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Supporting Information

Synthesis of Chiral Piperazin-2-ones through Palladium-Catalyzed Asymmetric Hydrogenation of Pyrazin-2-ols

Guang-Shou Feng, Zi-Biao Zhao, Lei Shi* and Yong-Gui Zhou*

State Key Laboratory of Catalysis, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Dalian 116023, China; Zhang Dayu School of Chemistry, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116024, P. R. China. E-mail: shileichem@dlut.edu.cn; ygzhou@dicp.ac.cn

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1. General and Materials

General: All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen using the standard Schlenk techniques, unless otherwise noted. Commercially available reagents were used without further purification. Solvents were treated prior to use according to the standard methods. ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at room temperature in CDCl₃ or DMSO-d₆ on 400 MHz instrument with TMS as internal standard. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis, using chiral column described below in detail. Optical rotations were measured by polarimeter. Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel (200-300 mesh). The heat source for all heating reactions is the oil bath. High-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) was measured on an electrospray ionization (ESI) apparatus using the time-of-flight (TOF) mass spectrometry. All reactions were monitored by TLC analysis.

Materials: Commercially available reagents and solvents were used throughout without further purification.

2. Synthesis of Pyrazin-2-ol Derivatives

The pyrazin-2-ol derivatives **1** could be synthesized in two methods. One is from commercially available dichloropyrazine through 2,3-diarylpyrazines intermediate **S1** according to the literature procedure.¹ Subsequently, pyrazin-2-ol derivatives could be prepared from the intermediate **S1** through oxidation and rearrangement according to the literature procedure with slight modification.² The pyrazin-2-ol derivatives **1a**,^{3a} **1c**,^{3b} **1e**,^{3c} **1j**,^{3d} **1n**^{3e} and **1o**^{3f} are the known compounds. The other is from readily available 1,2-diketone and glycinamide hydrochloride according to the literature procedure,^{3b} 5,6-di-*m*-tolylpyrazin-2-ol **1b** could be conveniently prepared.



Typical procedure: Under the nitrogen atmosphere, 1,2-di-*m*-tolylethane-1,2-dione (1.195 g, 5.0 mmol), glycinamide hydrochloride (0.663 g, 6.0 mmol), sodium hydroxide (0.480 g, 12.0 mmol) and methanol (10 mL) were added to a dry flask. This mixture was heated under reflux for 3 hours. Then, the temperature of the flask was cooled to room temperature, concentrated hydrochloric acid (1.0 mL) was added to this mixture, and stirring was performed for 30 minutes. Subsequently, the mixture pH was adjusted to 7 with the saturated potassium bicarbonate solution. Filtration was performed to give a solid, and washed with water and cool methanol. The crude product was recrystallized with toluene to give pale yellow solid.

5,6-Di-*m*-tolylpyrazin-2-ol (1b): 0.845 g, 68% yield, pale yellow solid, new compound, mp: 178-179 °C, $R_f = 0.49$ (ethyl acetate). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 12.17 (s, 1H), 8.12 (s, 1H),



7.24-7.16 (m, 4H), 7.09-7.02 (m, 3H), 6.91 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 157.3, 138.3, 137.9, 137.4, 130.6, 130.2, 130.0, 128.5, 128.3, 128.0, 127.2, 126.8, 21.5, 21.4. HRMS Calcu- lated for C₁₈H₁₇N₂O [M+H]⁺ 277.1335, found 277.1332.



General procedure: Under nitrogen atmosphere, aryl boronic acid (22.0 mmol) was added to a mixture of 2,3-dichloropyrazine (1.490 g, 10.0 mmol), $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (116 mg, 0.10 mmol, 1.0%), toluene (20 mL) and water (20 mL). The resulting solution was heated at 95 °C for 10 min. Then, the mixture was cooled down to room temperature. Next, potassium fluoride dihydrate (2.071 g, 22.0 mmol) was added in one portion. The mixture was stirred and heated at 95 °C until the starting material was consumed. After cooling to room temperature, organic phase was separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel using hexanes/ethyl acetate as eluent to give the **S1**.

Subsequently, *m*-CPBA (1.908 g, 9.4 mmol, 85% wt) was added to a solution of **S1** (7.2 mmol) in chloroform (15 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 1 h, TLC indicated that the reaction finished. Sodium thiosulfate solution (8.0 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The organic phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. This crude product was immediately used for the next step without further purification.

Next, trifluoroacetic anhydride (6.049 g, 28.8 mmol) was added to the solution of the above crude product in anhydrous DMF (3.0 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 12 h. Then the mixture pH adjusted to 7 with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and stirred for 2 h. Filtration was performed to give a solid. The solid was dissolved in dichloromethane and the solution was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under the reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate as eluent to give the desired products **1**.

5,6-Bis(3-methoxyphenyl)pyrazin-2-ol (1d):

0.978 g, 32% yield (three steps), pale yellow solid, new compound, mp: 197-198 °C, $R_f = 0.72$



(ethyl acetate). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 12.20 (s, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.22 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.92-6.91 (m, 2H), 6.84 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.57 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 158.9, 158.7, 156.8, 142.4, 139.2,

136.4, 129.3, 128.8, 121.8, 121.5, 114.9, 114.8, 114.5, 113.1, 55.0, 54.8. HRMS Calculated for $C_{18}H_{17}N_2O_3\left[M+H\right]^+$ 309.1234, found 309.1231.

