

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL SCIENCES						
MODULE:						
CAMPUS:	STRUCTURAL CHEMISTRY APK					
TEST:	SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION					
DATE: SESSION:	JANUARY 2020					
ASSESSORS:	PROF A. MULLER					
MODERATOR:	PROF B.O. OWAGA (UKZN)					
DURATION:	3 HOURS					
MARKS:	100					

NUMBER OF PAGES 7 PAGES, INCLUDING COVER PAGE

INSTRUCTIONS ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS ON ANSWER SHEETS

APPLY CORRECT USE OF SIGNIFICANT FIGURES WHERE APPLICABLE.

CALCULATORS MAY BE USED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

BOTH QUESTION AND ANSWER SHEETS MUST BE HANDED IN AT THE END OF THE EXAM

ALL QUESTIONS REQUIRE THAT YOU SHOW THE INDIVIDUAL STEPS ON HOW YOU ARRIVED AT THE ANSWER.

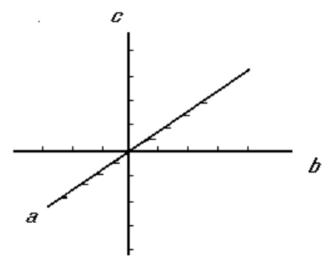
Consider an atom at fractional coordinates x,y,z. When operated on by the following symmetry elements, what are the fractional coordinates of the symmetry related atoms? a) 2 along b b) $\overline{1}$ at coordinate (0,0,0) c) m perpendicular to b d) 2₁ along a

QUESTION 2

At low temperatures, methane crystallizes in a cubic cell with a = 5.89 Å. Assuming that the density of the solid methane is similar to or greater than that of liquid methane (d = 0.466 g cm⁻³), determine whether methane adopts a primitive, body-centered or face-centered structure.

QUESTION 3

Illustrated below are a set of orthogonal crystallographic axes with tic marks at 1 Å along each axis. Indicate the lattice plane formed by the Miller indices (0 3 1) from a unit cell with a = 4 Å, b = 3 Å and c = 2 Å. You may either answer directly on the question paper or redraw the axis in your exam book.



[6]

[6]

Without drawing space group diagrams, explain in detail the information implied by the following space group symbols:

- a) P212121
- b) Fd3m

QUESTION 5

In the monoclininc Bravias lattice the b axis is perpendicular to a and c and is referred to as the unique axis. Using structure diagrams explain why a 2-fold rotation axis can only be parallel to the b axis and why a mirror plane can only be perpendicular to the b axis.

QUESTION 6

Me₃NHCl crystallizes in a monoclinic space group, with a = 6.09, b = 7.03, c = 7.03 Å, β = 95.73 and Z = 2. The only limiting condition found from the Miller indices is that 0k0 k = 2n+1 is absent. Use this information and predict a possible space group.

QUESTION 7

The successful interpretation of the F_0 - F_c map is usually followed by anisotropic refinement of all non-hydrogen atoms.

Briefly answer the following:

- (2 marks) a) Explain what is meant by anisotropic refinement.
- b) Describe the shortcomings of refining hydrogens atoms from a Fourier electron density difference map and how this can be overcome. Also, provide an example of instances where the use of the Fourier electron density difference map for placement of the hydrogen atom is still useful. (6 marks)
- c) Refinement of data can be checked for correctness inside the software used and also online. Provide short explanations on what these entail.

(2 marks)

[10]

[2]

[9]

[5]

Pure nickel metal crystallizes in a face centred cubic lattice with an unit cell length of 3.524 Å.

Calculate the d-spacing and Bragg diffraction angle of the (100) and (110) planes. (Assume Cu K α = 1.5418 Å was used)

QUESTION 9

Briefly detail the parameters encountered during refinement of single crystal data.

QUESTION 10

Using an analogy with a visible light microscope, provide a brief description what is meant by the "phase problem" in crystallography, and what can be done to find a solution to this problem.

QUESTION 11

Discuss the difference between Patterson and Direct methods for solving crystal structures.

QUESTION 12

Give a brief description on the meaning of bi- and trifurcated hydrogen bonding.

QUESTION 13

List and describe the four interactions types a hydrogen bond can transition to.

QUESTION 14

Discuss the experimental requirements for charge density studies.

