



Crystallography Education for Non-Science College Students

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Professional Crystallographers

(know physics, hardware and software, often write software and/or make new hardware)

Crystallography Users

(know chemistry, maybe some physics; know how to use some software and hardware)

Analytical Lab Users

(may know some chemistry, need analytical data, have little time to study theory)

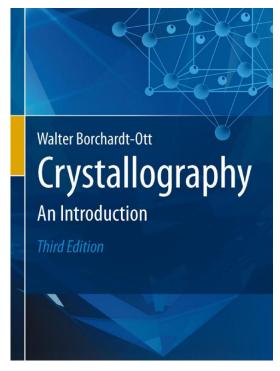
Our students:

High School and General Chemistry students

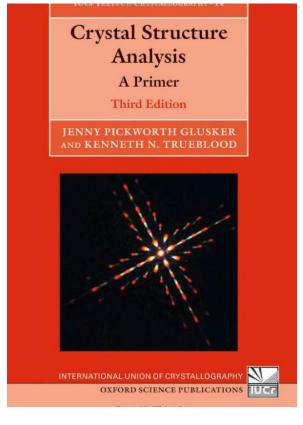
Forensic majors (undergraduate and graduate)

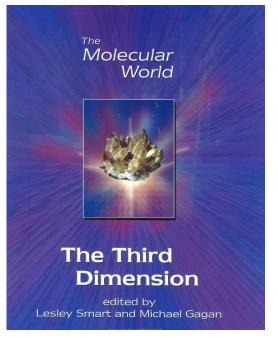
Art Conservation Students (master program)

Timeframe: From 15 min demo to 5 week course



350 pages!







Some very good textbooks

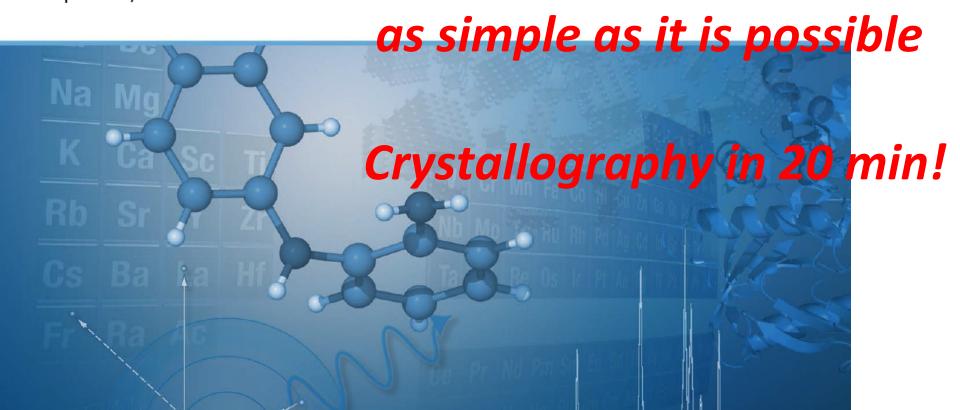
- But little help for our students

Forensics Analysis with X-Ray Diffraction and X-Ray Fluorescence



Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, WI, USA April 16, 2013

Around 20 slides



Bruker webinar



Our system: Bruker D8 Venture

Cu and Mo tubes

Photon 100 CMOS detector

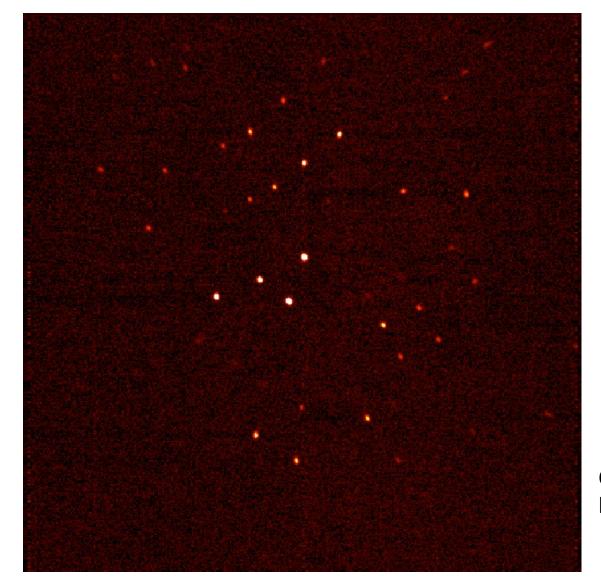
We can do both single crystal and powder

