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聚合物百科词典

VOLUME 1
A–C

Jan W. Gooch

Encyclopedic Dictionary of Polymers

2nd Edition

哈爾濱工業大學出版社
HARBIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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原版影印说明

1.《聚合物百科词典》（5册）是Springer Reference *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Polymers*（2nd Edition）的影印版。为使用方便，由原版2卷改为5册：

第1册 收录A–C开头的词组；

第2册 收录D–I开头的词组；

第3册 收录J–Q开头的词组；

第4册 收录R–Z开头的词组；

第5册 为原书的附录部分及参考文献。

2. 缩写及符号、数学符号、字母对照表、元素符号等查阅说明各册均完整给出。

由Jan W. Gooch主编的《聚合物百科词典》是关于高分子科学与工程领域的参考书，2007年出版第一版，2011年再版。本书收录了7 500多个高分子材料方面的术语，涉及高分子材料的各个方面，如粘合剂、涂料、油墨、弹性体、塑料、纤维等，还包括生物化学和微生物学方面的术语，以及与新材料、新工艺相关的术语；并且不仅包括其物理、电子和磁学性能方面的术语，还增加了数据处理的统计和数值分析以及实验设计方面的术语。每个词条方便查找，并给出了简洁的定义，以及相互参照的相关术语。为了说明得更清晰，全书给出1 160个图、73个表。有的词条还给出方程式、化学结构等。

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Preface

The second edition of Encyclopedic Dictionary of Polymers provides 40% more entries and information for the reader. A Polymers Properties section has been added to provide quick reference for thermal properties, crystallinity, density, solubility parameters, infrared and nuclear magnetic spectra. Interactive Polymer Technology is available in the electronic version, and provides templates for the user to insert values and instantly calculate unknowns for equations and hundreds of other polymer science and engineering relationships. The editor offers scientists, engineers, academia and others interested in adhesives, coatings, elastomers, inks, plastics and textiles a valuable communication tool within this book. In addition, the more recent innovations and biocompatible polymers and adhesives products have necessitated inclusion into any lexicon that addresses polymeric materials. Communication among scientific and engineering personnel has always been of critical importance, and as in any technical field, the terms and descriptions of materials and processes lag the availability of a manual or handbook that would benefit individuals working and studying in scientific and engineering disciplines. There is often a challenge when conveying an idea from one individual to another due to its complexity, and sometimes even the pronunciation of a word is different not only in different countries, but in industries. Colloquialisms and trivial terms that find their way into technical language for materials and products tend to create a communications fog, thus unacceptable in today's global markets and technical communities.

The editor wishes to make a distinction between this book and traditional dictionaries, which provide a word and definition. The present book provides for each term a complete expression, chemical structures and mathematic expression where applicable, phonetic pronunciation, etymology, translations into German, French and Spanish, and related figures if appropriate. This is a complete book of terminology never before attempted or published.

The information for each chemical entry is given as it is relevant to polymeric materials. Individual chemical species (e.g., ethanol) were taken from he *CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*, 2004 Version, the Merck Index and other reference materials. The reader may refer to these references for additional physical properties and written chemical formulae. Extensive use was made of ChemDraw®, CambridgeSoft Corporation, for naming and drawing chemical structures (conversion of structure to name and vice versa) which are included with each chemical entry where possible. Special attention was given to the IUPAC name that is often given with the common name for the convenience of the reader.

The editor assembled notes over a combined career in the chemical industries and academic institutions regarding technical communication among numerous colleagues and helpful acquaintances concerning expressions and associated anomalies. Presently, multiple methods of nomenclature are employed to describe identical chemical compounds by common and IUPAC names (eg. acetone and 2-propanone) because the old systems (19^{th} century European and trivial) methods of nomenclature exists with the modern International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, and the conflicts between them are not likely to relent in the near future including the weights and measures systems because some nations are reluctant to convert from English to metric and, and more recently, the International Systems of Units (SI). Conversion tables for converting other systems to the SI units are included in this book for this purpose. In addition, there are always the differences in verbal pronunciation, but the reasons not acceptable to prevent cogent communication between people sharing common interests.

