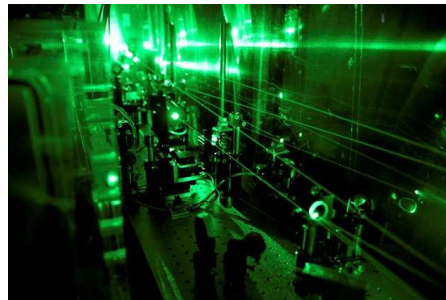




Science and Technology Facilities Council

The Facilities



Research Council Funding Mechanism

STFC is an independent, non-departmental public body of the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.



STFC

- Mission: *To maximise the impact of our knowledge, skills, facilities and resources for the benefit of the United Kingdom and its people*
- Budget: Approx. £600m:- 1/3; 1/3; 1/3
- 5,122 unique users; 3,105 experiments; 1,523 papers (2015/16)
- World class research, innovation and skills to help build a globally competitive, knowledge based UK economy"



Daresbury Laboratory
Daresbury Science & Innovation
Campus
Warrington, Cheshire



Royal Observatory Edinburgh
Edinburgh, Scotland



**Westcott National Propulsion
Test Facility**

Polaris House
Swindon, Wiltshire



Chilbolton Observatory
Stockbridge, Hampshire



**Boulby
Underground
Laboratory**
Saltburn-by-the-Sea,
Cleveland



**Rutherford Appleton
Laboratory**
Harwell Science &
Innovation Campus
Didcot, Oxfordshire



Science & Technology
Facilities Council

We work with international partners



- CERN



- European Southern Observatory



- European Space Agency



- European Synchrotron Radiation Facility



- Institute Laue-Langevin



- European Spallation Source



- Gemini Observatory

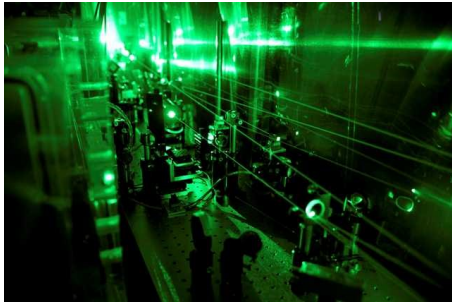


Science & Technology
Facilities Council

STFC Facilities – Driving Scientific Research

Neutron Sources

Providing powerful insights into key areas of energy, biomedical research, climate, environment and security



