



*Draft Minutes of the 76th Meeting of the ISOLDE Collaboration Committee  
held on June 28th 2016*

Present: K. Bharuth-Ram, B. Blank, Y. Blumenfeld, R. Catherall, J. Cederkall, M.J. Garcia-Borge, S. Gilardoni (P.T.), Y. Kadi (P.T.), K. Johnston, E. McGlynn, M. Pfützner, K. Riisager, L. Schweikhard, M. Venhart

Excused: A. Algora (replaced by O. Tengblad), K. Blaum, P. Greenlees, S. Harissopulos, D. Jenkins (replaced by P. Butler), N. Marginean (replaced by A. Negret), A. Nannini, N. Severijns (replaced by P. Van Duppen), S. Siem (replaced by G. Tveten)

Absent: U. Datta Pramanik

Invited: J.A. Rodriguez (P.T.), W. Venturini (P.T.),

(P.T. = Part Time attendance)

The meeting starts at 09:00 h

### **1. Introductory remarks**

The chairperson opens the meeting and welcomes O. Tengblad, P. Butler, A. Negret, P. Van Duppen and G. Tveten who are replacing A. Algora (Spain), D. Jenkins (U.K), N. Marginean (Romania), N. Severijns (Belgium) and S. Siem (Norway) respectively at this meeting.

The committee is informed that A. Nannini is the new Italian representative.

### **2. Approval of the Minutes of the last meeting of February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2016**

The minutes from the previous meeting are approved.

### **3. Commissioning of the two cryomodules**

Walter Venturini

The status of the ongoing hardware commissioning for the HIE-ISOLDE cryomodules is presented. The cool down of the two cryomodules has taken place during and the alignment monitoring has shown that realignment will be required after cooling. The new couplers have been type tested. The cold RF tests have now started on CM2. The issues that emerged during the cooldown process, which took much longer than expected, are then discussed and the committee is told that these issues have, so far, caused a four week delay in planning. Possible mitigations, such as cutting heat load measurements and thermal cycles, to recover part of this delay are presented. However, W. Venturini states that several technical unknowns still lie ahead and that the impact on the start of the physics run will not be known until the end of July.

## **4. Commissioning of REX**

Jose Alberto Rodriguez Rodriguez

The REX low energy activities, managed by F. Wenander, are briefly summarised and it is reported that all systems have been ready for beam commissioning of the REX linac since before week 22.

After presenting the initial commissioning plan for the REX linac, J.A. Rodriguez Rodriguez informs the committee that a two week delay has been incurred due to the hardware commissioning not being completed on time. All systems were ready as scheduled except the 9-gap amplifier, the start-up of which was delayed from week 23 to week 25 because of the availability of equipment experts and interventions in other machines. The impact of this delay is probably negligible in the light of the cryomodule cooling delay and a mitigation plan is already in place to ensure that REX is ready to start the beam commissioning of HIE-ISOLDE.

The status of the REX linac beam commissioning is presented with the following activities already completed:

- Slow extraction development
- Hardware in the first HIE-ISOLDE diagnostics box working well
- Most of the FESA classes and high-level control applications
- New operational point for the RFQ has been found
- Buncher has been phased

The software application is close to completion and the phasing of the remaining RF systems is continuing.

After a question from W. Venturini, it is stated that the field at which the HIE-ISOLDE cavities should be commissioned depends on the experiments planned for this year; the specifications of the most demanding experiment with regard to field and beam should be applied. It is agreed that the first HIE-ISOLDE experiments to be scheduled should be the least demanding with respect to field and beam. In reply to a question from K. Johnston, it is explained that if problems occur at the weekend, RF experts will not be available as there is no piquet support for ISOLDE and operators are only allowed to perform basic actions. Y. Kadi states that this year will be used to study the limitations of running HIE-ISOLDE and operating requirements will then be determined for the future.