5,6-Bis(4-ethylphenyl)pyrazin-2-ol (1f):

1.055 g, 44% yield (three steps), pale yellow solid, new compound, mp: 185-186 °C, $R_f = 0.62$ (ethyl acetate). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 12.09 (s, 1H), 8.07 (s, 1H), 7.22 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.15-7.11 (m, 4H), 7.03 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.61-2.55 (m, 2H), 2.54-2.50 (m, 2H), 1.15 (d, J



= 7.8 Hz, 3H), 1.11 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 156.7, 144.6, 142.6, 141.8, 139.2, 136.6, 135.5, 132.7, 129.5, 129.1, 127.5, 127.2, 27.8, 27.7, 15.1, 15.0. HRMS Calculated for $C_{20}H_{21}N_2O[M+H]^+$ 305.1648, found 305.1649.

5,6-Bis(4-propylphenyl)pyrazin-2-ol (1g):

0.983 g, 30% yield (three steps), pale yellow solid, new compound, mp: 178-179 °C, $R_f = 0.65$



(ethyl acetate). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.20 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.12-7.09 (m, 4H), 6.99 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.52 (t, J= 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.47 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.60-1.54 (m, 2H), 1.54-1.48 (m, 2H), 0.86-0.84 (m, 3H), 0.83-0.80 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 156.9, 142.9, 142.1, 141.0, 138.9, 136.8, 135.6, 132.9,

129.4, 129.0, 128.0, 127.7, 36.9, 36.8, 23.7, 23.6, 13.4, 13.3. HRMS Calculated for C₂₂H₂₅N₂O [M+H]⁺ 333.1961, found 333.1966.

5,6-Bis(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pyrazin-2-ol (1h):



 $(376 \text{ MHz}, \text{DMSO-d}_6) \delta$ -60.99, -61.15. HRMS Calculated for $C_{18}H_{11}N_2O_1F_6[M+H]^+$ 385.0770, found 385.0771.

5,6-Bis(4-fluorophenyl)pyrazin-2-ol (1i):



1.216 g, 43% yield (three steps), pale yellow solid, new compound, mp: 207-208 °C, $R_f = 0.68$ (ethyl acetate). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 12.22 (s, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.35 (dd, J = 8.4, 5.8 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (dd, J = 8.2, 5.8 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.05 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 163.1 (d, J = 245 Hz), 160.6 (d, J = 243 Hz), 157.0, 141.8, 138.8, 136.5, 134.3, 131.9 (d, J = 8.5 Hz), 131.2 (d, J = 8.0 Hz), 115.3 (d, J = 21.8 Hz), 114.8 (d,

J = 21.5 Hz). ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ -112.16, -114.69. HRMS Calculated for $C_{16}H_{11}N_2OF_2[M+H]^+$ 285.0834, found 285.0832.

5,6-Bis(4-bromophenyl)pyrazin-2-ol (1k):

0.567 g, 28% yield (three steps), pale yellow solid, new compound, mp: 245-246 °C, $R_f = 0.50$ (ethyl acetate). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 12.27 (s, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.27 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 157.2, 137.1, 134.6, 132.1, 131.7, 131.4, 131.4, 131.3, 131.1, 131.0, 122.6, 120.9. HRMS Calculated for $C_{16}H_{11}N_2OBr_2 [M+H]^+ 404.9233$ (⁷⁹Br and ⁷⁹Br), found 404.9230 (⁷⁹Br and ⁷⁹Br), 406.9211 (⁷⁹Br and ⁸¹Br), 408.9202 (⁸¹Br and ⁸¹Br)

5,6-Di(naphthalen-2-yl)pyrazin-2-ol (11):

1.117 g, 32%, yield (three steps), pale yellow solid, new compound, mp: 224-225 °C, $R_f = 0.59$



(ethyl acetate). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 12.21 (s, 1H), 8.23 (s, 1H), 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.84-7.78 (m, 2H), 7.77-7.72 (m, 2H), 7.69-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.51-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.37 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.28 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 157.0, 142.5, 139.6, 139.3, 137.3, 135.5, 132.9, 132.7, 132.6, 132.5, 132.0, 129.4, 128.3, 128.2, 127.9,

127.5, 127.4, 127.2, 127.1, 127.0, 126.9, 126.5, 126.2. HRMS Calculated for $C_{24}H_{17}N_2O[M+H]^+$ 349.1335, found 349.1338.

5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-6-phenylpyrazin-2-ol (1m):

0.545 g, 14% yield (four steps), yellow solid, new compound, mp: 255-256 °C, $R_f = 0.20$ MeO (hexanes/ethyl acetate). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.99 (s, 1H), 8.21 (s, 1H), 7.47-7.30 (m, 5H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.76 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.1, 157.0, 146.2, 135.4, 133.7, 132.7, 130.6, 130.0, 129.3, 129.2, 129.0, 113.7, 55.2. HRMS Calculated for C₁₇H₁₅N₂O₂ [M+H]⁺ 279.1128, found 279.1124.

