

On the Proper Reporting and Archival of Crystal Structure Data

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(ACA2015-Philadelphia)

Summary Message

- Crystal structures should be published with their experimental (reflection) data archived
- Two supporting examples follow

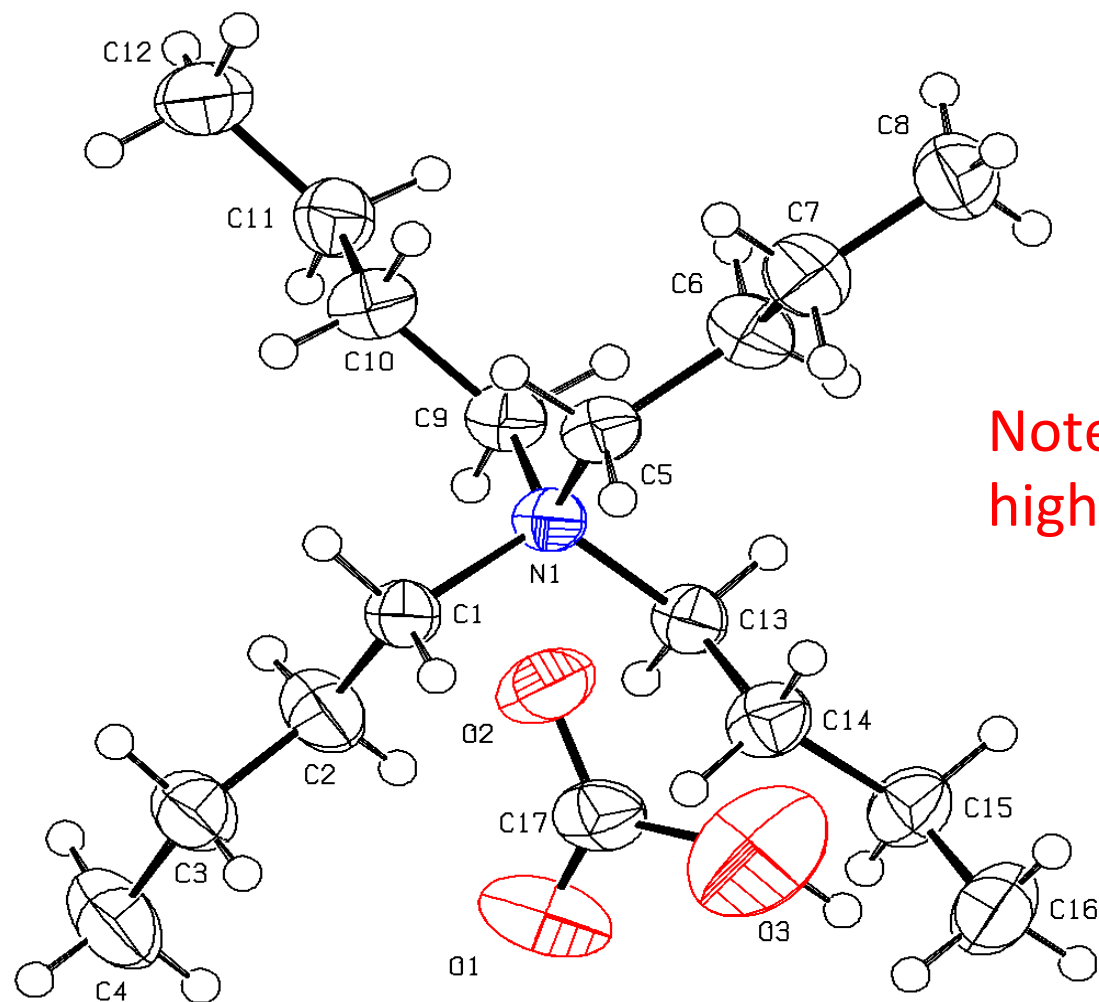
Boring Structure ?

- Let me start with a story about a BORING looking published structure.
- The authors think that it is hot.
- Published in the high-impact journal
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.
2015, 54, 164-168

Why an Interesting Structure ?

- Title: “Crystallographic Snapshot of an Arrested Intermediate in the Biomimetic Activation of CO₂”
- Product of the bubbling of CO₂ through a solution of *n-tetrabutylammonium hydroxide*
- $[\text{N}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_4]^+[\text{OH}]^- + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow [\text{N}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_4]^+[\text{HCO}_3]^-$
- Study motivated by CO₂ fixation/conversion research.

Tetrabutylammonium Hydrogencarbonate



Note the slightly
higher U_{ij} for O3

Author's interpretation of the experimental data

Selected Validation Issues

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375_ALERT_2_A Strange C-O-H Geometry (C-O  >  1.45 Ang) .....      03 Check
#=====
420_ALERT_2_B D-H Without Acceptor          03      -   H3      ..      Please Check
#=====
222_ALERT_3_C Large Non-Solvent  H          Uiso(max)/Uiso(min) ...      6.1 Ratio
244_ALERT_4_C Low   'Solvent' Ueq as Compared to Neighbors of      C17 Check
340_ALERT_3_C Low Bond Precision on  C-C Bonds .....      0.0056 Ang.
351_ALERT_3_C Long    C-H (X0.96,N1.08A)  C4      -   H4B      ..      1.13 Ang.
#=====
005_ALERT_5_G No _iucr_refine_instructions_details  in the CIF      Please Do !
008_ALERT_5_G No _iucr_refine_reflections_details   in the CIF      Please Do !
860_ALERT_3_G Number of Least-Squares Restraints .....      1 Note
#=====

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$$U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H3}) = 0.9 \text{ \AA}^2 \quad !!$$

