CONCEPT: POLYMERS STRUCTURE AND PROPERTIES

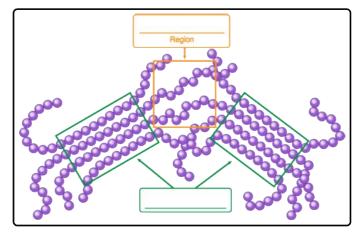
Crystallinity

• Crystallinity determines the _____ and thermal properties of a polymer.

• Though not crystalline structures, polymers possess ______: small regions of crystalline structure.

□ Higher degree of crystallinity = ____ density, ____rigidity and ____ strength.

• Amorphous regions: polymer chains in _____ordered arrangement.



EXAMPLE: Select a **true** statement that best describes crystalline polymers.

- a) Higher density polymers are softer than amorphous polymers.
- b) Higher degree of crystallinity leads to decreased polymer brittleness.
- c) Higher degree of branching introduces regions of highly ordered chains.
- d) Crystalline regions are more rigid than amorphous regions in a polymer.

Factors Affecting Crystallinity

Higher crystallinity results from _____ intermolecular forces and specific _____.

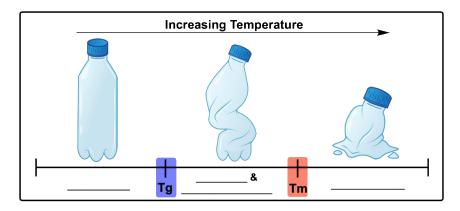
□ Degree of crystallinity: _____tactic > _____tactic > ____tactic.

EXAMPLE: By analyzing the stereochemistry of each, determine which polymer is considered stronger.

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Thermal Properties

- Glass Transition Temperature (_____): temp above which polymer transitions from hard to soft and moldable.
- Crystalline Melting Temperature (_____): temp at which polymer turns into a viscous liquid.



As degree of crystallinity ______, so does _____ and ____ of polymers.

EXAMPLE: Two polymers are being studied in a lab. Polymer A has highly ordered regions and strong IMFs, while polymer B has an amorphous structure and weak IMFs. Explain why polymer A has higher Tg and Tm than polymer B.

- a) Polymer A has higher Tg and Tm because crystalline structures are more flexible than amorphous.
- b) Strong IMFs and higher degree of crystallinity in polymer A restrict chain movement, resulting in higher Tg and Tm.
- c) Higher Tg and Tm cause polymers to develop stronger IMFs.
- d) Crystalline polymers allow for more movement along the chains, resulting in higher Tg and Tm.