

FIRST INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON ELECTRON
MICROSCOPY
OF NANOSTRUCTURES

ELMINA 2018

ПРВА МЕЂУНАРОДНА
КОНФЕРЕНЦИЈА О
ЕЛЕКТРОНСКОЈ МИКРОСКОПИЈИ
НАНОСТРУКТУРА



August 27-29, 2018, Belgrade, Serbia
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FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

ELMINA  **2018**

PROGRAM



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Rectorate of the University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

August 27-29, 2018

<http://elmina.tmf.bg.ac.rs>

Organized by:

Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy,
University of Belgrade

Endorsed by:

European Microscopy Society and Federation of European Materials Societies

At the beginning we wish you all welcome to Belgrade and ELMINA2018 International Conference organized by the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and the Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade. We are delighted to have such a distinguished lineup of plenary speakers who have agreed to accept an invitation from the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts to come to the first in a series of electron microscopy conferences: Electron Microscopy of Nanostructures, ELMINA2018. We will consider making it an annual event in Belgrade, due to this year's overwhelming response of invited speakers and young researchers. The scope of ELMINA2018 will be focused on electron microscopy, which provides structural, chemical and electronic information at atomic scale, applied to nanoscience and nanotechnology (physics, chemistry, materials science, earth and life sciences), as well as advances in experimental and theoretical approaches, essential for interpretation of experimental data and research guidance. It will highlight recent progress in instrumentation, imaging and data analysis, large data set handling, as well as time and environment dependent processes. The scientific program contains the following topics:

- Instrumentation and New Methods
- Diffraction and Crystallography
- HRTEM and Electron Holography
- Analytical Microscopy (EDS and EELS)
- Nanoscience and Nanotechnology
- Life Sciences

To put this Conference in proper perspective, we would like to remind you that everything related to nanoscience and nanotechnology started 30 to 40 years ago as a long term objective, and even then it was obvious that transmission electron microscopy (TEM) must play an important role, as it was the only method capable of analyzing objects at the nanometer scale. The reason was very simple - at that time, an electron microscope was the only instrument capable of detecting the location of atoms, making it today possible to control synthesis of objects at the nanoscale with atomic precision. Electron microscopy is also one of the most important drivers of development and innovation in the fields of nanoscience and nanotechnology relevant for many areas of research such as biology, medicine, physics, chemistry, etc. We are very proud that a large number of contributions came from young researchers and students which was one of the most important objectives of ELMINA2018, and which indicates the importance of electron microscopy in various research fields. We are happy to present this book, comprising of the Conference program and abstracts, which will be presented at ELMINA2018 International Conference. We wish you all a wonderful and enjoyable stay in Belgrade.

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Morphology of Nanotubular Oxide Layer Formation on Titanium and Titanium Alloy Using Electrochemical Anodization

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Behavior of metal biomaterials is governed by surface properties, which is a crucial factor in interactions of the implant material with the surrounding tissue. The implant often needs some kind of modification to optimize and improve biological and mechanical properties of the surface. One of the most commonly used methods is the electrochemical anodization, a simple process used to form nanotubular oxide layer on the metal surface by oxidation [1]. In order to form nanotubular oxide layer on UFG commercially pure Ti and Ti-13Nb-13Zr alloy (coarse-grained, CG, and ultrafine-grained, UFG, obtained by high pressure torsion) the material surface was modified using chemical surface treatments, electrochemical anode oxidation. Anodization was done in 1M H₃PO₄ + NaF electrolyte, at room temperature. The anodization was performed during 30, 60, 90 and 120 minutes, for the desired potential of 25 V with a scan rate of 100 mVs⁻¹. The aim of the work was determining the influence of anodization time on morphology of nanotubular oxide layer. In order to analyze characteristics of the nanotubular oxide layer, Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) MIRA3 TESCAN was used. The SEM operated at an accelerating voltage of 20 keV. As a result of the anodic oxidation highly ordered nanotubular layers were obtained.

