

Supplementary Information

**How Do the Hydrocarbon Chain Length and Hydroxyl Group Position
Influence the Solute Dynamics in Alcohol-Based Deep Eutectic Solvents?**

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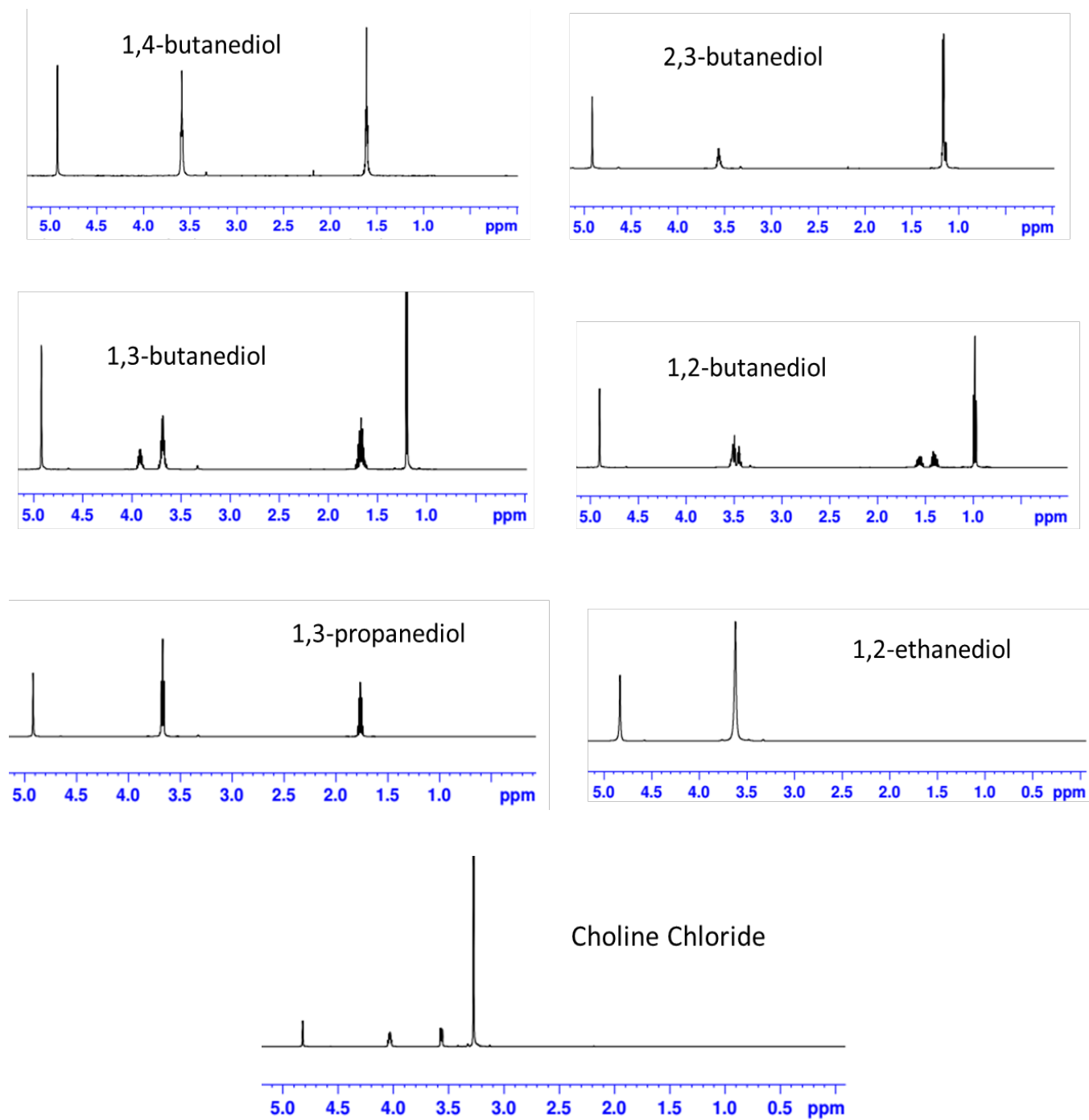


Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectra of different reagents (in CD_3OD) used for synthesis of DESs.

