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APPENDICES

Appendix A Lattice Parameter and Crystal Size Calculation

The lattice parameter of unit cell TiO₂ were calculated as follow; the equation Bragg's law

$$n\lambda = 2d \sin \theta$$

(A1)

$$\lambda = 2d \sin \theta \quad (n=1)$$

(A2)

Tetragonal:

$$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{(h^2 + k^2)}{a^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2} \quad (A3)$$

From equation (A2), we can write that

$$d^2 = \frac{\lambda^2}{4 \sin^2 \theta} \quad (A4)$$

Substitution of equation (A4) in equation (A3), one obtains

Tetragonal:

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{\lambda^2(h^2 + k^2)}{4a^2} + \frac{\lambda^2 l^2}{4c^2} \quad (A5)$$

The crystal size of TiO₂ were calculated as following the Scherrer equation,

$$D = \frac{K\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta}$$

where θ is the Bragg angle of diffraction lines, K the shape factor ($K = 0.9$ in this work), λ the wavelength of incident X-rays, and β is the corrected half-width given by: $\beta^2 = \beta_m^2 - \beta_s^2$, where β_m is the measured half-width and β_s the half-width of a standard sample.

Table A1 Summary of Physical Properties of TiO₂ and doped TiO₂ samples

Samples	Crystal size, D (nm)	$d_{(h k l)}$	Lattice parameter		Experimental 2θ position of 1 0 1 peak
			a (°A)	c (°A)	
TiO ₂	15.0425	3.5146	3.78	9.51	25.32
3 wt%Sb-TiO ₂	10.1721	3.5173	3.79	9.51	25.30
3 wt%Nb-TiO ₂	14.4030	3.5173	3.79	9.50	25.30
3 wt%Nb-1 wt%Sb-TiO ₂	15.0377	3.5173	3.79	9.50	25.30
3 wt%Nb-2 wt%Sb-TiO ₂	13.8385	3.5228	3.79	9.52	25.26
3 wt%Nb-3 wt%Sb-TiO ₂	13.2964	3.5201	3.79	9.50	25.28

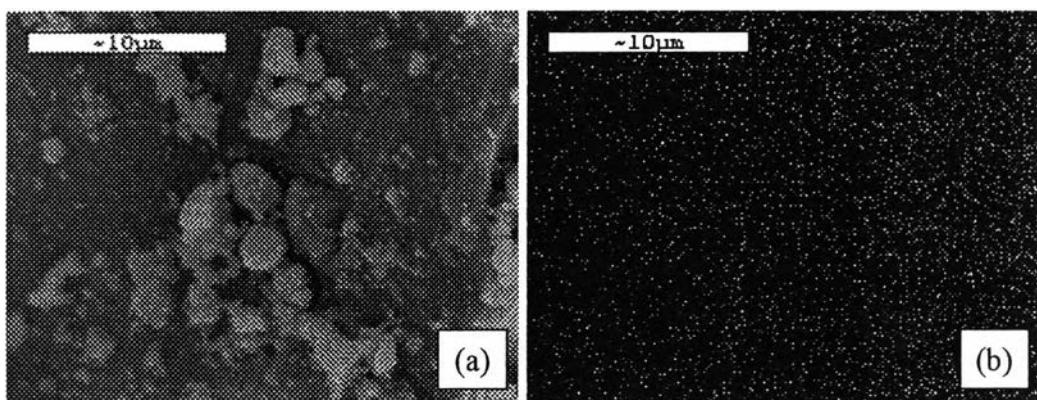
Appendix B SEM/EDX Micrographs of Sol-Gel TiO₂ and doped TiO₂ Powders

Figure B1 (a) SEM image (scale bar = 10 μm), (b) EDX Sb-mapping photograph of 3wt%Sb -TiO₂ particles

