

## PREFACE

The third European Particle Accelerator Conference took place at the Technical University of Berlin from Tuesday, 24 to Saturday, 28 March, 1992. It was organized on the local level by the Technical University, BESSY, the Hahn-Meitner-Institut and the Institut für Hochenergiephysik. Following EPAC88 and EPAC90 which counted 671 and 776 participants respectively, the third conference in the series was attended by 714 participants from 26 countries. This slight decrease was certainly due to competition with the International High Energy Accelerator Conference scheduled to take place four months later in Hamburg. It is also reflected in the somewhat lower number of non-European participants (115). We were particularly glad to welcome 112 Eastern European colleagues including 92 from the former Soviet Union.

EPAC 92 was held under the auspices of the European Physical Society (EPS) and the European Committee for Future Accelerators (ECFA). It was made possible through the generous sponsorship of the City of Berlin, the German Research Society (DFG), CERN (Geneva), DESY (Hamburg), EEC (Brussels), ESRF (Grenoble), GSI (Darmstadt), INFN (Rome), KFA (Jülich) and KfK (Karlsruhe).

The scientific programme consisted of four and a half days of plenary programme and one and a half days of parallel sessions. A total of 44 invited and 49 contributed papers were presented orally, together with 423 posters, of which 36 were selected for presentation as short oral summaries. It is impossible to do justice to all the papers presented during the conference. They covered the large machines (HERA, SSC, LHC, LEP) for forefront particle physics, the heavy ion machines, down to the 'small' machines such as compact synchrotron light sources. Special emphasis was given to synchrotron radiation sources to which more than a whole day was devoted including a parallel session on compact sources. It was impressive to see the increasing application of accelerators in biology, medicine, material science, solid state physics and lithography; and new applications are already appearing on the horizon: transmutation techniques for nuclear and other waste, environmental protection and even as a driver for nuclear fusion. The latter subject was enthusiastically promoted by C. Rubbia in a special, open evening session. The closing presentation was made by P.H. Rebut with a report on recent results and future plans for the European tokamak fusion experiment (JET).

A large industrial exhibition with 55 companies represented was highly appreciated and provided a good opportunity to develop contacts. In a special seminar for the exhibitors the latest projects and future plans for accelerators were presented. About 400 participants were proof of the high interest not only for the representatives of industry but also for the conference participants. The exhibition is now an important feature of EPAC, thus contributing a particular style to this new conference series. It is my pleasure to take this opportunity to thank F.H. Bohn and S. Raiss for the excellent organization of this exhibition.

The work of all those listed in the organization chart is impossible to acknowledge adequately. However, I would like to thank the local organizing committee, the members of our institute who helped with everything, and the University Technology Transfer Department which was responsible for most of the organization. Special thanks must be expressed to Christine Petit-Jean-Genaz, our Executive Secretary, and to H. Homeyer for handling these proceedings.

Heino Henke  
Chairman of the Local Organizing Committee