The SESAME Project

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OVERVIEW

- This talk gives:
 - Introduction
 - Reasons and Objectives
 - Historical Perspective
 - Capacity Building Efforts
 - Summary



SESAME

Synchrotron light for Experimental Science and Application in the Middle East

An International Research Center for the Middle East and the Mediterranean Basin

Created under the auspices of UNESCO according to CERN model

The first international research organization in a Muslim Country

Objectives

- Promote science and technology in the region
- Help to improve mutual understanding and building trust among people from different traditions, religions and races
- UNESCO "Science for Peace"

How to do it?

- Create a centre of excellence for interdisciplinary research with competitive research facilities
- Promote international cooperation, main principle: Scientific Excellence
- Training of scientists, students and technicians (and even administrators)
- **Attract scientists from the region working abroad,**Reverse Brain Drain
- **❖** Promote the development of applications and high-tech industry

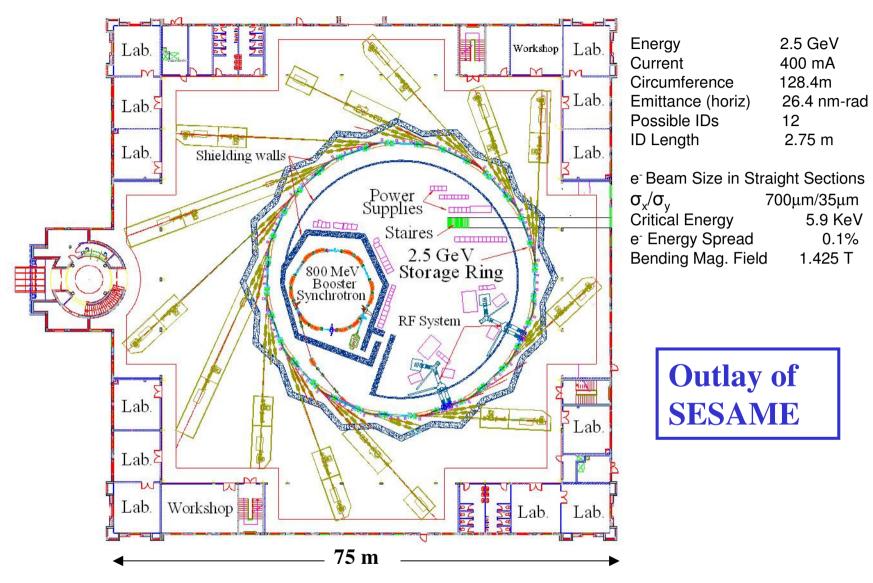
What is the SESAME Facility?

- Scientifically competitive third generation light source
- A synchrotron which produces intense light from the infrared region to X-rays.
- Apart from high intensities, SR light has special properties (very short pulses, polarized)
- Individual photon beams with varying parameters for specific research domains



STORAGE RING Main Parameters

Parameter	Unit	Value
Energy	GeV	2.5
Circumference	m	133.2
Maximum Current	mA	400
Bending Dipole field; gradient	T; T/m	1.45545 ; -2.794
Emittance x / z	nm.rad	26 / 0.26
RF frequency; peak voltage	MHz ; kV	499.564 ; 2.4
Natural bunch length	cm	1.16
Expected Beam Lifetime	h	18



Parameters: 2.5 GeV ring with 12 possible insertion device beam lines. Beam lines can also come from the 16 bend magnets.

Why a synchrotron radiation source for the region?

- ❖ SR sources have became important tools for research in many domains and for interdisciplinary research
- 60 sources are in operation worldwide with ~ 30.000 users including Brazil, China, India, Korea, Taiwan, Thailand in Japan about a dozen sources, in Germany 4 SR sources
- Cheaper and less complicated than neutron source (research reactors, spallation sources), more versatile than lasers
- **❖Smaller facilities are competitive can do about 90 % of research**
- ❖ No source in Middle East !! SESAME will be the first!!
- But not the last and only one !!

Large Members of SESAME (Pakistan, Egypt, Turkey, Iran) will learn how to build facility, establish beamlines, train people

Is SESAME really needed in the region?

Abdus Salam dreamed of several centres in the Middle East.

- At 1983 Symposium held at Bahrain University on the Future Outlook of the Arabian Gulf:
 Salam proposed SR Lab for Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, did not happen
 - H. Schopper proposed SR Lab for Saudi Arabia about 10 years ago, did not happen

SESAME will change the situation!