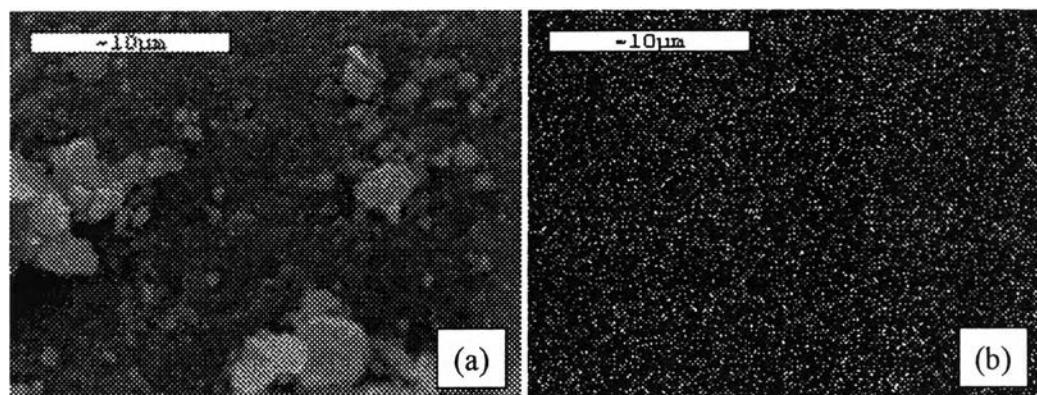


Figure B2 (a) SEM image (scale bar = 10 μm), (b) EDX Nb-mapping photograph of 3wt%Nb -TiO₂ particles

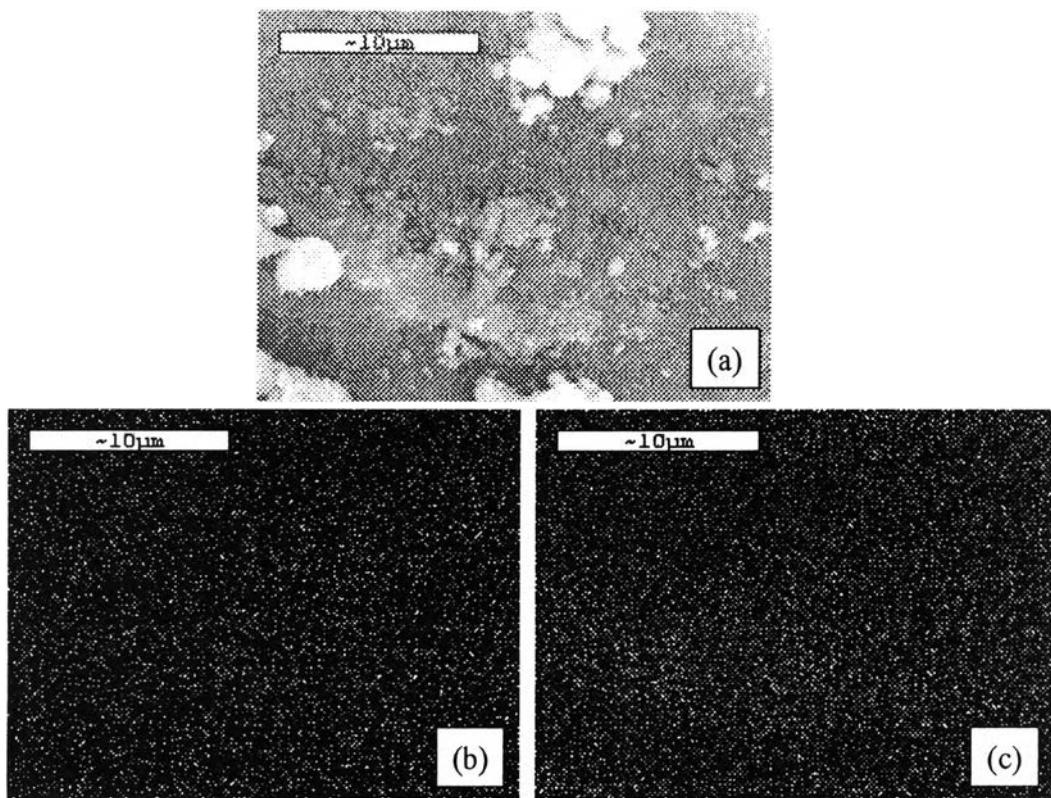


Figure B3 (a) SEM image (scale bar = 10 μm), (b) EDX Sb-mapping photograph, (c) EDX Nb-mapping photograph of 3wt%Nb-1wt%Sb-TiO₂ particles

