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Supporting information for article:

Nanoscale imaging of shale fragments with coherent X-ray diffraction

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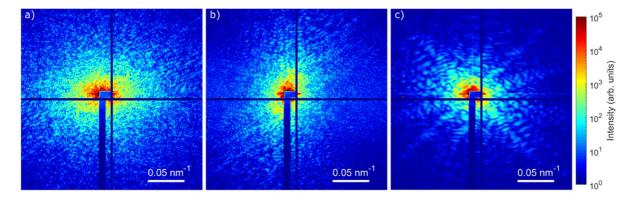


Figure S1 Representative far-field diffraction patterns for : (a) sample 1 corresponding to sample size of $\sim 5 \mu m$, (b) sample 2 with size of $\sim 3 \mu m$ and (c) sample 3 with a size of $\sim 2 \mu m$. Sample 1 has the strongest scattering signal and smallest speckle size while in sample 3 the scattered signal is weak and the speckle sizes are biggest.

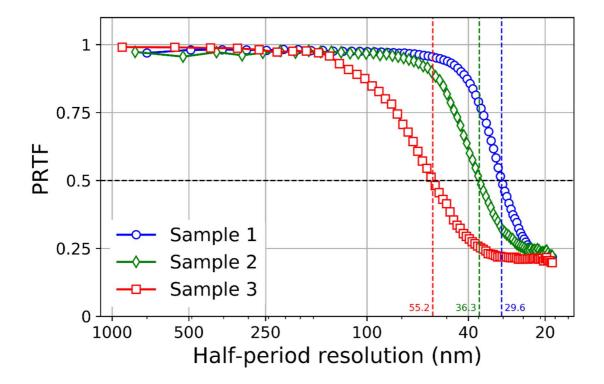


Figure S2 PRTF evaluated from the iterative phase retrieval process for samples 1-3. The positions used to estimate the spatial resolution are shown with dotted lines.

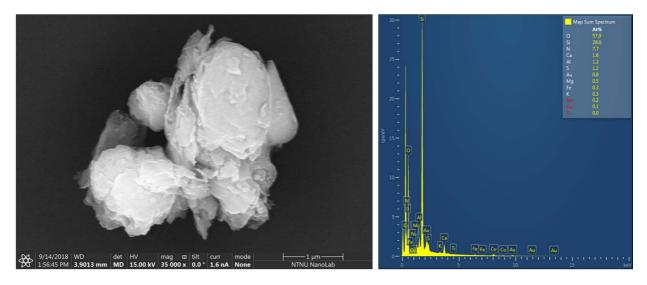


Figure S3 SEM image and the corresponding EDS spectrum for a \sim 4 μ m shale fragment.

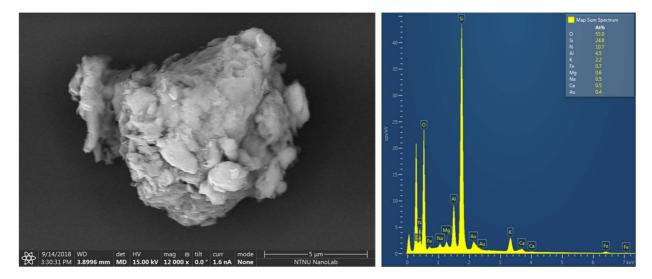


Figure S4 SEM image and the corresponding EDS spectrum for a $\sim 10 \mu m$ shale fragment.

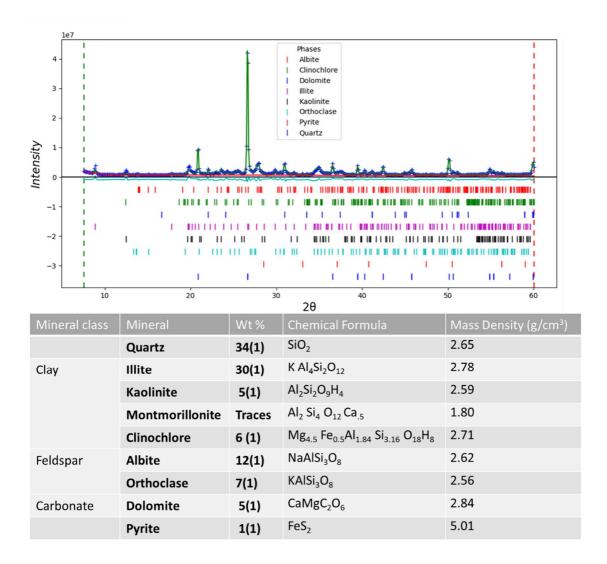


Figure S5 Rietveld refinement plot (top) and the corresponding phase analyses for a bulk sample of PS1. The powder diffraction data was collected at the ESRF ID15A beamline.

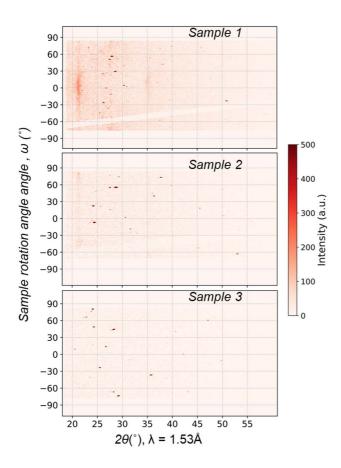


Figure S6 WAXD datasets for samples 1-3 with the sample rotation angle ω (°) plotted as function of 2θ (°).

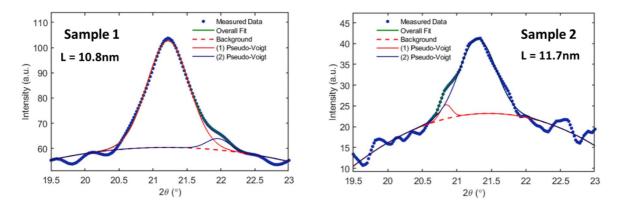


Figure S7 Crystallite size (*L*) corresponding to the quartz 100 peak at $2\theta \approx 21.19^\circ$. Fitting of the peak was done in LIPRAS (Web Page: https://github.com/SneakySnail/LIPRAS) using a pseudo-Voigt peak profile. Peak position and FWHM obtained from the fitting were used in the Scherrer formula to estimate the crystal size.

Movie S1-S3 3D isosurface view for samples 1-3 respectively with the high-density regions (pyrite minerals) shown in yellow within the transparent quartz-clay matrix.