

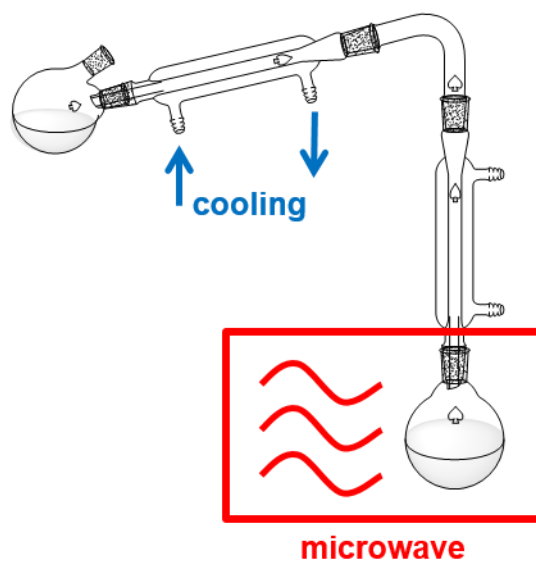
# Simple and Efficient Process for Large Scale Glycerol Oligomerization by Microwave Irradiation

Rémi Nguyen, Nicolas Galy, Abhishek K. Singh, Florian Paulus, Daniel Stöbener, Cathleen Schlesener, Sunil K. Sharma, Rainer Haag and Christophe Len

## 1. Oligomerization process



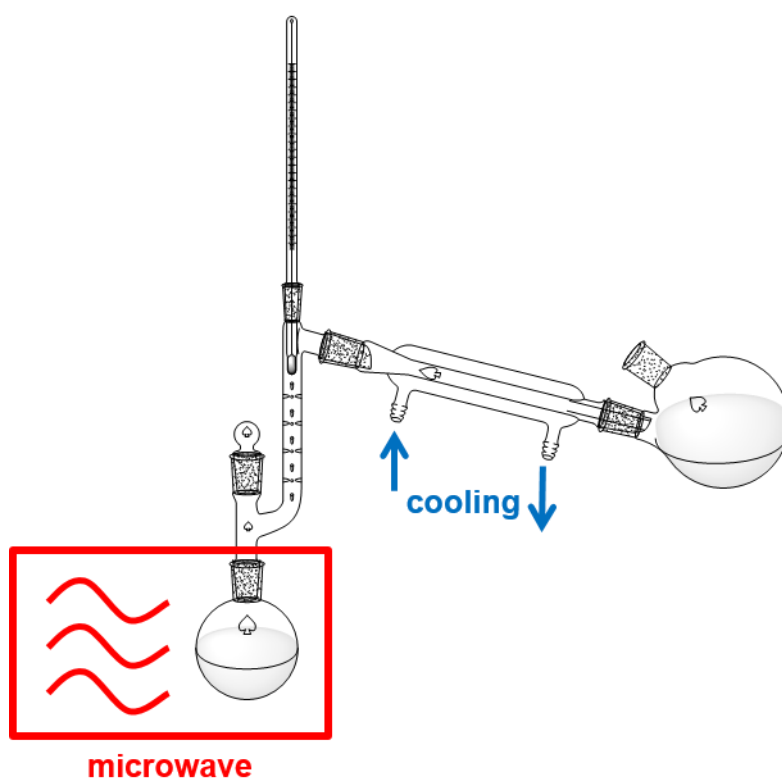
**Figure SI 30:** Monomodal MW process for oligomerization of glycerol.



