

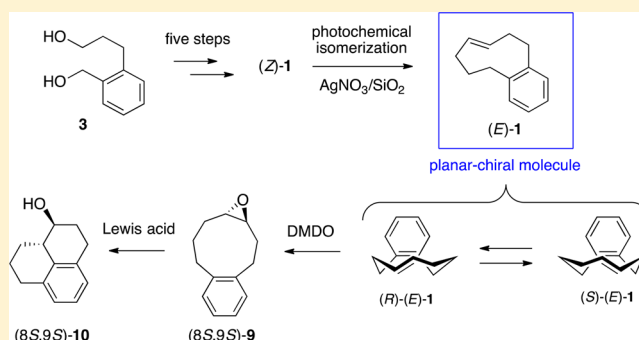
Synthesis and Stereochemical Analysis of Planar-Chiral (*E*)-4-[7]Orthocyclophene

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S Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: An efficient synthesis of (*E*)-4-[7]-orthocyclophene (*E*)-**1** via photochemical isomerization of (*Z*)-**1** has been achieved. The key intermediate (*Z*)-**1** was synthesized from commercially available 2-(hydroxymethyl)benzenepropanol (**3**) in five steps: (i) group-selective Mitsunobu reaction with $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{SO}_2\text{Ph})_2$, (ii) oxidation of alcohol, (iii) olefination, (iv) RCM, and (v) removal of sulfones in an overall yield of 73%. The photochemical isomerization of (*Z*)-**1** was efficiently performed in the presence of AgNO_3 -impregnated silica gel ($\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$). The resulting (*E*)-**1** shows dynamic planar chirality at rt. Enantioenriched (*E*)-**1** was prepared by the HPLC separation of enantiomers using a chiral stationary phase, and the absolute stereochemistry was determined by X-ray diffraction analysis of the Pt-coordinated crystalline derivative. The planar chirality of (*E*)-**1** can be converted into the central chirality of carbon; e.g., the oxidation of (*R*)-(*E*)-**1** using DMDO provided epoxide (*8S,9S*)-**9** in a stereospecific manner. Furthermore, the Lewis acid-promoted reaction of (*8S,9S*)-**9** afforded a unique tricyclic compound (*8S,9S*)-**10** in an excellent yield and in a stereospecific manner.



INTRODUCTION

Medium-sized (*E*)-cycloalkenes have attracted much interest in structural and synthetic chemistry, because of the unique stereochemical property and reactivity of the alkene moiety.^{1–3} In particular, certain medium-sized (*E*)-cycloalkenes possess planar chirality, and their stereochemical stabilities are highly dependent on ring size. For example, in the early 1960s, Cope and colleagues reported that (*E*)-cyclooctene has remarkably stable planar chirality,^{1f} whereas its one-carbon homologue, (*E*)-cyclononene, has only transient chirality (Figure 1).^{1e}

On the other hand, the presence of an additional trigonal carbon in the ring may also affect the stereochemical stability because of the decrease in conformational flexibility. In this context, Cope and Fordice reported the synthesis of (*E*)-4-[7]orthocyclophene [(*E*)-**1**], the aromatic ring-containing congener of (*E*)-cyclononene, in 1967.⁴ Their synthesis started

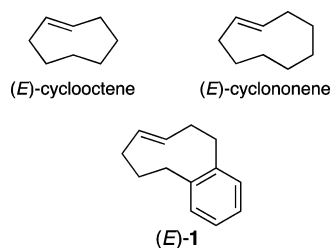


Figure 1. Medium-sized (*E*)-cycloalkenes.

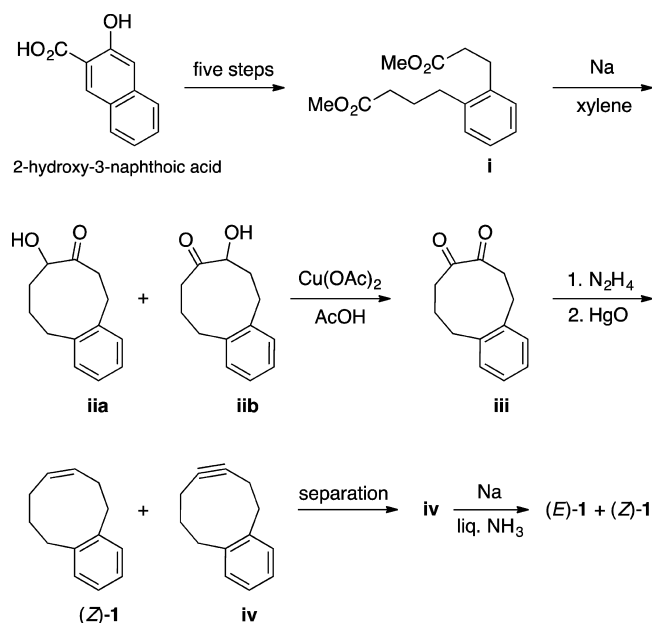
from diester **i** prepared from 2-hydroxy-3-naphthoic acid in five steps based on Fry and Fieser's protocol (Scheme 1).⁵ The intramolecular condensation of **i** afforded the regioisomers of acyloin **ii**a and **ii**b. The oxidation to diketone **iii**, its transformation into bishydrazone, and oxidation with mercuric oxide provided a mixture of (*Z*)-**1** and alkyne **iv**.

Finally, the Birch reduction of **iv** afforded a mixture of (*E*)-**1** and (*Z*)-**1** in an ~1:1 mixture, and the pure (*E*) isomer was isolated in 39% yield via AgNO_3 extraction. Cope and Fordice conducted a detailed stereochemical study of (*E*)-**1**, including the preparation of a Pt complex derivative having a chiral ligand, recrystallization, and liberation of the Pt moiety. However, the optically active form of (*E*)-**1** could not be isolated, and hence, they concluded that (*E*)-**1** might not possess significant planar chirality at ambient temperature.

Recently, we revisited the historical compound (*E*)-**1** during the course of our study in planar-chiral orthocyclophene chemistry and found that it possesses labile planar chirality at ambient temperature.⁶ However, the detailed stereochemical behavior and absolute stereochemistry of (*E*)-**1** have yet to be determined. Herein, we wish to report the details of our synthesis of (*E*)-**1** and clarify the long-standing stereochemical problems thereof.

