

## REFERENCES

- “Adsorption.” Sorption Wikipedia. [N/A]. 30 Apr 2013  
<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sorption>>
- “Adsorption mechanism of activated carbon.” Chemistryland. 22 Feb 2004. 30 Apr 2013 <<http://www.chemistryland.com>>
- Agag, T., Jin, L., and Ishida, H. (2009) A new synthetic approach for difficult benzoxazines: Preparation and polymerization of 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl sulfone-based benzoxazine monomer. Polymer, 50, 5940–5944.
- Allen, D.J. and Ishida, H. (2009) Effect of phenol substitution on the network structure and properties of linear aliphatic diamine-based benzoxazines. Polymer, 50, 613–626.
- Arenillas, A., Smith, K.M., Drage, T.C., and Snape, C.E. (2005) CO<sub>2</sub> capture using some fly ash-derived carbon materials. Fuel, 84, 2204–2210.
- Armenta, G.A., Ramirez, G.H., Loyola, E.F., Castaneda, A.U., Gonzalez, R.S., Munoz, C.T., Lopez, A.J., and Castellon, E.R. (2001) Adsorption kinetics of CO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, and CH<sub>4</sub> in cation-exchanged clinoptilolite. The Journal of Physical Chemistry B, 105, 1313–1319.
- Baqar, M., Agag, T., Huang, R., Maia, J., Qutubuddin, S., and Ishida, H. (2012) Mechanistic pathways for the polymerization of methylol-functional benzoxazine monomers. Macromolecules, 45, 8119–8125.
- Blackman, J.M., Patrick, J.W., and Snape, C.E. (2006) An accurate volumetric differential pressure method for the determination of hydrogen storage capacity at high pressures in carbon materials. Carbon, 44, 918–927.
- Burg, P., Fydrych, P., Cagniant, D., Nause, G., Bimer, J., and Jankowska, A. (2002) The characterization of nitrogen-enriched activated carbons by IR, XPS and LSER methods. Carbon, 40, 1521–1531.
- Chaikittisilp, W., Khunsupat, R., Chen, T.T., and Jones, C.W. (2011) Mesoporous silica composite materials for CO<sub>2</sub> capture from simulated flue gas or ambient air. Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research, 50, 14203–14210.

- “Comparison between physisorption and chemisorptions.” Emedicalprep. [N/A]. 1  
May 2013 < <http://www.emedicalprep.com> >
- Davis, P.K., Lundy, G.D., Palamara, J.E., Duda, J.L., and Danner, R.P. (2004) New pressure-decay techniques to study gas sorption and diffusion in polymers at elevated pressures. Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research, 43, 1537-1542.
- Drage, T.C., Arenillas, A., Smith, K.M., Pevida, C., Piippo, S., and Snape, C.E. (2007) Preparation of carbon dioxide adsorbents from the chemical activation of urea-formaldehyde and melamine-formaldehyde resins. Fuel, 86, 22-31.
- Figueiredo, J.L., Pereira, M.F.R., Freitas, M.M.A., and Orfao, J.J.M. (1999) Modification of the surface chemistry of activated carbons. Carbon, 37, 1379-1389.
- Ghosh, N.N., Kiskan, B., and Yagci, Y. (2007) Polybenzoxazines-New high performance thermosetting resins: Synthesis and properties. Progress in Polymer Science, 32, 1344-1391.
- Hayashi, J., Kazehaya, A., Muroyama, K., and Watkinson, A.P. (2000) Preparation of activated carbon from lignin by chemical activation. Carbon, 38, 1873-1878.
- Heydari-Gorji, A., Yang, Y., and Sayari, A. (2011) Effect of the pore length on CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption over amine-modified mesoporous silicas. Energy Fuels, 25, 4206-4210.
- Hibbitts, C.A., and Szanyi, J. (2007) Physisorption of CO<sub>2</sub> on non-ice materials relevant to icy satellites. Icarus, 191, 371-380.
- Huang, R., Carson, S.O., Silva, J., Agag, T., Ishida, H., and Maia J.M. (2013) Interplay between theological and structural Evolution of benzoxazine resins during polymerization. Polymer, 54, 1880-1886.
- IPCC. (2005) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage. Cambridge University press, Cambridge, UK.
- Ishida, H. (2011) Handbook of Benzoxazine Resins. Ohio: Elsevier

- Kamarudin, K.S.N. and Alias, N. (2013) Adsorption performance of MCM-41 impregnated with amine for CO<sub>2</sub> removal. Fuel Processing Technology, 106, 332–337.
- Kanniche, M., Bonnivard, R.G., Jaud, P., Marcos, J.V., Amann, J.M., and Bouallou, C. (2010) Pre-combustion, post-combustion and oxy-combustion in thermal power plant for CO<sub>2</sub> capture. Applied Thermal Engineering, 30, 53–62.
- Kocirik, M., Brychb, J., and Hradilc, J. (2001) Carbonization of bead-shaped polymers for application in adsorption and in composite membranes. Carbon, 39, 1919–1928.
- Kumar, V., Talreja, N., Deva, D., Sankararamakrishnan, N., Sharma, A., and Verma, N. (2011) Development of bi-metal doped micro- and nano multi-functional polymeric adsorbents for the removal of fluoride and arsenic (V) from wastewater. Desalination, 282, 27–38.
- Liu, L., Li, P.Z., Zhu, L., Zou, R., and Zhao, Y. (2013) Microporous polymelamine network for highly selective CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption. Polymer, 54, 596-600.
- Maroto-Valer M.M., Tang Z., and Zhang Y. (2005) CO<sub>2</sub> capture by activated and impregnated anthracites. Fuel Process Technology, 86, 1487–1502.
- Maroto-Valer, M.M., Lu, Z., Zhang, Y., and Tang, Z. (2008) Sorbents for CO<sub>2</sub> capture from high carbon fly ashes. Waste Management, 28, 2320–2328.
- Meisen, A. and Shuai, X. (1997) Research and development issues in CO<sub>2</sub> capture. Energy Conversion and Management, 38, 37-42.
- Milenkovic, D.D., Bojic, A.Lj., and Veljkovic, V.B. (2013) Ultrasound-assisted adsorption of 4-dodecylbenzene sulfonate from aqueous solutions by corn cob activated carbon. Ultrasonics Sonochemistry, 20, 955–962.
- Minot, C. and Markovits, A. (1998) Introduction to theoretical approaches to chemisorptions. Journal of Molecular Structure (Theochem), 424, 119-134.
- Nintawee, N. (2011) Novel nanoporous carbon materials prepared from polybenzoxazine : Effect of diluents and its application as hydrogen storage. M.S. Thesis, The Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.

- Plaza, M.G., Pevida, C., Arenillas, A., Rubiera, F., and Pis, J.J. (2007) CO<sub>2</sub> capture by adsorption with nitrogen enriched carbons. Fuel, 86, 2204–2212.
- Plaza, M.G., Thurecht, K.J., Pevida, C., Rubiera, F., Pis, J.J., Snape, C.E., and Drage, T.C. (2013) Influence of oxidation upon the CO<sub>2</sub> capture performance of a phenolic-resin-derived carbon. Fuel Processing Technology, 110, 53–60.
- Pels, J.R., Kapteijn, F., Moulijn, J.A., Zhu, Q., and Thomas, K.M. (1995) Evolution of nitrogen functionalities in carbonaceous materials during pyrolysis. Carbon, 33, 1641–1653.
- Qian, H., Zheng, J., and Zhang, S. (2013) Preparation of microporous polyamide networks for carbon dioxide capture and nanofiltration. Polymer, 54, 557–564.
- Sarmah, M., Baruah, B.P., and Khare, P. (2013) A comparison between CO<sub>2</sub> capturing capacities of fly ash based composites of MEA/DMA and DEA/DMA. Fuel Processing Technology, 106, 490–497.
- Samanta, A., Zhao, A., Shimizu, G.K.H., Sarkar, P., and Gupta, R. (2011) Post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture using solid sorbents: A review. Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research, 51, 1438–1463.
- Sayari, A., Belmabkhout, B., and Guerrero, R.S. (2011) Flue gas treatment via CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption. Chemical Engineering Journal, 171, 760–774.
- Schubert, U. and Husing, N. (2012) Synthesis of Inorganic Materials. Weinheim: Wiley-VCH.
- Sevilla, M. and Fuertes, A.B. (2013) Fabrication of porous carbon monoliths with a graphitic framework. Carbon, 56, 155–166.
- Somy, A., Mehrnia, M.R., Amrei, H.D., Ghanizadeh, A., and Safari, M. (2009) Adsorption of carbon dioxide using impregnated activated carbon promoted by Zinc. International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control, 3, 249–254.
- Son, W.J., Choi, J.S., and Ahn, W.S. (2008) Adsorptive removal of carbon dioxide using polyethyleneimine-loaded mesoporous silica materials. Microporous and Mesoporous Materials, 113, 31–40.
- Songolzadeh, M., Ravanchi, M.T., and Soleimani, M. (2012) Carbon dioxide capture and storage: A general review on adsorbents. World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology, 70, 225–232.

- Su, Y.C. and Chang, F.C. (2003) Synthesis and characterization of fluorinated polybenzoxazine material with low dielectric constant. Polymer, 44, 7989–7996.
- Vázquez-Santos, M.B., Castro-Muñiz, A., Martínez-Alonso, A., and Tascón, J.M.D. (2008) Porous texture evolution in activated carbon fibers prepared from poly (p-phenylene benzobisoxazole) by carbon dioxide activation. Microporous and Mesoporous Materials, 116, 622–626.
- Wang, M., Lawal, A., Stephenson, P., Sidders, J., and Ramshaw, C. (2011) Post-combustion -CO<sub>2</sub> capture with chemical absorption: A state-of-the-art review. Chemical Engineering Research and Design, 89, 1609–1624.
- Wang, Y.X., Liu, B.S., and Zheng, C. (2010) Preparation and adsorption properties of corn-cob-derived activated carbon with high surface area. Journal of Chemical & Engineering Data, 55, 4669–4676.
- Xu, X., Song, C., Andresen, J.M., Miller, B.G., and Scarni, A.W. (2003) Preparation and characterization of novel CO<sub>2</sub> “molecular basket” adsorbents based on polymer-modified mesoporous molecular sieve MCM-41. Microporous and Mesoporous Materials, 62, 29–45.
- Yan, X., Zhang, L., Zhang, Y., Yang, G., and Yan, Z. (2011) Amine-modified SBA-15: Effect of pore structure on the performance for CO<sub>2</sub> capture. Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research, 50, 3220–3226.
- “Yearly average concentration of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> at Mauna Loa.” CO<sub>2</sub> now. 30 Sep 2013. 2 Nov 2013 < <http://co2now.org>>
- Yu, C.H., Huang, C.H., and Tan, C.S. (2012) A review of CO<sub>2</sub> capture by absorption and adsorption. Aerosol and Air Quality Research, 12, 745–769.
- Zelenak, V., Badanicova, M., Halamova, D., Cejka, J., Zukal, A., Murafa, N., and Goerigk, G. (2008) Amine-modified ordered mesoporous silica: Effect of pore size on carbon dioxide capture. Chemical Engineering Journal, 144, 336–342.

## APPENDICES

### Appendix A Specification of Untreated Activated Carbon

**Table A1** Specification of untreated activated carbon from Carbokam

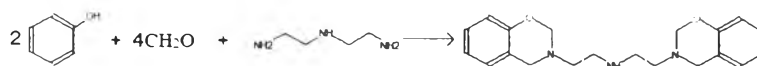
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION	
Granular Activated Coconut Shell Based Carbon Grade : PHO 60 x 200	
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	SPECIFICATION
Particle Size Distribution + 60 ( 0.25 mm.)	MAX. 5 %
(ASTM MESH/MM.) 60 x 200 (0.25 – 0.075 mm.)	MIN. 90 %
- 200 (0.075 mm.)	MAX. 5 %
Apparent Density ( g / cc )	MIN. 0.45
Moisture ( % w/w )	MAX. 5
Ash ( % w/w )	MAX. 3.5
pH	9 – 11
Surface Area ( m <sup>2</sup> / g ) ( Calculated )	MIN. 1100
Iodine Number ( mg / g )	MIN. 1050
Hardness Number ( % )	MIN. 98

## Appendix B Calculation for Benzoxazine Synthesis Ratio

From the synthesis method that was modified from the work of Su and Chang (2003), briefly, phenol: formaldehyde: amine in the mole ratio of 2:4:1 convert to benzoxazine one mole and the target is 20 g of benzoxazine in each batch.

Molecular weight of phenol	= 94.11
Molecular weight of formaldehyde	= 30.03
Molecular weight of DETA	= 103.17
Molecular weight of PEHA	= 232.37
Density of formaldehyde	= 1.09 g/mL
Density of DETA	= 0.955 g/mL
Density of PEHA	= 0.95 g/mL

Amine: DETA



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Molecular weight of benzoxazine} &= (20 \times \text{C}) + (3 \times \text{N}) + (2 \times \text{O}) + (25 \times \text{H}) \\
 &= (20 \times 12) + (3 \times 14) + (2 \times 16) + (25 \times 1) \\
 &= 339
 \end{aligned}$$

Benzoxazine	339 g	= 1 mol
	20 g	= 0.06 mol
Phenol	= 0.06 × 2	= 0.12 mol
Formaldehyde	= 0.06 × 4	= 0.24 mol
DETA	= 0.06 × 1	= 0.06 mol

Use in gram:

$$\text{Phenol} = 0.12 \times 94.11 = \underline{11.29 \text{ g}}$$

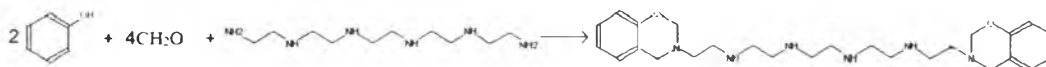
Use in mL:

$$\text{Formaldehyde} = 0.24 \times 30.03 = 7.21 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{But formaldehyde 37wt\%} = (7.21 \times 100) \div (37 \times 1.09) = \underline{17.87 \text{ mL}}$$

$$\text{DETA} = 0.06 \times 103.17 \div 0.955 = \underline{6.48 \text{ mL}}$$

Amine: PEHA



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Molecular weight of benzoxazine} &= (26 \times \text{C}) + (6 \times \text{N}) + (2 \times \text{O}) + (40 \times \text{H}) \\ &= (26 \times 12) + (6 \times 14) + (2 \times 16) + (40 \times 1) \\ &= 468 \end{aligned}$$

Benzoxazine	468 g	= 1 mol
	20 g	= 0.043 mol
Phenol	= 0.043 × 2	= 0.086 mol
Formaldehyde	= 0.043 × 4	= 0.172 mol
DETA	= 0.043 × 1	= 0.043 mol

Use in gram:

$$\text{Phenol} = 0.086 \times 94.11 = \underline{8.09 \text{ g}}$$

Use in mL:

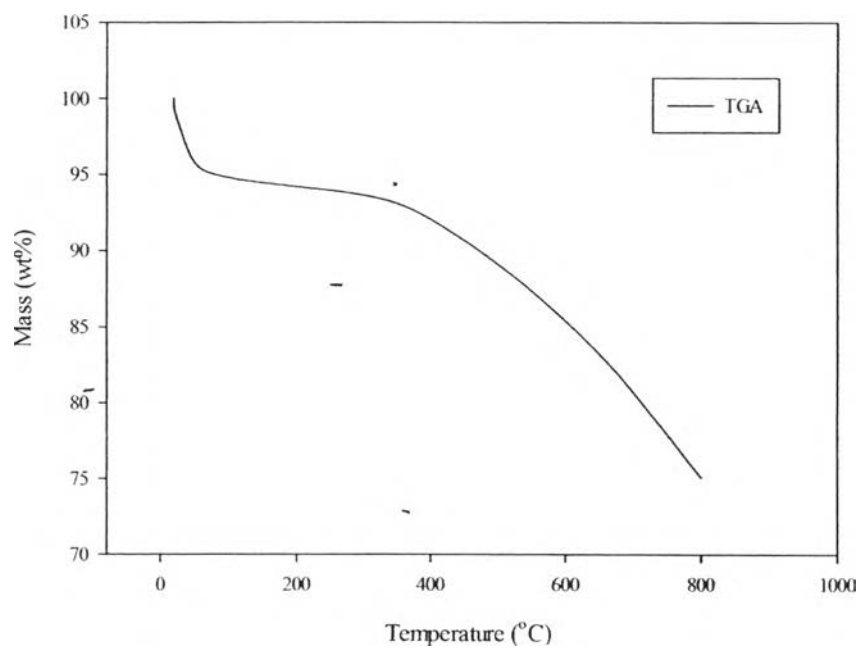
$$\text{Formaldehyde} = 0.172 \times 30.03 = 5.16 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{But formaldehyde 37wt\%} = (5.16 \times 100) \div (37 \times 1.09) = \underline{12.81 \text{ mL}}$$