In consideration of the many challenges confronting the reader who must economize time investment, the structure of this book is optimized with regard the convenience of the reader as follows:

- Comprehensive table of contents
- Abbreviations and symbols
- Mathematics signs
- English, Greek, Latin and Russian alphabets
- Pronunciation/phonetic symbols
- Main body of terms with entry term in English, French German and Italian
- Conversion factors

- Microbiology nomenclature and terminology
- References

The editor acknowledges the utilization of many international sources of information including journals, books, dictionaries, communications, and conversations with people experienced in materials, polymer science and engineering. A comprehensive reference section contains all of the sources of information used in this publication. Pronunciation, etymological, cross-reference and related information is presented in the style of the 11th Edition of the Meriam-Webster Dictionary, where known, for each term. The spelling for each term is presented in German, French, and Spanish where translation is possible. Each term in this book includes the following useful information:

- Spelling (in **bold** face) of each term and alternative spellings where more than one derivation is commonly used
- Phonetic spelling \-\ using internationally published phonetic symbols, and this is the first book that includes phonetic pronunciation information missing in technical dictionaries that allows the reader to pronounce the term
- Parts of speech in English following each phonetic spelling, eg. *n.*, *adj.*
- Cross-references in CAPITALS letters
- Also called *example* in italics
- Etymological information [-] for old and new terms that provides the reader the national origins of terms including root words, prefixes and suffixes; historical information is critical to the appreciation of a term and its true meaning
- French, German, Italian and Spanish spellings of the term { - }
- A comprehensive explanation of the term
- Mathematical expressions where applicable
- Figures and tables where applicable
- A comprehensive reference section is included for further research

References are included for individual entries where a publication(s) is directly attributable to a definition or description. Not all of the references listed in the Reference section are directly attributable to entries, but they were reviewed for information and listed for the reader's information. Published dictionaries and glossaries of materials were very helpful for collecting information in the many diverse and smaller technologies of the huge field of polymers. The editor is grateful that so much work has been done by other people interested in polymers.

The editor has attempted to utilize all relevant methods to convey the meaning of terms to the reader, because a term often requires more information than a standard entry in a textbook dictionary, so this book is dedicated to a complete expression. Terminology and correct pronunciation of technical terms is continuously evolving in scientific and industrial fields and too often undocumented or published, and therefore, not shared with others sometimes leading to misunderstandings. Engineering and scientific terms describe a material, procedure, test, theory or process, and communication between technical people must involve similar jargon or much will be lost in the translation as often has been the editor's experience. The editor has made an attempt to provide the reader who has an interested in the industries that have evolved from adhesives, coatings, inks, elastomers, plastics and textiles with the proper terminology to communicate with other parties whether or not directly involved in the industries. This publication is a single volume in the form of a desk-handbook that is hoped will be an invaluable tool for communicating in the spoken and written media.

Physics, electronic and magnetic terms because they are related to materials and processes (e.g., *ampere*).

Biomolecular materials and processes have in the recent decade overlapped with polymer science and engineering. Advancements in polymeric materials research for biomolecular and medical applications are rapidly becoming commercialized, examples include biocompatible adhesives for sutureless tissue bonding, liquid dressings for wounds and many other materials used for *in vitro* and *in vivo* medical applications. To keep pace with these advancements, the editor has included useful terms in the main body that are commonly used in the material sciences for these new industries.

A microbiology section has been included to assist the reader in becoming familiar with the proper nomenclature of bacteria, fungi, mildew, and yeasts – organisms that affect materials and processes because they are ubiquitous in our environment. Corrosion of materials by microorganisms is commonplace, and identification of a specific organism is critical to prevent its occurrence. Engineers and materials scientists will appreciate the extensive sections on different types of microorganisms together with a section dedicated to microbiology terminology that is useful for communicating in the jargon of biologists instead of referring to all organisms as "bugs."

New materials and processes, and therefore new terms, are constantly evolving with research, development and global commercialization. The editor will periodically update this publication for the convenience of the reader.

Statistics, numerical analysis other data processing and experimental design terms are addressed as individual terms and as a separate section in the appendix, but only as probability and statistics relate to polymer technology and not the broad field of this mathematical science. The interactive equations are listed in the Statistics section of the Interactive Polymer Technology program.

