

## REFERENCES

1. S. Routier, J. Bernier, M.J. Waring, P. Colson, C. Houssier, and C. Bailly. Synthesis of a functionalized salen-copper complex and its interaction with DNA. *J.Org.Chem.*, **1996**, *61*, 2326.
2. L. Mao, Y. Tian, G. Shi, H. Liu, and L. Jin. A new ultramicrosensor for Nitric oxide Based on Electropolymerized Film on Nickel Salen. *Anal. Lett.*, **1998**, *31*, 1991.
3. L. Mao, K. Yamamoto, W. Zhou, and L. Jin. Electrochemical Nitric Oxide Sensors Based on Electropolymerized Film of M(salen) with Central Ions of Fe, Co, Cu, and Mn. *Electroanal.*, **2000**, *12*, 72.
4. M.A. Azzem, Z.F. Mohamed, and H.M. Fahmy. Electrocatalytic reduction of some imino compounds on a glassy carbon electrode electrochemically modified with a new copper-salen complex. *J.Electroanal. Chem.*, **1995**, *399*, 121.
5. W.Zhang , and E.N. Jacobsen. Asymmetric olefin epoxidation with sodium hypochlorite catalyzed by easily prepared chiral manganese (III) salen complexes. *J.Org.Chem.*, **1991**, *56*, 2296.
6. B.D. Brandes, and E.N. Jacobsen. Synthesis of enantiopure 3-chlorostyrene oxide via an asymmetric epoxidation hydrolytic kinetic sequence. *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry.*, **1997**, *8*, 3927.
7. L. Canali, and D.C. Sherrington. Utilisation of homogeneous and supported chiral metal(salen) complexes in asymmetric catalysis. *Chem.Soc.Rev.*, **1999**, *28*, 85.
8. (a) B.B. De, B.B. Lohray, S. Sivaram, and P.K. Dhal. Polymeric catalysts for Chemo- and Enantioselective Epoxidation of Olefins: New Crosslinked Chiral Transition Metal Complexing Polymers. *J. Polym. Sci., Polym. Chem. Ed.*, **1997**, *35*, 1809.

- (b) F.Minutolo; D.Pini; P. Salvadori. Heterogeneous Asymmetric Epoxidation of Unfunctionalised Olefin catalyzed by polymer-bound (salen) manganese complexes. *Tetrahedron; Asymmetry.*, **1996**, *7*, 2293.
9. X. Yao, H. Chen, W. Lu, G. Pan, X. Hu, and Z. Zheng. Enantioselective epoxidation of olefins catalyzed by two novel chiral poly-salen-Mn(II) complexes. *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **2000**, *41*, 10267.
10. P. Cerrada, M. Marcos, and J.L. Serrano. Synthesis and Properties of Thermotropic Liquid Crystals with Two Non-Mesogenic Units and a Flexible Central Spacer. *Mol.Cryst.Liq.Cryst.*, **1989**, *170*, 79.
11. K. Hoshino, H. Murakami, Y. Matsunaga, T. Inabe, and Y. Maruyama. Metal-containing Homopolymer Showing a Paramagnetic Nematic Mesophase. *Inorg.Chem.*, **1990**, *29*, 1177.
12. M. Marcos, L. Oriol, and J.L. Serrano. Metal-Containing Homopolymers Showing a Paramagnetic Nematic Mesophase. *Macromolecules.*, **1990**, *23*, 5191.
13. D. Campbell and J.R. White., *Polymer Characterization: Physical techniques*, Chapman and Hall, **1989**, pp. 28-35.
14. M.P. Stevens, *Polymer Chemistry*, Oxford University Press, **1999**, pp. 53-57.
15. C.H. Hamann, A. Hamnett, and W. Vielstich., *Electrochemistry*, Wiley-VCH, **1998**, pp. 227-231.
16. J.F. Larrow and E.N. Jacobsen. A Practical Method for the Large-Scale Preparation of [*N,N'*-Bis(3,5-di-*tert*-butylsalicylidene)-1,2-cyclohexanediamine(2-)]manganese(III) Chloride, a Highly Enantioselective Epoxidation Catalyst. *J.Org. Chem.*, **1994**, *59*, 1939.
17. U. Sukontpanish, S. Boonyawan, P. Boonsong, N. Pimpa, N. Chantarasiri and M. Sukwattanasinitt. Synthesis of Novel, Well-Defined, Soluble Polymers Containing Chiral Salen. *J.Sci.Res.Chula.Univ.*, **1999**, *24*, 115.
18. Z. Li and C. Jablonski. Synthesis and characterization of ‘calixalens’: a new class of macrocyclic chiral ligands *Chem. Commun.*, **1999**, 1531.

19. Z. Liu, and F.C. Anson. Schiff Base Complexes of Vanadium (III, IV, V) as catalysts for Electroreduction of O<sub>2</sub> to H<sub>2</sub>O in Acetonitrile.  
*Inorg.Chem.*, **2001**, *40*, 1329.

