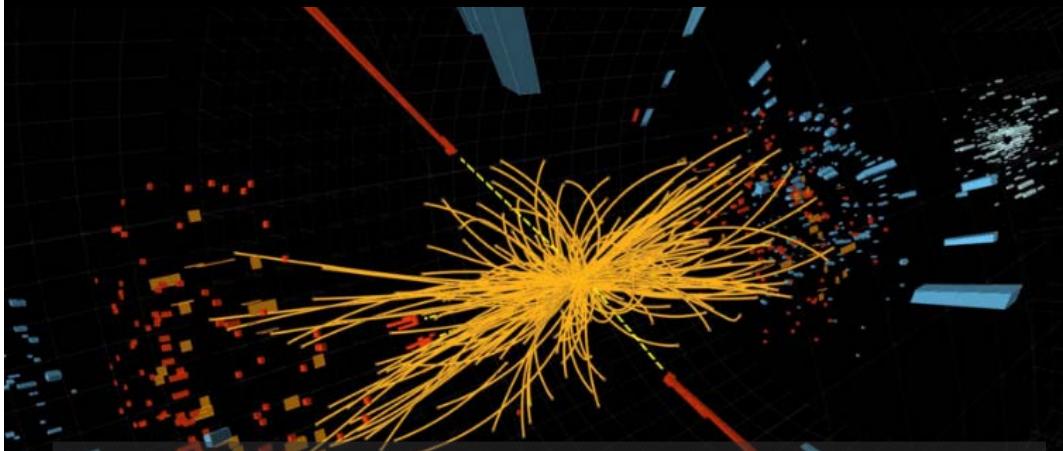


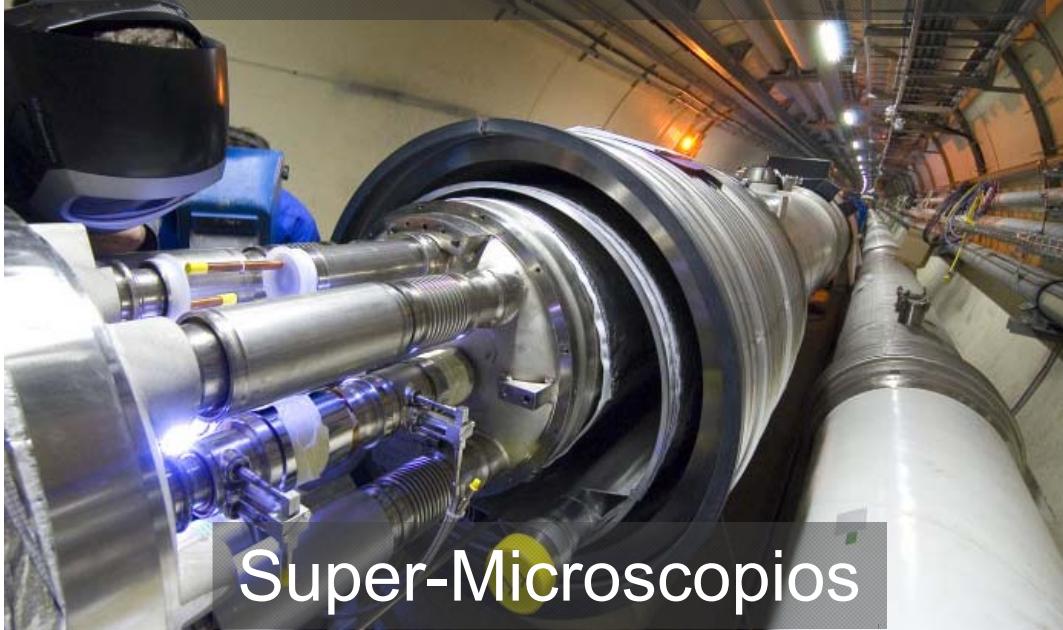


*La luz de ALBA
Caterina Biscari
ALBA-CELLS*

Los dos caminos principales de la física fundamental



Se producen en laboratorios las partículas microscópicas que poblaban el Universo primordial justo después del Big Bang.



Super-Microscopios



Se estudian las estructuras más grandes del cosmos, los cúmulos de galaxias, el fondo de radiación, las ondas gravitacionales



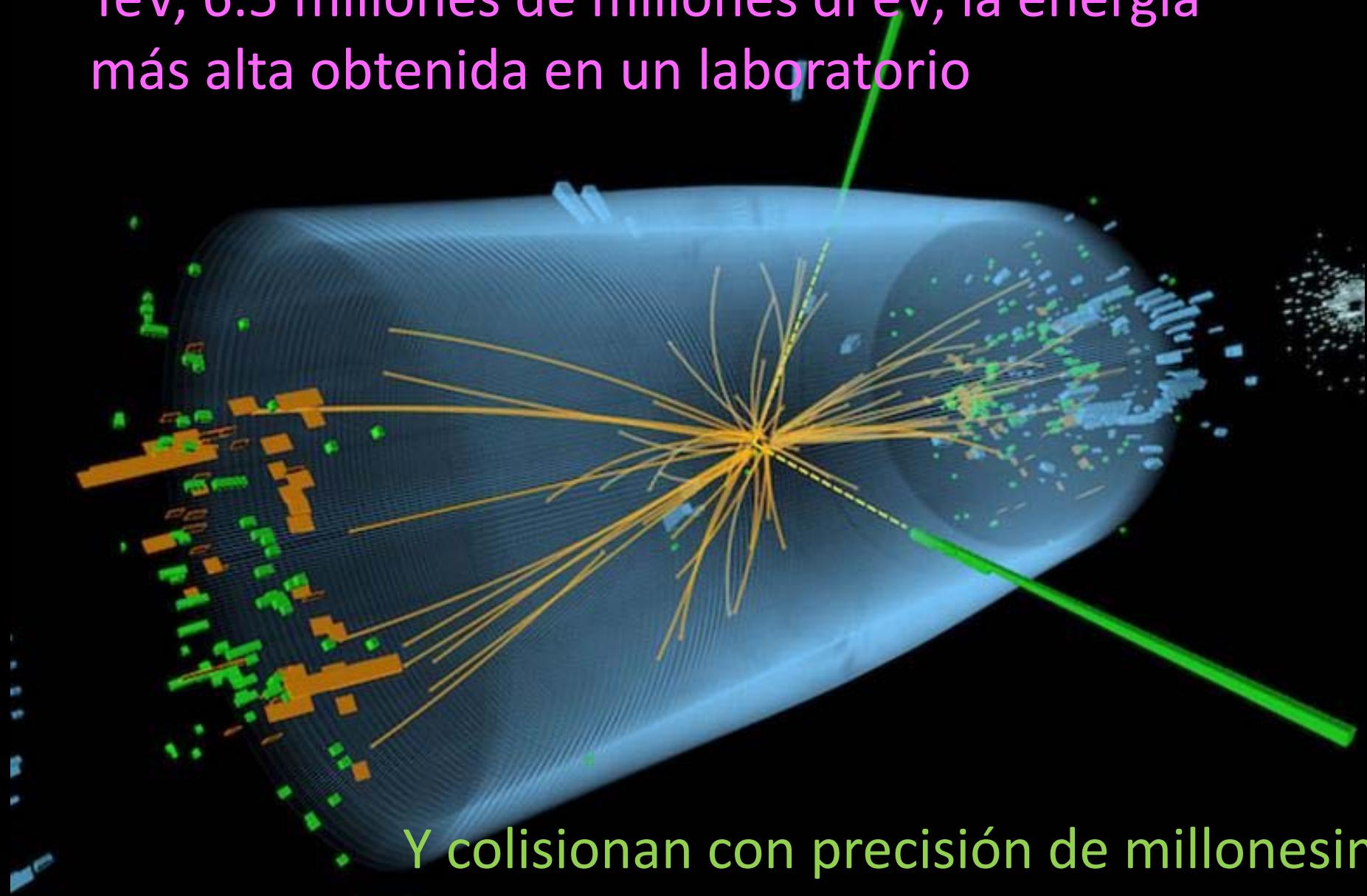
Super-Telescopios

LHC – vista del túnel



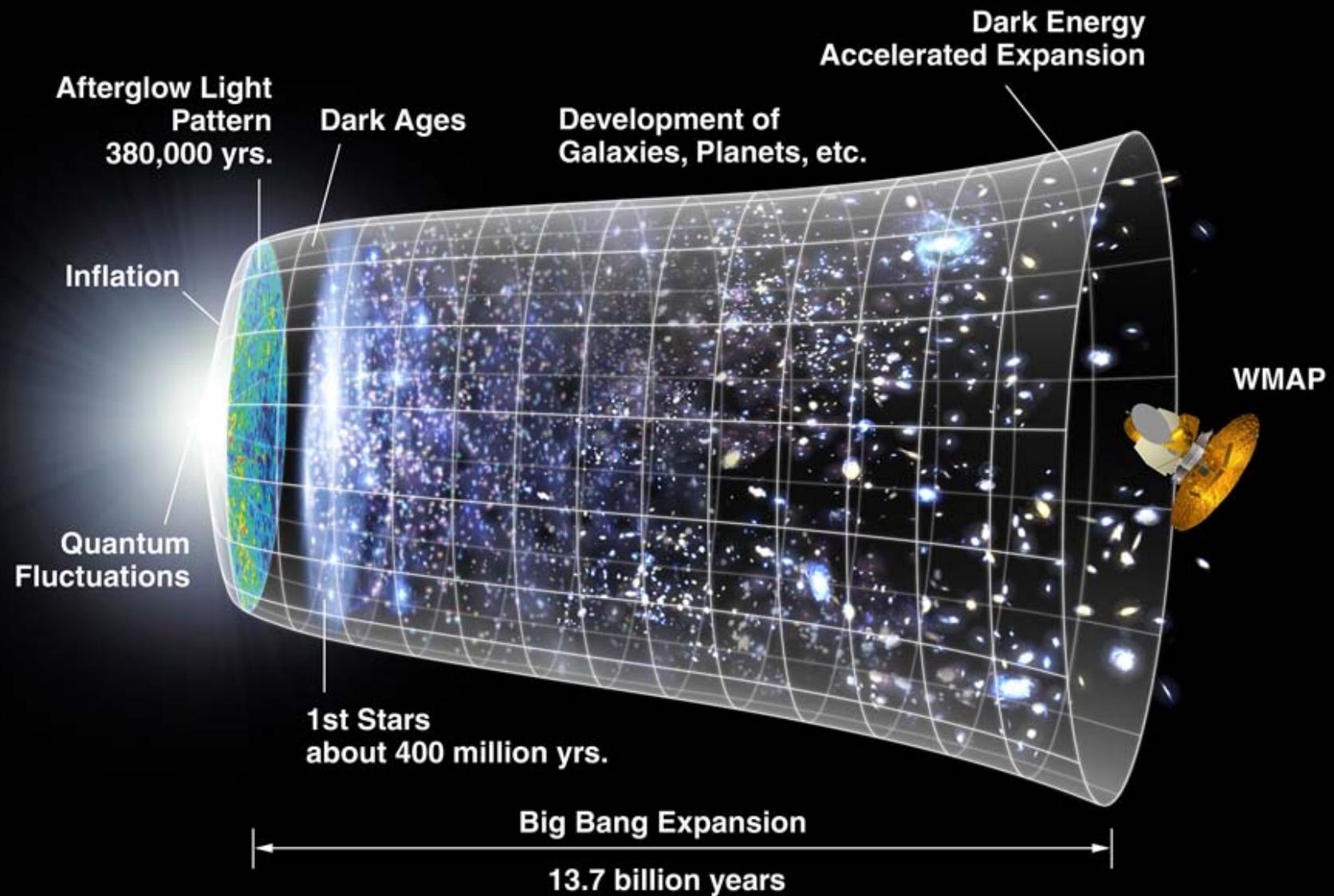
27 km enfriados a 2K (-271° C)
El lugar más frío de la tierra

En el LHC, dos haces de protones alcanzan 6.5 TeV, 6.5 millones de millones de eV, la energía más alta obtenida en un laboratorio



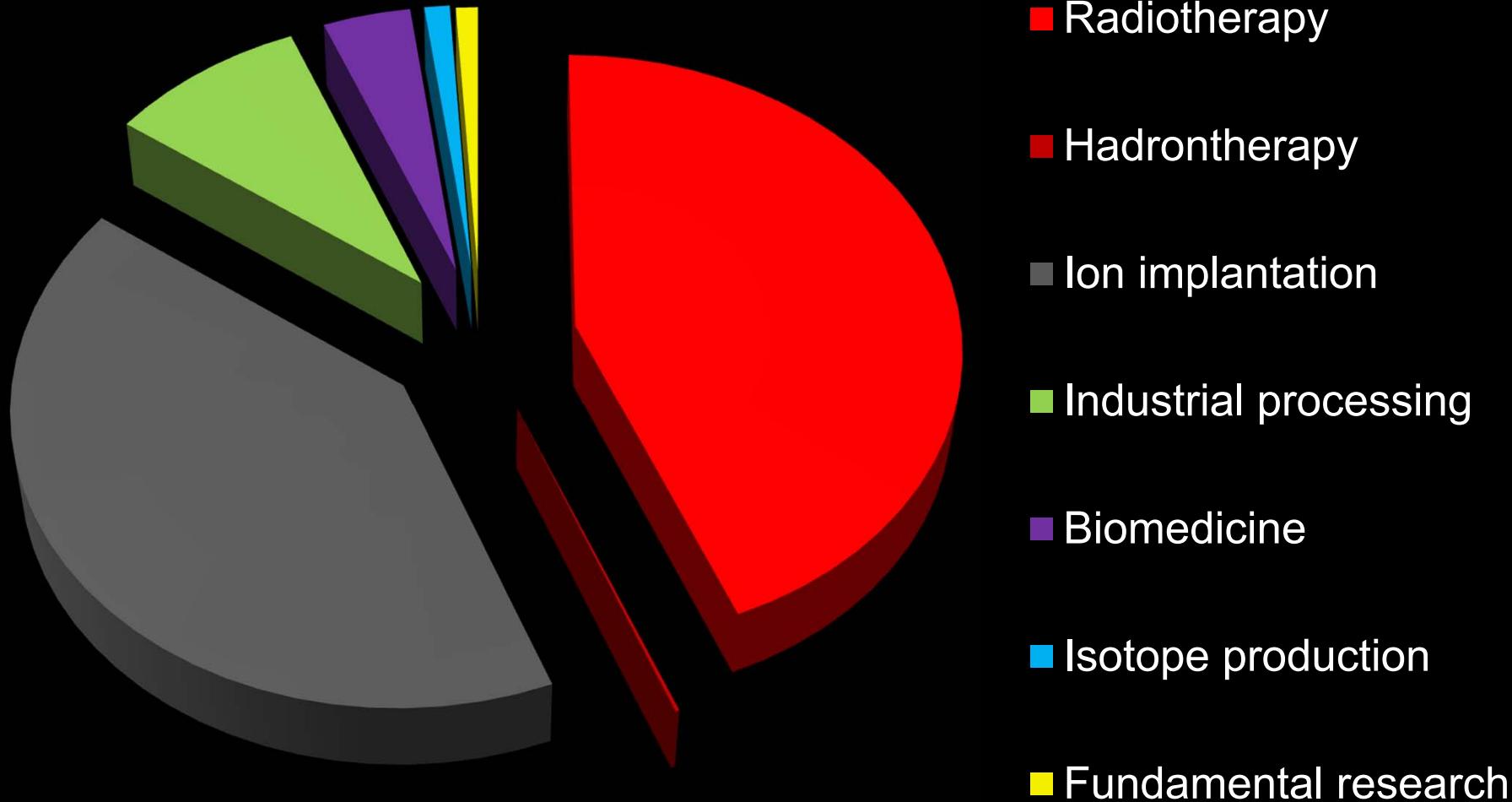
Y colisionan con precisión de millonesimas de mm en 4 puntos en el colisionador

... para completar el modelo actual del universo



... todavía lleno de preguntas

~30000 aceleradores en el mundo



La Luz de Sincrotrón

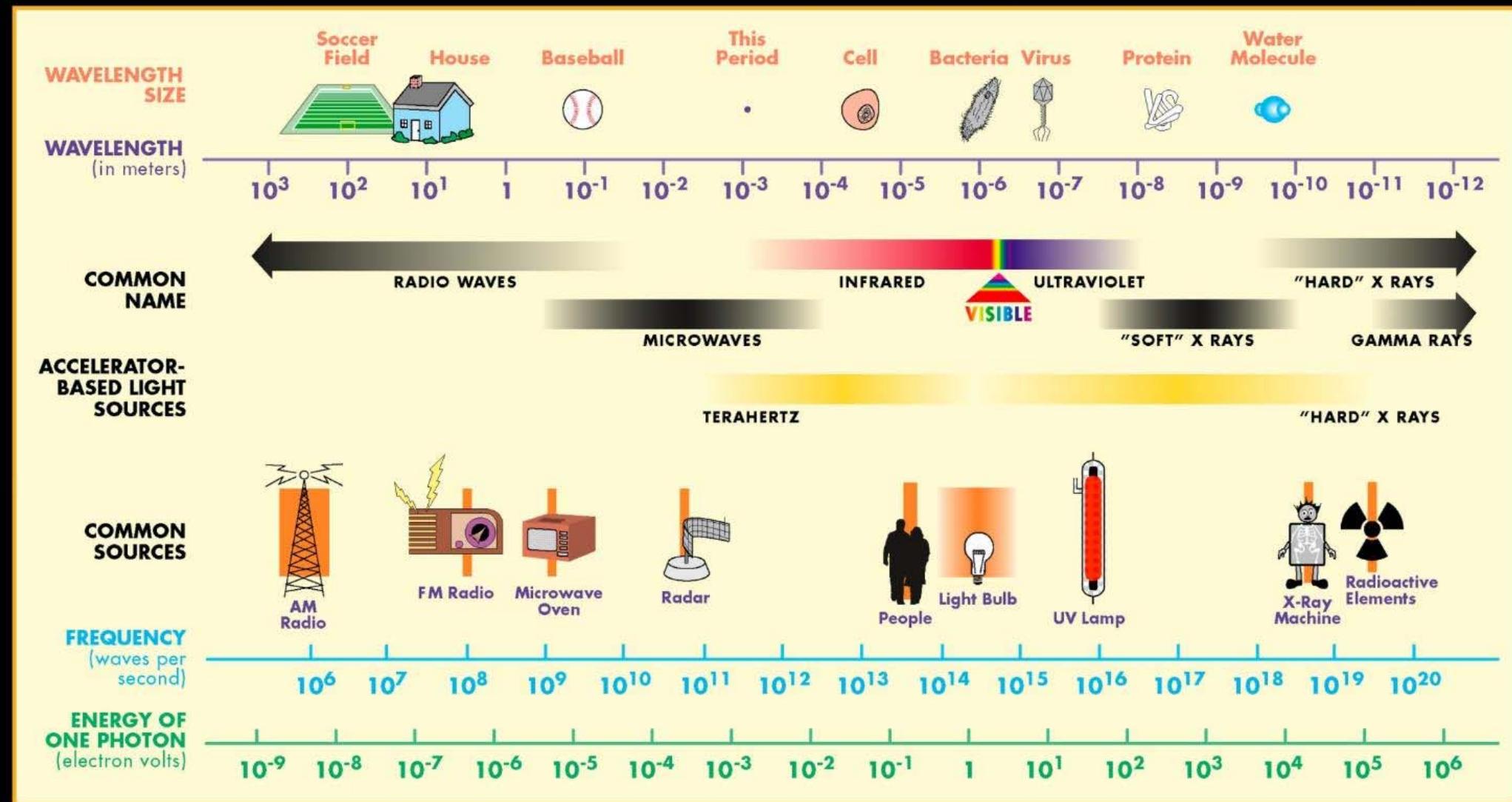


Crab Nebula, (www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulsar)



A mayor energía del fotón, menor longitud de onda, mayor resolución

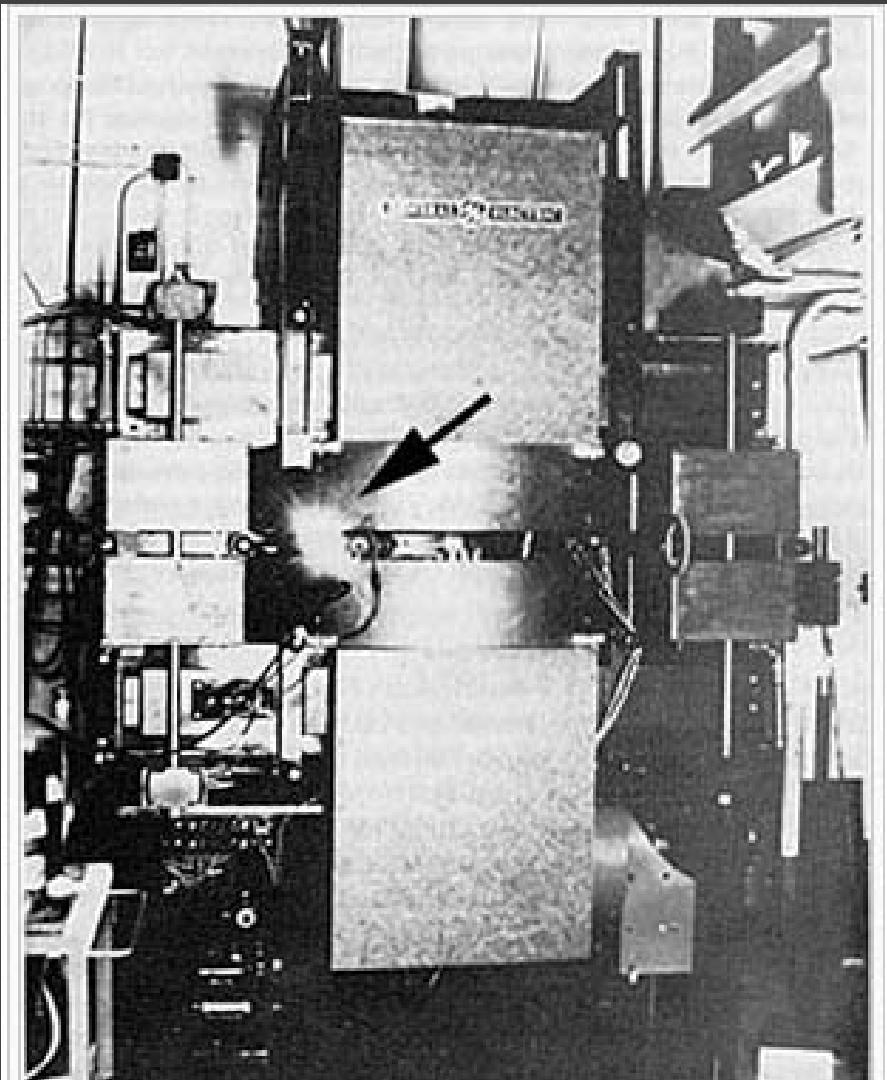
THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM



Sources on earth

Discovery of synchrotron radiation (1946)

General Electric
Synchrotron accelerator
300 MeV
2nd synchrotron ever built
Visible light through the glass
vacuum chamber
SR had been predicted, but its
frequency was not known



General Electric synchrotron accelerator built in 1946, the origin of the discovery of synchrotron radiation. The arrow indicates the evidence of radiation.



