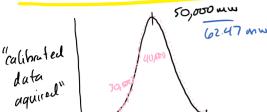
Polymers

$$C_2$$
 (2.01 x2 = 24.02 M)
 H_3 (.00 x3 = 3.00 M)

12.01 x2 =

62.47 mw

precurser



units = n = 800 units

1600 800

24.02 MW

25,000 mu 62.47 om

75,000 mw 62.47 mm

= 400 units

= 1,201 vait

800 C_{Σ}

C 2,402

U, 400

Ce 1,201

for the 50,000 um peak.

radius 170 pm

Cradius = 170 pm x 2 x 1600

544,000 pm (pico mater)

= 5.44 x10 cm (continuters)

= 544 nm

_ 544,000 pm

the polymer

25,500 um

272,000 pm

75,000 RM

816,680 pm

poly methy/ with acrylate

tires

~ -50°C

Ty temperature glass transition

The melting point

"liquid phase"

1-{

100°C 7m

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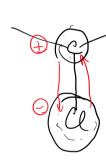
D	_	ĸ	m	٠.	_	,	
г	u	ıу	ш	ш	c	ı	١

also applies to #2 poly (propylene)

Cl=c() poly (viny) chloride)

proces5#1

H H H H CO H H H CO H H H CO H



FFFFFFFFFF

" good structure"

= "good structure"

property

T(°C) temporature or (K)

 $\frac{1}{T_{5}}$ $\frac{1}{T_{5}}$ $\frac{1}{T_{5}}$

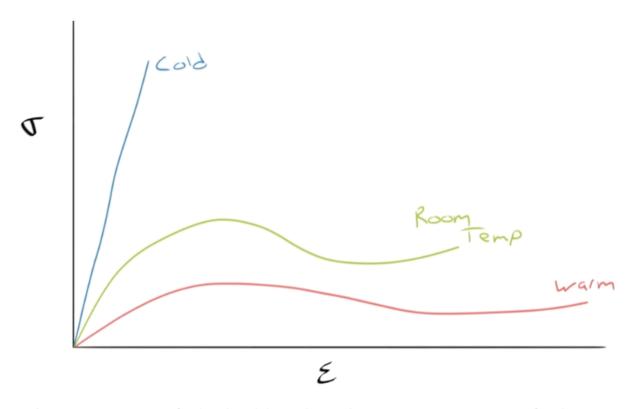


Figure 19. A stress-strain curve for a hypothetical plastic polymer at three temperatures. It is not uncommon for polymers to experience significant changes in mechanical properties with relatively small changes in temperature.

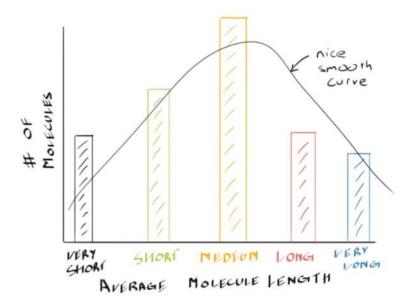


Figure 13. The molecular weight distribution for the hypothetical polymer sample in Figure 12. Our grouping into only five length groupings is very coarse and the actual distribution would be smooth, as shown by the nice smooth curve.

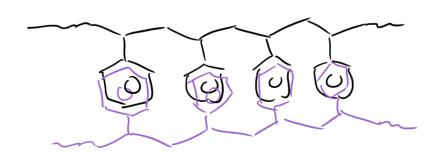
Polymers

poly methy/ methaciylate

better mechanics

1e85

#6



good mechanical

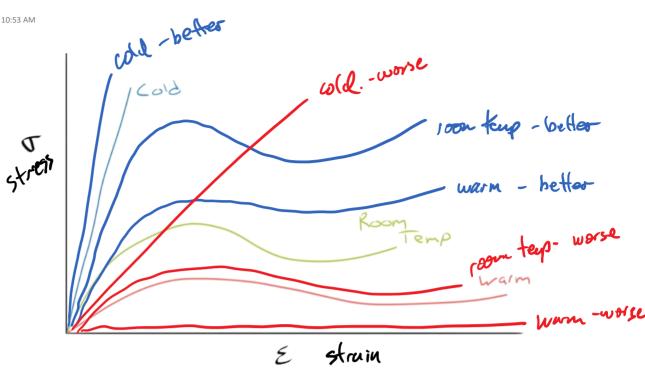


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