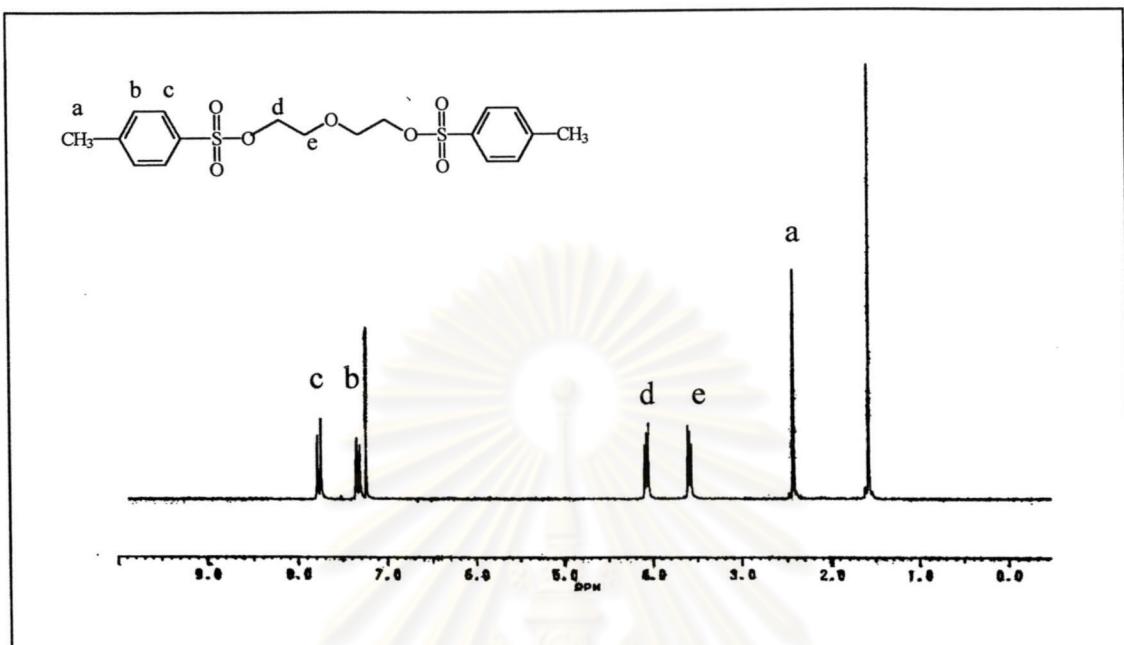


ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

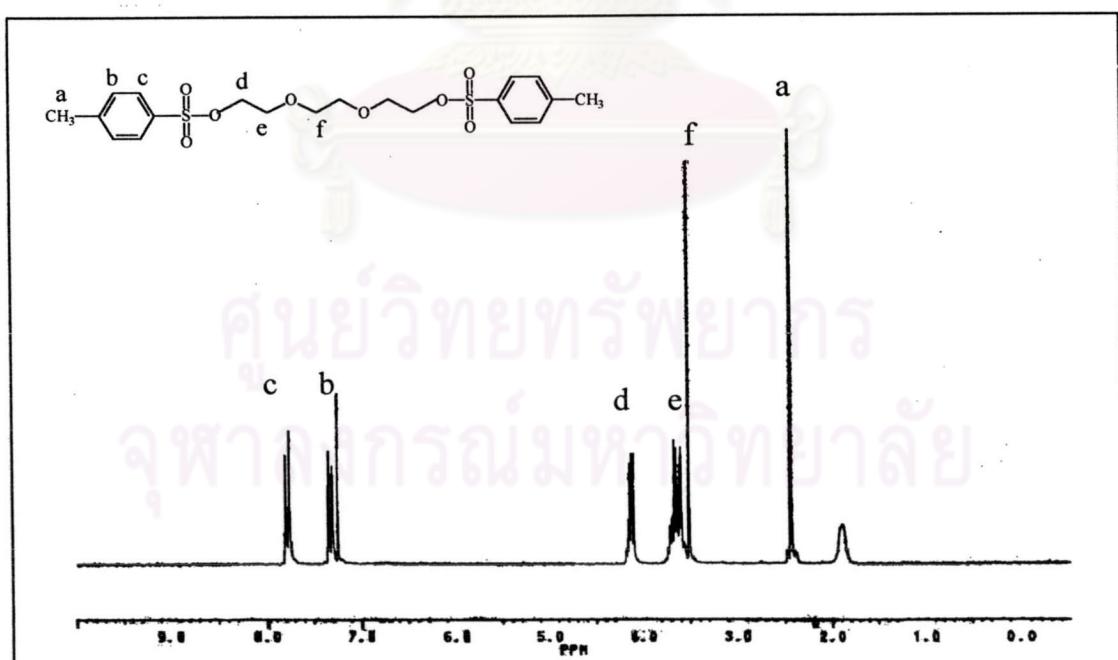
## APPENDICES

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