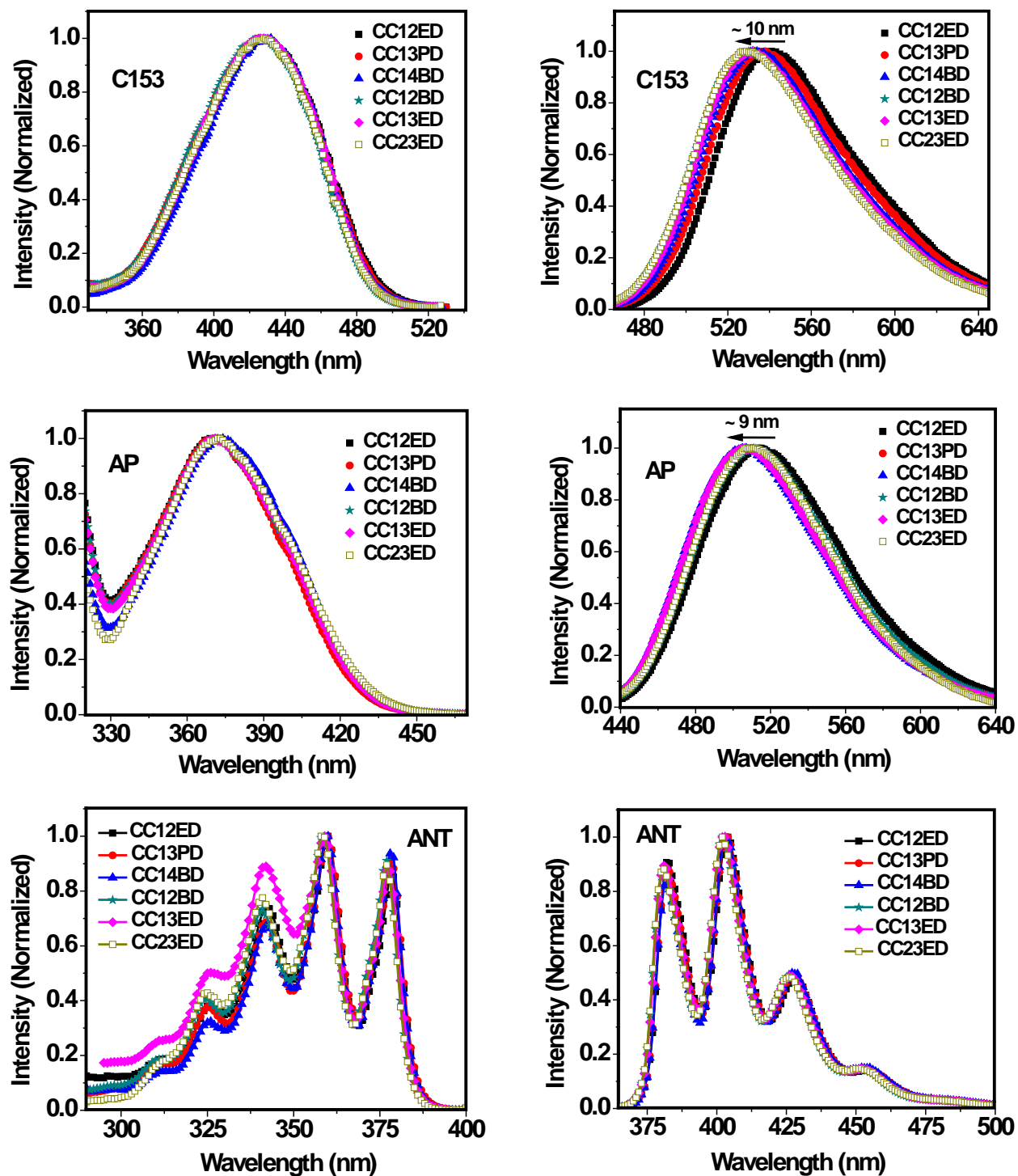


Figure S2. Normalized excitation (left panel) and emission (right panel) spectra of the solutes in six DESs at 298K. The emission/excitation spectra are recorded by exciting the samples at their respective maxima of excitation/emission spectra.