## **5. Planning for HIE-ISOLDE phase 2**

Yacine Kadi

Y. Kadi presents the planning overview for phase 2 and tells the committee that since the beginning of 2016 the assembly of the second cryomodule (CM2) has been completed along with the refurbishment of CM1. Both CM1 and CM2 are now installed in the Linac. The assembly of CM3 is underway using the same team as for the previous cryomodules and is so far on schedule to be completed in the planned 24 week period.

The new configuration of CM4 is presented in which three out of the five cavities will have a new design so that they can be machined from one piece hence avoiding the need for welds. The RF design is almost completed and a company has been selected to manufacture the new cavities. While the new design will make the cavities easier to produce it also means they can only be used in a high energy position, i.e. at the end of the cryomodule chain.

Y. Kadi shows the committee the forecast for HIE-ISOLDE Phase II with the delivery of phase 2a (CM3) planned in mid-May 2017 and phase 2b (CM4) during the end of year shutdown from 2017 to 2018. It is explained that the planning was made in order to have physics with three and then four

cryomodules such as to maximise beam time in 2017 and 2018, respectively. The present planning involves HIE-ISOLDE physics at the end of 2016 with two cryomodules and then installation of CM3 during the end of year shutdown. This, however, has the limitation of the cryo-plant having to be restarted early enough to allow cool down in time for physics to start which would mean the required maintenance of the cooling plant would have to take place at the beginning of the shutdown period. Another option would be to keep running with two stable cryomodules in 2017 and then CM3 and CM4 together in the 2017/2018 shutdown. This would, however, require keeping the SC linac cold during the 2016/2017 shutdown and it is not yet known if the cooling water could be made available or if there would be enough support to run the cryo-plant during this period. Also, if CM3 and CM4 were to be installed together, it is not certain whether or not the cryo-plant could provide enough cooling power.

## **6. HIE-ISOLDE Phase III**

Yacine Kadi

The committee is shown the planned staged installation of the Linac with HIE-ISOLDE Phase 1 due for completion in 2016 and Phase 2 in 2018. Unfortunately the planning for Phase 3 is uncertain as it would now have to be considered a new CERN project and the ISOLDE collaboration would have to find the funding for the machine part of the project. While a design study is already ongoing for 10MHz beam frequency requested by experiments for time-of-flight particle identification, the research and development for the low-beta part of Phase 3 has not yet started.

The machine cost of Phase 3 is presented and the committee told that the funds required for the necessary upgrade of the cryo-plant has not yet been defined

## **7. TSR status report**

Peter Butler

The TSR project is briefly presented and the committee is told that the TSR will be the only storage ring where injection is at the energy of interest so avoiding the need to deceleration. P. Butler discusses the improvements that will be obtained with having TSR plus HIE-ISOLDE compared with HIE-ISOLDE alone and goes on to summarise the type of physics that will benefit.

The status of the installation of the ISOL(DE) Solenoidal Spectrometer (ISS), partially funded by the 5 million pound UK grant for internal and external detectors, is presented. The magnet has been shipped from Brisbane, Australia to CERN and is now in building 190. The planning would have it ready to be moved into the TSR hall in 2022.

The proposed beamline layout taking the beam from the 3<sup>rd</sup> beamline into the TSR hall is shown and the timeline of the TSR project is discussed. The project was approved by the CERN Research Board in May 2012 and was mentioned in the CERN Medium Term Plan (MTP) of 2014 although no funding was attached to it. An integration study was completed and presented to the Research Board in November 2013. However, a second integration study was undertaken in 2016 which predicted a significant increase in costs so a revision has now been made and it is planned to discuss this revised version with CERN management.

