Supporting Information for

Ruthenium-Catalyzed Enantioselective Hydrogenation of Quinoxalinones

and Quinazolinones

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1. General information

Unless otherwise noted, all experiments were carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen using standard Schlenk techniques or in a nitrogen-filled glovebox. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Model Avance DMX 300 Spectrometer (¹H 300 MHz and ¹³C 75 MHz, respectively), Bruker Model Avance DMX 400 Spectrometer (¹H 400 MHz and ¹³C 100 MHz, respectively), Bruker Model Avance DMX 500 Spectrometer (¹H 500 MHz and ¹³C 125 MHz, respectively) and Bruker Model Avance DMX 600 Spectrometer (¹H 600 MHz and ¹³C 150 MHz, respectively). Chemical shifts (δ) were given in ppm and were referenced to residual solvent or TMS peaks. Optical rotations were measured with Rudolph Autopl VI polarimeter. High resolution ESI mass spectra (P-ESI HRMS) were obtained on Thermo Fisher Q Exactive Mass Spectrometer. HPLC analyses were performed on a Varian Prostar 210 liquid chromatography. All organic solvents were dried using standard, published methods and were distilled before use. All other chemicals were used as received from Aldrich or Acros without further purification. The catalysts^[1] and substrates^[2] were synthesized according to the modified literature methods.

2. Optimization of conditions for asymmetric hydrogenation reactions

For this study, we chose the chiral diamines DPEN and CYDN as the ligand skeletons and prepared a series of Ru-complexes bearing chloride as anion according to the previous method.^[1] Then, the anion Cl⁻ was exchanged to the weakly coordinating counteranions, giving the corresponding cationic ruthenium catalysts in quantitative yields, which did not require further purification. Their structures are shown in Scheme S1.



Scheme S1. Chiral ruthenium diamine catalysts used in this study

Optimization of conditions for asymmetric hydrogenation reactions are shown in Table S1-S3.

	$ \begin{array}{c} H \\ N \\ N \\ 1 \end{array} $		
Entry	Solvent	Conv. (%) ^[b]	<i>ee</i> (%) ^[c]
1	MeOH	97	17
2	EtOH	>99	25
3	isopropanol	>99	28
4	CF ₃ CH ₂ OH	79	25
5	HFIP	18	29
6	dichloromethane	95	61
8	ethyl acetate	>99	71
9	toluene	>99	63
10	tetrahydrofuran	97	84
11	1,4-dioxane	96	84

Table S1. Optimization of reaction condition: solvents^[a]

^aReaction conditions: **1a** (0.1 mmol) in 1.0 mL solvent, (*R*,*R*)-C**1** (1.0 mol%), H₂ (50 atm), stirred at 50 °C for 6 h. ^bThe conversions were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy of the crude reaction mixture. ^cThe enantiomeric excesses (*ee*) were determined by HPLC with a chiral OD-H column. HFIP = 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol.

		$(R,R)-C6 (1 \text{ mol}\%), H_2 \longrightarrow H \\ 1,4-\text{dioxane}, 6 \text{ h} \longrightarrow H \\ H \\ 2$		
Entry	T (°C)	$H_2(atm)$	Conv. (%) ^[b]	<i>ee</i> (%) ^[c]
1	25	50	>99	98
2	50	50	>99	98
3	80	50	>99	98
4	25	80	>99	98
5	25	10	40	98

Table S2. Optimization of other reaction conditions^[a]

^aReaction conditions: **1a** (0.1 mmol) in 1.0 mL 1,4-dioxane, (R,R)-C6 (1.0 mol%), stirred for 6 h. ^bThe conversions were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy of the crude reaction mixture. ^cThe enantiomeric excesses (*ee*) were determined by HPLC with a chiral OD-H column.

		(<i>R,R</i>)- C4 , H ₂ 1,4-dioxane, 12h		D
Entry	T (°C)	$H_2(atm)$	Conv. (%) ^[b]	$ee~(\%)^{[c]}$
1	25	50	>99	86
2	50	50	>99	87
3	80	50	>99	86
4	25	20	>99	86
5	25	70	>99	86
6 ^[d]	25	50	>99	87
7 ^[e]	25	50	<5	-

Table S3. Optimization of other reaction conditions^[a]

^aReaction conditions: **3b** (0.1 mmol) in 1.0 mL solvent, (*R*,*R*)-**C4** (10 mol%), H₂, stirred for 12 h. ^bThe conversions were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy of the crude reaction mixture. ^cThe enantiomeric excesses (*ee*) were determined by HPLC with a chiral IC-H column. ^d(*R*,*R*)-**C4** (5 mol%), ^e(*R*,*R*)-**C4** (1 mol%).

3. General procedure for the synthesis of substrates

3.1 Synthesis of substrate quinoxalin-2(1*H*)-ones (1)



General procedure: In a 250 mL flask, 1,2-diaminobenzene (0.540 g, 5.0 mmol) was dissolved in ethyl alcohol (100 mL). Then, ethyl pyruvate (1.277 g, 11.0 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature until the reaction was completed. Then, the mixture was filtered and recrystallized from ethyl alcohol to afford 3-methylquinoxalin-2(1H)-one (**1a**) as white solid. The analytical data of the products are summarized below.

3-methylquinoxalin-2(1*H***)-one (1a)**: Known compound (Xia, Q.-H.; Hu, W.; Li, C.; Wu, J.-F.; Yang, L.; Han, X.-M.; Shen, Y.-M.; Li, Z.-Y.; Li, X. *Eur. J. Med.*

Chem. **2016**, *124*, 311-325). White solid, 0.736 g, isolated yield 92%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 12.29 (bs, 1H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.24 (m, 2H), 2.40 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 159.2, 154.9, 131.9, 131.6, 129.3, 127.9, 123.0, 115.2, 20.5. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₉H₇N₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 159.05639, found m/z 159.05539.

3-ethylquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (1b): Known compound (Blocher, R.; Ramirez, A. R.; Castro-Escarpulli, G.; Curiel-Quesada, E.; Reyes-Arellano, A. *Molecules*2018, 23, 3075). Pale yellow solid, 0.783 g, isolated yield 90%. ¹H NMR (500

MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 12.28 (bs, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.24 (m, 2H), 2.79 (q, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.21 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 162.5, 154.6, 131.7, 131.6, 129.3, 128.0, 123.0, 115.2, 26.0, 10.5. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₀H₉N₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 173.07204, found m/z 173.07117.



3-propylquinoxalin-2(1*H***)-one (1c)**: Known compound (see: Gobec, S. and Urleb, U. *Sci. Synth.* **2004**, *16*, 845-911). White solid, 0.828 g, isolated yield 88%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ (ppm) 12.28 (bs, 1H), 7.70 (d, J =

7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.24 (m, 2H), 2.75 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.75-1.69 (m, 2H), 0.95 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 161.7, 154.6, 131.7, 131.6, 129.3, 128.1, 123.0, 115.2, 34.7, 19.4, 13.9. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₁H₁₃N₂O⁺ ([M-H]⁺) requires m/z 189.10224, found m/z 189.10223.

