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## Appendix A

### GPC Parameters of Chromatopac

Q-Factor (QF) is the monomer molecular weight of a polymer divided by the length of the extended monomer chain. Molecular chain length multiplied by this QF gives average molecular weights as shown in eqs Ap1.1-Ap1.6.

$$M_n = \frac{\sum H_i \times QF}{\sum (H_i/M_i)} \quad (\text{Ap1.1})$$

$$M_w = \frac{\sum (M_i \times H_i)}{\sum H_i} \times QF \quad (\text{Ap1.2})$$

$$M_z = \frac{\sum (M_i^2 \times H_i)}{\sum (M_i \times H_i)} \times QF \quad (\text{Ap1.3})$$

$$M_v = \frac{\sum H_i M_i^\alpha}{\sum H_i} \times QF \quad (\text{Ap1.4})$$

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$$\text{I.VISC} = K(M_v)^\alpha \quad (\text{Ap1.5})$$

$H_i$  = Peak height

$M$  = Molecular weight or molecular chain length

$\alpha, K$  = Viscosity equation  $[\eta] = \text{Constant of } K(\bar{M}_v)^\alpha$

$[\eta]$  = Intrinsic viscosity

The average molecular weight is calculated by multiplying the slice peak height by QF. When a molecular weight is selected in the calibration curve file, one should be sure to set a value of "1" to QF. QF is applied in an easy method to obtain the average molecular weight of polymer B (the polymer to be analyzed) using the calibration curve of polymer A (the reference polymer). In this case, the QF value is determined as follows:

1. When setting the calibration curve file using molecular chain length one should set the QF to that of polymer B regardless of the QF of the reference polymer A, or
2. When setting the calibration curve file using molecular weight, one should set the QF to polymer B divided by the QF of the reference polymer A. The calibration curve is drawn by using polyethylene (PE) as the reference to measure the average molecular weights of polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

$$QF = \frac{\text{M.W. per unit chain length}}{\text{The length of C-C bond}} \quad (\text{Ap1.6})$$

$$QF_{\text{pullulan}} = 41.3$$

$$QF_{\text{acrylic acid}} = 24.8$$

$$RQF_{(\text{ratio Q factor})} = \frac{24.8}{41.3} = 0.600$$

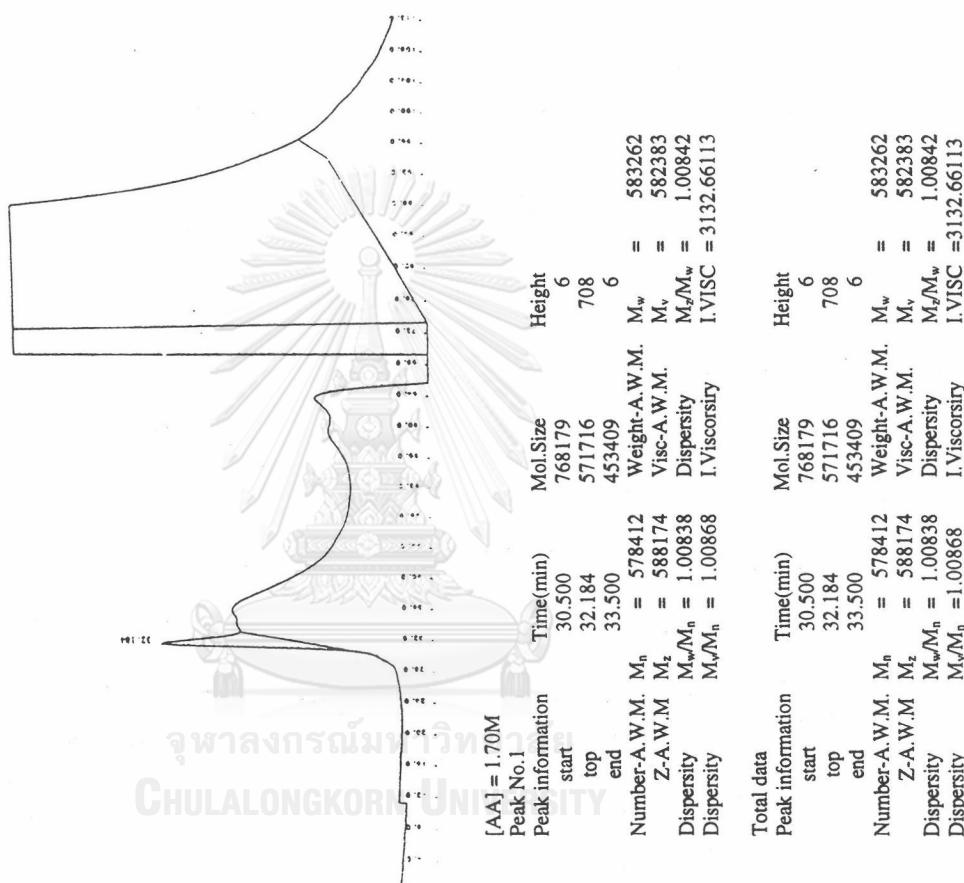
$$M_{\text{acrylic acid}} = M_{\text{GPC}} \times 0.600$$

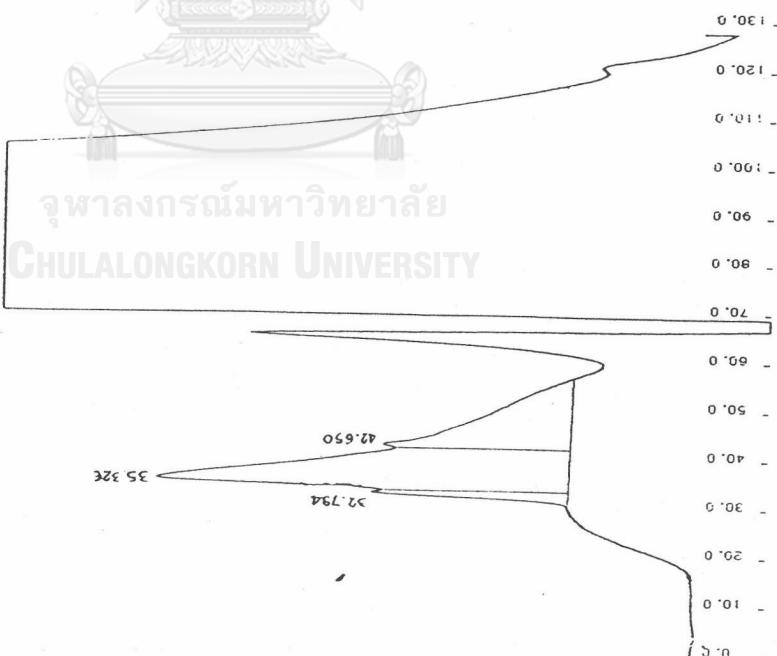
Alpha is a constant used in the calculation of viscosity-average molecular weight and inherent viscosity. It corresponds to  $\alpha$  in equation Ap1.5.

Kappa is a constant used for the calculation of inherent viscosity and corresponds to K in equation Ap1.5.

### Appendix B.1

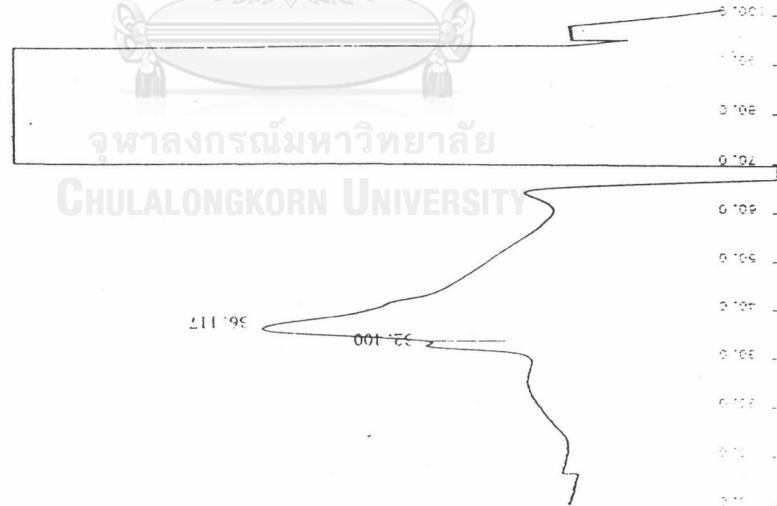
The GFC Chromatographs of the Hydrolyzed Products of Saponified Cassava Starch-g-polyacrylate at various AA Concentrations as indicated in each Figure





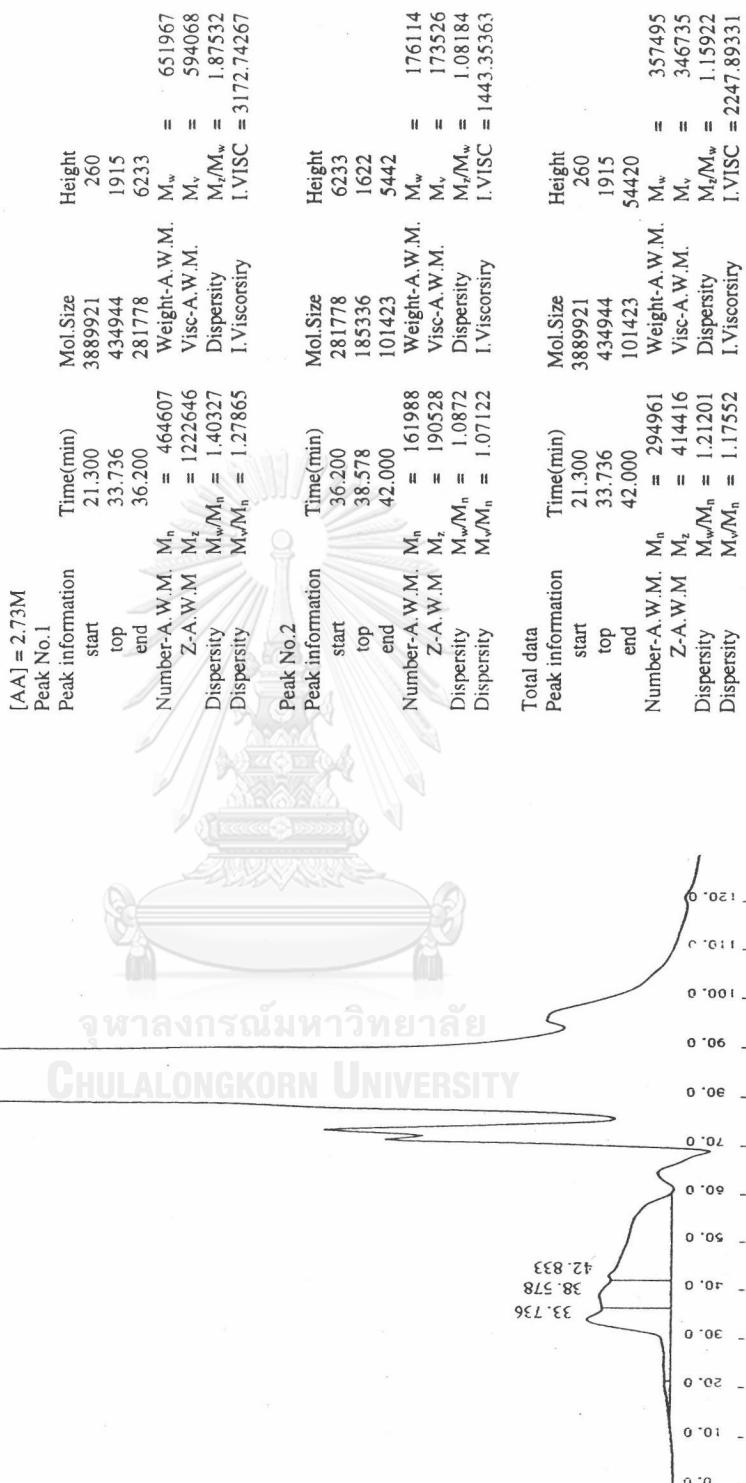
Peak No.1		Time(min)	Mol.Size	Height
Peak information				
start	30.250	803813	1	
top	32.794	513491	289	
end	33.300	469670	551	
Number-A.W.M.	$M_n = 538114$	Weight-A.W.M.	$M_w = 543338$	
Z-A.W.M.	$M_t = 548968$	Visc-A.W.M.	$M_v = 542358$	
Dispersity	$M_w/M_n = 1.00971$	Dispersity	$M_f/M_w = 1.01036$	
Dispersity	$M_f/M_n = 1.00789$	I.Viscosity	I.VISC = 2993.10766	
Peak No.2		Time(min)	Mol.Size	Height
Peak information				
start	33.300	469670	551	
top	35.326	328665	590	
end	42.000	101423	517	
Number-A.W.M.	$M_n = 213967$	Weight-A.W.M.	$M_w = 251550$	
Z-A.W.M.	$M_t = 287986$	Visc-A.W.M.	$M_v = 244840$	
Dispersity	$M_w/M_n = 1.17565$	Dispersity	$M_f/M_w = 1.14484$	
Dispersity	$M_f/M_n = 1.14429$	I.Viscosity	I.VISC = 1799.1372	
Peak No.3		Time(min)	Mol.Size	Height
Peak information				
start	42.000	101423	517	
top	42.650	90449	277	
end	54.3	7477	0	
Number-A.W.M.	$M_n = 35355$	Weight-A.W.M.	$M_w = 51420$	
Z-A.W.M.	$M_t = 64884$	Visc-A.W.M.	$M_v = 48752$	
Dispersity	$M_w/M_n = 1.45439$	Dispersity	$M_f/M_w = 1.26184$	
Dispersity	$M_f/M_n = 1.37894$	I.Viscosity	I.VISC = 640.46563	
Total data				
Peak information				
start	30.250	803813	1	
top	35.326	328665	590	
end	56.800	7477	0	
Number-A.W.M.	$M_n = 84621$	Weight-A.W.M.	$M_w = 209951$	
Z-A.W.M.	$M_t = 813770$	Visc-A.W.M.	$M_v = 188767$	
Dispersity	$M_w/M_n = 2.48107$	Dispersity	$M_f/M_w = 1.51830$	
Dispersity	$M_f/M_n = 2.23073$	I.Viscosity	I.VISC = 1523.25549	

