



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

The European Spallation Source

Neutron Macromolecular Crystallography (NMX)

MXCuBE Meeting May 2024

2024-05-29

Aaron Finke, Instrument Data Scientist

Macromolecular Crystallography

ESS High Level Design



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

High Power Accelerator means more neutrons

An Innovative Target Station that can host >30 instruments

Flat moderator delivering smaller and brighter neutron beams

High brightness and tuneable resolution makes new measurements possible

3D Model of the Flat Moderator: A 3D rendering of a large, flat moderator structure with two green-tinted beam ports extending from its center.

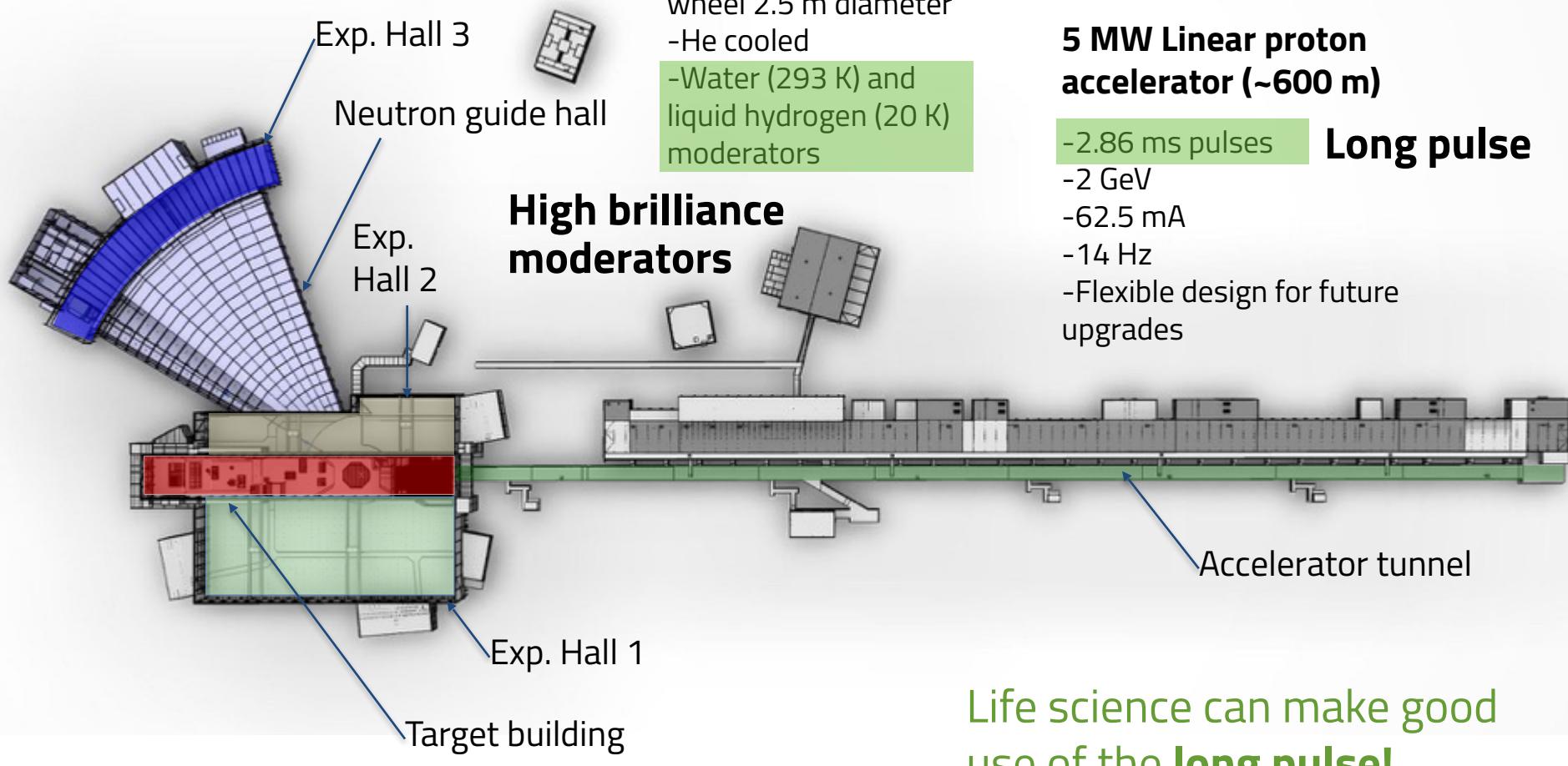
Target Station Illustration: A detailed 3D schematic of the target station, showing a central vertical assembly mounted on a curved base with multiple green cylindrical components.

