



Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2019, 9, 28195

Comment on 'Solution growth and thermal treatment of crystals lead to two new forms of 2-((2,6-dimethylphenyl)amino)benzoic acid' by R. Hu, Y. Zhoujin, M. Liu, M. Zhang, S. Parkin, P. Zhou, J. Wang, F. Yu and S. Long, *RSC Adv.*, 2018, 8, 15459†

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The study mentioned in the title of this comment article reports on two new polymorphic forms of 2-((2,6-dimethylphenyl)amino)benzoic acid, one with new X-ray diffraction data showing its crystal structure, and the other without. However, our investigation suggests that the newly reported crystal structure (Form II) is in fact the same structure previously reported (Form I), differing in how the structure refinement was performed. Herein, we demonstrated from the raw crystallographic data of Form I that both structures are the same, which invalidates the discovery of the new polymorph. In this comment article, we discuss point by point the findings reported by Long *et al.*, as well as the fact that the report of the other polymorph (Form III) could present a broader investigation in order to assess its existence.

Received 28th August 2018

Accepted 21st August 2019

DOI: 10.1039/c8ra07188h

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Introduction

Herein, we discuss the results regarding the finding of new polymorphic forms of 2-((2,6-dimethylphenyl)amino)benzoic acid (HDMPA) by Long *et al.*¹ The authors presented several techniques, such as single-crystal X-ray diffraction, FT-IR, Raman spectroscopy, powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD), and theoretical calculations to characterize the supposed polymorphs. However, some problems became evident during the discussion of Long's article, which will be discussed here.

The main issue observed is regarding the crystalline structure presented as proof of the existence of the new polymorph (Form II).¹ The authors credit the formation of the new polymorph by obtaining a different X-ray measurement after refinement (different unit cell data) when compared with the structure previously reported by Kovala-Demertzi *et al.*² (Form I).

However, when investigating the two crystalline forms, we observed a similarity in the crystalline lattice that attracted our attention. New refinement of the structure of Form I² led us to obtain the same structure reported by Long *et al.*¹ Nowadays, this type of problem, that is, report of new structures as polymorphs – while in fact they are the result of refinement choices made by the authors – has already been discussed by Steed and

Steed³ in a recent review. In this sense, an erroneous choice of refinement was observed in the study that reported Form I. In a second moment, Form II with correct refinement was reported as a new polymorph, with all discussion comparing both forms. However, the two reported structures are in fact the same one. The authors of the mentioned article¹ consider that the conformational flexibility led to the formation of the polymorph. However, in this case, this phenomenon may be refuted. Additionally, we discussed some points reported by Long *et al.*¹ regarding the structure of Form III.

Discussion

Our first questions regarding the new polymorph reported by Long *et al.*¹ (Form II) relied on the supramolecular analysis of the supposed new polymorph and the earlier structure reported by Kovala-Demertzi *et al.*² (Form I). After growing the supramolecular cluster^{4–6} of both structures and applying an overlay – by using the molecule M1 as reference – high resemblance between the crystalline structures was observed. This indicated the possibility of being either the same crystalline structure (with a different refinement) or the phenomenon of quasi-isostructural polymorphism.⁷ The first step to assess this doubt was to attempt a new refinement for the raw data reported by Kovala-Demertzi *et al.*²

Refinement

The new refinement from original X-ray diffraction files of Form I was performed. A cell transformation was suggested to reduce

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. CCDC 233330, 1590161 and 1861886. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c8ra07188h



the unit cell by the PLATON software.⁸ The transformation was carried out, leading to a unit cell with new cell parameters. From this, the structure was solved by the SIR92,⁹ which is the same as the reported Form II by Long *et al.*¹ More detailed explanation about refinement process are in the ESI of this comment article.

Cell parameters of Form I reported by Kovala-Demertzi *et al.*,² Form II reported by Long *et al.*¹ as the new polymorph, and Form I with the new refinement performed by our group based on Kovala-Demertzi *et al.*² original data, herein after referred to as 'Form I re-refined', are shown in Table 1 of this comment article. All data were acquired from measurements at 296 K. Some alerts can be observed in the refined structure, but these are alerts do not compromise the quality of the structure data. Additionally, these alerts cannot be resolved in our new refinement since we do not have access to the required data. With these data comparison (Table 1 of this comment), we can suggest that the two reported structures are in fact the same one, only differing in how the refinement was performed.

