

# Crystallization of Organic Glasses

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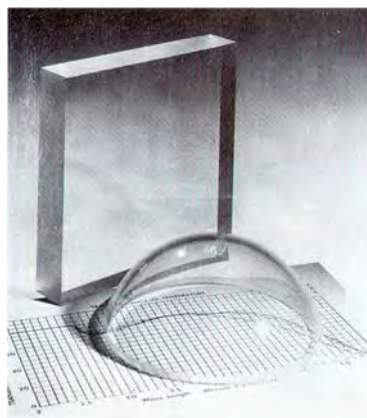
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## Crystalline and amorphous $\text{SiO}_2$

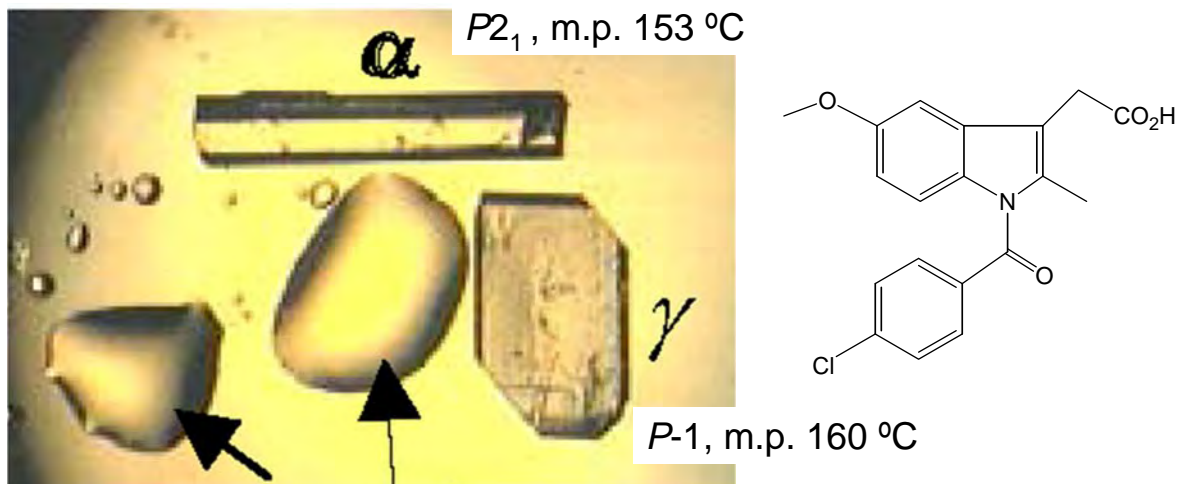


Crystalline  $\text{SiO}_2$  (quartz)  
Density  $2.65 \text{ g/cm}^3$



Amorphous  $\text{SiO}_2$  (glass)  
Density  $2.20 \text{ g/cm}^3$

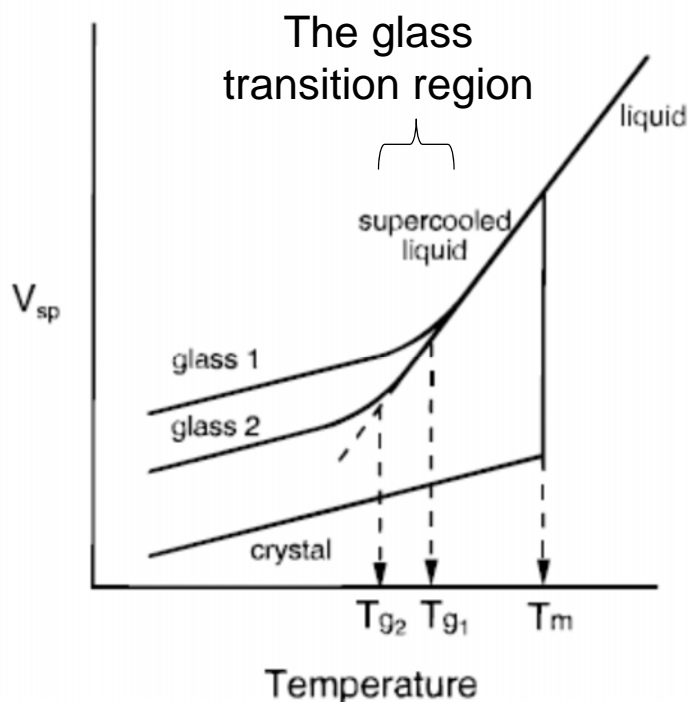
# Crystalline and amorphous indomethacin



Amorphous solid (glass).  $T_g = 42\text{ °C}$   
More soluble than crystals (5 – 17 x)

Figure from Chen, ..., Stowell. JACS 2002. Solubilities from Hancock & Parks 2000, Murdande et al.. 2010, Alonzo et al. 2010

## Standard way to make a glass: Cooling a liquid without crystallization



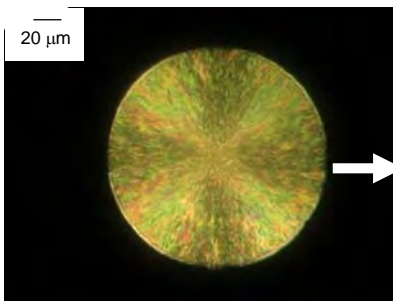
Other ways:  
Grinding  
Freeze or spray drying  
Drying crystalline hydrates  
Vapor deposition



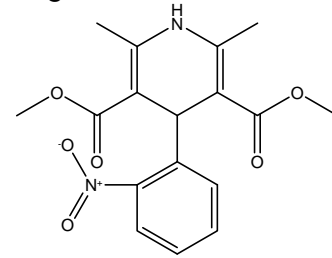
## Is there a problem? Can glasses really crystallize?



