

Electronic supplementary data

Considerations on the model free shape retrieval of inorganic nanocrystals from SAXS data

MAX BURIAN,^{a,b*} GERHARD FRITZ-POPOVSKI,^a MENG HE,^{c,d} MAKSYM
V. KOVALENKO,^{c,d} OSKAR PARIS^a AND RAINER T. LECHNER^a

^a*Montanuniversitaet Leoben, Franz-Josef-Strasse 18, A-8700 Leoben Austria,*

^b*present address: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Graz University of Technology,*

*Stremayrgasse 9, A-8010 Graz Austria, ^cDepartment of Chemistry and Applied
Biosciences, ETH Zurich, Vladimir Prelog Weg 1, CH-8093 Zurich Switzerland, and*

^d*Empa - Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology,
Ueberlandstrasse 129, CH-8600, Duebendorf Switzerland. E-mail: burian@tugraz.at*

1. Overview

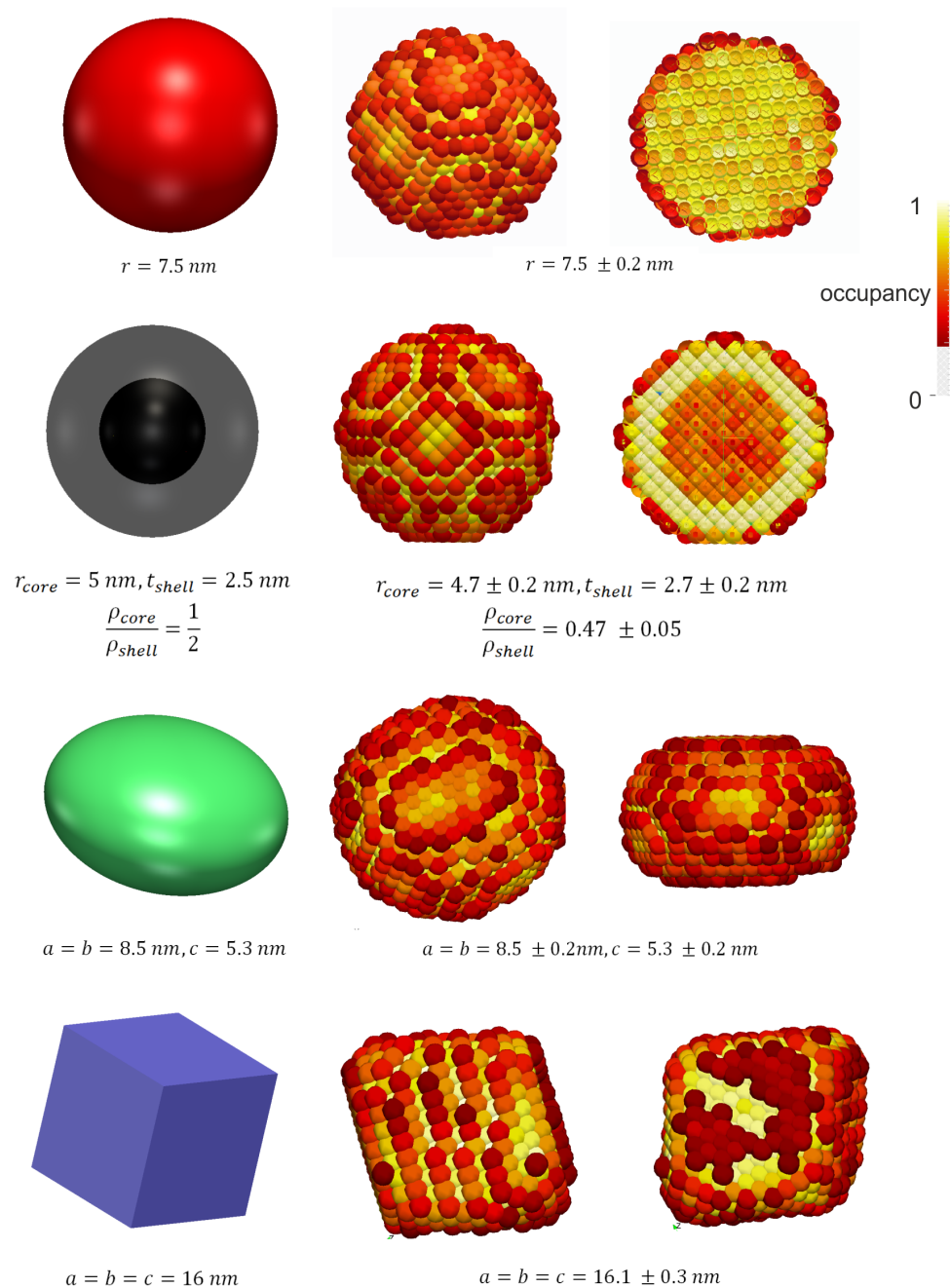


Fig. S1. Overview of the geometries presented in this work. The first left column shows the used initial shapes, the two right columns the retrieved aDAM shape models. The corresponding scattering curves can be found in Fig. S2-4. The values obtained using the aDAM evaluation methods presented in this work are shown using the suggested error with a magnitude of the dummy atom diameter.