Brightness vs. Time Graph: A plot showing Brightness ($\text{n/cm}^2/\text{s}/\text{ster}/\text{\AA}$) on the y-axis (scaled by $\times 10^{14}$) versus time (ms) on the x-axis. The curve starts at zero, rises sharply to a peak of approximately 8 at 3 ms, and then falls back to zero. A label indicates $\lambda = 1.5 \text{ \AA}$.

The world's brightest neutron source



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE



A European Project



Host countries

Sweden, Denmark

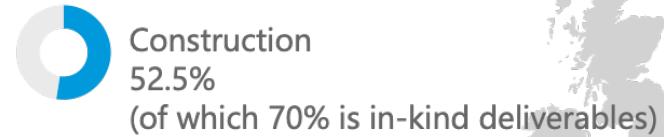


Budget for construction €1.84 billion

Estimated annual budget €140 million

Non host member countries

Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.



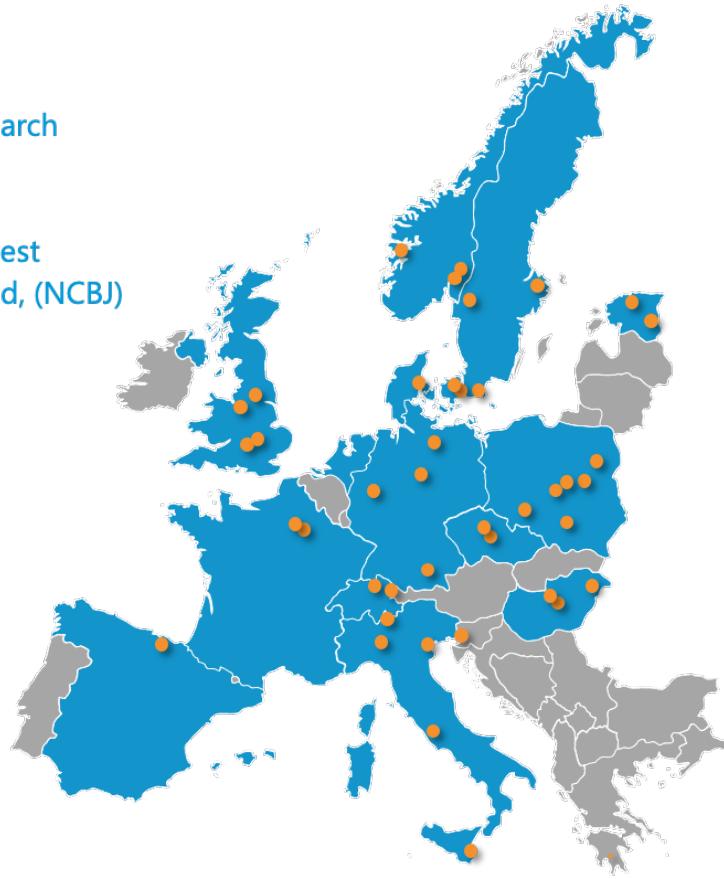
A European Project



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

How will it be built?

Aarhus University
Atomki - Institute for Nuclear Research
Bergen University
CEA Saclay, Paris
Centre for Energy Research, Budapest
Centre for Nuclear Research, Poland, (NCBJ)
CNR, Rome
CNRS Orsay, Paris
Cockcroft Institute, Daresbury
Elettra – Sincrotrone Trieste
ESS Bilbao
Forschungszentrum Jülich
Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht
Huddersfield University
IFJ PAN, Krakow
INFN, Catania
INFN, Legnaro
INFN, Milan
Institute for Energy Research (IFE)
Rutherford-Appleton



Laboratory, Oxford (ISIS)
Copenhagen University
Laboratoire Léon Brillouin (CEA/CNRS/LLB)
Lund University
Nuclear Physics Institute of the ASCR
Oslo University
Paul Scherrer Institute (PSI)
Polish Electronic Group (PEG)
Roskilde University
Tallinn Technical University
Technical University of Denmark
Technical University Munich
Science and Technology Facilities Council
UKAEA Culham
University of Tartu
Uppsala University
WIGNER Research Centre for Physics
Wroclaw University of Technology
Warsaw University of Technology
Zurich University of Applied Sciences (ZHAW)