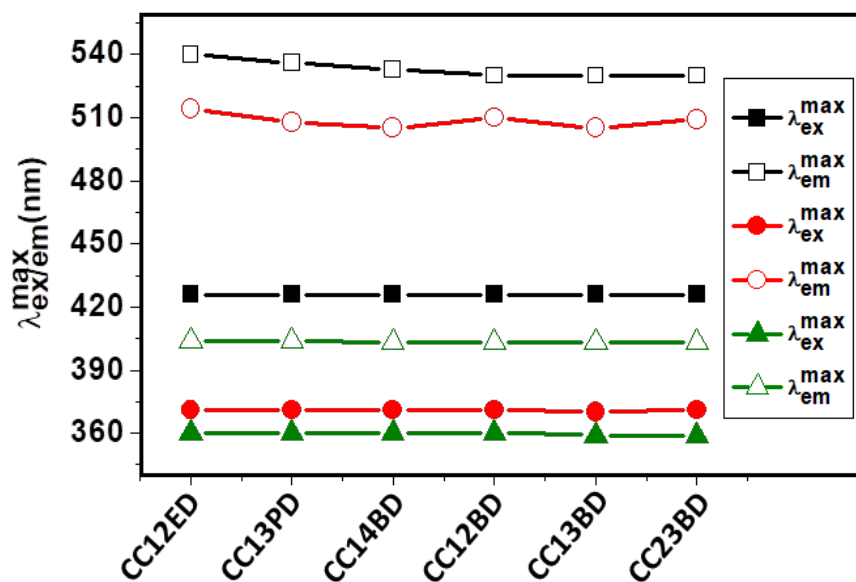


Figure S3. Comparison of the changes of λ_{ex}^{max} and λ_{em}^{max} of C153 (square), AP (circle) and ANT(triangle) in six DESs at 298K.

