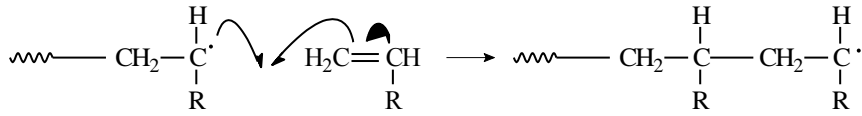
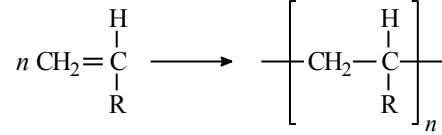


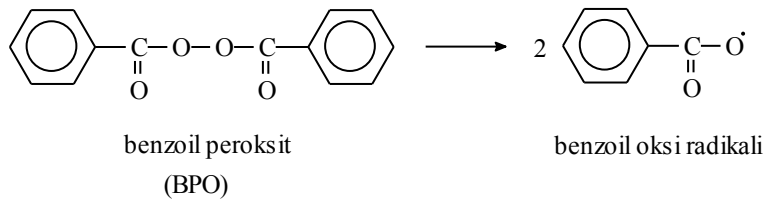
BÖLÜM 5 RADİKALİK KATILMA POLİMERİZASYONU



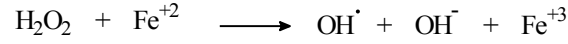
5.1 RADİKALİK KATILMA POLİMERİZASYONUNUN BAŞLATILMASI

kimyasallar

organik peroksit veya hidroperoksitler
azo bileşikleri
redoks başlatıcılar

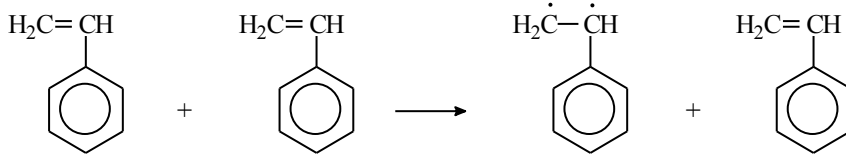


başlatıcı	sıcaklık aralığı (°C)
benzoil peroksit	60-80
di- <i>t</i> -bütil peroksit	80-100
asetil peroksit	70-90
dikünil peroksit	120-140
bis(<i>p</i> -brombenzoil) peroksit	60-80
2,2'-azobisisobütironitril	50-70
2,2'-azobis-2-metilbütironitril	60-80

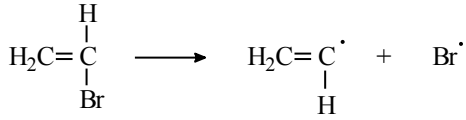


fiziksel etkenler

ısı

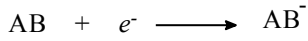
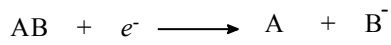
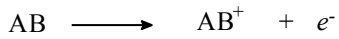


ışık ve UV-ışınları

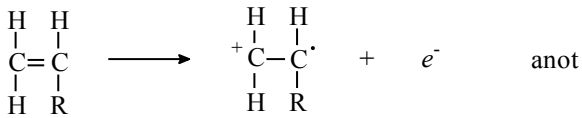


vinil bromür

yüksek enerjili ışınlar

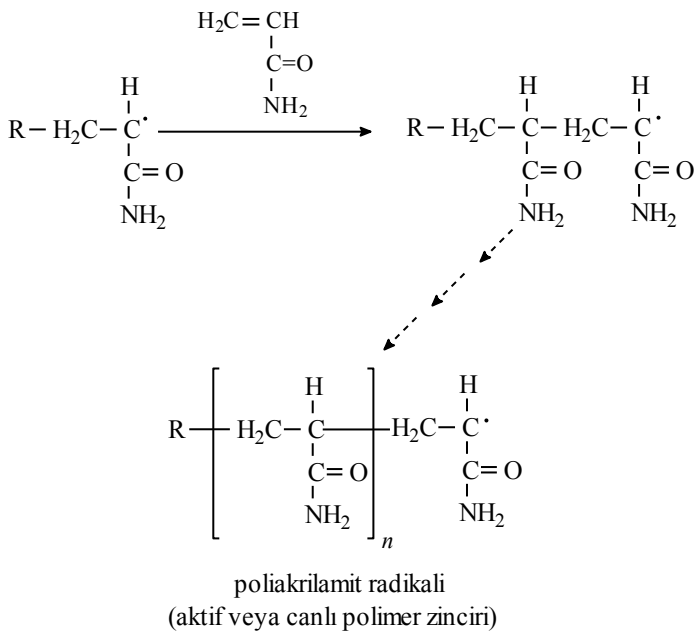
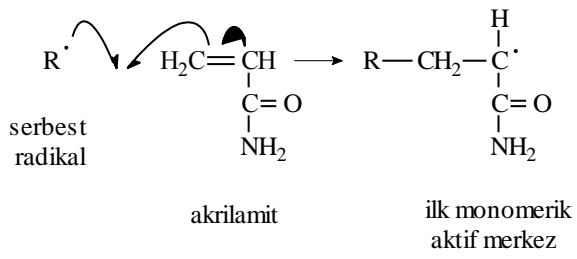


