

REFERENCES

1. Odian, G. *Principles of Polymerization.*, New York, John Wiley & Sons : 1991.
2. Cassidy, P.E. *Thermally Stable Polymers.*, New York, Marcel Dekker, 1980.
3. Critchley, J.P.; Knight, G.J.; wright, W.W. *Heat-Resistant Polymers.*, New York, Plenum Press, 1983.
4. Clayton, A.M. *Epoxy Resins : Chemistry and Technology.*, New York, Marcel Dekker : New York : 1988.
5. Lee, H.; Neville, K. *Handbook of Epoxy Resins*, New York : McGraw-Hill : 1967.
6. Anand, M.; Srivastava, A.K. *Polymer.*, 1993, 34, 2860.
7. Anand, M.; Srivastava, A.K. *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 1994, 51, 203.
8. Anand, M.; Srivastava, A.K. *Polym. Eng. & Sci.* 1997, 37, 183.
9. Kurnoskin, A.V. *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 1992, 46, 1509.
10. Kurnoskin, A.V. *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 1993, 48, 639.
11. Kurnoskin, A.V. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 1992, 31, 524.
12. Kurnoskin, A.V. *Polymer*, 1993, 34, 1060.
13. Kurnoskin, A.V. *Polymer*, 1993, 34, 1068.
14. Kurnoskin, A.V. *Polymer*, 1993, 34, 1077.
15. Kurnoskin, A.V. *J.M.S.-REV. Macromol. Chem. Phys.*, 1995, 35, 419.
16. Kurnoskin, A.V. *J.M.S.-REV. Macromol. Chem. Phys.*, 1996, 36, 457.
17. Stoakley, D.M.; St Clair, A.K. *US Pat. 4473674*, 1984.
18. Stoakley, D.M.; St Clair, A.K. *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 1986, 31, 225.
19. Lin, K.F.; Srivastava, A.K. *Polymer*, 1993, 34, 277.
20. Lin, K.F.; Srivastava, A.K. *Polymer*, 1993, 34, 2162.

21. Tongraung, P. Synthesis of Metal-Containing Epoxy Polymers: Master's Thesis. Department of Chemistry, Graduate School Chulalongkorn University, 1997.
22. Marvell, C.S.; Aspey, S.A.; Dudley, E.A. *J. Am. Chem Soc.*, 1956, 78, 4905.
23. Shechter, L.; Wynstra, J. *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.*, 1956, 48, 86.
24. Chantarasiri, N.; Tuntulani, T.; Tongraung, P.; Seangprasertkit-Magee, R.; Wannarong, W. *Eur. Polym. J.*, in press.
25. Sutivisedsak, N. Synthesis of Metal-Containing Epoxy Polymers using Metal Complexes and Maleic anhydride as Crosslinking Agents: Master's Thesis. Department of Chemistry, Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University, 1998.



สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



APPENDIX

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Measurements of Mechanicals Properties of Epoxy Polymer

Tensile Testing (ASTM D638)

Tensile testing was performed by used of Instron Model 4301. The cross head speed of Instron tensile testing at 500 mm./min. was used. The median of five specimens was take as the characteristic of the material tested. The load at rupture was record and divided by the original area of cross-section to express tensile strength in N/mm^2 using the following equation.

$$\text{Tensile strength} = F/A$$

$$F = \text{Tensile force (N)}$$

$$A = \text{Cross-section area (mm}^2\text{)}$$

The elongation at break or the ultimate elongation is the maximum extension of the specimen at the point of rupture.

$$\text{Elongation at break (\%)} = [(L-L_0)/L_0] \times 100$$

$$\text{Where } L-L_0 = \text{Change of length}$$

$$L_0 = \text{Original length}$$

$$L = \text{Final length at the point of rupture}$$

The plot of stress against strain yields the modulus of elasticity. This is the initial, straight-line portion of the stress-strain curve.

Stress-strain curves can also provide information on toughness of a material. An integration of the area under stress-strain curve is proportional to the energy-to-break per unit volume, which is a measure of the toughness of the specimen under the conditions of the test.

Specimen of epoxy polymer for tensile testing are produced by molding in dumbbell shape.

Thickness was then measured by a thickness micrometer. Three measurements of thickness were taken and the median value was used for calculating the cross-section area. Width of specimen is considered to be the width of the die used.



สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

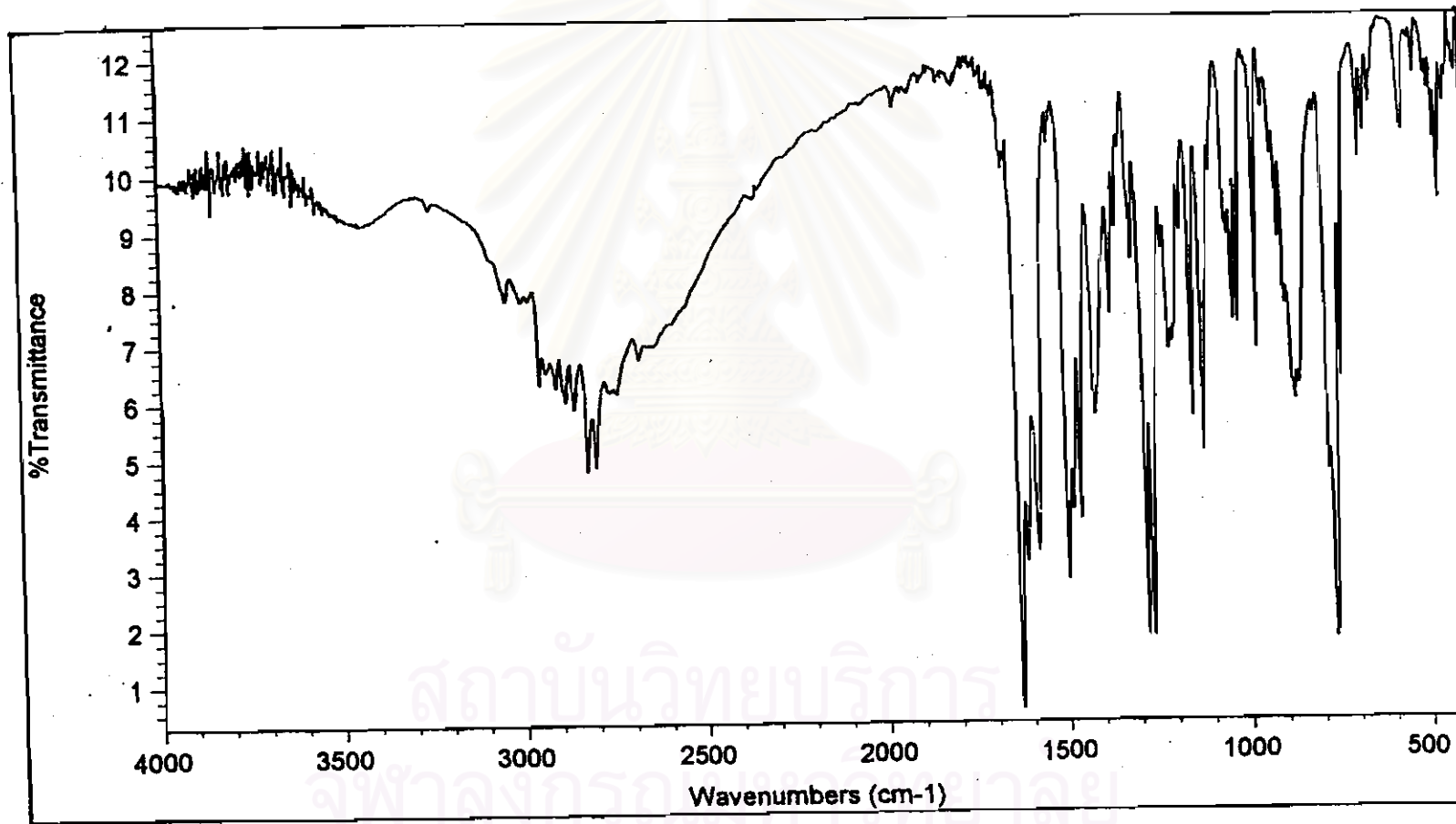


Figure A. 1 IR spectrum of Ligand (L)

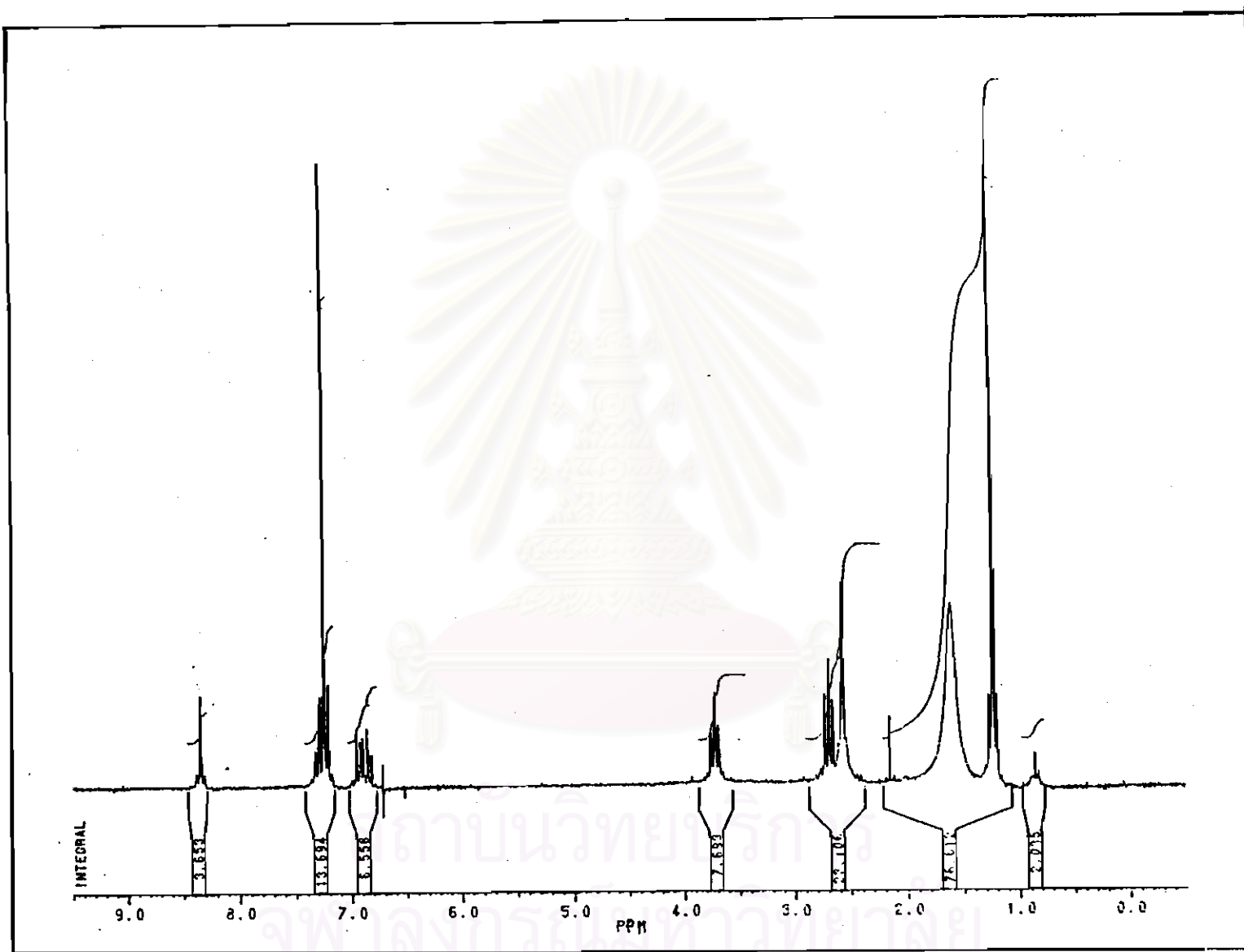


Figure A. ^1H NMR spectrum of Ligand (L)

