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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE
AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY

MACROMOLECULAR CHEMISTRY DIVISION

COMMISSION ON MACROMOLECULAR
NOMENCLATURE

**STEREOCHEMICAL DEFINITIONS
AND NOTATIONS RELATING TO
POLYMERS**

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of publication to the Secretary of the Commission:

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Comments from the viewpoint of languages other than English are encouraged. These
may have special significance regarding the eventual publication in various countries of
translations of the nomenclature finally approved by IUPAC.

STEREOCHEMICAL DEFINITIONS AND NOTATIONS RELATING TO POLYMERS

IUPAC COMMISSION ON MACROMOLECULAR NOMENCLATURE

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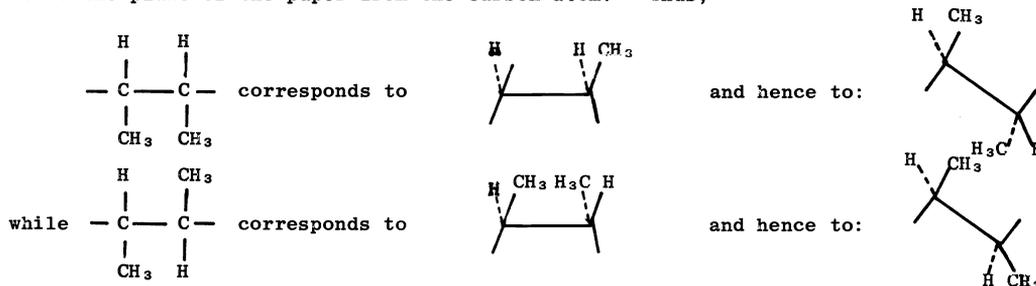
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PREAMBLE

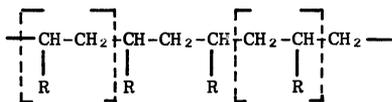
A report entitled 'Nomenclature Dealing with Steric Regularity in High Polymers' was issued in 1962 by a sub-committee of the Commission on Macromolecules of the IUPAC (1). Since then, the development of increasingly sophisticated techniques for structure-determination has greatly enlarged the field of polymer stereochemistry and this, in turn, has revealed the need for a detailed knowledge of molecular conformations in order to correlate chemical structure with physical properties. The nomenclature relating to the constitution and configuration of macromolecules has been refined, using structure-based concepts, in documents of this Commission (2,3), while an IUPAC paper (4) on the stereochemistry of organic molecules and an IUPAC-IUB document (5) on abbreviations and symbols to be used for the description of the conformations of polypeptide chains have appeared as definitive publications. The present statement is intended to bring up to date the nomenclature of features corresponding to stereoregularity in polymers; it employs the definitions prescribed in (2) and takes into account all the previously-elaborated material cited above; it also introduces new concepts dealing with the microstructure of polymer chains, and it proposes a set of definitions and notations for the description of the conformations of polymer molecules. Consistency with documents (4) and (5) has been maintained as far as is possible.

Throughout this document, stereochemical formulae for polymer chains are shown as Fischer projections rotated through 90° [at variance with (1)] or as hypothetical extended zigzag chains; the latter occasionally give a clearer indication of the three-dimensional arrangement. It is preferred that the hypothetical extended zigzag chains be consistently drawn with the backbone bond on the extreme left of the formula presented rising from left to right and with the interrupted line, on any given backbone carbon atom, drawn to the left of the full line.

The use of rotated Fischer projections corresponds to the common practice of using horizontal lines to denote polymer backbone bonds, but it is most important to note that this does not give an immediately visual impression of the zigzag chain. In the projections as used in this document, at each individual backbone carbon atom the horizontal lines represent bonds directed below the plane of the paper from the carbon atom while the vertical lines project above the plane of the paper from the carbon atom. Thus,



Unless otherwise stated, the drawings of configurational base units, configurational repeating units, stereorepeating units, *etc.*, provide information regarding relative configurations. The absence from a formula of any one of the horizontal or vertical lines at a chiral or prochiral carbon atom (as in examples on pages 1108 and 1112), or of *cis* or *trans* designations at double bonds, indicates that the configuration of that stereoisomeric centre is not known. Also, as in our previous document (2), the convention of orienting polymer structures (and the corresponding constitutional and configurational units) from left to right is used. Thus, the two bracketted constitutional units in



are regarded as different, even though the repetition of either one of them would give the same regular polymer. Some of the definitions presented also appear in a previous paper of this Commission (2), but they are repeated here (with minor grammatical improvement) in order to provide a complete set of stereochemical definitions in a single document.

In order to present clear concepts it is necessary that idealised definitions be adopted but it is recognised that the realities of polymer science must be faced. Deviations from ideality arise with polymers at both molecular and bulk levels in ways that have no parallel with the ordinary small molecules of organic or inorganic chemistry. Although such deviations are not explicitly taken into account in the definitions below, the nomenclature recommended can usefully be applied to the predominant structural features of real polymer molecules, if necessary with self-explanatory, if imprecise, qualifications such as 'almost completely isotactic' or 'highly syndiotactic'. Although such expressions lack the rigour beloved of the purist, every experienced polymer scientist knows that communication in this discipline is impossible without them.

1. BASIC DEFINITIONS

1. Configurational unit A constitutional unit having one or more sites of defined stereoisomerism.
2. Configurational base unit A constitutional repeating unit, the configuration of which is defined at one or more sites of stereoisomerism in the main chain of a polymer molecule.