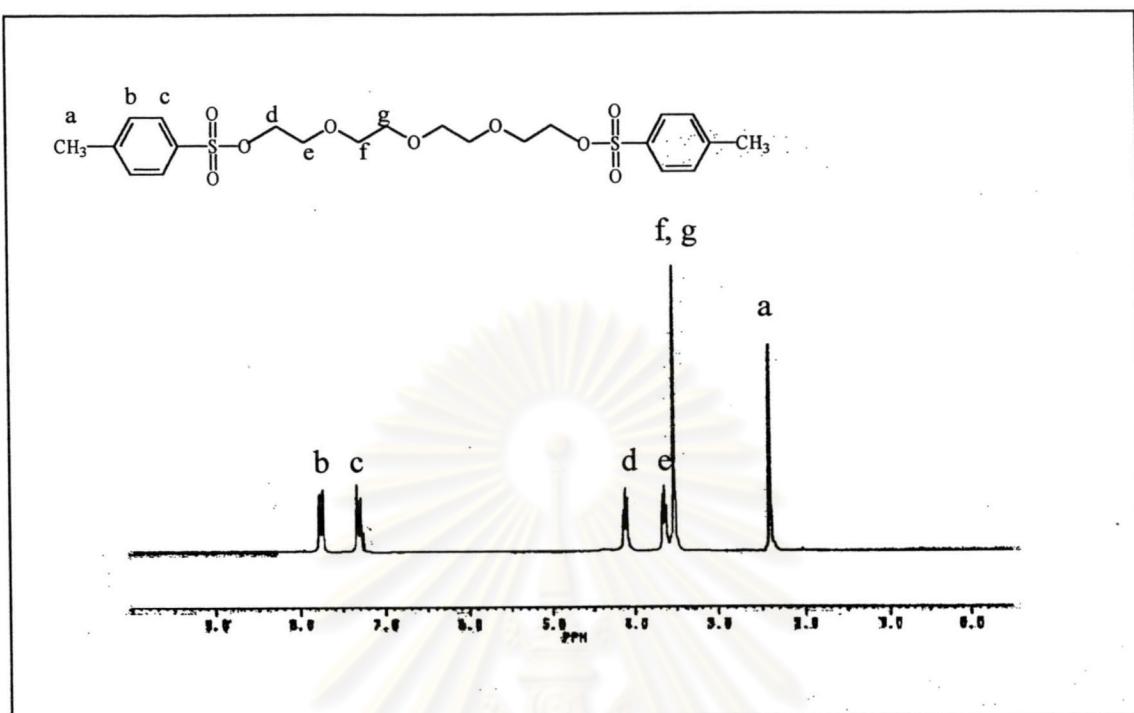
## APPENDIX A



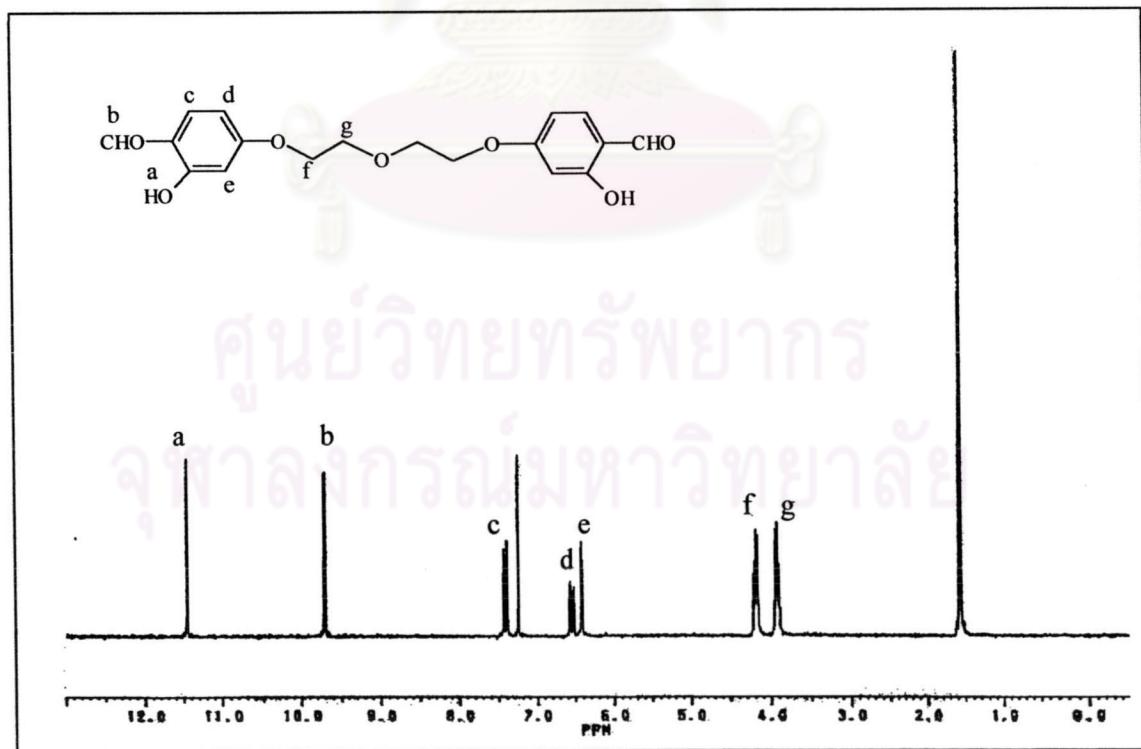
**Figure A1** The  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of tosylate ester of diethyleneglycol, **1**



