

REFERENCES

- ASTM D257-92. (1997). Standard test methods for D-C resistance or conductance of insulating materials. American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia: ASTM.
- ASTM D882-91. (1993). Standard test methods for tensile properties of thin plastic sheeting. American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia: ASTM.
- Baik, D.H., Kim, G., Park, Y.H., Lee, Y., and Son, Y. (1998). Effect of polymer blending on the electrical conductivity of polypyrrole/copolyester composite films. Polymer Bulletin, 41, 713-719.
- Bhat, N.V., Geetha, P., Pawde, Sunita and Nallathambi, R. (1995). Preparation of poly(vinylidene fluoride)-polypyrrole composite films by electrochemical synthesis and their properties. Journal of Applied Polymer Science, 58, 2251-2257.
- Brown, R.A., Price, C., Randall, P.D., and Satguranathan, R. (1989). Effect of surfactant concentration on core-shell emulsion polymerization. Polymer Communications, 30, 349-352.
- Bunsomsit, K., Magaraphan, R., O'Rear, E.A., and Grady, B.P. (2002). Polypyrrole-coated natural rubber latex by admicellar polymerization. Colloid and Polymer Science, 280, 509-516.
- Cairns, D.B., Armes, S.P., and Bremer, L.G.B. (1999). Synthesis and characterization of submicrometer-sized polypyrrole-polystyrene composite particles. Langmuir, 15(23), 8052-8058.
- Cho, G., Glatzhofer, D.T., Fung, B.M., Yuan, W., and O'Rear, E.A. (2000). Formation of ultrathin polypyrrole (PPY) films on alumina particles using adsorbed hexanoic acid as a template. Langmuir, 16(10), 4424-4429.
- Cho, G., Fung, B.M., Glatzhofer, D.T., Lee, J., and Shul, Y. (2001). Preparation and characterization of polypyrrole-coated nanosized novel ceramics. Langmuir, 17(2), 456-461.

- Cooper, E.C. and Vincent, B. (1989). Electrically conducting organic films and beads based on conducting latices particles. Journal of Physics D-Applied Physics, 22, 1580-1585.
- Flandin, L., Bidan, G., Brechet, Y., and Cavaille, J. Y. (2000). New nanocomposite materials made of an insulating matrix and conducting fillers: processing and properties. Polymer Composites, 21(2), 165-174.
- Funkhouser, G.P., Arévalo, M.P., Glatzhofer, D.T., and O'Rear, E.A. (1995). Solubilization and adsolubilization of pyrrole by sodium dodecyl sulfate: polypyrrole formation on alumina surfaces. Langmuir, 11, 1443-1447.
- Genetti, W.B., Yuan, W.L., Grady, B.P., O'Rear, E.A., Lai, C.L., and Glatzhofer, D.T. (1998). Polymer matrix composites: conductivity enhancement through polypyrrole coating of nickel flake. Journal of Materials Science, 33(12), 3085-3093.
- He, F., Omoto, M., Yamamoto, T., and Kise, H. (1993). Kobunshi Robunshu, 50, 665.
- Huijs, F.M., Lang, J., Kalicharan, D., Vercauteren, F.F., Van Der Want, J.J.L., and Hadziioannou, G. (2001). Formation of transparent conducting films based on core-shell latices: influence of the polypyrrole shell thickness. Journal of Applied Polymer Science, 79(5), 900-909.
- Irving, D.W. and Cornish, K. (1997). Microstructure of rubber particles using cryo and conventional high-resolution scanning electron microscopy. Proc Scanning, 97, 169-179.
- Lai, C., Harwell, J.H., and O'Rear, E.A. (1995). Formation of poly(tetrafluoroethylene) thin films on alumina by admicellar polymerization. Langmuir, 11(3), 905-911.
- Lascelles, S.F. and Armes, S.P. (1997a). Synthesis and characterization of micrometer-sized, polypyrrole-coated polystyrene latexes. Journal of Materials Chemistry, 7(8), 1339-1347.
- Lascelles, S.F., Armes, S.P., Zhdan, P.A., Greaves, S.J., Brown, A.M., Watts, J.F., Leadley, S.R., and Luk, S.Y. (1997b). Surface characterization of micrometer-sized, polypyrrole-coated polystyrene latexes: verification of a 'core-shell' morphology. Journal of Materials Chemistry, 7(8), 1349-1355.

- Lascelles, S.F., McCarthy, G.P., Butterworth, M.D., and Armes, S.P. (1998). Effect of synthesis parameters on the particle size, composition and colloid stability of polypyrrole-silica nanocomposite particles. Journal of Materials Chemistry, 276(10), 893-902.
- Lee, J.Y., Kim, D.Y., and Kim, C.Y. (1995). Synthesis of soluble polypyrrole of the doped state in organic solvents. Synthetic Metals, 74, 103-106.
- Li, Y. and Ouyang, J. (2000). Effect of nonionic surfactant additives on the electropolymerization of pyrrole in aqueous solutions. Synthetic Metals, 113, 23-28.
- Long, H. (1985). Basic compounding and processing of rubber, rubber division. American Chemical Society, Akron, U.S.A., p.4
- Machids, S. and Miyata, S. (1989). Synthetic Metals, 31, 311.
- Mooibroek, H. and Cornish, K. (2000). Alternative sources of natural rubber. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol., 53, 355-365.
- Nakata, M., Taga, M., and Kise, H. (1992). Polymer Journal, 24, 437.
- O'Haver, J.H., Harwell, J.H., O'Rear, E.A., Snodgrass, L.J., and Waddell, W.H. (1994). In situ formation of polystyrene in adsorbed surfactant bilayers on precipitated silica. Langmuir, 10(8), 2588-2593.
- Omastová, M., Pavlinec, J., Pionteck, J., Simon, F., and Košina, S. (1998). Chemical preparation and characterization of conductive poly(methyl methacrylate)/polypyrrole composites. Polymer, 39(25), 6559-6566.
- Omastová, M. and Simon, F. (2000). Surface characterization of conductive poly(methyl methacrylate) /polypyrrole composites. Journal of Materials Science, 35(7), 1743-1749.
- Radhakrishnan, S. and Saini, D.R. (1994). Structure and electrical properties of polypyrrole-thermoplastic elastomer blends. Polymer International, 34, 111-117.
- Ramelow, U.S., Ma, J., and Darbeau, R. (2001). Electrical conductivities of polypyrrole reacted with dopant solutions. Materials Research Innovation, 5, 40-49.
- Siler, D.J., Goodrich-Tanrikulu, M., Cornish, K., Stafford, A.E., and Mckee, T.A. (1997). Composition of rubber particles of *Hevea brasiliensis*, *Parthenium*

