

## Methods and Tutorials – Powder Diffraction

### Rietveld analysis

- Background material

McCusker L. B., Von Dreele R. B., Cox D. E., Louërd D. and Scardi P., “[Rietveld refinement guidelines](#)”, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, **32**, 1, 36-50 (1999).

Dinnebier R.E., Leineweber A., Evans J. S. O., “[Rietveld Refinement: Practical Powder Diffraction Analysis using TOPAS](#)” De Gruyter (2019).

Toby B. H., “[R factors in Rietveld analysis: How good is good enough?](#)”, *Powder Diffraction*, **21**, 1, 67-70 (2006).

- Tutorials and Manuals:

*Data reduction*

[Data Reduction](#) (POWGEN data)

[Accessing autoreduced data and combining data](#) (HB-2A data)

(OLD WAY NO LONGER SUPPORTED: [Data reduction instructions](#))

Instruction videos for [Powder data reduction](#). (HB-2C data)

Manuals for [Powder data reduction](#). (HB-2C data)

*Data Analysis*

Modern Methods in Rietveld Refinement and Structural Analysis School (Exercises on refining X-ray and neutron data): <https://sites.google.com/a/stonybrook.edu/mmrrsa-portal/past>

**TOPAS** [http://community.dur.ac.uk/john.evans/ta\\_tutorials/TA-Tutorials.html](http://community.dur.ac.uk/john.evans/ta_tutorials/TA-Tutorials.html) John Evans’

Topas tutorial webpage

(POWGEN data)

**Mantid** [Mantid Tutorial - Finding Structural Change from Event Data](#) Peter Peterson

**FullProf** [Fullprof refinement example](#)

**GSAS & EXPGUI** [GSAS/EXPGUI refinement example](#)

**GSAS-II** [GSAS-II joint X-ray/neutron refinement using 11BM and POWGEN data](#)

**TOPAS** [TOPAS refinement example](#)

(NOMAD data)

**FullProf** [Fitting-Data-in-Fullprof](#)

**GSAS & EXPGUI** [Fitting-Data-in-GSAS](#)

**GSAS-II** [Fitting-Data-GSAS-II](#)

**TOPAS** [Fitting-Data-in-TOPAS](#)

**JANA2006** [Fitting-Data-in-JANA2006-Bank4](#) [Fitting Data-in-Jana2006-Fourbanks](#)

(HB-2A data)

**FullProf** [Rietveld Refinement of HB-2A Data Using FullProf Software](#)

- Software

**TOPAS** <http://www.topas-academic.net/>

TOPAS-Academic is a Windows based general non-linear least squares system driven by a scripting language. A Rietveld program for laboratory x-ray diffraction, synchrotron, single crystal, and neutron fixed wavelength and TOF data.

**GSAS II** <https://subversion.xray.aps.anl.gov/trac/pyGSAS>

Python project for determination of crystal structures using both powder and single-crystal diffraction with extensive visualization capabilities.

**FullProf** <https://www.ill.eu/sites/fullprof/>

Crystallographic programs *mainly* developed for Rietveld analysis of neutron (constant wavelength, time of flight, nuclear and magnetic scattering) or X-ray powder diffraction data collected at constant or variable step in scattering angle  $2\theta$ .

**JANA** <http://jana.fzu.cz/>

Crystallographic Computing System for Standard and Modulated Structures.

Structure solution and refinement of powder and crystal / magnetic structures (CW and TOF neutron).

**GSAS & EXPGUI** <https://www.ncnr.nist.gov/xtal/software/downloads.html>

Software package to fit structural models to x-ray and neutron diffraction data. It can be used with both single-crystal and powder diffraction data (Rietveld analysis). EXPGUI is a Graphical user interface to GSAS.

Notes - FullProf and GSAS & GSAS-II are Rietveld refinement packages for determination of nuclear and magnetic structures as well as other kind of materials.

## **Total scattering analysis**

- Background material:

Egami T., Billinge S. J. L., “[Underneath the Bragg Peaks: structural analysis of complex materials](#)”, Pergamon Press Elsevier, Oxford, England, 2003 (book).

Neder R., Proffen T., “[Diffuse Scattering and Defect Structure Simulation](#)”, Oxford University Press, 2008 (book).

Billinge S. J. L., Levin I., “[The Problem with Determining Atomic Structure at the Nanoscale](#)”, *Science*, **361**, 561-565 (2007).

Billinge S. J. L., “[The rise of the X-ray atomic pair distribution function method: A series of fortunate events](#)”, *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A Mathematical, Physical and engineering sciences*, **377**, 2147, (2019).

Tucker M. G., Keen D. A., Dove M. T., Goodwin A. L., Hui Q., “[RMCPProfile: reverse Monte Carlo for polycrystalline materials](#)”, *Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter*, **19**, 33, 335218 (2007).

