



Slides courtesy of Tutti Falk and Axel Steuwer



# MAX IV Laboratory

September 2014

MAX IV

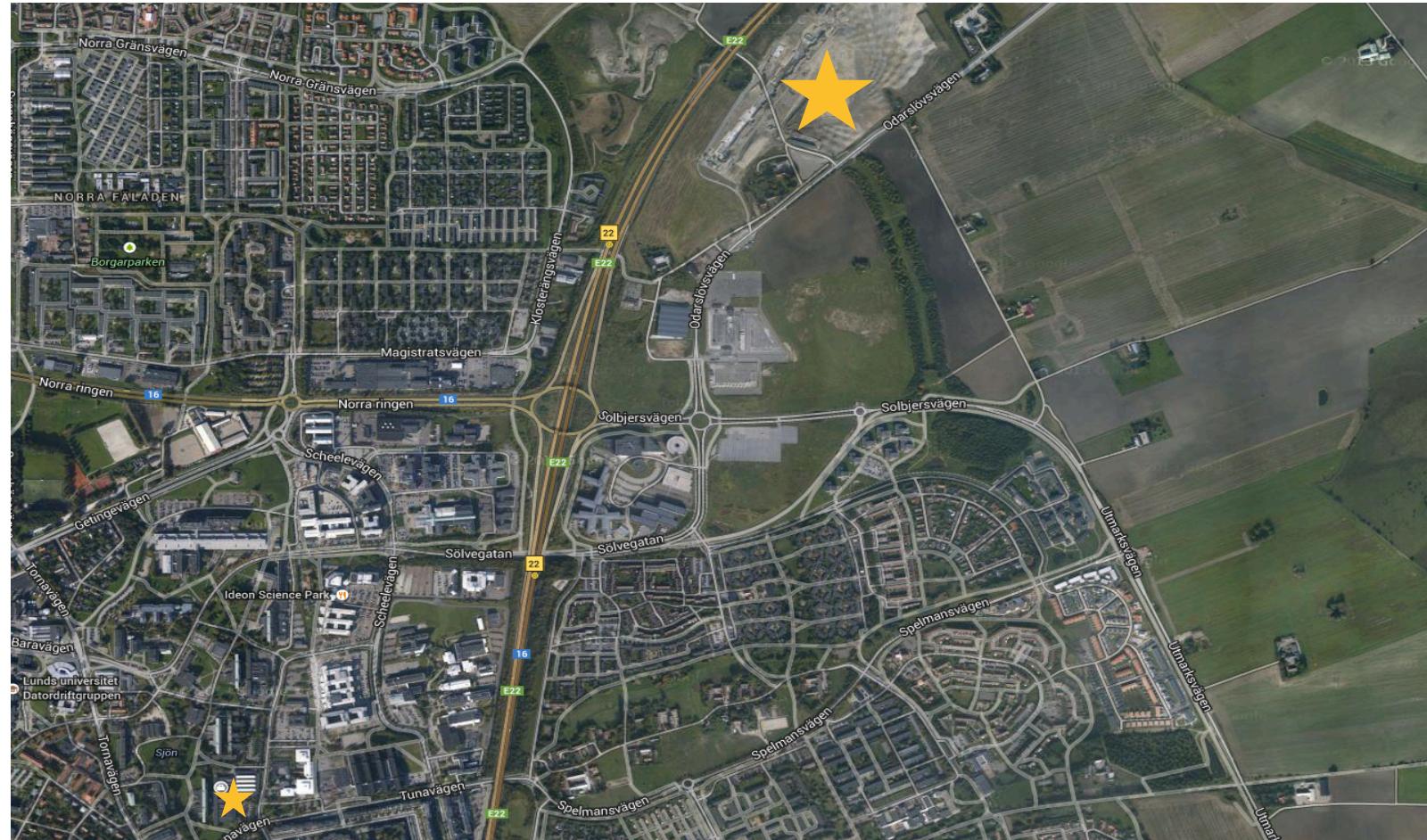
# MAX IV Laboratory



# MAX IV Laboratory

- MAX I inaugurated 1987, MAX II 1995 and MAX III 2007
- MAX IV Laboratory constructed in July 2010 as a Swedish, national synchrotron laboratory operated by Lund University
- Consists of MAX-lab (MAX I, II & III) and the construction of MAX IV at Brunnshög in north-east Lund
- Investors: Swedish Research Council, Lund University, VINNOVA, Region Skåne, Knut & Alice Wallenberg foundation and 11 Swedish universities
- Investment:
  - Conventional facilities: 2 billion SEK – contractor is ML4, Lund University tenant
  - Accelerator: 1,3 billion SEK
  - Beamlines: 2,5 – 3,0 billion SEK for a total of circa 26 beamlines