High Power Lasers

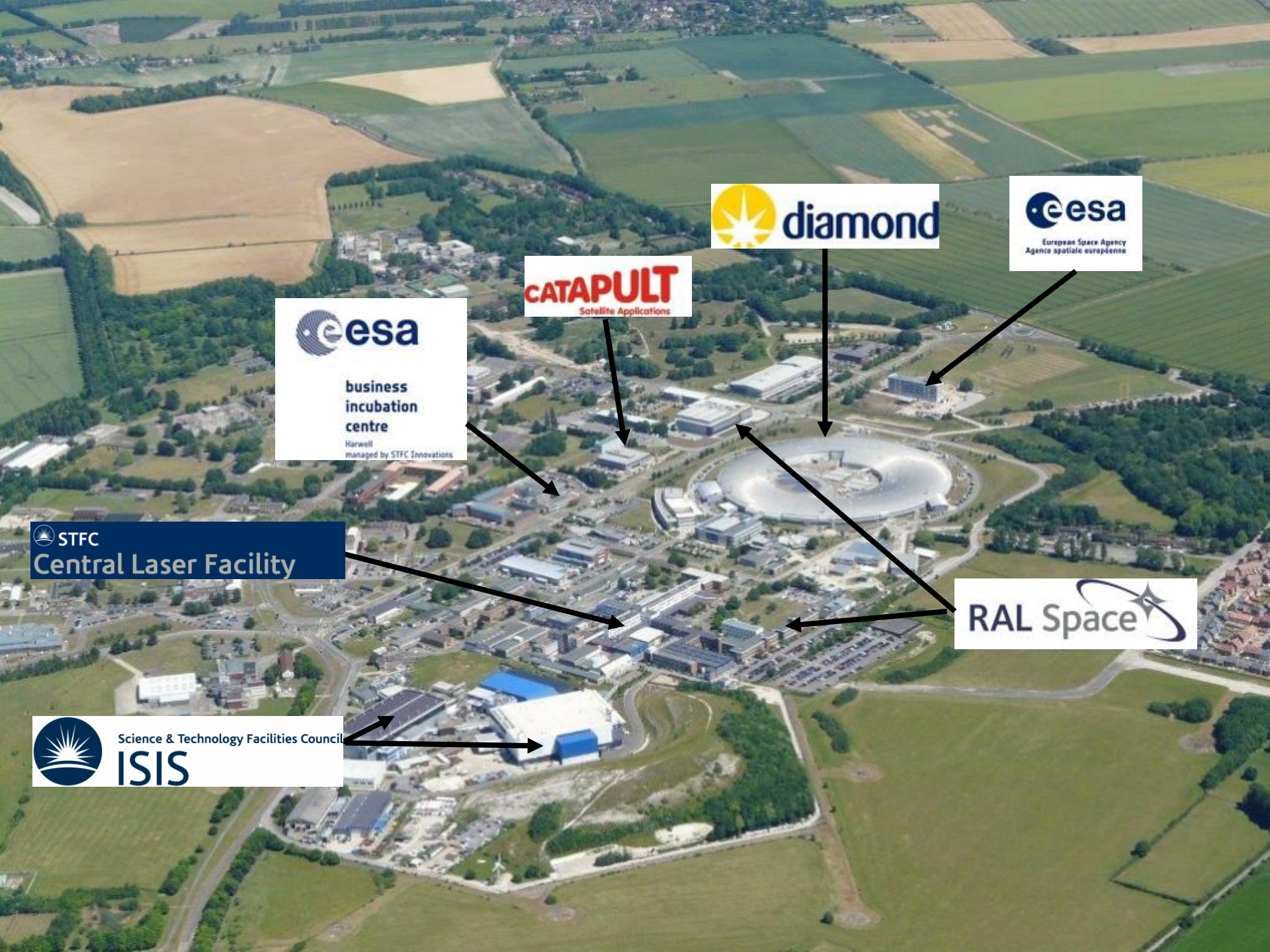
Providing applications on bioscience and nanotechnology and demonstrating laser driven fusion as a future source of sustainable, clean energy

Light Sources

Providing new breakthroughs in medicine, environmental and materials science, engineering, electronics and cultural heritage



Science & Technology
Facilities Council



Central Laser Facility

ASTRA GEMINI



High power,
ultra-short
pulse dual
beams of 15 J,
30 fs pulses

Pulse every 20s

VULCAN

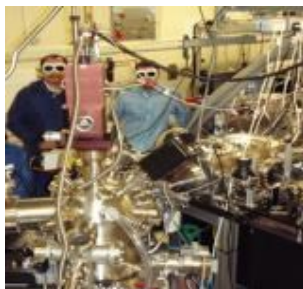


Ultra high-power
laser

Up to 1 PW peak
power

Focused intensity
> 10^{21} Wcm⁻²

ARTEMIS



fs and as
ultrafast
spectroscopy

high harmonic
generation

IR to soft x-ray

ULTRA



Ultrafast
vibrational
spectroscopy

OCTOPUS



Imaging, laser
tweezers and
microscopy

High-power, ultra-intense lasers for
extreme conditions science & applications

Laser applications in the physical and life
sciences (materials, chemistry, biology)



Science & Technology Facilities Council
ISIS Neutron and Muon Source



diamond

Neutrons & X-rays...

