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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title Page; Copyright Page; Table of Contents; Preface; Chapter 1. Carbon Fabric-reinforced Polymer Composites and Parameters Controlling Tribological Performance; 1.1. Introduction to polymeric tribo-composites; 1.2. Carbon fibers as reinforcement; 1.2.1. Classification of carbon fibers; 1.2.2. Classification of fabric weaves; 1.3. Carbon fabric-reinforced composites; 1.3.1. Manufacturing methods to create CFRCs; 1.3.2. Performance evaluation of composites; 1.3.3. Tribological properties; 1.4. Tribo-performance of CFRCs: influential parameters 1.4.1. Influence of the processing technique1.4.2. Influence of fabric contents; 1.4.3. Fabric orientation effect; 1.4.4. Effect of fabric weave on performance properties; 1.4.5. Influence of strengthening the fiber matrix interface; 1.4.6. Influence of the type of polymer used; 1.4.7. Influence of the molecular weight of a polymer; 1.5. Concluding remarks; 1.6. Bibliography; A1.1. Appendix I: Various techniques for developing CFRCs by compression molding; A1.1.1. Hand lay-up technique; A1.1.2. Impregnation technique; A1.1.3. Polymer film technique; A1.1.4. Powder prepreg technique A2. Appendix II: Characterization methods for CFRCsA2.1. Physical characterization; A2.2. Mechanical properties; Chapter 2. Adhesive Wear Characteristics of Natural Fiber-reinforced Composites; 2.1. Introduction; 2.1.1. Why natural fibers?; 2.1.2. Tribology of polymeric composites based on natural fibers; 2.2. Preparation of polyester composites; 2.2.1. Preparation of FRPC; 2.2.2. Preparation of palm oil fibers and PORP composites; 2.2.3. NaOH treatment; 2.2.4. Preparation of PORP composites; 2.3. Specifications of the fibers and composites; 2.3.1. Interfacial adhesion of palm oil fibers 2.3.2. Mechanical properties of the composites2.4. Tribo-experimental details; 2.4.1. Experimental procedure; 2.4.2. Examination of worn surfaces; 2.4.3. Parameters measured; 2.4.4. Results and discussion; 2.4.5. Effect of operating parameters; 2.4.6. Effect of 6% NaOH treatment; 2.4.7. Effect of wet and dry contact conditions; 2.5. Summary; 2.6. Bibliography; Chapter 3. Resistance to Cavitation Erosion: Material Selection; 3.1. Cavitation erosion of materials - a brief review 3.2. Measuring the wear resistance of a material to cavitation erosion by using a vibratory cavitation erosion apparatus3.2.1. General view of an ultrasonic vibratory apparatus; 3.2.2. Determination of the wear resistance of a material to cavitation erosion; 3.2.3. Experimental details; 3.3. Material selection; 3.3.1. Metal and alloys; 3.3.2. Advanced ceramic; 3.3.3. Polymer; 3.3.4. Comparison; 3.4. Conclusion; 3.5. Acknowledgement; 3.6. Bibliography; Chapter 4. Cavitation of Biofuel Applied in the Injection Nozzles of Diesel Engines; 4.1. Introduction 4.2. General understanding of cavitation erosion
Sommario/riassunto	Recent advances into the wear of advanced materialsIn general, wear is currently defined as "the progressive loss of material from the operating surface of a body occurring as a result of relative motion at the surface". It is related to surface interactions and more specifically to the form of contact due to relative motion. Wear is rarely catastrophic but does reduce the operating efficiency of machine components and structures. At this time of economic crisis, this is a very important field of study because of the huge impact the wear of materials has on the economy.<br