Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) of

Au (I), Ag(I), and Pd(II)-coordination driven diverse selfassembly of an *N*-heterocyclic carbene-based amphiphile

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Fig. S1 ¹H NMR spectrum of Ag-MS (400 MHz, CDCl₃, r.t.). Asterisk represents residual solvent.



Fig. S2 ¹³C NMR spectrum of Ag-MS (100 MHz, CDCl₃, r.t.) Asterisk represents residual solvent.



Fig. S3 ¹H NMR spectrum of Au-MS (400 MHz, CDCl₃, r.t.). Asterisk represents residual solvent.



Fig. S4 ¹³C NMR spectrum of Au-MS (100 MHz, CDCl₃, r.t.) Asterisk represents residual solvent.



Fig S5 Proposed fluxional behavior of Ag-MS.



Fig. S6 Relationship between surface tension and concentration of Ag-MS at 25 °C.



Fig. S7 UV-vis spectra of Au-MS and Ag-MS in water (0.1 mM, 25 °C).



Fig. S8 Time-dependent UV-vis spectra of Au-MS in water (0.1 mM, 25 °C). The first scan was recorded 5 min after the dissolving Au-MS in water. The inset shows the profile monitored by absorption at 224 nm.



Fig. S9 DLS histogram of Ag-MS (1 mM at 25 $^{\circ}$ C).



Fig. S10 The X-ray scattering curves I(q), of the 10 mM Pd-MS solution.



Fig. S11 (a) Two phase diagram of Au-MS and (b) corresponding visual observations and (c) polarized optical microscopic images of each samples.



Fig. S12 (a) Two phase diagram of Ag-MS and (b) corresponding visual observations and (c) polarized optical microscopic images of each samples.



(c)



Fig. S13 (a) Two phase diagram of Pd-MS and (b) corresponding visual observations and (c) polarized optical microscopic images of each samples.