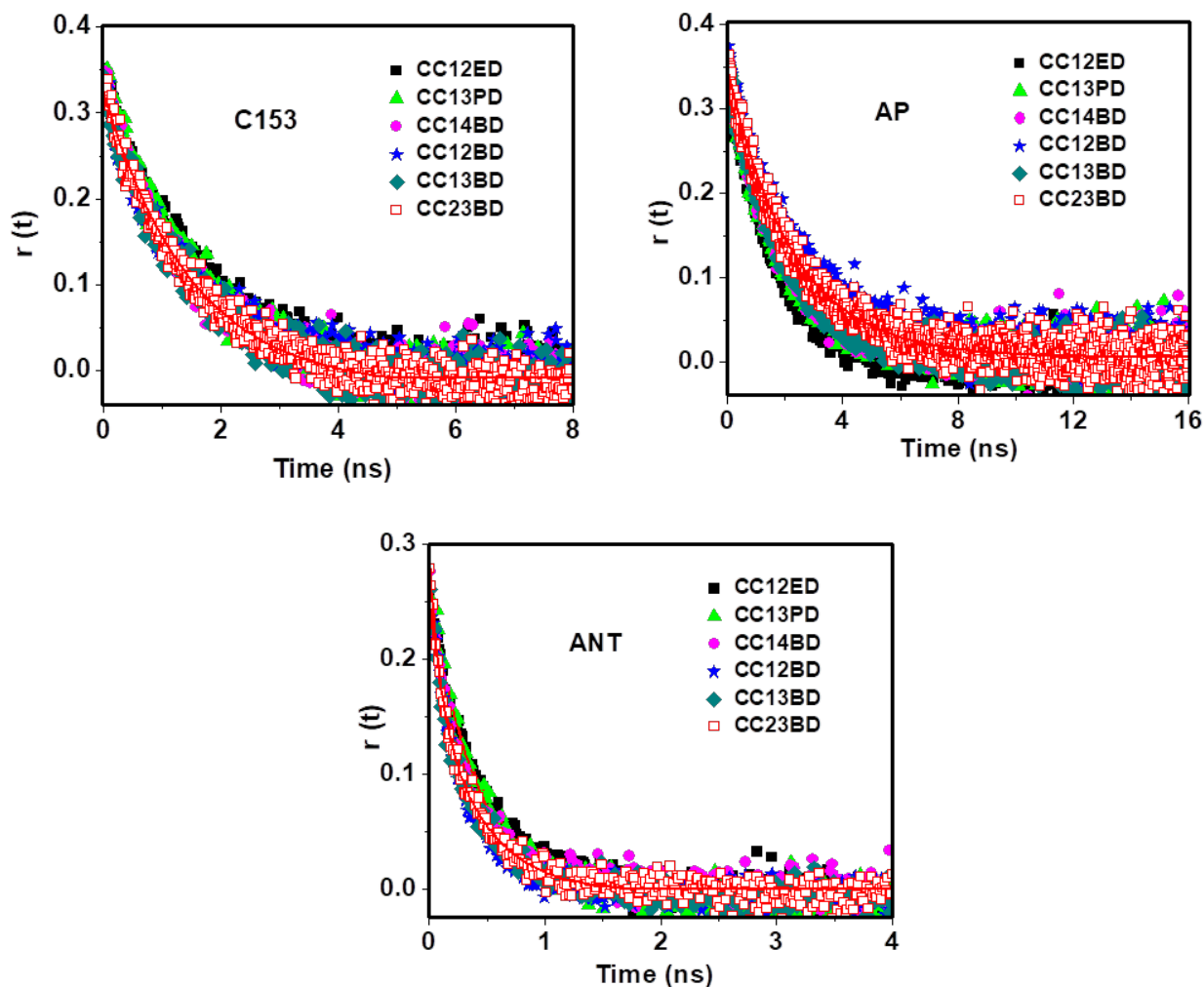


Figure S4. Anisotropy decay profiles of the solutes in six DESs at isoviscous (30 cP) condition. The solid lines represent single-exponential fit to the decay profiles. The excitation wavelength for C153/AP and ANT are 405 and 375 nm, respectively. All the decay profiles are recorded by monitoring at respective emission maxima of solutes in six DESs.

