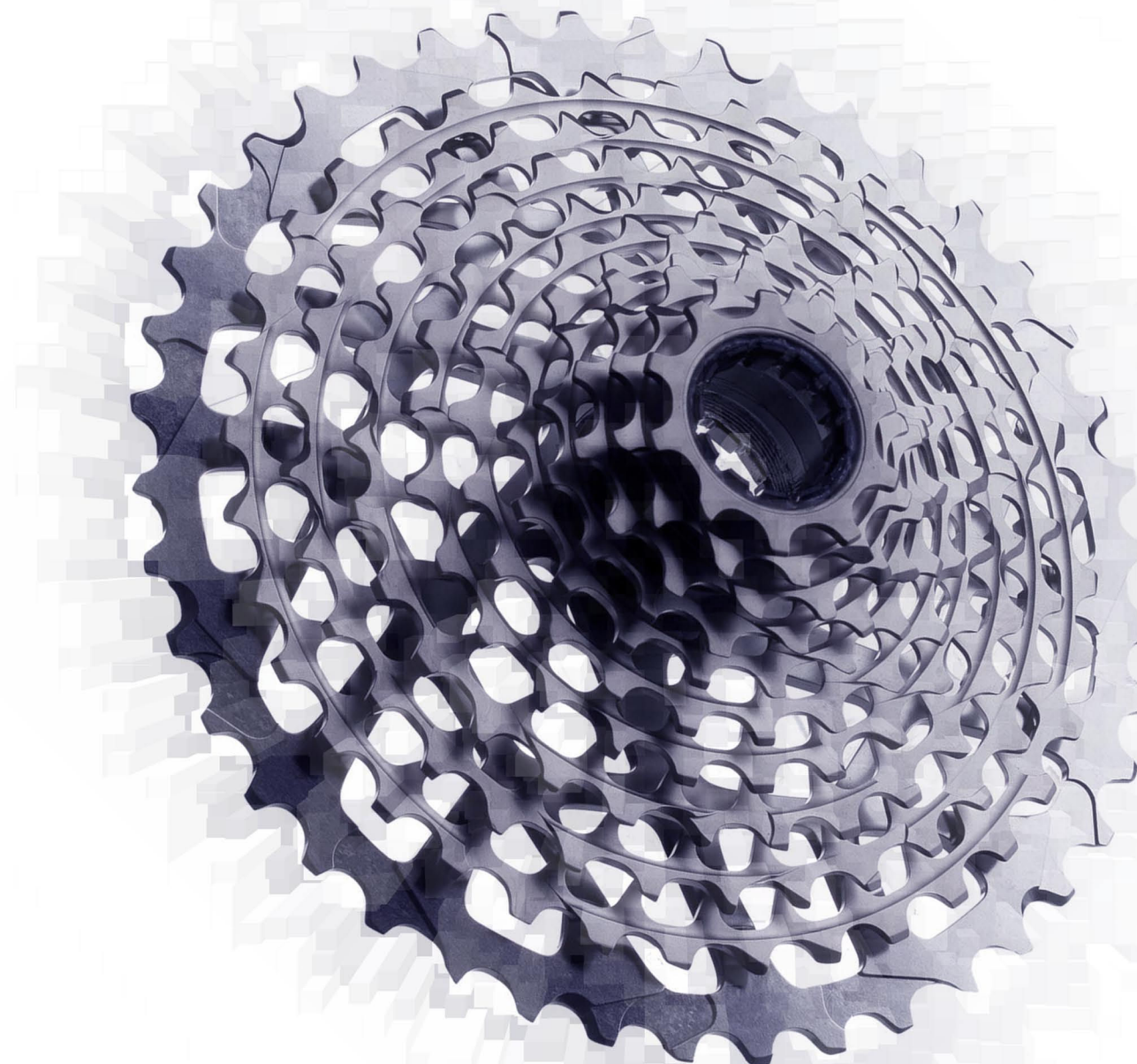


3rd International Symposium on Materials for Energy Storage and Conversion

September 10th-12th, 2018. Belgrade, Serbia

Programme & the Book of Abstracts

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VINČA INSTITUTE of NUCLEAR SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY of BELGRADE
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PROGRAMME AND THE BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

3rd International Symposium on Materials for Energy Storage and
Conversion - mESC-IS 2018

Edited by:

Nikola Novaković
Sandra Kurko
Sanja Milošević Govedarović
Jasmina Grbović Novaković

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Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to 3rd International Symposium on Materials for Energy Storage and Conversion - mESC-IS 2018 and the town of Belgrade!