## **8. Intensity and beam quality upgrade**

Richard Catherall

The baseline parameters of Linac 4 and the booster RF upgrade with respect to the beam intensity of ISOLDE are presented and the on-going activities to go beyond these values are summarised briefly. The consequences of increasing beam intensity are then discussed. Existing target units should be able

to absorb a factor of two increase in intensity by using less dense target materials and using a new design without o-rings. The frontend design would be improved for increased reliability. A new HT modulator has been tested allowing for its procurement and installation during LS2. It is already known that the ISOLDE beam dumps would have to be improved or replaced as a safety issue and will be designed to cope with increased beam intensity. The advantages of replacing the existing beam dumps include a lower dose rate for installation, the reduction in air activation through a new design and providing the opportunity to make the required shielding improvement. However, replacing the beam dumps will mean the removal, storage and replacement of approximately 3500m<sup>3</sup> of earth, about half of which is activated as well as the handling and storage of a radioactive beam dump. A possible solution which would reduce the amount of earth to be removed to 300m<sup>3</sup> would be to bore pile shafts. This would include a chicane for the passage of cooling tubes and other services, optimize collimation in front of the beam dump and improve access for eventual long term disposal. The committee is told that the upgrade of the beam dumps and BTY line to accommodate 2GeV would cost in the order of 10MCHF and has, for financial reasons, been postponed until LS3.

R. Catherall explains that it is planned to achieve improvements in beam purification by upgrading both the RFQ cooler and the HRS. Funding has now been secured for the upgrade of the RFQ cooler through the consolidation project so work is continuing on the Off-Line Separator 2. It has been proposed to upgrade the HRS by replacing two magnets with a pre-separator, a RFQ cooler and a single magnet, the conceptual design of which is presented.

## **9. Economical engagement of the Collaboration in future plans**

### *Maria Jose Garcia Borge*

M.J.G. Borge presents the collaboration income, its financial commitments and hence the available funds for the coming years. The committee agrees to pay an extra 426kCHF in 2016 to cover all the HIE-ISOLDE expenditure in 2015. It also agrees to request a loan from CERN for 2.5MCHF to cover the remaining cost of HIE-ISOLDE Phase 1 and 2 which will be repaid at a rate of 400kCHF a year from 2017.

After a discussion about how best to support the TSR project, the committee agrees that the collaboration will provide 1FTE per year from 2018 until 2020 and 2FTEs per year from 2021 onwards on condition of CERN's acceptance of the project.

## **10. Technical news**

### *Richard Catherall*

R. Catherall reports that this year's machine start-up was not easy and summarises the reasons why the cold check was delayed until the 10<sup>th</sup> of March rather than taking place on the planned date of 1<sup>st</sup> March. The consequences of this delay are then discussed and R. Catherall states that he will push for cooling water to be available earlier next year to allow for a longer period of stable beam for testing purposes.

The status of recent target developments are then presented including the LIEBE project, neutron deficient germanium sulphide beams and the neutron converter within the ENSAR2 project.

R. Catherall then summarises results from RILIS so far this year. Ionization scheme development performed during the ISOLDE start-up period and the first physics run of 2016 included the first on-line Cr run, an efficiency verification of Te and initial demonstration of Fe ionisation scheme. So far in 2016 there have been 9 RILIS runs at ISOLDE as well as RILIS-ionized Beryllium-7 sample preparation for n-Tof. The first isomer-selectively RILIS-ionized indium beams have been produced and RILIS has achieved possibly the world's first demonstration of a photo-detachment of a radioactive ion beam with the successful delivery of negative astatine ions for LOI 148.

The committee is told that installation activities at CERN-MEDICIS are progressing and reviews of cost to completion, operation and safety have been completed. The MoU is still being negotiated in collaboration with the CERN legal service.

It is reported that a new automated pill press has been delivered and installed in the ground floor chemistry laboratory. Also the new tape station is fully installed on the LA2 beam line and is almost ready for testing. The prototype of a new 60kV modulator has been tested at ISOLDE during a dedicated machine development run and it is hoped to install such a device in a few years.

R. Catherall then informs the committee that the second CERN long shutdown (LS2) will start in December 2018 and at the moment is due to end in 2020. It is hoped to start ISOLDE with stable beam and off-line physics mid-2020. During LS2 it is planned to change the Frontends of both separators as they are coming to the end of their lifetime; improvements of the existing design for more reliability will be made. If approved by the ISCC, the re-alignment of the ISOLDE beam lines would also be undertaken during LS2. Finally, R. Catherall presents a list of the on-going consolidation projects at ISOLDE over the next five years.

