

When two bad data sets are better than one

Stef Smeets

Laboratory for Crystallography

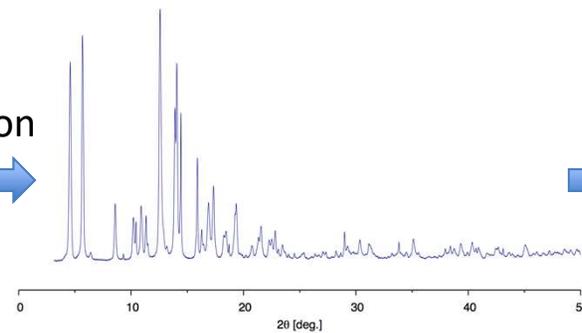
ETH Zurich, Switzerland

One data set is not enough...



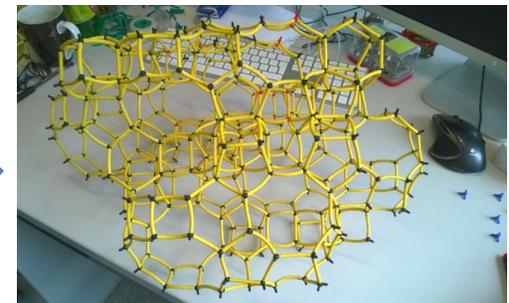
Sample

Data
collection
→



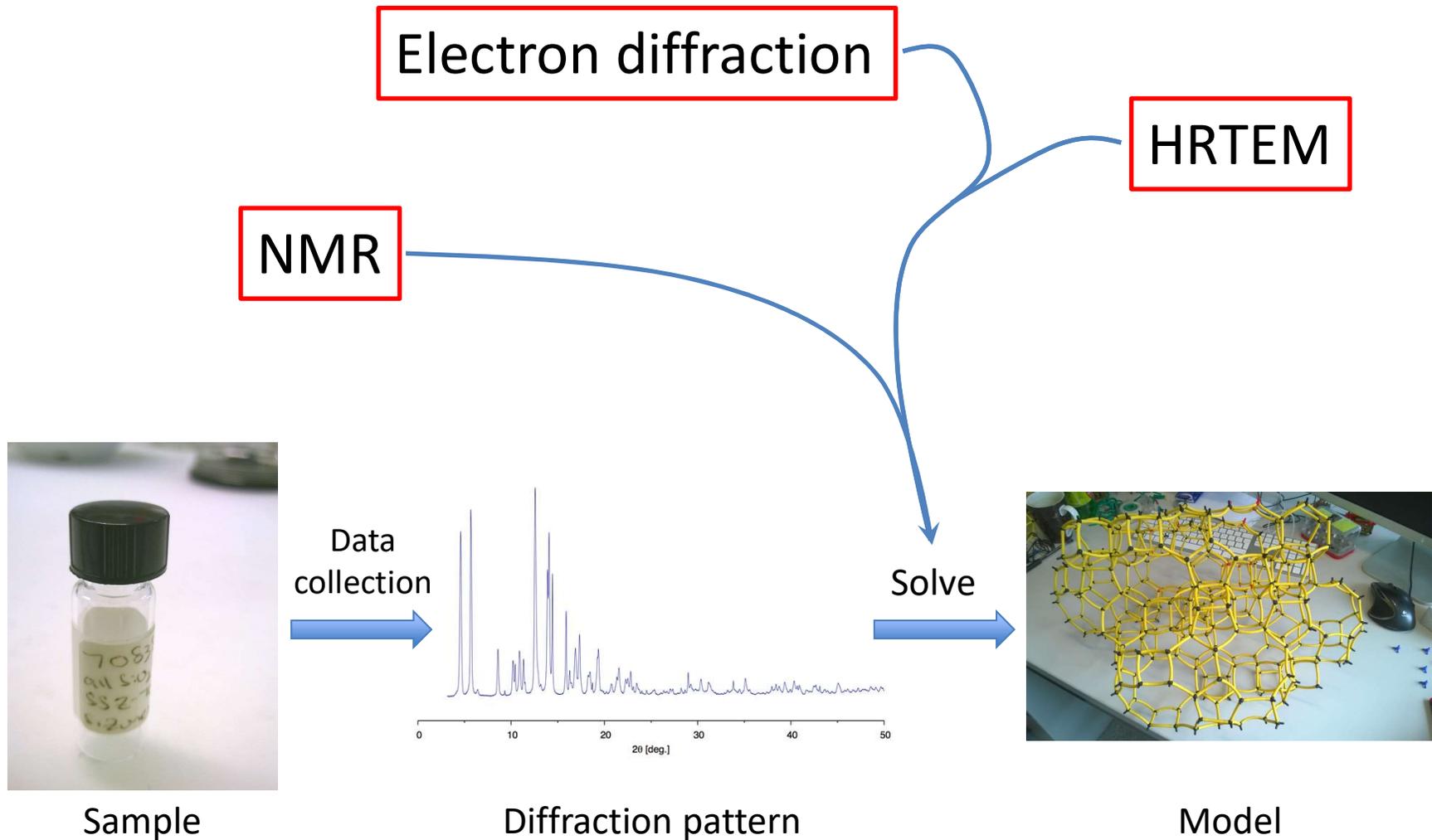
Diffraction pattern

Solve
→



Model

One data set is not enough...



Outline

SSZ-61

Zeolite solved with model building from electron microscopy and powder diffraction

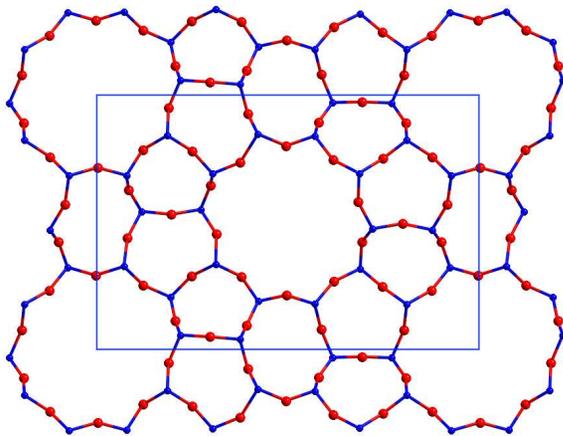
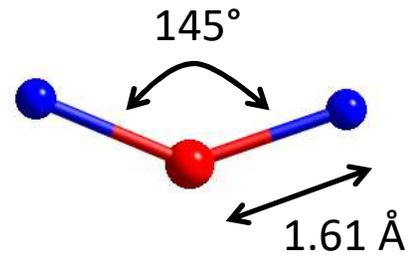
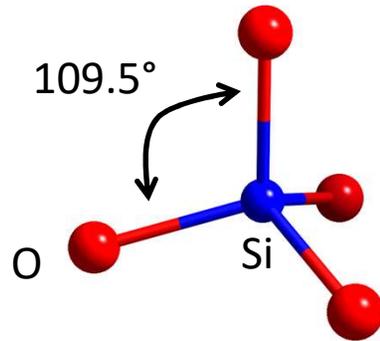
SSZ-87

Zeolite solved with electron and powder diffraction

Structure completion

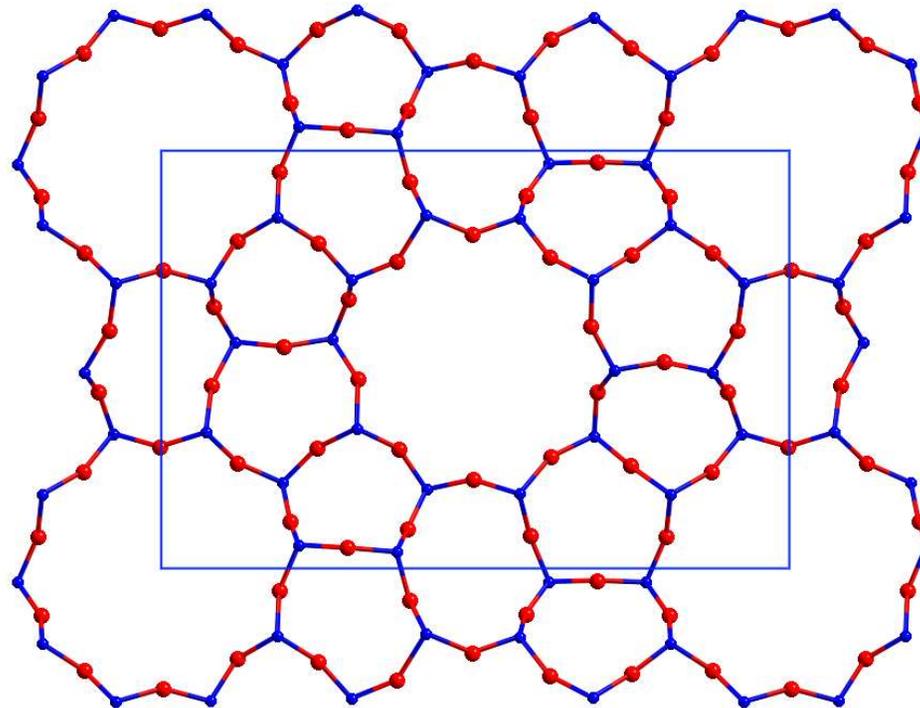
Locating the organic template from low resolution data

Zeolites



- Porous silicate materials
- 3d-connected frameworks
- Tetrahedral connectivity Si
- Bond distances/angles known

Model building



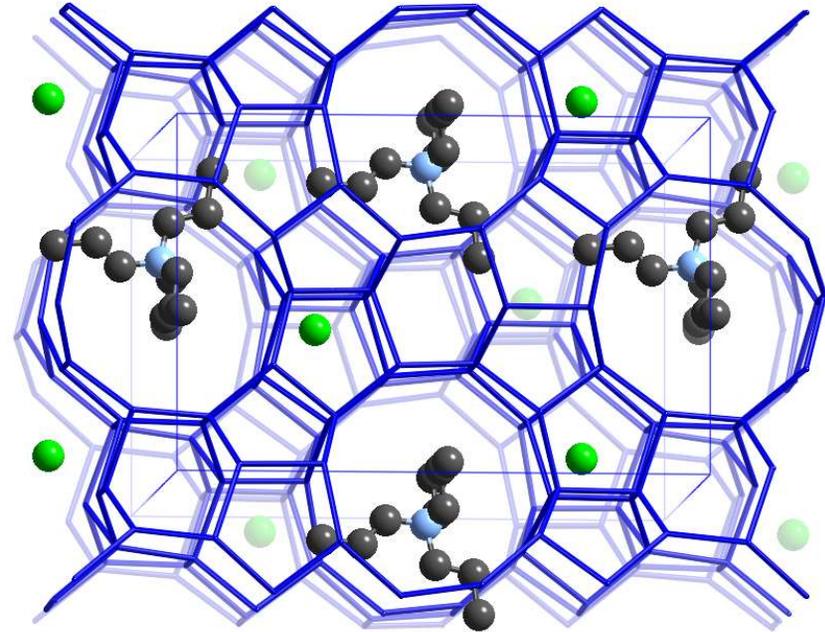
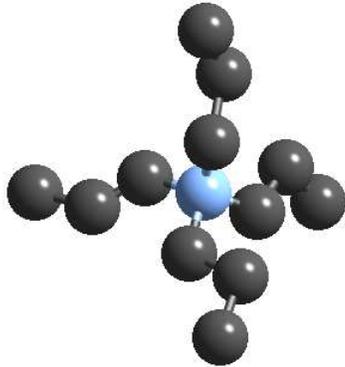
ZSM-5

FOCUS

- Automated model building
- *Ab initio*, dual-space method
- Adapted for electron diffraction data

Organic cation in zeolites

Tetrapropylammonium (TPA)



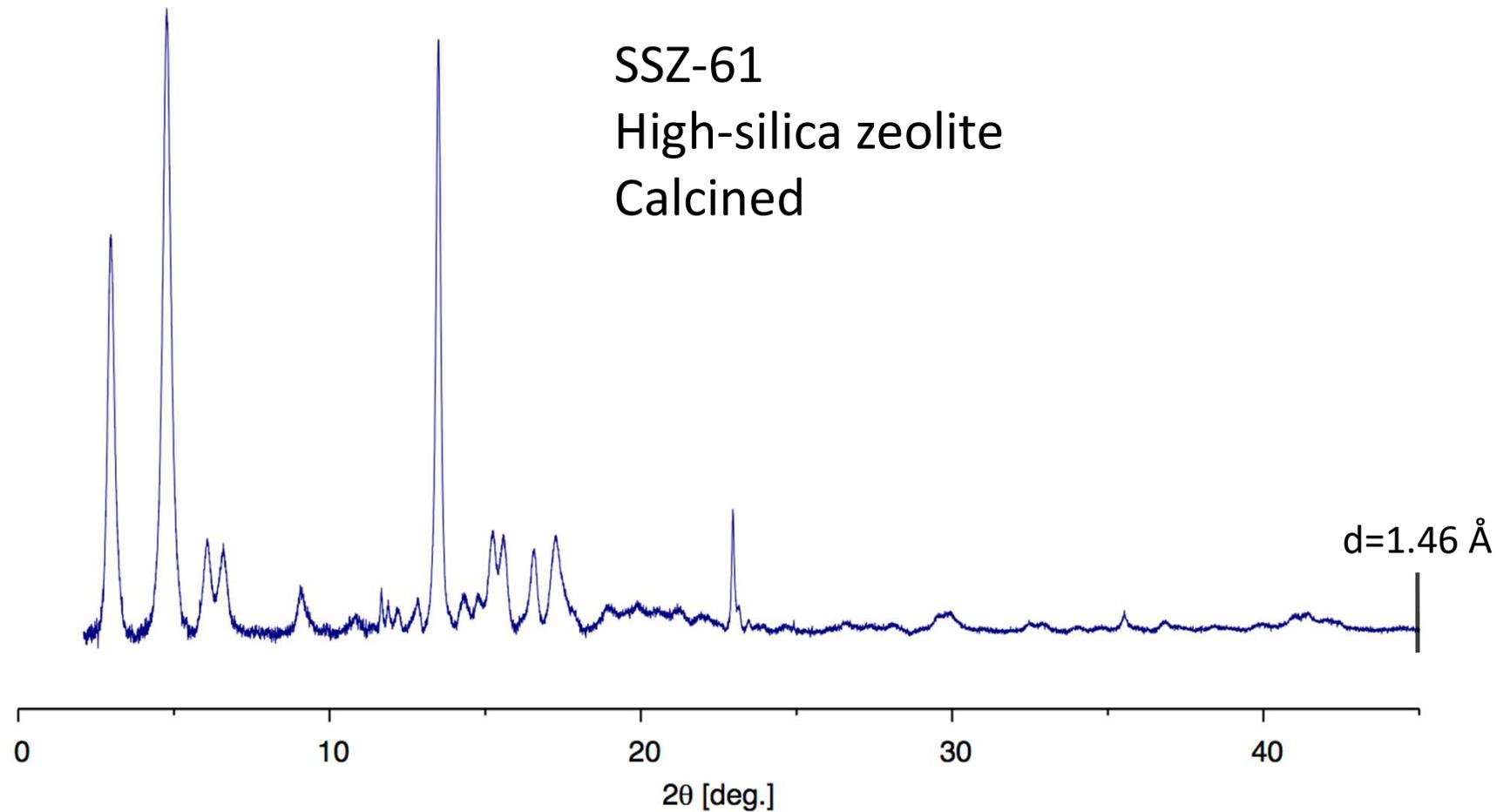
ZSM-5 with organic template and F⁻

- Structure directing agent
- Promote different frameworks
- Removed by calcination

