

# Photochirogenesis: multidimensional control of asymmetric photochemistry†

Yoshihisa Inoue,<sup>\*ab</sup> Takehiko Wada,<sup>b</sup> Sadayuki Asaoka,<sup>b</sup> Hirofumi Sato<sup>b</sup> and Jean-Pierre Pete<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Inoue Photochirogenesis Project, ERATO, JST, 4-6-3 Kamishinden, Toyonaka 565-0085, Japan

<sup>b</sup> Department of Molecular Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Osaka University, 2-1 Yamada-oka, Suita 565-0871, Japan. E-mail: inoue@chem.eng.osaka-u.ac.jp

<sup>c</sup> UMR CNRS et Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne, BP 1039, 51687 Reims Cedex 2, France

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Photochirogenesis, or photochemical induction of molecular chirality, is an attractive alternative to thermal or enzymatic asymmetric synthesis. Using the inherent advantage that the photochemical reaction is driven by light absorption, the effect of temperature on optical yield was investigated over a wide range. Unexpectedly, the stereochemistry of photoproduct was frequently inverted at a critical temperature ( $T_0$ ), above which the optical yield increased with increasing temperature. The Eyring treatment of the relative rate constant for the production of each enantiomer revealed that the unusual temperature dependency originates from the non-zero differential entropy of activation for the enantiodifferentiating process. In this case, the enthalpy term dominates at lower temperatures, while the entropy term becomes more important above  $T_0$ , switching the product chirality. The absolute configuration of photoproduct obtained at temperatures lower than  $T_0$  was correlated to that of the chiral sensitizer, except for those containing very bulky chiral auxiliaries, and the stereochemical outcomes are discussed on the basis of the molecular model examinations. Interestingly, similar switching behaviour was induced by varying the pressure from 0.1 to 400 MPa. The pressure effect

was investigated at different temperatures to construct three-dimensional diagrams that correlate the optical yield with temperature and pressure as mutually independent factors. The combined use of temperature and pressure provides us with a convenient, powerful tool for controlling the product chirality and optical yield in asymmetric photochemistry.

## Introduction

Asymmetric synthesis is an area of vital importance in current chemistry, to which a considerable amount of effort has been devoted in recent years.<sup>1–9</sup> Thus, enantio- and diastereoselectivity are the principal objectives or prerequisites when developing a new asymmetric catalyst or synthetic methodology,<sup>1–3</sup> as well as in synthesizing chiral compounds such as naturally occurring compounds and pharmaceuticals.<sup>4–9</sup> The stereochemical outcome of these asymmetric reactions has been discussed in terms of empirical rules using the models of Cram,<sup>10</sup> Felkin-Anh<sup>11,12</sup> and others.<sup>4,13</sup> These models are based primarily on the relative steric bulk of the aligned substituents near the reaction centre, which are orientated by steric hindrance, dipole interactions or metal chelation. Obviously, the chiral discrimination mechanism based on these empirical rules can assess only the enthalpic contributions attributable to the steric/stereoelectronic

† Dedicated to the memory of Professors Emeritus Yoshinobu Odaira and Setsuo Takamuka, who introduced me to photochemical research and who died on 21 March and 29 October 1999, respectively.

Yoshihisa Inoue was born in Nara (Japan). He received his PhD from Osaka University in 1977 (Professor H. Sakurai) before joining the Department of Applied Chemistry, Himeji Institute of Technology (Professor T. Hakushi). While on leave, he spent one year (1978–1979) at Columbia University (Professor N. J. Turro). In 1985, he moved to the Basic Research Laboratory as Associate Professor, and then to the Department of Material Science, Himeji Institute of Technology in 1990 (Professor A. Tai), where he was a PRESTO fellow of the JRDC from 1992 to 1994 (Professor K. Honda). In 1994, he returned to Osaka University to take a full professorship, and has also been engaged in the Inoue Photochirogenesis Project since 1996. His research interests include molecular recognition in the ground and excited states.

Takehiko Wada was born in Osaka (Japan) and received his PhD from Osaka University in 1989 (Professor K. Takemoto). He then joined the faculty of the Applied Fine Chemistry, Osaka University, where he worked with Professor K. Takemoto. In 1995, he moved to his current position as an Associate Professor, working with Professor Y. Inoue at the Department of Molecular Chemistry. His current research interests focus on asymmetric photochemistry and nucleic acids chemistry.

Sadayuki Asaoka was born in Osaka (Japan). He graduated from Kyoto University in 1992 and obtained his master's degree in 1994. After a short engagement (1994–1996) as a research chemist at Matsushita Battery Industrial Co., he resumed the study of photochemistry at the Department of Molecular Chemistry, Osaka University and is now finishing a PhD.

Hirofumi Sato was born in Osaka (Japan). He graduated from Osaka University in 1999 and is now a PhD student at the Department of Molecular Chemistry, Osaka University.

Jean-Pierre Pete is Professor of Chemistry in the Department of Chemistry of the University of Reims. After graduating as a Chemical Engineer from the University of Strasbourg (1961), he obtained his PhD in 1966 (Professor J. Levisalles). From 1961 to 1968 he was a research fellow at CNRS. He was a post-doctoral fellow (Professor P. de Mayo) at the University of Western Ontario (1966–1967), before joining the Faculty of Science at Reims in 1969. His research interests concern mainly organic photochemistry, photoinduced electron transfer processes asymmetric photoreactions and their applications to organic synthesis. He received the Grammaticakis–Neuman award from the Académie des Sciences in 1987 and is the co-author of more than 150 research publications.

interaction between the substituent and attacking reagent, while the entropic contribution arising from the conformational changes and re-positioning of the solvent molecules during the transition state has not been discussed explicitly for thermal and enzymatic asymmetric syntheses. Nevertheless, these empirical rules, which only take the enthalpy term into account, are generally successful and are frequently employed in interpreting and/or predicting the dominant stereoisomer formed, and also the trend in optical yield obtained in a variety of asymmetric induction and asymmetric catalysis processes. Consequently, the entropic contribution has not been discussed globally, or experimentally examined as a factor in the mechanism of most thermal asymmetric reactions until recently,<sup>14</sup> in spite of some early observations of small to moderate temperature effects on enantio- or diastereoselectivity, *e.g.* in the addition of alcohols or amines to ketenes in the presence of acetylquinine,<sup>15</sup> in the LiAlH<sub>4</sub> reduction of acetophenone in the presence of quinine,<sup>16</sup> and in the oxidation of sulfides with optically active peracids.<sup>17</sup> That entropy plays an important role does not seem unreasonable, since the temperature range available is rarely wide enough to thoroughly survey the effect of this variable, and the possible incorporation of different reaction mechanisms or a switch in intermediates resulting from a change in temperature is not rigorously ruled out in many thermal asymmetric reactions.