[AA] = 2.40M							
Peak No.1							
Peak information							
start	Time(min)	Mol.Size	Height				
31.300	668063	2					
top	550369	233					
end	445491	242					
Number-A.W.M.	M <sub>n</sub>	= 520927	Weight-A.W.M.	M <sub>w</sub>	=	525767	
Z-A.W.M	M <sub>z</sub>	= 530709	Visc-A.W.M.	M <sub>v</sub>	=	524884	
Dispersity	M <sub>w</sub> /M <sub>n</sub>	= 1.00929	Dispersity	M <sub>z</sub> /M <sub>w</sub>	=	1.0094	
Dispersity	M <sub>v</sub> /M <sub>n</sub>	= 1.0076	I.Viscosity	I.VISC	=	2931.03222	
Peak No.2							
Peak information							
start	Time(min)	Mol.Size	Height				
33.600	445491	250					
top	36.117	285945	700				
end	52.650	15534	0				
Number-A.W.M.	M <sub>n</sub>	= 119474	Weight-A.W.M.	M <sub>w</sub>	=	197292	
Z-A.W.M	M <sub>z</sub>	= 256853	Visc-A.W.M.	M <sub>v</sub>	=	185197	
Dispersity	M <sub>w</sub> /M <sub>n</sub>	= 1.65134	Dispersity	M <sub>z</sub> /M <sub>w</sub>	=	1.30189	
Dispersity	M <sub>v</sub> /M <sub>n</sub>	= 1.5501	I.Viscosity	I.VISC	=	1504.75579	
Total data							
Peak information							
start	Time(min)	Mol.Size	Height				
31.300	668063	2					
top	36.117	285945	700				
end	52.650	15534	0				
Number-A.W.M.	M <sub>n</sub>	= 126242	Weight-A.W.M.	M <sub>w</sub>	=	220143	
Z-A.W.M	M <sub>z</sub>	= 302354	Visc-A.W.M.	M <sub>v</sub>	=	204629	
Dispersity	M <sub>w</sub> /M <sub>n</sub>	= 1.74381	Dispersity	M <sub>z</sub> /M <sub>w</sub>	=	1.37344	
Dispersity	M <sub>v</sub> /M <sub>n</sub>	= 1.62092	I.Viscosity	I.VISC	=	1603.97656	



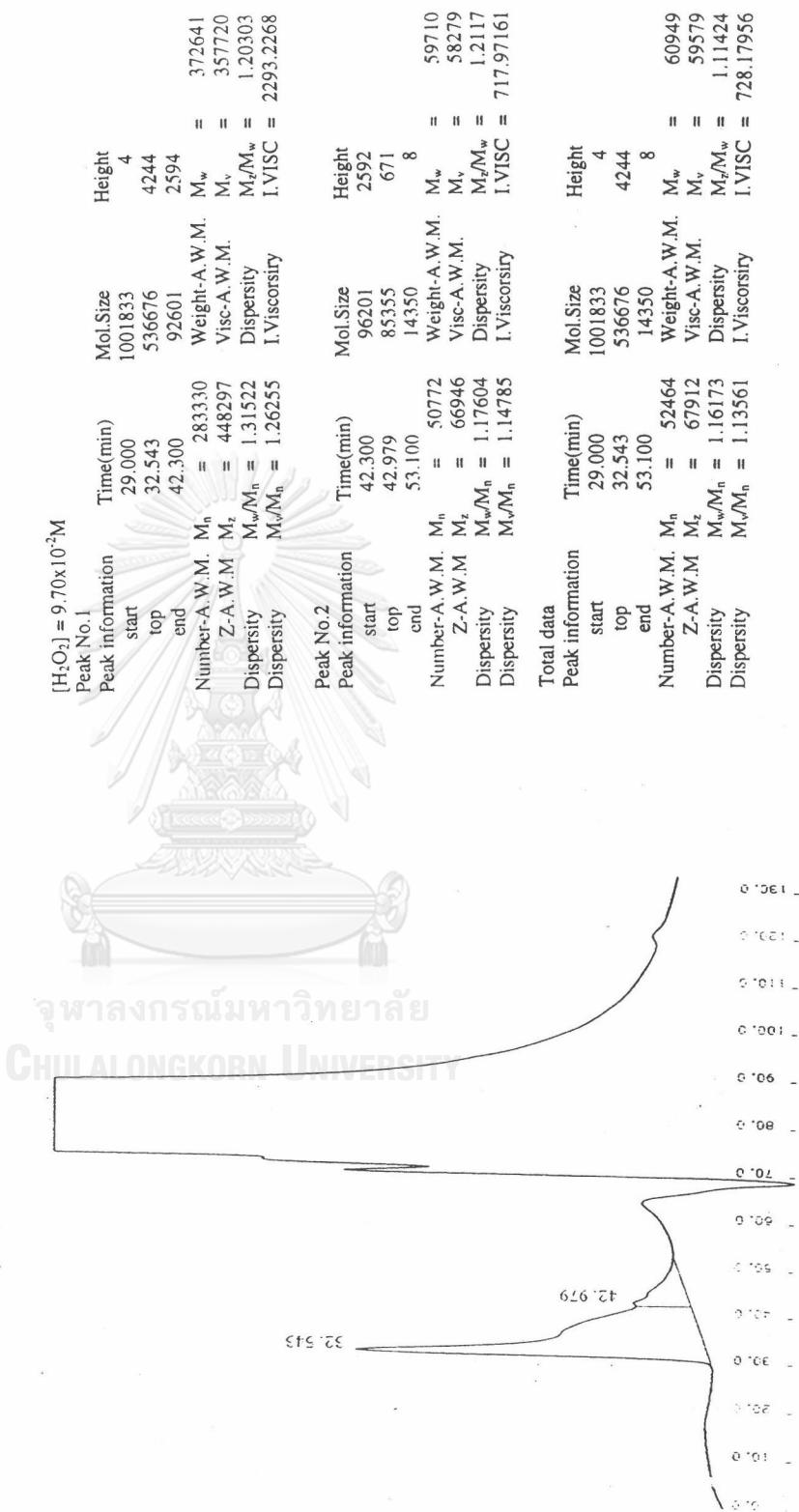
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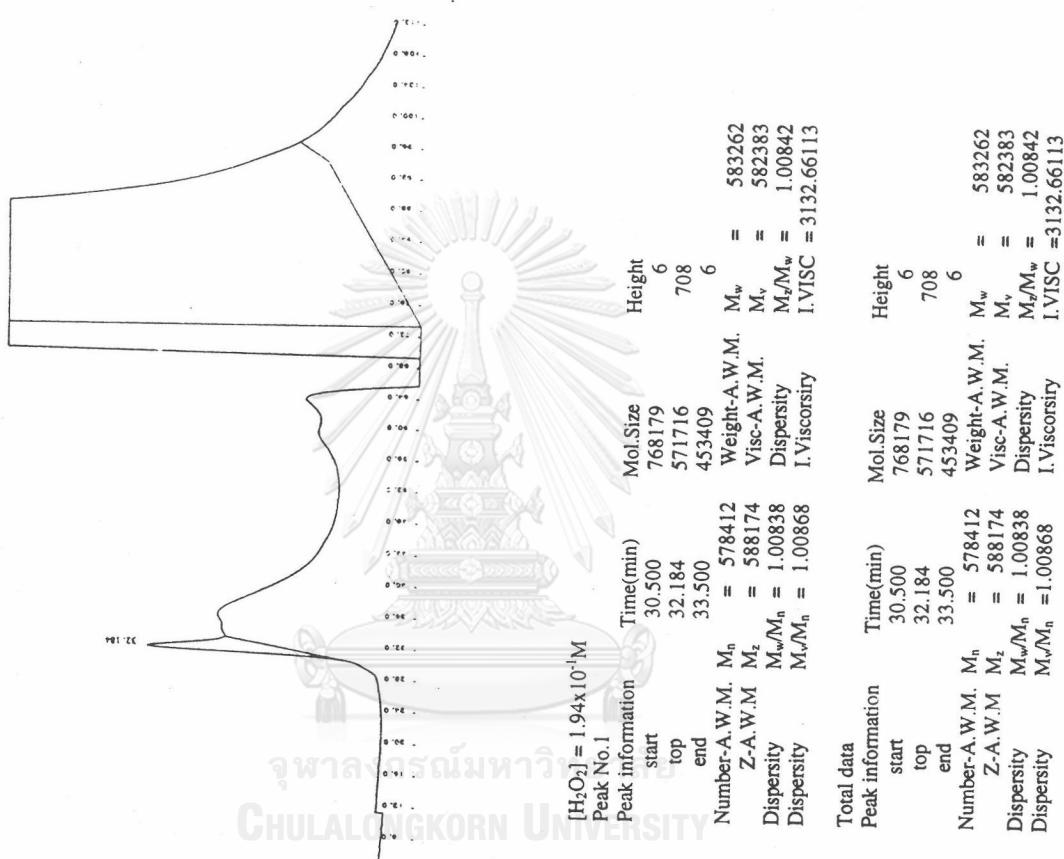
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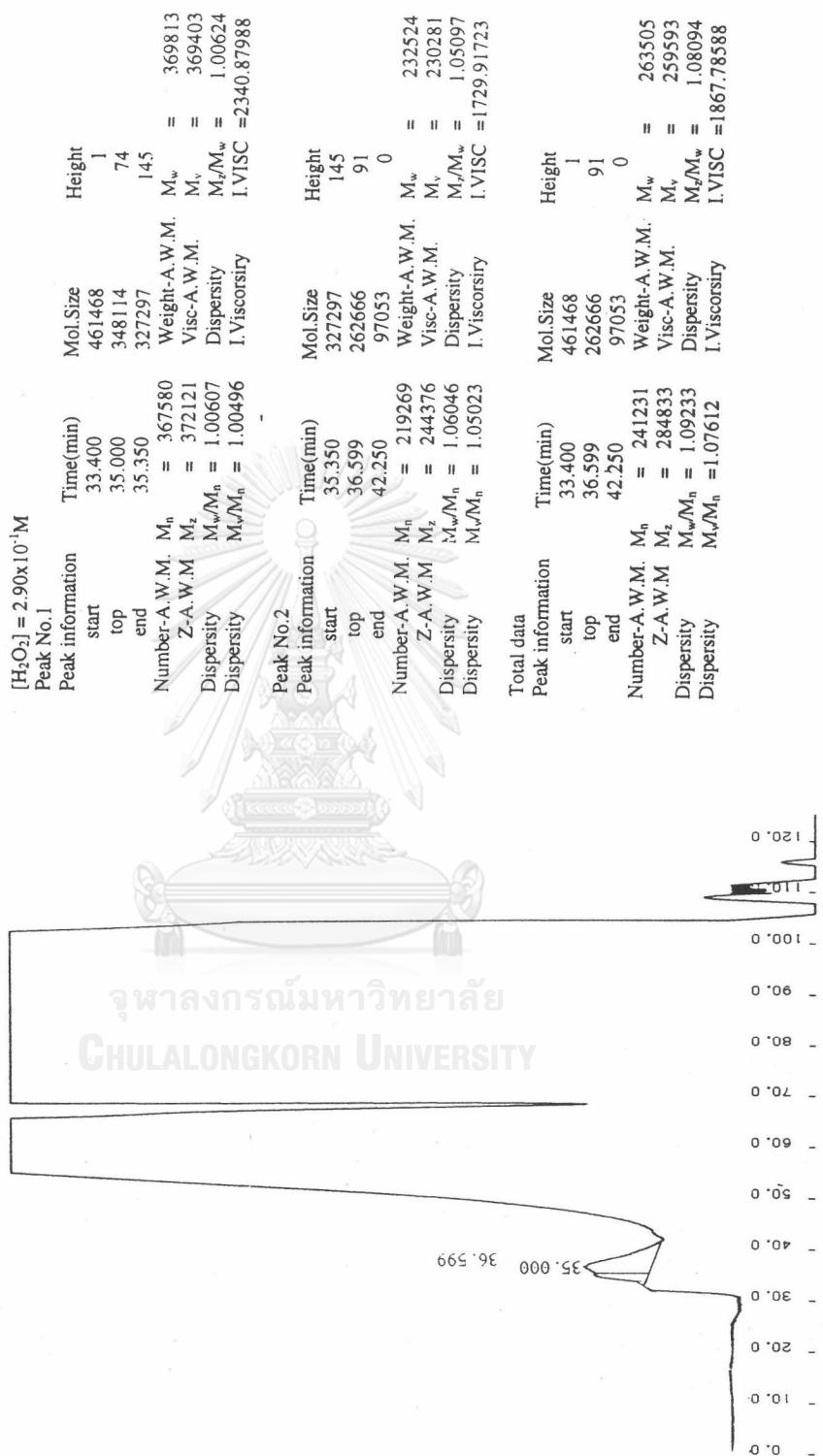


## Appendix B.2

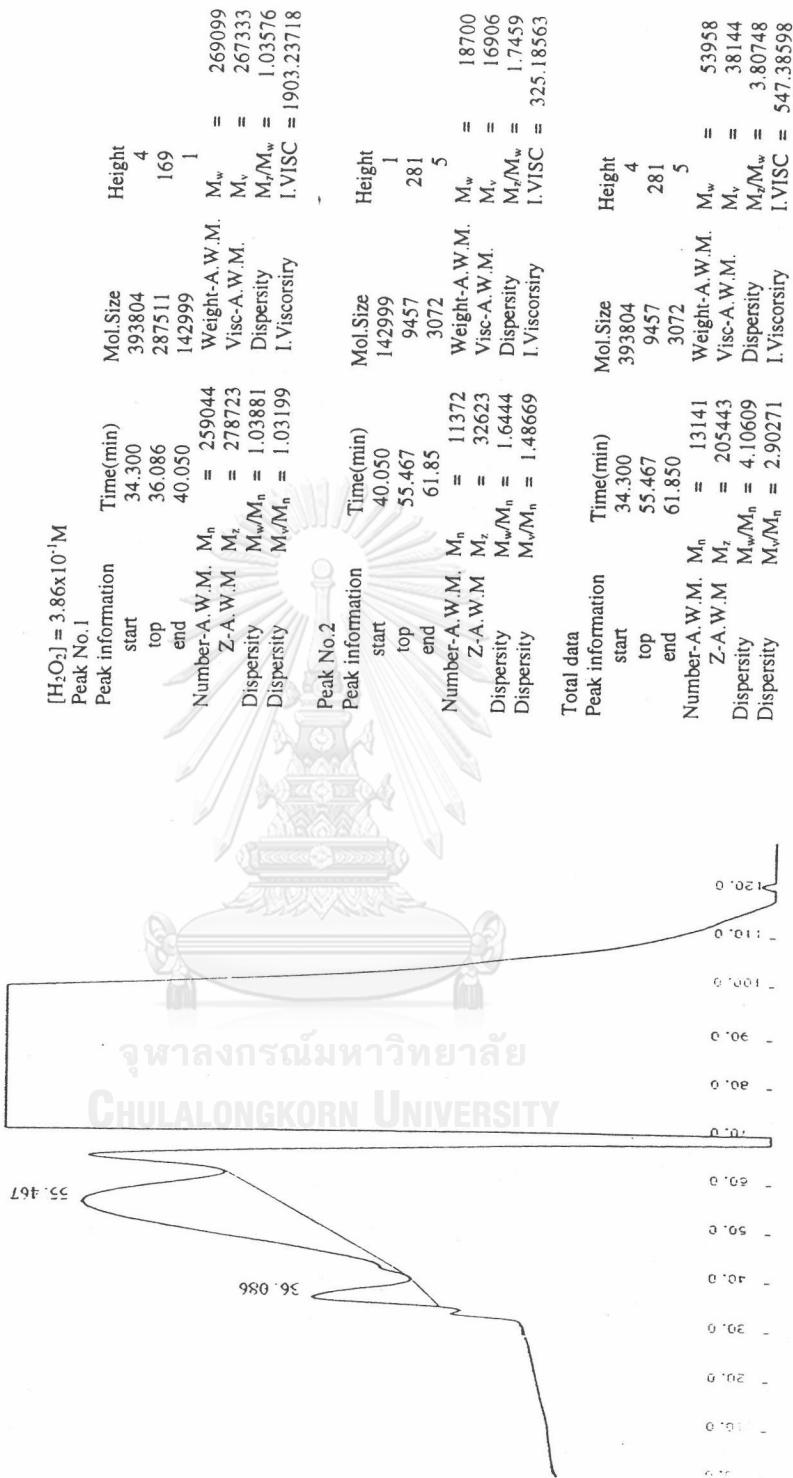
The GFC Chromatographs of the Hydrolyzed Products of Saponified Cassava Starch-g-polyacrylate at various  $H_2O_2$  Concentrations as indicated in each Figure







