



# SOLARIS - current status and development

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# Synchrotrons of the world







## **Research @ synchrotrons**



Instrumentation, new sources and new beamlines





# **Research @ synchrotrons**

## **Motivation: applications of synchrotron radiation - New research opportunities**

Areas of research:	Methods:
<ul> <li>Physics</li> <li>Chemistry</li> <li>Biology</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Imaging:</li><li>Fluorescence</li><li>Transmission or absorption</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Geology</li> <li>Mineralogy</li> <li>Environment</li> <li>New materials</li> <li>Medicine</li> </ul>	Photon diffraction or scattering Scattered image, difractogram => processing => structure
<ul> <li>&gt; Drug research</li> <li>&gt; Archeology</li> <li>&gt; Arts</li> <li>&gt; Heritage</li> </ul>	<b>Microscopy:</b> High resolution imaging Spectral microscopy
<ul> <li>Industry</li> <li>Semiconductors/chips</li> <li>Pharmaceutical industry</li> <li>Food industry</li> <li>Batteries</li> </ul>	Spektroscopy: Absorption spectra Emission spectra - Electrons - Ions - Photons

✓ Fuel cells.....





## unprecedented success story of Synchrotron Radiation (since the 80s)

- Synchrotron based photon sources: purpose-built synchrotrons to generate electromagnetic radiation (EM) of extraordinary properties)
- > many sources of radiation (light) from a single synchrotron
- synchrotrons are of unique designs of different configurations and sizes from very small (of few meter circumference) to very large (km)
- > they operate 24/7 mode
- > they are true multi user / multidisciplinary facilities
- > provide exceptional opportunities in many areas of research for many groups at the same time
- > continuous technological development : from the lst to the IVth generation of synchrotrons + FELs
- ongoing upgrades , new centers emerging





#### SOLARIS - MAX IV synergy - challenges

#### SHORT HISTORY OF SOLARIS

- Community of SR users in PL since the advent of synchrotron sources
- Polish Synchrotron Radiation Users Society (PTPS) since 1991 (now 180 members)
- Polish Synchrotron Consortium 36 members
  - ==→ Long lasting initiative to built a SR source in PL user driven initiative
- Jagiellonian University management support SSRL/LCLS
   DUKE FEL
- 2009 money allocated (40 MEUR) ==→



#### ✓ brain storms

Planned / Wide correlation with MAX-IV project and decision by Max-II lab management
 Second generation

Third ger Decision taken by JU => SOLARIS as JU unit – but available for all researchers at no cost  $_{FE}$ 

== -> 2010 contract signed – green field project started

==→ 2015 project completed



DAENE



A LS HSRC





## SOLARIS - MAX IV synergy - challenges

- ➢ Replica of MAX-IV 1.5 GeV ring − but:
  - Different building
    - Different storage ring tunnel
    - Different building infrastructure
  - Different injection linac but not full energy
  - Ramping
- Uniqueness (first such facility in PL)
  - There are no commercially available synchrotrons
  - Tailored made design
  - Tailored made equipment
- Challenges terra incognita:
  - For the SOLARIS team
    - no team, no expertise (employment of Carlo Bocchetta)
  - $\circ$   $\,$  For the Polish contractors
    - e.g. building, technological infrastructure......
  - For the Administration
    - Difficult money public procurments EU restrictions
- > Tight collaboration with MAX-lab and other SR facilities critical for success of the project





## **GREEN FIELD PROJECT**

## **DELIVERABLES:**

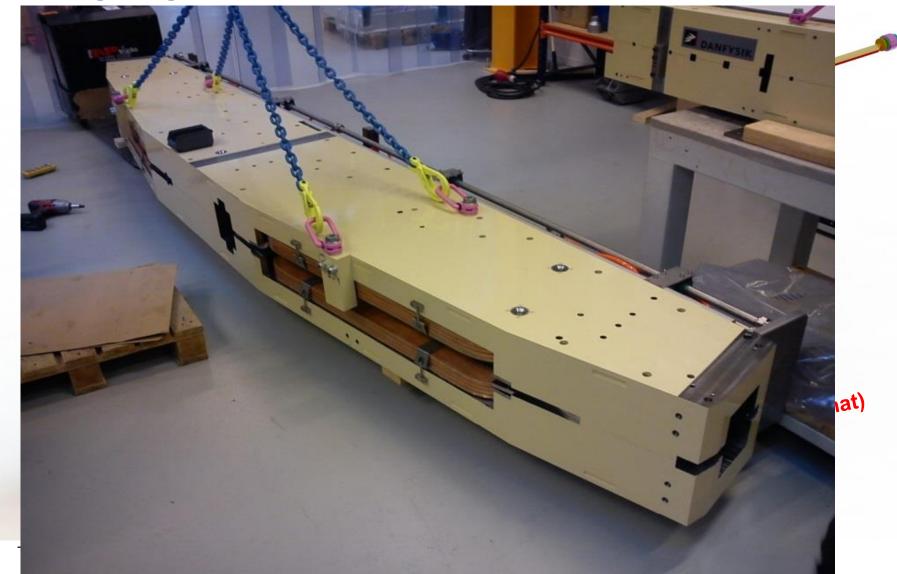
- Building
- Linac
- Storage ring
- Two beamlines
- TEAM







## **SOLARIS 1.5 GeV ring design - MAX-lab accelerator team - Mikael Eriksson**







#### **SOLARIS** accelerators



1.5GeV Storage ring
12 DBA Cells – 96 m circ.
Space for ID's (10 sections) ~ 3.5 m
10 straight sections for Ids
100 MHz RF system
300 MHz Landau Cavities
Injection dipole kicker
Ramping
Current: 500mA
Emmitance (bare Lattice): 6nmrad

600 MeV Linac RF Thermionic Gun 6 accelerating structures (in 3 units) Accelerating gradient 20 MeV/m S-band – 2998.5 MHz 3 RF Units :

