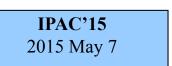




# "The Creation of the PAC Conference Series"

Stan Schriber Thursday 2015 May 7 Richmond, VA











- With many high energy accelerators being built and in operation in Europe, USA and the Soviet Union, it was decided in the late 1950's to establish the "International Conference on High Energy Accelerators" – HEACC with sponsorship from IUPAP.
- Initially HEACCs were held every two years, but in 1971 this was changed to every three years. Too bad not on JACoW!
- To indicate the international nature at the time, the 2<sup>nd</sup> was held at CERN in 1959, the 3<sup>rd</sup> at BNL in 1961 and the 4<sup>th</sup> at Dubna in 1963, with attendance usually exceeding about 400. *I had the privilege of chairing the 16<sup>th</sup> HEACC in association with PAC'95 in Dallas, Texas in 1995.*



**IPAC'15** 

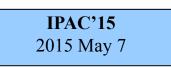
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- Around 1960, IEEE more involved in technical aspects of particle accelerators and the rapidly developing related technology.
- For two years the Tech. Comm. on Plasma and HE Physics of IEEE's Nucl. Sci. Group was searching for a way to bring together various individuals and groups interested in technical aspects of accelerator design and engineering, construction, and operation.
- At the time, no tradition existed for accelerator specialists to congregate at one such meeting.
- During the 1964 APS meeting in DC, Lou Costrell, H. W. (Bill) Koch, and Jim Leiss of NBS told Robert S. Livingston (ORNL) of their desire to co-sponsor a meeting, using the decades old Scintillation Counter Symposium as a model for success.









- HEACC was turning out to be dialogues between high-energy accelerator facility designers and users.
- Because of that, an engineering interdisciplinary conference such as the proposed PAC would not be in conflict, but would complement the older conference series.
- Because of the character of accelerators and the breadth of their development, it was important <u>to establish an interdisciplinary</u> approach to the discussions. To achieve this end, the program was organized to accept the widest possible spectrum of interests;
  - 1. to appeal to both scientists and engineers;
  - 2. to discuss design of all sizes and types of accelerators from the smallest to the largest;
  - 3. to include accelerators of both heavy and light particles;
  - 4. to review problems both at the accelerator input and output ends; and
  - 5. to encourage participation of those who operate, as well as those who build them.
- During the conference, free interchange of ideas was encouraged by the fact that the two lecture halls and the foyer for morning and afternoon coffee permitted ready access and intermingling for all participants.

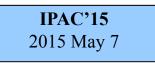






- The Particle Accelerator Conference was planned because of a general feeling that a meeting would be very useful and interesting *if it could provide an opportunity for discussion* of the problems at the very frontier of accelerator development, *without regard to the energy or style of the accelerator and at which engineering details would be welcome.*
- The official organization of the Particle Accelerator Conference started with the convening of a Program Committee of 15 people from various laboratories and institutions representing a wide range of accelerator types. They met at NBS 1964 June 2 and set the general course of the conference.







The First PAC - PAC'65



### Registration fee for the first PAC - PAC'65 was \$16! First three PACs held in Washington, DC

Organizing Committee

- J. P. Blewett, Brookhaven National Laboratory
- L. Costrell, National Bureau of Standards
- E. L. Kelly, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory
- M. S. Livingston, Cambridge Electron Accelerator
- R. S. Livingston, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- R. B. Neal, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
- L. C. Teng, Argonne National Laboratory
- J. B. Trite, General Electric

#### Arrangements Committee

L. Costrell, National Bureau of Standards E. H. Eisenhower, National Bureau of Standards

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#### Program Committee

- R. S. Livingston, Chairman, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- C. T. Adams, University of Pennsylvania
- J. P. Blewett, Brookhaven National Laboratory
- E. A. Burrill, High Voltage Engineering
- L. Costrell, National Bureau of Standards
- E. L. Kelly, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory
- J. W. Keller, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- H. W. Koch, National Bureau of Standards
- G. A. Kolstad, Atomic Energy Commission
- J. E. Leiss, National Bureau of Standards
- M. S. Livingston, Cambridge Electron Accelerator
- J. A. Martin, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- C. D. Moak, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- R. B. Neal, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
- F. Peterson, Midwestern Universities Research Association
- J. R. Rees, Cambridge Electron Accelerator
- L. Rosen, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory
- L. C. Teng, Argonne National Laboratory
- W. A. Wallenmeyer, Atomic Energy Commission