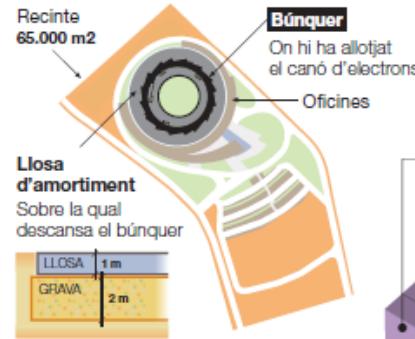
2015: ~ 50 Synchrotrons in the world

● In Operation

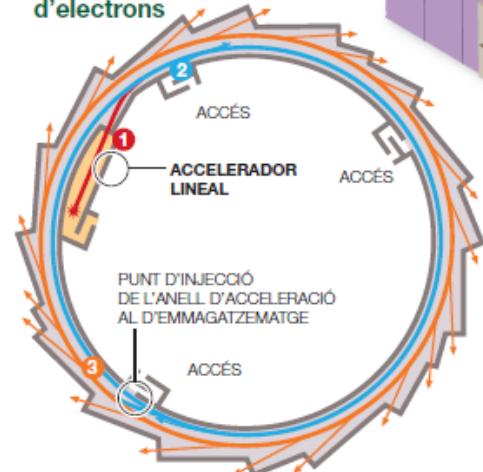
○ In Construction

What is a SL facility(ALBA)

moviments sísmics i el trànsit



El canó d'electrons



1 Accelerador lineal

Es generen electrons en un tub de rajos catòdics i s'envien per un accelerador lineal

2 Anell d'acceleració

Electromants acceleren els electrons fins que arriben a una velocitat similar a la de la llum

3 Anell d'emmagatzematge

Els electrons giren en òrbita pel tub de l'anell d'emmagatzematge i van perdent energia en forma de rajos X

Línies experimentals

Cada experiment es porta a terme en una estructura fora del búnquer on es capten els feixos de llum i s'analitzen els materials

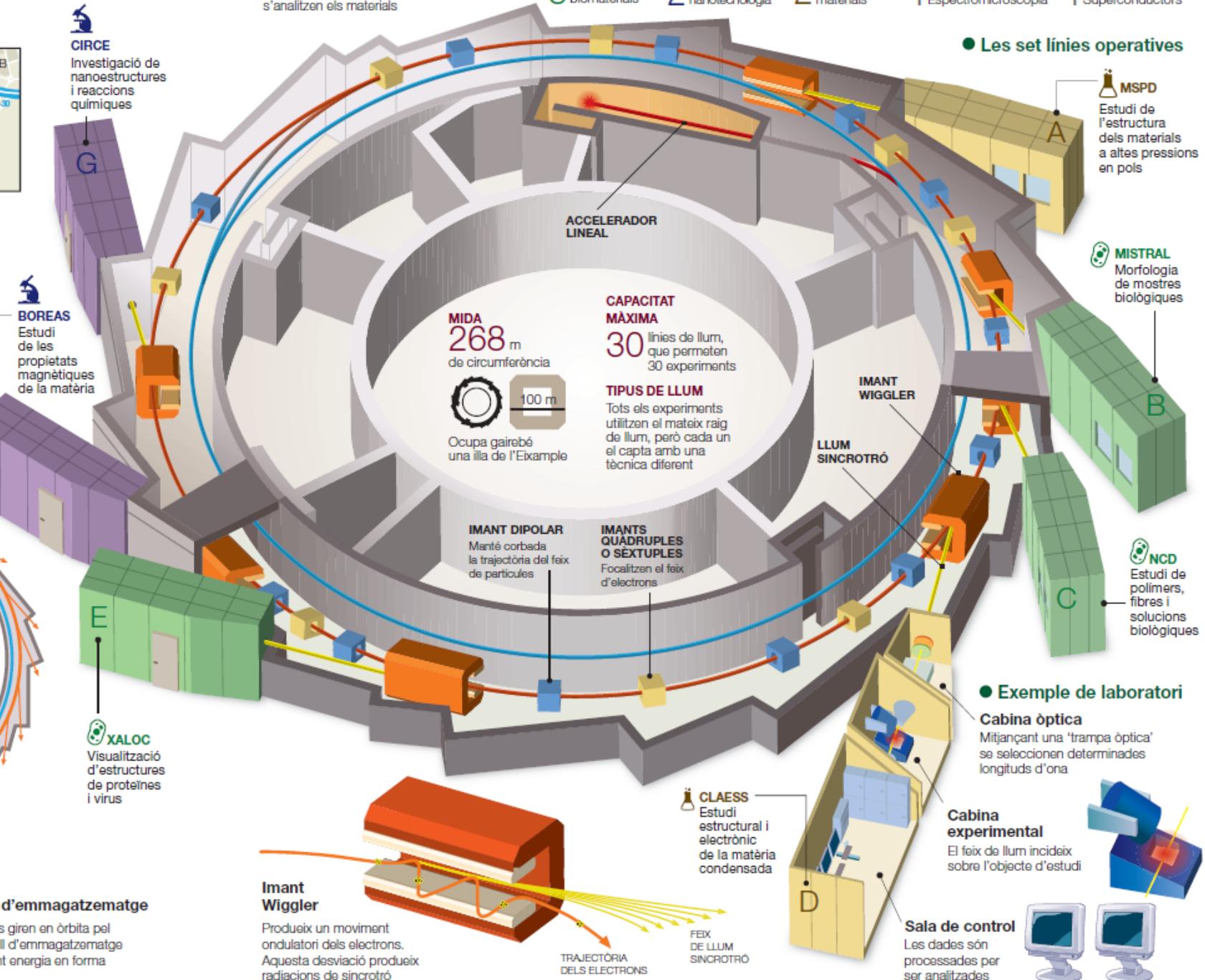
EN FUNCIONAMENT

- 3 sobre biomaterials
- 2 sobre nanotecnologia

- 2 sobre materials

1 MIRAS Espectromicroscòpia

1 LOREA Superconductors



Les set línies operatives

MSPD Estudi de l'estrucció dels materials a altes pressions en pols

MISTRAL Morfologia de mostres biològiques

NCD Estudi de polímers, fibres i solucions biològiques

Exemple de laboratori

Cabina òptica

Mitjançant una 'trampa òptica' se seleccionen determinades longituds d'ona

Cabina experimental

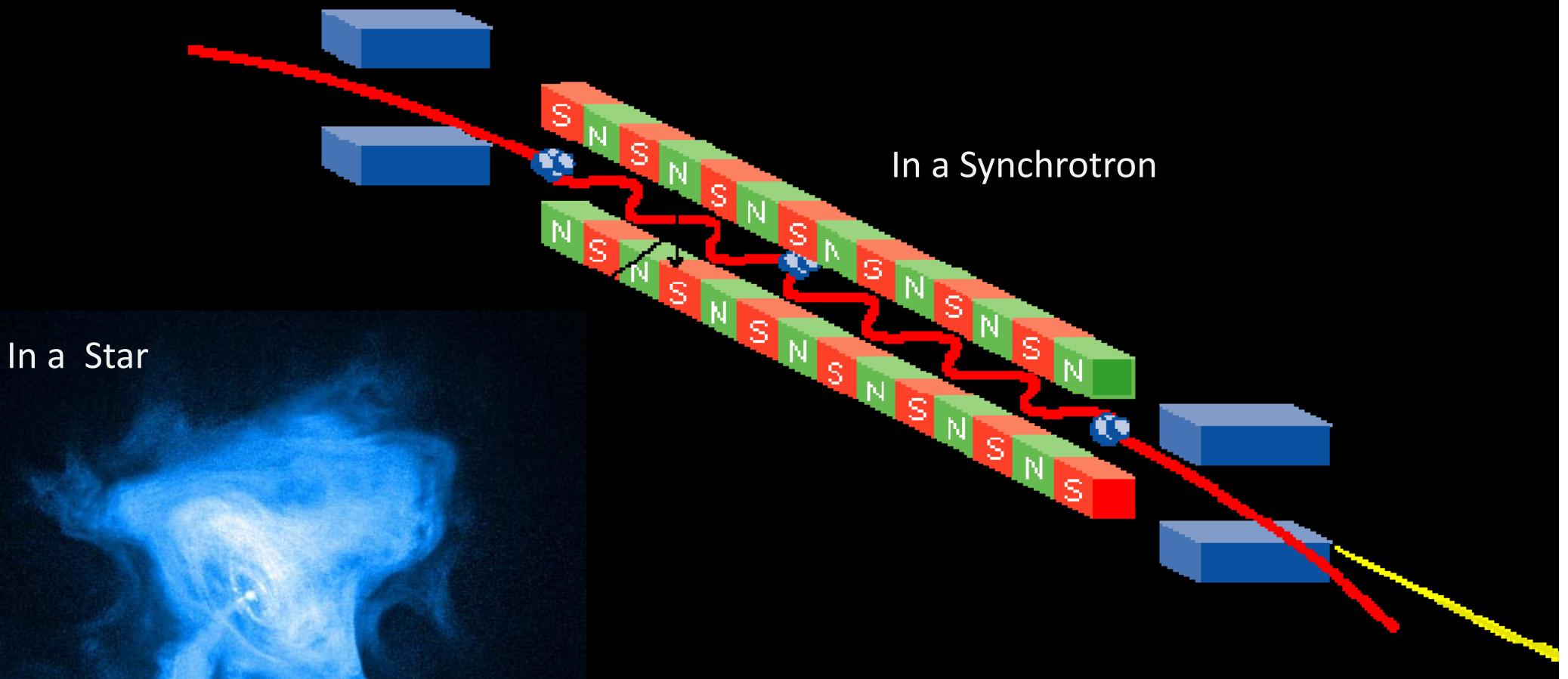
El feix de llum incideix sobre l'objecte d'estudi

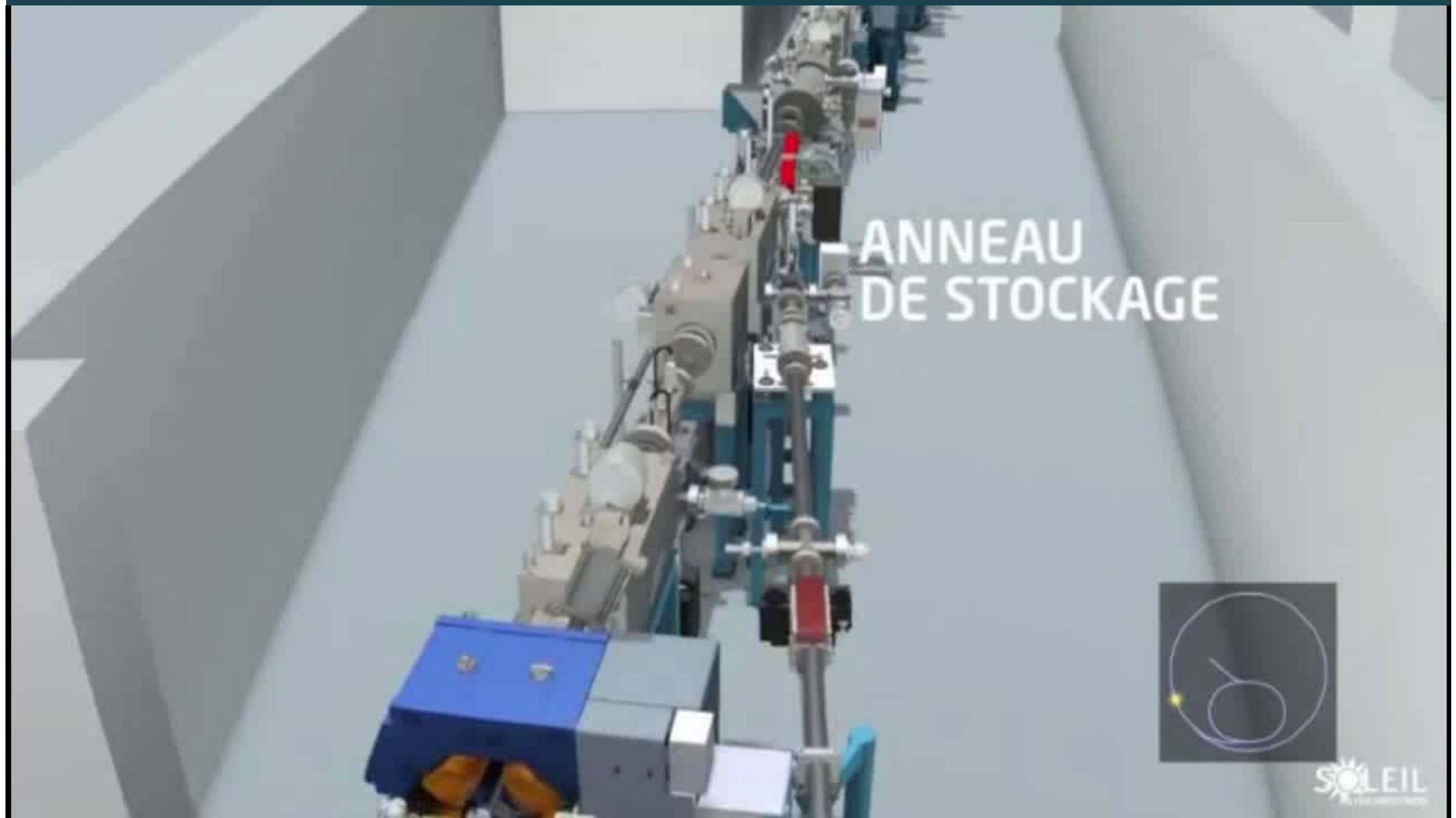
Sala de control

Les dades són processades per ser analitzades

Producing the light

electrons accelerated to almost velocity of light and introduced in a magnetic field are bent and emit photons covering a wide range of wavelengths depending on e- energy + magnetic field strength





Main characteristics of SR

Continuous Spectrum

from infrared to X-rays

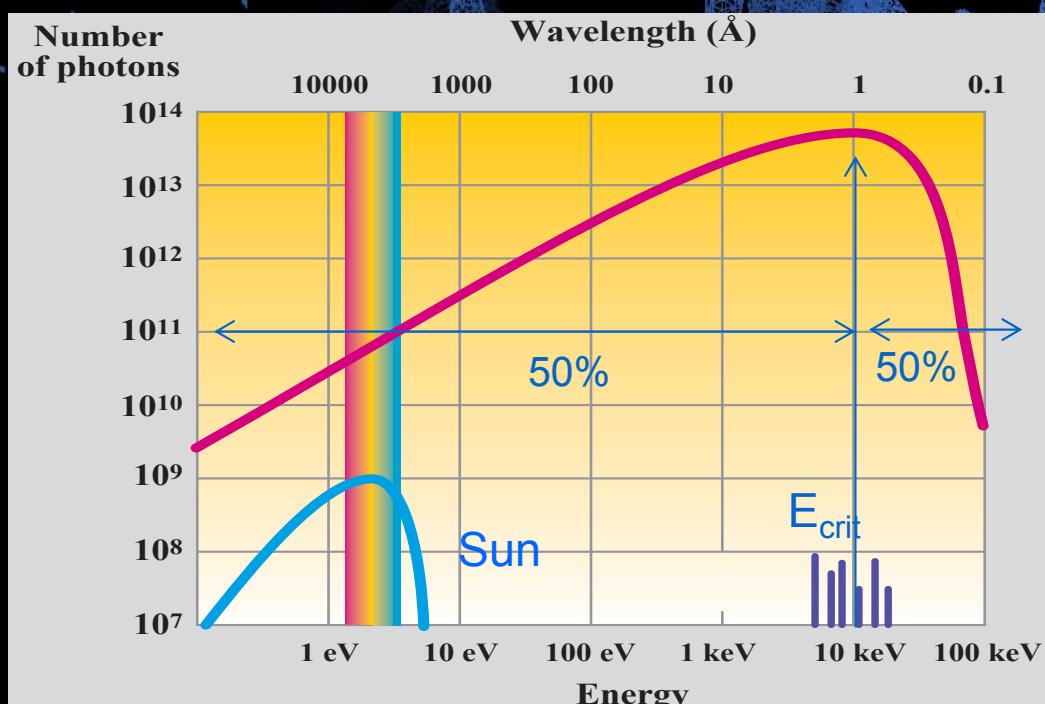
$$E_{\text{crit}} \text{ (keV)} = 0.665 E^2 \text{ (GeV)} B(T)$$

Intense, as a narrow beam

$$\Theta(\text{rad}) = 0.51/E \text{ (MeV)}$$

Polarized in the orbital plane

With temporal structure



Photon beam properties depend on accelerator characteristics

Electron Beam Energy

Magnetic field

Current

Emittance

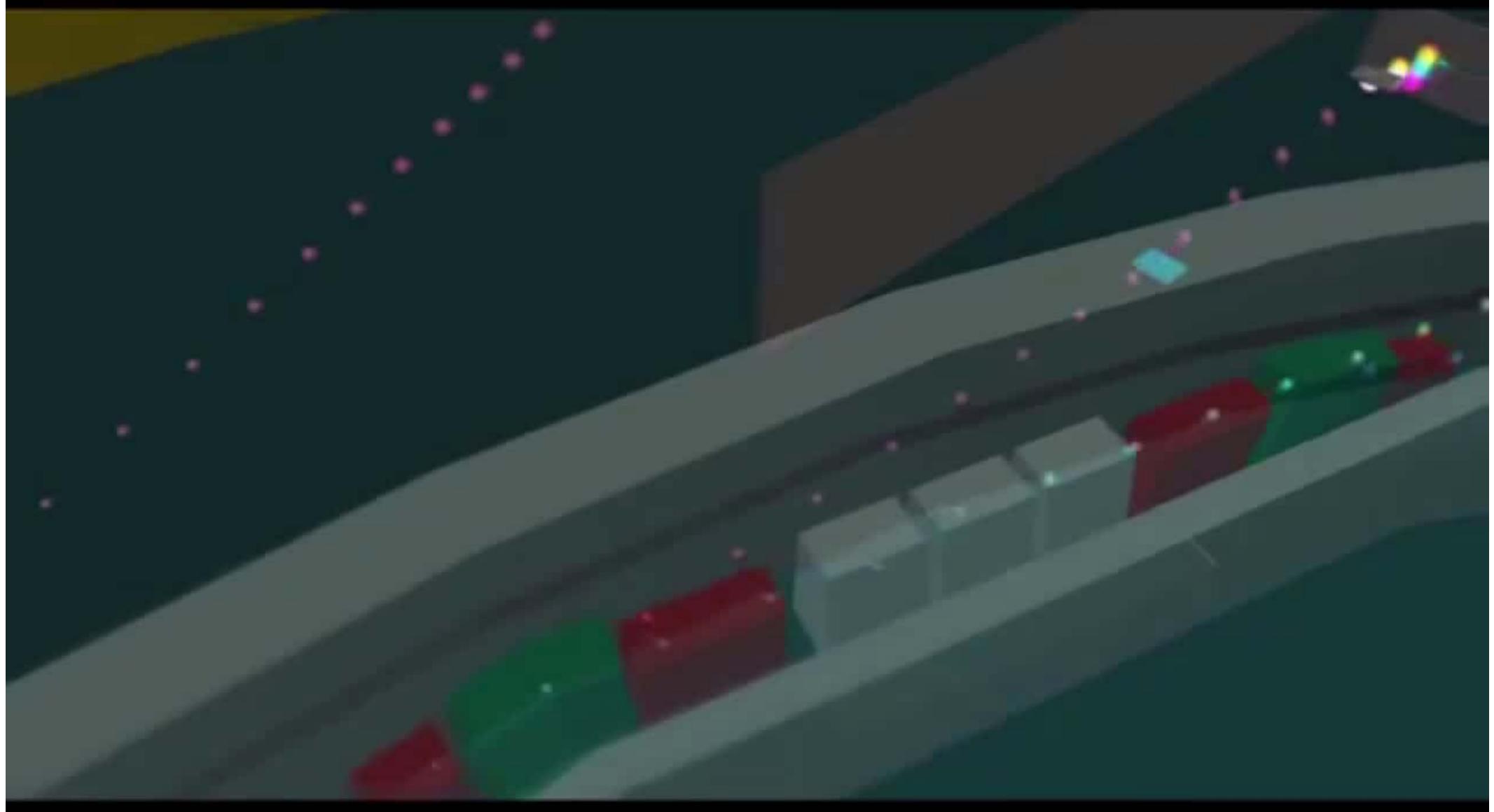
$$P_{SR} = \frac{2cr_e}{3(m_0c^2)^3} \frac{E^4}{\rho^2} = \frac{2r_e c m_0 c^2}{3\rho^2} \gamma^4$$

$$\omega_c = \frac{3}{2} \frac{c}{\rho} \gamma^3$$

$$\theta_c = \frac{1}{\gamma} \left(\frac{\omega_c}{\omega} \right)^{1/3}$$

The total power is emitted half with energies above the critical one, half below.

The lowest frequency is the revolution one, the highest $> 10 \omega_c$, with exponential decay



Elettra

1970s : 1st Generation – HEP rings used parasitically for X-ray production

1980s : 2nd Generation – Dedicated X-ray sources

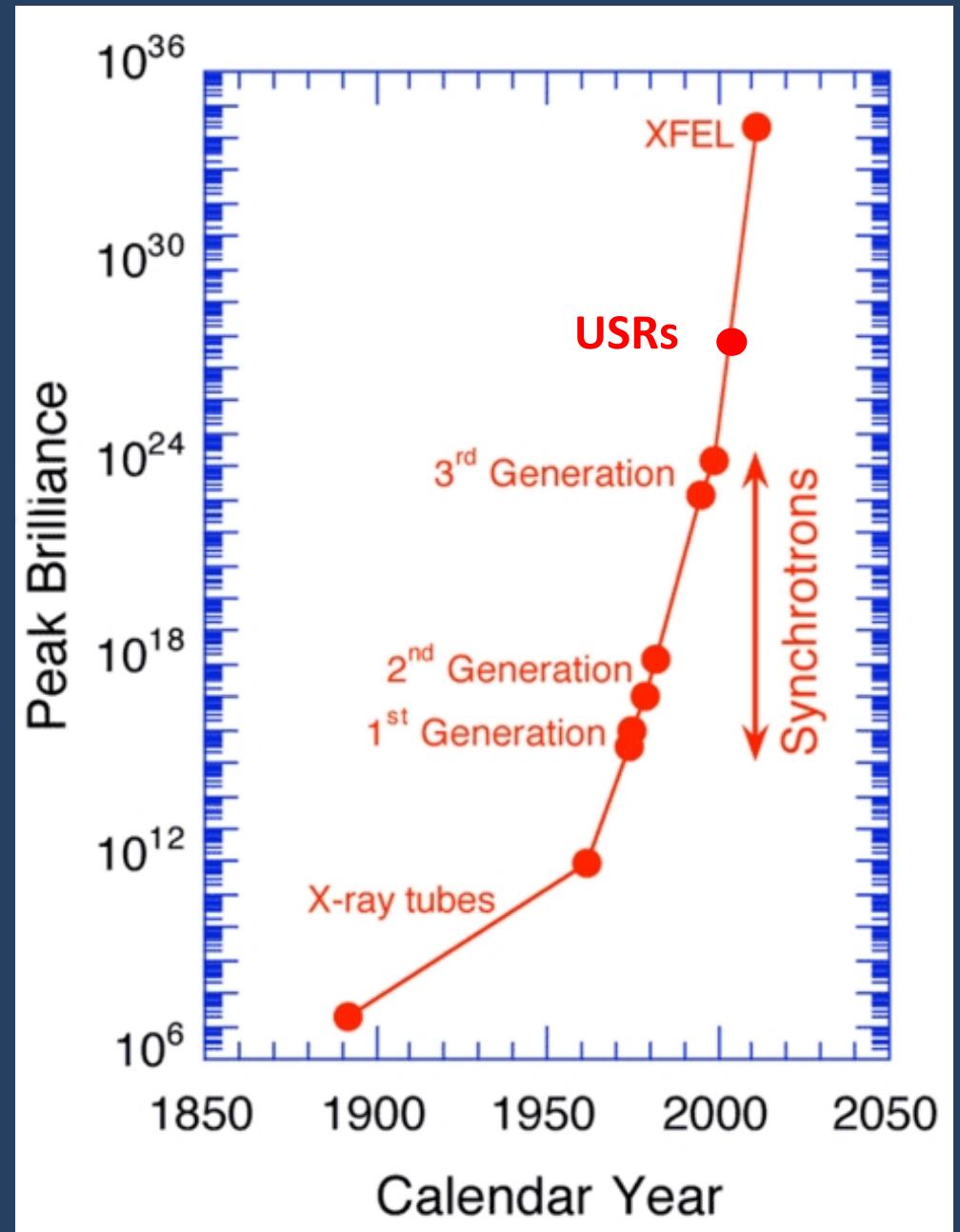
1990s: 3rd Generation – Radiation facilities with wigglers, undulators, high brilliance

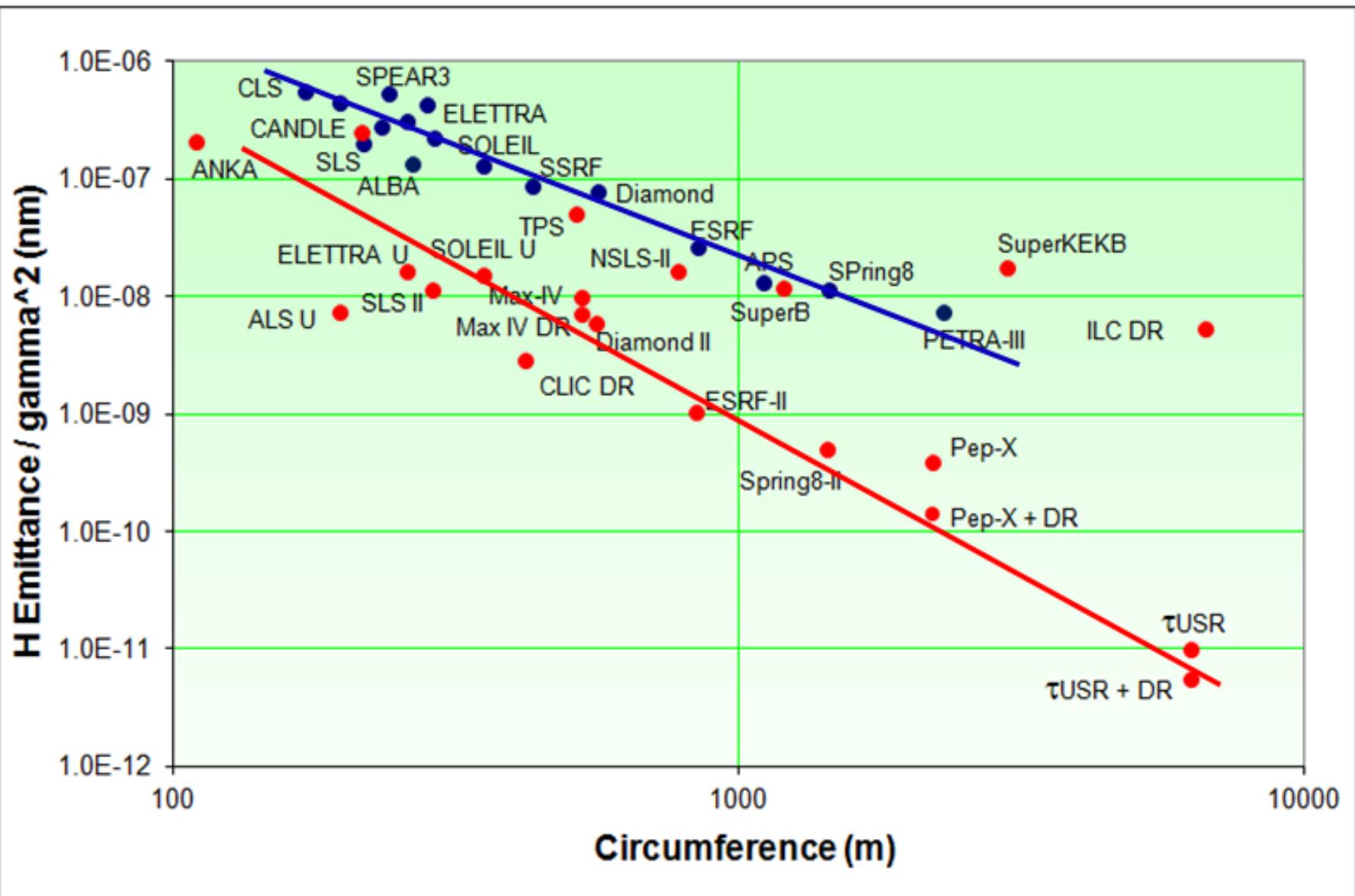
2010s: Ultimate Storage Rings – Diffraction limited

2000s: 4th Generation – Free Electron Lasers driven by Linacs

$$B = \frac{N_\gamma}{4\pi^2(\Delta\lambda/\lambda)\Delta t \Sigma_x \Sigma_x, \Sigma_y \Sigma_y}$$

Light source brightness
photons/s/mm²/mr²/0.1%BW
photons per time, space, energy definition





Emittance normalized to beam energy vs. circumference for storage rings in operation (blue dots) and under construction or being planned (red dots). The ongoing generational change is indicated by the transition from the blue line to the red line. (R. Bartolini, LER-2014)

ALBA

2011 1st beam

3 GeV

$C = 269 \text{ m}$

$\varepsilon = 4.6 \text{ nm}$



NSLS II

2014 1st beam

3 GeV

$C = 620 \text{ m}$

$\varepsilon = 1.5 \text{ nm}$



MAX IV

2015 1st beam

3 GeV

$C = 528 \text{ m}$

$\varepsilon = 0.3 \text{ nm}$



(Photos approximately in scale)

Spain in 1992

1985: Spain joins the European Union

Nineties:

development of
Ports,
Airports,
High velocity trains
Highways
Theaters,
Museums

...