In a regular polymer, a configurational base unit corresponds to the constitutional repeating unit.

3. Configurational repeating unit The smallest set of one, two or more successive configurational base units that prescribes configurational repetition at one or more sites of stereoisomerism in the main chain of a polymer molecule.

4. Stereorepeating unit

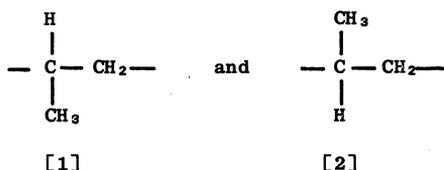
A configurational repeating unit having defined configuration at all sites of stereoisomerism in the main chain of a polymer molecule.

Note on enantiomeric and diastereoisomeric units

Two configurational units (of types 1, 2, 3, 4 above) that correspond to the same constitutional unit are considered to be enantiomeric if they are non-superposable mirror images. Two non-superposable configurational units that correspond to the same constitutional unit are considered to be diastereoisomeric if they are not mirror images.

Examples

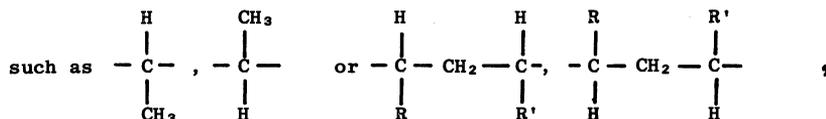
In the regular polymer molecule $\left[\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-CH}_2 \right]_n$, poly(propylene), the constitutional repeating unit is $\text{-CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$ and the corresponding configurational base units are



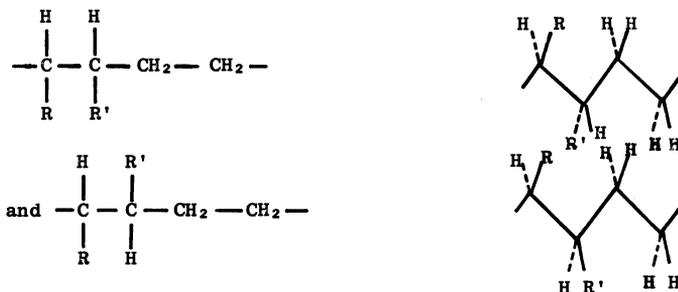
The configurational base units [1] and [2] are enantiomeric, while the configurational units [1] and [3] cannot be enantiomeric because the constitutional units are different species, according to this nomenclature.



It is immaterial whether [1] or [2] is taken as the configurational repeating unit and stereorepeating unit of isotactic poly(propylene) (see Definition 7); this is so because the two infinite chains, one built up of identical configurational units [1] and the other built up of identical configurational units [2], are not enantiomeric and differ only in the chain orientation. Within each pair of units,



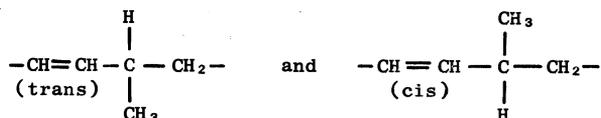
the components are enantiomeric since they are non-superposable mirror images, as defined above. However, with the constitutional unit $\text{-CHR-CHR}'\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$, the two corresponding configurational units



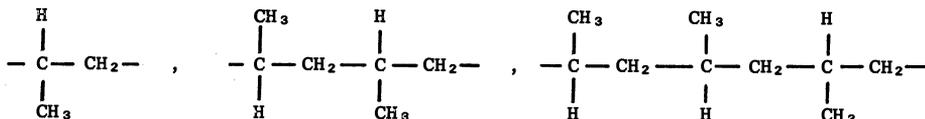
are diastereoisomeric. The units



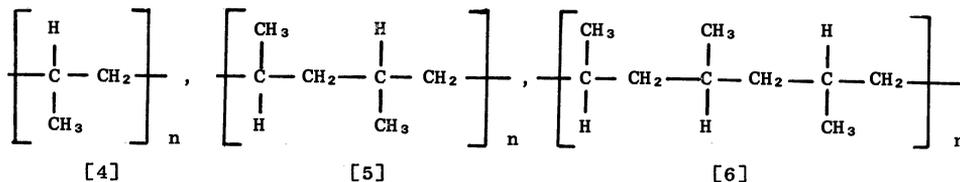
are enantiomeric, while the units



are not enantiomeric, but diastereoisomeric. The simplest possible stereorepeating units in a stereoregular poly(propylene) are



and the corresponding stereoregular polymers are



[4]
(an isotactic polymer, see Definition 7)

[5]
(a syndiotactic polymer, see Definition 8.)

[6]
(a heterotactic polymer, see Section 2.2)

5. Tactic polymer

A regular polymer, the molecules of which can be described in terms of only one species of configurational repeating unit in a single sequential arrangement.

6. Tacticity

The orderliness of the succession of configurational repeating units in the main chain of a polymer molecule. (For the definition of degree of tacticity, see Section 4.)

7. Isotactic polymer

A regular polymer, the molecules of which can be described in terms of only one species of configurational base unit (having chiral or prochiral atoms in the main chain) in a single sequential arrangement.

Note In an isotactic polymer, the configurational repeating unit is identical with the configurational base unit.

8. Syndiotactic polymer

A regular polymer, the molecules of which can be described in terms of alternation of configurational base units that are enantiomeric.