Received: July 27, 2016

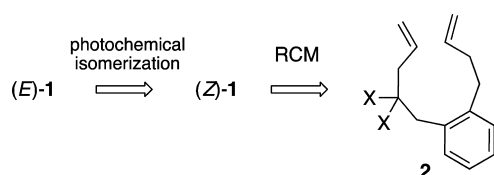
Published: November 16, 2016

Scheme 1. Synthesis of (*E*)-1 Reported by Cope and Fordice

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

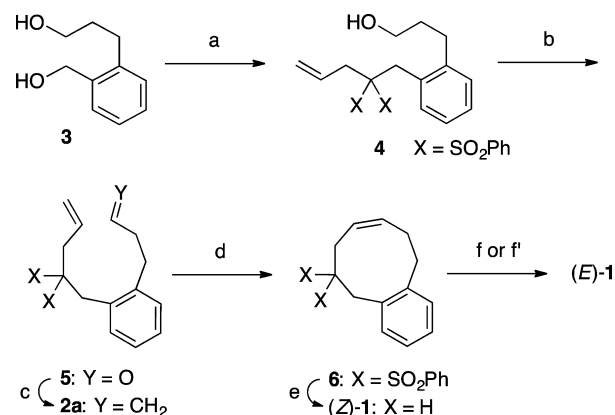
Synthesis of (*E*)-1. To conduct the various studies of (*E*)-1, we faced some difficulties because of the substantial amount synthesized by Cope's original procedure, which suffers from many steps (*vide ante*), along with instability and/or high volatility of intermediates. Hence, an alternative concise approach to (*E*)-1 was needed. Scheme 2 shows our

Scheme 2



retrosynthetic analysis. The *trans*-alkene moiety of (*E*)-1 can be constructed through the photochemical isomerization of (*Z*)-1. Key intermediate (*Z*)-1 can be synthesized from acyclic diene **2** via RCM.

The requisite precursor **2a** ($X = \text{SO}_2\text{Ph}$) was readily synthesized from the known diol **3**⁶ in three steps as shown in Scheme 3. The Mitsunobu reaction of diol **3** and $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{SO}_2\text{Ph})_2$ using N,N,N',N' -tetramethylazodicarboxamide (TMAD) proceeded with high group selectivity and provided alcohol **4** as the sole product quantitatively.⁷ The PCC oxidation of the alcohol moiety of **4** followed by the Wittig olefination reaction afforded key intermediate **2a** in 73% yield (two steps). The RCM reaction of **2a** with Grubbs' first-generation catalyst, followed by the removal of sulfones by reduction using Mg, provided (*Z*)-1 in 92% yield (two steps).⁸ Initially, the photochemical isomerization of (*Z*)-1 was performed according to Inoue's procedure (Scheme 3, step f).⁹ The irradiation of (*Z*)-1 with 280 nm UV light in the presence of a sensitizer, dimethyl isophthalate (DMIP), in CH_3CN at rt for 12 h quantitatively afforded a 22:78 (*E*)-1/(*Z*)-1 mixture. Pure (*E*)-1 was isolated in 22% yield using AgNO_3 -impregnated silica gel ($\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$) chromatogra-

Scheme 3^a

^aReagents and conditions: (a) $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{SO}_2\text{Ph})_2$, TMAD, $n\text{-Bu}_3\text{P}$, Et_3N , benzene, 0 °C to rt, quant.; (b) PCC, CH_2Cl_2 , rt, 83%; (c) Ph_3PMeI , $n\text{-BuLi}$, THF, 0 °C to rt, 88%; (d) Grubbs' first-generation catalyst, CH_2Cl_2 , reflux, quant.; (e) Mg, MeOH, rt, 92%; (f) DMIP, 280 nm UV light, CH_3CN , rt, 22% (*E*)-1, 78% (*Z*)-1; (f') DEIP, $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$, 280 nm UV light, pentane, rt, 76% (*E*)-1.

phy;¹⁰ subsequent photochemical isomerization of the recovered (*Z*)-1 produced a reasonable amount of (*E*)-1. While we accomplished a short step synthesis of (*E*)-1 from **3**, the photochemical isomerization step suffered from a low (*E*) selectivity. To overcome this problem, we envisaged the photochemical isomerization of (*Z*)-1 in the presence of $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$; the generated (*E*) isomer should be selectively adsorbed on the $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ and can be removed from the isomerization process as shown in Figure 2.¹¹ In addition, the resulting (*E*) isomer would be liberated from the $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ by being treated with argyrophilic amine base.

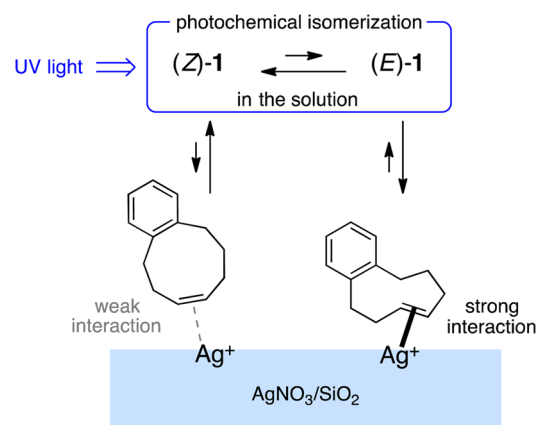


Figure 2. Concept of photochemical isomerization in the presence of $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$.

The reaction was performed in a three-neck round-bottom Pyrex flask equipped with a cylindrical Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar (Figure 3). The left neck was capped with a rubber septum, the center neck fitted with a Teflon connector holding a quartz photoinlet adapter, and the right neck fitted with a three-direction cock connected to an argon balloon.

