

# NSF's ChemMatCARS: A Synchrotron X-ray National Facility for Chemistry and Materials Research



## Science Highlights in Advanced Crystallography



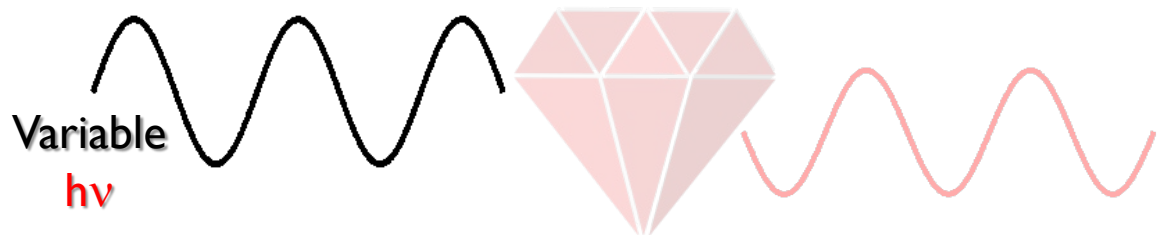
**Ted Betley**  
*Co-PI of NSF's ChemMatCARS,  
Harvard University*



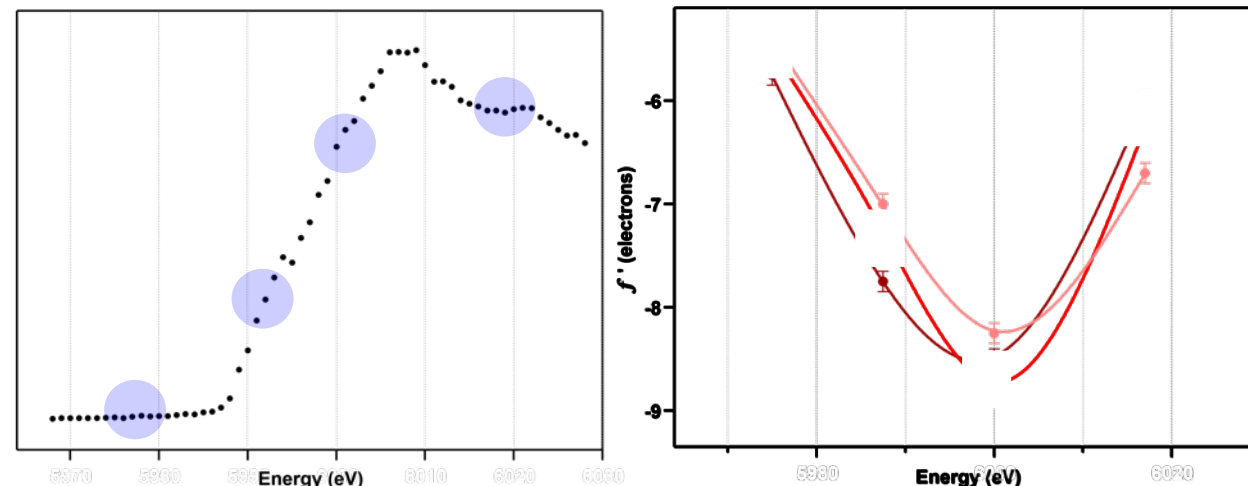
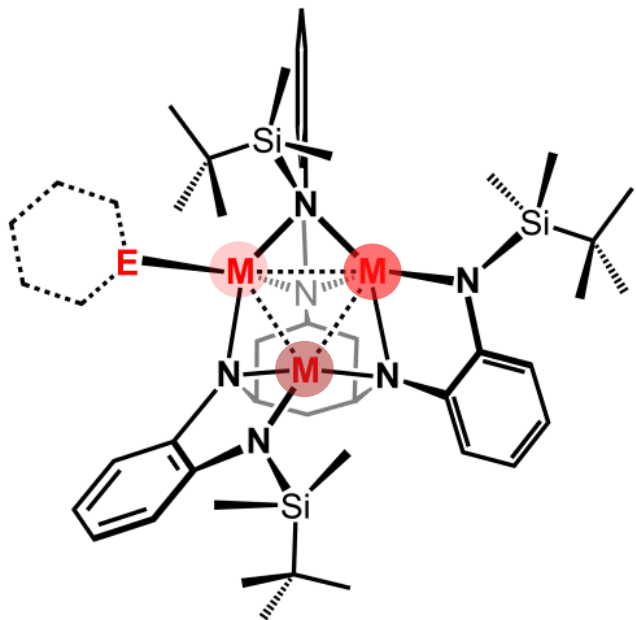
**Jason Benedict**  
*Co-PI of NSF's ChemMatCARS,  
University at Buffalo*

