

# BÖLÜM 3 POLİMERLERİN MOL KÜTLESİNİ BELİRLEME YÖNTEMLERİ

## SAYISAL ÖZELLİKLER

$$\Delta Q_i = K_i \frac{c}{M_2} \quad (3.24)$$

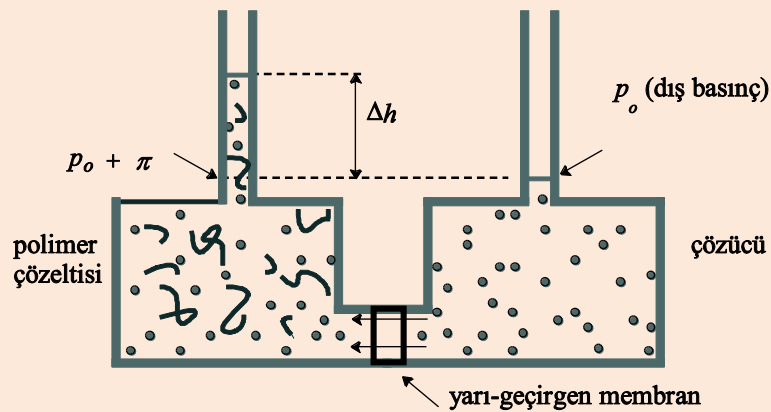
$$\text{buhar basıncı alçalması } \Delta p = \left( \frac{p_1^o}{\rho_1} \right) \frac{c}{M_2} \quad (3.25)$$

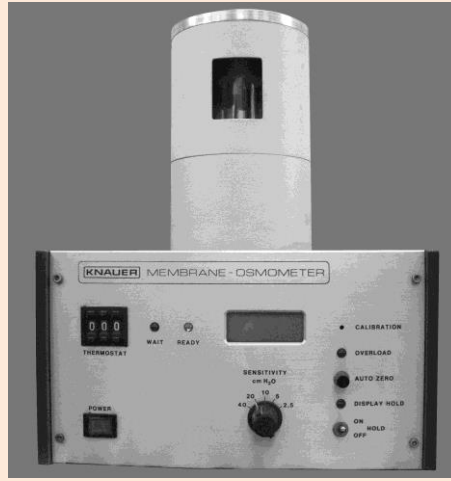
$$\text{donma noktası alçalması } \Delta T_d = \left( \frac{RT_d^2}{\rho_1 \Delta H_e} \right) \frac{c}{M_2} \quad (3.26)$$

$$\text{kaynama noktası yükselmesi } \Delta T_k = \left( \frac{RT_k^2}{\rho_1 \Delta H_b} \right) \frac{c}{M_2} \quad (3.27)$$

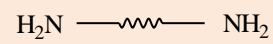
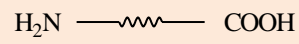
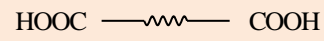
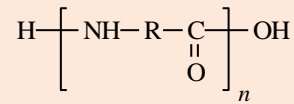
$$\text{ozmotik basınç } \pi = RT \frac{c}{M_2} \quad (3.28)$$