The flask was charged with a 0.02 M solution of (*Z*)-1 (34.8 mg, 0.202 mmol) and diethyl isophthalate (DEIP) (91.7 mg, 0.412 mmol) in pentane and 500 mg of $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$.¹² A 280 nm UV light was introduced into the flask through the glass

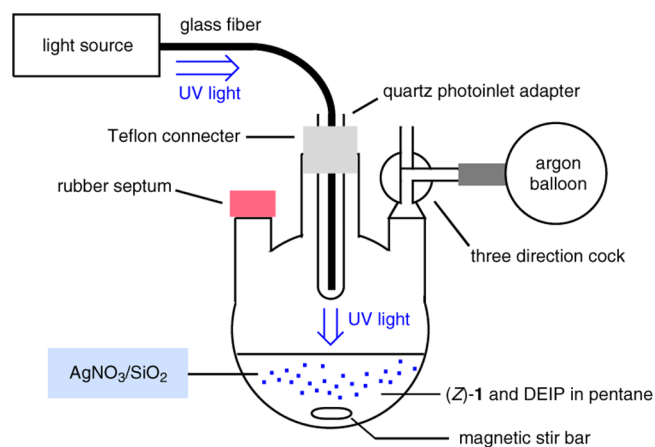


Figure 3. Reaction apparatus for photochemical isomerization in the presence of $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$.

fiber inserted into the photoinlet adapter. The reaction mixture was gently stirred at ambient temperature for 42 h. For the liberation of (*E*)-1 from $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$, aqueous ammonia was added to the reaction mixture, and the resulting reaction mixture was extracted with Et_2O . The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, concentrated, and purified by short-path silica gel column chromatography (pentane), affording a 89:11 (*E*)-1/(*Z*)-1 mixture. The (*E*) isomer was isolated by $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ column chromatography (pentane/ Et_2O) in 76% yield (Scheme 3, step *f*). Thus, a significant improvement of (*E*) selectivity of photochemical isomerization was realized because of the presence of $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$.

Stereochemical Behavior of (*E*)-1. The existence of isolable enantiomers of (*E*)-1 was revealed by HPLC analysis using a chiral stationary phase equipped with a CD and a UV detector. As shown in Figure 4, both enantiomers of (*E*)-1 were successfully separated using a CHIRALCEL OD-H column (analytical column, 4.6 mm \times 250 mm; preparative column, 20 mm \times 250 mm) at rt; the CD signs of the first and second eluates were $-$ and $+$, respectively at 254 nm.

The rate constants of racemization were obtained by the HPLC measurements of enantiopurity at proper time intervals in hexane. The plot of $\ln a$ [$a = |S - R|/(S + R)$] versus time furnished a straight line, affording rate constants k , and the half-lives of the optical activity of (*E*)-1 at 5, 15, 25, and 40 $^\circ\text{C}$ are 67.5, 15.2, 4.35, and 0.583 h, respectively (Figure 5 and Table 1).

The Eyring plot of $\ln(k'T^{-1}; k' = k/2)$ versus T^{-1} showed an excellent straight line (Figure 6). Activation enthalpy ΔH^\ddagger for

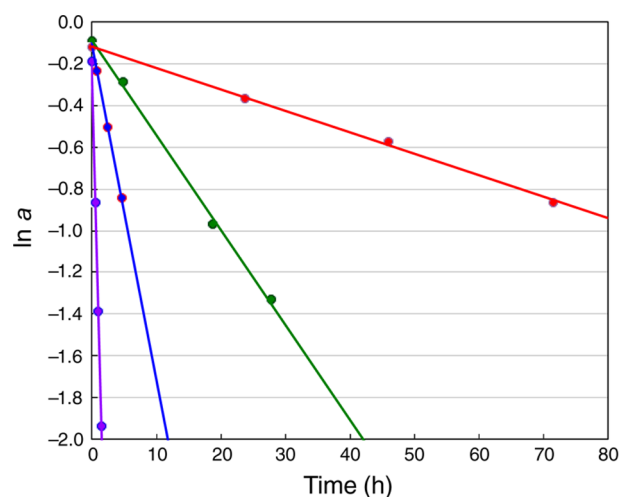


Figure 5. Kinetic measurement of the racemization of (*E*)-1.

Table 1. Rate Constants and Half-Lives of (*E*)-1

T ($^\circ\text{C}$)	k ($\times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$)	$t_{1/2}$ (h)
5	0.0285	67.5
15	0.1263	15.2
25	0.4422	4.35
40	3.301	0.583

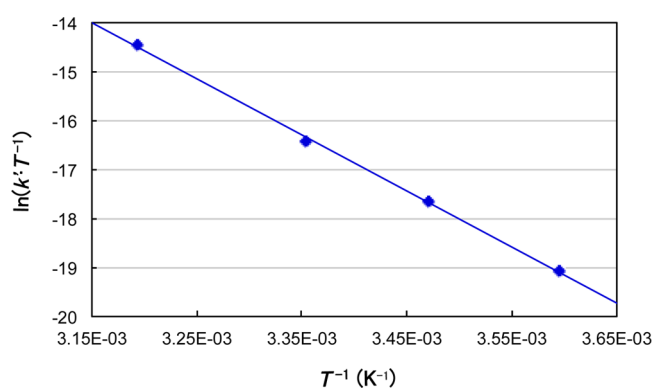


Figure 6. Eyring plot of the racemization of (*E*)-1.

the racemization is 22.8 kcal mol^{-1} , and activation entropy ΔS^\ddagger for the racemization is $-3.31 \text{ cal mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$.

This result indicates that the planar chirality of (*E*)-1 is more stable than that of (*E*)-cyclononene (for racemization energy, $\Delta H^\ddagger = 18.1 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta S^\ddagger = -5.51 \text{ cal mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$).^{16,13}

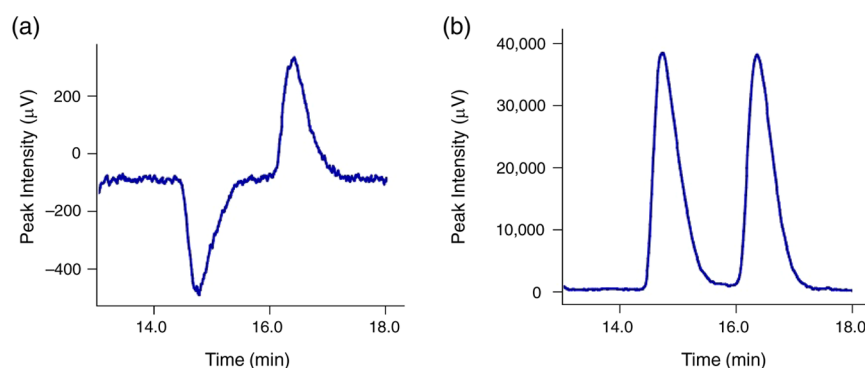


Figure 4. HPLC analysis of (*E*)-1: (a) chromatogram with a CD detector and (b) chromatogram with a UV detector.