Obsidian: Natural silicate glass stable for millions of years – but eventually crystallizes



A spherulite growing in amorphous nifedipine at 30 °C ( $T_g - 12$  °C)  
 $u = 40$  μm/day

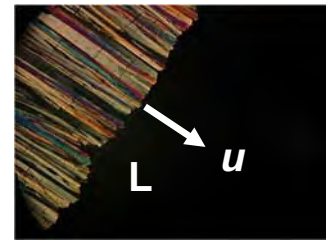
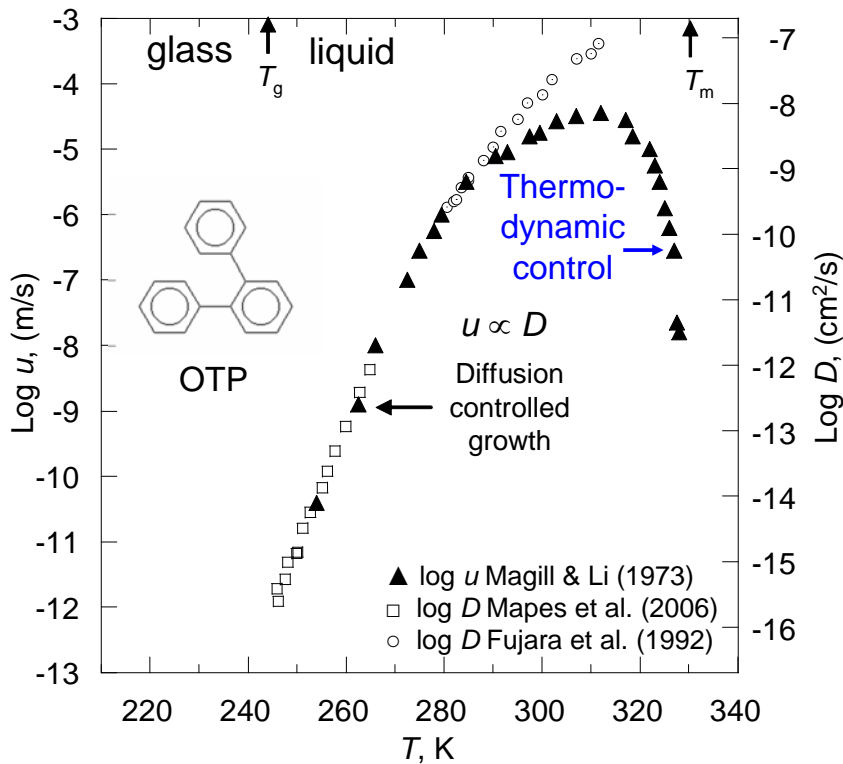


Ishida, Wu, and Yu. *J. Pharm. Sci.* **2007**

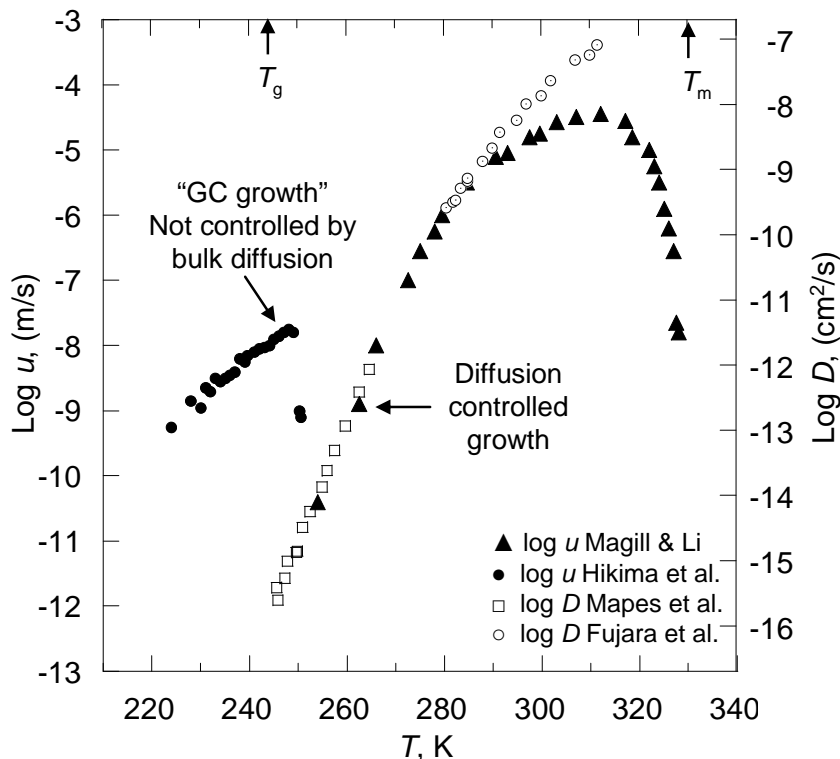
## This talk Fast crystal growth in one-component organic glasses

- (1) A bulk mode (GC) activated near  $T_g$
- (2) A surface mode

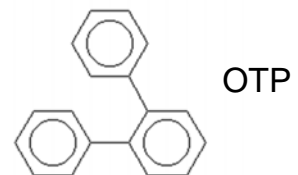
# Crystal growth rate in a one-component liquid



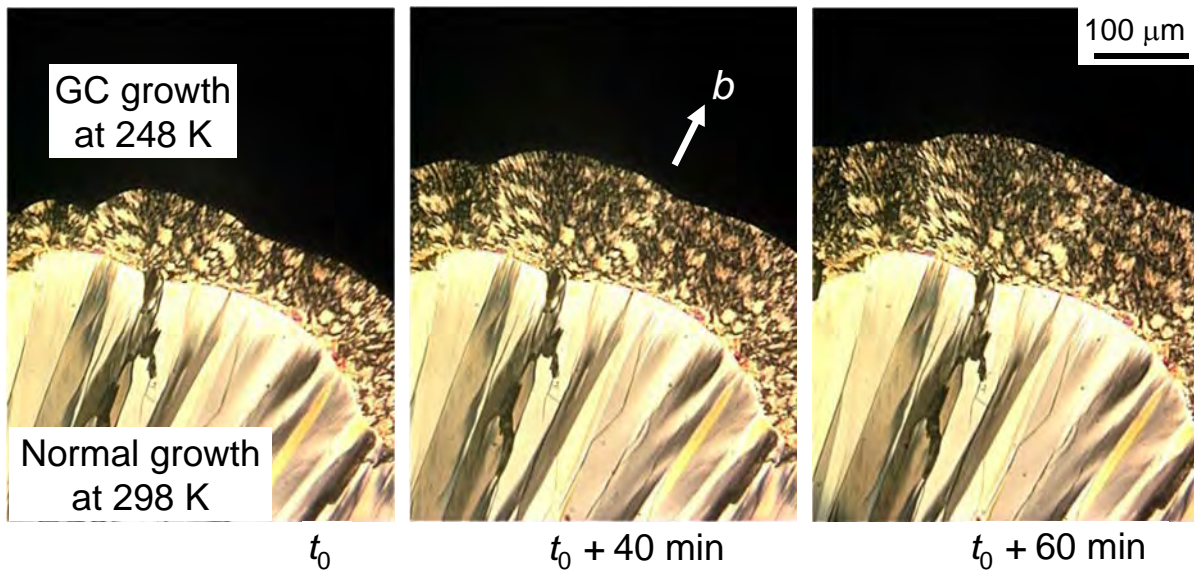
## A new, fast growth mode ("GC") is activated near $T_g$



- First observed for OTP by Greet and Turnbull in 1967
- Studied by Oguni and coworkers since 1995
- Unknown for inorganic and polymeric glass formers



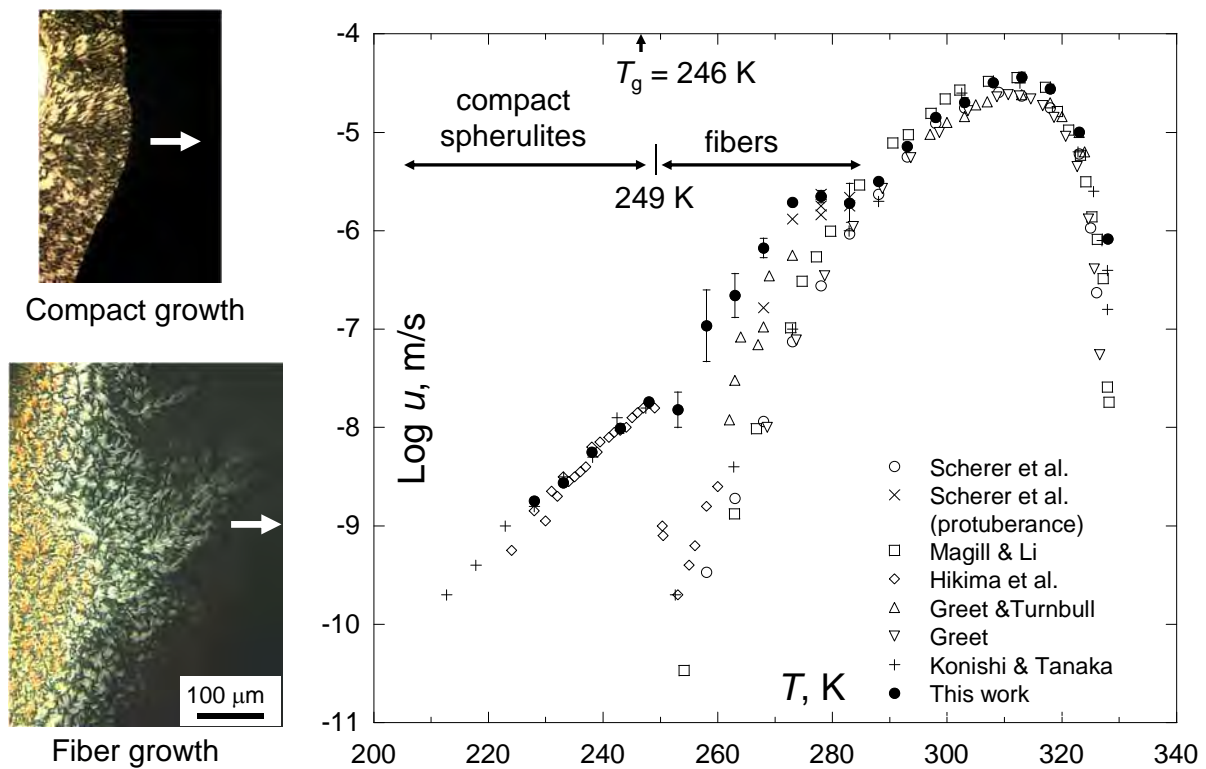
# What does GC growth look like?



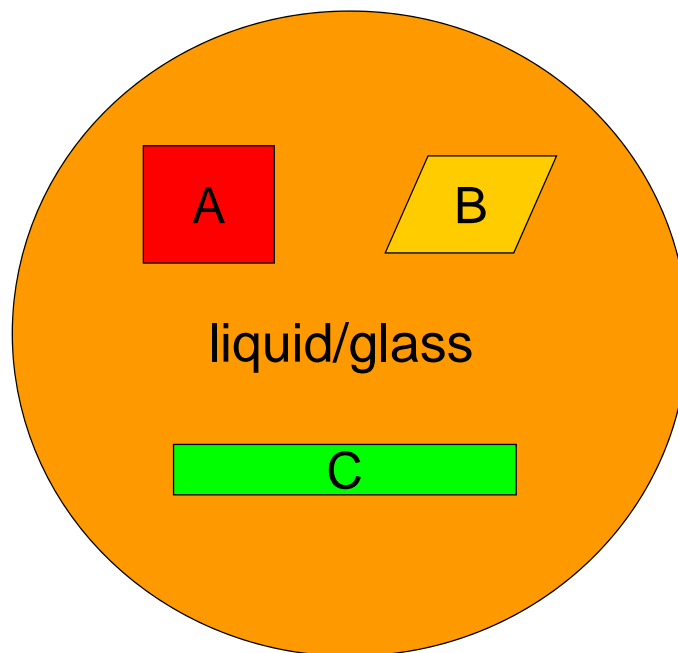
GC crystals are “real” crystals!

- Same unit cell as normal crystals
- Nearly the same m.p. and  $\Delta H_m$
- Growth is also mainly along  $b$

## GC growth has fast-growing fibers as precursors



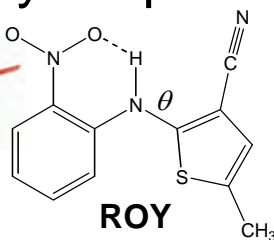
# Studying GC growth with polymorphs: From the same liquid/glass, which polymorph shows GC growth, and which does not?



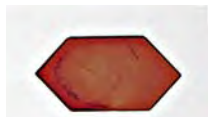
(1) **R** P-1  
mp 106.2 °C  
 $\theta = 21.7^\circ$



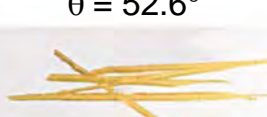
(2) **ON** P<sub>2</sub>/c  
mp 114.8°C  
 $\theta = 52.6^\circ$



(3) **Y** P<sub>2</sub>/c  
mp 109.8 °C  
 $\theta = 104.7^\circ$



(4) **OP** P<sub>2</sub>/c  
mp 112.7 °C  
 $\theta = 46.1^\circ$

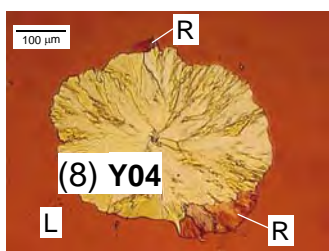
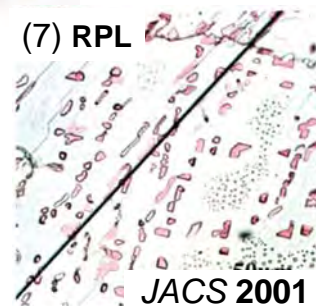


(5) **YN** P-1,  
mp 99 °C  
 $\theta = 104.1^\circ$

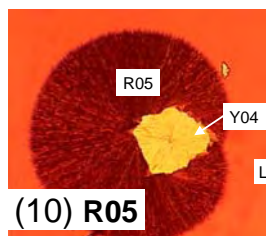


(6) **ORP** Pbca  
mp 97 °C  
 $\theta = 39.4^\circ$

JACS.  
2000

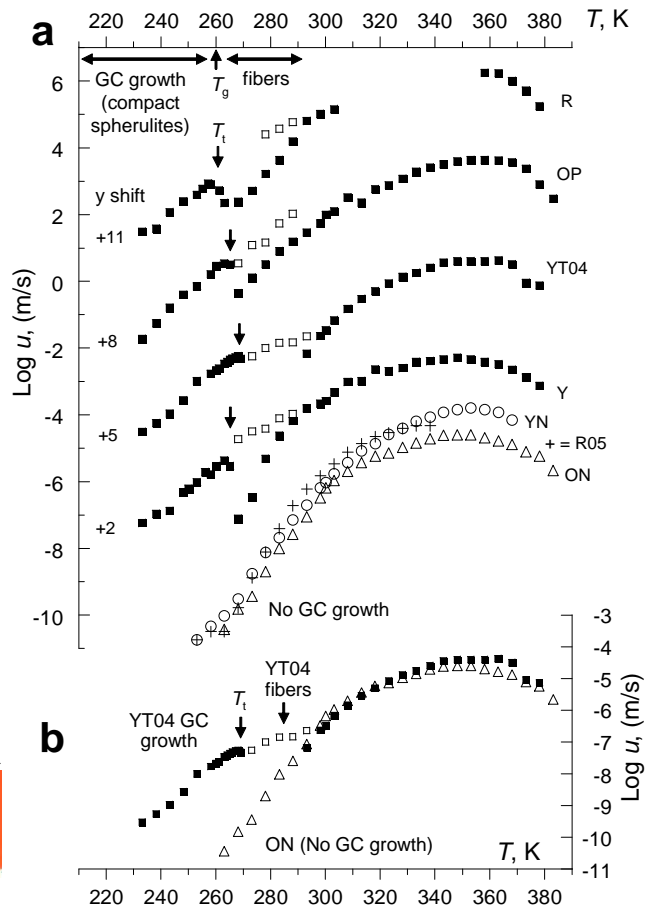
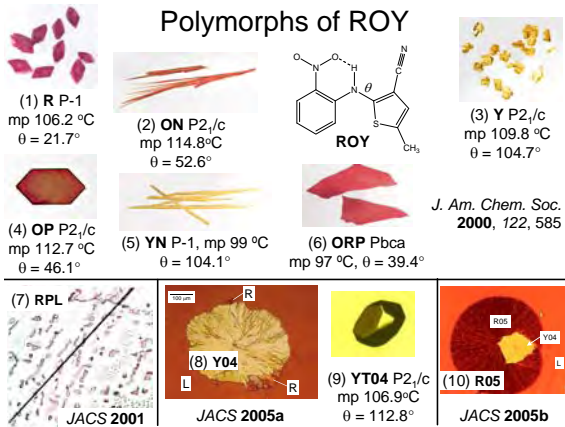


(9) **YT04** P<sub>2</sub>/c  
mp 106.9°C  
 $\theta = 112.8^\circ$

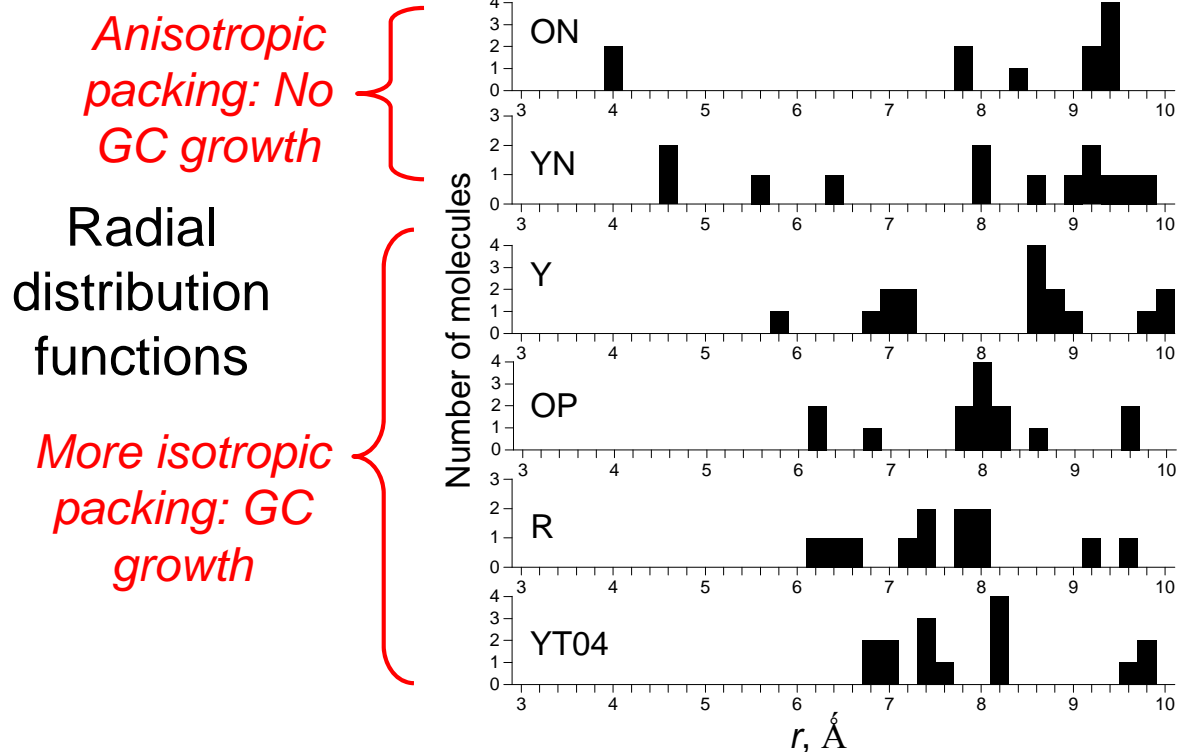


Some ROY polymorphs show GC growth; some do not

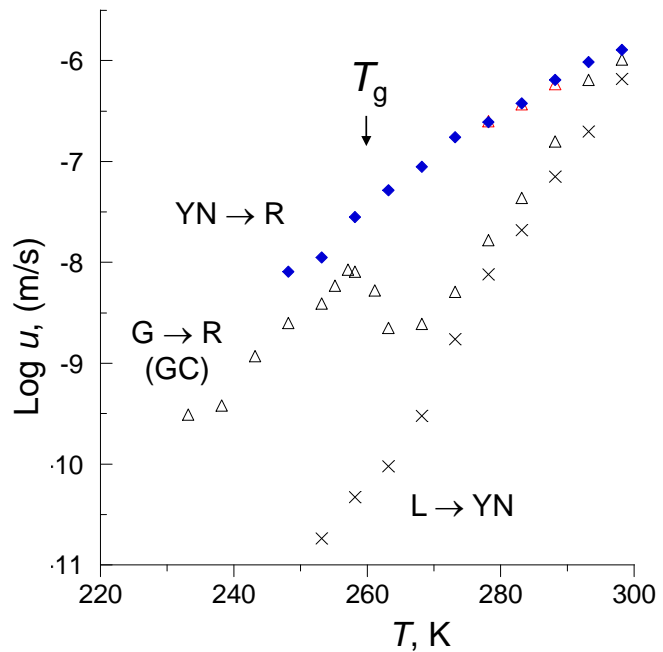
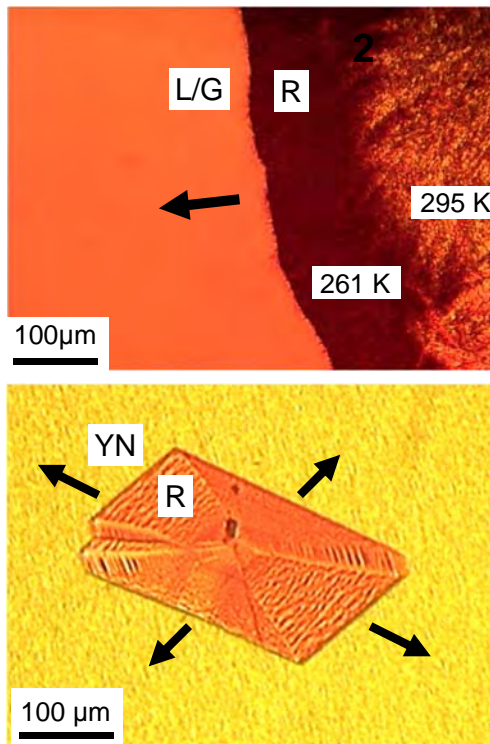
Sun, ... *J. Phys. Chem. B* **2008**, *112*, 661 and 5594



Crystal structures showing GC growth are more "liquid like"



GC growth is similar kinetically to polymorphic conversion, but “feels” the glass transition



## Origin of GC growth: Still an open question

- *Bulk  $\beta$  relaxation.* But the  $\beta$  process is absent in ROY and aged away in OTP
- *Tension at crystal/glass interface.* But fibers grow rapidly above  $T_g$ , and no expected “autocatalysis”
- *Solid-state transition similar to polymorphic conversion.* But no predictive power
- *Molecular mobility at grain-boundaries.* But no predictive power
- ...

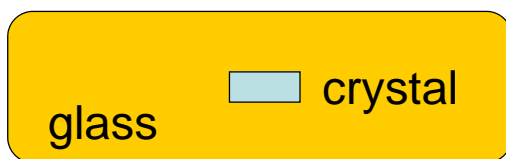


This talk  
Fast crystal growth  
in one-component organic glasses

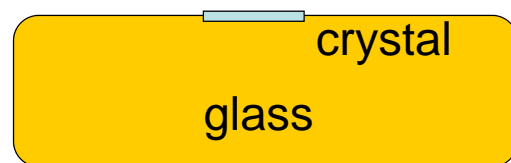
(1) A bulk mode (GC) activated near  $T_g$

(2) A surface mode

Crystal growth  
in the bulk



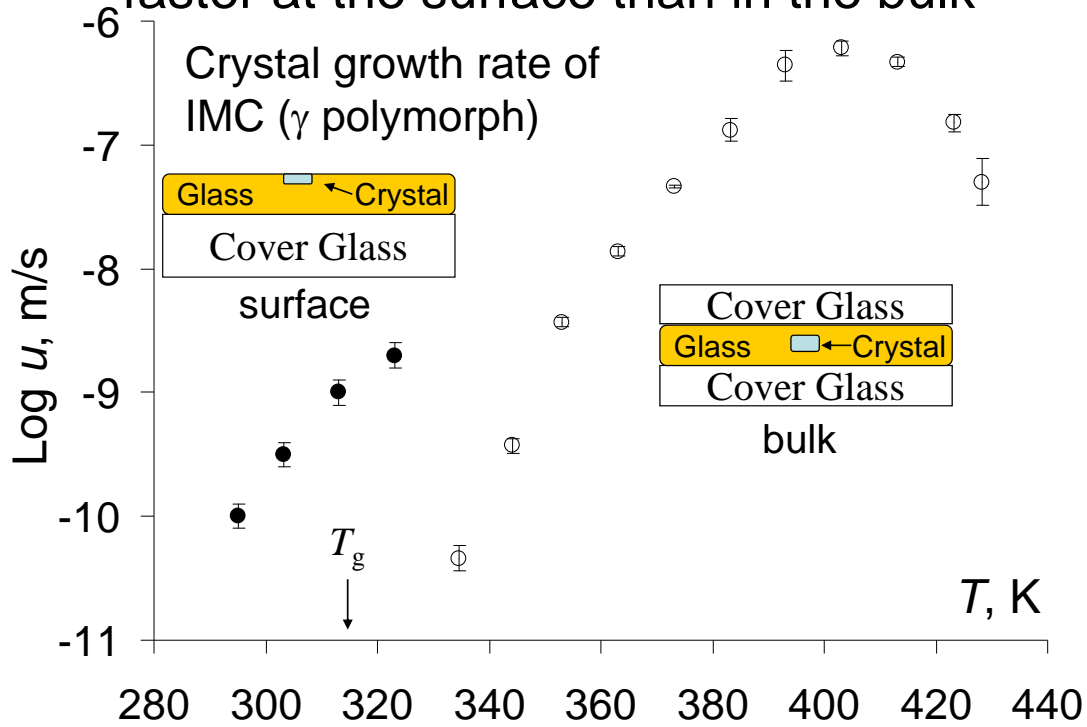
Crystal growth at  
the free surface



“Whereas in many metallic glasses nucleation has been observed to be enhanced at the surface, growth rates are usually quite comparable with those in the bulk.” U. Koster (*Mat. Sci. & Eng.* 1988, 97, 233)

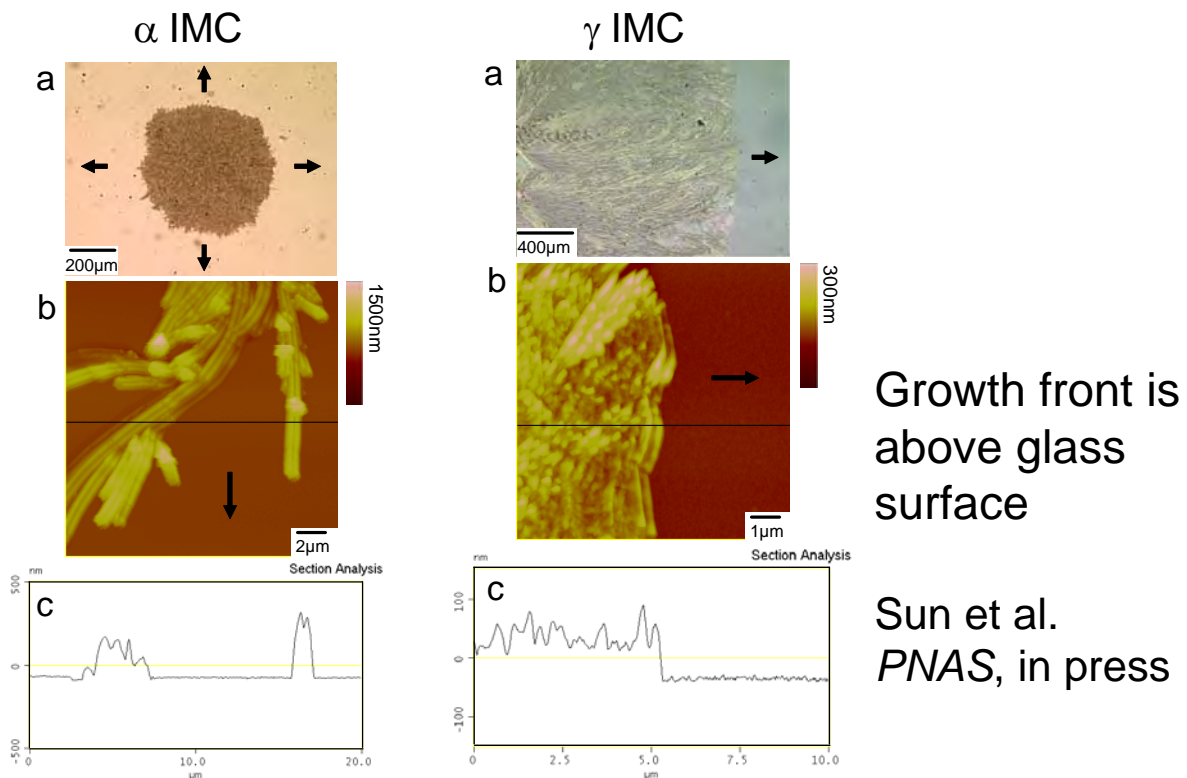
[For silicate glasses,] “The crystal growth velocities of crystals in the volume and of the surface layer in the glass volume, as well as of isolated crystals on the glass surface are equal.” Diaz-Mora et al. (*J. Non-Crystalline Solids* 2000, 273, 81)

For organic glasses, crystal growth can be much faster at the surface than in the bulk

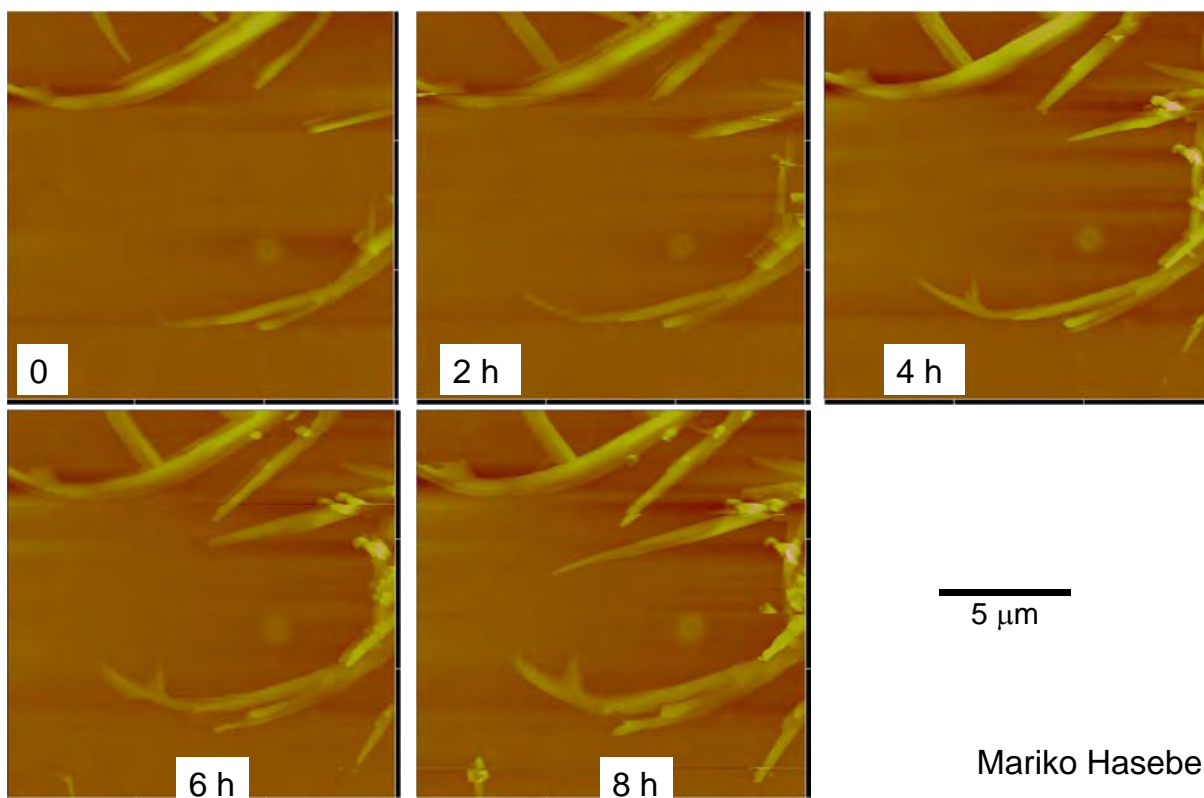


Wu, T.; Yu, L. *J. Phys. Chem. B* **2006**, *100*, 15694; *Pharm. Res.* **2006**, *23*, 2350

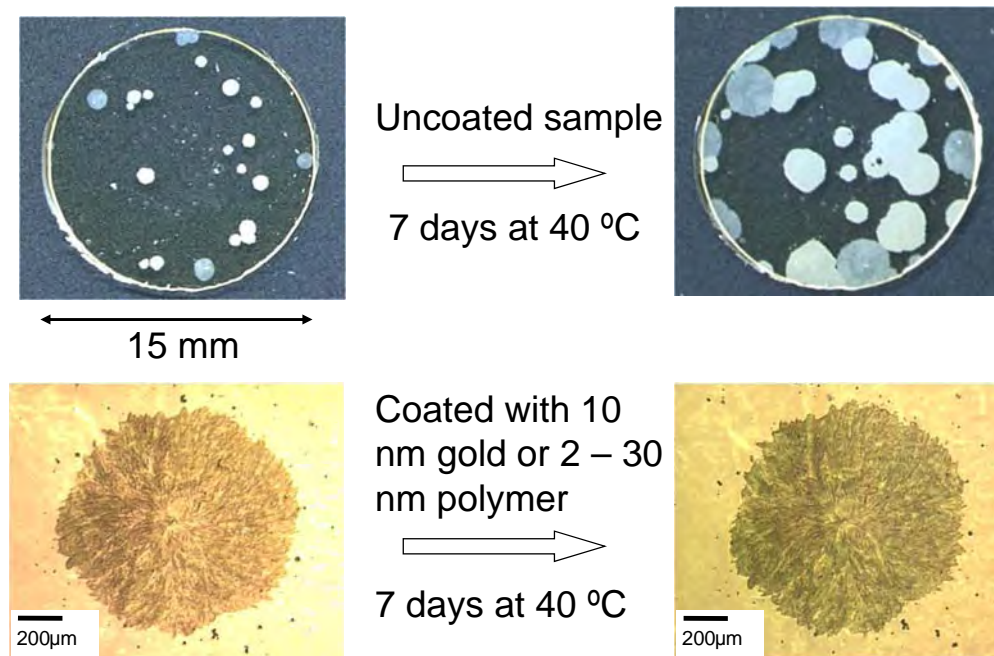
What do surface crystals look like?