3-butylquinoxalin-2(1*H***)-one (1d)**: Known compound (see: Kalinin, A. A.; Mamedov, V. A. *Russian J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, *45*, 1098-1101). White solid, 0.960 g, isolated yield 95%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ (ppm)

12.29 (bs, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.24 (m, 2H), 2.77 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 1.70-1.64 (m, 2H), 1.41-1.34 (m, 2H), 0.91 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 161.9, 154.6, 131.7, 131.7, 129.3, 128.0, 123.0, 115.2, 32.4, 28.2, 22.1, 13.8. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₂H₁₃N₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 201.10334, found m/z 201.10263.

3-isopropylquinoxalin-2(1*H***)-one (1e)**: Known compound (see: Briguglio, I.; Piras, S.; Corona, P.; Pirisi, M. A.; Burrai, L.; Boatto, G.; Gavini, E.; Rassu, G. *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **2016**, *53*, 1721-1737). White solid, 0.818 g, isolated yield 87%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 12.30 (bs, 1H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.47-7.44 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.24 (m, 2H), 3.48-3.43 (m, 1H), 1.21 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 165.5, 154.2, 131.7, 131.5, 129.4, 128.2, 123.0, 115.2, 29.9, 20.0. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₁H₁₁N₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 187.08769, found m/z 187.08681.



3-cyclohexylquinoxalin-2(1*H***)-one (1f)**: Known compound (see: Lian, F.; Xu, K.; Meng, W.; Zhang, H.; Tan, Z.; Zeng, C. *Chem. Commun.* **2019**, *55*, 14685-14688). White solid, 1.061 g, isolated yield 93%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz,

DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 12.30 (bs, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.23 (m, 2H), 3.17 (t, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 1.88-1.69 (m, 5H), 1.49-1.18 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 164.8, 154.2, 131.7, 131.5, 129.3, 128.2, 123.0, 115.1, 39.4, 30.0, 25.8, 25.8. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₄H₁₅N₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 227.11899, found m/z 227.11838.



3,6,7-trimethylquinoxalin-2(1*H***)-one (1h)**: Known compound (see: unez-Rico, J. L.; Vidal-Ferran, A. *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15*, 2066-2069). Pale yellow solid, 0.865 g, isolated yield 92%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ (ppm)

12.15 (bs, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.28-2.26 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 157.7, 155.0, 138.6, 131.5, 130.2, 129.9, 127.8, 115.3, 20.4, 19.7, 18.9. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₁H₁₃N₂O⁺ ([M-H]⁺) requires m/z 189.10224, found m/z 189.10223.

 $\begin{array}{l} & \textbf{6,7-dibromo-3-methylquinoxalin-2(1$ *H*)-one (1i): (New compound). White solid, m.p. 290-292 °C, 1.279 g, isolated yield 81%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d* $₆): <math>\delta$ (ppm) 12.38 (bs, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 2.38 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 161.4, 154.4, 132.3, 131.8, 131.7, 123.9, 119.3, 116.5, 20.6. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₉H₅Br₂N₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 314.87659.

6,7-dichloro-3-methylquinoxalin-2(1*H***)-one (1j)**: Known compound (see: Mondieig, D.; Negrier, P.; Massip, S.; Leger, J. M.; Jarmoumi, C.; Lakhrissi, B. *J. Phy. Org. Chem.* **2011**, *24*, 1193-1200). White solid, 0.946 g, isolated

yield 83%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ (ppm) 12.42 (bs, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ (ppm) 161.4, 154.5, 131.9, 131.2, 131.1, 128.9, 124.7, 116.2, 20.6. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₉H₅Cl₂N₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 226.97844, found m/z 226.97760.



3-phenylquinoxalin-2(1H)-one (1k): Known compound (see: Rueping, M.; Tato, F.; Schoepke, F. R. Chem. Eur. J. 2010, 16, 2688-2691). Yellow solid, 0.966 g, isolated yield 87%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 12.57

(bs, 1H), 8.31-8.29 (m, 2H), 7.84 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.56-7.47 (m, 4H), 7.35-7.31 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 154.6, 154.1, 135.6, 132.1, 132.0, 130.3, 130.2, 129.2, 128.8, 127.9, 123.4, 115.1. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₄H₉N₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 221.07204, found m/z 221.07145.



3-(p-tolyl)quinoxalin-2(1H)-one (11): Known compound (see: unez-Rico, J. L.; Vidal-Ferran, A. Org. Lett. 2013, 15, 2066-2069). Yellow solid, 0.992 g, isolated yield 84%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ (ppm) 12.53 (bs, 1H), 8.26 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.33-7.28 (m, 4H), 2.38 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 154.6, 153.8, 140.1, 132.9, 132.0, 131.9, 130.1, 129.2, 128.6, 128.5, 123.3, 115.0, 21.1. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for $C_{15}H_{11}N_2O^-$ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 235.08659, found m/z 235.08684.



3-(4-methoxyphenyl)quinoxalin-2(1H)-one (1m): Known compound (see: Rueping, M.; Tato, F.; Schoepke, F. R. Chem. Eur. J. 2010, 16, 2688-2691). Yellow solid, 1.122 g, isolated yield 89%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆):

 δ (ppm) 12.50 (bs, 1H), 8.40 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.52-7.49 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.05 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H); 13 C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 161.0, 154.7, 153.1, 132.1, 131.8, 131.0, 129.7, 128.5, 128.1, 123.3, 115.0, 113.3, 55.3. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₅H₁₁N₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 251.08260, found m/z 251.08179.



3-(4-fluorophenyl)quinoxalin-2(1H)-one (1n): Known compound (see: Yuan, J. W.; Liu, S. N.; Qu, L. B. Adv. Synth. Catal. 2017, 359, 4197-4207). Yellow solid, 0.890 g, isolated yield 74%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ

(ppm) 12.61 (bs, 1H), 8.42 (dd, J = 6.0 Hz, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.84 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (t,

J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.36-7.30 (m, 4H), ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ (ppm) 163.3 (d, $J_{C-F} = 246.3$ Hz), 154.6, 152.8, 132.1 (d, $J_{C-F} = 2.5$ Hz), 132.0, 131.9, 131.7 (d, $J_{C-F} = 8.7$ Hz), 130.3, 128.7, 123.4, 115.1, 114.8 (d, $J_{C-F} = 21.2$ Hz). HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₄H₁₀FN₂O⁺ [M+H]⁺) requires m/z 241.07717, found m/z 241.07640.

3-(4-chlorophenyl)quinoxalin-2(1*H***)-one (10)**: Known compound (see: Nagaraj, M.; Sathiyamoorthy, S.; Boominathan, M.; Muthusubramanian, S.; Bhuvanesh, N. *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **2013**, *50*, 1146-1151). Yellow solid, 1.191 g, isolated yield 93%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 12.62 (bs, 1H), 8.37 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.56-7.53 (m, 3H), 7.34-7.31 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 154.5, 152.7, 135.1, 134.4, 132.1, 131.9, 131.0, 130.5, 128.8, 128.0, 123.5, 115.1. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₄H₈ClN₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 255.03306, found m/z 255.03224.



