

LPO

Dilauroyl peroxide

CAS No.

105-74-8

TSCA Status

listed on inventory

Active oxygen content peroxide

4.01%

EINECS/ELINCS No.

203-326-3

Molecular weight

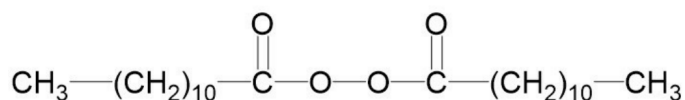
398.6

Bulk density, 20 °C

0.460 kg/m³

Melting point

54 °C



LPO is a widely used initiator for the suspension and mass polymerization of vinyl chloride between 60°C and 80°C. In many cases LPO is combined with a more active initiator, such as a peroxydicarbonate to increase reactor efficiency. LPO is used as an initiator for the high pressure polymerization of ethylene, but because of its poor solubility in most aliphatics, it is in many cases replaced by other peroxides such as Di(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide (TMHP). The advantage of LPO is the possibility of storing at ambient temperature. LPO is also used as an initiator for the polymerization of methylmethacrylate at 60-90°C. LPO is often applied as a replacement for 2,2'-Azobis(isobutyronitril) (AIBN).

Applications

LPO can be used for the market segments: polymer production, thermoset composites and acrylics production with their different applications/functions. For more information please check our website and/or contact us.

Half-life data

The reactivity of an organic peroxide is usually given by its half-life ($t_{1/2}$) at various temperatures. For LPO in chlorobenzene:

0.1 hr	at 99°C
1 hr	at 79°C
10 hr	at 61°C
Formula 1	$k_d = A \cdot e^{-E_a/RT}$
Formula 2	$t_{1/2} = (\ln 2)/k_d$
E_a	123.37 kJ/mole
A	3.92×10^{14} sP-1P
R	8.3142 J/mole·K
T	(273.15+°C) K

Thermal stability

Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances, which may undergo self-accelerating decomposition. The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition of a substance in the original packaging may occur is the Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT). The SADT is determined on the basis of the Heat Accumulation Storage Test.

SADT 50°C

Method The Heat Accumulation Storage Test is a recognized test method for the determination of the SADT of organic peroxides (see Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria - United Nations, New York and Geneva)

Storage

Due to the relatively unstable nature of organic peroxides a loss of quality can be detected over a period of time. To minimize the loss of quality, Do Sender Chem recommends a maximum storage temperature (Ts max.) for each organic peroxide product.

Ts Max. 30°C

Note When stored under these recommended storage conditions, LPO will remain within the Do Sender Chem specifications for a period of at least 3 months after delivery.

Packaging and transport

20 kg corrugated box packaging

LPO is classified as Organic peroxide type D; solid, Division 5.2; UN 3106. PG II

Major decomposition products

Carbon dioxide, Docosane, Undecane, Undecyl dodecanoate.