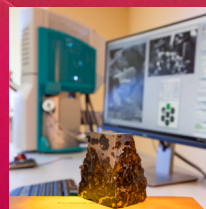


A big cycle of research of fossil microorganisms (microfossils) in meteorites was completed in advanced radiobiological studies. The first illustrated atlas of microfossils in the Orgueil meteorite was issued.



The University Centre of JINR actively implements the educational programme of the Institute for training young specialists of highest qualification for research at laboratories and scientific centres of JINR Member States. The UC has modern equipment for organization of meetings of scientists with students from JINR Member States in the format of video conferences. The department of MSU, Chairs of Theoretical and Nuclear Physics of Dubna University work in Dubna.

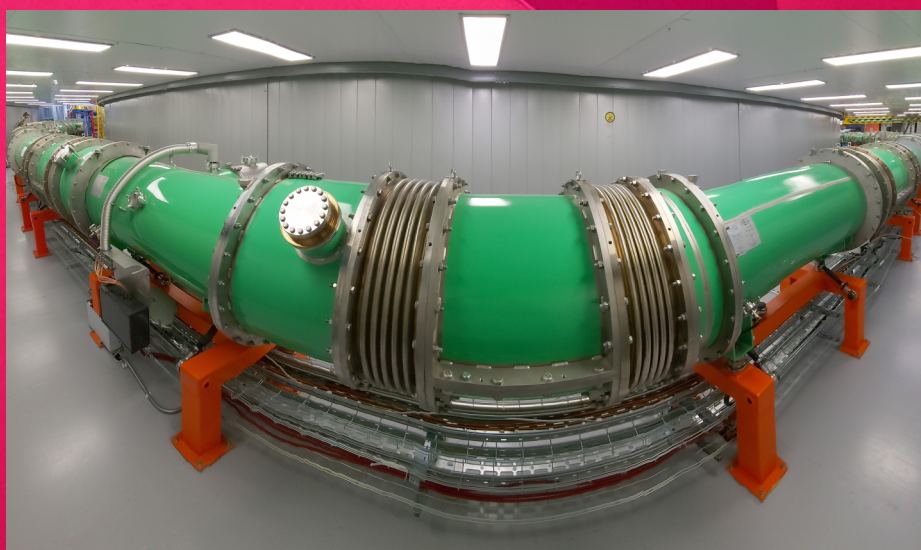


As a multifaceted international scientific centre, JINR strives to keep its uniqueness. It improves its own experimental basis and approaches to the development of fundamental scientific research along with the work-out and implementation of new science-intensive technology and development of considerable educational programme.

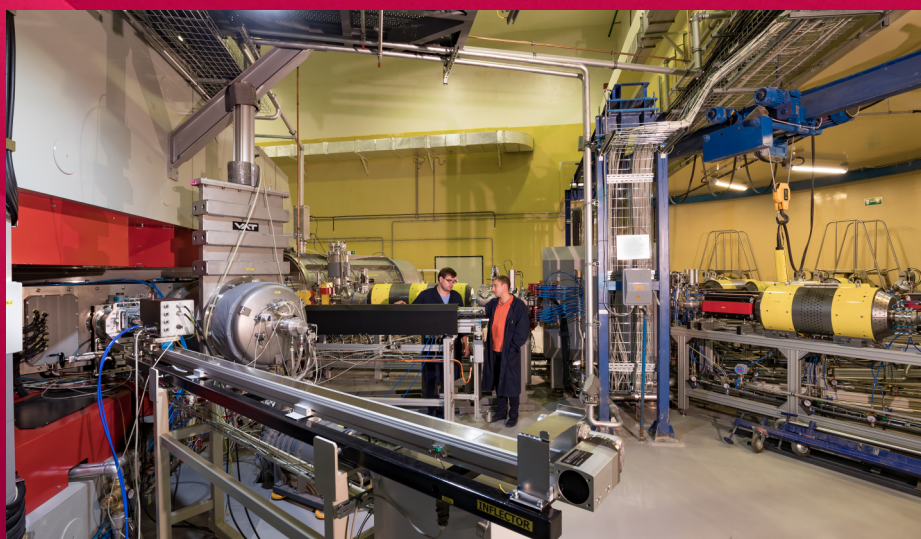


Address: Joliot-Curie st. 6
Dubna Moscow region
Russia, 141980
E-mail: post@jinr.ru
<http://www.jinr.ru>

СИД JINR



Booster NICA



DC-280



IBR-2



The Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR) is an international intergovernmental organization for scientific research. It was established on the basis of the Agreement signed by eleven Member States on 26 March 1956. On 1 February 1957, it was registered in the Organization of the United Nations. JINR is situated in Dubna near Moscow.

