

Abstract Submitted  
for the MAR17 Meeting of  
The American Physical Society

**Tammann's Nuclei Development Approach in Crystallization of Macromolecules.** CHRISTOPH SCHICK, Uni Rostock Uni Kazan, EVGENY ZHURAVLEV, Uni Rostock, RENE ANDROSCH, Uni Halle — An attempt to probe the size distribution of homogeneously formed crystal nuclei in polymers was realized employing Tammann's two-stage crystal nuclei development method and fast scanning calorimetry [1]. A transfer heating rate of 500 000 K/s prevents nuclei growth on heating in poly(epsilon-caprolactone) (PCL). Data collected in a wide range of crystallization temperatures allow, in combination with a theoretical model based on classical nucleation theory, for an estimate of the nuclei size distribution and the growth rate. The employed temperature profile includes formation of nuclei at large undercooling and following their isothermal growth at higher temperatures. Fast scanning calorimetry allowed us to reach the deep supercooling of the melt at 100 000 K/s avoiding homogeneous nuclei formation and heterogeneous nuclei growth. Then crystal nuclei were allowed to form isothermally at the temperature corresponding to the maximum of the steady-state nucleation rate for homogeneous nucleation (210 K for PCL,  $T_g = 209$  K), where both the effect of heterogeneous nucleation and the growth rate are low. The presence of these crystal nuclei and its effect on crystallization were probed at higher temperatures. The transfer heating rate up to 500 000 K/s were applied in order to minimize growth on heating. The study focuses on early stages of nucleation and growth. [1] E. Zhuravlev, et al., Experimental test of Tammann's nuclei development approach in crystallization of macromolecules, *Crystal Growth & Design* (2015), DOI: 10.1021/cg501600s.

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Date submitted: 10 Nov 2016

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