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**APPENDICES**

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# APPENDIX A

## JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

JIS K 0070 – 1996

### Iodine value

#### **Dedinition:**

The iodine value is a measure of the unsaturation of fats and oils and is expressed in terms of the number of centigrams of iodine absorbed per gram of sample (% iodine absorbed).

#### **Reagents:**

##### a) Wijs' solution

Wijs' solution is more stable if iodine is continued in slightly excess and it often gives high result of iodine value if chlorine is contained in excess. This solution shall be stored in a brown bottle, in a dark place. When it might freeze at winter, it shall be heated to a temperature not higher than 40 °C prior to use. This solution can be prepared alternatively by Method A or Method B as described below.

##### Method A:

Dissolve 13 g of iodine in 1000 cm<sup>3</sup> of acetic acid. Pipette 20 cm<sup>3</sup> of the solution and titrate with N/10 sodium thiosulfate solution to determine the concentration of iodine. After dried chloride is introduced in the solution, pipette 20 cm<sup>3</sup> of the solution, add 15 cm<sup>3</sup> of potassium iodine solution (10 % w/v) and 100 cm<sup>3</sup>

of water, and titrate with N/10 sodium thiosulfate solution so that the titre measures twice the initial titre. The titration shall be made after chlorine gas is introduced in the solution until the color of liberated iodine disappears, reversing small portions of the solution aside before introducing chlorine. If chlorine is contained excessively, it shall be removed by adding appropriate amount of iodine solution reversed.

**Method B:**

Weigh 7.9 g of iodine trichloride and 8.7 g of iodine into separate flasks. Dissolve them in acetic acid, mix well and dilute with acetic acid to 1000 cm<sup>3</sup>.

**b) Potassium iodide solution (10 % w/v)**

Dissolve 100 g of potassium iodide in 1000 cm<sup>3</sup> of water.

**c) N/10 Sodium thiosulfate solution**

Dissolve 24.8 g of sodium thiosulfate in water and dilute with water to 1000 cm<sup>3</sup>. This solution shall be standardized as follows.

**Standardization:**

Take 10 cm<sup>3</sup> of potassium iodide solution (10 % w/v) into a glass-stoppered Erlenmeyer flask and add 5 cm<sup>3</sup> of hydrochloric acid and shake well. Add exactly 25 cm<sup>3</sup> of N/10 potassium dichromate solution (primary standard substance), tightly stopper with a glass stopper wet with potassium iodide solution (10 % w/v) and gently shake the flask. Add 100 cm<sup>3</sup> of water, shake and titrate with N/10 sodium thiosulfate solution until the yellow color disappears. Add 1 cm<sup>3</sup> of starch solution and continue the titration until the blue color of iodine-starch changes to green.

Run the blank titration and calculate the factor of N/10 sodium thiosulfate solution (f) by the following formula:

$$f = \frac{25}{A - B}$$

A : volume of N/10 sodium thiosulfate solution consumed in actual titration (cm<sup>3</sup>)

B : volume of N/10 sodium thiosulfate solution consumed in blank titration (cm<sup>3</sup>)

d) Starch solution

Titrate 1 g of soluble starch with small amount of water and pour slowly with constant stirring, into 200 cm<sup>3</sup> of boiling water. Allow cooling to room temperature and the supernatant liquid or the filtrate shall be used for test.

e) N/10 potassium dichromate solution (primary standard substance)

Pulverize potassium dichromate specified in JIS K 8005 and heat at 100 to 110 °C for 3 to 4 hours. Dissolve 4.9035 g (on the basis of 100 %) of this reagent in water. Transfer the solution to a 1000 cm<sup>3</sup> volumetric flask and dilute with water to the mark.

**Procedure:** (see section 5.3 in Chapter III)

In this method the sample weighed accurately proper amount shall be taken as directed below in such amount that not more than one half of Wijs'solution is consumed.

Expected iodine value	Weight of sample to be taken (g)
Less than 5	2.00 ( to 2 significant digits )
5 to 30 excl.	1.00 ( to 3 significant digits )
30 to 50 excl.	0.60 ( to 3 significant digits )
50 to 100 excl.	0.30 ( to 3 significant digits )
100 to 150 excl.	0.20 ( to 3 significant digits )
150 to 200 excl.	0.15 ( to 4 significant digits )
200 and over	0.10 ( to 4 significant digits )

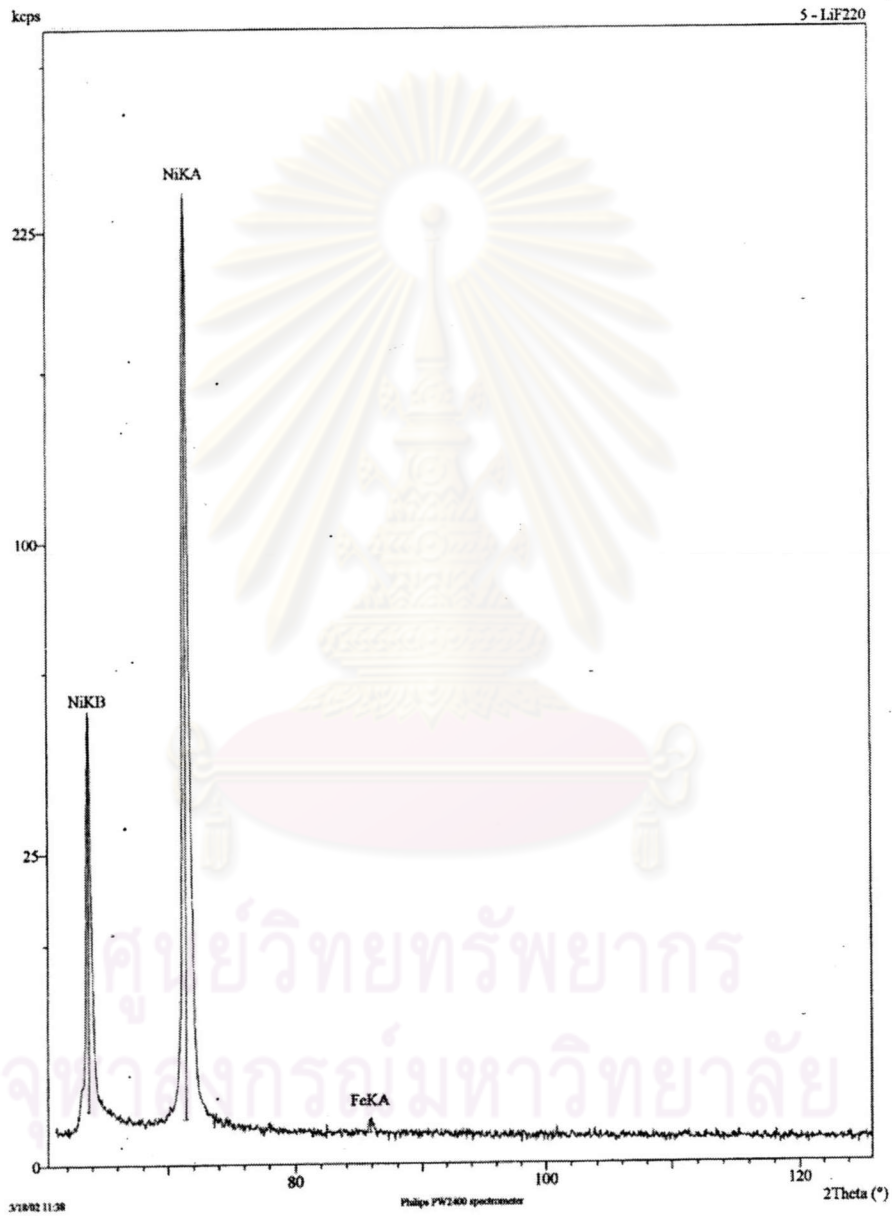
**Calculation of iodine value:** (see section 5.3 in Chapter III)

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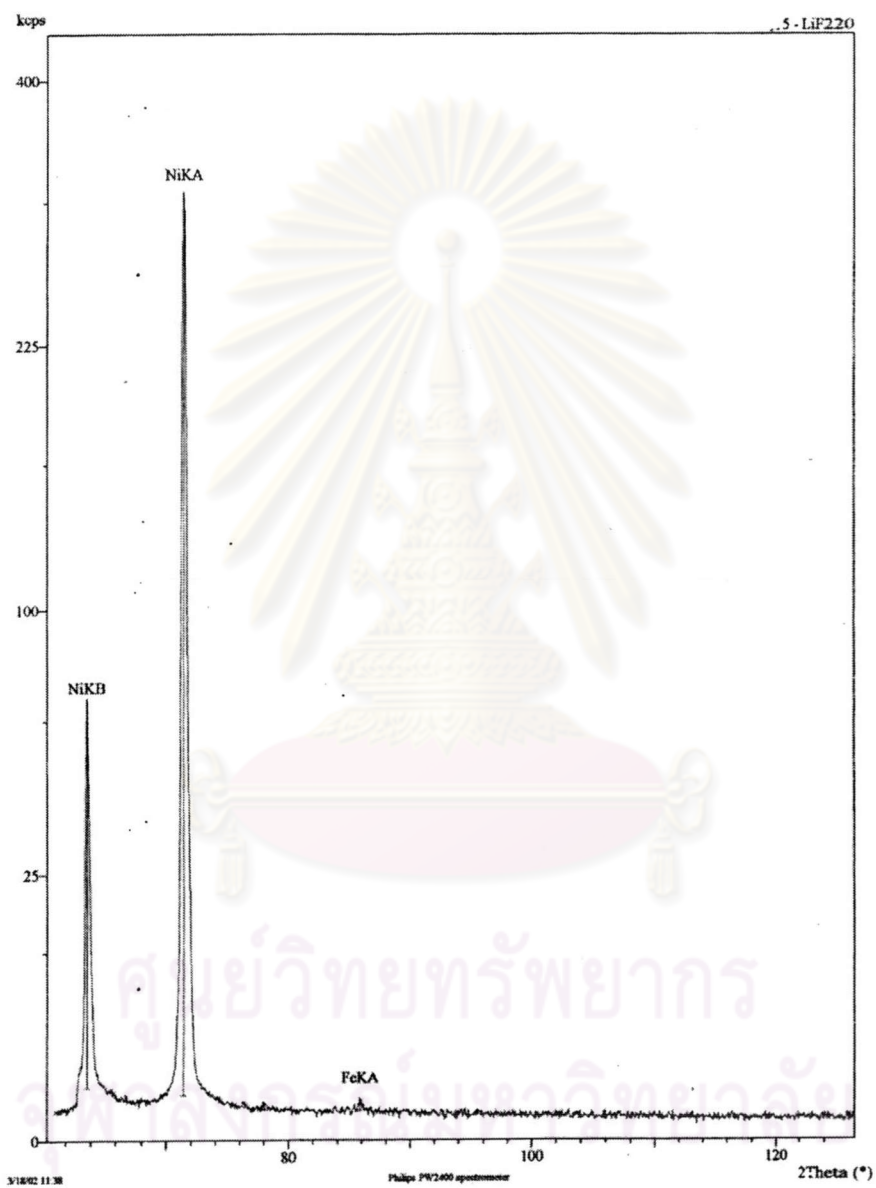
# APPENDIX B

Analyte	Concentration Unit
NiO	11.86 Wt %



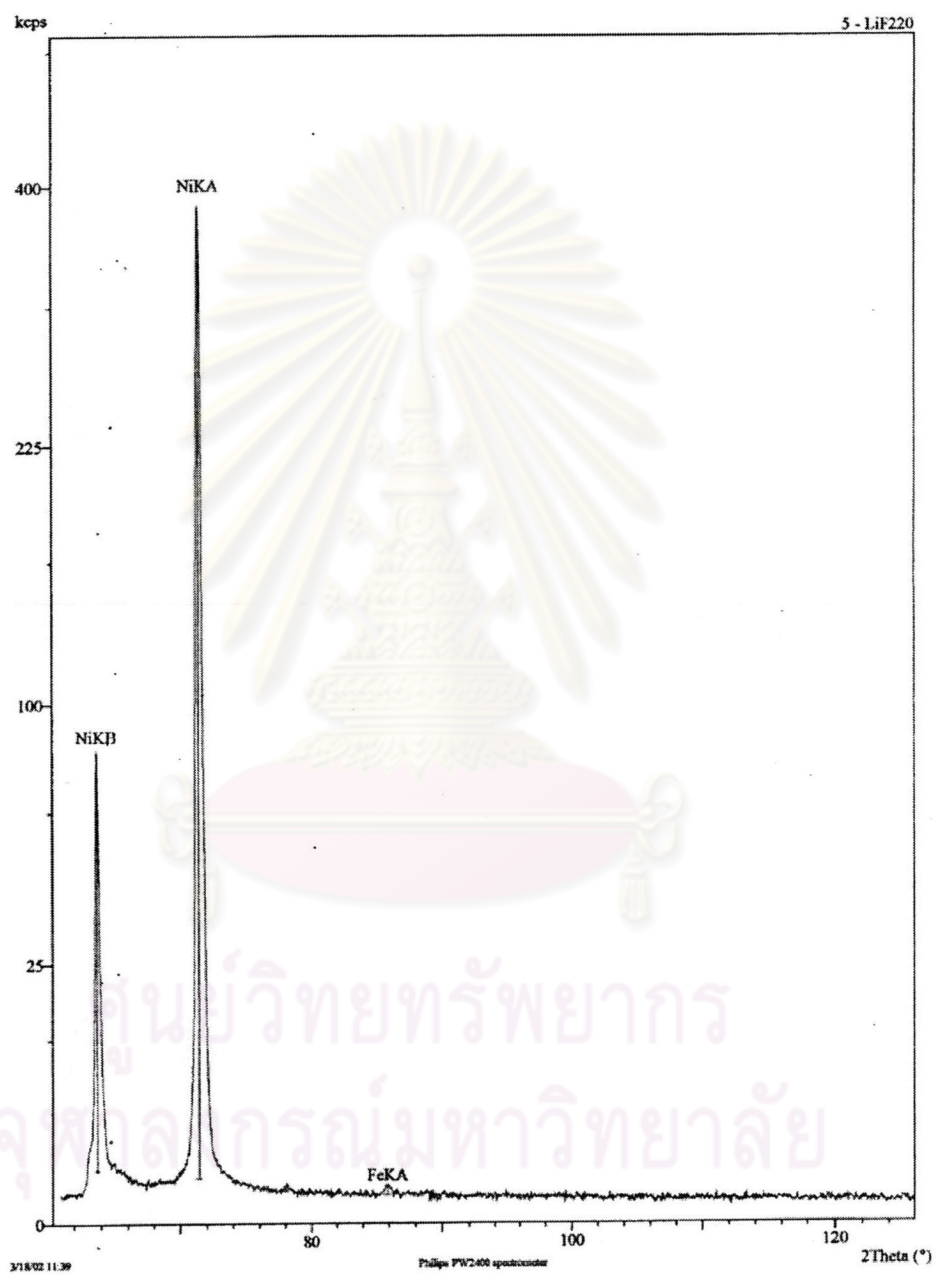
**Figure B1** A plot of X-ray fluorescence data of 10% prepared catalyst.

