

Chapter 5.7

SUPERFLIP

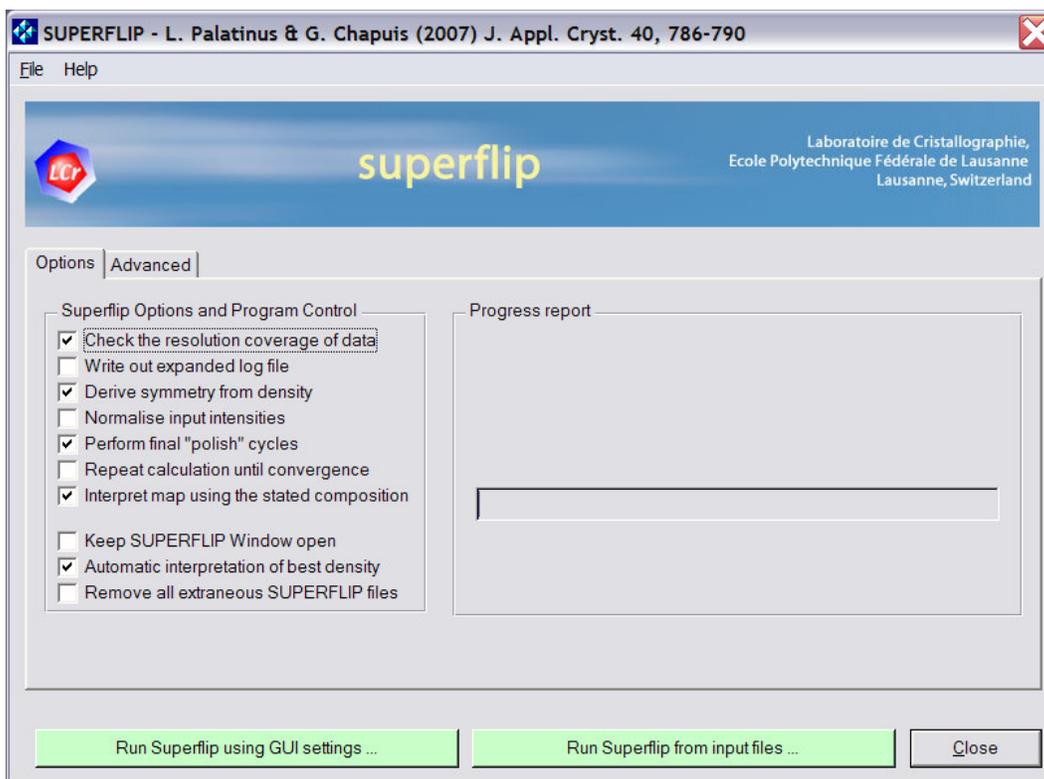
Structure Solution by Charge Flipping

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The charge flipping algorithm recently described by Oszlányi & Sütö [1-4] is a surprisingly simple method for *ab initio* crystal structure solution. It involves density modification in real space, and has been implemented in a program **SUPERFLIP** by Palatinus & Chapuis [5]. Although **SUPERFLIP** allows density reconstruction in arbitrary dimensions (for instance incommensurate structures may be solved [6]), the WinGX GUI only allows access to a subset of the **SUPERFLIP** commands, for "standard" 3-D crystal structure solution. The **SUPERFLIP** program and its associated documentation may be obtained from the web site at ref 7. The WinGX version uses a slightly modified version of the program **EDMA** [8], which is run after **SUPERFLIP** to interpret the density map.