**Figure SI 2.** Multimode reactor with condensation system.



**Figure SI 3:** Multimodal MW process for oligomerization of glycerol.

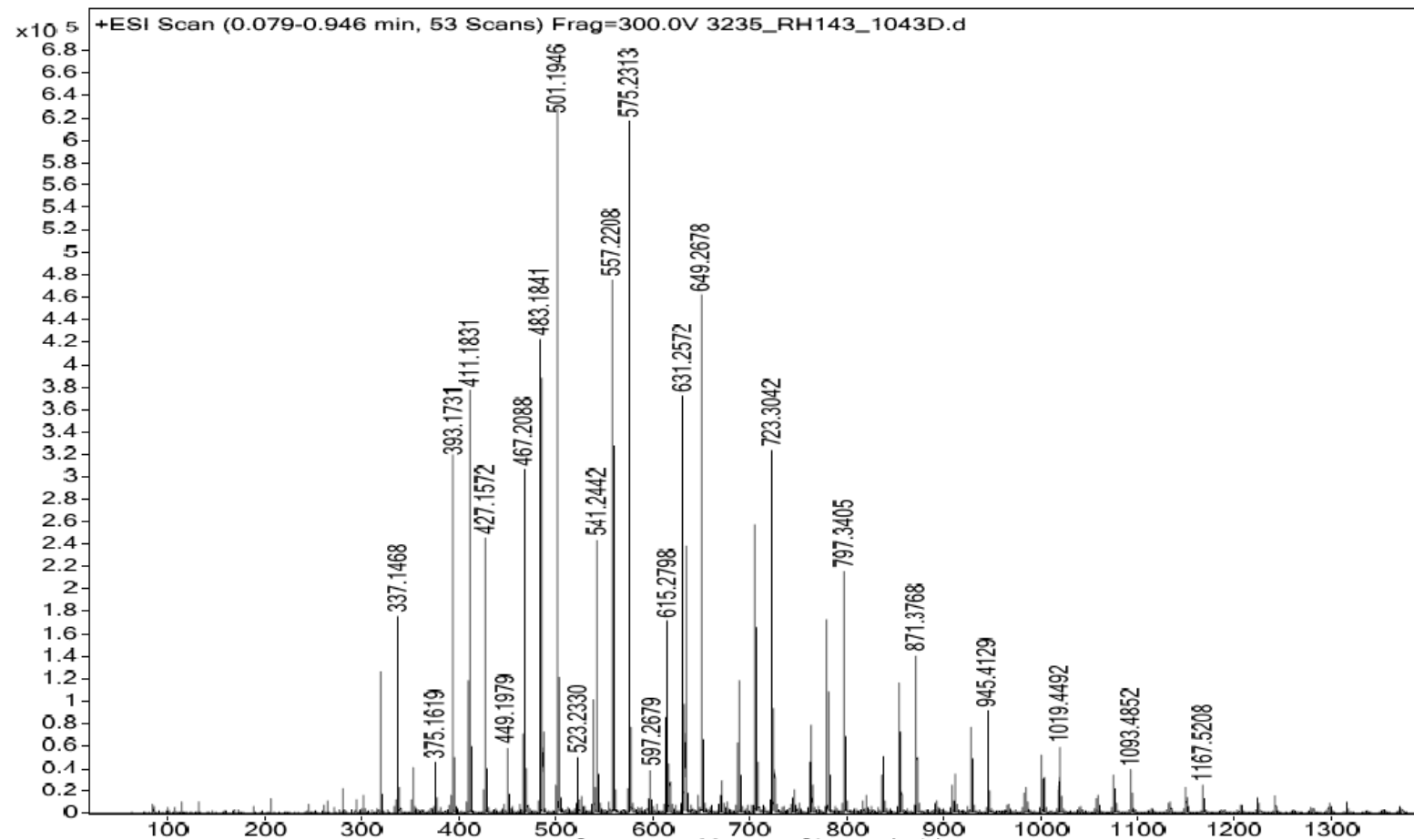


**Figure SI 13.** Optimized multimode reactor with distillation column and control of head temperature.

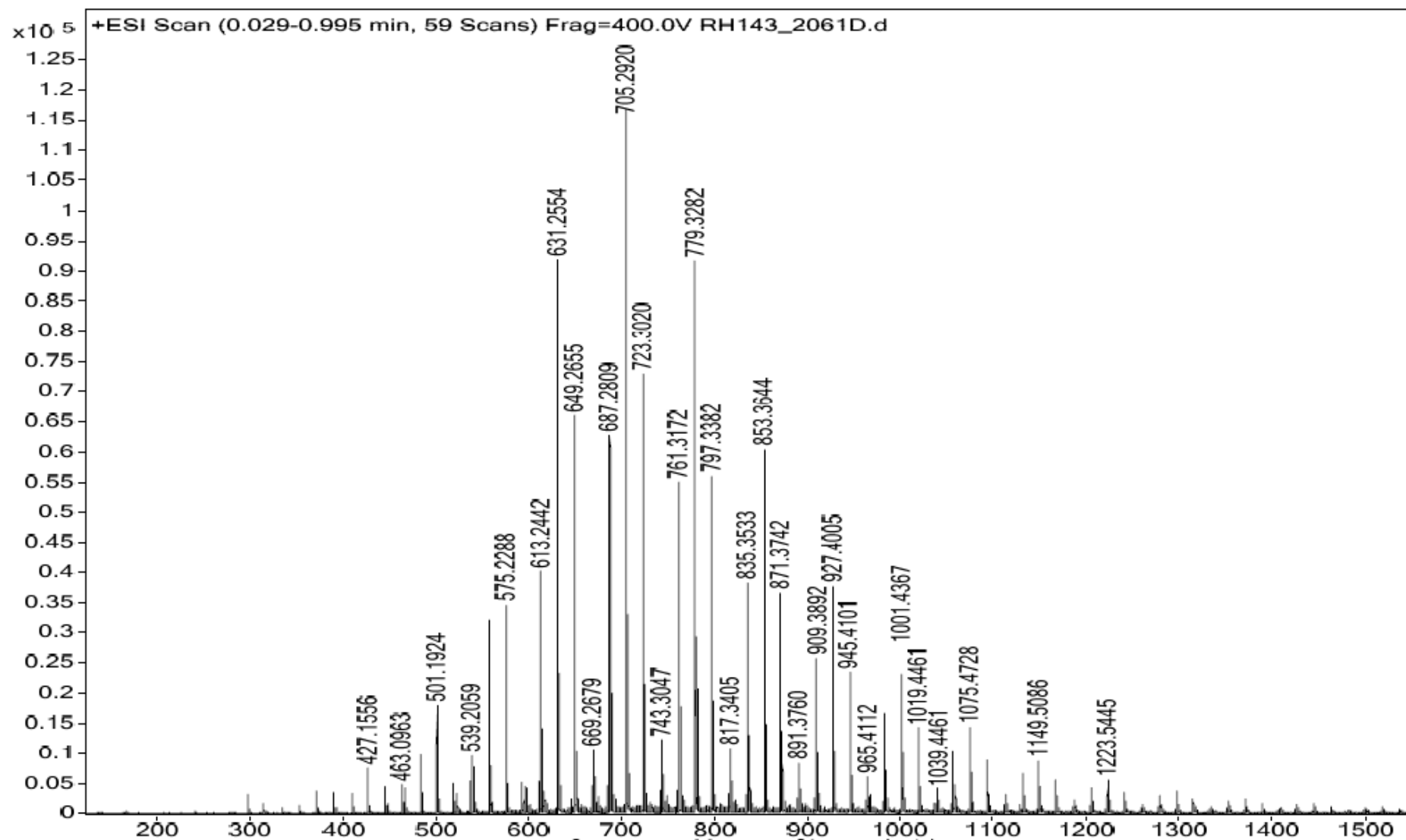


**Figure SI 14:** Optimized multimodal MW process for oligomerization of glycerol, with control of head temperature.

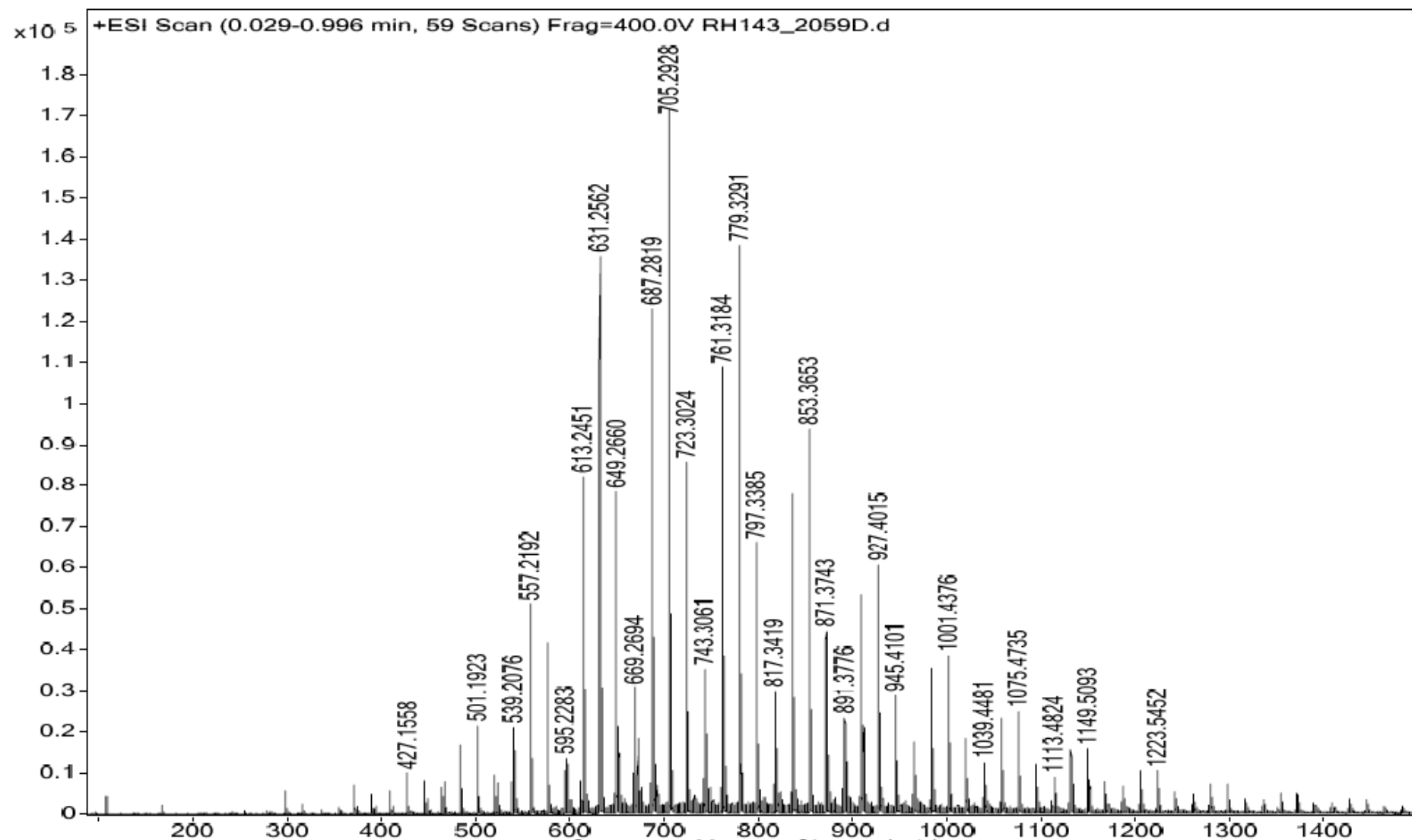
## 2. Mass spectrometry



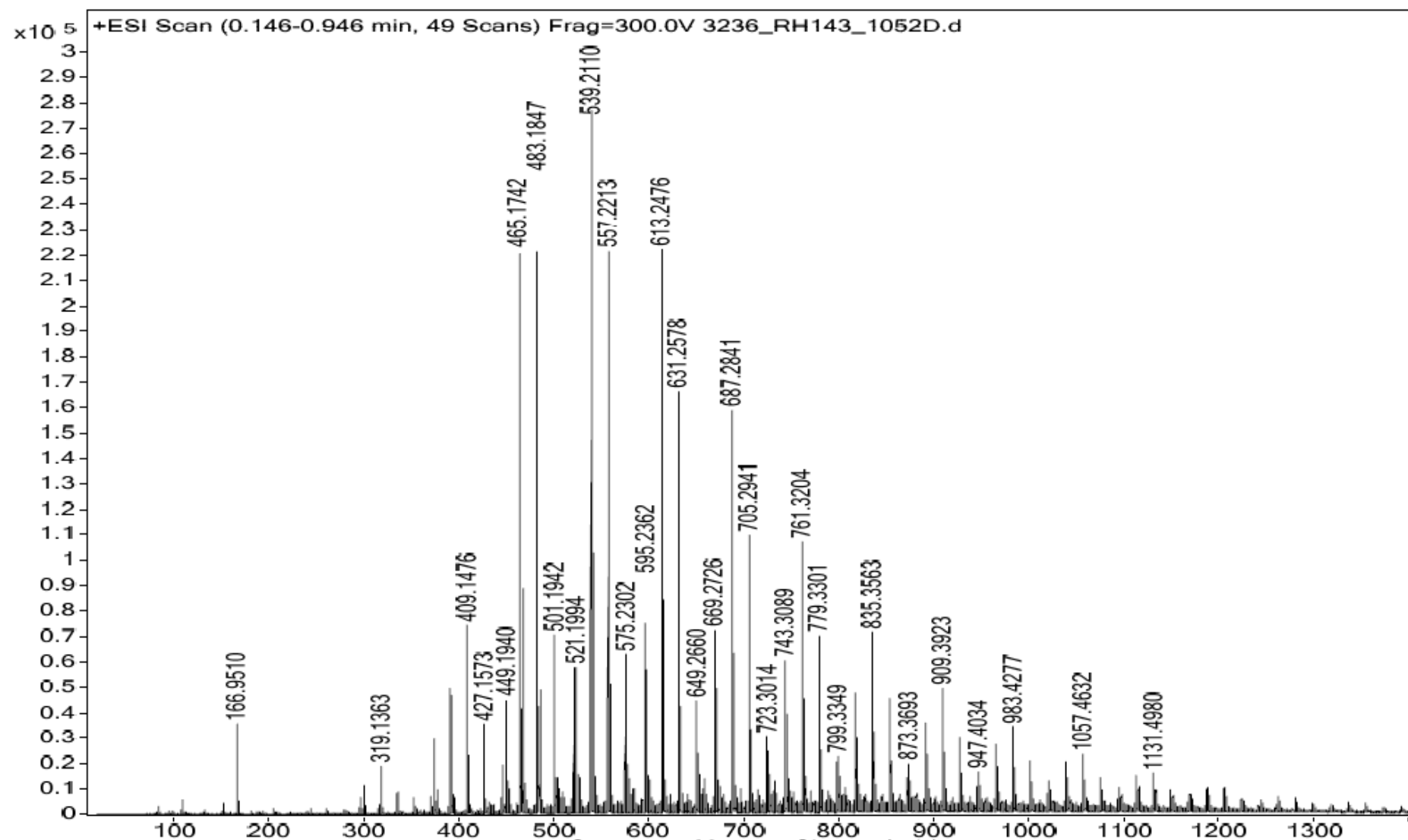
**Figure SI 1:** Mass spectrum of the reaction in SAIREM MW open reactor with K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (4 wt%) as catalyst, 16 h.



**Figure SI 4:** ESI analysis of the reaction with  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (4 wt%) as catalyst @300 W, 30 min.

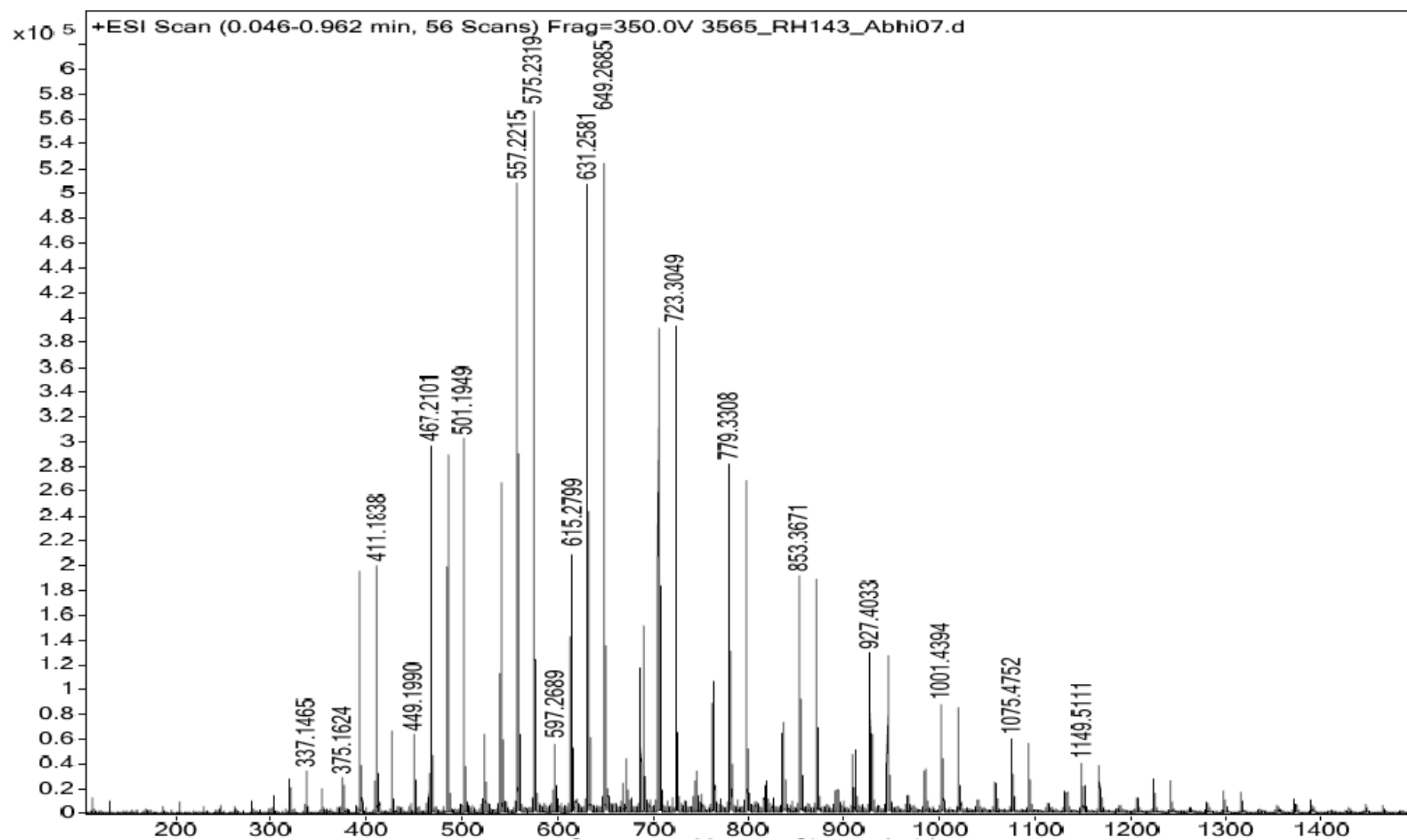


**Figure SI 5:** ESI analysis of the reaction with K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (4 wt%) as catalyst @600 W, 10 min 30 s.



