

Electronic Supplementary Information

Biomimetic Design of Protic Lipidic Ionic Liquids with Enhanced Fluidity

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I. Computational Modeling and Simulation

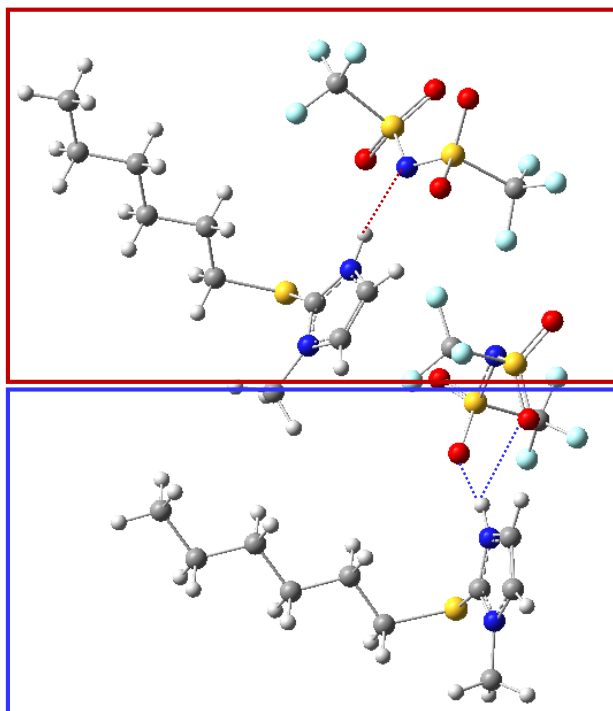


Figure S1. Considering in the x-ray structure, the LIL 2, [mimSC₁₆][NTf₂], complexes were packed more tightly, which may favor the formation of both conformers. A large model including two units was used. The solvent effect was considered by CPCM solvation model. In the optimized structure, both conformers (a, in red box) and (b, in blue square box) exist. The N–H···N–anion distance amounts to 2.0059 Å in the conformer (a), while the distances between the imidazolium hydrogen atom with oxygen atoms of the anion are 1.8416 and 2.6581 Å, respectively.

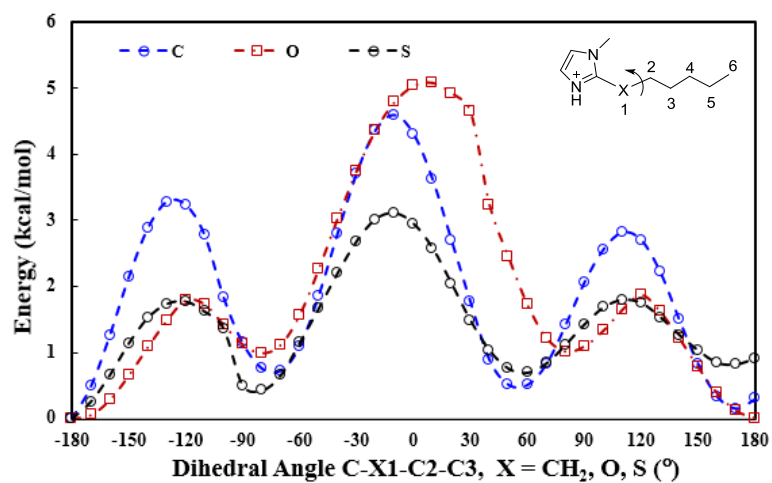
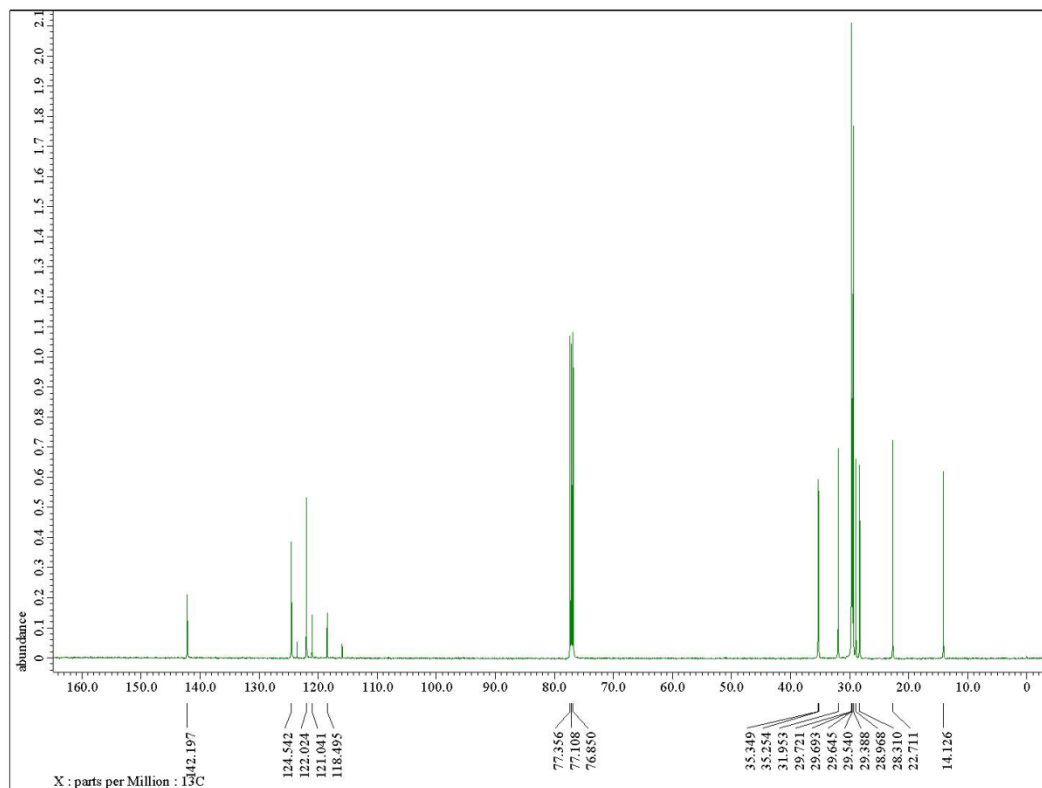
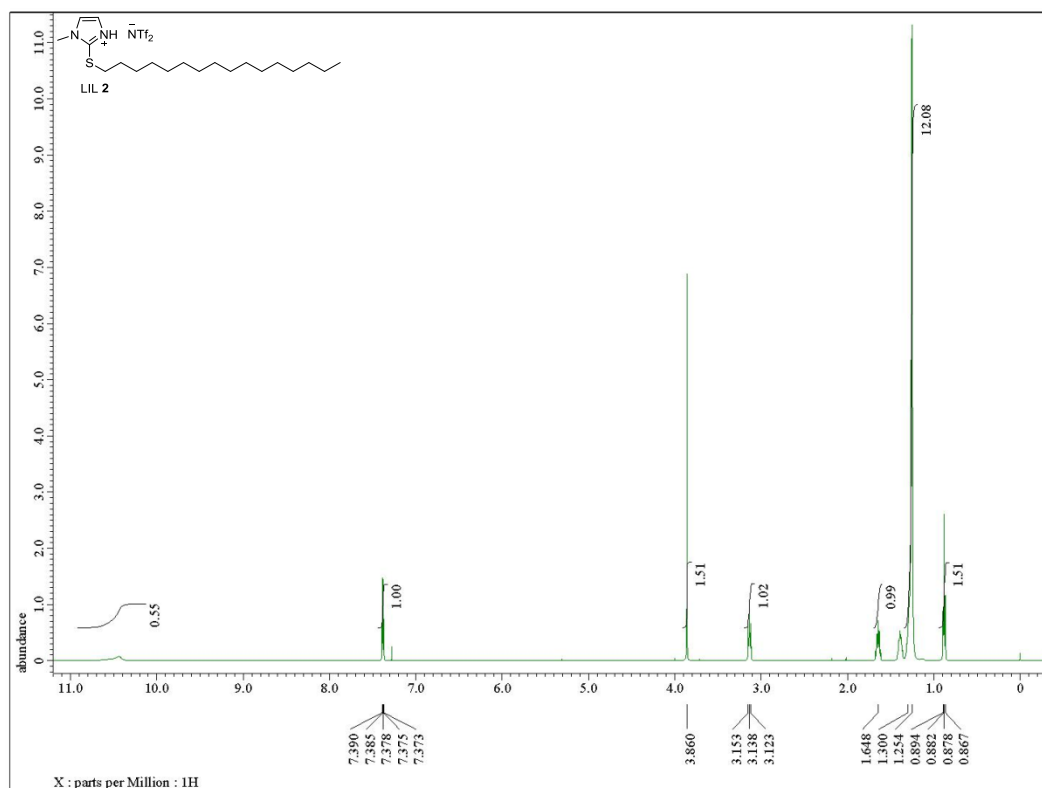
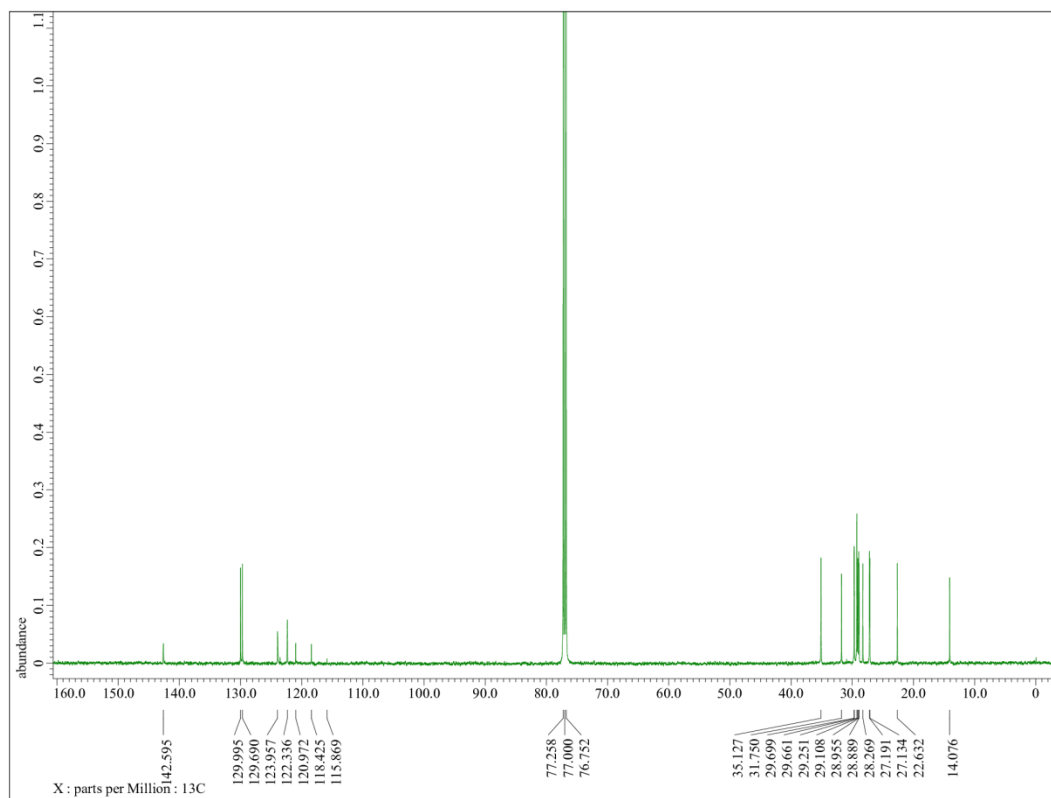
