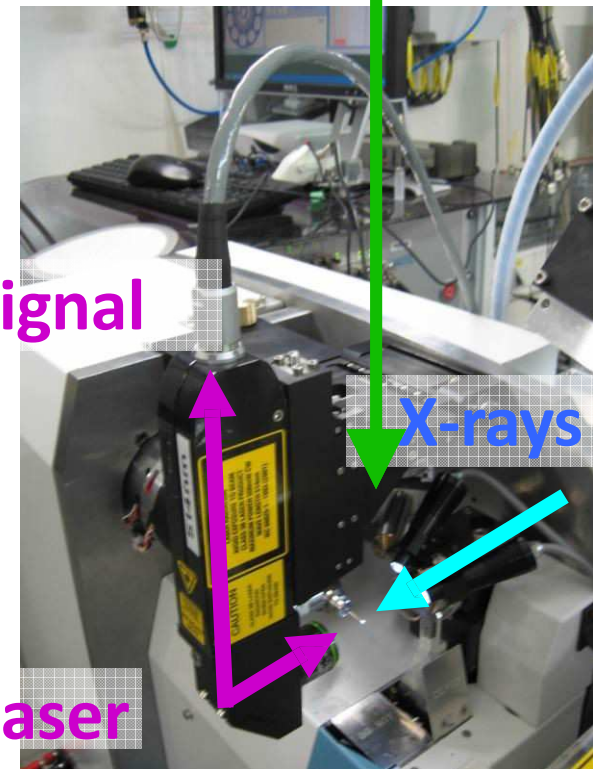
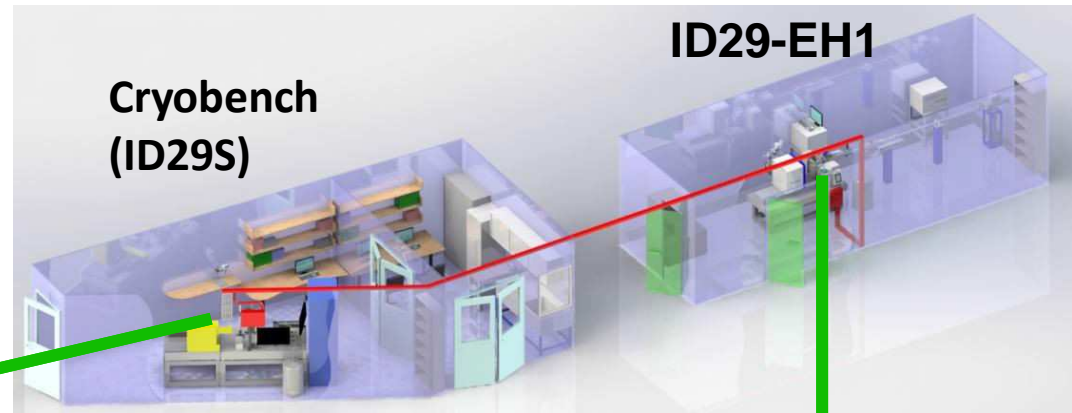
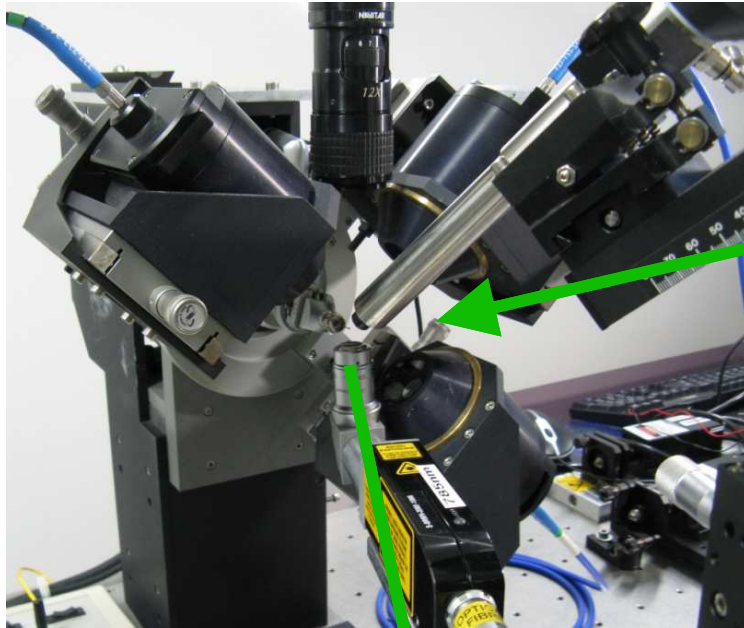


