

Diamond 2015-2025



Andrew Harrison

ILL Colloquium, April 23rd 2018











From foundations to facility

Diamond Light Source Ltd created in 2002 as a Joint Venture between UK Gov't (STFC) – 86% - and the Wellcome Trust – 14 %

December 2003



May 2004



May 2015



April 2006



From foundations to facility

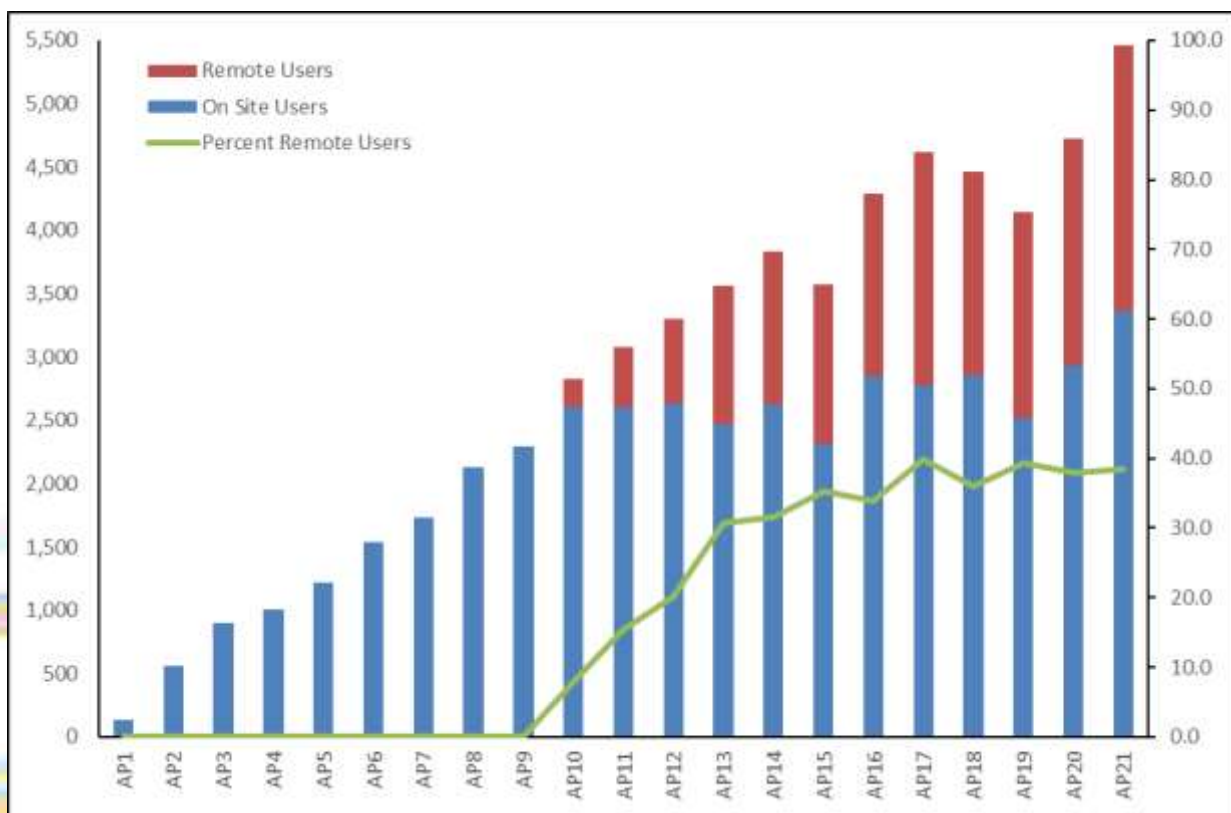
Diamond Light Source Ltd created in 2002 as a Joint Venture between UK Gov't (STFC) – 86% - and the Wellcome Trust – 14 %

- Operational since 2007
- Particular emphasis from day 1 on:
 - Life Science – 45% of user base
 - Industrial engagement – dedicated Industrial Liaison team (now 11)
 - Public outreach



Building the community

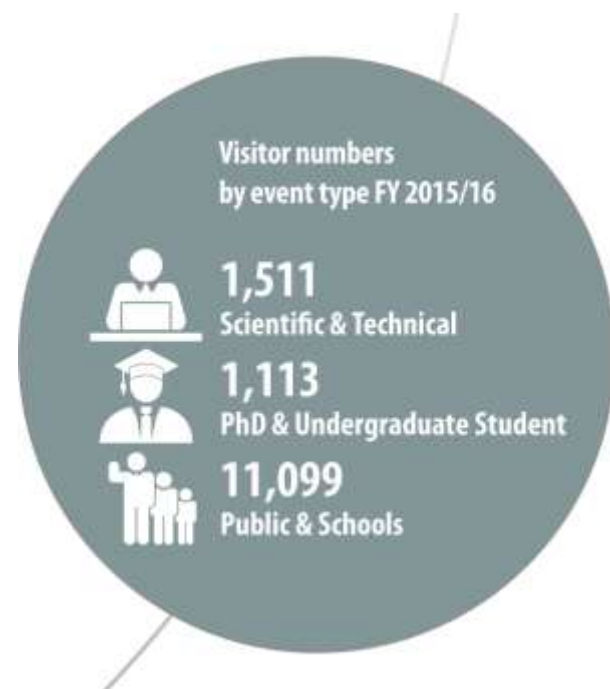
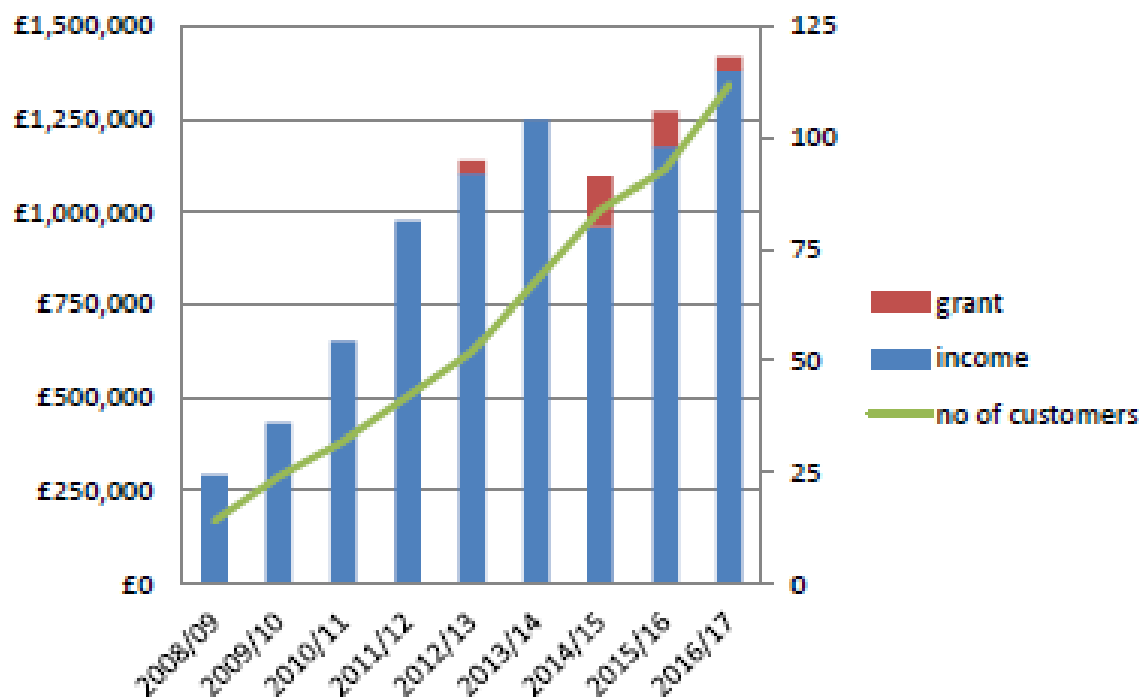
- Over 10,000 user 'visits' last year - 40% remote, 45 % life sciences



Celebrating Diamond's
15th anniversary and 10 years
of research and innovation

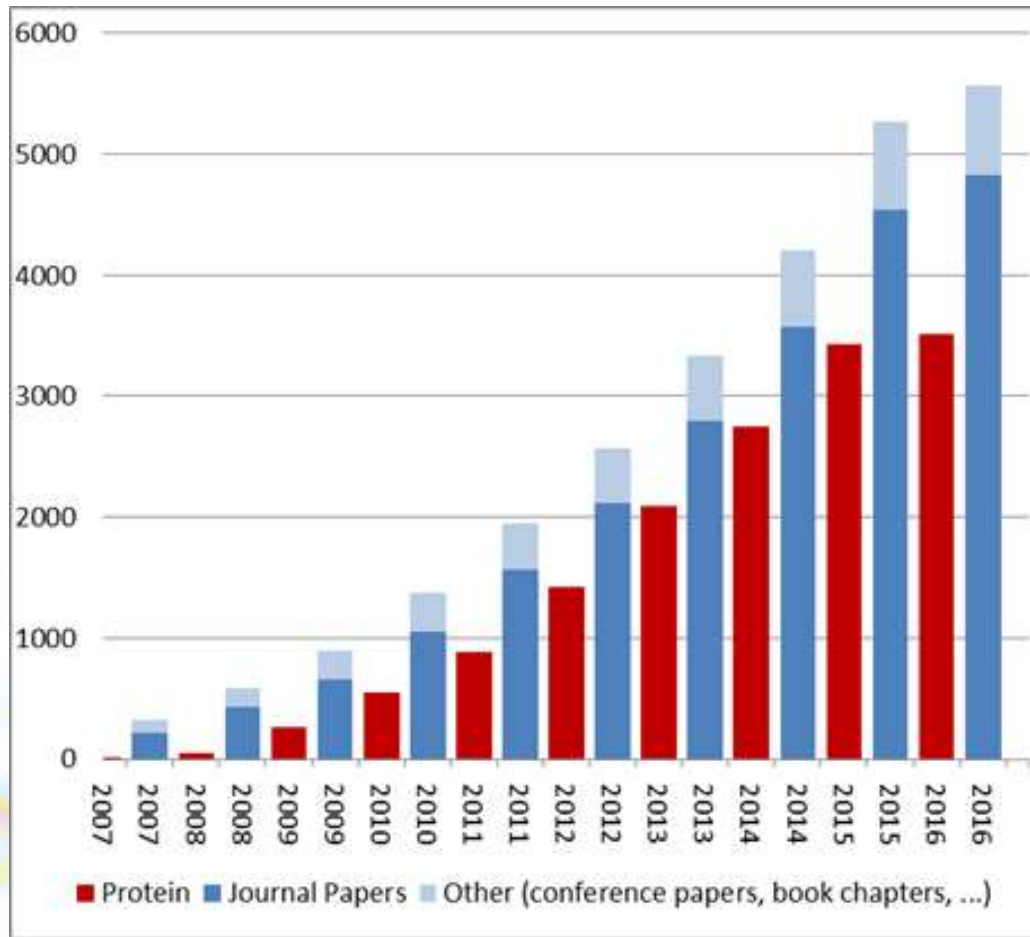
Building the community

- Over 10,000 user 'visits' last year - 40% remote, 45 % life sciences
- 110 companies pay for access – 80% pharmaceutical and bio-tech
- Over 11,000 visits from the general public and schools last year

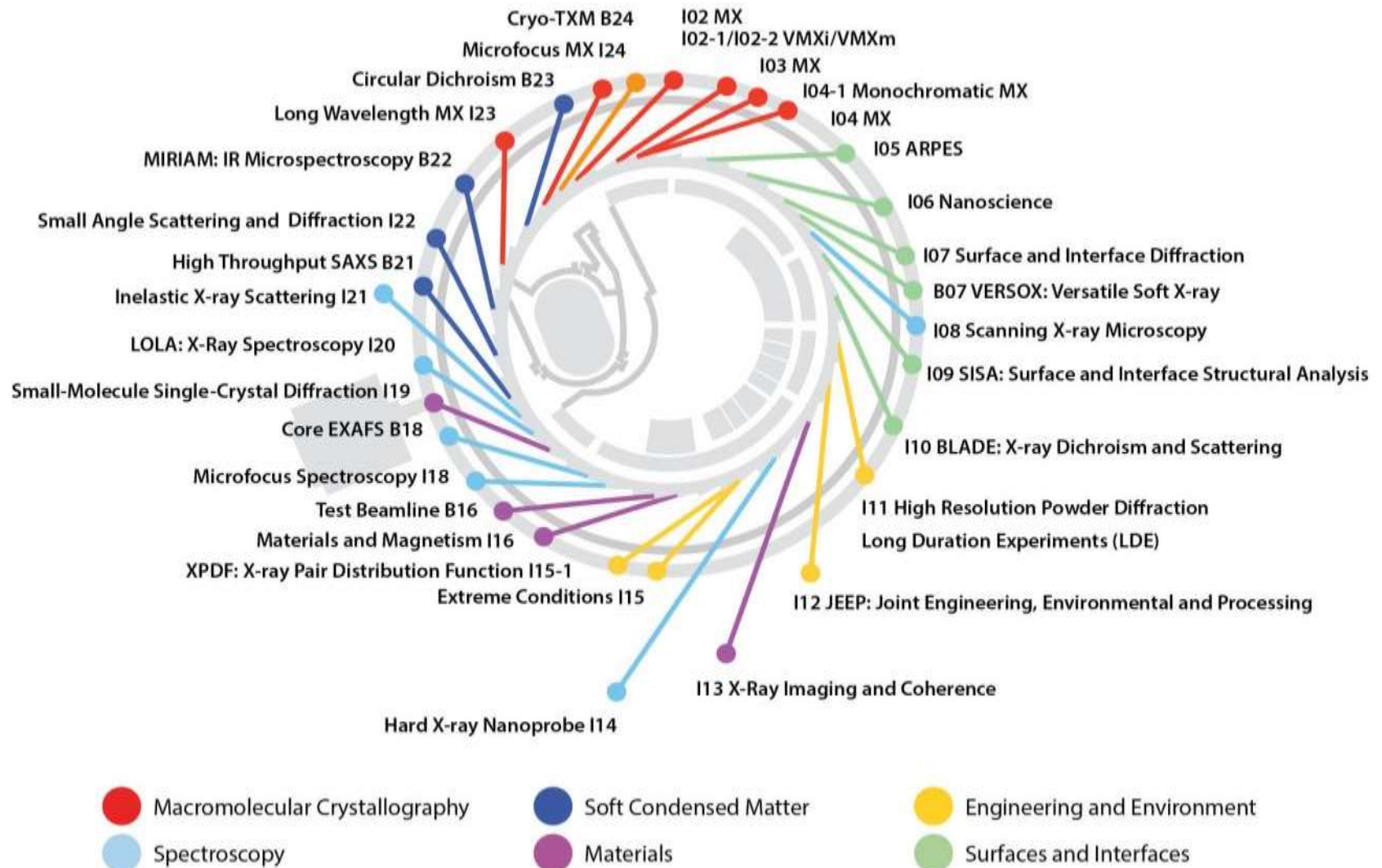


Delivering science

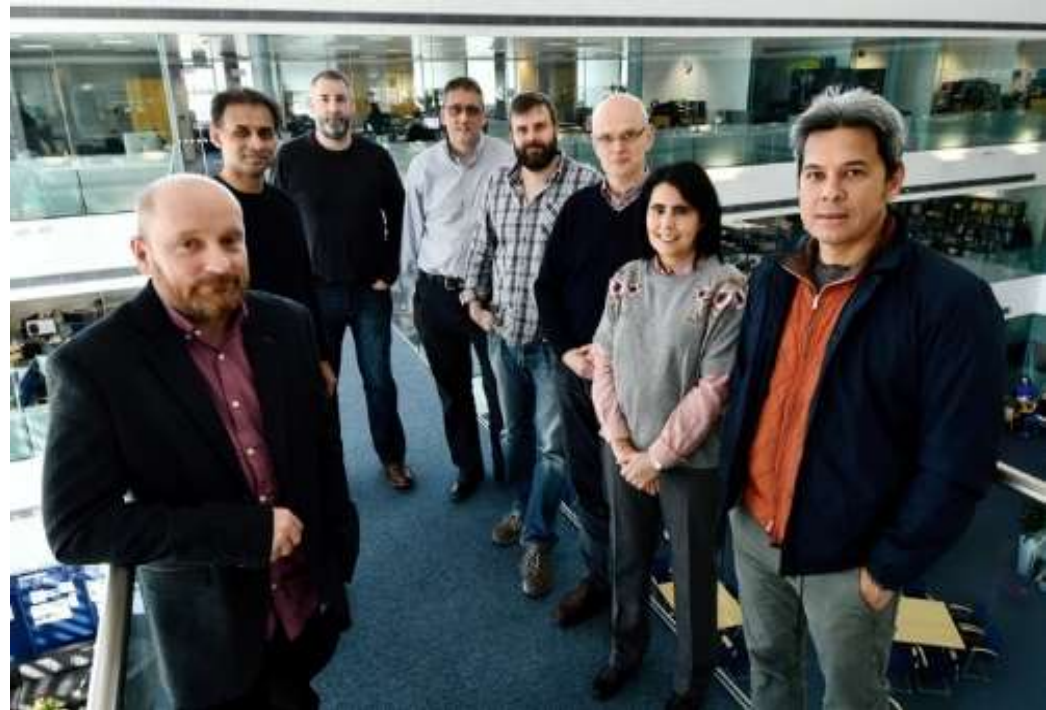
- Approaching 1000 papers per annum and set to rise further, and percentage with impact factor > 9 is greater than 25%



31 beamlines, 2 more to come

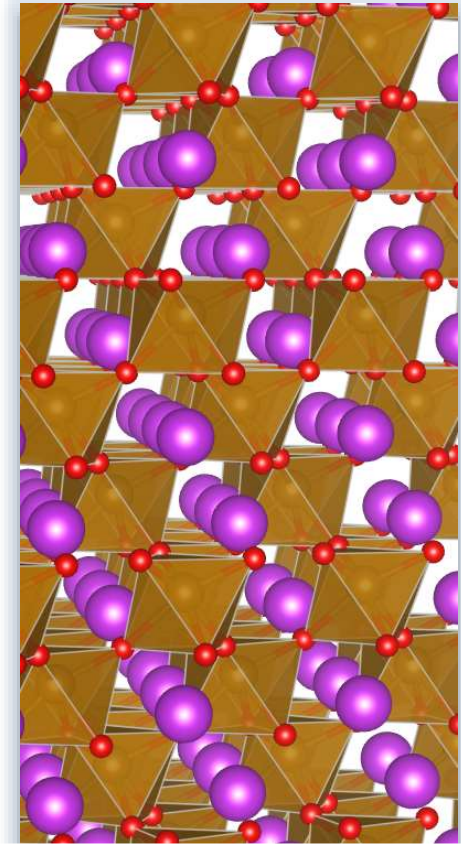
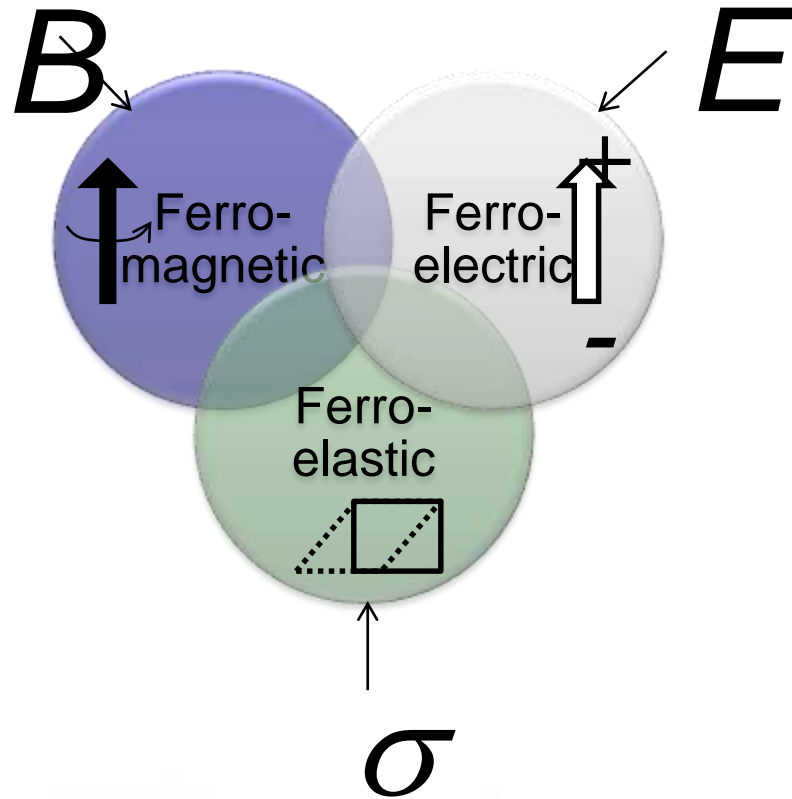


SGLs and IGLs

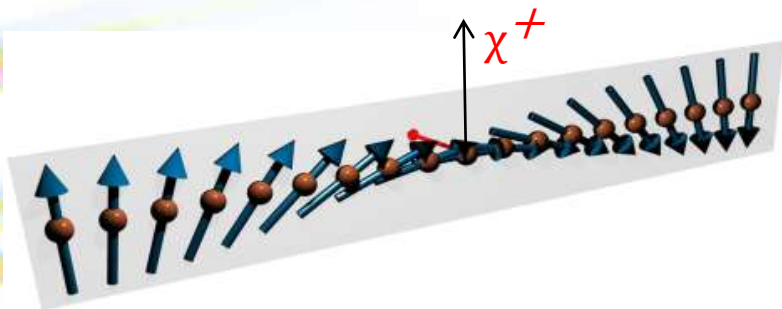


- New *Scientific Group Leaders* appointed in 2018 to provide strategic lead in science delivery and collaboration, and form new integrated teams with engineering, software, controls.

