



Institute of Thermomechanics of  
the Academy of Sciences of the  
Czech Republic

# **LABORATORY OF SURFACE TECHNOLOGY AND DEGRADATION OF MATERIALS**



# **2025**



377 279 648

<https://www.it.cas.cz>

Veleslavínova 71/11, Pilsen

# Laboratory of Surface Technologies and Degradation of materials in Pilsen

Modern approach to materials engineering and material degradation

## Our focus

- Advanced technological processes: PVD, PA CVD, chemical-heat treatment.
- Testing the resistance of materials to mechanical, corrosion and thermal stress.
- Simulation of degradation processes to increase the lifetime of materials.
- FEM simulation and material models

## Why us?

### Extensive laboratory and machinery equipment



We use modern laboratories and advanced technological processes for surface treatment, degradation and analysis of materials, and more.

### Expertise and experience



We have extensive experience with industrial research and development in the areas of energy, engineering, automotive, and healthcare.

### Individual approach to partnership



We collaborate with each partner on a tailor-made basis and bring innovative solutions to ensure maximum satisfaction when solving a specific task.

### Key Industrial Partners



Doosan Škoda Power, ŠKODA JS, Techniques Surfaces Czech Republic, voestalpine High Performance Metals CZ, CENTES, NAVEL, Advanced Metal Powders, VZÚ and others

## Key laboratories and equipment

### Technological laboratories

- Surface Treatment and Surface Modification Laboratory
- Chemical-heat Treatment Laboratory
- Laboratory of Materials Processing by Ageing Processes
- Heat Treatment Laboratory

### Materials degradation laboratories

- Macromechanical Loading Laboratory
- Corrosion Degradation Laboratory
- Laboratory of Ageing of Polymer Materials

### Analytical laboratories

- Materialographic Laboratory
- Laboratory for Evaluating the Properties and Behavior of Surface Layers
- Laboratory of Microscopic Methods

### FEM simulation and material models

- Development and implementation of material models
- Finite element simulations of materials response to loading processes
- Prediction materials fractures





## Workplace goal

1

**development and implementation of advanced technological processes in the field of surface treatments using different technological processes PVD and PA CVD, chemical-heat treatment and heat treatment including ageing of material systems**

testing the resistance and predicting the behavior of material systems in degradation processes induced by corrosion and chemical action, thermal effects, macro, micro and nano mechanical stress

2

3

**evaluation of initiation and development stages of degradation of material systems and complex properties and behavior of surface layers of material systems, microregions of materials and bulk materials of various structures**

development of methodological procedures for evaluating the results of technological processes, properties and behavior of material systems with chemical-heat treatment, surface treatments and modifications, and material systems from degradation and ageing processes

4

5

**development of methodological procedures for setting degradation and ageing processes in correlation with operational stresses**

FEM simulation and material models

6



## Workplace activity



## Areas

**technological processes of PVD and PA  
CVD surface treatments**

**heat and chemical-heat treatment**

**degradation and ageing of materials**

**methodological approaches in the field of  
analytical methods and simulative  
degradation and ageing processes**

**FEM simulation and material models**

## Cooperating companies

**Doosan Škoda Power s.r.o.**

**ŠKODA JS a.s.**

**Techniques Surfaces Czech  
Republic s.r.o.**

**IBZ Group s.r.o.**

**CENTES spol. s.r.o.**

**NAVEL spol. s.r.o.**

**Tool factory HRUBÝ s.r.o.**

**Jimalu s.r.o.**

**Gühring s.r.o.**

**voestalpine High Performance**

**Metals CZ s.r.o.**

**MEDUNA vacuum hardening s.r.o.**

**Advanced Metal Powders s.r.o.**

**LaserTherm spol. s.r.o.**





## Research focused on collaboration with practice



### **Energy**

The area of turbine control elements and steam turbine blades, as well as the area of nuclear energy



### **Engineering**

Area of production of tools, special components, heat treatment of products



### **Healthcare**

#### **Biocompatible and bioactive materials**

Area of polymer, composite and metal materials



### **Automotive**

Special components with corrosion, temperature and mechanical stress

## Applied research

Transfer of results from  
pre-applied and applied  
research

Practice

## Project activity

### 2016-2019

- co-solver of the project Application No. CZ.01.01.01/0.0/15\_019/0004451 Thin film deposition - advanced tools and innovative technologies

