Supporting Information

Calcium-based catalytic system for the synthesis of bio-derived cyclic carbonates under mild conditions

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1. General considerations

Epoxidized high-oleic sunflower oil (techn. methyl oleate, oxirane number= 4.87 mmol \cdot g⁻¹), epoxidized iso-octyl oleate (techn. grade, oxirane number= 2.02 mmol \cdot g⁻¹), epoxidized methyl o-acetyl ricinoleate (techn. grade, oxirane number= 2.48 mmol \cdot g⁻¹) and epoxidized linseed oil (techn. grade, oxirane number= 8.62 mmol \cdot g⁻¹) were provided by *HOBUM Oleochemicals*. Epoxidized soybean oil (EPOXOL D65, oxirane number= 4.81 mmol \cdot g⁻¹) and epoxidized methyl soyate (NEXO E1, oxirane number= 4.36 mmol \cdot g⁻¹) were provided by *Evonik Industries AG*.

The epoxidation of the respective fatty acid derivatives to obtain compounds **1a–g** were conducted after procedure reported by Behr et al.^[1] Epoxidation of terpene-based alkenes to synthesize compounds **6b–f** was carried out according to Kleij and co-workers.^[2] Compound characterizations of the respective epoxides and copies of NMR spectra can be found in the Supporting Information associated with our previous publications.^[3]

All chemicals were purchased from commercial sources with purities $\geq 95\%$ and used without further purification. (+)-Limonene oxide **6a** was bought from *sigma-aldrich* as a mixture of *cis* and *trans* isomer (40:60). Ligands **3a–f** were dried under vaccum overnight in an oil-bath at a temperature above the melting point of the ligand. Co-catalysts were dried before use with molecular sieves in a suitable solvent. Deuterated solvents were ordered from *Deutero GmbH* and stored over molecular sieves. NMR spectra were received using *Bruker* 300 Fourier, *Bruker* AV 300 and *Bruker* AV 400 spectrometers. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm relative to the deuterated solvent. Coupling constants are expressed in Hertz (Hz). The following abbreviations are used: s= singlet, d= doublet, t= triplet and m= multiplet. NMR yields were determined by using mesitylene as internal standard. Elementary analysis was performed on a TruSpec CHMS Micro from *Leco*. IR spectra were recorded on a Nicolet iS10 MIR FT-IR-spectrometer from *Thermo Fisher Scientific*. Thin layer chromatography was performed on *Merck* TLC-plates with fluorescence indication (silica type 60, F₂₅₄), spots were visualized using UV-light or potassium permanganate. Flash chromatography was performed using silica with a grain size of 40–63 µm from *Macherey-Nagel*.

2. Optimization of reaction parameters using (+)-limonene oxide as the substrate

	Me He Me	x m	x mol% Cal ₂ iol% (Cy) ₂ -18C6 x mol% PPh ₃ <i>T, t, p</i> (CO ₂)	Me Me	
Entr	y x/ mol%	<i>T</i> / °C	$p(\mathrm{CO}_2)/$ bar	<i>t</i> / h	Conversion NMR ^a / %
1	5	45	5	24	36
2	5	60	5	24	35
3^b	5	60	5	24	40
4^c	5	75	10	24	37
5	10	45	5	48	45
6	10	75	50	48	>99

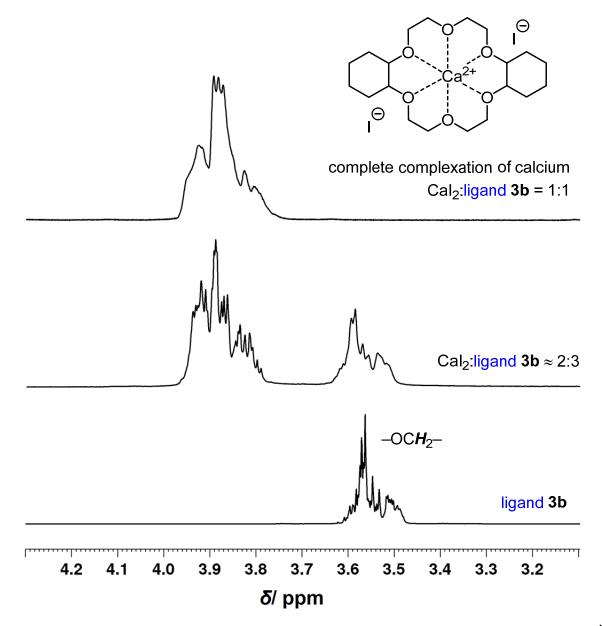
Table S1. Optimization of reaction parameters using (+)-limonene oxide as the substrate.

^{*a*} Yields and selectivities determined by ¹H NMR using mesitylene as internal standard. Chemoselectivities were >99%. ^{*b*} MeCN as solvent. ^{*c*} 2.00 g scale.

3. Mechanistic NMR studies

We confirmed the successful complexation of the calcium with the dicyclohexylfunctionalized 18-crown-6 ether and investigated the interaction of triphenyl phosphane on the catalyst with ¹H and ³¹P NMR spectroscopy. We first did a series of experiments using different ratios of calcium iodide and the ligand **3b** in acetonitrile. The results are displayed in Figure S1. The ether linked CH_2/CH_1 groups form a multiplett between 3.47–3.63 ppm in the free ligand. When the calcium iodide is added, an equal amount of ligand get down shifted to 3.78–3.99 ppm. When a stoichiometric amount of calcium salt is added, no free ligands can be detected.

Figure S1. ¹H NMR investigation of the complexation of calcium by functionalized crown ether **3b**.



We also wanted to investigate the role of the co-catalyst triphenyl phosphane. We investigated the ³¹P NMR shift of triphenyl phosphane in combination with calcium iodide and the calcium iodide crown ether complex (Figure S2). Interestingly, no shift of the phosphorus signal could be observed, indicating no impactful interaction between the Lewis acidic calcium and triphenyl phosphane.

Figure S2. ³¹P NMR investigation into the role of the co-catalyst triphenyl phosphane in combination with calcium iodide and crown ether **3b**.

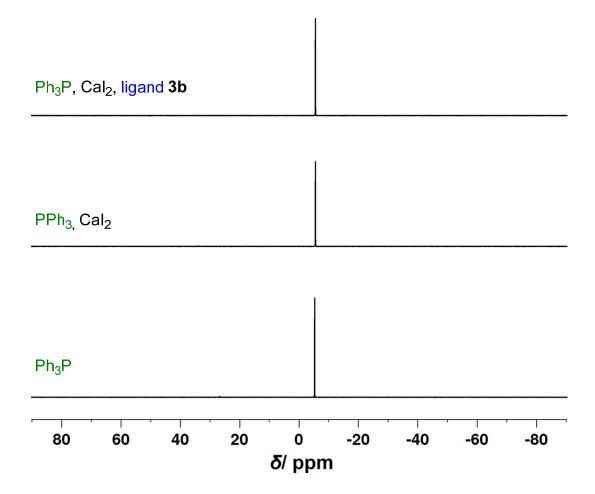
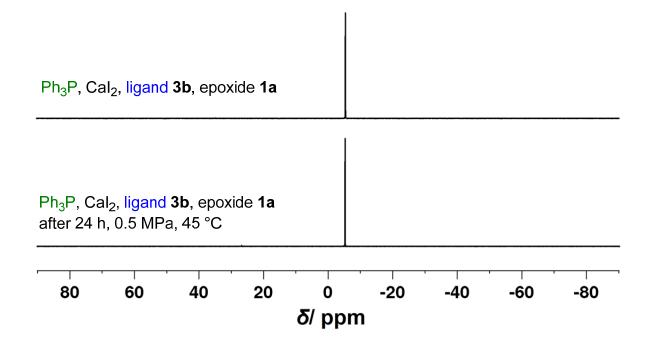


Figure S3. ³¹P NMR investigation into the possible formation of a phosphonium salt species from triphenyl phosphane in the reaction mixture.



