



Hay's Day • Gazette QEM2025



Elisabeth D. Hay (1927 – 2007)

Betty attended Smith College in 1944, and met biology professor Meryl Rose, who became her scientific mentor. In 1952, she was awarded her MD degree, being only one of four women in the class. She stayed on at Johns Hopkins for a year of internship, then, in 1953, was appointed as an instructor of Anatomy. The next year, she attended a meeting where Keith Porter showed electron micrographs of cytoplasmic structures. This caught her attention. Betty's words were, "I came back and, wow, from then on it was electron microscopy for me". She located the only electron microscope at Johns Hopkins in the School of Public Health, and began using it.

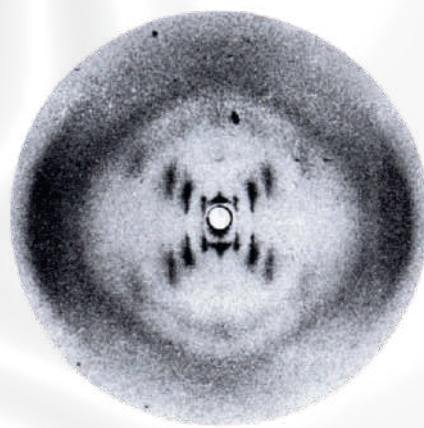
In the introduction to the book she edited, "Cell Biology of the Extracellular Matrix (first edition 1981, second edition 1991), Betty states that, "Cytoskeleton, cell shape, cell migration, control of cell growth and differentiation, these are all subjects that, to be fully understood today, require a consideration of the extracellular matrix (ECM): its composition, role in development and relationship to the cell surface."

It happens the same day



Pierre Curie was born the May 15th 1859. He was a French physicist, radiochemist, and a pioneer in crystallography, magnetism, piezoelectricity, and radioactivity. He shared the 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics with his wife, Marie Curie, and Henri Becquerel "in recognition of the extraordinary services they have rendered by their joint researches on the radiation phenomena discovered by Professor Henri Becquerel."

Image of the Day



Rosalind Franklin discovered some key properties of DNA at King's College in London, which eventually facilitated the correct description of the double helix structure of DNA. Owing to disagreement with her colleague Maurice Wilkins (Nobel Prize in 1962 for DNA structure discovery), Franklin was compelled to move to Birkbeck College in 1953.

Today's Program

- 9:00** Quantitative Diffraction
by *Damien Jacob*
- 11:00** Electron Cristallography
by *Lukas Palatinus*
- 14:00** Electron Precession introduction
by *Edgar Rauch*
- 16:00** *Practicals*
4D-STEM treatment (PC#1)
Felix Bennemann & Max Leo Leidl
Electron Precession (PC#2)
Muriel Veron, Edgar Rauch & Arthur Després
Cristallography (PC#3)
Damien Jacob & Lukas Palatinus
4D-STEM (Jeol)
Saleh Gorji & Martien den Hertog
4D-STEM (Thermofisher)
Antonin Louiset
4D-STEM (Tescan)
Daniel Stroppa
Cathodoluminescence & MaiTai (Bar)
Sophie Meuret

[illegible]

Peter Nellist

Penguins taking care of gazette late at night



My best memory of electron microscopy is actually not from a microscope, but from a computer. It was the moment when I saw, for the first time, the signal of hydrogen atoms in the structure obtained from data collected by 3D electron diffraction. Looked like cathodoluminescence.

I might be becoming old-school and not sufficiently imaginative, but I don't think there it will be a bigger difference than between the lab say 20 years ago and now. In the last 20 years, an incredibly lot has changed in technology and *methods*. AI will be a dramatic development, too. It will automate many, if not all routine tasks. It will improve the results. Allow us to detects unseen relationships in the data. But the master operator, the decision maker, the interpreter of the results, all this will still be human, the scientist.

Wave. No doubt.



