



KİMYA-METALURJİ FAKÜLTESİ
METALURJİ VE MALZEME MÜHENDİSLİĞİ BÖLÜMÜ
MEM3952 Laboratuvar II Dersi Deney Raporu

MÜDEK

Dersin Kodu ve Adı:	MEM3952 Laboratuvar II	Grup No:	Öğrencinin İmzası:
Öğrencinin Adı Soyadı:	SERRA ERSOY	Öğrenci No:	

Soru	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Puan							

DENEY RAPORU

1. Deneyin Adı: DENEY 6: KOPOLİMERİZASYONDA MONOMER REAKTİVİTESİ

2. Deneyin Amacı: Bu deneyin amacı Poli(stiren-ko-metil metakrilat) sentezleyerek monomer reaktivitesinin kopolimerizasyon (kopolimer tipi) üzerindeki etkisini öğrenmektir.

3. Deneyde Kullanılan Kimyasal Malzemeler ve Ekipmanlar: Hassas terazi, balık, beher Bentoil peroksit, Metil metakrilat (MMA), stiren, şiringa, tüpler, manyetik karıştırıcı.

3.1 Deneyde kullanılan kimyasalların MSDS özellikleri.

(DBPO)

Bentoil peroksit → organic peroxide, (Type C) : (H242) Heating may cause a fire.

(C₁₄H₁₀O₄)

Eye irritation, (Category 2) : (H319) Causes serious eye irritation.

Skin sensitization, (Category 1) : (H317) May cause an allergic skin reaction

metil metakrilat (MMA) → Alevlenir sıvılar (Kategori 2), H225

(C₅H₈O₂)

Cilt tahrişi (Kategori 2), H315

Cilt hassaslaştırıcı (Kategori 1), H317

3.2 Kimyasal ve fiziksel özellikleri

C₁₄H₁₀O₄ → M_w: 242, 23 g/mol, Solid, melting point: 103-104°C,

C₅H₈O₂ → M_w: 100, 121 g/mol, density: 940 kg/m³, boiling point: 101°C, soluble in water, melting point: -48°C (sıvı), renksiz, keskin kokulu, perona (flash point): 10°C

3.3 Deneyde kullanılan cihaz-ekipman isimleri ve deneyde kullanım amaçları. (3 puan)

Hassas Terazi → Kimyasalların tartımı için kullanılmıştır.

Balık → Tüp ve beherde solüsyonların karıştırılması için kullanılmıştır.

Tüp ve beher → Solüsyonların kavulması için kullanılmıştır.

Manyetik karıştırıcı → Solüsyonları karıştırmak için kullanılmıştır.

4. Deneyin Yapılışı

(weighed)



10mg bentoyl peroxide

(added)

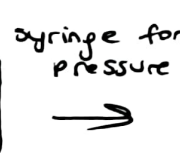


tube

styrene
5ml



pipette
5ml
MMA



syringe for pressure



70°C
40 min

stirring with
magnetic
stirrer



100 ml ethanol

1) 10mg purified bentoyl peroxide was placed in a tube.

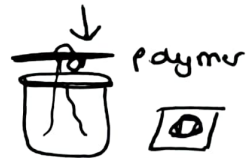
2) Then, 5ml MMA and 5ml styrene were added.

3) Then, it was allowed to mix at 70°C for 40 minutes.

4) After removing the tube, the solution was slowly poured into 100 ml of methanol.