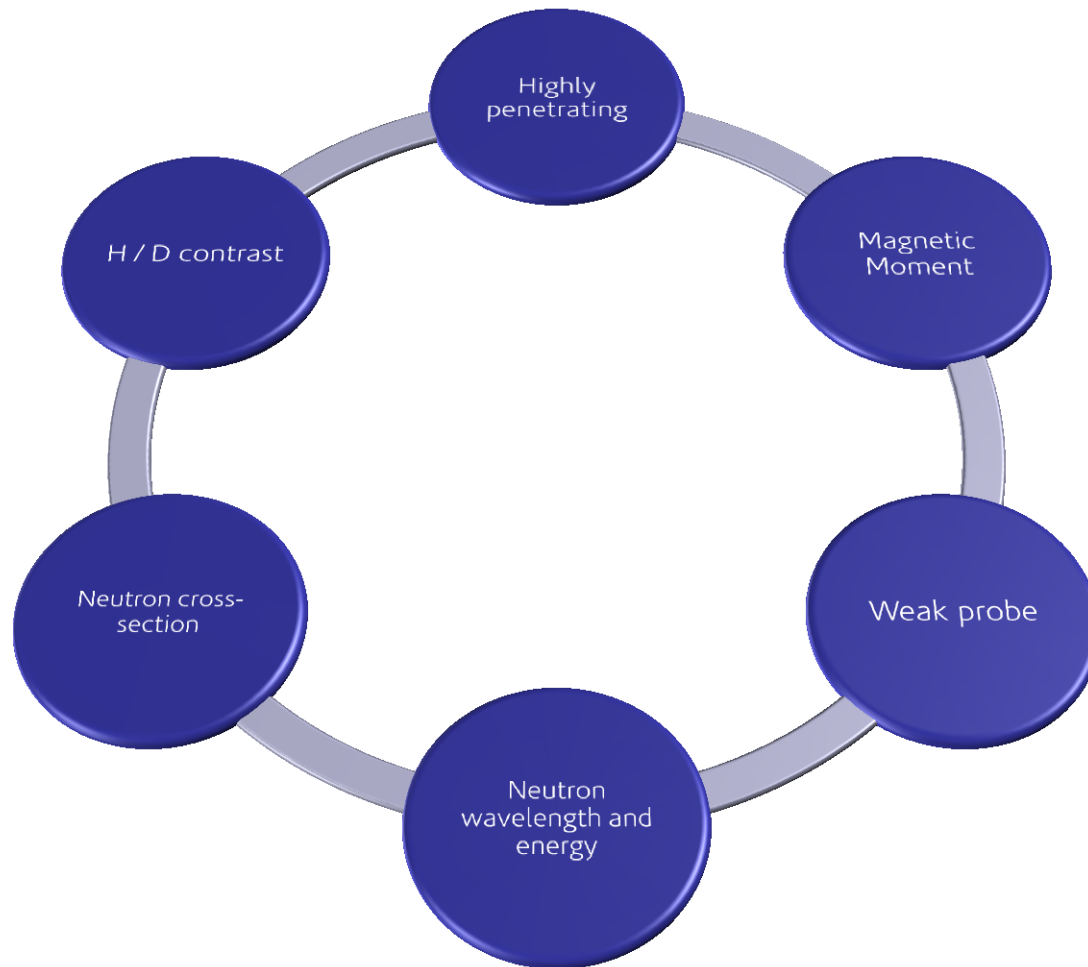
- Where atoms are
- What they are doing



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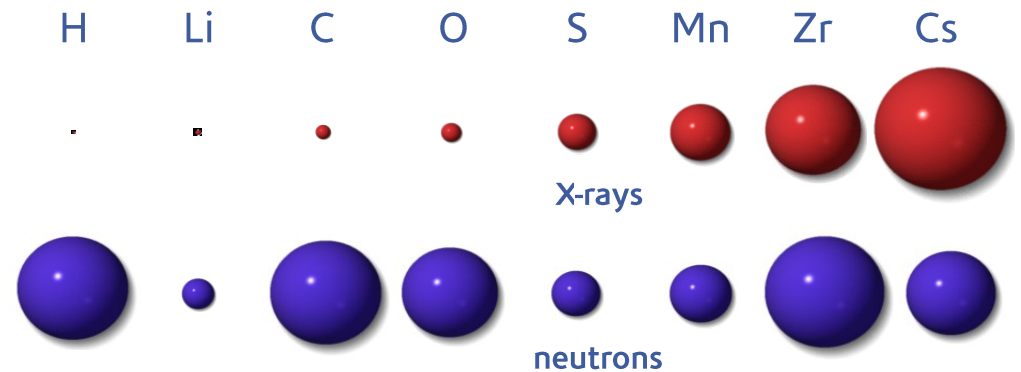
Neutron

