

Supporting information for:

**Investigation of 1,2,3-trialkylimidazolium ionic liquids:
experiment and density functional theory calculations**

Snežana Papović^a, Milan Vraneš^a, Stevan Armaković^b, Sanja J. Armaković^{a,*},
Katalin Mészáros Szécsényi^a, Marija Bešter-Rogač^c, Slobodan Gadžurić^a

^a *University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Chemistry, Biochemistry and
Environmental Protection, Trg Dositeja Obradovića 3, 21000 Novi Sad, Serbia*

^b *University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Physics,
Trg D. Obradovića 4, 21000 Novi Sad, Serbia*

^c *University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology,
Večna pot 113, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia*

* Corresponding Author: Tel: +381 21 485 2754; Fax: +381 21 454 065; E-mail: sanja.armakovic@dh.uns.ac.rs

Table S1. Provenance and purity of the samples.

Ionic liquid	Provenance	Product Number	Purification method	Mass fraction	Water content (ppm)	Halide content (ppm)
[emim][NTf ₂] ^a	IoLiTec	174899-90-2	Vacuum drying	$\omega \geq 0.99$	70	75
[pmmim][NTf ₂] ^b	IoLiTec	169051-76-7	Vacuum drying	$\omega \geq 0.99$	80	68
[bmmim][NTf ₂] ^c	Merck	350493-08-2	Vacuum drying	$\omega \geq 0.99$	83	72

^a1-ethyl-2,3-dimethylimidazolium *bis*(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide

^b1,2-dimethyl-3-propylimidazolium *bis*(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide

^c1-butyl-2,3-dimethylimidazolium *bis*(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide

Table S2. Linear fitting coefficients, b_i , of the density of the [emim][NTf₂], [pmmim][NTf₂] and [bmmim][NTf₂] ionic liquids as a function of the temperature calculated from the experimental data provided in Table 1 using the eq. (S1) along with their standard deviations, (σ), (eq. (S2)).

Ionic liquid	$b_0/ (\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3})$	$b_1\cdot 10^4/ (\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}\cdot\text{K}^{-1})$	$\sigma\cdot 10^4/ (\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3})$
[emim][NTf ₂]	1.77720	-9.58	0.72
[pmmim][NTf ₂]	1.73552	-9.43	1.00
[bmmim][NTf ₂]	1.69350	-9.20	1.16

$$d = \sum_{i=0}^1 b_i \cdot T^i \quad (\text{S1})$$

$$\sigma = \left(\frac{\sum (d_i^{\text{exp}} - d_i^{\text{cal}})^2}{n - \nu} \right)^{0.5} \quad (\text{S2})$$

Table S3. Thermal expansion coefficients, (α_p), as a function of temperature for the investigated ionic liquids (calculated from values given in Table 1 and references^{1,2,3} by eq. (S3)).

$T/(K)$	$\alpha_p \cdot 10^4 / (K^{-1})$					
	[emmim] [NTf ₂]	[emim] [NTf ₂] ³	[pmmim] [NTf ₂]	[pmim] [NTf ₂] ²	[bmmim] [NTf ₂]	[bmim] [NTf ₂] ¹
293.15	6.40	6.83	6.46	6.66	6.46	6.84
298.15	6.42	6.85	6.48	6.68	6.48	6.87
303.15	6.44	6.88	6.50	6.71	6.50	6.89
308.15	6.47	6.90	6.52	6.73	6.53	6.91
313.15	6.49	6.92	6.55	6.75	6.55	6.94
318.15	6.51	6.95	6.57	6.77	6.57	6.96
323.15	6.53	6.97	6.59	6.80	6.59	6.99

$$\alpha_p = -\frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial d}{\partial T} \right)_p, \quad (S3)$$

Table S4. VFT fitting parameters for the viscosity, (η), (eq. S4), along with Angell strength parameter, ($D=b/T_0$), as a function of temperature for [emmim][NTf₂], [pmmim][NTf₂] and [bmmim][NTf₂] ionic liquids with the deviations of their fit, (σ), (eq. (S5)), calculated from the experimental data given in Table 1.