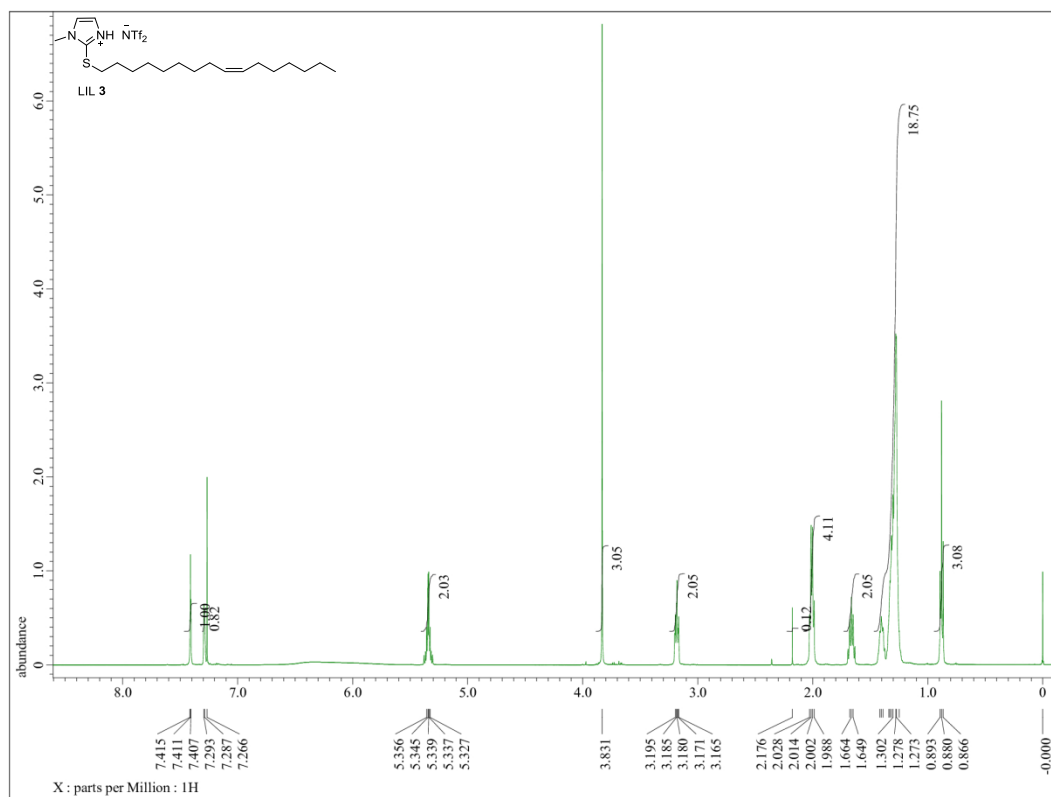
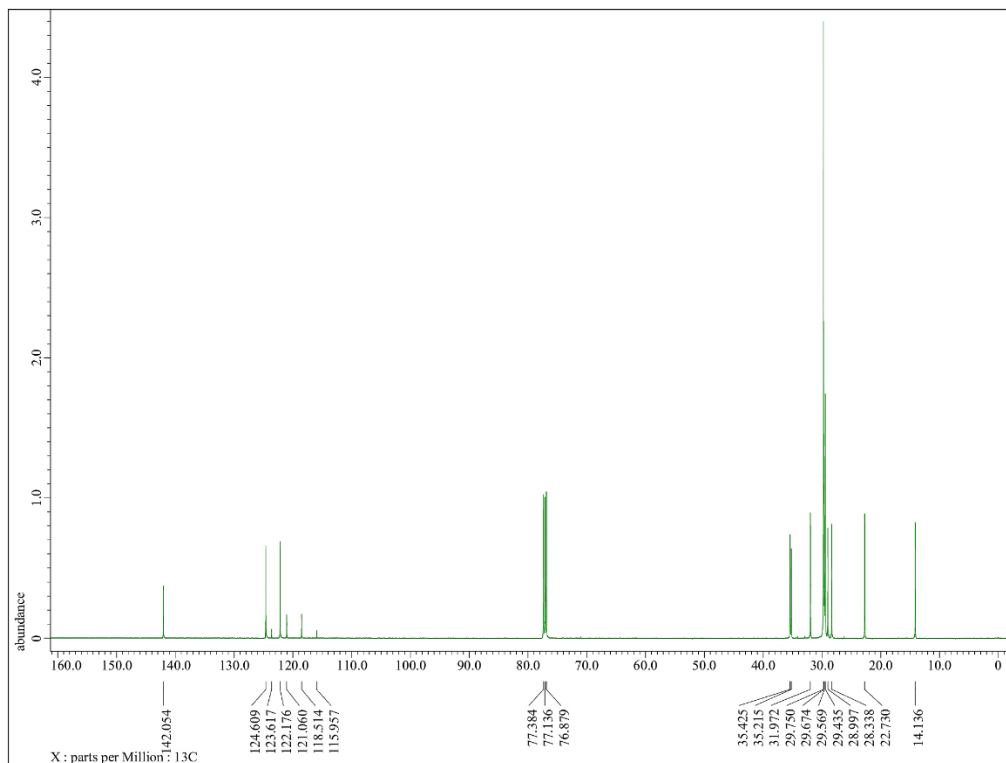
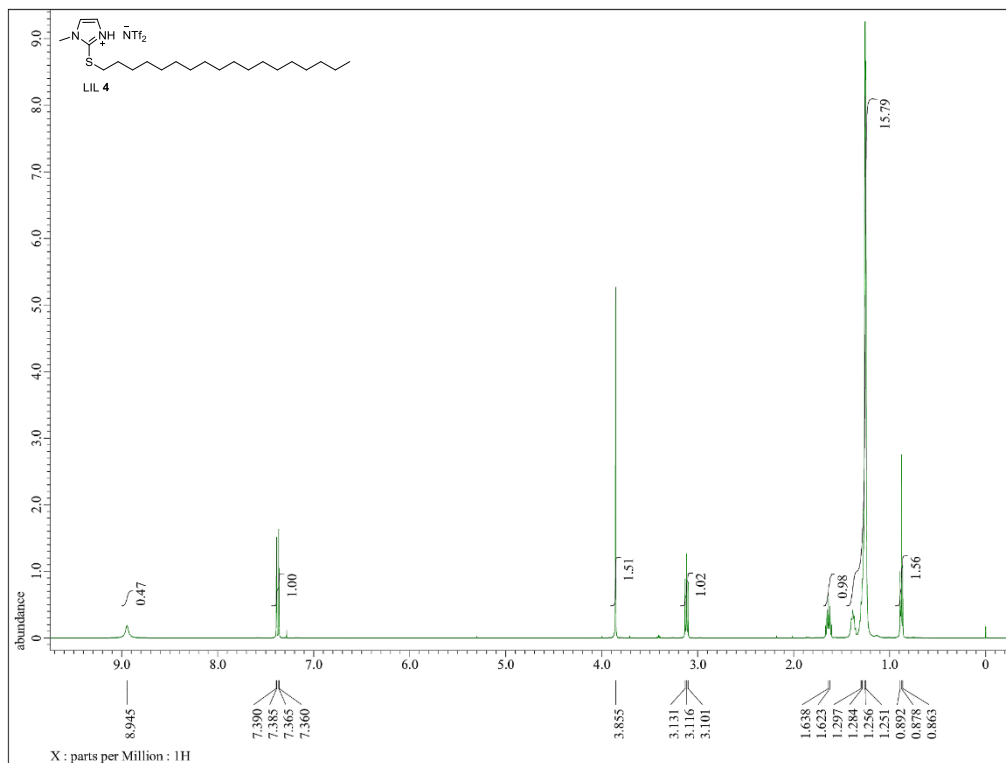


