The concept of using a microfocus X-ray source in combination with X-ray optics for diffraction experiments was first pioneered by U. Arndt in the early 90's. Since then, there have been numerous research activities for finding suitable combinations of high-brilliant microfocusing sealed tube X-ray sources and X-ray optics (e.g. capillaries, TR mirrors). A major breakthrough was the development of graded multilayer mirrors by H. Goebel. Combining graded multilayer mirrors with a state-of-the-art high-brilliance microfocus sealed tube results in a new class of high-brilliant X-ray sources for the home lab. These sources are characterized by a high performance (high flux densities, high spatial resolution) and excellent beam stability together with low power consumption and low maintenance. Third generation microfocusing sealed tube sources, such as the IμS (Incoatec Microfocus Source), are now well established and give a performance beyond that of typical traditional X-ray sources - at power settings far below 1 kW. However, the past research work was focused, almost exclusively, on sources using Cu radiation. We will present selected results from single crystal diffraction experiments with the IμS for Mo radiation. The flux density obtained from this source is about 1.5 times the flux density of a 5 kW rotating anode plus graphite monochromator on a 100 μm sample. In our experiments with very small crystals (< 50 μm), we have achieved gain factors of up to 3. Our results show that this source-optics-combination is very well suited for the structure determination on small crystals, as well as on medium sized samples.

Keywords: multilayer thin films, X-ray optics, powder and single crystal instrumentation

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Optimizing signal-to-noise on a home X-ray source for the analysis of microcrystals

Daniel C Frankel[1], Robert Lancaster[1], Brian Michell[1], Arjen Storm[1], Rick Burkholder[1], Frank von Delft[2], James Murray[2]
[1]Bruker AXS Inc, Engineering, 5465 East Cheryl Parkway, Madison, Wisconsin, 53711, USA, [2]Structural Genomics Consortium, Oxford UK, E-mail:dan.frankel@bruker-axs.com

Microfocus sources and multilayer optics have yielded enormous increases in flux for home X-ray sources. With these advances, optimization of signal to noise of the measured intensities has received little attention, despite the fundamental considerations being well understood and incorporated at synchrotron beamlines. We are developing a home X-ray system which allows easy experiment optimization in daily use. Some of the important considerations in this development include: A collimator assembly to allow real-time adjustable beam size and divergence which decreases noise by limiting exposure to the diffracting crystal; Minimize air scatter from the direct beam, but also allow measurement of very low resolution reflections through the use of collimator/beam stop/cold stream configurations; A noise-free photon counting detector (Axiom) to enable exposures required for tiny crystals with correspondingly tiny beam; High resolution imaging camera for accurate alignment and crystal quality assessment; Ice-free sample changer with semi-automated alignment protocols, to allow routine characterization of small crystals; Supporting software that exposes only true experimental considerations to the user, allowing even inexperienced users to routinely collect the best data possible. First versions of the system are intended to allow screening of extremely small crystals towards increasing efficiency of synchrotron beamtime. More ambitiously, we envisage that the system will allow routine collection of high quality datasets from small crystals that currently require synchrotrons. This is particularly pertinent in the context of Chemical Biology at the SGC, which requires large numbers of protein-ligand datasets, even from marginally diffracting crystals

Keywords: microcrystal, homelab, microfocus

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Present status of energy recovery linac project in Japan

Hiroshi Kawata
High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), ERL Project Office, Oho 1-1, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-0801, Japan, E-mail : hiroshi.kawata@kek.jp

The 5 GeV class ERL should be the most promising candidate to progress the new synchrotron radiation activities which are based on sub-pico second pulses and/or spatially coherence of the synchrotron radiation, as well as to support a large variety of user needs. The value of the emittance of the electron beam is the order of 10 pmrad, which corresponds to the value of the emittance of 10keV photon itself, so that the x-ray from the ERL is expect to have a good spatial coherence, and also the value of the bunch width is the order of the order of 100 femto-second to open the scientific field of the dynamics of the material science. To this end, the official organization of the ERL project office has started at KEK from 1st of April 2006. An R&D team for a compact ERL has been organized in collaboration with accelerator scientists from JAEA, ISSP, UVSOR, Spring-8 and AIST. Since there is no GeV-crass ERL machine in a world now, it is necessary to construct the compact ERL with the energy of 60~200 MeV to develop several critical components. In 2006 and 2007, we concentrate the designing and development of the machine and key accelerator components. The compact ERL will bring us not only the opportunity as a test facility for several accelerator components but also characteristic scientific cases based by such as high intense THz radiation which is produced as a coherent synchrotron radiation (CSR) from short electron bunch and/or laser-inversed Compton X-ray source which will give us a scientific opportunities of femto-second X-ray or X-ray imaging. The present status of the ERL project including the scientific case, and the detail of R&D of the accelerator will be presented at the conference.

Keywords: synchrotron radiation, X-ray imaging, nanoanalysis

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Transition radiation of relativistic electron from the superlattic of dielectric permittivity

Zohrab Amirkhanyan, Vahan Kocharyan, Artur Movsisyan, Gurgen Khachaturyan
Institute of Applied Problems of Physics, National Academy of Sciences, Republic of Armenia, Coherent Processes, 25 Hr. Nersisyan str.,Yerevan 375014, Republic of Armenia., Yerevan, Yerevan, 375014, Armenia, E-mail:zohrab@iapp.sci.am

The possibilities of formation of an intense source of monochromatic radiation in x-ray range [1], manageable in space and time are considered. It is based on the transition radiation of relativistic electrons from the superlattice of dielectric permittivity induced by electromagnetic field or double-walled nano-acoustic tube [2]. The experiments are carried out on the 20 MeV electron bunch. At the 1.2 GHz frequency of the electromagnetic field the superlattice - stack