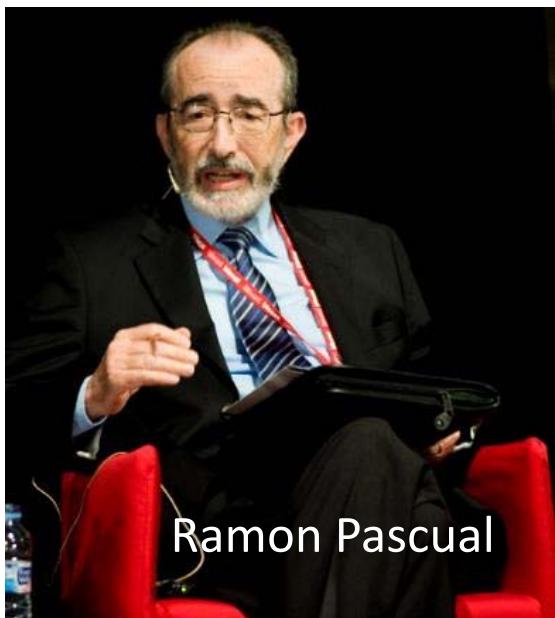
EXPO in Sevilla



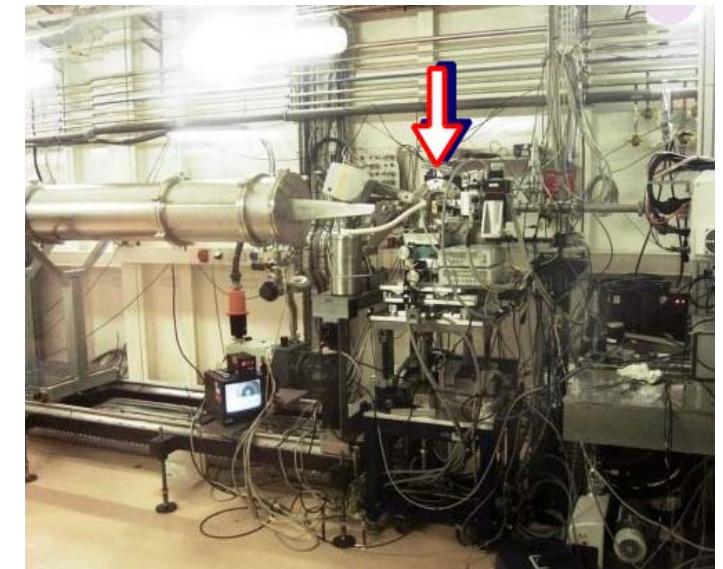
Olympic games in Barcelona



ALBA Dawn: the nineties

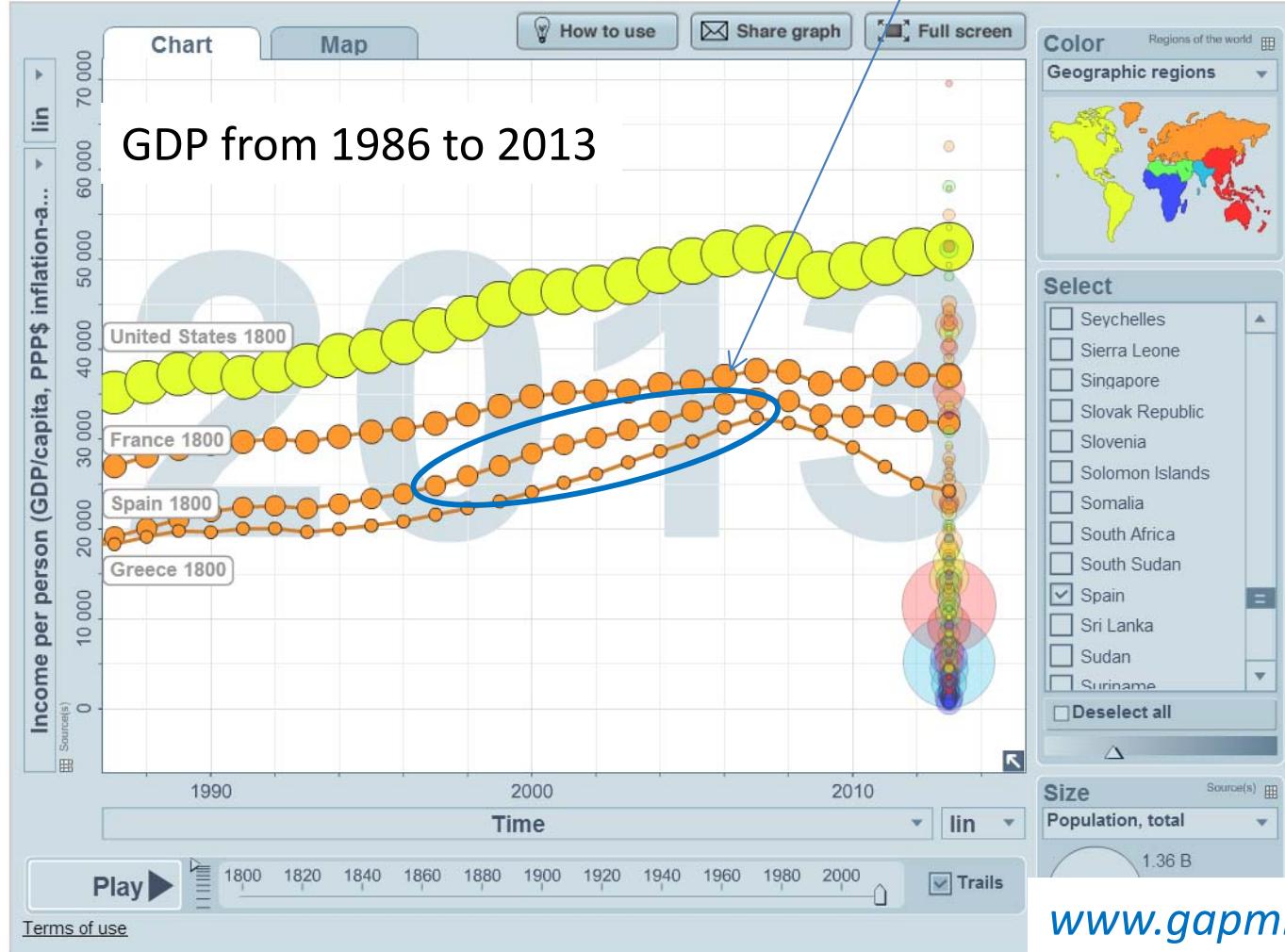


- ✓ *Interest of a group of people in building a large infrastructure in Spain for the development of the scientific community, building-up knowledge and experience in accelerator physics, growth of industrial capacity in high technology systems*
- ✓ 1990: Proposal, lead by Juan Antonio Rubio, of building a tau-charm factory in Spain
- ✓ **1992: Proposal of building a synchrotron light facility in Catalonia.** Report 'The Synchrotron Laboratory of Catalonia', by a team headed by Joan Bordas, Salvador Ferrer and Ramon Pascual
- ✓ 1993-2003: Preparation of the group, training, feasibility studies, construction of two beamlines at ESRF, the European synchrotron at Grenoble, consortium LLS under GenCat, organization of EPAC1996 at Sitges, ...



Profiting of a healthy economic period

The Spanish economy after a slow down in the first nineties recovered at the end of the decade, with a boost which lasted until 2008



ALBA Design: from 2003 to 2006

- ✓ October 2003: Start of the CELLS (Construcción, Equipamiento y Explotación del Laboratorio de Luz Sincrotrón) activity
- ✓ 2004: The Spanish synchrotron users organization (AUSE) is created with about 200 users
- ✓ July 2006: ALBA synchrotron light facility groundbreaking ceremony



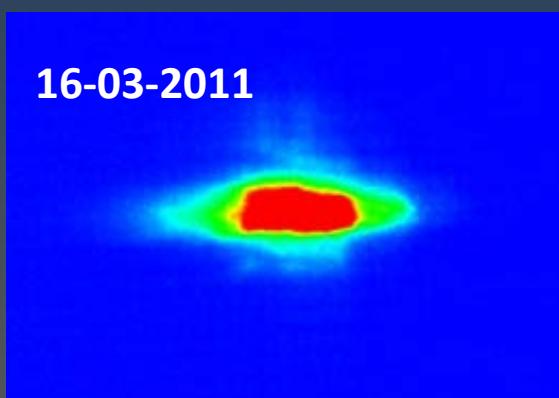
ALBA Realization: from 2006 to 2009



On 2006 the excavation started
on a green field at Cerdanyola del Valles,
near the UAB, 20 km from Barcelona

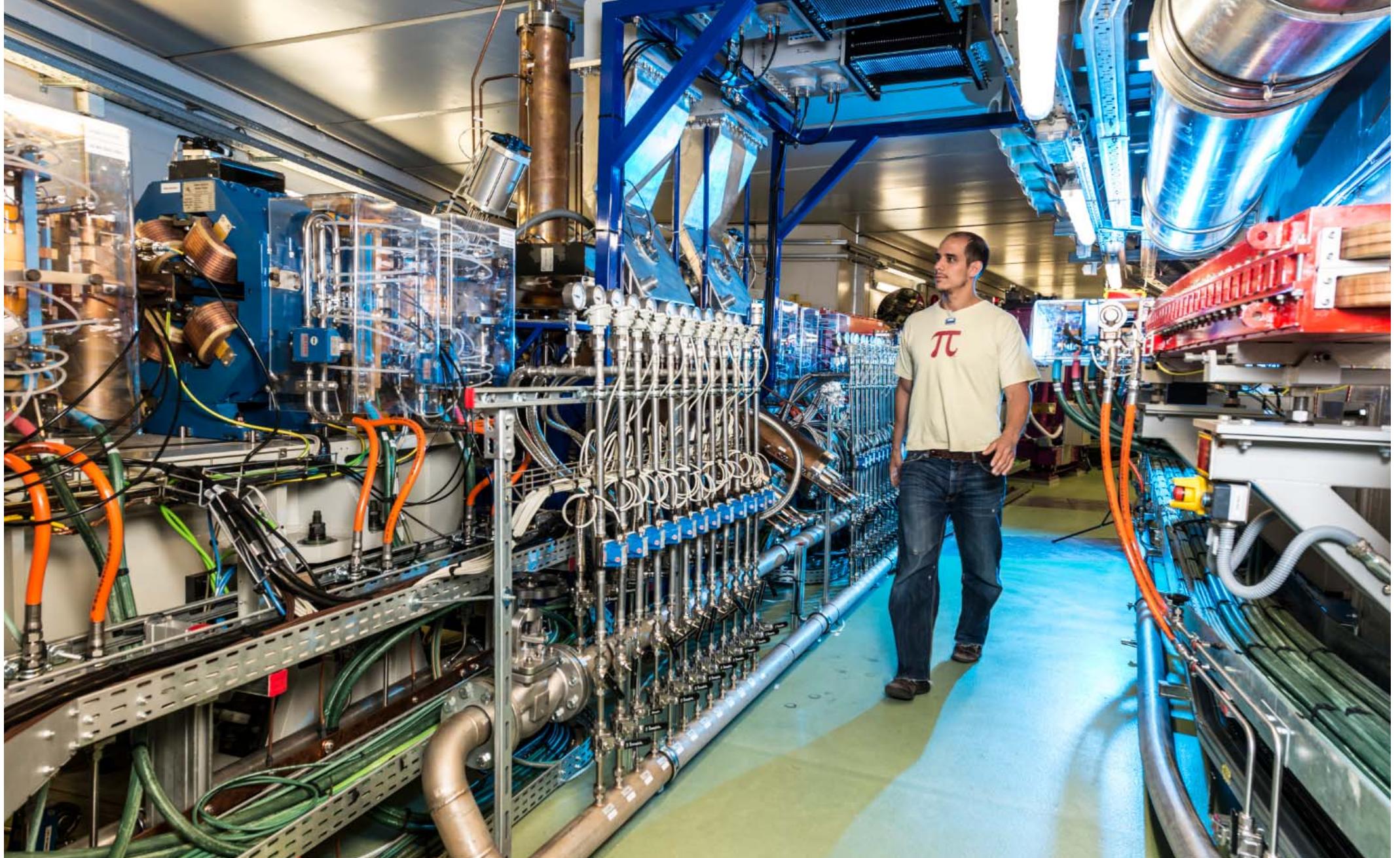


ALBA: Recent history



- 22 March 2010 - Inauguration
- 16 March 2011: First Synchrotron Light in the SR
- 7 May 2012 : First external user at Boreas BL
- 17 December 2012 : First Publication with data collected at ALBA



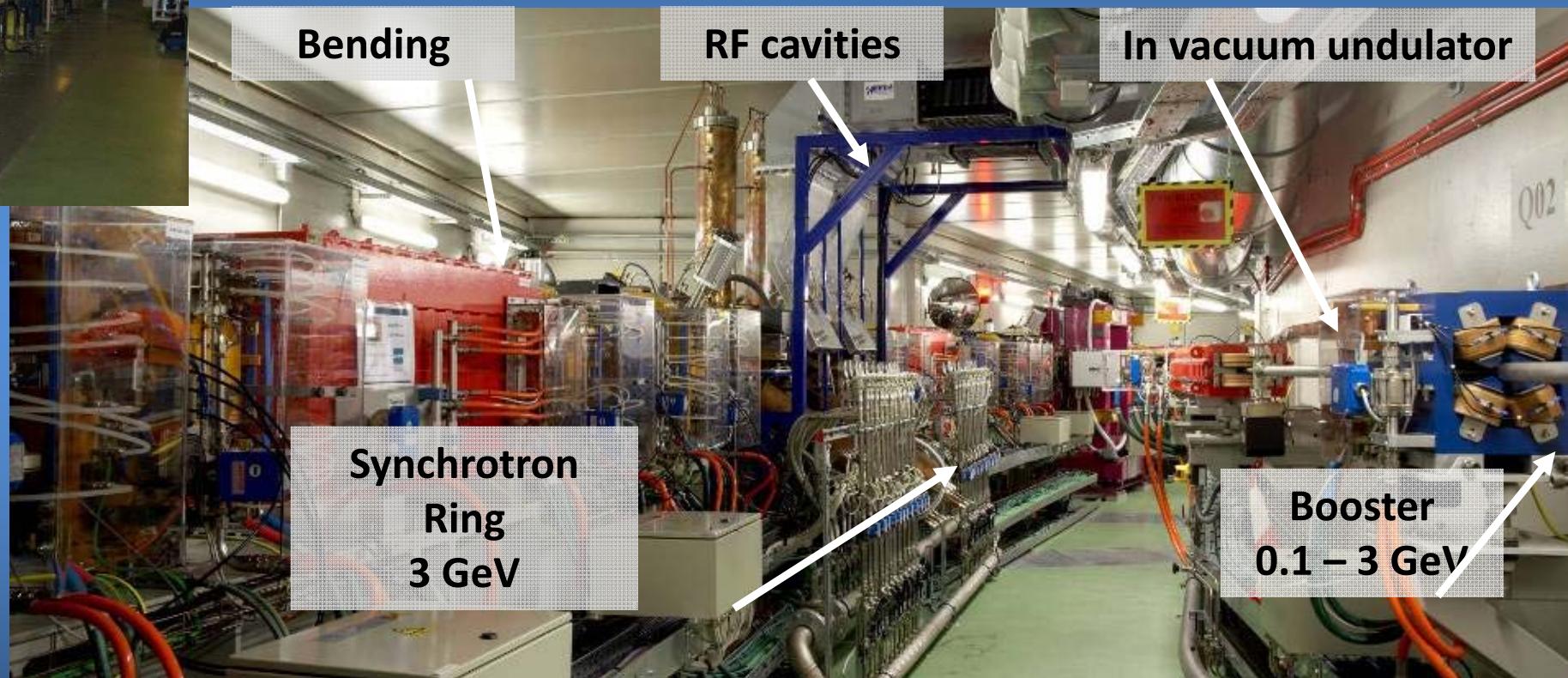


ALBA : 270 m de circunferencia

Accelerators: Linac, Booster and Synchrotron



LINAC: 3GHz structure, beam acceleration to 100 MeV



Booster: 250 m of circumference, one rf cavity at 500 MHz which in 145 msec accelerates beam from 100 MeV to 3GeV

Synchrotron ring: 270 m, 32 dipoles, 112 quadrupoles and 120 sextupoles. Six rf cavities maintain beam energy and lifetime

CONECTA

AMIT Cyclotron at CIEMAT
8.5 MeV, 10 μ A CW H-
in construction

Advanced Molecular Image Technologies

*High Current, 5MeV
Tandetron Accelerator*

Bilbao
ESS

Microtron
6-12MeV

Barcelona
INTE-UPC
ALBA-CELLS

Madrid
CIEMAT
CMAM-UAM

Valencia
IFIC (CSIC-UV)

Huelva
LRF-UHU

3MeV Tandem accelerator

National Accelerator Facilities and Groups

Buildings

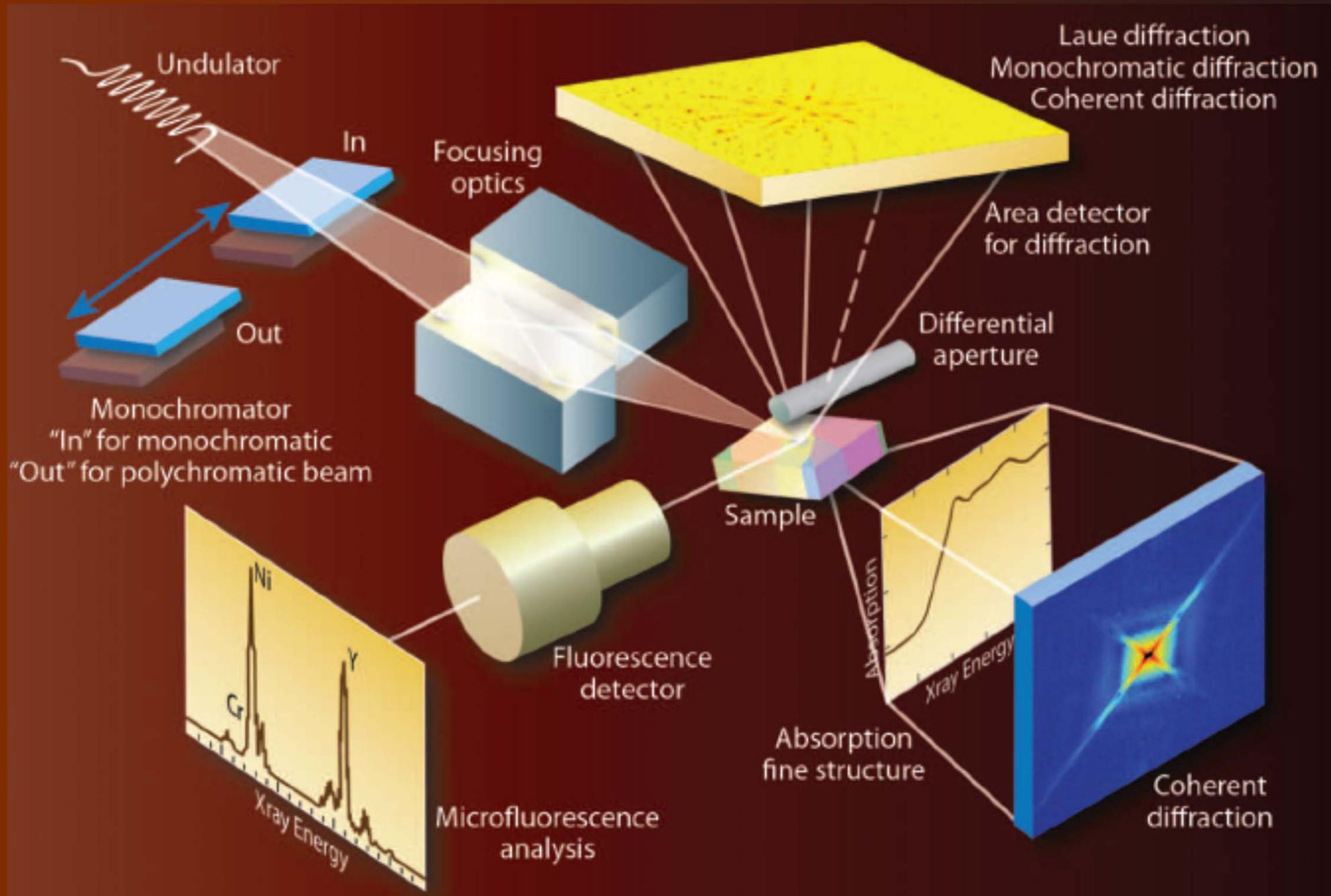
ALBA is sited on a plot of land of about 60000 m², placed within the Parc de l'ALBA area, The architectural complex consists of three main areas/buildings: technical buildings - of ca. 7500 m² -, the main Hall – of ca. 18500 m² - placed over the slab but with decoupled foundations, and the office/personnel wing – with ca. 4000 m²

The main building of the Alba synchrotron is snail shaped and has a diameter of more than 140 meters. It contains the most important elements of this scientific facility:

- The accelerators.
 - Experimental hall with capacity for up to 29 BL.
 - An office annex, two secondary structures that contain auxiliary technical facilities.



Using the light



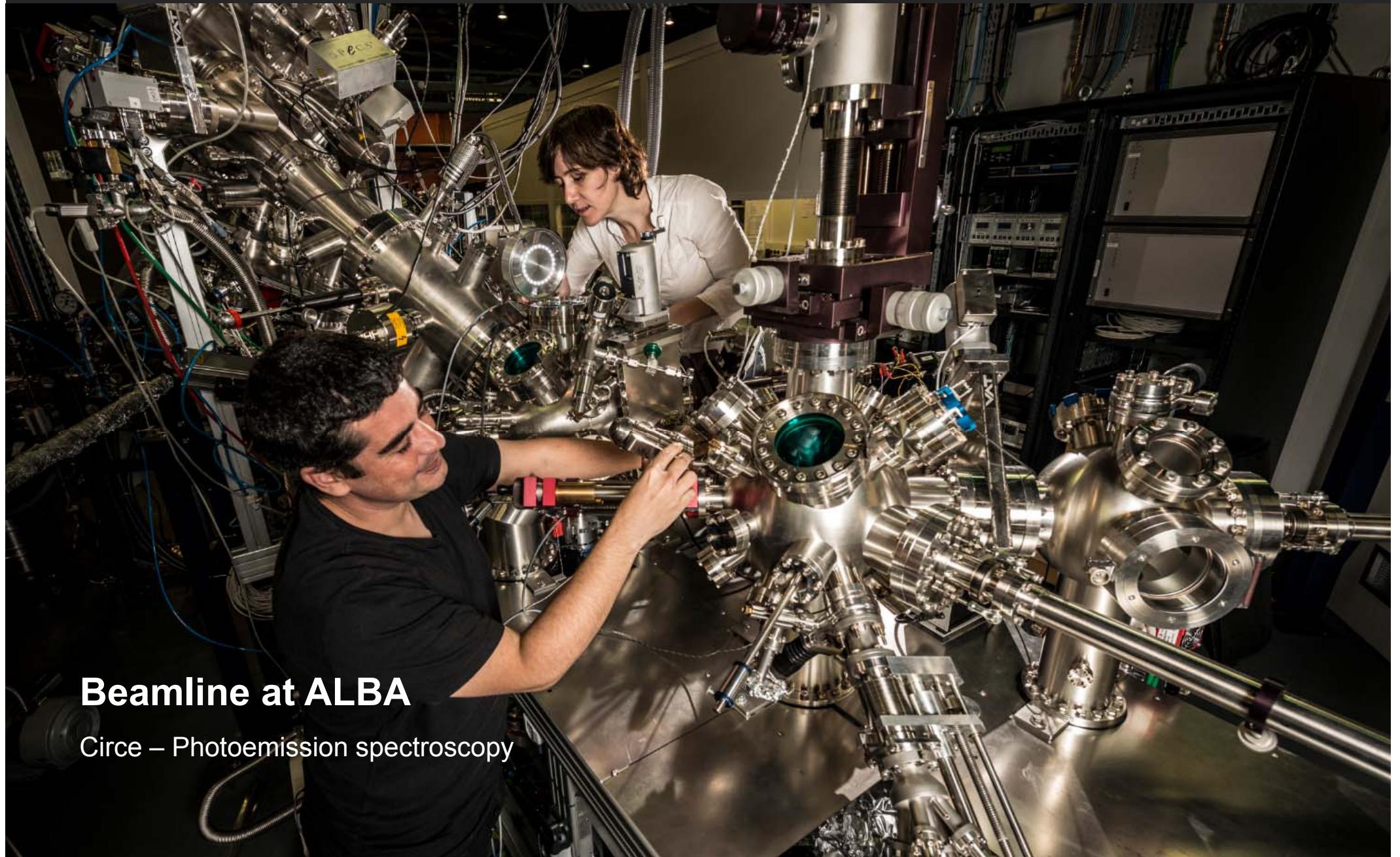
Beamlines – manipulating the light

31



NCD – Non Crystalline diffraction

Crystals, mirrors, cooling systems, vacuum systems, alignment, controls, detectors, data storing, data analysis



Beamline at ALBA

Circe – Photoemission spectroscopy

Phase I Instruments in ALBA

Material Science &
Powder Diffraction
MSPD: HR & HP

Cryogenic
tomography of
biological objects
and magnetic
domains Soft X-Ray
Microscopy
MISTRAL

Resonant Absortion and
Scattering, Magnetism,
magnetic structures
BOREAS: Hector & MARES



Macromolecular
Cristallography,
Proteins - **XALOC**

Photoemission
Spectroscopy and
Microscopy,
Nanoscience,
Magnetic domains,
Surface Chemistry
CIRCE: PEEM & NAPP

Non cristalline
Diffraction
biological fibres,
polymers, solutions
NCD

Core Level Absorption
Emission Spectroscopy
Materials science,
chemistry, time resolved
studies, cultural heritage,
CLAESS