Note In a syndiotactic polymer, the configurational repeating unit consists of two configurational base units that are enantiomeric.

9. Stereoregular polymer

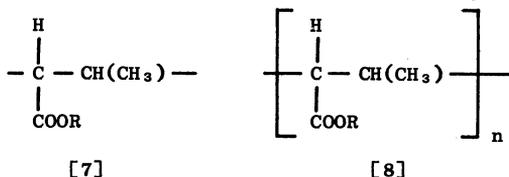
A regular polymer, the molecules of which can be described in terms of only one species of stereorepeating unit in a single sequential arrangement.

10. Atactic polymer

A regular polymer, the molecules of which have a random distribution of equal numbers of the possible configurational base units.

Examples

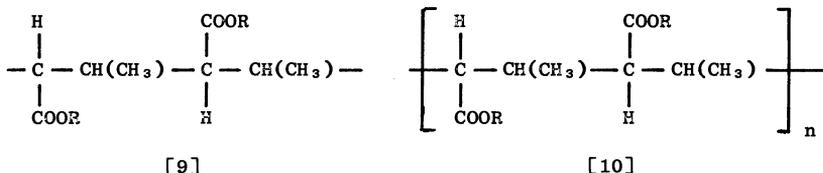
For the polymer $\left[\text{CH}(\text{COOR})\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3) \right]_n$, if only the ester-bearing main-chain site in each constitutional repeating unit has defined stereochemistry, the configurational repeating unit is [7] and the corresponding isotactic polymer is [8].



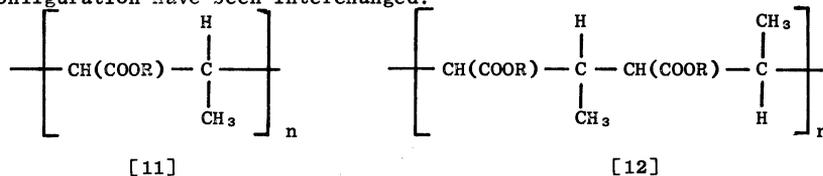
[7]

[8]

In the corresponding syndiotactic case, the configurational repeating unit is [9] and the syndiotactic polymer is [10]:



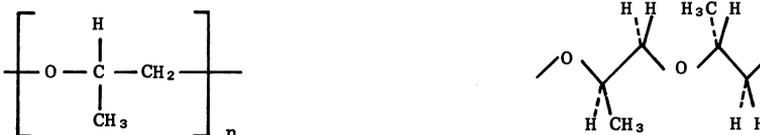
As the definition of a stereoregular polymer (see Definitions 4 and 9) requires that the configuration be defined at all sites of stereoisomerism, structures [8] and [10] do not represent stereoregular polymers. The same is true of [11] and [12], which differ from [8] and [10] in that the sites of specified and unspecified configuration have been interchanged.



Examples [4], [5], [6], [8], [10], [11], and [12] are tactic polymers. A stereoregular polymer is always a tactic polymer, but a tactic polymer is not always stereoregular because a tactic polymer need not have all sites of stereoisomerism defined.

Further examples of tactic polymers are:

isotactic poly(oxypropylene)



isotactic poly(ethylidene)



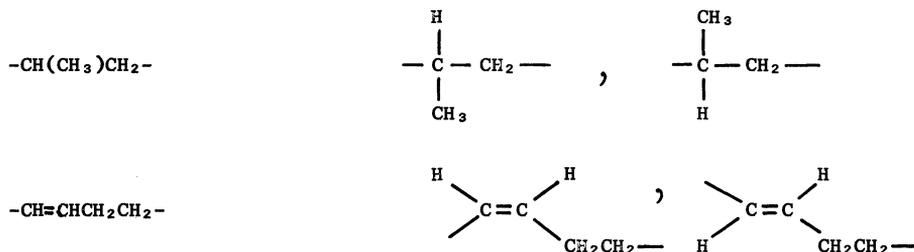
syndiotactic poly(ethylidene)



Note Structure-based names of tactic polymers are formed before the application of adjectives designating tacticity; thus, 'syndiotactic poly(ethylidene)' is preferred to 'syndiotactic poly(dimethylethylene)' because a shorter repeating unit is identified, in conformity with the rules in reference (3).

Note on atactic polymers

As the definition above indicates, a regular polymer, the configurational base units of which contain one site of stereoisomerism only, is atactic if it has equal numbers of the possible types of configurational base units arranged in a random distribution. If the constitutional repeating unit contains more than one site of stereoisomerism, the polymer may be atactic with respect to only one type of site if there are equal numbers of the possible configurations of that site arranged in a random distribution.

Examplesconstitutional
repeating unitconfigurational base units (randomly distributed in
an atactic polymer)

A polymer such as $\text{-}\left[\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CH}_2\right]_n\text{-}$, which has two main-chain sites of stereoisomerism, may be atactic with respect to the double bond only, with respect to the chiral atom only, or with respect to both centres of stereoisomerism. If there is a random distribution of equal numbers of units in which the double bond is *cis* and *trans*, the polymer is atactic with respect to the double bond, and if there is a random distribution of equal numbers of units containing the chiral atom in the two possible configurations, the polymer is atactic with respect to the chiral atom (see Note a). The polymer is completely atactic when it contains, in a random distribution, equal numbers of the four possible configurational base units which have defined stereochemistry at both sites of stereoisomerism.

