Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics RAS Prokhorov Institute of General Physics RAS University of Montenegro

Ninth International Seminar

MATHEMATICAL MODELS & MODELING IN LASERPLASMA PROCESSES & ADVANCED SCIENCE TECHNOLOGIES

PROGRAMME and ABSTRACTS



May 28 — June 4, 2011
Petrovac, Montenegro

Supported by:









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Forum of University Professors and Researchers of Montenegro

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	Saturday, May 28				
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17.00-17.30	Coffee break				

17.30-18.15 17.30-18.15 Basic mechanisms and the experimental realizations of the THz gas and solid state plasma irradiated by the femtosecond laser pulse Lomonosov Moscow State University Plenary Presentation Cemal Dolicanin¹, Gvozden Ilie², Edin Dolicanin³ Determination of volt-second characteristics by applying time enlargement law State University of Novi Pazar Electric Power Industry of Serbia (EPS) Faculty of Electrical Engineering, University of Belgrade Tuesday, May 31 RUSSIAN COSMOS Plenary Presentation G.K. Borovin M.V. Keldysh - great man of 20-century science Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of RAS Plenary Presentation M.V. Mikhaylyuk Modelling and visualization of the flight of Yuri Gagarin Scientific Research Institute for System Analysis of RAS V. Voropaev The telescope-based subsystem designed to ensure the safety of space flights Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of RAS 11.50-12.20 Coffee break L.A.Molotov, V.M.Agapov, G.K.Borovin Scientific system of optical instruments for astrometric and photometric observation of space objects Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of RAS 12.20-12.40 The results of long-term monitoring of geostationary orbits region by NSOI APO Network Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of RAS 13.00-14.00 Lunch time Section: Mathematical Models and Modeling in laser-Plasma Processes Plenary Presentation V. Magapov V. Magapov Surface assisted laser desorption ionization mass spectrometry of organic molecules A.M.Prokhorov General Physic Institute of RAS 15.30-16.00 Coffee break				
Plenary Presentation Determination of volt-second characteristics by applying time enlargement law State University of Novi Pazar Flectric Power Industry of Sevice (EPS) Faculty of Electrical Engineering, University of Belgrade	17.30-18.15	Basic mechanisms and the experimental realizations of the THz gas and solid		
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	15.30-16.00	Coffee break		

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12.40-13.00	M. Povarnitsyn Wide-range model for description of interaction of laser radiation with metals Joint Institute for High Temperatures of RAS
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16.10-16.30	M.Khomenko Three-dimensional thermal model of laser weld deposition with account of kinetics of phase transitions Institute on Laser and Information Technologies of the RAS
16.30-16.50	A.B.Savel'ev Three-dimensional thermal model of laser weld deposition with account of kinetics of phase transitions Institute on Laser and Information Technologies of the RAS
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14.00-14.20	A.A.Samokhin The Problems of Russian Academy of Sciences A.M.Prokhorov General Physics Institute of RAS			
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19.00	Cocktail			
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Poster Presentations

Friday, June 03

G.Bagdasarov

Three-dimensional modeling of magneto-accelerated pulse plasma with account of effects caused by Ohms law

Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of RAS

E.Nazarov

The problems of mathematical modeling of behavior of plasma in the gas-dynamic trap Novosibirsk State University

A.A.Samokhin

Parameterization and evaluation of the activity of scientists and scientific organizations

A.M.Prokhorov General Physics Institute of RAS

S.V.Dyachenko, I.V.Gasilova

Applications of artificially introduced multi-component MHD model to advanced analysis of 3D Z-pinch simulations

Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of RAS

O.Cherkasova

Modeling of molecular crystals spectral features in THz frequency range Institute of Laser Physics of Siberian Branch of RAS

T.V.Koroleva¹, O.N.Koroleva¹, A.V.Shapranov², P.V.Breslavsky²

Two approaches to evaluating the effectiveness of investments

Improve University for the Humanities

Eldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of RAS

A.V.Mazhukin

Picosecond laser influence on silicon Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of RAS

Тамара Павичевич¹, Жарко Павичевич²

Функции комплексного переменного и моделирование экономических процессов - теоретическоее обсуждение (призыв к исследованию)

¹Университет Медитеран ²Университет Черногории

E.Nazarov

The problems of mathematical modeling of plasma behavior in a gas-dynamic trap Novosibirsk State University