On 26 March 2021 the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research celebrates the 65th anniversary of its establishment.

JINR Member States are 18 countries: the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Cuba, the Czech Republic, Georgia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, the Republic of Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic, Ukraine, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Agreements are signed at governmental level on cooperation of JINR with Egypt, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Serbia and the Republic of South Africa.



JINR Director is
Academician G.Trubnikov



The Scientific Leader of the
Institute is Academician V.Matveev

The supreme governing body of the Institute is the Committee of Plenipotentiaries of all Member States. The JINR Scientific Council frames the research policy of the Institute.



JINR possesses a unique fleet of experimental physics facilities to conduct research in elementary particle physics, nuclear physics and condensed matter physics. Each of 7 JINR laboratories is comparable in research to a large academic institute. The Institute maintains ties with over 900 scientific centres and universities in 64 countries of the world.

In difficult conditions of the corona virus pandemic the scientific community of the Institute managed to obtain bright results in implementation of flagship projects of JINR.



The achieved success would be impossible without powerful theoretical support of experimental studies at JINR that is an important part of work of JINR theoreticians.

On 20 November 2020 the Head of the Russian Government M.Mishustin gave a technological start to the operation of one of the main blocks of the international mega science project "the NICA" complex – the superconducting booster synchrotron (booster). Single-charged helium ions were injected into booster and a stable beam circulation was obtained. The result is the completion of a longstanding milestone of the teamwork of physicists and engineers of JINR in cooperation with their partners from INP SB RAS, INR RAS, ITEP, IHEP SRC KI and many other Russian and foreign organizations.

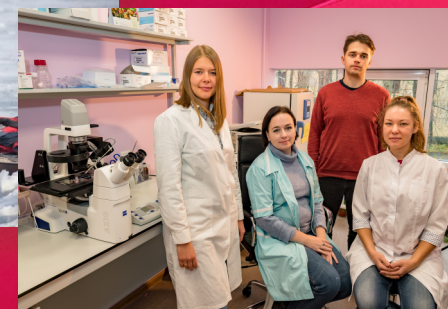


On 25 December 2020 the control assembly of the magnetic circuit of the solenoid magnet for the experimental facility MPD of the NICA complex was successfully completed. The magnet yoke consists of 13 blocks and two supporting rings that were assembled with high accuracy. The magnetic circuit is ready for integration with the superconducting solenoid that was delivered to Dubna from Italy. A collaboration of 500 scientists from 40 scientific centres of 5 continents takes an active part in the development of the MPD detector and preparation of experimental research at it.

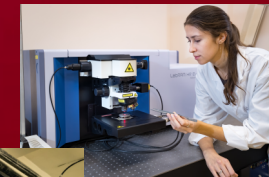


First results of the experiment on the synthesis of isotopes of element 115 (moscovium) were obtained at the accelerator complex "Factory of Superheavy Elements" in the reaction of interaction of calcium-48 and americium-243 ions. Thus, a unique programme of JINR was started to study of nuclear physical and chemical properties of superheavy elements. Experiments are planned on the synthesis of new elements with atomic numbers 119 and 120 – first elements of the 8th period of the Mendelev Table.

The 6th and 7th clusters of the deep-water neutrino telescope of the km³ scale Baikal-GVD were developed and launched into operation in Lake Baikal. The telescope is developed by JINR together with scientists of INR RAS (Troitsk) in Lake Baikal and is one of the three largest telescopes in the world in efficient area and volume of observation of natural neutrino fluxes. It is also the largest telescope in the Northern Hemisphere.



In 2020 JINR celebrated the 60th anniversary of the launch of the first pulsed fast neutron reactor IBR – the only reactor in the world that operates with running criticality level. The international user programme was continued at neutron beams of the IBR-2 reactor. Activities are being conducted to develop the project of a new pulsed neutron source of the 4th generation in collaboration with leading scientific organizations.



JINR possesses a great number of powerful computer resources: clusters Tier1/Tier2, the supercomputer "Govorun" that occupies a well-deserved position in the world ranking of highest productive systems of data storage, cloud storage, the NICA cluster. All computer resources of the Institute are integrated on the basis of the DIRAC platform as an important step in the development of distributed data processing.