



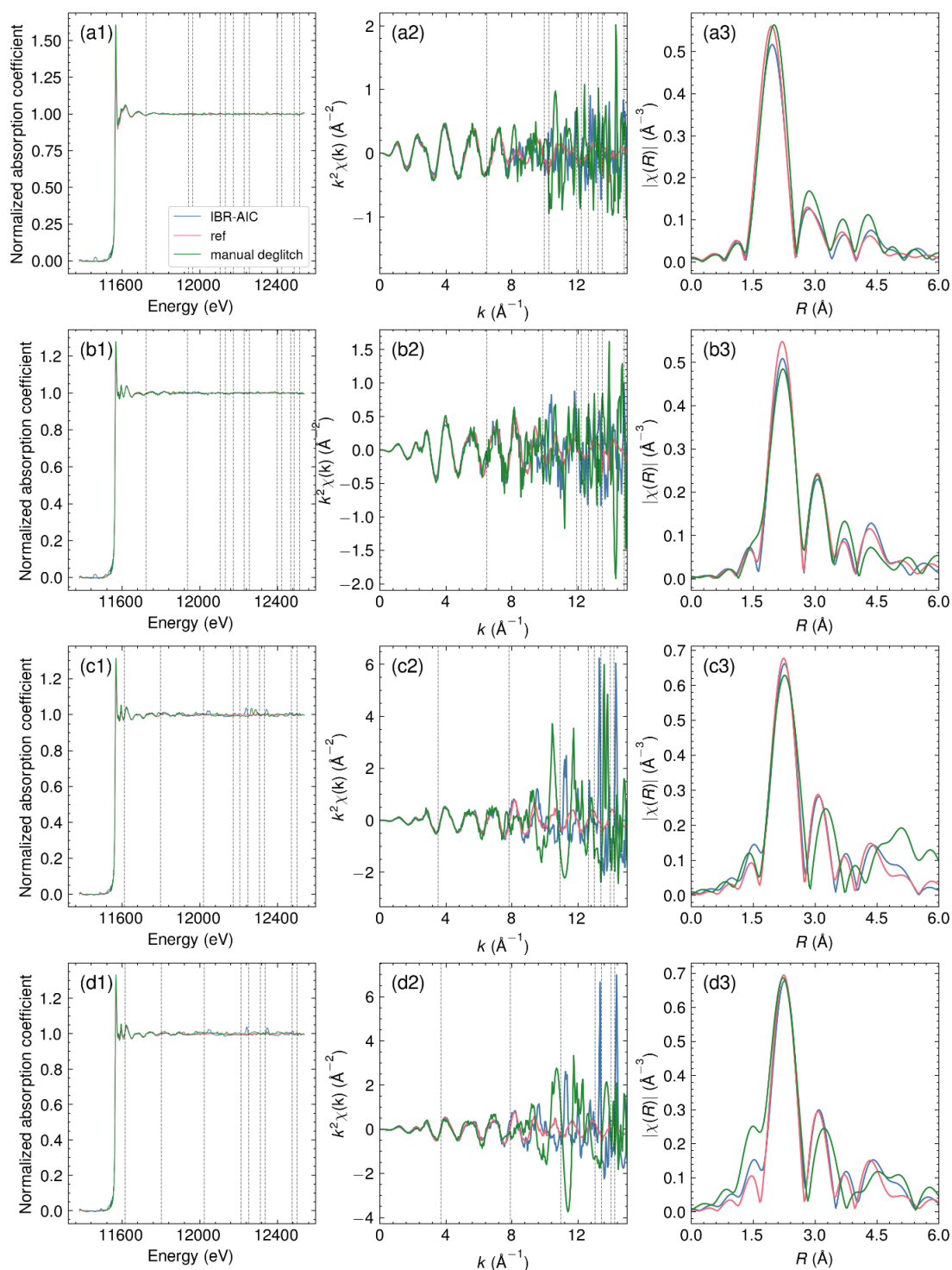
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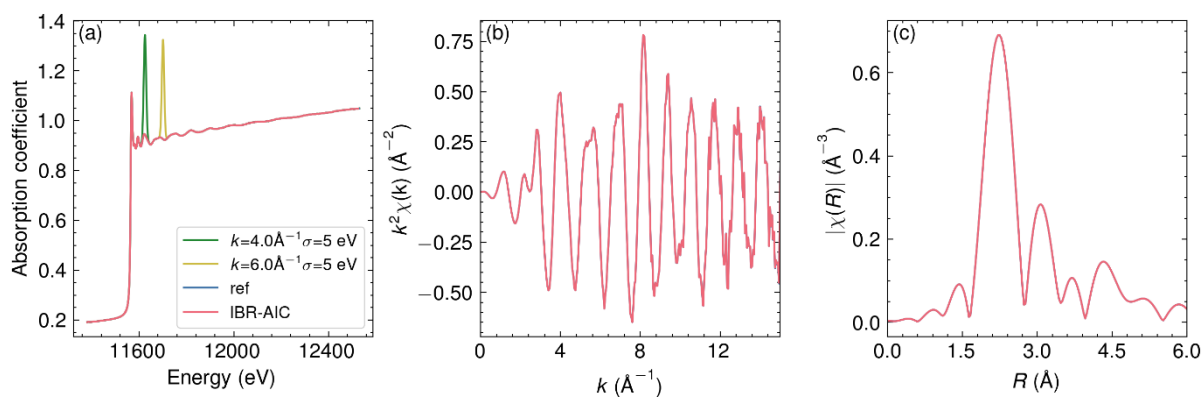
**Supporting information for article:**