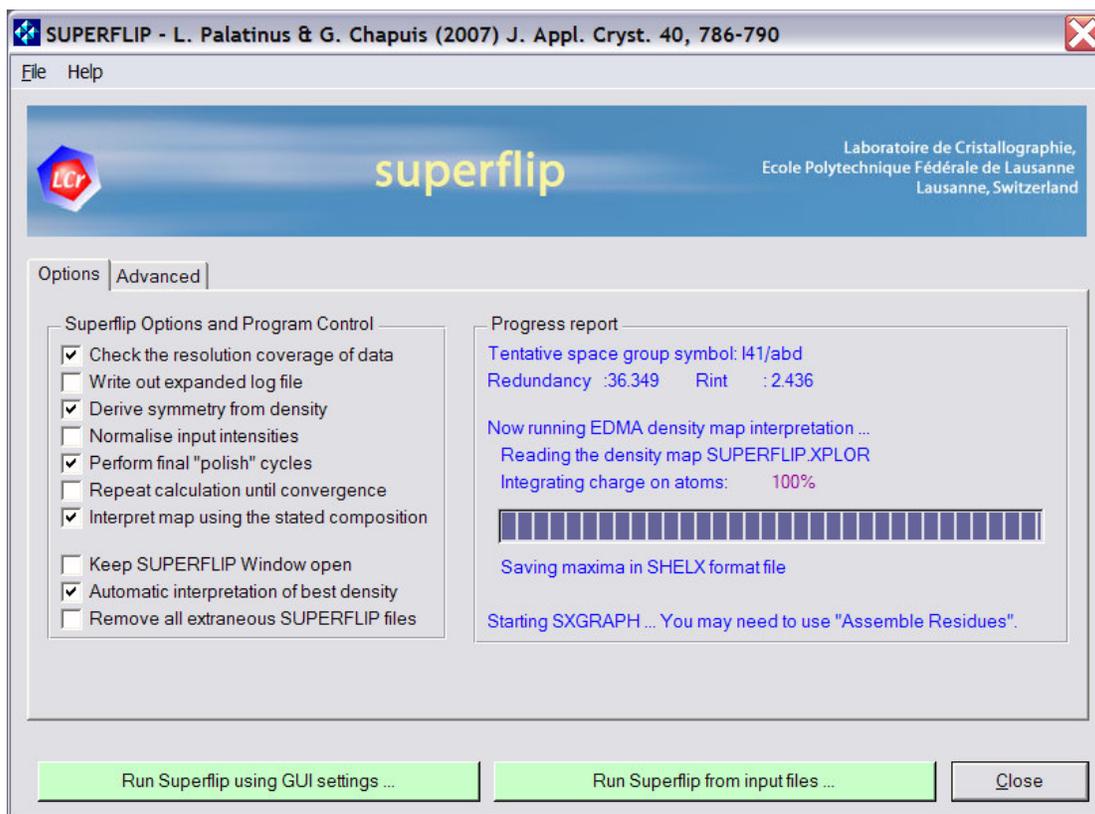
The only required files are *NAME.INS* (which should contain as minimum information the commands CELL, LATT, SYMM, SFAC, UNIT, HKLF), and a **SHELX** style reflection file *NAME.HKL*. No symmetry or cell content information is used by the **SUPERFLIP** program, but the interpretation of the resultant electron density map is greatly aided if the space group symmetry and unit cell contents are known. The program **EDMA** analyses the electron density and produces a **SHELX** style file *NAME.RES* as the output, which is conveniently visualised in the **SXGRAPH** program.

In *WinGX*, **SUPERFLIP** is run from a GUI, accessed through the "Solve-SUPERFLIP" menu item. This GUI writes the input files for **SUPERFLIP** (*SUPERFLIP.INPUT*) and also for **EDMA** (*EDMA.INPUT*), and executes both programs automatically in sequence using the "Run Superflip using GUI Settings" button, as show below.



run. So if a first run of **SUPERFLIP** fails, it is entirely possible that a second (or subsequent) run will result in the structure being solved.