Vanja Vukoslavcevic

Some necessary and sufficient conditions for stability of three-layer difference schemes Faculty of Sciences, University of Montenegro

Jela Susic

Shock wave formation process for the Hopf equation *University of Montenegro*

Sanja Jancic Rasovic

On hyperrings associated with binary relations Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, University of Montenegro

Б.Зекович

(Ко) Инварианты n-арных (ко) алгебр и тензорные произведения n-арных биалгебр University of Montenegro

Dojcin Petkovic

Convergence multipoints Pade's approximation

PMF Pristina – Kosovska Mitrovica

ABSTRACTS



Laser induced graphitization and ablation of diamond materials

Konov Vitaly

Natural Sciences Center of Prokhorov General Physics Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences

Various types of diamond materials (natural single crystals, single and polycrystalline diamond synthesized by high pressure high temperature or chemical vapor deposition techniques, nanocrystalline and diamond-like films) will be presented. The mechanisms and main features of diamond surface carbon phase transformation (graphitization) will be discussed. It will be shown that surface graphitization plays a key role in diamond material removal (ablation) by laser radiation. Physical (vaporization) and chemical (chemical etching by oxidation) diamond ablation regimes will be considered. Special attention will be paid to the so called laser nanoablation. Peculiarities of ablation regimes will be demonstrated by the results of experiments with pulsed (femto, pico, nano, microsecond pulse duration) and CW lasers, operating in the UV, visible and IR spectral ranges, performed at A.M. Prokhorov General Physics Institute, Moscow.

М.В.Келдыш – великий человек двадцатого века.

Г.К. Бородин Институт прикладной математики им. М.В. Келдыша Российской Академии Наук

Подавляющее большинство наших современников необходимости довольствуются официальными сведениями из энциклопедий и справочников: М.В.Келдыш - выдающийся ученый, математик и механик, организатор науки, академик, Президент Академии наук СССР, трижды Герой Социалистического Труда и т.п. Однако с именем Всеволодовича Келлыша Мстислава выдающиеся достижения отечественной науки в решении государственных проблем, поставленных временем и правительством перед учеными. Теоретик космонавтики, автор глубоких исследований в области математики, механики и техники, он продолжал и развивал традиции передовых русских соединявших свои широкие научные интересы с решением конкретных прикладных задач. Президент Академии наук, он был блестящим организатором исследовательской работы в нашей стране, при его личном участии возникли, развились и достигли зрелости крупные научные техническую политику государства, и центры, усилилось влияние vкрепилась Акалемии на еë промышленностью. Деятельность Келдыша в области приложений математики к авиации, освоению Космоса и атомной проблеме, в которой он также добился выдающихся результатов, связана с его глубоким убеждением, что эта деятельность срочно необходима для жизни страны, общества, народа. Здесь он проявил себя не только как ученый и организатор науки, но и как гражданин своего Отечества, государственный и исторический деятель, остро чувствующий свою ответственность за судьбу Родины. Результаты его титанического труда стали вкладом не только в науку и актуальные технические проекты. Это был вклад в отечественную культуру и цивилизацию, подвиг не только научный, но и

Keldysh – the great man of the 20th century science

Borovin Gennady Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences

Majority of our contemporaries when it is required are satisfied with bare listing of facts from encyclopedia and reference books: Keldysh M.V. is a distinguished scientist, mathematician and mechanical engineer, science organizer, academician, President of Russian Academy of Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labour (awarded three times), etc. Certain remarkable achievements are connected with the name of Mstislav Vsevolodovich Keldvsh, such as the achievements of domestic science in solutions of state problems raised by the time and the government before the scientists. The theorist of space travel science, the author of global investigations in mathematics, mechanical engineering and technology, he continued and developed the traditions of leading Russian scientists who united their wide science interests with decisions of concrete applied tasks. President of the Academy of Science, he was a perfect organizer of research work in our country, owing to his personal participation major scientific centers appeared, developed and reached maturity, the influence of the Academy strengthened, and its connection with industry on the technical politics of was became stronger. The activity of Keldysh in the sphere of application of mathematics in aviation, exploration of space and atomic problem where he also achieved great results, was connected with his strong conviction that this activity was urgently required for the country, society, people. Here he showed himself not only as a scientist and science organizer, but also as a citizen of his motherland, statesman and historical personality who was responsible for the destiny of his country. The results of his titanic activity contributed not only to science and urgent technical projects. This was the contribution to national culture



мировоззренческий. Время, в котором жил и творил Келдыш, несмотря на огромные вынужденные мобилизационные напряжения, была высшим периодом всей тысячелетней истории российской цивилизации. Келдыш был одним из выдающихся творцов этой цивилизации.