Solution No. 1

A short demo for students who know practically nothing about X-ray and very little chemistry

Our goal:

To show where chemical formulas are coming from



$$H_3N^+$$
 S
 O
 O

Our best choice: Taurine



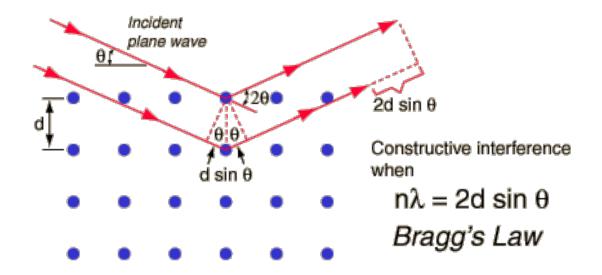
Can be crystallized by slow evaporation of energy drink

Small crystal cell, no chirality. Very rigid ionic crystal with multiple strong hydrogen bonds

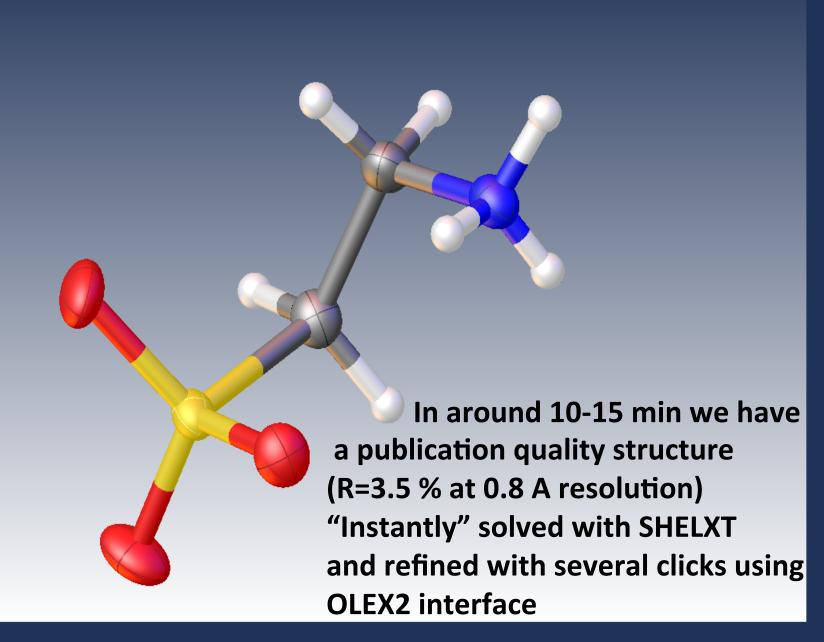
Data Collection: 120 1 s phi-scans (3 degrees per second) Wide frame algorithm data processing

The only "theory" we show:

Where the reflections on computer screen are coming from



When data are collected, we show this picture on another display and talk a little (5 min)



SOLUTION No. 2 For forensic students

(the same for anybody who is interested in an analytical aspect of X-ray crystallography)

