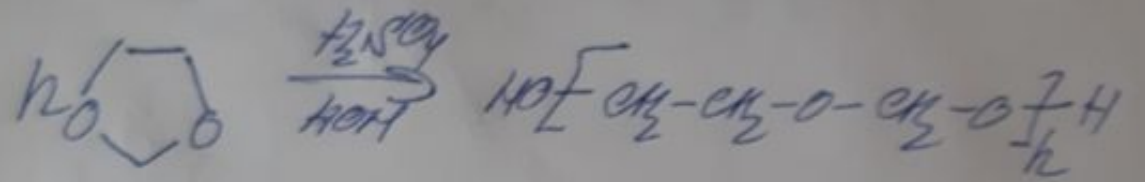
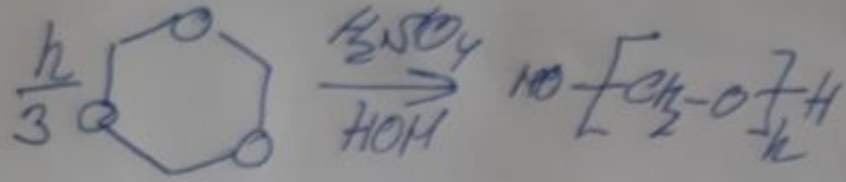
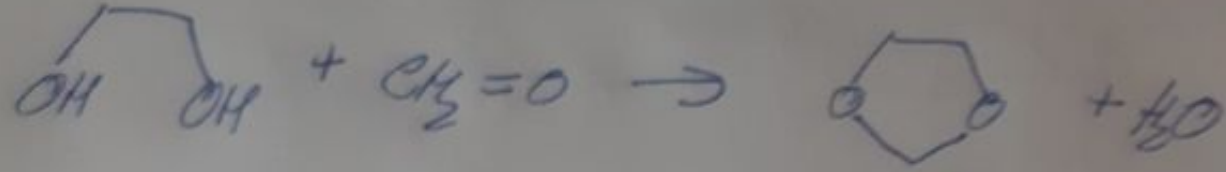
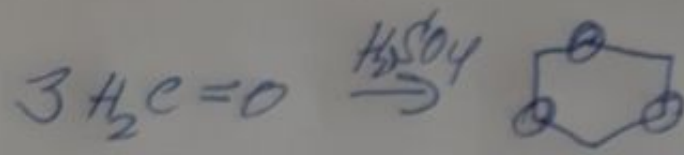
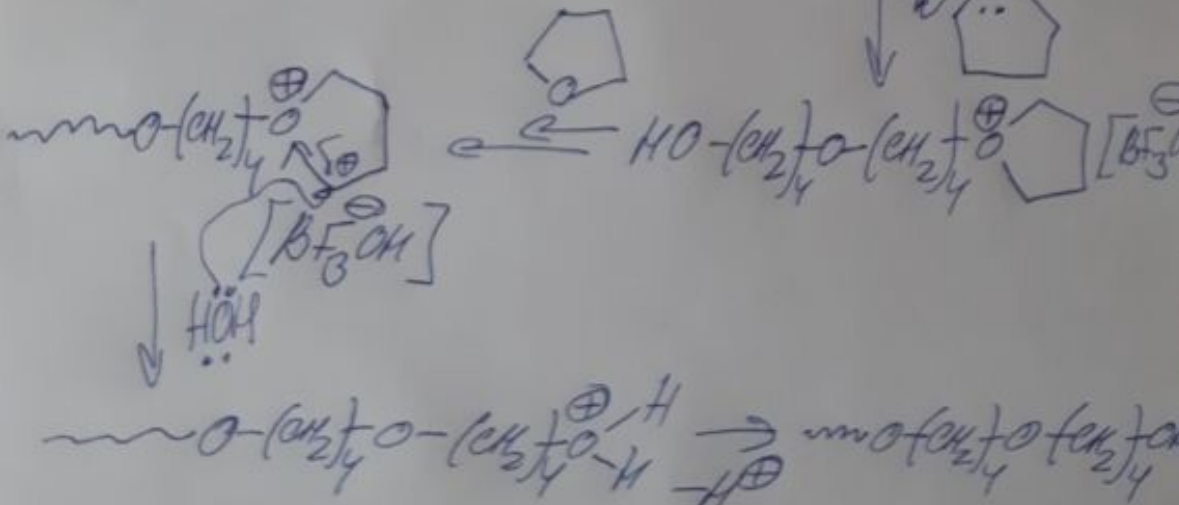
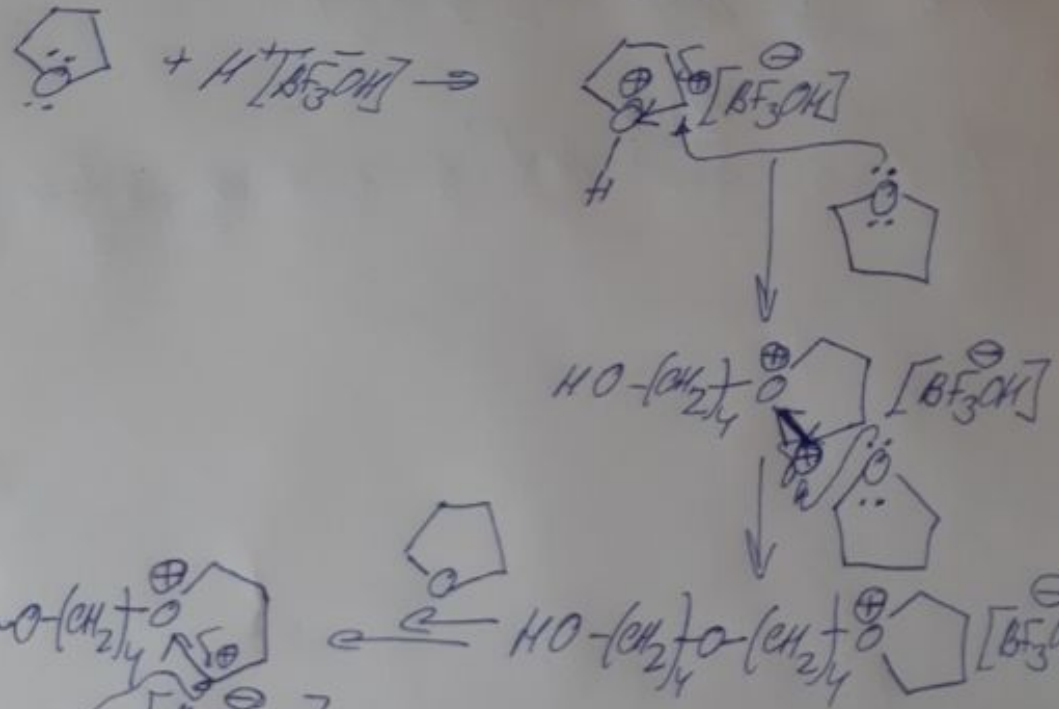
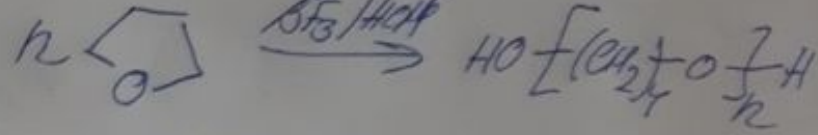
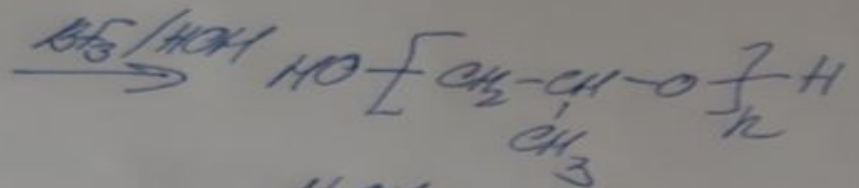
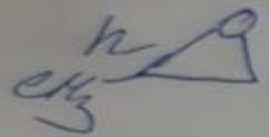