2. Scattering Data

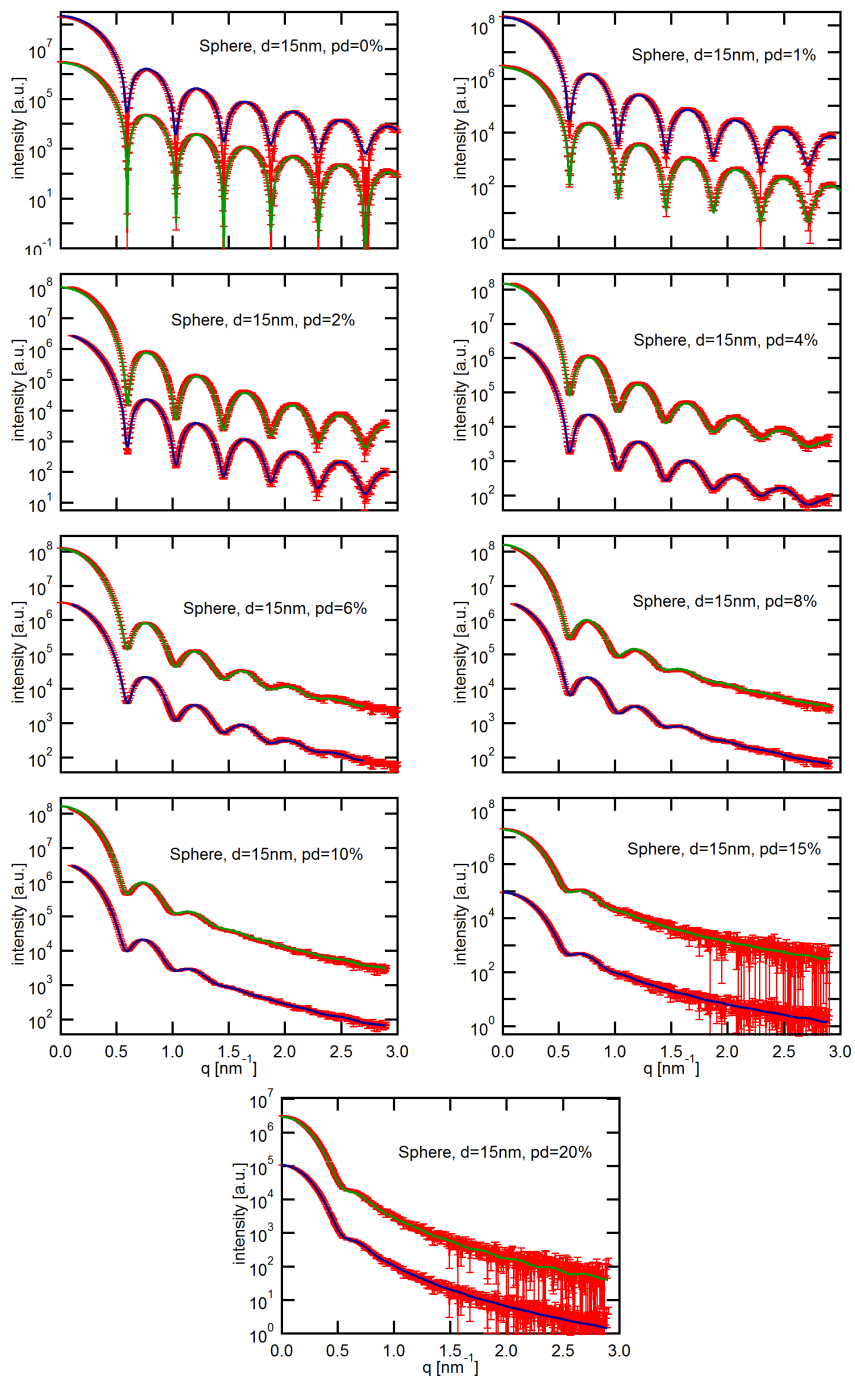


Fig. S2. Scattering data used for the computation of the aDAMs regarding the investigation of polydisperse spheres. The computed initial scattering curves (red), the $p(r)$ obtained from GNOM (green) as well as the averaged DAMMIN fits (blue) are shown.

