

CrystEngComm

A journal at the forefront of the design and understanding of solid-state and crystalline materials

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Cover

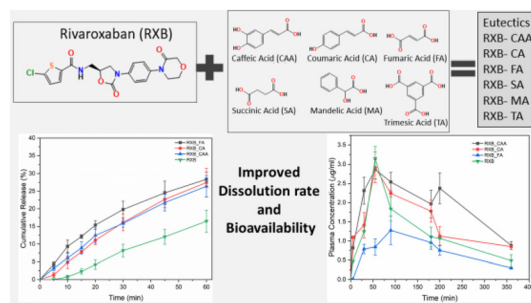
See Rajesh G. Gonnade *et al.*, pp. 3253–3263.
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PAPERS

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Rivaroxaban eutectics with improved solubility, dissolution rates, bioavailability and stability

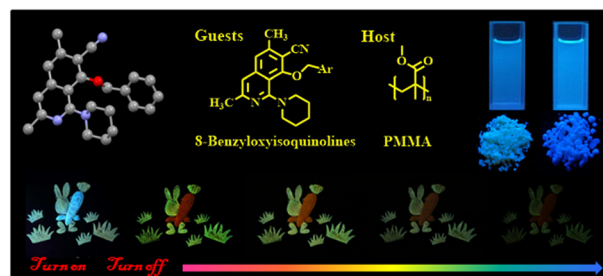
Parth S. Shaligram, Christy P. George, Himanshu Sharma, Kakasaheb R. Mahadik, Sharvil Patil, Kumar Vanka, S. Arulmozhi* and Rajesh G. Gonnade*



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Crystal structures, dual-state emissions and polymer-based doped room-temperature phosphorescence of 8-benzoyloxyisoquinoline derivatives

Miaochang Liu, Xinyue Xu, Yating Chen, Qiuping Ding,* Yunxiang Lei, Huayue Wu* and Xiaobo Huang*



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A journal at the forefront of the design and understanding of solid-state and
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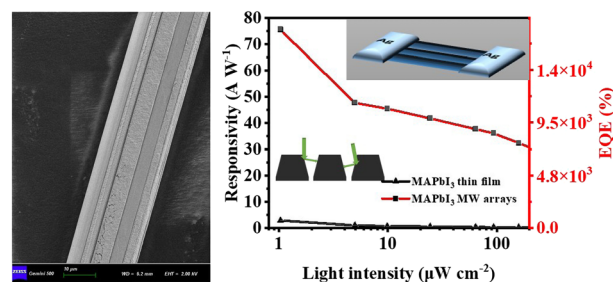
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Single-crystal MAPbI₃ microwire arrays by a bilayer flexible interface confinement method for photodetectors

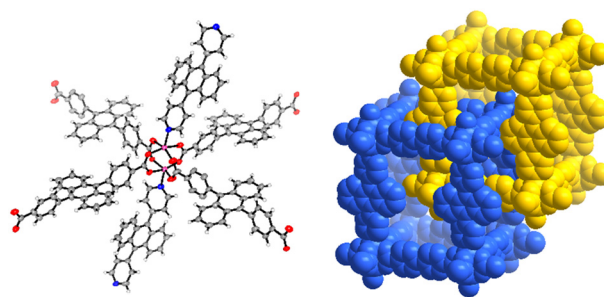
Yudan Chen, Wenjun Huang, Xiangfeng Wei,* Panpan Li, Zain Fatima, Rulong Zhou* and Jiehua Liu*



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Coordination polymers based on di-9,10-(pyridine-4-yl)-anthracene: selective adsorption of CO₂ and fluorescent properties

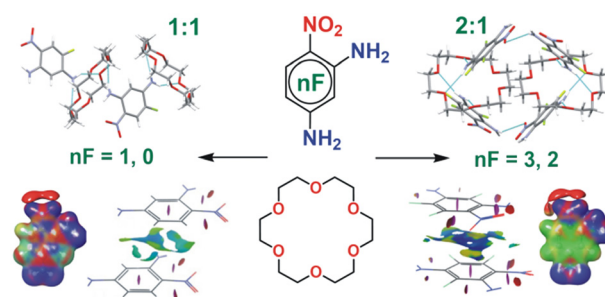
Ji-Ming Xi, Rui Zhu, Yu-Kang Teng, Qian Wu, Meng-Yuan Xu, Rui Zhang, Zhen-Zhong Lu* and Ling Huang



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How does the combination of the nitro group and fluorine atoms affect the (co)crystallization behaviour of arylenediamines?