Multiferroics : from bulk to nano

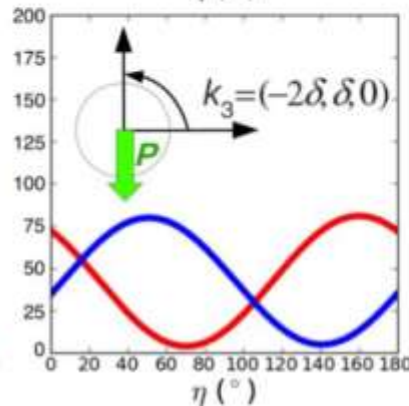
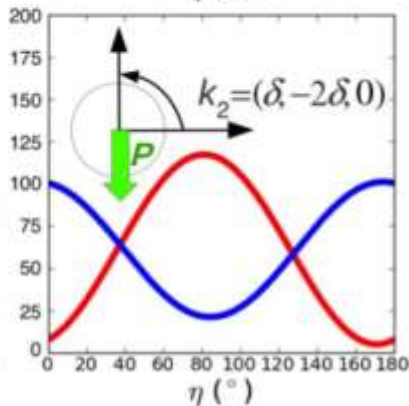
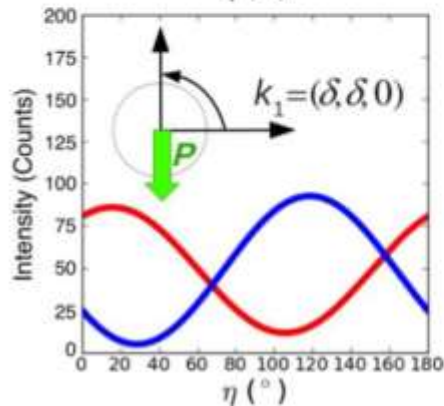
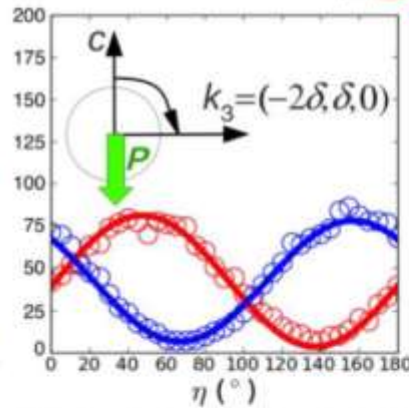
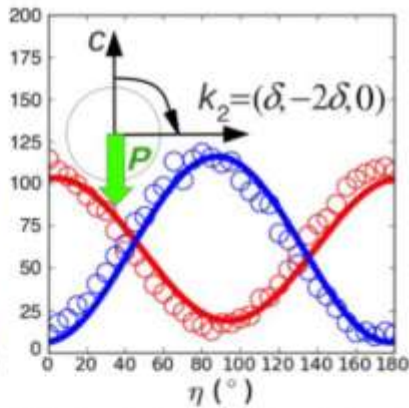
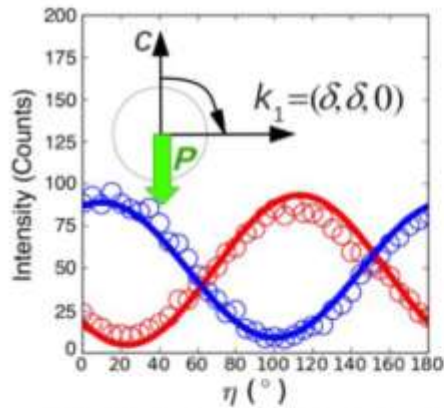
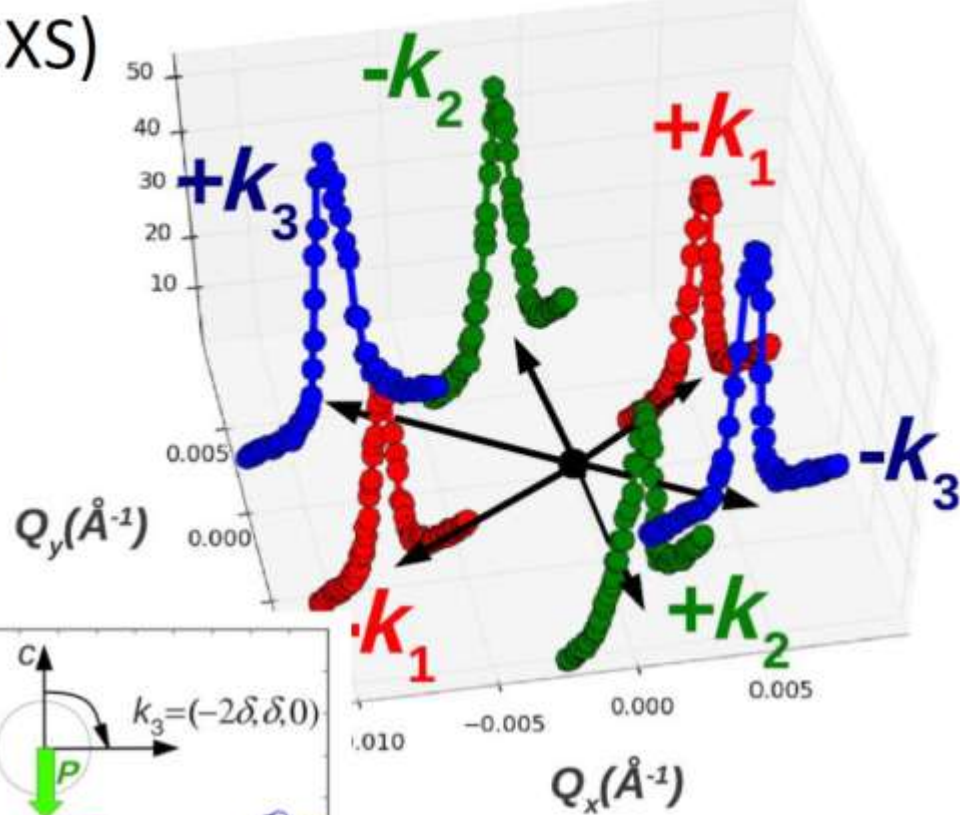


May contain cycloidal magnetic states – polar objects that can be manipulated with a magnetic field



Bulk BiFeO₃ (I16 hard X-ray REXS)

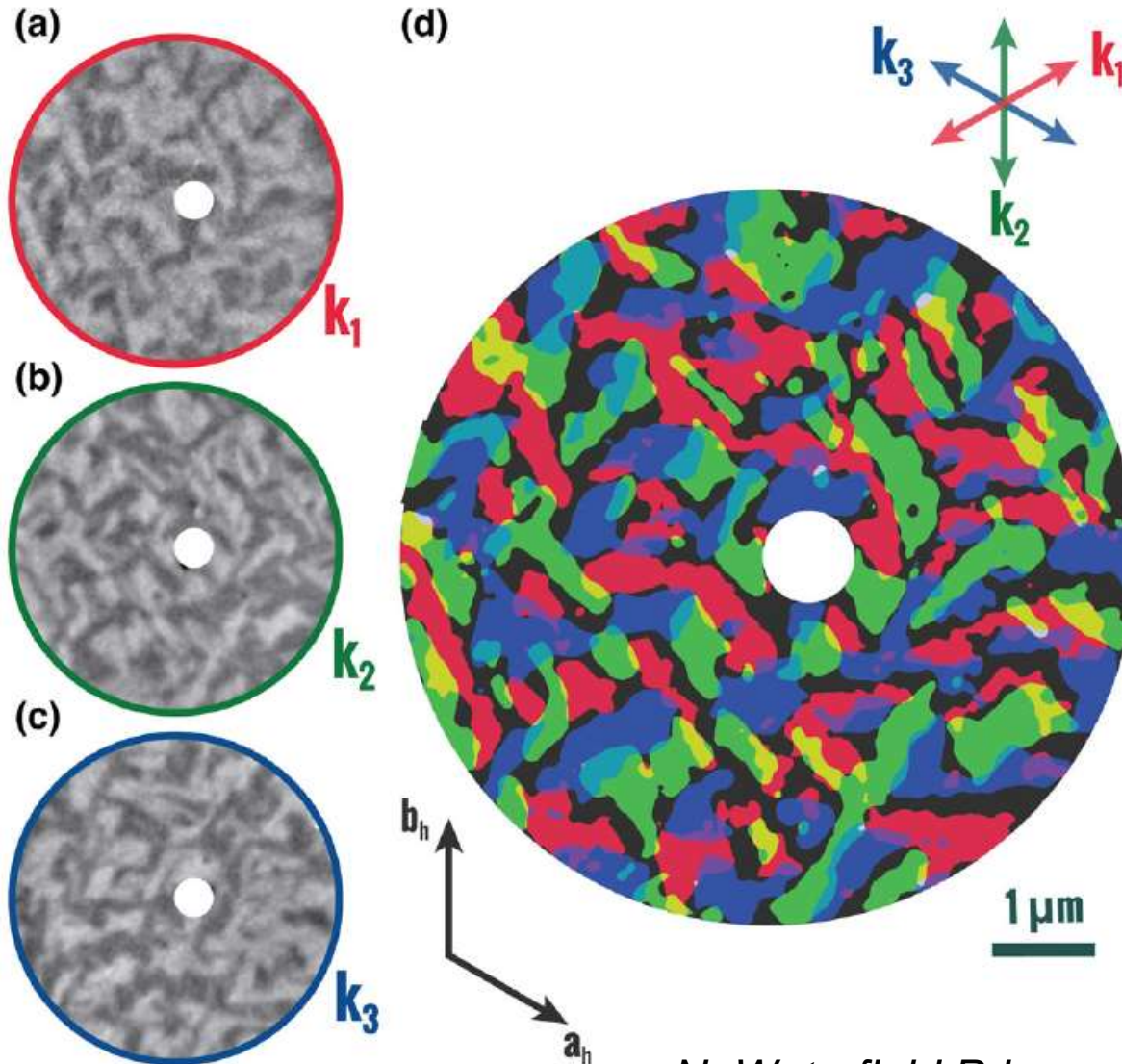
50 μm resolution



BFO – multiferroic properties at RT. Single crystal study of single P electric domain – observe 3 cycloidal magnetic domains, study each with left and right circular polarisation to show rotation direction same – coupled to same P

R. Johnson et al.,
PRL 110, 217206 (2013)

Epitaxial BiFeO_3 (I06 XMLD-PEEM)

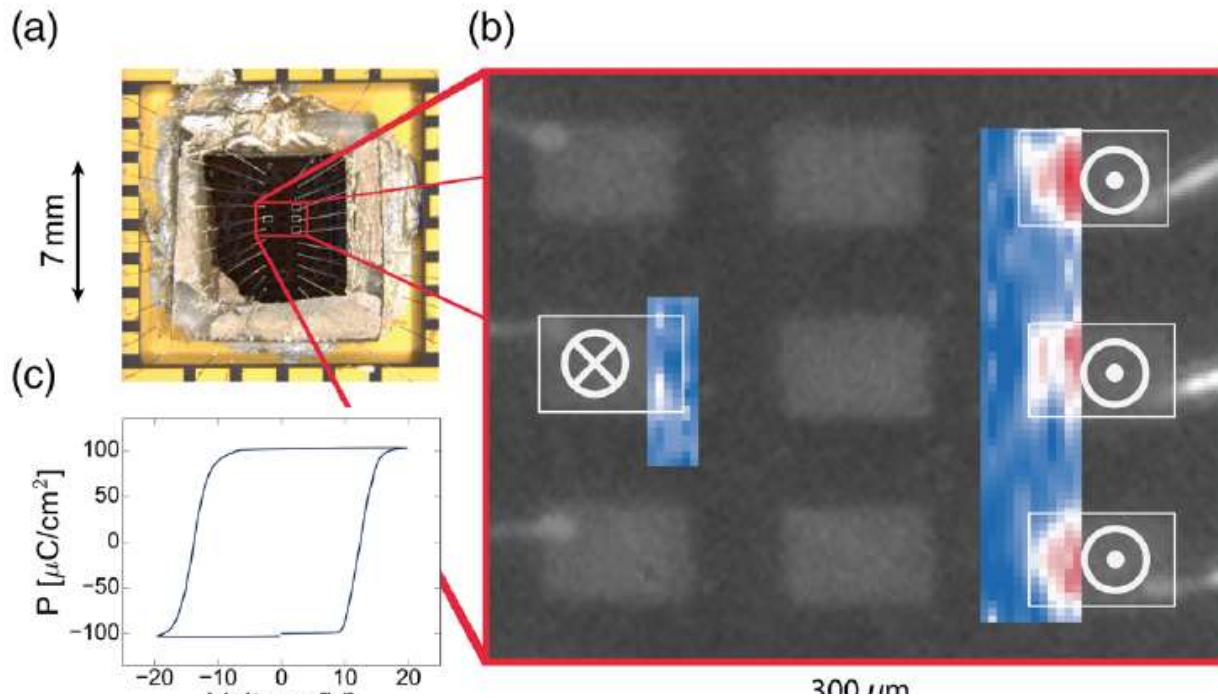


Bulk material characterised by single crystal neutron and X-ray studies

BiFeO_3 as epitaxial film
Vector map of domain magnetisation at $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ resolution

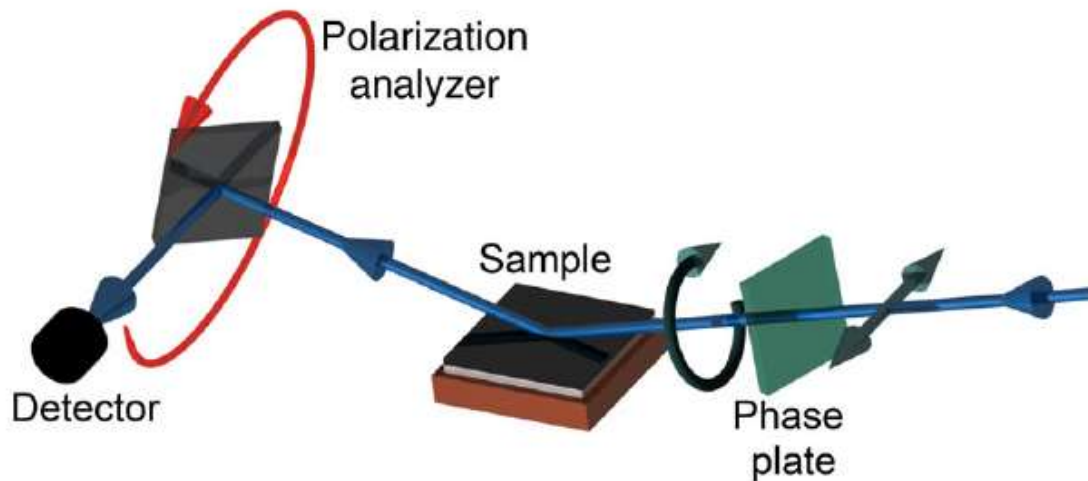
N. Waterfield Price
PRL 117, 177601 (2016)

Epitaxial relaxed BiFeO₃ (I16)



Direct imaging of reversible electrical switching of cycloidal rotation direction (magnetic polarity) in micro device by non-resonant X-ray scattering

Against expectation the rotation of domains changes significantly – of the order of 90° – between cycles

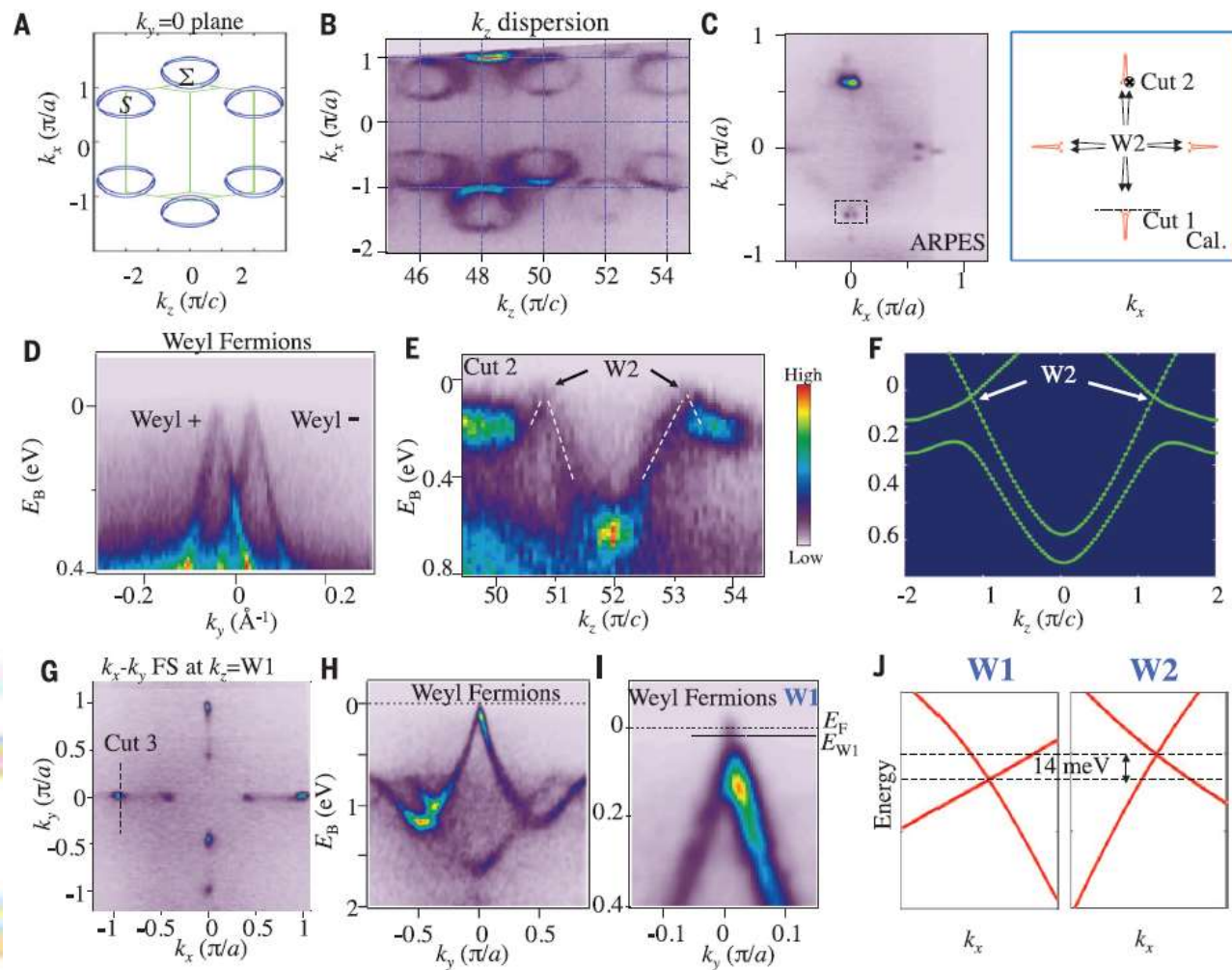


Discovery of a Weyl fermion semimetal and topological Fermi arcs

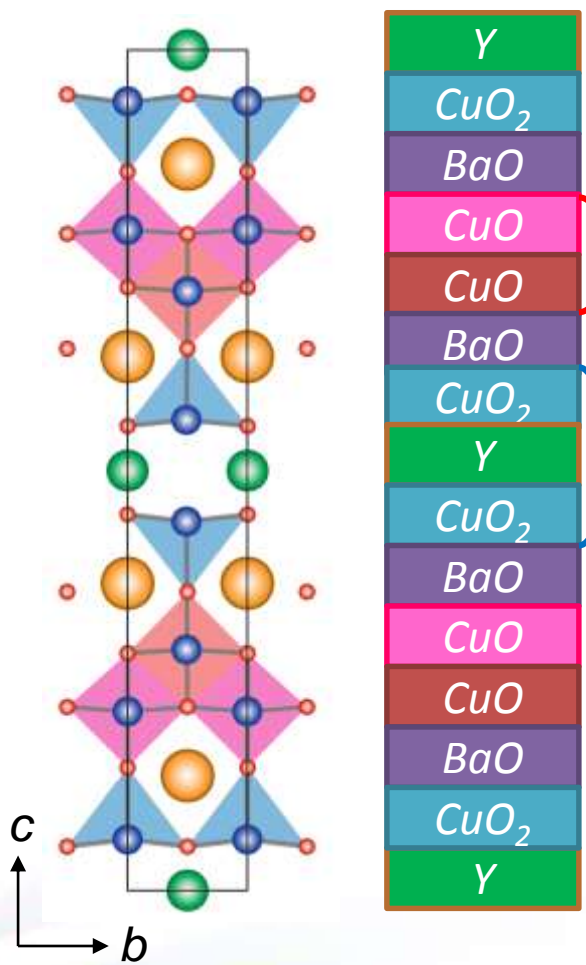
ARPES on I05 has produced over 100 papers in 4 years of operations, including most highly cited (>800)

First observation of Weyl modes/particles - 90 years after prediction – solution of Dirac equation for massless particles, appearing as quasiparticles (low E excitations of many-body system)

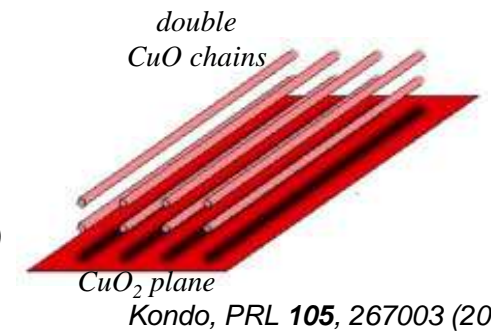
Seen here in topological material TaAs



Plane and chain domains in bilayer $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_4\text{O}_8$



Cleave
 Termination (1) : CuO
 Chain bilayer
 Termination (2) : BaO = CuO₂



Plane bilayer

YBCO archetypal superconductor, $T_c = 83\text{K}$

Properties depend on interplay between superconducting CuO_2 planes and planes of CuO chains planes

Cleavage normally at interface CuO and BaO leaving surface termination of either CuO chains or CuO_2 planes