Teacher's Interviews

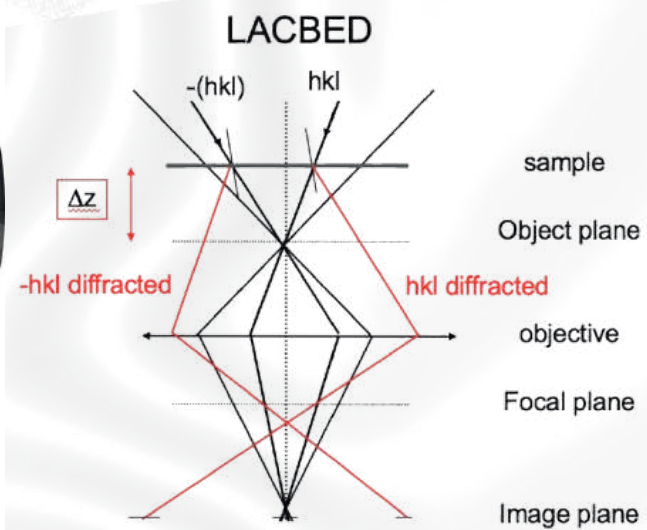
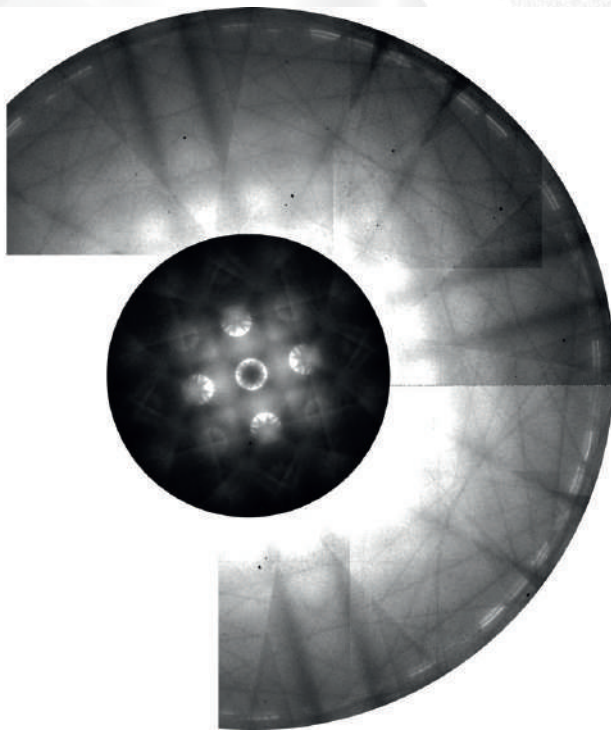
Seeing « live » the phase transformation of a quartz specimen from the low temperature beta phase (trigonal) to the high temperature Alpha phase (hexagonal). Looks like a wave passing through the sample...

Beyond data handling, AI will certainly be integrated into microscope operation and the automation of certain types of observations. This will change the way we work. However, we will still need (human) operators for fine-tuning depending on the specifics of the sample, and researchers to design new experiments.

I would have love doing a FIB sample by myself.

I am feeling more and more like a cathodoluminescent wave.

Teacher's Question's



With aperture should we insert to prevent superposition of excess and deficiency lines ?

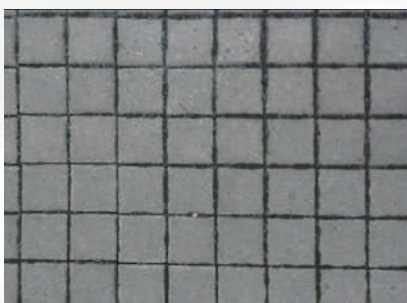
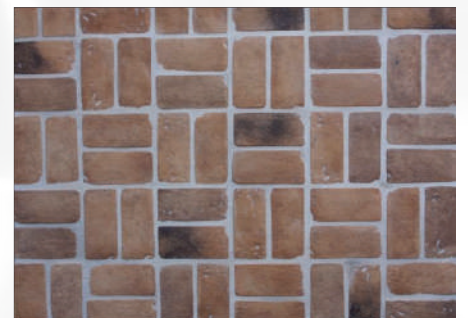
A: selected area

B: objective aperture (BFP)

What is the symmetry of this whole pattern ?