Interactive Polymer Technology Programs

Along with this book we are happy to provide a collection of unique and useful tools and interactive programs along with this Springer Reference. You will find short descriptions of the different functions below. Please download the software at the following website: http://extras.springer.com/2011/978-1-4419-6247-8

Please note that the file is more than 200 MB. Download the ZIP file and unzip it. It is strongly recommended to read the **ReadMe.txt** before installing. The software is started by opening the file InPolyTech.pdf and following the instructions. Detailed instructions can be found under 'Help Instructions'.

The software consists of 15 programs and tools that are briefly described in the appendix.

Abbreviations and Symbols

Abbreviations	Symbols
An	absorption (formerly extinction) (= log t_i^{-1})
A	Area
A	surface
A	Helmholtz energy ($A = U - TS$)
A	preexponential constant [in $k = A \exp(-E^{\ddagger}/RT)$]
A_2	second virial coefficient
a	exponent in the property/molecular weight relationship ($E^{\ddagger} = KM^a$); always with an index, e.g., a_η, a_s, etc.
a	linear absorption coefficient, $a = l^{-1}$
absolute	abs
acre	spell out
acre-foot	acre-ft
air horsepower	air hp
alternating-current (as adjective)	a-c
A^m	molar Helmholtz energy
American Society for Testing and Materials	ASTM
amount of a substance (mole)	n
ampere	A or amp
ampere-hour	amp-hr
amplitude, an elliptic function	am.
angle	β
angle, especially angle of rotation in optical activity	∝
Angstrom unit	Å
antilogarithm	antilog
a_o	constant in the Moffit–Yang equation
Area	*A*
Atactic	at
atomic weight	at. wt
Association	Assn.
atmosphere	atm

Abbreviations	Symbols
average	avg
Avogadro number	N_L
avoirdupois	avdp
azimuth	az or α
barometer	bar.
barrel	bbl
Baumé	Bé
b_o	constant in the Mofit–Yang equation
board fee (feet board measure)	fbm
boiler pressure	spell out
boiling point	bp
Boltzmann constant	k
brake horsepower	bhp
brake horsepower-hour	bhp-hr
Brinell hardness number	Bhn
British Standards Institute	BSI
British thermal unit[1]	Btu or B
bushel	bu
C	heat capacity
c	specific heat capacity (formerly; specific heat); c_p = specific isobaric heat capacity, c_v = specific isochore heat capacity
c	"weight" concentration (= weight of solute divided by volume of solvent); IUPAC suggests the symbol ρ for this quantity, which could lead to confusion with the same IUPAC symbol for density
c	speed of light in a vacuum
c	speed of sound
calorie	cal
candle	c
candle-hour	c-hr
candlepower	cp
ceiling temperature of polymerization, °C	T_c

Abbreviations	Symbols
cent	c or ¢
center to center	c to c
centigram	cg
centiliter	cl
centimeter or centimeter	cm
centimeter-gram-second (system)	cgs
centipoise	cP
centistokes	cSt
characteristic temperature	Θ
chemical	chem.
chemical potential	μ
chemical shift	δ
chemically pure	cp
circa, about, approximate	ca.
circular	cir
circular mils	cir mils
cis-tactic	ct
C^m	molar heat capacity
coefficient	coef
cologarithm	colog
compare	cf.
concentrate	conc
conductivity	cond, λ
constant	const
continental housepower	cont hp
cord	cd
cosecant	csc
cosine	cos
cosine of the amplitude, an elliptic function	cn
cost, insurance, and freight	cif
cotangent	cot
coulomb	spell out
counter electromotive force	cemf
C_{tr}	transfer constant ($C_{tr} = k_{tr}/k_p$)
cubic	cu
cubic centimeter (liquid, meaning milliliter. ml)	cu, cm, cm^3
cubic centimeter	cm^3cubic expansion coefficient $\propto$
cubic foot	cu ft
cubic feet per minute	cfm
cubic feet per second	cfs