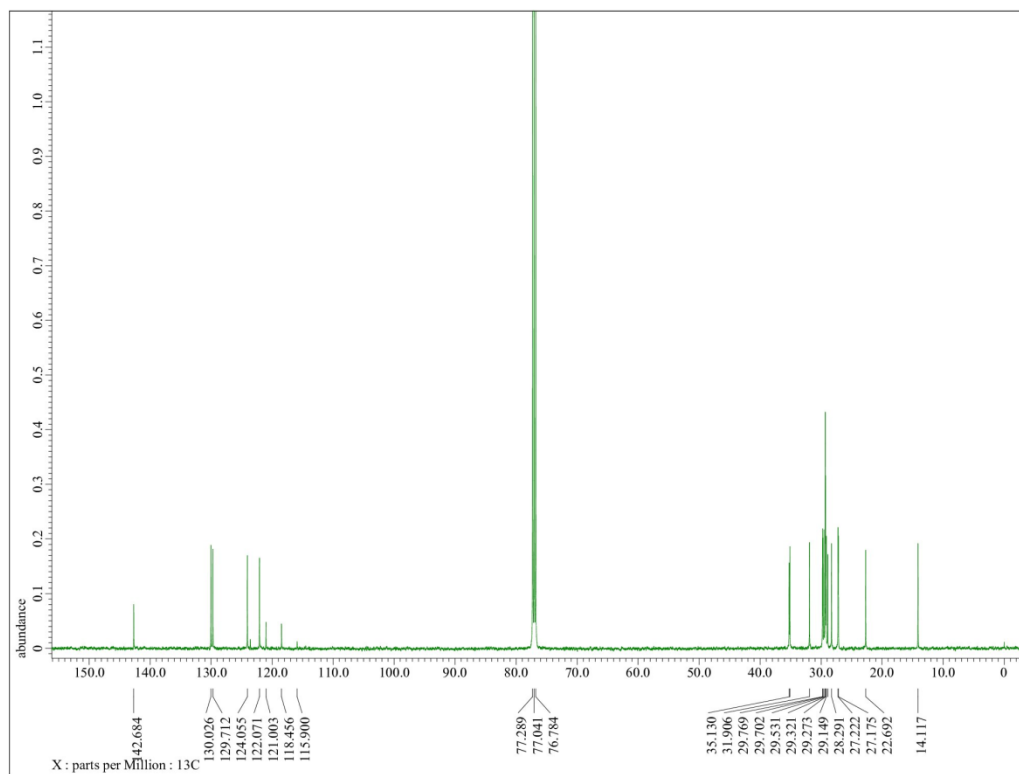
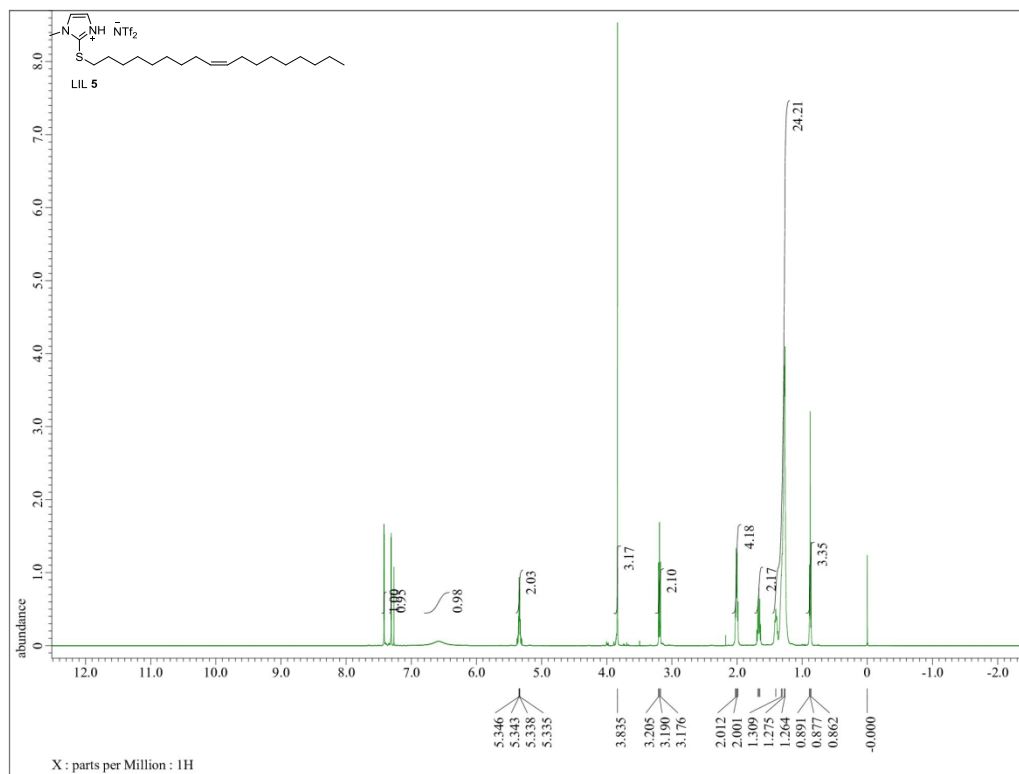
Figure S2. Relative conformational-energy landscape for the rotation along the X1–C2 bond.