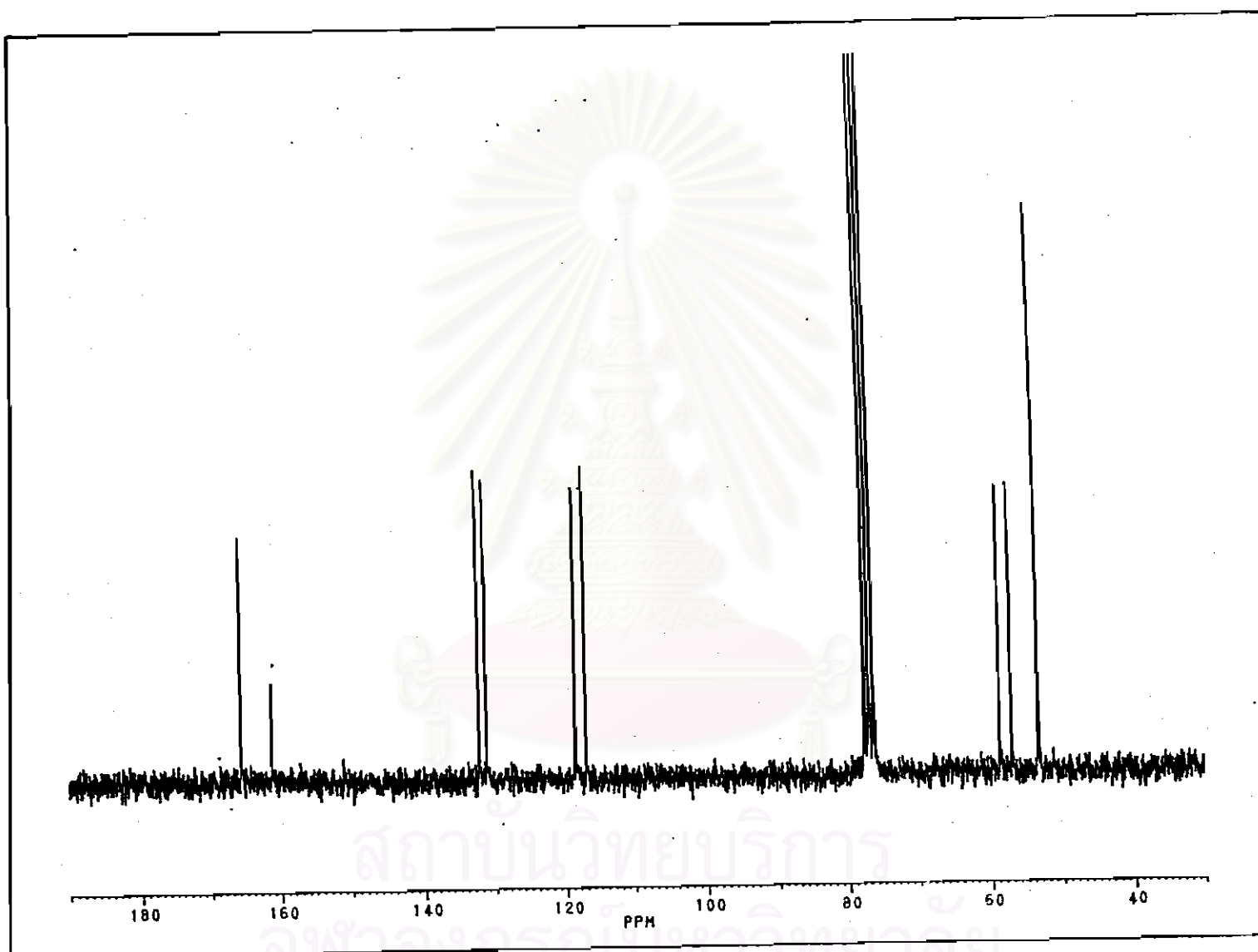


Figure A. 3 ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Ligand (L)

