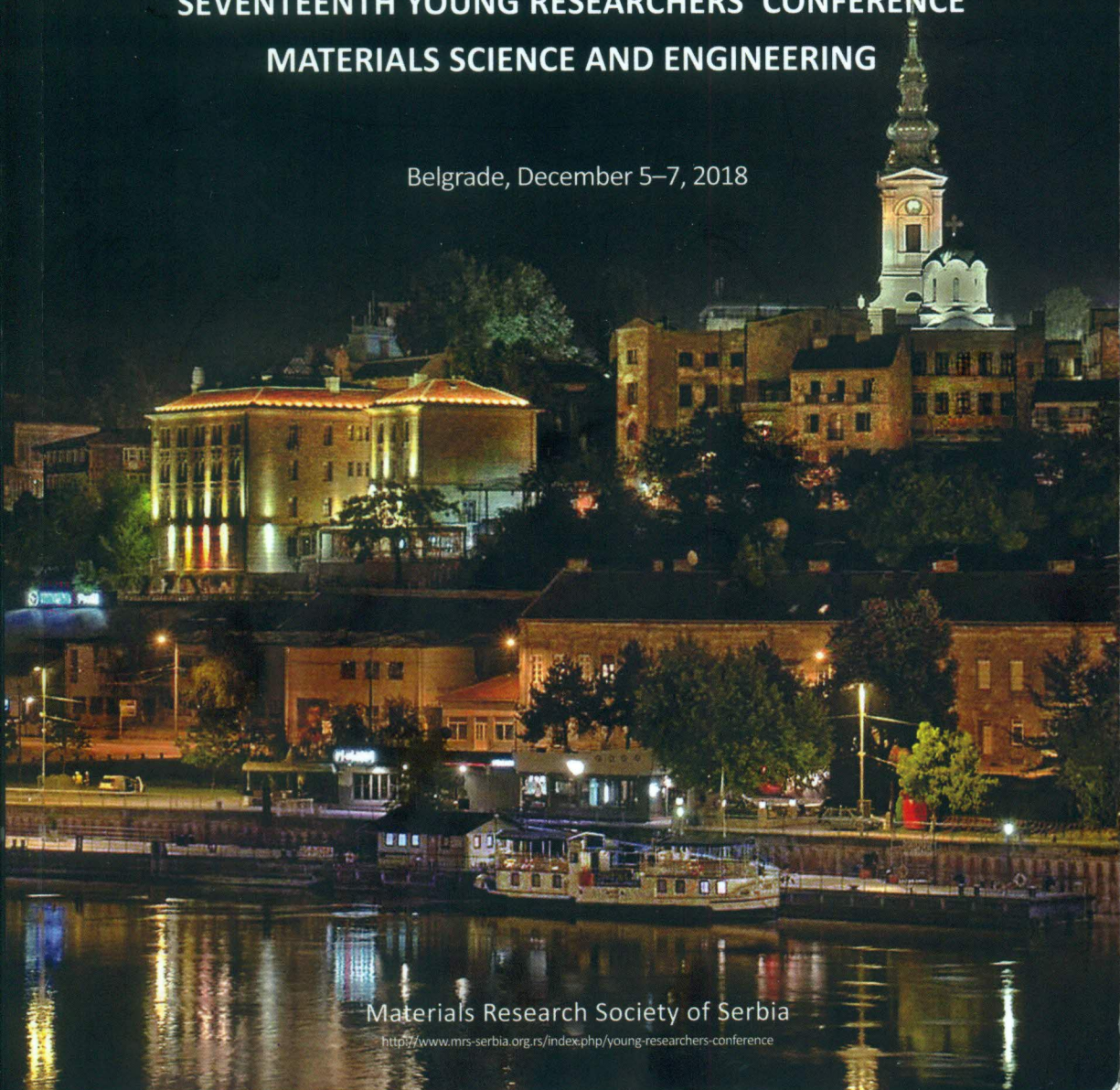


MATERIALS RESEARCH SOCIETY OF SERBIA
INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES OF SASA

Programme and the Book of Abstracts

**SEVENTEENTH YOUNG RESEARCHERS' CONFERENCE
MATERIALS SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

Belgrade, December 5–7, 2018



Materials Research Society of Serbia
<http://www.mrs-serbia.org.rs/index.php/young-researchers-conference>

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Program and the Book of Abstracts

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Aim of the Conference

Main aim of the conference is to enable young researchers (post-graduate, master or doctoral student, or a PhD holder younger than 35) working in the field of materials science and engineering, to meet their colleagues and exchange experiences about their research.

Topics

Biomaterials
Environmental science
Materials for high-technology applications
Nanostructured materials
New synthesis and processing methods
Theoretical modelling of materials

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Results of the Conference

Beside printed «Program and the Book of Abstracts», which is disseminated to all conference participants, selected and awarded peer-reviewed papers will be published in journal “Tehnika – Novi Materijali”. The best presented papers, suggested by Session Chairpersons and selected by Awards Committee, will be proclaimed at the Closing Ceremony. Part of the award is free-of-charge conference fee at YUCOMAT 2019.

