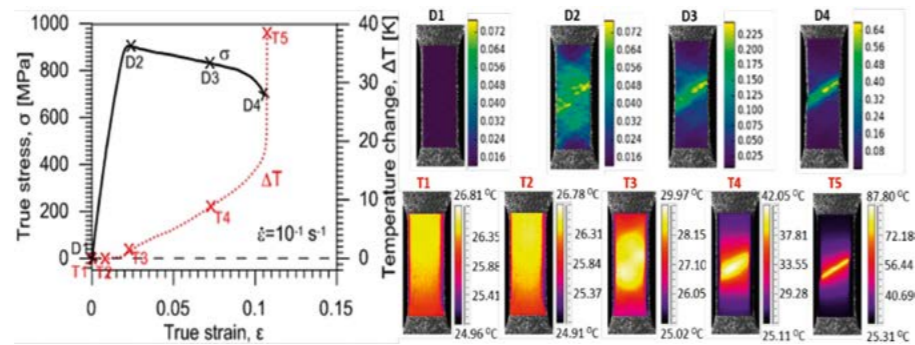


Fig. 4.2.12. Stress and temperature change vs. strain during tension of Gum Metal at strain rate of 10^{-1} s^{-1} with thermal (T1-T5) and strain (D1-D4) distributions captured at selected points

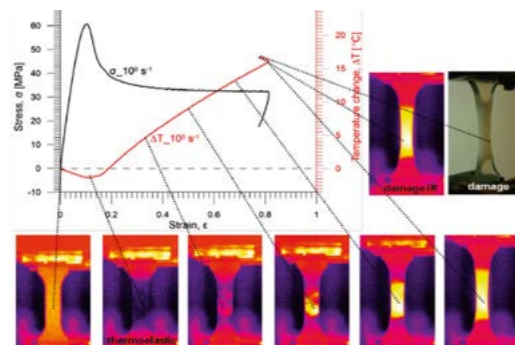


Fig. 4.2.13. Stress and temperature change vs. strain for SMP tension at strain rate 10^0 s^{-1} completed by thermal images of the specimen corresponding to different loading stages

4.3. DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMPUTATIONAL SCIENCE



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The main research areas of the Department are information science and computational science. Our research activities are to a large extent interdisciplinary — they cover informatics, mathematics and a number of disciplines that embrace the particular areas of application of the research, such as mechanics, biomechanics, etc. The universal character of computational methods and algorithms, based mainly on the finite element method (FEM), as well as on a number of other contemporary and novel numerical methods, allows us to undertake a wide spectrum of research challenges, frequently in cooperation with other research institutions from Poland and other foreign countries.

For the last two years, our research activities have concentrated on the following areas.

PARTICLE BASED MODELLING OF MATERIALS AND MATERIALS PROCESSING

Particle-based methods have recently become a very powerful tool for the numerical modelling of various natural and manufactured materials such as powders, granular materials, soils, rocks, ceramics and concrete. A typical numerical method employing particles is the discrete element method (DEM). In the DEM, a material is represented by a large assembly of particles (discrete elements) interacting with one another by contact forces. The DEM offers significant advantages over continuum-based methods, such as the finite element method. The particle model, in a simple way,

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takes into account discontinuities, either existing in the material, or appearing under an applied loading. New DEM algorithms have been implemented in an 'in-house' DEM/FEM computer program which can be applied to simulate real-life problems in many branches of industry.

Modelling of rock mechanics problems

Typical applications of the developed DEM models are in the field of rock mechanics and rock excavation (Fig. 4.3.1). An original thermomechanical model for rock cutting has been developed. The new formulation takes into account thermal effects and wear of rock cutting tool. This analysis makes it possible to predict

and optimise excavation processes in mining and civil engineering. The models of brittle failure of rock-like materials have been used to simulate comminution of copper ore (Fig. 4.3.2).

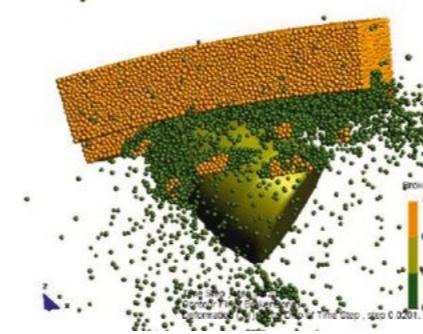


Fig. 4.3.1. DEM simulation of rock cutting in underground excavation

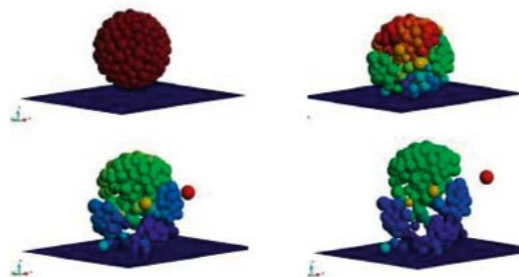


Fig. 4.3.2. DEM simulation of the comminution of copper ore

Modelling of powder metallurgy processes

A new original viscoelastic model of sintering has been developed and applied to the analysis and optimisation of manufacturing of advanced metal-ceramic composite materials (Fig. 4.3.3). The DEM models make it possible to analyse effects both at the micro- and macroscopic scales — a multi-scale framework for modelling of powder sintering has been developed.

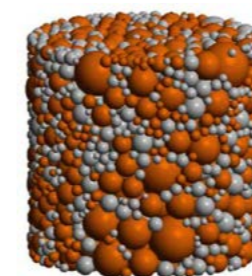


Fig. 4.3.3. DEM model of metal-ceramic composite

Simulation of particle and mixed fluid-particle flows

The discrete element method is suitable to model particle flow. When coupled with the CFD simulation algorithm, it can be applied to simulate mixed fluid-particle flow. Such model has been used to analyse and optimise the air flow with solid particles in a beater mill for comminution of copper ore (Fig. 4.3.4).

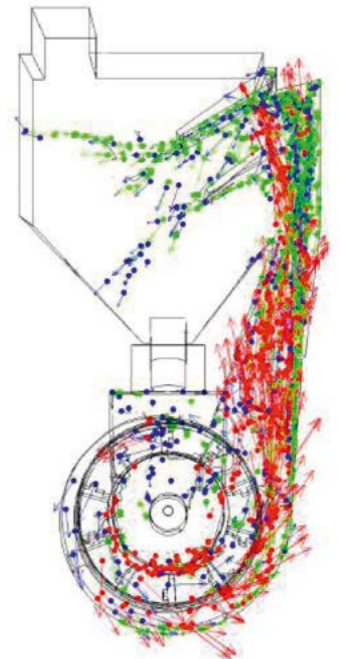


Fig. 4.3.4. Coupled CFD-DEM simulation of the fluid-particle flow in a beater mill

COMPUTATIONAL DESIGN OF 2D NANO-MATERIALS BASED ON CARBON

New potentially 2D graphene-like materials are generated by the two-stage searching strategy combining molecular and ab-initio approaches. In the first stage, two candidates, X and Y, are obtained using a molecular model and the memetic-based algorithm combining the evolutionary algorithm and the conjugate-gradient optimisation technique. The main goal of the optimisation is to find stable arrangements of carbon atoms under certain imposed conditions (e.g. density, shape and size of the unit cell). The fitness function is formulated as the total potential energy of an atomic system. The optimised structure is considered as a discrete atomic model and interactions between atoms are modelled using the AIREBO potential, specifically developed for carbon and hydrocarbon materials.

The parallel approach used in computations allows significant reduction of computation time. The obtained results and examples of the models of the new 2D materials X and Y obtained using the described algorithm are validated along with their mechanical properties.

In the second stage, the two candidates, X and Y, are then deeply analysed using first-principles Density Functional Theory from the mechanical, structural, phonon and electronic properties point of view. The tests have shown that both proposed polymorphs of graphene X and Y are mechanically and dynamically stable and can be metallic-like (Fig. 4.3.5).

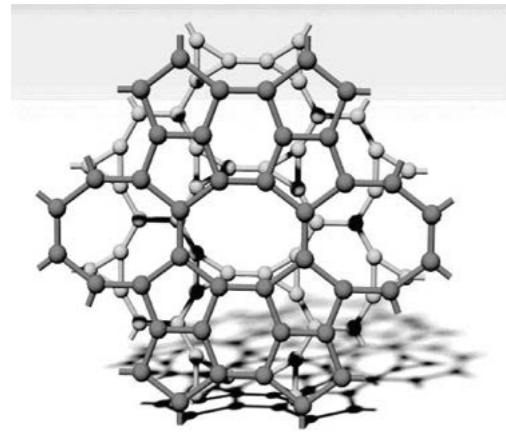


Fig. 4.3.5. New graphene X

Optimal searching for the new stable atomic arrangements of two-dimensional graphene-like carbon lattices with predefined mechanical properties are also considered using the described memetic method. The main goal of the optimisation is to find stable arrangements of carbon atoms placed in the unit cell with imposed periodic boundary conditions, which reveal desired mechanical properties. Two examples of the newly obtained models of the flat carbon materials are obtained. Their mechanical properties are additionally validated during the simulation of the tensile tests using molecular dynamics. At present, both new 2D materials with predefined mechanical properties are analysed using the first-principles DFT.

CONTINUUM AND ATOMISTIC MODELLING OF COUPLED FIELDS IN CRYSTALLINE HETEROSTRUCTURES

A various-type couplings of the elastic, chemical and electric fields, as well as the inelastic deformation induced by phase transition, are analysed at the nanoscale by means of the continuum, atomistic and/or ab-initio methods.

The effect of both, nonlinear piezoelectricity (elastostriktion) and threading dislocation (TD) on the physical and optoelectronic properties of GaN/AlN quantum dots (QD) has been modelled in terms of finite deformation approach. Edge-type threading dislocations, common for III-nitride epitaxial layers, due to the local elastic field around dislocation line, not only reduce residual strains in quantum dots but also partially compensate the red shift of the band-to-band transition energy related to the electrons clustered on broken atomic bonds along dislocation line. The main goal of this analysis was to determine the qualitative and quantitative effect of such phenomena on physical and optoelectronic properties of quantum structures in III-nitrides.

A new subject has been undertaken. It concerned the finite element analysis of the residual stresses induced by precipitation of hexagonal-type MnAs particles in the magnetic shells of wurtzite-type GaAs-based nano-wires.

An extensive analysis of potentially new single-atom thick 2D-graphene-like materials has been carried out within the framework of first-principles density functional theory from the viewpoint of structural, mechanical, electronic and phonon properties. The next task concerned the analysis of potentially superhard tungsten borides WBx. Polymorphs of ReB₂ were calculated from first principles. An atomistic modelling of self-diffusions in NiAl and Al₂O₃ crystals was performed by means of molecular dynamics. Such determined diffusivity was then used for the discrete element analysis of sintering.

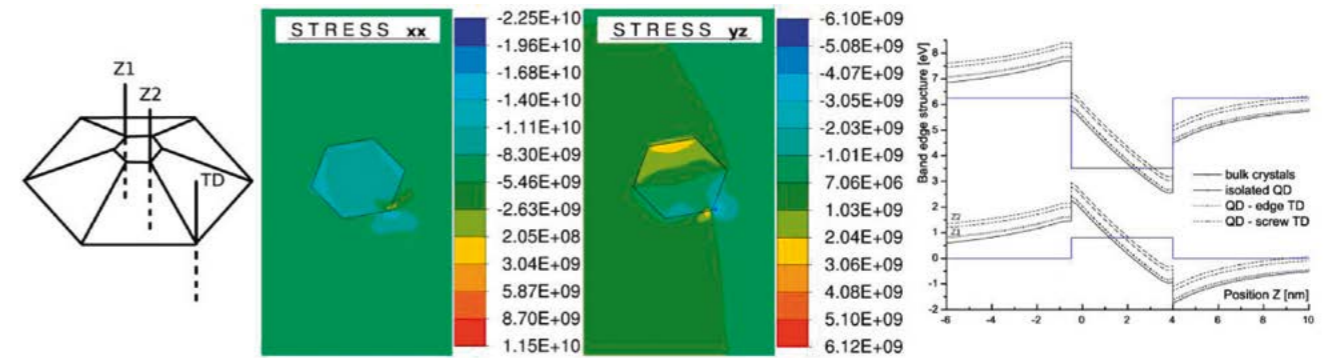


Fig. 4.3.6. The wireframe scheme of the QD with TD location, stress distribution in the case of edge-type (left panel) and screw-type (right panel) dislocation, estimation of the band edge structure of the heterostructure

APPLICATION OF PARALLEL AND DISTRIBUTED ALGORITHMS TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

The computation of large boundary value problems in the mechanics of 3D bodies and shell-like structures using the Finite Element Method depends on the effective use of multi-core processors and a cluster of computers. Improvements are proposed in two areas of the FE code: the loop over elements and the solvers of a linear system of equations.

The proposed multithreaded algorithm of parallelisation of the loop over elements and the reduction of elemental matrices to the global matrix using OpenMP has efficiency around 95%. It was implemented in a complex academic code FEAP.

Concerning the multithreaded solvers for one computational node, several improvements are proposed for the HSL MA86 sparse parallel solver, which speed up computation by about 11.5% and scalability by about 6.5%. The mixed precision version of this solver is developed, with factorisation in single precision and iterative refinement in double precision, speeding up computations by 2.17 times and providing the scalability of 10.28 on 12 cores.

To further improve the effectiveness of solving a system of linear equations, a distributed solver for a cluster is developed using MPI. It is based on the domain decomposition and the computation of the Schur complement by par-

tial factorisation in the HSL MA86 solver, which makes the computations on nodes very efficient. Still, factorisation of the interface matrix is a bottleneck, even for HSL MA64, which is the fastest of several solvers tested for dense matrices.

To speed up factorisation, the use of two other techniques is proposed: the hierarchical factorisation and the mixed precision with iterative refinement. The total speedup achieved by Solver 3, using OpenMP and MPI, on 8 nodes 12 cores each, is about 36 times (see Fig. 4.3.7.), and is better than the speed up of the professional solver WSMP. For comparison, the FETI-DP method, using direct methods in domains and the iterative PCG solver for the interface equations, is implemented.

The developed algorithms are tested on FE models of a homogeneous cube and of two materials with a complicated microstructure: a corundum foam and a metal-ceramic composite. The biggest model computed has over 30 millions unknowns. Tests prove that the implemented algorithms are of a very good quality.

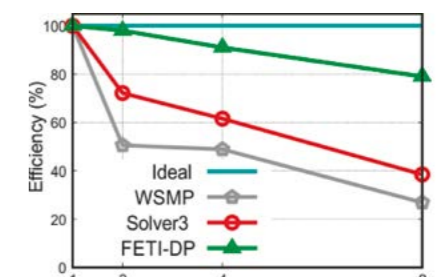


Fig. 4.3.7. Weak efficiency of Solver 3 for the corundum foam. Tasks of size 3.8, 7.6, 15.2 and 30.4 millions of unknowns are solved on 1, 2, 4 and 8 computational nodes

4.4. DEPARTMENT OF INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGIES



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Our research interests are focused on the field of smart systems, structures and technologies. This is a relatively new interdisciplinary research area that combines structural engineering, control theory, vibroacoustics and mobile robotics. The keyword that best describes our activity is: adaptivity—the nature-inspired capability of dynamic self-assessment and optimum self-adaptation to varying external conditions. The research also includes a strong component of sensor and actuator technologies, computational intelligence, decentralized processing and data fusion techniques.

Although our main mission is to conduct fundamental research, a number of obtained results provide a direct application-related context, especially in the areas of small aviation and space industry or in energy and power systems.

DAMAGE DETECTION AND STRUCTURAL HEALTH MONITORING

The safety of civil infrastructure is of critical importance for the society. The infrastructure must be thus constantly maintained, especially as many structures are currently reaching the end of their design lives. Recent trends in civil engineering involve structural health monitoring (SHM) of large-scale engineering structures such as bridges, buildings or telecommunication towers, and in the last two decades, many computationally intensive methods for damage detection have been proposed.

We are active in a number of SHM-related problems, including sensing technology, signal processing algorithms, high-level data interpretation and local, substructure-level monitoring. The ultimate aim is to develop robust methodologies for damage detection and localization, which are capable to deal with real-world complex engineering systems.

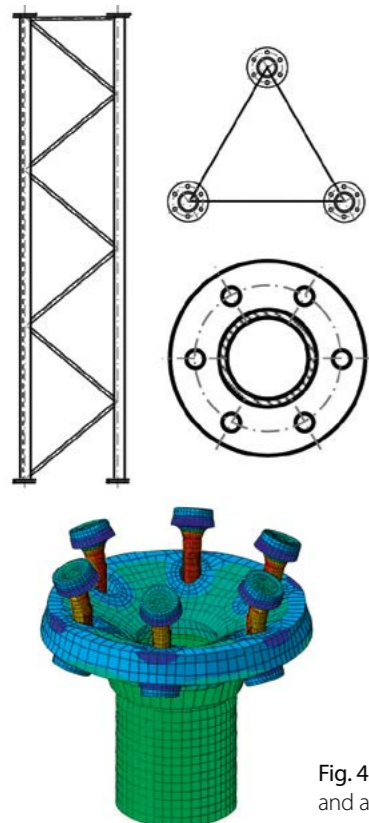


Fig. 4.4.1. Steel tower segment and a flanged connection

HIGH ALTITUDE PSEUDO SATELLITE (HAPS)

Nowadays, there is a large interest in stratospheric platforms able to operate on high altitude (approx. 20 km) and deliver services similar to those provided by satellites, but at a much lower price and better quality.

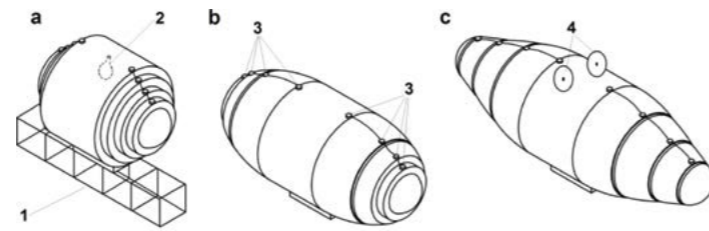


Fig. 4.4.2. Self-deployable, adaptive airship system for automatic climbing up and descent (patent pending)

Our investigations are focused on new Polish technologies necessary to design an original stratospheric airship able to perform monitoring and telecommunication functions. We focus on a self-deployable system for automatic adjustment of HAPS volume (retaining the shape) when climbing up and setting down, and in particular, on an adaptive, self-deployable technique for vertical mobility of HAPS, including: the concept in response to a technological challenge, the general concept of HAPS self-deployment and AERO-FIX installations, simulations of pressure-control-based vertical mobility, piezo-triggers for self-deployment and control system, dynamic stabilization of structural response to environmental excitations, design and assembly of an UAV-aerostat demonstrator, wind-tunnel and lab tests of the demonstrator and field tests for the anchored demonstrator.

DYNAMICS OF ROTATING MACHINERY AND ELECTRO-MECHANICAL COUPLING OF VIBRATIONS

Currently, there is a significant increase in nominal rotational speeds of rotating machinery, which can reach up to 100,000 rpm. Such speeds require innovative technologies, as well as advanced computer

models of rotor dynamics and efficient monitoring and diagnostic techniques. Our investigations are focused on the identification of dynamic unbalances. The main objects of research are high-speed rotor-shafts of turbochargers, beater mills and crushers, and their drive systems. For instance, we supported the design of a high-speed beater mill adopted to copper ore grinding with intensive static and electrodynamic analyses, which, in consequence, allowed the building of a prototypical installation for high-energy ore preparation. This installation includes a new diagnostic system.



Fig. 4.4.3. Prototype of high-speed mill of copper ore

Transient and steady-state operation of drive systems is significantly influenced by the electro-mechanical coupling between the mechanical vibrations of the shaft system and the electrical vibrations in the driving motor windings. We simultaneously consider the dynamic behaviors of the mechanical and electrical parts for effective minimisation of oscillation amplitudes and total energy consumption.

ADAPTIVE DAMPING OF VIBRATING STRUCTURES

Adaptive or self-adaptive technologies are efficient in control of vibrating structures. In practice, these modern technologies can be applied to reduce harmful vibrations from different sources that are transmitted to buildings, vulnerable historical sites and bridges. They are also used in robotics where a high precision of fast motion is required. Another aim is to control and act intentionally on certain elements of complex systems in extreme incidents to reduce the destructive effects. A layer of an intelligent material with a specific characteristic behavior can decrease deformations, so that such intelligent materials can often replace typical controlled dampers. The proposed novel type of a pneumatic device filled with granular material is a good example. The granular material is used to implement a switched control strategy in order to stabilize the vibration of a slender structure. The deformable granular coupler semi-actively damps an initially deflected pair of adjacent aluminum beams or in practice twin buildings. Although the approach is conceptually simple, its operational simplicity and low cost should attract the attention of engineers who seek solutions that can be used to build new structures and upgrade existing ones.

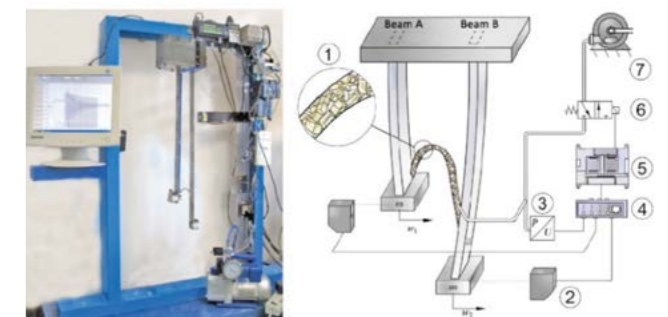


Fig. 4.4.4. Control of structure by a damper with granular material

POROACOUSTICS AND VIBROACOUSTICS

We are active in the research on poroacoustics and vibroacoustics, which involves theoretical, numerical and experimental investigations concerning acoustic wave propagation and absorption in porous and poroelastic media. In particular, to determine effective macroscopic scale models, we use microstructure-based modelling which involves homogenisation techniques applied for periodic micro-geometries of porous media. The ultimate goal is to design novel sound absorbing materials. For experimental validation, 3D printing is used to manufacture samples with designed micro-geometries. The vibroacoustic research involves active, passive and adaptive systems for acoustic insulation and noise reduction, involving porous and poroelastic materials, as well as piezoelectric materials.

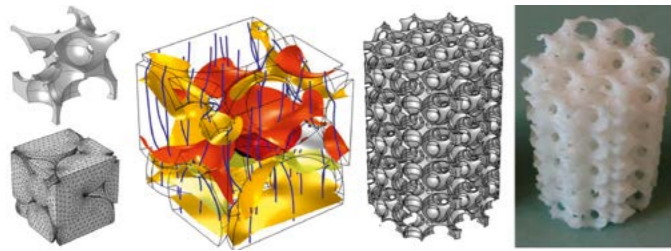


Fig. 4.4.5. A randomly generated periodic Representative Elementary Volume of skeleton with open porosity, the finite element mesh on the corresponding fluid domain and some results of microstructure-based finite element computations, finally, the periodic geometry and 3D-printed sample used in experimental investigations

ADAPTIVE AIR BAG SYSTEM (ADBAG)

Currently available drones/UAVs are not equipped with any anti-crash protecting systems. Some companies have started to equip them with parachute systems. We develop an airbag-based AdBag system to protect a drone/UAV and its expensive electronic equipment against destruction during ground crash, as a safe emergency landing system alternative to a parachute. The activity is focused on the development of an innovative „AdBag” device as the landing gear which provides significant improvement of the shock-absorbing process (impact prediction and identification, simulations, controlled and tuned shock absorption, no rebounding). AdBag technologies include: inflation system, appropriate sensors, release valve system and controller. These technologies can be scaled-up and used successfully with ultra-light and small aircrafts (GA).

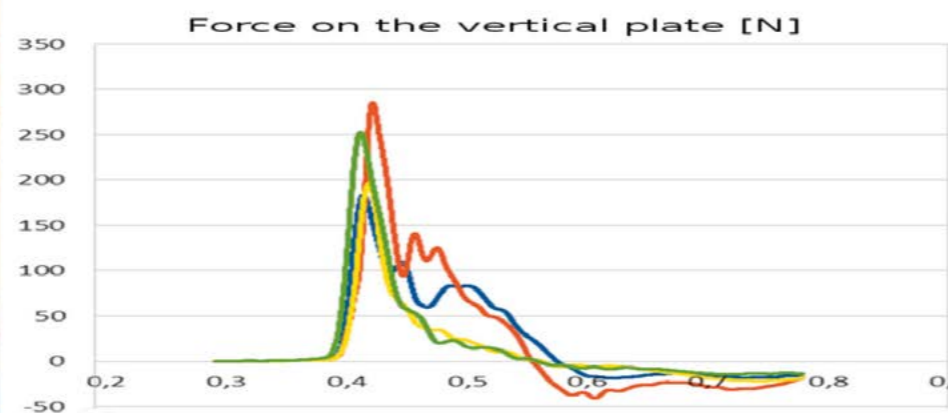


Fig. 4.4.6. Drop tests of the airbag system in IPPT PAN and the measured forces vs. time

EXTREMELY MODULAR SYSTEMS (EMS)

Every week brings alarming news about events such as natural disasters, humanitarian and man-made disasters, terrorist attacks, mass migration, etc. During such unexpected situations, the time is the most precious, and services provided by rapidly deployable and reconfigurable structures are invaluable. Such structures can save lives, health and improve human comfort as escape routes, infrastructure, semi-permanent refuge shelters, habitats. Moreover, they can serve in extreme situations such as warfare, or extreme environments such as undersea, arctic, or outer-space robust outposts. We develop nature-inspired reconfigurable and deployable modular structures, where the basic module is optimized simultaneously with the entire EMS structure. The objectives include the development of new EMSs capable of creating free-form surfaces and solids, and development of numerical models of such hierarchical structures.

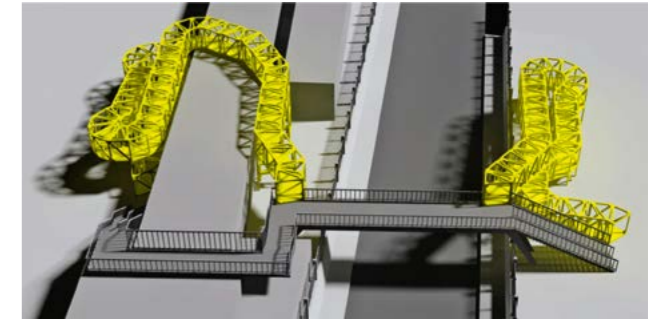


Fig. 4.4.7. Visualization of retrofitting of an existing overpass between two sections of Tokyo University Hongo Campus with an EMS (shown in yellow). Proposed gentle slope of the modular ramp allows for safe crossing of elders, small children, wheel-chair users, etc. Without the necessity of heavy equipment, EMS is a feasible solution for countless similar situations

MOBILE ROBOTICS

Automatic navigation is of fundamental importance for all autonomous devices, ranging from robotic vacuum cleaners, through office mobile robots, up to driverless cars and unmanned aerial vehicles.

Our work is focused on data fusion algorithms of measurements from laser range finders (lidars), visual cameras (including stereo-vision), depth cameras, inertial measurement units, and GPS. The research

includes the problem of simultaneous localisation and mapping (SLAM). Particularly interesting is the problem of localisation with an insufficient GPS accuracy, i.e., in indoor or cluttered urban environment, or in extreme environments such as



Fig. 4.4.8. Aerial view of 3D map of desolated urban complex Kłomino, and a complete UAV system for aerial mapping

underwater or mines. We use advanced vision-based odometry and lidar-based methods to construct global environmental maps which can also be applied to a wide class of applications: structural monitoring, object classification, surveillance tasks, precision agriculture, and many more.

4.5. DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICS OF MATERIALS



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- Advanced Composite Materials (Assoc. Prof. Michał Basista)

one research group:

- Materials Modeling (Prof. Stanisław Stupkiewicz)

and one laboratory:

- Thermoplasticity (Michał Maj, Ph.D.)



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The Department of Mechanics of Materials (DMM) conducts comprehensive research – experimental, theoretical and computational – on advanced materials such as:

- Multifunctional and multicomponent materials (shape memory alloys, metal-ceramic composites, intermetallics, cellular materials, etc.);
- Materials of fine microstructure (nanocomposites, ultrafine-grained materials made by severe plastic deformation, etc.);
- Thin layers and coatings (ion implanted materials, plastically deformed and contact layers, interfaces, etc.).

Particular emphasis is put on:

- Micromechanical and multiscale modelling,
- Experimental studies from macro- to nano-scales.

Selected topics are described on the next pages.

PROCESSING, CHARACTERISATION AND MODELLING OF METAL-CERAMIC COMPOSITES

The ongoing research activities comprise: processing, characterisation and modelling of metal-matrix composites (e.g. Cr/Re/Al₂O₃, NiAl/Al₂O₃, NiAl/Re/Al₂O₃) and functionally graded composites (Al/Al₂O₃) for automotive and aerospace application; nanocomposite materials based on C, Fe and Co for energy storage; and coatings on Mg-alloy substrates for biomedical applications. Macro- and micromechanical testing of fracture parameters and measurement of residual stresses by neutron diffraction, XRD and Raman spectroscopy are the main areas of advanced material characterisation. The manufacturing methods comprise powder metallurgy (hot pressing, spark plasma sintering), pressure-assisted metal infiltration of ceramic preforms and chemical reactions in magnetic field. The modelling work focuses on micro-CT based FEM simulations of thermal residual stresses and of deformation and fracture mechanisms at the microscale (Fig. 4.5.1).

MICROMECHANICAL MODELLING OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS

Micromechanics provides a link between the microstructure and its evolution, microscopic interaction mechanisms and macroscopic properties of heterogeneous materials. Hence, it is a perfect tool to be used in the material-by-design strategies. The development of enhanced micromechanical modelling strategies is an active area of research at DMM. Recent activities include a study of the effects of particle packing and size on the overall elastic properties of the particulate composite. The two effects are accounted for by the two parameters entering the formulation: the mean minimum distance between particles and the thickness of the interphase zone. Predictions of an extended mean-field model and of computational homogenization are compared in Fig. 4.5.2. The former approach properly captures the qualitative features predicted by the latter, computationally-demanding approach.

