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**Photocatalytic Redox-Combined Synthesis of L-Pipecolinic Acid from
L-Lysine by Suspended Titania Particles: Effect of Noble Metal
Loading on the Selectivity and Optical Purity of the Product**

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Photocatalytic (> 300 nm) conversion of L-(S)-lysine (L-Lys), in its neutralized aqueous solution, into L-pipecolic acid (L-PCA) under deaerated conditions at 298 K was investigated in detail using suspended TiO_2 powders (Degussa P-25, Ishihara ST-01, and HyCOM TiO_2) loaded with platinum (Pt), rhodium (Rh), or palladium (Pd). A common feature of the results of experiments using a wide variety of metal-loaded TiO_2 photocatalysts is that the rate of PCA formation (r_{PCA}) was greatly reduced when higher optical purity of PCA (OP_{PCA}), i.e., enantio excess of the L-isomer of PCA, was obtained; higher r_{PCA} was achieved by the use of Pt-loaded TiO_2 powders, while these powders gave relatively low OP_{PCA} . Selectivity of PCA yield (S_{PCA}), i.e., amount of PCA production based on L-Lys consumption, also tended to increase with decrease in OP_{PCA} , giving a master curve in the plots of OP_{PCA} versus S_{PCA} . Among the TiO_2 powders used in this study, HyCOM TiO_2 showed relatively high OP_{PCA} and S_{PCA} but not optimum S_{PCA} and OP_{PCA} simultaneously. In order to interpret such relations, the mechanism of stereoselective synthesis of the L-isomer of PCA (L-PCA) was investigated using isotope-labeled α - ^{15}N -L-lysine with quantitative analysis of incorporation of ^{15}N in PCA and ammonia (NH_3), a by-product. It was observed for several photocatalysts that the ^{15}N proportion (P_{15}) in PCA was almost equal to OP_{PCA} , suggesting that oxidative cleavage by photogenerated positive holes of the ϵ -amino moiety of L-Lys gave optically pure L-PCA through retention of chirality at the α -carbon in the presumed intermediate, a cyclic Schiff base (α -CSB), which undergoes reduction by photoexcited electrons into PCA. From P_{15} in NH_3 and PCA, the selectivity of oxidation between α and ϵ -amino groups in L-Lys by photoexcited positive holes (h^+) and the efficiency of reduction of α -CSB (produced via ϵ -amino group oxidation to give optically pure PCA) and ϵ -CSB (produced via α -amino group oxidation to give racemic PCA) by photoexcited electrons (e^-) were calculated. The former was found to be independent of the kind of photocatalyst, especially the loaded metal, while the latter was influenced markedly only by the loaded metal. It was clarified that OP_{PCA} and S_{PCA} obtained for various TiO_2 powders used in the present study were strongly governed by the reduction stage, i.e., the efficiency of reduction of two types of CSB. When S_{PCA} was relatively low, photocatalysts, favoring the reduction of α -CSB rather than ϵ -CSB, gave higher OP_{PCA} but lower S_{PCA} , since some

ϵ -CSB remained unreduced to give racemic PCA. In contrast, at higher S_{PCA} , both CSB's were reduced non-selectively and OP_{PCA} was found to be determined mainly by the selectivity in the oxidation stage. The relatively low yield of molecular hydrogen (H_2) when higher S_{PCA} was achieved is consistent with the mechanism in which H_2 liberation occurs instead of the reduction of CSB's by e^- . Thus, the general tendency of plots between OP_{PCA} and S_{PCA} could be explained by the above-described redox-combined mechanism of photocatalysis.

Key Words: photocatalysis; redox-combined mechanism; metal-loaded titania particles; L-lysine; L-pipecolic acid; Schiff-base intermediate.

INTRODUCTION

Pipecolic acid (PCA) is one of the most important intermediate compounds for the syntheses of a wide range of medicines and/or biologically active chemical compounds;¹ for example, a commercially available local anesthetic, L-N-propylpipecolic acid 2,6-xylidide, is synthesized from L-(S)-PCA (L-PCA).² In order to obtain optically active L-PCA, deaminocyclization of L-(S)-lysine (L-Lys) is a preferable green chemistry process, because the optically pure, but cheap, starting material is readily available and only ammonia is liberated as a by-product in the reaction stoichiometry. Several routes of stoichiometric production of L-PCA from L-Lys have been reported,³⁻⁵ but they are non-catalytic and multi-step routes. In 1990, we reported a one-step photocatalytic synthesis of L-PCA by photoirradiation of a deaerated aqueous solution of L-Lys with suspended particulate semiconductor photocatalysts, such as titanium(IV) oxide (TiO_2) or cadmium(II) sulfide (CdS).^{6,7} This photocatalytic synthesis proceeds under atmospheric pressure at room temperature and needs no protection of the functional groups in L-Lys. To the best of our knowledge, this is a unique example of catalytic one-step synthesis of L-PCA from L-Lys and a *greener* process compared with the conventional synthetic methods.