4. Experimental protocols and product characterization

General procedure for the catalyst screening and parameter optimization for epoxidized fatty acid ester derivatives (GP1)

A stainless steel autoclave was charged with CaI₂ (0.025–0.05 equiv), ligand **3** (0.025–0.05 equiv), co-catalyst (0.00–0.05 equiv) and epoxidized methyl oleate **1a** (1.00 g, 3.20 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and immediately purged with CO₂. The reactor was heated to 25–60 °C for 24–48 h, while $p(CO_2, 25-60 \text{ °C})$ was kept constant at 0.5–1.0 MPa. The reactor was cooled in an ice bath below 20 °C and CO₂ was released slowly. The yields were determined by ¹H NMR using mesitylene as an internal standard directly from the reaction mixture.

General procedure for the substrate scope for epoxidized fatty acid esters or oils (GP2)

A stainless steel autoclave was charged with CaI₂ (0.05 equiv), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.05 equiv), Ph₃P (0.05 equiv) and epoxidized fatty acid ester **1a–g** (1.0 g, 1.00 equiv) or epoxidized oil **4a–d** (2 g, catalyst amount based on the oxirane number) and immediately purged with CO₂. The reactor was heated to 45 °C for 24 h while $p(CO_2, 45 °C)$ was kept constant at 0.5 MPa. The reactor was cooled in an ice bath below 20 °C and CO₂ was released slowly. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (SiO₂) employing *c*Hex/EtOAc as eluent. All volatiles were removed in vacuo to obtain carbonates **2a–g** or **5a–d**.

General procedure for the parameter optimization for terpene-based substrates (GP3)

A stainless steel autoclave was charged with CaI₂ (0.05 equiv, 96 mg, 0.33 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.05 equiv, 122 mg, 0.33 mmol), Ph₃P (0.05 equiv, 86 mg, 0.33 mmol), 2 mL of MeCN and (+)-limonene oxide (**6a**, 1.00 g, 6.57 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and immediately purged with CO₂. The reactor was heated to 45–75 °C for 24–48 h while $p(CO_2, 45–75 °C)$ was kept constant at 0.5–5.0 MPa. The reactor was cooled in an ice bath below 20 °C and CO₂ was released slowly. The yields were determined by ¹H NMR using mesitylene as an internal standard directly from the reaction mixture.

General procedure for the substrate scope for terpene-based substrates (GP4)

A stainless steel autoclave was charged with CaI₂ (0.1 equiv), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.1 equiv), Ph₃P (0.1 equiv), 1 mL of MeCN and 1.00 equiv of epoxidized terpene **6a–f** (1.00 g, 1.00 equiv) and was immediately purged with CO₂. The reactor was heated to 75 °C for 48 h while $p(CO_2, 75 °C)$ was kept constant at 5.0 MPa. The reactor was cooled in an ice bath below 20 °C and CO₂ was released slowly. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (SiO₂) employing *c*Hex/EtOAc or CH₂Cl₂/MeOH as eluent. All volatiles were removed in vacuo to obtain carbonates **7a–f**.

Synthesis of the cyclic carbonates

Methyl 8-(5-octyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)octanoate^[3] (2a): According to GP2, epoxidized methyl oleate 1a (1.00 g, 3.20 mmol) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (47 mg, 0.70 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 60 mg, 0.70 mmol), Ph₃P (42 mg, 0.70 mmol). After purification (SiO₂, *c*Hex to *c*Hex/EtOAc 5:1) the product 2a (981 mg, 2.75 mmol, 86%, *cis:trans*=84:16) was isolated as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.89 (t, *J*= 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.21–1.80 (m, 26H), 2.32 (t, *J*= 7.4 Hz, 2H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 4.15–4.28 (m, 2H, *trans*-isomer), 4.57–4.67 (m, 2H, *cis*-isomer) ppm.

Ethyl 8-(5-octyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)octanoate^[3] (2b): According to GP2, epoxidized ethyl oleate (1b, 1.00 g, 3.06 mmol) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (0.05 equiv, 45 mg, 0.70 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (3b, 0.05 equiv, 60 mg, 0.70 mmol), Ph₃P (0.05 equiv, 42 mg, 0.70 mmol). After purifying with column chromatography (*c*Hex to *c*Hex/EtOAc 5:1) the product 2b (852 mg, 2.30 mmol, 75%, *cis:trans*=84:16) was isolated as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.89 (t, *J*= 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.20– 1.75 (m, 29H), 2.30 (t, *J*= 7.8 Hz, 2H), 4.13 (q, *J*= 7.1 Hz, 2H), 4.18–4.27 (m, 2H, *trans*isomer), 4.55–4.68 (m, 2H, *cis*-isomer) ppm.

iso-Octyl 8-(5-octyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)octanoate^[3] (2c): According to GP2, epoxidized *iso*-octyl oleate (1c, 2.00 g, oxirane number = 2.02 mmol·g⁻¹) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (0.05 equiv, 59 mg, 0.20 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.05 equiv, 75 mg, 0.20 mmol), Ph₃P (0.05 equiv, 53 mg, 0.20 mmol) for 48 h. After purifying with column chromatography (*c*Hex/EtOAc 20:1) the product **2c** (2.03 g, 93%, *cis:trans*=83:17) was isolated as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.85–0.98 (m, 9H), 1.20–1.80 (m, 35H), 2.31 (t, *J*= 7.6 Hz, 2H), 3.93–4.08 (m, 2H), 4.20–4.27 (m, 2H, *trans*-isomer), 4.57–4.74 (m, 2H, *cis*-isomer) ppm. **Methyl 12-(5-octyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)dodecanoate** (**2d**)^[4]: According to GP2, epoxidized erucate (**1d**, 1.00 g, 2.71 mmol) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (0.05 equiv, 40 mg, 0.14 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.05 equiv, 51 mg, 0.14 mmol), Ph₃P (0.05 equiv, 36 mg, 0.14 mmol). After purifying with column chromatography (*c*Hex to *c*Hex/EtOAc 5:1) the product **2d** (968 mg, 2.33 mmol, 86%, *cis:trans*=83:17) was isolated as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.89 (t, *J*= 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.15–1.79 (m, 34H), 2.31 (t, *J*= 7.6 Hz, 2H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 4.15–4.26 (m, 2H, *trans*-isomer), 4.56–4.78 (m, 2H, *cis*-isomer) ppm.

