

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Imidazolium functionalized carbon nanotubes for the synthesis of cyclic carbonates: reducing the gap between homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysis

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Figure S1: ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$) spectrum of **S-Imi**

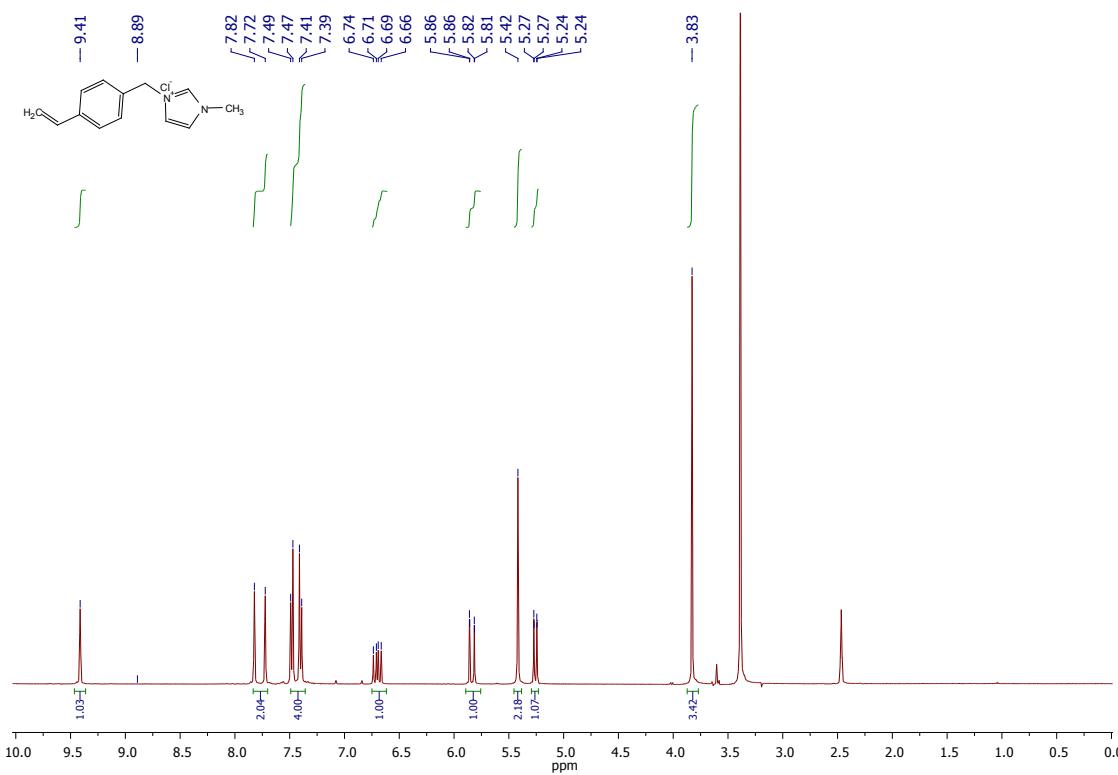


Figure S2: ^{13}C -NMR (125 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$) spectrum of **S-Imi**

