# Multi-ion ionic liquids and a direct, reproducible, diversity-oriented way to make them

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### Synthesis of Multi-ion IL system 1a

A stock solution of a 1:1 (mol/mol) mixture of allyl bromide (Aldrich, 99%, Reagent Plus®) and n-bromopropane (Aldrich, 99%) was prepared by combining 30.64g (0.2534 mol) of the former with 31.15g (0.2534 mol) of the latter. This gives a two-component alkylating reagent which has an average molecular weight of 121.99g/mol [{allyl bromide FW (120.98) + n-bromopropane FW (122.99)}/2].

A 250 mL single-neck, round-bottomed flask was charged with a magnetic stir bar. Imidazole (7.71g, 0.1133 mol, Aldrich, 99%, Reagent Plus<sup>®</sup>) was then added, along with 12.02g (0.1133 mol) anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (Fisher Scientific, Lab Grade, >95%). To the mixed solids was then added 125 mL acetonitrile (Fisher Scientific, ACS Reagent Grade) and 27.65g (0.2266 moles) of the two-component alkylating reagent previously prepared (vide supra). The mixture was then fitted with a water-cooled condenser (capped with a CaCl<sub>2</sub>-charged drying tube) and a heating mantle. The entire assembly was then secured to a magnetic stirrer which was then set to stir at 510 rpm. The mixture was heated to and maintained at  $45^{\circ}$  C. After 12 h a small sample of the solution was withdrawn, the acetonitrile evaporated, and the <sup>1</sup>H-NMR checked. It revealed conversion to be incomplete. Consequently, heating was continued for another 24 h (36 h total heating), at which time an NMR of the reaction mixture indicated that the reaction had reached completion. During the reaction period the suspended solid present (begins as Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) changed in appearance into a much finer-looking powder which accumulated at the flask sides (assumed to be NaBr and NaHCO<sub>3</sub>). After cooling, the acetonitrile was removed *in vacuo*, leaving a pasty residue. A brisk stream of clean, compressed air was blown into this mass for 24 h to remove any residual molecular materials. The mixture was then taken up into 100 mL of hot, de-ionized water and stirring commenced. To this was added 40.0 g (0.125 mol) of solid KTf<sub>2</sub>N [prepared in our laboratory by the neutralization of 80% aqueous  $HTf_2N$  (Iolitec USA) with KOH]. As the  $KTf_2N$  dissolved a copious quantity of a dense, pale-ivory liquid separated from the aqueous solution. After stirring overnight, the dense IL layer was separated, diluted with 200 mL of  $CH_2Cl_2$ , and the solution dried with anhydrous  $Na_2SO_4$ . Filtration of this suspension, followed by evaporation of the  $CH_2Cl_2$ , gave the final IL **1a**.

#### ADDITIONAL NOTES:

We have made **1a** and a number of other mixed-ion systems as of this writing. On occasion, when the alkylating agent mix employs an alkyl iodide, the final product has a medium to dark yellow color. This discoloration can often be diminished by dissolving the IL in methanol (specifically), heating to a boil, adding decolorizing carbon, and stirring overnight. Removal of the charcoal by filtration followed by removal of the methanol *in vacuo* gives a product with less color.

In repeated preparations of **1a** and other multi-imidazolium ion systems, we have generally found it advantageous to utilize 2.05-2.10 equivalents of the alkylating reagent relative to imidazole being employed. Even when the alkylating reagent component materials have relatively high boiling points, the excess is readily removed by the compressed-air treatment described.

For the repeat preparations of **1a**, two different batches of alkylating agent were prepared, one using reagents from TCI, and the other using TCI and Aldrich reagents together. Our aim was to introduce into the preparation opportunities for variation between the batches in order to gauge how sensitive to such variables our approach is with regard to being able to reproducibly generate a multi-ion system of consistent composition.

At the end of the reflux period, the precipitated NaBr and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> can be removed by filtration prior to removal of the acetonitrile *in vacuo*. However, we have not observed any improvement in the overall product quality or yield as a result of doing so.

