

เอกสารนี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิทยาศาสตร์มหาบัณฑิต

นายเกียรติศักดิ์ อุตตะมัง

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิทยาศาสตร์มหาบัณฑิต^๑
สาขาวิทยาศาสตร์พอลิเมอร์ประยุกต์และเทคโนโลยีสิ่งทอ ภาควิชาวัสดุศาสตร์
คณะวิทยาศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ปีการศึกษา 2547

ISBN 974-17-6050-7

ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

**MICROWAVE INDUCED ESTERIFICATION OF PAPER MULBERRY
FOR DEGRADABLE FILM PREPARATION**

Mr. Kiathisak Uthamang

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Science in Applied Polymer Science and Textile Technology

Department of Materials Science

Faculty of Science

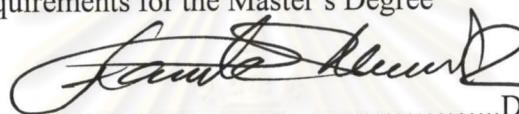
Chulalongkorn University

Academic Year 2004

ISBN 974-17-6050-7

Thesis Title Microwave Induced Esterification of Paper Mulberry for
 Degradable Film Preparation
By Mr. Kiathisak Uthamang
Field of Study Applied Polymer Science and Textile Technology
Thesis Advisor Assistant Professor Duangdao Aht-Ong, Ph.D.
Thesis Co-advisor Duangduen Atong, Ph.D.

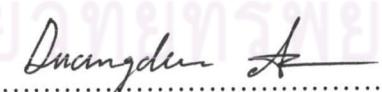
Accepted by the Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree


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##4572229923: MAJOR APPLIED POLYMER SCIENCE AND TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY
KEY WORD: CELLULOSE/ ESTERIFICATION/ CELLULOSE FILM

KIATHISAK UTHAMANG: MICROWAVE INDUCED ESTERIFICATION OF PAPER MULBERRY FOR DEGRADABLE FILM PREPARATION. THESIS ADVISOR: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DUANGDAO AHT-ONG, Ph.D. THESIS COADVISOR: DUANGDAUN AT-ONG, Ph.D. 130 pp. ISBN 974-17-6050-7.

This research aimed to prepare biodegradable plastic film from paper mulberry, which is agricultural by-product, by mean of an esterification reaction with long chain fatty acid chloride in homogeneous media of N, N-dimethylacetamide/lithium chloride (DMAc/LiCl)

In this system, lauroyl chloride and N, N- dimethylamino pyridine (DMAP) were used as an esterifying agent and catalyst, respectively. Prior to doing so, paper mulberry was pulped and delignified and then treated by acid hydrolysis in order to obtain paper mulberry powder. The optimum condition to prepare the esterified-paper mulberry was investigated in term of the amount of reagents used, microwave power and irradiation time. The results showed that the greatest % esterification (38.00 %) and % yield (154 %) were obtained under 90 watts microwave irradiation for 2 min. The melting transitions attributed to the side chain crystalline of lauric acid could enhance melt-processible. From SEM analysis, untreated paper mulberry showed smooth surface of short fiber whereas paper mulberry laurate exhibited aggregation of alkyl groups of lauroyl chloride on the surface. It was found that % esterification had marked influences on the formation and properties of plastic films. The resulting cellulose laurate film had % esterification ranging from 23.24 to 38.00 %. As the % esterification increased, the percent of water absorption, wettability, gloss value, and elongation of the film increased, whereas the tensile strength of the films decreased. Furthermore, it was found that an increase in substitution of lauric acid on hydroxyl groups of paper mulberry help promoting the biodegradability and photodegradability of paper mulberry laurate films.

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Field of study Applied Polymer Science and Textile Technology

Academic year 2004

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to express deepest gratitude to my advisor, Assistant Professor Dr. Duangdao Aht-Ong and co-advisor Dr. Duangduen Atong, for their advice, concern and encouragement throughout this research.

I would like to thank the chairman and committee members of this thesis for their valuable suggestions and comments. I am appreciated the help with DSC and TGA experiments from METTLOR TOLEDO (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Thanks also extend to Mrs.Nataya Sompong for her help and contact for buying paper mulberry bark.

I also would like to express my gratitude to my family for their love and encouragement, to my friends for their supports throughout my study for the Master's Degree. I am also grateful to everyone who has contributed suggestions and support, during this study.

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