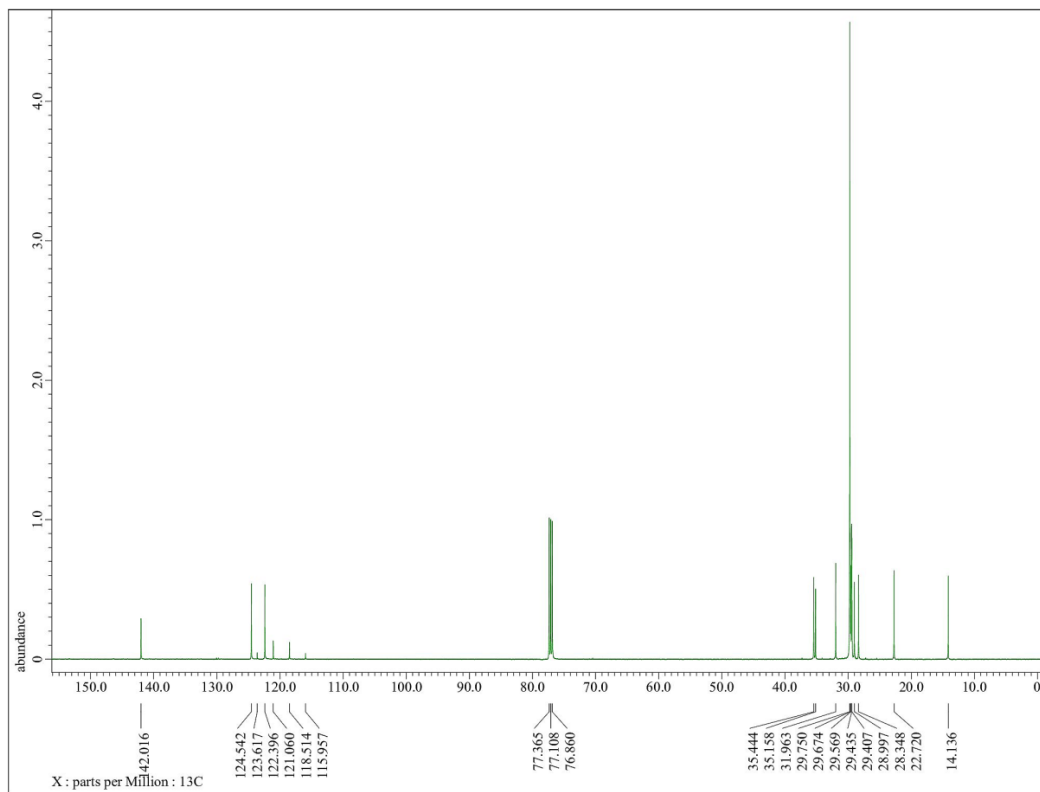
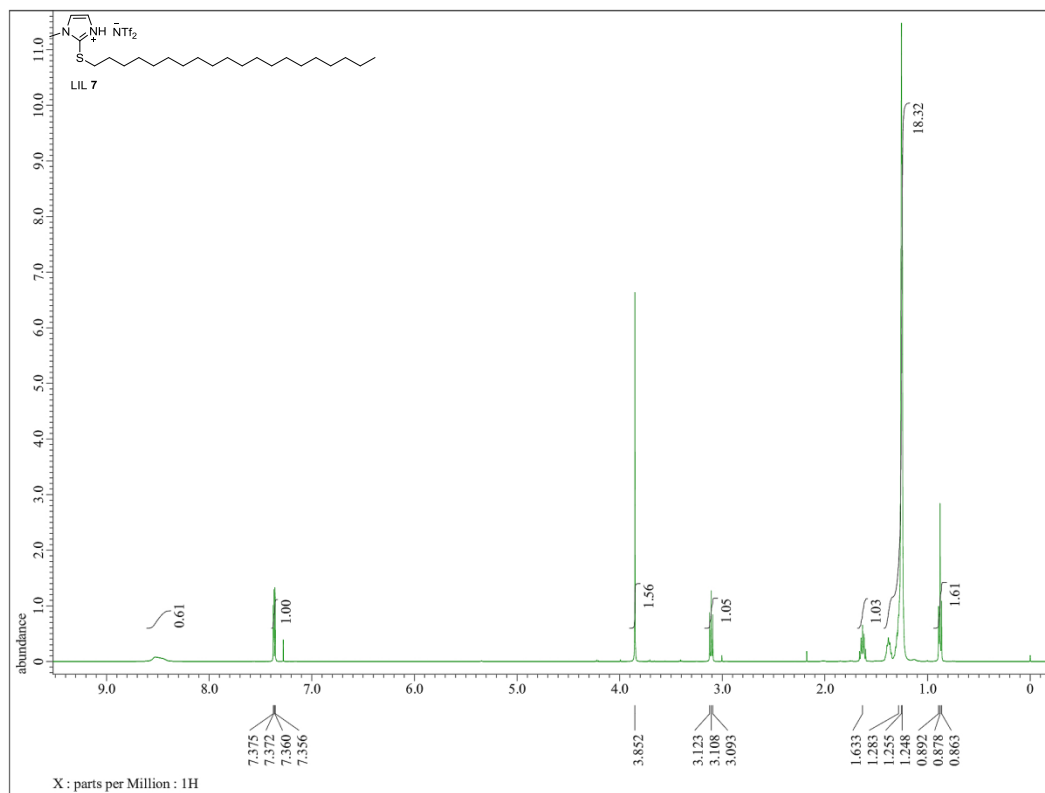
II. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR Spectra

