

Previous (London) Conferences on Position Sensitive Detectors

(see <http://www.psd9.aber.ac.uk/previous-psd-conferences.html>)

- PSD8, Glasgow 2008
- PSD7 Liverpool, 2005
- PSD6, Leicester, 2002
- PSD5, UCL London, 1999
- PSD4, Manchester, 1996
- PSD3, Brunel, London, 1993
- PSD2, Imperial, London, 1990
- PSD1, UCL, London, 1987

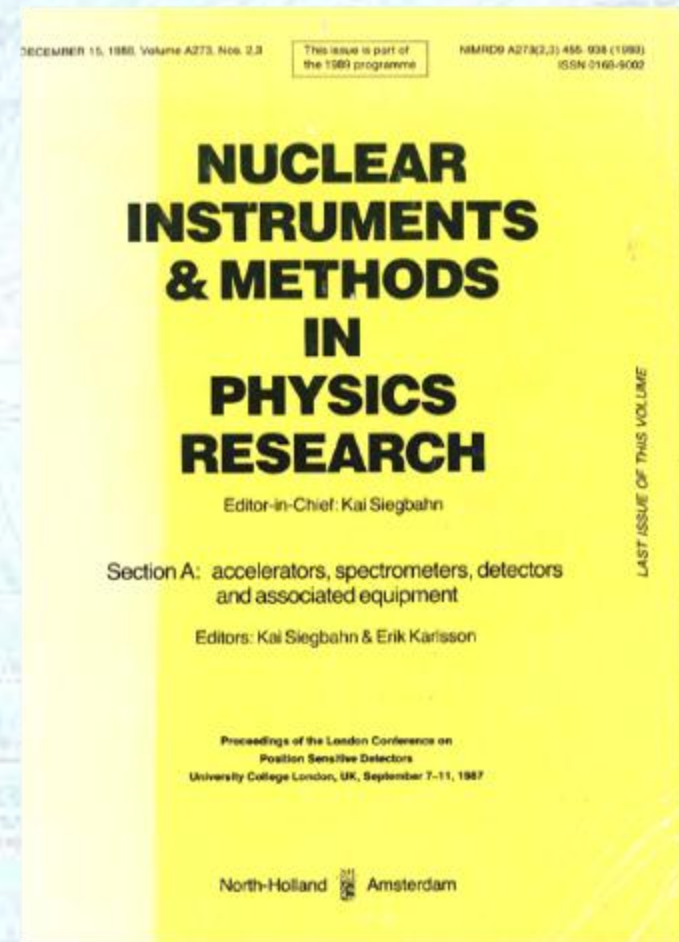
Previous Conferences

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- [NIM:A V604, 1-2 \(2009\)](#)
- [NIM:A V573, 1-2 \(2007\)](#)
- [NIM:A V513, 1-2 \(2003\)](#)
- [NIM:A V477, 1-3 \(2002\)](#)
- [NIM:A V392, 1-3 \(1997\)](#)
- [NIM:A V348, 2-3 \(1994\)](#)
- [NIM:A V310, 1-2 \(1991\)](#)
- [NIM:A V273, 2-3 \(1988\)](#)

Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A273 (1988) 630-635:

A LOW POWER CMOS VLSI MULTIPLEXED AMPLIFIER FOR SILICON STRIP DETECTORS, **P. P. Allport**, P. Seller and M. Tyndel.



**Proceedings of the London Conference on
Position Sensitive Detectors**

University College London, UK, September 7–11, 1987

EDITORIAL

In Europe, there is no regular equivalent to the annual Nuclear Science Symposium which is held in the United States under the auspices of the IEEE, at which the state of the art in detector technology and applications can be reviewed. The very successful Vienna Wire Chamber Conference which meets triennially has provided a partial remedy to this omission. That conference, however, has a very specific objective, namely that it is aimed mainly at the developers and users of multiple-wire detectors. In due course, thoughts began to be expressed in the particle physics community that the activities of the Vienna Conference needed to be complemented by an additional periodic event in Europe, occurring in antiphase with the Vienna Conference, in which a broader range of instrumentation could be discussed. It was with this in mind, and with the encouragement of the organisers of the Vienna Conference, that the present conference was born.

It was intended from the outset to be more than just a forum for particle physicists. Position sensitive detectors are now established as essential tools in a wide range of disciplines, ranging from as far apart as astronomy, crystallography, nondestructive testing of structures and medical instrumentation. The membership of the Planning Committee for the Conference reflected this wide range of interests.

The first meeting of what is intended to be a continuing series with this broadened remit was held at University College London on 7–11 September 1987. The aim was to bring about a degree of cross-fertilisation between disciplines by providing an opportunity for workers from a wide range of fields to present and discuss major new developments and implementations of particle detectors with position sensing capability.

The need for a conference of this kind was proven by the fact that the organisers were inundated with requests from potential contributors on a scale quite incommensurate with the time available. With this thought in mind, the selection panels particularly favoured new ideas and new principles for detectors in the selection of contributions to be delivered as talks. More straightforward applications of established techniques were more often accepted as items to be displayed as posters, which have been included in these proceedings.

The phrase “position sensitive detectors” was interpreted to exclude most of the developments and applications of the calorimeters of particle physics. It was felt that, although these devices occupy an important position in particle physics, there are few uses for them in other fields. Furthermore, the organisers were aware that photon detectors are also particle detectors, but wished positively to exclude from consideration the vast range of infrared and optical techniques in use. They therefore deliberately set an “energy threshold” for photon detectors somewhere in the ultraviolet energy region.

Because of the wide variety of fields represented and the differing backgrounds of the participants, the conference began with a series of overviews in each of which the needs of a particular field and the requirements placed upon position sensitive detectors in that field were summarised.

The plethora of contributions, the range of disciplines represented, the good attendance and the high quality of the contributions confirm the belief of the organisers that a series of interdisciplinary conferences in this vein would be of great value.

The next conference in this series will be held at Imperial College, London on 4–7 September 1990. Enquiries should be addressed to Dr. D. Websdale, Physics Department, Imperial College of Science & Technology, Prince Consort Road, London SW7 2BZ, UK.

F.F. HEYMANN
P.R. HOBSON

Guest Editors

Some Observations

- Typically numbers attending the conference have fluctuated from ~120 to ~240 delegates
- There are usually around 130 contributions roughly equally divided between oral and poster presentations
- Participation is mainly from Europe, America and Asia with usually over 20 nations sending delegates
- The range of communities represented has grown as the conference has evolved, making it now a unique interdisciplinary event internationally in the field of position sensitive detector research and development