Interpretation Issues

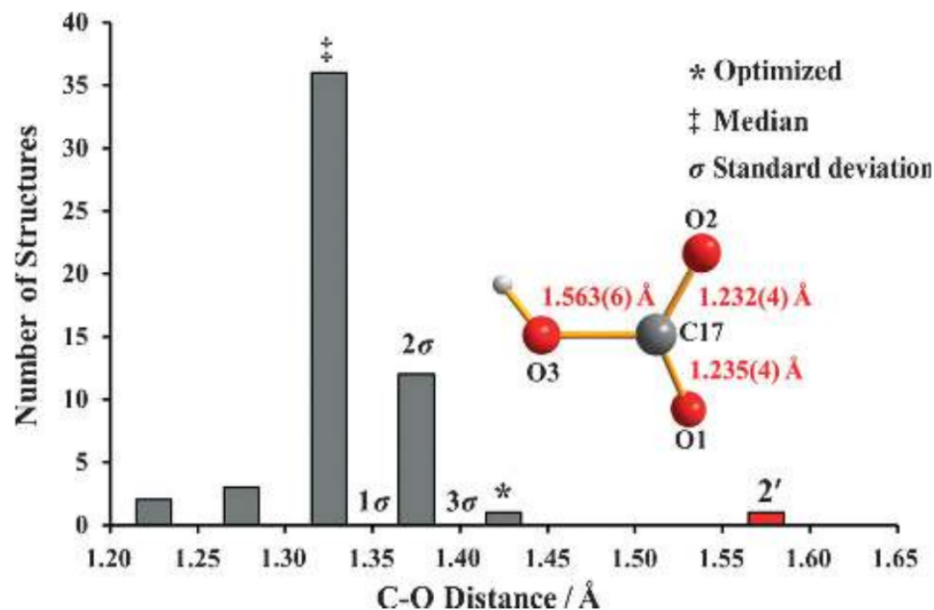


Figure 2. Distribution of C–O(H) bond lengths in all structures containing non-ligating HCO_3^- ions (72 hits from 55 structures) obtained from a survey of the CSD, along with the CCSD/6-311G(d,p) optimized HCO_3^- ion.

The authors noticed that:

- O3-H without acceptor
- The unusually long C17-O3 bond of 1.563(6) Ang.

But interpreted that as:
“H-O...CO₂ , stabilized by interactions with the cation scaffold”

Referees accepted that strange argument

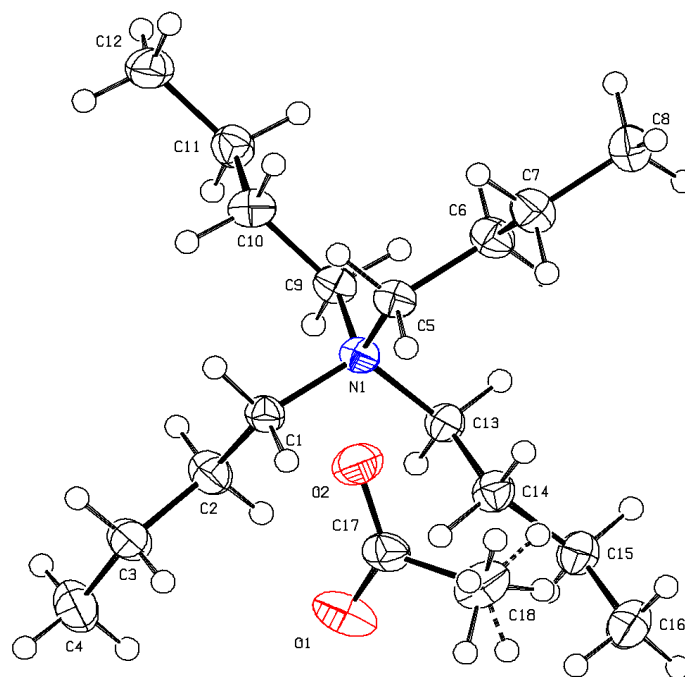
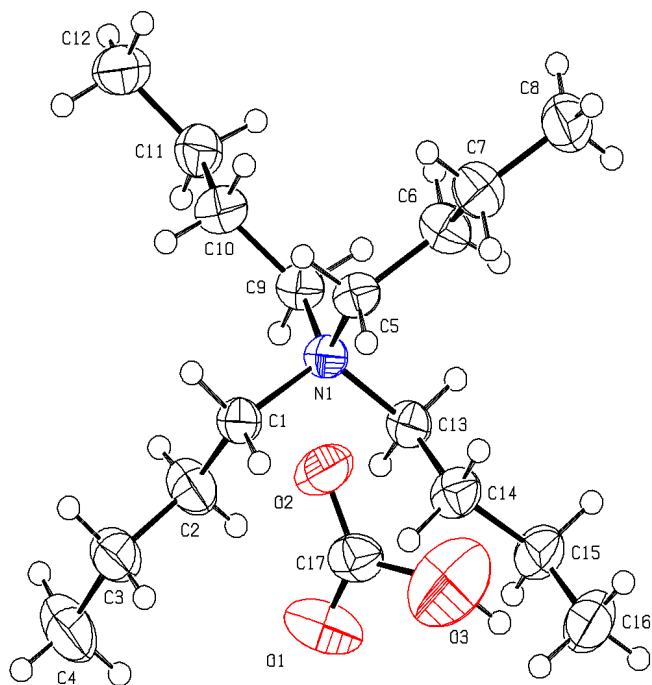
No reflection data were deposited for independent evaluation

Acetate anion might fit as well

A few month's later ...

