Why Crystal Structure Validation ?

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Slovenia, 17-june-2010.



Overview of this Lecture

- Why Crystal Structure Validation ?
- What are the Validation Questions ?
- How is Validation Implemented ?
- What key problems are addressed ?
- Some Examples of Detected Problems.
- Evaluation and Performance.
- Summary.

Why Crystal Structure Validation?

- The explosion of Reported Structure Determinations every year.
- Many analyses are done nowadays Black-Box style by non-specialists.
- There is a limited number of experts/referees trained and available to detect common pitfalls in publications.
- Validation offers a list of ALERTed (i.e. unusual) issues that require special attention of the analyst, the specialist and the referee.
- Validation tries to be helpful and sets quality standards.
- New and sadly: Detection of clear fraud and fraudulent practices.
- → Recent Literature Example of Poor Refereeing

Has any Referee Looked at this Recent Paper?

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Crystal structure of triaqua-(pyrazine-2,3-dicarboxylato)cerium(III), Ce(H₂O)₃(C₆H₂N₂O₄)

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Abstract

C₆H₈CeN₂O₇, orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$ (no. 19), a = 5.7479(8) Å, b = 10.909(2) Å, c = 15.370(2) Å, V = 963.7 Å³, Z = 4, $R_{gt}(F) = 0.045$, $wR_{ref}(F^2) = 0.121$, T = 296 K. lanthanide complexes based on 2,3-pyrazonedicarboxylic acid, just several examples were previously reported [9]. Because the lanthanide ions generally have higher coordination numbers than the *d*-block metal ions, it is more likely to incorporate ancillary ligands into lanthanide coordination networks. Such ancillary ligands may be removed keeping the lanthanide-organic framework intact, thereby generating porous solids with coordinatively unsaturated lanthanide ions that may have potential catalytic activity.

The asymmetric unit of the title complex consists of one Ce(III) cation, one 2,3-pyrazinedicarboxylate ligand, and three coordinated water molecules. 4,4'-Bipy is not present in the final product. Ce(III) is a hepta-coordinated [CeN₁O₆], and exhibits a slightly distorted pentagonal bipyramidal coordination sphere. Two oxygen atoms of chelated deprotonated carboxylate group

Ce(III), Ce(II) or Something else ?

71

The CSD Reports an Isomorphous Cd(II) Complex Ma et al. (2006). Acta Cryst. E62, m32528-m2529

 $[Ce(C_6H_2N_2O_4)(H_2O_3]n$ $P2_{1}2_{1}2_{1}$ a = 5.7479(8)b = 10.909(2)c = 15.370(2)0.37 x 0.25 x 0.17 mm R1 = 0.045, WR2 = 0.121Ce1-O7a = 2.399(6)Ce1-O6a = 2.406(6)Ce1-O4 = 2.295(7)Ce1-N1 = 2.359(8)Ce1-O1 = 2.520(6)Ce1-O2 = 2.212(8)Ce1-O3 = 2.397(8)



 $[Cd(C_{6}H_{2}N_{2}O_{4})(H_{2}O)_{3}]n$ $P2_{1}2_{1}2_{1}$ a = 5.7365(12)b = 10.903(3)c = 15.362(3)0.37 x 0.35 x 0.27 mm R1 = 0.034, wR2 = 0.090Cd1-O1a = 2.398(5)Cd1-O2a = 2.398(5)Cd1-O4 = 2.287(5)Cd1-N2 = 2.346(5)Cd1-O7 = 2.530(5)Cd1-O6 = 2.210(5)Cd1-O5 = 2.387(5)



Consult CSD/VISTA for Expected X-Ow Distances

Ce-Ow Distances

Cd-Ow Distances



Conclusion: This is a Cd complex and not a Ce complex ? The authors claim the use of Ce(NO3) in the synthesis !? We need the (absent) reflection data for an absolute proof !