3. Palladium-Catalyzed Asymmetric Hydrogenation of Pyrazin-2-ols 1



General procedure: Palladium trifluoroacetate (3.0 mg, 0.009 mmol, 3.0 mol%) and ligand (R)-Tol-BINAP (6.6 mg, 0.0099 mmol, 3.3 mol%) were placed in a dried Schlenk tube under nitrogen atmosphere. Then degassed anhydrous acetone (1.0 mL) was added to the mixture. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, then the solvent was removed under vacuum to give the catalyst. In a glovebox, pyrazin-2-ol 1 (0.2 mmol or 0.3 mmol) and TsOH \cdot H₂O (1 equiv.) were stirred in benzene (1.5 mL) at room temperature for 5 min. Subsequently, a solution of the above palladium catalyst in dichloromethane (1.5 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The hydrogenation was performed at 80 °C under hydrogen gas (1000 psi) in a stainless steel autoclave for 24-48 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature. After carefully releasing the hydrogen gas, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (3.0 mL) was added into the mixture and stirred for 10-15 min. The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane three times and the combined organic extract was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated under the reduced pressure, and further purification was performed by a silica gel column eluted with ethyl acetate/methanol to give the desired hydrogenation products 2. The enantiomeric excesses were determined by chiral HPLC for the corresponding protected products with *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride.

(5S,6R)-5,6-Diphenylpiperazin-2-one (2a):

46 mg, 92% yield, yellow oil, the known compound,⁴ 90% ee, >20:1 d.r., $[\alpha]^{20}_{D} = +283.20$ (c 0.90,



CHCl₃), $R_f = 0.40$ (ethyl acetate/methanol = 80/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.18 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 7.18-7.09 (m, 5H), 6.90-6.78 (m, 5H), 4.64 (s, 1H), 4.51 (s, 1H), 3.90-3.78 (m, 2H), 2.00 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.0, 138.5, 137.0, 128.3, 128.1, 127.8, 127.7, 127.5, 127.0, 61.4, 61.1, 50.4. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis for the corresponding

4-tosyl piperazin-2-one (Chiralcel AD-H column, Hexanes/*i*-PrOH = 80/20, detector: 230 nm, flow rate: 0.80 mL/min, 30 °C), $t_1 = 14.6 \text{ min}$, $t_2 = 22.0 \text{ min}$ (major).

(5*S*,6*R*)-5,6-Di-*m*-tolylpiperazin-2-one (2b):

80 mg, 95% yield, yellow oil, new compound, 84% ee, >20:1 d.r., $[\alpha]^{20}_{D} = +251.20$ (*c* 0.90, CHCl₃), $R_f = 0.30$ (ethyl acetate/methanol = 80/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.05-6.97 (m, 4H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 6.63 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.58-6.55 (m, 3H), 4.58 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (q, J = 17.8 Hz, 2H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.95 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.1, 138.4, 137.6, 137.1, 136.9, 129.0, 128.5, 128.3,

127.8, 127.3, 125.4, 124.1, 61.3, 61.1, 50.4, 21.3, 21.2. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis for the corresponding 4-tosyl piperazin-2-one (Chiralcel AD-H column, Hexanes/*i*-

PrOH = 80/20, detector: 254 nm, flow rate: 0.80 mL/min, 30 °C), $t_1 = 11.0$ min, $t_2 = 13.5$ min (major). HRMS Calculated for $C_{18}H_{21}N_2O[M+H]^+$ 281.1648, found 281.1646.

(5S,6R)-5,6-Di-*p*-tolylpiperazin-2-one (2c):

79 mg, 94% yield, pale oil, new compound, 90% ee, >20:1 d.r., $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = +313.88$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃), $R_f = 0.29$ (ethyl acetate/methanol = 80/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.07 (s, 1H), 6.93 (dd, J = 11.4, 8.0 Hz, 4H), 6.68 (dd, J = 15.0, 7.8 Hz, 4H), 4.56 (t, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (q, J = 17.8 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.95 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.2, 137.3, 137.1, 135.6, 134.1, 128.7, 128.2, 128.2, 126.9, 61.0, 60.8,

50.4, 21.1, 21.1. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis for the corresponding 4-tosyl piperazin-2-one (Chiralcel AD-H column, Hexanes/i-PrOH = 80/20, detector: 254 nm, flow rate: 0.80 mL/min, 30 °C), t₁ = 15.8 min, t₂ = 22.6 min (major). HRMS Calculated for $C_{18}H_{21}N_2O_1[M+H]^+$ 281.1648, found 281.1649.