**Figure SI 6:** ESI analysis of the reaction with K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (4 wt%) as catalyst @800 W, 6 min 20 s.





**Figure SI 19:** Crude oligomer from the optimized reaction protocol.

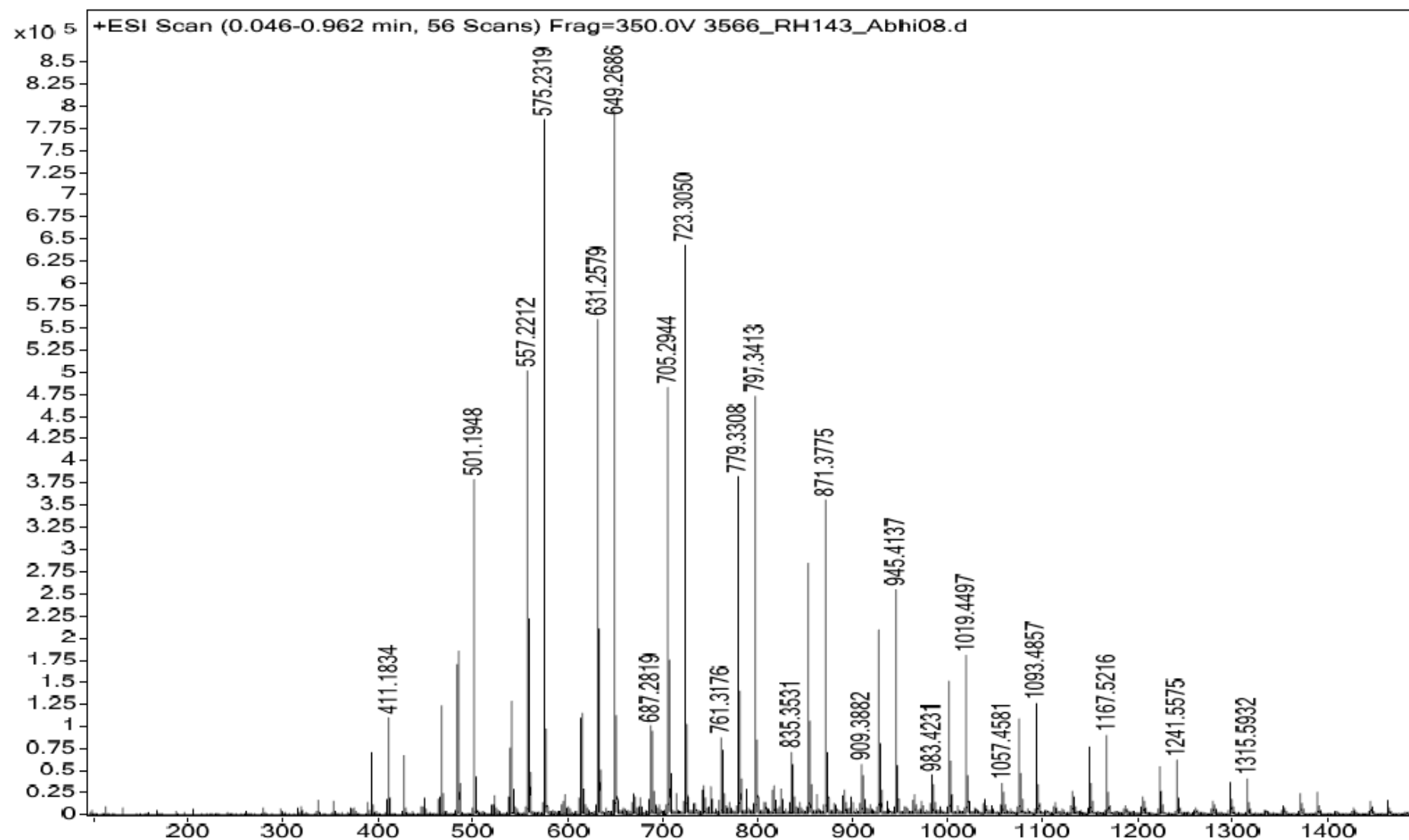


Figure SI 20: Purification cycle 1, precipitate 1.

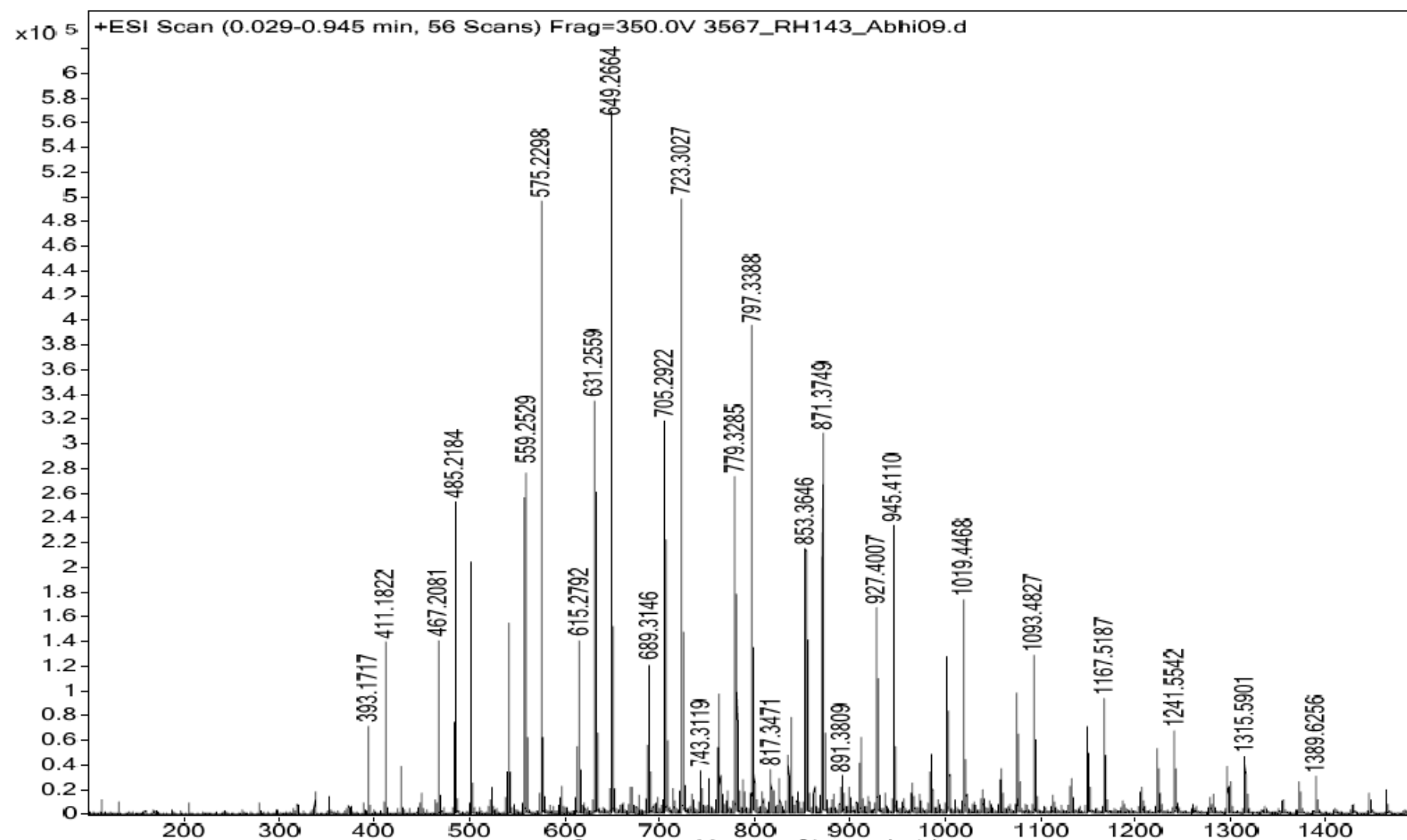


Figure SI 21: Purification cycle 1, precipitate 2.

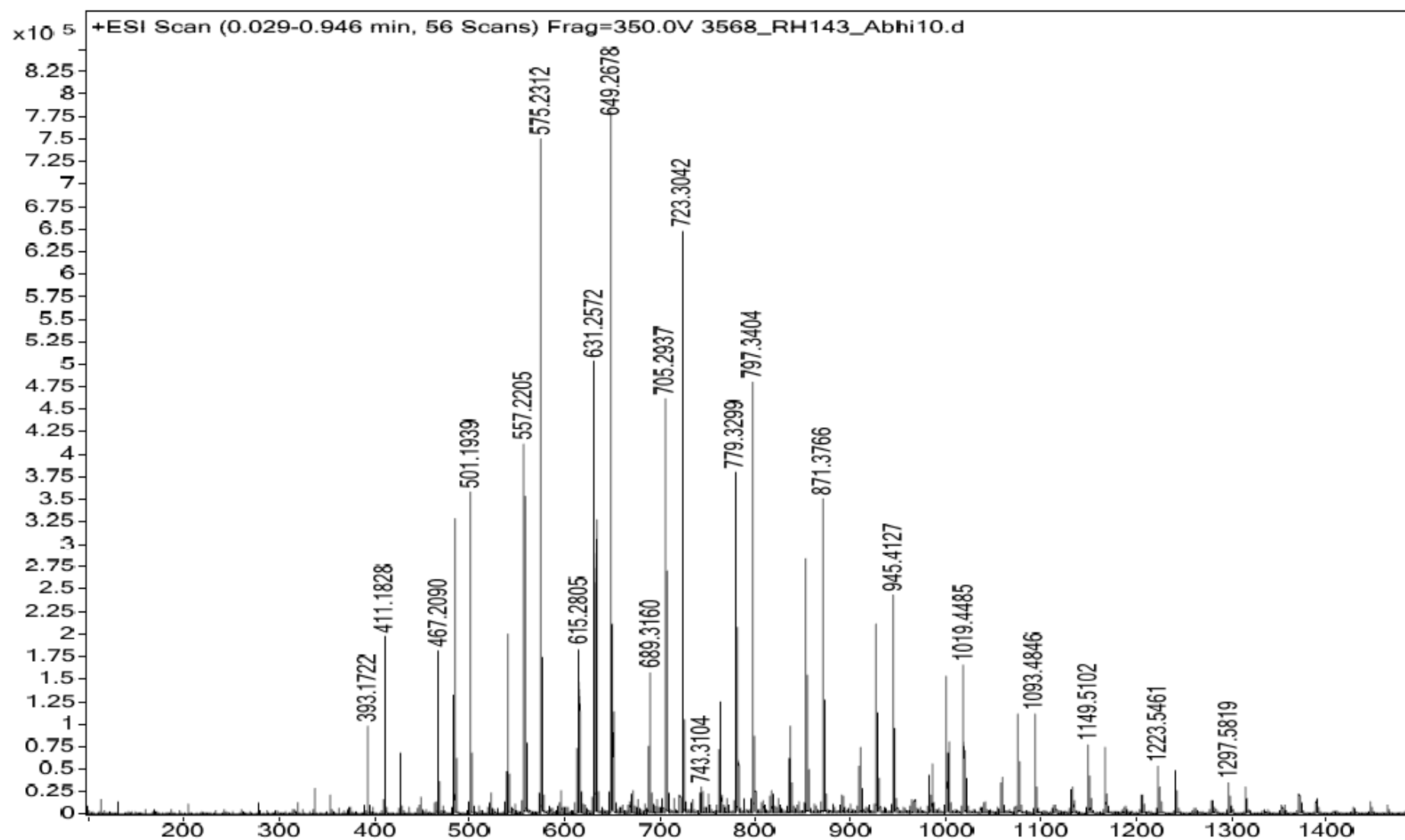


Figure SI 22: Purification cycle 1, precipitate 3.

