

## Supporting Information:

# Investigation of a Metallic Green Tara Buddhist Statue using Neutron Tomography and Multi-Techniques



Fig. S1: A Bhaisajyaguru (Medicine Buddhist) statue with its bottom cover missing, housed in Guangdong Museum. Scripture scrolls and a wooden stick both wrapped with fabrics are present inside the cavity.

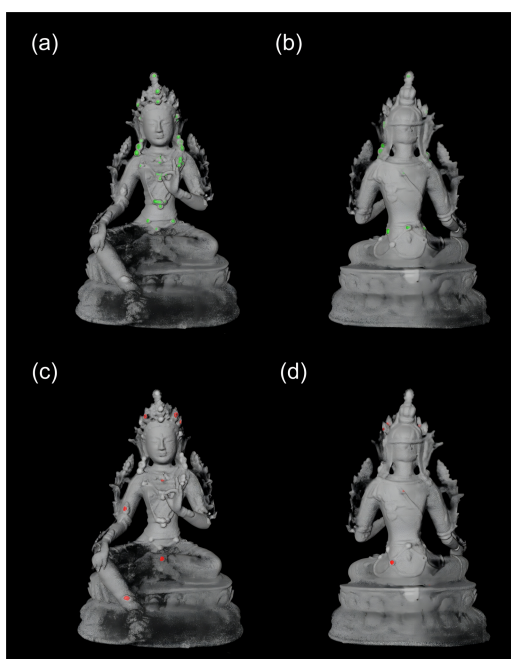


Fig. S2: Neutron CT results: 3D rendered images of (a, b) external gems and (c, d) embedded “pits”. Green represents external gems; red represents the inlaid pits. The statue is shown as a semi-transparent gray volume via 3D rendering; the gems and pits are coloured after segmentation.

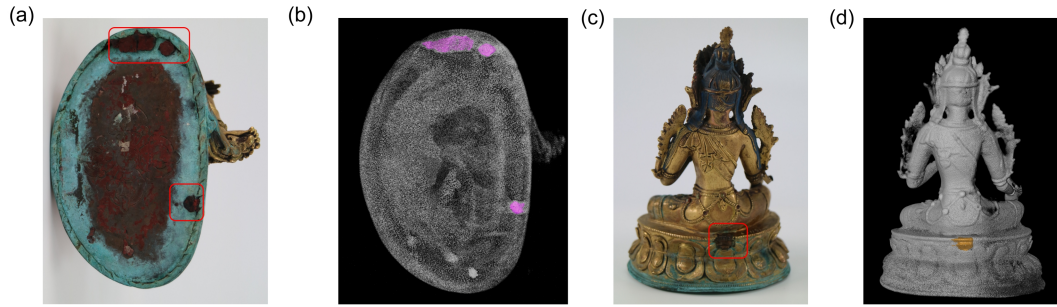


Fig. S3: (a) Photo and (b) neutron CT results of bottom view of the statue; (c) photo and (d) neutron CT results of back view of the statue. Pink indicates lacquer fragments at bottom, brown denotes organic materials used in a past restoration. The statue is displayed as a semi-transparent gray volume via 3D rendering; pink and brown are coloured after segmentation.

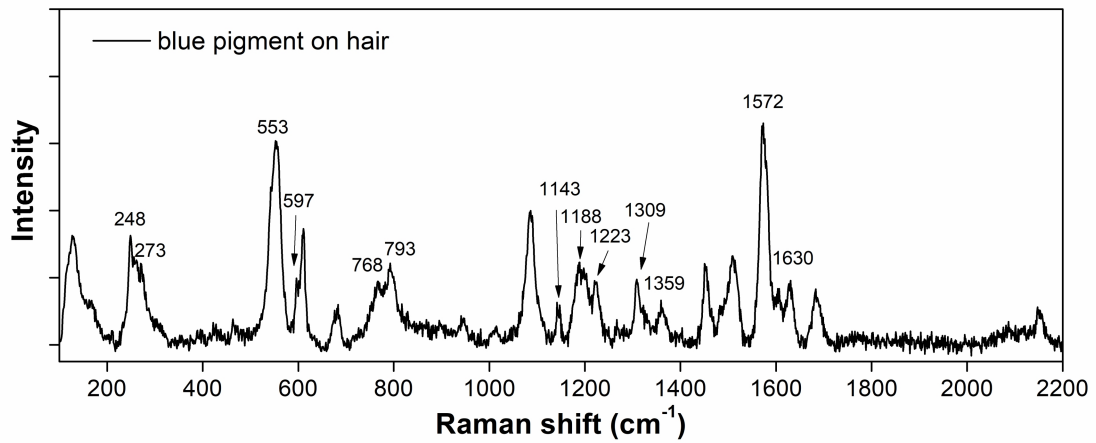


Fig. S4: Raman spectrum of the blue pigment on the hair.