ID29S-Cryobench News

MX BAG Meeting, February 8th 2016

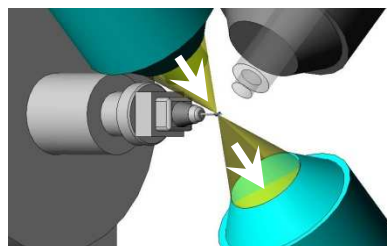
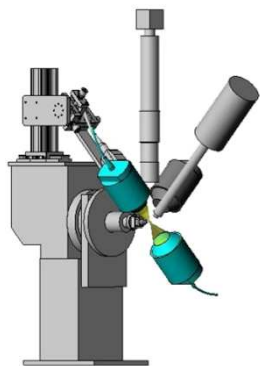
The Cryobench



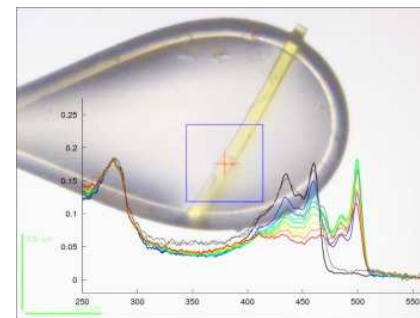
Publication: von Stetten et al., *Acta Crystallographica D* (2015)

Different modes of operation

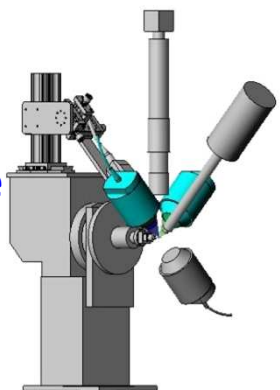
Absorption mode



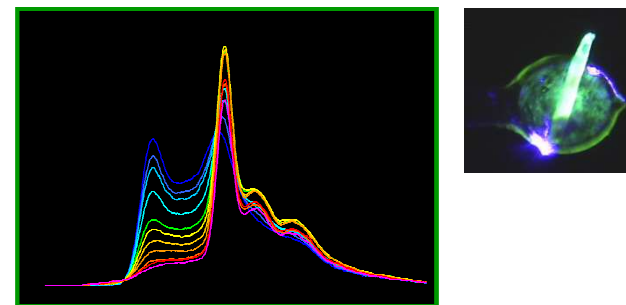
Transmission geometry (0°)



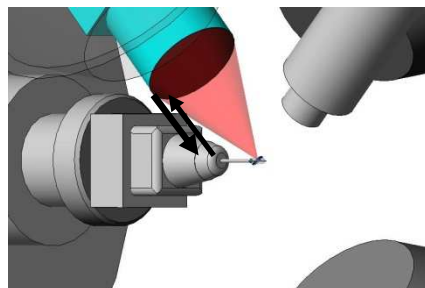
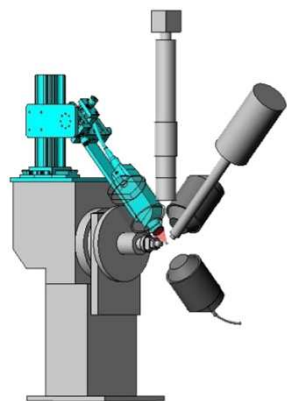
Fluorescence mode



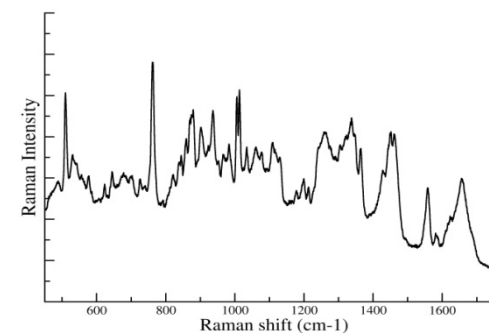
Reflection geometry (90°)