# Resonant Diffraction Anomalous Fine Structure (DAFS)

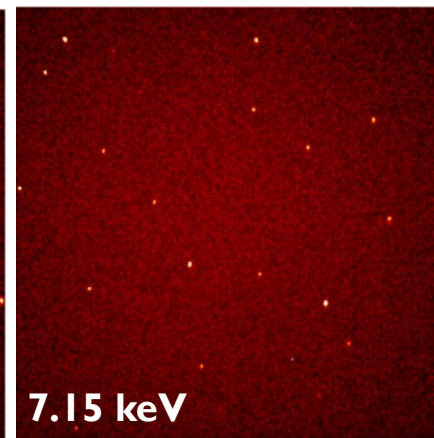
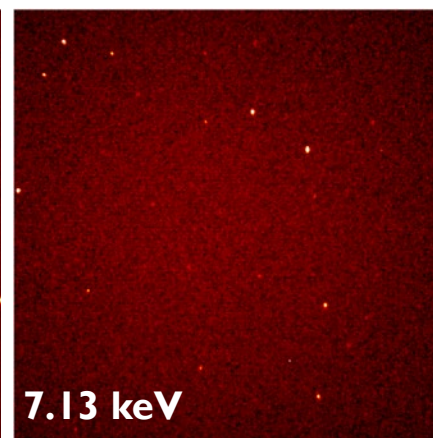
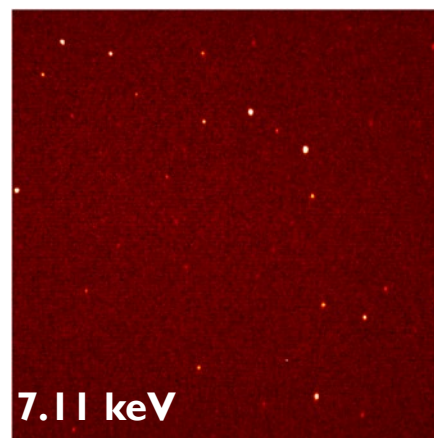
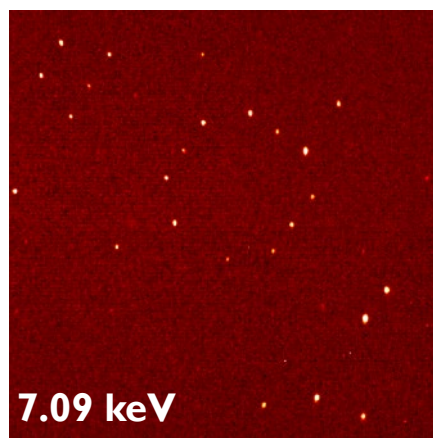
Elemental **identification** at given  
crystallographic sites  
Only at **synchrotron** light sources



$$f = f^0 + f' + if''$$

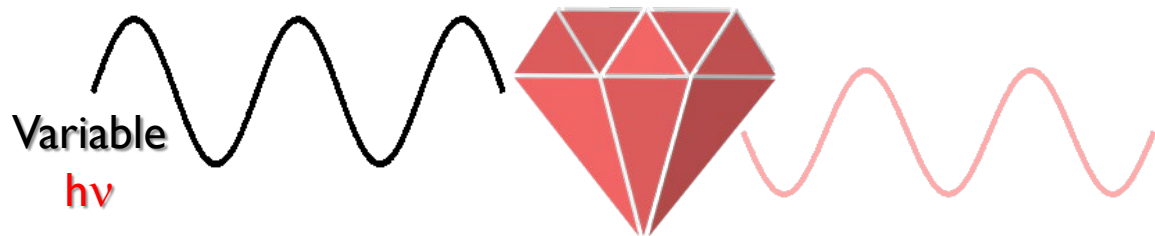


Permits **site-specific** element ID and  
oxidation state determination

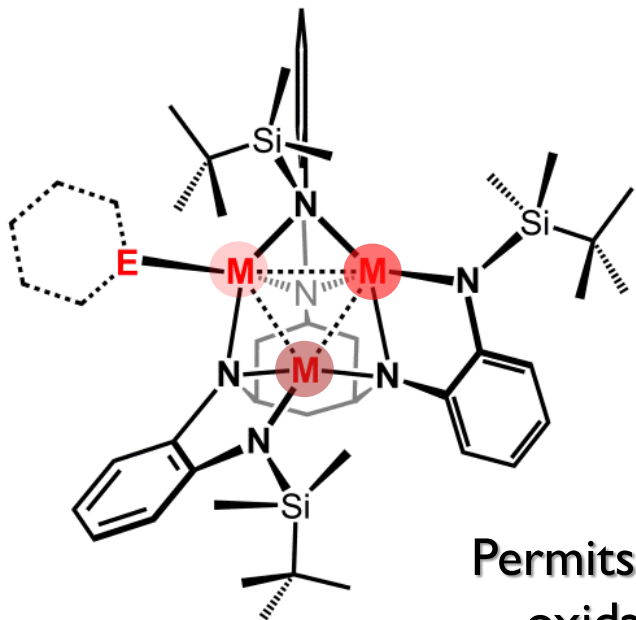


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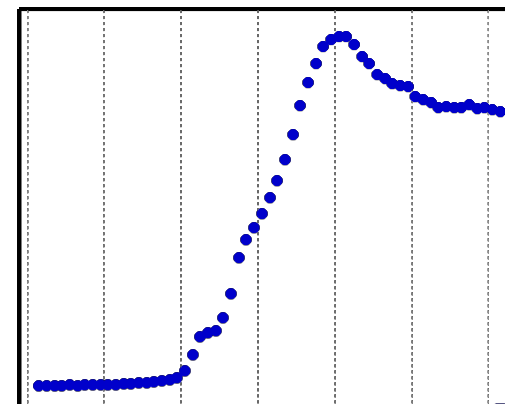


