

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1001-3539.2024.05.004

取代度对羟丙基淀粉基聚合物结构性能的影响

侂金露¹, 韦天宝², 王坚毅^{1,3}

(1. 广西大学化学化工学院, 南宁 530004; 2. 广西维威制药有限公司, 南宁 530225; 3. 广西大学医学院, 南宁 530004)

摘要: 以 6 种不同取代度的羟丙基淀粉为骨架, 丙烯酸为单体, 过硫酸铵为引发剂, *N,N'*-亚甲基双丙烯酰胺为交联剂, 通过溶液共聚法快速制备羟丙基淀粉接枝丙烯酸单体的高吸水聚合物, 探究羟丙基化后取代度对该聚合物结构和性能的影响。通过对聚合物进行了红外光谱、X 射线衍射、热重、吸水性、亚甲基蓝吸附性的分析可知, 淀粉基聚合物制备的过程发生聚合反应, 不是简单的物理共混过程; 淀粉参与制备聚合物之后, 其 X 射线衍射光谱图中衍射峰消失, 结晶结构遭到破坏; 羟丙基化后聚合物的热稳定性得到改善, 相同分解温度下时, 羟丙基淀粉基聚合物的质量较原淀粉基聚合物高; 原淀粉和高取代度聚合物吸水性能和亚甲基蓝吸附性能比低取代度范围内制备的聚合物性能优异, 所有聚合物吸水能力均大于 40 g/g, 重复吸收解吸 3 次后, 吸水能力仍保持在 30% 以上, 亚甲基蓝去除率也在 17.6% 以上; 另外, 随着盐溶液中阳离子价态的增加, 所有聚合物的吸液能力均减弱, 盐敏因子变大, 表明聚合物对离子越敏感。羟丙基化后, 淀粉基聚合物的结构和性能均发生不同程度变化。高取代度下, 聚合物吸水性能和亚甲基蓝吸附性较优异, 为制备各项性能更优异功能性环保型聚合物提供可能性。

关键词: 取代度; 羟丙基淀粉; 聚合物; 吸水性; 吸附性

中图分类号: TQ317 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1001-3539(2024)05-0022-07

Effect of degree of substitution on structural properties of hydroxypropyl starch-based polymers

NONG Jinlu¹, WEI Tianbao², WANG Jianyi^{1,3}

(1. School of Chemical Engineering of Guangxi University, Nanning 530004, China; 2. Guangxi Weiwei Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Nanning 530225, China; 3. Medical College of Guangxi University, Nanning 5300004, China)

Abstract: Highly water-absorbent polymers of hydroxypropyl starch grafted with acrylic monomer were rapidly prepared by solution copolymerization using six hydroxypropyl starch with different degrees of substitution as the backbone, acrylic acid as the monomer, ammonium persulfate as the initiator, and *N,N'*-methylenebisacrylamide as the cross-linking agent to investigate the effect of the degree of substitution on the structure and properties of the polymers after hydroxypropylation. The infrared spectra, X-ray diffraction, thermogravimetry, water absorption and methylene blue adsorption of the polymers show that the starch-based polymers are prepared by polymerization, which is not a simple physical blending process. After the starch is involved in the preparation of the polymers, the diffraction peaks disappear from the X-ray diffraction spectra, and the crystalline structure is damaged, the thermal stability of the polymers is improved after the hydroxypropylation, the hydroxypropylated polymers has a good thermal stability, and the hydroxypropylated polymers has the same decomposition temperature. The thermal stability of the polymers is improved after hydroxypropylation, and the mass of hydroxypropyl starch-based polymers is higher than that of the original starch-based polymers at the same decomposition temperature, the water absorption and methylene blue adsorption properties of the original starch and the high substitution polymers are better than those of the polymers prepared in the range of low substitution, and all the polymers have water absorption capacity of more than 40 g/g. The water absorption capacity is still maintained at more than 30%, and the removal rate of methylene blue is also more than 17.6% after three times of repetitive absorption and desorption. In addition, with the increase of cation valence in the salt solution, the liquid-absorbing ability of all the polymers is weakened, and the

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(22267002), 广西自然科学基金项目(2022GXNSFAA035453)

通信作者: 王坚毅, 教授/博士研究生, 主要研究方向为药物化学

收稿日期: 2024-03-06

引用格式: 侂金露, 韦天宝, 王坚毅. 取代度对羟丙基淀粉基聚合物结构性能的影响[J]. 工程塑料应用, 2024, 52(5): 22-28.

NONG Jinlu, WEI Tianbao, WANG Jianyi. Effect of degree of substitution on structural properties of hydroxypropyl starch-based polymers [J]. Engineering Plastics Application, 2024, 52(5): 22-28.

salt sensitivity factor become larger, indicating that the polymers are more sensitive to ions. After hydroxypropylation, the structure and properties of starch-based polymers are changed to different degrees. The water absorption and methylene blue adsorption of the polymers are superior at high substitution, which provides the possibility of preparing functional and environmentally friendly polymers with better properties.