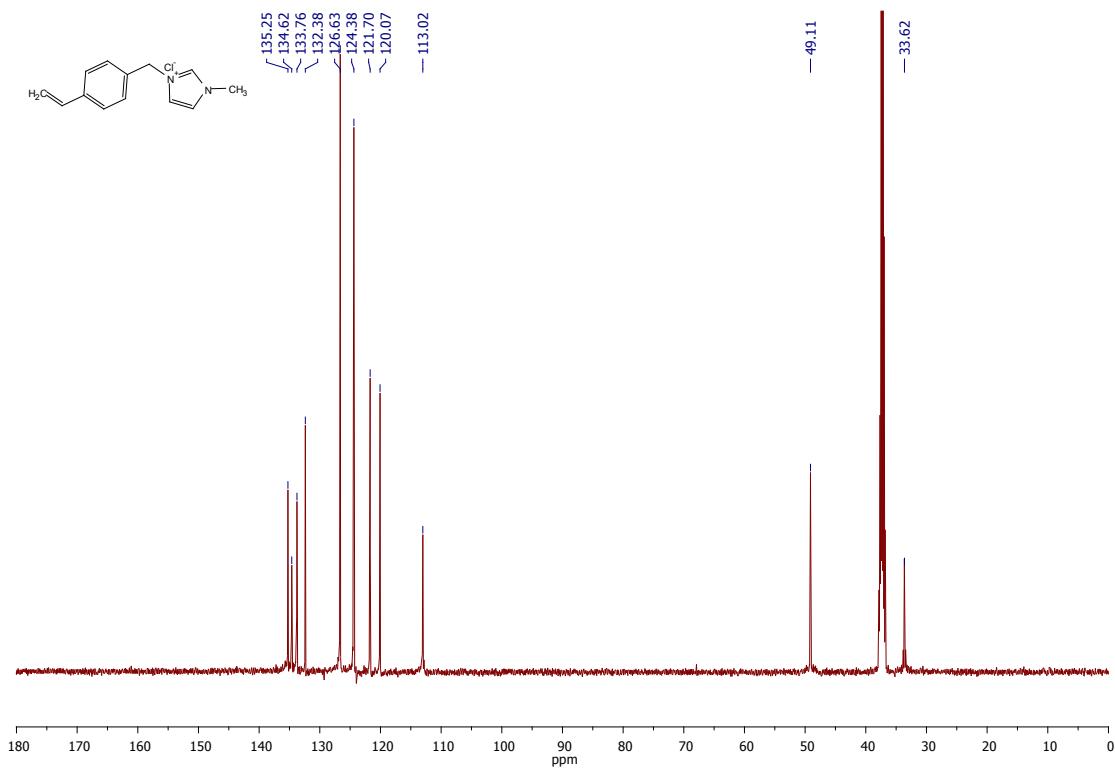


Figure S3: ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$) spectrum of **bV-Imi**