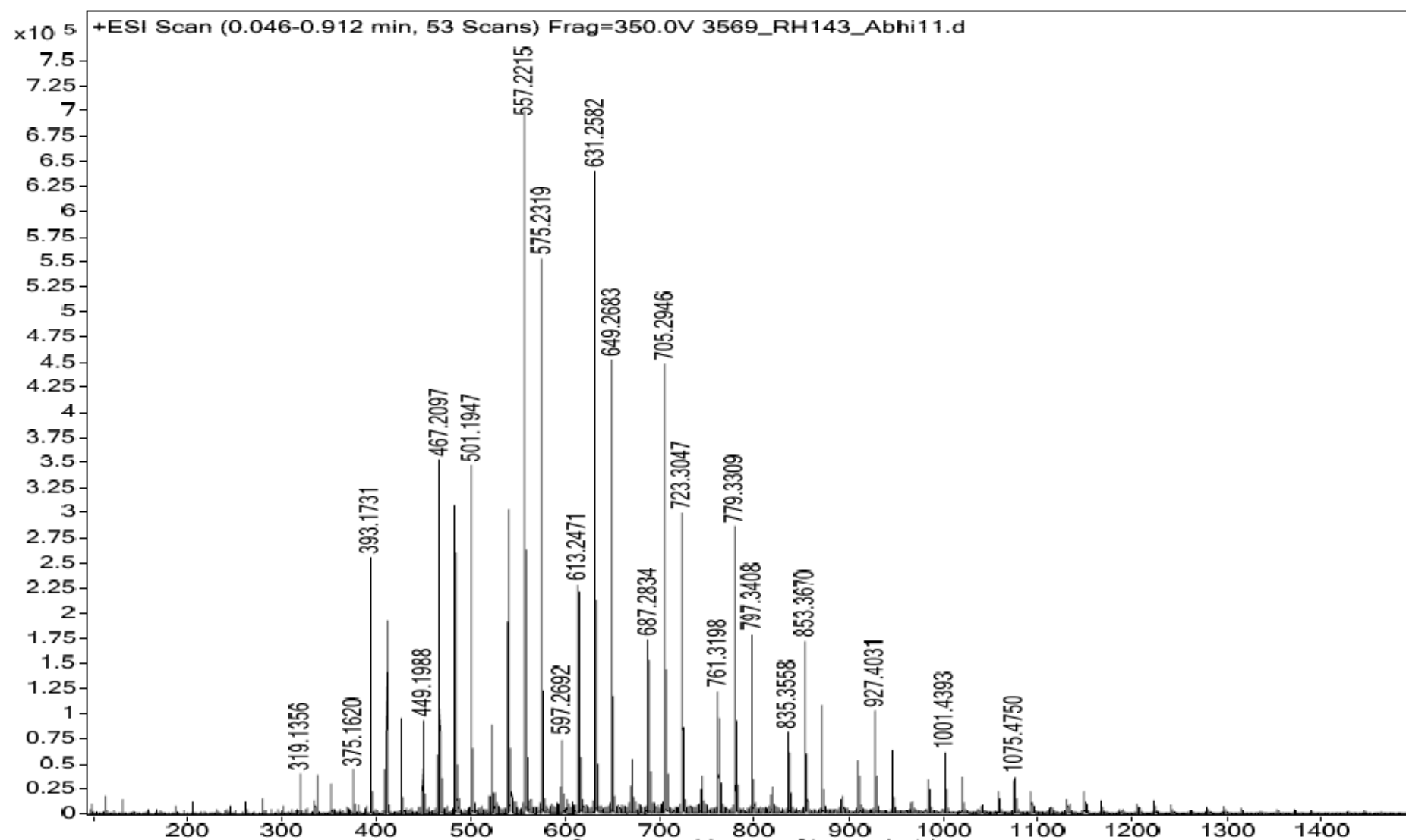


Figure SI 23: Purification cycle 1, solution 3.

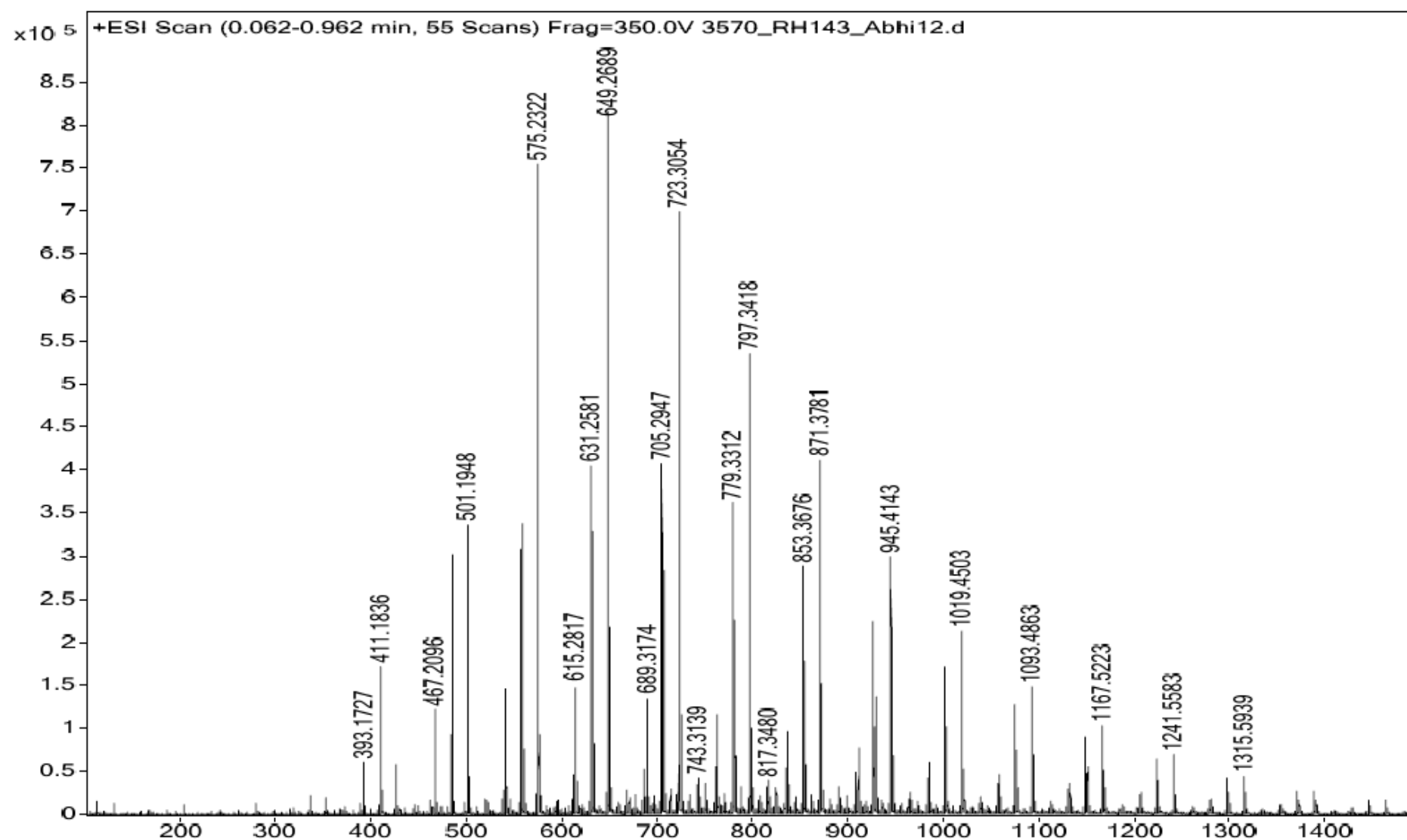


Figure SI 24: Purification cycle 2, precipitate 4.

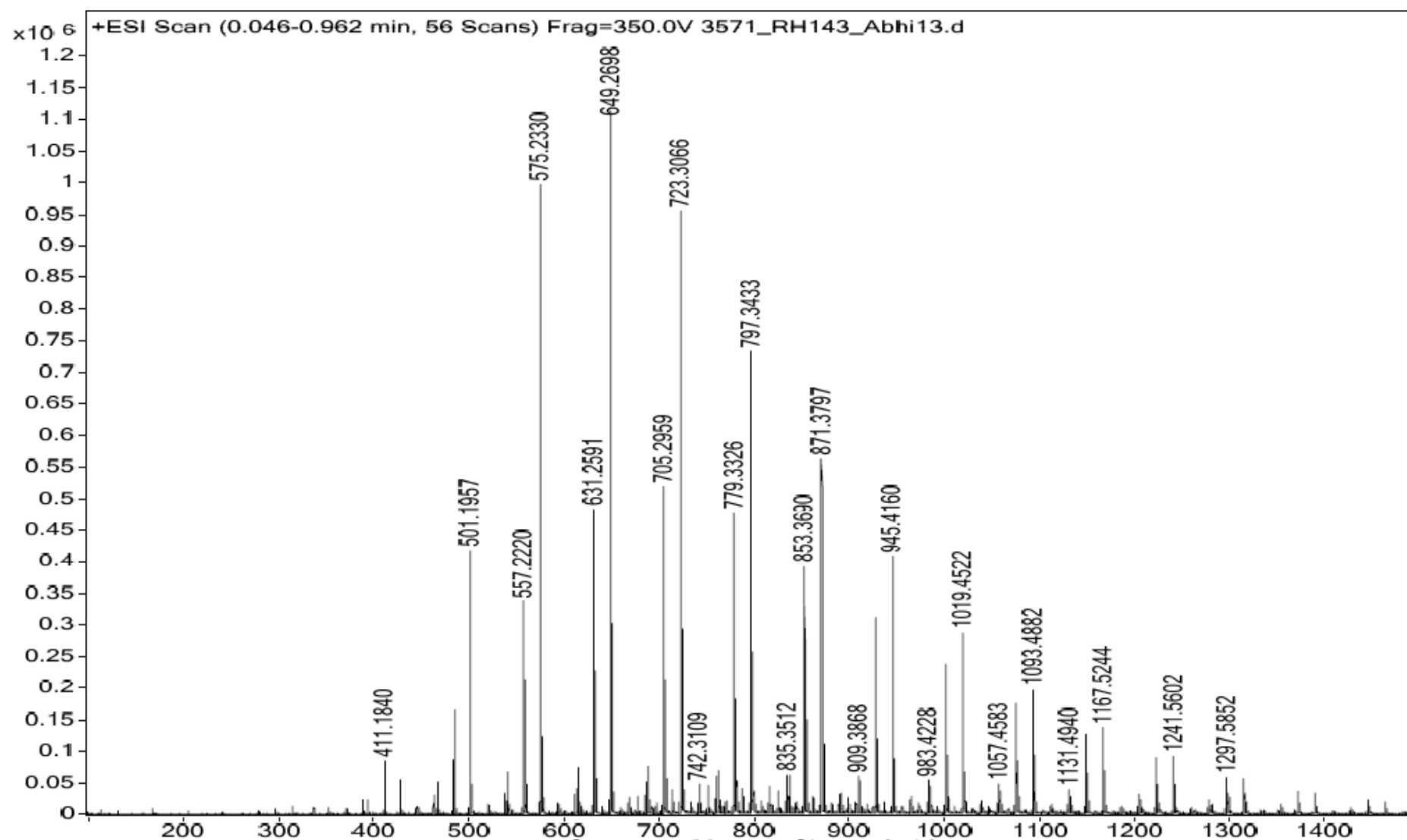


Figure SI 25: Purification cycle 2, precipitate 5.

