

## MicroMAX – A flexible macromolecular crystallography beamline at MAX IV with applications in serial and time-resolved crystallography

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MicroMAX at the first 4<sup>th</sup> generation storage ring [1] is a new beamline providing the macromolecular crystallography field with a new powerful tool. The main applications are serial crystallography, time-resolved science and micro-crystallography.

MicroMAX will have different sample delivery systems for serial crystallography, in particular fixed-target and injector-based systems but will also be flexible to accommodate other setups. MicroMAX will also have a highly automated mode for oscillation data collection similar to the existing BioMAX beamline [2]. The beamline will use the same control system, MXCuBE3, and information management system, ISPyB, as BioMAX. The setup will include a chopper providing short X-ray pulses (down to microseconds) and instrumentation for different time-resolved experiments. The detector stage will host two area detectors including an integrating detector.

The X-ray beam at the sample with  $10^{13}$  photons/second in monochromatic mode (5-25 keV energy range) and up to  $10^{15}$  photons/second using a wider energy bandpass mode (10-13 keV energy range) is fed by a 156-period in-vacuum undulator. The beam focusing will use compound refractive lenses with final focusing by either lenses or mirrors to give a focused beam down to 1 micrometer.

The possibility to combine all these different modes and instrumentation in a flexible way will allow to cater a wide range of experiments in structural biology including methods not yet developed.

MicroMAX will have a laboratory for working with different sample environments and a laboratory for sample preparation. Additional infrastructures including a bio-laboratory and resources for data handling and analysis are shared with other beamlines. The beamline has a second experiment hutch that will be taken in operation at a later stage. It will allow preparation of specialized setups while experiments are done in the first hutch.

X-ray commissioning of MicroMAX is planned to start in 2022 and general user operation in 2023.

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[2] Ursby, T., Åhnberg, K., Appio, R., Aurelius, O., Barczyk, A., Bartalesi, A., Bjelčić, M., Bolmsten, F., Cerenius, Y., Doak, R. B., Eguiraun, M., Eriksson, T., Friel, R. J., Gorgisyan, I., Gross, A., Haghighat, V., Hennies, F., Jagudin, E., Norsk Jensen, B., Jeppsson, T., Kloos, M., Lidon-Simon, J., de Lima, G. M. A., Lizatovic, R., Lundin, M., Milan-Otero, A., Milas, M., Nan, J., Nardella, A., Rosborg, A., Shilova, A., Shoeman, R. L., Siewert, F., Sondhauss, P., Talibov, V., Tarawneh, H., Thånell, J., Thunnissen, M., Unge, J., Ward, C., Gonzalez, A. & Mueller, U. BioMAX – the first macromolecular crystallography beamline at MAX IV Laboratory. *J. Synchrotron Rad.*, 27, 1415–1429 (2020) <https://doi.org/10.1107/s1600577520008723>

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