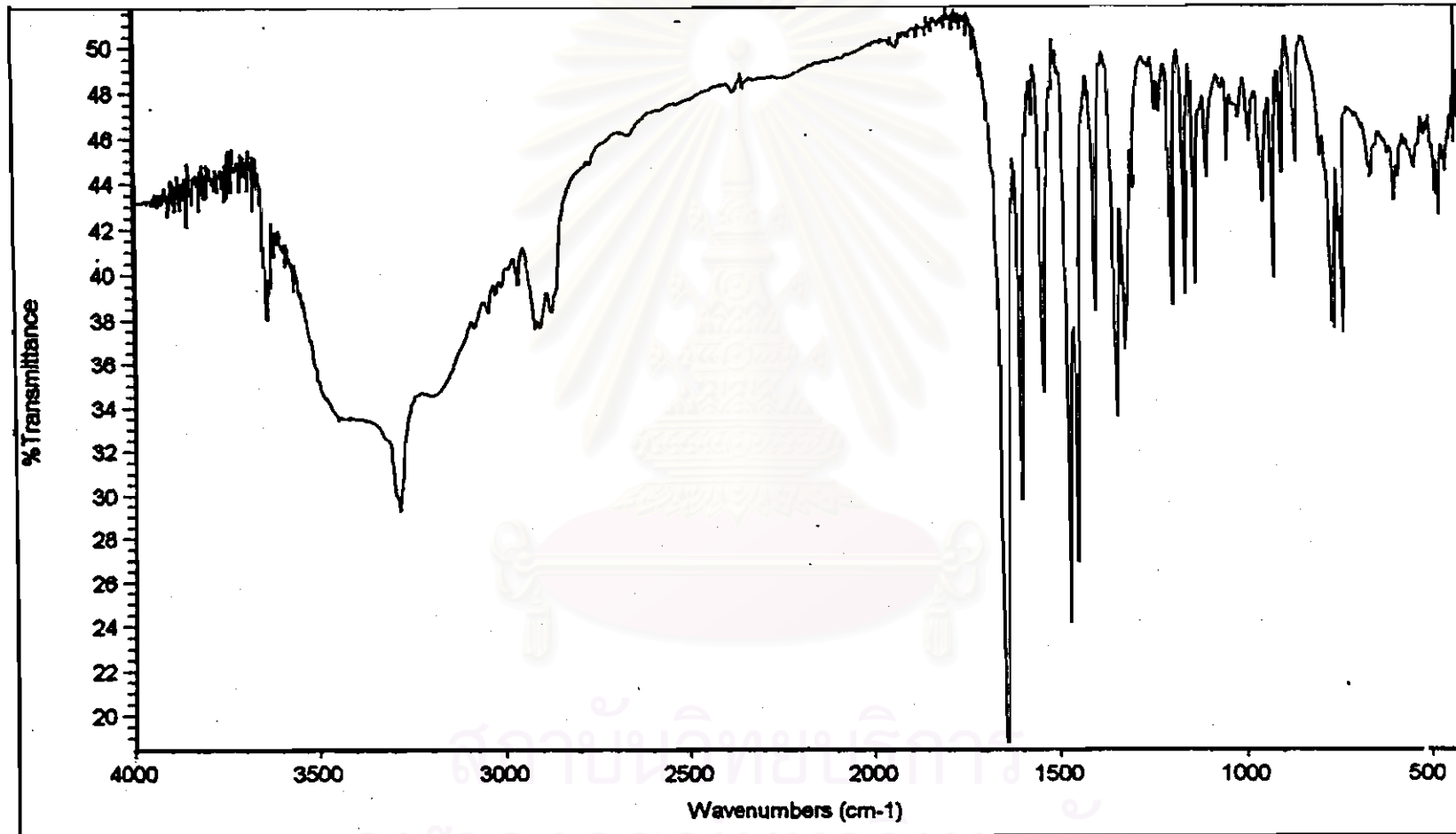


Figure A. 4 IR spectrum of NiL

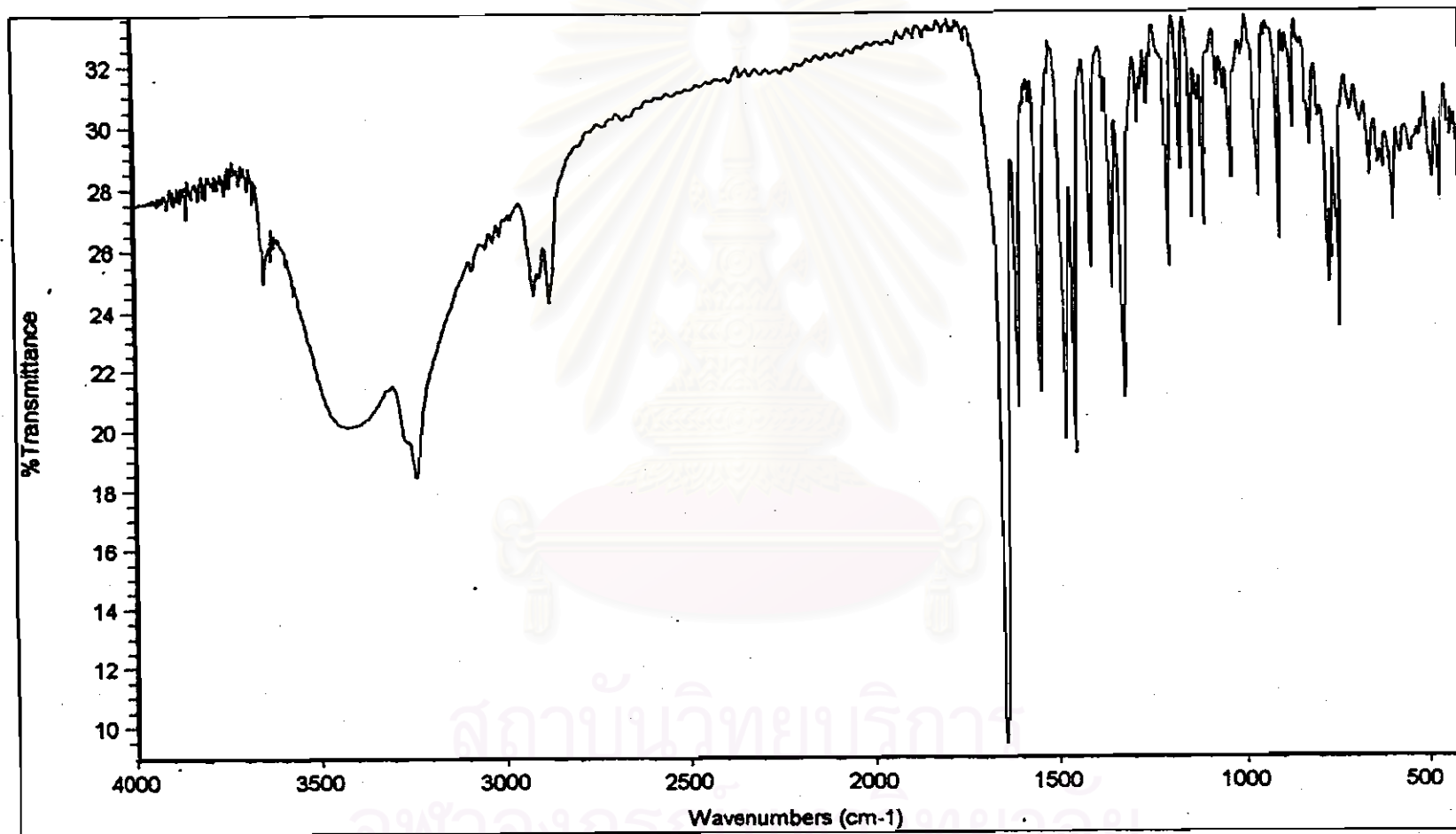


Figure A. 5 IR spectrum of ZnL

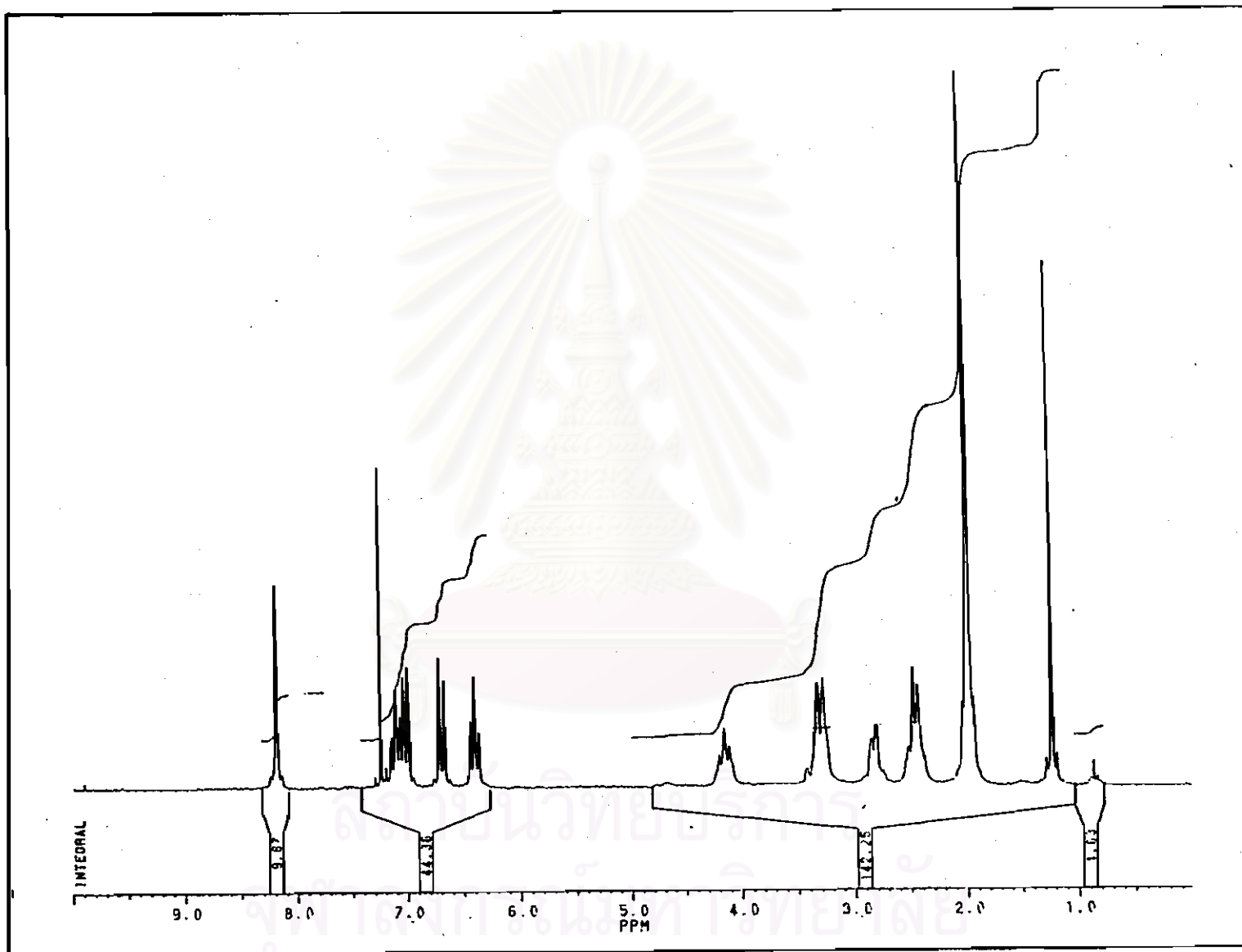


Figure A. 6 ^1H NMR spectrum of ZnL

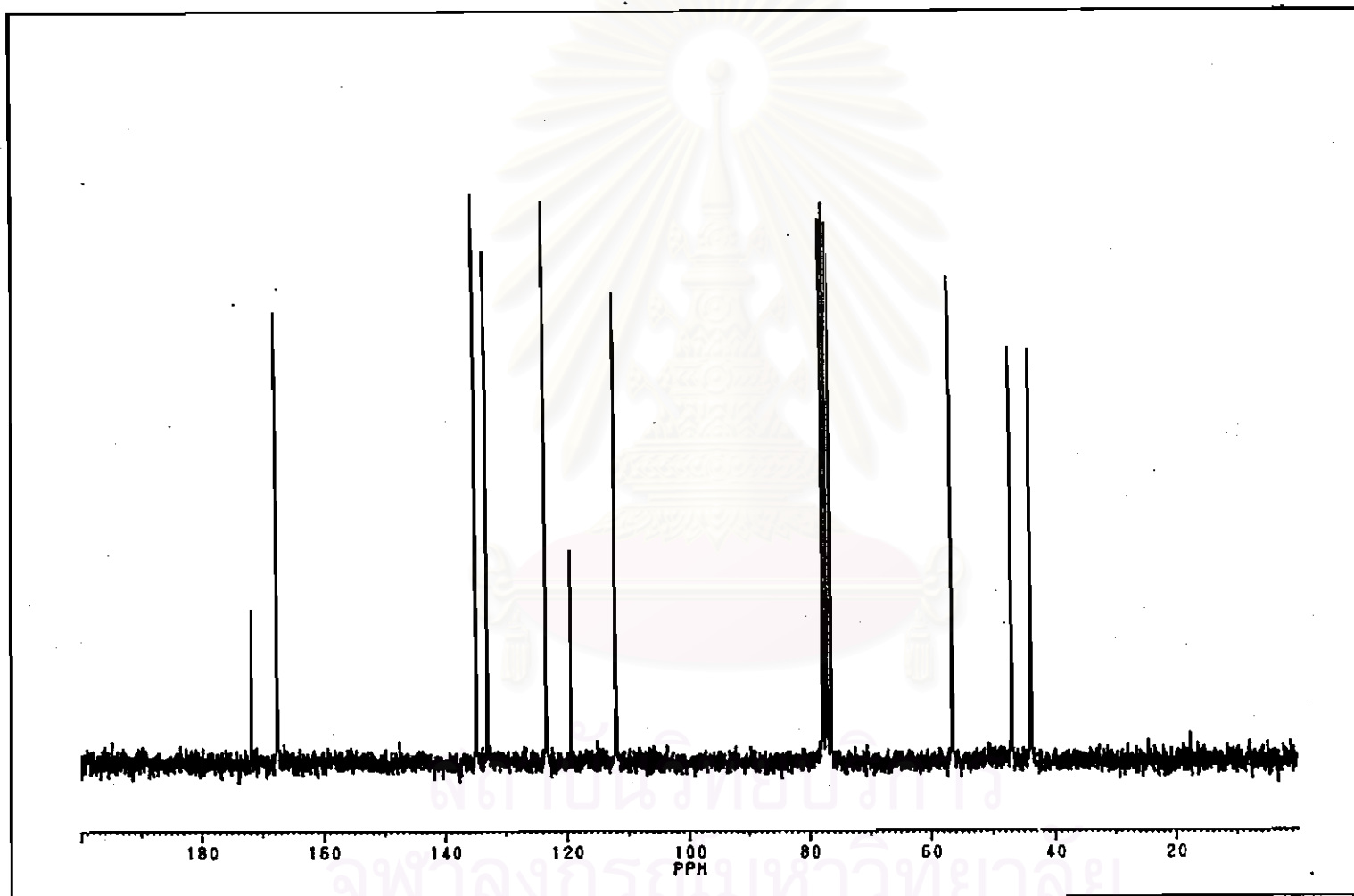


Figure A. 7 ^{13}C NMR spectrum of ZnL

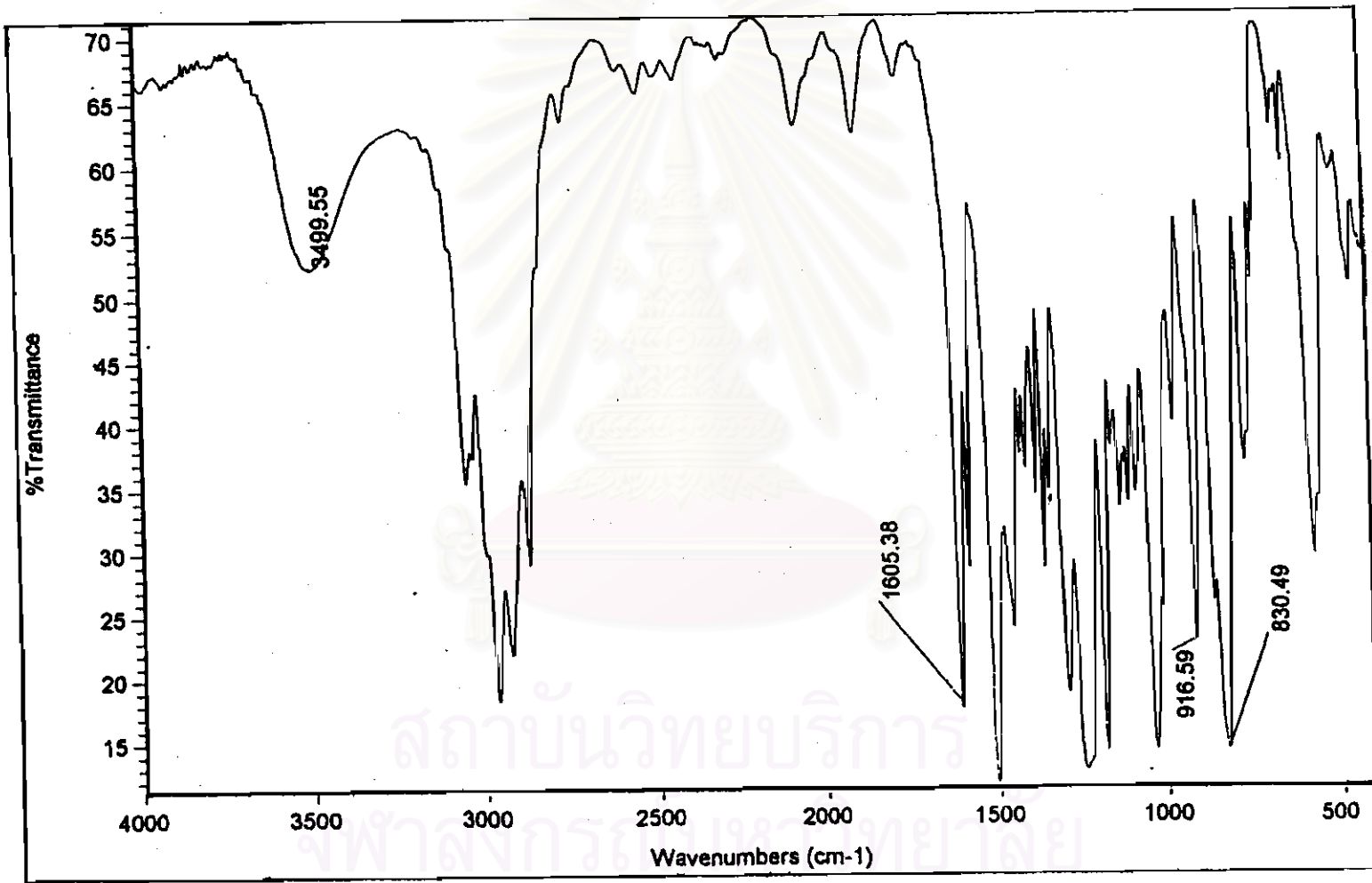


Figure A. 8 IR spectrum of DGEBA

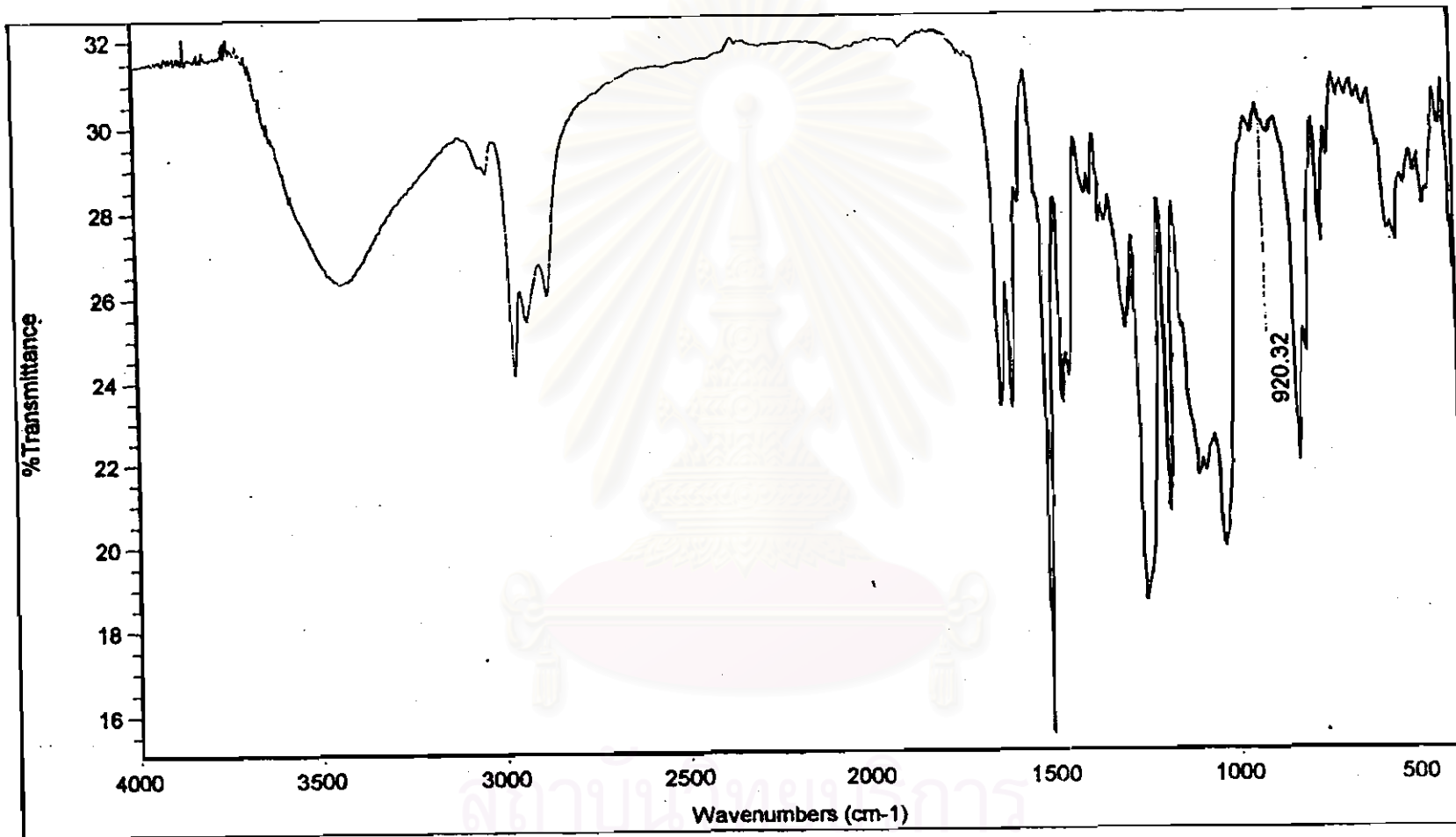


Figure A. 9 IR spectrum of Ni-containing epoxy polymer of NiL : DGEBA
at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:6

