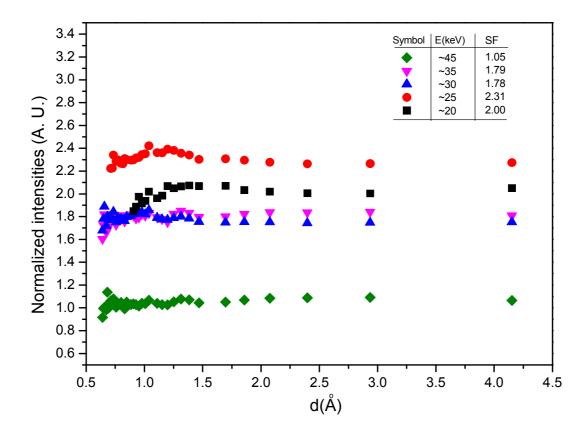
A large-area CMOS detector for high energy synchrotron powder diffraction and total scattering experiments

Paula Macarena Abdala^a, Henrik Mauroy^b and Wouter van Beek^a*

^aSwiss–Norwegian Beam Lines at ESRF, BP 220, Grenoble, 38043, France, and ^bPhysics Department, Institute for Energy Technology, P.O. Box 40, Kjeller, N-2027, Norway

Correspondence email: wouter@esrf.fr



Supplementary material

Figure S1 Integrated intensities extracted from the XPD patterns collected at different X-ray energies (\blacksquare 20, \bullet 25, \lor 30, \blacktriangle 35 and \diamond 45 keV) normalized by the intensities of the pattern collected at E~50 keV. Inset table shows the scale factor (SF) of the intensities (mean values) for the data collected at different X-ray energies (E, keV) with respect to the data collected at E~50 keV.

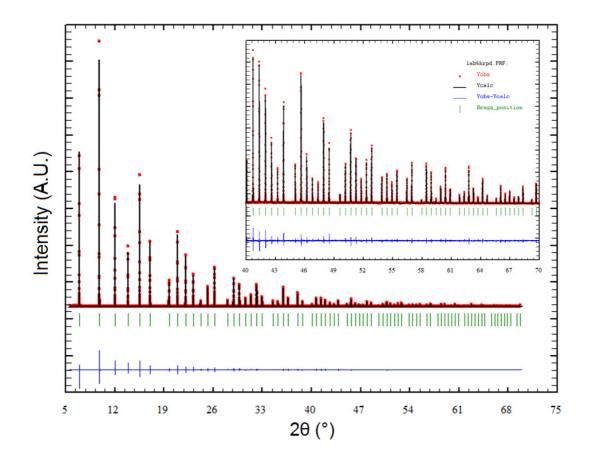


Figure S2 Rietveld refinement plot of the HRPD LaB6 data ($\lambda = 0.505411$ Å), the inset is an enlarged view of the data at high angles.

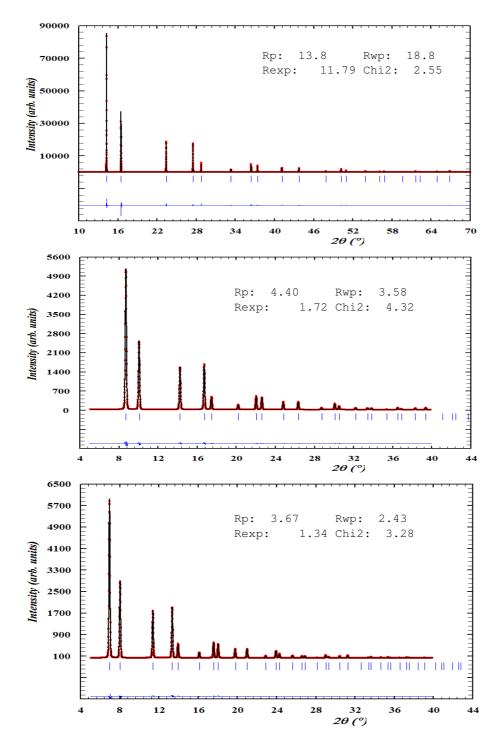


Figure S3 Rietveld refinement plots for Ni powder for a) data collected with high resolution diffractometer (λ =0.505411), b) data collected with CMOS detector (λ =0.30988), c) data collected with CMOS detector (λ =0.24720).

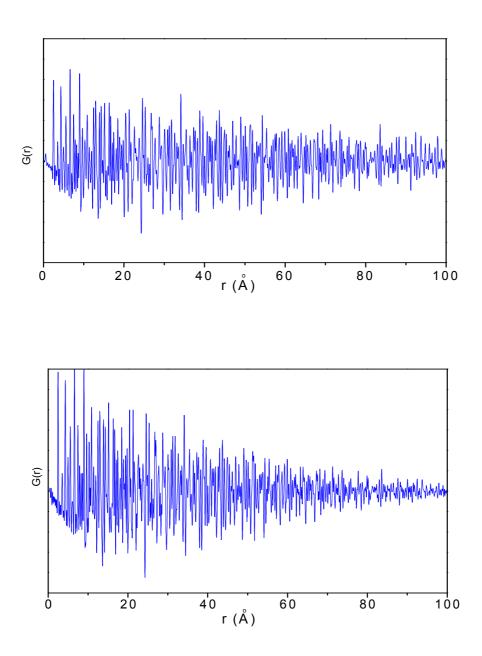


Figure S4 The experimental PDF up to r =100 Å on nickel data collected at a) λ =0.30988 and b) λ =0.24720.

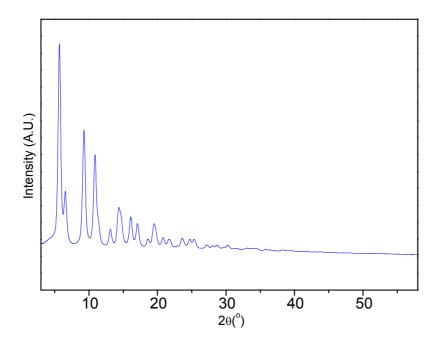


Figure S5 XPD pattern of nano-YDC (λ =0.30988 Å).

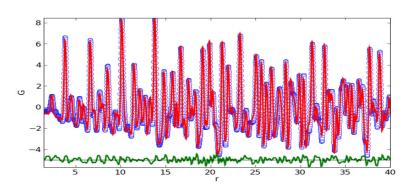


Figure S6 The experimental (empty blue dots) and the calculated PDF (solid red line) for the microcrystalline CeO₂ sample. The difference curve is shown below (solid green line).

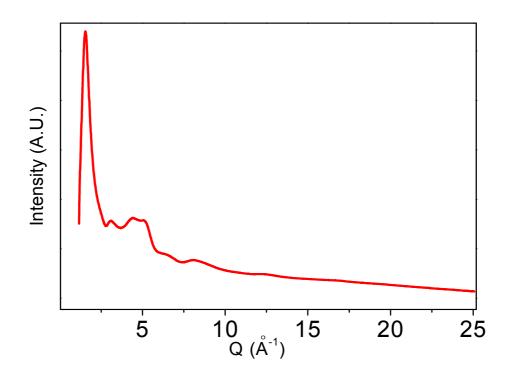


Figure S7 XPD pattern of amorphous SiO₂ (λ =0.24720 Å).