ESS Instrument Suite



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

Crystallography

Imaging

Helmholtz-Zentrum
Geesthacht
Zentrum für Material- und Küstenforschung

TUM

DTU

ESS
bilbao

JYF
Inelastic
scattering

JÜLICH
FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM

AARHUS UNIVERSITET

Small angle scattering

Reflectometry

JÜLICH
FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM

JÜLICH
FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM

TUM
Technische Universität München

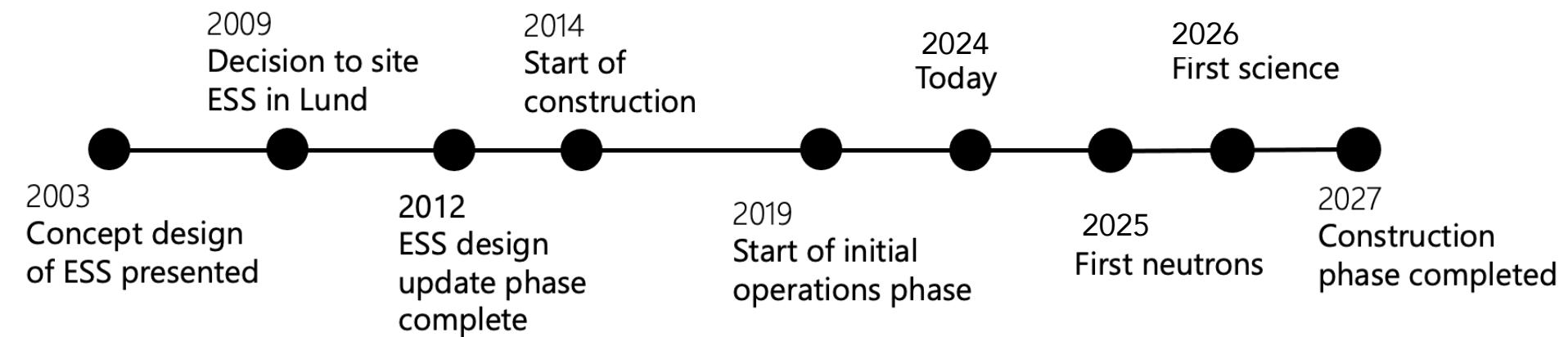
Science & Technology Facilities Council
ISIS

Science & Technology Facilities Council
ISIS

ESS Timeline (reality)



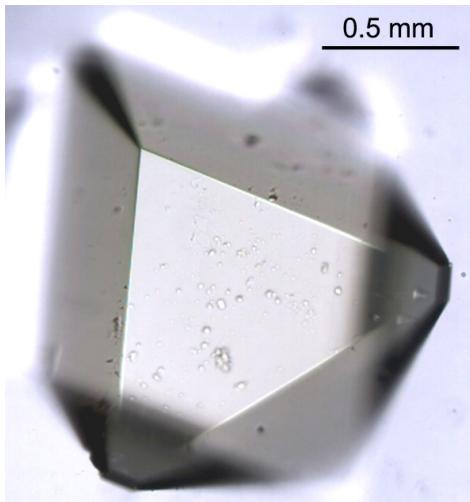
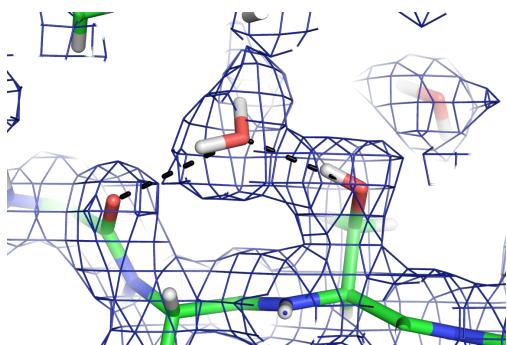
EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE



Neutron Macromolecular Crystallography



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE



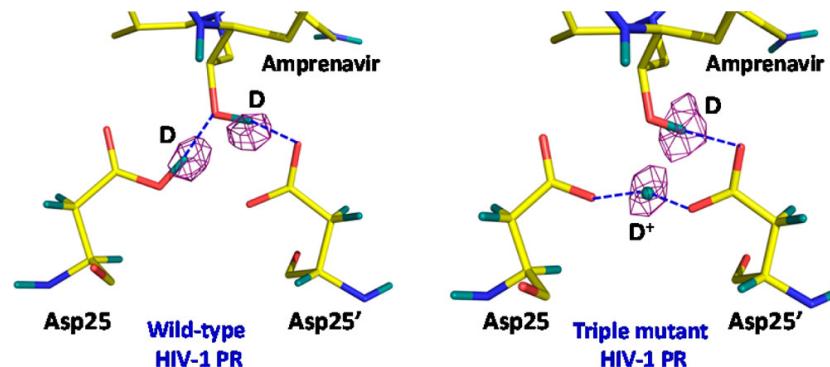
- 😊 Hydrogens are visible
- 😊 No radiation damage
- 😢 Large crystals needed
- 😢 Data collection takes weeks
- 😢 Few instruments available

Where are hydrogens important?