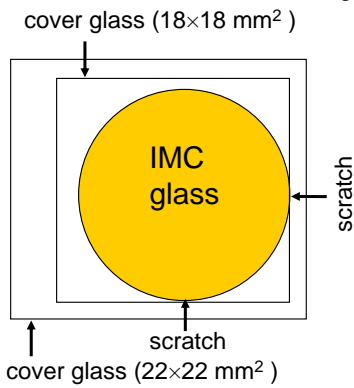
## Growth of $\alpha$ IMC surface crystals at 22 °C



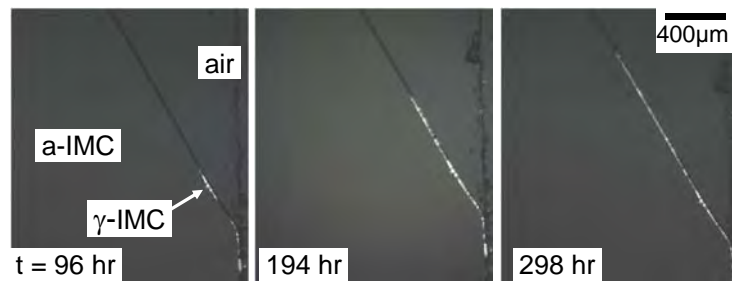
## Surface crystallization of amorphous IMC can be inhibited with a nanocoating



# Surface crystal layer can be quite thin



Expt. 1: Direct observation

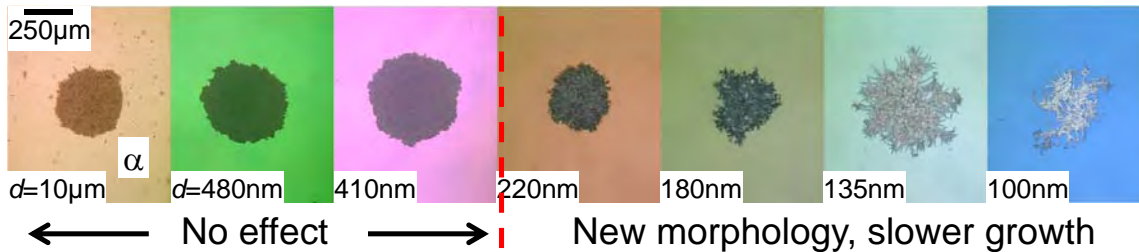


Expt. 2: Vary glass thickness  $d$

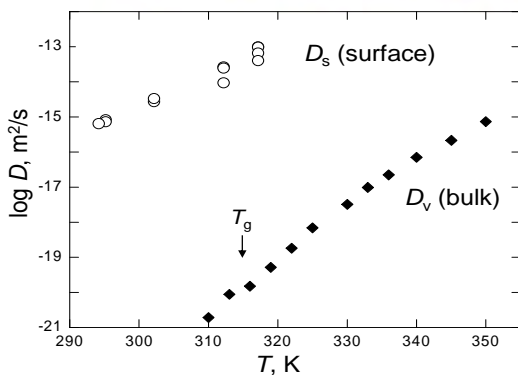
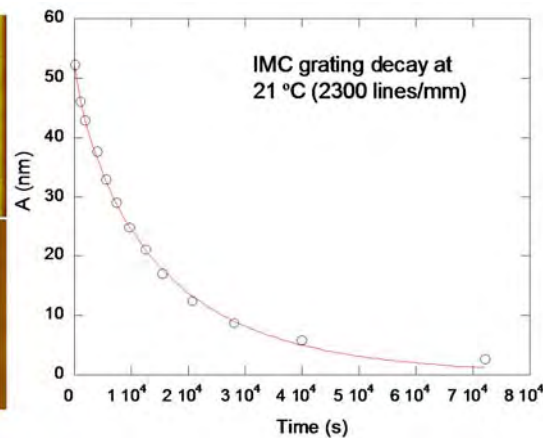
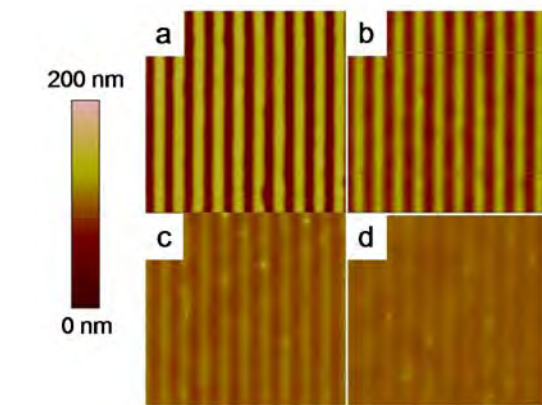
$d = 50 \text{ nm}$   
 $- 15 \mu\text{m}$



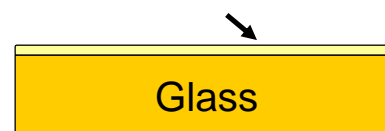
Sun et al.  
 PNAS, in press



# Surface diffusion is fast on amorphous IMC



Mobile surface



## Origin for surface-enhanced crystal growth: Still an open question

- *Surface mobility*
- *Surface crystals can exploit opportunity to grow upward*
- *Tension from crystal growth is better released at the surface than in the bulk*
- ...

All these models imply generality of the phenomenon. But is it?

Summary: Fast crystal growth in organic glasses

GC growth

- A new bulk growth mode is activated near  $T_g$ .  
It is not limited by bulk diffusion
- Favors “liquid-like” structures
- Similar to polymorphic transformation

Surface growth

- Surface enhances growth, not just nucleation
- Inhibited by nano-coating
- Correlates with surface molecular mobility

*Both modes are known only or mainly for organic glasses*