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#### **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)**

### Metal-free C–H amination of unactivated hydrocarbons with sulfonylimino- $\lambda^3$ -

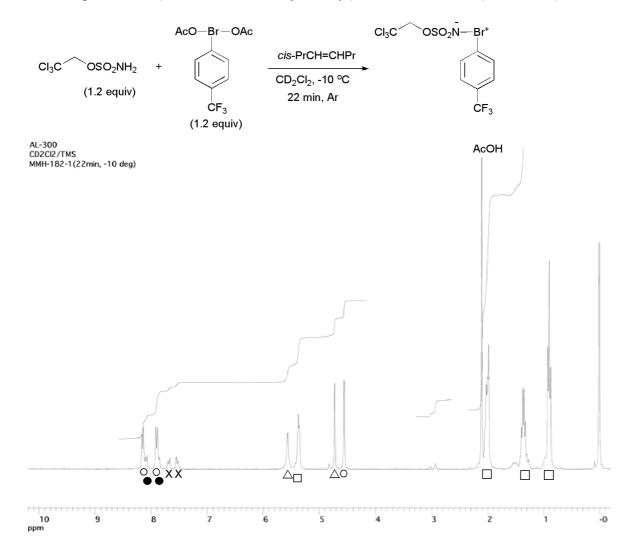
## bromanes generated in situ from diacetoxybromobenzene

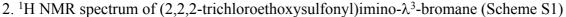
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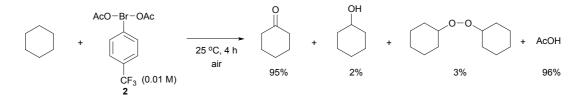




**Figure S1**. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of *N*-(2,2,2-trichloroethoxysulfonyl)imino- $\lambda^3$ -bromane measured at -10 °C in the presence of *cis*-4-octene: *p*-CF<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Br(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (1.2 equiv)/CCl<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OSO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> (1.2 equiv)/*cis*-4-octene (1 equiv, 0.03 M)/CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/-10 °C/22 min.

We could not detect desired *N*-(2,2,2-trichloroethoxysulfonyl)imino- $\lambda^3$ -bromane (open circle in the figure) in the absence of *cis*-4-octene. Coordination of olefin to the electron-deficient hypervalent bromine(III) center may occur under the conditions, which stabilizes transient imino- $\lambda^3$ -bromane (Cl<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OSO<sub>2</sub>N=BrAr).

3. Oxidation of cyclohexane with diacetoxy- $\lambda^3$ -bromane **2** in the presence of oxygen.



Scheme S1. Oxidation of cyclohexane with diacetoxy- $\lambda^3$ -bromane 2 under air. Yields of products were determined by GC (for cyclohexanone) and <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CyOH, Cy<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, and AcOH).

Formation of small amount of cyclohexanol/dicyclohexyl peroxide suggests the reaction mechanism involves the generation of cyclohexyl radical. Scopes and limitations of the reaction and mechanistic studies are now underway in our laboratory and will be reported in due course.

# 3. NMR spectra