Enzyme mechanisms

Protein-ligand interactions

Proton transport across



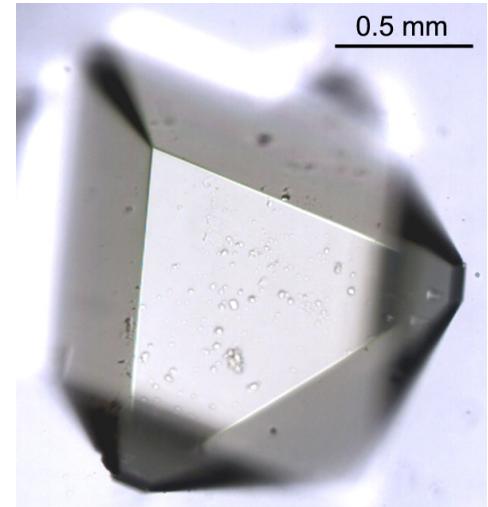
Gerlits et al., (2017) J. Med. Chem. **60**, p.2018

Challenges for Neutron Crystallography



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

- **Weak neutron sources**
 - Bigger crystals → more diffracting volume
 - Use Laue geometry → make all neutrons count
- **Incoherent scattering**
 - Exchange ^1H to ^2H (deuterium)
 - Produce perdeuterated protein

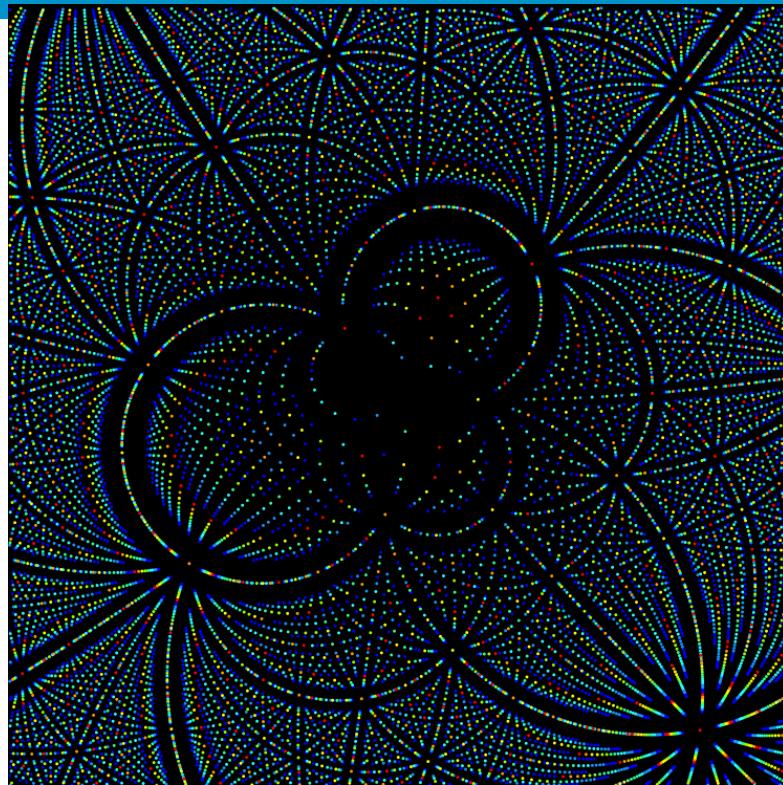


Oksanen, E *et al.* *J. R. Soc. Interface* **2009**, *6 Suppl 5*, S599-610.