- ScandiNova K2 modulators
- Toshiba klystrons
- SLED cavities





## **SOLARIS** machine status



# **SOLARIS Machine Status Portal**

Wednesday, October 14th 2020, 4:41 pm

	Current	Energy		ID Beamlines		BM Beamlines	
ິ ດ	52.00 m A		Name	Gap	State	Name	State
2	53.22 mA	1.50 GeV	PHELIX	32.20 mm	CLOSED	PEEM/XAS	OPEN
	Lifetime	I·⊤ product	UARPES	37.15 mm	OPEN	SOLABS	under construction
	17.95 h	4.54 Ah	XMCD	50.00 mm	CLOSED	SOLAIR	under construction
	17.0011		SOLCRYS	0.00 mm	under construction	POLYX	under construction
	4H 8H 13H <mark>16H</mark> 24H 48H 72H				Storage Ring Statu	s: Beam Delivered	ł
		Current — Lifetime Operation Mode:			Jser Operation		
			Next injections: 8am and 8pm during User Oper			ser Operation mode	
320 240 160						OPERATOR MI	ESSAGE
160					20-10-10 08:06		
80					http:	//status.syn	chrotron.pl/
	02:00 04:00	06:00 08:00 10:00	12:00	14:00 16	:00		





#### Since 2018 SOLARIS is open to external users

#### **XAS/PEEM Beamline**

#### **COLLABORATION WITH**



AKADEMICKIE CENTRUM Materiałów i NANOTECHNOLOGII AGH



WYDZIAŁ FIZYKI I INFORMATYKI **S**TOSOWANEJ



Instytut Katalizy i Fizykochemii **Powierzchni PAN** 







## Since 2018 SOLARIS is open to external users

#### **UARPES Beamline**

#### **C**OLLABORATION WITH

#### INSTYTUT FIZYKI UJ

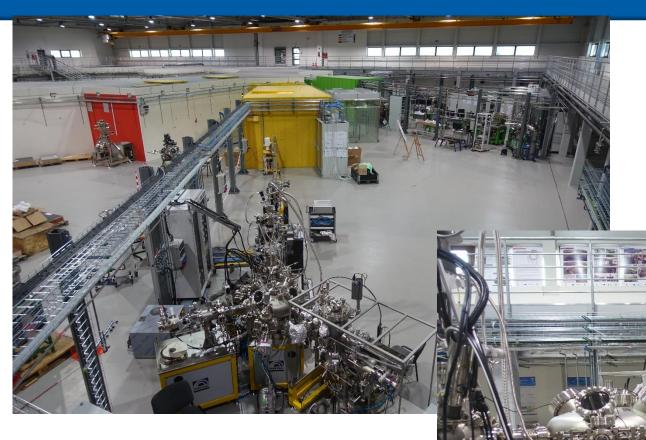








## Since 2018 SOLARIS is open to external users



#### **PHELIX Beamline**

#### **COLLABORATION WITH**

Wydział Nauk Ścisłych i Technicznych







## Cryo-TEM 300 kV – Titan Krios G3i



- Thermo Scientific<sup>™</sup> Falcon<sup>™</sup> 3EC
   Direct Electron Detector
- Gatan K3 Bioqantum
- Ceta 16M camera 300kV

**COLLABORATION WITH** 



GII

STRUCTURAL BIOLOGY CORE FACILITY





**SOLARIS continuous development** 

- Due to the very limted budget serious compromizes had to be made To utilize the full potential of the infrastructure further investment is needed
- New beamlines (portfolio of initiatives)
- New sources (wigglers + undulators)
- Linac extension full energy injection (1.5 GeV)=> 24 hrs operation







#### **DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION PILLARS:**

- 1. Synergy between SOLARIS & research centers
  - a. Addressing expectations of research groups
  - b. Addressing new research ideas and challanges
- 2. Integration of research groups

#### 3. User driven development:

- 1. users + SAC => ROAD to new research infrastructure
- 2. "beamline consortia" development of new beamlines result of initiatives of external groups
- 4. User driven operation: operation of each beamline is backed up by "beamline consortia"
- 5. Excellence
- 6. International collaboration