This piece of information refutes the possibility of quasi-isoestructural polymorphism⁷ or any other phenomenon. Additional crystallographic data can be obtained in the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre under the number 1861886. We have no doubts about the good crystallographic data reported by Long *et al.*,¹ in which presents the right refinement when compared to the first refinement reported. Nevertheless, the problem lies in the incorrect attribution of a new polymorphic form for the HDMPA measured crystals when compared with previous data by Kovala-Demertzi *et al.*² From this moment, all the topics of the commented article were discussed considering the existence and comparison of these two polymorphs.

Long *et al.*¹ demonstrated conformational variability by a superposition of all three experimental conformations. However, with the new refinement of Form I, no variation at the molecular level (Fig. 1 of this comment) between the independent molecules of each measurement was observed.

Additionally, Long *et al.*¹ reported in the investigation other molecular data, such as the "bond length of C1–N7 and N7–C8 in the conformers of HDMPA" and the "torsion angle of the conformers" and compared these with the previous Form I.

Table 1 Crystallographic data of the different structures

| | Form I ² | Form II ¹ | Form I re-refined ^a |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| CCDC | 233330 | 1590161 | 1861886 |
| Crystal system | Triclinic | Triclinic | Triclinic |
| Space group | $P\bar{1}$ | $P\bar{1}$ | $P\bar{1}$ |
| <i>a</i> (Å) | 15.8375(16) | 7.524(2) | 7.5311(7) |
| <i>b</i> (Å) | 7.5311(7) | 8.103(2) | 8.0960(9) |
| <i>c</i> (Å) | 11.1845(12) | 11.191(3) | 11.1845(12) |
| α (°) | 83.728(9) | 72.582(4) | 72.496(10) |
| β (°) | 104.806(9) | 83.740(4) | 83.728(9) |
| γ (°) | 79.038(8) | 73.854(4) | 73.792(17) |
| <i>V</i> (Å ³) | 1248.56 | 625.071 | 624.275 |
| <i>Z</i> | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Z'</i> | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>R</i> -factor (%) | 5.53 | 4.74 | 3.66 |

^a This investigation; performed from the original data of Form I reported by Kovala-Demertzi *et al.*²

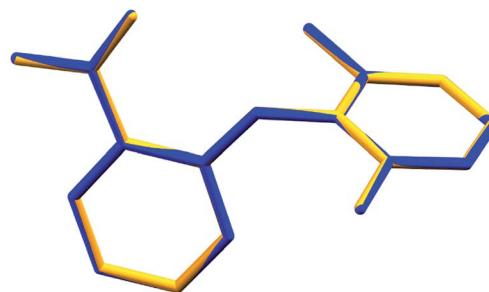


Fig. 1 Superposition of the molecules in the asymmetric unit of Form II¹ (blue) and Form I re-refined (yellow). All non-hydrogenated atoms were used for the overlay (RMS = 0.00966).

After our new refinement of Form I, virtually the same values were achieved when compared with the supposed new Form II (Tables S1 and S2 in the ESI† of this comment). Data from Tables 2 and 6 of the original study were affected by this new result. In a supramolecular perspective, a supramolecular cluster overlay (Fig. 2 of this comment) was carried out between Form II¹ and the re-refined Form I, and no difference in their geometric structure was observed.

Long *et al.*¹ reported that an exhaustive polymorph screening was performed to obtain the literature Form I,² yet only the Form II was generated. Because of this, Long *et al.*¹ questioned the authenticity of the previous literature form. However, it is clear now that there are no doubts regarding the authenticity of Form I reported by Kovala-Demertzi *et al.*,² since both studies are dealing with the same crystalline phase with different refinement performed. In general, for studies in this field, a serendipitous¹⁰ behavior may be a perfect guide, as mentioned in the good work of Alexander Rulev¹⁰ (2017), especially when comparing the 'Curious' vs. the 'Purposeful'. This also may assist the researcher to interpret data more 'open-mindedly'.

SEM, synthon analysis, and PXRD

Long *et al.*¹ reported that Form II¹ crystals were grown as "colorless blocks from (but not limited to) acetone, and Form III was generated from thermal treatment of Form II samples" and mentioned the Fig. 2 of the original article to demonstrate the SEM images. However, the SEM images did not supply absolute data that can prove the existence of any crystalline phase, since the crystalline habit or color did not indicate with certainty this

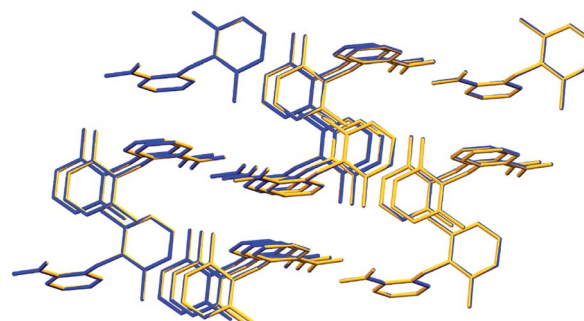


Fig. 2 Supramolecular cluster overlay of Forms II¹ (blue) and I re-refined (yellow).