### 2016-2022

- co-solver of the project Support of excellent research teams in priority axis no. CZ.02.1.01/0.0/15\_003/0000493 Centre of Excellence for Nonlinear Dynamic Behaviour of Advanced Materials in Engineering

### 2017-2019

- co-solver of the project Epsilon TA CR project no. TH02010026 Development of new technologies for the production of progressive tools and components

### 2020-2022

- co-solver of the project Application no. CZ.01.1.02/0.0/19\_262/0000161 Optimization of selected surface treatment of heat-resisting steel for specific operational conditions

### 2023-2024

- co-solver of the project Proof of concept no. CZ.01.01.01/0.8/22\_001/0000232 Feasibility study of ecological change of heat treatment by advanced technologies in correlation of qualitative changes of properties and ecological load

### 2023-2025

- co-solver of the project Application No. CZ.01.01.01/0.1/22\_002/0000357 Optimization of the chemical heat treatment of special stainless steel materials with a controlled structure from the point of view of the technological operating parameters of the surface treatment and base material systems

### 2023-2025

- co-solver of the project Application No. CZ.01.01.01/0.1/22\_002/0000358 Optimizing the production of special components from the point of view of forming technology and increasing resistance by surface treatments to the operating conditions of thermal and chemical loads

6,94 3 Li Lithium	9,01 4 Be Beryllium																	10,81 5 B Bor	12,01 6 C Uhlík	14,01 7 N Dusík	16,00 8 O Kyslík	19,99 9 F Fluor	20,18 10 Ne Neon
22,99 11 Na Natrium	24,31 12 Mg Hořčík	3 III. B	4 IV. B	5 V. B	6 VI. B	7 VII. B	8 VIII. B	9 VIII. B	10 VIII. B	11 I. B	12 II. B	13 III. A	14 IV. A	15 V. A	16 VI. A	17 VII. A	18 VIII. A						
39,10 19 K Kalium	40,08 20 Ca Vápník	44,96 21 Sc Scandium	47,88 22 Ti Titan	50,94 23 V Vanad	52,00 24 Cr Chrom	54,94 25 Mn Mangan	55,85 26 Fe Železo	58,93 27 Co Kobalt	58,69 28 Ni Nikl	63,55 29 Cu Měď	65,38 30 Zn Cín	69,72 31 Ga Gallium	72,61 32 Ge German	74,92 33 As Arzen	78,96 34 Se Selen	79,90 35 Br Březek	83,80 36 Kr Krypton						
85,47 37 Rb Rubidium	87,62 38 Sr Stroncium	88,91 39 Y Yttrium	91,22 40 Zr Zirkon	92,91 41 Nb Niob	95,94 42 Mo Molibden	98,91 43 Tc Technetium	101,07 44 Ru Ruthenium	102,91 45 Rh Rhenium	106,42 46 Pd Palladium	107,87 47 Ag Stříbro	112,41 48 Cd Kadmium	114,82 49 In Indium	118,71 50 Sn Olovo	121,75 51 Sb Antimon	127,60 52 Te Télur	126,90 53 I Jod	131,29 54 Xe Xenon						
132,91 55 Cs Cesium	137,33 56 Ba Baryum	178,49 57 La Lanthan	178,49 58 Ce Cer	180,95 59 Pr Praseodym	183,85 60 Nd Neodym	186,21 61 Pm Prometium	190,20 62 Sm Samarium	192,22 63 Eu Europ	195,08 64 Gd Gadolinium	196,97 65 Tb Terbium	200,59 66 Dy Dysprosium	204,38 67 Ho Holm	207,20 68 Er Erbium	208,98 69 Tm Termym	209 70 Yb Ytterbium	210 71 Lu Lutecium	222 72 Hf Hafnium						
223 73 Fr Francium	226,03 74 Ra Radium	267 75 Ac Aktin	267 76 Th Torium	268 77 Pa Protaktin	269 78 U Uran	270 79 Np Neptun	271 80 Pu Plutonium	272 81 Am Amerik	273 82 Cm Kurm	274 83 Bk Berkelium	275 84 Cf Kalifornium	276 85 Es Einsteinium	277 86 Fm Fermium	278 87 Md Mendelevium	279 88 No Nobelium	280 89 Lr Lawrencium	281 90 Th Thorium						
286 91 Pa Protaktin	287 92 U Uran	288 93 Np Neptun	289 94 Pu Plutonium	290 95 Am Amerik	291 96 Cm Kurm	292 97 Bk Berkelium	293 98 Cf Kalifornium	294 99 Es Einsteinium	295 100 Fm Fermium	296 101 Md Mendelevium	297 102 No Nobelium	298 103 Lr Lawrencium	299 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466										