## ozmotik basınç





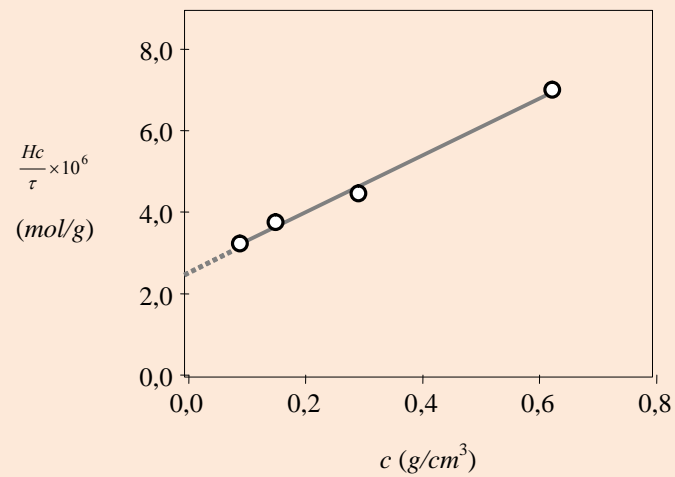
## SON GRUP ANALİZLERİ



## IŞIK SAÇILMASI YÖNTEMİ

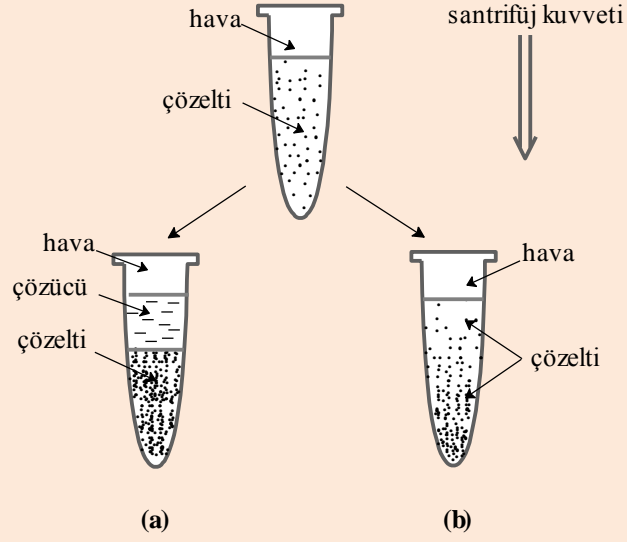
$$H = \frac{32\pi^3}{3\lambda^4 N_A} n_o^2 \left( \frac{n - n_o}{c} \right)^2 \quad (3.54)$$

$$\frac{Hc}{\tau} = \frac{1}{RT} \left( \frac{d\pi}{dc} \right)_T \quad (3.55)$$



## ULTRASANTRİFÜJ YÖNTEMİ

### sedimantasyon hızı yöntemi



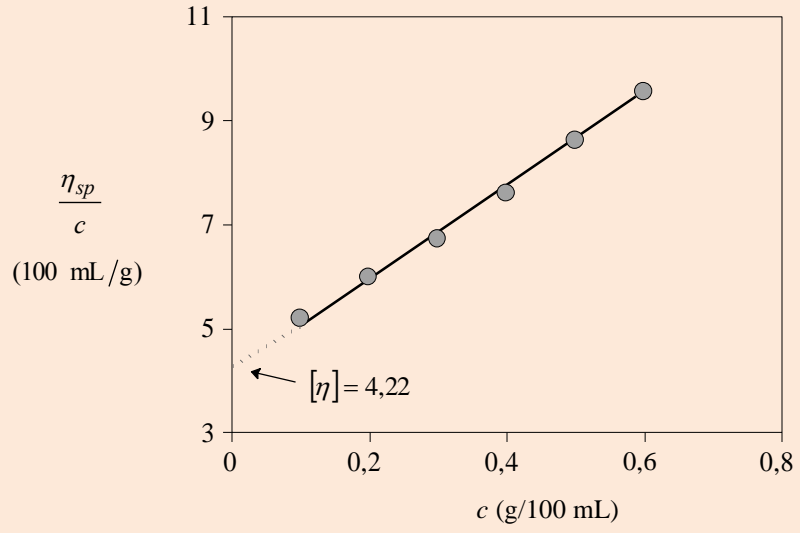
### sedimantasyon dengesi yöntemi

## VİSKOZİTE YÖNTEMİ

$$[\eta] = KM_v^\alpha \quad (3.85)$$

polimer	çözücü	sıcaklık (°C)	$K \times 10^5$ (100 mL/g)	$\alpha$	mol kütlesi aralığı ( $\times 10^4$ )
polistiren ataktik	benzen	20	6,3	0,78	1-300
		25	41,7	0,60	0,1-1
	toluen	20	4,16	0,788	4-137
		25	7,5	0,75	12-280
		25	7,54	0,783	5-80
izotaktik	toluen	30	12	0,71	40-370
		30	9,3	0,72	15-71
polipropilen ataktik	toluen	30	21,8	0,725	2-34
	sikloheksan	25	16	0,8	6-31
	izotaktik	dekalin	135	11,0	0,80
poli(vinil klorür)	klorbenzen	30	71,2	0,59	3-19
	THF	25	49,8	0,69	4-40
	sikloheksanon	30	83,3	0,83	3-19
		25	12,3	0,83	2-14
poli(vinil asetat)	aseton	25	21,4	0,68	4-34
		30	17,6	0,68	2-163
poli(metilmetakrilat) ataktik	aseton	25	9,6	0,69	180-350
		30	7,7	0,70	6-263
	kloroform	25	3,4	0,83	40-330
		30	4,3	0,80	13-263
poli(etilen teraftalat)	<i>m</i> -kresol	25	0,77	0,95	0,04-1,2
	<i>o</i> -klorfenol	25	30	0,77	1,1-2,9
poli(etilen oksit)	su	30	12,5	0,78	2-500
poli(kaprolaktam) (naylon 6)	<i>m</i> -kresol	25	320	0,62	0,05-0,5
	sulu HCOOH (%85)	20	75	0,70	0,45-1,6
poli(heksametilen adipamit) (naylon 6-6)	sulu HCOOH (%90)	25	110	0,72	0,5-2,5

