

Delivery of a Practical Tool for Predicting the Effect of Solvents & Growth Inhibitors on Crystal Morphology

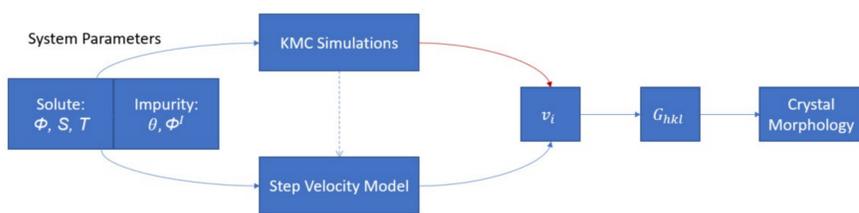
Tobias Mazal, Yongsheng Zhao, Neha Padwal, Michael F. Doherty

University of California Santa Barbara

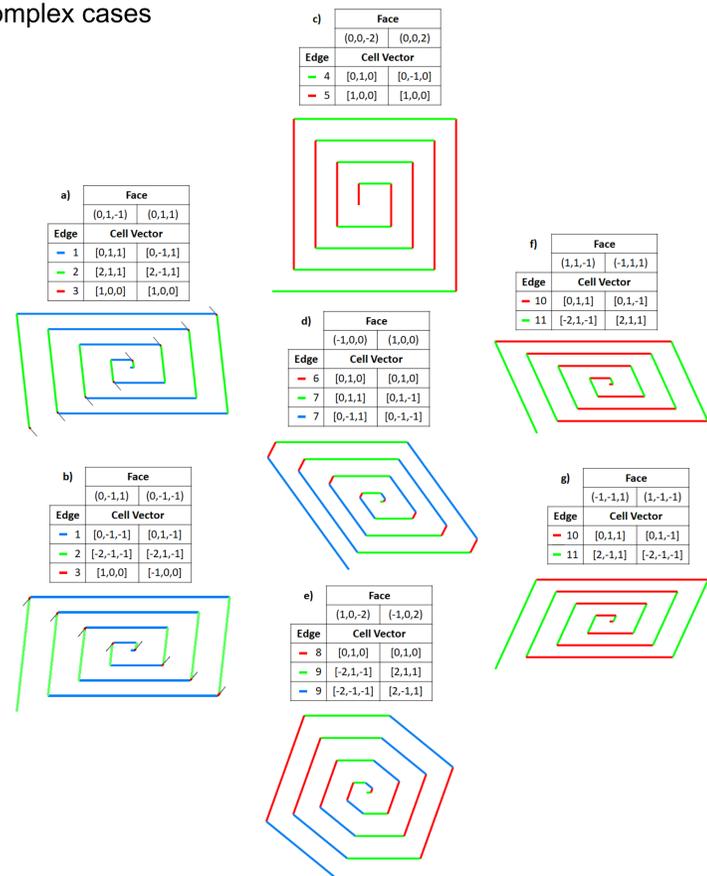
Objectives

- Develop a **practical engineering tool** for predicting the relative growth rates (growth kinetics) and morphology of solution-grown faceted crystals, including the effects of **solvent**, and **impurities/additives**