- argentatum*, *Ficus elastica* and *Euphorbia lactiflua* indicates unconventional surface structure. Plant Physiol Biochem, 35, 281-290.
- Waddell, W.H., O'Haver, J.H., Evans, L.R., and Harwell, J.H. (1995). Journal of Applied Polymer Science, 55, 1627.
- Winnik, M.A., Bystriak, S.M. and Odrobina, E. (2000). Interaction of PBMA latex particles with nonionic surfactants in aqueous solution. Langmuir, 16, 6118-6130.
- Wu, J., Harwell, J.H., and O'Rear, E.A. (1987). Two-dimensional reaction solvents: surfactant bilayers in the formation of ultrathin films. Langmuir, 3(4), 531-537.
- Yassar, A., Roncali, J., and Garnier, F. (1987). Aqueous suspension of conducting material from polypyrrole-coated submicronic latex particles. Polymer Communications, 28, 103.
- Yin, W. and Ruckenstein, E. (2001). A water-soluble self-doped conducting polypyrrole-based copolymer. Journal of Applied Polymer Science, 79, 86-89.
- Yin, W., Liu H., Li, J., Li, Y., and Gu, T. (1997). Conducting composite films based on polypyrrole and crosslinked poly(styrene-butyl acrylate-hydroxyethyl acrylate). Journal of Applied Polymer Science, 60, 2293-2298.
- Yin, W., Yan T., Gan, L.M., Chew, C.H., Liu H., and Gan, L.H. (1998). Conductive composite films based on polypyrrole and crosslinked poly(styrene/butyl acrylate/acrylic acid). European Polymer Journal, 34(12), 1763-1766.

APPENDICES

Appendix A Adsorption Isotherms of SDS on Latex Particle at Various Pyrrole Concentration

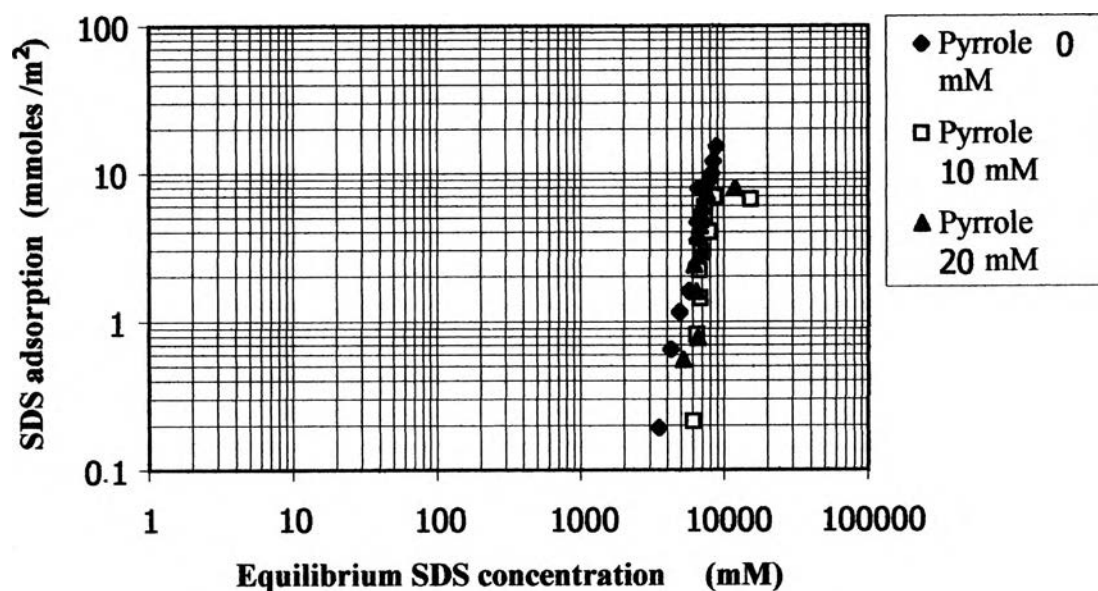


Figure A-1 Adsorption isotherms of SDS on latex particle at various pyrrole concentration. (obtained from the previous research work done by Bunsomsit, *et al.*, 2002)

Note

Pyrrole 10 mM condition made from latex 3.9 g

pyrrole 0.34 g = 5 mM

SDS 2.30 g = 8 mM

volume 13 ml

Pyrrole 20 mM condition made from latex 3.9 g

pyrrole 0.67 g = 10 mM

SDS 4.61g = 16 mM

volume 13 ml

Appendix B Raw Data of Mean Diameters From Centrifuged NR Latex**Table B-1** Mean diameters of centrifuged NR latex

Number	Mean diameters (mm)	Specific surface area* (m ² /g)
1	1.04	6.9721
2	1.08	6.8843
3	0.94	7.5895
4	0.98	7.0772
5	0.83	8.7563
Avg.	0.974	7.45588
Std.	0.0968504	0.776706477

* Density of NR particle assumed to be 1 g/cm³.

Appendix C DTGA Thermograms of PPy under Different Atmospheres

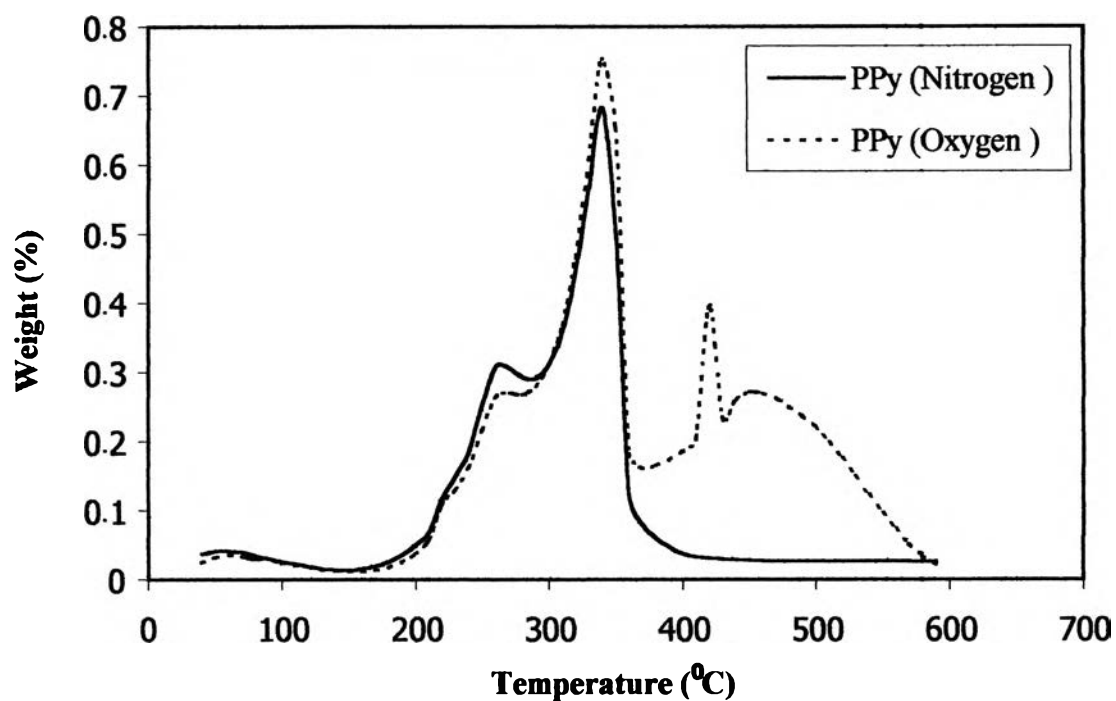


Figure C-1 DTGA Thermograms of PPy under different atmospheres.

