

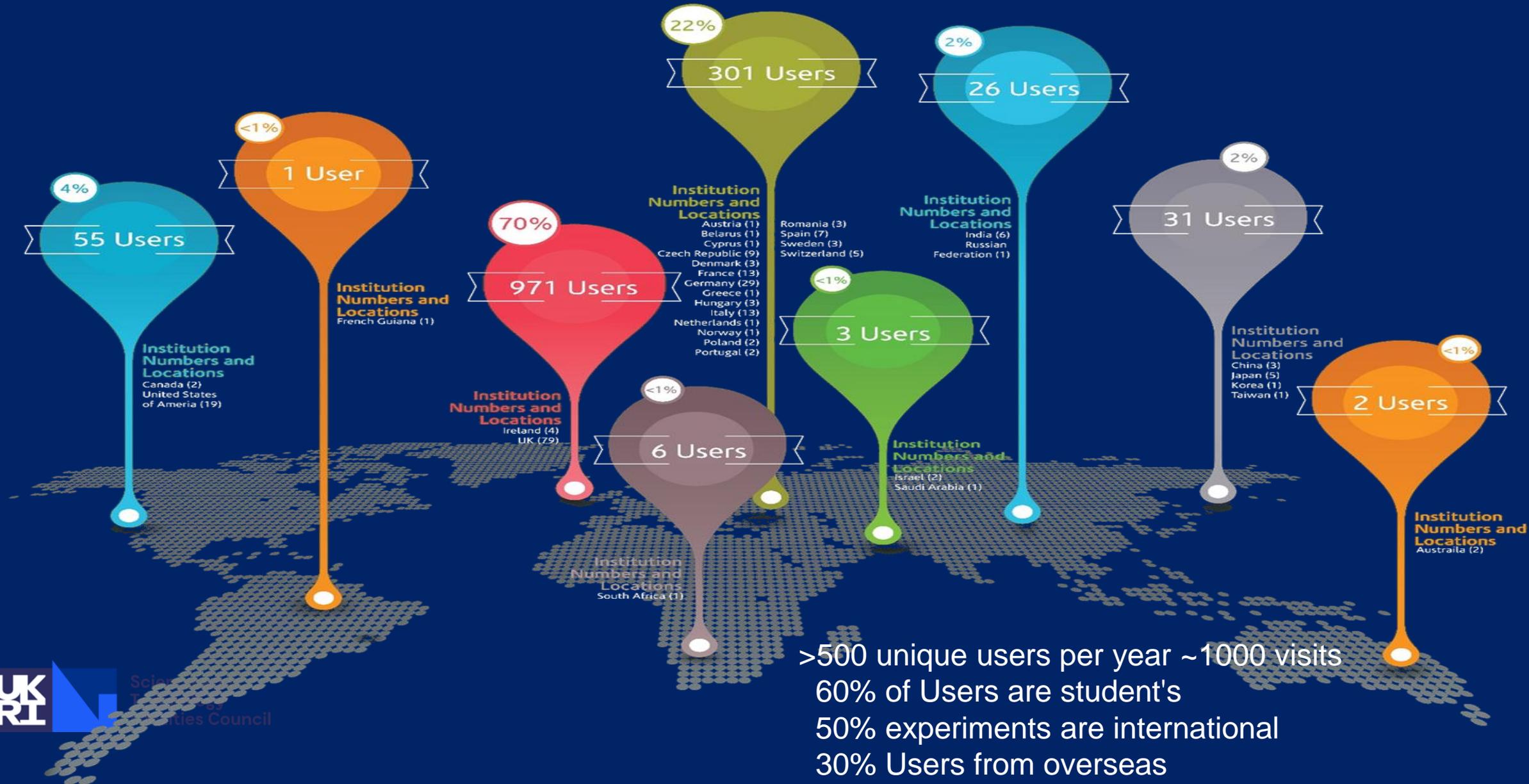
A woman and a man in lab coats and safety glasses are looking at a glowing green particle beam in a laboratory setting. The woman is on the left, and the man is on the right. The beam is composed of many small green dots and is moving from the top left towards the bottom right. The background is dark with some equipment visible.

Welcome to the Central Laser Facility (CLF)

Dr Kathryn Welsby
Industry Partnership & Innovation Group Lead



We are an open access, free service, user facility



>500 unique users per year ~1000 visits
 60% of Users are student's
 50% experiments are international
 30% Users from overseas