A Brief Early History of SESAME

1997: Proposal to use components of BESSY I as basis for new facility in the Middle East

June 1999: F Mayor, DG UNESCO ("Science for Peace"), invited all governments of the region to a meeting at Paris. Interim Council created with 12 members and 6 Observers; H.Schopper elected President

2000 – Site choice (candidates in Armenia, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Turkey)

 18 scientists (mostly machine physicists & engineers) chosen to be trained at ANKA, Daresbury, Elettra, ESRF, LURE, MAXLAB, SLAC

2002 – Formal endorsement by UNESCO

Decision that BESSY should be injector to new 2.5 GeV ring

6 January 2003 – Ground breaking by King Abdullah II and DG of UNESCO

15 April 2004 – Statutes ratified: Official Birth of SESAME

3 November 2008 – Building opened by DG of UNESCO and Prince Ghazi Ben Mohammad. C Llewellyn Smith took over as President of Council

2000: Germany makes gift – components of BESSY I

Condition: orderly dismantling is financed by SESAME and UNESCO \$ 600.000

After clarification of legal problems with the help of UNESCO equipment shipped to Jordan in June 2002



Boat leaving Hamburg harbor on its way to Aqaba in Jordan with BESSY I on board; June 7, 2002

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SESAME Members

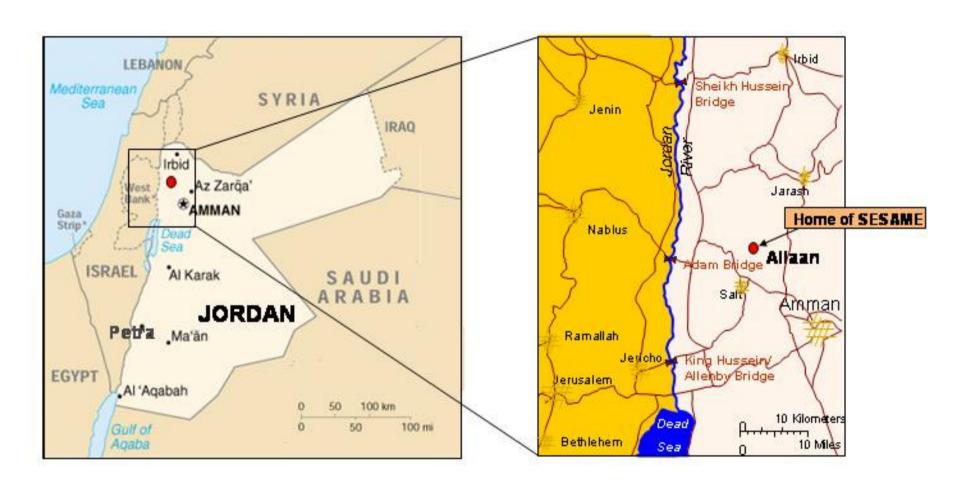


Bahrain Cyprus
Egypt Israel
Iran Jordan
Pakistan Turkey
Palestinian Authority

Pending: Iraq

Observer Countries

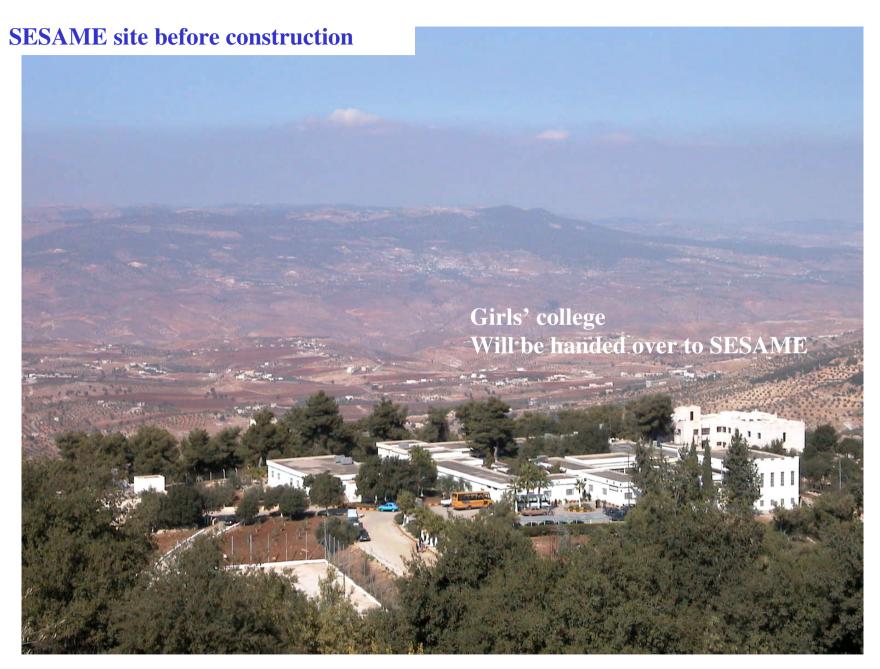
France, Greece, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Russian Federation, Sweden, UK and USA.



