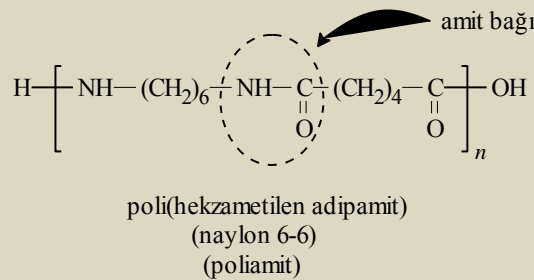
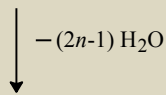
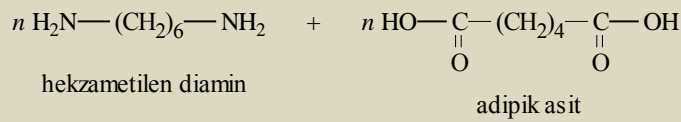
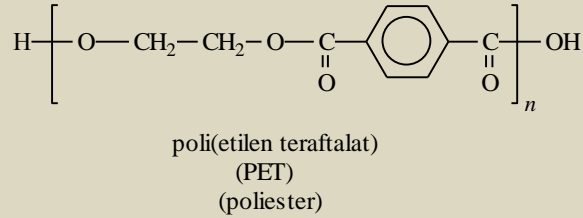
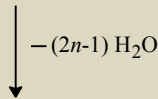
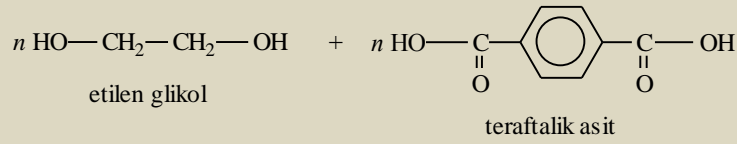
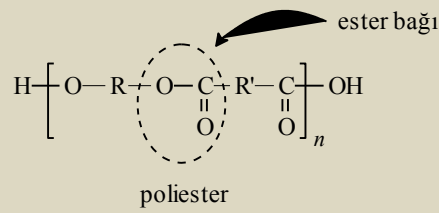
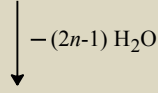
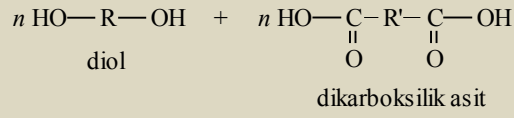


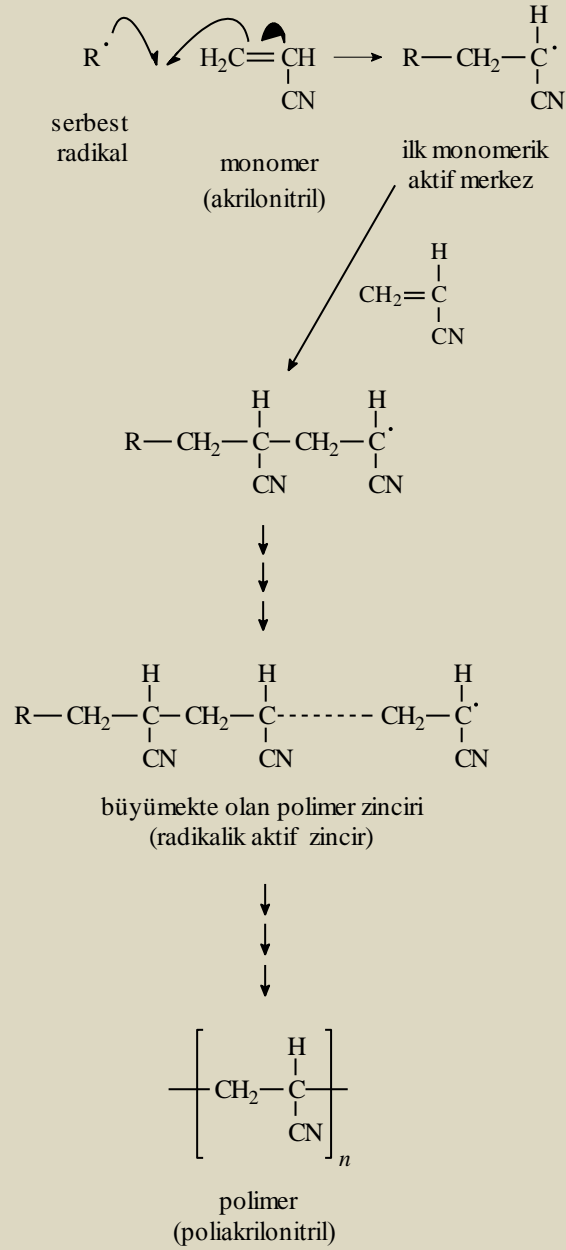
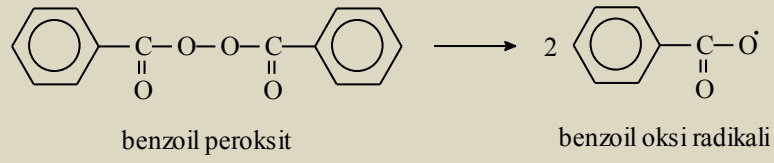
# POLİMERLER