$$f = f^0 + f' + if''$$

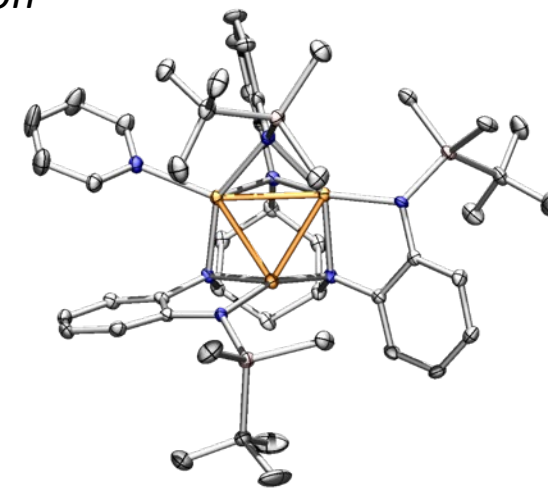


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Intensity (a.u.)

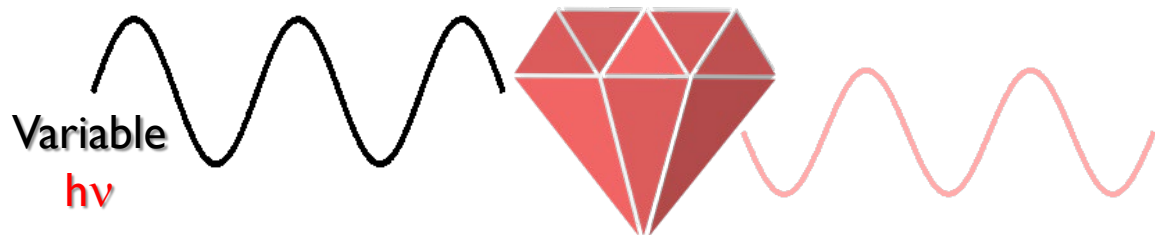


**Fe** K-edge:  
photoionization of a  
**Fe(1s)** electron

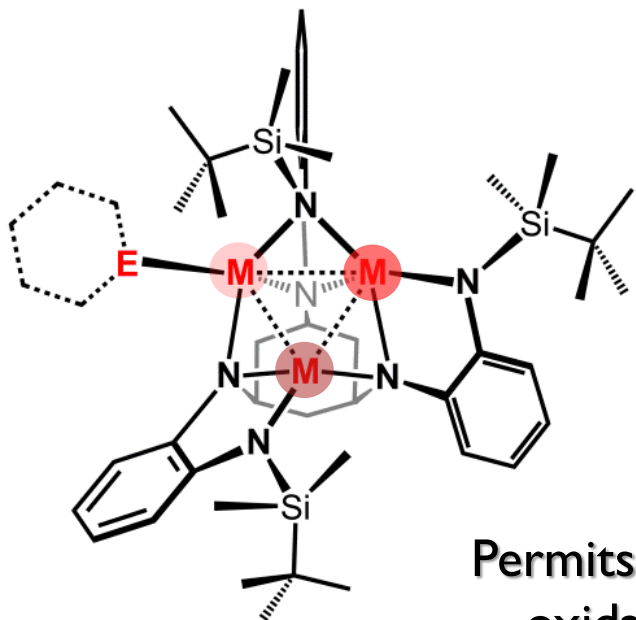


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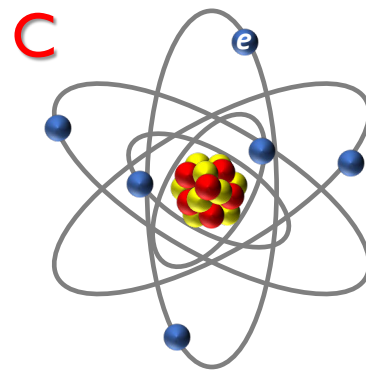
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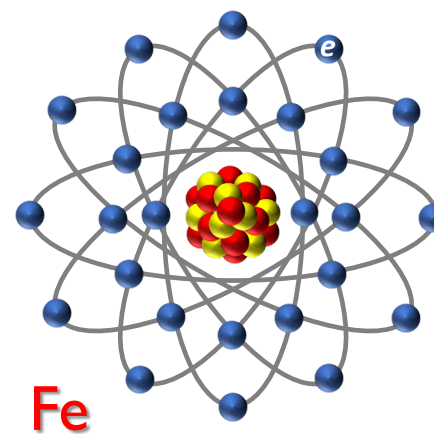
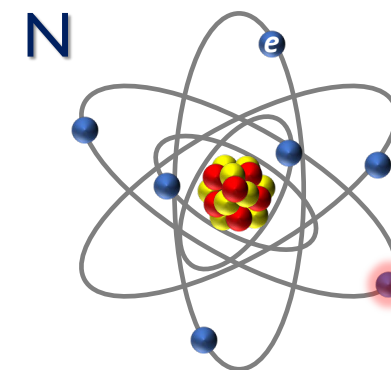
$$f = f^0 + f' + if''$$