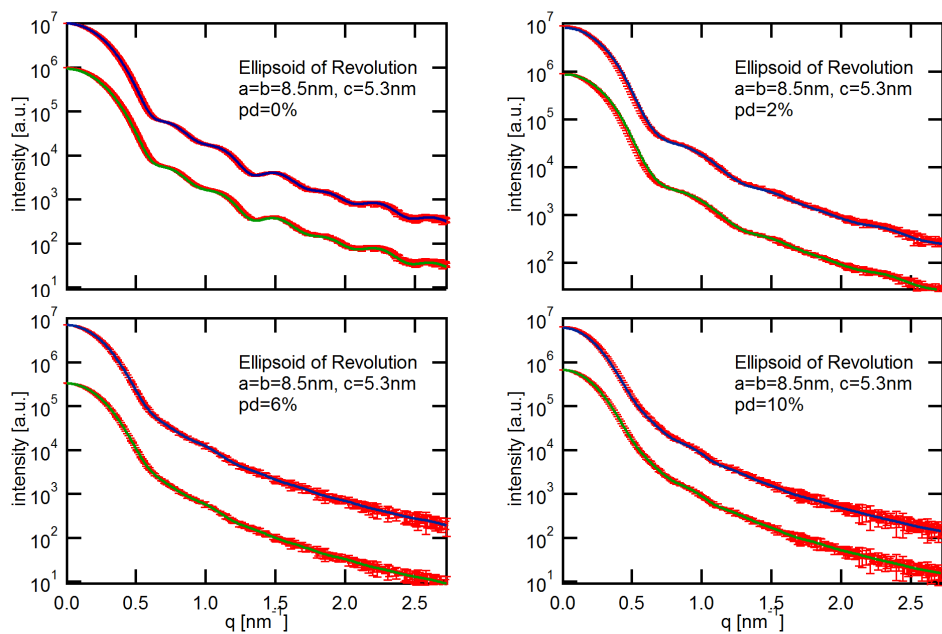


Fig. S3. Scattering data used for the computation of the aDAMs regarding the investigation of polydisperse ellipsoids of revolution. The computed initial scattering curves (red), the $p(r)$ obtained from GNOM (green) as well as the averaged DAMMIN fits (blue) are shown.

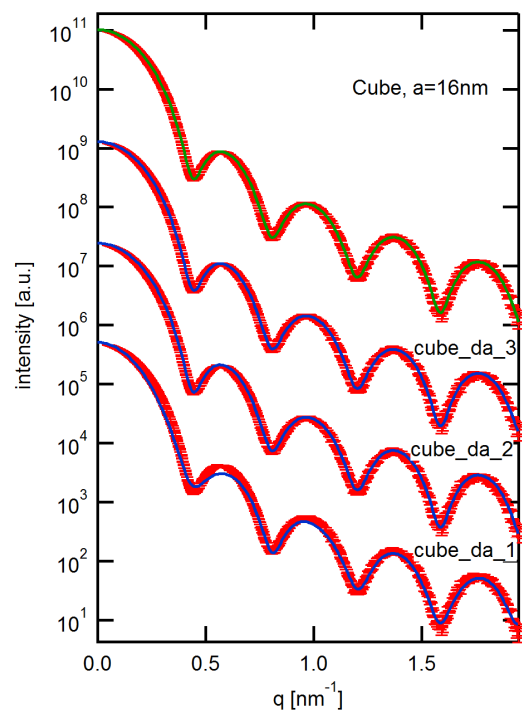


Fig. S4. Scattering data used for the computation of the aDAMs regarding the investigation of effects of decreasing numbers of DAs. The simulations cube_da_1, cube_da_2 and cube_da_3 correspond to 2988, 5594 and 8853 DAs in the initial search volume, respectively. The computed initial scattering curves (red), the $p(r)$ obtained from GNOM (green) as well as the averaged DAMMIN fits (blue) are shown.

3. Normalized Spatial Discrepancy (NSD)

Table S1. Average NSD values from the DAMAVER procedure of all averaged dummy atom models (aDAMs) shown in this work, whereas for every aDAM 10 independent dummy atom models (DAMs) were used. In the case of spheres and ellipsoids of revolution, σ represents the standard deviation of the Gaussian size distributions used to smear the system. Also the effects of varying numbers of Shannon channels (SCs) and dummy atoms (DAs) are shown.

σ [%]	sphere	σ [%]	ellipsoid	SCs	core shell		cube
	NSD		NSD		NSD	DA	NSD
0	0.493±0.003	0	0.490±0.006	20	0.463±0.006	8853	0.444±0.010
1	0.481±0.002	2	0.441±0.015	15	0.472±0.004	5594	0.443±0.007
2	0.460±0.004	6	0.449±0.011	10	0.477±0.005	2988	0.540±0.010
4	0.474±0.020	10	0.452±0.007	5	0.467±0.007		
6	0.460±0.011						
8	0.459±0.004						
10	0.457±0.005						
15	0.432±0.017						
20	0.499±0.015						

Table S2. NSD values of averaged dummy atom models (aDAMs) from polydisperse model systems, compared to the aDAM retrieved for perfect monodispersity. The values were computed using SUPCOMB. σ represents the standard deviation of the Gaussian size distributions used to smear the system.

σ [%]	1	2	4	6	8	10	15	20
sphere	0.4493	0.4441	0.4584	0.4731	0.4814	0.5033	0.8095	0.8840
ellipsoid		0.4815		0.4960		0.6165		