

A 3D visualization of the 5.000 Linac Coherent ight Source (LCLS) crysta diffraction snapshots of protein complex calle Photosystem I that helps plants convert sunlight fuel. (courtesy Thomas White, DESY)

Above Image:

The undulator hall of the LCLS, the world's most intense X-rav lase Researchers use the CLS's X-rays to revea the structure of individ-I molecules that play mportant roles in energy materials, and health research. (courtesy SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory)

Science Serving the Nation

Science is about service—about a commitment to expanding human knowledge and driving discovery—and can drive innovation, technology development, and economic progress. This commitment, coupled to unique, world-class capabilities, is what makes the Department of Energy's (DOE's) Office of Science an indispensable pillar of America's leadership in science and technology. We are the nation's largest supporter of basic research in the physical sciences, the steward of ten national laboratories, and the lead federal agency supporting fundamental research for energy.

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in more than 300 universities and institutions of higher learning in all 50 States and the District of Columbia through competitive awards. Each year more than 29,000 researchers from universities government laboratories, and industry conduct research at our national scientific user facilities.

Our researchers have won 115 Nobel Prizes and more than 800 R&D 100 Awards over the past six decades, highlighting our impact or discovery and innovation. We support more than 25,000

researchers—scientists, engineers, and students-at national laboratories and



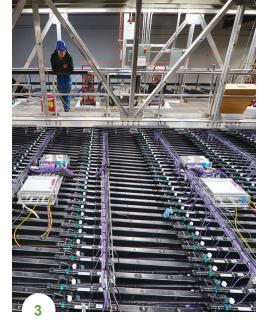
29,000[.]

facility

users









Discovery

Office of Science researchers are at the forefront of discovery. They are unveiling secrets of the basic building blocks of matter, such as guarks, neutrinos, and the Higgs boson. They are also peering deep into space, seeking understanding of the dark matter and dark energy that seem to dominate the universe and yet remain mysterious.

World-class scientific tools can drive worldshaping discoveries. The Office of Science accel- businesses use our facilities each year, leveragerates discovery with the world's largest array of major scientific user facilities including particle in areas ranging from drug discovery to the colliders, large-scale X-ray light sources, and sophisticated facilities for nanoscience research. Users have access to some of the world's most

powerful supercomputers, which are enabling technological innovation while speeding insights into everything from the fundamental chemistry of combustion to the geophysics of earthquakes.

Innovation

Discovery science provides an enduring foundation for technological innovation. Over forty Fortune 500 companies and dozens of small ing these unique capabilities to enable advances design of vehicles, aircraft, and jet engines.

Our intensely bright X-ray light sources proved crucial in the development of a drug against

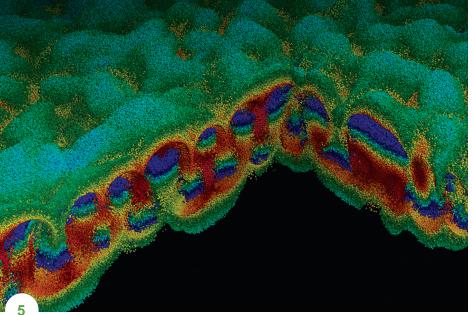
malignant melanoma, and have revealed insights into illnesses such as Alzheimer's disease, hepatitis, and the common cold.

Our researchers have unlocked a genetic key to understanding mercury contamination in the food chain, invented novel 3D-printed microbatteries that hold promise for device miniaturization, and created new materials including super-tough glasses and super-strong steels. They have coaxed microbes to create biofuels and cut hazardous lead from common solder. Their innovations in accelerator science and technology have yielded tools that improved airport security, redefined cancer therapy, and brought safe water to millions. Today they are focused on pushing computing speeds to an

extreme scale, creating batteries with radically better performance, and unlocking the promise of fusion energy, among many other goals.

Learn More

Office of Science researchers are working on lasting solutions to our most complex challenges in energy, national security, and the environment. Learn more about our achievements so far, and what is vet to come. at science.energy.gov.



- . Loading a prototype battery into an X-ray scattering instrument (courtesy Argonne National Laboratory)
- 2. Satellite view of the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (courtesy Brookhaven National Laboratory)
- 3. Work at the NOvA neutrino detector (courtesy Fermilab)
- Evaluating microbia colonies for biofuels research at the Joint **Bioenergy Institute** (courtesy Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory)
- Supercomputer visualization of velocity shears in plasma streams, of interest in fusion energy as well as astrophysics research (courtesy Oak Ridge National Laboratory)

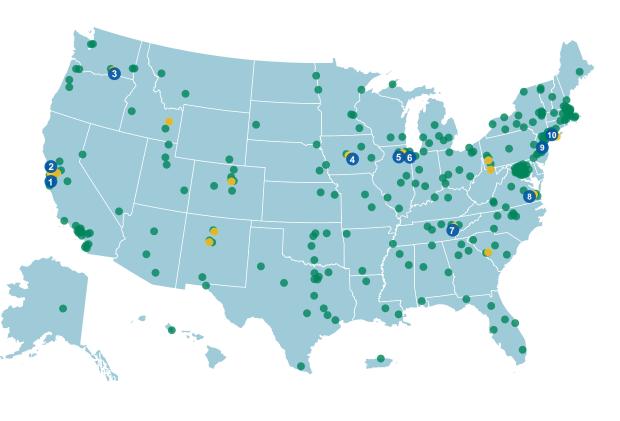
Office of Science Laboratories

- 1. SLAC National Acceleratror Laboratory Menlo Park. California
- 2. Lawerence Berkeley National Laboratory Berkeley, California
- 3. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory Richland, Washingtor
- 4. The Ames Laboratory Ames, Iowa
- 5. Fermi Nationa Accelerator **Laboratory** Batavia, Illinois
- 6. Argonne National Laboratory Argonne, Illinois
- 7. Oak Ridge National Laboratory Oak Ridge, Tennessee
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- 9. Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory Princeton, New Jersey
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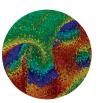


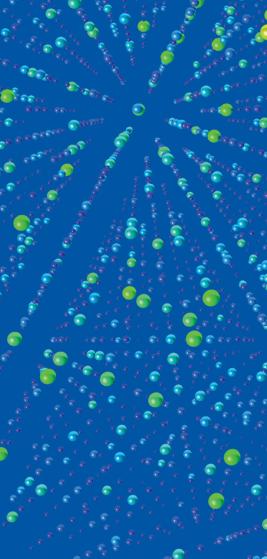














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