3-(4-bromophenyl)quinoxalin-2(1*H***)-one (1p)**: Known compound (see: Nagaraj, M.; Sathiyamoorthy, S.; Boominathan, M.; Muthusubramanian, S.; Bhuvanesh, N. *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **2013**, *50*, 1146-1151). Yellow

solid, 1.365 g, isolated yield 91%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 12.63 (bs, 1H), 8.31 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.35-7.32 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 155.0, 153.3, 135.2, 132.6, 132.4, 131.7, 131.4, 131.1, 129.3, 124.5, 124.0, 115.6. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₄H₈BrN₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 298.98255, found m/z 298.98181.



3-(thiophen-2-yl)quinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (1q): Known compound (see: Xue, Z.-Y.; Jiang, Y.; Peng, X.-Z.; Yuan, W.-C.; Zhang, X.-M. *Adv. Synth. Catal.*2010, *352*, 2132-2136). Yellow solid, 0.775 g, isolated yield 68%. ¹H NMR

(500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 12.71 (bs, 1H), 8.41-8.40 (m, 1H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.35-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 153.5, 148.9, 139.0, 132.1, 131.9, 131.5, 131.4,

129.8, 128.2, 128.1, 123.7, 115.3. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₂H₇N₂OS⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 227.02846, found m/z 227.02803.



General procedure: In a 250 mL flask, 1,2-diaminobenzene (0.540 g, 5.0 mmol) was dissolved in ethyl alcohol (100 mL). Then, 3-phenylpiruvic acid (1.806 g, 11.0 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 6h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the crude product was recrystallized by ethyl alcohol to afford benzylquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (**1g**) as pale yellow solid. The analytical data of the products are summarized below.

3-benzylquinoxalin-2(1*H***)-one (1g)**: Known compound (see: Piras, S.; Loriga, M.; Carta, A.; Paglietti, G.; Costi, M. P.; Ferrari, S. *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **2006**, *43*, 541-548). Pale yellow solid, 1.003 g, isolated yield 85%.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 12.38 (bs, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.48-7.44 (m, 1H), 7.34-7.17 (m, 7H), 4.12 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 160.3, 154.5, 137.4, 132.0, 131.6, 129.7, 129.1, 128.3, 128.2, 126.3, 123.1, 115.3, 39.0. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₅H₁₁N₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 235.08769, found m/z 235.08710.



General procedure: In a 250 mL flask, 4-bromo-1,2-benzenediamine (0.540 g, 5.000 mmol) was dissolved in ethyl alcohol (100 mL). Then, ethyl pyruvate (1.277 g, 11.0 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature until the reaction was completed which was monitored by TLC. Then, the mixture was filtered to afford 7-bromo-3-methylquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one and 6-bromo-3-methylquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (0.717 g, 3.0 mmol).

In a 250 mL flask, 7-bromo-3-methylquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one and 6-bromo-3methylquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (0.717 g, 3.0 mmol) were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (100 mL). Potassium hydroxide (0.336 mg, 6.0 mmol) were added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 5 min . The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and iodomethane (0.511 g, 3.6 mmol) was added slowly and the reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C until the reaction was completed which was monitored by TLC. Then, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: ethyl acetate/petroleum ether) to yield the desired 7-bromo-1,3dimethylquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (**1q**) and 6-bromo-1,3-dimethylquinoxalin-2(1*H*) -one (**1r**) as white solid. The analytical data of the products are summarized below.

Bry N or **7-bromo-1,3-dimethylquinoxalin-2(1***H***)-one (1r)**: Known compound (see: Zhao, Z.-B.; Li, X.; Chen, M.-W.; Zhao Z. K.; Zhou, Y.-G. *Chem. Commun.*

2020, *56*, 7309-7312). White solid, 0.152 g, isolated yield 40%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.63 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.41 (m, 2H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 2.56 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 158.9, 154.9, 134.4, 131.5, 130.8, 127.0, 123.7, 116.8, 29.3, 21.7. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₀H₁₀BrN₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 252.99710, found m/z 252.99701.



6-bromo-1,3-dimethylquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (1s): Known compound (see: Zhao, Z.-B.; Li, X.; Chen, M.-W.; Zhao Z. K.; Zhou, Y.-G. *Chem. Commun.*2020, 56, 7309-7312). White solid, 0.175 g, isolated yield 46%. ¹H NMR

(500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.61-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.16 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 2.59 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 160.0, 155.0, 133.6, 132.5, 132.5, 132.0, 116.3, 115.2, 29.3, 21.8. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₀H₁₀BrN₂O⁻ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 252.99710, found m/z 252.99699.

3.2 Synthesis of substrate quinazolin-2(1H)-ones (3)



General procedure: In a 250 mL flask, 2-aminobenzonitrile (0.118 g, 1.0 mmol) was dissolved in dry tetrahydrofuran (100 mL). Then, a solution of ethylmagnesium bromide (0.7 mL, 2.0 mmol) was added slowly. After refluxing for 2 h, methyl chloroformate (0.142 g, 1.5 mol) was added dropwise at room temperation, and the resulting mixture was refluxed until completed which was monitored by TLC. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured into a hydrochloric acid solution (2 M). The mixture was neutralized with 10% sodium bicarbonate aqueous solution and extracted with dichloromethane (30 mL \times 3). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: ethyl acetate /petroleum ether) to yield the desired ethylquinazolin-2(1*H*)-one (**3a**) as yellow solid



4-ethylquinazolin-2(1*H***)-one (3a)**: Known compound (see: Bergman, J.; Brynolf, A.; Elman, B.; Vuorinen, E. *Tetrahedron* **1986**, *42*, 3697-3706). Yellow solid, 0.117 g, isolated yield 67%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ (ppm) 12.51

(bs, 1H), 7.93-7.91 (m, 1H), 7.70-7.66 (m, 1H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.26 (m, 1H), 3.18 (q, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.41 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ (ppm) 181.0, 158.4, 142.4, 135.3, 126.2, 123.3, 116.7, 116.0, 28.9, 11.5. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₀H₁₁N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 175.08659, found m/z 175.08510.

4-isopropylquinazolin-2(1*H***)-one (3b)**: Known compound (see: Bergman, J.; Brynolf, A.; Elman, B.; Vuorinen, E. *Tetrahedron* **1986**, *42*, 3697-3706). White solid, 0.122 g, isolated yield 65%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ (ppm) 12.80 (bs, 1H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.79-3.72 (m, 1H), 1.39 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ (ppm) 184.7, 158.7, 142.8, 135.3, 126.0, 123.4, 117.1, 115.5, 32.3, 21.4. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₁H₁₃N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 189.10224, found m/z 189.10063.

4-cyclopentylquinazolin-2(1*H*)-one (3c): (New compound). Pale yellow solid,
m.p. 199-201 °C, 0.124 g, isolated yield 58%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ
(ppm) 12.97 (bs, 1H), 7.96 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.29-7.24 (m, 1H), 3.90-3.79 (m, 1H), 2.23-2.07 (m, 4H),
1.97-1.85 (m, 2H), 1.80-1.73 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ (ppm) 183.3, 158.8,
142.3, 134.9, 126.1, 123.1, 117.0, 116.2, 43.5, 32.3, 26.4. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for

 $C_{13}H_{15}N_2O^+([M+H]^+)$ requires m/z 215.11789, found m/z 215.11811.