(5*S*,6*R*)-5,6-Bis(3-methoxyphenyl)piperazin-2-one (2d):



90 mg, 96% yield, yellow oil, new compound, 85% ee, >20:1 d.r., $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = +250.40$ (c 0.24, CHCl₃), $R_f = 0.62$ (ethyl acetate/methanol = 80/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.12-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.88-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.74-6.71 (m, 2H), 6.55 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.48 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.33 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.31-6.26 (m, 1H), 4.61 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.89-3.76 (m, 2H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 1.94 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz,

CDCl₃) & 169.9, 159.4, 158.9, 140.1, 138.7, 129.1, 128.6, 120.6, 119.5, 113.8, 113.7, 112.2, 61.3, 61.0, 55.1, 55.1, 50.4. Enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral HPLC analysis for the corresponding 4-tosyl piperazin-2-one (Chiralcel AD-H column, Hexanes/i-PrOH = 70/30, detector: 230 nm, flow rate: 0.70 mL/min, 30 °C), $t_1 = 14.8$ min, $t_2 = 18.3$ min (major). HRMS Calculated for C₁₈H₂₁N₂O₃ [M+H]⁺ 313.1547, found 313.1555.

(5*S*,6*R*)-5,6-Bis(4-methoxyphenyl)piperazin-2-one (2e) :



89 mg, 95% yield, yellow oil, new compound, 90% ee, >20:1 d.r., $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = +330.24$ (c 0.76, CHCl₃), $R_f = 0.60$ (ethyl acetate/methanol = 80/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 6.75 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 6.71-6.67 (m, 4H), 6.35 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (q, J = 17.6 Hz, 2H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 1.72 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.7, 159.2, 159.0, 130.7, 129.4, 129.1, 128.2, 113.4, 113.0, 61.1, 60.9,

55.2, 55.2, 50.7. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis for the corresponding 4-tosyl piperazin-2-one (Chiralcel AD-H column, Hexanes/i-PrOH = 70/30, detector: 230 nm, flow rate: 0.70 mL/min, 30 °C), $t_1 = 18.5$ min, $t_2 = 35.4$ min (major). HRMS Calculated for $C_{18}H_{21}N_2O_3[M+H]^+$ 313.1547, found 313.1553.

(5S,6R)-5,6-Bis(4-ethylphenyl)piperazin-2-one (2f):

87 mg, 94% yield, pale yellow solid, mp: 167-168 °C, new compound, 84% ee, >20:1 d.r., $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20}$ = +292.89 (c 0.86, CHCl₃), $R_f = 0.60$ (ethyl acetate/methanol = 80/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ



AD-H column, Hexanes/*i*-PrOH = 70/30, detector: 230 nm, flow rate: 0.70 mL/ min, 30 °C), $t_1 = 10.0 \text{ min (minor)}, t_2 = 14.2 \text{ min (major)}.$ HRMS Calculated for $C_{20}H_{25}N_2O_1 [M+H]^+$ 309.1961, found 309.1960.

(5S,6R)-5,6-Bis(4-propylphenyl)piperazin-2-one (2g):

90 mg, 89% yield, pale yellow solid, mp: 115-116 °C, new compound, 87% ee, >20:1 d.r., $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20}$ =



+299.18 (*c* 1.12, CHCl₃), $R_f = 0.50$ (ethyl acetate/methanol = 80/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.08-7.02 (m, 1H), 6.93-6.89 (m, 4H), 6.71-6.65 (m, 4H), 4.57 (t, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (d, *J* = 38 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (q, *J* = 17.6 Hz, 2H), 2.51-2.47 (m, 4H), 2.12 (s, 1H), 1.61-1.50 (m, 4H), 0.86 (t, *J* = 7.4Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.2, 142.1,

141.9, 135.8, 134.3, 128.1, 127.6, 126.8, 61.1, 60.8, 50.4, 37.5, 37.5, 24.4, 13.6, 13.5. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis for the corresponding 4-tosyl piperazin-2-one (AD-H column, Hexanes/*i*-PrOH = 70/30, detector: 230 nm, flow rate: 0.70 mL/min, 30 °C), $t_1 = 8.0$ min, $t_2 = 10.5$ min (major). HRMS Calculated for $C_{22}H_{29}N_2O_1$ [M+H]⁺ 337.2274, found 337.2271.

(5*S*,6*R*)-5,6-Bis(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)piperazin-2-one (2h):

105 mg, 91% yield, yellowi oil, new compound, 85% ee, >20:1 d.r., $[\alpha]^{20}_{D} = +210.34$ (*c* 0.56, $F_{3}C$, H, $CHCl_{3}$), $R_{f} = 0.55$ (ethyl acetate/methanol = 80/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_{3}) δ 7.41 (dd, J = 12.4, 8.2 Hz, 4H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 6.98 (dd, J = 16.0, 8.2 Hz, 4H), 4.70 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.96-3.83 (m, 2H), 1.76 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_{3}) δ 169.5, 142.1, 140.8, 130.4 (q, J = 32.0 Hz), 130.3 (q, J = 32.0 Hz), 128.8, 127.4, 126.48 (q, J = 32.0 Hz)

270.0 Hz), 126.59 (q, J = 270.0 Hz), 125.25 (q, J = 3.8 Hz), 124.52 (q, J = 3.8 Hz), 61.0, 60.9, 50.4. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -62.6, -62.7. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis for the corresponding 4-tosyl piperazin-2-one (Chiralcel AD-H column, Hexanes/*i*-PrOH = 70/30, detector: 230 nm, flow rate: 0.70 mL/min, 30 °C), t₁ = 7.9 min, t₂ = 11.6 min (major). HRMS Calculated for C₁₈H₁₅F₆N₂O₁ [M+H]⁺ 389.1083, found 389.1084.