Laue Crystallography: using more wavelengths



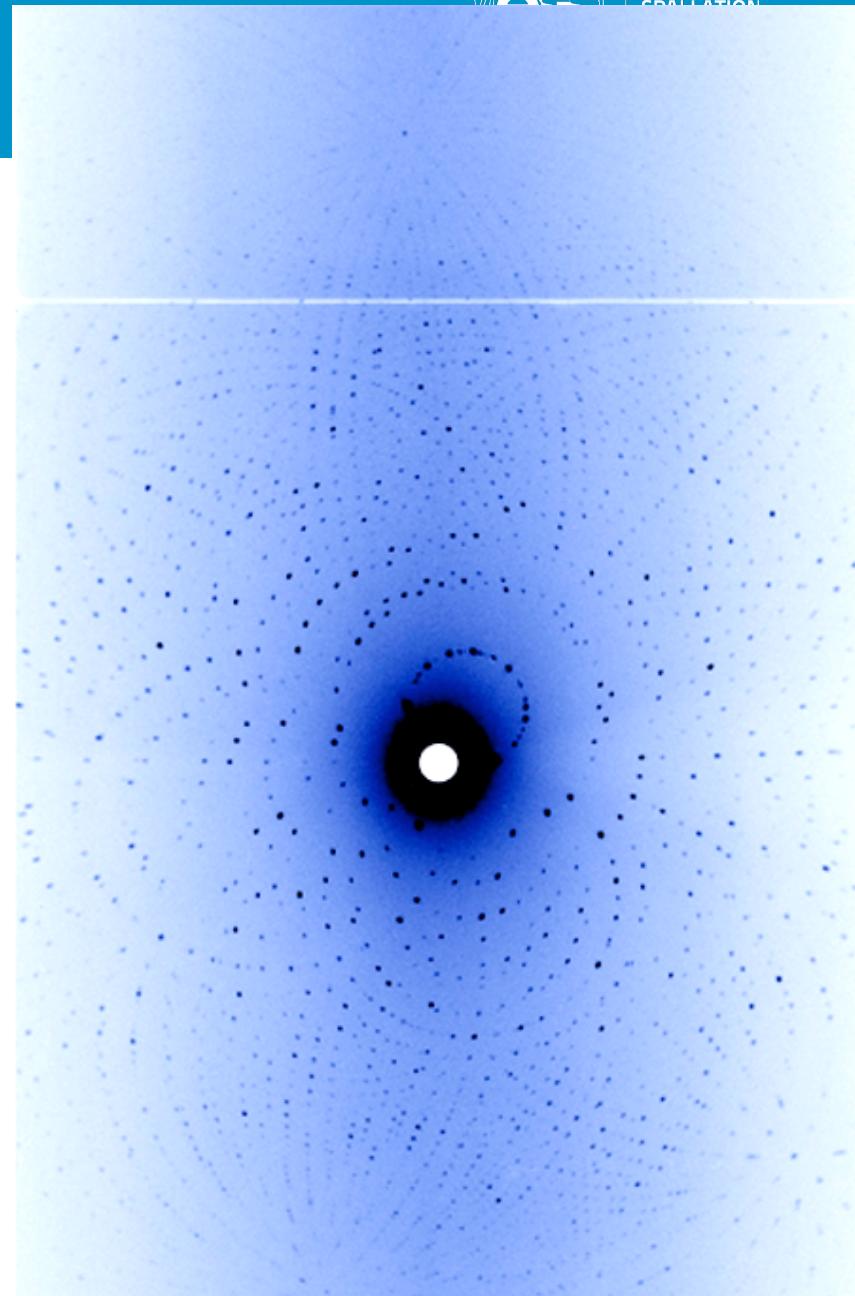
- Uses more of the available flux than monochromatic methods
- Signal at one λ - background at all
- Data processing is more complicated → harmonic & spatial overlap
- Very sensitive to crystal mosaicity



●	1.800 to 2.019 Angstroms
●	2.019 to 2.237 Angstroms
●	2.237 to 2.456 Angstroms
●	2.456 to 2.675 Angstroms
●	2.675 to 2.894 Angstroms
●	2.894 to 3.112 Angstroms
●	3.112 to 3.331 Angstroms
●	3.331 to 3.550 Angstroms

Laue Crystallography: using more wavelengths

- Uses more of the available flux than monochromatic methods
- Signal at one λ - background at all
- Data processing is more complicated → harmonic & spatial overlap
- Very sensitive to crystal mosaicity



