

Photo taken at the beginning of May, showing a view of the dismantling of the magnet of BEBC, the 3.7 m European bubble chamber: iron magnetic shielding (1); lower (2) and upper (3) parts of the vacuum enclosure of the magnet; turbo-molecular vacuum pumps for the 'fish-eye' windows (4); the two superconducting coils (5); a handling platform (6); the two cryostats (7); the cover of the upper cryostat (8) suspended from the bar of the travelling crane which has a 170 ton carrying capacity. The chamber proper, not dismantled, is inside the shielding (1).



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magnet was being reheated last January, the same transitory phenomena re-occurred and measurements soon confirmed that there was a short-circuit not in the coil itself, but between the non-superconducting auxiliary wires. It was therefore decided to make repairs rather than run the risk of operating under these conditions bearing in mind there is a huge amount of energy stored in the magnet (730 MJ at 3.5 T). In order to make the repair, the magnet has had to be systematically dismantled starting with the upper plug of the magnetic shielding down to the coil and its defective wires inside the vacuum tank and the cryostats.

By the beginning of May, the diagnosis that had been made in February was shown to be right. While the whole of the superconducting section of the coil is in good order, the effects of a short-circuit have been detected (burnt insulation, fused copper wires,

etc.) between the ordinary wires passing vertically along one of the stays. The double pancake stacks are at present being taken apart so that the pancakes can be cleaned and the whole of the coil carefully inspected.

It is hoped that an explanation for this incident will be found, and various theories are now being examined. We shall be returning to this question in a subsequent issue.

Technology Meeting

From 24-26 April, CERN was the scene of the 'Meeting on Technology arising from High Energy Physics' which was the main subject of our April issue. Over 220 participants arrived from throughout Europe and heard review talks on the major fields of technology involved in doing our research. Half the time of the Meeting was available for touring the CERN

site where almost 300 exhibits were on display.

On Saturday, 27 April, the gates were opened for visitors from the technological and industrial community close to CERN. For example, technical colleges and chambers of commerce from Lyon, Bourg, Annecy, Grenoble, etc... in France and from Geneva, Lausanne, etc.* in Switzerland were invited to visit the exhibition.

Reactions to the Meeting were generally very favourable and most people appear to have drawn something useful from their visit. Many people seemed interested in sustaining the flow of information on the technological front. An attempt is being made to learn with some precision just what interested the industrial community before discussing whether CERN could do anything useful to respond to these interests.

In addition to the visitors from outside the laboratory, CERN staff also had the opportunity to learn in more detail of the work of their colleagues and even as a purely internal exercise in technological communication the Meeting and exhibition served a very useful purpose.

CERN COURIER Readership survey

In this issue of CERN COURIER is a readership survey for our 'external readers.' We should be grateful if you would give a few minutes to filling this in and returning it to CERN as soon as possible.

The aim of the survey is two-fold. First of all we should like to spring-clean our distribution list. Inevitably over many years, people's interests change and there may be a considerable number of names on our list, of people who at one time had reason to receive the journal but who are now