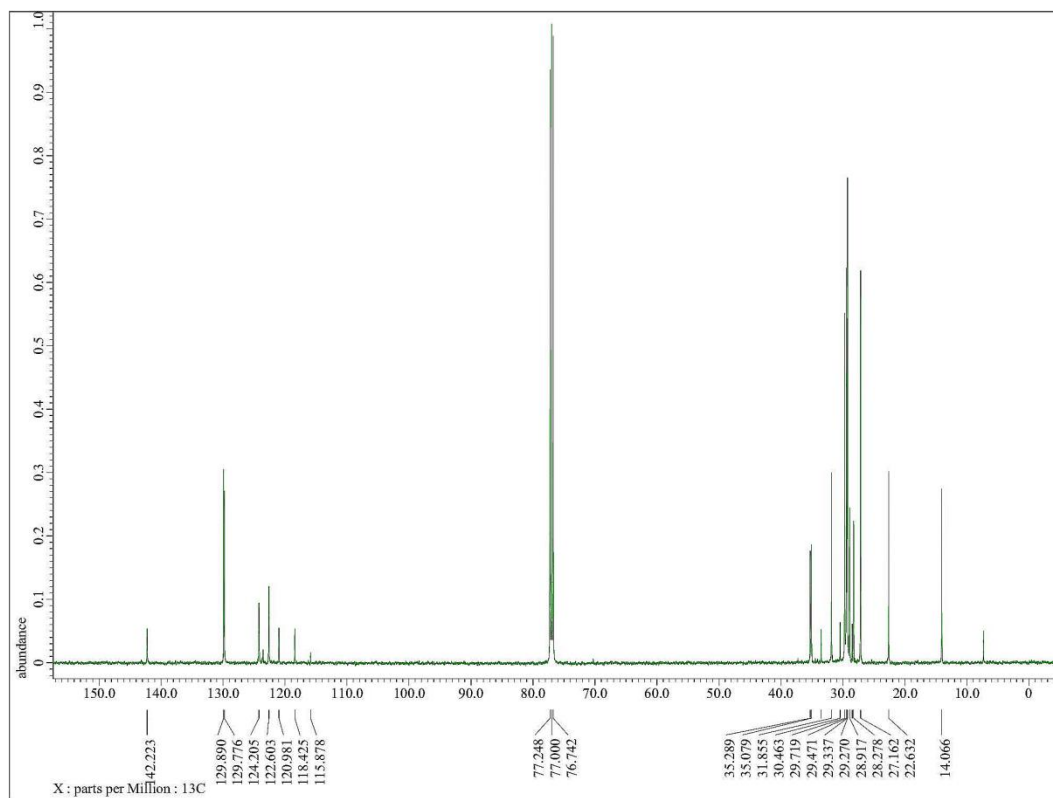
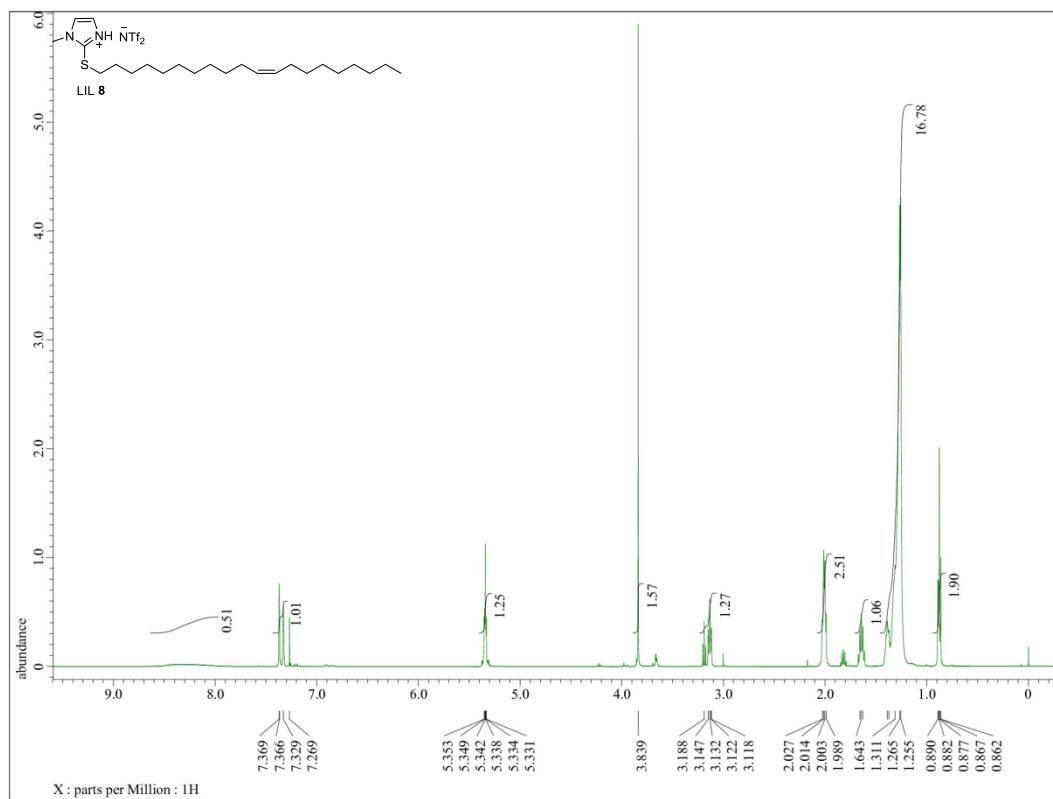