Keywords : degree of substitution ; hydroxypropyl starch ; polymers ; water absorption ; absorption capacity

高吸水性聚合物(SAP)是一种含有亲水性官能团,具有交联网状结构的高分子材料^[1]。因该材料除具有吸水性好等优点外,还有耐腐蚀、绝缘性好等优点,使其在工业、农业、医疗卫生等行业具有广泛的应用前景,如水泥、砂浆、混凝土改性剂,化妆品、洗涤剂的增稠剂,工业产品脱水剂,土壤保水剂,农药缓释剂,卫生用品,医用床垫等^[2-4]。目前国内的高吸水性高聚物主要在于提高其吸水性,对阳离子染料的吸附性,以及生物可降解性。

羟丙基淀粉(HPS)属于醚化淀粉,是在碱性环境下,淀粉的羟基亲核进攻环氧丙烷的碳原子而开环获得。羟丙基取代基团的稳定性高,在大多数反应条件下,醚键不易断裂,羟丙基不易脱落。除稳定性较好外,羟丙基因其良好的亲水性,在一定程度上可减弱淀粉分子间的氢键作用,增强淀粉与水分子相互作用。因此,HPS可广泛用作食品、医药、化工等行业的添加助剂^[5]。

淀粉作为一种高分子碳水化合物,其应用不仅仅局限于作为食品或者食品添加剂。为拓宽淀粉应用范围,通常对其进行改性处理再加以利用。近年来,国内外研究者以变性淀粉为原料制备多种功能性高分子材料。如Wongphan等^[6-8]以改性淀粉为原料制备了生物智能包装膜,改善生物包装材料的性能;Wang等^[9]研究了HPS共混体系的凝胶化现象,为具有特定结构和性能类似生物聚合物复合材料的设计提供参考;Mu等^[10]以酯化淀粉制备高吸水性树脂,对阳离子亚甲基蓝染料的高效吸附进行研究。可见淀粉经改性后有较好的应用前景,但目前国内对以淀粉羟丙基化后制备功能性高吸水聚合物的深入研究有限,因此,笔者希望以羟丙基木薯淀粉为原料制备高吸水性功能型聚合物,找出取代度与聚合物性能间关系。

笔者以不同取代度(MS)的HPS为骨架(因采用水溶剂法制备的HPS取代度低,因此实验中MS为0.04至0.17的改性淀粉自制而得,MS为0.31的改性淀粉来自市售),以丙烯酸(AA)为接枝单体,过硫酸钾为引发剂,*N,N'*-亚甲基双丙烯酰胺为交联剂,采

用水溶液聚合法制备HPS基AA高吸水聚合物,探讨MS对SAP的吸水性能、重复利用率、亚甲基蓝去除率的影响。旨在制备出一种吸水性能好、重复利用率和亚甲基蓝去除率高的绿色环保可降解型的高吸水聚合物。

1 实验

1.1 实验原料

天然木薯淀粉(NS):广西农垦明阳生化有限公司;

羟丙基木薯淀粉(MS=0.04, 0.08, 0.12, 0.17):自制^[5];

HPS (MS=0.31):河南恒瑞淀粉科技股份有限公司;

AA:分析纯,成都市科隆化学品有限公司;

氢氧化钠:分析纯,重庆川东化工有限公司;

过硫酸铵:分析纯,广东光华科技股份有限公司;

N,N'-亚甲基双丙烯酰胺(MBA):分析纯,天津市科密欧化学试剂有限公司;

无水乙醇:分析纯,天津市富宇精细化工有限公司;

去离子水:分析纯,自制。

1.2 仪器及设备

三颈瓶:250 mL,盐城垒固玻璃仪器有限公司;

电热数显恒温水浴锅:HH-1S,常州恩培仪器制造有限公司;

无级调速搅拌器:D-971,郑州长城科工贸有限公司;

鼓风干燥箱:BOV-T25F,济南鑫贝西生物技术有限公司;

高速多功能粉碎机:KX-50,武义鼎藏日用金属制品厂;

标准筛:100目,盐城垒固科技有限公司;

傅立叶变换红外光谱(FTIR)仪:Thermo iS50, Thermo Fisher Scientific American公司;

X射线衍射(XRD)仪:Bruker D8 ADVANCE,德国布鲁克AXS公司;

