

## Driving a sustainable application of s-triazines Ametryn and Atrazine herbicides through multicomponent crystals with improved solubility

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**Table S1.** Crystal data and structure refinement parameters for the s-triazine organic salts.

	ATZ-H <sub>2</sub> Fum·H <sub>2</sub> O	ATZ-H <sub>2</sub> Fum	AMT-NO <sub>3</sub>	AMT-TFA
Empirical formula	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16.22</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2.11</sub>	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>18</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>18</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S
Formula weight	275.71	273.73	290.35	341.36
Temperature (K)	120.0	120.0	298.0	298.0
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Triclinic	Monoclinic
Space group	C2/c	C2/c	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> /c
a/Å	18.892(4)	18.922(13)	9.1659(7)	8.2238(3)
b/Å	6.2547(15)	6.297(4)	9.5067(8)	10.1689(3)
c/Å	24.173(6)	24.311(16)	9.6825(8)	19.8066(5)
α/°	90	90	77.541(7)	90
β/°	104.589(4)	104.748(6)	72.346(7)	99.017(3)
γ/°	90	90	67.479(7)	90
Volume/Å <sup>3</sup>	2764.3(11)	2801(3)	737.90(11)	1635.90(9)
Z	8	8	2	4
ρ <sub>calc</sub> /cm <sup>3</sup>	1.325	1.298	1.307	1.386
μ/mm <sup>-1</sup>	0.281	0.276	0.234	0.241
F(000)	1161.0	1152.0	308.0	712.0
Crystal size/mm <sup>3</sup>	0.222 × 0.14 × 0.08	0.239 × 0.149 × 0.052	0.52 × 0.38 × 0.3	0.34 × 0.22 × 0.03
2θ range for data collection/°	6.31 to 53.46	6.3 to 52.724	6.802 to 53.438	6.988 to 54.968
Index ranges	-23 ≤ h ≤ 23, -7 ≤ k ≤ 7, -30 ≤ l ≤ 30	-22 ≤ h ≤ 23, -7 ≤ k ≤ 7, -30 ≤ l ≤ 30	-11 ≤ h ≤ 11, -12 ≤ k ≤ 11, -12 ≤ l ≤ 12	-10 ≤ h ≤ 10, -11 ≤ k ≤ 13, -25 ≤ l ≤ 25
Reflections collected	28552	38166	15139	20777
Independent reflections	2928 [R <sub>int</sub> = 0.2164, R <sub>sigma</sub> = 0.0811]	2851 [R <sub>int</sub> = 0.0743, R <sub>sigma</sub> = 0.0306]	3125 [R <sub>int</sub> = 0.0288, R <sub>sigma</sub> = 0.0198]	3703 [R <sub>int</sub> = 0.0320, R <sub>sigma</sub> = 0.0236]
Data/restraints/parameters	2928/36/179	2851/36/167	3125/58/204	3703/0/203
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	1.079	1.093	1.046	1.041
Final R indexes [I >= 2σ (I)]	R1= 0.0865, wR2= 0.22249	R1= 0.0889, wR2= 0.2619	R1= 0.0657, wR2= 0.1806	R1= 0.0711, wR2= 0.2156
Final R indexes [all data]	R1= 0.0972, wR2= 0.2348	R1= 0.0984, wR2= 0.2714	R1= 0.0861, wR2= 0.1951	R1= 0.0948, wR2= 0.2365
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å <sup>-3</sup>	0.65/-0.89	0.84/-1.27	0.34/-0.24	0.92/-0.45

**Table S2.** H-bond and intermolecular interactions for the s-triazine organic salts.

D–H•••A	H•••A	D•••A	D–H•••A	Symmetry code
<b>ATZ-H<sub>2</sub>Fum·H<sub>2</sub>O</b>				
O1–H1•••N1	2.674(4)	1.859(3)	172.17(2)	<i>x,y,z</i>
N2–H2•••O2	2.931(5)	2.079(3)	170.61(2)	<i>x,y,z</i>
C7–H7C•••OW1	3.222(3)	2.273(3)	169.40(8)	<i>x,y,z</i>
OW1–HW1B•••N3	3.388(3)	2.709(3)	137.99(2)	<i>x,y,z</i>
N5–H5•••N4	3.040(4)	2.181(3)	176.78(2)	$-x+2, +y, -z+1/2+1$
C10–H10•••OW1	3.622(3)	2.865(3)	139.37(7)	$-x+1/2+1, +y-1/2, -z+1/2+1$
C5–H5C•••O2	3.624(6)	2.705(3)	160.45(3)	$x+1/2, +y-1/2, +z$
<b>ATZ-H<sub>2</sub>Fum</b>				
N2–H2•••O2	2.943(6)	2.091(4)	170.69(3)	<i>x,y,z</i>
O1–H1•••N1	2.686(5)	1.871(4)	172.58(2)	<i>x,y,z</i>
N5–H5•••N4	3.047(5)	2.187(3)	177.67(3)	$-x, +y, -z+1/2$
C5–H5A•••O2	3.633(7)	2.712(4)	161.13(4)	$x-1/2, +y-1/2, +z$
<b>AMT-NO<sub>3</sub></b>				
N1–H1•••O1	2.748(3)	1.890(2)	175.78(2)	<i>x,y,z</i>
N1–H1•••O2	3.490(3)	2.826(3)	135.20(2)	<i>x,y,z</i>
N2–H2•••O2	2.889(3)	2.036(3)	171.20(2)	<i>x,y,z</i>
C9–H9B•••O1	3.452(4)	2.579(2)	151.24(2)	$-x, -y+1, -z+2$
C9–H9B•••O3	3.466(4)	2.592(3)	151.48(2)	$-x, -y+1, -z+2$
C8–H8C•••O3	3.679(7)	2.781(3)	156.03(3)	$-x, -y+2, -z+1$
<b>AMT-TFA</b>				
N1–H1•••O1	2.643(3)	1.784(3)	176.16(2)	<i>x,y,z</i>
N2–H2•••O2	2.974(3)	2.117(2)	173.59(2)	<i>x,y,z</i>
N5–H5•••O2	3.146(4)	2.361(3)	151.98(2)	$x, -y+1/2, +z-1/2$
C9–H9B•••F3	3.634(7)	2.859(4)	138.44(3)	$x, -y+1/2, +z-1/2$
C5–H5A•••F2	3.347(7)	2.594(4)	135.52(3)	$x, -y+1/2, +z-1/2$
C8–H8C•••F2	3.655(6)	2.834(3)	143.96(3)	$-x+1, +y-1/2, -z+1/2+1$
C7–H7A•••F2	3.561(6)	2.713(4)	147.56(3)	$-x+1, +y-1/2, -z+1/2+1$
C9–H9C•••O1	3.786(6)	2.828(3)	175.58(3)	$-x+2, -y+1, -z+1$
C5–H5B•••F1	3.666(6)	2.904(3)	137.07(3)	$x-1, -y+1/2, +z-1/2$

**Table S3.** pK<sub>a</sub> values for atrazine, ametryn, and multicomponent formers

Compound	pK <sub>a</sub>
Ametryn	4.0 <sup>2</sup>
Atrazine	1.7 <sup>2,3</sup>
Fumaric acid (H <sub>2</sub> Fum)	3.03 and 4.44 <sup>4</sup>
Nitric acid (HNO <sub>3</sub> )	-1.5 <sup>5</sup>
Trifluoroacetic acid (3FAH)	0.52 <sup>6</sup>
Malic acid	3.4, 5.2 and 14.5 <sup>7</sup>
Oxalic acid	1.27 and 4.27 <sup>8</sup>

**Table S4.** Principal FT-IR bands (cm<sup>-1</sup>) for ATZ and AMT multicomponent crystals

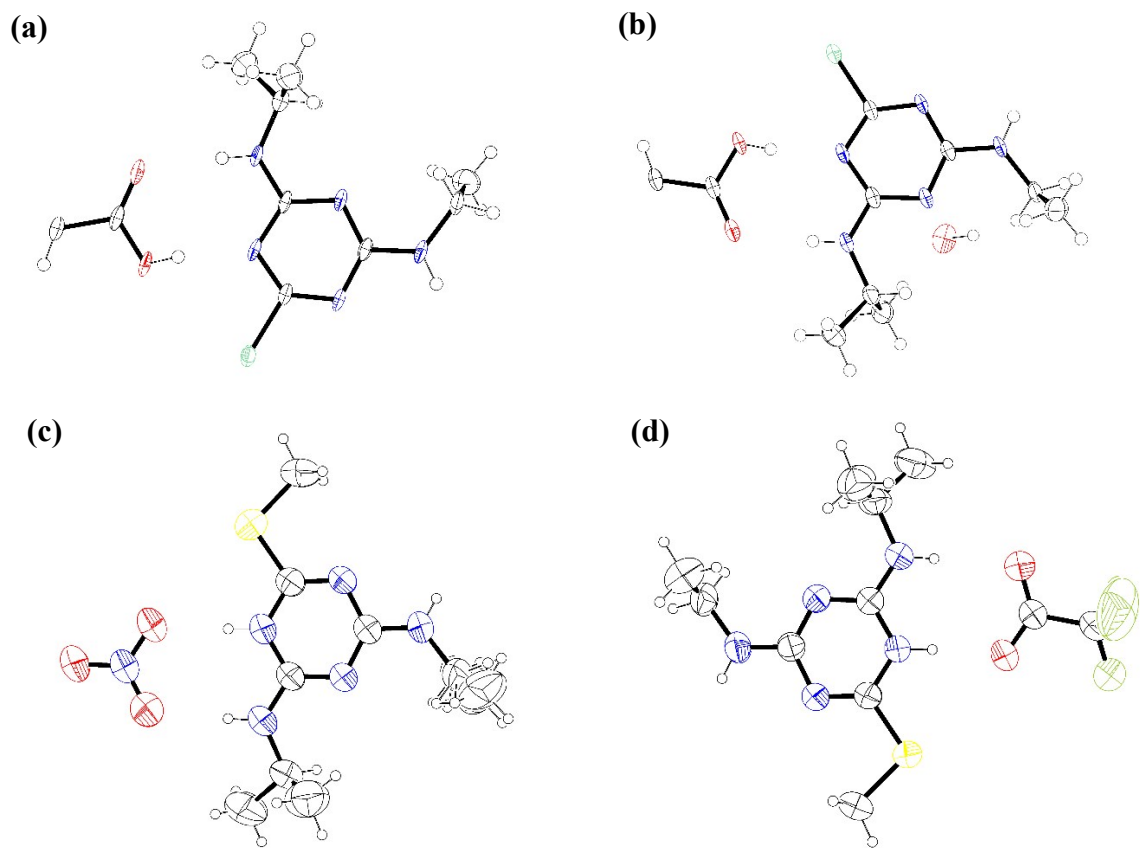
Assignment (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	ATZ	ATZ-H <sub>2</sub> Fum	AMT	AMT-NO <sub>3</sub>	AMT-TFA
ν(N-H)	3257, 3103	3269, 3210	3251, 3093	3261, 3095	3269, 3083
ν(C-H)	2972, 2931	2972, 2935	2968, 2933	2972, 2929	2981, 2939
ν(C=O)	-	1701	-	-	-
ν(C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub> ring)	1618, 1546	1620, 1558	1606, 1523	1658, 1612	1679, 1608
ν(COO <sup>-</sup> )	-	-	-	-	1559, 1443
ν(C=N)	1338	1344	1334	1332	1346
ν(NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	-	-	-	1382, 1160	-
ν(C-S)	-	-	1001	999	995
δ(C-H)	808	800	806	806	790
ν(C-Cl)	690	692	-	-	-

**Table S5.** Equilibrium solubility values (mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) of ATZ cocrystal and AMT salts. The

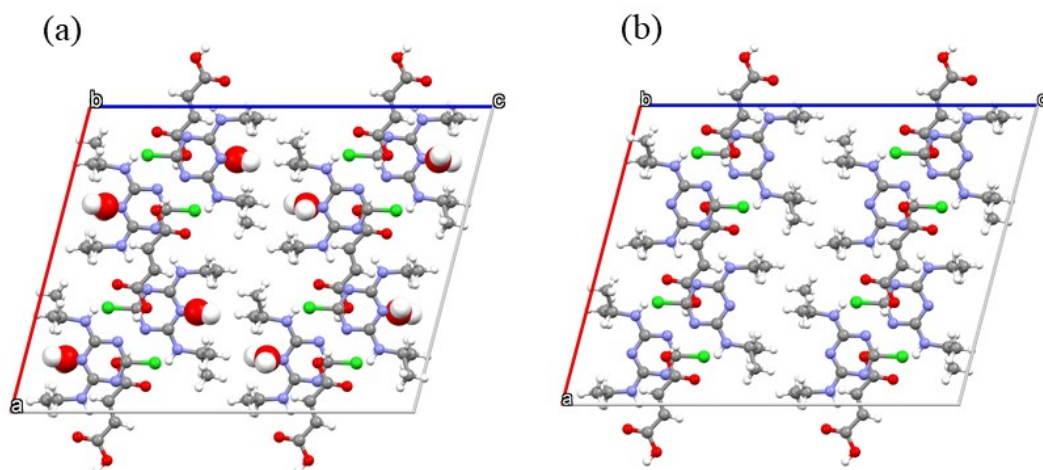
ATZ and AMT were added for comparison purpose.