Raman mode

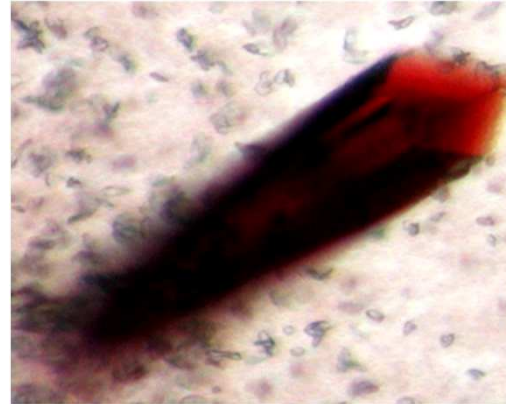


Back-scattering geometry (180°)

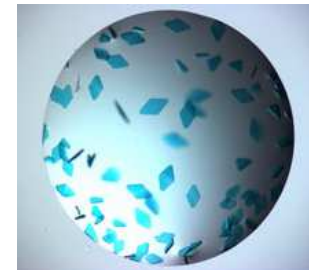
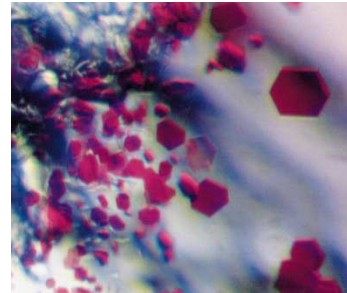
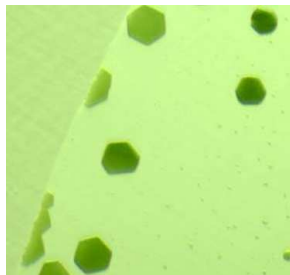
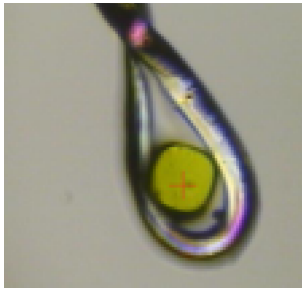


Samples

- Metal centers (redox state)



- Light-absorbing cofactors (chromophores)