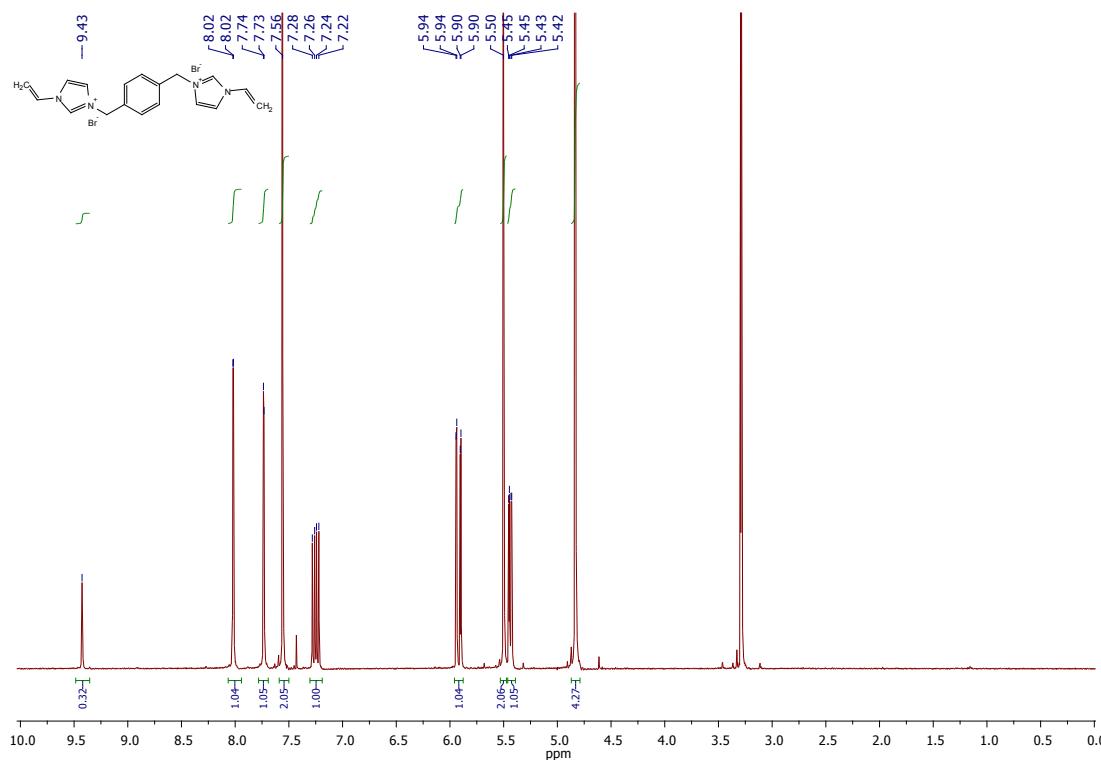


Figure S4: ^{13}C -NMR (125 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$) spectrum of **bV-Imi**