Ionic liquid	$\ln a$	b	T_0	D	σ
[emmim][NTf ₂]	-0.8265	564.80	187.02	3.02	0.025
[pmmim][NTf ₂]	-0.9345	583.50	191.31	3.05	0.022
[bmmim][NTf ₂]	-1.0338	592.97	193.15	3.07	0.028

$$\eta = a \exp(b/(T - T_0)) \quad (S4)$$

$$\sigma_\eta = \left(\frac{\sum (\eta_i^{\text{exp}} - \eta_i^{\text{cal}})^2}{\eta - v} \right)^{0.5}, \quad (S5)$$

where n is the number of experimental points and v is the number of adjustable parameters.

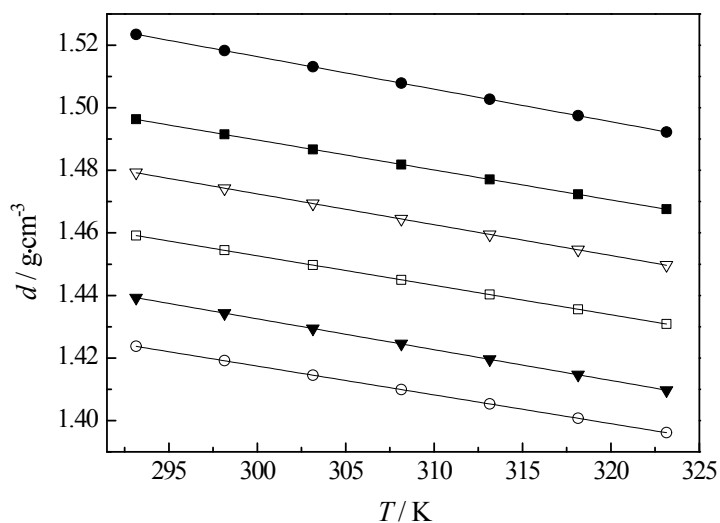


Figure S1. Experimental density, (d), of the ionic liquids: (○) [emim][NTf₂] (this paper), (●) [pmmim][NTf₂] (this paper), (∇) [bmmim][NTf₂] (this paper) (□) [emim][NTf₂]³, (●) [pmim][NTf₂]² and (□) [bmim][NTf₂]¹ on temperature $T = 298.15$ K and atmospheric pressure ($p = 0.1$ MPa). The lines represent linear type fitting of the experimental data with parameters reported in Table S2 in the supporting information of this manuscript and in references¹⁻³.

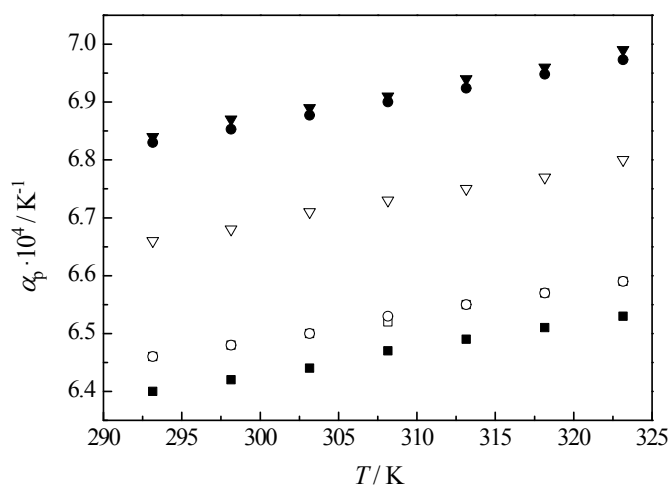


Figure S2. Variation of thermal expansion coefficients, (α_p), with temperature (293.15 – 323.15) K obtained by eq. (S3), for different ILs: (○) [emim][NTf₂] (this paper), (●) [pmmim][NTf₂] (this paper), (∇) [bmmim][NTf₂] (this paper) (□) [emim][NTf₂]³, (●) [pmim][NTf₂]² and (□) [bmim][NTf₂]¹.