Photocatalysis is a redox reaction driven by photoexcited electrons (e^-) in the conduction band and simultaneously generated positive holes (h^+) in the valence band of semiconducting materials when photoirradiated with the light of energy greater than the band gap between the valence and conduction bands.^{8,9} Generally speaking, in the presence of molecular oxygen (O_2) under ordinary atmospheric conditions, the target of reduction by e^- is limited to O_2 and the proposed resulting products, superoxide anion,¹⁰ hydroperoxy¹¹ and/or hydroxyl¹² radicals, are all oxidants. Therefore, the photocatalytic reaction under aerated conditions is oxidation of substrates by both h^+ and the oxidants derived from e^- , and this is one of the main reasons for the potential environmental applications of photocatalysis, i.e., complete oxidation and mineralization of organic pollutants in air and/or water.^{13,14} In order to apply this photocatalytic oxidation to organic synthesis, it is necessary to avoid over-oxidation (mineralization) of substrates; several examples of photocatalytic oxidative conversion of organic substrates have been reported.¹⁵⁻¹⁸ On the other hand, when the photocatalytic reactions are carried out under deaerated conditions, both reduction and oxidation by e^- and h^+ , respectively, can be utilized for conversion of organic substrates; for example, transfer hydrogenation of nitrogen-containing compounds along with the oxidation of alcohols¹⁹⁻²¹ has been reported. Similar to the reported photocatalytic cyclization of α,ω -diamines,²² the proposed mechanism of the above-mentioned photocatalytic deaminocyclization of L-Lys involves successive oxidation of one of the amino groups in L-Lys into imines by h^+ , hydrolysis of the imines into aldehyde or ketone, condensation of them with the remaining amino group into a cyclic Schiff base (CSB), and reduction of CSB into PCA by e^- ,⁶ as shown in Scheme 1. Such combination of reduction and oxidation is one of the characteristic features of photocatalytic PCA synthesis, since, equimolar oxidation and reduction by positive holes and electrons, respectively, proceed separately in the ordinary photocatalytic reaction systems, giving different reduction and oxidation products. Since h^+ and e^- produced in a particle must be consumed on the surface of each particle in the photocatalytic reaction by semiconductor particles, the sites for oxidation and reduction might be located nearby, enabling induction of a redox-combined reaction. Several examples of such redox-combined photocatalytic reactions have been reported.²³⁻²⁹

Optical purity of the product PCA (OP_{PCA}) was found to depend on the kind of photocatalyst; TiO_2 and CdS-based particulate photocatalysts gave L-excess and almost racemic PCA, respectively.⁶ This dependence of OP_{PCA} has been attributed to the difference in the position, i.e., which amino group in L-Lys undergoes preferential oxidative attack by h^+ ; as shown in Scheme 1, oxidation of an α -amino group into α -keto acid leads to the loss of chirality, whereas oxidation of an ε -amino group has no effect on the optical activity. Infrared spectroscopic analyses of the behavior of L-Lys adsorbed on thin film photocatalysts suggested that h^+ in CdS can oxidize only the α -amino group, while TiO_2 oxidizes the ε -amino group predominantly.³⁰ Therefore, in order to achieve high OP_{PCA} in the photocatalytic synthesis of PCA from L-Lys, the use of a TiO_2 -based photocatalyst is preferable, though we have not been able to obtain optically pure PCA by TiO_2 photocatalysis due to the partial contribution of the α -amino group oxidation route, and further regulation is therefore needed for application of this photocatalytic process to practical organic synthesis.

The above results lead to a strategy for producing optically active PCA through the preferential oxidation of an ε -amino group in L-Lys by changing the surface physicochemical properties of the catalysts with the loading of co-catalysts. In this paper, we describe the results of a study on the effects of various TiO_2 powders and co-catalysts on photocatalytic PCA synthesis. We have attempted to provide an overview for the correlation and improvement of OP_{PCA} , selectivity for PCA production, and PCA yield of the above-mentioned reaction systems with focus on the reaction mechanism, which was investigated by measurement of isotopic distributions of nitrogen (^{14}N and ^{15}N) in NH_3 and PCA using α - ^{15}N -L-lysine (α - ^{15}N -L-lys) as a starting material.

EXPERIMENTALS AND METHODS

Materials

Commercial TiO_2 samples, Degussa P-25 (ca. $50\text{ m}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$, a mixture of anatase and rutile crystallites), Ishihara ST-01 ($320\text{ m}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$, mainly anatase), and synthesized HyCOM (Hydrothermal Crystallization in Organic Media),^{31,32} which was calcined at 823 K for 1 h under air ($67\text{ m}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$, anatase), were used in this study. Metal salts such as chloroplatinic acid ($H_2PtCl_6 \cdot 6H_2O$),

palladium chloride (PdCl₂), and rhodium chloride (RhCl₃) (Wako Pure Chemicals) were used as received for the metal loading. L-Lys hydrochloride (Wako) and α -¹⁵N-L-Lys dihydrochloride (99%, Cambridge Isotope Laboratories) were used in the photocatalytic reaction after neutralization by sodium hydroxide (NaOH). Benzaldehyde, acetonitrile, and an amino acid derivatizing agent, BSTFA (N,O-bis(trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamide, GL Sciences), were used without further purification.

Metal Loading

Loading of noble metals onto the TiO₂ powders was achieved by impregnation and subsequent H₂ reduction as follows. To an aqueous suspension (50-100 cm³) a calculated amount of TiO₂, a metal chloride solution (in most cases ca. 1 mmol dm⁻³), was added dropwise for 1 h with magnetic stirring at room temperature. The mixture was gently stirred at ca. 353 K, evaporated to dryness, and then further dried at 383 K overnight in an oven. The powder thus obtained was ground in a mortar to produce fine powder and placed in a quartz cylindrical vessel. The vessel was heated in an electric furnace up to 573 K with an argon (Ar) flow through a quartz tube inserted in the vessel and kept at this temperature for 15 min. Then a flow of hydrogen (H₂) (40 cm³ min⁻¹) was introduced into the vessel with increase in temperature up to 773 K, and the vessel was kept at this temperature for 3 h. The vessel was inclined and rotated at ca. 70 rpm throughout the reduction process to avoid heterogeneity. In all catalyst preparation procedures, the content of metal was 2%, calculated as the weight ratio of loaded metal to TiO₂.