Научная сеть оптических инструментов для астрометрических и фотометрических наблюдений космических объектов

Молотов И.Е., Агапов В.М., Боровин Г.К. Институт прикладной математики им. М.В. Келдыша Российской Академии Наук

В 2004-2008 гг. была сформирована Научная сеть оптических инструментов для астрометрических и фотометрических наблюдений (НСОИ АФН), основной задачей которой является наблюдение космических объектов. НСОИ АФН в настоящее время объединяет 23 обсерватории и наблюдательных пункта в 10 странах. 35 телескопов с апертурой от 22 см до 2.6 м образуют 4 подсистемы сети: - для обзоров области геостационарной орбиты (ГСО);

- для обнаружения и сопровождения высокоорбитальных фрагментов космического мусора; для наблюдения ярких объектов по целеуказаниям;
- для поиска и фотометрии астероидов.

Планирование наблюдений, обработка измерений и анализ результатов производится в ИПМ им. М.В.Келдыша РАН и ОАО «МАК «Вымпел». Техническая и программная поддержка проекта осуществляется ЗАО «НПП «Проект-Техника».

Впервые В истории страны осуществляется регулярный просмотр всей области ГСО. В динамическом архиве ИПМ им. М.В.Келдыша РАН собрано порядка 5,8 миллионов измерений по свыше высокоорбитальным 3000 объектам, включая порядка 700 новых объектов, открытых средствами НСОИ АФН. Впервые в мировой практике информация по высокоорбитальным малоразмерным объектам космического мусора регулярно публикуется и доступна исследователям.

С 2010 года результаты наблюдений используются для прогнозирования опасных сближений российских функционирующих космических аппаратов с другими космическими аппаратами объектами космического мусора (проект АСПОС ОКП). В 2010 году были открыты АСЗ 2010 RN80, комета Elenin (С/2010 X1) и более 400 астероидов главного пояса. В докладе будет представлено описание современного состояния НСОИ АФН и перспектив её развития.

and civilization, heroic deeds not only in science but in world outlook. The time when Keldysh lived and created was characterized by great mobilization tension. This time was the greatest period in the thousand-year history of Russian civilization. Keldysh was one of the outstanding creators of this civilization.

Scientific system of optical instruments for astrometric and photometric observation of space objects

I.A. Molotov, V.M. Agapov, G.K. Borovin Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences

In 2004-2008 the Scientific system of optical instruments for astrometric and photometric observation of space objects was organized (NSOI APO). Its main task is to observe space objects. Now this system unites 23 observatories and observation posts in 10 countries. 35 telescopes with aperture of 22sm-2.6 m make 4 subsystems: - to observe the area of geostationary orbit (GSO);

- -to reveal and track high orbit fragments of space
- -to monitor bright objects according to target indications,

to search and make photometry of asteroids. Planning of monitoring, processing of measurements and analysis of the results are carried out in Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences and ZAO "NPP Proerk-Technika".

That is the first time in the history of the country that regular examination of the whole area of geostationary orbit is made. In the dynamic archives of Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences they have about 5,8 million measurements of more than 3000 high orbit objects, including about 700 new objects, discovered by NSOI APO. For the first time in the world the information on high orbit small objects of space rubbish is published regularly and is available for scientists.

From 2010 the results of observations have been used for forecasting dangerous approach of Russian functioning space devices to other space devices, objects of space rubbish (project ASPOS OKP). In 2010 ASZ 2010 RN80, comet Elenin (C/2010 X1) and more than 400 asteroids of main ring were discovered. The report offers the description of actual status of NSOI APO and prospects of its development.