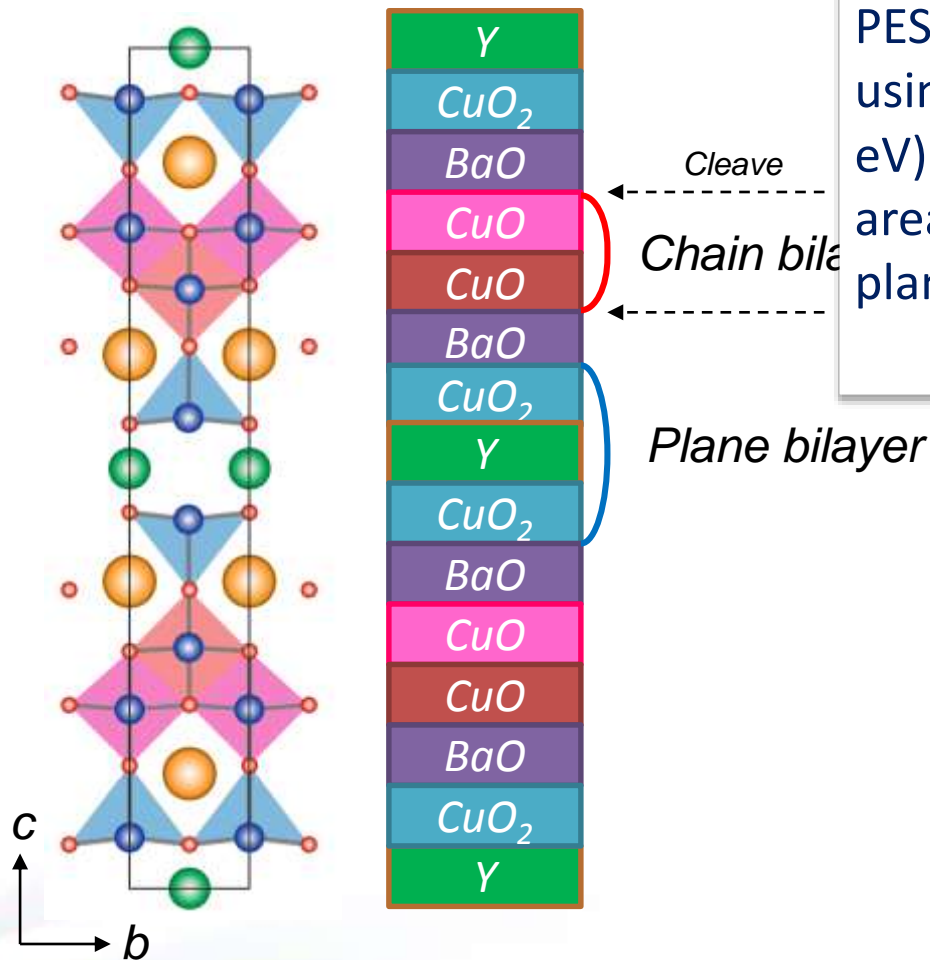
$\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_4\text{O}_8$: Y124 ($T_c \sim 82\text{ K}$)

- Bilayer – CuO chain
- Bilayer – CuO_2 plane

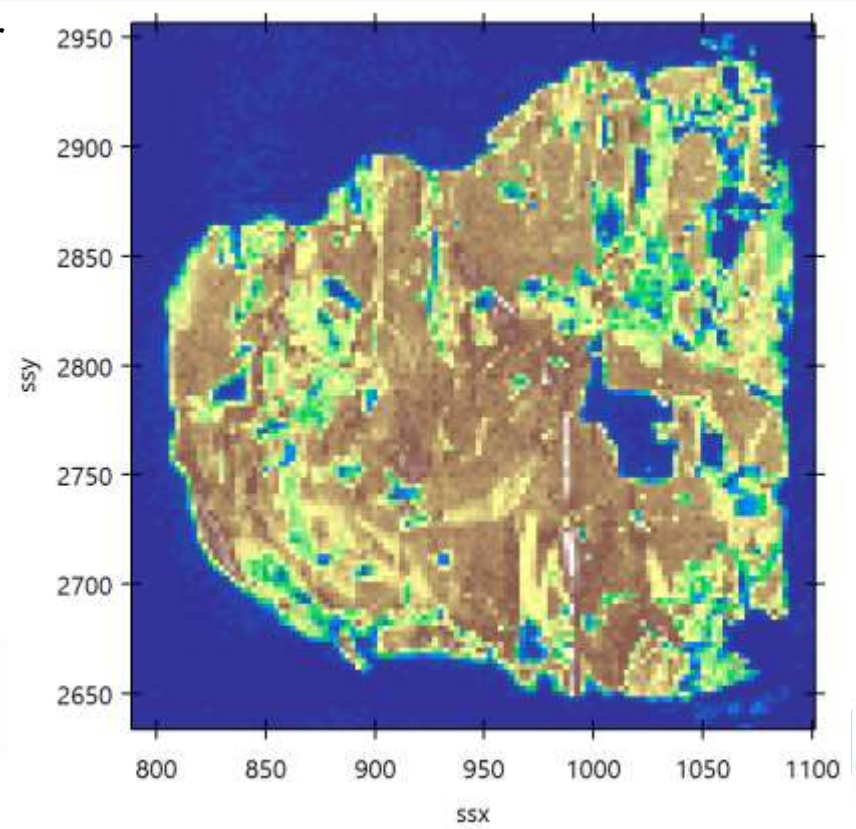
Explore electronic structure in each by nano-ARPES



Plane and chain domains in bilayer $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_4\text{O}_8$



PES total intensity mapping measured on I05 using a Zone Plate to focus the XUV beam (60 eV) down to 700 nm spot size, for $\sim 300 \times 300 \mu\text{m}^2$ area - clear presence of chain (brown) and plane (green) domains is detected.

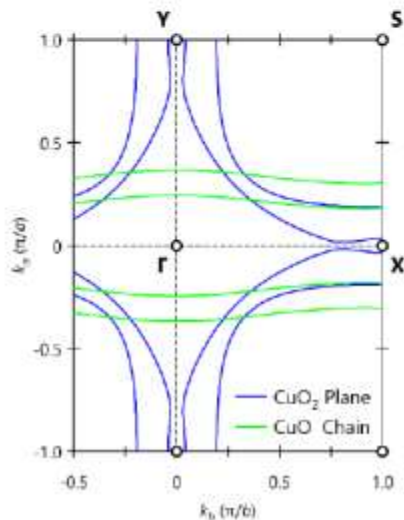
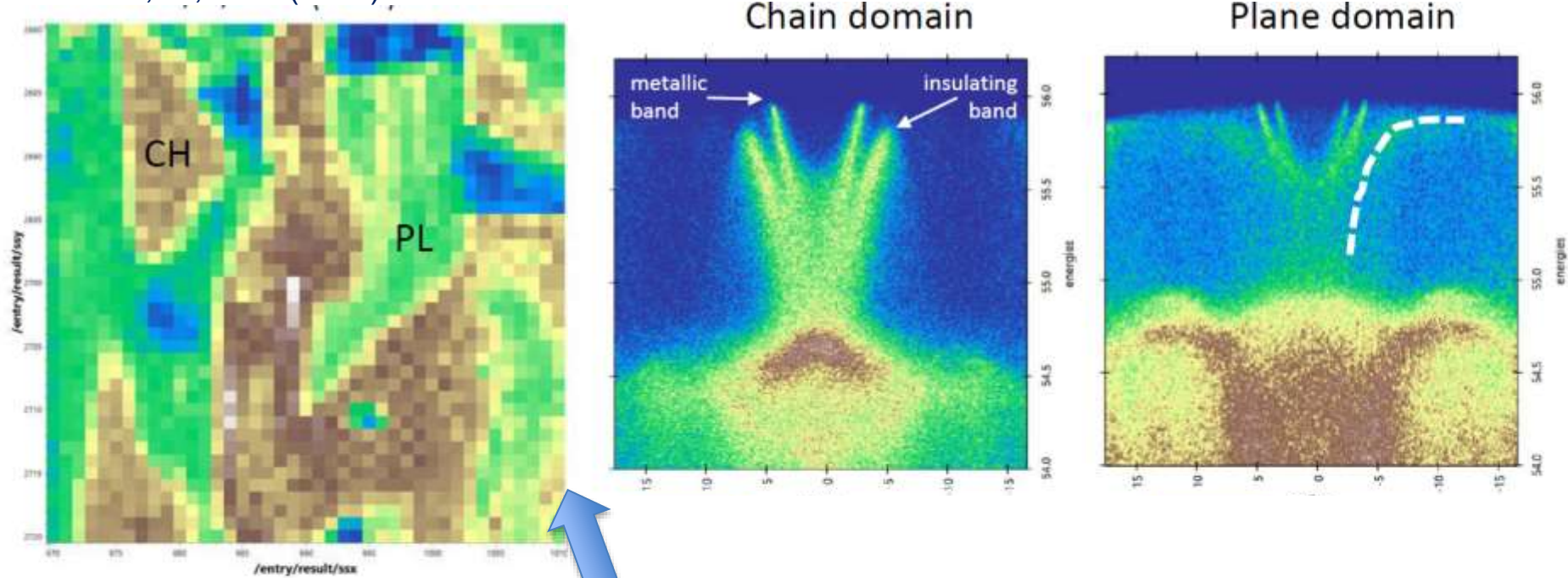


$\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_4\text{O}_8$: Y124 ($T_c \sim 82 \text{ K}$)

- Bilayer – CuO chain
- Bilayer – CuO_2 plane

Probing the embedded CuO chain in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_4\text{O}_8$

Courtesy of H. Iwasawa (Diamond Light Source)
H. Iwasawa, ..., et al. (2018)



40 x 40 μm photoemission map in < 2hr reveals regions where CuO₂ planes exposed (PL), and regions with CuO chains (CH)

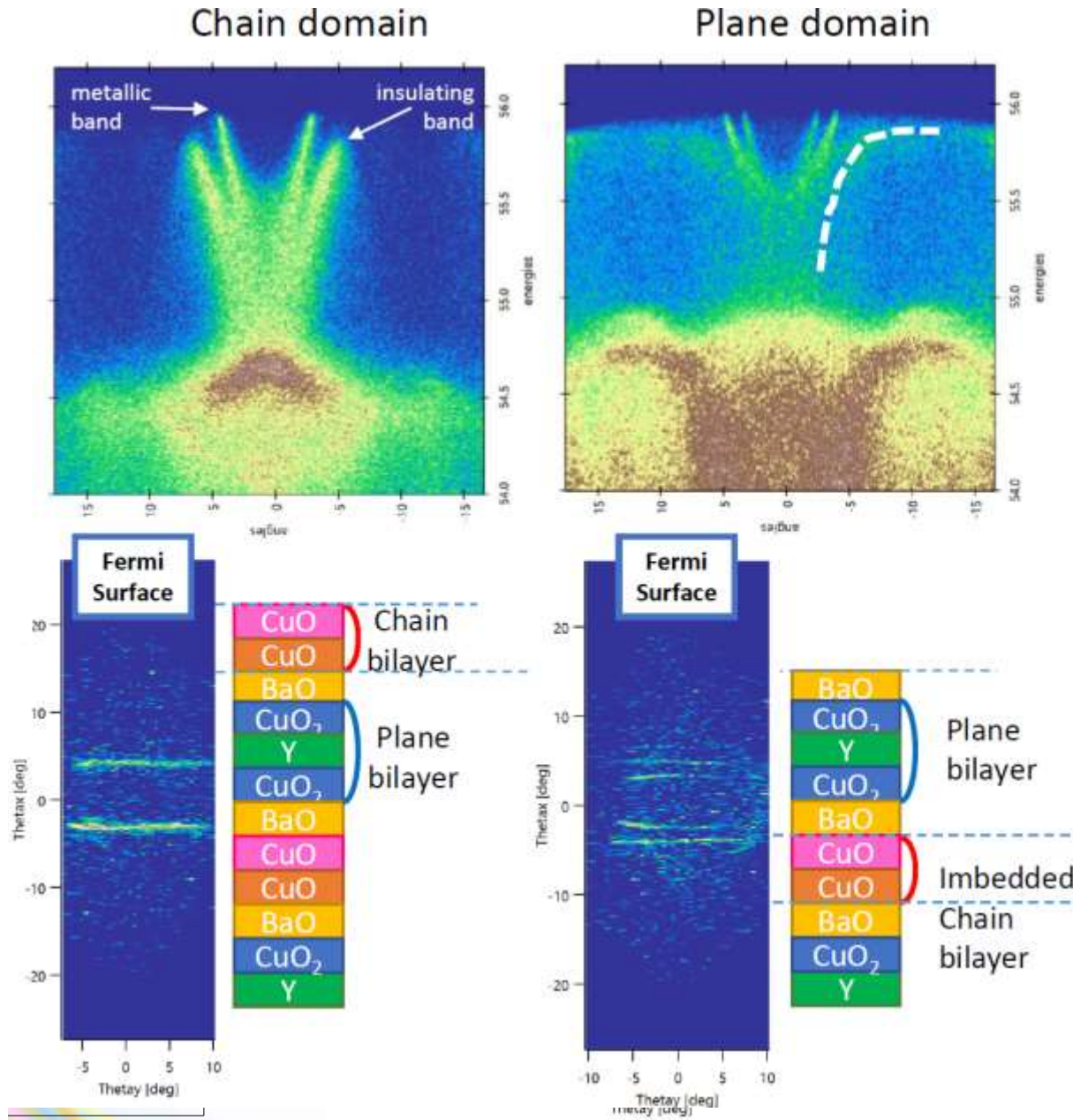
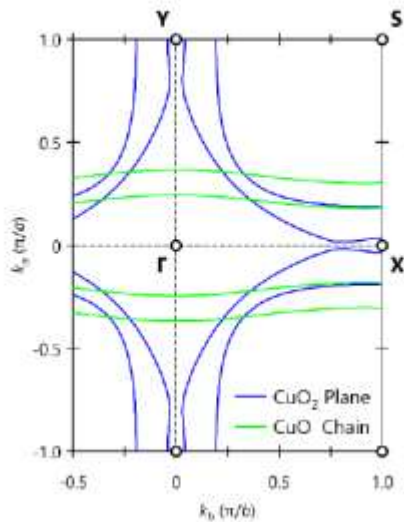
High-symmetry ARPES cuts for each domain – 10 mins, 30 meV resolution at 60 eV photon energy

Probing the embedded CuO chain in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_4\text{O}_8$

ARPES cuts in 10 mins

CH: 2 strong bands – one insulating and one metallic with linear dispersion on Fermi surface characteristic of 1D CuO Chain

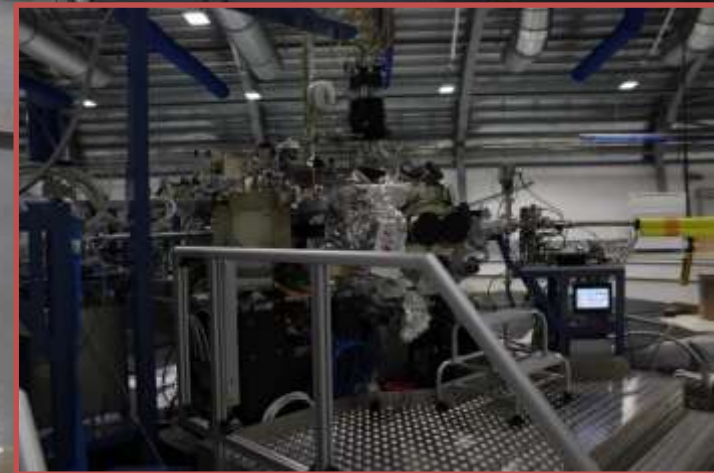
For CuO_2 plane expect bulk Cu band (dashed white line) – but also observe two weak metallic bands from underlying CuO chains -



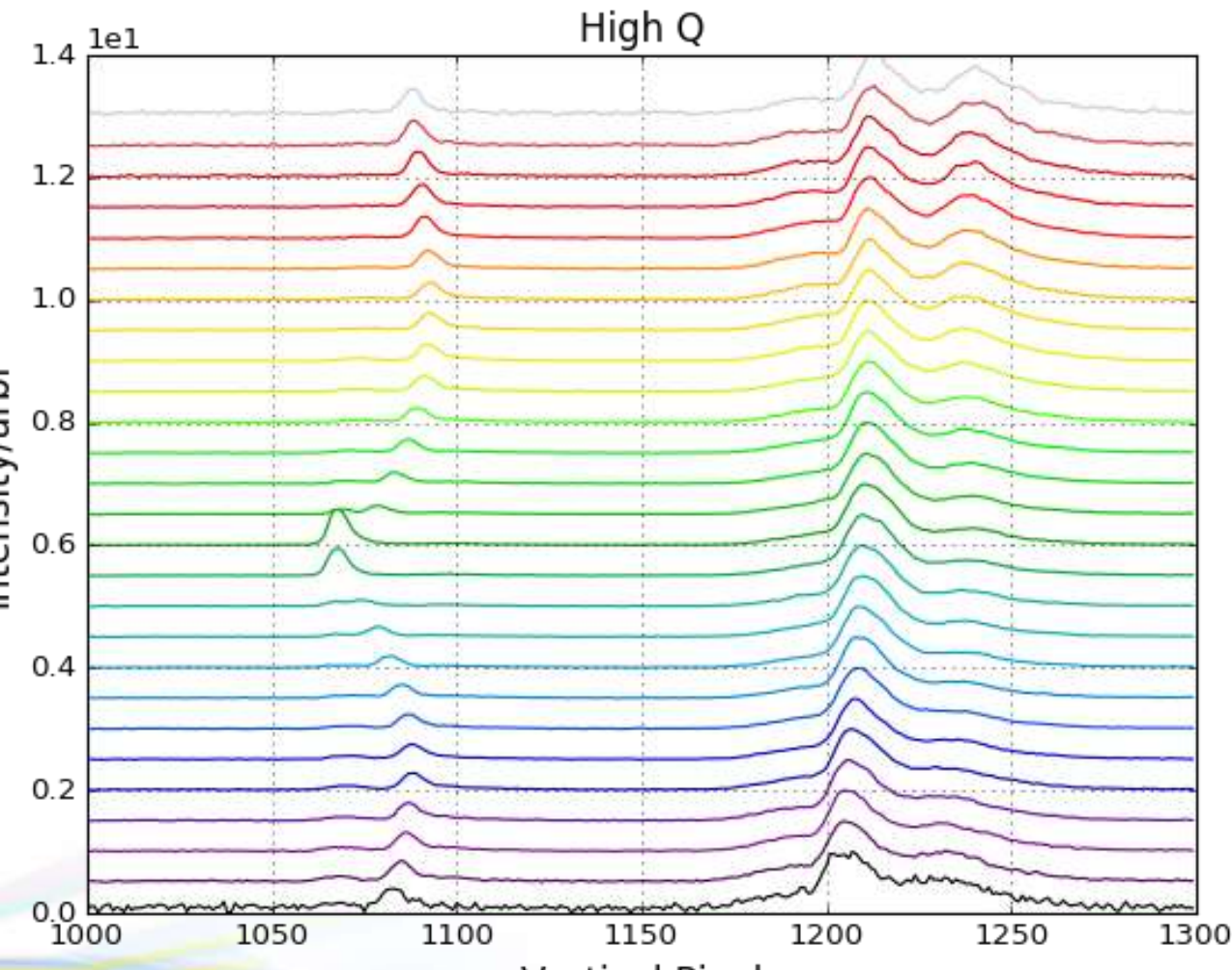
I21 –RIXS- First users (22-9-17)



- ***Currently in commissioning: Oct 2017 – Mar 2018***
- ***Open for proposals: deadline 1st October 2017 for the period of Apr – Sept 2018***



I21 : First measurements



First I21 measurement was performed on LCO

Dispersion of single magnon mode followed with scans 2 min per spectra – data shown here done in 1.5 hour

Currently, best resolution is 35meV at Cu-edge and 15 meV at O-edge

- Sample - La_2CuO_4 single crystal, (p,p)
- Temp – 36 K
- total energy resolution – 72 meV @ 930 eV (VPG2 + SVLS1)
- Acquisition time – 120 secs / spectrum

Dispersion in nanolayers

Superlattices: $[(\text{LaTiO}_3)_1/(\text{LaNiO}_3)_1/(\text{LaAlO}_3)_3]_3$

The combined RIXS energy resolution of ~ 33 meV is achieved at Ni L_3 -edge (854 eV)

The effective thickness of the LaNiO_3 is 3 unit cells and acquisition time for each Q ~ 1 hr

