

REFERENCES

- Archer, M.D., and Bolton, J.R. (1990). Requirements for ideal performance of photochemical and photovoltaic solar energy converters. Journal of Physical Chemistry, 94, 8028-8036 and references therein.
- Asahi, R., Morikawa, T., Ohwaki, T., Aoki, K., and Taga, Y. (2001). Visible-light photocatalysis in nitrogen-doped titanium oxides. Science, 293, 269-271.
- Bak, T., Nowotny, J., Rekas, M., and Sorrell, C.C. (2002). Photo-electrochemical hydrogen generation from water using solar energy. International Journal of Hydrogen Energy, 27, 991-1022.
- Bamwenda, G.R., Tsubota, S., Nakamura, T., and Haruta, M. (1995). Photoassisted hydrogen production from a waterethanol solution: a comparison of activities of Au-TiO₂ and Pt-TiO₂. Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry, 89, 177-189.
- Bard, A.J., and Fox, M.A. (1995). Artificial photosynthesis: solar splitting of water to hydrogen and oxygen. Accounts Chemical Research, 28, 141-145.
- Brinker, C.J., and Scherer, G.W. (1989). Sol-Gel Science. Academic Press.
- Carp, O., Huisman, C.L., and Reller, A. (2004). Photoinduced reactivity of titanium dioxide. Progress in Solid State Chemistry, 32, 33-177.
- Choi, W.Y., Termin, A., and Hoffmann, M.R. (1994). The role of metal ion dopants in quantum-sized TiO₂: correlation between photoreactivity and charge carrier recombination dynamics. Journal of Physical Chemistry, 84, 13669-13679.
- Courbon, H., Herrmann, J.M., and Pichat, P. (1984). Effect of platinum deposits on oxygen-adsorption and oxygen isotope exchange over variously pretreated, ultraviolet-illuminated powder TiO₂. Journal of Physical Chemistry, 88, 5210-5214.
- Deng, X., Yue, Y., and Gao, Z. (2002). Gas phase photo-oxidation of organic compounds over nanosized TiO₂ photocatalysts by various preparations. Applied Catalysis B: Environmental, 39, 135-147.
- Dhanalakshmi, K.B., Latha, S., Anandan, S., and Maruthamuthu, P. (2001). Dye sensitized hydrogen evolution from water. International Journal of

- Hydrogen Energy, 26, 669–674.
- Ding, X., and Liu, X. (1998). Correlation between anatase-to-rutile transformation. Journal of Materials Research, 13, 2556-2559.
- Fuerte, A., Hernandez-Alonso, M.D., Maire, A.J., Martinez-Arias, A., Fernandez-Garcia, M., Conesa, J.C., and Munuera, G. (2002). Nonosize Ti-W mixed oxides: effect of doping level in the photocatalytic degradation of toluene using sunlight-type excitation. Journal of Catalysis, 212, 1-9.
- Fujishima, A., and Honda, K. (1972). Electrochemical photolysis of water at a semiconductor electrode. Nature, 238, 37-38.
- Fujishima, A., Rao, T.N., and Tryk, D.A. (2000). Titanium dioxide photocatalysis. Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology C: Photochemistry Reviews, 1, 1-21.
- Hague, D.C., and Mayo, M.J. (1994). Controlling crystallinity during processing of nanocrystalline titania. Journal of American Ceramic Society, 77, 1957-1960.
- Hoffmann, M.R., Martin, S.T., Choi, W., and Bahnemann, D.W. (1995). Environmental applications of semiconductor photocatalysis. Chemical Reviews, 95, 69-96.
- Howe, R.F. (1998). Recent developments in photocatalysis. Developments in Chemical Engineering and Mineral Processing, 6, 55-84.
- Ishizaki, K., Komarneni, S., and Nanko, M. (1988). Porous Materials Process Technology and Applications, Kluwer Academic Publisher, London.
- Kamat, P.V. (1995). Tailoring Nanostructured Thin Films, Chemtech.
- Kawai, T., and Sakata, T. (1980). Photocatalytic hydrogen production from liquid methanol and water. Journal of the Chemical Society, Chemical Communications, 15, 694-695.
- Mills, A., Lee, S.K., and Lepre, A. (2003). Photodecomposition of ozone sensitised by a film of titanium dioxide on glass. Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry, 155, 199-205.
- Mrowetz, M., Balcerski, W., Colussi, A.J., and Hoffmann, M.R. (2004). Oxidative power of nitrogen-doped TiO₂ photocatalysts under visible illumination. Journal of Physical Chemistry B, 108, 17269–17273.

