APPLICATION OF AUTOMATED ELECTRON DIFFRACTION TO STRUCTURAL INVESTIGATION OF MOLECULAR CRYSTALS

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Transmission electron microscope (TEM)
Pawley and Rietveld refinements using electron diffraction from L1₂-type intermetallic Au₃Fe₁₋ₓ nanocrystals during their in-situ order–disorder transition

Zhiping Luo, Yolanda Vasquez, James F. Bondi, Raymond E. Schaak

Ultramicroscopy, 2011
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Structure solution using zonal electron diffraction data: historical overview

Organic samples

Rigamonti, R., La struttura della catena paraffinica studiata mediante i raggi di elettroni, *Gazzetta Chimica Italiana* 66 174-182 (1936)


Voigt-Martin et al., The use of simulation methods to obtain the structure and conformation of 10-cyano-9,9′-bianthryl by electron diffraction and high-resolution imaging, *Ultramicroscopy* 57, 29-43 (1995)

Biological samples

2D Protein crystals


Solution using structure factor phases derived from HRTEM


Inorganic samples

(thin)

Weirich et al. A crystal structure determined with 0.02 Å accuracy with electron microscopy, *Nature* 382, 144 (1996)

Automated electron Diffraction Tomography (ADT):
collection of the complete reciprocal data rather than zonal patterns
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collection of the complete reciprocal data rather than zonal patterns
More than 30 structures are solved from ADT data by now (16 out of them - NEW)

**Phosphates:**
- SrP$_3$N$_5$O
- Ba$_6$Br$_3$P$_{12}$N$_{17}$O$_9$

**Intermetallic nanophases:**
- ZnSb, Zn$_8$Sb$_7$

**Oxides:**
- Na$_2$W$_4$O$_{13}$
- Li$_2$Ti$_3$NiO$_8$
- NaHTi$_3$O$_7$·H$_2$O
- Na$_2$Ti$_6$O$_{13}$

**Metal Organic Frameworks (MOF):**
- MUF-4I
- Basolite

**Ca-compounds:**
- Calcite, Vaterite
- Calcium silicate hydrate
  - Ca$_5$Si$_6$O$_{17}$·5H$_2$O

**Zeolites:**
- ZSM-5 (Na$_x$Al$_{16}$Si$_{96-x}$O$_{192}$)
- Natrolite Na$_2$Al$_2$Si$_3$O$_{10}$·2H$_2$O
- IM-5
- RKL 040

**Organic-inorganic hybrids:**
- ECS3, ECS5

**Organic:**
- NLO-active material
- Organic pigments
- Amides

**Minerals:**
- Mullite Al$_6$Si$_2$O$_{13}$
- Sarrabasite
- Charoite-96
- Charoite-90

**High pressure phases:**
- HP hydrous Al-pyroxene
  - (Mg$_2$Al(OH)$_2$AlSiO$_6$)
small crystals
$\text{Zn}_8\text{Sb}_7 \approx 40 \text{ nm}$

agglomerated crystals

radiation damage

disorder
Radiation damage: CNBA

- STEM vs. TEM;
- Distribute the dose (crystal bending!);
- Cool the sample

**e-dose rate:**
0.2-0.3 e/A²s
Orthorombic paracetamol (Pcab)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADT</th>
<th>As given by Haisa et al., 1974</th>
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<tr>
<td>11.4 A</td>
<td>11.805 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.4 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>88.1° *</td>
<td>90°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Projection (010): extinctions along c* direction (b-glide plane)

Material provided by Elena Boldyreva, Novosibirsk State University
Orthorombic paracetamol (Pcab)

ADT: UNIL CELL PARAMETERS DETERMINATION

Material provided by Elena Boldyreva, Novosibirsk State University
On the Polymorphism of Aspirin: Crystalline Aspirin as Intergrowths of Two “Polymorphic” Domains**
Andrew D. Bond,* Roland Boese,* and Gautam R. Desiraju*

In the preceding paper, we highlighted the ambiguity that exists in the literature concerning the nature of crystalline aspirin.[5] In 2004, Ouvarad and Price demonstrated computationally that the long-established aspirin crystal structure[5-6] was amongst those predicted to be most stable, but they identified a slightly more stable structure as the thermodynamic minimum.[5] At the time, it was unclear whether the forms (Figure 1). In form I, the layers are arranged so that C–H–O interactions form centrosymmetric dimers (arrangement A, Figure 1). In the proposed form II, adjacent layers...
Conclusion

Caution during data acquisition

Lattice cell parameters determination is always possible …

Alternative structure solution approaches for medium-resolution data

Direct methods structure solution for high resolution data
Group

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