Analyte	Concentration Unit
NiO	16.53 Wt %



**Figure B2** A plot of X-ray fluorescence data of 15% prepared catalyst.

Analyte	Concentration Unit
NiO	21.82 Wt %



**Figure B3** A plot of X-ray fluorescence data of 20% prepared catalyst.

# APPENDIX C

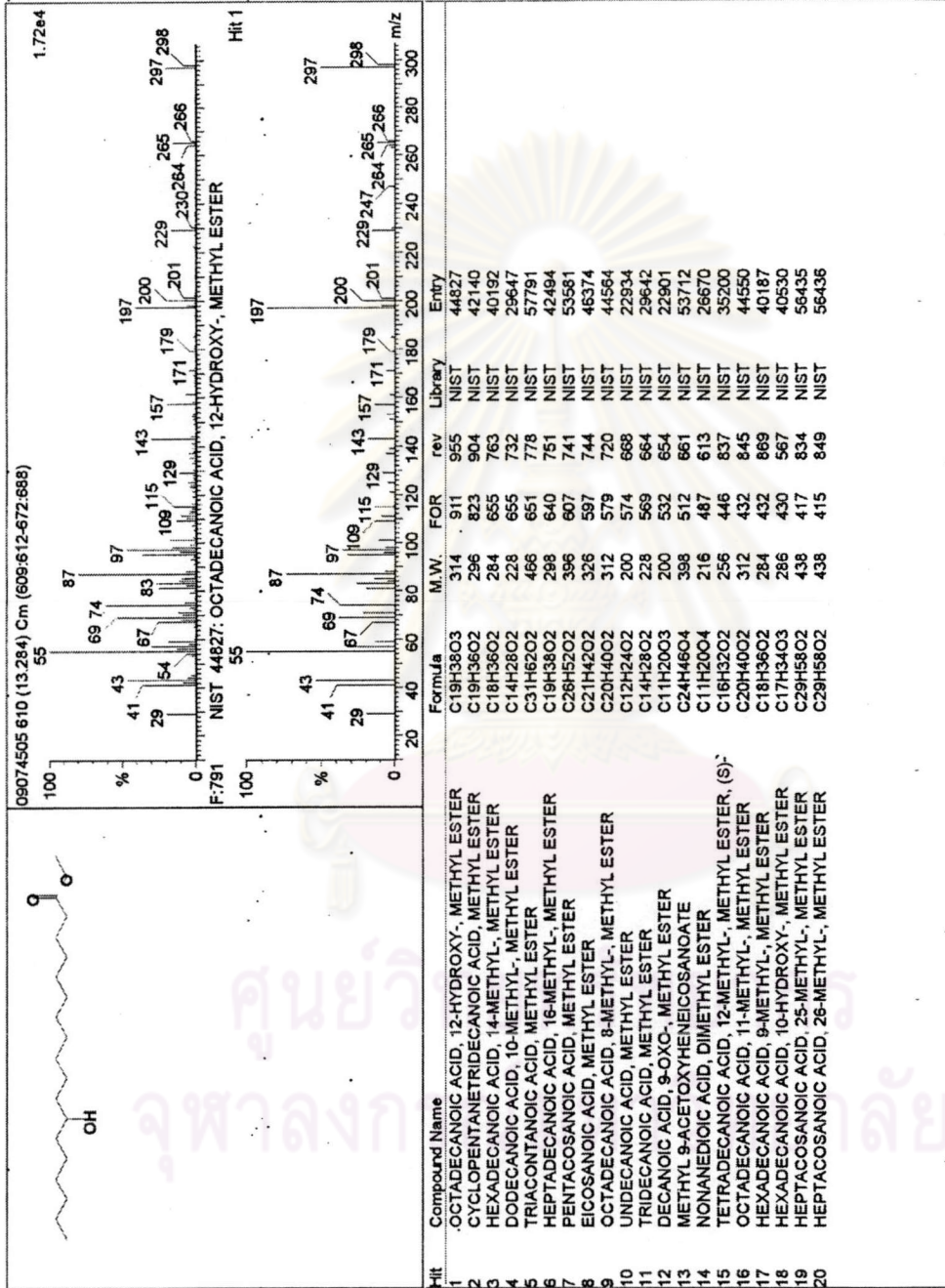


Figure C6 Mass spectrum of Methyl 12-hydroxystearate

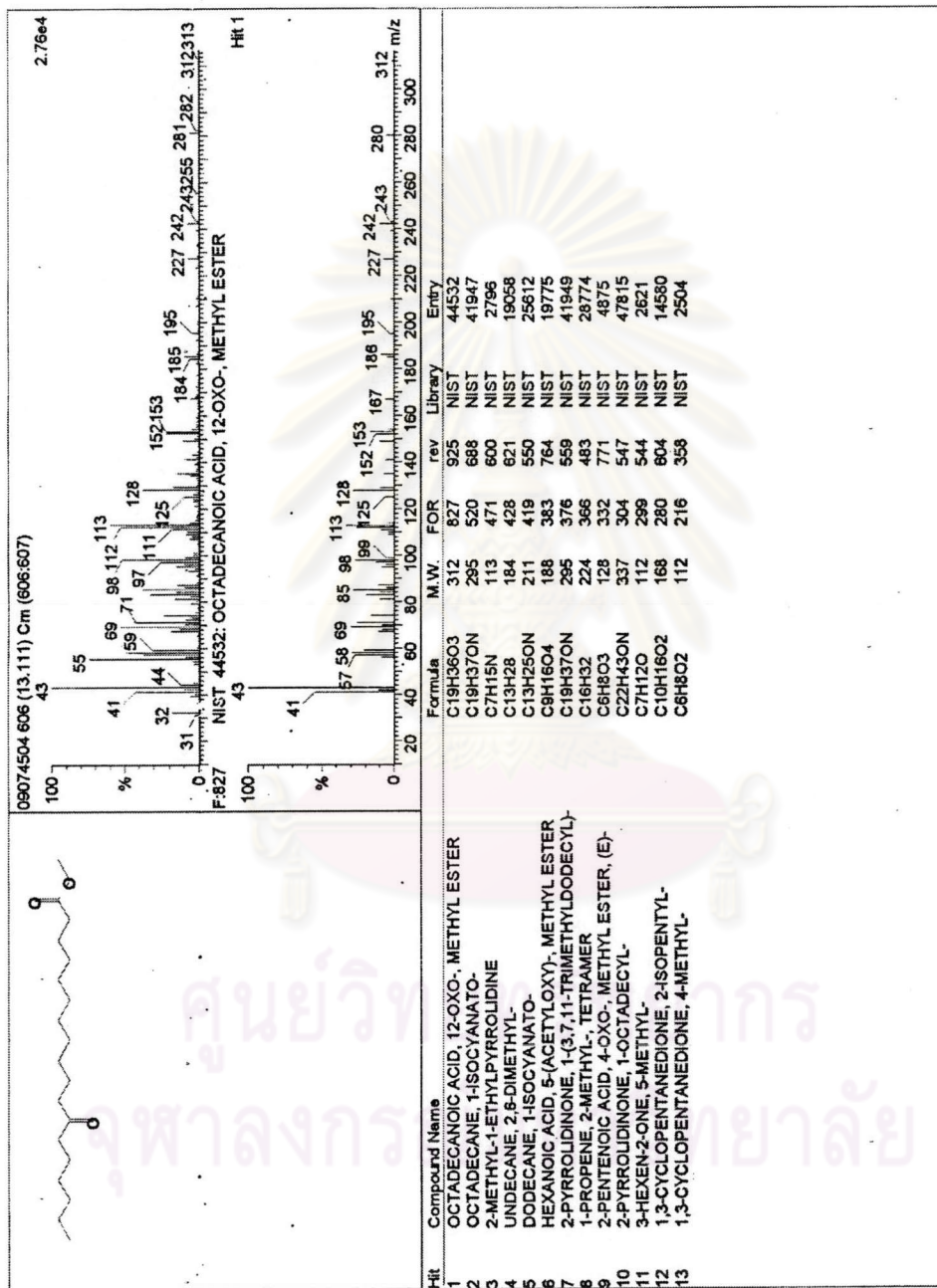


Figure C5 Mass spectrum of Methyl 12-ketostearate

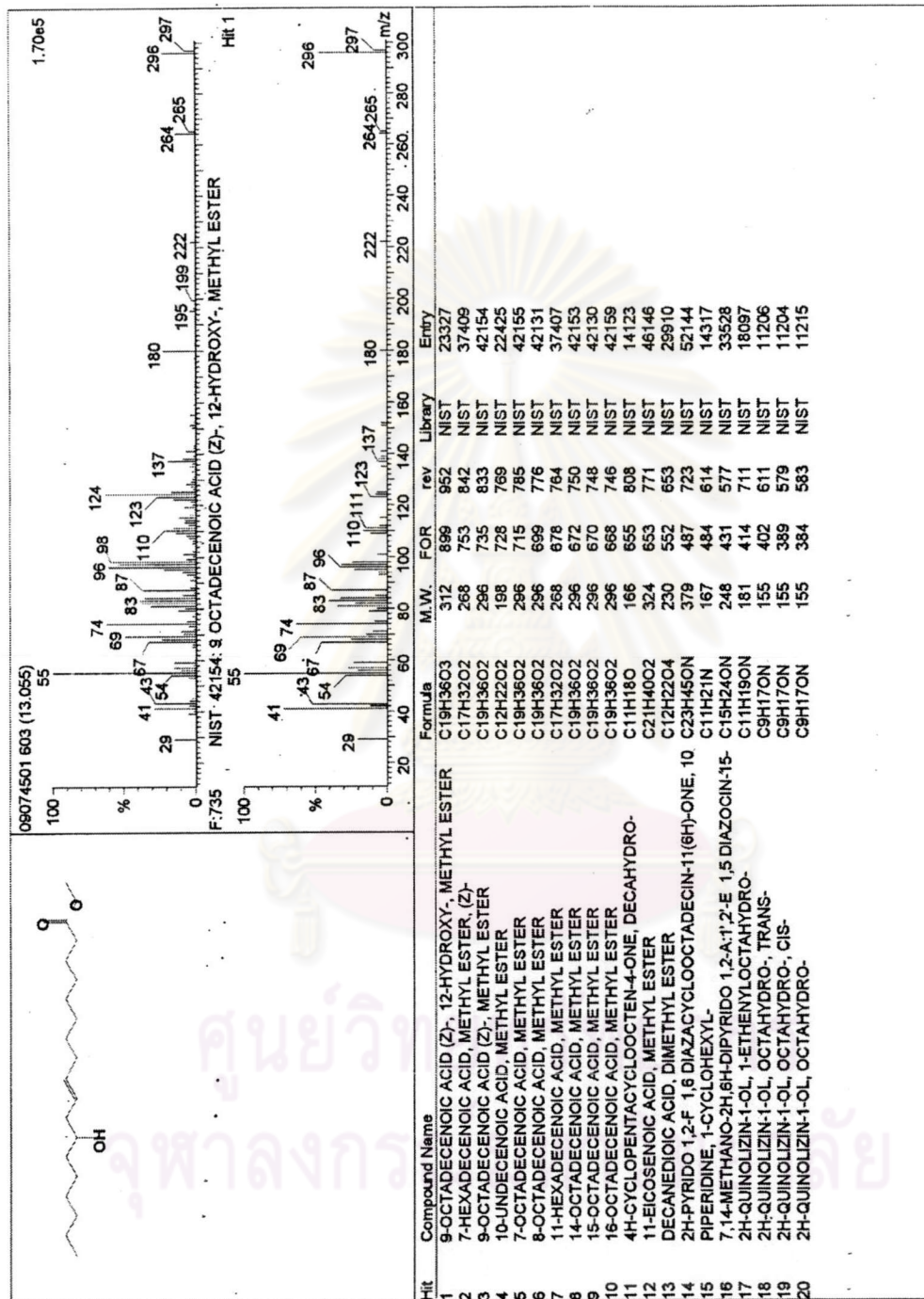


Figure C4 Mass spectrum of Methyl ricinoleate

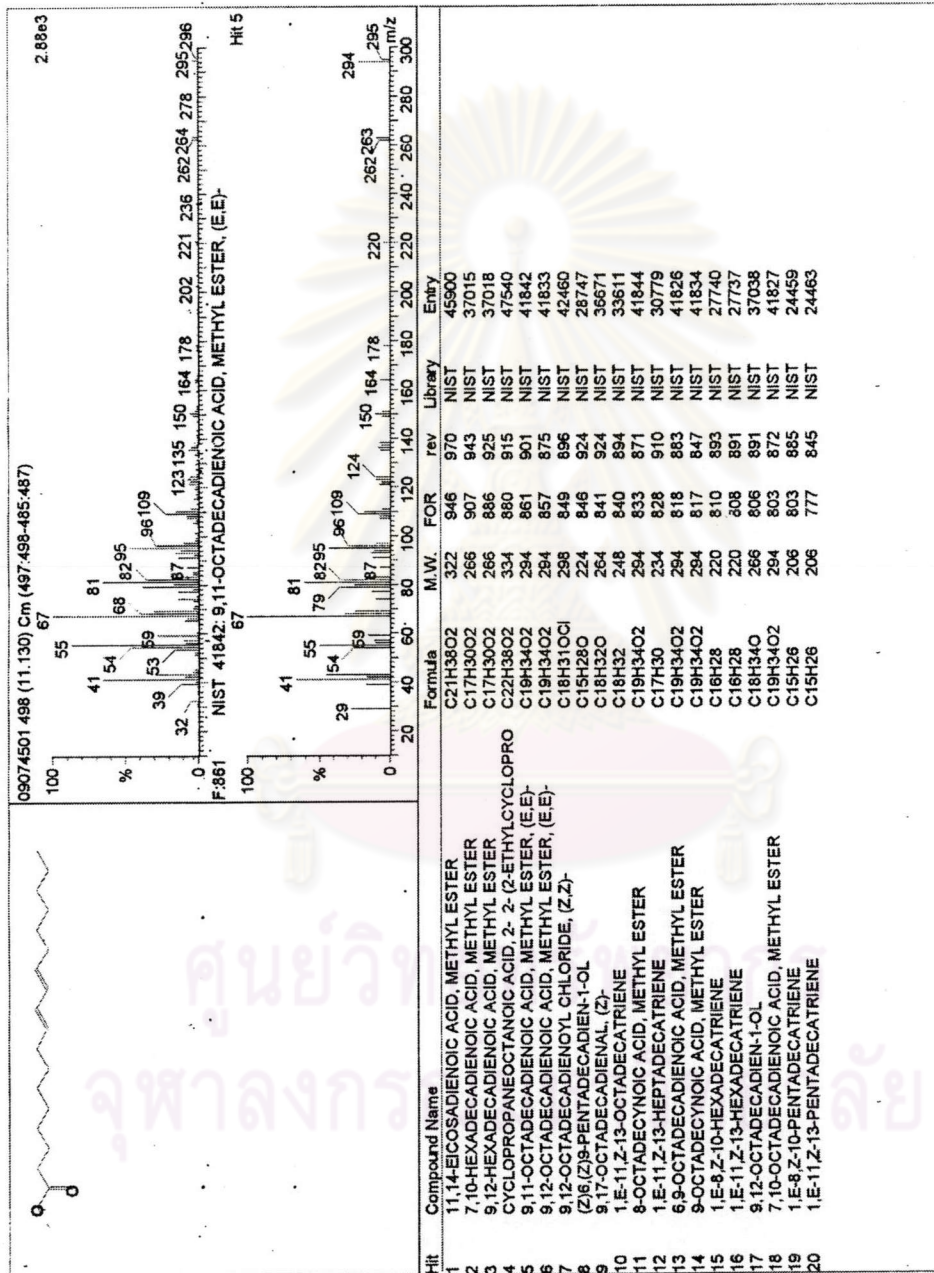


Figure C3 Mass spectrum of Methyl linoleate

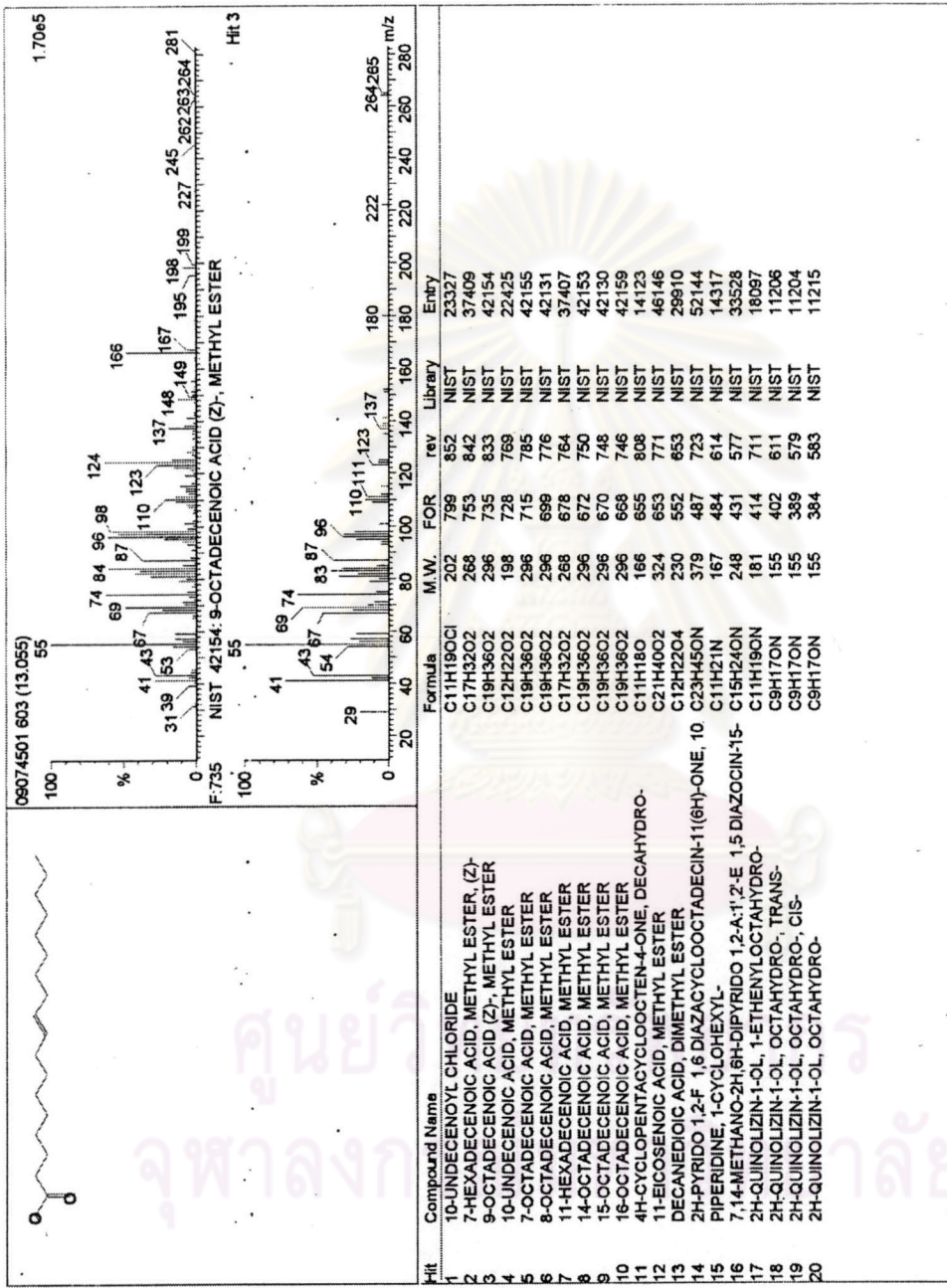


Figure C2 Mass spectrum of Methyl oleate



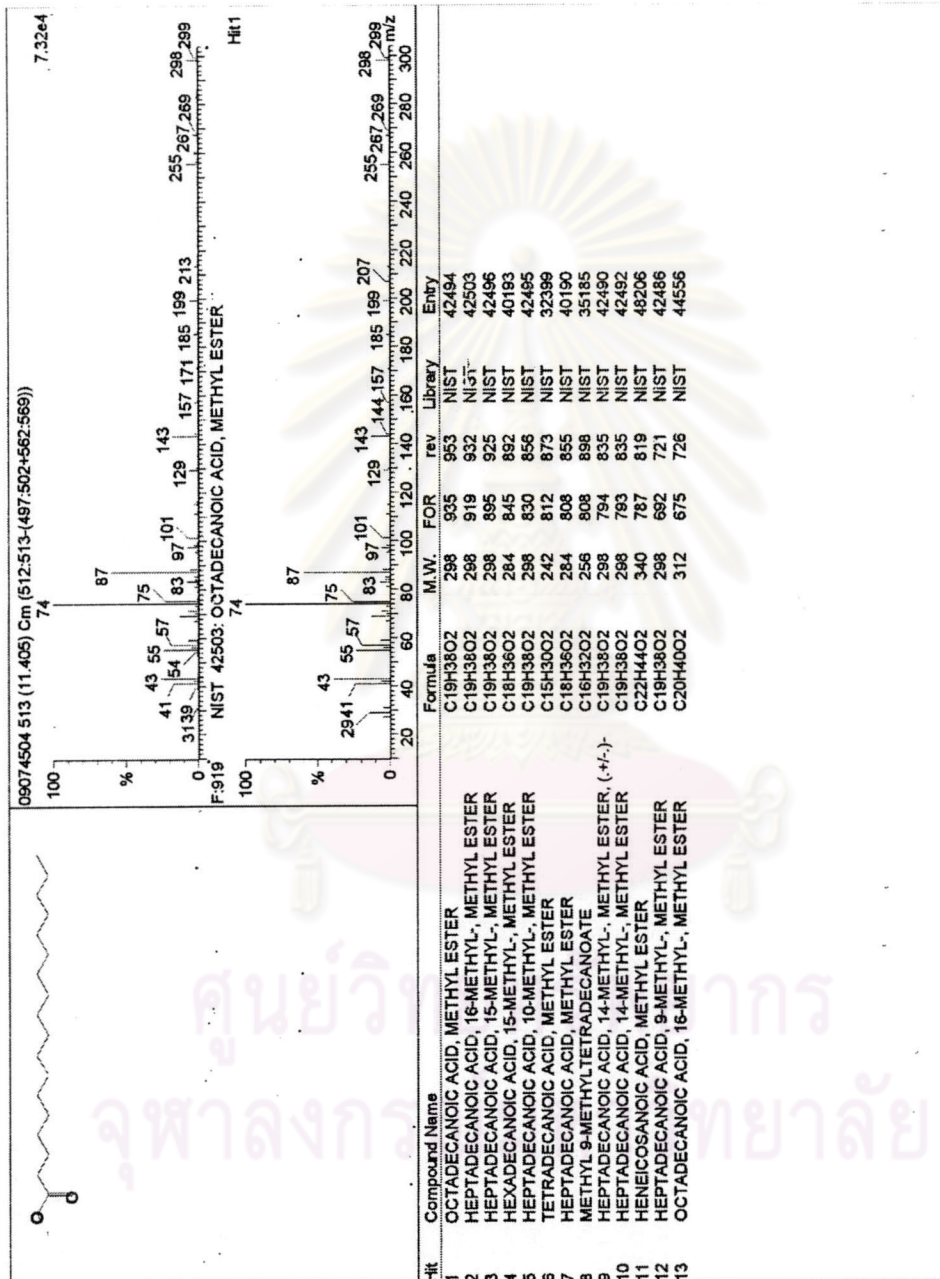


