SUPPORTING INFORMATION (SI) FOR

Facile synthesis of gold nanoparticles capped with an ammonium based chiral ionic liquid crystal

R. Mangaiyarkarasi, B. Sivaranjini and S.Umadevi* Department of Industrial Chemistry, Alagappa University, Karaikudi-630 003 e-mail: <u>umadevilc@gmail.com</u>



Figure S1. FTIR spectrum for a) compound 2 and b) ILC.



Figure S2. ¹H NMR spectrum recorded for compound **2**.



Figure S3. A and B, ¹H NMR spectrum of ILC.



Figure S4. Photomicrographs of ILC at (a) 190°C and (b) 140°C in a normal glass slide and cover slip.



Figure S5. An optimised molecular model for the ILC in a stretched *all-trans* alkyl chain

conformation (from ACD chemlab-3D viewer).



Figure S6. (a) and (b) SEM images of ILC in two different areas at room temperature; (c)

POM image of ILC at 120°C.



Figure S7. a) Images showing colour of the nanoparticle dispersions; i 3ml of gold nanoparticles with 100µl of ILC, ii 3ml of gold nanoparticles with 300µl of ILC and iii 3ml of gold nanoparticles with 3ml of ILC, photos taken after half an hour of ligand exchange; iv and v corresponding photos of i and ii taken after 2 hours of ligand exchange. b) UV-Vis spectra recorded for the aqueous layer of i and ii. 0.05M ILC in dichloromethane and goldnanoparticles dispersion (having an absorbance of 1.37 at 541nmin a 1cm path length cuvette) was used for exchange process.



Figure S8. UV-Vis spectrum obtained for the ILC-stabilized gold nanoparticles in dichloromethane (DCM) and image showing the corresponding nanoparticles dispersion.



Figure S9. UV-Vis spectra recorded for cholesterol (1), cholesteryl ester (2) and ILC (3) in dichloromethane



Figure S10. POM image of the nematic phase doped with ILC-capped gold nanoparticles, recorded upon shearing the sample.