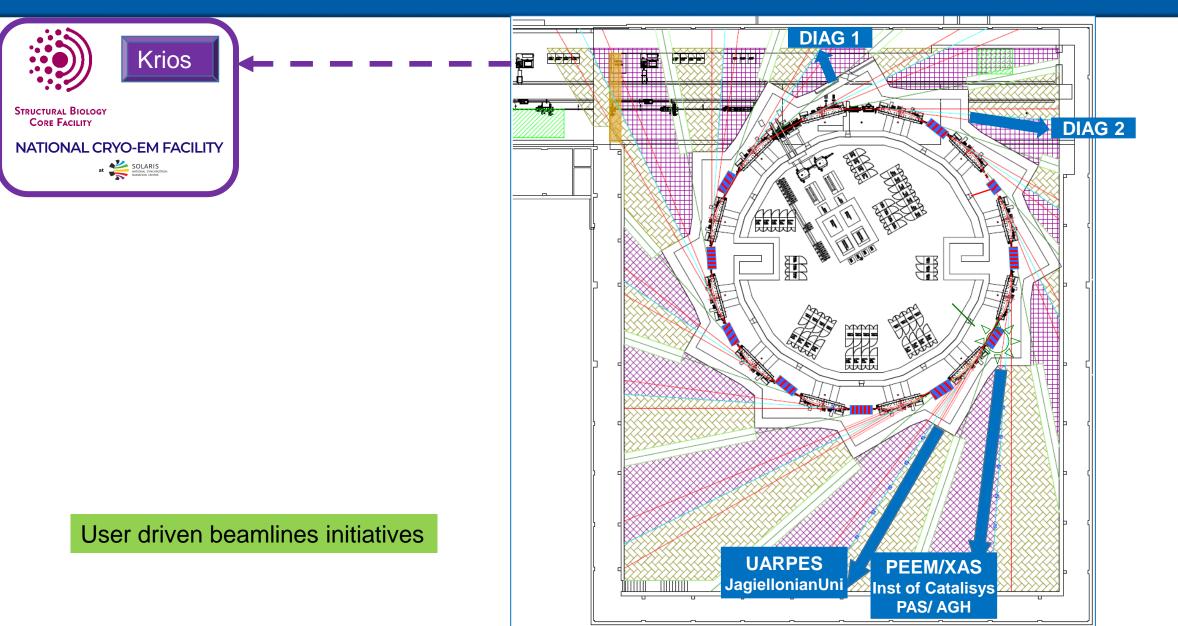
#### **Scientific Advisory Committee**

- 1. Nils Mårtensson Uppsala University SAC Chair
- 2. Paul Dumas Synchrotron SOLEIL
- 3. Paweł Grochulski Canadian Light Source
- 4. Maya Kiskinova Sincrotrone Elettra
- 5. Petra Rudolf Groningen University