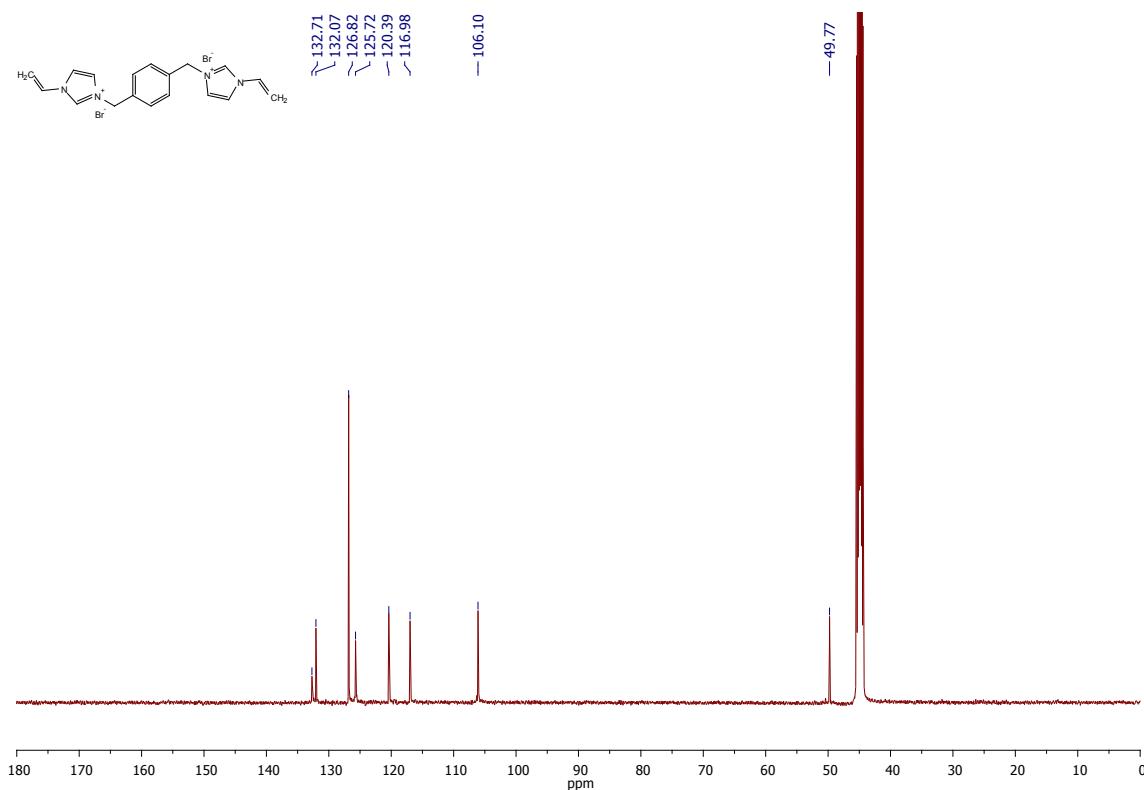


Figure S5: TEM image of **S-Imi-NT-1**

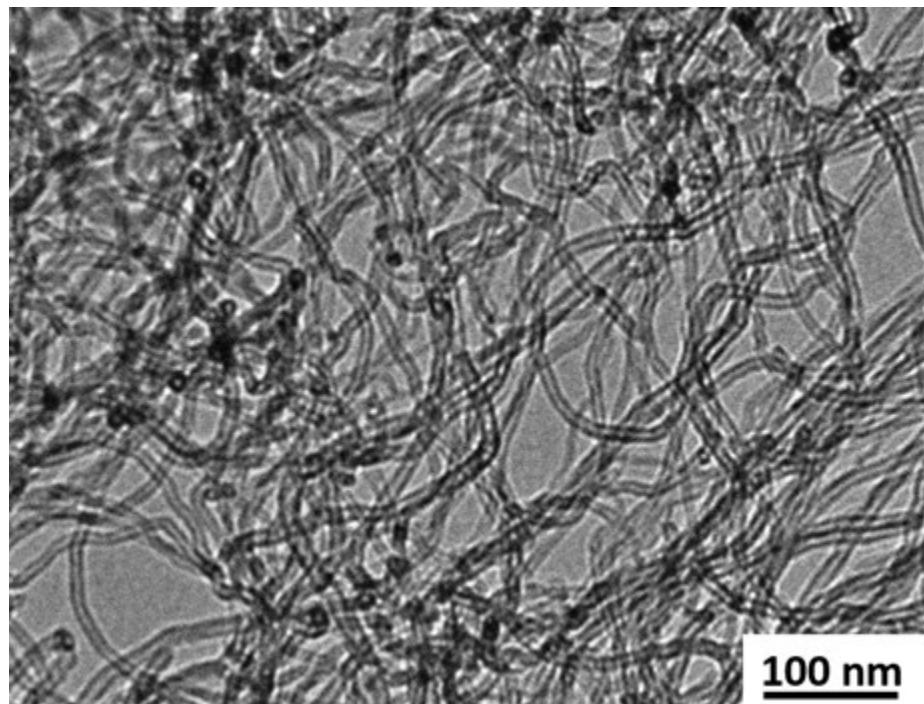


Figure S6: TEM images of **bV-Imi-NT-2** (a) and (b).

