

would be the best approach, from almost every perspective, for a linear collider. The main problem, however, is the costs of such a machine. Only superconducting linacs with accelerating gradients of 25 mV/m (a factor of 5-times the gradient in systems operating today), built at a cost per metre of less than 25% of present systems, can compete on a cost basis with other approaches for a linear collider. Recent advances in superconducting radio-frequency technology make it appear that such a goal is not out of reach. The TESLA study at DESY aims to develop these technologies and to build a 500 MV prototype linac.

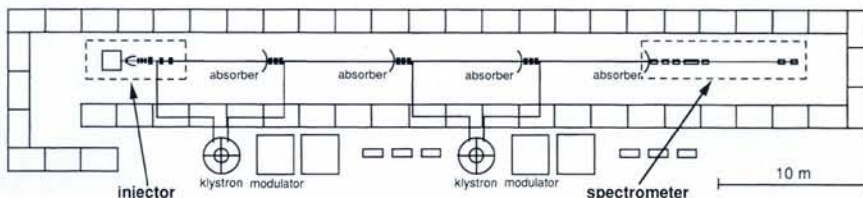
The SBLC Approach

In order to keep costs down, the SBLC collaboration is considering accelerating waveguides of 6 m in length. They will be used in pairs, with two waveguides powered by a single 150 MW klystron. Special techniques ensure that the accelerating structure remains straight to better than 0.02 mm. In order to avoid multibunch instabilities (125 bunches are to be accelerated in a 2 μ s long pulse) all the beam-guiding elements are of the constant-gradient type. This provides for a variation in frequency of all deflecting modes along the waveguide. Also, different accelerating guides are built differently to further spread out deflecting mode frequencies. A system of higher (deflecting) mode absorbers on the accelerating waveguides damps deflecting modes while allowing wave-guide alignment for minimum deflecting mode amplitudes.

A particular problem of most linear colliders is the extremely small beam emittance, which makes the machines very susceptible to vibrations of the focusing quadrupoles. A solution may involve active vibration control systems which are being investigated by the SBLC collaboration.

The second approach that is being studied at DESY is a more-or-less conventional S-band accelerator under the acronym SBLC. S-band linear accelerators have been built for more than 45 years and a wealth of data exists on this type of machine. For a linear collider, however, these standard linacs have to be upgraded in two important directions: alignment and manufacturing tolerances must be improved by more than an order-of-magnitude, and special measures have to be taken to suppress any beam instabilities. Also, production costs for such a machine have to be lowered, and new technologies need to be developed with this in mind.

A plan of the 400 MeV S-Band Test Facility at DESY. The prototype linac consists of 4 accelerating structures (6 m in length) powered by two 150 MW klystrons. A special injection system will produce 125 tightly focused particle bunches in each 2 μ s pulse.



The aim of the on-going SBLC study is the construction of a 400 MeV linac built in such a way that it would be suitable for a 30 km long linear collider. This prototype linac will not only allow the study and development of technical components such high-power, 150 MW klystrons, high-power modulators, accelerating guides with high straightness and mode absorbers, quadrupole magnets with active vibration control, etc., but it will also allow the study of higher order mode excitation and its effect in deliberately misaligned accelerating guides. In this way it will be possible to verify the computer simulations being developed to study the effect of emittance preservation. All of the work mentioned is in progress and the SBLC prototype linac is expected to be complete in 1996.

Co-operation Essential

In recent decades, particle physicists have increasingly concentrated their efforts on a few large-scale projects. Groups of scientists from many countries are therefore collaborating in constructing new particle accelerators and detectors. In Europe, CERN and DESY provide outstanding resources for pursuing unresolved questions in particle physics.

The European Committee for Future Accelerators (ECFA) is successfully coordinating the particle-physics research programme by making recommendations for the construction of new facilities. In the past, ECFA unanimously endorsed the building of the world's largest electron-positron collider (LEP) and the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN, and the construction of the world's only hadron-electron collider (HERA) at DESY in Hamburg.

European co-operation in particle physics is embedded in combined efforts across the world, based on reciprocal utilization, free of charge, of the few large accelerators. A prime example of European co-operation in particle physics is provided by HERA in Hamburg. Planned since the end of the 1970s, approved in May 1984, and put into operation in 1991, HERA is now available to scientists from all over the world. When a decision about the HERA project was to be taken, DESY's funding agencies (with 90% of the money from the Ministry of Research and Technology in Bonn and 10% from the *Land* of Hamburg) linked approval to the condition that non-German research organizations were willing to make contributions to the project. These contributions were successfully organized without special inter-governmental agreements and were coordinated by a steering

committee composed of members from all participating countries. The foreign partners provided major components and services for HERA and in turn profited from participation in the know-how. This mode of contributing to the construction of an accelerator became known as the "HERA model".

As an example, the Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN) in Italy declared early on its readiness to participate. As the Italian contribution to HERA, it would supply half of the 422 superconducting dipole magnets required for the proton ring, partly because large Italian firms were very interested in manufacturing this new type of magnet. After the initial development of the superconducting dipole magnets at DESY and the construction and successful test of a dozen bending magnets by German and Italian firms, series production was started in industry. The outcome of this close co-operation with industry was excellent. About 45 foreign institutes and 320 firms (almost all of them from Europe) were involved in the construction of the HERA accelerator complex. Many European enterprises were thereby able, in collaboration with DESY, to gain experience in very modern technologies, particularly in the field of superconductivity and associated areas.

Co-operation among the experimentalists is even more multi-national and far-ranging. In the case of the experiments H1 and ZEUS, where foreign financial involvement amounts to 60%, it is hardly possible any longer to talk about international "participation" as they are truly international enterprises. A characteristic feature of such a co-operation in an experiment is the fact that the development and construction of individual detector components takes place under the sole technical and financial responsibility of the participating institutes.

Scientists from institutes in more than 20 countries around the world are carrying out research at HERA in trying to gain insight into the structure of matter. They will continue to be involved for many years in the analysis of data generated at HERA's experiments. Scientific co-operation with institutes from the former eastern bloc will continue under this framework, which was successfully established long before the end of the east-west conflict.



B.H. Wiik (on the right) receiving the symbolic DESY key from V. Soergel shortly after he took over as DESY's Director General last year.