## Supplementary information

## Interfacial processes studied by the coupling of electrochemistry at the polarised liquid-

## liquid interface with in-situ confocal Raman spectroscopy

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**Figure SI1.** Raman spectra recorded for a) DCE, b) BTPPA<sup>+</sup>TPBCl<sup>-</sup>, c) BTPPA<sup>+</sup>Cl<sup>-</sup> and d) K<sup>+</sup>TPBCl<sup>-</sup>.



**Figure SI2.** Full Raman spectra recorded at the  $\mu$ ITIES (5 mM NaCl aqueous phase and 10 mM BTPPA<sup>+</sup>TPBCl<sup>-</sup> in organic phase) at open circuit potential (dashed line), under negative polarization potential -300 mV (solid line) and -800 mV (dotted line). Raman bands marked with ( $\Box$ ) were assigned to BTTPA<sup>+</sup> and with ( $\bigstar$ ) to DCE.

Molecule of interest	Raman shift	Peak assignment <sup>1</sup>	<b>Description</b> <sup>1</sup>
	frequency <sup>1</sup>		
	cm-1	Cill and Cill stratshing	Church and characteristic
	3000 – 2840	$-CH_2$ - and $-CH_3$ stretching	Strong and characteristic
			bands
	2962 ± 10	-CH <sub>3</sub> Antisymmetric	Strong intensity and
		stretching	characteristic frequencies
	2926	-CH <sub>2</sub> - Antisymmetric stretching	Strong in Raman
	2872 ± 10	-CH <sub>3</sub> symmetric stretching	Strong intensity and
			characteristic frequencies
CTA <sup>+</sup>	2853	-CH <sub>2</sub> - Symmetric stretching	Often overlapped with $CH_3$ in
			anti-symmetrical region
	1470 – 1440	-CH <sub>3</sub> Antisymetric bending	Medium intensity
	1470 – 1340	$CH_2$ and $CH_3$ bending	Not necessarily visible in
			Raman spectra
	1465	Scissoring (bending) mode	
	1305 – 1295	$-(CH_2)_n$ - in phase twisting	Medium – strong intensity in
		mode	Raman
	3100 - 3000	Aromatic ring in C-H	
		stretching region	
	1600 - 1000	Five aryl C-H bonds (in	
RTDDA+		aromatic)	
	1500 - 1141	P=N	
	1130 – 1090	P-(Ph) <sub>3</sub>	Weak in Raman
	1010 – 990	Aromatic rings	Very strong in Raman
	1000 - 700	C – H bending	
	3070 - 3030	C-H of substituted benzenes	One strong band
	1620 – 1585	Mono- and disubstitued	The two quadrant stretch
	1590 – 1565	benzene	components give rise to two
TPBCI <sup>-</sup>			bands. When benzene is
			substituent with Cl the bands
			will occur at lower limit.
	1083	Aryl-Cl in chlorobenzene	For phenyl group on para this

Table SI1. Summary of the bands observed in the different Raman spectra

			band is seen in the 1130 – 1190 cm <sup>-1</sup> region. From m to s in Raman
	420 – 390	Mono and parasubstitued benzenes	Very weak Raman band
	3030 <sup>2</sup>	-CH <sub>2</sub> antisymmetric stretching	
	2987 <sup>2</sup>	-CH <sub>3</sub> symmetric stretching	
DCE	730 <b>-</b> 710 <sup>2</sup>	CI-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> -CI stretching mode of the trans conformer	
	657 <sup>2</sup>	CH <sub>3</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -Cl stretching mode of the gauche conformer	

- 1. D. Lin-Vien, N. B. Colthup, W. G. Fateley, and J. G. Grasselli, *The Handbook of Infrared and Raman Characteristic Frequencies of Organic Molecules*, Academic Press, London, 1991.
- 2. M. D. Young, N. C. Borjemscaia, and B. D. Wladkowski, *J. Chem. Educ.*, 2005, **82**, 912.