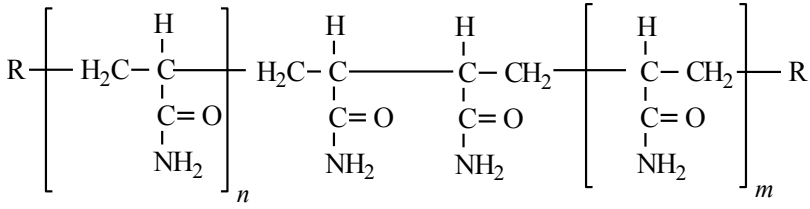
elektrokimyasal yöntem



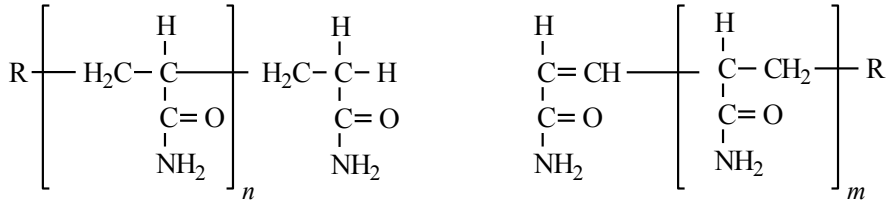
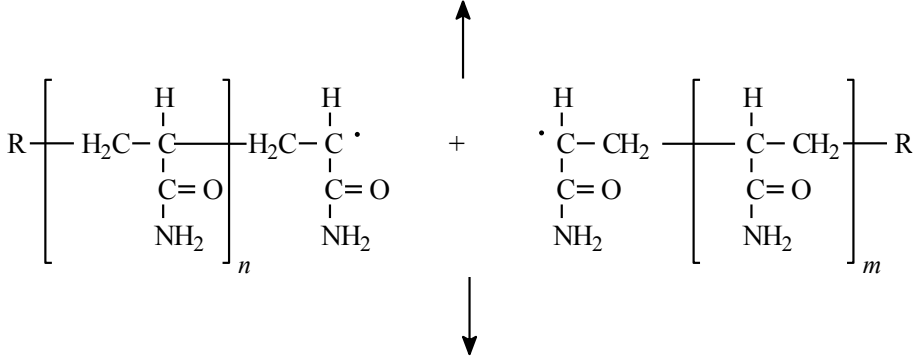
radikal-katyon

5.2 ZİNCİR TEPKİMLERİ

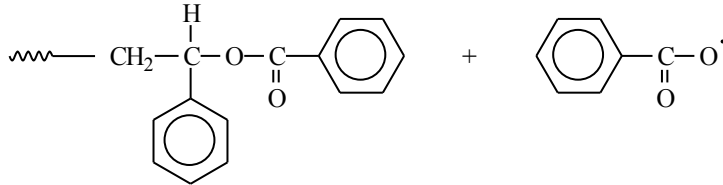
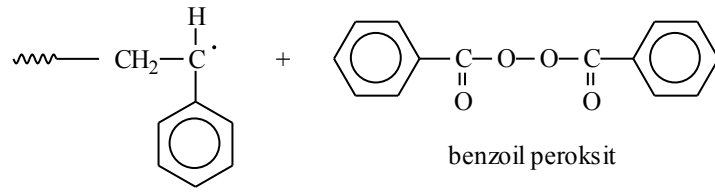