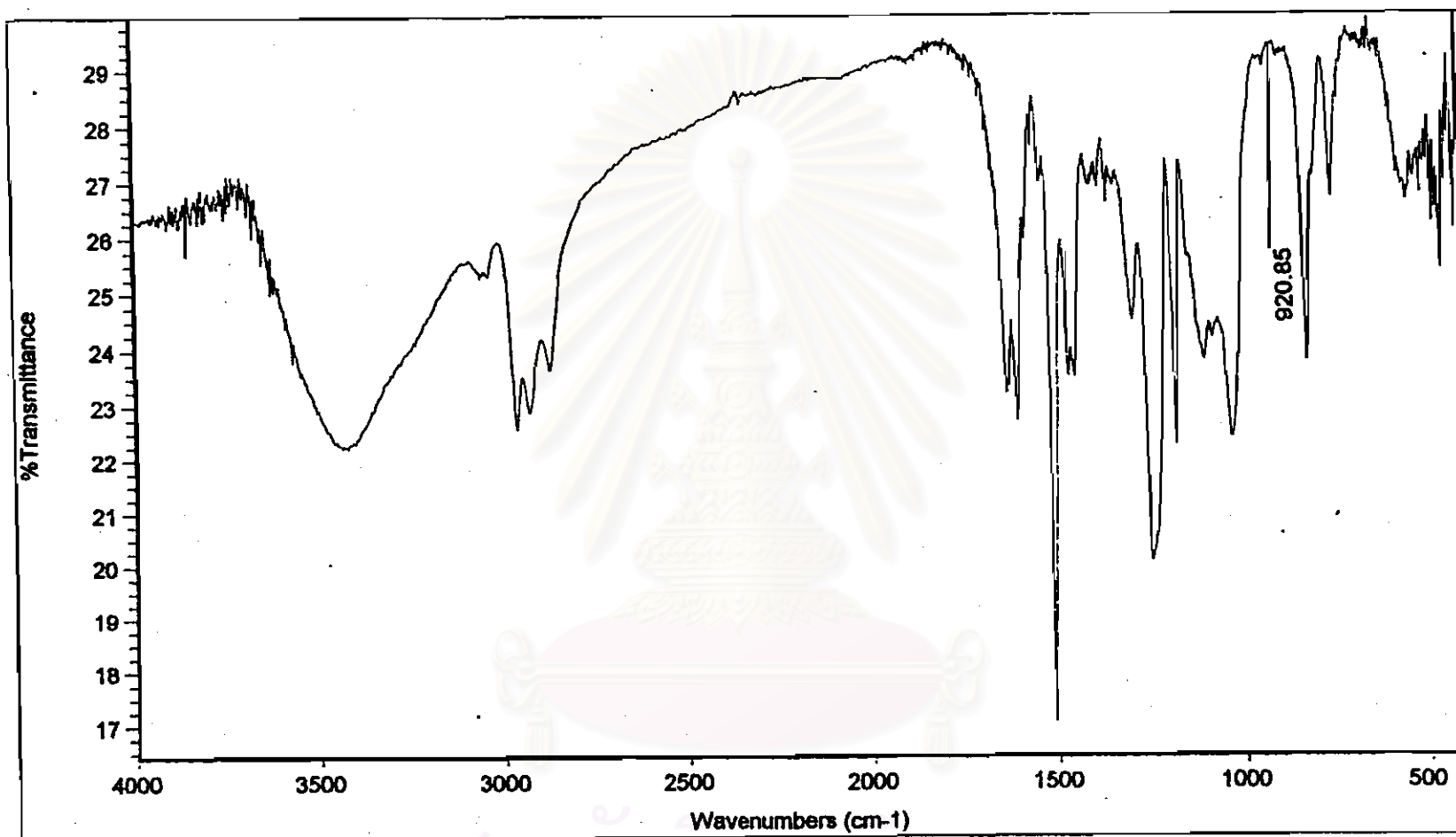


Figure A. 10 IR spectrum of Zn-containing epoxy polymer of ZnL : DGEBA
at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:6

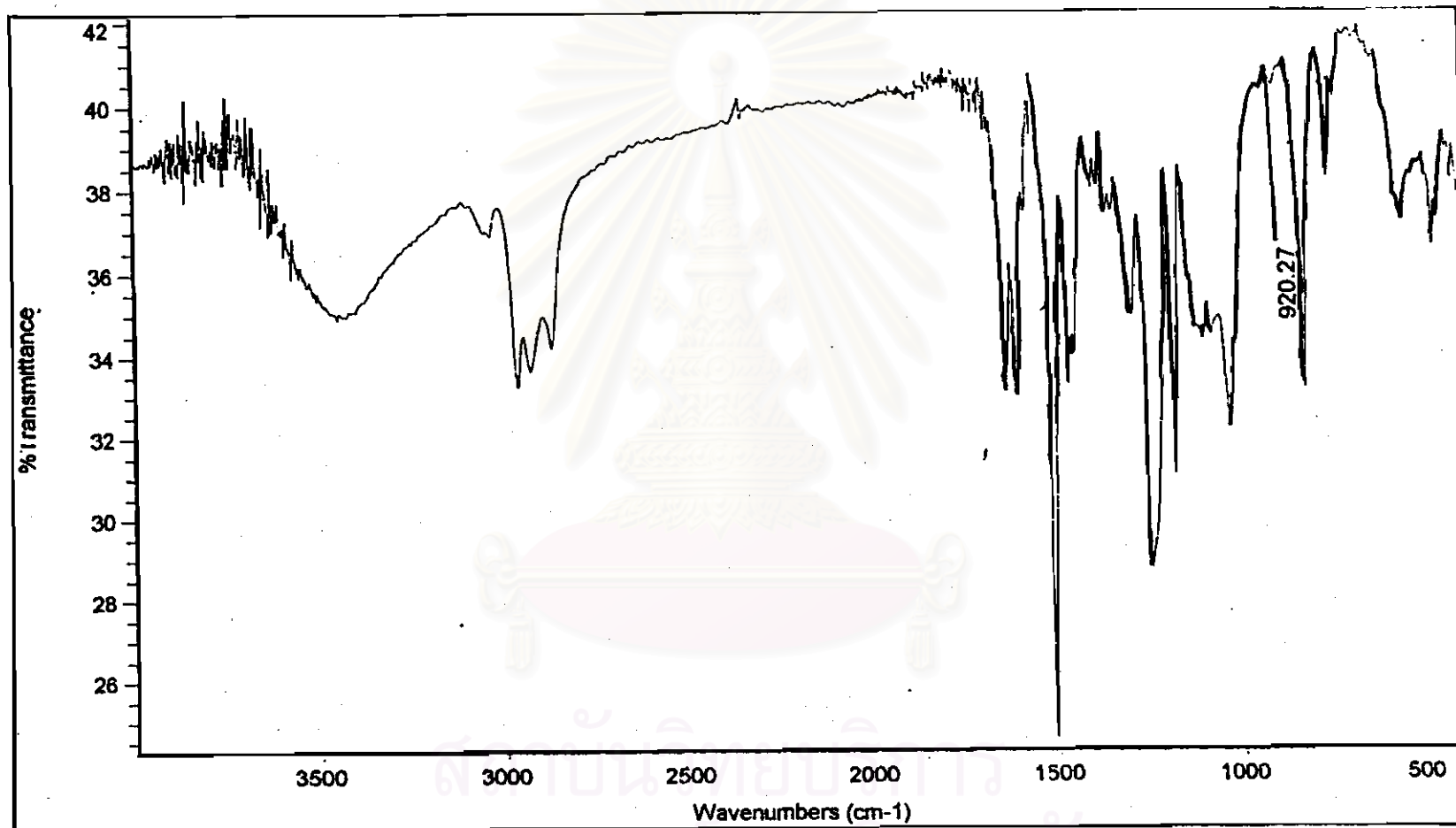


Figure A. 11 IR spectrum of Ni-containing epoxy polymer of NiL:DGEBA:Bu₄NOH
at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:6:0.2

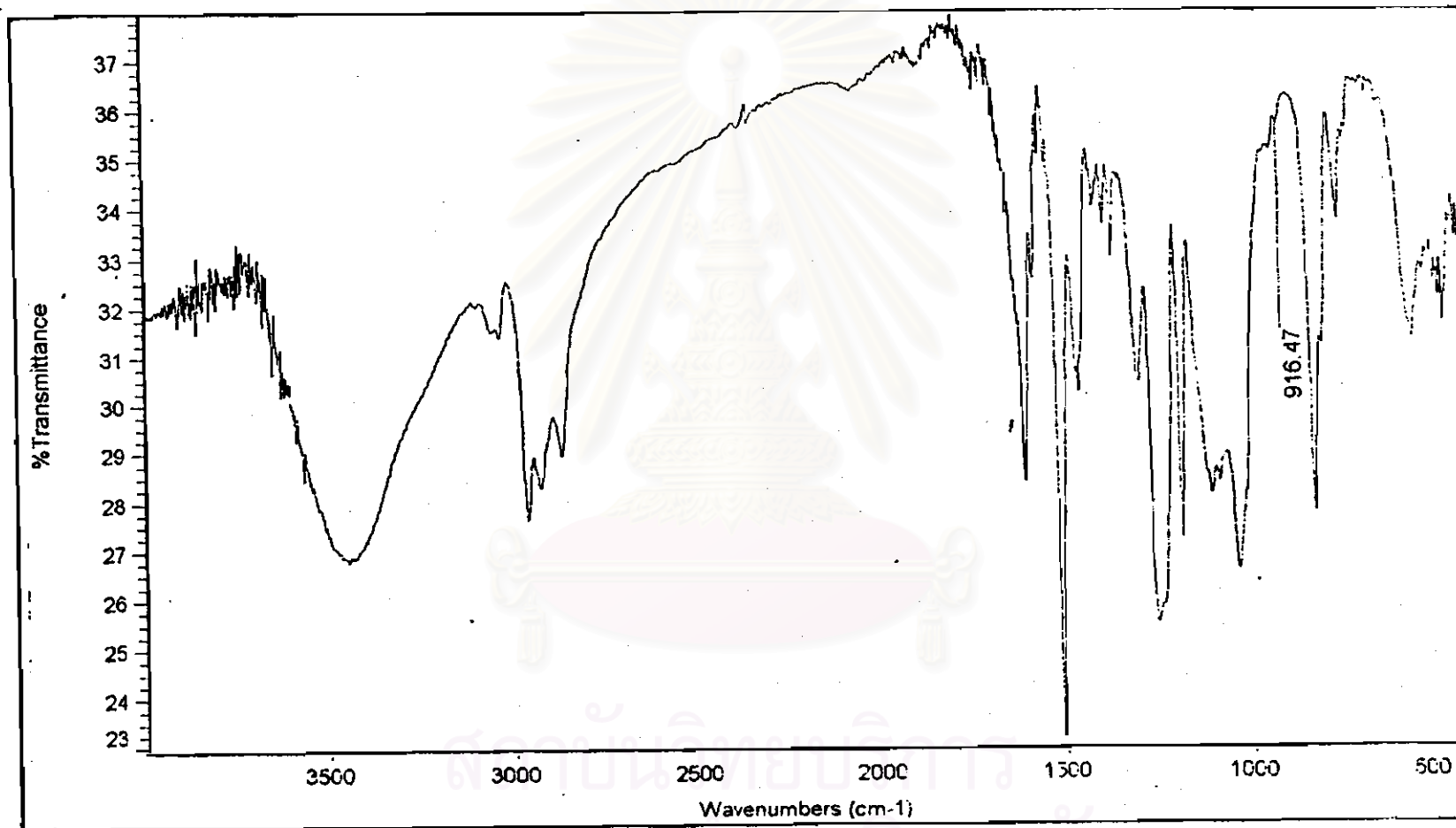


Figure A. 12 IR spectrum of Zn-containing epoxy polymer of $\text{ZnL:DGEBA:Bu}_4\text{NOH}$
at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:6:0.2

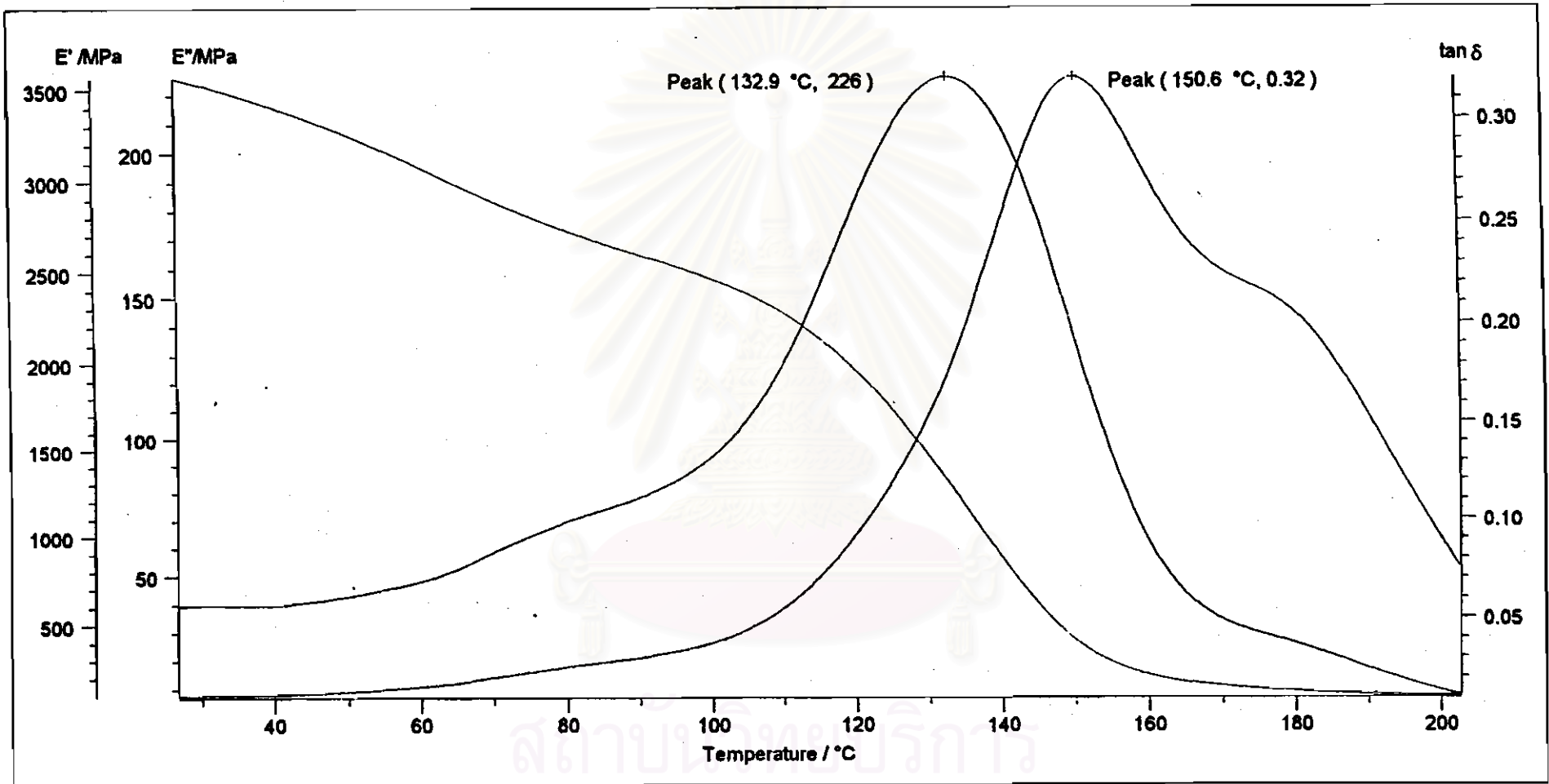


Figure A. 13 DMA thermogram of Ni-containing epoxy polymer of NiL:DGEBA at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:6