Photocatalytic Reaction and Product Analysis

A metal-loaded catalyst (50 mg) was suspended in an aqueous solution (5.0 cm³) containing L-Lys (100 μ mol) and photoirradiated by a high-pressure mercury arc (Eiko-sha, 400 W) under Ar. The photoirradiation was performed through a cylindrical Pyrex glass filter and a glass reaction tube (18 mm in diameter and 180 mm in length) so that light of wavelength > 300 nm reached the suspension. The temperature of the suspension during photoirradiation was maintained at 298 \pm 0.5

K by the use of a thermostated water bath. For a rough estimation of photonic efficiency of the photocatalytic reaction, incident photon flux ($1500 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$ at a wavelength between 300 and 400 nm for the irradiated area of the reaction tube, 5.1 cm^2) was estimated by total emission energy of the mercury arc at the sample position and a spectrum measured using a Molectron Power Max 5200 laser power meter and a Hamamatsu Photonics C7473-36 photonic multi-channel analyzer (resolution: 0.8 nm), respectively.

After irradiation for 1 h, a portion (0.2 cm^3) of the gas phase of the sample was withdrawn with a syringe and subjected to gas chromatographic analysis (GC, Shimadzu GC-8A with an MS-5A column (GL Sciences) and a TCD detector) of molecular hydrogen (H_2). The yield of enantiomers of PCA, as well as the amount of unreacted L-Lys, was measured by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC, Shimadzu LC-6A equipped with a Daicel ChiralPak MA(+) column and an ultraviolet absorption detector). These product analyses have been reported in detail elsewhere.^{33,34}

Derivatization of NH_3 , a by-product, into benzylamine (BA) was performed as follows. To 5 cm^3 of a reaction mixture containing products (NH_3 and PCA) and unreacted L-Lys (or α - ^{15}N -L-lys) as well as a metal-loaded catalyst, neat benzaldehyde (1 mmol) was injected through a rubber septum. The suspension was vigorously stirred under Ar for 1 h and subsequently stirred under H_2 for 1 h. After acidification of the suspension with hydrochloric acid to convert benzylamine into its water-soluble hydrochloride salt, unreacted benzaldehyde was removed by extraction with diethyl ether. The aqueous layer was evaporated to dryness to yield a yellowish residue. A portion of the residue was again dissolved in water and was analyzed by HPLC with a Daicel Crownpak CR(+) column (for BA) or a Daicel ChiralPak MA(+) column (for PCA). GC-mass spectroscopy (MS) measurements were performed with a Shimadzu QP5050A equipped with a fused silica capillary (J&W DB-1). A small amount of the yellowish residue was treated with BSTFA in acetonitrile in a sealed glass tube under Ar, heated at 423 K for 2.5 h, and injected. MS patterns of fractions were recorded in chemical ionization (CI with isobutene) mode.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Photocatalytic Activity of Metal-loaded TiO₂ Powders

Figure 1 shows rate of PCA formation (r_{PCA}), optical purity of PCA (OP_{PCA}), i.e., enantiomer excess percentage of the L-isomer of PCA, and selectivity of PCA yield (S_{PCA}) based on L-Lys consumption for photocatalytic reaction of L-Lys in aqueous suspensions of various metal-loaded TiO₂ powders. A preliminary experiment showed that TiO₂ loaded with nickel, copper, or silver gave appreciable but very low photocatalytic activity for PCA production (data not shown), and noble metals, Pt, Pd and Rh, were used as representative co-catalysts in this study. All of the powders used in this study gave PCA from L-Lys, and a wide variety of photocatalytic activities was observed depending on the kind of TiO₂ and the loaded metal. A common feature was that r_{PCA} was greatly reduced when higher OP_{PCA} and lower S_{PCA} were obtained, e.g., Pd-loaded P-25 exhibited highest OP_{PCA} but lowest r_{PCA} and S_{PCA} . Similar photocatalytic activity, relatively high OP_{PCA} but low r_{PCA} and S_{PCA} , was observed for the other Pd-loaded samples. On the other hand, when any of the TiO₂ powders were used, loading of Pt tended to induce high r_{PCA} and S_{PCA} . The highest r_{PCA} (ca. 80 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$) and relatively high S_{PCA} (ca. 70%) was achieved by the use of Pt-loaded HyCOM-TiO₂. This highest r_{PCA} corresponded to photonic efficiency of 11% on the assumption of a two-electron process as discussed later. It is notable that almost complete consumption of L-Lys was achieved by 0.5-h irradiation of this photocatalyst, while other TiO₂ powders required an hour or more of irradiation. However, with respect to OP_{PCA} , the photocatalytic performance of these Pt-loaded TiO₂ powders was poor in comparison with that of other metal-loaded samples.

As described before, the present photocatalytic reaction has been proved to proceed via a combination of oxidation of L-Lys with positive holes (h^+) and reduction of CSB intermediates with electrons (e^-), as shown in Scheme 1. It has been proposed that Pt loaded on photocatalysts captures e^- and acts as a cathode for the reduction of protons or other reaction intermediates.³³ In the case of TiO₂, loaded Pt should work as a sole reduction site, because bare TiO₂, without modification with Pt, has poor ability for reduction of adsorbed substrates except for suitable electron acceptors such as

molecular oxygen. Actually, the photocatalytic activity of bare TiO₂ powders in the present system was negligibly small (data not shown). Therefore, it is thought that the functions of other loaded metals such as Rh and Pd used in the present study are similar to that of Pt, a catalytic site not for the oxidation of L-Lys but for the reduction of CSB's by e⁻, and the observed dependence of photocatalytic performance on the kind of loaded metal is thought to be due to the difference in catalytic abilities of these metals for CSB reduction as is discussed later.