On the other hand, Hoppe and colleagues estimated the activation parameters for the racemization of 1,5-(*E,Z*)-cyclononadiene as $\Delta H^\ddagger = 25.9 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta S^\ddagger = -2.01 \text{ cal mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$.¹⁴ Thus, the order of stereochemical stability is as follows: (*E*)-cyclononene < (*E*)-1 < 1,5-(*E,Z*)-cyclononadiene (Figure 7). This trend is reasonably explained by a decrease in

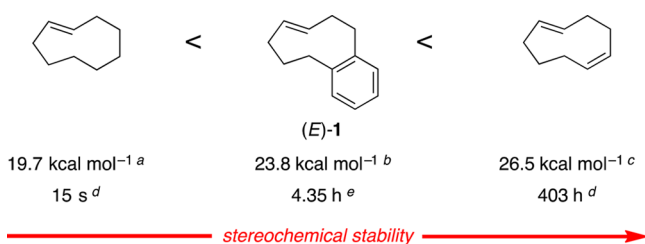


Figure 7. Order of stereochemical stability of (*E*)-cyclononene derivatives: free energies of racemization and half-lives of the optical activity of (*E*)-cyclononenes at 298 K. ^aReanalyzed ΔG^\ddagger (298 K) value from reported experimental data from Cope's group.^{1e,13} ^bExperimental value of ΔG^\ddagger (298 K). ^cCalculated value of ΔG^\ddagger (298 K) reported by Hoppe's group.¹⁴ ^dEstimated values of half-lives of the optical activity based on ΔG^\ddagger (298 K). ^eExperimental value of the half-life of the optical activity at 298 K.

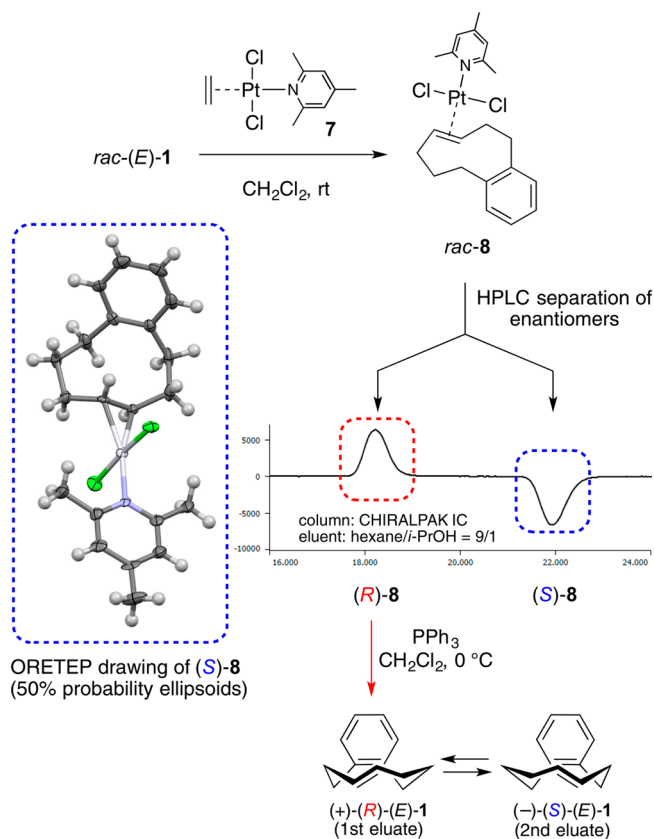
the conformational flexibility of the ring because of the introduction of additional trigonal carbons into the ring, and its degree depends on the bond length of trigonal carbons. The bond length of the (*Z*)-alkene of 1,5-(*E,Z*)-cyclononadiene is shorter than that of the benzene ring of (*E*)-1.

Determination of the Absolute Stereochemistry of (*E*)-1. Because a straightforward determination of the absolute configuration of noncrystalline (*E*)-1 was difficult, the Pt complexes of the enantiomers were prepared by our previously developed method as shown in Scheme 4.^{3g,15} The reaction of *rac*-(*E*)-1 with PtCl₂(2,4,6-trimethylpyridine) (CH₂=CH₂) (7) provided *rac*-8 in 97% yield, and its separation by HPLC using chiral stationary column CHIRALPAK IC or AD-H afforded both enantiomers of 8 in enantiopure crystalline form. An X-ray crystallographic analysis showed the stereochemistry of the second eluate of 8 with an IC column to be (*S*) and that of the first eluate of 8 to be (*R*).¹⁶ The treatment of (*R*)-8 with PPh₃ in CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C provided (*E*)-1 in an enantiomerically enriched form, and its CD signal was identical to that of (+)-(*E*)-1. Therefore, it was unequivocally determined that (+)-(*E*)-1 has an (*R*) configuration.

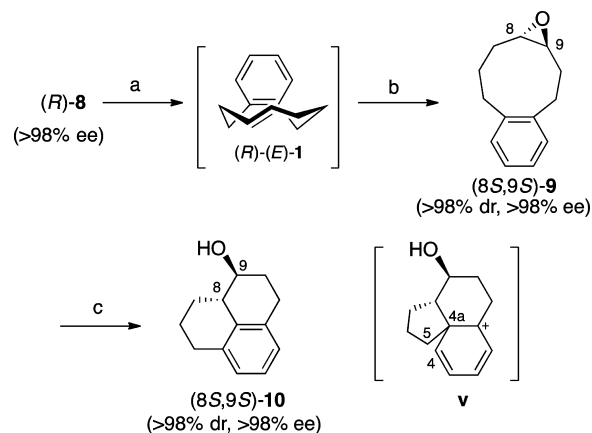
Transformation of the Planar Chirality of (*E*)-1 into the Central Chirality of Carbon. Enantiomerically enriched orthocyclophene (*E*)-1 has the potential to be a chiral building block for chiral compounds with the central chirality of carbon by proper reactions.