Figure C1 Mass spectrum of Methyl stearate

# APPENDIX D

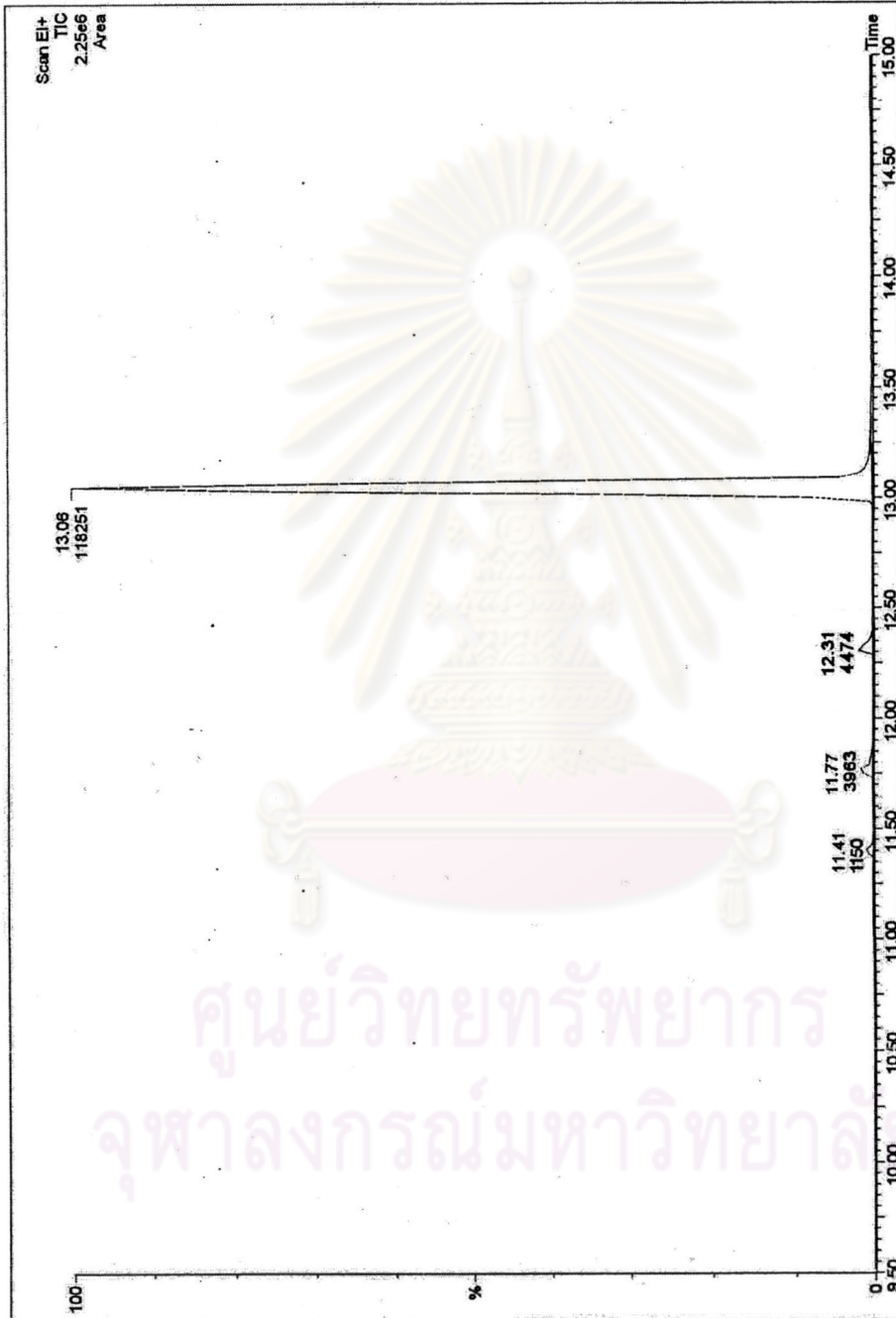


Figure D1 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate

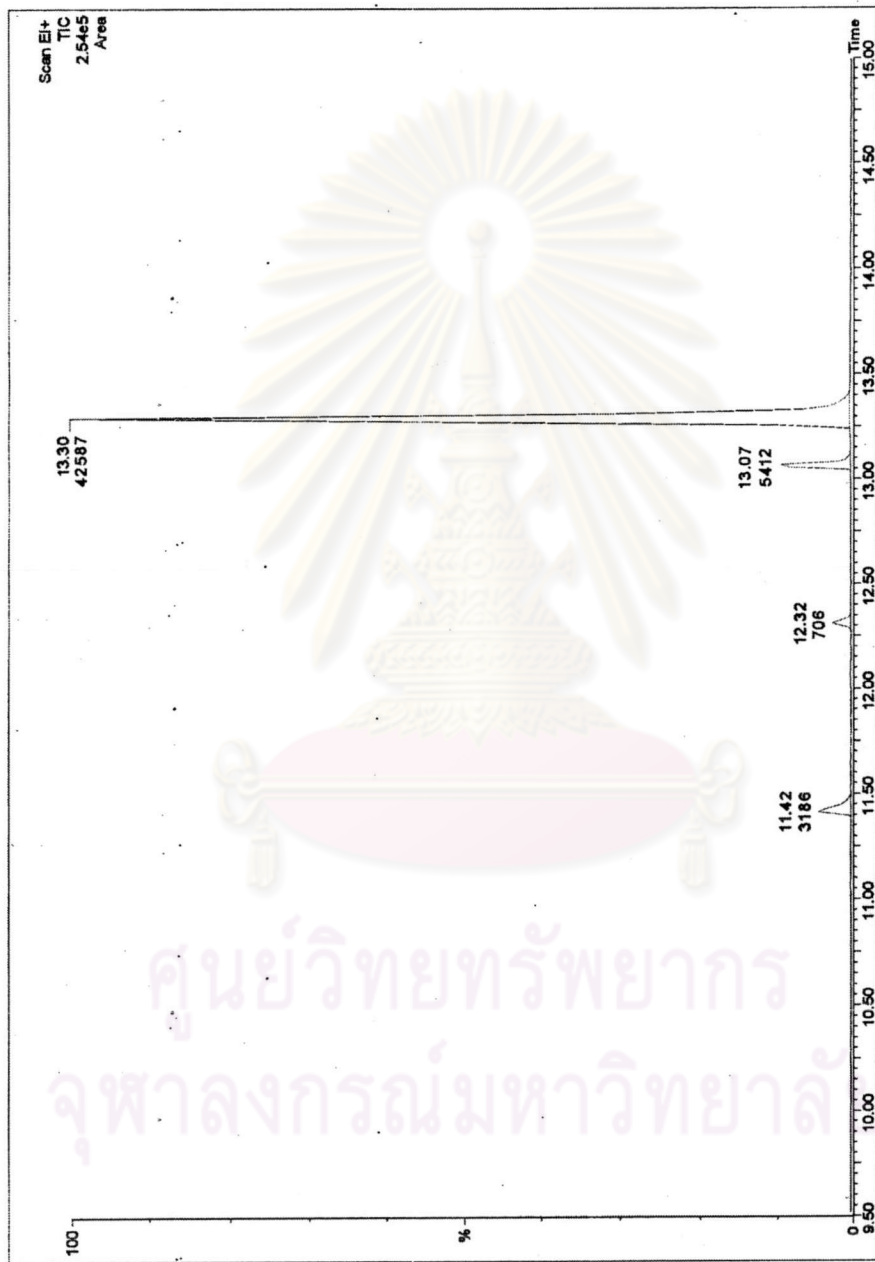


Figure D2 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 10% Ni catalyst at 90 °C and 20 psig hydrogen pressure

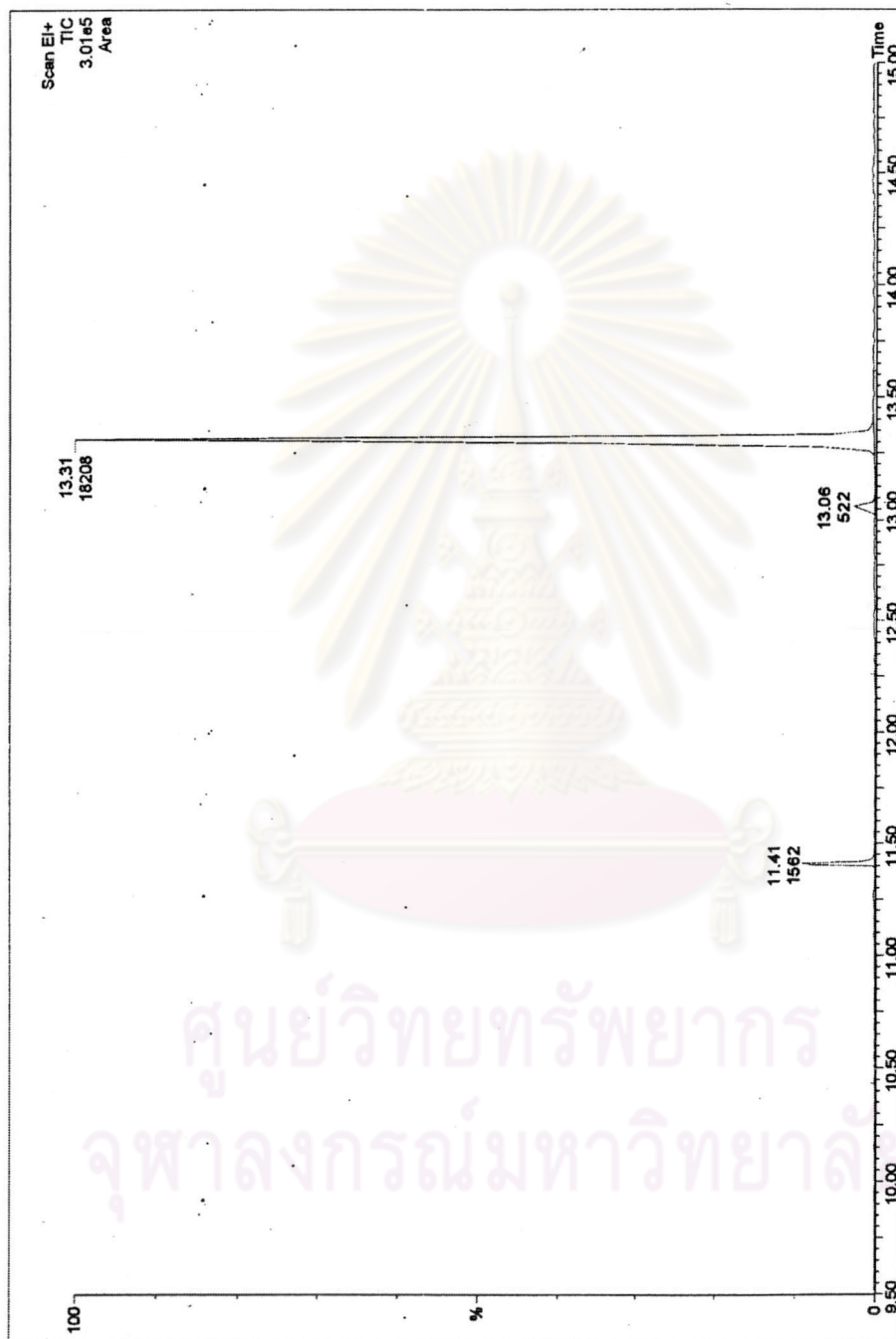


Figure D3 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 10% Ni catalyst at 120 °C and 20 psig hydrogen pressure



Figure D4 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 10% Ni catalyst at 150 °C and 20 psig hydrogen pressure

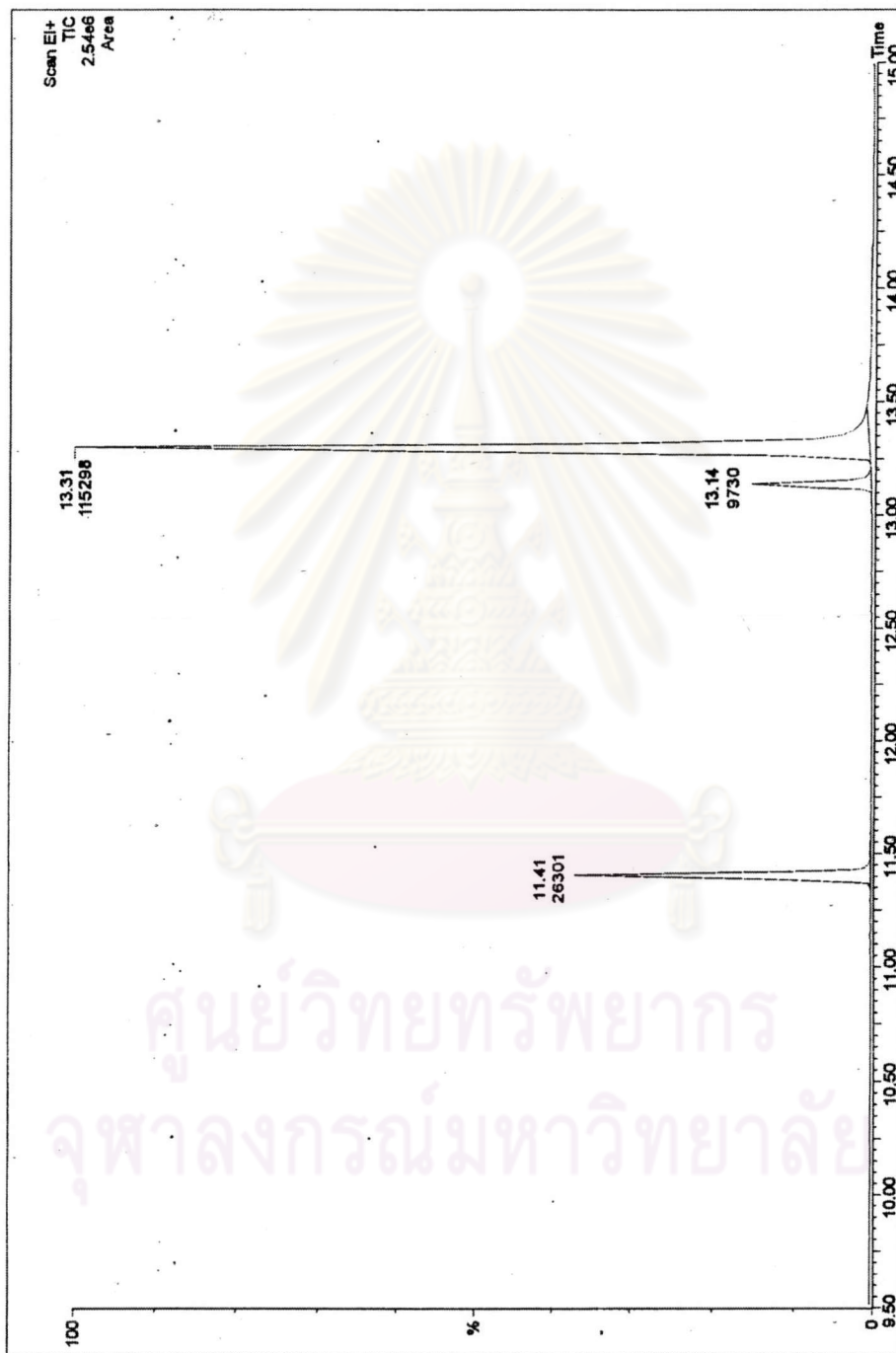


Figure D5 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 10% Ni catalyst at 180 °C and 20 psig hydrogen pressure