Morphology Prediction Framework

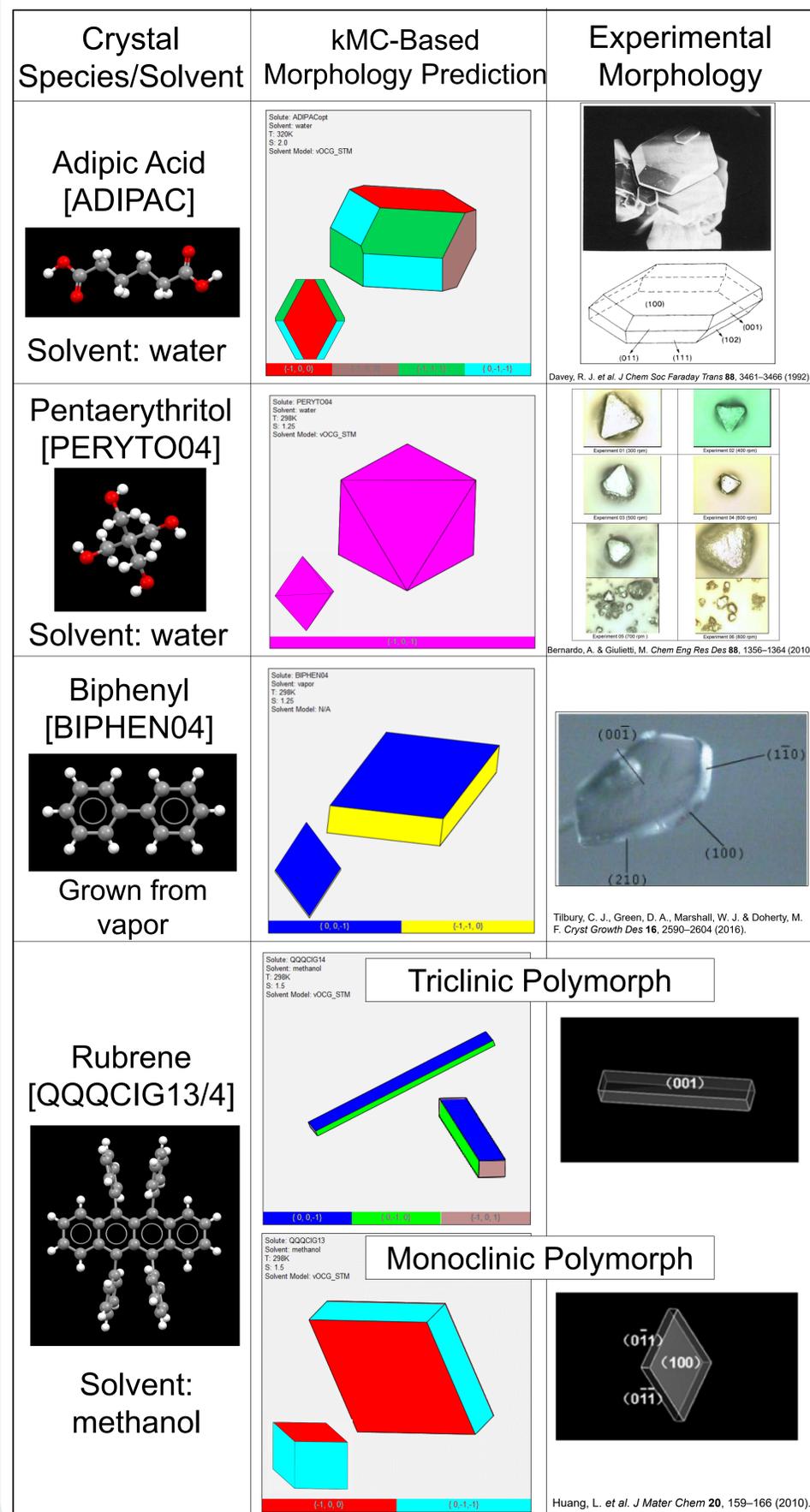


- Kinetic Monte Carlo (kMC) simulations offer an alternative path as a method to determine step velocities and thus morphologies for more complex cases



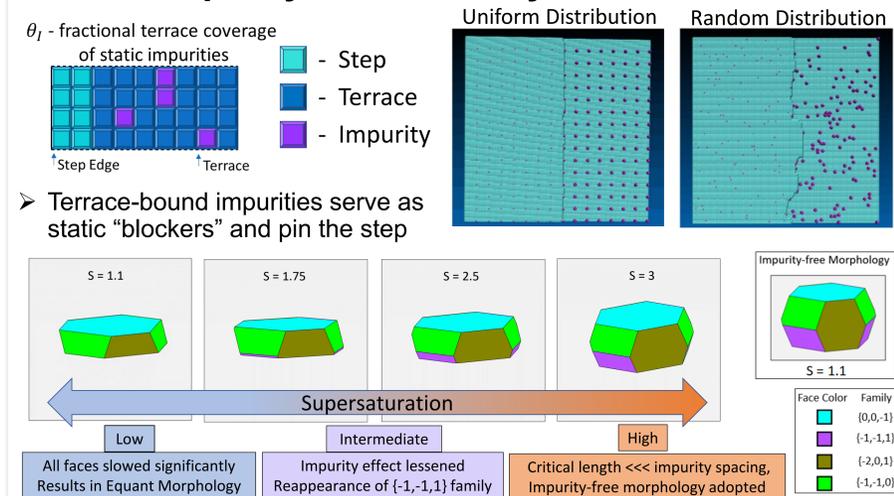
- We may identify the unique edges required to simulate (11 for adipic acid) and readily incorporate this methodology within ADDICT's workflow

Centrosymmetric Morphology Predictions



Introducing Complexity

Impurity-Mediated Crystal Growth

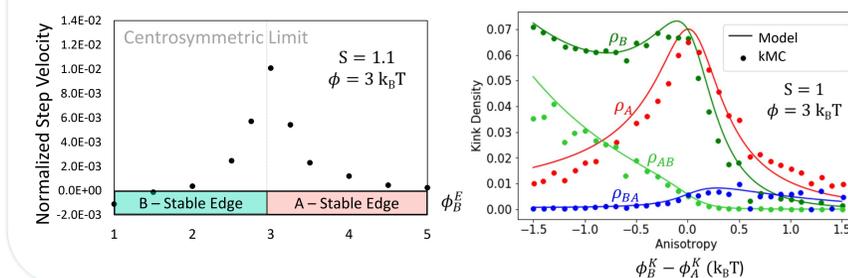


Noncentrosymmetric Growth Units

The lack of an inversion center presents modelling challenges:

- Complex PBCs – bonds comprising a single bond chain are not necessarily of the same strength.
 - Same molecule can act as *different growth units!*
- Kink Rates – there exist >1 type of kink site so there is no longer an isotropic driving force to incorporate into the solid state structure
- Stable/Unstable Edges – complex bonding structures introduce the idea that certain edges may not be stable

- Recent kMC developments allow us to simulate the noncentrosymmetric cases and compare to novel models



Future Work

- Complete kMC simulations for AB crystals with and without impurities in solution
- Non-equilibrium kink density model is finished - write "special code" for AB systems; ADDICT – test + compare with experiment and kMC
- Extend COSMO-SAC to solvent mixtures (antisolvent crystallization)