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A Comparison of Structure Determination of Small Organic Molecules by 3D Electron Diffraction at Cryogenic and Room Temperature

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Abstract: 3D electron diffraction (3D ED), also known as micro-crystal electron diffraction (MicroED), is a rapid, accurate, and robust method for structure determination of submicron-sized crystals. 3D ED has mainly been applied in material science until 2013, when MicroED was developed for studying macromolecular crystals. MicroED was considered as a cryo-electron microscopy method, as MicroED data collection is usually carried out in cryogenic conditions. As a result, some researchers may consider that 3D ED/MicroED data collection on crystals of small organic molecules can only be performed in cryogenic conditions. In this work, we determined the structure for sucrose and azobenzene tetracarboxylic acid (H₄ABTC). The structure of H₄ABTC is the first crystal structure ever reported for this molecule. We compared data quality and structure accuracy among datasets collected under cryogenic conditions and room temperature. With the improvement in data quality by data merging, it is possible to reveal hydrogen atom positions in small organic molecule structures under both temperature conditions. The experimental results showed that, if the sample is stable in the vacuum environment of a transmission electron microscope (TEM), the data quality of datasets collected under room temperature is at least as good as data collected under cryogenic conditions according to various indicators (resolution, $I/\sigma(I)$, $CC_{1/2}$ (%), R_1 , R_{int} , ADRA).

Keywords: 3D ED; MicroED; electron crystallography; structure determination; cryogenic TEM; room temperature



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1. Introduction

Electrons are ideal radiation sources for diffraction and imaging experiments on submicron-sized crystals because of their strong interaction with matter. However, the strong interaction brings severe radiation damage at the same time. It is difficult to obtain high-resolution transmission electron microscope (HRTEM) images from organic crystals because acquiring high signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) HRTEM images requires a higher electron dose [1]. Electron diffraction, on the other hand, requires a much lower electron dose to achieve atomic resolution and it is suitable for studying organic crystals. In 1976, Dorset and Hauptmann applied direct methods for ab initio phasing of electron diffraction data from organic crystals [2]. In the early 1990s, Dorset et al. demonstrated ab initio structure determination of a wide range of organic crystals using electron diffraction data [3,4]. In all cases, crystal structure models were obtained from one or only a few 2D zone-axis electron diffraction patterns. With the development of digitized detectors, the collection of 3D electron diffraction data from a single submicron-sized crystal for structure determination became possible. Kolb et al. and Zou et al. independently developed 3D electron diffraction methods, named automated electron diffraction tomography (ADT) [5,6] and rotation electron diffraction (RED) [7,8], respectively. In 2010, Kolb et al. demonstrated that

it is possible to analyze structures of organics using ADT [9]. Abrahams et al. determined structures of two organic pharmaceutical compounds by continuous rotation 3D electron diffraction using a hybrid pixel detector in 2016 [10]. This was the first time that such a hybrid pixel detector was used for collecting 3D ED data, which has the advantages of high sensitivity, low noise and, short readout time. Later, several articles [11–17] described the routine of rapid structure determination for small organic molecules using 3D ED. Palatinus et al. showed that it was possible to determine hydrogen positions in both organic (paracetamol) and inorganic crystals by employing dynamical refinements [18]. In 2019, they determined the molecular absolute configuration for a pharmaceutical compound [19]. Electron diffraction methods were also applied for structure determination of micron- and nano-sized protein crystals under cryogenic conditions by several groups [20–25]. 3D ED can also be performed in nanobeam mode [26,27] and combined with 4D STEM [27] to study small organic molecules and protein crystals. To alleviate radiation damage, researchers showed that the structure model can be improved by merging small-wedge 3D ED datasets collected from multiple crystals [28]. Furthermore, recent results showed that it is even possible to solve unknown protein structures (phased from a homologue less than 40% in sequence identity or having different conformation compared to the molecular replacement model) by MicroED [29,30], and visualize ligand binding interactions with electron diffraction datasets [31].

With the achievements mentioned above, 3D ED is becoming a standalone and reliable method for structure determination. However, some established protocols and methods were focused on data collection of macromolecules and organic molecules in cryogenic conditions, and were integrated into the existing cryo-EM sample preparation workflow. MicroED was introduced as a subset of cryo-EM methods, and many researchers may think 3D ED experiments can only be performed in cryogenic conditions. In this work, we demonstrated the structure determination of sucrose and H₄ABTC using 3D ED datasets. Furthermore, we showed the influence of temperature on data quality. In addition, we investigated the effects of data merging on structure determination under both temperature conditions. The understanding of the effect of temperature and data merging will help researchers to decide which temperature condition they should use during 3D ED data collection.

2. Materials and Methods

We chose two low-symmetry crystals, sucrose and azobenzene tetracarboxylic acid (H₄ABTC, 358.3 Da), as testing samples for the temperature comparison because these structures are stable under high vacuum in both temperature conditions. The sucrose crystals were obtained from a sugar cube for coffee and tea. The H₄ABTC molecules were synthesized according to the literature [32] and H₄ABTC crystals were formed from the unreacted linker during synthesis of a Zr-based metal–organic framework (MOF) [33]. The samples were crushed into fine powders in a mortar and deposited onto a lacey carbon TEM grid without using any solvents. 3D ED data were collected on a JEOL JEM-2100 with a LaB₆ filament at both room temperature and cryogenic temperature. Two grids were prepared for each sample. These grids were loaded on a Gatan 914 cryo-transfer holder and half of them were cooled down from ~300 K to ~100 K in the microscope column. Data were collected by continuously rotating the crystal while collecting selected area electron diffraction (SAED) patterns simultaneously with an electron-diffraction-dedicated hybrid pixel detector (Timepix, Amsterdam Scientific Instrument, Amsterdam, The Netherlands) running in continuous exposure mode [10,23]. Data were processed and merged by XDS [34]. The structures could be solved by using both SHELXT [35] and SIR2014 [36]. Structure refinement was performed using SHELXL [37,38].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Sucrose

For room and cryogenic temperature data collection, the crystals were continuously rotated at a constant speed of $1.13^\circ/\text{s}$. By using an exposure time of 0.3 s/frame , approximately 180 electron diffraction patterns were collected in each dataset, covering a total rotation angle of 60° on average. The data collection time on each crystal was less than 1 min, with an accumulated electron dose of less than $5\text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^2$ (dose rate: $0.08\text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^2/\text{s}$). In order to achieve high data completeness and redundancy, a total of 17 datasets were processed and merged using XDS (refer to Table 1). The resolution of these electron diffraction data extended up to $0.8\text{ \AA}$. All 23 non-H atoms in the asymmetric unit were located directly by using SHELXT, as well as SIR2014 (Figure 1C). The atom assignment was corrected manually since it is difficult for the software to distinguish C and O atoms with diffraction data. We first refined the structure without any hydrogen atoms and restraints for fair comparison. During structure refinement, the atomic displacement parameter (ADP) of more than half of the atoms was negative for datasets collected at liquid nitrogen temperature, as shown in Table 1 (refinement for comparison). In order to obtain the hydrogen position and compare the structure with a reference model, we then applied restraints in refinements against both datasets to get chemically sensible structures.

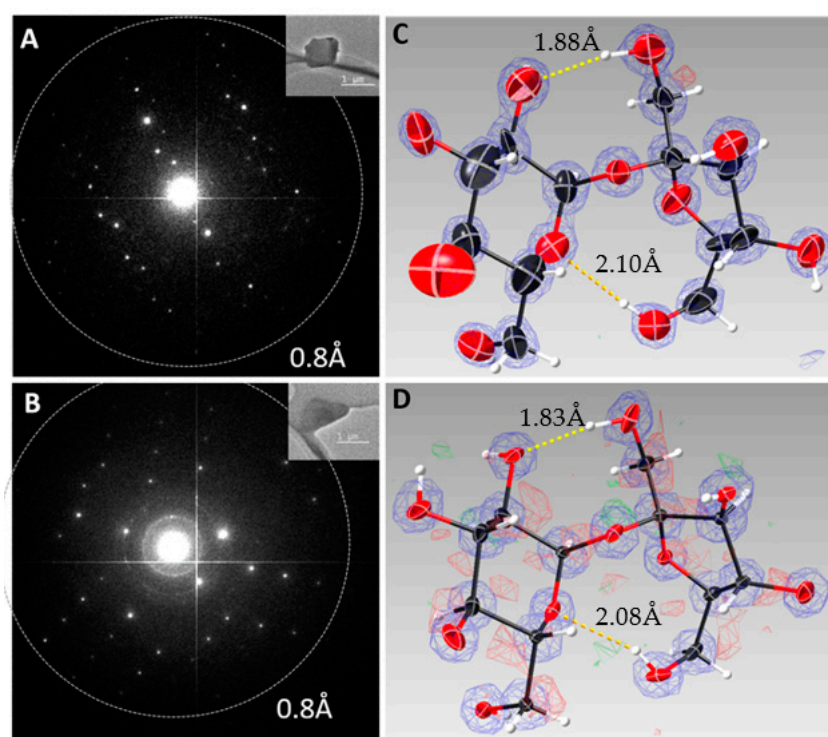


Figure 1. A typical electron diffraction pattern of sucrose crystal collected at (A) room temperature, (B) cryogenic condition. Note that the ice rings are visible in (B). The insets in (A,B) are typical crystals selected for data collection. Refined structure model of sucrose (asymmetric unit) against merged data collected at (C) room temperature, (D) cryogenic condition. The potential maps were obtained from SHELXL and visualized by SHELXLE. Blue volume means observed potential. Red volume means negative difference potential and green volume means positive difference potential. The threshold of observed and difference potential was set to 2σ (0.65 V) and 4σ (0.2 V), respectively.

Table 1. Data and refinement statistics and structure parameters from merged sucrose datasets.

	~300 K (0.80 Å)	~100 K (0.90 Å)
Data Processing		
Number of crystals	17	12
Space group	$P2_1$	$P2_1$
a (Å)	11.19 [7]	10.91 [10]
b (Å)	9.06 [7]	8.78 [9]
c (Å)	8.04 [12]	7.85 [9]
β (°)	103.6 [10]	103.4 [8]
Resolution (Å)	0.8	0.9
$I/\sigma(I)$	3.61 (1.32)	3.31 (2.24)
$CC_{1/2}$ (%)	90.7 * (32.0 *)	78.9 * (50.1 *)
Redundancy	16.60	16.32
R_{meas}	0.619 (0.897)	0.617 (0.830)
No. of reflections	28601	18496
No. of unique reflections	3203	2093
Completeness	0.995 (0.964)	0.999 (1)
Refinement (for comparison)		
No. of parameters	93 (isotropic)	93 (isotropic)
No. of restraints	1	1
R_1 ($F_o > 4\sigma(F_o)$)	0.2024	0.2330
R_1 all	0.2225	0.2401
GooF	1.102	1.063
w R_2	0.4974	0.4978
Number of negative ADPs	0	14
Refinement (for obtaining better structure)		
No. of parameters	244 (anisotropic)	243 (anisotropic)
No. of restraints	5	4
R_1 ($F_o > 4\sigma(F_o)$)	0.1456	0.1974
R_1 all	0.1677	0.2058
R_{int}	0.5544	0.5205
GooF	1.021	0.945
w R_2	0.3981	0.4085
Hydrogen atoms found	40	40
Chemical formula	$C_{24}H_{40}O_{22}$	$C_{24}H_{40}O_{22}$
Weight (Da)	680.56	680.56

Values in brackets are the data statistics of the highest resolution shell. The resolution cut was decided by the statistical significance, which is denoted by an asterisk beside the $CC_{1/2}$ value. The square brackets behind the unit cell parameters stand for standard deviations. The unit cell parameters from the reference model were used in the refinements against both datasets.

To better compare the structure refinements against datasets obtained at room temperature and cryogenic temperature, we performed structural analyses in two rounds. In the first round, we used the same SHELX input file as the starting point and refined the model against both datasets for comparison. In the second round, we further refined the structure in order to obtain the best structure models achievable from the two datasets.

In the first round, we refined the structure against both datasets isotropically using the same number of parameters (93) with one restraint. As shown in Table 1, the final R_1 value is 0.2330 for data collected at cryogenic temperature and 0.2024 for data collected at room temperature. Furthermore, the structure obtained from the cryogenic temperature dataset contained 14 atoms with negative ADPs, while all the ADPs were positive in the structure obtained from the room temperature dataset.

In the second round, we further refined the structures against both datasets with anisotropic refinement and “XNPD” keyword to obtain the best structures. The “XNPD” keyword sets a lower bound for the eigenvalues of the U_{ij} tensor of all anisotropic atoms or the U of an isotropic atom. For the room temperature dataset, a total of 244 parameters were refined using five restraints. Four of these restraints are distance restraints between carbon atoms and hydrogen atoms, and one of them is an ADP restraint. The final R_1 value

is 0.1456 for 2147 strong reflections with $F_o > 4\sigma(F_o)$, and 0.1677 for all 3203 reflections. The atomic co-ordinates of the refined structure were compared with those of sucrose structures deposited in the CCDC database, which are obtained from neutron diffraction [39]. Since we are interested in investigating the feasibility of refining hydrogen atoms, the sucrose models were compared with this reference structure [40]. The average deviations from the reference model (ADRA) are 0.05(2) Å for C and O atoms, and 0.17(9) Å for H atoms (Table 2 and supplementary material Table S1). The average bond lengths after refinement are 1.51(3) Å for C–C bonds, and 1.40(2) Å for C–O bonds (Table 3). The intermolecular and intramolecular hydrogen bond network could also be resolved by using the merged dataset collected at room temperature (Figures 1C and 2). These refinement results showed that, although the R_{int} value is quite high, accurate structure was obtained after the refinement, possibly due to the increase in completeness and data redundancy. The significant increase in R_{int} value has two contributing factors. The first being that the dynamical effects are ignored during data merging. Crystals of different size, shape, and orientation on the TEM grids contain different dynamical effects. However, current data-merging software developed for X-ray crystallography does not take this into account. The scaling of the intensities is far from optimal. The second factor is radiation damage. Even though the electron dose rate used in this study was very low ($0.08 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^2/\text{s}$), we can only collect datasets with an average tilt range of 60° , since sucrose crystal is very beam sensitive. Even though data merging software has modelled radiation damage (e.g., DECAY in XSCALE), merging different datasets still accumulates errors and inconsistencies into the final merged HKL file, leading to a large R_{int} value.

The statistics of the data collected at a cryogenic temperature can be found in Table 1. By comparing the data quality and difference Fourier map with data collected at room temperature, it is clear that the data quality is higher and difference Fourier map is cleaner for data collected at room temperature. Although the refinement statistics from 100 K data are comparable to those refined using data collected at room temperature, the atomic displacement parameters were constrained by using XNPD keyword. Otherwise, 14 atoms would have negative ADPs, as shown in Table 1. On the other hand, data collected at 100 K, in general, have lower overall $I/\sigma(I)$ (3.31) compared with the overall $I/\sigma(I)$ from room temperature data (3.61) due to the ice contamination and inelastic scattering, as shown in Figure S1. The crystal mosaicity might increase during the cooling process and the reflection peaks would become less “sharp”. The refined structured model has an average ADRA of 0.06(2) for C and O atoms (Table 2) and 0.20(11) for H atoms (Table S1). The average bond lengths are 1.54(2) Å for C–C bonds and 1.39(3) Å for C–O bonds (Table 3). The ADPs from the refinement with XNPD keyword showed that the ADP values for some atoms (C1, C9) reached 0.01, which is the minimum value imposed by XNPD keyword (Table S2). For experiments using a cryo-transfer holder and a microscope without a dedicated anticontamination device, it is rather difficult to avoid ice contaminations. The inelastic scattering events are increased due to microscopic ice crystals forming in the background. “Ice rings” are found in the diffraction pattern (Figure 1B). Their intensities increase towards the end of data collection because of accumulated contamination. In some cases, cryogenic conditions can even cause the deformations of crystals. In addition, we compared the difference Fourier maps in Figure 1C,D, and the map from merged room temperature datasets is much cleaner than other maps. Therefore, if the sample is stable under vacuum conditions and stable under electron beam, it is generally advisable to collect 3D ED data under ambient conditions.

Table 2. Deviations of atomic positions between the reference structure of sucrose [39] and the structure determined from 3D ED datasets under both temperature conditions. The average deviations are 0.05(2) Å for C and O atoms for the merged dataset and 0.06(2) Å for the merged dataset collected at low temperature.

Atom Label	ADRA (Å)	Atom Label	ADRA (Å)
~300 K		~100 K	
C1	0.027	C1	0.077
C2	0.076	C2	0.046
C3	0.022	C3	0.056
C4	0.029	C4	0.064
C5	0.044	C5	0.049
C6	0.046	C6	0.038
C7	0.064	C7	0.021
C8	0.071	C8	0.073
C9	0.047	C9	0.070
C10	0.060	C10	0.059
C11	0.065	C11	0.064
C12	0.063	C12	0.082
O1	0.035	O1	0.045
O2	0.041	O2	0.078
O3	0.079	O3	0.055
O4	0.057	O4	0.058
O5	0.092	O5	0.093
O6	0.033	O6	0.039
O7	0.090	O7	0.059
O8	0.059	O8	0.070
O9	0.020	O9	0.024
O10	0.031	O10	0.046
O11	0.036	O11	0.021
Average	0.05(2)	Average	0.06(2)

Table 3. Bond lengths found in the crystal structure of sucrose, which were refined from electron diffraction data.

Atom1	Atom2	Bond Length (Å)	Atom1	Atom2	Bond Length (Å)
~300 K			~100 K		
C1	C3	1.533	C1	C3	1.581
C2	C4	1.477	C2	C4	1.510
C3	C5	1.515	C3	C5	1.535
C4	C6	1.510	C4	C6	1.521
C5	C7	1.552	C5	C7	1.559
C6	C8	1.556	C6	C8	1.565
C7	C9	1.488	C7	C9	1.563
C8	C10	1.482	C8	C10	1.524
C9	C11	1.517	C9	C11	1.537
C10	C12	1.489	C10	C12	1.509

Table 3. Cont.

Atom1	Atom2	Bond Length (Å)	Atom1	Atom2	Bond Length (Å)
C–C Average		1.51(3)	C–C Average		1.54(2)
C1	O1	1.427	C1	O1	1.402
C1	O9	1.374	C1	O9	1.377
C2	O2	1.432	C2	O2	1.497
C3	O3	1.367	C3	O3	1.361
C4	O1	1.410	C4	O1	1.403
C4	O4	1.391	C4	O4	1.453
C5	O5	1.375	C5	O5	1.385
C6	O6	1.360	C6	O6	1.331
C7	O7	1.416	C7	O7	1.633
C8	O8	1.423	C8	O8	1.499
C9	O9	1.399	C9	O9	1.485
C10	O4	1.437	C10	O4	1.347
C11	O10	1.411	C11	O10	1.433
C12	O11	1.420	C12	O11	1.455
C–O Average		1.40(2)	C–O Average		1.39(3)

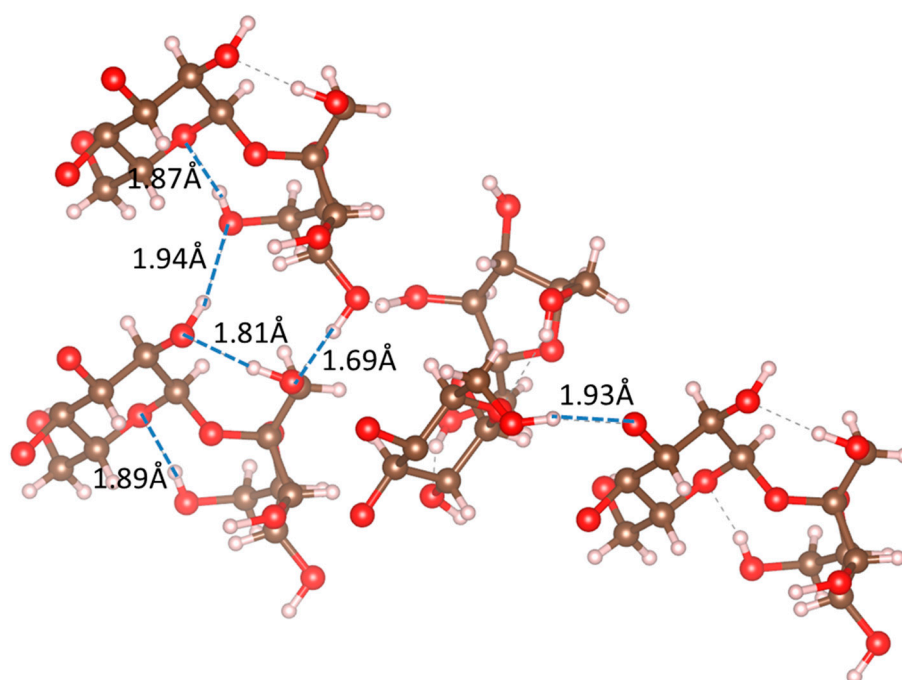


Figure 2. Details of the best sucrose structure obtained from merged room temperature data. The hydrogen bond network is highlighted.

3.2. H_4ABTC

To further extend our observations, we use H_4ABTC as another example. To our knowledge, no crystal structure of H_4ABTC molecule has been reported previously. 3D ED datasets of H_4ABTC crystals were collected at room temperature and under cryogenic conditions. The crystals were continuously rotated at a constant speed of $0.46^\circ/\text{s}$. By using an exposure time of 0.5 s/frame, approximately 435–480 frames are collected in each dataset, covering a total rotation angle of $100\text{--}110^\circ$ on average. The data collection time on each crystal is approximately 4 min, with an accumulated electron dose of less than $20\text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^2$ (dose rate: $0.08\text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^2/\text{s}$). For datasets collected at room temperature, the resolution of these electron diffraction data extended up to $0.80\text{ \AA}$. We merged multiple datasets to achieve higher completeness and data redundancy for structure determination. Direct methods were applied for the structure solution and all 78 non-H atoms in the

asymmetric unit could be directly located using either SHELXT or SIR2014. The structure was refined using data up to 0.83 Å resolution using SHELXL (Table 4). By examining the raw diffraction patterns (Figure 3A,B), we observed ice rings in all cryogenic temperature datasets. The $I/\sigma(I)$ and $CC_{1/2}$ in Table 4 indicates the data quality was reduced at high resolution in cryogenic datasets. H₄ABTC crystallizes in the space group *P*-1, with three molecules in an asymmetric unit. The packing of these three molecules is shown in Figure 4A,B. Two molecules were parallel and had strong π - π interactions between them, while the third one laid perpendicular to these two molecules. We adapted the evaluation strategy of sucrose crystals to H₄ABTC crystals. We first used isotropic refinement with 314 parameters and no restraints for both merged datasets for the purpose of comparison. No hydrogen atoms were added and no negative ADPs were found during refinement. The final R_1 obtained for the room temperature dataset and cryogen dataset was 0.2596 and 0.2833, respectively.

Table 4. Data and refinement statistics and structure parameters from merged H₄ABTC datasets.

	~300 K (0.8 Å)	~100 K (0.9 Å)
Data Processing		
Number of crystals	6	9
Space group	<i>P</i> -1	<i>P</i> -1
<i>a</i> (Å)	13.47 [6]	13.52 [7]
<i>b</i> (Å)	14.63 [12]	14.63 [17]
<i>c</i> (Å)	14.65 [12]	14.70 [13]
α (°)	98.55	99.40
β (°)	105.90	106.06
γ (°)	112.92	113.99
Resolution (Å)	0.80	0.90
$I/\sigma(I)$	4.77 (1.99)	2.63 (1.35)
$CC_{1/2}$ (%)	97.1 * (88.4 *)	90.8 * (73.0 *)
Redundancy	4.89	7.08
R_{meas}	0.209 (0.595)	0.395 (0.648)
No. of reflections	48822	48984
No. of unique reflections	8936	6770
Completeness	0.897 (0.814)	0.935 (0.752)
Refinement (for comparison)		
No. of parameters	314 (isotropic)	314 (isotropic)
No. of restraints	0	0
R_1 ($F_o > 4\sigma(F_o)$)	0.2596	0.2833
R_1 all	0.2878	0.3329
R_{int}	0.1843	0.3353
GooF	1.115	1.055
w R_2	0.6227	0.6858
Refinement (for obtaining better structure)		
No. of parameters	719 (anisotropic)	703 (anisotropic)
No. of restraints	77	77
R_1 ($F_o > 4\sigma(F_o)$)	0.1883	0.2029
R_1 all	0.2146	0.2472
R_{int}	0.1843	0.3353
GooF	1.142	1.085
w R_2	0.4689	0.5273
Chemical formula	C ₉₆ H ₅₂ N ₁₂ O ₄₈	C ₉₆ H ₃₆ N ₁₂ O ₄₈
Weight	2141.51	2125.38
Hydrogen atoms found	52	36

Values in brackets are the data statistics of the highest resolution shell. The resolution cut was decided by the statistical significance, which is denoted by an asterisk beside the $CC_{1/2}$ value. The square brackets behind the unit cell parameters stand for standard deviations. The unit cell parameters from the reference model were used in the refinements against both datasets.

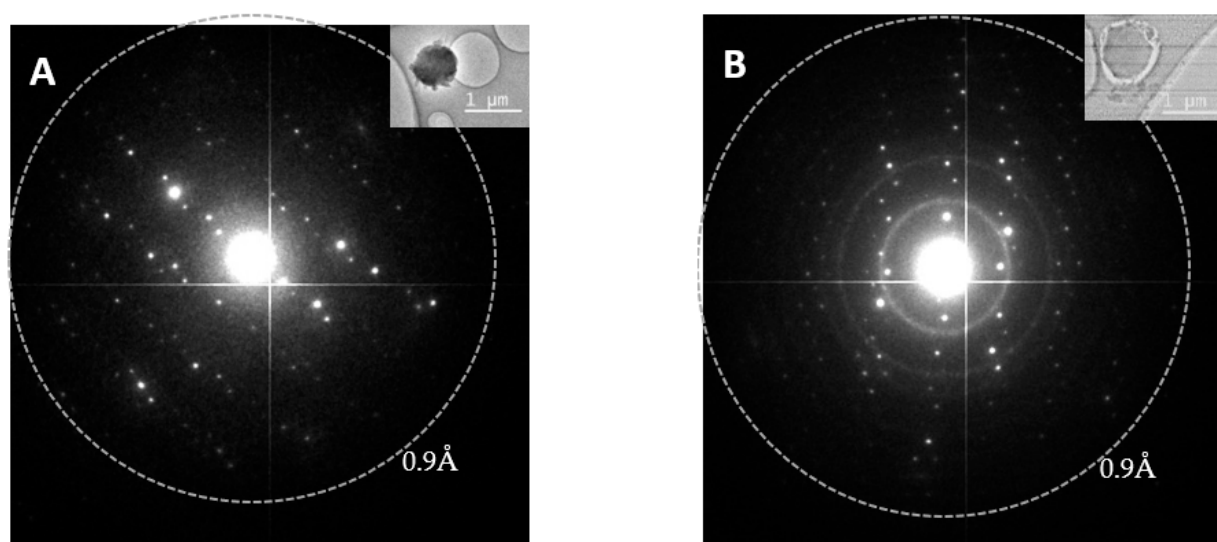


Figure 3. (A) Typical electron diffraction pattern of H₄ABTC crystal collected at room temperature. (B) Typical electron diffraction pattern of H₄ABTC crystal collected under cryogenic conditions. The insets are images of typical microcrystals.