Keen D. A., Goodwin A. L., “[The crystallography of correlated disorder](#)”, *Nature*, **521**, 303–309 (2015).

Keen D. A., “[Total scattering and the pair distribution function in crystallography](#)”, *Crystallography Reviews*, **26**, 3, 141–199 (2020).

Keen D. A., “[A comparison of various commonly used correlation functions for describing total scattering](#)”, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, **34**, 2, 172–177 (2001).

Peterson P. F., Olds D., McDonnell M. T., Page K., “[Illustrated formalisms for total scattering data: a guide for new practitioners](#)”, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, **54**, 1, 317–332 (2021).

Playford H. Y., Owen L. R., Levin I., Tucker M. G., “[New insights into complex materials using Reverse Monte Carlo modeling](#)”, *Annual Review of Materials Research*, **44**, 429-449 (2014).

Petkov V., “[Nanostructure by high-energy X-ray diffraction](#)”, *Materials Today*, **11**, 11, 28–38 (2008).

Proffen T., “[Analysis of disordered materials using total scattering and the atomic pair distribution function](#)”, *Reviews in Mineralogy and Geochemistry*, **63**, 255–274 (2006).

Proffen T., Billinge S. J. L., Egami T., Louca D., “[Structural analysis of complex materials using the atomic pair distribution function - A practical guide](#)”, *Zeitschrift fur Kristallographie*, **218**, 2, 132–143 (2003).

Olds D., Saunders C. N., Peters M., Proffen T., Neuefeind J. N., Page K., “[Precise implications of real-space PDF modeling from effects intrinsic to modern time of flight neutron diffractometers](#)”, *Acta Crystallographica Section A*, **74**, 293-307 (2018).

Olds D., Wang H. W., Page K., “[DShaper: An approach for handling missing low-Q data in pair distribution function analysis of nanostructured systems](#)”, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, **48**, 1651–1659 (2015).

- **Tutorials and Manuals:**

- [Fourier Information](#) (NOMAD data)

- Data Reduction*

- (NOMAD data)

- Addie** [How to Post Process Data with Addie](#)

- Addie** [How to View Bragg Patterns with Addie](#)

- Addie** [How to View and Analyze Total Scattering Patterns with ADDIE](#)

- [Data Reduction Manuals](#) (NOMAD data)

- [Data Reduction](#) (POWGEN data)

- Data Analysis*

- TOPAS** [PDF Fitting of SnO<sub>2</sub> and SnO<sub>2</sub>/MoO<sub>3</sub> mixture](#) John Evans' Topas tutorial webpage

- PDFgui** [Fitting-Data-in-PDFgui](#) (NOMAD data)

- 2019 PDFgui tutorials [here](#)

- DiffPy** [Fitting-Data-in-DiffPy-CMI](#) (NOMAD data)

- ADD2019 DiffPy-CMI workshop materials: <https://github.com/diffpy/add2019-diffpy-cmi>

- RMCPProfile:** (<http://www.rmcpfile.org/Tutorial>)

- Software

**PDFgui** <https://www.diffpy.org/products/pdfgui.html>

Small box modeling

PDFgui is a convenient and easy to use graphical front end for the PDFfit2 refinement program. It is capable of full-profile fitting of the atomic pair distribution function (PDF) derived from x-ray or neutron diffraction data. It comes with built in graphical and structure visualization capabilities.

**Topas Academic** <http://www.topas-academic.net/>

**RMCPProfile** [www.rmcpfile.org](http://www.rmcpfile.org)

Big box modeling

Reverse Monte Carlo (RMC) for crystalline and disordered materials. This version of RMC can determine the local structure of crystalline materials while still being capable of analyzing disordered systems.

**DISCUS/DIFFEV** <https://github.com/tproffen/DiffuseCode/releases>

Multi-level/ Complex Modeling

<http://tproffen.github.io/DiffuseCode/>

**Addie** <https://github.com/neutrons/addie>

ADDIE stands for **AD**vanced **DI**ffraction **E**nvironment, a data reduction application for total scattering powder diffraction data.

**Diffpy** <http://www.diffpy.org/>

DiffPy - Atomic Structure Analysis in Python

Free and open-source software project to provide python software for diffraction analysis and the study of the atomic structure of materials.

**fullRMC** <https://bachiraoun.github.io/fullrmc/>

fullrmc which stands for **FU**ndamental **L**ibrary **L**anguage for **R**everse **M**onte **C**arlo is different than traditional RMC but a stochastic modelling method to solve an inverse problem whereby an atomic/molecular model is adjusted until its atoms position have the greatest consistency with a set of experimental data.

**DISSOLVE** <https://github.com/disorderedmaterials/dissolve>

A simulation tool for the interrogation of neutron scattering data, typically total neutron scattering data. It builds on the techniques established in the Empirical Potential Structure Refinement (EPSR) method by Soper.