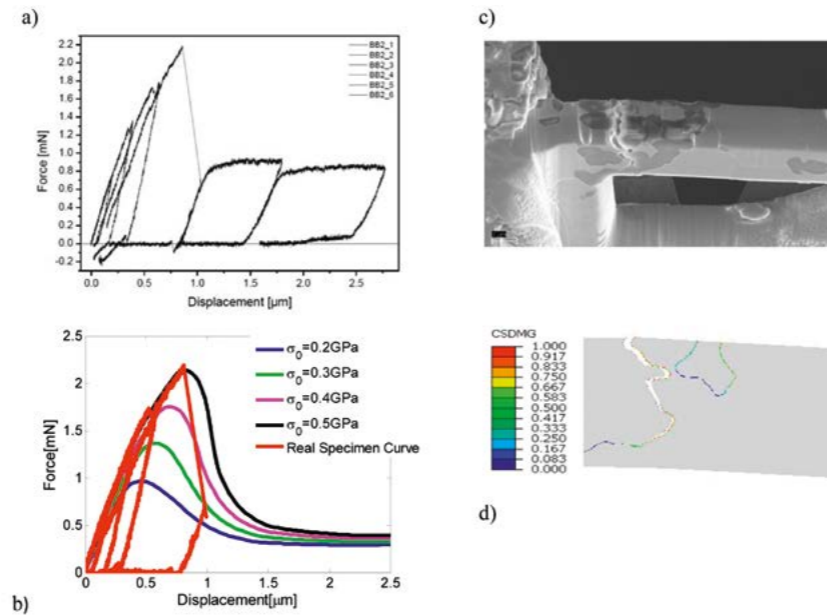


Fig. 4.5.1. Deformation and fracture of Cr/Al₂O₃ microcantilevers in bending: experiment (top) and modelling (bottom). Tests performed at Montanuniversität Leoben, Austria

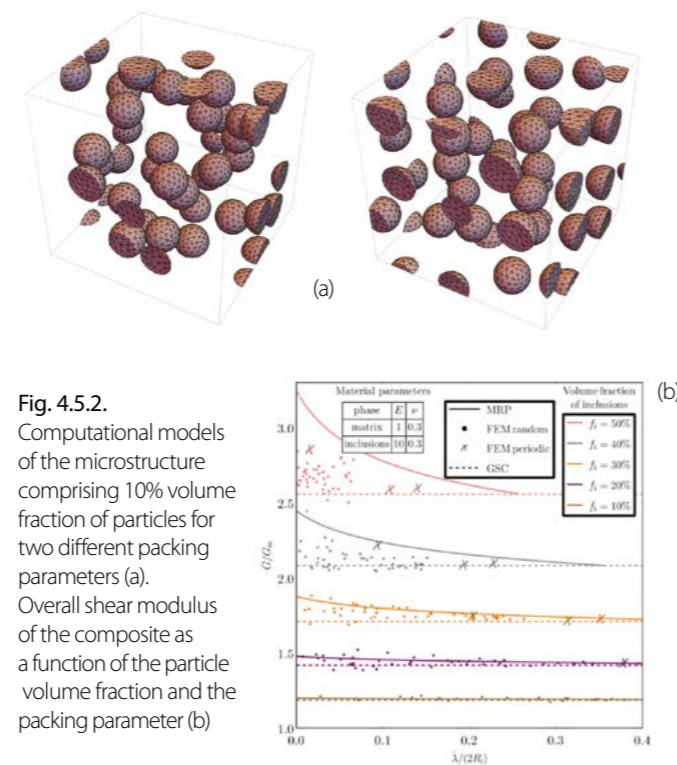


Fig. 4.5.2. Computational models of the microstructure comprising 10% volume fraction of particles for two different packing parameters (a). Overall shear modulus of the composite as a function of the particle volume fraction and the packing parameter (b)

MICROMECHANICAL MODELLING OF (POLY) CRYSTALLINE METALS AT LARGE PLASTIC DEFORMATION

A new three-scale model of polycrystalline plasticity accounting for grain refinement has been developed. The model is based on the experimental observations showing that plastic deformation is usually accompanied by the formation of dislocation substructures in the form of dislocation cells. It has been thus assumed that a single crystallite is initially divided into subdomains that are slightly misoriented with respect to one another. Subsequently, micromechanical scale-transition schemes have been applied to describe the evolution of misorientation of subdomains, and the misorientation angle is used as an indicator of grain refinement. Satisfactory agreement between model predictions and experimental data has been obtained (Fig. 4.5.3).

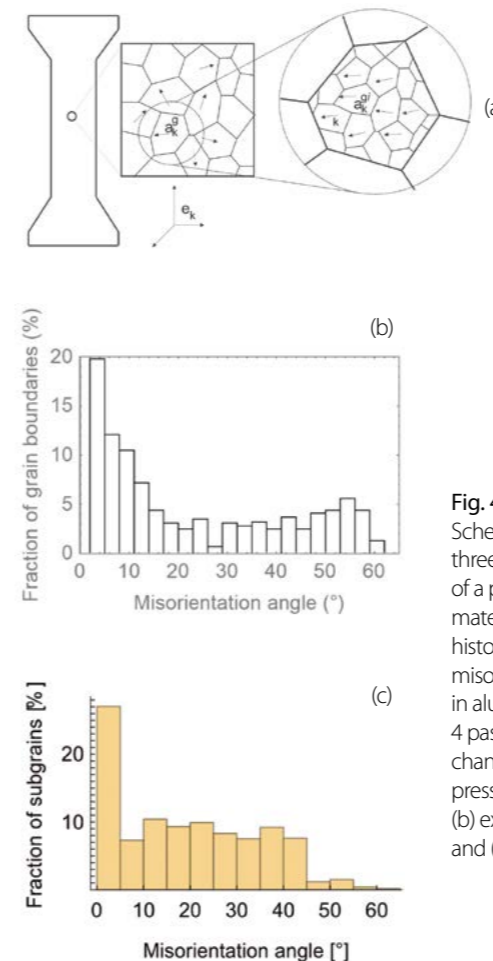


Fig. 4.5.3. Schematic of the three scale model of a polycrystalline material (a) and histograms of the misorientation angles in aluminum after 4 passes by equal channel angular pressing (ECAP): (b) experiment and (c) modelling

INVESTIGATION OF SIZE EFFECTS BY MEANS OF MICRO- AND NANO-INDENTATION TESTS

The indentation test is commonly used to identify material properties, such as the elastic modulus, hardness, or work-hardening curve. The test can be performed on various scales and it also enables one to study the size effects. The indentation size effect has been investigated on single-crystal copper using the micro- and nano-indentation test with spherical tips of various radii R. Load-penetration depth curves have been measured as well as the topography of the residual impressions. As the tip radius decreases, the size effect manifests itself in three aspects: the normalized stiffness of the load penetration curve increases (Fig. 4.5.4), the normalized pile-up height decreases, and the shape of the contact boundary becomes closer to the circular one (Fig.4.5.5).

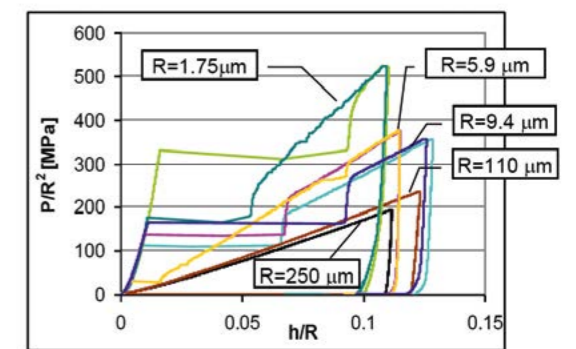


Fig. 4.5.4. Size effects in micro- and nano-indentation of a Cu single crystal: increase of the stiffness of the load-penetration curve with decreasing tip radius

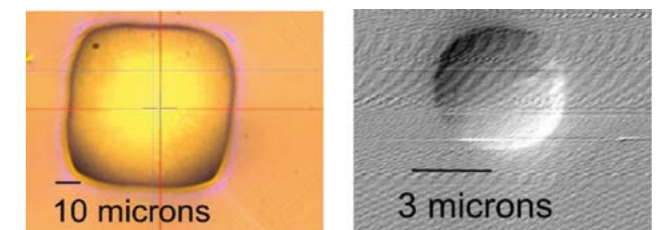


Fig. 4.5.5. Different material response in micro- and nano scale: the residual impressions after spherical indentation have clearly a size-dependent shape

MODELLING OF SIZE EFFECTS IN CRYSTAL PLASTICITY AND PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS

The indentation size effect (described above) has also been studied theoretically. The classical model of crystal plasticity has been extended to account for the effects of plastic slip-rate gradients and so-called geometrically necessary dislocations (GNDs). The new model has been applied to simulate spherical indentation of sin-

gle-crystal copper, achieving excellent agreement with the experiment (Fig. 4.5.6), despite the fact that the model does not have any adjustable parameter. Size effects associated with the formation and evolution of martensitic microstructures have been modelled using a recently developed finite-strain phase-field model. Predictions of phase-field modelling have been compared to our earlier sharp-interface models, and a good agreement has been obtained (Fig.4.5.7).

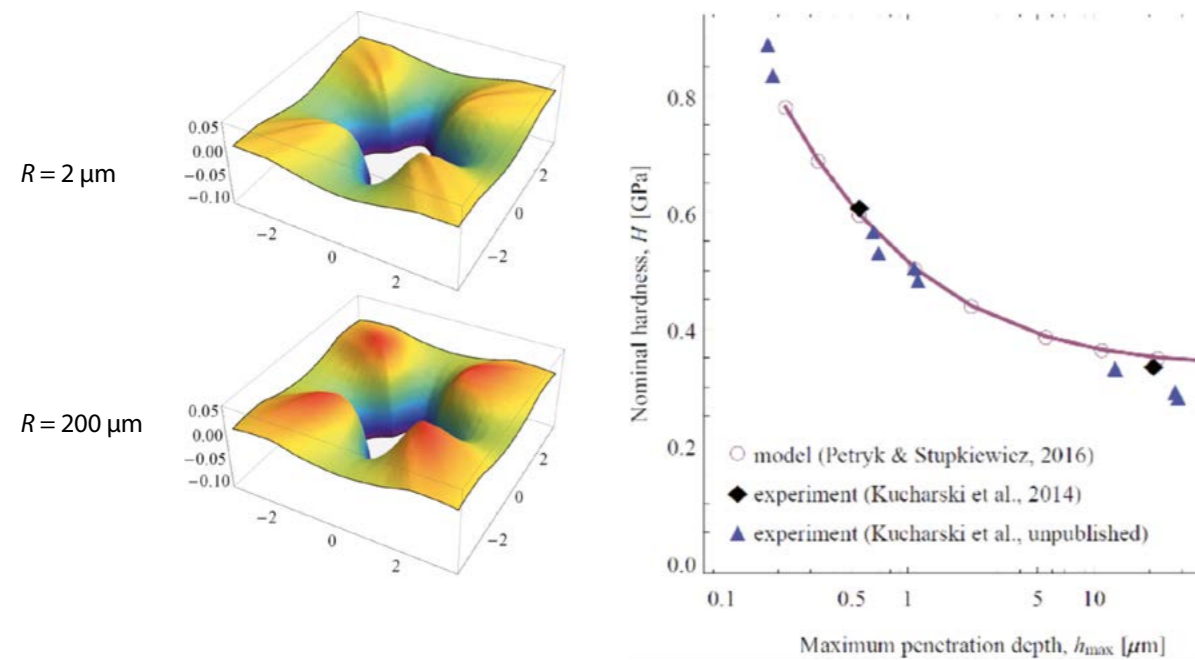


Fig. 4.5.6. Finite-element modelling of the indentation size effect: (a) size-dependent residual impressions, (b) dependence of hardness on the maximum penetration depth

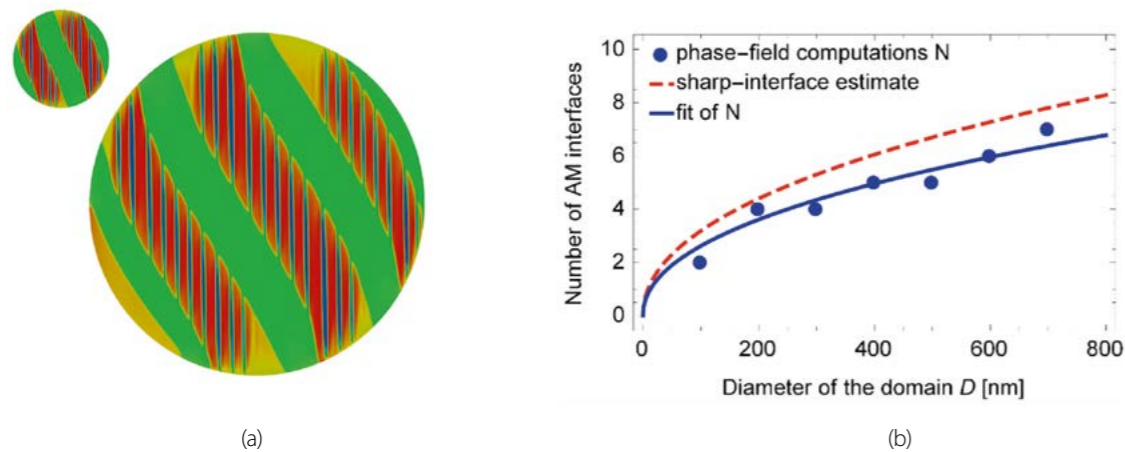


Fig. 4.5.7. Phase-field modelling of size effects in martensitic microstructures: (a) size-dependent microstructure of austenite (green) and twinned martensite (blue and red) formed within a circular grain of the radius of 200 nm (left) and 700 nm (right), (b) plate spacing as a function of grain diameter

EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF COUPLED MECHANICAL AND THERMAL FIELDS AT THE MICRO-SCALE

The macro-scale behaviour of a material during the deformation process is a result of structural changes at the level of its microstructure. Current research is focused on the experimental analysis of coupled mechanical and thermal fields during the deformation of crystalline materials with regard to their microstructure. A special technique has been developed in which the displacement and temperature fields are simultaneously determined

using non-contact optical methods, i.e. digital image correlation (DIC) and infrared thermography (IRT). By adequate postprocessing of those fields, one can compute the fields of strain, material rotation and the dissipated energy that is converted to heat. Examples are shown in Figs. 4.5.8 and 4.5.9. One of the main tasks of this research is to determine the relationship between the dissipated energy and the crystallographic orientation of the deformed material. Additional valuable information, such as the plastic spin at the grain scale, can be obtained by combining the proposed approach with the EBSD measurements of crystal lattice orientation.

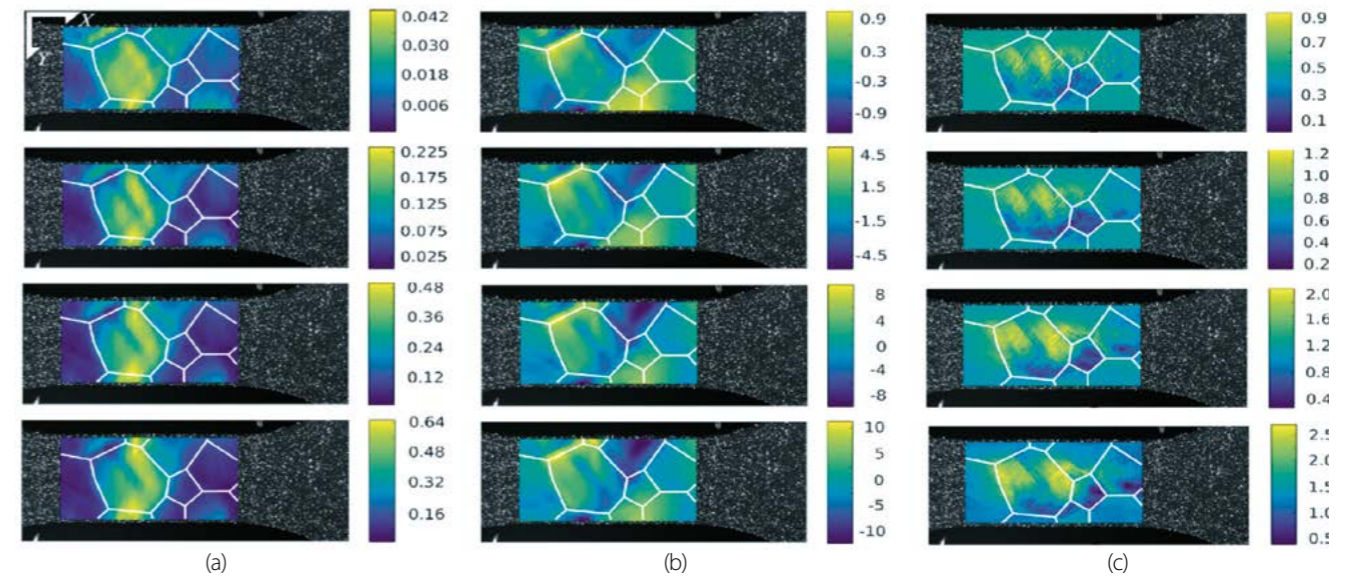


Fig. 4.5.8. Evolution of (a) strain, (b) material rotation and (c) temperature distributions during plastic deformation of Al multicrystal. Subsequent rows (starting from the top) correspond to the increasing strain. The grain boundaries are marked

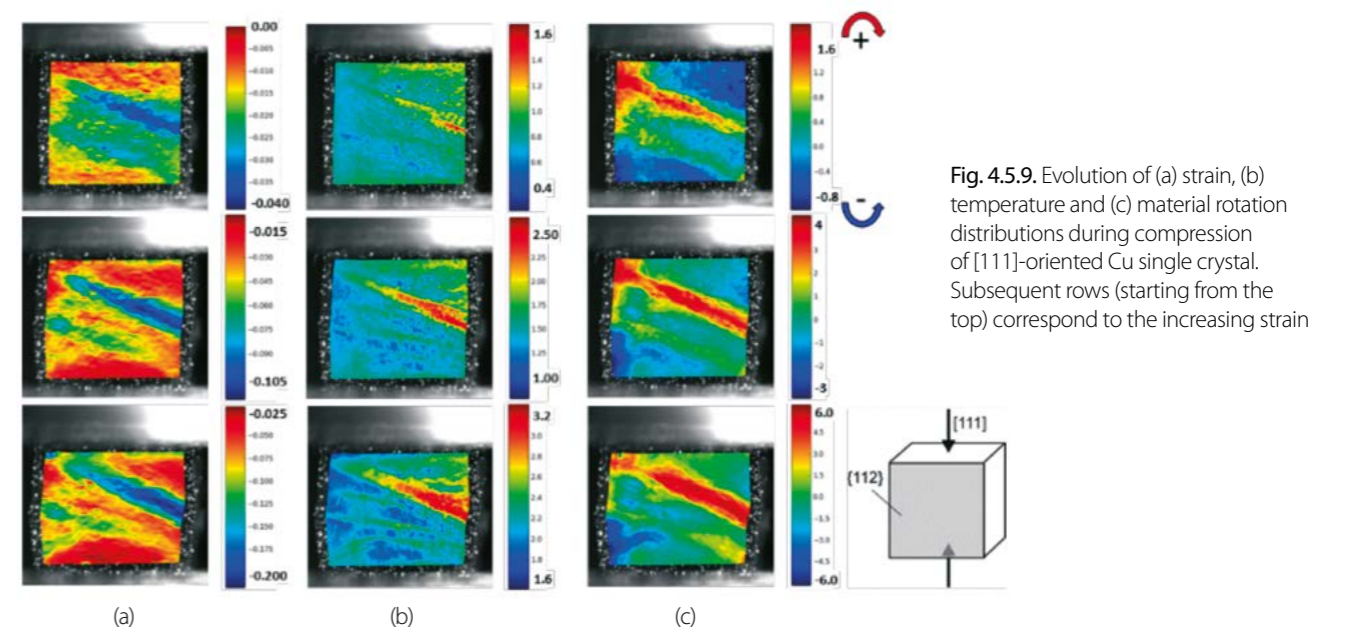


Fig. 4.5.9. Evolution of (a) strain, (b) temperature and (c) material rotation distributions during compression of [111]-oriented Cu single crystal. Subsequent rows (starting from the top) correspond to the increasing strain

**CHARACTERIZATION OF ADHESIVE LAYER
IN METAL-MATRIX COMPOSITE**

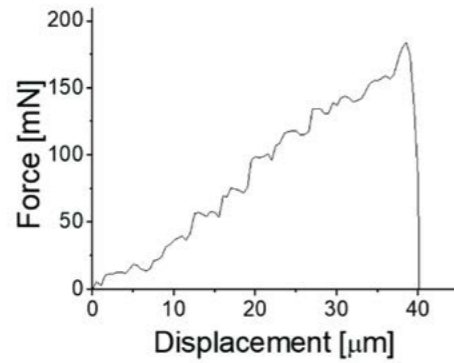
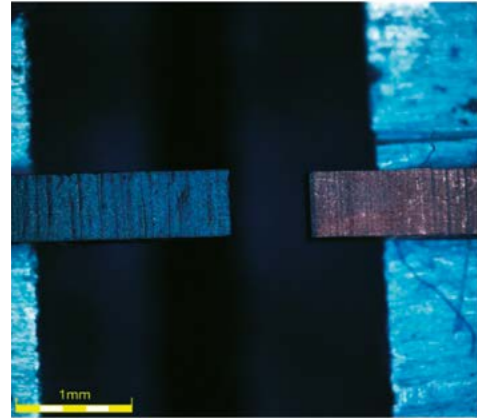


Fig. 4.5.10. Debonded ceramic and copper part of the bar after the tension test (left) and the measured load-displacement curve (right)

The adhesion force and fracture strength of the interface between ceramic particles and metal matrix in ceramic-reinforced metal matrix composites have been investigated with the use of a newly developed microtensile tester (Fig. 4.5.10).

The micro-bars that contain a single ceramic particle have been cut from a sintered Cu-SiC composite using a precision wire saw. The metal-ceramic interface has then been examined using SEM. It has been observed that the presence of metallic coatings (e.g. Cr, Ti) on the surface of ceramic particles before sintering can change the properties of the metal-ceramic interface.

**GENERATION OF THIN SURFACE LAYERS
BY MEANS OF ION BEAM TECHNIQUES**

Thin surface layers (<600nm) that are fatigue- and corrosion-resistant are produced using ion implantation technology. The new challenge is a bio-medical application of layers implanted on Ti and NiTi alloys used in manufacturing of stents or bone implants. The corrosion resistance is analyzed by means of Solartron 1287/1260 experimental setup and mechanical properties are investigated using nano-indentation test (Fig. 4.5.11). The experiments allow one to find optimal parameters of the implantation process.

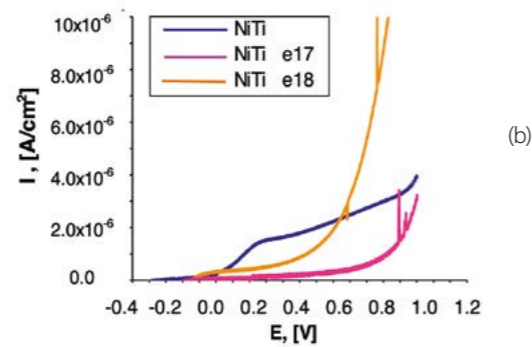
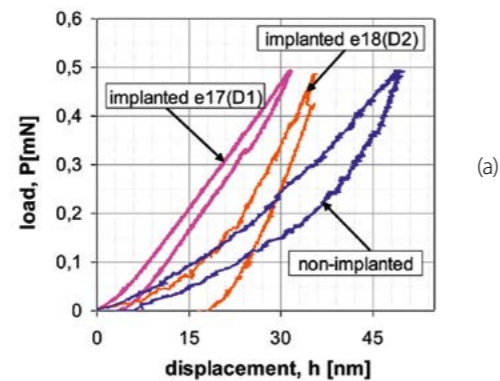
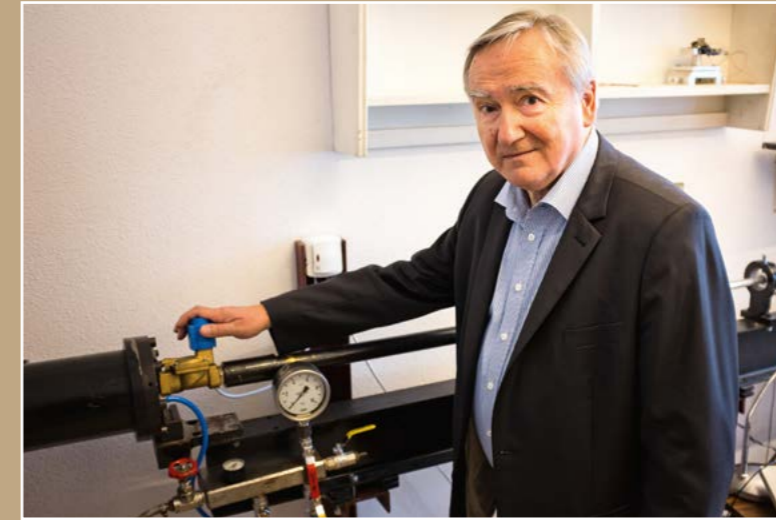


Fig. 4.5.11. Effect of ion implantation on functional properties of NiTi alloy implanted with different ion doses: (a) impact on the pseudo-elastic effect; (b) impact on the corrosion resistance

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The Department of Theory of Continuous Media and Nanostructures, headed until March 2017 by Prof. Leszek Jarecki, investigates mechanical systems and fields with large symmetry groups and topological methods in the physics of continua, linear and non-linear theories of low- and high- molecular materials, as well as photonic and acoustic structural effects with the application of advanced continuous media methods. Some original and innovative solutions are described below.

CLASSICAL AND QUANTUM MECHANICS OF MEDIA WITH MICRO- AND NANOSTRUCTURES

The research mainly focuses on constructing mathematical models describing mechanical properties of discrete and continuous elastic media with structures (e.g. molecular crystals, leading in the continuous limit to micromorphic or micropolar media, or liquid crystals in LCD screens). The theory of such media is based on the concept of affinely-rigid (homogeneously deformable) bodies developed by Prof. Jan J. Sławianowski and his research group. This approach is based on the geometrical and group-theoretical analysis of internal and collective

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degrees of freedom in mechanics and field theory, and the investigation of systems with large symmetry groups and their connection to essential, non-perturbative nonlinearities. One of the interesting and inspiring examples of investigated problems is connected with the classical and quantum descriptions of the motion of infinitesimal gyroscopes and infinitesimal affinely-rigid bodies in non-Euclidean spaces, particularly two-dimensional ones such as sphere, pseudo-sphere, torus or Mylar balloon. It turned out that many interesting dynamical models, including quite realistic ones, may be effectively investigated analytically. In geophysics, this can correspond to the motion of continental plates or icebergs that have

broken off a glacier or an ice shelf, floating freely in open water, or the motion of pollution, such as oil spots, on the oceanic surface.

HEAT TRANSPORT AND RADIATION HYDRODYNAMICS DEDICATED TO MICRO- AND NANOSTRUCTURES

The heat transport in non-metallic micro- and nanostructures is described in terms of a phonon gas flow. There is evidence that the nonlinearity of a phonon dispersion relation strongly influences the thermal properties of micro- and nanostructures, and that the heat transport is of wave-type at low and at elevated temperatures. Therefore, the two-moment phonon gas hydrodynamics which takes into account the nonlinearity of the phonon dispersion relation has been derived in a general form. For the derivation, it is assumed that the system of governing equations of conservative form is hyperbolic and consistent with the balance of entropy. Then, the propagation of thermal waves of weak discontinuity is studied. It shows that the calculated wave speeds are in agreement with experimental data for Ge and Bi crystals. The evolution equations governing a phonon gas flow and the equations of radiation hydrodynamics exhibit similarities, since they both originate from the general kinetic theory of massless quantum gases. Within the framework of moment methods of this kinetic theory, the two-field radiation hydrodynamics in n -spatial dimensions has been derived in the full-moment (frequency independent) and in the spectral (frequency dependent) formulations.

BEAM AND PLANE WAVE ANALYSES OF OPTICAL FIELD PHOTONIC INTERACTIONS WITH PLANAR MULTILAYERS AND PERIODIC NANOSTRUCTURES

In many photonic applications of optical beams, their transverse cross-section should be narrow, with a diameter, in the beam waist, of the order of one wavelength. Within this range, paraxial approximation of beam-fields is not sufficient and standard corrections by field expansions with respect to small parameters are not efficient, either. Thus, there is a need for more accurate beam-field description. An exact vector solution to free-space propagation is given in terms of elegant or complex-valued Laguerre-Gaussian $eLG_{p,l}$ beams with their radial p and azimuthal l indices. The analysis starts from the known paraxial field approximation. Next, through bidirectional field transformation and application of vector potentials, the analysis leads, without any approximation, to an exact, closed form, beam-field vector solution. The novelty of the results obtained stems from the complete redefinition of nonparaxial corrections to the paraxial solution to the problem. The method works well not only for the free-space propagation, but also in the description of optical beam interactions with planar interfaces and multilayers. One numerical result, shown in **Fig. 4.6.1**, has been obtained by the Fourier modal analysis of such interaction under the $eLG_{2,4}$ critical incidence, which leads to the cross-polarised excitation and splitting of the reflected and transmitted beams.

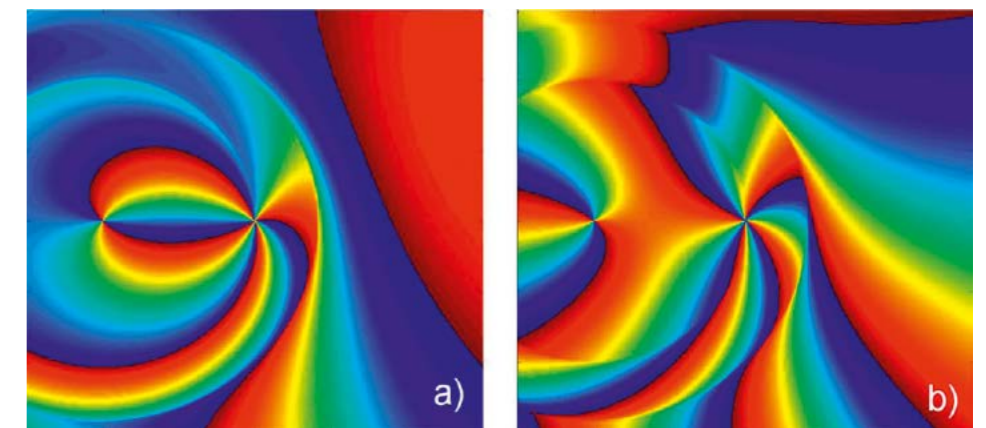


Fig. 4.6.1. Vortex excitation and splitting at a dielectric interface for critical incidence of elegant Laguerre- Gaussian $eLG_{2,4}$ beams of left-handed and right-handed circular polarisation. That yields phase splitting of $eLG_{3,2}$ (a) and $eLG_{1,6}$ (b) reflected beams of opposite circular polarisation

Analyses are also carried out on plane wave interactions with a silver finite two-dimensional stripe photonic crystal. The crystal is composed of horizontally one-dimensional periodic sets of dielectric stripes forming a periodic sequence of layers in the orthogonal to the horizontal plane direction. The stripes in all layers are arranged in parallel and the horizontal metal gratings are buried in a dielectric host material. Optical characteristics of such a photonic crystal are numerically analysed with the use of the multilayer Rigorous Coupled Wave Analysis.

The analysis shows qualitative changes in the optical response of the crystal originated from modifications of the thickness d and the filling factor f of each layer and the polarisation direction of the incident wave.

The crystal manifests its various characteristics in the wideband or narrowband reflection and transmission, while field absorption remains low. Behaviour of the crystal is determined by its structure geometry yielding excitation of localised plasmons and collective modes together with interactions between them. The optical response of this square lattice structure is also compared with the response of a triangular lattice crystal. One numerical example of such interaction for different values of the structure parameters d , f and the field wavelength is presented in Fig. 4.6.2.

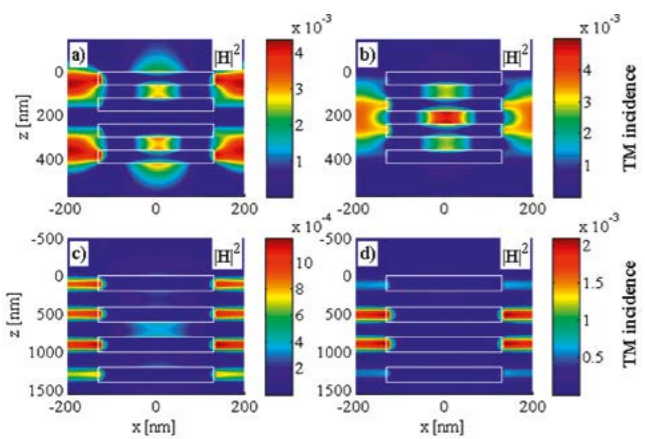


Fig. 4.6.2. Magnetic field distributions for the configuration with $f=0.65$ and incidence of TM polarisation: a) $d=60$ nm, $\lambda=471$ nm, b) $d=60$ nm, $\lambda=530$ nm, c) $d=200$ nm, $\lambda=675$ nm, d) $d=200$ nm, $\lambda=738$ nm

KINETIC MODEL OF NONISOTHERMAL CRYSTAL NUCLEATION WITH TRANSIENT AND ATHERMAL EFFECTS

The elaborated model is based on kinetic equation of the development of cluster size distribution. Closed-form analytical formula for the distribution development in the single-relaxation-time approximation is derived, as well as, thermal and athermal nucleation rates and total number of nuclei produced in the cooling or heating runs. It is shown that the transient term contributes to isothermal nucleation kinetics with increase of temperature. Under non-isothermal conditions, the relaxation time contributes to the nucleation kinetics by the product with the cooling/heating rate. Considerable transient effects are predicted for the relaxation times as long as 102-105 s. The contribution of thermal nucleation to the total concentration of nuclei is inversely proportional to the temperature rate, while the contribution of athermal nucleation depends on the temperature interval of cooling or heating. The kinetic model indicates similarities in the nucleation mechanisms in polymers and metals undergoing crystallisation. Fig. 4.6.3. illustrates an example of crystal nucleation in a linear polymer – polyhydroxybutyrate where a low temperature limit is predicted for thermal nucleation mechanism, while for metals, the mechanism is active in the entire temperature range.

