



## **Editorial Obtaining and Characterization of New Materials**

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The main objective of this Special Issue was to publish outstanding papers presenting cutting-edge research in the field of new materials and their understanding.

At present, more and more obtaining procedures and technologies are available next to advanced characterization techniques. The Special Issue managed to gather several outstanding articles in a broad field, from obtaining new materials to their understanding using the latest characterization techniques.

In this way, the focus was on new materials used in the water treatments: one study allowed the selection, on the basis of the caustic module, of ceramics with a high capacity for ionic exchange [1]; and another focused on new ecological materials for replacing cement (geopolymers and cementitious materials), highlighting the thermal stability of geopolymers in the 25–1000 °C temperature range through the use of thermogravimetric analysis, differential thermal analysis, and XRD [2]. Other studies on geopolymer composite showed that temperatures exceeding 400 °C accelerated the strength development, thus increasing the strength of the DFA composites [3], respectively. The use of embedded biofilm-resistant photoactivated TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles at low concentrations in the cementitious composite matrix is an effective method to increase material durability and reduce maintenance costs [4]. All these published articles focused on materials which reduce the  $CO_2$  footprint [2–4].

A very interesting field of research is that of insulating materials, concluding that the sheep wool has a comparable sound absorption performance to mineral wool or recycled polyurethane foam [5]. For the first time, three new parameters of integration efficiency of the thermal insert, thermal insulation efficiency parameters, and efficiency parameters of the integration of the textile material integrated into the clothing system were introduced; based on these parameters, it was possible to perform an effective and accurate comparative analysis of the thermal insulation of multi-layer thermal inserts in clothing [6].

An interesting approach looked at biomaterials and medical applications, concluding that structural material flaws account for a high percentage of the observed causes of failure, and identifying the breaking mechanisms macroscopic and microscopic investigations, including stereomicroscopy and scanning electron microscopy, is required—this can help us identify the causes that lead to the failure of implants [7]. A study on magnesium biocompatible alloys showed that the addition of 2–3 wt.%Y in the Mg-0.5Ca alloy improved both the biodegradability rate and cytocompatibility behavior [8]. Duceac et al. demonstrated that ceftriaxone-loaded chitosan nanoparticles can be used as a carrier in antibiotic delivery [9].

Seifert et al. presented research, which furthered the understanding of some mechanisms: co-sputtered or multilayered Ti-Al films with a thickness of 200 nm were deposited on thermally oxidized Si substrates. It was concluded that in order to realize a high temperature stability of  $\gamma$ -TiAl thin films, a contact to SiO<sub>2</sub> needs to be avoided by substituting the barrier with another material, e.g., AlN, or by using an additional protection layer. Also, a combined barrier layer consisting of 20 nm AlN and 20 nm SiO<sub>2</sub> was able to prevent the



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**Copyright:** © 2021 by the author. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (https:// creativecommons.org/licenses/by/ 4.0/). oxidation of the RuAl film on CTGS up to 800 °C in air and 900 °C in HV. On LGS, stable films are realized up to 600 °C in air and 900 °C in HV [10,11].

Zinc oxide films were produced by means of the electron beam evaporation method; the ones produced at room temperature consisted of ZnO and Zn crystallites, and their optical constants exhibit a metallic-like behaviour [12].

Hashim et al. [13] demonstrated the effect of Ni on the suppression of Sn whisker formation in a Sn-0.7Cu solder joint, concluding that a small amount of Ni addition (~500 ppm) was able to alter the microstructure of  $Cu_6Sn_5$  to form a  $(Cu,Ni)_6Sn_5$  IMC intermetallic layer, and it is very significant to the nucleation and growth of Sn whiskers.

The performance of Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu composite solder with kaolin geopolymer ceramic reinforcement on microstructure and mechanical properties under isothermal ageing, resulting in the morphology of interfacial IMC layer of non-reinforced SAC305 and SAC305-KGC composite solder joints, showed a duplex IMC structure comprises of scallop-type  $Cu_6Sn_5$  and layer-type  $Cu_3Sn$  [14].

A study by Titu et al. [15] concluded that there is an economic advantage obtained when cutting semi-finished products of alloy steels by EDMCB, using the metal band as TO (tool).

A different approach was discussed in order to evaluate some medieval documents, a very important piece of our history [16]; the study revealed the morphological changes of parchment that occurred at various levels in the collagen fibrous mesh and established the state of conservation of the support, writing, and decorations, as well as the pigments involved.

All this published research will offer a new approach for further studies in order to create a sustainable society based on knowledge.

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