Abbreviations	Symbols
cubic inch	cu in.
cubic meter	cu m or m^3
cubic micron	cu μ or cu mu or μ^3
cubic millimeter	cu mm or mm^3
cubic yard	cu yd
current density	spell out
cycles per second	spell out or c
cylinder	cyl
D	diffusion coefficient
D_{rot}	rotational diffusion coefficient
day	spell out
decibel	db
decigram	d.g.
decomposition, °C	T_{dc}
degree	deg or °
degree Celsius	°C
degree centigrade	C
degree Fahrenheit	F or °
degree Kelvin	K or none
degree of crystallinity	$\propto$
degree of polymerization	X
degree Réaumur	R
delta amplitude, an elliptic function	dn
depolymerization temperature	T_{dp}
density	ρ
diameter	diam
Dictionary of Architecture and Construction	DAC
diffusion coefficient	D
dipole moment	p
direct-current (as abjective)	d-c
dollar	$
dozen	doz
dram	dr
dynamic viscosity	η
E	energy (E_k = kinetic energy, E_p = potential energy, $E^{\ddagger}$ = energy of activation)
E	electronegativity
E	modulus of elasticity, Young's modulus ($E = \sigma_{ii}/\varepsilon_{ii}$)
E	general property

Abbreviations	Symbols
E	electrical field strength
e	elementary charge
e	parameter in the *Q-e* copolymerize-tion theory
e	cohesive energy density (always with an index)
edition	Ed.
Editor, edited	ed.
efficiency	eff
electric	elec
electric polarizability of a molecule	$\propto$
electrical current strength	I
electrical potential	V
electrical resistance	R or X
electromotive force	emf
electronegativity	E
elevation	el
energy	E
enthalpy	H
entropy	S
equation	eq
equivalent weight	equiv wt
et alii (and others)	et al.
et cetera	etc.
excluded volume	u
excluded volume cluster integral	β
exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.
expansion coefficient	$\propto$
external	ext
F	force
f	fraction (exclusing molar fraction, mass fraction, volume fraction)
f	molecular coefficient of friction (e.g., f_s, f_D, f_{rot})
f	functionality
farad	spell out or f
Federal	Fed.
feet board measure (board feet)	fbm
feet per minute	fpm
feet per second	fps
flash point	flp

Abbreviations	Symbols
fluid	fl
foot	ft
foot-candle	ft-c
foot-Lambert	ft-L
foot-pound	ft-lb
foot-pound-second (system)	fps
foot-second (see cubic feet per second)	
fraction	$\int$
franc	fr
free aboard ship	spell out
free alongside ship	spell out
free on board	fob
freezing point	fp
frequency	spell out
fusion point	fnp
G	Gibbs energy (formerly free energy or free enthalpy) ($G = H - TS$)
G	shear modulus ($G = \sigma_{ij}$/angle of shear)
G	statistical weight fraction ($G_i = g_i/\Sigma_i\, g_i$)
g	gravitational acceleration
g	statistical weight
g	*gauche* conformation
g	parameter for the dimensions of branched macromolecules
G^m	molar Gibbs energy
gallon	gal
gallons per minute	gpm
gallons per second	gps
gauche conformation	g
Gibbs energy	G
grain	spell out
gram	g
gram-calorie	g-cal
greatest common divisor	gcd
H	enthalpy
H^m	molar enthalpy
h	height
h	Plank constant
haversine	hav

Abbreviations	Symbols
heat	Q
heat capacity	C
hectare	ha
henry	H
high pressure (adjective)	h-p
hogshead	hhd
horsepower	hp
horsepower-hour	hp-hr
hour	h or hr
hundred	C
hundredweight (112 lb)	cwt
hydrogen ion concentration, negative logarithm of	pH
hyperbolic cosine	cosh
hyperbolic sine	sinh
hyperbolic tangent	tanh
I	electrical current strength
I	radiation intensity of a system
i	radiation intensity of a molecule
ibidem (in the same place)	ibid.
id est (that is)	i.e.
inch	in.
inch-pound	in-lb
inches per second	ips
indicated horsepower	ihp
indicated horsepower-hour	ihp-hr
infrared	IR
inside diameter	ID
intermediate-pressure (adjective)	i-p
internal	int
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	IUPAC
isotactic	it
J	flow (of mass, volume, energy, etc.), always with a corresponding index
joule	J
K	general constant
K	equilibrium constant
K	compression modulus ($p = -K\,\Delta V/V_o$)
k	Boltzmann constant

