



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

Serbian Ceramic Society
Institute for Testing of Materials
Institute of Chemistry Technology and Metallurgy
Institute for Technology of Nuclear and Other Raw Mineral Materials
School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science of Applied Studies

PROGRAM AND THE BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Knez Mihailova 35
Serbia, Belgrade, 21-23. September 2015

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Book title: Serbian Ceramic Society Conference - ADVANCED CERAMICS AND APPLICATION IV: Program and the Book of Abstracts

Publisher:

Serbian Ceramic Society

Editors:

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Technical Editors:

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Printing:

Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts,
Knez Mihailova 35, Belgrade

Edition:

140 copies

Photos : Jewelry - Zvonko Petković

Sculptures - Dragan Radenović

Ceramics - Ruža Nikolić

CIP

commercial product (GAMIT 4-EC) of herbicide clomazone (0.05 mM) in aqueous suspensions of synthesized and commercial (Degussa P25) TiO₂ were examined under UV radiation. In all experiments the concentration of the catalyst was 0.50 mg mL⁻¹. BET measurements revealed that all synthesized catalyst had mesoporous structure, except the sample synthesized with 0.07 M (NH₄)₂SO₄ and at pH of solution 9 that had small amount of micropores. This sample had the best photocatalytic properties, even better than commercial Degussa P25, and the reason of that is rather the biggest porosity than the combination of micro- and mesoporosity.

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Correlation between crystal structure and thermal stability of fire protection coating

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Fire protection coatings on steel constructions for outdoor conditions on the basis of organic solutions have been analyzed. The first layer of coating is corrosion protection, alkyd paint „PROTHERM STEEL PRIMEPOX“ manufacturer „ITALVIS PROTECT“ Italy. The second layer of coating is an expanding coat for outdoor conditions „PROTHERM STEEL (EXT)“ solvent-based, „AMONNFIRE“ Italy. The third layer is final colors for metal „AMOTHERM STEEL TOP PU SB“ „AMONNFIRE“ Italy. XRD, DTA/TG and FTIR methods were used for sample characterization. It was found that primary and outer layer had very good adhesion. The second layer, for fire protection possesses 2.5 mass % humidity, which resulted in decrease of adhesion. XRD and FTIR analysis showed that those materials are adequate materials for fire protection up to 1000 °C. Principles of fire protection are based on chemical reaction that are taking place in the temperature range 400-700 °C.

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Characterization and current–voltage characteristics of solar cells based on the composite of synthesized Sb₂S₃ powder with small band gap and natural dye

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Recently, we have reported the synthesis and optical and electronic properties of Sb₂S₃ nanowires with small band gap. In order to prove that the synthesized nanowires can be considered as a candidate material for solar cells and in order to obtain *I-V* characteristics, two very simple cells based on synthesized Sb₂S₃ nanowires/natural dye composite were fabricated. Exponential growth of the *I-V* curves after illumination revealed that the cells could work as electricity generators. A better current response was observed for the cell made