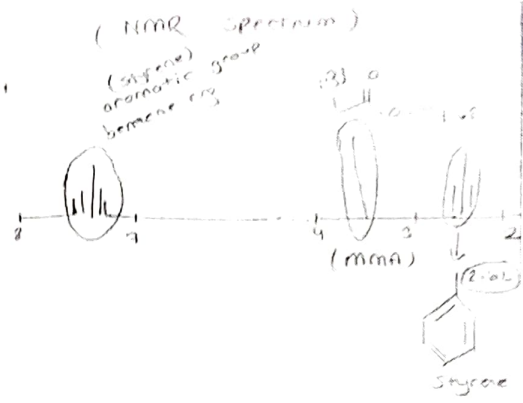
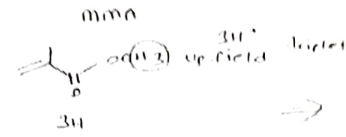
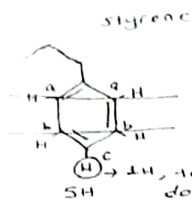
5) The polymers were thoroughly mixed and the polymer was observed as a white precipitate at the bottom of the beaker.

b) The polymer collected on the filter paper was dried and sent for NMR analysis.

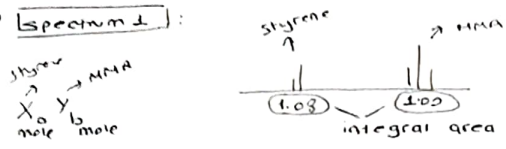


filter
paper

5. Denejde Elde Edilen Veriler



→ Spectrum 1:



normalization of styrene $\Rightarrow \frac{\text{integral sample} / \# \text{ protons}}{5H} = \frac{1.08}{5H} = 0.216$

normalization of MMA $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3H} = 0.33$

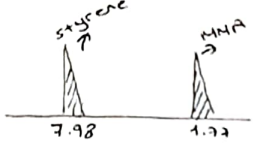
a mole styrene $\Rightarrow \frac{0.216}{0.216 + 0.33} = 0.396$

b mole MMA $\Rightarrow \frac{0.33}{0.216 + 0.33} = 0.604$

$a + b = 1$ (%100)

styrene $\rightarrow 39.6\%$
MMA $\rightarrow 60.4\%$

→ Spectrum 2:



normalization of styrene $\Rightarrow \frac{7.98}{5H} = 1.596$

normalization of MMA $\Rightarrow \frac{1.72}{3H} = 0.59$

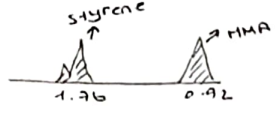
a mole styrene $\Rightarrow \frac{1.596}{1.596 + 0.59} = 0.73$

b mole MMA $\Rightarrow \frac{0.59}{1.596 + 0.59} = 0.27$

$a + b = 1$ (%100)

styrene $\rightarrow 73\%$
MMA $\rightarrow 27\%$

→ Spectrum 3:



normalization of styrene $\Rightarrow \frac{1.76}{5H} = 0.352$

normalization of MMA $\Rightarrow \frac{0.92}{3H} = 0.306$

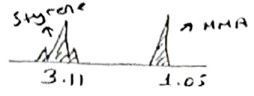
a mole styrene $\Rightarrow \frac{0.352}{0.352 + 0.306} = 0.535$

b mole MMA $\Rightarrow \frac{0.306}{0.352 + 0.306} = 0.465$

$a + b = 1$ (%100)

styrene $\rightarrow 53.5\%$
MMA $\rightarrow 46.5\%$

→ Spectrum 4:



normalization of styrene $\Rightarrow \frac{3.11}{5H} = 0.622$

normalization of MMA $\Rightarrow \frac{1.05}{3H} = 0.35$

a mole styrene $\Rightarrow \frac{0.622}{0.622 + 0.35} = 0.64$

b mole MMA $\Rightarrow \frac{0.35}{0.622 + 0.35} = 0.36$

$a + b = 1$ (%100)

styrene $\rightarrow 64\%$
MMA $\rightarrow 36\%$

→ Spectrum 5:



normalization of styrene $\Rightarrow \frac{7.14}{5H} = 1.428$

normalization of MMA $\Rightarrow \frac{1.47}{3H} = 0.49$

a mole styrene $\Rightarrow \frac{1.428}{1.428 + 0.49} = 0.745$

b mole MMA $\Rightarrow \frac{0.49}{1.428 + 0.49} = 0.255$

$a + b = 1$ (%100)

styrene $\rightarrow 74.5\%$
MMA $\rightarrow 25.5\%$

Figure 5: Calculation steps for Spectrum 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 depends on the ChemDraw of Styrene and MMA.

