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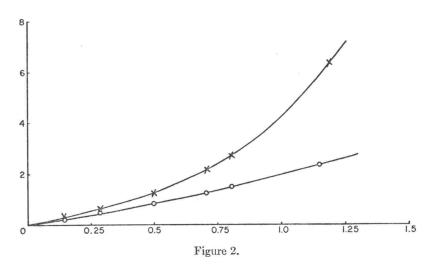
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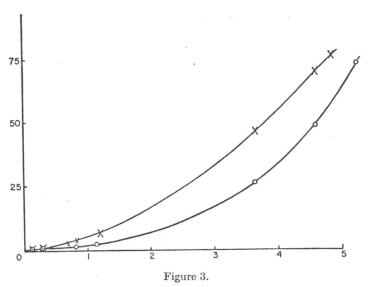
lraulic press capable of n of the pressure vessel. carried out at a dose ization studies, samples n vacuo at a dose rate of en carried out in vacuo ugh the heat exchanger

from a 6 kilocurie 60 Co nined by glass dosimetry a G value of 15.6 for the

a timed period for posthe pressure vessel into n in a sintered crucible. ughly washed to remove and polymethacrylamide. Residual water was te and calcium acrylate te densities of the monoout in mixed liquid by a

for the four crystalline tion of 90,000 psi to the crylamide has the effect ne pressure increases the





yield from barium methacrylate and calcium acrylate up to 100% conversion to polymer.

The solid state polymerization of acrylamide at atmospheric pressure is characterized by a fast reaction to high conversion. Pressurization of the monomer crystals appreciably modified this reaction. Polymerization is retarded (except in the very initial stages), Figure 2 indicating a linear relationship with dose up to 2% polymer formation. Only at high conversions, when the rate increases, is it accelerated by pressure (Fig. 3).

In the case of both acrylamide and methacrylamide there is no evidence of any induction period when pressure is applied. Bamford^s concluded that it was necessary for some polymer to be formed before applied stress could modify the in-source reaction, so it would seem that pressures up to