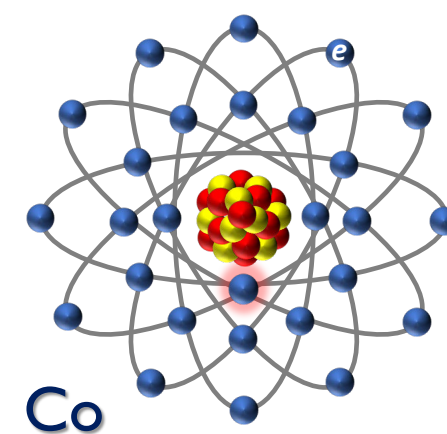
Permits **site-specific** element ID and  
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$\Delta = 17\%$



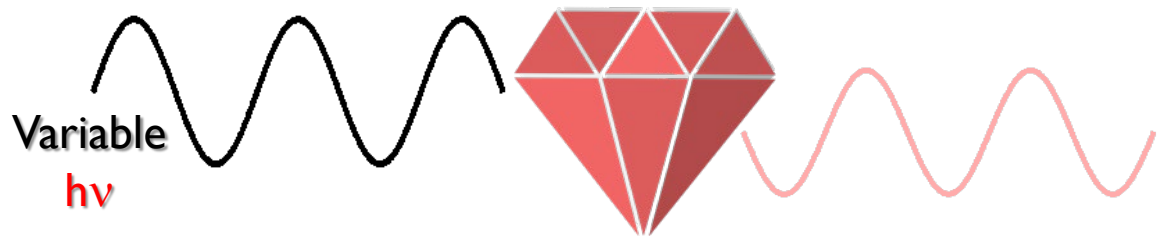
$\Delta = 4\%$



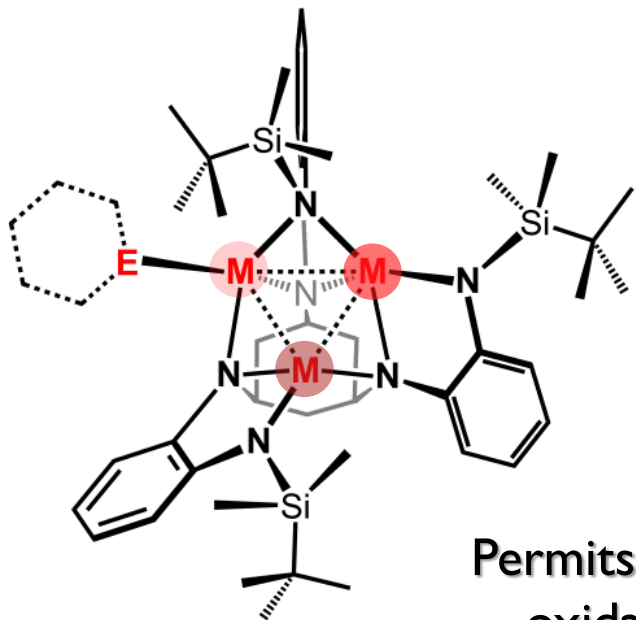


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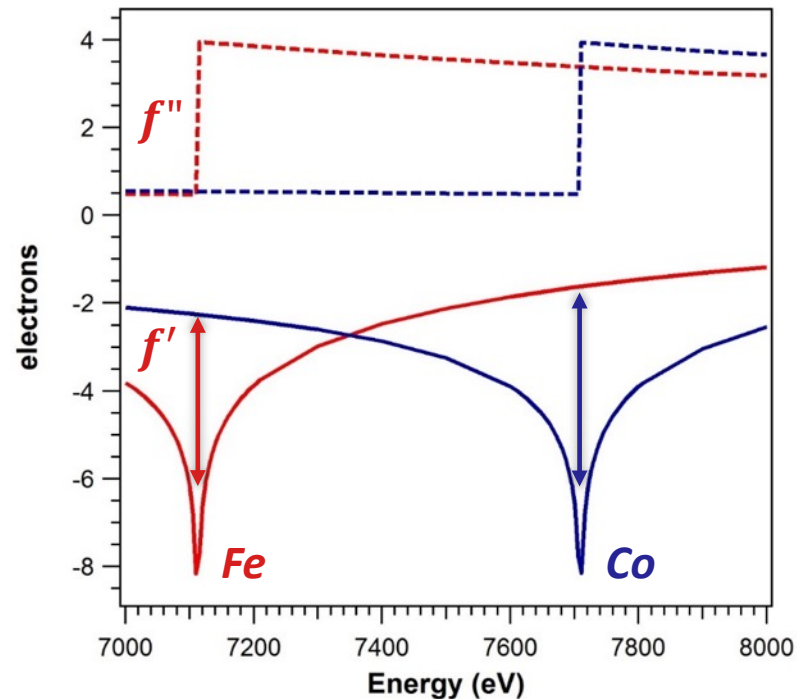
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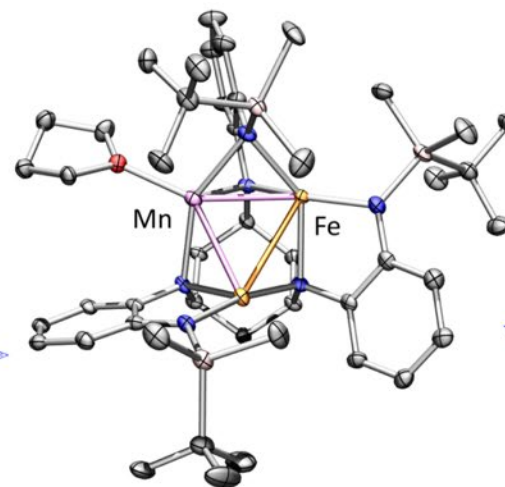
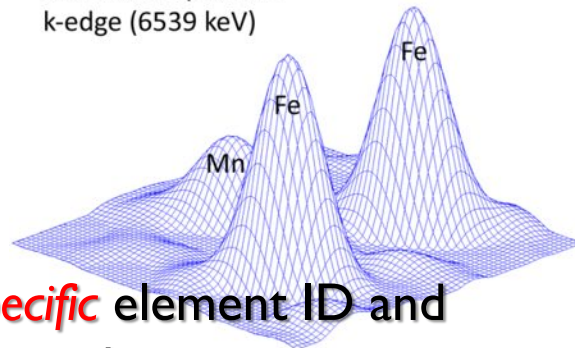
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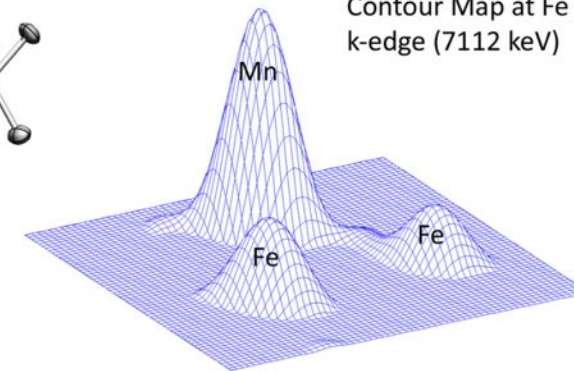
Permits **site-specific** element ID and  
