

The Serbian Society for Ceramic Materials  
Institute for Multidisciplinary Research (IMSI), University of Belgrade  
Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade  
Center of Excellence for the Synthesis, Processing and Characterization of  
Materials for use in Extreme Conditions "CEXTREME LAB" - Institute of  
Nuclear Sciences "Vinča", University of Belgrade  
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, University of Belgrade  
Center for Green Technologies, Institute for Multidisciplinary Research,  
University of Belgrade  
Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade  
Faculty of Technology, University of Novi Sad

A microscopic image of ceramic particles, showing a transition from white to red. The particles are spherical and densely packed. The top half is white, and the bottom half is red, with a horizontal boundary line.

# PROGRAMME and the BOOK of ABSTRACTS

## 5CSCS-2019

5<sup>th</sup> Conference of  
the Serbian Society for Ceramic Materials  
June 11-13.2019. Belgrade Serbia

Edited by:  
**Branko Matović**  
**Zorica Branković**  
**Aleksandra Dapčević**  
**Vladimir V. Srdić**

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# **PROGRAMME AND THE BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

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Compounds of BiFeO<sub>3</sub>, with metal ions substituted by different percentage of silver, were synthesized using hydrothermal method. Structural characterization of synthesized samples was performed using X-ray diffraction. Magnetization of polycrystalline samples measured in a wide temperature range, from 2 to 720 K, showed that the transition temperature for all the samples is nearly the same,  $T_N = 630$  K. The development of weak ferromagnetism with doping was observed as enhanced splitting between zero field cooled (ZFC) and field cooled (FC) curves, together with increased magnetization seen also in M(H) curves. The peculiar behaviour of ZFC and FC curves expressed at lower temperatures, where the FC curve crossed the ZFC curve attaining lower values of magnetization than the ZFC curve, could be attributed to the competition of exchange interactions within and between the sublattices.

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## **SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF BiFeO<sub>3</sub> FINE POWDERS**

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Bismuth ferrite (BiFeO<sub>3</sub>) is one of the most studied multiferroic system with a large number of published articles. This is mainly because BiFeO<sub>3</sub> material possesses both ferromagnetic and ferroelectric properties observed at room temperature, which opens great possibility for industrial and technological applications. Well-crystallized single-crystal BiFeO<sub>3</sub> nanopowder has been successfully synthesized with the hydrothermal method. Structural analysis showed that non-annealed powder can be perfectly fitted to rhombohedral space group R3c and contains a very small amount of secondary phase, whereas the final product (annealed at 800 °C) represents single-phase perovskite powder with high crystallinity. HRTEM analysis confirmed existence of twin stacking faults, which are responsible for enhanced magnetic properties. EPR measurements suggested existence of electrons trapped by vacancies or defects. It has been proposed that existence of Fe<sup>3+</sup> –OV defect complex could be generated at elevated temperatures followed by formation of trivalent Fe ions, which intensely provide local 3d moments.