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APPENDIX A

Proton NMR Chemical Shifts

Proton NMR chemical shifts

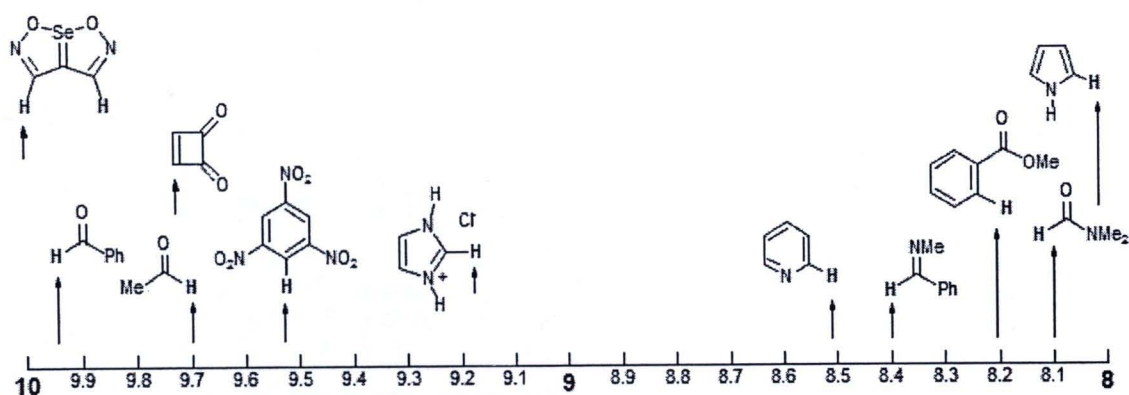


Figure A.1 Proton NMR chemical shifts range 8 – 10 ppm

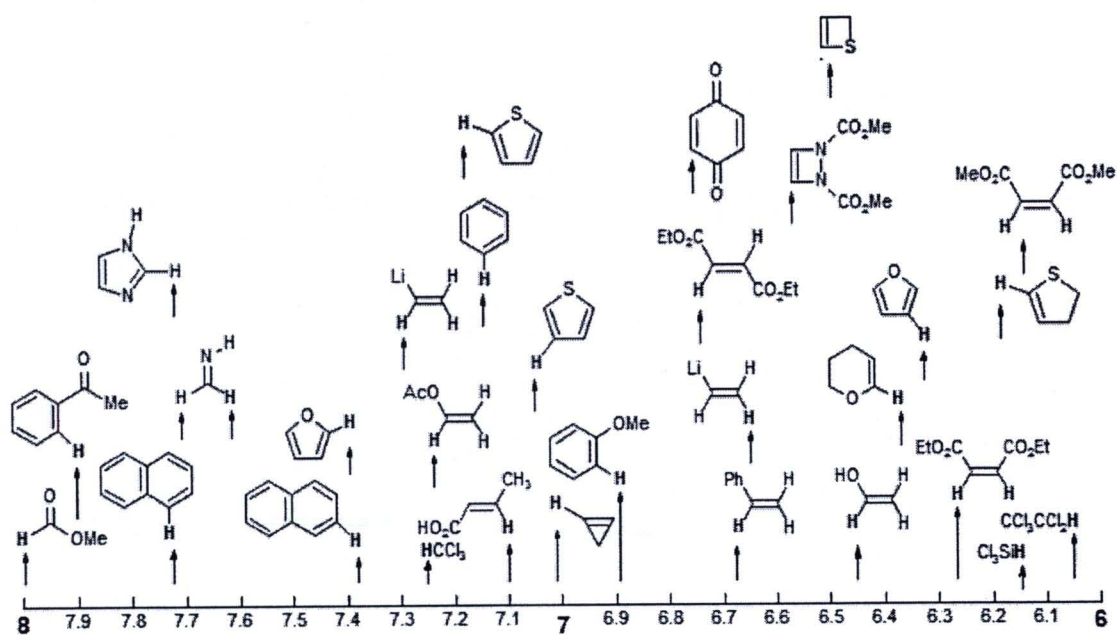


Figure A.2 Proton NMR chemical shifts range 6 – 8 ppm

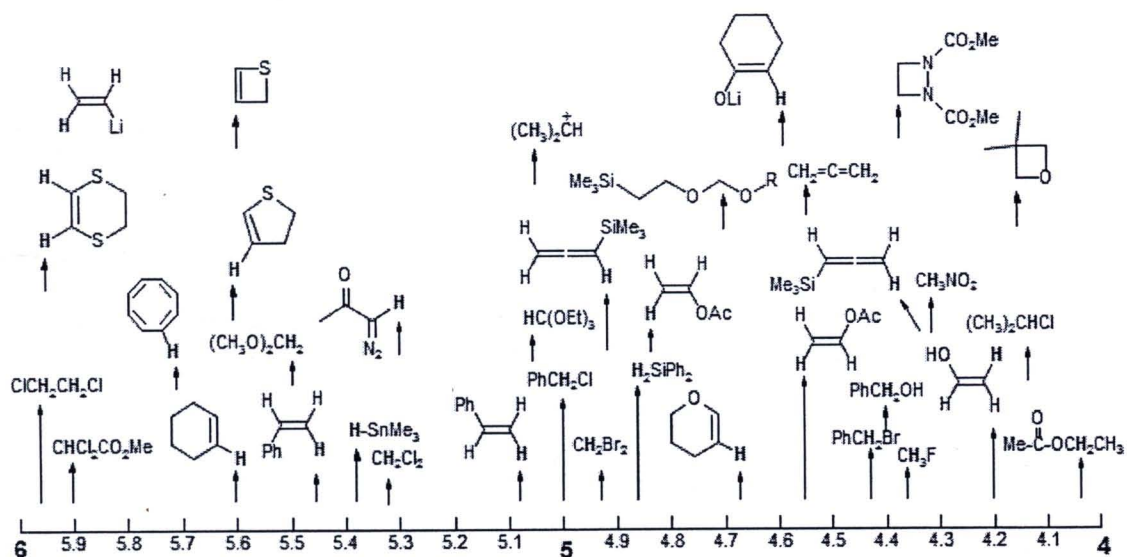


Figure A.3 Proton NMR chemical shifts range 4 – 6 ppm

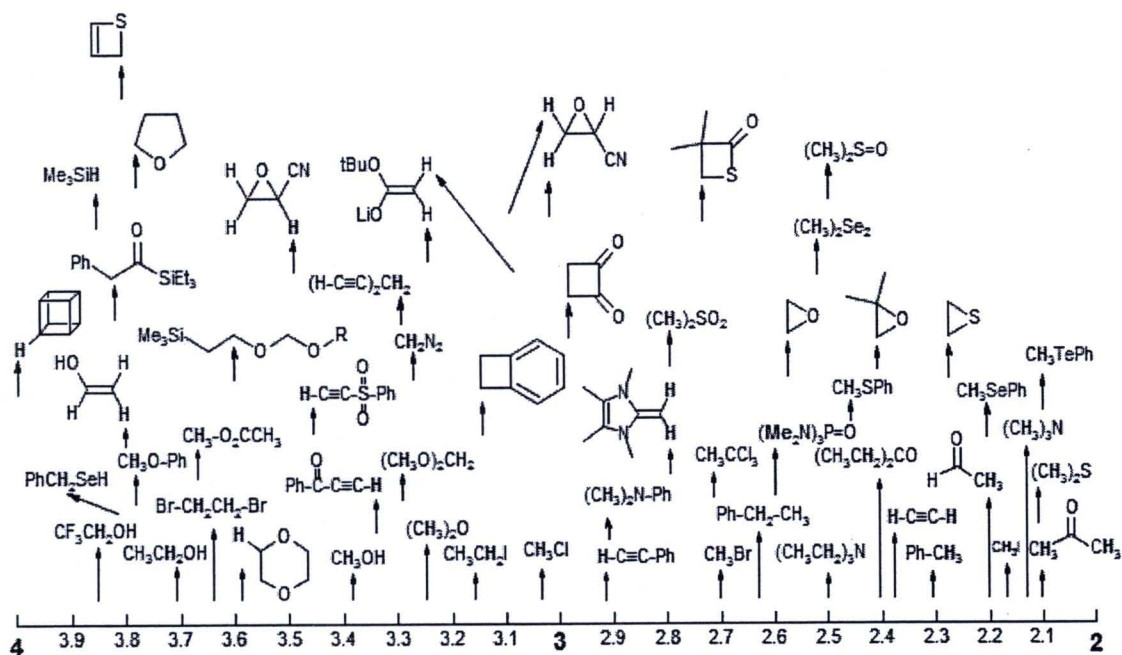


Figure A.4 Proton NMR chemical shifts range 2 – 4 ppm

APPENDIX B

FT-IR absorption frequencies

Table B.1 Characteristic infrared absorption frequencies

Bond	Compound Type	Frequency range, cm^{-1}
C-H	Alkanes	2960-2850(s) stretch
		1470-1350(v) scissoring and bending
	CH ₃ Umbrella Deformation	1380(m-w) - Doublet - isopropyl, <i>t</i> -butyl
C-H	Alkenes	3080-3020(m) stretch
		1000-675(s) bend