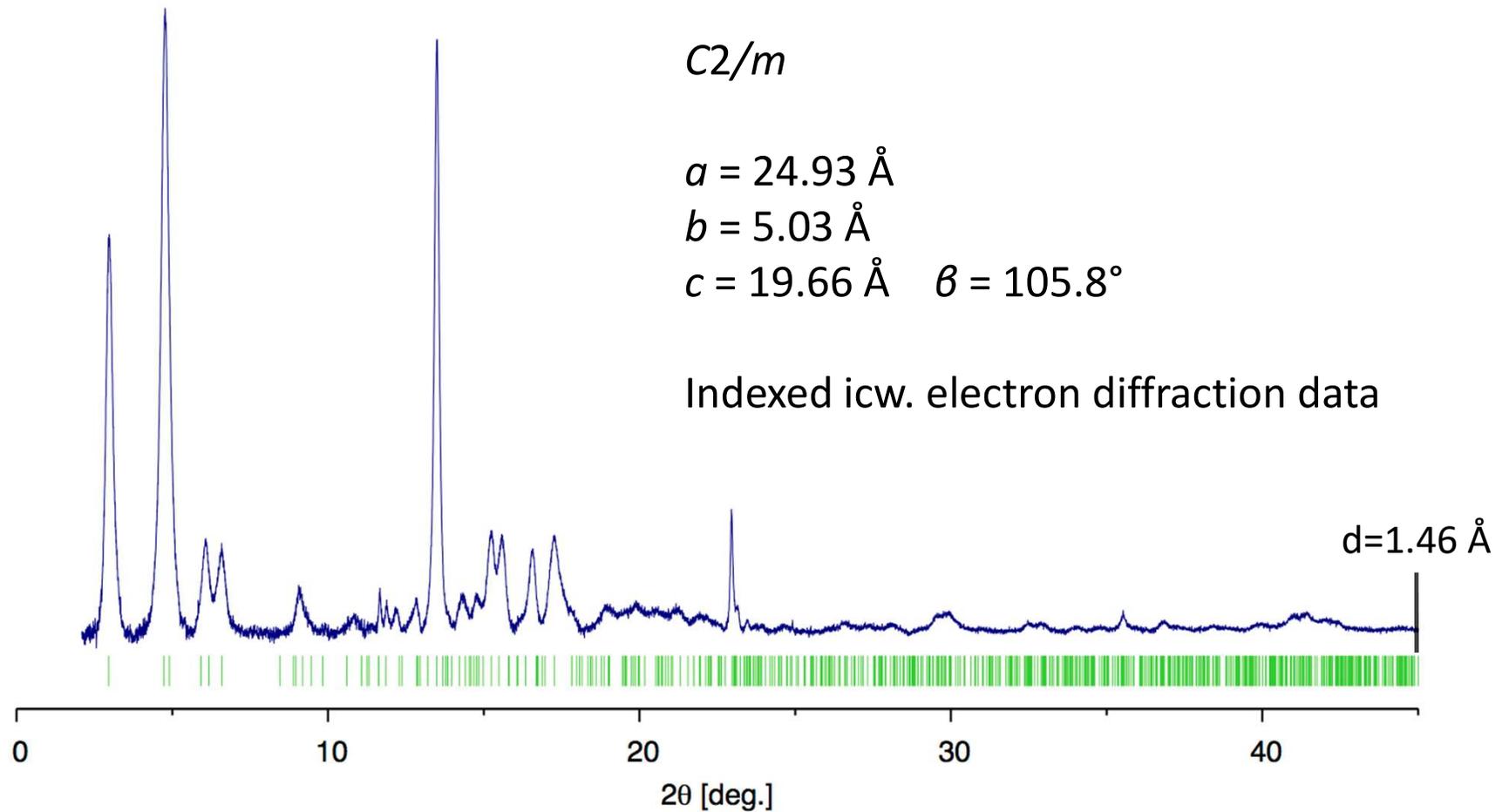
SSZ-61

Zeolite solved with model building from HRTEM
and XRPD

Indexing of SSZ-61



Indexing of SSZ-61

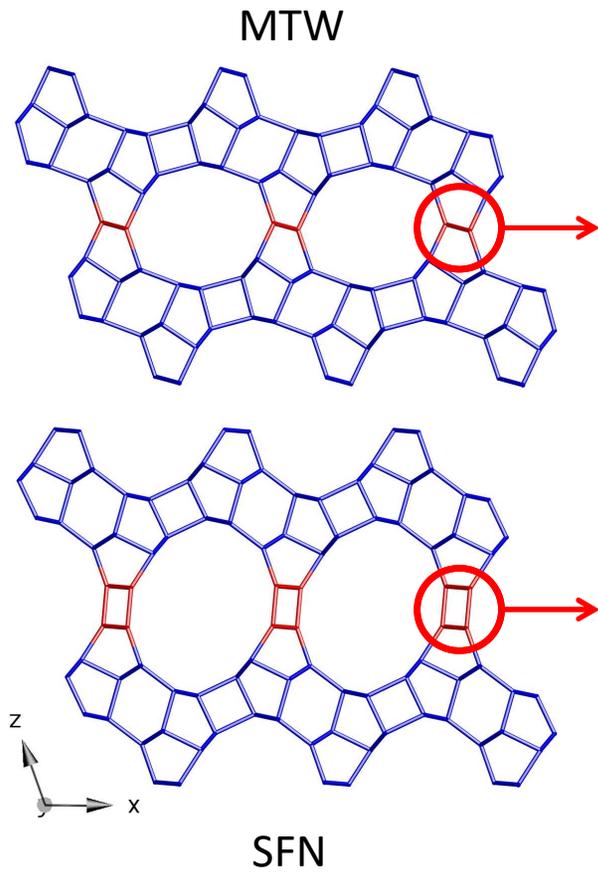


Similarity to MTW/SFN

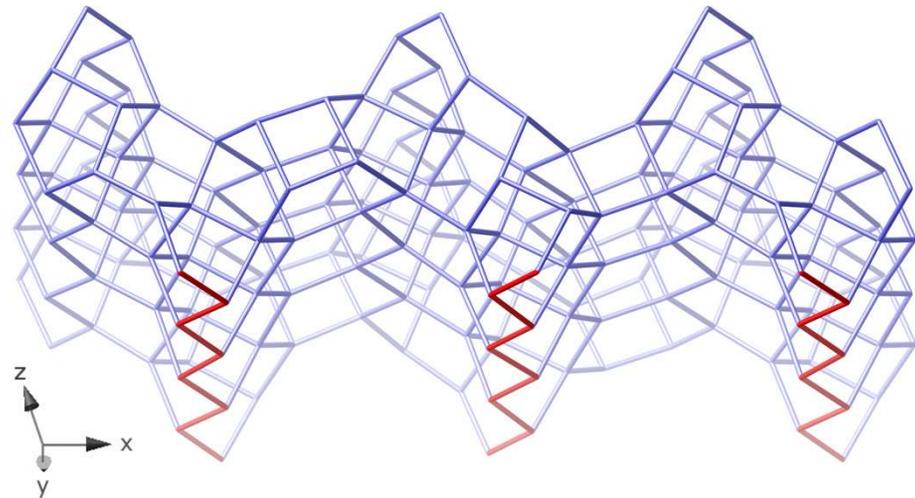
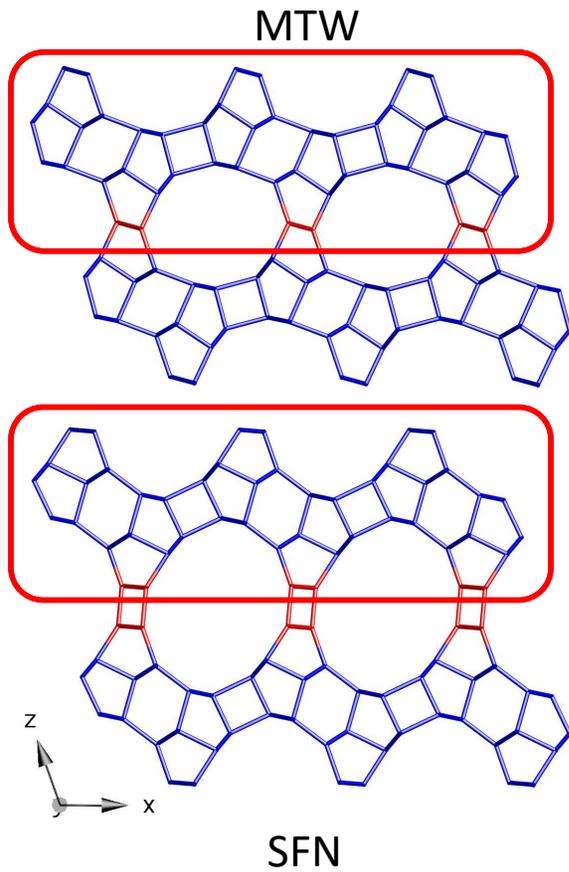
	a	b	c	β	Sp. Gr.
MTW	25.55	5.26	12.12	109.3	<i>C2/m</i>
SFN	25.22	5.26	15.02	103.4	<i>C2/m</i>
SSZ-61	25.03	5.30	19.99	104.6	<i>C2/m</i>

- Database of zeolite structures

Similarity to MTW/SFN

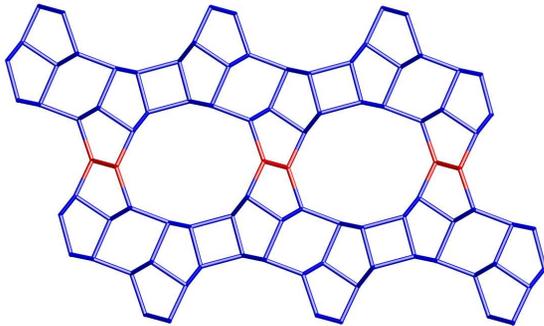


Similarity to MTW/SFN

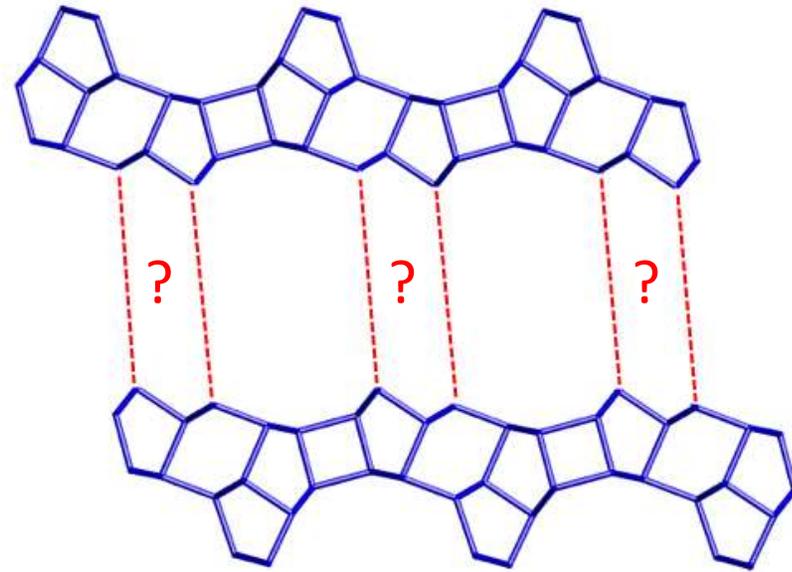
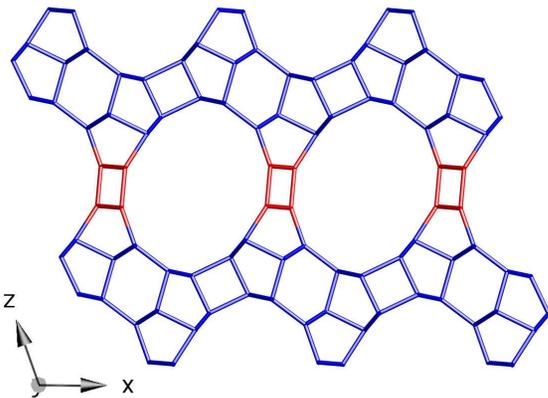


Similarity to MTW/SFN

MTW

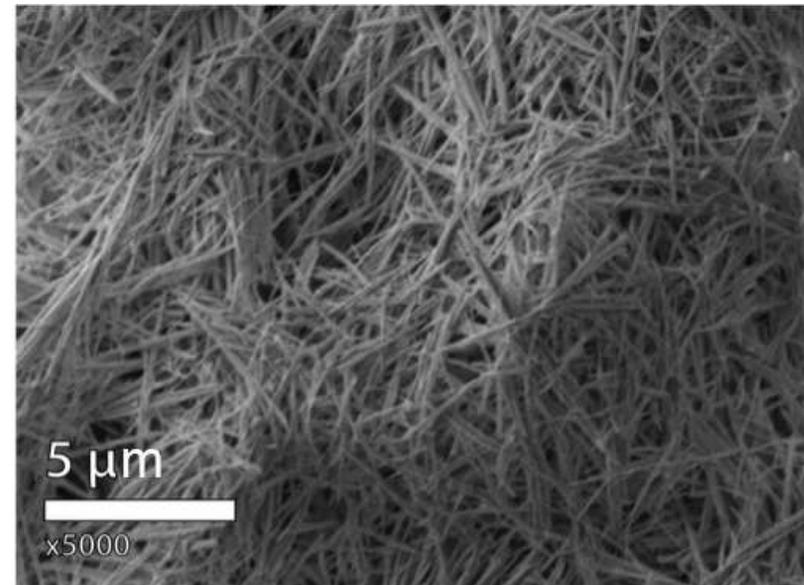
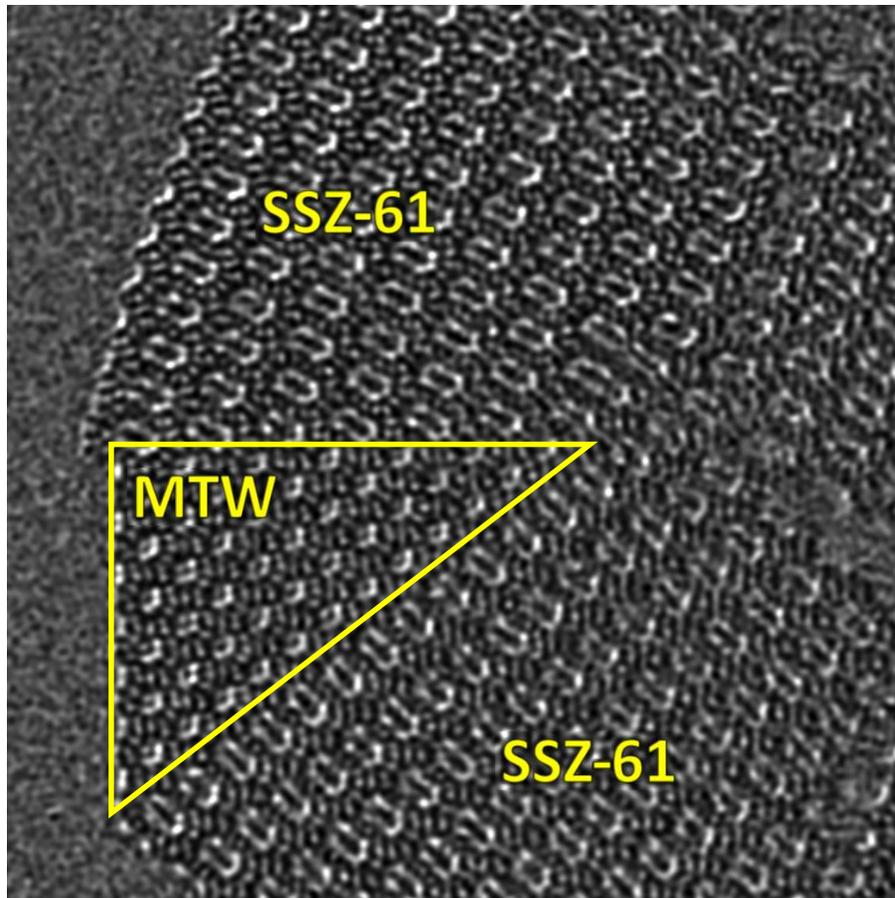