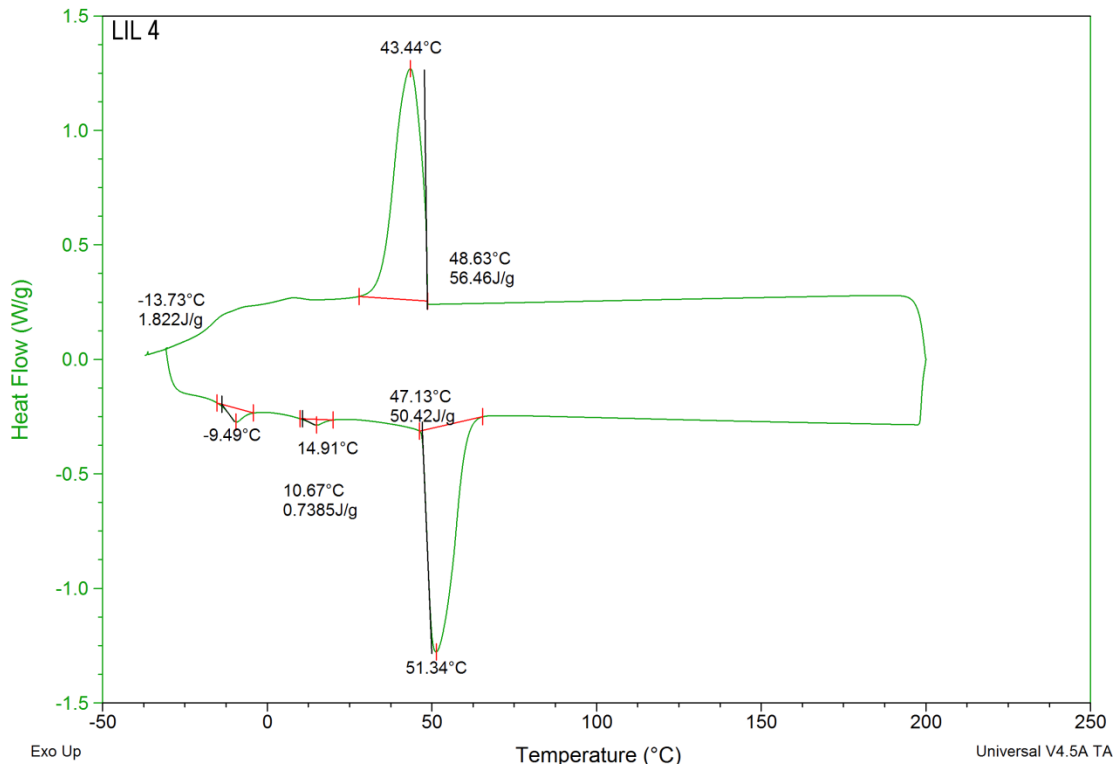
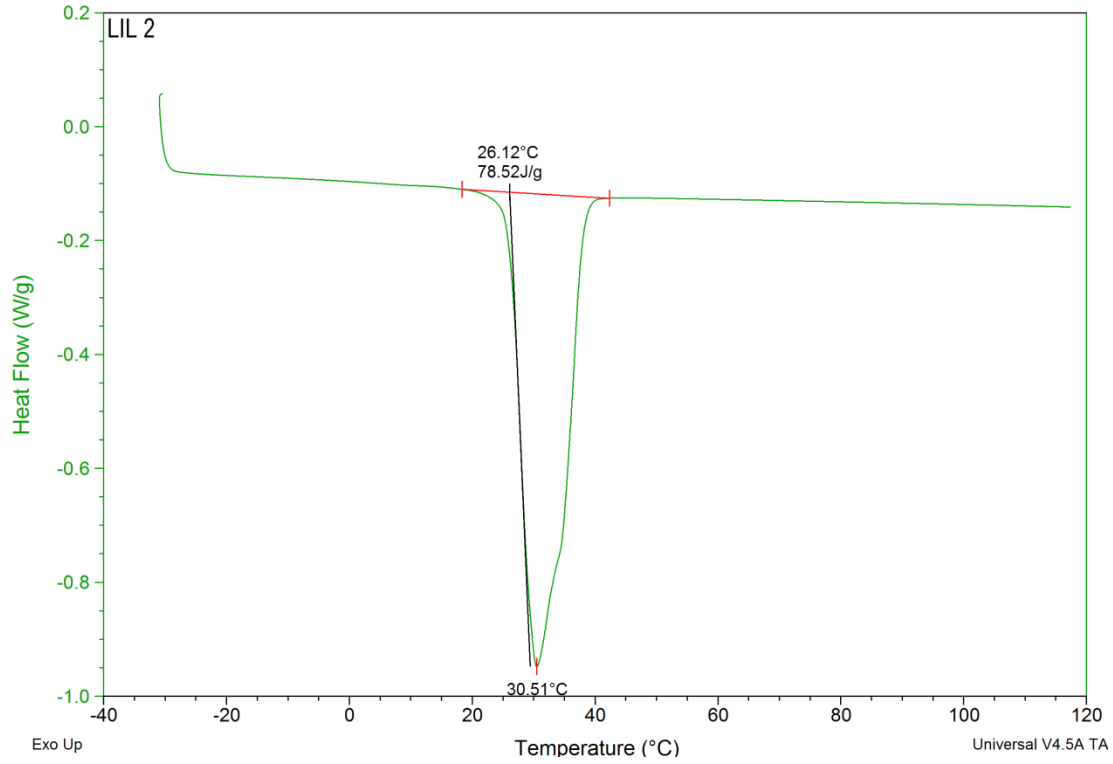