Compound	Solubility (mg mL <sup>-1</sup> )
ATZ	0.682
ATZ-H <sub>2</sub> Fum	3.88
AMT	0.215
AMT-NO <sub>3</sub>	4.50
AMT-TFA	2.96

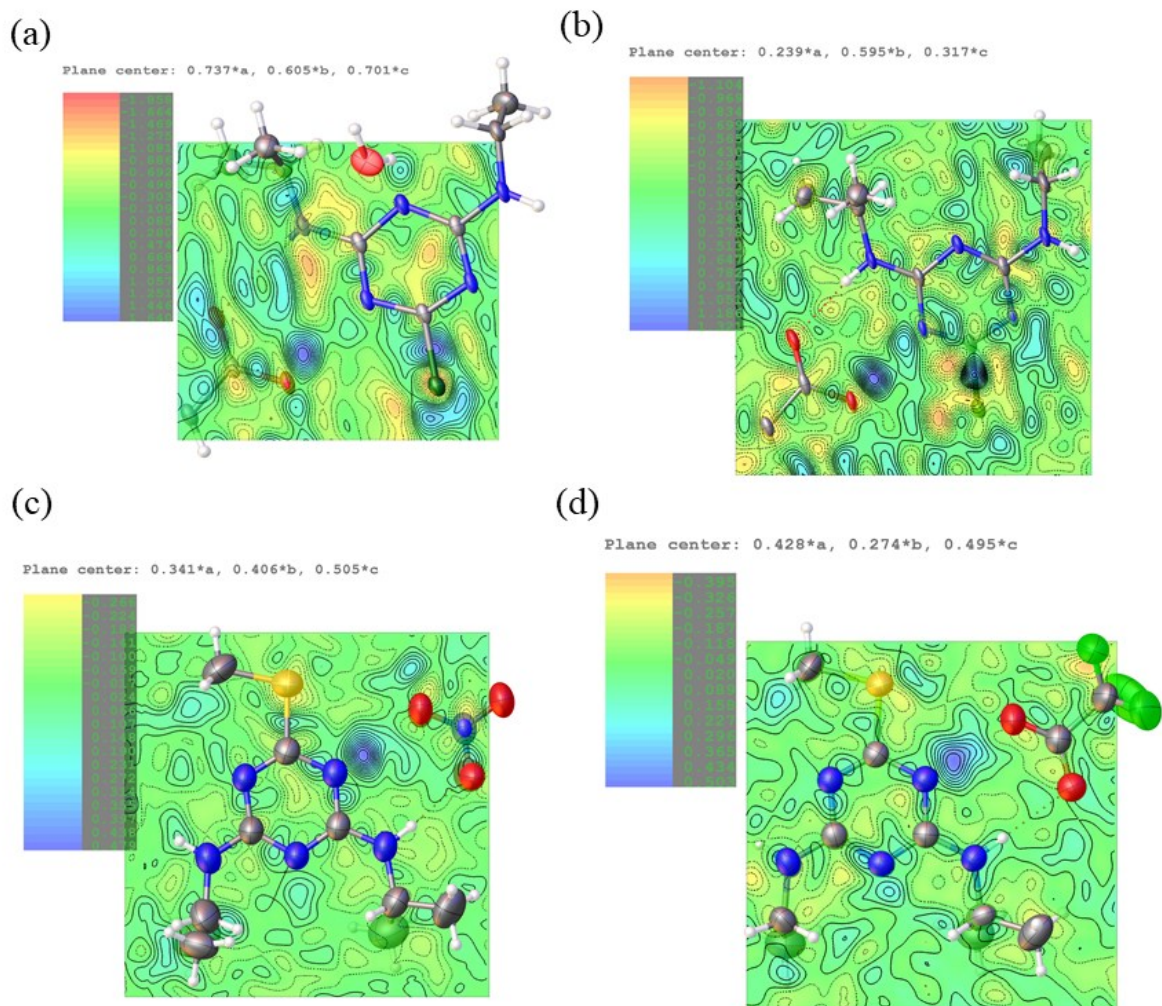
**Figure S1.** View of the asymmetric unit (ASU) of (a) ATZ-Fum ( $C2/c$ ,  $Z'=1$ ), (b) ATZ-H<sub>2</sub>Fum.H<sub>2</sub>O ( $C2/c$ ,  $Z'=1$ ), (c) AMT-NO<sub>3</sub> ( $P\bar{1}$ ,  $Z'=1$ ), (d) AMT-3FA ( $P21/c$ ,  $Z'=1$ ).