SFN



SSZ-61

SEM + HRTEM

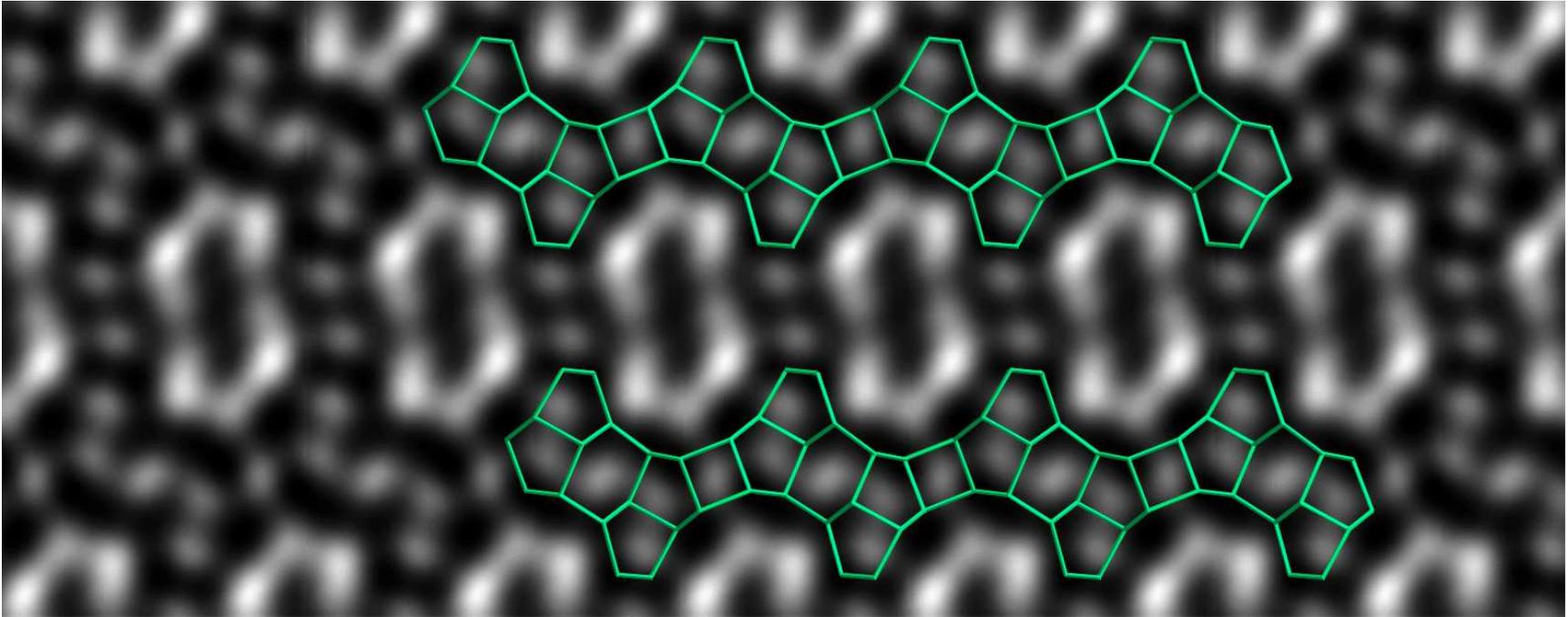


- Ultramicrotome to slice needles
- Through-focus HRTEM
- MTW intergrowth

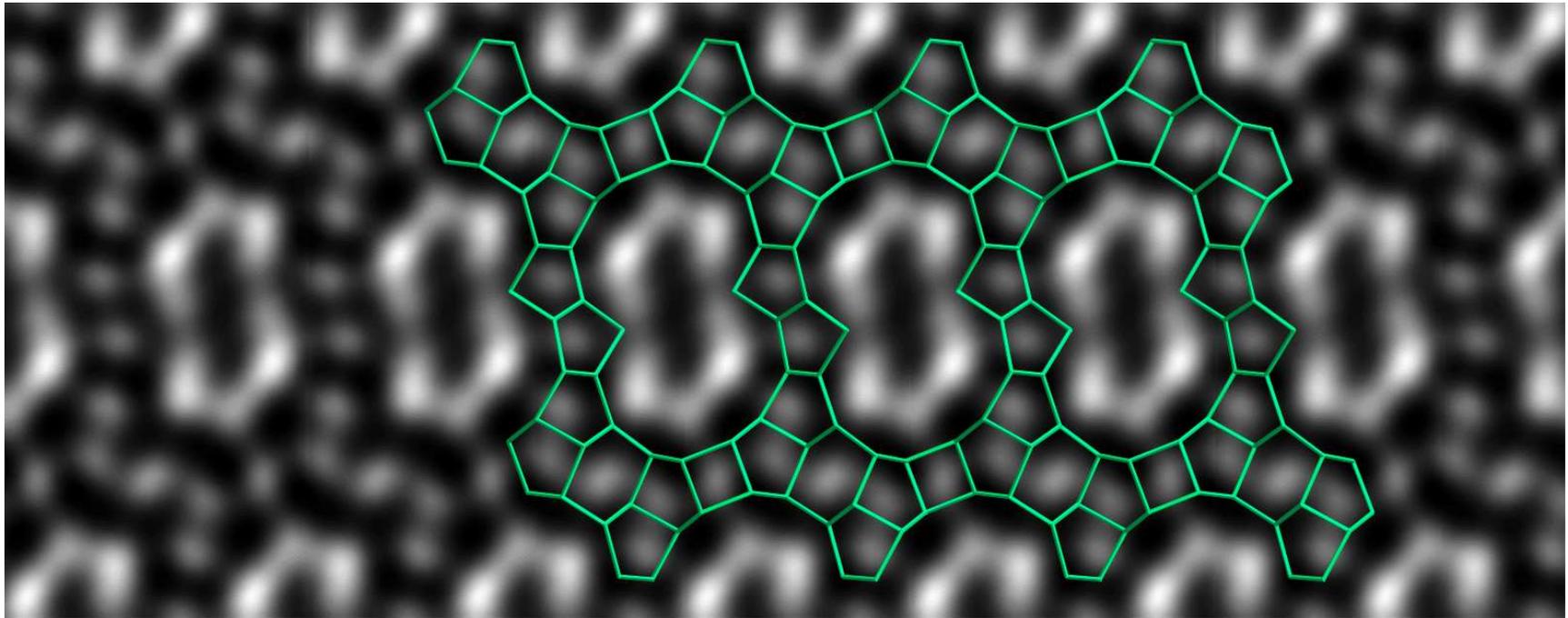
Model building



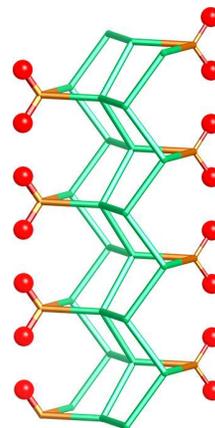
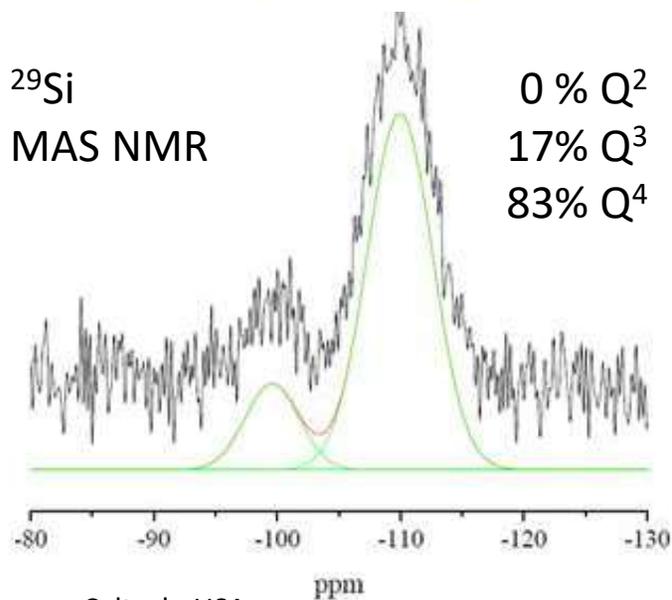
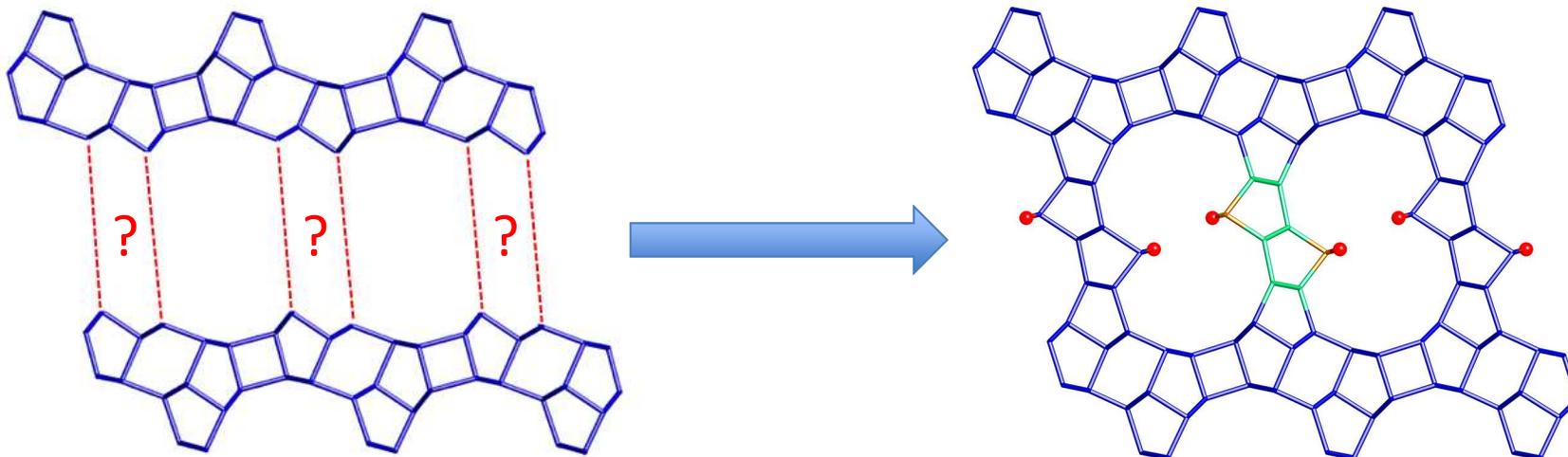
Model building



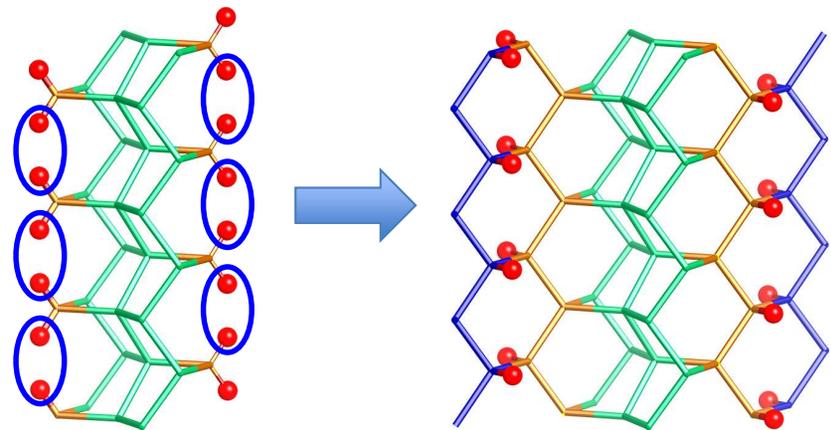
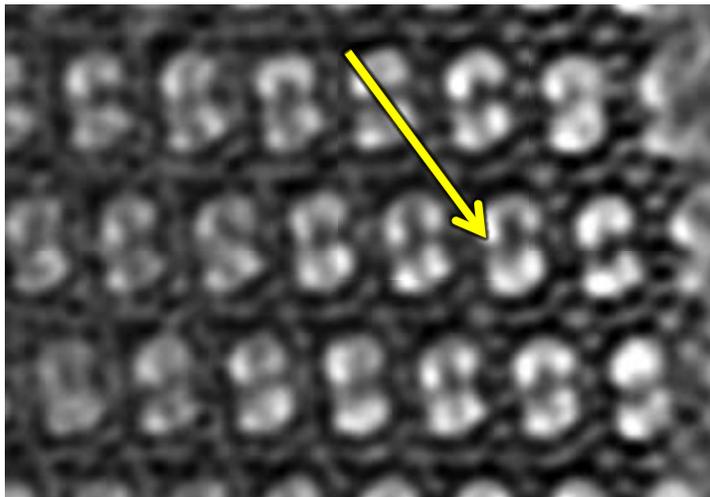
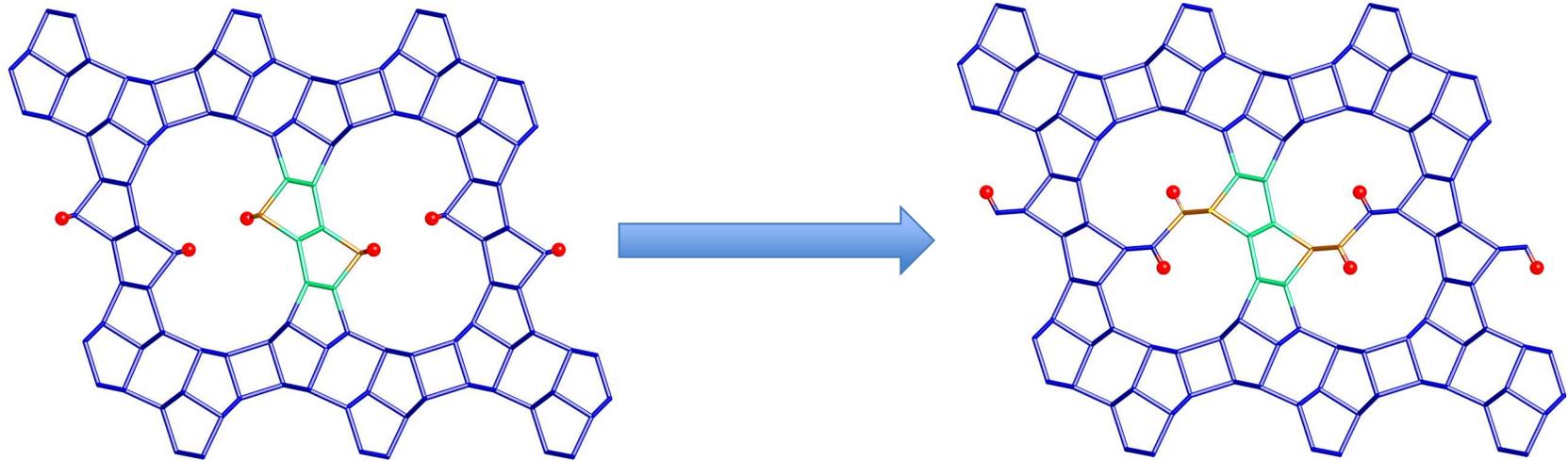
Model building