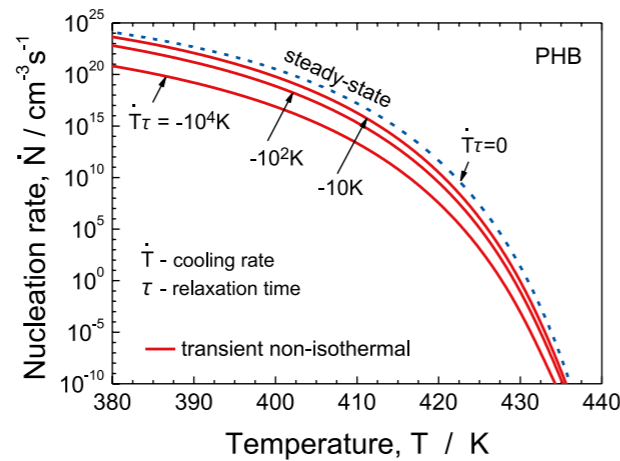


Fig. 4.6.3. Thermal nucleation rate with the transient effects vs temperature for crystallization of polymer polyhydroxybutyrate (PHB) with various products of the cooling rate and the relaxation time, $\dot{T}\tau$

NONLINEAR STRESS-ORIENTATION BEHAVIOUR OF FLEXIBLE CHAIN POLYMERS UNDER FAST ELONGATIONAL FLOW

Tensile force and orientation characteristics are considered for single, flexible chain macromolecule and for systems of chains in real polymer melt subjected to uniaxial elongational flow. A closed-form analytical formula is derived for an intermediate tensile stresses in the first non-Gaussian term approximation and the high-stress nonlinearity formula is derived with the inverse Langevin nonlinear chain statistics under high rate elongational flow. Both formulas are validated by exact numerical calculations. Ranges of applicability of the formulas are illustrated in Fig. 4.6.4.

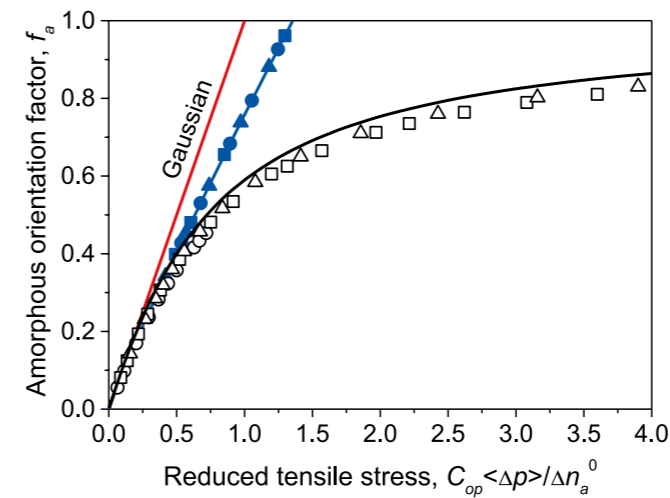


Fig. 4.6.4. Amorphous orientation factor f_a vs. reduced tensile stress $C_{op} \langle \Delta p \rangle / \Delta n_a^0$. Thick solid line: nonlinear analytical formula; lines: first non-Gaussian term approximation; Gaussian approximation. Open points – the results computed for various elongation rates

BREAKING NANOCRYSTALLINE SILICON PILLARS - INNOVATIVE CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

The novel study focuses on the observation of nanopillars of various diameter below 200 nm made of deposited nanocrystalline silicon, which can be used in Micro and Nano-Electromechanical Systems. The nanopillars are subjected to shear under atomic force microscope in lateral-force microscopy mode. The innovative direct calibration method has been developed. The method uses a micro-force sensor for direct measurement of the friction force applied by the cantilevers tip to a flat silicon surface. Due to the third law of dynamics, the friction force of the equal value tilts the cantilever. Therefore, torsional (lateral) signal is compared with the signal from micro-force sensor and the lateral force calibration constant is calculated, the error of the method is below 3%.

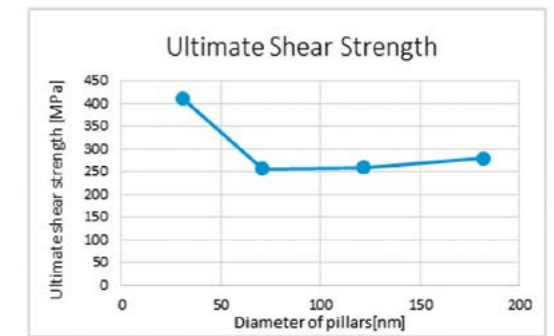
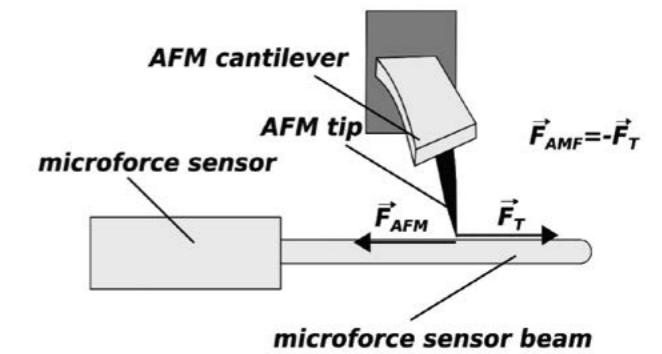


Fig. 4.6.5. Scheme of the innovative calibration procedure and the ultimate shear strength of pillars

**INNOVATIVE ULTRASONIC SENSORS
TO STUDY HIGH-PRESSURE PHASE
TRANSITIONS IN BIOFUELS**

The high-pressure phase transitions occurring in bio-fuels is the subject of research in the Group of Acoustoelectronics. The discovery of high pressure phase transition was possible due to the employment of novel sensors based on Love and Bleustein-Gulyaev surface waves theory developed in the Group. Recent achievements are marked by the discovery of new basic properties of Love surface waves and the development of a new method to characterise viscoelastic parameters of materials from measurements of the dispersion curves (phase velocity and attenuation) of Love surface waves propagating in solid waveguides. The inverse problem methods in conjunction with optimisation techniques were developed and applied to the high-pressure phase transitions studies.

Blue color – low-pressure phase
Black color – phase transition
Red color – high-pressure phase

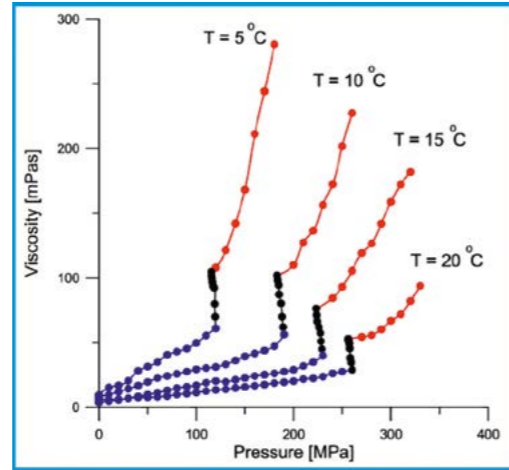


Fig. 4.6.6. Attenuation of Love surface waves, propagating in PMMA-Quartz waveguides, as a function of the PMMA surface layer thickness h , for different frequencies of the surface wave

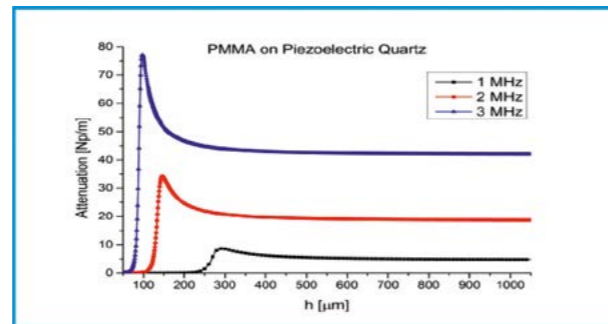
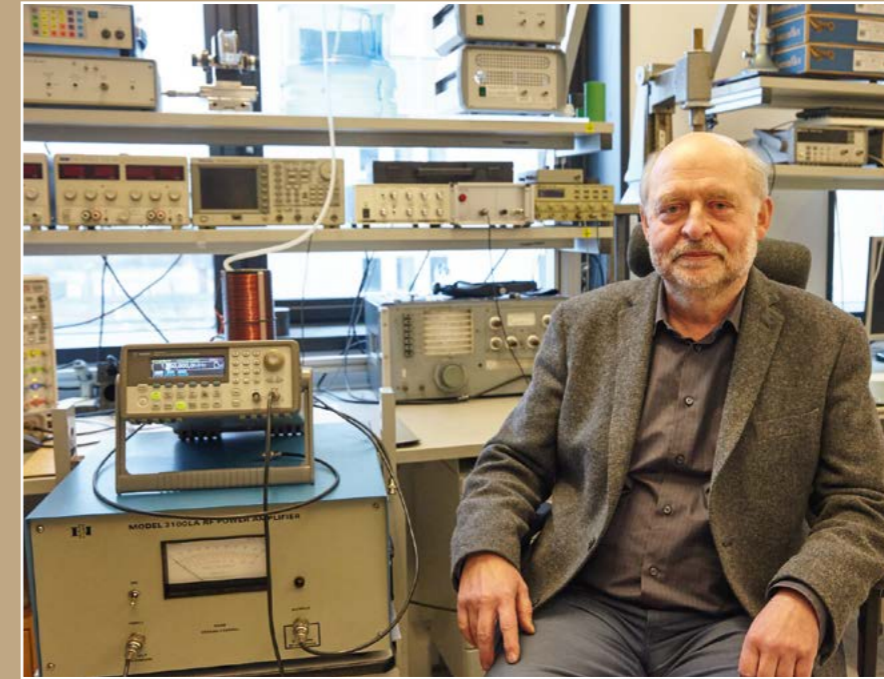


Fig. 4.6.7. Viscosity of the rapeseed methyl esters (RME) sample measured as a function of pressure p for different temperatures ($T = 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)

**4.7. DEPARTMENT
OF ULTRASOUND**

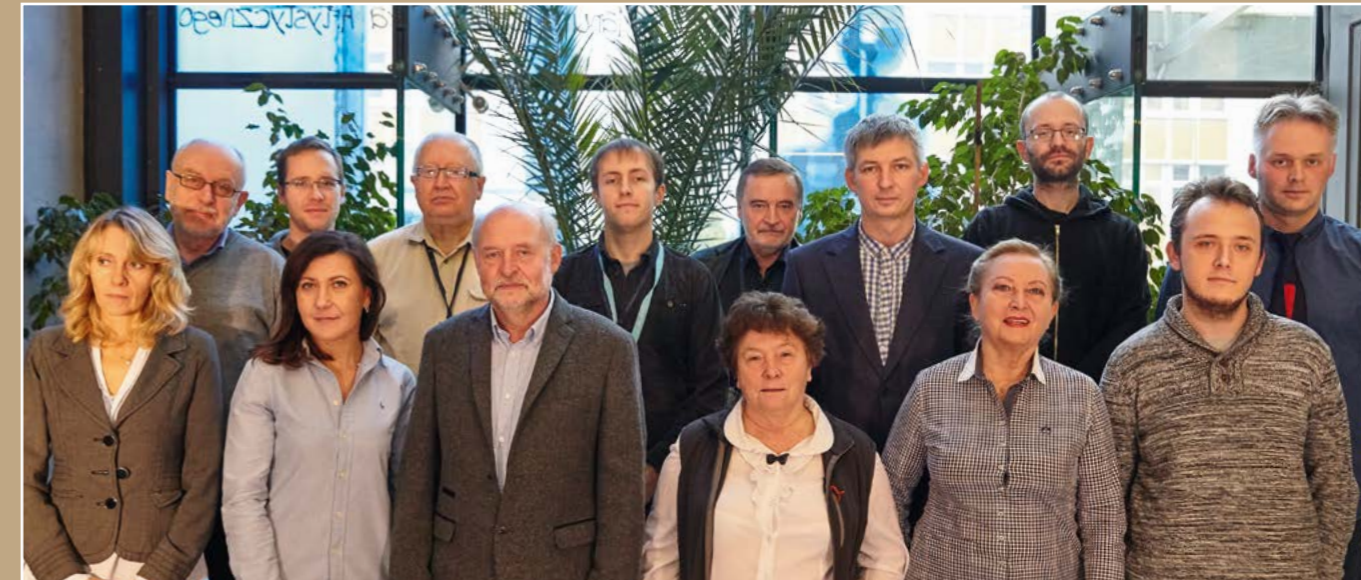


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- Acoustic Microscopy (Prof. Jerzy Litniewski)
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For many years, the **Department of Ultrasound** has been conducting research to improve quality of methods supporting diagnostics and medical therapy. It is still one of the main topics being developed in the Department. In three laboratories, the research is conducted on ultrasound characteristics of tissues, thermal phenomena induced by ultrasound absorption, the modelling of ultrasound propagation in biological media, forming of the acoustic fields generated by multi-element transducers and methods of ultrasonic image reconstruction.

QUANTITATIVE ULTRASOUND OF BREAST TISSUE – APPLICATION TO LESIONS CLASSIFICATION AND PREDICTION OF CANCER RESPONSE TO CHEMOTHERAPY

Ultrasonography (USG) is one of the basic medical examinations conducted for the purpose of breast disease diagnosis. Quantitative ultrasound (QU) imaging with RF signal analysis provides additional information on morphological features of breast tumors.

The assessment of tumor malignancy degree is an important issue because an accurate diagnosis of breast

tumors plays an important role in therapy planning, positively affects the patient's prognosis and can improve the overall chance of survival. In turn, preoperative (neoadjuvant) chemotherapy is used in patients with clinically advanced breast cancer to improve the effectiveness of surgical treatment and to lower the risk of cancer recurrence. It also contributes to the increase in numbers of the breast-conserving procedures and reduces the mortality rate of patients. Monitoring the effectiveness of treatment in such patient groups is particularly important in order to individualise treatment and reduce its toxicity.

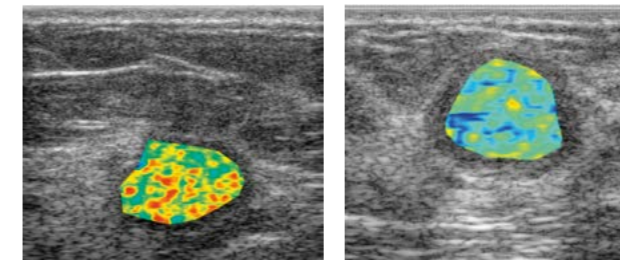


Fig. 4.7.1. QU images (distribution of weighted entropy) of the two types of breast lesions, malignant - cribriform breast carcinoma (left) and benign - breast adenocarcinoma (right). The red and blue colors correspond to high and low entropy values respectively

In cooperation with the Maria Skłodowska-Curie Memorial Cancer Centre, Institute of Oncology in Warsaw, we focused on the research of ultrasonic biomarkers of tumor changes and tumor response to chemotherapy. The physical parameters of the tumor tissue, texture parameters of tumor images and statistical parameters of ultrasonic backscatter were derived from ultrasonic echoes. Those parameters that best reflected changes in tissue were presented in the form of QU maps. Results demonstrated that QU imaging can differentiate between malignant and benign breast lesions and non-invasively monitor the response of the breast cancer patients to chemotherapy, following the treatment initiation.

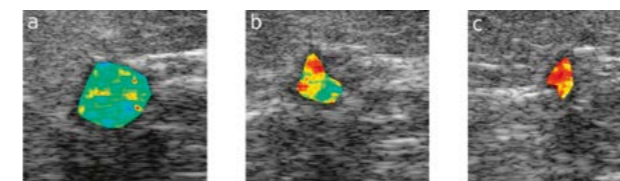


Fig. 4.7.2. Patient with complete remission. QU imaging maps based on homodyned K distribution present a decrease in shape parameter for tumor treated with chemotherapy (from blue to red). Prior to treatment (a), after the third medicine dose (b) and after the NAC course (c)

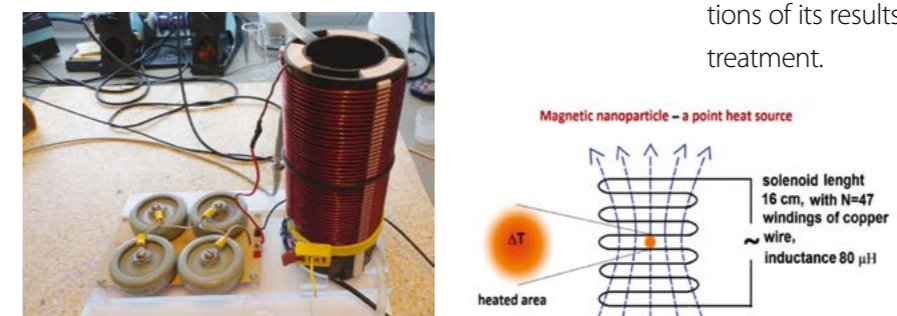


Fig. 4.7.3. The system consists of a coil, Generator Agilent Technologies 33250A, Amplifier ENI.INC Model 3100LA RF and water circulation cooling system used to obtain the thermally insulated space inside the coil in which homogeneous magnetic field appears

HEATING BY MAGNETIC AND ULTRASONIC FIELDS OF SAMPLES DOPED WITH IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES

Magnetic nanoparticles (MNP) are now widely used in medicine, both in therapies and in diagnostics. Here, our main area of interest is the application of magnetic nanoparticles as thermal agents in the localised magnetic and ultrasonic hyperthermia due to hyperthermic effect observed when nanoparticles are exposed to the alternating magnetic field or to the ultrasound field. Magnetic hyperthermia uses the magnetisation reversal losses of MNP in an alternating magnetic field whereas ultrasonic hyperthermia uses the effect of sound absorption to achieve local heating of the tissue to treat tumors. The main goal of our research is to find links between thermal effects of ultrasonic and magnetic hyperthermia. The ultrasonic and magnetic absorption rates, being the measures of hyperthermia efficiency, are obtained from experimentally measured rate of temperature variations at the starting time point of heating.

The study of hyperthermia by simultaneous application of both, magnetic and ultrasound fields, needs dedicated equipment. To measure the magnetic hyperthermia by controlled alternating magnetic field, the dedicated system, was constructed (**Fig. 4.7.3**). With the help of the system, the first performed experiments confirmed the possibility of measuring the temperature increase, 8-10°C, in the magnetic fluid located inside the coil during 5 minutes of application of an alternating magnetic field.

Further studies of the simultaneous use of magnetic and ultrasonic fields to improve hyperthermia performance are challenging both for basic research and the applications of its results in innovative hyperthermia for cancer treatment.

NOVEL METHOD FOR IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF ULTRASOUND ECHOES VISUALISATION

The purpose of the study is to develop methods with low computational complexity, improving the quality of ultrasound signals obtained from periodic transceivers. Such transceivers are commonly used in ultrasonic scanners and generate the noise by the grating lobes. The foundations of the phenomenon of this structural noise is described by the diffraction grating theory. Without reduction, the noise from grating lobes occupies significant imaging areas and change the image of an object or hides the details of its structure below the noise level — red rectangles (Fig. 4.7.4.).

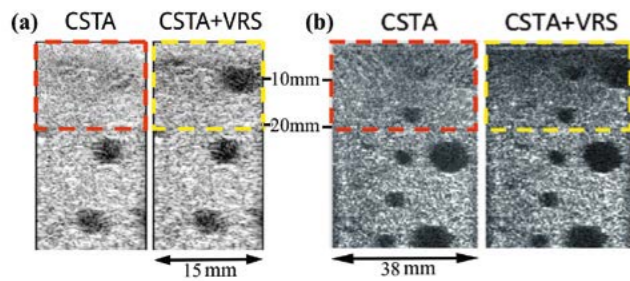


Fig. 4.7.4. Images of tissue-mimicking phantom obtained using an transceiver array of various sizes: (a) - 64 elements, (b) - 128 elements; Effect of grating lobes noise on imaging quality — red rectangles and the result of Virtual Receiving Subaperture application — yellow rectangles

A new method of Virtual Receiving Subaperture for the suppression of the influence of grating lobes noise has been developed. It consists of generating virtual signals, non-existing physically, in real transceivers. Virtual Receiving Subaperture method is a kind of a spatial filter that effectively increases the density of detectors. During reconstruction, the Virtual Receiving Subaperture also creates a grating lobes signal, however, with a phase opposite to that generated by the real aperture. As a consequence, both signals perform self cancellation. The use of Virtual Receiving Subaperture is highly noise-suppressing and thus enable early detection and improvement of the diagnosis of tissue with emerging pathology or material structure. Objects previously barely visible or invisible become visible — yellow rectangle in Fig.(a,b)

DESTRUCTION OF SOLID TUMORS BY MEANS OF PULSED FOCUSED ULTRASONIC BEAMS

In recent years, new therapeutic approaches have been proposed for the treatment of solid cancers by means of focused ultrasound (FUS). The technology utilizing pulsed focused ultrasound waves is a non-invasive technique to destroy primary solid tumors or their metastases localized deep beneath the skin. Therefore, it produces significantly less complications and side effects than conventional treatments (surgery, radio- and/or chemotherapy).

Therapy using FUS beams with low local intensity (in the focal area) rely on tumor hyperthermia (40-43°C). During the process, thermo-sensitive liposomes filled with a cytotoxic drug are selectively delivered to the tumor and release the drug locally due to their cracking induced by ultrasonic waves. The therapy which uses FUS with high local intensity relies on the thermo-ablative destruction of the tumor volume without damaging the surrounding healthy tissues.

The research objectives were to design an automated device dedicated to small animal studies and capable of simultaneous:

- guiding the focus of the heating beam on the interior of an implanted tumor;
- heating a small volume inside the tumor to a suitable temperature;
- automatic spatial scanning of the entire tumor volume by the heating beam focus;

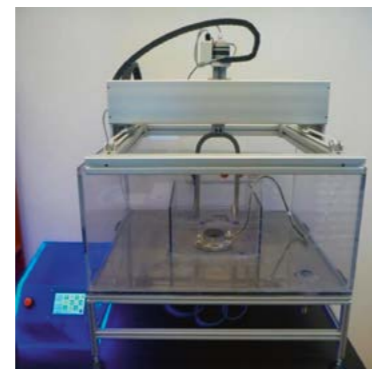


Fig. 4.7.5. Automated bimodal ultrasonic device designed for thermal destruction of solid tumors in preclinical studies

ESTIMATION AND MEASUREMENT OF THE STREAMING VELOCITY

The aim of the project was to use the streaming phenomena to assist clots dissolution in blood vessels. Such treatment is called sonothrombolysis. Acoustic streaming is a steady flow in a fluid driven by the acoustic wave propagating in a lossy medium. The streaming depends on the intensity and absorption of ultrasound in the media. For high frequencies exceeding 20 MHz the speed of streaming in blood is also affected by scattering effects on the blood cells and the contrast agent microbubbles. We have modified the theoretical description of streaming by adding the scattering coefficient to equations describing the radiation force and the streaming velocity.

Theoretical calculations confirmed the increase in streaming velocity for the blood-mimicking starch concentration, very similar to the experimental results. The theory has also shown the ability to reduce the streaming velocity by low-density scatterers. It was experimentally proved using BR14 ultrasonic contrast agent.

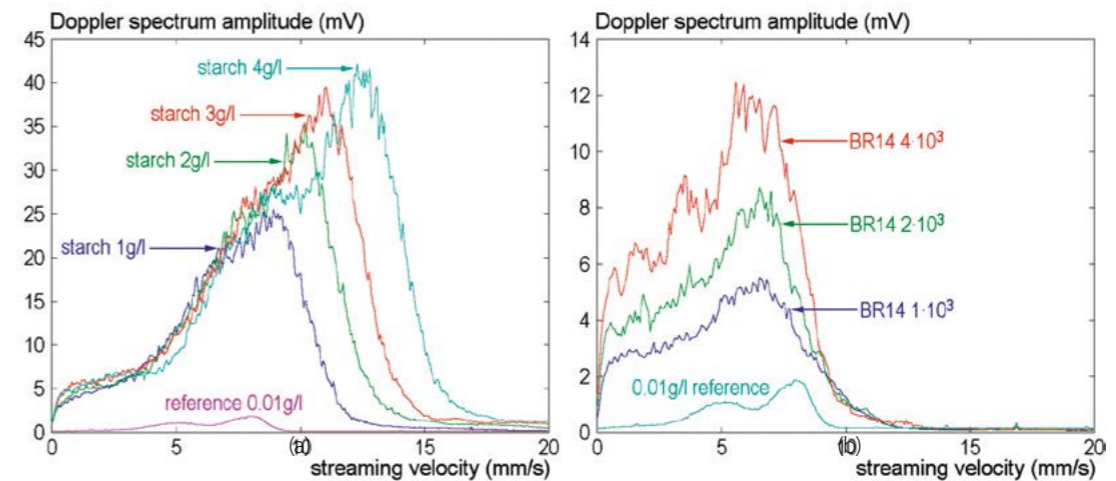


Fig. 4.7.6. Doppler velocity spectrum of the signal scattered on blood-mimicking starch in concentrations of 0.01 and 1 - 4 g/l (a), and scattered on BR14 contrast in concentration of 1 - 4·10³ microbubbles /mm³ (b)

4.8. LABORATORY OF POLYMERS AND BIOMATERIALS



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Taking into account the evolving challenges of the modern world, our recent activity is mainly focused on the area of biomedical applications of polymeric materials. One of the important scientific topics researched by the Laboratory of Polymers and Biomaterials in 2016-2017 concerned the fast growing area of tissue engineering and regenerative medicine. Tissue engineering is a relatively new, interdisciplinary branch of science and technology, which combines biology, biotechnology, chemistry, and materials science, aiming to repair or replace portions of or even whole tissues (i.e. bone, cartilage, blood vessels, skin etc.). Our research concentrates on the part of tissue engineering related to biodegradable polymers used as scaffolds for cells/tissues as well as to materials for drug release. Our activity can be divided into three main groups:

- investigations on the effect of electrospinning parameters on a structure and properties of polymeric nano- and submicron fibres; this area has a rather fundamental character, but also a considerable potential of application in tissue engineering;
- optimisation of the scaffold formed by various methods for regeneration of bladder, urinary tract and ligaments /tendons, nerves etc.; this activity has strong applicability;
- investigations of the kinetics of polymer crystallization under various conditions, such as non-isothermal regime or under spatial confinements; this area of research is related to fundamental problems.

1) Electrospinning process is one of the most prospective methods of scaffolds formation. It allows formation of submicron- and nanofibres, mimicking the natural structure of extracellular matrix (ECM). Our main aim is to optimise the process of scaffolds formation and resulting structures of electrospun fibres from the perspective of their applications for the regeneration of various tissues.

The investigated polymers are biocompatible and biodegradable, with time of biodegradation being dependent on a particular application. In our research, we use both synthetic polymers and biopolymers such as collagen, gelatin and chitosan. One of the important polymer systems being investigated by our group is the blend of polycaprolactone (PCL) and gelatin. PCL has good mechanical properties and is non-cytotoxic. In comparison to other materials from

the group of aliphatic polyesters, it has higher deformability and its degradation products do not cause a decrease in pH in the area surrounding a graft. However, as any other aliphatic polyester, PCL is hydrophobic, which is the disadvantage for a material used as scaffolds. In our laboratory, this problem is solved by the addition of gelatin, which is a hydrolyzed form of collagen, the major ECM building protein. Gelatin not only increases the hydrophilicity of the material, but also contains arginyl-glycyl-aspartic acid (RGD) amino acid sequences which are an effective mediator for cell attachment, recognized by the integrins, a family of cell-surface proteins. This way, the biopolymer addition promotes cell attachment and spreading to the surface of a material. Electrospinning of bicomponent nanofibres such as PCL/gelatin requires solvents which dissolve both of the polymers. To date, the most common compounds used in such systems have been perfluorinated alcohols such as 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol (HFIP) and 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (TFE). These solvents are expensive and they are also classified as highly toxic. So far, we have optimised the process of electrospinning of PCL/gelatin and PCL/collagen nanofibres based on the use of non-toxic, alternative solvents - acetic acid and formic acid. The application of the mixture of these acids reduces manufacturing costs and is much less hazardous for operators of the electrospinning process. As a consequence of solvent change, there are some implications for nanofibres structure and resulting cells activity. Two of our recent projects deal with certain aspects of this relationship, with emphasis on the analysis of fibroblast activity in vitro conditions (Fig. 4.8.1).

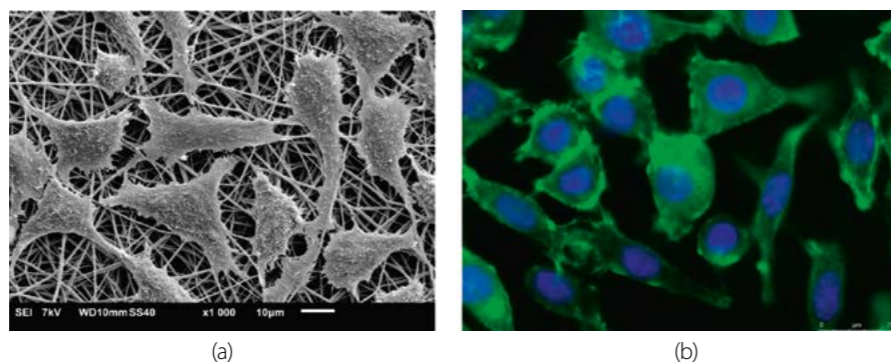


Fig. 4.8.1. Images of mouse L929 fibroblast cells cultured for 5 days on nanofibrous scaffolds of polycaprolactone with gelatin electrospun using alternative solvent system a) scanning electron microscope; b) fluorescent microscope

We are, in general, interested in investigating the effect of electrospinning conditions on morphology/structure of resulting fibres, having the optimisation of scaffolds for tissue engineering in perspective. The determination of the general "formation conditions - structure - properties" relationship for a particular material system enables further optimisation of electrospinning from the perspective of cellular response. This type of analysis we apply for

various biodegradable polymers, suitable for various types of tissues with specific requirements. One of the examples of this research is the project related to the effects of electrospinning with polarity change on resultant nanofibre structure and properties. Such tailoring of electrospun nanofibre surface functionality in a one-step manufacturing process within an electrospinning line is expected to be a generic method for exploitation where nanofibre surfaces define application. At the moment, such electrospinning using positive and negative polarity applied voltages is being used to produce PCL /chitosan nanofibres.

Another area of our research, which is still rather basic but have strong application potential, is related to drugs delivery systems made from nano- and sub-micron fibres. The aim of this study is to investigate the influence of polymer matrix structure and spatial distribution of biologically active substances produced in plant tissues on the kinetics of their release. The most recent thread of our

activity is related to injectable hydrogels for regenerative medicine, particularly for the regeneration of central nervous system (CNS). The chemical composition of such materials should be carefully tailored in order to obtain crosslinking at the body temperature. Several compositions, based mostly on polysaccharides, are currently under research to meet the requirements set before clinical applications.

2) In the area of most applicable activity, it is well worth mentioning our efforts towards the formation of some medical products from biodegradable polymers, for instance wound healing materials, tendon and ligament prostheses as well as expandable biodegradable external support device mitigating causative factors for early and late graft failure.

In cooperation with the Nicolaus Copernicus University Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz, a scaffold material for bladder and urinary tract regeneration was optimised, which is now being subjected to preclinical studies on rats. Research on the formation of external stent for venous graft using biodegradable polymers, produced by electrospinning, is in close collaboration with the Military Institute of Medicine in Warsaw. The goal is to develop an effective external stent for coronary artery bypass surgery in the treatment of coronary heart disease. The use of biodegradable materials will eliminate the negative effects of the distant reaction of the body to foreign bodies such as commonly used nitinol. In a number of studies, biodegradable materials have proved to be effective in improving venous drainage. Together with the Laboratory of Semipermeable Membranes and Bioreactors of the Institute of Biocybernetics and Biomedical Engineering, Polish Academy of Sciences, we are currently working on developing a hybrid material for cartilage regeneration that results in patent application.