热重(TG)分析仪: TG209, 德国耐驰公司。

1.3 SAP的制备

将中和度80%的AA加入盛有经碱液糊化的淀粉乳的三颈瓶中,升温至65℃,搅拌加入过硫酸铵、

MBA,搅拌反应一段时间后,升温静置2h。经无水乙醇和去离子水洗涤干净后放入烘箱干燥,最后用万能粉碎机粉碎后再经标准筛分得100目粒径样品^[11-12]。改性淀粉基聚合物合成路线如图1所示。

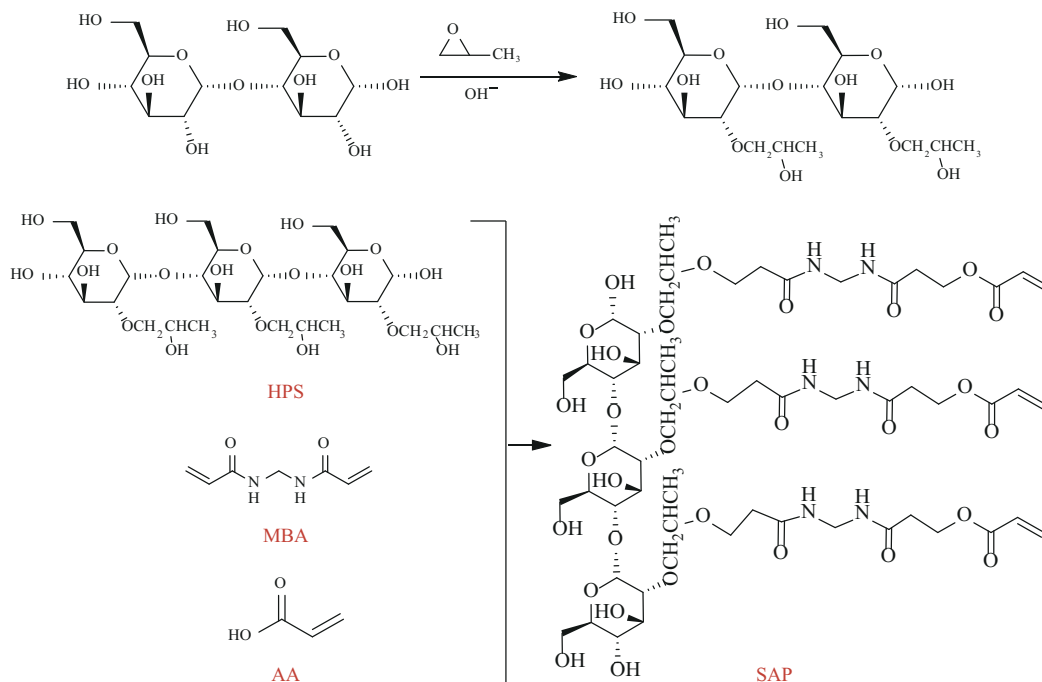


图1 淀粉羟丙基化及HPS基SAP合成示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of starch hydroxypropylation and hydroxypropyl starch-based SAP synthesis

1.4 表征

FTIR和XRD测试:

使用FTIR仪和XRD仪测定木薯淀粉、HPS及相应取代度的树脂样品^[13-14]。

TG测试:

采用TG仪进行热重分析, N₂气氛, 升温区间30~600℃, 升温速率10℃/min^[15]。

吸水率和吸盐率测试:

采用茶袋法, 称取样品放入茶袋中, 分别浸入去离子水和盐溶液中, 待吸液充分达到饱和平衡后, 称量此时SAP的质量^[15-16]。

$$W = (M_2 - M_1)/M_1; f = 1 - W_s/W_w \quad (1)$$

式(1)中, M_2 是吸水(盐)后SAP的质量; M_1 是吸水(盐)前SAP质量, W_s 是盐溶液中饱和平衡量, W_w 是水中饱和平衡量, f 是盐敏因子。

自然条件(25℃)/60℃保水率测试:

将饱和平衡后SAP分别放置在自然条件和烘箱60℃加热条件下, 每隔1h称重1次^[13]。

$$R_t = (M_t/M_0) \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

上式中, R_t 为保水率, %; M_t 为 t 小时后凝胶的质

量, g; M_0 为凝胶初始质量。

重复再生性测试:

将SAP溶胀平衡后, 105℃条件下烘干, 重复吸水烘干3次, 记录吸水率^[17]。

亚甲基蓝(MB)吸附测试:

将SAP加入盛有一定浓度的MB溶液的烧杯中, 静置12h后, 取滤液用低速离心机以600 r/min的速率处理8 min, 取上清液备用。使用分光光度计在664 nm处测定上清液的吸光度^[18]。去除率(Q)根据以下公式估算:

$$Q = (C_0 - C_1)/C_0 \quad (3)$$

式中: C_1 为吸附后亚甲基蓝溶液浓度, mg/L; C_0 为初始时亚甲基蓝溶液浓度, mg/L。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 红外光谱分析