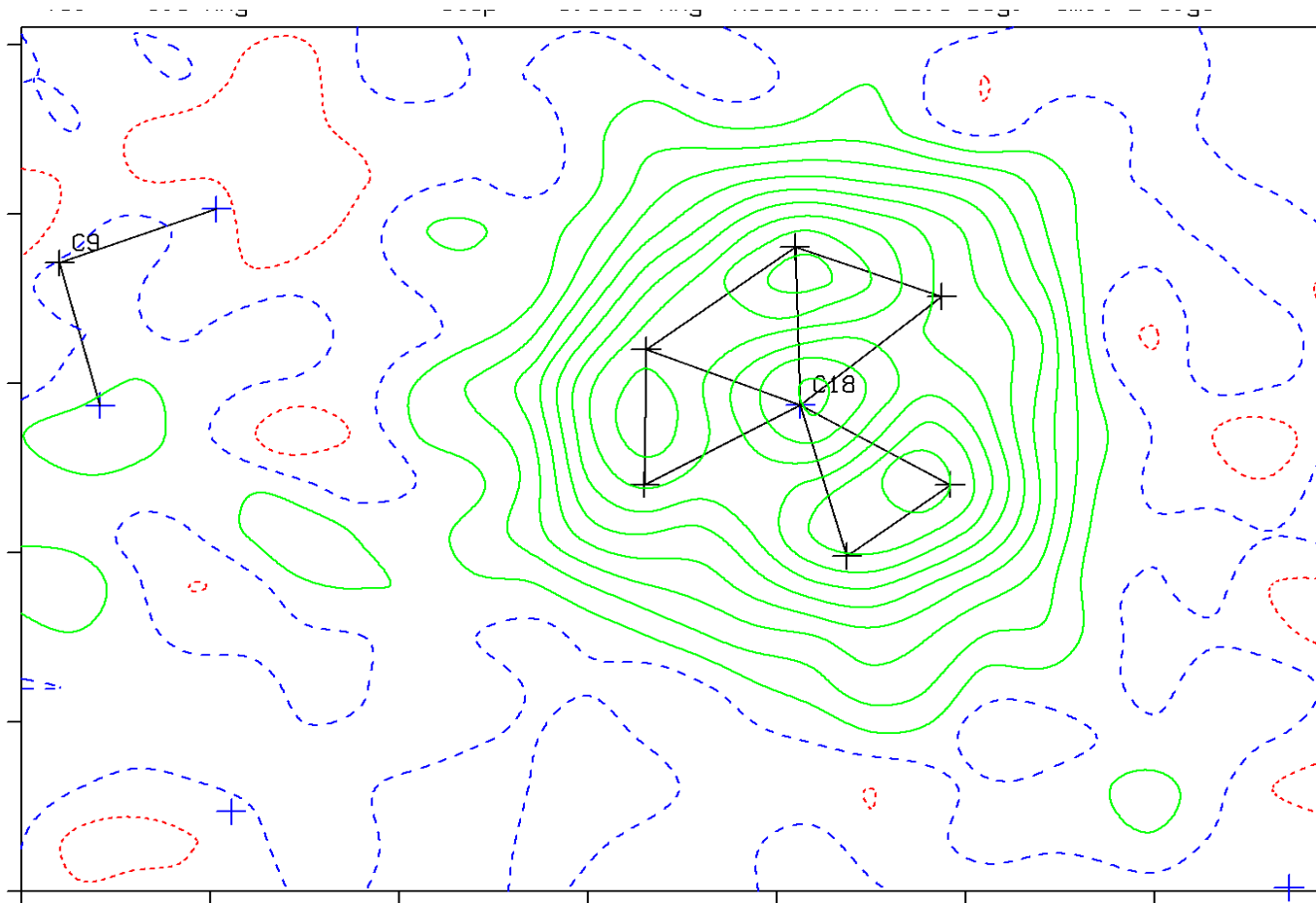
- A paper appeared entitled: 'Comment on "Crystallographic Snapshot of an Arrested Intermediate in the Biomimetic Activation of CO₂" by J.A.C. Clyburn et al. (2015). Angew. Chem., 54, 7484-7487.
- New data collection with acetate as anion => The previously described **mystery species** is likely a common acetate ion (O-H → CH₃)
- Now supported by deposited reflection data in SHELXL2014 format

Comparison of the 'hydrogen carbonate' and acetate structures



Observe the close resemblance of the displacement ellipsoids

Contoured CH_3 density section in the acetate structure



We would expect to see a similar section prepared with the " HCO_3 " data

Last Month 'Update'

Angewandte Corrigendum

Crystallographic Snapshot of an Arrested
Intermediate in the Biomimetic
Activation of CO₂

S. L. Ackermann, D. J. Wolstenholme,*
C. Frazee, G. Deslongchamps,
S. H. M. Riley, A. Decken,
G. S. McGrady* ————— 164–168

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2015**, 54

DOI: 10.1002/anie.201407165

The authors of this Communication now believe that a single crystal of a [(*n*-C₄H₉)₄N]⁺[CH₃CO₂][−] impurity in their bulk sample was misidentified as [(*n*-C₄H₉)₄N]⁺[O₂C⋯OH][−] in their original report. This was interpreted as an arrested intermediate in the base-mediated activation of CO₂, indicating an egregiously long C–O(H) bond that is in fact the C–C bond of the [CH₃CO₂][−] salt. However, the biomimetic nature of the hydrophobic pockets in [(*n*-C₄H₉)₄N]⁺[CH₃CO₂][−] still offers valuable insights into the substrate binding sites in human carbonic anhydrase II, since the geometry of the weak hydrogen bonding is identical to the interactions that tether CO₂ to the pockets of this metalloenzyme. Moreover, the computational component of the original study revealed a three-stage process for the base-mediated activation of CO₂, which is independent of the experimental structural study.

After all a dull structure

but perfectly illustrating my message

By-the-way, where did the acetate anion come from?

Important Message

- Unusual structural features are most likely wrong
- A reported crystal structure (i.e. coordinates and atom type assignment) is just the authors interpretation of the data and open for debate
- Deposition of the data is needed to prove/disprove an authors interpretation (by referees and readers)
- Not all chemical journals enforce the good scientific practice of the deposition of the reflection data yet
- Programs like SHELXL2014 now automatically include the reflection data in the deposited CIF. Those data **should not be deleted for whatever reason**

Deposition/Archival

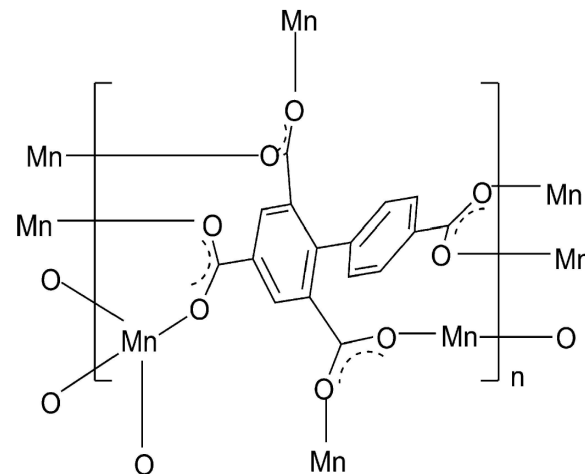
- The IUCr journals require as a minimum the deposition of Fo/Fc data. Better now: include the unmerged reflection data into the CIF.
- Some programs do that now automatically, including the refinement instructions.
- The CCDC is now fully equipped and happy to accept reflection data for archival.
- Private communications to the CCDC should include reflection data to make more sense.

