

# Revealing the Roles of Solvation in D-mannitol's Polymorphic Nucleation

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**Table S1**TABLE S1. Optimized and experimental lattice parameters of  $\beta$ -D-man by different force fields.

Lattice parameters	$a/\text{\AA}$	$b/\text{\AA}$	$c/\text{\AA}$
Experimental	5.5381	8.5800	16.7950
COMPASS	5.4952	8.3750	16.7400
Dreiding	5.8702	8.8912	17.0742
Universal	6.3907	9.3883	16.9352
cvff	5.4265	8.5740	16.8486
pcff	5.7457	8.5957	16.9435

**Table S2**Table S2. Mole fraction solubility ( $x^{exp}$ ) of D-man in the water + methanol solvent mixtures at temperature  $T$  and pressure  $P = 0.1$  MPa. <sup>a</sup>

$x^0$	$10^3 x_A^{exp}$	$10^3 x_A^{cal}$
$T = 288.15$ K		
0	0.119	0.118
0.1	0.172	0.167
0.2	0.282	0.291
0.5	1.305	1.322
0.8	5.736	5.738
0.9	8.888	8.924
1.0	15.051	15.084
$T = 293.15$ K		
0	0.163	0.166
0.1	0.230	0.230
0.2	0.374	0.375
0.5	1.669	1.683
0.8	7.047	7.007
0.9	10.754	10.712
1.0	17.506	17.454

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	$T = 298.15 \text{ K}$	
0	0.225	0.221
0.1	0.298	0.309
0.2	0.501	0.484
0.5	2.197	2.132
0.8	8.525	8.522
0.9	12.798	12.819
1.0	20.153	20.137
	$T = 303.15 \text{ K}$	
0	0.286	0.284
0.1	0.402	0.404
0.2	0.630	0.627
0.5	2.671	2.689
0.8	10.212	10.323
0.9	15.320	15.295
1.0	23.113	23.166
	$T = 308.15 \text{ K}$	
0	0.344	0.351
0.1	0.530	0.518
0.2	0.807	0.814
0.5	3.354	3.376
0.8	12.499	12.458
0.9	18.242	18.195
1.0	26.589	26.578
	$T = 313.15 \text{ K}$	
0	0.422	0.419
0.1	0.645	0.650
0.2	1.052	1.059
0.5	4.223	4.221
0.8	15.044	14.980
0.9	21.486	21.586
1.0	30.424	30.413
	$T = 318.15 \text{ K}$	
0	0.483	0.483
0.1	0.797	0.798
0.2	1.384	1.380
0.5	5.260	5.255
0.8	17.914	17.949
0.9	25.579	25.538
1.0	34.708	34.711

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$x^0$  is the initial mole fraction of water in binary solvent mixture;  $x_A^{exp}$  denotes the experimentally determined solubility;  $x_A^{cal}$  denotes the calculated solubility by the modified Apelbat model.

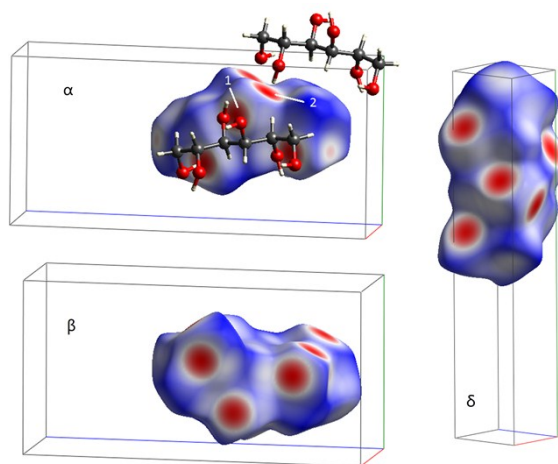
**Table S3**

Table S3. Predicted Mole fraction solubility ( $x$ ) of D-man in the methanol + water solvent mixtures at temperature  $T = 268.15$  and  $278.15$  K and pressure  $P = 0.1$  MPa. <sup>a</sup>

$x^0$	$10^3 x_A^{cal}$	
	$T = 268.15$ K	$T = 278.15$ K
0	0.019	0.054
0.1	0.035	0.082
0.2	0.108	0.175
0.5	0.466	0.783
0.8	2.522	3.883
0.9	4.277	6.311
1.0	8.220	11.261

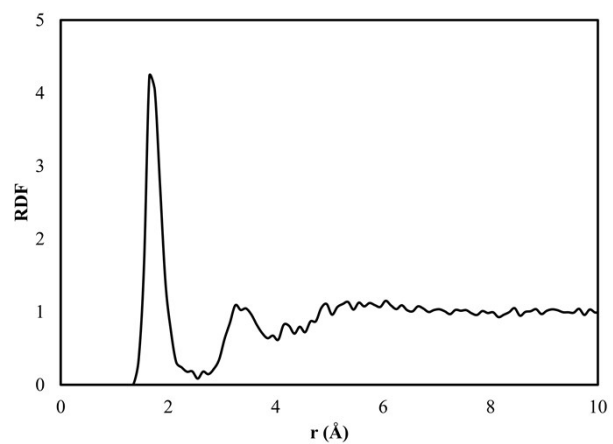
$x^0$  is the initial mole fraction of water in binary solvent mixture;  $x_A^{cal}$  denotes the calculated solubility by the modified Apelbat models.

**Figure S1**



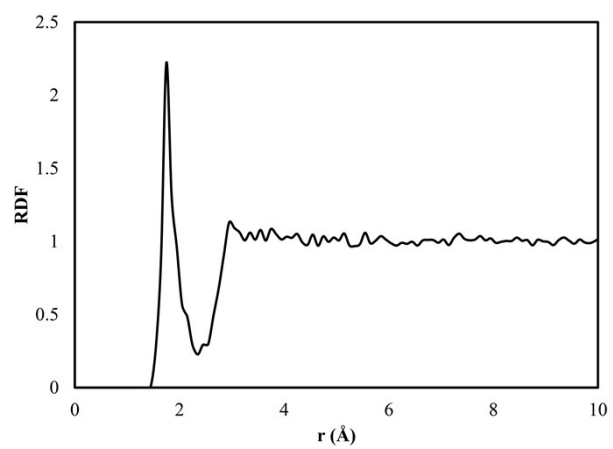
**Figure S1.** Hirshfeld surface of three anhydrous polymorphs mapped with  $d_{norm}$ . The HB donor is labelled as “1” and HB acceptor is labelled as “2”.

**Figure S2**



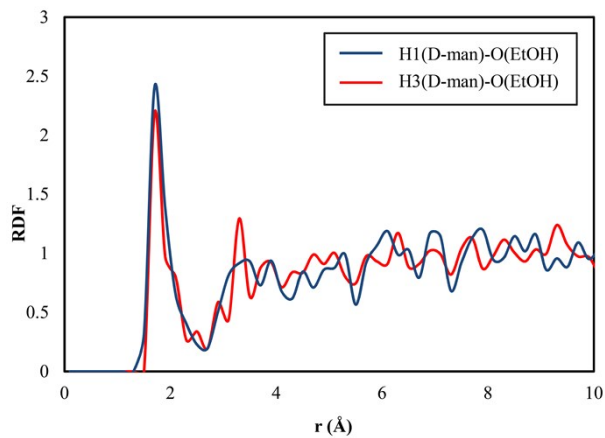
**Figure S2.** RDF between solvent molecules in aqueous solution.

**Figure S3**



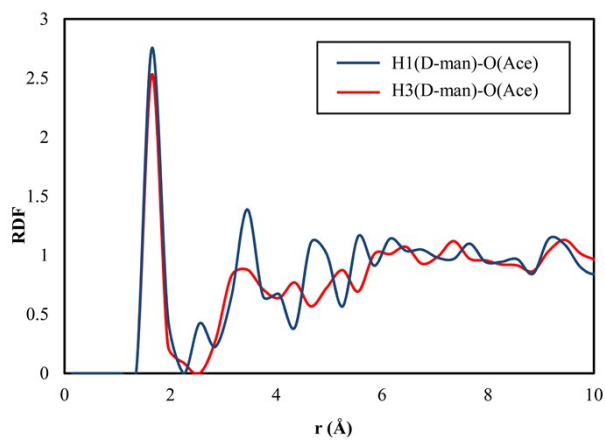
**Figure S3.** RDF between solvent molecules in methanol solution.

**Figure S4**



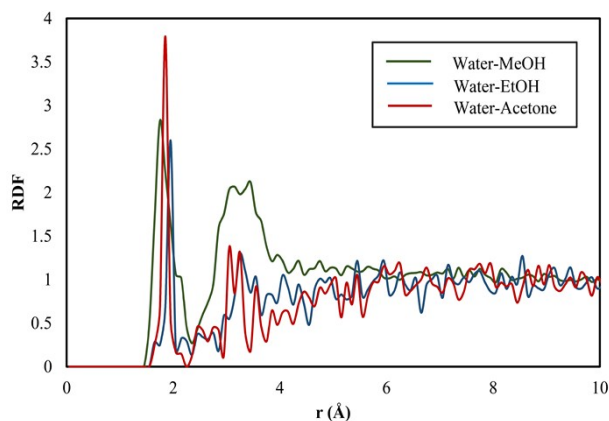
**Figure S4.** RDFs between hydrogen atoms of D-man molecules and oxygen atoms of ethanol molecules in ethanol solution.

**Figure S5**



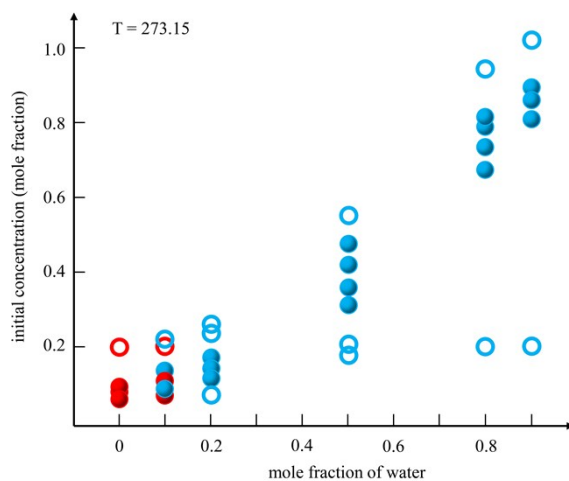
**Figure S5.** RDFs between hydrogen atoms of D-man molecules and oxygen atoms of acetone molecules in acetone solution.

**Figure S6**



**Figure S6.** RDFs between hydrogen and oxygen atoms of water molecules in water-methanol/ethanol/acetone solutions.

**Figure S7**



**Figure S7.** Crystallization outcomes in water-methanol solutions with different solvent ratios. The red and blue colors represent the  $\alpha$  and  $\delta$  form respectively. Balls are experimental results transformed from Figure 4, circles represent the crystallization results from the extra experiments

with extended initial concentrations. Blue and red both appear at the mole ratio of water equals to 0.1, representing a commitment polymorph behavior.