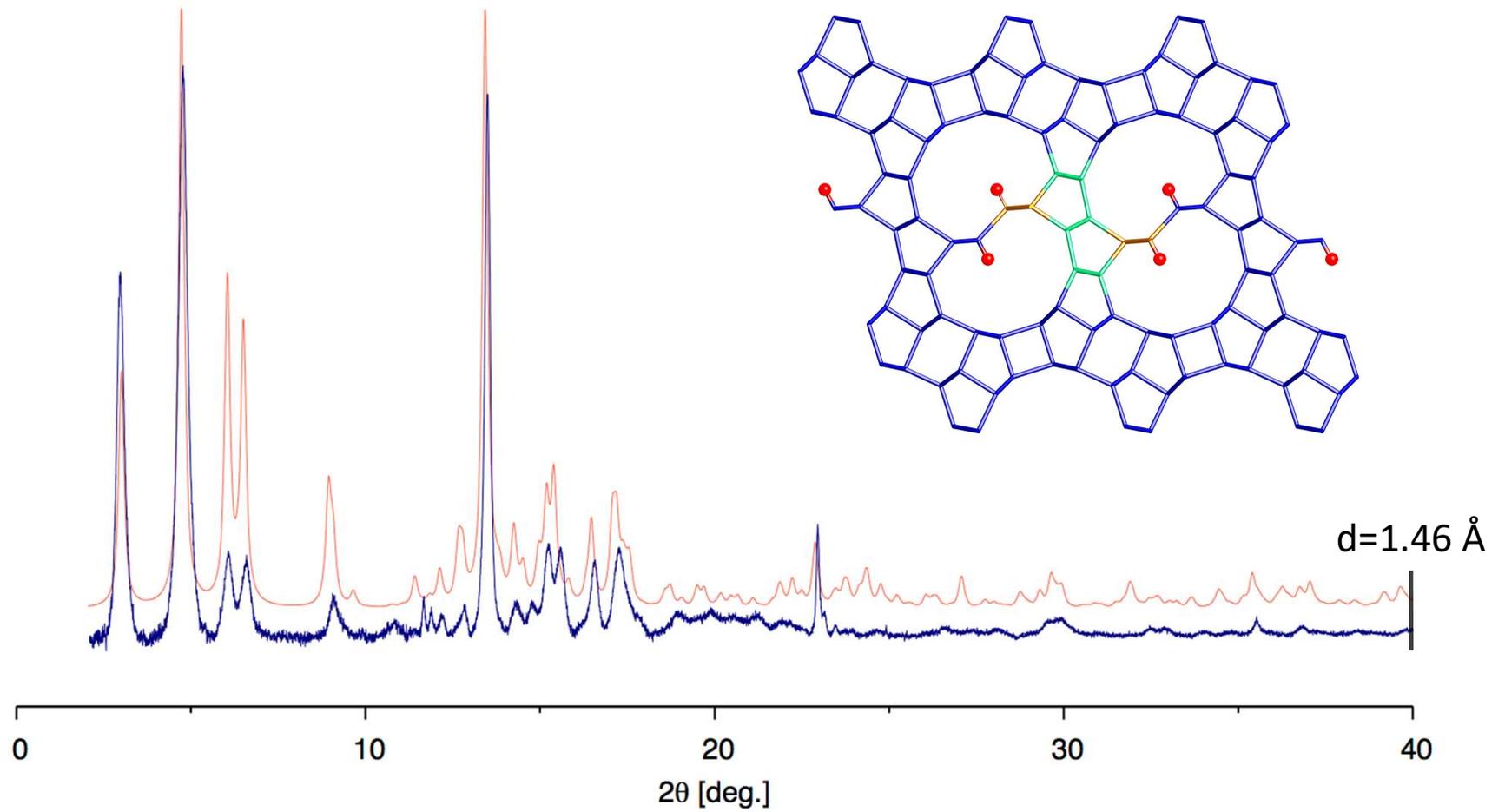
Model building



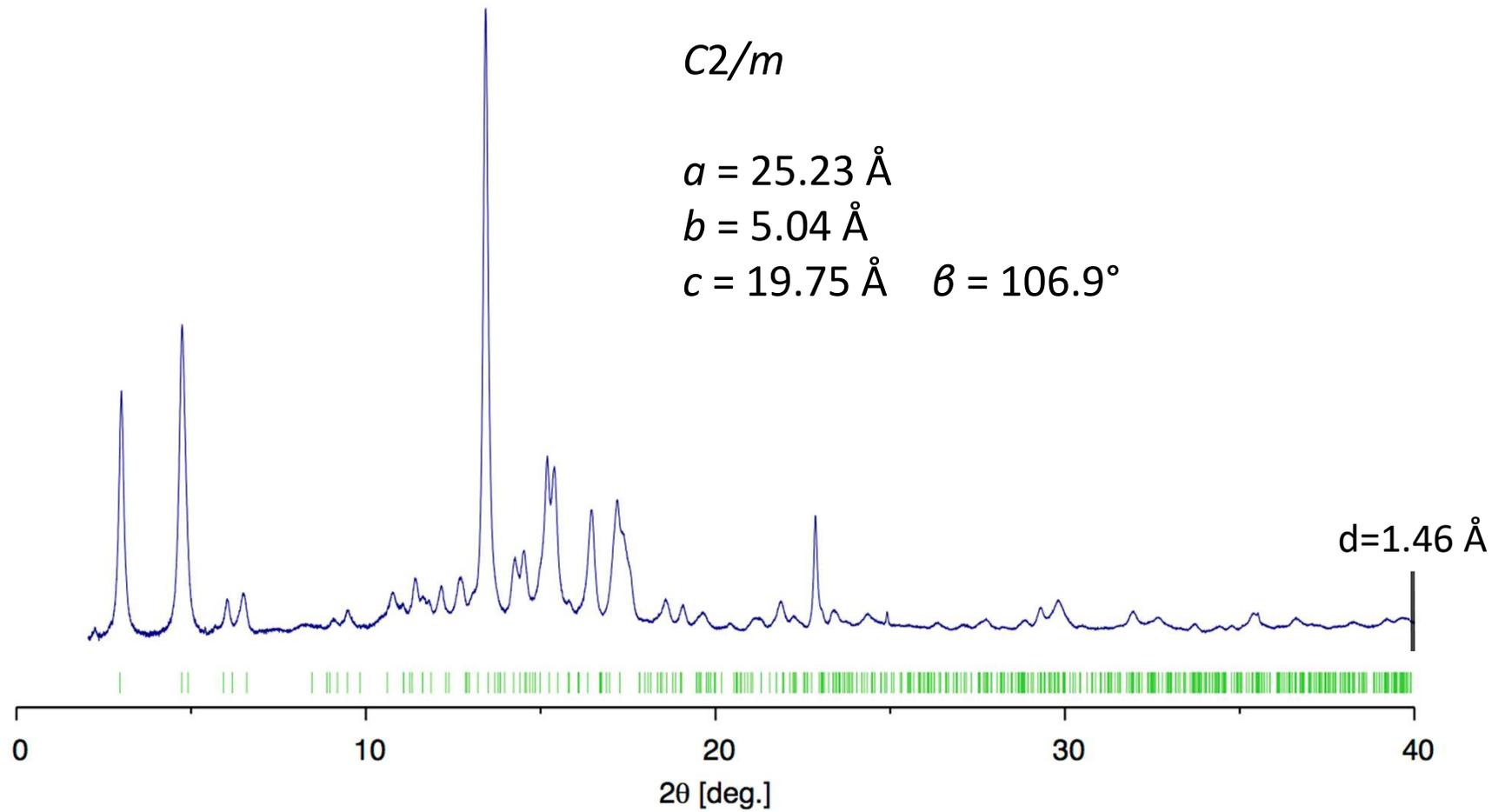
Model building



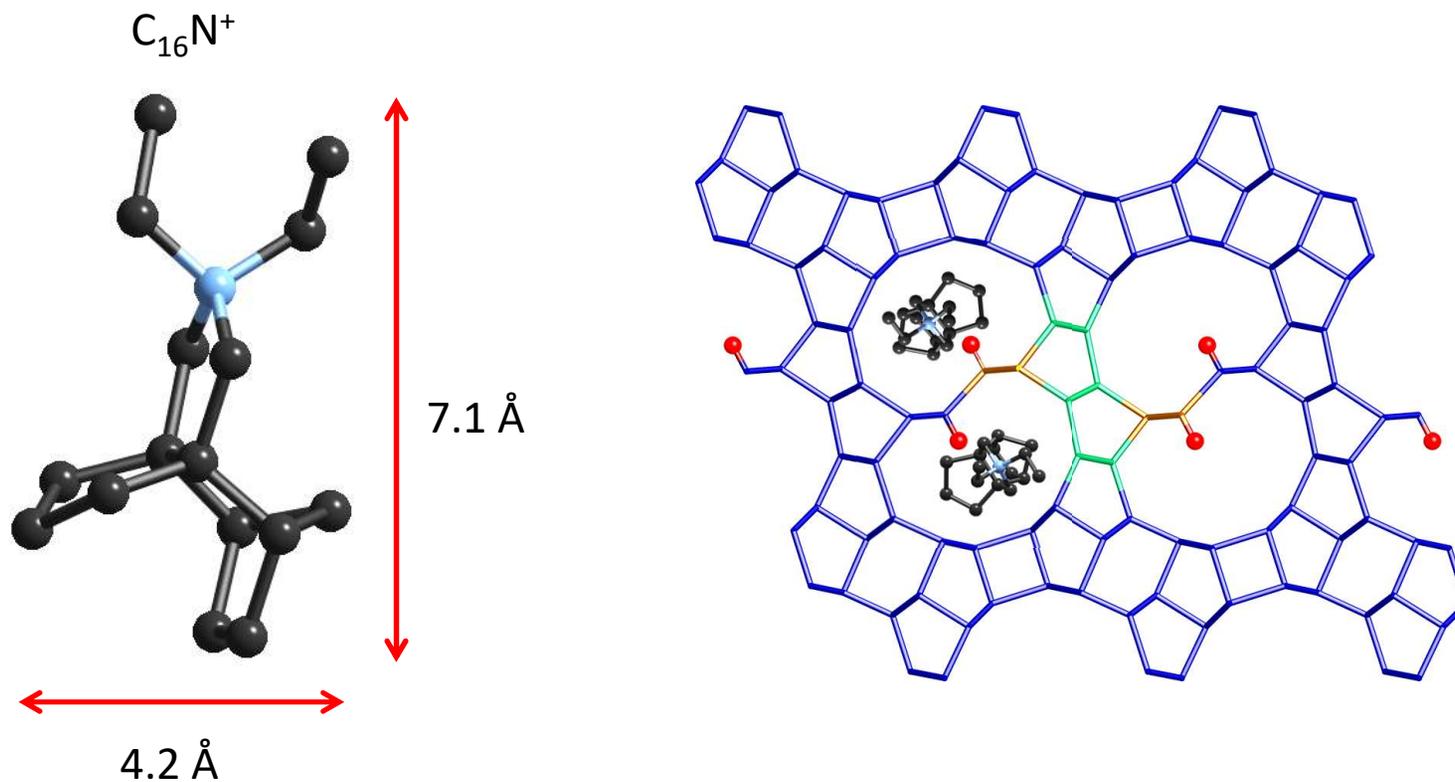
Refinement failed



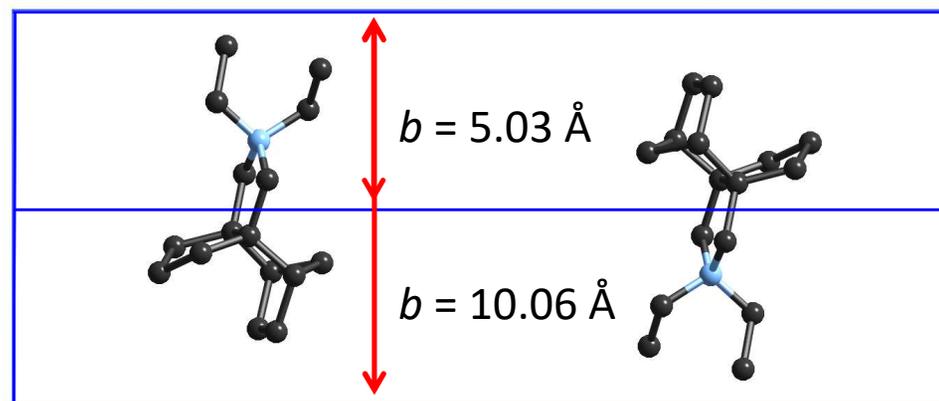
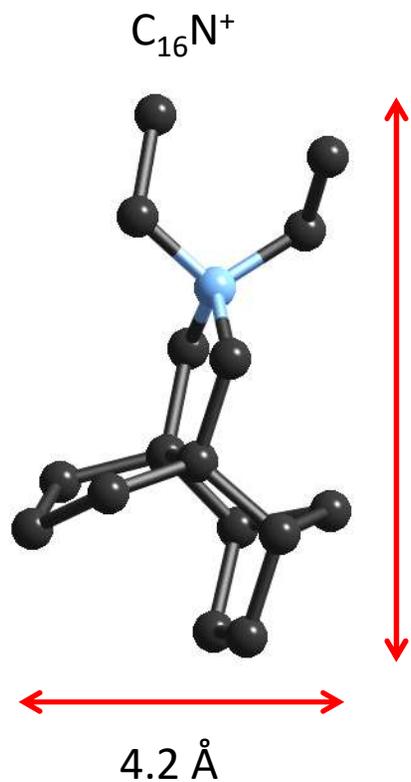
As made SSZ-61