**Iterative Bragg Peak Removal on X-ray Absorption Spectra with Automatic Intensity Correction**

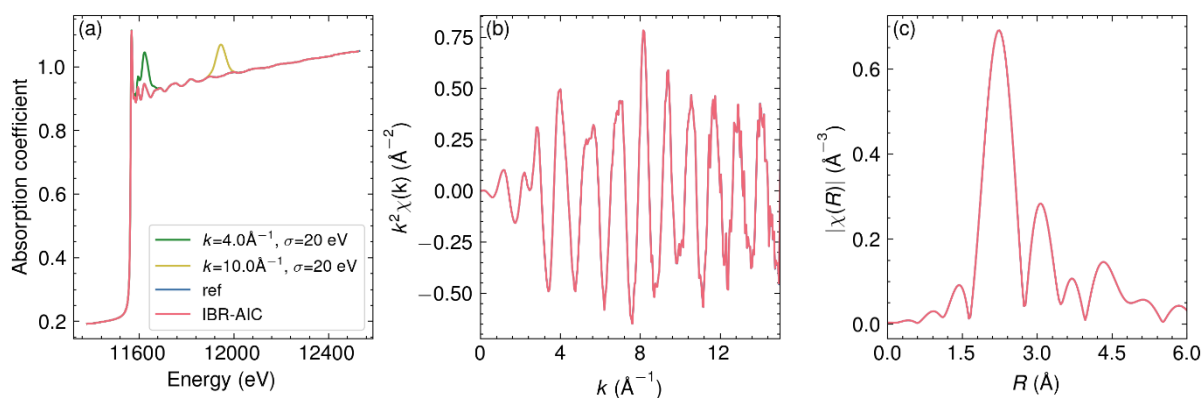
**Anatoly, Ryuichi Shimogawa, Nicholas Marcella, Christopher R. O'Connor, Taek-Seung Kim, Christian Reece, Igor Lubomirsky and Anatoly I. Frenkel**



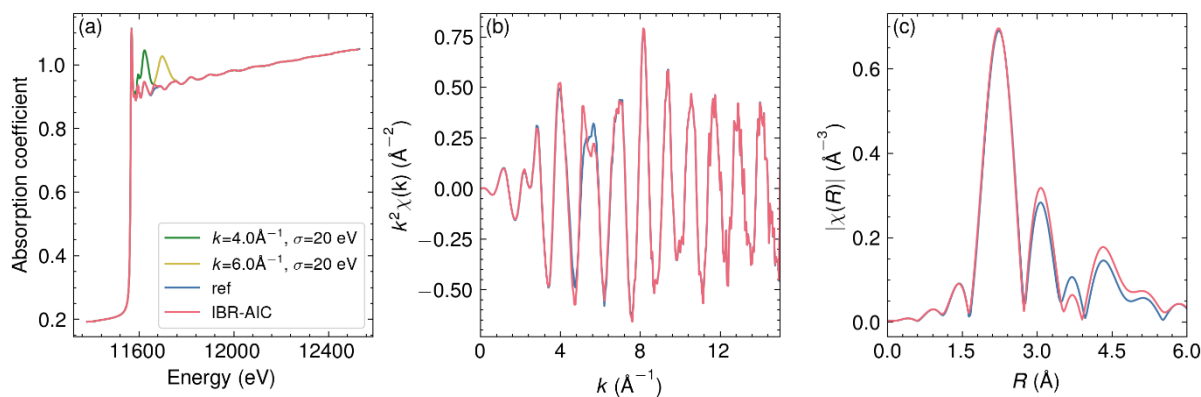
**Figure S1** Comparison of the deglitched spectra by IBR-AIC, and manual deglitching of the Pt/SiO<sub>2</sub> on Al and the transmission signals obtained from the Pt/SiO<sub>2</sub> pellet under different in-situ conditions: (a) 350°C at N<sub>2</sub>, (b) 350°C at 5% H<sub>2</sub> in N<sub>2</sub>, (c) ambient temperature in N<sub>2</sub>, and (d) ambient temperature in 0.6 % CO. The data are shown in (1) energy space, (2)  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra, and (3) Fourier transform magnitude of the  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra. The  $k$ -range used for the Fourier transforms was from 2 Å<sup>-1</sup> to 8 Å<sup>-1</sup>. The dashed lines are the positions of the Bragg peaks observed in the datasets.