Полимеризация циклических эфиров

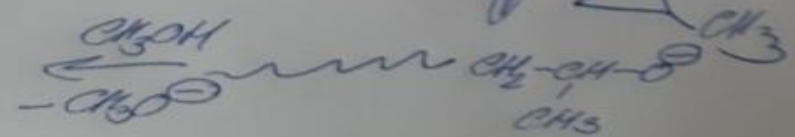
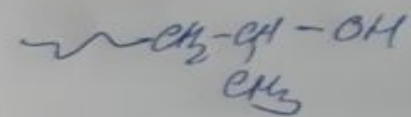
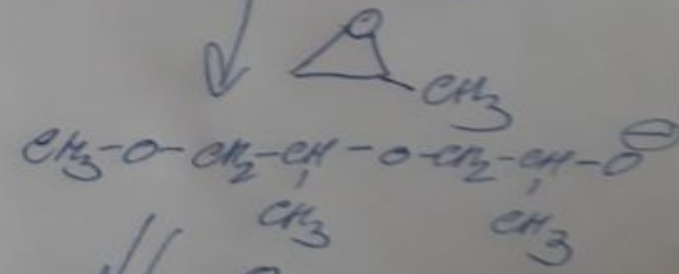
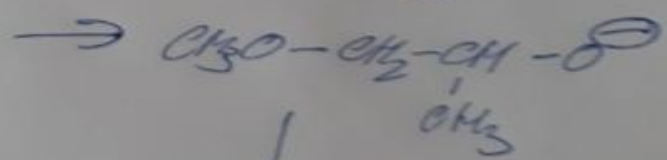
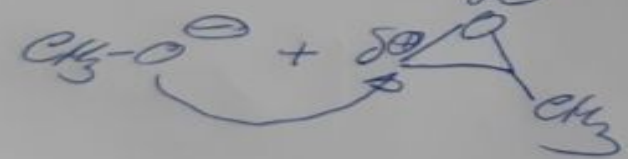
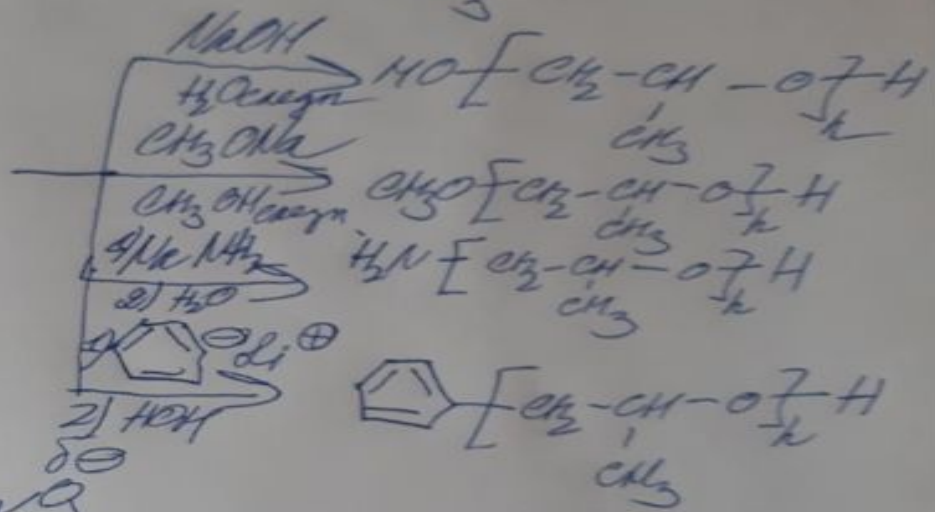
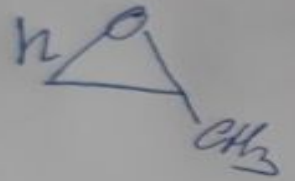