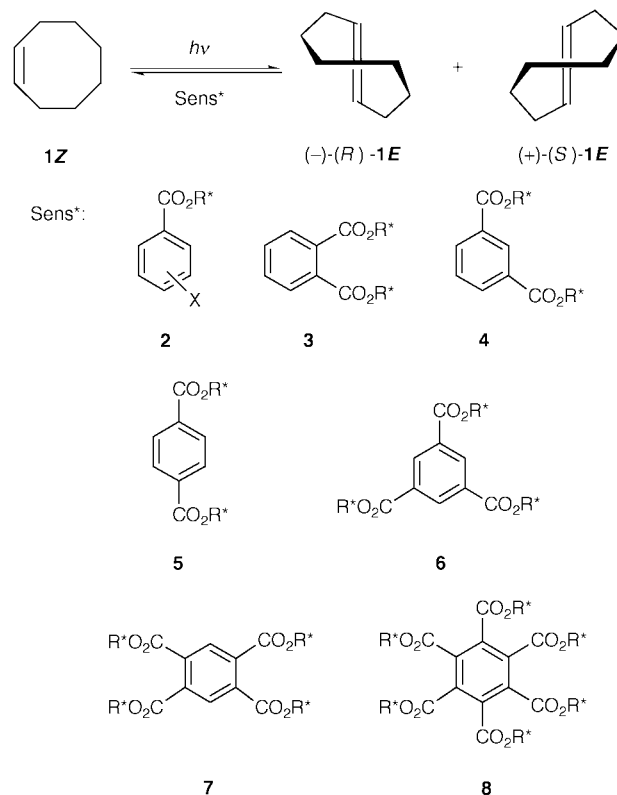
In contrast, photochemical reactions are driven by the absorption of high-energy photons and proceed through the excited state, which renders them inherently free from temperature restrictions, and they are, therefore, advantageous for investigating the effect of the entropy factor upon stereoselectivity over a wide temperature range without undergoing any essential changes in reaction mechanism or intermediates formed. However, the temperature effect has been rarely and only recently explored in the rather short history of asymmetric photochemistry.<sup>18,19</sup> Thus, in the diastereodifferentiating Paternò-Büchi photocycloaddition of optically active phenylglyoxylic esters with several alkenes,<sup>20</sup> Scharf *et al.* showed that the diastereoselectivity of the oxetane produced not only depends on the irradiation temperature, but also gives a bent Eyring plot as a consequence of the alteration of the rate limiting step that determines the diastereoselectivity. In the enantio-differentiating *Z-E* photoisomerization of cyclooctene sensitized by optically active sensitizers,<sup>21</sup> we demonstrated that the antipodal (*E*)-cyclooctenes, *i.e.* (*S*)-(–)- and (*R*)-(+)-enantiomers, can be obtained simply by changing the irradiation temperature from –88 to +50 °C, and that the enantiomeric excess (ee) of the product increases with increasing temperature, an observation that conflicts with the belief that lowering the temperature will generally enhance the ee. This unprecedented temperature dependence and the switching of the major enantiomer produced was revealed to be exclusively entropic in origin through an analysis of the Eyring plot of the enantioselectivity of the reaction. A similar ‘unusual’ temperature dependence of stereoselectivity, which leads to the switching of product chirality and/or higher selectivity at higher temperature, has been observed in many enantio-<sup>22–25</sup> and diastereodifferentiating photoreactions<sup>26–30</sup> over the last decade. More recently, we have revealed that the product chirality can be controlled, and in some cases actually switched, by changing the pressure from atmospheric to 400 MPa in the photosensitized enantio-differentiating isomerization of cyclooctene.<sup>31</sup>

Here we present a global view of recent advances in ‘photochirogenesis’, particularly in enantio-differentiating photosensitization reactions. We will also demonstrate how the entropic and enthalpic factors share the role of manipulating the stereochemical outcome of these enantio-differentiating photoreactions. Finally, we will show that the combined use of entropy-related factors, such as temperature, pressure and solvent, provides us with a new method for the control of

asymmetric photochemistry. Indeed, the basic concepts revealed here by asymmetric photochemistry should also be applicable to thermal and biological asymmetric reactions.

## Temperature effect

In the ‘Photochirogenesis’ project, which aims to devise methods for highly efficient photochemical generation, transfer and multiplication of molecular chirality, we have chosen the enantio-differentiating geometrical photoisomerization of (*Z*)-cyclooctene (**1Z**) sensitized by optically active aromatic esters as one of the most promising processes for development (Scheme 1), simply because this photosensitization was known

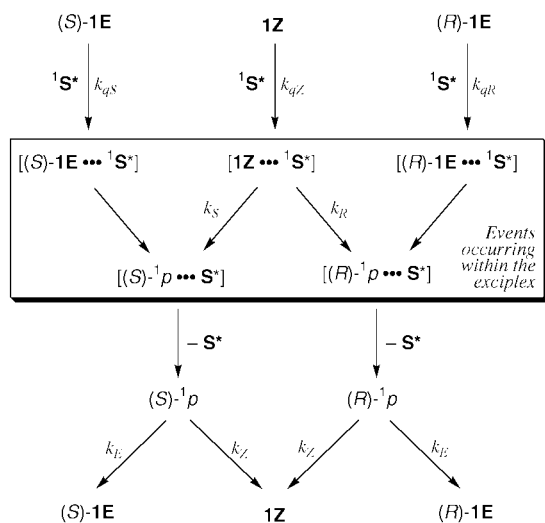


**Scheme 1** Enantio-differentiating *Z-E* photoisomerization of cyclooctene sensitized by chiral benzene(poly)carboxylates (Sens<sup>\*</sup>).

to give chiral (*E*)-cyclooctene (**1E**) in high chemical and quantum yields and was also found to involve a singlet exciplex between the substrate and sensitizer.<sup>32</sup> The involvement of a structurally well-defined exciplex intermediate, which enables efficient transfer of chiral information in the excited state, is an essential condition for obtaining high optical yield in an enantio-differentiating photosensitization.

Taking into account the simultaneous formation of the two enantiomers of **1E**, the original sensitization mechanism<sup>32</sup> was modified to include chirality, as shown in Scheme 2.<sup>22a</sup> The photosensitization is initiated by the formation of an encounter complex [**1Z/E**⋯<sup>1</sup>**S**<sup>\*</sup>] between the excited sensitizer (<sup>1</sup>**S**<sup>\*</sup>) and **1Z** or one of enantiomers of **1E**. Energy transfer within the exciplex intermediate and the subsequent rotation around the C=C bond of **1Z/1E** to a dihedral angle of *ca.* 90° afford a relaxed exciplex [<sup>1</sup>**p**⋯<sup>1</sup>**S**<sup>\*</sup>], which in turn releases the perpendicular singlet (<sup>1</sup>**p**), regenerating the ground-state sensitizer (**S**<sup>\*</sup>). It should be noted that chirality is induced in <sup>1</sup>**p** during the rotational relaxation step. The subsequent decay of <sup>1</sup>**p** to **1Z** or **1E** concludes the photoisomerization cycle.