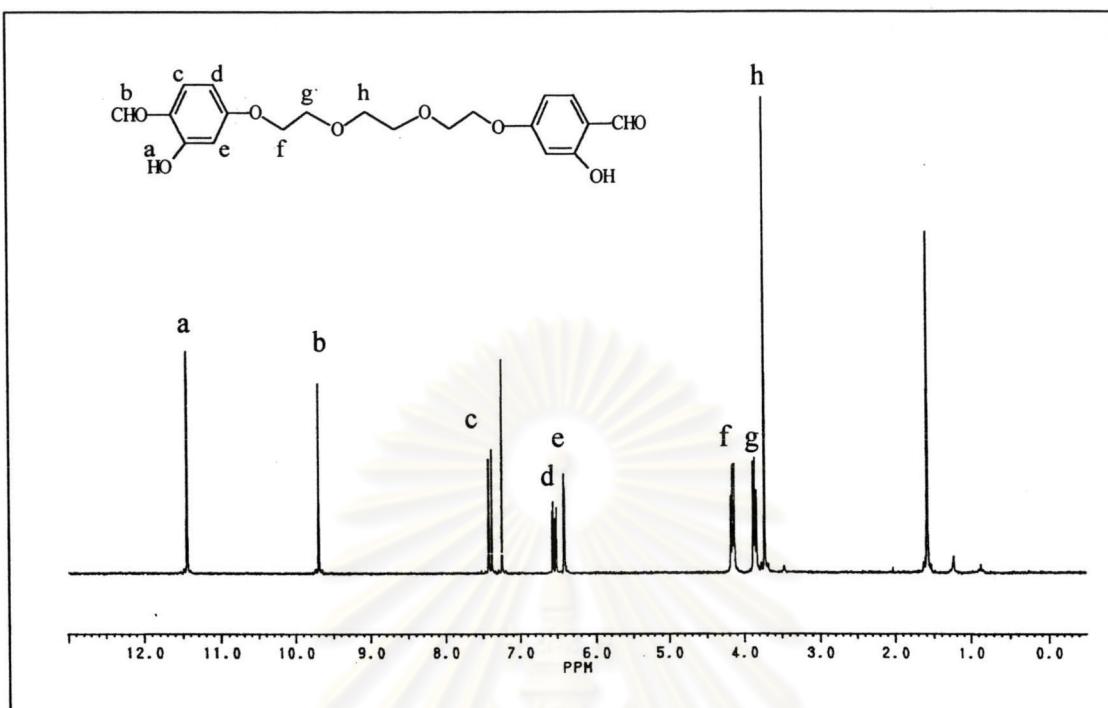
**Figure A2** The  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of tosylate ester of triethyleneglycol, **2**