VULCAN

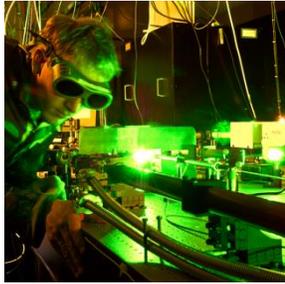


Ultra high-power
PW laser

Focused intensity >
 10^{21} Wcm⁻²

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

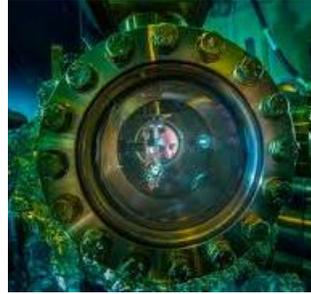
ASTRA GEMINI



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

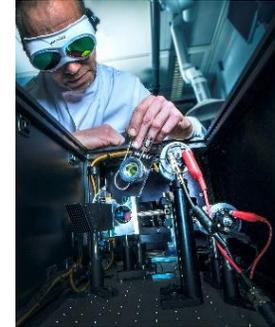
Pulse every 20s

ARTEMIS



fs and as
ultrafast
spectroscopy
high harmonic
generation
IR to soft x-ray

ULTRA



Ultrafast
vibrational
spectroscopy

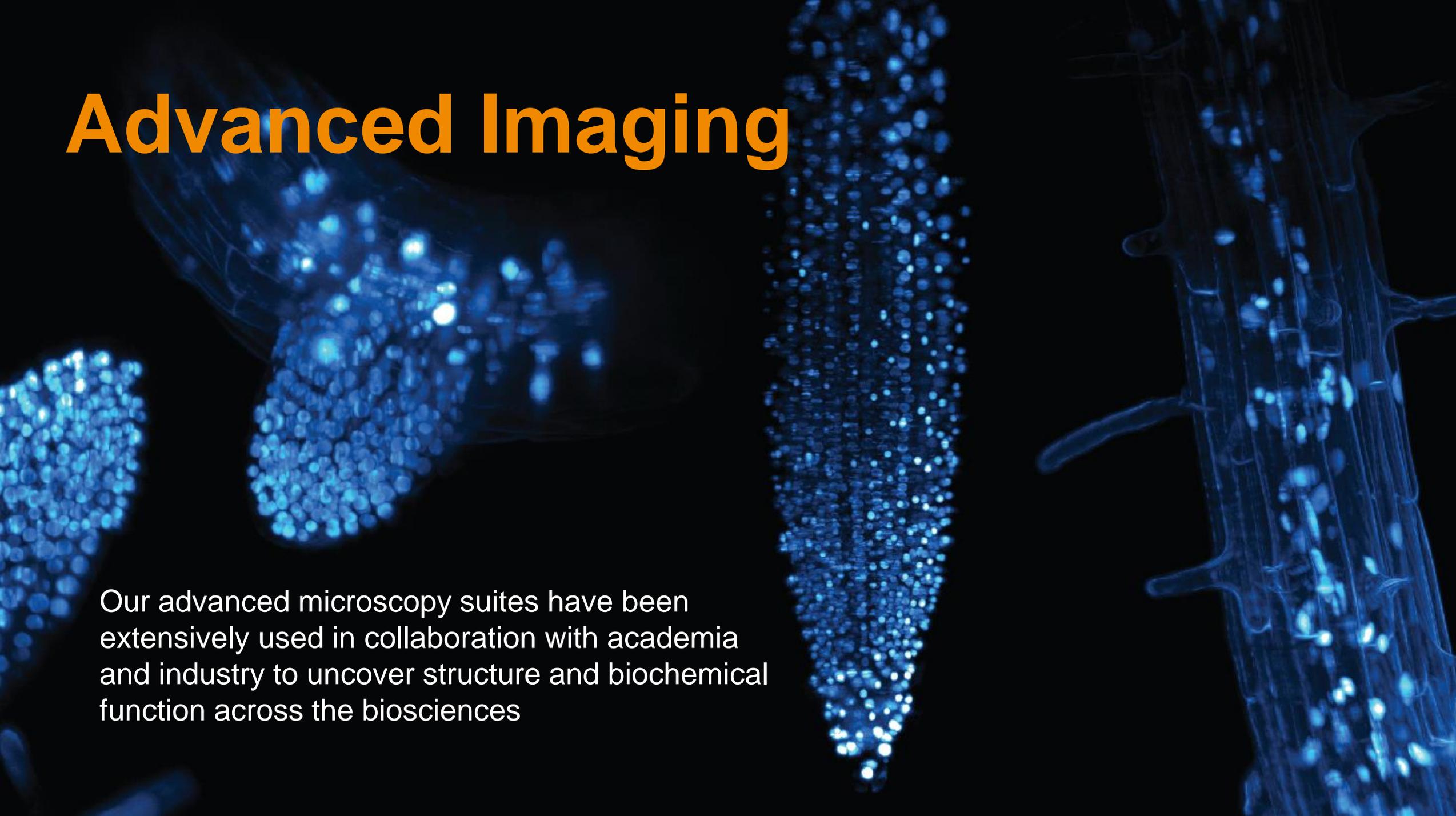
Laser applications in the physical and life
sciences (materials, chemistry, biology)

OCTOPUS



Fluorescence
Imaging, laser
tweezers and
microscopy

Advanced Imaging

The background of the slide features several fluorescence microscopy images. On the left, there are clusters of cells with bright blue spots. In the center, a vertical, elongated structure is densely packed with small, bright blue dots. On the right, a network of branching, filamentous structures is visible, with small blue spots scattered throughout.

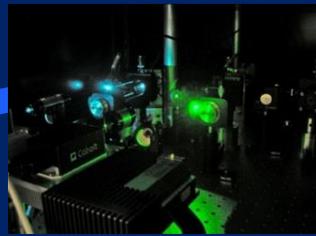
Our advanced microscopy suites have been extensively used in collaboration with academia and industry to uncover structure and biochemical function across the biosciences



Multiphoton FLIM



Light sheet microscopy



4Pi development



Automated FLIM (4 nm)



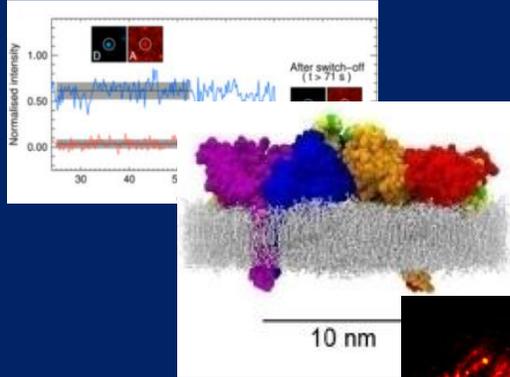
MINIFLUX (2-4 nm)