Полимеризация Эпоксидов

1) Катонид

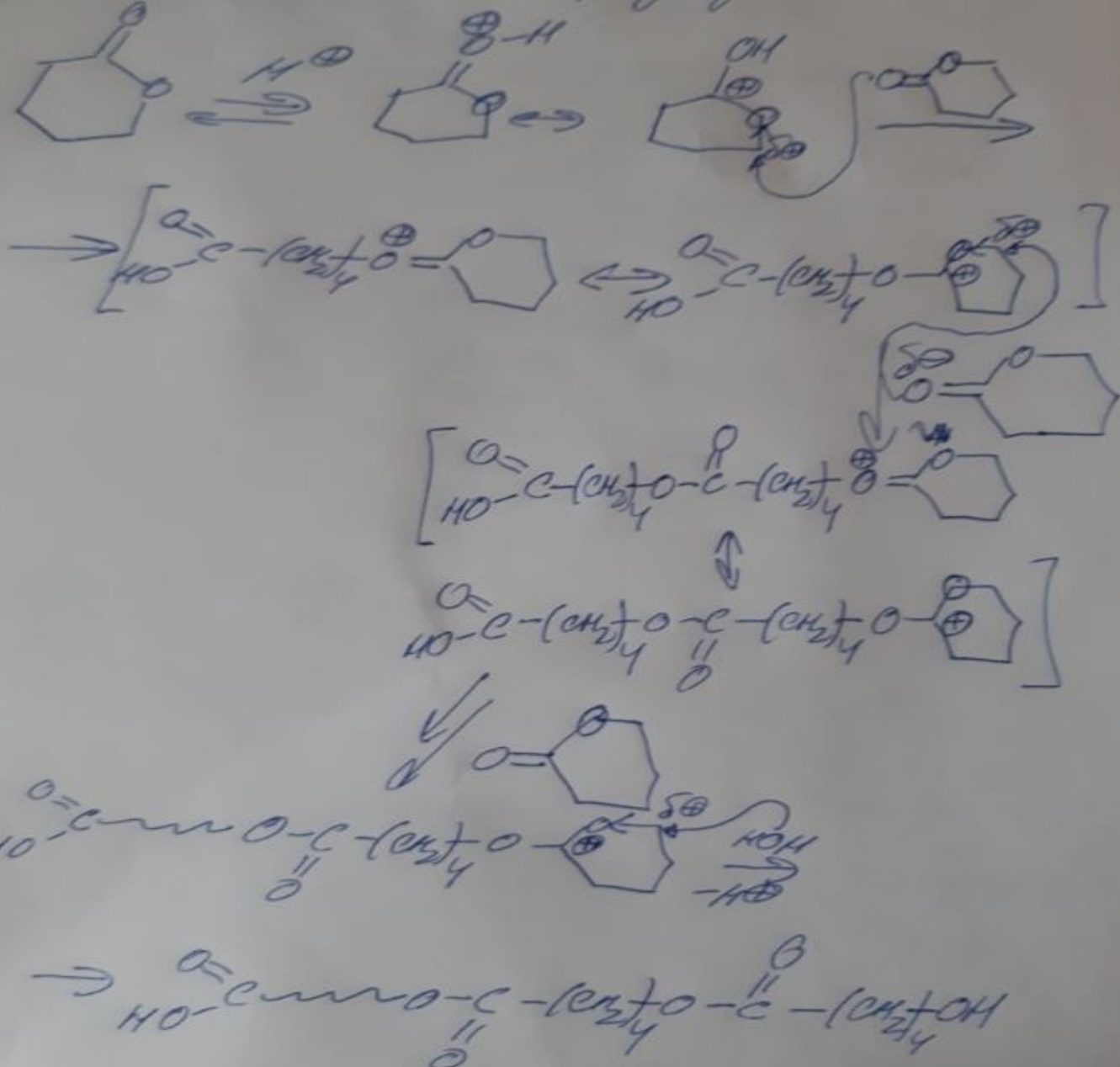


2) Аммонид

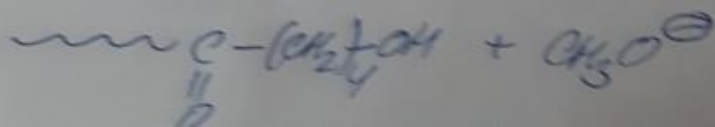
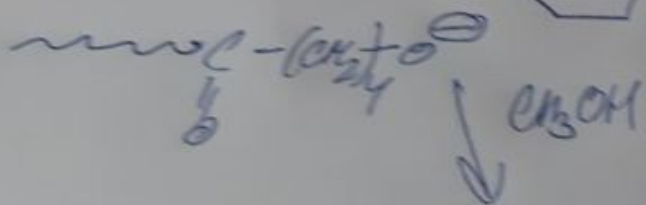
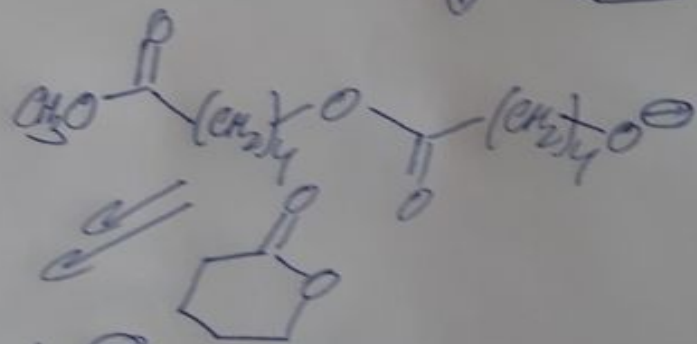
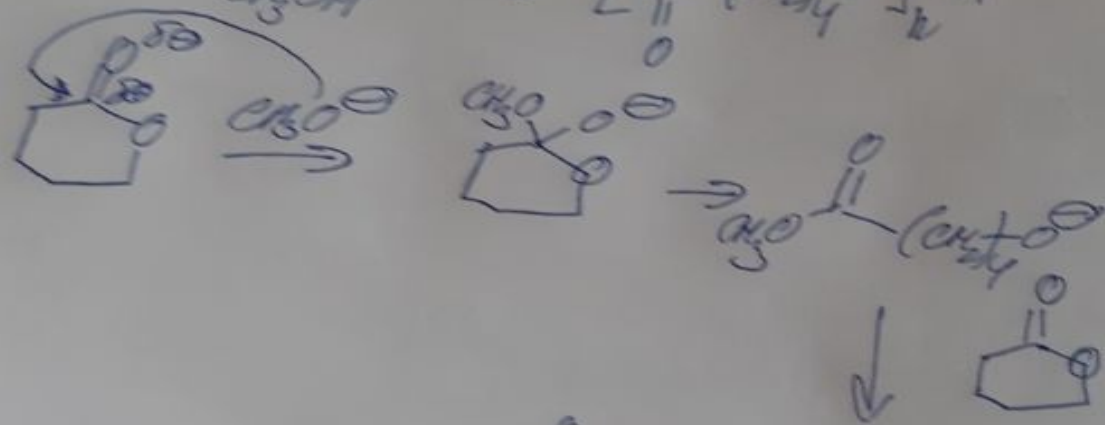
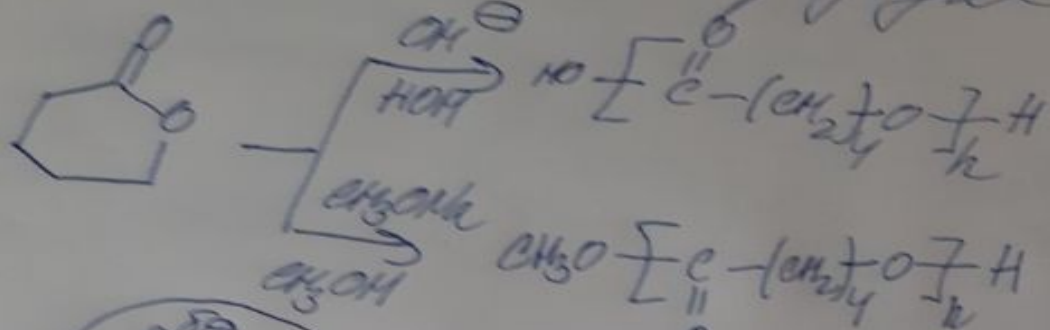


