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SURFACE STRUCTURES
Mantas Mikalkevičius, Nadzeya Khinevich, Tomas Tamulevičius, Asta Tamulevičienė
SIZE-DEPENDENT PROPERTIES OF YTTERBIUM DOPED CESIUM LEAD HALIDE PEROVSKITE PARTICLES 22
PARTICLES
STABILIZATION OF DELTA-Bi <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> PHASE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE BY THERMAL NANOCRYS-
TALLIZATION OF BISMUTH OXIDE GLASSES
DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF MOLECULAR BUILDING BLOCKS FOR MODULAR SUPRAMOLECU-
LAR CAVITANDS
<b>ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSOR DEVELOPMENT FOR MELAMINE DETECTION</b>
ANTIOXIDANT CONTENT OF FOOD PACKAGES MADE FROM POLYETHYLENE 23
Toma Petrulioniene, Tomas Murauskas
DISSOLUTION-PRECIPITATION SYNTHESIS OF MAGNESIUM WHITLOCKITE FROM AMORPHOUS CALCIUM PHOSPHATE 23
Gabrielė Eglė Budžytė, Rūta Raišelienė, Inga Grigoravičiūtė, Aivaras Kareiva, Aleksej Žarkov
ANALYSIS OF WATER SORPTION OF FILMS BASED ON MODIFIED STARCH
AN ATTEMPT TO SYNTHESIZE MESOPOROUS SILICA BY A DIFFERENT SILICA PRECURSORS  AND POROGENS  23
Gerardas Laurinavičius, Vilius Poškus
HYDROGEN GENERATION ON CoFe CoFeMn AND CoFeMo COATINGS DEPOSITED ON NI FOAM
VIA ELCTEROLESS METAL PLATING
ELECTRON-POOR ACRIDONES AND ACRIDINIUMS AS SUPER PHOTOOXIDANTS INMOLECU-
LARPHOTOELECTROCHEMISTRY BY UNUSUAL MECHANISMS
ASSEMBLY AND RESEARCH OF ARTIFICIAL ROOT SYSTEM
<b>SYNTHESIS OF NEW 3-(2-OXOBENZODOXAZOL-3(2H)-YL)PROPANOIC ACID DERIVATIVES 23</b> : Birutė Grybaitė, Birutė Sapijanskaitė-Banevič, Rita Vaickelionienė, Kazimieras Anusevičius, Vytauta Mickevičius

## DISSOLUTION-PRECIPITATION SYNTHESIS OF MAGNESIUM WHITLOCKITE FROM AMORPHOUS CALCIUM PHOSPHATE

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Calcium phosphates (CPs) represent the most widespread class of ceramic biomaterials used for bone regeneration purposes due to their excellent biological performance and similarity in chemical composition to natural bone. Magnesium whitlockite (Mg-WH, Ca<sub>18</sub>Mg<sub>2</sub>(HPO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>12</sub>) can be considered as a Mg-substituted CP, which naturally occurs in humans. This compound is known to be the second most abundant biomineral in human body. Despite the presence of high content of Mg-WH in the human body, it is not so widely used in clinics, basically due to the challenges in the preparation of this material. Nevertheless, in recent years, Mg WH attracted significantly more attention as a number of studies reported various synthetic approaches and characterization of Mg-WH. It was demonstrated that Mg-WH possesses some superior properties compared to those of frequently used biomaterials such as calcium hydroxyapatite (HAp, Ca<sub>10</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>6</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>) or tricalcium phosphate (TCP, Ca<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>). Remarkable member of the CPs family is amorphous CP (ACP), which is metastable and highly reactive due to its non-crystalline nature. Consequently, ACP can be used as a precursor for the synthesis of other phosphate-based materials. In the present work, we report the synthesis of Mg-WH using ACP as starting material. Phase conversion of ACP to Mg-WH occurs in an aqueous medium in the presence of Mg ions. The influence of synthesis parameters such as temperature, duration and concentration of Mg ions was investigated in detail. The phase crystallinity and purity was analyzed using powder X-ray diffraction and FTIR spectroscopy. The morphological features and chemical composition of the synthesized products were studied by SEM/EDX analysis.