In addition to isotactic, syndiotactic, and atactic polymers (and other well-defined types of tactic polymers), there exists the whole range of possible arrangements between the completely ordered and the completely random distributions of configurational base units, and it is necessary to employ the concept of degree of tacticity (see Section 4) to describe such systems.

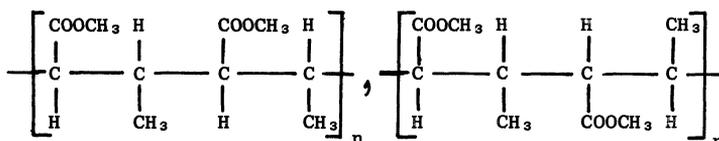
11. Stereospecific polymerisation Polymerisation in which a tactic polymer is formed.

Note

Polymerisations in which stereoisomerism present in the monomer is merely retained in the polymer are not regarded as stereospecific polymerisations. Thus, the polymerisation of a chiral monomer, *e.g.*, D-propylene oxide, with retention of configuration is not considered to be a stereospecific reaction; however, selective polymerisation, with retention, of one of the enantiomers present in a mixture of D- and L-propylene oxide molecules, is so classified.

12. Ditactic polymer

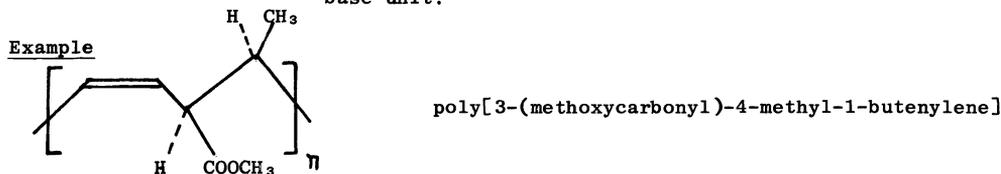
A tactic polymer that contains two sites of defined stereoisomerism in the main chain of the configurational base unit.

Examples

are both ditactic.

13. Tritactic polymer

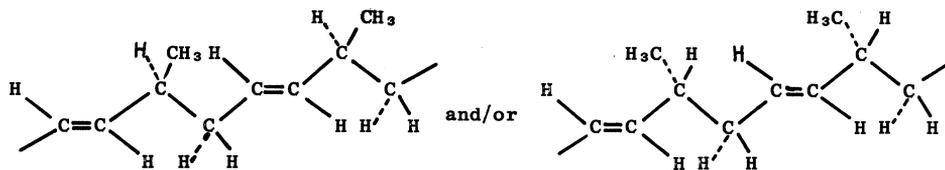
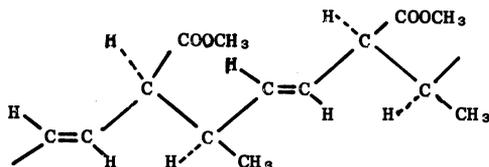
A tactic polymer that contains three sites of defined stereoisomerism in the main chain of the configurational base unit.



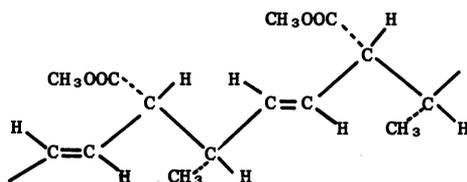
Note a. With regard to isomerism about double bonds, it is recommended that the *E* and *Z* designations [4] be used, where appropriate, in describing side-chain configurations and in the names of monomers used in source-based polymer nomenclature. In structure-based polymer names and in descriptions of configuration about double bonds in polymer main chains, the use of *cis* and *trans* is preferred.

ExamplesIsotactic poly(3-methyl-*trans*-1-butenylene)

transisotactic poly(3-methyl-1-butenylene) (see Note a)

diisotactic poly[*threo*-3-methoxycarbonyl-4-methyl-*trans*-1-butenylene]trans*threo*diisotactic poly[3-methoxycarbonyl-4-methyl-1-butenylene] (see Note a)

and/or

18. Block

A portion of a polymer molecule, comprising many constitutional units, that has at least one constitutional or configurational feature which is not present in the adjacent portions.

19. Tactic block

A regular block that can be described by only one species of configurational repeating unit in a single sequential arrangement.

20. Atactic block

A regular block that has a random distribution of equal numbers of the possible configurational base units.

21. Stereoblock

A regular block that can be described by one species of stereorepeating unit in a single sequential arrangement.

22. Tactic block polymer

A polymer, the molecules of which consist of tactic blocks connected linearly.

23. Stereoblock polymer

A polymer, the molecules of which consist of stereoblocks connected linearly.

Examples

tactic block polymer



where A and B are, for example,

Note a. These are both structure-based names; either may be used.

28. Configurational homosequence

A constitutional homosequence in which the relative or absolute configuration is defined at one or more sites of stereoisomerism in each constitutional unit in the main chain of a polymer molecule.

29. Stereohomosequence

A configurational homosequence in which the relative or absolute configuration is defined at all sites of stereoisomerism in the main chain of a polymer molecule.

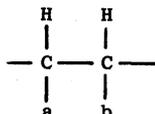
2.2 Description of relative configurations

Erythro and threo structures

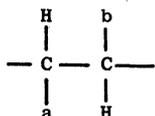
The relative configuration at two contiguous carbon atoms in the main chain bearing, respectively, substituents a and b ($a \neq b$), is designated the prefix 'erythro' or 'threo', as appropriate, by analogy with the terminology for carbohydrate systems (see Note a) in which the substituents are -OH.

