Structure Determination by X-Ray Crystallography

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Second Edition

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Foreword

X-ray crystallography provides us with the most accurate picture we can get of atomic and molecular structures in crystals. It provides a hard bedrock of structural results in chemistry and in mineralogy. In biology, where the structures are not fully crystalline, it can still provide valuable results and, indeed, the impact here has been revolutionary. It is still an immense field for young workers, and no doubt will provide yet more striking developments of a major character. It does, however, require a wide range of intellectual application, and a considerable ability in many fields.

This book will provide much help. It is a very straightforward and thorough guide to every aspect of the subject. The authors are experienced both as research workers themselves and as teachers of standing, and this is shown in their clarity of exposition. There are plenty of illustrations and worked examples to aid the student to obtain a real grasp of the subject. The practical side is encouraged by the very clarity of the theory. The examples chosen as illustrations cover the various branches of chemistry and there is useful guidance even as far as the protein field. In the later chapters dealing with the really tricky area of “getting the structure out,” the treatment is well balanced, and this should help even an experienced worker to choose the most likely approach in each particular case. We seem to have passed beyond the stage at which one method is favored to the neglect of the others, and the book seems to mark a “coming of age” of X-ray crystallography.

I wish the book the great success it undoubtedly deserves.

University of Edinburgh

C. A. Beevers

Preface to the Second Edition

We have not changed the original plan and scope of this book because the first edition was, in general, well received. Additional space has been allocated to certain topics, notably experimental techniques, direct methods of phasing, and least-squares refinement. We have tried to respond to the helpful comments that we have received from reviewers and readers, and we are grateful for the interest that has been accorded to the first edition. In particular, we wish to acknowledge the kindness of Dr. C. A. Beevers for writing the Foreword to this edition.

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Preface to the First Edition

Crystallography may be described as the science of the structure of materials, using this word in its widest sense, and its ramifications are apparent over a broad front of current scientific endeavor. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that most universities offer some aspects of crystallography in their undergraduate courses in the physical sciences. It is the principal aim of this book to present an introduction to structure determination by X-ray crystallography that is appropriate mainly to both final-year undergraduate studies in crystallography, chemistry, and chemical physics, and introductory post-graduate work in this area of crystallography. We believe that the book will be of interest in other disciplines, such as physics, metallurgy, biochemistry, and geology, where crystallography has an important part to play.

In the space of one book, it is not possible either to cover all aspects of crystallography or to treat all the subject matter completely rigorously. In particular, certain mathematical results are assumed in order that their applications may be discussed. At the end of each chapter, a short bibliography is given, which may be used to extend the scope of the treatment given here. In addition, reference is made in the text to specific sources of information.

We have chosen not to discuss experimental methods extensively, as we consider that this aspect of crystallography is best learned through practical experience, but an attempt has been made to simulate the interpretive side of experimental crystallography in both examples and exercises.

During the preparation of this book, we have tried to keep in mind that students meeting crystallography for the first time are encountering a new discipline, and not merely extending a subject studied previously. In consequence, we have treated the geometry of crystals a little more fully than is usual at this level, for it is our experience that some of the difficulties which

students meet in introductory crystallography lie in the unfamiliarity of its three-dimensional character.

We have limited the structure-determining techniques to the three that are used most extensively in present-day research, and we have described them in depth, particularly from a practical point of view. We hope that this treatment will indicate our belief that crystallographic methods can reasonably form part of the structural chemist's repertoire, like quantum mechanics and nmr spectroscopy.

Each chapter is provided with a set of problems, for which answers and notes are given. We recommend the reader to tackle these problems; they will provide a practical involvement which should be helpful to the understanding of the subject matter of the book. From experience in teaching this subject, the authors are aware of many of the difficulties encountered by students of crystallography, and have attempted to anticipate them in both these problems and the text. For any reader who has access to crystallographic computing facilities, the authors can supply copies of the data used to solve the structures described in Chapters 6 and 8. Certain problems have been marked with an asterisk. They are a little more difficult than the others and may be omitted at a first reading.

The Hermann–Mauguin system of symmetry notation is used in crystallography, but, unfortunately, this notation is not common to other disciplines. Consequently, we have written the Schoenflies symbols for point groups on some of the figures that depict point-group and molecular symmetry in three dimensions, in addition to the Hermann–Mauguin symbols. The Schoenflies notation is described in Appendix 3. General symbols and constants are listed in the Notation section.