There are two steps in this mechanism that are potentially enantio-differentiating: (i) the quenching of <sup>1</sup>**S**<sup>\*</sup> by enantiomeric **1E**, and (ii) rotational relaxation within the exciplex [**1Z**⋯<sup>1</sup>**S**<sup>\*</sup>]. Thus, the rate constants for quenching (*k*<sub>qS</sub>, *k*<sub>qR</sub>) and/or rotation (*k*<sub>S</sub>, *k*<sub>R</sub>) may be different from one another. Experimentally, no



**Scheme 2** Enantiodifferentiating mechanism for photosensitized isomerization of cyclooctene (**1**) via exciplex, where  $S^*$  and  $^1S^*$  are the chiral sensitizer in the ground and excited singlet states, and  $^1p$  is the twisted, excited singlet of **1**.

appreciable optical rotation was detected in **1E** recovered during the initial stages of the enantiodifferentiating photosensitization of racemic **1E**, and the *ee* of product **1E** did not show any conversion dependency in the enantiodifferentiating photosensitization of **1Z**,<sup>22b</sup> both of which rule out the possibility of enantiodifferentiation in the quenching process, and thus  $k_{qS} = k_{qR}$ . Hence, the rotational relaxation of **1Z** to  $^1p$  within the exciplex intermediate can be the only enantiodifferentiating step in this asymmetric photosensitization, and the *ee* of **1E** is determined exclusively by the relative rate  $k_S/k_R$ . This seems quite reasonable, since intimate interaction, which leads to efficient chiral recognition, is more likely to occur in the long-lived exciplex intermediate that possesses a more defined structure than during the collisional quenching stage.

In order to discuss quantitatively the temperature dependence of the *ees* observed for this asymmetric photosensitization, the rate constants  $k_S$  and  $k_R$  were analyzed according to the Arrhenius, or Eyring equation. The relative rate constant,  $k_S/k_R$ , can then be expressed by eqns. (1a) and (1b), where  $\Delta E_{S-R}$

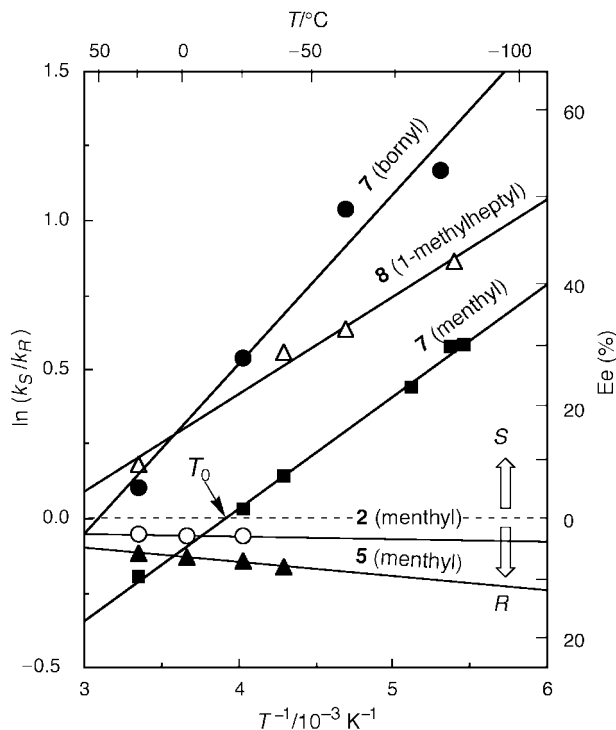
$$\ln(k_S/k_R) = -\Delta E_{S-R}/RT + \ln(A_S/A_R) \quad (1a)$$

$$= -\Delta\Delta H_{S-R}^\ddagger/RT + \Delta\Delta S_{S-R}^\ddagger/R \quad (1b)$$

represents the differential energy of activation,  $A_S/A_R$  is the relative frequency factor, and  $\Delta\Delta H_{S-R}^\ddagger$  and  $\Delta\Delta S_{S-R}^\ddagger$  denote the differential enthalpy and entropy of activation, respectively.

The enantiodifferentiating photosensitizations of **1Z** were performed in several solvents at temperatures ranging from +50 to -90 °C, using a variety of optically pure (poly)alkyl

benzene(poly)carboxylates as chiral sensitizers.<sup>22</sup> Interestingly, the product chirality switched at a specific, or equipodal, temperature  $T_0$ , upon sensitization with most *ortho*-substituted benzenepolycarboxylates, whereas no chirality inversion was observed for non-*ortho* sensitizers; typical examples are shown in Fig. 1. This is the first observation of an enantiodifferentiat-



**Fig. 1** Temperature dependence of the *ee* of the product in enantiodifferentiating photoisomerization of cyclooctene (**1Z**) sensitized by (–)-menthyl benzoate **2** (○) and terephthalate **5** (▲), (–)-menthyl and (–)-bornyl 1,2,4,5-benzenetetracarboxylate **7** (■ and △), and (–)-1-methylheptyl benzenehexacarboxylate **8** (●) in pentane. The chirality of product **1E** is switched at the equipodal temperature,  $T_0$ .

ing reaction where the *ee* of the product is not only inverted by temperature, but also increased with increasing temperature above  $T_0$ . It is also important that both enantiomers can be prepared simply by changing the temperature without using the antipodal sensitizer.

From eqns. (1a) and (1b) and the experimental plots exemplified in Fig. 1, the activation parameters were determined for these enantiodifferentiating photoisomerizations using various chiral benzenecarboxylate sensitizers; the relevant activation parameters and equipodal temperatures obtained for several sensitizers are listed in Table 1.

By examining eqn. (1), it is apparent that this temperature switching behavior of product chirality is attributable to the

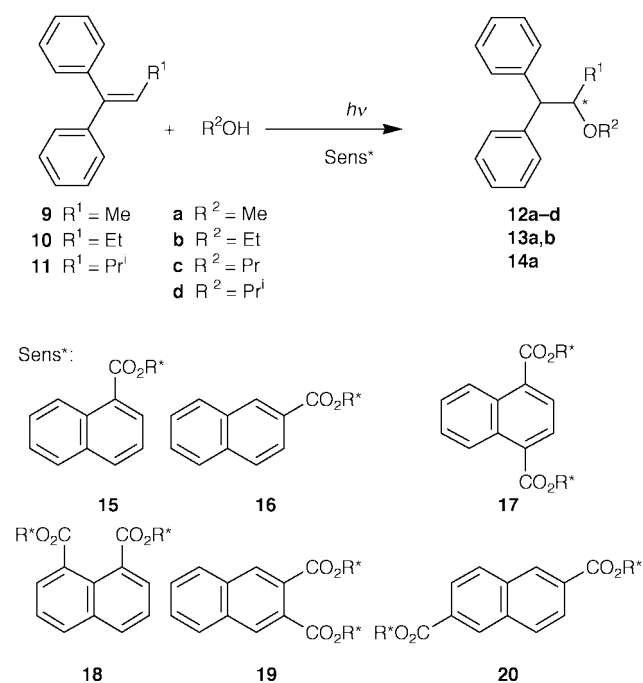
**Table 1** Activation parameters at 25 °C, determined from the temperature and pressure dependence of the *ee* of **1E** obtained in enantiodifferentiating photoisomerization of cyclooctene (**1Z**), sensitized by chiral benzenepolycarboxylates **2–5**, **7** and **8** in pentane