# MAX IV Laboratory



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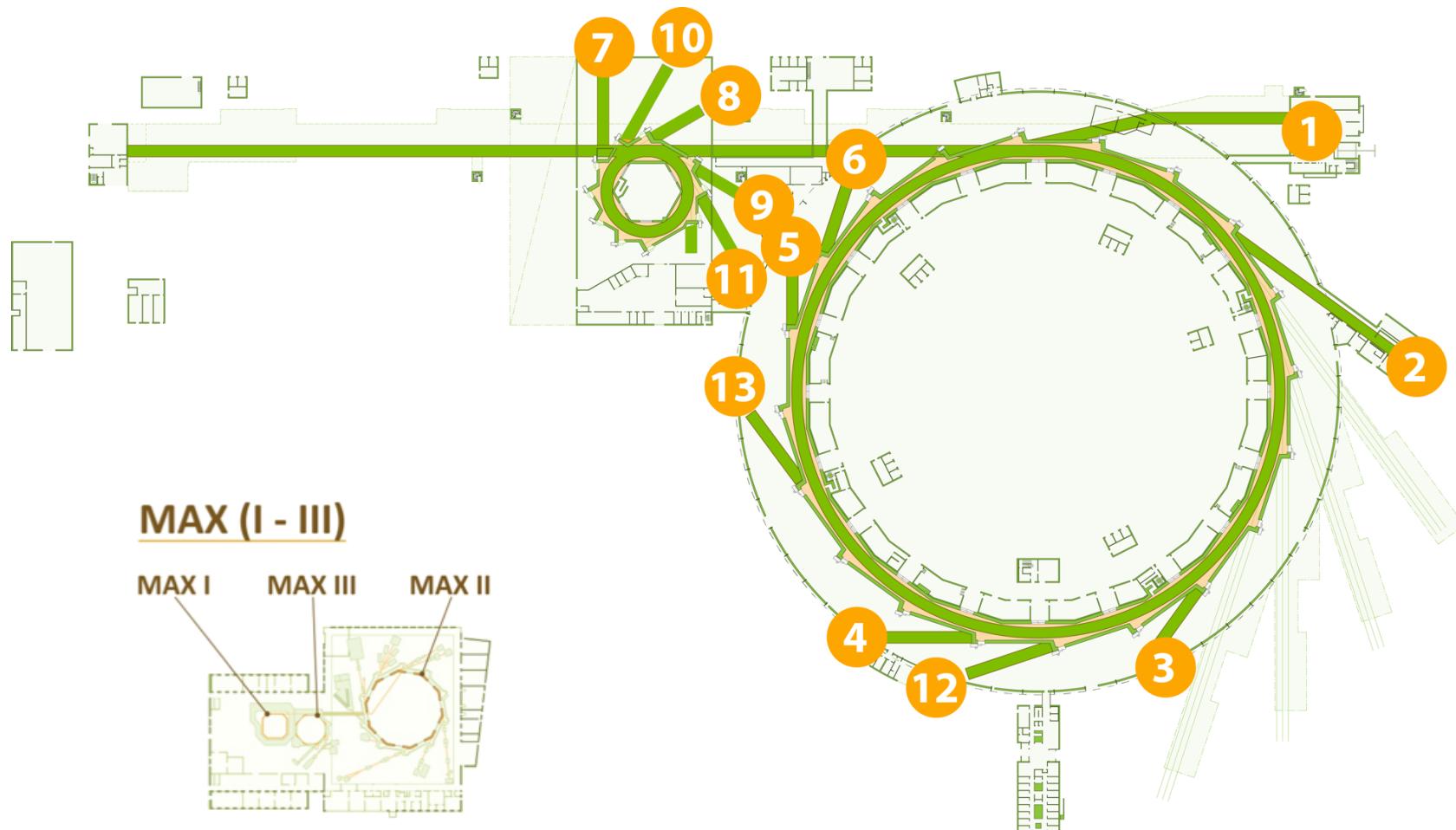