Methyl 8-(2-oxo-5-((2-oxo-5-pentyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methyl)-1,3-dioxolan-4-

yl)octanoate^[3] (2e): According to GP2, epoxidized linoleate (1e, 2.00 g, 6.13 mmol) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (0.1 equiv, 180 mg, 0.613 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.1 equiv, 228 mg, 0.613 mmol), Ph₃P (0.1 equiv, 160 mg, 0.613 mmol) for 48 h. After purifying with column chromatography (*c*Hex to *c*Hex/EtOAc 5:1) the product **2e** (2.29 g, 5.52 mmol, 90%, mixture of four diastereoisomers *dr*= 19:61:12:8) was isolated as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.87–0.97 (m, 3H), 1.20–2.00 (m, 22H), 2.32 (t, *J*= 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.66 (s, 3H),), 4.21–4.41 (m, 2H, *trans*-isomer 1), 4.41–4.58 (m, 2H, *trans*-isomer 2), 4.64–4.85 (m, 2H, *cis*-isomer 1), 4.85–4.99 (m, 2H, *cis*-isomer 2) ppm.

Methyl 8-(5-(2-acetoxyoctyl)-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)octanoate^[3] (2f): According to GP2, epoxidized methy O-acetyl ricinoleate (1f, 2.00 g, oxirane number = 2.48 mmol·g⁻¹) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (0.05 equiv, 73 mg, 0.25 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.05 equiv, 92 mg, 0.25 mmol), Ph₃P (0.05 equiv, 65 mg, 0.25 mmol). After purifying with column chromatography (*c*Hex to *c*Hex/EtOAc 5:1) the product **2f** (2.17 g, 98%, mixture of four diastereoisomers dr= 33:26:27:14) was isolated as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.87 (t, ³J_{H,H} = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.15–2.09 (m, 27H), 2.28

(t, *J*= 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 4.05–4.36 (m, 2H, *trans*-isomers), 4.53–4.66 (m, 2H, *cis*-isomer), 4.67–4.80 (m, 2H, *cis*-isomer), 4.89–5.11 (m, 1H) ppm.

Methyl 9-(2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)nonanoate^[3] (**2g**): According to GP2, epoxidized methyl undecenoate (**1g**, 1.00 g, 4.67 mmol) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (0.05 equiv, 69 mg, 0.23 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.05 equiv, 87 mg, 0.23 mmol), Ph₃P (0.05 equiv, 61 mg, 0.23 mmol) for 6 h. After purifying with column chromatography (*c*Hex to *c*Hex/EtOAc 5:1) the product **2g** (1.16 g, 4.49 mmol, 96%) was isolated as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.23–1.88 (m, 14H), 2.29 (t, *J*= 7.4 Hz, 2H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 4.05 (dd, *J*= 8.3, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (t, *J* = 8.3, 1H), 4.64–4.76 (m, 1H) ppm.

Carbonated high oleic sunflower oil^[3] (**5a**): According to GP2, epoxidized high oleic sunflower oil (**4a**, 1.00 g, oxirane number = 4.87 mmol·g⁻¹) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (0.05 equiv, 72 mg, 0.24 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.05 equiv, 91 mg, 0.24 mmol), Ph₃P (0.05 equiv, 64 mg, 0.24 mmol). After purifying with column chromatography (*c*Hex to *c*Hex/EtOAc 5:1) the product **5a** (1.19 g, 98%) was isolated as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.88 (t, *J*= 6.9 Hz, 9H), 1.15–1.79 (m, 72H), 2.31 (t, *J*= 7.4 Hz, 6H), 4.08–4.35 (m, 5H), 4.57–4.68 (m, 3H), 5.21–5.32 (m, 1H) ppm.

Carbonated soybean oil^[3] (**5b**): According to GP2, epoxidized soybean oil (**4b**, 1.00 g, oxirane number = $4.81 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (0.05 equiv, 71 mg, 0.24 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.05 equiv, 90 mg, 0.24 mmol), Ph₃P (0.05 equiv, 63 mg, 0.24 mmol). After purifying with column chromatography (*c*Hex to *c*Hex/EtOAc 5:1) the product **5b** (980 mg, 81%) was isolated as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.77–0.97 (m, 9H), 1.14–1.85 (m, 68H), 2.21–2.41 (m, 6H), 4.11–4.19 (m, 2H), 4.24–5.16 (m, 7H), 5.17–5.32 (m, 1H) ppm.

Carbonated linseed oil^[3] (**5c**): According to GP2, epoxidized linseed oil (**4c**, 1.00 g, oxirane number = $8.62 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (0.05 equiv, 127 mg, 0.431 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.05 equiv, 161 mg, 0.431 mmol), Ph₃P (0.05 equiv, 113 mg, 0.431 mmol). After purifying with column chromatography (*c*Hex to *c*Hex/EtOAc 5:1) the product **5c** (1.08 g, 78%) was isolated as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.73–0.97 (m, 7H), 0.96–1.93 (m, 71H), 2.22–2.40 (m, 6H), 2.24–2.28 (m, 6H), 4.19–5.37 (m, 7H) ppm.

Carbonated methyl soyate^[3] (**5d**): According to GP2, epoxidized methyl soyate (**4d**, 1.00 g, oxirane number = 4.36 mmol·g⁻¹) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (0.05 equiv, 64 mg, 0.22 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.05 equiv, 81 mg, 0.22 mmol), Ph₃P (0.05 equiv, 57 mg, 0.22 mmol). After purifying with column chromatography (*c*Hex to *c*Hex/EtOAc 5:1) the product **5d** (661 mg, 55%) was isolated as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.89–0.99 (m, 3H), 0.99–1.99 (m, 22H), 2.26–2.39 (m, 2H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 4.19–5.11 (m, 3H) ppm.

3a-Methyl-6-(prop-1-en-2-yl)hexahydrobenzo[d][1,3]dioxol-2-one^[2] (**7a):** According to GP4, (+)-limonene oxide (**6a**, 1.00 g, 6.57 mmol, *cis:trans*=40:60) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (0.1 equiv, 193 mg, 0.657 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.1 equiv, 245 mg, 0.657 mmol), Ph₃P (0.1 equiv, 172 mg, 0.657 mmol) and 1 mL of MeCN. After purifying twice with column chromatography (*c*Hex/EtOAc 5:1 and CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 100:1) the product **7a** (1.03 g, 5.26 mmol, 80%, *cis:trans*=14:86) was isolated as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.36–2.03 (m, 11H), 2.16–2.40 (m, 2H), 4.29–4.42 (dd, *J*= 9.4, 7.0 Hz, 1H, *trans*-isomer), 4.42–4.47 (m, 1H, *cis*-isomer), 4.68–5.80 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃, *trans*-isomer): δ = 154.8, 147.4, 110.2, 82.2, 80.6, 39.9, 34.0, 33.1, 26.2, 25.7, 20.6 ppm. ¹³C NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃, *cis*-isomer): δ = 154.6, 147.5, 110.0, 82.7, 81.9, 37.4, 34.2, 30.6, 26.3, 22.3, 20.9 ppm.