Just two Examples of problems with entries archived in the CSD

- The CSD is a rich source of chemical information.
- However: An analysis of the > 500000 structures in the CSD learns that a not insignificant number of the entries has undetected serious errors.
- Nearly all searches in the CSD for statistical info show (e.g. with VISTA) outliers that, when inspected closely, can be shown to be erroneous.
- The following two problem cases were detected as part of a search for short S...S contacts.

Two Related Structures – Strange Metrical Differences





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Figure 2. Molecular structure of 3e showing the atom labeling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn as 30% probability level.



Figure 3. Molecular structure of 3f showing the atom labeling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn as 30% probability level.

Huge Geometry Differences !?

3e		3f		EXAMPLE
C1-01	1.396(3)	C101	1.213(3)	
C1-N1	1.313(3)	C1-N1	1.367(3)	
C1C2	1.612(4)	C1C2	1.509(4)	
C2-N3	1.163(3)	C2-N3	1.291(3)	
C2-C3	1.575(4)	C2-C3	1.448(3)	
C5-F1	1.567(4)	C5F1	1.355(3)	
C8N1	1.630(4)	C8-N1	1.409(3)	
C9-N2	1.253(3)	C9-N2	1.436(3)	
C9-N1	1.478(3)	C9-N1	1.459(3)	
C10-N2	1.423(3)	C10-N2	1.463(3)	
C10C11	1.302(4)	C10-C11	1.486(4)	
C11-O2	1.481(4)	C11-C12	1.503(5)	
C12O2	1.357(4)	C12C13	1.516(5)	
C12-C13	1.311(4)	C13-C14	1.500(4)	
C13-N2	1.532(4)	C14-N2	1.471(3)	
C14-N4	1.245(3)	C15-N5	1.323(3)	
C14-N5	1.451(4)	C15-N4	1.369(3)	
C14-S1	1.864(3)	C15-S1	1.669(3)	
C15-C16	1.645(5)	C16-C17	1.440(4)	
C15-N5	1.327(3)	C16-N5	1.456(3)	
C16-C17	1.238(5)	C17-C18	1.201(5)	
N3-N4	1.492(3)	N3-N4	1.341(3)	

Table 2. Selected bond lengths and angles (°, Å) for 3e and 3f

There is obviously a problem with 3e: Where were the referees of this paper ?

TIKRUB

Reference:	Xue-Mei I Shu-Sher	Li, Su-Juan 1g Zhang (2			
Formula:	C ₂₂ H ₂₇ I	43 O ₁₁ S ₁ ,1	H ₂ O ₁		EXAMPLE
Compound Name:	N-(2,3,4,6 dihydroxy	-Tetra-O-a benzoyi hy	cetyl-β-D-glucopy drazine monohydr	ranosyl) thiocarbarnic 2,4- ate	
Space Group: Space Group No.:	P43212 96	Cell: (Å,*)	a 12.020(0) α 90.00	<i>b</i> 12.020(0) <i>c</i> 38.877(3) β 90.00 γ 90.00	
R-Factor (%):	6.47	Temper	ature(K): 293	Deneity(g/cm ³): 1.323	

Reported as Monomer

2

BUT ->





WHAT ARE THE VALIDATION QUESTIONS ?

Single Crystal Structure Validation addresses three simple but important questions:

- 1 -Is the reported information complete?
- 2 What is the quality of the analysis?
- 3 Is the Structure Correct?

Implementation Problems of Structure Validation Before 1990

- Multiple Data Storage Types (often listing files).
- No Standard Computer Readable Format for data exchange.
- Data entry for publication via retyping in the manuscript.
- Thus: multiple typo's in Published Data.
- CSD Database Archival by Retyping from the published paper.
- Published data often incomplete.
- No easy numerical checking by referees etc.

The CIF Standard Solution

• CIF-Standard Proposal for Data Archival and Exchange:

S.R. Hall, F.H. Allen, I.D. Brown (1991). Acta Cryst. A47, 655-685.

- Pioneered and Adopted by the International Union for Crystallography and Syd Hall (XTAL-System)
- Early adoption by the author of the now most used software package SHELXL97 (G.M.Sheldrick)
- Most current software now reads & writes CIF

CIF File Structure

- Both Computer and Human Readable Ascii encoded file
- Free Format
- Mostly 80 columns wide (maximum 2048)
- Parsable in units (Data names and Values)
- Data Order Flexible
- Dataname and Value associations
- loops

Constructs

• data_name

where *name* the choosen identifier of the data

• Data associations e.g.

_cell_length_a 16.6392(2)

• Repetition (loop) loop_

__symmetry_equiv_pos_as_xyz 'x, y, z' '-x, y+1/2, -z'

Construct for Text

- Text can be included between semi-columns
- Used for Acta Cryst. Section C & E submissions
- Example

_publ_section_comment

•

This paper presents to the best of our knowledge the first example of a very important MOF contruct.

•

CIF Example File

\varTheta 🕙 🕙 🛛 🕅 🕅 🕅 🕅	rm	\varTheta \varTheta 🔿 🕅 🕅 🕅 🕅	n	
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, Butane-1 <i>A</i> -diaminium sulfate		-x, g·1/2, -2		
+		, , , , , , , , , , ,		
, chemical name common	'nutrescinium sulfate'	-1/2, g, z = 1/2		
chemical meltino point	2	'y -u-1/2 z'		
chemical formula moietu	2(C2 H7 N), 04 S'	x, g12,2		
chemical formula sum	'C4 H14 N2 04 S'	cell length a	9.9722(4)	
chemical formula weight	186.23	cell length b	9,4675(4)	
loop		cell length c	8,6532(4)	
_atom_type_symbol		_cell_angle_alpha	90.00	
_atom_type_description		_cell_angle_beta	90,00	
_atom_type_scat_dispersion_rea	al	_cell_angle_gamma	90,00	
_atom_type_scat_dispersion_ima	99	_cell_volume	816,96(6)	
_atom_type_scat_source		_cell_formula_units_Z	4	
'C' 'C' 0₊0033 0₊0016		_cell_measurement_temperature	100(1)	
'International Tables Vol C Ta	ables 4.2.6.8 and 6.1.1.4'	_cell_measurement_reflns_used	2655	
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'International Tables Vol C Ta	ables 4.2.6.8 and 6.1.1.4'	_cell_measurement_theta_max	27,6992	
.NN. 0.0061 0.0033		_exptl_crystal_description	'prismatic'	
International lables Vol U la	ables 4.2.6.8 and 6.1.1.4	_exptl_crystal_colour	'colourless'	
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J J V.1240 V.1234	ablood 2 E 0 and E 1 1 d'	_expt1_crystal_size_Win	V+4 2	
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summetry space group name Hall		expt] crustal E 000	400	
loop		exptl absorpt coefficient mu	0.370	
symmetry equiv pos as xyz		exptl absorpt correction type	none	
'x, y, z'		exptl absorpt correction T min	?	
'-x+1/2, -y, z+1/2'		_exptl_absorpt_correction_T_max	?	
'x+1/2, -y+1/2, -z+1/2'		_exptl_absorpt_process_details	?	
'-x, y+1/2, -z'		, _		
'-x, -y, -z'		_exptl_special_details		
'x−1/2, y, −z−1/2'		;		
'-x-1/2, y-1/2, z-1/2'				
'x, −y−1/2, z'		;		
	1,1 To //	— INSERT —	53,42	5 //

5 //

CIF Completion

- CIF files are mostly created by the refinement program (e.g. SHELXL).
- Missing data can be added with a Text Editor, The Program **enCIFer** (from the CCDC) or **publCIF** (From the IUCr).
- The syntax can be checked with a locally installed version of the program **enCIFer** (Freely Available: www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk).

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<u>File Edit Search Tools H</u>elp

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atom_type_description

 _atom_type_scat_dispersion_real

 _atom_type_scat_dispersion_imag

 _atom_type_scat_source

 'C' 'C' 0.0033 0.0016

 'International Tables Vol C Tables 4.2.6.8 and 6.1.1.4'

 'H' 'H' 0.0000 0.0000

 'International Tables Vol C Tables 4.2.6.8 and 6.1.1.4'

 'N' 'N' 0.0061 0.0033

 'International Tables Vol C Tables 4.2.6.8 and 6.1.1.4'

 'O' 'O' 0.0106 0.0060

 'International Tables Vol C Tables 4.2.6.8 and 6.1.1.4'

 'O' 'O' 0.0106 0.0060

 'International Tables Vol C Tables 4.2.6.8 and 6.1.1.4'

 'S' 'S' 0.1246 0.1234

 'International Tables Vol C Tables 4.2.6.8 and 6.1.1.4'

_symmetry_cell_setting orthorhombic _symmetry_space_group_name_H-M 'P n m a' _symmetry_space_group_name_Hall '-P 2ac 2n'

loop_

0

∟ 🛕 Remarks

symmetry_equiv_pos_as_xyz 'x, y, z' '-x+1/2, -y, z+1/2' 'x+1/2, -y+1/2, -z+1/2' '-x, y+1/2, -z' '-x, -y, -z' 'x-1/2, y, -z-1/2' 'x-1/2, y-1/2, z-1/2' 'x, -y-1/2, z'



Editor 🛵 Visualiser

- none

EDITOR

Error detected with PROGRAM enCIFer

Checking CIF ...

Total errors: 1; warnings: 10; remarks: 0

Total errors: 0; warnings: 9; remarks: 0

How is Validation Currently Implemented ?

- The results of a structure analysis are now required to be available in the computer readable CIF format.
- Validation checks can be executed at any time both in-house or through the WEB-based IUCr CHECKCIF server.
- A file (Check.def) defines the issues that are tested with levels of severity and associated explanation and advise. (www.cryst.chem.uu.nl/platon/CIF-VALIDATION.pdf)
- Most non-trivial tests are executed with routines in the program PLATON

VALIDATION ALERT LEVELS

CheckCIF/PLATON creates a report in the form of a list of ALERTS with the following ALERT levels:

- ALERT A Serious Problem
- ALERT B Potentially Serious Problem
- ALERT C Check & Explain
- ALERT G Verify or Take Notice

VALIDATION ALERT TYPES

- 1 CIF Construction/Syntax errors, Missing or Inconsistent Data.
- 2 Indicators that the Structure Model may be Wrong or Deficient.
- 3 Indicators that the quality of the results may be low.
- 4 Info, Cosmetic Improvements, Queries and Suggestions.

🚰 (IUCr) checkCIF - Microsoft Internet Explorer	
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Structure Reports Online	Journals Online search help subscribe	supplementary files contact us terms of use site index

checkCIF/PLATON report (publication check)

No syntax errors found. Please wait while processing <u>CIF dictionary</u> Interpreting this report

Datablock: I

Bond precisi Cell: Temperature:	ion: a=7.6336(alpha=90 :153 K	C-C = (15)	0.0157 A b=27.725(6) beta=98.80(3)	/ c=12.05 gamma=9	Wavelength=0.71073 1(2) 0
Volume Space group Hall group Moiety formu Sum formula Mr Dx,g cm-3 Z Mu (mm-1) F000 F000' h,k,lmax Nref Tmin,Tmax Tmin' Correction m	ula nothod- MU	Calculat 2520.5(9 P 21/n -P 2yn C28 H32 C28 H32 611.69 1.612 4 2.290 1237.9 1232.67 9,33,14 4452 0.726,0. 0.546	ed)) Br0.97 Cll.03 N2 R Br0.97 Cll.03 N2 R	1.u 3.u	Reported 2520.5(9) P 21/n -P 2yn C28 H32 Br0.97 Cl1.03 N2 Ru C28 H32 Br0.97 Cl1.03 N2 Ru 611.69 1.612 4 2.290 1237.9 9,33,14 4449 0.581,0.955
Data complet	teness= 0.	999	Theta(max)=	25.030	
R(reflection	ns)= 0.089	1(3288)	wR2(refl	ections)=	0.2547(4449)
5 = 1.037		Npar	= 300		
The following ALERTS were generated. Each ALERT has the format test-name_ALERT_alert-type_alert-level. Click on the hyperlinks for more details of the test.					
QAlert level B PLAT083_ALERT_2_B SHELXL Second Parameter in WGHT unusually Large. 37.00					
<pre> Alert lev REACR01_ALER PLAT301_ALER Done </pre>	<pre> Alert level C RFACRO1_ALERT_3_C The value of the weighted R factor is > 0.25 Weighted R factor given 0.255 PLAT301 ALERT 3 C Main Residue Disorder</pre>				

PLATON/CHECK CIF + FCF Results

>>> The Following Model and Quality ALERTS were generated -	· (Acta-Mode) <<<
Format: alert-number_ALERT_alert-type_alert-level text	
148_ALERT_3_B su on thea- Axis is Too Large (x 1000)148_ALERT_3_B su on theb- Axis is Too Large (x 1000)148_ALERT_3_B su on thec- Axis is Too Large (x 1000)148_ALERT_3_B su on thec- Axis is Too Large (x 1000)230_ALERT_2_B Hirshfeld Test Diff for01230_ALERT_2_B Hirshfeld Test Diff for02242_ALERT_2_B Check LowUeq as Compared to Neighbors for420_ALERT_2_B D-H Without Acceptor01-#	10 Ang. 8 Ang. 30 Ang. 26.27 su 11.10 su C1 ?
230_ALERT_2_C Hirshfeld Test Diff for C1 C2 242_ALERT_2_C Check Low Ueq as Compared to Neighbors for 911_ALERT_3_C Missing # FCF Refl Between THmin & STh/L= 0.595 913_ALERT_3_C Missing # of Very Strong Reflections in FCF	6,87 su C11 11 1
#	2
>>> The Following Improvement and Query ALERTS were generated -	(Acta-Mode) <<<
926_ALERT_1_B Reported and Calculated R1 * 100.0 Differ by . 927_ALERT_1_B Reported and Calculated wR2 * 100.0 Differ by .	-0,81 -2,26
<pre>#</pre>	? 2 -0.13
#=====================================	P21/n

Which Key Validation Issues are Addressed

- Missed Space Group symmetry ("being Marshed")
- Wrong chemistry (Mis-assigned atom types).
- Too many, too few or misplaced H-atoms.
- Unusual displacement parameters.
- Hirshfeld Rigid Bond test violations.
- Missed solvent accessible voids in the structure.
- Missed Twinning.
- Absolute structure
- Data quality and completenes.

Simple Validation Issues

- Many data sets are apparently collected at either 293(2) or 273 K
- Improper program defaults or values from previous papers are retained.
- Data collected with a CCD system and corrected for absorption with Psi-scans ! ?

Examples of Correctable Issues

- Following are some examples of the type of problems addressed.
- 1 Refinement in the Wrong Space group.
- 2 Wrong Atom Type Assignment.
- 3 Misplaced H-Atoms.
- 4 Missing H-Atoms.



CORRECTLY REFINED STRUCTURE



Published with Wrong Composition



Searching for structures with a Methyl Moiety bridging two metals ...



Figure 2. Molecular structure of 2 (30% thermal ellipsoids). The two $[B(C_6F_5)_4]$ anions and all but the bridging methyl hydrogen atoms, represented by spheres of arbitrary size, have been omitted for the sake of clarity. For each bridging methyl group, only the labeled hydrogen atom has been crystallographically located with the other two being placed in logical positions.

Structure of a strange CH₃ Bridged Zr Dimer

Paper has been cited **47 times !** So can we believe this structure? The Referees did ...! **But** ... H ... H = 1.32 Ang. !