Cryo ASIL-STORM (10 nm)



Single particle tracking



Molecular structure-function determination (1-10 nm)

Macromolecular architecture (20-50 nm)

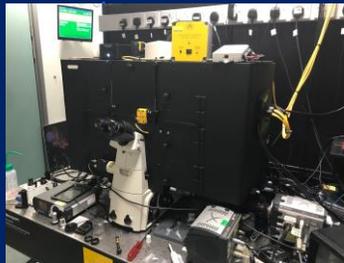
Cellular organisation-function (100-250 nm)

Organism development (200-500 nm)

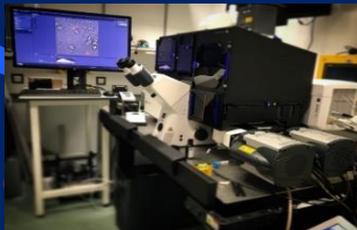
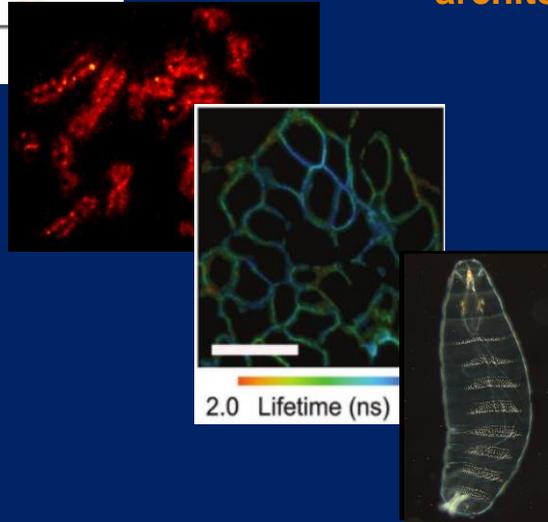


Fast HPH facility

Imaging across scales



Tweezers lab



3D SIM/STORM/AiryScan Fast (20 nm)



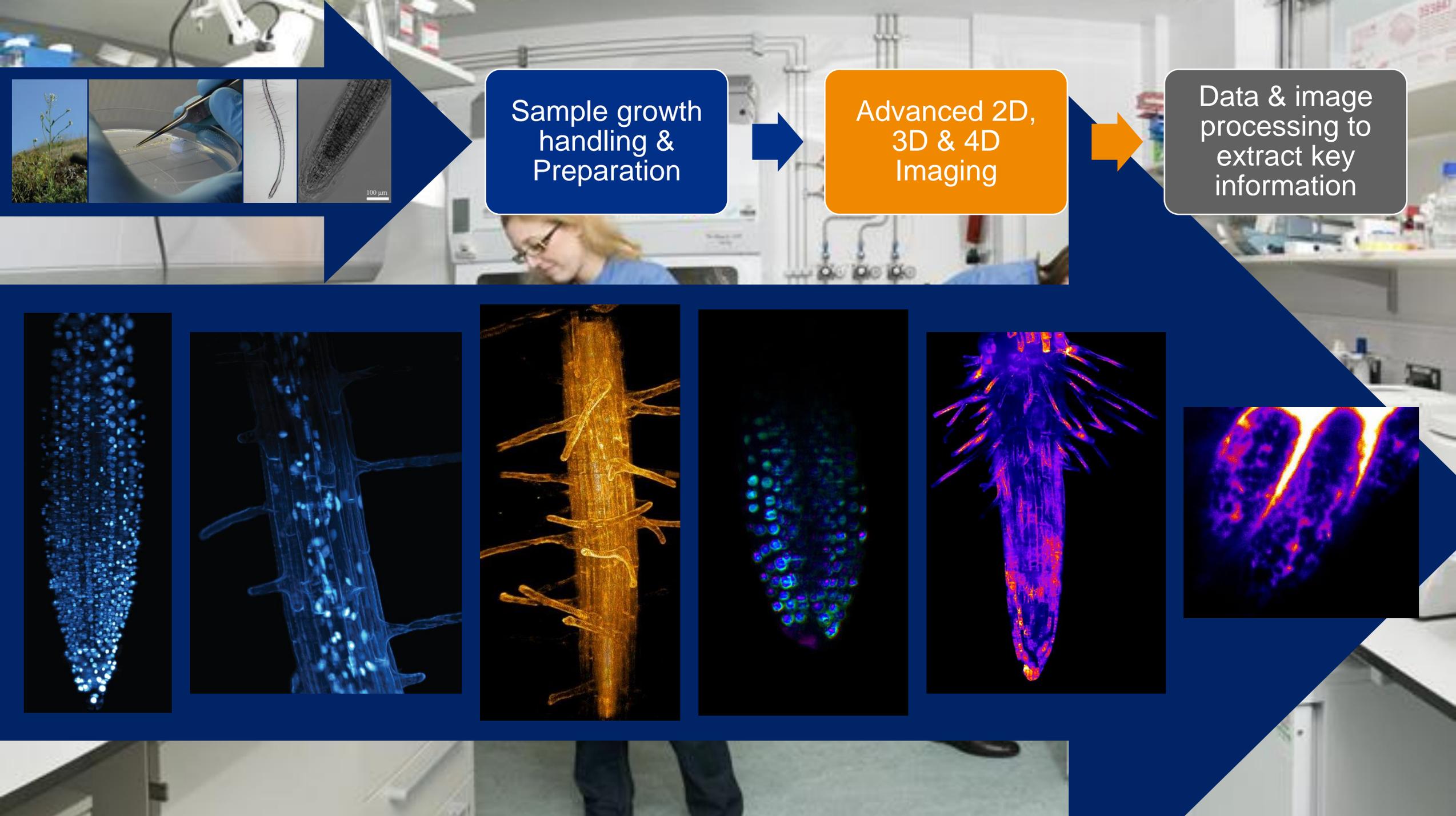
3D SIM/STORM - Elyra (20 nm)