Huijs et al., 2001 reported that annealing at 120 °C could destroy PPy by oxidation with oxygen such that the film developed higher resistance over time. Figure C-1 shows the decomposition of PPy and their derivatives in different atmospheres. The thermogram reveals that oxygen gas did not cause a strong effect of thermal resistance of PPy before 200°C.

Note Mass loss was calculated from TGA program. (Computer program)

Appendix D Admicelled Latex Recipe

Table D-1 Ingredients of the admicelled latices (one-step polymerization)

Sample	Pyrrole (ml)	Pyrrole (mM)	(NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (g)	SDS (ml)	NaCl (ml)	Make vol. to (ml)
Ctrl. 1	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	6.5
Ctrl. 2	-	-	-	2.1	-	6.5
N1	0.7	5	0.016	-	-	6.5
N2-1	0.7	5	0.016	2.1	-	6.5
N2-2	1.4	10	0.031	2.1	-	6.5
N2-3	3.4	20	0.078	2.6	-	10
N2-4	6.8	40	0.156	2.6	-	10
N2-5	28.2	60	0.645	7.2	-	40
N3-1	0.7	5	0.016	2.1	2.1	6.5
N3-2	1.4	10	0.031	2.1	2.1	6.5
N3-3	5.4	20	0.124	4.2	4.2	20
N3-4	34.8	40	0.795	13.4	13.5	80
N3-5	64.2	60	1.466	16.5	16.6	100
N2-2A9P1	Described below					

Note

All of the above mixtures were added with 3.9 grams of dry weight of NR latex particles. Stock solutions for each solution are 0.1 M Pyrrole, 0.052 M SDS, and 2M NaCl.

Preparation method (for N2-2A9P1)

Latex (N2-2) 18 g (dry weight content) + Pyrrole 1.4 ml (from stock solution) + Pyrrole (pure) 1.99 g + SDS 2.1 ml + Distilled water at the desired volume ---> Put in shaker bath at 30⁰C, 6 h ---> Add (NH₄)₂S₂O₈ 2 g ---> Polymerization for 4 h ---> Dried in an air-oven at 70⁰C

Table D-2 Calculation of pyrrole content in the admicelled latices in gram

Sample	Pyrrole (g)	Latex (g)	Pyrrole (wt%)	Latex (wt%)
N2-1, N3-1	0.0046	3.9	0.1167	99.8833
N2-2, N3-2	0.0091	3.9	0.2330	99.7670
N2-3	0.0229	3.9	0.5838	99.4162
N2-4	0.0458	3.9	0.1607	99.8393
N2-5	0.1895	3.9	4.6338	95.3662
N3-3	0.0363	3.9	0.9222	99.0778
N3-4	0.2337	3.9	5.6535	94.3465
N3-5	0.4310	3.9	9.9515	90.0485
N2-2A9P1	2	18	10	90

Table D-3 weight composition (%) of PPy mixed with admicelled latex (two-step polymerization)

Sample	Admicelled latex (wt%)	Pyrrole (wt%)	Admicelled latex (g)	Pyrrole (g)	Pyrrole (mole)	(NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (g)	(NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (mole)	Monomer : Initiator mole ratio
N2-1A1P9	10	90	2	18	0.268	18	0.079	3.4:1
N2-1A8P2	80	20	16	4	0.060	4	0.018	3.4:1
N2-1A4P6	40	60	8	12	0.179	12	0.053	3.4:1
N2-1A5P5	50	50	10	10	0.149	10	0.044	3.4:1
N2-1A9P1	90	10	18	2	0.030	0.030	0.088	3.4:1

Note

The other compositions were calculated similar to N2-1 system, the admicelled latex was only changed to N2-2, N3-1, and N3-2.

Calculation of PPy content in N2-2A9P1

Pyrrole from stock solution (1.4 ml = 0.01 g) + fresh distilled pyrrole (2-0.01 = 1.99 g). Therefore, whole pyrrole content = 2 g

$$\text{Pyrrole (wt\%)} = [2/(18+2)] \times 100 = 10\%$$

$$\text{Latex (wt\%)} = 100-10 = 90\%$$

Calculation of mole of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$

$$\text{Mole} = \text{gram} / 228.20 \text{ g/mole (molecular weight of ammonium persulfate)}$$

Calculation of PPy content in N2-1A1P9 (= PPy content in latex + PPy added)

$$[\text{gram of admicelled latex} \times (0.1167/100)] + \text{PPy added}$$

$$= [2 \times (0.1167/100)] + 18$$

$$= 18.0023 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Mole of pyrrole} = 18.0023 \text{ g} / 67.09 \text{ g/mole}$$