3a-Methyl-6-(4-methyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)hexahydrobenzo[d][1,3]dioxol-2-one^[2]

(7b): According to GP4, (+)-limonene dioxide (**6b**, 1.00 g, 5.94 mmol) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (0.1 equiv, 175 mg, 0.594 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.1 equiv, 221 mg, 0.594 mmol), Ph₃P (0.1 equiv, 156 mg, 0.594 mmol) and 1 mL of MeCN. After purifying with column chromatography (*c*Hex/EtOAc 100:1 to *c*Hex/EtOAc 1:2) the product **7b** (1.03 g, 5.26 mmol, 80%) was isolated as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.17–2.44 (m, 13H), 4.02–4.48 (m, 3H) ppm.

(4S,7R)-4-isopropyl-7-methylhexahydrobenzo[d][1,3]dioxol-2-one^[2] (7c): According to GP4, epoxidized menthol derivative (6c, 1.00 g, 6.48 mmol) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (0.1 equiv, 191 mg, 0.648 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (3b, 0.1 equiv, 241 mg, 0.648 mmol), Ph₃P (0.1 equiv, 170 mg, 0.648 mmol) and 1 mL of MeCN. After purifying with column chromatography (*c*Hex/EtOAc 100:1 to *c*Hex/EtOAc 5:1) the product 7c (1.04 g, 5.25 mmol, 81%) was isolated as a light yellow liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.72–1.47 (m, 12H), 1.53–1.93 (m, 4H), 4.04–4.80 (m, 2H) ppm.

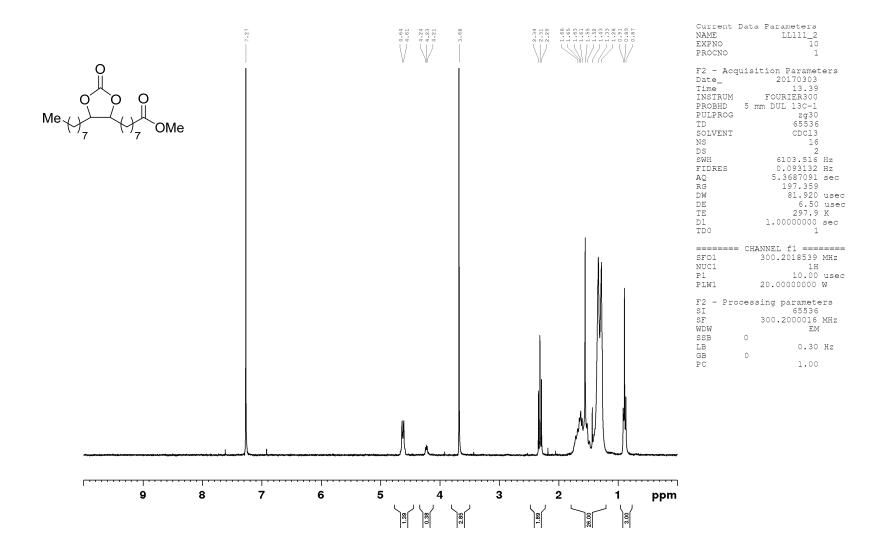
5-(5,5-Dimethyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-3-methylpentyl propionate (7e): According to GP4, epoxidized citronellyl propionate (**6e**, 2.00 g, 8.76 mmol) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (0.1 equiv, 258 mg, 0.876 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.1 equiv, 326 mg, 0.876 mmol), Ph₃P (0.1 equiv, 230 mg, 0.876 mmol) and 2 mL of MeCN. After purifying with column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 200:1 to 10:1) the product **7e** (450 mg, 5.25 mmol, 19%) was isolated as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.89 (t, *J*= 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.21–1.80 (m, 26H), 2.32 (t, *J*= 7.4 Hz, 2H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 4.15–4.28 (m, 2H, trans), 4.57–4.67 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 9.2, 19.2, 21.2, 26.1, 26.7, 27.6, 29.7, 33.1, 35.3, 62.4, 84.0, 85.7, 154.1, 174.6 ppm. Elemental Analysis: calculated C 61.7%; H 8.88% found C 61.2%; H 8.44%. HRMS (ESI-TOF/MS): *m/z* calculated [M+H]⁺: 273.16965; *m/z* found [M+H]⁺: 273.16963

(E)-5-(5,5-dimethyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-3-methylpent-2-en-1-yl acetate^[2] (7f):

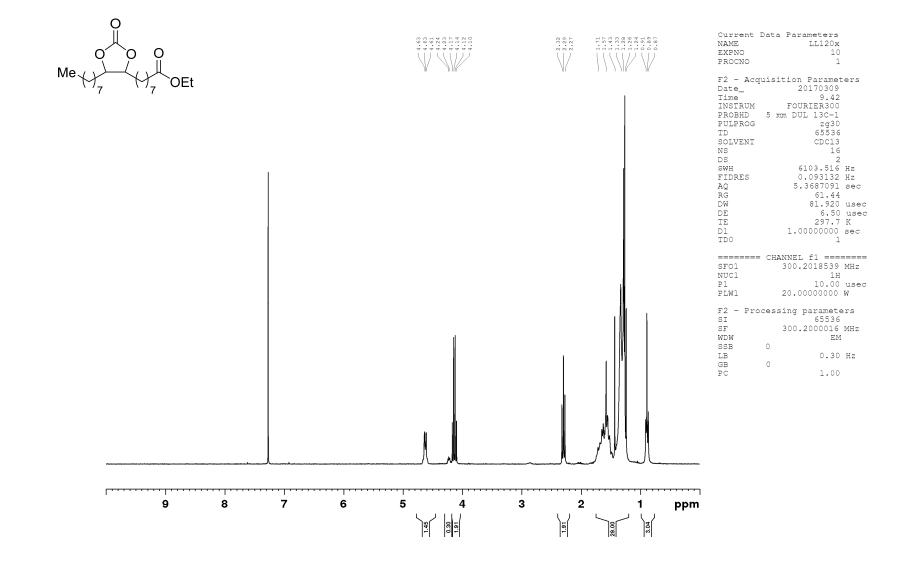
According to GP4, epoxidized geranyl acetate (**6f**, 1.00 g, 4.71 mmol) was allowed to react with CO₂ in the presence of CaI₂ (0.1 equiv, 138 mg, 0.471 mmol), dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6 (**3b**, 0.1 equiv, 176 mg, 0.471 mmol), Ph₃P (0.1 equiv, 124 mg, 0.471 mmol) and 1 mL of MeCN. After purifying twice with column chromatography (*c*Hex/EtOAc 5:1 and CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 100:1 to 10:1) the product **7f** (277 mg, 1.08 mmol, 23%) was isolated as a light yellow liquid. ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.55–1.88 (m, 5H), 1.96–2.38 (m, 5H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 4.17–4.25 (m, 1H), 4.48–4.63 (m, 2H), 5.30–5.51 (m, 1H) ppm.