4-cyclohexylquinazolin-2(1*H***)-one (3d)**: Known compound (see: Milton, L. H.; Ann, H. US 3305553, **1967**). White solid, 0.162 g, isolated yield 71%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ (ppm) 12.92 (s, 1H), 7.97-7.29 (m, 4H), 3.43-3.37 (m, 1H), 1.93-1.38 (m, 10H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ (ppm) 183.7, 158.6,

142.6, 135.0, 125.8, 123.1, 116.9, 115.3, 42.4, 31.7, 26.6, 26.3. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd.

for $C_{14}H_{17}N_2O^+([M+H]^+)$ requires m/z 229.13354, found m/z 229.13296.

4-isopropyl-6-methylquinazolin-2(1*H***)-one (3e)**: (New compound). Pale yellow solid, m.p. 188-190 °C, 0.131 g, isolated yield 65%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ (ppm) 12.92 (bs, 1H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.53 (dd, J = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.79-3.69 (m, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 1.38 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ (ppm) 184.2, 158.8, 140.9, 136.8, 133.1, 125.3, 116.9, 115.4, 32.2, 21.4, 21.3. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₂H₁₅N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 203.11789, found m/z 203.11914.

7-isopropyl-6-methylquinazolin-2(1*H***)-one (3f)**: (New compound). Pale yellow solid, m.p. 186-188 °C, 0.126 g, isolated yield 63%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 13.32 (bs, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.4, 1H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 7.06 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.73-3.66 (m, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 1.40 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 184.1, 159.3, 146.7, 142.8, 125.3, 124.9, 116.8, 113.4, 31.9, 21.9, 21.3. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₂H₁₃N₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 201.10334, found m/z 201.10278.

MeO N

6-methoxy-4-isopropylquinazolin-2(1*H*)-one (3g): (New compound). Pale yellow solid, m.p. 198-200 °C, 0.122 g, isolated yield 56%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 13.36 (bs, 1H), 7.56 (d, J = 8.8, 1H), 7.34-7.28 (m,

2H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.71-3.64 (m, 1H), 1.43 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 183.5, 158.8, 155.5, 137.5, 125.0, 118.6, 115.6, 106.4, 56.0, 32., 21.2. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₂H₁₃N₂O₂⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 217.09825, found m/z 217.09796.

Figure 7-fluoro-4-isopropylquinazolin-2(1*H*)-one (3h): (New compound). Pale yellow solid, m.p. 206-208 °C, 0.128 g, isolated yield 62%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 13.35 (bs, 1H), 7.97 (dd, J = 5.6, J = 9.2, 1H), 7.31-7.28 (m, 1H), 7.03-6.98 (m, 1H), 3.73-3.66 (m, 1H), 1.43 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, 14) (m, 1 CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 184.1, 166.7 (d, J_{C-F} = 256.0 Hz), 159.1, 144.6 (d, J_{C-F} = 13.0 Hz), 128.5 (d, J_{C-F} = 11.0 Hz), 112.3 (d, J_{C-F} = 24.0 Hz), 112.3 (d, J_{C-F} = 2.0 Hz), 103.1 (d, J_{C-F} = 25.0 Hz), HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₁H₁₀FN₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 205.07826, found m/z 205.07782.

4-phenylquinazolin-2(1*H*)-one (3i): Known compound (see: Bergman, J.; Brynolf, A.; Elman, B.; Vuorinen, E. *Tetrahedron* 1986, 42, 3697-3706). White solid, 0.140 g, isolated yield 63%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ (ppm) 12.83 (bs, 1H), 7.86-7.71 (m, 4H), 7.60-7.58 (m, 4H), 7.25 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ (ppm) 177.0, 158.3, 143.8, 137.1, 135.7, 131.1, 130.0, 129.2, 128.8, 123.4, 116.9, 115.8. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₄H₁₁N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 223.08659, found m/z 223.08466.

4. General procedure for asymmetric hydrogenation

4.1 Asymmetric hydrogenation of substrate quinoxalin-2(1*H*)-ones (1)



General procedure: A 15 mL glass-lined stainless-steel reactor equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar was charged with substrate 1 (0.2 mmol), Ru-catalyst (R,R)-C6 (0.002 mmol) in 2.0 mL of solvent under N₂ atmosphere in a glove box. The autoclave was closed, and the final pressure of the hydrogen gas was adjusted to 50 atm after purging the autoclave with hydrogen gas several times. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 6 h. Then the hydrogen gas was carefully released and the conversion was determined by ¹H NMR

spectroscopy. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica eluted with ethyl acetate and petroleum ether to give the chiral product 3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1H)-one (2). The enantiomeric excess of the product was determined by HPLC with a chiral column.

(*R*)-3-methyl-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (2a): Known compound (see: Li, D.; Ollevier, T. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 2019, *6*, 1273-1280). White solid, m.p. 114-116 °C, 31.8 mg, isolated yield 98%, 98% *ee*. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -77.6$ (*c* = 1.0, CDCl₃, 98% *ee*); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 9.20 (bs, 1H), 6.90-6.66 (m, 4H), 4.02 (q, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (s, 1H), 1.46 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 169.9, 133.6, 125.8, 123.9, 119.7, 115.7, 114.2, 52.0, 18.0. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₉H₁₁N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 163.08659, found m/z 163.08650.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OD-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm), t_{R1} = 17.9 min (minor), t_{R2} = 19.1 min (major).

(*R*)-3-ethyl-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (2b): Known compound (see: Pan, Y.; Chen, C.; Xu, X.; Zhao, H.; Han, J.; Li, H.; Xu, L.; Fan, Q.; Xiao, J. *Green Chem.* 2018, 20, 403-411). Pale yellow oil, 34.2 mg, isolated yield 97%, 98% ee. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -54.0 (*c* = 1.0, CDCl₃, 98% *ee*); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.68 (bs, 1H), 6.91-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.77-6.67 (m, 3H), 3.96 (s, 1H), 3.87 (q, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 1.95-1.72 (m, 2H), 1.04 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 169.1, 133.2, 125.4, 124.0, 119.4, 115.5, 114.2, 57.7, 25.2, 9.8. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₀H₁₁N₂O⁺ ([M_H]⁺) requires m/z 175.08659, found m/z 175.08659.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OD-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 220 nm), t_{R1} = 8.0 min (minor), t_{R2} = 9.4 min (major).

(*R*)-3-propyl-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (2c): Known compound (see: Kamila, S.; Biehl, E. R. *Heterocycles* 2006, *68*, 1931-1939). colourless oil,



34.2 mg, isolated yield 90%, 97% *ee*. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -36.0$ (*c* = 1.0, CDCl₃, 97% *ee*); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 9.19 (s, 1H), 6.88 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 4H), 6.78-6.73 (m, 2H), 6.67 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.97-3.91 (m, 2H), 1.85-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.55-1.41 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 169.6, 133.1, 125.5, 123.9, 119.4, 115.6, 114.2, 56.3, 34.1, 18.7, 13.9. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₁H₁₅N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 191.11789, found m/z 191.11806.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OD-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 230 nm), t_{R1} = 14.8 min (minor), t_{R2} = 19.2 min (major).