$$= 0.268 \text{ mole}$$

$$\text{Latex} = 2 \times (99.8833/100)$$

$$= 1.9977 \text{ g}$$

$$\therefore \text{Total weight} = 18.0023 + 1.9977$$

$$= 20.0000 \text{ g}$$

Appendix E Linear Viscoelastic Regime of Admicelled Latices

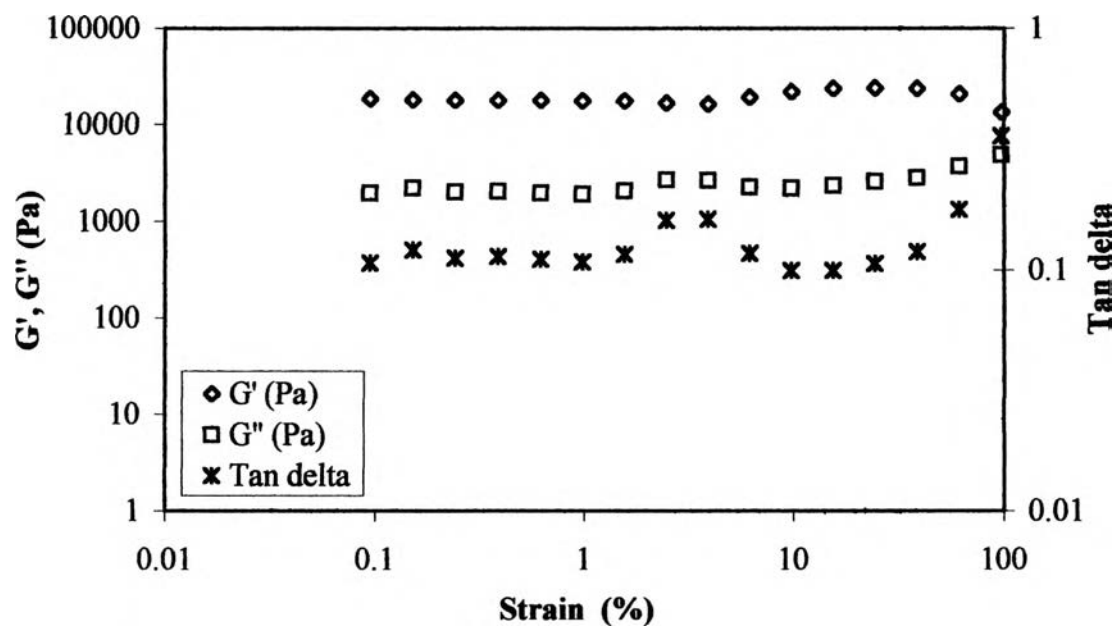


Figure E-1 Linear viscoelastic regime of NR latex film at 70°C. (0.5% strain was selected)

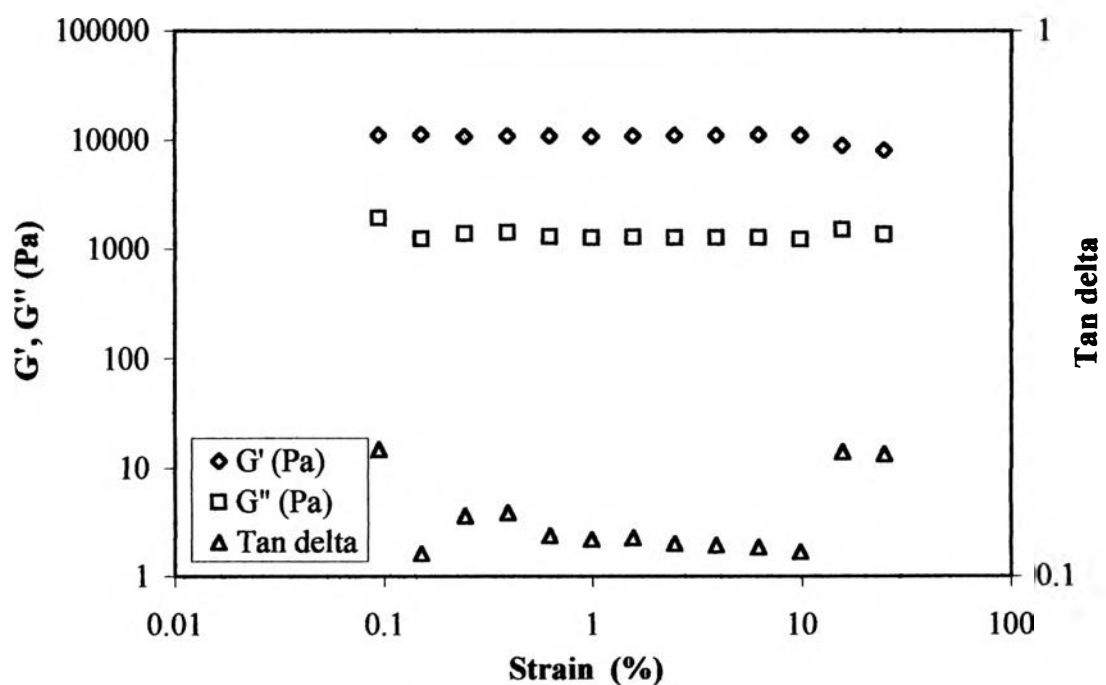


Figure E-2 Linear viscoelastic regime of N1 at 70°C. (1% strain was selected)

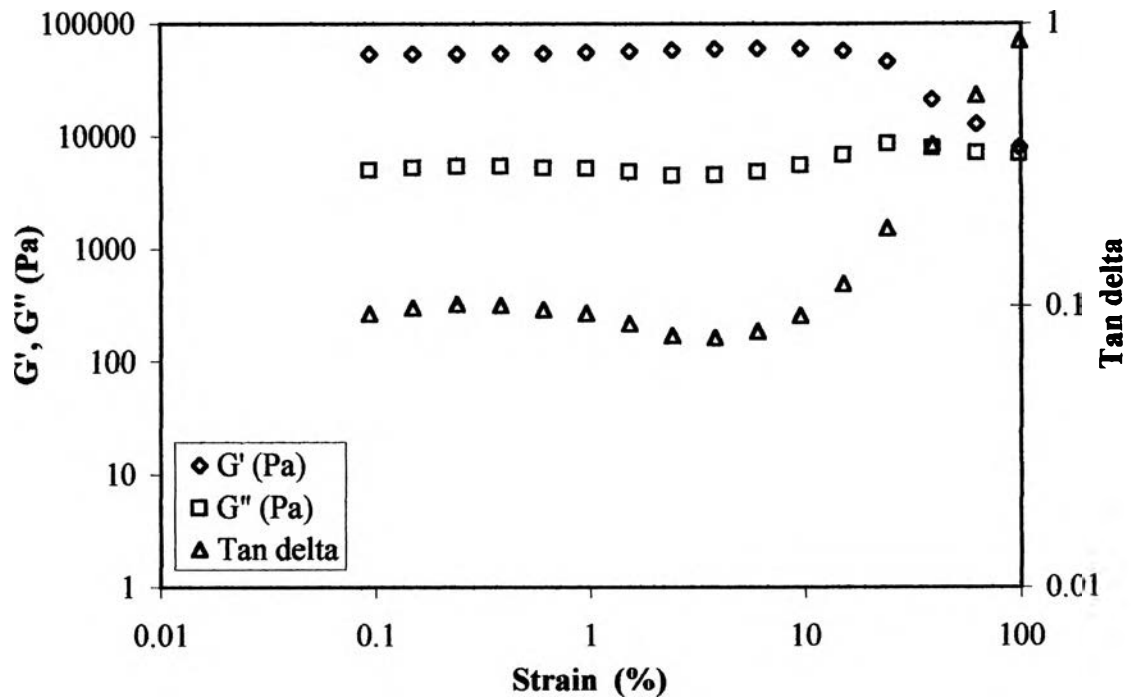


Figure E-3 Linear viscoelastic regime of N2-1 at 70°C. (0.5% strain was selected)