Полимеризация лактонов

б) Катионная полимеризация

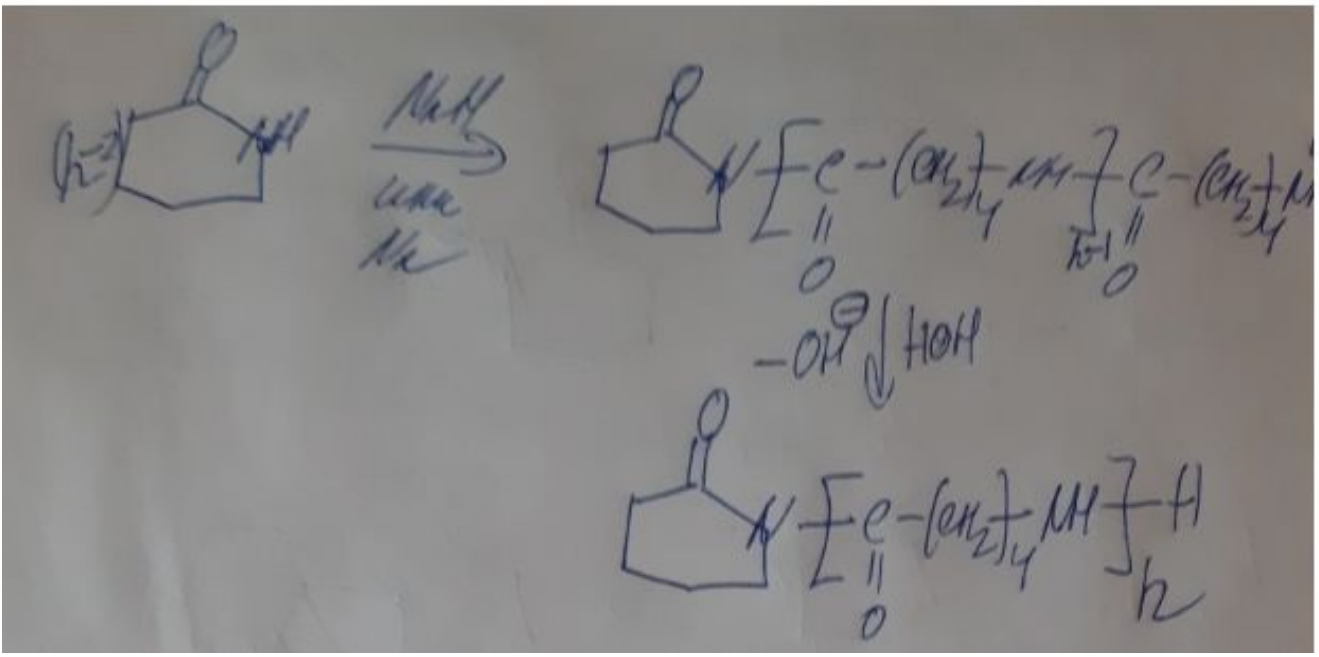
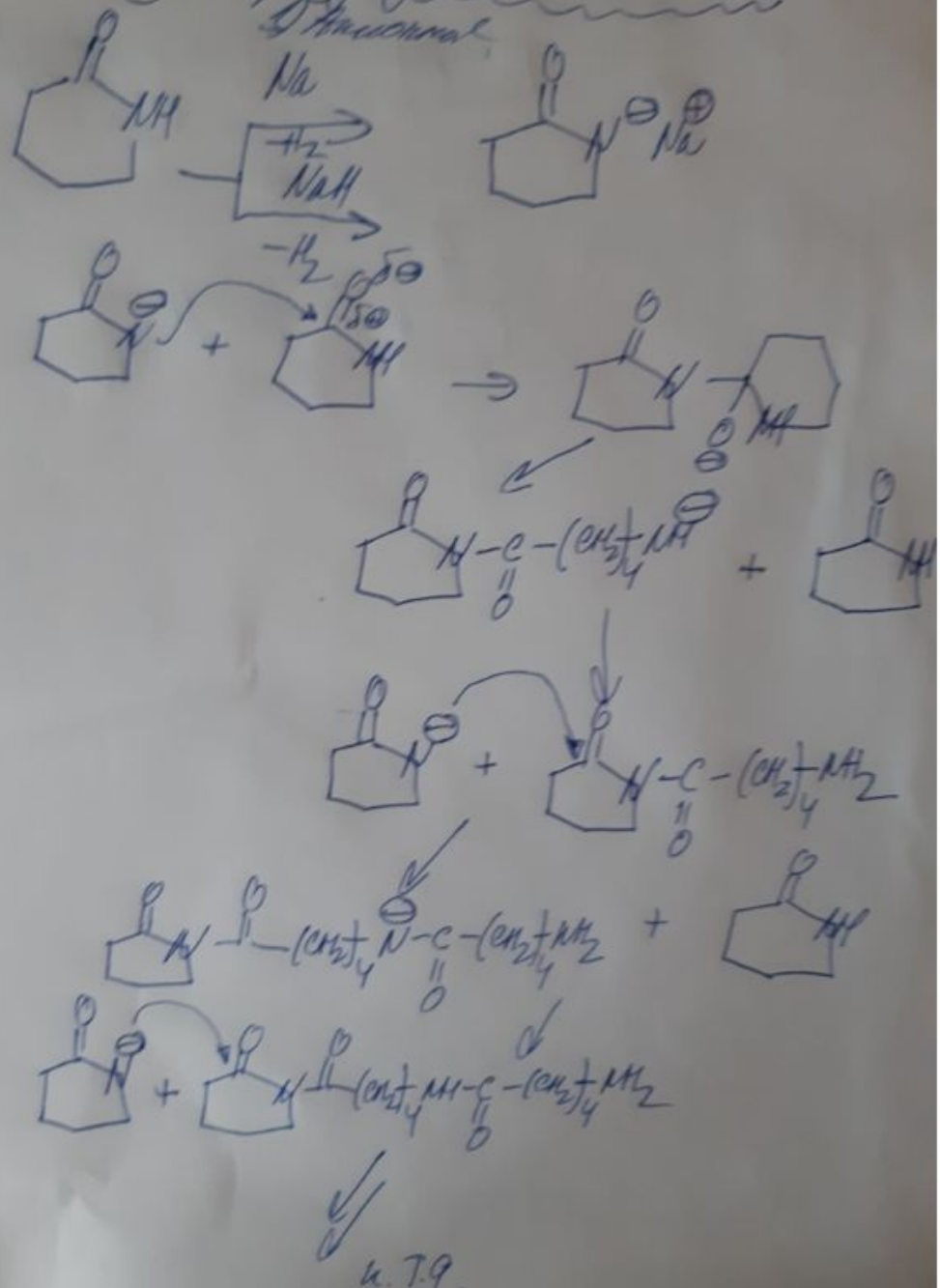