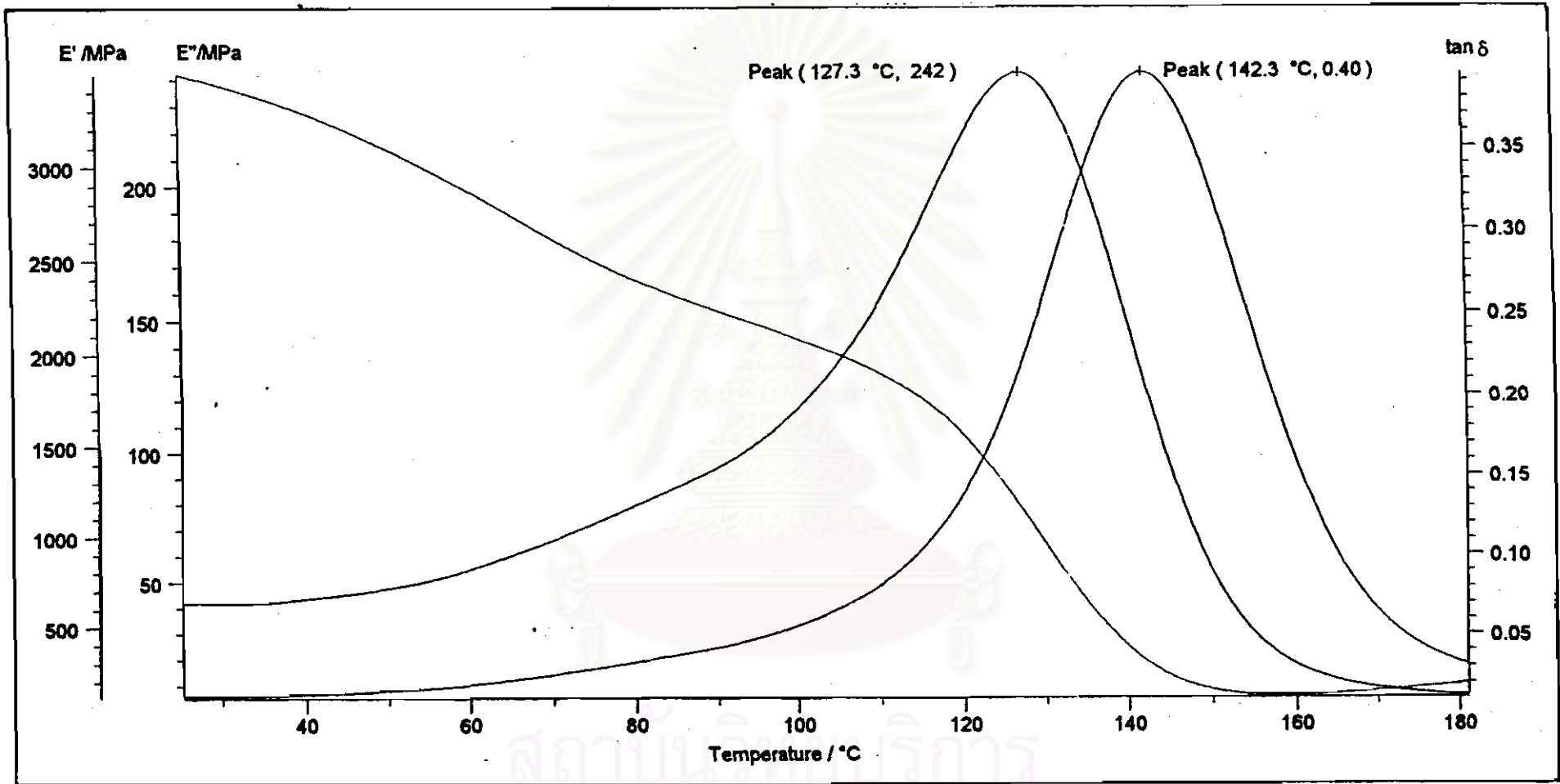


Figure A. 14 DMA thermogram of Ni-containing epoxy polymer of NiL:DGEBA at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:6:0.2

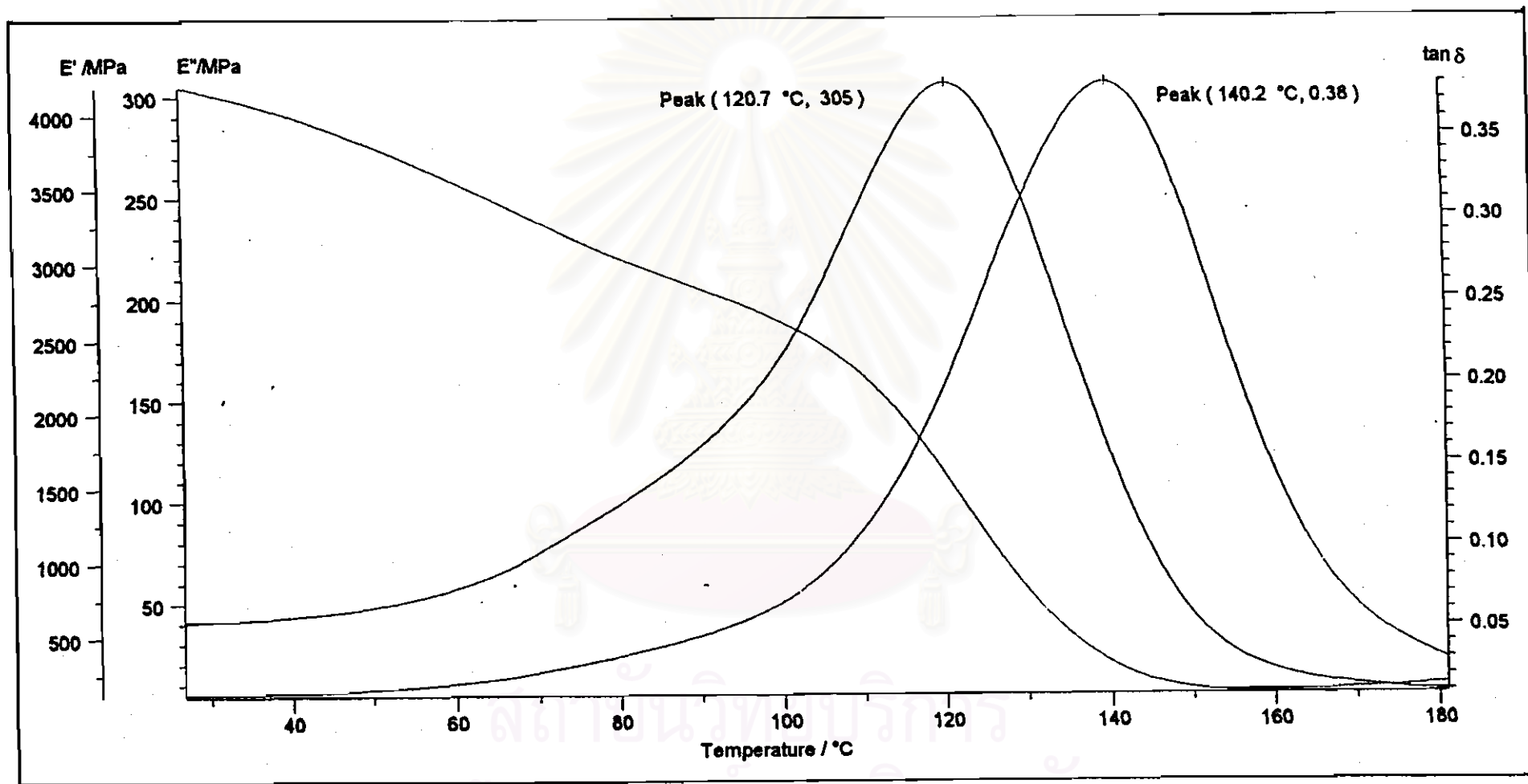


Figure A. 15 DMA thermogram of Ni-containing epoxy polymer of NiL:DGEBA:Bu₄NOH at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:8:0.2

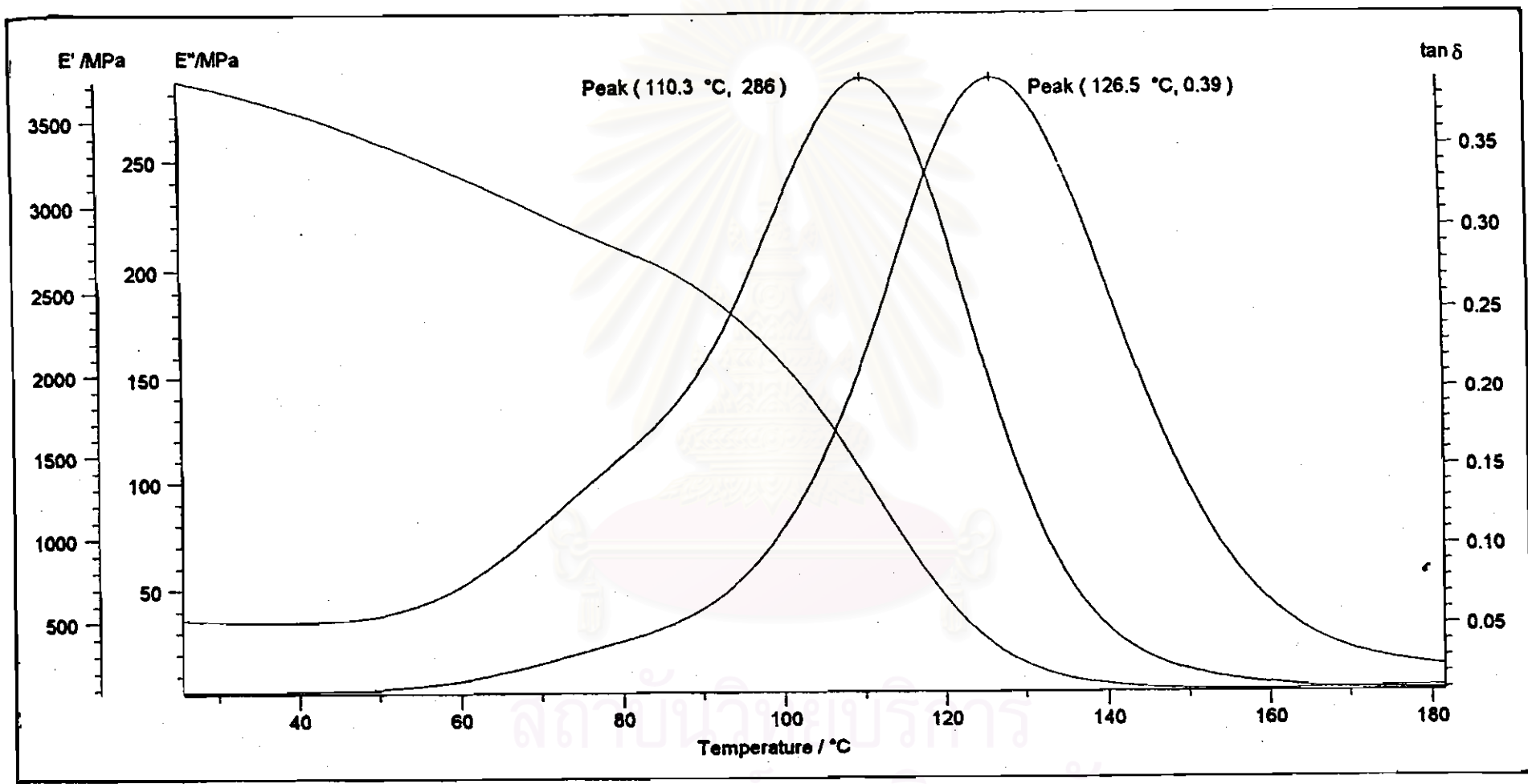


Figure A. 16 DMA thermogram of Ni-containing epoxy polymer of NiL:DGEBA:Bu₄NOH at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:10:0.2

