

Promoting the next generation of scientists - joint activities and future needs



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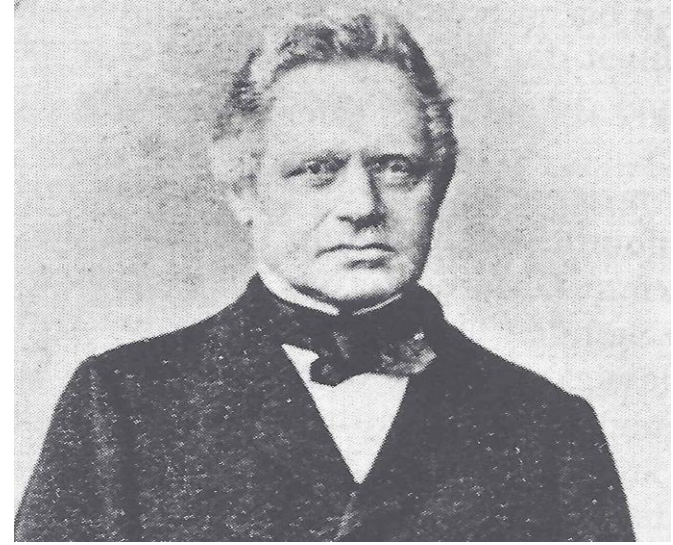
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Introduction

- **Sweden and Germany share a long history of cooperation in culture, trade, and science.**
Just one example:



Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779 – 1848)



Gustav Magnus (1802 – 1870)

- **G. Magnus** studied chemistry at the Berlin University (PhD in 1827), and spent a **postdoc year** with the famous chemist **J.J. Berzelius** in Stockholm – they became close friends
- Magnus started an influential physics school in Berlin and - in 1845 - became **Prof. for Technology** at the Berlin University. Many of his students became leading scientists and engineers, like **Hermann von Helmholtz**, **Werner Siemens** et al.
- **Magnus already understood the importance of basic research for technology and industry**

Introduction

- Analogously, **Germany and Russia also share a long history of cooperation in culture, commerce, and science**, reaching back to **Czar Peter I**
- In 1724, Peter I founded the Sankt Petersburg Academy and ordered to hire “German” professors, including **Leonhard Euler** from Basel (in 1728). Euler sent the young **Michael W. Lomonossov** for studies to Marburg University and to Bergakademie Freiberg.
- Almost 200 years later,



W. C. Röntgen (1845-1923)

Abram F. Ioffe from Sankt Petersburg joined in 1902 **W. C. Röntgen** at LMU for doctoral work, completed in 1905

Back in Sankt Petersburg, Ioffe became the **father of modern physics in Russia**

Most Russian Nobel prize winners in physics were students of Ioffe

Igor W. Kurchatov was also a student of Abram Ioffe



Abram F. Ioffe (1880-1960)

■ Röntgen-Ångström-Cluster (RAC)

- RAC was initiated in 2009 by German BMBF and Swedish Government in view of the existing or under-construction best sources for x-rays and neutrons in the two countries, and based on these longstanding relations in science
- It was named after 2 outstanding pioneers of the 19th century:
Anders Jonas Ångström (1814-1874) - pioneer in **astro-spectroscopy**
Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen (1843-1923) - discoverer of **X-rays**
- RAC has many purposes – the main ones are:
to **foster cooperation** between the 2 countries in research using photons and neutrons
to **help financing collaborative projects**
to **take measures for preparing junior researchers** for optimally making use of the novel opportunities at these best sources

■ Ioffe-Röntgen Institute (IRI)

- IRI was founded - on an analogous basis and with comparable purposes - **by the German and Russian Ministers of Research** (after an initial proposal of 2008)
- It was named after **A. Ioffe** and his PhD advisor and close colleague **W. C. Röntgen**

Achievements in training junior researchers

- **RACIRI Summer Schools (www.raciri.org)**

- both **RAC & IRI aim at training junior researchers** for best use of the x-ray and neutron large-scale installations in the 3 countries involved
- therefore, the **annual RACIRI summer schools** were initiated in 2013 as a trilateral cooperation between RAC & IRI, i.e. between Sweden, Germany, and Russia
- the **general theme** is “**Advanced Materials Design at X-ray and Neutron Facilities**“, where each summer school can choose a specific **focal theme** at the scientific frontier
- program structure, topics, and lectures are designed to **improve the scientific knowledge base and necessary interdisciplinary literacy** of the users in the various fields
- the program is worked out by a **trinational Scientific Committee**, which also proposes internationally renowned lecturers
- a stimulating learning environment is realized by lectures that are followed each day by **tutorials** with individual lecturers, by competitive **poster** and **science-slam presentations** as well as with sufficient time for social and intercultural exchanges among the junior researchers
- one goal of the RACIRI summer schools is to promote **close interaction and dialogues between the senior lecturers and the junior researchers**

Achievements in training junior researchers

- Up to now, **4 successful RACIRI Summer Schools**, for about 80 students each, have been organized, with the 5th one in planning for 2017 in Ronneby Brunnsparck/Sweden

RACIRI 2013 - Petergof/Sankt Petersburg, Russian Federation, Aug. 17 – 25, 2013
Soft Matter and Nanocomposites

