

**PUBLIC SELECTION BASED ON QUALIFICATIONS AND INTERVIEW FOR THE AWARDING OF NO. 8 EXPERIENCED GRANTS LASTING 36 MONTHS FOR CONDUCTING RESEARCH PURSUANT TO ART. 22 OF LAW NO. 240/2010 AT THE DEPARTMENTS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE 2020 STARS PROGRAMME - I PART - CUP: F54I19000980001 (TYPE A)
PICA CODE 20AR017**

announced with decree of the Chancellor Rep. no. 199/2020 of 30.04.2020 and posted on the official registry of the University on 08.05.2020

RESEARCH PROJECT CODE 1

“Impact of additive manufacturing on the aerothermal performance of aero-engine hot gas components”

Research structure: Department of Engineering and applied sciences

Duration of the grant: 36 months

Scientific Area: 09 – Industrial and information engineering

Academic recruitment field: 09/C1 – Fluid machinery, energy systems and power generation

Academic discipline: ING-IND/09 – Energy systems and power generation

Scientific Director: Prof. BARIGOZZI Giovanna

The application of turbogas engines to aircraft propulsion has been characterized by a constant increase in performance over time, aimed at saving fuel and reducing the environmental impact. Actually, the design optimization of hot gas path components plays an important role in the near and mid-term future development of modern aero-engines. More and more efficient cooling systems are required in order to increase the engine thermal efficiency and to reduce its pollutant emissions. The development of additive manufacturing (AM) techniques makes it possible to obtain advanced geometries and/or reduced time and costs. However, the adoption of AM techniques entails some drawbacks, mainly related to the fact that worse dimensional accuracies and surface finishing are achieved, with respect to traditional processes. Beyond a qualitative agreement on roughness-induced effects, no general consensus exists regarding how to treat and model different sources of roughness and its effect on the component's performance. Due to the strict safety requirements, the understanding and quantification of AM technique implications on the resulting component performance has gained a paramount importance, in the view of introducing this innovative manufacturing process in the aero-engine market.

Within this perspective, the proposed project aims at developing and characterizing experimentally cooled components for aero-engines, produced by AM. A thorough evaluation of AM technological implications on characteristics and performance of basic cooling devices will be achieved by means of the most advanced experimental techniques, including geometry scanning and aerothermal investigations. A wide database of wind tunnel experimental data will be constituted so as to support the development of correlations and the design of realistic components, to be tested at engine-like conditions. A detailed account of drawbacks and improvements achievable with the adoption of AM processes and innovative geometries will be obtained by the direct comparison with traditionally manufactured test samples.

The activity involves the following steps:

1. Literature survey to define the cooling hole geometry and to analyze the AM related technological problems. This activity will lead to the design of the hole geometry to be tested on a flat plate wind tunnel, manufactured varying the AM process parameters.
2. Morphological and aero-thermal characterization of the manufactured models. Experimental investigation of flat plate film cooling by means of the Pressure Sensitive Paints (PSP) technique, focusing on a single row of holes.
3. Data processing and data analysis in order to evaluate the impact of AM process parameters on film cooling performance.

4. Aerodynamic test with pressure gradients in a nozzle vane cascade with platform cooling for variable injection condition. Tests will be run as close as possible to engine condition, by means of an aerodynamic 5-hole pressure probe. Different roughness will be tested, to assess its influence on loss generation.
5. Thermal tests on the nozzle vane cascade with platform cooling: adiabatic film cooling effectiveness distribution on the cooled platform will be measured for variable injection condition and surface roughness, with the aim of assessing its influence on the thermal protection capability of the cooling scheme.
6. Final processing of the collected data and critical assessment of the aerodynamic and thermal performance of the tested models with drafting of the final report.

