

Growth and characterization of 6-chloro-2,4-dinitroaniline crystals in anti-solvent precipitation and reprecipitation methods

Rajaboopathi Mani^{a,b}, Krishnakumar Varadharajan^{b*}, Marjatta Louhi-Kultanen^{a*}

^aDepartment of Chemical Technology, Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta 53851, Finland

^bDepartment of Physics, Periyar University, Salem 636 011, India

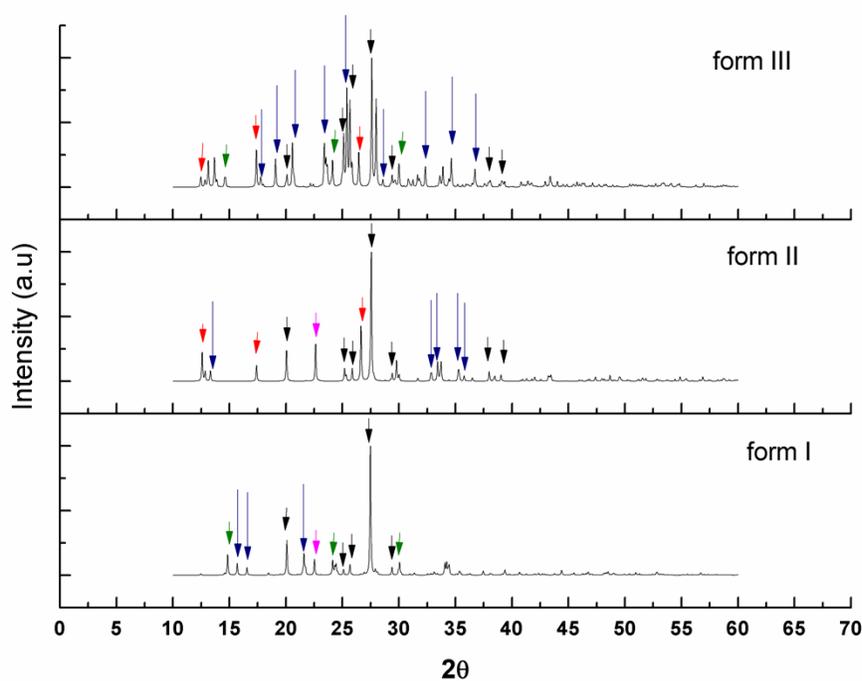


Fig. 1S. XRPD of CDA polymorphism. The characteristic peaks of each form is indicated by blue color arrow. The common peaks in all the three forms are indicated by black color arrow. Red, green and pink color arrow indicates common peaks between form II and form III, form I and form III, and form I and form II respectively [21].

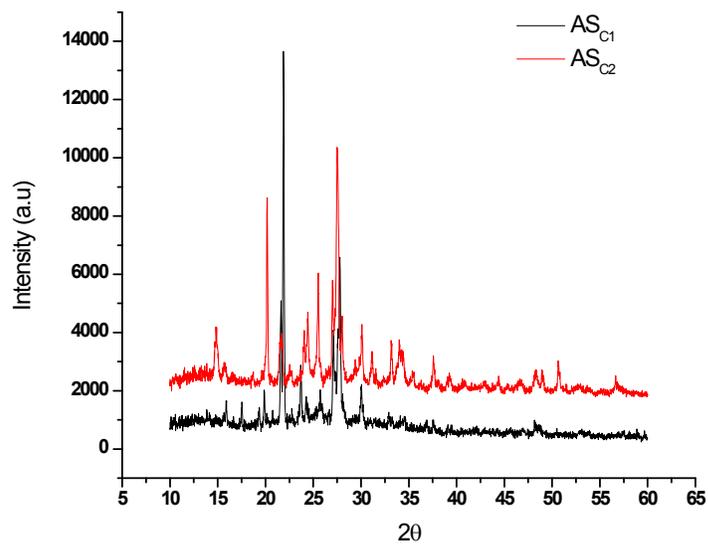


Fig. 2S. XRPD plot of AS_{C1} and AS_{C2}.

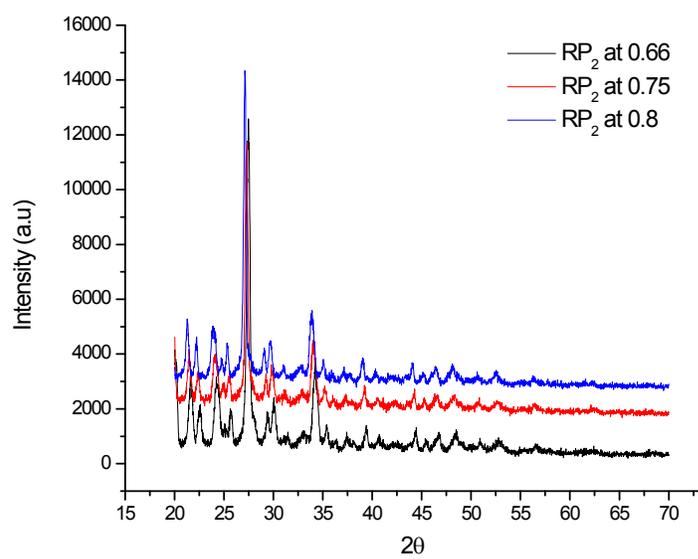


Fig. 3S. XRPD plot of precipitate obtained in RP₂.

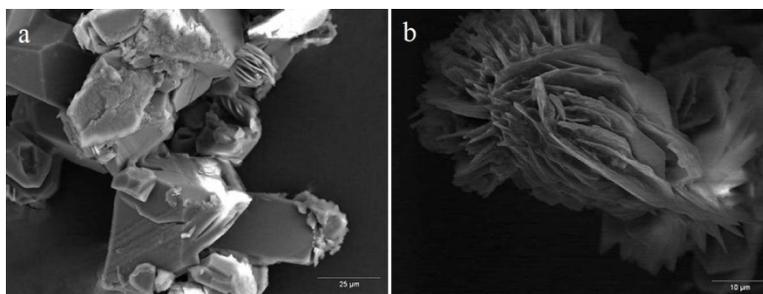


Fig. 4S. (a) SEM image of form I crystal obtained from filtrate solutions. The volume fraction is 0.6 at water addition rate 0.2 ml min^{-1} (b) Magnified image ($10 \mu\text{m}$) of superstructure.

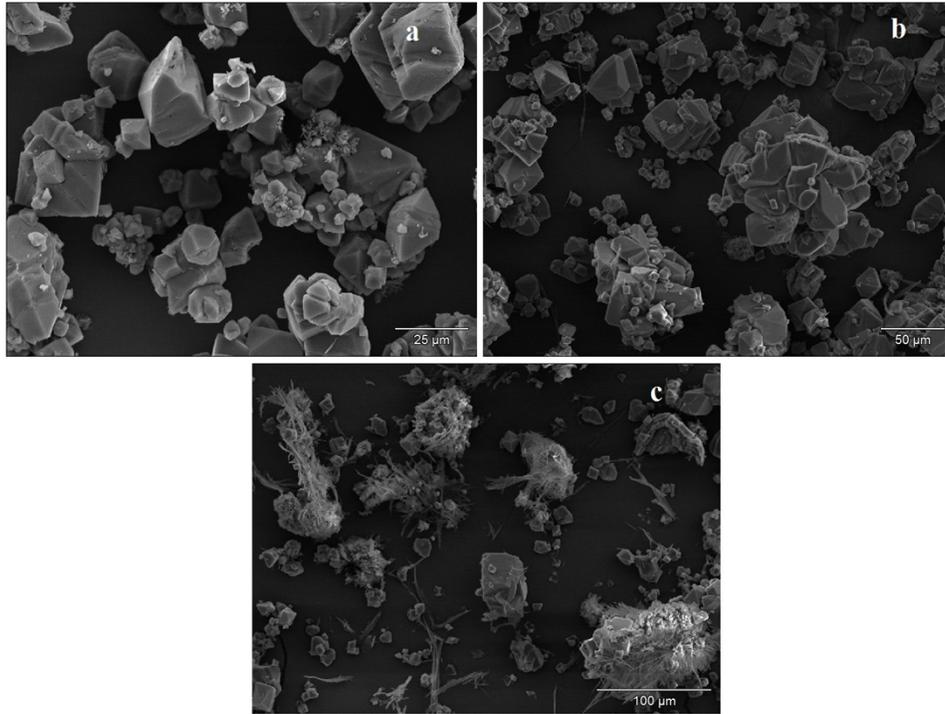


Fig. 5S. SEM image of precipitate obtained in RP_2 at volume fraction of 0.66 (a), 0.75 (b) and 0.8 (c)

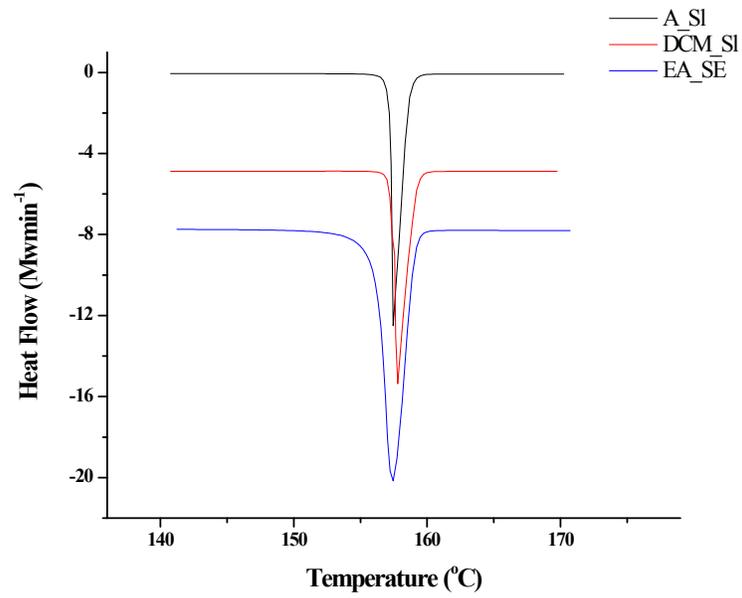


Fig. 6S. Melting point of AS_{P1}, AS_{P2} and AS_{C3}. The sample were scanned at the rate of 5 K min⁻¹