RACIRI 2014 - Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 24 – 31, 2014
Imaging with X-Rays and Neutrons in Life and Materials Sciences

RACIRI 2015 - Rügen, Germany, Aug. 22 – 29, 2015
Time-resolved and in-situ Studies of Materials – Basics and Applications
Keynote Lecture: Prof. **Ada E. Yonath** (Nobel Prize in chemistry 2009)

RACIRI 2016 - Repino/Sankt Petersburg, Russian Federation, Aug. 21 – 28, 2016
Convergent Science and Technology for Society
Keynote Lecture: Prof. **Mikhail V. Kovalchuk** (President NRC Kurchatov Institute)

RACIRI 2017 - Ronneby Brunnsparck, Sweden, Aug. 19 – 26, 2017
Grand Challenges and Opportunities with the Best X-ray and Neutron Sources
Keynote Lecture: N.N.



Achievements in training junior researchers

■ MATRAC Summer Schools

They are **markedly practice-oriented**, i.e. complimentary to RACIRI, with the general theme: *“Application of Synchrotron Radiation and Neutrons in Materials Science”*

The MATRAC schools are jointly funded by the German BMBF, the Swedish Research Council, and Northern German states

They are organized by the Helmholtz Center Geesthacht HZG, supported by a Swedish-German Organizing Committee

The **MATRAC school consists of 2 parts:**

- **MATRAC I:** *“Diffraction and imaging Methods in Engineering Materials Science”*, with focus on **SR techniques** and practicals at **DESY** (in uneven years)
- **MATRAC II:** *“Neutron methods for the study of Fundamental Properties and Applications”*, with focus on **n techniques** and practicals at the **FRM II** (in even years)

■ Further Schools on specific topics

In addition to RACIRI and MATRAC there are further schools on specific topics organized within the RAC framework, e.g. the

- **Soft-Matter Winter School at Björkliden**
devoted to *quasielastic and small-angle n scattering* applied to polymers, liquids, and surface layers

Future needs and developments

■ **Focused workshops and schools, topical conferences**

- In addition to these well-established schools, there will be a need for additional, more specialized and focused workshops and topical conferences as soon as all the best x-ray and n sources are in operation
- A **particularly important topic** is the need **to train junior researchers** at these new top sources **in data analysis and scientific computing.**

The reasons are in the **very high data rates** and **huge data volumes** that will have to be handled and processed

- These events could be organized by RAC, but also in cooperation with other partners

■ **RAC mobility program and international graduate schools**

- There are many reasons, why a **RAC mobility program** for graduate students and junior scientists will be beneficial for the internationalization of research on these large-scale infrastructures
- If **exchange stays up to 1 year** can be offered in a flexible way, international contacts between graduate students and junior scientists will be promoted at a rather early stage
- Such a program **could strongly foster international networking and cooperation**

Future needs and developments

■ As example: Hamburg-Lund Research School

- Recent Helmholtz call on “International Research School”
- Joint DESY/U Hamburg – U Lund proposal for PhD mobility schemes
- Helmholtz-Lund International School (HELIOS) for “Imaging and control at the nanoscale and beyond” - *From Isolated Molecules to Biomolecules and Functional Nanostructures*
- could be an opportunity to build a first corner stone for a **larger framework of educational cooperation**
- if approved, funding could begin in 2018



Thanks to Frank Lehner for the viewgraph



Future needs and developments

- **Possible enlargement of RAC**
 - **Denmark** is a natural candidate for such an enlargement, since **it is involved in MAX IV** and is also **home state of the ESS** with the ESS computing center being located there
 - At present, other possible candidates are **Finland** and **Estonia**

Summary and Outlook

- With **RACIRI and MATRAC**, RAC is offering a **well-balanced suite of summer schools** to junior researchers in order to optimally prepare them for fully exploiting the novel opportunities offered at the best sources of x-rays and neutrons
- In addition to these highly successful schools further **more specialized and focused workshops and topical conferences** will be needed to optimize the output from the big investments
- A particularly important topic in this respect is the **training of junior researchers in data analysis and scientific computing** due to the expected huge data rates and data volumes
- In order to attract the best students, it could be useful to offer at suitable centers **educational beamlines** that could even be integrated into the regular curriculum of a local university department, e.g. in an Advanced Practical Course
- **Mobility programs** and **international graduate schools** would be very beneficial to foster internationalization of research groups already at an early stage
- **RAC** is certainly a candidate **for enlargement by further member countries**
- **RAC and IRI** – in view of the young generations involved – **act as powerful catalysts for improving friendship between nations and building trust and understanding**, in addition to their main purpose of optimizing research in basic and applied science.

Thank you very much for your attention

with a photo from the 1st RACIRI summer school in Petergof (2013)



Petergof Castle, built 1714 – 1751 by A. Schlüter, J.F. Braunstein, and B.F. Rastrelli

and another one from the **2nd RACIRI summer school in Stockholm (2014)**



and another one from the **3rd RACIRI summer school on Rügen (2015)**



and an outlook to the **5th RACIRI summer school in Ronneby (19.-26.8.2017)**