Structure Validation

- A crystal structure needs to be fully validated before publication on the basis of both the refinement results and experimental (reflection) data on which they are based.
- Tools available to authors, referees and readers should include checkCIF, the Cambridge Crystallographic database, a re-refinement program and very important: chemical knowledge
- All non-standard procedures used (e.g. constraints/restraints, disorder, SQUEEZE) should be sufficiently detailed in a structure report
- All unusual structural features should be investigated and discussed in sufficient detail.
- A refereeing example of an actual structure report follows.

A Structure Report submitted to Acta Cryst. C (2015)

- Title: "The synthesis and DFT calculation of a four-coordinated manganese compound $\text{Mn}_2(\text{BPTC})$ ".



- 3D-Network

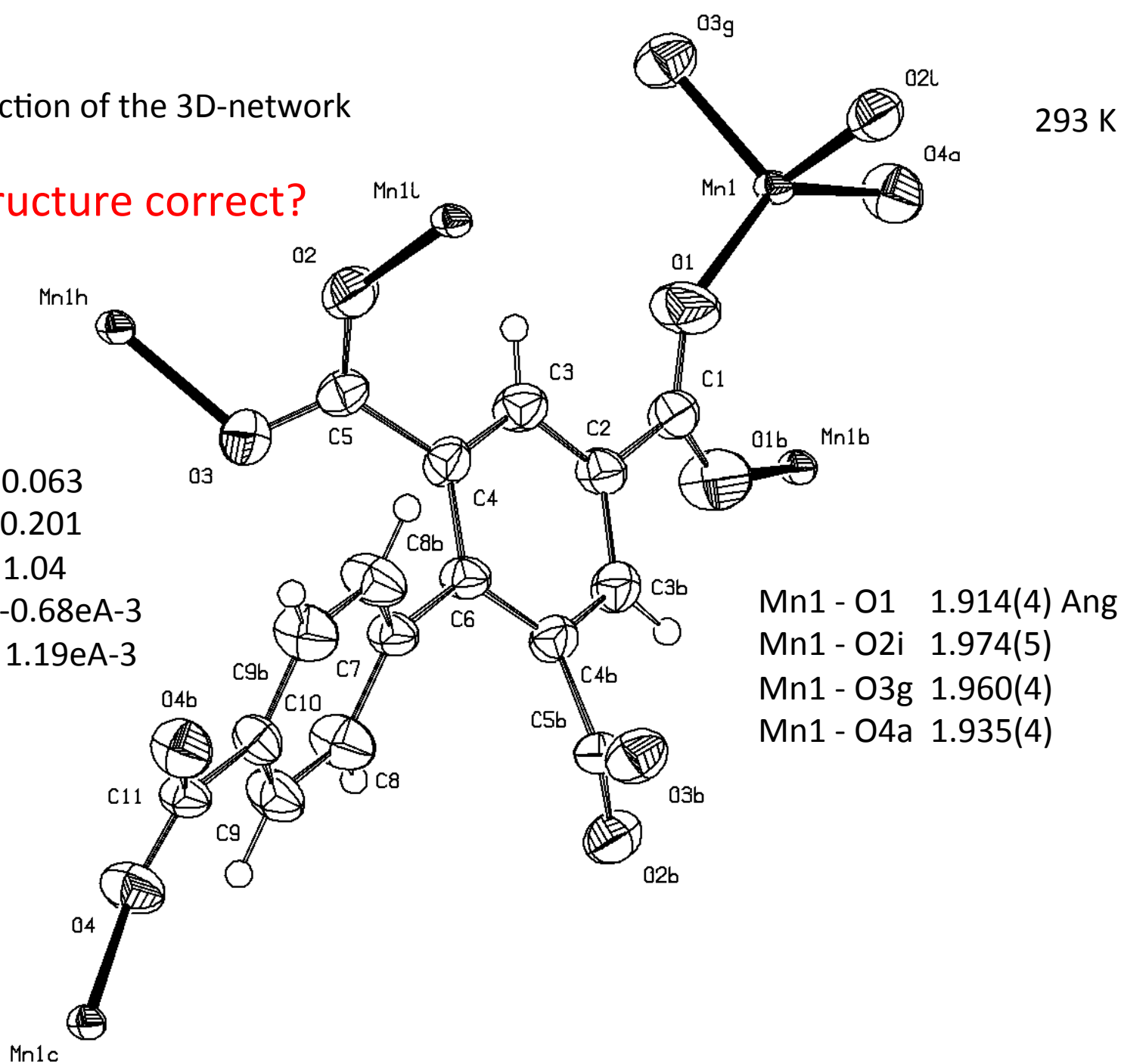
- Prepared in a stainless steel reactor at 443K from $\text{Mn}(\text{ClO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_4\text{BPTC}$ ligand.

Relevant section of the 3D-network

Is this structure correct?