5. Deneyden Elde Edilen Veriler

H-NMR Sonuçları:

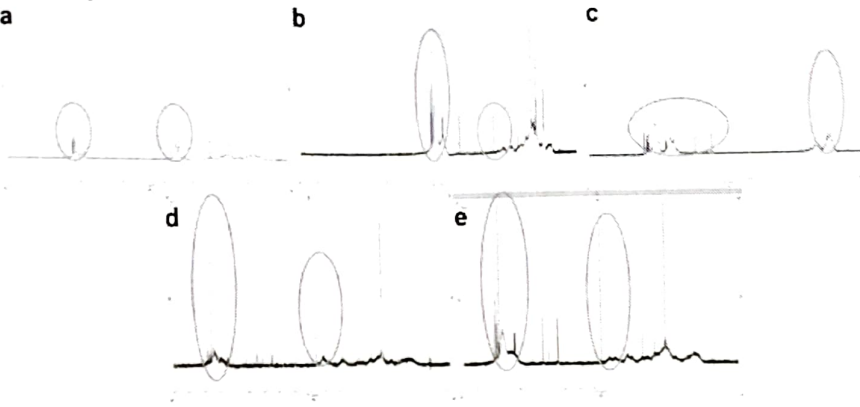


Figure 4: H-NMR Spectrum for Spectrum 1 (a), Spectrum 2 (b), Spectrum 3 (c), Spectrum 4 (d), Spectrum 5 (e) [1].

The chemical structures for styrene and MMA were first examined in the ChemDraw application in order to make NMR interpretation.

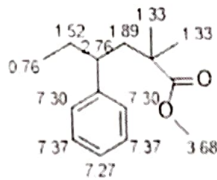


Table 1: Percentage of Styrene and MMA according to the moles ratios.

Spectrum number	Percentage of MMA (%)	Percentage of Styrene (%)
#1	60.4	39.6
#2	27	73
#3	46.5	53.5
#4	36	64
#5	25.5	74.5

! Tüm hesaplamalar, analizler, deney sırasında yapılan ölçümlerin hepsi bu kısma eklenmelidir.

6. Tartışma ve Denev Sonuęlarının Deęerlendirmesi

- ! Hocaların verdięi sorular bu kısımda araştırılmali ve eklenmelidir.
- ! Denev ve araştırma sonuçlarında öğrenilenler tartışılmali ve eklenmelidir.

In this experiment, styrene and MMA polymers were combined to create Poly(styrene-co-methyl metacrylate) copolymer. By utilizing various monomer ratios, the reactivity effect is intended to be seen. Monomer ratios were determined for each spectrum by performing NMR analysis on the polymers that were produced as a result of polymerization.

7. Kaynakça

- [1] American Cancer Society, <https://www.cancer.org/treatment/understanding-your-diagnosis/tests/testing-biopsyand-cytology-specimens-for-cancer.html>, 31.10.2019.
- [2] H. Mohan, Textbook of pathology. Jaypee Brothers, Medical Publishers Pvt.Limited, 2018.
- [3] J. Van Hulse, T. M. Khoshgoftaar, and A. Napolitano, "Experimental perspectives on learning from imbalanced data," in Proceedings of the 24th International Conference on Machine learning, ACM, 2007, pp. 935-94.
- [4] F. Xing, L. Yang, "Robust nucleus/cell detection and segmentation in digital pathology and microscopy images: A comprehensive review," IEEE Reviews in biomedical engineering, vol. 9, pp. 234-263, 2016.