- Mugglie, D.S., and Ding, L. (2001). Photocatalytic performance of sulfated TiO₂ and Degussa P-25 TiO₂ during oxidation of organics. Applied Catalysis B: Environmental, 32, 181-188.
- Nosaka, Y., Matsushita, M., Nishino, J., and Nosaka, A.Y. (2005). Nitrogen-doped titanium dioxide photocatalysts for visible response prepared by using organic compounds. Science and Technology of Advanced Materials, 6, 143-148.
- Ohno, T., Akiyoshi, M., Umebayashi, T., Asai, K., Mitsui, T., and Matsumura, M. (2004). Preparation of S-doped TiO₂ photocatalysts and their photocatalytic activities under visible light. Applied Catalysis A: General, 265, 115-121.
- Ollis, D.F., and Al-Ekabi, H. (1993). Photocatalytic Purification and Treatment of Water and Air, Elsevier, Amsterdam.
- Peng, S.Q., Li, Y.X., Jiang, F.Y., Lu, G.X., and Li, S.B. (2004). Effect of Be₂C doping TiO₂ on its photocatalytic activity. Chemical Physics Letters, 398(1-3), 235-239.
- Rajeshwar, K. (1995). Photoelectrochemistry and the environment. Journal of Applied Electrochemistry, 25, 1067-1082.
- Reddy, K.M., Baruwati, Babita, Jayalakshmi, M., Rao, M.M, and Manorama, S.V. (2005). S-, N- and C-doped titanium dioxide nanoparticles: Synthesis, characterization and redox charge transfer study. Journal of Solid State Chemistry, 178, 3352-3358.
- Rouquerol, F., Rouquerol, J., Sing, K. (1999). Adsorption by Powders and Porous Solid: Principle, Methodology and Applications, Academic Press, San Diego.
- Sakthivel, S., Shankar, M.V., Palanichamy, M., Arabindoo, B., Bahnemann, D.W., and Murugesan, V. (2004). Enhancement of photocatalytic activity by metal deposition: characterization and photonic efficiency of Pt, Au and Pd deposited on TiO₂ catalyst. Water Research, 38, 3001-3008.
- Savage, N., Chwieroth, B., Ginwalla, A., Patton, B.R., and Dutta, P.K. (2001). Composite n-p semiconducting titanium oxides as gas sensor. Sensors and Actuators B:Chemical, 79, 17-27.

- Schaber, P.M., Colson, J., Higgins, S., Thielen, D., Anspach, B. and Brauer, J. (1999). Study of the urea thermal decomposition (pyrolysis) reaction and importance to cyanuric acid production. American Laboratory, 13-21.
- Serpone, N., and Pelizzetti, E. (1989). Photocatalysis: Fundamentals and Applications, Wiley, New York.
- Smith (Ed.), J.V. (1960). X-ray Powder Data File. American Society for Testing Materials.
- Spurr, R.A., and Myers, H. (1957). Analytical Chemistry, 29, 760-762.
- Torres, G.R., Lindgren, T., Lu, J., Granqvist, C.G., and Lindquist, S.E. (2004). Photoelectrochemical study of nitrogen-doped titanium dioxide for water oxidation. Journal of Physical Chemistry B, 108, 5995-6003.
- Umebayashi, T., Yamaki, T., Itoh, H., and Asai, K. (2002). Band gap narrowing of titanium dioxide by sulfur doping. Applied Physics Letters, 81(3), 454-456.
- Wu, N.L., and Lee, M.S (2004). Enhanced TiO₂ photocatalysis by Cu in hydrogen production from aqueous methanol solution. International Journal of Hydrogen Energy, 29(15), 1601-1605.
- Yu, J., Xiong, J., Cheng, B., and Liu, S. (2005). Fabrication and characterization of Ag-TiO₂ multiphase nanocomposite thin films with enhanced photocatalytic activity. Applied Catalysis B: Environmental, 60, 211-221.
- Zhang, H.Z., and Banfield, J.F. (2000). Understanding polymorphic phase transformation behavior during growth of nanocrystalline aggregates: Insights from TiO₂. Journal of Physical Chemistry B, 104, 3481-3487.
- Zhang, X., Zhang, F., and Chan, K.Y. (2006). The synthesis of Pt-modified titanium dioxide thin films by microemulsion templating, their characterization and visible-light photocatalytic properties. Materials Chemistry and Physics, 97, 384-389.
- Zhang, Z., Wang, C.C., Zakaria, R., and Ying, J.Y. (1998). Role of particle size in nanocrystalline TiO₂-based photocatalysts. Journal of Physical Chemistry B, 102, 10871-10878.