Properties



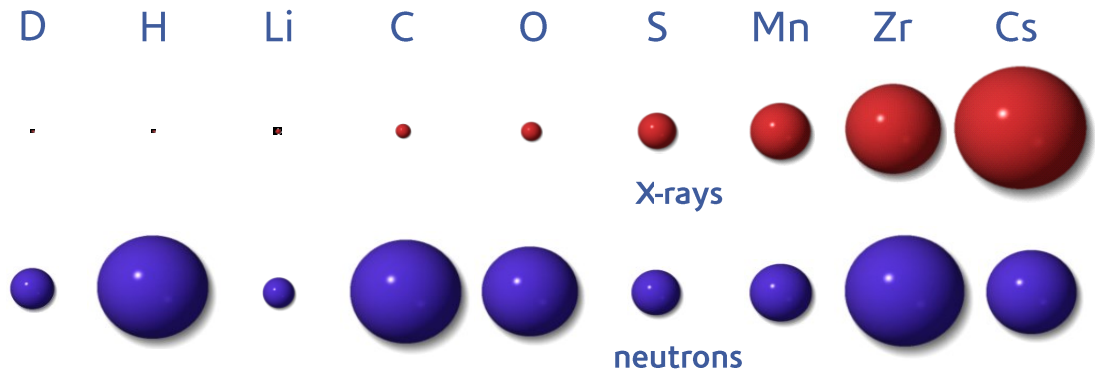
Neutron and X-ray

Properties



Neutron and X-ray

Properties



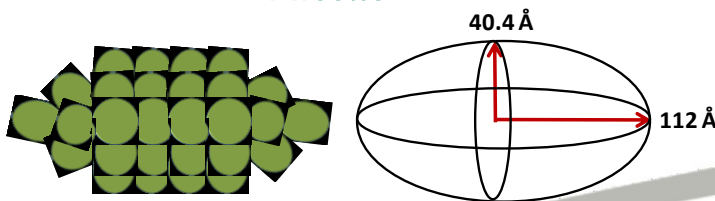
Wheat Proteins

- Puroindolines (Pins): small amphiphilic proteins from wheat & barley – role in texture of wheat and possibly in seed defence
- Toxic to a broad range of bacterial and fungal species – perturbs membrane function *via* ion channel formation
- *In vitro* studies with lipid monolayers suggest Pin-a aggregates within lipid monolayers rather than discrete assemblies needed for channel formation
- Use SANS to study Pin-a aggregation in D₂O – ellipsoidal aggregates formed