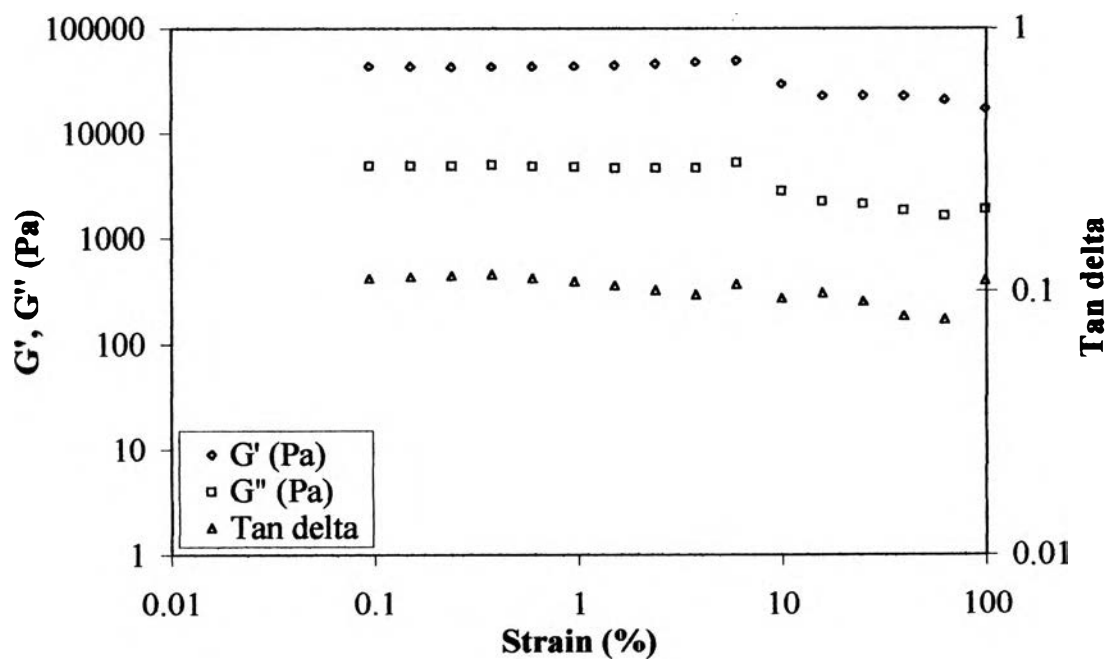


Figure E-4 Linear viscoelastic regime of N2-2 at 70°C. (0.5% strain was selected)

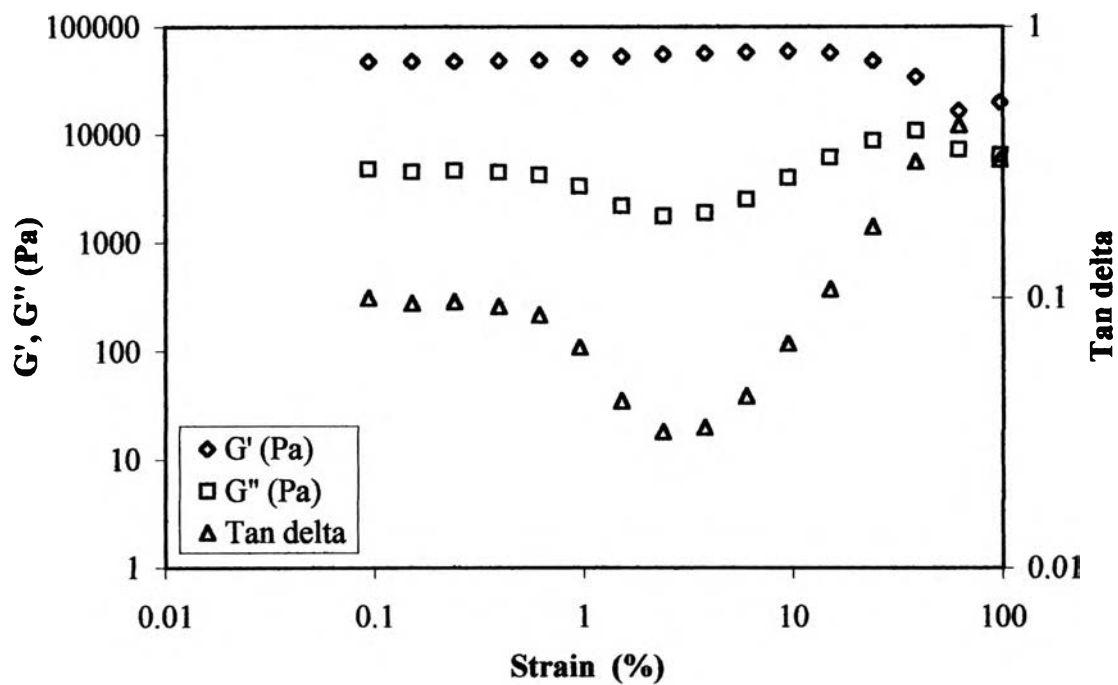


Figure E-5 Linear viscoelastic regime of N2-3 at 70°C. (0.25% strain was selected)

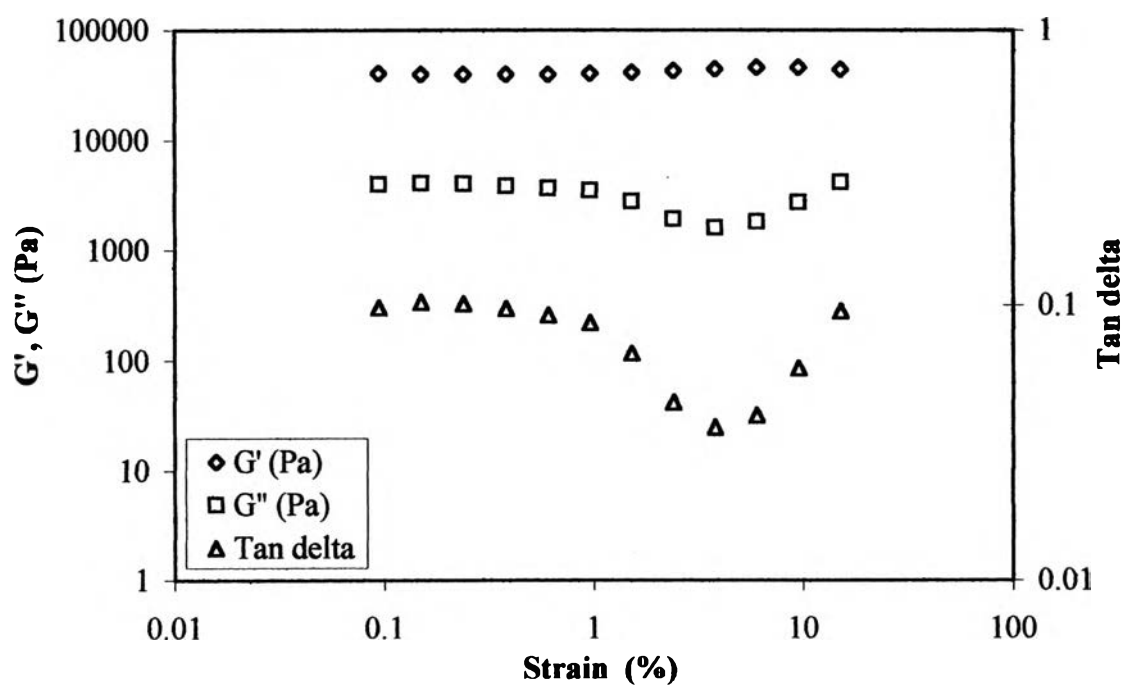


Figure E-6 Linear viscoelastic regime of N2-4 at 70°C. (0.25% strain was selected)