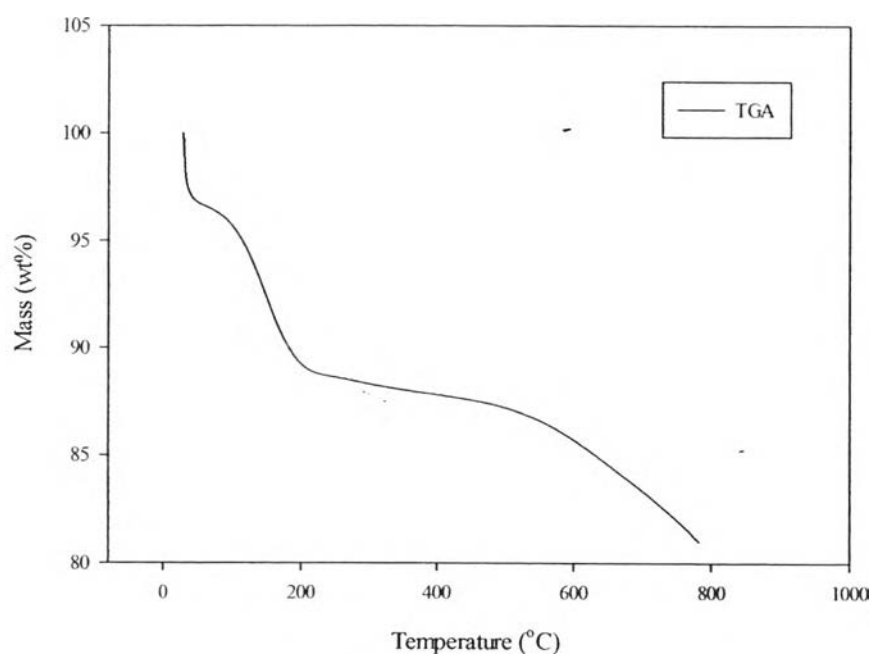
$$\text{DETA} = 0.0043 \times 232.37 = 0.95 = \underline{10.52 \text{ mL}}$$



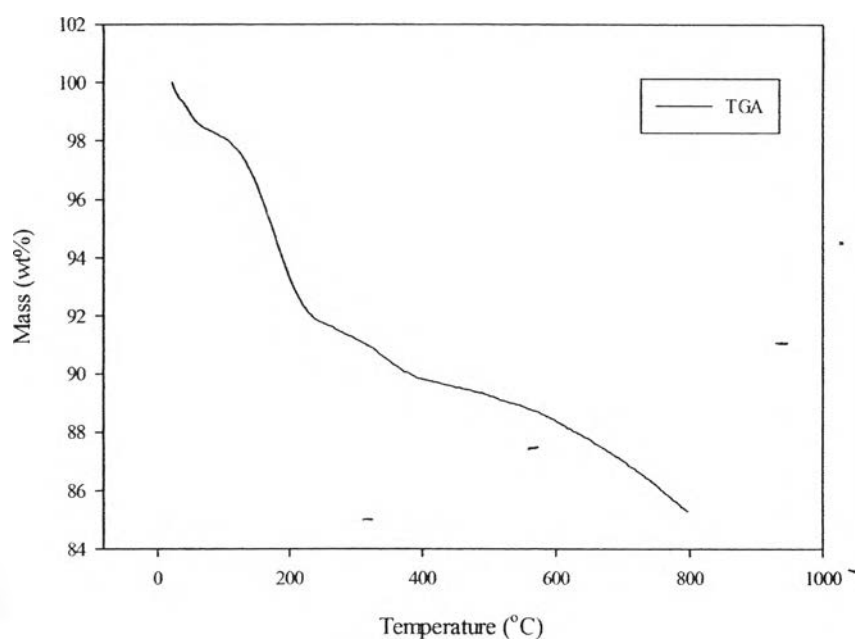
### Appendix C Decomposition of All Adsorbents



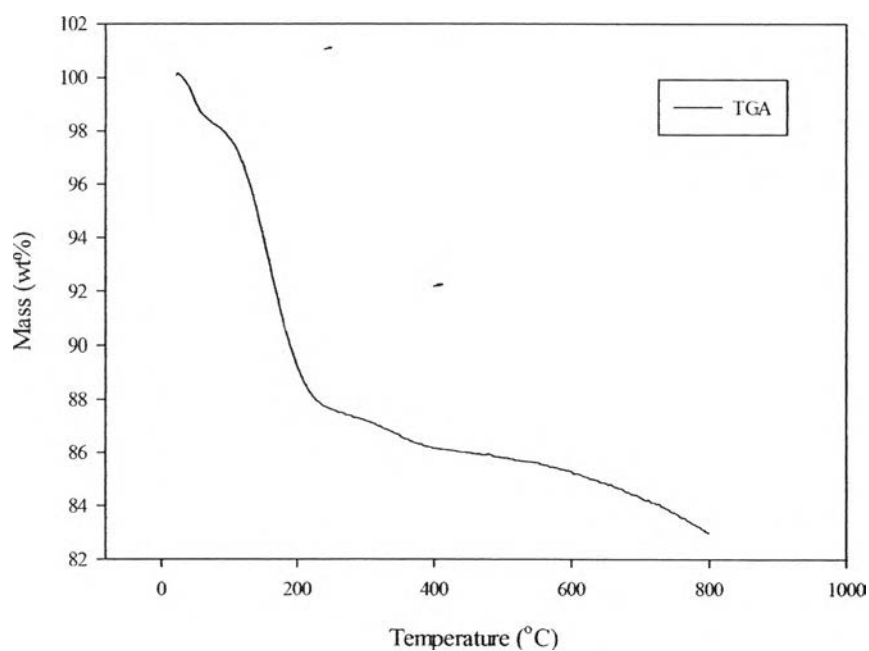
**Figure C1** Decomposition of untreated activated carbon.



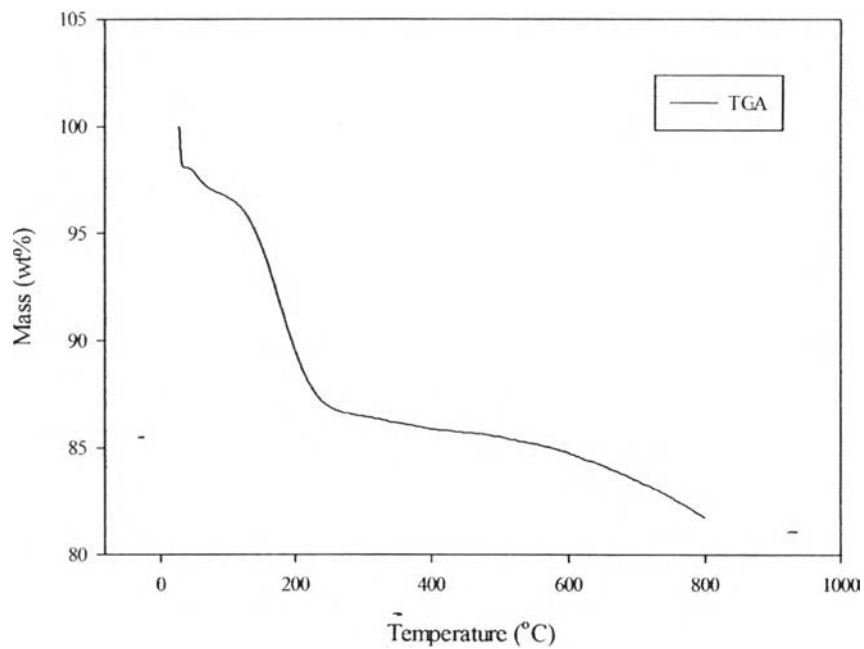
**Figure C2** Decomposition of 1wt% of DETA-derived polybenzoxazine impregnating on activated carbon.



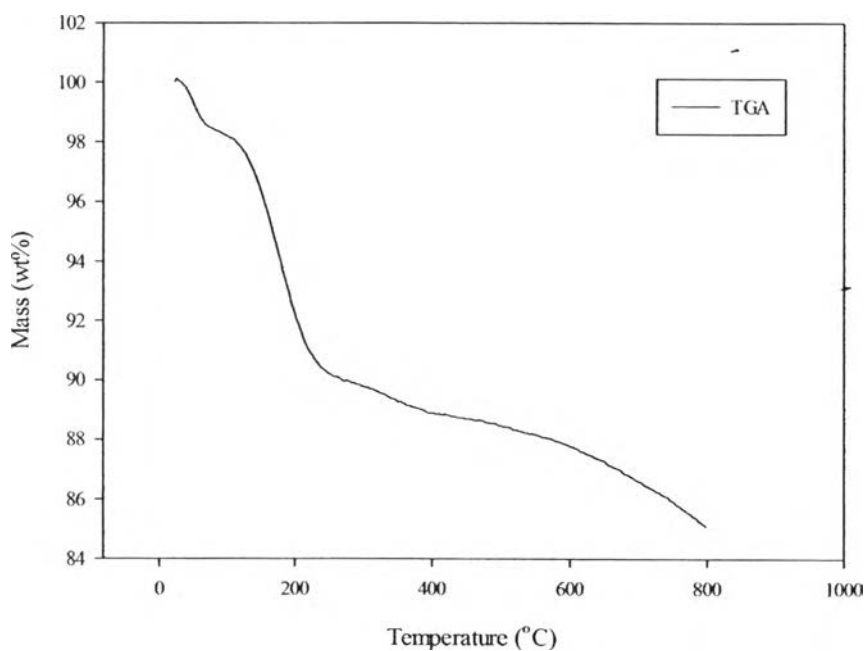
**Figure C3** Decomposition of 5wt% of DETA-derived polybenzoxazine impregnating on activated carbon.



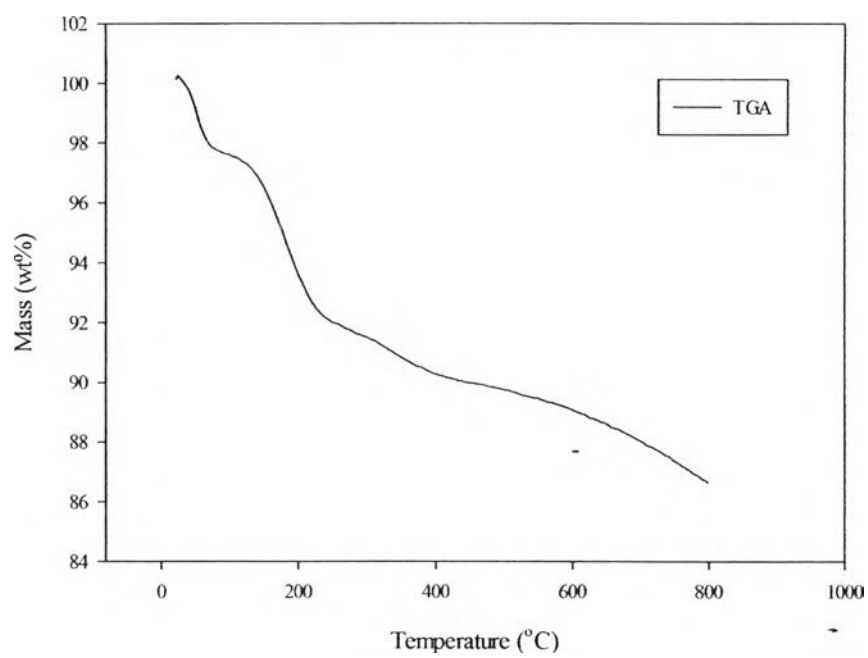
**Figure C4** Decomposition of 10wt% of DETA-derived polybenzoxazine impregnating on activated carbon.



**Figure C5** Decomposition of 1wt% of PEHA-derived polybenzoxazine impregnating on activated carbon.



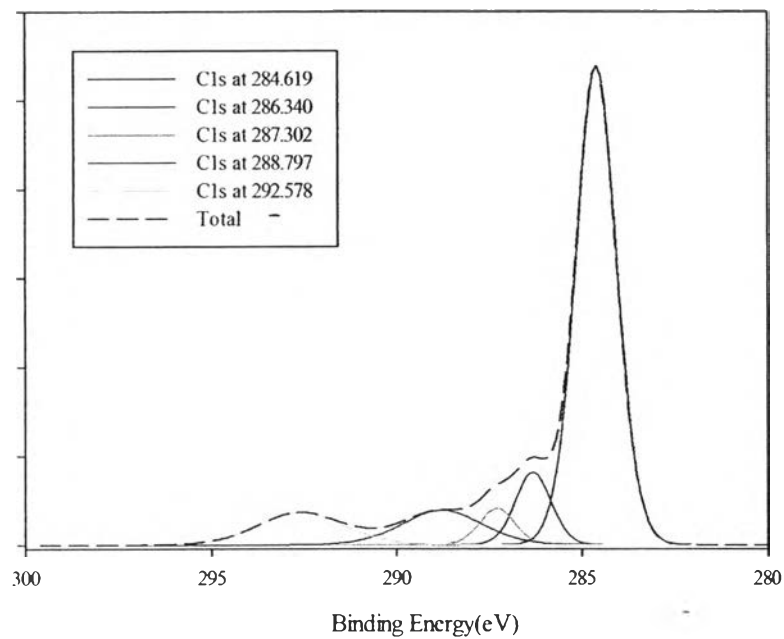
**Figure C6** Decomposition of 5wt% of PEHA-derived polybenzoxazine impregnating on activated carbon.



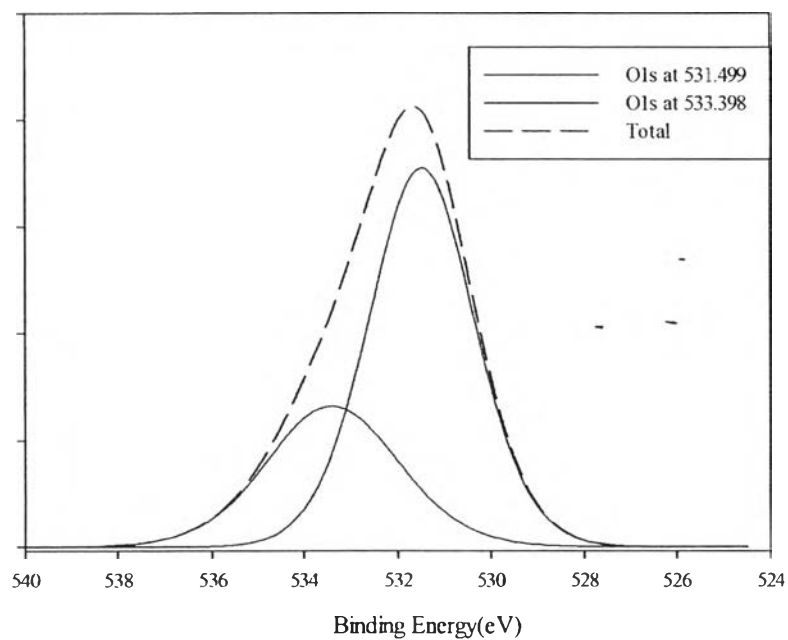
**Figure C7** Decomposition of 10wt% of PEHA-derived polybenzoxazine impregnating on activated carbon.