Examples

erythro



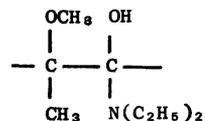
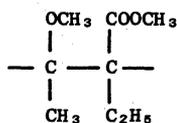
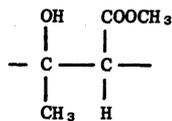
threo



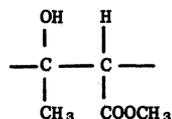
Similar systems in which a higher level of substitution exists may be treated analogously if the erythro or threo designation is employed to denote the relative placements of those two substituents, one for each backbone carbon atom, which rank highest according to the Sequence Rule. Thus, the following hypothetical examples would be designated as indicated:

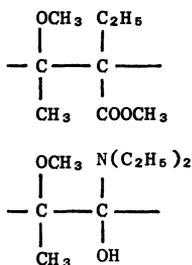
Examples

erythro



threo





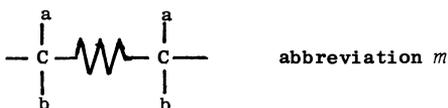
This novel extension of the erythro/threo terminology, especially its conjunction with the Sequence Rule, is specifically proposed solely to cope with the problems incurred in describing the steric structures of macromolecules.

Meso and racemo structures

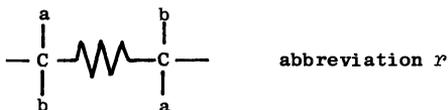
Relative configurations of consecutive, but not necessarily contiguous, constitutionally equivalent carbon atoms that have a symmetrically-constituted connecting group (if any) are designated as 'meso' or 'racemo', as appropriate.

Examples

meso

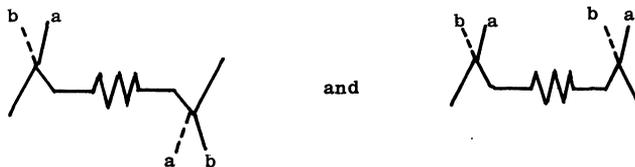


racemo

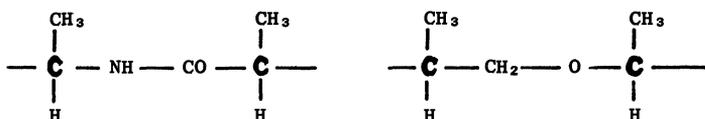


(The symbol  represents a symmetrically-constituted connecting group, such as -CH₂-, -CH₂-CH₂-, or -CR₂-CH₂-CR₂-.)

Note The structures



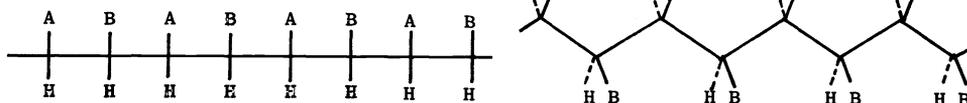
both have the meso relative configuration but the boldly-printed carbon atoms in each of the formulae below cannot be considered as in a meso arrangement because the connecting group lacks the necessary symmetry.



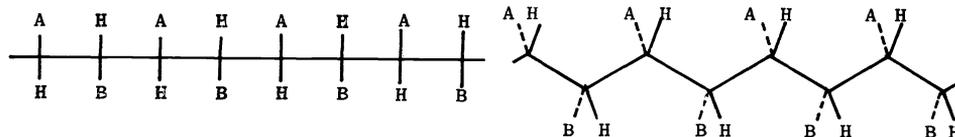
The term 'racemo' is introduced here as the logical prefix for the designation of an arrangement that is analogous to racemic, in the sense defined above. It is unfortunate that the meaning of the term 'racemic' current in organic chemistry is not directly applicable to polymers, but the use of the prefix 'racemo' proposed here should not cause confusion because of the special context. To achieve a full configurational description, it may be necessary to preface the name of a polymer with a compound adjective that combines a term such as 'erythro', 'threo', 'meso', or 'racemo' with a term such as 'diisotactic' or 'disyndiotactic'.

Examples

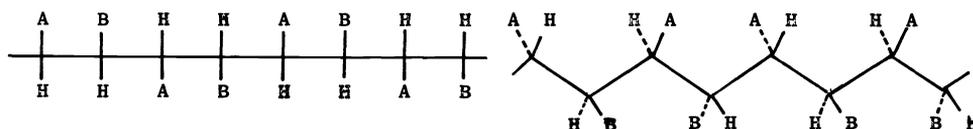
erythrodiisotactic polymer



threodiisotactic polymer

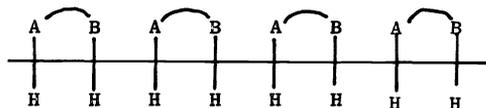


disyndiotactic polymer (see Note a)

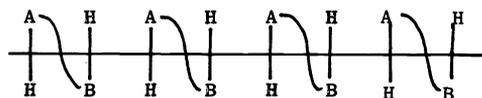


Polymers with chiral centres arising from rings linking adjacent main-chain carbon atoms can be included in this nomenclature:

erythrodiisotactic polymer

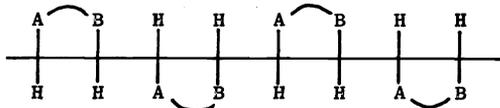


threodiisotactic polymer

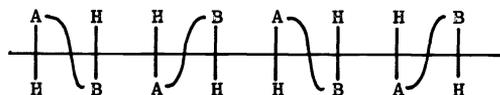


In the last two cases, the chiralities of the asymmetric centres should be designated *R*- or *S*-, if known.