The aim of the symposium is to gather the researchers from Balkans, and all over Europe dealing with energy related materials to discuss on the important issues regarding energy storage, harvesting and conversion. First two very successful symposia were organised in Turkey in 2015 and 2017 by professor Tayfur Öztürk, METU.

The symposium, as before, will provide a forum for discussion in recent progress made in three major activity areas, namely batteries, solid state hydrogen storage and fuel cells. The symposium have a fair balance of plenary sessions covering cross-cutting issues and the state of the art reviews and parallel sessions with contributed papers and poster presentation.

The papers from this conference will be published in International Journal of Hydrogen Energy Special Issue in order to disseminate the knowledge and to improve the visibility of symposium

Dr. Jasmina Grbović Novaković

Dr. Nikola Novaković

Dr. Sandra Kurko

SESSION VII**MAIN HALL****Chair: Mykhaylo Lototskyy**

- 16:40 Mesoporous TiO₂ photoanodes for application in dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs)**
Nikola Tasić¹, Zorica Marinković Stanojević¹, Zorica Branković¹, Uroš Lačnjevac¹, Milan Žunić¹, Vesna Ribić¹, Tatjana Novaković², Martina Gilić³, Matejka Podlogar⁴ and Goran Branković¹
¹Institute for Multidisciplinary Research, Department of Materials Science, University of Belgrade, Kneza Višeslava 1, 11030 Belgrade, Serbia
²IChTM-Department of Catalysis and Chemical Engineering, University of Belgrade, Njegoševa 12, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia
³Institute of Physics Belgrade, University of Belgrade, Pregrevica 118, 11080 Belgrade, Serbia
⁴Jožef Stefan Institute, Jamova cesta 39, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
- 16:55 Synthesis and characterization of Nb-doped lanthanum nickelate La(Ni, Nb)O₃**
Jelena Vukašinović¹, Milica Počuča-Nešić¹, Danijela Luković Golić¹, Zorica Branković¹, Aleksandra Dapčević², Goran Branković¹
¹Institute for Multidisciplinary Research, University of Belgrade, Kneza Višeslava 1, Belgrade, Serbia
²Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade, Karnegijeva 4, Belgrade, Serbia
- 17:10 Improving energy efficiency in buildings with changing behaviour and integration of electrical energy storage**
Peter Vrtič
 University of Maribor, Faculty of Energy Technology, Hočevarjev trg 1, 8270 Krško
- 17:25 Plasma induced grafting of polyacrylic acid on porous polypropylene membranes for their application as separators in alkaline water electrolysis**
Michal Stano, Ľubomír Staňo, Pavol Ďurina
 Department of Experimental Physics, Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia
- 17:40 Optimization of Graphene Synthesis by Electrochemical Exfoliation of Graphite**
Vahit Kurt, M. Kadri Aydınol
 Department of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering,
 Middle East Technical University, 06800, Ankara, Turkey

19:45 CONFERENCE DINNER

Restaurant REKA, Kej Oslobođenja 73, Beograd 11080
Bus transfer Hotel Majestic – Restaurant Reka **and back!**

Synthesis and characterization of Nb-doped lanthanum nickelate La(Ni, Nb)O₃

Jelena Vukašinović¹, Milica Počuča-Nešić¹, Danijela Luković Golić¹, Zorica Branković¹,
Aleksandra Dapčević², Goran Branković¹

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Perovskite type ceramic materials with general formula ABO₃ are very important class of materials due to their various chemical and physical properties. They have wide applications such as electrode material for solid state fuel cells (SOFC), capacitors, resistors, superconductors, catalysts, electrolytes, microwave devices, and magnetoresistant materials [1, 2]. Lanthanum nickelate (LaNiO₃, LNO) is a ternary oxide with rhombohedrally distorted perovskite lattice. In LNO trivalent nickel ions (Ni³⁺) are in low spin configuration ($t_{2g}^6 e_g^1$) and the conduction band is formed by the hybridization of the e_g -orbitals of Ni³⁺ and the p -orbitals of oxygen. As a result, LNO shows metallic n-type conductivity in wide temperature range [3].