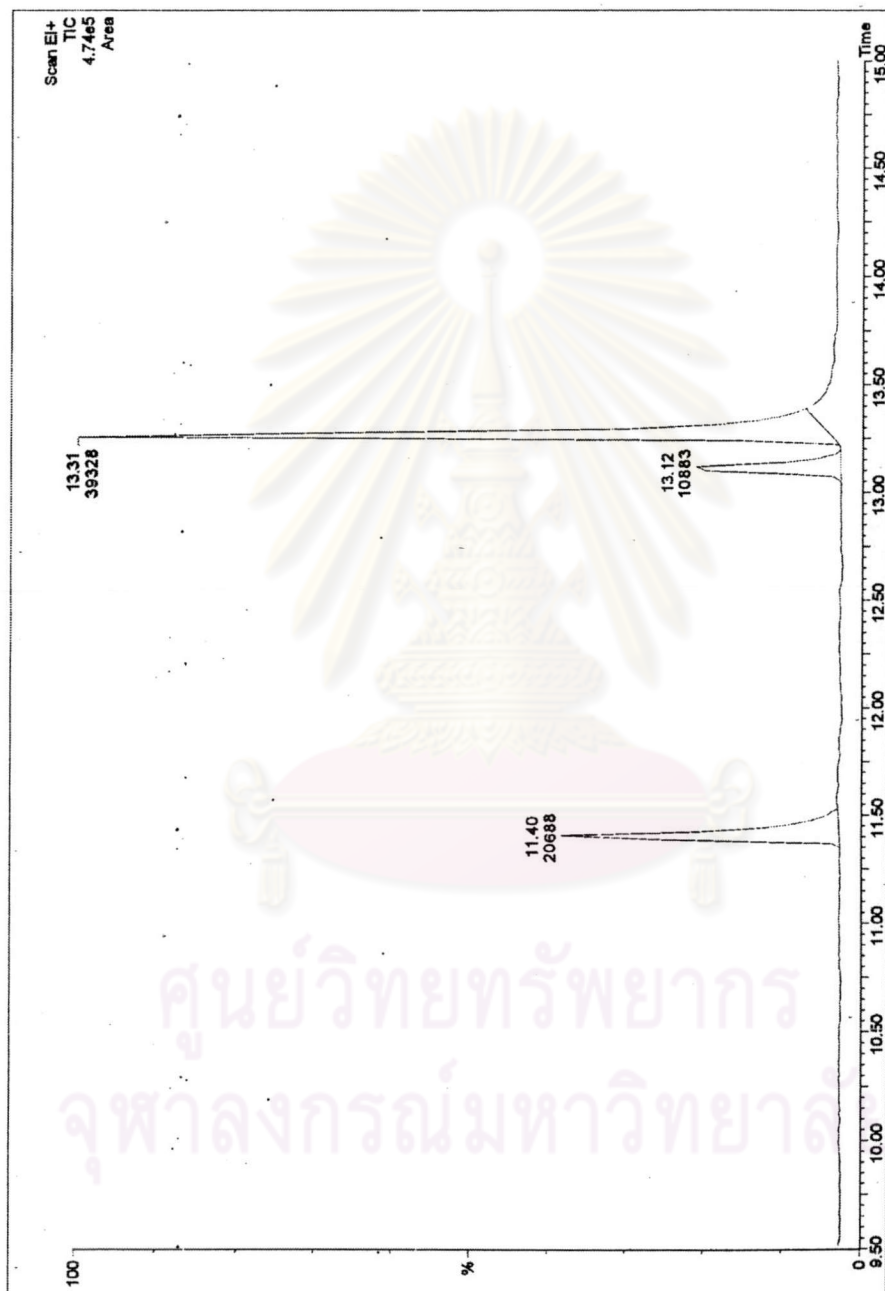


Figure D6 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 10% Ni catalyst at 200 °C and 20 psig hydrogen pressure

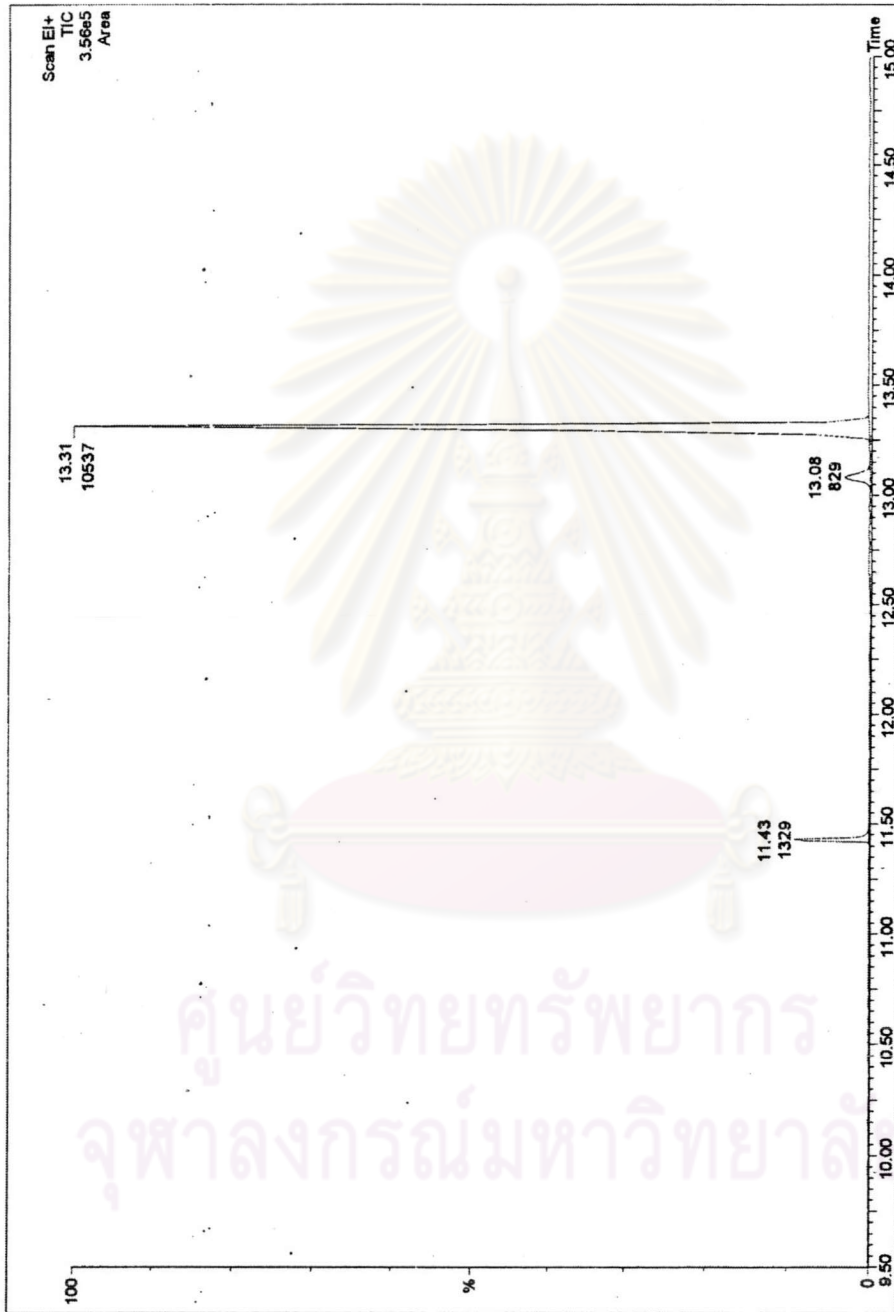


Figure D7 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 15% Ni catalyst at 90 °C and 20 psig hydrogen pressure



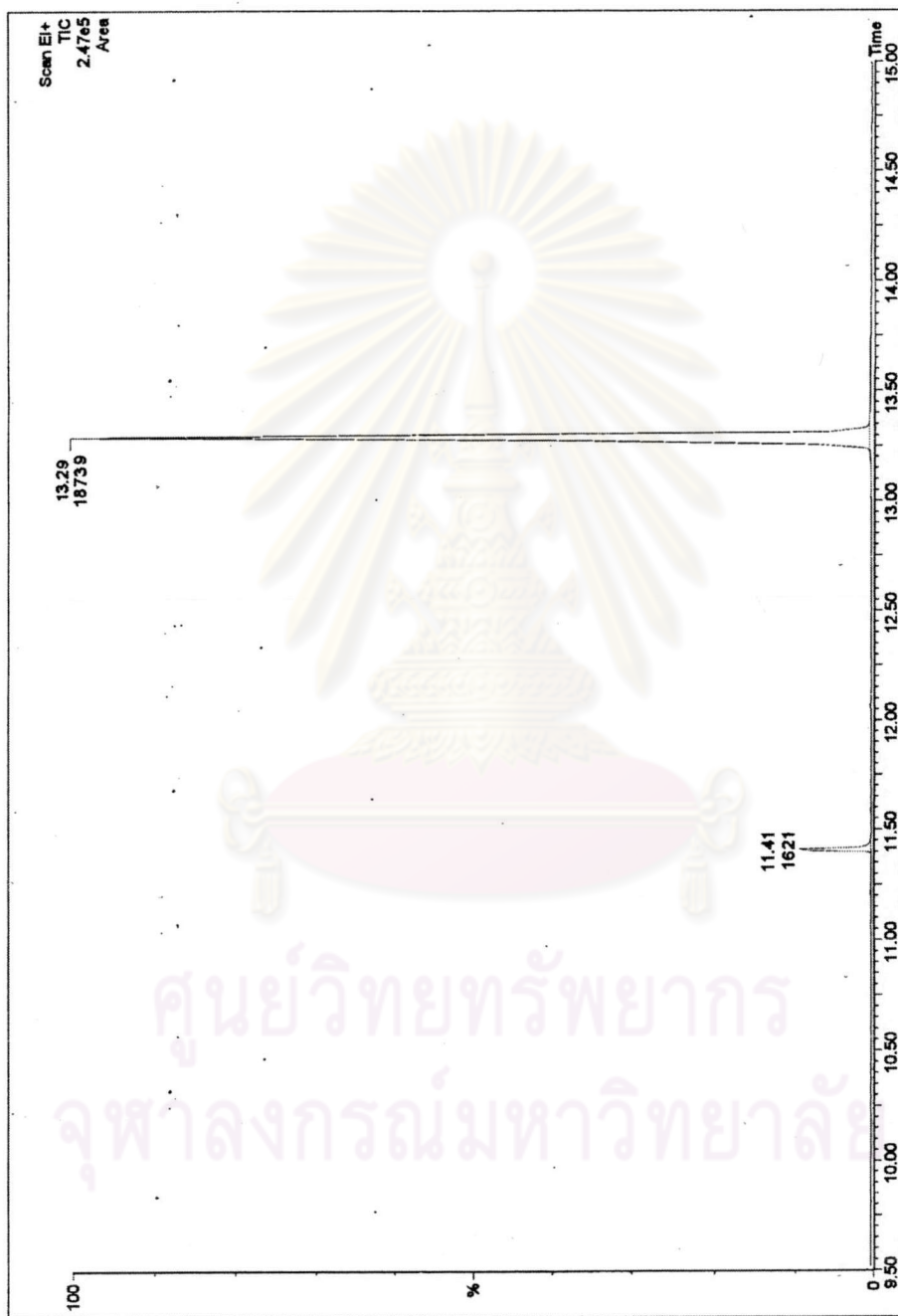


Figure D8 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 15% Ni catalyst at 120 °C and 20 psig hydrogen pressure

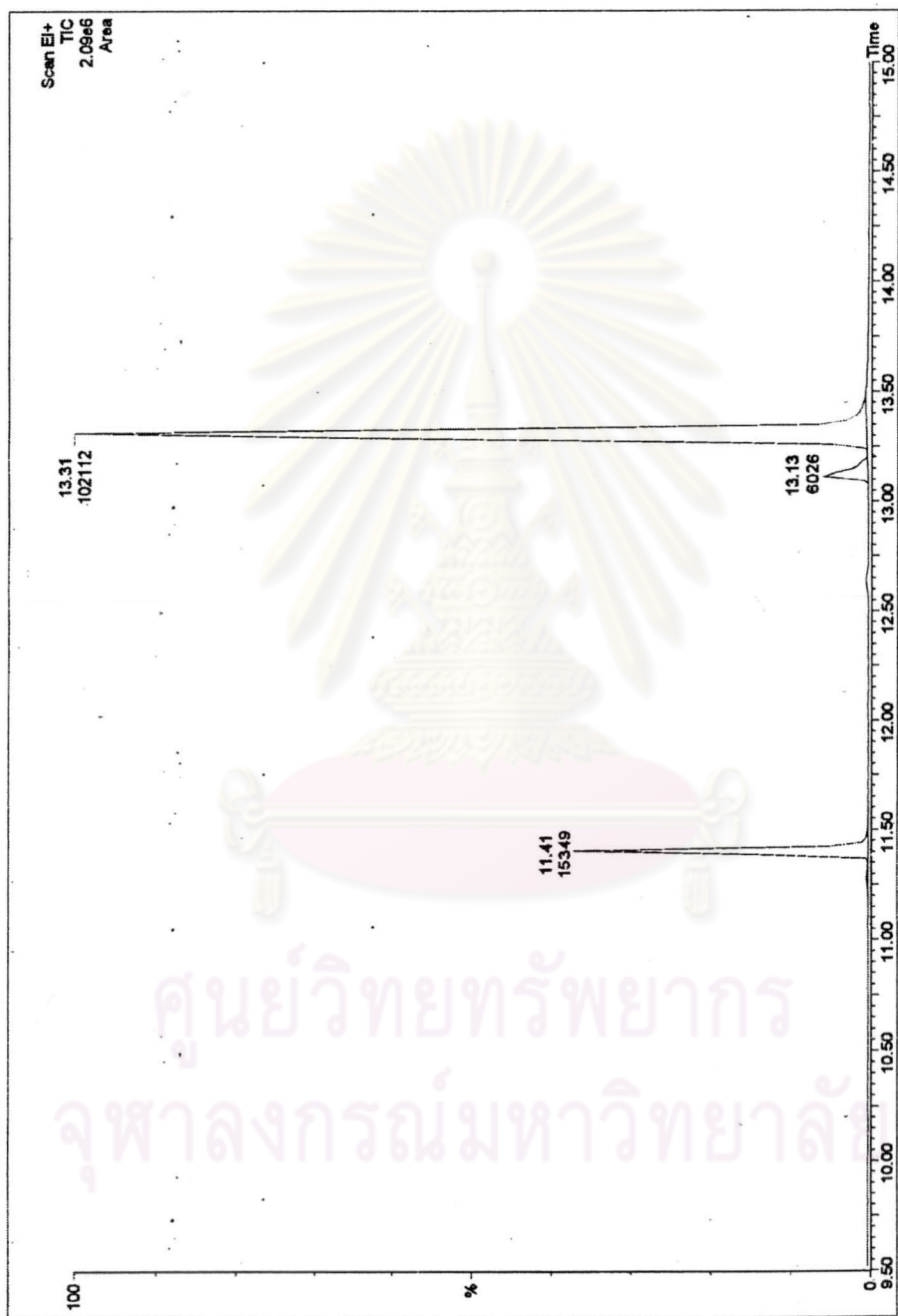


Figure D9 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 15% Ni catalyst at 150 °C and 20 psig hydrogen pressure