图2为原淀粉、改性淀粉及相应的高吸水聚合物的红外光谱图, 3种淀粉与SAP光谱特征峰的位置无显著差异。图2显示3296 cm⁻¹处是O—H的伸缩振动峰, 2928 cm⁻¹是C—H伸缩振动峰, 1639 cm⁻¹是水分子的特征吸收峰, 1336 cm⁻¹处为O—H

弯曲振动峰, $1\ 016\ \text{cm}^{-1}$ 处为C—O—C拉伸振动峰,它们是淀粉的主要特征峰。在SAP的光谱中,除了淀粉的特征峰外,在 $1\ 544\ \text{cm}^{-1}$ (COO—)、 $1\ 402\ \text{cm}^{-1}$ (C—N伸缩振动)处出现特征峰,表明通过共聚反应将AA的羧基以化学键的形式接枝到淀粉上,这说明AA和N,N'-亚甲基双丙烯酰胺均参与了交联聚合反应^[19]。此外,与淀粉的光谱相比,SAP光谱中各特征峰的总吸收强度均有所降低,取代度越高,峰强越弱,这进一步表明淀粉与AA之间发生的聚合反应导致了特征峰强度的变化,而不是普通的物理共混^[17]。

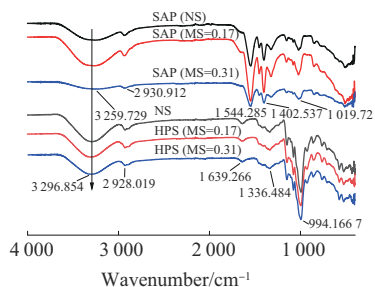


图2 NS, SAP(NS), SAP(MS=0.17, 0.31)以及HPS(MS=0.17, 0.31)的FTIR谱图

Fig. 2 FTIR spectra of NS, SAP (NS), SAP (NS) (MS=0.17, 0.31) and HPS (MS=0.17, 0.31)

2.2 X射线单晶衍射分析

图3是原淀粉、改性淀粉与相应的SAP的XRD图,由图3可看出,3种淀粉 2θ 在 15° , 17° , 18° , 23° 处均出现明显衍射峰,这是典型的A型结晶结构^[20]。随着取代度增加,HPS衍射峰强度轻微减弱,3种相应的淀粉基吸水性树脂的尖锐衍射峰消失,表明3种淀粉的结晶结构均被破坏^[11]。原因可能是氢氧化钠的预处理和接枝共聚反应。

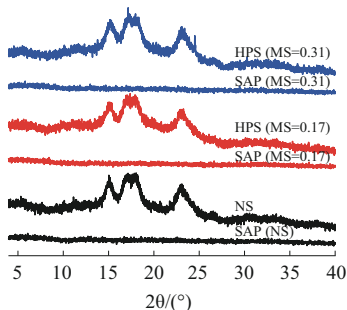


图3 NS, HPS(MS=0.17, 0.31)及对应的SAP的XRD谱图

Fig. 3 XRD spectra of NS, HPS (MS=0.17, 0.31) and the corresponding SAP

2.3 热重分析

为分析HPS及其相应淀粉基SAP的热稳定性,

图4a、4b分别给出3种淀粉基SAP的TG和DTG图。根据两图可知,第一阶段($40\sim 270\ ^\circ\text{C}$)试样质量从100%降至83%,损失约17%,此阶段质量损失速率最大发生在 $70.091\ ^\circ\text{C}$,这部分主要是淀粉基SAP中的非结合水;第二阶段($270\sim 437\ ^\circ\text{C}$),试样质量从83%降至70%,损失约13%,质量损失速率最大发生在 $296.548\ ^\circ\text{C}$,这部分损失主要是有机物开始发生氧化和分解,AA单元的羧基脱落,形成酸酐脱水。第三阶段是($437\sim 550\ ^\circ\text{C}$)试样质量从70%降至48%,损失约22%,损失速率最大在约 $446\ ^\circ\text{C}$,该点速率也是三个阶段最大分解速率,这部分损失主要是聚合物分解, $550\ ^\circ\text{C}$ 以后有机物分解逐渐趋于稳定^[21]。

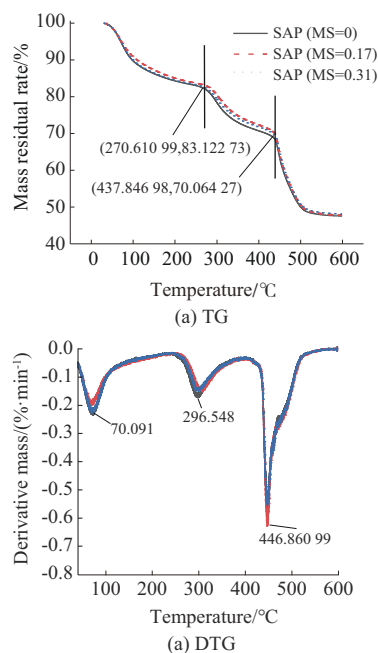


图4 NS及HPS(MS=0.17, 0.31)的SAP的TG和DTG图

Fig. 4 TG and DTG of SAP for NS and HPS (MS=0.17, 0.31)