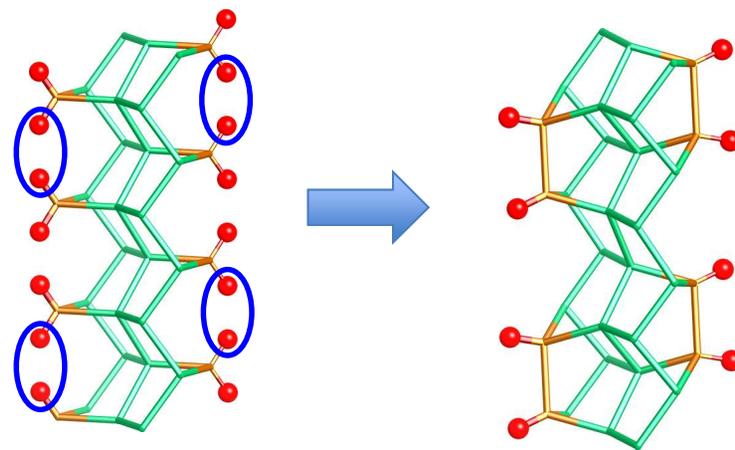
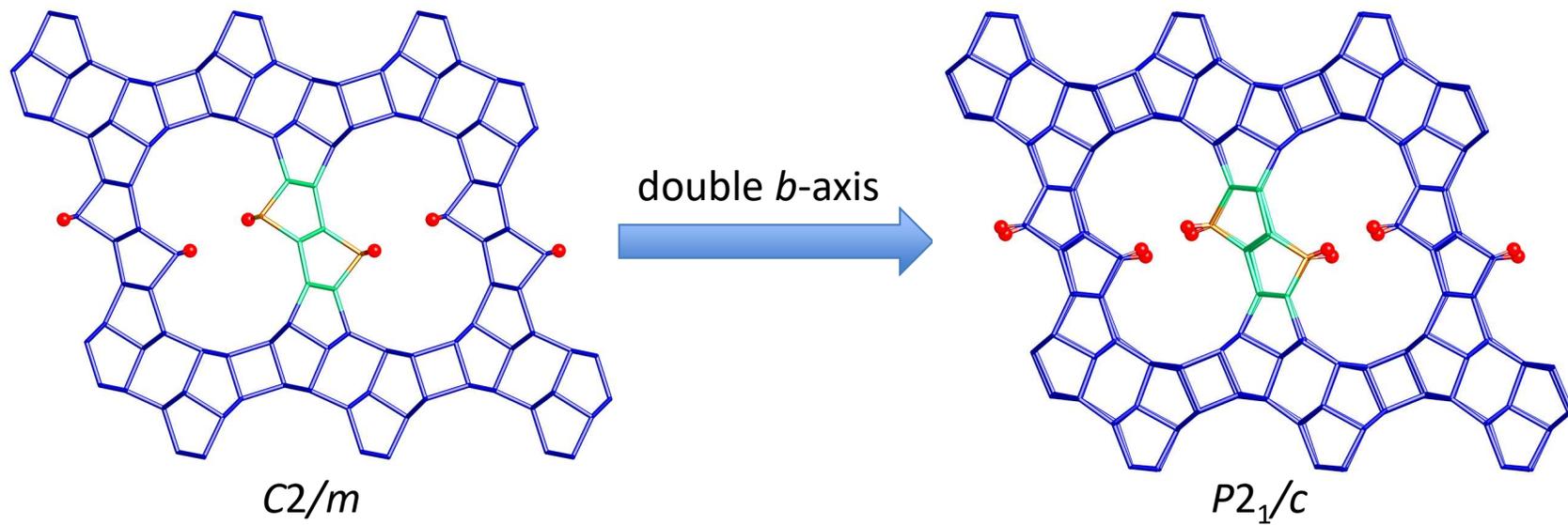


SDA fit with framework



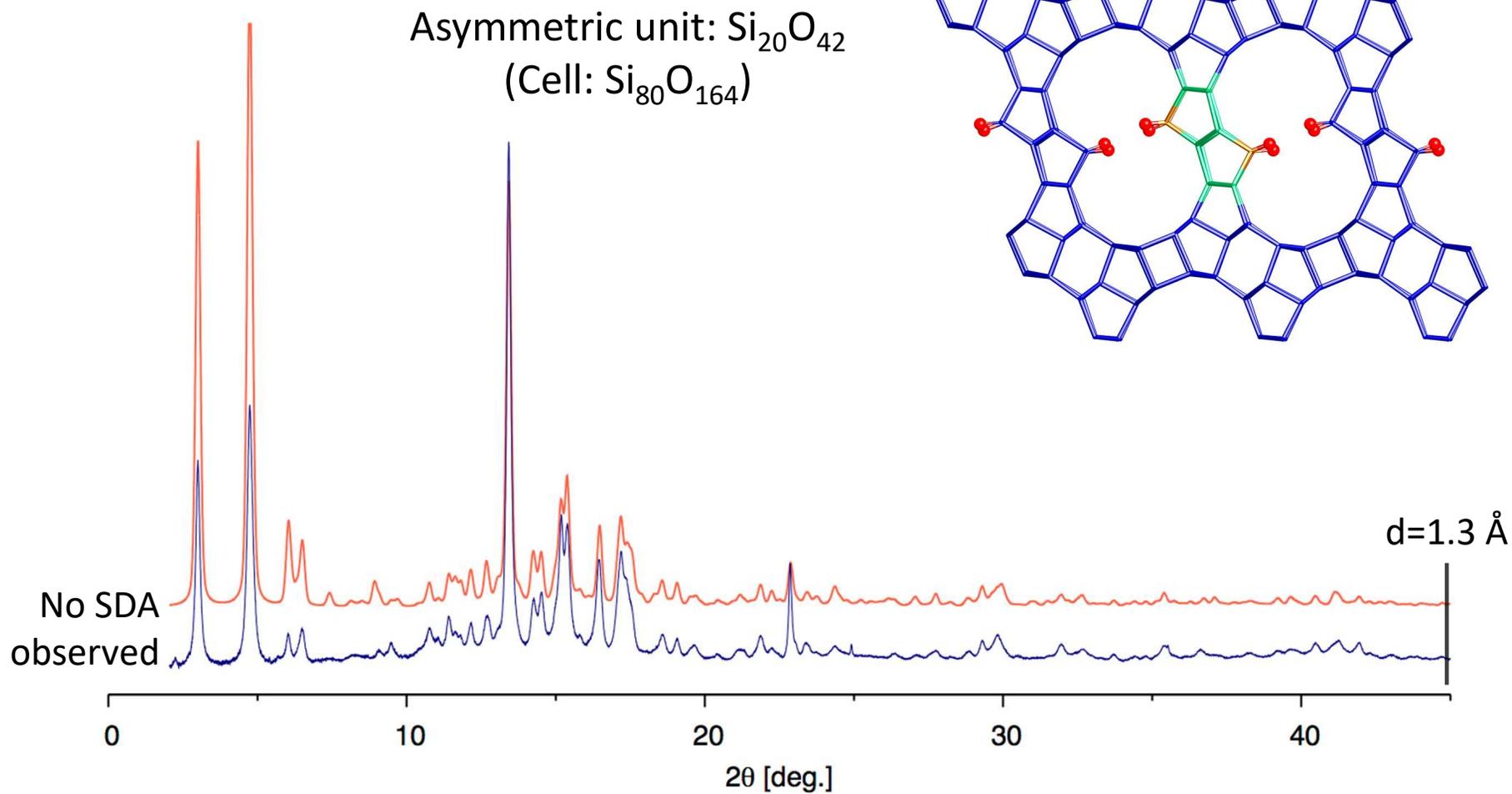
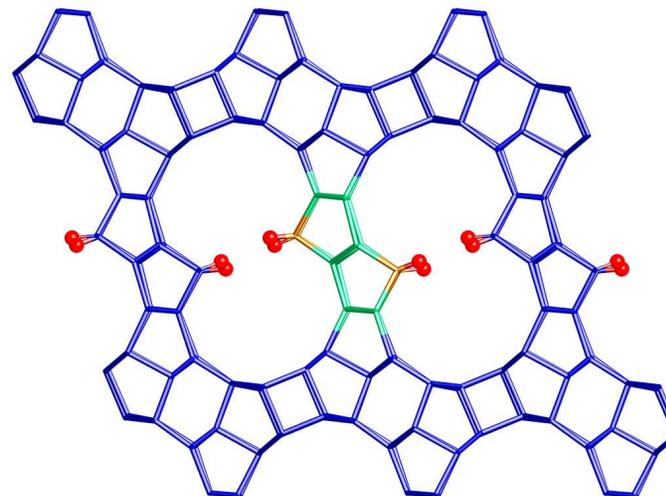
SDA fit with framework





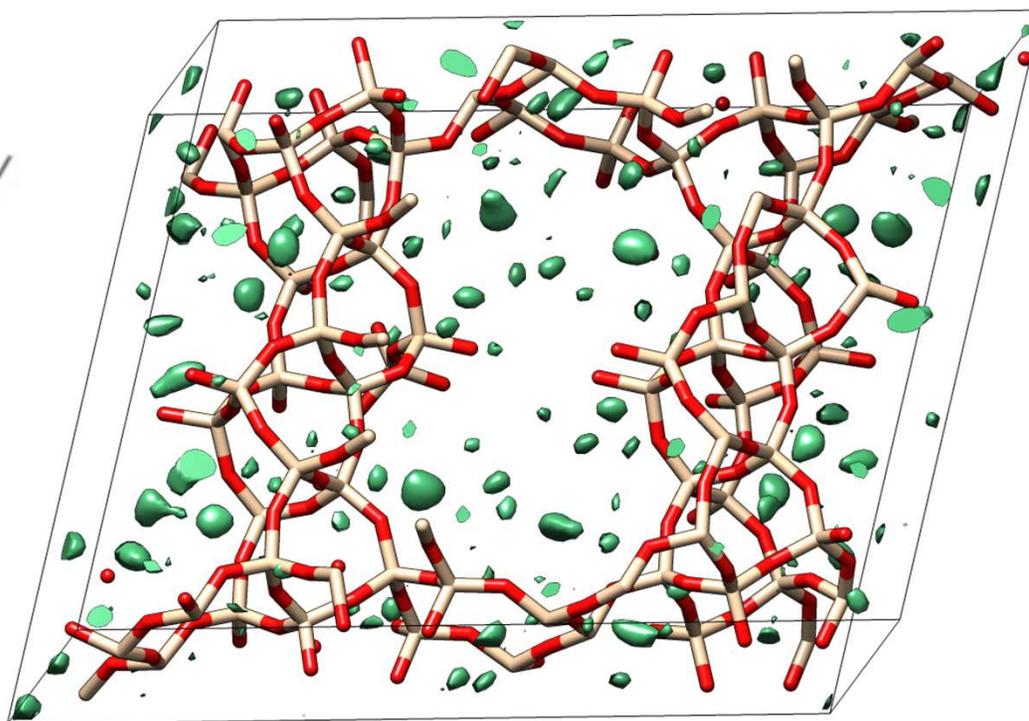
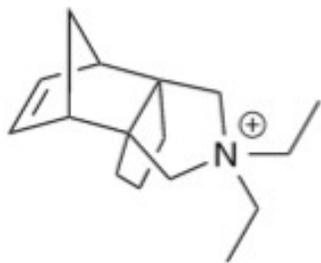
Refinement of SSZ-61

Asymmetric unit: $\text{Si}_{20}\text{O}_{42}$
(Cell: $\text{Si}_{80}\text{O}_{164}$)

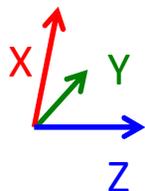


Difference map for SSZ-61

Organic template



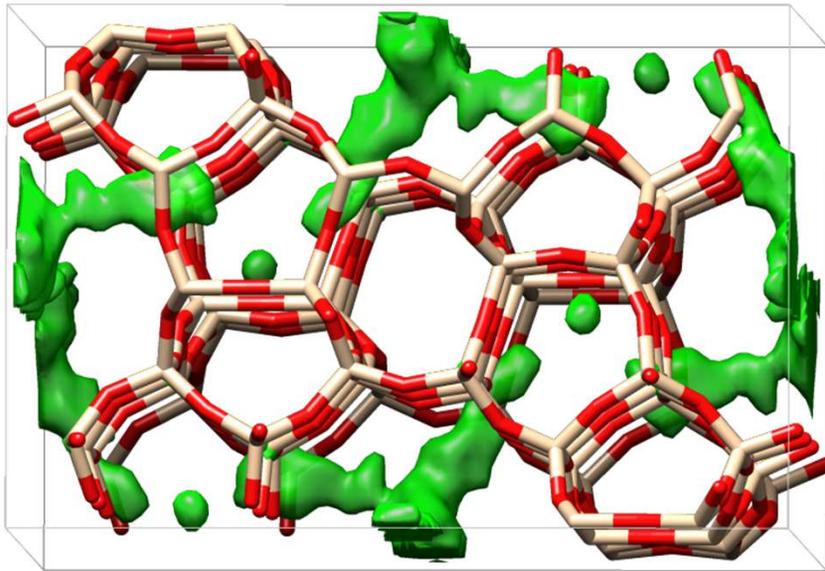
$P2_1/c$
 $a=19.76 \text{ \AA}$
 $b=10.07 \text{ \AA}$
 $c=25.21 \text{ \AA}$
 $\beta=106.9^\circ$



Structure completion

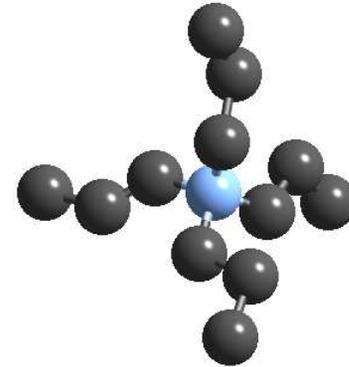
Locating the organic template from low resolution data

Locating the SDA



Difference map ZSM-5

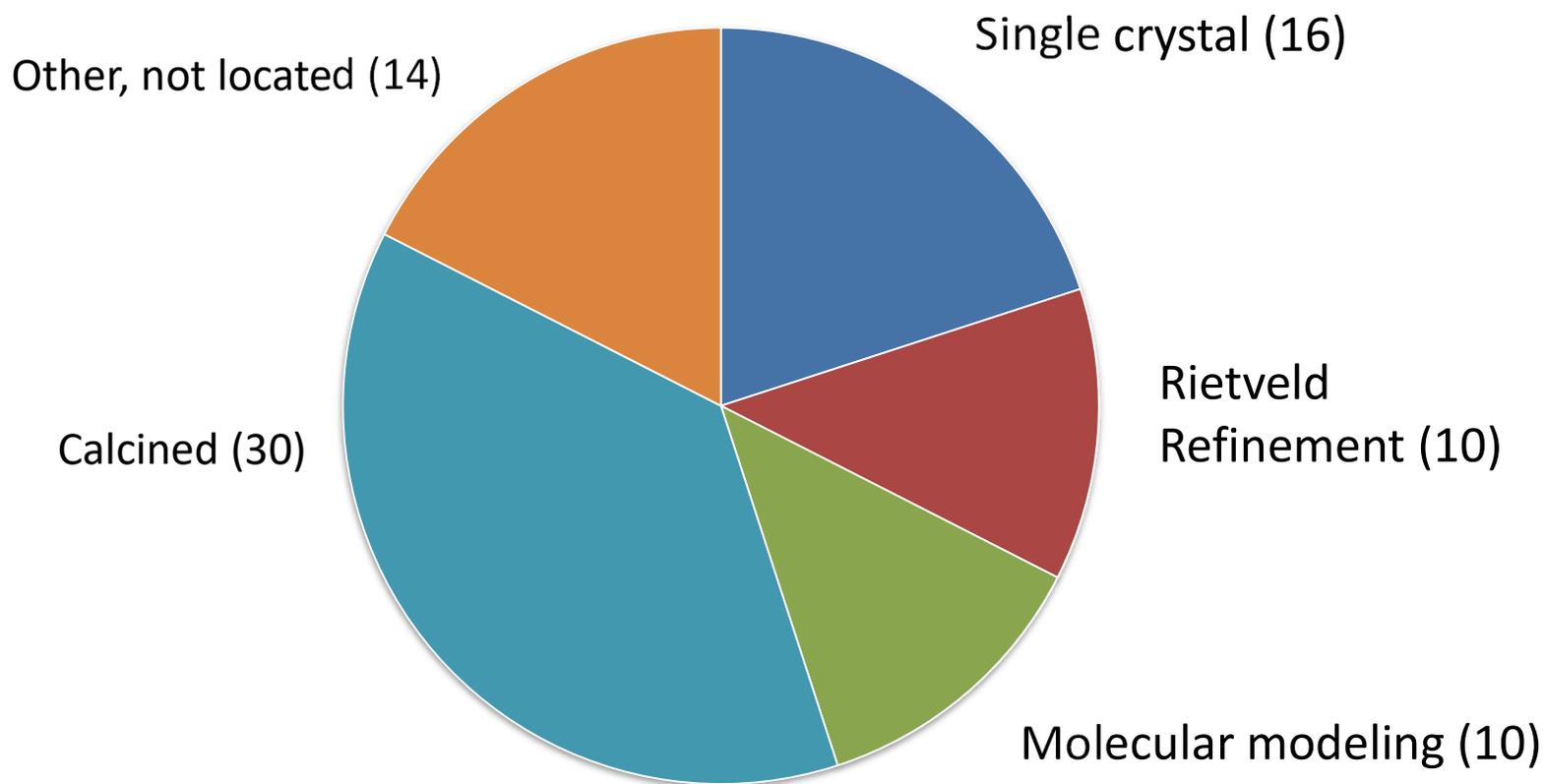
Tetrapropylammonium (TPA)



Why?

