

## Supplementary Materials

# An Expedient Catalytic Process to Obtain Solketal from Biobased Glycerol

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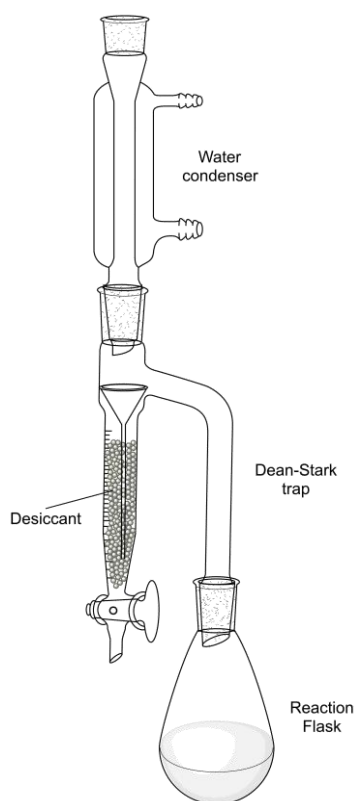
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## Glassware

In order to prepare solketal (**1**) on bigger scale (100 g) a standard Dean-Stark trap was modified by the simple introduction of a long arm funnel. Figure S1 depicts the working apparatus.



**Figure S1.** Modified glassware for continuous solvent drying

## $^1\text{H}$ -NMR Spectra of the Product

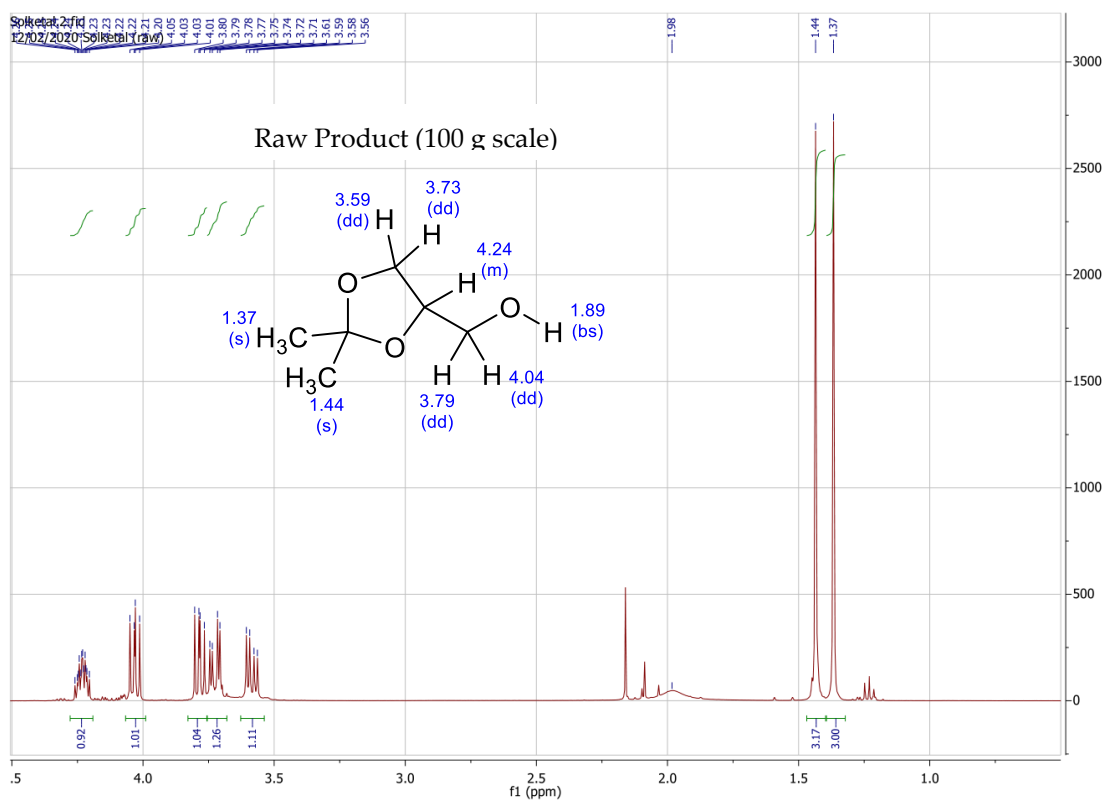


Figure S2. Crude solketal (1)  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra (100 g scale)