293 K

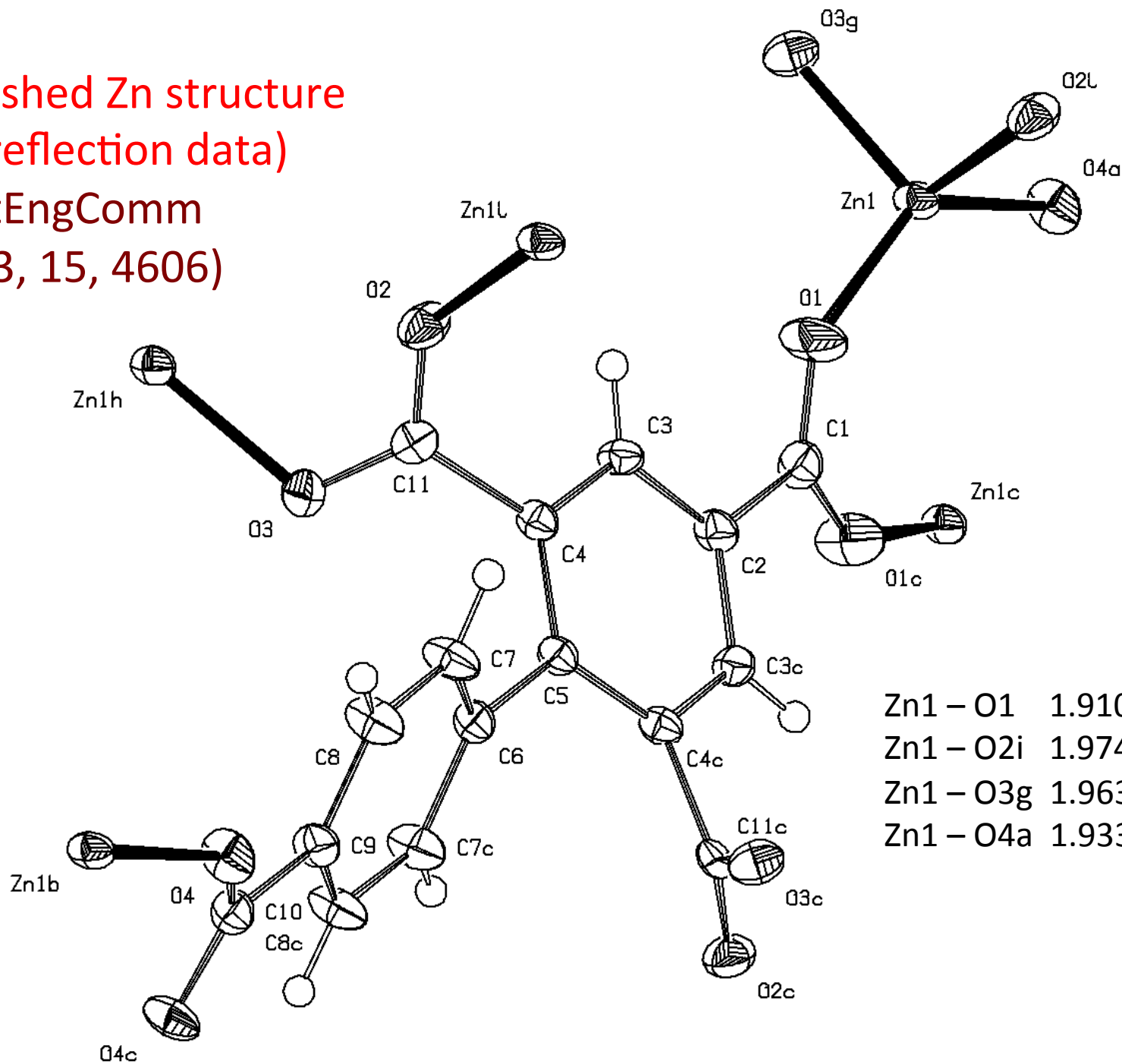
$R_1 = 0.063$
 $wR_2 = 0.201$
 $S = 1.04$
 $\text{Rho}(\text{min}) = -0.68\text{e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\text{Rho}(\text{max}) = 1.19\text{e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$



CSD-Search

- The Mn 4-coordination is somewhat unusual:
- Coordination generally square planar rather than tetrahedral.
- An isomorphous Zn complex was reported previously (no deposited reflection data, thus no comparison of reflection data possible)
- The coordination around Zn closely fits the one of the Mn complex

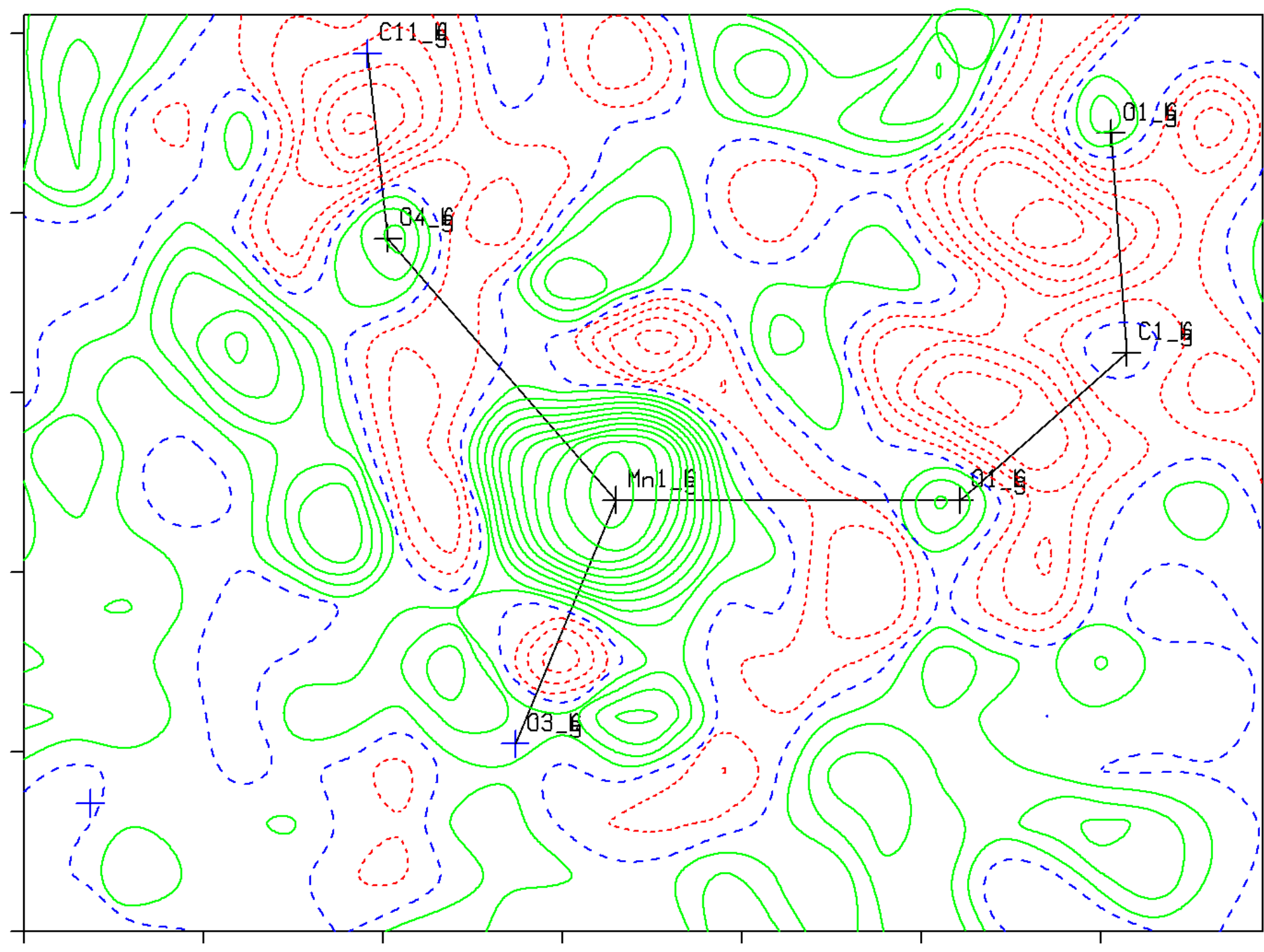
Published Zn structure
(No reflection data)
CrystEngComm
(2013, 15, 4606)