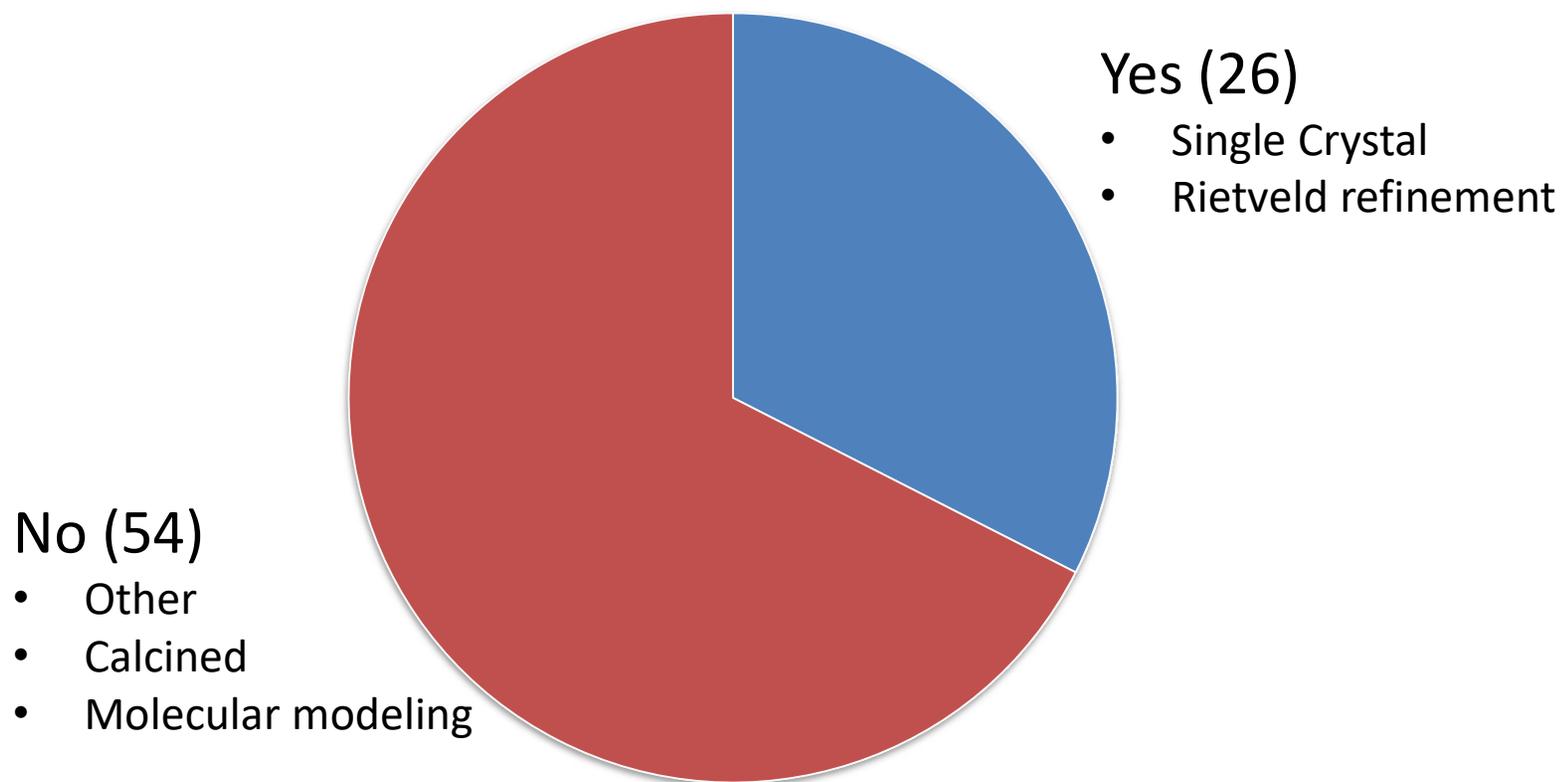
- Understanding zeolite formation
- Calcination affects sample integrity
- Structure validation

Organic template in zeolites 1998-2014



Number of structures: 80
(Database of zeolite structures)

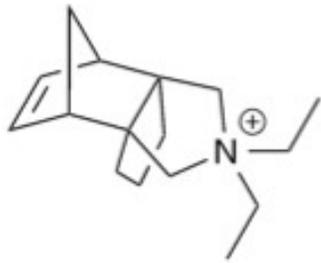
Organic template found from data



Number of structures: 80
(Database of zeolite structures)

Locating the SDA in SSZ-61

Organic template

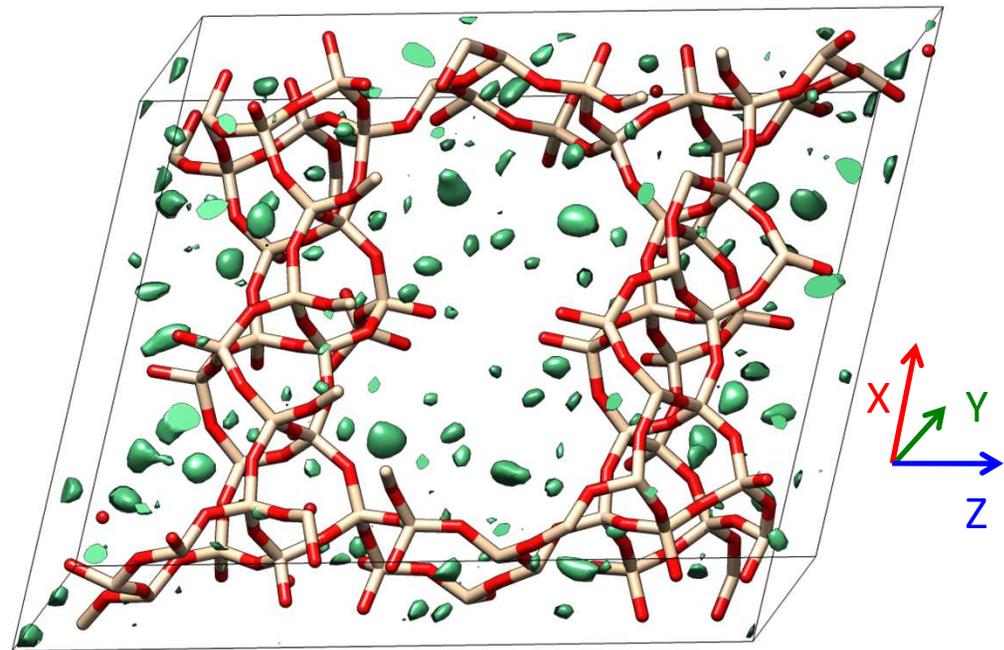


Caveats:

1. Disorder
2. Framework symmetry

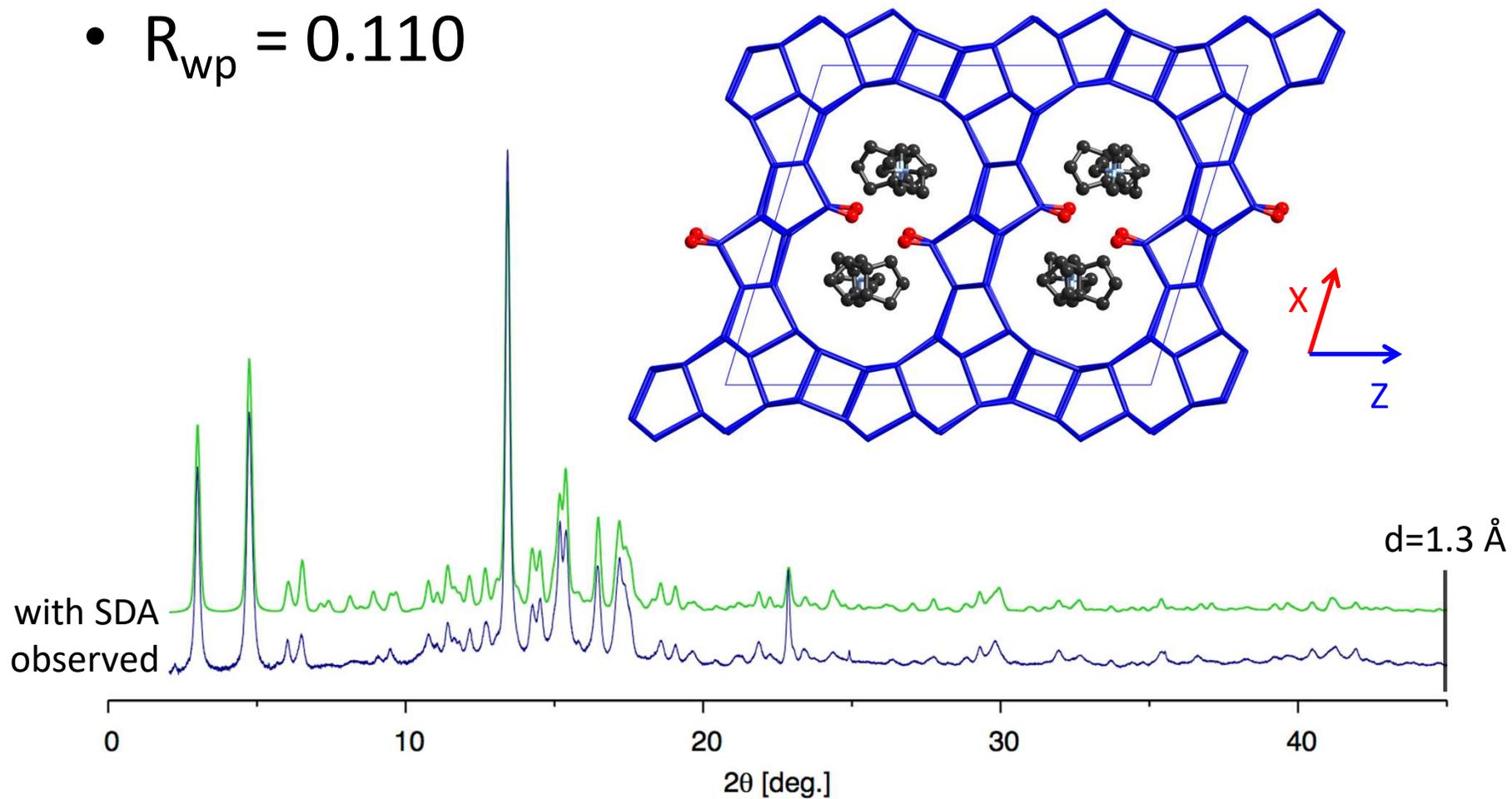
Simulated annealing (TOPAS)

