## Mechanism of solvent-mediated polymorphic transformation to

## prepare axitinib form XLI controlled by water activity

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Volume fration of water	Volume fration of	ume fration of Molar fration of water	
$(V_W)$	methanol (V <sub>M</sub> )	$(X_W)$	activity( $\alpha_W$ )
0.00	1	0	0
0.05	0.95	0.106	0.167
0.10	0.90	0.200	0.294
0.15	0.85	0.284	0.394
0.20	0.80	0.360	0.475
0.25	0.75	0.429	0.540
0.30	0.70	0.491	0.595
0.35	0.65	0.548	0.641
0.40	0.60	0.600	0.682
0.50	0.50	0.692	0.751
0.60	0.40	0.771	0.809
0.7	0.30	0.840	0.861
0.8	0.20	0.900	0.909
0.9	0.10	0.953	0.955
1.00	0.00	1	1

Table S1 Experimental conditions for the SMPT process of solvated S<sub>DMF</sub>

Number	Methanol:Water (v:v)	Solid content/g	Temperature/ K	Agitation speed/rpm
1	0:10	1.6	333.15	300
2	1:9	1.6	333.15	300
3	3:7	1.6	333.15	300
4	5:5	1.6	333.15	300
5	1:9	0.4	333.15	300
6	1:9	0.8	333.15	300
7	1:9	2.4	333.15	300
8	2:8	1.6	333.15	300
9	2:8	1.6	323.15	300
10	2:8	1.6	313.15	300

Table S2 Details of experimental conditions for the  $S_{\text{DMF}}$  solvate transformation



Figure S1. The standard curve of HPLC for AXI



Figure S2. Diagram of the experimental setup for solvent-mediated polymorphic transformation. 1-Raman laser transmitter; 2- Raman probe; 3- Magneton; 4-Constant temperature water-bathing; 5-100ml crystallizer; 6- Magnetic stirring



Figure S3. Raman spectra of intermittent sampling during solution-mediated