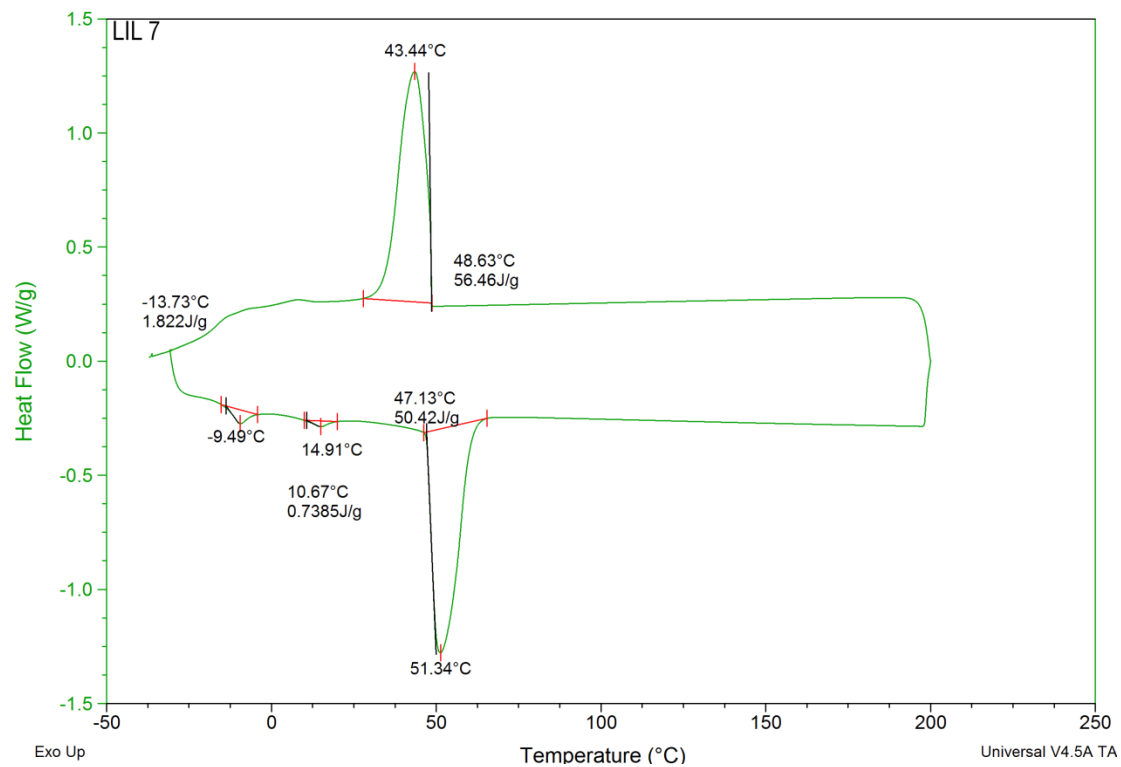




III. Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) thermograms

DSC curves were obtained using a TA Instruments Q20 DSC with cooling/heating rates of 5°C/min. Sample sizes ranged from 5-20 mg. As is routine in DSC experiments on lipids, thermal pre-treatment of the samples were helpful in obtaining clean phase transitions.





IV. Thermal Gravimetric Analysis (TGA) thermograms

The TGA study was performed, by heating the sample (5 °C/min) from room temperature to 400 °C.