## **11. Realignment of the beamlines**

Richard Catherall

The committee is briefly reminded of the results of the survey of the ISOLDE beam lines performed at the end of 2012, which found a 10mm vertical step after the main switchyard on LA1, as well as the MADX simulations made by E. Rapisarda in 2015. R. Catherall tells the committee that realignment of the beam should cost about 30kCHF but will, of course, affect experimental setups depending on whether the height of the beamline is made flat or with a gradual increase. After a discussion, the committee agrees that the beam realignment should go ahead but requests that first ISOLTRAP, which is the experiment that will be most affected, reports at the next ISCC meeting on the work and manpower required to adjust the setup for the realigned beam.

## **12. New plans for WITCH**

Bertram Blank

The proposal to use the WITCH setup to study scalar currents in weak decays is presented. This includes the physics case, the experiment itself and its requirements. The new experiment would move from measuring width of peak to shift of peak giving improved sensitivity.

As well as B. Blank, who will be working on this project while at CERN as an associate for one year from 1<sup>st</sup> September 2016, and his group, the collaboration includes N. Severijns (KU Leuven), D. Zakoucky (NPI Rez) and E. Lienard (LPC Caen). B. Blank asks that the WITCH setup not be removed from ISOLDE to allow for the development of this project. After a discussion the committee give a positive response to this request.

## **13. Zero degree spectrometer for HIE-ISOLDE**

Olof Tengblad

The committee is told that, after the HIE-ISOLDE Spectrometer Workshop was held in Lund in March 2011, the project was put on ice when that of the TSR started. In October 2013 O. Tengblad was asked by the then ISOLDE group leader, Y. Blumenfeld, to look into the possibility of moving TRImuP to ISOLDE. However, discussions stalled due to re-organisation at KVI Groningen but were restarted with K. Jungman and L. Willmann in 2015.

O. Tengblad explains that TRImuP could be used as a zero degree spectrometer at HIE-ISOLDE which would be able to identify reaction products and physically separate isobaric beams or other beam contaminants. The committee is informed that there are already 16 approved experiments at

HIE-ISOLDE that would profit from such a spectrometer. O. Tengblad explains that the project has now been given the name HiFi (Hie Isolde Fragment identifier) and briefly presents where the spectrometer would be situated in the ISOLDE hall with MINIBALL at XT01.

O. Tengblad informs the committee that a meeting, at which M.J.G. Borge, J. Cederkall and he were present, took place at the University of Groningen on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2016 at which a plan for the transport and installation at CERN was drawn up. The radioactive and non-radioactive components of the TRImuP separator have been identified and, during 2016, it is planned to transport the non-radioactive components to CERN and install them in the test area in building 180. Between January 2017 and July 2018 it is hoped to test the hardware for the HiFi separator, including the cooling and power, as well as install and test the new detector systems. Final installation and in situ testing in the ISOLDE experimental area should take place before the end of July 2019.

The committee is told that the University of Lund and CSIC Madrid would help with the dismantling and installation while K. Jungman and L. Willmann from KVI may come to CERN to assist. Possible costs of the project include the transport as well as the installation of cooling water lines and electrics. The power supplies provided by Lund University are already at CERN.

#### **14. INTC matters. Running Period. Safety**

##### Karl Johnston

It was reported that, at the INTC meeting in February 2016, 8 proposals were fully supported and 6 partially with a reduction in the recommended number of shifts. One letter of clarification was requested and 4 proposals were not supported or asked to re-submit. In total 147 shifts were recommended for experiments at ISOLDE out of the 305 requested. The distribution of recommended shifts between the different areas of Physics at ISOLDE is presented.

K. Johnston informs the committee that 11 proposals, 4 letters of intent, 1 letter of clarification and 2 addenda will be presented at the 53<sup>rd</sup> INTC meeting on 29<sup>th</sup> June. There will also be a special summary of the <sup>7</sup>Be collaboration between ISOLDE and nTof.