erythrodisyndiotactic polymer

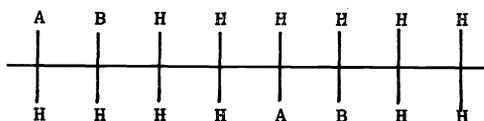


threodisyndiotactic polymer

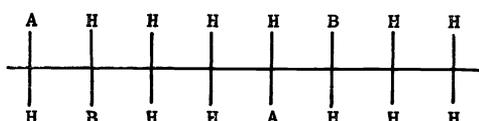


Note a. This polymer cannot be expressed as erythrodisyndiotactic nor as threodisyndiotactic. Instead:

erythrodisyndiotactic

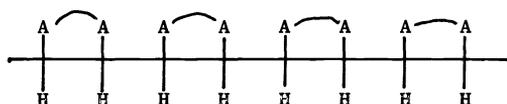


threodisyndiotactic

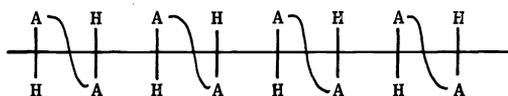


If the rings are symmetrical:

mesodiisotactic



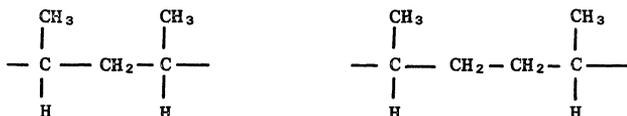
racemodiisotactic



Stereosequences

Stereosequences terminating in tetrahedral stereoisomeric centres at both ends, and which comprise two, three, four, five, *etc.* consecutive centres of that type, may be called diads, triads, tetrads, pentads, *etc.*, respectively.

Typical diads are:



When it is necessary to specify the internal stereochemistry of the group, a prefix is required. In vinyl polymers there are meso (*m*) and racemic (*r*) diads and *mm*, *mr*, *rr* triads. The latter may be called isotactic, heterotactic, and syndiotactic triads, respectively. Stereoregular vinyl polymers can be defined in terms of the regular sequences of diads; thus an isotactic vinyl polymer consists entirely of *m* diads, *i.e.*, it corresponds to the following succession of relative configuration *-m m m m m-*, whereas a syndiotactic vinyl polymer consists entirely of *r* diads, corresponding to the sequence *-r r r r r-*. Similarly, a vinyl polymer consisting entirely of *mr* (**rm*) triads is called a heterotactic polymer.

3. CONFORMATIONS

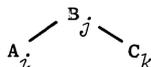
3.1 Designation of conformation of polymer molecules

Bond lengths

If a specific A-B bond is denoted as A_i-B_j , the bond length is written $b(A_i, B_j)$. Abbreviated notations, such as b_i , may be used if this meaning is clarified by a diagram.

Bond angles

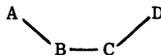
The bond angle formed by three consecutive atoms



is written $\tau(A_i, B_j, C_k)$ which may be abbreviated, if there is no ambiguity, to $\tau(B_j)$, τ_j^B , $\tau_B(j)$ or τ_j .

Torsion angles

If a system of four consecutive atoms



is projected onto a plane normal to bond B-C, the angle between the projection of A-B and the projection of C-D is described as the torsion angle of A and D about bond B-C; this angle may also be described as the angle between the plane containing A, B and C and the plane containing B, C, and D. The torsion angle is written in full as $\theta(A_i, B_j, C_k, D_l)$, which may be abbreviated, if there is no ambiguity, to $\theta(B_j, C_k)$, $\theta(B_j)$, or θ_j^B , *etc.* In the eclipsed conformation in which the projections of A-B and C-D coincide, θ is given the value 0° (synperiplanar conformation). A torsion angle is considered positive ($+\theta$) or negative ($-\theta$) depending on whether, when the system is viewed along the central bond in the direction B-C (or C-B), the bond to the front atom A (or D) requires the smaller angle of rotation to the right or to the left, respectively, in order that it

may eclipse the bond to the rear atom D (or A); note that it is immaterial whether the system be viewed from one end or the other.

It is to be noted that:

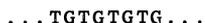
- (i) torsion angles are measured in the range $-180^\circ < \theta < +180^\circ$ rather than from 0° to 360° , so that the relationship between enantiomeric configurations or conformations can be readily appreciated;
- (ii) any Greek letter from the end of the alphabet, except τ , can be used to denote torsion angles; θ or ω is recommended;
- (iii) abbreviated notations are preferably restricted to bond lengths, bond angles, and torsion angles related to main-chain atoms.

Conformations referring to torsion angles $\theta(A, B, C, D)$, where A, B, C, D are main-chain atoms, can be described as: *cis* or *synperiplanar* (C); *gauche* or *synclinal* (G); *anticlinal* (A); and *trans* or *antiperiplanar* (T), corresponding to torsion angles within $\pm 30^\circ$ of, respectively, 0° , $\pm 60^\circ$, $\pm 120^\circ$ and $\pm 180^\circ$. The letters shown in parentheses (upper case C, G, A, T) are the recommended abbreviations (see Note a).