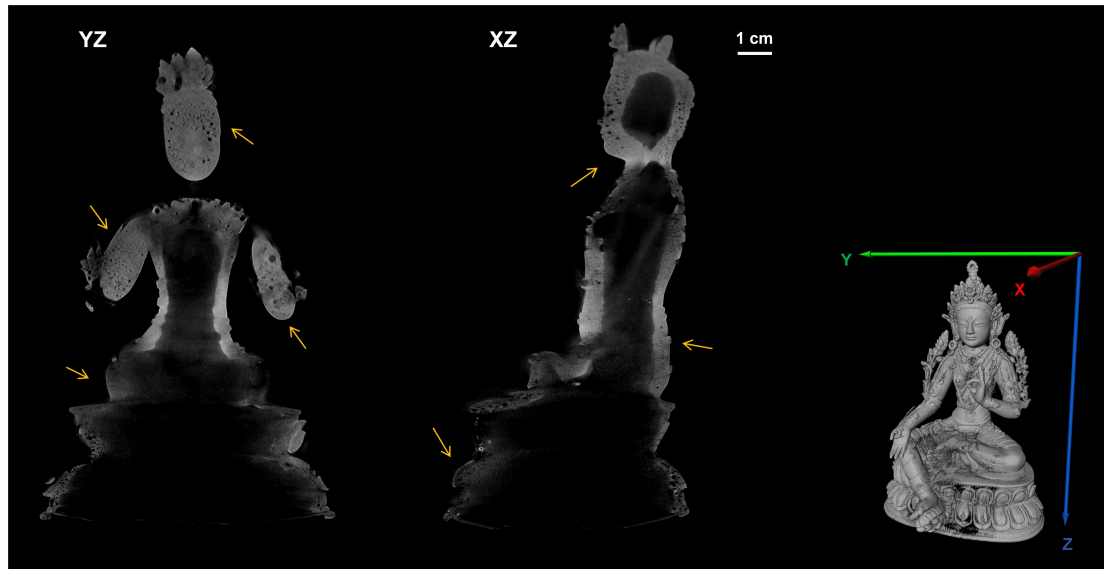


Fig. S5: X-ray CT results. The orange arrows point to the residual gilding layer.

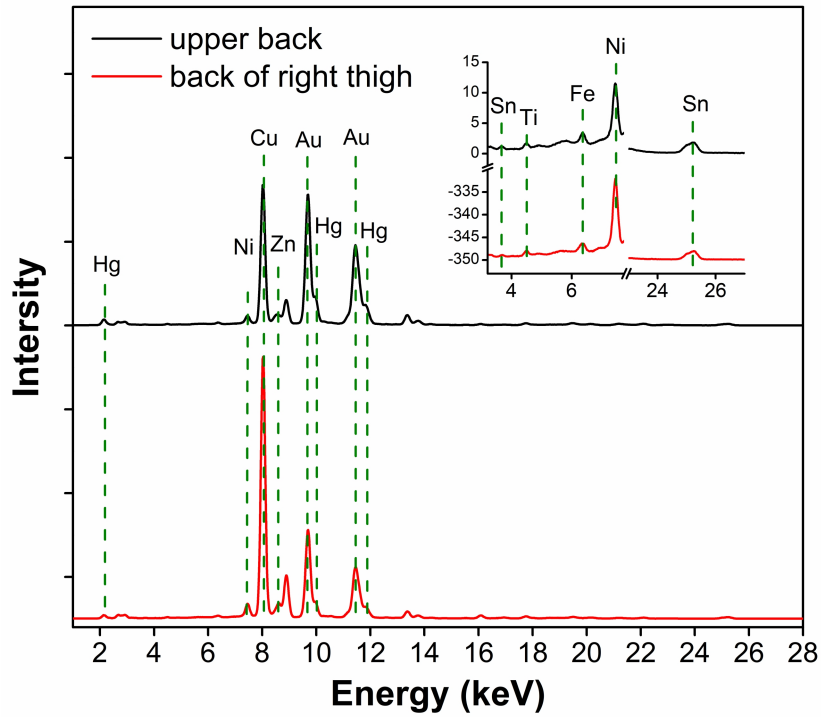


Fig. S6: XRF spectra of the upper back and the back of the right thigh of the statue.