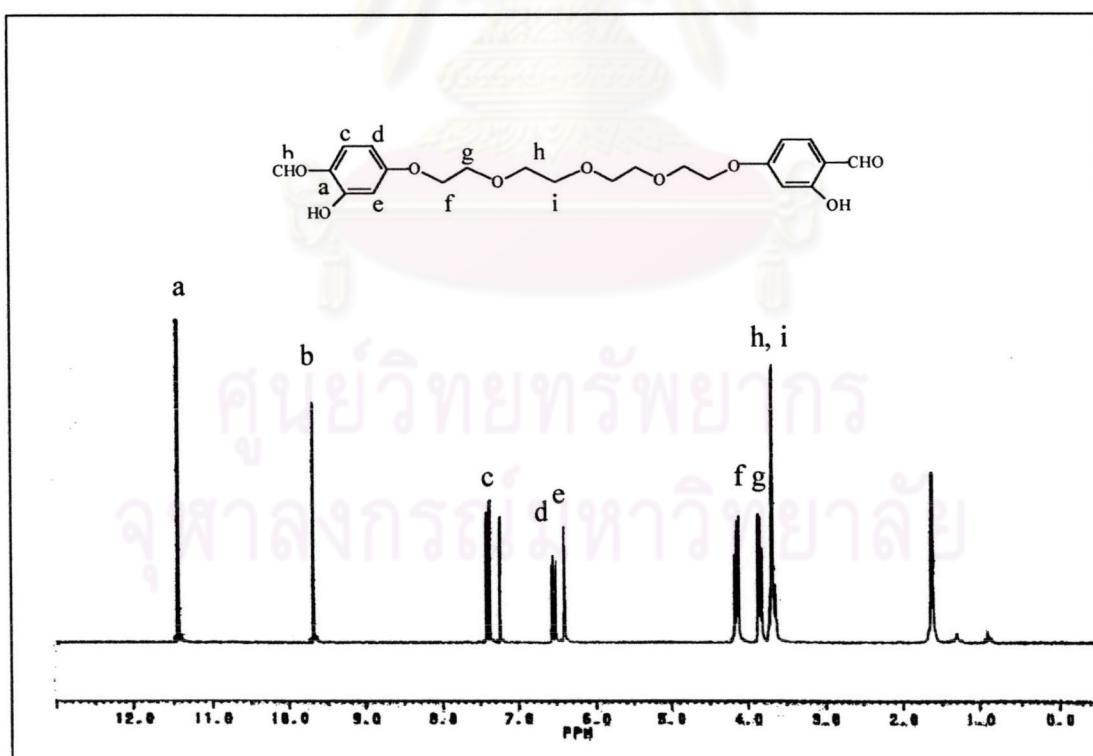
**Figure A3** The  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of tosylate ester of tetraethyleneglycol, 3



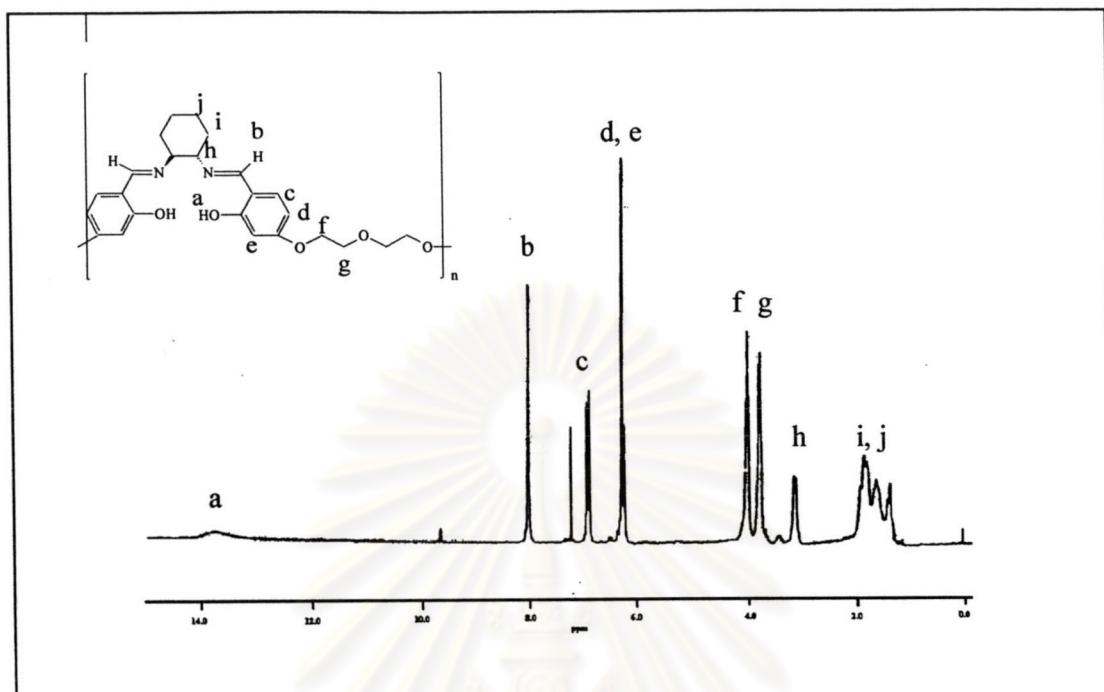
**Figure A4** The  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of diethyleneglycol bis(4-salicyly)ether, 4