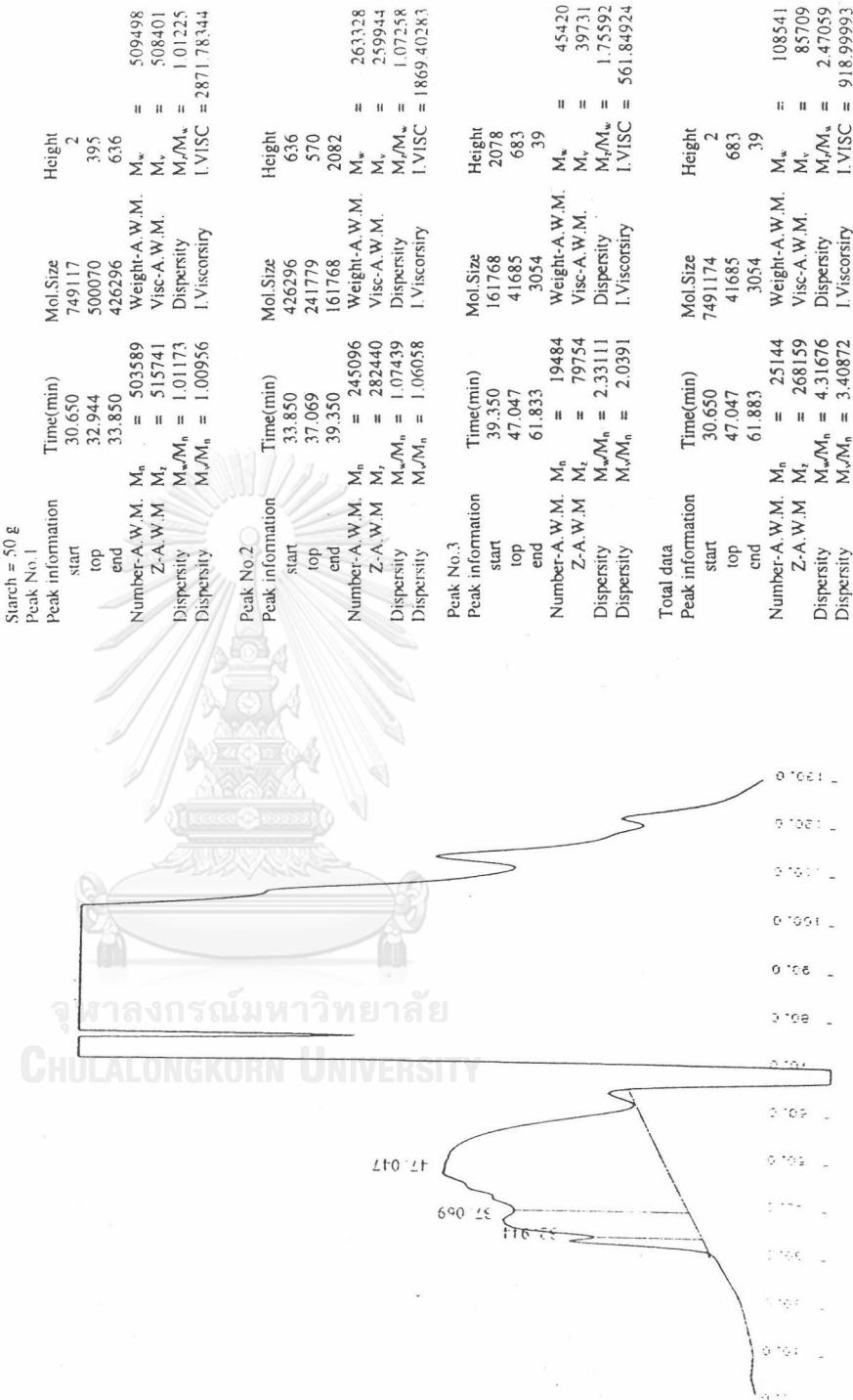
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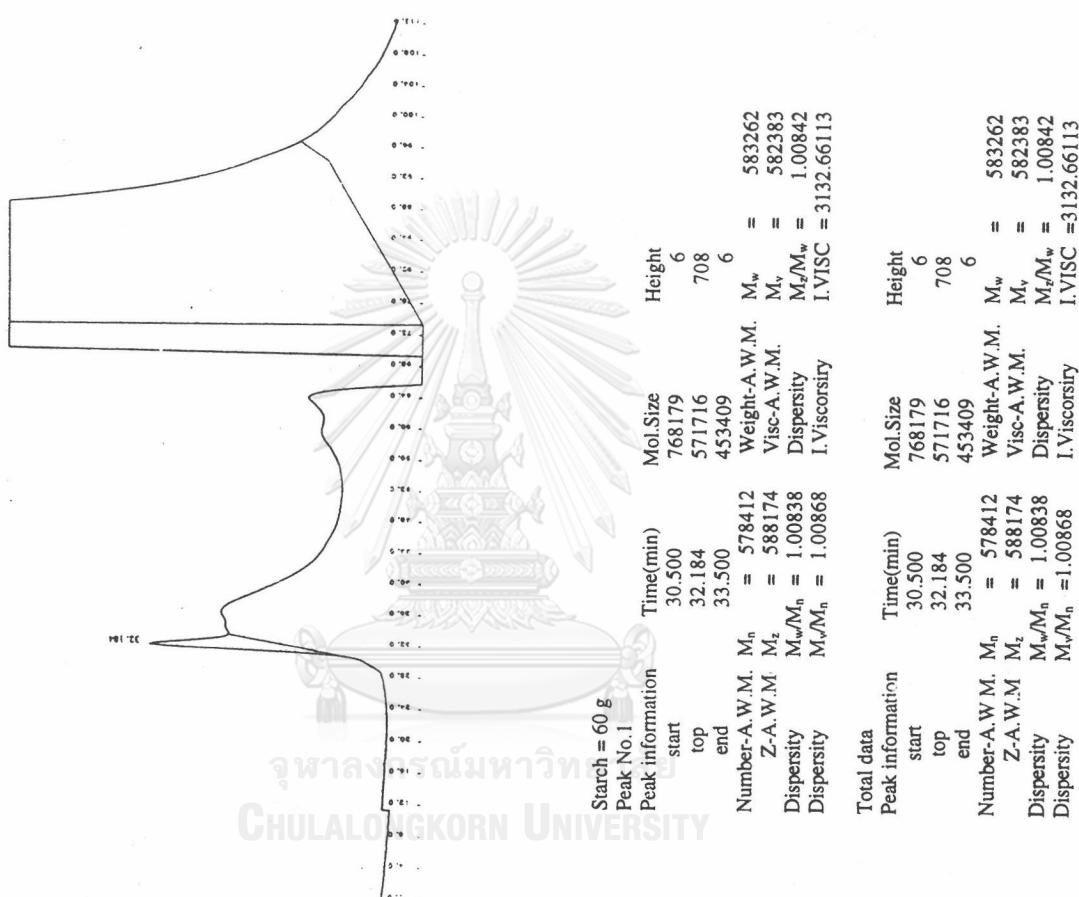


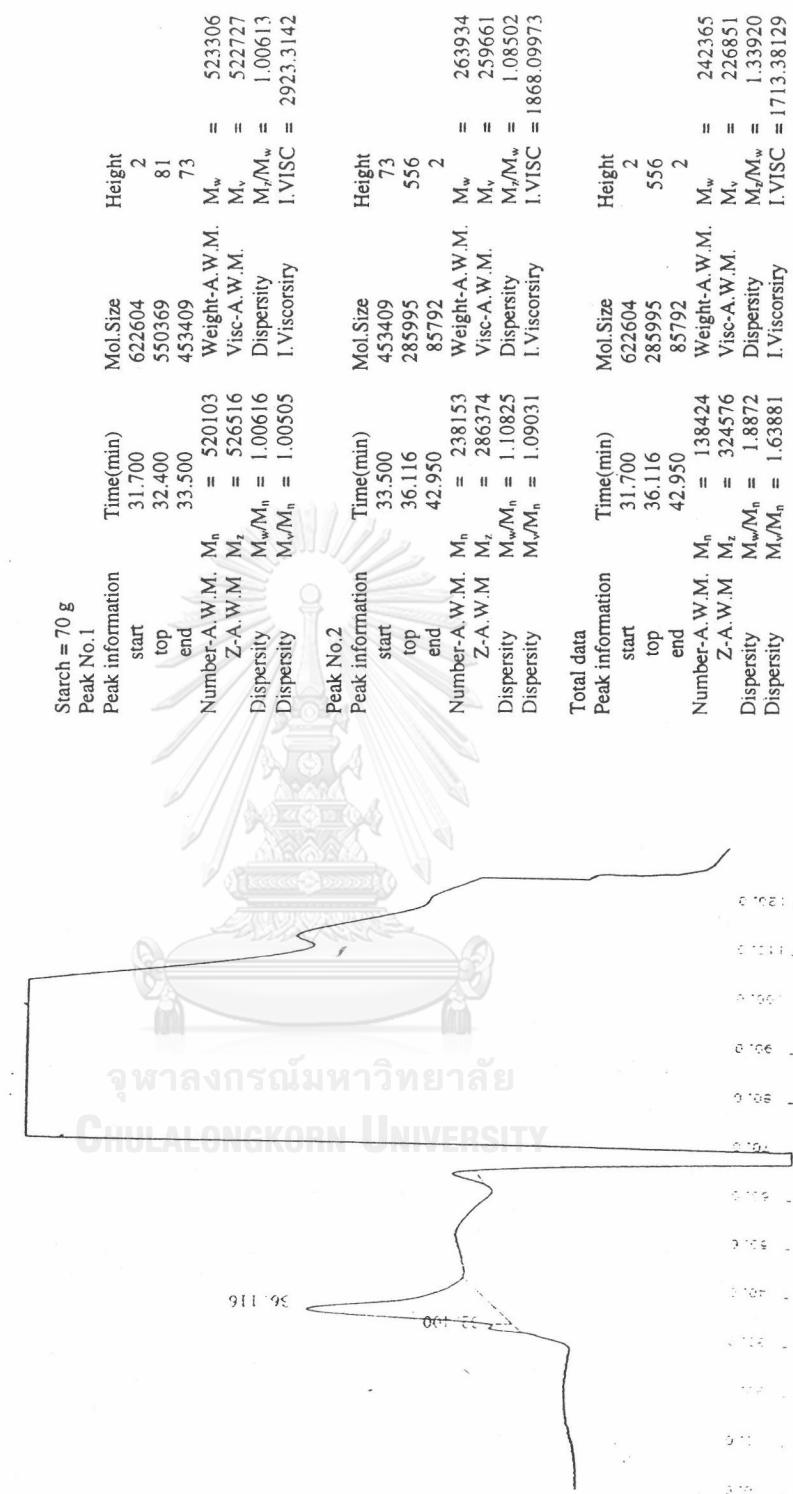
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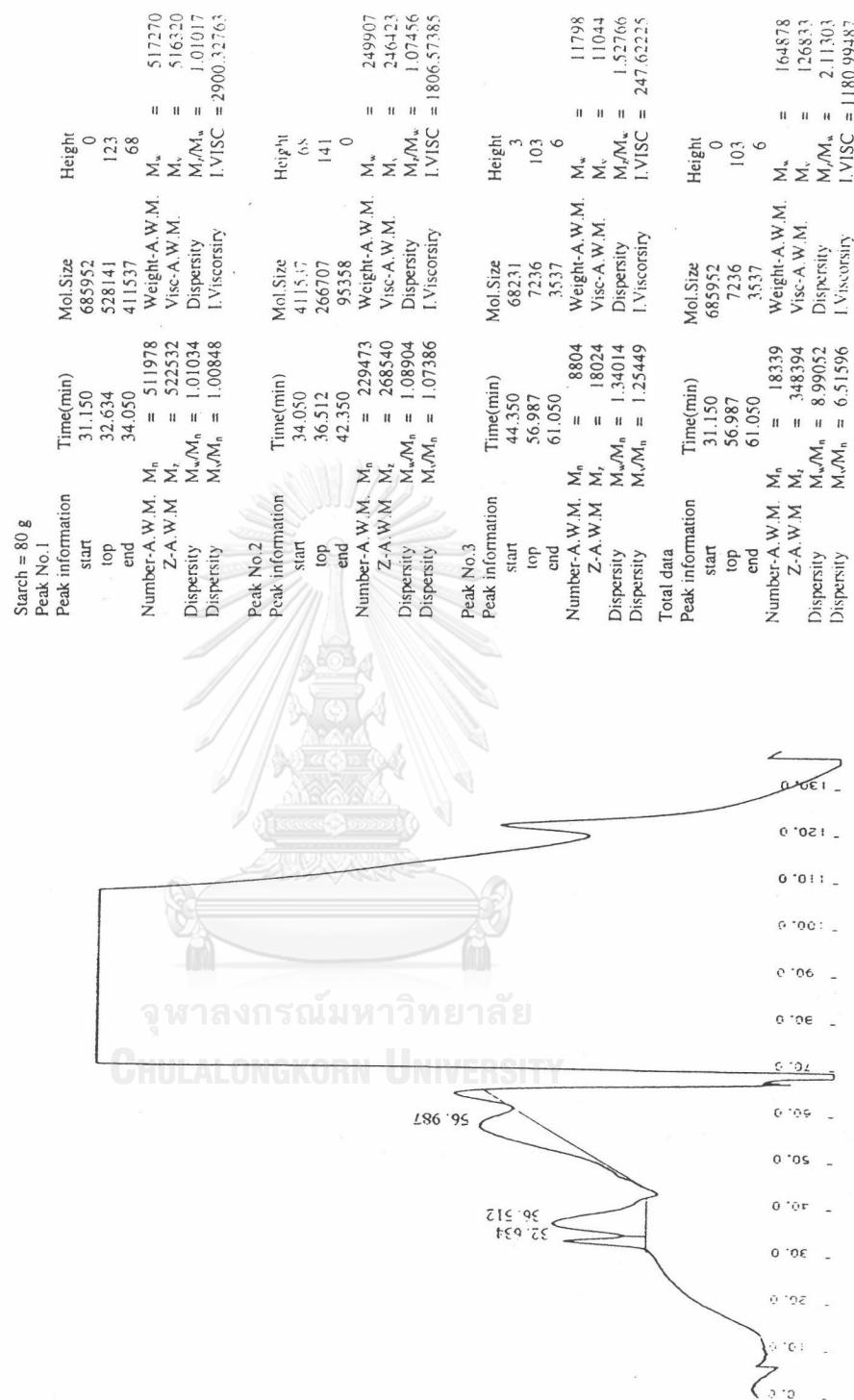
#### The GFC Chromatographs of the Hydrolyzed Products of Saponified Cassava