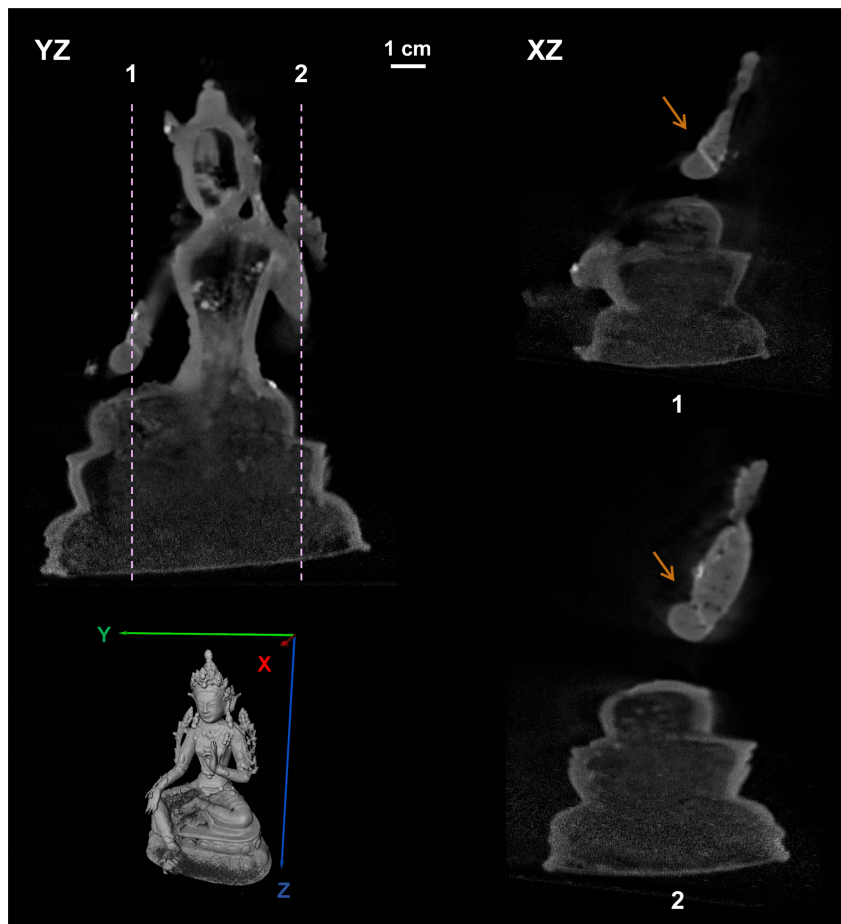


Fig. S7: Neutron CT results. The orange arrows point to brighter linear features in the elbows.

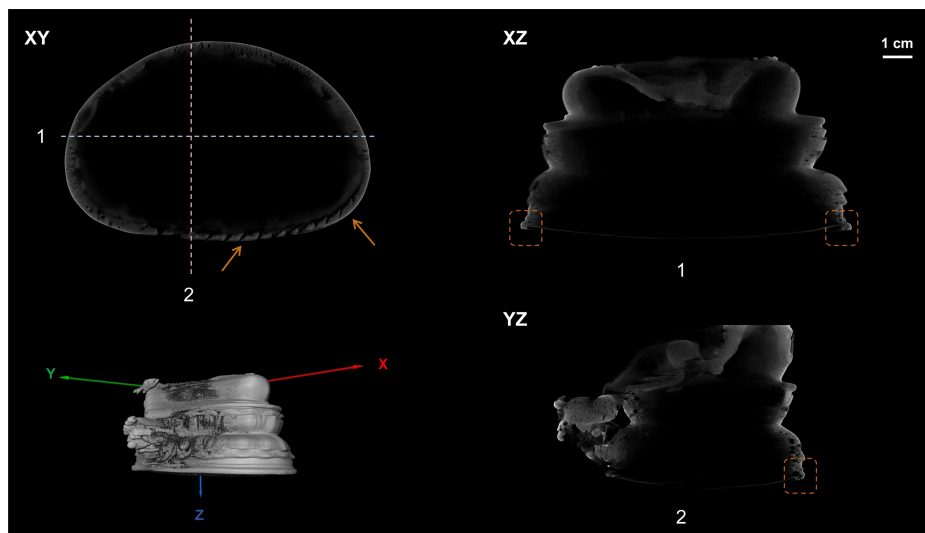


Fig. S8: X-ray CT results of the lotus pedestal. The orange arrows point to burrs; the orange dashed squares highlight the area in which the bottom cover is secured by these burrs.