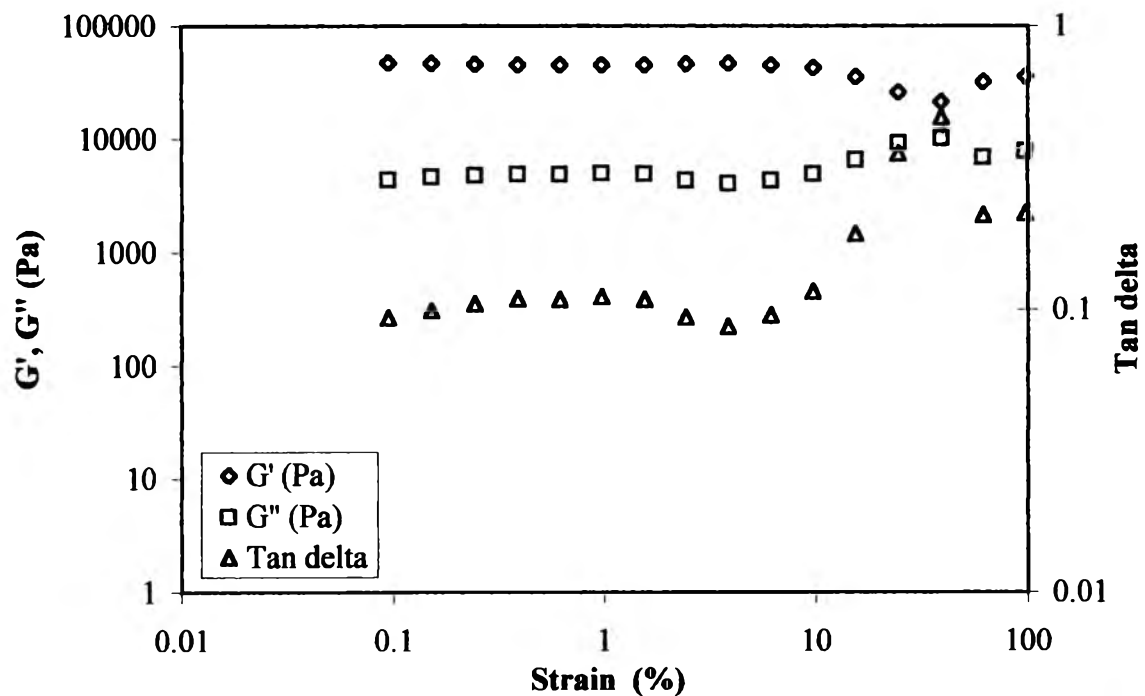


Figure E-7 Linear viscoelastic regime of N3-1 at 70°C. (0.75% strain was selected)

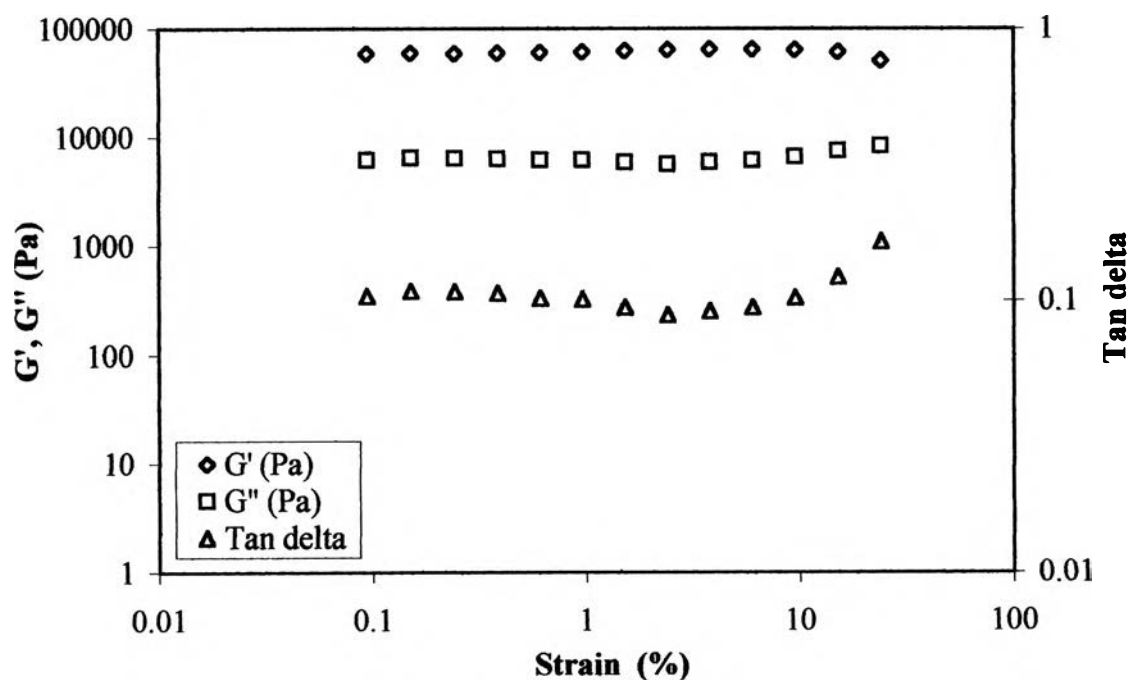


Figure E-8 Linear viscoelastic regime of N3-2 at 70°C. (0.25% strain was selected)