Gated 3D STED (25-50 nm)



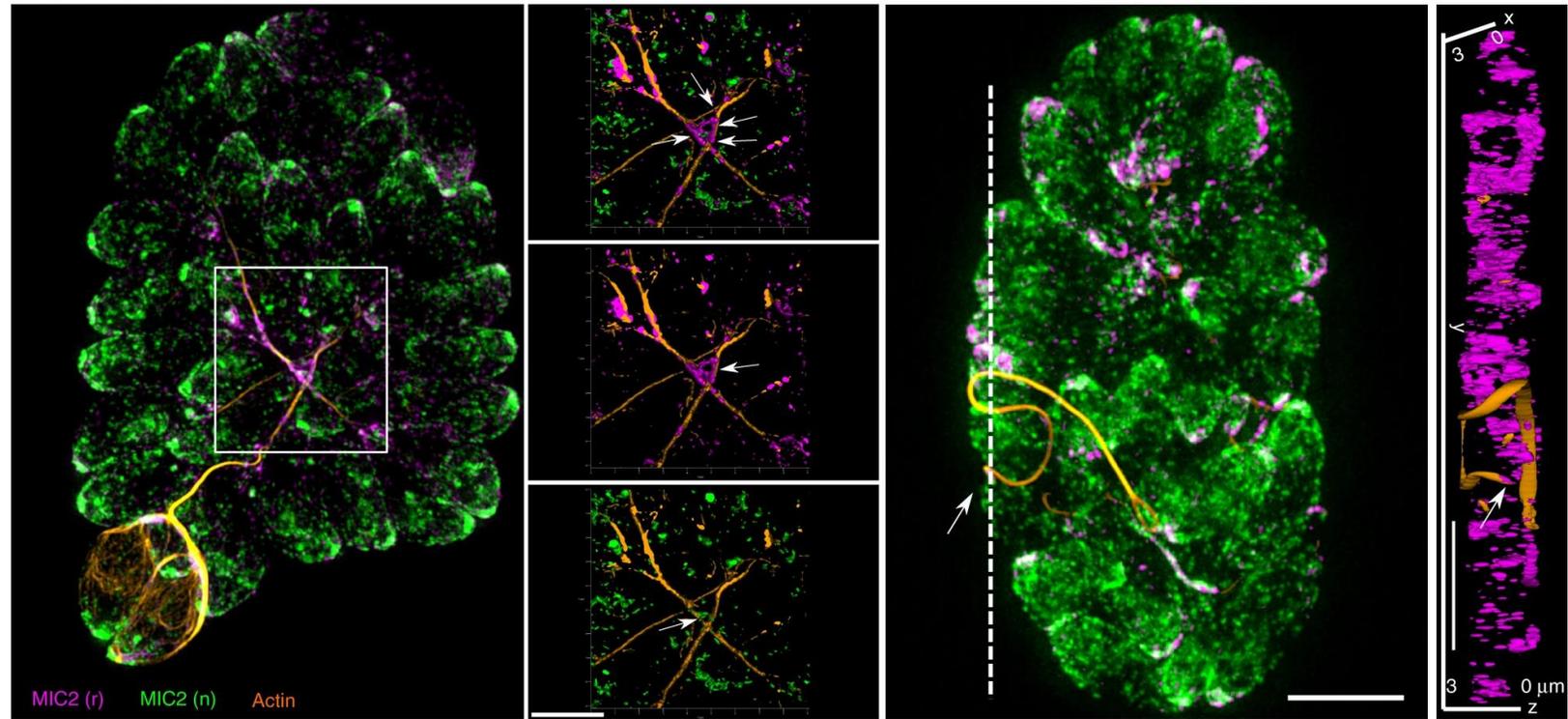
Cryo FIB/SEM (4 nm)



Super-resolution microscopy reveals secrets of the *Toxoplasma* parasite

Toxoplasmosis is a common parasitic infection in the population (20-30% in the UK). Infection is transmitted by cats and is hazardous to certain groups, particularly pregnant women.

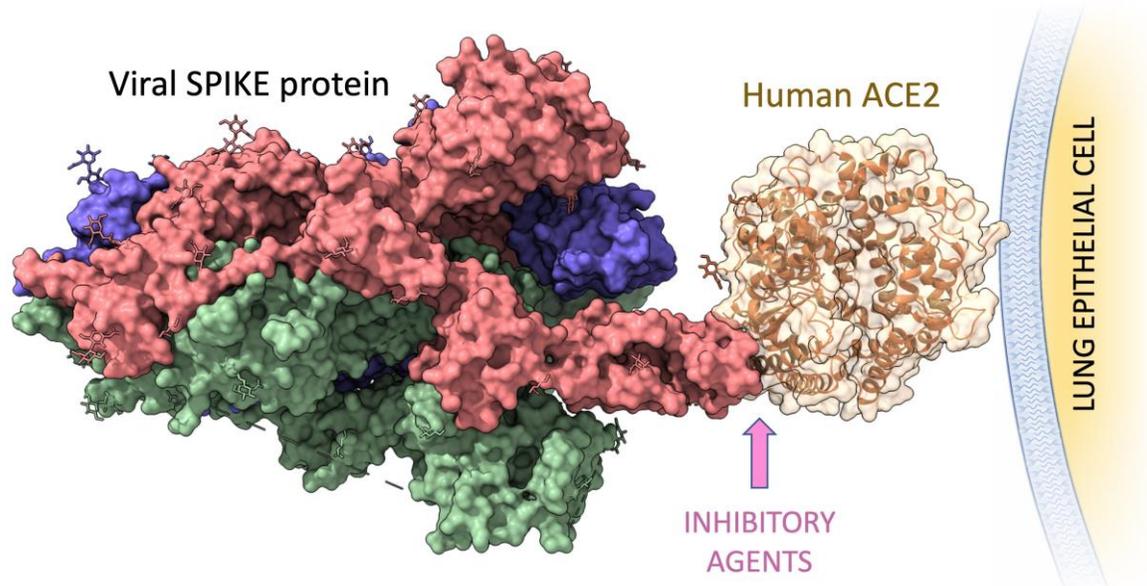
- ✓ Super-resolution microscopy at the CLF has revealed how the parasite uses a molecular network to conserve its resources, opening up the possibility of targeting this network to treat infection