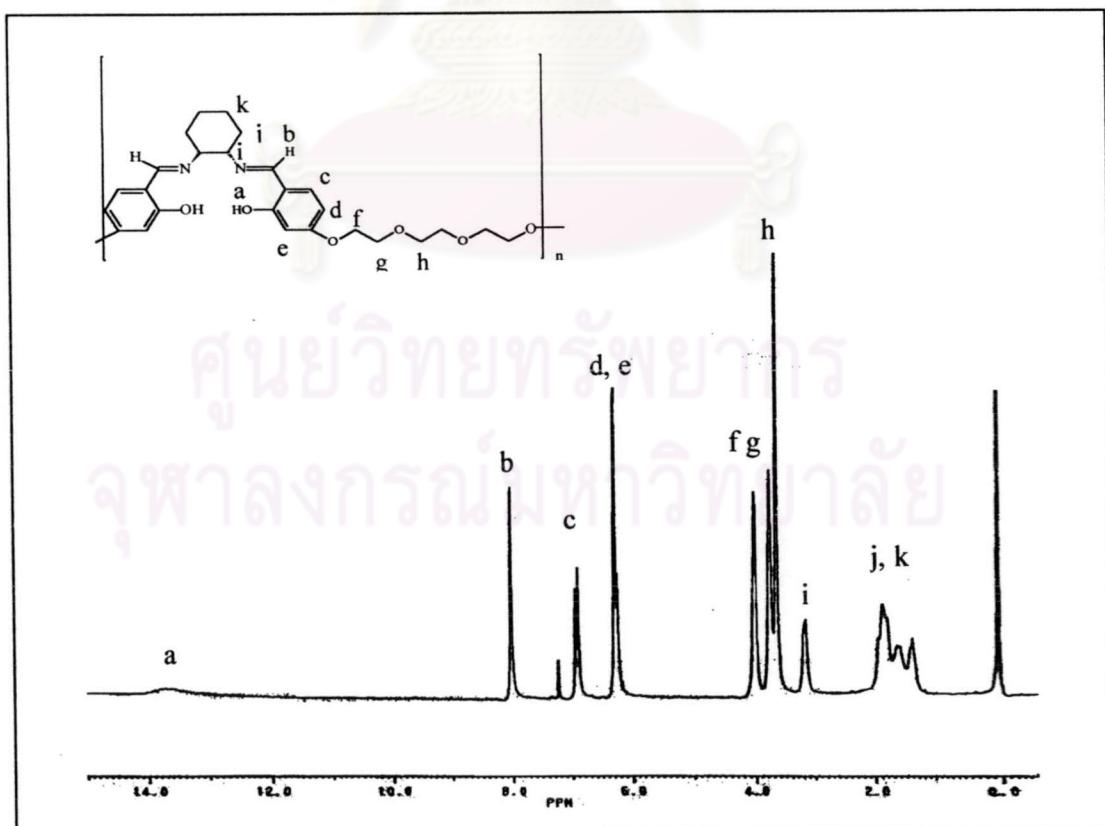
**Figure A5** The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of triethyleneglycol bis(4-salicylyl)ether, **5**



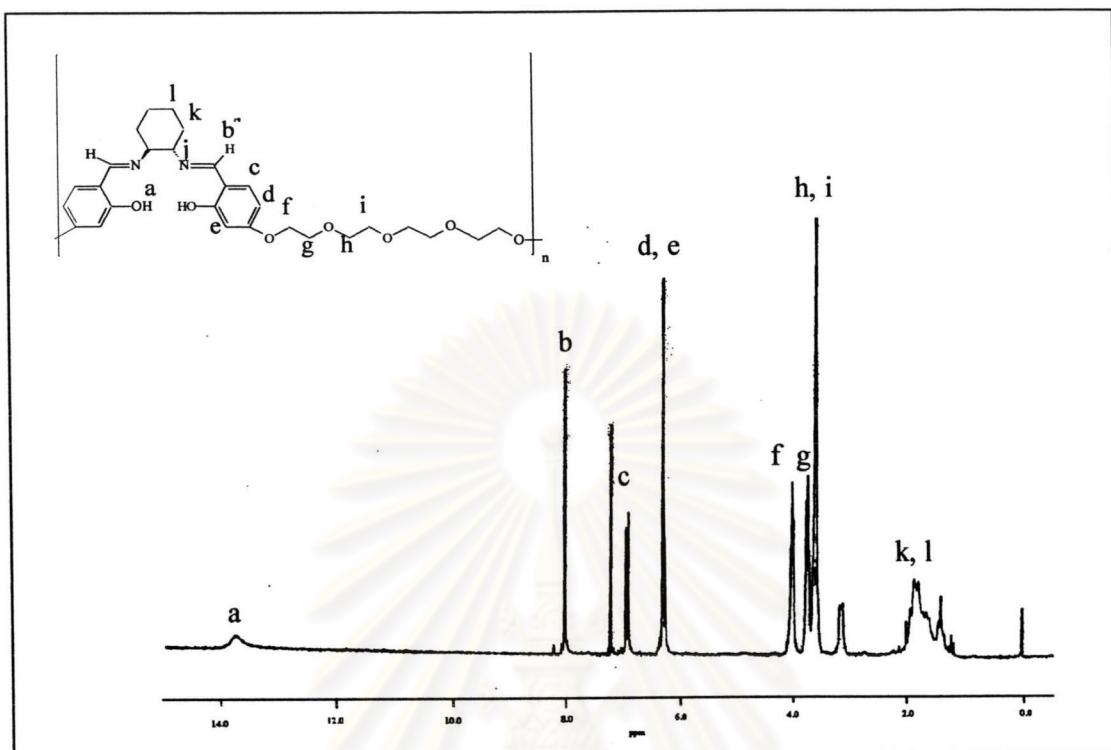
**Figure A6** The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of tetraethyleneglycol bis (4-salicylyl)ether, **6**