Субсистема обеспечения безопасности космических полетов на основе телескопов

Виктор Воропаев

Институт прикладной математики им. М.В. Келдыша Российской Академии Наук

Современный уровень использования космического пространства диктует необходимость принятия специальных мер ПО контролю техногенного засорения ближнего космоса и совершенствованию средств обеспечения безопасности космической деятельности. Федеральной космической программой России на 2006-2015 годы предусматривается создание специальной «Автоматизированной системы предупреждения об опасных ситуациях в околоземном космическом пространстве» (АСПОС ОКП). В рамках данной системы Учреждением Российской академии наук Институтом прикладной математики им. М.В. Келдыша РАН и ЗАО «Научнопроизводственное предприятие «Проект-Техника» выполняется работа по созданию четырёх экспериментальных оптических пунктов (ЭОП) на территории Российской Федерации и зарубежных стран. Российская академия наук решает комплекс задач по анализу техногенной засорённости ОКП на проведения наблюдений основе объектов геостационарной (ΓCO) , высокоэллиптической (ВЭО), средневысокой околокруговой (СВО) и низкой околоземной (НОО) орбитах оптическими средствами, разработке и созданию динамических моделей состояния ОКП. С этой целью ИПМ им. М.В. Келдыша РАН осуществляет развитие и координацию работ Научной сети оптических инструментов астрометрических ДЛЯ фотометрических наблюдений техногенных объектов (НСОИ АФН). В докладе будет представлено описание создаваемых инструментов и планируемой технологии их использования.

Результаты многолетнего мониторинга области геостационарных орбит сетью НСОИ АФН

Агапов Владимир

Институт прикладной математики им. М.В. Келдыша Российской Академии Наук

Работы по регулярному мониторингу области геостационарных орбит начаты в ИПМ им. М.В.Келдыша в 2003 г. в рамках проекта создания и развития Научной сети оптических инструментов для астрометрических и фотометрических наблюдений (НСОИ АФН). За прошедшие 8 лет накоплен огромный объем наблюдательной информации - более 5.8 миллионов астрометрических положений и оценок блеска для более чем 3000 космических объектов. Открыто и исследовано более 500 новых,

The telescope-based subsystem designed to ensure the safety of space flights

Voropaev Viktor

Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian

Academy of Sciences

Contemporary level of using space dictates the necessity of taking special measures to control anthropogenic pollution of near space and improving the support tools for the safety of space activity. Russian Federal Space Program for 2006 – 2015 calls for creation of special "Automatic system of notices about emergency situations in near-Earth space" (ASPOS OKP). Within the limits of this system the Institution of Russian Academy of Sciences, Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences and ZAO "Scientific and production association "Proert-Tekhnica" work on creation of four experimental optical stations (EOP) on the territory of Russian Federation and foreign countries. Russian Academy of Sciences is solving the set of tasks on analysis of the anthropogenic pollution in near-Earth space on the base of supervision of the objects on geostationary (GSO), high elliptic (VEO), medium near-circular (SVO), and low near-Earth (NOO) orbit with the help of optical means and elaboration and creation of dynamic models of the condition of near-Earth space. For that purpose Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences carries out development and coordination work of Scientific system of optical instruments for astrometric and photometric observation of anthropogenic objects (NSOI APO). The report offers the description of created instruments and the planned technology of their use.

The results of many years monitoring of a network of geostationary orbits NSOI APO

Agapov Vladimir

Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian

Academy of Sciences

Work on regular monitoring of the geostationary orbit began in Inst. Keldysh in 2003, the project creation and development of a scientific network of optical instruments for the astrometric and photometric observations (NSOI APO). Over the past 8 years, a wealth of observational data – more than 5.8 million astrometric positions and evaluations shine for more than 3000 space objects. Discovered and studied more



ранее не известных, фрагментов со слабым блеском (слабее 16-17-й зв. величины) в области геостационарной и высокоэллиптических орбит.

Исследования были направлены преимущественно на популяции техногенного изучение объектов происхождения в области геостационарной орбиты (ГСО). Являясь уникальным природным ресурсом, ГСО чрезвычайно важна с точки зрения развития человечества. В настоящее время на этой орбите находится уже более 40% от общего количества функционирующих космических аппаратов. Они решают задачи организации связи, Интернета, передачи телевизионных сигналов, метеонаблюдения и др. Интенсивность использования ГСО возрастает с каждым годом. В связи с этим к этой области околоземного пространства приковано пристальное внимание различных государств и международных организаций. C ростом количества объектов, находящихся в области ГСО, возрастает вероятность их случайного столкновения между собой. Ситуация усугубляется взрывами космических аппаратов и ступеней ракет-носителей, в результате которых образуется большое количество мелких фрагментов, которые сложно обнаружить средствами наблюдения, следствие, практически И, невозможно спрогнозировать их возможные столкновения с работающими спутниками. Анализ накопленной информации по ранее не известным фрагментам позволил сделать заключение о том, что в области ГСО произошло уже как минимум 12 взрывов.