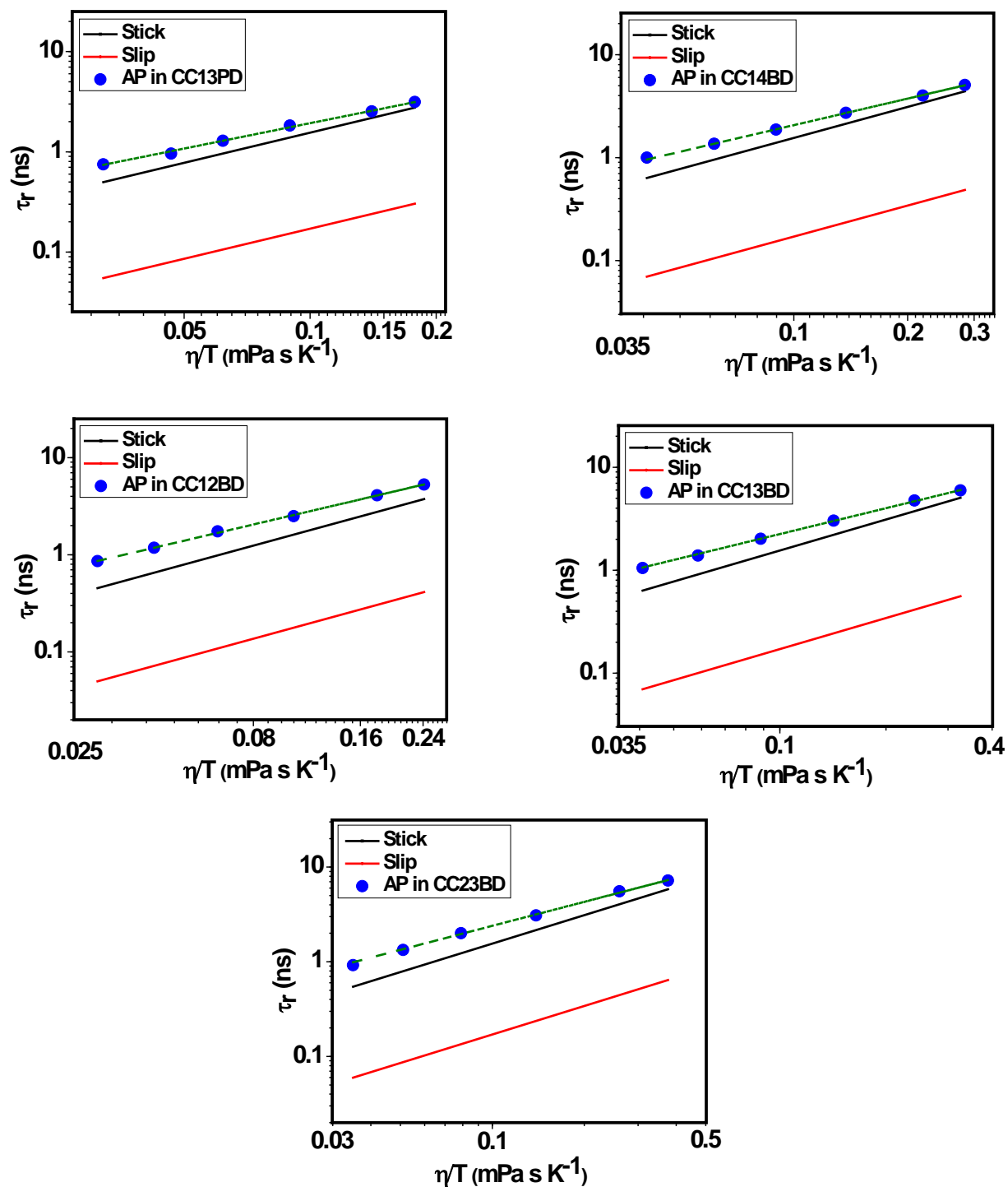


Figure S5. Plots of τ_r vs η/T for AP in DESs. The solid circles indicate the experimental rotational times and the dashed lines represent fit to the data according to $\tau_r = A(\eta/T)^p$. Computed stick (black) and slip (red) lines using SED theory are also shown.