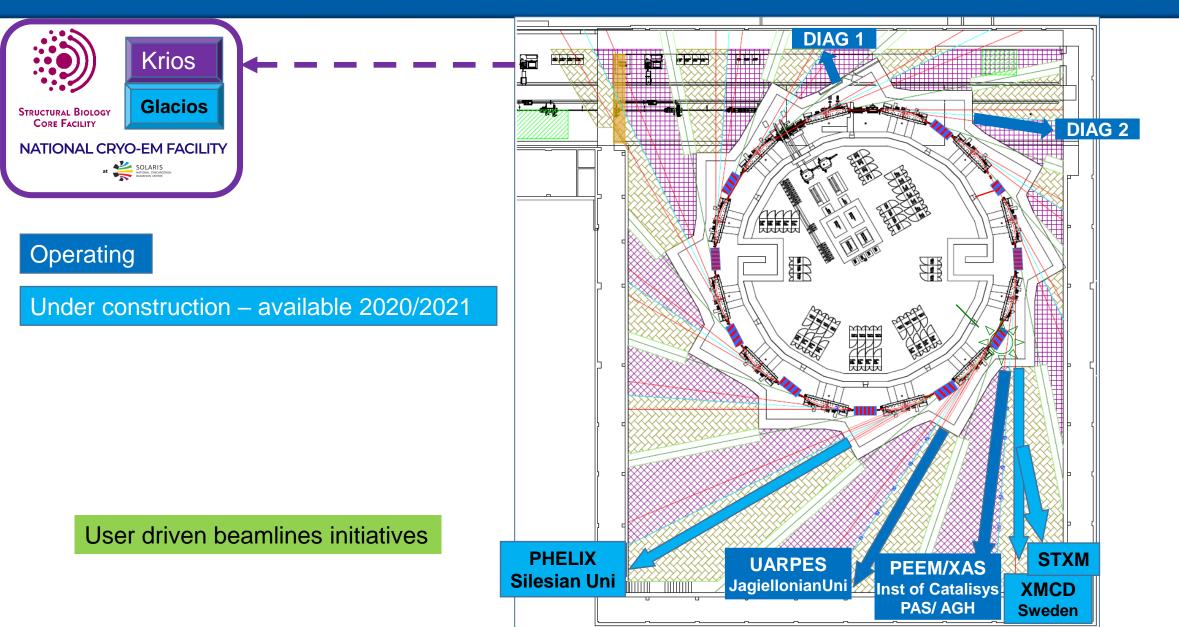
# **SOLARIS** – today

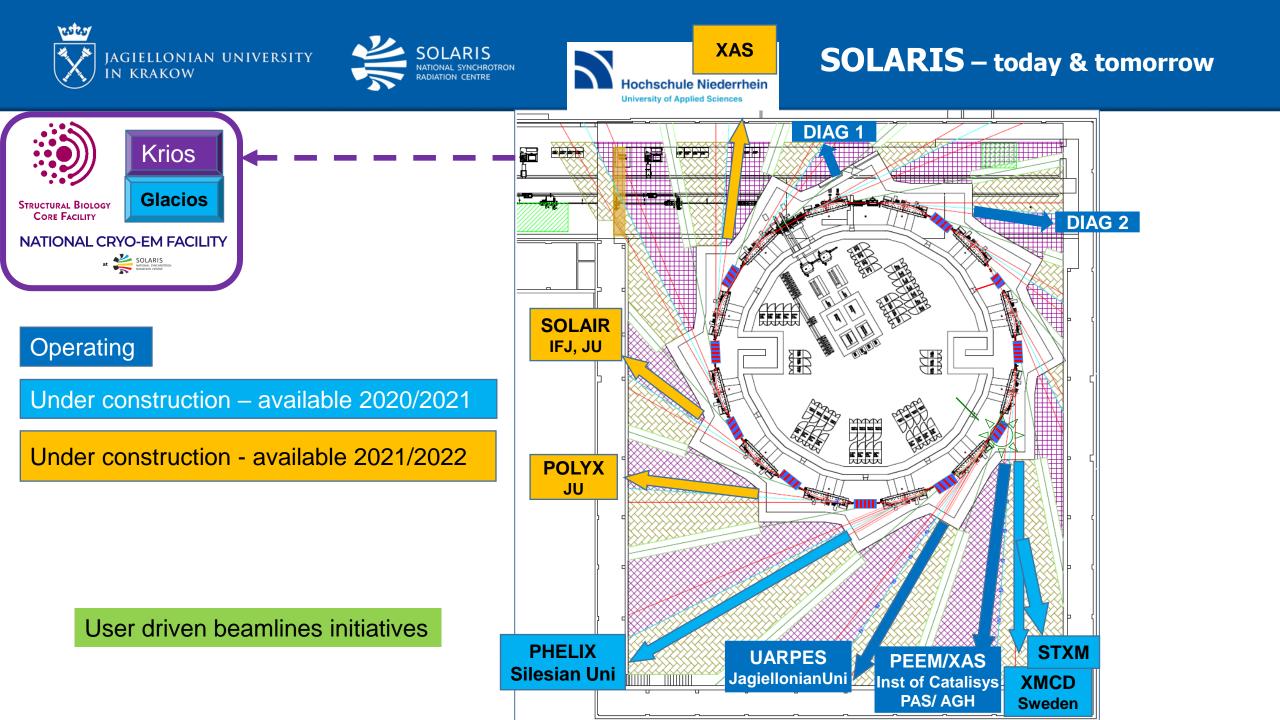


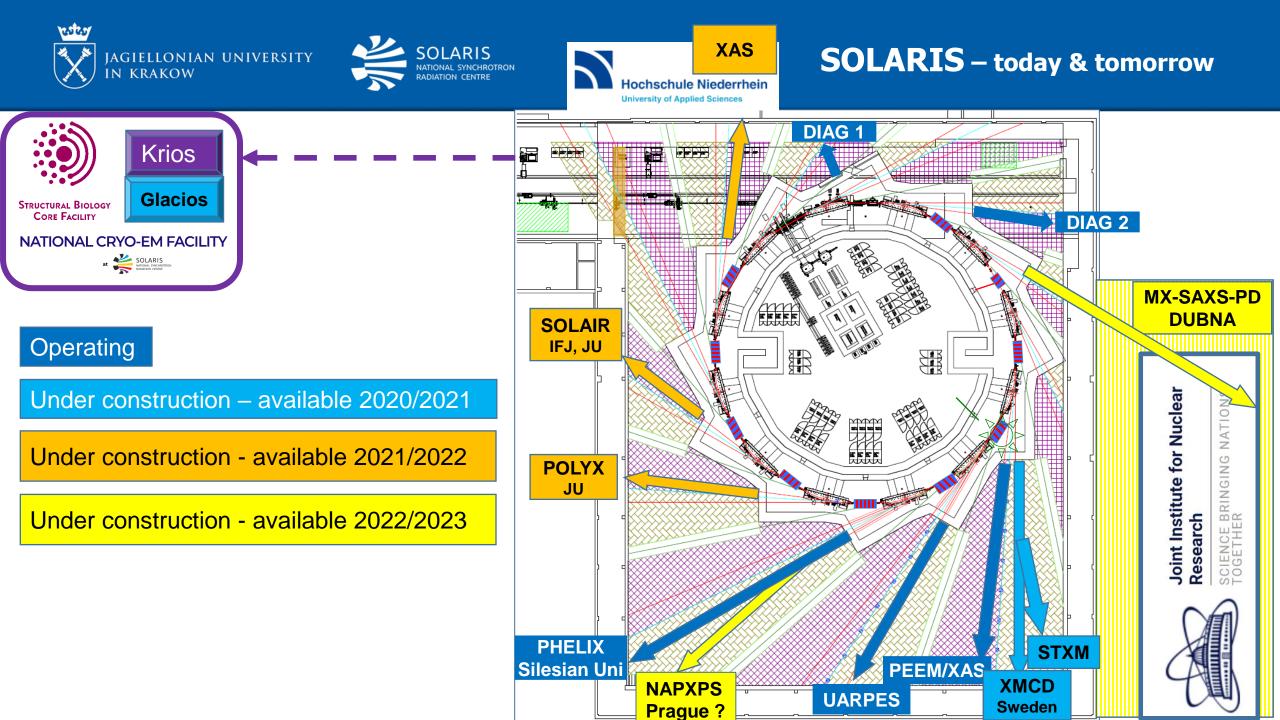




# **SOLARIS** – today & tomorrow











#### **Beamlines @ SOLARIS - summary**

2018/19 2 working beamlines and 4 endstations XAS + PEEM endstation			beamlines	endstations
	UARPES Krios	2018/19	2	4
2020/21 2 new working Be	amlines and 4 new endstations PHELIX	2020/21	4	8
	XMCD with branch for STXM station Glacios stations	2021/22	7	11
<b>2021/22</b> 3 new working be		2022/23	8	15
	SOLABS (XAS) (Krefeld) SOLAIR POLYX			

#### 2022/23

1 New working high enery beamline (3 techniques) and new endstation @ PHELIX (branch) SOLCRYS NAPXPS - branch endstation ?





SOLCRYS – XRD (PX)/SAXS beamline @ SOLARIS



## **June 2018**

## AGREEMENT

on Cooperation in the Field of Construction and Operation of the Laboratory for Structural Research of Macromolecules and New Materials

at the SOLARIS National Synchrotron Radiation Centre

# Project Leader: Maciej Kozak (UAM & SOLARIS)





Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

SCIENCE BRINGING NATIONS TOGETHER



The community of protein crystallographers in Poland comprises over 100 scientists

#### **PX Groups in Poland:**

CBB IChB PAS Poznań, AMU Poznań, Warsaw University, TU Lodz, IIMCB Warsaw, IBB PAS Warsaw, Gdansk University, Mikołaj Kopernik University of Torun, University of Wrocław, MCB & Facuty of Chemistry Jagiellonian University, Kraków, ICSC Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków ...

