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## គិតសិទ្ធិថែរក្រាយនៃវិទ្យាល័យ

MODIFICATION OF NATURAL RUBBER BY GRAFTING WITH  
HYDROPHILIC VINYL MONOMERS

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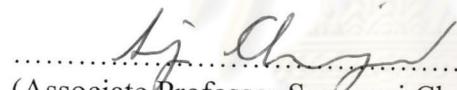
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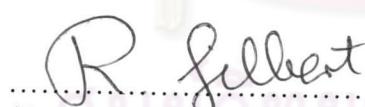
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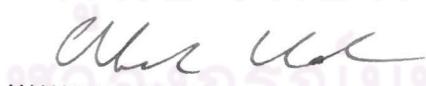
  
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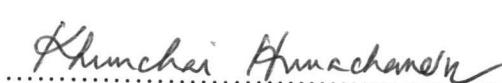
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งานวิจัยนี้ได้เตรียมพอลิไอโซพրีนลาเท็กซ์ด้วยการเกิดพอลิเมอร์แบบอิมัลชันเพื่อให้ได้สีดของพอลิไอโซพรีน ลาเท็กซ์ที่มีขนาดต่างกัน สำหรับศึกษาจุดศาสตร์ของปฏิกิริยาการกราฟต์บนผิวของอนุภาคพอลิไอโซพรีนด้วยเทคนิค แคลอริเมทรี ได้ศึกษาด้วยประต่างๆ ที่มีผลต่องานของพอลิไอโซพรีน ด้วย photon correlation spectroscopy อันได้แก่ ความเข้มข้นของอนเมอร์ ความเข้มข้นของตัวเริ่มปฏิกิริยา และอุณหภูมิของปฏิกิริยา

เตรียมพอลิเมอร์โดยเมทิลอะมิโนเอทิลเมทาคริเลตในสีดพอลิไอโซพรีนลาเท็กซ์โดยใช้ระบบตัวเริ่มปฏิกิริยวิ ดออกซ์แบบสององค์ประกอบ มีคิวมีนไฮโดรเพอร์ออกไซด์และเทกระทะเอทิลีนเพนทามีน พนวจอนุภาคลาเท็กซ์ที่ได้มีขึ้น บนของพอลิไดเมทิลอะมิโนเอทิลเมทาคริเลตที่ได้จากการกราฟต์บนผิวปฏิกิริยาการดึงไปร์ตอนระหว่างคิวมิลออกซิแลร์คิคัลแล่ไอโซพรีนภายในเม็ดพอลิเมอร์ ลาเท็กซ์ที่ได้แสดงความเสถียรของคอลอยด์ที่ค่าความเป็นกรด-เบสต่ำ และผลจากการวัดค่ากระแสแสงแบบไคนามิกแสดงว่าขนาดของอนุภาคว่องไวต่อค่าความเป็นกรด-เบส ศึกษาอัตราการ พอลิเมอไรเซชันด้วยปฏิกิริยาทางความร้อน พนวจไม่มีพอลิเมอไรเซชันที่สภาวะนิ่ง ตรวจสอบจำนวนของโซ่ที่กำลังโต เพิ่มขึ้นอย่างต่อเนื่องในทุกอัตราการเติมตัวเริ่มปฏิกิริยา จากข้อมูลของขนาดอนุภาค ความเสถียรของคอลอยด์ และ ข้อมูลทางความร้อน พนวจแรคคิคัลเกิดขึ้นบนผิวของอนุภาค และการดึงไปร์ตอนที่บริเวณระหว่างวัสดุภาคเป็นเหตุการณ์ที่ เกิดขึ้นยาก มีหลักฐานแสดงว่าการสร้างแรคคิคัลด้วยคูริคอกซ์เกิดขึ้นได้ช้า ขณะที่ปฏิกิริยาการควบคุมทางโภพโลยนี้ ตอบสนองต่อการเกิดขึ้นของความเสถียรของลาเท็กซ์ การเกิดพอลิไดเมทิลอะมิโนเอทิลเมทาคริเลตที่ไม่ได้กราฟต์ กลับเป็นกระบวนการพอลิเมอไรเซชันส่วนใหญ่