The reaction of (*R*)-(*E*)-1, prepared *in situ* from (*R*)-8 (>98% ee) by treatment with PPh₃, with DMDO provided epoxide (8*S*,9*S*)-9 as the sole product in >98% dr and >98% ee (Scheme 5). This result attests to the fact that the epoxidation reaction occurs from the outer peripheral face. The transannular reaction of 9 proceeds in a stereospecific manner. Namely, the BF₃·OEt₂-promoted reaction of (8*S*,9*S*)-9 afforded a unique tricyclic compound, (8*S*,9*S*)-10, in an excellent yield (85%) in >98% dr and >98% ee.¹⁷ This reaction should involve cationic intermediate *v*, which was formed by epoxide cleavage, followed by an intramolecular Friedel–Crafts reaction. Then, the 1,2-migration of the C5 atom from the C4a position to the C4 position will provide (8*S*,9*S*)-10.

Scheme 4



Scheme 5^a



^aReagents and conditions: (a) PPh₃, CH₂Cl₂, -78 to -60 °C; (b) DMDO, CH₂Cl₂, -78 to 0 °C, 71% (two steps); (c) BF₃·OEt₂, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 85%.

CONCLUSIONS

A concise synthesis of (*E*)-4-[7]orthocyclophene (*E*)-1 was performed. The main feature of the synthesis is the efficient photochemical isomerization of (*Z*)-1 in the presence of AgNO₃/SiO₂. The detailed stereochemical behavior of (*E*)-1 was analyzed; its thermodynamic parameters for racemization were as follows: $\Delta H^\ddagger = 22.8 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, and $\Delta S^\ddagger = -3.31 \text{ cal mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$. The absolute stereochemistry of the enantiomers of (*E*)-1 was adequately determined by the X-ray diffraction analysis of Pt complex derivative 8. Furthermore, it was found that the planar chirality of (*E*)-1 can be converted into the

central chirality of carbon in a stereospecific manner. Studies of further synthetic applications of the planar-chiral orthocyclophene are underway.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

General Method. All reactions were performed in heat gun-dried glassware under an argon atmosphere unless otherwise noted. The dehydrated solvent (THF, CH₂Cl₂, DMF, benzene, and MeOH) and the solvent for spectroscopy (CH₃CN and pentane) were purchased and used without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (75 MHz) spectra were recorded at ambient temperature using CDCl₃ as a solvent. Chemical shifts (δ) in parts per million were referenced to the solvent residual peak as an internal standard: CHCl₃ for ¹H NMR (δ 7.26) and CDCl₃ for ¹³C NMR (δ 77.1). The peak multiplicities were given as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; m, multiplet; br, broad. Infrared spectra was recorded on an FT-IR spectrometer as neat liquid on NaCl plates or as crystals by use of a diffuse reflector. Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted on silica gel plates with a fluorescent indicator, and developed plates were visualized by UV (254 nm) and by heating on a hot plate after staining with a 4% solution of phosphomolybdic acid in ethanol or a 2.5% solution of *p*-anisaldehyde in ethanol. Column chromatography was performed using neutral and spherical silica gel. Melting points (mp) were measured on a micro melting point apparatus. HPLC analyses were performed on an UV detector and a CD detector. Preparative GPC was performed with an UV detector and an RI detector. X-ray crystallographic data were recorded using a CCD diffractometer with graphite-monochromated Mo K α radiation (λ = 0.7107 Å) at 123 K. HRMS was performed on a high-resolution mass spectrometer employing a quadrupole doublet-based lens system.

1,1-Bis(phenylsulfonyl)-3-butene.¹⁸ To a solution of bis(phenylsulfonyl)methane (500 mg, 1.68 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) at 0 °C was added NaH (55 wt % in mineral oil, 80.2 mg, 1.84 mmol). After the mixture had been stirred at that temperature for 30 min, allyl bromide (144 μ L, 1.68 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 4 h. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and the mixture extracted three times with AcOEt. The combined organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (2:1 hexane/AcOEt) to afford 534 mg of 1,1-bis(phenylsulfonyl)-3-butene (94%) as colorless crystals: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.99–7.95 (m, 4H), 7.71 (tt, *J* = 7.5, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.61–7.56 (m, 4H), 5.81 (ddt, *J* = 17.0, 10.1, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.09–5.00 (m, 2H), 4.46 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.95–2.90 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 137.8, 134.7, 132.3, 129.7, 129.1, 119.1, 83.6, 29.8; IR (reflection) 2919, 1643, 1583, 1449, 1311, 1142, 1077, 998, 928, 728, 686, 620, 564, 514 cm⁻¹; mp 116.5–117.0 °C; HRMS (EI, positive) [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₁₆O₄S₂ *m/z* 336.0490, found *m/z* 336.0484.

3- $\{o$ -[2,2-Bis(phenylsulfonyl)-4-penten-1-yl]phenyl}-1-propanol (4). To a solution of 2-(hydroxymethyl)benzenepropanol (3) (600 mg, 3.61 mmol), 1,1-bis(phenylsulfonyl)-3-butene (1.46 g, 4.33 mmol), Et₃N (1.00 mL, 7.21 mmol), and tri-*n*-butylphosphine (1.78 mL, 7.12 mmol) in benzene (36 mL) at 0 °C was added TMAD (930 mg, 5.40 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 23 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (3:1 to 2:1 hexane/AcOEt) to afford 1.80 g of 4 (quant.) as colorless crystals: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.92 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 1.2 Hz, 4H), 7.65 (tt, *J* = 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 7.5 Hz, 4H), 7.27 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.22–7.14 (m, 2H), 6.99–6.91 (m, 1H), 5.97 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.2, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.13–5.05 (m, 2H), 3.75 (s, 2H), 3.64 (dt, *J* = 5.7, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.09 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.78 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 1.78 (tt, *J* = 7.8, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.41 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 142.3, 137.2, 134.3, 131.5, 131.4, 131.2, 130.4, 129.9, 128.4, 127.8, 125.9, 120.0, 92.6, 62.1, 34.8, 34.0, 30.4, 29.3; IR (reflection) 3543, 2924, 1582, 1446, 1143, 1076, 911, 730, 686, 615, 586, 538 cm⁻¹; mp 139.0–139.8 °C; HRMS (FAB, positive, matrix of 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₆H₂₉O₅S₂ *m/z* 485.1456, found *m/z* 485.1454.