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Contour Map at Mn  
k-edge (6539 keV)



Contour Map at Fe  
k-edge (7112 keV)

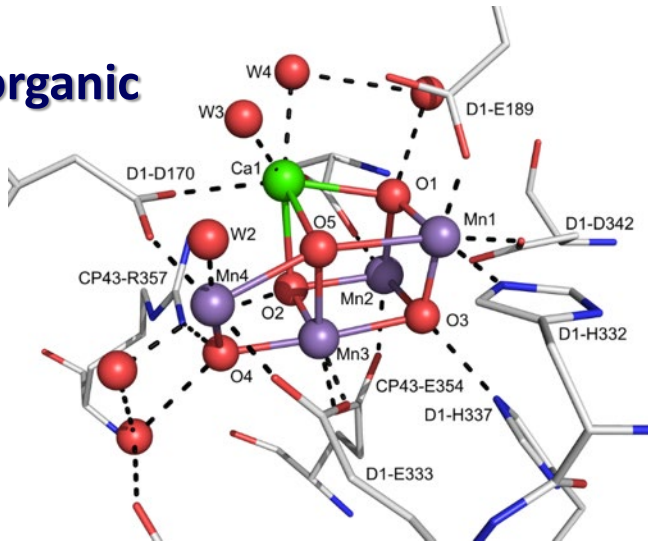


# Resonant Diffraction/Diffraction Anomalous Fine Structure (DAFS)

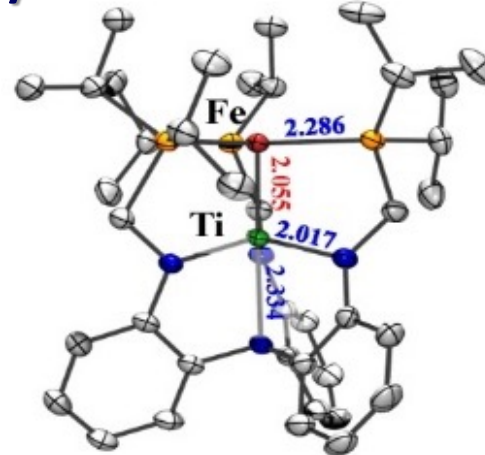
- Identification of specific elements at given crystallographic sites
- Proposed the canted beamline would extend the energy range down to 3 keV, providing access to the entire series of 3d → 4d transition metals, including Sc, Ti, V, K, and Ca, which are not accessible on the existing beamline