information. The SEM images for Form II should now be considered as a characterization of the original Form I already reported by Kovala-Demertzi *et al.*²

The synthon images presented (Fig. 4 of the mentioned article) and discussed by the authors to distinguish the polymorphs should be disregarded. This discussion concerning the synthons caught our attention and the way this discussion is presented requires caution on the part of the reader, since the synthons presented by the authors as different are actually present in both crystalline lattices, and the images were arranged in different crystallographic axes views, which gave the impression of being distinct.

Long *et al.*¹ also performed the overlay of the simulated PXRD patterns and identifying that they were almost identical between Forms I and II, in addition to arguing that disappearing polymorphism may be the reason of the absence of Form I. At this point, this data should have drawn the authors' attention to a simpler question, which is that it was more likely to be the same crystal structure. Since the PXRD reflects the diffraction pattern of all crystalline phase not only at unit cell level, the two samples presenting identical simulated patterns may indicate this direction. Under these circumstances, the results seen in Fig. 7 of the original study were affected. The discussion regarding the section 'Spectroscopic characteristics' of the commented article can be observed in the ESI.†

Thermal properties

Long *et al.*¹ reported differential scanning calorimetry investigation (DSC). The discussion of this topic should now be considered as a characterization of Form I already reported in 2004 by Kovala-Demertzi *et al.*,² in which already reported a melting temperature of 209–210 °C.² Consequently, the results in Fig. 5 of the mentioned article are affected.

The discussion regarding the conversion of Form II into a third form (Form III) should be approached with care and, therefore, be now considered/called Form II, if this form is proven in further investigations. The reported new Form III has only the endothermic peak as evidence, since IR and Raman analyses presented only subtle differences in the values when compared with 'Form II'. The observation of the two endothermic peaks by DSC analysis should undergo further investigation, and it would be interesting to have them analyzed under lower heating rates (*e.g.*, 2 or 5 °C min⁻¹). Additionally, a triplicated analysis may be carried out to help to confirm this experiment and furnish a standard deviation of the values.

Long *et al.*,¹ also presented a discussion on the number of molecules in the asymmetric unit and the structure stability while arguing that structures with $Z' = 1$ are commonly more stable than structures with higher Z' , which indicates the unlikely conversion from Form II to I. However, in this case, this discussion is unnecessary, since it contests the same structure with $Z' = 1$.

Computational results and Hirshfeld surface analysis

All data presented by Long *et al.*¹ in this section should be disregarded since the two crystalline structures used are, in fact,

the same. One of the points that the authors used to prove that the system indicates to be one of conformational polymorphism is the conformation scan analysis, although some inconsistencies were observed. Long *et al.*¹ reported that "the global minima of τ are identified at $\pm 78.5^\circ$ and $\pm 98.0^\circ$ due to the symmetry of the benzene ring. The conformers of both forms are located near the minima, but in two different energy valleys". Nevertheless, when we observe the scan reported in Fig. 10 of the mentioned study, the two valleys are actually in a range of torsion values of around 75 to 110° and the other in -75 to -110° . Additionally, it would be important to furnish additional data regarding the scan steps used. The Hirshfeld surface analysis should be disregarded, since the data presented will be for the comparison of the same structure (Fig. 11 of the original article is affected).

Conclusions

Despite the different techniques used and the experimental effort in the crystallization trials using different solvents, the data presented by Long *et al.* do not reflect the main proposal of the study, that is, report a new polymorph. In this comment article, we presented crystallographic evidence which sustains that the new crystalline form (II) should be disregarded as a new polymorph. As a result, all content regarding this form (II), presented in the mentioned article, is affected (all figures and tables). It is worth noting that we cannot exclude the possibility of other polymorphs for the compound HDMPA; however, the current data reported by the authors cannot sustain this possibility. Regarding the new Form III, we believe that caution must be taken before affirming the existence of this polymorph, since the presented evidence showed subtle differences or qualitative data thus requiring further investigation to confirm this result.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

Acknowledgements

The authors acknowledge the research fellowships from CAPES/FAPERGS (P. R. S. S., process number 18/2551-0000562-2; DOCFIX), CAPES (T. O.) and CNPq (M. A. P. M.), as well as Dr Jerry P. Jasinski for kindly sending the original X-ray diffraction files of Form I.

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