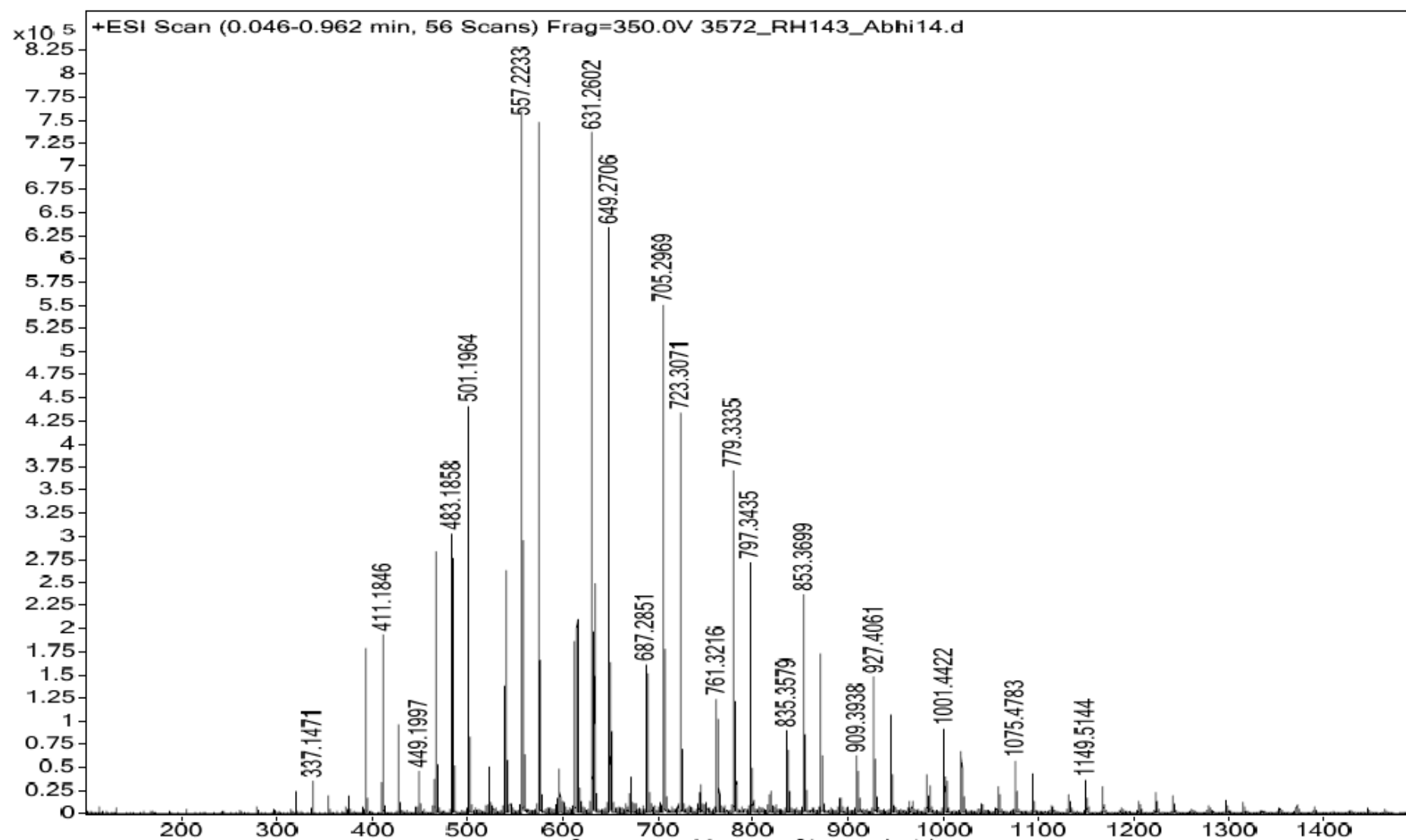


Figure SI 26: Purification cycle 2, solution 5.



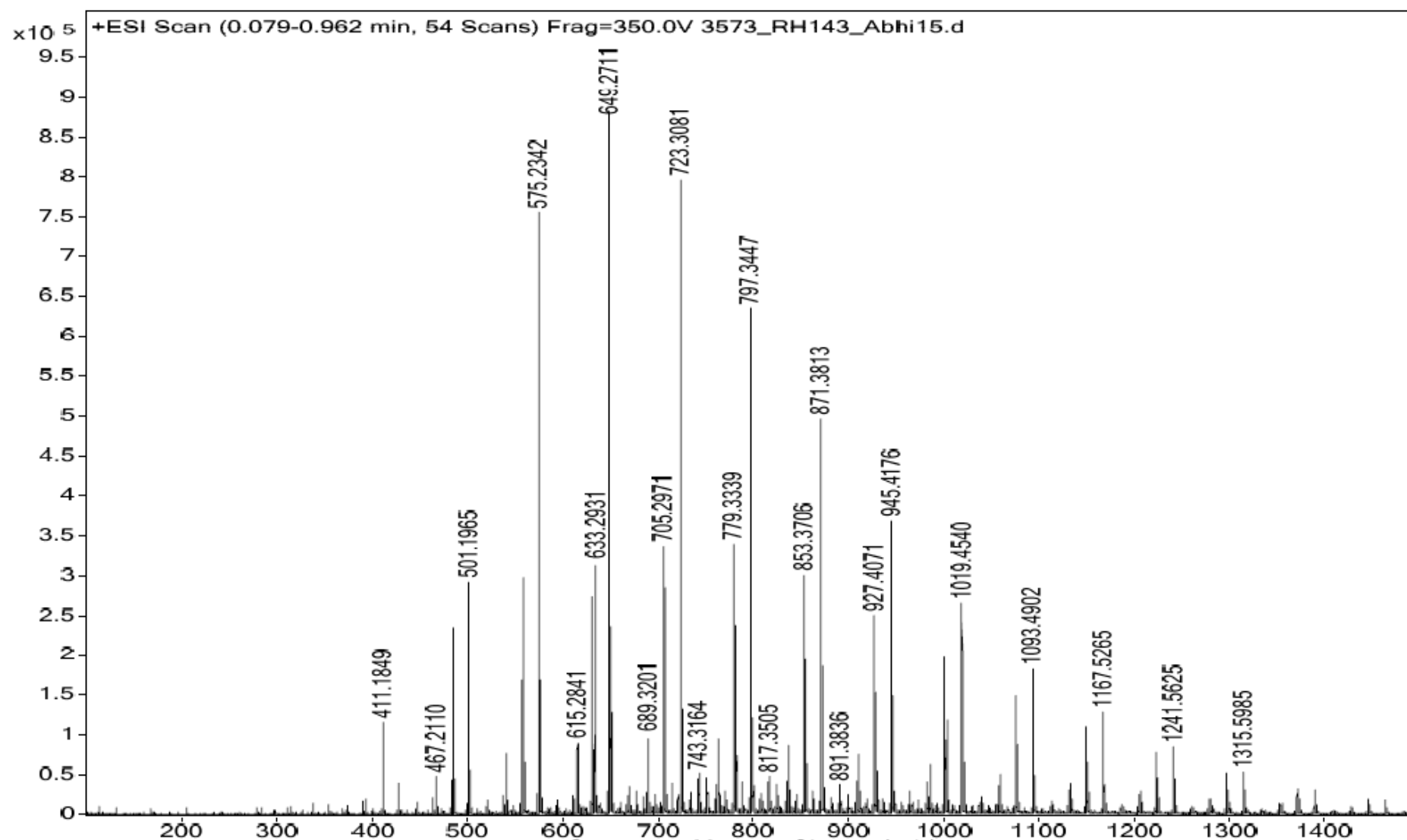


Figure SI 27: Purification cycle 3, precipitate 6.