Another important project, with similar application perspective, involves creating a bioactive, hybrid graft for the regeneration of anterior cruciate ligaments (ACL). The solutions proposed in the project will serve as an

alternative for current treatments of knee injuries, which are not as effective as expected. The project focuses on the development of a biodegradable scaffold for the regeneration of knee ligament. By utilizing knowledge in the fields of natural sciences, mechanics, biology and medicine, the hybrid biodegradable product will be optimised. Graft prototype is under development and is moving towards the final stage. The in-vivo studies are planned in the near future.

3) The last but not least part of our research concerns investigations of phase transitions in polymers. We investigate the kinetics of polymer crystallization under various conditions such as non-isothermal processes or under spatial confinements, for instance, in the core part of electrospun core-shell nanofibres. In the case of non-isothermal crystallization we are focused on processes occurring at ultra-fast rates of temperature changes, reaching 106K/s, similar to polymer processing conditions. In the case of crystallization occurring in the core part of core-shell nanofibres, we deal with two-dimensional geometrical confinements. In such systems, interplay of several confinement effects of various nature on both morphology and crystallization kinetics is observed (Fig. 4.8.2.). The crucial aspect is the comparison of the experimental results with various models of polymer crystallization.

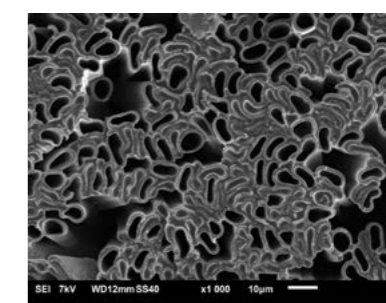


Fig. 4.8.2. Scanning electron microscope image of cross-section of "core-shell" fibres electrospun coaxially, used for studies of phase transitions under spatial confinements

Conducting scientific research, we do not forget about the educational and popularizing activity. We conduct seminars and lectures for external scientific institutions as well as give lectures and laboratory presentations for the pupils from primary and secondary schools during annual Science Festivals.

4.9. JOINT LABORATORY OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL MATERIALS

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The **Biomaterials Group** is a research group focused on the investigation and development of advanced materials for medical application. The main aim of the Biomaterials Group is to develop and initiate new technological solutions for biomaterials, implants, tissue engineering products and drug delivery systems for the purpose of treatment of human diseases as well as for improving human health.

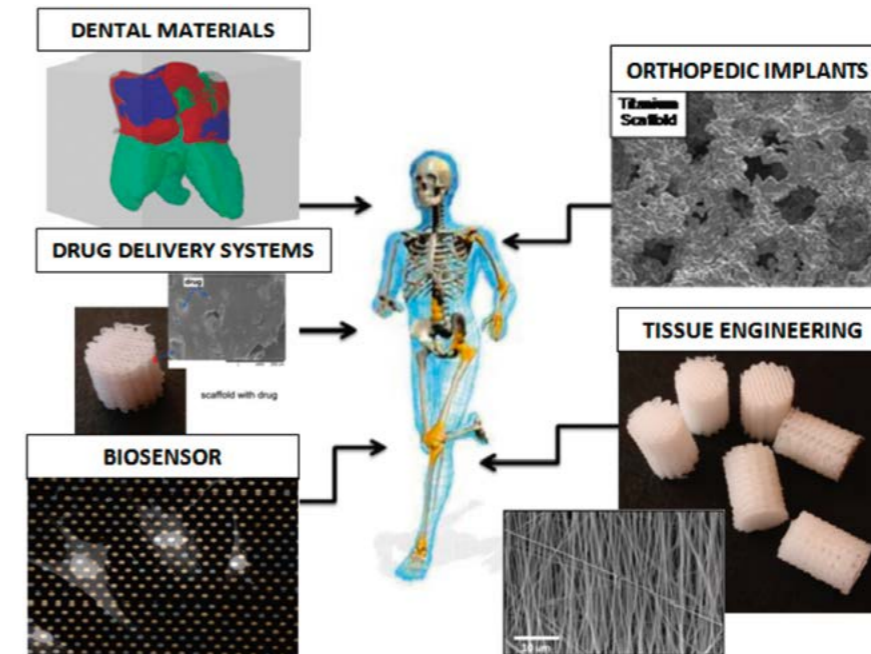


Fig. 4.9.1. Scheme of research interests of the Biomaterials Group

The Group's research is concentrated primarily on finding solutions for the cartilage and bone tissue repair and regeneration.

The Group's main areas of strength and interest are the following research topics:

- a) Biomaterials and advanced scaffolds for the repair of articular cartilage and bone defects including advances in micro and nanotechnology to design and process biomaterials (e.g., polymeric and metallic porous structures, biodegradable synthetic polymers as well as polymer-ceramic composites, nanofibers) that can guide, accelerate, and/or act as a template for tissue regeneration and/or formation;
- b) Biomaterials for artificial joints including the development of new materials for implants (artificial-cartilage hydrogels and nanotitanium, magnesium alloys), ceramic coatings (CaP and TiO₂), and study

on the performance of orthopedic total joint replacement (e.g., hip, knee, elbow, and shoulder implants) through fundamental materials studies including materials testing and implant retrieval analysis;

- c) Biomaterials for dental restoration including optimisation of the composite microstructure of restorative materials in stomatology with the aim to improve mechanical properties and reduce the contraction during the polymerisation by reinforcement of the composites with nanoparticles;
- d) Drug delivery systems including the development of nanostructure polymeric systems for drug delivery;
- e) Modelling (e.g., using finite element methods) for biomaterials and implant-tissue systems including the computation of stress concentration in non-homogenous materials and biological systems, and scaffold design and optimisation.

5. CENTRES

A) SCIENTIFIC CENTRES

Centre of Excellence and Innovation of Composite Materials

Head: Assoc. Prof. Michał Basista

The centre gathers researchers from four research divisions of IPPT PAN: Advanced Composite Materials, Laser Technological Applications, Micromechanics of Materials, and Computational Methods in Nonlinear Mechanics, who have metal-ceramic composites in their current research agendas. The primary focus of the centre is on metal-ceramic bulk composites, functionally graded composites (FGM), and composite coatings stimulated by the needs of automotive, aerospace, energy and medical industries. In 2016-2017, the centre continued to carry out processing, characterising and modelling work on bulk composites (e.g. Cr(Re)/Al₂O₃, NiAl(Re)/Al₂O₃, AlSi12/Al₂O₃) manufactured by powder metallurgy and metal infiltration, and ceramic coatings (e.g. ReB₂, WB₄) by pulsed laser deposition. The new research fields launched at the centre include (i) composite coatings based on bioglass and chitosan deposited on Mg-alloy substrates with target applications in biodegradable implants, (ii) iron-nickel and iron-cobalt core-shell nanocomposite materials for energy storage (e.g. lithium-ion batteries) and biomedical use (e.g. magnetic hyperthermia treatment). The centre cooperates with Polish companies from the energy sector (FPM S.A., SEAFKO S.A) and with R&D partners from the European Virtual Institute on Knowledge based Multifunctional Materials.

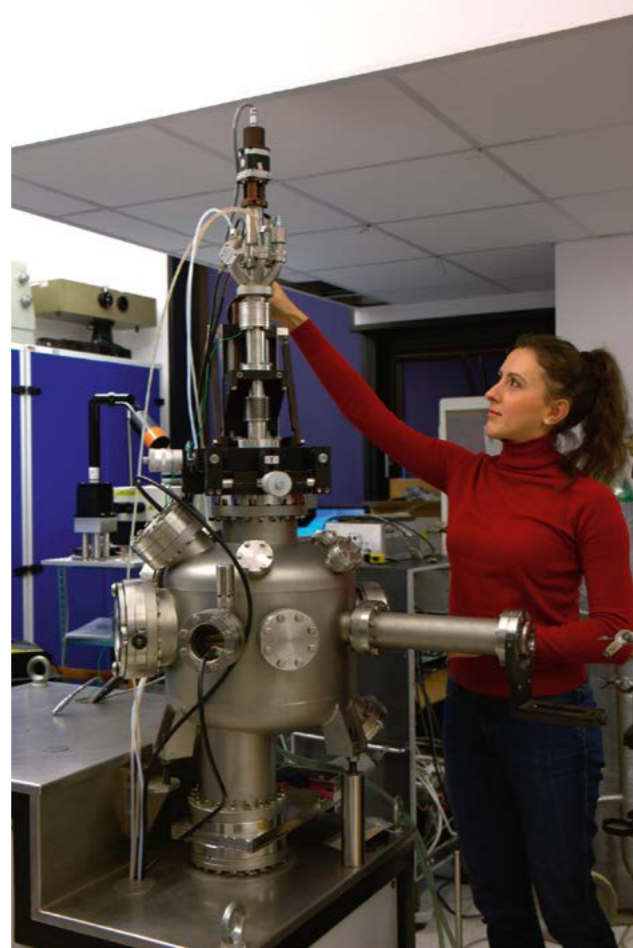


Fig. 5.1. Justyna Chrzanowska-Giżyńska, Ph.D. Student at the Laboratory of Technological Laser Application Division



Fig. 5.2. Laboratory of Advanced Composite Materials Division

More: <http://pzmk.ippt.pan.pl/CDIMK>

Biomedical Research Centre

Head: Prof. Tomasz Lipniacki

The centre gathers more than 30 researchers from two departments and one independent laboratory. The investigations extend from systems and cellular biology to biomedical applications of biopolymers and ultrasound techniques, and are supported by about 20 national and EU grants.

Working on improving anti-bleeding bandage we demonstrated that, by modifying surface roughness and chemistry of nanofibers, we can influence the conformation of adsorbed fibrinogen protein leading to the activation of coagulation cascade. Combining natural and synthetic polymers in the process of electrospinning, and applying surface functionalisation, we obtained nanomaterials acting on multiple mechanisms of blood coagulation and decreased bleeding time.

We proposed new ultrasound diagnostic methods of evaluation of breast cancer response to chemoradiotherapy. We use ultrasonic biomarkers which characterise tissue structure changes resulting from therapy. The method involves creating parametric maps of cancer and monitoring the variability of the map along with the therapy used. The results allow to rapidly change the treatment in the absence of a positive tumor response, thereby reducing the treatment toxicity and improving the patient's survival.

In cooperation with the Military Institute of Medicine, we pursued the development of external stents for venous graft using biodegradable polymers. The goal is to develop an effective stent for coronary artery bypass surgery in the treatment of coronary heart disease. The use of biodegradable materials allows to eliminate negative effects of the distant reaction of the body to foreign bodies.

Fig. 5.3. Safety Engineering Laboratory in the Polish Academy of Sciences Centre for Energy Conversion and Renewable Resources

Centre for Intelligent Technologies

Head: Prof. Jan Holnicki-Szulc

The centre operates in a close collaboration with the new Centre of PAS – Energy Conversion and Renewable Sources (KEZO) in Jablonna, providing advanced research infrastructure for the development of systems increasing safety in industry and transportation.

The centre carries out research on systems of adaptive impact and modelling of protective structures against high velocity impacts and blasts. The application of adaptive impact absorbers provides significant reduction of dangerous accelerations caused by dynamic loads due to semi-active or real-time changes of mechanical characteristics of a shock absorber.

The new additive technologies allow for a production of new lightweight materials without compromising their mechanical properties. The Centre for Intelligent Technologies cooperates in a research on metallic cellular materials, which are manufactured by direct selective laser melting in a powder bed fusion technology.

In the field of structural health monitoring (SHM) the research is focused on the application of FBG fiber optics sensors and development of embedded platforms for wireless distributed monitoring. Additionally, the application of the 3D aerosol jet printing technology allows for integration of sensing circuits made of functional inks into the monitored structures (e.g. glass-fiber composites).



B) OTHER CENTRES

Centre for Research Results Commercialization and Technology Transfer

Head: Teresa Pawełek, M.Sc.

The main objective of the centre is to support the scientific staff of the Institute in activities oriented at commercial applications of their research results. For the last two years, a number of agreements for the commercialization of technologies developed at the Institute have been concluded. In particular, four licenses have been granted to four companies to exclusive commercial use of know-how developed at the Institute and cooperation contracts with two companies for the development of new technologies for the aviation sector have been signed. In addition, the centre has provided recommendations in the field of cooperation with the energy and aviation sectors, as well as provided advice to the Institute's employees in the preparation of patent applications and the protection of intellectual property rights and their records. In order to disseminate good commercialization practices, the centre has organized a series of trainings for the Institute's employees on the following topics: How to translate patent to the business; Financial settlement of the projects; and Commercialization potential of massive parallel calculations in lidar data.

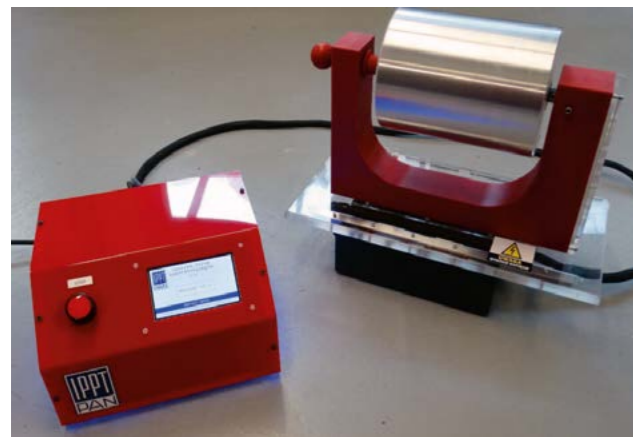


Fig. 5.4. Roller V2.0 - collector for electrospinning of nanofibers (CUL)

Laboratory Services Centre (CUL)

Head: Andrzej Krawczyk, M.Sc.

Laboratory Service Centre is a technical entity established to support research projects within the framework of broadly understood activities of our Institute. The centre's state-of-the-art machinery, including high-precision CNC machine tools, wire electrical discharge (ED) machines, grinders and cutters, provides strong preparatory and manufacturing base. Furthermore, the ability of using advanced CAD/CAM software for 3D modelling as well as specialized electronic equipment facilitates the projects' visualisation and development prior to their completion.

The centre's commitment to support various researches and to participate in projects in cooperation with engineers and scientists with a lot of know-how in the fields of electrospinning, electrophoresis, ultrasound as well as material strength analysis and mechanics, ensures high quality of all provided services. In 2016 – 2017, the centre had several accomplishments, including completing several new projects, as well as designing and constructing prototypes of devices intended for use in mechanical engineering, medicine and biomaterial technology. A device called Roller, to be used in electrospinning a fiber and nanofiber production method, is an example of such accomplishments.



Fig. 5.5. Prototype of device for intraoperative stem cell delivery (CUL)

The experience of centre's staff and their continuous professional development also enabled to produce equipment necessary for conducting strength analyses of metal materials. In addition, as a result of the cooperation of IPPT PAN with the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Warmia and Mazury a prototype of a device for intraoperative stem cell delivery was designed and built with the aim to be adopted for use in operative fields.

The Laboratory Service Centre is well-equipped and prepared to produce: small series of precise and difficult-to-make components; samples made from various materials such as plastics, ultra-high strength steel, nickel composites, as well as molybdenum, titanium and aluminum alloys. The existing resources of our laboratory allow to build professional testing setups and equipment for projects carried out by other scientific research institutes, industry institutes and universities.



Fig. 5.6. Demonstration of the applicator, supervised by Prof. Wojciech Maksymowicz - Dean of the Faculty of Medical Sciences of the University of Warmia and Mazury (in the middle), at the presence of Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński, Director of IPPT PAN, Prof. Tomasz A. Kowalewski and Andrzej Krawczyk

On August 8th, 2016 the University Clinical Hospital in Olsztyn performed an opening ceremony of its Emil Behring Centre for Experimental Medicine, during which a new device for intraoperative stem cell delivery, designed and produced by the IPPT PAN, was officially handed in by the

Institute's delegation: Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński – Director of IPPT PAN; Prof. Tomasz A. Kowalewski – Deputy Head of the Department of Biosystems and Soft Matter; Andrzej Krawczyk, M.Sc. – Deputy Director for Investments and Łukasz Cichacki from the Laboratory Services Centre at IPPT PAN (CUL IPPT PAN).



Fig. 5.7. Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński gives an interview to TVP journalists in front of the University building

Present at the ceremony were the Minister of Health - Konstanty Radziwiłł and Prof. Wojciech Maksymowicz - Dean of the Faculty of Medical Sciences of the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn.

Also at the ceremony, Prof. W. Maksymowicz announced the opening of a new research programme: "Together with our colleagues at IPPT PAN, at "Repty"- the General Jerzy Ziętek Upper Silesian Rehabilitation Centre and the Neurosurgery Clinic in Dusseldorf, we want to fight for the restoration of motor skills of patients with paraplegia caused by spinal core injuries", he said.



Fig. 5.8. The device and its inventors (left to right): Łukasz Cichacki from the Laboratory Services Centre at IPPT PAN (CUL IPPT PAN) and Mirosław Chorab (CUL IPPT PAN)

6. NATIONAL CONTACT POINT FOR RESEARCH PROGRAMMES OF THE EU

WE SUPPORT THE INNOVATORS OF TOMORROW !

National Contact Point for Research Programmes of the EU (NCP Poland) performs the role of the Polish NCP for the Horizon 2020 (H2020), EURATOM-Fission, Innovative Medicines Initiative 2 and coordinates the Polish part of the EURAXESS Network. We coordinate the work of the Polish NCP Network, which comprises of NCP Poland and 11 Regional Contact Points located in major academic centres in the country. NCP Poland is an integral part of the European NCP Network and is funded by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in Poland and the European Commission.

OUR MISSION is to reinforce the position of Polish science and innovation on the international arena. To do this, we provide support for Polish organisations in applying for funding from research and innovation programmes of the EU. We assist Polish leaders of research and innovation: individual researchers, research organisations, entrepreneurs and any other stakeholders interested in funding of this type.

OUR STAFF consists of experts with unique knowledge, backed with many years of practical experience concerning the implementation of research and innovation projects funded by the EU.

OUR OFFER includes free-of-charge support in preparing project proposals, providing trainings, consultations, mentoring, partner search services, hosting information days and brokerage events, as well as conferences.



Fig. 6.1-2. Horizon 2020 Space Information Day and Brokerage Event in Warsaw, 2017, organized by COSMOS 2020 – the Network of Horizon 2020 SPACE NCP, NCP in Poland with support of the European Commission, photo: S. Duszyńska/NCP

Webpages: www.kpk.gov.pl, www.euraxess.pl, www.en.kpk.gov.pl. Social media: Facebook KPK.Polska, Twitter @KPK_PL
Contact information: phone: +48 22 828 74 83, e-mail: kpk@kpk.gov.pl

ACTIVITIES OF THE NCP POLAND DURING 2016 AND 2017

Providing one-stop shop services, we focus on client's needs, quality of services and put great emphasis on the identification of parties with the potential for applying for H2020 funding and on support in the process of proposals preparation. In the period 2016-2017, we managed to reach every scientific organisation

with B category in Poland. Our services have been evaluated at 4,6 (on a 5-point scale). Our activities are performed in close cooperation with the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in Poland and other ministries, executive agencies and institutions that shape the R&I sector in Poland as well as Permanent Representation of the Republic of Poland to the EU and PoISCA Office in Brussels, the European Commission and European Parliament.

IN THE PERIOD OF 2016-2017 THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF NCP POLAND INCLUDED:

- I. **29000 individual consultations** (personal/phone/e-mail), incl. pre-screening of proposals and 103 dedicated mentoring activities preparing institutions for proposal submissions in different areas of H2020.
- II. **Organisation/co-organisation of important events:**
 - 1) 48 information days (2170 participants)
 - 2) 88 trainings/workshops (1780 participants) on financial and legal aspects and preparation of proposals
 - 3) 41 international brokerage events, including 2 events in Warsaw:
 - Polish-British Circular Economy Brokerage Event, December 7, 2017
 - H2020 Space International InfoDay and Brokerage Event, December 13-14, 2017
 - 4) Conferences and expert meetings, including
 - "National Event of Poland: The Synergies with Research and Innovation Funds: Stairway to Excellence" Conference, Warsaw, April 27, 2016
 - "Horizon 2020 - where we are and where we are going to - opportunities and challenges for Poland" Conference, Warsaw, June 3, 2016
 - "Building a national innovation ecosystem based on the model of KIC / EIT - synergy of structural / national funds" Conference, Warsaw, September 27, 2016
 - Digital Innovation Hubs in Horizon 2020, Warsaw, March 7, 2017
 - "How to effectively create research and development strategies in the Polish industry?" Conference, Warsaw, May 17, 2017
 - "Telemedicine and eHealth" Conference, Warsaw, September 8, 2017
 - "The round table for industry", Warsaw, September 21, 2017
 - Technological visit to KGHM Polska Miedź SA and the conference on cooperation within Horizon 2020, Lubin, September 29, 2017
 - European Research Council PI Centric Event, Warsaw, October 23, 2017
 - Mobility and Career Days and a seminar for Polish awardees of HR logo (Warsaw, Krakow, Poznań, Gliwice, Łódź), October 2017
 - H2020 communication campaign on financial and legal issues, Warsaw, November 28, 2017.



Fig. 6.3. (left) Study visit on Bioeconomy, Brussels. Organised in cooperation between the Polish NCP for Research Programmes, Polish Embassy in Brussels and Permanent Representation of Poland to the EU in Brussels, photo: S. Duszyńska/NCP



Fig. 6.4. (right) „Breakfast for Polish industry” meeting in the Centre of Creativity in Warsaw, photo: S. Duszyńska/NCP

III. Organization of 4 Study visits to Brussels (170 participants)

- Sustainable Process Industry, November 9-10, 2016
- Big Data for Transformation of the Industry 4.0, March 21-22, 2017
- Polish excellence for sustainable development of Bioeconomy in Europe, October 17-18, 2017
- COST towards Framework Programmes - 4th Meeting of the Polish NCP Network, November 21-22, 2017.

IV. Initiating “Polish Universities - Strategy for Horizon 2020” campaign combined with new remuneration rules campaign, in cooperation with Regional Contact Points and Conference of Rectors of Academic Schools in Poland (Warsaw, Poznań, Kraków), November-December 2017

V. Promotion and communication activities:

- running Polish Horizon 2020 portal (www.kpk.gov.pl) and English-language Horizon 2020 portal (www.en.kpk.gov.pl) as well as EURAXESS Poland portal (www.euraxess.pl)
- organizing the Gala of the Crystal Brussels Award 2016 to promote Polish success stories in Horizon 2020, Warsaw, June 2, 2016
- developing communication activities – promotional materials, NCP Weekly Newsletters, campaigns in social media (Facebook KPK.Polska and Twitter @KPK_PL) as well as in traditional media, launching a new communication channel KPK_LIVE) and English-language Bulletin - to promote Polish H2020 potential and success stories.



VI. Other strategic activities:

- contributing to changing the H2020 remuneration rules
- contributing to shaping content priorities in the H2020 Work Programmes 2018-2020 in cooperation with the Polish expert reference groups – active participation in the H2020 Programme Committees and different EC Working Groups
- contributing to interim evaluation of H2020 (NCP Poland - input paper, con-tribution to the NCP Input Paper prepared by NCP Academy)
- contributing to the Polish Position Paper on Future Framework Programme, incl. “Widening instruments”
- cooperating in order to reach a synergy between H2020 and Structural Funds, advocating the introduction of the Seal of Excellence into the national programmes, supporting the system for Polish Teaming projects
- dedicated support for SMEs in cooperation with the Enterprise Europe Network and consulting companies
- Activities encouraging Polish institutions and experts to be more active in international networks (COST) and partnerships
- Studies and analysis on Polish participation in H2020 and opinions on EU programming documents.
- International cooperation in H2020 (Information Day on Energy and Environment in Kyiv, April 8, 2017 and an active member of EaP Panel on R&I).



Fig. 6.5. Signing the agreement between Polish National Contact Point for Research Programmes of the EU (NCP) and KGHM Polska Miedź S.A., photo: KGHM Polska Miedź S.A

Pictured from right to left are: Rafał Pawełczak, Vice President of the Management Board (Development) of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.; Radosław Domagalski-Łabędzki, President of the Management Board of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A and Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński, Director of IPPT PAN and Zygmunt Krasieński, Ph.D., Director of NCP

Fig. 6.6. Signing the agreement between Polish National Contact Point for Research Programmes of the EU (NCP) and Grupa Azoty, photo: S. Duszyńska/NCP

Pictured from right to left are: Grzegorz Kądziałowski, Ph.D., Vice President of the Management Board of Grupa Azoty S.A., Wojciech Wardacki, Ph.D., President of the Management Board of Grupa Azoty S.A. and Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński, Director of IPPT PAN and Zygmunt Krasieński, Ph.D., Director of NCP



7. 2016-2017 PUBLICATIONS

The Institute's mission is to conduct high-quality theoretical and experimental research both of fundamental as well as of applicable character in the areas which are in the centre of world science and technology. Their realisation takes place within the framework of wide cooperation with renowned scientific, research and industrial centres in Poland and in the world. In recent years, the research activity has been focused on the issues intensively developed in leading world centres, especially in such areas as: advanced problems in modern mechanics and material engineering; new multifunctional and multi-component materials; nanomaterials and nanoflows; intelligent technologies; bioinformatics and ultrasound diagnostics in medicine. The combination of advanced experimental research conducted on high-class equipment and mathematical methods with extensive knowledge in the field of computer science allows, among others, for the creation of advanced computer simulations

enabling the analysis of very complex states and processes occurring both in complex materials and in biological systems.

These research activities are reflected in several publications by our scientific staff. Each year the number of high quality papers published by our researchers is increasing (151 in 2016 and 167 in 2017). Especially worth mentioning here is the number of publications in leading international journals, indexed in the internationally recognised Thomson Reuters Web of Science (WoS) data base (102 in 2016 and 133 in 2017). A significant part of them appeared in journals from the most prestigious Q1 and Q2 quartile scores set according to Thomson Reuters classification. A number of publications appeared in other journals, scored by Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education (MNiSW). About 40 percent of our publications were created in cooperation with foreign research centres. The diagram below illustrates the publication activity of the Institute during recent years. It resulted in many joint projects, research, exchange of scientists and other forms of cooperation.

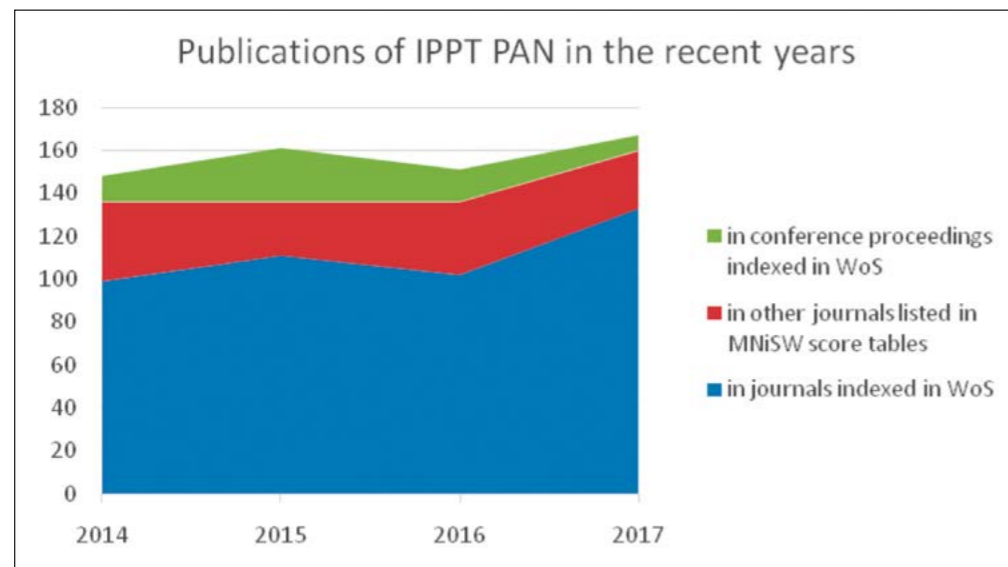


Fig. 7.1. Publications of IPPT PAN in the recent years

The full list of publications issued between 2016-2017 is presented at the end of this Biennial Report.
(page 124)

8. TOWARDS INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Fast increase in state-of-the-art technical equipment and facilities of the IPPT PAN (including research and development infrastructure) has resulted in taking up very advanced scientific research projects in order to transfer our knowledge and know-how into the industry. Owing to the individual competence, potential and scientific successes of our employers, the IPPT PAN is able to carry out projects by developing the most innovative solutions, their further implementation and the modernisation of the already existing technical conditions, providing competitive edge for industrial enterprises, as well as scientific units.

Below are examples of how the effects of scientific, research and development projects were used in practice, between 2016-2017.

DEVICE EXAMINING DEFORMATION BEHAVIOUR OF THIN BRASS SHEETS UNDER TENSION-COMPRESSION TESTS

None of the known systems for the prevention of thin metal sheet buckling under compression takes into account the influence of friction force on the course of behaviour of the tested specimen subjected to monotonic compression loading, as well as tension-compression cyclic loading, including the number of cycles. Such possibilities are now offered by a device developed by the IPPT PAN team of employees under the supervision of Prof. Zbigniew L. Kowalewski, a unique device, the only one known in the world. Developed at IPPT PAN, the invention is patent licensed under the 398245 patent number of 2012-02-27, entitled: *Przyrząd do badania wytrzymałościowych cienkich, płaskich próbek materiałów konstrukcyjnych, zwłaszcza blach* (Device for testing the strength of thin, flat samples of construction materials, especially metal sheets) and is listed at the Republic of Poland Patents Office official website.



Fig. 8.1. Mobile case set

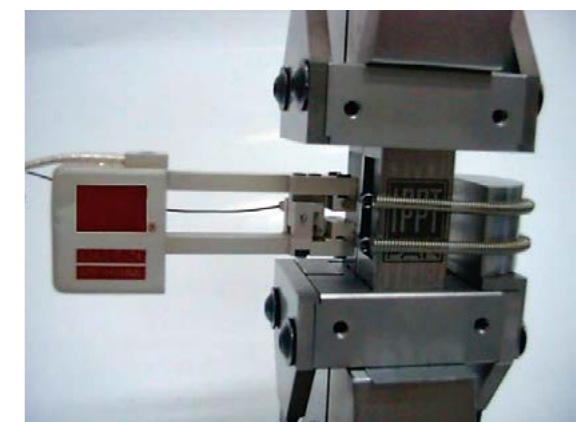


Fig. 8.2. Device examining deformation behaviour of thin brass sheets under tension-compression tests

The legal owner of the patent is exclusively the IPPT PAN. The developed version of the device examining samples of thin brass sheets undergoing considerable deformations under cyclic tension-compression loading was sold to Arcelor-Mittal, an American company based in East Chicago, USA, and the brass testing methodology using the developed version of the device was implemented in the company's laboratory. The implementation comprised of carrying out a weekly training for the users from Arcelor-Mittal in East Chicago by the IPPT PAN employees on the service and usage of the device and on the test cycle launching on the testing machine, with the use of the device. The testing capabilities of the fixture were then published in *Strain* (Vol.50, pp.174-183, 2014) and in *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics* (Vol.53, No.3, pp.757-762, 2015).