The homogeneous morphology of nanotubular oxide layer was formed during 90 and 120 minutes, while inhomogeneous nanotubular oxide layer was formed during 30 and 60 minutes. There is a bimodal distribution size of nanotubes with diameters in the range of 40-100 nm for the CG TNZ alloy and in the range of 60-100 nm for the UFG TNZ alloy. Wall thickness was approximately 20 nm for the CG TNZ alloy and approximately 30 nm for the UFG TNZ alloy. Increasing anodization time

increased the diameter and the wall thickness of the formed nanotubular oxide layer [2]. As can be seen in Figure 1, nanotubes formed on UFG TNZ surface have not regular and homogeneous morphology for shorter anodizing time, while increasing anodizing time caused the formation of homogeneous morphology. On the other hand, nanotubes formed on the CG TNZ surface did not have compact pore and homogeneous morphology for shorter anodizing time, while increasing anodizing time led to the formation of nanotubes with compact pore and homogeneous morphology. It is obvious that the nanotubes are open on the top. Also, Figure 1 shows that the nanotubular oxide layer on the UFG TNZ surface needs less time for formation. The bimodal feature observed in the diameter distribution of nanotubes could be ascribed to the difference in the growth rate and dissolution rate of each nanotube [3]. The non-uniform surface morphology of nanotubes may be conditioned by dual α' + β phase microstructure of the alloy in the case of phases etched primarily by the electrolyte. Figure 2 shows that nanotubular oxide layer was formed on UFG commercially pure Ti only during 60 minutes.

References :

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- [2] H Tsuchiya *et al*, Electroch. Acta **52** (2006), 94–101.
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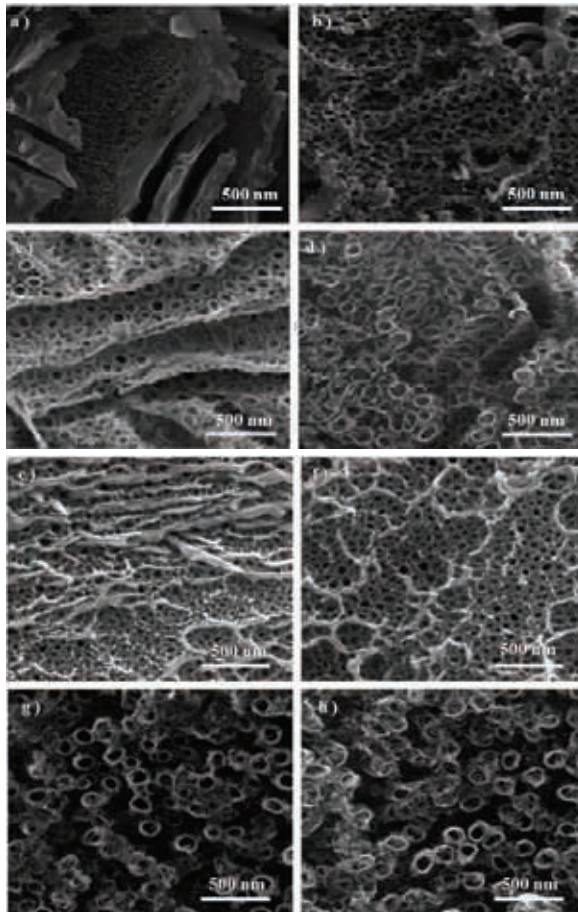


Figure 1. SEM micrographs of the nanotubular oxide layer formed on the CG Ti-13Nb-13Zr alloy (a), (b), (c), (d) and UFG Ti-13Nb-13Zr alloy (e), (f), (g), (h) in $1\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + \text{NaF}$ for 30, 60, 90 and 120 minutes, respectively for both materials.

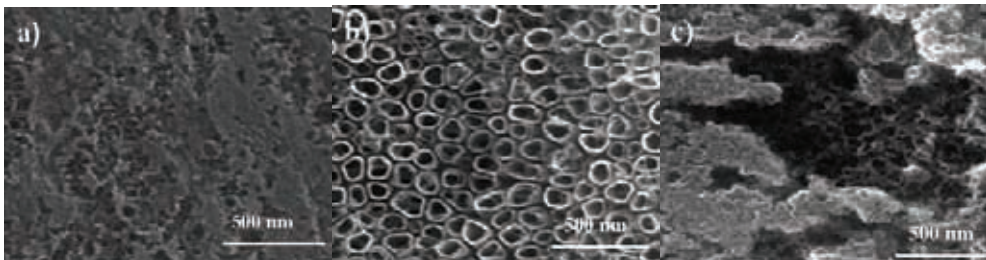


Figure 2. SEM micrographs of the nanotubular oxide layer formed on the UFG cpTi (a), (b), (c), (d) in $1\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + \text{NaF}$ for 30, 60 and 90 minutes.

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