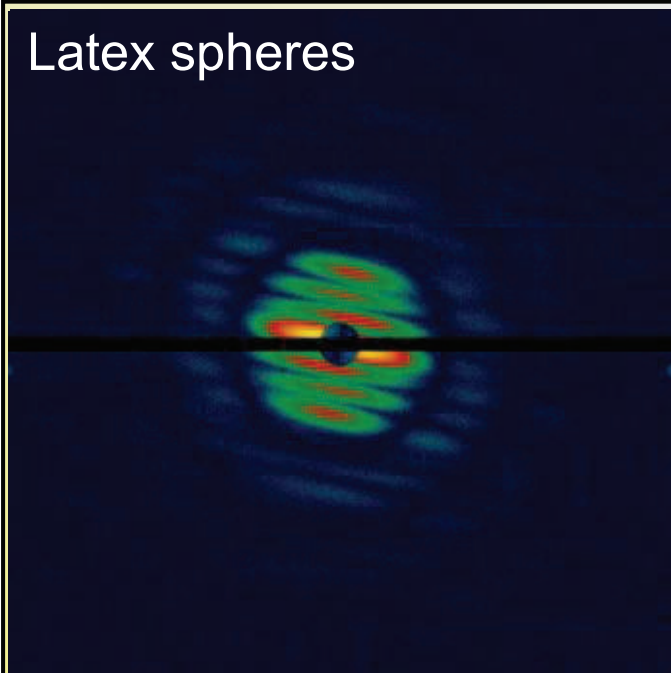


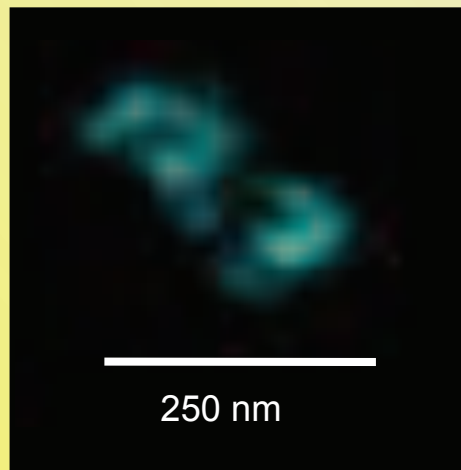
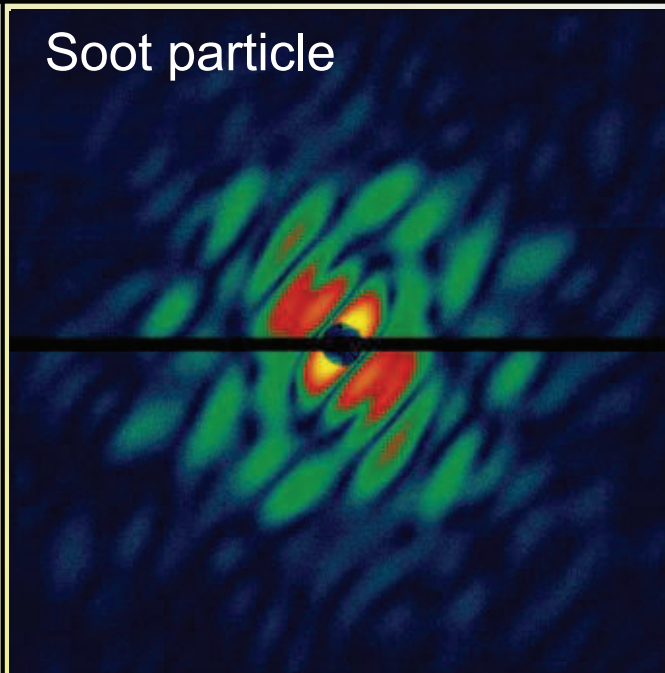
We can reconstruct images of non-periodic particles



