

Serbian Ceramic Society Conference ADVANCED CERAMICS AND APPLICATION XI New Frontiers in Multifunctional Material Science and Processing

Serbian Ceramic Society
Institute of Technical Sciences of SASA
Institute for Testing of Materials
Institute of Chemistry Technology and Metallurgy
Institute for Technology of Nuclear and Other Raw Mineral Materials

PROGRAM AND THE BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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is in good agreement with the value obtained by XRD-structural analysis (0.51). Raman spectrum is fitted with 7 Lorentzian peaks. To analyze the IR spectra, we used *Kramers-Krönig* analysis. Measurement of magnetization, i.e. coercivity, enable the calculation of the anisotropy coefficient $K_1 = 4.02 \cdot 10^5$ J cm⁻³, which is very high in cobalt ferrite. The 57Fe-Mössbauer spectrum of the CoFe₂O₄ sample was measured at room temperature in $\Box \pm 12$ mm s⁻¹ Doppler velocity range. The 57Fe-Mössbauer spectrum of the CoFe₂O₄ sample was fitted with the extended Voigt-based fitting method.

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Photocatalytic activity of SrGd₂O₄ down and up-convertor systems

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Issues with air and water pollution have become a worldwide problem. Photocatalysis is a technique that holds promise for resolving these urgent issues due to its sustainability, affordability, and environmental friendliness. Recently, anti-Stokes and Stokes luminescence materials have been identified as potentially efficient candidates for photocatalysis exploitation. Under irradiation, doping different Ln³⁺ ions in an inorganic host will induce designable down and up-conversion emissions beginning in the UV and extending to the NIR region. This investigation will examine the photocatalytic application of the chosen samples. All samples were successfully prepared via sol-gel assisted combustion method. X-ray Powder Diffraction pattern proved that all samples crystallize as a pure orthorhombic phase of SrGd₂O₄. Scanning and transmission electron microscopy was used for morphology characterization and it revealed the existence of porous agglomerated round-shaped particles favorable for photocatalytic application. Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy showed the presence of dopant ions and even distribution of all constituting elements. Under simulated solar light irradiation, the photocatalytic characteristics of down-convertors were investigated in the photocatalytic degradation of organic dye methyl orange (MO). During the experiment, a UV/Vis spectrometer was utilized to measure a drop in MO concentration in water solutions. Aliquots of the working solutions were taken at precise time intervals, and the results show that the dye breakdown rate was successful after 4 hours. Methylene blue (MB), as a test pollutant, was used to investigate its photocatalytic efficiency under irradiation of simulated sunlight of up-conversion samples. The obtained results were encouraging because more than 50% of the starting dye concentration was mineralized after 4 hours of exposure to the simulated Sun irradiation.