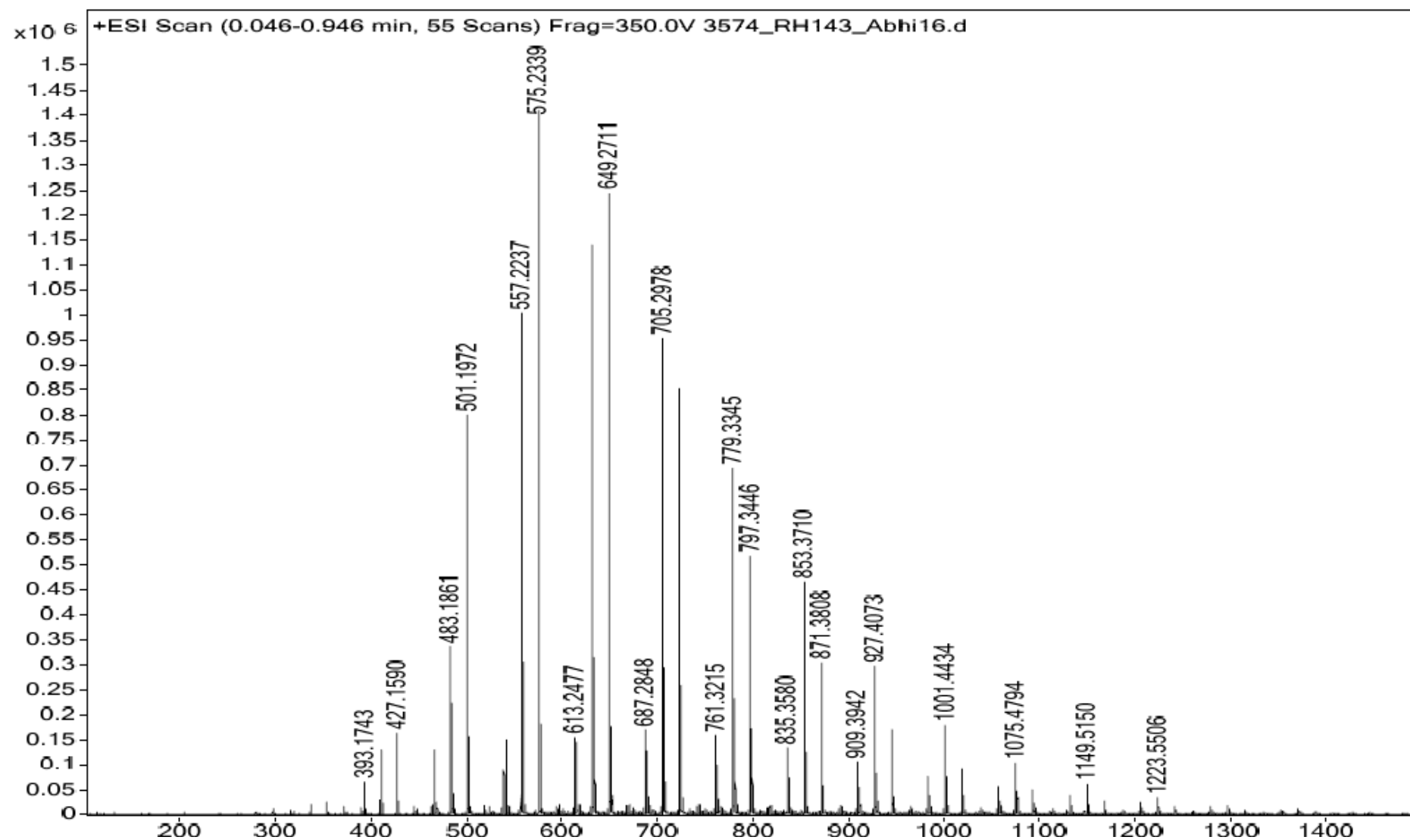
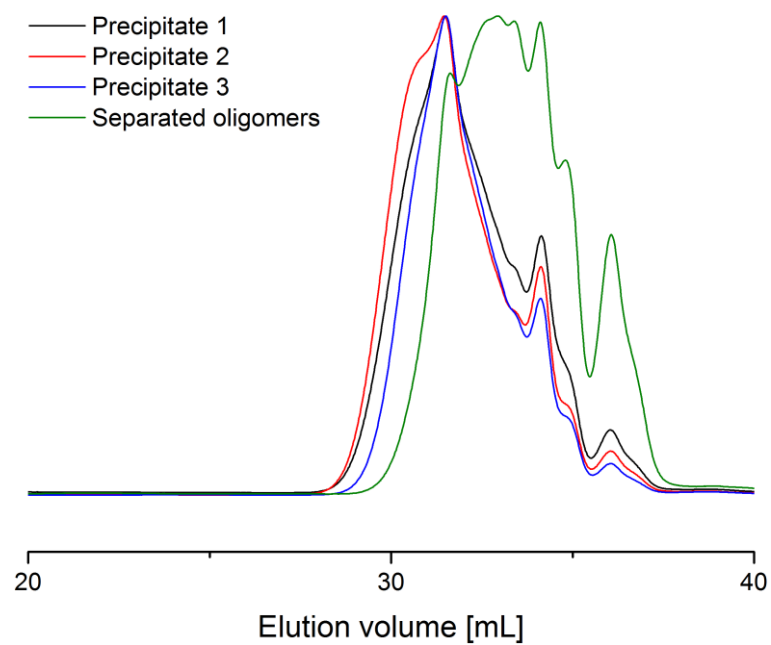
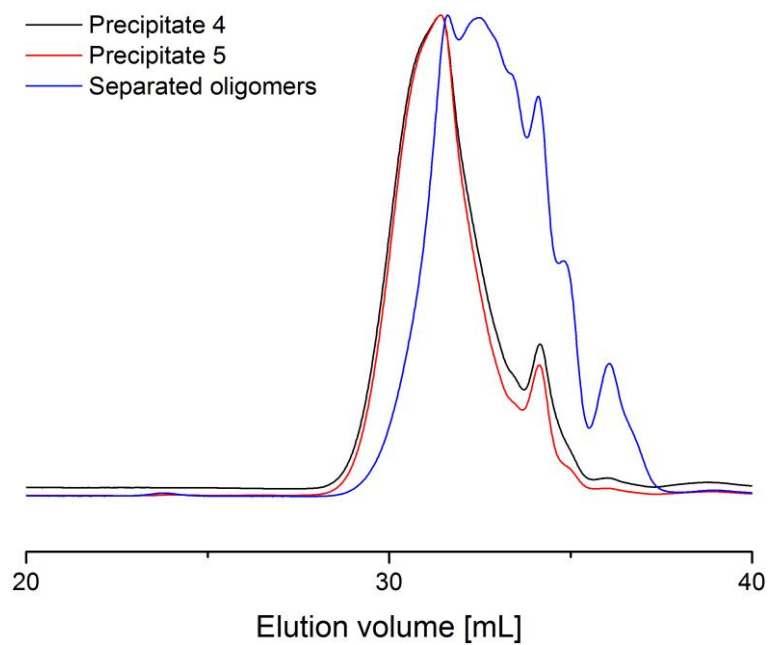


Figure SI 28: Purification cycle 3, solution 6.

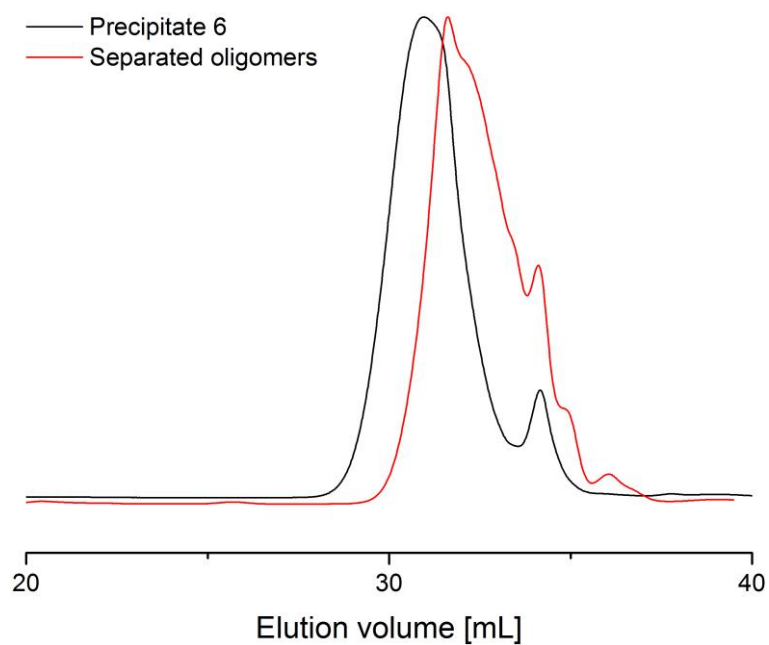
### 3. GPC chromatograms



**Figure SI 16:** GPC eluogram of glycerol oligomers obtained from the 1<sup>st</sup> precipitation cycle.

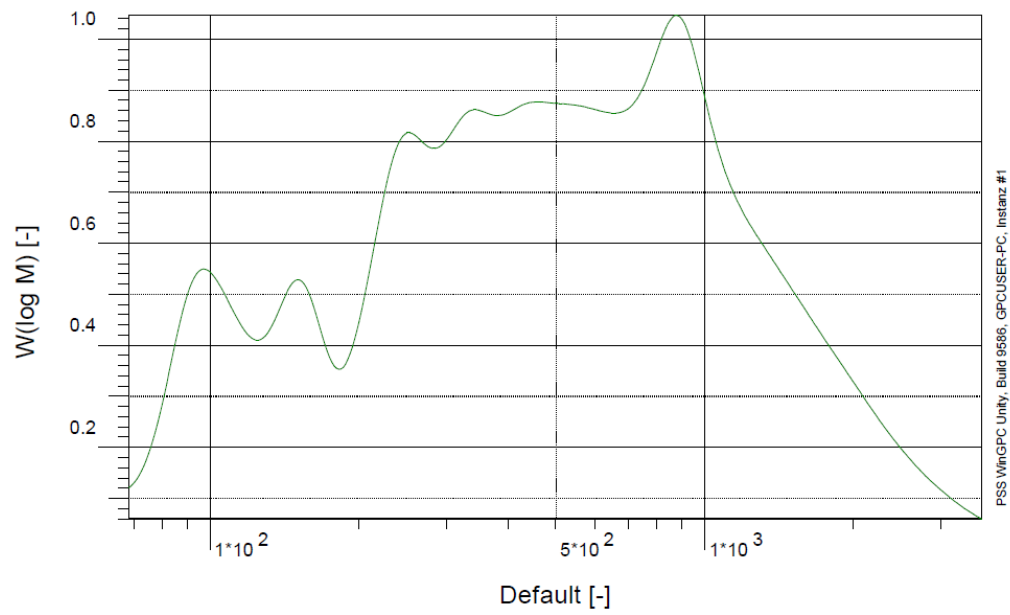


**Figure SI 17:** GPC eluogram of glycerol oligomers obtained from the 2<sup>nd</sup> precipitation cycle.

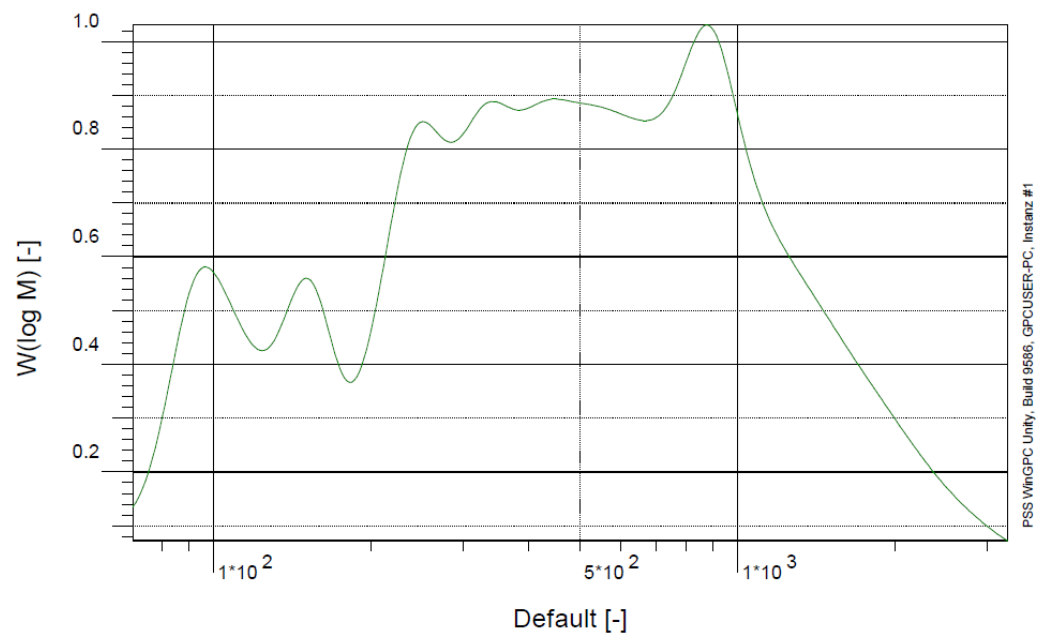


**Figure SI 18:** GPC eluogram of glycerol oligomers obtained from the 3<sup>rd</sup> precipitation cycle.

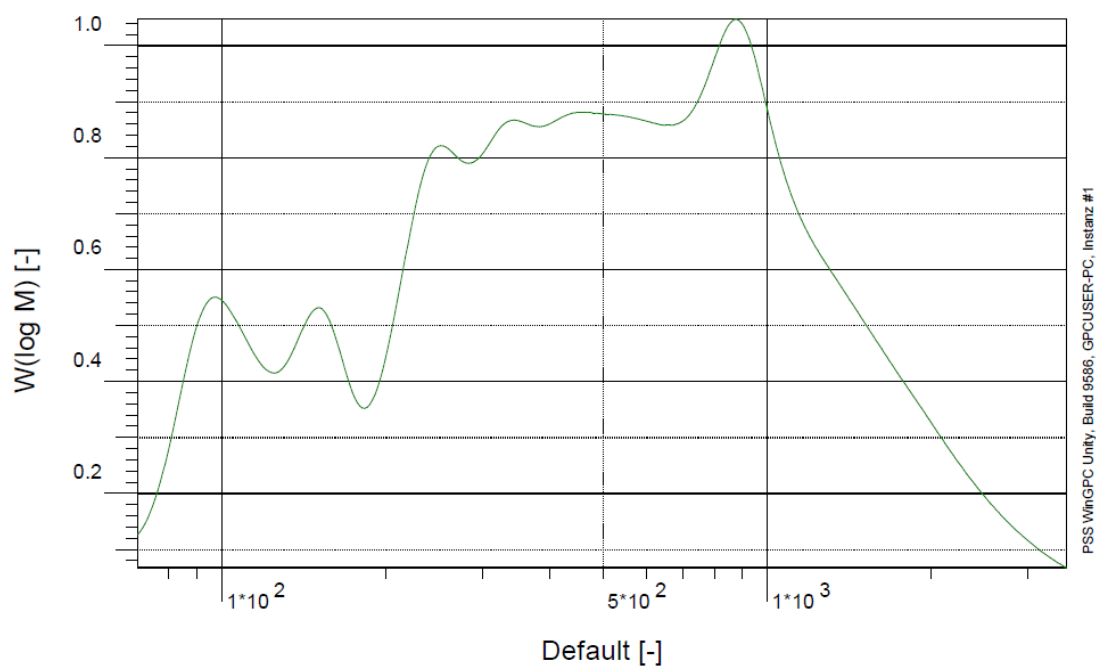
**a.**



**b.**



c.