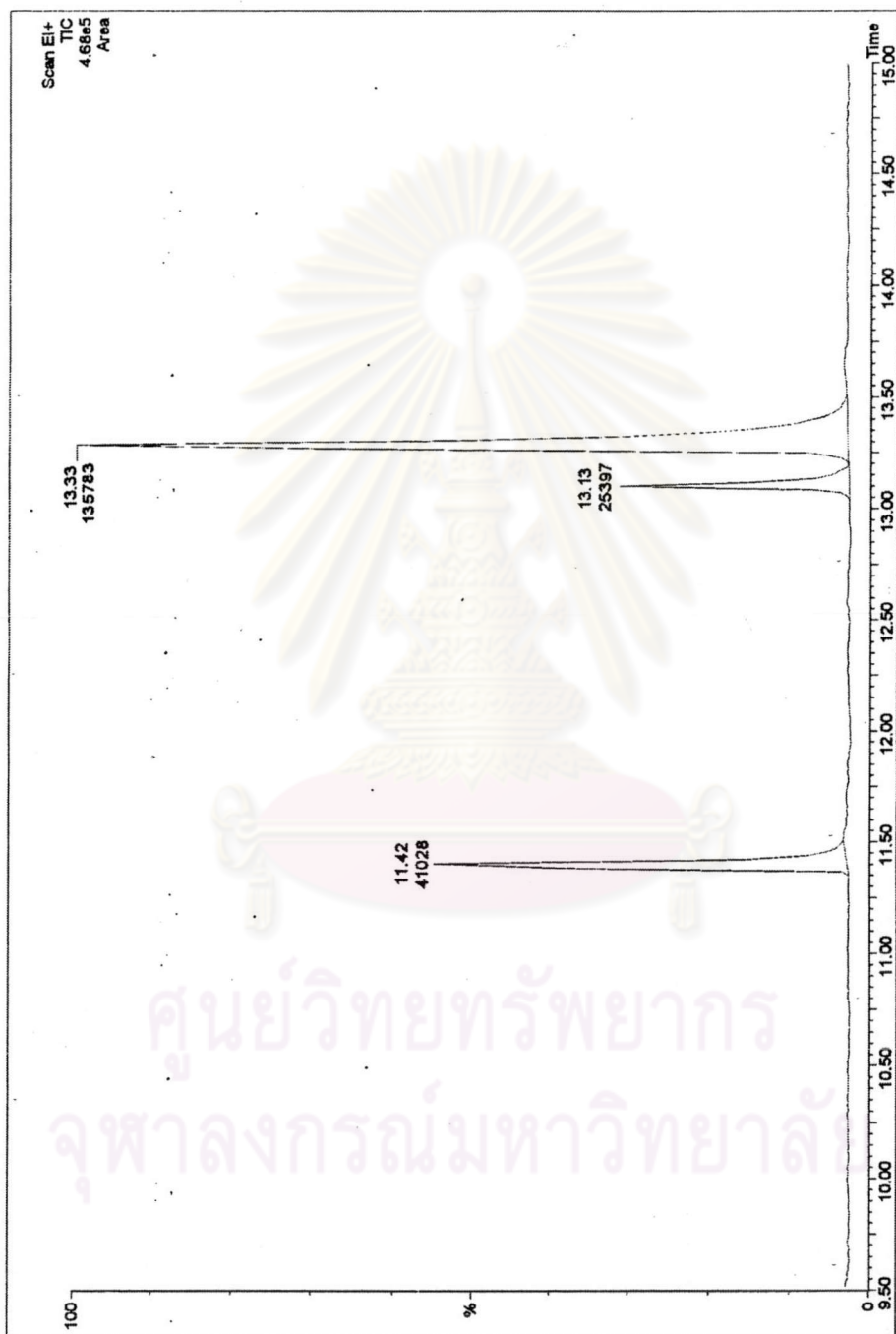


Figure D10 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 15% Ni catalyst at 180 °C and 20 psig hydrogen pressure

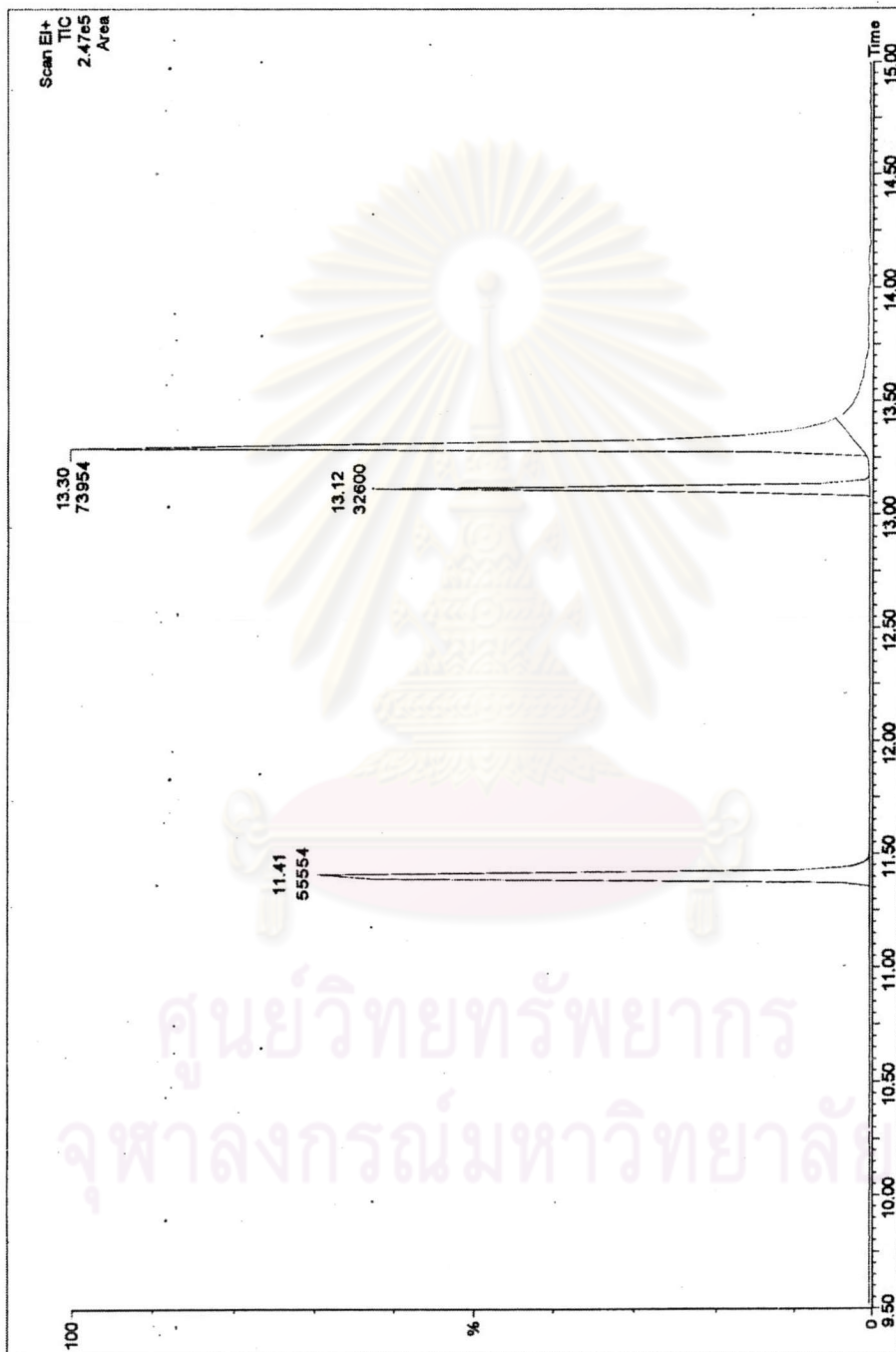


Figure D11 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 15% Ni catalyst at 200 °C and 20 psig hydrogen pressure

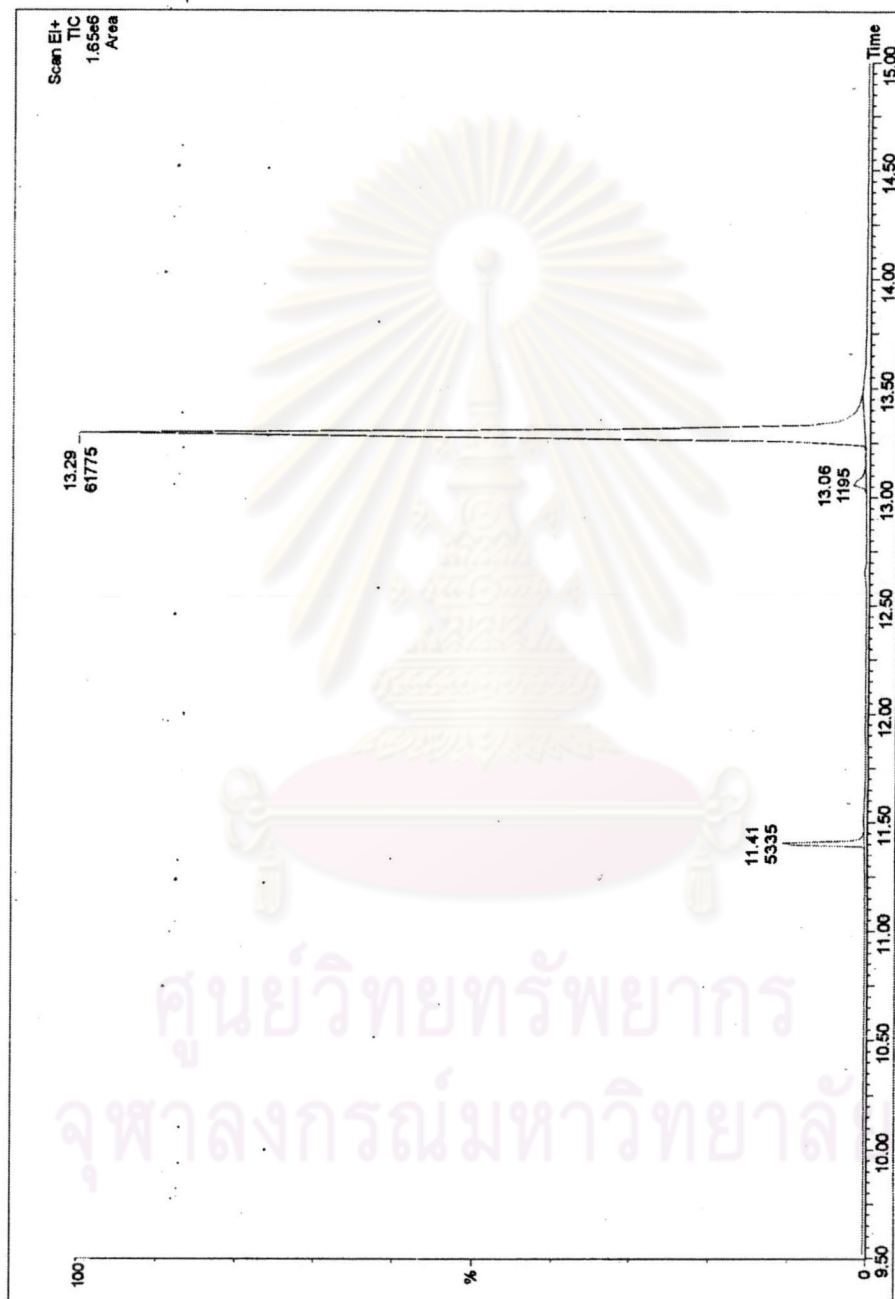


Figure D12 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 20% Ni catalyst at 90 °C and 20 psig hydrogen pressure

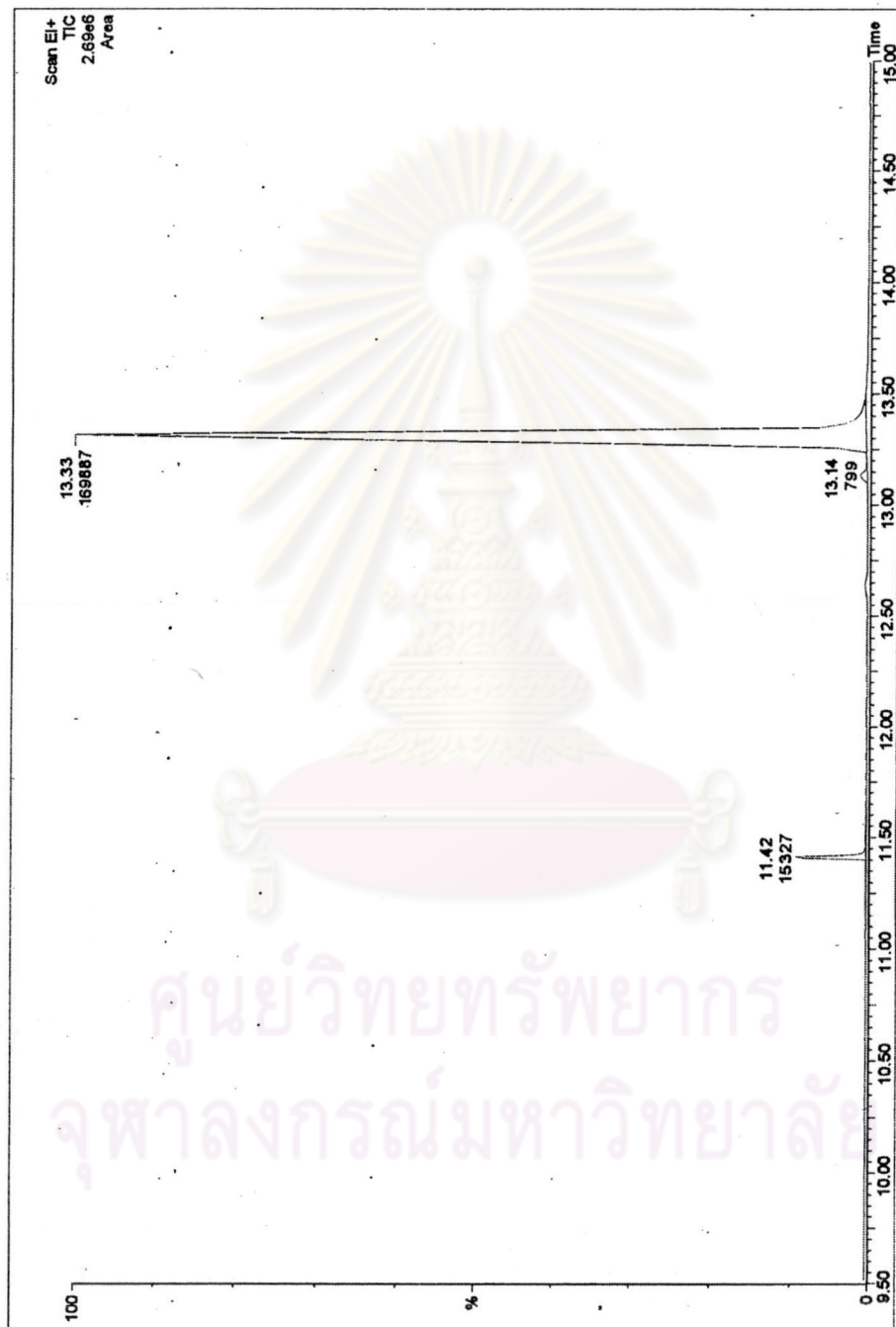


Figure D13 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 20% Ni catalyst at 120 °C and 20 psig hydrogen pressure

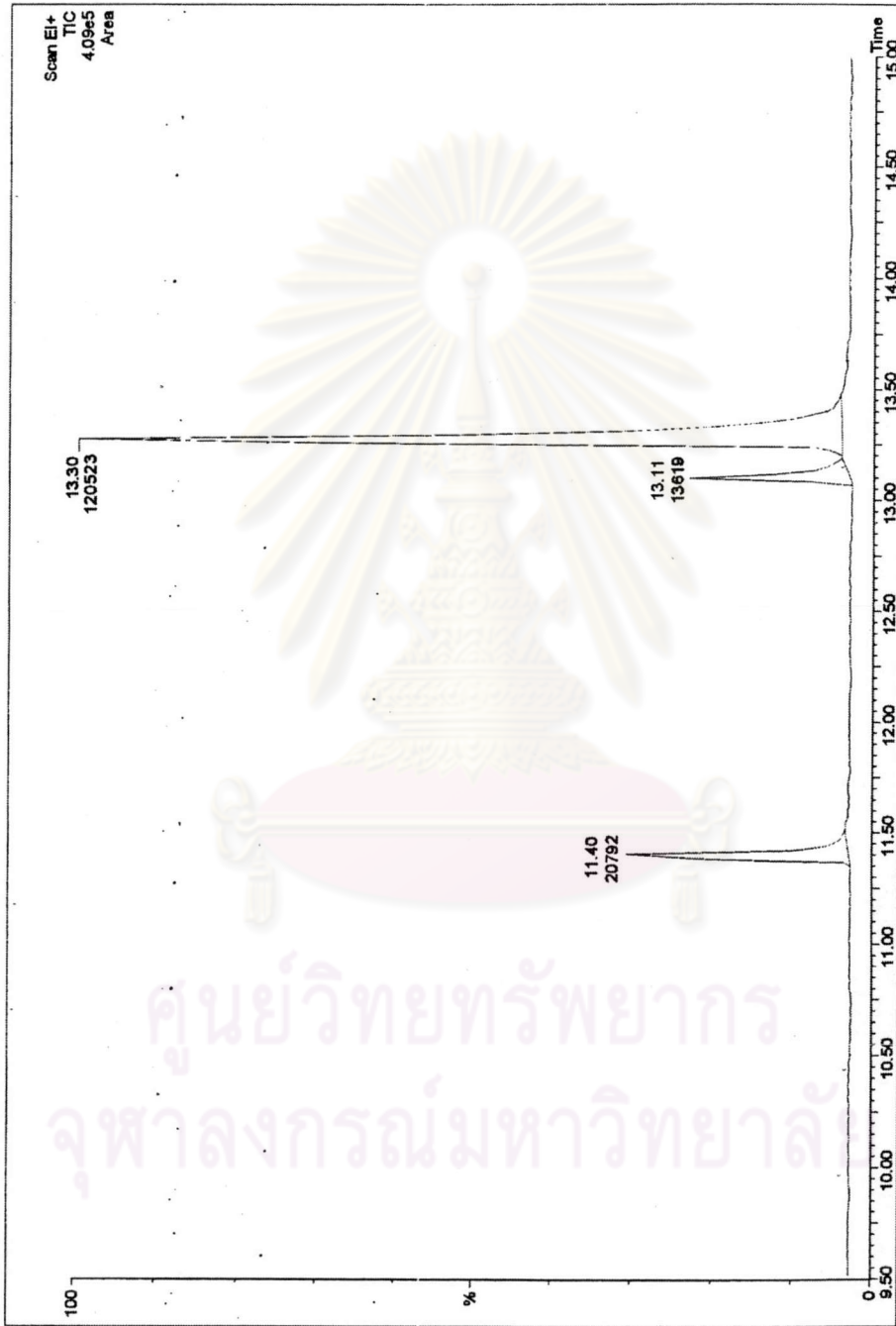


Figure D14 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 20% Ni catalyst at 150 °C and 20 psig hydrogen pressure