Sensitizer		$\Delta\Delta H_{S-R}^\ddagger/a/$ kcal mol <sup>-1</sup>	$T\Delta\Delta S_{S-R}^\ddagger/a/$ kcal mol <sup>-1</sup>	$A_S/A_R$	$T_0/^\circ\text{C}$	$\Delta\Delta V_{S-R}^\ddagger/b/$ kcal mol <sup>-1</sup>
Compound	R*					
<b>2</b>	(–)-Menthyl	+0.014	–0.039	0.99	<sup>c</sup>	–0.13
<b>3</b>	(–)-Menthyl	–0.19	–0.51	0.90	100	+0.83
	(–)-Bornyl	–0.50	–1.38	0.74	91	+1.48
<b>4</b>	(–)-Menthyl	+0.08	+0.15	1.16	530	+0.07
<b>5</b>	(–)-Menthyl	+0.09	+0.08	1.02	940	+0.36
	(–)-Bornyl	–0.61	–1.55	0.71	123	+0.29
<b>7</b>	(–)-1-Methylheptyl	–0.54	–1.93	0.67	8	–1.44
	(–)-Menthyl	–0.96	–3.85	0.43	–23	+3.50
	(–)-Bornyl	–0.86	–2.60	0.56	60	–5.56
	(–)-1-Methylheptyl	–1.13	–3.48	0.47	51	+0.56

<sup>a</sup> Ref. 22(b). <sup>b</sup> Ref. 31. <sup>c</sup>  $T_0$  does not exist.

non-zero differential entropy of activation ( $\Delta\Delta S_{S-R}^\ddagger \neq 0$ ) or the unequal frequency factor ( $A_S \neq A_R$ ). Thus, the entropy factor is shown to play a decisive role in the enantiodifferentiation process. It should be emphasized that the *ortho*-substituted benzenepolycarboxylates, such as phthalate, benzenetetracarboxylate and benzenehexacarboxylate, afford very large deviations from unity for the ratio  $A_S/A_R$ , while benzoate and terephthalate show almost equal frequency factors for the (*R*)- and (*S*)-isomers, as can be seen in Table 1. This tendency is not incidental, but implies that the rotational motion of the double bond of **1** in the exciplex causes simultaneous global conformational changes of the closely situated *ortho*-alkoxycarbonyl groups of the sensitizer. Such dynamic changes during rotational relaxation in the exciplex inevitably produce large differences in the activation entropy of enantiodifferentiation.

Although we have hitherto concentrated on the enantiodifferentiating photoisomerization of **1**, similar chirality inversion phenomena have been observed in the enantiodifferentiating photosensitizations of 1-methylcyclooctene<sup>22f</sup> and cycloocta-1,3-diene,<sup>24</sup> as well as in the enantiodifferentiating anti-Markovnikov photoaddition of methanol to 1,1-diphenylpropene (**9**).<sup>25b</sup> Of these, the diphenylpropene case is particularly interesting, since this is the first bimolecular enantiodifferentiating photoreaction that affords the anti-Markovnikov adduct (**12**) upon sensitization with chiral 1,4-naphthalenedicarboxylates (**17**), with moderate ees of up to 33% observed (see Scheme 3 and Fig. 2). In this photosensitized polar addition, the

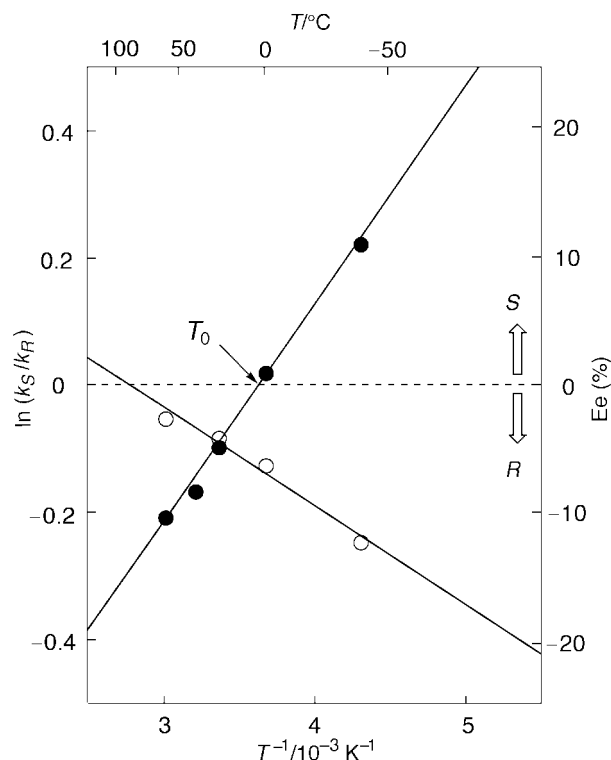


**Scheme 3** Enantiodifferentiating photoaddition of alcohols to 1,1-diphenylalk-1-enes (**9**–**11**) sensitized by chiral naphthalene(di)carboxylates (**15**–**20**).

use of *ortho* aromatic esters is no longer required to cause the inversion of product chirality by altering the temperature, probably because the termolecular interaction of the attacking methanol with the initially formed sensitizer-substrate exciplex exaggerates the influence of the conformational differences on the enantiodifferentiating process.

### The roles of entropy and enthalpy

The contributions of the enthalpy and entropy factors to the enantiodifferentiating process can be discussed in terms of eqn. (1b), or using the Gibbs–Helmholtz equation for the differential



**Fig. 2** Temperature dependence of the ee of the product in the enantiodifferentiating addition of methanol to **10**, sensitized by **17** with  $R^* = (-)$ -menthyl (O) and 1,2:4,5-di-O-isopropylidene- $\beta$ -D-fructopyranose (●) in methylcyclohexane.

activation free energy [eqn. (2)]. As can be seen from eqn. (2),

$$\Delta\Delta G_{S-R}^\ddagger = \Delta\Delta H_{S-R}^\ddagger - T\Delta\Delta S_{S-R}^\ddagger \quad (2)$$

$T_0$  is the critical point at which the enthalpic and entropic contributions balance with each other ( $\Delta\Delta H_{S-R}^\ddagger = T_0\Delta\Delta S_{S-R}^\ddagger$ ), affording no enantiodifferentiation. Below  $T_0$ , the enthalpy difference  $\Delta\Delta H_{S-R}^\ddagger$  controls the enantiodifferentiating process, while the entropic term  $T\Delta\Delta S_{S-R}^\ddagger$  is dominant at temperatures higher than  $T_0$ . If both  $\Delta\Delta H_{S-R}^\ddagger$  and  $\Delta\Delta S_{S-R}^\ddagger$  possess the same sign, switching of the dominant term in the enantiodifferentiation process leads to the inversion of product chirality, as exemplified above. In the enthalpy-controlled temperature region below  $T_0$ , the difference in the conformational freedom of the enantiodifferentiating transition states does not seriously affect the stereochemical consequence of the photoreaction, which is determined by the steric and stacking interactions in the exciplex intermediate. Since the  $\pi$ – $\pi$  stacking interaction in the exciplex does not vary a great deal by changing the chiral auxiliary attached to the sensitizer, the majority of the enthalpy difference ( $\Delta\Delta H_{S-R}^\ddagger$ ) may be attributed to different levels of steric interaction. In this context, it is reasonable to assume that the absolute configuration of the chiral sensitizer can be related directly and exclusively to that of the photoproduct. In the following section, we first examine the appropriateness of this simple theory and then explore its scope and limitations, using the enantiodifferentiating photoisomerization of cyclooctene as a representative system which can provide extensive information concerning the effects of temperature and chiral auxiliary on the ee of the product.

