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

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

PROGRAM AND THE BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Book title: Serbian Ceramic Society Conference - ADVANCED CERAMICS AND

APPLICATION II: Program and the Book of Abstracts

Publisher:

Serbian Ceramic Society

Editors:

Prof.dr Voja Mitić Dr Nina Obradovic Dr Lidija Mančić

Technical Editor:

Dr Lidija Mačić

Printing:

Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Knez Mihailova 35, Belgrade Format Pop Lukina 15, Belgrade

Edition:

100 copies

Mosaics: Original Format 30x40 cm

Mirjana Milić, Vladimir Skerlić, Maja Opačić, Maša Nicić, Nina Nicić, Milica Konstantinović, Marjan Vesić - Academy od SOC for Fine Arts and Conservation

CIP - Каталогизација у публикацији Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

666.3/.7(048) 66.017/.018(048)

SERBIAN Ceramic Society. Conference (2; 2013; Beograd)

Advanced Ceramics and Application: new frontiers in multifunctional material science and processing: program and the book of abstracts / II Serbian Ceramic Society Conference, Sep 30th-Oct 1st, 2013, Belgrade, Serbia; organized by Serbian Ceramic Society... [et al.]; [editors Vojislav Mitić, Nina Obradović, Lidija Mančić]. - Belgrade: Serbian Ceramic Society, 2013 (Belgrade: Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts). - XVI, 61 str.; 30 cm

Tiraž 100.

ISBN 978-86-915627-1-7

- 1. Serbian Ceramic Society (Beograd)
- а) Керамика Апстракти b) Наука о материјалима Апстракти
- с) Наноматеријали Апстракти

COBISS.SR-ID 201203212

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Biodiesel synthesis based on CaO·ZnO·K₂CO₃ as catalyst

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Mixed oxide-carbonate with composition $CaO \cdot 2ZnO_x K_2CO_3$ obtained by ball milling of CaO, ZnO, K_2CO_3 (where x=0, 1, 2 and 4, moles of K_2CO_3 per 10 moles of CaO) and water, after calcination at 700 °C was used as catalyst for biodiesel synthesis in 300 cm³ batch autoclave at 70 °C. Used molar ratio of methanol to sunflower oil of 10:1 and 2 wt% of catalyst based on oil weight was usual working condition in all the experiments of biodiesel synthesis. The prepared catalysts were characterized by base strength using Hammett indicator, by measurement of bulk and surface catalyst composition using inductively coupled plasma (ICP) and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), as well as by determination of Ca, Zn and K ions solubility in methanol at 60 °C. Conversion of triglyceride (TG) during methanolysis catalyzed with prepared catalyst was determined by gas chromatography. Addition of K_2CO_3 in the process of CaO·ZnO mixed oxide preparation significantly improve an initial rate of methanolysis (during the first hour of biodiesel synthesis) comparing to the "pure" CaO·ZnO catalyst. It was shown that addition of higher amount of K_2CO_3 for mixed oxide-carbonate preparation significantly increases the initial activity of catalyst and that such an effect is caused by homogeneous—heterogeneous catalysis of biodiesel synthesis.

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Aerosol-assisted synthesis of hierarchically organized titania and titanates nanostructures

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The aerosol route, representing a feasible bottom-up technique for nanomaterials processing in disperse system, was applied for the low-temperature (T=150 $^{\circ}$ C) synthesis of spherical, non-agglomerated, hierarchically organized titania and titanates nanostructures. The diverse levels of structural, morphological and functional complexity were explored by using appropriate colloidal precursors comprising either spherical nanoparticles or nanotubes. In both cases, spherical, grained, submicronic sized particles with the average diameter of ~350 nm for titania and ~ 450 nm for titanates were obtained. The detailed structural and morphological investigations were done according to X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD), scanning and field emission electron microscopy (SEM/FESEM), particle size distribution (PSD) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM)