#### JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH



The JINR Scientific Council's 92nd session

# On the preparation of the Programme of JINR's Scientific Research and Development for the next 7 years period of 2003-2009

#### A.N.Sissakian

### **CONTENTS of the REPORT:**

- I. INTRODUCTION. AIMS AND TASKS
- II. COMMENTS on the SCIENTIFIC DIRECTIONS
- III. REFORMS and RESOURSES
- IV. CONCLUSION

# ФИНАНСОВЫЕ НОРМЫ (FINANCIAL REGULATIONS)

СТАТЬЯ І. <u>ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ГОД</u>
СТАТЬЯ І. ФИНАНСОВЫЙ КОМИТЕТ
СТАТЬЯ III. <u>БЮДЖЕТ.</u>
Подготовка бюджета
Форма бюджета
Утверждение бюджета
СТАТЬЯ IV. <u>РАСХОДЫ БЮДЖЕТА</u>
СТАТЬЯ V. <u>ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ</u>
Взносы
ДРУГИЕ ДОХОДЫ
СТАТЬЯ БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЕТ И ОТЧЕТНОСТЬ.
СТАТЬЯ VII. <u>ХРАНЕНИЕ И ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЕ СРЕДСТЗ</u>
СТАТЬЯ VIII. <u>ВНУТРЕННИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ</u> (УПРАРЛЕНИЕ)
Контракты и закупки.
Списание потерь.
СТАТЬЯ IX <u>. АУДИТ.</u>
Назначение аудитора
Аудиторское заключение.
СТАТЬЯ Х. ОБЩИЕ УСЛОВИЯ.
ВСТУПЛЕНИЕ В СИЛУ И ПОПРАВКИ.

#### Перечень Приложений к Финансовым нормам:

Приложение I. Финансовый комитет.

Приложение II. Бюджет.

Приложение III. Взносы.



#### THE LEADING IDEAS of the RESEARCH PLAN ARE:

- JINR REMAINS A WORLD CLASS RESEARCH CENTRE
- JINR IS TO PROGRESS AS A MULTYDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION WHICH INCLUDES:
  - THE FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN THE MODERN HIGH ENERGY, NUCLEAR and CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICS
  - HIGH TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPMENT and APPLICATIONS
  - UNIVERSITY and the SUPER-UNIVERSITY
     EDUCATION in the RELEVANT FIELDS
- LONG-TERM RESEARCH PLAN FORESEES:
  - TO CONSERVE THE MAIN SCIENTIFIC DIRECTIONS (to develop "home" facilities+infrastucture)
  - TO DEVELOP THE LARGE SCALE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION WITH THE WORLD LEADING RESEARCH CENTRES

TO REACH THESE GOALS THE JINR RESORCES WILL BE ALLOCATED AND CONCENTRATED TO THOSE RESEACH DIRECTIONS WHICH MOVE JINR FORWARD MAKING IT AS A LEADER IN THE MODERN SCIENTIFIC WORLD

### Structure of the Programme

#### 1.Introduction. Aims and tasks

#### 2. Scientific trends. International cooperation

- Theoretical physics
- Elementary particle physics
- Relativistic nuclear physics
- Heavy-ion physics
- Low- and intermediate-energy physics
- Nuclear physics with neutrons
- Condensed matter physics
- Radiation and radiobiological research
- Networking, computing, computational physics
- Educational programme in terms of
  - basic facilities: status and development
  - scientific research: projects and prospects
  - laboratories infrastructure
  - personnel: status and dynamic of changes
  - financial evaluations

#### 3. Reforms

- Infrastructure
- organizational structure
- basic regulation documents
- personnel
- social policy
- investments
- R&D and technology transfer
- 4. Resources. Finance tables
- 5. Conclusions: final statements and budget prospects



in 2003 - 2009

• FIELDS AND PARTICLES:

Particle theory → support of the JINR
experimental programs

Quantum field theory

Modern mathematical physics

• THEORY OF NUCLEI AND OTHER FINITE SYSTEMS

support

of the JINR

experimental

programs

• THEORY OF CONDENSED MATTER

Very important fields of research will be related to astroparticle physics and cosmology

Nuclotron: research program, technical task and

applied sciences

#### Research program

- Search for the quark and gluon degrees of freedom in nuclei (SPHERE, DISK, MARUSYA)
- Spin physics studies (DELTA-SIGMA, DELTA, SINGLET, SCAN-2, LNS, SPIN)