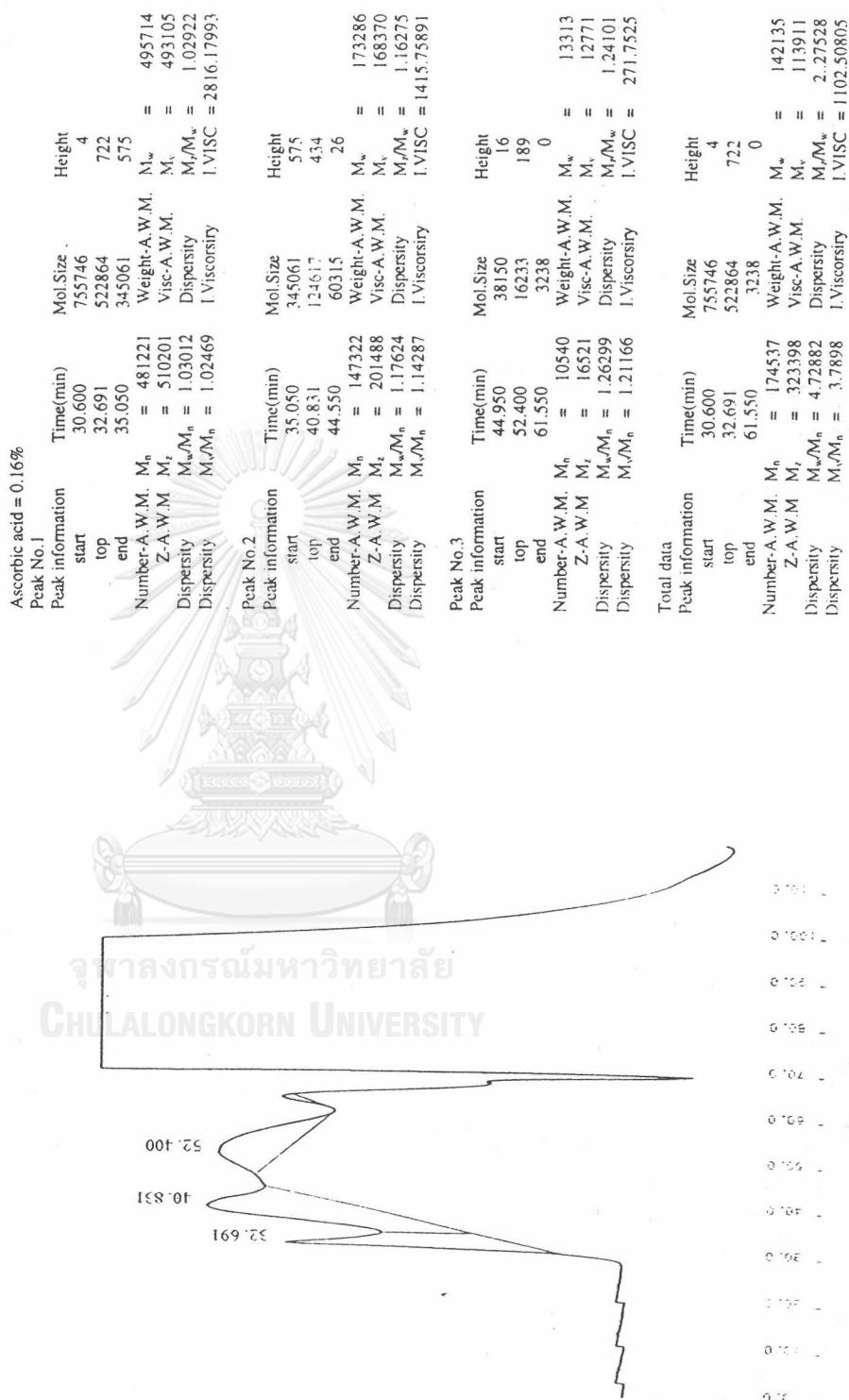
#### Starch-g-Polyacrylate at various Amount of Starch as indicated in each Figure