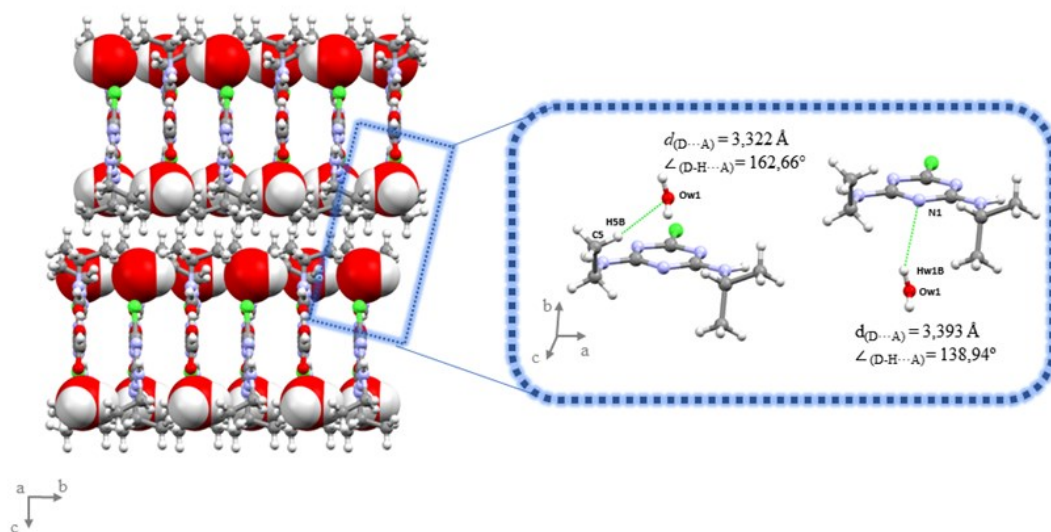
**Figure S2.** The isostructural packing of (a) ATZ-H<sub>2</sub>FumH<sub>2</sub>O and the (b) dehydrates ATZ-H<sub>2</sub>Fum. The coexistence of isostructural hydrate and dehydrated phases have identified as outcome of the crystallization. Notably, the ATZ-Fum H<sub>2</sub>O structure showed poor thermal stability, releasing the water molecules below 330 K converting into the isostructural dehydrate. This type of hydrate occurs owing to the structure formed be able to generate channels that allow the flow of water molecules with low retention.



**Figure S3.** Fourier difference map for the neutral ATZ molecule in the (a) ATZ-H<sub>2</sub>Fum.H<sub>2</sub>O and (b) ATZ-H<sub>2</sub>Fum cocrystals. And for the AMT<sup>+</sup> cation in (c) AMT-NO<sub>3</sub> and (d) AMT-TFA salts. The cocrystal formation is confirmed by the non-protonation of COOH groups of the fumaric acid. In the ametryn salts, it has seen the protonation of AMT molecule on the N5-atom for both cases.



**Figure S4.** The ATZ-H<sub>2</sub>Fum-H<sub>2</sub>O parking. The association between the water and ATZ molecules are highlighted in the blue square.



**Figure S5.** (a) The amino-triazine $\cdots$ H<sub>2</sub>Fum and amino-triazine $\cdots$ amino-triazine synthons along to axis 100. (b) projection of chains arranged in opposite positions along the axis 010 forming crystalline packaging.

