Supplementary Information

Towards a Sustainable and Green Extraction of Curcuminoids Using the Essential Oil of *Cinnamomum Cassia*

Verena Huber *a+, Michael Schmidt a+, Didier Touraud a, and Werner Kunz a

^a Institute of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, University of Regensburg, D-93040 Regensburg, Germany.
[†] Both authors contributed equally to the work and are primary authors of this manuscript.

Table S 1: Important chemical structures.

Name	Structure		
3-Phenylpropyl Acetate			
3-Phenylpropoinal Hydro-cinnamaldehyde			
Anethole			
Benzaldehyde			
Benzyl Benzoate			
Cinnamaldehyde			
Cinnamyl Acetate			
Citral			
Limonene			
α-Hexyl cinnamaldehyde			



Figure S 1: UV/Vis examination of the solubility of curcumin in ethanolic solutions of natural flavors (w/w). Cinnamaldehyde is presented by brown squares, benzaldehyde by purple circles, citral by orange triangles, trans-anethole by red down-facing triangles, benzyl benzoate by green diamonds, and limonene by blue left-facing triangles.



Figure S 2: UV/Vis spectra of curcumin in binary mixtures of EtOH/Cin (w/w) over a spectral range of 350-700 nm. The presented spectra are the mean curves of three measurements each. The dashed line shows the wavelength of 425 nm which was used to examine all measured samples.



Figure S 3: UV/Vis examination of curcumin in ethanolic solutions of natural flavors (w/w). Cinnamaldehyde is presented by brown squares, cinnamyl acetate by marron circles, 3-phenylpropyl acetate by orange triangles, α -hexyl cinnamaldehyde by golden down-facing triangles, and hydrocinnamaldehyde by yellow diamonds.



Figure S 4¹H-NMR spectrum of trans-cinnamaldehyde in methanol-d4.

Signals of trans-cinnamaldehyde: δ_{H} (400 MHz, MeOD) 4.84 (0 H, dd, J 5.1, 1.2), 6.09 (0 H, dd, J 16.2, 5.1), 6.59 (1 H, dd, J 15.9, 7.8), 7.11 – 7.23 (1 H, m), 7.23 – 7.30 (3 H, m), 7.33 (1 H, d, J 15.9), 7.37 – 7.45 (2 H, m), 9.52 (1 H, d, J 7.7).



Figure S 5¹H-NMR spectrum of hydrocinnamaldehyde in methanol-d4.

Signals of hydrocinnamaldehyde: δ_{H} (400 MHz, MeOD) 1.89 – 2.06 (2 H, m), 2.47 (0 H, td, J 7.5, 1.4), 2.72 (2 H, t, J 8.0), 2.77 (1 H, t, J 7.5), 4.53 (1 H, t, J 5.5), 7.04 – 7.14 (2 H, m), 7.14 – 7.26 (5 H, m), 9.50 (0 H, t, J 1.4).



Figure S 6 ¹H-NMR spectrum of curcumin in methanol-d4.

Signals of curcumin: δ_H (400 MHz, MeOD) 3.91 (7 H, s), 6.63 (2 H, d, J 15.8), 6.82 (2 H, d, J 8.2), 7.11 (2 H, dd, J 8.2, 1.9), 7.22 (2 H, d, J 1.9), 7.57 (2 H, d, J 15.8).





Figure S 7¹H-NMR spectrum of curcumin in trans-cinnamaldehyde/methanol-d4 (30/70) (n/n) with assigned signals of trans-cinnamaldehyde (top) and of curcumin (bottom).

Signals of trans-cinnamaldehyde: δ_H (400 MHz, MeOD) 4.84 (0 H, dd, *J* 5.0, 1.2), 6.09 (0 H, dd, *J* 16.2, 5.1), 6.58 (1 H, dd, *J* 15.9, 7.7), 7.11 – 7.22 (0 H, m), 7.21 – 7.30 (2 H, m), 7.33 (1 H, d, *J* 15.9), 7.38 – 7.44 (2 H, m), 9.52 (1 H, d, *J* 7.7). Signals of curcumin: 3.76 (6 H, s), 6.88 (2 H, d, *J* 8.2), 7.02 (2 H, dd, *J* 8.3, 1.9), 7.60 (3 H, d, *J* 15.7).





Figure S 8¹H-NMR spectrum of curcumin in hydrocinnamaldehyde/methanol-d4 (30/70) (n/n) with assigned signals of trans-cinnamaldehyde (top) and of curcumin (bottom).

Signals of hydrocinnamaldehyde: δ_H (400 MHz, MeOD) 1.79 – 2.07 (2 H, m), 2.47 (0 H, td, J 7.6, 1.4), 2.72 (2 H, t, J 8.0), 2.76 (0 H, t, J 7.5), 4.53 (1 H, t, J 7.5) 5.6), 7.04 – 7.26 (5 H, m), 9.50 (0 H, t, *J* 1.4). Signals of curcumin: δ _H (400 MHz, MeOD) 3.73 (6 H, s), 5.97 (1 H, s), 6.66 (2 H, d, *J* 15.7), 6.96 (2 H, d, *J* 8.6), 7.74 (2 H, d, *J* 15.7).



