Supporting Information

Continuous generation of millimeter-size glycine crystals in non-seeded millifluidic slug flow

Mingyao Mou¹, Huayu Li², Bing-Shiou Yang², Mo Jiang^{1,*}

¹ Department of Chemical and Life Science Engineering, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, 23219, USA. E-mail: mjiang3@vcu.edu;

² Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 900 Ridgebury Road, Ridgefield, Connecticut 06877, USA.
* Correspondence: mjiang3@vcu.edu; Tel.: +1 804 827 4001



Figure S1. Spatial profiles of the temperature in slugs and corresponding solute solubility along the length of the tubular crystallizer. The solubility is a function of temperature⁵¹, $C_{sat} = 0.563 T_{sat exp} + 9.836$, as in subsection 2.1. The solution concentration is 0.32 g glycine/g DI H₂O, until after nucleation. The temperature was monitored with an IR laser thermometer to verify every slug has the same temperature trajectory.







Figure S3. In-line microscope image of crystals in the slurry slug (in the center) for condition 5.



Figure S4. Representative off-line microscope images (with polarizer) of produced crystals in slugs of total volume of 50 mL after 1 day. Experimental details are in Table 1, condition 5. Scale bar: 0.2 mm.