(5S,6R)-5,6-Bis(4-fluorophenyl)piperazin-2-one (2i):

78 mg, 91% yield, yellow oil, new compound, 89% ee, >20:1 d.r., $[\alpha]^{20}_{D} = +223.27$ (*c* 0.64, F, CHCl₃), $R_f = 0.65$ (ethyl acetate/methanol = 80/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.91 (s, 1H), 6.88-6.78 (m, 8H), 4.56 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (q, J = 17.4 Hz, 2H), 1.83 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.1, 162.0 (d, J = 247.0 Hz), 161.7 (d, J = 247.0 Hz), 133.8, 132.3, 129.5 (d, J = 8.0 Hz), 128.1 (d, J = 8.0 Hz), 114.6 (d, J = 21.6 Hz),

114.0 (d, J = 21.6 Hz), 60.3, 60.2, 50.1. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -113.9, -114.2. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC for the corresponding 4-tosyl piperazin-2-one (Chiralcel

AD-H column, Hexanes/i-PrOH = 70/30, detector: 230 nm, flow rate: 0.70 mL/min, 30 °C), t₁ = 11.4 min (minor), $t_2 = 15.1$ min (major). HRMS Calculated for $C_{16}H_{15}F_2N_2O_1[M+H]^+$ 289.1147, found 289.1152.

(5*S*,6*R*)-5,6-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)piperazin-2-one (2j):

83 mg, 86% yield, pale yellow solid, mp: 239-240 °C, new compound, 88% ee, >20:1 d.r., $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20}$ =



+388.81 (c 0.86, CHCl₃), $R_f = 0.55$ (ethyl acetate/methanol = 80/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.15-7.10 (m, 4H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 6.78 (dd, J =12.2, 8.4 Hz, 4H), 4.55 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (q, J = 17.4 Hz, 2H), 1.81 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.6, 136.8, 135.4, 133.9, 133.7, 129.7, 128.5, 128.3, 127.8, 60.7, 60.7, 50.5. Enantiome-

ric excess was determined by HPLC analysis for the corresponding 4-tosyl

Exact Mass: 320.0483

B

piperazin-2-one (Chiralcel AD-H column, Hexanes/i-PrOH = 70/30, detector: 230 nm, flow rate: 0.70 mL/ min, 30 °C), $t_1 = 13.4$ min (minor), $t_2 = 17.5$ min (major). HRMS Calculated for $C_{16}H_{15}$ Cl₂N₂O [M+H]⁺ 321.0556 (³⁵Cl and ³⁵Cl), found 321.0562 (³⁵Cl and ³⁵Cl), 323.0532 (³⁵Cl and ³⁷Cl), 325.0503 (³⁷Cl and ³⁷Cl).

(5*S*,6*R*)-5,6-Bis(4-bromophenyl)piperazin-2-one (2k):

113 mg, 92% yield, pale oil, new compound, 87% ee, >20:1 d.r., $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20} = +332.81$ (c 1.06, CHCl₃), $R_f = 0.45$ (ethyl acetate/methanol = 80/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.31-7.27 (m, 4H), 6.90 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (dd, J = 12.6, 8.4 Hz, 4H), 4.54 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (q, J = 17.4 Hz, 2H), 1.75 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.5, 137.3, 135.9, 131.4, N 130.8, 130.1, 128.7, 122.2, 121.9, 60.7, 60.7, 50.5. Enantiomeric excess was

determined by HPLC analysis for the corresponding 4-tosyl piperazin-2-one (Chiralcel AD-H, Hexanes/*i*-PrOH = 70/30, detector: 230 nm, flow rate: 0.70 mL/min, 30 °C), $t_1 = 15.5$ min, $t_2 = 15.5$ 21.1 min (major); HRMS Calculated for C₁₆H₁₅Br₂N₂O [M+H]⁺ 408.9546 (⁷⁹Br and ⁷⁹Br), found 408.9546 (⁷⁹Br and ⁷⁹Br), 410.9522 (⁷⁹Br and ⁸¹Br), 412.9513 (⁸¹Br and ⁸¹Br).