## Appendix D XPS Spectra of All Adsorbents

### Activated carbon

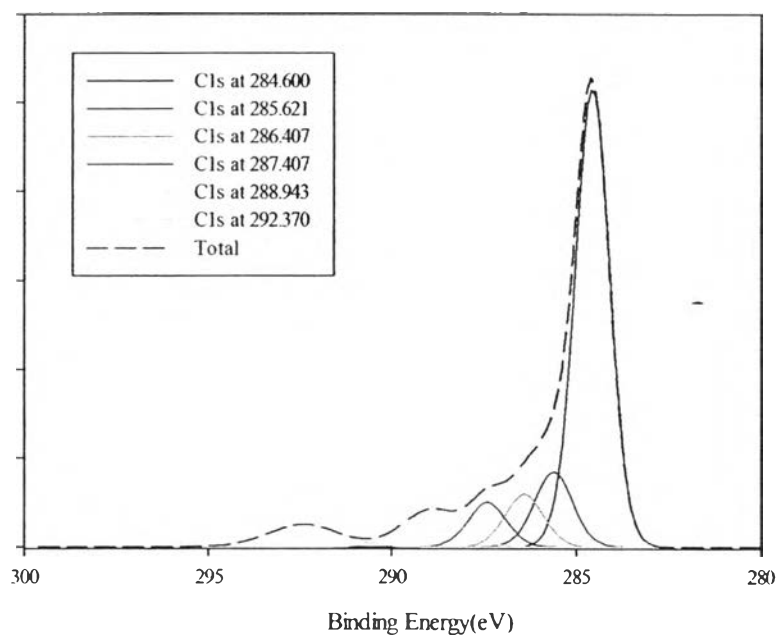


**Figure D1** C1s XPS spectra of activated carbon.

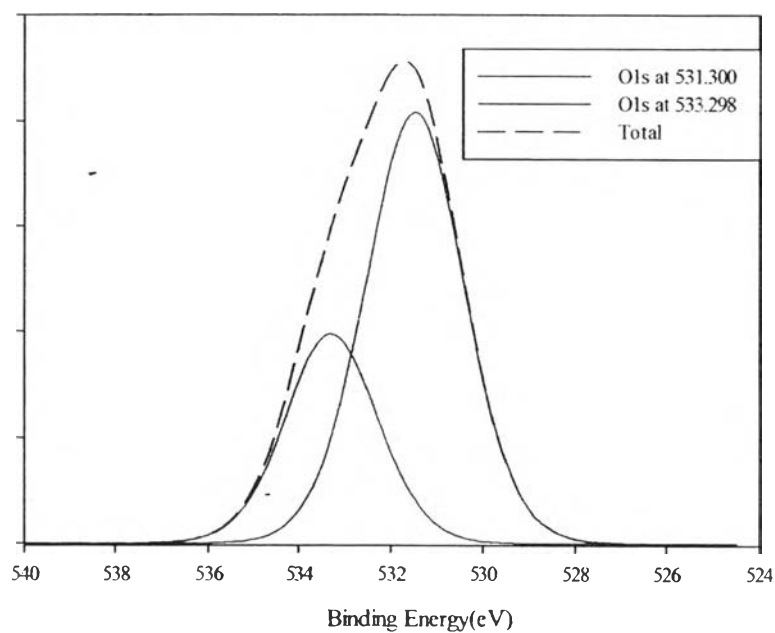


**Figure D2** O1s XPS spectra of activated carbon.

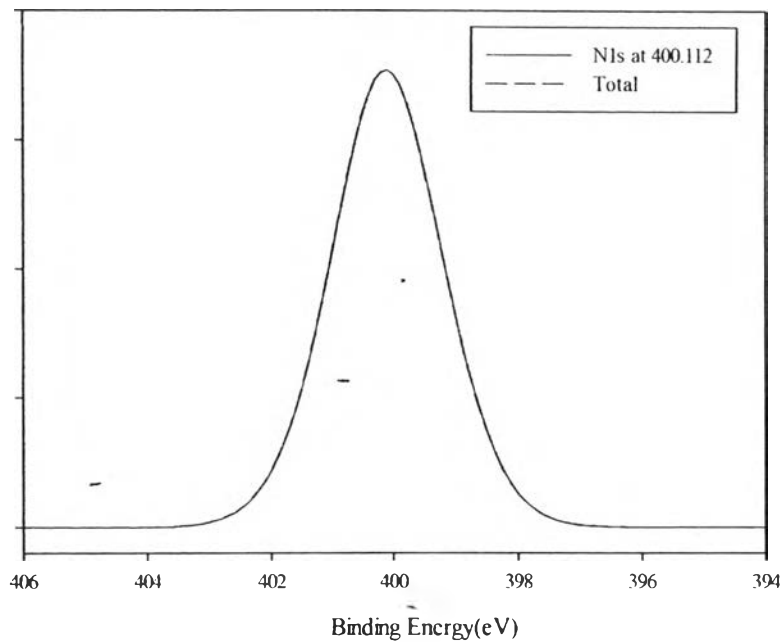
## Activated carbon with 1wt% PBZ derived from DETA



**Figure D3** C1s XPS spectra of 1wt% PBZ derived from DETA impregnating on activated carbon.

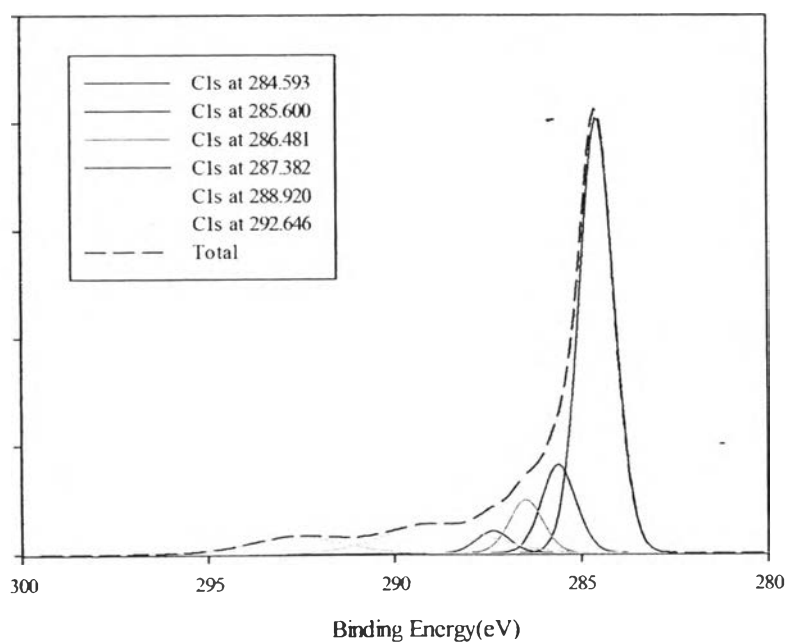


**Figure D4** O1s XPS spectra of 1wt% PBZ derived from DETA impregnating on activated carbon.

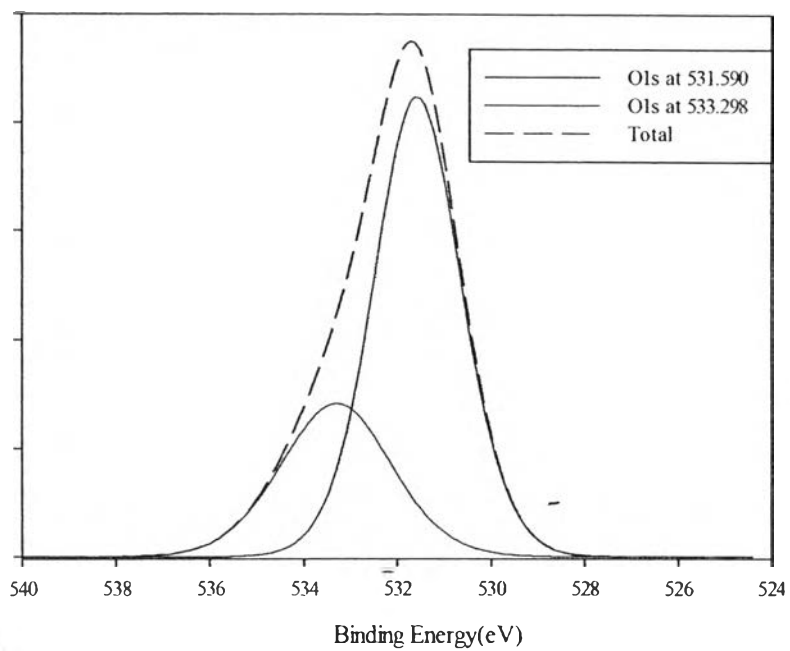


**Figure D5** N1s XPS spectra of 1wt% PBZ derived from DETA impregnating on activated carbon.

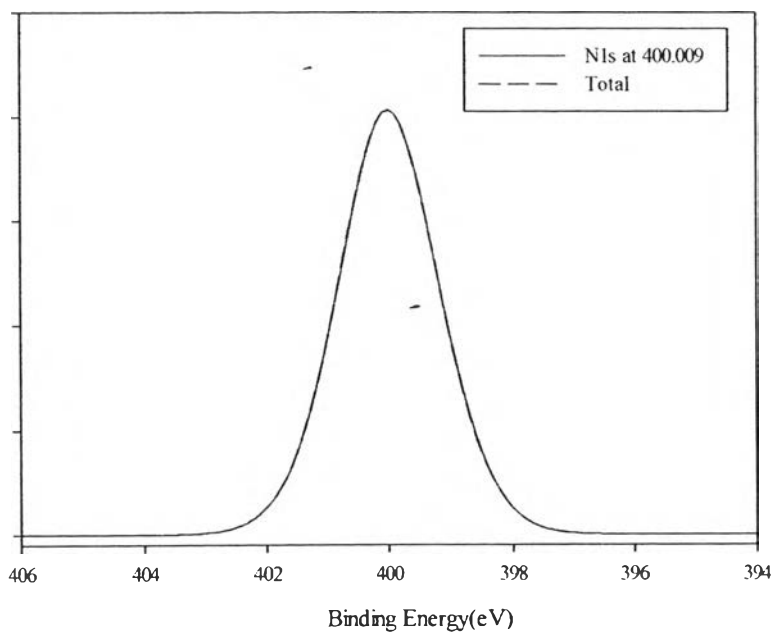
Activated carbon with 5wt% PBZ derived from DETA



**Figure D6** C1s XPS spectra of 5wt% PBZ derived from DETA impregnating on activated carbon.



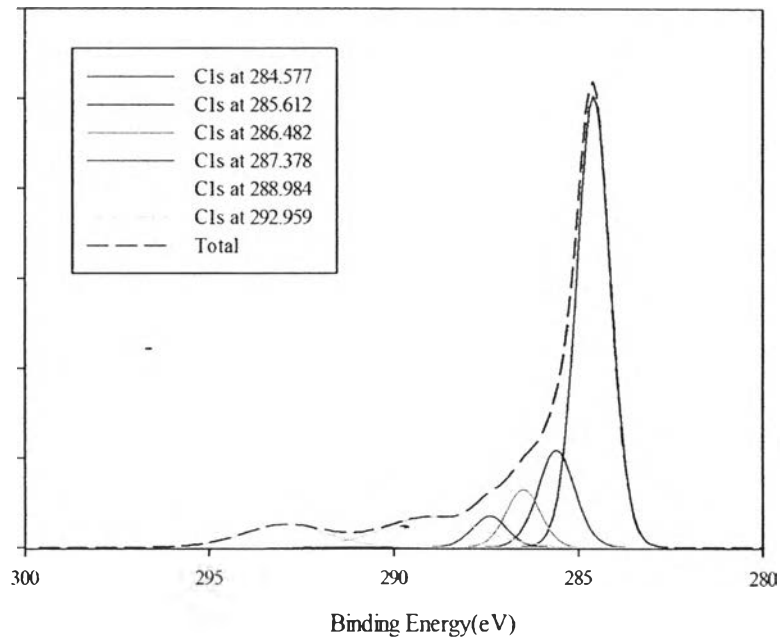
**Figure D7** O1s XPS spectra of 5wt% PBZ derived from DETA impregnating on activated carbon.



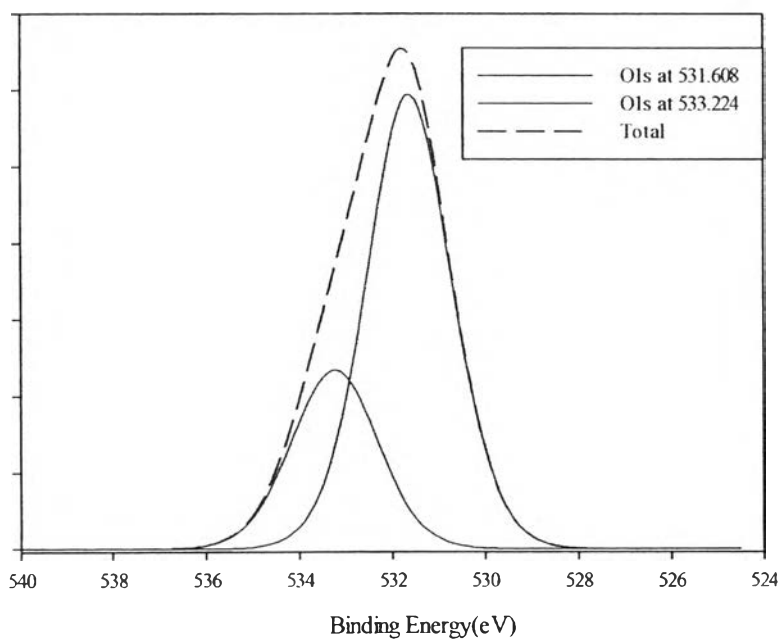
**Figure D8** N1s XPS spectra of 5wt% PBZ derived from DETA impregnating on activated carbon.



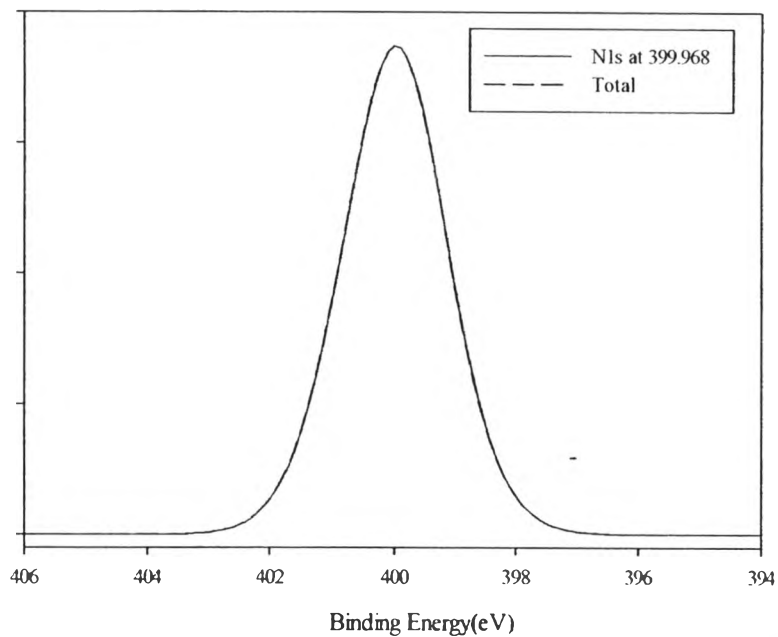
## Activated carbon with 10wt% PBZ derived from DETA



**Figure D9** C1s XPS spectra of 10wt% PBZ derived from DETA impregnating on activated carbon.

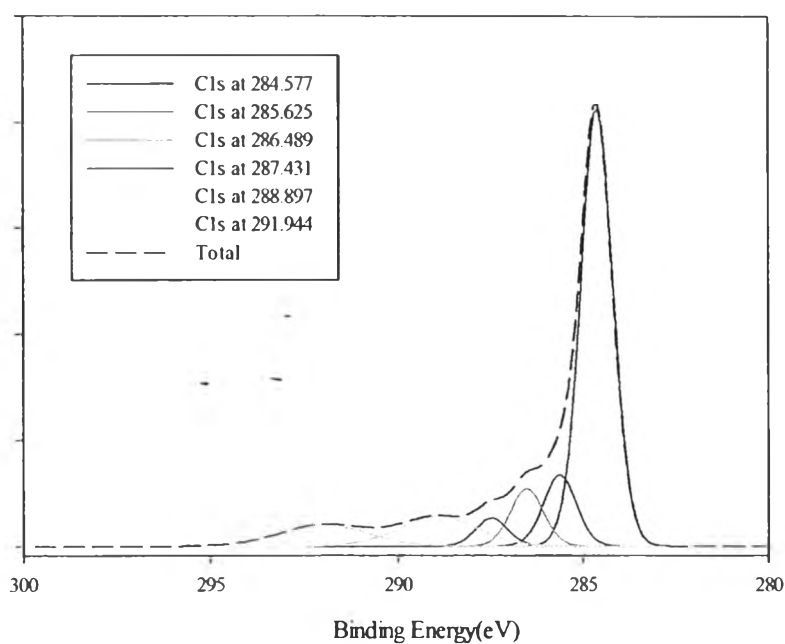


**Figure D10** O1s XPS spectra of 10wt% PBZ derived from DETA impregnating on activated carbon.

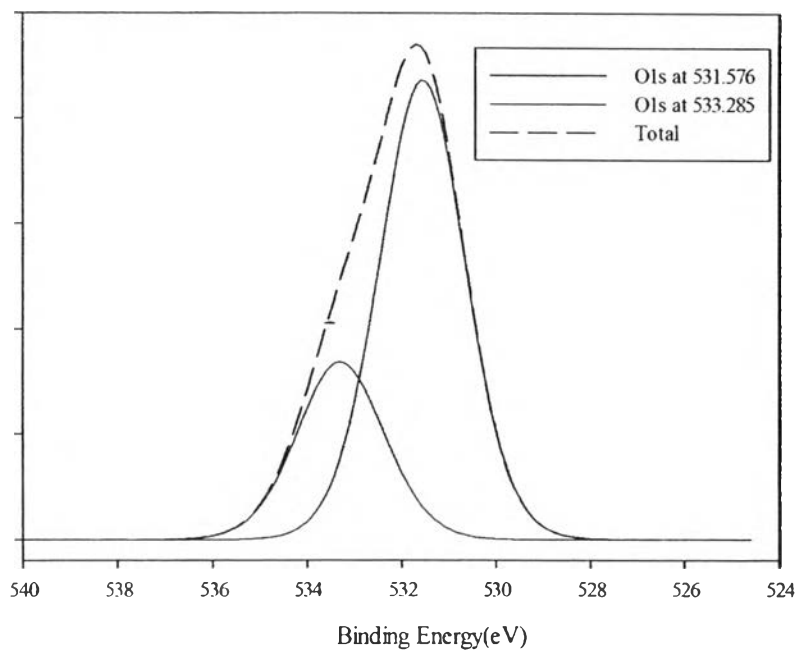


**Figure D11** N1s XPS spectra of 10wt% PBZ derived from DETA impregnating on activated carbon.

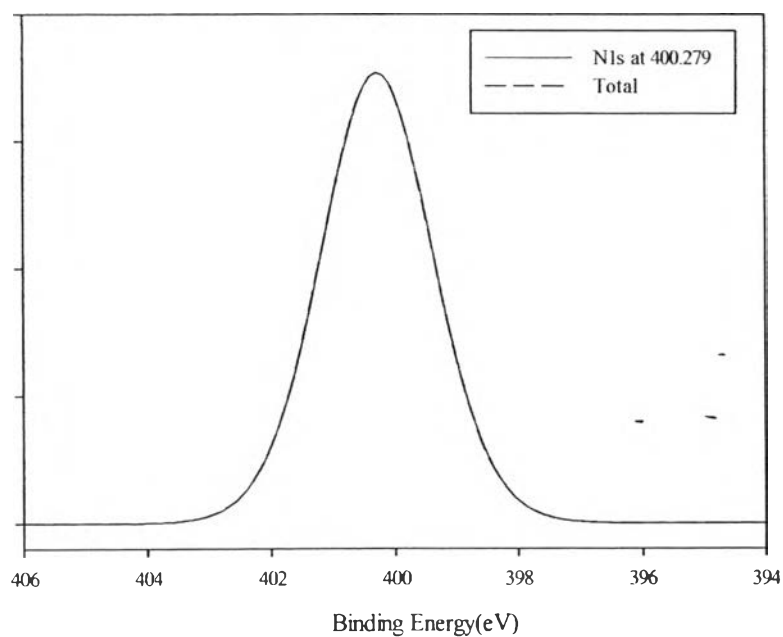
Activated carbon with 1wt% PBZ derived from PEHA