➤ *Only at synchrotron light sources*

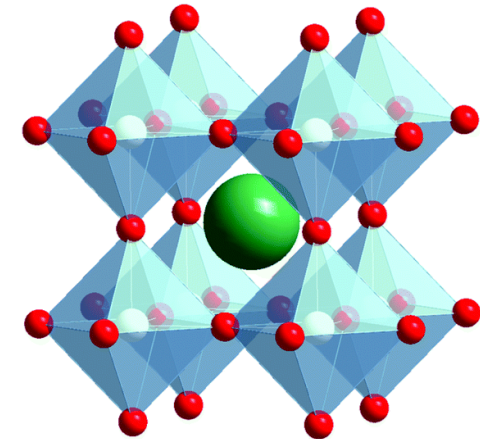
Bio-inorganic



Catalysis



Material Science



# Structural Dynamics Today

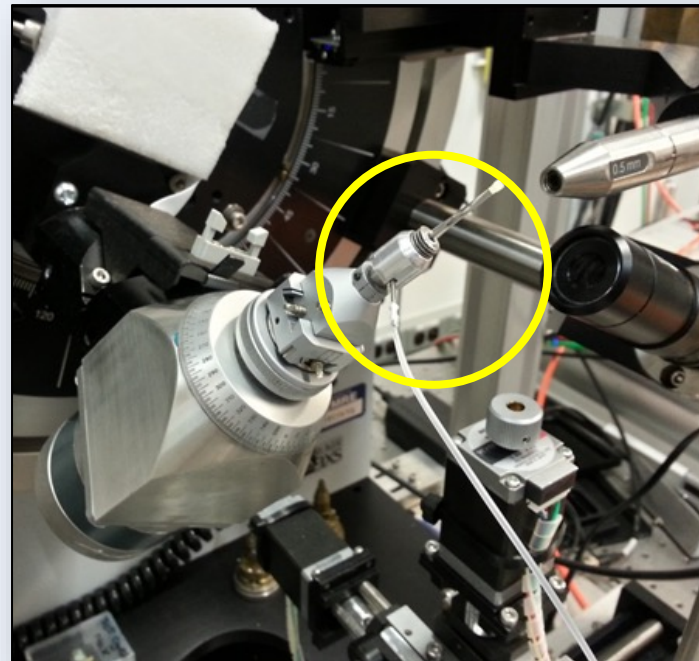
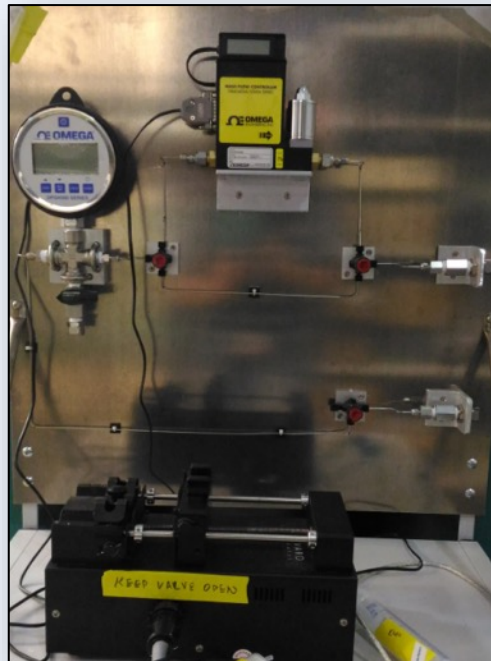
## ***In-situ crystal diffraction***

