

research led, independent College o



- 4 years
- 13 partners
- Horizon program
- European Green deal
 - 40% cut green house gas emissions
- Indoors
- Painted surfaces, silver, glass, steel, copper alloy, archaeological iron, stone, ceramic, parchment, wooden sculpture, furniture

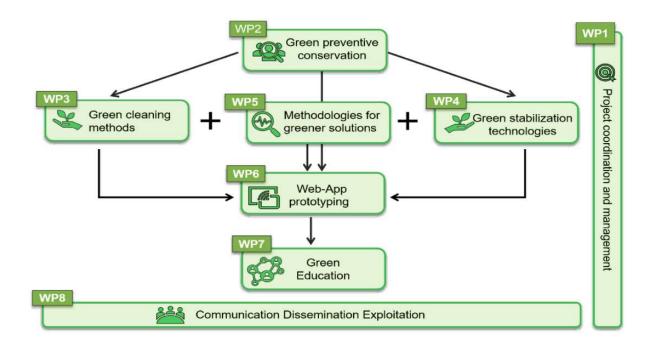




Risk 2.2 damage functions, 2.3 stability analyses, 2.5 studies + Herie Expansion

Mitigation WP3, WP4, 2.2

Adaption; WP3, WP4, WP 6, WP7, WP8

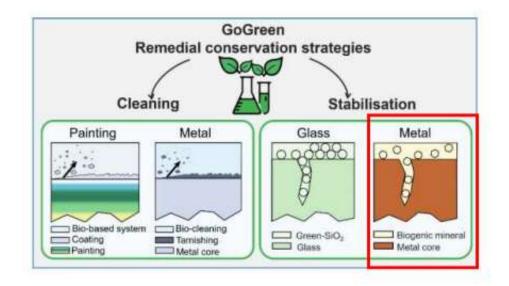




WP4 Green stabilization technologies for iron and copper



- Aim: Biostabilisation (including consolidation) of heritage objects from metal as an alternative to the traditional environmentally unfriendly methods.
- Target: archeological iron and copper artifacts
- Test system: due to the difficulty of developing an artificially aged archaeological patina, the test system will be based on low cultural-value archaeological artifacts





WP4 Green stabilization technologies for iron and copper



- conversion of existing corrosion products into chemically stable biominerals using specific types of microorganisms
- investigation with cell filtrates of the mechanisms involved in the assimilation of Fe(II)/(III) ions and extracellular production of oxalates/oxides
- chloride ions translocation involving halophilic and white-rot fungi
- evaluation of domestication of the studied microbes to increase their production of biominerals or to remove chloride ions.
- Aging to determine suitability for future climate

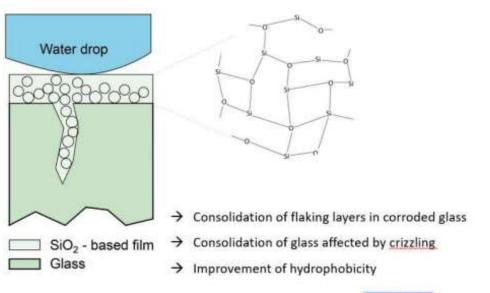




WP4 Green stabilization technologies for glass



- 1. Avoid toxicity
- 2. Repair glass with glass
- 3. Surface stabilization, no aspect alteration



Pros:

- Material compatibility (silica-on-silica)
- Tunable rheological behavior
- Tunable composition (markers)
- Non toxic

Cons:

- Refractive index depends on NPs concentration
- · Cross-linking reactions after application
- Slow process
- Can't be removed