ศึกษาการกราฟต์ไวนิลอนเมอร์ชนิดไฮโดรฟิลิก ไดเมทิลอะมิโนเอทิลเมทาคริเลต ไดเมทิลอะมิโนเอทิลอะคริเลต และไฮดรอกซิลเอทิลเมทาคริเลต บนยางธรรมชาติโดยการเกิดพอลิเมอร์แบบอิมัลชันด้วยการใช้ระบบตัวเริ่มปฏิกิริยาแบบ รีดออกซ์ ได้ศึกษาปัจจัยต่างๆ ที่มีผลต่อปรอทเรชันต์การเปลี่ยน ประสิทธิภาพการกราฟต์ และสมบัติอื่นๆ ได้แก่ การดูดซึมน้ำ และนุ่มนิ่มของฟิล์มพอลิเมอร์ร่วมที่ได้ รวมถึงความเสถียรของคอลอยด์ที่ค่าความเป็นกรด-เบสต่ำ อันได้แก่ ระบบตัวเริ่มปฏิกิริยาแบบบรีดออกซ์ คิวมีนไฮโดรเพอร์ออกไซด์/เทกระทะเอทิลีนเพนทามีน เทอร์-บิวทิลไฮโดรเพอร์ออกไซด์/เทกระทะเอทิลีนเพนทามีน และโพแทสเซียมเพอร์ซัลเฟต์/โพแทสเซียมไบซัลไฟต์ ความเข้มข้นของอนเมอร์ ความเข้มข้นของตัวเริ่มปฏิกิริยา อุณหภูมิของปฏิกิริยา จากการวิเคราะห์ด้วยอินฟราเรดยืนยันว่าไดเมทิลอะมิโนเอทิลเมทาคริเลตและไดเมทิลอะมิโนเอทิลอะคริเลต กราฟต์อยู่บนอนุภาคยางธรรมชาติ ตรวจสอบโครงสร้างแบบขั้นบนด้วยกล้องจุลทรรศน์แบบส่องผ่าน โดยการข้อมด้วย ออสเมียมเททรอฟอกไซด์ และ กรฟฟอฟฟอทั่งสติก อุณหภูมิเปลี่ยนสถานะคล้ายเก้าของยางกราฟต์ ด้วย differential scanning calorimetry มีค่าประมาณ -64 องศาเซลเซียส

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KEY WORD : NATURAL RUBBER / EMULSION POLYMERIZATION / GRAFTING / REDOX INITIATOR / HYDROPHILIC VINYL MONOMERS

WIYONG KANGWANSUPAMONKON : MODIFICATION OF NATURAL RUBBER BY GRAFTING WITH HYDROPHILIC VINYL MONOMERS. THESIS ADVISOR : PROF. SUDA KIATKAMJORNWONG, Ph.D., THESIS CO-ADVISOR : PROF. ROBERT G. GILBERT, Ph.D., 161 pp. ISBN 974-17-6270-4.

Polyisoprene latexes were prepared by conventional emulsion polymerization to obtain seed particles for kinetic studies of surface grafting reactions on these seeds by reaction calorimetry. The effects of the amount of monomer, surfactant concentration, initiator concentration, and reaction temperature on the latex particle size were investigated by photon correlation spectroscopy.