There was appreciable dependence of photocatalytic activity on the kind of TiO₂ powder; the HyCOM TiO₂ powders showed high r_{PCA} when any kind of metal was loaded. For example, even when HyCOM TiO₂ loaded with Rh, which reduced each r_{PCA} of Pt-loaded HyCOM, P-25, and ST-01 powders, was used, the r_{PCA} was still higher than those of other TiO₂ powders loaded with Pt. High photocatalytic activity of HyCOM TiO₂ powders, similar to that found in the present study, has been observed in various liquid-phase photocatalytic systems and might be due to well-balanced structural features of HyCOM TiO₂ powders; i.e., high crystallinity and large surface area, leading to lesser recombination between e⁻ and h⁺ and greater adsorption of substrates, respectively.^{7,31,35} Detailed discussions on the correlation between photocatalytic activity and physicochemical properties of HyCOM TiO₂ powders will be published elsewhere.

Figure 2 shows plots of OP_{PCA} versus S_{PCA} extracted from the three-dimensional plot of Fig. 1. There is a clear relation between them, i.e., S_{PCA} increased with decrease in OP_{PCA}, which gave a master curve, though HyCOM TiO₂ powders tended to show slightly higher S_{PCA} and OP_{PCA} among the TiO₂ samples used. These results suggest that achievement of optimum S_{PCA} and OP_{PCA} simultaneously by each catalyst is difficult.

It can also be seen in Fig. 2 that both S_{PCA} and OP_{PCA} depend mainly on the kind of loaded metal. Among them, Pt loading tended to give higher S_{PCA} but lower OP_{PCA}. This trend was reversed for Pd-loaded catalysts, while Rh loading gave moderate photocatalytic activity. Since loaded metals are thought to act as reduction sites, as mentioned above, these results also indicate that the difference in catalytic performances in the reduction stage has a significant influence on

S_{PCA} and OP_{PCA} . This relation of S_{PCA} and OP_{PCA} is discussed later on the basis of mechanistic findings.

Mechanistic Insights into Photocatalytic Reaction of L-Lys

As shown in Scheme 1, the overall process of photocatalytic production of PCA from L-Lys consists of three steps: oxidation of one of the amino groups of L-Lys with h^+ to yield imines, hydrolysis of imines into α -keto acid and δ -aldehyde along with the release of ammonia (NH_3) followed by intramolecular condensation between residual amino groups and the carbonyl group into two types of cyclic Schiff base (CSB) intermediates, and reduction of CSB's formally by e^- along with addition of protons to yield the final product, PCA. Thus, observed OP_{PCA} and S_{PCA} must be governed by the selectivities of both oxidation (which amino group in L-Lys is oxidized) and reduction (efficiency in reduction of CSB's). In order to interpret the observed difference in photocatalytic performances of several metal-loaded TiO_2 powders, the selectivity in each stage should be evaluated separately, and we have therefore tried to determine the isotopic distributions of nitrogen (^{14}N and ^{15}N) in NH_3 (as a form of benzylamine, BA) and PCA using α - ^{15}N -L-lysine (α - ^{15}N -L-Lys) as a starting material.

Figure 3 shows parts of GC-MS patterns of PCA synthesized photocatalytically from L-Lys and α - ^{15}N -L-Lys and those of BA prepared by post-irradiation condensation between NH_3 and benzaldehyde followed by H_2 reduction (Scheme 2). The data obtained using Pt-loaded P-25 are shown in this figure. Peaks at m/z 274 and m/z 252 are assigned to parent peaks ($[\text{M}+1]^+$) of bis(trimethylsilyl (TMS)) derivative of PCA and BA, respectively. It is clear by comparison of MS patterns of PCA and BA synthesized from α - ^{15}N -L-Lys with those from L-Lys that both products gave fragments of one atomic unit larger molecular weight together with standard fragments, indicating the incorporation of ^{15}N atoms in PCA and BA molecules. Based on the assumption that the isotopic fractions (m/z 274 : 275 : 276 = 100 : 24 : 10 for PCA and m/z 252 : 253 : 254 = 100 : 29 : 10 for BA) in samples obtained from L-Lys are also applicable to the ^{15}N -incorporated molecules, the isotopic distributions of photocatalytic products, defined as the proportion of the

amount of ^{15}N -incorporated products in the total amount of products ($P_{15} / \%$), of PCA and NH_3 on this photocatalyst were estimated to be 46 and 45 for PCA and NH_3 , respectively.

Table 1 summarizes P_{15} in PCA and NH_3 , OP_{PCA} , S_{PCA} , and amount of molecular hydrogen (H_2) production ($Y_{\text{H}_2} / \mu\text{mol}$). Based on the fact that S_{PCA} , OP_{PCA} , and Y_{H_2} were not greatly affected by the source material, L-Lys and α - ^{15}N -L-Lys, by a few representative photocatalysts, it was assumed that L-Lys and α - ^{15}N -L-Lys behave similarly in the photocatalytic reaction. Mainly due to the relatively low yield of NH_3 by some Pd- and Rh-loaded photocatalysts, leading to an insufficient amount of BA yield for GC-MS analysis, we could not detect any peak of BA to obtain P_{15} . It was observed for several photocatalysts that P_{15} in PCA was comparable to OP_{PCA} , though a slight difference was observed on Pt-loaded P-25, indicating that oxidative cleavage by h^+ of an ϵ -amino moiety of L-Lys gave optically pure L-PCA through retention of chirality of the α -carbon in the presumed intermediate of α -CSB, which undergoes reduction by e^- into L-PCA. On the other hand, P_{15} in NH_3 reflects the proportion of oxidation at the α -amino moiety in consumed L-Lys, since NH_3 is produced via oxidation of L-Lys followed by hydrolysis of the imines. It is clear that P_{15} in NH_3 was almost constant, i.e., independent of the kind of photocatalyst used in the present experiments. In our previous study,³⁰ we showed that L-Lys is adsorbed on the TiO_2 surface through protonation of an α -amino group by acidic hydroxyl groups on the surface. Because a basic amino group undergoes oxidation more easily than does a protonated amino group such as an α -amino group of Lys in its neutral aqueous solution, protonation on the TiO_2 surface enhances the relative probability of oxidation of the ϵ -amino group to give optically active PCA. The constant P_{15} in NH_3 observed in this study indicates that the surface properties of TiO_2 samples are not so different and that the selectivity in the first oxidation step is less controllable by metal loading.