birleşerek sonlanma

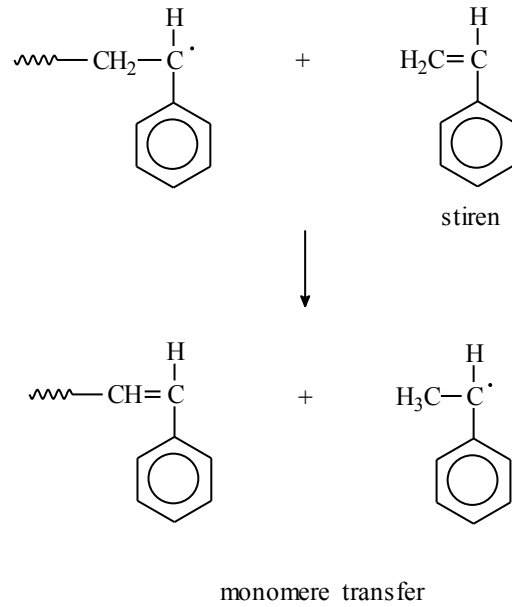


ayrı-ayrı sonlanma



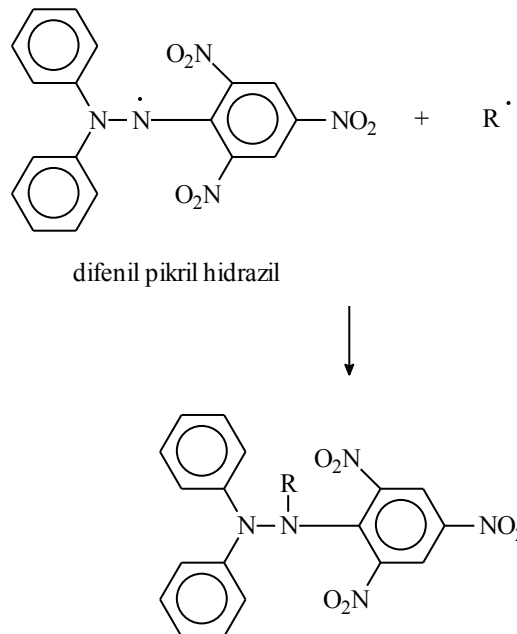
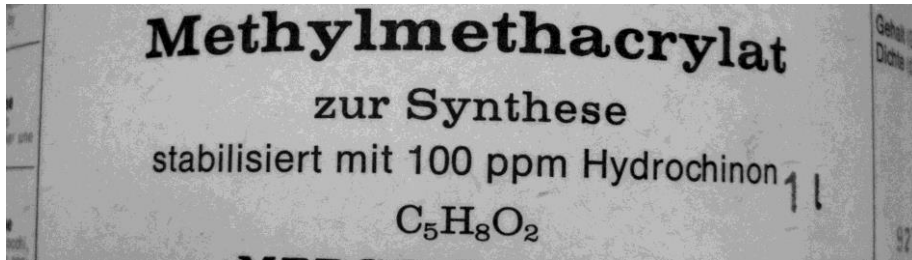
başlatıcıya transfer

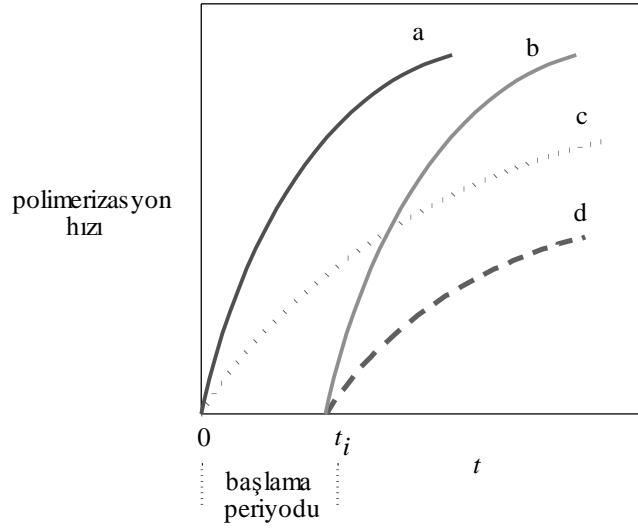
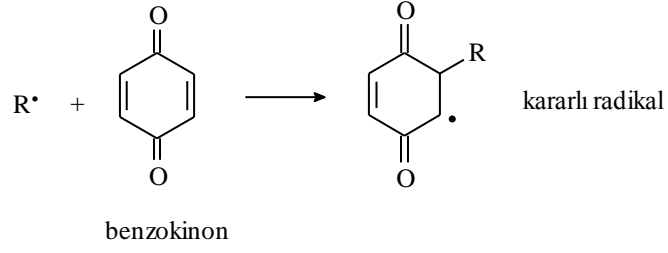
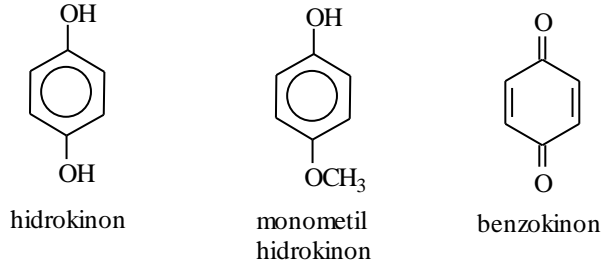
Aktif bir polistiren zinciri, stiren moleküllerinden birisiyle tepkimeye girerek de aktifliğini kaybedebilir (*monomere zincir transferi*).



Stirenin polimerizasyonu, zincir transferine yatkın karbontetraklorür gibi bir çözücünde yapılırsa *çözücüye zincir transfer tepkimesi*,

5.3 ÖNLEYİCİ VE GECİKTİRİCİLER





5.4 BAŞLATICI ETKİNLİĞİ