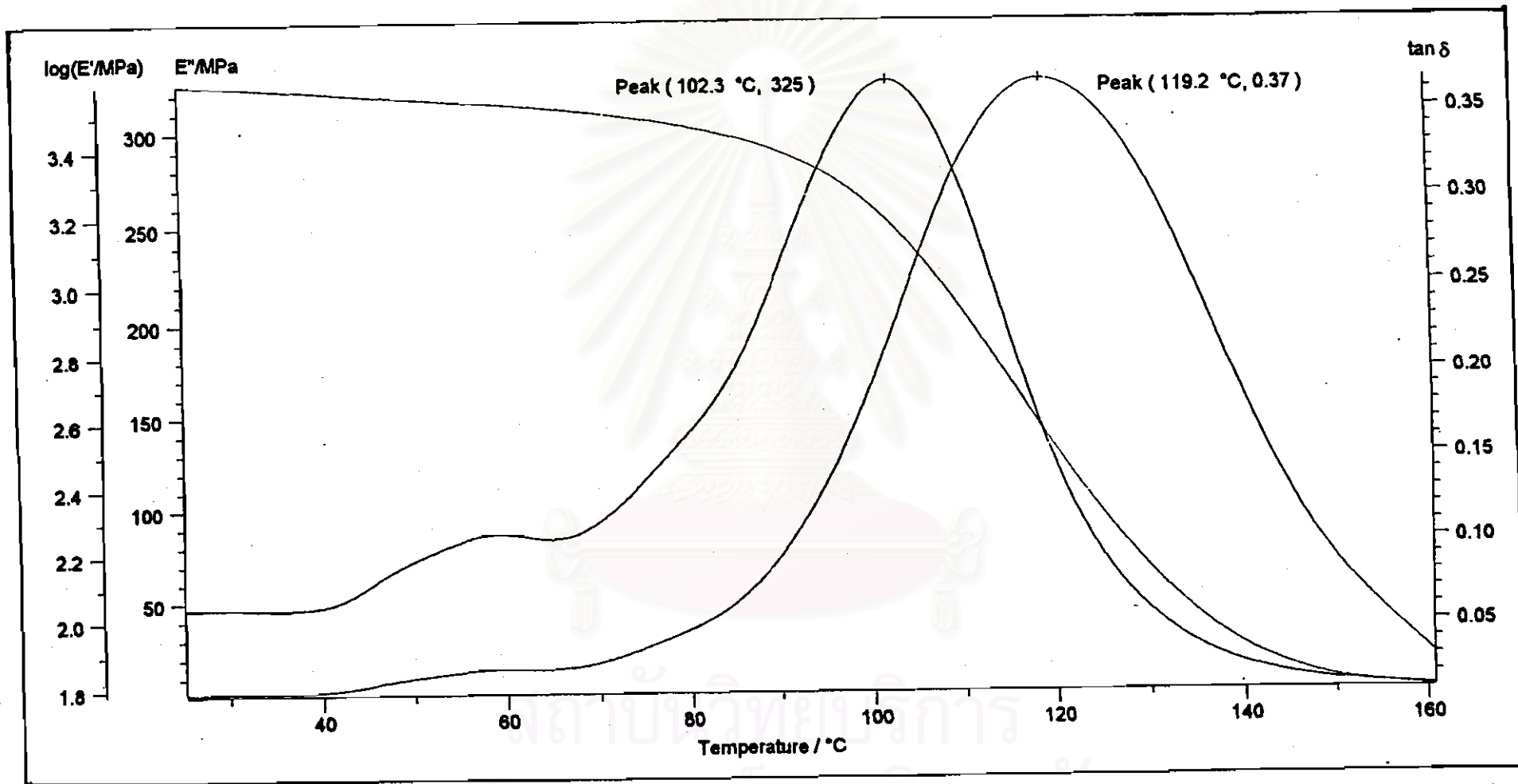


Figure A. 17 DMA thermogram of Ni-containing epoxy polymer of NiL:DGEBA:Bu₄NOH at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:12:0.2

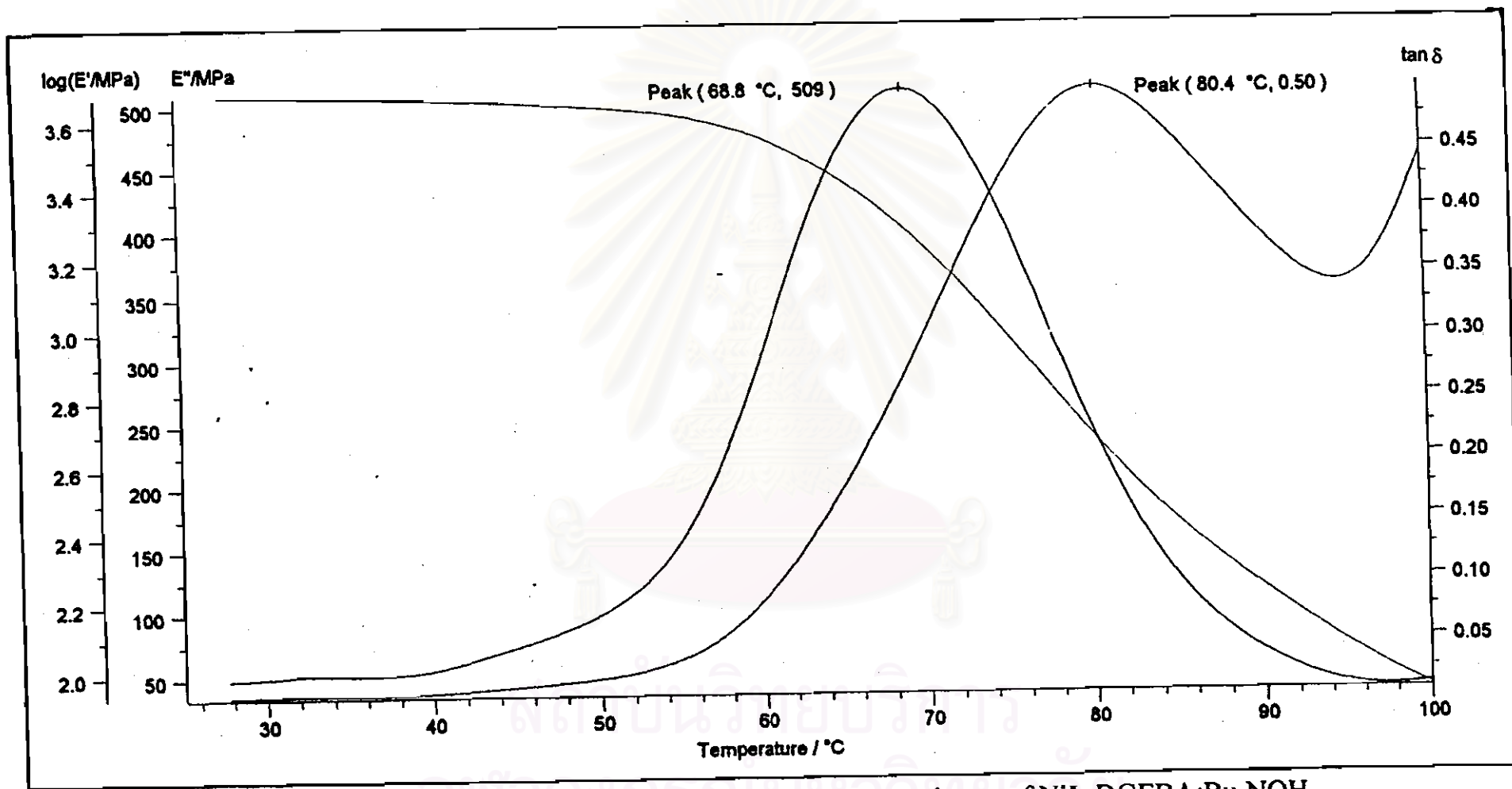


Figure A. 18 DMA thermogram of Ni-containing epoxy polymer of NiL:DGEBA:Bu₄NOH at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:14:0.2

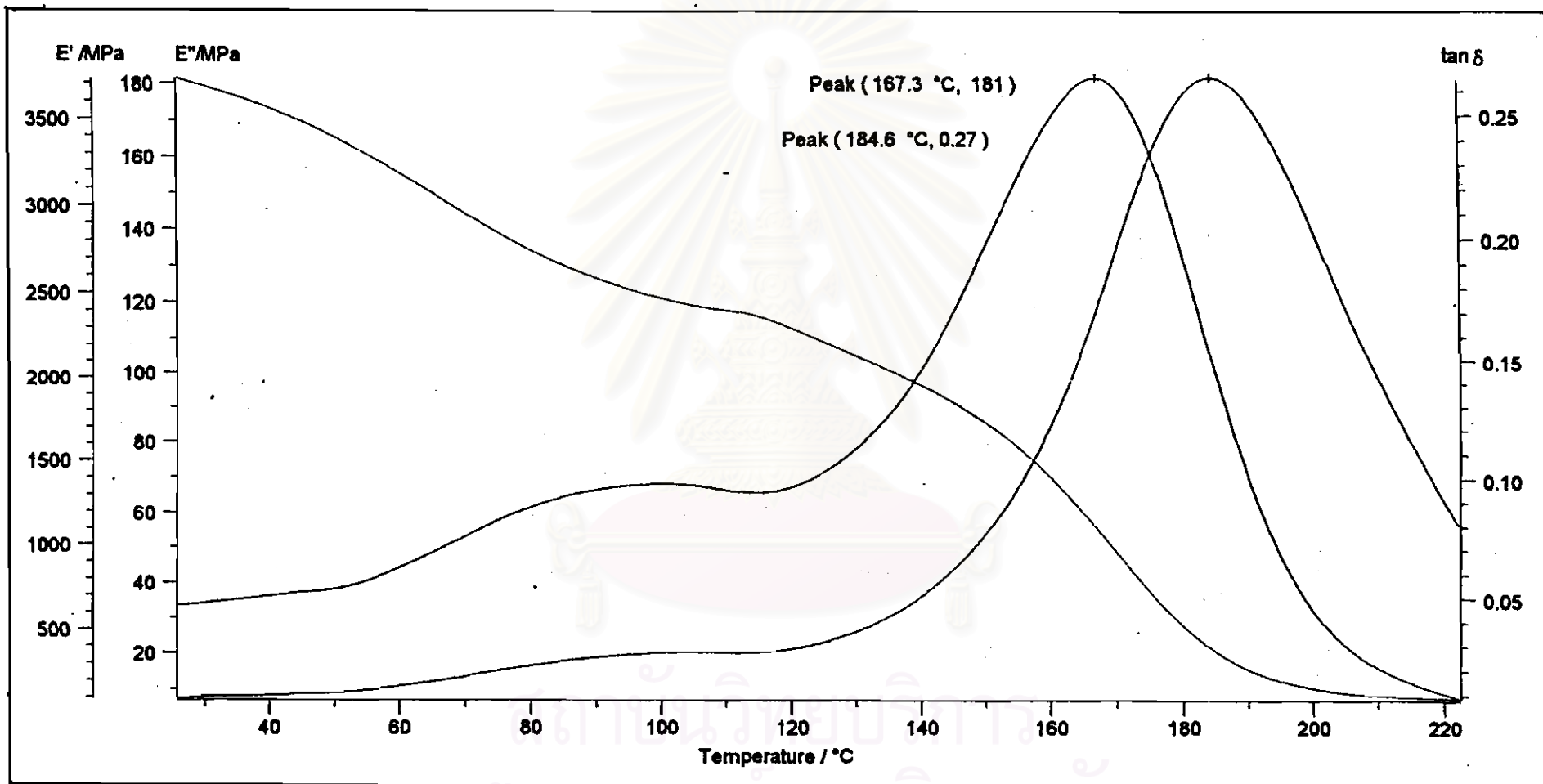


Figure A. 19 DMA thermogram of Zn-containing epoxy polymer of ZnL:DGEBA
at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:6