A highly dynamic F-actin network regulates transport and recycling of micronemes in *Toxoplasma gondii* vacuoles, Javier Periz et al., *Nature Communications* volume 10, 4183 (2019)

CLF's COVID Rapid Access

Understanding interaction of SARS-CoV-2 Spike protein with mammalian ACE2 receptor in the membrane using FLIM-FRET



Consortium of academic and industrial partners working towards identifying how COVID proteins enter lung epithelial cells



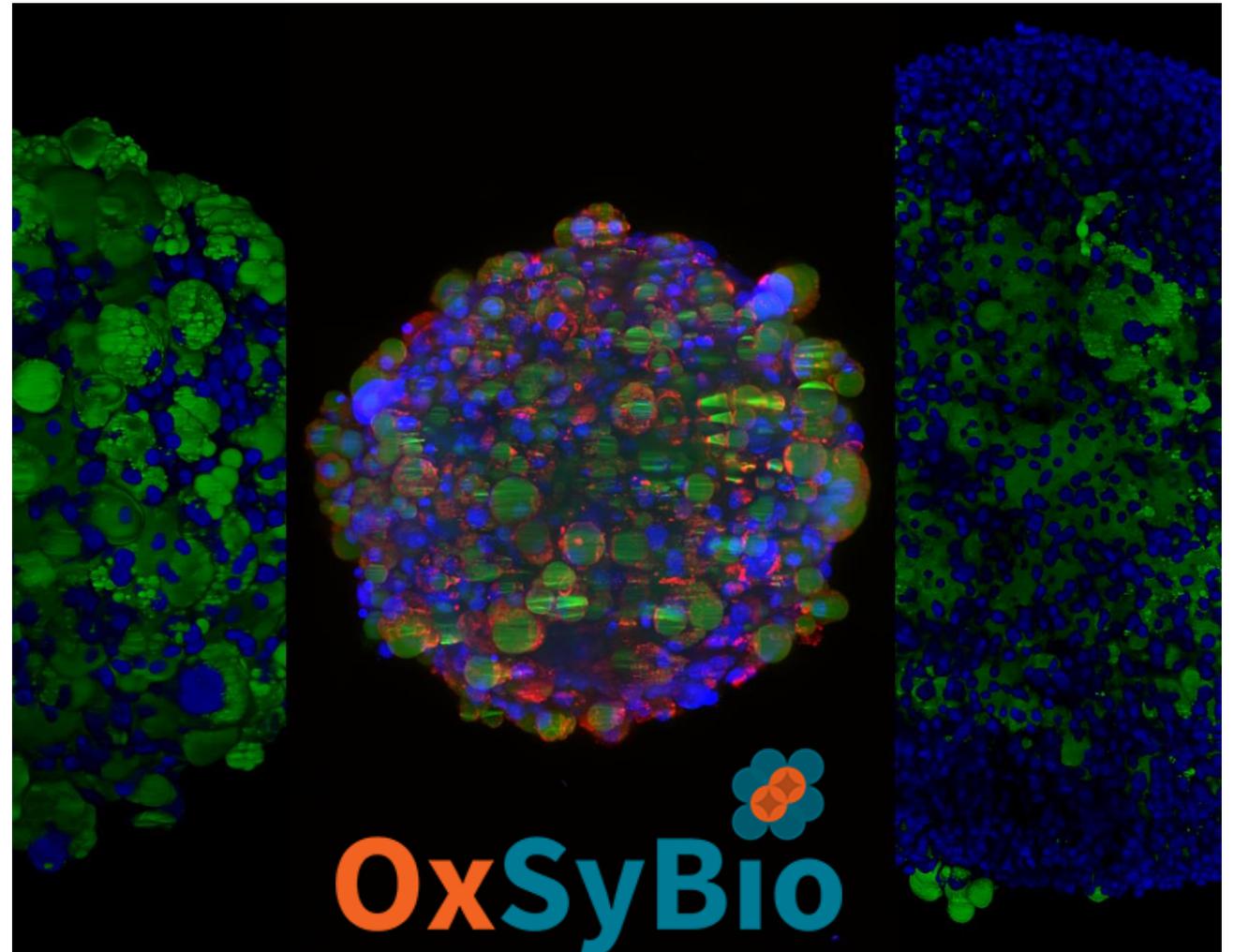
OxSyBio Collaboration

OxSyBio were awarded funding to utilise the CLF's expertise in fluorescence imaging in order to image 3D tissue models and understand how these models change over time.

OxSyBio, an Oxford University spinout utilised the CLF's Light Sheet Microscope to image and watch whole 3D tissue models.