We wish to acknowledge our colleague, Dr. P. F. Lindley, of Birkbeck College, London, who undertook a careful and critical reading of the manuscript and made many valuable suggestions. We acknowledge an unknown number of past students who have worked through many of the problems given in this book, to our advantage and, we hope, also to theirs. We are grateful to the various copyright holders for permission to reproduce those figures that carry appropriate acknowledgments. Finally, we thank the Plenum Publishing Company for both their interest in this book and their ready cooperation in bringing it to completion.

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Contents

Notation	xix
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Chapter 1

Crystal Geometry. I	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 The Crystalline State	2
1.2.1 Reference Axes	5
1.2.2 Equation of a Plane	9
1.2.3 Miller Indices	10
1.2.4 Axial Ratios	14
1.2.5 Zones	15
1.3 Stereographic Projection	17
1.4 External Symmetry of Crystals	25
1.4.1 Two-Dimensional Point Groups	25
1.4.2 Three-Dimensional Point Groups	29
Bibliography	48
Problems	49

Chapter 2

Crystal Geometry. II	57
2.1 Introduction	57
2.2 Lattices	57
2.2.1 Two-Dimensional Lattices	58
2.2.2 Choice of Unit Cell	59
2.2.3 Three-Dimensional Lattices	60

2.3	Families of Planes and Interplanar Spacings	68
2.4	Reciprocal Lattice	70
2.5	Rotational Symmetries of Lattices	74
2.6	Space Groups	75
2.6.1	Two-Dimensional Space Groups	77
2.6.2	Limiting Conditions Governing X-Ray Reflection . .	81
2.6.3	Three-Dimensional Space Groups	87
2.6.4	Screw Axes	90
2.6.5	Glide Planes	94
2.6.6	Analysis of the Space-Group Symbol	101
	Bibliography	102
	Problems	102

Chapter 3

	Preliminary Examination of Crystals by Optical and X-Ray Methods	105
3.1	Introduction	105
3.2	Polarized Light	105
3.3	Optical Classification of Crystals	106
3.3.1	Uniaxial Crystals	107
3.3.2	Birefringence	110
3.3.3	Biaxial Crystals	112
3.3.4	Interference Figures	115
3.4	Direction of Scattering of X-Rays by Crystals	115
3.4.1	Laue Equations for X-Ray Scattering	118
3.4.2	Bragg's Treatment of X-Ray Diffraction	120
3.4.3	Equivalence of Laue and Bragg Treatments of X-Ray Diffraction	124
3.5	X-Ray Techniques	125
3.5.1	Laue Method	126
3.5.2	Oscillation Method	128
3.5.3	Ewald's Construction	132
3.5.4	Weissenberg Method	138
3.5.5	Precession Method	142
3.6	Recognition of Crystal System	145
	Bibliography	148
	Problems	149

Chapter 4

Intensity of Scattering of X-Rays by Crystals	153
4.1 Introduction	153
4.2 Path Difference	154
4.3 Mathematical Representation of a Wave: Amplitude and Phase	156
4.4 Combination of Two Waves	159
4.5 Argand Diagram	161
4.6 Combination of N Waves	162
4.7 Combined Scattering of X-Rays from the Contents of the Unit Cell	164
4.7.1 Phase Difference	164
4.7.2 Scattering by Atoms	164
4.8 Structure Factor	166
4.9 Intensity Expressions	168
4.10 Phase Problem in Structure Analysis	169
4.11 Applications of the Structure Factor Equation	169
4.11.1 Friedel's Law	169
4.11.2 Structure Factor for a Centrosymmetric Crystal	171
4.11.3 Limiting Conditions and Systematic Absences	173
4.11.4 Determination of Unit-Cell Type	175
4.11.5 Structure Factors and Symmetry Elements	176
4.11.6 Limiting Conditions from Screw-Axis Symmetry	179
4.11.7 Centrosymmetric Zones	181
4.11.8 Limiting Conditions from Glide-Plane Symmetry	182
4.12 Preliminary Structure Analysis	188
4.12.1 Practical Determination of Space Groups	188
Bibliography	192
Problems	192

Chapter 5

Methods in X-Ray Structure Analysis. I	195
5.1 Introduction	195
5.2 Analysis of the Unit-Cell Contents	195
5.2.1 Papaverine Hydrochloride, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4 \cdot HCl$	196
5.2.2 Naphthalene, $C_{10}H_8$	197

5.2.3	Molecular Symmetry	197
5.2.4	Special Positions	198
5.2.5	Nickel Tungstate, NiWO_4	199
5.3	Two Early Structure Analyses Revisited	202
5.3.1	Sodium Chloride, NaCl	202
5.3.2	Pyrite, FeS_2	206
	Bibliography	209
	Problems	209