### **Environmental Control Cell (ECC)**

- Vacuum, gas, solution and humidity

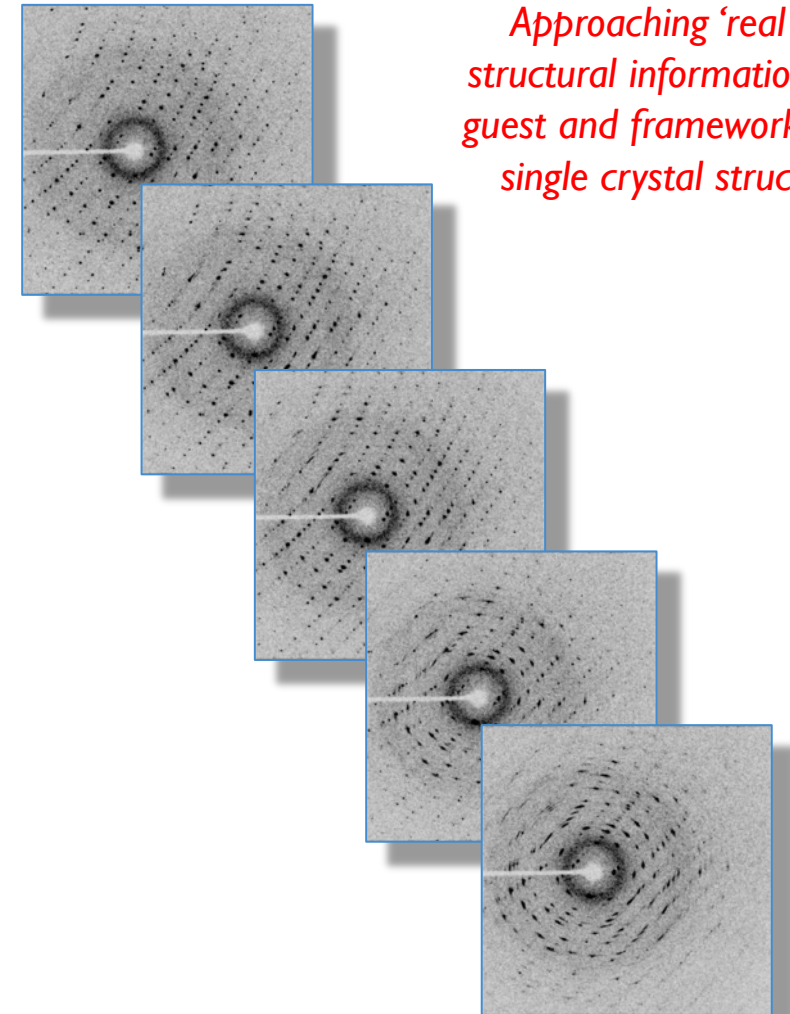
*Benedict Group and  
ChemMatCARS*

*J. Appl. Cryst. (2015), 48, 578-581*



*Environmental control cells (ECCs)*

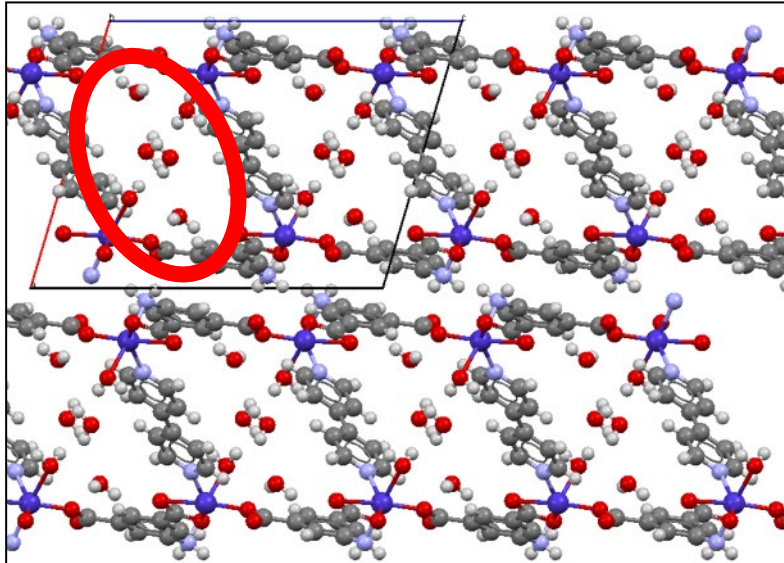
*Study crystalline nanoporous materials under 'real world' conditions*



*Approaching 'real time'  
structural information about  
guest and framework solving  
single crystal structures!*



# Time Resolved Structural Dynamics



Trihydrate (one coordinated water and two 'free' water molecules)

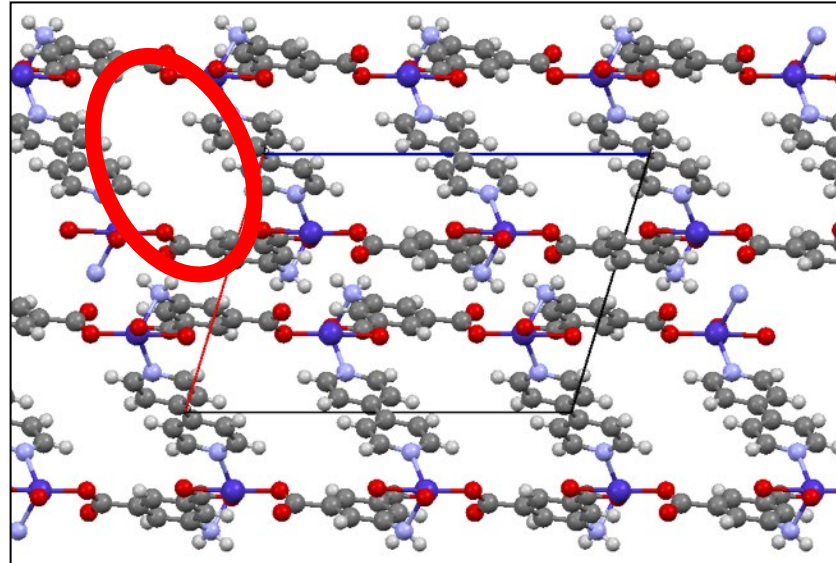
Space group  $P2_1/c$

$$a = 12.4381 \text{ \AA}$$

$$b = 7.6827 \text{ \AA}$$

$$c = 15.8704 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\beta = 106.1466^\circ$$