(*R*)-3-butyl-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (2d): Known compound (see: Kamila, S.; Biehl, E. R. *Heterocycles* 2006, 68, 1931-1939). Pale yellow oil, 37.2 mg, isolated yield 91%, 97% *ee*. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -22.8$ (c = 1.0, CDCl₃, 97% *ee*); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.80 (bs, 1H), 6.91-6.86 (m, 1H), 6.75-6.66 (m, 3H), 3.95-3.89 (m, 2H), 1.89-1.68 (m, 2H), 1.53-1.26 (m, 4H), 0.91 (t, J = 6.9Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 169.3, 133.2, 125.5, 123.9, 119.4, 115.5, 114.2, 56.6, 31.7, 27.6, 22.6, 14.1. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₂H₁₅N₂O⁺ ([M-H]⁺) requires m/z 203.11789, found m/z 203.11794.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OJ-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 230 nm), t_{R1} = 6.6 min (major), t_{R2} = 7.5 min (minor).

(*R*)-3-isopropyl-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (2e): Known compound (see: Li, D.; Ollevier, T. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 2019, *6*, 1273-1280). Pale yellow viscous solid, 34.2 mg, isolated yield 90%, 94% ee. [α]_D²⁰ = -69.2 (c = 1.0, CDCl₃, 94% ee); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.66 (bs, 1H), 6.90-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.71-6.64 (m, 3H), 4.00 (s, 1H), 3.78-3.76 (m, 1H), 2.30-2.19 (m, 1H), 1.04 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.98 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 168.3, 133.4, 124.9, 124.0, 119.0, 115.3, 113.6, 62.0, 30.9, 19.1, 17.6. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for

 $C_{11}H_{15}N_2O^+$ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 191.11789, found m/z 191.11781.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OD-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 230 nm), t_{R1} = 11.5 min (minor), t_{R2} = 16.0 min (major).

(*R*)-3-cyclohexyl-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (2f): Known compound (see: Zhang, L.; Qiu, R.; Xue, X.; Pan, Y.; Xu, C.; Li, H.; Xu, L. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* 2015, *357*, 3529-3537). White solid, m.p. 61-63 °C, 45.1 mg, isolated yield 98%, 94% *ee*. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -28.4$ (c = 1.0, CDCl₃, 94% *ee*); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 9.14 (bs, 1H), 6.89-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.75-6.62 (m, 3H), 4.06 (s, 1H), 3.76 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 1.86-1.63 (m, 6H), 1.28-1.09 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 168.4, 133.4, 125.0, 124.0, 118.8, 115.5, 113.5, 61.6, 40.7, 29.6, 27.9, 26.0, 25.7. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₄H₁₉N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 231.14919, found m/z 231.114919.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OJ-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 230 nm), t_{R1} = 6.3 min (major), t_{R2} = 7.6 min (minor).

(*R*)-3-benzyl-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (2g): Known compound (see: Li, D.; Ollevier, T. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 2019, *6*, 1273-1280). White viscous solid, 46.2 mg, isolated yield 97%, 94% *ee*. [α]_D²⁰ = 82.0 (*c* = 1.0, CDCl₃, 94% *ee*); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 10.24 (s, 1H), 7.29-7.16 (m, 5H), 6.77-6.54 (m, 4H), 5.82 (s, 1H), 4.01 (t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.97-2.82 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 166.9, 137.5, 133.5, 129.6, 128.1, 126.2, 125.7, 122.8, 117.6, 114.6, 113.6, 56.9, 37.4. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₅H₁₅N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 239.11798, found m/z 239.11783.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OD-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 85 : 15, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 240 nm), t_{R1} = 12.2 min (minor), t_{R2} = 13.6 min (major).



(*R*)-3,6,7-trimethyl-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (2h): Known compound (see: Pan, Y.; Chen, C.; Xu, X.; Zhao, H.; Han, J.; Li, H.; Xu, L.; Fan, Q.; Xiao, J. Green Chem. 2018, 20, 403-411). Yellow solid, m.p. 180-182 ^oC, 33.8 mg, isolated yield 89%, 97% *ee*. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -115.2$ (*c* = 1.0, CDCl₃, 97% *ee*); ¹H NMR $(300 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3)$: δ (ppm) 8.27 (bs, 1H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 3.95 (q, J = 6.7 \text{ Hz}, 1H), 3.66 (s, 1H), 2.15 (s, 6H), 1.44 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 169.6, 131.9, 131.3, 127.9, 123.6, 116.7, 115.8, 52.4, 19.4, 19.0, 17.9. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for $C_{11}H_{15}N_2O^+$ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 191.11789, found m/z 191.11809.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OD-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 230 nm), $t_{R1} = 9.4 \text{ min (minor)}, t_{R2} = 11.9 \text{ min (major)}.$

(R)-6,7-dibromo-3-methyl-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1H)-one (2i): New compound. White solid, m.p. 162-164 °C, 61.0 mg, isolated yield 96%, 97% ee. $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -31.2$ (c = 1.0, CDCl₃, 97% ee); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) 10.39 (s, 1H), 6.98 (s, H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 6.43 (s, 1H), 3.89-3.82 (m, 1H), 1.24 (d, J = 6.6

Hz, 3H); 13 C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ (ppm) 167.9, 135.4, 127.2, 118.3, 116.9, 115.8, 109.6, 50.4, 17.7. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₉H₇Br₂N₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 316.89306, found m/z 316.89236.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OJ-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 230 nm), $t_{R1} = 15.5 \text{ min (minor)}$, $t_{R2} = 18.2 \text{ min (major)}$.

(R)-6,7-dichloro-3-methyl-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1H)-one (2j): Known compound (see: Krchnak, V.; Smith, J.; Vagner, J. Collect. Czech. Chem. Commun. 2001, 66, 1078-1106). White solid, m.p. 190-192 °C, 42.8 mg, isolated yield 93%, 98% ee. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -52.8$ (c = 1.0, CDCl₃, 98% ee); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ (ppm) 10.40 (bs, 1H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 6.82 (s, 1H), 6.42 (s, 1H), 3.85 (q, J = 6.4) Hz, 1H), 1.25 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ (ppm) 167.9, 134.8,

126.5, 123.8, 118.3, 115.3, 113.8, 50.4, 17.7. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for $C_9H_7Cl_2N_2O^-$ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 228.99409, found m/z 228.99327.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OJ-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 230 nm), t_{R1} = 10.9 min (minor), t_{R2} = 12.1 min (major).

