

Crystallization kinetics of (S)-4'-(1-methylheptyloxycarbonyl)biphenyl-4-yl 4-[4-(2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluorobutoxy)but-1-oxy]-2-fluorobenzoate

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Supplementary Materials

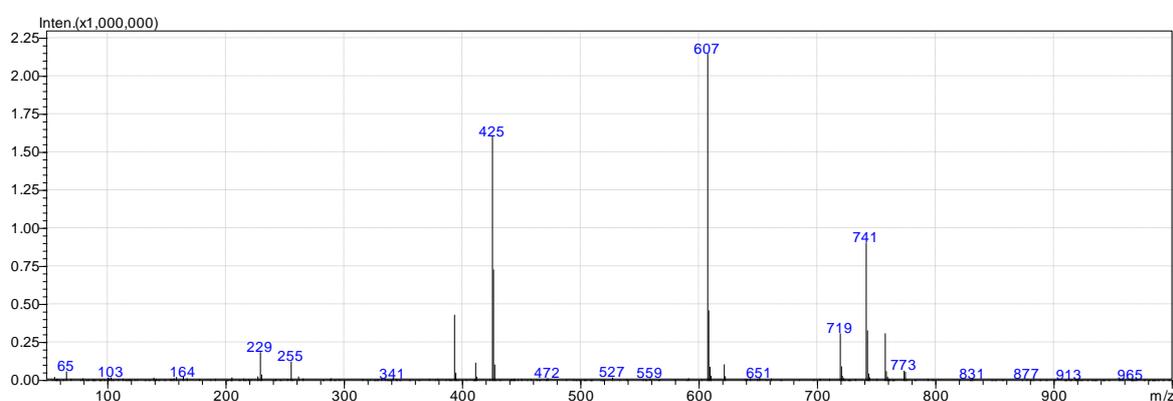


Figure S1. Mass spectrum (+) of 3F4HPhF6, measured using the Shimadzu HPLC prominence chromatograph with MS (API-ESI) detector 2010EV. MS: 741[M + Na]⁺, 719[M + H]⁺, purity 99.9%. For details, see Supplementary Materials of Ref. [2].

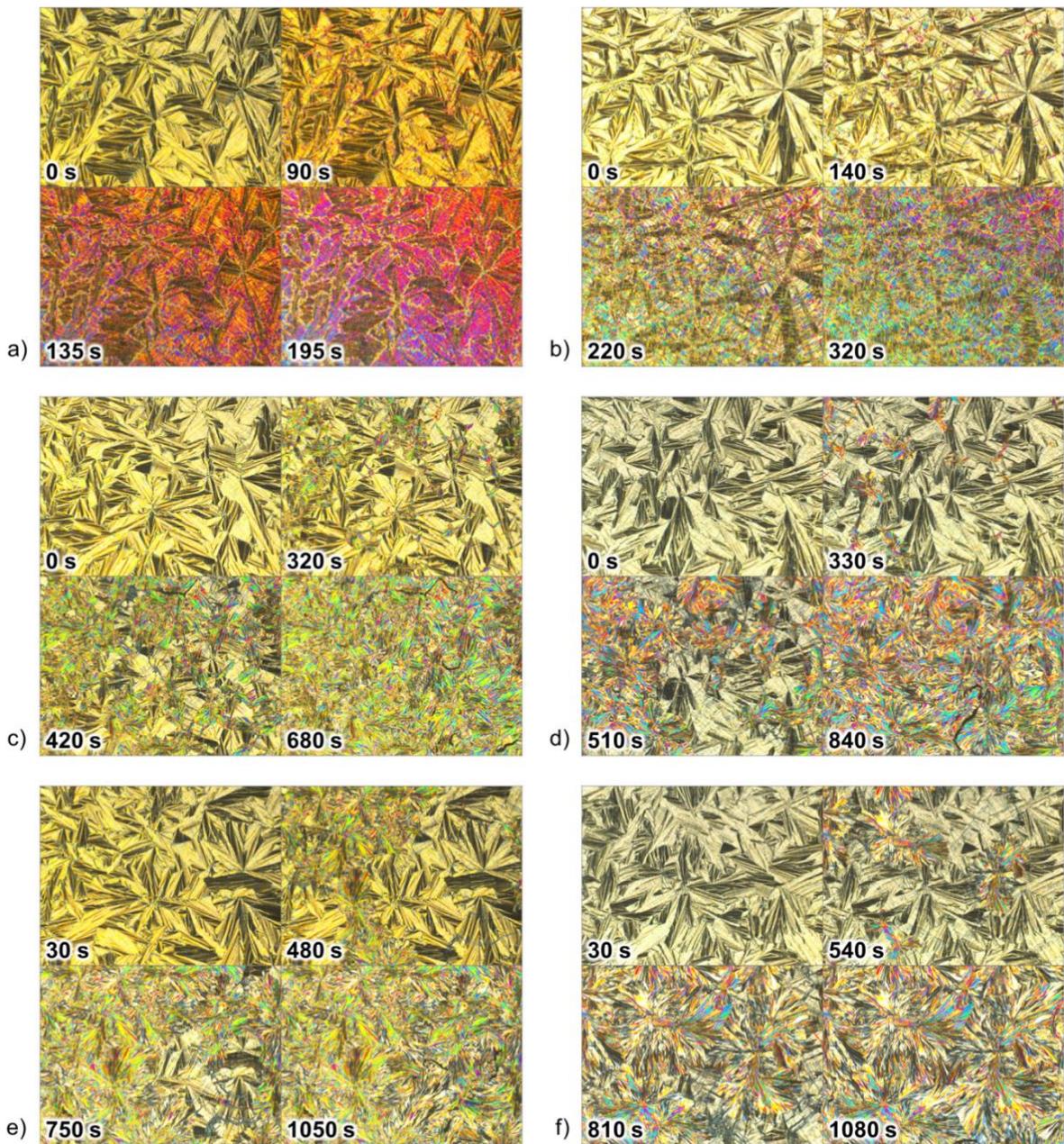


Figure S2. POM textures registered during isothermal melt crystallization in 285 K (a), 287 K (b), 289 K (c), 290 K (d), 291 K (e), and 292 K (f) after cooling with the 30 K/min rate from the isotropic liquid phase.

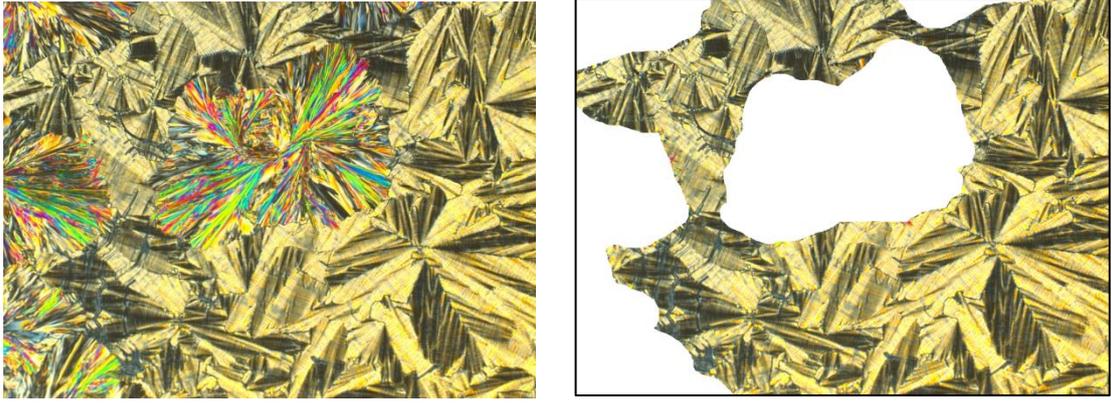


Figure S3. Determination of the crystallization degree as a fraction of the texture's area covered by the crystal phase ($T_{cr} = 293 \text{ K}$, $t = 750 \text{ s}$). The crystal's texture was manually covered by white and the number of white pixels was obtained using the histogram function in ImageJ.

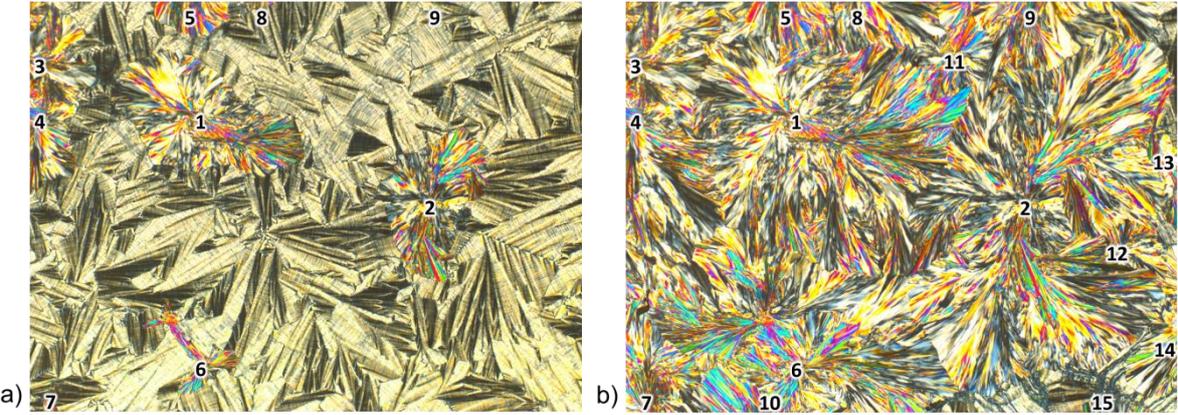


Figure S4. Manual calculation of nuclei for $T_{cr} = 292 \text{ K}$ at 480 s (a) and 960 s (b). The numbers assigned to each nuclei were copied to consecutive textures to avoid skipping any crystallite.

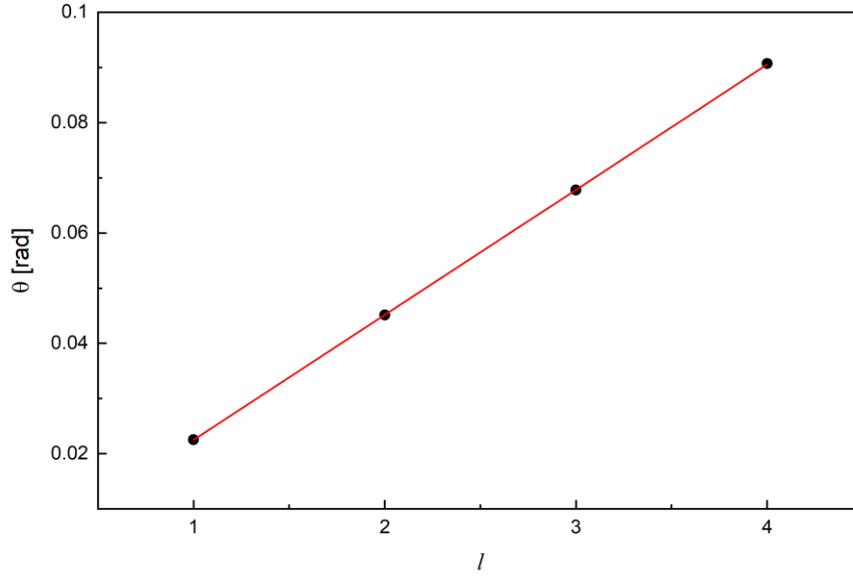


Figure S5. An example of determination of the characteristic period d for a sample crystallized in 303 K. The fitted function is $\theta(l) = \theta_0 + \arcsin(l\lambda/2d)$, where θ are positions of the l^{th} order diffraction peaks, θ_0 is the systematic shift in the peak's position and $\lambda = 1.5406 \text{ \AA}$ is the CuK α radiation wavelength. The function is another form of the Bragg equation $l\lambda = 2d \sin(\theta - \theta_0)$.

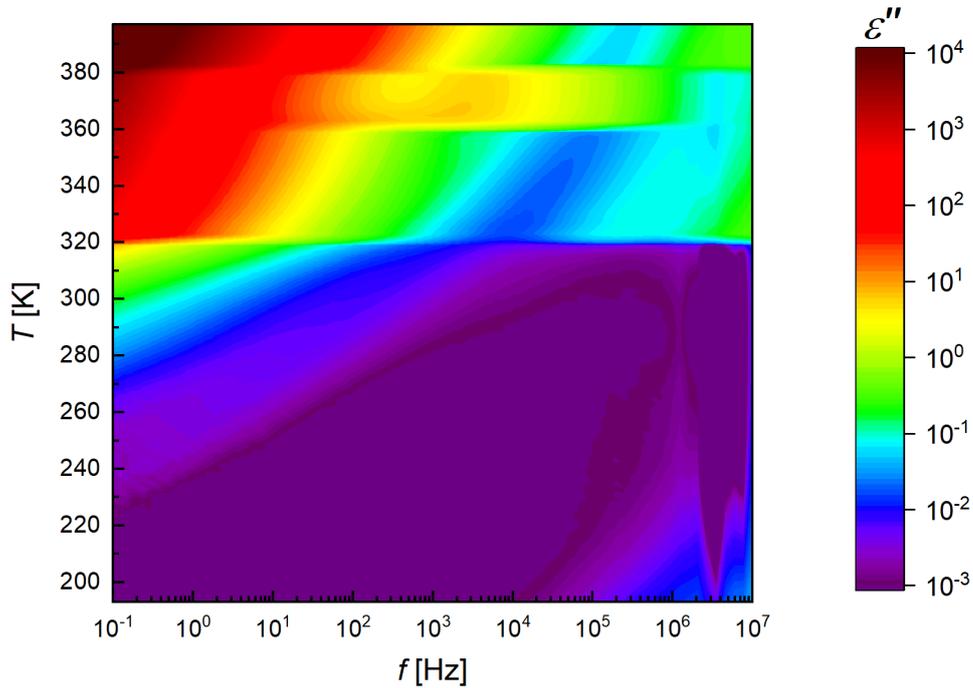


Figure S6. Dielectric absorption of 3F4HPhF6 upon heating after cooling from the isotropic liquid with the 15 K/min rate.

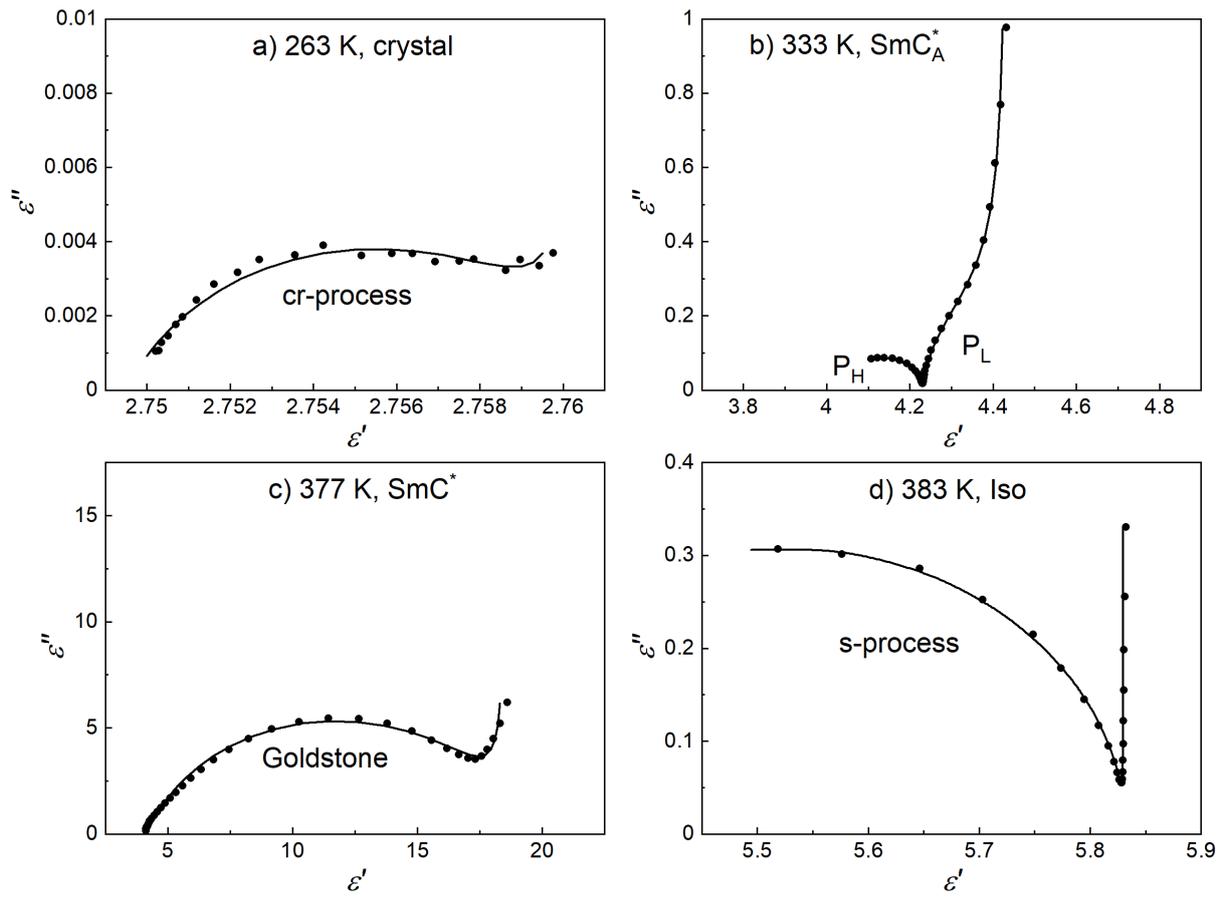


Figure S7. Cole-Cole plots of experimental BDS spectra (points) and fitting results of Equation (1) (lines) for different phases of 3F4HPhF6.