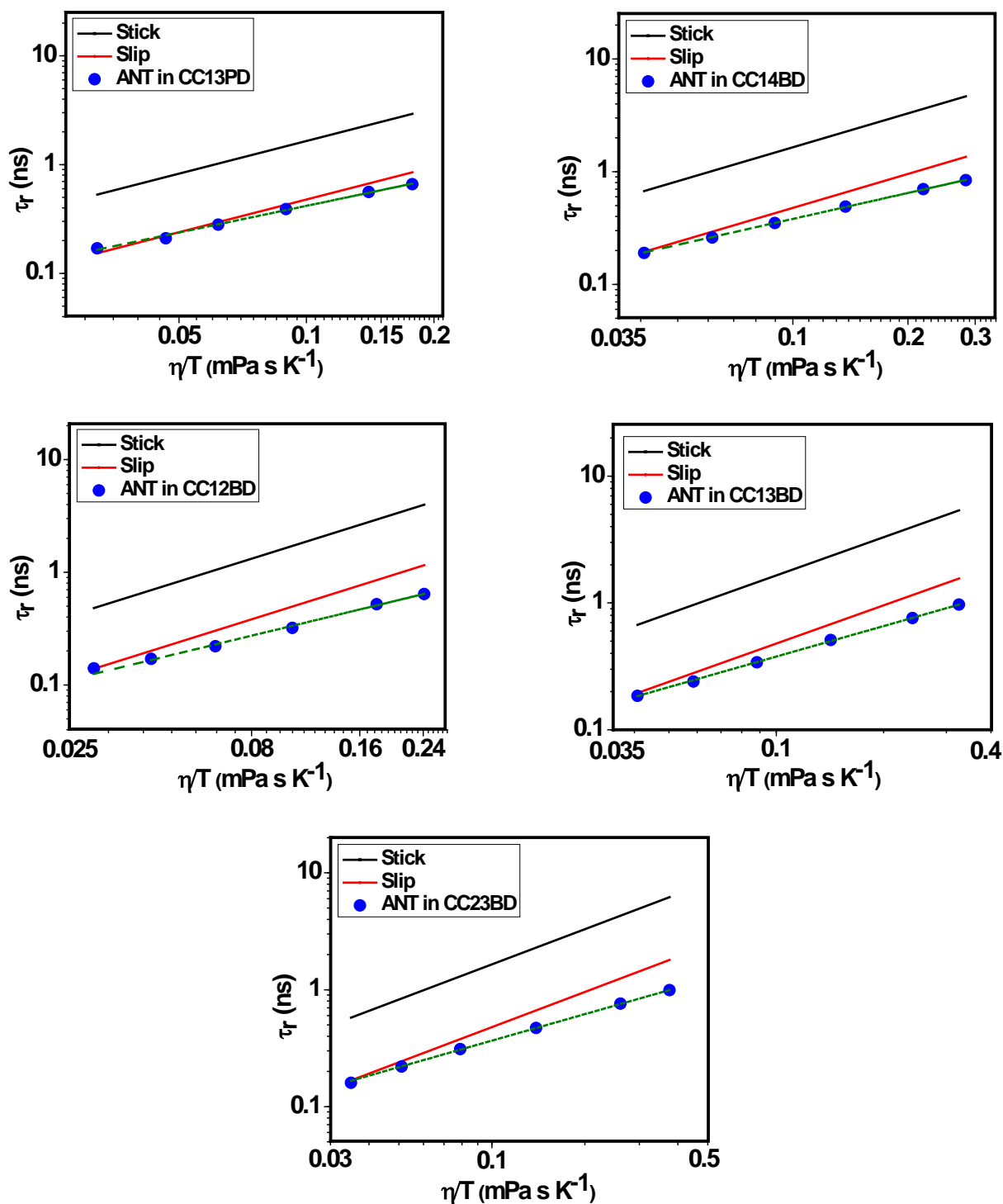


Figure S6. Plots of τ_r vs η/T for ANT in DESs. The solid circles indicate the experimental rotational times and the dashed lines represent fit to the data according to $\tau_r = A(\eta/T)^p$. Computed stick (black) and slip (red) lines using SED theory are also shown.