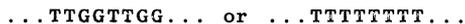
The symbols G^+ , G^- (or A^+ , A^- , for example) refer to torsion angles of similar type but opposite known sign, *i.e.* $\sim +60^\circ$, $\sim -60^\circ$ (or $\sim +120^\circ$, $\sim -120^\circ$). The notation $G, \bar{G}; A, \bar{A}$ (and $T, \bar{T}; C, \bar{C}$ whenever the torsion angles are not exactly equal to 180° and 0° , respectively) is reserved for the designation of enantiomorph conformations, *i.e.* conformations of opposite but unspecified sign. Where necessary, a deviation from the proper value of the torsion angle can be indicated by the sign (\sim), as in the following examples: $G(\sim)$; $\bar{G}(\sim)$; $G^+(\sim)$; $G^-(\sim)$.

Examples

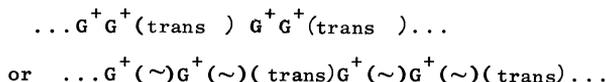
The chain conformation of isotactic poly(propylene) in the crystalline state is:



The chain conformation of syndiotactic poly(propylene) in the crystalline state is:



The chain conformation of a left-handed α -helix is:



The symbols (cis) and (trans) may be used to designate rigid dihedral angles such as those occurring with double bonds.

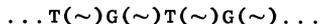
The chain conformation of crystalline poly(1,1-difluoroethylene), modification 2, is:



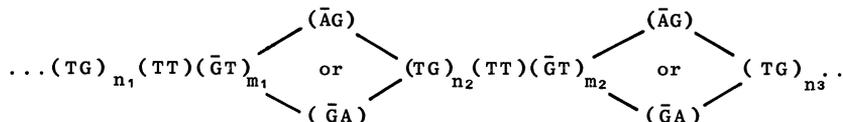
The chain conformation of crystalline poly(*trans*-1-methyl-1-butenylene) in the α form is:



The chain conformation of isotactic vinyl polymers in the crystalline state is:



A possible conformation of isotactic poly(propylene) in the melt can be described as:



Note a. Different authors variously use the upper and lower case letters in this context. The desire for uniformity necessitates an arbitrary choice between the alternatives, and the upper case has been selected in the belief that it conflicts less with other designations, for example, the use of *c* and *t* on pages 1118 and 1120.

3.2 Specific terminology for crystalline polymers

The crystallographic identity period parallel to the chain axis should preferably be designated c in descriptions of macromolecular crystallography.

In the description of helices, the following parameters and symbols should be employed:

n signifies the number of conformational repeating units per turn

(The conformational repeating unit in a crystalline polymer is the smallest unit of given conformation that is repeated through symmetry operations which comprise a translation. In most cases it corresponds to the configurational repeating unit.)

h signifies the unit height, *i.e.*, the translation along the helix axis per conformational repeating unit.

t signifies the unit twist, *i.e.*, the angle of rotation about the helix axis per conformational repeating unit.

Examples

If the number of conformational repeating units along the identity period c is M and the number of turns is N , then:

$$n = M/N, \quad h = c/M, \quad t = 2\pi N/M.$$

For isotactic poly(propylene), since $M = 3$, $N = 1$ and $c = 6.50 \text{ \AA}$,

$$n = 3, \quad h = 2.17 \text{ \AA}, \quad t = 2\pi/3.$$

For poly(oxymethylene), since $M = 9$, $N = 5$ and $c = 17.39 \text{ \AA}$,

$$n = 1.8, \quad h = 1.93 \text{ \AA}, \quad t = 2\pi(5/9).$$

Helix sense

The right-handed sense of a helix traces out a clockwise rotation moving away from the observer; the left-handed sense of a helix traces out an anticlockwise rotation moving away from the observer, *e.g.* the ...TG⁺TG⁺TG⁺... helix of isotactic poly(propylene) is left-handed.

Isomorphous and enantiomorphous structures

In the crystalline state, polymer chains are generally parallel to one another but neighbouring chains of equivalent conformation may differ in chirality and/or orientation.

Chains of identical chirality and conformation are isomorphous. Chains of opposite chirality but equivalent conformation are enantiomorphous.

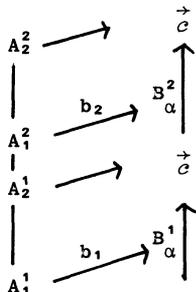
Examples

Two ...TG⁺TG⁺TG⁺... helices of isotactic poly(propylene) are isomorphous.

Isotactic poly(propylene) chains of the ...TG⁺TG⁺TG⁺... and ...G⁻TG⁻TG⁻T... types are mutually enantiomorphous.

Isoclined and anticlined structures

With regard to orientation, consider a repeating side group originating at atom A_1^i , the first atom of the side group being B_α^i . For certain chain symmetries (helical, for instance) the bond vectors $\vec{b}(A_1^i, B_\alpha^i)$ have the same components (positive or negative) $b.c/|c|$ along the c axis for every i .

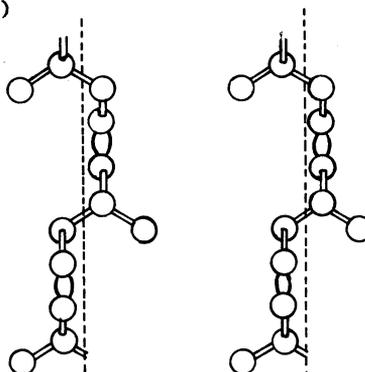


Two equivalent (isomorphous or enantiomorphous) chains in the crystal lattice, having identical components of the bond vectors along c , both positive or both negative, are designated isoclined; two equivalent chains having bond vectors along c of the same magnitude but opposite sign are designated anticlinal.