### Stereochemical correlation

The chiral photosensitizers employed in the enantiodifferentiating photoisomerization of cyclooctene can be classified into two categories,<sup>22</sup> according to the temperature dependency of the ee of **1E** obtained. As shown in Fig. 1, non-*ortho* benzene(poly)carboxylate sensitizers give only small ee values and low gradient slopes in the Eyring plots, where the  $T_0$  does not exist

at all, or appears only at an extreme temperature. In contrast, *ortho*-benzenepolycarboxylates, such as **3**, **7** and **8**, give much higher *ees* and steep slopes, and the product chirality is often switched at a readily accessible temperature. Since this contrasting behavior originates from the entropy term alone, it is probable that different enantiodifferentiation mechanism operates for the *ortho* and non-*ortho* sensitizers, from the conformational point of view.

In order to elucidate whether or not the absolute configuration of product **1E** can be correlated directly and globally to that of the stereogenic centre of the relevant chiral sensitizer, the data reported for the enantiodifferentiating photoisomerization of **1Z** sensitized by chiral benzene(poly)carboxylates in different solvents at ambient and low temperatures are summarized in Table 2.<sup>22b,c</sup> The sensitizers that carry phenyl group(s) in the chiral auxiliary are not included in Table 2, nor in the following

**Table 2** Enantiodifferentiating photoisomerization of **1Z** sensitized by chiral (poly)alkyl benzene(poly)carboxylates in pentane at ambient and low temperatures

Sensitizer		<b>1E</b>					
Compound	R* (X)	Configuration <sup>a</sup>	Solvent	T/°C	Ee <sup>b</sup> (%)	Configuration <sup>c</sup>	
<b>2</b>	(-)-Bornyl (H)	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-1.0	<i>R</i>	
	(-)-Cholesteryl (H)	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-0.04	<i>R</i>	
	(-)-1,3-Diphenylpropane-1,3-diyl <sup>d</sup> (H)	<i>S</i>	pentane	25	+1.2	<i>S</i>	
	(+)-Isomenthyl (H)	<i>S</i>	pentane	25	+0.96	<i>S</i>	
	(-)-Menthyl (H)	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-2.7	<i>R</i>	
				pentane	-25	-3.0	<i>R</i>
				cyclohexane	25	-2.7	<i>R</i>
	(-)-Menthyl (2-MeO)	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-2.1	<i>R</i>	
	(-)-Menthyl (4-MeO)	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-4.3	<i>R</i>	
	(-)-Menthyl (2-OH)	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-7.0	<i>R</i>	
				pentane	-60	-25.3	<i>R</i>
	(-)-Menthyl (2-Me)	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-1.7	<i>R</i>	
	(-)-Menthyl (3-Me)	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-4.2	<i>R</i>	
	(-)-Menthyl (4-Me)	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-3.7	<i>R</i>	
	(-)-Menthyl (4-Bu <sup>l</sup> )	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-3.5	<i>R</i>	
	(-)-Menthyl (4-F)	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-2.1	<i>R</i>	
	(-)-Menthyl (2-CF <sub>3</sub> )	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-0.7	<i>R</i>	
	(-)-Menthyl (3-CF <sub>3</sub> )	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-2.6	<i>R</i>	
	(-)-Menthyl (4-CF <sub>3</sub> )	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-3.9	<i>R</i>	
				pentane	-60	-4.4	<i>R</i>
	(-)-Menthyl (4-CN)	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-3.3	<i>R</i>	
	(-)-Menthyl [3,5-(CF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ]	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-2.4	<i>R</i>	
(+)-Neomenthyl (H)	<i>S</i>	pentane	25	+0.1	<i>S</i>		
<b>3</b>	(-)-Bornyl	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	+7.6	<i>S</i>	
				-60	+24.0	<i>S</i>	
	(-)-Menthyl	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	+3.8	<i>S</i>	
				-60	+10.3	<i>S</i>	
	(-)-Menthyl, methyl <sup>e</sup>	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	+3.0	<i>S</i>	
			-60	+10.8	<i>S</i>		
<b>4</b>	(-)-Menthyl	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-4.4	<i>R</i>	
<b>5</b>	(-)-Menthyl	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-6.0	<i>R</i>	
				-40	-8.2	<i>R</i>	
			cyclohexane	25	-5.9	<i>R</i>	
			acetonitrile	25	-7.1	<i>R</i>	
				-40	-8.5	<i>R</i>	
			methanol	25	-5.8	<i>R</i>	
	(-)-Menthyl, methyl <sup>e</sup>	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-3.0	<i>R</i>	
				-40	-4.0	<i>R</i>	
	<b>6</b>	(-)-Menthyl	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-3.4	<i>R</i>
	<b>7</b>	(-)-(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> )- <i>endo</i> -3-(Cyclohexylmethyl)- <i>endo</i> -2-bornyl	<i>R</i>	pentane	25	-19.5	<i>R</i>
				-40	-18.7	<i>R</i>	
(-)-(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>R</i> )- <i>exo</i> -3-(Cyclohexylmethyl)- <i>endo</i> -2-bornyl		<i>R</i>	pentane	25	+13.1	<i>S</i>	
				-88	+53.3	<i>S</i>	
(-)-(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>R</i> )- <i>endo</i> -3-(Cyclohexylmethyl)- <i>exo</i> -2-bornyl		<i>S</i>	pentane	25	+6.9	<i>S</i>	
				-88	-18.6	<i>R</i>	
(-)-(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>S</i> )- <i>exo</i> -3-(Cyclohexylmethyl)- <i>exo</i> -2-bornyl		<i>S</i>	pentane	25	+22.9	<i>S</i>	
				-88	+51.4	<i>S</i>	
(-)-Bornyl		<i>R</i>	pentane	25	+11.5	<i>S</i>	
				-88	+40.6	<i>S</i>	
(+)-Cedryl		<i>R</i>	pentane	-86	-22.5	<i>R</i>	
(+)-1-Cyclohexylethyl		<i>S</i>	pentane	25	+1.8	<i>S</i>	
				-86	-11.4	<i>R</i>	
(-)-(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i> ,5 <i>R</i> )-8-Cyclohexylmenthyl		<i>R</i>	pentane	25	+49.2	<i>S</i>	
				-89	+63.5	<i>S</i>	
(-)-(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i> ,5 <i>R</i> )-2-(Dicyclohexylmethyl)-5-methylcyclohexyl		<i>R</i>	pentane	-40	+3.3	<i>S</i>	
				-86	-14.8	<i>R</i>	
(+)-1,2-Dimethylpropyl		<i>S</i>	pentane	25	+3.1	<i>S</i>	
				-87	-16.1	<i>R</i>	
(-)-Fenchyl		<i>S</i>	pentane	25	-0.9	<i>R</i>	
			pentane	-86	-8.0	<i>R</i>	
(+)-Isomenthyl		<i>S</i>	pentane	25	+6.0	<i>S</i>	
		pentane	-88	-4.5	<i>R</i>		
(+)-Isopinocampheyl	<i>S</i>	pentane	25	+4.2	<i>S</i>		
		pentane	-87	+4.4	<i>S</i>		

