Rationalising the difference in crystallisability of two Sulflowers using efficient in silico methods Supplementary Information

Isaac J. Sugden,^{*‡a} Nicholas F. Francia,^{b‡} Torsten Jensen,^c Claire S. Adjiman,^b and Matteo Salvalaglio^{*b}



Fig. 1 Comparison between the CSP_0 (blue) and GAFF (orange) energies for the Sulflower and persulfurated coronene sets. Energies are rescaled with respect to the CSP_0 global minimum. In the Sulflower plot, structures with edge-face interactions are shown with an empty circle.

^a Molecular Systems Engineering Group, Department of Chemical Engineering, Sargent Centre for Process Systems Engineering, Institute for Molecular Science and Engineering, Imperial College London, London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom

^b Thomas Young Centre and Department of Chemical Engineering, University College London, London WC1E 7JE.

^c School of Chemistry, University of Bristol, Cantock's Close, Bristol, BS8 1TS, UK.

^{*}i.sugden@imperial.ac.uk

^{*}m.salvalaglio@ucl.ac.uk



Fig. 2 Fingerprints of the finite-temperature structures of Sulflower. Disordered structures are delimited with a red box. The different groups from the clustering analysis are shown in boxes of different colours.



Fig. 3 Fingerprints of the finite-temperature structures of persulfurated coronene. Disordered structures are delimited with a red box. The different groups from the clustering analysis are shown in boxes of different colours