Sponsors



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Programme
Seventeenth Young Researchers Conference
Materials Science and Engineering

Wednesday, December 5, 2018

09.00 – 09.30 Opening Ceremony

09.30 – 11.30 1st Session – Biomaterials I
Chairpersons: Prof. Dr. Bojana Obradović and Milena Radenković

09.30 – 09.45 Subcutaneous tissue reaction to collagen-based membranes of different origin

Milena Radenković¹, Sanja Stojanović^{1,2}, Jelena Živković^{1,2}, Vladimir Cvetković³, Žarko Mitić⁴, Shahram Ghanaati⁵, Stevo Najman^{1,2}

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09.45 – 10.00 Antibiotic loaded bioactive orthopedic implant coating

Milena Stevanović¹, Ana Janković¹, Marija Đošić², Maja Vukašinović-Sekulić¹, Vesna Kojić³, Vesna Mišković-Stanković¹

¹Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, Karnegijeva 4, Belgrade, Serbia, ²Institute for Technology of Nuclear and Other Mineral Raw Materials, Bulevar Franš d'Eperea 86, Belgrade, Serbia, ³Oncology Institute of Vojvodina, Faculty of Medicine, University of Novi Sad, Put Dr Goldmana 4, Sremska Kamenica, Serbia

10.00 – 10.15 Production of composite hydrogels based on poly(vinyl alcohol) and β -tricalcium-phosphate for potential applications in bone tissue implants

Natalija Stojanović, Jasmina Stojkowska, Đorđe Veljović, Bojana Obradović
Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

10.15 – 10.30 Characterization of porous alginate hydrogels with bioactive hydroxyapatite precursor particles for bone tissue engineering

Jovana Skenderija, Nataša Tomašević, Jasmina Stojkowska, Đorđe Veljović, Bojana Obradović
Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

12-6

Sorption of Pb^{2+} ions from wastewater by Paulownia leaves and their hydrochar

Marija R. Koprivica, Jelena T. Petrović, Marija S. Petrović, Marija L. Mihajlović,
Jelena V. Milojković, Marija M. Kojić, Mirjana D. Stojanović
*Institute for Technology of Nuclear and Other Mineral Raw Materials,
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It is of great importance to treat wastewaters, which contain heavy metals in concentrations harmful to the environment, before their discharge into watercourses. The biosorption is a powerful tool for the removal of heavy metals from wastewaters. Paulownia leaves become biowaste during wood processing in industry and represent possible biosorbent or source for production of efficient adsorbents. In this study, Paulownia leaves and Paulownia leaves hydrochar produced at 180 °C were used as adsorbents of Pb^{2+} ions and their efficiency was determined. Paulownia leaves and hydrochar, before and after adsorption of Pb^{2+} ions, were characterized by FTIR spectroscopy. It was observed that oxygen functional groups might be crucial for adsorption of Pb^{2+} ions. The preliminary adsorption test showed that leaves without structural changes had better adsorption capacity which was $q=34.53$ mg/g than hydrochar produced at 180°C, $q=10.57$ mg/g. Therefore, Paulownia leaves could be considered as efficient adsorbent for Pb^{2+} removal.

13-1

Adsorption study of cadmium ions on modified kaolinite by some amino acids

Nataša Mladenović¹, Marija Ivanović², Ljiljana Kljajević²,
Jelena Gulicovski², Snežana Nenadović², Katarina Trivunac¹

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Continuous development of new technologies leads to increasing pollution of water, creating the need for new materials that could be used in the processes of their purification. Therefore, adsorbents prepared from agricultural waste, resins, silica gels, zeolites, fly ash, aluminosilicates and other materials are being investigated as potential adsorbents. Recently research has focused on improving the adsorption capacity by modification of the adsorbent material by binding or impregnating inorganic and organic molecules on the surface. In this paper, the kaolinite modification with amino acids, histidine and cysteine, was performed to improve the efficiency of adsorption of heavy metal ions (Cd, Pb, Zn). Weighed kaolinite was immersed in 0.1 mol/dm³ solution of amino acid (histidine or cysteine) and stirred for 24 hours. The precipitate was washed and dried at a temperature of 100 °C to remove excess water. Cation exchange capacity (CEC) of raw and modified kaolinite was determined by titration with methylene blue. The influence of operating parameters such as adsorption time, pH value of the solution, initial metal concentration and temperature on adsorption capacity and adsorption efficiency were examined. Better agreement of experimental data with Freundlich's adsorption isotherm and the pseudo-second order kinetics model indicates that the adsorption of cadmium ions on the investigated adsorbents takes place through a chemisorption mechanism. The change of Gibbs free energy has a negative value for all adsorbents, which shows that the adsorption process is spontaneous. By comparing the achieved results for raw and modified kaolin, it can be concluded that histidine-modified kaolin can be successfully used for adsorption of heavy metal ions from aqueous solutions.