**Figure D12** C1s XPS spectra of 1wt% PBZ derived from PEHA impregnating on activated carbon.

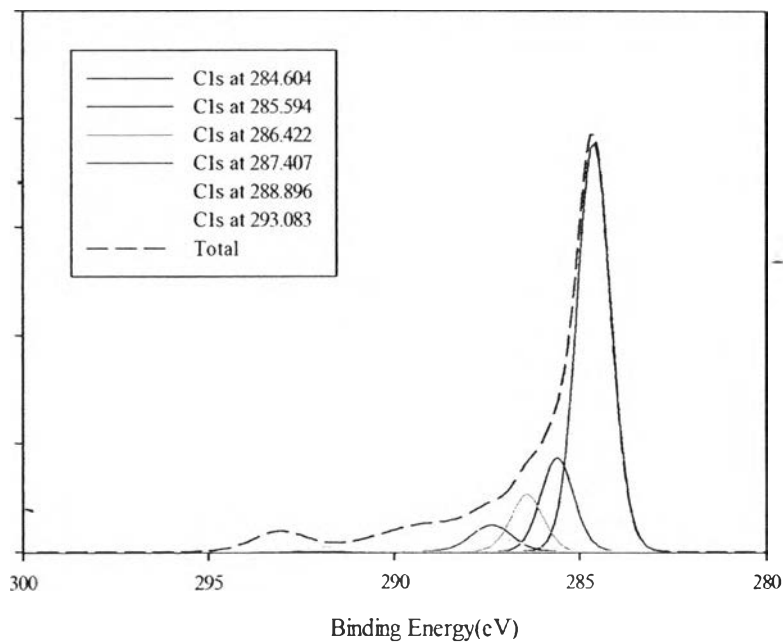


**Figure D13** O1s XPS spectra of 1wt% PBZ derived from PEHA impregnating on activated carbon.

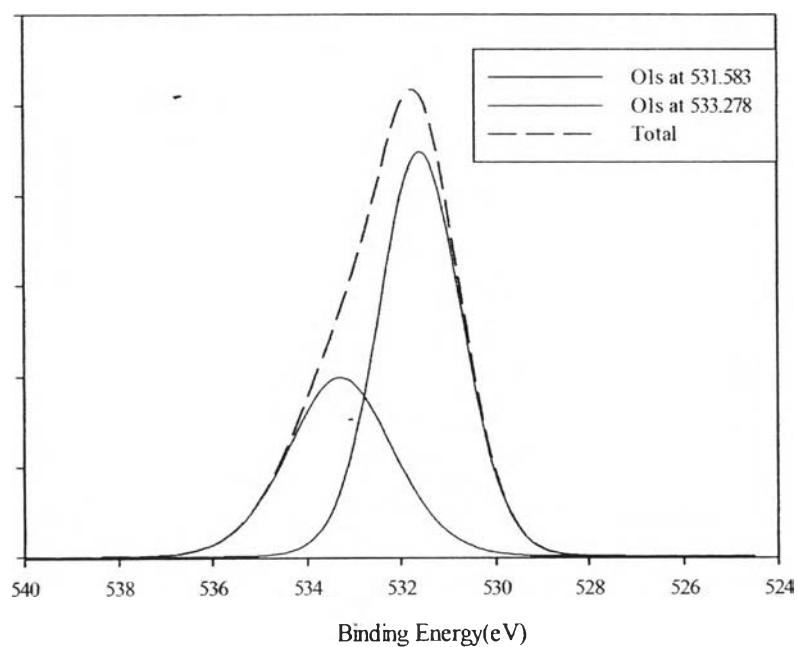


**Figure D14** N1s XPS spectra of 1wt% PBZ derived from PEHA impregnating on activated carbon.

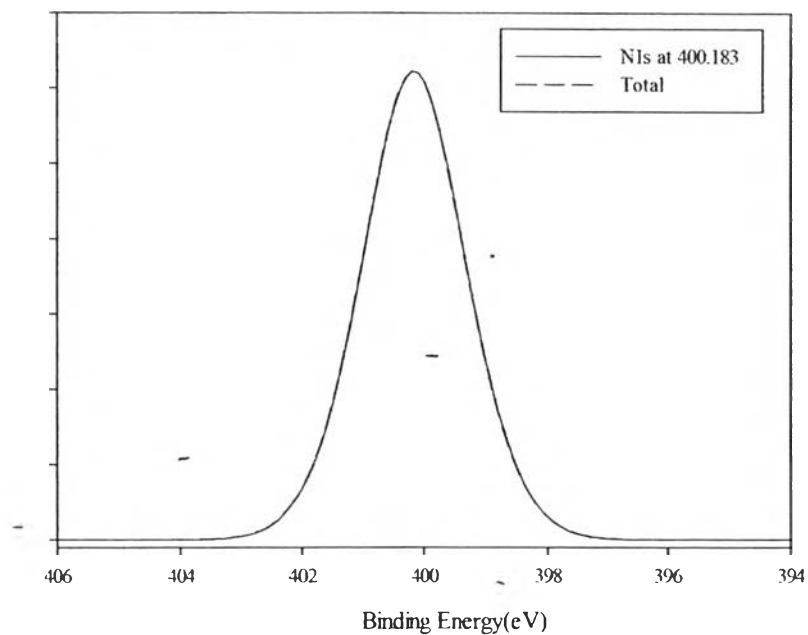
Activated carbon with 5wt% PBZ derived from PEHA



**Figure D15** C1s XPS spectra of 5wt% PBZ derived from PEHA impregnating on activated carbon.

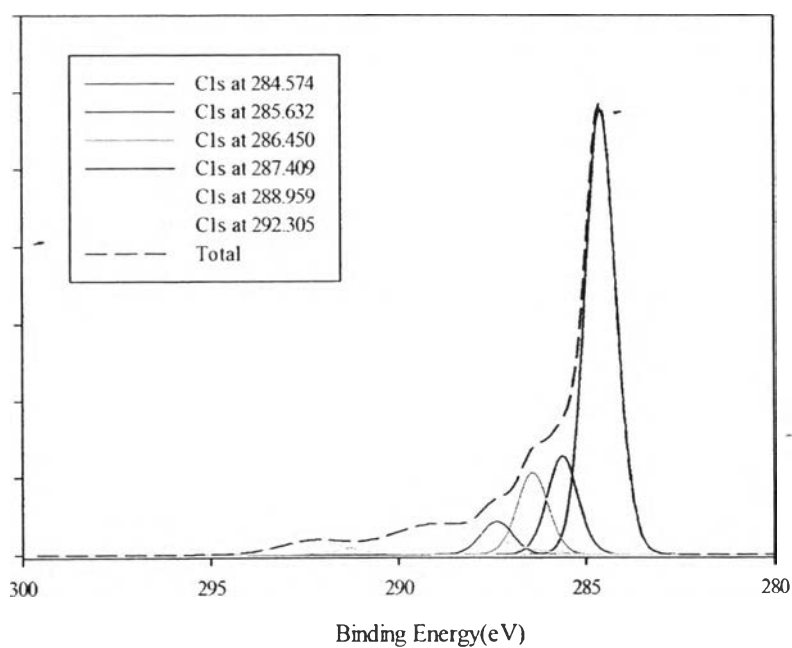


**Figure D16** O1s XPS spectra of 5wt% PBZ derived from PEHA impregnating on activated carbon.

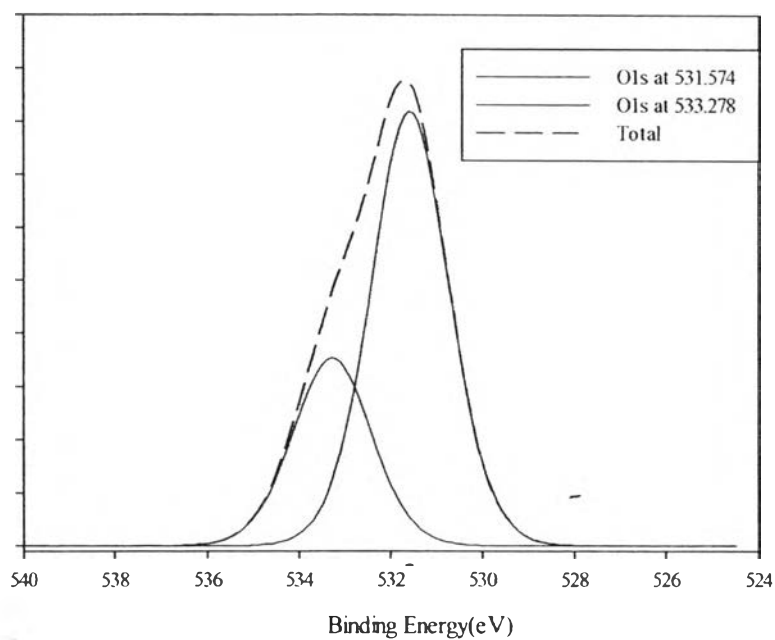


**Figure D17** N1s XPS spectra of 5wt% PBZ derived from PEHA impregnating on activated carbon.

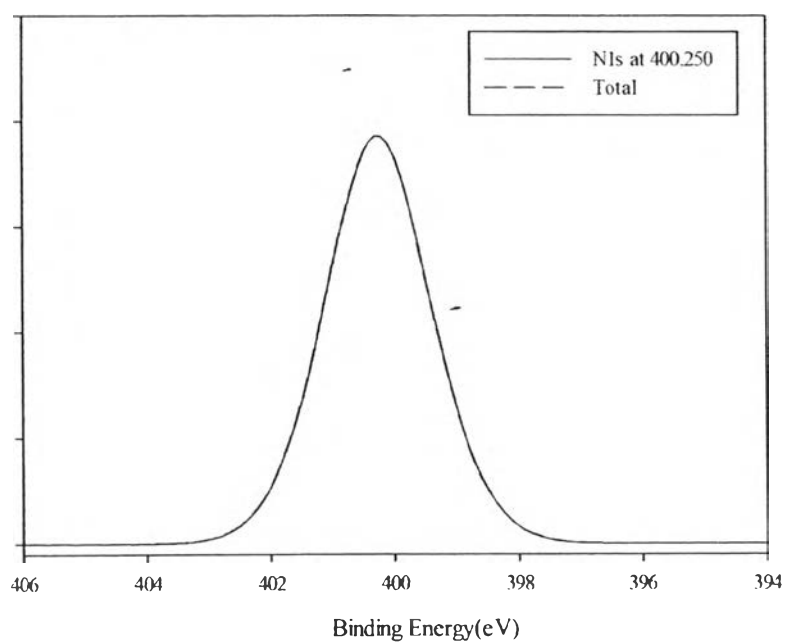
Activated carbon with 10wt% PBZ derived from PEHA



**Figure D18** C1s XPS spectra of 10wt% PBZ derived from PEHA impregnating on activated carbon.

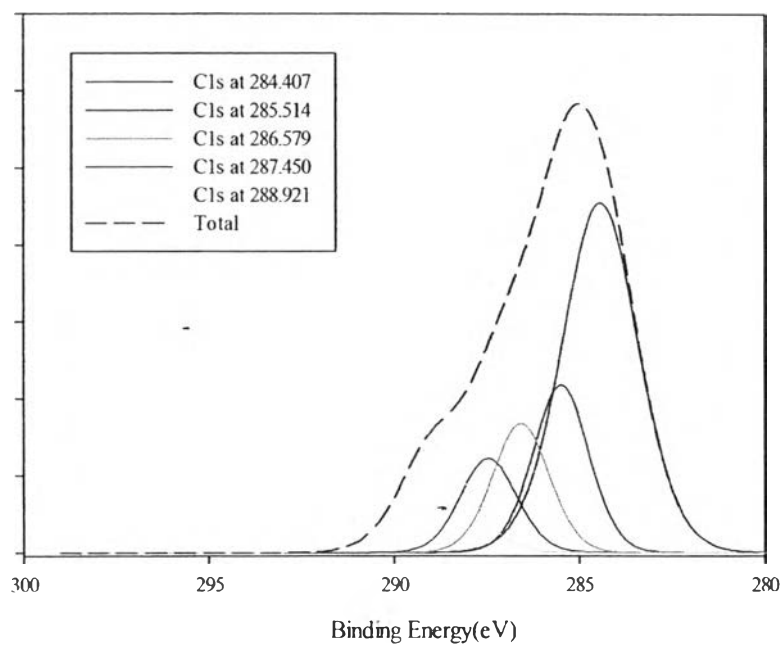
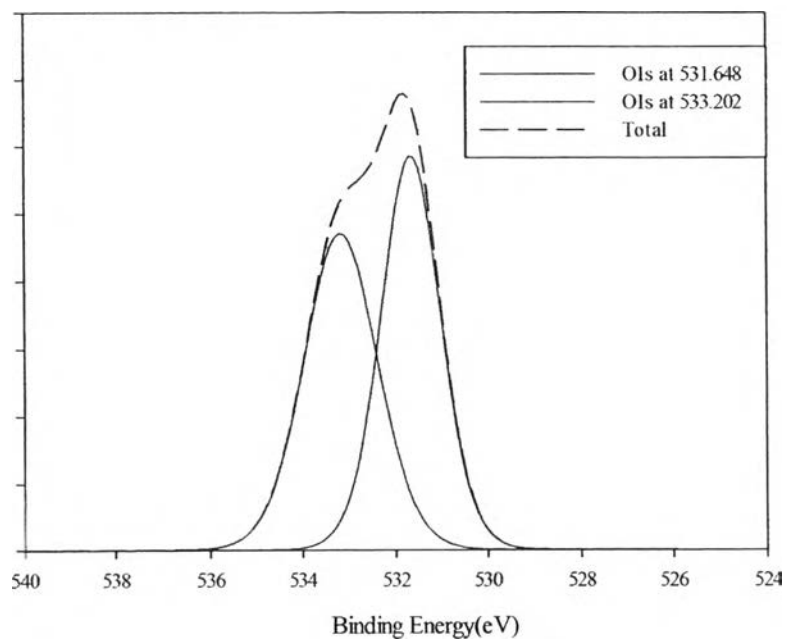


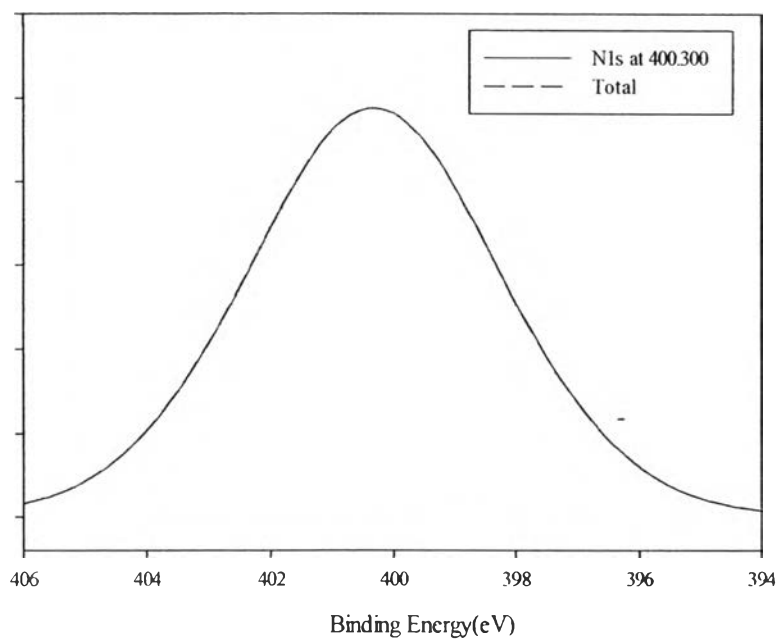
**Figure D19** O1s XPS spectra of 10wt% PBZ derived from PEHA impregnating on activated carbon.