APPENDICES

Appendix A The UV-Vis Spectroscopy

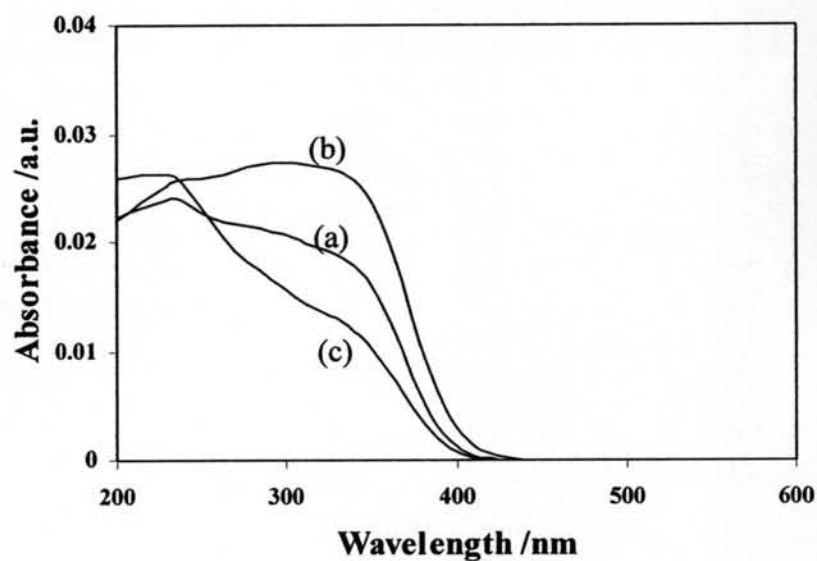


Figure A1 UV-Vis spectra of (a)-(c) N-doped mesoporous TiO₂ with different urea:TiO₂ molar ratios of 0.5:1, 1:1, and 3:1, respectively, prepared at calcination conditions of 200°C for 2 h.

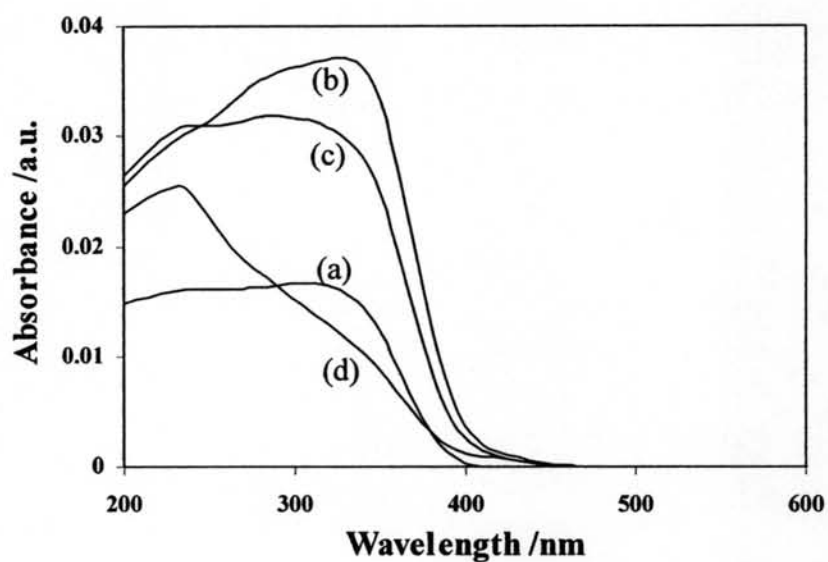


Figure A2 UV-Vis spectra of (a) pure nanocrystalline mesoporous TiO₂ and (b)-(d) N-doped mesoporous TiO₂ with different urea:TiO₂ molar ratios of 0.5:1, 1:1, and 3:1, respectively, prepared at calcination conditions of 250°C for 2 h.