For each Q-dependent RIXS spectrum shown right, acquisition time is 1 hour

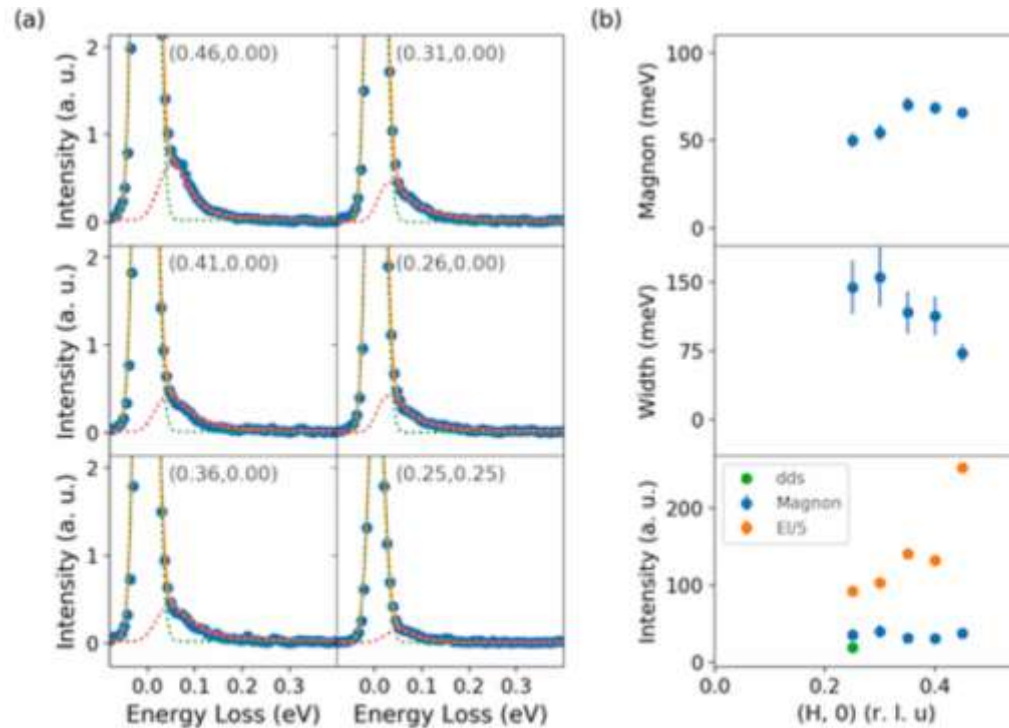
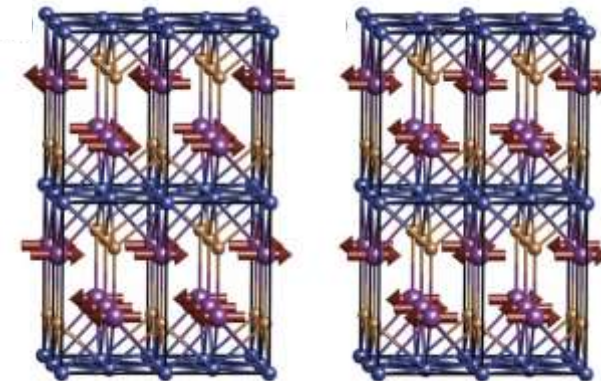
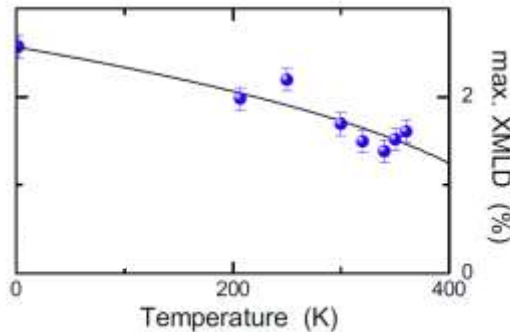
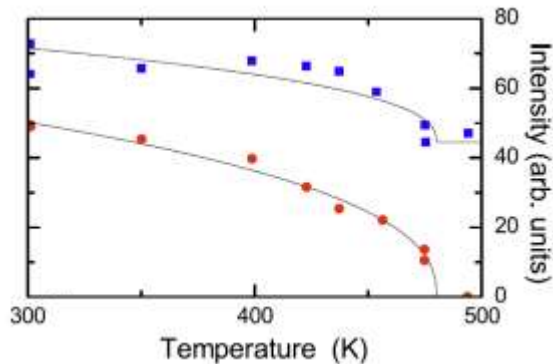
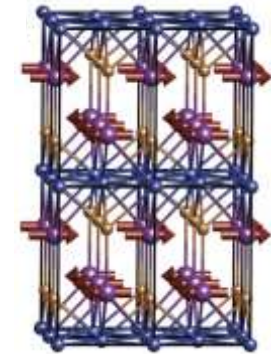
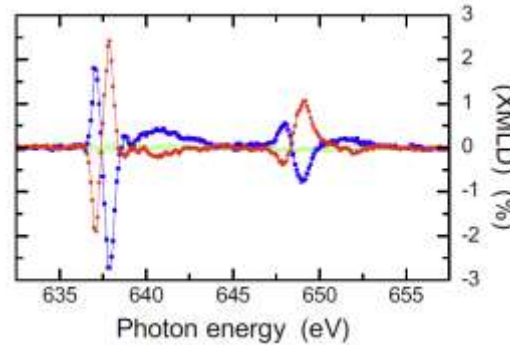
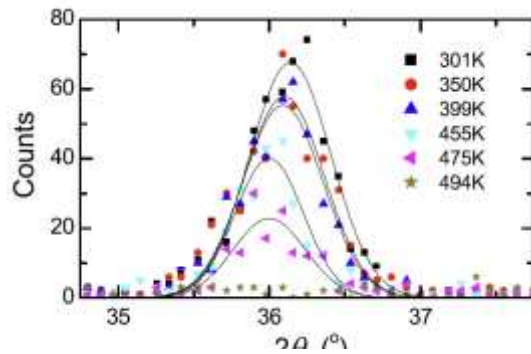


Fig. 1: (a) Raw spectra at multiple Q along (H, 0) direction. (b) Dispersion, width, and intensity of magnetic excitations.

Experiment Report of SP18492 at I21
Date of Experiment: Feb 9th, 2018

Increasingly multiprobe measurements

Potential spintronic material CuMnAs studied in 500 nm film on GaP by ND (D10 – ILL - and WISH – ISIS) and 10 nm film by XMLD (I06 – DLS)

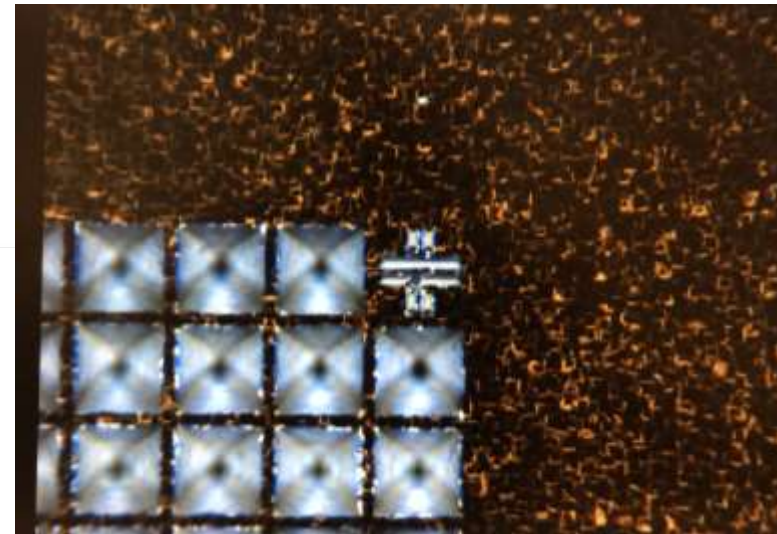


SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

P. Wadley¹, V. Hills¹, M. R. Shahedkhah¹, K. W. Edmonds¹, R. P. Champion¹, V. Novák²,
B. Ouladdiaf³, D. Khalyavin⁴, S. Langridge⁴, V. Saidl⁵, P. Nemeč⁵, A. W. Rushforth¹,
B. L. Gallagher¹, S. S. Dhesi⁶, F. Maccherozzi⁶, J. Železný^{2,5} & T. Jungwirth^{1,2}

MX

- Day 1: 3 'traditional' beamlines now expanded and developed
 - Early exploitation of next-generation detectors: low-noise, huge pixel array with fast frame capture
 - Robotic systems for fast, automatic sample change, *in-situ* measurements, remote access 24/7 (>>50% of all samples) with integrated data management (ISPyB with ESRF).
 - New, portable sample delivery systems for 2,500 crystals/minute (D.A. Sherrell, R.L. Owen et al, J, Sync. Rad (2015) 22)
 - Support laboratories for membrane protein crystallisation; level 3 containment



Replacing Phase I beamlines: I02 → VMXi

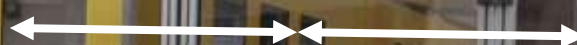


First data collection VMXi – December 2016

VMXi – automated in situ beamline

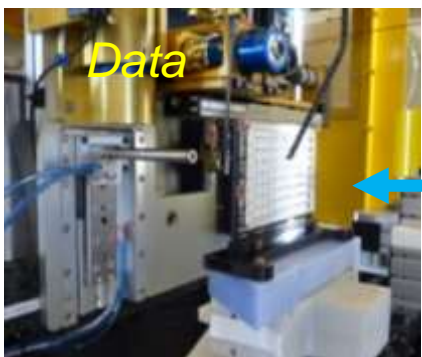
Beamline

Sample storage



Why VMXi?

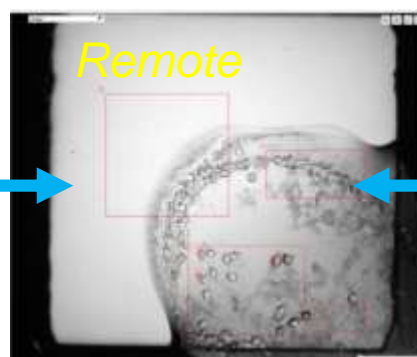
- Data-based crystallisation
- Difficult samples



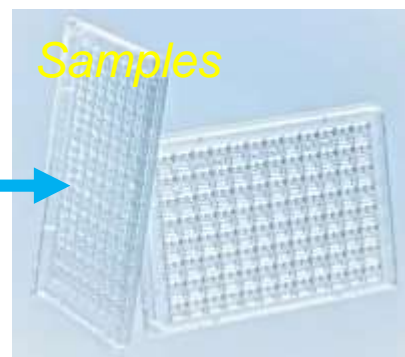
Data



Automation



Remote



Samples



VMXm – micro/nanocrystallography

“... push physical limit of MX using SR...”

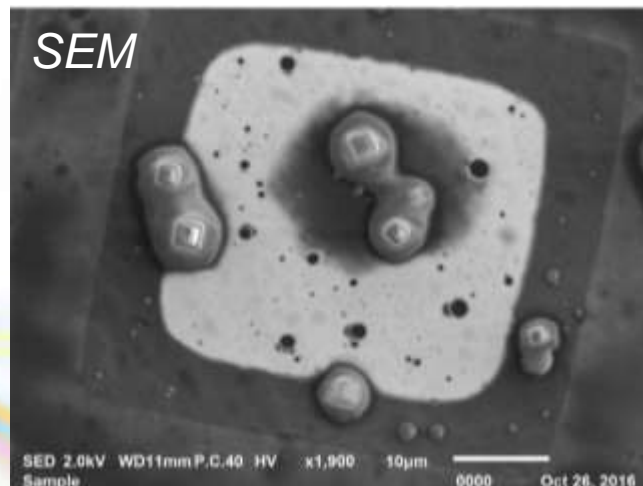
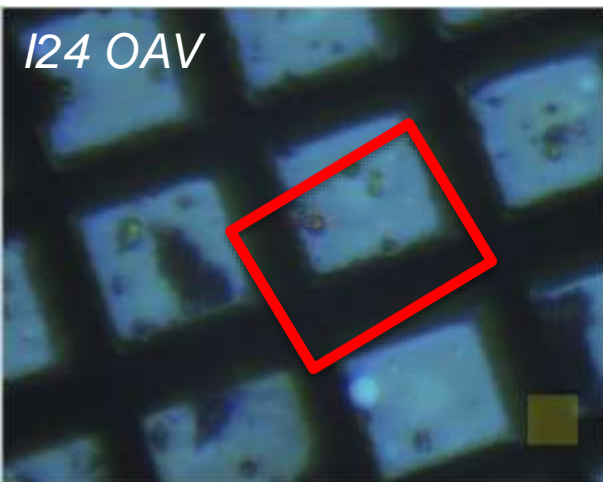


grid holders – machined prototypes (above) and moulded final (right)

Target crystals between 0.5 and 10 microns deposited on Cryo-EM grid to give multicrystal data sets recorded using rotation method

- SEM used to image and record crystal locations
- Crystals aligned in turn to X-ray beam and exposed

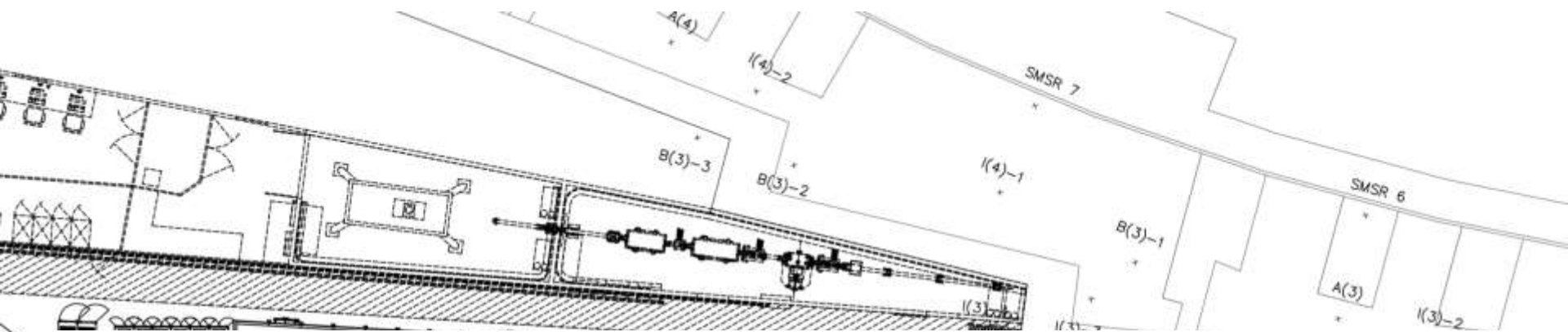
Aim to use minimal protein material for structure determination



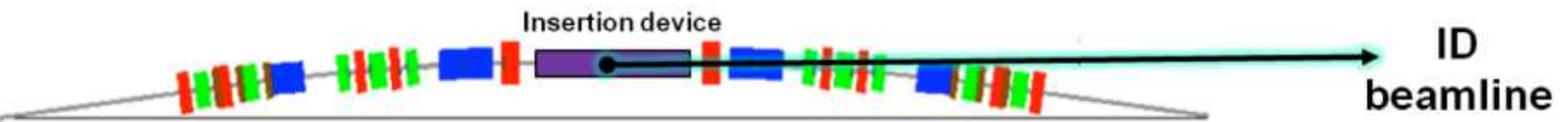
Samples prepared using cryoEM blotting methods rapid plunge cooling. Life-time gains due to photoelectron escape from (small) crystals



VMXm optical scheme using DDBA



Original
DBA

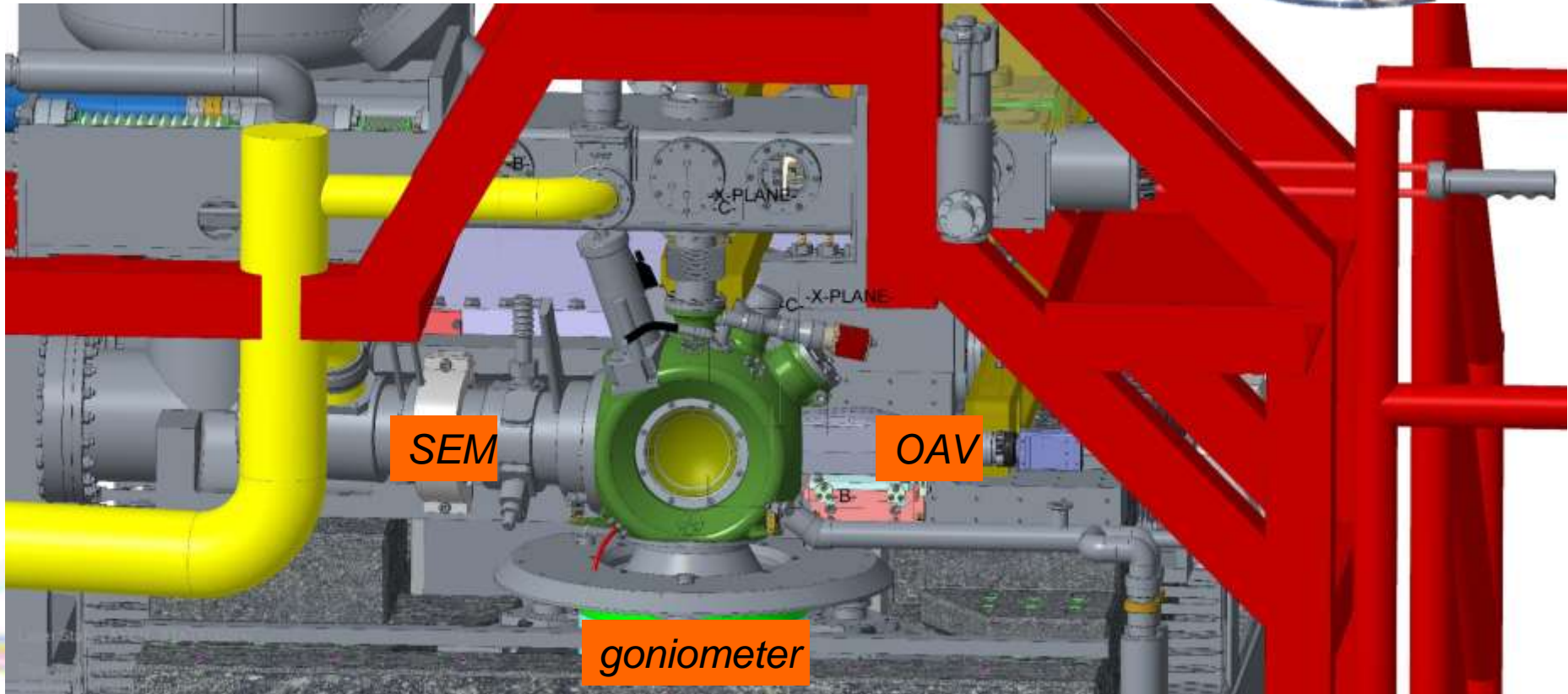


■ Dipole ■ Quadrupole ■ Sextupole

DDBA

SEM incorporated into evacuated sample chamber

3D printed vacuum chamber

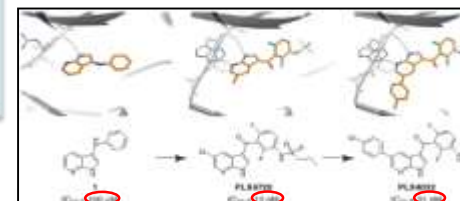
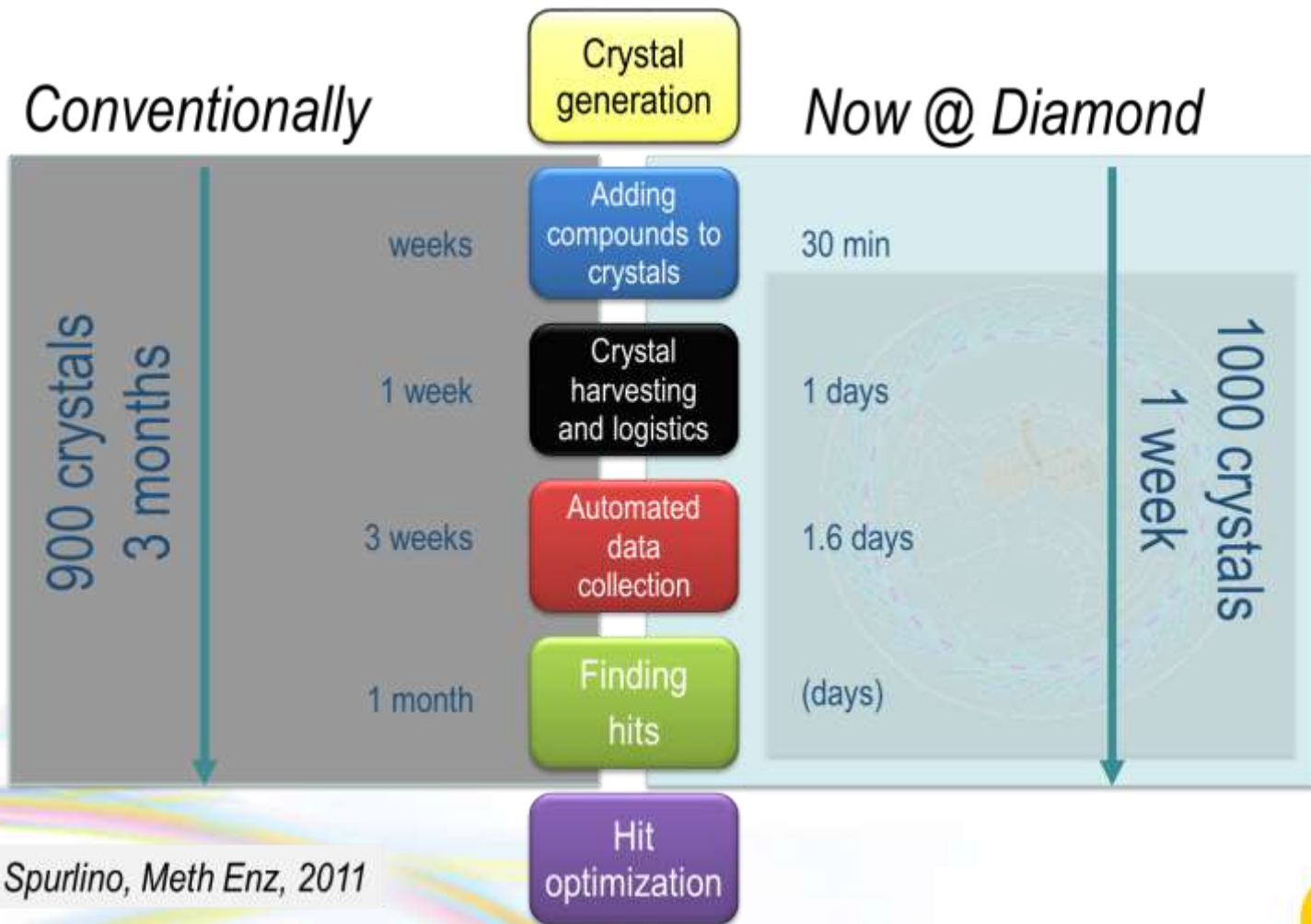