2) Anionische Kopolymerisation

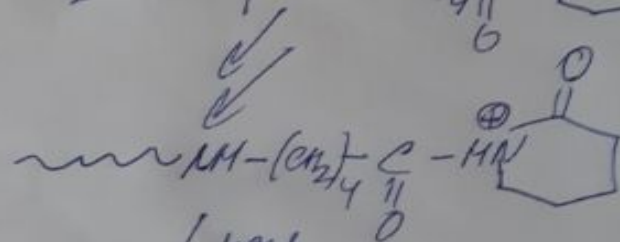
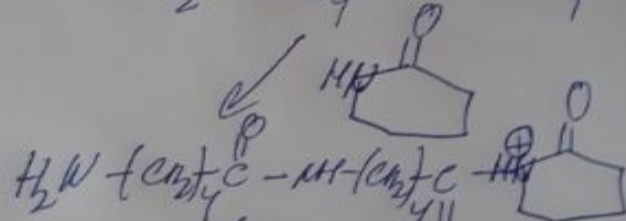
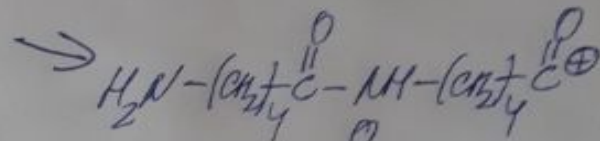
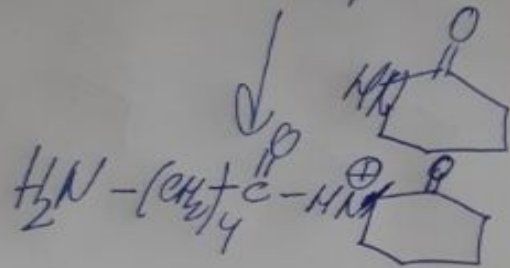
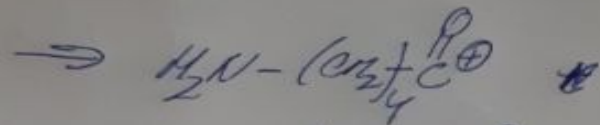
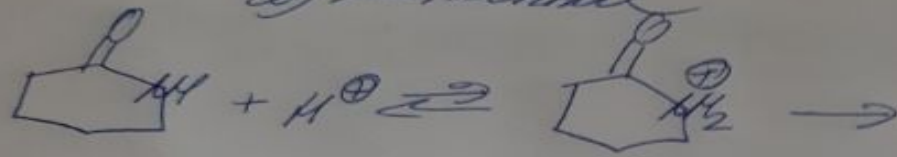


Neurospyrin Natrium

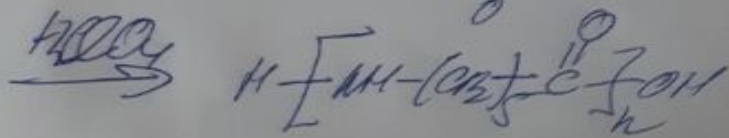
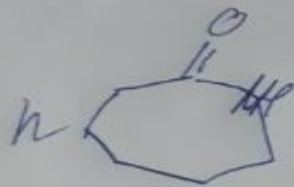
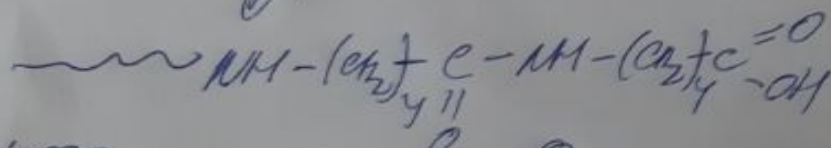
D. Anionen



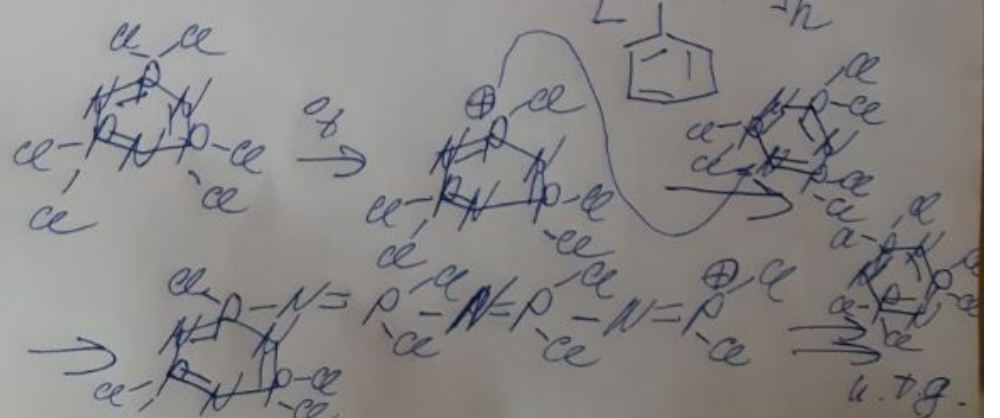
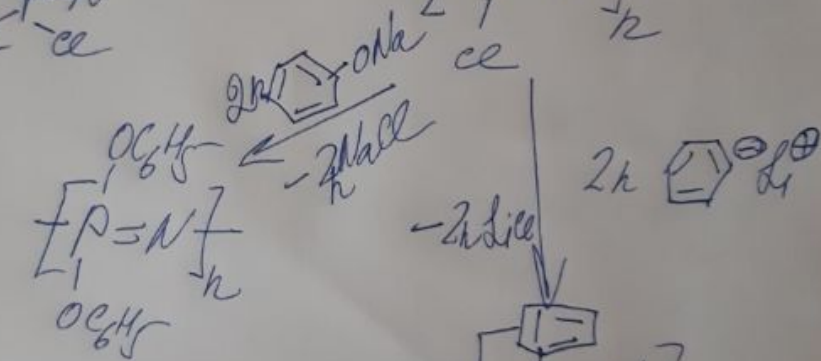
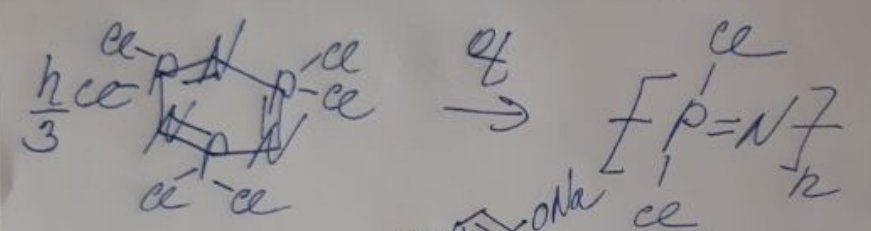
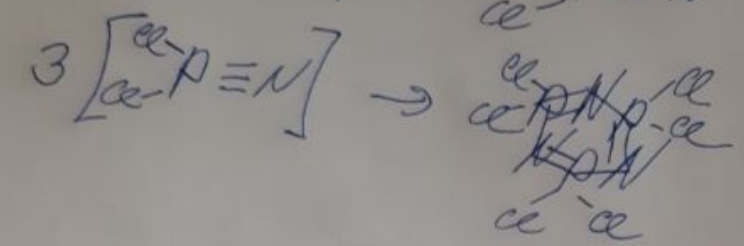
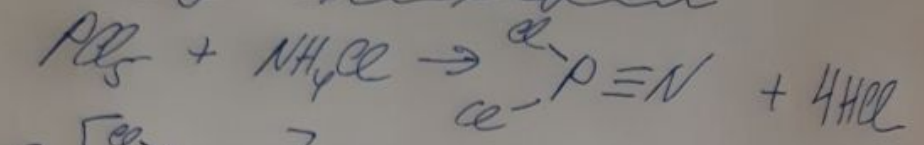
2) Каталитическая