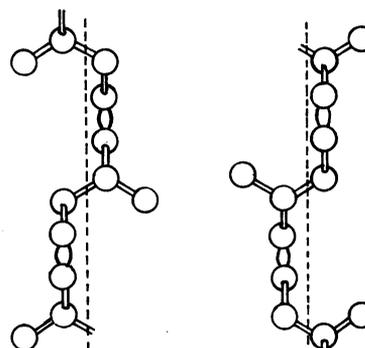
Examples

(i) Isotactic poly(3-methyl-*cis*-1-butenylene)

Isoclinal isomorphous chains:
the two chains have parallel
axes and the same orientation
of the pendant methyl groups.

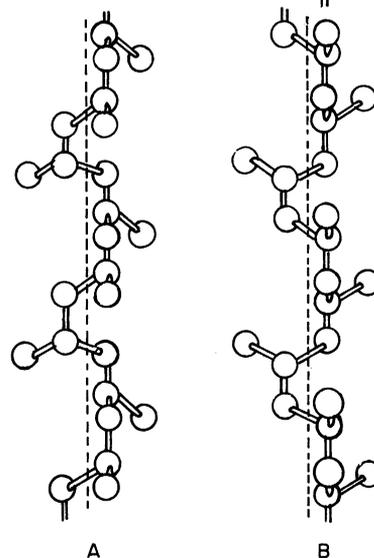


Anticlinal isomorphous chains:
the two chains have parallel
axes and opposite orientation
of the pendant methyl groups.



(ii) Isotactic poly(propylene)

Anticlinal enantiomorphous chains:
the conformation of A corresponds
to a $(TG^-)_n$ bond succession
(right-handed helix). The con-
formation of B corresponds to a
 $(G^+T)_n$ bond succession (left-
handed helix).



Line repetition groups and symmetry elements

To designate linear chain conformations in the crystalline state, the use of line repetition groups (6) is recommended.

First symbol

(**t**) translation (**t** bold type)

(**s**) screw repetition (**s** bold type)

[In this case of screw repetition, the number of conformational repeating residues per turn is included in parentheses, *i.e.*: $s(11/3)$ or $s(3.67 \pm 0.02)$.]

Second and further symbols. The symmetry elements required to define the line repetition group are suggested in reference (7). Possible symmetry elements are:

- i* centre of symmetry
- m* plane of symmetry perpendicular to the chain axis
- c* glide plane parallel to the chain axis
- d* plane of symmetry parallel to the chain axis
- 2 two-fold axis of symmetry perpendicular to the chain axis

The possible line repetition groups are listed below, with examples. (The structure-based name is given first, the process-based name second, in each case.)

TABLE Chain symmetry of some crystalline polymers

Line repetition group	Polymer
<i>t l</i>	poly(1-methyl- <i>trans</i> -1-butenylene) trans-1,4-polyisoprene
<i>s</i> (M/N) 1	isotactic poly(propylene) (M/N = 3/1) isotactic polypropylene (M/N = 3/1)
<i>s</i> (M/N) 2	syndiotactic poly(propylene) (M/N = 2/1) (helical modification) syndiotactic polypropylene (M/N = 2/1) (helical modification)
<i>t m</i>	poly[imino(1,7-dioxoheptamethylene)iminoheptamethylene] poly(heptamethylene pimelamide)
<i>t c</i>	poly(1,1-difluoroethylene) (modification 2) poly(1,1-difluoroethylene) (modification 2)
<i>t i</i>	diisotactic poly(1,2-dimethyltetramethylene) diisotactic alternating copolymer of ethylene and <i>cis</i> -2-butene
<i>s</i> (2/1) <i>m</i>	poly(1-pentenylene) poly(cyclopentene)
<i>s</i> (2/1) <i>d</i>	poly[imino(1,6-dioxohexamethylene)iminohexamethylene] poly(hexamethylene adipamide)
<i>t d m</i>	-
<i>t i d</i>	-
<i>t c m</i>	syndiotactic poly(1-vinylethylene) syndiotactic 1,2-poly(1,3-butadiene)
<i>s</i> (2/1) <i>d m</i>	poly(ethylene) polyethylene

4. SUPPLEMENTARY DEFINITIONS (see Note a)

Degrees of triad isotacticity, syndiotacticity, and heterotacticity

The fractions of triads in a regular vinyl polymer that are of the *mmm*, *rrr* and *mrr* = *rrm* types, respectively. In cases where triad analysis is not attainable, the diad isotacticity and diad syndiotacticity may be defined as the fractions of diads in a regular vinyl polymer that are of the *m* and *r* types, respectively.

Degrees of cistacticity and transtacticity

For a regular polymer containing double bonds in the main chain of the constitutional repeating units, these are the fractions of such double bonds that are in the *cis* and *trans* configurations, respectively.

Degree of crystallinity

This is defined as the fraction of the bulk polymer that consists of regions showing long-range three-dimensional order.

Note a. Tacticity in side-chains will be treated in a later document.

Lateral order

Order in the side-by-side packing of the molecules of a linear polymer.

Longitudinal order

Order in the atomic positions along the chains of a linear polymer.

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