(5S,6R)-5,6-Di(naphthalen-2-yl)piperazin-2-one (2l):

101 mg, 95% yield, yellow oil, new compound, 88% ee, >20:1 d.r., $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = +440.87$ (c 1.44, CHCl₃), $R_f = 0.56$ (ethyl acetate/methanol = 80/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.71 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.67-7.63 (m, 2H), 7.57-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.35 (m, 6H), 7.31 (s, 1H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 6.92 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (dd, J = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.88 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.02-3.86 (m, 2H), 1.97 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.2,

135.8, 134.7, 132.9, 132.8, 132.8, 132.6, 128.0, 127.9, 127.8, 127.6, 127.5, 127.2, 127.0, 126.4, 126.1, 126.1, 126.0, 124.9, 61.4, 61.3, 50.6. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis for the corresponding 4-tosyl piperazin-2-one (Chiralcel AD-H column, Hexanes/i-PrOH = 70/30, detector: 230 nm, flow rate: 0.70 mL/min, 30 °C), $t_1 = 21.8 \text{ min}$, $t_2 = 23.1 \text{ min}$ (major). HRMS Calculated for $C_{24}H_{21}N_2O[M+H]^+$ 353.1648, found 353.1648.

(5*S*,6*R*)-5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-6-phenylpiperazin-2-one (2m):

52 mg, 92% yield, yellow solid, new compound, 85% ee, >20:1 d.r., $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = +259.56$ (c 0.94,



CHCl₃), $R_f = 0.25$ (ethyl acetate/methanol = 50/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.23-7.11 (m, 3H), 6.82 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 6.77-6.63 (m, 5H), 4.59 (t, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.96-3.78 (m, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 1.90 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.9, 159.0, 137.1, 130.6, 128.4, 128.1, 127.8, 127.6, 113.4, 61.5, 60.7, 55.2, 50.6.

Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis for the corresponding 4-tosyl piperazin-2-one (Chiralcel AD-H column, Hexanes/*i*-PrOH = 80/20, detector: 220 nm, flow rate: 0.80 mL/min, 30 °C), $t_1 = 21.8$ min, $t_2 = 28.4$ min (major). HRMS Calculated for $C_{17}H_{19}N_2O_2[M+H]^+$ 283.1441, found 283.1435.

(5S,6R)-6-Methyl-5-phenylpiperazin-2-one (2n):

30 mg, 79% yield, yellow solid, new compound, 71% ee, 9.5:1 d.r., $[\alpha]^{20}_{D} = +155.95$ (*c* 0.52, CHCl₃), $R_f = 0.45$ (ethyl acetate/methanol = 20/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38-7.28 (m, 5H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 4.27 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.75-3.63 (m, 3H), 2.43 (s, 1H), 0.95 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.10, 139.36, 128.60, 127.67, 126.60, 59.51, 52.13, 50.09, 16.67. Enantiomeric excess

was determined by HPLC for the corresponding 4-tosyl piperazin-2-one (Chiralcel AD-H column, Hexanes/ *i*-PrOH = 90/10, detector: 220 nm, flow rate: 0.80 mL/min, 30 °C), $t_1 = 31.0$ min (major), $t_2 = 33.8$ min. HRMS Calculated for $C_{11}H_{15}N_2O[M+H]^+$ 191.1179, found 191.1179.

(4aS,8aR)-4-Tosyloctahydroquinoxalin-2(1H)-one (2o):

44 mg, 71% yield, white solid, new compound, 8% ee, >20:1 d.r., $[\alpha]^{20}_{D} = +15.50$ (*c* 0.20, CHCl₃), Ts $R_f = 0.35$ (dichloromethane/ethyl acetate = 10/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.68 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 4.12 (d, J = 17.7Hz, 1H), 4.05-3.97 (m, 1H), 3.70-3.65 (m, 1H), 3.60 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 1.86-1.66 (m, 3H), 1.64-1.56 (m, 1H), 1.49-1.41 (m, 2H), 1.31-1.22 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.7, 144.0, 136.4, 130.0, 127.1, 52.4, 50.8, 44.0, 30.3, 24.3, 23.0, 21.6, 18.4. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC for the corresponding 4-tosyl piperazin-

2-one (Chiralcel AD-H column, Hexanes/*i*-PrOH = 80/20, detector: 220 nm, flow rate: 0.80 mL/ min, 30 °C), $t_1 = 14.1$ min, $t_2 = 17.5$ min (major). HRMS Calculated for $C_{15}H_{21}N_2O_3S [M+H]^+$ 309.1267, found 309.1268.

4. Asymmetric Hydrogenation at Gram Scale



Palladium trifluoroacetate (40.9 mg, 0.123 mmol, 3.0 mol%) and (*R*)-Tol-BINAP (90.8 mg, 0.135 mmol, 3.3 mol%) were placed in a dried Schlenk tube under nitrogen atmosphere, and degassed anhydrous acetone was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. Then, the solvent was removed under vacuum to give the catalyst. In a glovebox, the substrate **1a** (1.018 g, 4.1 mmol) and TsOH·H₂O (780 mg, 4.1 mmol, 100 mol%) were stirred in benzene (8.0 mL) at room temperature for 5 min. Subsequently, the aboved catalyst in dichloromethane (8.0 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The hydrogenation reaction was performed at 80 °C under hydrogen (1000 psi) in a stainless steel autoclave for 36 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature. After carefully releasing the hydrogen gas, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (10 mL) was added to the mixture and stirred for 10-15 min. The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane three times, and the combined organic extracts dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated under the reduce pressure, and further purification was performed by flash chromatography on silica gel eluted with ethyl acetate/methanol to give the hydrogenation product **2a** (0.962 g in 93% yield and 90% ee).

