

STUDENTS: MOTIVATIONS AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE**30 Nov
4:30pm**R.M. Nory^a^a renata.nory@ipen.br

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This presentation showed the students' vision of the post-graduation program. The students were interviewed about their motivations to study and their plans for the future. In general lines, they listed three main motivations to start their studies at CRPq: a wish to improve their CVs, in order to gain general experience and/or increase financial earnings; a desire to become a researcher, in order to achieve personal fulfillment and to produce knowledge; and a desire to become a professor, in order to achieve personal fulfillment and to help in the development of other people. In all cases, the chance to start a new career and to get a job or a better job position were important motivations too. In this sense, the students' plans for the future are related mainly to the continuation of studies/researches and to their admission in job positions at industries, labs and/or educational institutions. A research was made in order to know the current occupations of ex-students too. Many of them are teachers or professors, at public and private institutions, and some are working at industries and labs, as managers or technicians. Also important, some of them are researchers, working at IPEN itself or other research facilities, in Brazil or abroad. In general, the students like working at CRPq, mainly because of the good relationships developed among students and professors/researchers, despite of some operational issues in day-to-day work.

THE ISOLDE PROJECT AT CERN – FROM A SMALL EXPERIMENT TO A LARGE FACILITY**1 Dec
9:00am**H. Haas^a^a hhaas@cern.ch

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The concept of Isotope Separation On Line (ISOL) to produce beams of pure radioisotopes combines a fast chemical separation, in the simplest cases just evaporation, to select a certain element from the reaction products produced in a massive target, with a following physical separation of isotopes in a mass spectrometer. It was first tested with gaseous fission products by thermal neutrons from a reactor in Copenhagen and 1967 installed at the synchrocyclotron (SC) of CERN, using 600MeV protons. After an intensity upgrade of the SC in 1972 the ISOLDE2 facility quickly became a widely applied source of low energy (60keV) radioactive isotope beams, not only for nuclear spectroscopy, but also for atomic, solid-state, biological and medical research. It was in 1987 supplemented with a high-resolution separator having superior properties. Following the shutdown of the SC in 1990 the installations were moved to the CERN Booster accelerator, where 1.4GeV protons are available. It now not only supplies 60keV beams of radioactive isotopes for more than 70 elements, but also accelerated beams of an energy up to 6MeV/u for nuclear reaction