## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

## Augmentation of the Productivity in Olefin Cross-Metathesis: Maleic Acid does the Trick!

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**Figure S1** Time-dependent plots of the effect of the **MO** purification procedure on the product distribution in the CM of **MO** with **MA-H** catalyzed by **GII** (data are summarized in **Table 1**). The lines were added with the only purpose to aid visualization.



**Figure S2** Typical chromatogram obtained in the cross-metathesis of **MO** with **MA-H** (after derivatization). Methyl 2-undecenoate (8.18 min); 9-octadecene (8.40 min); internal standard (1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene; 15.17 min); unknown compound (16.86 min); methyl oleate (17.52 min); dimethyl 2-undecenedioate (17.86 min); dimethyl 9-octadecenedioate (21.63 min).

**Conditions**: **MO**: 0.5236 g (1.766 mmol); **MA-H**: 0.2086 g (1.797 mmol); 1,3,5trimethoxybenzene: 0.3056 g (1.817 mmol); **GII**: 3 mL of a 0.5889 mol.L<sup>-1</sup> THF solution (0.00176 mmol); THF: 7 mL in total; reaction time: 70 min; temperature: 50 °C.

**GC method**: Column: DN-WAX (polyethyleneglycol; internal diameter: 0.32 mm; length: 30.0 m; film thickness: 0.25  $\mu$ m); Injector temperature: 230 °C; Carrier gas: N<sub>2</sub> (3.6 mL/min); Detector temperature: 230 °C; Split flow: 180 mL/min; Split rate: 1:50; Oven temperature:

	Temp. (°C)	Time (min)	Rate (°C/min)
1	120.0	1.00	1.0
2	130.0	1.00	20.0
3	210.0	9.00	0.00

Entry	Cat.	Temp.	Conv. Yield (		d (%)
		(°C)	(%)	СМ	SM
13 <sup>a</sup>	GII	40	94	85	6
14 <sup>a</sup>	GII	50	93	84	6
15 <sup>a,b</sup>	GII	60	92	82	7
16 <sup>a</sup>	GII	reflux	90	77	12
17	HGII	50	82	57	21
<b>17</b> <sup>b</sup>	HGII	60	88	69	15
19	HGII	reflux	82	60	20
<b>20</b> <sup>b</sup>	Indll	60	90	73	13
<b>21</b> <sup>b</sup>	Um42	60	56	14	41
22	Um42	reflux	60	17	42

Table S1 Effect of the catalyst on the CM of MO with MA-H.

Conditions: **MO:MA-H** molar ratio = 1:2 (**MO** = 1.77 mmol); **Cat.** = 0.05 mol%; THF = 1.5 mL; purification method D. Isomerization products complete the mass balance. <sup>a</sup> values plotted in Figure 6. <sup>b</sup> Values plotted in Figure 7.

Oil				% <sup>a</sup>			
	C18:1	C18:2	C18:3	C16:1	C18:0	C16:0	Others
Canola	62.5	21.5	8.7	0.2	2.4	4.7	7.1
Linseed	22.3	15	52.8	0.1	4.1	5.7	9.8
Sunflower	40.1	47.7	1.5	0.1	3.1	7.6	10.6
Grapeseed	20.5	68.2	0.3	0.1	3.7	7.2	10.9
Corn	34.2	51.3	0.8	0.1	0.9	12.7	13.6
Soybeam	23.2	55.9	6.4	0	3	11.5	14.5
Olive	78.3	6.2	0	0.7	3	11.7	14.8
Peanut	52.3	31.9	0	0.2	3	12.5	15.6
Rice	41.6	35.5	1.8	0.1	1.6	19.4	21
Cottonseed	15.3	59	0.1	0.4	2	23.2	25.2
Palm	55.4	12.7	0	0.2	3	28.7	31.7

<sup>a</sup> Calculated by GC.



**Figure S3** Typical <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of a vegetable oil with the signal attributions and the formulae used to calculate the molecular weight and number of C-C double bonds per triglyceride. \* Residual water.



**Figure S4** Inset of the olefinic region of a typical <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the CM of vegetable oils with **MA-H** with the signal attributions and the formula used to calculate the yield of cross-metathesis products.

Spectra MA-<sup>i</sup>Pent









<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  6.97 (dt, *J* = 15.6, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.81 (dt, *J* = 15.6, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 2.19 (qd, *J* = 7.0, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 1.51 - 1.36 (m, 2H), 1.38 - 1.16 (m, 10H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H).



 $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz, CDCl\_3)  $\delta$  167.36, 149.99, 120.94, 51.51, 32.37, 31.98, 29.49, 29.33, 29.28, 28.17, 22.79, 14.22.





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## Dimethyl (E)-undec-2-enedioate



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  6.98 (dt, *J* = 15.6, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.83 (dt, *J* = 15.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 2.32 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (qd, *J* = 7.0, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 1.74 – 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.54 – 1.39 (m, 2H), 1.39 – 1.25 (m, 6H).



 $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz, CDCl\_3)  $\delta$  174.37, 167.31, 149.78, 121.02, 51.59, 51.51, 34.19, 32.29, 29.13, 29.04, 28.07, 25.02.