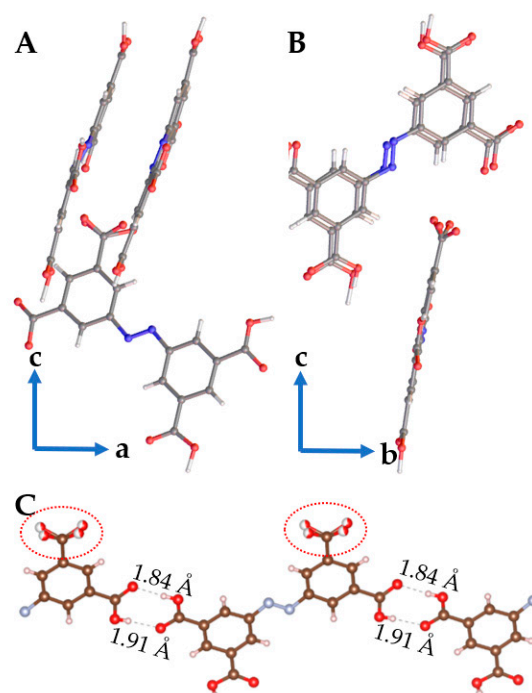


Figure 4. Detailed structure of the H₄ABTC molecule refined from electron diffraction data collected under room temperature conditions, viewed along the (A) *b*-axis and (B) *a*-axis. (C) The terminal carboxyl groups are more flexible. The oxygen atoms in these groups are refined as disorders.

In order to obtain the best structures from both datasets, we further refined the ADPs anisotropically and only added the hydrogen atoms according to the difference Fourier map. “ISOR” restraints were used to avoid negative ADPs during refinement. The room temperature dataset was refined using 719 parameters with 77 restraints. The final R_1 value is 0.1883 for 6176 strong reflections with $F_o > 4\sigma(F_o)$ and 0.2146 for all 8143 reflections. The bond lengths are analyzed and shown in Table 5. The average bond lengths are 1.52(2) Å for single C–C bonds, 1.43(2) Å for C–C bonds in a benzene ring, 1.30(4) Å for C–O bonds, 1.27(4) Å for C=O bonds, 1.45(2) Å for C–N bonds, and 1.27(1) Å for N=N bonds. It is possible to distinguish some hydroxyl groups and carbonyl groups by analyzing the bond lengths between C and O in the refined model. Furthermore, we could refine the

disorder of the oxygen atoms in the terminal carboxyl groups with electron diffraction data (Figure 4C). Out of the 60 hydrogen atoms, 52 hydrogen positions, especially those associated with benzene rings, can be located from q-peaks, as well as from the difference Fourier map.

Table 5. Mean and standard deviation (in brackets) of bond length of H₄ABTC structure solved from 3D ED datasets collected at room temperature and cryogenic temperature.

Bond Type	Bond Length (Å) (~300 K)	Bond Length (Å) (~100 K)
C–C single bond	1.52 (2)	1.53 (2)
C–C benzene	1.43 (2)	1.43 (3)
C–O carboxyl	1.30 (4)	1.34 (7)
C=O carboxyl	1.27 (4)	1.29 (6)
C–N single bond	1.45 (2)	1.46 (3)
N=N double bond	1.27 (1)	1.26 (4)

Similar to the sucrose case, datasets collected at 100 K produced worse refinement statistics (Table 4). The resolution is lower (0.8 Å to 0.9 Å) and the overall $I/\sigma(I)$ is much lower (4.77 to 2.63) due to the higher background estimation by XDS (Figure S2). Subsequently, the refinement results are worse than the results from room temperature datasets. The final R_1 reached 0.2029 for strong reflections and 0.2472 for all reflections. The structure was refined with 703 parameters together with 77 restraints. We applied the same “ISOR” restraints as the room temperature dataset. We compared the anisotropic ADPs from both datasets and we found that the ADPs obtained from room temperature datasets are less elongated compared with ADPs from cryogenic temperature datasets, as shown in Figure 5. We think preferred orientation contributed to the elongation of the ADP ellipsoids. When a plate-like crystal is tilted to a high angle, the thickness of the sample increases, while the number of unit cells perpendicular to the electron beam decreases, causing the intensities of the reflections to decrease. The 3D ED data become anisotropic for plate-like crystals. This could become even more severe for cryogenic temperature measurement because of increased background. Next, we calculated the average bond lengths and the standard deviation for different types of bonds. Although the average bond length is almost the same as the bond length from the room temperature dataset, the standard deviation is greater, as shown in Table 5. In total, 36 hydrogen atoms could be located in the difference Fourier maps from the cryogenic temperature dataset. We note that the difference in the number of refined parameters (room temperature vs. cryogenic) is due to the fact that fewer hydrogen atoms were found from the cryogenic temperature dataset. Moreover, in both structure refinement studies of H₄ABTC, all the hydrogen atoms located on carboxyl groups were lost. The location of hydrogen atoms can be classified into three groups: (a) located on the benzene ring, (b) located between two carboxyl groups with hydrogen bonding interaction, and (c) carboxyl groups with no interactions. From our experience, the hydrogen atoms located on the benzene ring are the easiest to find. Hydrogen atoms in group (c) are the most difficult to locate because of the rotation of carboxyl groups, which also leads to the observed disorder in Figure 4C. We also noticed that the disordered oxygen atoms in the terminal carboxyl group became distorted for datasets collected under cryogenic conditions, while, for the room temperature data, the geometry of the disordered carboxyl group is consistent with prior chemical knowledge. These results indicate that the data quality and structural details obtained from datasets collected at room temperature are comparable with those obtained from cryogenic temperature datasets.

