

Teacher(s)	Filinchuk Yaroslav ;
Language :	English > French-friendly
Place of the course	Louvain-la-Neuve
Prerequisites	Passing the course "Éléments de cristallographie et spectroscopie moléculaire", first part: "Cristallographie" [CHM1251B] or knowledge of basic crystallography obtained in daily experimental research.
Main themes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction. Refreshing the basic knowledge of crystallography: symmetry &amp; principles of diffraction. Phase problem</li> <li>2. Single crystal diffraction experiment: geometries, diffractometers and detectors, resolution</li> <li>3. Powder diffraction experiment. Experimental geometries, instruments. Angular resolution. Complementarity of techniques. Powder vs single-crystal diffraction. Possibilities and limits of different diffraction techniques.</li> <li>4. Systematic absences, space group determination. Reconstruction of reciprocal space sections from single crystal data. Indexing - a challenge for powder diffraction.</li> <li>5. Modern structure solution methods: charge flipping &amp; direct space methods</li> <li>6. Classical structure solution methods: Patterson and direct methods, molecular replacement, isomorphous replacement, use of the anomalous dispersion, MAD (multi-wavelength anomalous dispersion) and SAD (single-wavelength anomalous dispersion) methods</li> <li>7. Completing structure solution: difference Fourier maps, structure refinement, constraints and restraints</li> <li>8. Last touch: absolute structure, validation of results. Problems: defects, twinning, disorder. Diffuse scattering</li> <li>9. Quality of the data, interpretation of results. Publishing the results in a thesis or a publication. Databases, Pearson symbol, Wyckoff sequence, structure type.</li> <li>10. Description of a structure, structural chemistry. Identifying bonding schemes.</li> <li>11. Going beyond a structure. Structural evolution and reactivity under non-ambient conditions: with time, temperature, hydrostatic or gas pressure. Large facilities, writing a proposal</li> </ol>
Learning outcomes	<p><b>At the end of this learning unit, the student is able to :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Theoretical and experimental methods of X-ray and neutron diffraction</li> <li>- Determination of crystal structure from single-crystal and powder data</li> <li>- Ability to interpret structural information in terms of bonding &amp; structural chemistry knowledge</li> </ul>
Evaluation methods	Examination involving one theoretical question, one computer exercise and an explanation/evaluation of a crystal structure report.
Teaching methods	<p>Lectures will be given using PowerPoint slides with an extensive use of web-based applications, crystallographic software, databases etc.</p> <p>A number of problems will be solved on a computer during the classes and as a part of exercises.</p>
Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction. Refreshing the basic knowledge of crystallography: symmetry &amp; principles of diffraction. Phase problem</li> <li>2. Single crystal diffraction experiment: geometries, diffractometers and detectors, resolution</li> <li>3. Powder diffraction experiment. Experimental geometries, instruments. Angular resolution. Complementarity of techniques. Powder vs single-crystal diffraction. Possibilities and limits of different diffraction techniques.</li> <li>4. Indexing - a challenge for powder diffraction. Reconstruction of reciprocal space sections from single crystal data. Systematic absences, space group determination</li> <li>5. Structure solution: Patterson and direct methods, molecular replacement, isomorphous replacement, use of the anomalous dispersion, MAD (multi-wavelength anomalous dispersion) and SAD (single-wavelength anomalous dispersion) methods</li> <li>6. Modern structure solution methods: charge flipping &amp; direct space methods</li> <li>7. Structure refinement, constraints and restraints, absolute structure, validation of the results</li> </ol>

	<p>8. Problems: defects, twinning, disorder. Diffuse scattering</p> <p>9. Quality of the data, interpretation of results. Publishing the results in a thesis or a publication</p> <p>10. Description of a structure, structural chemistry. Databases, Pearson symbol, Wyckoff sequence, structure type. Identifying bonding schemes</p> <p>11. Going beyond a structure. Structural evolution and reactivity under non-ambient conditions: with time, temperature, hydrostatic or gas pressure. Sequential refinement. Large facilities, writing a proposal.</p>
Inline resources	<p><a href="http://www.ruppweb.org/Xray/101index.html">http://www.ruppweb.org/Xray/101index.html</a> - short interactive course with an emphasis on macromolecular crystallography.</p>
Bibliography	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. C. Giacovazzo, Ed., Fundamentals of crystallography (IUCr Texts on Crystallography, Oxford University Press, 2002).</li> <li>2. Y. Pecharsky, P. Zavalij, Fundamentals of powder diffraction and structural characterization of materials (Springer, second edition, 2009).</li> <li>3. W.-K. Li, G.-D. Zhou, T. Mak, Advanced structural inorganic chemistry (IUCr Texts on Crystallography, Oxford University Press, 2008).</li> <li>4. R. Tilley, Crystals and crystal structures (Wiley, 2006).</li> </ol>
Other infos	<p><b>Exercises:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Crystal structure models: NaCl, CsCl, diamond, graphite, CaCO<sub>3</sub>. Working with International Tables for Crystallography volume A: space groups, special positions. Calculating a powder pattern (PowderCell, Mercury, Diamond)</li> <li>2. Indexing (CrysAlis, Dicvol), space group determination (CrysAlis, ChekCell), profile matching (Fullprof)</li> <li>3. Structure solution by charge flipping (Platon), global optimization (FOX)</li> <li>4. Structure solution by direct methods, refinement on single-crystal (Shelxs &amp; Shelxl; WinGX) and powder (Fullprof) data</li> </ol>
Faculty or entity in charge	CHIM

Programmes containing this learning unit (UE)				
Program title	Acronym	Credits	Prerequisite	Learning outcomes
Master [120] in Chemistry	CHIM2M	3		