“An improved understanding of the lipid morphology of the 3D adipose models will greatly improve the quality of the in vitro environment that we are aiming to model.”

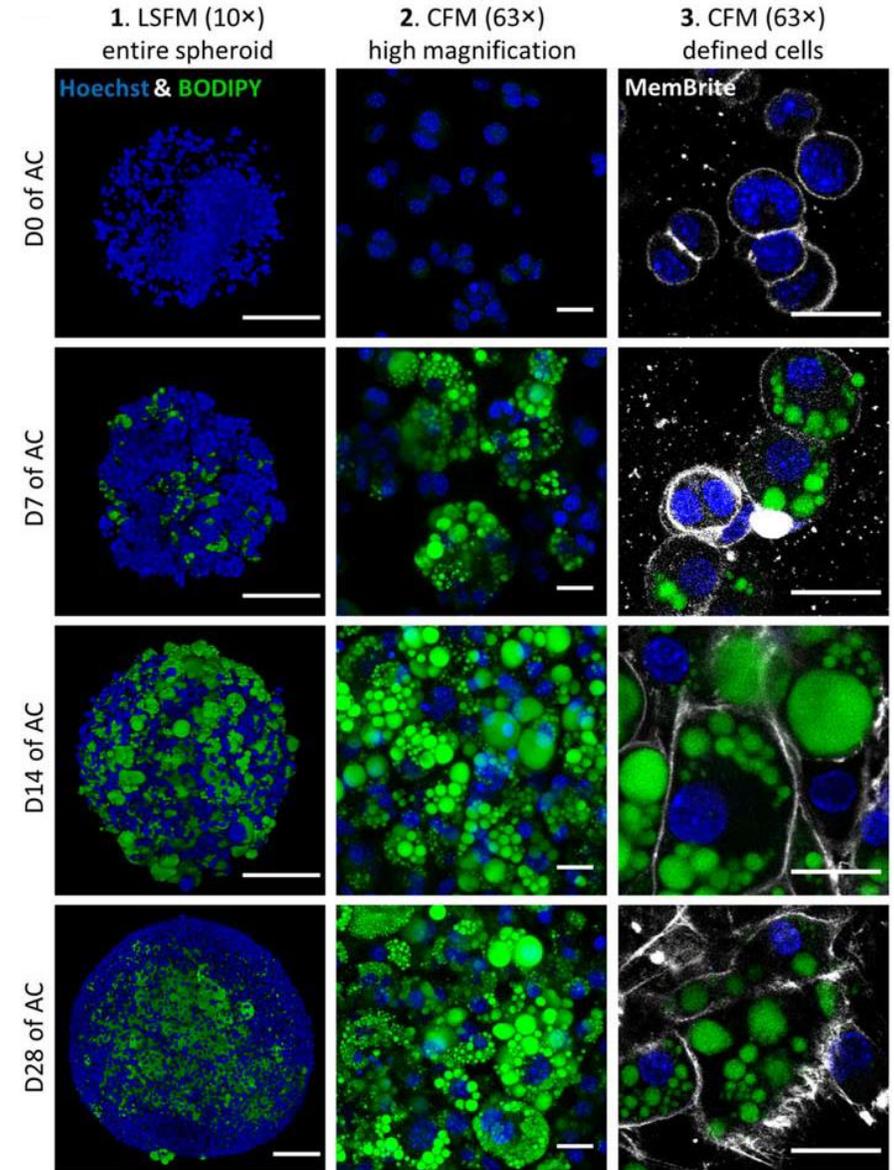
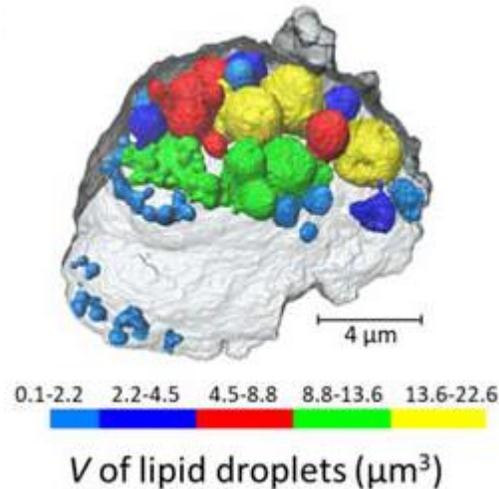
Head of Scientific Operation



Light sheet microscopy helps to develop tissue models

The project developed a drug-responsive 3D model of adipose tissue that has potential as a powerful scalable tool for compound screening and for investigating adipose biology

Light sheet microscopy allows us to visualise in 3D the development of the model system, and to study how it interacts with drug molecules.



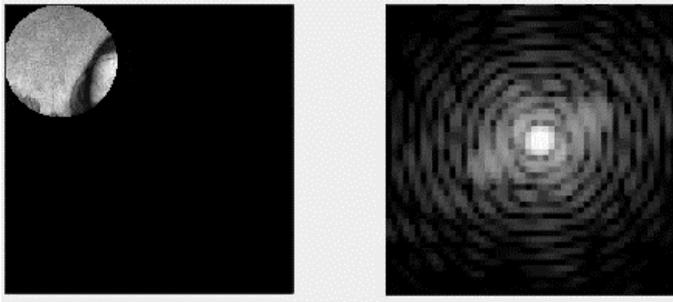
Science and
Technology
Facilities Council