(*R*)-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (2k): Known compound (see: Li, D.; Ollevier, T. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 2019, *6*, 1273-1280). White solid, m.p. 150-152 °C, 41.7 mg, isolated yield 93%, 97% *ee.* $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -110.0$ (*c* = 1.0, CDCl₃, 97% *ee*); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.91 (bs, 1H), 7.42-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.29 (m, 3H), 6.93-6.90 (m, 1H), 6.77-6.69 (m, 3H), 5.07 (s, 1H), 4.30 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 167.3, 139.2, 133.0, 128.9, 128.6, 127.3, 124.9, 124.2, 119.5, 115.8, 113.8, 60.8. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₄H₁₃N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 225.10224, found m/z 225.10225.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OD-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 210 nm), t_{R1} = 15.8 min (minor), t_{R2} = 27.1 min (major).

(*R*)-3-(*p*-tolyl)-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (2l): Known compound (see: unez-Rico, J. L.; Vidal-Ferran, A. *Org. Lett.* 2013, *15*, 2066-2069). Yellow solid, m.p. 143-145 °C, 45.2 mg, isolated yield 95%, 97% ee. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$

= -128.8 (*c* = 1.0, CDCl₃, 97% *ee*); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 9.44 (bs, 1H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.88-6.83 (m, 1H), 6.69-6.61 (m, 3H), 4.97 (s, 1H), 4.27 (s, 1H), 2.29 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 167.8, 138.3, 136.3, 133.1, 129.6, 127.2, 124.9, 124.0, 119.3, 115.9, 113.7, 60.4, 21.2. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₅H₁₅N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 239.11789, found m/z 239.11784.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OD-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 230 nm), t_{R1} = 19.8 min (minor), t_{R2} = 22.4 min (major).



(*R*)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (2m):

Known compound (see: Rueping, M.; Tato, F.; Schoepke, F. R. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2010**, *16*, 2688-2691). White solid, m.p. 124-126 °C, 46.8 mg, isolated

yield 92%, 96% *ee*. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -124.0$ (*c* = 1.0, CDCl₃, 96% *ee*); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.78 (bs, 1H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.93-6.84 (m, 3H), 6.77-6.67 (m, 3H), 5.01 (s, 1H), 4.25 (s, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 167.6, 159.8, 133.2, 131.3, 128.6, 125.0, 124.2, 119.5, 115.7, 114.4, 113.9, 60.3, 55.4. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₅H₁₄N₂O₂⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 255.11280, found m/z 255.11299.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OJ-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 230 nm), t_{R1} = 28.5 min (major), t_{R2} = 35.6 min (minor).

(*R*)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (2n): Known compound (see: Ogino, E.; Nakamura, A.; Kuwano, S.; Arai, T. *Org. Lett.* 2021, 23. 1980-1985). White solid, m.p. 174-176 °C, 45.5mg, isolated yield 94%,

96% *ee*. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -132.0$ (*c* = 1.0, CDCl₃, 96% *ee*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃/Methanol-d₄ = 10:1): δ (ppm) 7.35-7.31 (m, 2H), 6.96 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.89-6.85 (m, 1H), 6.72-6.66 (m, 3H), 4.97 (s, 1H), ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃/Methanol-*d*₄ = 10:1): δ (ppm) 167.2, 162.8 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 245.0 Hz), 134.9 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 3.0 Hz), 133.0, 129.0 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 8.0 Hz), 124.8, 124.2, 119.5, 115.6 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 22.0 Hz), 115.6, 113.8, 59.9. ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₄H₁₁FN₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 243.09282, found m/z 243.09214.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OJ-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm), t_{R1} = 15.3 min (major), t_{R2} = 26.8 min (minor).

(R)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1H)-one (2o): Known



compound (see: Kristoffersen, T.; Elumalai, V.; Starck, E.; Cousin, E.;

^{CI} Wagner, L. J.; Hansen, S. R.; Hansen, J. H. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2020**, *45*, 7069-7078). Yellow solid, m.p. 70-72 °C, 49.0 mg, isolated yield 95%, 96% ee. $[\alpha]_D^{20} =$

-104.8 (c = 1.0, CDCl₃, 96% ee); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ (ppm) 10.46 (s, 1H), 7.42-7.34 (m, 4H), 6.82-6.58 (m, 5H), 4.96 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ (ppm) 165.7, 139.1, 133.7, 132.4, 128.9, 128.3, 125.3, 123.1, 117.9, 114.9, 113.5, 58.8. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₄H₁₀ClN₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 257.04871, found m/z 257.04797.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OJ-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 230 nm), t_{R1} = 16.2 min (major), t_{R2} = 19.1 min (minor).

(*R*)-3-(4-bromophenyl)-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (2p): Known compound (see: Kristoffersen, T.; Elumalai, V.; Starck, E.; Cousin, E.; B_r Wagner, L. J.; Hansen, S. R.; Hansen, J. H. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 2020, 45, 7069-7078). White solid, m.p. 176-178 °C, 56.8 mg, isolated yield 94%, 92% *ee.* $[\alpha]_D^{20} =$ -106.4 (c = 1.0, CDCl₃, 92% *ee*); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ (ppm) 10.46 (bs, 1H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.82-6.58 (m, 5H), 4.94 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 165.5, 139.5, 133.6, 131.2, 129.2, 125.3, 123.1, 120.8, 117.9, 114.9, 113.4, 58.7. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₄H₁₀BrN₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 300.99820, found m/z 300.99759.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OD-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 230 nm), t_{R1} = 48.7 min (minor), t_{R2} = 60.6 min (major).

(*S*)-3-(thiophen-2-yl)-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (2q): Known compound (see: Petasis, N.A.; Patel, D. A. *Tetrahedron. Lett.* 2000, 41, 9607-9611). White solid, m.p. 182-184 °C, 43.2 mg, isolated yield 94%, 97% *ee.* $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -46.3$ (c = 1.0, CDCl₃, 97% *ee*); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.77 (bs, 1H), 7.22 (dd, J = 5.1 Hz, J = 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.06 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.97-6.91 (m, 2H), 6.83-6.73 (m, 3H), 5.33 (s, 1H), 4.40 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 166.4, 141.4, 132.2, 127.0, 126.0, 125.9, 125.0, 124.4, 120.2, 115.9, 114.6, 56.9. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₂H₉N₂OS⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 229.04411, found m/z 229.04369. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OD-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm), t_{R1} = 16.3 min (minor), t_{R2} = 23.2 min (major).

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{($R$)-7-bromo-1,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1H)-one (2r): New compound. White solid, m.p. 124-126 °C, 47.2 mg, isolated yield 93%, 97% ee. \\ [α]_D^{20} = -50.4 (c = 1.0, CDCl_3, 97\% ee$); 1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) \\ 7.02-6.99 (m, 2H), 6.57 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.97-3.91 (m, 2H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 1.42 (d, J = 6.6 \\ Hz, 3H); 13C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 168.1, 134.1, 130.6, 126.0, 117.7, 115.5, 111.5, \\ 52.2, 29.3, 18.0. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C_{10}H_{10}BrN_2O^+ ([M-H]^+) requires m/z \\ 252.99820, found m/z 252.99759. \end{array}$

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OD-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 220 nm), t_{R1} = 7.7 min (major), t_{R2} = 14.5 min (minor).