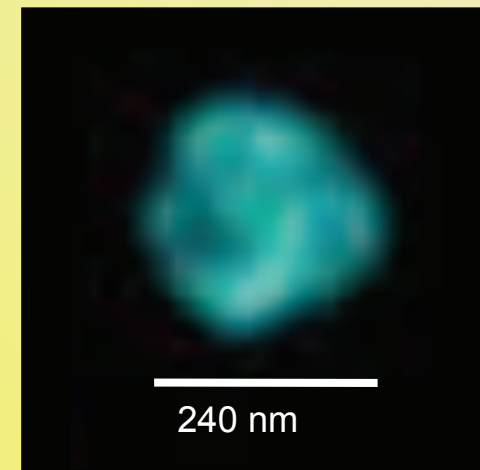
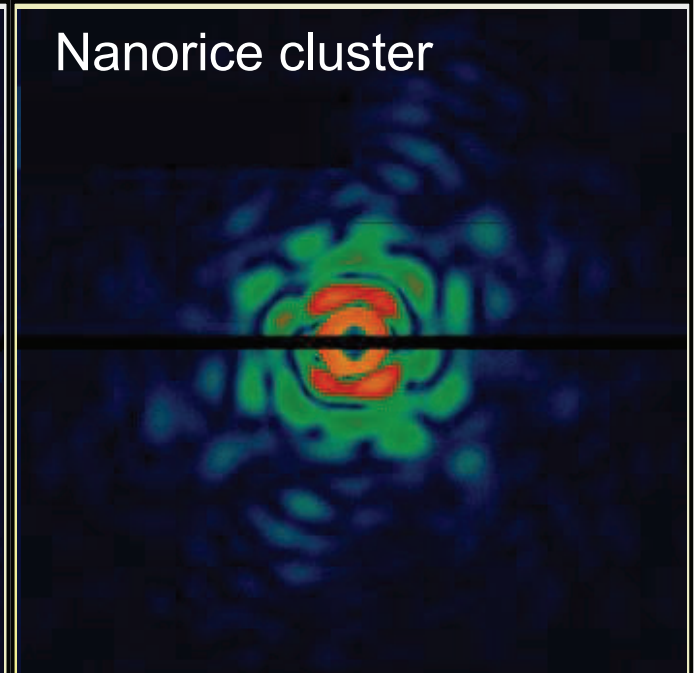
Latex spheres