→ Find starting location for refinement



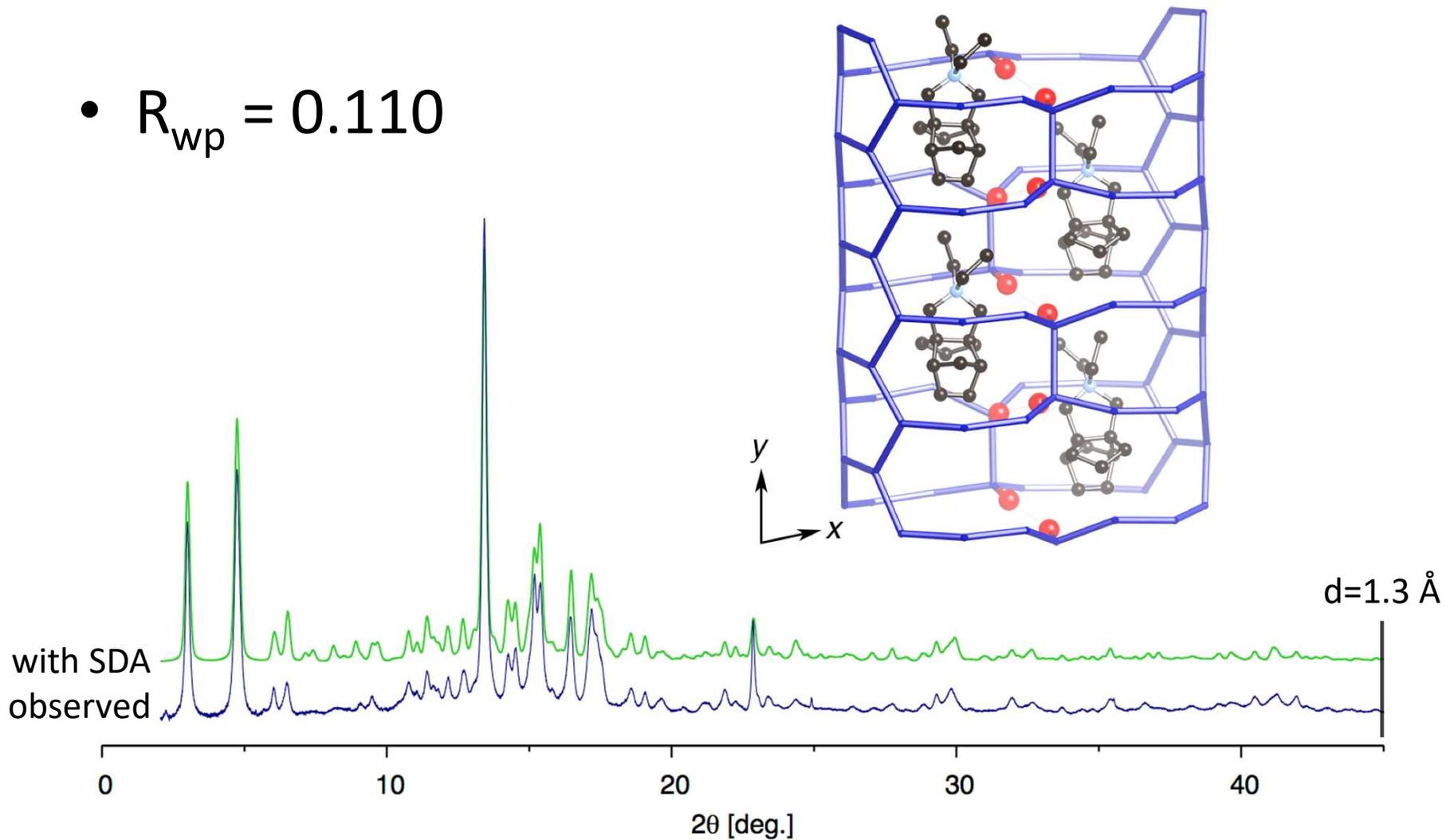
Refinement of SSZ-61

- $R_{wp} = 0.110$



Refinement of SSZ-61

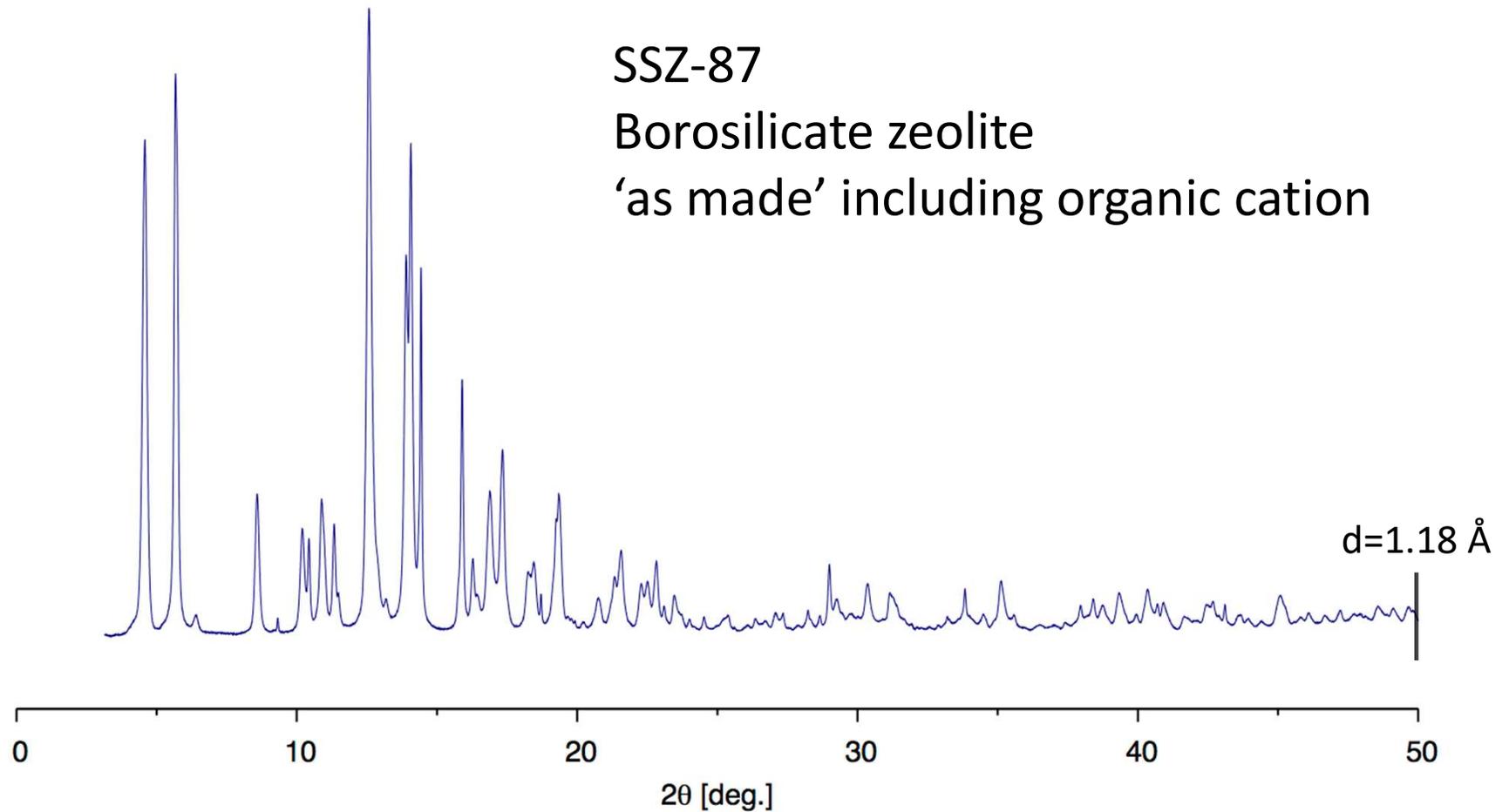
- $R_{wp} = 0.110$



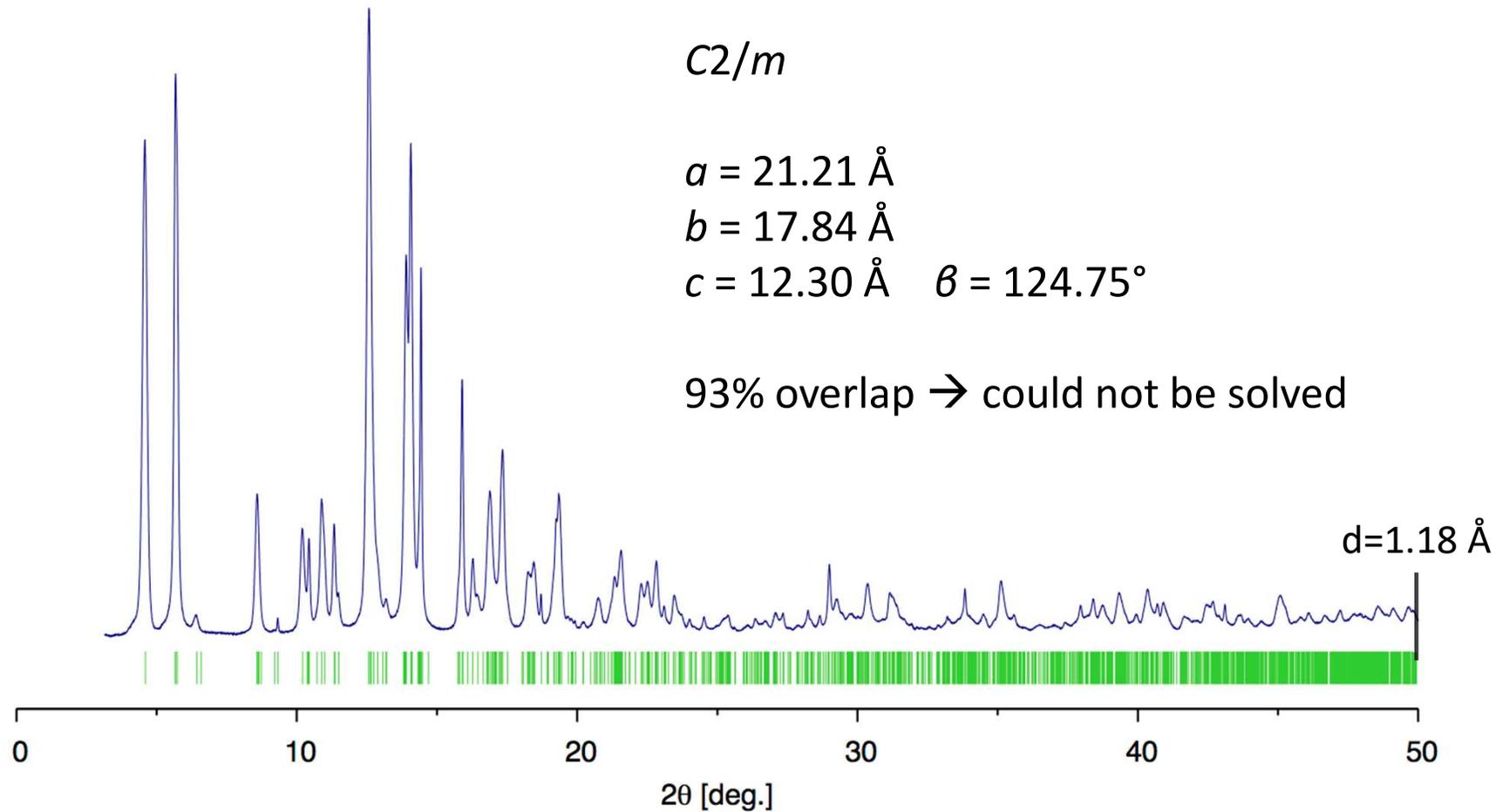
SSZ-87

Zeolite solved with electron and powder
diffraction

Indexing of SSZ-87



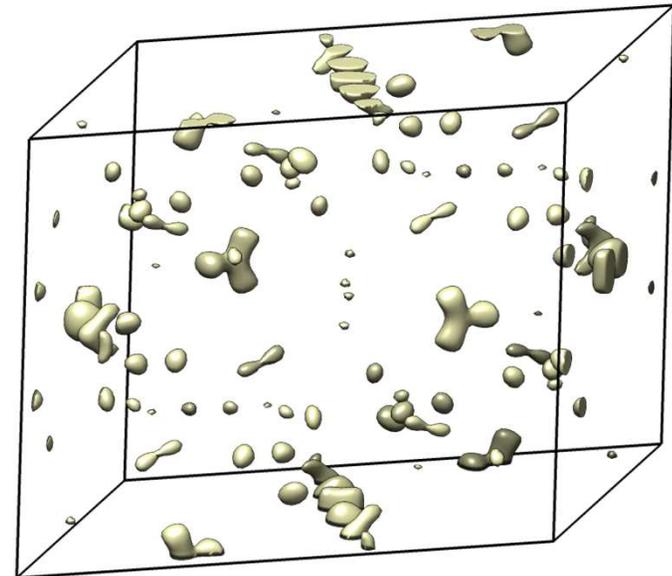
Indexing of SSZ-87



Structure solution of SSZ-87

Failed using:

- FOCUS
 - Zeolite specific, looks for 3D-connected frameworks
- Charge flipping (Superflip)
- Collect rotation electron diffraction (RED) data



Rotation electron diffraction

- 6 data sets of suboptimal quality
 - Crystal damage by beam/high vacuum
 - Microscope calibration
 - Incomplete implementation of the RED method
- Indexing was difficult
 - Different unit cells (P1)
 - Could not be matched against XRPD data
 - Which was correct?

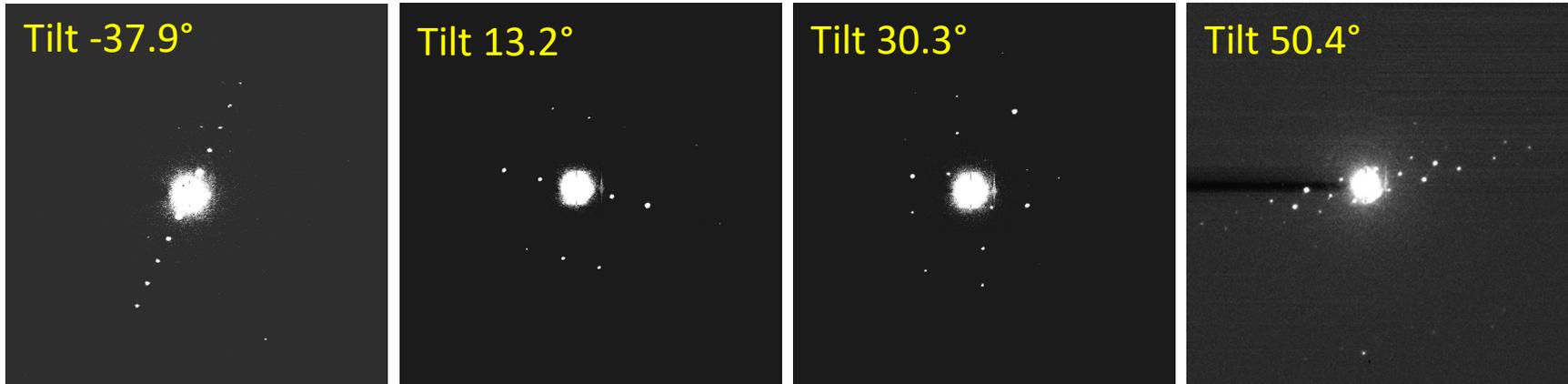
Indexing of the RED data

- PLATON (LePage routine)
 - Looks for higher symmetry
 - Use very high tolerances ($\pm 1 \text{ \AA}$, $\pm 2^\circ$)
- Unit cell comparison

	a	b	c	β	Volume
XRPD	21.19	17.83	12.30	124.79	3813.6
RED	21.21	17.11	11.96	125.62	3474.6

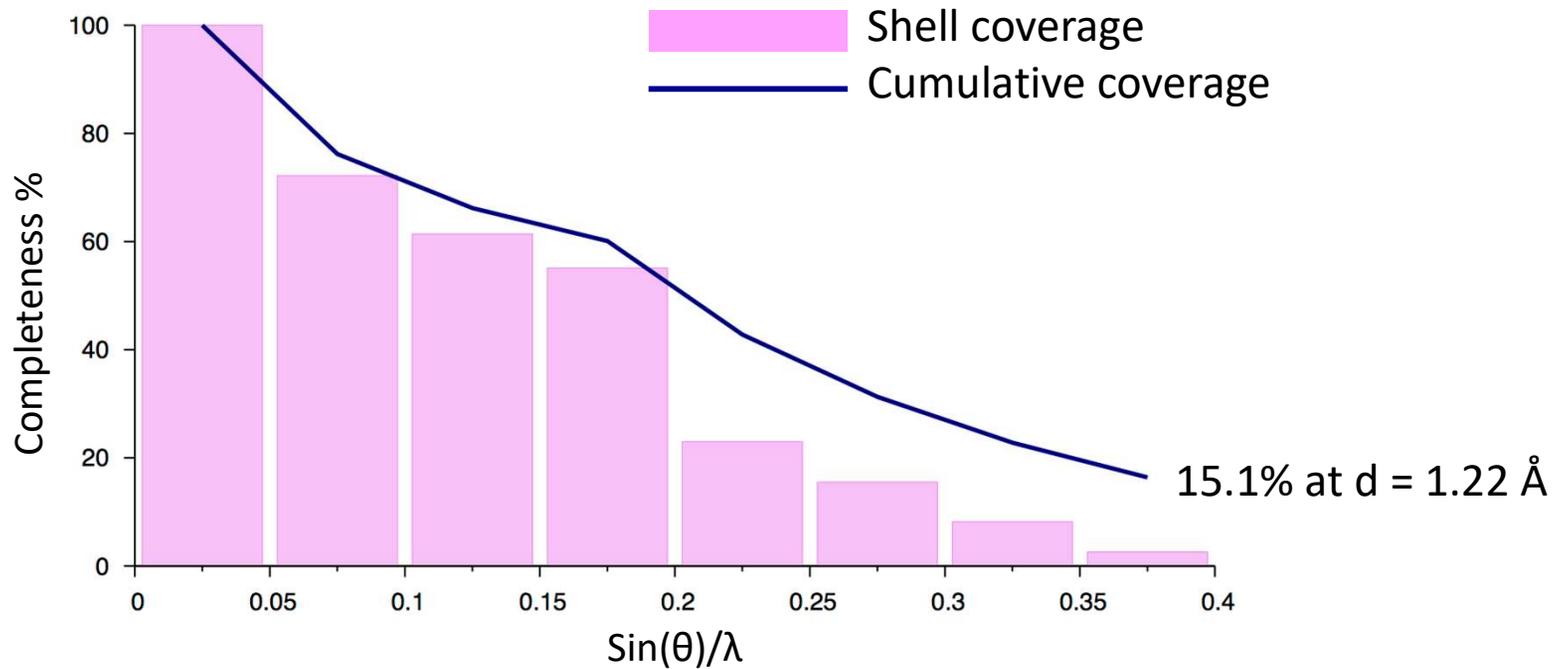
- Use XRPD cell to verify cell from RED

Indexing of the RED data



- Tilt series -44.9° to 53.9° , 107 frames
 - Large tilt step ($\sim 1^\circ$)
- Large missing cone (180°)
- Low resolution