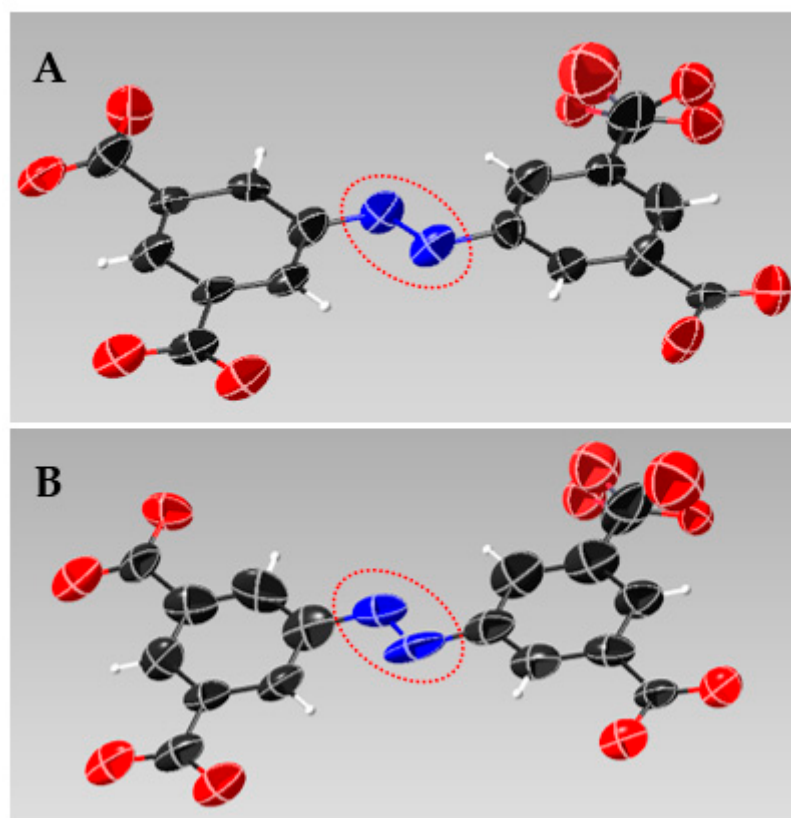


Figure 5. Structure comparison of one H_4ABTC molecule from refinement for obtaining the best structures at (A) room temperature and at (B) cryogenic temperature.

4. Conclusions

In this work, we determined the structure of two small organic molecules by 3D ED in different temperature conditions. Among these two molecules, the structure of H_4ABTC is unknown and it is the first crystal structure ever reported for this molecule. Based on the comparisons made between 3D ED datasets of sucrose and H_4ABTC collected at room temperature and cryogenic conditions, we conclude that, if crystals are stable under vacuum and electron beam, comparable or better data quality and structure accuracy can be achieved by collecting data at room temperature. The fine details, such as hydrogen positions, disorders, and ADPs, are better revealed from merged room temperature datasets. However, under cryogenic conditions, the resolution and $I/\sigma(I)$ ratio could be lower if a dedicated cryo-electron microscope is not available. If the crystal is stable under vacuum conditions in TEM and electron beam, it is better to collect 3D ED data at room temperature, which is also simpler and more accessible. Otherwise, cryo-transfer and cooling techniques can be utilized. 3D ED is a capable method for structure determination of small organic molecules from nano- and micron-sized crystals, whether measured at liquid nitrogen temperature or at room temperature.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/sym13112131/s1>, Figure S1: Estimated background by XDS of sucrose data collected at (A) room temperature and (B) cryogenic temperature, Figure S2: Estimated background by XDS of H_4ABTC data collected at (A) room temperature and (B) cryogenic temperature, Table S1: ADRA of hydrogen atoms between the reference structure of sucrose [1] and structures determined from datasets obtained in both temperature conditions (2nd round of refinements for obtaining the best possible structure models), Table S2: Comparison between the ADPs of sucrose determined from merged datasets (refinement for obtaining better structure). ADPs close to 0.01 (the minimum ADP value set by “XNPD”) are marked in red.

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