2.4 取代度对吸水率的影响

表1是不同取代度淀粉基SAP的吸水率。从表中数据可看出,取代度为0的木薯原淀粉基SAP到取代度0.31的改性淀粉基SAP的吸水率呈先逐渐减小后增加的趋势,并未呈现随取代度变大吸水率一直变大的趋势。这可能是因为羟丙基化,较高的取代度产生较高数量的较大分子量淀粉。增加大体积基团引入空隙体积,防止聚合物的分子间和分子内内聚力^[7,22]。取代度较低的情况下,羟丙基的空间位阻效应对水分子的阻隔作用大于其亲水性能,导致在低取代范围内,取代度增加,吸水率降低;而木薯原淀粉,因为没有发生改性,羟基氢未被羟丙

基基团取代,因此,未受到羟丙基基团大体积空间位阻的影响,导致其SAP吸水率较取代度0.04,0.08,0.12的淀粉基SAP高。而取代度大于0.12以后,两种HPS基SAP的吸水率急剧增加,取代度增加,淀粉分子中大量羟基氢被羟丙基取代,此时羟丙基基团的亲水性大于其空间位阻对水分子产生的影响,所以吸水性大大提高。

表1 不同取代度淀粉基SAP的吸水率数据

Tab. 1 Water absorption data of starch-based SAP with different degrees of substitution

SAP (NS)	SAP (MS=0.04)	SAP (MS=0.08)	SAP (MS=0.12)	SAP (MS=0.17)	SAP (MS=0.31)
45.397	45.080	44.306	41.019	53.304	57.901

2.5 保水能力

图5为淀粉基SAP在自然条件(25 °C)和60 °C条件下的保水能力。从图5a能看出自然条件下,保水能力随取代度的增加呈现先减弱后增强的趋势,取代度0.12时保水能力最弱。这是由于羟丙基基团的空间位阻效应与亲水性的相互作用。取代度低时空间位阻效应是主要作用,取代度高时大体积基团可相互交联成网状结构,阻止水分流动散失,同时由于亲水性的影响,高取代SAP保水能力大大增强。从图5b可看出,60 °C条件下,原淀粉基SAP较5种HPS基SAP的保水能力差,这是因为HPS取

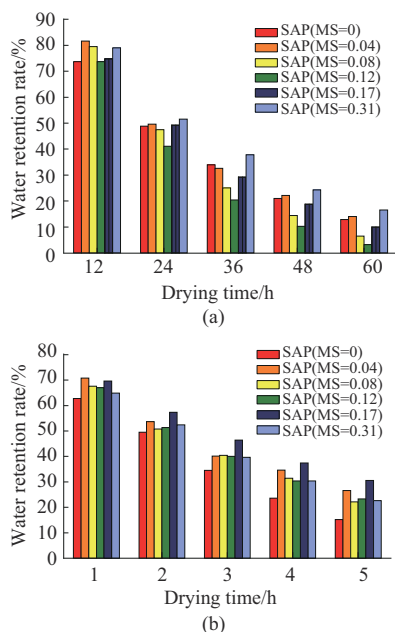


图5 NS及HPS(MS=0.04,0.08,0.12,0.17,0.31)的SAP的自然条件(25 °C)下及60 °C下保水率图

Fig. 5 Water retention of SAP of NS and HPS (MS=0.04, 0.08, 0.12, 0.17, 0.31) under natural conditions (25 °C) and at 60 °C

代醚键的稳定性好^[23],在一定条件下不会脱落,仍具有一定的亲水性;而普通原淀粉受温度影响,其内部水分子与淀粉分子间氢键相互作用减弱,保水能力减弱。

2.6 盐敏因子

盐敏因子可以表示SAP对盐离子的敏感程度和盐离子对吸水性能的影响。一般来说,盐敏因子越大,物质对该离子越敏感,在该离子盐溶液中溶胀能力越弱,吸液越少;反之,盐敏因子越小,溶胀能力越强,吸液越多。图6为NS及HPS(MS=0.04,0.08,0.12,0.17,0.31)的SAP的盐敏因子。图6中能够看出3种阳离子对6种SAP的溶胀性能影响大小顺序:Na⁺<Ca²⁺<Al³⁺。实验发现,Na⁺会对COO⁻屏蔽作用,导致负离子间的静电排斥力降低,SAP网络结构不能有效扩展,导致溶胀能力减弱^[24]。而二价阳离子(Ca²⁺)和三价阳离子(Al³⁺)与SAP基质中的羧酸根基团之间的化学络合和静电相互作用,它们之间形成交联^[25],阻碍了淀粉基SAP的溶胀特性。