The experiment schedule up to mid-August and the running period so far this year at ISOLDE are then summarised including the problems that occurred and the extremely successful runs that took place for, among others, IDS, ISOLTRAP, CRIS and solid state experiments. It is reported that the new RILIS operating guidelines with on-call operation for all standard RILIS runs has had a 100% success rate since its implementation in 2016 and allowed an increased intensity of RILIS operation. The advantages include the lifting of the restriction on the total number of RILIS operating hours and on the number of consecutive weekend operation as well as the improved ease of scheduling of RILIS runs for users. An approximate breakdown of how ISOLDE machine time has been used so far this year is presented. R. Catherall confirms that motor spares will now be bought for the target robots after the failure at the beginning of the running period.

K. Johnston then presents how the conclusions from the HIE-ISOLDE Experiments Workshop on 1<sup>st</sup> February, reported at the previous ISCC meeting, now compare to reality. A maximum of 7 out of the 24 approved proposals that asked for beamtime in 2016 will be scheduled this year. They will all use beams of low to intermediate masses and energies less than the predicted maximum of 5.5MeV/u at A/Q=4.5. A first draft of the schedule for HIE-ISOLDE physics is presented and the committee is told that the machine operators would prefer to start with the HIE-ISOLDE experiments run on the GPS.

Activities in the ISOLDE hall are briefly summarised. The committee is then told that access to the hall as well as the required safety courses are unchanged from that reported at the ISCC meeting in February. However, ISOLDE users are warned that the practical electrical safety course will be “hard-linked” to ISOLDE access from 1<sup>st</sup> July and anyone who has not taken the course will have their

access blocked. Also the need to wear safety helmets and shoes in the experimental hall is obligatory and is no longer an ongoing discussion so a supply of spares will gradually be built up for short term visitors. Users are asked to adopt better practise regarding radiation control when leaving the hall. Hand and feet control are highly advisable every time one has been in the hall and compulsory if one has been working on an experiment or beam lines.

The committee is informed that the new ISOLDE control room and kitchen are now in full use and are a great success. K. Johnston reports that negotiations regarding visits to ISOLDE should come to a conclusion on the 7<sup>th</sup> July with the final visit of department safety officers and the head of the EP department.

## **15. Discussion on the MoU**

### *Maria Jose Garcia Borge*

M.J.G. Borge informs the committee that Poland and Slovakia have now signed the MoU to become members of the collaboration and a collaboration agreement was signed with Dhaka University on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2016. Bulgaria has agreed to the MoU but, after CERN signed the document on 21<sup>st</sup> March 2014, its signature is still pending and will no longer be valid after the end of 2016. G. Rainovski has informed the ISOLDE Group Leader that Bulgarian ministers are soon expected to adopt the national program for the Bulgarian participation at CERN, in which ISOLDE is included. The ISOLDE MoU should then be the first to be signed and contributions to the collaboration would begin in 2018. The Portuguese Minister of Science, Technology and Higher Education, Prof. Manuel Heitor, visited ISOLDE on Wednesday 4<sup>th</sup> May and was very impressed by the science carried out at the facility and the large Portuguese involvement. At the Minister's request, J.G. Martins Correia sent him a copy of the MoU the same day. The committee agrees to give the ISOLDE Group Leader the flexibility to negotiate any future membership fee with Portugal.

The status of certain member countries is then addressed. Ireland's continued membership of the collaboration depends on its possible future associate membership of CERN. Discussions are ongoing with C. Foudas and S. Harissopulos about the Greek outstanding membership fees and a request has been received asking to keep the yearly fee at the level of 30kCHF for a further five years (2015 to 2019) due to the reduction in activity of Greek groups at ISOLDE caused by the country's financial crisis. The collaboration accepts this request making the total Greek outstanding fees 120kCHF for the period 2012 to 2015. India has also not paid its collaboration contributions for a number of years and now say that they cannot respect the MoU as it was signed incorrectly without approval of their funding agency. A workshop is planned in India with participation from ISOLDE, similar to the event organised in April 2012, to try to establish a proper national level collaboration. However, if a new proposal is accepted by the funding agency any outstanding fees would only be accounted for in kind.