Chapter 6

	Methods in X-Ray Structure Analysis. II	213
6.1	Introduction	213
6.2	Fourier Series	213
6.2.1	Computation of $\psi(x)$ for a Square Wave	214
6.2.2	Exponential Form of Fourier Expressions	217
6.3	Representation of Crystal Structures by Fourier Series	220
6.3.1	Electron Density and Structure Factors	220
6.3.2	Electron Density Equations	223
6.3.3	Interpretation of Electron Density Distributions	225
6.4	Methods of Solving the Phase Problem	230
6.4.1	Number of Reflections in the Data Set	230
6.4.2	The Patterson Function	231
6.4.3	Examples of the Use of the Patterson Function in Solving the Phase Problem	242
6.4.4	Absolute Scale of $ F_o $ and Overall Temperature Factor	257
6.4.5	Heavy-Atom Method and Partial Fourier Synthesis	260
6.4.6	Difference-Fourier Synthesis	264
6.4.7	Limitations of the Heavy-Atom Method	265
6.4.8	Isomorphous Replacement	266
6.4.9	Further Details of the Isomorphous Replacement Phasing Procedure	274
6.4.10	Anomalous Scattering	282
	Bibliography	286
	Problems	287

Chapter 7

Direct Methods and Refinement	295
7.1 Introduction	295
7.2 Direct Methods of Phase Determination	295
7.2.1 Normalized Structure Factors	295
7.2.2 Structure Invariants and Origin-Fixing Reflections	298
7.2.3 Sign Determination—Centrosymmetric Crystals	300
7.2.4 Amplitude Symmetry and Phase Symmetry	304
7.2.5 Σ_2 Listing	305
7.2.6 Symbolic-Addition Procedure	306
7.2.7 Calculation of E Maps	309
7.2.8 Phase Determination—Noncentrosymmetric Crystals	309
7.2.9 Phase Determination in Space Group $P2_1$	316
7.2.10 Advantages and Disadvantages of Symbolic Addition	325
7.2.11 Multisolution Philosophy and Brief Description of the Program MULTAN	326
7.2.12 Figures of Merit	328
7.2.13 Example of the Use of MULTAN	330
7.2.14 Some Experiences	331
7.3 Patterson Search Methods	334
7.3.1 Orientation Search	335
7.3.2 Translation Search	337
7.3.3 Example of a Structure Solution by Vector Verification	337
7.4 Least-Squares Refinement	341
7.4.1 Unit-Cell Dimensions	343
7.4.2 Atomic Parameters	344
7.5 Molecular Geometry	349
7.5.1 Bond Lengths and Angles	349
7.5.2 Torsion Angles	351
7.5.3 Conformational Analysis	352
7.5.4 Mean Planes	355
7.6 Precision	356
7.7 Correctness of a Structure Analysis	357
7.8 Limitations of X-Ray Structure Analysis	358
7.9 Disorder in Single Crystals	360
Bibliography	366
Problems	367

Chapter 8

Examples of Crystal Structure Analysis	371
8.1 Introduction	371
8.2 Crystal Structure of 2-Bromobenzo[<i>b</i>]indeno[1,2- <i>e</i>]pyran (BBIP)	372
8.2.1 Preliminary Physical and X-Ray Measurements	372
8.2.2 Intensity Measurement and Correction	380
8.2.3 Structure Analysis in the (010) Projection	380
8.2.4 Three-Dimensional Structure Determination	385
8.2.5 Refinement	389
8.2.6 Molecular Geometry	391
8.3 Crystal Structure of Potassium 2-Hydroxy-3,4-dioxocyclobut-1-ene-1-olate Monohydrate (KHSQ)	393
8.3.1 Preliminary X-Ray and Physical Measurements	394
8.3.2 Intensity Measurement and Correction	396
8.3.3 Σ_2 Listing	396
8.3.4 Specifying the Origin	397
8.3.5 Sign Determination	398
8.3.6 The <i>E</i> Map	401
8.3.7 Completion and Refinement of the Structure	403
8.4 Concluding Remarks	405
Bibliography	406
Problems	407

Appendix	411
A.1 Stereoviews and Crystal Models	411
A1.1 Stereoviews	411
A1.2 Model of a Tetragonal Crystal	414
A1.3 Stereoscopic Space-Group Drawings	414
A.2 Crystallographic Point-Group Study and Recognition Scheme	414
A.3 Schoenflies' Symmetry Notation	418
A3.1 Alternating Axis of Symmetry	420
A3.2 Notation	420
A.4 Generation and Properties of X-Rays	421
A4.1 X-Rays and White Radiation	421
A4.2 Characteristic X-Rays	422