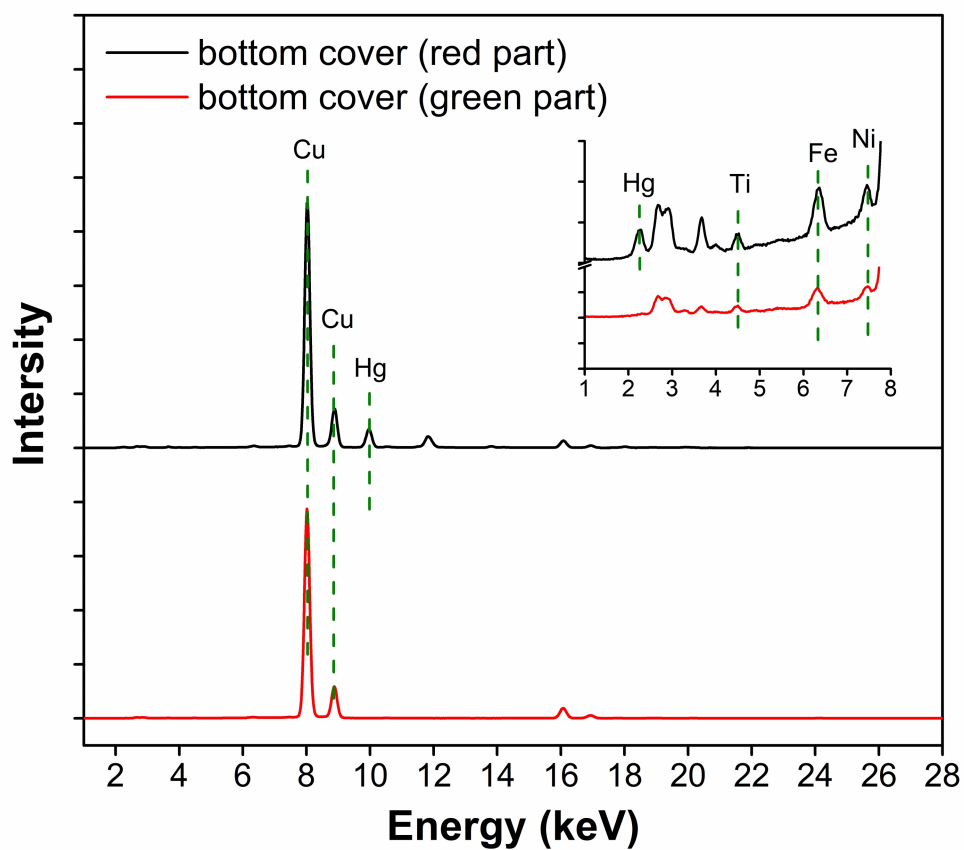


Fig. S9: XRF results of the bottom cover.

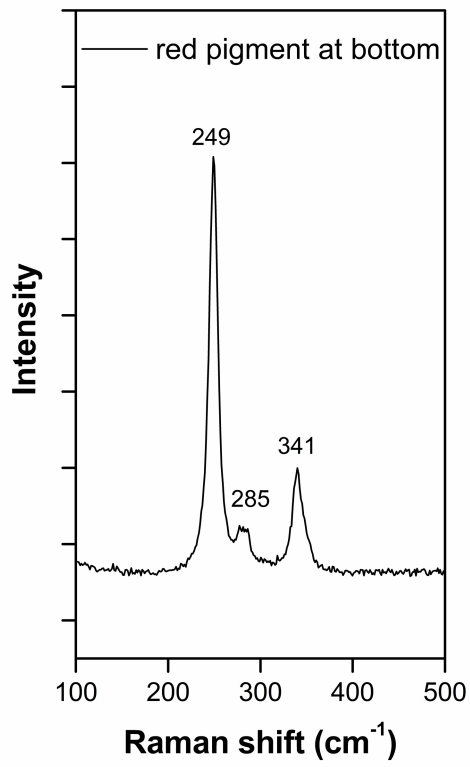


Fig. S10: Raman spectrum of red pigment at the bottom of the pedestal.