3- $\{o$ -[2,2-Bis(phenylsulfonyl)-4-penten-1-yl]phenyl}propanol (5). To a solution of 4 (1.94 g, 4.00 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (80 mL) at rt were added molecular sieve 4A powder (2.64 g) and PCC (1.29 g, 5.98 mol). The resulting mixture was stirred at that temperature for 1 h, and hexane (52 mL) and silica gel (51 g) were added. The resulting slurry was transferred onto the top of a silica gel column and chromatographed (3:1 to 2:1 hexane/AcOEt) to afford 1.61 g of 5 (83%) as colorless crystals: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.76 (t, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 1.2 Hz, 4H), 7.66 (tt, *J* = 7.4, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 7.4 Hz, 4H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.21–7.14 (m, 2H), 6.99–6.93 (m, 1H), 6.01 (ddt, *J* = 16.7, 10.4, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 5.16–5.07 (m, 2H), 3.75 (s, 2H), 3.09 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.99 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.68 (dt, *J* = 1.4, 7.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 201.5, 141.3, 137.7, 134.9, 132.0, 131.98, 131.92, 130.9, 130.1, 129.0, 128.5, 126.8, 120.6, 93.0, 45.3, 35.4, 31.0, 25.8; IR (reflection) 3081, 1714, 1581, 1448, 1328, 1142, 930, 752, 572 cm⁻¹; mp 132.9–133.9 °C; HRMS (ESI, positive) [M]⁺ calcd for C₂₆H₂₆O₅S₂ *m/z* 482.1222, found 482.1217.

4- $\{o$ -[2,2-Bis(phenylsulfonyl)-4-penten-1-yl]phenyl}-1-butene (2a). To a solution of methyltriphenylphosphonium iodide (824 mg, 2.03 mmol) in THF (10 mL) at 0 °C was added *n*-BuLi (1.4 M in hexane, 1.36 mL, 1.90 mmol). After the mixture had been stirred at rt for 1 h, a solution of 5 (655 mg, 1.36 mmol) in THF (15 mL) was added. After the mixture had been stirred at that temperature for 30 min, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and the mixture extracted three times with AcOEt. The combined organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (20:1 to 4:1 hexane/AcOEt) to afford 574 mg of 2a (88%) as colorless crystals: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.87 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 1.5 Hz, 4H), 7.64 (tt, *J* = 7.2, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 7.2 Hz, 4H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.17–7.15 (m, 2H), 6.96–6.88 (m, 1H), 6.02 (ddt, *J* = 16.8, 10.2, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.81 (ddt, *J* = 17.3, 10.4, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 5.17–5.00 (m, 4H), 3.72 (s, 2H), 3.10 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.74 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (dt, *J* = 6.6, 7.8 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 142.4, 137.7, 137.4, 134.3, 131.5, 131.4, 131.2, 130.6, 130.1, 128.5, 127.8, 126.0, 120.2, 115.2, 92.7, 35.5, 35.0, 32.6, 30.5; IR (reflection) 3069, 1582, 1446, 1310, 1141, 1075, 914, 730, 583, 544 cm⁻¹; mp 100.5–101.5 °C; HRMS (ESI, positive) [M]⁺ calcd for C₂₇H₂₈O₄S₂ *m/z* 480.1429, found 480.1423.

(Z)-6,6-Bis(phenylsulfonyl)-6,7,10,11-tetrahydro-5H-benzocyclononene (6). To a refluxed solution of 2a (179 mg, 0.373 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (35 mL) was added a solution of Grubbs' first-generation catalyst (15.4 mg, 0.0187 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (7 mL) over an 8 h period. The resulting mixture was stirred for 22 h, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. To the residue in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) was added active charcoal (770 mg). After being stirred for 12 h, the resulting mixture was filtered, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (3:1 hexane/AcOEt) to afford 168 mg of 6 (quant.) as colorless crystals. ¹H NMR analysis of 6 shows broadening peaks, and the ¹³C NMR signal of the sulfonyl α -carbon was not detected probably because of the very low intensity of the peak under standard measurement conditions. These observations would be caused by the interconversion of the conformers on the measurement time scale: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 1.5 Hz, 4H), 7.76–7.68 (m, 3H), 7.60 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 7.5 Hz, 4H), 7.22–7.11 (m, 2H), 7.01 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.76 (dt, *J* = 10.5, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (br, 1H), 3.69 (s, 2H), 3.05 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 2.57 (br, 2H), 2.39–2.32 (br, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.8, 137.4, 134.6, 134.5, 133.0 (br), 131.9, 131.4, 128.7, 128.0, 125.4, 123.8, 33.9, 32.0 (br), 28.7, 26.8; IR (reflection) 3064, 1582, 1447, 1309, 1142, 1076, 910, 733, 686, 629, 585 cm⁻¹; mp 90.5–91.0 °C; HRMS (ESI, positive) [M]⁺ calcd for C₂₅H₂₄O₄S₂ *m/z* 452.1116, found 452.1112.

(Z)-6,7,10,11-Tetrahydro-5H-benzocyclononene ([Z]-1). To a suspension of 6 (307 mg, 0.678 mmol) in MeOH (23 mL) at rt were added Mg turnings (569 mg, 23.7 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with aqueous HCl (1.0 M, 35 mL) and the mixture extracted twice with pentane. The combined organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered, and the solvent was

removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (pentane) to afford 107 mg of (Z)-1 (92%) as a colorless oil: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.20–7.08 (m, 4H), 5.84 (dt, $J = 10.5, 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.50 (dt, $J = 10.5, 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.67 (t, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.59 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.24 (br, 2H), 1.79–1.68 (m, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 142.7, 140.4, 130.6, 130.2, 130.1, 129.5, 126.1, 126.0, 33.9, 32.0, 29.0, 28.1, 24.2; IR (neat) 3009, 2924, 2863, 1490, 1463, 1094, 782, 747, 700, 598 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI, positive) $[\text{M}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{16}$ m/z 172.1252, m/z found 172.1253.