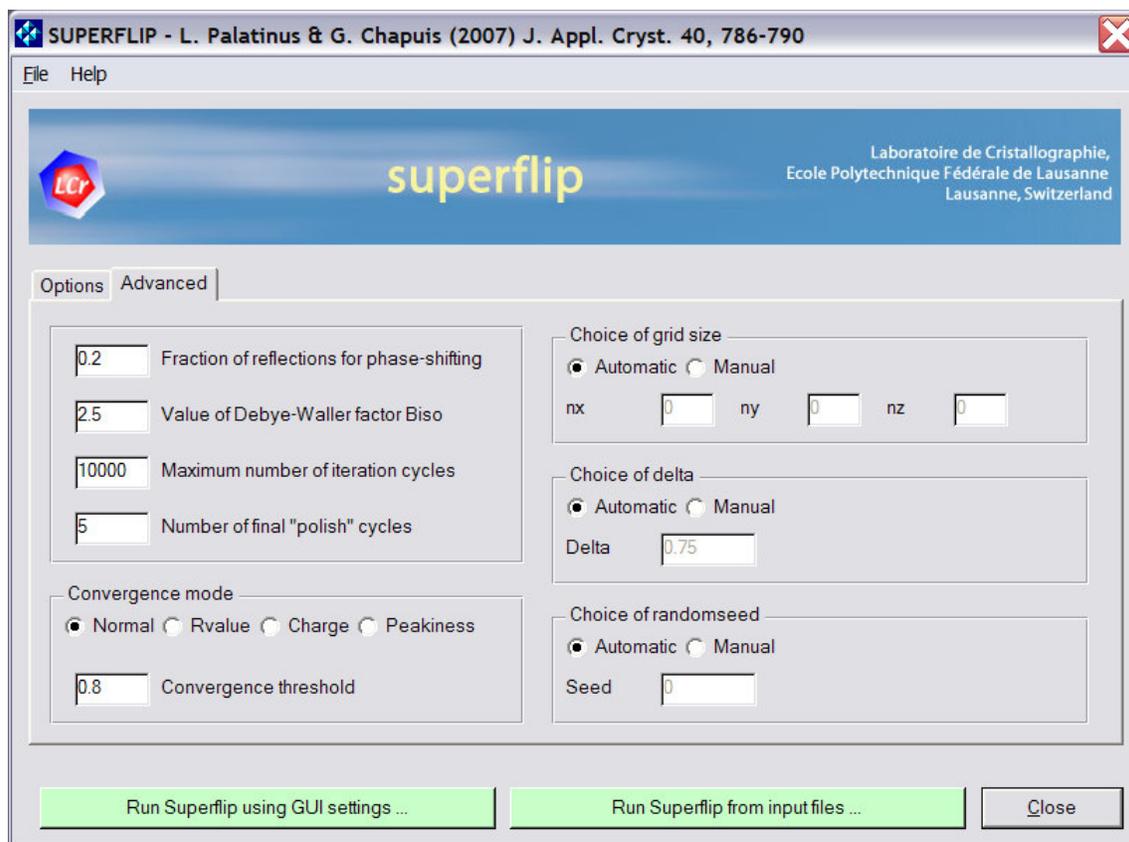
Once **SUPERFLIP** has converged, a density map is written - in the **WinGX** environment, this file is always called *SUPERFLIP.XPLOR*. If the option "Automatic interpretation of best density" is selected (the default), the map is then examined by a modified version of **EDMA** [8]. This latter program works exclusively in the background, but sends messages to the GUI, which indicate the progress. A real time resumé of the progress of both Superflip and EDMA is shown in the Progress report box (see below). A file *NAME.RES* is written containing the coordinates of the (hopefully) solved structure. This may be examined and modified by **SXGRAPH** in the normal manner. *One important point is that EDMA will, more often than not, produce a coordinate file which does NOT have the atoms in a connected residue.* To get a connected set of coordinates, just use the Model-Assemble Residues option in **SXGRAPH**.



The listing output from **SUPERFLIP/EDMA** are in the files *SUPERFLIP.LST* and *EDMA.LST*. These files and all other non-essential files will be deleted when the GUI is closed, if the "Remove all extraneous SUPERFLIP files" option is selected (the default).

For more expert users, there is a second advanced pane, which allows the user to modify some of the **SUPERFLIP** parameters (see the **SUPERFLIP** manual for details

of their meanings). It is also possible to manual edit the instruction files *SUPERFLIP.INPUT* and *EDMA.INPUT* using the "File - Edit SUPERFLIP input" and "File - Edit EDMA input" menu items and then run the program directly (by-passing the automatic rewrite of the input file), by using the "Run Superflip from input files" button.



References

1. Oszlányi, G. and Sütö, A. (2004) *Acta Cryst.* **A60**, 134-141.
2. Oszlányi, G. and Sütö, A. (2005) *Acta Cryst.* **A62**, 147-152.
3. Oszlányi, G. and Sütö, A. (2007) *Acta Cryst.* **A63**, 156-163.
4. Oszlányi, G. and Sütö, A. (2008) *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 123-134.
5. Palatinus, L & Chapuis, G. (2007) *J. Appl. Cryst.* **40**, 786-790.
6. Palatinus, L. (2004) *Acta Cryst.* **A60**, 604-610.
7. <http://superspace.epfl.ch/superflip/>
8. van Smaalen S., Palatinus L., Schneider M. (2003), *Acta Cryst.* **A59**, 459-469