On the other hand, significant differences have been observed in P_{15} in PCA depending on the kind of photocatalyst, especially a loaded metal. These results suggest that the observed difference in OP_{PCA} is due to the difference in efficiencies of reduction of two types of CSB, α -CSB and ϵ -CSB, the former of which is produced via ϵ -amino group oxidation to give the L-isomer of PCA and the latter of which is produced via α -amino group oxidation to give racemic PCA.

For more precise interpretation of the observed trend of plots between OP_{PCA} and S_{PCA} as shown in Fig. 2, we tried to quantify the efficiency of reduction of two types of CSB by analyzing photocatalytic activity and isotopic distribution. On the basis of the reaction mechanism shown in Scheme 1, we could estimate the amounts of δ -aldehyde and α -keto acid intermediates from the total amounts of consumption of L-Lys and P₁₅ in NH₃. Assuming a quantitative intramolecular condensation into CSB, reduction efficiency of the two kinds of CSB (f_{α} and f_{ϵ}), defined as yields of ¹⁵N- and ¹⁴N-incorporated PCA's based on the amounts of produced α -CSB (f_{α}) and ϵ -CSB (f_{ϵ}), respectively, was determined. The results for Pt-loaded P-25 are shown in Scheme 3. The reaction started with 100 μ mol of L-Lys, and PCA was produced through the intermediacy of 28 and 23 μ mol of α -CSB and ϵ -CSB, respectively, as calculated from the consumption of L-Lys (51%) and P₁₅ in NH₃ (45%). From the amounts of α -CSB and ϵ -CSB, P₁₅ in PCA (46%), and total yield of PCA (34%), f_{α} and f_{ϵ} were calculated to be 57 and 78%, respectively. Similarly calculated f_{α} and f_{ϵ} for specific metal-loaded TiO₂ powders are given in Table 1.

As expected from the above results and discussion, f_{α} and f_{ϵ} varied depending on the kind of photocatalyst. It seems that f_{ϵ} showed a more marked dependence than did f_{α} , and the dependence was closely related to the photocatalytic performance. As for the results of photocatalytic reaction in which S_{PCA} is relatively low, e.g., by Pd-loaded HyCOM TiO₂, favoring the reduction of α -CSB gave higher OP_{PCA} as well as a higher yield of H₂. This trend is consistent with the proposed mechanism of a relatively large part of ϵ -CSB remaining unreduced and production of a by-product of H₂ preferably proceeding instead of the reduction of CSB's, especially ϵ -CSB, by photoexcited electrons. On the other hand, at higher S_{PCA} , e.g., by Rh-loaded P-25, both CSB's were reduced non-selectively, and OP_{PCA} thereby became lower than that of Pd-loaded HyCOM TiO₂. Thus, OP_{PCA} is governed mainly by the selectivity in the oxidation stage. Relatively high S_{PCA} was achieved by Pt-loaded P-25 and HyCOM TiO₂. For these metal-loaded photocatalysts, the reduction of both ϵ -CSB and α -CSB proceeds efficiently, leading to much lower OP_{PCA} . Accordingly, the general relation between S_{PCA} and OP_{PCA} on several metal-loaded TiO₂ powders, as shown in Fig. 2, could be explained on the basis of the redox-combined mechanism of PCA production.

Thus, the stereoselectivity of the final product, PCA, is determined by the kind of metal that works as a catalyst for the reduction of CSB intermediates. It is reasonable to expect that reduction of α -CSB is easier than that of ε -CSB due to the steric hindrance by the carboxyl group. The catalytic ability of Pd, which gave a relatively low f_{ε} , is thought to be lower than that of Pt or Rh; it is well known that Pt acts as an efficient catalyst for reduction of protons or some organic compounds in deaerated aqueous TiO₂ photocatalytic systems, but there have been few reports on Pd-loaded samples. Actually, we have observed much lower photocatalytic activity on Pd-loaded TiO₂ powders in H₂ production from deaerated aqueous methanol solution (data not shown). Thus, high selectivity of α -CSB reduction by Pd-loaded samples might be due to both the structural differences between two types of CSB and the insufficient catalytic ability of Pd to induce ε -CSB reduction. Pt and Rh have sufficient ability for CSB reduction, and this ability was enhanced by loading onto P-25 and HyCOM TiO₂ powders of relatively large surface area to induce high dispersion. Studies on structural characterization of loaded metals correlating with photocatalytic activity, especially for effective control of stereoselectivity, are now in progress.

CONCLUSIONS

A detailed study on the effects of loading of various metals on the photocatalytic activity of TiO₂ powders for PCA synthesis from L-Lys was conducted. The selectivity for oxidation of two kinds of amino groups in L-Lys and reduction of two kinds of cyclic Schiff base intermediates were found to be important factors for stereoselective production of optically active PCA. From the analyses of distribution of ¹⁵N-incorporated products using α -¹⁵N-L-Lys as a substrate, it was found for the first time that the selectivity in the reduction stage can be controlled by appropriate metal loading, but the effect on selectivity in the oxidation stage was negligible, i.e., just loading of noble metals as reduction sites is not sufficient to obtain a TiO₂ photocatalyst having both high OP_{PCA} and S_{PCA} simultaneously. Consequently, in order to achieve optimum photocatalytic activity, i.e.,

selective production of optical pure L-PCA with high selectivity, other strategies for further control in the oxidation stage, e.g., modification of the manner of adsorption of L-Lys on TiO₂ to change the physicochemical properties of TiO₂ surface, is needed.