checkCIF

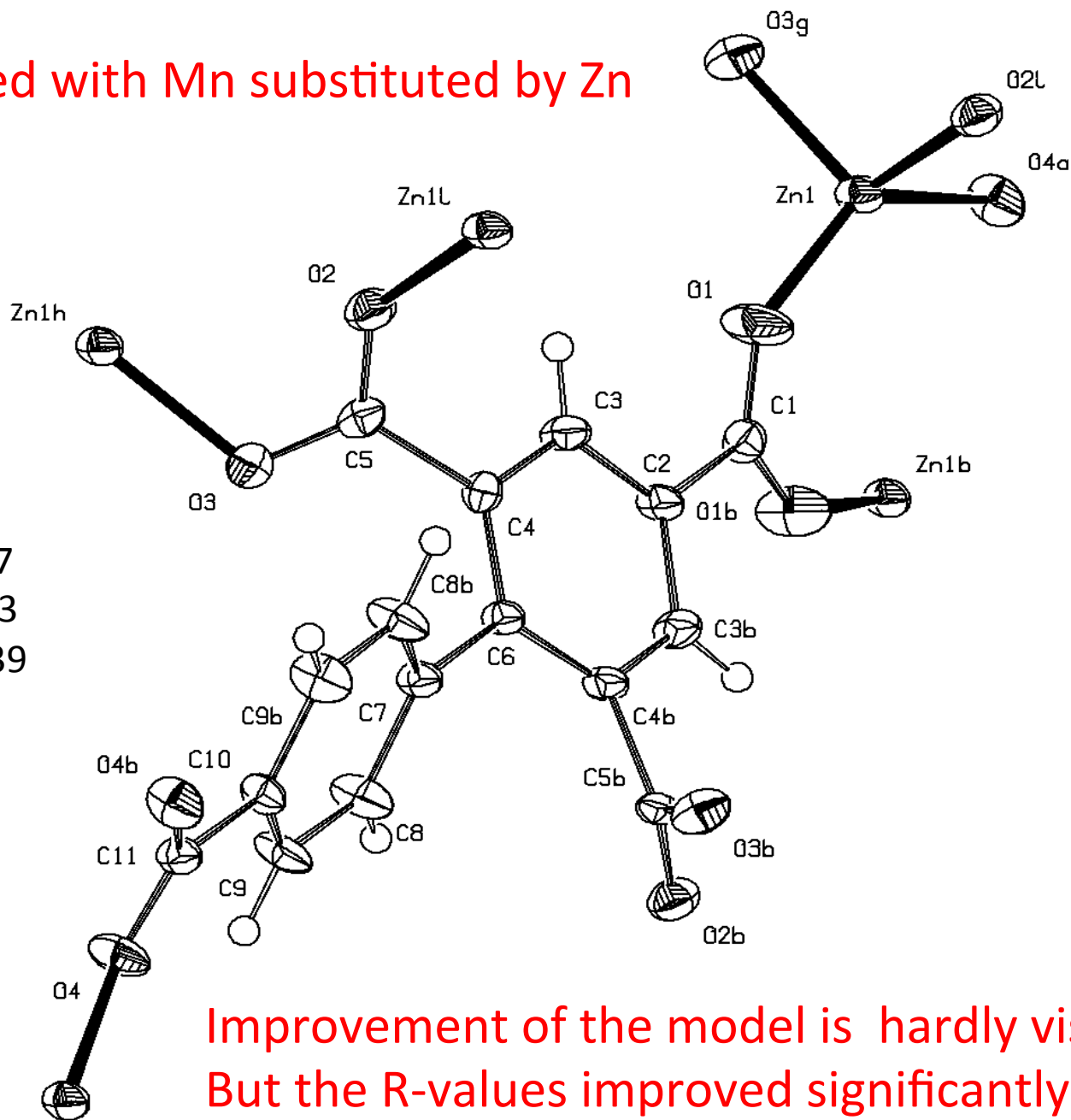
- What can checkCIF tell us about the Mn complex?
- Also, always inspect the difference density map for unusual features