# Technological processes

## Application directions

- increase in surface hardness
- improved friction resistance
  - improved heat resistance
- improved corrosion resistance
- improved chemical resistance
- increased resistance to abrasion and erosion
  - increased resistance to local fatigue
- achieving biocompatibility, bioactivity

## Optimization of technological processes

- temperature
- working pressure
- partial pressures of working and reactive gases
- acceleration bias on deposited objects
  - current at the cathodes
- controlled electromagnetic field or permanent magnetic field
- process time in relation to other process parameters
  - power load target
  - and many other factors



## Selection and optimization of surface treatments for selected applications

Special materials for applications with high temperature and chemical loads

1.4841	CSN 42 2951
1.4828	1.4852
1.4826	1.4980

Special materials for the automotive industry

1.4571  
1.4541

Special bearing materials

1.3505  
1.3520

Special materials for energy

T552	1.4913
T671	1.4923
MLX17	1.4922



# Heat and chemical-heat treatment

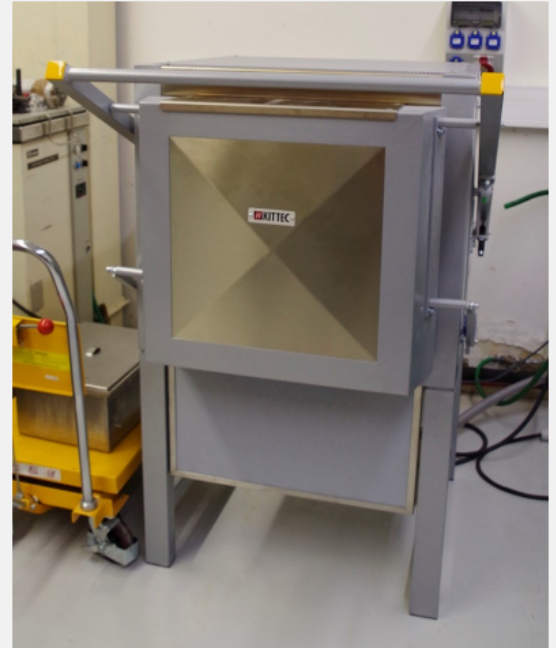
## Application directions

- increase in surface hardness
- improved friction resistance
  - improved heat resistance
- improved corrosion resistance
- improved chemical resistance
- increased resistance to abrasion and erosion
- increased resistance to local fatigue

## Optimization of heat treatment to achieve

different structure properties of products

entry into technological processes of surface treatments due to their optimization



## Equipment

Annealing furnace

Annealing and hardening furnace

Circular furnace

Tube furnace

Muffle furnace

Liquid nitrogen and argon

## Processes

Nitriding  
Cementation  
Carbonitriding  
Nitrocementation  
Boriding  
Annealing  
Hardening  
Temperature Ageing

# Macromechanical testing

## Methods of loading

Static loading – tension, compression, bending and torsion

Cyclic overloading

Low-cycle and high-cycle fatigue loading – tension, compression, torsion and bend

Mechanical loading in a temperature chamber and with induction heating

Mechanical loading at room temperature

Mechanical loading in liquids

## Application directions

verification of resistance to static loads

verification of resistance to oscillating loads

## Application

- Influence of surface treatments (PVD-ARC, magnetron, CHHT)  
Influence of heat treatment
- Influence of degradation processes – corrosion, temperature load
- Effect of ageing of polymers and composites – temperature, humidity and radiation

## Machine

Epuls





# Polymer and composite materials

## Ageing evaluation

- Temperature ageing
- Ageing due to humidity
- Evaluation of relaxation under pressure
- Evaluation of materials in the automotive, marine and railway industries
- Evaluation of materials in the field of cable insulation
- Evaluation of sealing elements
- Evaluation of materials for bio applications

## Ageing testing

Various combinations

- sun radiation
- influence of defined humidity or showering
- influence of temperature by heating and beyond sun radiation

