



COST Action MP1106 - 4th Management Committee Meeting - Marseilles, 23/04/2014

Smart & Green Interfaces:

From Single Bubbles/Drops to Industrial/Environmental/Biomedical Applications



Thematic clusters and Round tables towards Horizon 2020

Stefano Guido

Research Project Activities and IPR Manager



Department of Chemical, Materials and Production Engineering
University of Napoli Federico II, Italy

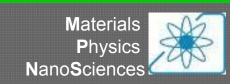




Thematic clusters main objective

Setting up consortia among the action partners for application to H2020 open calls for proposals related to Smart and Green Interfaces





Essential Chronology

1. 1st Annual COST MP1106 Workshop – Dublin, 13-14 September 2012

- ➤ 3 round tables on Food, Biotechnology and Biomedical (Moderators: S. Stoyanov, N. Denkov), Energy and Environment (Moderators: C.W.M. van der Geld, R. Orr, C. Koukiotis), and Nanotechnology (Moderators: M. Ersoz, A. Amirfazli)
- Identification of topics

2. 2nd Annual COST MP1106 Workshop - Prague 21-22 March 2013

- Same 3 round tables (coordination by Sergio Caserta)
- ➤ 16 cluster topics proposed to be subscribed by action partners via email sent by RPA and IPR Manager

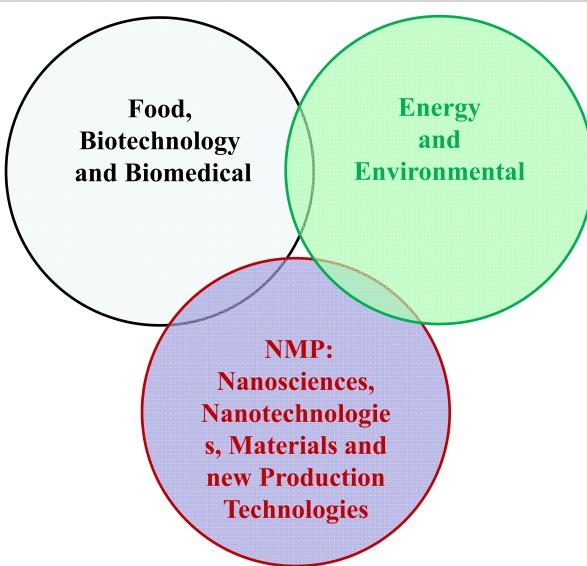
3. COST MP1106 Workshop - Sofia, 4-5 September 2013

- Preliminary results based on feedback from action partners (intro by Sergio Caserta)
- New clusters proposed
- 4. Announcement of the 6 final clusters 29 November 2013
- 5. Core group teleconference 13 December 2013





The 3 starting round tables







The original clusters at a gland

Medical diagnostics & advanced therapies			
N° preferences	30		
N° countries	13		
N° companies	4		
N° academic	21		
N° affiliations	25		
4. Food Science and Technology			
N° preferences	33		
N° countries	16		
N° companies	5		
N° academic	23		
N° affiliations	28		
7. Heat and mass transfer to a fluid on a solid substrate			
N° preferences	24		
N° countries	13		
N° companies	2		
N° academic	17		
N° affiliations	19		
10. Increase of safety and energy efficiency in heat and mass transfer processes			
N° preferences	13		
N° countries	9		
N° companies	0		
N° academic	10		
N° affiliations	10		

2. Drug delivery			
31			
15			
2			
25			
27			
5. Energy efficiency in food product processing			
22			
12			
4			
14			
18			
8. Wetting of complex surfaces			
44			
17			
8			
28			
36			
t methods to s and foams			
29			
13			

N° countries	12	N° countries
N° companies	4	N° companie
N° academic	14	N° academi
N° affiliations	18	N° affiliation
8. Wetting of comp	olex surfaces 44	9. Heat tran
N° countries	17	N° preferenc
N° companies	8	N° countries
N° academic	28	N° compani
N° affiliations	36	N° academi
		N° affiliation
11. Energy-efficier produce emulsion	s and foams	12. Wetta context o
N° preferences	29	
N° countries	13	N° preference
N° companies	7	N° countries
N° academic	19	N° companie
N° affiliations	26	N° academi
		N° affiliation

3. Raw materials fro	m biomasses	
N° preferences	18	
N° countries	11	
N° companies	2	
N° academic	12	
N° affiliations	14	
6. Downstream p	processing	
N° preferences	2	
N° countries	2	
N° companies	0	
N° academic	2	
N° affiliations	2	
9. Heat transfer with	phase change	
N° preferences	24	
N° countries	13	
N° companies	1	
N° academic	16	
N° affiliations	17	
12. Wettability of surfaces in the context of pool boiling and flow boiling		
N° preferences	21	
N° countries	13	
N° companies	1	
N° academic	16	
N° affiliations	17	





The original clusters at a glance - continued

13. New materials with superb		
thermal and sound insulation		
properties		
N° preferences	12	
N° countries	6	
N° companies	2	
N° academic	8	
N° affiliations	10	

16. Nanopartcles and graphene
oxides and their applications

N° preferences	18
N° countries	13
N° companies	1
N° academic	15
N° affiliations	16