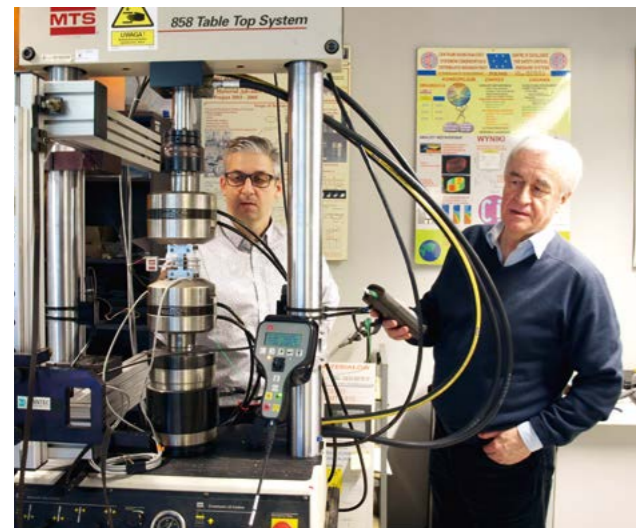


Fig. 8.3. Working on the invention - research carried out by engineers (M. Wyszowski and A. Chojnacki) at the Division of Strength of Materials at IPPT PAN, supervised by Prof. Zbigniew L. Kowalewski



Fig. 8.4. USPlatform – A Versatile Ultrasound Research Platform

USPLATFORM – A VERSATILE ULTRASOUND RESEARCH PLATFORM

A fast increase in computational performance of new GPU chips enables a change in the paradigm of traditional hardware based signal processing for ultrasound image formation. Hardware based beamforming is a limiting factor in the implementation of new imaging methods — esp. synthetic aperture, vector Doppler and elastography. A direct access to the raw RF ultrasound echoes empowers the implementation of these advanced signal processing algorithms, whereas powerful GPUs facilitate and speed-up the development process.

The Laboratory of Professional Electronics, led by Marcin Lewandowski, Ph.D., proposed a novel system architecture and developed a complete platform solution resulting in a programmable GPU-based ultrasound research device.

A Versatile Ultrasound Research Platform is a fully programmable research ultrasound scanner based on a novel architecture optimised for direct raw RF signal streaming and processing on GPUs. PCIe communication infrastructure enables scalability of the number of acquisition channels (64–192) and processing power (1–5 GPUs). Direct access to raw RF data (i.e. channel data) and real-time software processing on the GPUs gives new possibilities for research and evaluation of ultrasound algorithms and methods. The system is fully software programmable – including transmit/receive schemes and processing functions). Standard software tools CUDA/OpenCL can be used to develop and integrate new algorithms into the Platform's processing framework. A low-level API can be easily used from many popular research/development environments (e.g. Matlab®, Python).

Applications

- Research and development of new ultrasound methods and processing algorithms for the application in medical diagnostics and non-destructive material testing

- Implementation and testing of advanced processing algorithms on GPUs for real-time ultrasound imaging
- Evaluation of new methods in real-world conditions
- Validation and comparison of various methods/algorithms on the very same platform
- Fusion of ultrasound signal processing with accelerated machine learning – enabled by Nvidia® GPU and machine learning frameworks (e.g. TensorFlow, Nvidia® cuDNN).

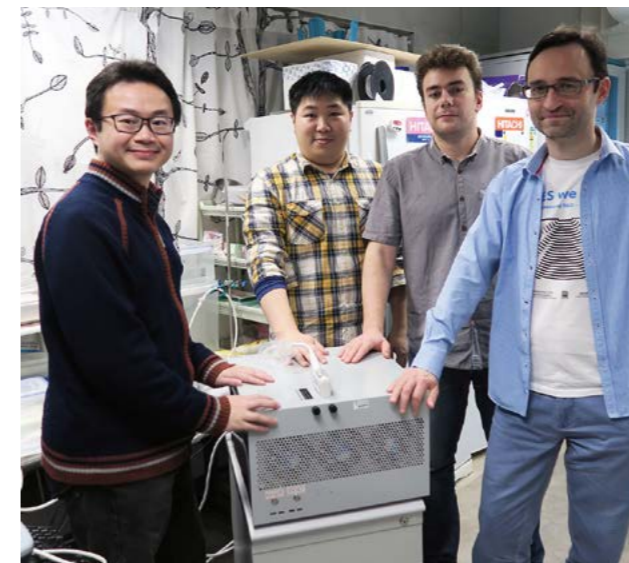


Fig. 8.5. Marcin Lewandowski, Ph.D. and Mateusz Walczak from IPPT PAN, handing in USPlatform at Hong Kong University. (left to right): Prof. Alfred C. H. Yu and Billy Y. S. Yiu

The system was delivered to the University of Hong-Kong and commissioned in the Biomedical Ultrasound Laboratory of the Dept. of Electrical & Electronic Engineering. A close collaboration with the research group of Prof. Alfred C. H. Yu resulted in the implementation of many advanced methods of flow visualisation on the USPlatform. The system is actively used for evaluation and testing of computational intensive algorithms for medical imaging and blood flow estimation techniques. The IPPT PAN signed a licence agreement with a spin-out company - us4us Ltd. (www.us4us.eu), which deals with the production, sales, and technical support of the USPlatform.

ADAPTIVE IMPACT-ABSORPTION SYSTEMS FOR AEROSPACE APPLICATION

The development of adaptive systems at the Department of Intelligent Technologies started from the works on the innovative constructions of adaptive aircraft landing gears, under the ADLAND project and in cooperation with partners from the industry, i.e. EADS (now: Airbus Military), Messier-Dowty (now: Messier-Bugatti-Dowty) and PZL-Mielec (now: Lockheed Martin), resulting in the creation of the first in the world, adaptive shock absorber (Fig. 8.6), which was tested on a real aircraft, M-28 SKYTRUCK (Fig. 8.7), produced by PZL-Mielec. The development of the technology of adaptive landing gear was supervised by the current IPPT PAN employees, i.e. Prof. Jan Holnicki-Szulc and Zbigniew Wolejsza Ph.D., D.Sc. The above-mentioned landing gear developed with the help of the IPPT PAN is in constant production and use in those aircrafts.

The ADLAND project helped to gain experience in the area of adaptive impact absorption systems by the Divisions of Safety Engineering (ZTI IPPT PAN) team and contributed to closer cooperation between the team and the industry on creating safer aircrafts.



Figs. 8.6. and 8.7. Adaptive suspension landing gear mounted on M28 SKYTRUCK (left) and the aircraft, equipped with the adaptive landing gear, during landing (right)

Also worth noting are, developed in cooperation between the IPPT PAN and Adaptronica Sp. z o.o., impact absorption systems using pneumatic airbags as elements of the AdBag System. The AdBag System allows for the protection of drones from crashing after emergency situations, such as drive system failure.

Adaptiveairbags (Fig 8.8) are immediately activated after drone failure detection, and upon landing crash they absorb shock at the acceptable impact overloads. The simulation tests results, i.e. the effects of impact during drone crash on a car roof are shown in Fig. 8.9. The product met with interest from small-size companies producing drones.

The technologies developed in the AdBag System can also be easily applicable to small-size passenger aircrafts (General Aviation). Currently, small aeroplanes are equipped with parachutes, serving as emergency rescue systems. However, they do not fully protect the aeroplane from structural damage during crash due to excessive speed while falling (c. 10m/s). It is the application of the AdBag system complementing the parachute emergency rescue system that can fully protect the aeroplane from damage.

Work was being carried out to apply the AdBag System to the Flaris LAR-1 aircraft (Figs 8.10-12) as a system significantly decreasing the structural response to an impact scenario during landing with the help of an emergency rescue parachute. The production of AdBag System for Flaris-LAR1 aeroplanes, in cooperation with the IPPT PAN, was planned to start in about 3-4 years.



Fig. 8.8. Sensors-equipped airbag as an element of the AdBag System

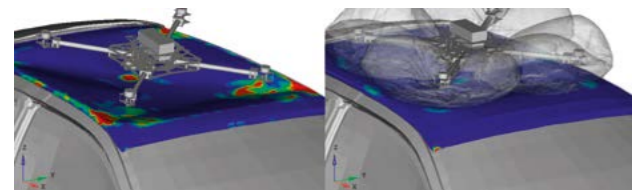


Fig. 8.9. Simulation tests results of the impact of a drone without an airbag (left) and with an AdBag airbag (right) on to the car roof



Figs 8.10-12 show the representatives from the IPPT PAN standing by the FLARIS LAR-1 aeroplane in Metal-Master company in Podgórzyn: Assoc. Prof. Piotr Kowalczyk - Deputy Director for Planning and Administration, Zbigniew Wolejsza, Ph.D., D.Sc, Prof. Krzysztof Wiśniewski, Andrzej Siemaszko, Ph.D., Bartłomiej Błachowski, Ph.D., and Rafał Ładziński - President and the creator of FLARIS LAR-1 programme. (photo credit: Piotr Tazowski, Ph.D.)



Figs 8.10-8.12. Flaris LAR-1 - apart from emergency parachute rescue system, additional application of AdBag System is planned to be added for the structural damage protection of aircraft during emergency landing with a parachute. It is estimated that every produced aeroplane will be equipped with the AdBag System

CERTIFIED QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS



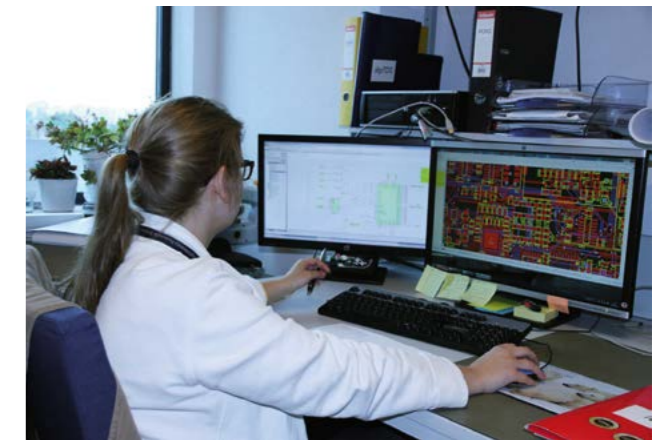
IPPT PAN (the Laboratory of Professional Electronics) proudly announced its successful implementation of two certified management systems:

- ISO-9001:2009 – Design and development, manufacture, service and training in the area of electronic systems and software;
- ISO-13485:2012 – Design and development, manufacture and service of medical devices, and training for users of medical ultrasonic devices.

The obtained certification validates our professionalism and enables us to design, develop and introduce new medical devices to clinical practice. We are proud of being involved in the development and implementation of two medical systems: a transcranial Doppler system digiTDS and a high-frequency ultrasound scanner uScan2. We work closely with industrial partners and provide them with expertise, R&D and electronic design services.

Our laboratory develops advanced electronic systems and digital signal processing algorithms for demanding medical and industrial applications. Our specialisation is in the area of ultrasound methods and instrumentation, including medical diagnostics, as well as industrial non-destructive testing of materials and structures.

Together with the other divisions of IPPT PAN, we provide a unique blend of R&D services and commercial system development – bridging the gap between research and the market. Our motto is to ensure the highest level of science and industrial-grade technical solutions for real-world applications.



Figs 8.13-14. The Laboratory of Professional Electronics, IPPT PAN

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9. 2016-2017 PROJECTS

RESEARCH PROJECTS

For dozens of years, the Institute has been conducting research on fundamental, theoretical and practical areas of science. Purpose-orientation, high effectiveness and openness to new ideas have been the key contributors to winning numerous prestigious grants for our research projects, awarded to our employees by many Polish and foreign organisations and institutions, such as the National Science Centre, the National Centre for Research and Development, the Polish Science Foundation, the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education, and the European Commission within the Horizon 2010 Programme, among many others. In 2016 and 2017, the Institute conducted as many as 118 projects.

SELECTED RESEARCH PROJECTS

DURABILITY AND EFFICIENCY OF CONCRETE SHIELDS AGAINST IONIZING RADIATION IN NUCLEAR POWER STRUCTURES", 2014-2017

Prof. Michał A. Glinicki, coordinator

The aim of the Project was to develop design methods and define criteria for assessing the durability of concrete shielding structures against harmful ionizing radiation in nuclear power facilities. Material laboratory tests and computer simulations were carried out, new cements with special properties were developed, mixing the design and technology for industrial manufacturing of shielding concrete. The technology was verified by testing concrete properties in structural elements using innovative methods of testing: the neutron and gamma radiation shielding, concrete microstructure, mechanical and physical properties, and, especially, their long-term stability at radiation and thermal-moisture exposure. The microscopic method of assessing reactive minerals in aggregates, along with an accelerated assessment of their reactivity with alkali in concrete, allowed the elimination of ingredients with insufficient durability. The numerical solution of inverse heat transfer problem in hardening concrete enabled determination of thermophysical

properties of shielding concrete and a safe temperature field in a massive structure. Technical guidelines for the design and construction of concrete shields against ionizing radiation were developed for designers, manufacturers and radiology protection administration. The original material solution for radiological shields is covered by a patent application.



This work was supported by the National Centre for Research and Development (NCBiR) PBS2/A2/15/2014.

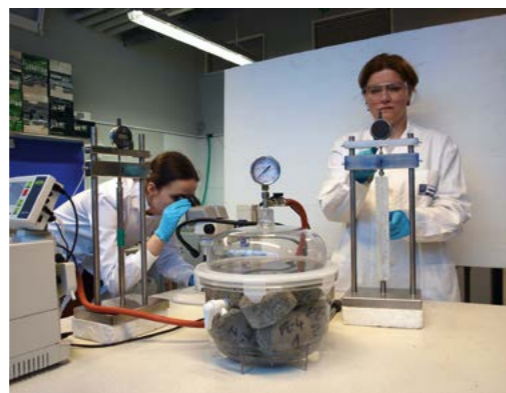


Fig. 9.1. Microstructural observation and physical testing at the laboratory construction materials, coordinated by Prof. Michał A. Glinicki

MUSINT — MULTISCALE NUMERICAL MODELLING OF SINTERING PROCESSES, 2014-2018

Prof. Jerzy Rojek, coordinator

The project is aimed to develop a multiscale model considering the three scales relevant for sintering: atomistic, microscopic and macroscopic. Sintering is a fundamental process of powder metallurgy consisting, in consolidation, of ceramic and metallic powders at elevated temperature. During sintering, processes at different levels interact with one another. Macroscopic changes, such as the conversion of particulate material into a solid compact body, the change of mechanical properties, shrinkage, density change, are all the result of phenomena occurring at the microscopic level: the forming and growth of connections between particles, change of the inter-particle distance, grain rearrangement, and gradual reduction and elimination of porosity. The microscopic phenomena are, in turn, the result of processes of diffusion occurring at the atomistic level.

In the project, developed constitutive models at different levels have been linked to one another. Molecular simulations at atomistic level provided important insights and guidance to properly describe the sintering phenomenon. Micromechanical discrete element model of sintering made it possible to study phenomena occurring at the microscopic level. The macroscopic results, obtained by finite element simulations, have been validated by experimental studies, which provided much data useful for basic research of the sintering process.



This work was supported by the National Science Centre, 2013/11/B/ST8/03287.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY FOR COPPER ORE PREPARATION FOR FLOTATION WITH APPLICATION OF HIGH-ENERGY COMMINUTION TECHNIQUES, 2015-2017

Assoc. Prof. Tomasz Szolc, coordinator

The general purpose of this project was the development of innovative technology of copper ore preparation for flotation using high-energy comminution techniques in order to replace the quasi-static low-efficient two-stage wet grinding, applied, until then, with the one-stage dynamic dry grinding made by a high-speed beater mill. This new technology was completely different from the then-used methods for non-ferrous metal ore treatment. Namely, it applied rotating beater-wheel tools with high kinetic energy, which, by means of a multiple beating of grains and milled grain bouncing of the mill casing, enabled us to realise the process much more effectively and with smaller energy consumption. In order to achieve this target, theoretical fundamentals of impact-type ore comminution have been developed by means of advanced computational methods.

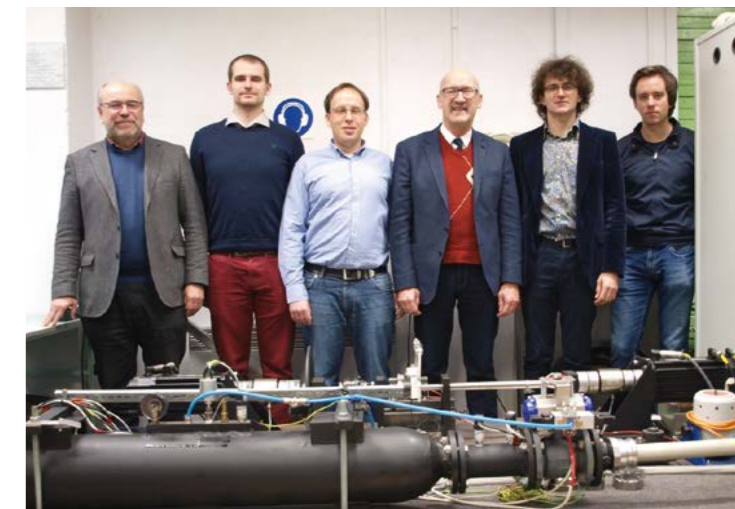


Fig. 9.2. The project team at the laboratory at IPPT PAN. From left: Prof. Jerzy Rojek, Michał Jakub Marijnissen, Cezary Graczykowski, Ph.D., Assoc. Prof. Tomasz Szolc (Coordinator), Robert Konowrocki, Ph.D., Dominik Pisarski, Ph.D.

A design of the high-speed beater mill adopted to copper ore grinding was intensively supported by the thorough static and electrodynamic analyses. Owing to these works, a prototype installation for high-energy ore preparation has been built. The introductory tests performed using this device are very promising. IPPT PAN realized this project in cooperation with the Institute of Non-ferrous Metals in Gliwice, the Faculty of Production Engineering of the Warsaw University of Technology, the KGHM-Cuprum Research and Development Centre, and with the FPM S.A. industrial company.



This work was supported by the National Centre for Research and Development (NCBiR) and the KGHM Polska Miedź SA, CuBR/I/3/NCBR/2014.

THE MULTI-SCALE DYNAMICS OF SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION: DISSECTING THE MAPK PATHWAY, 2015-2018

Prof. Tomasz Lipniacki, coordinator

We formulated a computational model for a canonical MAPK (mitogen-activated protein kinase) cascade, $GF \rightarrow RAS \rightarrow RAF \rightarrow MEK \rightarrow ERK$, to investigate how inter-linked positive and negative feedback loops process GF (growth factor) signals into ERK activity pulses of constant amplitude but dose-dependent duration and frequency. We have showed that the effect of a given negative feedback depends on its position with respect to a positive feedback loop. Furthermore, a combination of the positive feedback of fast chemical kinetics that involves slow-diffusing membrane components with negative feedbacks of slow chemical kinetics that involves faster diffusing cytoplasmic components leads to LEGI (local excitation/global inhibition) dynamics, which allows the cascade to translate paracrine signals into spatially non-uniform ERK activity pulses.

By combining experimentation with mathematical modelling, we have identified how RAF1, a RAF isoform, acts both as a kinase for MEK and an inhibitor of ROK α , a regulator of cytoskeletal rearrangements. We have shown that these two activities are controlled by the formation of task-specific phosphorylated forms of RAF1 arising due to its interactions with another RAF isoform, BRAF. The proposed mechanism precisely coordinates the timing of proliferation with changes in cell shape, adhesion, or motility. Our results were published in the Scientific Reports and Science Signaling.



This work was supported by the WWTF - Vienna Science and Technology Fund, MA14-049.

INVESTIGATION OF THERMOMECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GUM METAL - A NEW TITANIUM ALLOY WITH HIGH ELASTO-PLASTIC PROPERTIES, UNKNOWN DEFORMATION MECHANISMS AND GREAT POTENTIAL FOR PRACTICAL APPLICATION, 2015-2018

Assoc. Prof. Elżbieta Pieczyska, coordinator

The project concerns the investigation of mechanical and thermomechanical properties of new multifunctional Ti alloy with unique properties, named Gum Metal, developed in Japan in 21st century. The alloy properties create a huge potential of application in biomedical, automotive, aeronautic and sports industry. Digital image correlation (DIC) and sensitive infrared thermography (IRT) allowed to determine strain and the related temperature changes with high accuracy. The obtained results confirmed ultra-low elastic modulus (near 60 GPa) and high strength (over 1000 MPa). Comparison of the mechanical and thermal results allowed analysing Gum Metal thermomechanical behaviour at various loading stages. It has been found that the maximal drop in temperature, which corresponds

to the yield limit of materials, is related to significantly lower strain value, in contrast to the obtained high limit of reversible deformation. Yet, just over the strain corresponding to the drop in temperature (≈ 0.005), the specimen temperature increases, which proves the dissipative character of the deformation also in its mechanically reversible range. It means that the Gum Metal large reversible deformation should not be, in fact, called „non-linear elasticity”, due to the presence of ω and α phases induced during the fabrication and their related exothermic phase transformations activated by the loading. The analysis of strain and temperature distributions showed that the increase in the strain rate affects both the onset and development of the strain localisation process.



This work was supported by the National Science Centre, 2014/13/B/ST8/04280

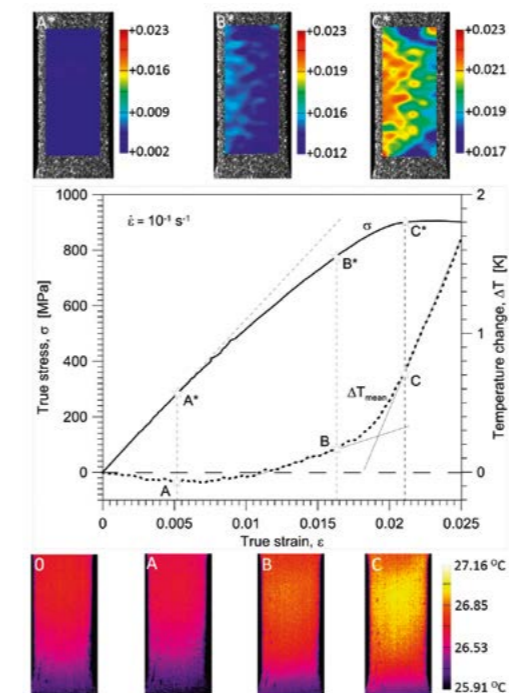


Fig. 9.3. Initial stage of the stress σ and mean temperature changes (ΔT_{mean}) vs. strain under tension at strain rate of $10^{-1} s^{-1}$ coupled by a strain distribution obtained by DIC algorithm (above) and temperature distribution obtained by IRT (below)

ULTRASONIC STREAMING-AIDED THROMBOLYSIS, 2015-2018

Wojciech Secomski, Ph. D., coordinator

The aim of the study is to evaluate the process of thrombolysis by the interaction of the thrombolytic drug and the ultrasonic waves. Presumably, the mechanism supporting the accelerating process of clots' dissolving effect is the phenomenon related to the acoustic streaming microflow in the vicinity of the thrombus. The scope of work involves the study of the influence of frequency, sound pressure, intensity and power of ultrasonic wave and the streaming velocity on the process of dissolution of thrombi.

The efficacy of thrombolysis was assessed on the basis of the measurement of time for a complete dissolution of blood clots, weight of blood clots and clot breakdown products analysis.

The method was based on laboratory studies of the process of dissolution of thrombi by means of acoustic streaming. Blood clots derived from animal blood were placed on the multi well plates used to culture the cells in vitro. Sonothrombolysis process was analysed as an interaction of 40 kHz - 10 MHz ultrasonic waves and thrombolytic drug – tissue plasminogen activator.

The result of the work has been the detailed examination of the phenomenon of thrombolytic drug interaction with ultrasound and the analysis of the impact of the streaming to this process.



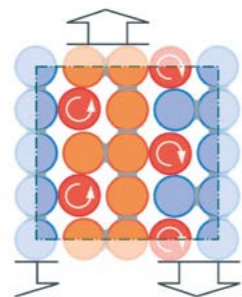
This work was supported by the National Science Centre, 2014/15/B/ST8/04345

MICROMECHANICS OF PROGRAMMABLE MATTER, 2012-2017

Jakub Lengiewicz, Ph. D., coordinator

The purpose of the project was to make progress in the modelling and control of programmable matter (PM) — a class of future meta-materials, composed of microscopic active modules. Through proper programming of the modules, objects made of PM could potentially change shape, vary their physical properties, or actively respond to environmental stimuli. The concept itself was potentially very attractive with respect to prospective futuristic applications, one of which could be a shape-shifting device to be used in communication or entertainment to physically reproduce virtual (moving and interacting) entities.

As yet, shape-shifting systems, which include reconfigurable robots, remain in their infancy. This is not only due to the difficulty of building a sub-millimetre-size robot of required functionality, but also due to the lack of effective reconfiguration algorithms that would enable the co-operation of millions of densely-packed robots towards the realisation of a given global task, such as changing shape or performing mechanical work. In the project, we addressed the latter problem. The core idea relied on developing special transforming microstructures, composed of interacting robotic modules. The proposed algorithms that operated on these microstructures assured the necessary mechanical robustness and performed effectively in terms of reconfiguration time and computational effort.



This work was supported by the National Science Centre, 2011/03/D/ST8/04089.

DEVELOPMENT OF BIOACTIVE, HYBRID MATERIAL FOR ACL LIGAMENT REGENERATION, 2013-2016

Dorota Kołbuk-Konieczny, Ph. D., coordinator

Although the benefits of practicing sports are commonly known, little is said about the risk of getting an injury. Children and women over 40 have a high risk of knee ligament injury, which can be caused by running, football, skiing, squash etc. It is difficult to imagine how painful the ligament injury can be, or in consequence, how big the deterioration in quality of life it may cause.

The ligaments connect the bones, providing stabilization of the joints. The current treatment of knee injuries is not as effective as we would expect. The standard procedure is to perform an autograft — the patient's own tissue is cut and the injured ligament is replaced. However, in case of serious and extensive injuries, there might not be enough tissue which could be used for this purpose. Additionally, extracting tissue from a healthy ligament might also lead to the ligament weakening. Therefore, another option may be to use synthetic material, available on the market. However, due to the low biocompatibility and strength of materials, reoperation is very common in such cases.

The project involved the development of a biodegradable scaffold for the regeneration of knee ligament (ACL). Utilizing knowledge in the fields of natural sciences, mechanics, biology and medicine, the hybrid product was characterized by its architecture, chemical structure and mechanical properties that mimic natural tissue. In the long run, using innovative scaffolding will allow to regenerate ligaments. The product will then biodegrade and all its components will be removed by the metabolic system.

DROPS, SYSTEMS FOR SAFE AIRDROP, 2015-2019

Rami Faraj, M.Sc., coordinator

The project concerns the development of shock-absorbing devices for airdrop systems. The general goal is to carry out the feasibility study of the elaborated techniques of cargo touchdown mitigation. Within the project, modelling and simulation as well as experimental testing of demonstrators are conducted. Works include the development of impact mitigating packages and absorbers used as a suspension of cargos. Numerical simulations have proved high performance of the proposed devices. The concepts have been successfully verified in laboratory tests (Fig. 9.7.). In order to reduce the speed of the cargo discharged from an aircraft, an auto-rotating rotor as an alternative solution to parachute has been investigated. Scenarios of the cargo airdrop have been developed and the concept of a suitable rotor pre-rotation system has been developed.

Graft prototype was under development and it was coming to an end. In-vivo studies were planned for the following weeks.

Graft prototype is under development and it is coming to an end. In few weeks in-vivo studies are planned.



This work was supported by the National Centre for Research and Development (NCBiR), LIDER/388/L-6/14/NCBR/2015.



Fig. 9.4. Jarosław Gowin, Minister of Science and Higher Education, hands in the award to Dorota Kołbuk-Konieczny, Ph. D. at the award ceremony



Fig. 9.5. Dorota Kołbuk-Konieczny, Ph. D. at the laboratory at IPPT PAN

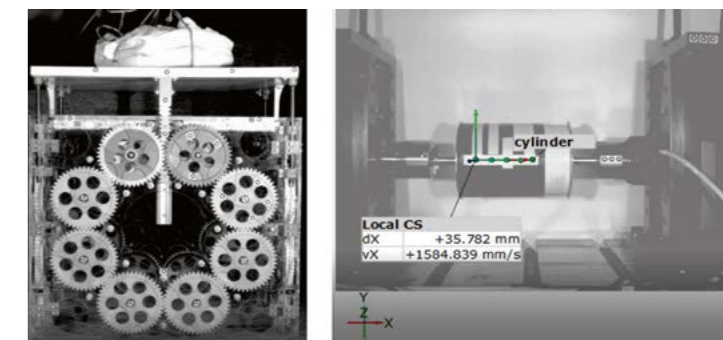


Fig. 9.6. Fast-camera images of tested demonstrators – the impact mitigating package on the left, one of the developed absorbers on the right



This work was supported by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, DI2014 000944.

SUPER HARD THIN LAYERS OF BORIDES OF TUNGSTEN — THE EFFECT OF MICROSTRUCTURE AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION ON PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES, 2016-2018.

Justyna Chrzanowska-Giżyńska, M.Sc., coordinator

If devices such as space shuttles, gas turbines or harvesters cause delight at the possibilities of human mind, they usually refer to the constructor's imagination. However, their construction would be impossible without materials that can withstand heavy loads or work in harsh conditions. Thus, the need emerged to increase their performance and to create a new, chemically inert, group of materials with high hardness and fracture toughness. The theoretical calculations show that tungsten borides have hardness comparable to that of cubic boron nitride (c-BN) and diamond. However, the difficulty in the fabrication of single phase material using conventional methods is the main drawback of this group of ceramics. In order to overcome this problem, the material can be deposited as a thin layer, for instance, in the magnetron sputtering process. This technique allows one to obtain high deposition rates, guarantees reproducible conditions, and gives the possibility of modifying the composition of the film. So far, the research (carried out within the project), has led to the deposition of layers highly wear-resistant, having good thermal stability, and 70 GPa hard. The objective of the present investigation is to analyse the effect of microstructure on the hardness of deposited layers.



This work was supported by the National Science Centre, 2015/19/N/ST8/03928.

OTHER PROJECTS

The National Contact Point for Research Programmes of the EU is actively involved in projects financed by the European Commission under the 7th Framework Programme and the Horizon 2020. The NCP in Poland is an active partner of the European NCP network projects, especially through the organisation of brokerage events, participating in partner search services and providing expertise in the area of R&I policy. The NCP in Poland has a wide experience in the realisation/coordination of the International Cooperation (INCO) projects focused on the Eastern European, Black Sea, Central Asian countries, and the USA, as well as the projects in the area of education and training for research managers and administrators financed by the Norwegian Grants and EEA Grants.



Fig. 9.7. Horizon 2020 Space Information Day and Brokerage Event in Warsaw, December, 13-14, 2017. The Conference was co-organised by the National Contact Point for Research Programmes of the EU (NCP), photo: S. Duszyńska, NCP



Fig. 9.8. Leader of the meeting From left: Janusz Steć (Counsellor to Minister, Ministry of Economic Development), Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński (Director of IPPT PAN), Zygmunt Krasinski, Ph.D. (Director of NCP), photo: S. Duszyńska/NCP

SELECTED YOUNG SCIENTISTS ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016-2017

WINNERS OF THE FIRST TEAM (FNP) CONTEST:

Piotr Korczyk, Ph.D., D.Sc.

The winning project is titled "Digital operations on droplets embedded into smart microfluidic architectures for applications in medical diagnostics and biological research".

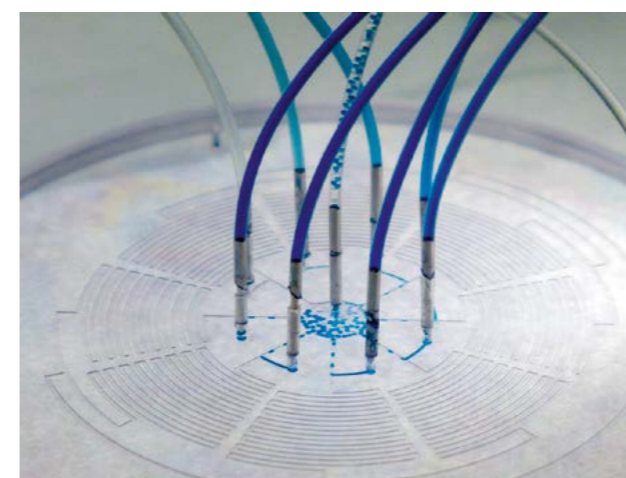


Fig. 9.9. Microfluidic system producing droplets of varying reagent concentrations

The project's goal is to develop smart microfluidic architectures with precise instructions embedded into the design of the chip. In microfluidics, a tiny droplet (less than 1 microlitre) can be treated as an isolated biochemical reactor. Generation of a large number of such droplets, coupled with the ability to mix chemical reagents inside droplets, enables conducting long series of experiments simultaneously. In this project, the microfluidic solutions will be developed, which on the one hand will provide high precision of operations on droplets, and on the

other hand will be easy to implement in Lab on Chip devices. This will be achieved through the construction of special geometries of the microfluidic channels inducing the formation of droplets and then the self-regulation of the flow of droplets resulting in the spontaneous execution of specific operations. The solutions developed in the project will be applied to elaborate an automated device that implements any sequence of operations on droplets. This programmable, micro-laboratory will allow for conducting of biological testing or diagnostic procedures outside a specialised laboratory.