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Briefly describe the design aspects to consider for spherical recognition in supramolecular chemistry.

QUESTION 16

List three non-covalent interactions found in supramolecular chemistry.

QUESTION 17

Explain the difference between supermolecules and supramolecular assemblies.

TOTAL = 100 marks

[3]

[2]

Supplementary information

Selected systematic absences

Unit cell	Absent
A	hkl, k+l = 2n+1 (odd)
В	hkl, h+l = 2n+1
С	hkl, h+k = 2n+1
I	hkl, h+k+l = 2n+1
F	hkl, mixed (not all even or all odd)

Glide planes	Absent
a-glide	h0l, h = 2n+1
c-glide	h0l, l = 2n+1
n-glide	h0l, h+l = 2n+1
d-glide	hhl, 2h+l = 4n+1

screw axes	Absent			
21 parallel to a	h00, h = 2n+1			
21 parallel to b	0k0, k = 2n+1			
21 parallel to c	00I, I = 2n+1			
4_1 parallel to c	00l, l = 4n+1			

Constants and formulas:

Avogadro number (N_A) = $6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

Distances between planes in a cubic lattice:

$$\frac{1}{d_{hkl}^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \left(h^2 + k^2 + l^2 \right)$$

18	2 He 4.0026	10 Ne 20.180	18 Ar 39.948	36 Kr 83.798	54 Xe 131.29	86 Rn (222)	118 Og (294)	71 Lu 174.97	103 Lr (262)
	17	9 F 18.998	17 CI 35.45	35 Br 79.904 8	53 I 126.90	85 At (210)	117 Ts (294)	70 Yb 173.05	102 No (259)
	16	8 0 15.999 1	16 S 32.06	34 Se 78.97	52 Te 127.60	84 Po (209)	116 Lv (293)	69 Tm 168.93 1	101 Md (258)
	15	N 14.007	15 P 30.974	33 As 74.922	51 Sb 121.76 1	83 Bi 208.98	115 Mc (289)	68 Er 167.26	100 Fm (257)
	14	6 C 12.011	14 Si 28.085	32 Ge 72.630	50 Sn 118.71	82 Pb 207.2	114 Fl (289)	67 Ho 164.93	99 Es (252)
	13	5 B 10.81	13 Al 26.982	31 Ga 69.723	49 In 114.82	81 TT 204.38	113 Nh (286)	66 Dy 162.50	⁹⁸ Cf (251)
			12	30 Zn 65.38	48 Cd 112.41	80 Hg 200.59	112 Cn (285)	65 Tb 158.93	97 Bk (247)
			=	29 Cu 63.546	47 Ag 107.87	79 Au 196.97	$^{111}_{(280)}$	64 Gd 157.25	96 Cm (247)
			10	28 Ni 58.693	46 Pd 106.42	78 Pt 195.08	110 Ds (281)	63 Eu 151.96	95 Am (243)
			6	27 Co 58.933	45 Rh 102.91	77 Ir 192.22	109 Mt (276)	62 Sm 150.36	94 Pu (244)
			~	26 Fe 55.845	44 Ru 101.07	76 Os 190.23	108 Hs (277)	61 Pm (145)	93 Np (237)
			7	25 Mn 54.938	43 Tc (98)	75 Re 186.21	107 Bh (270)	60 Nd 144.24	$\overset{92}{\mathrm{U}}_{238.03}^{92}$
			9	24 Cr 51.996	42 Mo 95.95	74 W 183.84	106 Sg (271)	59 Pr 140.91	91 Pa 231.04
			5	23 V 50.942	41 Nb 92.906	73 Ta 180.95	105 Db (268)	58 Ce 140.12	90 Th 232.04
			4	22 Ti 47.867	40 Zr 91.224	72 Hf 178.49	104 Rf (265)	57 La 138.91	89 Ac (227)
			ę	21 Sc 44.956	39 Y 88.906	57-71 *	89-103 #	hanide	s
	5	4 Be 9.0122	12 Mg 24.305	20 Ca 40.078	38 Sr 87.62	56 Ba 137.33	88 Ra (226)	* Lanthanide series	# Actinide series
-	1 H 1.008	3 Li 6.94	11 Na 22.990	19 K 39.098	37 Rb 85.468	55 Cs 132.91	87 Fr (223)		