RESEARCH PROJECT CODE 2

“Evidence-based interrogation techniques in the fight against terrorism and organized crime”

Research structure: Department of Human and social sciences

Duration of the grant: 36 months

Scientific Area: 11 - History, philosophy, pedagogy and psychology

Academic recruitment field: 11/E3 – Social psychology and work and organizational psychology

Academic discipline: M-PSI/05 – Social psychology

Scientific Director: Prof. CASO Letizia

The increase of terrorist attacks, organised crime and the consequent sense of insecurity, refocused international research, which has shifted from a focus on assessing credibility to one on evidence-based interrogation techniques. The aim is to obtain as much information as possible from the sources, assess the veracity of what has been stated and to inform operations and investigations. This project focuses on the study of two approaches that aim to achieve these objectives: The Theme-Selection Strategy (TSS) technique and the verifiable details approach. The project will consist of three studies.

The first study will explore the effectiveness of the TSS technique in a criminal context, with a focus on interrogations related to past events. Mirroring what happens in real life, participants will be able to prepare for questioning two days before this occurs. The research will be developed within a year. In the first quarter, the interrogations will be conducted in a laboratory setting. In the second and third semesters, the interviews will be transcribed verbatim and then their verbal content will be analysed. Statistical analyses will be conducted in the fourth quarter and results will be disseminated, both in scientific journals and in popular media.

The second study will focus on perfecting the verifiable details approach, also in a criminal context, given the scientific evidence that this method is gaining within academia. The effectiveness of the method can also be traced back to the fact that law enforcements of some European countries are starting to implement this approach in their professional practice. At the same time, being recent, this methodology needs to be refined, particularly in those cases where suspects deftly mix truth and lies in their statements. In the first quarter the (simulated) interrogations will be conducted, in the second quarter the interviews will be transcribed, in the third quarter the analysis of the verbal content will be carried out and in the fourth quarter the results will be disseminated. Thanks also to the collaboration established with Bergamo law enforcements, we will try to apply this approach to real material.

The third study will explore the possibility to train people to use the techniques explored in the first two studies. In the first quarter, half of the experimental sample will receive training on the TSS technique and the verifiable details approach, while the other half will not receive any training. Participants will then have to assess the credibility of what the senders (interviewees) stated. In the second quarter, data analysis on participants' performance will be carried out. In the third quarter, participants will evaluate other interviewees to explore, in the fourth quarter, the maintenance of performance over time

RESEARCH PROJECT CODE 3

“On the Role of Human Capital and Knowledge Élites in Innovation in Italy, 1861-1914”

Research structure: Department of Management, economics and quantitative methods

Duration of the grant: 36 months

Scientific Area: 13 – Economics and statistics

Academic recruitment field: 13/A3 – Public economics

Academic discipline: SECS-P/03 – Public economics

Scientific Director: Prof. CINNIRELLA Francesco

The goal of the research project is twofold: (i) the reconstruction, in historical perspective, of the geographic distribution of innovation in Italy from Unification until the First World War; (ii) to investigate the socio-economic and institutional determinants which can explain the cross-sectional and time variation of the development of innovative activity in Italy. The historical approach will allow to shed light on the origin and long-run determinants of technological development in Italy contributing also to explain modern differences in technological development within Italy and to explain, possibly, the origin and location of the modern industrial districts.

Concerning the analysis of the determinants of technological change, the project aims at disentangling the direct effect of universities from the effect of the presence of so-called knowledge elites. Recent literature has shown the importance of having both a knowledge-elite intellectually open minded and prone to technological innovation, and a certain number of people with practical skills able to understand and improve the technology at the frontier.

The primary data source to measure innovative activity is constituted by the catalogues of the World Expositions. These were international fairs with the purpose of exhibiting to the international community successful innovations in agriculture, industry, and the arts. The research project aims at digitalize the information on the exhibitors contained in the official catalogues starting from the 1862 world exposition in London until the exposition in 1911 in Turin. In particular, the following information will be digitized: the name of the inventor, the technological class of the invention, and origin of the inventor. The geo-referencing of the origin of the inventors will allow us to reconstruct the geographic distribution of innovative activity in Italy. It is important to note that the funding for the digitalization and geo-referencing of the inventors is already secured.

The identification of the causal effects is based on the estimate of diff-in-diff models and models with instrumental variables. In particular, we plan to exploit the openings of some universities in Italy during the 19th century to estimate the local effect on the technological innovation. Given the endogeneity of the openings of universities, we plan to use changes in the curricula and the opening and closure of given university faculties. Concerning the role of knowledge-elites, the project aims at analyzing the impact of learned academies that developed over time in Italy. In this case, it is also important to notice that some universities in Italy were born from the merging of academies and cultural institutes.