#### Technical tasks

- Negative ion injection
- Development of ion sources
- Linac Upgrade
- Nuclotron booster ring construction
- Superconducting beam transfer lines

#### **Applied Sciences**

- Radiobiology and space medicine
- Nuclear beam influence on microelectronic components
- Transmutation of a radioactive waste products
- Aspects of the electronuclear method of energy production
- Medical applications of nuclear beam

#### POSSIBLE PERSPECTIVES:

- NEW COLLIDER: E<sub>CM</sub> = 2 x 6 GeV/n
- (NUCLOTRON) + (STORAGE RINGS) → COLLIDER



# NUCLOTRON - Users' Facility

#### **Australia**

**University of Sidney** 

#### **Bulgaria**

Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, University of Chemical Technology and Metallurgy (Sofia)

#### Belarus

Institute of Radiative Physical-Chemical Problems, Academy Scientific and Engineering Complex "SOSNY" (Minsk)

#### Czech Republic

Nuclear Physics Institute (Řež), Charles University, Czech Technical University (Prague)

#### **Greece**

Aristotle University (Thessaloniki)

#### Italy

Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (Florence)

#### Germany

Technische Hochschule Darmstadt – Institut für Kernphysik (Darmstadt), Universität (Siegen, Karlsruhe), Philipps-Universität Marburg (Marburg), Forschungszentrum (Jülich)

#### Mongolia

Institute of Physics and Technology, National University of Mongolia (Ulaanbaatar)

### JINR

LHE, DLNP, LPP, LIT, BLTP, FLNP, DRRR

#### **Poland**

Institute of Nuclear Physics (Cracow), Institute for Nuclear Studies (Warsaw)

#### Slovak Republic

Institute of Experimental Physics, University (Kosiče), Institute of Physics, Comenius University (Bratislava)

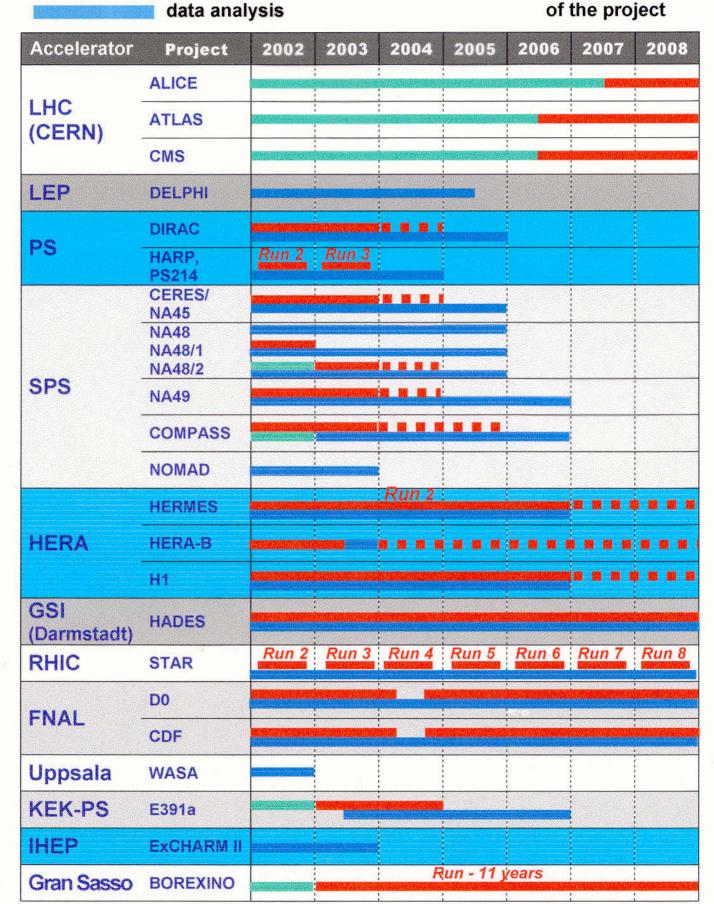
#### Other Scientific Centers

#### Russia

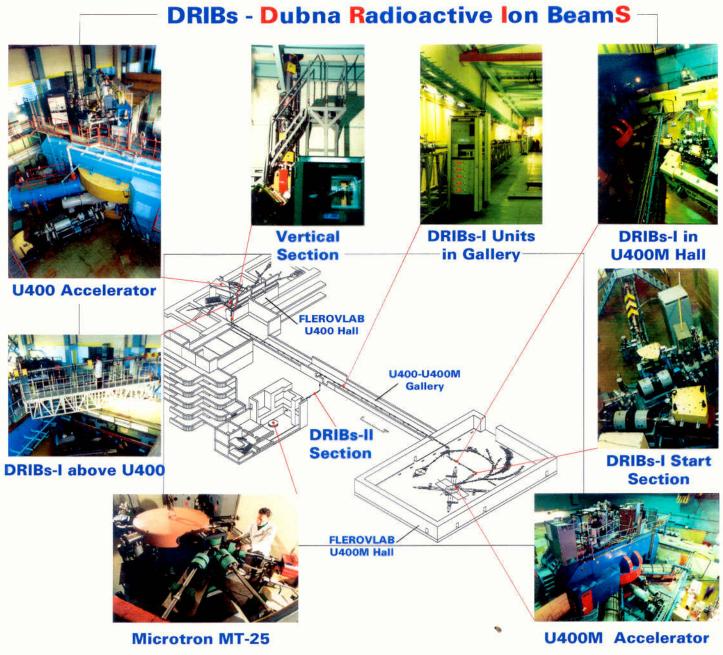
Institute for Nuclear Research (Troitsk), Physical Institute (FIAN), Research Institute of Nuclear Physics of MSU, All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Physics (Sarov), Institute of Atomic Energy (Obninsk)

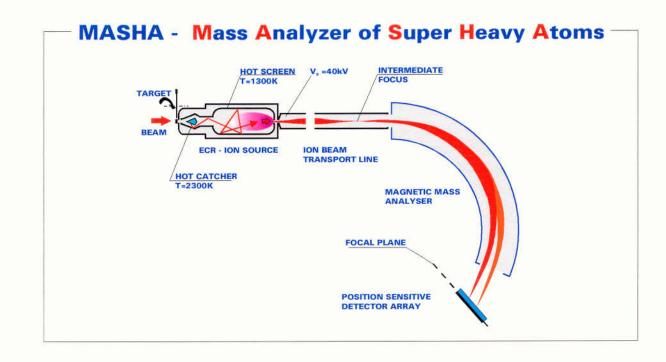
# Time Schedule of External Projects (2002 – 2008) construction of facilities