Interaction of light with matter

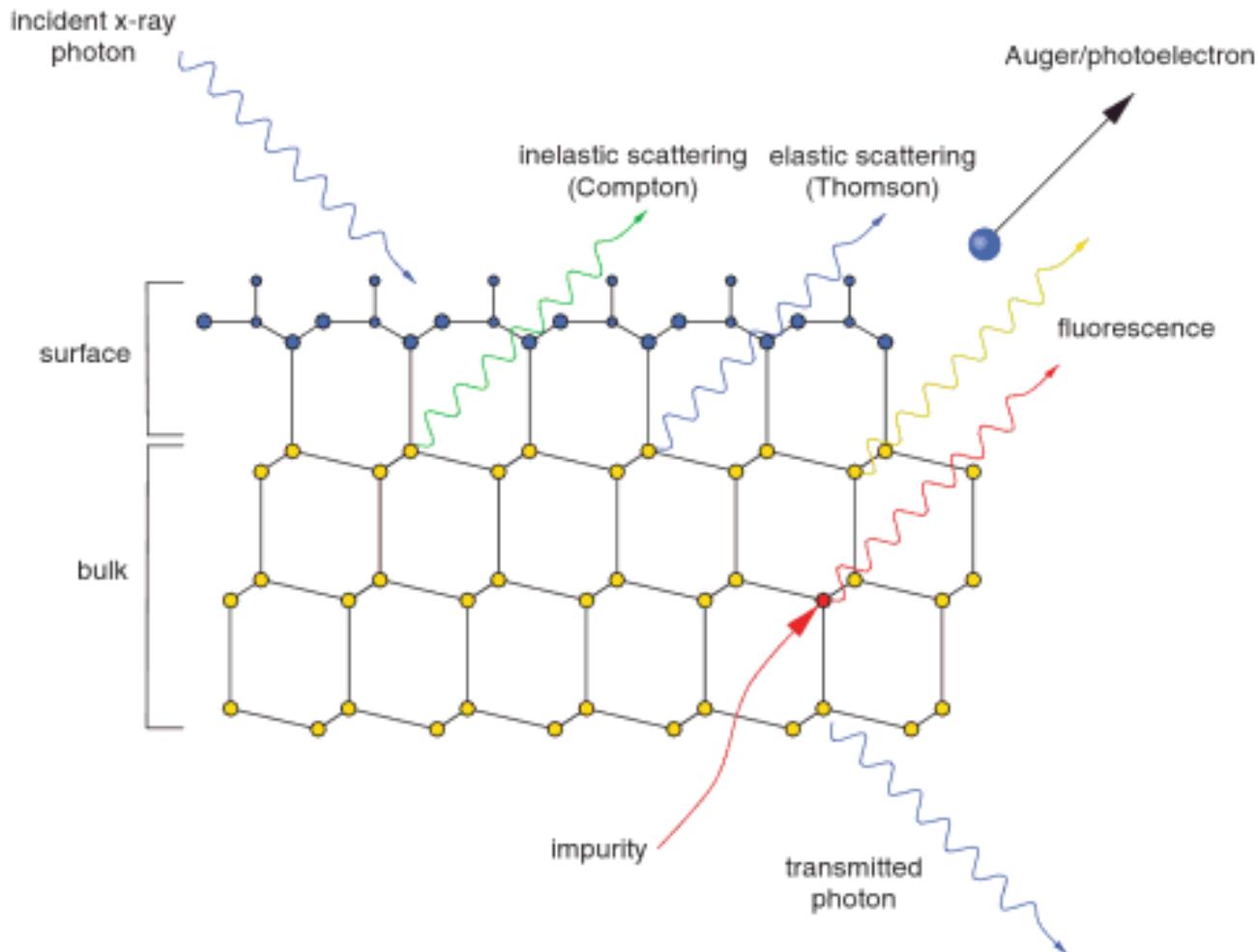
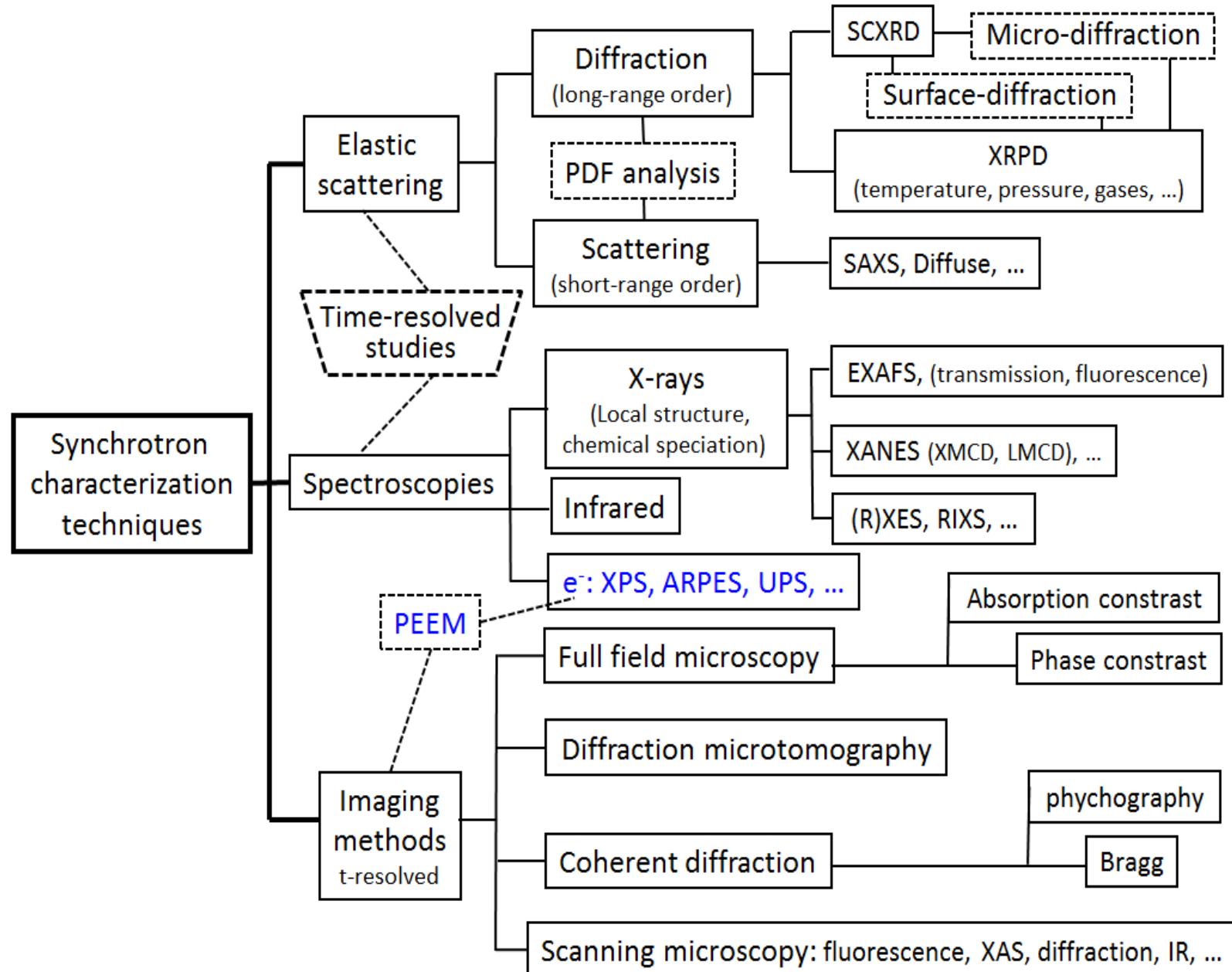


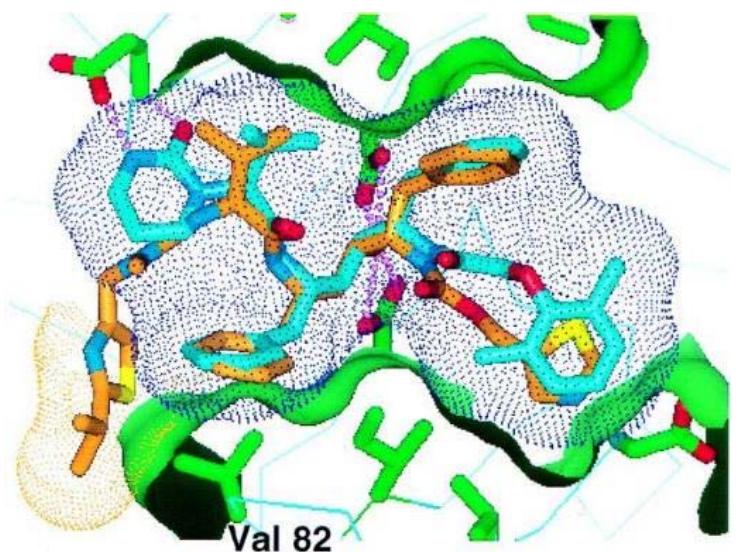
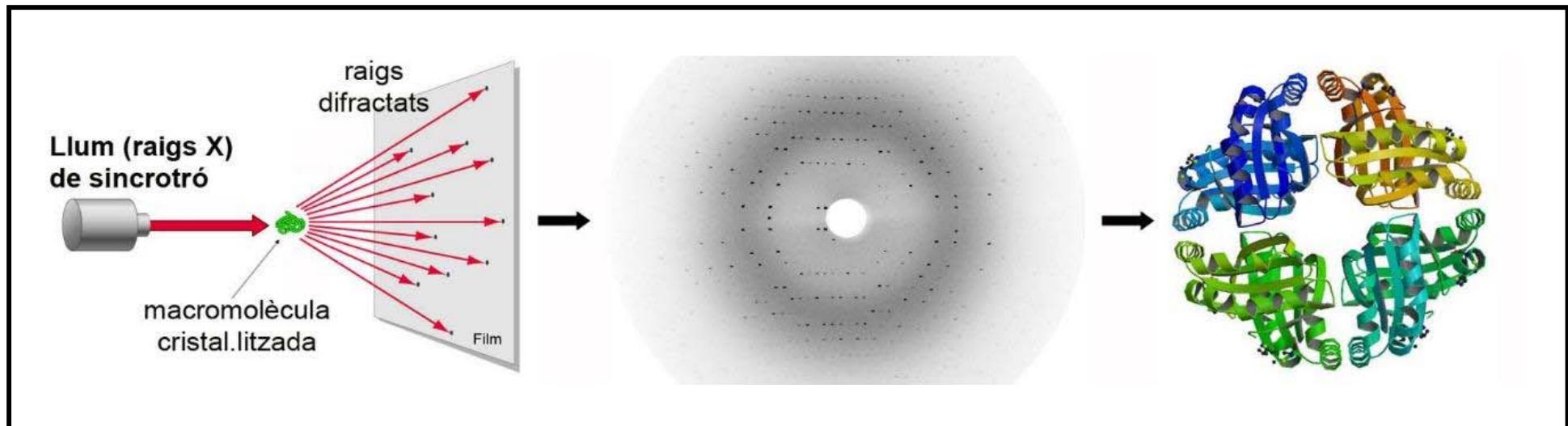
Figure 2.1 The interaction of x-rays with matter. Surface (and interface) regions of a solid or liquid material are characterized by physical properties and structures that may differ significantly from those of the bulk structure. The x-rays may be elastically or inelastically scattered, or absorbed, in which case electrons or lower-energy photons can be emitted. If none of the above occur, the photon is transmitted through the sample.

From 'An Introduction to Synchrotron Radiation' Philip Willmott

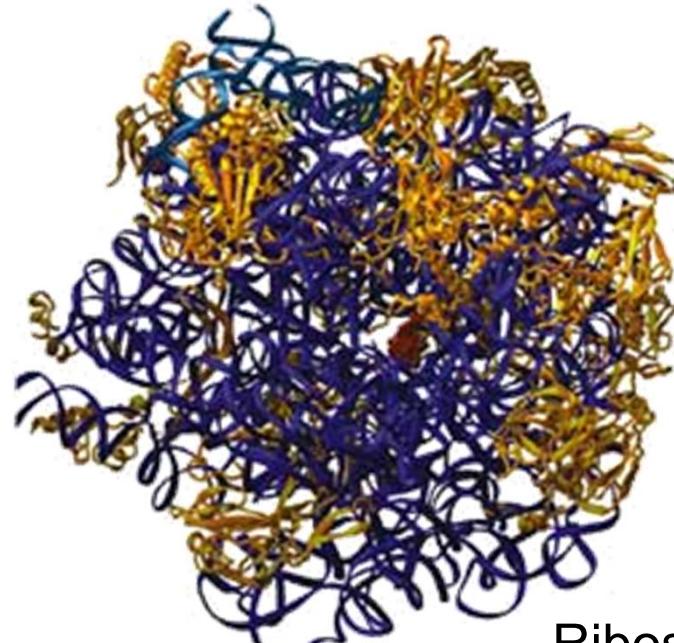
"The usefulness of synchrotron light is limited only by our imagination"



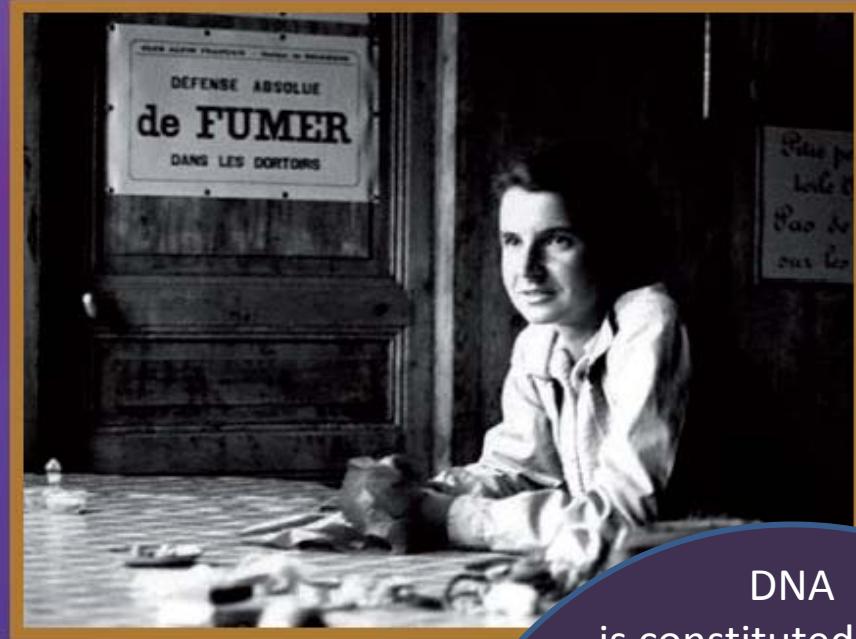
Protein crystallography



HIV proteasa



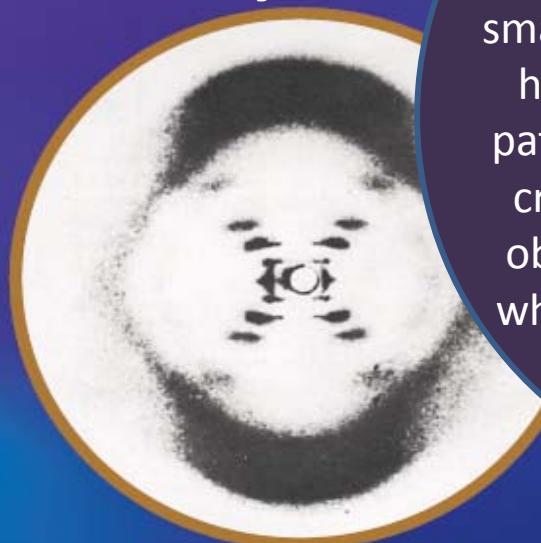
Ribosoma



DNA and X Rays

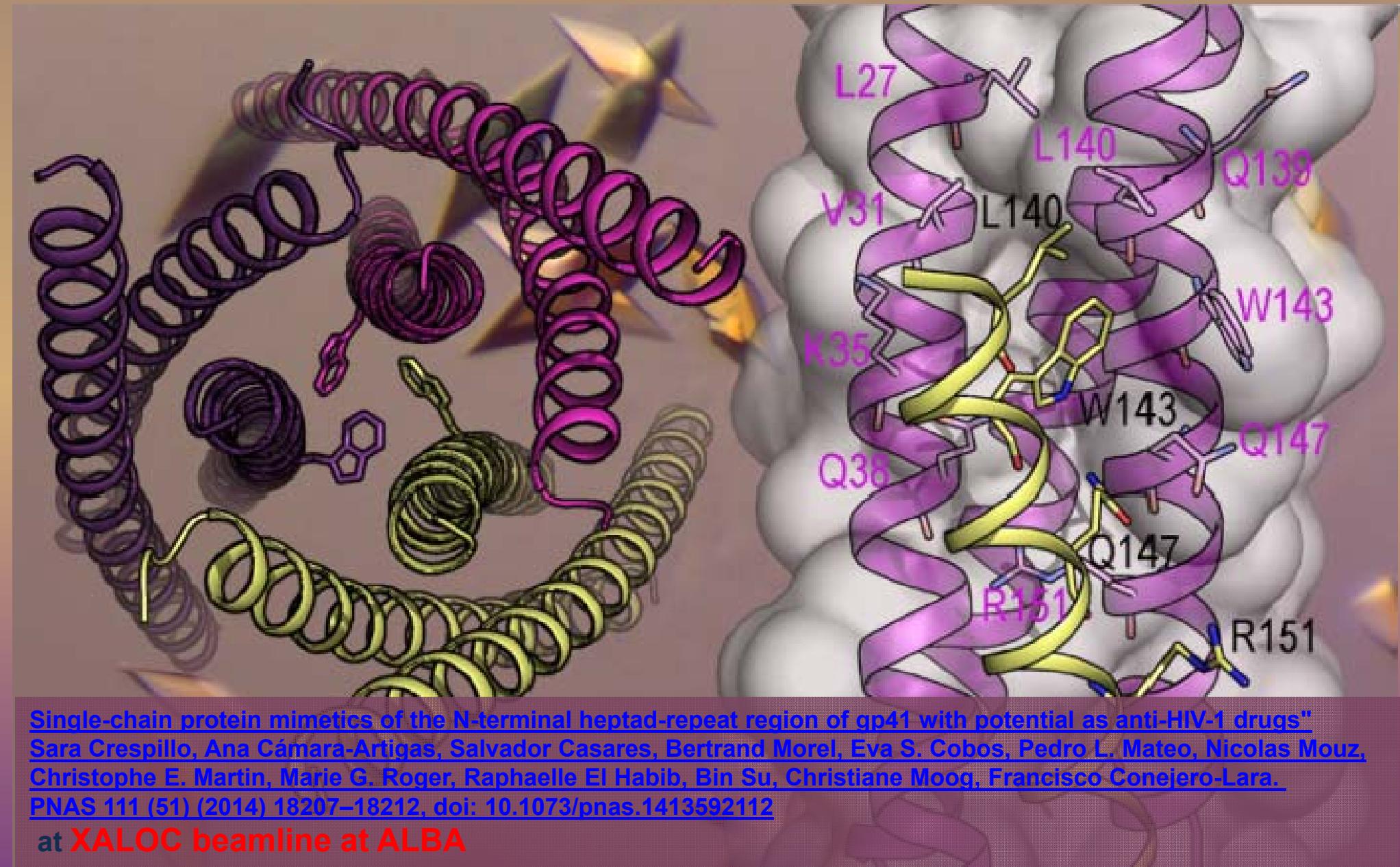
1952

Photo 51:
first image by X-ray
diffraction



DNA is constituted by two complementary filaments formed by regular sequences of small molecules, forming double helixes. It was the diffraction pattern of X rays from a pseudo crystal formed by DNA fibers, obtained by Rosalind Franklin, which allowed determining the form of this molecules.

Synthetic protein miming AIDS virus



VISUALIZING THE DNA DOUBLE-STRAND BREAK PROCESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

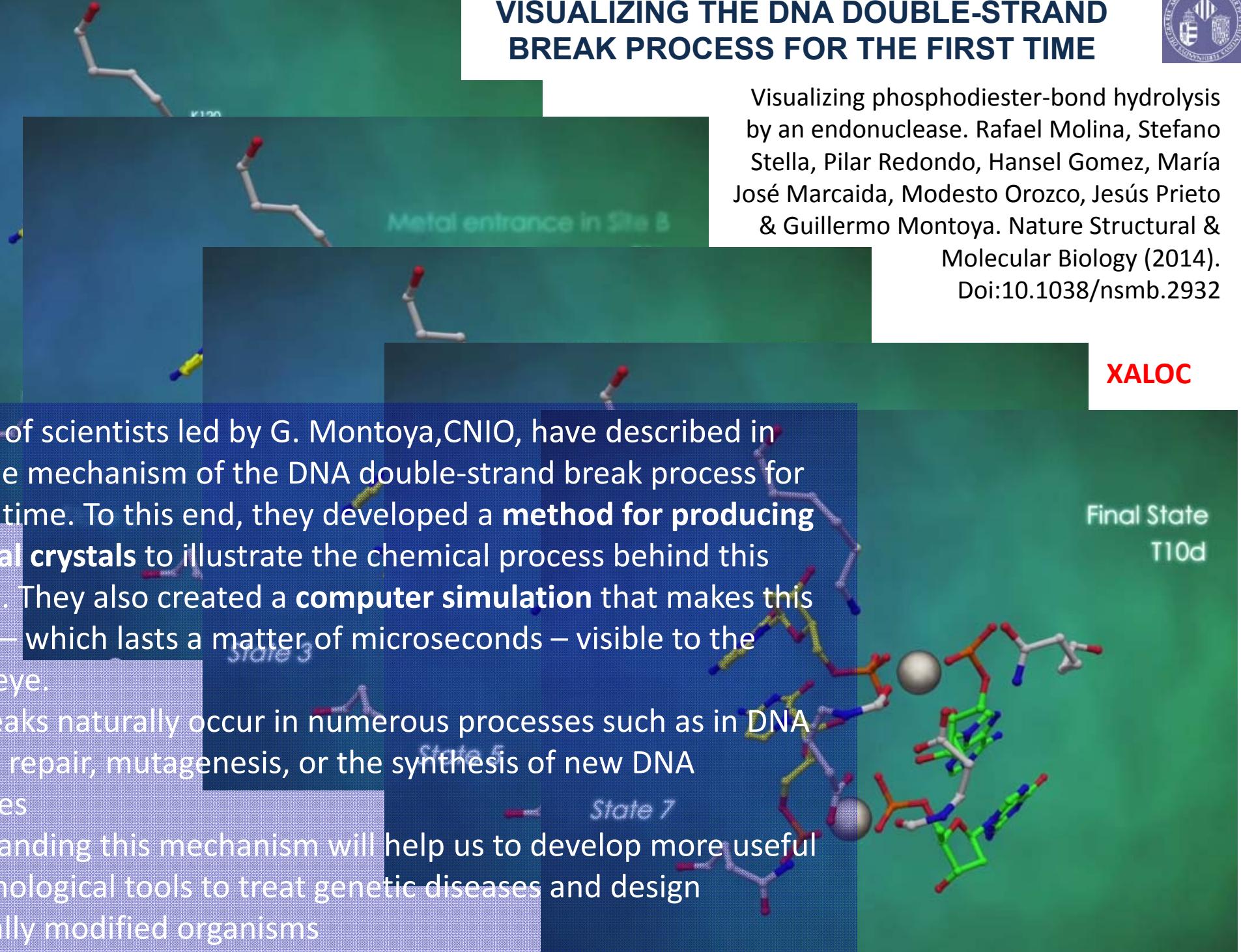
Visualizing phosphodiester-bond hydrolysis by an endonuclease. Rafael Molina, Stefano Stella, Pilar Redondo, Hansel Gomez, María José Marcaida, Modesto Orozco, Jesús Prieto & Guillermo Montoya. *Nature Structural & Molecular Biology* (2014).
Doi:10.1038/nsmb.2932

XALOC

A group of scientists led by G. Montoya, CNIO, have described in detail the mechanism of the DNA double-strand break process for the first time. To this end, they developed a **method for producing biological crystals** to illustrate the chemical process behind this reaction. They also created a **computer simulation** that makes this process – which lasts a matter of microseconds – visible to the human eye.

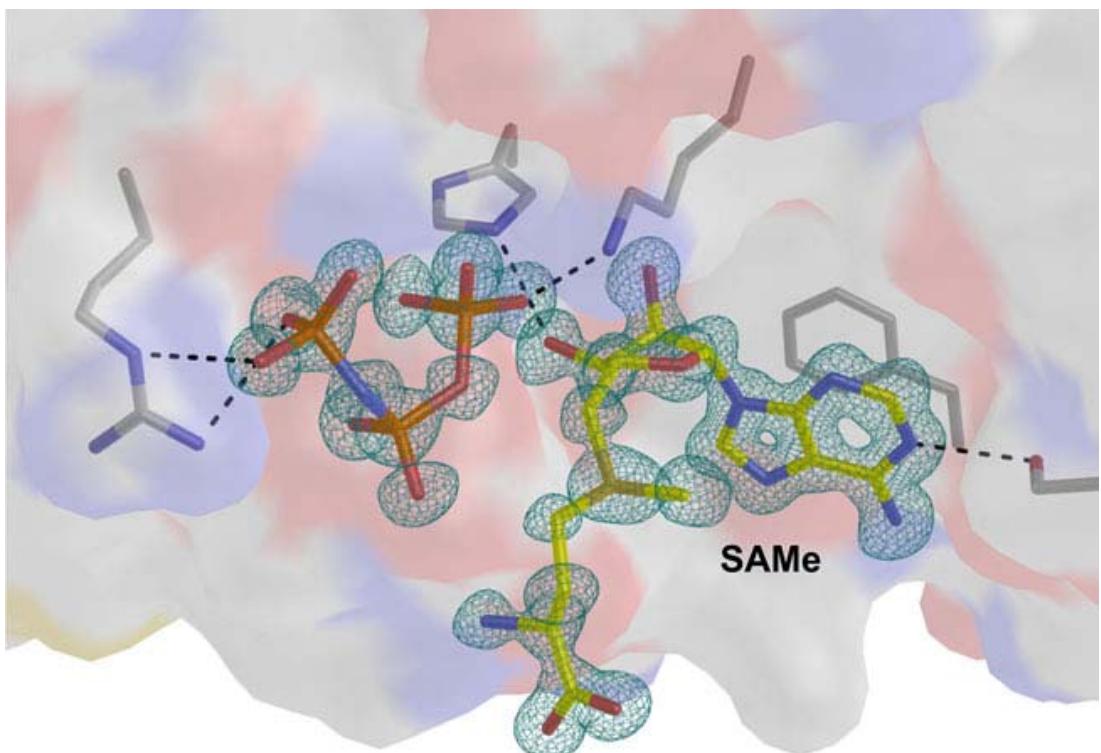
DNA breaks naturally occur in numerous processes such as in DNA damage repair, mutagenesis, or the synthesis of new DNA molecules

Understanding this mechanism will help us to develop more useful biotechnological tools to treat genetic diseases and design genetically modified organisms

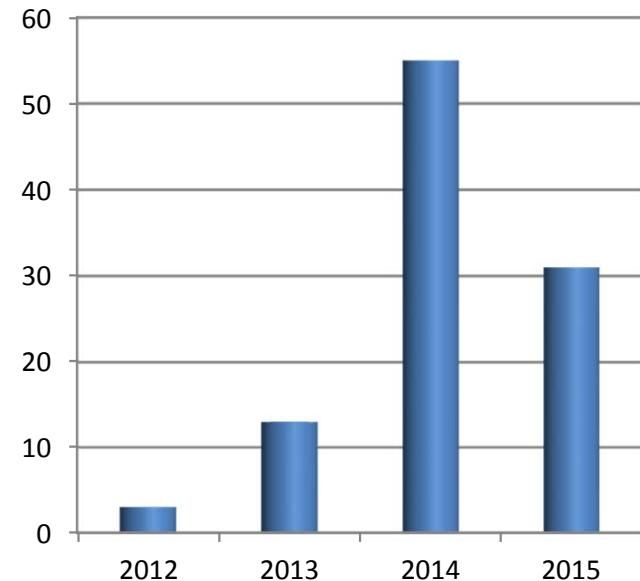


Scientific highlights

Scientists from CIC bioGUNE, University of Liverpool and Cedars-Sinai hospital in California measured at **XALOC** an enzyme related to colon and liver cancer for the development of highly targeted drugs that act exclusively on this enzyme, regulating cancer cell growth.