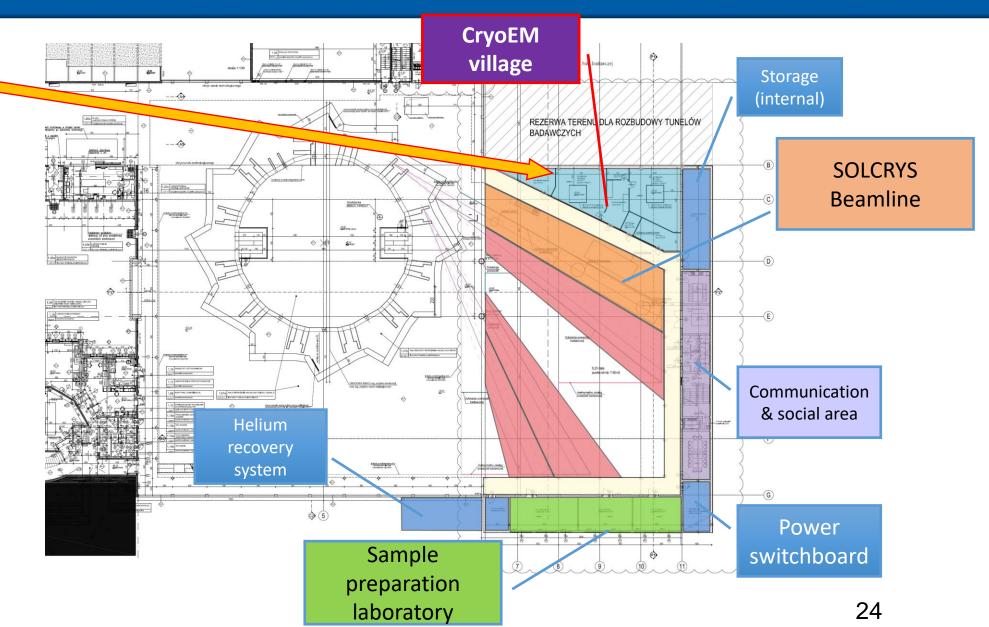
## Pharma industry, high pressure XRD users etc





## NCPS Solaris –hall extension Conceptual design

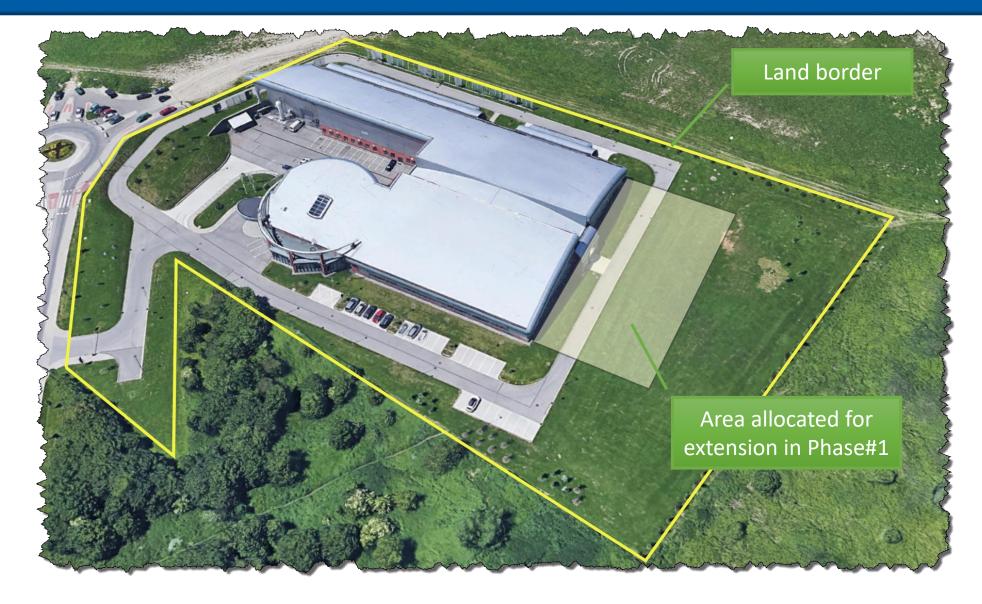








## NCPS Solaris –hall extension Conceptual design

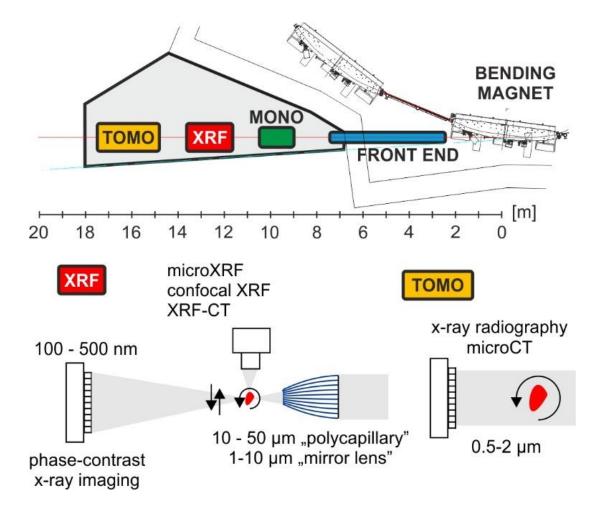






IN COLLABORATION WITH INSTYTUT FIZYKI UJ

**POLYX** - beamline for multimodal "hard" x-ray imaging (4 -18 keV)



**POLY**chromatic X-rays white beam or double multilayer monochromator (2-3% bandwidth)

#### &

**POLY**capillary X-ray optics - achromatic focusing optics

will partially compensate for low-energy energy spectrum at SOLARIS bending magnet

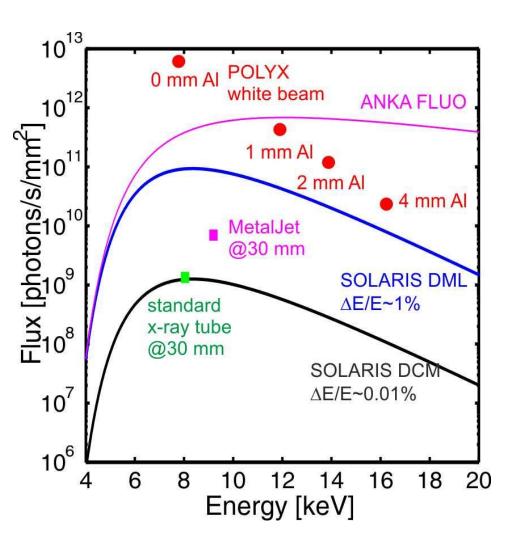




#### POLYX@SOLARIS

#### IN COLLABORATION WITH INSTYTUT FIZYKI UJ

Source	bending magnet		
Energy	4 keV – 18 keV		
Flux (without optics)	Si(111) 10 <sup>9</sup> ph/s/mm <sup>2</sup> @ 8keV DML: 10 <sup>11</sup> ph/s/mm <sup>2</sup> @ 8keV White 10 <sup>13</sup> ph/s/mm <sup>2</sup>		
Energy resolution	Multilayer (DML) – 2% Channel-cut Si(111) – 0.02%		
Beam size	~1 μm (paraboloidal x-ray mirror lens) 10 μm – 100 μm (polycapillaries) 100 μm (slits) max. 10 mm x 25 mm (VxH)		
Detectors	Quad 50 mm2 FAST SDD, 1M hybrid pixel detector Scintillator/sCMOS (pixel 0.65-3.2 μm)		
Sample	Air, He, room temperature, cryo-stream		
Techniques	μXRF, macro-XRF, confocal XRF, XRF tomography, μXAFS (channel cut, von Hammos) μXRD, μCT, phase contrast radiography		