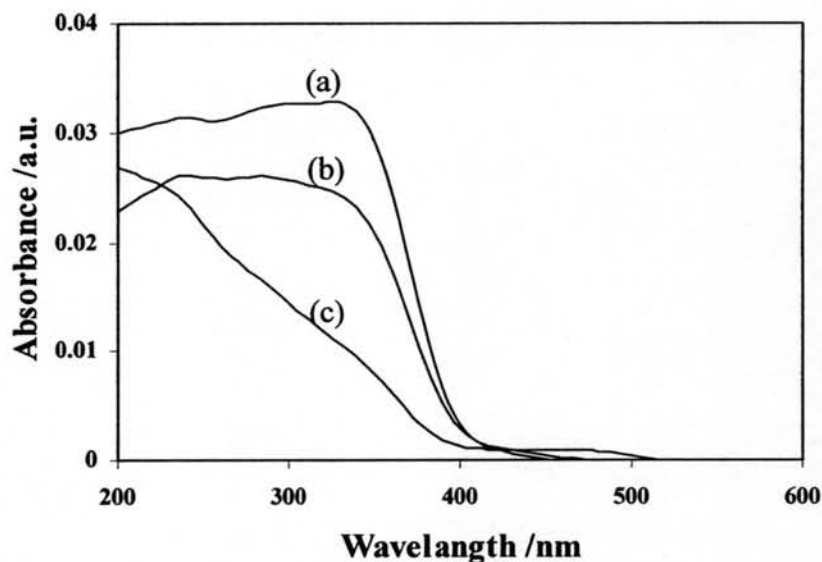


Figure A3 UV-Vis spectra of (a)-(c) N-doped mesoporous TiO₂ with different urea:TiO₂ molar ratios of 0.5:1, 1:1, and 3:1, respectively, prepared at calcination conditions of 300°C for 2 h.

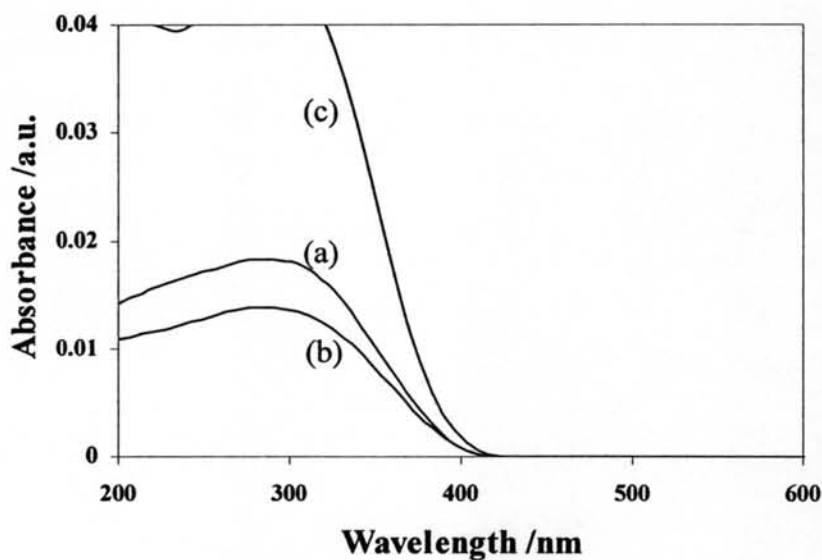


Figure A4 UV-Vis spectra of (a)-(c) N-doped commercial Degussa P-25 TiO₂ with different urea:TiO₂ molar ratios of 0.5:1, 1:1, and, 3:1, respectively, prepared at calcination conditions of 200°C for 2 h.

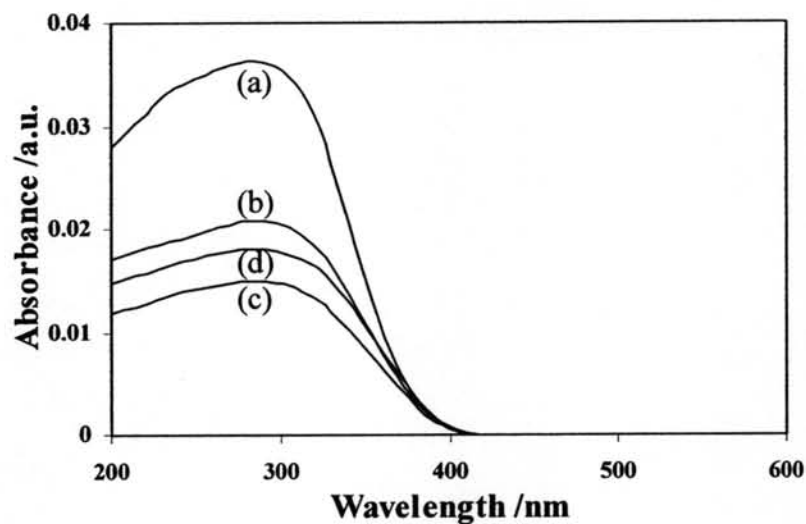


Figure A5 UV-Vis spectra of (a) commercial Degussa P-25 TiO_2 and (b)-(d) N-doped commercial Degussa P-25 TiO_2 with different urea: TiO_2 molar ratios of 0.5:1, 1:1, and, 3:1, respectively, prepared at calcination conditions of 250°C for 2 h.