Reference: Ben Murraya, Svetlana V. Antonyuk, Alberto Marina, Shelly C. Lu, Jose M. Mato, S. Samar Hasnain, and Adriana L. Rojas. "Crystallography captures catalytic steps in human methionine adenosyltransferase enzymes". PNAS (2016). doi: 10.1073/pnas.1510959113



**Deposited PDB structures
Those corresponding to 2015
in progress
Total number 102**

biosync.sbbk.org/stats.do?stats_sec=RGNL&stats_focus_lv1=RGNL&stats_region=European

1997 - Chemistry Nobel to Boyer and Walker

2003 - Chemistry Nobel to Agre and MacKinnon

2006 – Chemistry Nobel to Kornberg

2009 - Chemistry Nobel to Ramakrishnan, Steitz and Yonath

2012 - Chemistry Nobel to Lefkowitz and Kobilka

2013 – Medicine Nobel to Rothman, Schekman and Südhof

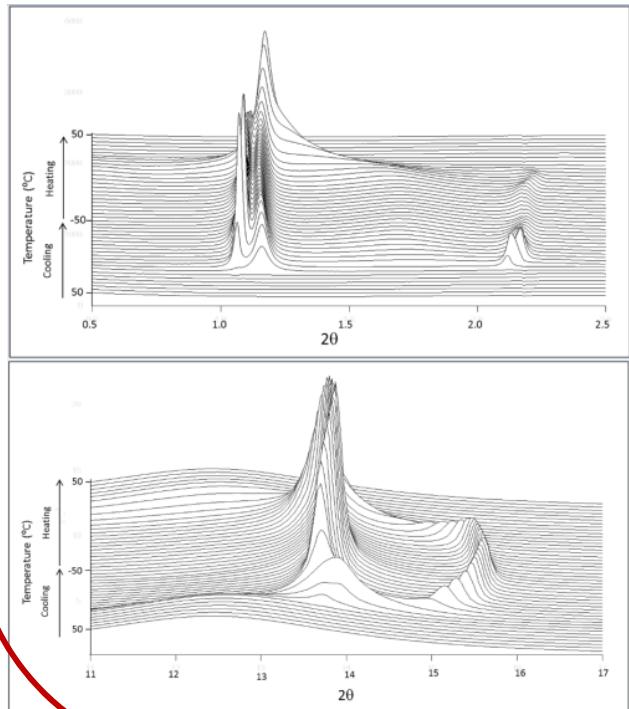
Dr. Peter Doherty, Nobel prize of Medicine:
“Synchrotron light is presently fundamental for 80% of research and development of drugs



Protein synthesis, cells communication, ribosome structure, who have solved the mystery of how the cell organizes its transport system, nanoscience

Studying Chocolate at **NCD****Polymorphic study of alimentary triacylglycerols**

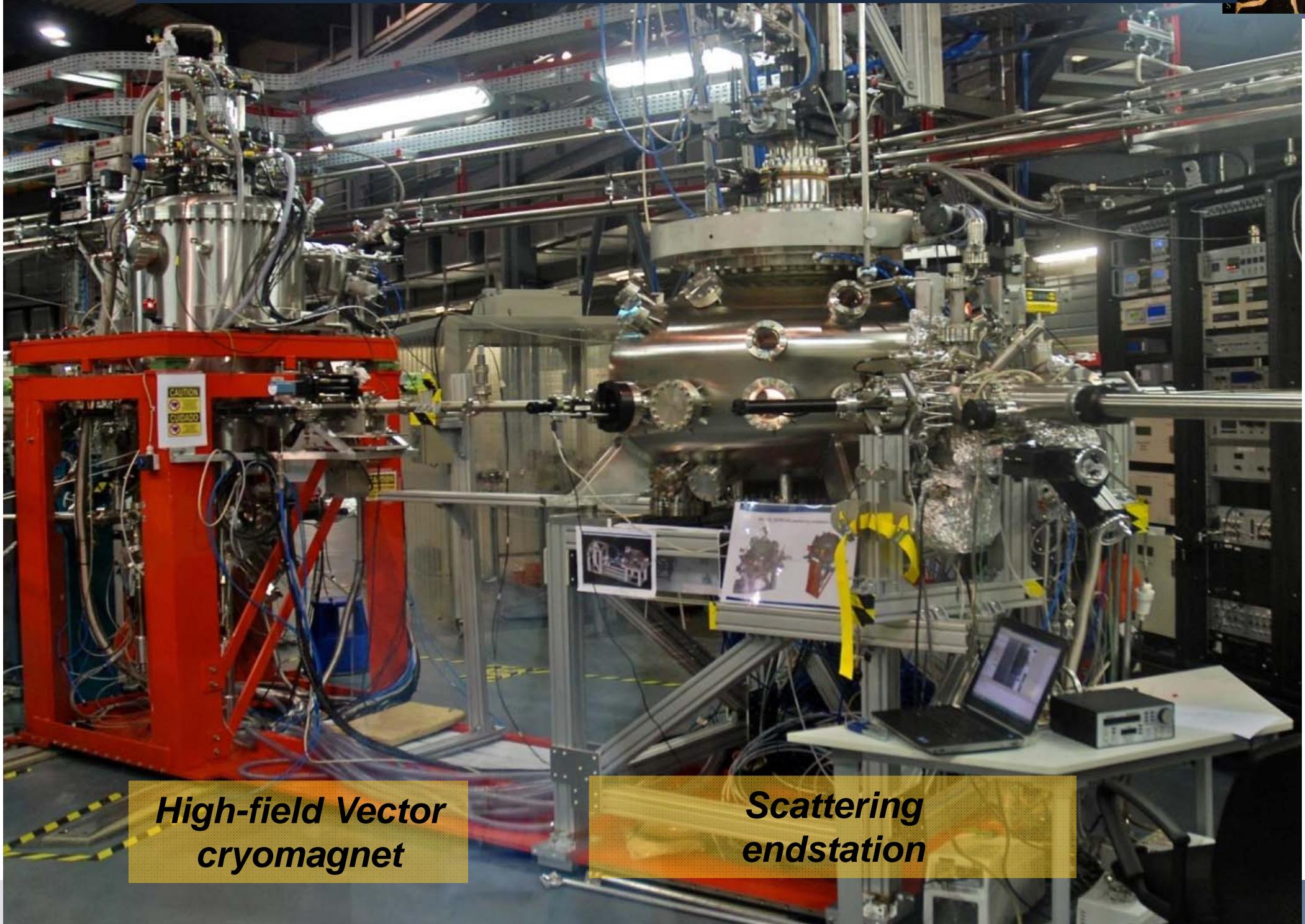
Researchers from the Department of Crystallography and Mineralogy at the Faculty of Geology (University of Barcelona) have analysed the crystallization and polymorphic behaviour of lipid materials from pure triacylglycerol components to end food products



SAXS (up) and WAXS (bottom) patterns for cocoa butter obtained by cooling the sample from the melt (50°C) to - 50°C and subsequently heated to 50°C .



Absorption and scattering - BOREAS at ALBA

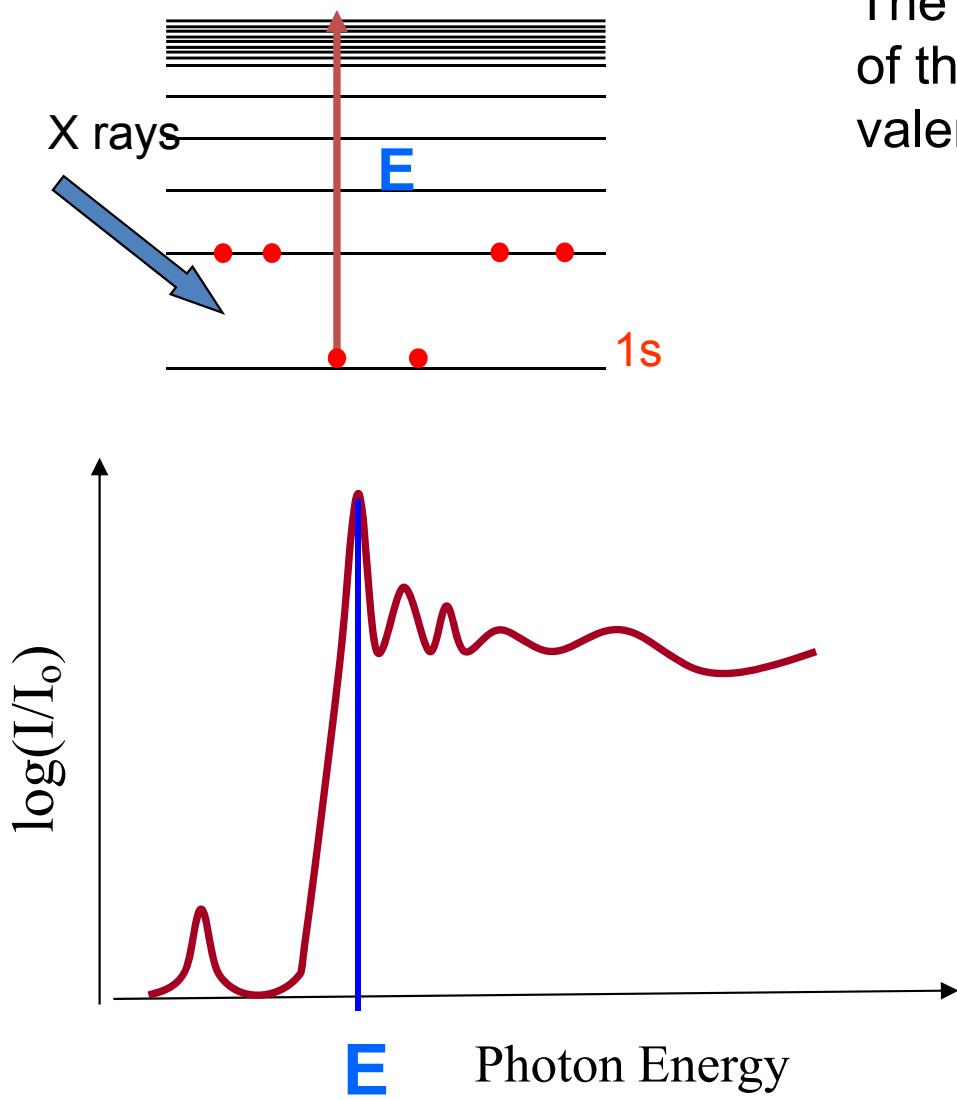


*High-field Vector
cryomagnet*

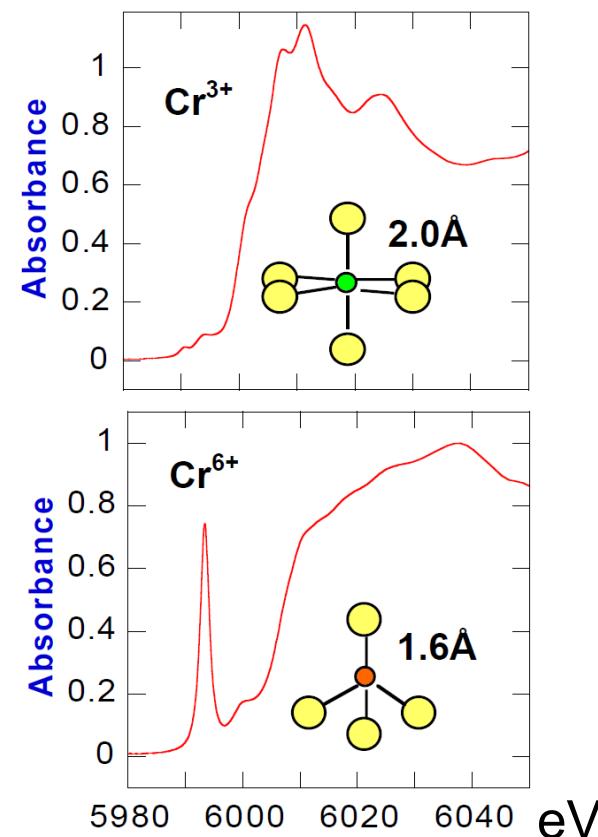
*Scattering
endstation*

X ray absorption spectroscopy

Absorption of X rays occurs at well defined energies characteristic of the absorbing atoms



The absorption energy and the fine structure of the absorption spectra are sensitive to the valence state of the absorbing atom



@ BOREAS

Materials for batteries

Spin-orbit fields mechanisms for in-plane current induced magnetization reversal of magnetic tunnel junctions, and their optimization

Fieldlike and antidamping spin-orbit torques in as-grown and annealed Ta/CoFeB/MgO layers

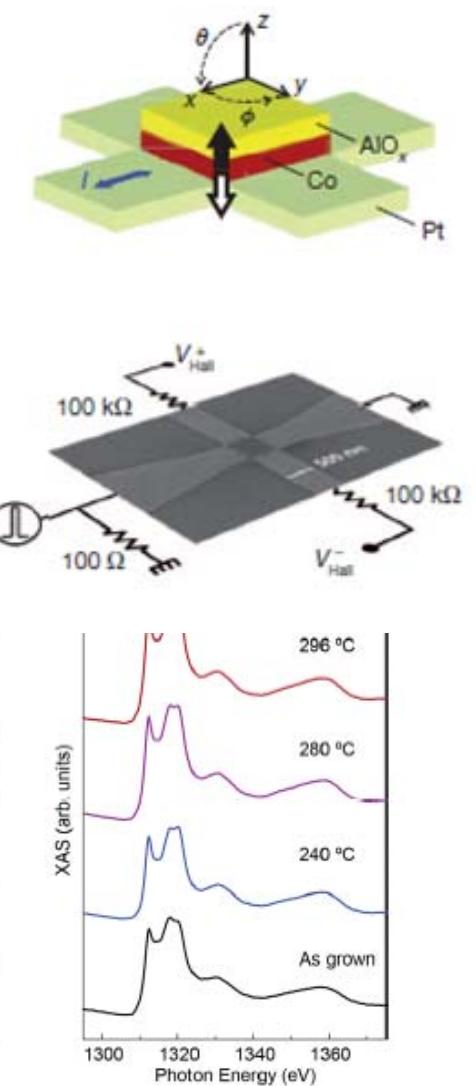
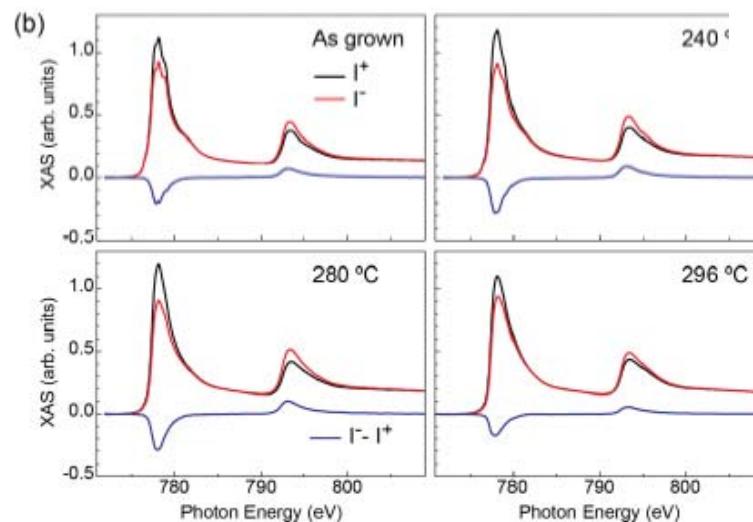
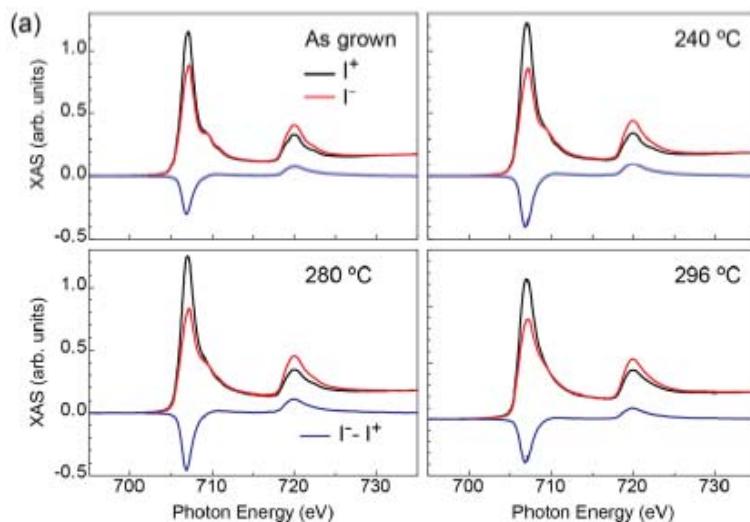
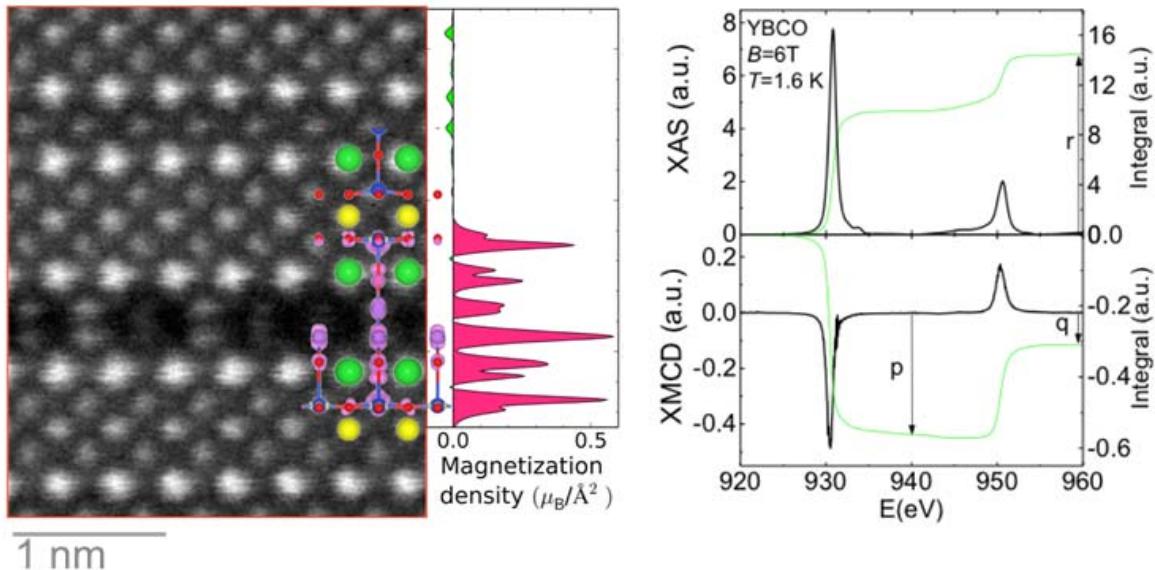


FIG. 4. (Color online) X-ray-absorption and magnetic circular dichroism spectra of as-grown and annealed Ta/CoFeB/MgO trilayers measured at the Fe $L_{2,3}$ edges (a), Co $L_{2,3}$ edges (b), and Mg K edge (c). The spectra were recorded at normal incidence at room temperature in a magnetic field of 1 T.

[Physical review B 89 214419 \(2014\)](#)

Emerging dilute ferromagnetism in high-T_c superconductors driven by point defect clusters at CLAESS

Results reveal the coexistence of ferromagnetic interactions much closer to high T_c superconductivity than previously suspected



Caption:

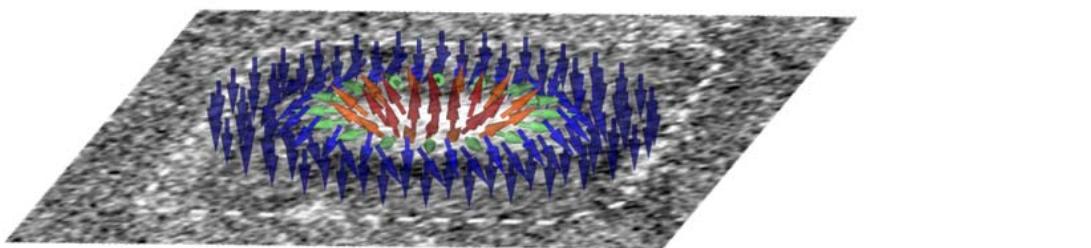
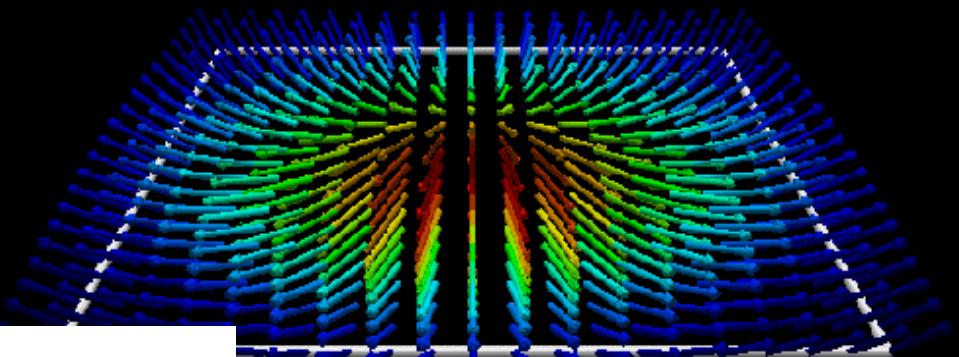
Left panel, Z-contrast atomic resolution image of the YBCO lattice with an Y124 intergrowth imaged along the [010] direction. The dimmer contrast in the double Cu ($2V_{Cu}$) chain is due to the presence of Cu vacancies ($2V_{Cu}$). The inset shows the isosurface plot showing the spin density associated with a $2V_{Cu}+3V_O$ defect along with an integrated magnetization/area profile along the z-axis. Right panel, Cu L_{2,3}

J. Gazquez, R. Guzman, R. Mishra, E. Bartolomé, J. Salafranca, C. Magén, M. Varela, M. Coll, A. Palau, S. M. Valvidares, P. Gargiani, E. Pellegrin, J. Herrero-Martin, S. J. Pennycook, S.T. Pantelides, **T. Puig, X. Obradors** – in publication

(Premis Ciutat de Barcelona 2015)

Magnetic skyrmions, for new data storage and processing systems development

These nanoscale magnetic structures have been observed at room temperature in materials compatible with industrial conditions. This breaks an important barrier for their use as nanoscale information carriers in our computers. Results - obtained at the CIRCE beamline - have been published in Nature Nanotechnology



www.tcm.phy.cam.ac.uk/~nrc25/projects/skyrmions.html

Fig. 1: Sketch of the spin structure of a magnetic skyrmion.