Michał Komorowski, Ph.D.

The winning project is titled "Deciphering biochemical signalling to inform more efficient therapeutic strategies". The main goal of this proposal is to improve our understanding how cellular signalling processes can derive a variety of distinct outputs from complex inputs, and how these mechanisms can be harnessed to glean therapeutically useful behaviour. Current tools of information theory are applicable for very small systems only and have, therefore, limited use in modelling of biological systems. To overcome this limitation and achieve this ambition novel analytical and computational tools of mathematical information theory are required, which are suitable to reflect the complex biochemistry of signalling processes. We will make use of concepts of statistical inference theory not used so far in the context of biochemical signalling. The new mathematical tools will open novel approaches to address essential theoretical aspects of signal transduction, including receptor theory.



These works were supported by the Foundation for Polish Science

WINNERS OF THE HOMING (FNP) CONTEST:

Izabela K. Piechocka, Ph. D.

The winning project is titled "The effect of shear flow on fibrin cloth structure and fibrin-platelets interactions" and its goal is to monitor in situ shear flow-induced changes in the bulk structure of fibrin networks with and without embedded platelets, as a model system that mimics blood clotting in vivo.

Blood clotting prevents extensive bleeding in response to blood vessels injury. Inside the body, the formation of blood clots takes place in the presence of flowing blood that exerts continuous shear forces on the whole clot structure, including its two main components: fibrin and platelets.

Therefore, in order to resist shear flow deformations, a blood clot has to be very strong and elastic. These features are provided by fibrin network that on its own can stiffen up to 1000-fold, while its constituent filaments can be stretched even up to 4-fold their original length.

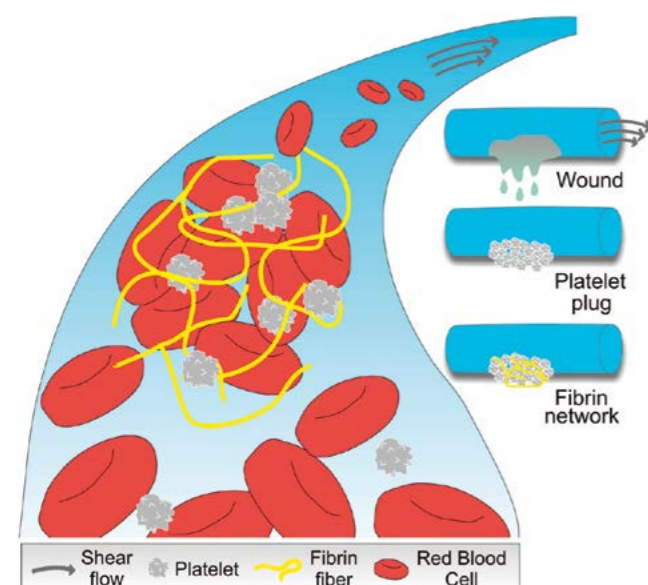


Fig. 9.10. Fibrin forms a mesh of long and flexible filaments that overlay blood platelets at the site of injury

Despite decades of studying, the exact role of the blood flow in the macroscopic fibrin network organization and the nanoscale fibrin-platelets interactions still remains elusive. Within this project we will reconstruct three-dimensional fibrin networks and subject them to continuous shear flow using a special flow chamber that will be placed on the stage of a light microscope. Thus, we will be able to monitor in situ changes in fibrin network structure and in spatial organization of platelets' membrane receptors that help cells to adhere to fibrin. This work will help us to improve our understanding of the blood clotting mechanism.



This work was supported by the Foundation for Polish Science



Fig. 9.11. Izabela K. Piechocka, Ph. D. at the microscopy laboratory at the Department of Biosystems and Soft Matter

WINNER OF THE LIDER (NCBR) CONTEST:

Filippo Pierini, M.Sc.

The winning project is titled "Design, construction and optimization of a combined Atomic Force Microscope and Optical Tweezers instrument for single molecules and nanomaterials characterization".

Force plays a crucial role in physical, biological and chemical processes. The study of forces, involved in molecular and nanomaterial interactions, represents one of the most important contemporary challenges. The knowledge of mechanical forces involved in single molecules, nanomaterials and biological objects activities is fundamental in understanding their structure and function. A few techniques have recently been used to directly measure the forces required to unfold molecules, to quantify mechanical properties of biological tissues and cells, but they are invasive, slow and not precise enough to satisfy the current needs. Therefore, the aim of this project is to develop a hybrid double probe instrument which can be used to achieve these purposes. This equipment will be built by coupling an Atomic Force Microscope (AFM) with another technique capable of manipulating matter at the nanoscale and to control and measure force with high resolution, sensitivity and flexibility: Optical Tweezers (OT). By using this new instrument, it will be possible to detect subnanometer displacements, to measure femtonewton forces and to manipulate biological materials, living cells and nanomaterials in a non-invasive procedure.

The hybrid AFM/OT equipment will make great progress in biophysics and in the study of nanomaterials mechanical properties. AFM/OT will outspread quickly, also in the areas of medicine and molecular biology.



Fig. 9.12. Filippo Pierini, M.Sc. next to the combined Atomic Force Microscope and Optical Tweezers at the laboratory (Department of Biosystems and Soft Matter)



This work was supported by the the National Centre for Research and Development (NCBiR)

The full list of projects carried out at the IPPT PAN between 2016-2017 is presented at the end of this Biennial Report (page 137).

10. INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION

The Institute has an extensive experience in international co-operation particularly in the area of International Research projects.

SELECTED PROJECTS UNDER THE AGREEMENTS ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION:

BELARUS, Belarusian State University, Analysis of ultrasonic signals in imaging of tissue and of tissue phantoms — Assoc. Prof. Barbara Gambin (IPPT PAN);

BULGARIA, Institute of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering, Bulgarian Academy of Science, Sofia, Nonlinear Dynamics of Molecular and Supramolecular Structures — Assoc. Prof. Vasyl Kovalchuk (IPPT PAN);

CANADA, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, The University of Waterloo, Novel ultrasound methods and instrumentation for medical applications — Marcin Lewandowski, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN);

ultrasound imaging methods for complex flow dynamics visualization — Marcin Lewandowski, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN);

HUNGARY, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Robust and reliability based approach in layout optimization — Piotr Tazowski, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN);



Fig. 10.2. A research visit at the Budapest University of Technology and Economics. Pictured from right to left are: Prof. János Lógó, Bartłomiej Błachowski, Ph.D., Piotr Tazowski, Ph.D.

JAPAN, Hiroshima University, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Study of structural optimization and reinforcement of the Mobile Bridge — Prof. Jan Holnicki-Szulc (IPPT PAN);

KOREA, CZECH REPUBLIC, HUNGARY, SLOVAKIA, Yonsei University, Korea; Czech Technical University, Czech Republic; (Faculty of Civil Engineering); Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary; (MTA Centre for Energy Research); Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovak Republic; (Institute of Construction and Architecture), The Effect of Chemical Composition of Concrete on Its Long-term Performance in Irradiated Environment Project acronym: V4-KOREA-RADCON — Prof. Michał A. Glinicki (IPPT PAN);

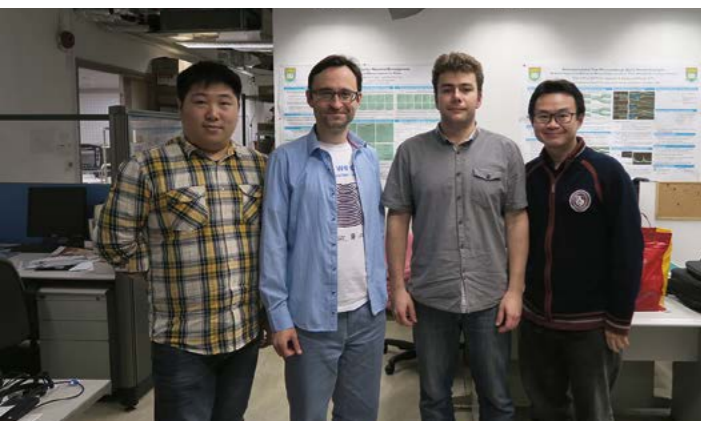


Fig. 10.1. A research visit at the Hong Kong University. Pictured from right to left are: Prof. Alfred C. H. Yu, Mateusz Walczak, Marcin Lewandowski, Ph.D. and Billy Y. S. Yiu

CHINA, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, The University of Hong Kong, Development and implementation of a real-time high frame rate



Fig. 10.3. Kick-off meeting of RADCON project carried out by scientists of Visegrad countries and Korea (David Pešek from the Czech Technical University in Prague, Czech Republic, Prof. Michał A. Glinicki from IPPT PAN, Poland, Dr Kyoungsoo Park from the Yonsei University, Korea

LITHUANIA, Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Department of Strength of Materials, Discrete element modelling of materials and particulate flows — Prof. Jerzy Rojek (IPPT PAN);

ROMANIA, Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry “Petru Poni”, Akademia Rumunii, Iasi, Investigation of mechanics and structure properties of new multifunctional materials — Assoc. Prof. Elżbieta Pieczyńska (IPPT PAN); Department of Manufacturing Engineering, Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Prof. Dorel Banabic, Numerical and experimental investigation of metal sheet formability under complex strain paths — Prof. Jerzy Rojek (IPPT PAN); National Institute for Laser, Plasma and Radiation Physics, Boride and nitride coatings prepared by pulsed laser deposition and magnetron sputtering — Prof. Zygmunt Szymański (IPPT PAN);

RUSSIA, Institute for Problems in Mechanics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Mathematical models of surface-modified solids and their experimental identification — Assoc. Prof. Stanisław KucharSKI (IPPT PAN); Dorodnitsyn Computing Centre of the

Russian Academy of Sciences, Affine deformable bodies and their applications in quantum and celestial mechanics — Assoc. Prof. Vasyl Kovalchuk (IPPT PAN);

SLOVAKIA, Institute of Materials and Machine Mechanics, Slovak Academy of Science, Bratislava, Investigation of concrete matrix composites, shape memory foams and selected aggregates with application of X-ray — Assoc. Prof. Zbigniew Ranachowski (IPPT PAN);

UKRAINE, Pidstryhach Institute for Applied Problems of Mechanics and Mathematics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Creation of thin modified layers on functional materials by high-energy treatment methods — Neonila Levintant-Zayonts, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN); and Investigations of oriented polymers by light depolarization — Arkadiusz Gradys, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN)



Fig. 10.4. Ion implantation performed during the visit of delegates of the Pidstryhach Institute for Applied Problems of Mechanics and Mathematics of the National Academy of Ukraine. The process is supervised by N. Levintant, PhD. in the Laboratory of IPPT PAN



Fig. 10.5. Participants at the Third General Meeting of the International Committee on Irradiated Concrete (ICIC), 7-10 November, 2017. The meeting also gave opportunity to conduct the first meeting of the participants of the RADCON project, carried out by scientists of Visegrad countries and Korea. IPPT was represented by the scientific team led by Prof. Michał A. Glinicki

SELECTED OTHER INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION (WITHOUT CONTRACT):

AUSTRIA, University of Vienna, TU Wien, Prof. Peter Szmolnyan, Synchronization of cell proliferation and motility with the MAPK signaling pathway — Prof. Tomasz Lipniacki, Marek Kocharczyk, Paweł Koceniowski (IPPT PAN);

BELGIUM, Department of Mechanical Engineering, KU Leuven, Heverlee (Leuven), Vibroacoustics of poroelastic media — Assoc. Prof. Tomasz Zieliński (IPPT PAN);

CHINA, Assoc. Prof. Yonghui An, Dalian University of Technology, Structural health monitoring techniques and modifications of the damage locating vectors method — Bartłomiej Błachowski, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN); Prof. Jilin Hou, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian, Substructuring and local analysis in structural health monitoring — Assoc. Prof. Łukasz Jankowski (IPPT PAN);

Prof. Qingxia Zhang, Dalian Nationalities University, Dalian, Load identification techniques for structural health monitoring — Assoc. Prof. Łukasz Jankowski (IPPT PAN); Prof. Je-Chiang Tsai, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan, Reaction-diffusion equations on the sphere — Assoc. Prof. Bogdan Kaźmierczak (IPPT PAN);



Fig. 10.6. Pictured from right to left are: Prof. Je-Chiang Tsai (National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei) and Assoc. Prof. Bogdan Kaźmierczak (IPPT PAN)

CZECH REPUBLIC, Charles University, Prague, Dr. Karel Tůma, Phase-field method in the modelling of martensitic microstructures — Prof. Stanisław Stupkiewicz, Prof. Henryk Petryk (IPPT PAN);

FRANCE, Prof. Chaouqi Misbah, Dr. Alexander Farutin, Laboratoire de Spectrométrie Physique, Université Joseph Fourier and CNRS, Grenoble, Dynamics of vesicles and flexible fibers in Poiseuille flow — Prof. Maria Ekiel-Jeżewska, Agnieszka Słowicka, Ph.D., Prof. Eligiusz Wajnryb (IPPT PAN); Freddy Geyer, Ph.D., Thales Alenia Space, Safety in space engineering — Prof. Jan Holnicki-Szulc, Piotr Pawłowski, Ph.D., Cezary Graczykowski, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN); Laboratoire d'Etude des Microstructures et de Mécanique des Matériaux, LEM3 - UMR CNRS, Université de Lorraine, Metz, Prof. Sebastien Mercier, dr Christophe Czarnot, Micromechanical modelling of elastic-viscoplastic heterogeneous materials — Assoc. Prof. Katarzyna Kowalczyk-Gajewska (IPPT PAN); French-German Research Institute of Saint-Louis - ISL, Selected problems of numerical modelling in terminal ballistics — Piotr Pawłowski, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN);

FRANCE, USA, Inria Strasbourg, Mimesis Team, dr Igor Peterlik, Indiana University Bloomington, Intelligent Systems Engineering Prof. Paul Macklin, Mechanical stress modelling in cancer cells clusters — Assoc. Prof. Eligiusz Postek (IPPT PAN); Prof. Antoine Sellier, Laboratoire d'Hydrodynamique (LadHyX) École Polytechnique, Palaiseau, France, Prof. François Feuillois, Laboratoire d'Informatique pour la Mécanique et les Sciences de l'Ingénieur (LIMSI) and CNRS, Orsay, France, Prof. Jerzy Bławdziewicz, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA, High-frequency viscosity of a dilute suspension of elongated particles in a linear shear flow between two walls — Prof. Maria Ekiel-Jeżewska, Prof. Eligiusz Wajnryb (IPPT PAN);



Fig. 10.7. An exhibition booth at the IEEE International Ultrasonics Symposium 2016 in Tours, France (Marcin Lewandowski Ph.D. and his team)

GERMANY, Fraunhofer-Institut für Kommunikation, Informationsverarbeitung und Ergonomie FKIE, Kognitive Mobile Systeme, Wachtberg, 6DSLAM (6D Simultaneous localization and mapping) — Janusz Będkowski, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN); Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Am Hubland D-97074 Würzburg, Germany, Pattern recognition for security application — Janusz Będkowski, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN); University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Institute of Biomaterials Magnesium based composites for biomedical applications — Assoc. Prof. Michał Basista (IPPT PAN)

GREECE, Assoc. Prof. Nikolaos Pnevmatikos, Technological Educational Institute of Athens, Structural health monitoring of bolted connections — Bartłomiej Błachowski, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN); Prof. Ph. Komninou, Prof. T. Karakostas, Prof. G. Dimitrakopoulos, Prof. J. Kioseoglou, A. Lotsari, Ph.D, School of Physics, Faculty of Sciences at Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Modelling of coupled fields in III-nitride hetero-structures, piezoelectric properties of semipolar and nonpolar III-nitride semiconducting heterostructures — Prof. Paweł Dłużewski, Grzegorz Jurczak, Ph.D. T. Young, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN);

GREAT BRITAIN, Prof. Georges Limbert, University of Southampton, Large-deformation contact modelling of human skin, including geometric and mechanical inhomogeneities at the micro-scale — Jakub Lengiewicz, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN);



Fig. 10.8. Prof. T.A. Kowalewski (IPPT PAN), chairman of the Scientific Committee of XXII Fluid Mechanics Conference with invited honorary speaker, Prof. Keith Moffat (Cambridge, UK), September 2016

IRAN, Polymer Engineering Group, Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Technology, Isfahan, Polymer/ceramic bio-nanocomposites formed by electrospinning — Prof. Paweł Sajkiewicz (IPPT PAN);

ISRAEL, Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Electrospinning of nanofibers, phase transitions in polymeric nanofibers — Prof. Paweł Sajkiewicz (IPPT PAN);

ITALY, Massimiliano Lanzi, Ph.D., Department of Industrial Chemistry, "Toso Montanari", Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna, Electrospinning of conductive polymers — Filippo Pierini, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN); Università Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona (Sezione di Biochimica, Biologia e Fisica) Ancona, Determination of thermal residual stresses in metal-ceramic bulk composites by neutron diffraction — Assoc. Prof. Michał Basista (IPPT PAN); Prof. Tommaso Ruggeri Department of

Mathematics and Alma Mater Research Centre on Applied Mathematics, University of Bologna, Hyperbolic systems of partial differential equations and wave propagation — Prof. Wiesław Larecki (IPPT PAN); University of Trento, Prof. Davide Bigoni, Modelling of elastoplastic coupling in granular materials. Bifurcation of elastic solids with sliding interfaces — Prof. Stanisław Stupkiewicz (IPPT PAN); University of Palermo, Prof. Giuseppe Giambanco, dr Mohsen Rezaee Hajidehi, Modelling of strain localization and Lüders bands in shape memory alloys — Prof. Stanisław Stupkiewicz (IPPT PAN);



Fig. 10.9. Pictured from right to left are: Prof. Marco Paggi (IMT School for Advanced Studies Lucca, ITALY), Prof. Jean-Francois Molinari (École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), SWITZERLAND) and Prof. Stanisław Stupkiewicz (IPPT PAN)



Fig. 10.10. Prof. Stanisław Stupkiewicz (pictured first from right), at the Micro/Nanoscale Models for Tribology (μ/n -Tribo-Models) workshop at the Lorentz Centre@Oort, Leiden, Netherlands, February, 2017



Fig. 10.11. View of the scissor-type bridge prepared to perform dynamic research carried out in cooperation with IPPT, Fuji, JAPAN

JAPAN, AICHI Institute of Technology, Toyota, Prof. H. Tobushi, Prof. R. Matsui, Dr K. Takeda, Shape Memory Materials — Prof. Elżbieta Pieczyska (IPPT PAN); University of Hiroshima, Analysis of nonlinear multifolded structures. Design and optimization of scissor-type mobile bridges — Piotr Pawłowski, Ph.D., Cezary Graczykowski, Ph.D., Prof. Jan Holnicki-Szulc (IPPT PAN);

LITHUANIA, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Kaunas University of Technology, Kaunas, Prof. Paulius Griškevičius, Smart composite materials — Assoc. Prof. Łukasz Jankowski, Anita Orłowska, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN);

LUXEMBOURG, Prof. Stephan Bordas, University of Luxembourg, Optimization of distributed reconfiguration planning algorithms for Programmable Matter — Jakub Lengiewicz, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN);

NETHERLANDS, Volkert van Steijn, Ph.D., Delft University of Technology, Droplet formation in the microfluidic T-junction — Assoc. Prof. Piotr Korczyk (IPPT PAN);

Fig. 10.12. Meeting in the NORUT Northern Research Institute, TROMSO, NORWAY, 18th September, 2017 with Director, Dr Rune Storvold (IPPT representatives: Zbigniew Wolejsza, Ph.D., D.Sc., Krzysztof Kaźmierczak Ph.D., Rami Faraj)

NORWAY, Northern Research Institute, NORUT, Tromso, Norway, Dr Rune Storvold, Monitoring of arctic areas — Prof. Jan Holnicki-Szulc, Zbigniew Wolejsza, Ph.D., D.Sc. (IPPT PAN);

ROMANIA, Mariana Cristea, Dynamic Mechanical Analysis (DMA) of Polyurethane Shape Memory Polymers (SMP) — Assoc. Prof. Elżbieta Pieczyska, Maria Staszczak, Karol Golasiński (IPPT PAN); Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Experimental and numerical investigation of sheet metal forming — Prof. Jerzy Rojek (IPPT PAN);

SLOVAKIA, Institute of Materials Research of Slovak Academy of Science, Kosice, Micro-CT examination of composite microstructure — Assoc. Prof. Michal Basista (IPPT PAN); Institute of Measurement Science of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Microstructure and thermal residual stress effect on fracture properties of metal matrix composites — Assoc. Prof. Michal Basista (IPPT PAN);

SLOVENIA, University of Ljubljana, Prof. Joze Korelc, Automation and efficient computational algorithms for the modelling of materials and contact interfaces — Prof. Stanisław Stupkiewicz (IPPT PAN);



SPAIN, University Carlos III of Madrid, Department of Continuum Mechanics and Structural Analysis, Prof. J. Fernandez-Martinez, Prof. Guadalupe Vadillo, The role of anisotropy in material failure — Assoc. Prof. Katarzyna Kowalczyk-Gajewska (IPPT PAN); International Centre for Numerical Methods in Engineering (CIMNE), Barcelona, Prof. Eugenio Oñate, Modelling of rock cutting using the discrete element method — Prof. Jerzy Rojek (IPPT PAN); Miguel Hernandez University, Alicante, IDIBAPS Barcelona, Transmission of information between cortical neurons — Prof. Janusz Szczepański, Prof. Eligiusz Wajnryb (IPPT PAN); Prof. Maria Victoria Sanchez-Vives, August Pi i Sunyer Biomed Res Inst IDIBAPS, Syst Neuroscience, Barcelona, Neuronal signals analysis (cortical networks) with the application of information theory — Prof. Janusz Szczepański (IPPT PAN);



Fig. 10.13. Assoc. Prof. Katarzyna Kowalczyk-Gajewska with participants QUATIFY project from the University Carlos III of Madrid, SPAIN (from right: Prof. Guadalupe Vadillo and Prof. José Rodriguez-Martinez)

TURKEY, Bilkent University, Modelling of elasto-hydrodynamic lubrication in soft contacts — Prof. Stanisław Stupkiewicz (IPPT PAN);

USA, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Oakland University, Rochester, MI, Prof. Meir Shillor, Dynamics of nonlinear elastic structures under moving inertial loads — Prof. Czesław Bajer, Assoc. Prof. Bartłomiej Dyniewicz (IPPT PAN); Materials Science and Engineering Dept., Clemson University, Clemson, S.C., Hot pressing

of ceramic and ceramic/metal composite membranes — Assoc. Prof. Michal Basista (IPPT PAN); Prof. Juan Caicedo, University of South Carolina, Human-structure interaction — Bartłomiej Błachowski, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN); Prof. Billie F. Spencer, Jr. University of Illinois at Urbana - Champaign, Structural health monitoring of truss structures — Bartłomiej Błachowski, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN); Prof. Howard A. Stone, Dr. Steve Kuei, Princeton University, Princeton, Modes of the dynamics of flexible fibers on shear flow — Prof. Maria Ekiel-Jeżewska, Agnieszka Słowicka, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN); Purdue University, Durability of cement based composites in aggressive environment - application of experimental and soft computing methods — Prof. Michał A. Glinicki (IPPT PAN); Prof. Alexander Yarin, University of Illinois at Chicago Mechanical and Industrial Engineering Department, Electrospinning of nanofibres, biomedical applications — Prof. Tomasz A. Kowalewski (IPPT PAN);



Fig. 10.15. SeaBASS marine bioacoustics workshop organised by the PennState University in Leesburg n/Washington, USA. Pictured left to right: Susan Parks (Penn State), Jeremy Young (University of Hawaii), Łukasz Nowak (IPPT PAN) at the joint measurement data analysis



Fig. 10.14. The cover of a new, joint publication by Prof. Jan Sławianowski (IPPT PAN), Prof. Frank E. Schroeck Jr. (Department of Mathematics, University of Denver, USA) and Agnieszka Martens (IPPT PAN)

Los Alamos National Laboratory, William S. Hlavacek, Ph.D., Software for simulation of biochemical process on the plasma membrane at the single-molecule resolution — Prof. Tomasz Lipniacki, Marek Kocharczyk (IPPT PAN); New Jersey Institute of Technology, Prof. Ali Abdi, Information-theoretic approach to the analysis of cell signaling networks — Prof. Tomasz Lipniacki (IPPT PAN); University of California, Davis, John Albeck, Ph.D., Model-based analysis of relaxation oscillations in the MAPK signaling pathway — Prof. Tomasz Lipniacki, Marek Kocharczyk, Paweł Kocieniewski, Joanna Jaruszewicz, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN); University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, Prof. Aleksander Zubelewicz, Development of new formulation



Fig. 10.16. Meeting at the Conference Banquet, The International Workshop on Advances in Shape Memory Materials, March 27, 2017, Nagoya
From right: Prof. Hisaaki Tobushi from AICHI Institute of Technology, Toyota, Japan, Prof. Elżbieta Pieczyska (IPPT PAN), Prof. Qingping Sun from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST), School of Engineering

of the discrete element method — Prof. Jerzy Rojek (IPPT PAN); Prof. Krzysztof Kuczera, Prof. Gouri S. Jas, Dr. Eric C. Rentchler, Carey K. Johnson, C. Russel Middaugh, University of Kansas, Lawrence and Dr. J. R. Hermansen, School of Medicine, Central University of the Caribbean, Bayamon, Reorientation Motion and Preferential Interactions of a Peptide in Denaturants and Osmolyte — Agnieszka Słowicka, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN); Prof. Ehud Kaplan, The Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai NY, USA, Signals processing analysis (LGN) with application of Information Theory — Prof. Janusz Szczepański, Agnieszka Pręgoswska, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN);



Fig. 10.17. Pictured left to right: Prof. Mahdi Taiebat, Univ. of British Columbia, Kanada, Prof. Yannis F. Dafalias, Univ. of California, USA, National Univ. of Athens, Grecja, Prof. Zenon Mróz, IPPT, Prof. Majid T. Manzari, George Washington Univ., USA. ASCE 2016 EMI International Conference, October 25-27, Metz, France



Fig. 10.18. French-Polish research group collaborating in the broad field of mechanics and its various applications during the 25th French-Polish Seminar of Mechanics, Bourges, France, 2017. Pictured from right to left: Bartłomiej Dyniewicz, Ph.D., Prof. Jerzy Bajkowski, Warsaw Univ. of Technology, Prof. Mircea Sofonea, Director of the Laboratoire de Mathematiques et Physique, Universite de Perpignan Via Domitia, France



Fig. 10.19. Visit at the laboratory of Advanced Composite Materials, IPPT PAN (presentation of Assoc. Prof. Michał Basista)

Fig. 10.20. (right) Visit at the laboratory of Surface Layers, IPPT PAN (presentation of Dariusz Jarząbek, Ph.D.)



Figs 10.19-20. Visit of Helen Chrąy-Head of the Unit of Advanced Materials and Nanotechnologies of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation at IPPT PAN, 14th September 2017



Fig. 10.21. Visit of Prof. Robertas Balevicius at IPPT PAN. Pictured from left to right are: Prof. Marek Janas, Prof. Henryk Petryk, Prof. Zenon Mróz from IPPT PAN and Prof. Robertas Balevicius, Vilnius University of Technology (IPPT cooperation as part of the programme between the Academies of Sciences of Poland and Lithuania)



Fig. 10.22. The Polish-Japanese (IPPT the Hiroshima University and CMI Institute on Fuji) research group conducting dynamic research on the scissor-type bridge on Fiji. The IPPT PAN representatives were: Piotr Pawłowski, Ph.D., Cezary Graczykowski, Ph.D.



Fig. 10.23. Collaboration of IPPT PAN and AIT, Toyota-city, Japan - International Seminar of JSME on Shape Memory Materials, organised by H. Tobushi. Pictured here is Assoc. Prof. E. Pieczyska and M. Staszczak (centre, back row)



Fig. 10.24. QUANTIFY project participants (in the frame of the H2020-MSCA-RISE-2017 call) in a meeting in Israel. The QUANTIFY project is coordinated by the University Carlos III of Madrid (and led by Prof. Jose. A. Rodriguez-Martinez). The IPPT PAN representative is Assoc. Prof. Katarzyna Kowalczyk-Gajewska

EUROPEAN VIRTUAL INSTITUTE ON KNOWLEDGE-BASED MULTIFUNCTIONAL MATERIALS (KMM-VIN AISBL)

KMM-VIN AISBL founded in 2007 is a non-profit international association based in Brussels with the KMM-VIN Branch Poland in Warsaw, which fosters integrated basic and applied research, educational and innovation activities in the field of advanced structural and functional materials. The main activities and services are dedicated to Transport, Energy and Health sectors. The KMM-VIN research activities are conducted within four Working Groups: 1. Materials for Transport, 2. Materials for Energy, 3. Biomaterials and 4. Modelling and one emerging group on Graphene/2D materials. The KMM-VIN AISBL consists of 70 members including academic and industrial organisations and individual experts from 16 EU Member States with knowledge and skills in materials processing, characterisation, testing and modelling. The KMM-VIN has emerged from the FP6 Network of Excellence KMM-NoE project ("Knowledge-based Multicomponent Materials for Durable and Safe Performance", 2004-2009) coordinated by the IPPT PAN, which was devoted to the study, understanding, design and development of new advanced materials (ceramic, metallic, metal-ceramic,



Fig. 10.19. The coordinators of KMM-VIN Working Groups (from left to right): Peter Hansen (Graphene/2D Materials), Pedro Egizabal (Materials for Transport), Aldo R. Boccaccini (Biomaterials), Monica Ferraris (Materials for Energy) and Michał Basista (Chief Executive Officer)

intermetallic, polymer, etc). Besides joint research activities, the KMM-VIN runs mobility programme for young researchers, organizes specialised courses and workshops targeted at industry, manages own database on KMM-VIN materials and members' expertise and research infrastructure. The KMM-VIN dissemination activities are being done through the association website with public and members' areas and through the KMM-VIN Newsletter published twice a year.



Fig. 10.20. KMM-VIN 7th Industrial Workshop on "Biomaterials: Key Technologies for Better Health-care", 27-28 September 2017, Erlangen, Germany

11. CONFERENCES ORGANISED AND CO-ORGANISED BY IPPT PAN IN 2016-2017

SELECTED SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES:

- Microsymposium on Electrospinning for Biomedical Applications, April 29, 2016, Warsaw, Poland
- 8th Contact Mechanics International Symposium, CMIS 2016, May 11-13, 2016, Warsaw, Poland
- XL Solid Mechanics Conference, SolMech 2016, August 29 - September 2, 2016, Warsaw, Poland
- XXII Fluid Mechanics Conference, KKMP2016, September 11-14, 2016, Słok near Bełchatów, Poland
- "CePT - Platform for innovative medicine development" conference, February 27, 2017, Warsaw, Poland
- International Workshop on Advances in Shape Memory Materials, March 27-29, 2017, Nagoya, Japan
- Composites and Ceramic Materials Technology, Application and Testing, 15th International Conference under auspices of European Materials Research Society, E-MRS, May 10-13, 2017, Białowieża, Poland
- Interaction of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics Conference, May 9-11, 2017, PARIS
- ECCOMAS International Conference IPM 2017 on Inverse Problems in Mechanics of Structure and Materials, May 31 - June 2, 2017, Rzeszów, Krasiczyn, Poland
- 6th Scientific & Technological Conference Diagnostics Of Materials And Industrial Components, June 29 - July 1, 2017, Gdansk University Of Technology, Gdańsk, Poland
- 5th Conference on Nano- and Micromechanics, July 4-6, 2017, Wrocław, Poland
- 22nd International Conference on Computer Methods in Mechanics, September 13-16, 2017, Lublin, Poland
- Workshops for Engineers and Scientists "Experimental Mechanics of Materials and Structural Elements" - MechMAT, October 12, 2017, Warsaw, Poland
- Experiments in Fluid Mechanics, October 23-24, 2017, Warsaw, Poland

More details on conferences organised and coorganised by IPPT PAN are available on the IPPT website: www.ippt.pan.pl, see tab: Scientific Activity

THE 40TH SOLID MECHANICS CONFERENCE, 2016

A long tradition to organise the Solid Mechanics Conferences (SolMech) at different locations in Poland aims to include all areas and research centres in Poland focused on mechanics of materials and structures including interactive fields. The Polish Solid Mechanics Conferences have been organised by IPPT PAN since 1953, when the first conference was held in Karpacz located in the south of Poland. The chairman of Polish Solid Mechanics Conferences since its inception in the year 1953 until 1970 was Prof. Waław Olszak (1902–1980).