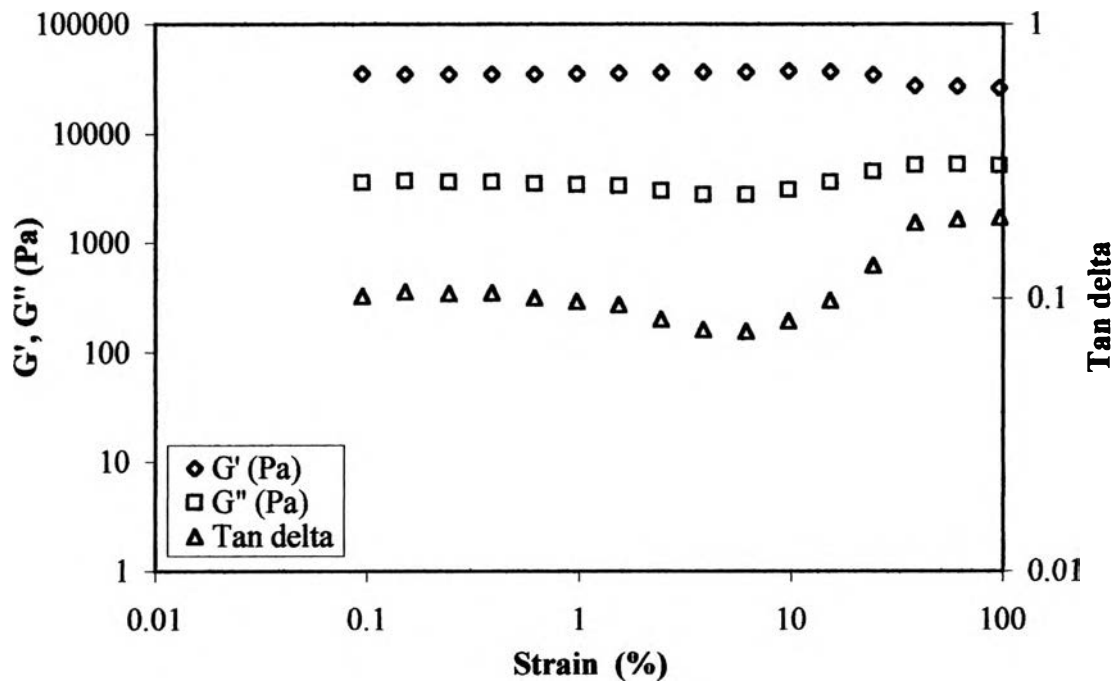


Figure E-9 Linear viscoelastic regime of N3-3 at 70°C. (0.5% strain was selected)

Appendix F Calculation of Tensile Properties

Results obtained from Lloyd Universal Testing Machine are maximum load and extension at break in percentage. Tensile modulus, tensile strength, and secant modulus at 50% strain were calculated from the following equations.

$$\text{Tensile modulus (E)} = \text{stress } (\sigma) / \text{strain } (\epsilon)$$

$$\text{Stress } (\sigma) = \text{Load (N)} / \text{Cross-sectional area of the specimen (mm}^2\text{)}$$

$$\% \text{Strain } (\epsilon) = \frac{\text{Crosshead extension (mm)}}{\text{Grip separation (mm)}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Grip separation (mm)}$$

$$50\% \text{ secant modulus (E}_{50\%}) = \frac{\text{Stress at 50\% strain}}{\text{Strain at 50\%}}$$

$$\text{Strain at 50\%}$$

$$\text{Tensile strength (MPa)}$$

$$= \text{Maximum load (N)} / \text{Cross-sectional area of the specimen (mm}^2\text{)}$$

Table F-1 Raw data of tensile properties calculation

Sample	Thickness (mm)	Max. Load (N)	Extension @ break (%)	Strain (%)	Stress (MPa)
<u>Pure Latex</u>					
1	1.01	13.60	784.5	816.67	0.53
2	1.18	14.10	862.9	850.00	0.47
3	0.97	14.3	842.9	833.33	0.58
4	0.82	15.90	987.9	966.67	0.76
5	0.73	9.80	734.5	733.33	0.53
Avg.	0.94	13.54	842.54	840.00	0.57
Std.	0.17	2.26	95.64	83.83	0.11
<u>Ctrl. 1</u>					
1	0.74	3.1	659.6	675.00	0.60
2	0.74	4.4	906.2	900.00	0.85
3	0.74	2.6	496.2	566.67	0.50
4	0.75	2.6	412.9	416.67	0.49
5	0.74	2.9	524.6	525.00	0.56
Avg.	0.74	3.12	599.9	616.67	0.60
Std.	0.01	0.75	192.86	183.43	0.15
<u>Ctrl. 2</u>					
1	0.64	2.3	376.2	383.33	0.51
2	0.65	2.2	526.2	533.33	0.48
3	0.66	2.4	332.9	341.67	0.52
4	0.65	5.2	1081.0	1075.00	1.14
5	0.65	4.7	1068.0	1066.67	1.04
Avg.	0.65	3.36	676.86	680.00	0.74
Std.	0.01	1.46	370.04	363.84	0.32

Table F-1 Raw data of tensile properties calculation (Continued)

Sample	Thickness (mm)	Max. Load (N)	Extension @ break (%)	Strain (%)	Stress (MPa)
<u>N1</u>					
1	0.64	3.7	819.6	816.67	0.83
2	0.61	5.4	1008.0	1000.0	1.26
3	0.75	3.0	577.9	575.0	0.57
4	0.59	2.4	529.4	516.67	0.58
5	0.67	2.8	614.6	600.0	0.59
Avg.	0.65	3.46	709.9	701.67	0.77
Std.	0.06	1.18	200.0	201.76	0.30
<u>N2-1</u>					
1	0.71	8.6	1111.0	1100.0	1.74
2	0.73	9.2	1125.0	1110.8	1.80
3	0.73	7.9	1065.0	1058.3	1.55
4	0.77	8.0	1055.0	1050.0	1.48
5	0.66	8.1	1090.0	1083.3	1.76
Avg.	0.72	8.36	1089.2	1080.5	1.66
Std.	0.04	0.54	29.63	26.12	0.14
<u>N2-2</u>					
1	0.63	9.7	1155	1133.3	2.20
2	0.58	8.8	1111	1133.3	2.15
3	0.61	7.8	1025	1041.67	1.82
4	0.74	8.6	1046	1033.3	1.67
5	0.67	9.4	1116	1108.3	2.00
Avg.	0.65	8.86	1090.6	1090.0	1.97
Std.	0.06	0.74	53.62	49.09	0.23

Table F-1 Raw data of tensile properties calculation (Continued)