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SCHEME AND FIGURE CAPTIONS

SCHEME 1. Proposed mechanism of the photocatalytic N-cyclization of L-Lys on platinized TiO₂ powders.

SCHEME 2. Schematic procedure for conversion of ammonia with benzaldehyde into benzylamine (BA) using metal-loaded TiO₂ particles as hydrogenation catalysts.

SCHEME 3. An example of determination of the efficiency of reduction of two types of CSB on various metal-loaded TiO₂ powders.

FIG. 1. Rate (r_{PCA}), selectivity (S_{PCA}) and optical purity (OP_{PCA}) of photocatalytic N-cyclization of L-Lys into PCA on metal-loaded P-25 (circles), ST-01 (triangles), and HyCOM TiO₂ (squares). Open, half-filled, and filled symbols denote Pt-, Rh-, and Pd-loaded samples, respectively.

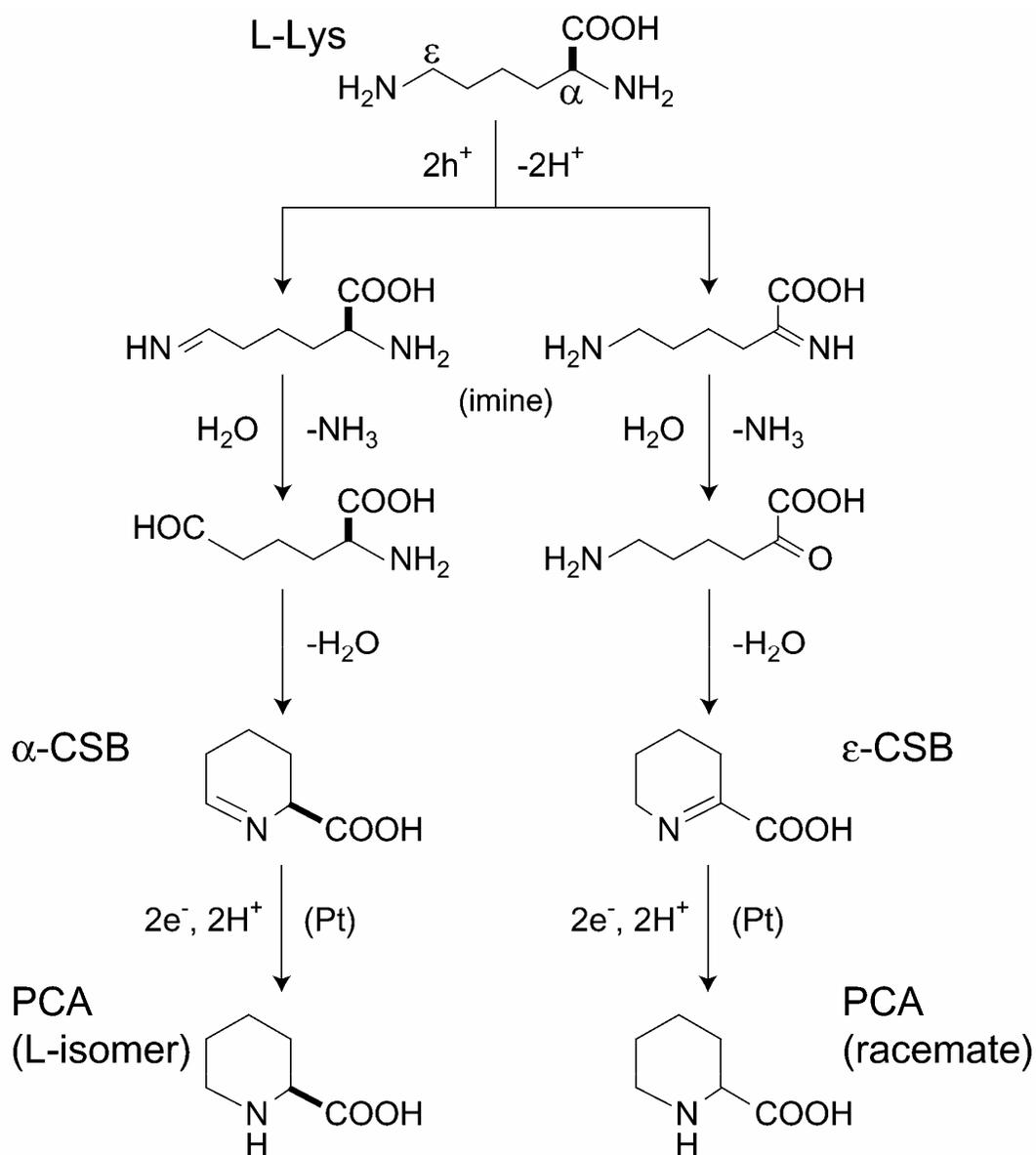
FIG. 2. Correlation between optical purity and selectivity of various metal-loaded catalysts. The symbols are the same as those in Fig.1.

FIG. 3. GC-MS patterns of TMS derivatives of PCA (upper) obtained from L-Lys (a) or from α - ^{15}N -PCA (a') and of BA (lower) obtained from L-Lys (b) or from α - ^{15}N -PCA (b').

