

PREFACE

Accelerators are a product of 20th century Physics and were driven by the necessity of having energetic particles in the laboratory to unlock secrets of the nucleus. History of accelerators in India goes back to the development of a 37 inch cyclotron at the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics in 1940 by Prof. Meghnad Saha. Since then many accelerators were installed in the country, but the accelerator development got a boost with the Variable Energy Cyclotron and Superconducting Cyclotron at VECC, Kolkata, the two Pelletron-Linacs at TIFR, Mumbai and IUAC, New Delhi, and the Synchrotrons at RRCAT, Indore. In all these projects emphasis has been laid on indigenous development, to the extent possible. This has resulted in building considerable expertise in a variety of technologies. The community of accelerator physicists and engineers has grown over time, and at present the impact of Indian accelerator physicists is felt worldwide in the form of active collaborations with leading institutes from a number of countries.

The DAE-BRNS Indian Particle Accelerator Conference, held once in two years, provides an excellent platform for the scientists and engineers for sharing their experiences and learn from each other. InPAC2011 is the fifth in the series of conferences held earlier at RRCAT, VECC, BARC and RRCAT. The scientific programme of InPAC2011 spans four days with oral and poster sessions, all in series. There are 36 invited presentations, 23 oral contributions and 239 poster presentations. The conference proceedings have been brought out in electronic format and are being provided in advance.

We thank all the invited speakers, participants and the Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences, DAE for their support to this conference. I am sure that in the forthcoming conference we shall have intense discussions in all the technical aspects of accelerator building and operation and also on the future directions in accelerator development in the country.

Amit Roy
Chairman, Organizing Committee