C-H	Aromatic Rings	3100-3000(m) stretch
	Phenyl Ring Substitution Bands	870-675(s) bend
	Phenyl Ring Substitution Overtones	2000-1600(w) - fingerprint region
C-H	Alkynes	3333-3267(s) stretch
		700-610(b) bend
C=C	Alkenes	1680-1640(m,w) stretch
C \circ C	Alkynes	2260-2100(w,sh) stretch
C=C	Aromatic Rings	1600, 1500(w) stretch
C-O	Alcohols, Ethers, Carboxylic acids, Esters	1260-1000(s) stretch
C=O	Aldehydes, Ketones, Carboxylic acids, Esters	1760-1670(s) stretch
O-H	Monomeric -- Alcohols, Phenols	3640-3160(s,br) stretch
	Hydrogen-bonded -- Alcohols, Phenols	3600-3200(b) stretch
	Carboxylic acids	3000-2500(b) stretch
N-H	Amines	3500-3300(m) stretch
		1650-1580 (m) bend
C-N	Amines	1340-1020(m) stretch
C=N	Nitriles	2260-2220(v) stretch
NO ₂	Nitro Compounds	1660-1500(s) asymmetrical stretch
		1390-1260(s) symmetrical stretch

APPENDIX C

Experiments summary

Table C.1 Synthesized experiments

sample	furfural	time	HCL	time	Water added	Drying method	Product weight	yield
	ml		ml		ml		g	
1	0.83	2 hrs	0.024	1 hr	50	Oven heat	-	-
2	0.83	2 hrs	0.024	1 hr	50	Vacuum dry	0.17	0.1062
3	0.83	2 hrs	0.024	2 hrs	50	Vacuum dry	0.37	0.2312
4	0.83	2 hrs	0.024	1 day	50	Vacuum dry	0.41	0.2562
5	0.83	2 hrs	0.024	4 days	50	Vacuum dry	0.49	0.3062
6	0.83	2 hrs	0.024	2 hrs	500	Vacuum dry	0.32	0.2
7	0.83	18 hours			500	Vacuum dry	0.33	0.2062
8	0.83	2 hrs	0.072	2 hrs	500	Vacuum dry	0.41	0.2562
9	0.83	2 hrs	0.12	2 hrs	500	Vacuum dry	0.57	0.3562
10	0.83	15 mins	0.024	2 hrs	500	Vacuum dry	0.45	0.2812

Note: Each sample uses 1.2 g of urea in water solution 4 ml before incorporate furfural



APPENDIX D

Calculations

Material preparation

The synthesized of furfural and urea, represented as F and U, respectively.