**Figure A7** The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of polymeric diethyleneglycol salen, 7



**Figure A8** The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of polymeric triethyleneglycolic salen, 8



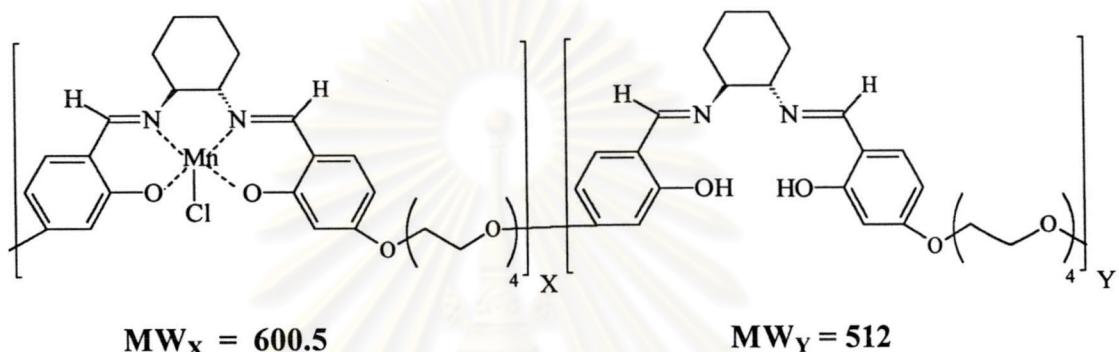
**Figure A9** The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of polymeric tetraethyleneglycolic salen, 9

## APPENDIX B

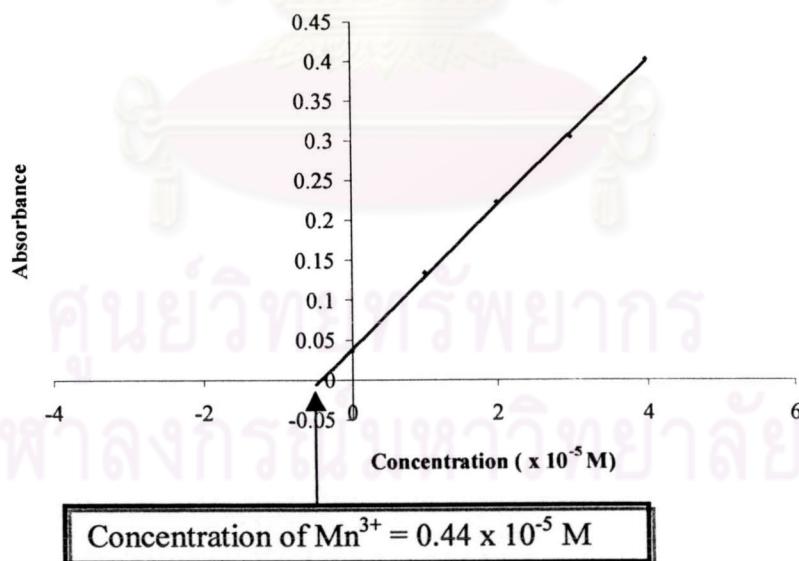
The calculation of the degree of complexation obtained from AAS

### 1. $(\text{Mn-(EG)}_4\text{sal})_n$ complex

The molecular weight used in this calculation referred from the structure of repeating unit of polymeric complex as shown below.



Calibration curve obtained from standard addition method was shown below;



**Figure B1** Calibration curve of  $(\text{Mn-(EG)}_4\text{sal})_n$  obtained from standard addition method.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{The concentration of Mn}^{3+} \text{ in sample} &= 0.44 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M} \\ &= 2.48 \times 10^{-4} \text{ grams}\end{aligned}$$

From the structure, the repeating units X and Y could be calculated from;

$$\begin{aligned}600.5X + 512Y &= \text{weight of sample} \\ &= 6.70 \times 10^{-3} \text{ grams}\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}54.98X &= \text{weight of Mn}^{3+} \\ &= 2.48 \times 10^{-4} \text{ grams}\end{aligned}\quad (2)$$