Anhydrous

Space group  $P2_1/c$

$$a = 11.078 \text{ \AA}$$

$$b = 7.761 \text{ \AA}$$

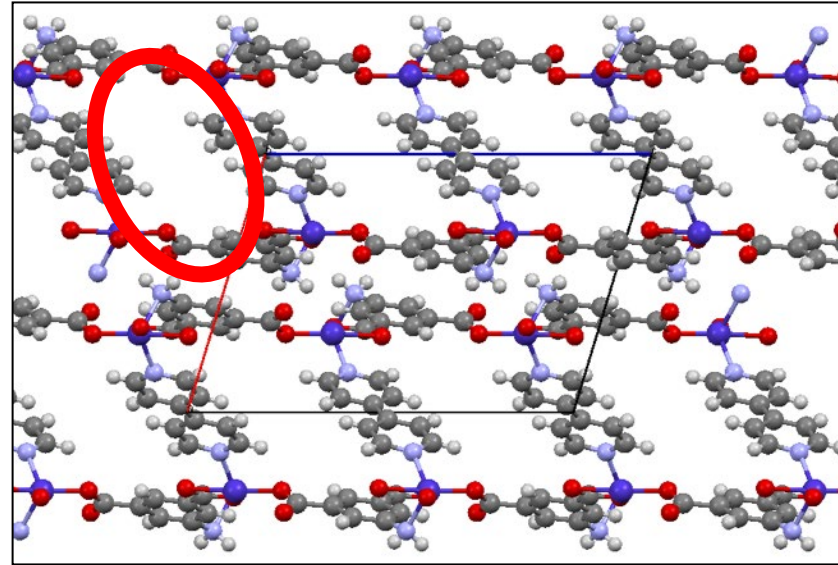
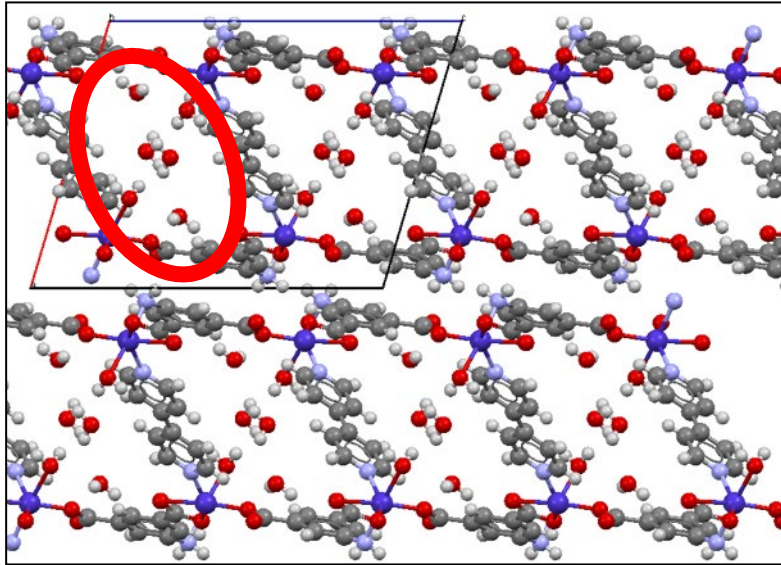
$$c = 15.945 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\beta = 106.829^\circ$$

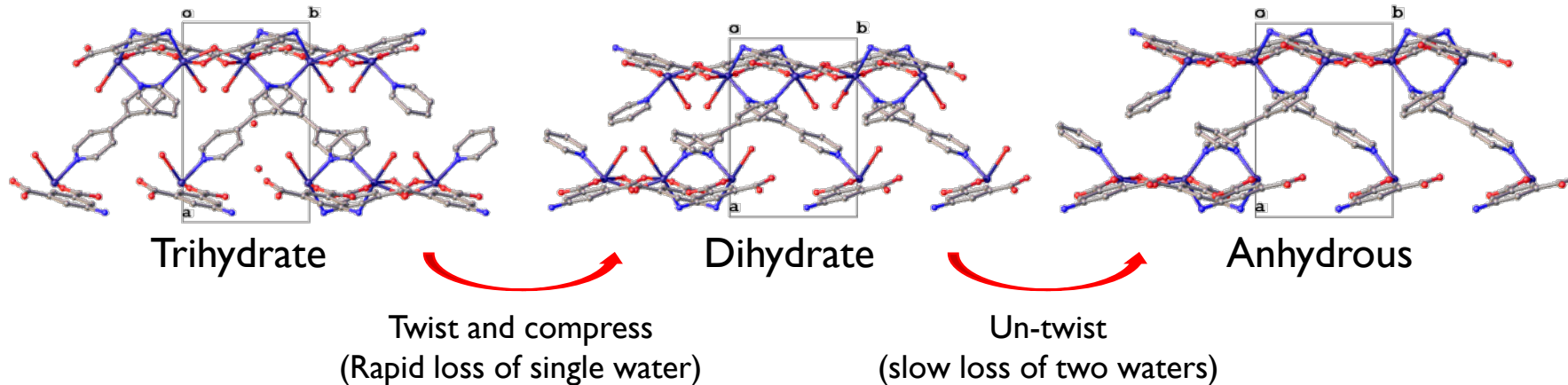
- How do water molecules leave?
  - Stepwise?
  - Simultaneous?
- What is the relationship between compression of  $a$ -axis and dehydration?
- *Dynamic in situ X-ray Diffraction* experiments should address both questions!



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  - Simultaneous?
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# Structural Dynamics Tomorrow: *Small Molecule Serial Crystallography*

- What is it?
  - Technique developed by structural biologists
  - Datasets consist of single images collected from tens or hundreds of thousands of single crystals
  - New sample delivery methods
  - New data analysis methods
- Why would you do this?
- Only method capable of obtaining time-resolved data on:
  - Irreversible processes
  - Applies to process and damage
  - Sub-micron crystals