Figure S 9¹H-¹H-NOESY spectrum of curcumin in trans-cinnamaldehyde/methanol-d4 (30/70) (n/n).



Figure S 10¹H-¹H-NOESY spectrum of curcumin in hydrocinnamaldehyde/methanol-d4 (30/70) (n/n).



Figure S 11: Chromatogram of the pure, synthetic cinnamaldehyde as obtained via GC-FID.



Figure S 12: Chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia oil by PCW as obtained via GC-FID.



Figure S 13: Chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia oil by Jean Pütz as obtained via GC-FID.



Figure S 14: Chromatogram of Cinnamomum Verum oil by PCW as obtained via GC-FID.

Retention Time (min)	Reference Cinnamaldehyde	Cassia	Zeylanicum	Verum
6.71	97%	79%	74%	62%

Table S 3: Retention time of all analyzable ingredients of the different cinnamon oils as assessed via GC-MS.

Retention Time (min)	Cassia	Zeylanicum	Verum
3.38	-	-	α-Pinene
3.52	-	-	Camphene
3.59	Benzaldehyde	-	-
3.75	-	-	β-Myrcene
3.94	-	-	α-Phellandrene
4.07	-	o-Cymene	o-Cymene
4.12	-	Limonene	Limonene
4.15	-	-	β-Phellandrene
4.16	-	Eucalyptol	-
4.62	-	Linalool	Linalool
5.98	Cinnamaldehyde	Cinnamaldehyde	Cinnamaldehyde
6.51	-	Eugenol	Eugenol
7.05	-	Caryophyllene	Caryophyllene
7.11	Cinnamyl acetate	Cinnamyl acetate	Cinnamyl acetate
7.15	Coumarin	-	-
7.67	2-Methoxy- cinnamaldehyde	-	-
9.1	-	Benzyl benzoate	-

Cinnamaldehyde Reference



Figure S 15: Chromatogram of cinnamaldehyde as obtained by GC-MS.

Hit 2 : Cinnamaldehyde, (E)-C9H8O; MF: 958; RMF: 958; Prob 32.3%; CAS: 14371-10-9; Lib: replib; ID: 20946.



Figure S 16: Mass spectrum of cinnamaldehyde corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 5.98 min of the chromatogram of pure, synthetic cinnamaldehyde.





Figure S 17: Chromatogram of the Cinnamomum cassia oil by PCW as obtained by GC-MS.

Hit 1 : Benzaldehyde

C7H6O; MF: 899; RMF: 916; Prob 73.5%; CAS: 100-52-7; Lib: replib; ID: 10911.



Figure S 18: Mass spectrum of benzaldehyde corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 3.59 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia by PCW.

Hit 2 : Cinnamaldehyde, (E)-C9H8O; MF: 959; RMF: 959; Prob 31.9%; CAS: 14371-10-9; Lib: replib; ID: 20946.



Figure S 19: Mass spectrum of cinnamaldehyde corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 5.98 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia by PCW.

Hit 1 : Acetic acid, cinnamyl ester C11H12O2; MF: 888; RMF: 889; Prob 64.6%; CAS: 103-54-8; Lib: mainlib; ID: 11373.



Figure S 20: Mass spectrum of cinnamyl acetate corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 7.11 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia by PCW.

Hit 1 : Coumarin C9H6O2; MF: 937; RMF: 951; Prob 48.7%; CAS: 91-64-5; Lib: replib; ID: 18483.



Figure S 21 Mass spectrum of coumarin corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 7.1 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia by PCW.

Hit 2 : (Z)-2-Methoxycinnamaldehyde C10H1002; MF: 929; RMF: 941; Prob 37.5%; CAS: 76760-43-5; Lib: mainlib; ID: 115636.



Figure S 22: Mass spectrum of 2-methylcinnamaldehyde corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 7.67 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia by PCW.

Cinnamon Oil by Jean Pütz



Figure S 23: Chromatogram of the Cinnamomum verum – zeylanicum oil by Jean Pütz as obtained by GC-MS.

Hit 2 : o-Cymene C10H14; MF: 909; RMF: 910; Prob 21.6%; CAS: 527-84-4; Lib: replib; ID: 18731.



Figure S 24: Mass spectrum of o-cymene corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 4.0 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia by Jean Pütz.

Hit 1 : D-Limonene C10H16; MF: 868; RMF: 868; Prob 61.1%; CAS: 5989-27-5; Lib: replib; ID: 8354.



Figure S 25: Mass spectrum of limonene corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 4.12 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia by Jean Pütz.

Hit 1 : Eucalyptol C10H18O; MF: 938; RMF: 941; Prob 91.0%; CAS: 470-82-6; Lib: mainlib; ID: 9537.



Figure S 26: Mass spectrum of eucalyptol corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 4.16 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia by Jean Pütz.

Hit 1 : Linalool C10H18O; MF: 924; RMF: 925; Prob 72.3%; CAS: 78-70-6; Lib: mainlib; ID: 39161.





Figure S 27: Mass spectrum of linalool corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 4.62 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia by Jean Pütz.