Overlap separation with TOF

Bovine heart
cytochrome c oxidase

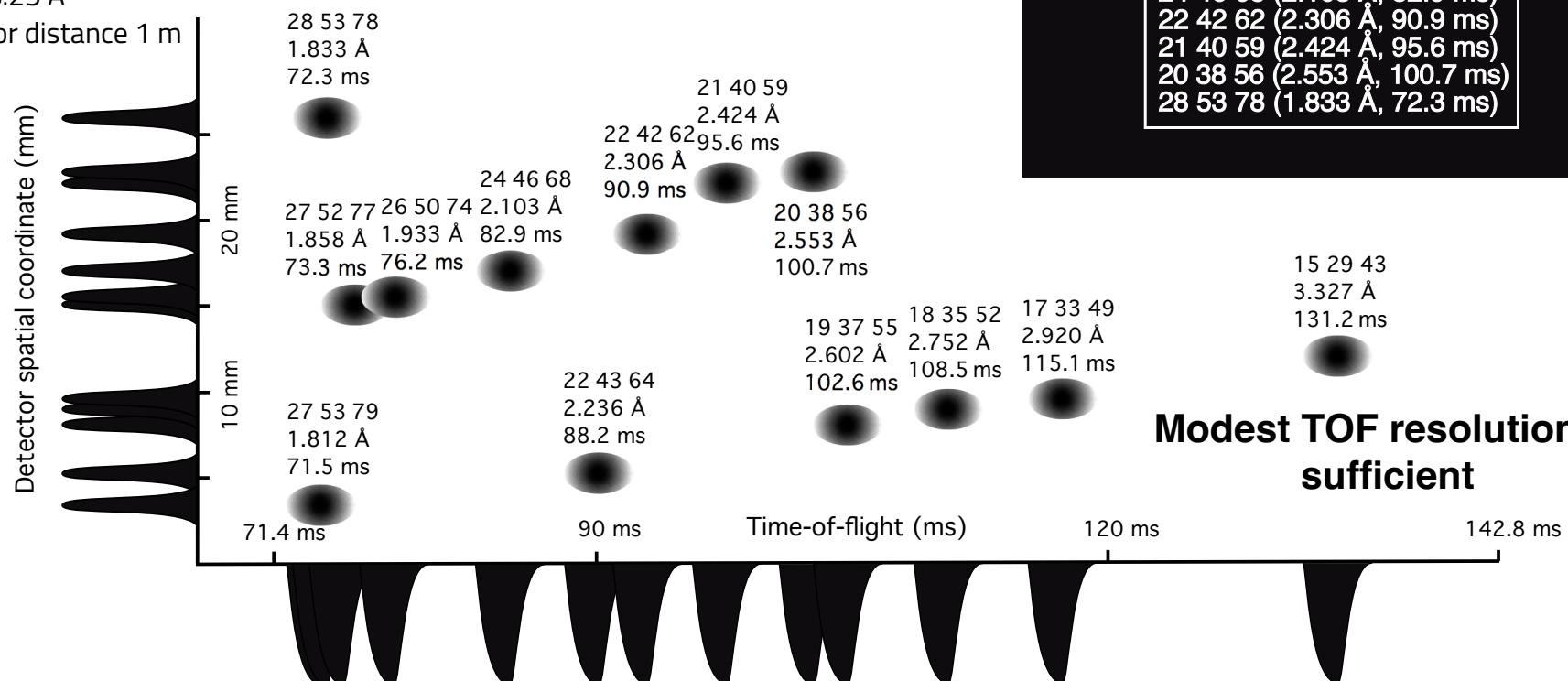
P₂₁₂₁₂₁

a = 182.59 Å

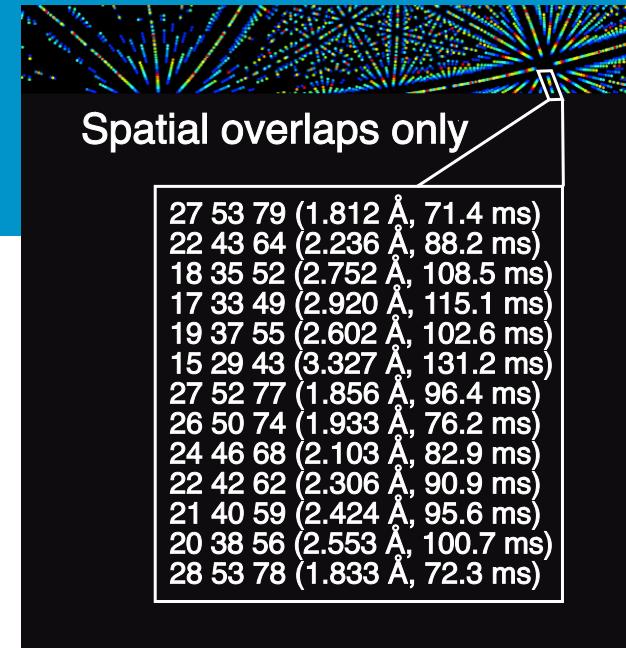
b = 205.40 Å

c = 178.25 Å

Detector distance 1 m



**Sub-mm spatial resolution
needed to integrate
intensities**

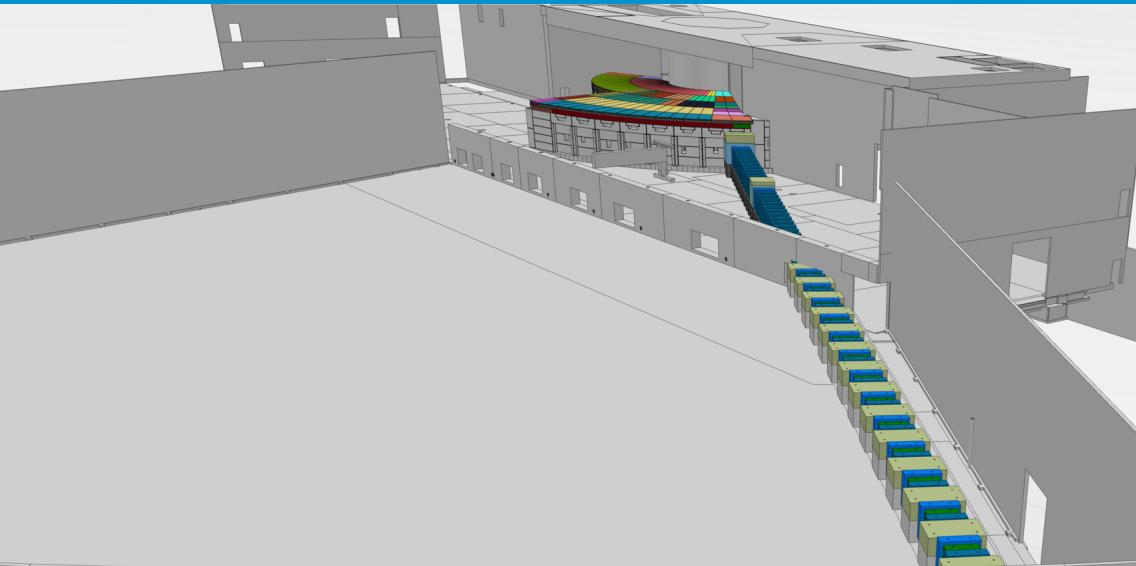


**Modest TOF resolution is
sufficient**

