Challenges **2017**, *8*, 11

Supplementary Materials: About the Purification Route of Ionic Liquid Precursors

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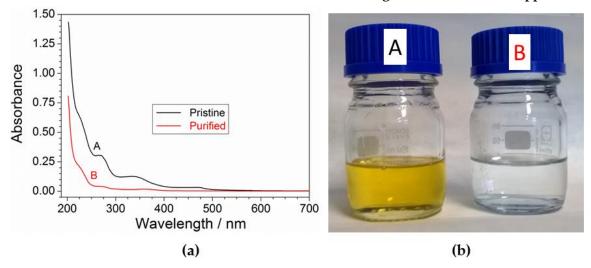


Figure S1. (a) Absorbance vs. wavelength dependence obtained from UV-VIS spectrometry measurements performed on ethanol solutions of pristine and purified PYR₁₄TFSI ionic liquid. (b) Picture of pristine (A) and purified (B) PYR₁₄TFSI ionic liquids.

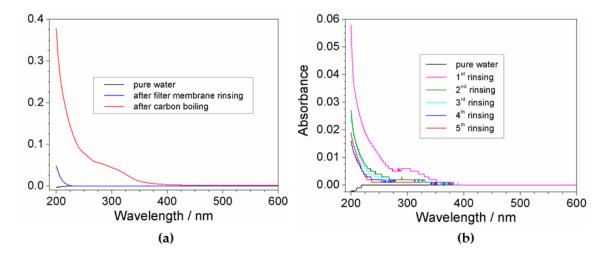


Figure S2. Absorbance vs. wavelength dependence for the aqueous phase collected (**a**) after activated carbon boiling and rinsing of the fresh filter membrane, respectively, and (**b**) after consecutive rinsing steps run on activated carbon. The pure deionized water baseline is reported for comparison purpose.

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100,000 5 80,000 3 60,000 2 moisture 40,000 20,000 6 2 3 DMSO (D₆) 0 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 3.5 0.5 4.0 δ/ppm

Figure S3. ¹H NMR pattern of the PYR₁₄TFSI ionic liquid.

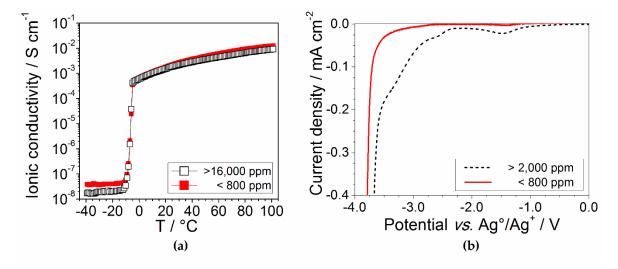


Figure S4. (a) Ionic conductivity vs. temperature dependence and (b) cathodic sweep voltammetry (5 mV s⁻¹ and 20 °C) of PYR₁₄TFSI ionic liquids at different impurity contents.



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