Soot particle



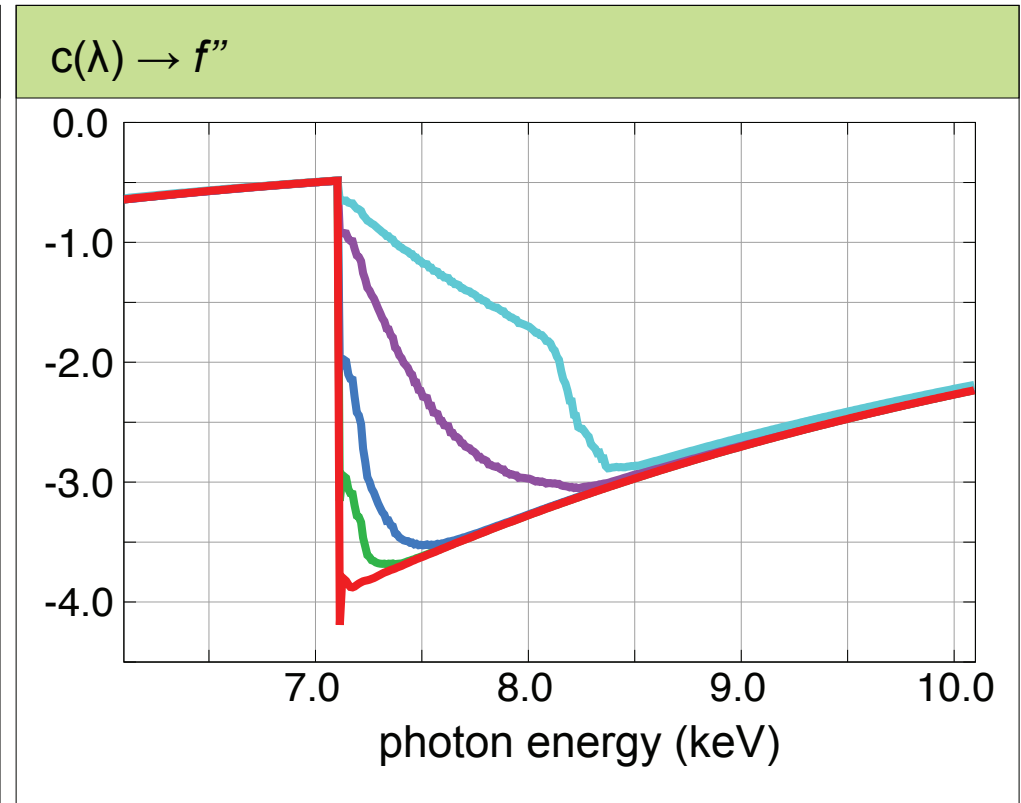
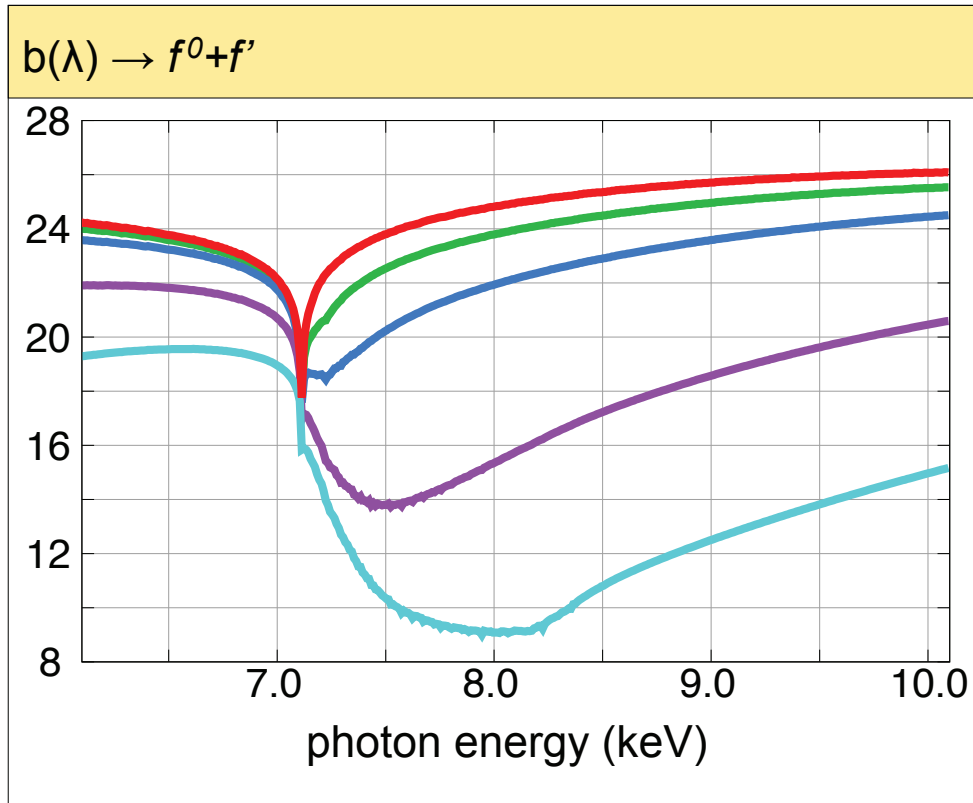
Nanorice cluster



