**How does the focus of this lead paragraph change from the first to the last iteration?**

**First Iteration:**

FLUORESCENCE MICROPROBE HELPS PUSH THE ELECTRONICS FRONTIER

Experimenters using the fluorescence microprobe beamline at the ALS are pushing toward the next generation of LED-based electronics. They are using the instrument to study gallium nitride (GaN) crystals. This semiconductor promises to complete the spectrum of colors available for LED (light-emitting diode) displays by making a stable blue possible. With blue in the spectrum, LED-based flat screens will finally be able to display a complete range of colors. The blue light will also be useful in making higher density CD readers, rendering compact discs with ten times the information density of normal CDs practical.

**Last Iteration:**

GALLIUM NITRIDE GIVES US THE BLUES

Ah, those tiny-wavelength, pure and stable blues, we’ve been missing them. The development of high-efficiency color light-emitting diode (LED) displays has been limited by the lack of a material with the right electronic structure to emit a true blue. Moreover, compact disc technology has been longing for light with a short enough wavelength to read the closely packed signals on higher density discs. The semiconductor gallium nitride (GaN), which can emit the blue light heretofore missing from the spectrum, promises to bring us these technologies. Work at the Center for X-Ray Optics fluorescence microprobe beamline is helping to guide its development.