

Crystal Structures of Three Crystalline Forms of Poly(vinylidene fluoride)

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ABSTRACT: The crystal structures of three forms of poly(vinylidene fluoride) were studied by X-ray diffraction method. Although the structure of form I has been determined to be a fully extended planar zigzag by Lando, *et al.* [orthorhombic; $a=8.58$ Å, $b=4.91$ Å, and $c(\text{fiber axis})=2.56$ Å; space group $\text{Cm}2\text{m}(\text{C}_{2v}^{14})$], an alternately-deflected molecular structure was postulated in order to release the steric hindrance between the fluorine atoms along the chain. A statistically disordered packing of such deflected chains satisfies the observed fiber period and improves appreciably the structure factor agreement. Form II is monoclinic [pseudo-orthorhombic; $a=4.96$ Å, $b=9.64$ Å, $c(\text{fiber axis})=4.62$ Å, and $\beta=90^\circ$; space group $\text{P}2_1/\text{c}(\text{C}_{2h}^6)$], and its cell contains two molecular chains. The molecular conformation is essentially the $\text{TGT}\bar{\text{G}}$ type (internal rotation angles, 179° and 45°), and the glide plane of the molecular chain coincides with the c glide plane of the lattice. It is suggested that form III is monoclinic [$a=8.66$ Å, $b=4.93$ Å, $c(\text{fiber axis})=2.58$ Å, and $\beta=97^\circ$; space group $\text{C}121(\text{C}_2^3)$], and the structural features similar to that of form I.

KEY WORDS Poly(vinylidene fluoride) / Crystal Form / X-ray Diffraction / Structure Analysis / Molecular Conformation / Molecular Packing / Intramolecular Steric Hindrance / Statistically Disordered Crystal Structure / Crystalline Density /

The crystal structure of form I of poly(vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF) has been reported by several authors.¹⁻⁷ Lando, *et al.*,⁷ determined the crystal structure of form I by X-ray and wide-line NMR analyses. According to their result two planar zigzag chains pass through the orthorhombic unit cell with the space group $\text{Cm}2\text{m}(\text{C}_{2v}^{14})$.

For form II, the molecular and crystal structures have been investigated by many authors.¹⁻¹⁴ Gal'perin, *et al.*,⁸ suggested the possibility of a $\text{TGT}\bar{\text{G}}$ -type or a (2/1) helix conformation similar to that of poly(vinylidene chloride)^{15,16} from the identity period of 4.57 Å. Here T , G , and \bar{G} denote the *trans* and two types of *gauche* forms, respectively. Cortili and Zerbi,^{10,11} Enomoto, *et al.*,¹² and Boerio and Koenig¹³ supported the $\text{TGT}\bar{\text{G}}$ model by the vibrational

spectroscopic studies. Recently, Doll and Lando⁹ proposed two possible structures with the space groups $\text{P}2_1(\text{C}_2^3)$ and $\text{P}1(\text{C}_1)$ containing two chains of the conformation essentially of the $\text{TGT}\bar{\text{G}}$ type per unit cell.

Form III has been found in the specimen cast from dimethyl sulfoxide^{5,11} and also in the pressure-crystallized specimen.^{17,18} In a previous paper of the authors,¹⁸ a planar zigzag conformation was proposed for form III from the infrared spectroscopic data.

The present work was undertaken to study the molecular and crystal structures of the three forms of PVDF by an X-ray diffraction method. The molecular structure of form I is discussed with respect to the steric hindrance between the fluorine atoms along the chain. The crystal structure of form II was found to be different from those proposed by Doll and Lando.⁹ For form III, the crystal structure that appear to be most reasonable based on present evidence is

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proposed.

EXPERIMENTAL

Samples

The specimens of forms I, II, and III were prepared by the techniques described in a previous paper.¹⁰ A highly oriented crystalline specimen of form I was prepared by heat treatment of the oriented sample (drawn at 50°C, 500%) under high pressure (4000 atm, 285°C), giving the X-ray pattern in Figure 1(a). An oriented specimen of form II was prepared by drawing the melt-crystallized film at 150°C; draw ratio 400% (Figure 1(b)). The specimens of form III were obtained by (1) heat treatment of unoriented form II under a high pressure (4000 atm, 285°C)¹⁸ and also (2) precipitation from dimethyl sulfoxide solution.^{6,11}

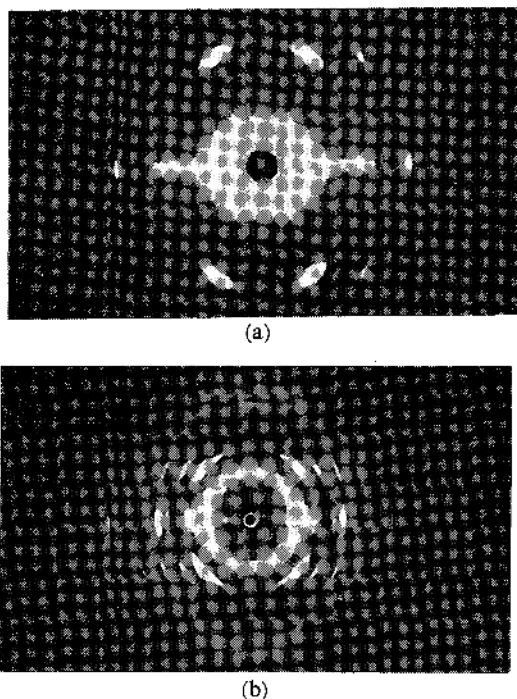


Figure 1. X-ray fiber patterns of poly(vinylidene fluoride): (a) highly oriented crystalline form I prepared by high-pressure treatment (4000 atm, 285°C) of the ordinary drawn sample (draw ratio 500%); (b) highly crystalline form II drawn at 150°C (400%), containing a small amount of form I.

X-ray Measurement

Throughout the present work, nickel-filtered Cu-K α radiation was used. Photographs were taken with a cylindrical camera, at radii of 45 mm or 35 mm. The measurement of the Bragg angles was calibrated with reference to those of aluminum powder. In order to determine the fiber period precisely, a Weissenberg photograph was taken by setting the uniaxially oriented specimen with the fiber axis perpendicular to the camera axis, and by oscillating the specimen by 140° around the camera axis. The reflection intensities obtained by the multiple film method were measured by visual comparison with a standard intensity scale. The correction for Lorentz-polarization factors was made.

STRUCTURE ANALYSES AND RESULTS

Crystal Structure of Form I

If one assumes a fully planar zigzag chain as reported by Lando, *et al.*,⁷ the fiber period 2.56 Å is too short when compared with twice the van der Waals radius of the fluorine atom, 2.70 Å (Figure 2(a)). Those authors⁷ therefore suggested that the fluorine atoms must be crowded along the chain axis and the atomic thermal motions would be restricted along the *c* axis, and reported that the (001) reflections appear with a

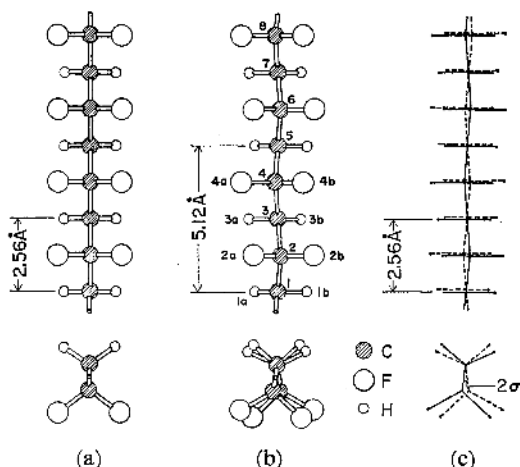


Figure 2. Molecular models of form I: (a) a planar zigzag chain; (b) an alternately deflected zigzag chain; (c) a deflected chain and its mirror image shown by solid and broken lines, respectively; σ , deflection angle.

thermal parameter ($B=3.8 \text{ \AA}^2$) lower than that of the other types of reflection ($B=7.0 \text{ \AA}^2$). Gal'perin, *et al.*,³ recognized this situation, and proposed tentatively that the CF_2 groups are deflected statistically from the planar zigzag conformation.

In order to examine the molecular structure of form I in detail, the reflection data of the highly oriented crystalline specimen (Figure 1(a)) were analyzed. From this X-ray fiber pattern, intensity data of seventeen independent reflections on equatorial and first layer lines were available, whereas twelve reflection data were used by Lando, *et al.*⁷ All the reflections were indexed by an rectangular unit cell as already reported;⁷ $a=8.58 \text{ \AA}$, $b=4.91 \text{ \AA}$, and $c(\text{fiber axis})=2.56 \text{ \AA}$. This values are slightly different from those reported by them. The space group of $\text{Cm}2m(\text{C}_{2v}^{14})$ was confirmed from the systematic absence $h+k \neq 2n$ for (hkl) reflections, as reported by previous authors.^{3,7}

As an attempt to release the steric hindrance between the fluorine atoms, it was assumed that the chain has alternate deflections about the chain axis as shown in Figure 2(b). It was assumed for simplicity here that the chain axis passes through the carbon atoms (C_1 and C_2 etc.) of CF_2 groups, and that the deflected CF_2 groups are located on the planes perpendicular to the chain axis. In this molecular model, a

deflection angle σ was defined as the deviation of the main chain from the planar zigzag conformation (Figure 2). By introducing the deflection angle, the $\text{F}\cdots\text{F}$ distance should become greater than 2.56 \AA . This deflected model should, however, have an identity period 5.12 \AA , twice that of the planar zigzag chain (see Figure 2(b)). No layer line corresponding to the period 5.12 \AA was observed in the X-ray fiber pattern (Figure 1(a)). If two deflected chains, which are mirror images of each other, are located

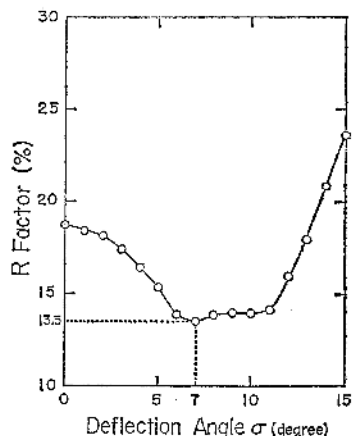


Figure 3. Variation of the discrepancy factor R with the deflection angle σ in the structure factor calculation of form I.

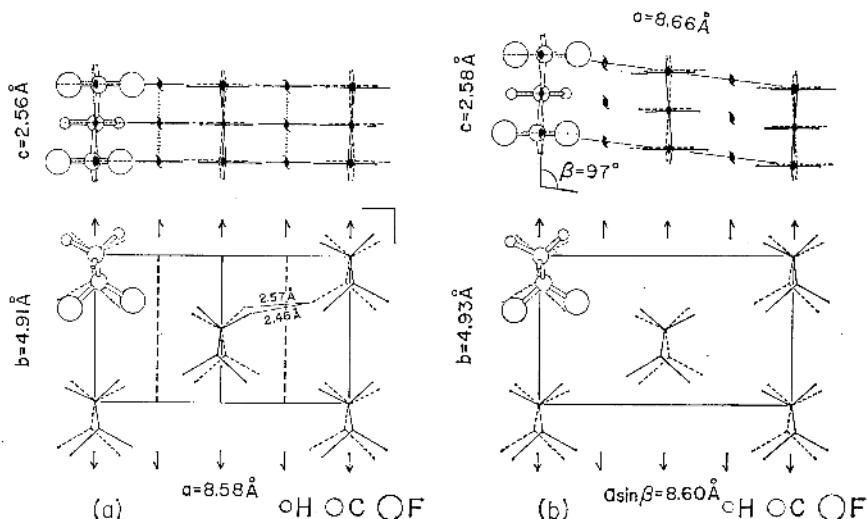


Figure 4. Statistically disordered crystal structure of (a) form I and (b) form III of poly(vinylidene fluoride).

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with equal probability as shown in Figure 2(c) by solid and broken lines, this structure can satisfy the observed fiber period of 2.56 Å and also the space group symmetry of Cm2m(C_{2v}¹⁴).

In a starting model of the planar zigzag chain, the atomic coordinates were given by assuming the bond distance C-C=1.54 Å, C-F=1.34 Å, C-H=1.09 Å, and the bond angles C-C-C=112.5°, F-C-F=108°, and H-C-H=112°. The structure factors were calculated for various deflection angles from 0° to 15°. In this study the hydrogen atoms were taken into account for the structure factor calculations of all three modifications. Figure 3 illustrates a plot of the discrepancy factor $R [R = \frac{\sum |F(\text{obsd})| - |F(\text{calcd})|}{\sum |F(\text{obsd})|}]$ against the deflection angle σ . The curve passes through a minimum ($R = 13.5\%$) at $\sigma = 7^\circ$. Here an isotropic thermal parameter $B = 5.0 \text{ \AA}^2$ was assumed for all atoms. Thus the result supported the aforementioned statistically-disordered crystal structure with the alternately-deflected zigzag chains ($\sigma = 7^\circ$), as shown in Figure 4(a).

In Table I are listed the atomic coordinates of (a) the planar zigzag structure ($\sigma = 0^\circ$) and (b) the statistically-disordered crystal structure with the deflected zigzag chains ($\sigma = 7^\circ$). The observed and calculated intensities are compared

Table I. Atomic coordinates of form I of poly(vinylidene fluoride)

(a) Planar zigzag structure ($\sigma = 0^\circ$)

atom ^a	x/a	y/b	z/c
C ₁	0.0	0.0	0.0
C ₂	0.0	0.174	0.500
F _{2a}	0.126	0.355	0.500
F _{2b}	-0.126	0.355	0.500
H _{1a}	0.105	-0.124	0.0
H _{1b}	-0.105	-0.124	0.0

(b) Statistically disordered crystal structure ($\sigma = 7^\circ$)

atom ^a	x/a	y/b	z/c
C ₁	0.0	0.0	0.0
C ₂	0.012	0.173	0.500
F _{2a}	0.148	0.305	0.500
F _{2b}	-0.102	0.359	0.500
H _{1a}	0.094	-0.149	0.0
H _{1b}	-0.112	-0.111	0.0

* Numbering of atoms is shown in Figure 2.

for both the cases in Table II. The alternately deflected chains release the F...F distance from 2.56 Å ($\sigma = 0^\circ$) to 2.60 Å ($\sigma = 7^\circ$). The resultant

Table II. Comparison between observed and calculated intensities of form I of poly(vinylidene fluoride): (a) planar zigzag structure ($\sigma = 0^\circ$) and (b) statistically disordered structure with alternately deflected zigzag chains ($\sigma = 7^\circ$)

hkl	(a)		(b)	
	$\sqrt{I_o^a}$	$\sqrt{I_c^b}$	$\sqrt{I_o}$	$\sqrt{I_c}$
200	77.7	56.6	65.4	55.7
110				
310	33.8	43.3	28.5	37.2
020				
400	16.4	16.5	13.8	12.8
220				
510	32.0	39.3	27.0	31.8
420				
130	13.3	14.7	11.2	11.4
600				
330	9.0	7.1	7.5	6.6
620				
040	10.3	13.3	8.7	9.8
710				
530	10.7	14.6	9.0	8.6
240				
800	9.3	8.1	7.8	5.1
440				
820	7.5	6.5	6.3	6.2
730				
150	42.8	39.2	37.3	38.4
910				
640	20.9	25.6	18.3	23.3
350				
201	18.5	20.2	16.1	15.6
111				
311	17.2	19.7	15.0	14.2
021				
401	17.5	16.6	15.3	13.8
221				
511	12.4	8.5	10.8	9.1
421				
131	15.1	14.6	13.2	11.5
601				
331				
621				
041				
711				
531				
241				

^a The observed structure factors $\sqrt{I_o}$'s were put on the same scale as the $\sqrt{I_c}$ ($=\sqrt{mF_c^2}$)'s by setting $\sum k\sqrt{I_o} = \sum\sqrt{mF_c^2}$, where k is the scale factor and m is the multiplicity.

^b $\sqrt{I_o}$'s of the reflections which overlap on X-ray fiber photographs are $\sqrt{\sum mF_c^2}$.

molecular dimensions are as follows: the bond angle $C_1-C_2-C_3=112.7^\circ$ and the internal rotation angle $C_1-C_2-C_3-C_4=171.6^\circ$.

The inter-chain fluorine...hydrogen distances are 2.57 \AA and 2.46 \AA as shown in Figure 4(a). These distances correspond to the closest approach between fluorine and hydrogen atoms. In fact, the calculated crystalline density of form I is the highest, 1.97_3 g/cc , among the three modifications.

Crystal Structure of Form II

In the X-ray fiber photograph of form II shown in Figure 1(b), fifty-two independent reflections were available, and indexed by a rectangular unit cell; $a=4.96 \text{ \AA}$, $b=9.64 \text{ \AA}$, and $c(\text{fiber axis})=4.62 \text{ \AA}$. Assuming four monomeric units (two polymer chains) in the unit cell, the calculated density is 1.92_5 g/cc . This value is acceptable in comparison with the observed density, 1.78_8 g/cc at 30°C (see Table I ref 19).

At first an orthorhombic symmetry was postulated. By considering the fiber period and the systematic absences of the reflections $l \neq 2n$ for $(00l)$ and $k \neq 2n$ for $(0k0)$, a corresponding $(2/1)$ helical model (Figure 5(b)) and a possible space group $P2_2, 2_1(D_2^3)$ were adopted. The structure of form II, however, could not be determined in terms of any of the orthorhombic systems with the $(2/1)$ helical model.

Finally a monoclinic cell with the rectangular lattice ($\beta=90^\circ$) was taken as the case of rubber hydrochloride reported by Bunn and Garner.²⁰ In the X-ray fiber photograph taken with a distance of 30 cm between the specimen and the film, no resolution between the (hkl) and $(\bar{h}kl)$ reflections was observed on the first and second layer lines. Since all the $(h0l)$ reflections with $h \neq 0$ and $l \neq 2n$ overlap on the other reflections, it was difficult to decide whether (a) the absences $l \neq 2n$ for all $(00l)$ and $k \neq 2n$ for $(0k0)$ (proposed by Doll and Lando⁹) or (b) $l \neq 2n$ for $(h0l)$ and $k \neq 2n$ for $(0k0)$ are the case. However, the latter one (b) was assumed here. These systematic absences indicated a possible space group of $P2_1/c(C_{2h}^3)$.

Of the two possible molecular models shown in Figure 5, the $TGT\bar{G}$ model with a glide plane coinciding with the c glide plane of the lattice was taken unequivocally from the require-

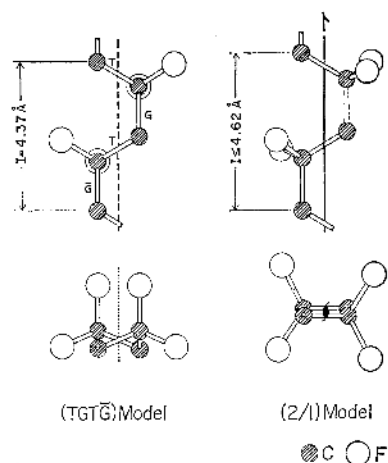


Figure 5. Possible molecular models for form II: (a) $TGT\bar{G}$ type and (b) $(2/1)$ helix.

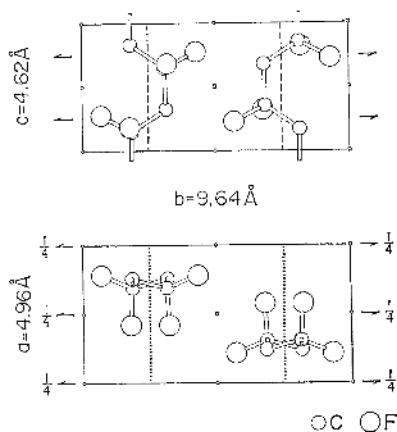


Figure 6. Crystal structure of form II of poly(vinylidene fluoride).

ment of the space group $P2_1/c(C_{2h}^3)$. The observed fiber period was 4.62 \AA which is slightly larger than the value 4.37 \AA calculated from the C-C bond length $=1.54 \text{ \AA}$ and the C-C-C bond angle $=109.5^\circ$. Placing slightly extended $TGT\bar{G}$ chains on the glide planes at $(1/4)b$ and $(3/4)b$ in the unit cell (see Figure 6), the atomic parameters were refined by trial and error procedures and a least-squares method, giving a discrepancy factor $R=17\%$ for all the observed fifty-two reflections. The final atomic coordinates and the individual isotropic thermal parameters are listed in Table III. The observed and

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Table III. Atomic coordinates and isotropic thermal parameters of form II of poly(vinylidene fluoride)

Atom ^a	x/a	y/b	z/c	$B, \text{\AA}^2$
C ₁	0.238	0.183	0.825	4.0
C ₂	0.308	0.186	0.150	5.0
F ₁	0.218	0.070	0.276	3.5
F ₂	0.576	0.178	0.185	7.0
H ₁	0.366	0.096	0.760	3.5
H ₂	0.021	0.166	0.806	7.0

^a Numbering of atoms is shown in Figure 7.

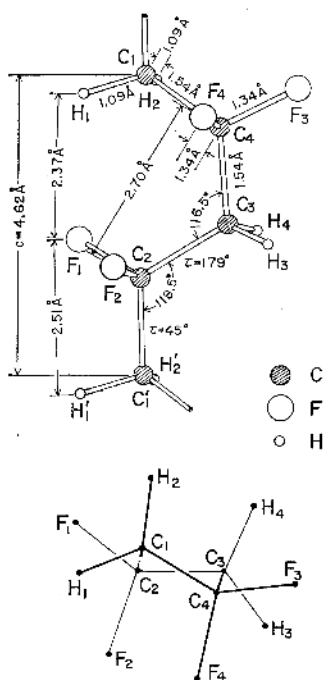


Figure 7. Molecular structure of form II.

calculated intensities are compared in Table IV.

The crystal and molecular structures of form II are shown in Figures 6 and 7, respectively, and the molecular dimensions are given in Table V. The internal rotation angles of the main chain are 179° and 45°, the latter deviating considerably from the exact *gauche* form (60°). The distance F₂...F₄ is 2.70 Å, just coinciding with twice the van der Waals radius of the fluorine atom, and is larger than the value (2.60 Å) of the alternately deflected zigzag chain in form I.

Table IV. Comparison between observed and calculated intensities of form II of poly(vinylidene fluoride)

hkl^a	$\sqrt{I_o}^b$	$\sqrt{I_c}^c$	hkl^a	$\sqrt{I_o}^b$	$\sqrt{I_c}^c$
100	40.5	36.2	241	34.9	39.3
020	44.4	35.8	311	23.7	24.4
110	69.2	70.3	061	19.7	13.3
120	32.7	39.3	321	9.7	12.3
130	33.3	37.3	161		
200	37.7	41.2	251	—	8.1
040	32.8	29.9	331	14.5	3.8
210			071	21.1	21.0
220	6.3	14.7	341	20.9	18.2
140			261		
230	13.1	9.9	171	15.6	5.5
150	26.1	19.4	351	11.0	6.5
240	5.1	3.8	411	11.0	6.5
300	37.9	45.1	081		
310			271		
060	—	9.3	421	—	5.7
320	13.0	13.2	181	22.3	15.0
160	19.5	19.4	431		
250			361		
330	—	10.1	441	16.1	14.8
340	6.1	11.2	102	18.5	18.8
260			022		
170	15.8	11.5	112	23.1	35.0
350	—	0.2	122	20.1	14.6
400	15.2	13.8	032	—	11.6
410			132	27.8	27.4
420	27.3	26.5	202	26.3	28.6
270			042		
080	212				
180	—	4.9	222	18.7	14.6
430	—	12.9	142	7.4	8.3
360	—	8.6	232		
440	—	1.7	052	—	9.1
280	19.9	17.1	152	24.9	16.8
370	15.7	13.5	242	—	3.0
190	15.6	18.2	302	21.7	22.3
450			312		
011	—	12.3	062	—	2.0
021	51.4	48.9	322	11.5	12.2
111	28.6	35.1	162		
121	28.9	29.3	252		
131	12.5	31.6	332	—	9.3
141	35.3	43.7	342	—	1.3
221	14.5	20.0	262	—	9.8
231			072	—	3.7
051	24.8	25.9	352	—	3.1
151	24.8	25.9	172	—	8.3
			402		
	14.5	20.0	412	18.1	19.4
			082		
	24.8	25.9	272		

^a An index (hkl) denotes the both (hkl) and ($\bar{h}\bar{k}l$) reflections on the first and second layers.

^b The observed structure factors $\sqrt{I_o}$'s were put on the same scale as the $\sqrt{I_c}$'s ($=\sqrt{mF_e^2}$)'s by setting $\Sigma k\sqrt{I_o} = \Sigma\sqrt{mF_e^2}$, where k is the scale factor and m is the multiplicity.

^c $\sqrt{I_c}$'s of the reflections which overlap on X-ray fiber photographs are $\sqrt{\Sigma mF_e^2}$.

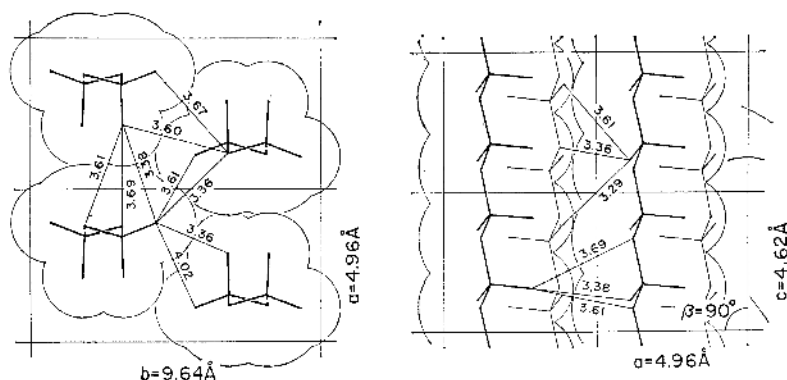


Figure 8. Molecular chain arrangement and interchain atomic distances (in Å) of form II. (a) The projection along the c axis (b); the projection along the b axis.

Table V. Molecular dimensions of form II of poly(vinylidene fluoride)

Bond length	$C_1-C_2=C_2-C_3^a$	1.54 Å
	$C_2-F_1=C_2-F_2$	1.34 Å
	$C_1-H_1=C_1-H_2$	1.09 Å
Bond angle	$C_1-C_2-C_3$	118.5°
	$C_2-C_3-C_4$	116.5°
	$C_1-C_2-F_1$	109°
	$C_1-C_2-F_2$	110°
	$C_3-C_2-F_1$	112°
	$C_3-C_2-F_2$	102°
	$F_1-C_2-F_2$	103°
	$C_1-C_2-C_3-C_4$	179°
Internal rotation angle	$C_4-C_1-C_2-C_3$	45°
Nonbonded interatomic distance	$F_2 \cdots F_4$	2.70 Å
	$F_1 \cdots H_1$	2.37 Å
	$F_1 \cdots H_1'$	2.51 Å
	$H_2 \cdots H_4$	2.82 Å

^a Numbering of atoms is shown in Figure 7.

In Figure 8 the molecular chain arrangement in the crystal lattice and close interchain-atomic distances ($C \cdots F$ and $F \cdots F$) are indicated. All the values of these interatomic distances are acceptable, since the van der Waals radii of the fluorine atom and methylene group are 1.35 Å and 2.00 Å, respectively. These radii are illustrated in Figure 8 with circles for individual atoms.

Crystal Structure of Form III

Form III was prepared (1) by heat treatment of unoriented form II under a high pressure and also (2) by casting from dimethyl sulfoxide,

as mentioned in ref 19. The X-ray powder patterns (Figure 2 of ref 19) and infrared spectra (Figure 3 of ref 19) are shown for both the specimens. The specimen obtained by the method (2) may be the pure form III, since the specimen prepared under a high pressure gave the X-ray patterns and infrared spectra having the superposition feature of form I and of the form III cast from dimethyl sulfoxide.

The X-ray powder patterns of form III (Figures 2(c) and (d) of ref 19) are similar to that of form I (Figure 2(b) of ref 19), indicating that the crystal structure of form III is similar to that of form I. Sixteen and fourteen independent reflections, respectively, were available in the X-ray patterns of both the specimens prepared by the methods (1) and (2). All the reflections of both the specimens were indexed by a monoclinic unit cell which is slightly deformed from the orthorhombic cell of form I (see Figure 4(a)). The cell dimensions are as follows: $a=8.66$ Å, $b=4.93$ Å, c (fiber axis)=2.58 Å, and $\beta=97^\circ$. In Table VI, the spacings of the observed reflections of both the specimens are compared with the calculated spacings and also with those of form I. Assuming two monomeric units in the unit cell, the calculated density is 1.94₄ g/cc. This value is acceptable in comparison with the observed values of the samples prepared by the methods (1) 1.80₂ g/cc and (2) 180₄ g/cc at 30°C (see Table I of ref 19). Owing to the systematic absence $h+k \neq 2n$ for (hkl) reflections, the most acceptable space group is $C121(C_2^2)$, as compared with $Cm2m(C_{2v}^{14})$ of

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Table VI. Observed and calculated spacings of forms I and III

Form I			Form III			
Obsd, ^a Å	Calcd, ^b Å	<i>hkl</i>	Obsd(1), ^c Å	Obsd(2), ^d Å	Calcd, ^e Å	<i>hkl</i>
4.27(vb) ^f	{4.29 4.26}	200 110	4.29(vb)	4.39(vb)	{4.30 4.28}	200 110
2.57	2.56	001	2.56	2.59(h)	2.56	001
2.46	{2.47 2.46}	310 020	2.46	2.46	{2.48 2.46}	310 020
			2.33}	2.30(vb)	{2.33 2.26}	201 111
2.18(b)	{2.20 2.19 2.14 2.13}	201 111 400 220	2.19}		{2.15 2.14 2.14 2.09}	400 111 220 201
1.76	{1.78 1.77}	311 021	1.75(b)	1.76	{1.78 1.76}	021 401
			1.67	—	{1.69 1.69 1.62 1.62 1.61 1.60}	311 221 510 420 130 221
1.61(b)	{1.64 1.64 1.62 1.62 1.61}	401 221 510 420 130	1.62}	1.62(b)	{1.62 1.62 1.61 1.60}	420 130 221
1.40(h)	{1.43 1.42}	600 330	1.40	1.41	{1.43 1.43 1.43}	600 421 330
1.36	{1.37 1.37 1.36}	511 421 131	1.36	1.35	{1.38 1.35}	131 131
1.28	1.28	002			{1.28 1.28 1.27 1.24 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.23}	002 331 202 620 040 331 112
1.23	{1.25 1.24 1.24 1.23 1.23 1.23}	601 331 620 040 202 112	1.28	1.29	{1.28 1.28 1.27 1.24 1.23 1.22 1.21}	331 202 620 040 331 112
			1.23(b)	1.23(b)	{1.19 1.19 1.19 1.19 1.19 1.11 1.11 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07}	710 312 601 202 530 531 041 800 621 222 440 512
1.14	{1.14 1.14}	312 022	1.20	1.20	{1.19 1.19 1.19 1.19 1.11 1.11}	710 312 601 202 530 531
			1.11	—	{1.11 1.11}	041 800
1.07	{1.08 1.08 1.07 1.07 1.07}	711 531 241 800 440	1.08	1.08	{1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07}	800 621 222 440 512
1.00	{1.00 1.00 1.00}	512 422 132				

^a Observed spacings for the unoriented specimen of form I (see Figure 2(b) in ref 19).

^b Spacings calculated from the unit cell of form I ($a=8.58$ Å, $b=4.91$ Å, and $c=2.56$ Å).

^c (1) Observed spacings for the specimen prepared by heat treatment under a high pressure (see Figure 2(c) in ref 19).

^d (2) Observed spacings for the specimen cast from dimethyl sulfoxide (see Figure 2(d) in ref 19).

^e Spacings calculated from the unit cell of form III ($a=8.66$ Å, $b=4.93$ Å, $c=2.58$ Å, and $\beta=97^\circ$).

^f vb, very broad; b, broad; h, halo.

Table VII. Atomic coordinates of form III of poly(vinylidene fluoride)

(a) Planar zigzag structure ($\sigma=0^\circ$)			
atom ^a	x/a	y/b	z/c
C ₁	0.0	0.0	0.0
C ₂	0.0	0.171	0.500
F _{2a}	0.126	0.330	0.552
F _{2b}	-0.126	0.330	0.448
H _{1a}	0.105	-0.124	0.043
H _{1b}	-0.105	-0.124	-0.043
(b) Statistically disordered crystal structure ($\sigma=7^\circ$)			
atom ^a	x/a	y/b	z/c
C ₁	0.0	0.0	0.0
C ₂	0.012	0.172	0.505
F _{2a}	0.148	0.304	0.561
F _{2b}	-0.102	0.358	0.458
H _{1a}	0.094	-0.148	0.038
H _{1b}	-0.112	-0.110	-0.046

^a Numbering of atoms is shown in Figure 2.

form I.

As shown in Figure 3 of ref 19, the similarity of the infrared spectra between form I (b) and III (c and d) suggested that the molecules have a nearly-planar zigzag conformation in form III.¹⁸ The structure factor calculations were made for the following two models. (I) There are two planar zigzag chains ($\sigma=0^\circ$) in the unit cell in which a lateral view along the c axis is similar to the Lando's model of form I.⁷ (II) There are two deflected zigzag chains ($\sigma=7^\circ$) in the unit cell in common with the statistically disordered crystal structure of form I (see Figure 4(a)). The atomic coordinates are listed for both the cases in Table VII. An isotropic thermal parameter $B=5.0 \text{ \AA}^2$ was assumed for all atoms. For two kinds of speci-

Table VIII. Comparison between observed and calculated intensities of form III of poly(vinylidene fluoride)

hkl	$I_o(1)^a$	$I_o(2)^b$	$I_c(I)^c$	$I_c(II)^d$	hkl	$I_o(1)$	$I_o(2)$	$I_c(I)$	$I_c(II)$
200	vvs	vvs	1000	1000	511	—	—	0	0
110					002				
001	s	ms	80	83	331	m	mw	11	10
310					202				
020	vs	vs	190	160	112	—	—	4	4
201					620				
111	vs	vs	194	198	040	w	vw	8	6
400					331				
111					112				
220	vs	s	75	69	710				
201					312				
311	—	—	2	2	601	vw	vw	4	2
021					202				
401	ms	ms	54	49	530			0	0
311					240	—	—	0	0
221	vw	vw	22	16	402	—	—	0	0
510					621	—	—	1	1
420	s		47	35	022	—	—	1	1
130		s			711	—	—	1	0
221	m		15	19	222	—	—	0	0
401	—	—	7	5	531				
511	—	—	5	3	041	vw	vw	4	3
600					312	—	—	1	1
421	w	w	15	11	241	—	—	0	0
330					800				
131					621				
131	vw	vw	1	1	222	vw	—	6	4
601	—	—	0	0	440				
421	—	—	5	4	512				

^a $I_o(1)$, the observed intensities of the pressure-crystallized specimen (intensities: v, very; s, strong; m, medium; w, weak).

^b $I_o(2)$, those of the specimen cast from dimethyl sulfoxide.

^c $I_c(I)$, the calculated intensities of the planar zigzag structure ($\sigma=0.0^\circ$) in an arbitrary scale.

^d $I_c(II)$, those of the statistical structure with the deflected zigzag chain ($\sigma=7.0^\circ$).

mens indicated by (1) and (2), the observed and calculated intensities are compared in Table VIII. The calculated intensities were corrected for Lorentz-polarization factors on the Debye-Scherrer rings.

In spite of the difficulty in determining the detailed structure, the crystal structure of form III was established as follows. As shown in Figure 4(b) the lateral chain arrangements are the same type as those of the statistically disordered structure of form I, and the origin of two crystal forms is attributed to the difference in the longitudinal chain packings.

DISCUSSION

Form I. Because of the intrachain steric hindrance in the planar zigzag chain, we have examined the possibility represented by alternately deflected zigzag chains. The statistically disordered crystal structure with such chains ($\sigma = 7^\circ$) improved the discrepancy factor R from 18.5% to 13.5%. The similar disorder was reported in the case of *cis*-1,4-polyisoprene by Nyburg²¹ and also by Natta and Corradini.²² In ref 19 the alternately deflected zigzag chain ($\sigma = 7^\circ$) was proved to have a minimum intramolecular potential energy owing to release of the steric hindrance between fluorine atoms. Thus one has more evidence for the alternately-deflected chains possibility, and may propose the statistically disordered crystal structure with such chains for form I. As another possible structure giving the same result in the structure factor calculation, it is considered that each chain has statistical deflection along the chain axis.³ This statistically deflected chain, however, is less likely to exist than the alternately deflected chain owing to the intrachain steric hindrance.

Form II. The proposed structure of form II may be considered to be the most reasonable on present evidence. By adopting the space group of $P2_1/c(C_{2h}^2)$, the discrepancy factor R was improved to 17% for the 52 observed independent reflections, whereas the structure of $P2_1(C_2)$ proposed by Doll and Lando⁹ gave the R factor of 22% for the 32 reflections. As shown in Figure 8, the structure obtained has well-packed molecular arrangements with respect

to the contacts between the molecular chains. Despite the lower density of form II (1.92₅ g/cc) compared with that of form I (1.97₈ g/cc), form II appears to be stable owing to the $TGT\bar{C}$ -type molecular chains, as proved in ref 19.

Form III. The proposed crystal structure is regarded as a structure deformed from that of form I (see Figure 4). This situation is consistent with the experimental results described in ref 19; form III may be an intermediate one between forms I and II with respect to the pressure treatment, and is transformed into form I by heat treatment under a high pressure and by rolling.

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