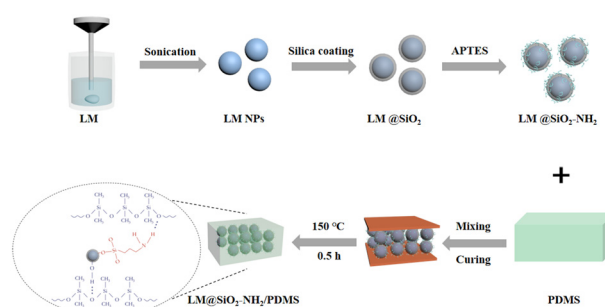
Tamara A. Vaganova, Yuriy V. Gatilov, Natalia A. Kryuchkova, Denis P. Pishchur, Anastasia A. Zhukovets and Evgenij V. Malykhin*



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Fabrication of core-shell liquid metal@silica nanoparticles for enhanced mechanical, dielectric and thermal properties of silicone rubber

Guizhi Zhu, Yuliang Tian, Junrui Tan, Qiong Wu, Longfei Tan,* Xiangling Ren, Changhui Fu, Zhihui Chen* and Xianwei Meng*



CH₃CH=CHCHO

air

autocatalytic growth

CH₃CH=CHCOOH

ZIF-8 with rhombic dodecahedra

ZIF-8 with octahedra

{110} {111}

{111}

Figure 1 consists of two plots, (a) and (b), showing the temperature dependence of the photoluminescence intensity (PL) and the temperature (T) for the S1, S2, S3, and S4 samples.

Plot (a) shows the PL intensity (a.u.) on the y-axis (ranging from 0 to 1250) versus the temperature (T) in Kelvin (K) on the x-axis (ranging from 300 to 420). The data series are: S1 (black squares), S2 (orange triangles), S3 (blue diamonds), and S4 (green inverted triangles). S1 shows a peak around 390 K. S2, S3, and S4 show a general increase in PL intensity with temperature, with S2 reaching the highest value around 390 K.

Plot (b) shows the temperature (T) in Kelvin (K) on the y-axis (ranging from 0.08 to 0.48) versus the temperature (T) in Kelvin (K) on the x-axis (ranging from 300 to 420). The data series are: S1 (black squares), S2 (orange triangles), S3 (blue diamonds), and S4 (green inverted triangles). The temperature (T) increases with the x-axis temperature, with S1 showing a sharp increase around 390 K.

DSC

1st batch
2nd batch
3rd batch
10th batch

Heat flow
Temperature [°C]

BDS

$\tan \delta$
Frequency [Hz]

1st batch
2nd batch
3rd batch
10th batch

**ARIPPAZOLE
POLYMORPHISM**

XRD

Intensity (Counts)
2- θ [°]

1st batch
2nd batch
3rd batch
10th batch
1st batch
2nd batch
3rd batch
10th batch
1st batch
2nd batch
3rd batch
10th batch

POM

Micrographs and DSC thermogram showing phase transitions and melting points (T_m) for 1st, 2nd, and 10th batches.

The figure is a composite illustration. At the top left, a blue cartoon water drop character with a face and arms is holding a red pipette. Below it is a 3D bar chart with two rows of bars. The first row, labeled 'LPS', has four bars of equal height (100%). The second row, labeled 'LPS1', has four bars of decreasing height (100%, 75%, 50%, 25%). To the right of the 3D chart is a 2D bar chart with two rows of bars. The first row, labeled 'LPS', has four bars of equal height (100%). The second row, labeled 'LPS1', has four bars of decreasing height (100%, 75%, 50%, 25%). Below the 3D chart is a 2D bar chart with two rows of bars. The first row, labeled 'LPS', has four bars of equal height (100%). The second row, labeled 'LPS1', has four bars of decreasing height (100%, 75%, 50%, 25%). At the bottom, there are chemical structures of LPS and its components, including a water drop character and a mortar and pestle.