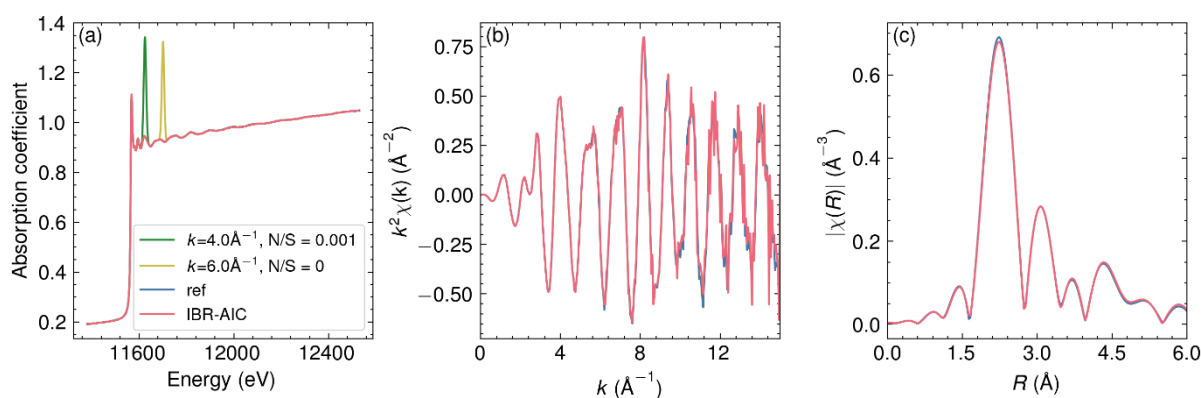
**Figure S2** Mock examples of adding artificial Bragg peaks (independent Gaussian peaks at  $k = 4.0$  and  $6.0 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ ,  $\sigma = 5 \text{ eV}$ ) to the fluorescence signal obtained in Pt/SiO<sub>2</sub> at ambient temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The original spectrum is denoted as ref. The data are shown in (1) energy space, (2)  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra, and (3) Fourier transform magnitude of the  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra. The k-range used for the Fourier transforms was from  $2 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$  to  $8 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ .



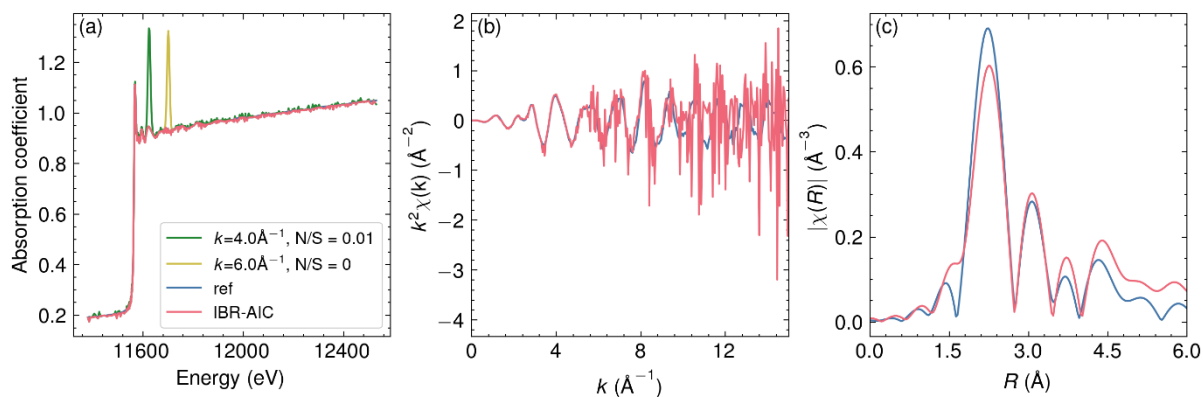
**Figure S3** Mock examples of adding artificial Bragg peaks (independent broad Gaussian peaks at  $k = 4.0$  and  $10.0 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ ,  $\sigma = 20 \text{ eV}$ ) to the fluorescence signal obtained in Pt/SiO<sub>2</sub> at ambient temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The original spectrum is denoted as ref. The data are shown in (1) energy space, (2)  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra, and (3) Fourier transform magnitude of the  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra. The k-range used for the Fourier transforms was from  $2 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$  to  $8 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ .



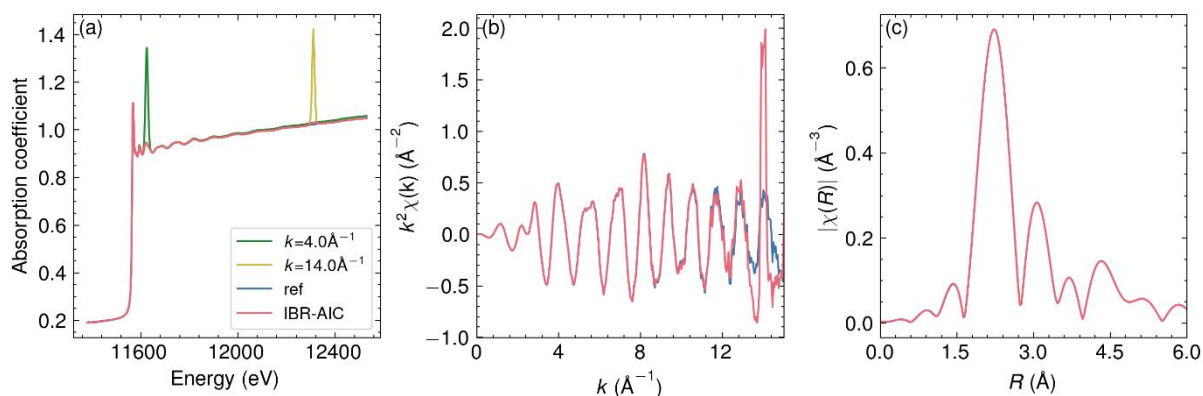
**Figure S4** Mock examples of adding artificial Bragg peaks (overlapping broad Gaussian peaks at  $k = 4.0$  and  $6.0 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ ,  $\sigma = 20 \text{ eV}$ ) to the fluorescence signal obtained in Pt/SiO<sub>2</sub> at ambient temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The original spectrum is denoted as ref. The data are shown in (1) energy space, (2)  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra, and (3) Fourier transform magnitude of the  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra. The  $k$ -range used for the Fourier transforms was from  $2 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$  to  $8 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ .



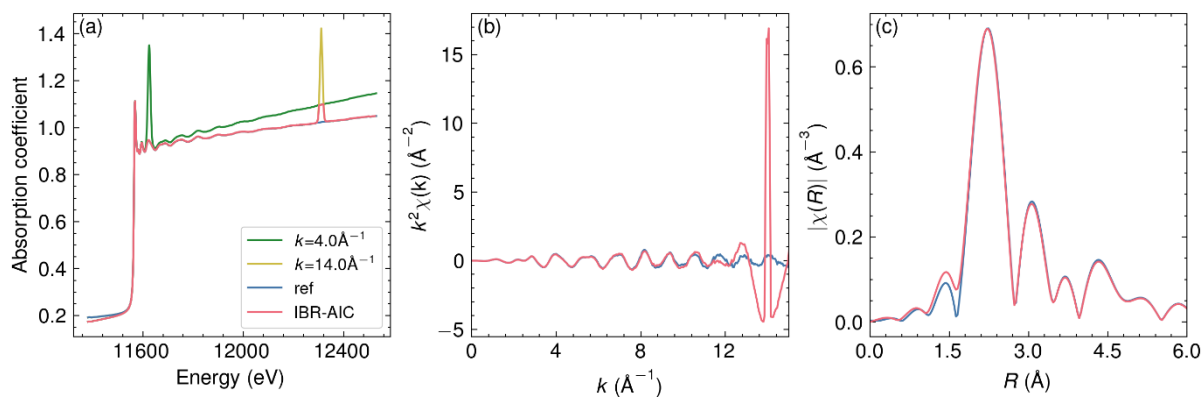
**Figure S5** Mock examples of adding artificial noise (Normal distribution with  $\sigma = 0.001 \times$  edge step, noise to signal (N/S) ratio of 0.001) to the fluorescence signal obtained in Pt/SiO<sub>2</sub> at ambient temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The original spectrum is denoted as ref. The data are shown in (1) energy space, (2)  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra, and (3) Fourier transform magnitude of the  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra. The  $k$ -range used for the Fourier transforms was from  $2 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$  to  $8 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ .



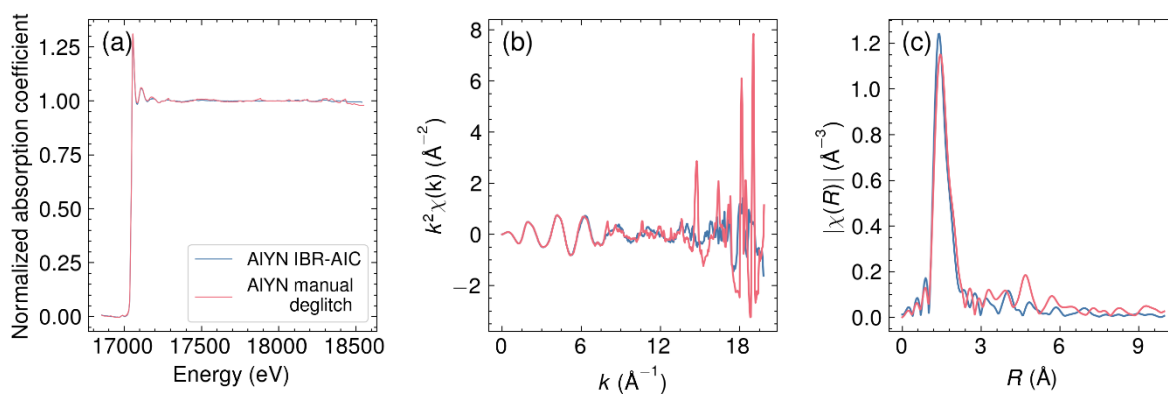
**Figure S6** Mock examples of adding artificial noise (Normal distribution with  $\sigma = 0.01 \times$  edge step, noise to signal (N/S) ratio of 0.01) to the fluorescence signal obtained in Pt/SiO<sub>2</sub> at ambient temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The original spectrum is denoted as ref. The data are shown in (1) energy space, (2)  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra, and (3) Fourier transform magnitude of the  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra. The  $k$ -range used for the Fourier transforms was from  $2\text{\AA}^{-1}$  to  $8\text{\AA}^{-1}$ .



**Figure S7** Mock examples of adding artificial non-linearity ( $\mu = \mu + 0.0001 \times (\text{Energy} - e0)$ ) to the fluorescence signal obtained in Pt/SiO<sub>2</sub> at ambient temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The original spectrum is denoted as ref. The data are shown in (1) energy space, (2)  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra, and (3) Fourier transform magnitude of the  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra. The  $k$ -range used for the Fourier transforms was from  $2\text{\AA}^{-1}$  to  $8\text{\AA}^{-1}$ .



**Figure S8** Mock examples of adding artificial non-linearity ( $\mu = \mu + 0.001 \times (\text{Energy} - e_0)$ ) to the fluorescence signal obtained in Pt/SiO<sub>2</sub> at ambient temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The original spectrum is denoted as ref. The data are shown in (1) energy space, (2)  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra, and (3) Fourier transform magnitude of the  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra. The  $k$ -range used for the Fourier transforms was from 2 Å<sup>-1</sup> to 8 Å<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S9** Comparison of the IBR-AIC data with the manually deglitched data of 30° from literature (Cohen *et al.*, 2024). The XAS in (a) energy space, (b)  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra, and (c) Fourier transform magnitude of the  $k^2$ -weighted EXAFS spectra. The  $k$ -range used for the Fourier transforms was from 2 Å<sup>-1</sup> to 12 Å<sup>-1</sup>.

## References

Cohen, A., Li, J., Cohen, H., Kaplan-Ashiri, I., Khodorov, S., Wachtel, E., Lubomirsky, I., Frenkel, A. I. & Ehre, D. (2024). *ACS Applied Electronic Materials* DOI:10.1021/acsaem.3c01390.