The project will be developed in three years as follows: in the first period, of about 6 months, the candidate will supervise and contribute to the collection, digitalization, and harmonization of the data of the world expositions. At the same time, data on Italian universities and academies will also be collected. In the following 12 months the candidate will clean the data, estimate the econometric models, and write the first article with a description of the geographic distribution of the inventors and on the first formation of technological clusters. Starting from the 18th month and until the end of the project, the candidate will focus on the second objective of the project, namely the analysis of the role of universities and knowledge-elites on technological change. In this phase, we will also evaluate the possibility to expand the analysis on the role of the academies collecting data on the members of the academies on a small sample.

The output of the paper will consist of at least two papers to be published in international academic journals. We expect the following results:

The identification of technological clusters already after the Unification due to natural endowments, transportation, and market integration with continental Europe.

Consistent with the economic theory and recent literature, we expect to find a positive effect of university education on innovation, mostly in areas close to a university with a strong specialization in scientific subject.

It is not easy to define a priori the effect of learned academies on technological change. On the one side, the 19th century academies focused on general discussions with limited practical implications. This might have contributed only marginally to technological innovation. On the other side, the

concentration of learned academies and of people interested in science might have contributed to the formation of industrial and technological clusters which, because of path dependence, could have persisted until modern times.

In general, the case of Italy is not much represented in the literature which studies the long-run determinants of economic development. This is likely due to the scarcity of data and the adoption of obsolete methodologies. Data, methodologies, and the potential results of this project could push forward our knowledge of the economic and institutional mechanisms which favored, or in some cases slowed down, technological change in Italy. The results of this research could also provide important policy implications. The results could substantiate the importance of tertiary education for technological innovation. The project could also contribute to the actual debate on the role of intellectual elites in economic growth.

RESEARCH PROJECT CODE 4

“The economic dependence of companies in the modern market context: abuse and organizational structure of group companies”

Research structure: Department of Law

Duration of the grant: 36 months

Scientific Area: 12 – Law studies

Academic recruitment field: 12/B1 – Business law

Academic discipline: IUS/04 – Business law

Scientific Director: Prof. DE STASIO Vincenzo

In our global economics, specialized and fragmented production processes require the integration of organizational structures of enterprises and it is increasingly frequent to use alternative forms instead of those based on controlling share and on commercial agreements (i.e. franchising, subcontracting). Even if this trend has undeniable advantages, it can lead to jeopardize the profitability and organizational efficiency of companies, by allocating all business risks to the subsidiaries and undermining the competitiveness of the entire economic system.

A first action is due to art. 9 L. 192/1998. This provision regulates the abusive exercise of the economic power guaranteed to parent companies through the contractual obligations imposed on other subsidiaries. The abuse of the state of dependence is now prohibited and, according to several interpreters, this rule is to be considered a general one in business relations. However, its effects have been studied so far considering only the contractual relationship and therefore giving significance to the so-called third contract (“B2B”) according to an atomistic point of view.

On the other hand, this phenomenon has to be seen in relation to the organizational structures of enterprises that are connected by contractual ties and in relation to the need of safeguarding their permanence in the market. Only in this way it is possible to give relevance to those conducts of parent companies that have the effect of producing for subsidiaries long term inefficient and unsustainable production processes, as well as determining an unjustified competitive advantage for parent companies, even if these conducts are not an abuse in the contractual relationship. Studies on economic dependence carried out from the perspective of competition law are well known. However, these studies have limited their investigations on the difference between the economic dependence and the abuse of a dominant position or vertical agreements without any consideration for productive processes.

The enacted of paragraph 2 of art. 2086 c.c. (D.lgs. 14/2019) has confirmed that our legal system is moving in this direction, which requires from the entrepreneur the adoption of an organizational structure which is appropriate to the nature and size of his business, therefore imposing precise constraints on the way production processes are organized.