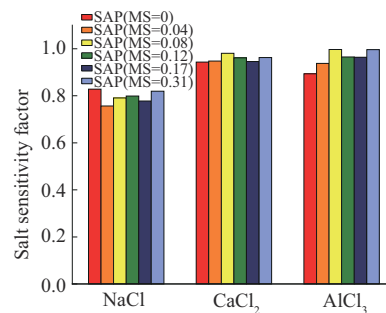


图6 NS及HPS(MS=0.04,0.08,0.12,0.17,0.31)的SAP的盐敏因子
Fig. 6 Salt sensitivity factor of SAP for NS and HPS (MS=0.04, 0.08, 0.12, 0.17, 0.31)

2.7 重复再生性

图7是6种淀粉基SAP的吸水性重复利用率图。从图7可看出,重复吸收解吸3次后,各淀粉基

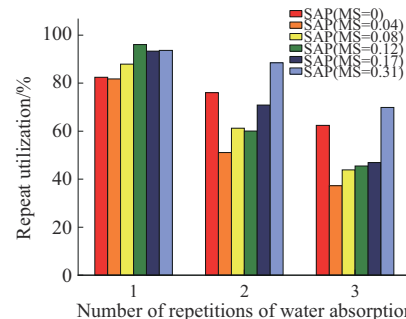


图7 NS及HPS(MS=0.04,0.08,0.12,0.17,0.31)的SAP的重复利用率
Fig. 7 Repeat utilization of SAP for NS and HPS (MS=0.04, 0.08, 0.12, 0.17, 0.31)

SAP的利用率都有所下降,均保持在30%以上。这是因为外部条件使SAP内外渗透压不一致,使得部分分子链发生脱落,交联结构遭到破坏^[26]。其中取代度最高的SAP和木薯原淀粉制备的SAP利用率大于60%。取代度0.04至0.17范围内淀粉基SAP的重复利用率低,由于重复解析干燥过程,持续高温重复加热使SAP的羟丙基基团断裂,亲水性能减弱。而高取代的淀粉基SAP仍保留有部分羟丙基基团,使其仍有较高利用率。另外,未被取代的原淀粉基SAP由于未受改性基团影响,受高温干燥影响程度较小,仍可保持较高利用率。

2.8 亚甲基蓝去除率

亚甲基蓝是一种有机阳离子型染料,以AA为单体,接枝改性淀粉制备的SAP,因含有大量的羧基,被认为可以有效吸附有机阳离子染料^[27]。表2为不同取代度淀粉基SAP的亚甲基蓝去除率数据。表2中的数据表示了6种淀粉基SAP对亚甲基蓝的去除能力,去除率均在15%以上。去除规律与吸水率类似取代度在0.12以下的淀粉基SAP对亚甲基蓝去除能力随取代度增大而逐渐减弱,取代度大于0.12以后,取代度增加,去除能力增强。较低取代度范围内制备的SAP随取代度增加亚甲基蓝去除率降低,分析是亚甲基蓝受到了羟丙基基团空间位阻的影响,未能很好地与阴离子发生吸附。木薯原淀粉制备的SAP去除率高,是因为未受到空间位阻的影响,可以直接与阴离子活性基团发生化学吸附。而取代度大于0.12的HPS基SAP的亚甲基蓝去除率显著提高,这是由于随着淀粉取代程度的提高,大体积的羟丙基基团相互交联形成网状结构,将亚甲基蓝阳离子包裹在网状结构内部,取代程度越高,网状结构越密集,SAP吸附能力越强。

表2 不同取代度淀粉基SAP的亚甲基蓝去除率数据

Tab. 2 Methylene blue removal data of starch-based SAP with different degrees of substitution

	g/g				
SAP (NS)	SAP (MS=0.04)	SAP (MS=0.08)	SAP (MS=0.12)	SAP (MS=0.17)	SAP (MS=0.31)
19.702	19.342	18.666	17.644	19.508	20.650

3 结论

通过对6种不同取代度的HPS基SAP进行结构表征和部分性能的分析可知,木薯淀粉和HPS制备成SAP后,红外光谱特征峰强度发生变化,晶体结构消失,在较低取代度范围内(MS < 0.15)制备的淀粉基SAP各性能较未改性淀粉制备的淀粉基SAP