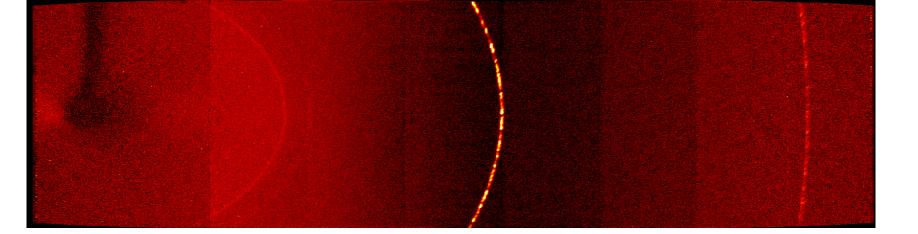
A very practical approach, starting with polycrystalline samples and identification of crystalline solids

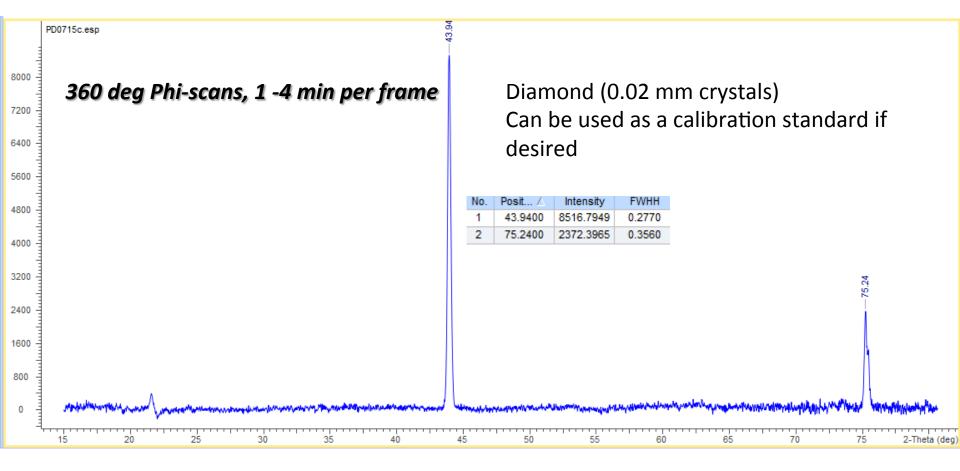
No symmetry teaching at all

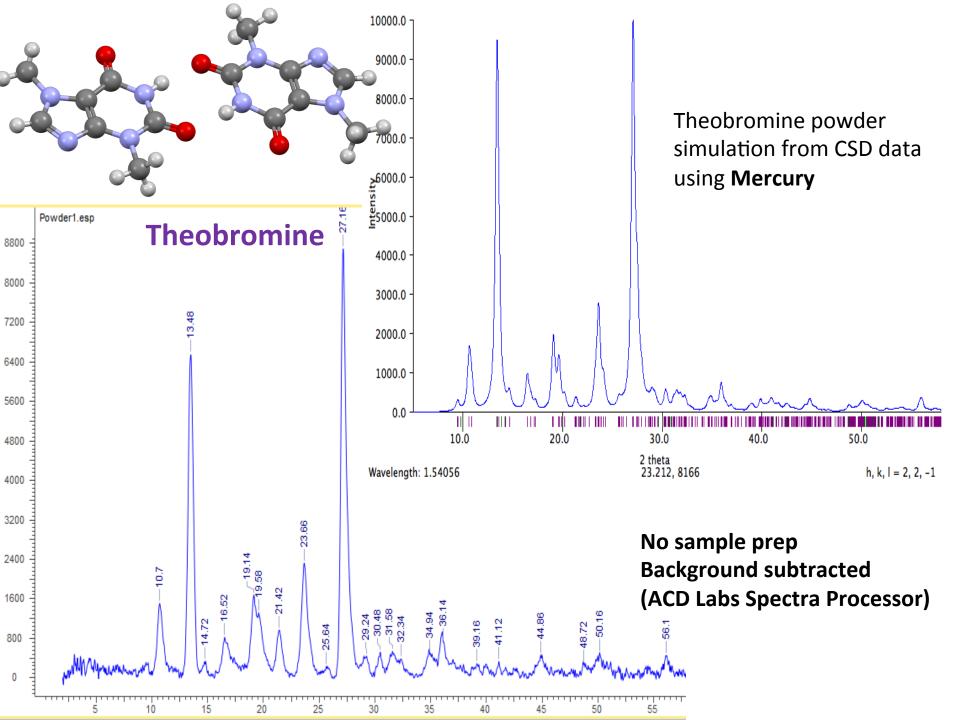
Just empirical processing of diffraction data