He was also one of the co-founders of the Institute of Fundamental Technological Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences in 1952. Therefore, he was chosen as a patron of the 40th Solid Mechanics Conference. At the beginning, the conferences mainly had a national character and concentrated mostly on problems of elasticity, plasticity and structural mechanics. Later on, they became international with considerable participation of scientists from foreign countries, and with a much wider scope covering most important and actual aspects of solid mechanics. The Conferences have maintained high scientific standard and serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas and research information. Their official language is English.



Fig. 11.1. Prof. W. Olszak – Co-founder of IPPT and chairman of Polish Solid Mechanics Conferences in the years 1953-1970

The 40th Solid Mechanics Conference (SolMech 2016), chaired by Prof. Ryszard Pęcherski, took place on August 29 - September 2, 2016, in Warsaw and gathered 236 participants: 86 from abroad and 150 from Poland.

The program of the Conference included 9 thematic sessions, 7 invited plenary lectures and 18 keynote lectures. Among the thematic sessions, a special session entitled "Elasticity, Plasticity and Phase Transition" was organized in memory of Professor Bogdan Raniecki. It is also noteworthy to mention that the special session entitled "Geomechanics and Multiscale Modelling of Materials" was devoted to the anniversary of Professor Zenon Mróz, who also acted as the Honorary Chairman



Fig. 11.2. Opening speech by Prof. Ryszard Pęcherski - Chairman of SolMech 2016

Pictured from left to right are: Prof. Henryk Petryk, Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński, Prof. Ryszard Pęcherski, Prof. Zenon Mróz



Fig. 11.3. Participants of the 40th Solid Mechanics Conference, 2016, Warsaw, Poland

More details on SolMech 2016 are available on the conference website: <http://solmech2016.ippt.pan.pl>

of the Conference. Plenary lectures were delivered by the distinguished Professors: Davide Bigoni (Italy), Alexis Rusinek (France), Ignacio Romero (Spain), Zdenek Bazant (USA), Werner Wagner (Germany), Tomasz Lewiński and Katarzyna Kowalczyk-Gajewska (Poland). The programme of the conference, including information about all thematic sessions, invited plenary lectures, keynote lectures and contributed papers, together with all abstracts, is available on the conference website: <http://solmech2016.ippt.pan.pl/>. The members of the Scientific Committee, International Advisory Board and Organising Committee are also listed on the conference website.

THE CMIS, 2016

The series of CMIS symposia started in 1992 in Lausanne, with the 7th CMIS held in Abu Dhabi in 2014. Following the tradition, the aim of the CMIS 2016 symposium was to gather researchers from the mathematical and engineering communities working on various aspects of contact mechanics using theoretical, experimental and computational approaches.

The 8th CMIS symposium, chaired by Prof. Stanisław Stupkiewicz, took place at IPPT PAN, in Warsaw, Poland on May 11-13, 2016.



Fig. 11.4. Participants of the 8th Contact Mechanics International Symposium, CMIS 2016, May 11-13, 2016, IPPT PAN

THE MICROSYMPOSIUM ON ELECTROSPINNING FOR BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS, 2016

The Microsymposium took place on April 29, 2016 at IPPT PAN. Out of about 40 participants from various institutions, 9 speakers presented their research topics. Our special guest, Prof. Eyal Zussman from Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel, presented a very interesting and inspiring topic concerning stimuli-responsive polymers.



Fig. 11.5. From left: Prof. Paweł Sajkiewicz (IPPT PAN), Prof. Eyal Zussman, Haifa, Israel, Arkadiusz Gradys, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN)

IPPT PAN - Technion Microsymposium on Electrospinning for Biomedical Applications, April, 29, 2016, Warsaw, Poland

THE IAMMC, 2017

"Interaction of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics Conference" (IAMMC2017) was the French-Polish conference devoted to selected problems of applied mathematics and mechanics and the relation between them. IAMMC 2017 was under the charge of the Committee on Mechanics of the Polish Academy of Sciences and IPPT PAN.

IAMMC 2017 was a special occasion to celebrate the 60th anniversary of signing the agreement about cooperation between the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS).



Fig. 11.6. Meeting at the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Paris

From right: Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński - Director of IPPT PAN, Prof. Marek Więckowski - Director of the Scientific Centre of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Paris, Prof. Elżbieta Frąckowiak - Vice-President of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Prof. François Béguin from the Poznań University of Technology, Prof. Henryk Petryk (IPPT PAN) and Prof. Jerzy Rojek (IPPT PAN)



Fig. 11.7. Opening speech by Prof. Elżbieta Frąckowiak - Vice-President of Polish Academy of Sciences

On the right: Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński - Director of IPPT PAN



Fig. 11.8. Participants of IAMMC 2017, May, 9-11, 2017, Paris
More: <http://iammc2017.ippt.pan.pl/>

THE 15TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE COMPOSITES AND CERAMIC MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY, APPLICATION AND TESTING, 2017

The Conference has a training profile and is organized under auspices of the European Materials Research Society (E-MRS). It has been held every two years, since 1991. The Conference series is dedicated to technology, research and the application of modern ceramic materials. The Conference used to be promoted and organised by Prof. Jerzy Ranachowski (1926-2000), late professor of IPPT PAN.



Fig. 11.9. Participants of the Composites and Ceramic Materials Technology, Application and Testing, 15th International Conference under auspices of European Materials Research Society, E-MRS, May, 10-13, 2017, Białowieża, Poland

"CEPT - PLATFORM FOR INNOVATIVE MEDICINE DEVELOPMENT" CONFERENCE, 2017

The Conference took place on February 27, 2017. Researchers of the Laboratory of Polymers and Biomaterials, also present at the conference, presented the idea of electrospun materials for biomedical applications. Researchers from the Laboratory of Professional Electronics IPPT PAN presented two ultrasound systems. The first one, uScan2, was a high-frequency medical ultrasound scanner for applications in dermatology. The second one, mUSG, was a low-cost research scanner for research and educational purposes.



Fig. 11.10. Prof. Sajkiewicz and the team from the Laboratory of Polymers and Biomaterials talking to a guest at the exhibition stand



Fig. 11.11. Presentation of the team from the Laboratory of Professional Electronics

OTHER SELECTED EVENTS

THE TELEMEDICINE AND E-HEALTH 2017" CONFERENCE



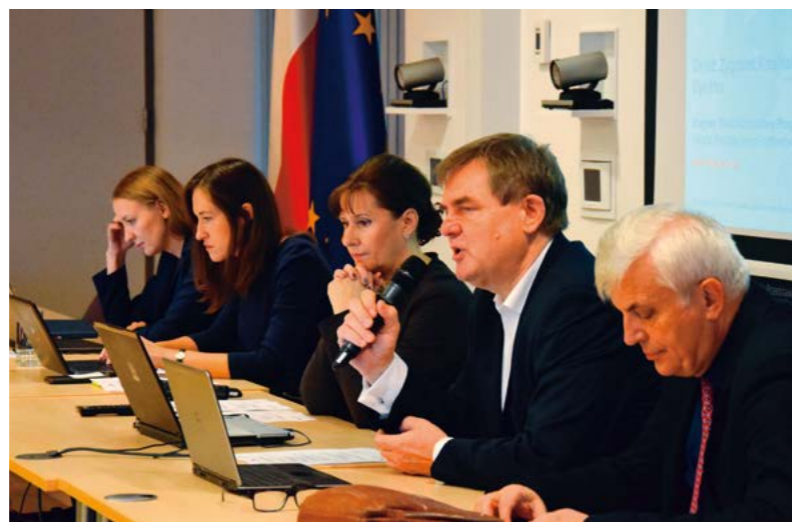
Fig. 11.12. The award ceremony during the "Telemedicine and e-Health 2017" conference (IPPT PAN, September 8, 2017). Photo: R. Czeladko/NCP.

The Conference is organized by the Polish Telemedicine and e-Health Society. Co-organizers are Polish National Contact Point (NCP), IPPT PAN, and Department of Medical Informatics and Telemedicine at Medical University of Warsaw

THE 4TH MEETING OF THE POLISH NCP NETWORK, BRUSSELS

Fig. 11.13. The 4th Meeting of the Polish NCP Network, held in Brussels on the 21st November, 2017. The meeting was organised by the Polish NCP in cooperation with the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the Permanent Representation of the Republic of Poland to the European Union. Photo: R. Czeladko/NCP

From right: Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński - Director of IPPT PAN, Zygmunt Krasieński, Ph.D. - Director of the Polish NCP



THE "CRYSTAL BRUSSELS PRIZE" CEREMONY



Fig. 11.14. The award gala and the Crystal Brussels Prize. The Prize is awarded to Polish institutions, scientists and entrepreneurs for their achievements in research and innovation programmes of the European Union. Photo: NCP

The idea for the prize was born in the NCP. Pictured left to right are: Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński - Director of IPPT PAN and Andrzej Siemaszko, Ph.D. (IPPT PAN /NCP)

12. PROMOTIONS AND IMPROVEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC QUALIFICATIONS

PROFESSOR TITLES AWARDED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

1. Paweł Łukasz Sajkiewicz, (Professor since December 2, 2016)



Fig. 12.1. Prof. Paweł Ł. Sajkiewicz's nomination during the official celebration at the Presidential Palace in Warsaw. Photo from the President's Office (K. Sitkowski)

By the decision of December 2, 2016, the President of the Republic of Poland Andrzej Duda granted the title of professor to Mr Paweł Łukasz Sajkiewicz, Ph.D., D.Sc.

Prof. Paweł Łukasz Sajkiewicz is an expert in the field of polymer physics, structure and phase transitions of polymers, biopolymers, and tissue engineering with particular interest in biodegradable polymer scaffolds for regenerative medicine. Graduated from the Faculty of Materials Science at the Warsaw University of Technology, PhD and habilitation obtained at IPPT (1989 and 2005, respectively), Postdoctoral Research Associate at the University of Tennessee, Materials Science and Engineering Department, Knoxville, Tennessee, USA. Awarded for scientific and professional achievements

by the Secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Director of the IPPT PAN. Author of more than 60 scientific publications and 3 patents. Participant in more than 40 international and national conferences, invited lecturer in Japan, Italy, USA, and Poland.

Currently, Prof. Paweł Sajkiewicz is the head of the Laboratory of Polymers and Biomaterials of IPPT PAN.

The nomination was held at the Presidential Palace in Warsaw, on January 11, 2017.

2. Jerzy Rojek, (Professor since September 23, 2017)



Fig. 12.2. The ceremony of nomination of Prof. Jerzy Rojek the Presidential Palace in Warsaw. Photo from the President's Office (K. Sitkowski)

By the decision of September 23th 2017, the President of the Republic of Poland Andrzej Duda granted the title of professor to Mr Jerzy Rojek, Ph.D., D.Sc. from the Department of Information and Computational Science.

Prof. Jerzy Rojek is an expert in mechanics, especially in numerical methods for analysis of nonlinear problems in mechanics of continuous and discrete media. In 1985 he graduated from the Faculty of Power and Aeronautical Engineering of the Warsaw University of Technology, he received his PhD in 1993 and habilitation in 2008 at IPPT PAN.

In 1993-1996 he was a postdoctoral researcher at the International Centre for Numerical Methods in Engineering (CIMNE) in Barcelona, in 2009-2012 a visiting professor at the Graz University of Technology. Employed at IPPT since 1996, at present he is the head of the Division of Computational Methods in Nonlinear Mechanics in the Department of Information and Computational Science. Since 2014, has held the position of Deputy Chairman of the Scientific Council of the Institute of Fundamental Technological Research, Polish Academy of Sciences.

His main scientific interests comprise new formulations of the finite and discrete element methods and their application to modelling of materials at various scales, contact mechanics, structural dynamics and coupled problems. Practical applications of developed models and computer programs include powder metallurgy, sheet metal forming and geomechanics. Prof. Rojek has been a principal investigator and coordinator of several national and international research projects.

Supervisor of two PhD theses (at IPPT PAN and UPC-BarcelonaTech). Author of around 150 peer-reviewed articles, including over 30 in journals listed at the JCR. Member of editorial boards of two international journals, member of scientific committees of many international conferences. Member of the Committee on Mechanics of the Polish Academy of Sciences in 2011-2014 and 2015-2018. In 2017 elected President of the Managing Board of the Polish Association for Computational Mechanics.

HABILITATIONS

HABILITATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE'S EMPLOYEES AWARDED BY IPPT PAN – YEAR 2016

1. Tomasz G. Zieliński, IPPT PAN

Propagation and attenuation of acoustic waves in porous media with respect to geometric features and vibrations of microstructure
Discipline: **Mechanics**

2. Jacek J. Hoffman, IPPT PAN

The experimental study of the ablation of graphite by a nanosecond laser pulse
Discipline: **Mechanics**



Fig. 12.3. Prof. Henryk Petryk, Chairman of the Scientific Council of IPPT PAN, giving the opening speech during the Ceremonial Promotion of Doctors and Postdoctoral Degrees at IPPT PAN, June 5, 2017.

At the presidium table is Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński - Director of IPPT PAN

OTHER HABILITATIONS AWARDED BY IPPT PAN – YEAR 2016

1. Łukasz Figiel, The University of Warwick, Great Britain

Investigation into the processing-morphology-mechanical behaviour relationship in polymer nanocomposites: modelling and experiments
Discipline: **Material Engineering**

2. Wojciech Moćko, The Motor Transport Institute

Application of the Hopkinson bar methodology in analysis of the influence of prior fatigue loadings on the visco-plastic tensile characteristics of steels and alloys
Discipline: **Mechanics**

3. Łukasz Rauch, The AGH University of Science and Technology

Methodology of multiscale modelling with application of heterogeneous hardware architectures
Discipline: **Informatics**

4. Paweł J. Matuszyk, The Houston Technology Centre

The application of automatic hp-adaptive finite element method to the modelling of borehole sonic logging measurements
Discipline: **Mechanics**

HABILITATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE'S EMPLOYEES AWARDED BY IPPT PAN – YEAR 2017

1. Piotr Korczyk, IPPT PAN

Droplets as chemical reactors in passive microfluidic systems – mechanical aspects
Discipline: **Mechanics**

2. Bartłomiej Dyniewicz, IPPT PAN

Adaptive vibration damping of selected structures using nonclassical materials
Discipline: **Mechanics**

3. Tomasz P. Mościcki, IPPT PAN

Numerical modelling of processes occurring during ablation with nanosecond laser pulse
Discipline: **Mechanics**



Fig. 12.4. Tomasz P. Mościcki (pictured left) and Jacek J. Hoffman (pictured right) holding diplomas certifying the conferment of the doctor habilitated academic degree. In the middle – Justyna Chrzanowska-Giżyńska, the laureate of the Director of IPPT PAN Award in under 35 age category



Fig. 12.5. Tomasz G. Zieliński, giving his speech on behalf of all doctors habilitated and doctors. Next to him stands Prof. Elżbieta Frąckowiak, Vice-President of PAN. Ceremonial Promotion of Doctors and Postdoctoral Degrees at IPPT PAN, June 23, 2016

OTHER HABILITATIONS AWARDED BY IPPT PAN – YEAR 2017

1. Leszek Piotrowski, The Gdańsk University of Technology

The diagnostics of construction materials state with the help of magnetoelastic phenomena
Discipline: **Material Engineering**

2. Sławomir Jakiela, The Warsaw University of Life Sciences - SGGW

Mechanics of two-phase flows in advanced biological and chemical laboratories in microscale
Discipline: **Mechanics**

PH.D. DEGREES

PH.D. DEGREES OF THE INSTITUTE'S EMPLOYEES AWARDED BY IPPT PAN – YEAR 2016

1. Szymon Nosewicz, IPPT PAN

Discrete element modelling of powder metallurgy processes
Discipline: **Material Engineering**. Supervisor: Prof. Jerzy Rojek

2. Rafał Wiszowaty, IPPT PAN

Designing and Investigation of Pneumatic Adaptive Absorbers
Discipline: **Mechanics**. Supervisor: Prof. Jan Holnicki-Szulc

3. Marta Gruca, IPPT PAN

Motion of regular systems of many particles interacting hydrodynamically under gravity
Discipline: **Mechanics**. Supervisor: Prof. Maria Ekiel-Jeżewska



Fig. 12.6. The Ceremonial Promotion of Doctors and Postdoctoral Degrees at IPPT PAN, June 23, 2016
Front row: doctors of Science (left to right): Michał Chromiak, Szymon Nosewicz, Grzegorz Suwała

Fig. 12.7. Szymon Nosewicz receives his doctoral diploma and is congratulated by Prof. Elżbieta Frąckowiak, Vice-President of PAN and Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński - Director of IPPT PAN.
The Ceremonial Promotion of Doctors and Postdoctoral Degrees at IPPT PAN, June 23, 2016



OTHER PH.D. DEGREES AWARDED BY IPPT PAN – YEAR 2016

1. Michał Chromiak, The Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin

Universal integration architecture for heterogeneous datasources and optimisation methods
Discipline: **Informatics**. Supervisor: Prof. Krzysztof Stencel

PH.D. DEGREES OF THE INSTITUTE'S EMPLOYEES AWARDED BY IPPT PAN – YEAR 2017

1. Mariusz Dąbrowski, IPPT PAN

Effect of high calcium fly ash on the microstructure and freeze-thaw resistance of cement matrix composites

Discipline: **Material Engineering**. Supervisor: **Prof. Michał Glinicki** and **Assoc. Prof. Daria Józwiak-Niedźwiedzka** (assistant supervisor)

2. Michał J. Byra, IPPT PAN

Breast lesion classification using statistical properties of backscattered ultrasound

Discipline: **Electronics**. Supervisor: **Prof. Andrzej Nowicki** and **Katarzyna Dobruch-Sobczak, Ph.D.** (assistant supervisor)

3. Karol Frydrych, IPPT PAN

Modelling of microstructure evolution of high specific strength metals subjected to severe plastic deformation processes

Discipline: **Mechanics**. Supervisor: **Assoc. Prof. Katarzyna Kowalczyk-Gajewska**

4. Piotr Karwat, IPPT PAN

Numerical reconstruction of acoustic wave velocity field based on the analysis of ultrasonic signals

Discipline: **Electronics**. Supervisor: **Assoc. Prof. Jurij Tasinkiewicz**



Fig. 12.8. Stanisław Brodowski from the Jagiellonian University receives his doctoral diploma and is congratulated by Prof. Henryk Petryk, Chairman of the Scientific Council of IPPT PAN

The Ceremonial Promotion of Doctors and Postdoctoral Degrees at IPPT PAN, June 5, 2017



Fig. 12.9. Bartłomiej Dyniewicz receives his diploma certifying the conferment of the doctor habilitated academic degree and is congratulated by Prof. Henryk Petryk, Chairman of the Scientific Council of IPPT PAN, 2017

OTHER PH.D. DEGREES AWARDED BY IPPT PAN – YEAR 2017

1. Adam Strzelecki, The Jagiellonian University

Image reconstruction and simulation of strip Positron Emission Tomography scanner using computational accelerators

Discipline: **Informatics**. Supervisor: **Prof. Piotr Białas**

2. Piotr Łabędź, The Cracow University of Technology

Fractal algorithms in the digital analysis of spatial objects

Discipline: **Informatics**. Supervisor: **Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński**

3. Stanisław Brodowski, The Jagiellonian University

Function approximation learning through hierarchical division to subproblems and combining their solutions

Discipline: **Informatics**. Supervisor: **Assoc. Prof. Andrzej Bielecki**

4. Aneta M. Wróblewska, The Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin

Linguistic dynamic systems based on algebraic graphs and their application to cryptography

Discipline: **Informatics**. Supervisor: **Prof. Vasyl Ustyomenko**

5. Szymon Gajek, The Jagiellonian University

Computer aided conceptual design with the use of graph data structures and logic formulae

Discipline: **Informatics**. Supervisor: **Prof. Ewa Grabska**

6. Adam Marszałek, The Cracow University of Technology

Ordered fuzzy numbers in modelling and simulation of financial time series

Discipline: **Informatics**. Supervisor: **Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński** and **Michał Bereta, Ph.D.** (assistant supervisor)

The Ceremonial Promotion of Doctors and Postdoctoral Degrees and the Awards Ceremony took place at IPPT PAN on June 23, 2016 and June 5, 2017. The ceremonies were presided over by: Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński, Director of IPPT PAN and Prof. Henryk Petryk - Chairman of the IPPT PAN Scientific Council. In 2016, Prof. Elżbieta Frąckowiak, Vice President of PAN, also attended the ceremony.

The ceremonies were held to present doctoral and postdoctoral promotions and the Director of Institute's awards.



Fig. 12.10. Hanna Piotrkowska-Wróblewska and Katarzyna Dobruch-Sobczak receive award and is congratulated by Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński - Director of the Institute The Ceremonial Promotion of Doctors and Postdoctoral Degrees at IPPT PAN, June 5, 2017



Fig. 12.11. Prof. Czesław Bajer and Bartłomiej Dyniewicz, Ph.D.,D.Sc. receives the Director of Instytute's award and are congratulated by Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński - Director of IPPT PAN and Prof. Elżbieta Frąckowiak, Vice-President of PAN. Ceremonial Promotion of Doctors and Postdoctoral Degrees at IPPT PAN, June 23, 2016



Fig. 12.12. Participants of the Ceremonial Promotion of Doctors and Postdoctoral Degrees at IPPT PAN, June 23, 2016



Fig. 12.13. Occasional lecture of Prof. Włodzisław Duch during the Ceremonial Promotion at IPPT PAN, June 23, 2016



Fig. 12.14. Commemorative photo of winners of the Director of IPPT PAN Awards, June 23, 2016



Fig. 12.15. Prof. Maria Ekiel-Jeżewska giving her speech on behalf of all winners of the Directors of IPPT PAN Awards, June 5, 2017

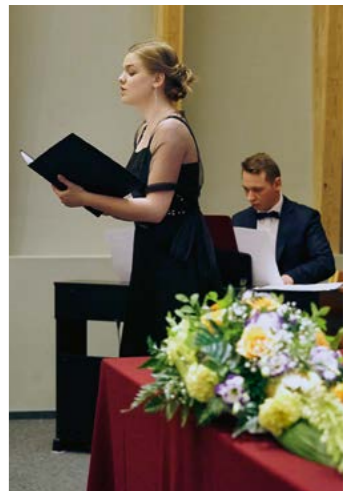


Fig. 12.18. Commemorative photo of winners of the Director of IPPT PAN Awards, June 5, 2017

Fig. 12.16. (below) Participants of the Ceremonial Promotion of Doctors and Postdoctoral Degrees at IPPT PAN. Front row photographed is Prof. Wojciech Maksymowicz from The University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, who gave an occasional lecture on June 5, 2017



Fig. 12.17. The ceremonies were accompanied by concerts of the Fryderyk Chopin University of Music's students - Alicja Krasieńska – soprano, Adrian Gala – piano



13. THE DOCTORAL STUDY

The doctoral programme at IPPT PAN was established in 1968 as one of the first among the scientific institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Since then, the IPPT doctoral study unit has played an important role as the Polish third level education, utilising the potential of highly qualified academic staff. Currently, the doctoral programme of the IPPT Doctoral Study is offered in four disciplines: mechanics, electronics, material engineering and computer science. Moreover, in accordance with the proper long-term bi-lateral agreements, the IPPT Doctoral Study performs its activity in cooperation with the doctoral studies of other Polish scientific institutions, i.e. with the Institute of Biocybernetics and Biomedical Engineering of the Polish Academy of Sciences in the field of biomedical engineering as well as with four departments of Polish state universities in the field of computer science. This kind of cooperation has resulted, in 2016-17, in intensive interdisciplinary research that joined experience in the field of material engineering with bioengineering, acoustic diagnostics with medicine, mechanical engineering with computer science and nano-technology, computer science with biology and others.

The doctoral programme at IPPT PAN is largely based on the student's personal research project, which is complemented with courses and clearly specified knowledge requirements. The education process is led by our own scientists, and the lectures given during the successive terms are chosen by the Ph.D. students from among 21 courses included in our own permanent didactic offer as well as from numerous activities conducted in other institutions. Studies must be completed in four years and the Ph.D. degree is awarded on the submission of a thesis subject to its passing a public defense. In addition to fundamental research, since 2017 an applicatory aspect of doctoral studies conducted by IPPT PAN has been significantly emphasized in the form of a participation

in the national educational project titled "Doctorate in implementation". Also, in the framework of this initiative, utilitarian investigations of the Ph.D. students employed in several external non-scientific institutions are supervised by tutors from IPPT PAN.

In 2016-2017, the IPPT Doctoral Study had a total number of 29 Ph.D. students, 20 of whom completed their study in a framework of our scientific activity with a regular scholarship support of IPPT PAN. The remaining 9 students carried out their studies via distance learning using our own highly skilled supervisors and the advanced laboratory equipment. In 2016-2017, 11 scientists achieved the doctoral degree at IPPT PAN, including 7 Ph.D. students of the IPPT Doctoral Study. In 2016, good organization and attractiveness of our doctoral studies led to winning the Second Prize in the "PROPAN" state competition for the most student-friendly doctoral studies in research institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences.



Fig. 13.1. Prof. Tomasz Szolc received the Second Prize in the "PROPAN" state competition for the most student-friendly doctoral studies in research institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences (photo: fot. A. Materowicz)

Head of the Doctoral Study:
Assoc. Prof. Tomasz Szolc
Secretary: Monika Węglowska
Phone: +48 22 826 98 41; 48 22 826 12 81; ext.219



Fig. 13.2. The Ph.D. students of the IPPT PAN together with Assoc. Prof. Tomasz Szolc – the Head of the Doctoral Study

LIST OF STUDENTS (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017)

1st year

1. Antolik Aneta
2. Cacko Damian
3. Cegielska Olga
4. Czarnecka Katarzyna
5. Fura Łukasz
6. Gębik-Wrona Maja
7. Jakubiak Marcin
8. Korczak Ilona
9. Kostro Sylwester
10. Musiał Sandra
11. Grigoryan Naira
12. Opiela Kamil
13. Rak Michał
14. Ostrowski Mariusz

2nd year

1. Fedor Krzysztof
2. Jarosik Piotr
3. Jeznach Oliwia
4. Niemczyk Beata
5. Popławski Błażej
6. Zaremba Damian

3rd year

1. Faraj Rami
2. Gawlicki Michał
3. Golasiński Karol
4. Marijnissen Michał
5. Madan Nikhil
6. Trombley Chris
7. Wasilewski Maciej
8. Chrzanowska-Giżyńska Justyna

4th year

1. Czerwiński Tomasz
2. Gruntowski Andrzej
3. Gruntowski Tomasz
4. Lewandowski Maciej
5. Łazarska Małgorzata
6. Majewski Michał
7. Nienałtowski Karol
8. Nowakowski Kamil
9. Tomaszewska Ewa
10. Wichrowski Michał
11. Witkowski Dawid
12. Żegleń Filip

5th year

1. Chatterjee Paramita
2. Maj Justyna
3. Staszczak Maria

The teaching process at the IPPT PAN takes place in a student-friendly atmosphere, in cooperation with professors and senior colleagues sharing their knowledge, experience and know-how.

Fig. 13.3. and 13.4. Pictured here is the joint work at the IPPT Laboratory of Bio and Micro Fluidics

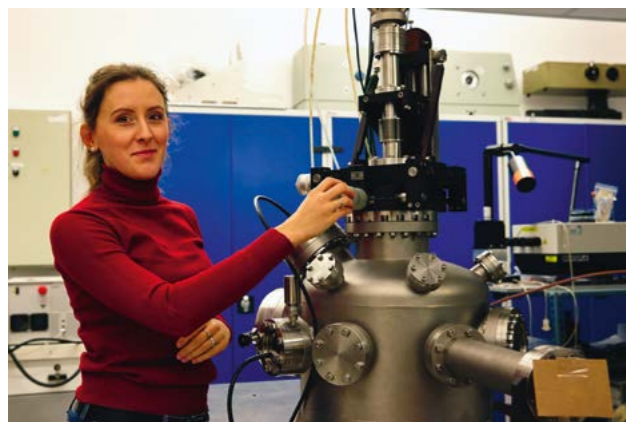


Our doctoral students carry out their research plans with the use of state-of-the-art, specialized equipment.

Fig. 13.5. (right) The photo shows experimental investigation on smart pneumatic systems dedicated to vibration mitigation. Pictured here are: Ph.D. student Rami Faraj and Rafał Wiszowaty, Ph.D. next to an advanced MTS servohydraulic test installation at the IPPT Safety Engineering Laboratory



Fig. 13.6. (below) Justyna Chrzanowska-Giżyńska prepares experimental position for the deposition of superhard thin films. Films are deposited in a vacuum chamber by a nanosecond laser and magnetron



14. CONSORTIUMS

The selected consortiums which include the Institute in the years 2016-2017:

EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY PLATFORM FOR ADVANCED ENGINEERING MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGIES (EUMAT)

European Technology Platform for Advanced Engineering Materials and Technologies has been launched in order to assure optimal involvement of industry and other important stakeholders in the process of establishing R&D priorities in the area of advanced engineering materials and technologies. EuMaT should improve coherence in the existing and forthcoming EU projects, in the field of materials R&D.

EuMaT covers all elements of the life cycle of an industrial product, should it be a component, a system or a final product:

- Design, development and qualification of advanced material,
- Advanced production, processing and manufacturing,
- Material and component testing,
- Material selection and optimisation,
- Advanced modelling on all scales,
- Databases and supporting analytical tools,
- Life cycle considerations, including impacts, decommissioning, reliability, hazards, risks and recyclability.

The main goal of EuMaT is to contribute to the best relation and dialogue between industry, R&D actors and institutions aiming at improving the coordination and synergies at national and European level in the field of materials R&D.

THE CENTRE FOR ADVANCED MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGIES (CEZAMAT)

The main goal of CEZAMAT is to provide the platform which can integrate research society and enable development of interdisciplinary research on modern materials and technologies. The research infrastructure and integrated research programmes will allow to conduct research and development work at the highest level and to promote and implement new technologies as well. The centre is dedicated to Polish and international scientific communities and companies which use innovative technologies and products.

Another important goal of CEZAMAT is transferring advanced technologies and commercializing developed ideas. The centre's objective is to improve cooperation between Mazovian, national research centres and business. CEZAMAT will also support/help the development of activities in the region.

The consortium members are: the Warsaw University of Technology (coordinator), the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences, IPPT PAN, the Institute of Electronic Materials Technology, the Institute of Electron Technology, the Institute of High Pressure of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the University of Warsaw, and the Military University of Technology.