Table 2 Continued

Sensitizer		1E					
Compound	R* (X)	Configuration <sup>a</sup>	Solvent	T/°C	Ee <sup>b</sup> (%)	Configuration <sup>c</sup>	
8	(-)-Menthyl	R	pentane	25	-9.6	R	
				-90	+28.5	S	
				heptane	25	-8.8	R
					-87	+30.7	S
				decane	25	-8.7	R
					-30	+7.1	S
				hexane	-85	+3.8	S
					25	-14.2	R
				isooctane	-87	+5.4	S
					25	-13.1	R
				isopentane	-87	+10.0	S
					25	-5.7	R
			S	acetonitrile	25	-5.7	R
					-40	-13.2	R
			S	pentane	25	+1.5	S
					-85	-24.3	R
			R	pentane	25	-1.2	R
					-86	+24.0	S
				acetonitrile	25	-0.8	R
					-40	+5.6	S
				methanol	25	-0.03	R
					-86	+13.2	S
			S	pentane	25	+1.2	S
-87					-27.0	R	
		S	pentane	25	+1.8	S	
				-90	-26.3	R	
		S	pentane	25	-0.01	R	
				-80	-13.4	R	
		S	pentane	25	-8.4	R	
				-88	-6.2	R	
		S	pentane	25	+11.6	S	
				-86	-15.6	R	
		R	pentane	25	+7.7	S	
				-86	+47.0	S	
		R	pentane	25	-16.8	R	
				-86	+28.3	S	
		R	pentane	25	+5.1	S	
				-87	+52.7	S	
		S	acetonitrile	25	-4.9	R	
				-40	-20.1	R	

<sup>a</sup> Absolute configuration of the stereogenic center connected directly to the ester oxygen. <sup>b</sup> Enantiomeric excess of **1E**. Positive and negative signs for ee correspond to the formation of (*S*)-(+)- and (*R*)-(-)-isomers, respectively. <sup>c</sup> Absolute configuration of **1E**. <sup>d</sup> Dibenzate. <sup>e</sup> Mixed ester.

discussion, since they are known to form an intramolecular exciplex, to which the substrate **1Z** approaches from the phenyl side.<sup>22c</sup>

Firstly, we will consider the stereochemical consequence observed upon sensitization with the non-*ortho* sensitizers (**2**, **4**, **5** and **7**). As demonstrated by several representative examples, these sensitizers do not exhibit chirality inversion behaviour caused by a change in temperature. It is reasonable, therefore, to discuss the relationship between the absolute configuration of **1E** obtained at any temperature with that of the stereogenic centre of the sensitizer. In examining this correlation, we will take into account only the stereogenic centre directly connected to the ester oxygen of the relevant sensitizer when the chiral auxiliary has many such centres. This approach may be justified, since the configuration around the stereogenic centre nearest to the benzenecarboxylate chromophore is expected, in general, to dominate the steric interactions in the exciplex intermediate. After examining the data for 23 different non-*ortho* sensitizers in a variety of solvents, we found a perfect stereochemical correlation between the stereogenic centres of the relevant sensitizer and product, in spite of the low ees obtained. Thus, non-*ortho* sensitizers with *R*-configuration at the nearest stereogenic centre afford (*R*)-(-)-**1E** without exception, and the opposite is true of *S*-configuration sensitizers.

Encouraged by the above result, we made further attempts to understand the seemingly complex stereochemical outcome

observed for *ortho* sensitizers (*i.e.* **3**, **7** and **8**). *Ortho* sensitizers are known to cause the chirality inversion of product through a change in the reaction temperature as a consequence of the significant contribution of the entropy term. However, the entropic contribution is minimized or made negligible at temperatures below  $T_0$ . Under these conditions, the absolute configuration of the chiral sensitizer correlates to that of **1E**. Examining the results for the *ortho* sensitizers presented in Table 1, a highly consistent stereochemical correlation was observed again. Apart from those sensitizers that possess highly congested secondary and tertiary chiral auxiliaries, *e.g.* the *endo,endo*- and *exo,exo*-3-cyclohexylmethyl-2-bornyl, cedryl, 2-dicyclohexylmethyl-5-methylcyclohexyl and isopinocampheyl auxiliaries, the other 21 *ortho* sensitizers completely obey a rule which is opposite to that observed for the non-*ortho* sensitizers, *i.e.* *ortho* sensitizers with *R*-configuration afford (*S*)-(-)-**1E**.

These two mutually opposing stereochemical correlations, which are separately applicable to non-*ortho* and *ortho* sensitizers, urged us to derive plausible models which are compatible with them. A similar attempt to derive an exciplex model for a non-*ortho* sensitizer has already been carried out for (-)-menthyl benzoate, where an interaction of the ester carbonyl of excited benzoate with the C=C bond of **1Z** was proposed.<sup>22b</sup> This model is based on the fact that the ee values obtained upon sensitization with (-)-menthyl methyl terephthalate are exactly half of the values obtained with the (-)-dimenthyl analogue at