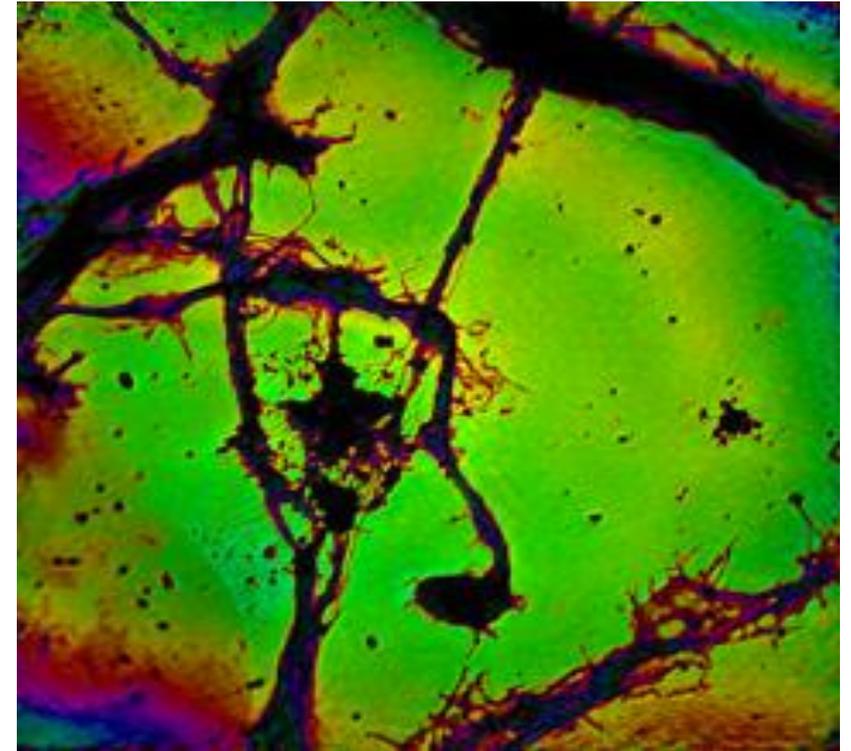
Medical
Research
Council

Coherent lensless imaging on Artemis

- 7-day old mouse neurons grown on substrate
- Imaged using 42 nm extreme ultraviolet pulses with good spatial coherence
- Ptychography: wide area image built up by scanning over the sample
- No lens used, so scatter pattern recorded at each point
- Iterative algorithm used to calculate image



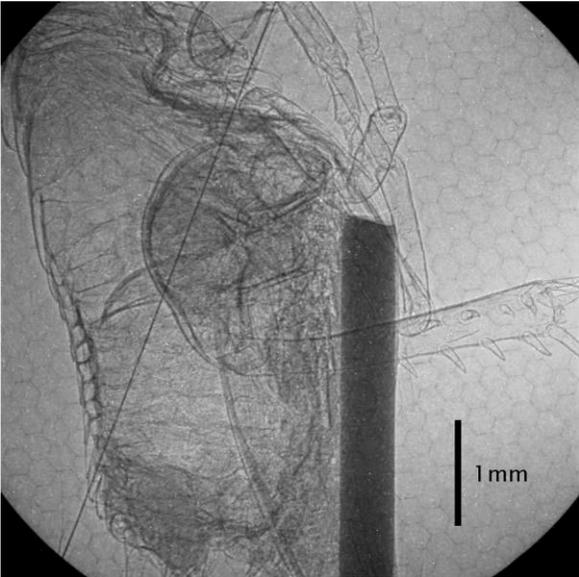
For two areas of illumination which overlap, the **object** must be the same for each



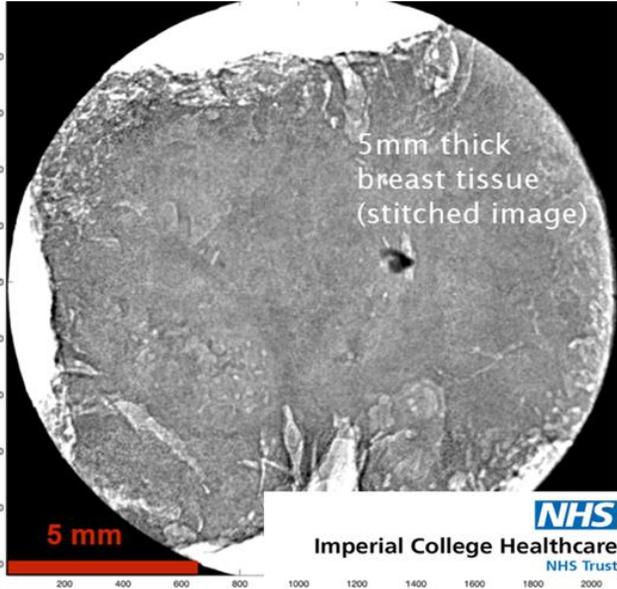
80 microns

- ✓ 80 nm resolution over 80 micron field of view achieved
- ✓ Both intensity and phase retrieved

Small source in laser-based accelerators gives high resolution & improves phase contrast



- At high photon energies, attenuation is low and phase is more sensitive
- Clearer distinction between similar densities