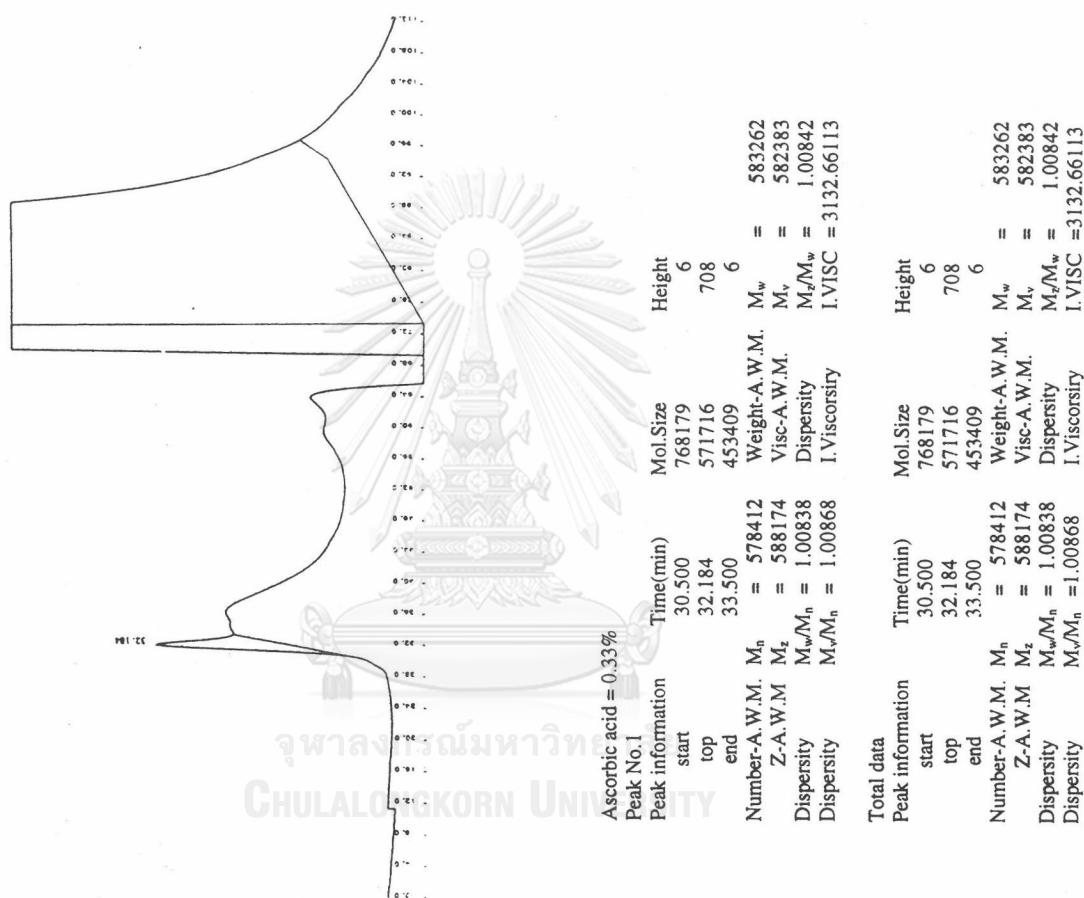


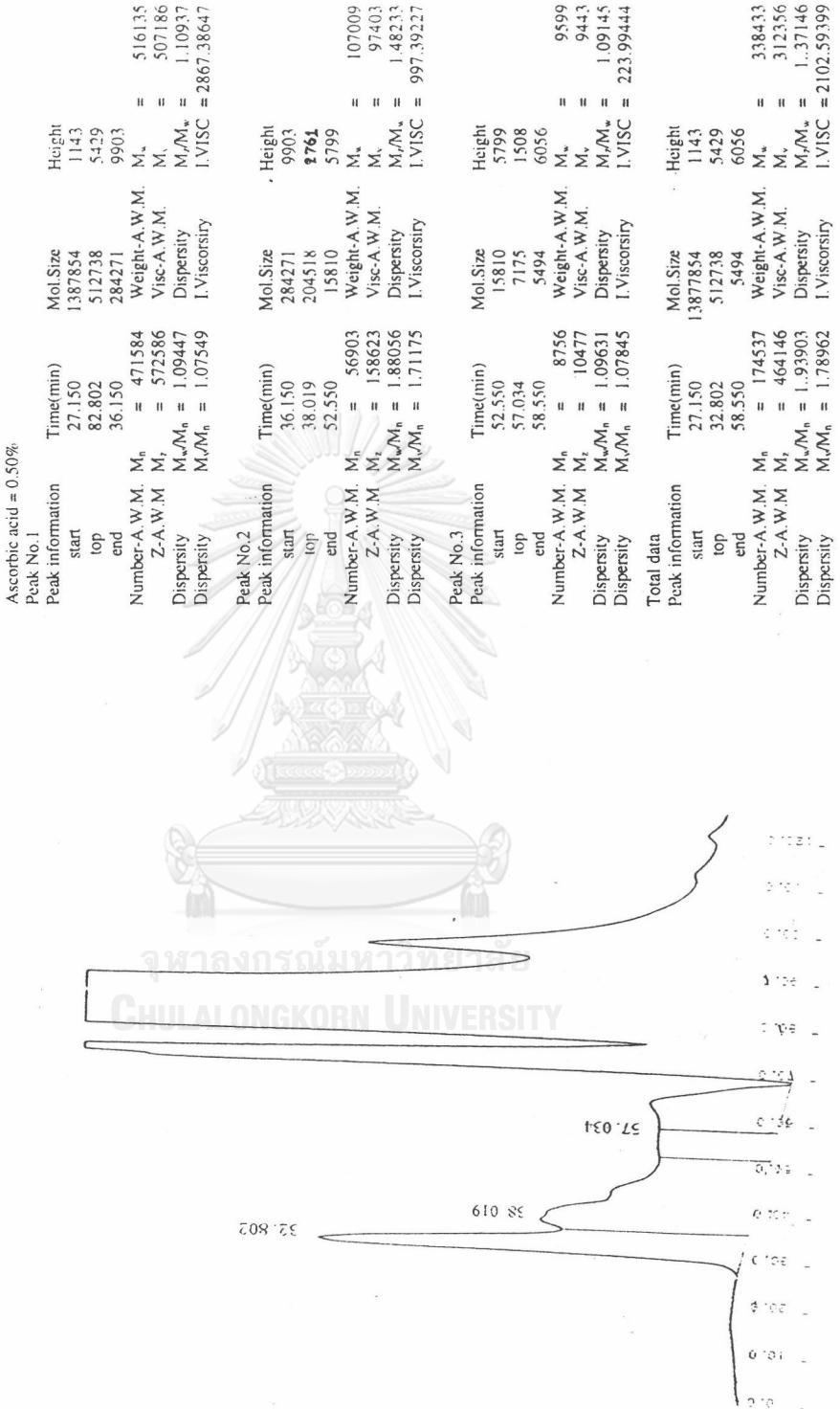


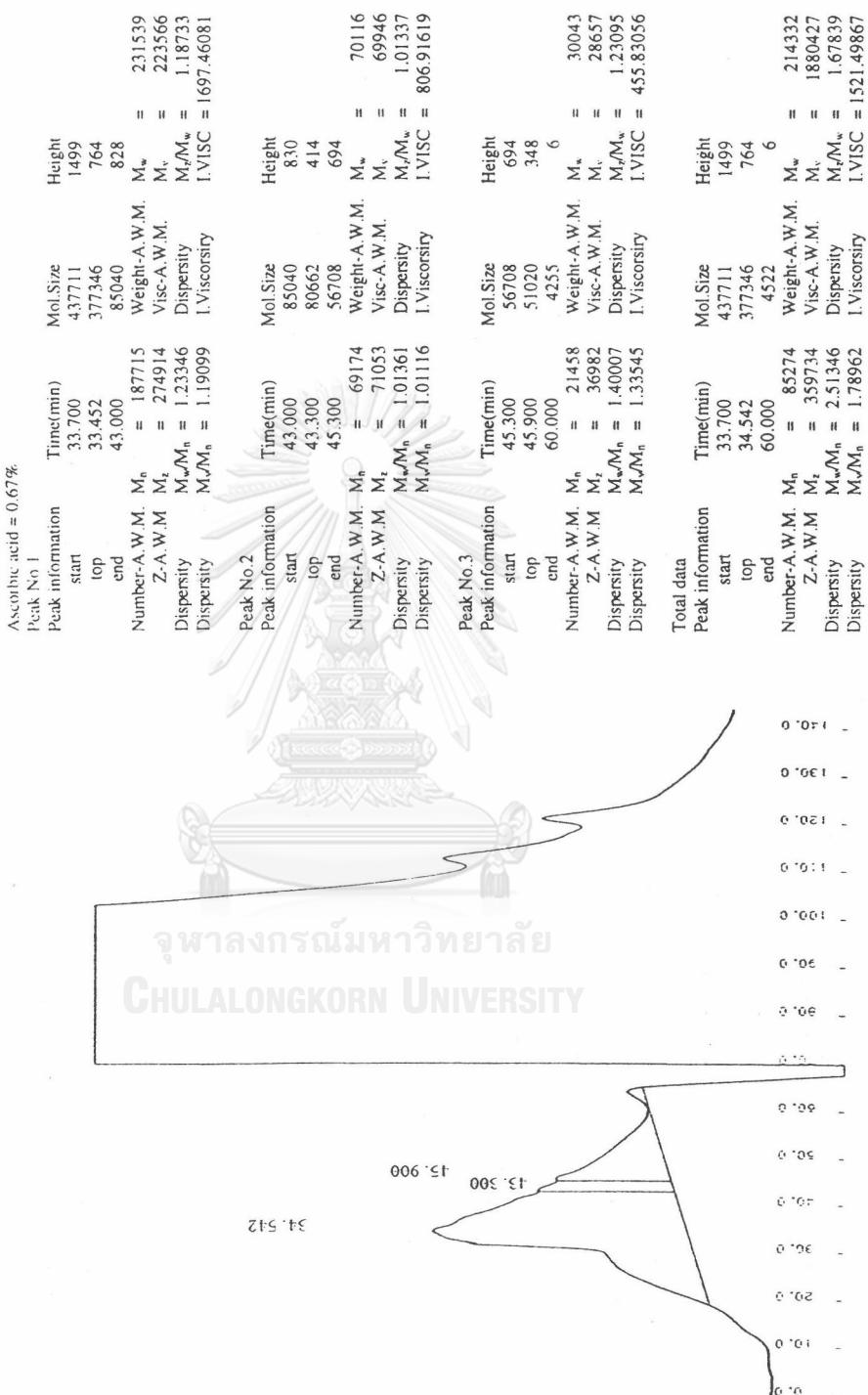
#### Appendix B.4

#### The GFC Chromatographs of the Hydrolyzed Products of Saponified Cassava

Starch-g-Polyacrylate at various Percent Ascorbic Acid as indicated in each Figure