5.2 Asymmetric hydrogenation of substrate quinazolin-2(1H)-one (3)



General procedure: A 15 mL glass-lined stainless-steel reactor equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar was charged with substrate **3** (0.1 mmol), Ru-catalyst (R,R)-C4 (0.005 mmol) in 1.0 mL of solvent under N₂ atmosphere in a glove box. The autoclave was closed, and the final pressure of the hydrogen gas was adjusted to 50 atm after purging the autoclave with hydrogen gas several times. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 12 h. Then the hydrogen gas was carefully released and the conversion was determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica eluted with ethyl

acetate and petroleum ether to give the chiral product 3,4-dihydroquinazolin-2(1H)-one (4). The enantiomeric excess of the product was determined by HPLC with a chiral column.

(*R*)-4-ethyl-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-2(1*H*)-one (4a): (New compound). White solid, m.p. 188-190 °C, 16.2 mg, isolated yield 92%, 41% *ee*. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -5.6$ (c = 1.0, CHCl₃, 41% *ee*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 9.02 (s, 1H), 7.11-7.04 (m, 2H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.85 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (s, 1H), 1.61-1.57 (m, 2H), 0.78 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 154.0, 137.7, 127.5, 126.0, 121.3, 120.8, 113.6, 54.0, 31.1, 8.5. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₀H₁₃N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 177.10224, found m/z 177.10132.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the connection of Chiralcel IC-H column and Chiralcel IA-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 30 °C, UV detection at $\lambda = 254$ nm), t_{R1} = 15.3 min (minor), t_{R2} = 16.5 min (major).

(*R*)-4-isopropyl-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-2(1*H*)-one (4b): Known compound (see: Feng, G.-S.; Zhao, Z.-B.; Shi, L.; Zhou, Y.-G. *Org. Chem. Front.* 2019, 6, 2250-2253). White solid, 17.9 mg, isolated yield 94%, 87% *ee*. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -29.0$ (*c* = 1.0, MeOH, 87% *ee*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.18-7.14 (m, 1H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.97-6.93 (m, 1H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.50 (s, 1H), 4.37-4.35 (m, 1H), 1.99-1.94 (m, 1H), 0.99 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 155.4, 136.8, 128.2, 126.7, 122.1, 120.4, 114.3, 60.2, 36.8, 18.6, 16.1. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₁H₁₅N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 191.11789, found m/z 191.11661.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel IC-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 30 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm), t_{R1} = 13.4 min (minor), t_{R2} = 14.4 min (major).

(*R*)-4-cyclopentyl-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-2(1*H*)-one (4c): (New compound). White solid, m.p. 230-232 °C, 19.4 mg, isolated yield 90%, 79% *ee*. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -30.0 \ (c = 1.0, \text{ MeOH}, 79\% \ ee)$; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.55 (s, 1H), 7.13 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.0 (s, 1H), 4.35-4.33 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.16 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.26 (m, 8H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 156.2, 136.6, 128.1, 126.5, 122.0, 121.6, 114.5, 58.1, 48.6, 29.1, 27.9, 25.2, 25.0. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₃H₁₇N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 217.13254, found m/z 217.13232.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel IA-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 30 °C, UV detection at $\lambda = 254$ nm), t_{R1} = 15.9 min (minor), t_{R2} = 17.7 min (major).

(*R*)-4-cyclohexyl-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-2(1*H*)-one (4d): Known compound (see: Feng, G.-S.; Zhao, Z.-B.; Shi, L.; Zhou, Y.-G. *Org. Chem. Front.* 2019, 6, 2250-2253). White solid, 21.4 mg, isolated yield 93%, 88% *ee*. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -19.0$ (c = 1.0, MeOH, 88% *ee*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (ppm) 8.98 (s, 1H), 7.10 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.03-6.99 (m, 2H), 6.84 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (s, 1H), 1.65-1.41 (m, 6H), 1.11-0.93 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 154.3, 138.1, 127.5, 126.7, 120.5, 120.4, 113.4, 58.1, 46.4, 28.2, 26.7, 25.9, 25.7, 25.6. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₄H₁₉N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 231.14919, found m/z 231.14942.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OJ-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 30 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm), t_{R1} = 4.2 min (minor), t_{R2} = 4.9 min (major).



(*R*)-4-isopropyl-6-methyl-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-2(1*H*)-one (4e): (New compound). White solid, m.p. 232-234 °C, 18.6 mg, isolated yield 91%, 87% *ee*. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -61.6$ (*c* = 1.0, MeOH, 87% *ee*); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ

(ppm) 8.86 (s, 1H), 6.92-6.85 (m, 3H), 6.65 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.11(s, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.80-1.74 (m, 1H), 0.84 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.73 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz,

CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 154.3, 135.6, 129.2, 128.0, 127.0, 120.3, 113.3, 58.5, 36.5, 20.4, 18.3, 16.4. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₂H₁₇N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 205.13354, found m/z 205.13509.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OJ-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 95 : 5, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm), t_{R1} = 8.0 min (major), t_{R2} = 9.6 min (minor).

(*R*)-4-isopropyl-7-methyl-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-2(1*H*)-one (4f): (New compound). White solid, m.p. 225-227 °C, 18.8 mg, isolated yield 92%, 89% *ee*. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -33.0$ (*c* = 1.0, MeOH, 89% *ee*); ¹HNMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃/Methanol-d₄ = 10:1): δ (ppm) 6.85 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 4.25 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.89-1.83 (m, 1H), 0.90 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.78 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃/Methanol-d₄ = 10:1): δ (ppm) 155.9, 138.2, 136.4, 126.5, 123.0, 117.4, 114.7, 59.7, 36.8, 21.1, 18.4, 16.1. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₂H₁₇N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 205.13354, found m/z 205.13322.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel AD-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm), t_{R1} = 7.7 min (minor), t_{R2} = 30.2 min (major).

(*R*)-4-isopropyl-5-methoxy-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-2(1*H*)-one (4g): (New compound). White solid, m.p. 220-222 °C, 20.7mg, isolated yield 94%, 90% $ee. \ [\alpha]_D^{20} = -36.0 \ (c = 1.0, MeOH, 90\% \ ee); ^1H NMR \ (400 \text{ MHz, CDCl}_3): \delta$

(ppm) 7.84 (s, 1H), 6.74-6.71 (m, 1H), 6.66 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (s, 1H), 4.32 (t, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 2.00-1.93 (m, 1H), 0.99 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 155.6, 155.0, 130.5, 121.6, 115.1, 113.5, 112.5, 60.3, 55.8, 36.8, 18.7, 16.1. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₂H₁₇N₂O₂⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 221.12845, found m/z 221.12801.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel AD-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at $\lambda = 254$