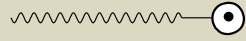
## POLİMERLERİN SENTEZİ

### basamaklı polimerizasyon

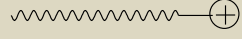


## katılma polimerizasyonu

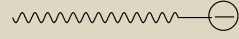




radikalik aktif zincir



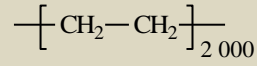
katyonik aktif zincir



anyonik aktif zincir

## POLİMERLERE YÖNELİK BAZI KAVRAMLAR

**mol kütlesi**



**başlatıcı**

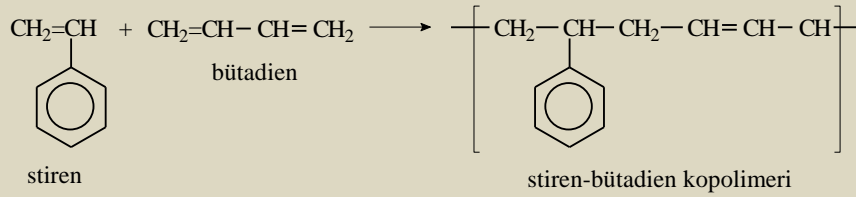
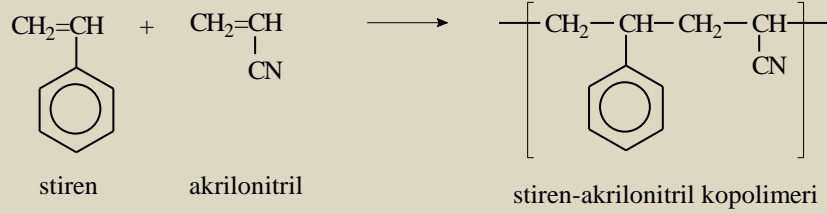
**oligomer**

**çıkış maddesi**

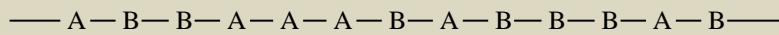
**polimerizasyon derecesi**

$$M_p = D_p M_m \quad (2.1)$$

**homopolimer, kopolimer**



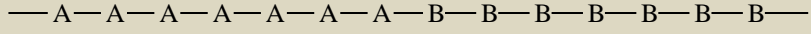
**kopolimer türleri**



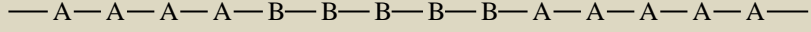
rastgele kopolimer



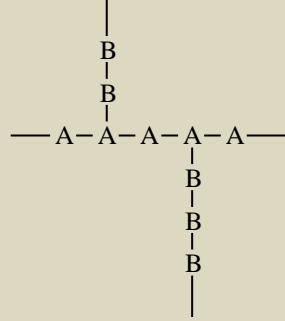
ardışık kopolimer



iki bloklü kopolimer

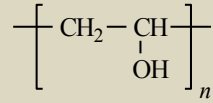


üç bloklü kopolimer



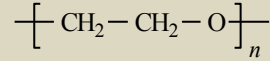
aş1 kopolimer

## 2.3 POLİMERLERİN STEREOKİMYASI



poli(vinil alkol)

$$T_g = 260 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$



poli(etilen oksit)

$$T_g = 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

### konfigürasyon

*Konfigürasyon*, bir molekülün atom kaybı ya da katılması olmadan bağ değişiklikleri ile alabileceği şekiller için kullanılan