Abbreviations	Symbols
k	rate constant for chemical reactions (always with an index)
Kelvin	K (Not ^{o}K)
kilocalorie	kcal
kilocycles per second	kc
kilogram	kg
kilogram-calorie	kg-al
kilogram-meter	kg-m
kilograms per cubic meter	kg per cu m or kg/m^3
kilograms per second	kgps
kiloliter	Kl
kilometer or kilometer	km
kilometers per second	kmps
kilovolt	kv
kilovolt-ampere	kva
kilowatt	kw
kilowatthour	kwhr
Knoop hardeness number	KHN
L	chain end-to-end distance
L	phenomenological coefficient
l	length
lambert	L
latitude	lat or ϕ
least common multiple	lcm
length	l
linear expansion coefficient	Y
linear foot	lin ft
liquid	liq
lira	spell out
liter	l
logarithm (common)	log
logarithm (natural)	log. or ln
kibgutyde	kibg. or λ
loss angle	δ
low-pressure (as adjuective)	l-p
lumen	1*
lumen-hour	1-hr*
luments per watt	lpw
M	"molecular weight" (IUPAC molar mass)
m	mass
mass	spell out or m
mass fraction	w

Abbreviations	Symbols
mathematics (ical)	math
maximum	max
mean effective pressure	mep
mean horizontal candlepower	mhcp
meacycle	mHz
megohm	MΩ
melting point, -temperature	mp, T_m
meter	m
meter-kilogram	m-kg
metre	m
mho	spell out
microsmpere	μa or mu a
microfarad	μf
microinch	μin.
micrometer (formerly micron)	μm
micromicrofarad	μμf
micromicron	μμ
micron	μ
microvolt	μv
microwatt	μw or mu w
mile	spell out
miles per hour	mph
miles per hour per second	mphps
milli	m
milliampere	ma
milliequivalent	meq
milligram	mg
millihenry	mh
millilambert	mL
milliliter or milliliter	ml
millimeter	mm
millimeter or mercury (pressure)	mm Hg
millimicron	mμ or m mu
million	spell out
million gallons per day	mgd
millivolt	mv
minimum	min
minute	min
minute (angular measure)	′

Abbreviations	Symbols
minute (time) (in astronomical tables)	m
mile	spell out
modal	m
modulus of elasticity	E
molar	M
molar enthalpy	H_m
molar Gibbs Energy	G_m
molar heat capacity	C_m
mole	mol
mole fraction	x
molecular weight	mol wt or M
month	spell out
N	number of elementary particles (e.g., molecules, groups, atoms, electrons)
N_L	Avogadro number (Loschmidt's number)
n	amount of a substance (mole)
n	refractive index
nanometer (formerly millimicron)	nm
National Association of Corrosion Engineers	NACE
National Electrical Code	NEC
newton	N
normal	N
number of elementary particles	N
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	OSHA
ohm	Ω
ohm-centimeter	ohm-cm
oil absorption	O.A.
ounce	oz
once-foot	oz-ft
ounce-inch	oz-in.
outside diameter	OD
osomotic pressure	Π
P	permeability of membranes
p	probability
p	dipole moment
$\mathbf{p}_i$	induced dipolar moment
p	pressure

Abbreviations	Symbols
p	extent of reaction
Paint Testing Manual	PTM
parameter	Q
partition function (system)	Q
parts per billion	ppb
parts per million	ppm
pascal	Pa
peck	pk
penny (pency – new British)	p.
pennyweight	dwt
per	diagonal line in expressions with unit symbols or (see Fundamental Rules)
percent	%
permeability of membranes	P
peso	spell out
pint	pt.
Planck's constant (in E = hv) (6.62517 +/− 0.00023 x 10^{-27} erg sec	h
polymolecularity index	Q
potential	spell out
potential difference	spell out
pound	lb
pound-foot	lb-ft
pound-inch	lb-in.
pound sterling	£
pounds-force per square inch	psi
pounds per brake horsepower-hour	lb per bhp-hr
pounds per cubi foot	lb per cut ft
pounds per square foot	psf
pounds per square inch	psi
pounds per square inch absolute	psia
power factor	spell out or pf
pressure	p
probability	p
Q	quantity of electricity, charge
Q	heat
Q	partition function (system)
Q	parameter in the *Q–e* copolymerize-tion equation

