

Supporting Information

Designing the Disorder: Kinetics of Nonisothermal Crystallization of Orientationally Disordered Crystalline Phase in a Nematic Mesogen

Tomasz Rozwadowski ^{a,b}, Małgorzata Jasiurkowska-Delaporte ^b, Maria Massalska-Arodz ^b,

Yasuhisa Yamamura ^a and Kazuya Saito ^{*a}

^a Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8571, Japan

^b Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, PL-31342 Krakow, Poland

*kazuya@chem.tsukuba.ac.jp

Table of Contents:

Figure S1. Application of the Ozawa model to nonisothermal crystallization monitored by (a) BDS and (b) DSC.

Figure S2. Figure S2. Relation between $\log \varphi$ and $\log t$ for BDS (a) and DSC (b) experiments.

Figure S3. Kissinger method applied to BDS and DSC data. T_p is the peak of derivative of crystallinity degree for BDS data and the peak of crystallization anomaly temperature for DSC data.

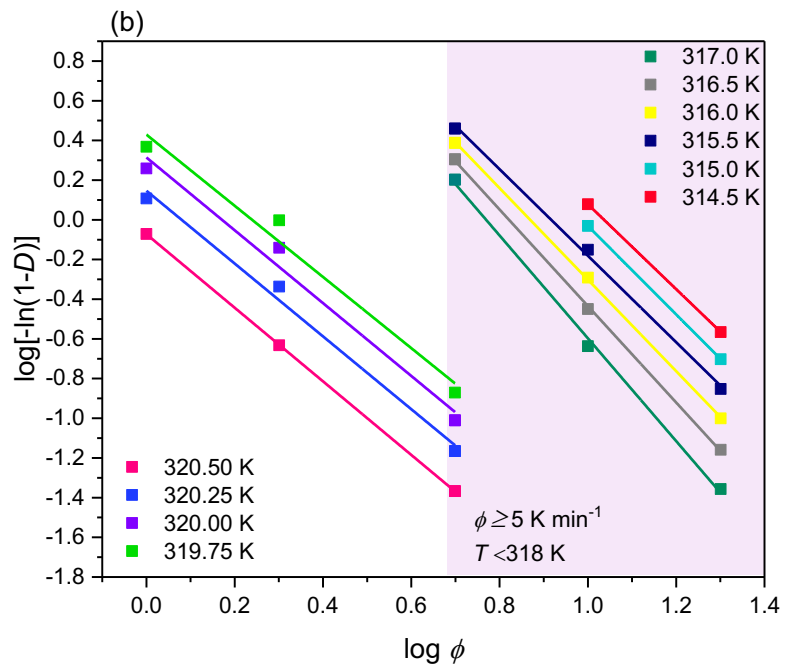
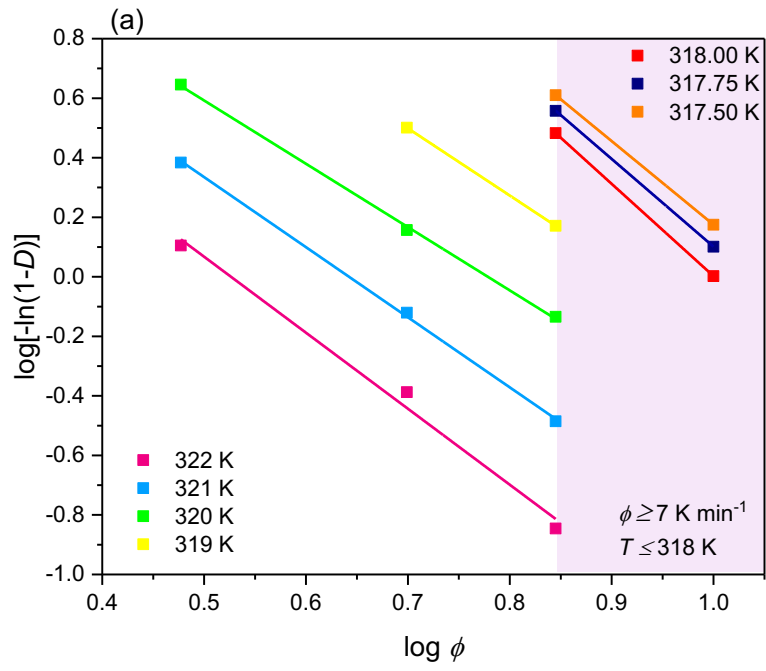


Figure S1. Application of the Ozawa model to nonisothermal crystallization monitored by (a) BDS and (b) DSC.

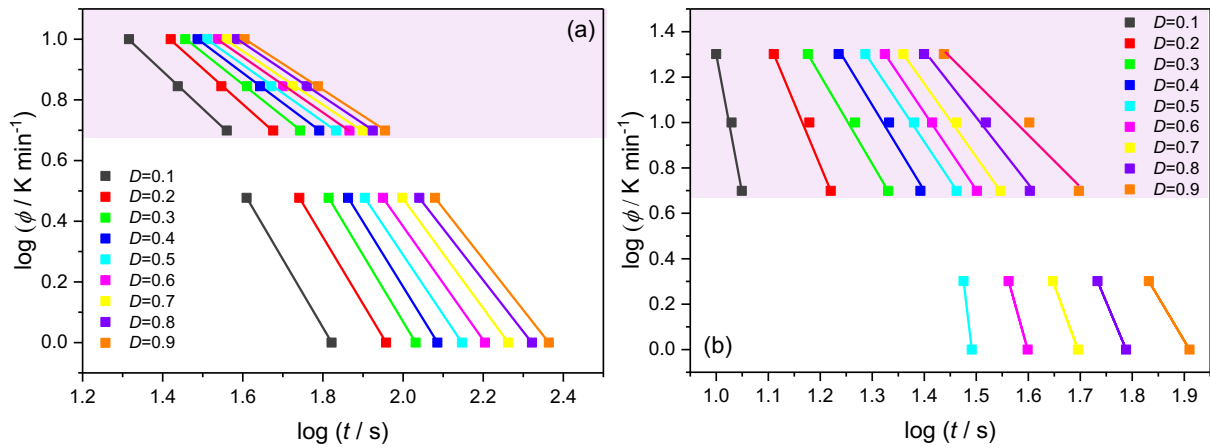


Figure S2. Relation between $\log \phi$ and $\log t$ for BDS (a) and DSC (b) experiments.

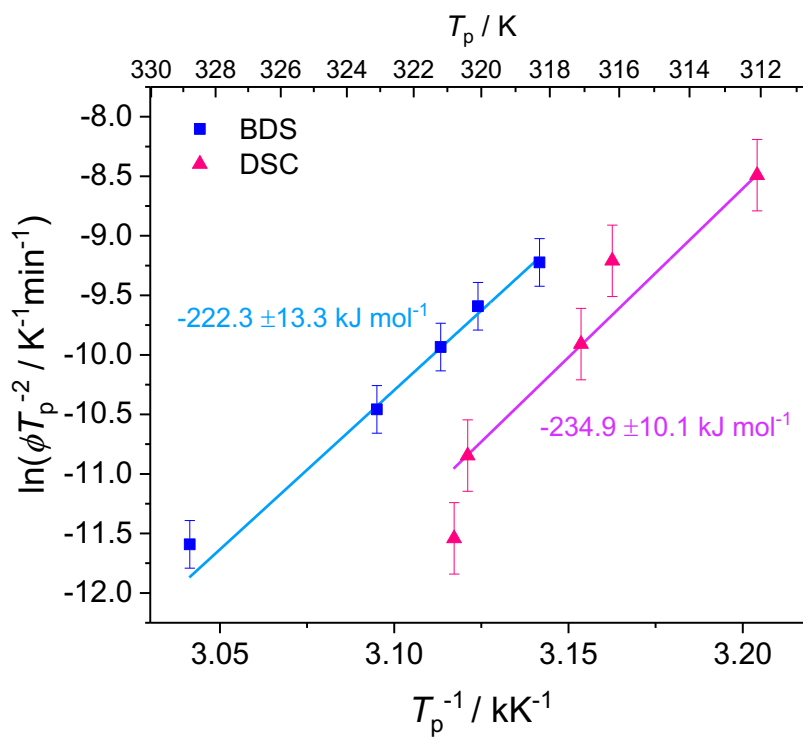


Figure S3. Kissinger method applied to BDS and DSC data. T_p is the peak of the derivative of the crystallinity degree for BDS data and the peak of crystallization anomaly temperature for DSC data.