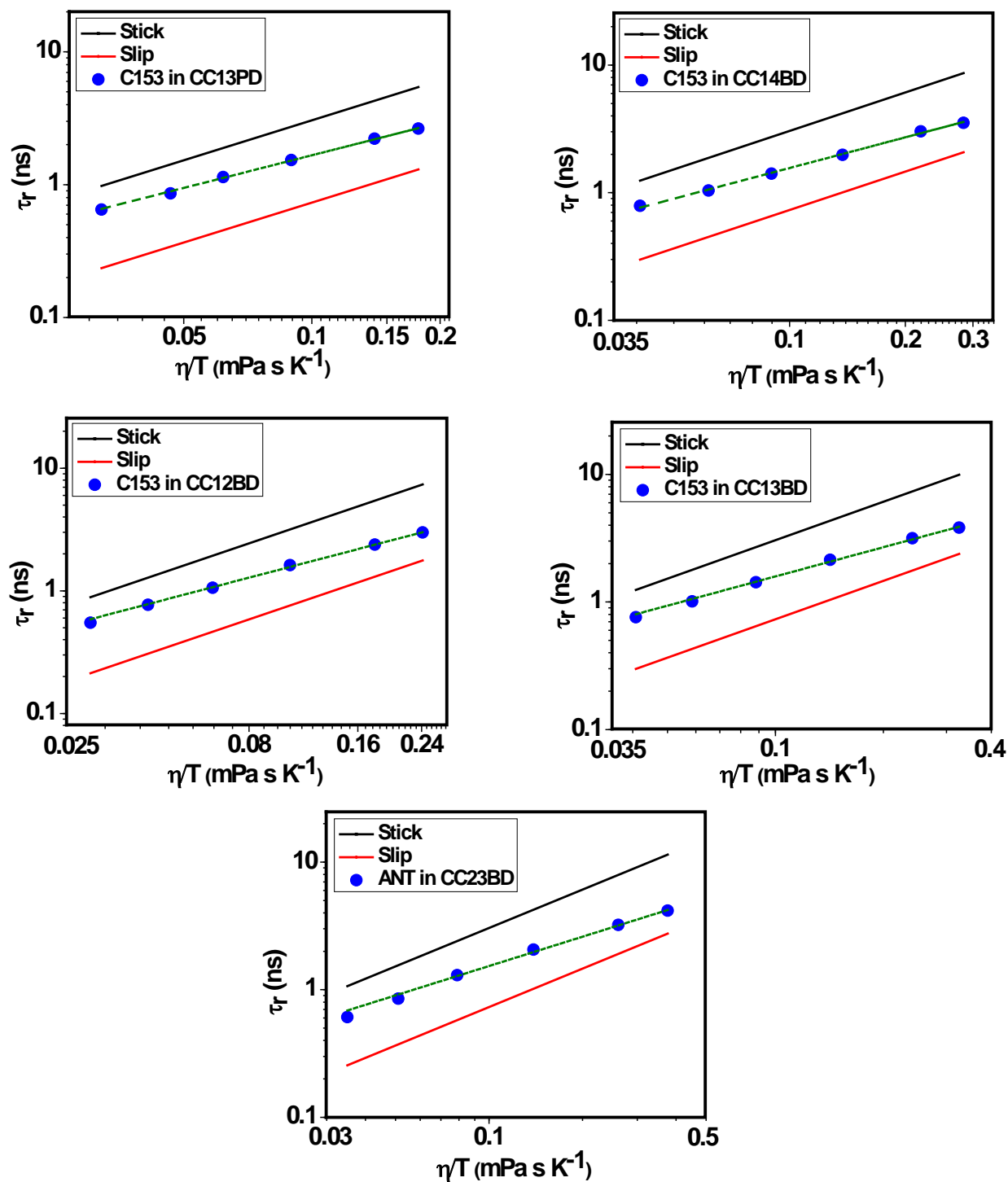


Figure S7. Plots of τ_r vs η/T for C153 in DESs. The solid circles indicate the experimental rotational times and the dashed lines represent fit to the data according to $\tau_r = A(\eta/T)^p$. Computed stick (black) and slip (red) lines using SED theory are also shown.