The two-component redox-initiation system, cumene hydroperoxide (CHP) and tetraethylene pentamine (TEPA), was used to polymerize dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate (DMAEMA) in the presence of synthetic polyisoprene latexes. The modified latex particles are postulated to possess a 'hairy layer' of surface grafted poly(DMAEMA) chains formed via an abstraction reaction between cumyloxy radicals and the isoprene moieties present in the seed polymer. The modified latexes exhibited enhanced colloidal stability to low pH, and PCS showed that the apparent particle size was sensitive to pH. The rate of polymerization was followed by reaction calorimetry. No steady-state polymerization was observed, with a continual increase in the number of propagating chains at all initiator feed rates investigated. The data for particle size and colloidal stability, together with the calorimetric data, are consistent with radical production at the particle surface, and with abstraction near the interface being a rare event. Further, there is evidence that radical production by the redox couple is relatively slow. While this 'topology-controlled' reaction is responsible for the formation of the hairy layer and latex stability, the dominant polymerization process appears to be the formation of ungrafted poly(DMAEMA) in the water phase.

The grafting of hydrophilic vinyl monomers DMAEMA, dimethylaminoethyl acrylate (DMAEA), and hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA) onto natural rubber latex was also carried out by emulsion polymerization using redox initiation. The effects were investigated arising from the type of redox initiator, and concentration of CHP/TEPA, *t*-butyl hydroperoxide (*t*-BHP)/TEPA, and K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>/K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, monomer concentration, and reaction temperature on the conversion, grafting efficiency, water absorption and contact angles of the grafted copolymers films, and colloidal stability of the latexes at low pH. Infrared analysis confirmed that DMAEMA and DMAEA could be grafted onto natural rubber particles. The hairy layer structure of NR-g-poly(DMAEMA) latex particles was investigated by transmission electron microscopy using positive and negative staining with OsO<sub>4</sub> and phosphotungstic acid, respectively. The glass transition temperature of the grafted natural rubber determined by differential scanning calorimetry was at about -64°C.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<i>t</i> -BHP	: <i>tert</i> -butyl hydroperoxide
CHP	: cumene hydroperoxide
CMC	: critical micelle concentration
<i>D</i>	: diffusion coefficient of the latex particle
$\bar{D}_n$	: number average diameter
$\bar{D}_w$	: weight average diameter
<i>d</i> <sub>i</sub>	: the diameter of particle
DLS	: dynamic light scattering
<i>n</i> -DM	: <i>n</i> -dodecyl mercaptan
DEAMMA	: diethylaminomethyl methacrylate
DMAEA	: dimethylaminoethyl acrylate
DMAEMA	: dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate
DSC	: differential scanning calorimetry
<i>E</i> <sub>b</sub>	: elongation at break
<i>f</i>	: initiator efficiency
GE	: grafting efficiency
GMA	: glycidyl methacrylate
HEMA	: hydroxylethyl methacrylate
HUFT	: Hansen-Ugelstad-Fitch-Tsai
$\Delta H_p$	: molar enthalpy

## ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)

$k_B$	: Boltzmann constant
$k_d$	: rate constant of initiator decomposition
$k_i$	: rate constant for initiation step
$k_p$	: rate constant for propagation step
$k_p^1$	: rate constant for propagation of chain of the first degree of polymerization
$k_t$	: rate constant for termination step
$k_{tc}$	: rate constant for termination by combination
$k_{td}$	: rate constant for termination by disproportionation
$k_{tr}$	: rate constant for chain transfer reaction
LCST	: lower critical solution temperature
MMA	: methyl methacrylate
$n_i$	: the number of particles
NMR	: nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
NPGDA	: neopentylglycol diacrylate
NPGDMA	: neopentylglycol dimethacrylate
phr	: part per hundred rubber
PCS	: photon correlation spectroscopy
PDI	: polydispersity index
PTA	: phosphotungstic acid

## ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)

$Q_r$	: rate of heat generation in the reaction
$R_p$	: rate of reaction
SDS	: sodium dodecyl sulfate
TEM	: transmission electron microscopy
TEPA	: tetraethylene pentamine
$T_g$	: glass transition temperature
$T_s$	: Tensile strength
$V_{aq}$	: total volume of the aqueous phase
$V_{neoD}$	: vinyl <i>neo</i> -decanoate
$\Delta V$	: the change in free energy
$\zeta$	: zeta potential
$\eta$	: viscosity of the medium

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