

Supplementary material (ESI) for Chemical Communications  
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**Occurrence of spontaneous resolution of ketoprofen with a racemic crystal structure by simple crystallization under nonequilibrium preferential enrichment conditions**

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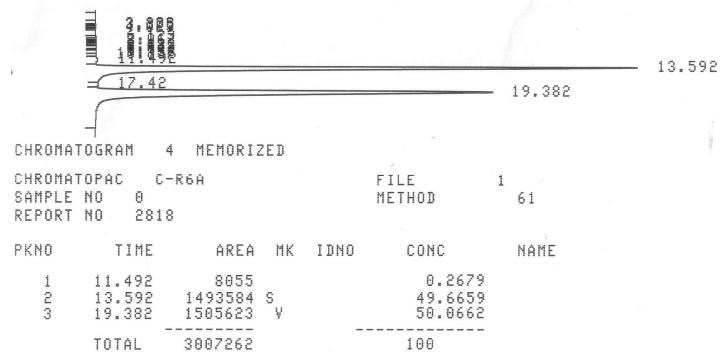
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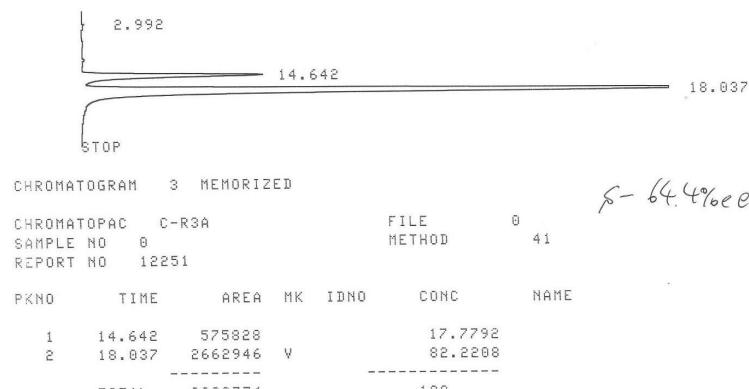
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**Electronic Supplementary Information**

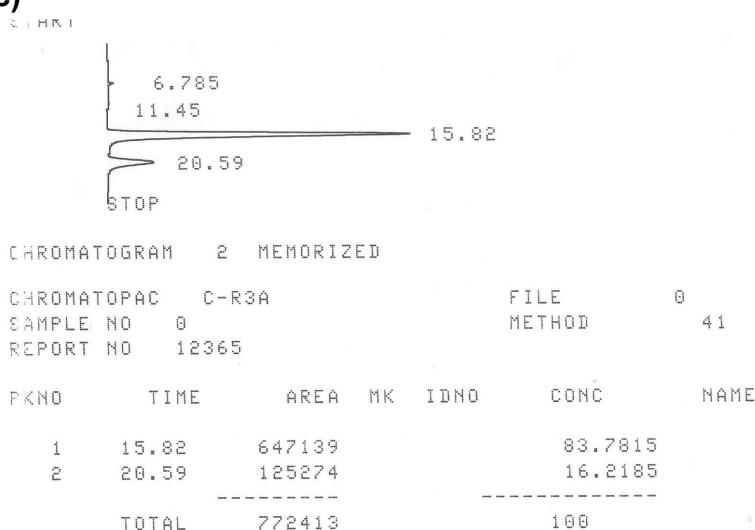
(a)



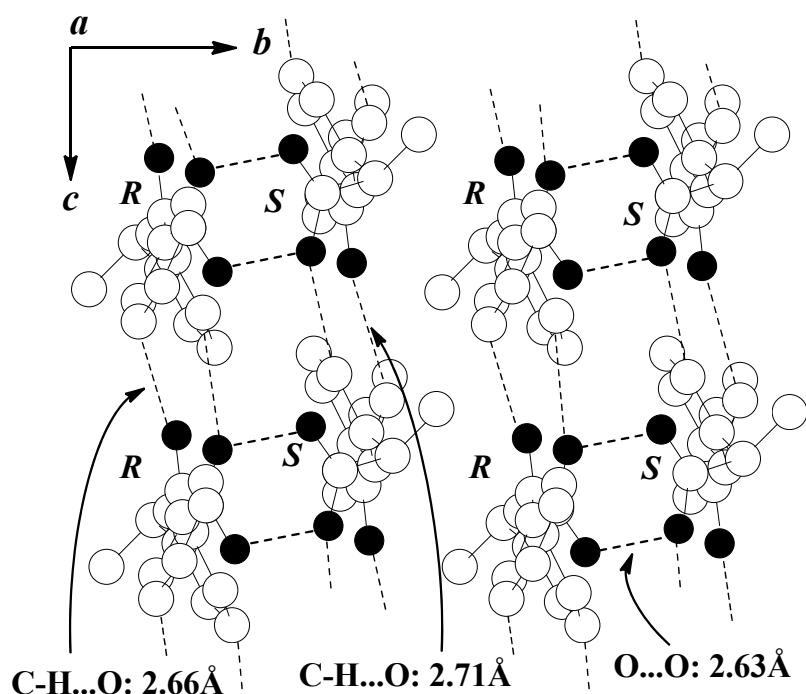
(b)



(c)

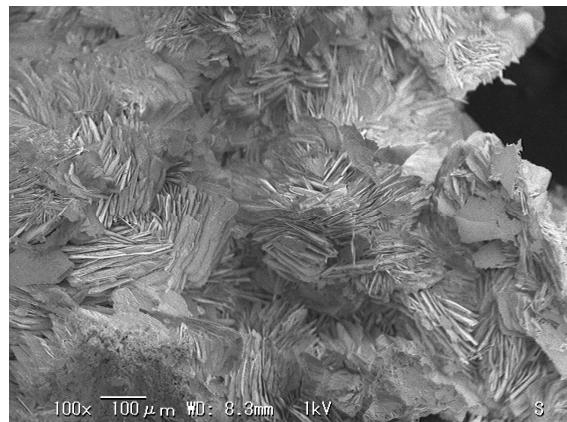


**Fig. S1** HPLC chromatograms of ketoprofen. (a) *RS* (0% *ee*), (b) *S*-rich (64% *ee*), and (c) *R*-rich (68% *ee*). The *ee* values were determined by HPLC analysis using a chiral stationary phase column (Daicel Chiralcel OJ, 0.40 x 25 cm), a mixture of hexane, 2-propanol, and acetic acid (900:100:5) as the mobile phase at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min at 30°C, and UV-vis spectrometer (254 nm) as the detector.



**Fig. S2** Crystal structure of (*RS*)-ketoprofen. A view down the *a*-axis.

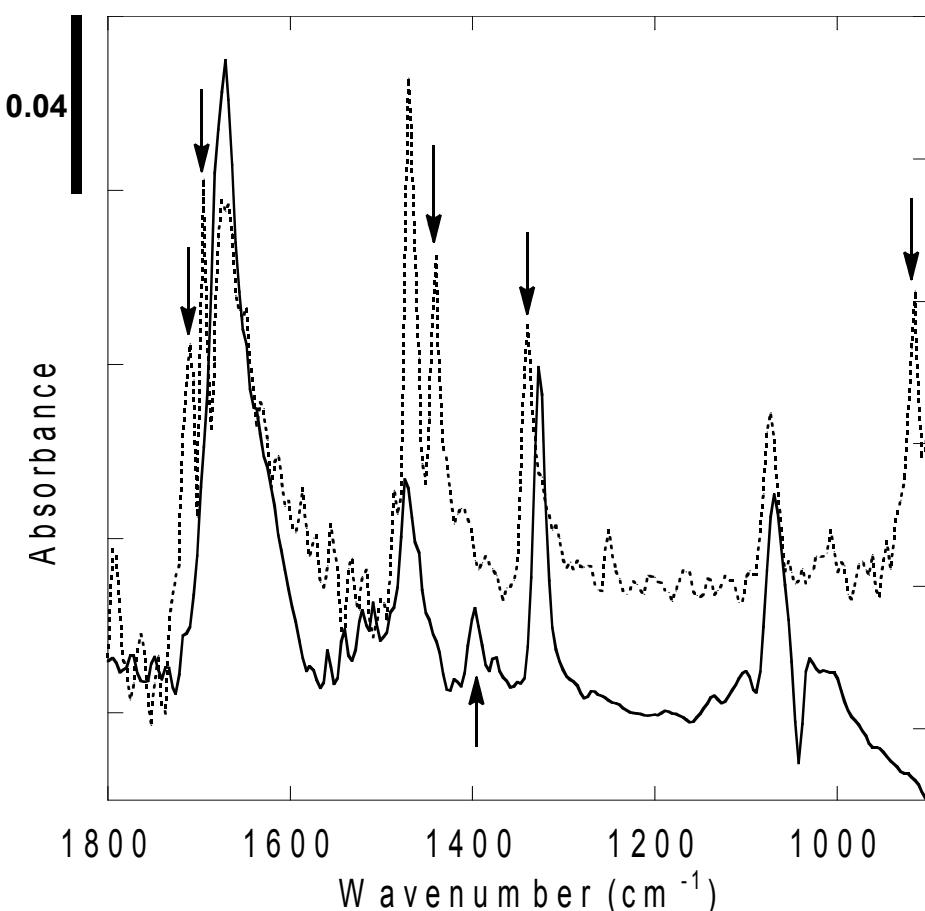
(a)



(b)



**Fig. S3** SEM images of the deposited *S*-rich crystals of 1.2% *ee* after recrystallization of slightly *R*-rich crystal of ketoprofen under the preferential enrichment conditions. The scale bar at the lower left corresponds to (a) 100 μm and (b) 6.6 μm. In panel b, the depth of the hollow along the red line was ca. 1 μm by AFM observation.



**Fig. S4** Comparison of in situ ATR-IR (ReactIR) spectra of ketoprofen. In the supersaturated H<sub>2</sub>O-EtOH (v/v 1:1) solution of (RS)-ketoprofen (solid line) and in the solid state of deposited S-rich crystals of 1.2% *ee* (dotted line). The spectral region includes (i) the C=O stretching vibrations of the keto group and (ii) the C=O and C-O stretching vibrations and O-H bending vibrations with respect to the carboxylic acid. The band near 920 cm<sup>-1</sup> which is observed only in the solid state corresponds to the out-of-plane bending of the bonded O-H, which is characteristic of dimeric carboxylic acids. Arrows indicate the difference in the two spectra.