Approximation of real conditions

long-term effects of combined influences on polymer ageing

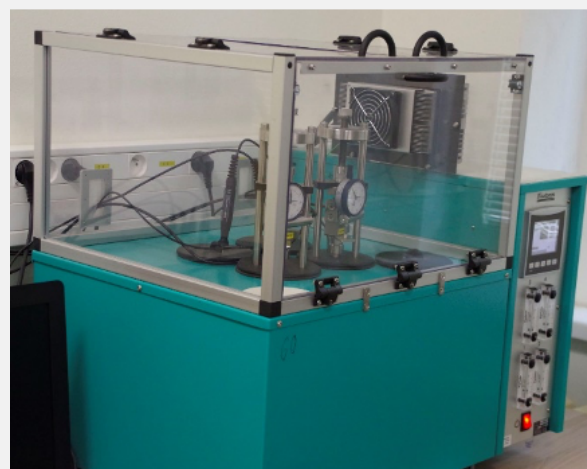
Monitoring the effect of sun radiation:

For selected polymer materials

For selected composite materials

For surface treatments

- realized by technological processes



## Other equipment

Drying rooms

Water baths

# Corrosion resistance testing

## Corrosion simulation

- exposure to humidity
- influence of humidity level
  - exposure to salt fog
- water spray or saline spray tests
  - temperature effect

## Testing in chambers with defined conditions

- saline
- selected acids (boric, oxalic, sulphuric,..)
- at room temperature
- at elevated temperature

Evaluation of corrosion initiation, corrosion development and analysis of corrosion protection possibilities



## Devices

Corrosion chamber

Cyclic voltametry

Salt and acid baths

Laboratory scales

# Evaluation of mechanical properties and behavior of surface layers, surface layer – basic material systems and material microregions

## Measurement methods

- Static measurements in different modes
- Scratch measurements in different modes

## Evaluation

- Evaluation of hardness characteristics
- Evaluation of elastic-plastic behavior
- Evaluation of brittle fracture properties
  - Evaluation of adhesive-cohesive behavior of systems surface treatment – basic material
- Evaluation of local fatigue properties
- Evaluation of friction properties and wear

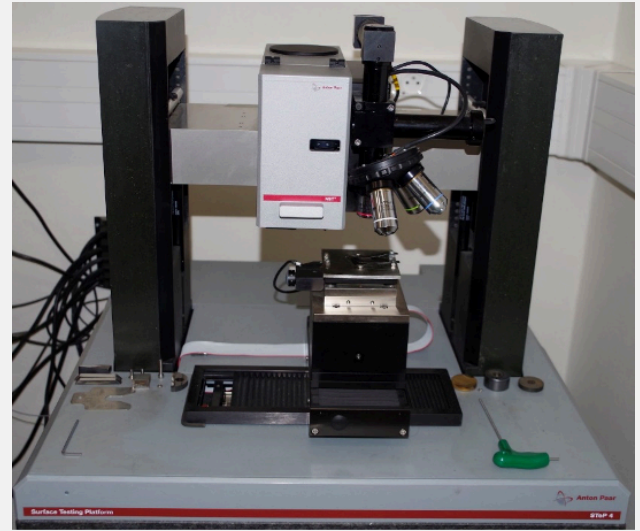
## Devices

nanoscratch tester

macroscratch tester

Ernst hardness tester

Epuls



## Application

- Evaluation of surface treatments from technological equipment with feedback
- Evaluation of chemical and heat treated surfaces with feedback
- Evaluation of changes after various heat treatments
- Evaluation of changes after corrosion exposure
- Evaluation of changes after long-term temperature exposure
- Evaluation of step changes after various ageing processes – temperature, humidity, radiation
- Evaluation in small locations