5. Mechanistic Investigation

Asymmetric Hydrogenation of 5,6-Diphenylpyrazin-2-ol (1a) with Deuteric *L*-CSA: 5,6-Diphenylpyrazin-2-ol 1a was hydrogenated with the $Pd(OCOCF_3)_2/(R)$ -Tol-BINAP/Deuteric *L*-CSA/DCM:Benzene (1:1) condition.



Deuteric *L*-CSA was obtained *in situ* by stirring CD₃OD (0.5 mL) and *L*-CSA (46 mg, 0.20 mmol) at room temperature in glove box for 0.5 h and then the solvent was removed in vacuum. Repeat this procedure twice for sufficient Hydrogen/Deuterium exchange. Subsequently, the prepared catalyst (3.0 mol %) and **1a** (50 mg, 0.20 mmol) were transferred to the above preformed deuteric *L*-CSA by dichloromethane/benzene (1.5 mL/1.5 mL) and the hydrogenation was carried out under the optimal conditions for 24 h. ¹H NMR analysis of the crude hydrogenated product showed that deuterium atoms were incorporated to the 3,5,6-position (with 55%, 21%, 30% incorporation) of hydrogenation product 5,6-diphenylpiperazin-2-one [D]-**2a** (Figure S1).



Figure S1. ¹H NMR of [D]-2a

Asymmetric Hydrogenation with D₂: 5,6-Diphenylpyrazin-2-ol 1a was hydrogenated in D₂ (400 psi) with the Pd(OCOCF₃)₂/(R)-Tol-BINAP/L-CSA/DCM:Benzene (1:1) condition.



¹H NMR analysis of the crude hydrogenation product showed that deuterium atoms were incorporated to the 3,5,6-position (with 75%, 51%, 42% incorporation) of product 5,6-diphenyl-piperazin-2-one [D]-2a' (Figure S2).

Figure S2. ¹H NMR of [D]-2a'

6. The Determination of Structure of (+)-2a and 1m

6.1. The Determination of Absolute Configuration of Hydrogenation Product (+)-2a

The hydrogenation product (+)-2a was not directly suitable for X-ray diffraction experiment. In order to determine the absolute configuration, (+)-2a was protected with tosyl chloride.

A solution of (+)-2a (81 mg, 0.32 mmol) and pyridine (25 mg, 0.32 mmol) in dichloromethane, tosyl chloride (61 mg, 0.32 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature. When TLC indicated that the reaction was finished, water (10 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and the combined organic layer was washed with HCl and brine. After dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the mixture was concentrated and further purification was performed by a silica gel column to achieve the product (-)-2a' (0.114 g, 88% yield).

(5S,6R)-(-)-5,6-Diphenyl-4-tosylpiperazin-2-one (2a'):

0.114 g, 88% yield, white solid, new compound, mp 228-229 °C, >99% ee, $[\alpha]^{20}_{D} = -108.44$ (*c* 1.22, CHCl₃), R_f = 0.15 (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 4:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.22-7.09 (m, 4H), 7.02-6.95 (m, 4H), 6.88-6.86 (m, 2H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 5.26 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (d, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (d, *J* = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (d, *J* = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.6, 143.7, 135.4, 134.2, 134.1, 129.3, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 128.0, 128.0, 127.4, 127.0, 61.0, 60.2, 46.4, 21.4. Enantiomeric excess was deter- mined by HPLC (AD-H column, Hexanes/*i*-PrOH = 80/20, detector: 230 nm, flow rate: 0.80 mL/min, 30 °C), t₁ = 14.3 min, t₂ = 21.4 min (major). HRMS Calculated for C₂₃H₂₃N₂O₃S [M+H]⁺ 407.1424, found 407.1424.

Figure S3. X-ray Crystallographic Analysis of Compound (-)-2a'

After recrystallizing in dichloromethane and *n*-hexane, optically pure product could be obtained. Then, a crystal of was grown from dichloromethane and *n*-hexane, which is suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis. The structure in **Figure S3** shows that the absolute configuration of (-)-2a' is (5S,6R), CCDC number is 1846833. Hence, the absolute configuration of hydrogenation product (+)-2a could be deduced from this structure. The absolute configuration of (+)-2a is (5S,6R). These details can be obtained free of charge *via* www.ccdc. com.ac.uk/data_request/cif from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre.