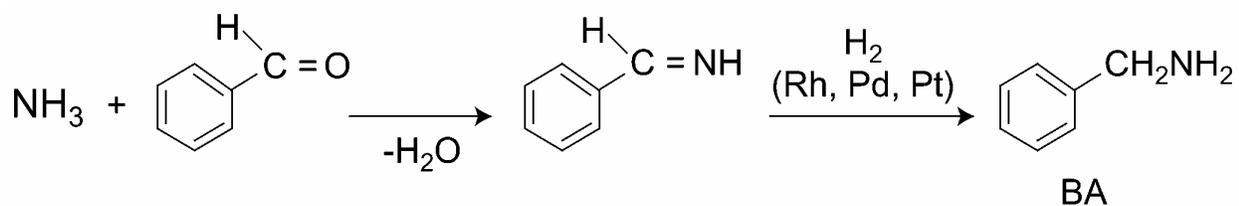
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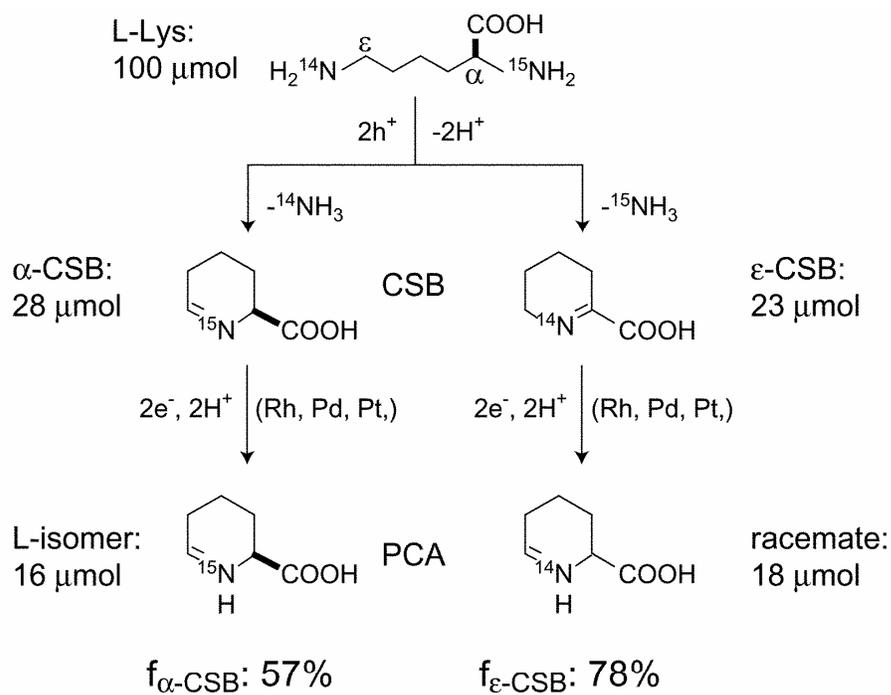
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SCHEME 1. Proposed mechanism of the photocatalytic N-cyclization of L-Lys on platinaized TiO_2 powders.



SCHEME 2. Schematic procedure for conversion of ammonia with benzaldehyde into benzylamine (BA) using metal-loaded TiO_2 particles as hydrogenation catalysts.



SCHEME 3. An example of determination of the efficiency of reduction of two types of CSB on various metal loaded TiO_2 powders.