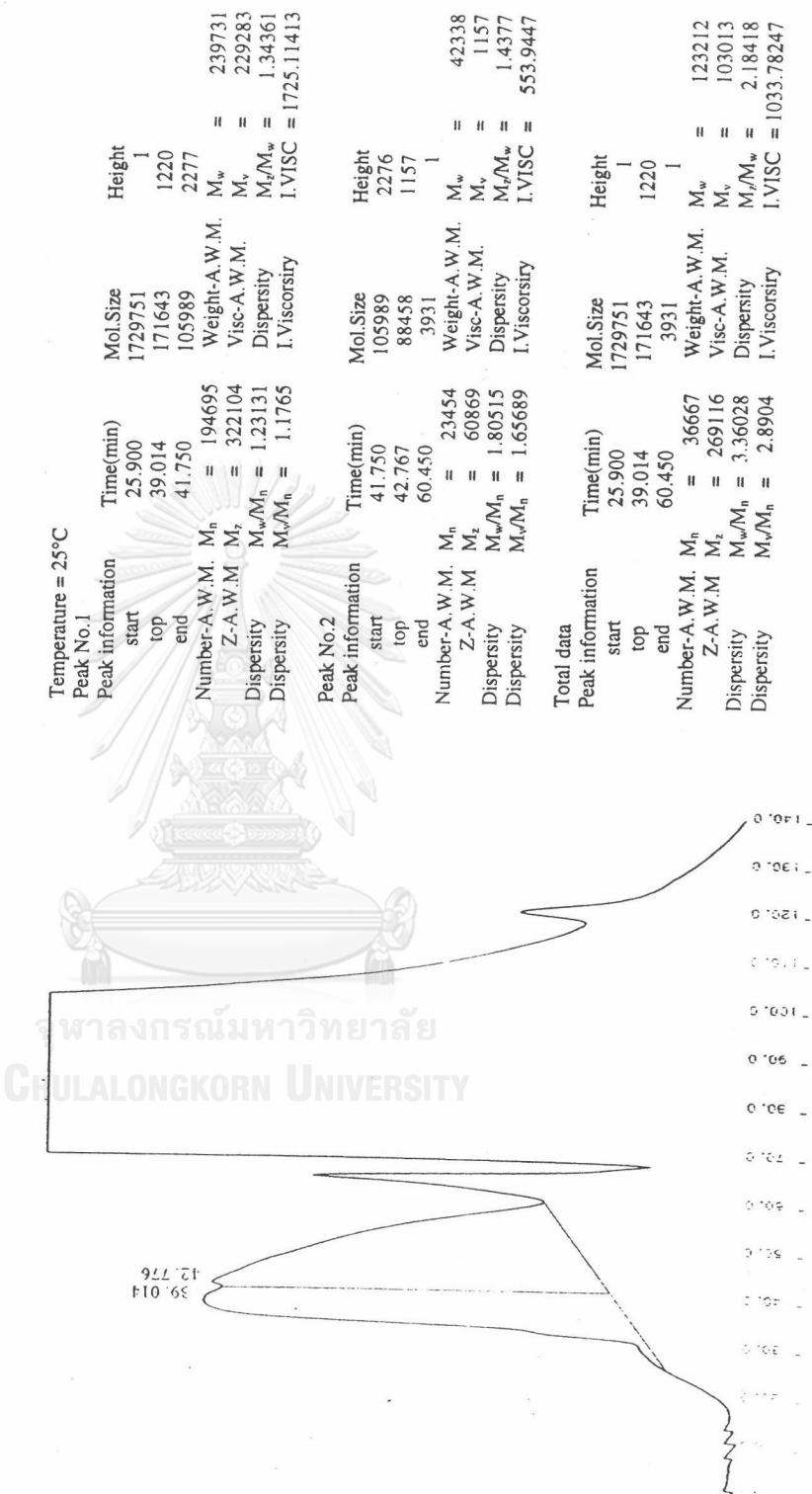


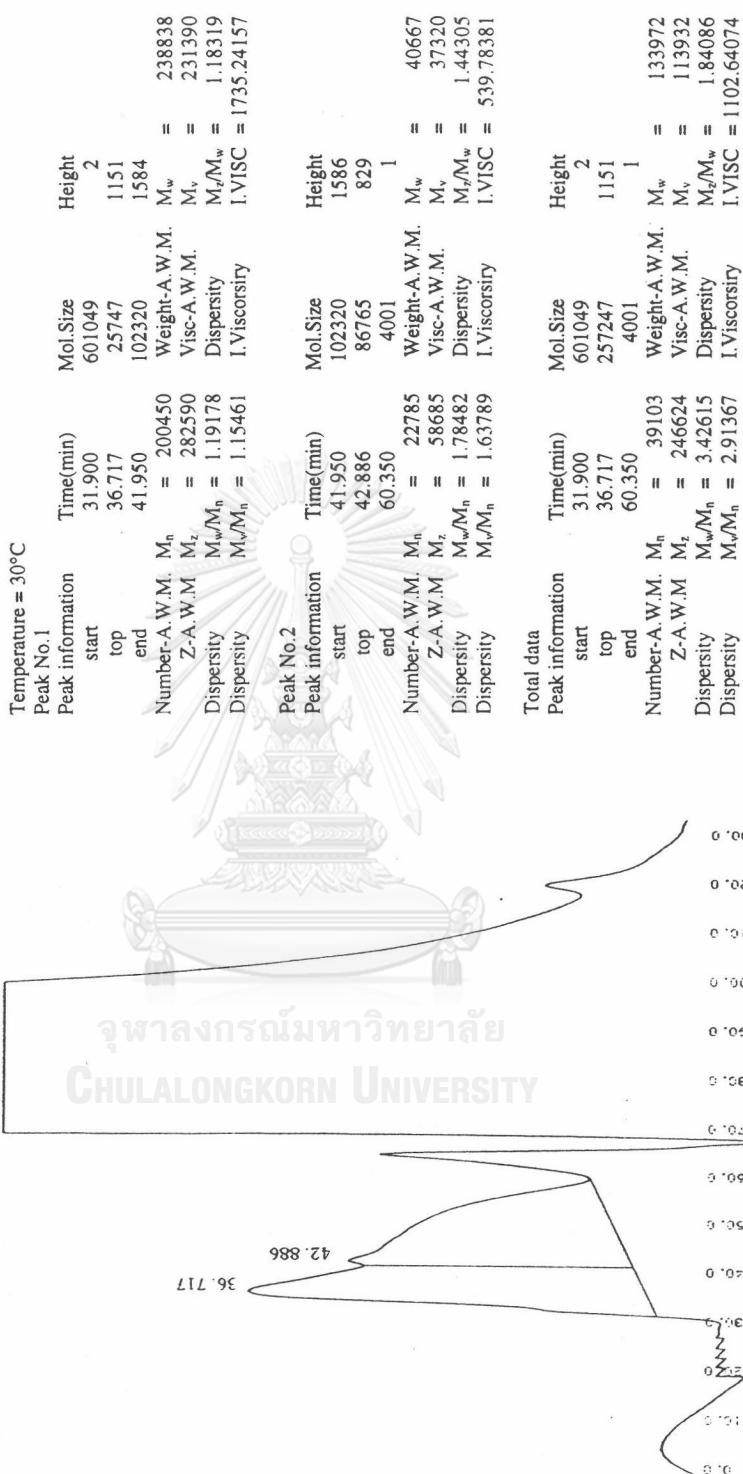


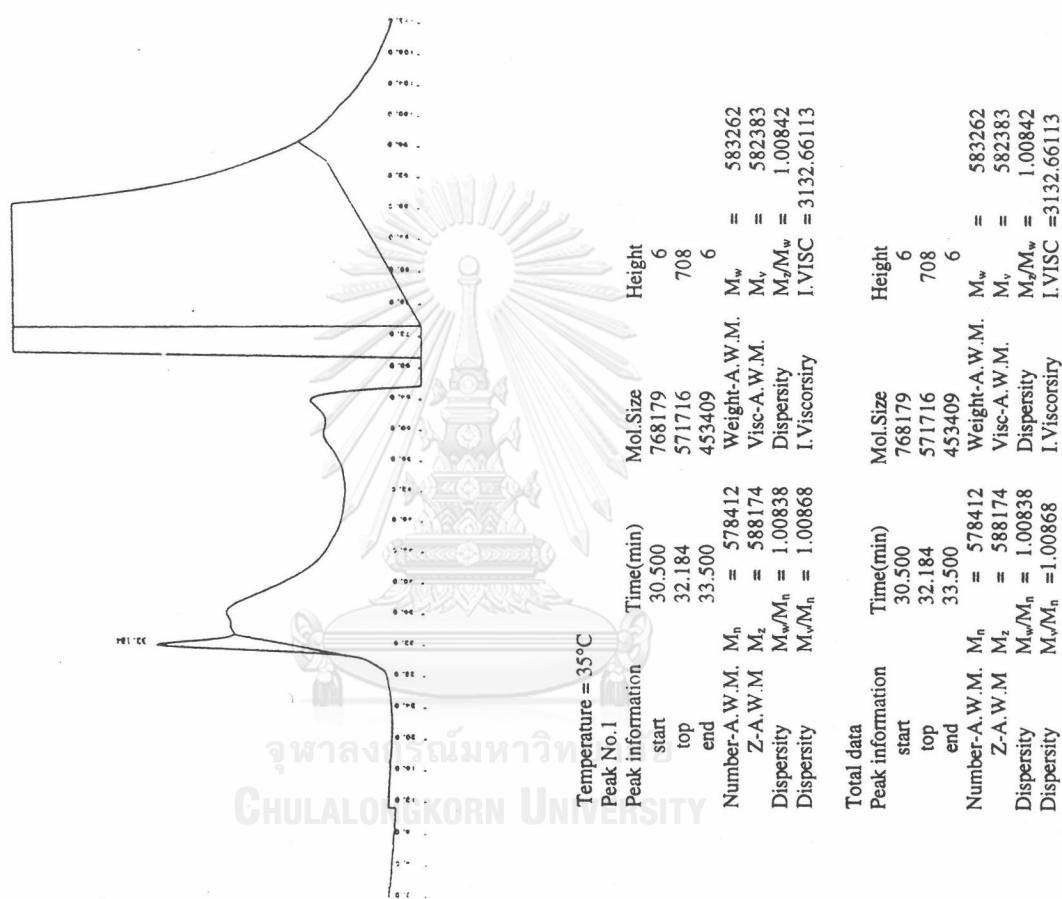


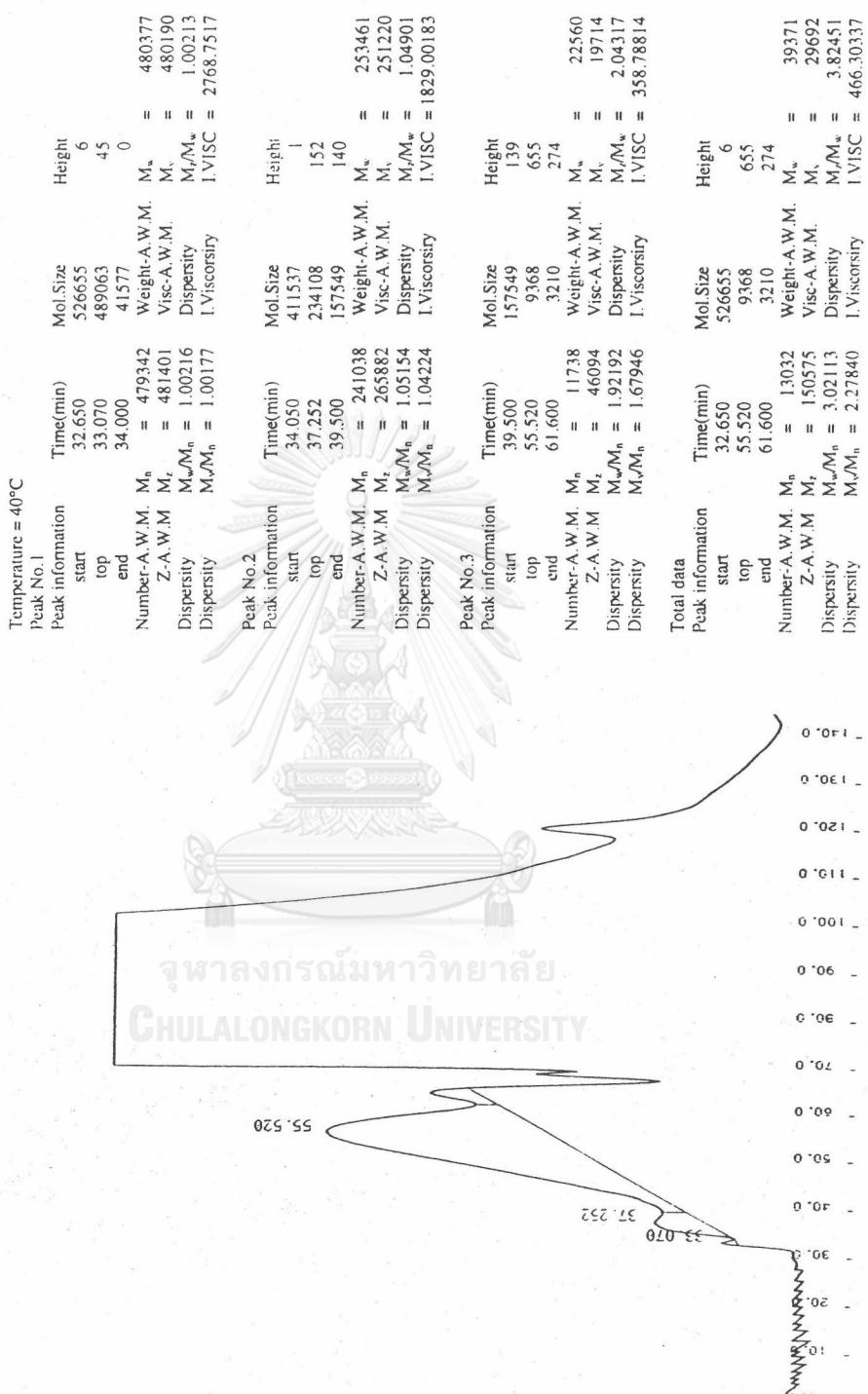
### Appendix B.5

The GFC Chromatographs of the Hydrolyzed Products of Saponified Cassava Starch-g-Polyacrylate at various Reaction Temperatures as indicated in each Figure