Preparation of $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$. To a solution of AgNO_3 (1 g) in distilled water (100 mL) in an aluminum foil-wrapped one-neck round-bottom flask (300 mL) was added silica gel (9 g). The mixture was stirred for 20 min, and then water was evaporated under reduced pressure with a rotary evaporator at 55 °C. The residue in the flask was further dried under reduced pressure with a rotary vacuum pump for 2 h at 90–110 °C by heating with an oil bath.

(E)-6,7,10,11-Tetrahydro-5H-benzocyclononene [(E)-1]. The reaction was performed in a three-neck round-bottom Pyrex flask equipped with a cylindrical Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar. The left neck was capped with a rubber septum, the center neck fitted with a Teflon connector holding a quartz photoinlet adapter, and the right neck fitted with a three-direction cock connected to an argon balloon. The flask was charged with a 0.02 M solution of (Z)-1 (34.8 mg, 0.202 mmol) and DEIP (91.7 mg, 0.412 mmol) in pentane and 500 mg of $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$.¹¹ A 280 nm UV light (Asahi Spectra MAX-301) was introduced into the flask through the glass fiber inserted into the photoinlet adapter. The reaction mixture was gently stirred at ambient temperature for 42 h. To the reaction mixture was added NH_4OH (NH_3 content of 28–30%, 10 mL), and then the organic compounds were extracted with Et_2O . The combined organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 and filtered, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (pentane). GC analysis of the resulting mixture provided an (E)-1 assay yield of 78.6% and a (Z)-1 assay yield of 9.7% [89:11 (E)-1/(Z)-1] with dodecane as an internal standard [column, Supelco Astec CHIRALDEX B-DP (0.25 mm \times 30 m \times 0.12 μm); oven temperature, 130 °C; injector and detector temperature, 160 °C; carrier gas, He; pressure, 100 kPa; flow rate, 2.5 mL/min; detector, FID; $t_{\text{R}} = 11.5$ min for (Z)-1 and 12.0 min for (E)-1]. The resulting mixture was purified by $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ chromatography (20:1 pentane/ Et_2O to Et_2O only) to afford 26.4 mg of (E)-1 (76%) as a colorless oil: HPLC analysis [column, CHIRALCEL OD-H (0.46 cm \times 25 cm); eluent, hexane; flow rate, 0.5 mL/min; detector, UV 254 nm; temperature, rt; retention time, $t_{\text{R}} = 14.7$ min for (–)-(S)-(E)-1 and 16.3 min for (+)-(R)-(E)-1]; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.20–7.04 (m, 4H), 5.52 (ddd, $J = 15.4, 10.7, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.65 (ddd, $J = 15.4, 11.0, 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.81–2.75 (m, 1H), 2.59–2.47 (m, 3H), 2.45–2.24 (m, 3H), 2.05–1.86 (m, 2H), 1.77–1.65 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 145.3, 138.2, 131.37, 131.31, 130.7, 130.5, 126.2, 125.6, 36.01, 35.99, 34.1, 33.6, 29.7; IR (neat) 3012, 2929, 2856, 1488, 1443, 976, 801, 754, 699, 516, 455 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI, positive) $[\text{M}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{16}$ m/z 172.1252, m/z found 172.1252.

trans-Dichloro(trans-2',4',6'-trimethylpyridine)[η^2 -(E)-6,7,10,11-tetrahydro-5H-benzocyclononene]platinum (8). To a solution of (E)-1 (63.5 mg, 0.361 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) at 40 °C was added trans-dichloro(ethylene)(2,4,6-trimethylpyridine)platinum (7) (150 mg, 0.368 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 4 h at that temperature, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (hexane only to 5:1 hexane/AcOEt) to afford a mixture of 8 and 7. The resulting mixture was purified by preparative GPC [column, JAIGEL-1H (2.0 cm \times 60 cm); eluent, CHCl_3 ; flow rate, 3.7 mL/min; temperature, rt] to afford 196 mg of 8 (97%) as yellow crystals: preparative HPLC [column, CHIRALPAK AD-H (2.0 cm \times 25 cm); eluent, 1:1 hexane/*i*-PrOH; flow rate, 4.0 mL/min; detector, UV 254 nm; temperature, rt; retention time, $t_{\text{R}} = 77.0$ min for (–)-(S)-8 and 107 min for (+)-(R)-8]; HPLC analysis [column, CHIRALPAK IC (0.46 cm \times 25 cm); eluent, 9:1 hexane/*i*-Pr-OH; flow rate, 0.5 mL/min; detector, UV 254 nm; temperature, rt; retention time, $t_{\text{R}} = 18.2$ min for the (+)-(R) isomer and 21.9 min for the (–)-(S) isomer];

$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = 130.18$ (c 0.44, CHCl_3) for the (S) isomer (>98% ee); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} + 130.14$ (c 0.46, CHCl_3) for the (R) isomer (>98% ee); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.20–6.99 (m, 6H), 5.37 (br, 1H), 4.69 (br, 1H), 3.12 (s, 6H), 2.93–2.83 (m, 3H), 2.75–2.67 (m, 1H), 2.57–2.28 (m, 6H), 2.19–1.95 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 157.6, 151.1, 143.1, 137.5, 131.2, 130.5, 126.8, 126.5, 125.2, 94.3, 94.0, 35.2, 35.0, 34.1, 33.8, 28.4, 25.7, 20.7; IR (reflection) 2928, 1626, 1457, 1374, 1320, 1036, 924, 849, 758, 567, 501 cm^{-1} ; mp >185 °C dec; HRMS (FAB, positive, matrix of 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol) $[\text{M}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}^{35}\text{Cl}^{37}\text{Cl}^{194}\text{Pt}$ m/z 559.1118, found m/z 559.1115.