Sample	Thickness (mm)	Max. Load (N)	Extension @ break (%)	Strain (%)	Stress (MPa)
<u>N2-3</u>					
1	0.53	13.7	1282	1266.67	1.02
2	0.49	20.2	1285	1266.67	1.62
3	0.51	25.3	1148	1133.33	1.95
4	0.55	34.7	1108	1100.00	2.48
5	0.66	34.4	1286	1133.33	2.05
Avg.	0.55	25.66	1221.8	1180.00	1.83
Std.	0.07	9.10	86.80	80.278	0.55
<u>N2-4</u>					
1	0.59	8.9	1056	1050.0	2.15
2	0.62	9.3	1103	1100.0	2.12
3	0.60	9.1	1080	1066.67	2.17
4	0.61	8.6	1050	1066.67	2.02
5	0.64	10.3	1171	1158.33	2.32
Avg.	0.61	9.24	1092	1088.33	2.16
Std.	0.02	0.65	48.90	43.14	0.11
<u>N3-1</u>					
1	0.64	8.5	1085	1090.0	1.89
2	0.66	8.7	1098	1143.3	1.88
3	0.67	9.8	1176	1173.3	2.09
4	0.63	8.9	1180	1200.0	2.03
5	0.62	9.3	1143	1150.0	2.15
Avg.	0.64	9.04	1136.4	1151.3	2.01
Std.	0.02	0.52	43.67	40.87	0.1

Table F-1 Raw data of tensile properties calculation (Continued)

Sample	Thickness (mm)	Max. Load (N)	Extension @ break (%)	Strain (%)	Stress (MPa)
<u>N3-2</u>					
1	0.79	6.5	926.2	926.67	1.180
2	0.72	7.5	1020.0	403.33	1.49
3	0.67	8.1	1053.0	1056.67	1.72
4	0.68	8.7	1058.0	1060.00	1.82
5	0.69	9.5	1123.0	1130.00	1.96
Avg.	0.71	8.06	1036.04	915.33	1.63
Std.	0.05	1.14	71.86	295.49	0.31
<u>N3-3</u>					
1	0.58	8.4	1083	1100.00	2.08
2	0.58	8.8	1098	1108.33	2.17
3	0.58	8.5	1085	1083.33	2.10
4	0.62	8.9	1068	1066.67	2.06
5	0.59	8.2	1070	1075.0	1.98
Avg.	0.59	8.56	1080.8	1086.67	2.08
Std.	0.02	0.29	12.24	17.28	0.07
<u>N2-2A9P1-1</u>					
1	0.56	9.3	886.2	900.00	0.65
2	0.55	15.8	1090.0	1066.67	1.13
3	0.50	10.5	1003.0	1000.00	0.83
4	0.48	9.8	958.0	933.33	0.80
5	0.55	15.9	995.0	1033.33	1.14
Avg.	0.53	12.3	986.44	986.67	0.91
Std.	0.04	3.30	74.04	69.12	0.21

Table F-1 Raw data of tensile properties calculation (Continued)

Sample	Tensile Modulus (N)	Tensile Strength (MPa)	50% secant modulus (N)
<u>Pure Latex</u>			
1	0.065	0.530	0.161
2	0.055	0.470	0.484
3	0.070	0.580	0.426
4	0.079	0.763	0.516
5	0.072	0.529	0.526
Avg.	0.068	0.575	0.423
Std.	0.009	0.113	0.151
<u>Ctrl. 1</u>			
1	0.089	0.600	0.872
2	0.095	0.852	0.774
3	0.088	0.501	0.627
4	0.118	0.493	0.616
5	0.107	0.561	0.870
Avg.	0.099	0.601	0.752
Std.	0.013	0.147	0.125
<u>Ctrl. 2</u>			
1	0.134	0.482	0.767
2	0.090	0.482	0.712
3	0.153	0.522	0.762
4	0.106	1.1423	0.604
5	0.097	1.035	0.661
Avg.	0.116	0.733	0.701
Std.	0.026	0.328	0.069

Table F-1 Raw data of tensile properties calculation (Continued)

Sample	Tensile Modulus (N)	Tensile Strength (MPa)	50% secant modulus (N)
<u>N1</u>			
1	0.101	0.826	0.754
2	0.127	1.264	0.790
3	0.010	0.574	0.790
4	0.113	0.58	0.485
5	0.099	0.594	0.636
Avg.	0.108	0.768	0.691
Std.	0.012	0.296	0.131
<u>N2-1</u>			
1	0.158	1.738	0.909
2	0.162	1.798	0.782
3	0.146	1.545	0.782
4	0.141	1.481	0.694
5	0.163	1.763	0.816
Avg.	0.154	1.665	0.797
Std.	0.010	0.142	0.077
<u>N2-2</u>			
1	0.194	2.202	0.880
2	0.190	2.155	0.857
3	0.174	1.816	0.698
4	0.161	1.668	0.824
5	0.181	2.001	0.984
Avg.	0.180	1.968	0.849
Std.	0.013	0.226	0.103

Table F-1 Raw data of tensile properties calculation (Continued)

Sample	Tensile Modulus (N)	Tensile Strength (MPa)	50% secant modulus (N)
<u>N2-3</u>			
1	0.188	1.976	0.857
2	0.163	2.080	0.877
3	0.159	2.024	0.893
4	0.157	1.991	0.878
5	0.176	2.241	0.985
Avg.	0.169	2.062	0.898
Std.	0.013	0.108	0.050
<u>N2-4</u>			
1	0.205	2.154	0.666
2	0.193	2.119	0.854
3	0.204	2.173	0.866
4	0.189	2.019	0.939
5	0.200	2.315	0.983
Avg.	0.198	2.156	0.862
Std.	0.007	0.107	0.122
<u>N3-1</u>			
1	0.174	1.895	0.669
2	0.164	1.880	0.864
3	0.178	2.086	0.639
4	0.169	2.027	0.683
5	0.187	2.153	0.868
Avg.	0.174	2.008	0.745
Std.	0.009	0.119	0.112

Table F-1 Raw data of tensile properties calculation (Continued)

Sample	Tensile Modulus (N)	Tensile Strength (MPa)	50% secant modulus (N)
<u>N3-2</u>			
1	0.127	1.1808	0.7267
2	0.369	1.489	0.893
3	0.163	1.724	0.851
4	0.171	1.818	0.627
5	0.173	1.957	0.798
Avg.	0.201	1.634	0.779
Std.	0.096	0.305	0.1056
<u>N3-3</u>			
1	0.189	2.083	0.868
2	0.196	2.173	0.988
3	0.194	2.097	0.864
4	0.193	2.063	0.985
5	0.184	1.975	0.964
Avg.	0.191	2.078	0.934
Std.	0.005	0.071	0.063
<u>N2-2A9P1-1</u>			
1	0.073	0.654	0.562
2	0.106	1.131	0.573
3	0.083	0.827	0.630
4	0.086	0.804	0.656
5	0.110	1.134	0.573
Avg.	0.092	0.911	0.599
Std.	0.016	0.215	0.042

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Ms. Auchara Bowornprasirtkul

Date of Birth: January 13rd, 1978

Nationality: Thai

University Education:

1996-2000 Bachelor Degree of Science in Polymer Science, Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University, Hat-Yai, Songkla, Thailand