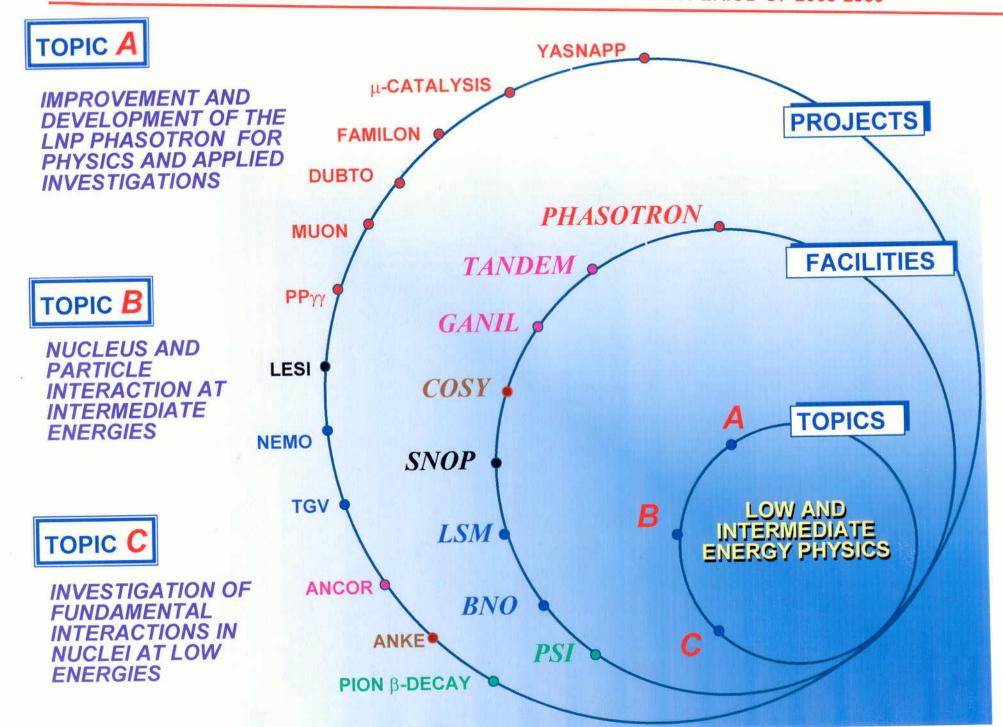
data taking possible prolongation





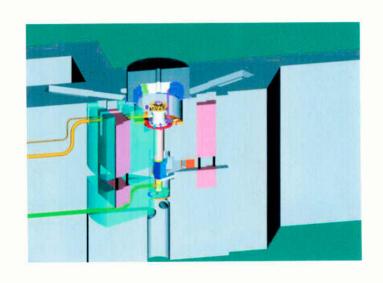


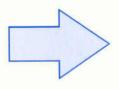




# **Nuclear Physics with Neutrons**

#### **IREN**

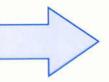




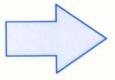
Fundamental symmetries investigation
KaTRIn, POLYANA, UGRA, DELRANE

IBR-2

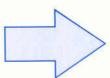




**Biomonitoring** 

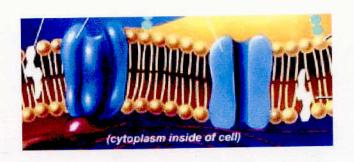


**Biotechnologies** 

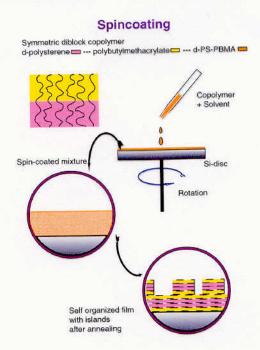


Nuclear data for transmutation and astrophysics

# Condensed Matter Research at IBR-2



Biology, cell membranes structure and functions

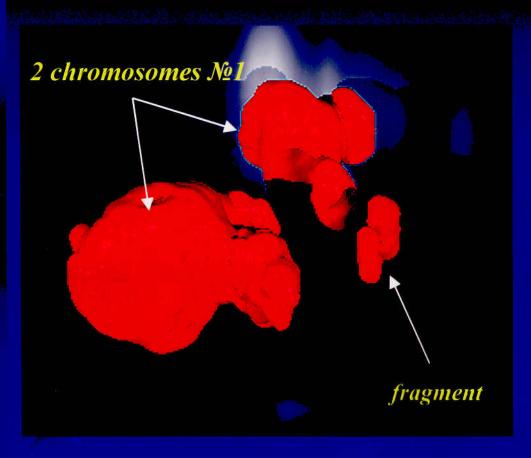


Nanostructures and polymers



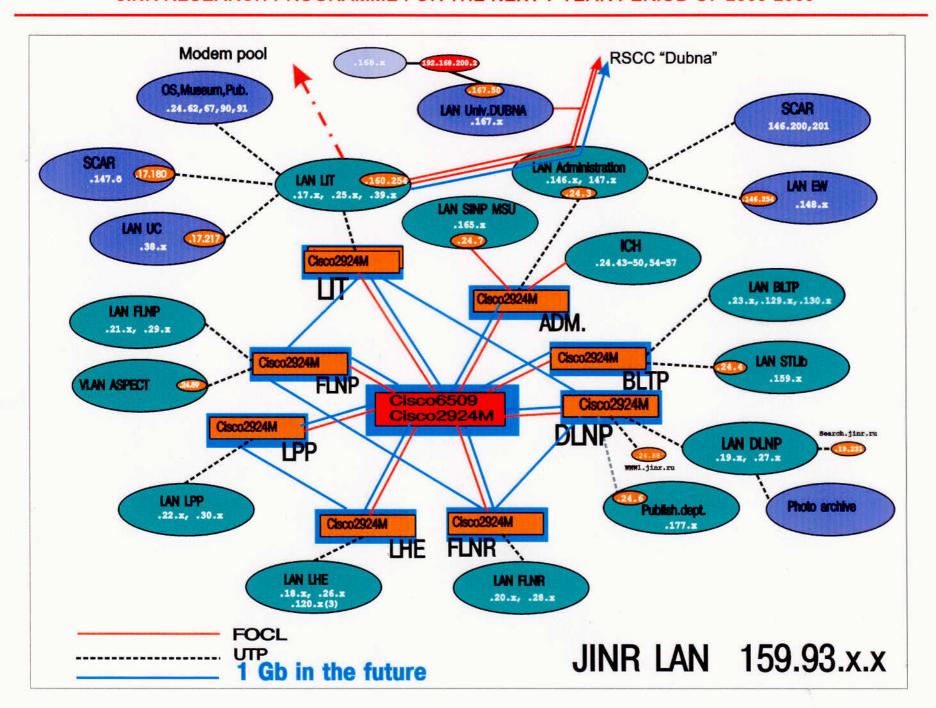
Material science, engineering and earth sciences