First light on sample 6-3-18; first users in June 2018

Fragment screening on I04-1 - XChem

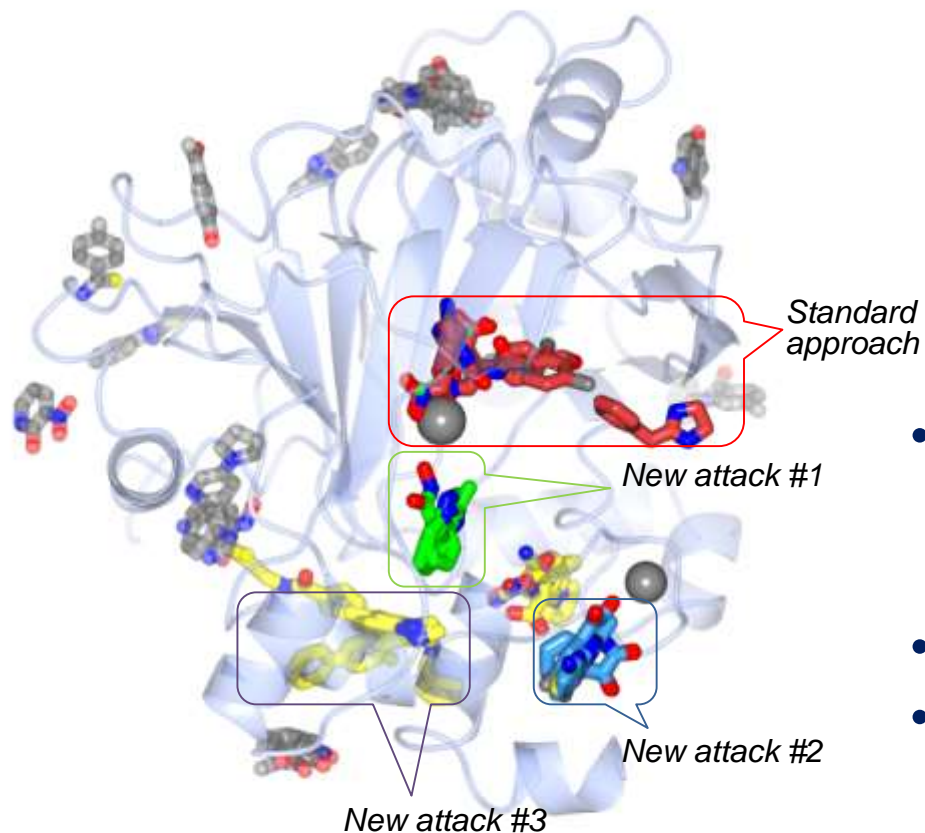
Conventionally

Now @ Diamond



Spurlino, Meth Enz, 2011

Finding needles in haystacks



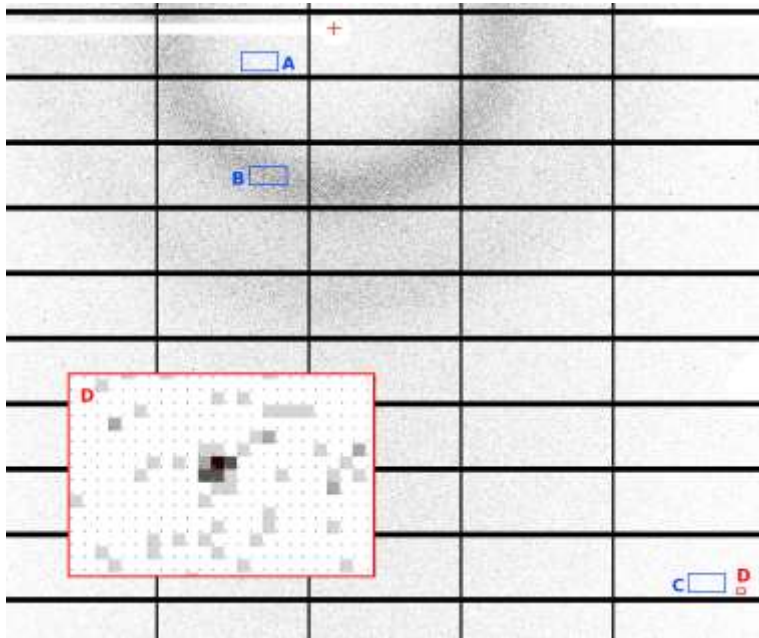
- High throughput, semi-automated fragment screening
- ~1000 structures in 48h
- This is driving pipelines for automated analysis,

Frank von Delft
Tobias Krojer
Anthony Bradley
Oakley Cox
Romain Talon

Protein Data Bank depositions



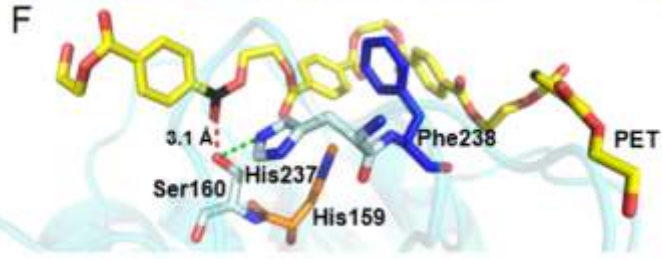
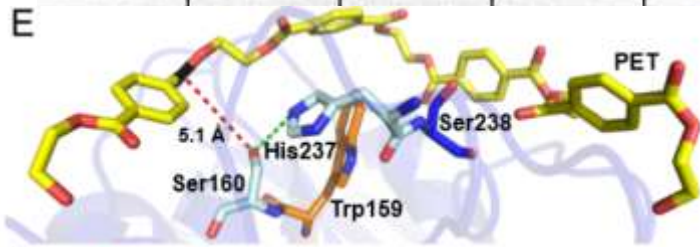
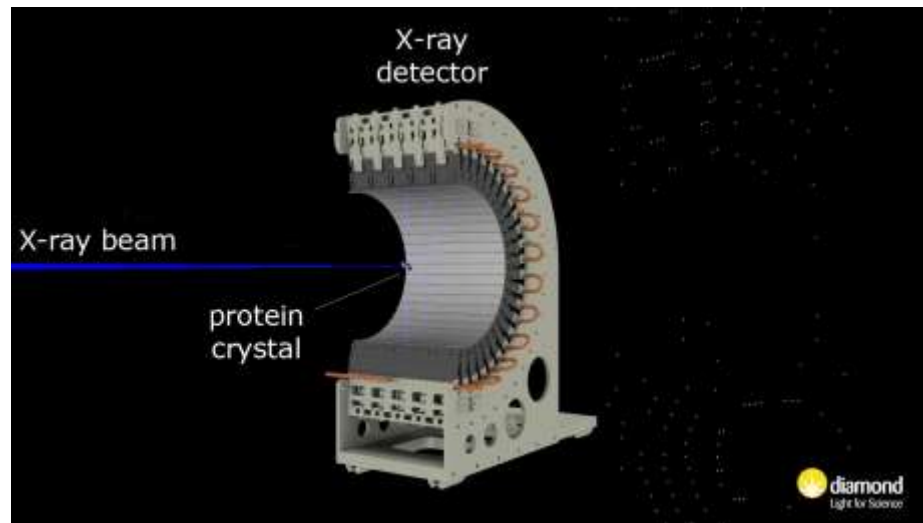
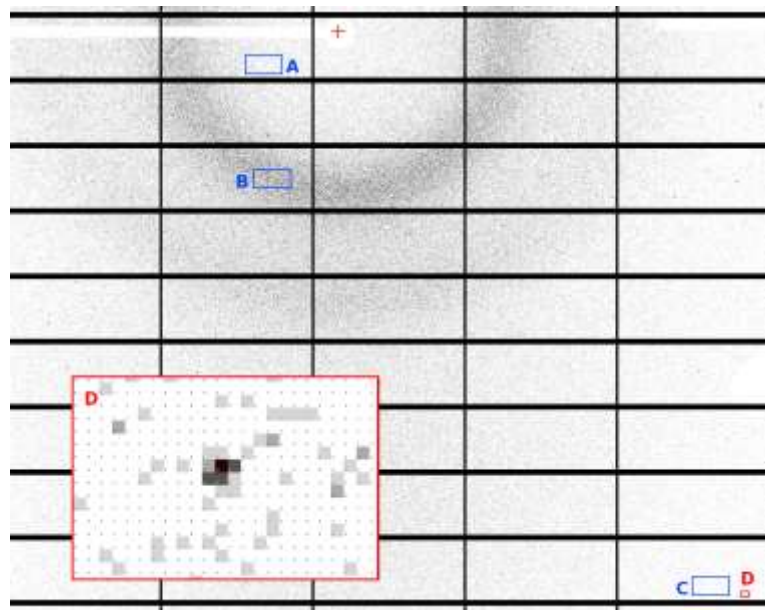
Edgier instrumentation



- I23: first large area detector in a vacuum allows diffraction with softer X-rays to be used because background (air scattering) is greatly reduced, offering access to S edge and opening up natural biomolecules



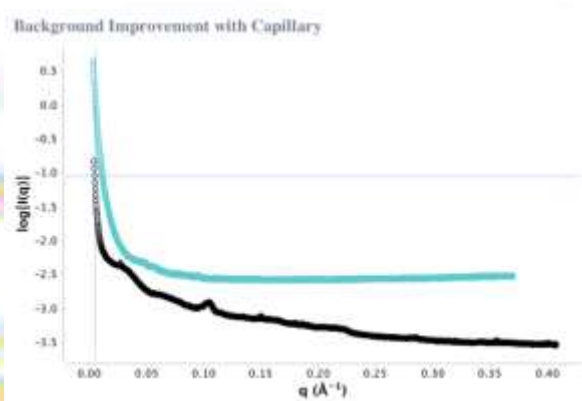
Engineering PET-eating enzymes



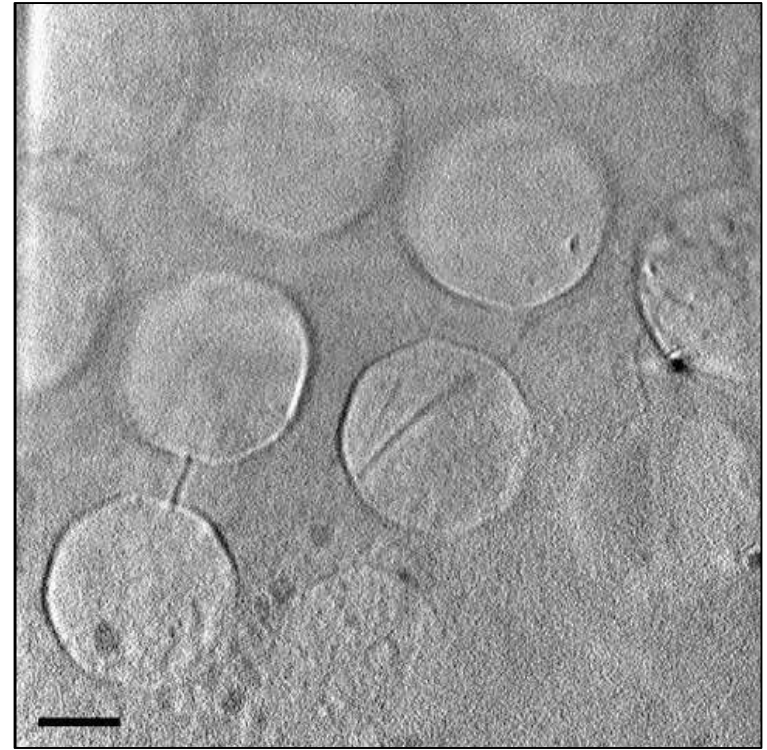
Characterization and engineering of a plastic-degrading aromatic poly(esterase), *PNAS* (2018), Harry P. Austina,¹ Mark D. Allena,¹ Bryon S. Donohoeb,¹ Nicholas Rorrerc,¹ Fiona Kearnsd,¹ Rodrigo L. Silveirab,e, Benjamin Pollardd, Graham, Dominick, Ramona Dumanf, Kamel El Omarif, Vitaliy Mykhaylykf, Armin Wagnerf, William E. Michenerc, Antonella Amoreb, Munir S. Skafe, Michael F. Crowleyb, Alan W. Thornea, Christopher W. Johnsonc, H. Lee Woodcockd*, John E. McGeehana*, and Gregg T. Beckham

bioSAXS on B21

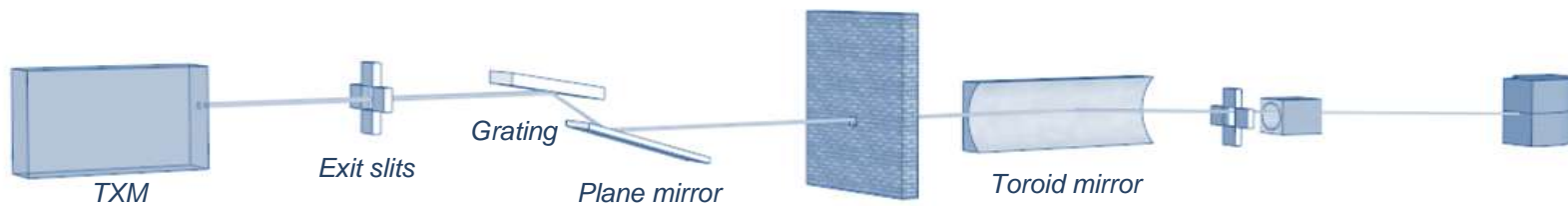
- Optics upgrade (2017) and background reduction (Eiger 2M Oct 2018)
 - Includes installation DMM (0.8% bandwidth) and toroidal focussing mirror – 20x reduction in high-q sample background
- Integrated multi-angle light scattering into SEC-SAXS
 - In-line purification of particles during SAXS (SEC)
 - Independent assessment particle mass and low-q info (USAS)
 - Develop SIN flow cell with 0.5 mm window to minimise scattering (>100x)
- Bespoke sample cells
 - Compatible with BioSAXS robot, 5 min switching (equilibration) time
 - Lowest possible background (ultrathin windows)
 - Prototyping with 3D printing



B24 - Full field cryo soft x-ray microscope

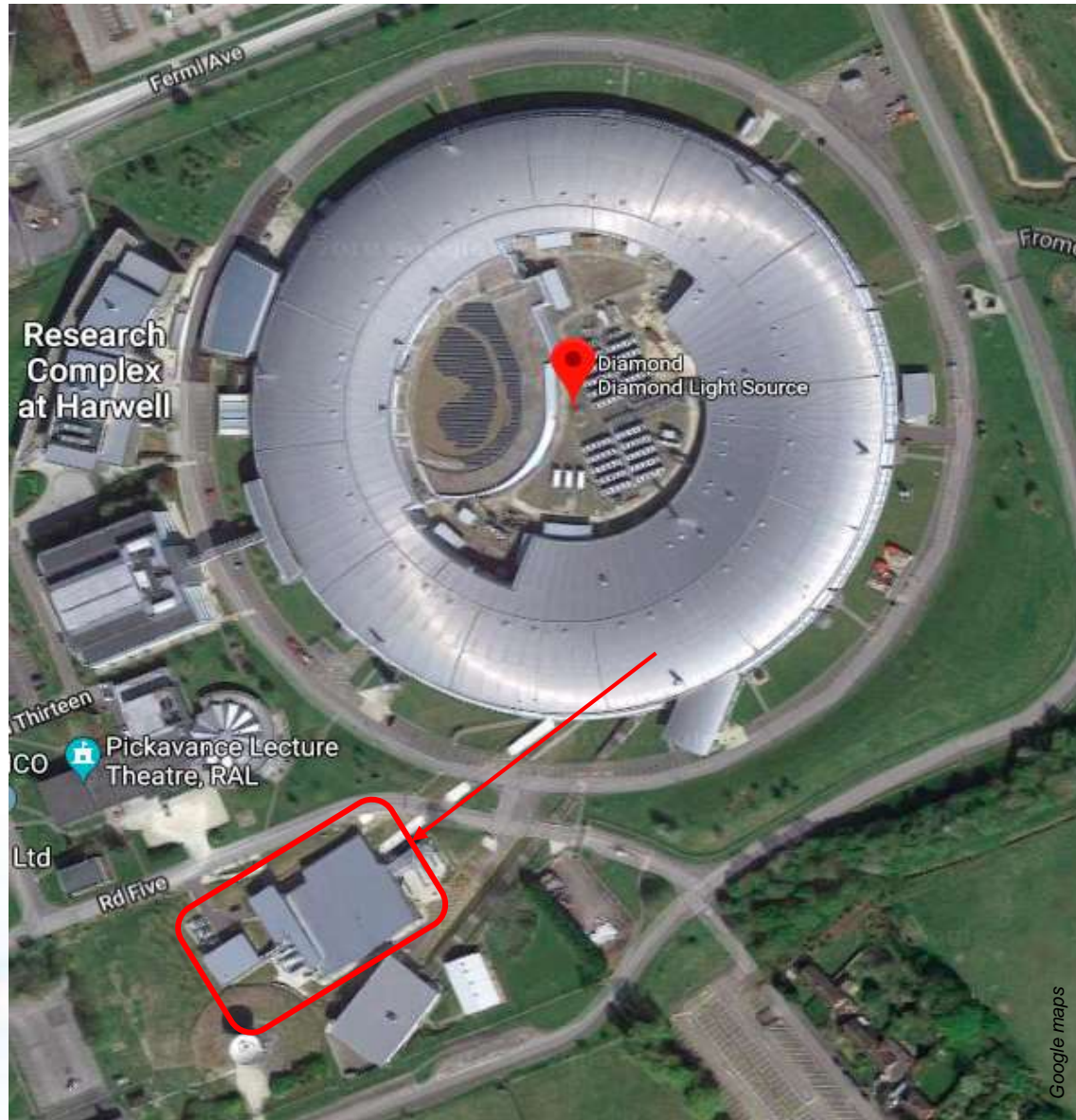


- Currently operating at 500eV (water window)
 - Zeiss/Xradia microscope end station (in-vacuum)
- Tomogram of dsRed expressing Toxoplasma gondii parasites in host cells (Ota, Sabil et al (2015), FOV 15 x 15 mm²)*



B24 Full-field microscopy; energy range: 0.2-2.6 keV; spot size/resolution 30 nm

EM at Diamond



EM at Diamond



I14 beamline & Electron Imaging Centre

A national centre for nanoscale imaging for the life and physical sciences

eBIC

electron Bio-Imaging Centre

A collaboration between Birkbeck College,
Diamond and Oxford University

wellcome trust



I14

Hard X-ray nanoprobe

A nanoscale X-ray beam for advanced
imaging applications



wellcome trust



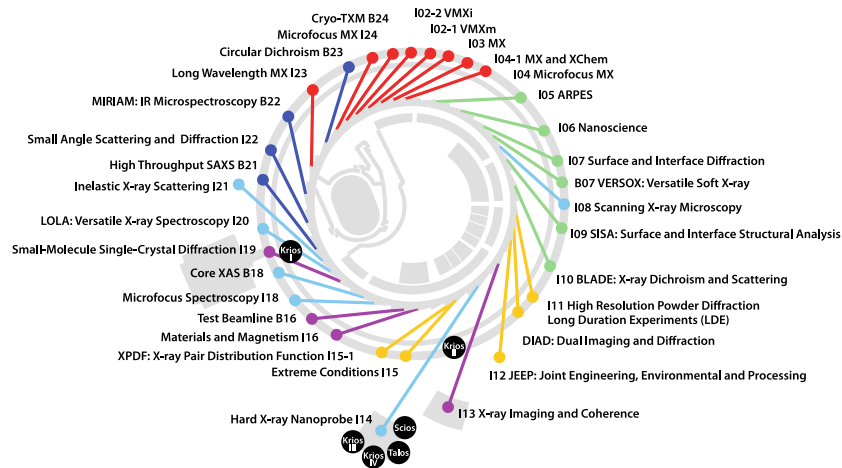
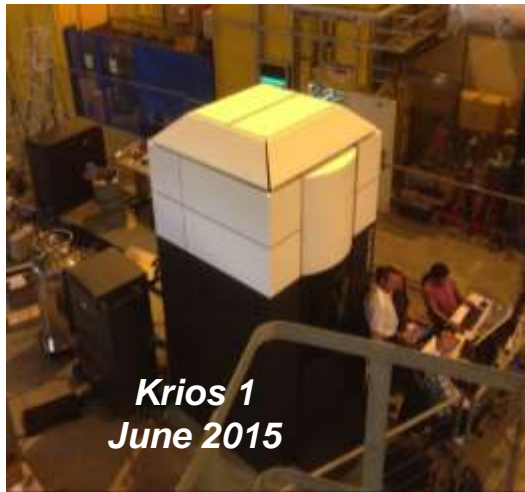
ePSIC

electron Physical Sciences
Imaging Centre

A collaboration between Diamond, Johnson Matthey
and Oxford University



eBIC: UK National CryoEM centre

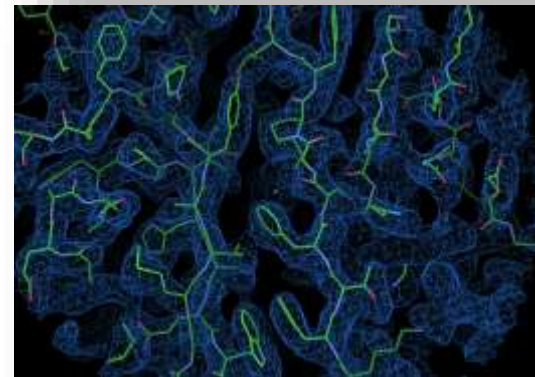
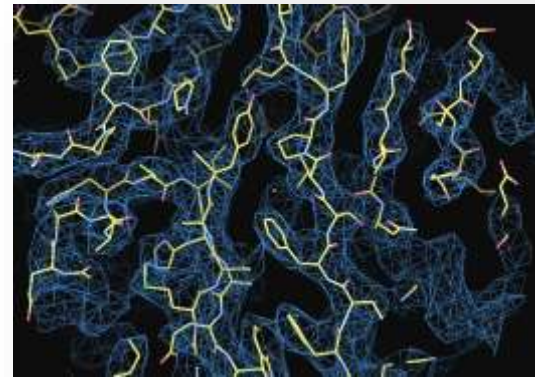
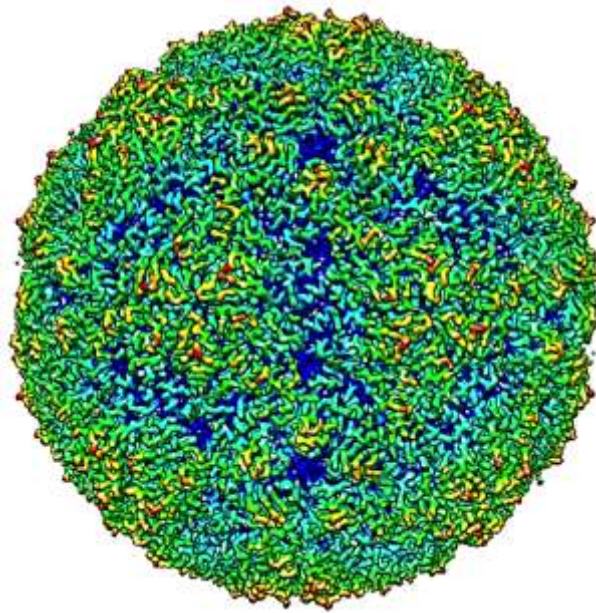
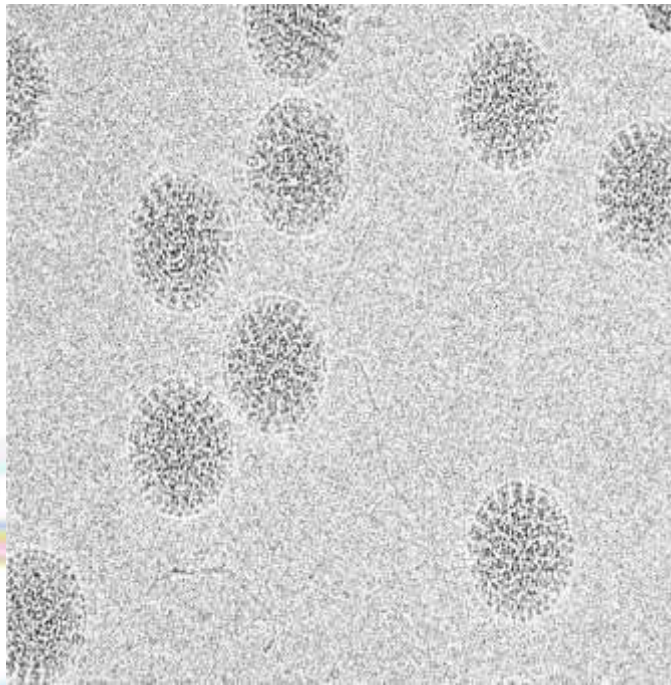