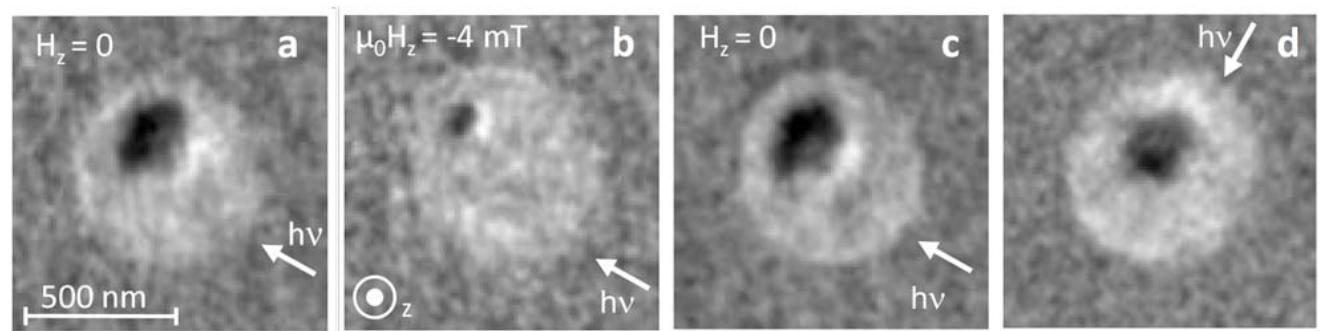
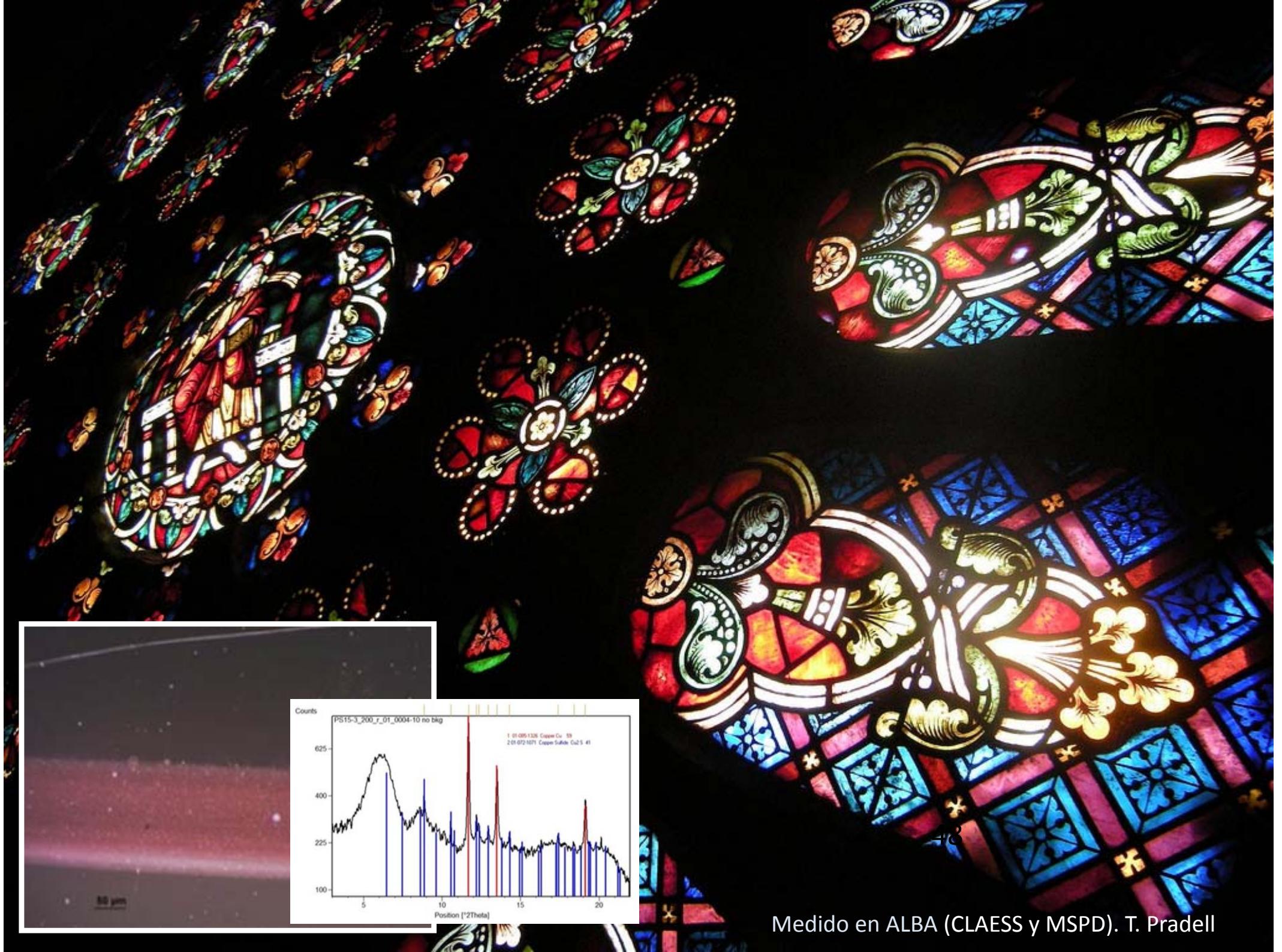


Fig. 2: (a) Magnetic microscopy image of a skyrmion in a Pt/Co/MgO nanostructure. Within the white dot (magnetization pointing down), a circular black/white contrast is visible which corresponds to the in-plane magnetisation components. In the skyrmion center, dark grey, the magnetization points up. The grazing X-ray beam incidence is indicated by the arrow (b). The skyrmion contracts under an applied magnetic field of 4mT and relaxes again when removing it (c). (d) The chiral skyrmion spin structure is confirmed by rotating the contrast direction (beam incidence) by 90° .

Reference: Olivier Boulle, Jan Vogel, Hongxin Yang, Stefania Pizzini, Dayane de Souza Chaves, Andrea Locatelli, Tevfik Onur Mentes, Alessandro Sala, Liliana D. Buda-Prebeau, Olivier Klein, Mohamed Belmeguenai, Yves Roussigné, Andrey Stashkevich, Salim Mourad Chérif, Lucia Aballe, Michael Foerster, Mairbek Chshiev, Stéphane Auffret, Ioan Mihai Miron & Gilles Gaudin. "Room temperature chiral magnetic skyrmions in ultrathin magnetic nanostructures" *Nature Nanotechnology* (2016). doi: 10.1038/nnano.2015.315



Medido en ALBA (CLAESS y MSPD). T. Pradell

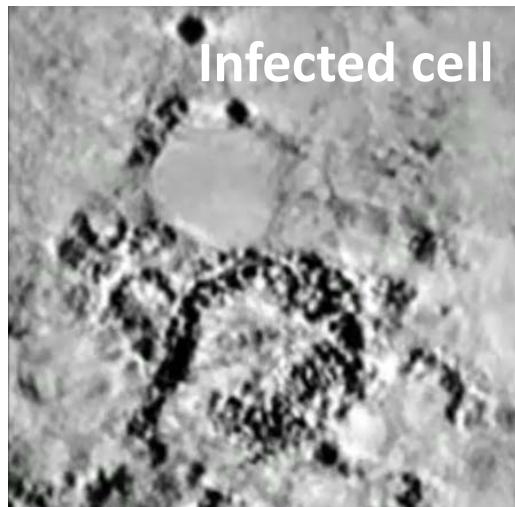
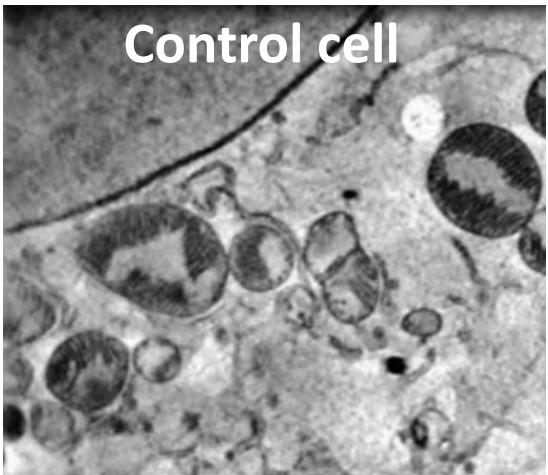
Photon source: dipole
 $\rho = 7.6 \text{ m}$



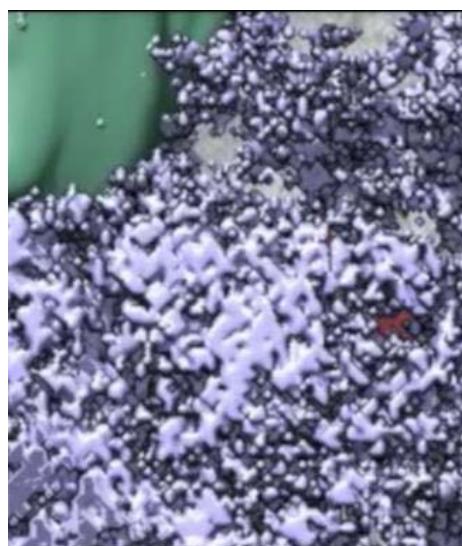
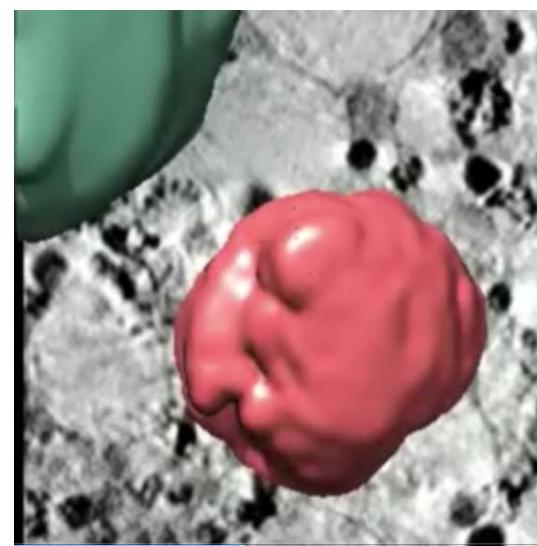
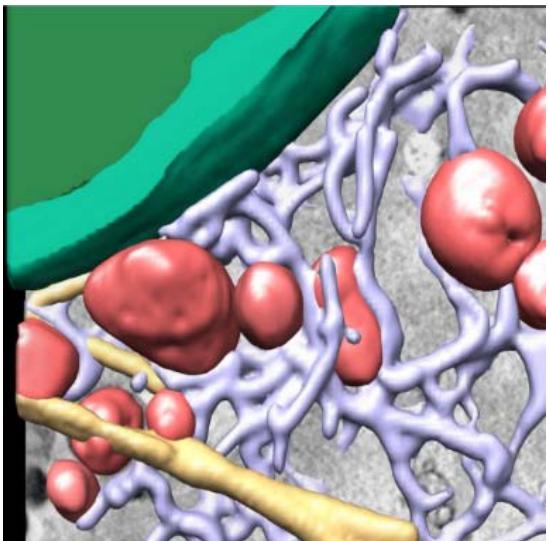
Only two other similar Microscopes in the world: BESSY-II and ALS

- Cryo nano-tomography in water window and multi-keV spectral regions for biological applications.
- Spectroscopic imaging.
- Present photon energy range: 270 to 1200 eV, upgradable to 2600 eV in the future.
- 30 nm 2D resolution

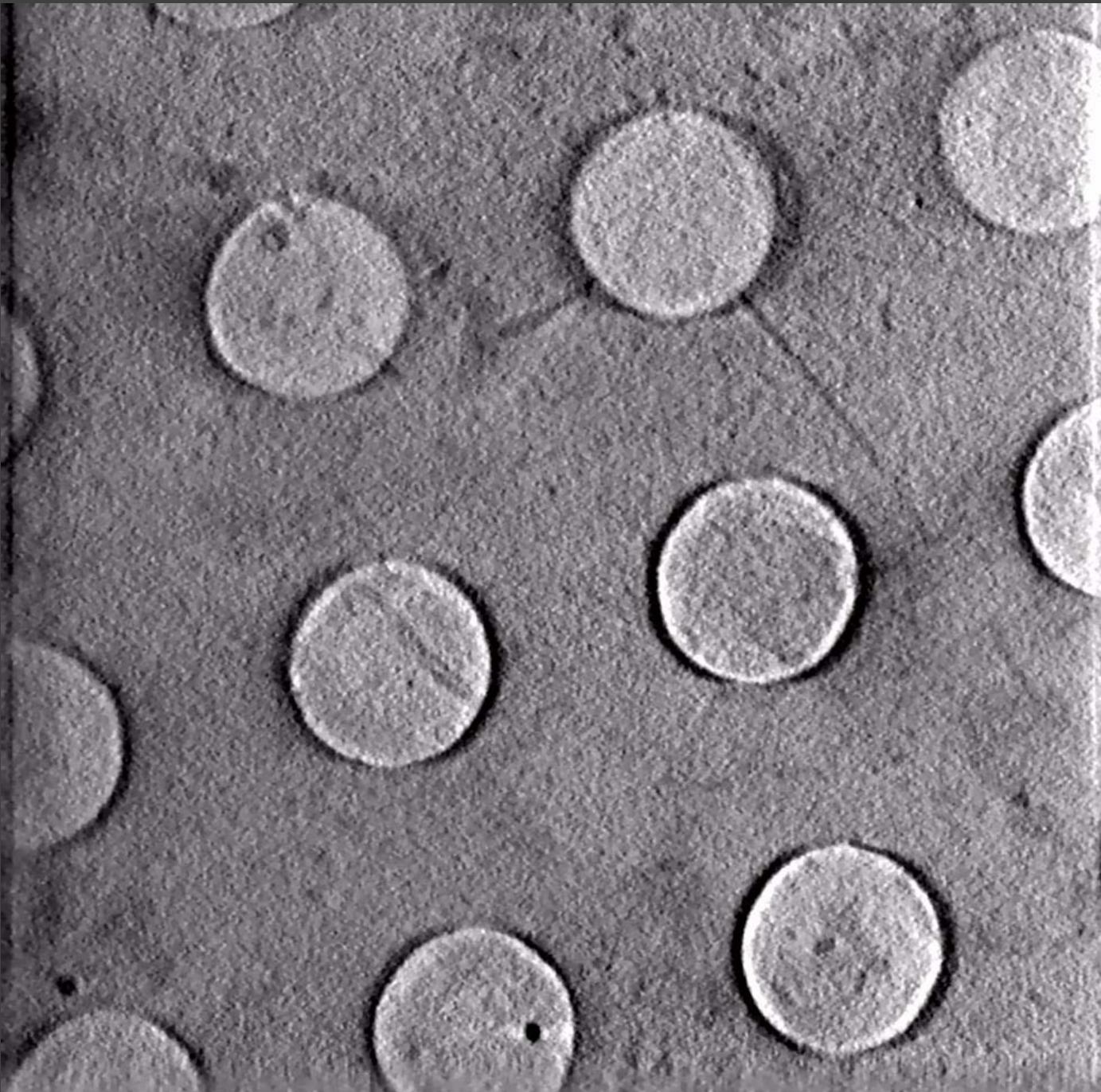
at MISTRAL @ ALBA



Virtual slices of
a reconstructed
volume of Huh-
7.5 cells
(human
hepatocyte cell
line)

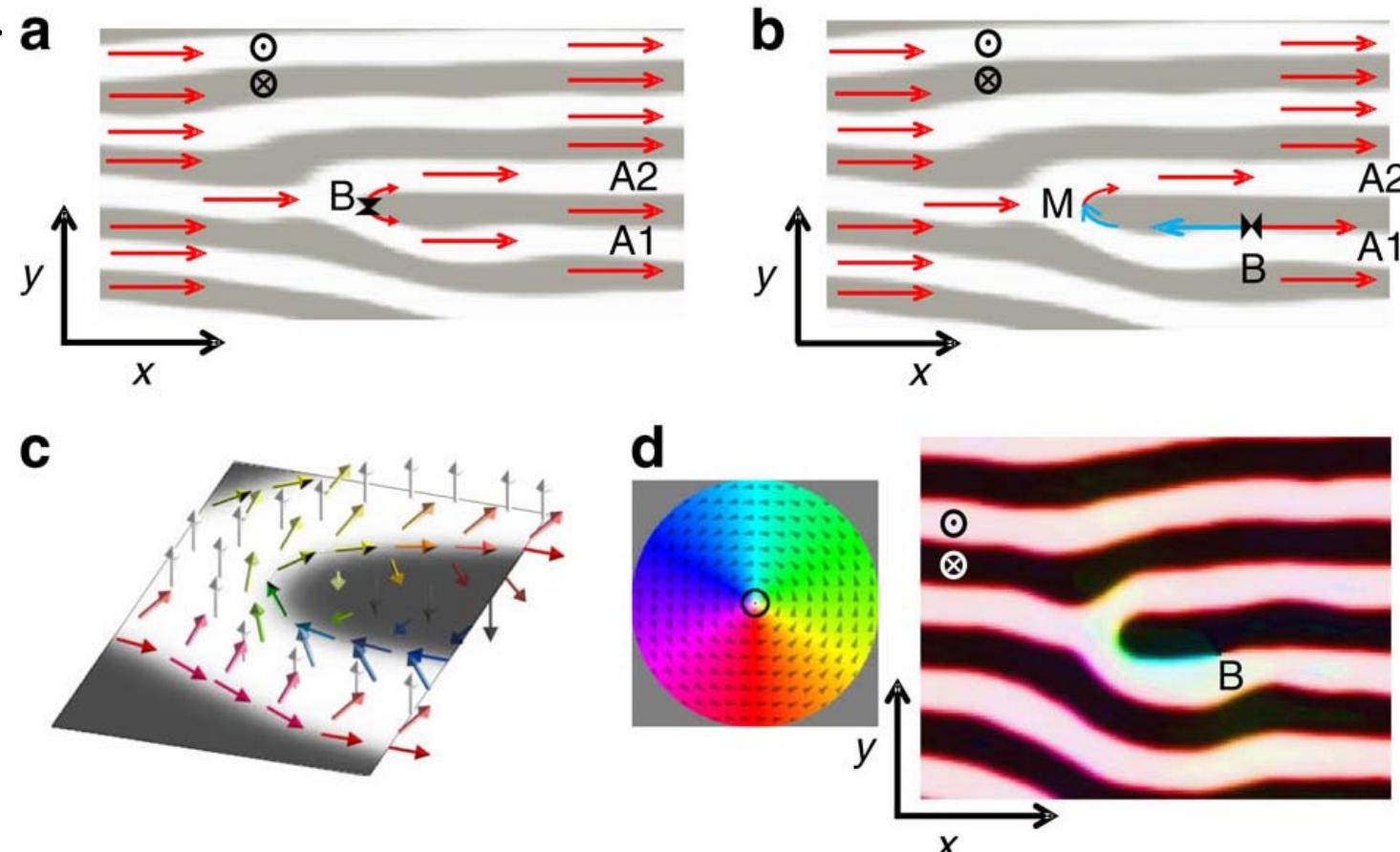


E. Pereiro et al.- ALBA, in publication





Visualization and analysis of the properties and magnetic defects of materials at the nanoscale. Magnetic devices are based on stacks of ultrathin films of different magnetic characteristics which can influence their behavior. Nowadays, one of the hot research topics is the interaction of these films, how to improve their fabrication and define their magnetic characterization.

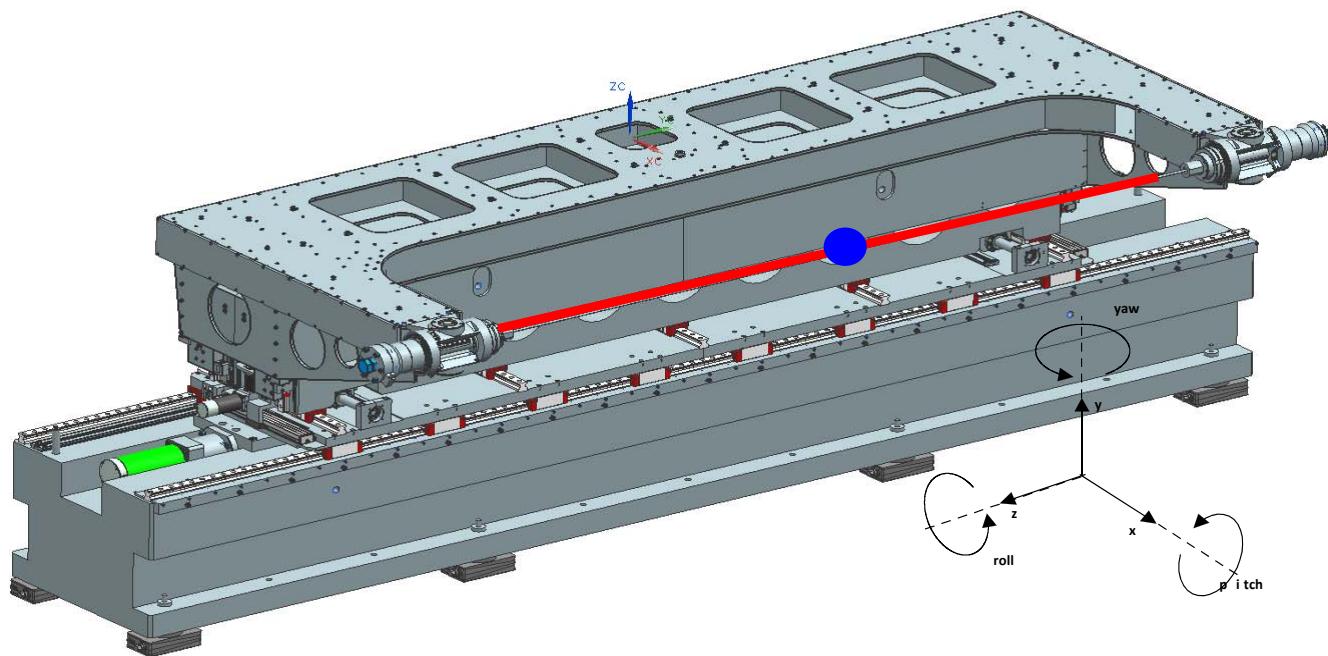


at MISTRAL

[Nanoscale imaging of buried topological defects with quantitative X-ray magnetic microscopy](#), [C. Blanco-Roldán](#), [C. Quirós](#),
[A. Sorrentino](#), [A. Hierro-Rodríguez](#), [L. M. Álvarez-Prado](#), [R. Valcárcel](#), [M. Duch](#), [N. Torras](#), [J. Esteve](#), [J. I. Martín](#), [M. Vélez](#), [J. M. Alameda](#), [E. Pereiro](#) & [S. Ferrer](#)

Nature Communications 6, Article number: 8196 doi:10.1038/ncomms9196

Magnetic measurement bench



Magnitudes on top of Hall probe	Values
X stroke	0.233 m
Y stroke	0.092 m
Z stroke	1.282 m
On-the-fly velocity	$13 \cdot 10^{-3}$ m/s

- High mechanical accuracy
- High electronic accuracy
- High accessibility



SESAME @ Amman



All dipoles measured in our magnetic measurement lab and shipped to Jordan: view at SESAME hall (30-11-15)



SYNCHROTRON-LIGHT FOR EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST -

Developed under the auspices of **UNESCO**

In construction

Operation calendar (2016)

~5800 hours of operation

ALBA Operations Calendar 2016

BL operation	BL users and commissioning
M operation	M Start up and optimization of accelerators with beam
Shutdown Warm	W No beam. Services ON.
Shutdown OFF	Off No beam. No cooling water.
Public & CELLS holiday	

Beam for Users

Accelerator Development and Maintenance

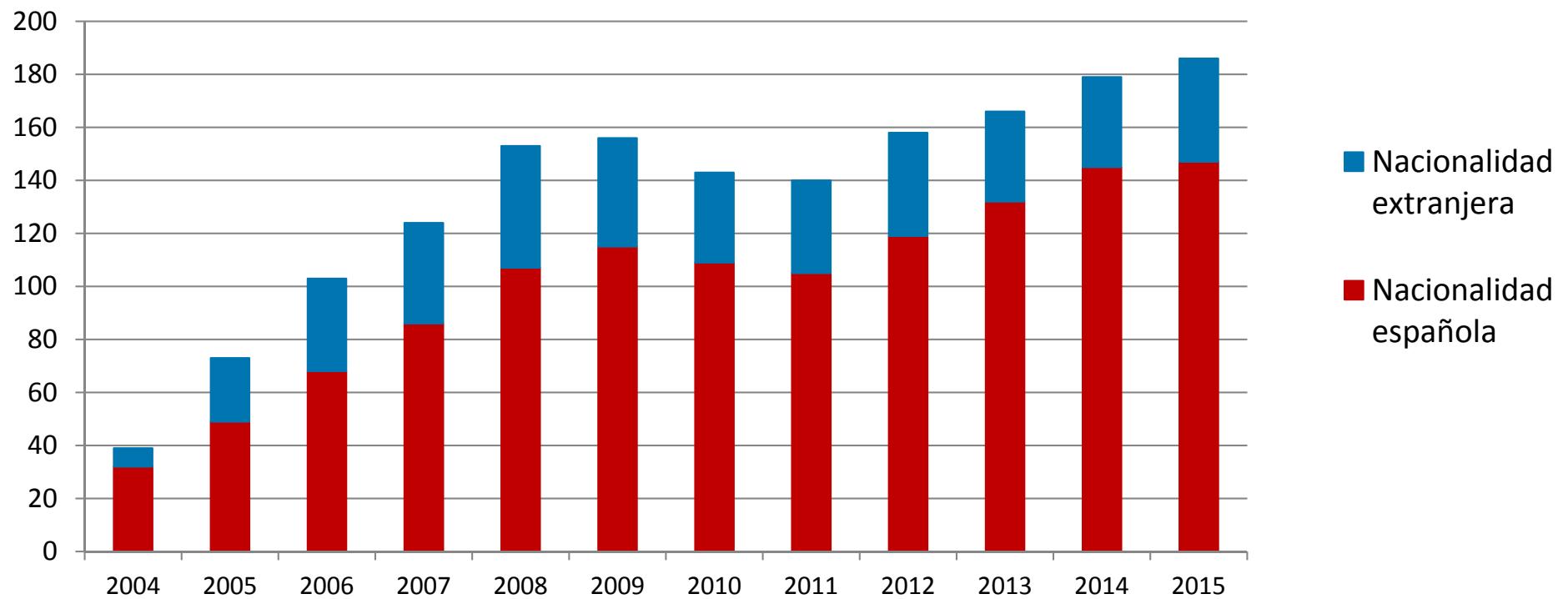
Shutdown Systems off

Shutdown - Basic systems on

TODAY

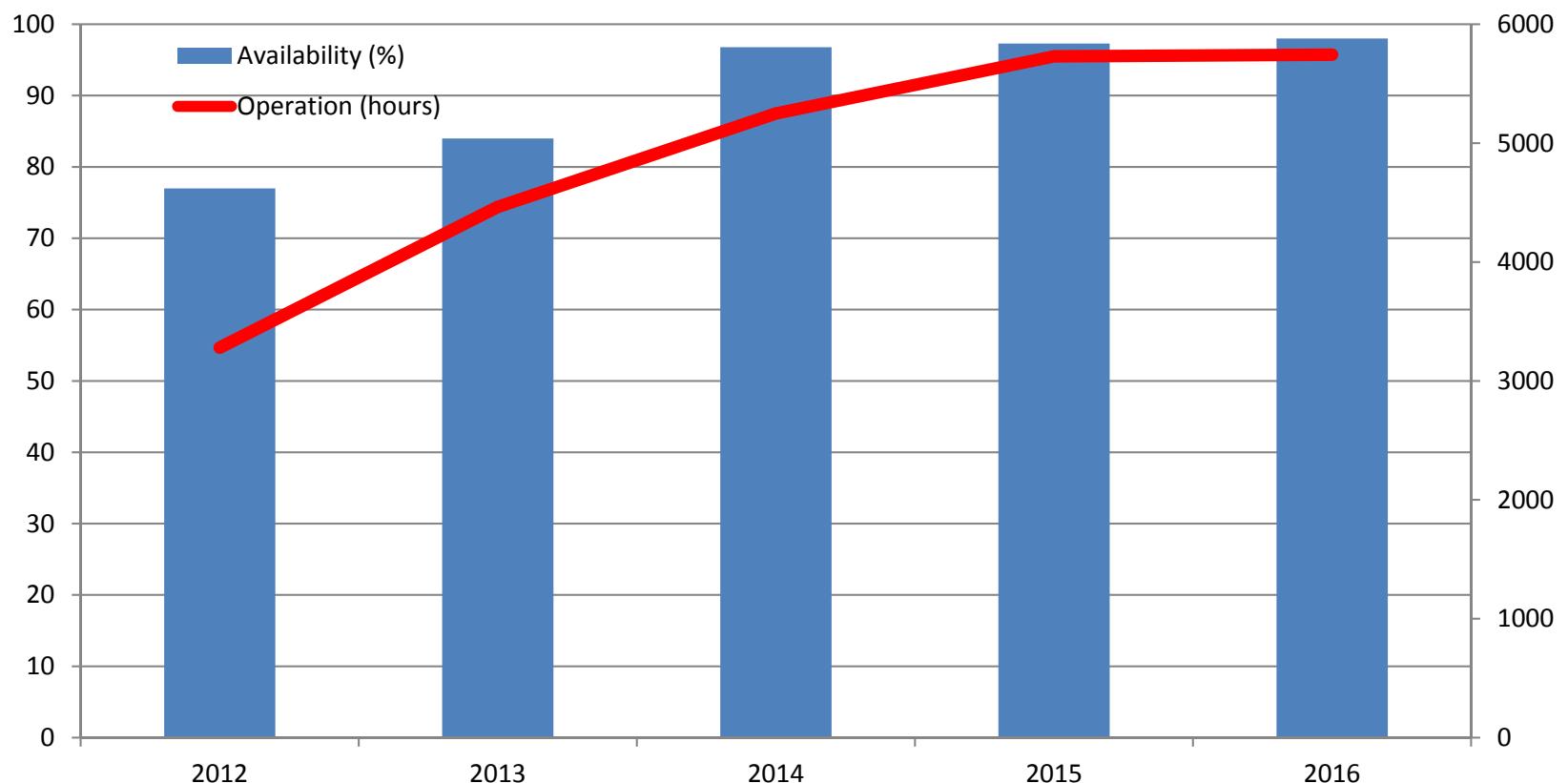
- International representation 20%
 - Women percentage 25%
 - 187 people + Students