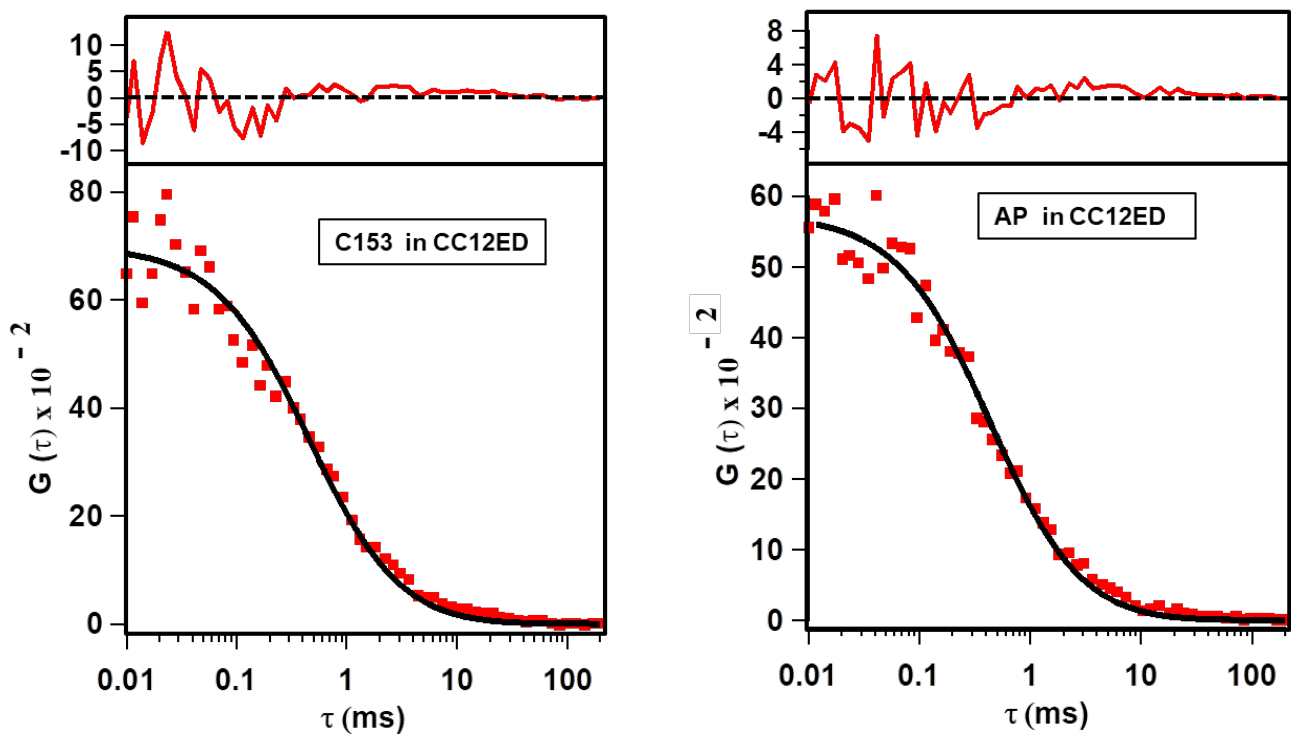


Figure S8. Fluorescence correlation curves of the solutes in CC12ED system. The points are the experimental data, and the solid lines represent fit to the data using a single-component diffusion model. The residuals depicting quality of the fits are also shown at the top of each curve.

Table S1. Estimated Rotational Reorientation Times (τ_r) of the Solutes in DESs at Different Temperatures.

DESs	Temp. (K)	Viscosity (cP)	Rotational reorientation time (ns)		
			C153	AP	ANT
CC12ED	298	30.0	1.58	1.65	0.44
	303	24.5	1.30	1.37	0.36
	313	17.5	0.93	0.97	0.27
	323	13.5	0.69	0.71	0.19
	333	10.0	0.53	0.55	0.16
	343	08.0	0.43	0.44	0.13
CC13PD	298	53.0	2.64	3.14	0.66
	303	42.5	2.22	2.53	0.56
	313	28.0	1.53	1.83	0.39
	323	20.0	1.14	1.29	0.28
	333	15.5	0.86	0.96	0.21
	343	11.0	0.65	0.75	0.17
CC14BD	298	84.5	3.53	5.08	0.84
	303	66.5	3.02	4.00	0.70
	313	43.0	1.98	2.72	0.49
	323	29.0	1.41	1.87	0.35
	333	20.5	1.04	1.36	0.26
	343	14.0	0.79	1.00	0.19
CC12BD	298	72.0	2.99	5.30	0.64
	303	54.0	1.38	4.10	0.52
	313	32.5	1.62	2.50	0.32
	323	20.5	1.06	1.74	0.22
	333	14.0	0.77	1.18	0.17
	343	10.0	0.55	0.86	0.14
CC13BD	298	97.0	3.83	5.96	0.97
	303	73.0	3.16	4.75	0.76
	313	44.5	2.14	3.03	0.51
	323	28.5	1.43	2.02	0.34
	333	19.5	1.01	1.39	0.24
	343	14.0	0.76	1.05	0.18
CC23BD	298	112.0	4.17	7.20	0.99
	303	79.0	3.22	5.54	0.76
	313	43.5	2.06	3.09	0.47
	323	25.5	1.30	2.00	0.31
	333	17.0	0.85	1.33	0.22
	343	12.0	0.61	0.92	0.16