**Figure D20** N1s XPS spectra of 10wt% PBZ derived from PEHA impregnating on activated carbon.

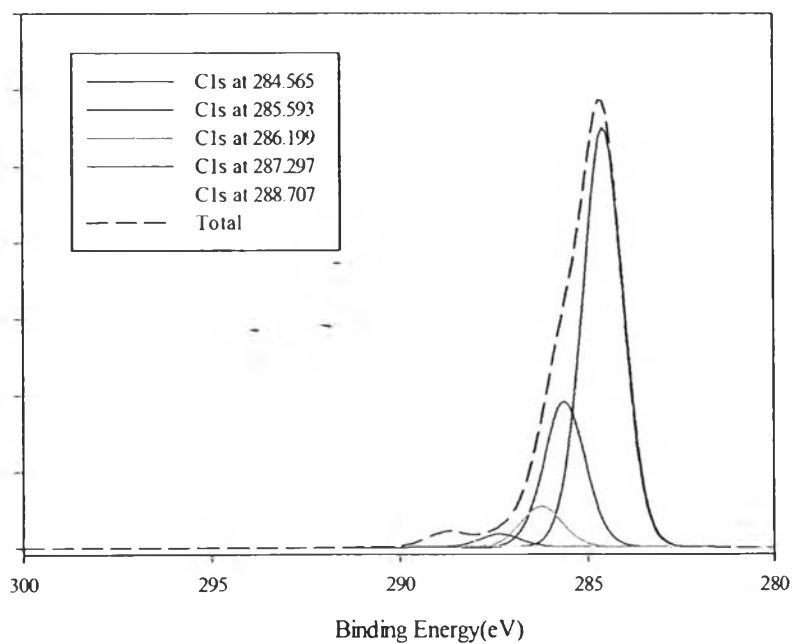
## Polybenzoxazine derived from DETA

**Figure D21** C1s XPS spectra of polybenzoxazine derived from DETA.**Figure D22** O1s XPS spectra of polybenzoxazine derived from DETA.



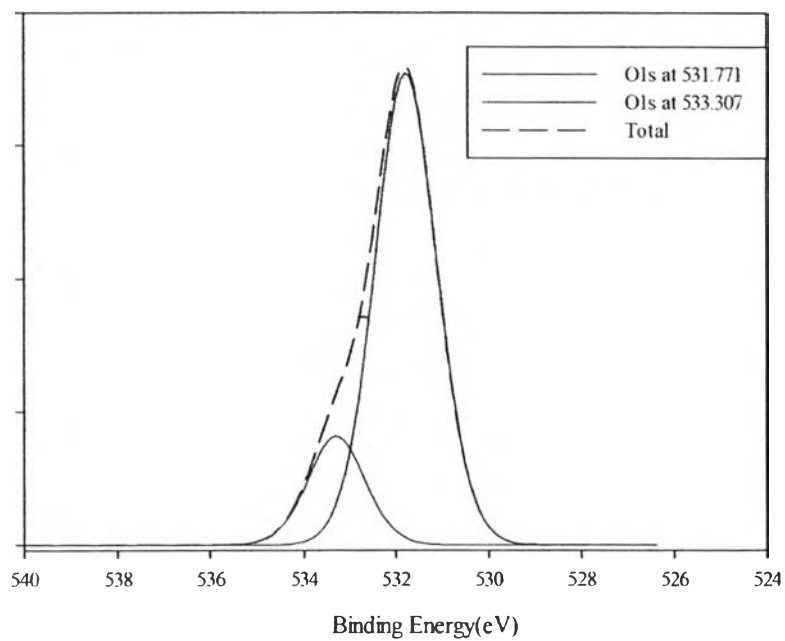
**Figure D23** N1s XPS spectra of polybenzoxazine derived from DETA.

Polybenzoxazine derived from PEHA

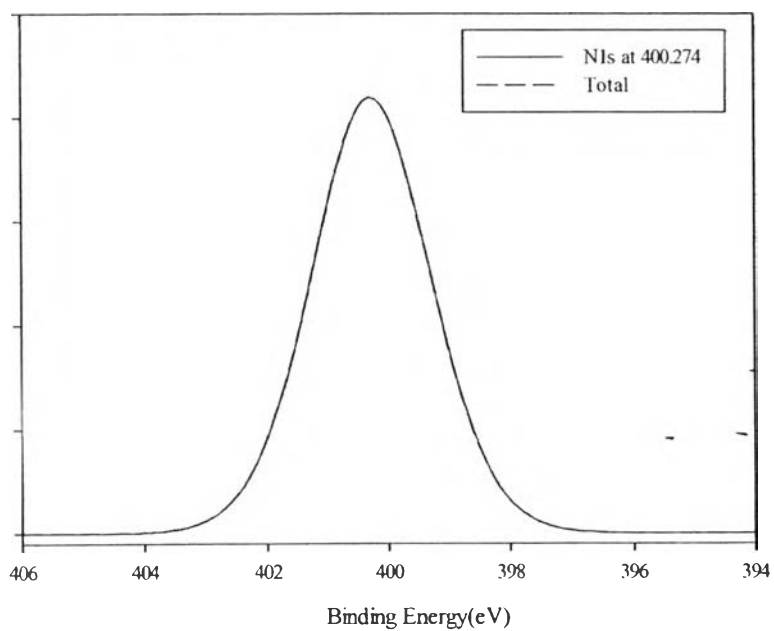


**Figure D24** C1s XPS spectra of polybenzoxazine derived from PEHA.



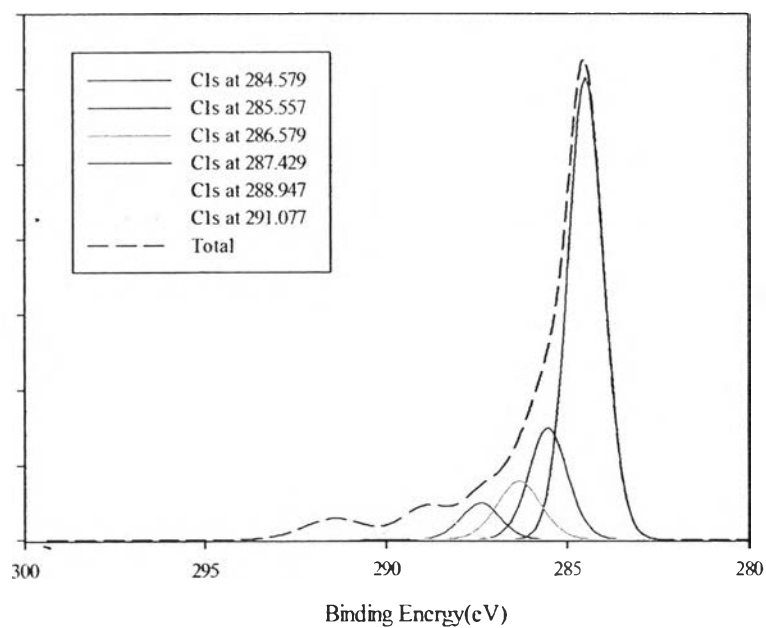


**Figure D25** O1s XPS spectra of polybenzoxazine derived from PEHA.

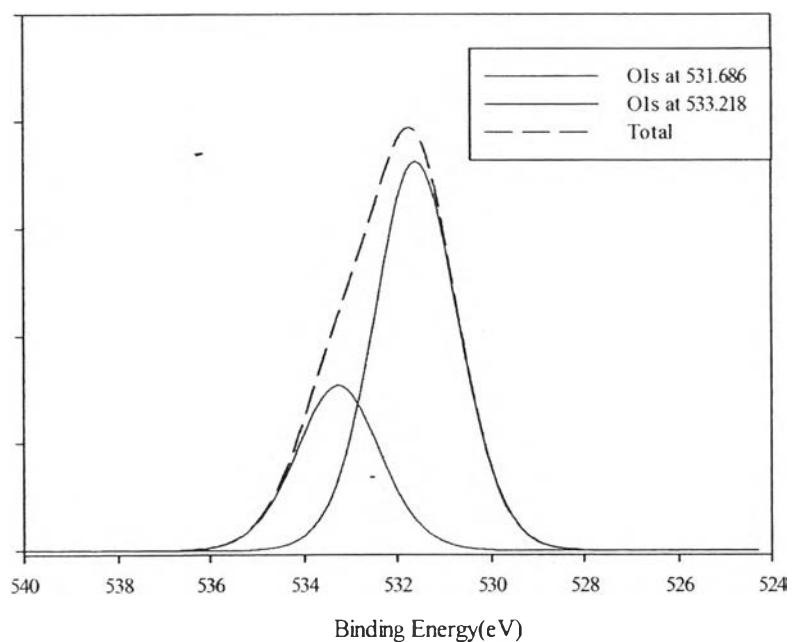


**Figure D26** N1s XPS spectra of polybenzoxazine derived from PEHA.

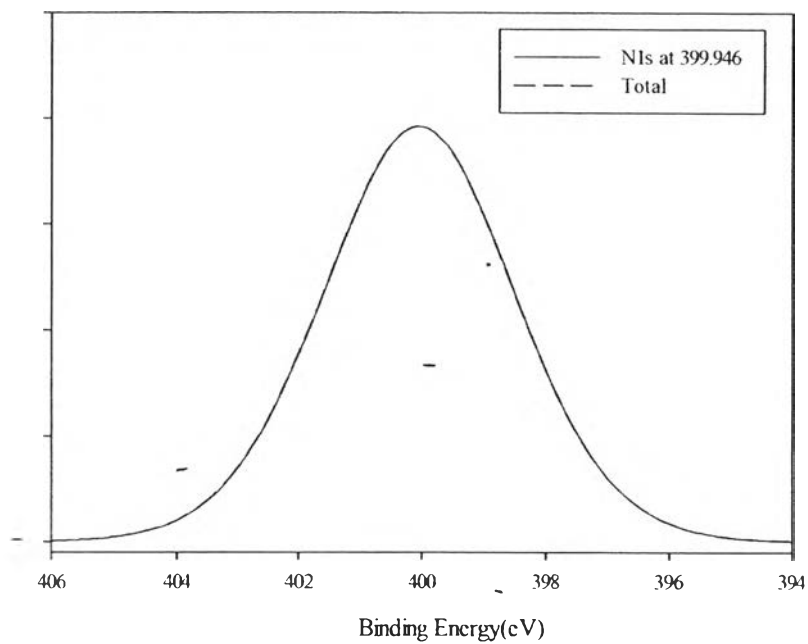
Activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 200 °C



**Figure D27** C1s XPS spectra of activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 200 °C.

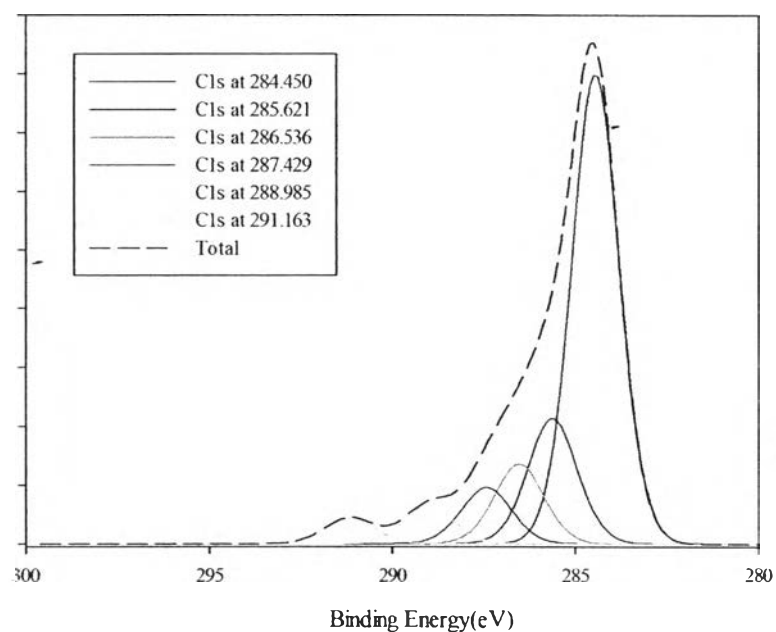


**Figure D28** O1s XPS spectra of activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 200 °C.

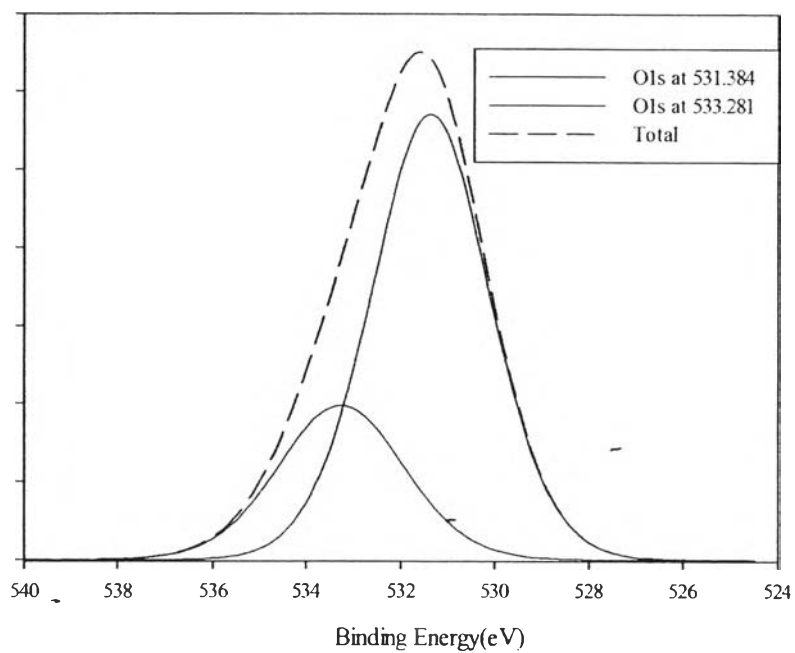


**Figure D29** N1s XPS spectra of activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 200 °C.

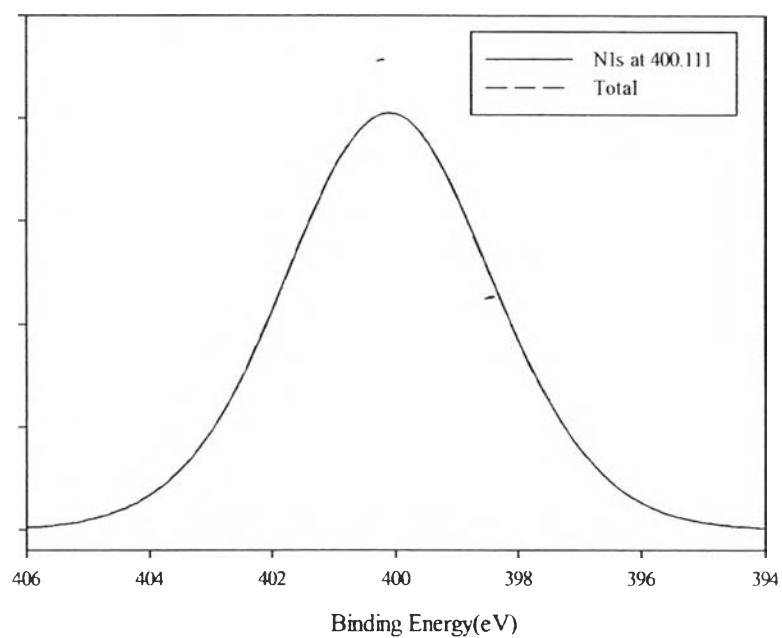
Activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 300 °C