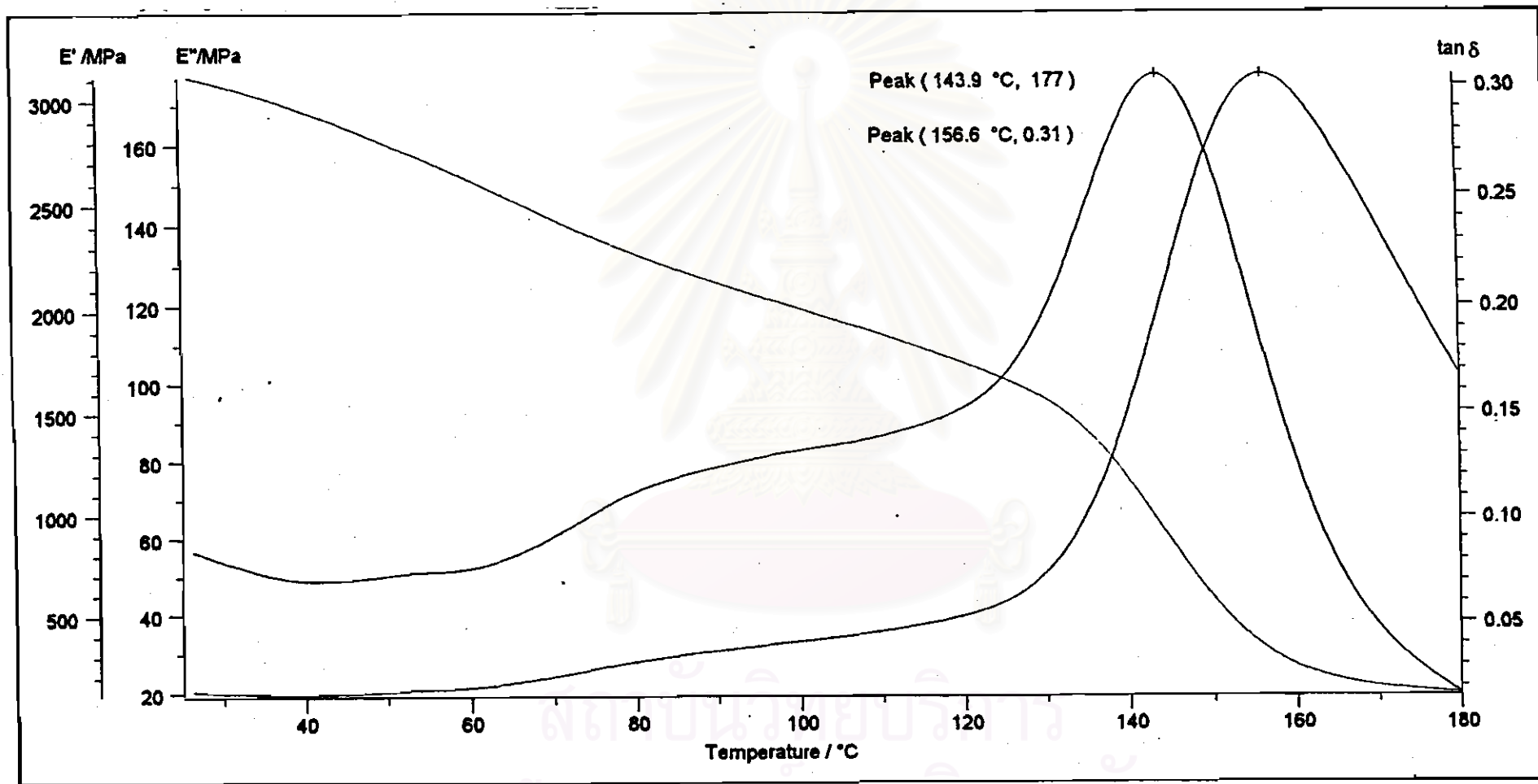


Figure A. 20 DMA thermogram of ZnL-containing epoxy polymer of ZnL:DGEBA:Bu₄NOH at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:6:0.2

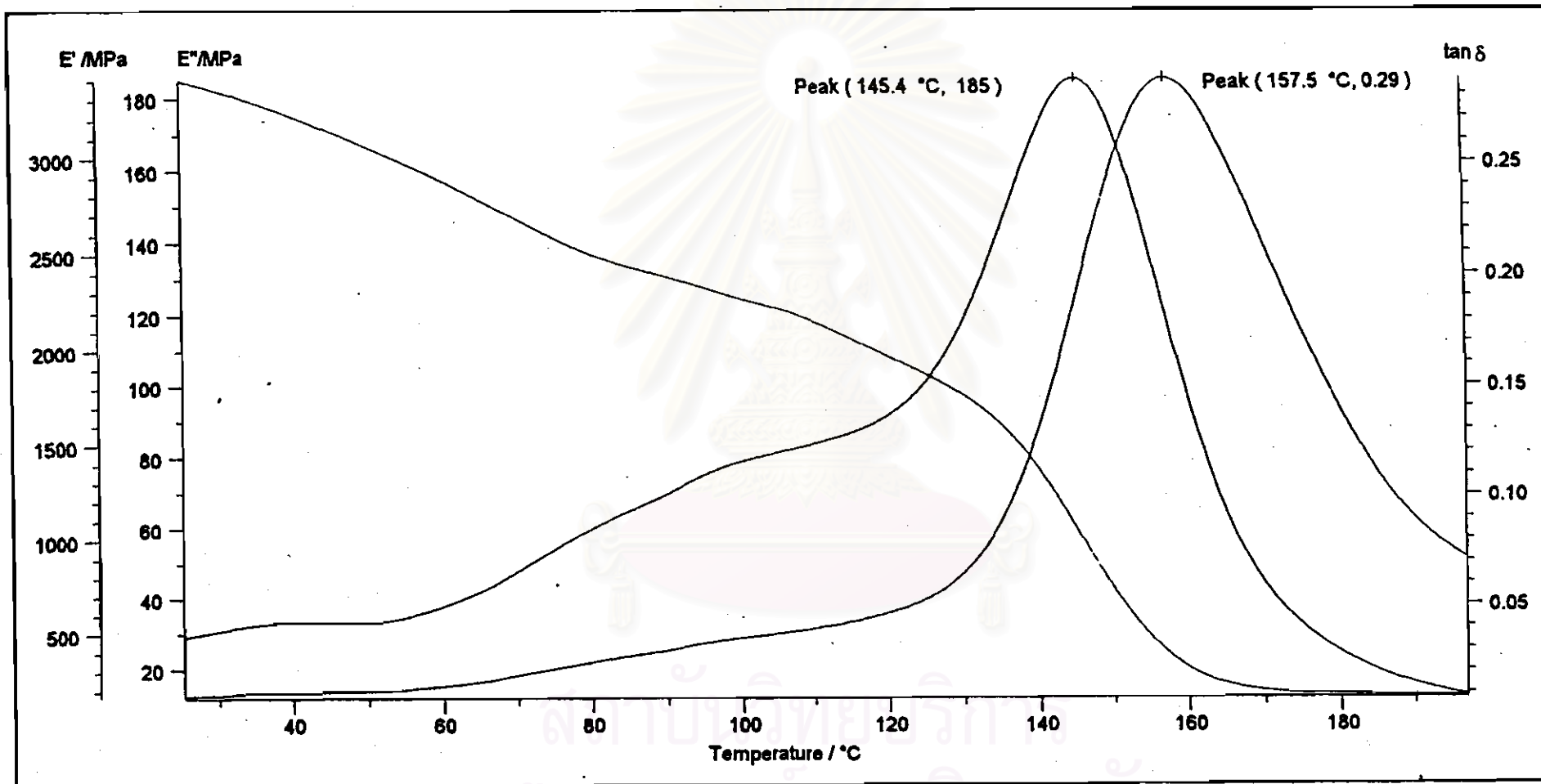


Figure A. 21 DMA thermogram of ZnL-containing epoxy polymer of ZnL:DGEBA:Bu₄NOH at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:8:0.2

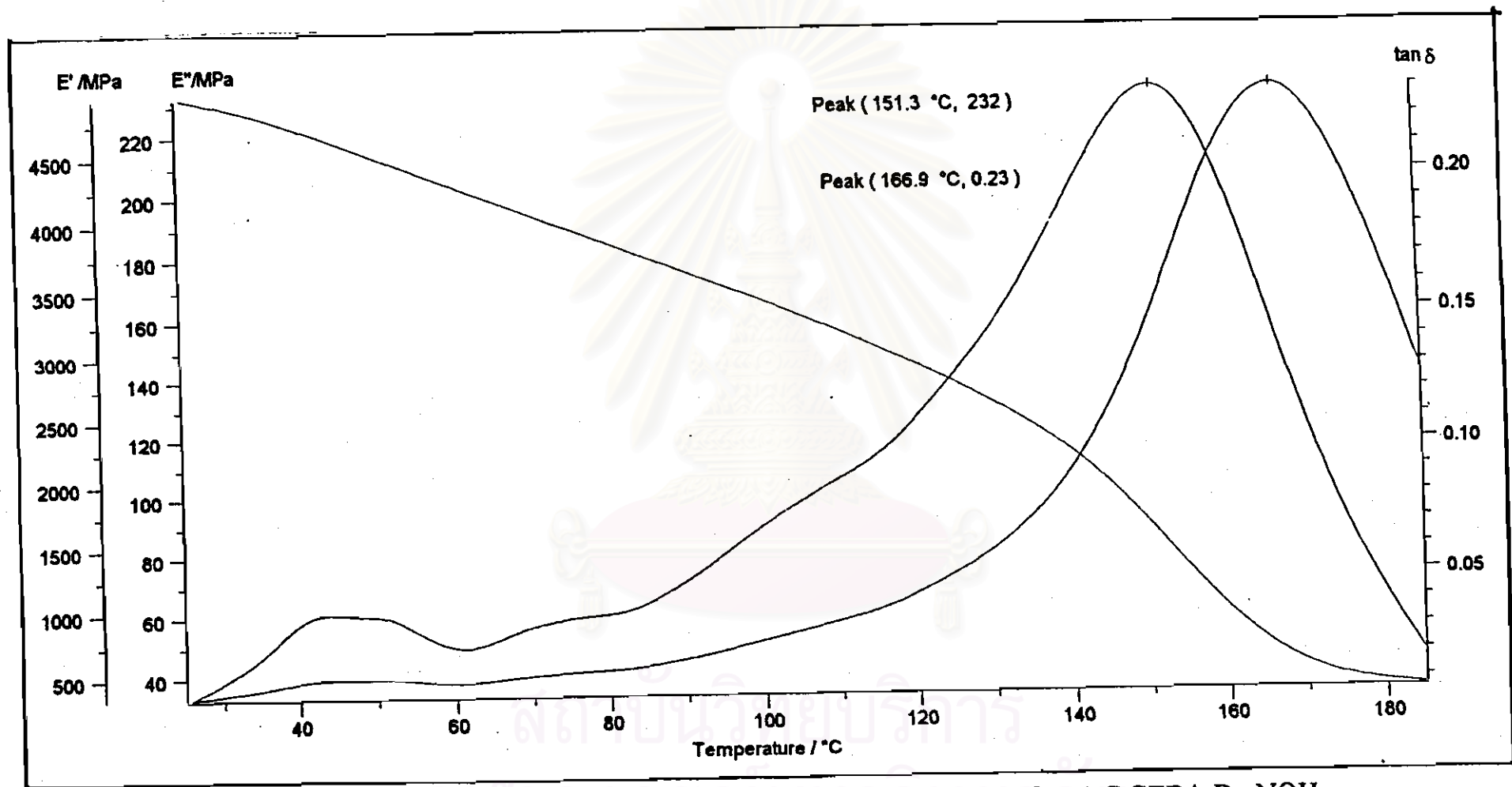


Figure A. 22 DMA thermogram of ZnL-containing epoxy polymer of ZnL:DGEBA:Bu₄NOH at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:10:0.2

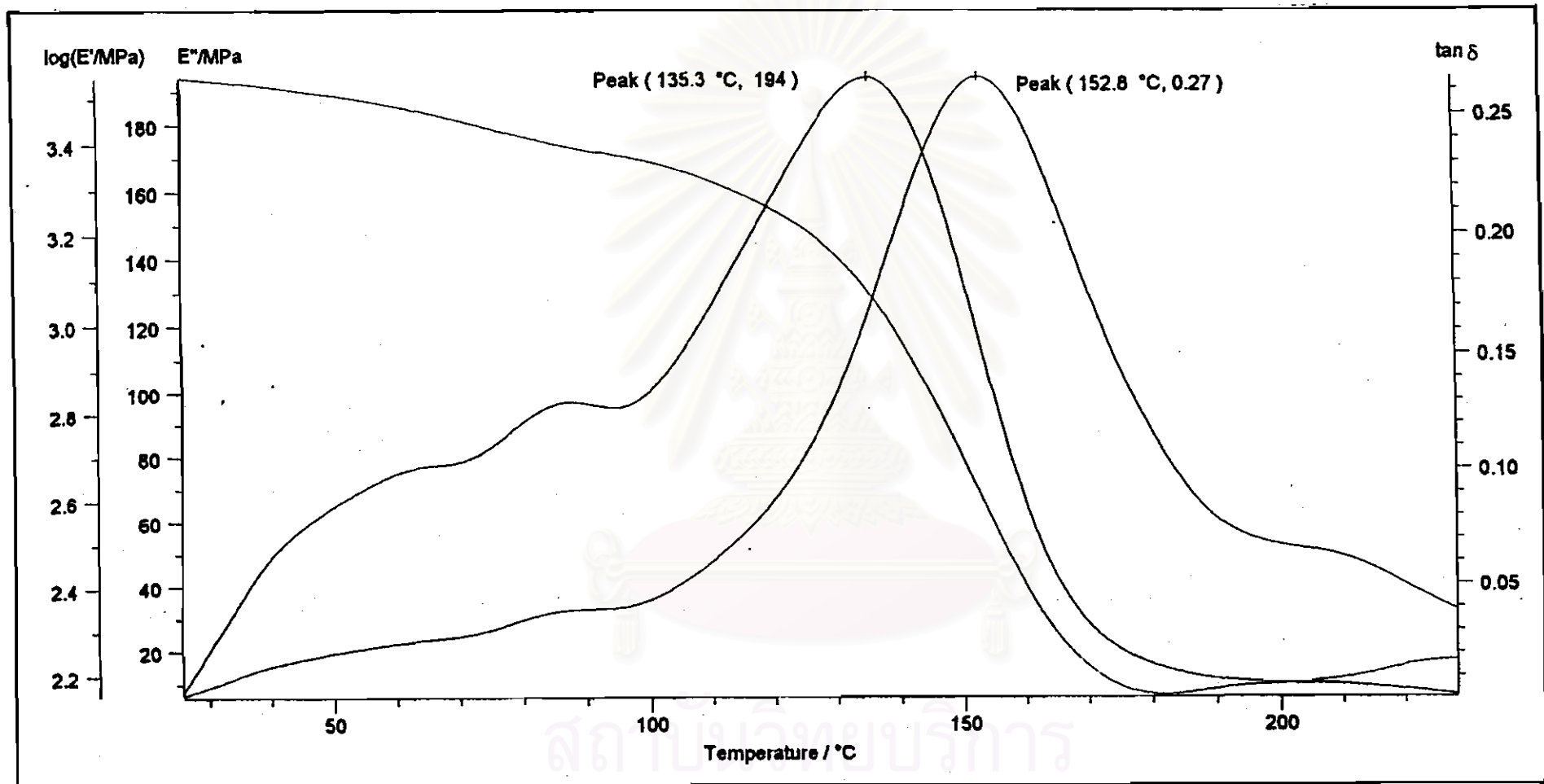


Figure A. 23 DMA thermogram of ZnL-containing epoxy polymer of ZnL:DGEBA:Bu₄NOH at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:12:0.2