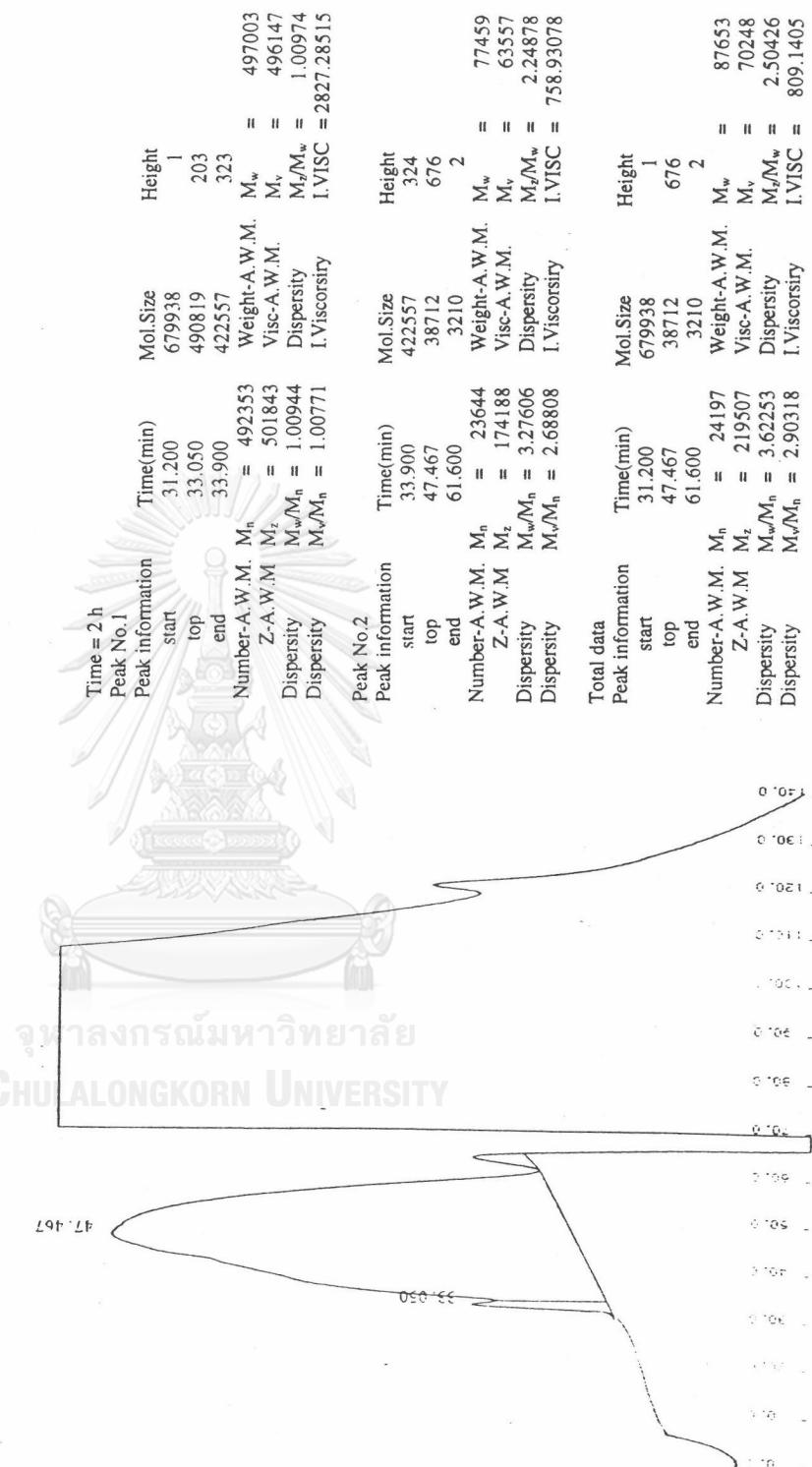


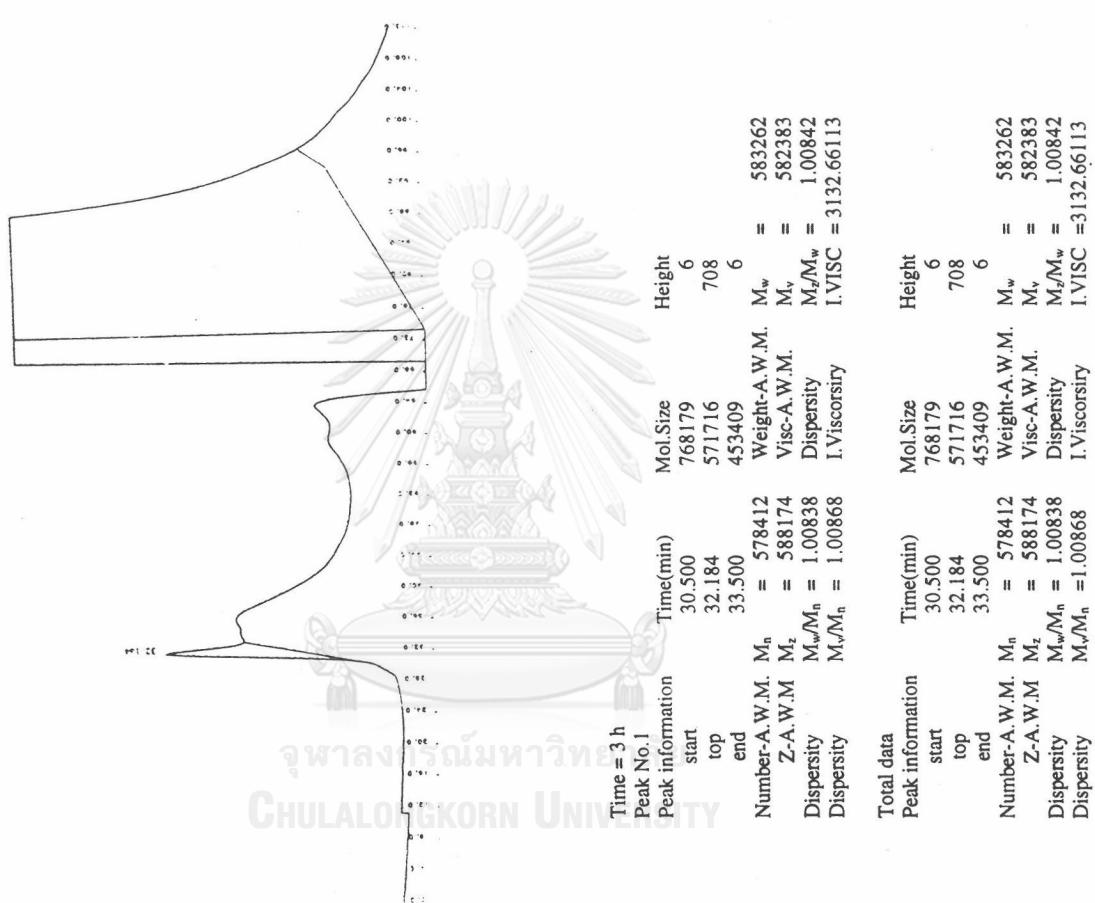


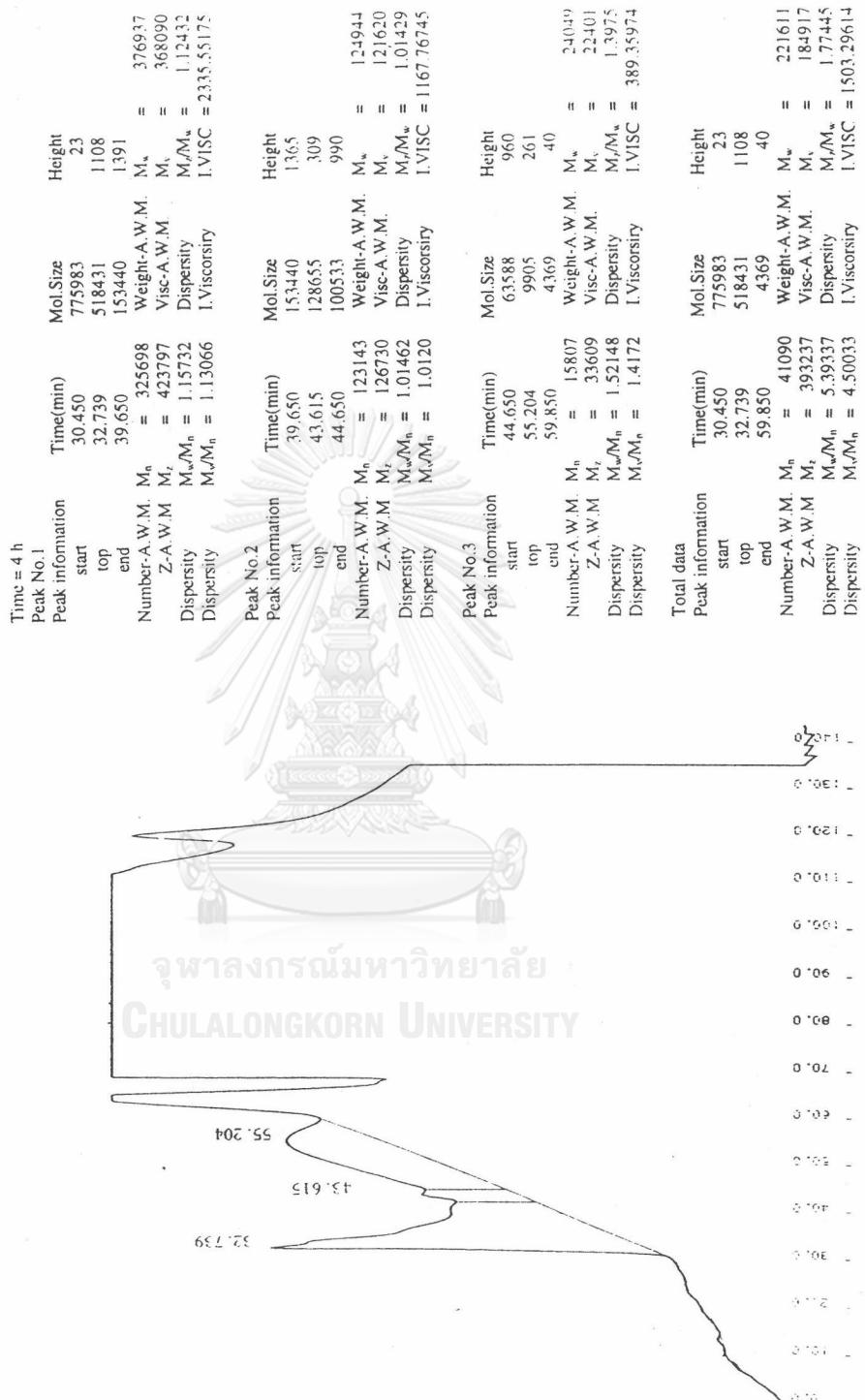


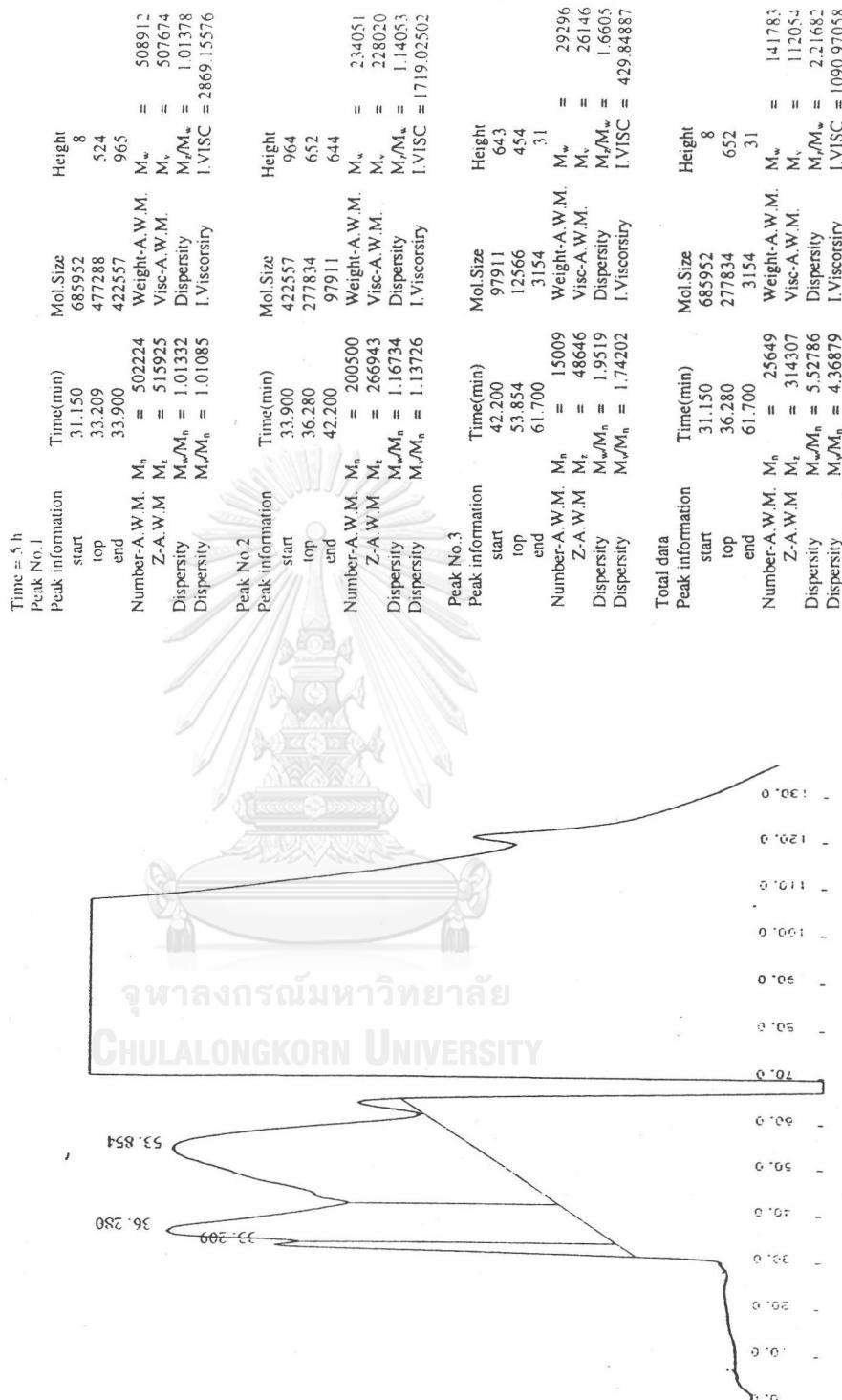
### Appendix B.6

The GFC Chromatographs of the Hydrolyzed Products of Saponified Cassava Starch-g-Polyacrylate at various Reaction Times as indicated in each Figure



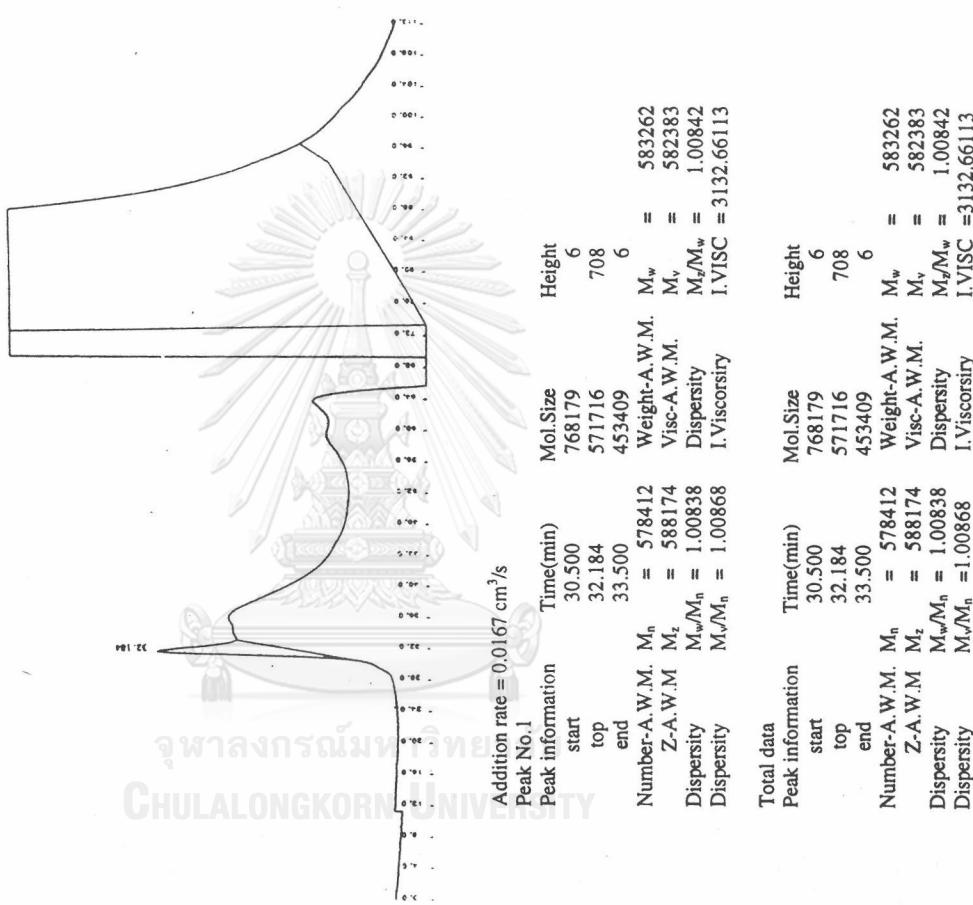


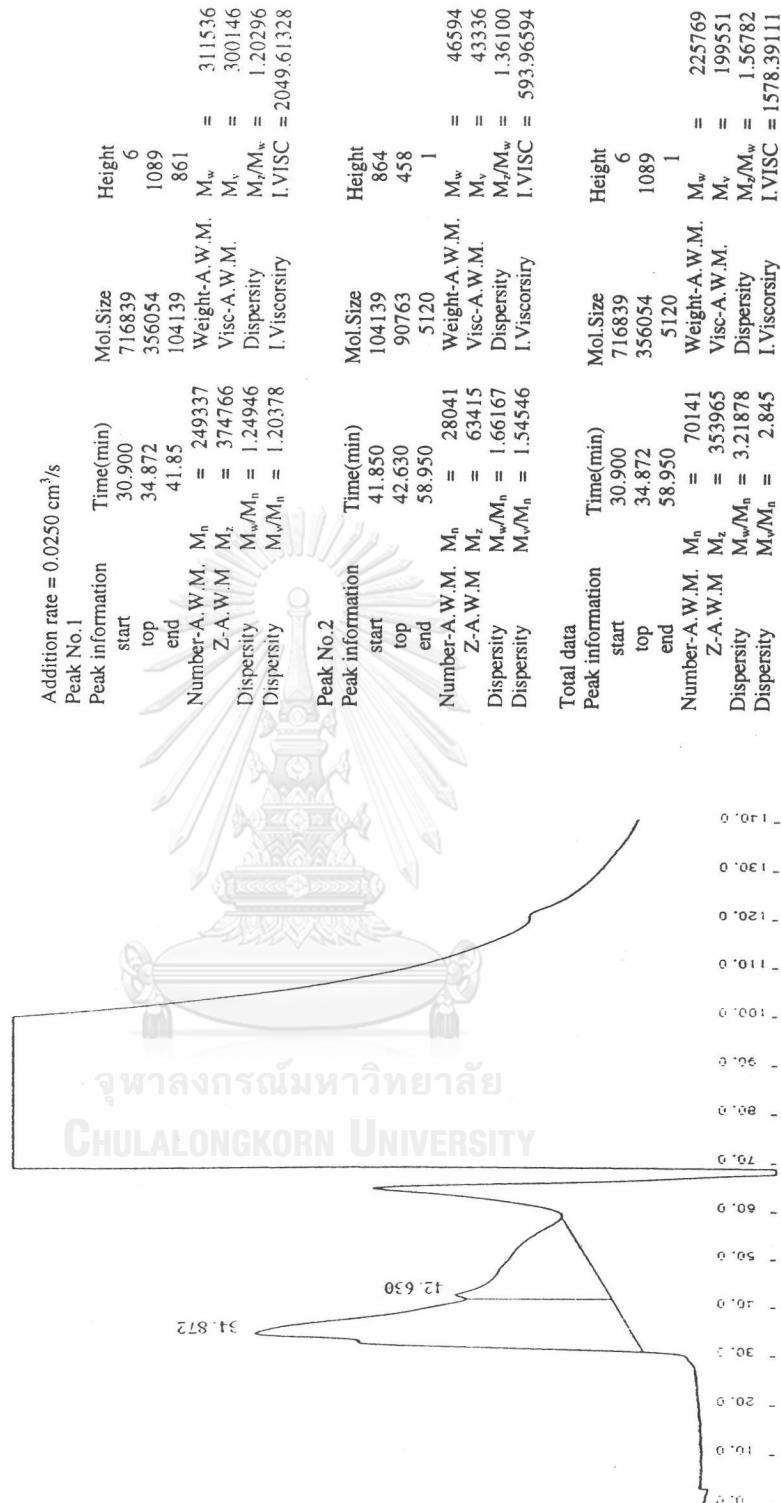




### Appendix B.7

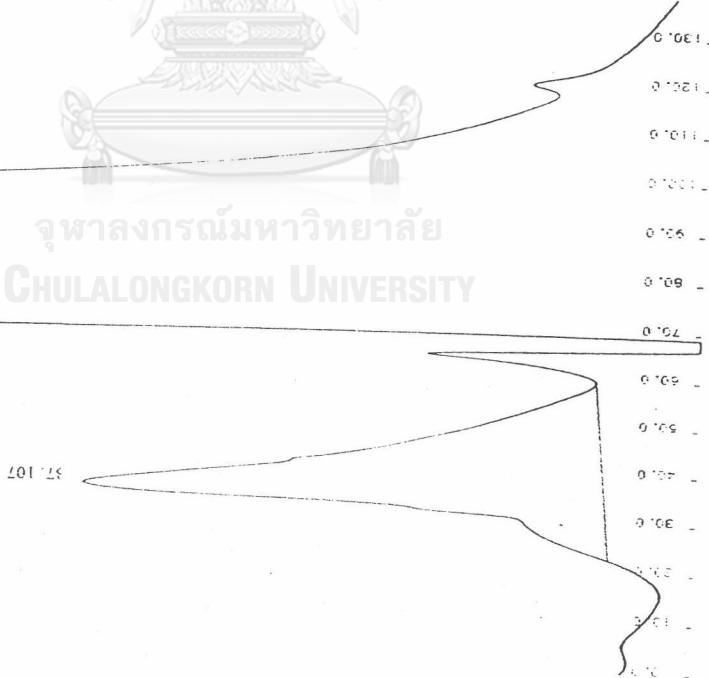
The GFC Chromatographs of the Hydrolyzed Products of Saponified Cassava Starch-g-Polyacrylate at various Addition Rates as indicated in each Figure