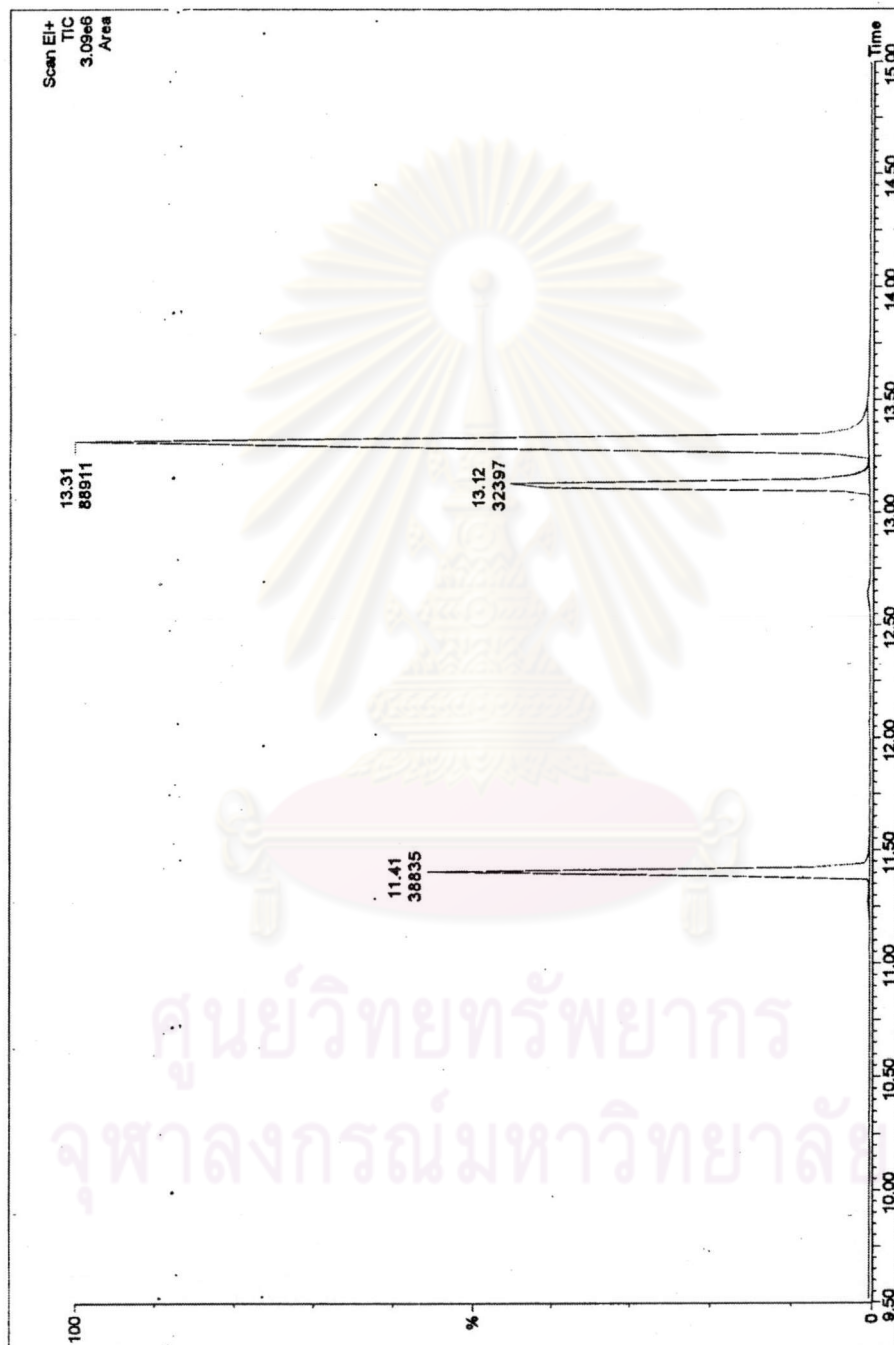


Figure D15 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 20% Ni catalyst at 180 °C and 20 psig hydrogen pressure



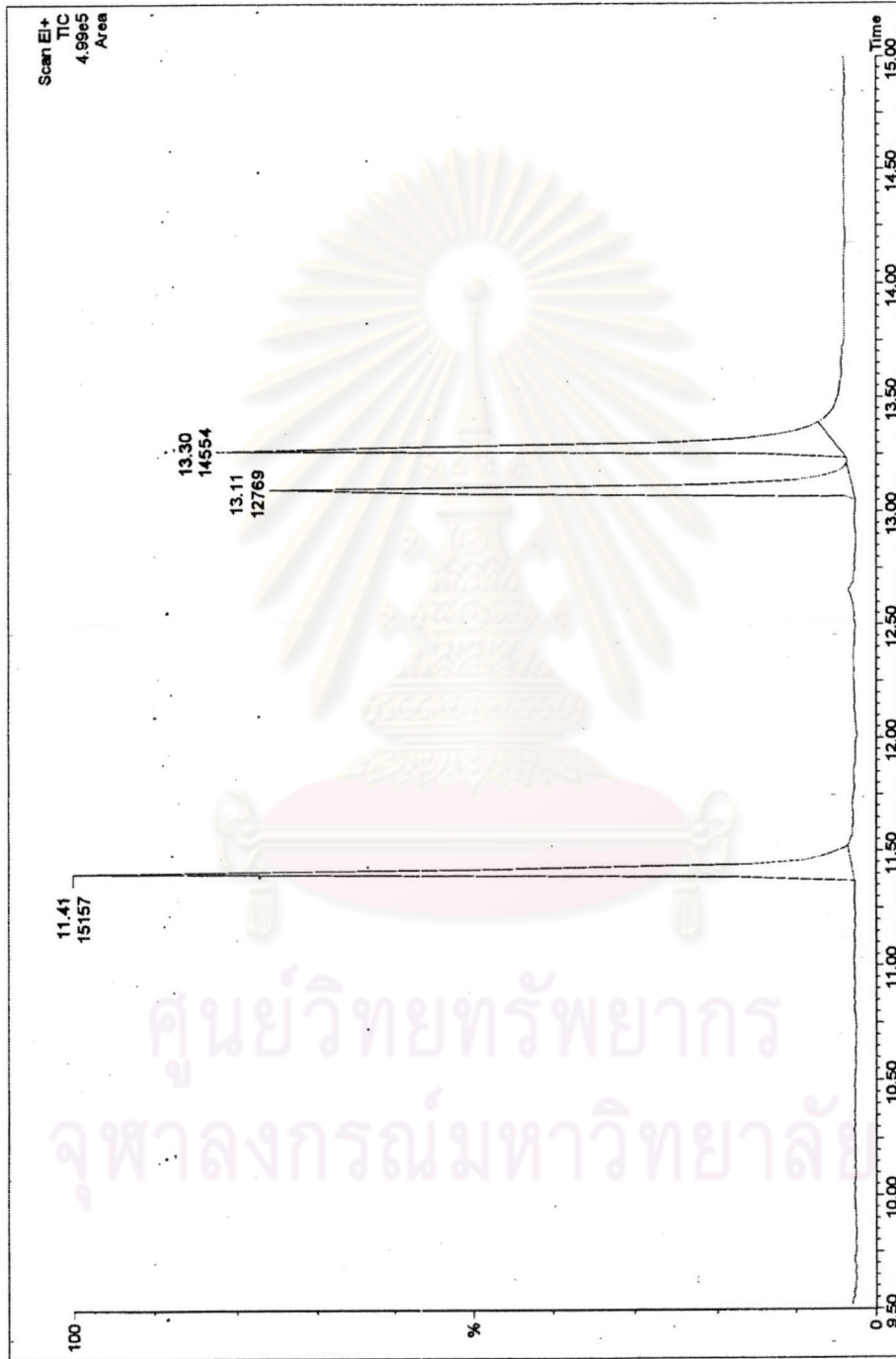


Figure D16 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 20% Ni catalyst at 200 °C and 20 psig hydrogen pressure

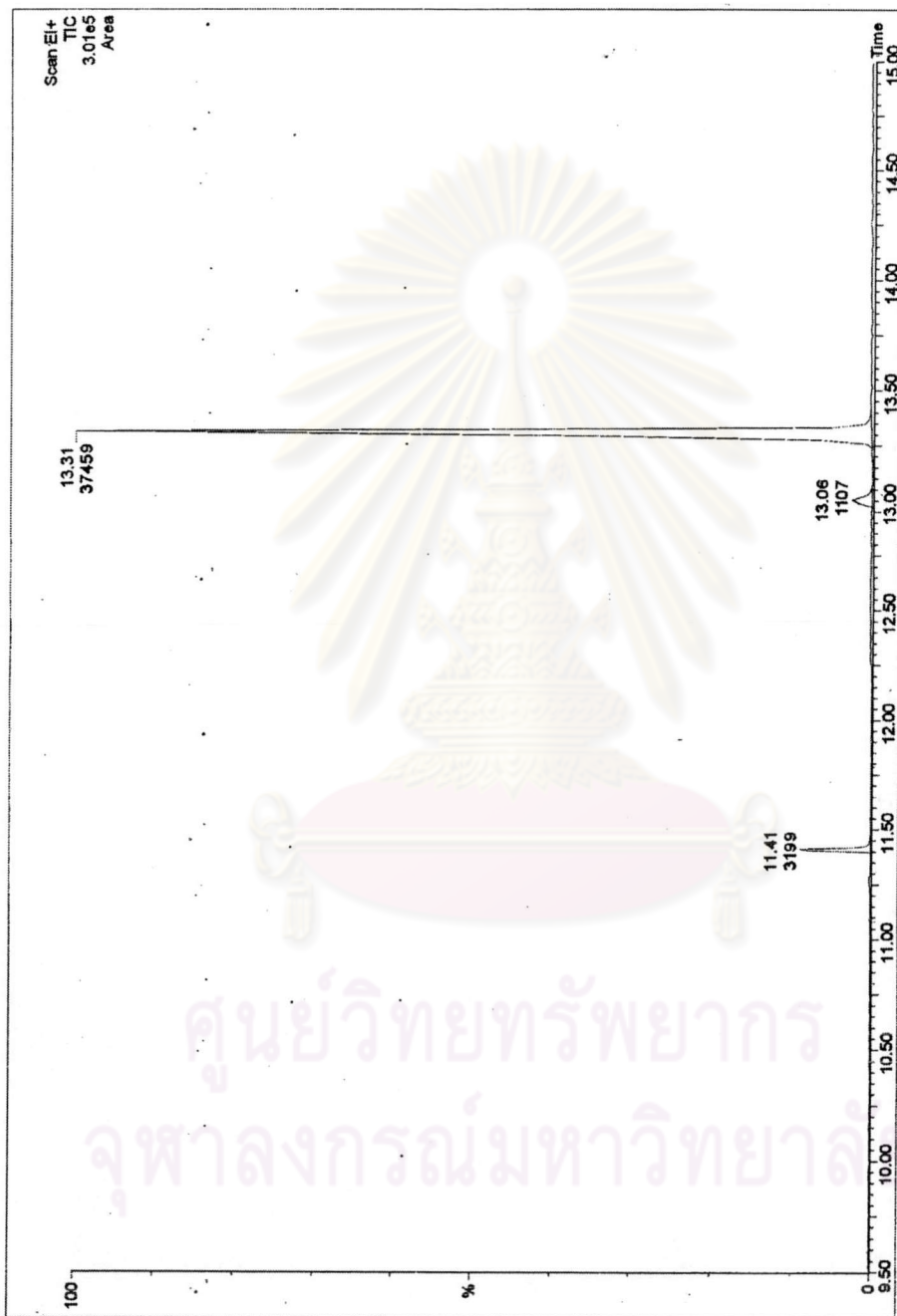


Figure D17 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 15% Ni catalyst at 90 °C and 40 psig hydrogen pressure

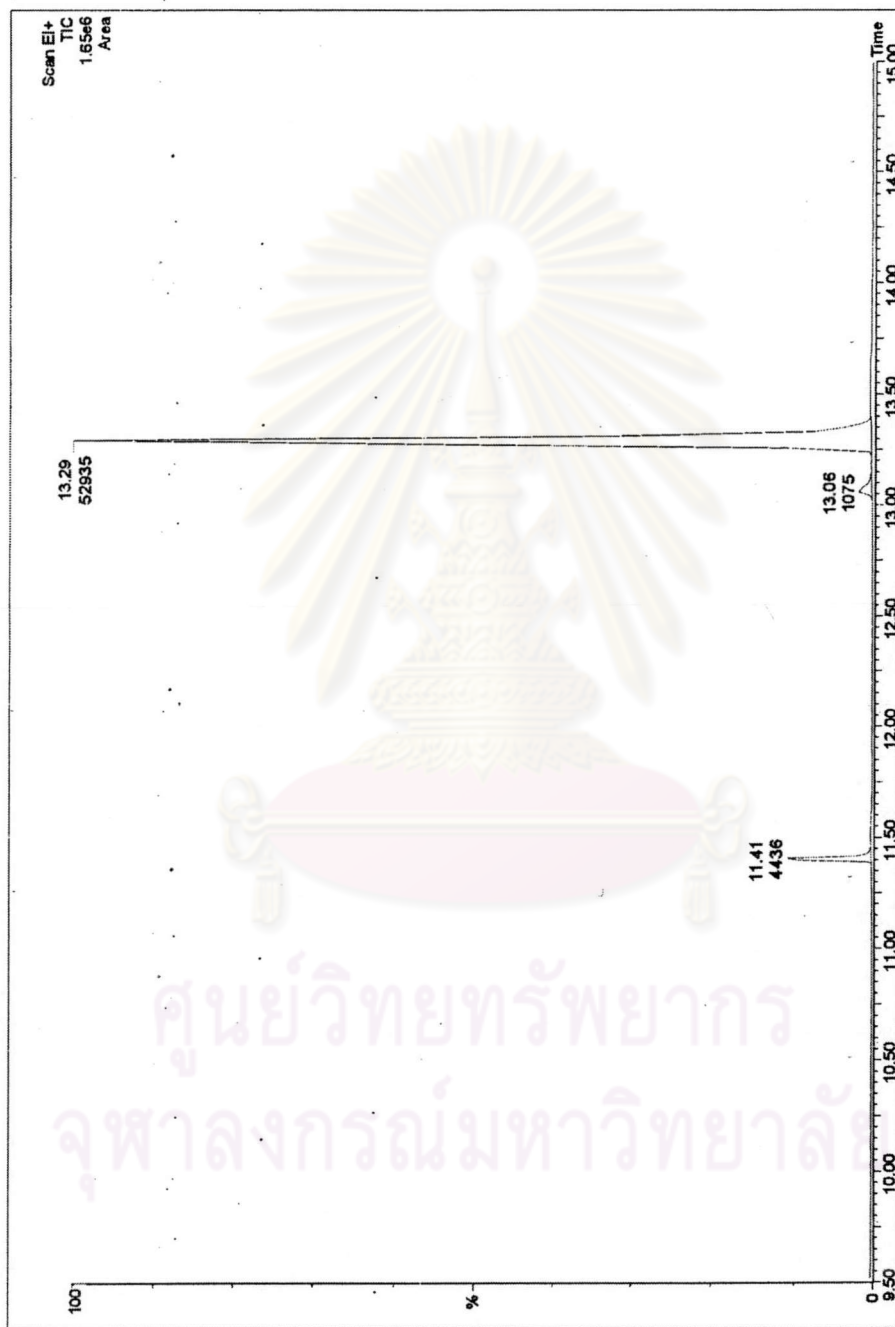


Figure D18 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 15% Ni catalyst at 90 °C and 60 psig hydrogen pressure

