

**Supporting information file
for**

**Synthesis and Application of New Amphiphilic
Asphaltene Ionic Liquid Polymers to Demulsify Arabic
Heavy Petroleum Crude Oil Emulsions**

Ali I. Ismail^{1*}, Ayman M. Atta^{2*}, Mohamed El-Newehy^{2,3}, and Mohamed E. EL-Hefnawy^{1,3}

¹Department of Chemistry, Rabigh College of Arts and Sciences, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E-mail: A.I.I. aeyesmaeel@kau.edu.sa; M.E.E. malhefnawy@kau.edu.sa).

²Department of Chemistry, College of Science, King Saud University, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia (E-mail: A.M.A. attha@ksu.edu.sa; M.E. melnewehy@ksu.edu.sa).

³Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Tanta University, Tanta 31527, Egypt.

Crosspondance Email: AMA, attha@ksu.edu.sa; AII, aeyesmaeel@kau.edu.sa

The chemical structures of asphaltenes modification were elucidated using Fourier transform infrared analysis (Nicolet Magna 750 FTIR spectrometer using KBr, Newport, NJ, USA) in KBr.

The ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra evaluated by using a 400 MHz Avance DRX-400 spectrometer (Bruker, Billerica, USA) in CDCl₃ solvent at 25 °C.

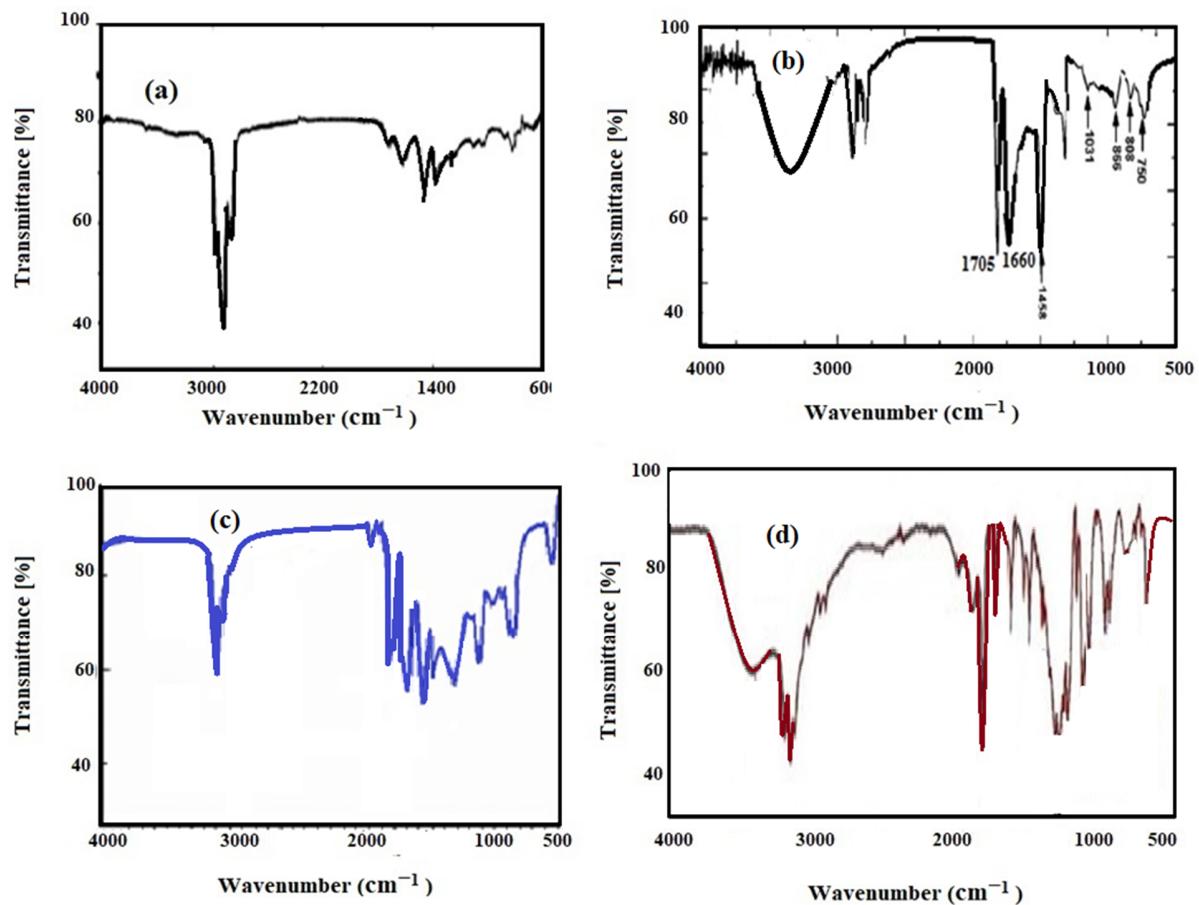


Fig. S1. FTIR spectra of a) asphaltene b) ACA, c) As-COCl, d) AMA.