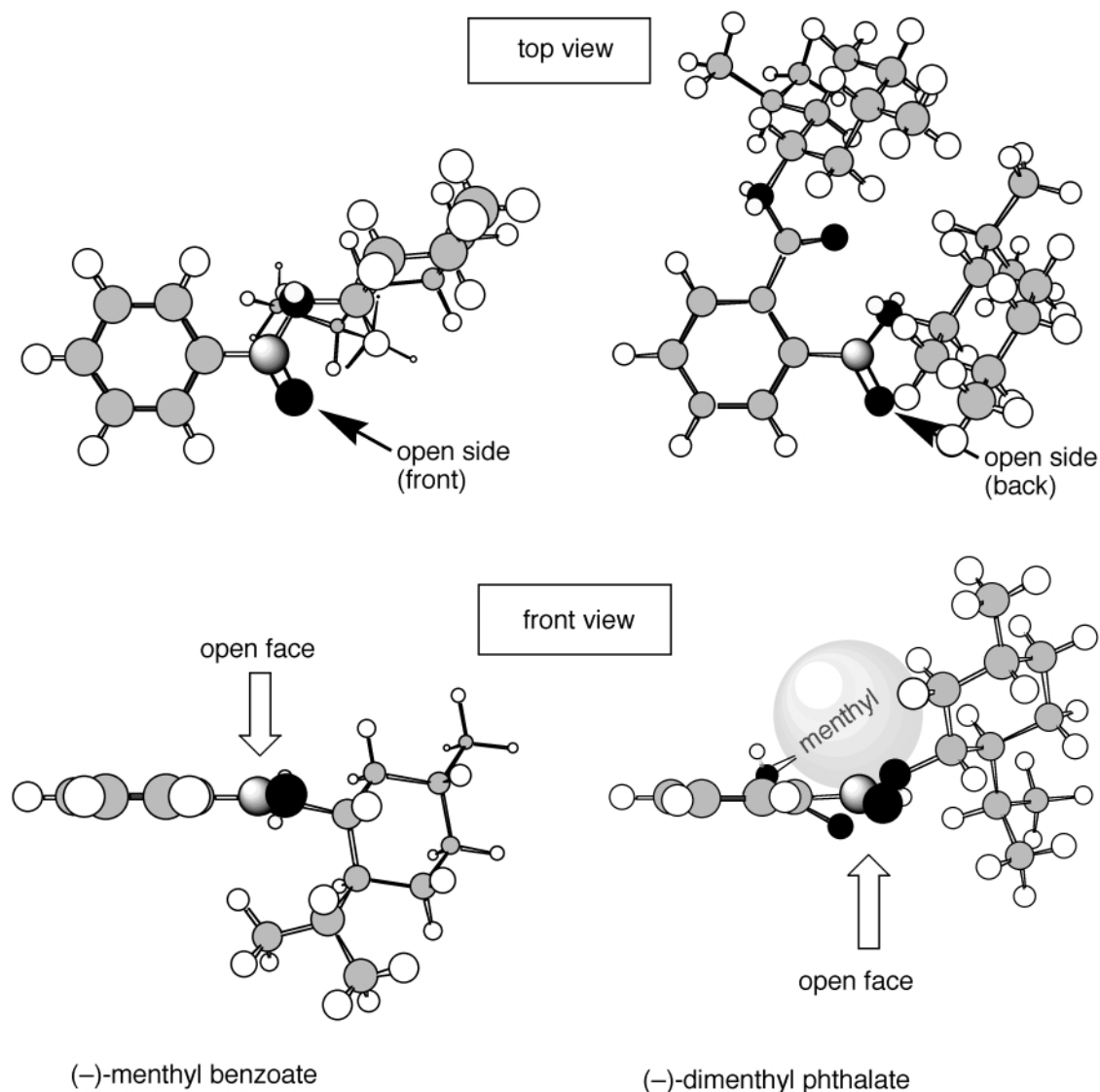
all temperatures examined, and that a semiempirical MNDO calculation for methyl benzoate indicates a good match between the MO lobes of the ester carbonyl and the C=C bond of **1Z**.<sup>22b</sup> In the present study, we carried out the MO recalculations on methyl benzoate and phthalate in the excited singlet state, using the PM3 program (MOPAC). The results are mostly consistent with the previous ones,<sup>22b</sup> except for the highly developed antibonding lobes on the carbonyl and the different pattern of the aromatic lobes in HSOMO. However, steric interactions in (–)-menthyl benzoate and phthalate are better evaluated by MM2 calculations to give the optimized conformations shown in Fig. 3. As can be seen from the front view [Fig. 3, bottom], the lower side of menthyl benzoate is covered by the menthyl isopropyl group preventing the approach of cyclooctene molecule to the ester carbonyl. If the top view is considered, it appears that the interaction of **1Z** with the C=O bond from the front side and the subsequent rotation of the C=C bond to the open side in the exciplex affords (*R*)-**1E**, in accord with the experimentally observed configuration. In the dimethyl phthalate case (Fig. 3), the optimized conformation is substantially different from that of the benzoate due to steric hindrance between the adjacent methoxycarbonyl groups. Thus, the two ester groups are non-equivalent, with one carbonyl orientated inside and the other outside. It is assumed that the less hindered C=O group, which is directed outwards, can interact with cyclooctene molecule from the open face, forming the exciplex (Fig. 3). The subsequent rotation in the exciplex towards the

open side of the menthyl group results in the formation of (*S*)-**1E**, as observed experimentally at temperatures lower than  $T_0$ . In view of the low *ees* obtained, especially for non-*ortho* sensitizers, other rationales cannot be ruled out absolutely. However, we could not find any other model which was compatible with all of the experimental and MO calculation data.

### Pressure effect

In the preceding sections, we have demonstrated that weak interactions in the exciplex intermediate can be controlled by temperature as a result of the contribution of the entropy term. In this context, it is interesting to study the way in which pressure can be used as an alternative tool for controlling the weak interactions that determine the stereochemical outcome in the excited state. Although pressure effects upon thermochemical and photochemical reactions have been studied in considerable detail,<sup>33</sup> very little effort has been extended to enantio-differentiating photochemical reactions until recently, probably as a result of the low *ees* reported for such processes. However, we have recently discovered that the enantiodifferentiating photoisomerization of **1Z** (shown in Scheme 1) is significantly affected by pressure, resulting in inversion of product chirality.<sup>31</sup>

The pressure effect on the relative rate constant,  $k_S/k_R$  (Scheme 2), can be expressed as a linear function of pressure ( $P$ )



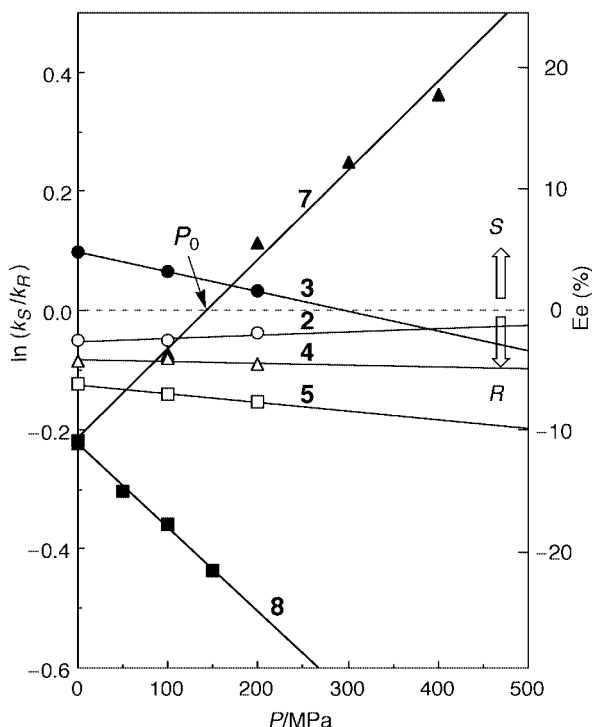
**Fig. 3** Top and front views of MM2-optimized structures of (–)-menthyl benzoate **2** and phthalate **7**. In the latter structure, the shaded sphere represents the menthyl group located in the backside.

at a constant temperature [eqn. (3)]<sup>31</sup> where  $\Delta\Delta V_{S-R}^\ddagger$  represents

$$\ln(k_S/k_R) = -(\Delta\Delta V_{S-R}^\ddagger/RT)P + C \quad (3)$$

the difference in activation volume and  $C$  is equal to  $\ln(k_S/k_R)$  at  $P = 0$ . The effect of hydrostatic pressures of up to 400 MPa was investigated in the enantiodifferentiating photoisomerization of **1Z** sensitized by chiral benzene(poly)carboxylates.<sup>31</sup> According to eqn. (3), the  $\ln(k_S/k_R)$  values obtained were plotted against pressure.