$c$ (g/100 mL toluen)	$t$ (s)	$\eta_r$	$\eta_{sp}$	$\eta_{sp}/c$ (100 mL/g)
0,1	169,8	1,519	0,519	5,188
0,2	245,5	2,196	1,196	5,979
0,3	337,0	3,014	2,014	6,714
0,4	451,1	4,035	3,035	7,587
0,5	592,6	5,301	4,301	8,601
0,6	751,5	6,722	5,722	9,536

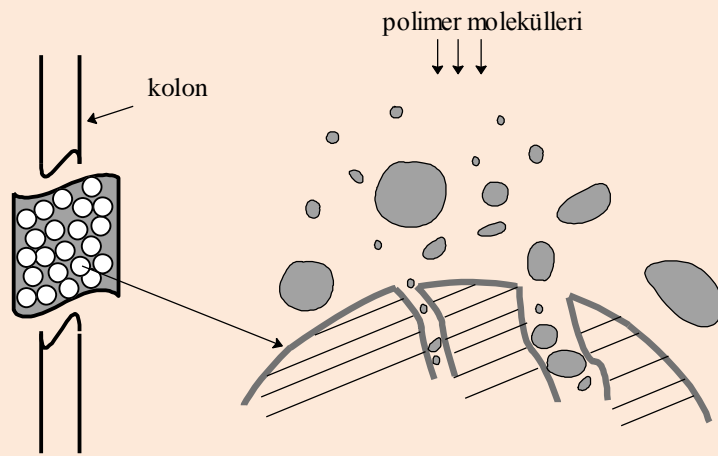


Şekil 3.18  $c$ - $\eta_{sp}/c$  ilişkisi. y-Kayması intrinsik viskoziteye ( $[\eta]$ ) eşittir.

### $K$ ve $\alpha$ sabitlerinin belirlenmesi

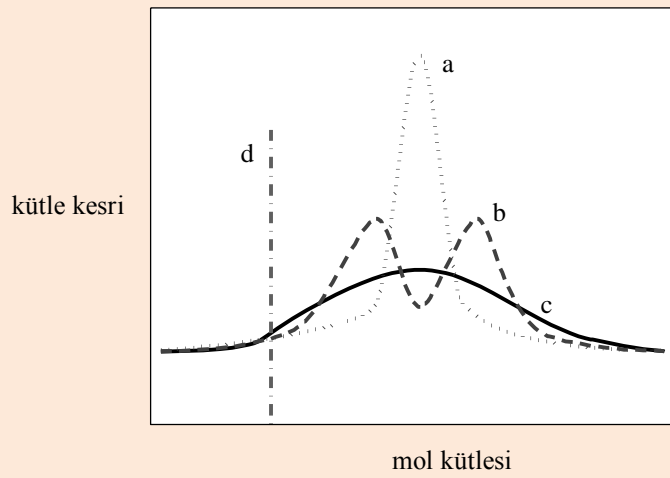
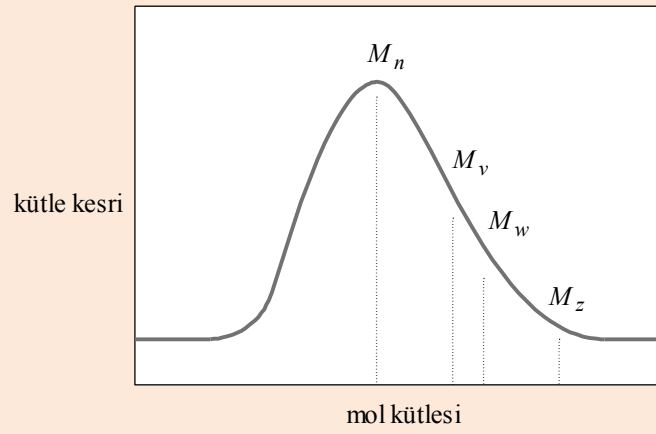
$$\log[\eta] = \log K + \alpha \log M \quad (3.88)$$

### JEL GEÇİRGENLİK KROMATOĞRAFİSİ





### 3.5 MOL KÜTLESİ TÜRLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI



$$HI = \frac{M_w}{M_n}$$