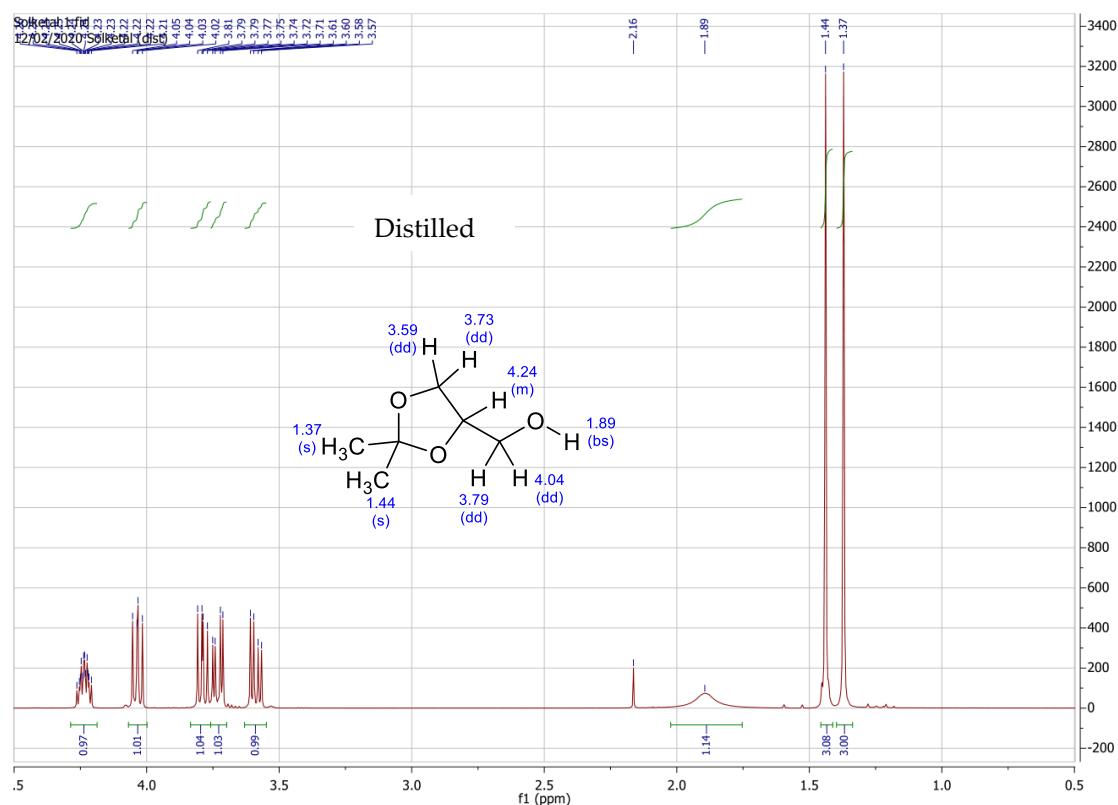
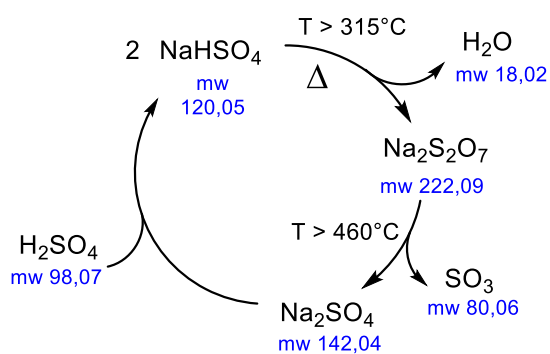


Figure S3. Distilled solketal (1)  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra

### Catalyst regeneration (100 g gly scale)

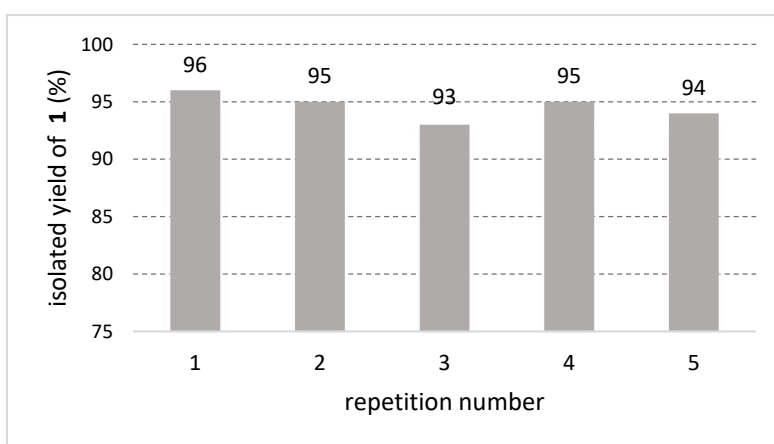
5.5 g of SSANa (3.0 mmol/g) containing 16.5 mmol  $\text{NaHSO}_4$ , prepared as described in section 2.2, were used in a first acetalization, involving 100 g of **gly**. Filtration at the end of the process let the recovery of a white-yellowish powder, that was subjected to thermal regeneration (600 °C, overnight). The resulting white powder (4.75 g, composed of 3.52 g of  $\text{SiO}_2$  and around 8.25 mmol of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) was transferred in a 25 mL round bottom flask and 8.25 mmol of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (6.9 mL of an 1.2 M aqueous solution) were added. The suspension was stirred for one hour. Once evaporated to dryness at the rotavapor, the solid residue (free-flowing powder) was oven-dried at 130 °C overnight, giving the regenerated SSANa (3.0 mmol/g) as white powder (5.5 g).

The following scheme (Figure S4) describe the fate of bisulfate during thermal treatment - regeneration of the catalyst. First a molecule of water was lost (around 315 °C), forming pyrosulfate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$ ). This, around 460°C, loses half of the sulfur as  $\text{SO}_3$ , giving sodium sulfate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ). The reaction of this last with sulfuric acid let the re-formation of the bisulfate, through an acid-base process.



**Figure S4.** Catalyst regeneration cycle

Regenerated SSANa (3.0 mmol/g) retain high catalytic activity during the first five repetitions, as shown in Figure S5.



**Figure S5.** Performance of regenerated catalyst