19. Nanostructured materials for water treatment/purification

water treatme	nio parmoation
N° preferences	30
N° countries	15
N° companies	3
N° academic	22
N° affiliations	25

14. Nanocomposite materials:		
fabrication, characterization		
N° preferences 33		
N° countries	16	
N° companies	2	
N° academic	26	

N° affiliations

17. Functional food (Proponent: Luciano Navarini)

28

15. Nanoparticles and nanocomposites for stabilizing dispersed systems			
N° preferences 30			
N° countries	17		
N° companies 2			
N° academic	25		
N° affiliations	27		

18. Nanotechnology for Functionalization of Textiles Fibrous Materials towards smart textiles N° preferences 11 N° countries 8 N° companies 1 N° academic 9 N° affiliations 10





Cluster selection

As of 22th November 2013

From	WPGs list	All clusters	Clusters with a coordinator
Partners	126	106	104
Affiliations	73	80	78
Companies	6	13	12
Countries	30	30	30

Main criteria for the selection of the 6 final clusters

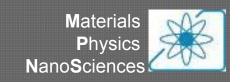
- > Presence of a coordinator
- ➤ Merging of clusters with similar scope



The 6 final clusters

- A. Medical Diagnostics and Advanced Therapies (it includes proposed clusters 1 and 2), coordinator: Claudio Nastruzzi
- B. Sustainable Food Science and Technology (it includes proposed clusters 3-5 and 11), coordinator: Simeon Stoyanov
- C. Heat and Mass Transfer on a Solid Substrate (it includes proposed clusters 7,9 and 12), coordinators: C.W.M. van der Geld and J.G.M. Kuerten
- D. Wetting of complex surfaces, coordinator: Tatiana Gambaryan-Roisman
- E. Nanomaterials and Nanotechnologies (it includes proposed clusters 14, 15 and 18), coordinator: Mustafa Ersoz
- F. Nanostructured Materials for Water Treatment/Purification (it includes proposed clusters 16 and 19), coordinator: Vasileios Koutsos





6 final clusters composition as of 18/12/2013

A. Medical Diagnostics and
Advanced Therapies
(it includes clusters 1 and 2)
Coordinator: Claudio Nastruzzi

N° preferences 42
N° countries 18
N° companies 6
N° academic 30
N° affiliations 36

B. Sustainable Food Science and Technology
(it includes clusters 3,4.5 and 11)
Coordinator: Simeon Stoyanov

N° preferences 58
N° countries 22
N° companies 9
N° academic 40
N° affiliations 49

C. Heat and Mass Transfer on a
Solid Substrate
(it includes clusters 7,9 and 12)
Coordinators: C.W.M. van der
Geld and J.G.M. Kuerten

N° preferences 43
N° countries 23
N° companies 5
N° academic 30
N° affiliations 35

D. Wetting of complex surfaces
(it includes cluster 8)
Coordinator: Tatiana GambaryanRoisman

N° preferences 49
N° countries 18
N° companies 8
N° academic 32
N° affiliations 40

E. Nanomaterials and
Nanotechnologies
Nanotechnologies
(it includes clusters 14, 15 and 18)
Coordinator: Mustafa Merzoz

N° preferences
S2
N° countries
21
N° companies
3
N° academic
38
N° affiliations
41

F. Nanostructured Materials for Water Treatment/Purification (it includes clusters 16 and 19)
Coordinator: Vasileios Koutsos

N° preferences 42
N° countries 19
N° companies 3
N° academic 32
N° affiliations 35



Main tasks of clusters

- 1. Promote discussions and interactions among cluster members and nucleate small groups of Action members around proposals to EU calls. Regarding the latter point, cluster coordinators should pay special attention in fostering *industrial participation*, which is a necessary condition for consortia within Horizon 2020.
- 2. Organize telecons\meetings to discuss about topics and organization more in detail.



Main issues about cluster organization

- Being a cluster member does not automatically imply to be included in consortia for EU proposals. Setting
 up partners consortia is a separate procedure organized inside the cluster and should be made according to
 specific needs of a Call, complementarily of partner background, etc. However, inside a cluster partners are
 free to setup more than one consortium if they like to.
- 2. Clusters will be specifically allocated a certain budget and number of STSMs. Coordinators will be free to use the budget and STSMs while the Grant Holder will still be handling the paperwork.
- 3. Being a coordinator does not necessarily mean to write a proposal. A cluster coordinator is in charge of organizing meetings/discussions and of fostering the setup of consortia for EU Calls of Horizon 2020. The proposal coordinators will select the members of their consortia based on their expertise, complementarily, industrial participation, geographical distribution (minimum number of different EU countries) etc. It is ideal to have industrial proposal coordinators which however in order to be convinced to take over this role need to be backed-up by an effective academic partner.



More about cluster organization

- > STSMs could be potentially used as a mobility tool among the participating groups and the scientists who write a proposal.
- ➤ Each cluster should organize at maximum one meeting per year with around 15 participants due to budget constraints

More cluster meetings could be associated with Annual Workshops and Training Schools to share the costs