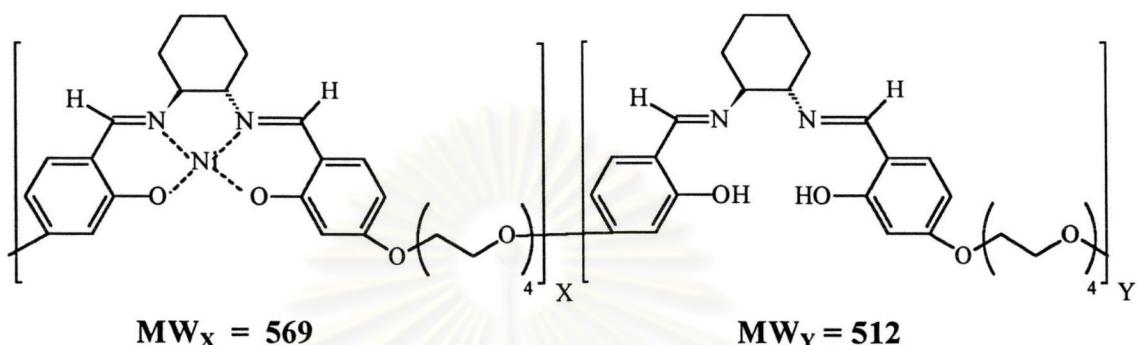
$$\text{thus } X = 4.51 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mole}$$

Substituted X into equation (1)

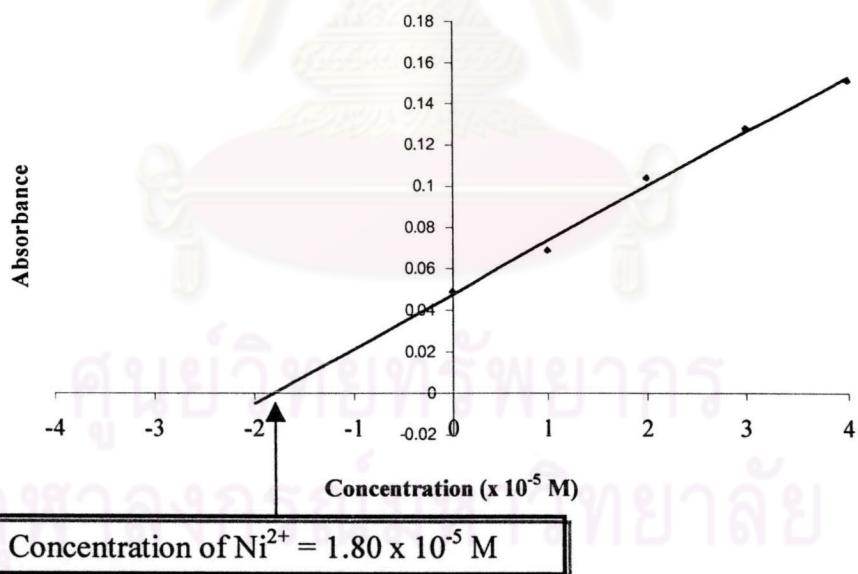
$$\begin{aligned}600.5(4.51 \times 10^{-6}) + 512Y &= 6.70 \times 10^{-3} \text{ grams} \\ Y &= 7.80 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mole} \\ \% \text{ Mn}^{3+} &= \frac{X}{X+Y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{4.51 \times 10^{-6}}{4.51 \times 10^{-6} + 7.80 \times 10^{-6}} \times 100 \\ &= 37\%\end{aligned}$$

## 2. $(\text{Ni-(EG})_4\text{sal})_n$ complex

The molecular weight used in this calculation referred from the structure of repeating unit of polymeric complex as shown below.



Calibration curve obtained from standard addition method was shown below;



**Figure B2** Calibration curve of  $(\text{Ni-(EG})_4\text{sal})_n$  obtained from standard addition method.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{The concentration of Ni}^{2+} \text{ in sample} &= 1.80 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M} \\ &= 1.05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ grams}\end{aligned}$$

From the structure, the repeating units X and Y could be calculated from;

$$\begin{aligned}569X + 512Y &= \text{weight of sample} \\ &= 9.20 \times 10^{-3} \text{ grams}\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}58.71X &= \text{weight of Ni}^{2+} \\ &= 1.05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ grams}\end{aligned}\quad (2)$$

$$\text{thus } X = 1.79 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mole}$$

Substituted X into equation (1)

$$\begin{aligned}569(1.79 \times 10^{-5}) + 512Y &= 9.20 \times 10^{-3} \text{ grams} \\ Y &= -1.90 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mole}\end{aligned}$$

Since obtained Y value was negative, the %Ni<sup>2+</sup> in the (Ni-(EG)<sub>4</sub>sal)<sub>n</sub> was thus approximate 100%.

## VITAE

Name : Miss Arpornrat Nantalaksakul  
Born : October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1978 in Bangkok Thailand  
Address : 34/335 Moo 10 Soi Chokchai 4 Ladphrao Bangkapi Bangkok 10230  
Education :  
1982-1988 : Elementary School Certificate  
1989-1994 : High School Certificate  
1994-1998 : Bachelor's degree of Science (Chemistry, 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Honors),  
Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand  
1999-2002 : Master's degree study in Inorganic Chemistry at Department of  
Chemistry, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย