

Chapter 13 Emulsion Polymerization

- An emulsion consists of a discontinuous liquid phase dispersed throughout a different, continuous liquid phase -milk
- Most emulsion polymerizations are free radical reactions, and yield high molecular weight products.
(ex) SBR (styrene -butadiene rubber), latex paints and adhesives, PVC

- Ingredients:

- a) Water ----- 150
- b) A monomer (nt miscible in H₂O) ---100
- c) Oil -in -water emulsifier -----2~5
- d) Initiator in aqueous ----- 0.5

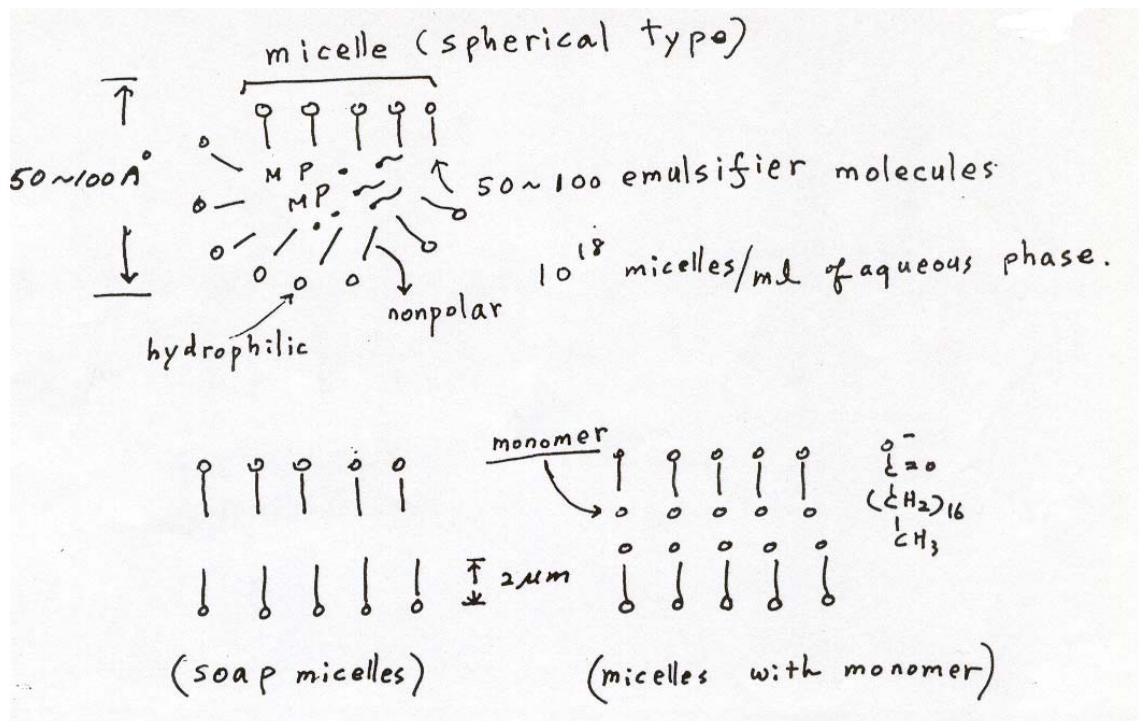
- Emulsifier

- a) anionic surfactants (salt or fatty acids soap)
- b) alkane sulfonic acids
- c) nonionic

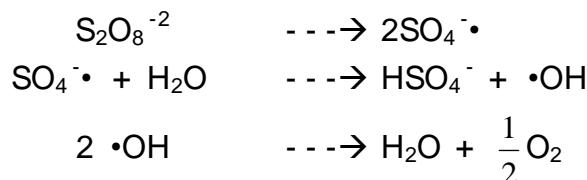
ex) Sodium stearate : ((CH₃(CH₂)₁₆COONa) \approx 300
 6 \times 10¹⁹ molecules/ml of water
 \approx 30g/L (bulk onc. of soap)

- Critical micelle concentrations (cmc):

emulsifiers form aggregates . at cmc

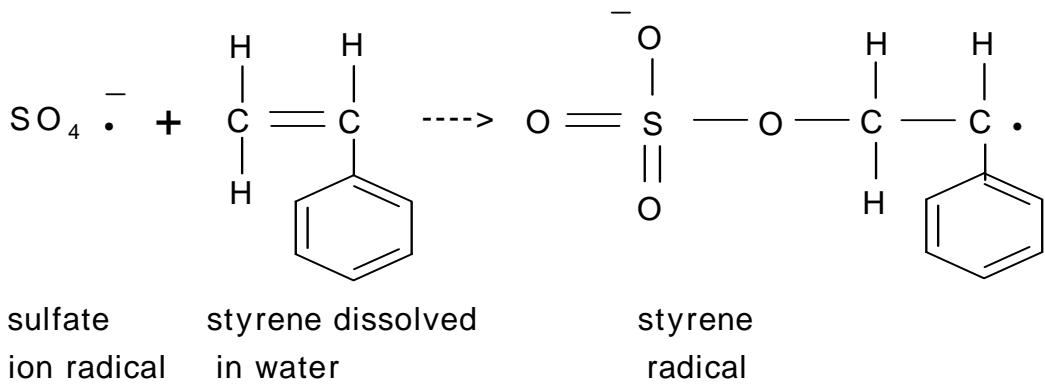


- Free radicals must be generated in the aqueous phase.
 - Initiator : water soluble salts of persulfuric acid :



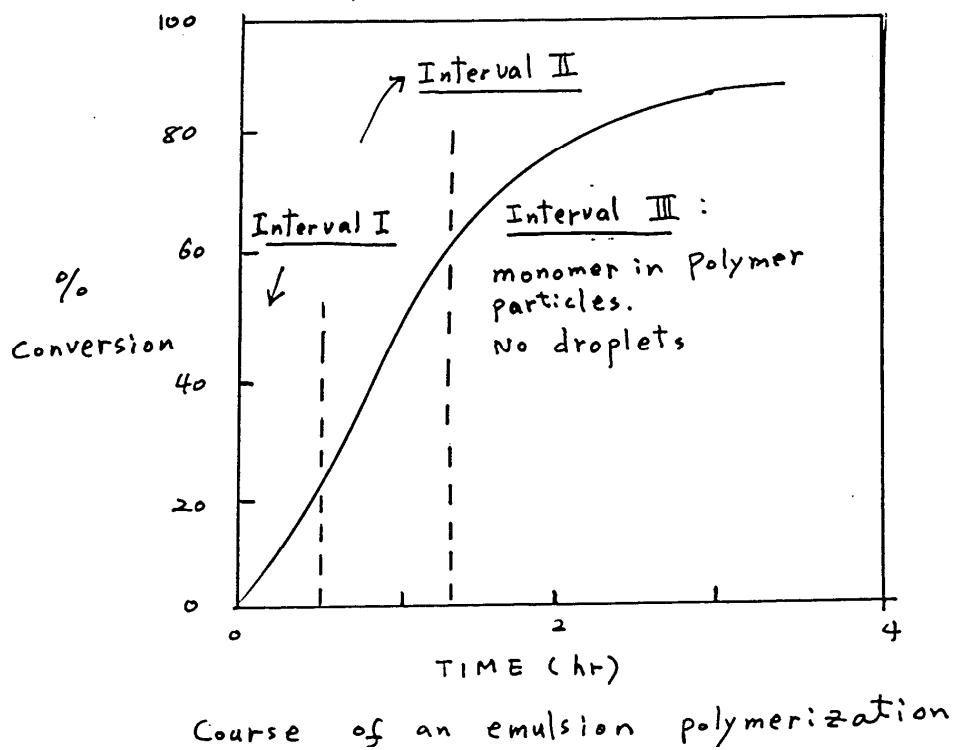
• : 40 ~ 80

ex)



- Three stages in emulsion polymerization

- Interval I : a region of accelerating rate of conversion and proceeds until all the micelles are consumed. 10 ~ 15% of the total monomer is consumed.
- Interval II : the rate of polymerization is constant. All the micelles disappear, no monomer droplets remain. 1/3 monomer is consumed.
- Interval III : the rate of polymerization begins to decrease polymerization reaction is completed.



Bulk polym.	Polymer 가 monomer soluble	Polymer . 가 monomer	NYLON, PET, PS
Solution polym.	Polymer monomer	Polymer	PP, PBD,
Emulsion polym.	가	, monomer	PS, PVC, SBR, NBR
Suspension polym.	가	, 가 , monomer 가	Styrene foam, PS ion exchange, PVC

a) bulk polymerization : monomer

가



b) solution polymerization : monomer (solvent)

(가 polymer → homogeneous polymerization
` ` ` ` → heterogeneous or precipitation polymerization)

c) emulsion polymerization :

(initiator)

(emulsifiser) 가

d)suspension polymerization :

monomer initiator

monomer 가

가

가