HOT STRUCTURE – FAST LANE PUBLICATION

THE NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE CHE	MICAL WORLD ONLINE HOW TO LOG IN	HOW TO REACH US SITE MAP
CHEMICA & Engineering N	ews	Search Go!
 Table of Contents C&EN Classifieds Today's Headlines Cover Story Editor's Page Business Government & Policy Science & Technology ACS News Calendars Books Career & Employment Special Reports Nanotechnology What's That Stuff? 	HOME THIS WEEK'S CONTENTS C&EN CLASSIFIEDS JOIN ACS SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY April 29, 2002 Volume 80, Number 17 CENEAR 80 17 p. 30 ISSN 0009-2347 ELUSIVE CARBOCATION ISOLATED AS A SOLID Pentamethylcyclopentadienyl cation is found to be a stable singlet with a distorted structure RON DAGANI Chemists like to study molecules they can store in a bottle on the shelf. If they can't put the molecules in a bottle, they will, of course, study them any way they canin solution, in the gas phase, in a frozen matrix. But there's a particular satisfaction in bottling a molecule that no one thought could be bottled.	Related People Joseph B. Lambert Vitaly Rassolov Ronald Breslow Image: Second Se
ACS Members can sign up to receive C&EN e-mail newsletter.	Cp*	[•] (+) !! . ?



MISSHAPEN A space-filling model of the pentamethylcyclopentadienyl cation shows its distorted, nonplanar ring.

Chemistry professor Joseph B. Lambert of Northwestern University knows that satisfaction. Earlier this month, he and graduate student Lijun Lin reported the first isolation and X-ray structural characterization of a cyclopentadienyl

cation--specifically, the pentamethyl-substituted C5Me5⁺ cation [Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 41, 1429 (2002)].

THE STABLE PENTAMETHYLCYCLOPENTADIENYL CATION

J.B.Lambert et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2002, 41, 1429-1431



No ! Two missing H's

Figure 1. The crystal structure of pentamethylcyclopentadienyl tetrakis-(pentafluorophenyl)borate. There is no covalent bonding between the cation on the left and the anion on the right.

NOT SO HOT AFTER ALL !!

Editors Note in the next issue of Angewandte Chemie

Note from the Editors: unfortunately the results reported in the communication "The Stable Pentamethylcyclopentadienyl Cation" by Joseph B. Lambert et al. in issue 8/2002 (pp. 1429–1431) must be corrected. Guy Bertrand et al. quickly discovered that not the pentamethylcyclopentadienyl cation but the pentamethylcyclopentenyl cation was prepared and characterized (the corresponding communication will be published in issue 13, and will appear earlier on the Angewandte Chemie homepage).

Evaluation and Performance

- The validation scheme has been very successful for Acta Cryst. C & E in setting standards for quality and reliability.
- The missed symmetry problem has been solved for the IUCr journals (unfortunately not generally yet: There are still numerous 'Marshable' structures).
- Most major chemical journals currently have now some form of a validation scheme implemented.
- But, has it solved all problems ... ?

Problems to be Addressed

- Synthetic Chemist View: 'Addressing Crystallographic Details holds up the Publication of Important Chemistry' (but see previous example in Angew. Chemie !)
- Interesting Author Question in response to referee issue: What does it mean "Space group Incorrect"
- Crystallographic Education (beyond Pushbutton training and Black Box operation) is getting scarce nowadays.
- Sadly: Referees who do not understand or do not know how to respond adequately to ALERTS
- Recently: The need to Detect Fraud and Fraudulous manipulation

Note on Editing the CIF

- The Idea of editing the CIF is to add missing (experimental) information to the CIF.
- However: Some authors have now been found to polish away less nice numerical values.
- This leaves traces and is generally detected sooner or later by the validation software and is not good for the scientific career of the culprit...
- The recently implemented FCF-Checking now addresses this issue in even more detail.



Cell Data Should correspond with CIF data

FCF-VALIDATION

- Check of CIF & FCF data Consistency
- Check of completeness of the reflection data set.
- Automatic Detection of ignored twinning
- Detection of Applied Twinning Correction without having been Reported in the paper.
- Validity check of the reported Flack parameter value against the Hooft parameter value.
- Analysis of the details of the Difference Density Fourier Map for unreported features.

Sloppy, Novice or Fraudulent?