More on the way, with industrial access, technical development and training centre, 12x oversubscribed



Complementarity of Cryo-EM and MX

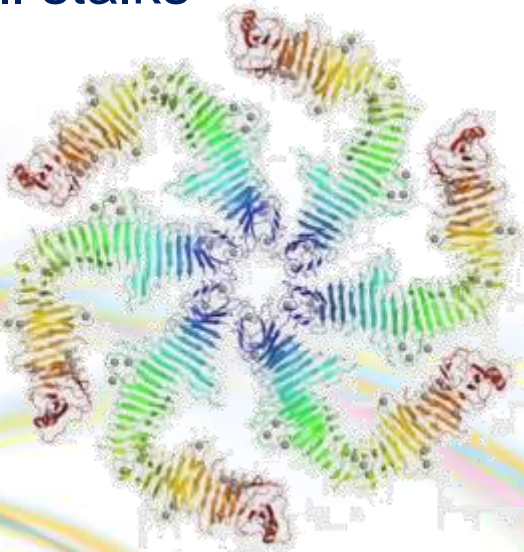
- New detector technology allows 'movies' to be made of large molecules frozen in ice, enabling correction for motion of the objects being imaged and thus a revolutionary leap in spatial resolution for systems that are very challenging or practically impossible to crystallise
- Does not yet have the resolution or throughput of MX...



Combining MX and Cryo-EM

Structure of *Caulobacter crescentus* hexagonal surface layer – I04

- 2.3 Å X-ray structure showed hexameric S-layer lattice
 - Solved by Ho SAD
- 7.4Å structure of S-layer by electron cryotomography and sub-tomogram averaging of cell stalks



- Ultra-high resolution EM centre for the Physical Sciences set up with Oxford University, Johnson Matthey and JEOL, also providing beam-time for peer-reviewed UK-wide access. Opened September 2016
 - *JEOL ARM 300 CF ultra high (< 50 pm) resolution*
 - *JEOL ARM 200 CF for chemical analysis with environmental cells < 100 pm*
 - *Integrated with I14 hard X-ray nanoprobe beamline, transferable sample env...*



*Commission call completed
30/09/2017*

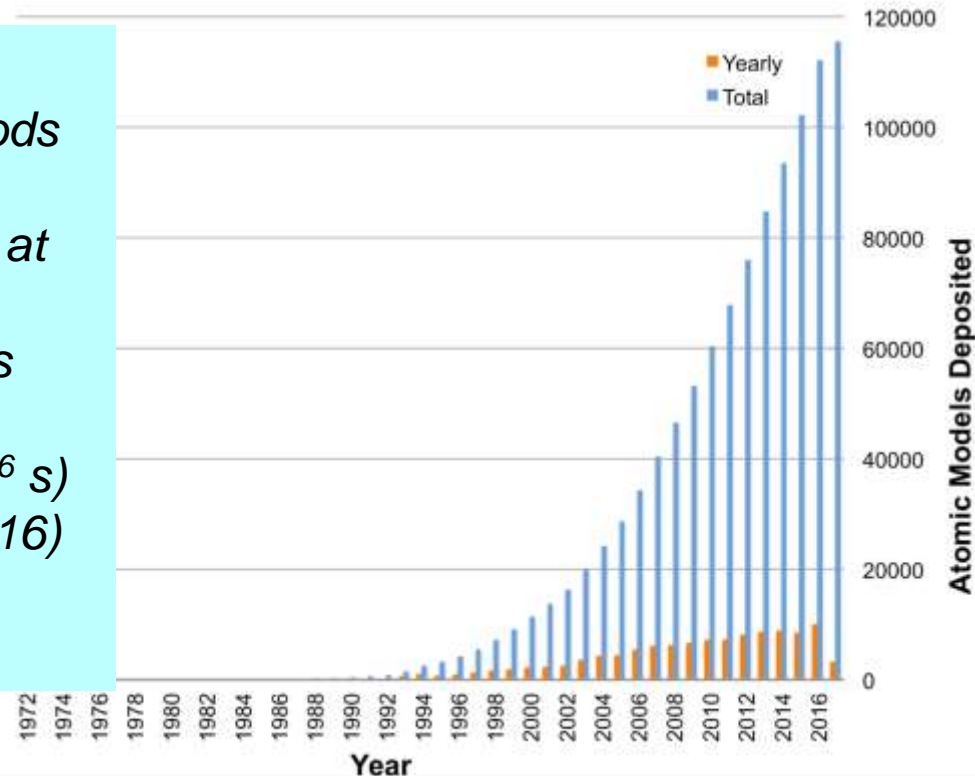
Total number of User shifts offered during commissioning call	57
Total number of group leaders (PI's)	18
Total number of Universities	10
Total number of proposals with industrial involvement	7

The XFEL Hub at Diamond

- X-Ray Free Electron Lasers (FELs) offer prospect of measuring structure much faster (1000x) than synchrotrons – and make movies of chemical reactions
- WT, MRC and BBSRC funded the XFEL Hub at Diamond to develop methods in sample delivery and data analysis – led by Allen Orville – and applied to FELs around the world (heavily involved in EU-XFEL commissioning)

PDB to April 2017

- **115,487** atomic models with x-ray methods
 - **95,834** from **synchrotron** sources
 - typically < 10 big crystals, held at 100 K
 - **189** with “**time-resolved**” key words
 - Various incubation times
 - 0.1 ps to 15 weeks (9.072×10^6 s)
 - **148** from **XFEL** sources (2011 – 2016)
 - typically 10,000s μ -crystals
 - ~ 50% time-resolved (fs – s)



≥ 50% of all life-science proposals at SACLA (2017A) and LCLS (run 15) related to time-resolved studies (pump-probe, mix-inject, temp-jump, EF-X)

The XFEL Hub at Diamond

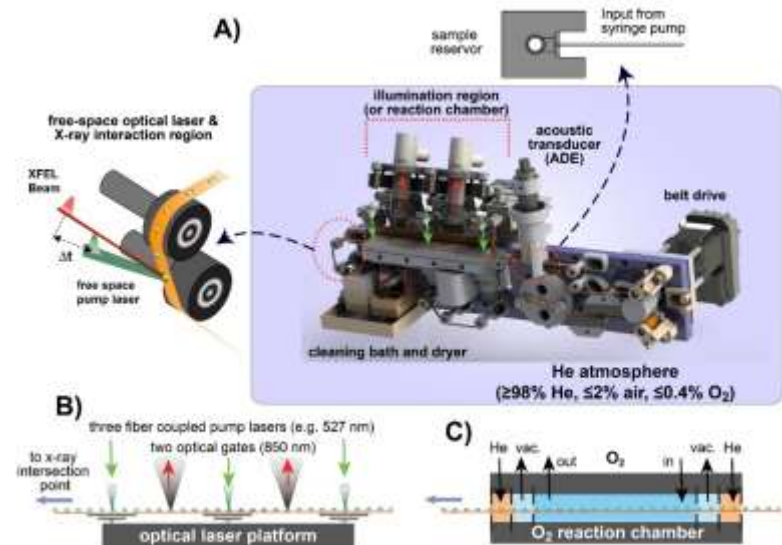
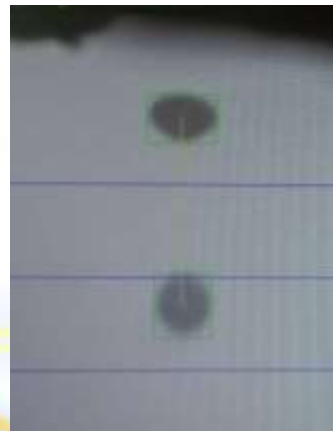


allen.orville@diamond.ac.uk

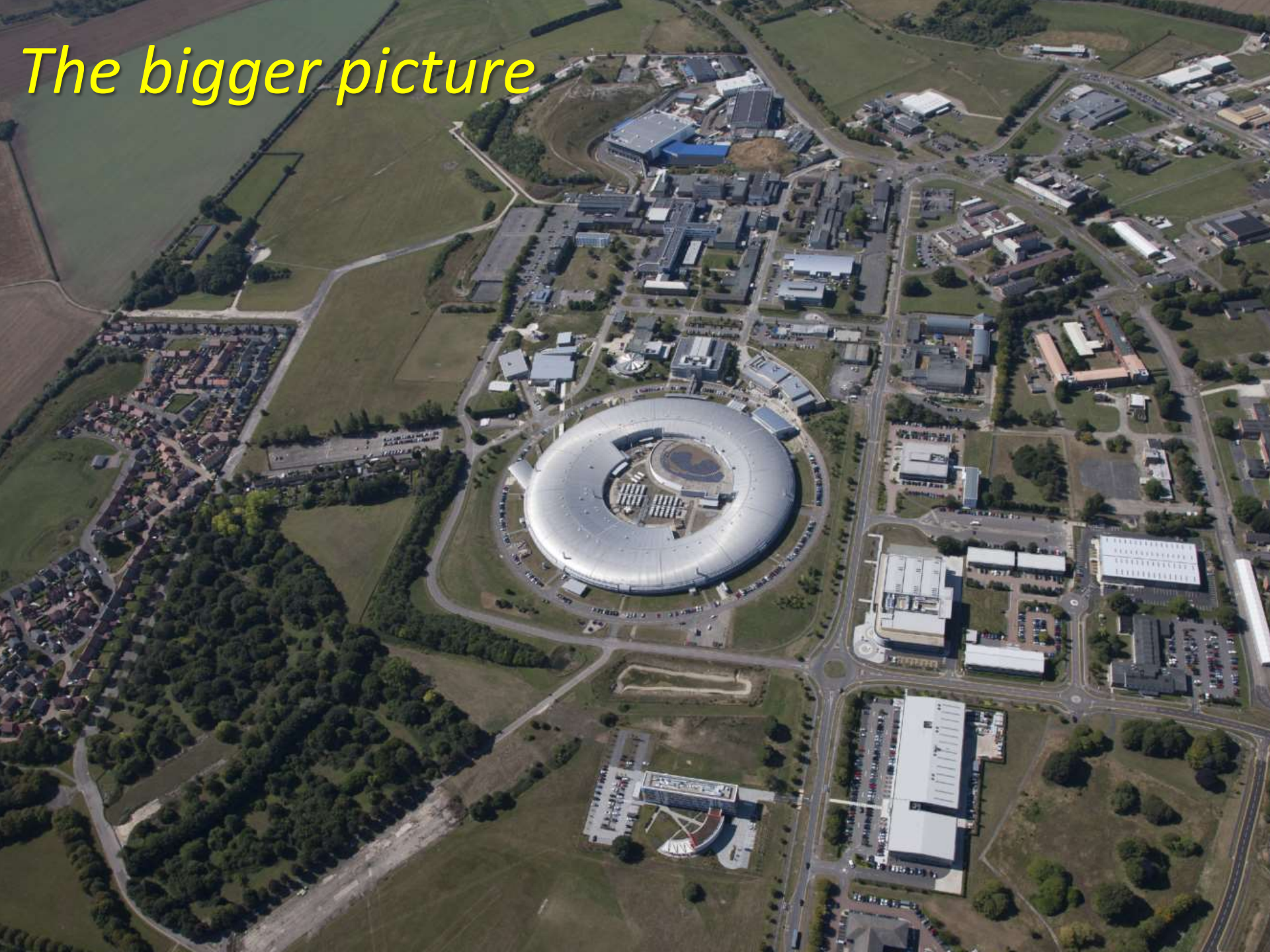
- Will facilitate:
 - (Time-resolved) serial structural biology experiments via sample preparation, delivery, data collection, and processing
 - Transfer of methods between XFEL, synchrotron, and/or cryo-EM sources
 - Access to, and data collection from complementary facilities (DLS, CLF, eBIC)
- Support for a new BAG – Dynamic Structural Biology at Diamond and XFELs
 - 18 members from UK, EU and USA
 - μ -crystals, serial MX strategies, room T & P; I04, I24, & VMXi.
 - Fixed targets, LCP / viscous injector, on-demand acoustic injector(s) at VMXi



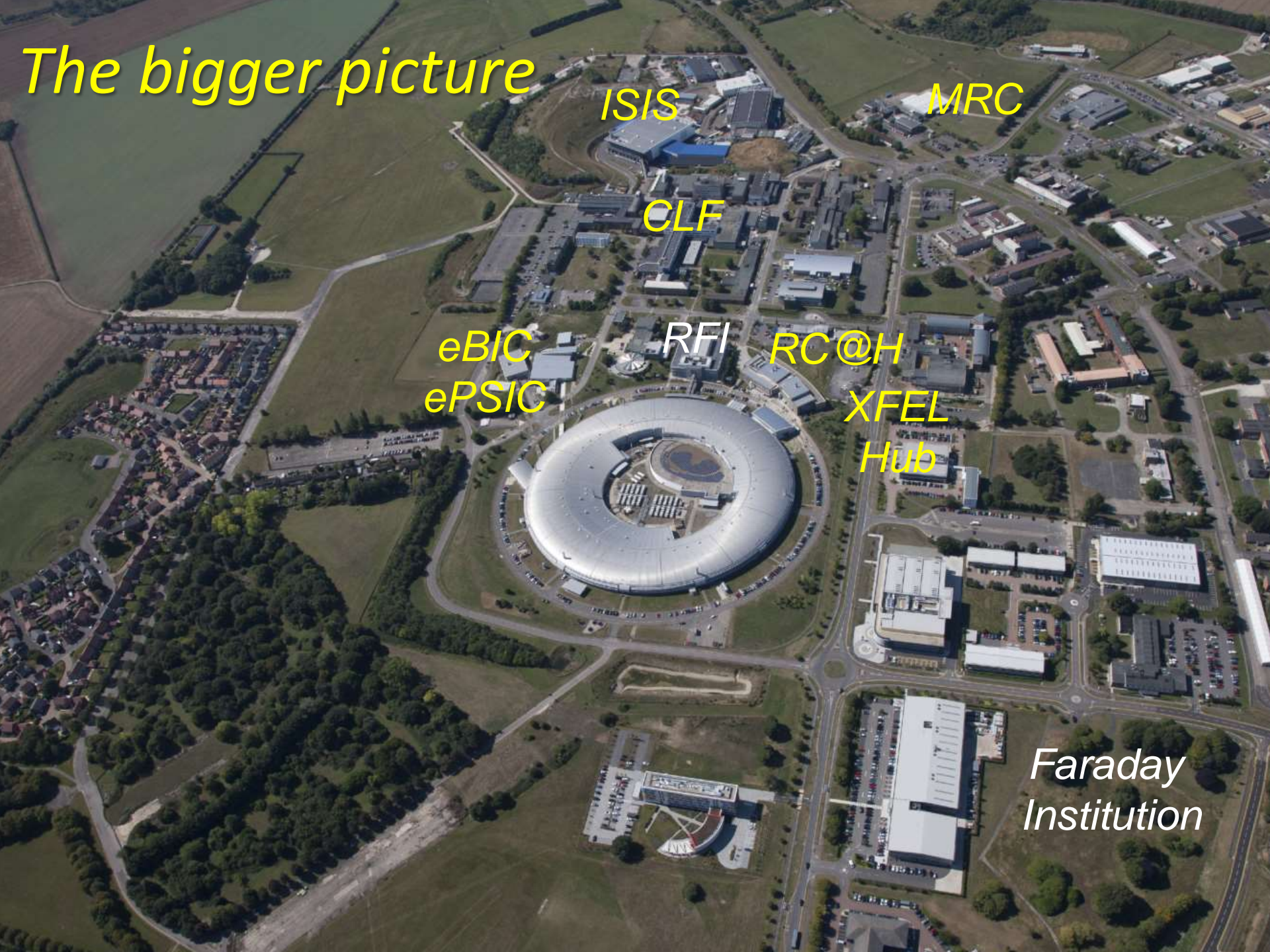
PolyPico on-demand droplet injector at VMXi, sample crosses beam $\sim 100 \mu\text{s}$, Eiger at 500 Hz (2 ms) 30 pL drop in calibration view



The bigger picture



The bigger picture



ISIS

MRC

CLF

eBIC
ePSIC

RFI

RC@H

XFEL
Hub

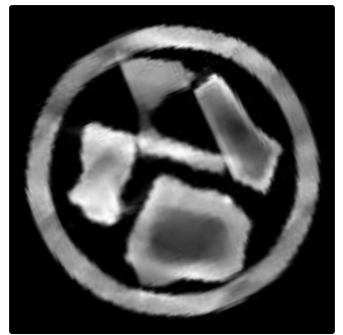
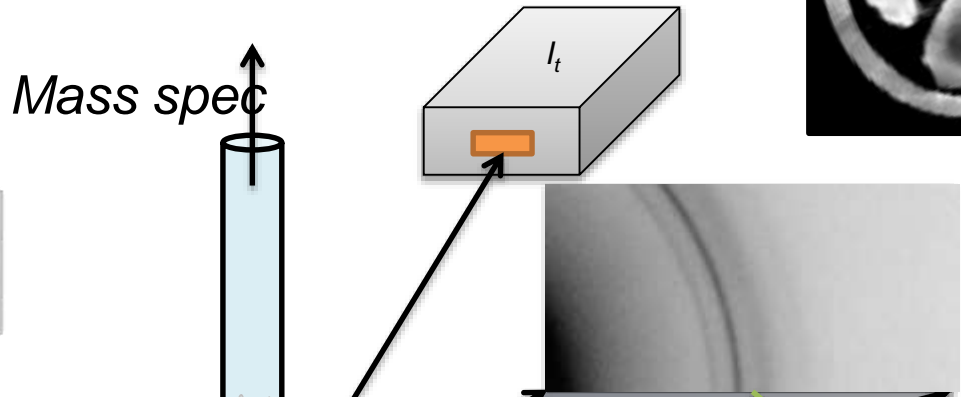
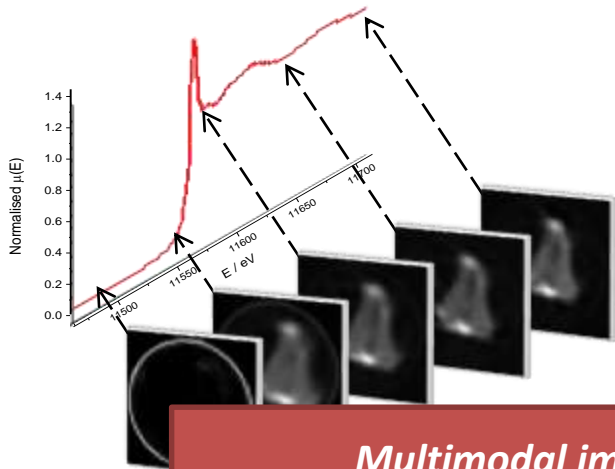
Faraday
Institution

The Research Complex at Harwell

- Inspired by the PSB/CIBB
- RCUK-Diamond venture to exploit and develop Diamond, ISIS and CLF - 5000 m² to host research groups with funded projects from industry and univs.
 - Imaging for materials, biology and nanotechnology (Manchester)
 - Structural biology: protein crystallography and cell imaging (IC)
 - Materials: extreme conditions, hydrogen storage, engineering (Edinburgh, Oxford)
 - Ultra fast laser technology applied to chemistry and biology (Notts)
 - The UK (EPSRC) catalysis hub (UCL, Bath, Cardiff, QB)
- Over 150 visiting or resident scientists in any year and 14 core staff
- Over 220 publications *per annum*
- Citation levels greater than facility-only