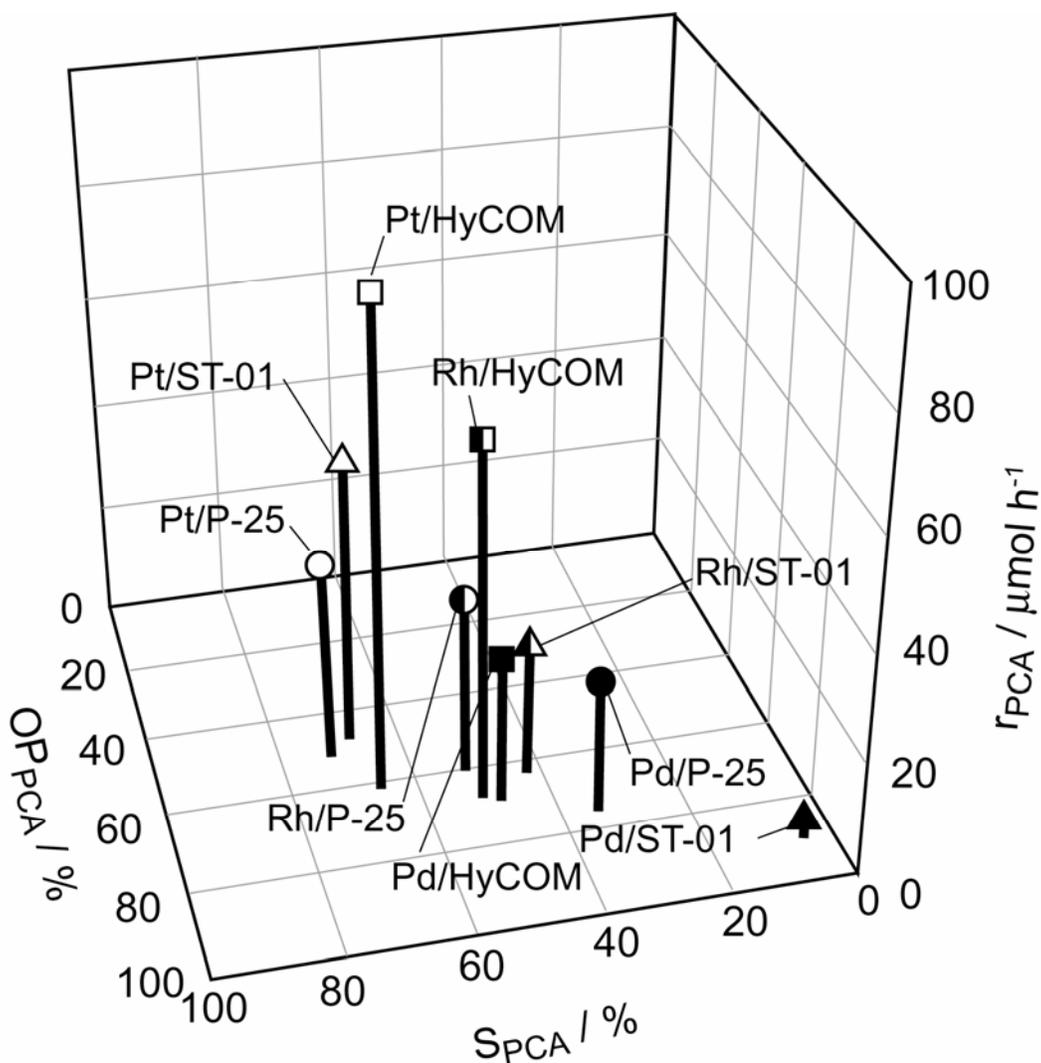


FIG. 1. Rate (r_{PCA}), selectivity (S_{PCA}) and optical purity (OP_{PCA}) of photocatalytic N-cyclization of L-Lys into PCA on metal-loaded P-25 (circles), ST-01 (triangles), and HyCOM TiO₂ (squares). Open, half-filled, and filled symbols denote Pt-, Rh-, and Pd-loaded samples, respectively.

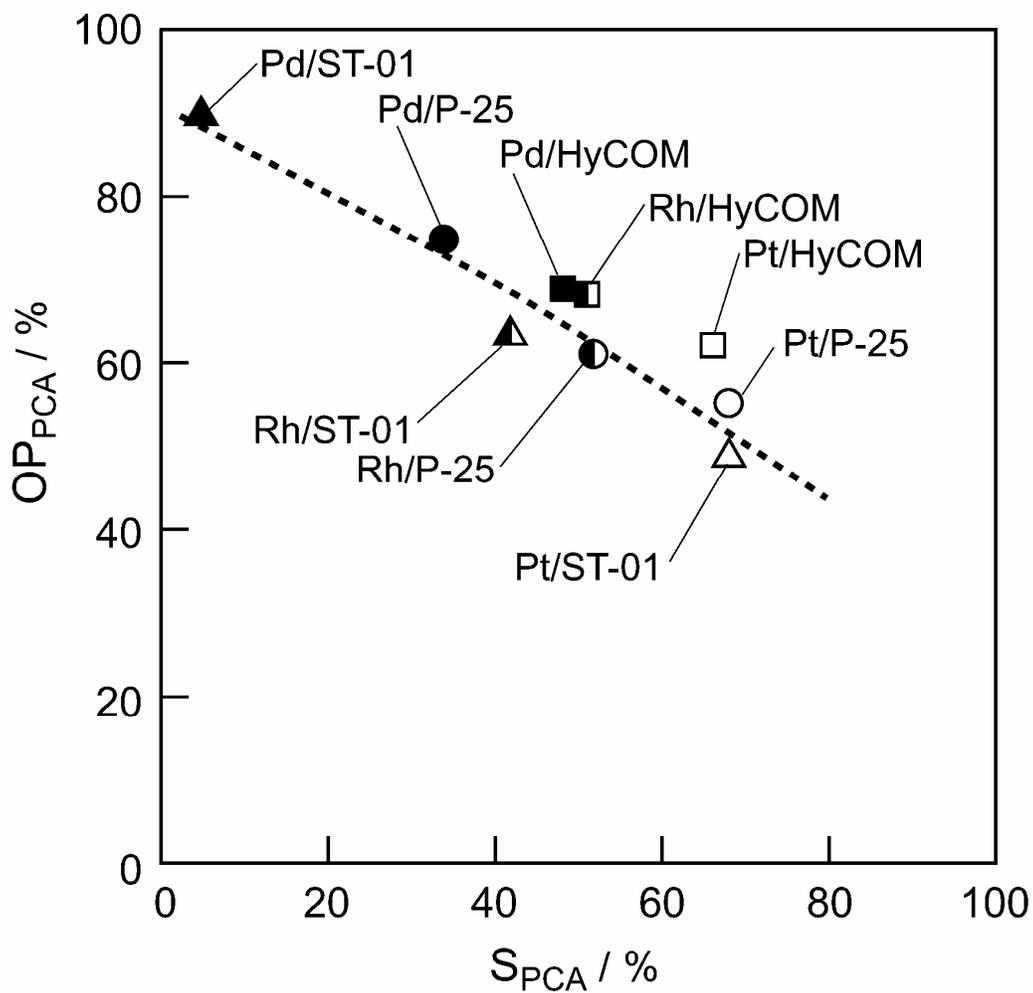


FIG. 2. Correlation between optical purity and selectivity of various metal loaded catalysts. The symbols are the same as those in Fig.1.

Table 1. ^{15}N proportion in PCA and NH_3 , optical purity, selectivity, amount of H_2 liberation, and the efficiency of reduction of α -CSB or ε -CSB in the photocatalytic reaction of L-Lys on several metal loaded TiO_2 powders

catalyst	loaded metal	$\text{P}_{15} / \% \text{ }^a$		$\text{OP}_{\text{PCA}} / \% \text{ }^b$	$\text{S}_{\text{PCA}} / \% \text{ }^c$	$\text{Y}_{\text{H}_2} / \mu\text{mol} \text{ }^d$	$\text{f}_{\alpha\text{-CSB}} / \% \text{ }^e$	$\text{f}_{\varepsilon\text{-CSB}} / \% \text{ }^f$
		in PCA	in NH_3					
P-25	Pt	46	45	55	68	7	57	78
P-25	Rh	63	44	61	52	39	49	39
HyCOM	Pt	56	47	62	66	29	71	65
HyCOM	Pd	68	47	69	48	35	62	32

a ^{15}N proportion of products obtained from α - ^{15}N -L-Lys. b optical purity of PCA. c selectivity of PCA production based on amount of consumed L-Lys. d amount of liberated amolecular hydrogen. e efficiency of α -CSB reduction. f efficiency of ε -CSB reduction.