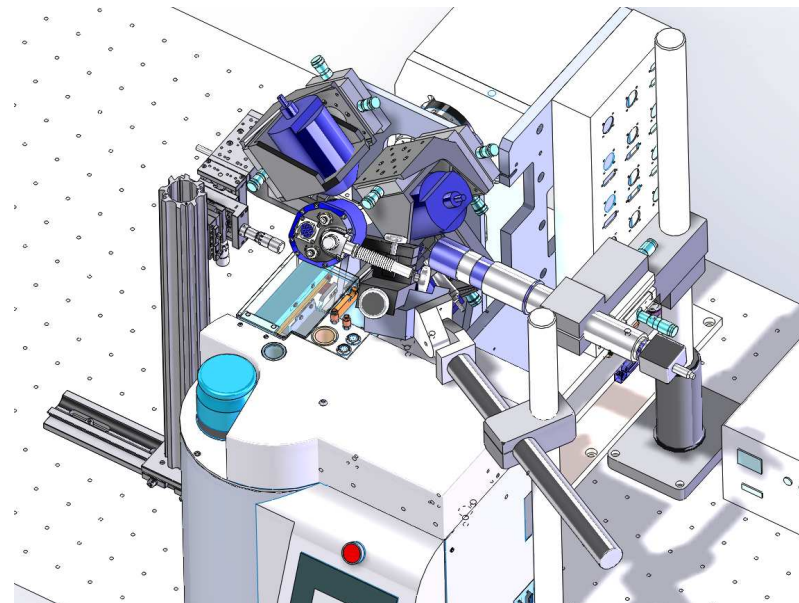
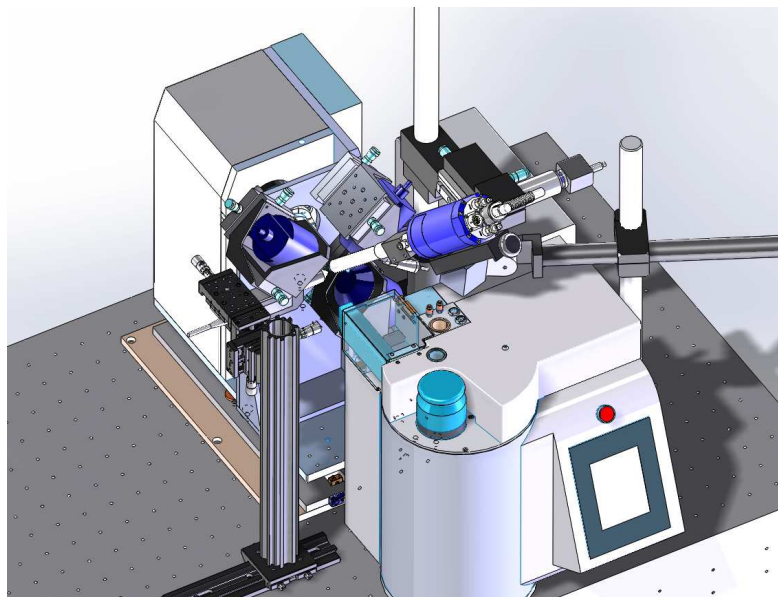
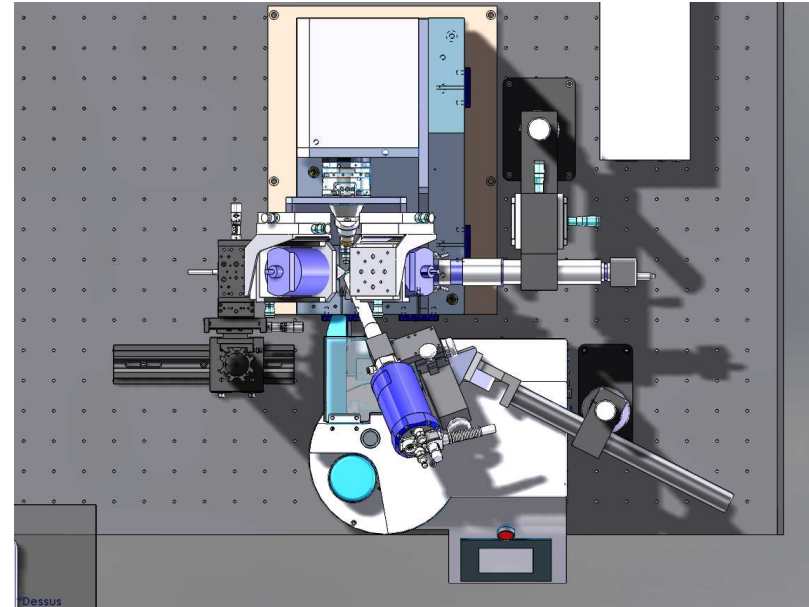
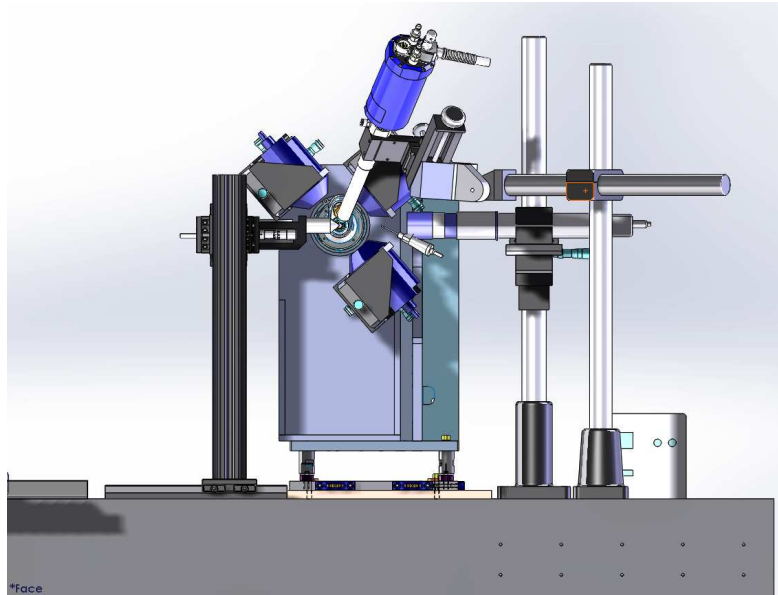