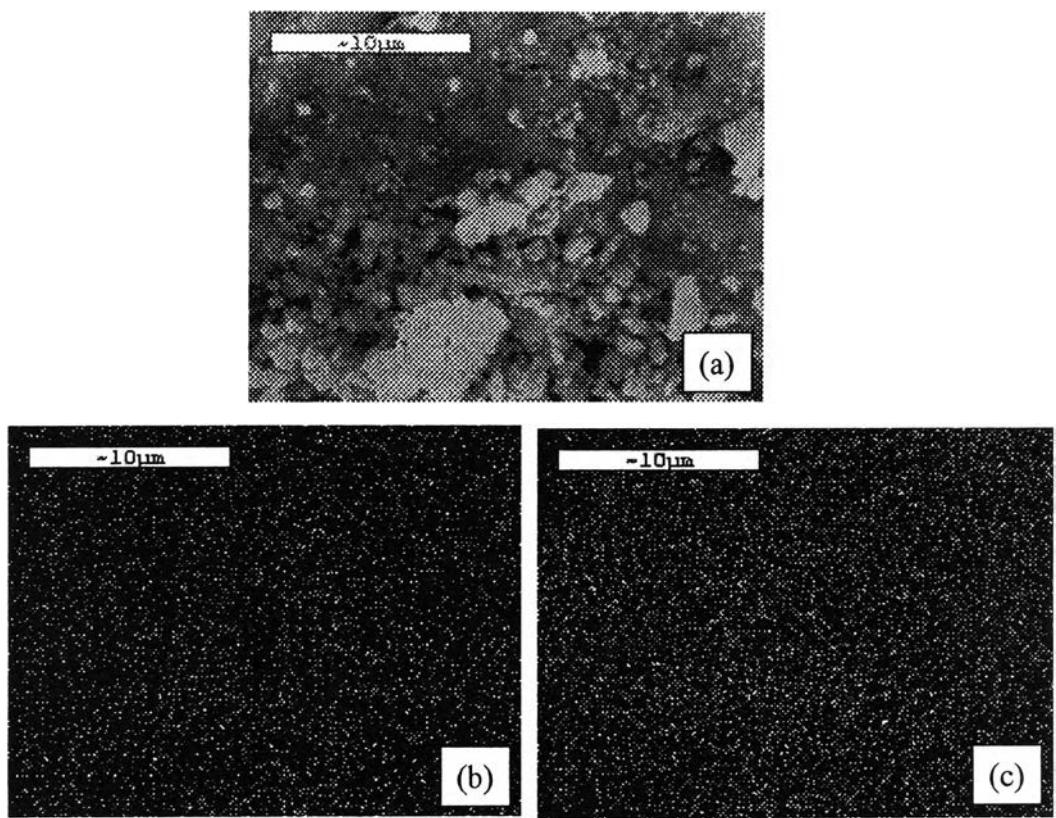


Figure B4 (a) SEM image (scale bar = 10 μm), (b) EDX Sb-mapping photograph, (c) EDX Nb-mapping photograph of 3wt%Nb-2wt%Sb-TiO₂ particles

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Proceedings:

1. T. Kuanchairakul, S. Chirachanchai and H. Manuspiya, (2008, April 22-25) Niobium and Antimony-modified Titanium Dioxide/Epoxy thin film for Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell. Proceeding of International Conference on Smart Materials/Intelligent Materials and Nanotechnology and 2nd International Workshop on Functional Materiala and Nanomaterials, Chiangmai, Thailand.
2. T. Kuanchairakul, S. Chirachanchai and H. Manuspiya, (2008, April 23) Inorganic Mesoporous Membrane for Potentially Used in Proton Exchange Membrane. Proceeding of the 14th PPC Symposium on Petroleum, Petrochems and Polymers, Sasa Patasala Building, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Presentations:

1. T. Kuanchairakul, S. Chirachanchai and H. Manuspiya, (2008, April 22-25) Niobium and Antimony-modified Titanium Dioxide/Epoxy thin film for Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell. Poster presented at International Conference on Smart Materials/Intelligent Materials and Nanotechnology and 2nd International Workshop on Functional Materiala and Nanomaterials, Chiangmai, Thailand.

2. T. Kuanchaitrakul, S. Chirachanchai and H. Manuspiya, (2008, April 23) Inorganic Mesoporous Membrane for Potentially Used in Proton Exchange Membrane. Poster presented at the 14th PPC Symposium on Petroleum, Petrochems and Polymers, Sasa Patasala Building, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.