973_ALERT_2_B	Check Calcd Positive Residual Density on	Mn1	1.55 eA-3	
#=====				
241_ALERT_2_C	High Ueq as Compared to Neighbors for	.....	01	Check
341_ALERT_3_C	Low Bond Precision on C-C Bonds	.....	0.0080	Ang.
430_ALERT_2_C	Short Inter D...A Contact	02 .. 04 ..	2.88	Ang.
790_ALERT_4_C	Centre of Gravity not Within Unit Cell: Resd.	#	1	Note
	C8 H3 Mn 04			
976_ALERT_2_C	Check Calcd Residual Density	0.63A From 02	-0.56 eA-3	
976_ALERT_2_C	Check Calcd Residual Density	0.77A From 03	-0.54 eA-3	
#=====				
004_ALERT_5_G	Polymeric Structure Found with Maximum Dimension		3	Info
008_ALERT_5_G	No _iucr_refine_reflections_details in the CIF		Please	Do !
042_ALERT_1_G	Calc. and Reported MoietyFormula Strings Differ		Please	Check
045_ALERT_1_G	Calculated and Reported Z Differ by	.....	2.00	Ratio
072_ALERT_2_G	SHELXL First Parameter in WGHT Unusually Large.		0.11	Report
164_ALERT_4_G	Nr. of Refined C-H H-Atoms in Heavy-Atom Struct.		1	Note
199_ALERT_1_G	Reported _cell_measurement_temperature	..... (K)	293	Check
200_ALERT_1_G	Reported _diffrn_ambient_temperature	..... (K)	293	Check
232_ALERT_2_G	Hirshfeld Test Diff (M-X) Mn1	-- 01 ..	5.3	su
232_ALERT_2_G	Hirshfeld Test Diff (M-X) Mn1	-- 04_a ..	8.5	su
232_ALERT_2_G	Hirshfeld Test Diff (M-X) Mn1	-- 03_g ..	8.5	su
232_ALERT_2_G	Hirshfeld Test Diff (M-X) Mn1	-- 02_i ..	6.0	su
764_ALERT_4_G	Overcomplete CIF Bond List Detected (Rep/Expd)	.	1.35	Ratio
910_ALERT_3_G	Missing # of FCF Reflection(s) Below Th(Min)	...	3	Report
912_ALERT_4_G	Missing # of FCF Reflections Above STh/L=	0.600	253	Note
#=====				



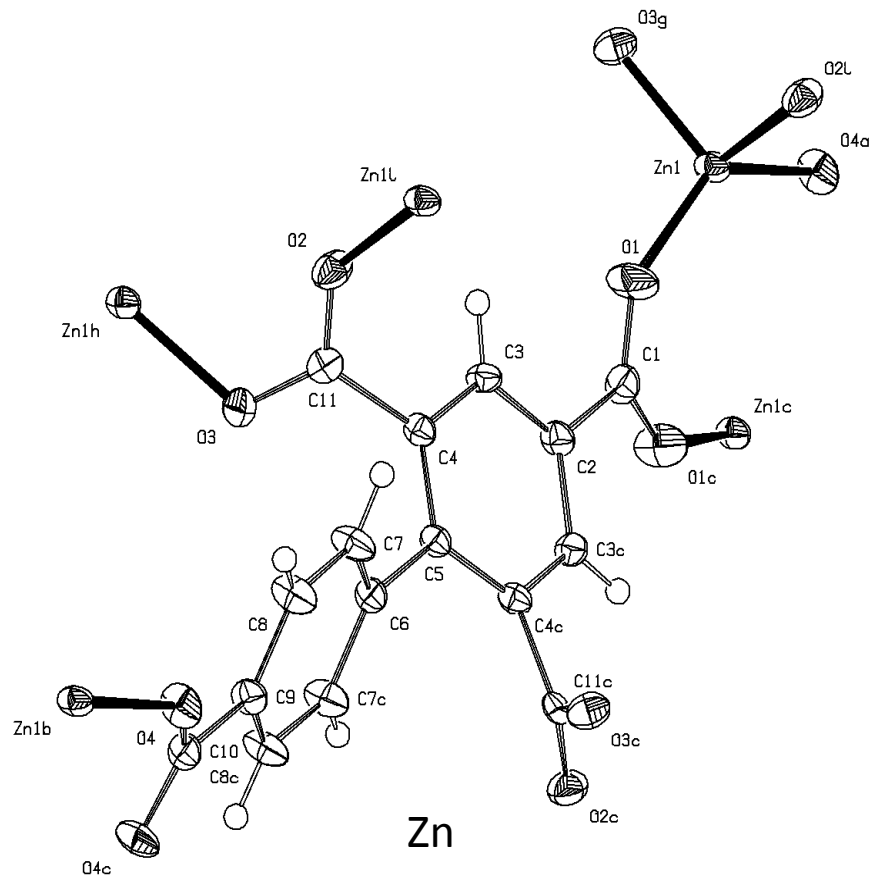
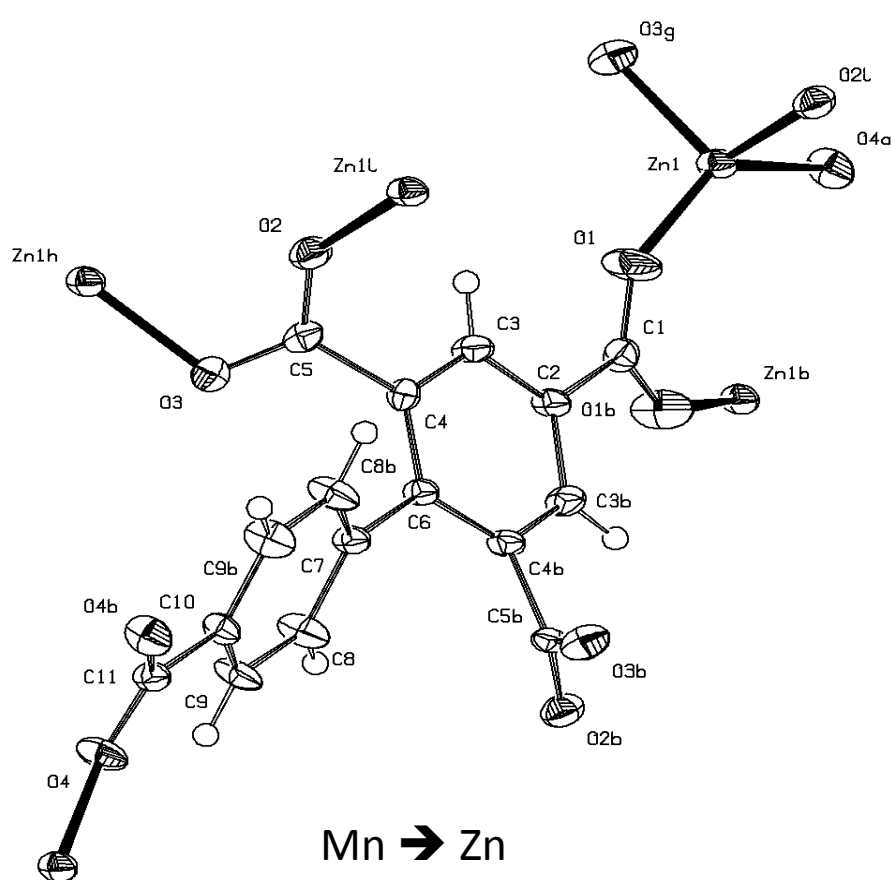
Refined with Mn substituted by Zn