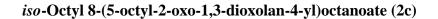
5. NMR-spectra of the synthesized carbonate

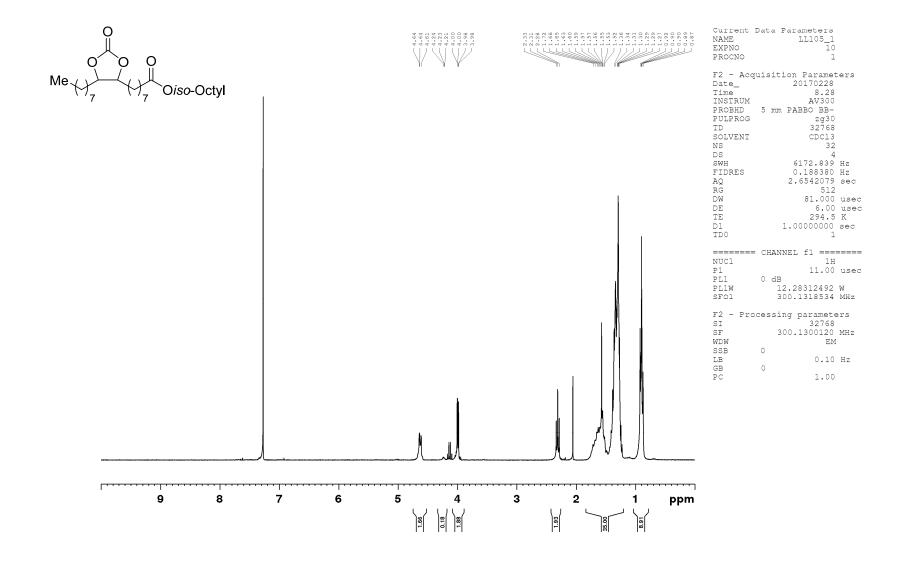
Methyl 8-(5-octyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)octanoate (2a)



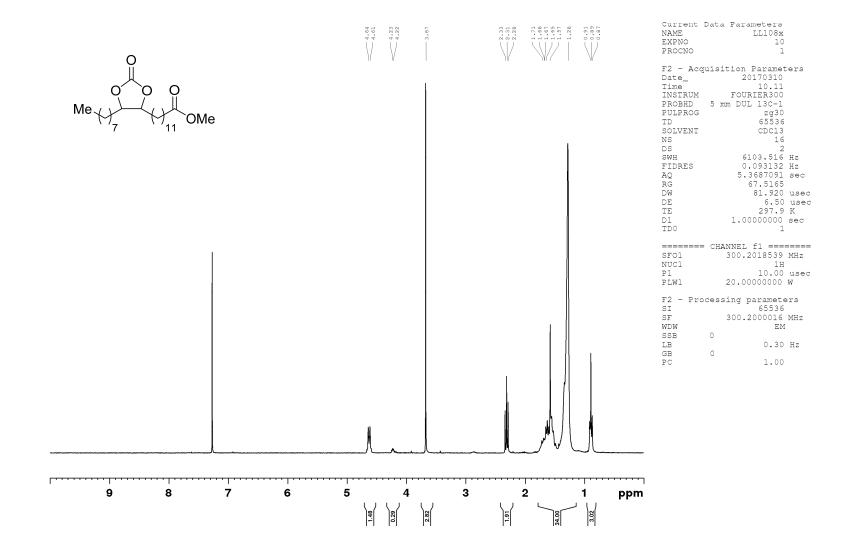
Ethyl 8-(5-octyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)octanoate (2b)

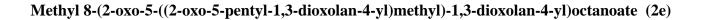


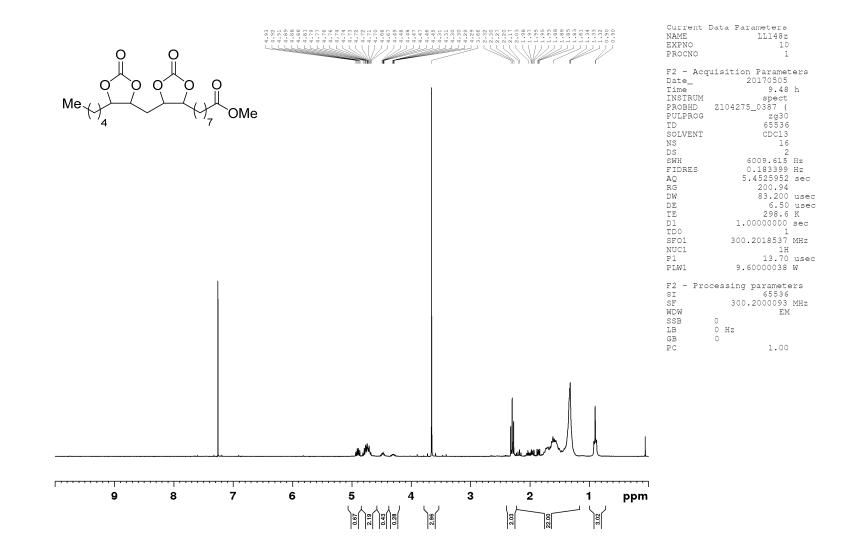




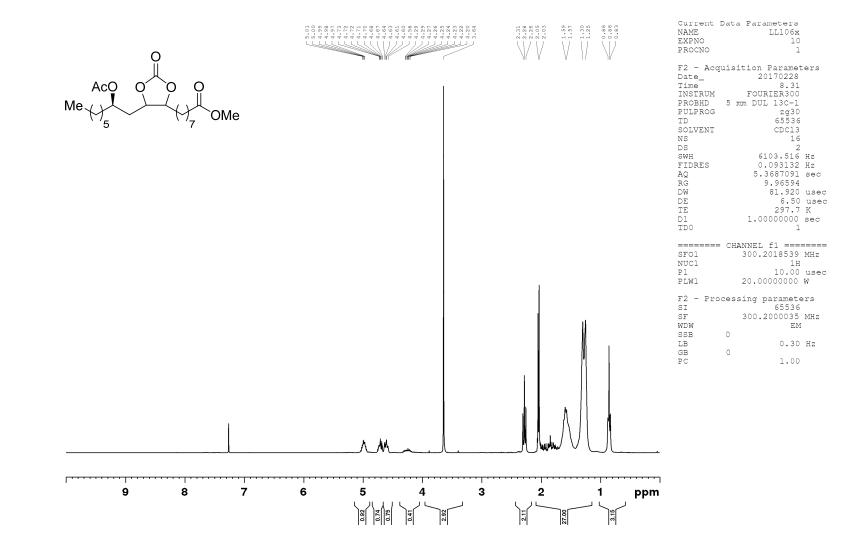
Methyl 12-(5-octyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)dodecanoate (2d)