# MAX IV Laboratory



Photo: Perry Nordeng

# MAX IV Laboratory

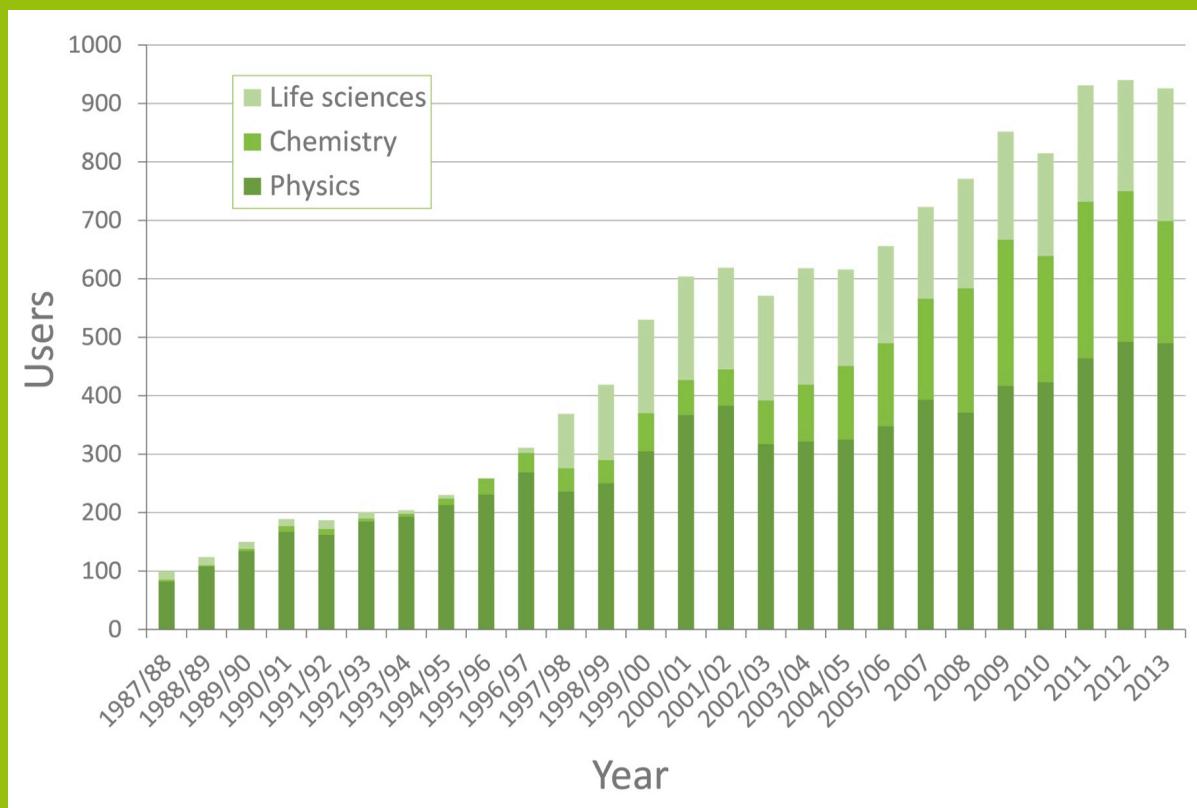


# Research

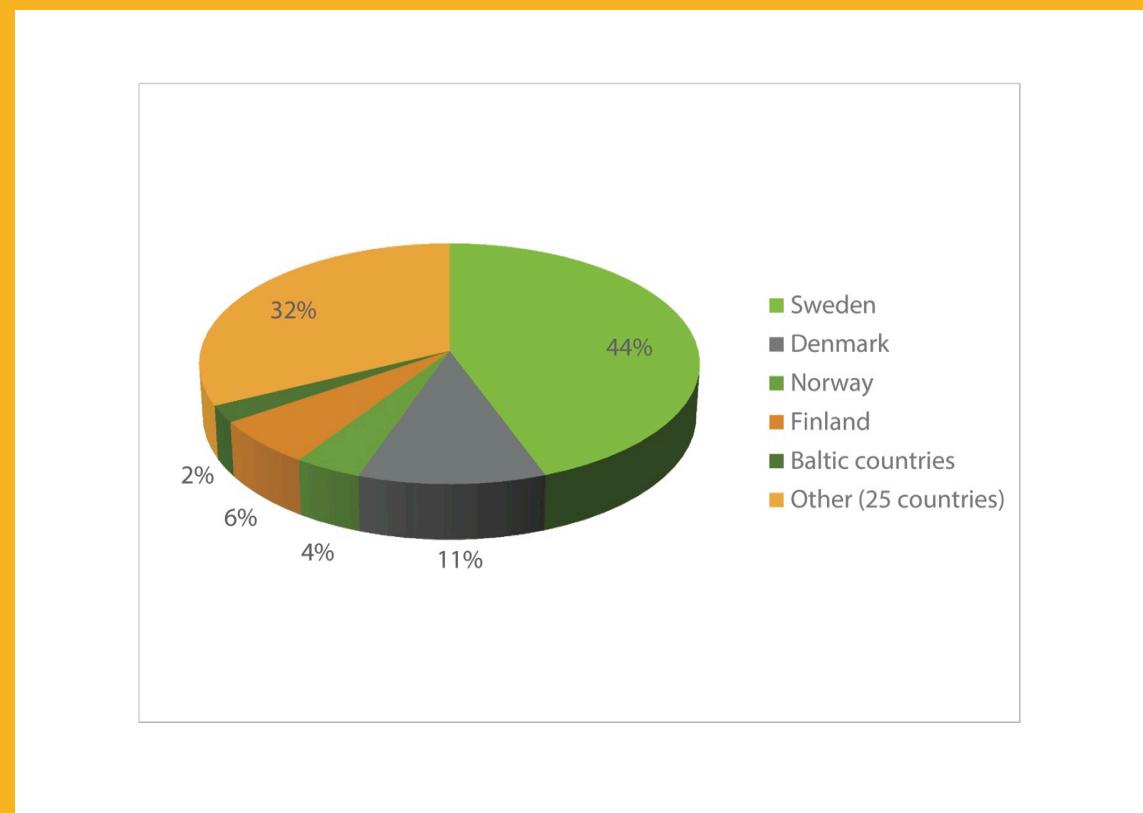
- Synchrotron light is a tool
  - Fields: physics, chemistry, biology, engineering
  - Applications: medicine, material, climate and environment, structural biology, geology, palaeontology, archaeology etc.
- Industry – increasing interest
- Science for Society – growth & welfare



