## Random Interstitial Halide Accommodation in an $\alpha,\omega$ -Alkylidene-diammonium Template

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Dedicated to Professor Hubert Schmidbaur on the occasion of his 70<sup>th</sup> birthday

I/Br- (2) and Br/Cl-mixed-halide salts (4 and 5) have been prepared, and their structures determined by single crystal X-ray diffraction. The results show the  $[Me_2HNCH_2]_2^{2+}$  dication to be a highly flexible template for halide inclusion, thereby tolerating the assembly of anions of different size, with phase widths of  $0 \le x \le 2$  for a monoclinic form with  $[Me_2HNCH_2]_2I_{2-x}Br_x$  and  $0 \le x \le 1$  for a triclinic form with  $[Me_2HNCH_2]_2Br_{2-x}Cl_x$ . The isotypic mixed halide compounds  $[Me_2HNCH_2]_2Br$  (2) and  $[Me_2HNCH_2]_2BrCl$  (4) exhibit a statistical distribution of the anions in a structure of space group  $P2_1/c$  which is also found for the pure diodide  $[Me_2HNCH_2]_2I_2$  (1). With an excess of chloride  $(x > 1 \text{ for } Br_{2-x}Cl_x)$  this structure is converted into that of the pure dichloride,  $[Me_2HNCH_2]_2Cl_2$  (6), with space group  $P\overline{1}$ . In all cases the halide anions are trapped in voids between the dications and fixed to the ammonium centers by strong  $N-H\cdots X$  and weak  $C-H\cdots X$  hydrogen bonding.

N, N, N', N'-Tetramethylethylenediammonium diiodide [Me<sub>2</sub>HNCH<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>I<sub>2</sub> (1) as well as a set of

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