- Bonds involving heavy atoms (disulfide, C-Br, Fe-O) (non-coloured)

Old Cryobench



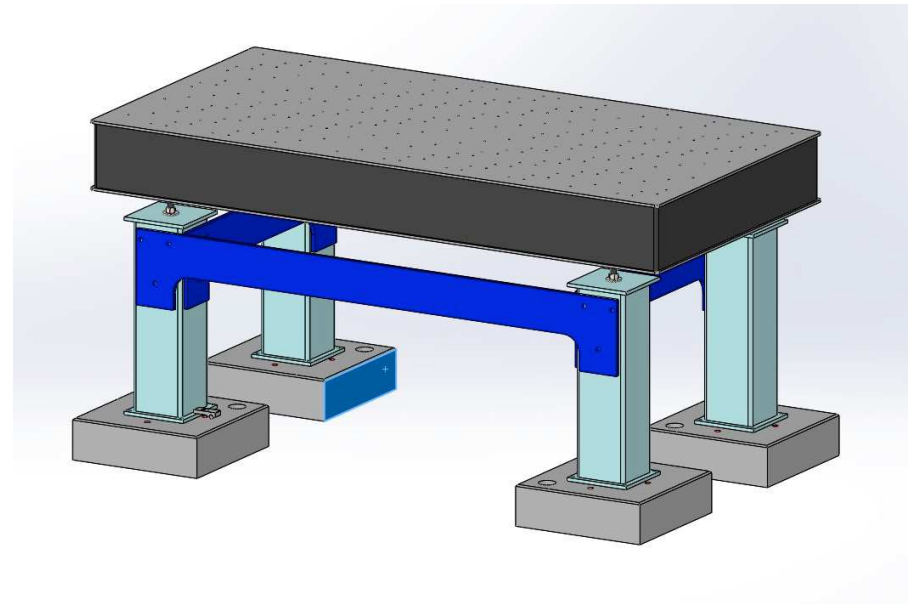
Future Cryobench – MD2 + SC3



Newer Cryobench



Rack for IcePAPs, NIM and computers



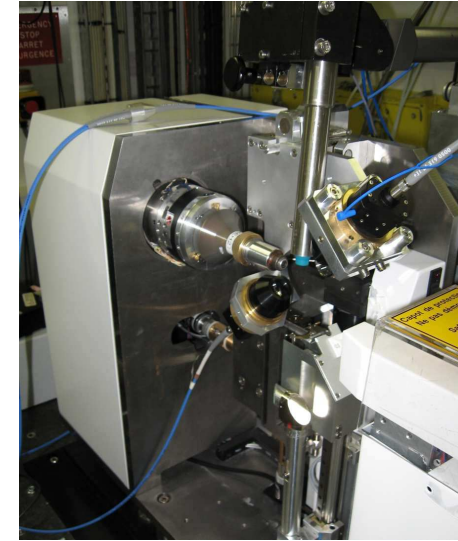
More stable optical table

New Cryobench storage area



Cryobench-related equipment

- **UV-vis abs / fluo microspectrophotometer**
 - Permanently installed on MASSIF3 (1E+13 ph/s - 15 μm \varnothing beam)
 - Can be mounted on FIP (1E+11 ph/s – 300 μm square top-hat beam)
- **Online Raman**
 - Identify suitable radiation damage project



Future developments

- Minidiff – mid-2016
- Sample changer - 2017
- Microsec / millisec UV-vis abs spectroscopy
- Time-resolved correlated spectroscopy and diffraction experiments (RT)