M.J.G. Borge reminds the committee of the two possible methods presented in the previous ISCC meeting which would enable the automatic renewal of the ISOLDE MoU. The first method would use the MoU from 2011 with updated annexes and an amendment not requiring any further signatures. Unfortunately the Spanish authorities did not respond when asked if this method would be acceptable and Italy did not believe it would formally be possible as they would need to sign a document. Hence the second method to achieve automatic renewal of the MoU will have to be used. This involves rewriting articles 3.1 and 3.2 making a new MoU which will have to be signed by all countries. The committee is informed that the annexes have now been updated so the new MoU will be sent out to member countries for signature as soon as possible. The automatic renewal period for the new MoU will be every 3 years.

## 16. News from the ISOLDE Group

*Maria Jose Garcia Borge*

M.J.G. Borge summarises the present manpower situation in the ISOLDE Physics Group.

- **Associate:** Giacomo de Angelis (October 2015 to August 2016), Oliver Sorlin (February 2016 to July 2016). **Deadline for new applications 16<sup>th</sup> September 2016.**
- **Corresponding Associate:** Georgi Rainovski (August 2016 to November 2016), Joao Pedro Esteves De Araujo (2 months, starting date to be confirmed). **Deadline for new applications 16<sup>th</sup> September 2016.**
- **Fellows:** Miguel Madurga (June 2014 to July 2016), Stephan Ettenbauer (June 2014 to January 2017), Akira Miyazaki (June 2014 to May 2017), Kara Lynch (January 2015 to December 2017), Torben Molholt (February 2015 to January 2017), Vladimir Manea (January 2016 to December 2017), Frank Wienholtz (January 2016 to December 2018), Liam Gaffney (October 2016 to September 2019). **Deadline for new applications 5<sup>th</sup> September 2016.**
- **Doctoral Students:** Razvan Lica, Fixed decay station doctoral student (September 2014 to August 2017); Stavroula Pallada (Doctoral Program with Greece for life sciences) (March 2014 to February 2017), Andre Welker (Doctoral Program with Germany) (February 2015 to January 2018), Robert Harding (Doctoral student York-CERN (ERC)), Jacob Snall (Doctoral student Lund-CERN) (August 2016 to July 2019).

The committee is informed that separator courses are planned at ISOLDE towards the end of 2016, the exact dates of which are still to be fixed. A HIE-ISOLDE Experiments Workshop was organised at CERN on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2016 to discuss and facilitate the scheduling in 2016 and the next ISOLDE Workshop will take place **7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> December 2016.**

The ISOLDE Newsletter was published in April with its impressive new layout for which V. Manea is thanked, [http://isolde.web.cern.ch/sites/isolde.web.cern.ch/files/April%202016\\_0.pdf](http://isolde.web.cern.ch/sites/isolde.web.cern.ch/files/April%202016_0.pdf).

## 17. ENSAR2, EURISOL DF, NuPECC Long Range Plan

*Maria Jose Garcia Borge*

The committee is informed that the four year ENSAR2 project officially started on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2016 and the kick-off meeting was held at GANIL 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> March. The Management group, Executive board of the PCC as well as the project partners are presented. The project involves 10 TNA facilities and 30 beneficiaries in 15 different countries with a community of between 2700 and 3000 scientists and highly qualified engineers. It will also involve close collaboration with a number of infrastructures outside Europe including IMP Lanzhou in China, iThemba in South Africa and TRIUMF. The ENSAR2 project has a total budget of 10 million Euros of which 15.3% is allocated to Networking activities, 37.2% to Joint Research Activities (JRAs) and 47.5% to Trans National Access (TNA).