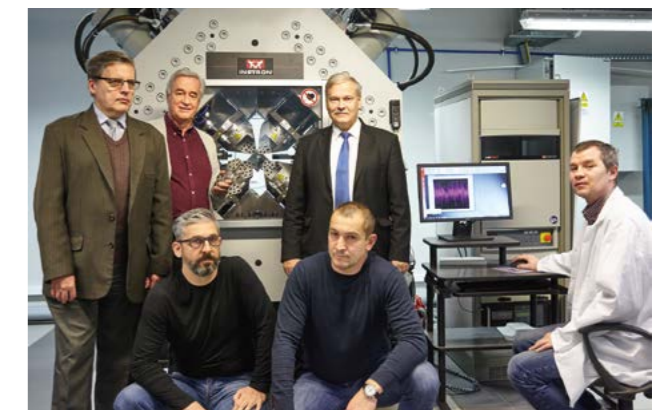


Fig. 14.1. Research team from the Division of Strength of Materials at IPPT with Prof. Zbigniew L. Kowalewski - Head of the Divisions (centre, back row)

OCHOTA BIOCENTRE CONSORTIUM

Ochota Biocentre is a scientific consortium established on January 1st, 2008 by six institutes located at Ochota Campus in Warsaw. The Ochota Biocentre members are:

- Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics (IBB PAN)
- Institute of Fundamental and Technological Research (IPPT PAN)
- International Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology (IIMCB)
- Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology (IBD PAN)
- Mossakowski Medical Research Centre (IMDiK PAN)
- Nałęcz Institute of Biocybernetics and Biomedical Engineering (IBIB PAN)

With over 1000 scientists publishing over 350 scientific papers annually, the Ochota Biocentre is one of the largest research centres in Poland.

The main goal of Ochota Biocentre is to consolidate the research potential of its participants who are capable of carrying out extensive research activities in disciplines such as biology, medicine and bioengineering.

All Ochota Biocentre institutes are involved in the implementation of two large projects financed by structural funds: Ochota Biocentre - IT infrastructure for the development of strategic directions in biology and medicine and CePT.

“AERONET – AVIATION VALLEY”, THE CENTRE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

“AERONET – Aviation Valley” Centre of Advanced Technology is a consortium including academic units conducting world-class research and other subjects beneficial to scientific research and developmental work, innovations and implementations within the scope of widely interpreted aviation technology. Undertaking

interdisciplinary activities, the Centre will serve to work out, implement and commercialise new aviation technologies in accordance with the Polish scientific and innovative policy.

Owing to the use of intellectual and research potential of specific creative circles in building and improving the results of activities within the scope of aviation, the Centre will lead to broadening and strengthening the cooperation between universities and industry (research, implementations, etc.) as well as international cooperation.

“AERONET – Aviation Valley” Centre of Advanced Technologies became active in the following scientific fields pertaining to aviation and its related areas:

- Design and testing of aviation structures and propulsions,
- Aviation teleinformatics and avionics systems, Modern materials and surface engineering processes,
- Modern production techniques in the aerospace industry,
- Aerodynamics.

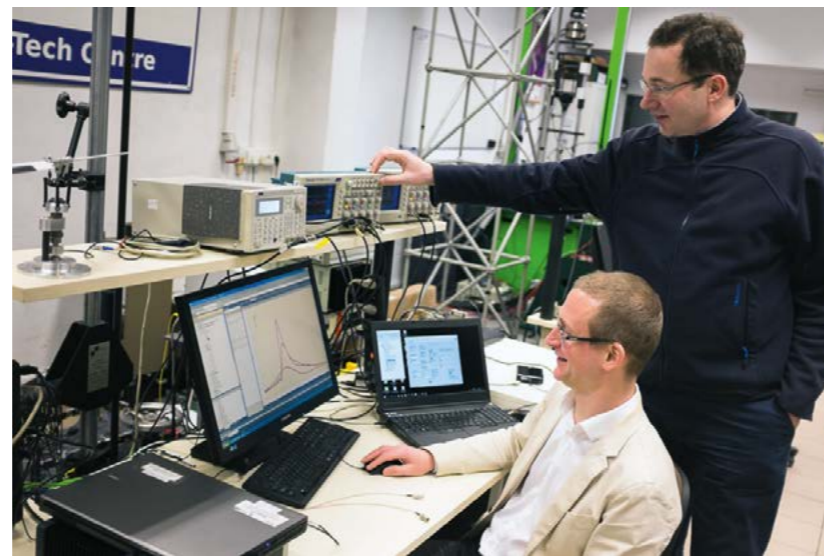


Fig. 14.2. Experimental investigation on semi-active systems for structural vibration mitigation dedicated to aeronautical and space applications. Grzegorz Mikułowski, Ph.D. presents results of experiments to Assoc. Prof. Łukasz Jankowski. Scientists working at the laboratory of Safety Engineering, IPPT PAN (ZTI)

CENTRE FOR PRECLINICAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY (CEPT)

The CePT consortium was established by: the Medical University of Warsaw (WUM), being the coordinator, the University of Warsaw (UW), the Warsaw University of Technology (PW) and seven institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences: the Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology (IBD PAN), the Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics (IBB PAN), the Mossakowski Medical Research Centre (IMDiK PAN), the International Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology (MIBMiK), IPPT PAN, the Institute of High Pressure Physics (IWC PAN), and the Nałęcz Institute of Biocybernetics and Biomedical Engineering (IBIB PAN).



Fig. 14.3. The laboratory of Polymers and Biomaterials group presents a stripe of nanofibrous nonwoven material made with the use of electrospinning method



Fig. 14.4. Prof. Sajkiewicz and Hanna Piotrkowska-Wróblewska, Ph.D. presents IPPT activities during the “CePT - Platform for innovative medicine development” conference, 2017

The main goal and the chief asset of the CePT consortium is to bring together the potential of outstanding scientists and the opportunities provided by infrastructure of well-equipped state-of-the-art core-facility research laboratories: physical and chemical laboratories (UW), biomolecular and biotechnological facilities (UW, PAN, WUM), biomedical engineering and biomaterial technology laboratories (PW, PAN),

units conducting preclinical research on animal models of diseases associated with the progress of civilisation (PAN, WUM), as well as specialised base for clinical research provided by the Medical University of Warsaw.

15. PRESTIGIOUS AWARDS IN 2016-2017

THE ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE



Fig. 15.1. The Order of the White Eagle. Photo from the President's Office (G. Jakubowski)

On May 3, 2016, the President of the Republic of Poland, Andrzej Duda, decorated **Michał Kleiber**, Professor at the IPPT PAN and ordinary member of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN), with the Order of the White Eagle.

The Order of the White Eagle (Polish: Order Orła Białego) is Poland's highest decoration awarded both to civilians and the military for their merits. It was officially instituted on November 1, 1705 by Augustus II the Strong and bestowed on eight of his closest, diplomatic and political supporters. It is awarded to the most distinguished Poles and the highest-ranking representatives of foreign countries.



Fig. 15.3. The Order of the White Eagle is attached to a blue ribbon slung over the left shoulder to the right side. The star of the Order, once embroidered, is worn on the left side of the chest

Fig. 15.4. The ceremony in the Royal Castle in Warsaw (from right to left: Michał Lorenc, Prof. Michał Kleiber – IPPT PAN, Irena Kirszenstein-Szewińska, Wanda Póltawska, President Andrzej Duda, Irena Z. Romaszewska, Bronisław Wildstein). Photo from the President's Office (G. Jakubowski)



Fig. 15.2. Prof. Michał Kleiber receives the Order of the White Eagle from the President of the Republic of Poland, Andrzej Duda. Photo from the President's Office (G. Jakubowski)

President Andrzej Duda made the act of decoration. In his speech, he emphasized Professor Michał Kleiber's great merits for science and the Polish economy. The President referred to the remarkable personality of Professor Kleiber as an outstanding scholar, an intellectual and a multi-talented man.

President Andrzej Duda also awarded Irena Szewińska, Michał Lorenc, Wanda Póltawska, Zofia Romaszewska and Bronisław Wildstein. Handing over distinctions, the President thanked them for "their great lives", both from the point of view of the state and service for the Polish people.



THE TITLE OF DOCTOR HONORIS CAUSA OF THE SILESIAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

On December 8, 2016 **Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński**, Director of IPPT PAN, was awarded the honorary title of doctor honoris causa of the Silesian University of Technology. The ceremony took place in the Auditorium of the Centre for Educational Congress of the University in Gliwice.



Fig. 15.5. Pictured from left to right are: Prof. Ewa Majchrzak – Director of the Institute of Computational and Mechanical Engineering, the Silesian University of Technology, Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński – the Laureate, Prof. Anna Timofiejczuk, Dean of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, the Silesian University of Technology

The ceremony was honored by the presence of many distinguished representatives of the Polish researchers community. Among many congratulation letters received there was also one from the Scientific Council and the employees of IPPT PAN, handed in by Prof. Henryk Petryk.



Fig. 15.7. Prof. Henryk Petryk, Chairman of Scientific Council of IPPT PAN, gives congratulatory speech

The title of doctor honoris causa is an honorary degree conferred by the universities to honour distinguished persons contributing to a specific field of science or culture. Professor Tadeusz Burczyński is a renowned expert in the field of computational mechanics, in particular: the mechanics of materials and structures; sensitivity analysis; inverse problems; stochastic dynamics and fuzzy systems; artificial intelligence and multiscale modelling in engineering. He is also the founder of the research school in the area of boundary element method applications in sensitivity analysis and optimisation. He collaborates with several scientist from prominent universities in Poland and abroad in his interdisciplinary research. He is also a laureate of several other prestigious awards.



Fig. 15.6. The highest academic distinction handed in by the Rector of the Silesian University of Technology – Prof. Arkadiusz Mężyk



Fig. 15.8. Participants of the Ceremony in the Auditorium of the Centre for Educational Congress of the University in Gliwice

16. JUBILEE CELEBRATION ON THE 70TH BIRTHDAY OF PROF. MICHAŁ KLEIBER



Prof. Michał Kleiber pursues research in theoretical and applied mechanics as well as information science and applied mathematics. The main subject of his research are applications of state-of-the-art computational techniques in different areas of scientific research, technology and medicine – particularly for modelling, analysing, simulating and visualising complex non-linear thermo- mechanical phenomena.

In recent years, he has been actively involved in the research and promotion of national innovation policies.

The ceremonial Jubilee Celebration on the occasion of Prof. Michał Kleiber's 70th birthday was held on January 25, 2016 at the Auditorium of IPPT PAN.

The ceremony was honored by the presence of many distinguished representatives of the Polish researchers community. The guests were greeted by Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński, Director of IPPT PAN.

The Director presented the Jubilarian's profile and achievements, paying him deep respect and esteem on behalf of the Scientific Board and the whole Institute community for 44 years of Prof. Kleiber's creative and devoted work at the Institute.

All the invited guests had then the opportunity to listen to speeches given by former and current collaborators of Prof. Kleiber, including Prof. Jerzy Kleer (Institute of Economic Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences), Edwin Bendyk (Polityka – a highly respected weekly magazine), Assoc. Prof. Piotr Kowalczyk (IPPT PAN) and Prof. Jerzy Rojek (IPPT PAN). "Restless minds",

a film featuring Prof. Kleiber was shown, followed by his festive lecture on the role of scientific research in facing global societal and economic challenges.

At the end of the ceremony numerous representatives of institutions with which the Jubilarian has cooperated for many years congratulated him on his scientific accomplishments.



Fig. 16.1. Opening speech by Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński - Director of IPPT PAN



Fig. 16.2. (left) Prof. Michał Kleiber received congratulations from Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński - Director of IPPT PAN



Fig. 16.3. (left, below) Participants of the Ceremony

Fig. 16.4. (below) Prof. Kleiber with his wife, Teresa Sukniewicz-Kleiber, cutting the cake with IPPT PAN logo at the formal jubilee banquet



Fig. 16.5. A commemorative photo of Prof. Michał Kleiber with his nearest, long-time colleagues from the former Department of Computational Science IPPT PAN (now: the Department of Information and Computational Science)

Left to right are: Jarosław Knabel, Ph.D., Assoc. Prof. Piotr Kowalczyk, Assoc. Prof. Rafał Stocki, Prof. Michał Kleiber, Prof. Jerzy Rojek, Piotr Tazowski, Ph.D. and Bartłomiej Błachowski, Ph.D.

17. THE WITOLD NOWACKI LIBRARY

The IPPT PAN Library is one of the oldest and largest libraries at the Polish Academy of Sciences and is also nationally recognized. The Library mission is to provide access to knowledge resources for study and research work. For achieving its mission the IPPT PAN Library continues participating in selected academic and scientific libraries forums:

- the Consortium for the Scientific Libraries of the Polish Academy of Sciences for developing the union bibliographic database and catalogue of the libraries with memberships in the project,
- the Virtual Library of Science (coordinated by the Interdisciplinary Centre for Mathematical and Computational Modelling of the Warsaw University),
- the Consortium of the Open Resources in the Digital Repository of Scientific Institutes for increasing digital collections of the open access publications of 16 scientific libraries of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

The IPPT PAN Library activity is mainly focusing on:

- making print and electronic resources available within the Library's reading room and over the Internet through Polish libraries resource-sharing consortiums and networks,
- the Library's own print and electronic collections of books and journals gathering and protecting, including classification and cataloguing using bibliographic metadata standards, as well as selected collections digital preservation,
- providing reference service to the Library users based on the electronic catalogue of its own collections, also Polish and World libraries catalogues and other resources of bibliographic information,
- bibliometric analysis of scientific publications,
- print publications interchanging between the IPPT PAN and over 60 scientific institutions both national and foreign.

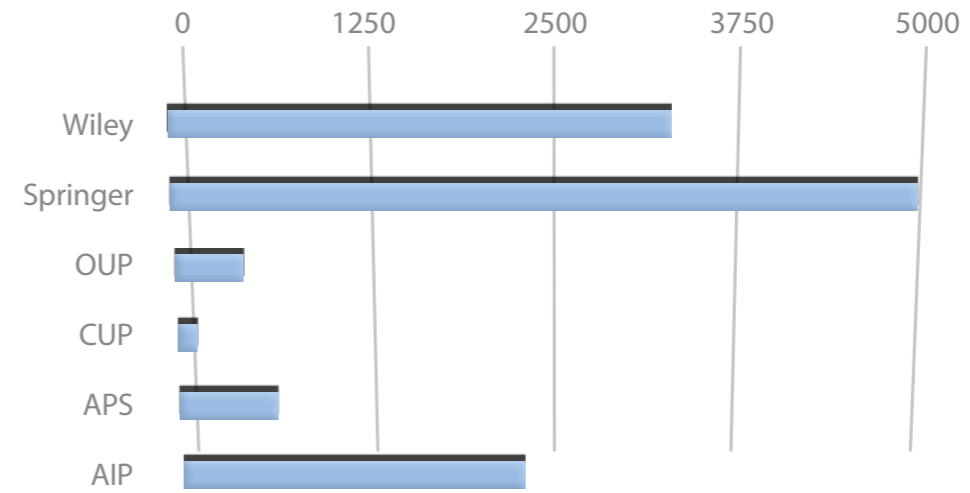
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The Library provides all visitors with computers with research access to electronic catalogues, e-books and e-periodicals databases and other licensed resources. In 2016, the Library electronic resources were very readily used (Fig. 17.1).



The Library continues developing its print and electronic collections, including gathering and recording scientific dissertations, papers and other publications of scientists affiliated with the IPPT PAN (Fig. 17.2). Moreover, exhibitions of print literary output of the IPPT PAN outstanding scholars are organized by the Library.

Fig. 17.1. Full-text journals articles of selected publishers downloaded in the IPPT PAN Library in 2016: Wiley journals - 3265, Springer journals - 4869, Oxford University Press journals - 121, American Physical Society journals - 656, American Institute of Physics journals - 2302

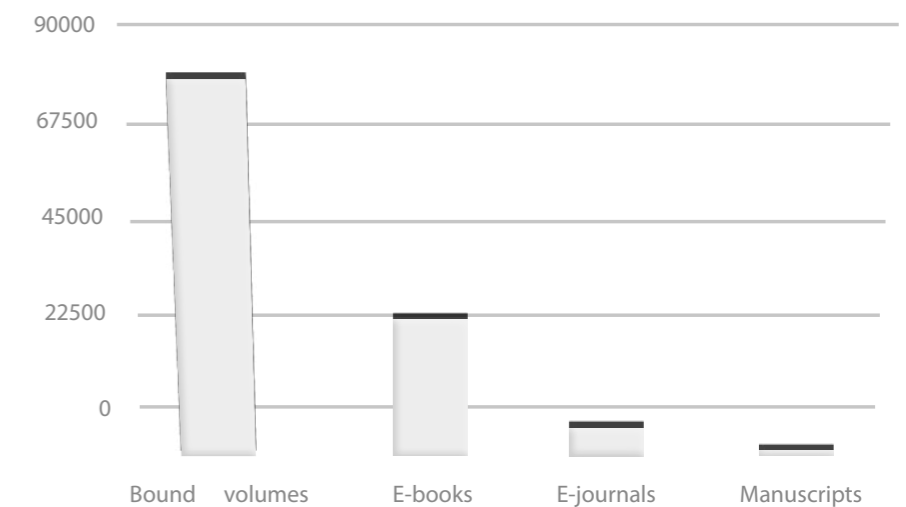


Fig. 17.2. The Library stock as of October 31, 2017: 85603 bound volumes, 32206 electronic books, 7121 current electronic periodicals, 728 manuscripts

18. PUBLISHING OFFICE

Scientific journals presently published by IPPT PAN:



Archives of Acoustics is an English-language peer-reviewed quarterly journal publishing original research papers from all areas of acoustics, and abstracts from selected acoustics conferences.

Beginning in 1990, all manuscripts published in AA are available online on the journal's website.

<http://acoustics.ippt.pan.pl/>

The papers are indexed and abstracted (from vol. 32(1) 2007) in Science Citation Index Expanded (SciSearch) and Journal Citation Reports.

Impact Factor 2016: 0.816

5-Year IF 2016: 0.835

Editor-in-chief: Prof. Andrzej Nowicki



Archives of Mechanics is a refereed international journal founded in 1949. It is edited and published by IPPT PAN.

The journal provides a forum for original research on the mechanics of solids, fluids and discrete systems, including the development of mathematical methods for solving mechanical problems.

<http://am.ippt.pan.pl/>

Archives of Mechanics is abstracted/indexed in:

Science Citation Index Expanded (SciSearch, Thomson ISI, Philadelphia), ISI Alerting Services, Current Contents/Engineering, Computing and Technology, Materials Science Citation Index, EBSCO Academic Search Complete, Applied Mechanics Reviews, Current Mathematical Publications, Mathematical Reviews, MathSci, Zentralblatt für Mathematik, UnCover, Inspec.

Impact Factor 2016: 1.157

5-Year Impact Factor 2016: 1.061

Editor-in-chief: Prof. Henryk Petryk



Computer Assisted Methods in Engineering and Sciences (CAMES) – formerly (up to 2011) Computer Assisted Mechanics and Engineering Sciences - is a refereed international journal, published quarterly, providing a scientific exchange forum and an authoritative source of information in the field of broadly understood computational engineering and applied sciences.

<http://cames.ippt.pan.pl/>

The objective of the journal is to support researchers and practitioners by offering them a means of facilitating access to newest research results reported by leading experts in the field, publication of own contributions and dissemination of information relevant to the scope of the journal.

CAMES is published under the auspices of the European Community on Computational Methods in Applied Sciences (ECCOMAS).

The journal also publishes book reviews and information on activities of the European Community on Computational Methods in Applied Sciences (ECCOMAS).

CAMES is abstracted/indexed in: Applied Mechanics Reviews, Current Mathematical Publications, Inspec, Mathematical Reviews, MathSci, Zentralblatt für Mathematik.

Editor-in-chief: Prof. Michał Kleiber, Co-editor-in-chief: Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński



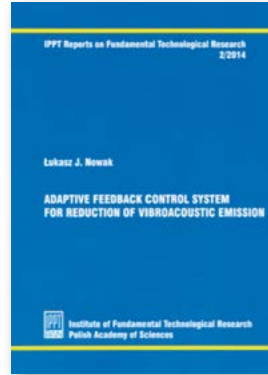
Engineering Transactions – formerly *Rozprawy Inżynierskie* – is a refereed international journal founded in 1952 at the IPPT PAN.

Since 2011 the journal has been published by IPPT PAN in cooperation with the National Engineering School of Metz (Ecole Nationale d'Ingénieurs de Metz – ENIM), and since 2014 in cooperation with Poznań University of Technology.

<http://et.ippt.pan.pl/>

Engineering Transactions is abstracted/indexed in: Applied Mechanics Reviews, Current Mathematical Publications, Inspec, Mathematical Reviews, MathSci, Scopus, Zentralblatt für Mathematik.

Editor-in-chief: Assoc. Prof. Katarzyna Kowalczyk-Gajewska (IPPT PAN), co-editor-in-chief: Prof. Alexis Rusinek (ENIM), co-editor-in-chief: Prof. Tomasz Łodygowski (Poznań University of Technology).



IPPT Reports on Fundamental Technological Research

The journal „IPPT Reports on Fundamental Technological Research” (IPPT Reports on FTR) is the international open-access publishing medium for high quality research focused on fundamental aspects of applied science and engineering. (Former title: „Prace IPPT - IFTR Reports”).

<http://reports.ippt.pan.pl>

The scope of the journal includes - among others - theoretical, experimental and computational research in mechanics and materials science, acoustics and electronics, fluid and molecular physics, photonics and plasmonics, physics of nanostructures, crystals and polymers, ultrasonic medical diagnostics, interdisciplinary physics in biology and medicine, informatics and applied mathematics, as well as the development of advanced numerical methods within a broad range of science and engineering.

Editor-in-chief: Prof. dr hab. Wojciech Nasalski

Production Editor: Bogusław Lempkowski

Total circulation of journals (hard copies): Year 2016 - 4330, Year 2017 - 3940

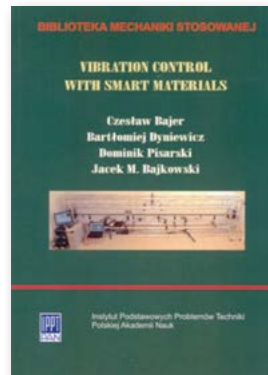
Total circulation of books: Year 2016 – 900, Year 2017 - 350

In addition to journals the Editorial Office of IPPT PAN publishes five book series (in Polish and in English):

- **LIBRARY OF APPLIED MECHANICS (BIBLIOTEKA MECHANIKI STOSOWANEJ)**

Editor: Prof. Zenon Mróz

Last published:



1. Czesław Bajer, Bartłomiej Dyniewicz, Dominik Pisarski, Jacek M. Bajkowski – **Vibration Control with Smart Materials**

Elimination of vibration is an important task in the period of rapid technological development. Although the theoretical basis on the vibration mitigation was created many years ago, practical solutions are not sufficiently implemented. The vibration theory and the control theory are the basis of considerations.

The book is addressed to Ph.D. students, researchers, and engineers. It covers the fields of control of structures in civil engineering and machinery engineering. The reader can also find and learn about the theoretical background of structural vibrations, optimal semi-active control strategies and examples of numerical simulations of real-life engineering structures. Nonclassical materials will deliver data that could be used in further research.

2. Janina Ostrowska-Maciejewska, Katarzyna Kowalczyk-Gajewska – **Rachunek tensorowy w mechanice ośrodków ciągłych** (*Tensor calculus in continuum mechanics*). In Polish.

- **LIBRARY OF ACOUSTICS AND ULTRASOUNDS (BIBLIOTEKA AKUSTYKI I ULTRADŹWIĘKÓW)**

Editor: Prof. Andrzej Nowicki

Last published:

Andrzej Nowicki - **Ultradźwięki w medycynie - wprowadzenie do współczesnej ultrasonografii** (*Ultrasounds in medicine - introduction to modern ultrasonography*). In Polish.

- **TRENDS IN MECHANICS OF MATERIALS (TRENDS W MECHANICE MATERIAŁÓW)**

Editor: Prof. Zenon Mróz

Last published:

Wojciech Nasalski – **Optical beams at dielectric interfaces - fundamentals**

- **TECHNOLOGICAL MECHANICS (MECHANIKA TECHNICZNA)**

Editor: Prof. Witold Gutkowski

Last published:

Romuald Będziński (Editor) - **Biomechanika** (*Biomechanics*). In Polish.

- **LIBRARY OF SCIENTISTS' REFLECTION (BIBLIOTEKA REFLEKSJI NAUKOWEJ)**

Editor: Prof. Tadeusz Burczyński

Last published:

Michał Kleiber – **Mądra Polska** (*Wise Poland*). In Polish.

Kazimierz Sobczyk – **O meandrach życia i stochastyce – optymistycznie. Opowieść Autobiograficzna** (*The turns of life and stochastics - optimistic autobiography*). In Polish.

In 2017, also published by IPPT PAN was the “2016 Report” of IUTAM (International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics).

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19. POPULARIZATION OF SCIENCE

IPPT PAN has been involved in various public events aiming at the popularization of science, such as the Science Festival and the Science Picnic of the Polish Radio and the Copernicus Science Centre. Both of the events have greatly contributed to fostering the popularization of science and appreciation of scientists among members of the public.

THE SCIENCE PICNIC IN 2016-2017

Figs 19.1-3. Presentations for children and families



THE SCIENCE FESTIVAL IN 2016-2017

Figs 19.4-6. Presentations for schoolchildren and students



20. ADMINISTRATION UNITS (AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2017)

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2016-2017 PUBLICATIONS

PAPERS IN JOURNALS INDEXED IN WEB OF SCIENCE, 2016

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81. Piechocka Izabela, The effect of shear flow on fibrin clot structure and fibrin-platelets interactions, 2017.10.01 – 2019.09.30; Subsidized by FNP; The acronym of the competition: POIR
82. Kielczyński Piotr, Identification of rheological parameters of viscoelastic media on the example of liquid and solid polymers by ultrasonic surface Love waves, 2017.01.13 – 2020.01.12; Subsidized by NCN; The acronym of the competition: OPUS
83. Kaźmierczak Bogdan, Non-standard parabolic problems in description of biological processes, 2017.01.16 – 2020.01.15; Subsidized by NCN; The acronym of the competition: OPUS
84. Kujawska Tamara, Automated sonic tumor treatment, 2017.01.17 – 2020.01.16; Subsidized by NCN; The acronym of the competition: OPUS
85. Meissner Mirosław, Steady-state and transient energetic sound field parameters for objective evaluation of acoustics of enclosed spaces: theoretical modelling and computer simulations, 2017.02.03 – 2020.02.02; Subsidized by NCN; The acronym of the competition: OPUS
86. Burczyński Tadeusz, Intelligent design of 2D nanostructures based on molybdenum, 2017.02.06 – 2020.02.05; Subsidized by NCN; The acronym of the competition: OPUS
87. Pierini Filippo, Design, construction and optimization of a combined Atomic Force Microscope and Optical Tweezers instrument for single molecules and nanomaterials characterization, 2017.03.01 – 2020.02.29; Subsidized by NCBiR; The acronym of the competition: LIDER
88. Pęcherski Ryszard, , 2017.05.01 – 2020.04.30; Subsidized by NCBiR / Przemysł: KGHM; The acronym of the competition: CuBR
89. Sajkiewicz Paweł, The use of collagen for surface functionalization using chemical methods of polycaprolactone nanofibers formed by electrospinning technique, 2017.07.10 – 2020.07.09; Subsidized by NCN; The acronym of the competition: OPUS
90. Kowalczyk-Gajewska Katarzyna, Optimization of microstructure in heterogeneous materials - micromechanical and numerical modelling in non-linear regime, 2017.07.10 – 2020.07.09; Subsidized by NCN; The acronym of the competition: OPUS
91. Golański Karol, Gum Metal under compressive loading - interdisciplinary investigation of an innovative Ti-based superalloy, 2017.07.12 – 2020.07.11; Subsidized by NCN; The acronym of the competition: PRELUDIUM
92. Denis Piotr, Elastic nonwovens with poly(glycerol sebacate) obtained by electrospinning method, 2017.07.28 – 2020.07.27; Subsidized by NCN; The acronym of the competition: PRELUDIUM
93. Krajewski Marcin, New functional core-shell composite nanomaterials with iron-cobalt and iron-nickel cores: preparation, properties and influence of oxidizing atmosphere and temperature on the shell growth, 2017.09.29 – 2020.09.28; Subsidized by NCN; The acronym of the competition: SONATA
94. Basista Michał, Innovative Ni-Cr-Re coatings with enhanced corrosion and erosion resistance for high temperature applications in power generation industry, 2017.10.01 – 2020.09.30; Subsidized by NCBiR; The acronym of the competition: M-ERA.NET 2016
95. Sajkiewicz Paweł, PANDA 2 - maintenance of CEPT infrastructure, 2016.12.30 – 2020.12.31; Subsidized by NCBiR; The acronym of the competition: PANDA

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1. Walczyk-Matuszyk Katarzyna, Transnational Network for cooperation of WIDESPREAD NCPs, 2015.01.01 – 2019.12.31; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: NCP_WIDE.NET
2. Wiśniewska Anna, Transnational cooperation among Marie Skłodowska-Curie National Contact Points, 2015.03.01 – 2018.01.31; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: Net4Mobility
3. Podlaska Bożena, Cooperation between NCPs for Horizon 2020 Societal Challenge 2 on "Food security, Sustainable Agriculture, Marine and Maritime Research and the Bioeconomy and the Key Enabling Technology (KET) "Biotechnology improving professionalism NCP service across Europe, 2015.02.01 – 2019.02.28; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: BioHorizon
4. Ilnatowicz Aleksandra, Galik Andrzej, Transnational cooperation among ICT NCPs, 2015.01.01 – 2018.12.31; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: Idealist2018
5. Pyczak Mikołaj, Transnational network of National Contact Points (NCPs) of Societal Challenge 6 'Europe in a changing world . inclusive, innovative and reflective Societies' (SC6), 2015.02.01 – 2019.01.31; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: NET4SOCIETY4
6. Szkiłdź Ewa, Improving and professionalizing the Health, Demographic Change and Wellbeing NCP service across Europe, 2014.12.01 – 2018.11.30; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: HNN 2.0
7. Krótki Małgorzata, Network of Science with and for Society National Contact Points, 2014.11.01 – 2018.12.31; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: SiS.net2
8. Świerczyński Piotr, Cooperation Of Space NCPs as a Means to Optimise Services under Horizon 2020, 2015.01.01 – 2018.12.31; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: COSMOS2020
9. Głuszak Adam, Research Infrastructures Consortium for Horizon 2020, 2014.12.01 – 2018.11.30; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: RICH
10. Krasieński Zygmunt, Serwiak Sebastian, National Contact Points for quality standards and horizontal issues, 2014.12.10 – 2018.06.09; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: NCP ACADEMY
11. Wiśniewska Anna, Making European research careers more attractive by developing new services and enhancing the current services of the EURAXESS network., 2015.09.01 – 2018.08.31; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: EURAXESS TOP III
12. Turek Zbigniew, European Transport Network Alliance 2020, 2016.01.01 – 2019.12.31; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: ETNA 2020
13. Świerczyński Piotr, Security Research NCP Network 3, 2015.05.01 – 2018.04.30; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: SEREN 3
14. Głogowska Magdalena, National Contact points for Climate action, Raw materials, Environment and Resource Efficiency, 2015.02.01 – 2019.01.31; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: NCP's CaRE
15. Piekarski Jarosław, Improving the services of the NMP NCP Network through Transnational Activities, 2015.01.01 – 2016.12.31; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: NMP TeAm 3
16. Maszewska Aneta, Connecting EURATOM National Contact Points in a proactive network under EURATOM Programme in H2020, 2015.09.01 – 2019.08.31; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: NUCL.EU 2020
17. Krasieński Zygmunt, Enhanced bi.regional STI cooperation between the EU and the Black Sea Region, 2015.02.01 – 2018.01.31; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: BLACK SEA HORIZON
18. Krasieński Zygmunt, Strengthening Research and Innovation Links towards Ukraine, 2016.02.15 – 2019.02.14; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: RI.LINKS2UA
19. Śmietanka Maria, Connecting Energy National Contact Points in a proactive network under Societal Challenge 3 'Secure, clean and efficient energy' in Horizon 2020, 2014.12.01 – 2018.11.30; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: C.ENERGY 2020
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21. Walczyk-Matuszyk Katarzyna, Access to Risk Finance and SMEs NCP cooperation network, 2016.09.01 – 2019.02.28; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: ACCESS4SMES
22. Wiśniewska Anna, Polish ERA Mobility and Career Days, 2017.04.01 – 2018.02.28; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: PL.ERADAYS
23. Piekarski Jarosław, Improving the services of the NMP NCP Network through Transnational Activities 4, 2017.01.01 – 2018.12.31; Subsidized by European Commission, Horizon 2020, Acronym: NMP TeAm 4

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