The research project aims at clarifying what restrictions parent companies meet in the organization of their business in order to take account of entrepreneurial interests of subsidiaries.

The investigation will start considering that contractual constraints causing economic dependence are the basis of the so-called external control among companies (art. 2359, par. 1, n. 3), thus highlighting rules provided for groups of companies. Therefore, in the mentioned market context, the research will analyze all implications that rules for groups of companies can have on the contractual powers assigned to the dominant company. Firstly, it is going to study the consequences deriving from the duty that parent companies have to respect the rule of correct management of subsidiaries. Secondly, it will be necessary to verify if remedies referred to in art. 9, L. 192/1998 may affect the organization of company groups.

As to the timetable, it is expected that the first 8 months will be dedicated to the study of the Italian legal literature on these issues; during the next 8 months, the research will proceed with comparative analyses among the main European regulations; in the last 20 months, the illustrative essays of the results will be reported in 3 articles or in 1 monograph.

RESEARCH PROJECT CODE 5

“Neurobiological effects of a visuo-attentional treatment in children with dyslexia”

Research structure: Department of Human and social sciences

Duration of the grant: 36 months

Scientific Area: 11 - History, philosophy, pedagogy and psychology

Academic recruitment field: 11/E1 – General psychology, psychobiology and psychometrics

Academic discipline: M-PSI/01 – General psychology

Scientific Director: Prof. GORI Simone

The 5% of children are affected by the most common learning disorder that is dyslexia (D), which is characterized by deficit in accurate and/or fluent reading, lower academic performance and low self-esteem. The most popular view suggest a specific phonological disorder as the core cause of D (Robertson et al., 2015). However, the recent literature shows that D is characterized by a combination of multiple causes (Carroll et al., 2015). Before the integration between letter and sound takes place a rapid attentional deployment to be able to recognize letters and their sounds (Facoetti et al., 2010). A dysfunction of these ability is one of the main causes of D. An Action Video Game treatment (AVG), able to improve attentional abilities, produces an increase in reading speed in children with D (Gori et al., 2016; Peters et al., 2019). In this STaRs program I propose to investigate the neurobiological effects induced by a AVG treatment in a sample of children with D. I propose that all children will also participate d to a treatment with non action video games. This control treatment will be engaging in the same manner AVG treatment, and the administration of the two treatments will be counterbalanced. Moreover because already demonstrated that not all children with D will benefit by this treatment (Franceschini & Bertoni, 2019), the second aim of this project will be to study the individual differences in order to search the neurobiological marker characterizing the children that have beneficial effects from this visuo-attentional treatment. The neurobiological aspects will be investigated with the electrophysiological resting state (EEG) and during the execution of a task (event related potential; ERP) which investigated the magnocellular dorsal (MD) pathway functioning, resulted impaired in children with D (Gori et al., 2015). Moreover, based on the international experience of the project proponent and giving the interdisciplinarity of the project I believe to be able to provide an occasion for advanced training course for the project winner.

Project articulation

First phase: children with D selection

Second phase: behavioral and EEG pre and post evaluations. AVG and non action video game treatment

Third phase: evaluation of reading abilities and follow-up after 1 year.

Timeline:

3 years:

first year: development of neuropsychological protocols for the evaluation of reading and attention using paper-and-pencil and computerized tasks; and implementation of tasks for the evaluation of MD pathway with the ERP. Primary schools will be contacted and meetings with teachers and parents will be organized.

Second year: neuropsychological tests will be administered before and after treatment to measure the efficacy of the treatments on the reading, attentional and auditory abilities, and on the ERP components.

Third year: it will be evaluated the reading skills of the children in order to monitor the effects of the treatment. Moreover, a second session of treatment with AVG will be proposed in order to evaluate when the repetition of the treatment would increase the beneficial effect of the treatment.

