

Serbian Ceramic Society Conference ADVANCED CERAMICS AND APPLICATION VIII 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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Application of magnetite/3D-printed wollastonite hybrid sorbent for As(V) removal from water

<u>Isaak Trajković</u>¹, Nina Obradović², Aleksandar Marinković¹,
Mariano Casas Luna³, Vladimir Pavlović^{2,4}

¹Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade,
Karnegijeva 4, 11120 Belgrade, Serbia

²Institute of Technical Sciences of SASA,
Knez Mihailova 35/IV, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

³CEITEC – Central European Institute of Technology - Brno University of Technology,
Purkyňova 123, 612 00 Brno, Czech Republic

⁴Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade,

Nemanjina 6, 11080 Belgrade-Zemun, Serbia

The maximal allowed concentration (MAC) for As(V) in water decreased from 50 to 10 µg/l, by considering the harmful effects of arsenic on the environment and human health. In order to achieve the established rigorous requirements, it is necessary to develop new materials and design new forms of adsorbents that can reduce the concentration of arsenic in drinking water. In this paper, the synthesized magnetite/3D-printed wollastonite hybrid sorbent was used to remove As(V) from aqueous solutions. 3D-printed wollastonite was obtained using the 3D-printing technique from methylhydrocyclosiloxane and calcium carbonate as precursors. Synthesis of adsorption material was carried out by depositing magnetite from an iron(II)-sulfate solution by potassium hydroxide on 3D-printed wollastonite.

The adsorption properties of the hybrid adsorbent depend on the properties of magnetite and its porosity. This could be achieved by modifying the processes of depositing magnetite on the porous 3D-printed wollastonite. Characterization of the obtained material was performed using FTIR, SEM and TG-DTA. An investigation of the sorption properties of hybrid adsorbents was carried out for As(V) removal - one relative to the starting pH value of the solution, the adsorbent mass, the temperature and the adsorption time. Determination of adsorption parameters was performed by applying Langmuir, Freundlich and Dubinin- Radushkevich equations. Kinetics, using pseudo-first, pseudo-second and second order equations, as well as diffusion rate were determined using Veber-Moris and HSDM models. Determination of kinetics and adhesion parameters at three different temperatures enabled the calculation of thermodynamic and activation parameters of the adsorption process, which contributed to a better understanding of the adsorption mechanism.

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The thermal conductivity phenomena of synthetized diamonds in lighted by fractal nature corrections and analysis

Sandra Veljkovic¹, Vojislav V. Mitic^{1,2}, Goran Lazovic³,

Vesna Paunovic¹, Markus Mohr⁴, Hans Fecht⁴

The grain size, as well as the contact between the grains, have a big impact on the thermal conductivity in nanocrystalline films and the thermal conductivity is constant in the entire film. This can be concluded because there is a linear dependence of thermal resistance from the thickness of the nanocrystalline diamond

¹University of Nis, Faculty of Electronic Engineering, Nis, Serbia;

²Institute of Technical Sciences of SASA, Belgrade, Serbia;

³University of Belgrade, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Belgrade, Serbia

⁴Institute of Functional Nanosystems FNS, Ulm University