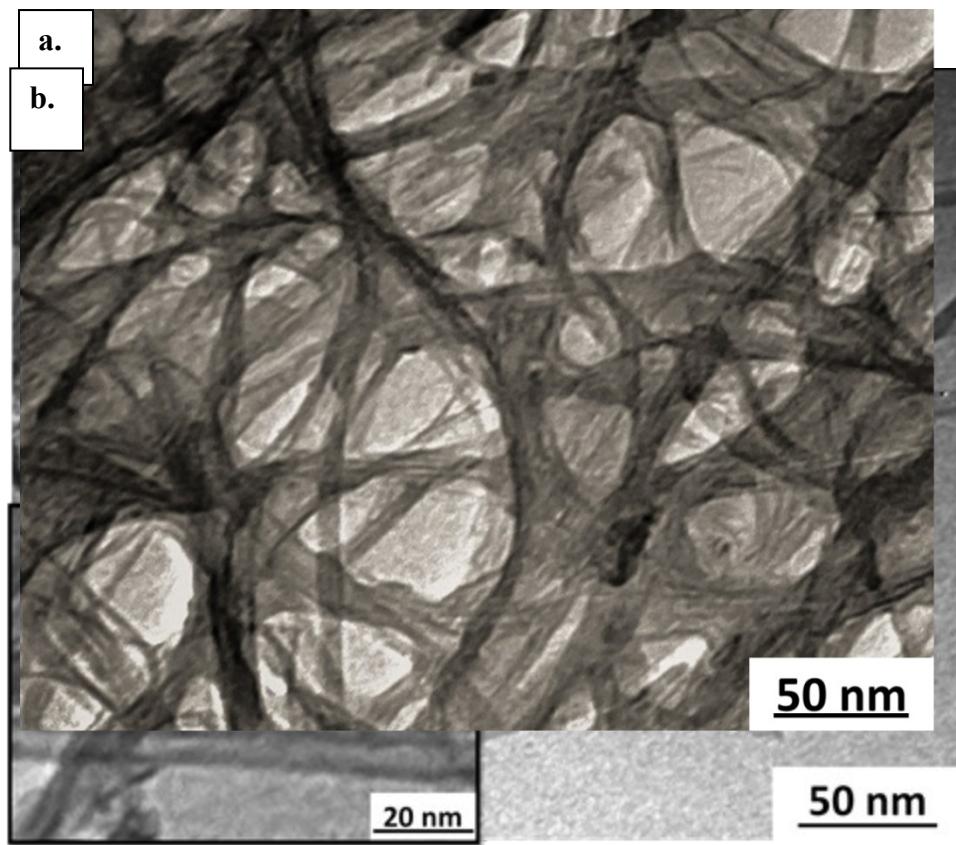


Figure S7: Pore Size Distribution of raw SWCNT (a), **S-Imi-NT-1** (b) and **bV-Imi-NT-2** (c) catalyst obtained from the BJH desorption data.

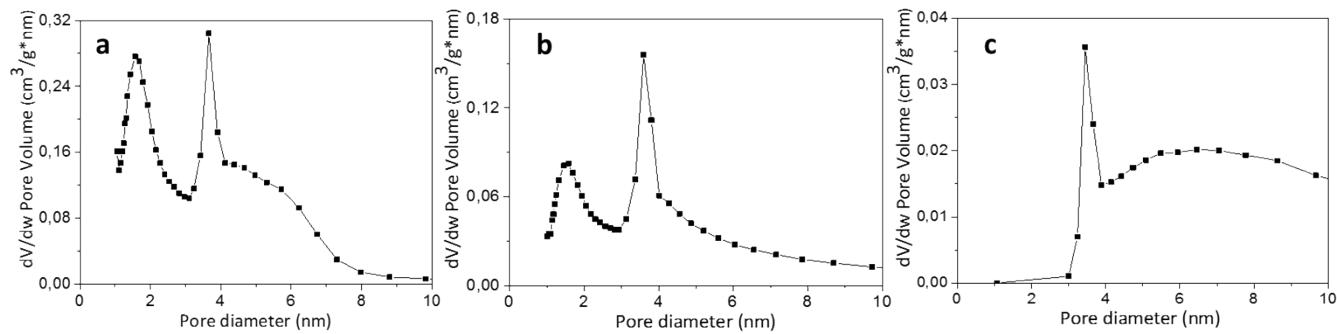


Figure S8: ¹H-NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of the reaction mixture of **bV-Imi-NT-2** with ECH (CDCl₃). The signals in the aromatic region are due to the presence of the biphenyl used as internal standard for GC analysis.