RESEARCH PROJECT CODE 6

“Hyperlocal supply chains: analysis of the models and supporting decision-making processes”

Research structure: Department of Management, information and production engineering

Duration of the grant: 36 months

Scientific Area: 09 – Industrial and information engineering

Academic recruitment field: 09/B2 – Industrial mechanical systems engineering

Academic discipline: ING-IND/17 – Industrial mechanical systems engineering

Scientific Director: Prof. PINTO Roberto

The objective of this research is to study the last mile distribution sector, with particular reference to the use of technologies to support hyperlocal supply chains. Although the pervasiveness of digital technologies makes it increasingly easy to have a presence in the online marketplace, at the same time this "virtual presence" must be supported by the company's "physical presence", understood as the company's ability to provide the service or supply the goods sold in the digital context.

Project summary:

1. Identification and definition of the characterising elements: definition of the state of the art in the hyperlocal supply chain sector (6-8 months).
2. Technology analysis: overview of the technologies - and related impacts - that can be adopted in the hyperlocal supply chains (10-12 months).
3. Decision-making processes analysis: definition of decision support processes and systems based on - or enabled by - technologies, with particular regard to the use of data for decision-making. (12 months).
4. Alignment of digital capabilities with the physical capabilities of the supply chain: definition of the alignment criteria both strategic and operational of the different capabilities of the company, also through the identification of best practices (8-10 months).

RESEARCH PROJECT CODE 7

“Engines, systems and grids for smart energy districts”

Research structure: Department of Engineering and applied sciences

Duration of the grant: 36 months

Scientific Area: 09 – Industrial and information engineering

Academic recruitment field: 09/C1 – Fluid machinery, energy systems and power generation

Academic discipline: ING-IND/08 – fluid machinery

Scientific Director: Prof. SAVINI Marco Luciano Mario

The research project aims to develop a computer code for the design and the optimization of engines, systems and grids of smart energy districts.

An energy district consists of multiple users (buildings, vehicle refueling / recharging stations, rail transport systems, ...), with various trends of energy demand, according to the final use (residential, commercial, industrial). To make smart an energy district, it is necessary an integrated design of physical components (fuel-fired engines, renewable energy technologies, storage systems) and control systems in order to maximize the efficiency and minimize cost and environmental impact.

The computer code will allow to accurately predict the energy performance and environmental impact of a wide range of technologies and their possible synergies. It will also allow for comparative economic assessments based on different scenarios.

RESEARCH PROJECT CODE 8

“Wilson and Wilsonianism in the 20th Century: Influences and Receptions in the Euro-Atlantic scenario”

Research structure: Department of Foreign languages, literatures and cultures

Duration of the grant: 36 months

Scientific Area: 11 - History, philosophy, pedagogy and psychology

Academic recruitment field: 11/A3 – Contemporary history

Academic discipline: M-STO/04 – Contemporary history

Scientific Director: Prof. SCIROCCO Giovanni Angelo

1) Objective:

The research proposal aims to contribute to the innovation of historical sciences, with the declared goal of significantly updating the international debate. Accordingly, the objectives of this project are threefold: a) tracing the intellectual origins of Wilsonianism and its main characteristics; b) evaluating the influences of Wilsonianism in European politics after World War I; c) identifying the long legacies of Wilsonianism after World War II. Taken together, the three research objectives will help to overcome the traditional barriers in the history of Wilsonianism, which will also be judged for its impacts outside the US context.

2) Theoretical framework:

The project bases its analysis on solid historiographic research. Considering first of all the US, Wilson and Wilsonianism have been interpreted following a course that is somewhat different from the canonical path of US diplomatic history or from the history of the Cold War (Del Pero 2013: 45). At the end of the Cold War, given the instability of the international scenario, Wilsonianism once again took a central role. In this new framework, prominent scholars emphasized the progressive matrix of Wilsonian internationalism and its vision of an international order where the new conditions (according to what Wilson had theorized between 1916 and 1918) required the search for consensual, collective and multilateral solutions (Knock 1992; Ninkovich 1998; Smith 2017). European historical literature has evaluated Wilson and Wilsonianism for their immediate impacts, i.e. on the projects for the immediate post-war period, either on the continental political debate or on some specific national cases (Berger 2017; Conze 2018). As a result, it has been discussed the incidence of Wilsonism in moments when the political-institutional balance was broken (Schwabe, 1971; Id. 1997), but also its ability in influencing specific national political actors (Rossini 2000; Id. 2017; Cattaruzza 2014; Scirocco 2016). This project intends to follow the existing path, aimed at exploring the influences and receptions of Wilsonianism in the European geopolitical space. It will stop his reflections after World War I: by taking up an important lesson of American historiography on Wilson, i.e. to understand the legacy of Wilsonianism throughout the long 20th century (Ambrosius 2002), the research will go as far as the second half of the 20th century. In so doing, the results will represent an effective and innovative expansion of the existing knowledge about Wilson's philosophy and international model.

