

XRD (x-ray diffraction)

XRD (x-ray diffraction) is used to determine the crystal structures present in a sample, such as oxides, carbonates and metallic structures. It does not give quantitative results, and so if there is a range of structures present it is not possible to determine which is predominant.

The XRD sample is prepared and analysed using standard techniques. XRD results are provided in the form of a list of structures (phases) detected in the sample with a plot of the diffraction pattern.