SESAME location in Allaan, Jordan



H.M.King Abdullah II and UNESCO DG Matsuura unveiling marble plate, SESAME site groundbreaking 6th January 2003



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International Advisory Committees

Beamlines Committee:

Chair: Zahid Hussain (USA/Pakistan)

define beamlines, help to set up collaborations, later evaluating proposals

Scientific Committee:

Chair: Zehra Sayers (Turkey)

advice on long term policy, energy and upgrading of machine

Technical Committee:

Chair: Albin F. Wrulich (Germany)

advice on machine design, technical solutions, cost estimates

Training Committee:

Chair: Javad Rahighi (Iran)

help in organizing training programme, selection of candidates

Finance Committee

Chair: Andreas Moleski (Cyprus)

prepares budget, distribution of contributions among Members

Capacity Building

Training one of the essential objectives of SESAME

- Users Meetings, Schools & Workshops
 - SESAME Users Meeting (Annual Event)
 - Japan SESAME Workshop (JSPS)
 - CERN Accelerator School 9 Students 2005, 8 Students 2008
- Training of machine experts (supported by IAEA)
 - 20 fellows, finished in 2004, some became staff
- Training of beamline experts mainly supported by IAEA 20 scientists and researchers are trained already more to come
- Training of potential users through special programs & fellowships:
 - NSRRC SESAME Fellowships (3 Fellowships per year)
 - Brazil (3 Fellowships per year)
 - DoE SESAME Program (20 ME Scientists Trained)
 - SESAME Portugal (6 Fellowships per year)
 - SESAME Japan Fellowships .. Under discussion
 - APS/EPS/IoP and Canon Foundation Funds

SESAME Workshops and Schools (2000-2009)

1st Workshop on Structural Molecular Biology (SMB); University of Athens, 6 - 7 April, 2000; Workshop/School on Accelerator Science & Technology Al-Balga' Applied University Al-Salt, Jordan, 9 - 19 Sept, 2000. Workshop on Materials Science: Hacettepe University, Ankara, 21 - 22 Sept, 2000. 2nd Workshop on Structural Molecular Biology (SMB) University of Cyprus, 6 - 7 December, 2000. Workshop Bioinformatics & Structural Modeling; Istanbul, Turkey, 3 - 8 Sept, 2001; 1st JSPS Asian Science Seminar & 1st SESAME Users Meeting, 19 - 28 October, 2002 at Al-Balga' Applied University, Al Salt, Jordan 2nd SESAME Users' Meeting

29 Nov. - 1 Dec. 2003, Esfahan, Iran.

SESAME Workshops and Schools (2000-2009)

3rd SESAME User Meeting October 6 - 8, 2004, Antalya, Turkey 4th SESAME User Meeting December 6 - 8 2005, Dead Sea, Jordan 5th SESAME Users' meeting and workshop Nov27 - Dec2, 2006, Cairo, Egypt 6th SESAME Users' meeting and workshop Nov 17 - Nov 19, 2007, Amman, Jordan 7th SESAME Users' meeting and workshop Nov 21 - Nov 23, 2008, Cairo, Egypt 2nd JSPS - SESAME Workshop Nov 17 - Nov 23, 2008, Cairo, Egypt 8th SESAME Users' meeting and workshop Nov 17 - Nov 20, 2009, Amman, Jordan 3rd JSPS - SESAME Workshop Planned for 2009-10

Summary

- SESAME is a model project in Middle East
- SESAME will help:
 - Capacity Building in the region
 - State-of-the art research in various science disciplines
 - Act as catalyst for several such projects at the national level in the region
 - Generate understanding between various groups
- SESAME is truly "Science for Peace"