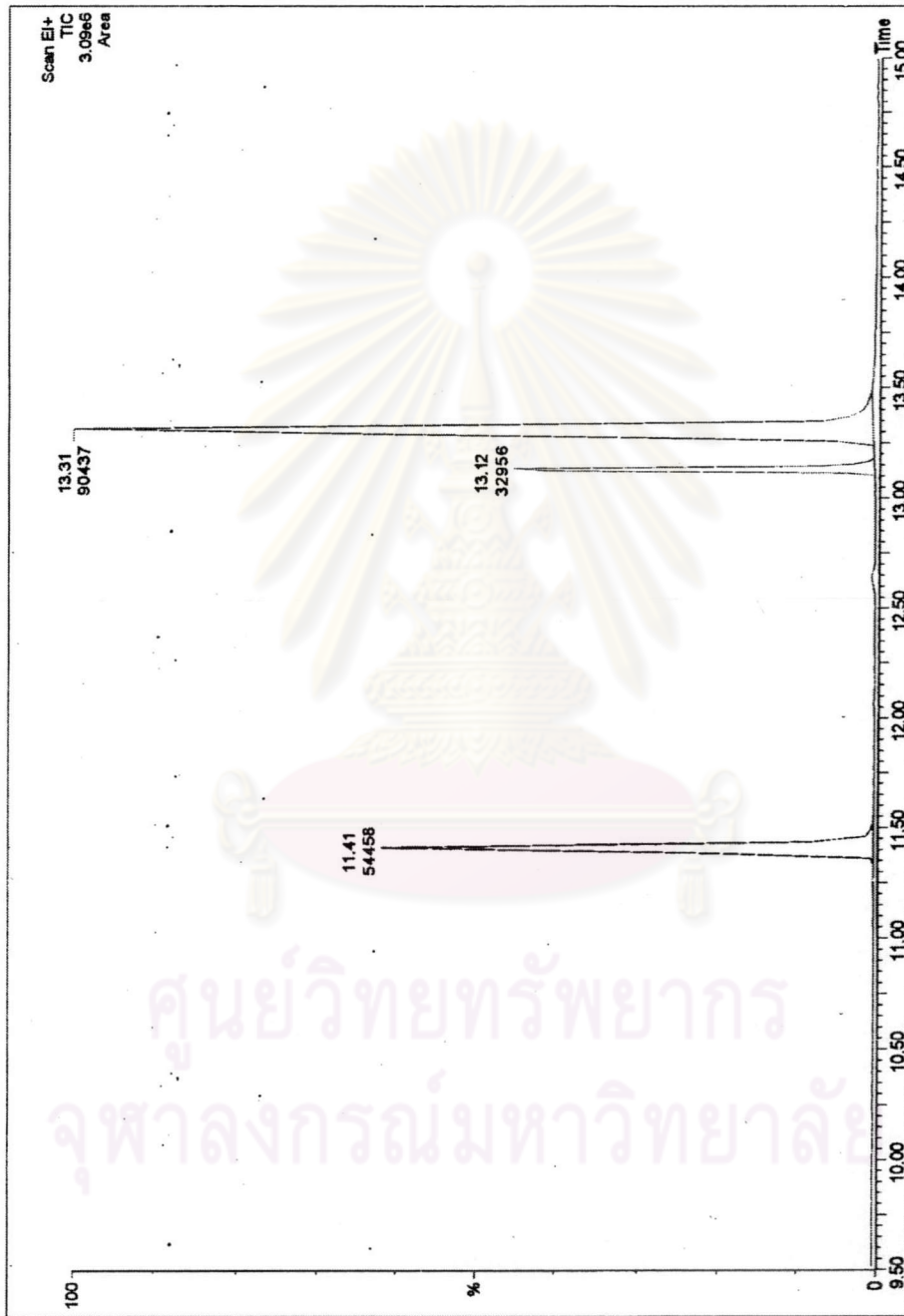


Figure D19 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 15% Ni catalyst at 200 °C and 40 psig hydrogen pressure

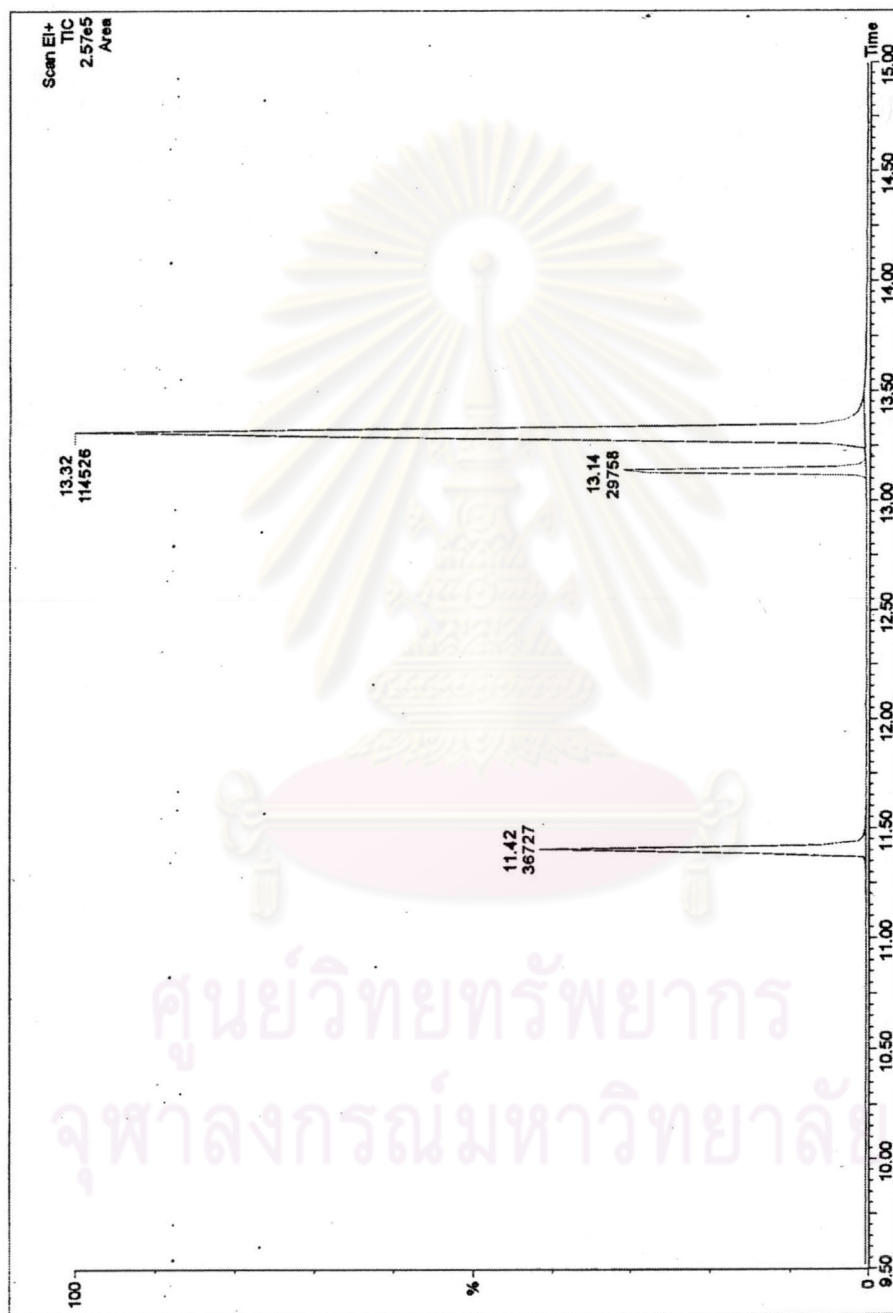


Figure D20 GC chromatogram of hydrogenated methyl ricinoleate using 15% Ni catalyst at 200 °C and 60 psig hydrogen pressure

# APPENDIX E

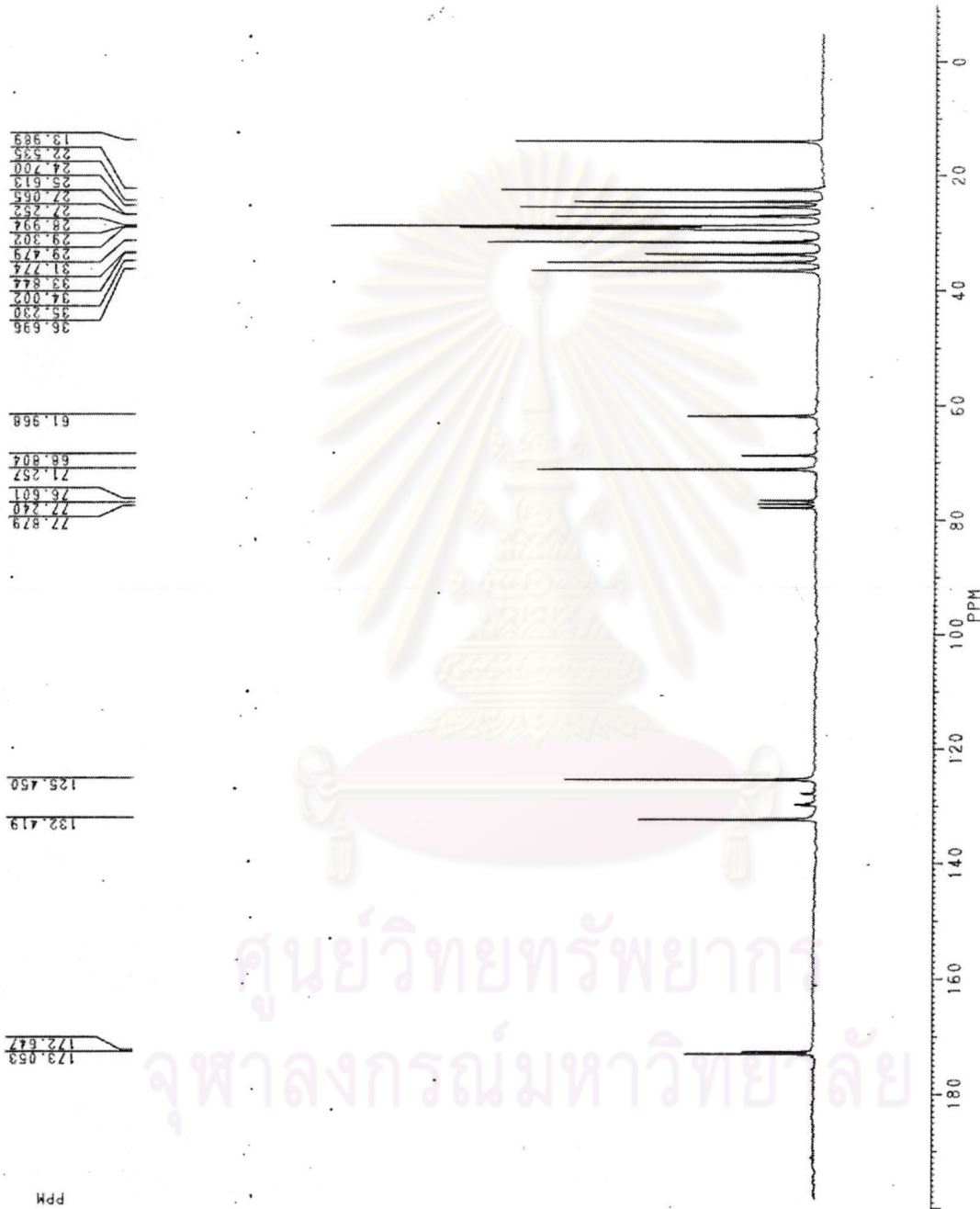


Figure E1  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  spectrum of castor oil

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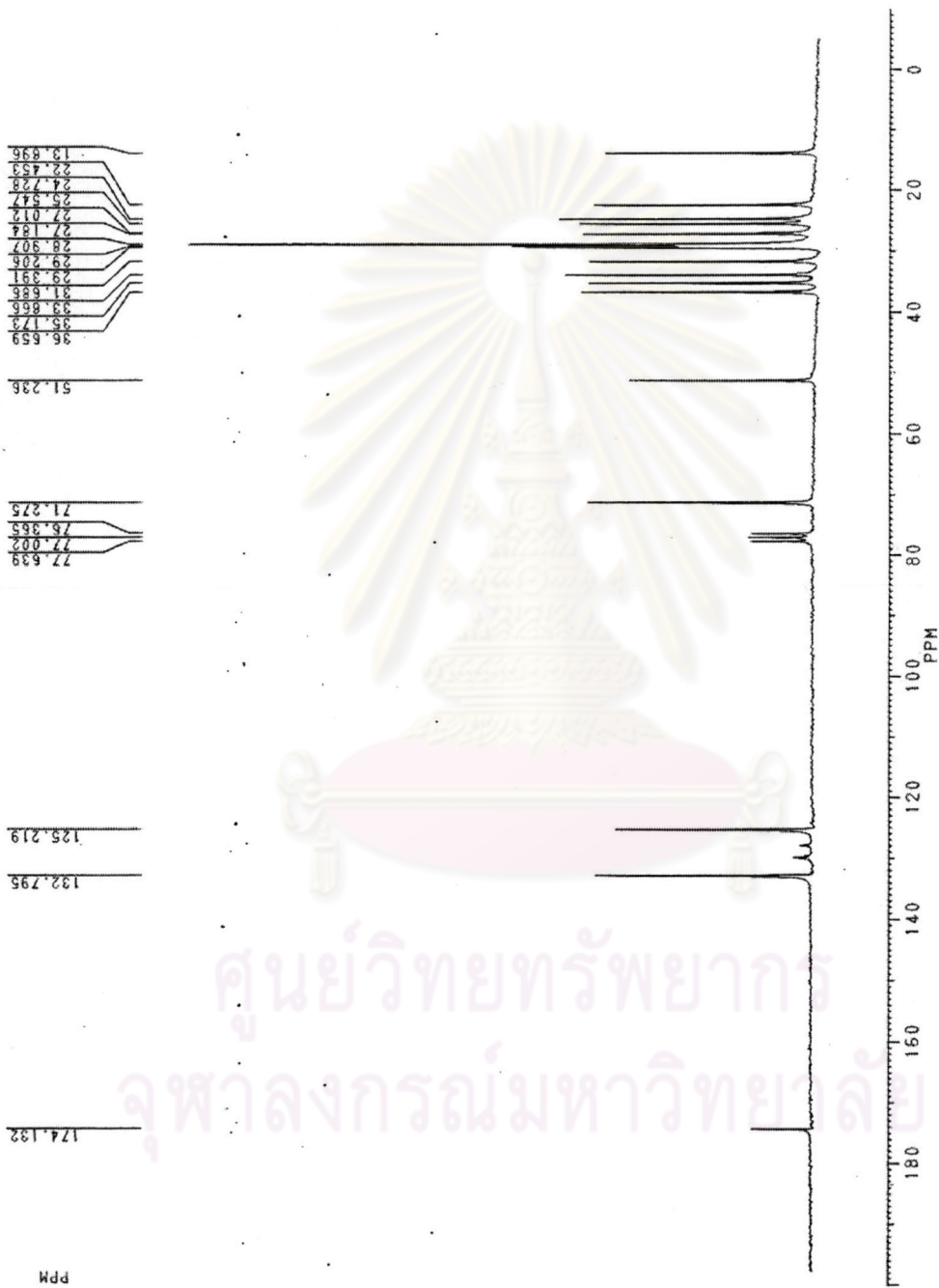


Figure E2 <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of castor oil methyl ester

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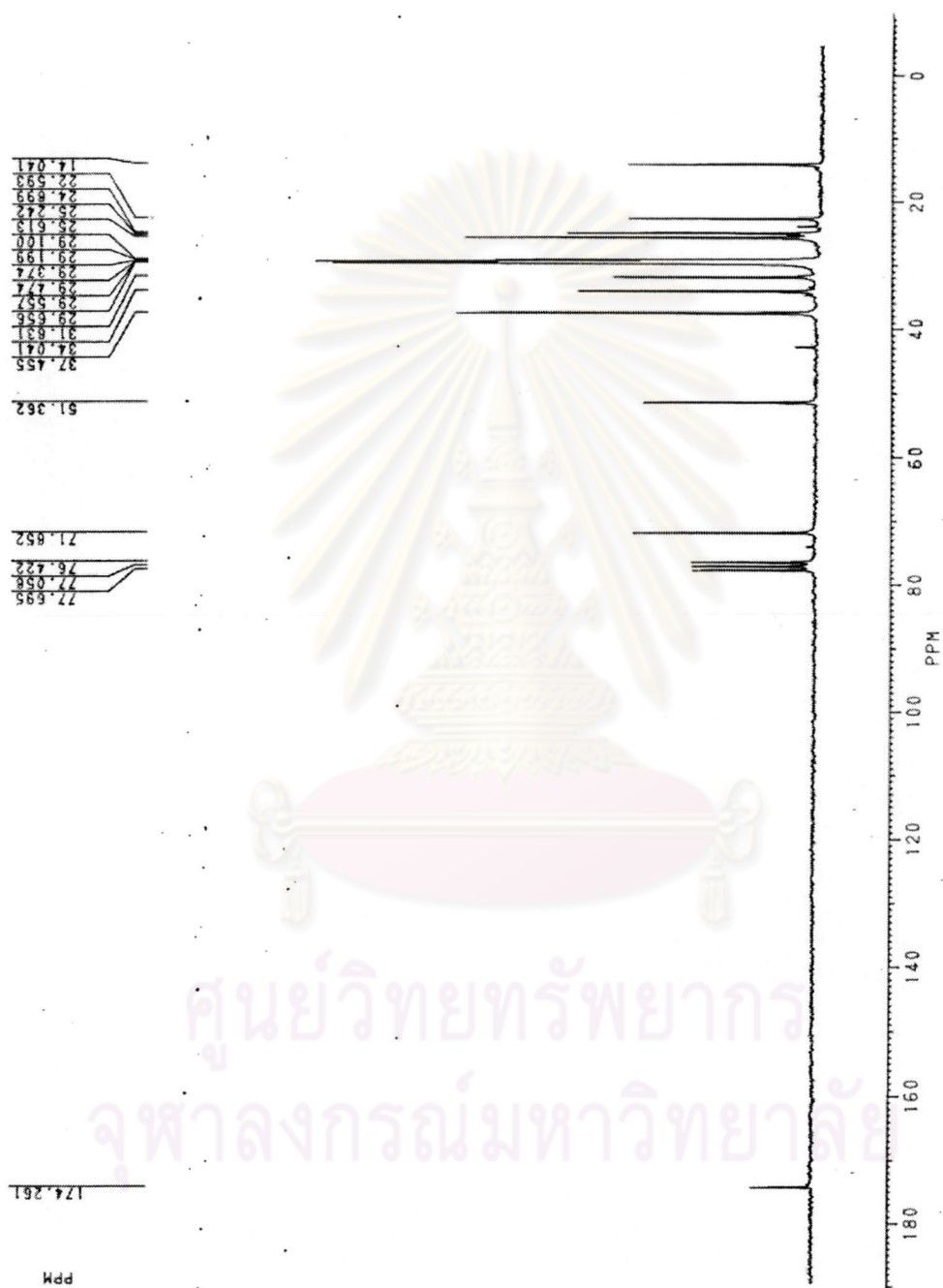