IN COLLABORATION WITH INSTYTUT FIZYKI UJ

## USER COMMUNITY AROUND POLYX

- beamline concept: Paweł Korecki (JU) + Paweł Wróbel (AGH)
- key user: Chair of Medical Physics and Biophysics (AGH), head: Joanna Chwiej
- approx. 30 users from Poland and CE Europe filled a "potential user questionnaire" for the beamline construction proposal
- Potential applications (from the questionnaire):

BIO	x-ray elemental mapping and 2D/3D imaging of bio-tissues,
ART	cultural heritage (National Museum)
GEO	mineral inclusions in fossil resins, petrography
CAT	catalysis (von Hammos geometry)
DET	test of new detectors (hybrid pixel & microstrip), monochromatic beam required (channel-cut Si)
NEW	developments of new experimental and analytical techniques
	The talk about 3D Multpoint-projection X-ray microscopy will be presented on Thursday at

by K.M. Sowa et al.







#### Key collaborators: Wojciech Kwiatek @ Kamilla Małek

#### The IR end-station dedicated to infrared microscopy and nanospectroscopy:

- Two sets of instrumentation:
  - classical FTIR microscopy (spatial resolution up to 2 μm):
    - in the range of far- and mid-IR,
    - transmission, reflection, ATR Attenuated Total Reflectance techniques,
    - imaging option (MCT and FPA detectors).
  - sSNOM-AFM-FTIR nanospectroscopy (spatial resolution up to **30 nm**):
    - in the range of mid-IR,
    - simultaneous measurements of near-field optical images, topography and chemical properties (IR spectra).

The combination of micro- and nanometric chemical characterisation will open new opportunities for potential users and will be complementary with other Solaris beamlines.

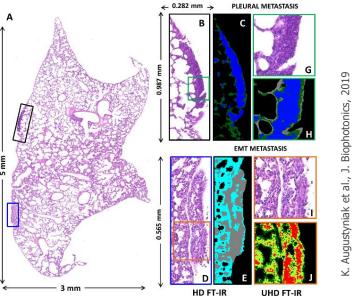




#### Micro- and nano-FTIR microscopy

IN COLLABORATION WITH

#### FTIR-based detection of micrometastasis in High and Ultra-High definition



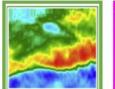
#### FTIR-based identification of degradation products in paint layers



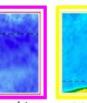


FJ PAN & WYDZIAŁ CHEMII UJ

"Landscape with a ploughman" signed by Vincent



Paint cross-section

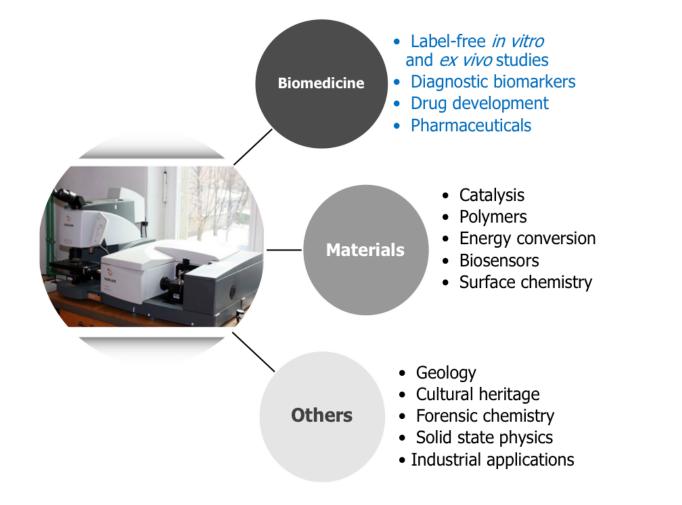


Augustyniak

Spectrosc., 2013 Z. Kaszowska et al., Vib.

proteinaceous material

## **Applications of synchrotron FTIR microscopy**



zinc palmitate/stearate

cadmium oxalate



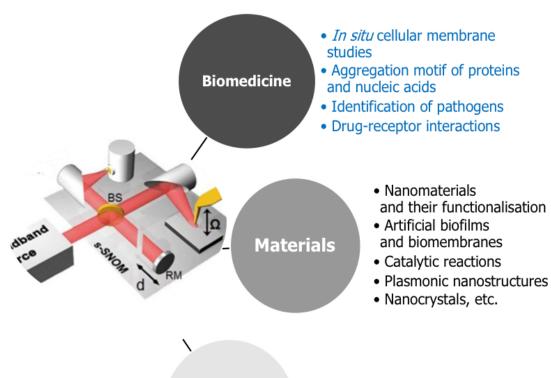


### Micro- and nano-FTIR microscopy

IN COLLABORATION WITH

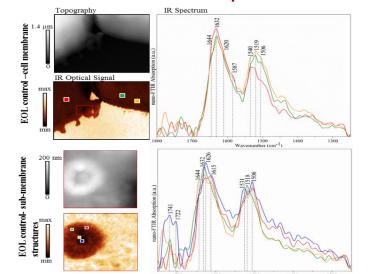
## IFJ PAN & WYDZIAŁ CHEMII UJ Variation in secondary structure of proteins