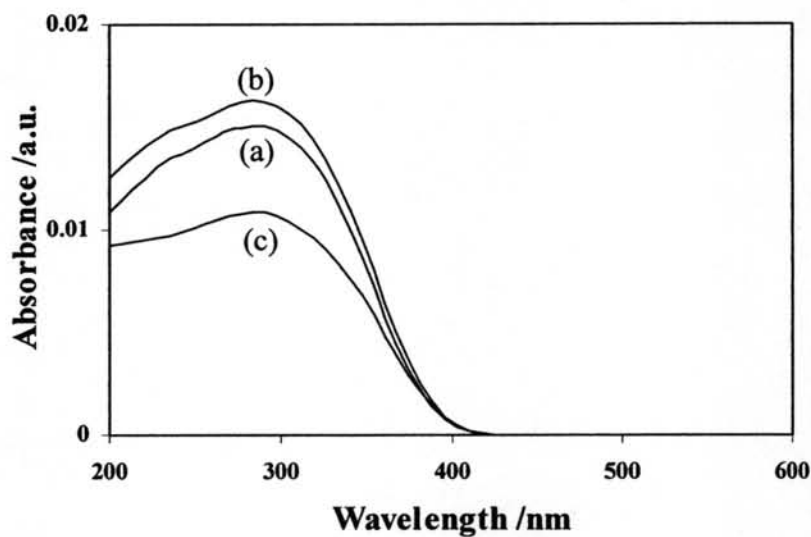


Figure A6 UV-Vis spectra of (a)-(c) N-doped commercial Degussa P-25 TiO_2 with different urea: TiO_2 molar ratios of 0.5:1, 1:1, and, 3:1, respectively, prepared at calcination conditions of 300°C for 2 h.

Appendix B Crystallite Size of Photocatalyst

The average crystallite size was calculated from the line broadening of X-ray diffraction peak using the Sherrer formula as expressed by the following Eq.

$$L = k\lambda/\beta\cos\theta$$

where L is the crystallite size, k is the Sherrer constant usually taken as 0.89, λ is the wavelength of the X-ray radiation (0.15418 nm for CuK α), and b is full width half maximum (FWHM) of diffraction peak measured at 2θ .

Table A1 The summary of crystallite size of TiO₂ photocatalysts

Photocatalyst	Calcination temperature /°C	Urea:TiO ₂ molar ratio	Crystallite size /nm		
			anatase	rutile	
Synthesized mesoporous TiO ₂	200	Pure mesoporous TiO ₂	13.36	-	
		0.5:1	14.49	-	
		1:1	14.13	-	
	250	3:1	14.89	-	
		0.5:1	14.24	-	
		1:1	14.34	-	
	300	3:1	14.47	-	
		0.5:1	14.46	-	
		1:1	13.94	-	
	Degussa P-25 TiO ₂	200	3:1	14.89	-
			Pure Degussa P-25 TiO ₂	21.48	30.19
			0.5:1	21.09	29.75
250		1:1	20.82	31.74	
		3:1	20.70	13.93	
		0.5:1	21.31	28.09	
300		1:1	21.60	30.65	
		3:1	22.57	9.94	
		0.5:1	21.31	28.59	
	1:1	21.54	32.76		
	3:1	21.95	22.73		

Table A2 The summary of crystallite size of Pt-loaded N-doped mesoporous TiO₂ photocatalysts prepared at urea:TiO₂ molar ratio of 1:1

Nominal Pt loading /wt%	Anatase crystallite size /nm
0.4	13.79
0.8	13.70
1.0	13.49
1.1	12.36
1.3	13.59
1.4	14.54
1.6	12.79

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Ms. Siriporn Laehsalee

Date of Birth: May 14, 1982

Nationality: Thai

University Education:

2001-2005 Bachelor Degree of Science, Faculty of Science, King's
Mongkut Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Bangkok, Thailand

Working Experience:

2004 Position: Student Internship in Quality Assurance
 Company name: Unilever Thai Trading Limited