(8S,9S)-6,7,8,9,10,11-Hexahydro-8,9-epoxy-5H-benzocyclononene [(8S,9S)-9]. To a solution of (+)-(R)-8 (25.9 mg, 0.0462 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL) at –78 °C was added triphenylphosphine (25.6 mg, 0.0976 mmol). The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to –60 °C over 1.5 h. Then the mixture was recooled to –78 °C, and a DMDO solution (0.043 M in acetone, 10.7 mL, 0.460 mmol) was added at that temperature. After the mixture was allowed to warm to 0 °C over 6 h, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure at rt. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (20:1 to 10:1 hexane/AcOEt) to afford 6.2 mg of (8S,9S)-9 (71%) in >98% dr and >98% ee as colorless crystals: HPLC analysis [column, CHIRALCEL OD-3 (0.46 cm \times 25 cm); eluent, 95:5 hexane/EtOH; flow rate, 0.5 mL/min; detector, UV 254 nm; temperature, rt; $t_{\text{R}} = 12.0$ min for (8S,9S)-9 and 13.3 min for (8R,9R)-9]; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = 173.68$ (c 0.77, CHCl_3) for (8S,9S)-9; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.20–7.18 (m, 2H), 7.11–7.09 (m, 2H), 2.99–2.68 (m, 5H), 2.56–2.52 (m, 1H), 2.41–2.32 (m, 1H), 2.25–2.12 (m, 2H), 1.99–1.83 (m, 1H), 1.19–0.96 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 143.2, 139.1, 130.7, 130.1, 126.8, 126.1, 60.0, 56.6, 32.8, 31.8, 29.5, 28.6 (two peaks are overlapping); IR (reflection) 2932, 2862, 1491, 1446, 988, 945, 911, 882, 817, 757, 521 cm^{-1} ; mp 32.0–33.0 °C; HRMS (ESI, positive) $[\text{M}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$ m/z 188.1201, m/z found 188.1201.

(1S,9aS)-2,3,7,8,9,9a-Hexahydro-1H-phenalen-1-ol [(8S,9S)-10]. To a solution of (8S,9S)-9 (6.2 mg, 0.0329 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) at 0 °C was added $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{OEt}_2$ (8.26 μL , 0.0658 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at that temperature for 30 min. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 . The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 and filtered, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (20:1 to 7:1 hexane/AcOEt) to afford 5.3 mg (85%) of (8S,9S)-10 in >98% dr and >98% ee as colorless crystals: HPLC analysis [column, CHIRALCEL OD-3 (0.46 cm \times 25 cm); eluent, 99:1 hexane/EtOH; flow rate, 0.9 mL/min; detection, UV 254 nm; temperature, rt; $t_{\text{R}} = 18.8$ min for (8S,9S)-10 and 20.3 min for (8R,9R)-10]; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{21} + 17.1$ (c 0.36, CHCl_3) for (8S,9S)-10; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.05 (dd, $J = 7.5, 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.65 (ddd, $J = 10.0, 9.9, 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.01–2.87 (m, 2H), 2.85–2.73 (m, 2H), 2.55 (ddd, $J = 10.5, 10.2, 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.39 (dddd, $J = 12.6, 4.5, 4.4, 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.14 (dddd, $J = 12.5, 5.6, 3.9, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.05–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.89–1.70 (m, 2H), 1.32 (dddd, $J = 12.1, 12.0, 12.0, 3.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 137.7, 135.7, 135.1, 126.9, 126.4, 126.0, 73.3, 44.8, 32.8, 29.6, 28.7, 26.7, 22.6; IR (reflection) 3313, 2926, 1459, 1360, 1101, 1052, 913, 839, 801, 760, 740 cm^{-1} ; mp 68.5–69.5 °C; HRMS (EI, positive) $[\text{M}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$ m/z 188.1201, m/z found 188.1202.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1021/acs.joc.6b01799.

Reanalysis data of the racemization of (E)-cyclononene, ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra for all synthesized compounds, a thermal ellipsoid plot for the crystal structure of (S)-8, and HPLC chromatograms of compounds 8–10 (PDF) Crystallographic information for (S)-8 (CIF)

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grants JP16H04113 and JP16H01158 in Middle Molecular Strategy, Integrated Research Consortium on Chemical Sciences, and the Cooperative Research Program of "Network Joint Research Center for Materials and Devices". We thank T. Nishi (Kyushu University) for assistance with the HRMS measurements.

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- (11) As a related important study, Fox and colleagues have reported an efficient photochemical isomerization of (*Z*)- to (*E*)-cycloalkenes with the continuous circulation of the reaction mixture pumped through a packed column of AgNO₃/SiO₂: (a) Royzen, M.; Yap, G. P. A.; Fox, J. M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, *130*, 3760–3761. (b) Royzen, M.; Taylor, M. T.; DeAngelis, A.; Fox, J. M. *Chem. Sci.* **2011**, *2*, 2162–2165.
- (12) Because of the low solubility of DMIP in pentane, DEIP was used for the photochemical isomerization in the presence of AgNO₃/SiO₂.
- (13) To clarify the order of stereochemical stability between the (*E*)-cycloalkenes, we reanalyzed Cope's reported data to obtain the thermodynamic parameters of (*E*)-cyclononene (see the Supporting Information for the details).
- (14) Deiters, A.; Mück-Lichtenfeld, C.; Fröhlich, R.; Hoppe, D. *Chem. - Eur. J.* **2002**, *8*, 1833–1842.
- (15) Tomooka, K.; Shimada, M.; Uehara, K.; Ito, M. *Organometallics* **2010**, *29*, 6632–6635.
- (16) Selected crystal data for (*S*)-**8**: monoclinic, *P*₂₁ (No. 4), *a* = 12.359(2) Å, *b* = 9.5073(15) Å, *c* = 18.697(3) Å, β = 105.044(3)°, *V* = 2121.5(6) Å³, *Z* = 4, *R*₁ = 0.0375, *wR*₂ = 0.0610, Flack parameter = −0.013(7), CCDC 1483485.
- (17) The stereochemistry of **9** and **10** was suggested by the reaction pathway. Similar transformations of planar-chiral cyclic amides have been reported. See: Tomooka, K.; Suzuki, M.; Shimada, M.; Ni, R.; Uehara, K. *Org. Lett.* **2011**, *13*, 4926–4929 and ref 6.
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