*Maintaining the
CELLS structure
defined in 2004*



Availability & operation hours

(%) 77.0 84.0 96.8 97.3 98.1*



* Until 08-03-16

Beam for users

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Accelerator operation [h]	3280	4464	5250	5730	5744
Scheduled user beam [h]	2387	3540	3888	4320	4368
Availability [%]	77.0	83.8	96.8	97.3	98.1*
MTBF [h]	21.0	25.0	33.7	51.4	50*
MTTR [h]	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.9*

Beam for BLs: scheduled user beam, including injection time

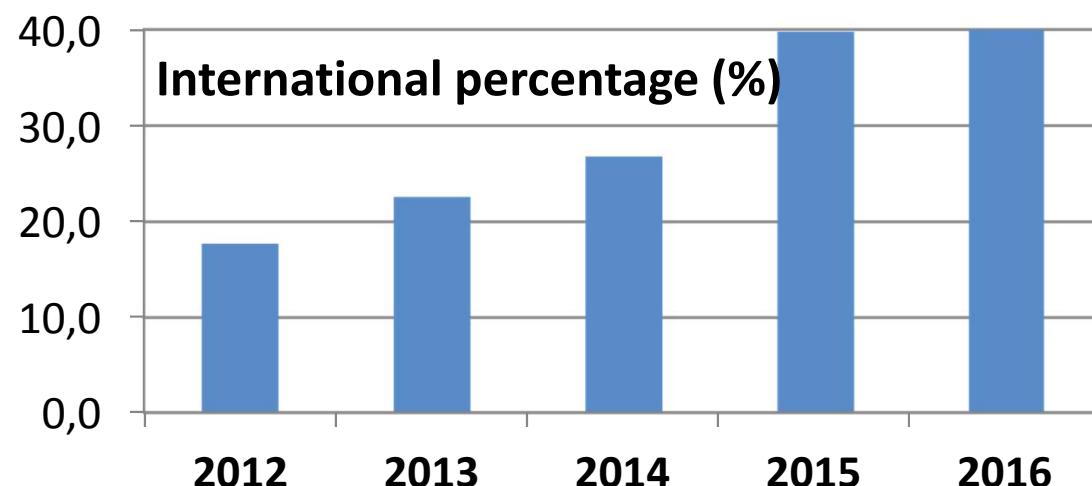
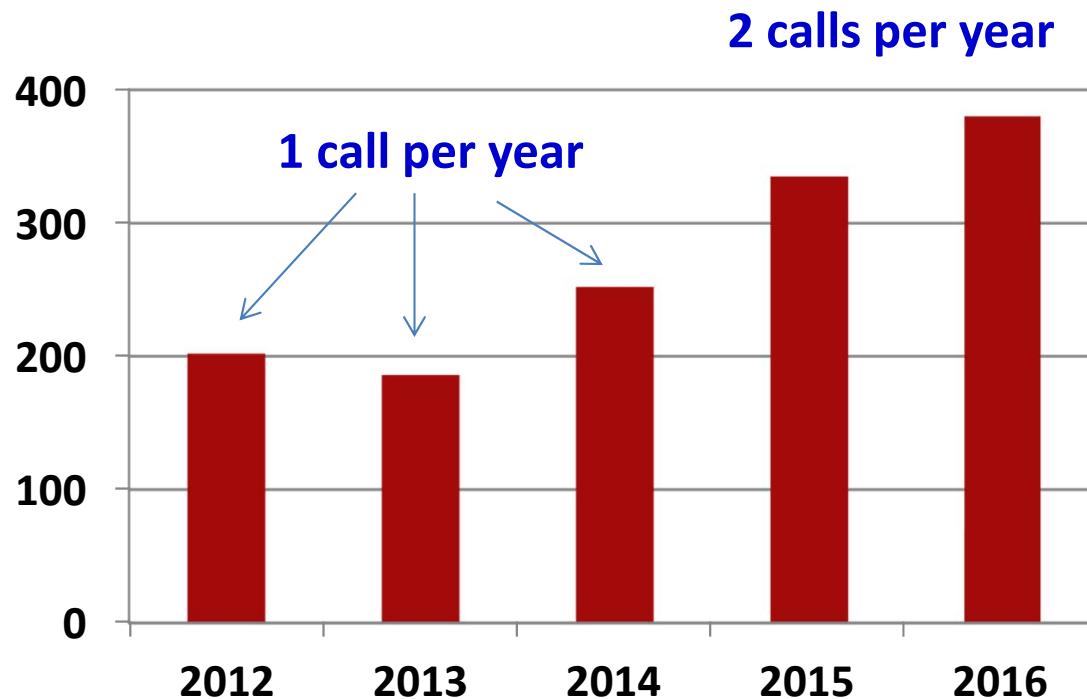
MTBF: Mean time between failures

MTTR: Mean time to have the beam back

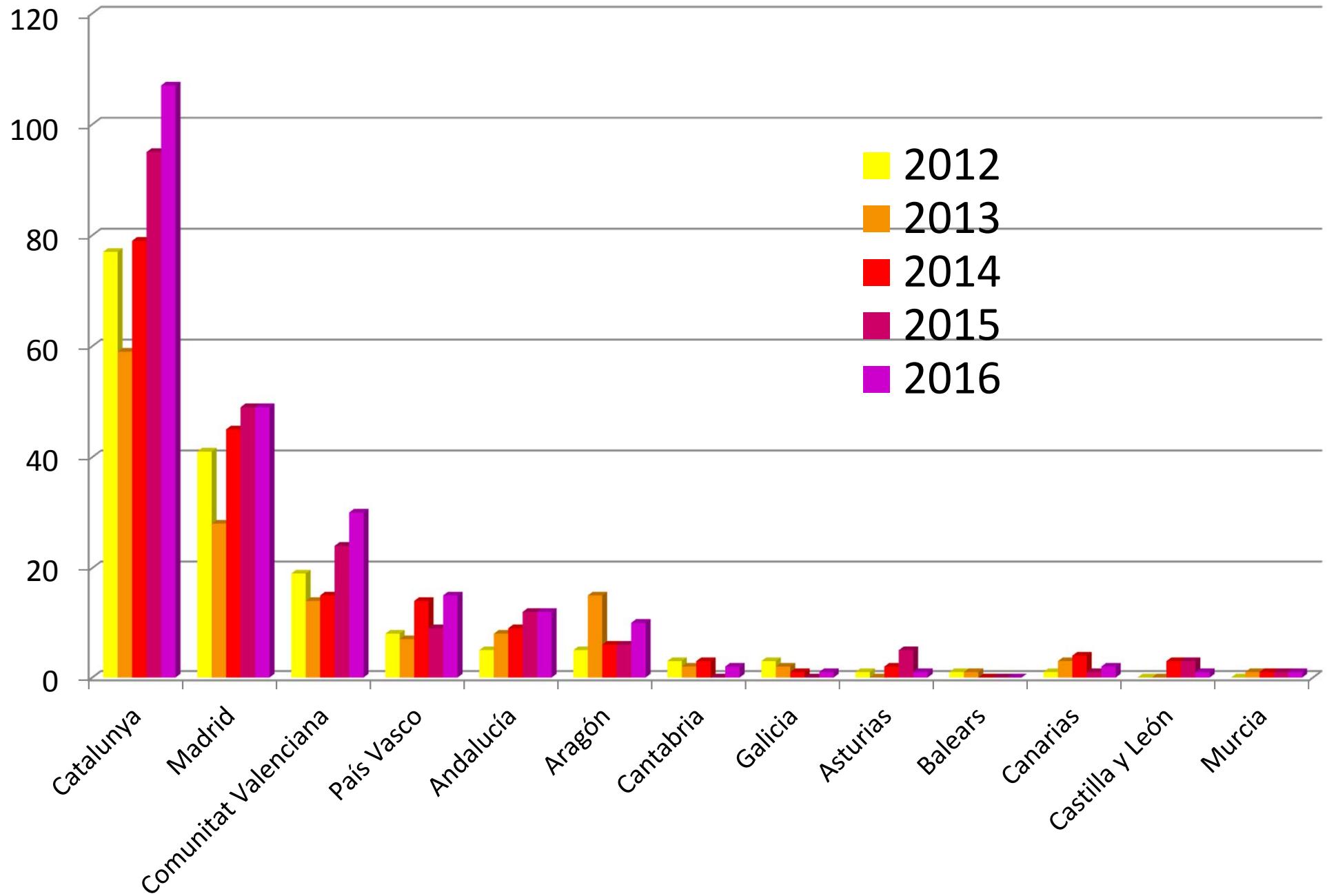
* Until 08-03-16

For comparison (18 operating years, 41 BLs and about 700 staff)					
ESRF	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Availability (%)	98.9	98.6	98.9	99.1	98.1
MTBF (h)	108	60	80	106	76
MTTR(h)	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4

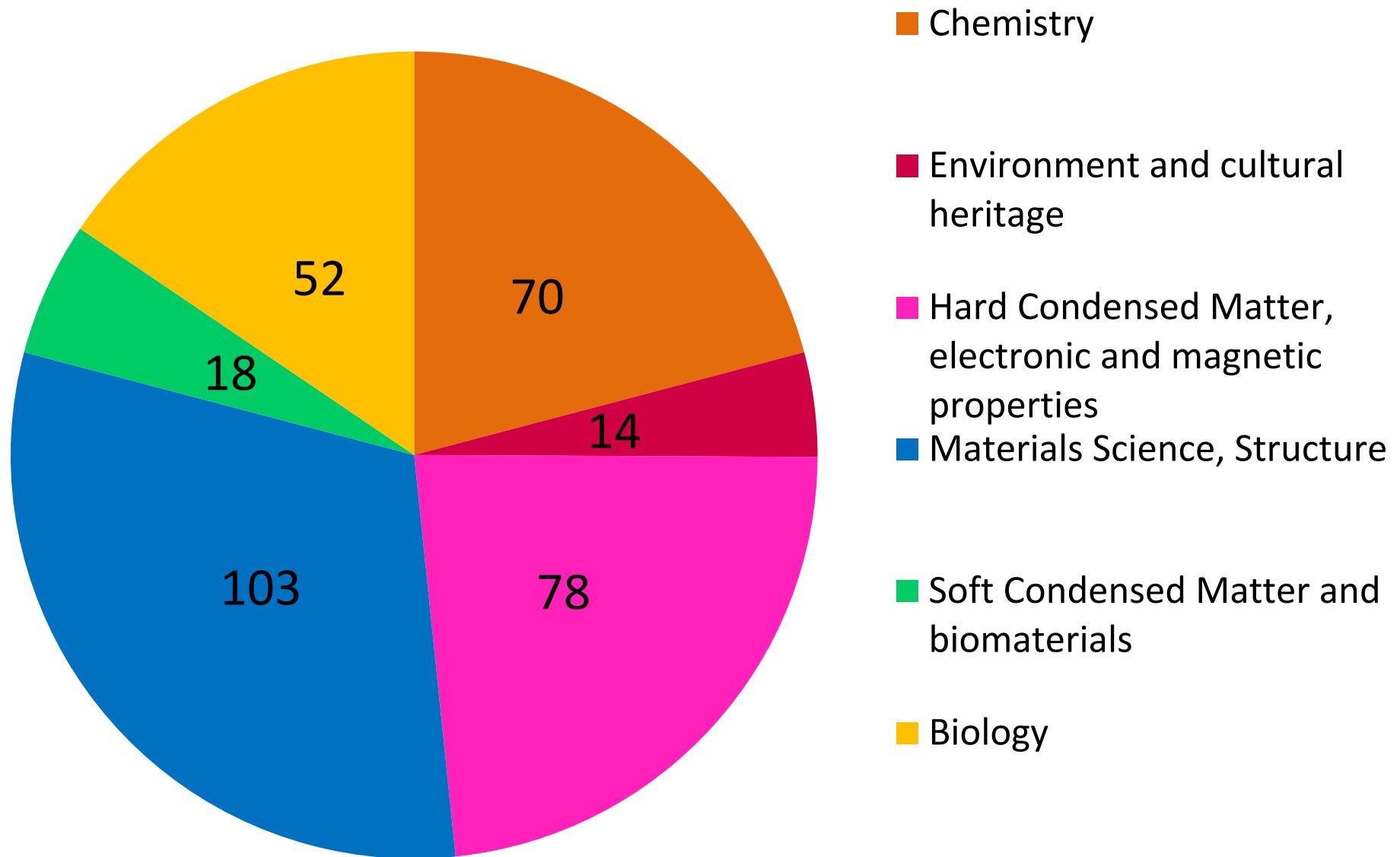
User calls



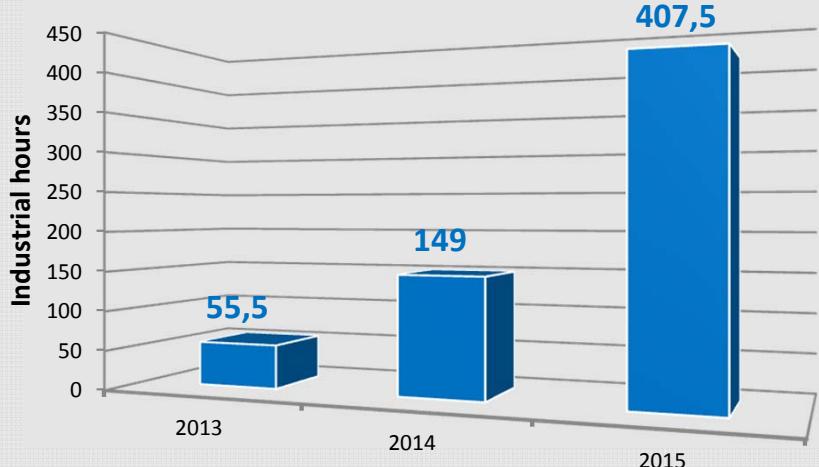
CCAA Submitted Spanish Proposals



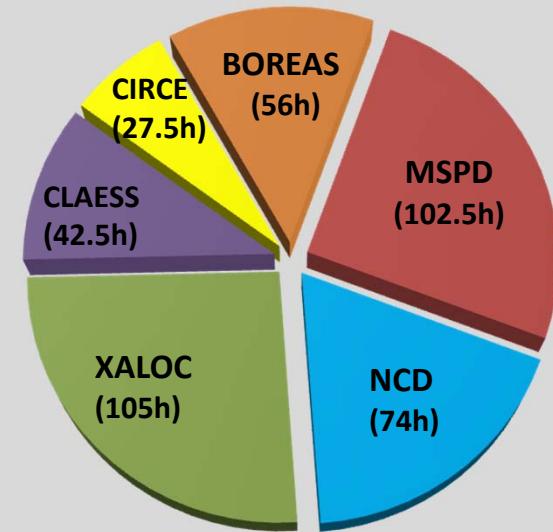
Research Areas (2015)



Industrial hours / year

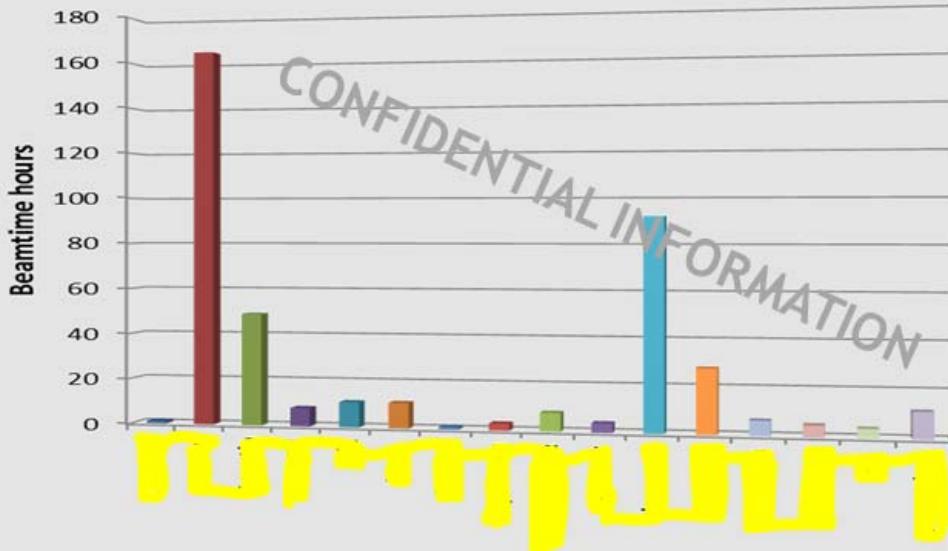


2015 Industrial hours / beamline 407.5 hours in total



2015 Beamtime hours / company

407.5 hours in total
16 different companies





Aplicaciones del sincrotrón ALBA en la Industria Química y de Materiales

Workshop on SL applications in Chemistry and Material Science

15 April 2014

Illustrate ALBA industrial applications in Chemistry and Materials Sciences, how beamlines can be used to **solve complex structures of cement, pigment or food components**, how SL can help to promote cleaner energy (through catalytic processes to control vehicle emissions or developing new cells), the role that SL can play to improve cosmetics and other healthcare products such as shampoo, soap, etc.

About 50 participants per workshop

Aplicaciones del Sincrotrón ALBA en la industria farmacéutica



15 Mayo
2015

Sincrotrón ALBA
Ctra. BP 1413, km. 3,3
Cerdanyola del Vallès



Se incluye la caracterización de los principios activos y la biología estructural para el diseño de fármacos, entre otros.

Durante la reunión, se abordarán algunas de las técnicas disponibles en ALBA: desde la difracción de polvo, absorción, SAXS, WAXS, cristalográfia de macromoléculas y microscopía de rayos X.

El evento está programado en diferentes sesiones incluyendo charlas de empresas clientes, sesión de pósters y visita a las instalaciones con el fin de promover el intercambio y discusiones con el público asistente.



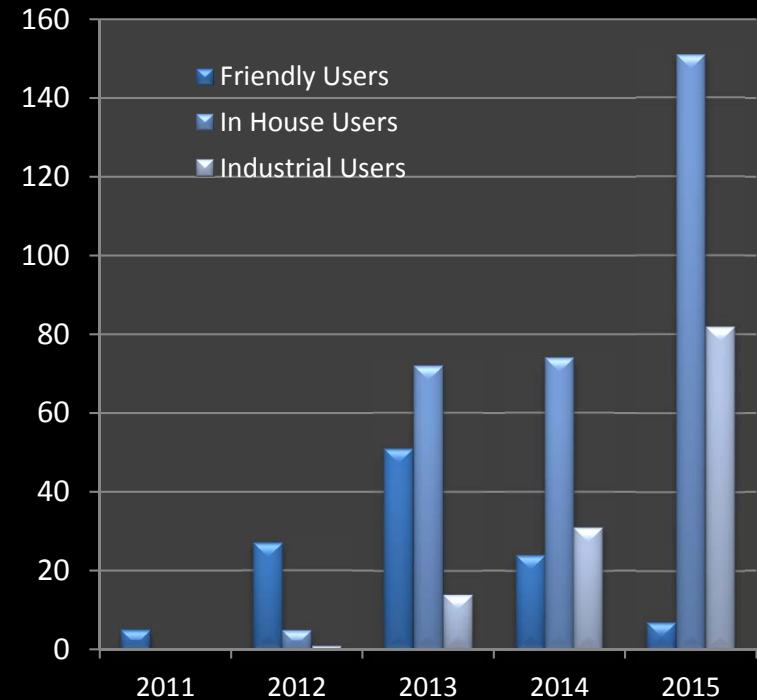
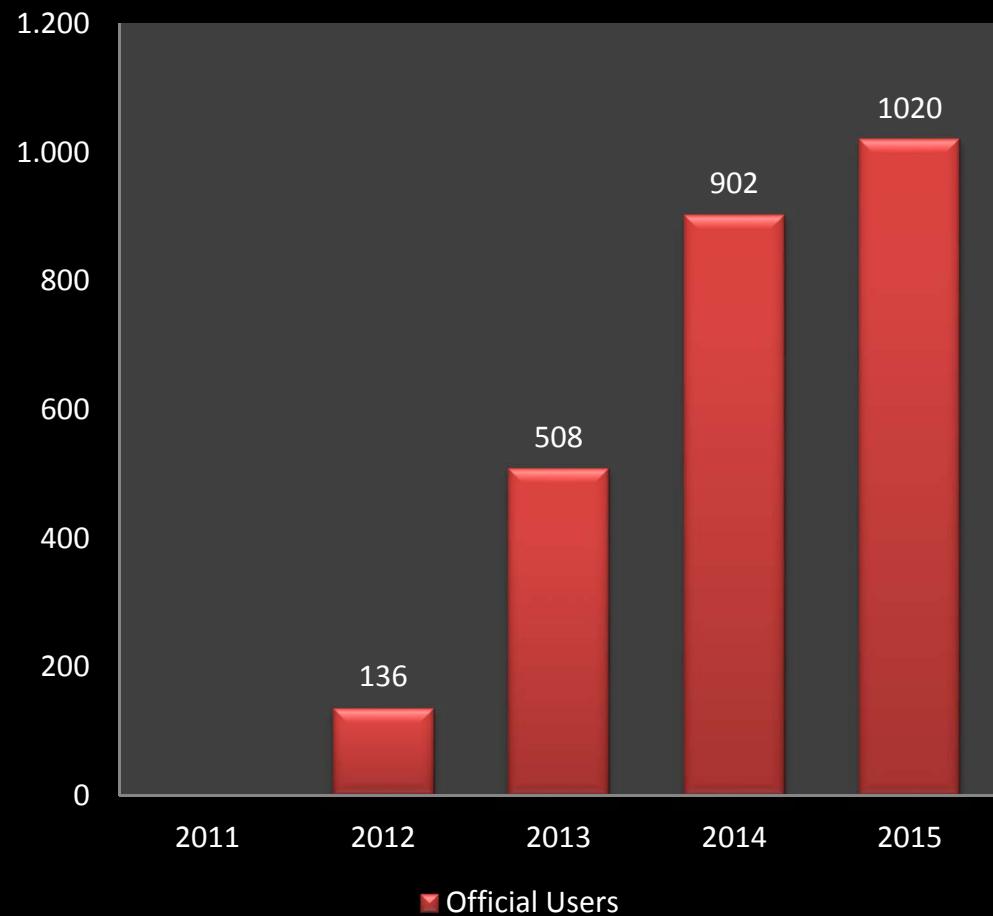
Entrada GRATUITA

Es necesario registrarse
antes del 4 de Mayo de 2015
<https://indico.cells.es/indico/event/28>