**Figure D30** C1s XPS spectra of activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 300 °C.

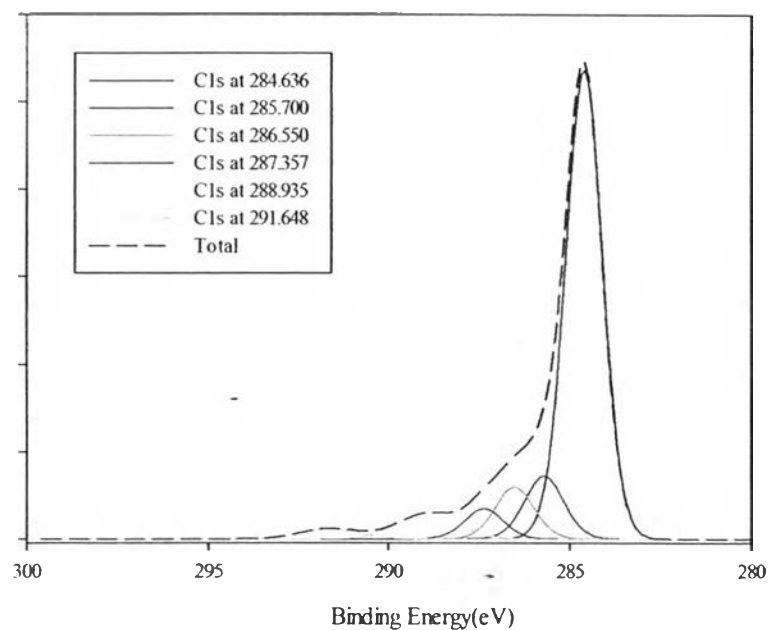


**Figure D31** O1s XPS spectra of activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 300 °C.

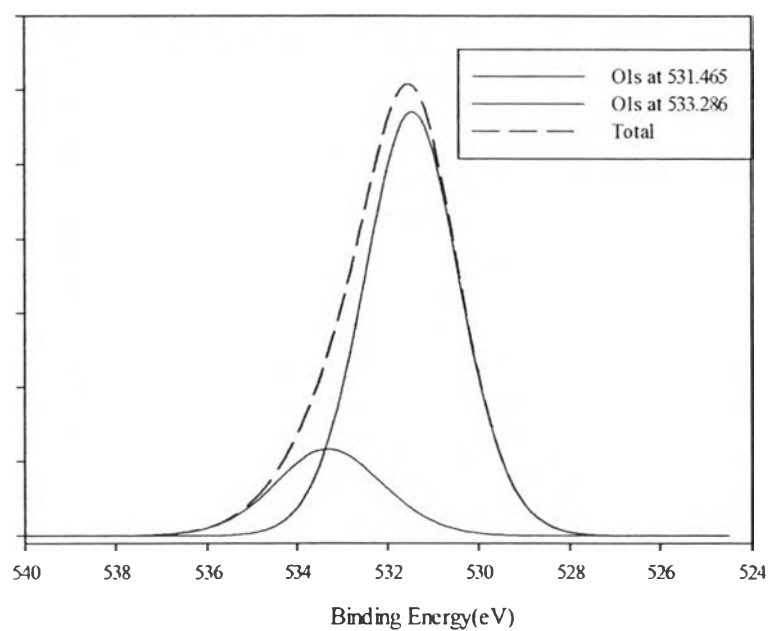


**Figure D32** N1s XPS spectra of activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 300 °C.

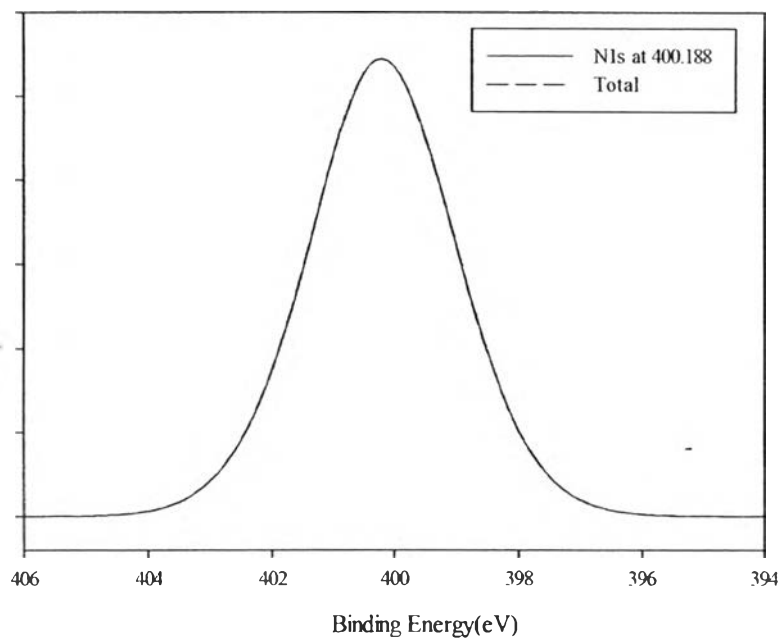
Activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 400 °C



**Figure D33** C1s XPS spectra of activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 400 °C.

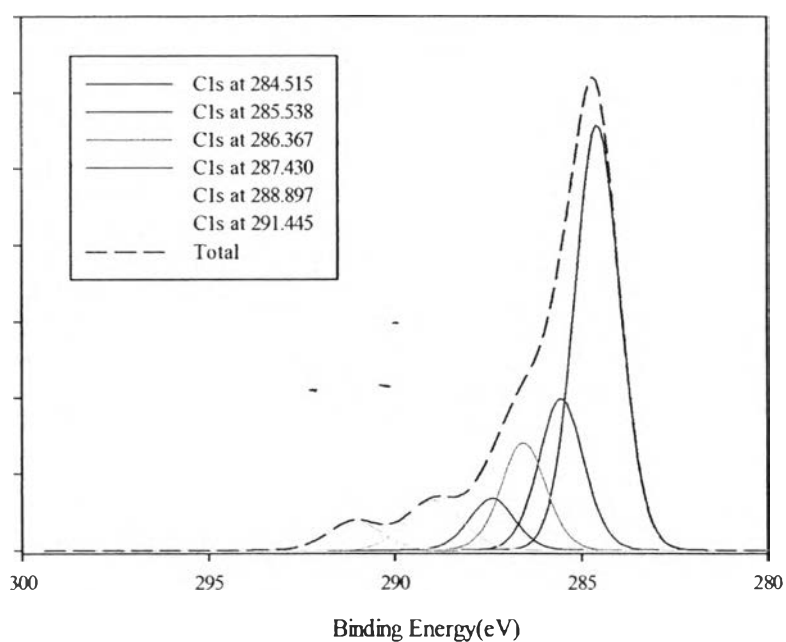


**Figure D34** O1s XPS spectra of activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 400 °C.

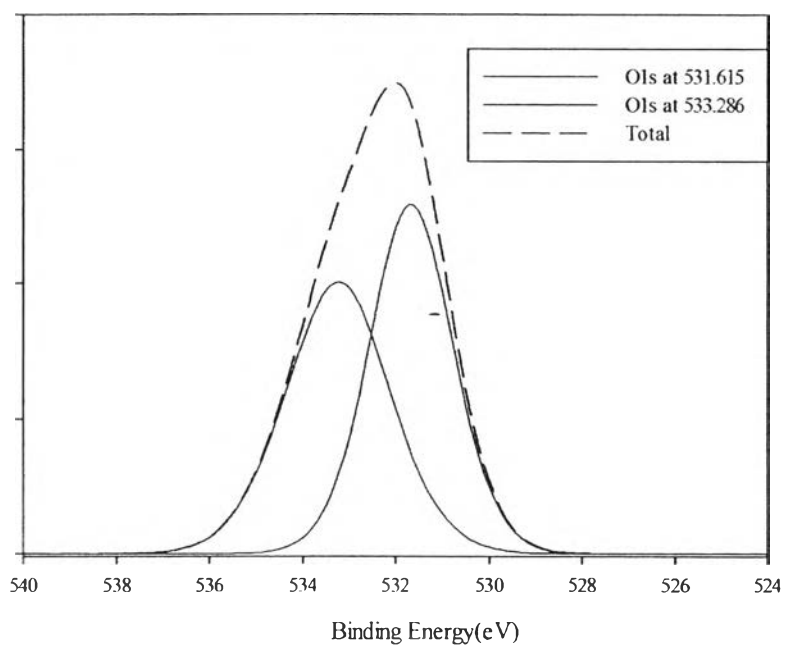


**Figure D35** N1s XPS spectra of activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 400 °C.

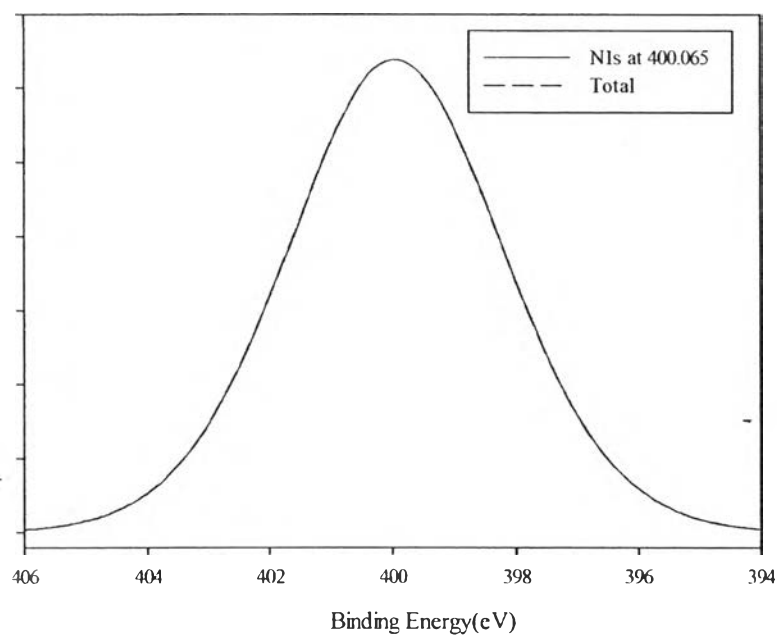
Activated carbon from PEHA-derived polybenzoxazine at 300 °C



**Figure D36** C1s XPS spectra of activated carbon from PEHA-derived polybenzoxazine at 300 °C.



**Figure D37** O1s XPS spectra of activated carbon from PEHA-derived polybenzoxazine at 300 °C.

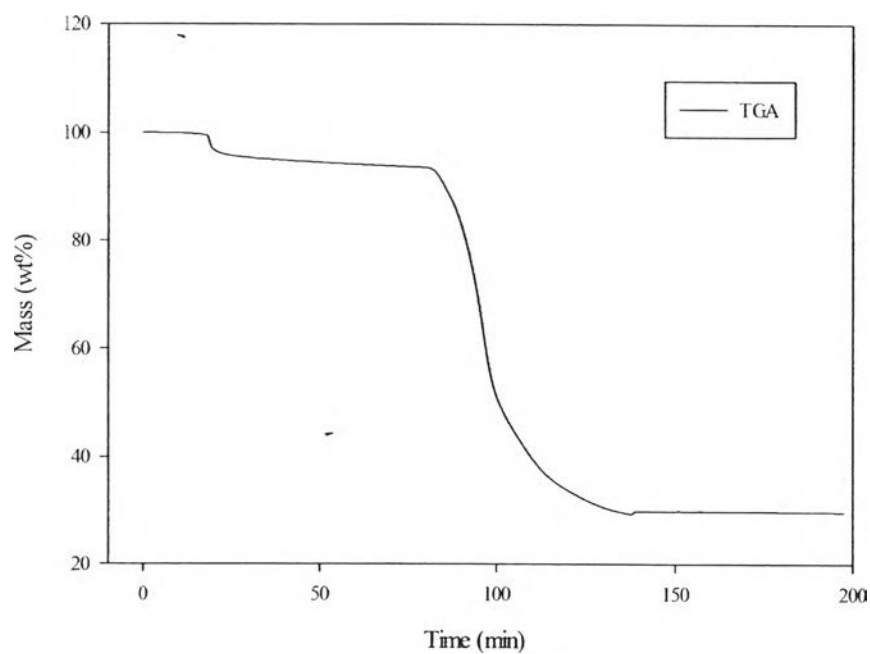


**Figure D38** N1s XPS spectra of activated carbon from PEHA-derived polybenzoxazine at 300 °C.

### Appendix E %Burn Off of Carbonization and Activation Polybenzoxazines

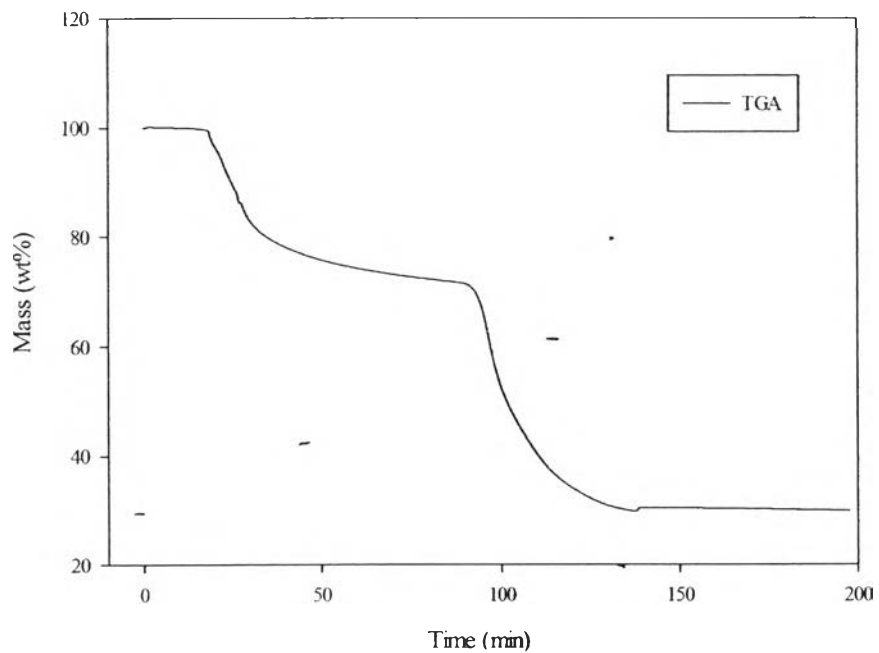
**Table E1** Comparison of %burn off of activated carbon from polybenzoxazine varying carbonization temperature

Carbonization . temperature (°C)	%Burn off after carbonization	%Burn off after activation
200 -	6.40%	70.15%
300	28.41%	70.20%
400	52.73%	70.25%