NMX – Macromolecular diffractometer at ESS



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

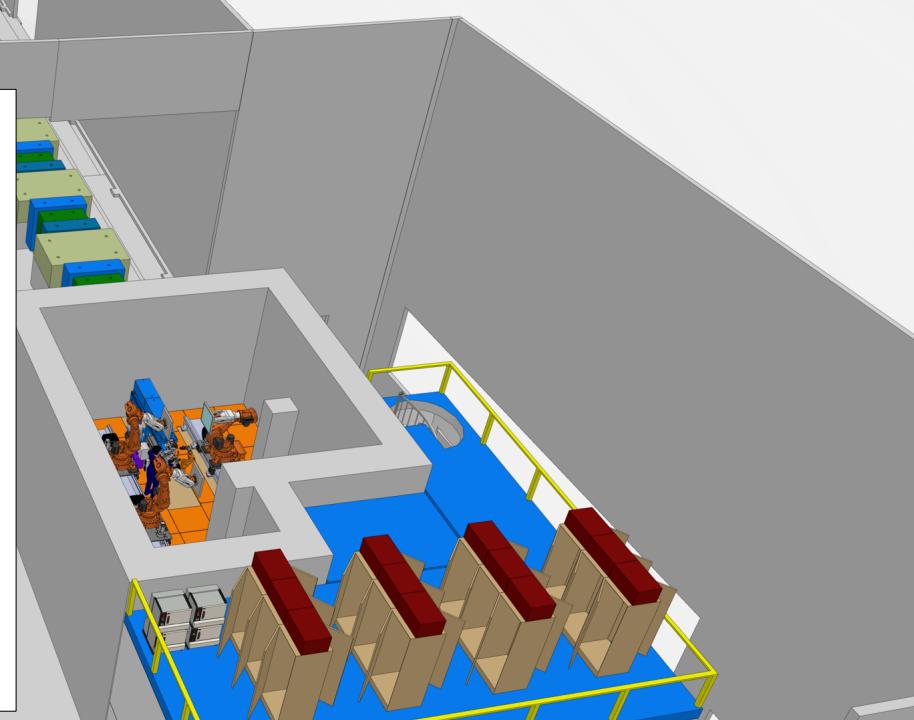


Key advantages of ESS Macromolecular Diffractometer

Smaller crystals needed (200 µm vs. 1 mm)

Data collection faster (days vs. weeks)

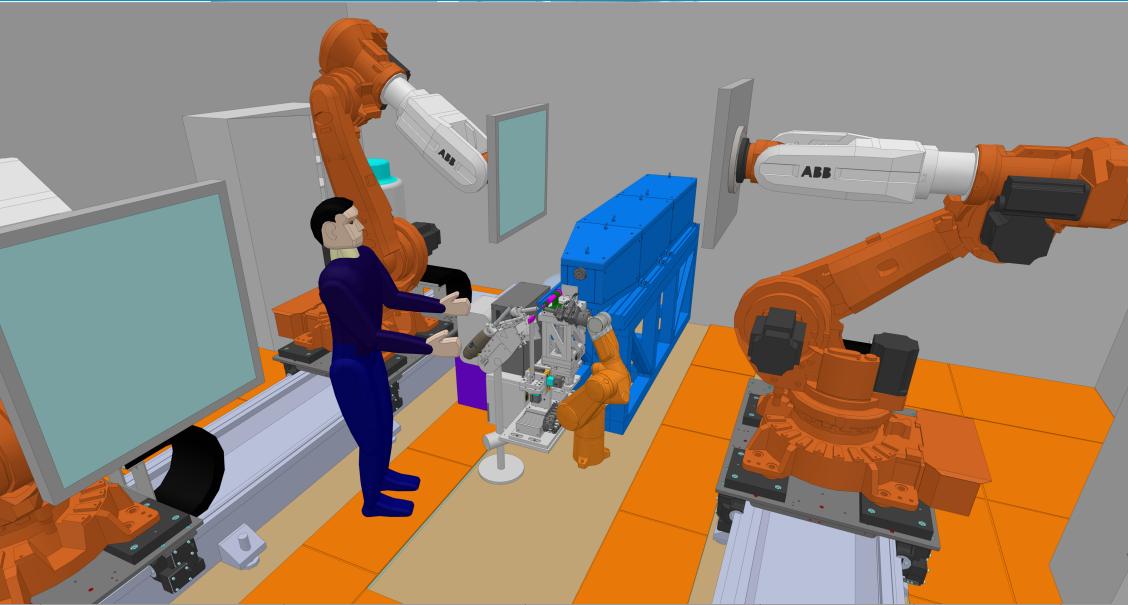
Larger unit cells possible (300 Å vs. 150 Å)