Andrew Martin, CFEL

Calculations show that anomalous signals are enhanced by high X-ray intensity

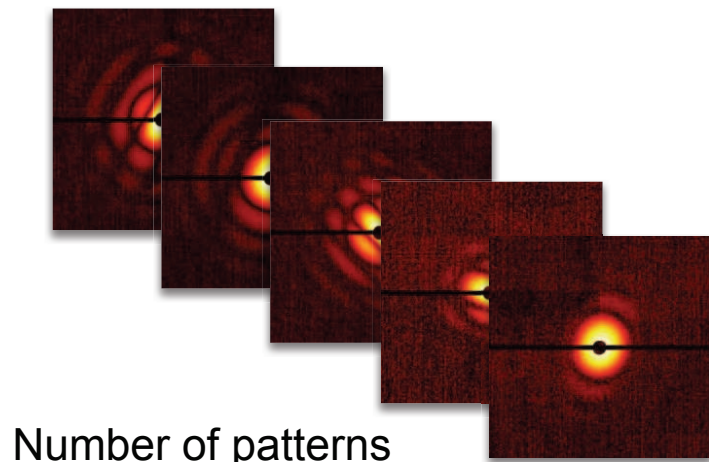
Effective scattering factors for Fe with 2 mJ pulse
Average ionization by end of pulse is +14 for highest fluence



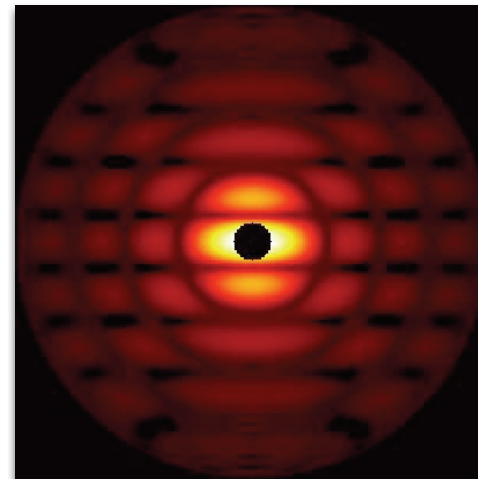
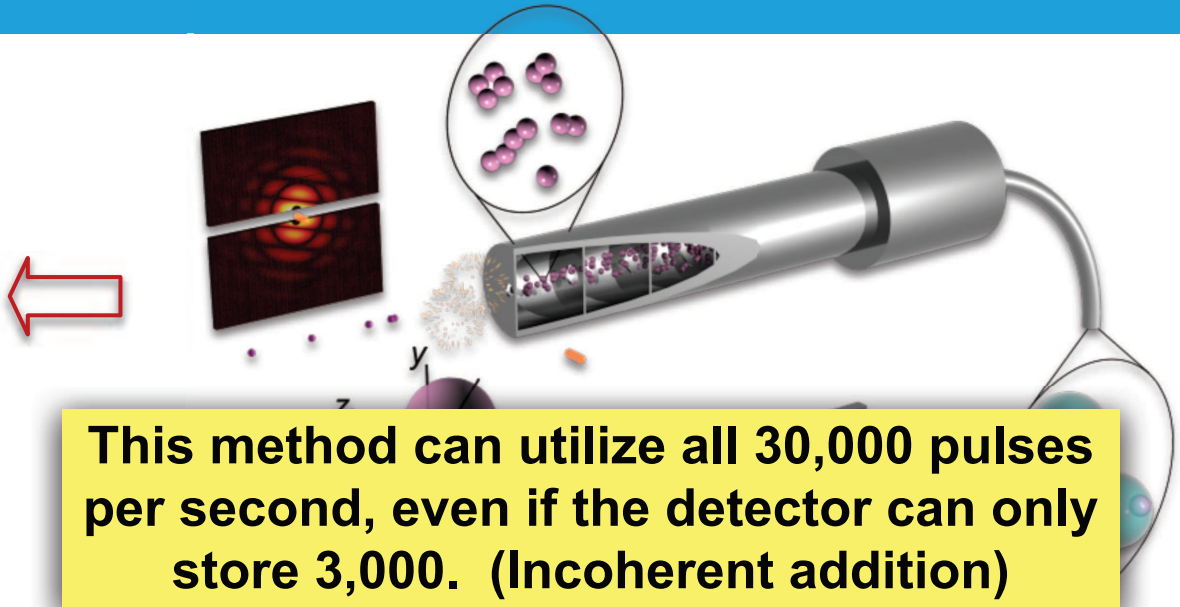
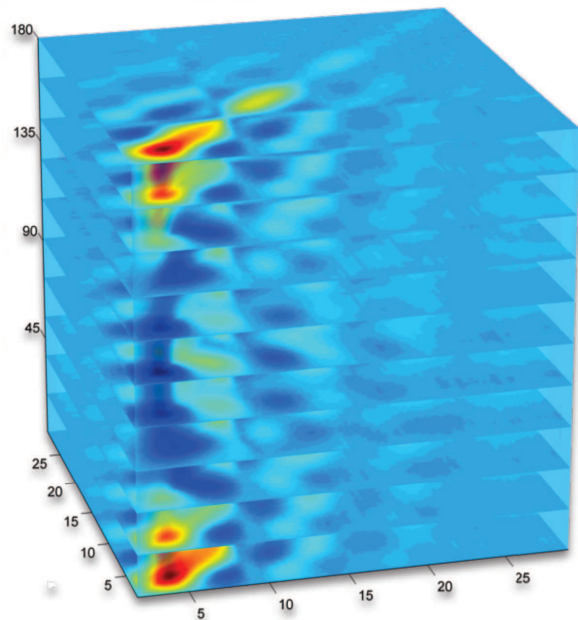
- Undamaged
- $1.6 \times 10^{17} \text{ W/cm}^2$ 1.6 MGy/fs
- $5 \times 10^{17} \text{ W/cm}^2$ 5 MGy/fs
- $2 \times 10^{18} \text{ W/cm}^2$ 20 MGy/fs
- $2 \times 10^{19} \text{ W/cm}^2$ 200 MGy/fs

