

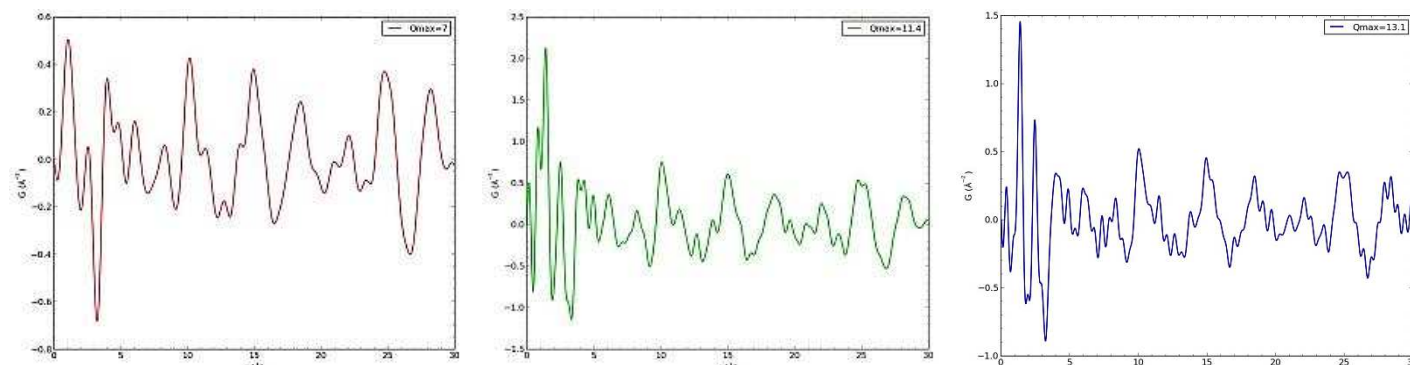
LABNOTE

INFLUENCE OF THE WAVELENGTH FOR PDF CALCULATIONS USING A STOE STADI P DIFFRACTOMETER IN TRANSMISSION MODE AND THE DECTRIS MYTHEN 1K DETECTOR

L. Fink⁽¹⁾, D. Podgorski⁽¹⁾, M.U. Schmidt⁽¹⁾ and T. Hartmann⁽²⁾⁽¹⁾ Institute of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Goethe-University Frankfurt, Germany.⁽²⁾ Stoe & Cie GmbH Darmstadt, Germany

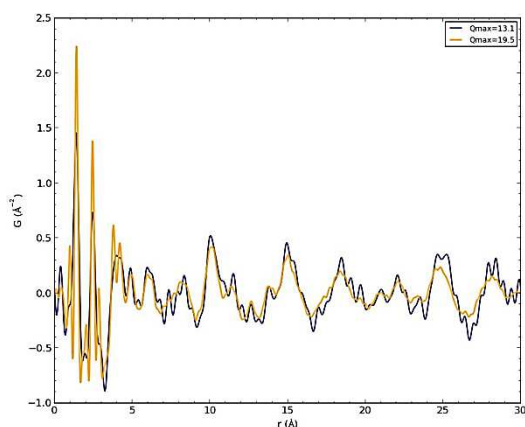
A Stoe Stadi P powder diffractometer with Ge(111) monochromator yielding pure $K_{\alpha 1}$ -radiation and the Dectris MYTHEN 1K detector has been chosen for PDF calculation experiments on Naphthalen ($C_{10}H_8$).

For Cu $K_{\alpha 1}$ -radiation the Stoe Stadi P has been equipped with a Dectris MYTHEN 1K with 320 μm , for Mo $K_{\alpha 1}$ -radiation with a MYTHEN 1K with 450 μm and for Ag $K_{\alpha 1}$ -radiation with a MYTHEN 1K with 1mm chip size. Synchrotron data has been taken at beamline X17A at NSLS Brookhaven ($\lambda=0.1839\text{\AA}$). PDF calculations calculated with PDFgetX3 [1] yield a $Q_{(obs\ max)}$ of 7.0 \AA^{-1} for Cu-, 11.4 \AA^{-1} for Mo-, 13.1 \AA^{-1} for Ag- $K_{\alpha 1}$ -radiation and 19.5 \AA^{-1} for the synchrotron.



$G(r)$ for naphthalen measured with **Cu-** (red), **Mo-** (green) and **Ag-radiation** (blue)

The direct comparison of the PDF curves of the synchrotron (yellow) and the Ag- $K_{\alpha 1}$ - experiment (blue), shows that the resolution of the Ag-data is amazingly similar!



Comparison of the **laboratory setup** (blue) and the **synchrotron experiment** (yellow)

Taking into account that $\lambda_{(synchrotron)}$ has been app. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Ag- $K_{\alpha 1}$, the measuring time (Ag-experiment 18h, synchrotron $\frac{1}{2}h$) is more than reasonable for a laboratory setup.

This makes the Stoe Stadi P with Ag-tube and Dectris MYTHEN 1K an impressive alternative to expensive synchrotron experiments.

[1] Juhas, P., Davis, T., Farrow, C.L. and Billinge, S.J.L., *J. Appl. Cryst.* (2013). **46**, 560-566.