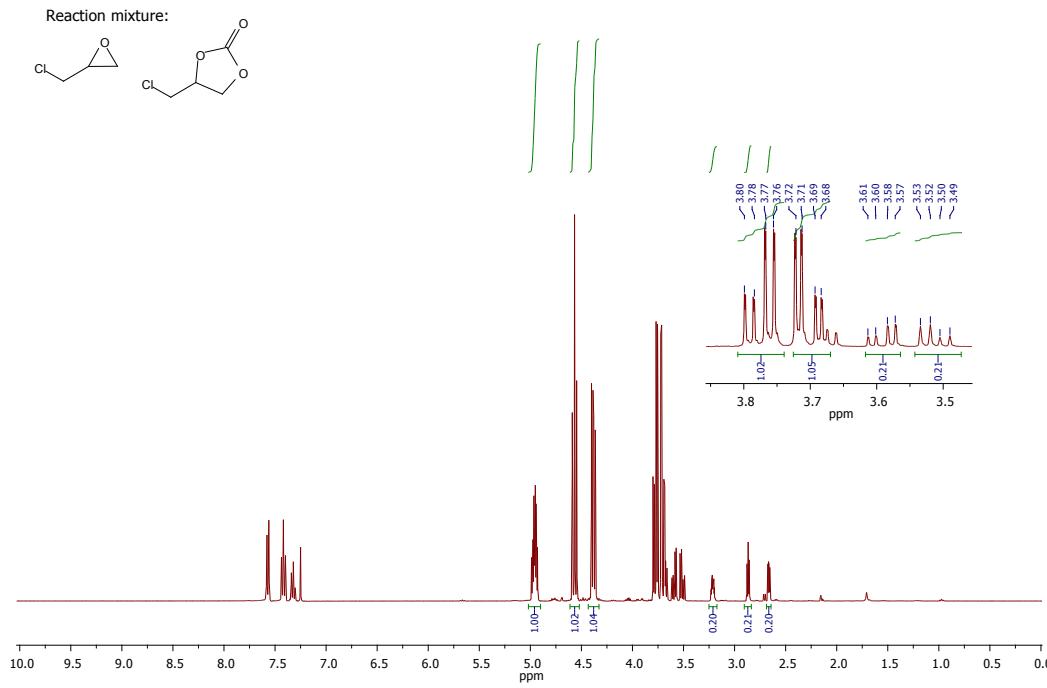


Figure S9: ^1H -NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of the reaction mixture of **bV-Imi-NT-2** with PO (tol-d₈). The signals in the aromatic region are partially due to the presence of the biphenyl.

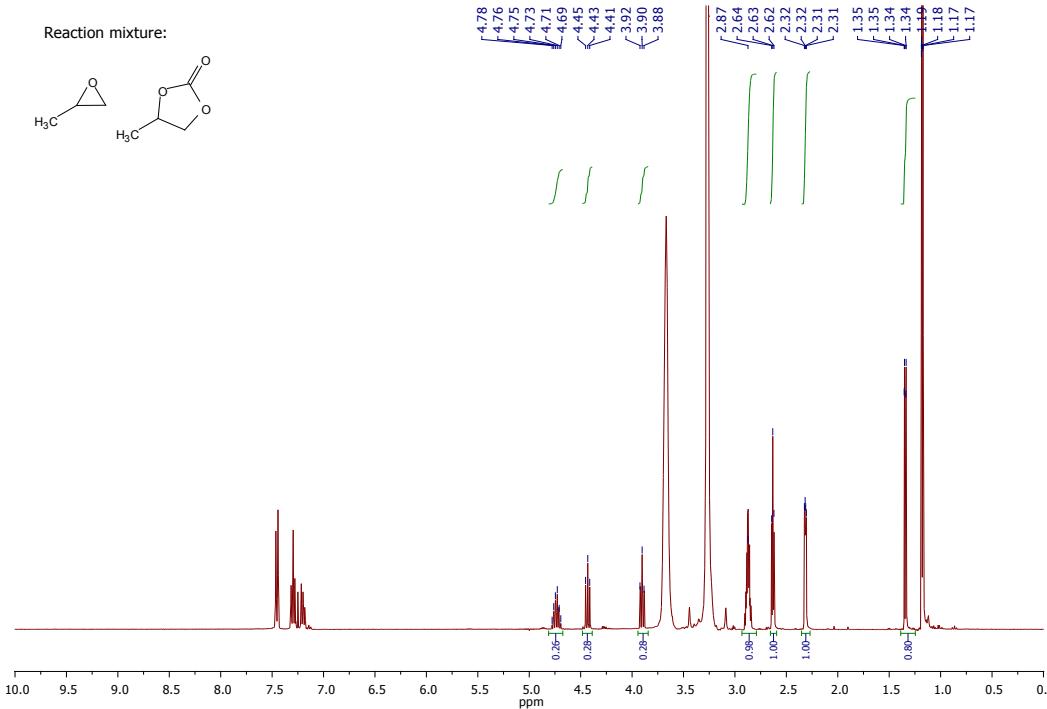


Figure S10: ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) spectrum of the reaction mixture of **bV-Imi-NT-2** with GLY. The signals in the aromatic region are due to the presence of the biphenyl.