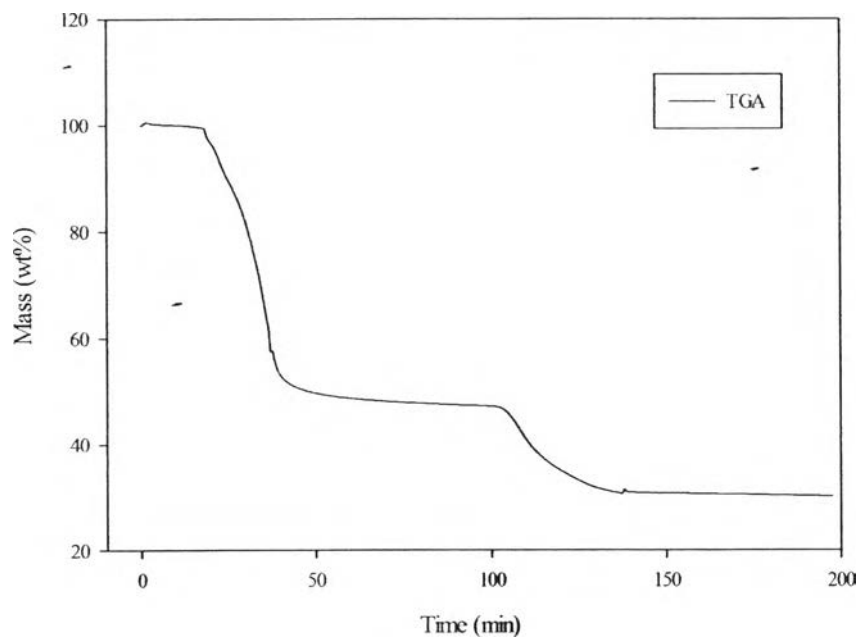


**Figure E1** %burn off of activated carbon from polybenzoxazine at 200 °C.



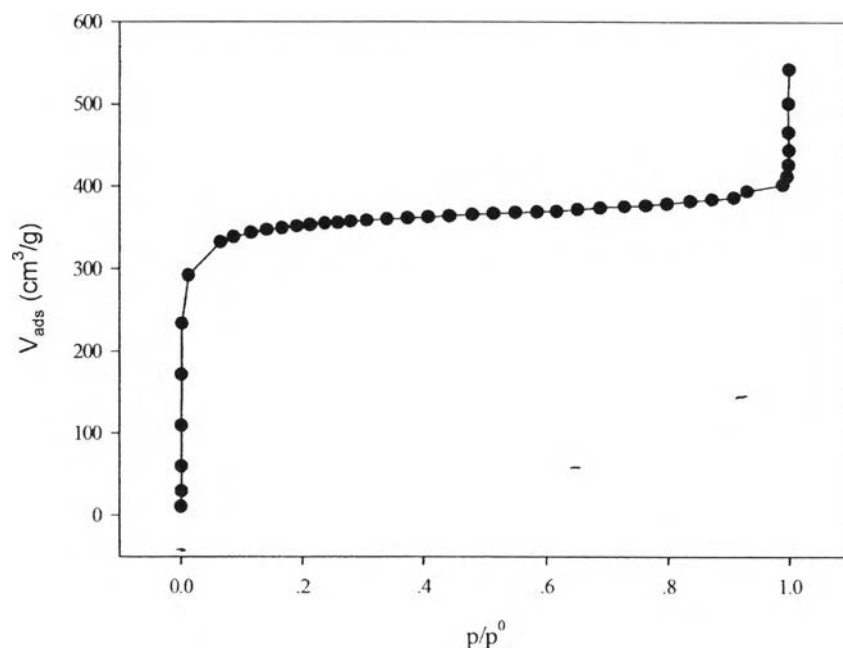


**Figure E2** %burn off of activated carbon from polybenzoxazine at 300 °C.

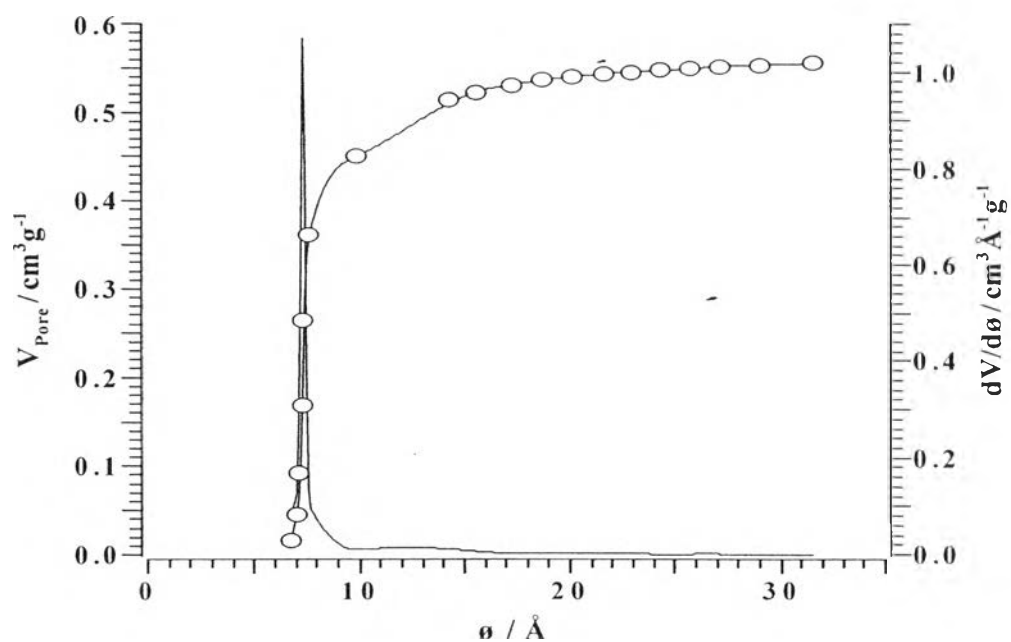


**Figure E3** %burn off of activated carbon from polybenzoxazine at 400 °C.

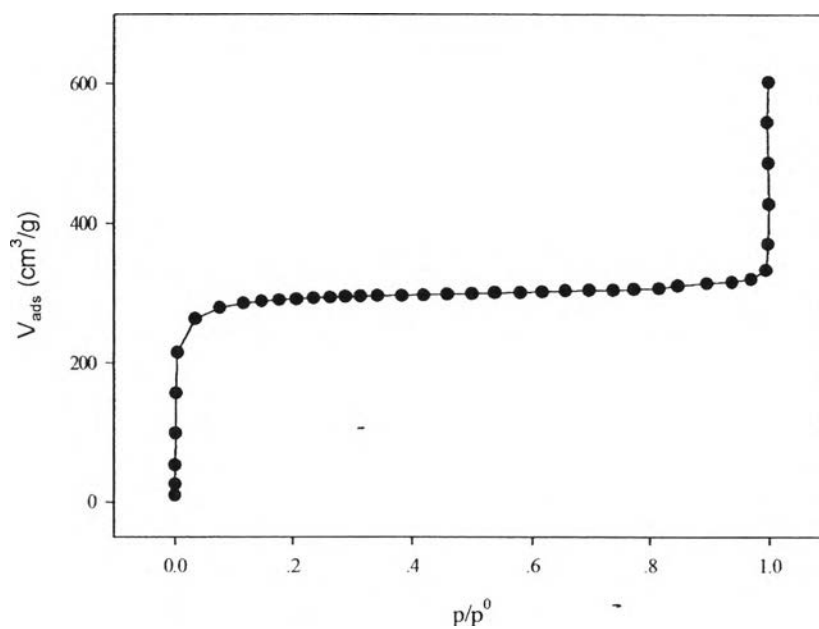
### Appendix F Isotherm and HK Pore Size Distribution of All Adsorbents



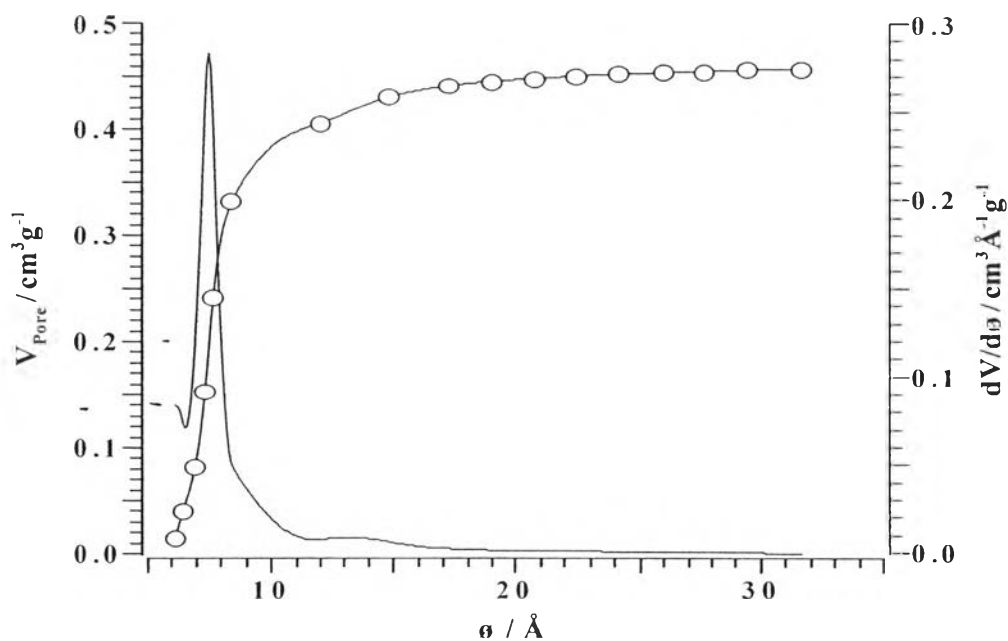
**Figure F1** Isotherm of untreated activated carbon.



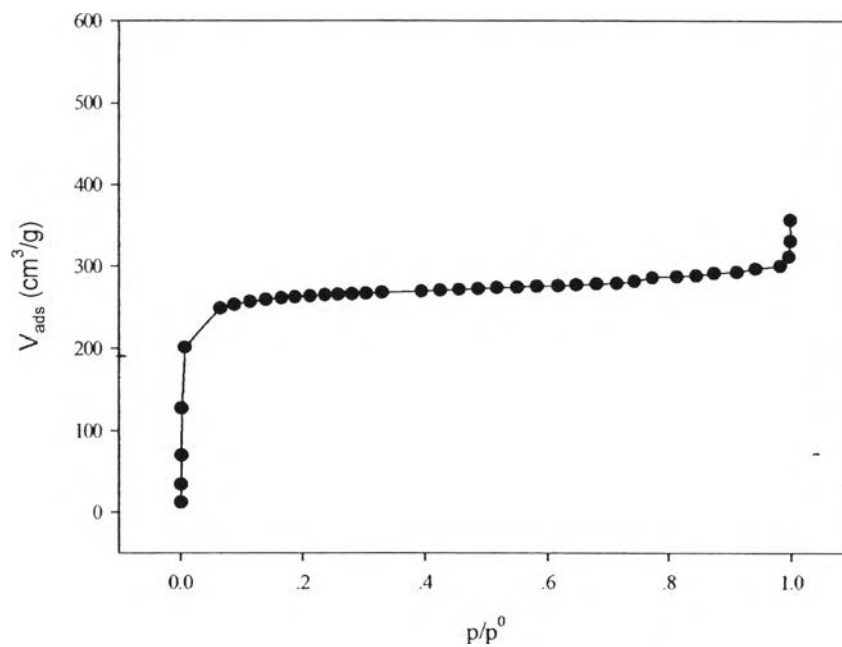
**Figure F2** Horvath and Kawazoe pore size distribution of untreated activated carbon.



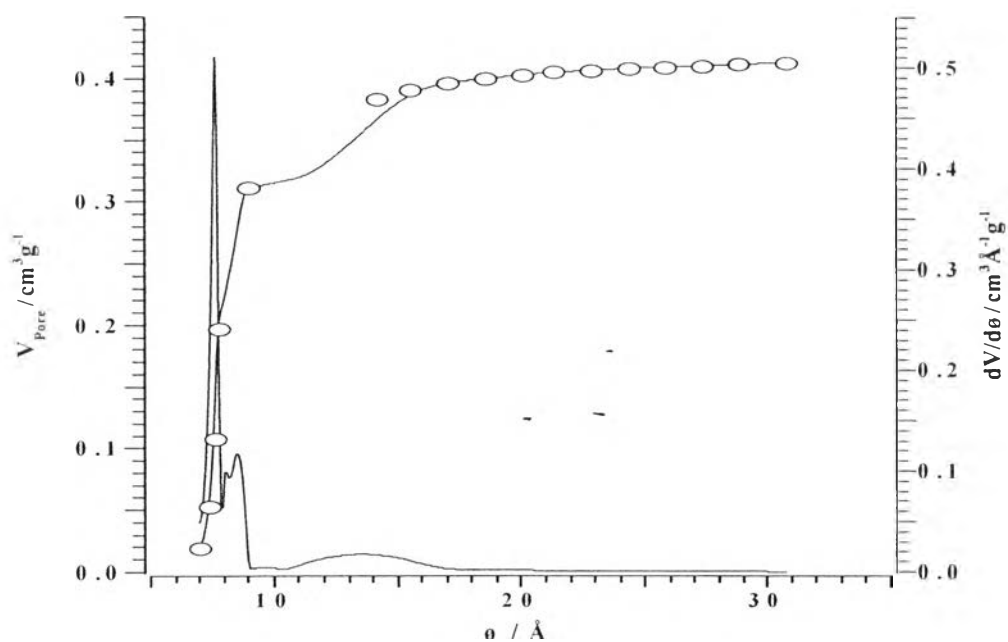
**Figure F3** Isotherm of 1wt% PBZ derived from DETA impregnating on activated carbon.



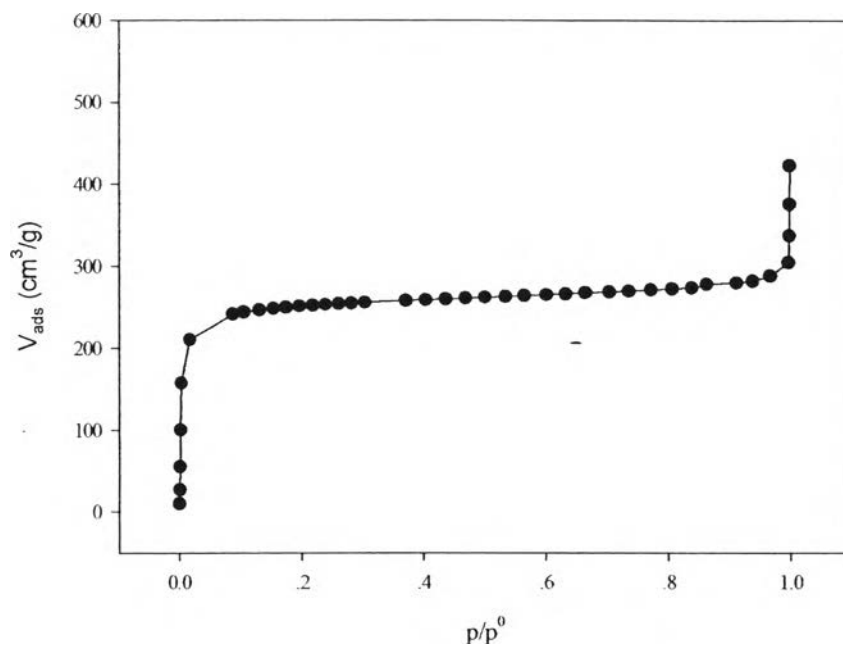
**Figure F4** Horvath and Kawazoe pore size distribution of 1wt% PBZ derived from DETA impregnating on activated carbon.



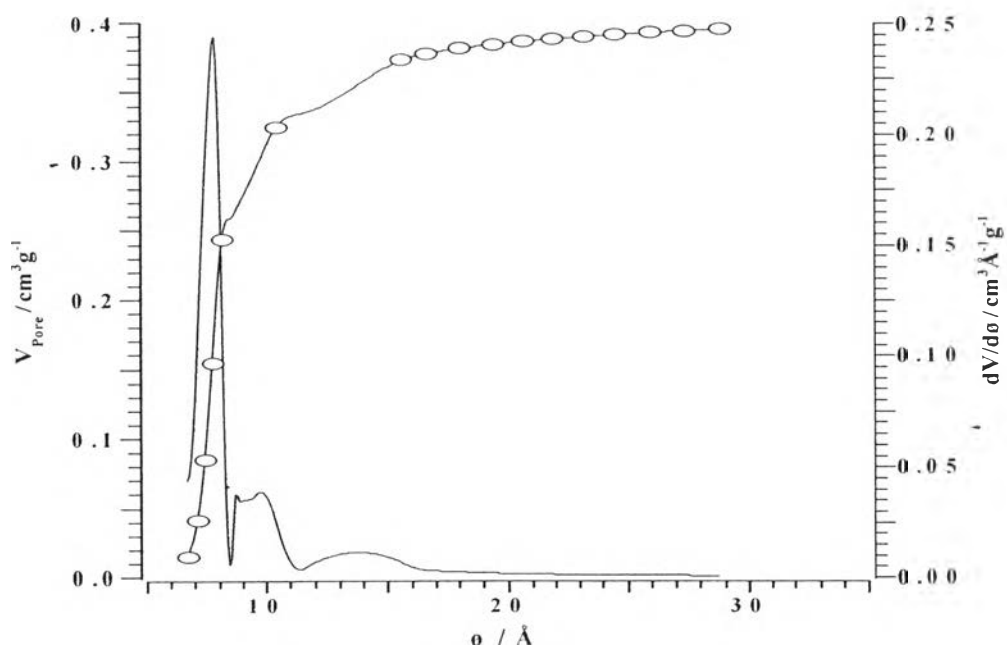
**Figure F5** Isotherm of 5wt% PBZ derived from DETA impregnating on activated carbon.



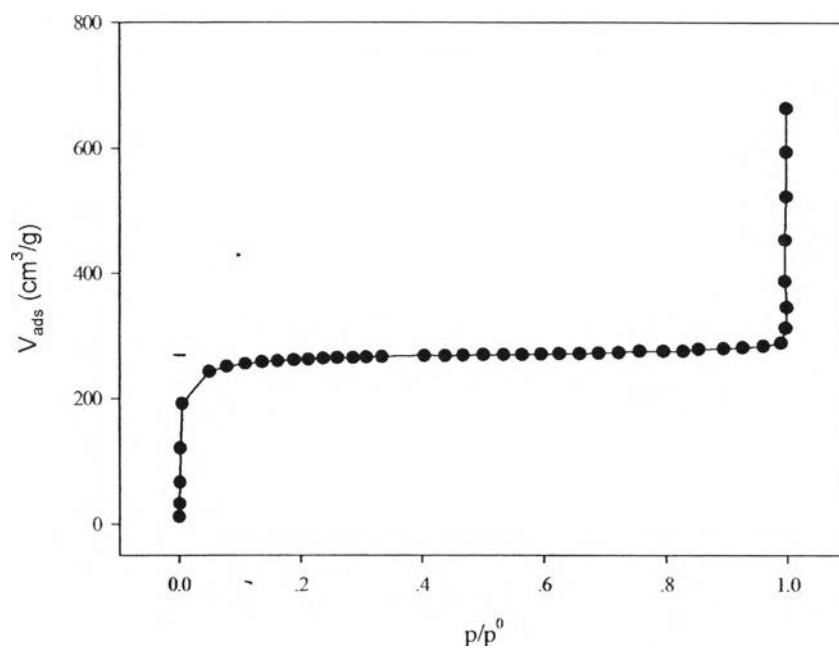
**Figure F6** Horvath and Kawazoe pore size distribution of 5wt% PBZ derived from DETA impregnating on activated carbon.