A4.3	Absorption of X-Rays	423
A4.4	Filtered Radiation	424
A.5	Crystal Perfection and Intensity Measurement	426
A5.1	Crystal Perfection	426
A5.2	Intensity of Reflected Beam	428
A5.3	Intensity Measurements	429
A5.3.1	Film Measurements	430
A5.3.2	Diffractometer Geometry and Data Collec- tion	431
A5.4	Data Processing	437
A5.4.1	Introduction	437
A5.4.2	Standard Deviation of Intensity	437
A5.4.3	Absorption Corrections	438
A5.4.4	Scaling	439
A5.4.5	Merging Equivalent Reflections	440
A5.5	Synchrotron Radiation	440
A.6	Transformations	441
A.7	Comments on Some Orthorhombic and Monoclinic Space Groups	443
A7.1	Orthorhombic Space Groups	443
A7.2	Monoclinic Space Groups	446
A.8	Vector Algebraic Relationships in Reciprocal Space	446
A8.1	Introduction	446
A8.2	Reciprocal Lattice	446
A8.2.1	Interplanar Spacings	448
A8.2.2	Reciprocity of Unit Cell Volumes	450
A8.2.3	Angle between Bravais Lattice Planes	450
A8.2.4	Reciprocity of F and I Unit Cells	451
A8.3	X-Ray Diffraction and the Reciprocal Lattice	453
A8.3.1	Bragg's Equation	455
A8.4	Laue Photographs	457
A8.5	Crystal Setting	458
A8.5.1	Setting Technique	458
A.9	Intensity Statistics	460
A9.1	Weighted Reciprocal Lattice	460
A9.1.1	Laue Symmetry	460
A9.1.2	Systematic Absences	460
A9.1.3	Accidental Absences	461

A9.1.4	Enhanced Averages	461
A9.1.5	Special Distributions	462
A.10	Enantiomorph Selection	465
 Solutions		469
 Index		489

Notation

These notes provide a key to the main symbols and constants used throughout the book. Inevitably, some symbols have more than one use. This feature arises partly from general usage in crystallography, and partly from a desire to preserve a mnemonic character in the notation wherever possible. It is our belief that, in context, no confusion will arise. Where several symbols are closely linked, they are listed together under the first member of the set.

$A'(hkl), B'(hkl)$	Components of the structure factor, measured along the real and imaginary axes, respectively, in the complex plane (Argand diagram)
$A(hkl), B(hkl)$	Components of the geometric structure factor, measured along the real and imaginary axes, respectively, in the complex plane
A	A-face-centered unit cell; absorption correction factor
$\text{\AA}$	Angstrom unit; $1 \text{\AA} = 10^{-8} \text{ cm} = 10^{-10} \text{ m}$
a, b, c	Unit-cell edges parallel to the x , y , and z axes, respectively, of a crystal; intercepts made by the parametral plane on the x , y , and z axes, respectively; glide planes with translational components of $a/2$, $b/2$, and $c/2$, respectively
$\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$	Unit-cell edge vectors parallel to the x , y , and z axes, respectively
a^*, b^*, c^*	Edges in the reciprocal unit cell associated with the x^* , y^* , and z^* axes, respectively
$\mathbf{a}^*, \mathbf{b}^*, \mathbf{c}^*$	Reciprocal unit-cell vectors associated with the x^* , y^* , and z^* axes, respectively
B	B -face-centered unit cell; overall isotropic temperature factor
B_j	Isotropic temperature factor for the j th atom
C	C -face-centered unit cell
$\varnothing$	“Not constrained by symmetry to equal”