差,高取代范围内制备的淀粉基SAP各性能较优异。为制备吸水性能更优异的环保型高聚物提供可能性。

参考文献

- [1] WANG Y X, WANG C N, ZHAO Y N, et al. Effects of a superabsorbent resin with boron on bacterial diversity of peat substrate and maize straw[J]. *BioMed Research International*, 2018. DOI: 10.1155/2018/6071085.
- [2] YANG Y H, WU J C, ZHAO S W, et al. Effects of long-term super absorbent polymer and organic manure on soil structure and organic carbon distribution in different soil layers[J]. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 2021, 206. DOI:10.1016/j.still.2020.104781.
- [3] JIN Z Q, CHANG H L, DU F Y, et al. Influence of SAP on the chloride penetration and corrosion behavior of steel bar in concrete [J]. *Corrosion Science*, 2020, 171. DOI: 10.1016/j.corsci.2020.108714.
- [4] GENG J, CHEN M, SHANG T. The performance of super absorbent polymer (SAP) water-retaining asphalt mixture[J]. *Materials*, 2019, 12. DOI:10.3390/ma12121964.
- [5] 张友松. 变性淀粉生产与应用手册[M]. 北京: 中国轻工业出版社, 2007:128-133.
ZHANG Yousong. Handbook of modified starch production and application[M]. Beijing: China Light Industry Press, 2007:128-133.
- [6] WONGPHAN P, PANRONG T, HARNKARNSUJARIT N. Effect of different modified starches on physical, morphological, thermo-mechanical, barrier and biodegradation properties of cassava starch and polybutylene adipate terephthalate blend film[J]. *Food Packaging and Shelf Life*, 2022, 32. DOI:10.1016/j.foodpsl.2022.100844.
- [7] WADAUGSORN K, PANRONG T, WONGPHAN P, et al. Plasticized hydroxypropyl cassava starch blended PBAT for improved clarity blown films: Morphology and properties[J]. *Industrial Crops and Products*, 2022, 176. DOI:10.1016/j.indcrop.2021.114311.
- [8] CHENG M, CUI Y J, YAN X R, et al. Effect of dual-modified cassava starches on intelligent packaging films containing red cabbage extracts[J]. *Food Hydrocolloids*, 2022, 124. DOI:10.1016/j.foodhyd.2021.107225.
- [9] WANG Y F, YU L, SUN Q J, et al. Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and hydroxypropyl starch: Rheological and gelation effects on the phase structure of their mixed hydrocolloid system[J]. *Food Hydrocolloids*, 2021, 115. DOI:10.1016/j.foodhyd.2021.106598.
- [10] MU Z H, LIU D N, LU J, et al. Insight into the highly efficient adsorption towards cationic methylene blue dye with a superabsorbent polymer modified by esterified starch[J]. *Journal of Environmental Chemical Engineering*, 2022, 10(5). DOI: 10.1016/j.jece.2022.108425.
- [11] 谭琼, 贾欣宇, 陈慧. 淀粉基吸水树脂后处理方式对其吸水性能的影响[J]. *皮革科学与工程*, 2023, 33(3):19-23, 56.
TAN Qiong, JIA Xinyu, CHEN Hui. Effect of post-treatment methods on the water absorbency of starch-based absorbent polymers[J]. *Leather Science And Engineering*, 2023, 33(3):19-23, 56.
- [12] 王宇. 咖啡壳纤维素接枝丙烯酸合成高吸水树脂的研究[D]. 昆