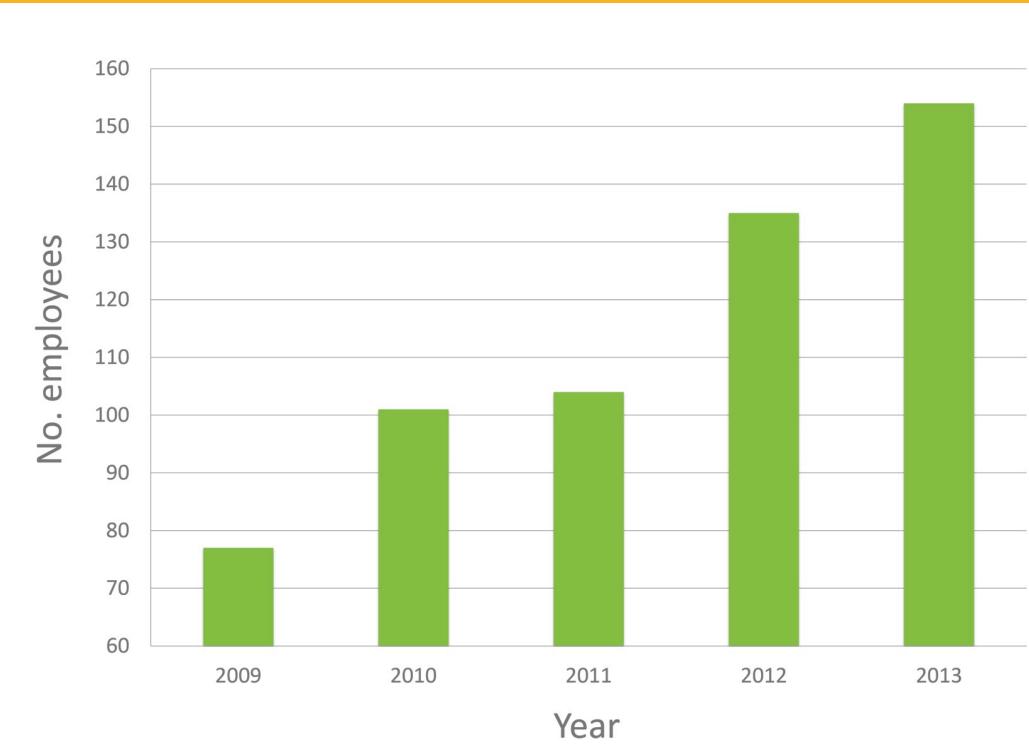
# Research - users



# Research – users 2013



# Employees





MAX IV inauguration: 21 June 2016, 13:08:55

# Join us!

[www.maxiv.se](http://www.maxiv.se)

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[twitter.com/MAXIVlab](https://twitter.com/MAXIVlab)

[linkedin.com/company/max-lab](https://linkedin.com/company/max-lab)

[instagram.com/maxivlaboratory](https://instagram.com/maxivlaboratory)

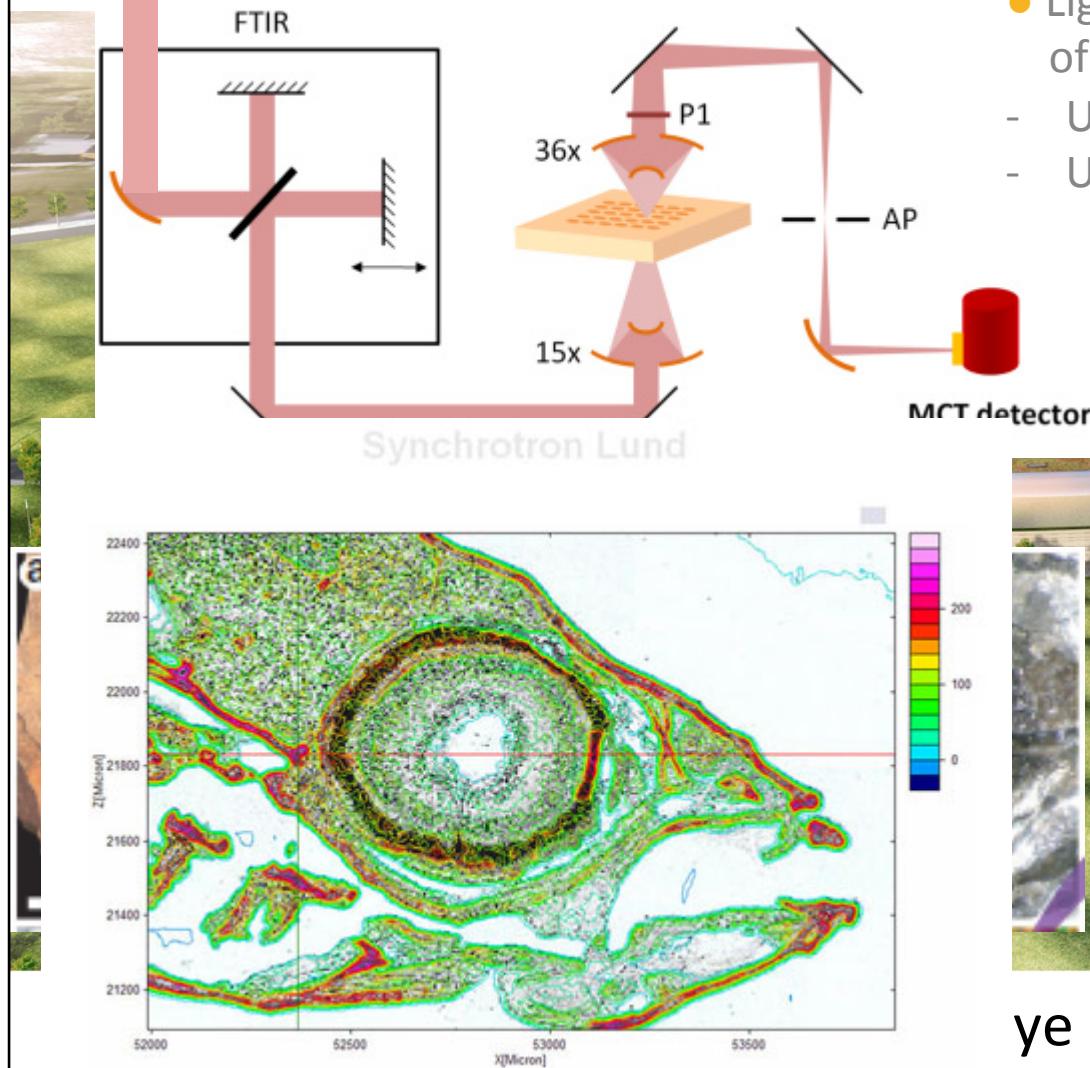
[vimeo.com/maxiv](https://vimeo.com/maxiv)

