

# A study of the stereochemistry of sucrose and a phenidate derivative using the copper micro-focus source of the XtaLAB Synergy-i

## Introduction to the benefits of Cu radiation

Cu K $\alpha$  radiation is a useful source of radiation for general purpose X-ray diffraction experiments. Due to the approximate  $\lambda^3$  relationship with diffracted intensity, Cu K $\alpha$  typically provides the strongest signal at the detector and thus enables faster experiments or easier study of small, weakly diffracting samples such as metal organic frameworks (MOFs). Due to the stronger anomalous signal obtained from Cu K $\alpha$  radiation vs. other common wavelengths it is possible to confirm the chirality for lighter atom structures such as purely organic materials with greater accuracy. Additionally, the longer wavelength of Cu K $\alpha$  radiation can improve peak separation and consequently data quality for cases where reflection overlap is a concern, e.g. twinned crystals or long unit cell axes.

The XtaLAB Synergy-i (Fig. 1) is a cutting-edge diffractometer equipped with the latest detector technology (HyPix Bantam), optimized for its small pixel size and sensitivity, and can be configured with up to two bright micro-focus sealed tube X-ray sources. Herein, two datasets are presented and their results discussed. Both datasets were collected with the PhotonJet-i Cu source.

## Stereochemistry of sucrose

A sucrose crystal (0.10 x 0.16 x 0.31 mm) was mounted on a nylon loop and a 5-fold redundant dataset was planned at 100 K to obtain the best possible results for this chiral molecule. The high and low angle diffraction images can be seen in Figure 2 and further details about the data collection are shown in Table 1.

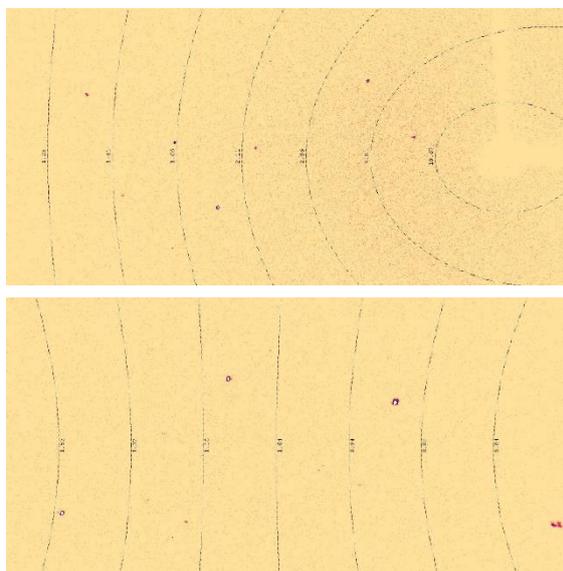


Figure 2. The low (top) and high (bottom) angle diffraction images from the sucrose data collection.



Figure 1. The XtaLAB Synergy-i

Table 1: Data collection details and data statistics.

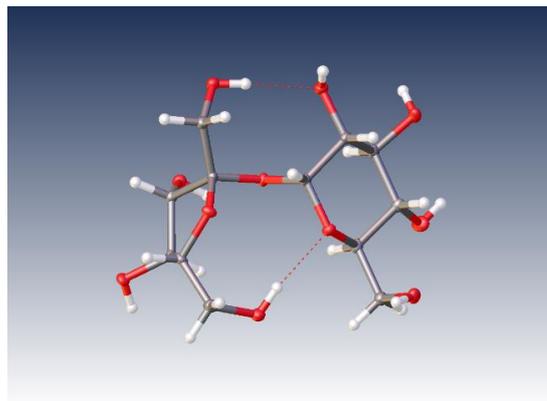
Experiment parameters	
Crystal-to-detector distance	40 mm
Exposure Time	0.2 seconds
Total Collection Time	51 minutes
Scan width / No. of frames	0.5 ° / 9470
Completeness	99.9 % (0.83 Å)
Average $I/\sigma(I)$	82.17
Redundancy [unmerged]	5.0

## Discussion

For this 1 hour data collection a redundancy of 5 was chosen to ensure a well determined Flack parameter was achieved. For chiral molecules, like sucrose, the Flack parameter indicates if the model has been assigned the correct chirality. The Flack parameter here was 0.02(5) indicating with high certainty that the structure has the correct handedness.

**Table 2: Crystal data and refinement statistics.**

Sucrose (C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>11</sub> )	Monoclinic, P2 <sub>1</sub>
R <sub>int</sub> [unmerged data]	2.40 %
R <sub>1</sub> [unmerged data]	1.98 %
Flack parameter	0.02 (5)



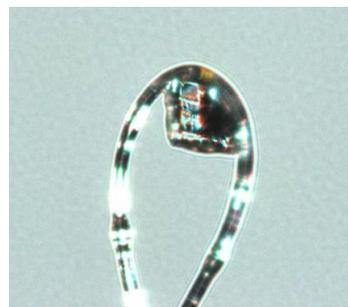
**Figure 3. Sucrose molecule**

## A theo-methylphenidate salt derivative crystal

A very thin, plate-like crystal of a theo-methylphenidate salt derivative (Figure 4) was investigated using Cu K $\alpha$  radiation on the XtaLAB Synergy-i diffractometer at 100 K. The sample was weakly diffracting and required longer exposure times at high angles. Data collection details can be seen in Table 3.

**Table 3: Data collection details and data statistics.**

Detailed parameters	
Crystal-to-detector distance	40 mm
Exposure Time min/max	0.3 and 2 seconds
Total Collection Time	1 h 3 min
Scan width / No. of frames	0.5 ° / 2466
Completeness	99.9 % (0.83 Å)
Average I/ $\sigma$ (I)	28.28
Redundancy	2.6



**Figure 4. Single crystal of a theo-methylphenidate salt derivative. Sample size: 0.06 x 0.19 x 0.23 mm**

**Table 4: Crystal data and refinement statistics.**

Crystal system, space group	Monoclinic, C2/c
Empirical Formula	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>22</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
R <sub>int</sub>	2.19 %
R <sub>1</sub>	3.27 %
Largest residual peak/hole (eÅ <sup>-3</sup> )	0.211 / -0.249

## Discussion

The excellent final refinement results obtained from this sample (Table 4), illustrates the high flux and good data quality that can be obtained from the Cu micro-focus PhotonJet-i source of the XtaLAB Synergy-i.

## Conclusion

The XtaLAB Synergy-i equipped with the Cu micro-focus PhotonJet-i source is capable of collecting data on chiral compounds and weakly diffracting crystal samples. The high sensitivity and small pixel size of the HyPix Bantam detector ensures the reflections are being measured with greater accuracy, which thus produces better overall data quality.

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