As can be seen from Fig. 4, variations in the reaction pressure significantly affect the ee of **1E**, and often the product chirality



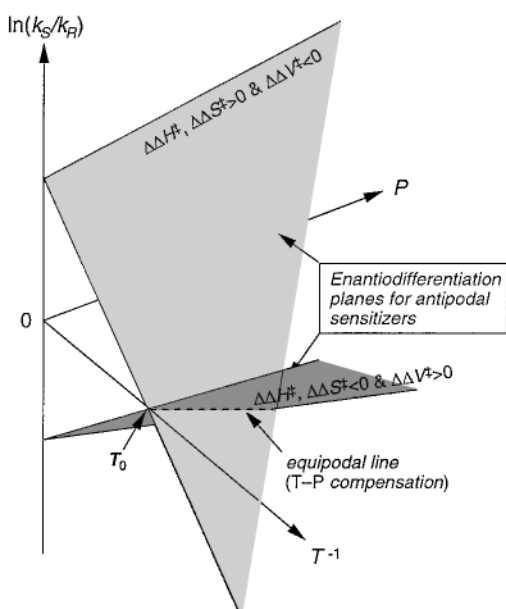
**Fig. 4** Pressure dependence of the ee of the product in enantiodifferentiating photoisomerization of cyclooctene (**1Z**) sensitized by (–)-menthyl benzoate **2** (○), phthalate **3** (●), isophthalate **4** (△), terephthalate **5** (□), benzene-1,2,4,5-tetracarboxylate **7** (▲), and benzenehexacarboxylate **8** (■) in pentane at 25 °C; the chirality of product **1E** was switched at the equipodal pressure ( $P_0$ ).

is switched at the equipodal pressure ( $P_0$ ) upon sensitization with *ortho* benzenepolycarboxylates (**3**, **7**, **8**). However, ees obtained for non-*ortho* sensitizers (**2**, **4**, **5**) were generally small and insensitive to pressure changes. This contrasting behaviour of the *ortho* and non-*ortho* sensitizers is similar to that observed for the temperature dependency of ee, again indicating a significant contribution of the entropy factor in the enantiodifferentiating process. However, the differential activation parameters obtained from the temperature- and pressure-dependence experiments,<sup>22b,31</sup> which are listed in Table 1, behave quite differently. Indeed, inconsistencies become evident particularly in the parameters obtained for *ortho* esters, as sensitizers that give large  $\Delta\Delta H^\ddagger$  and  $\Delta\Delta S^\ddagger$  values do not always show a strong pressure dependency, and no consistent relationship is found for the signs of  $\Delta\Delta H^\ddagger$  or  $\Delta\Delta S^\ddagger$  and  $\Delta\Delta V^\ddagger$ .

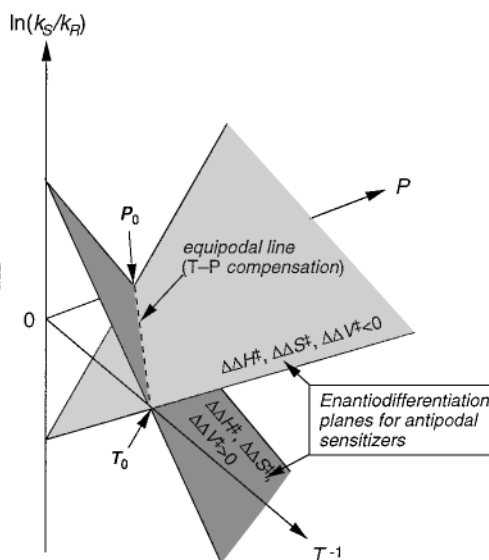
### Multidimensional control of product chirality

The above discrepancy observed for temperature and pressure is not surprising, since both can be regarded as inherently independent variables. In order to verify this experimentally, and also to reveal the relationship between the ee of the product and these variables, we further investigated the effect of pressure on the enantiodifferentiating photoisomerization at several different temperatures, and found that the  $\Delta\Delta V^\ddagger$  value depends critically on the reaction temperature.<sup>31</sup> From the data obtained, novel three-dimensional diagrams that correlate the ee with temperature and pressure were constructed for all possible cases. Two representative cases, which show inversion of the product chirality by temperature and/or pressure, are illustrated schematically in Fig. 5. In both cases, the enantiodifferentiating event occurs exclusively on one of the two intersecting planes that correspond to the antipodal sensitizers, and these two enantiodifferentiation planes are symmetrical to each other with respect to the  $T^{-1}$ - $P$  plane. The temperature and pressure drive the product's ee in opposite directions in Fig. 5(a), where they act as independent factors, or in the same direction in Fig. 5(b). In spite of the limited number of sensitizers examined, a (–)-menthyl benzenetetracarboxylate sensitizer provides us with a fortuitous example, in which the ee of **1E** increases with decreasing temperature and increasing pressure, ultimately

(a) Chirality inversion by  $T$



(b) Chirality inversion by  $T$  and  $P$



**Fig. 5** Representative  $T^{-1}$ - $P$ - $\ln(k_S/k_R)$  diagrams, correlating the ee of **1E** with temperature and pressure in the enantiodifferentiating photoisomerization of **1Z** sensitized by antipodal sensitizers; (a) the product chirality is inverted only by temperature as the signs of  $\Delta\Delta H^\ddagger$  and  $\Delta\Delta S^\ddagger$  are opposite to that of  $\Delta\Delta V^\ddagger$ ; (b) the chirality is inverted by both temperature and pressure as the signs of  $\Delta\Delta H^\ddagger$ ,  $\Delta\Delta S^\ddagger$  and  $\Delta\Delta V^\ddagger$  are all the same.



affording an extrapolated ee as high as 98.3% under conditions which are practically accessible, *i.e.*  $-9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 1500 MPa.<sup>31</sup>

## Conclusions

From the extensive experiments and comprehensive analyses of a variety of enantio- and diastereodifferentiating photochemical reactions,<sup>20–31</sup> it has been revealed that the entropy term plays an unexpectedly vital role in the stereodifferentiating processes where weak interactions determine rates and equilibria. However, it is important to emphasize that at temperatures below  $T_0$ , the stereoselectivity is dominated by the enthalpy difference arising mostly from steric and electrostatic interactions, while the dynamic behaviour of stereoselectivity over the whole temperature range, including the chirality switching phenomenon, is exclusively attributable to the entropy difference.

Experimental verification that temperature and pressure can function indeed as independent, yet cooperative, factors governing the product chirality in the enantiodifferentiating photosensitization gives us the new and versatile methodology of 'multidimensional control of asymmetric photochemistry'.<sup>31</sup> This strategy employs several entropy-related factors, such as temperature,<sup>34</sup> pressure, solvent,<sup>35</sup> concentration<sup>36</sup> and substituent flexibility, as tools for controlling the stereochemistry and stereoselectivity of photoproducts more conveniently and effectively through the manipulation of the steric and electronic weak interactions involved in the exciplex intermediates. Further, the concept of multidimensional control is not necessarily restricted to the asymmetric photochemical reactions described here, but may be applied in general to any thermal and biochemical reaction or equilibria where weak interactions are the principal driving force or determining factor, and therefore, where the entropy factor plays a major role.<sup>37</sup>

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