Hit 2 : Cinnamaldehyde, (E)-C9H8O; MF: 952; RMF: 952; Prob 29.2%; CAS: 14371-10-9; Lib: replib; ID: 20946.



Figure S 28: Mass spectrum of cinnamaldehyde corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 5.98 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia by Jean Pütz.

Hit 1 : Eugenol

C10H12O2; MF: 934; RMF: 934; Prob 31.1%; CAS: 97-53-0; Lib: mainlib; ID: 153183.



Figure S 29: Mass spectrum of eugenol corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 6.51 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia by Jean Pütz.

Hit 1 : Caryophyllene

C15H24; MF: 953; RMF: 954; Prob 36.1%; CAS: 87-44-5; Lib: mainlib; ID: 66572.



Figure S 30: Mass spectrum of caryophyllene corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 7.05 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia by Jean Pütz.

Hit 1 : Acetic acid, cinnamyl ester C11H12O2; MF: 933; RMF: 933; Prob 67.7%; CAS: 103-54-8; Lib: mainlib; ID: 11373.



Figure S 31: Mass spectrum of cinnamyl acetate corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 7.11 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia by Jean Pütz.

Hit 1 : Benzyl Benzoate

C14H12O2; MF: 929; RMF: 929; Prob 96.2%; CAS: 120-51-4; Lib: replib; ID: 16232.



Figure S 32: Mass spectrum of benzyl benzoate corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 9.10 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Cassia by Jean Pütz.

Cinnamomum Verum – Ceylon Oil by PCW



Figure S 33: Chromatogram of the Cinnamomum verum oil by PCW.

Hit 1 : (1R)-2,6,6-Trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-ene C10H16; MF: 917; RMF: 917; Prob 15.3%; CAS: 7785-70-8; Lib: mainlib; ID: 66241.



Figure S 34: Mass spectrum of α-pinene corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 3.38 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Verum by PCW.

Hit 1 : Camphene C10H16; MF: 894; RMF: 895; Prob 28.0%; CAS: 79-92-5; Lib: mainlib; ID: 66500.



Figure \$ 35: Mass spectrum of camphene corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 3.52 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Verum by PCW.

Hit 1 : β-Myrcene C10H16; MF: 879; RMF: 886; Prob 28.5%; CAS: 123-35-3; Lib: replib; ID: 14068.



Figure S 36: Mass spectrum of 8-myrcene corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 3.75 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Verum by PCW.

Hit 1 : α-Phellandrene C10H16; MF: 911; RMF: 914; Prob 50.2%; CAS: 99-83-2; Lib: replib; ID: 14115.



Figure S 37: Mass spectrum of α-phellandrene corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 3.94 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Verum by PCW.

Hit 1 : o-Cymene C10H14; MF: 935; RMF: 935; Prob 27.1%; CAS: 527-84-4; Lib: replib; ID: 18731.



Figure S 38: Mass spectrum of o-cymene corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 4.07 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Verum by PCW.

Hit 1 : D-Limonene C10H16; MF: 923; RMF: 923; Prob 49.8%; CAS: 5989-27-5; Lib: replib; ID: 8354.



Figure S 39: Mass spectrum of limonene corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 4.12 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Verum by PCW.

Hit 2 : β-Phellandrene C10H16; MF: 925; RMF: 926; Prob 37.3%; CAS: 555-10-2; Lib: mainlib; ID: 66050.



Figure S 40: Mass spectrum of 8-phellandrene corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 4.15 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Verum by PCW.

Hit 1 : Linalool C10H18O; MF: 928; RMF: 928; Prob 75.3%; CAS: 78-70-6; Lib: mainlib; ID: 39161.



Figure S 41: Mass spectrum of lonalool corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 4.62 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Verum by PCW.

Hit 1 : 2-Propenal, 3-phenyl-

C9H8O; MF: 960; RMF: 960; Prob 35.8%; CAS: 104-55-2; Lib: mainlib; ID: 115882.



Figure S 42: Mass spectrum of cinnamaldehyde corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 5.98 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Verum by PCW.

Hit 1 : Eugenol C10H12O2; MF: 929; RMF: 929; Prob 26.4%; CAS: 97-53-0; Lib: replib; ID: 25335.



Figure S 43: Mass spectrum of eugenol corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 6.51 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Verum by PCW.

Hit 1 : Caryophyllene C15H24; MF: 963; RMF: 964; Prob 42.2%; CAS: 87-44-5; Lib: mainlib; ID: 66572.

C11H12O2; MF: 928; RMF: 928; Prob 80.7%; CAS: 103-54-8; Lib: mainlib; ID: 11373.

Hit 1 : Acetic acid, cinnamyl ester



Figure S 44: Mass spectrum of caryophyllene corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 7.05 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Verum by PCW.



Figure S 45: Mass spectrum of cinnamyl acetate corresponding to the peak at a retention time of 7.11 min of the chromatogram of Cinnamomum Verum by PCW.



Figure S 46: Ternary phase diagram of water/ethanol/oil cassia with corresponding correlation curves.



Figure S 47: Calibration curve of curcumin in EtOH at λ =425 nm.