**Figure SI 15:** GPC eluogram of glycerol oligomers obtained (molecular weight in x axis) of crude olygomers of glycerol obtained from optimized multimodal MW process (repeated 3 times)

# GC chromatograms

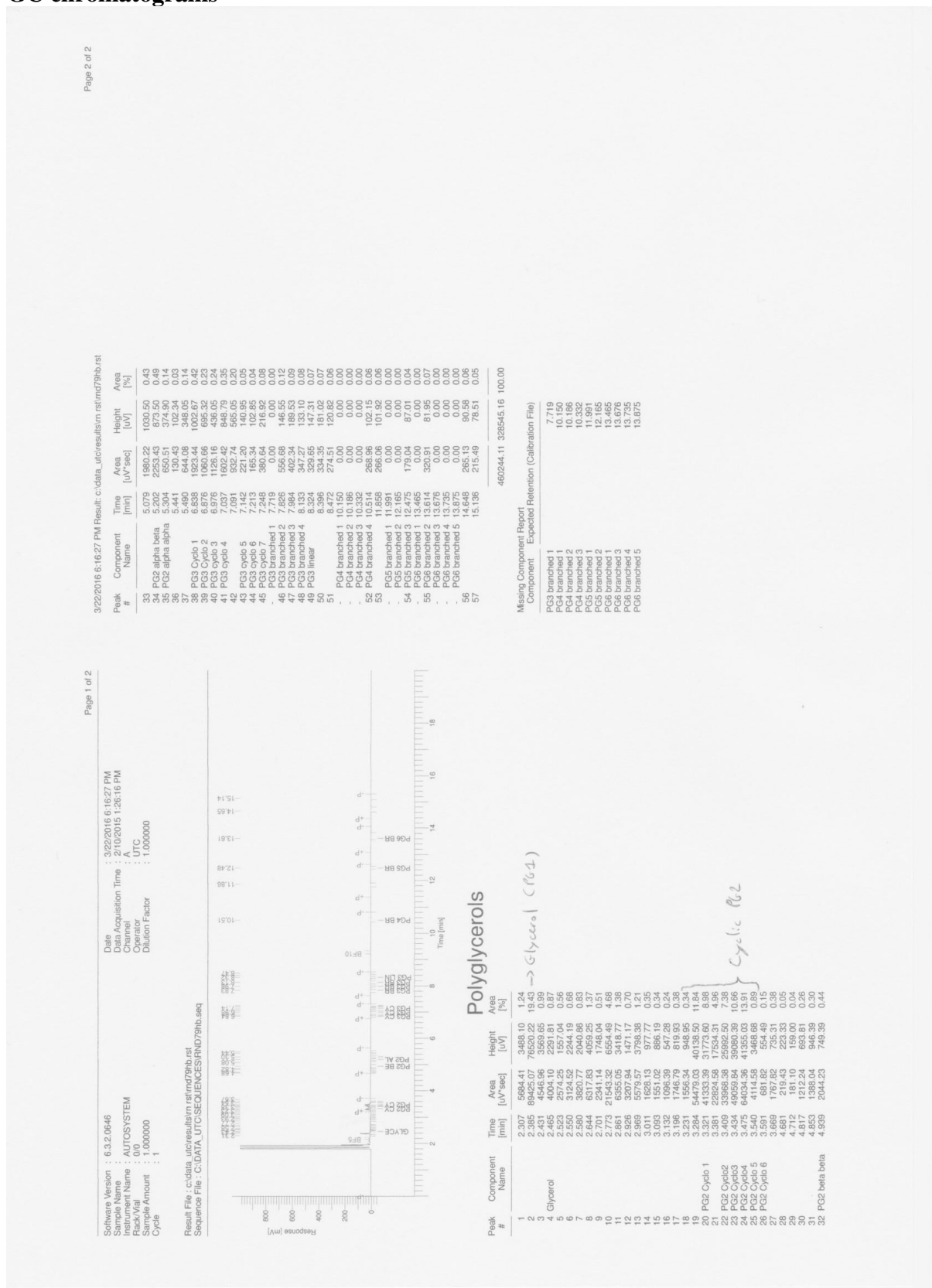
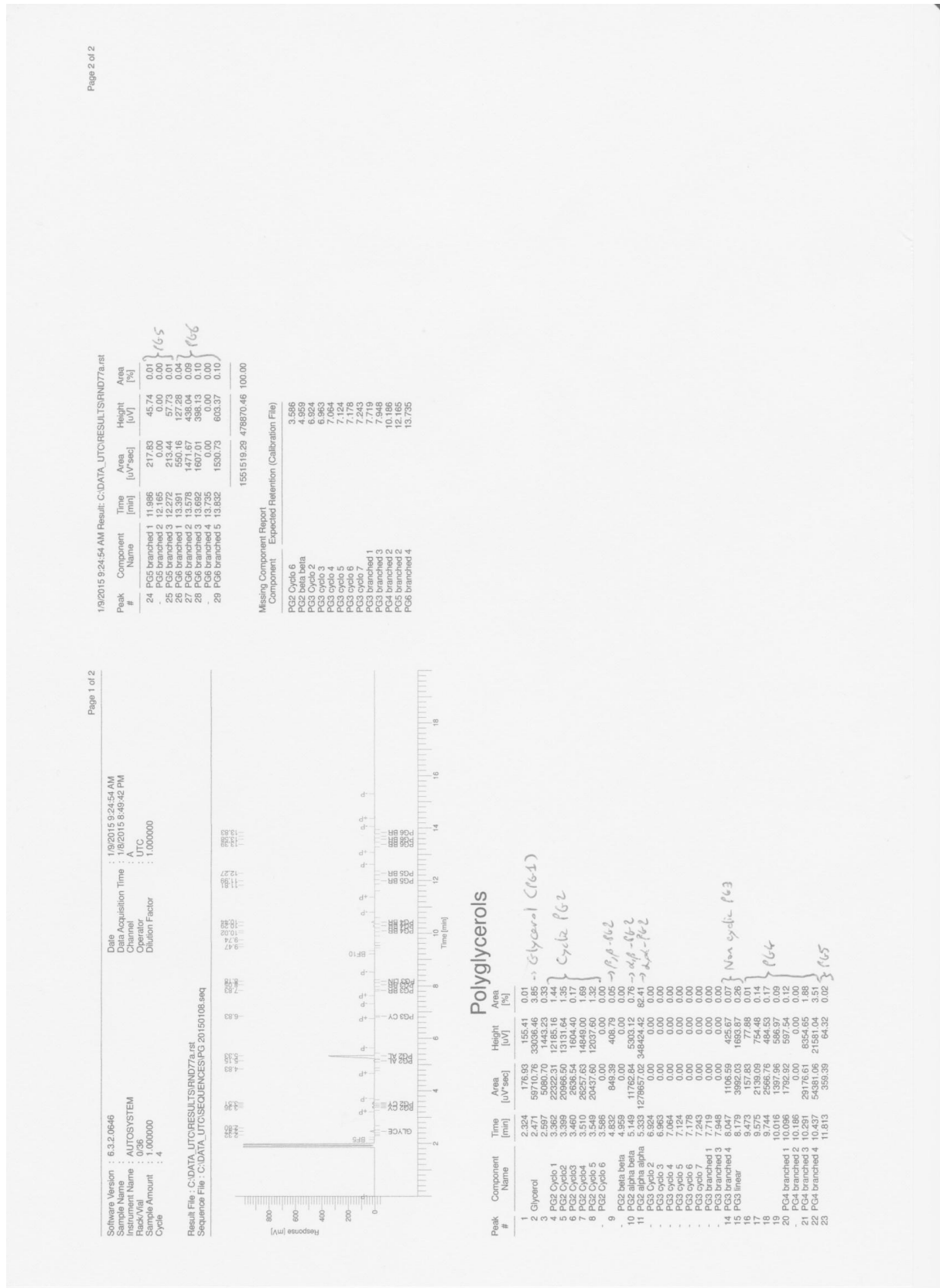


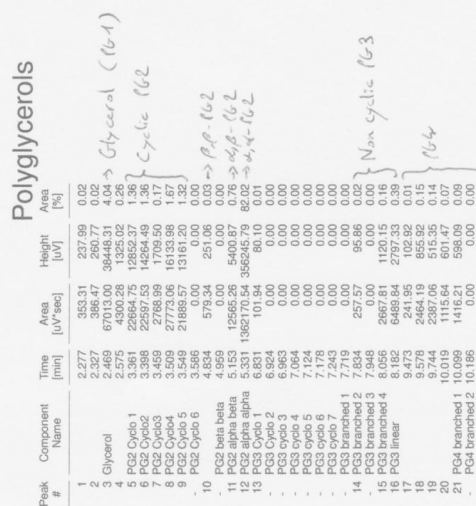
Figure SI 7: Identification of organic residue.