Alkyl chlorides have been used successfully in conjunction with the present synthetic rubric. However, reactions in which they are used should be periodically assessed by NMR to gauge the extent of reaction. We have observed that reactions in which chlorides are employed can take up to 48 h to reach completion. Procedures similar to the one used here have been reported before as a means to prepare N,N-dialkyl imidazolium salts for IL and imidazolidene-carbene applications (see references below). However, we have expressly found several of these have procedural elements that do not work well in our hands. Two of these of particular note are:

\*The use of bicarbonate salts (rather than carbonate salts) as the base; in our hands, multi-ion ILs prepared in this way routinely did not reach completion, and were intractably contaminated with various partly-alkylated imidazole/imidazolium species.

\*The use of secondary alkyl halides as alkylating agents. In our hands, elimination (dehydrohalogentation) was a serious competing reaction to alkylation, and routinely led to overall incomplete alkylation and impure multiion mixtures.

W. M. McDanel, M. G. Cowan, T. K. Carlisle, A. K. Swanson, R. D. Noble, D. L. Gin, *Polymer*, **2014**, *55*, 3305.

E. F. Hahn, B. Heidrich, A. Hepp, T. Pape, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, **2007**, *692*, 4630. G.-H. Min, T. Yim, H. Y. Lee, D. H. Huh, E. Lee, J. Mun, S. M. Oh, Y. G. Kim, Young, *Bull. Korean Chem. Soc.*, **2006**, *27*, 847.

N. Kumar, R. Jain, J. Heterocyc. Chem., 2012, 49, 370.















# Allyl-Alkyl

1a



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1a b2



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1a b3



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Smpl 1b





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1

8.5638

X : parts per Million : 1H

7.2835











# Smpl 1c















## Nitrile-Alkyl





















1 a batch 2





1 a hatch 3













NOTE: Three sets of two ions each have redundant masses: m/z = 151, 153, 165.

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### **DSC Data and Acquisition**

Thermal analysis was performed via differential scanning calorimetry. Data was collected on a TA Instruments Q2000. The samples were run in open pans, heated to 110°C at 10°C/min and held there for 10 minutes to degas and remove residual trace solvent. Next, they were cooled at 10°C/min to -85°C and held for 5 minutes. Data was then collected as the samples were heated at 10°C/min to 200°C.

The results are shown in Figure 2 (main text) for **1a** (solid), **2** (long dash) and **3** (short dash). Interestingly, no distinct solid/liquid phase transitions are observed, although a low temperature glass transition is indicated for **2**. The small thermal event at ~100°C for all samples, and is likely the loss of trace water. Samples were also run at scan rates of 1°C/min with similar thermal behavior (see Supplementary Information).



**Figure SI-1**. DSC traces compounds **1a** (solid), **2** (long dash) and **3** (short dash). The scan procedure is identical to that in the main body of the article, except that the data collection scan was run at 1°C/min. Like the scans obtained at 10°C/min, these results indicate no phase transitions discernable through thermal events for **1a** and **3**, with a low temperature glass transition observed for **2**. The thermal event at around 100°C is seen here as well, although diminished in relative magnitude. The y axis values have been offset, but not rescaled.

### Water Determination (Karl Fisher)

Water contents for **1a-3** were not part of our original characterization panel, and were only acquired after a request by reviewers of the present manuscript (with which we were happy to comply). However, note that by the time the measurements were made the samples had been exposed to quite humid air for ca. 3 mos. and were not re-dried before doing the Karl Fisher experiments. Consequently, the values below probably represent water saturation values for the new ILs.

Sample wt (g) Water content (ppm) 1a trial 1 0.9775 1858.4277 average Stdv trial 2 1.135 1867.31 1859.849233 6.861345915

trial 3 0.9166 1853.81

- 1b trial 1 0.7045 2526.448 trial 2 0.7217 2401.102 2471.261 64.00019935 trial 3 0.8665 2486.233
- 1c trial 1 0.6456 2479.905
  - trial 2 0.6676 2536.87 2512.004333 29.1632861

trial 3 0.722 2519.238

- 2 trial 1 0.5207 1389.8599
  - trial 2 0.6705 1333.4236 1332.686833 57.5449875

trial 3 0.7176 1274.777

 3
 trial 1
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 4063.4135

 trial 2
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 4066.791
 4057.247267
 13.70963771

 trial 3
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