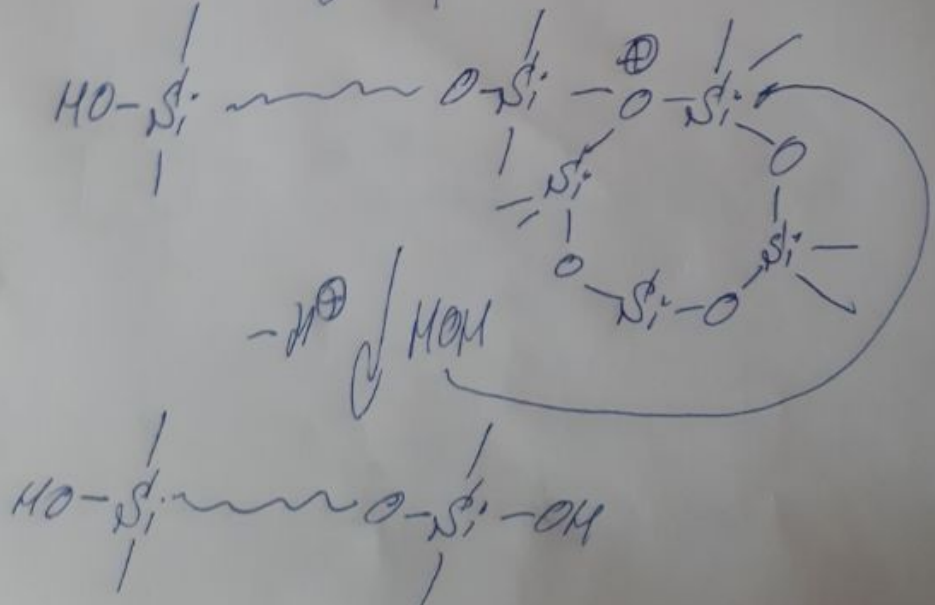
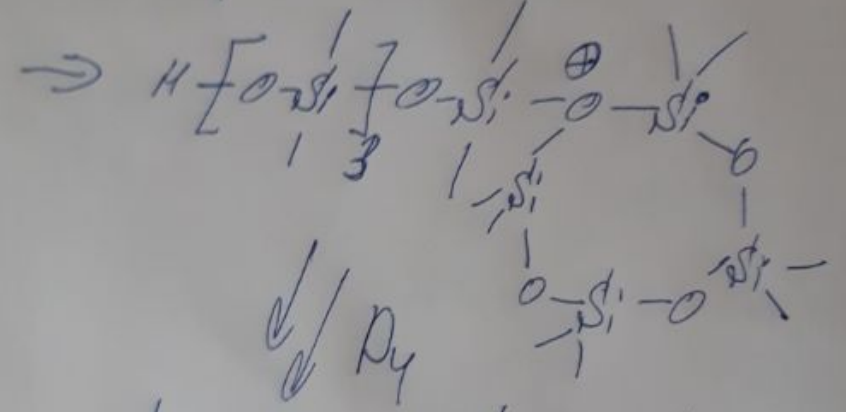
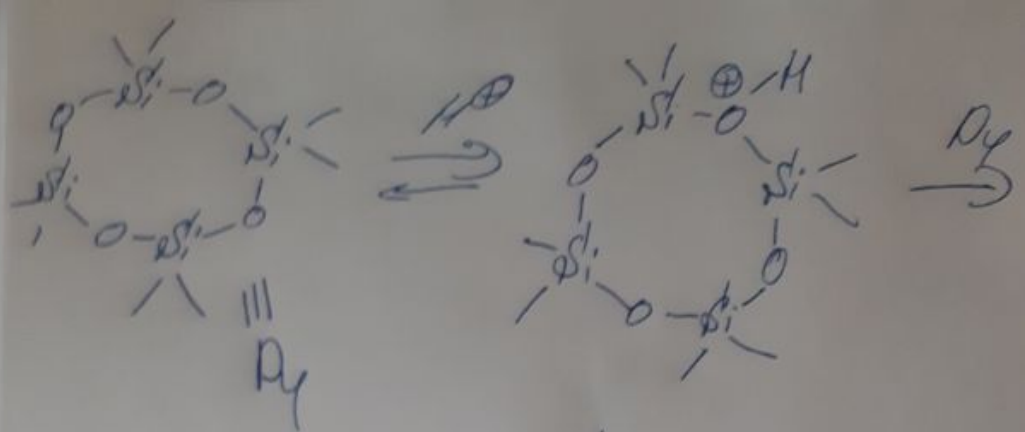
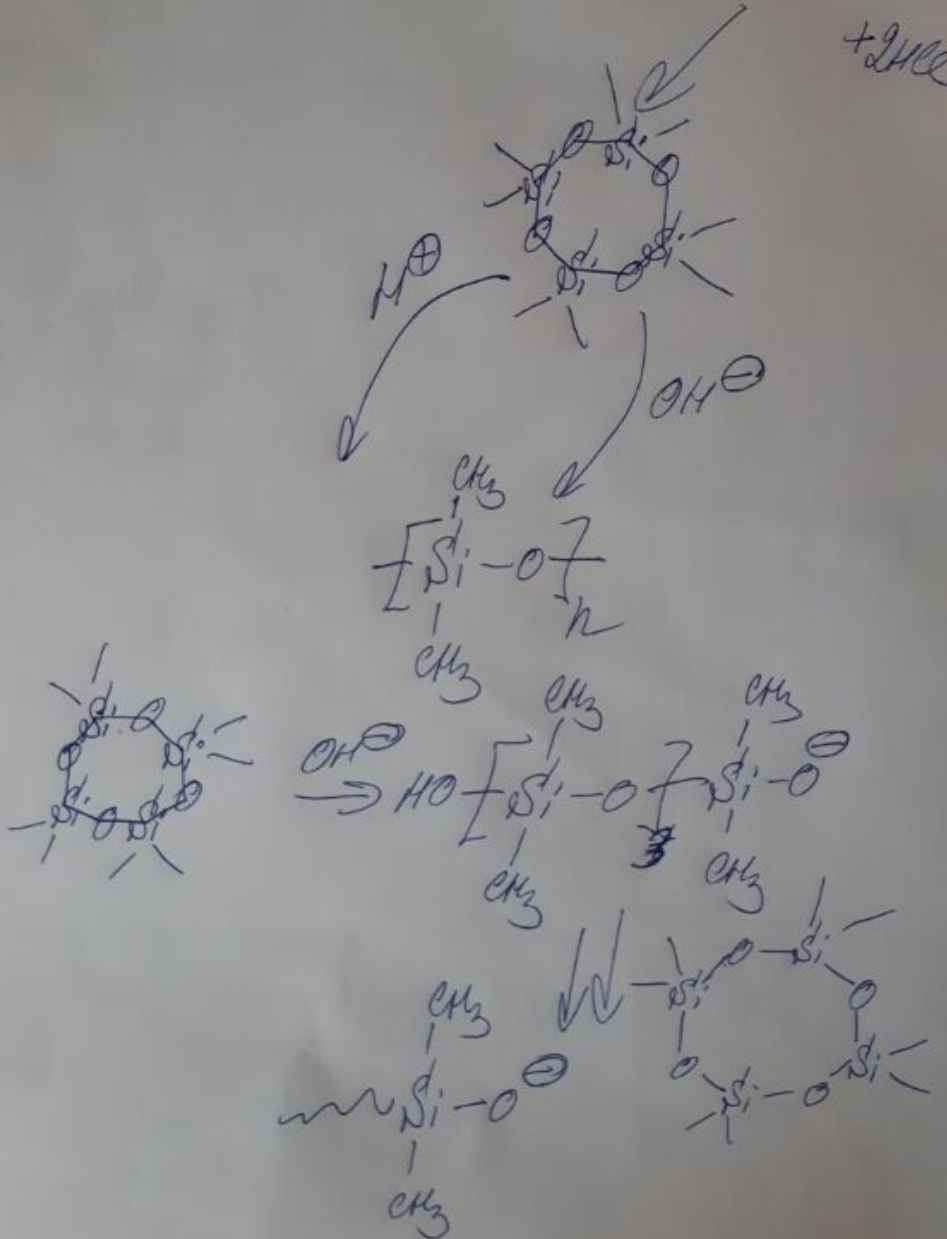
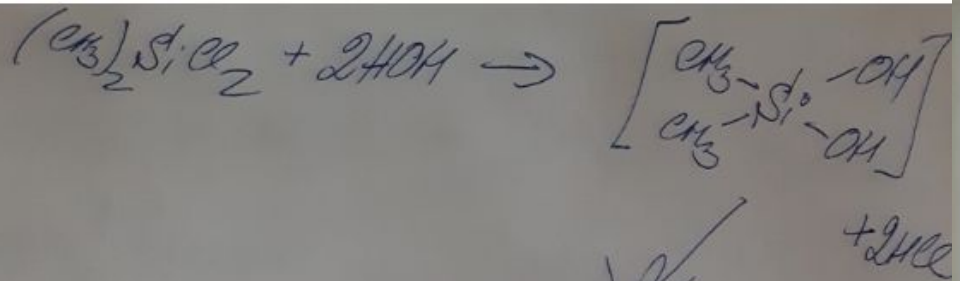