Figure E3 <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of hydrogenated product at 90 °C

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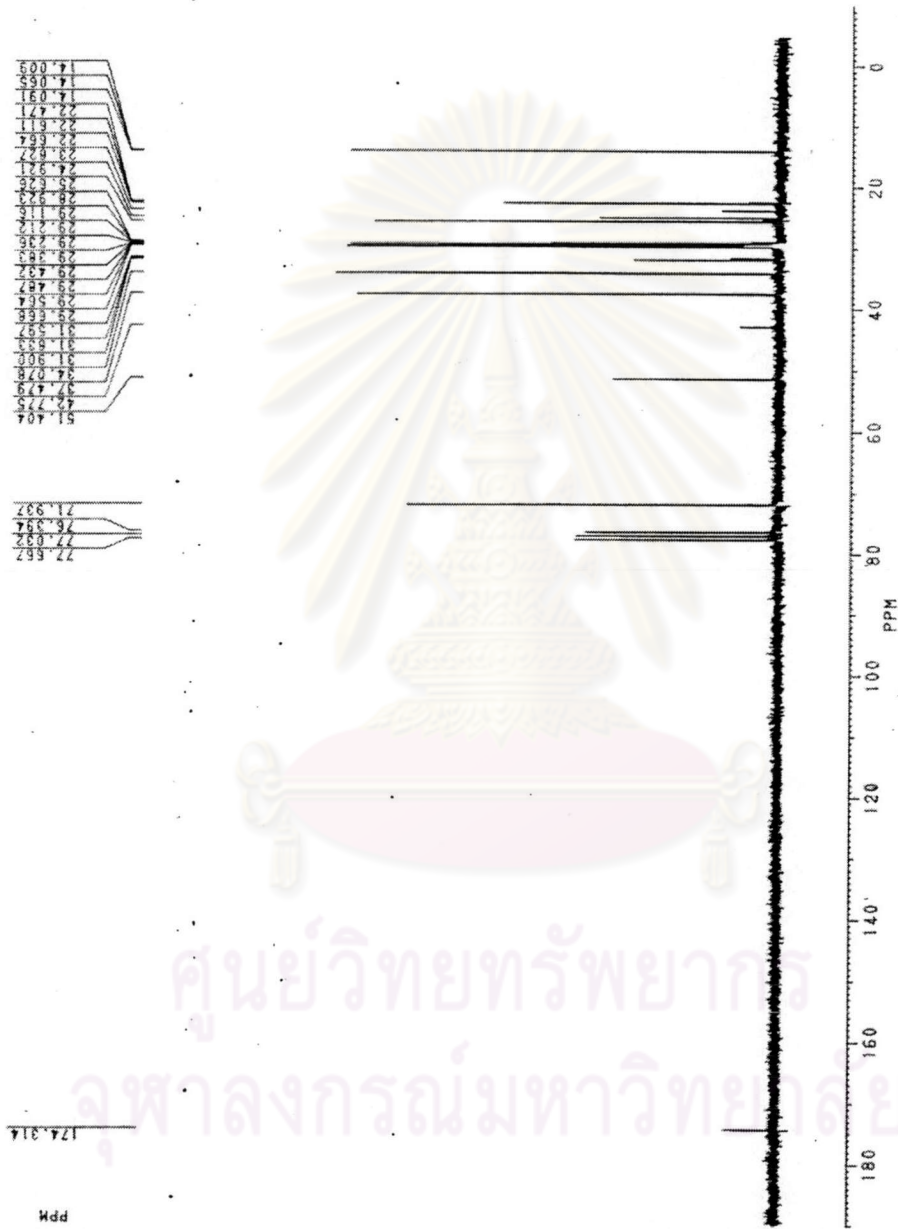
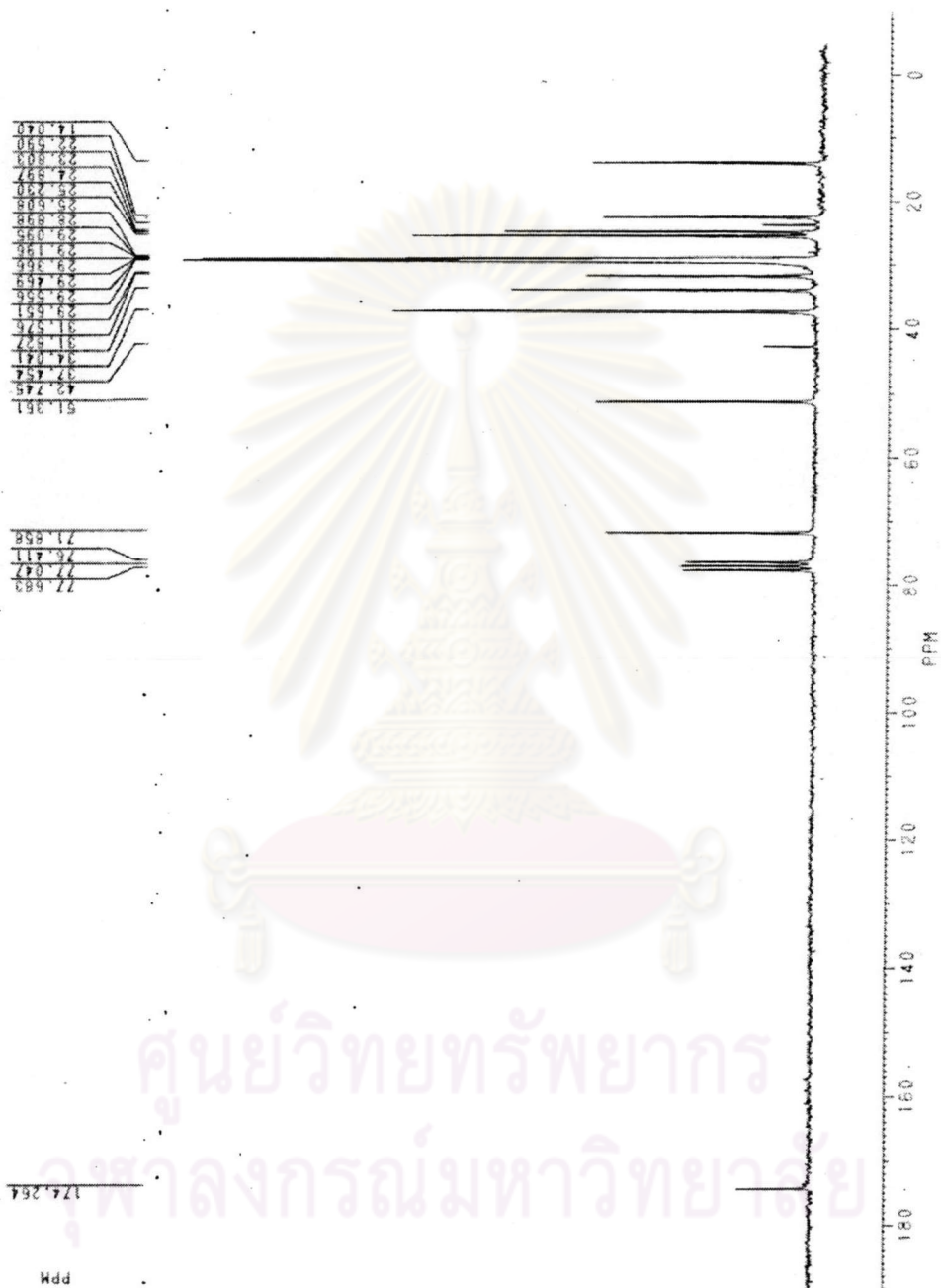


Figure E4  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of hydrogenated product at 120 °C

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Figure E5  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of hydrogenated product at 150 °C

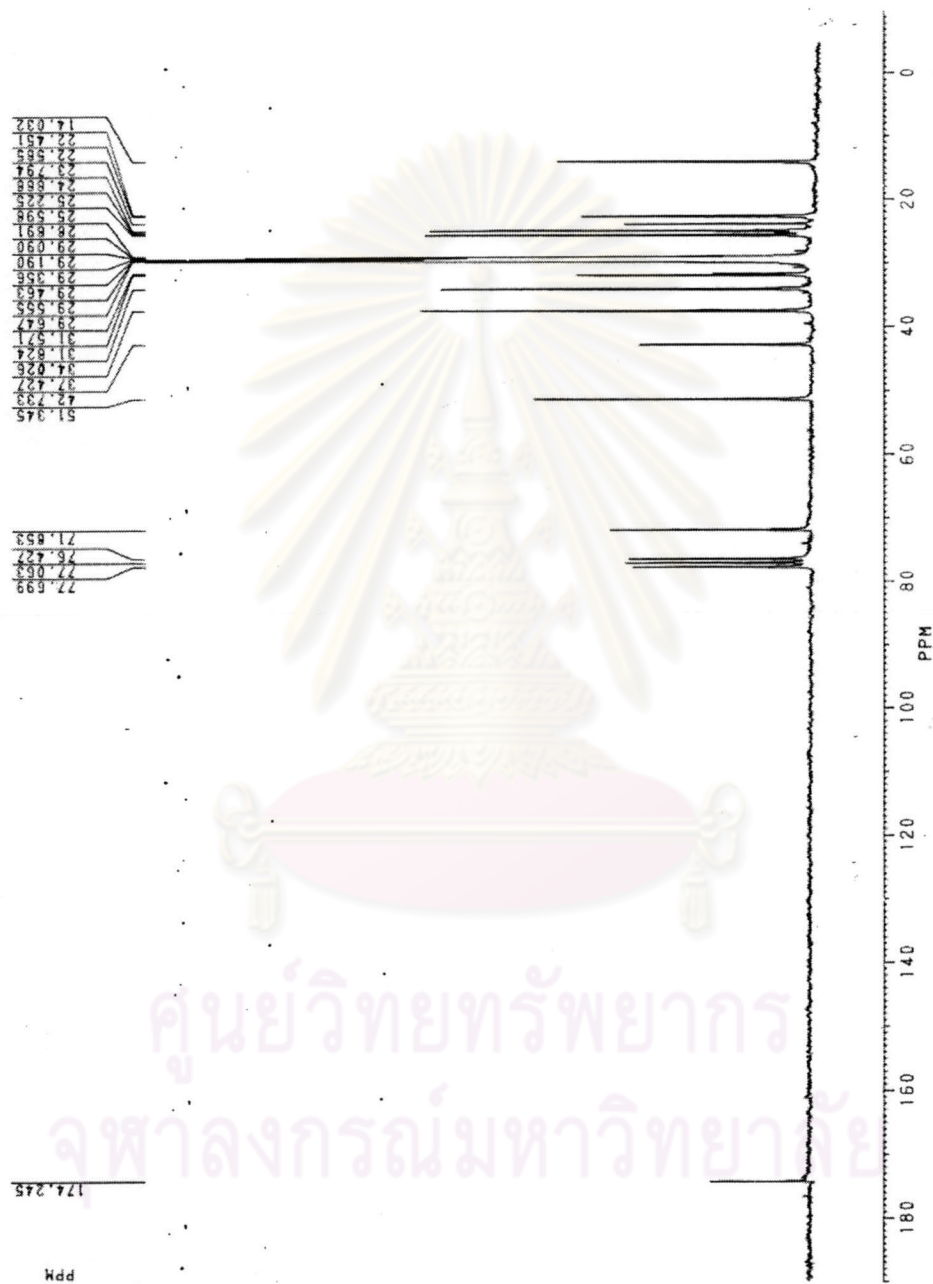


Figure E6 <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of hydrogenated product at 180 °C

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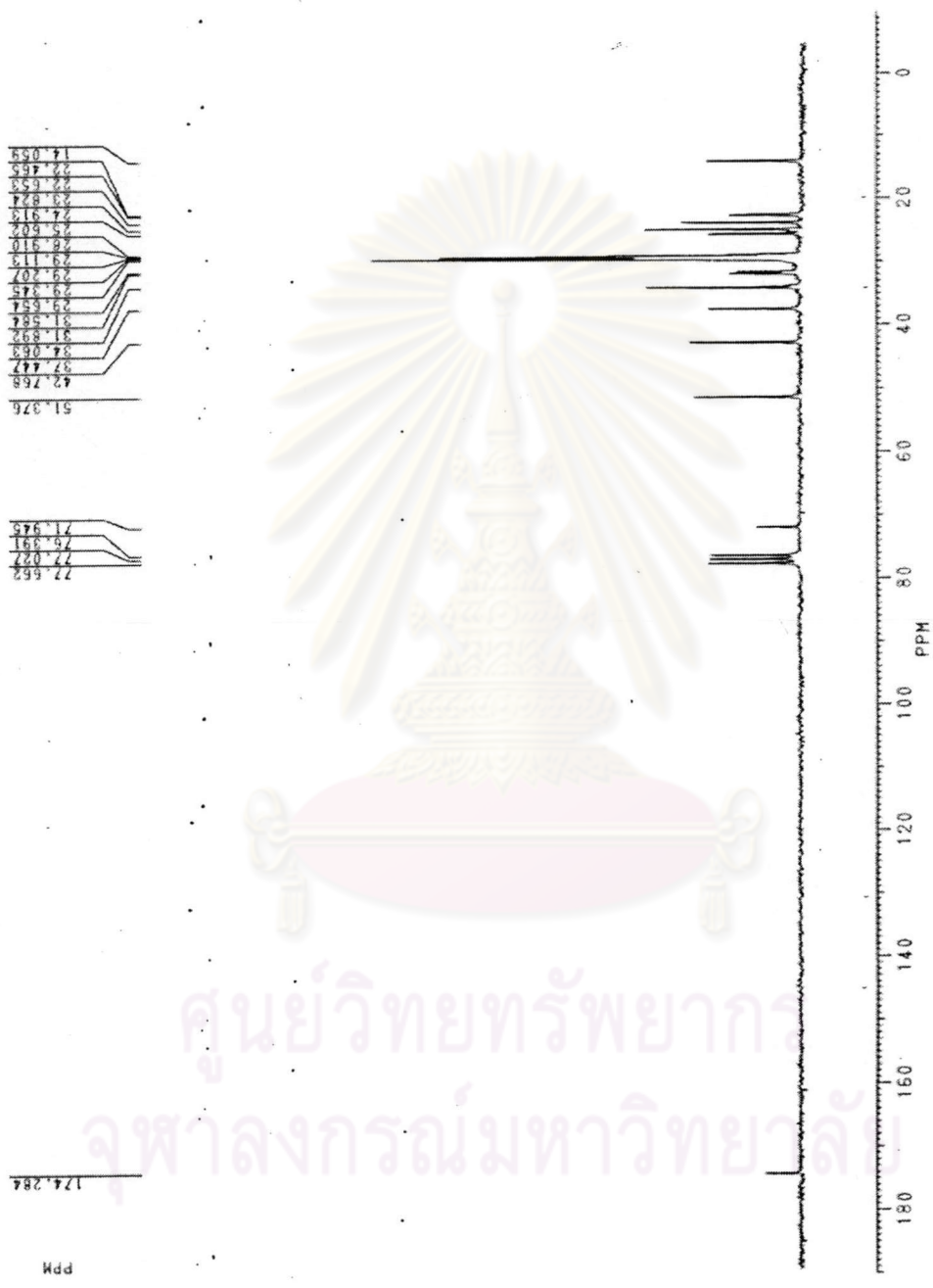


Figure E7 <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of hydrogenated product at 200 °C

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จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

## VITA

Mr. Niti Leangjan was born on November 14, 1978 in Chonburi. He received his Bachelor Degree of Science in Chemistry from Chulalongkorn University, in 1999. He continued his Master Degree of Science in Program of Petrochemistry and Polymer Science, Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University in 1999 and completed the program in 2002.



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