Ionogels: new insights on the gelation mechanism from time-resolved Raman and NMR spectroscopy

In this page, two supplementary figures are provided that are referred to in the manuscript with title as above.

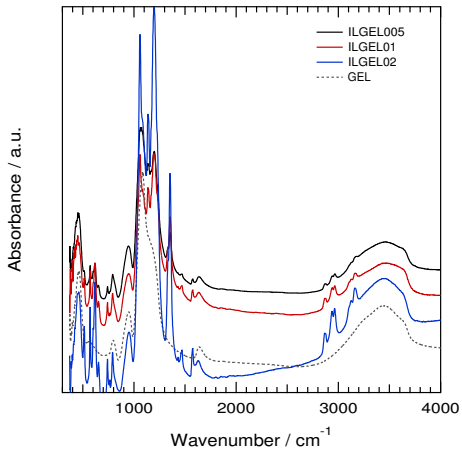

Figure 1: **S1.** Absorbance spectra measured in the transmission mode on ionogels (prepared into KBr pellets) with different ionic liquid contents. The wide 300–4000 cm^{-1} spectral range is shown, which includes the H-O-H bending (1600–1650 cm^{-1}) and O-H stretching (3000–3800 cm^{-1}) modes of water. From bottom to top: pure ionic liquid (dotted line), ILGEL02, ILGEL01 and ILGEL005.

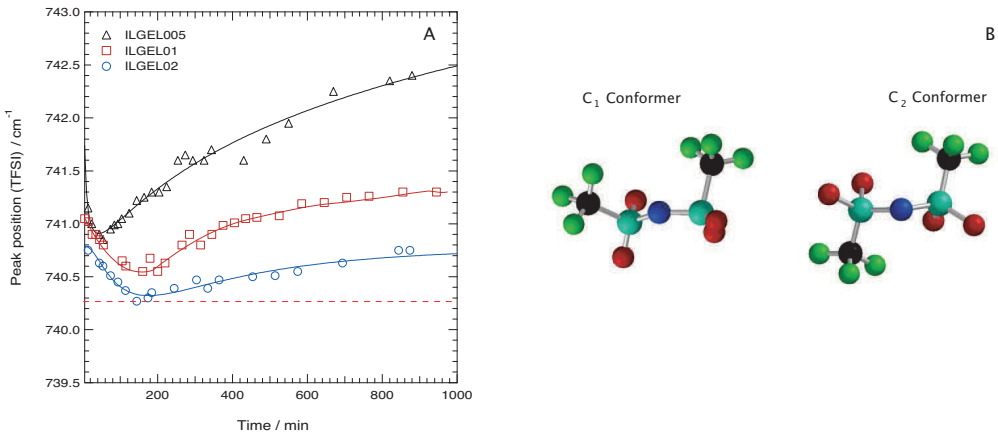

Figure 2: **S2.** A: Expansion-contraction mode of the TFSI anion as probed by Raman spectroscopy (∼740 cm^{-1}) as a function of time (from *in situ* reaction monitoring) and for ionogels of different ionic liquid content. From bottom to top: pure ionic liquid (dotted line), ILGEL02, ILGEL01 and ILGEL005. B: The two conformations in which the TFSI anion can be found, C_1 (or *cisoid*) and C_2 (or *transoid*) respectively.