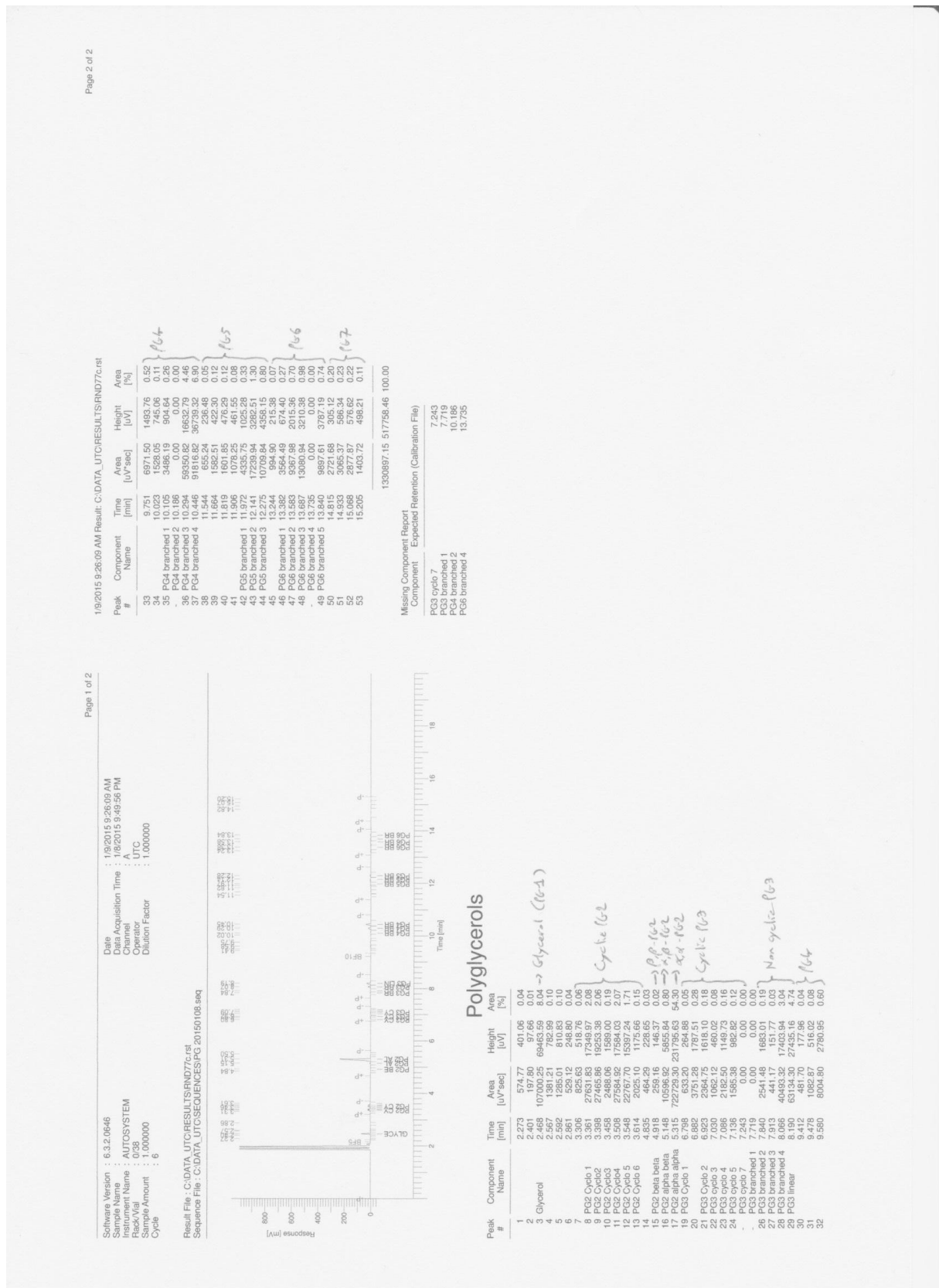




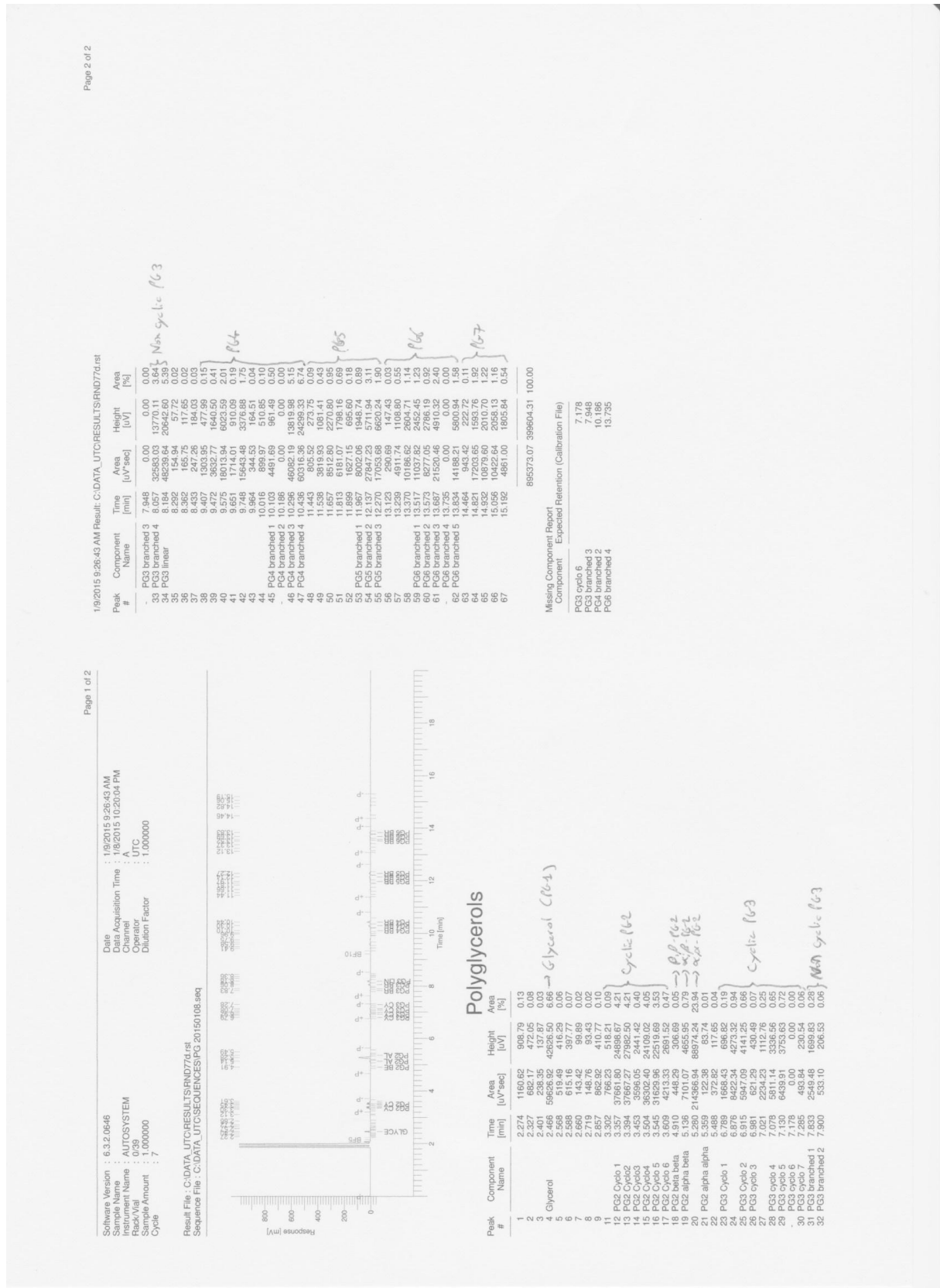
**Figure SI 9:** Reaction with diglycerol mixture (96 wt%) as reagent, and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (4 wt%) as catalyst, at 300 W after 5 minutes.



- 26 -

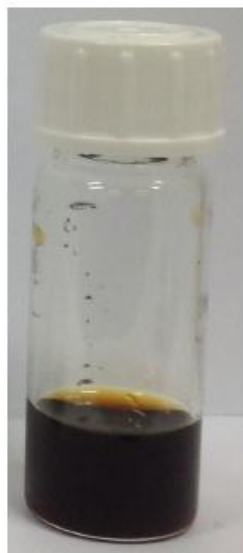


**Figure SI 11:** Reaction with diglycerol mixture (96 wt%) as reagent, and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (4 wt%) as catalyst, at 300 W after 15 minutes.



**Figure SI 12:** Reaction with diglycerol mixture (96 wt%) as reagent, and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (4 wt%) as catalyst, at 300 W after 20 minutes.

#### 4. Aspect of the glycerol oligomers



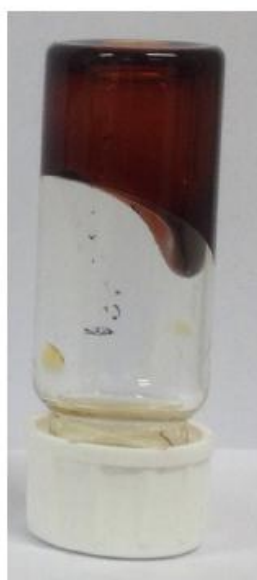
**Precipitate  
after 1<sup>st</sup> cycle**



**Precipitate  
after 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle**



**Precipitate  
after 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle**



**Precipitate  
after 1<sup>st</sup> cycle**



**Precipitate  
after 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle**



**Precipitate  
after 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle**

**Figure SI 29:** Aspect of glycerol oligomers after various purification cycles.

#### 5. Preparation of $\alpha,\alpha'$ -Diglycerol

## 5.1. Materials and Methods

All reagents from commercially available source.  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400 MHz hold apparatus.

## 5.2. Synthesis of solketal glycidyl ether

To 110 g (0.81 mol) of solketal and 1.83 g (4.96 mmol) of TBAI, 96 g of an aqueous solution of NaOH (50 wt%, 1.2 mol) is added. The mixture is stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature, then cooled at  $< 0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  and 150 g (1.62 mol) of epichlorohydrin are slowly added. Then, the mixture is allowed to warm slowly up to room temperature and stirred for 20 hours. It is finally hydrolyzed with 500 mL of water, and the aqueous layer is removed by decantation. The organic layer is dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified by distillation under reduced pressure ( $105\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , 10 mmHg) to give 105.7 g (0.56 mol, 69% yield) of product.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 4.24 (m, 1H; CH), 4.01 (ddd,  $J = 1.4, 6.4, 8.1\text{ Hz}$ , 1H;  $\text{CH}_2$ ), 3.77 (dt,  $J = 2.9, 12.0\text{ Hz}$ , 1H;  $\text{CH}_2$ ), 3.68 (ddd,  $J = 6.4, 7.5, 8.3\text{ Hz}$ , 1H;  $\text{CH}_2$ ), 3.58 ( $^{1/2}$  AB,  $J = 5.8, 10.0\text{ Hz}$ , 1H;  $\text{CH}_2$ , *diastereoisomer 1*), 3.52 (d,  $J = 5.0\text{ Hz}$ , 1H;  $\text{CH}_2$ , *diastereoisomer 2*), 3.52 (d,  $J = 6.1\text{ Hz}$ , 1H;  $\text{CH}_2$ , *diastereoisomer 2*), 3.46 ( $^{1/2}$  AB,  $J = 5.3, 10.0\text{ Hz}$ , 1H;  $\text{CH}_2$ , *diastereoisomer 1*), 3.37 (ddd,  $J = 6.0, 11.7, 15.8\text{ Hz}$ , 1H;  $\text{CH}_2$ ), 3.13–3.08 (m, 1H; CH (Epoxide)), 2.74 (dd,  $J = 4\text{ Hz}, 5\text{ Hz}$ , 1H;  $\text{CH}_2$  (Epoxide)), 2.55 (dt,  $J = 3\text{ Hz}, 5\text{ Hz}$ , 1H;  $\text{CH}_2$  (Epoxide)), 1.37 (s, 3H;  $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.31 (s, 3H;  $\text{CH}_3$ );  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 109.4 (C4), 74.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 72.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ , *diastereoisomer 1*), 72.3 (2C,  $\text{CH}_2$ , *diastereoisomer 2*), 72.2 ( $\text{CH}_2$ , *diastereoisomer 1*), 66.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 50.7 (CH), 44.1 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 26.7 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 25.4 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ).

## 5.3. Deprotection

100 g of solketal glycidyl ether are dissolved in 200 mL of water in an autoclave and heated at 200 °C under saturated vapor pressure for 30 minutes. The solution is then lyophilized to afford the glycerol dimer (PG2).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, δ): 3.56 (q, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H; CH), 3.27–3.42 (m, 8H; CH<sub>2</sub>);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, δ): 72.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>)(2 C), 70.5 (CH)(2 C), 63.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>)(2 C).