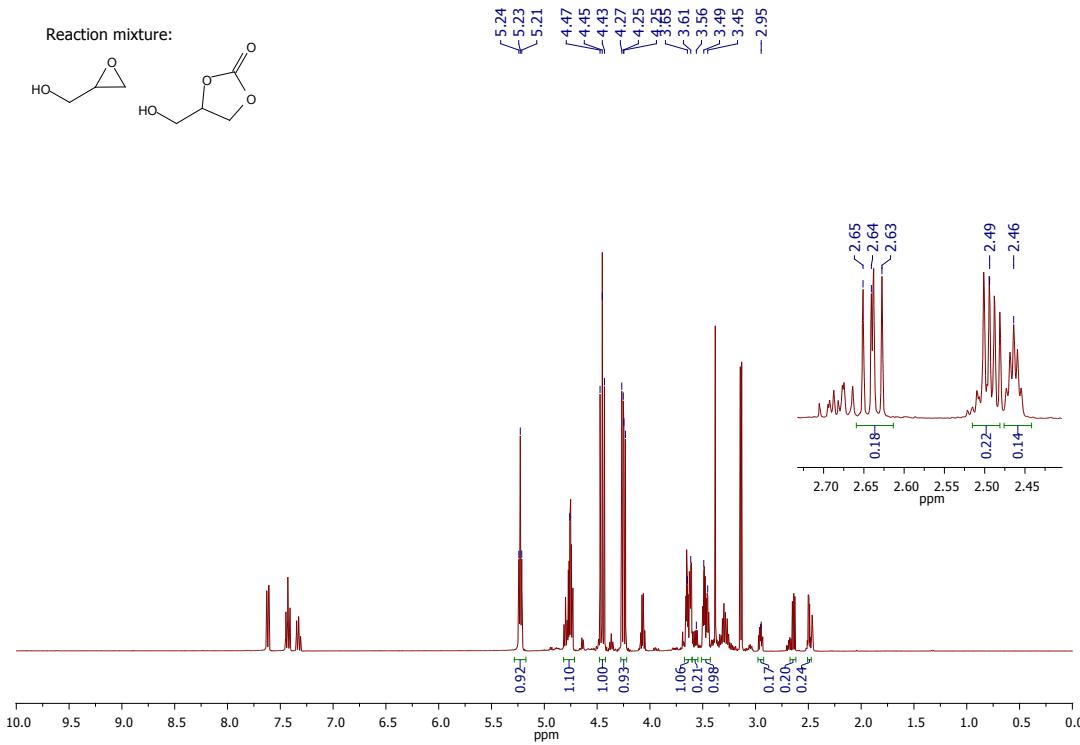


Figure S11: ¹³C-CP-MAS-NMR of self-condensed bV-Imi polymer

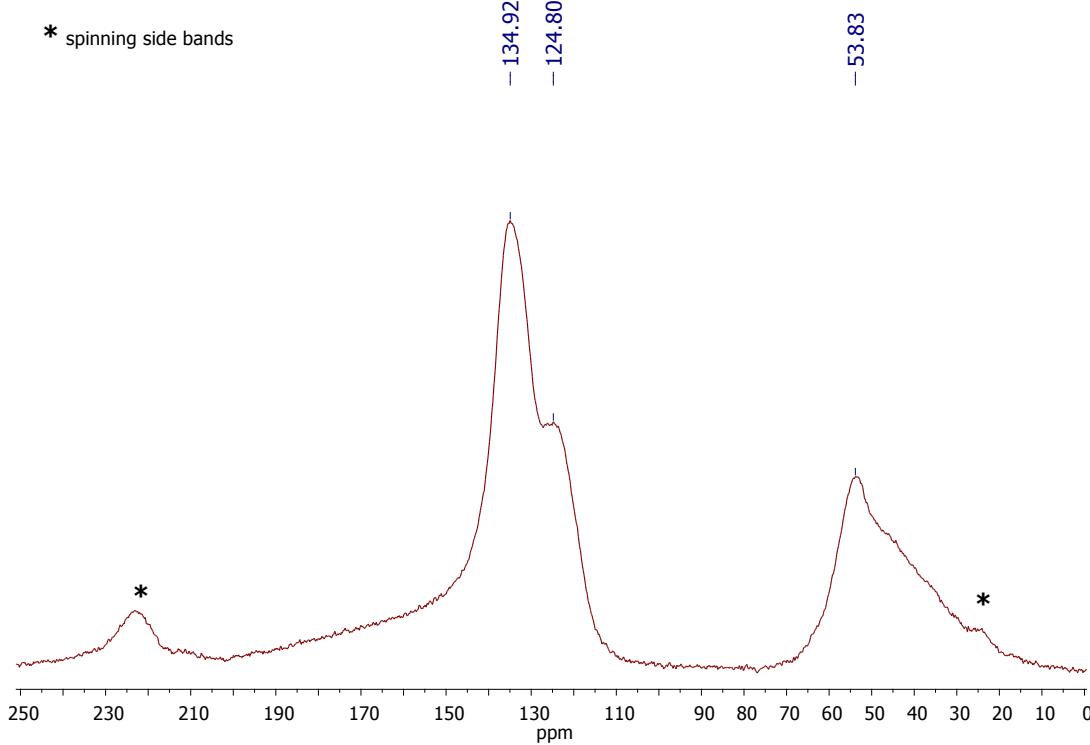


Figure S12: Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of self-condensed bV-Imi polymer