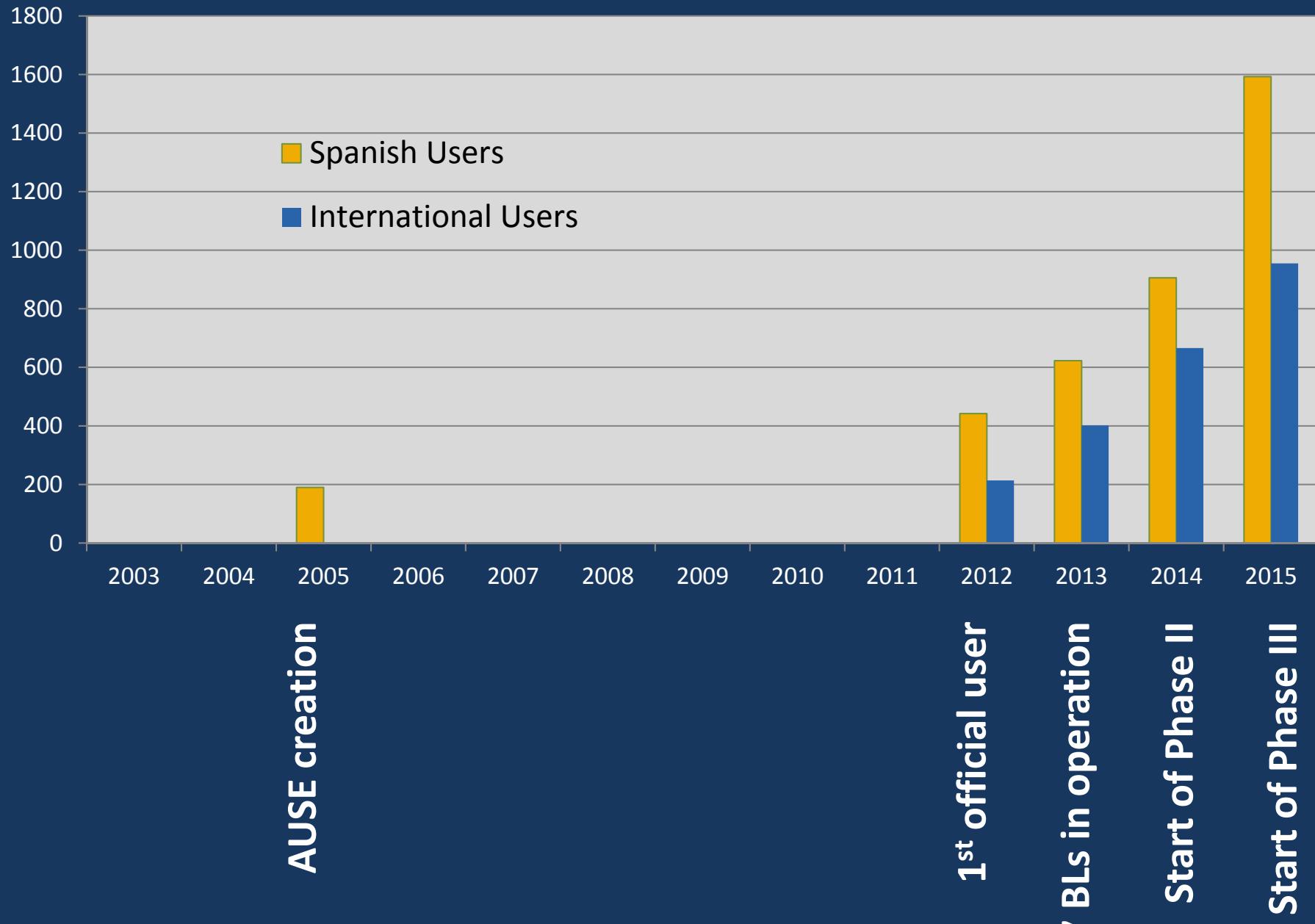
Users in ALBA

(3110 @ 31-Dec-15)



6th cycle started on February 4th, will run until end of June
7th user call for experiments to be granted in 2nd 2016 semester is open

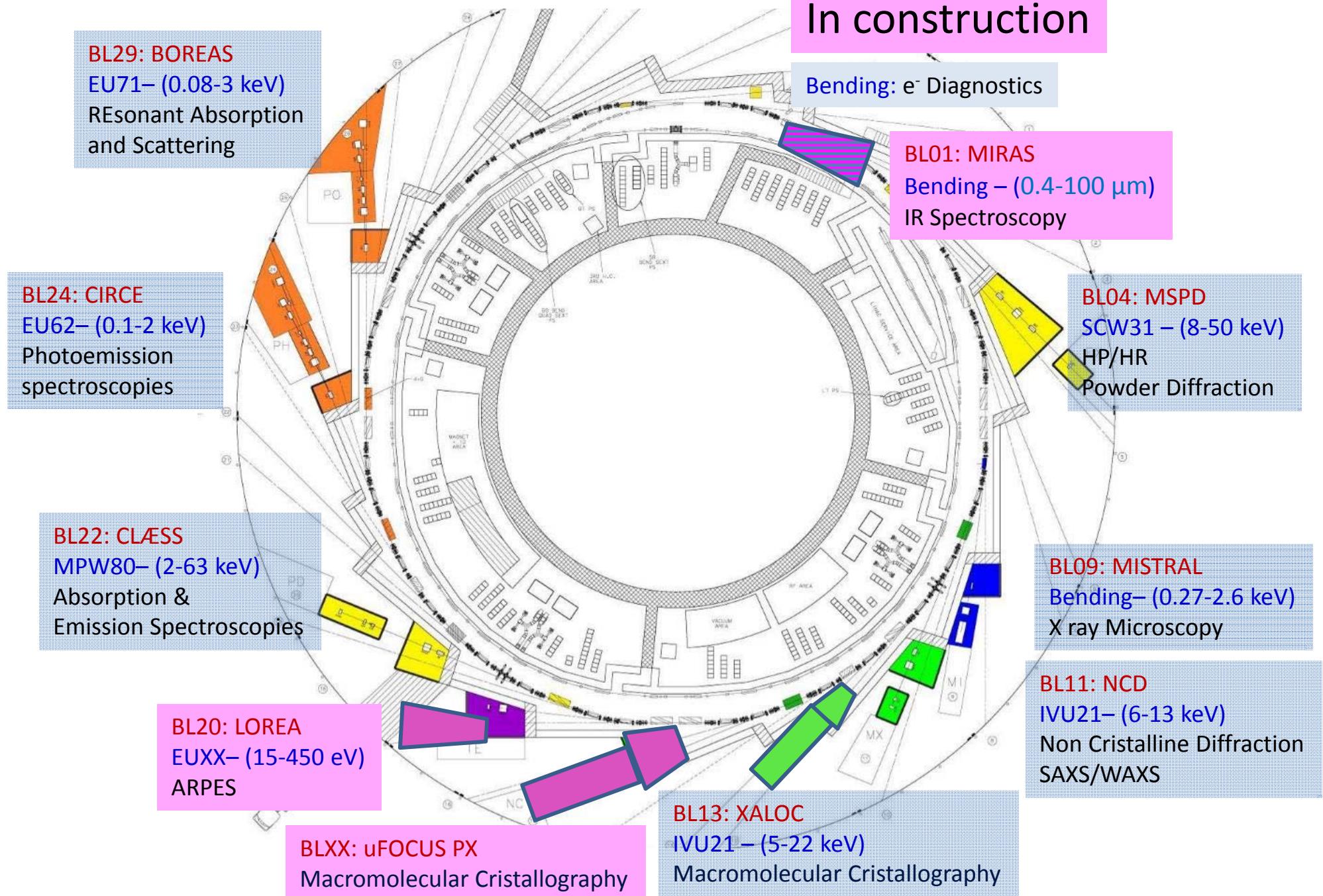
SL User community in Spain and ALBA scientific production



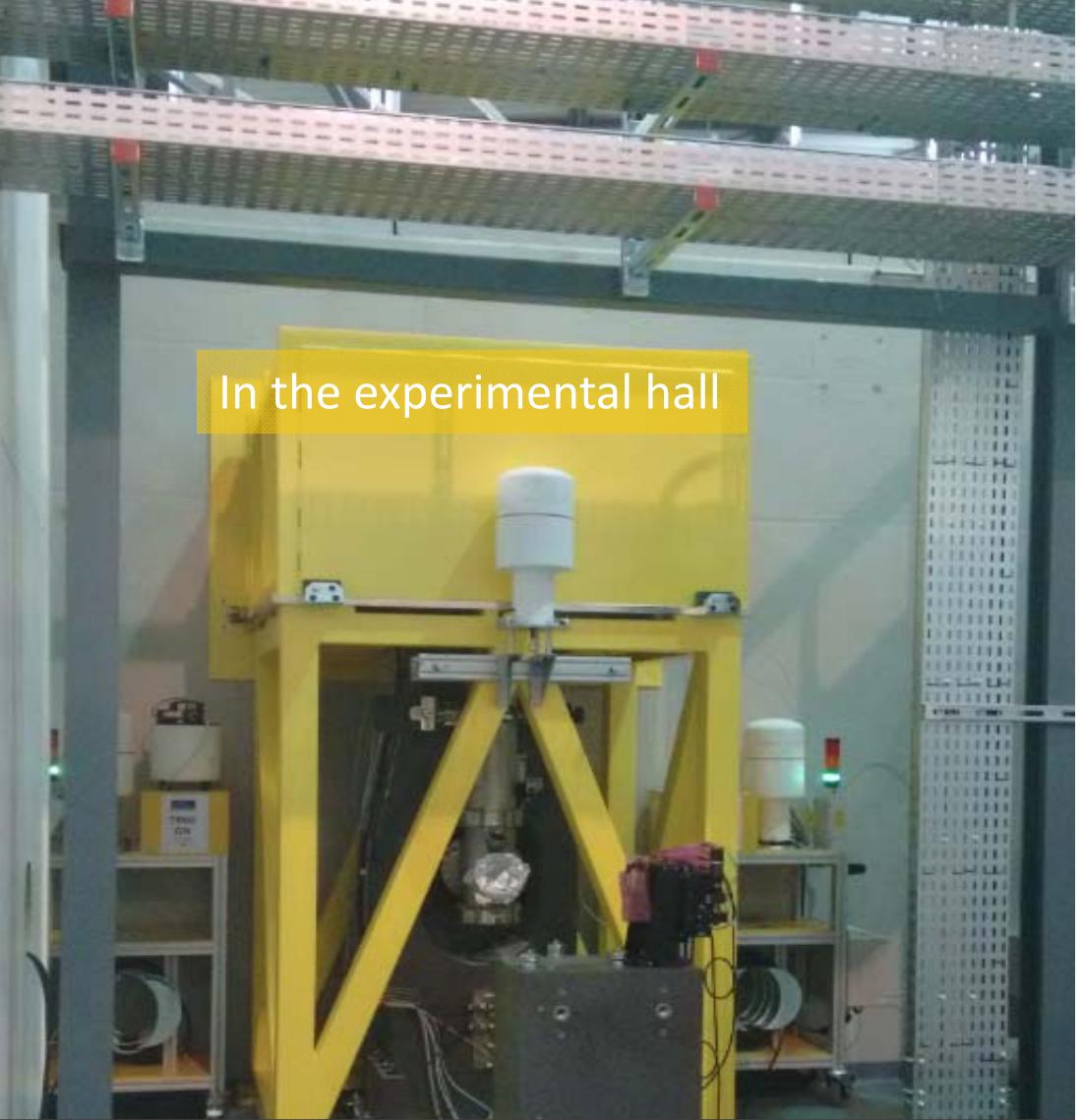
Beamlines

In operation

In construction



MIRAS: the 8th BL in commissioning



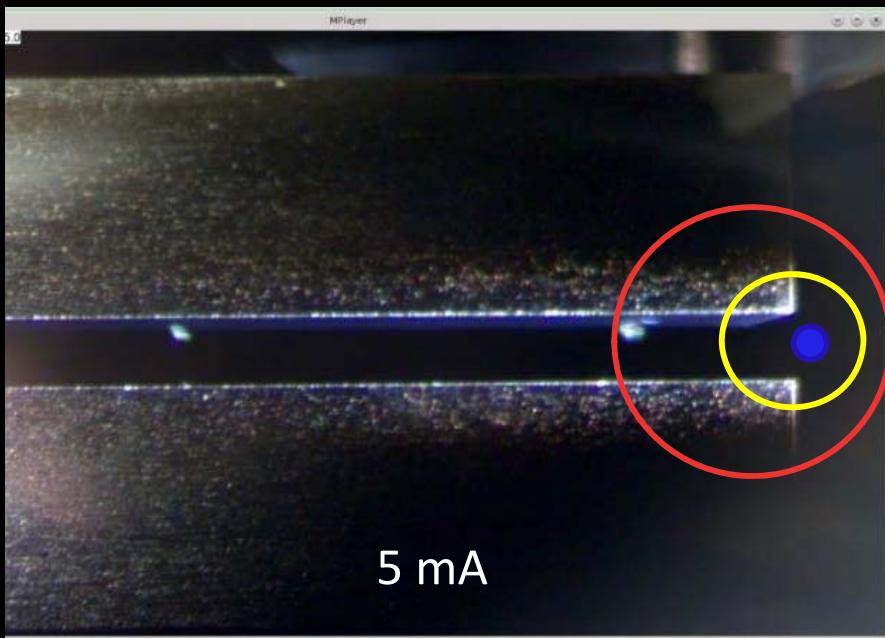
MIRAS

Infrared microspectroscopy (imaging)

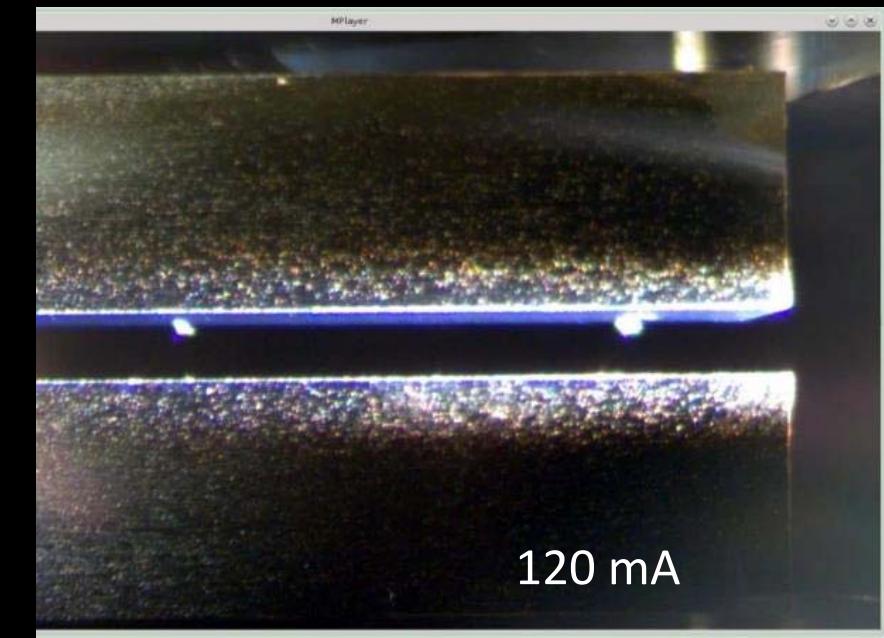
Fields: bioscience, cultural heritage, material science, food science, environmental science

Successful test of first SR light on the MIRAS M1 mirror inside the vacuum chamber (31-1-16)

- The mirror was inserted and aligned using a very low current of electrons
- Then the e- current was slowly increased up to 120 mA, checking temperatures and vacuum pressure



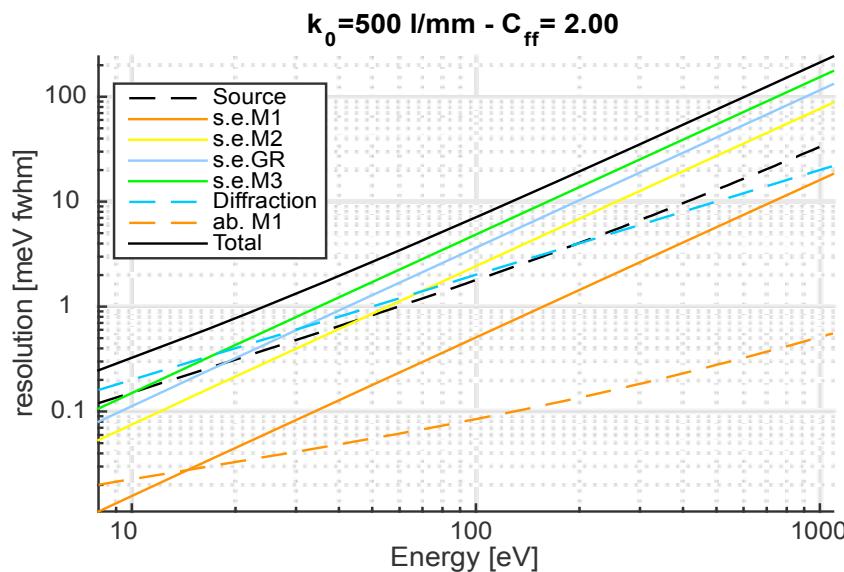
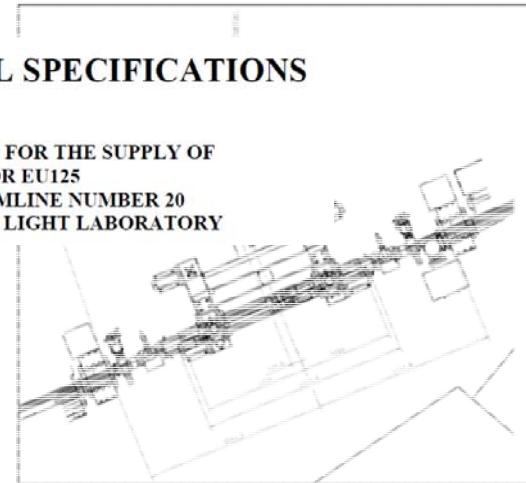
Infrared
Visible
High energy photons



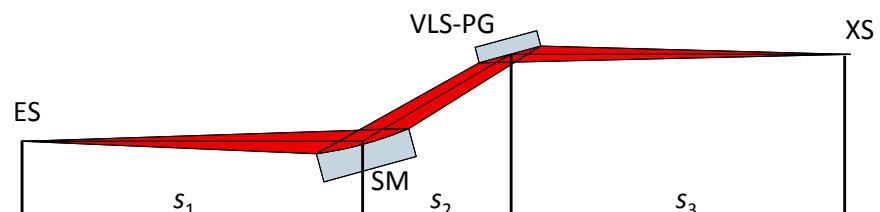
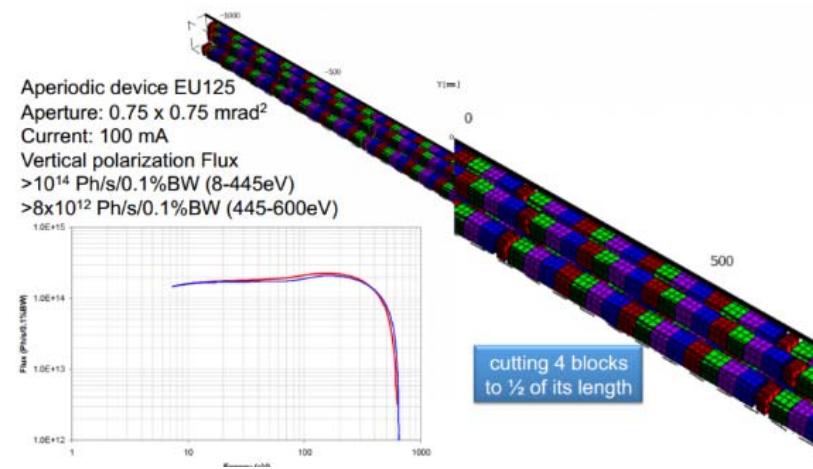
Angle-resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy
Fields: solid state physics, electron correlated materials, graphene...

FOLDER OF TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

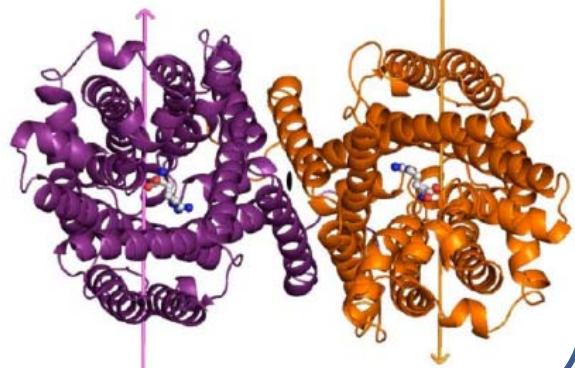
GOVERNING THE CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF
THE UNDULATOR EU125
FOR EXPERIMENTAL BEAMLINE NUMBER 20
OF THE ALBA SYNCHROTRON LIGHT LABORATORY



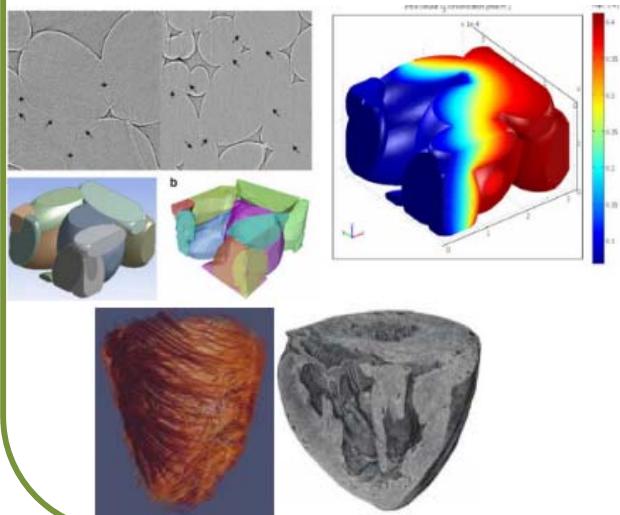
Resolution of the cPGM in the range 10-1000eV



Microcrystals,
Proteins at microfocus PX



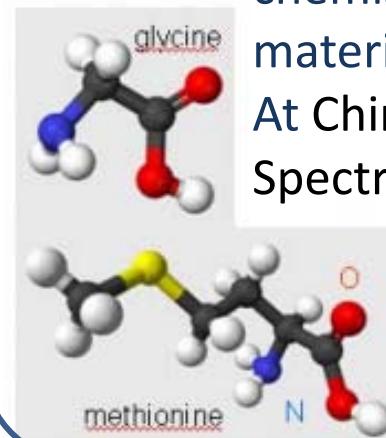
Food science, geology, material science, Life science, medicine, paleontology at Fast Tomography



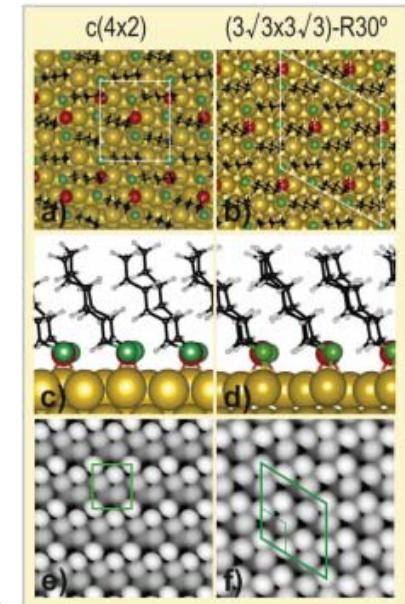
Nano technology, earth and environmental sciences, cultural heritage and bio-medicine at submicron diffraction, florescence and absorption



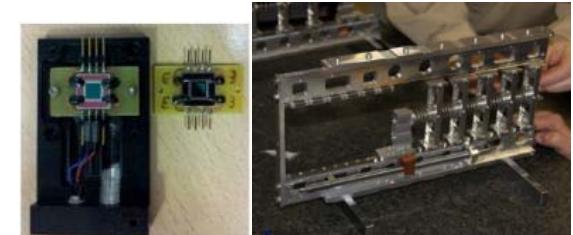
Bioscience,
chemistry,
materials
At Chiroptical Spectroscopy



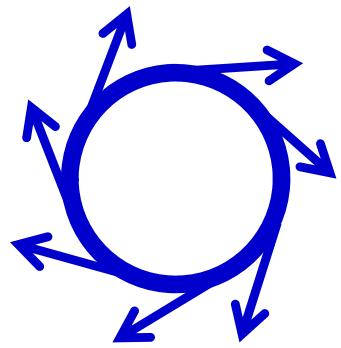
Nanostructures,
surface-interface,
catalysis at surface-interface diffraction



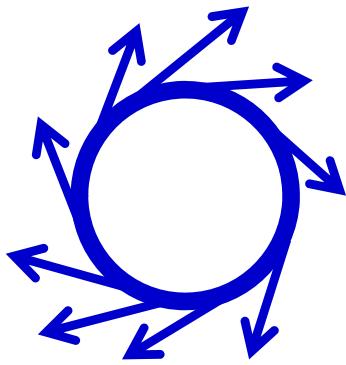
Detector and instrument developments at Notos



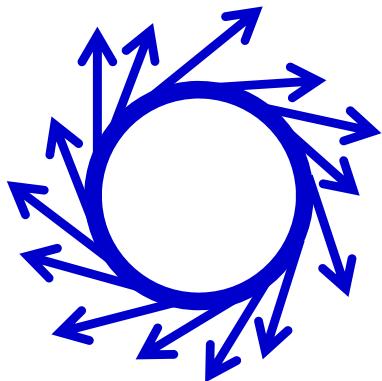
2016: ALBA es un laboratorio nacional



Day-One
2012
7 Beamlines



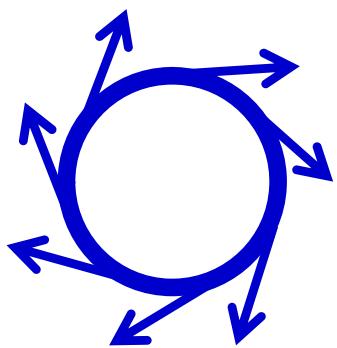
Phase II
2014-2018
7+2 Beamlines



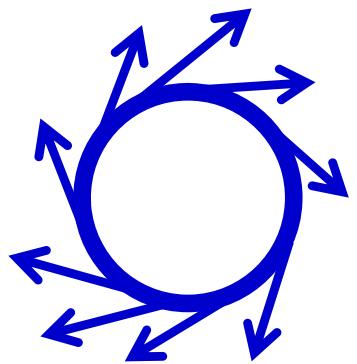
Phase III
2015-2020
7+2+5 Beamlines
(one in construction)

ICTS (Instalacion Cientifico-Tecnologica Singular), financiada por MINECO (50%) y GenCat (50%)
Centro de excelencia científica, servicio a usuarios, desarrollo tecnológico, colaboración con instituciones nacionales e internacionales, centro de formación para estudiantes (FP, grado, PhD) y empleo joven

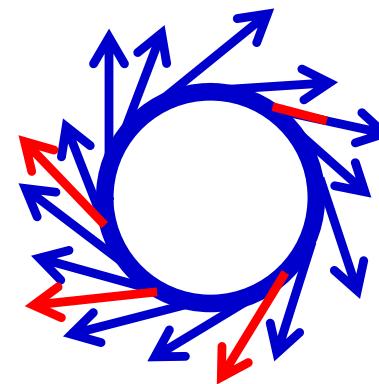
En el futuro: Laboratorio nacional con participacion Internacional y/o Privada a traves de PBLs (Partners BeamLines) o Asociacion



Day-One
2012
7 Beamlines



Phase II
2014-2018
7+2 Beamlines



Phase III
2015-2020
7+2+5 Beamlines

In the future

Up to a total number of 15 beam-ports are still available

Más de 2000 visitantes en el último Open Day



Próximo Open Day : 18 Junio 2016

(Controlar en www.cells.es cuando registrarse)



Left, view of the experimental hall with the Accelerators exhibition area. Next, one moment during the music performance and a girl completing the treasure hunt.
@Pepo Segura - Sincrotrón ALBA



Diploma photo at the Kids area. Next, a volunteer explains the difference between the magnets used in ALBA. @Pepo Segura - Sincrotrón ALBA

*Gracias por
vuestra atención*