In situ/operando multimodal



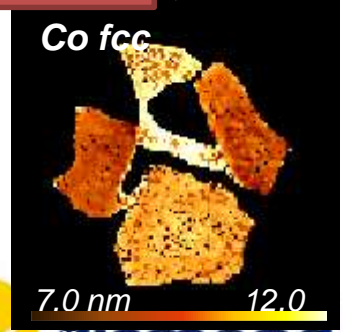
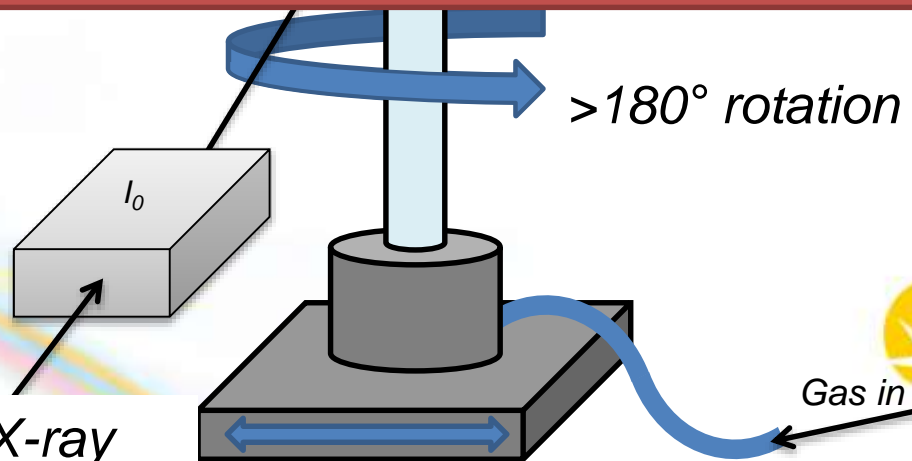
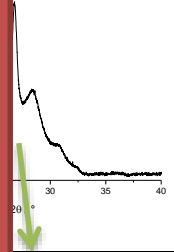
Multimodal imaging reveals complementary information

XRF – elemental distribution

XRD – crystalline structure

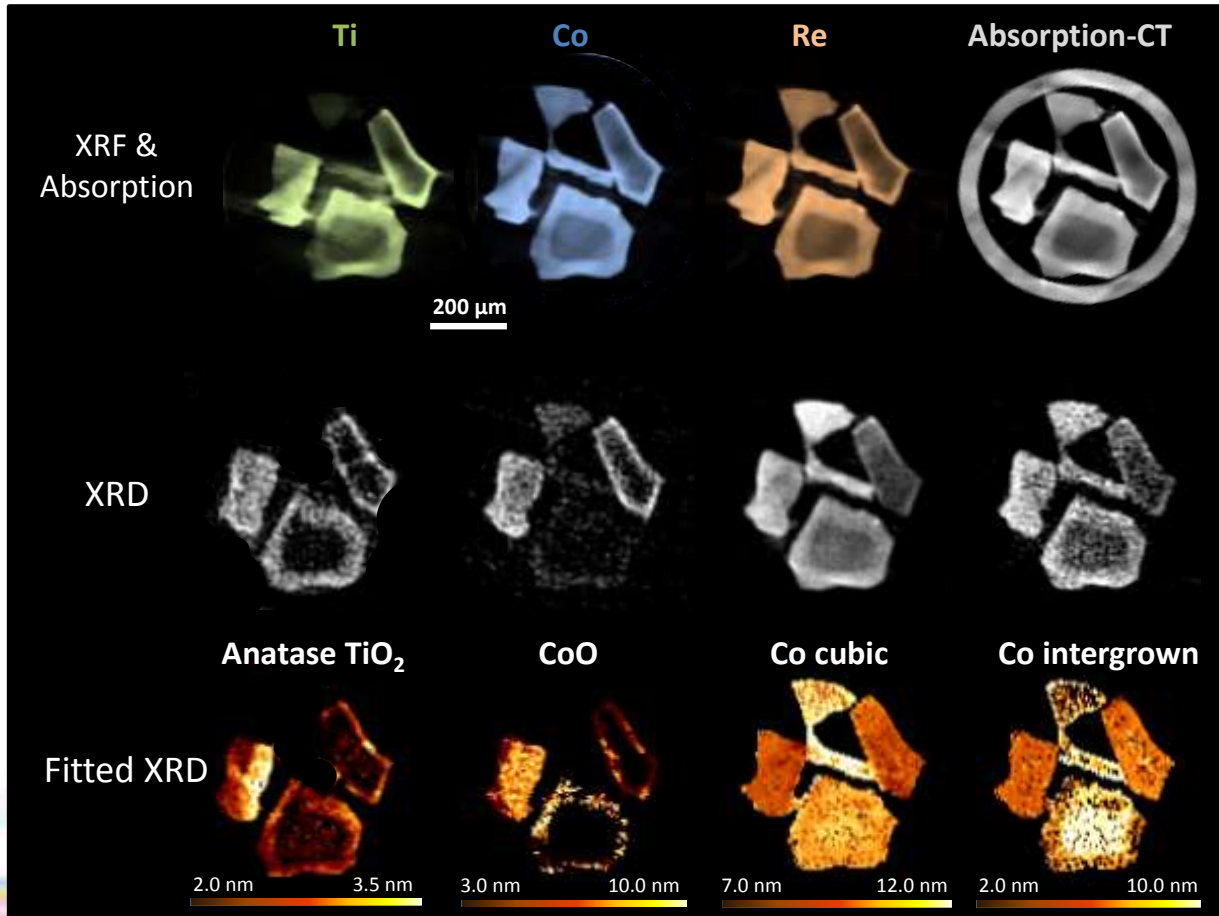
Absorption – density/voids, correction factors

XANES – local electronic + geometric structure, amorphous



Raster sample across X-ray

In situ/operando multimodal



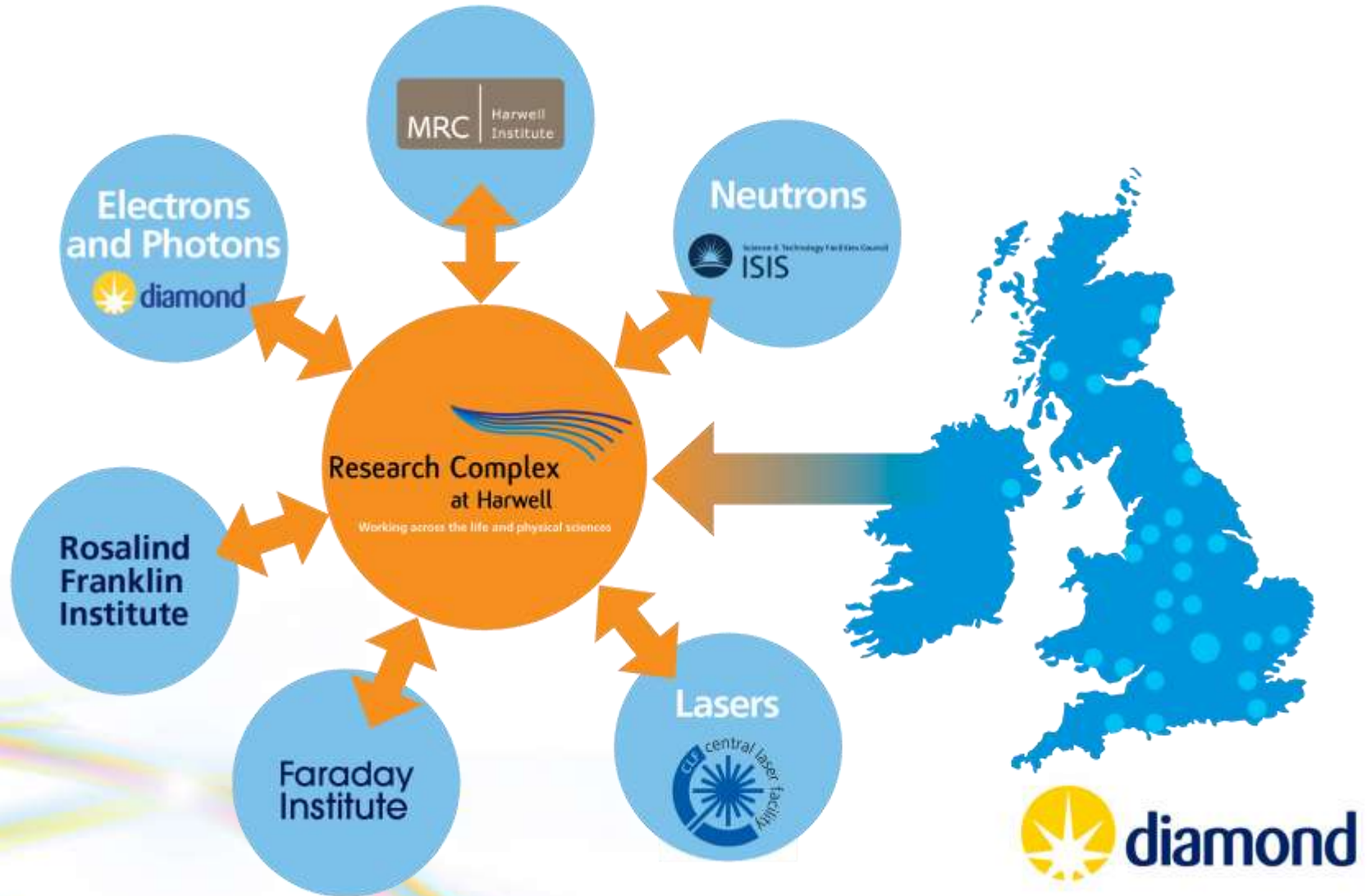
Revealing structure and elemental distribution of an important catalyst simultaneously on B18

Fischer-Tropsch synthesis (production of hydrocarbons from 'syngas' - CO + H₂) at 2 bar on TiO₂/CoO catalyst

Stephen W. T. Price,^{1*} David J. Martin,^{2,3} Aaron D. Parsons,¹ Wojciech A. Sławiński,⁴ Antonios Vamvakeros,^{2,3} Stephen J. Keylock,¹ Andrew M. Beale,^{2,3,5*} J. Frederick W. Mosselmans^{1,6}

Price *et al.*, *Sci. Adv.* 2017; **3**:e1602838 17 March 2017

The Research Complex at Harwell



Rosalind Franklin Institute

- £100M initiative to develop new physical methods for biomedical science and engineering
- Hub at Harwell with spokes to 10 partner universities in 5 areas
 - Structural Biology (focused on next-general X-ray techniques)
 - Biological mass spectrometry
 - Next generation chemistry for medicine
 - Imaging with Sound and Light
 - Correlated imaging (X-rays, lasers and EM including unique ps EM)



Oxford, B'ham, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Leeds, London (Imperial, Kings, UCL), Manchester, S'ton

Business Secretary to establish UK as world leader in battery technology as part of modern Industrial Strategy



Faraday Institution Headquarters to be located on the Harwell Research and Innovation Campus 04 Oct 2017

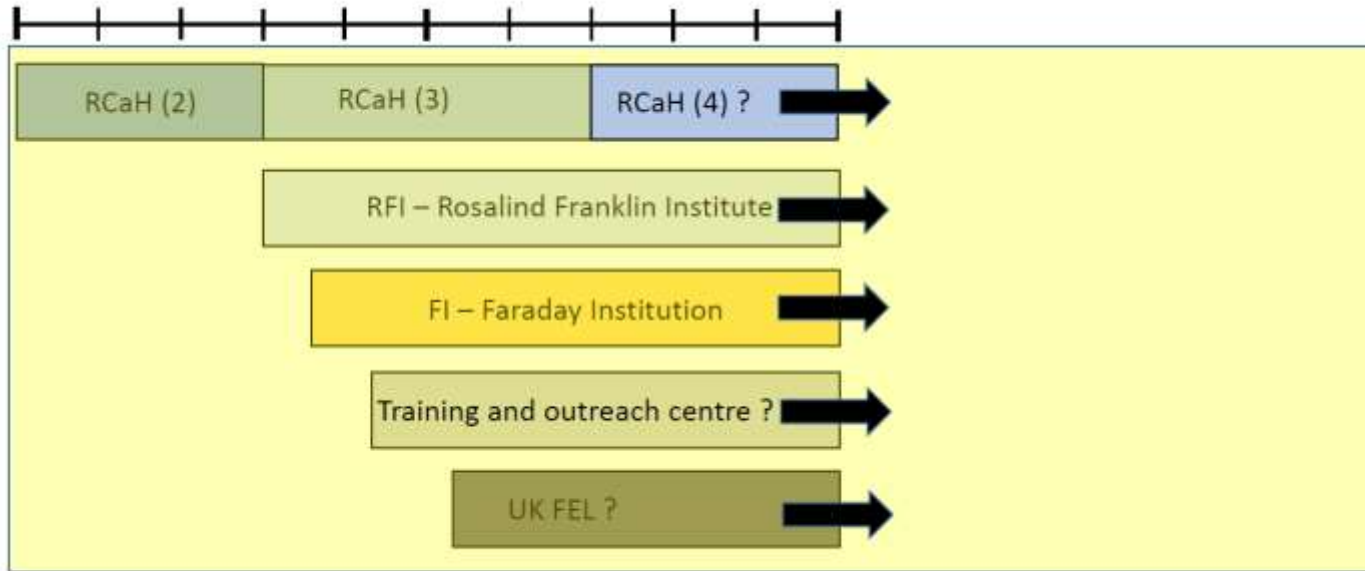
A major new initiative for energy storage research, the Faraday Institution (FI), has been announced by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.

Campus Development

2015

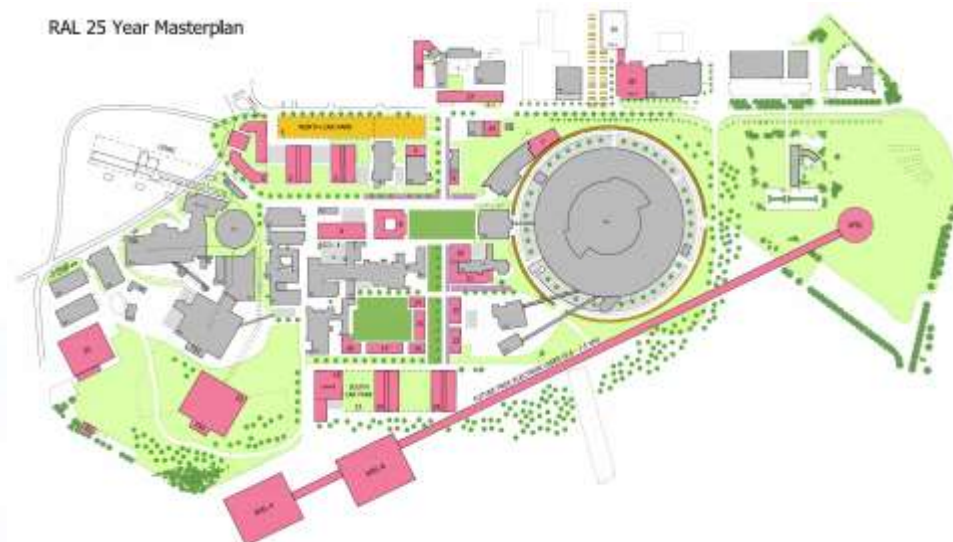
2020

2025

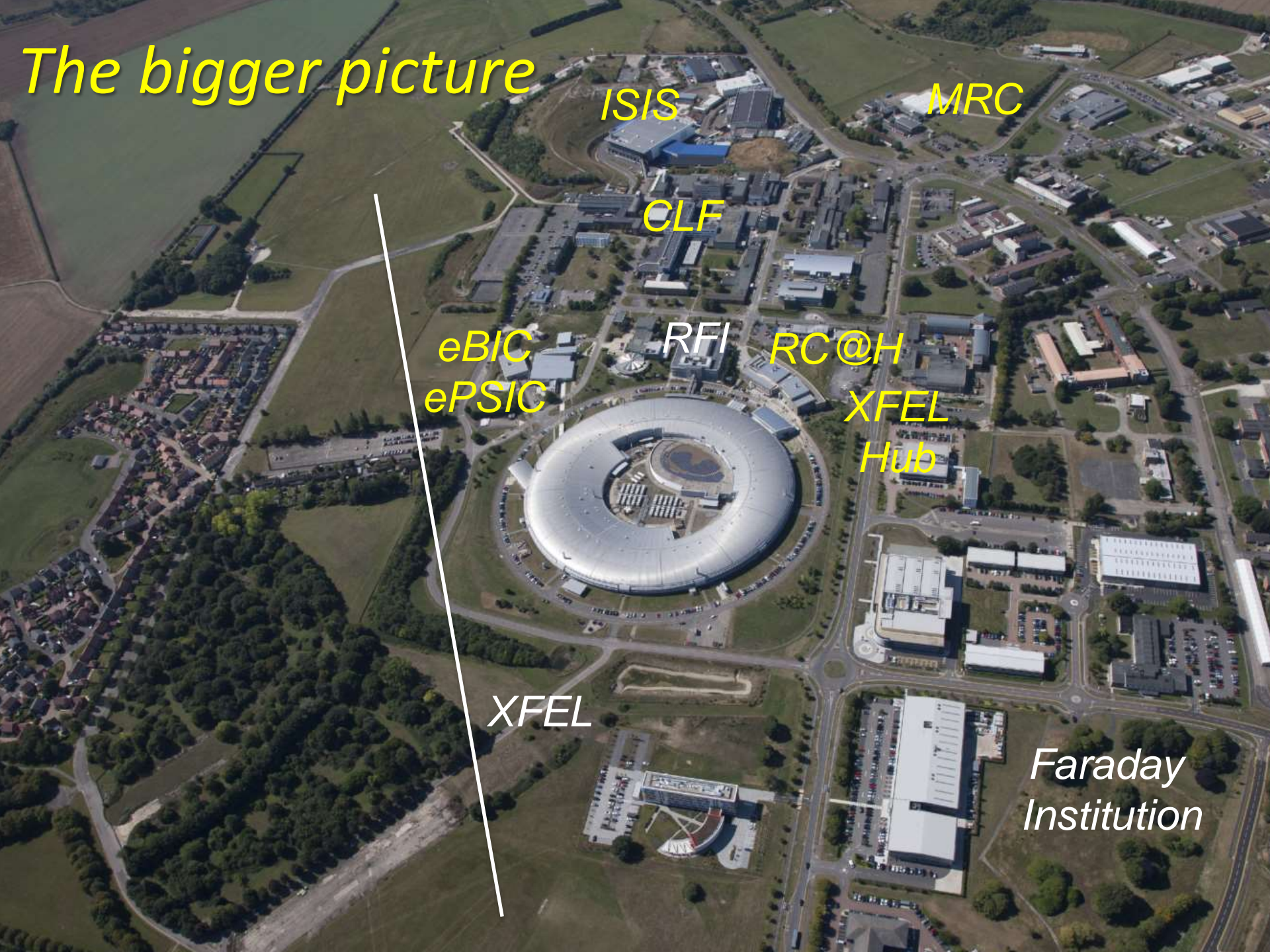


HARWELL

RAL 25 Year Masterplan



The bigger picture



ISIS

MRC

CLF

eBIC
ePSIC

RFI

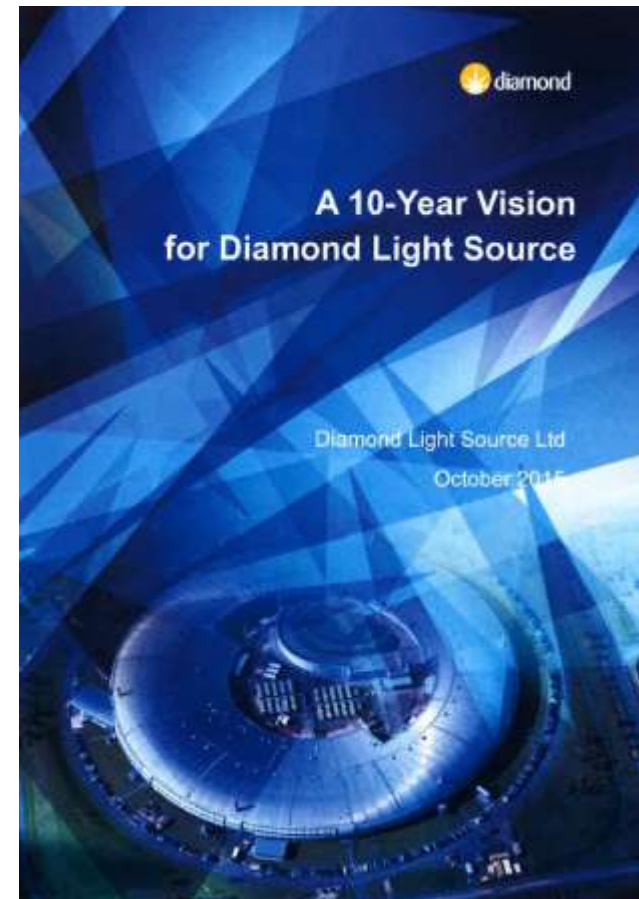
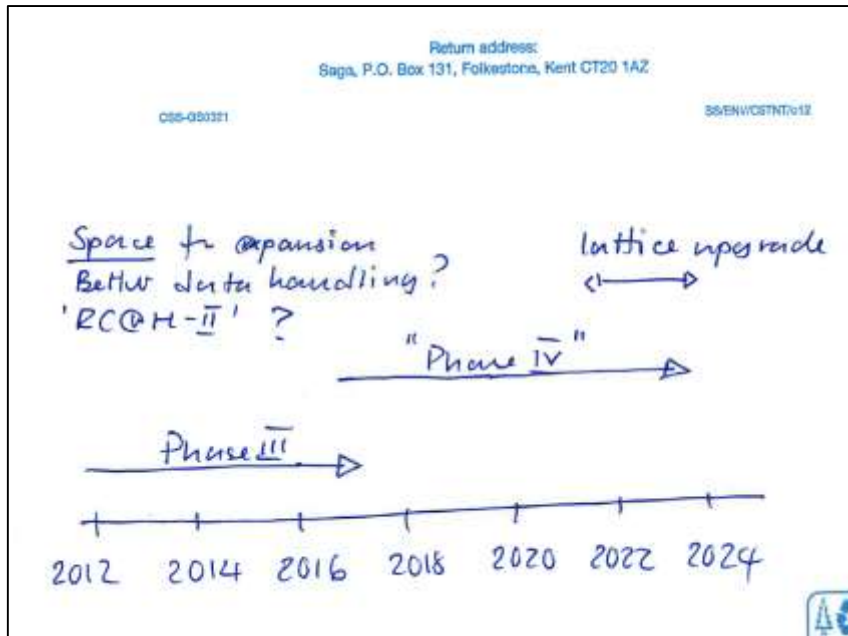
RC@H