S.-K. Son, H.N.C., R. Santra,
PRL 107, 218102 (2011).

The assembly and orientation problem can be solved by accumulation of self correlation functions



Number of patterns required is proportional to SNR^2



Dmitri Starodub



Opportunities could be tremendous

We should need about 10,000 oriented patterns for a structure

This could be achievable with <100,000 shots (with 10^{10} particles/ml)

The continuous flowing jet consumes about 10 μ l/minute

	LCLS at 120 Hz	XFEL at 27,000 pulses/second	XFEL at 3,000 pulses/second
Measurement time	14 minutes	3 seconds	31 seconds
Number of structures per day (1 minute exchange)	96	1370	950
Volume of suspension	140 μ l	0.5 μ l	5 μ l
Amount of protein	1.4 mg	5 μ g	50 μ g
Amount of protein with pulsed jet	10 μ g	0.5 μ g	5 μ g

X-ray lasers in biology

8:00 am on Monday 14 October 2013 – 5:00 pm on Tuesday 15 October 2013

at The Royal Society, London

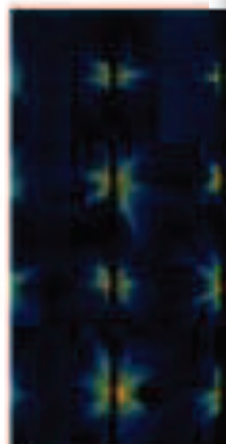
[→ Register now](#)

Scientific discussion meeting organised by Professor Henry Chapman and Professor John Spence

Event details

The recent invention of the hard X-ray laser (XFEL) has opened new vistas for structural and dynamic biology. This meeting will review the latest work, outline opportunities for future research, and describe the new techniques (snapshot SAXS, serial nanocrystallography, single-particle imaging) which achieve atomic spatial resolution and femtosecond time resolution of the

Biographies of the organisers and speakers will be available shortly also [download the programme \(PDF\)](#). Recorded audio of the presentation will be available on this page after the event and the papers will be published in *Philosophical Transactions R*



X-ray lasers in biology - techniques

9:00 am on Wednesday 16 October 2013 – 5:00 pm on Thursday 17 October 2013

at The Royal Society at Chicheley Hall, home of the Kavli Royal Society International Centre, Buckinghamshire

[→ Register now](#)

Satellite meeting organised by Professor John Spence and Professor Henry Chapman

Event details

This meeting brings together leaders in the development of new techniques for the study of molecular structure and interactions in biology using the recently invented hard X-ray laser. Topics will include time-resolved protein

nanocrystallography, femtosecond wide-angle X-ray diffraction, sample delivery devices, data analysis and diffraction theory, and detector systems.