[Youtube.com/user/MAXIVLaboratory](https://Youtube.com/user/MAXIVLaboratory)

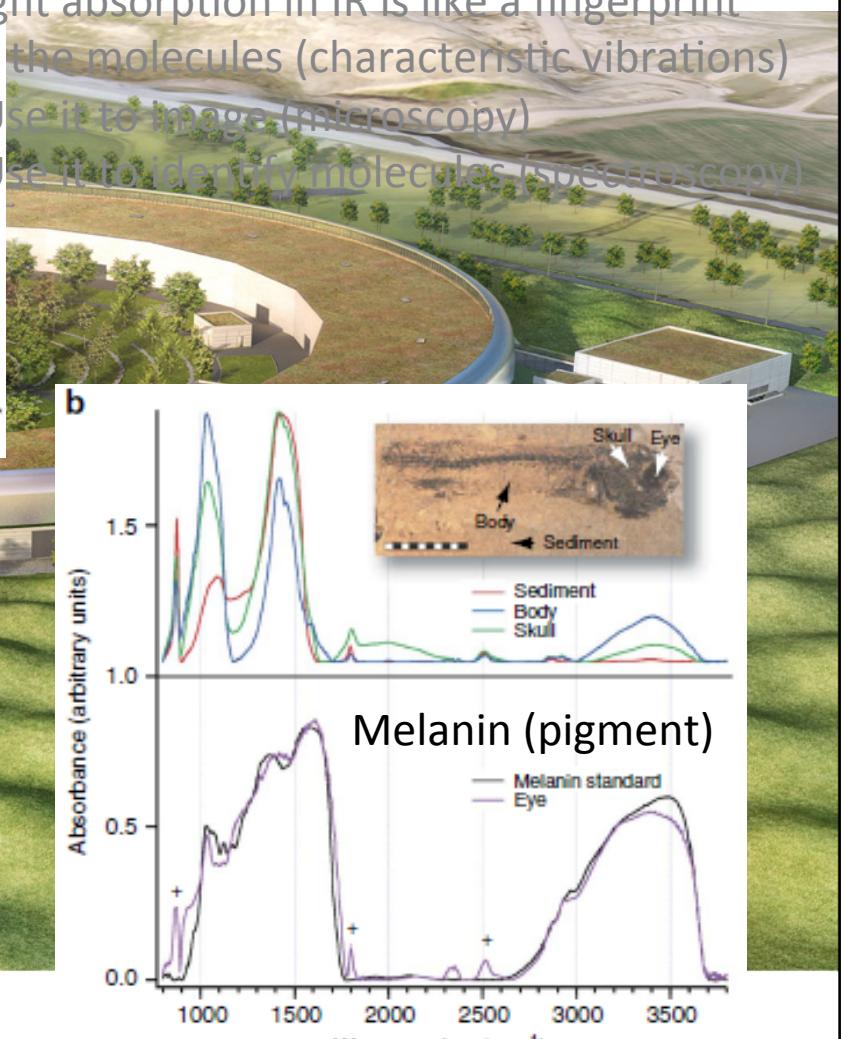


beam

# IR spectromicroscopy

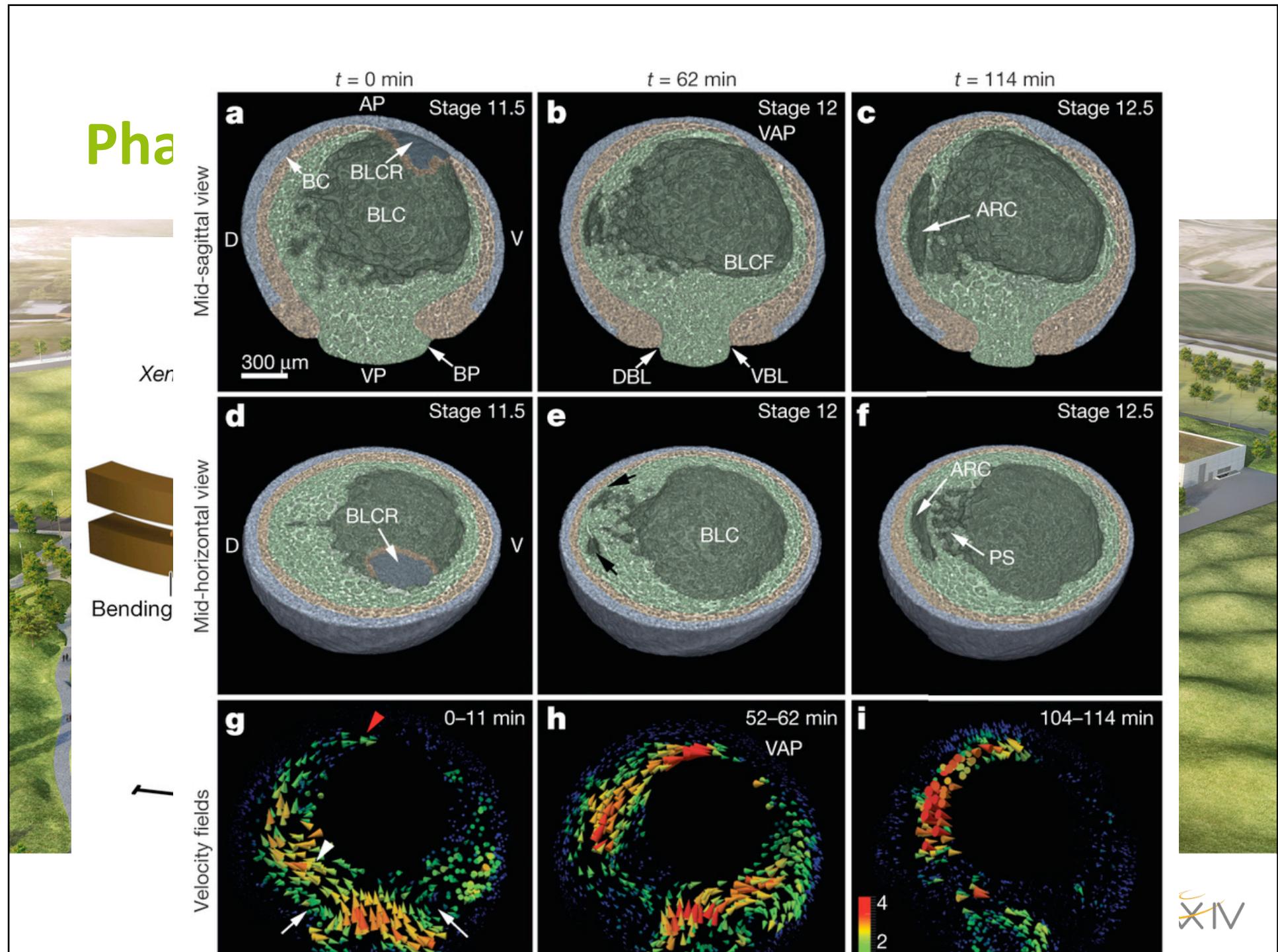


- Light absorption in IR is like a fingerprint of the molecules (characteristic vibrations)
  - Use it to image (microscopy)
  - Use it to identify molecules (spectroscopy)