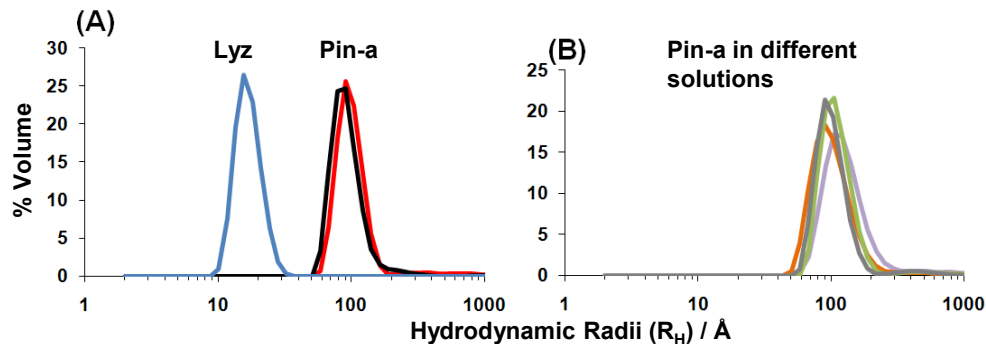
Monomer



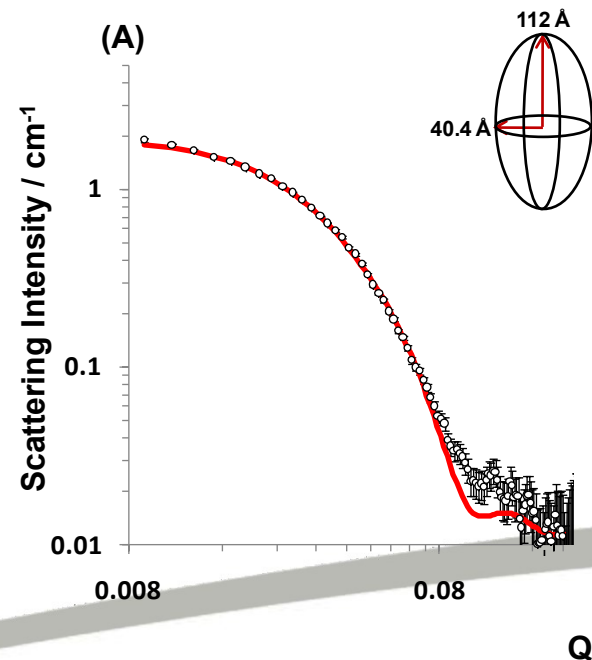
Micelle



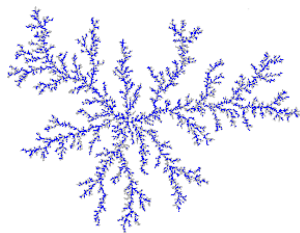
DLS



SANS
Pin-a in
D₂O

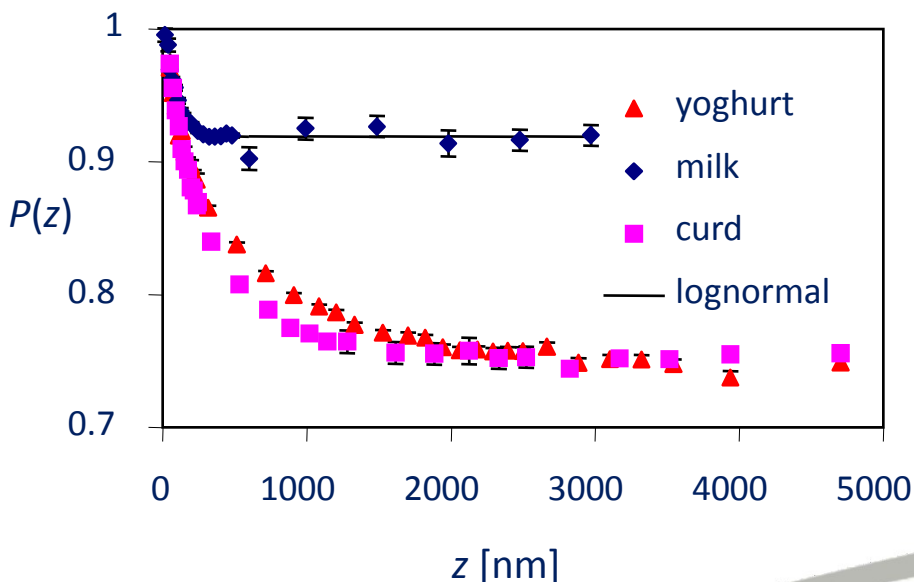


Science at ISIS



Dairy Products

- Stability of dairy products (for transport and increased shelf life) is very important
- Lengthscales of interest often fall well within SESANS range
- Samples can be studied *in-situ* whilst changing the conditions – temperature, pH etc.
- Here it can be seen how the particles in yoghurt and curd are much larger than those found in milk



Science at ISIS

Neutrons could reveal how pesticides protect crops

Scientists have created a model of a leaf's waxy surface, similar to those found in wheat crops and are now studying the interaction of surfactants with the model at ISIS.

Surfactants are a key component in pesticides and enter the plant through the leaf surface to take effect. By understanding on a molecular level how surfactants get through the leaf's waxy surface pesticide formulations could be optimised to further increase crop yields.

INTER

BIOSCIENCE



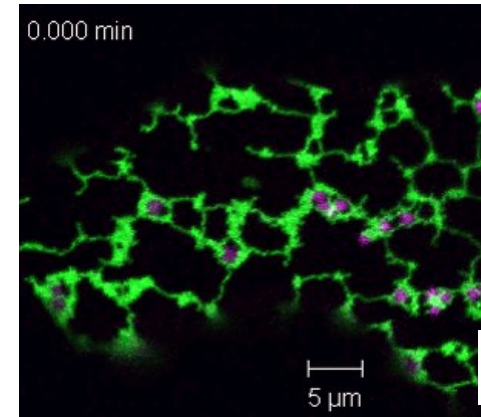
Science at the CLF

Investigation of vulnerability of plants to pathogen attacks

By enabling the movement of individual molecules in living plant cells to be observed in real time it was possible to reveal that the cell wall allowed proteins to stabilise in the plasma membrane.

This restricts their ability to move around and fight invading pathogens and so increases the plant's vulnerability.

The information could hold the key to making crops more disease-resistant



OXFORD
BROOKES
UNIVERSITY

Credit: Prof. Chris Hawes



Science & Technology
Facilities Council



Thank You for Listening!

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