nm), $t_{R1} = 26.2 \text{ min (minor)}, t_{R2} = 33.1 \text{ min (major)}.$

 $\begin{array}{l} \left(R \right) - 7 - fluoro - 4 - isopropyl - 3, 4 - dihydroquinazolin - 2(1H) - one \quad (4h): \quad (New compound). \\ (mathef{main} white solid, m.p. 225 - 227 \ ^{\circ}C, 18.9 mg, isolated yield 91\%, 86\% \\ ee. \quad [\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -28.0 \ (c = 1.0, MeOH, 86\% \ ee); \ ^{1}H \ NMR \ (500 \ MHz, CDCl_{3}/Methanol - d_{4} = 10:1): \ \delta \ (ppm) \ 6.94 - 6.91 \ (m, 1H), 6.45 \ (d, J = 9.5 \ Hz, 1H), 4.26 \ (d, J = 3.0 \ Hz, 1H), 1.88 - 1.85 \ (m, 1H), 0.92 \ (d, J = 6.5 \ Hz, 3H), 0.80 \ (d, J = 6.5 \ Hz, 3H). \ ^{13}C \ NMR \ (125 \ MHz, CDCl_{3}/Methanol - d_{4} = 10:1): \ \delta \ (ppm). \ 162.5(d, J_{C-F} = 243.8 \ Hz), 155.4, 138.2 \ (d, J_{C-F} = 11.3 \ Hz), 128.0 \ (d, J_{C-F} = 10.0 \ Hz), 116.0 \ (d, J_{C-F} = 3.8 \ Hz), 108.9 \ (d, J_{C-F} = 22.5 \ Hz), 101.5 \ (d, J_{C-F} = 25.0 \ Hz), 59.4, 36.9, 18.2, 16.0. \ HRMS-ESI \ exact \ mass \ calcd. \ for \ C_{11}H_{14}FN_{2}O^{+} \ ([M+H]^{+}) \ requires m/z \ 209.10847, \ found \ m/z \ 209.10803. \end{array}$

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel AD-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm), t_{R1} = 7.9 min (minor), t_{R2} = 20.7 min (major).

(*S*)-4-phenyl-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-2(1*H*)-one (4i): Known compound (see: Feng, G.-S.; Zhao, Z.-B.; Shi, L.; Zhou, Y.-G. *Org. Chem. Front.* 2019, *6*, 2250-2253). White solid, 20.3 mg, isolated yield 91%, 9% *ee.* ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.88 (bs, 1H), 7.36-7.29 (m, 5H), 7.15 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.82-6.77 (m, 2H), 5.64 (s, 1H), 5.45 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 154.4, 142.8, 135.9, 129.2, 128.6, 128.5, 127.4, 127.2, 122.6, 121.4, 114.6, 58.9. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₄H₁₃N₂O⁺ ([M+H]⁺) requires m/z 225.10224, found m/z 225.10200.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OJ-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 30 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm), t_{R1} = 7.8 min (major), t_{R2} = 12.3 min (minor).

5. Scale-up syntheses and synthetic applications

5.1 Scale-up synthesis



Scheme S3. Scale-up synthesis

General procedure: A 100 mL glass-lined stainless-steel reactor equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar was charged with substrate **1a** (6.25 mmol), Ru-catalyst (R,R)-C6 (0.0625 mmol) in 62.5 mL of 1,4-dioxane under N₂ atmosphere in a glove box. The autoclave was closed, and the final pressure of the hydrogen gas was adjusted to 50 atm after purging the autoclave with hydrogen gas several times. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 6 h. Then the hydrogen gas was carefully released and the conversion was determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica eluted with ethyl acetate and petroleum ether to give the chiral product (*S*,*S*)-**2a**. The enantiomeric excess of the product was determined by HPLC with a chiral column.



Scheme S4. Synthesis of a key intermediate of a bioactive BRD4 inhibitor

(R)-6-bromo-1,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2(1H)-one (2s): Known compound (see: Zhao, Z.-B.; Li, X.; Chen, M.-W.; Zhao Z. K.; Zhou, Y.-G.*Chem. Commun.*2020,*56*, 7309-7312). White solid, m.p. 110-112 °C, 48.3 mg, isolated yield 95%, 96%*ee.* $<math>[\alpha]_D^{20} = -76.8 (c = 1.0, CDCl_3, 96\% ee); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, 100 MHz)$

CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 6.97-6.93 (m, 1H), 6.82 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.99-3.93 (m, 2H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 1.42 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 167.9, 136.3, 128.4, 122.4, 116.9, 116.1, 116.1, 52.2, 29.3, 18.2. HRMS-ESI exact mass calcd. for C₁₀H₁₀BrN₂O⁻ ([M-H]⁻) requires m/z 253.09715, found m/z 253.09695.

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on the Chiralcel OD-H column (*n*-hexane : isopropanol = 80 : 20, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 220 nm), t_{R1} = 7.4 min (major), t_{R2} = 17.5 min (minor).

6. References

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7. Copy of NMR spectra for all substrates and products







Figure S2. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 1b



Figure S3. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 1c



Figure S4. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 1d






Figure S6. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 1f



Figure S7. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 1g



Figure S8. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 1h

















Figure S14. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 1n







Figure S16. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 1p



Figure S17. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 1q

Figure S18. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 1r





Figure S19. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of **3a**



Figure S20. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of **3b**



Figure S21. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 3c



Figure S22. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 3d



Figure S23. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 3e



Figure S24. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 3f



Figure S25. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 3g



Figure S26. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of **3h**



Figure S27. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 3i



Figure S28. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2a



S61





Figure S31. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2d



Figure S32. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2e





Figure S34. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2g





Figure S36. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2i





Figure S38. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2k



S71



Figure S40. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2m


Figure S41. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2n



Figure S42. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 20



Figure S43. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of **2p**



Figure S44. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of **2**q



Figure S45. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2r



Figure S46. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2s



Figure S47. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 4a



Figure S48. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 4b



Figure S49. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 4c



Figure S50. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 4d



Figure S51. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 4e





Figure S53. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 4g



Figure S54. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 4h



Figure S55. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of 4i

8. Copy of HPLC spectra



Figure S56. Copy of HPLC spectra of 2a

S88



Figure S57. Copy of HPLC spectra of 2b



Figure S58. Copy of HPLC spectra of 2c



5.75216e4 1278.78809







总量 :

3.02624e4 2004.58301



Figure S60. Copy of HPLC spectra of 2e



总量: 2.90588e4 652.81741



Figure S61. Copy of HPLC spectra of 2f













总量: 3.40838e4 993.75009



Figure S64. Copy of HPLC spectra of 2i



Figure S65. Copy of HPLC spectra of 2j





总量: 6.80870e4 771.00158



Figure S67. Copy of HPLC spectra of 21

总量 :

1.55110e5 2489.61426





Figure S68. Copy of HPLC spectra of 2m



Figure S69. Copy of HPLC spectra of 2n



Figure S70. Copy of HPLC spectra of 20





Figure S71. Copy of HPLC spectra of 2p



Figure S72. Copy of HPLC spectra of 2q



Figure S73. Copy of HPLC spectra of 2r



Figure S74. Copy of HPLC spectra of 2s





Figure S75. Copy of HPLC spectra of 4a






















Figure S80. Copy of HPLC spectra of 4f



峰	保留时间 类型	2 峰宽	峰面积	峰高	峰面积
#	[min]	[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	%
	-	-			
1	7.671 MM	0.7237	770. 37561	17.74267	5. 5585
2	2 30.192 MM	4.7499	1.30890e4	45.92723	94.4415











Figure S82. Copy of HPLC spectra of 4h



2 20.654 BB

1.1053 2.24720e4 287.99750 92.3933