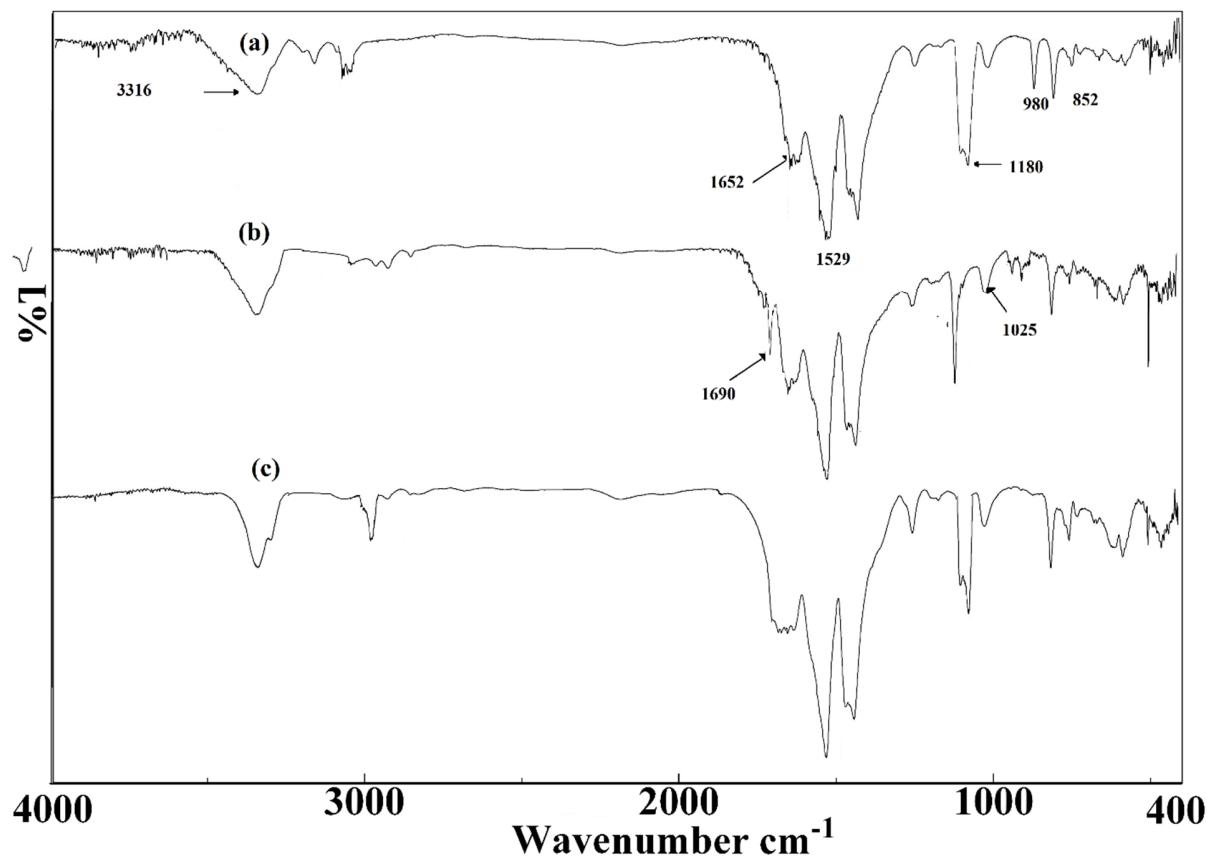


Fig. S2. FTIR spectra of a) QAP-Br ethoxylate, b) AIL and c) AIL-2.

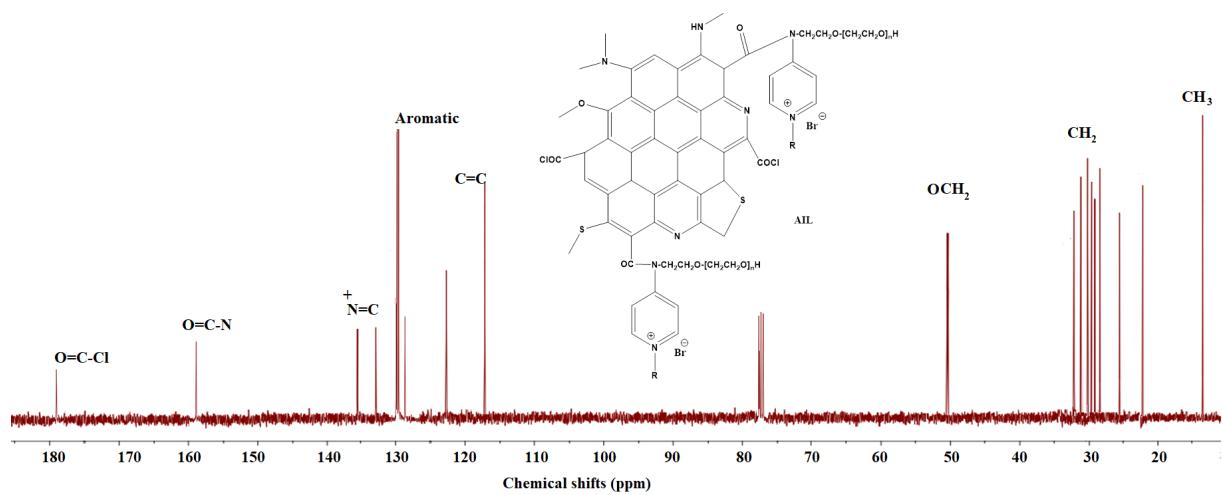


Fig. S3. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of AIL.