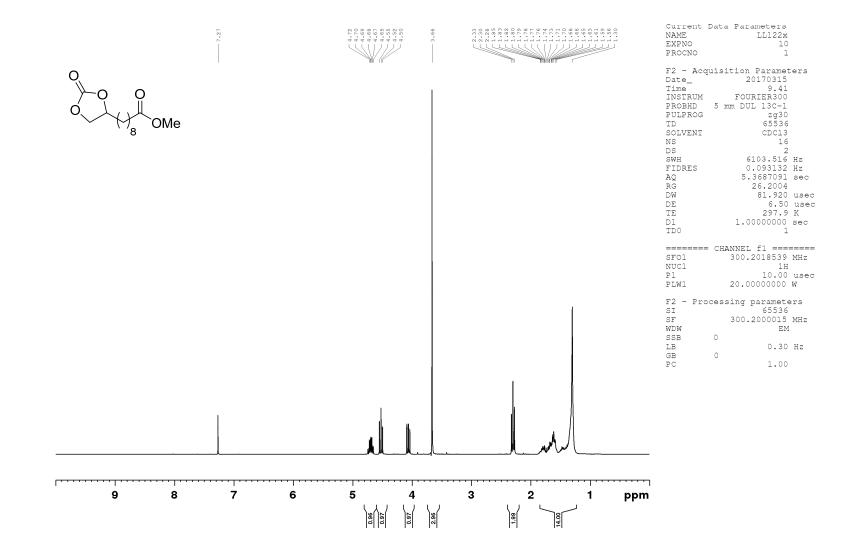




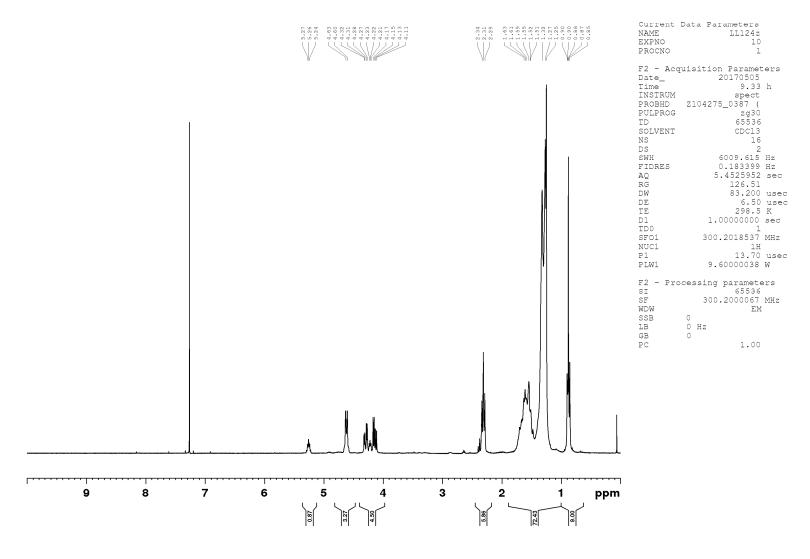
Methyl 8-(5-(2-acetoxyoctyl)-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)octanoate (2f)



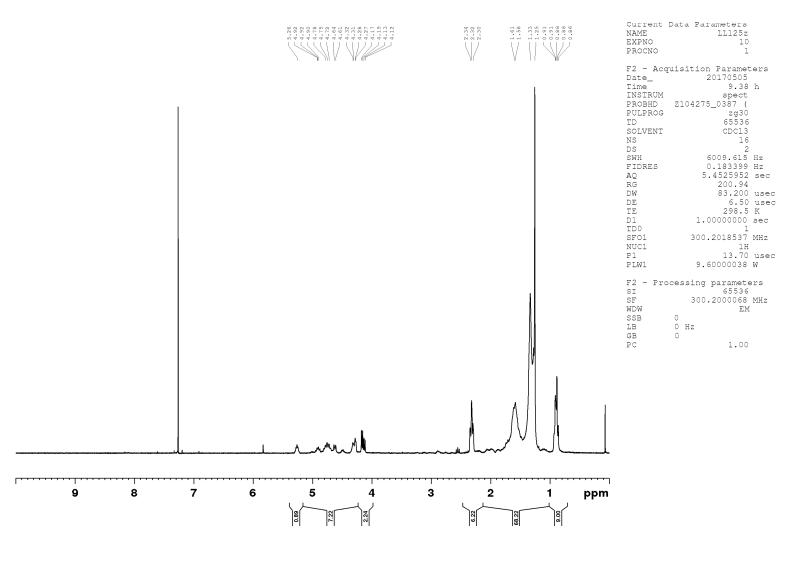
Methyl 9-(2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)nonanoate (2g)



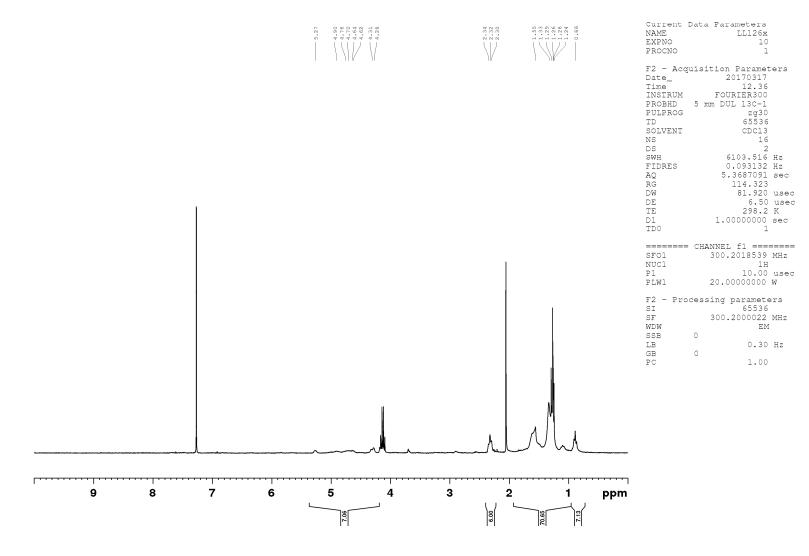
Carbonated high oleic sunflower oil (5a)



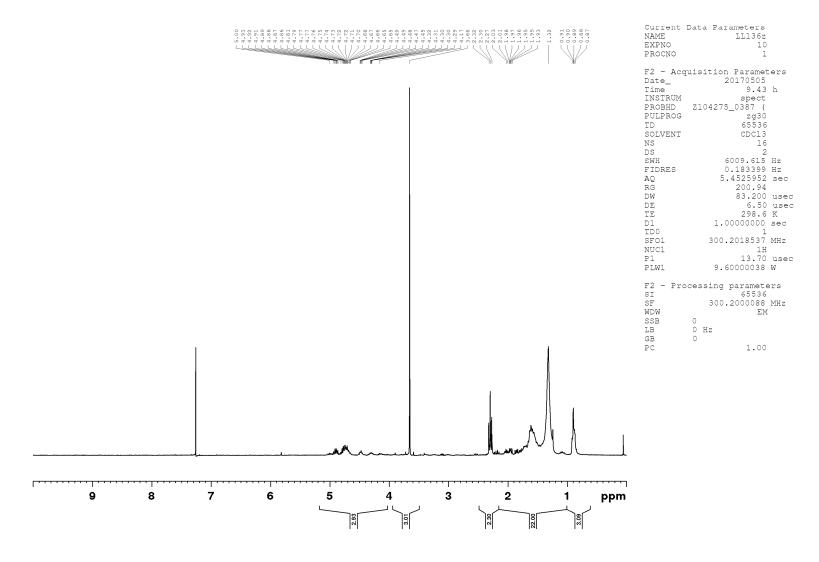
Carbonated soybean oil (5b)