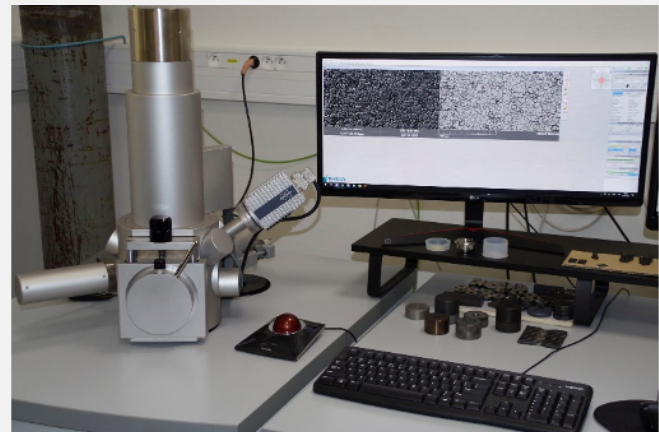




# Evaluation of surface morphology and fractures, structure, phase and chemical composition

## Evaluation

- Evaluation of morphology, structure, phase and chemical composition of basic bulk materials.
- Evaluation of materials after various heat treatments
  - Evaluation after various chemical-heat treatment of surfaces
  - Evaluation after various technological processes of deposition from HC490
- Evaluation after long-term temperature exposure
  - Evaluation after various corrosion and chemical tests
- Evaluation after various ageing processes
- Evaluation of failures and fractures after mechanical load tests
  - Static
  - Quasi-static
  - Fatigue
- Evaluation after all types of indentation tests



## Devices

Scanning electron microscope and EDX microprobe

Light materialography microscope

Digital microscopy

X-ray fluorescence



## Other equipment

### Materialography

Grinder/polisher

Cutter

Various etchings

### Laboratory

3D printer

Calotest

### Workshop

Blasting device

Lathe

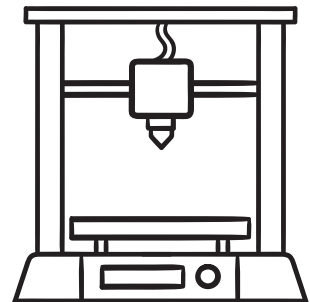
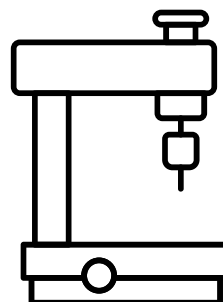
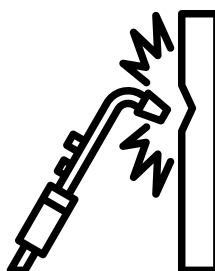
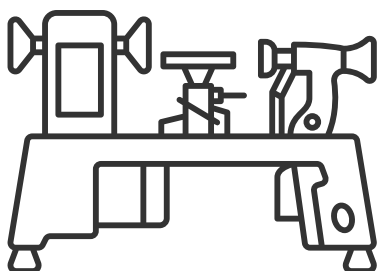
Milling machine

Drill

Grinder

Welding machine

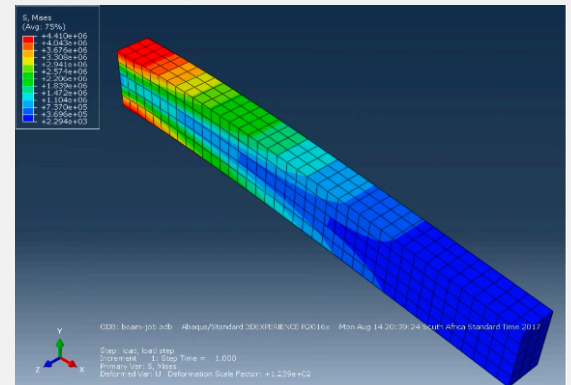
Hydraulic press



# FEM simulation and material models

- 1) development and implementation of material models
- 2) finite element simulations of the response of materials to loading processes
- 3) prediction of material failure

The central topic of the research is the development of constitutive models of materials. In particular, these are elasto-plastic material models and models respecting the degradation of materials under the influence of loading and the surrounding environment. The designed material models are subsequently implemented in finite element software, which allows to simulate various behavior of materials. The performed numerical analyses focus both on the prediction of material failure and on the simulation of the response of materials during mechanical or thermal loading.



## Software

Abaqus

## Application

Automotive industry  
Mechanical engineering industry  
Construction industry  
Aerospace industry

## Material models

General properties (density, damping, thermal expansion)  
Elastic properties (linear, nonlinear, viscoelasticity)  
Inelastic properties (plasticity, rubbers, betas..)  
Thermal properties  
Acoustic properties  
Hydrostatic fluid properties  
Equations of motion  
Volume diffusion properties  
Electrical properties  
Fluid flow properties  
Combined properties