- 明:昆明理工大学,2017.
- WANG Yu. Synthesis of highly absorbent resins from coffee shell cellulose grafted acrylic acid[D]. Kunming: Kunming University of Science And Technology, 2017.
- [13] HARNKARNSUJARIT N, LI Y. Structure - property modification of microcrystalline cellulose film using agar and propylene glycol alginate[J]. *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 2017, 134. DOI: 10.1002/app.45533.
- [14] BUMBUDSANPHAROK N, WONGPHAN P, PROMHUAD K, et al. Morphology and permeability of bio-based poly(butylene adipate-co-terephthalate) (PBAT), poly(butylene succinate) (PBS) and linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) blend films control shelf-life of packaged bread[J]. *Food Control*, 2022, 132. DOI: 10.1016/j.foodcont.2021.108541.
- [15] 马砺,刘西西,周莎莎,等.淀粉基接枝丙烯酸钠复合高吸水树脂材料的制备及性能测试[J]. *材料导报*, 2021, 35(22):22 172-22 177.
- MA Li, LIU Xixi, ZHOU Shasha, et al. Preparation and performance test of starch-based grafted sodium acrylate[J]. *MATERIALS REPORTS*, 2021, 35(22):22 172-22 177.
- [16] LI D F, GUO J, WANG X R, et al. Synthesis and characterization of a novel bentonite composite super absorbent resin based on starch[J]. *Advances in Materials Science and Engineering*, 2022, 9. DOI:10.1155/2022/9038912.
- [17] ZHANG Q Y, WANG Z G, ZHANG C, et al. Structural and functional characterization of rice starch-based super absorbent polymer materials[J]. *International Journal of Biological Macromolecules*, 2020, 153:1 291-1 298.
- [18] 宁峰.纤维素基高吸水树脂的制备及其性能表征[D].南昌:南昌大学,2020.
- NING Feng. Preparation of cellulose-based highly absorbent resins and characterization of their properties[D]. Nanchang: Nanchang University, 2020.
- [19] ZHANG Y N, CUI J Y, XU S A. Effects of chain structures of corn starches on starch-based superabsorbent polymers[J]. *Starch -Stärke*, 2015, 67:949-957.
- [20] ZHAO X Y, ZENG L J, HUANG Q L, et al. Structure and physicochemical properties of cross-linked and acetylated tapioca starches affected by oil modification[J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2022, 386. DOI:10.1016/j.foodchem.2022.132848.
- [21] 吴紫平,索红莉,张腾,等.粘土种类对聚丙烯酸/丙烯酰胺高吸水树脂性能的影响[J]. *高分子材料科学与工程*, 2012, 28(6):45-47, 52.
- WU Ziping, SUO Hongli, ZHANG Teng, et al. Influence of clay type on the properties of polyacrylic acid/acrylamide highly absorbent resins[J]. *Polymer Materials Science And Engineering*, 2012, 28(6):45-47, 52.
- [22] WANGPRASERTKUL J, SIRIWATTANAPONG R, HARNKARNSUJARIT N, et al. Antifungal packaging of sorbate and benzoate incorporated biodegradable films for fresh noodles[J]. *Food Control*, 2021, 123. DOI:10.1016/j.foodcont.2020.107763.
- [23] LI G L, HUI M. Production and application of hydroxypropyl starch[J]. *FOOD ENGINEERING*, 2001(1):40-42.
- [24] RODRIGUES F H A, FAJARDO A R, PEREIRA A G B, et al. Chitosan-graft-poly(acrylic acid)/rice husk ash based superabsorbent hydrogel composite: preparation and characterization[J]. *J Polym Res*, 2012, 19(1). DOI:10.1007/s10965-012-0001-8.
- [25] ALAM M N, CHRISTOPHER L P. Natural cellulose-chitosan cross-linked superabsorbent hydrogels with superior swelling properties[J]. *ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering*, 2018, 6(7):8 736-8 742.
- [26] 乔宇杭,王桂萍,钱石川,等.淀粉接枝丙烯酸高吸水树脂制备及性能[J]. *沈阳理工大学学报*, 2019, 38(2):70-74.
- QIAO Yuhang, WANG Guiping, QIAN Shichuan, et al. Preparation and properties of starch-graft-acrylic acid superabsorbent[J]. *Journal of Shenyang Ligong University*, 2019, 38(2):70-74.
- [27] MU Z H, LIU D N, LV J, et al. Insight into the highly efficient adsorption towards cationic methylene blue dye with a superabsorbent polymer modified by esterified starch[J]. *Journal of Environmental Chemical Engineering*, 2022, 10(5). DOI: 10.1016/j.jece.2022.108425.

(上接第21页)

- [22] 李文晓,赵鹏飞,陈毓焘.超支化聚酯对形状记忆环氧树脂性能影响的研究[J]. *功能材料*, 2016, 47(11):11 041-11 045.
- LI Wenxiao, ZHAO Pengfei, CHEN Yutao. Effect of hyperbranched polyester on the properties of shape memory epoxy resin[J]. *Journal of Functional Materials*, 2016, 47 (11): 11 041-11 045.
- [23] LUO Lan, ZHANG Fenghua, WANG Linlin, et al. Recent advances in shape memory polymers: multifunctional materials, multiscale structures, and applications[J]. *Advanced Functional Materials*, 2023. DOI:10.1002/adfm.202312036.
- [24] 冷劲松,兰鑫,刘彦蓂,等.形状记忆聚合物复合材料及其在空间可展开结构中的应用[J]. *宇航学报*, 2010, 31(4):950-956.
- LENG Jinsong, LAN Xin, LIU Yanju, et al. Shape memory polymer composites and their applications in space deployable structures[J]. *Journal of Astronautics*, 2010, 31(4):950-956.
- [25] FENG Lifei, LI Ran, YANG Han, et al. The hyperbranched polyester reinforced unsaturated polyester resin[J]. *Polymers*, 2022, 14(6). DOI:10.3390/polym14061127.
- [26] TOMUTA A, FERNÁNDEZ-FRANCOS X, FERRANDO F, et al. New epoxy-anhydride thermosets modified with multiarm stars with hyperbranched polyester cores and poly (ϵ -caprolactone) arms [J]. *Polymer-Plastics Technology and Engineering*, 2014, 53(7). DOI:10.1080/03602559.2013.869599.