Abbreviations	Symbols
Q, Q	polydispersity, polymolecularity in-dex ($Q = \overline{M_w}/\overline{M_n}$)
q	partition function (particles)
quantity of electricity, charge	Q
quart	qt
quod vide (which see)	q.v.
R	molar gas constant
R	electrical resistance
R_G	radius of gyration
R_n	run number
R_ϑ	Rayleigh ratio
r	radius
r_o	initial molar ratio of reactive groups in polycondensations
radian	spell out
radius	r
radius of gyration	R_G
rate constant	k
Rayleigh ratio	R_9
reactive kilovolt-ampere	kvar
reactive volt-ampere	var
reference(s)	ref
refractive index	n
relaxation time	τ
resistivity	ρ
revolutions per minute	rpm
revolutions per second	rps
rod	spell out
root mean square	rms
S	entropy
S^m	molar entropy
S	solubility coefficient
s	sedimentation coefficient
s	selectivity coefficient in osmotic measurements)
Saybolt Universal seconds	SUS
secant	sec
second	s or sec
second (angular measure)	″
second-foot (see cubic feet per second)	

Abbreviations	Symbols
second (time) (in astronomical tables)	s
Second virial coefficient	A_2
shaft horsepower	shp
shilling	s
sine	sin
sine of the amplitude, an elliptic function	sn
society	Soc.
Soluble	sol
solubility coefficient	S
solubility parameter	δ
solution	soln
specific gravity	sp gr
specific heat	sp ht
specific heat capacity (formerly: specific heat)	c
specific optical rotation	$[\alpha]$
specific volume	sp vol
spherical candle power	scp
square	sq
square centimeter	sq cm or cm^2
square foot	sq ft
square inch	sq in.
square kilometer	sq km or km^2
square meter	sq m or m^2
square micron	sq μ or μ^2
square root of mean square	rms
standard	std
Standard	Stnd.
Standard deviation	σ
Staudinger index	$[\eta]$
stere	s
syndiotactic	st
T	temperature
t	time
t	*trans* conformation
tangent	tan
temperature	T or temp
tensile strength	ts
threodiisotactic	tit
thousand	M
thousand foot-pounds	kip-ft
thousand pound	kip

Abbreviations	Symbols
ton	spell out
ton-mile	spell out
trans conformation	t
trans-tactic	tt
U	voltage
U	internal energy
U^m	molar internal energy
u	excluded volume
ultraviolet	UV
United States	U.S.
V	volume
V	electrical potential
v	rate, rate of reaction
v	specific volume always with an in-dex
vapor pressure	vp
versed sine	vers
versus	vs
volt	v or V
volt-ampere	va
volt-coulomb	spell out
voltage	U
volume	V or vol.
Volume (of a publication)	Vol
W	weight
W	work
w	mass function
watt	w or W
watthour	whr
watts per candle	wpc
week	spell out
weight	W or w
weight concentration*	c
work	*y* yield
X	degree of polymerization
X	electrical resistance
x	mole fractio *y* yield
yard	yd
year	yr
Young's	E
Z	collision number
Z	*z* fraction
z	ionic charge

Abbreviations	Symbols
z	coordination number
z	dissymmetry (light scattering)
z	parameter in excluded volume theory
α	angle, especially angle of rotation in optical activity
α	cubic expandion coefficient $[\alpha = V^{-1} (\partial V/\partial T)_p]$
α	expansion coefficient (as reduced length, e.g., α_L in the chain end-to-end distance or α_R for the radius of gyration)
α	degree of crystallinity (always with an index)
α	electric polarizability of a molecule
$[\alpha]$	"specific" optical rotation
β	angle
β	coefficient of pressure
β	exclused volume cluster integral
Γ	preferential solvation
γ	angle
γ	surface tension
γ	linear expansion coefficient
δ	loss angle
δ	solubility parameter
δ	chemical shift
ε	linear expansion ($\varepsilon = \Delta l/l_o$)
ε	expectation
ε_r	relative permittivity (dielectric number)
η	dynamic viscosity
$[\eta]$	Staudinger index (called J_o in DIN 1342)
Θ	characteristic temperature, especial-ly theta temperature
θ	angle, especially angle of rotation
ϑ	angle, especially valence angle
κ	isothermal compressibility $[\kappa = V^{-1} (\partial V/\partial p)_T]$
κ	enthalpic interaction parameter in solution theory

Abbreviations	Symbols
λ	wavelength
λ	heat conductivity
λ	degree of coupling
μ	chemical potential
μ	moment
μ	permanent dipole moment
ν	mement, with respect to a reference value
ν	frequency
ν	kinetic chain length
ξ	shielding ratio in the theory of random coils
Ξ	partition function
Π	osmotic pressure
ρ	density
σ	mechanical stress (σ_{ii} = normal stress, σ_{ij} = shear stress)
σ	standard deviation
σ	hindrance parameter
τ	relaxation time
τ_i	internal transmittance (transmission factor) (represents the ratio of transmitted to absorbed light)
ϕ	volume fraction
$\varphi(r)$	potential between two segments separated by a distance r
Φ	constant in the viscosity-molecular-weight relationship
$[\Phi]$	"molar" optical rotation
χ	interaction parameter in solution theory
ψ	entropic interaction parameter in solution theory
ω	angular frequency, angular velocity
Ω	angle
Ω	probability
Ω	skewness of a distribution

*(= weight of solute divided by volume of solvent); IUPAC suggests the symbol ρ for this quantity, which could lead to confusion with the same IUPAC symbol for density.

Notations

The abbreviations for chemicals and polymer were taken from the "Manual of Symbols and Terminology for Physicochemical Quantities and Units," *Pure and Applied Chemistry* **21***1) (1970), but some were added because of generally accepted use.

The ISO (International Standardization Organization) has suggested that all extensive quantities should be described by capital letters and all intensive quantities by lower-case letters. IUPAC doe not follow this recommendation, however, but uses lower-case letters for specific quantities.

The following symbols are used above or after a letter.

Symbols Above Letters

— signifies an average, e.g., $\overline{M}$is the average molecular weight; more complicated averages are often indicated by $\langle\rangle$, e.g., $\langle R_G^2 \rangle$ is another way of writing $\overline{(R_G^2)}_z$

— stands for a partial quantity, e.g., $\tilde{v}_A$ is the partial specific volume of the compound A; V_A is the volume of A, whereas $\tilde{V}_A^m$xxx is the partial molar volume of A.

Superscripts

°	pure substance or standard state
∞	infinite dilution or infinitely high molecular weight
m	molar quantity (in cases where subscript letters are impractical)
(*q*)	the *q* order of a moment (always in parentheses)
‡	activated complex

Subscripts

Initial	State
1	solvent
2	solute
3	additional components (e.g., precipitant, salt, etc.)
am	amorphous
B	brittleness
bd	bond
cr	crystalline
crit	critical
cryst	crystallization
e	equilibrium
E	end group
G	glassy state
i	run number
i	initiation
i	isotactic diads
ii	isotactic triads
is	heterotactic triads
j	run number
k	run number
m	molar
M	melting process
mon	monomer
n	number average
p	polymerization, especially propagation
pol	polymer
r	general for average
s	syndiotactic diads
ss	syndiotactic triads
st	start reaction
t	termination
tr	transfer
u	monomeric unit
w	weight average
z	*z* average
Prefixes	
at	atactic
ct	*cis*-tactic
eit	erythrodiisotactic
it	isotactic
st	syndiotactic
tit	threodiisotactic
tt	*trans*-tactic

Square brackets around a letter signify molar concentrations. (IUPAC prescribes the symbol *c* for molar councentrations, but to date this has consistently been used for the mass/volume unit.)

Angles are always given by °.

Apart from some exceptions, the meter is not used as a unit of length; the units cm and mm derived from it are used. Use of the meter in macromolecular science leads to very impractical units.