NMX – Macromolecular diffractometer at ESS



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE



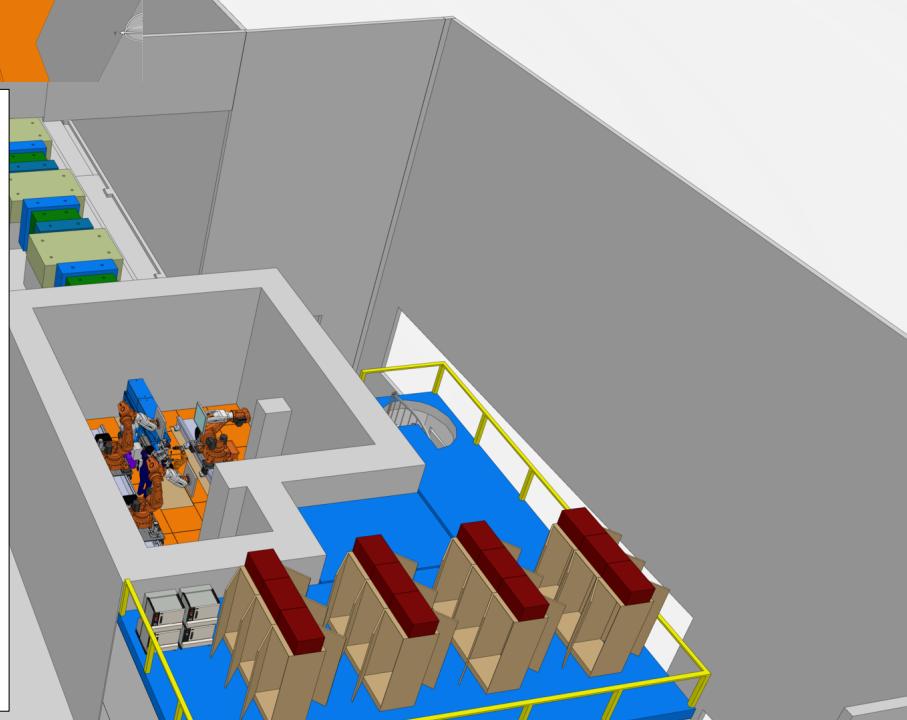
Key advantages of ESS Macromolecular Diffractometer

Smaller crystals needed (200 µm vs. 1 mm)

Data collection faster (days vs. weeks)

Larger unit cells possible (300 Å vs. 150 Å)

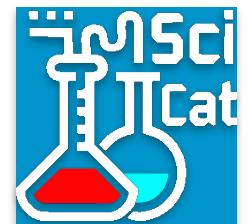
Partners



Software at NMX



- Hardware Controls: Primarily EPICS
- NICOS (ESS)- for instrument scientists
 - Command line, scripting, similar to IDL/SPEC/Sardana
- **nMXCuBE- for user operation**
- Data Collection Strategy for Laue-TOF: TBD
- SCIPP- Data reduction and processing
 - DIALS for Neutrons (with David McDonagh, DIALS)
- SciCat for data archiving and curation



nMXCuBE: MXCuBE at NMX



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

- NMX will be the first neutron instrument to utilise MXCuBE
- Streamline the NMX user interface for primarily X-ray users: majority of users (ESRF, DESY, MAX IV) will be familiar with MXCuBE
- Day 1 NMX Users will use NICOS- nMXCuBE deployment scheduled for late 2026
- Laïs Pessine will be adapting MXCuBE for NMX



The Next Six Months Year



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

- ESS to become official partner in MXCuBE Collaboration
- NMX Cold Commissioning (instrument commissioning without neutrons) to start November 2025
- Data Collection with NICOS prioritised for commissioning
- Hot commissioning (with neutrons) to start whenever we get neutrons into NMX hutch- planned July 2026

The NMX Team

- Esko Oksanen
- Daniel Lundström
- Aaron Finke
- Justin Bergmann
- Laïs Pessine
- Giuseppe Apriligiano
- Rosa Camilleri Lledó
- Zoë Fischer
- And many, many others...

Questions?

aaron.finke@ess.eu