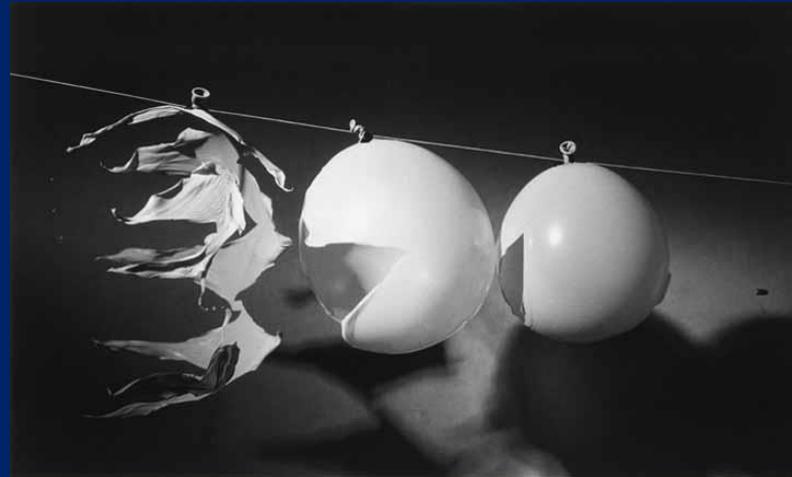
- X-ray histology is an emerging technique
- Fast scans allow **intra-operative** μ CT



- Fast scanning at **higher resolution**
- Blur-free live animal imaging



Ultrafast science: lasers as strobes



Strobe
photography lets
us freeze-frame
motion on
millisecond
timescales

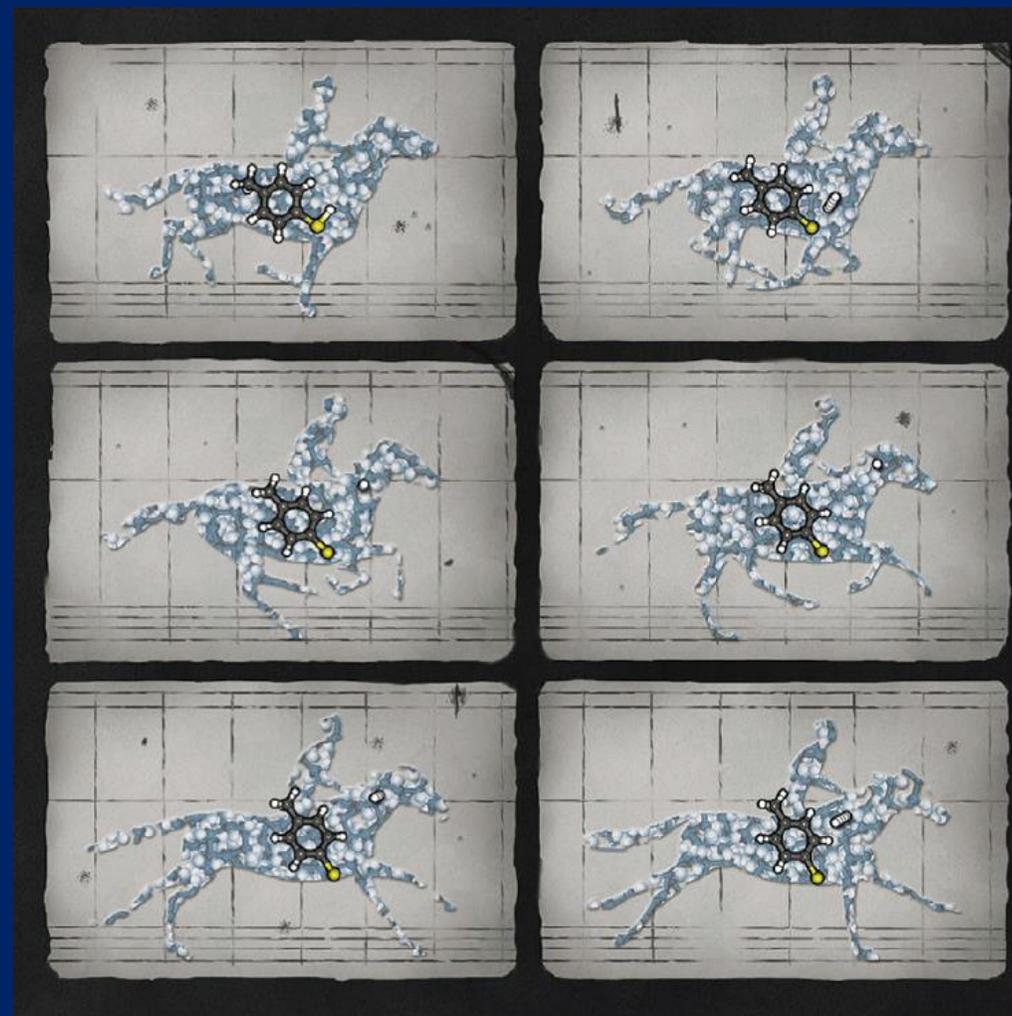


Lasers let us look
at **much** faster
timescales

Dynamic Spectroscopy

CLF has 2 facilities for spectroscopy and dynamics

Our spectroscopic techniques can watch how chemical and biochemical changes in materials happen in real-time, helping academia and industry understand efficiency, improve design and optimise systems and products



UCB Pharma Collaboration

UCB collaborates with CLF and University of York scientists to investigate proteins in support of drug design.

CLF's Ultra system is one of the world's most sensitive 2D-IR spectrometers and is used to investigate the dynamics of complex biological systems such as the protein Calmodulin.

UCB, University of York and CLF also have a long-term partnership to look at how 2DIR can be used diagnostically.



Inspired by **patients.**
Driven by **science.**



UNIVERSITY
of York



The Coconut
COLLABORATIVE®



Coconut Collaborative

Assessing the feasibility of using spectroscopy to detect traces of rancid coconut cream ahead of its use in the production of coconut yogurt.

Innovate UK Analysis for Innovator's funded a multi-facility investigation to determine a potential new quality control spectroscopic application.

UK
RI

Science and
Technology
Facilities Council



Central Laser Facility (CLF)

Dr Kathryn Welsby
Industry Partnership & Innovation Group Lead