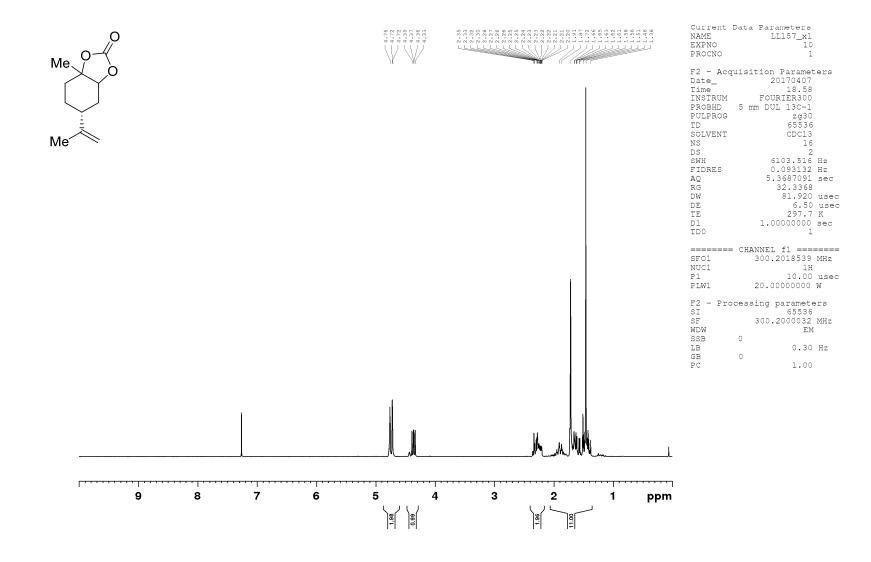
Carbonated linseed oil (5c)



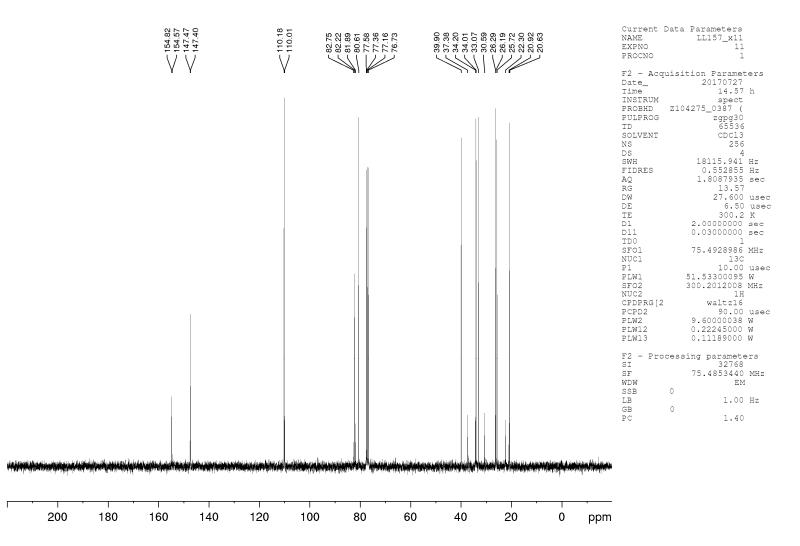
Carbonated methyl soyate (5d)

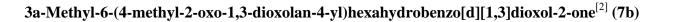


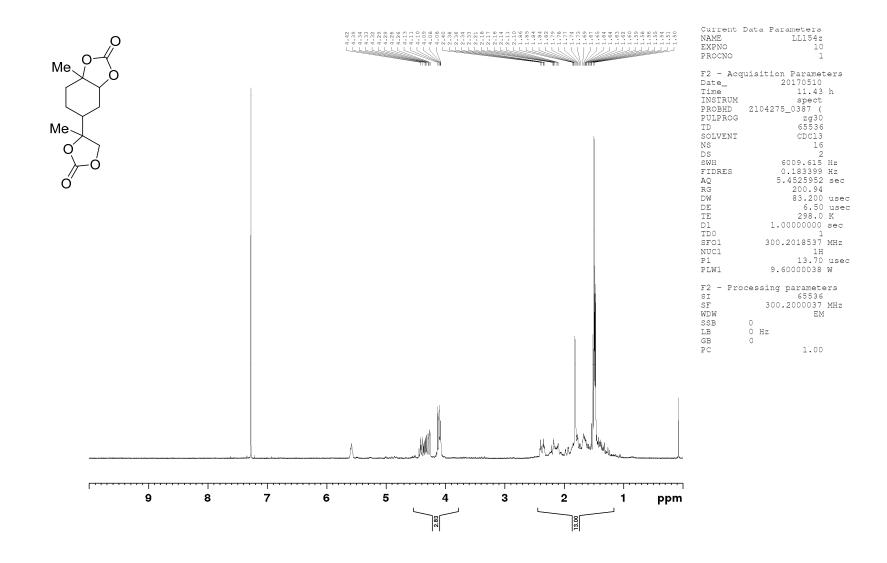
3a-Methyl-6-(prop-1-en-2-yl)hexahydrobenzo[d][1,3]dioxol-2-one^[2] (mixture of cis and trans) (7a)



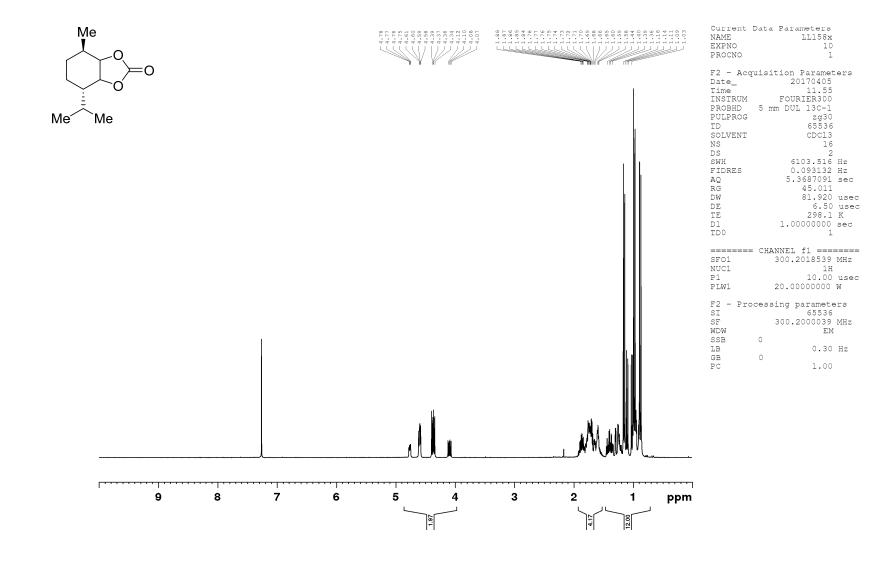
¹³C NMR of 3a-Methyl-6-(prop-1-en-2-yl)hexahydrobenzo[d][1,3]dioxol-2-one^[2] (mixture of cis and trans) (7a)