$R_1 = 0.047$
 $wR_2 = 0.113$
 $S = 1.039$



Improvement of the model is hardly visible,
But the R-values improved significantly

Structure Comparison



The displacement ellipsoids are surprisingly similar (both RT)
Unfortunately, the two reflection sets can not be compared
Paper rejected !

Common checkCIF Issues

- ADDSYM is designed to warn for possible higher symmetry between the supplied coordinate set with a suggestion for a revised space group. The tolerances used are relatively high in order to catch most known mis-assignments. An ALERT not necessarily means an error, just something to investigated and reported on.
- With multiple components in the unit cell or with polymers it is not always clear what the best choice is for the formula unit. CheckCIF might make a different choice than an author on the basis of chemical insight. The main issue is that the reported Z and related quantities are consistent with the reported formula unit.
- CheckCIF uses its own f' and f'' anomalous dispersion parameter values for a synchrotron based wavelength as a check against those supplied. The actual values can be listed with the ANOM <wavelength> instruction in PLATON.
- Details on missing reflection and outlier ALERTS can be found in the FCF validation report.

Missing Reflections (Asym. Refl. Unit) below $\sin(\theta)/\lambda = 0.5$

Nr	H	K	L	$\sin(\theta)/\lambda$	Theta	I(calc)	I(calc)/I(max)
1	0	2	0	0.051	2.10*	23.09	0.00029
2	1	3	0	0.097	3.95	168.56	0.00209
3	-1	5	1	0.148	6.02	307.55	0.00381
4	6	10	1	0.443	18.37	2760.21	0.03422
5	-1	1	2	0.113	4.59	146.91	0.00182
6	0	1	2	0.103	4.19	1183.75	0.01468
7	-1	3	2	0.134	5.47	1582.16	0.01962
8	-4	14	3	0.446	18.49	30.64	0.00038
9	-5	14	4	0.492	20.47	2085.30	0.02585
10	-3	1	7	0.373	15.35	894.30	0.01109
11	-2	3	7	0.363	14.94	93.44	0.00116

** Note: I(max) is the maximum I(obs) encountered in the fcf-file **

Starred Reflections have a Theta below $\Theta(\text{Min}) = 2.28$

From CIF: $\Theta(\text{Min}) = 2.28$

Section 4:

Resolution & Completeness Statistics (Cumulative and Friedel Pairs Averaged)					
Theta	$\sin(\theta)/\lambda$	Complete	Expected	Measured	Missing
20.82	0.500	0.994	1748	1737	11
23.01	0.550	0.994	2340	2327	13
25.24	0.600	0.994	3035	3016	19
26.01	0.617	0.994	3300	3280	20

ACTA Min. Res. ---

PLATON-(Version 270714)-Mode=2 FCF-File Validation for:I

For Documentation: <http://www.platonsoft.nl/FCF-VALIDATION.pdf>

Section 1

General Data

Crystal Data From: zl2039.cif

Fo/Fc Data From: zl2039.fcf FCF-TYPE=LIST4

Space Group : P21/n

Wavelength (Ang) : 0.71073

Unit Cell (CIF) : 8.5814 19.4260 10.1180 90.000 96.620 90.000

SHELX WGHT Pars. : 0.0336 0.0000

Section 2

Reflections with $\text{abs}((I(\text{obs}) - I(\text{calc})) / \text{SigW}(I)) > 3.0$

Nr	H	K	L	Theta	I(obs)	I(calc)	Sigma(I)	Ratio	SigW(I)	RatioW
1	8	6	0	20.56	89.20	155.04	20.77	-3.17	21.25	-3.10
2	4	7	0	12.14	102.88	64.92	11.25	3.37	11.55	3.29
3	-1	0	3	6.28	782.69	674.72	26.62	4.06	35.76	3.02
4	0	4	3	7.40	485.61	590.60	24.33	-4.32	30.67	-3.42
5	8	6	4	23.12	-11.16	29.85	13.62	-3.01	13.64	-3.01
6	4	13	5	20.48	528.19	400.54	39.70	3.22	42.40	3.01
7	1	15	7	22.03	94.71	177.93	26.92	-3.09	27.39	-3.04
8	6	2	9	25.37	723.80	1021.52	91.48	-3.25	96.59	-3.08
								Average =	-0.77	-0.79

Concluding Remarks

- CheckCIF is intended to be helpful and to protect against oversights rather than being annoying
- Many ALERTS have their origin in previous ‘incidents’
- Some ALERTS can point to interesting features in a structure and relevant to be discussed
- Some ALERTS may be less important in a given context
- Sometimes, a combination of minor ALERTS can point to a problem that needs to be resolved
- The set of ALERTS is still fine tuned and extended on the bases of reported new ‘incidents’.
- Please send suggestions and examples of annoying issues to a.l.spek@uu.nl

Thanks !

a.l.spek@uu.nl
www.platonsoft.nl