

Reviewer #2:

1. The introduction does not mention important literature on DIPA* ferroelectric compounds processability in film and patterned structures DIPA* (see, for example, Langmuir 2017 33, 12859-). This literature, or similar, should be considered in the introduction.

Authors Reply: Authors added a paragraph about the importance of DIPAX films in the introduction as reviewer suggested. Please see the revised version of manuscript.

2. The manuscript is focused on the characterisation of the film properties. However, the film itself is poorly characterised. The authors should add experimental detail about the film morphology (for example, thickness, roughness, etc.).

Authors Reply: The thickness of the film was calculated to be about 250 ± 20 nm by employing Q. Al Bataineh et al. mathematical model. Authors added this to the EXPERIMENTS AND CALCULATIONS section. Please see the revised version of manuscript. In addition, the roughness and surface morphology were illustrated in the SEM micrographs.

Does the quality of the film influence the DIPAC properties? I suggest adding a comment.

Authors Reply: The quality of the film including cracks on the surfaces can affects the refractive index spectra of the DIPAC films. This issue has been addressed in the revised manuscript as reviewer suggested. Please see the revised version of manuscript.

As admitted by the authors, the quality of the film is limited (it contains a high number of cracks). Can the quality of the film be improved (for example, by thermal or solvent annealing)?

Authors Reply: The cracks on the surface of the film provide paths for the penetration of chlorides into DIPA molecules. This leads to the reinforcement of chloride-induced island-like patterns. Therefore, these cracks cannot be enhanced using any modifications.

What about reproducibility in different samples? Is the size of objects generated by the cracks (Fig. 4b) reproducible? I suggest adding a comment about reproducibility and the possible differences between different samples (if present).

Authors Reply: The samples prepared in this work can be easily reproducible. The materials used to prepare samples are easily available and can be purchased immediately. The synthesis technique used to prepare samples is straightforward. Indeed, all samples of different sizes and features were reproduced several times. The characterization techniques of samples employed in this work have evidently shown that different samples yield the same results. Since the samples

were subjected to same preparation conditions, the obtained results on different samples were statically the same. This is an adequate indication that the samples were reproducible. Moreover, the materials used, preparation techniques employed and characterization methods utilized were inexpensive and easy to perform. Please see lines 133-144 of the revised version of the manuscript.