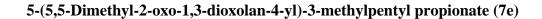


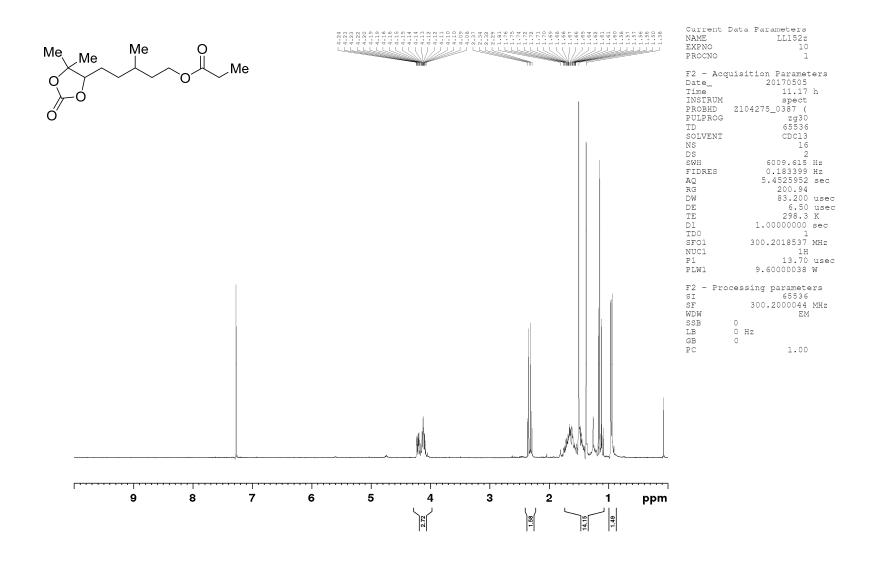




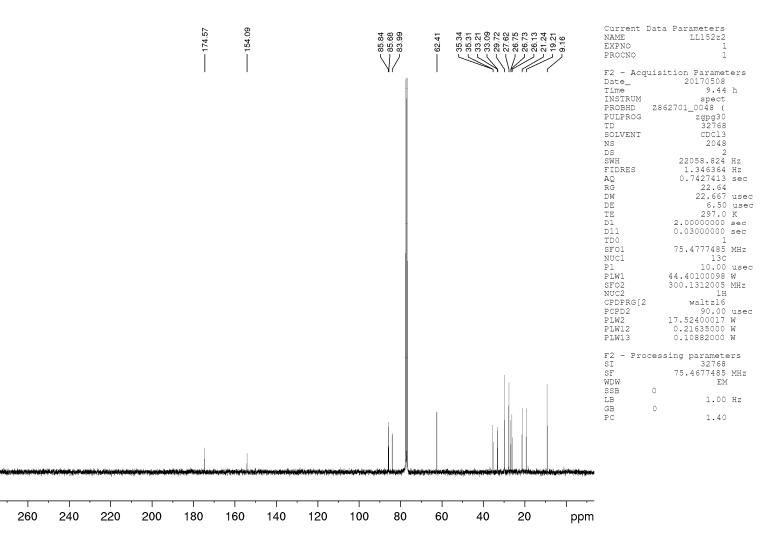
(4S,7R)-4-isopropyl-7-methylhexahydrobenzo[d][1,3]dioxol-2-one^[2] (7c)

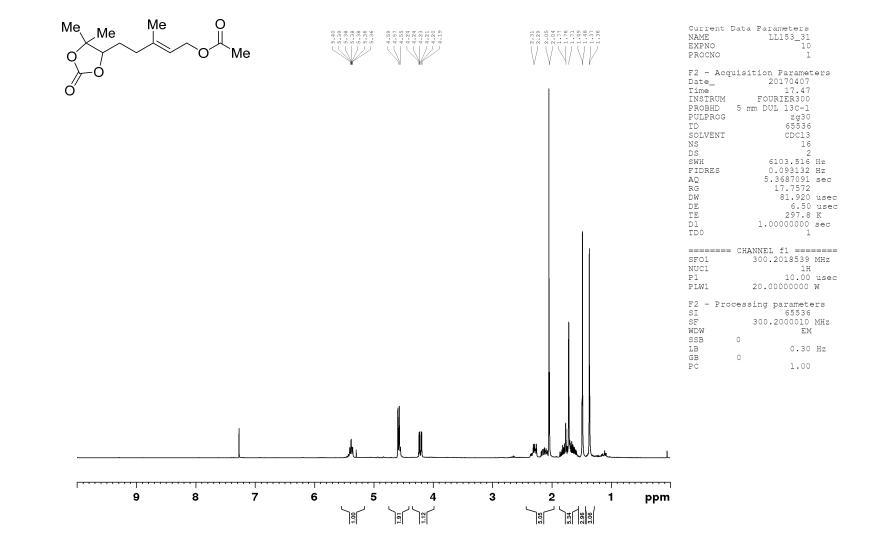






¹³C NMR 5-(5,5-Dimethyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-3-methylpentyl propionate (7e)





(E)-5-(5,5-dimethyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-3-methylpent-2-en-1-yl acetate^[2] (7f)

6. Crystallographic Data

Data were collected on a Bruker Kappa APEX II Duo diffractometer. The structures were solved by direct methods (SHELXS-97: Sheldrick, G. M. *Acta Crystallogr.* **2008**, *A64*, 112.) and refined by full-matrix least-squares procedures on F^2 (SHELXL-2014: Sheldrick, G. M. *Acta Crystallogr.* **2015**, *C71*, 3.). Diamond (Klaus Brandenburg, DIAMOND, Version 4.3.1. Crystal Impact GbR, 2017, Bonn, Germany) was used for graphical representations.

Crystal data for CaI₂/Aza crown ether **3c**·2 DMF-complex: C₁₈H₃₉CaI₂N₃O₇, M = 703.40, monoclinic, space group $P2_1/n$, a = 10.6093(2), b = 7.3183(1), c = 18.0196(3) Å, a = 90, $\beta = 96.6981(5)$, $\gamma = 90^{\circ}$, V = 1389.53(4) Å³, T = 150(2) K, Z = 2, 18900 reflections measured, 3338 independent reflections ($R_{int} = 0.0199$), final R values ($I > 2\sigma(I)$): $R_1 = 0.0196$, $wR_2 = 0.0466$, final R values (all data): $R_1 = 0.0223$, $wR_2 = 0.0480$, 160 parameters.

Crystal data for CaI₂·**6** DMF·0.8 H₂O-complex: C₁₈H_{43.60}CaI₂N₆O_{6.80}, M = 746.87, monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$, a = 12.5906(2), b = 22.4298(4), c = 11.6710(2) Å, a = 90, $\beta = 101.8605(7)$, $\gamma = 90^{\circ}$, V = 3225.58(10) Å³, T = 150(2) K, Z = 4, 36482 reflections measured, 7787 independent reflections ($R_{int} = 0.0221$), final R values ($I > 2\sigma(I)$): $R_1 = 0.0239$, $wR_2 = 0.0554$, final R values (all data): $R_1 = 0.0285$, $wR_2 = 0.0576$, 325 parameters.

CCDC 1565156 and 1565157 contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data are provided free of charge by The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre.

7. References

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- 4 H. Büttner, C. Grimmer, J. Steinbauer, T. Werner, *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.* **2016**, *9*, 4805–4814.