3) Research project description:

The research wants to overcome the barriers imposed by a historical literature that used to consider the history of international relations as a continuation of the individual national historical events (Sluga, Clavin 2017: 3-14). First of all, it will use the approach of transnational history, a particular discipline of historiography aimed at studying the phenomena, people and ideas whose analysis cannot be limited to the national framework or the sum of distinct nations (Iriye 2013).

Modelled during the American political reflection of the early 20th century and influenced by an interpretation that considered the Great War as a moment of definitive rupture of the previous geopolitical balances, Wilsonianism will also be tested in the Western European framework. Besides reading the long influences, this will allow the project to illustrate the most controversial aspects of the doctrine: for example the fact that, while designing a world order based on a system of shared rules, Wilson did not renounce a hierarchical vision with the United States as a true global power (Zeiler, Ekbladh, Montoya 2017).

In line with the intention of bringing Wilsonianism into the 20th-century political debate, the project will also have to refer to a particular sub-branch of historical comparison, namely the “incorporating

comparison”, what allows historians to understand “the relationship between developments in different countries and regions” (Van der Linden 2003: 177). Comparative and transnational history are two different instruments (H.-G. Haupt, J. Kocka 2009). Crossing them will reduce the inherent weaknesses of each approach - comparative history risks being overly nation-centred, while transnational history risks losing its geopolitical dimension - and the research will attempt to describe the overall history of Wilsonianism in the 20th century.

Key words: Wilson, Wilsonianism, Internationalism, International organizations

4) Time:

Preliminary phase (6 months): a review of the relevant bibliography, which will cover the following areas: the history of international relations in the contemporary age; the ideological, programmatic and political trajectory of Wilsonianism, with particular attention to its reception in the 20th century; the history of international organizations.

Phase 2 (10 months): archival research, which will be conducted by following the research goals.

Phase 3 (10 months): analysis of the primary sources found. Besides processing the data collected to build an effective scientific dissemination, this phase will help to monitor the progress of the project.

Phase 4 (10 months): public and scientific dissemination activities.

5) Expected results:

By reflecting on Wilsonianism, its influence and reception, this research aims to participate in the ongoing rewriting of the historiography of international relations. It is a question of investigating the hidden aspects of international relations. The main belief is that Wilsonianism, with its deliberately ideological and messianic intentions, has actually had a broad ancestry in the course of the geopolitical formulations of the twentieth century, representing both a model to follow and a counter-model from which to keep distance (Mayer 1959; Egerman 2010: 20-27).

In line with its objectives, the project poses several scientific dissemination activities times. Once the extensive work of collecting and analysing primary sources has been completed, two different paper proposals will be presented at two major international conferences (e.g. the International History Seminar co-organised by Sciences Po and the London School of Economics or the Conference of Europeanists): the first paper will focus on the reception of Wilsonianism in Europe after WWI; the second paper will discuss the ideological connections between Wilson's internationalism and the Charter of United Nations. Both papers will be converted into two scientific articles to be submitted to two international journals (e.g. *Historical Research* or *Historische Zeitschrift*).

After submitting the two essays, two new publication projects will be launched. First, an anthology will be prepared with the aim of making available to the scientific community some of the most significant texts produced by European intellectuals (for example, John Maynard Keynes, Guglielmo Ferrero, Andrea Caffi, Francesco Saverio Nitti) on Wilson's role and Wilsonian peace projects in the aftermath of WWI. Secondly, initial chapters of the monograph will be written, which will coincide with the most relevant scientific product of the project. Proposed to an international publishing house, the book will aim at discussing the history of the Twentieth Century in the light of the reception and influence of Wilsonism on the European political actors.

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