c	Velocity of light ($2.9979 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m s}^{-1}$); as a subscript: calculated, as in $ F_c $
D_m	Experimentally measured crystal density
D_c	Calculated crystal density
d	Interplanar spacing
$d(hkl)$	Interplanar spacing of the (hkl) family of planes
d^*	Distance in reciprocal space
$d^*(hkl)$	Distance from the origin to the hkl th reciprocal lattice point
$E, E(hkl)$	Normalized structure factor (centrosymmetric crystals)
$\mathcal{E}(hkl)$	Total energy of the hkl th diffracted beam from one unit cell
e	Electron charge ($1.6021 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$); exponential factor
$\mathbf{F}(hkl)$	Structure factor for the hkl th spectrum referred to one unit cell
$\mathbf{F}^*(hkl)$	Conjugate vector of $\mathbf{F}(hkl)$.
$ F $	Modulus, or amplitude, of any vector $\mathbf{F}$
f	Atomic scattering factor
$f_{j,0}, f_j$	Atomic scattering factor for the j th atom
g	Glide line in two-dimensional space groups
g_j	Atomic scattering factor for the j th atom, in a crystal, corrected for thermal vibrations
H	Hexagonal (triply primitive) unit cell
$(hkl), (hkil)$	Miller, Miller–Bravais indices associated with the x , y , and z axes or the x , y , u , and z axes, respectively; any single index containing two digits has a comma placed <i>after</i> such an index
$\{hkl\}$	Form of (hkl) planes
hkl	Reciprocal lattice point corresponding to the (hkl) family of planes
$\mathbf{h}$	Vector with components h, k, l in reciprocal space.
h	Planck's constant ($6.6256 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$)
I	Body-centered unit cell; intensity of reflection
$I(hkl)$	Intensity of reflection from the (hkl) planes referred to one unit cell
$\mathcal{I}$	Imaginary axis in the complex plane
i	$\sqrt{-1}$; an operator that rotates a vector in the complex plane through 90° in a right-handed (anticlockwise) sense

$J(hkl)$	Integrated reflection
K	Reciprocal lattice constant; scale factor for $ F_o(hkl) $ data
L	Lorentz correction factor
M_r	Relative molecular weight (mass)
m	Mirror plane
N	Number of atoms per unit cell
n	Glide plane, with translational component of $(a + b)/2$, $(b + c)/2$, or $(c + a)/2$
n_1, n_2, n_3 . . .	Principal refractive indices in a biaxial crystal
o	subscript: observed, as in $ F_o(hkl) $
P	Probability; Patterson function
$P(u, v, w)$. . .	Patterson function at the fractional coordinates u, v, w in the unit cell
p	Polarization correction factor
R	Rhombohedral unit cell; rotation axis (of degree R); reliability factor
$\bar{R}$	Inversion axis
$\mathcal{R}$	Real axis in the complex plane
RU	Reciprocal lattice unit
$s, s(hkl), s(\mathbf{h})$.	Sign of a centric reflection
$T_{j,\theta}$	Thermal vibration parameter for the j th atom
$[UVW]$	Zone or direction symbol
$\langle UVW \rangle$	Form of zone axes or directions
u	Atomic mass unit (1.66057×10^{-27} kg)
(u, v, w)	Components of a vector in Patterson space
$\overline{U^2}$	Mean square amplitude of vibration
V_c	Volume of a unit cell
w	Weight factor
$x, y, z;$	Spatial coordinates, in absolute measure, of a point,
x, y, u, z . . .	parallel to the $x, y, (u)$, and z axes, respectively
x, y, z	Spatial fractional coordinates in a unit cell
x_j, y_j, z_j . . .	Spatial fractional coordinates of the j th atom in a unit cell
$[x, \beta, \gamma]$. . .	Line parallel to the x axis and intersecting the y and z axes at β and γ , respectively
(x, y, γ)	Plane normal to the z axis and intersecting it at γ
$\pm\{x, y, z; \dots\}$.	$x, y, z; \bar{z}, \bar{y}, \bar{x}; \dots$
Z	Number of formula-entities of weight M , per unit cell

Z_j	Atomic number of the j th atom in a unit cell
α, β, γ	Angles between the pairs of unit-cell edges bc , ca , and ab , respectively
$\alpha^*, \beta^*, \gamma^*$	Angles between the pairs of reciprocal unit-cell edges b^*c^* , c^*a^* , and a^*b^* , respectively
δ	Path difference
$\varepsilon, \varepsilon(hkl)$	Statistical weight of a reflection
ε, ω	Principal refractive indices for a uniaxial crystal
θ	Bragg angle
λ	Wavelength
μ	Linear absorption coefficient
ν	Frequency
ν_n	Spacing between the zeroth- and n th-layer lines
ρ	Radius of stereographic projection
$\rho(x, y, z)$	Electron density at the point x, y, z
Φ	Interfacial (internormal) angle
$\phi(hkl), \phi(h), \varphi$	Phase angle associated with a structure factor
χ, ψ, ω	$(\cos \chi, \cos \psi, \cos \omega)$ direction cosines of a line with respect to the x, y , and z axes
ω	Angular frequency
Ω	Azimuthal angle in experimental methods

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