Samples are mounted using Mitagen loops using Apiezon









From Bitter Orange Oil

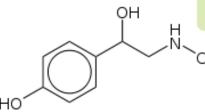


Directions: Suggested serving is 20mg once daily. 1-2 rounded micro scoops.

Anita McAndrew

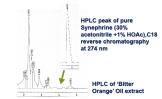
Ingredients: Pure bulk powder.

WARNING: A scale is required to accurately measure. Do not take if you are under 18, or if you are pregnant or nursing. Do not take if you have high blood pressure or any medical complications. Always consult with your physician before taking any new



The synephrine sample analyzed was not a molecular synephrine but a protonated form crystallyzed as a chloride. The spectra of corresponding base, isolated from the chloride, were investigated. A sample of 'Bitter Orange' oil was examined and analyzed to determine the concentration of synephrine, using HPLC and GCMS

The sample of oil was run on HPLC after HCl extraction and there were no resulting peaks corresponding to the retention time of



Interpretation of Findings

HPLC showed a very small concentration of Synephrine in the Bitter Orange Oil Sample. Analysis of the sample using GCMS indicated that limonene, a cheaper compound to isolate and extract for commercial use compared to synephrine, is the prevalent citrus component in the sample.

The amount of limonene in the sample provided could be determined by preparing and analyzed using HPLC and compared to the value for the sample

Conclusions

The synephrine sample purchase from Internet vendor appeared to be an almost pure synephrine hydrochloride. All parameters of a synephrine base isolated from this sample are in good agreement with known for natural p-synephrine

The Bitter Orange Oil sample examined was determined to contain an inconsequential amount of synephrine, compared to what would be expected in a sample of bitter grange oil. With high probability it is a sweet grange oil

References

Andrade, A., Gas chromatographic method for analysis of p-synephrine in citrus

Marchai E A ranif and simple procedure for the determinantion of synaphrine in distan upplements by gas chromatogrpahy-mass spectrometery. Jou Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis 2006, 41, 1468-72

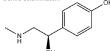
santana, J., Determination of para-synephrine and meta-synephrine positional isomers in bitter orange-containing dietary supplements by LC/UV and LC/MS/MS. Food Chemistry 2007, 109, 675-82

Determination of Synephrine In Weight Loss Supplements

Abstract

BuffaloState

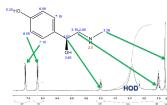
Synephrine (4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]phenol) is a natural monoamine alkaloid of phenylethylamine group, which is commonly used as a component in weight loss supplements, and is also a natural alkaloid present in bitter orange essential oil. We apply nuclear magnetic resonance and infrared spectroscopy for positive identification of synephrine after its isolation. Using varying methods of extraction we qualitatively and quantitatively determine the amount of synephrine in pharmaceutical and natural samples. Derivatization is necessary for analysis using gas chromatographic separation with consecutive determination using mass spectrometric detection. Because of phenyl group in synephrine molecule, high performance liquid chromatography with UV detection does not require derivatisation and is therefore a natural alternative to GC/MS determination



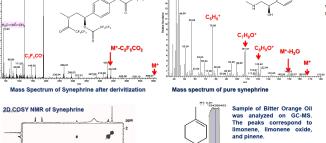
Background

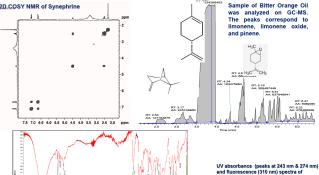
Synephrine is commonly used weight loss supplements, often as an alternative to ephedrine which is illegal or highly restricted in many areas. It is not reported as being a precursor to drug use, although there are some associated health risks. It is primarily derived from the immature fruit of Citrus aurantium and has numerous common names such as Bitter Orange, Sour Orange, and Zhi shi. Dietary supplements contain an oral dose of 3-30mg, however as a pharmaceutical agent it is given orally or injected with dose of 20-100 mg.