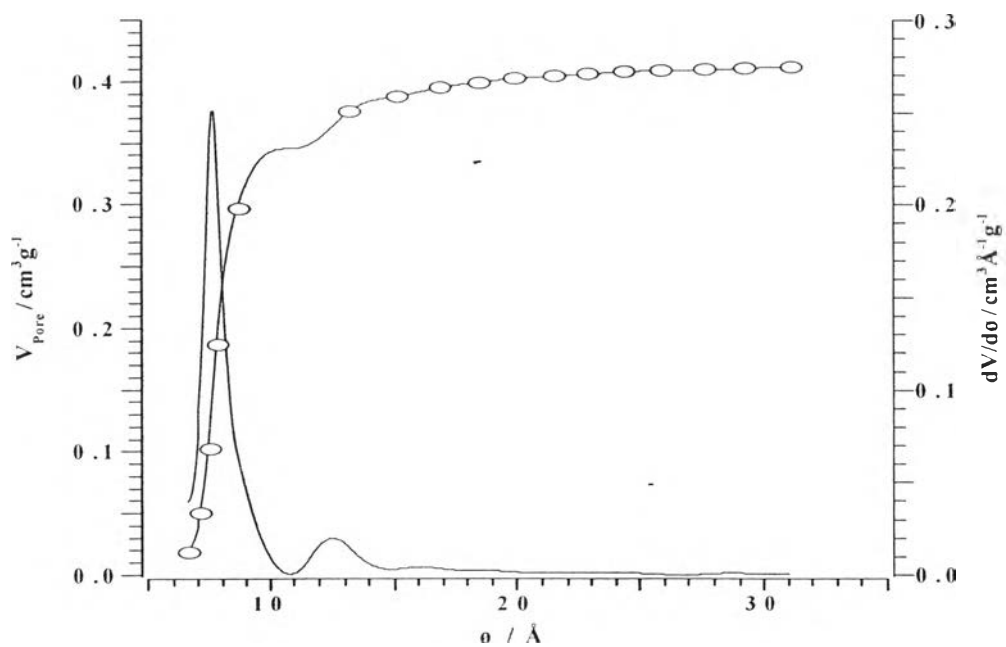
**Figure F7** Isotherm of 10wt% PBZ derived from DETA impregnating on activated carbon.



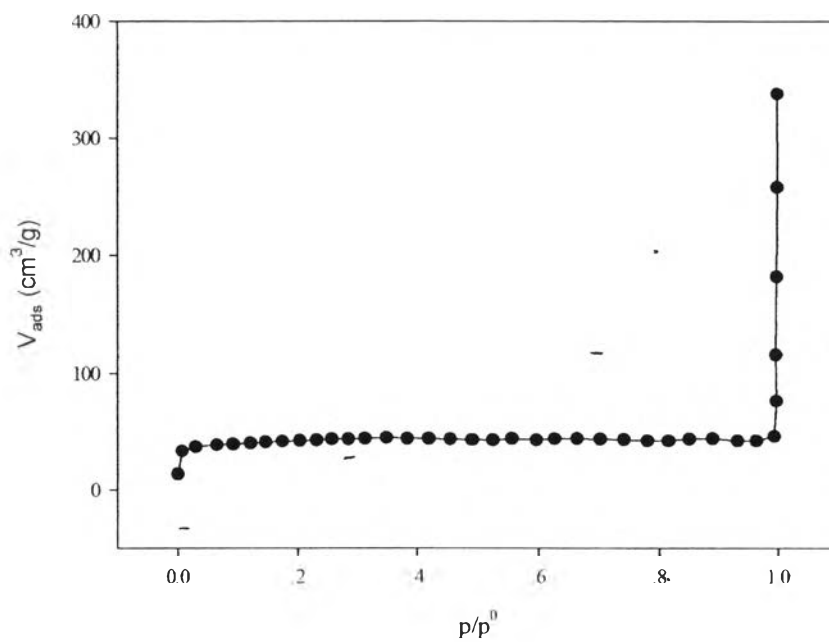
**Figure F8** Horvath and Kawazoe pore size distribution of 10wt% PBZ derived from DETA impregnating on activated carbon.



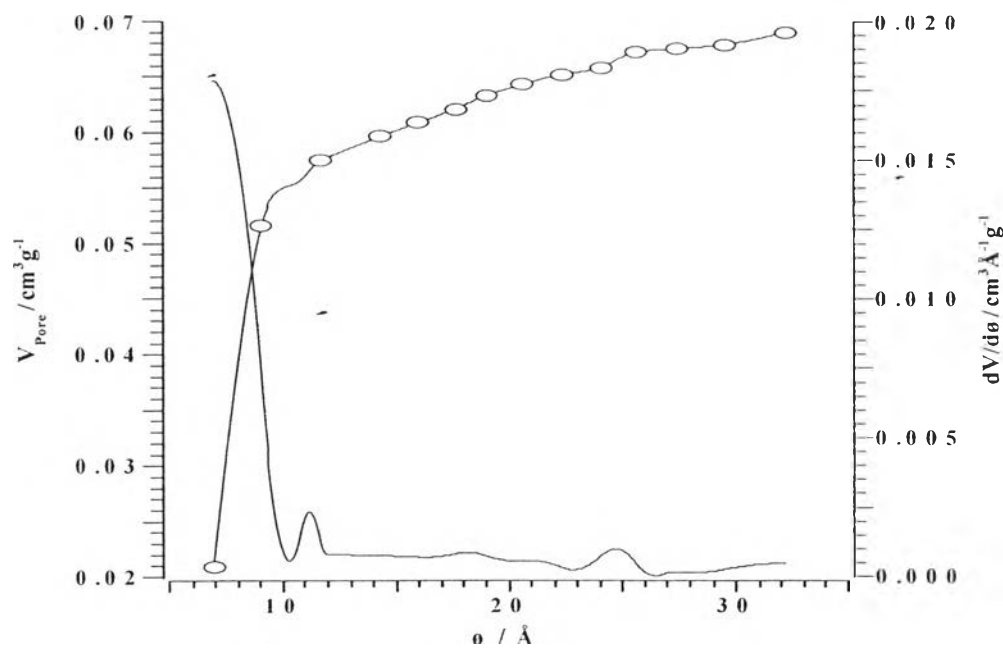
**Figure F9** Isotherm of 10wt% PBZ derived from PEHA impregnating on activated carbon.



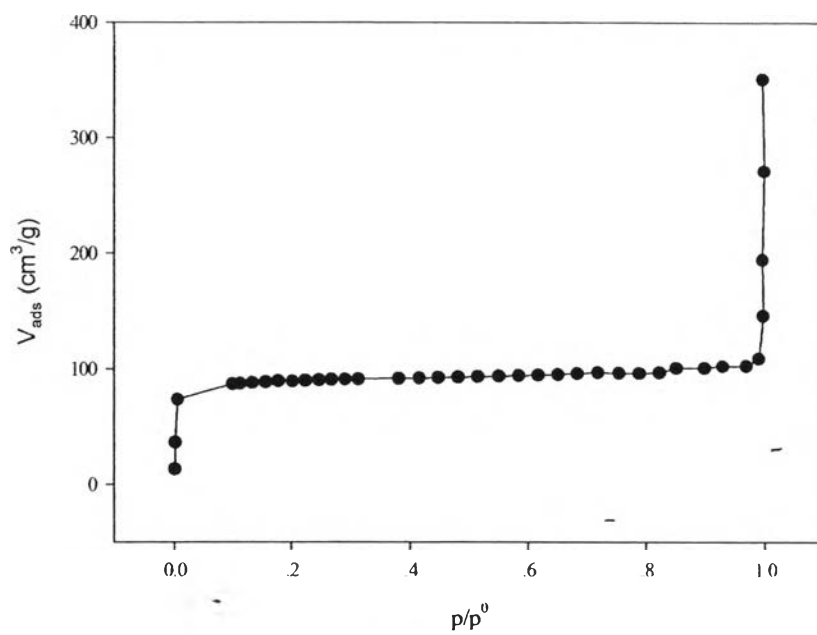
**Figure F10** Horvath and Kawazoe pore size distribution of 10wt% PBZ derived from PEHA impregnating on activated carbon.



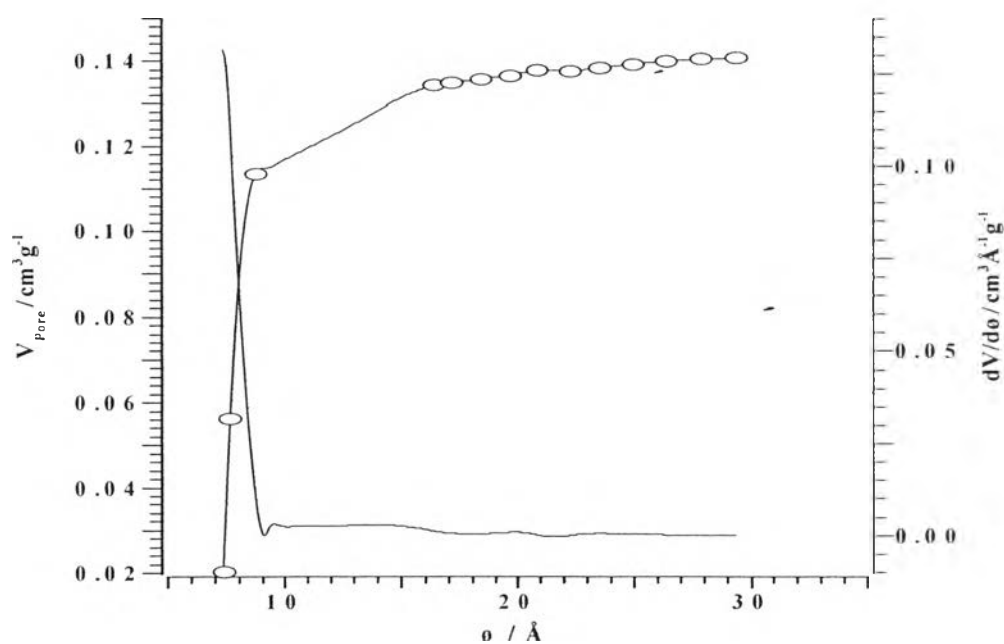
**Figure F11** Isotherm of activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 200 °C.



**Figure F12** Horvath and Kawazoe pore size distribution of activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 200 °C.

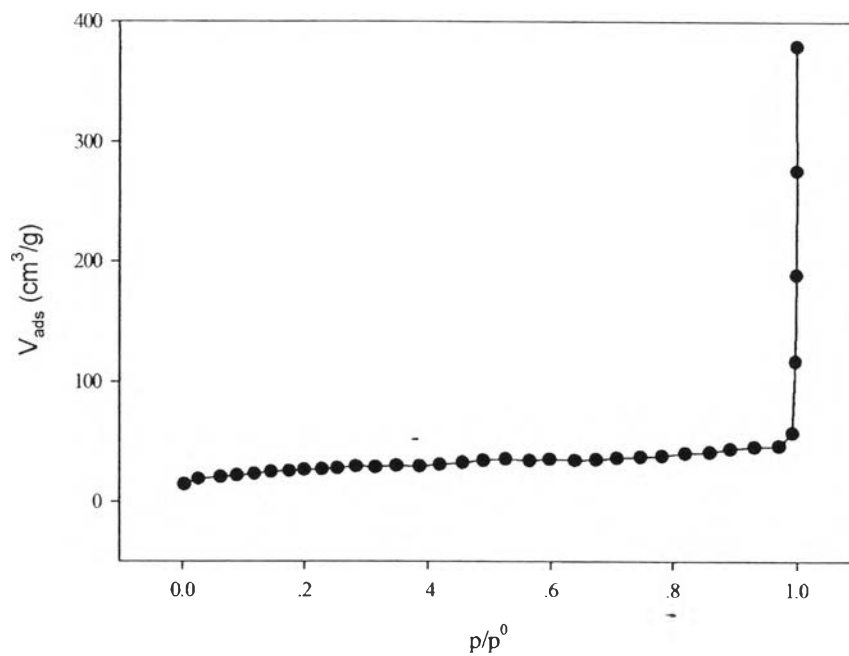


**Figure F13** Isotherm of activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 300 °C.

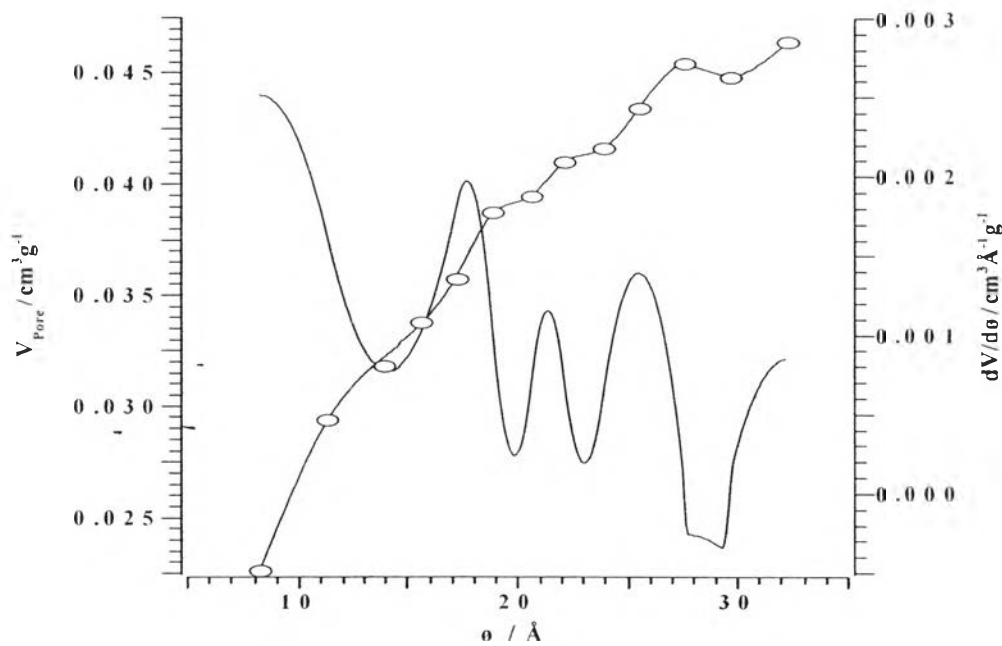


**Figure F14** Horvath and Kawazoe pore size distribution of activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 300 °C.

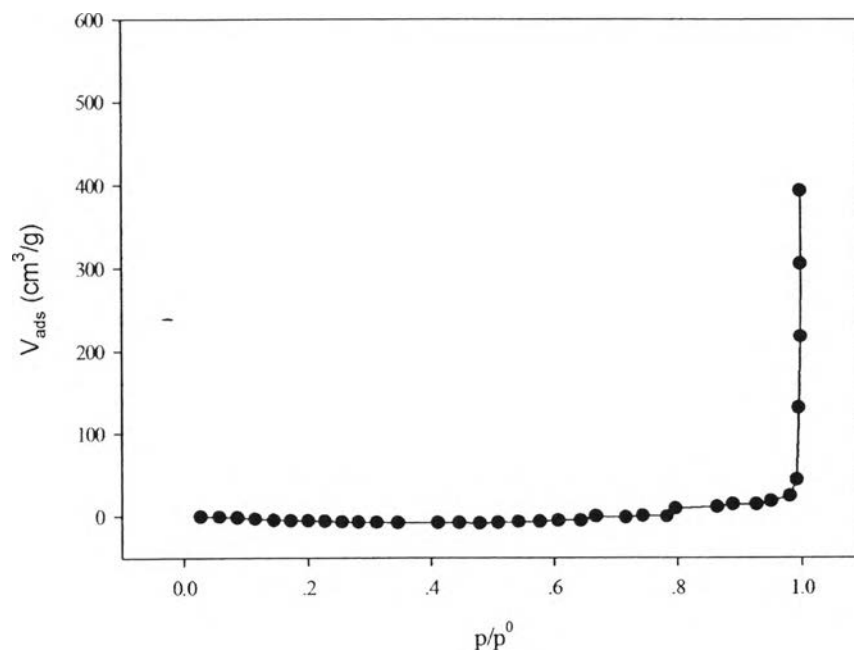




**Figure F15** Isotherm of activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 400 °C.



**Figure F16** Horvath and Kawazoe pore size distribution of activated carbon from DETA-derived polybenzoxazine at 400 °C.



**Figure F17** Isotherm of activated carbon from PEHA-derived polybenzoxazine at 300 °C.

## CURRICULUM VITAE

**Name:** Mr. Naongtorn Hirikamol

**Date of Birth:** May 15, 1989

**Nationality:** Thai

### **University Education:**

2007–2010 Bachelor Degree of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand

### **Work Experience (trainee):**

2010 Position: Assistance engineer  
Company name: Bangchak Petroleum Public Co. Ltd

### **Proceeding:**

1. Hirikamol, N.; and Suriyaphadilok, U. (2014, April 22) Polybenzoxazine Sorbents for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture. Proceedings of The 5th Research Symposium on Petroleum, Petrochemicals and Advanced Materials and The 20th PPC Symposium on Petroleum, Petrochemicals, and Polymers, Bangkok, Thailand.

### **Presentation:**

1. Hirikamol, N.; and Suriyaphadilok, U. (2014, May 7-8) Polybenzoxazine Sorbents and Its Modified for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture. Paper presented at International Conference on Environment and Renewable Energy, Paris, France.