For this reason LNO has been proposed as a cathode material for intermediate-temperature SOFCs (IT-SOFCs) with operating temperature range of 650-800 °C. The possible drawbacks of LNO as a potential material for this application are poor density and thermal instability at temperatures higher than 850 °C, when LNO starts gradually to decompose into the lower oxides La_{n+1}Ni_nO_{3n+1} (n = 3, 2, 1) and NiO. Still, all of these La-Ni-O compounds exhibit high electronic conduction within the NiO₆ octahedra in their perovskite layers and excellent oxygen ionic conductivity through oxygen interstitials on the LaO rock-salt plane. Also, their coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) matches those of materials commonly used as IT-SOFC electrolyte and anode [1].

A possible use of LNO as a cathode for SOFC requires the improvement of its thermal stability and enhancement of density of ceramic samples. The aim of this work was to fulfill these requirements by doping of lanthanum-nickelate into the B site. Using transition metal of higher valency than Ni³⁺ as a dopant, could enhance the electron concentration and carrier mobility, which results in improvement of electrical conductivity of ceramic material. Doping could also influence the sintering process and improve the density of the ceramic materials.

In this work we present dense ceramic materials of LaNi_{1-x}Nb_xO₃ (x = 0.005, 0.05) prepared by mechanochemically assisted solid state method. La₂O₃, NiO and Nb₂O₅, used as a precursor reagents, were mechanochemically activated in the planetary ball mill for 5 h. Obtained powders were calcined at 700 °C for 3 h in air, and afterwards sintered at 900 °C and 1200 °C for 2 h and 10 h in different atmospheres (air and oxygen).



Jelena Vukašinović

Jelena Vukašinović graduated in chemistry in 2013 at Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics at the University of Kosovska Mitrovica and obtained her MSc in 2014 at Faculty of Chemistry at the University of Belgrade. Jelena began her PhD studies in 2014 at Faculty of Chemistry and became a researcher trainee at Institute for Multidisciplinary Research.

Her research interests include synthesis and characterization of high-conductivity linear ceramic materials based on doped lanthanum nickelate (LaNiO₃, LNO) and zinc oxide (ZnO) obtained by chemical, mechanochemical and solvothermal synthesis.

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The influence of Nb doping on electrical properties and microstructure of LaNi_{1-x}Nb_xO₃ ceramic materials was investigated. All samples were analyzed by X-ray diffraction analysis (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS). Electrical conductivity of ceramic LaNi_{1-x}Nb_xO₃ samples was measured in different mediums and complete characterization of electrical properties was performed.

The XRD analysis indicated the existence of secondary phases La_{n+1}Ni_nO_{3n+1} and NiO along with the rhombohedral LaNiO₃. Samples sintered at 900 °C in oxygen atmosphere for 2 h had density of 64 % and 60 % for x = 0.005 and x = 0.05 (Fig. 1). The electrical conductivity was improved by doping with Nb, and obtained values were 2.7 S cm and 2.6 S cm for x = 0.005 and x = 0.05 at room temperature. The obtained results confirmed that doping by Nb along with sintering in oxygen atmosphere can improve electrical conductivity, density, and thermal stability.

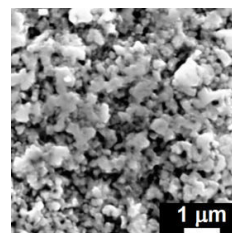


Figure 1. SEM micrograph of polished surface of LaNi_{0.995}Nb_{0.005}O₃ sample sintered at 900 °C in oxygen.

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