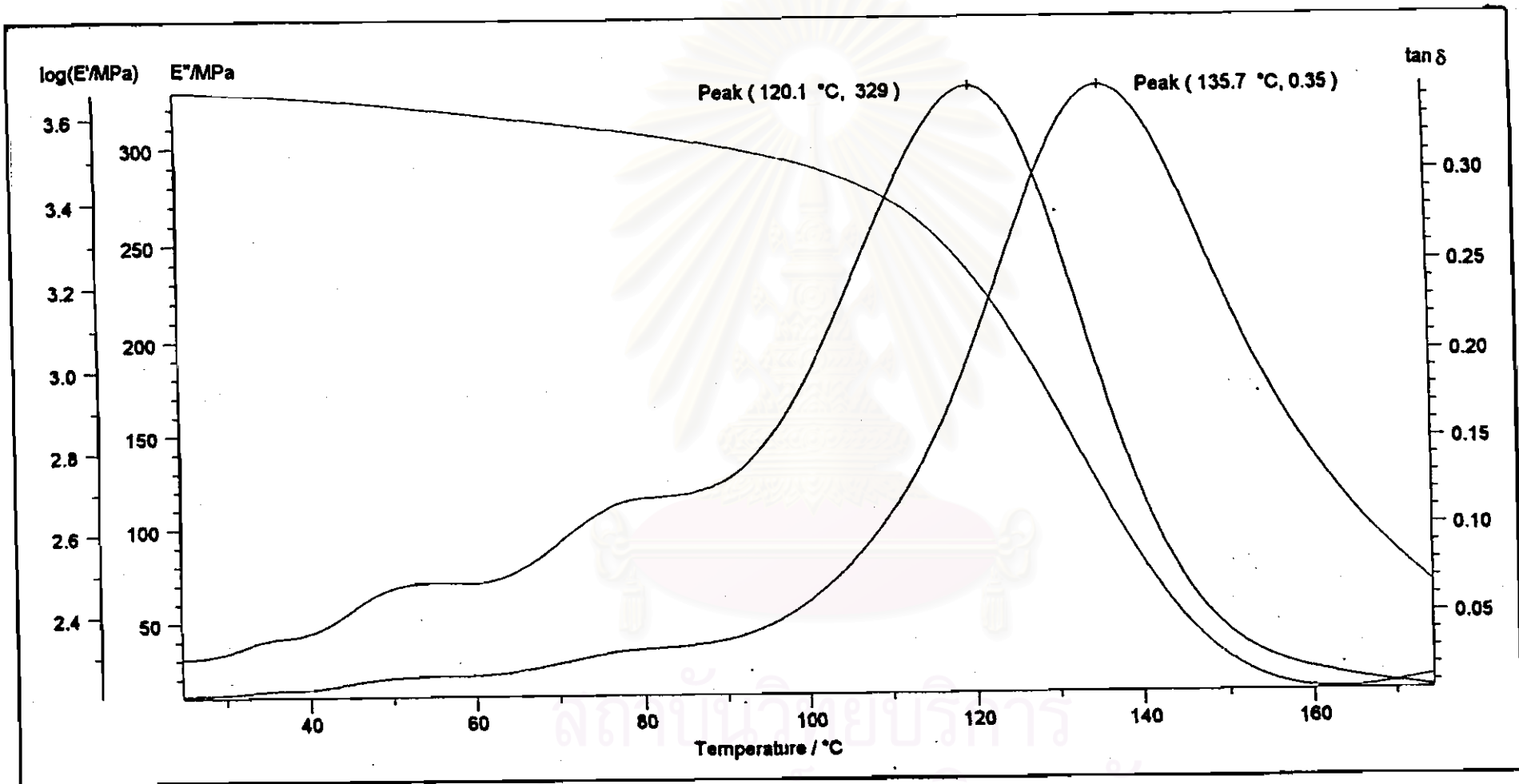


Figure A. 24 DMA thermogram of ZnL-containing epoxy polymer of ZnL:DGEBA:Bu₄NOH at the equivalent weight ratio of 1:14:0.2

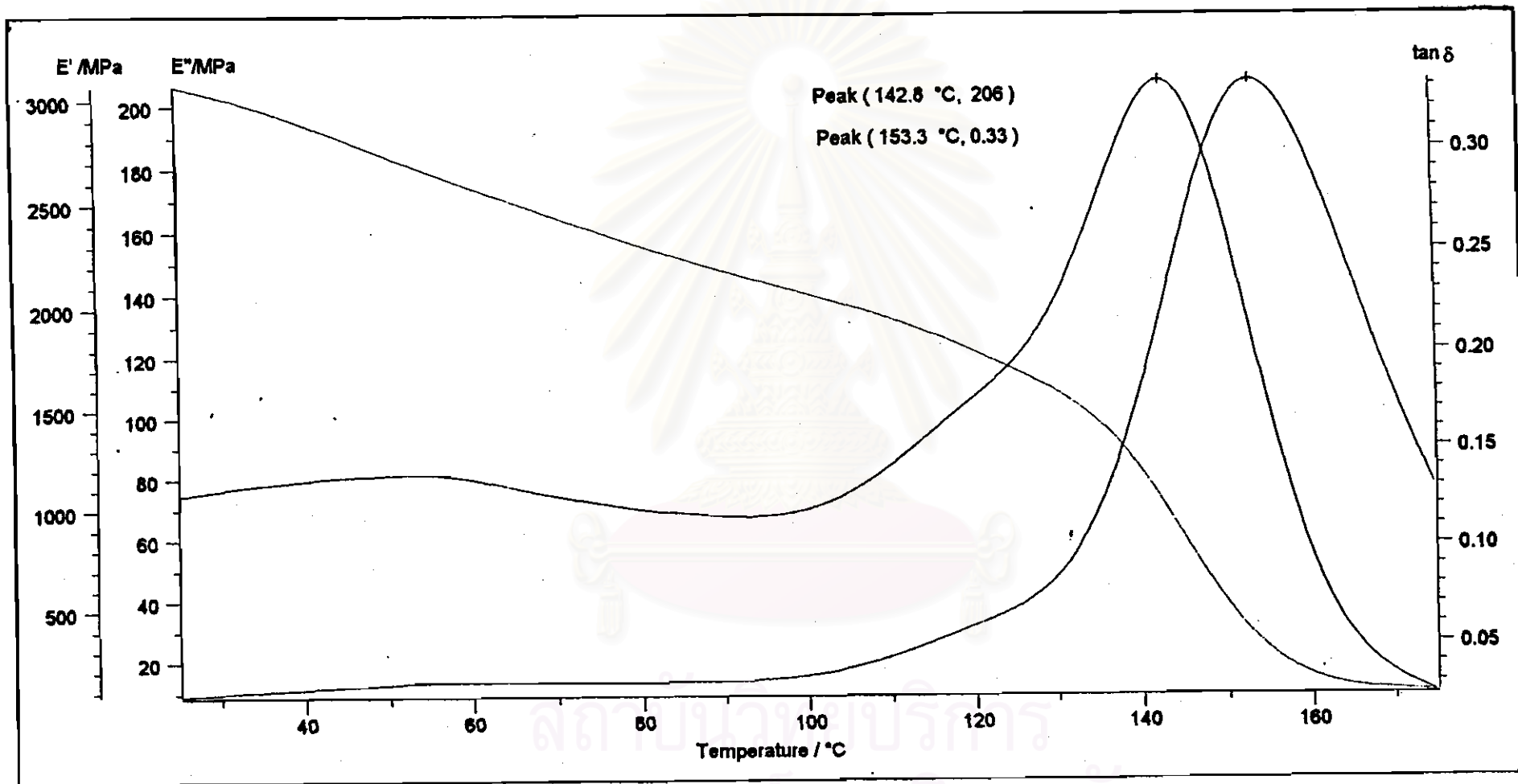


Figure A. 25 DMA thermogram of epoxy polymer obtained from DGEBA and maleic anhydride

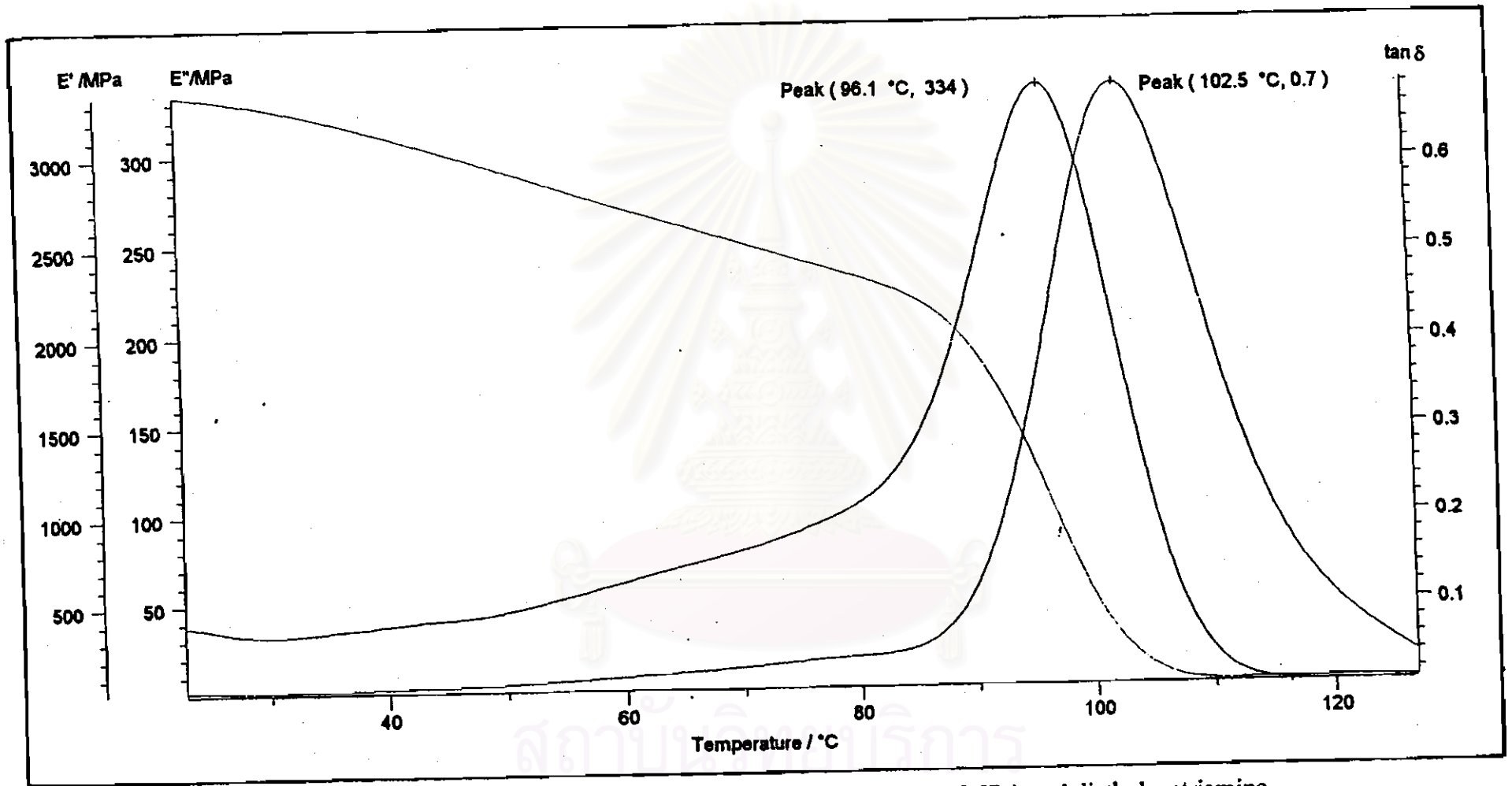


Figure A. 26 DMA thermogram of epoxy polymer obtained from DGEBA and diethylenetriamine

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Miss Nantaya Chanma

Born : July 1st, 1973

Education :



1996 B.Sc.(Chemistry), Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

1999 M.S. (Chemistry), Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

Work experience :

1996-1999 Teaching assistant, Department of Chemistry, Chulalongkorn University

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย