

POLYMORPHISM

Petr Beňovský

POLYMORPHISM

The ability of a solid material to exist in multiple forms or crystal structures known as polymorphs;
Polymorphs have different energy of their crystal lattices, and consequently different melting points, solubilities etc.

Do not mix up polymorphism with **crystal morphology** – a compound under different conditions crystallizes in different shapes – **habits**, but a polymorph is still the same;

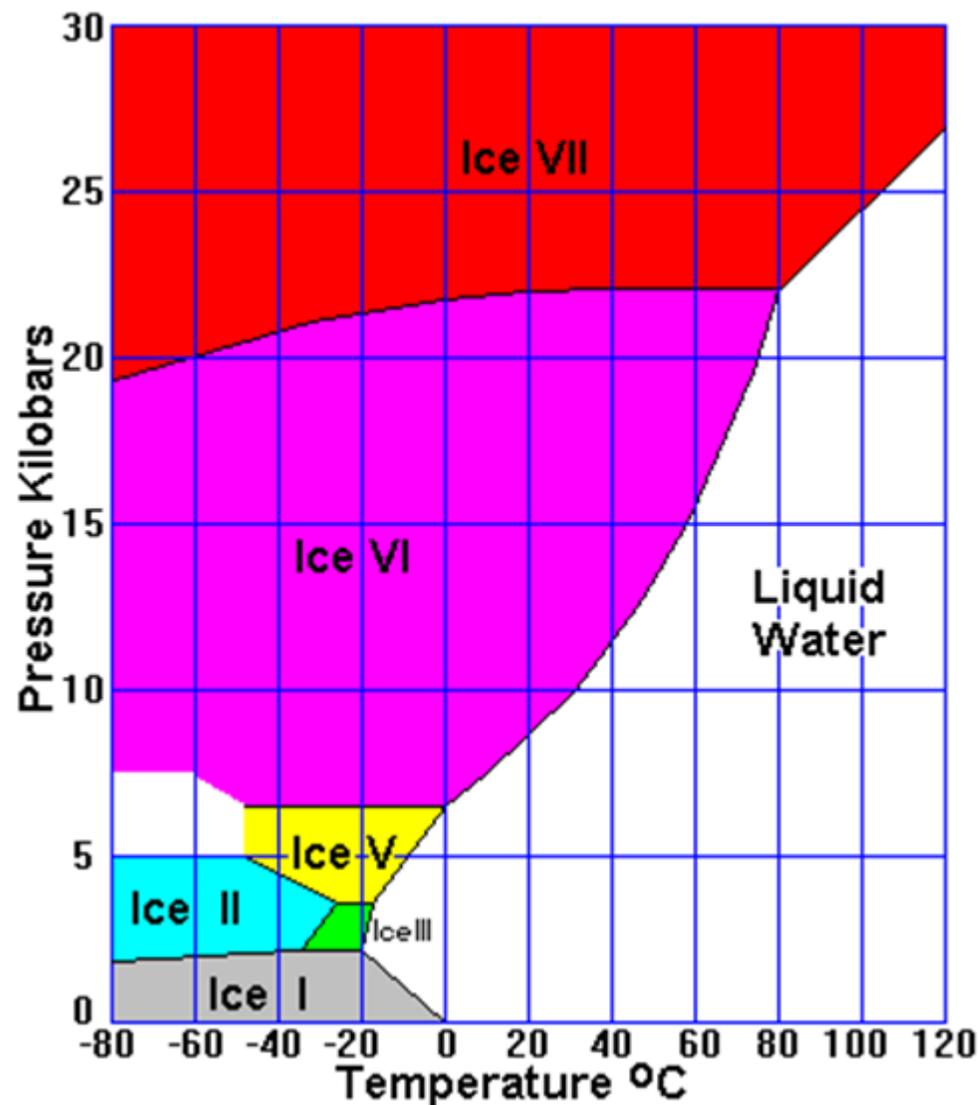
Pseudopolymorphs – the crystal lattice contains some amount of solvent (solvates, hydrates)

POLYMORPHISM

Some polymorphs of ice

Kurt Vonnegut – Cat's Cradle -
New water modification - **Ice Nine**
– supposedly inspired by Irving
Langmuir (General Electric Co.)

Ice IX really exists, it is stable at T
below 140 K and pressure
between 200 – 400 MPa;
Ice IX fortunately does not have
properties described in the novel!



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• **McCrone criterion** – Polymorphs differ in crystalline structure, but molecules are identical in liquid and gaseous states;

McCrone's statement – every compound has different polymorphs, and that, in general, the number of forms known for a given compound is proportional to the **time** and **money** spent in research on that compound.

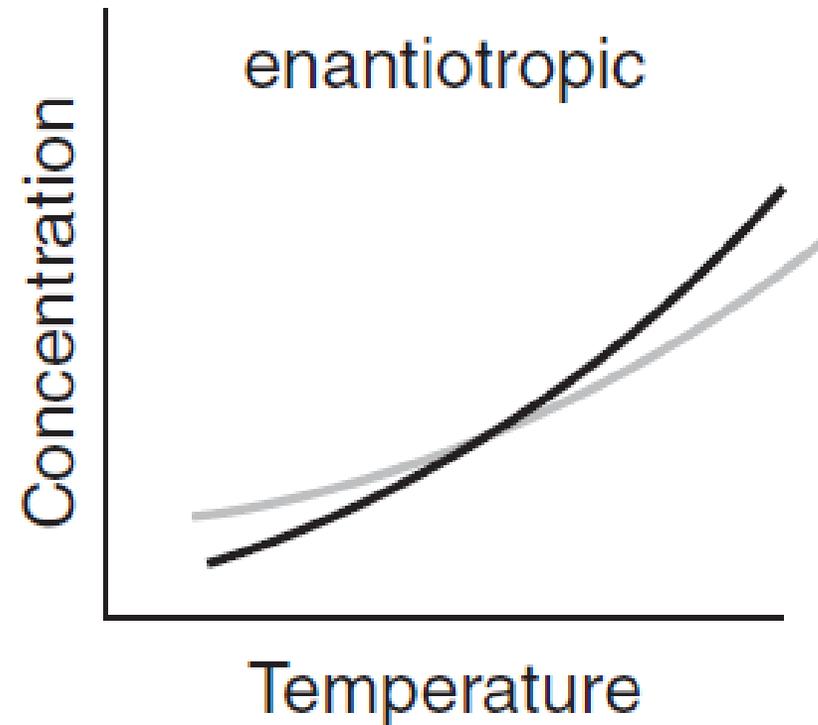
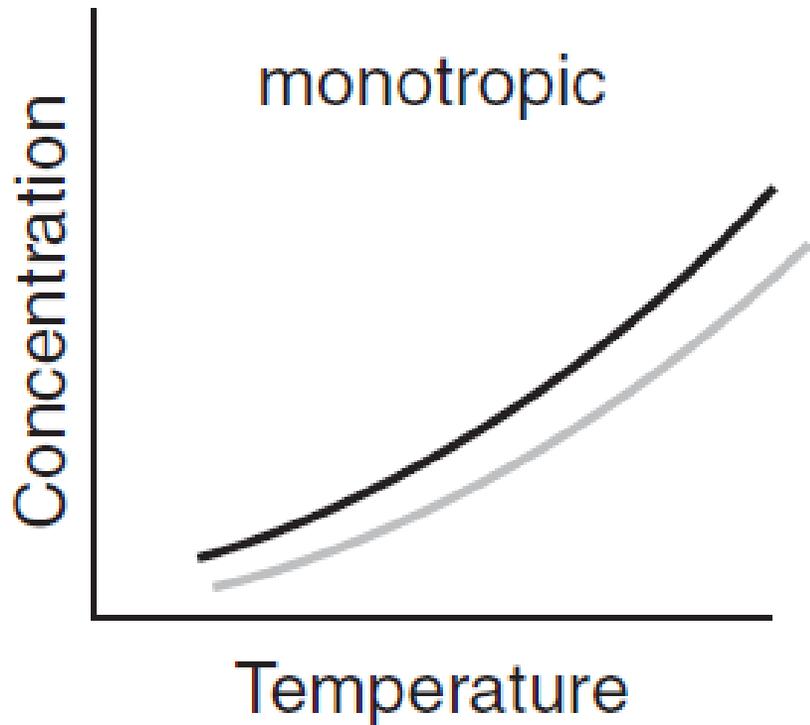
Polymorphs of cocoa butter

| <i>Crystal form</i> | <i>Formation conditions</i> | <i>m. p. [°C]</i> |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| I | rapid cooling of the melt | 17.3 |
| II | rapid cooling of the melt at 2 °C/min | 23.3 |
| III | crystallization of the melt at 5–10 °C, converts into II at 5–10 °C | 25.5 |
| IV | crystallization at 16–21 °C | 27.3 |
| V | slow crystallization of the melt | 33.8 |
| VI | from form V after several months at RT | 36.3 |

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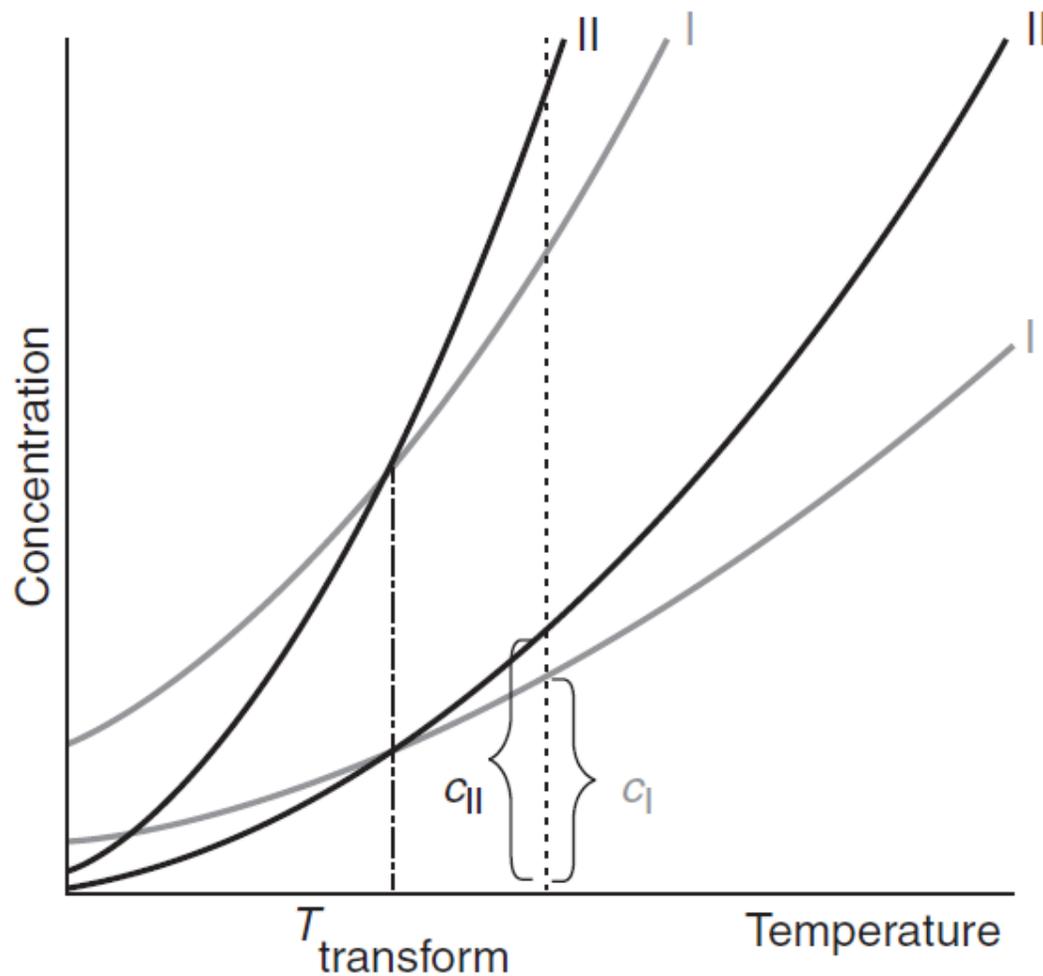
Monotropic polymorphs

Enantiotropic polymorphs – more stable form depends on temperature



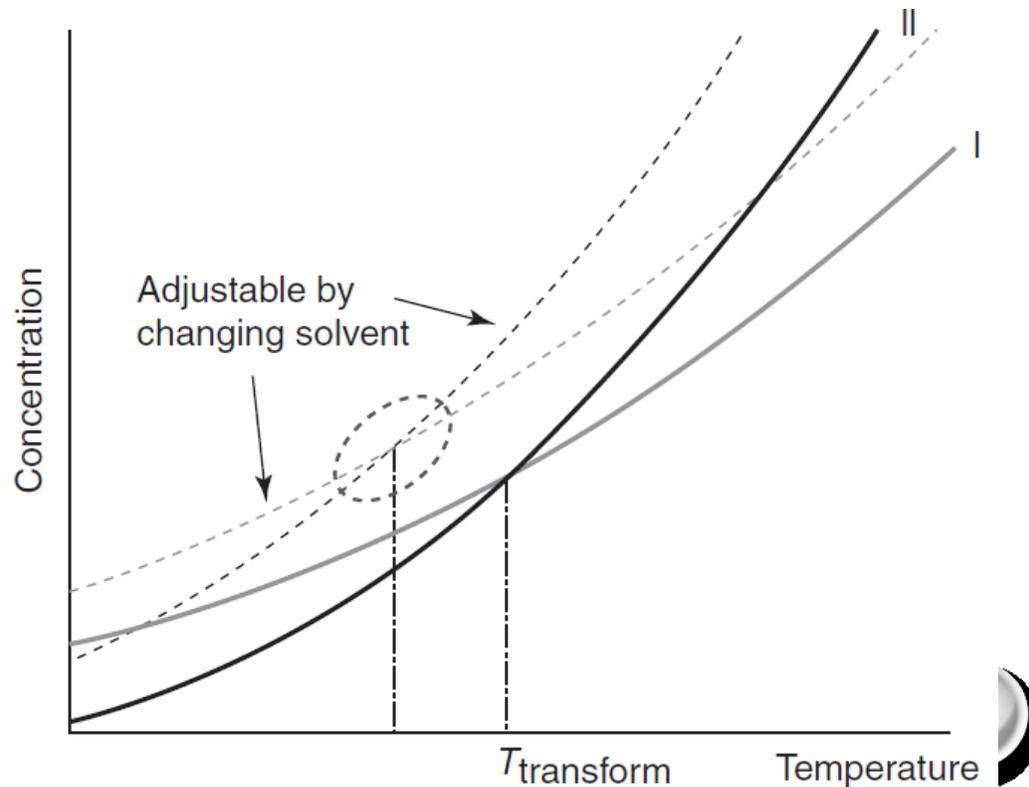
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Transition temperature for enantiotropic polymorphs is **independent** on a solvent;



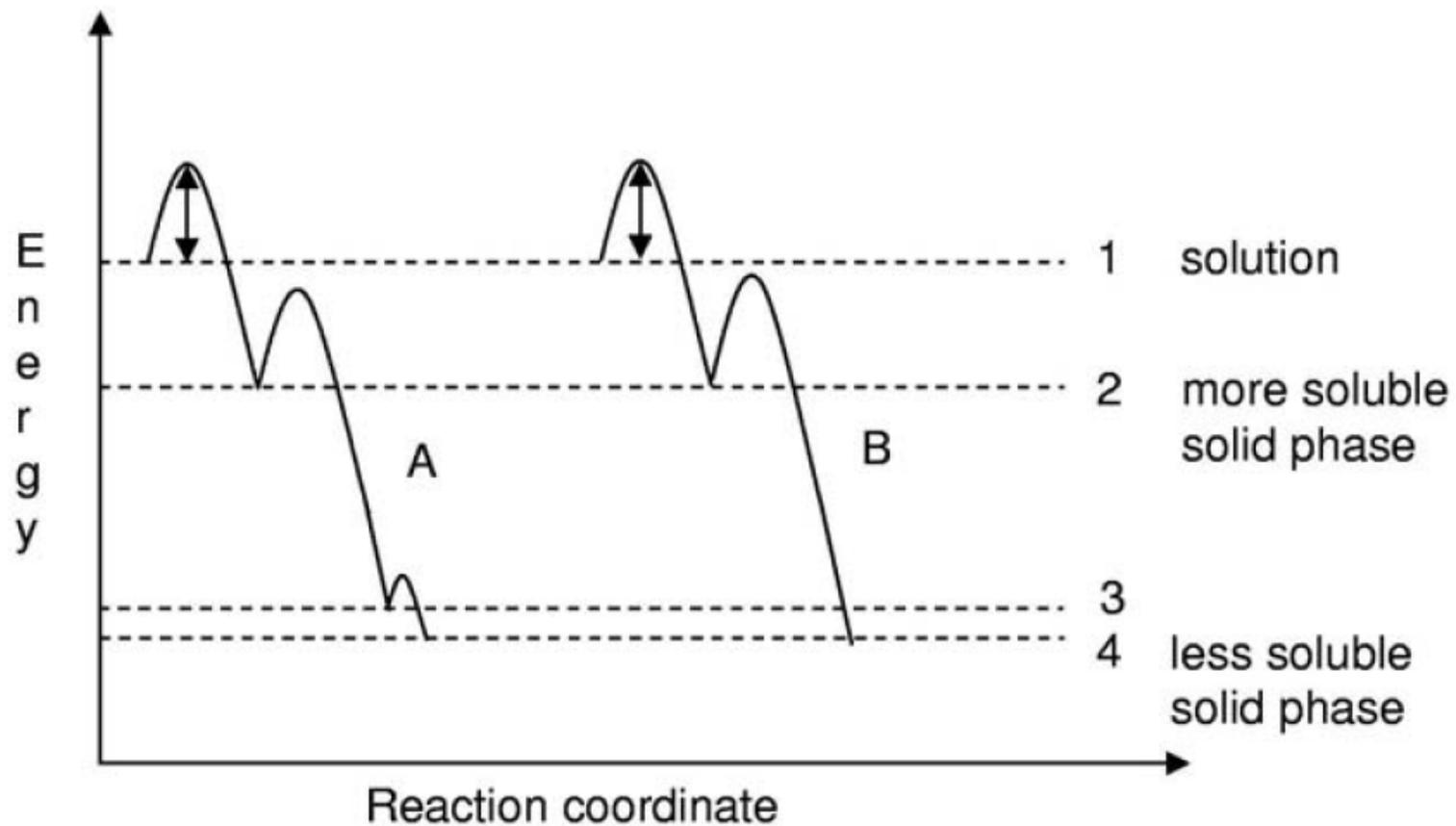
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- Metastable zone width is however strongly influenced by selected solvent;
- Ostwald's step rule – for several possible polymorphs (in metastable zone) less stable polymorph is formed preferentially;
- Possible formation of **different** polymorphs in **different** solvents;
- Concomitant polymorphism**



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Ostwald's step rule – graphical description



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• **Burger (Ramberg) rules**

• Heat of Transition rule

- Polymorphs are enantiotropically related if endothermic heat of transition from a lower melting form to a higher melting form is observed;

• Heat of Fusion rule

- Polymorphic pairs are enantiotropically related if the low melting form has the higher heat of fusion, otherwise they are monotropically related;

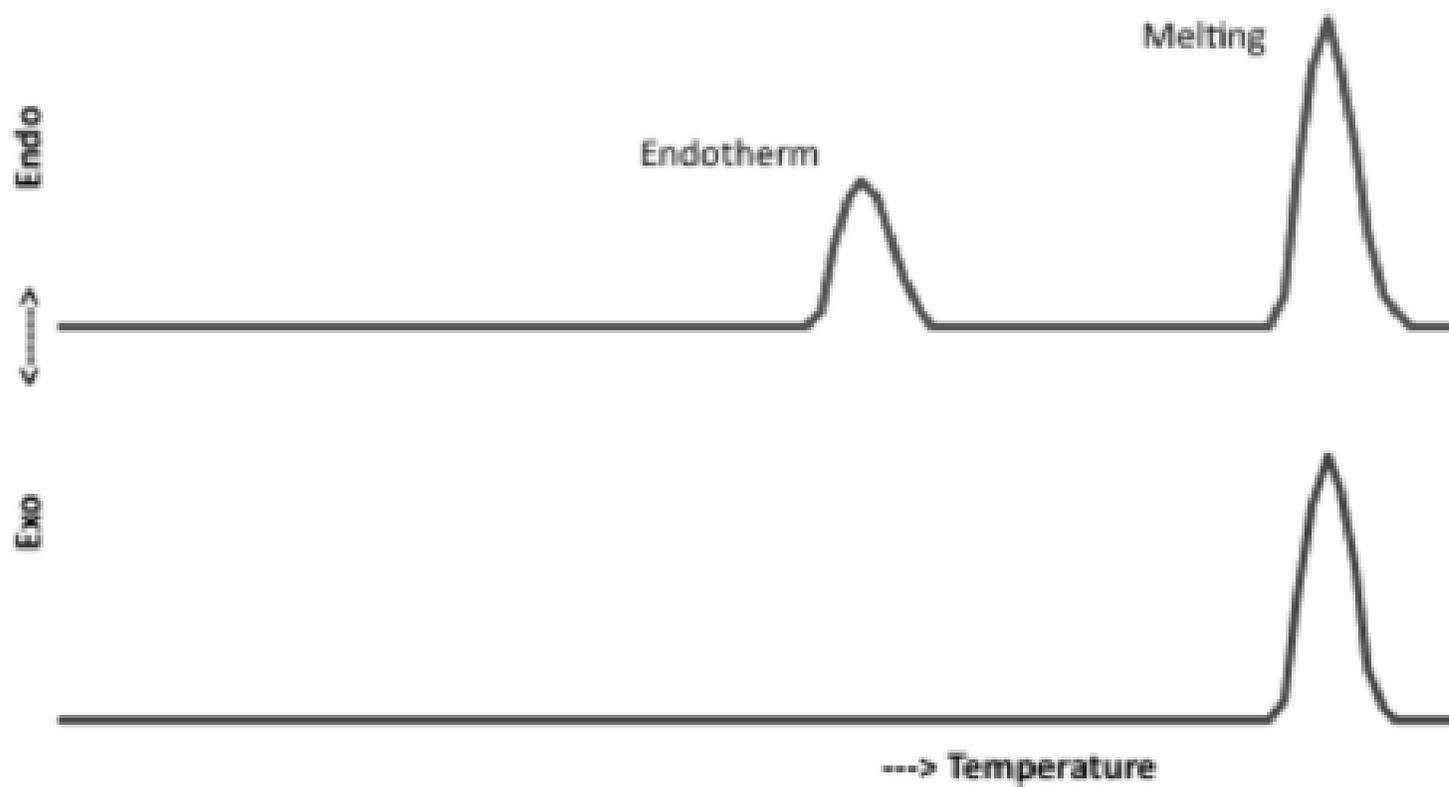
• Entropy of Fusion rule

- Polymorphs are enantiotropically related if the high melting form has the lower entropy of fusion, otherwise they are monotropes;

It is recommended to confirm DSC results with experimental microscopic observations, solubility determination or slyrrying;

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- Burger (Ramberg) rules
- Heat of Transition rule



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Disappearing polymorph

Ritonavir Case

NDA (New Drug Application) filed in December 1995;
Two years after some lots of the product (semisolid capsules with Form I) failed a dissolution specification;
The new crystal form (Form II) was found;
Form II is thermodynamically more stable than Form I
Samples of Form II brought to a laboratory to study – within a few days **all** of the lots of ritonavir turned to Form II;
Form I manufacturing failed from this point and “disappeared”

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Disappearing polymorph

Ritonavir Case

Causes:

- Small amounts of impurity
- Residual solvent

Solutions:

- Develop new manufacturing process for the preparation of Form I and also Form II;
- Develop new formulations with either Form.



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Disappearing polymorph

Dunitz, J.D. *et al Acc. Chem. Res.* 28, 193 (1995)

Bučar, D.-K. *et al Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 54, 6972 (2015)