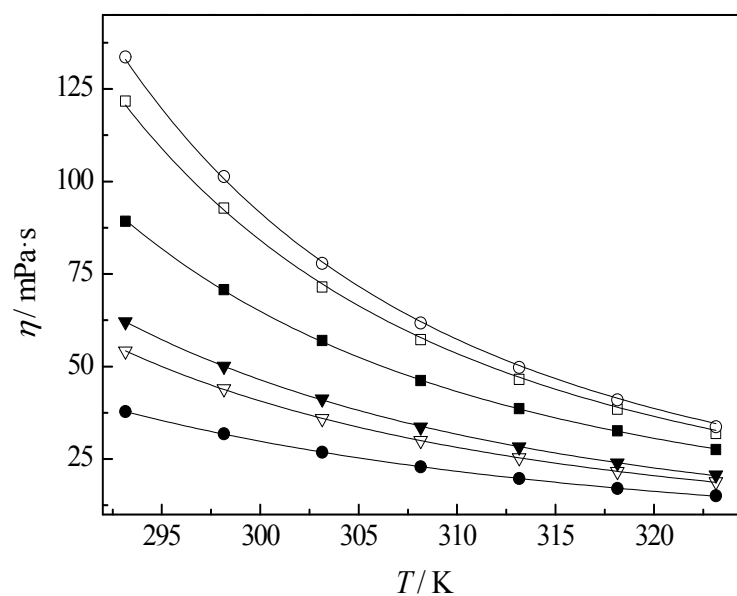


Figure S3. Viscosity, (η), of (○) [emim][NTf₂] (this paper), (●) [pmmim][NTf₂] (this paper), (◻) [bmmim][NTf₂] (this paper), (◊) [emim][NTf₂]³, (♦) [pmim][NTf₂]² and (◻) [bmim][NTf₂]¹ in the temperature range from (293.15 to 323.15) K. The lines represent the Vogel–Fulcher–Tammann fitting of the experimental data with parameters reported in Table S4 in the supporting information of this manuscript and references¹⁻³.

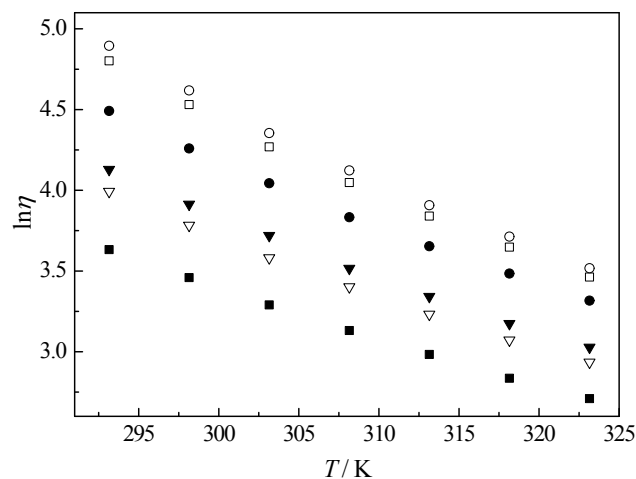


Figure S4. Logarithm of viscosity, ($\ln\eta$), of (○) [emim][NTf₂] (this paper), (●) [pmmim][NTf₂] (this paper), (◻) [bmmim][NTf₂] (this paper), (◊) [emim][NTf₂]³, (♦) [pmim][NTf₂]² and (◻) [bmim][NTf₂]¹ in the temperature range from (293.15 to 323.15) K.

References

- ¹ M. Vraneš, S. Papović, A. Tot, N. Zec and S. Gadžurić, *J. Chem. Thermodyn.*, 2014, **76**, 161.
- ² S. Papović, M. Vraneš and S. Gadžurić, *J. Chem. Thermodyn.*, 2015, **91**, 360.
- ³ S. Papović, M. Bešter-Rogač, M. Vraneš and S. Gadžurić, *J. Chem. Thermodyn.*, 2016, **99**, 1.