## Poster Presentation

## MS115.P02

Polymorphism involving multiple molecules in asymmetric unit of trifluoromethylated phenylbenzamide
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Compounds which crystallized with multiple number of molecules in the asymmetric unit ( $Z^{\prime}>1$ ) have always been of interest in the crystallographic community [1]. However, the phase transition from a stable lower $Z^{\prime}$ polymorphic form to metastable higher $Z^{\prime}$ form is an important contribution towards our understanding of the processes which influence the formation of crystals with higher values of $Z^{\prime}$ [2]. In the current study, concomitant dimorphism has been observed from a solution phase crystallization of the compound 3-(trifluoromethyl)- N -[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]benzamide [3]. The dimorphs, namely, form I (triclinic, $\mathrm{P}-1, \mathrm{Z}^{\prime}=2$ ) and form II (monoclinic, $\mathrm{Cc}, \mathrm{Z}^{\prime}=4$ ) exhibit nearly the same lattice energy as calculated from the atom-atom method in the CLP module and similarity in crystal packing involving mainly strong N $\mathrm{H} \bullet \bullet \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{C}$ and weak $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H} \cdot \bullet \cdot \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{C}$ hydrogen bonds. The Xpac analysis shows the presence of 2D isostructurality in between the two polymorphs while the difference in crystal packing arises from the presence of weak $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H} \bullet \bullet \mathrm{F}-\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{sp} 3)$ hydrogen bond and $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{sp} 3)-\mathrm{F} \bullet \bullet \mathrm{F}-\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{sp} 3)$ interactions. Thermal studies [Fig. 1] revealed the rare occurrence of simultaneous melting and solid-to-solid phase transition from lower $Z^{\prime}>1$ structure (form I) to higher $Z^{\prime}>1$ structure (form II).
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Keywords: Concomitant polymorphism, Crystal structures with Z'>1, Isostructurality and Phase transition.