# Radiation cytogenetics

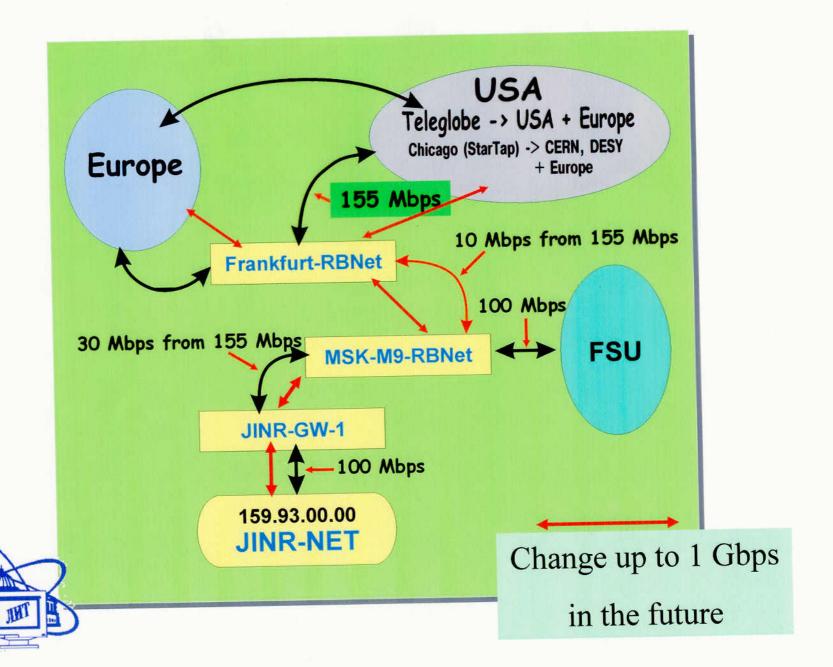


Chromosome 1 of human lymphocyte nucleus in interphase with fragment after irradiation 1 GeV protons at synchrophasotron. The 3 D dimension picture was obtained by using FISH technique and confocal microscopy.









#### JINR RESEARCH PROGRAM FOR THE NEXT 7 YEAR PERIOD OF 2003-2009

- Preparatory courses
   for secondary school students
  - Practicum in physics for secondary school teachers and students
  - Revival of the School of Physics and Mathematics

Development of
the cooperation
with
international
organizations
(CERN, DAAD,
EPS, EUPEN,
IAPS and
UNESCO)

Enlightenment activity
JINR-trips

- 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6th-year students of MEPI, MIPT, MSU, and other higher education institutions
- Specialized training programmes for the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, and other countries
- Extension of the list of specialties and departments
- New engineering specialties

Master's degree programmes



Training in new specialties and qualifications improvement Training technical and working staff

Postgraduate
studies
Bilateral
supervision:
JINR and a
Member State

Optional lectures, conferences, and schools for students and postgraduates from the JINR Member States

## REFORMS



#### 1. Social policy

- Substantial *increase of the level of* salaries of the Institute's staff.
- Recruitment of young employees housing.
- Corporate pension system .

#### 2. Infrastructure

- Maintenance and improvement of the industrial and social infrastructure.
- Optimization of the use of buildings, installations and other facilities.
- Attraction of investments for the modernization of the Institute's infrastructure.

#### 3. Financial and organizational reforms

- Effective system of the calculation of the Member States' contributions and of settlement of contribution debts.
- Improvement of the Institute's basic regulation documents.
- Use of intellectual property and technology transfer.



## FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The income and expenditure estimates are based on the following principles:

- the real and authentic picture of the Institute's financial situation
- the stable level of the Institute's budgetary incomes
- the concentration of financial resources
- optimization of the Institute's expenditure scheme

