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O.S.A.10

**PREPARATION OF LiFePO₄/C COMPOSITES BY CO-PRECIPITATION
IN THE PRESENCE OF STEARIC ACID**

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The olivine type compositions LiMPO₄ (M = Fe, Mn, Co) are among the most attractive materials for the positive electrode of lithium-ion battery. The benefits of using LiFePO₄ are excellent cycle life, high structural stability, low cost and environmental friendliness. Its main limitation is low total electrical conductivity, which can be overcome by carbon coating and/or the achievement of a small and homogeneous particle size distribution. Here is presented a simple and inexpensive route for obtaining LiFePO₄/C composites by aqueous co-precipitation of an Fe(II) precursor material in the presence of stearic acid and subsequent heat treatment at different temperatures. Stearic acid serves as both chelating agent and carbonaceous material. During pyrolytic degradation stearic acid decomposes to carbon while creating reductive atmosphere. The crystal structures of the powders were revealed by X-ray powder diffraction. It was shown that phase purity of the synthesized powders is very dependent on calcination temperature, as well as their electrochemical properties.

O.S.A.11

**PREPARATION AND SURFACE PROPERTIES
OF CeO₂-Nb₂O₅ MIXED-OXIDE CATALYSTS**

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The present work is focused on the synthesis and characterization of ceria-niobia mixed oxides. Mixed oxides with a wide range of niobia content were prepared by coprecipitation method with the aim to obtain given acid-base characteristics and subsequently to investigate the catalytic properties of the obtained materials. The synthesized solids have been characterized in terms of their structural, textural, and surface properties, including the acid-base and red-ox features, by a variety of techniques (BET, XRD, Raman spectroscopy, TG, and TPR-TPO). The acid-base properties were estimated by adsorption microcalorimetry measurements of ammonia and sulfur dioxide. All obtained mixed oxides showed specific amphoteric character influenced by relative amounts of the two component oxides. The obtained materials exhibited satisfactory homogeneity; the highest surface area was achieved for sample containing 73 wt % of CeO₂. Only the fluorite structure of CeO₂ was observed by XRD for all prepared mixed oxides. The crystallinity of samples decreased with increasing amount of Nb₂O₅. TPR-TPO results were strongly dependent on the bonding nature between the two oxides. In conclusion it was possible to tune the number of surface active sites by varying the ratio of ceria to niobia.