

## MS49-O5 How to survive as a crystallographer in academia?

Sine Larsen<sup>1</sup>

1. University of Copenhagen, Denmark

email: sine@chem.ku.dk

Crystallography penetrates a wide range of scientific disciplines from mathematics, physics over chemistry to biology. This is the strength of our science but at the University level it also makes it difficult to identify the “departmental home” of crystallography. The days are gone when a Department of Crystallography could be found at several universities in Europe and the US. So how does a young crystallographer pursue her or his career in academia? In the presentation I shall give an overview of my own academic career as a crystallographer, which started about 50 years ago, and use this in a comparison of the conditions the young crystallographers are facing to-day with the hope of initiating some animating discussions with the audience.

**Keywords:** University, academia, crystallography

## MS50. Cultural and historical aspects of crystallography

Chairs: Aleksandar Višnjevac, Petr Bezdička

## MS50-O1 Unveiling ancestral practices in the procurement and treatment of raw materials through mineralogical analysis

Giovanni Cavallo<sup>1</sup>

1. Institute for Materials and Constructions, Via Trevano, 6952 Canobbio, CH

email: giovanni.cavallo@supsi.ch

The fortune of ochre since Prehistory is due to its great versatility in several fields and availability in many geological environments. Archaeologists use the term "ochre" in a broad sense for the designation of iron oxides and hydroxides, treated and untreated, natural and artificial, often associated with accompanying minerals. Studies on ochre provenance are generally based on geochemical analysis. Here a mineralogical approach is proposed as preliminary step to differentiate potential sources and establish possible routes at a local scale.

**Keywords:** ochre, provenance, processing, thermal treatment, Prehistory