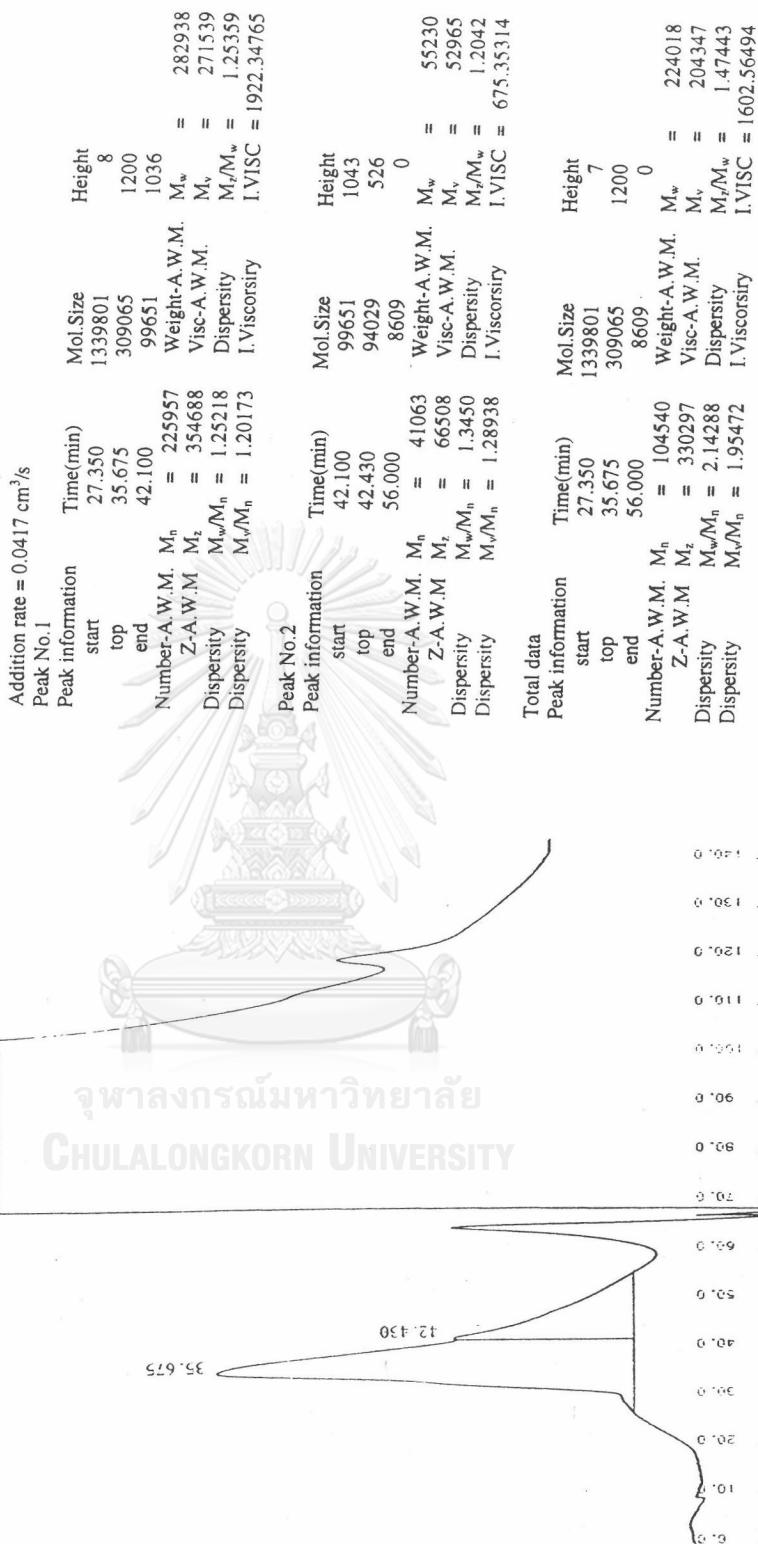




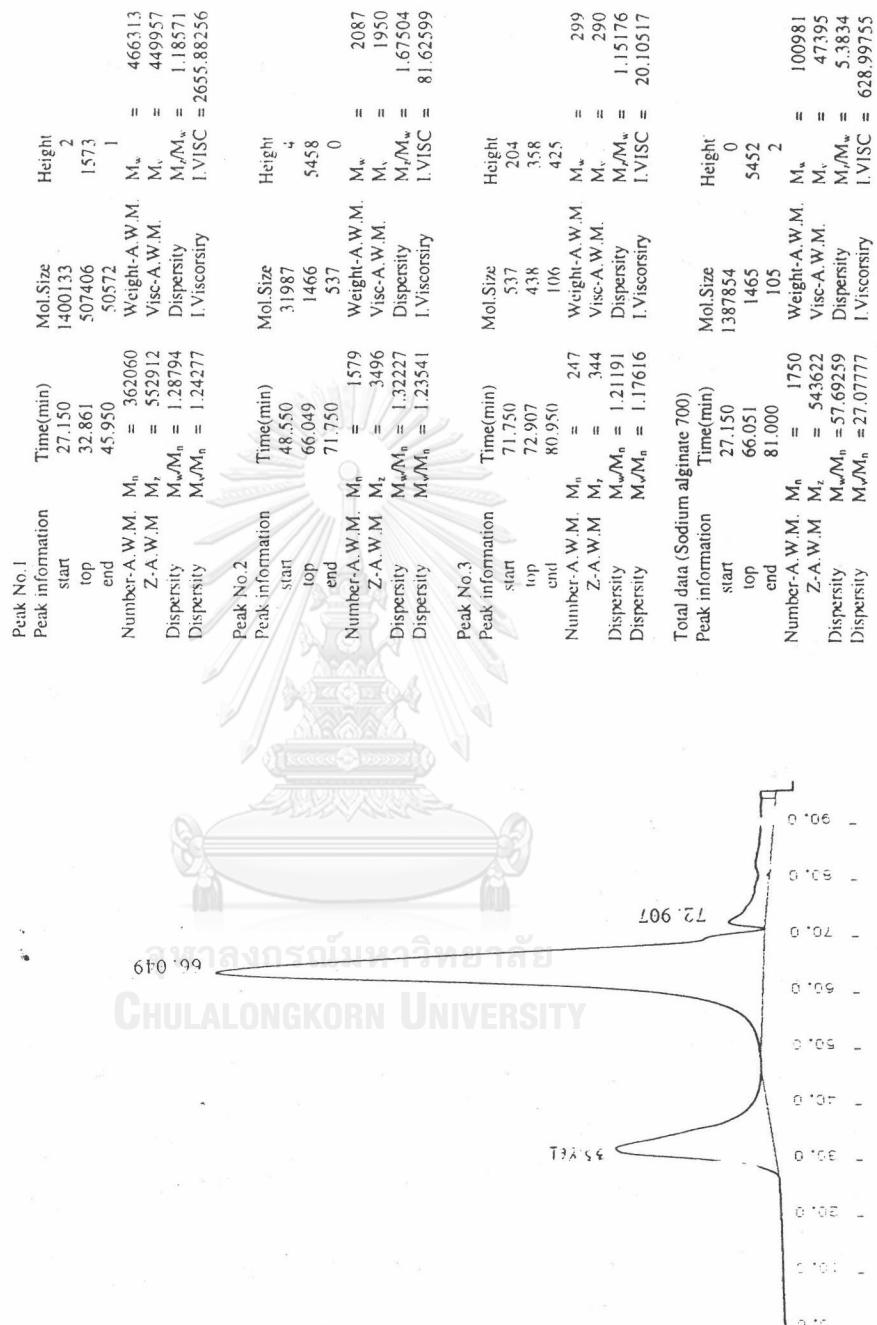
Addition rate = 0.0333 cm <sup>3</sup> /s			
Peak No. 1			
Peak information			
start	Time(min)	MolSize	Height
22.650	3066546	1	
top	37.107	240179	1490
end	59.800	4408	0
Number-A.W.M.	$M_n$	= 73755	Weight-A.W.M.
Z-A.W.M.	$M_z$	= 668798	Visc-A.W.M.
Dispersity	$M_w/M_n$	= 3.46952	$M_w = 255895$
Dispersity	$M_v/M_n$	= 2.86219	$M_v = 211102$
Total data			
Peak information			
start	Time(min)	MolSize	Height
22.650	3066546	1	
top	37.107	240179	1490
end	59.800	4408	0
Number-A.W.M.	$M_n$	= 73755	Weight-A.W.M.
Z-A.W.M.	$M_z$	= 668798	Visc-A.W.M.
Dispersity	$M_w/M_n$	= 3.46952	$M_w = 255895$
Dispersity	$M_v/M_n$	= 2.86219	$M_v = 211102$

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**Appendix B.8**  
**The GFC Chromatographs of the Sodium Alginate 700**



## Appendix C

### The Differential Scanning Calorimetry Curve of Hydrolyzed Starch-g-Poly(acrylic acid) and Sodium Alginate-700

A NETZSCH heat flux DSC 200 was used for the calorimetric studies on hydrolyzed starch-g-poly(acrylic acid) and sodium alginate-700. Pan aluminium, pierced lid, nitrogen atmosphere and heating rate 10°C were used.

The DSC curves of the hydrolyzed starch-g-poly(acrylic acid) and sodium alginate were shown in Figure C.1 and C.2, respectively.

In Figure C.1 the decomposition of hydrolyzed starch-g-poly(acrylic acid) is at 230.5°C (decomposition temperature,  $T_d$ ). For sodium alginate-700, the decomposition temperature is at 197.3°C (Figure C.2).

The prime function of thickener in textile printing is to enable the dyestuff or pigment to be transferred to the fabric at the printing stage and contain the dye within the printed area during drying. Furthermore, the thickening agent must not breakdown during steaming or any drying fixation by heat. From the DSC curve, it shows that the decomposition temperature of hydrolyzed starch-g-poly(acrylic acid) is higher than  $T_d$  of sodium alginate, then hydrolyzed starch-g-poly(acrylic acid) is better in heat resistance.

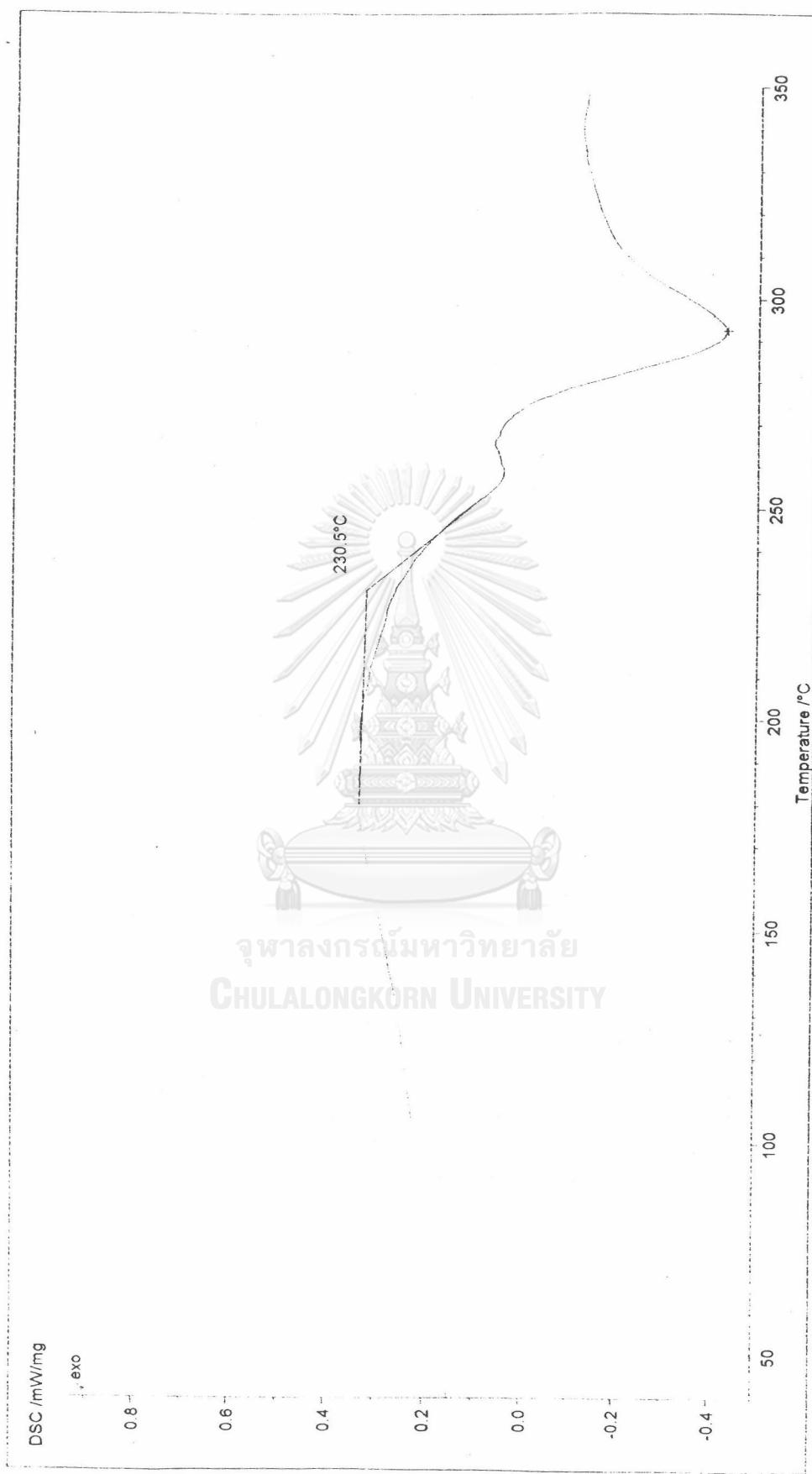


Figure C.1 The Differential Scanning Calorimetry Curve of Hydrolyzed Starch-*g*-Poly(acrylic acid)

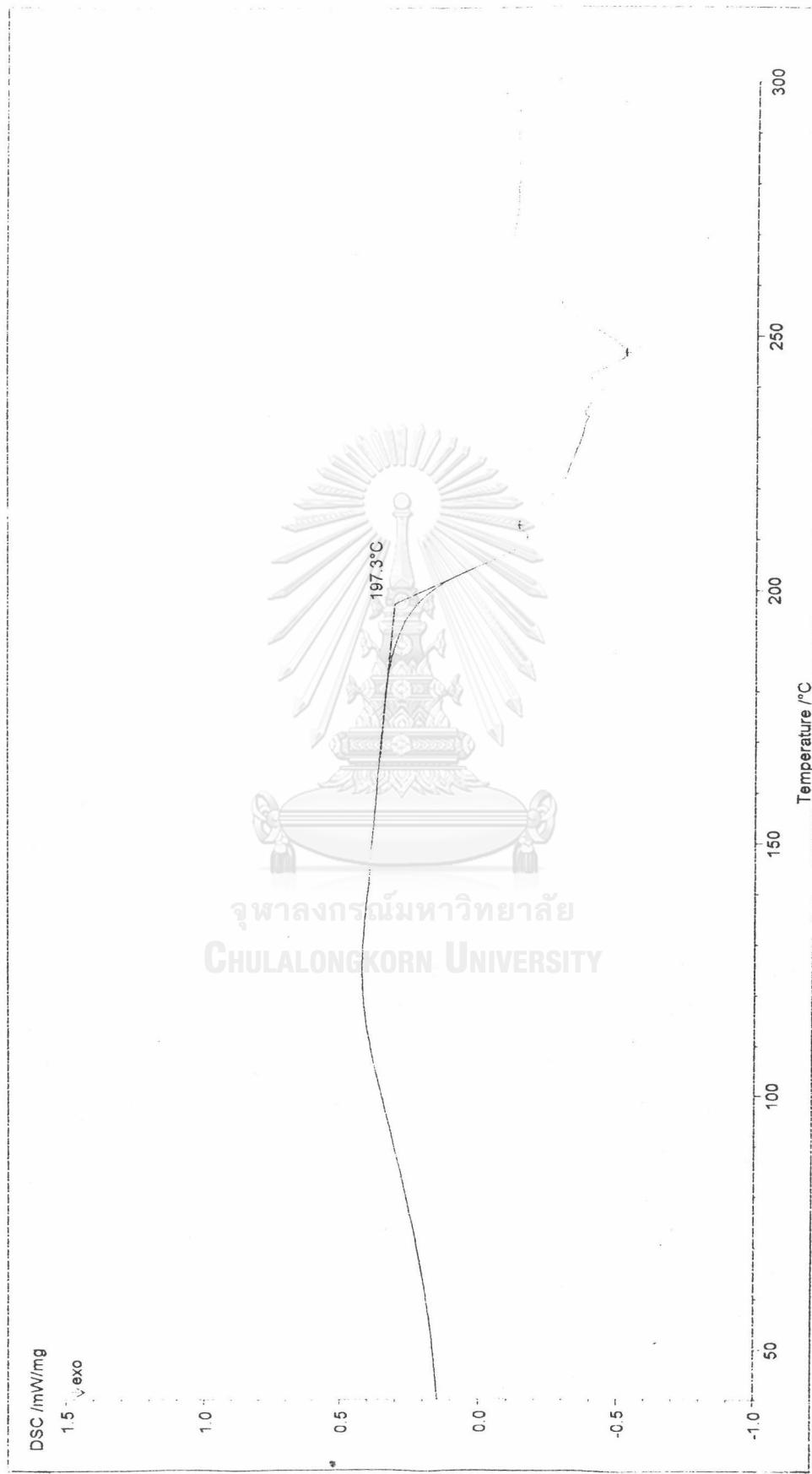


Figure C.2 The Differential Scanning Calorimetry Curve of Sodium Alginate-700

## VITA

Miss Suruck Arayamaythalert was born on January 10, 1972, in Bangkok. She received her B.Sc. in Chemistry from Faculty of Science, Srinakharinwirot University in 1993. She began her masters degree study in Polymer Science, Multi-disciplinary Program of Petrochemistry and Polymer, Chulalongkorn University in 1993.



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