Crystal Data and Structure Refinement for mjr18056 for (-)-(55,6R)-2a'

Identification code	mjr18056		
Empirical formula	C23H22N2O3S		
Formula weight	406.48		
Temperature	304.8 K		
Wavelength	1.34139 Å		
Crystal system	Tetragonal		
Space group	P43		
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 14.1925(3) \text{ Å}$ $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$		
	$b = 14.1925(3) \text{ Å} \qquad \beta = 90^{\circ}$		
	$c = 10.5312(2) \text{ Å}$ $\gamma = 90^{\circ}$		
Volume	$2121.27(10) \text{ Å}^3$		
Ζ	4		
Density (calculated)	1.273 Mg/m ³		
Absorption coefficient	1.016 mm^{-1}		
F(000)	856		
Crystal size	$0.15 \ge 0.03 \ge 0.01 \text{ mm}^3$		
Theta range for data collection	3.832 to 54.904°.		
Index ranges	-17<=h<=17, -17<=k<=17, -9<=l<=12		
Reflections collected	23362		
Independent reflections	3691 [R(int) = 0.0693]		
Completeness to theta = 53.594°	99.9 %		
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents		
Max. and min. transmission	0.7508 and 0.6158		
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F^2		
Data / restraints / parameters	3691 / 1 / 264		
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.044		
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0372, wR2 = 0.0739		
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0605, wR2 = 0.0842		
Absolute structure parameter	0.014(12)		
Extinction coefficient	0.0027(4)		
Largest diff. peak and hole	$0.145 \text{ and } -0.151 \text{ e.Å}^{-3}$		

6.2. The Determination of Structure of Substrate 1m

The substrstate **1m** was recrystallized twice in dichloromethane and *n*-hexane. Then, a crystal of was grown from dichloromethane, methanol and *n*-hexane, which is suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis. The chemical structure was showed in **Figure S4**, CCDC number is 2023354. These aboved data can be obtained free of charge from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre *via* www.ccdc. com.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

Figure S4. X-ray Crystallographic Analysis of Substrate 1m

Crystal Data and Structure Refinement for mo_d8v20299_0m for 1m

Identification code	mo_d8v20299_0m		
Empirical formula	C17H14N2O2		
Formula weight	278.30		
Temperature	293(2) K		
Wavelength	0.71073 Å		
Crystal system	Triclinic		
Space group	P -1		
Unit cell dimensions	a = 6.1923(2) Å	$\alpha = 106.2360(10)^{\circ}$	
	b = 9.0465(3) Å	$\beta = 98.2550(10)^{\circ}$	
	c = 13.1134(4) Å	$\gamma = 94.1460(10)^{\circ}$	
Volume	693.09(4) Å ³		
Ζ	2		
Density (calculated)	1.334 Mg/m ³		
Absorption coefficient	0.089 mm ⁻¹		
F(000)	292		
Crystal size	0.200 x 0.120 x 0.060 mm ³		
Theta range for data collection	2.361 to 25.994°.		
Index ranges	-7<=h<=7, -11<=k<=11, -16<=l<=16		
Reflections collected	17265		
Independent reflections	2704 [R(int) = 0.0518]		
Completeness to theta = 25.242°	99.5 %	99.5 %	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents		
Max. and min. transmission	0.7456 and 0.6086		
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F^2		
Data / restraints / parameters	2704 / 0 / 196		
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.073		
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0444, $wR2 = 0.1191$		
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0556, wR2 = 0.1310		
Extinction coefficient	0.088(17)	38(17)	
Largest diff. peak and hole	$0.187 \text{ and } -0.158 \text{ e.Å}^{-3}$		

7. Product Elaboration

The product (5S,6R)-2a could be conveniently converted into piperazine derivative according to the known literature procedure.⁵

A mixture of (5S,6R)-**2a** (101 mg, 0.40 mmol, 90% ee), acetic acid (0.1 mL), formaldehyde (HCHO, 37-40% in water) (486 mg, 11.2 mmol), NaBH₃CN (113 mg, 1.80 mmol) and acetonitrile (4.0 mL) in a 25 mL round-bottomed flask was stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was diluted with 15 mL of ethyl acetate and washed with 10 mL of saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the crude product. This crude product was used for the next step without further purification.

The aboved crude product was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (5.0 mL). The lithium aluminum hydride (91 mg, 2.4 mmol) was added to the mixture at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was reflux for 12 h, and then cooled to room temperature. The reaction was quenched with water, and 20% aqueous sodium hydroxide (5 mL) was added. After being stirred for 15 minutes, the mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, filtered through Celite, and concentrated under the reduced pressure to give the crude product. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography using dichloromethane/methanol (20:1) as eluent to give the desirable product ($2S_3R$)-**3** as pale oil.

(2S,3R)-1-Methyl-2,3-diphenylpiperazine (3):

61 mg, 60% yield (two steps), 90% ee, pale oil, known compound, $[α]^{20}_{D}$ = -99.99 (*c* 0.12, CHCl₃), [Lit:^{1a} [α]²⁰_D = +92.4 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃) for 94 % ee], R_f = 0.15 (dichloromethane/methanol = 20/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.14-7.04 (m, 6H), 4.44 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.43-3.38 (m, 1H), 3.27-3.21 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.04 (m, 1H), 2.64-2.60 (m, 2H), 2.17 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.0, 136.0, 131.2, 127.8 127.3, 127.1, 126.8, 70.2, 64.2, 49.7, 45.3, 43.5. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC for the corresponding benzamide (IA, elute: Hexanes/*i*-PrOH = 70/30, detector: 220 nm, flow rate: 0.8 mL/min, 30 °C), t₁ = 7.0 min, t₂ = 10.6 min (major).

8. References

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9. Copy of NMR and HPLC


























































































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