Completeness RED data

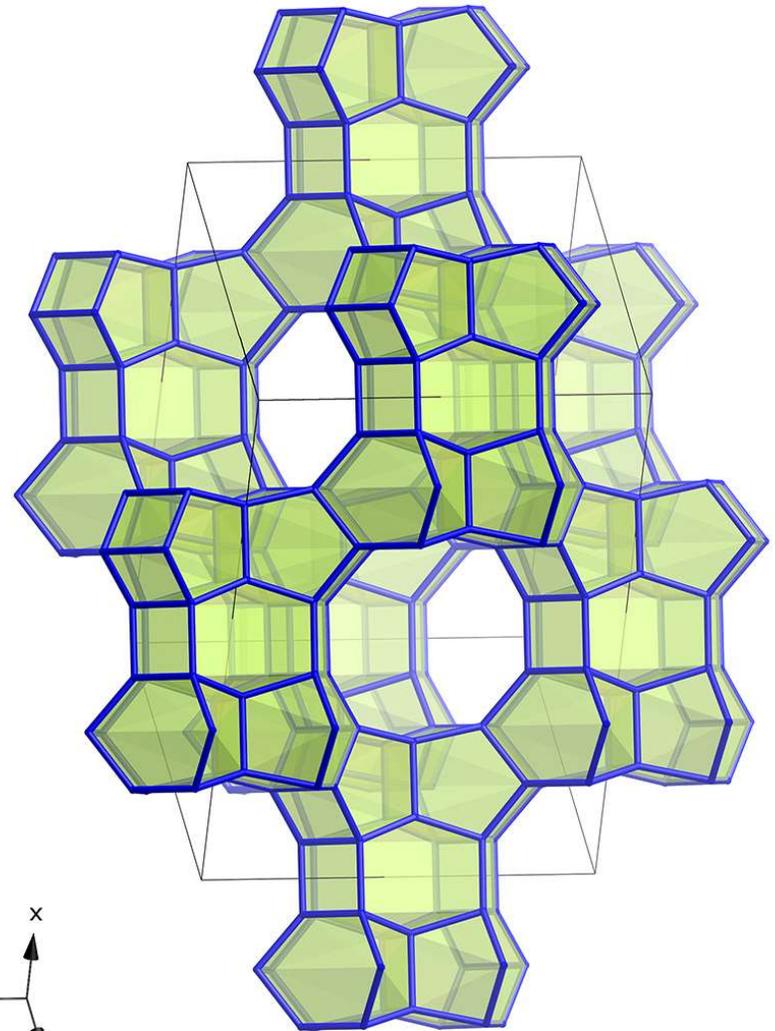
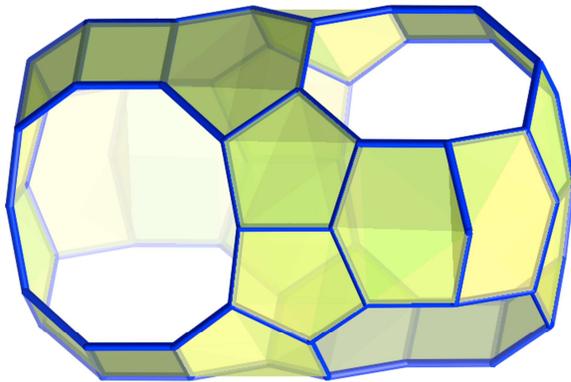


444 observed

177 unique out of 1176 expected

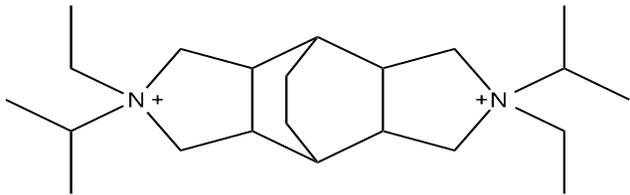
Structure solution

- Solved with FOCUS
 - Looks for 3D-connected frameworks
 - RED intensities, XRPD cell
 - Asymmetric unit: $\text{Si}_{10}\text{O}_{19}$
(Cell: $\text{Si}_{64}\text{O}_{128}$)

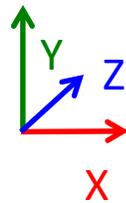
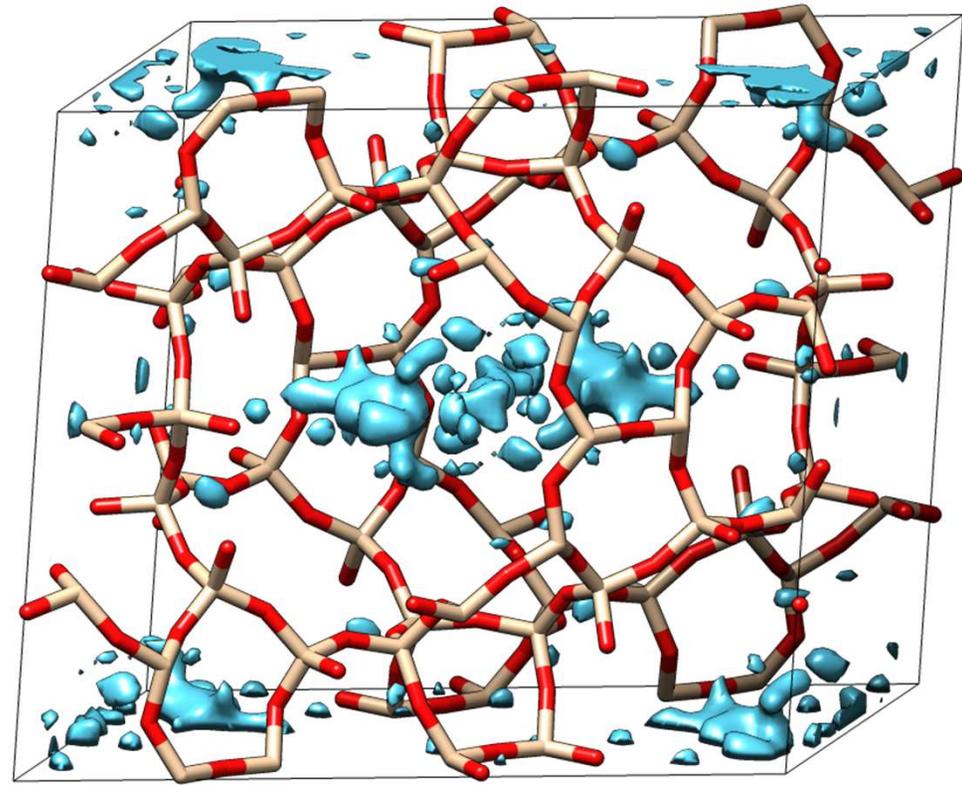


Difference map of SSZ-87

Organic template

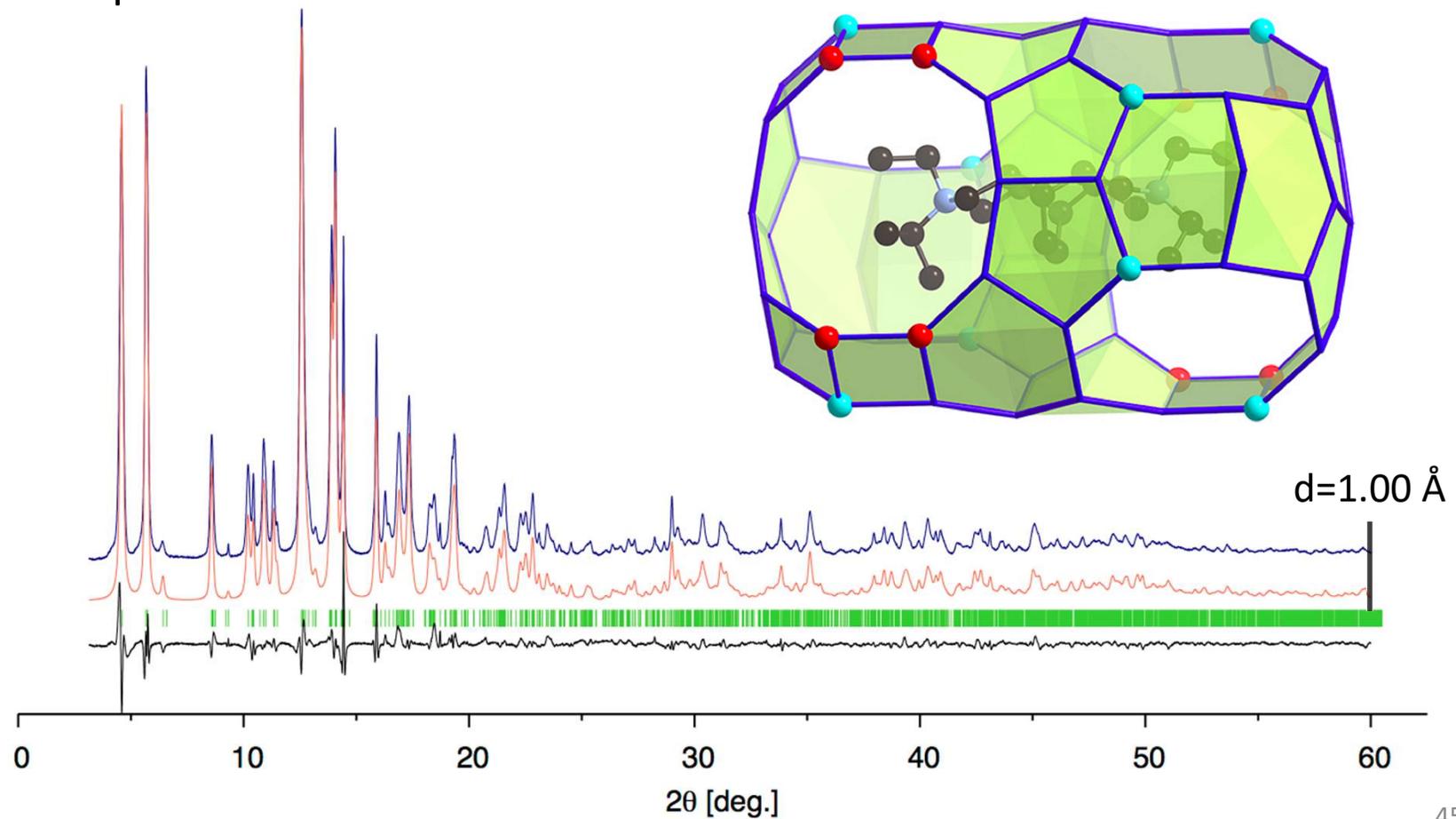


Simulated annealing (TOPAS)
→ Find starting location for SDA



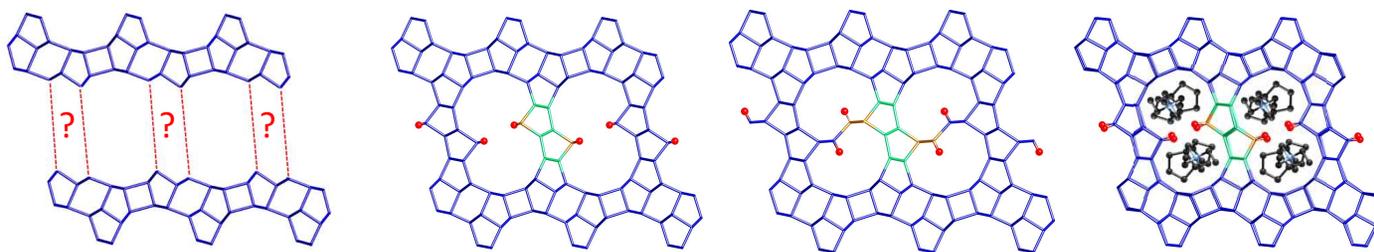
Refinement of SSZ-87

- $R_{wp} = 0.105$



Summary

- Structure of SSZ-61 was solved by model building from HRTEM, NMR and XRPD

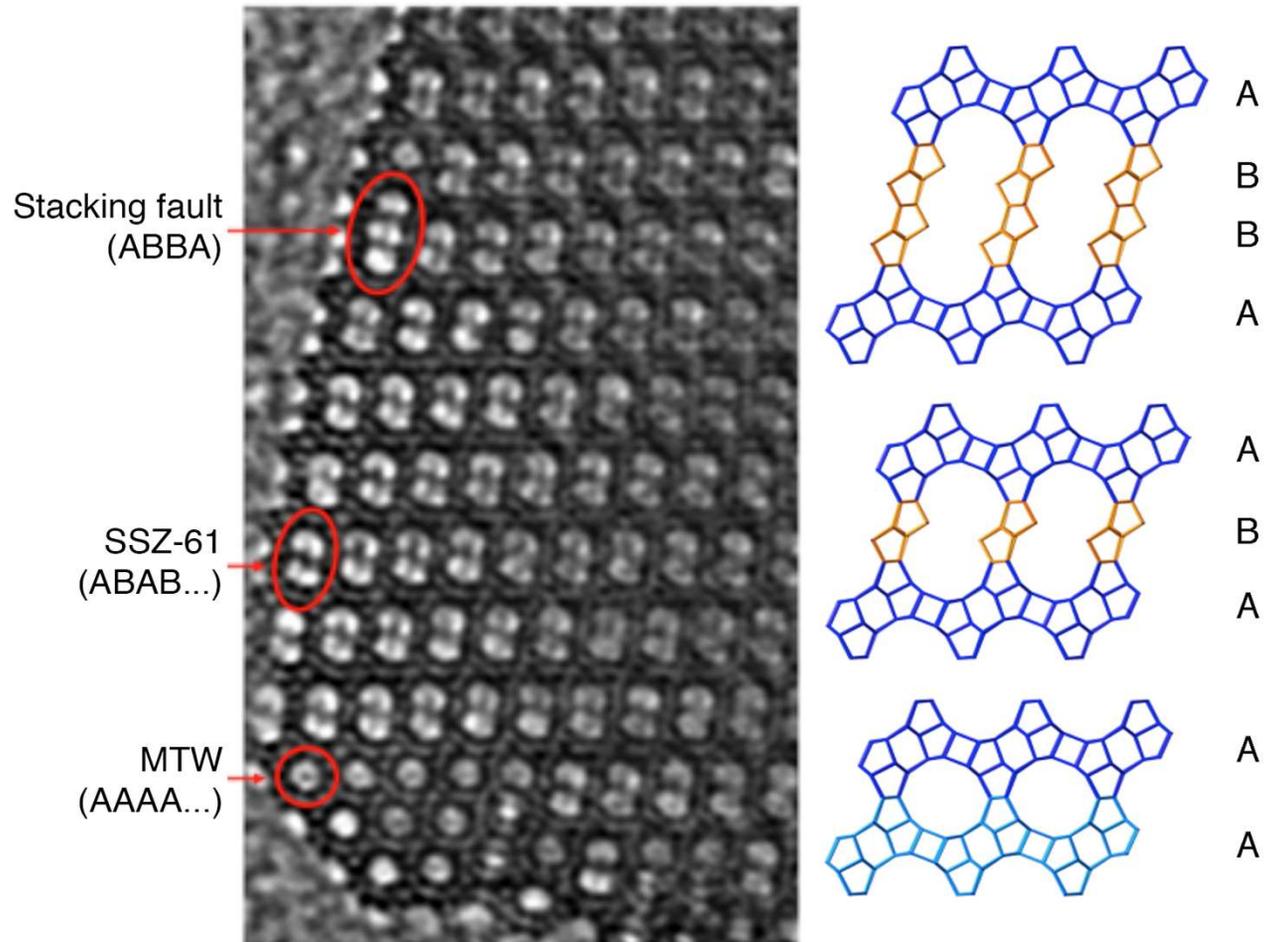


- Structure of SSZ-87 was solved from low resolution ED data by combining it with XRPD using FOCUS
- Simulated annealing in TOPAS was used to locate the organic cation in both cases

Conclusions

- Limitations of powder diffraction data (good or bad) can be overcome by combining data from other sources
- Low quality ED data better suited for structure solution of complex zeolites than good quality XRPD
- Flexibility of simulated annealing in TOPAS is ideal for structure completion with powder diffraction data

Stacking faults SSZ-61



Modeling disorder SSZ-61