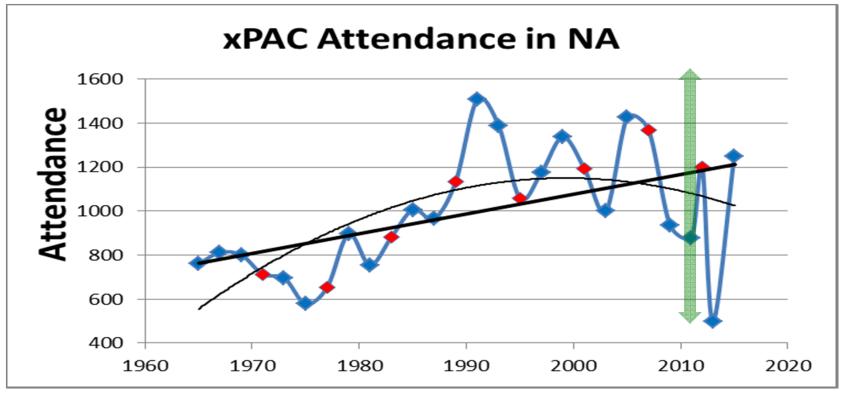








#### Attendance has been very good until the government put restrictions on travel to conferences in 2012.





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- 1986 Conference publications in IEEE Transactions of Nuclear Science changed to a conference record, so not of the same quality and not refereed.
- 1988 EPAC starts first in Rome
- 1990 Division of Physics of Beams (DPB) within APS formed and discussions begin about APS co-sponsoring PACs with IEEE.
- **1993 APS & IEEE agree co-sponsor PACs PAC OC in charge.**
- 1998 APAC starts first in Japan
  - DOE stops covering attendee banquet costs so!
- 2004 Banquet fee included in registration.
- 2007 Reduced registration fees for retirees and students.

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- 2010 IPAC starts first in Japan
- 2011 Child care support paid by DPB and administered by APS.
  - Schedule 3 days until '85; then 4 days until '95; 5 days from '97 to present.
  - 2 parallel sessions until '71; then 3; except back to 2 '85 to '91 and '11 and '13.





# Few Quotes from PAC'65 & PAC'69



- "We have thus a situation where specialization is taking over, and the success of an accelerator's operation depends on working out effective cooperation among builders, operators, experimentalists, data reducers and theorists."
- "To achieve public understanding, as well as to improve general comprehension of the methods and aims of high energy accelerator physics, better communication of the technical community with laymen is essential."

#### From 1969

"This has been a year of limited budgets, particularly for travel, and the Organizing Committee for the 1969 Particle Accelerator Conference was a little nervous about the result as far as attendance would be concerned. These fears were not justified; the 1969 Conference was just as successful as were those in 1965 and 1967.





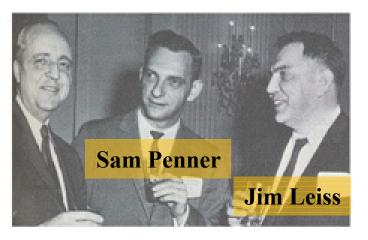
# Few Pics from '67 and '69







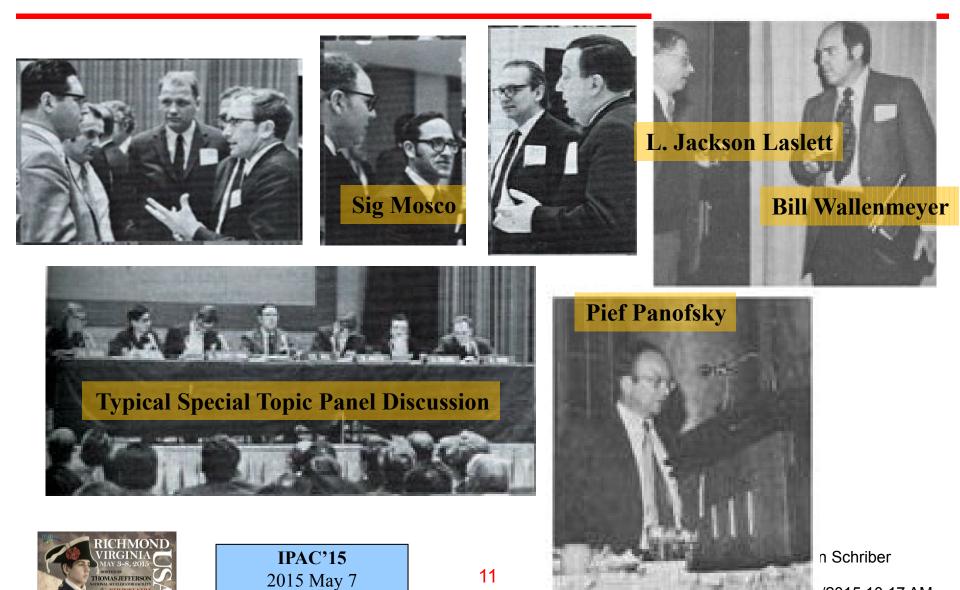






# Few Pics from '69 to '73





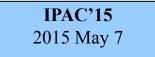
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# END





Stan Schriber

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