

The Serbian Society for Ceramic Materials  
Institute for Multidisciplinary Research (IMSI), University of Belgrade  
Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade  
Center of Excellence for the Synthesis, Processing and Characterization of  
Materials for use in Extreme Conditions "CEXTREME LAB" - Institute of  
Nuclear Sciences "Vinča", University of Belgrade  
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, University of Belgrade  
Center for Green Technologies, Institute for Multidisciplinary Research,  
University of Belgrade  
Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade  
Faculty of Technology, University of Novi Sad

A microscopic image of ceramic particles, showing a transition from white to red. The particles are spherical and densely packed. The top half is white, and the bottom half is red, with a horizontal boundary line.

# PROGRAMME and the BOOK of ABSTRACTS

## 5CSCS-2019

5<sup>th</sup> Conference of  
the Serbian Society for Ceramic Materials  
June 11-13.2019. Belgrade Serbia

Edited by:  
**Branko Matović**  
**Zorica Branković**  
**Aleksandra Dapčević**  
**Vladimir V. Srdić**

Programme and Book of Abstracts of The Fifth Conference of The Serbian Society for Ceramic Materilas **publishes abstracts from the field of ceramics, which are presented at international Conference.**

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Dr. Zorica Branković

Prof. Aleksandra Dapčević

Prof. Vladimir V. Srdić

***Publisher***

Institute for Multidisciplinary Research, University of Belgrade

Kneza Višeslava 1, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

***For Publisher***

Prof. Dr Sonja Veljović Jovanović

***Printing layout***

Vladimir V. Srdić

***Press***

Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, Research and Development Centre of Printing Technology, Karnegijeva 4, Belgrade, Serbia

***Published:*** 2019

***Circulation:*** 150 copies

CIP - Каталогизacija у публикацији - Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

666.3/.7(048)

66.017/.018(048)

**DRUŠTVO za keramičke materijale Srbije. Konferencija (5 ; 2019 ; Beograd)**

Programme ; and the Book of Abstracts / 5th Conference of The Serbian Society for Ceramic Materials, 5CSCS-2019, June 11-13, 2019, Belgrade, Serbia ; [organizers]

The Serbian Society for Ceramic Materials ... [et al.] ; edited by Branko Matović ...

[et al.]. - Belgrade : Institute for Multidisciplinary Research, University, 2019

(Beograd : Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, Research and Development Centre of Printing Technology). - 139 str. : ilustr. ; 24 cm

Tiraž 150. - Str. 6: Welcome message / Branko Matovic. - Registar.

ISBN 978-86-80109-22-0

a) Керамика - Апстракти

b) Наука о материјалима - Апстракти

c) Наноматеријали - Апстракти

COBISS.SR-ID 276897292

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**SPECIAL THANKS TO**



Република Србија  
МИНИСТАРСТВО ПРОСВЕТЕ,  
НАУКЕ И ТЕХНОЛОШКОГ РАЗВОЈА



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## SPARK PLASMA SINTERING OF CONDUCTIVE Sb-DOPED BaSnO<sub>3</sub>

Jelena Vukašinović<sup>1</sup>, Milica Počuča-Nešić<sup>1</sup>, Danijela Luković Golić<sup>1</sup>,  
Aleksandra Dapčević<sup>2</sup>, Matej Kocen<sup>3</sup>, Slavko Bernik<sup>3</sup>, Vladimir Lazović<sup>4</sup>,  
Zorica Branković<sup>1</sup>, Goran Branković<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute for Multidisciplinary Research, University of Belgrade,  
Belgrade, Serbia*

<sup>2</sup>*Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade,  
Belgrade, Serbia*

<sup>3</sup>*Jožef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia*

<sup>4</sup>*Institute of Physics Belgrade, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia*

Barium stannate, BaSnO<sub>3</sub>, belongs to the group of perovskite-type alkaline earth stannates. It is an electrical insulator, but doping with proper cation can change its electrical properties and transform it into an n-type semiconductor.

In this work, we present the Sb-doped barium stannate, BaSn<sub>1-x</sub>Sb<sub>x</sub>O<sub>3</sub>,  $x = 0.00, 0.04, 0.06, 0.08$  and  $0.10$  (labelled as BSSO<sub>x</sub>×100), using BaCO<sub>3</sub>, SnO<sub>2</sub> and Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> as starting materials. Mechanically activated precursors were calcined at 900 °C for 4 h and subsequently sintered by Spark Plasma Sintering (SPS) Technique. For the characterization of obtained ceramic samples various techniques were used: X-ray Diffraction (XRD) analysis, High Resolution Transmission and Field Emission electron microscopy (HRTEM and FESEM) and UV-Vis spectroscopy. Electrical conductivity of BaSn<sub>1-x</sub>Sb<sub>x</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ceramic samples was determined by measuring the current-voltage ( $I-U$ ) characteristics in different mediums (air, silicon oil) at room temperature and temperatures up to 150 °C.

XRD analysis confirmed the formation of the cubic BaSnO<sub>3</sub> perovskite phase as a major, and tetragonal Ba<sub>2</sub>SnO<sub>4</sub> as a secondary phase. The content of Ba<sub>2</sub>SnO<sub>4</sub> phase decreased with introducing of Sb into the BaSnO<sub>3</sub> lattice. FESEM micrographs of fractured BaSn<sub>1-x</sub>Sb<sub>x</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ceramic samples showed well-densified microstructure and decrease of grain size with the increment of  $x$ . HRTEM analyses revealed the existence of low angle grain boundary (LAGB), which provides low energy conduction path of electrons. The results obtained from UV-Vis spectroscopy, indicated the decrease of band gap value of BaSn<sub>1-x</sub>Sb<sub>x</sub>O<sub>3</sub> samples with increasing Sb concentration. Electrical characterization confirmed that Sb-doped BaSnO<sub>3</sub> exhibits n-type conductivity. BaSn<sub>1-x</sub>Sb<sub>x</sub>O<sub>3</sub> samples with  $x = 0.04, 0.06, 0.08$  showed linear  $I-U$  characteristics at temperatures up to 150 °C. The highest electrical conductivity was 1.96 S/cm for the BaSn<sub>0.92</sub>Sb<sub>0.08</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The increase of Sb concentration to  $x = 0.10$  led to the loss of  $I-U$  characteristics' linearity.