#### **Applications of synchrotron FTIR nanospectroscopy**

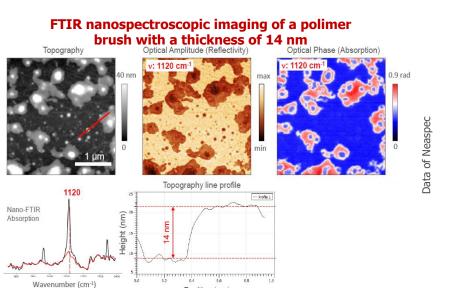


- Plasmonic optics Others
  - Solid state physics
  - Forensic chemistry

### in membrane of a eosinophilic model



A. Rygula et al., Brit. J. Haematol., 2019



Position (µm)



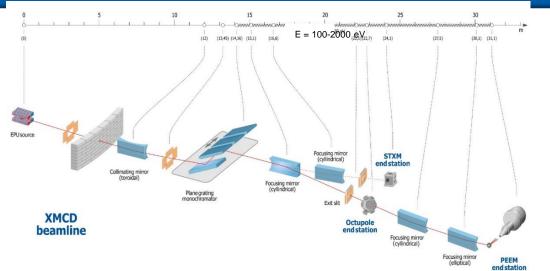


## STXM

10 <sup>19</sup> 8- 7- 6-	SOLARIS	SOLARIS EPU: \u03cb_=46.6 mm; Np=45	Source	Elliptically polarizing undulator
$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	Horizontal polarization Hin gap=14 mm; Bz=0.7067 T (*) B0 eV(*) B0 eV(*) B0 eV(*) Horizontal polarization Min gap=50 mm; Bz=0.7067 T (*) Max gap=50 mm; Bz=0.0616 T (*) extrapolated value		Polarization state	Circular left- and right-handed, linear horizontal or vertical
<pre></pre>	oton energy	EPU <sup>10<sup>19</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>10</sup></sup>	Pre-focusing optics	Vertically collimating and horizontally focussing toroidal mirror
2- 3- 5th harmonic 7th harmonic 7th harmonic 10 <sup>16</sup>			Monochromator	Plane grating monochromator (336 I/mm, 1221 I/mm, 1400 I/mm) with plane mirror.
4- 3- 148 eV (*) 2- (M8% I: 00,2000 0,108 0,0000000000	SOLARIS EPU: $\lambda_u$ =46.6 mm; $N_p$ =45 Circular polarization assuming: Max: $B_x$ = $B_z$ =0.0175 T	Peak brilliance vs photon energy (SPECTAA) Harmonics 13.5.7 brilliance 3rt h brilliance 3rt h	Focusing optics	Two vertically focussing cylindrical mirror (for PEEM and for STXM)
SAFDo (ph/s/mr	(*) extrapolated value	Photon energy (eV)	Energy range	100-2000 eV
			Energy resolution	$E/dE = 3x10^3 - 1.5x10^4$
10 <sup>16</sup> 160 200 10 <sup>16</sup> 10 <sup>1</sup>	ectral Angular Flux Density SAFD <sub>0</sub> 240 280 320 360 400 440 Photon energy (eV)	calculations carried out by Anna Bianco	Photon flux on sample	~ 10 <sup>12</sup> ph/s/0.1%bw







Several groups from Poland and from abroad prepared the draft research projects for the application to MNiSW

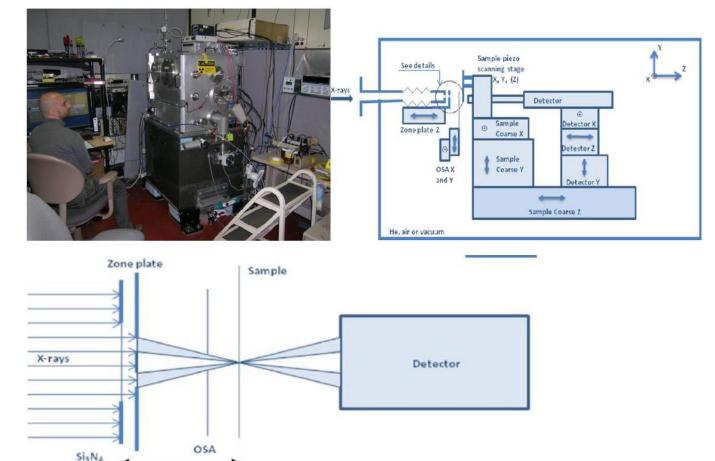
- transmission, fluorescence and ptychography modes of operation