- Errors are easily made and unfortunately not always discernable from fraud.
- Wrong element type assignments can be caused as part of an incorrect analysis of an unintended reaction product.
- Alternative element types can be (and have been) substituted deliberately to create a 'new publishable' structure.

The need of serious validation by knowledgeable Referees

- The validation issues and tools are probably best illustrated with an analysis of a few fraudulous papers that reached the recent literature and (unfortunately) the CSD.
- Early warning signs are generally: troublesome displacement parameters and unusual short inter-molecular contacts.

Some Relevant ALERTS

Wrong atom type assignments generally cause:

- Serious Hirshfeld Rigid Bond Violation ALERTS
- Larger than expected difference map minima and maxima.
- wR2 >> 2 * R1
- High values for the SHELXL refined weight parameter





Missing H in bridge & Sn(IV) => Lanthanide(III)



- However: This structure does not include a dicarboxylic acid but the previously published para-nitrobenzoic acid.
- PROOF: Difference map calculated without the 2 carboxylic H-atoms



There are clear ALERTS ! But apparently ignored

	==================
>>> The Following Model and Quality ALERTS were generated -	(Acta-Mode) <<<
Format: alert-number_ALERT_alert-type_alert-level text	
148_ALERT_3_B su on thea- Axis is Too Large (x 1000).148_ALERT_3_B su on theb- Axis is Too Large (x 1000).148_ALERT_3_B su on thec- Axis is Too Large (x 1000).230_ALERT_2_B Hirshfeld Test Diff for01230_ALERT_2_B Hirshfeld Test Diff for02242_ALERT_2_B Check LowUeq as Compared to Neighbors for420_ALERT_2_B D-H Without Acceptor01-	10 Ang. 8 Ang. 30 Ang. 26.27 su 11.10 su C1 ?
<pre>#</pre>	6,87 su C11 11 1
#	2
# #	
>>> The Following Improvement and Query ALERTS were generated -	(Acta-Mode) <<<
926_ALERT_1_B Reported and Calculated R1 * 100.0 Differ by . 927_ALERT_1_B Reported and Calculated wR2 * 100.0 Differ by .	-0,81 -2,26
042_ALERT_1_C Calc. and Reported MoietyFormula Strings Differ 790_ALERT_4_C Centre of Gravity not Within Unit Cell: Resd. # C8 H6 O4	? 2
928_ALERT_1_C Reported and Calculated S value Differ by .	-0,13
128_ALERT_4_G Non-standard setting of Space-group P21/c	P21/n



The Ultimate Shame

- Recently a whole series of 'isomorphous' substitions was detected for an already published structure.
- Similar series have now been detected for coordination complexes (Transition metals and lanthanides)
- How could referees let those pass ?
- Over 100 structures now retracted
- Fraud detected by looking at all papers of the same authors of a 'strange' structure (and their institutions)

BogusVariations (with Hirshfeld ALERTS) on the Published Structure 2-hydroxy-3,5-nitrobenzoic acid (ZAJGUM)



Comparison of the Observed data for two 'isomorphous' compounds.



Summary & Conclusions

Validation Procedures:

- May save a lot of Time in Checking, both by the Investigators and by the Journals (referees).
- Often surface problems that only an experienced crystallographer might be able to detect/address.
- May point at Interesting Structural Features (Pseudo-Symmetry, short Interactions etc.) to be investigated/discussed.
- Set Quality Standards (Not just on R-Value).
- May provide Proof of a GOOD or Fraud structure.
- Deposition of structure factors is strongly advised

Thanks !

For your attention

www.cryst.chem.uu.nl/platon www.cryst.chem.uu.nl/xraysoft www.cryst.chem.uu.nl/platon/CIF-VALIDATION.pdf www.cryst.chem.uu.nl/platon/FCF-VALIDATION.pdf

- Papers on structure validation:
- A.L.Spek (2003). J. Appl. Cryst. 36, 7-13.
- A.L.Spek (2009). Acta Cryst. D65, 148-155.