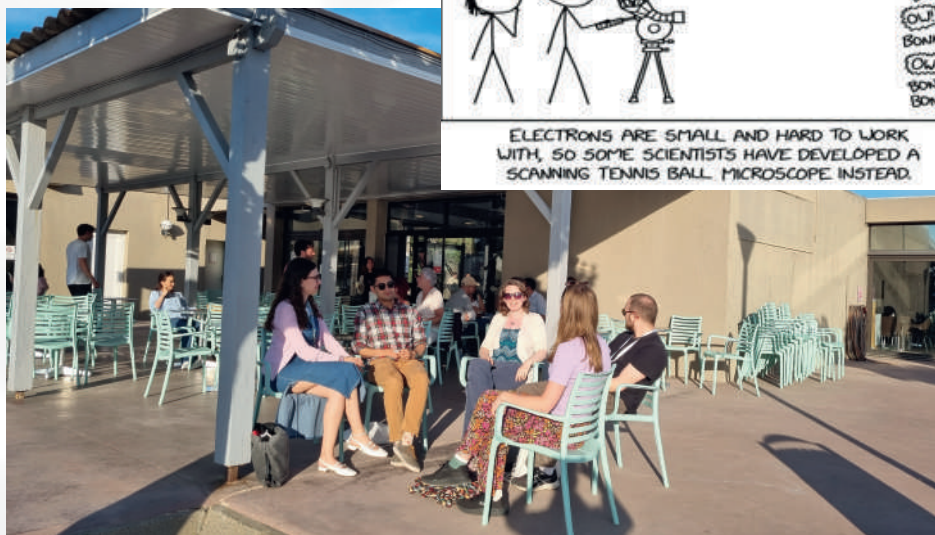
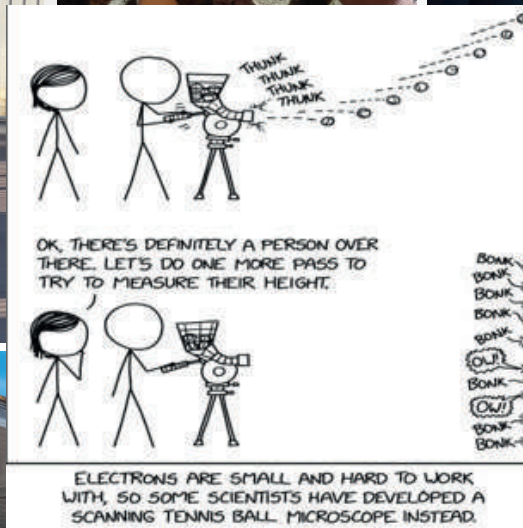
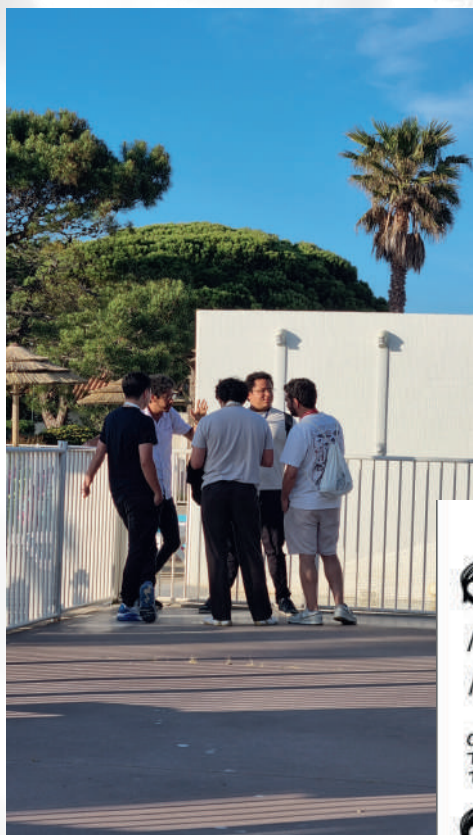
Does it carry 2D or 3D information about the specimen crystallography?

Answers will be given during the practical.



Symmetry determination is an important part of crystallography. Here are five images of pavements, each with a different tiling pattern. What symmetry elements can you see? What are the plane groups? The two on the right are especially tricky...

Pics of yesterday



Advertisement and News :

There will be a prize for the best Pic ever on the app Gallery. Submit and Vote !

Looking for Pétanque tournament organizers.

If you want a picnic instead of your lunch, it has to be ordered in the morning the day before.

Weather Forecast

24 °C outside sea, 17°C inside sea



cea

The French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission, or CEA (French: Commissariat à l'énergie atomique et aux énergies alternatives), is a French public government-funded research organisation in the areas of energy, defense and security, information technologies and health technologies. Its Characterization Platform and Interdisciplinary Institute from Fundamental research department, both in Grenoble are funding QEM.