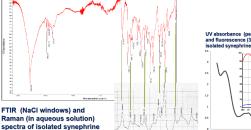
Methods & Results

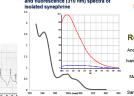


Proton NMR spectrum of isolated synephrine sample in









aurantium I. products. Chromatographia 2009, 69, 225-29 Ivan Stewart, W. F. N., George J. Edwards, The isolation and identification of I-synephrin in the leaves and fruit of citrus. The Journal of Biological Chemistry 1964, 239

Synephrine

Serving Size: 20mg

Synephrine HCL

was confirmed using Raman, FTIR, NMR, UV and MS

Health Supplement Wholesalers 40 Hess Ln BLDG 1, Red Lion, PA 17356 • 717-417-6067 SHOP NOW @ HealthSupplementWholesalers.com **Supplement Facts**

Servings Per Packet: 500

*Daily Value not established

%DV

Amount per serving

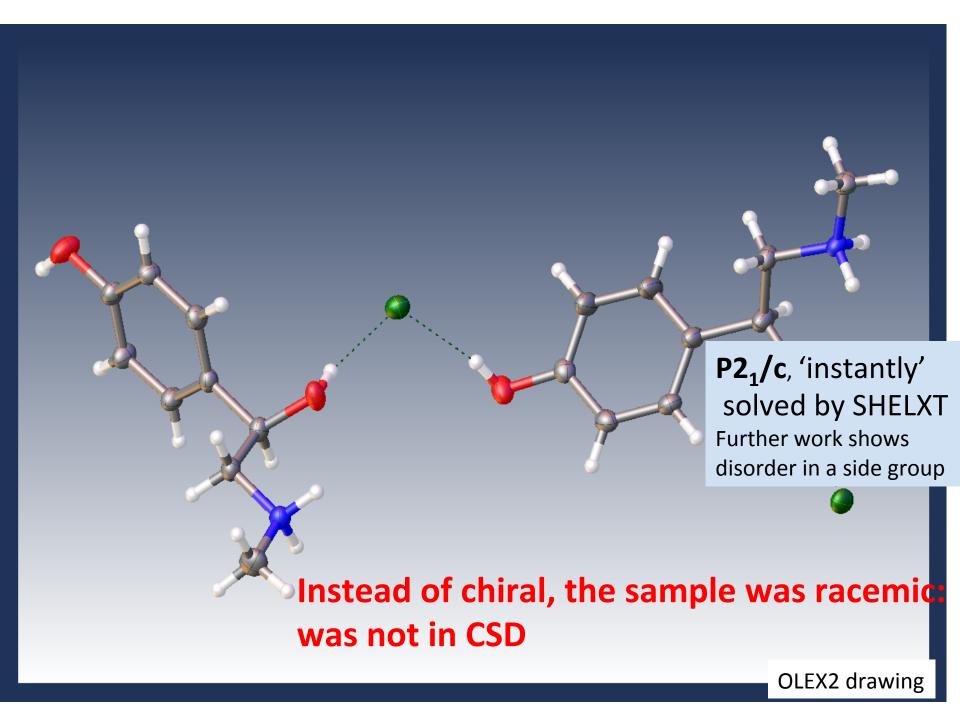
20mg

Expiration Date:

These statements have not been evaluated by the FDA. This product

is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.

But X-ray was wrong!!!



Professional Crystallographers

(know physics, hardware and software, often write software and/or make new hardware)

Crystallography Users

(know chemistry, maybe some physics; know how to use some software and hardware)

Analytical Users

(may know some chemistry, need analytical data, have little time to study theory)

Acknowledgements



IITG 2012 IITG 2013