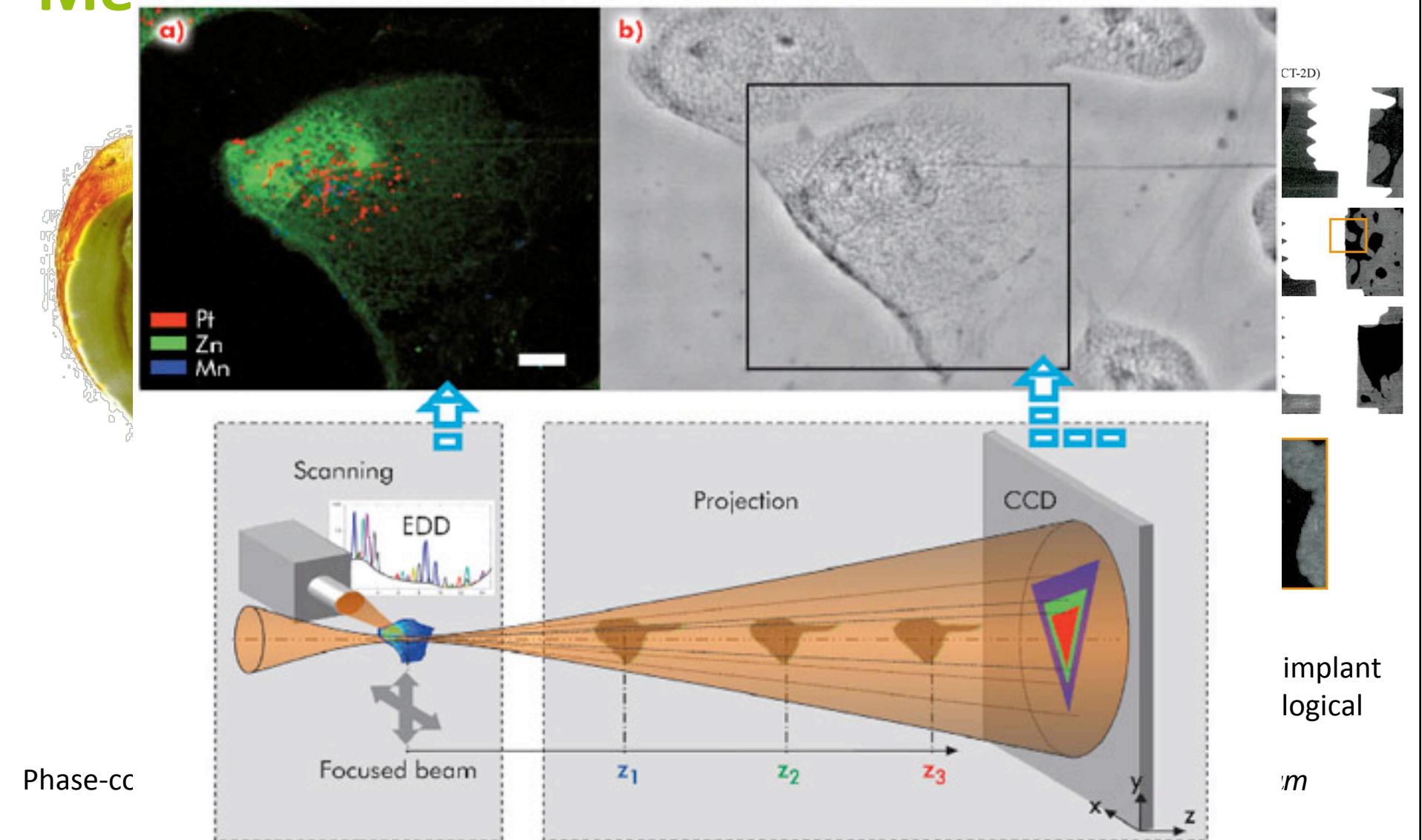


ye





# Medical & Nano-Imaging



Pfeiffer et al., Phys. Med. Biol. 52:6923, 2007

Bernhardt et al., ECM 23:237, 2012

MAXIV

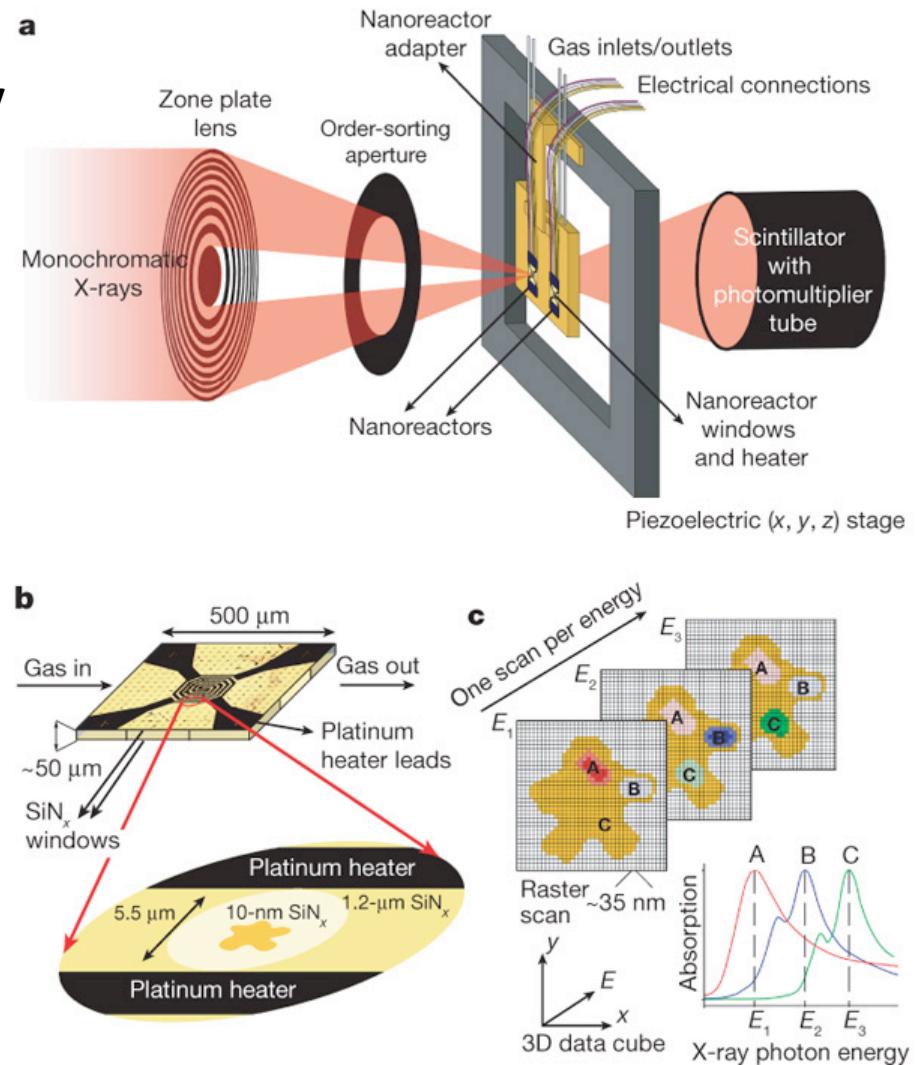
# STXM

## Scanning Transmission X-ray Microscopy

Nanoscale chemical imaging of a working catalyst by scanning transmission X-ray microscopy

Emiel de Smit , Ingmar Swart , J.  
Fredrik Creemer , Gerard H.  
Hoveling , Mary K. Gilles , Tolek  
Tyliszczak , Patricia J. Kooyman ,  
Henny W. Zandbergen , Cynthia  
Morin , Bert M. Weckhuysen &  
Frank M. F. de Groot

*Nature* **456**, 222-225



# Vasa

## The Chemistry of the Vasa

- Iron, Acids and Degradation

Gunnar Almkvist

Faculty of Natural Resources and Agricultural Science

Department of Chemistry

Uppsala

Doctoral Thesis  
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences  
Uppsala 2008

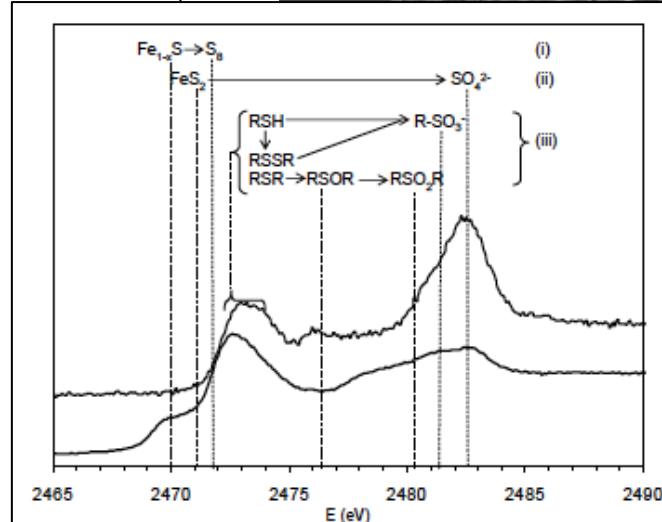
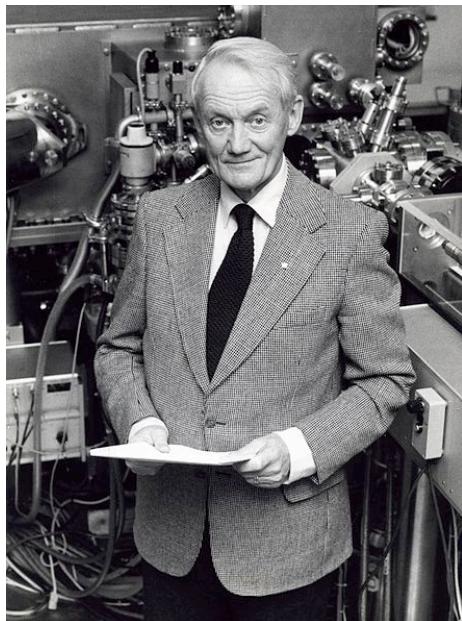


Figure 29. Examples of sulfur K-edge XANES spectra (samples 65390 — and 65384 —) with marked positions of the maximum peak position of sulfur species (—): Fe<sub>1-x</sub>S (pyrrothite), FeS<sub>2</sub> (pyrite), S<sub>x</sub> (elemental sulfur), RSH (thiol), RSSR (disulfide), RSR (organic sulfide), RSOR (sulfoxide), RSO<sub>2</sub>R (sulfone), RSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (sulfonate) and SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> (sulfate). Known and probable sulfur oxidation processes taken place in the *Vasa* wood are indicated (→): (i) (Fors, 2008; MacLeod & Kenna, 1990), (ii) (Lawson, 1982) and (iii) (Amels *et al.*, 1997; Oae, 1991).

# Tradition in Sweden.

- Kai Siegbahn, Nobel Prize 1981 (shared)
- Manne Siegbahn, Nobel Prize 1925



Electron Spectroscopy for Chemical Analysis (ESCA), now usually described as X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS)



Discoveries and  
research in the field  
of X-ray  
spectroscopy