$\downarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$

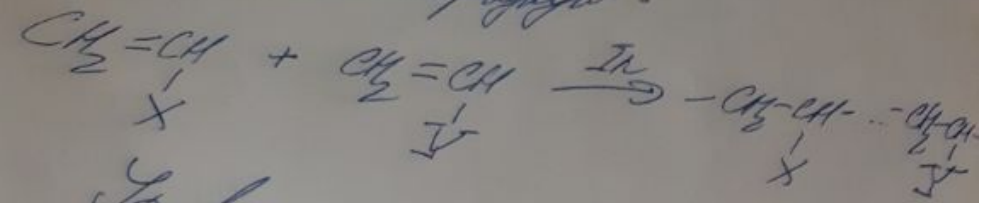


Curry polymerization

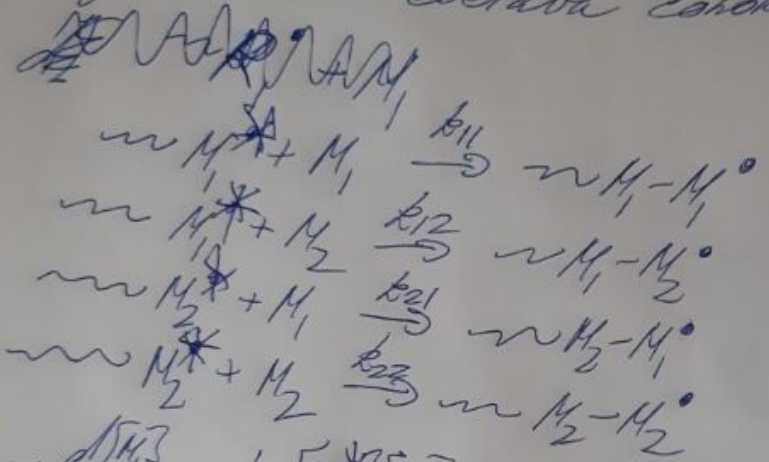




Стереорегулярность



Изменение состава сополимера



$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} -\frac{d[M_1]}{dt} &= k_{11} [M_1^*][M_1] + k_{21} [M_2^*][M_1] \quad (1) \\ -\frac{d[M_2]}{dt} &= k_{12} [M_1^*][M_2] + k_{22} [M_2^*][M_2] \quad (2) \\ k_{12} [M_1^*][M_2] &= k_{21} [M_2^*][M_1] \quad (3) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{d[M_1]}{d[M_2]} &= \frac{k_{11} [M_1^*][M_1] + k_{21} [M_2^*][M_1]}{k_{12} [M_1^*][M_2] + k_{22} [M_2^*][M_2]} \\ k_{12} [M_1^*][M_2] &= k_{21} [M_2^*][M_1] \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\frac{d[M_1]}{d[M_2]} = \frac{\gamma_1 \frac{k_{11} [M_1]}{k_{12} [M_2]} + \delta}{\delta + \gamma_2 \frac{[M_1]}{[M_2]}}$$

$$\frac{d[M_1]}{d[M_2]} = \frac{\Delta + \gamma_1 \frac{[M_1]}{[M_2]}}{\Delta + \gamma_2 \frac{[M_1]}{[M_2]}} = \frac{\frac{1}{[M_2]} (\gamma_1 [M_1] + [M_2])}{\frac{1}{[M_1]} (\gamma_2 [M_2] + [M_1])}$$

$$\frac{d[M_1]}{d[M_2]} = \frac{[M_1]}{[M_2]} \frac{(\gamma_1 [M_1] + [M_2])}{(\gamma_2 [M_2] + [M_1])}$$

При малых конверсиях мономера (до 15%)

$$\frac{d[M_1]}{d[M_2]} \approx \frac{F_1}{F_2}$$

F_1, F_2 - молярные доли остатков мономера M_1 и M_2 вступивших в состав сополимера

$$\frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{f_1}{f_2} \frac{(\gamma_1 \frac{f_1}{f_2} + f_2)}{(\gamma_2 f_2 + f_1)}$$

f_1, f_2 - молярные доли мономеров M_1 и M_2 в мономерной смеси.

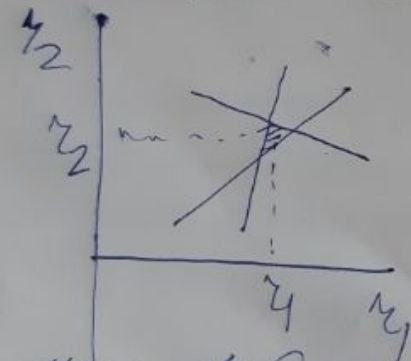
Определение констант сополирования

1) Метод Уайта - Брауна!

$$\gamma_2 f_2 + f_1 = \frac{f_1 f_2}{f_2 F_1} (\gamma_1 f_1 + f_2)$$

$$\gamma_2 f_2 + f_1 = \frac{f_1^2 f_2}{f_2 F_1} \gamma_1 + f_1 \frac{F_2}{F_1}$$

$$\gamma_2 = \left(\frac{f_1}{f_2} \right)^2 \frac{F_2}{F_1} \gamma_1 + \frac{f_1}{f_2} \left(\frac{F_2}{F_1} - 1 \right)$$

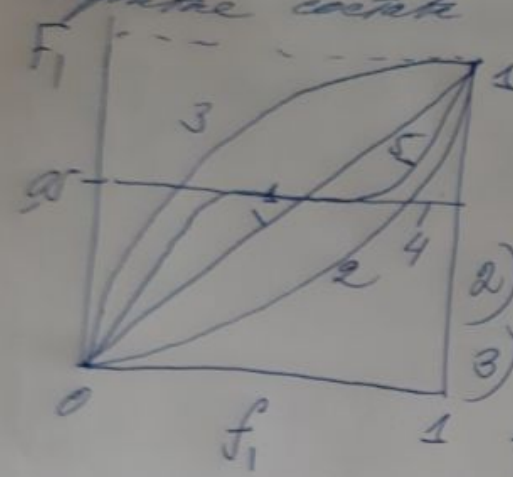


2) Метод Файнмана - Раса

$$\frac{f_1}{f_2} \left(1 - \frac{F_2}{F_1} \right) = \left(\frac{f_1}{f_2} \right)^2 \frac{F_2}{F_1} \gamma_1 - \gamma_2$$



Кривые состава сополимера



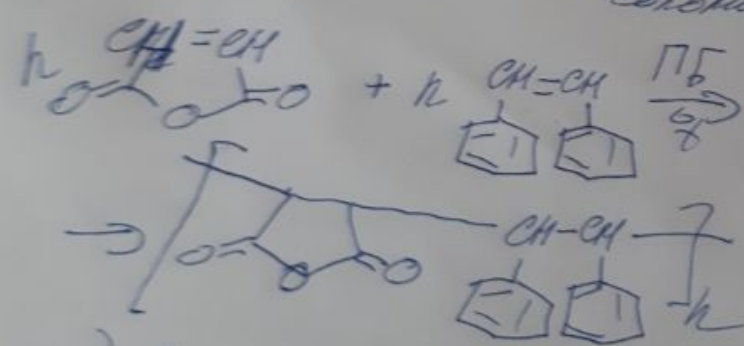
1) $\zeta_1 = \zeta_2 = 1$ - идеальная изотропная сополимеризация.

2) $\zeta_2 > 1; \zeta_1 < 1$

3) $\zeta_1 > 1; \zeta_2 < 1$

4) $\zeta_1 \cdot \zeta_2 \approx 1$ - идеальная сополимеризация (характерна для комплексной сополимеризации)

5) $\zeta_1 = \zeta_2 = 0$ - идеальная аллотропная сополимеризация.



5) $\zeta_1 < 1; \zeta_2 < 1$ - с тенденцией к регулярности (характерно для регулярной сополимеризации)

6) $\zeta_1 > 1; \zeta_2 > 1$ -

7) $\zeta_1 > 1; \zeta_2 > 1$ -

- идеальная сополимеризация - идеальная сополимеризация