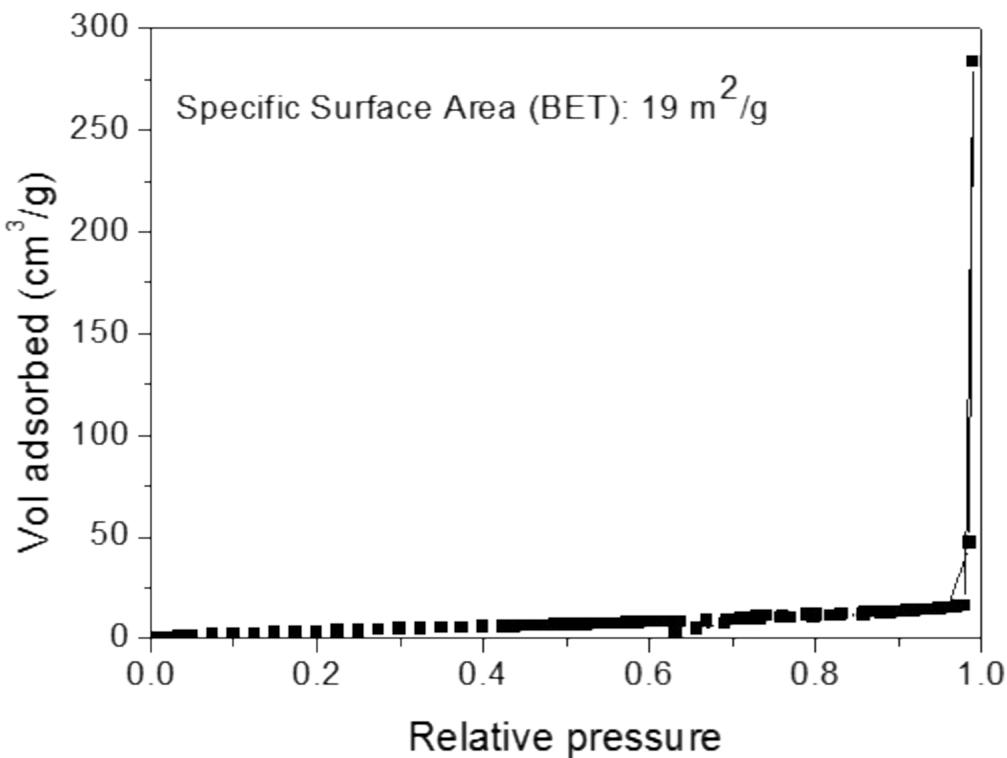


Figure S13: ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, tol-d₈) spectrum of the mixture after the 1st use of **bV-Imi-NT-2** with SO (see article, Figure 5)