M.J.G. Borge informs the committee that, unlike for the ENSAR project, CERN has now decided not to distribute the ENSAR2 overheads to the project and the significant reduction in funding available to the JRAs and TNA at CERN is presented to the committee. At ISOLDE it is planned to use ENSAR2 funding for a one year post-doc position in 2018 to prototype a MR-ToF for the ISOLDE facility and provide funds for a shared technician with the EN department who will help to cope with new safety regulations and the higher complexity of the facility.

It is reported that ENSAR2 TNA payments at ISOLDE are already underway. A selection committee has been put in place, the members of which are B. Blank, K. Riisager, P. Van Duppen, M.J. Garcia Borge, K. Johnston and J. Schell. For the first scheduling period from 11<sup>th</sup> April to 27<sup>th</sup> June 2016 a total of 338 subsistence days were awarded to ISOLDE Users from 21 different projects (IS experiments and LOIs). The second scheduling period from 28<sup>th</sup> June to 14<sup>th</sup> August saw 144 days distributed between 12 projects. However, the committee approved a reduction in the daily



subsistence from CHF138.- to CHF120.- for the second scheduling period onwards to compensate partially for the removal of the overheads and maximise the number of days and users that can profit from the ENSAR2 support.

The status of the EURISOL-DF project is briefly presented. The draft working group document should be ready the 7<sup>th</sup> July 2016 and discussion at European level will take place at the EURISOL-DF 2016 meeting in Leuven from 18<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> October 2016.

The committee is informed that the Nuclear Physics European Collaboration Committee (NuPECC) has started the preparation of the new Long Range Plan for Nuclear Science in Europe which will be an important reference for the next 5 to 7 years. The first draft is already very advanced and was presented at the NuPECC meeting in Uppsala on the 17<sup>th</sup> of June. The final public discussion of the document will take place at the town meeting hosted by GSI-FAIR from 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> January 2017.

## **18. Publications, Laboratory Portrait, Visitors and the HIE-ISOLDE Celebration**

### *Maria Jose Garcia Borge*

The committee is informed that the preparation of the ISOLDE Laboratory Portrait, to be published in J. Phys. G. in 2017, is now underway. The tentative title for the publication is “Exotic beams at ISOLDE: A laboratory portrait” and it will contain both invited and submitted articles. The deadline for the contributions has been fixed as 1<sup>st</sup> November.

M.J.G. Borge then reports that the list of publications on the ISOLDE website has been updated and the CERN library service is in the process of uploading them to the CERN CDS system. The evolution of the number of ISOLDE publications over the last five years is presented.

The committee hears that the number of visitors to ISOLDE is increasing with 745 in 2014, 857 in 2015 and 760 already in the first six months of 2016. K. Lynch is thanked for her efforts in coordinating these visits.

The HIE-ISOLDE Phase 1 Celebration will take place on Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> September at CERN and the committee is told that over 100 people have been invited via email with the highest ranking also receiving an invitation by post. The ISCC members are given a list of invited people showing who has already responded. The deadline for replies is 31<sup>st</sup> August.

## **19. Search for the new ISOLDE Group Leader**

M.J.G. Borge briefly presents the profile and duties of the next ISOLDE Group Leader. The post will be opened for applications by CERN in July with a deadline at the end of September. Applicants will be asked to provide in writing their vision for the future of ISOLDE <https://jobs.web.cern.ch/job/12030>.

A selection committee, made up of B. Blank, M.J.G. Borge, K. Blaum and M. Pfutzner, is set up to prepare a shortlist of candidates. The ISCC committee decides that the shortlisted candidates will be invited to give a presentation at the ISCC meeting on 2<sup>nd</sup> November at which the next ISOLDE Group Leader will be selected.

## **20. Dates of the next meeting**

The date of the remaining ISCC meeting in 2016 is **Wednesday 2<sup>nd</sup> November**.

M.J.G. Borge thanks Y. Blumenfeld for his very constructive years as both ISCC Chairperson and ISOLDE Group Leader. Y. Blumenfeld, in turn, thanks the committee and wishes the new ISCC Chairperson, B. Blank, all the best for the coming years.

N.B. The overheads of the above presentations can be found via <http://indico.cern.ch/event/539089/>