Basis 1.2 g of U

Molecular weight of F and U was 96.085 and 60.06 g/mol, respectively

$$\frac{(1.2 \text{ g of U})}{(96.085 \text{ g/mol})} = 0.02 \text{ moles U (basis)}$$

1 to 2 molar ratio of F to U was selected in this study

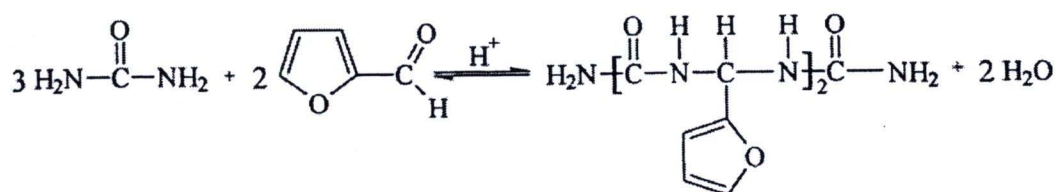
$$\begin{aligned} 2 \text{ moles of U} &= 1 \text{ mole of F} \\ 0.02 \text{ moles U} &= 0.01 \text{ mole of F} \\ \text{gram of F} &= (0.01 \text{ mole of F}) \times (96.085 \text{ g/mol}) \\ &= 0.961 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

The density of F was 1.1594 g/ml

$$\begin{aligned} \text{volume of F} &= \frac{(0.961 \text{ g of F})}{(1.1594 \text{ g/ml})} \\ &= 0.829 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

Yield calculation

3 moles of urea reacted with 2 moles of furfural. According to the basis of 1.2 g of urea, urea was a limiting reagent because furfural was excess.



The yield of this reaction was calculated as following:

According to the material preparation calculations, 0.02 mole of U and 0.01 mole of F were used in the experiment. Since F was a limiting reagent, only 0.015 mol of U was reacted in this reaction.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{U (feed)} &= \text{U (react)} + \text{U (unreact)} \\ 1.2 \text{ g} &= (0.015 \text{ mol U} \times 60.06 \text{ g/mol}) + \text{U (unreact)} \\ \text{U (unreact)} &= 0.2991 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

Molecular weights of DFTU and water was 198 g/mol and 18 g/mol, respectively

Mass conservation

$$\text{mass (in)} = \text{mass (out)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{U (in) + F (in)} &= \text{DFTU (product) + water + U(unreact)} \\
 1.2 \text{ g} + 0.961 \text{ g} &= \text{DFTU} + (0.01 \text{ mol} \times 18 \text{ g/mol}) + 0.2991 \text{ g} \\
 \text{DFTU} &= 1.6819 \text{ g} \\
 \text{The conversion of this reaction} &= \frac{1.6819 \text{ g}}{2.161 \text{ g}} \\
 &= 0.78
 \end{aligned}$$

Yield of product can be calculated by: (calculation for sample 1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\text{Actual product weight}}{\text{Desired product weight}} &= \frac{0.3 \text{ g}}{1.6819 \text{ g}} \\
 &= 0.12
 \end{aligned}$$