XFEL
Hub

XFEL

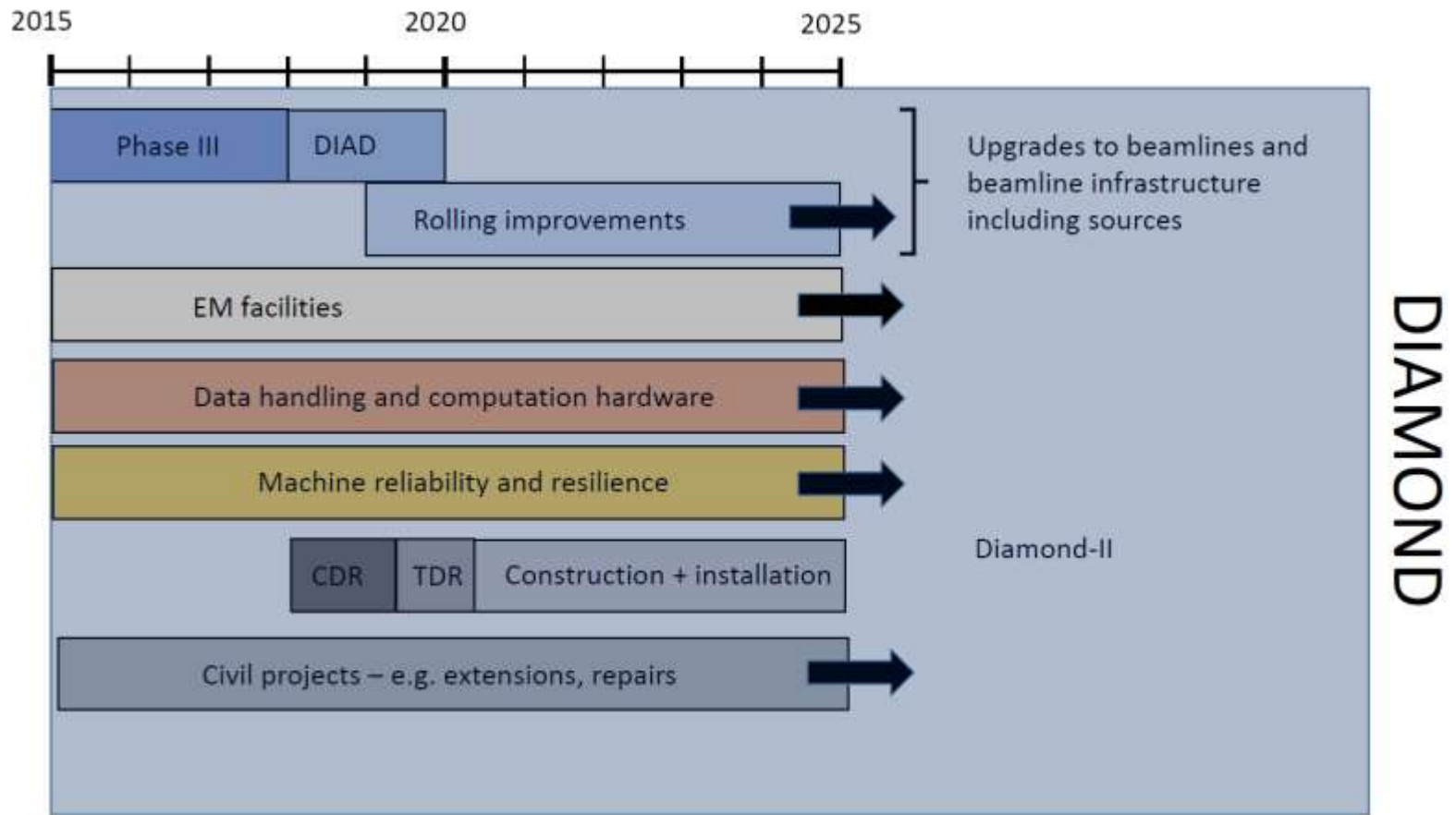
Faraday
Institution

What next ?



<http://www.diamond.ac.uk/Home/Corporate-Literature/newsletter/Spring2016/News/10-year-vision.html>

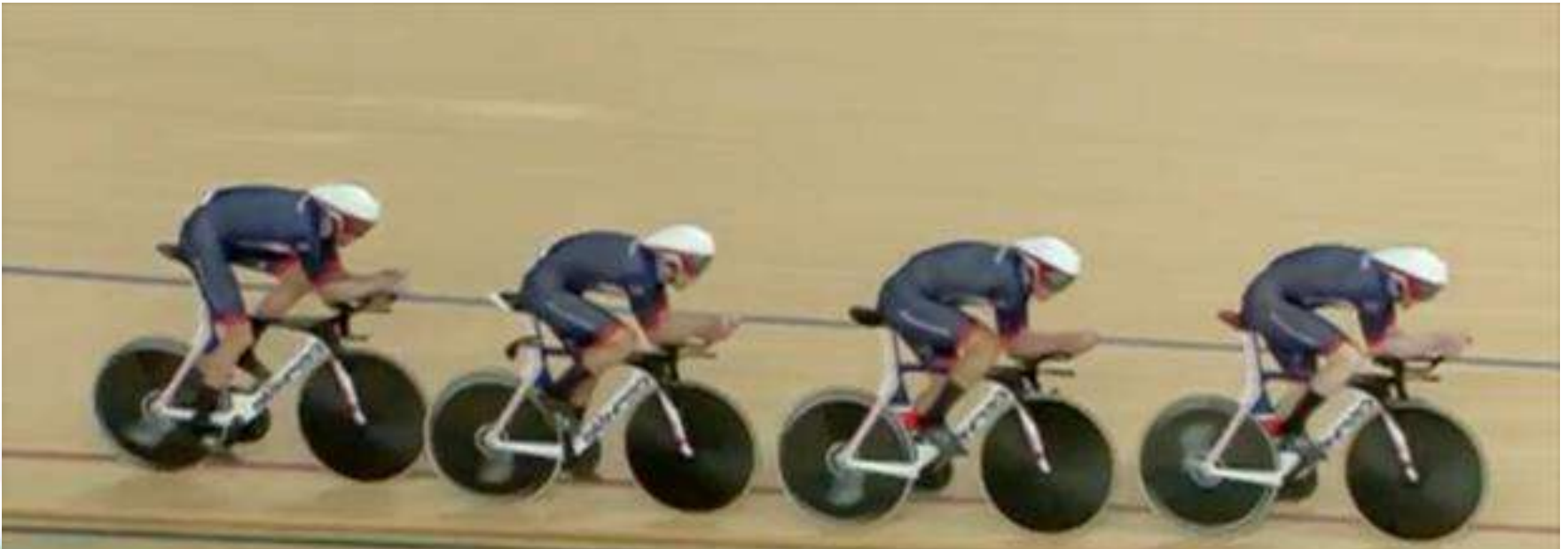
What next ?



Major uplift in capital based on ESRF model to fund rolling upgrades to beamlines

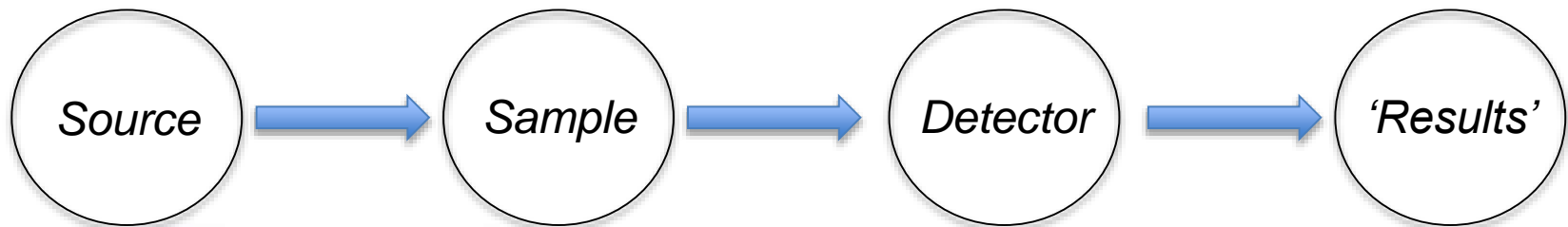
Upgrades

- Diamond Vision presents scientific opportunities provided through upgraded technology from source to data analysis



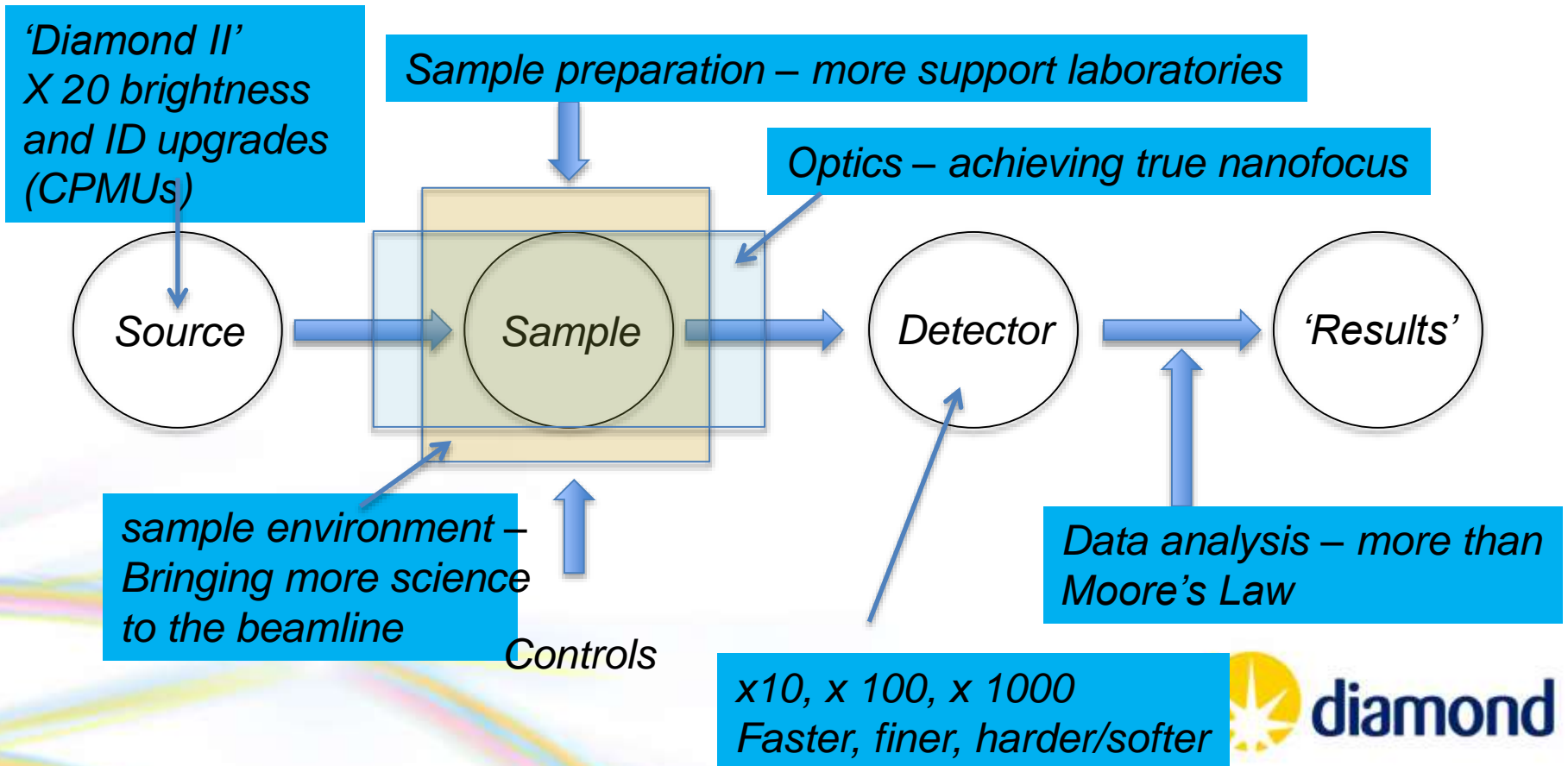
Upgrades

- Diamond Vision presents scientific opportunities provided through upgraded technology from source to data analysis



Upgrades

- Diamond Vision presents scientific opportunities provided through upgraded technology from source to data analysis



Physical Sciences

Number		SAC Grade	DISCO Grade	Start	Comments
	PHYSICAL SCIENCES				
1	XPDF-ARC Detector. 15-1	2	1.8	FY18/19	
5	Soft X-ray ARPES + momentum microscope	1	3.2	FY18/19	
10	I11 new diffractometer and high energy detection	2	2.2	FY18/19	
8	I21 RIXS updates	1	3.3	FY17/18	(detector only in FY17/18)
9	High throughput XPS/NEXAFS for B07	2	2.6	FY19/20	
3	State of art spot size, electron spectrometer HR ARPES	1	3.9	FY18/19	
13	Low temperature aberration corrected XPEEM	2	2.9	FY18/19 or 19/20	
11	Thermomechanical test rig for tomography and diffraction	3	2.0	FY18/19	
6	I19 detector upgrade	3	2.8		
4	Sample environment I07	4	3.2		Ongoing programme of smaller upgrades, once refined and reviewed by UWG
12	PILATUS3 2M for XRD on I15	4	3.5		
2	FIB for material science	5	2.7		
7	Thin film sample preparation facilities	5	2.9		
14	Super conducting undulator for high energy imaging	5	2.9		

Go ahead in next 2 years

to be reconsidered
alongside new projects.

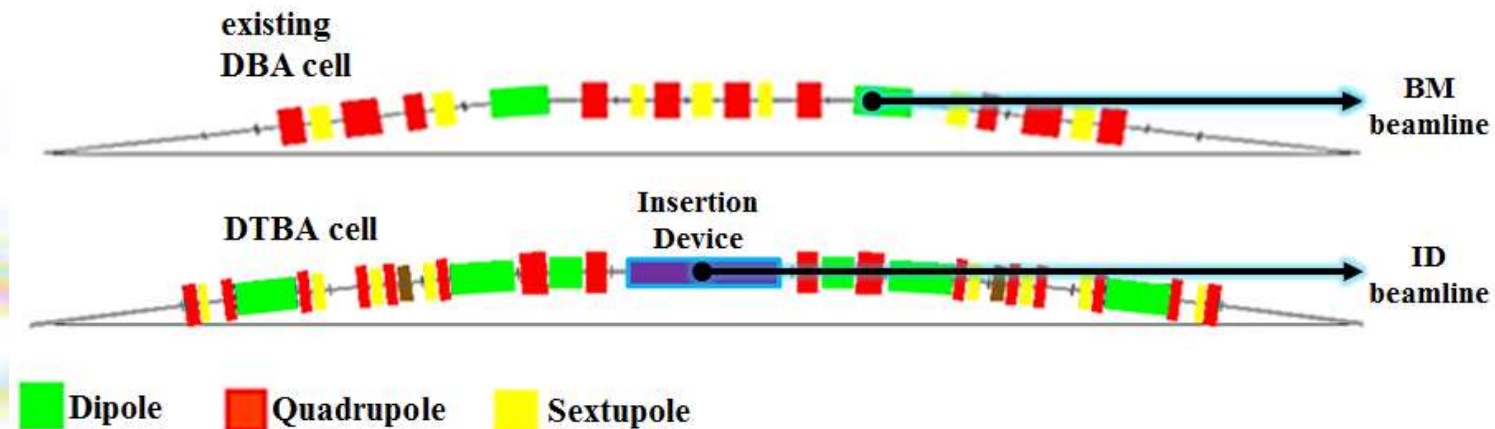
Life Sciences

Number		SAC Grade	DISCO Grade	Start	Comments
15	Optimised handling of cryosamples (including Smart pucks)	1	1.4	FY18/19	Activate ASAP when smart puck technology mature
18	VMXm CdTe Eiger	2	1.6	FY19/20	Still technical issues to be resolved
16	I23 end station upgrades (Day 3 goniometer + new vacuum transfer/sample changer)	1	3.2	FY18/19	Dependent on engineering resource, will be prioritised
17	I24 new detector	3	1.3	TBD	Accelerate if possible, Si sensor
24	Extending XChem Fragment screening via ID upgrade	4	2.3	TBD	Dependent on ID schedule. Timing at risk
19	Development of a system to locate protein crystals in-situ	4	3.0	hold	On hold. Explore through collaboration.
20	Automated Crystal Harvesting	4	3.8	hold	On hold. Explore proof of principle through collaboration
21	TEM upgrade of VMXm end-station	5	2.8	hold	On hold, pending possible collaboration.
22	CPMU/SCU plan	-	-	ongoing	Plan agreed, currently at risk
23	Computing – Experiment data storage (HPFS) and Central	-	-	FY18/19	Tender process will be initiated

Ready to start next 2 FYs

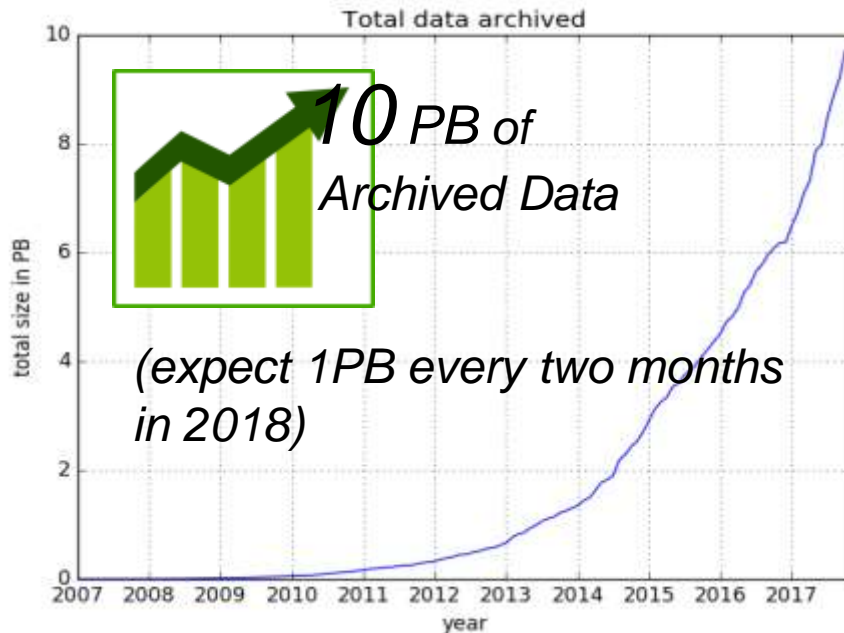
Diamond-II

- Develop CDR, including science case, by spring 2019, for machine upgrade in period 2024-2025. Initial discussion with SAC in May 2018
- MBA designs being considered, most likely 6BA (DTBA), a possible increase in energy towards 3.5 GeV, emittance > 120 pm
- Increase *capability* with at least 10x increase in brightness
- Increase *capacity* with introduction of new, short straight section with each MBA unit – retain any BM beamlines and offer additional IDs for new beamlines



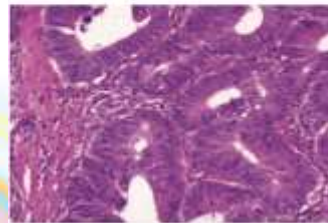
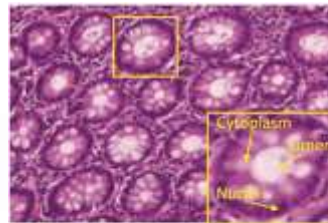
'Big' Data and computation

- New data centre to accommodate new servers for prompt data storage and analysis as new detectors and automation come on stream
- Size of data sets at both processing and analysis stages unsustainable – need to look for some form of 'Cloud' solution
- And that's only part of the problem...



'Big' and Complex Data

- Increasingly complex, multimodal analysis, starting to involve AI and Machine/Deep Learning methods – e.g. tomography, ptychography
- High throughput, real-time results, increasingly remote
- A global challenge that requires a collective, coherent global response in partnership with other facilities, STFC universities, institutes (ATI) and industry – teams of *dozens* of people



Sustainability

ESFRI Physical Sciences and Engineering Strategy Working Group
Neutron Landscape Group

**Neutron scattering
facilities in Europe**
Present status and future
perspectives

ESFRI **SCRIPTA**

Vol 1

http://www.esfri.eu/sites/default/files/u4/NGL_CombinedReport_300616_1515%20%281%29.pdf

Sustainability



http://www.esfri.eu/sites/default/files/u4/NGL_CombinedReport_300616_1515%20%281%29.pdf

http://www.esfri.eu/sites/default/files/u4/ESFRI_SCRIPTA_VOL2_web.pdf

Sustainability action plan

- *Ensure scientific excellence*
- *Attract and train the best staff and users of tomorrow*
- *Unlock the innovation potential of RIs*
- *Demonstrate socio-economic impact of RIs*
- *Better exploitation of data generated by RIs*
- *Establish conditions for effective governance and sustainable funding for RIs at every stage in their lifecycle*
- *Improve the international outreach of RIs*



http://ec.europa.eu/research/infrastructures/pdf/ri_policy_swd-infrastructures_2017.pdf

- League of European Accelerator-based Photon Sources – involves *every* European SR and FEL source – formally launched Nov. 2017
- Develop common strategy with smart specialisation for
 - Next generation enabling technology for beamlines and accelerators
 - Data processing and analysis
 - Industrial engagement and innovation
 - Wider outreach, training and integration (access) across Europe





Equilibrium
Kills