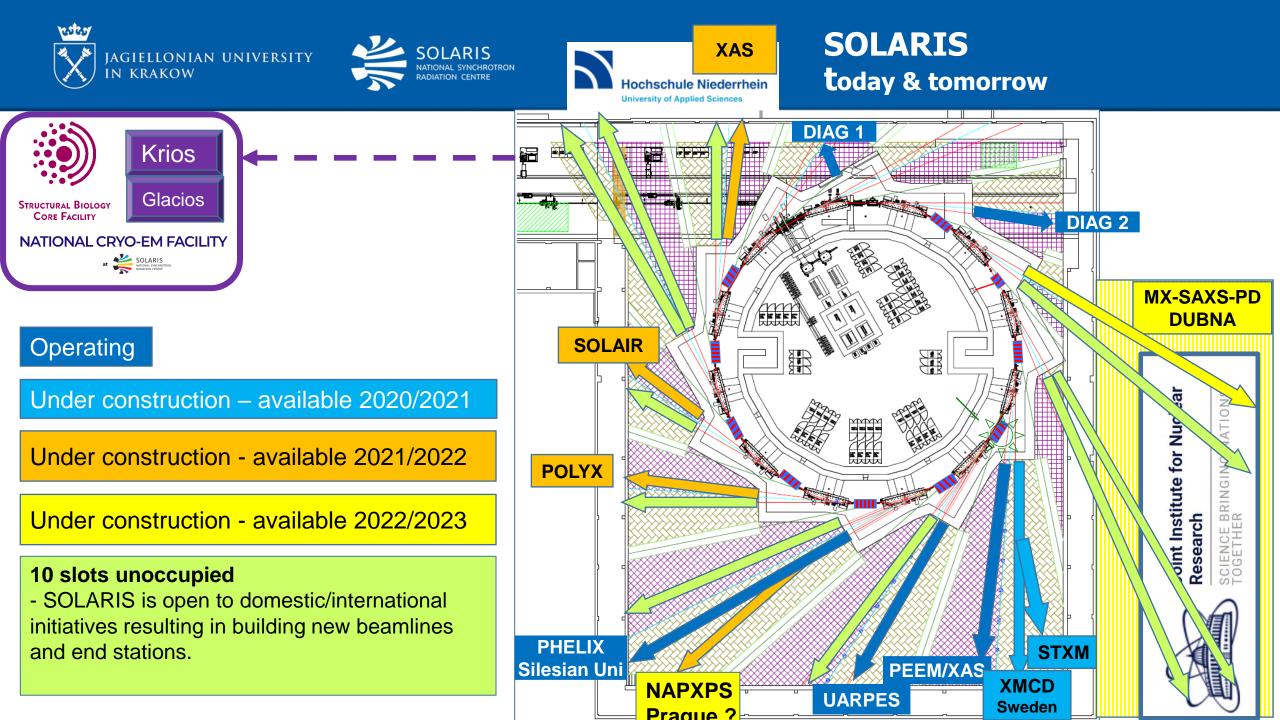
First experiments - fall 2020

## STXM

#### **STXM** - endstation

Concept of the endstation – Tolek Tyliszczak (formerly at ALS)









#### **ACCESS to SOLARIS**



S is the first synchroteen nd. e most modern equipment type in the world, built on ology developed by MAX IV nutridisciplinary research for Polish and foreign ts and aremarkable nity to students, students and researchers to eir scientific carena

SOLARIS is an entering and prestuge terof Krakow's image and prestuge terthe region. If you want to became our User and to be the part of creating SOLARIS you just need to...

- ✓ SOLARIS accepts external domestic and international applications keeping the balance between those groups
- Regular calls, every 6 months International Evaluation Committee
- ✓ Applications via Digital User Office
- ✓ Since 1 September call open for PEEM, XAS, UARPES & PHELIX
   ✓ STXM next call

## https://duo.synchrotron.pl/#/login

- ✓ From March 2019 we are all facing COVID 19
- ✓ However, SOLARIS is operating and open for users.
- ✓ Of course we all need to monitor the situation and observe relevant rules and restrictions







**SOLARIS** – synergy with international research landscape



# **SOLARIS – part of Central European Research Infrastructure Concortium CERIC-ERIC**

**CERIC-ERIC:** a unique distributed research facility in 8 countries

Number of infrastructures (Partner Facilities), one from each member countries made available to member countries for free

*no transfer of money*, but transfer and share of values, IT funds the Seat *single entry point*, offering over 40 available techniques; *peer evaluation system* to select the best proposals; *free and open access* by quality selection only;

STRUCTURE: Participating Country (member) Representing Entity Partner Facilities

**PROVIDING ENVIRONMENT FOR MULTITECHNIQUE RESEARCH** 



Central European Research Infrastructure Consortium







**LEAPS** - European synergy League of Accelerator Based Photon Sources est. November 2017 - **www.leaps-initiative.eu** 



LEAPS - the League of European Accelerator-based Photon Sources - is a strategic consortium initiated by the Directors of the Synchrotron Radiation and Free Electron Laser (FEL) user facilities in Europe. Its primary goal is to actively and constructively ensure and promote the quality and impact of the fundamental, applied and industrial research carried out at their respective facility to the greater benefit of European science and society.

LEAPS members will produce a road map for the development of the next-generation light sources and instrument technologies, advocate for its funding and together address the big data challenge. LEAPS will also:

- Play to the strengths of individual facilities through smart specialisation, recognising strengths in a more coordinated way to better serve the future needs of the user community
- Strengthen and expand services to industry to trigger innovation more widely and efffectively
- Standardise and improve access modes for users, capture and map socio-economic impact, enhance training and outreach programmes
- Strengthen scientific integration, both across Europe and globally





## Acknowlegements

- Project success relied on exceptional transnational collaborations
- FOREMOST The freely given design of the MAX IV 1.5 GeV ring and its injector technology by MAX-lab
- MAX IV Solaris Collaboration:
  - Training and exchange of personnel
  - Exchange of ideas and requirements
  - Collaboration in procurements and contract specifications: Procurements for Solaris were as options in MAX IV tenders
  - Provision of state-of-the-art components: Gun System, Landau cavities, modifications to vacuum chambers and magnets
  - Technical support with industrial follow-up and FATs
  - Maximised return for cash by allowing industry to plan for double purchase orders













ABORATORY

## **Acknowlegements**

**Elettra-Sincrotrone Trieste** - Expert advice, contracts for PSS, design of transfer line, vacuum chamber components, beamline and front-end, EPU insertion device Swiss Light Source - Expert advice, trainingBake-out oven and control **Diamond** - Expert advice **Soleil** - Expert advice, commissioning software **ALBA** - Expert advice, commissioing software, training **ESRF** - Expert Advice, IcePAP motion controllers Machine Advisory Committee – Expert advice of 5 world class experts from Diamond, Soleil, PSI National Centre for Nuclear Research, Świerk - Vacuum system installation inclusive of linac, storage ring and RF cavities. Polish Synchrotron Consortium (36 universities and institutes) **Polish Synchrotron Radiation Society Polish Physical Society PL-Grid Institute of Catalysis and Surface Chemistry** PAS – PEEM End Station **Cracow University of Technology** SOLEI ALBA ESRF PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT diamon

Elettra Sincrotrone Triest





## Large infrastructure cost







## Thank you for your attention!!!

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