APPENDIX E

UV-vis raw data

UV-vis spectroscopy

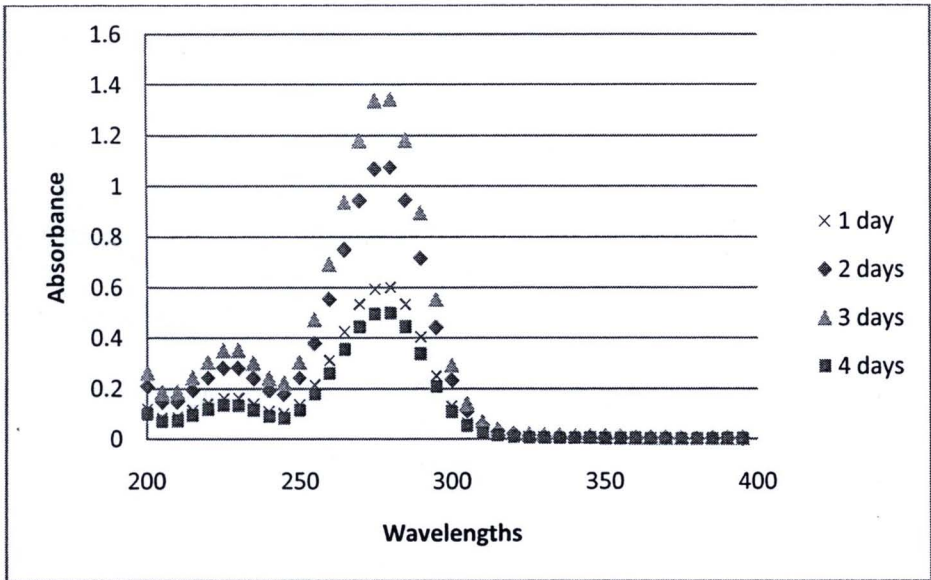


Figure E.1 UV absorption of the release of furfural in furfural-urea complex in 4 days

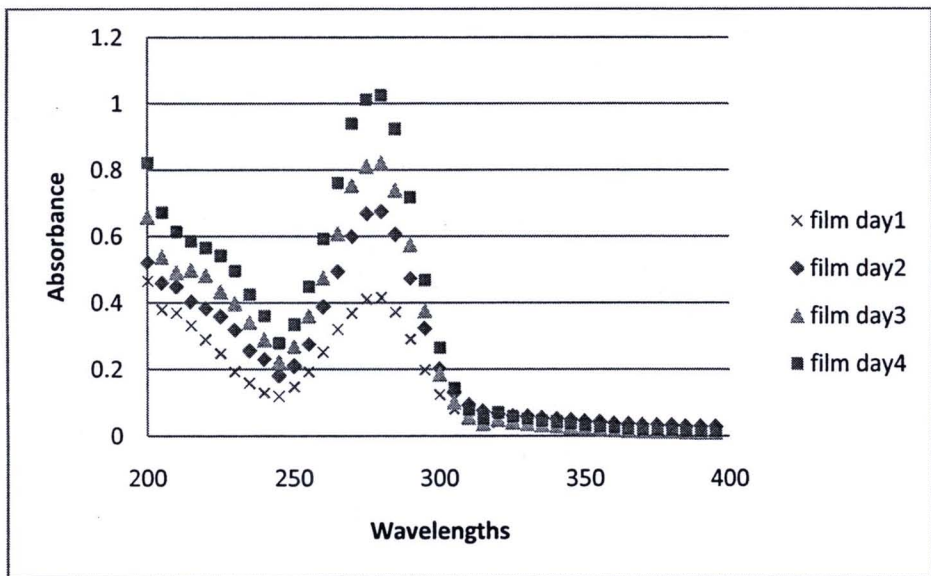


Figure E.2 UV absorption of the release of furfural in furfural-urea complex imbedded with PBSA polymer in 4 days

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME Mr. Lertchyut Niyomthamkij

DATE OF BIRTH 16 July 1986

EDUCATIONAL RECORD

HIGH SCHOOL High School Graduation

Saint Gabriel's College School, 2003

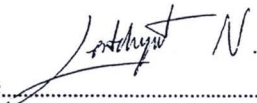
BACHELOR'S DEGREE Bachelor of Engineering (Chemical Engineering)


Kasetsart University, 2007

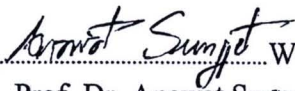
MASTER'S DEGREE Master of Engineering (Chemical Engineering)

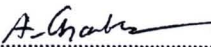
King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi,
2010

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Signature.......... Transferor
(Mr. Lertchuyut Niyomthamkij)
Student

Signature.......... Transferee
(Assoc. Prof. Dr. Piyabutr Wanichpongpan)
Associate Dean for Academic Affairs (Acting for Dean)

Signature.......... Witness
(Assoc. Prof. Dr. Anawat Sungpet)

Signature.......... Witness
(Asst. Prof. Dr. Amornmart Chantrasa)