будут представлены обобщенные докладе результаты многолетних наблюдений области ГСО. Будут продемонстрированы статистические распределения различных характеристик наблюдаемых объектов (блеск, отношение площади к массе, орбитальные параметры), показаны наиболее интересные примеры вновь обнаруженных объектов (фрагменты с отношением площади к массе более 10-20 кв. м/кг), представлены примеры выявленных опасных сближений и примеры несогласованного управления космическими аппаратами на ГСО.

Моделирование и визуализация полета Юрия Гагарина

М.В. Михайлюк

Научно-исследовательский институт системных исследований Российской Академии Наук

Первый полет человека в космос 12 апреля 1961 года был эпохальным событием, оказавшим огромное влияние на науку, технику и культуру мирового сообщества. Первый космонавт планеты – советский человек Ю.А.Гагарин, навеки вошел в историю человечества. К сожалению, сохранилось достаточно мало документов и кинохроники об этом полете, воспоминания и публикации очевидцев часто являются противоречивыми. Частично это объясняется политической обстановкой тех лет,

low luster (weaker 16-17-th star. Magnitude) in the than 500 new, previously unknown, fragments with geostationary and highly elliptical orbits.

Research has focused primarily on the study population of man-made objects in the geostationary orbit (GSO). As a unique natural resource, the GSO is extremely important in terms of human development. At present, this orbit is more than 40% of the total number of operational spacecraft. They solve problems of organizing, Internet, transmission of television signals, meteorological observations, etc. The intensity of use of the geostationary orbit is increasing every year. In this regard, this area near space riveted attention of various countries and international organizations. As the number of objects in GEO region, the probability of accidental collision between them. The situation is aggravated by the explosions of spacecraft and launch vehicle, which resulted in the formation of a large number of small fragments which are difficult to detect by means of observation, and as a consequence it is practically impossible to predict their possible collision with operational satellites. Analysis of existing information on previously unknown fragments allowed us to conclude that, in the GSO has happened at least 12 explosions.

The report will be submitted to the generalized results of long-term observations of GEO. Will demonstrate the statistical distribution of the different characteristics of the observed object (sparkle, the ratio of area to mass ratio, orbital parameters), shows the most interesting examples of newly discovered objects (fragments with the ratio of the area to the mass of more than 10-20 square meters. M / kg), are examples of identified dangerous approaches and examples of uncoordinated management of spacecraft in geostationary orbit.

Modelling and Visualization of the flight of Yuri Gagarin

Mikhailiuk M.V.

Scientific Research Institute for System Analysis of Russian Academy of Sciences

The first flight of a man to space on April 12, 1961 was an epoch-making event that greatly influenced world science, technique and culture. The first spaceman of the planet - Yuri Gagarin, a Soviet man, went down in history of mankind. Unfortunately, few documents and news films about this flight have been retained, recollections and publications of eyewitnesses often happen to be discrepant. Partially it can be explained by the political situation of that



засекреченность многих моментов включающей полета, необходимостью представлять события не так, как они происходили в действительности. До сих часть материалов o полете остается засекреченной. Современные компьютерные технологии позволяют провести реконструкцию всех этапов первого полета человека в космос, его сложных моментов и нештатных ситуаций, используя трехмерные виртуальные сцены, трехмерные анимации и системы виртуального окружения. Разработанные системы визуализации позволяют пользователю просматривать трехмерную видео реконструкцию полета в моно и стерео режимах, посмотреть на Землю с орбиты Востока-1 глазами хотя космонавта. бы отчасти почувствовать атмосферу полета, показать и разъяснить на схемах причины возникновения нештатных ситуаций и т.д.

Динамика лазерной плазмы вблизи металлической мишени

В.И. Мажукин

Институт прикладной математики им. М.В. Келдыша Российской Академии Наук

На основе 1-D и 2-D моделей исследуется динамика лазерной плазмы, образующейся в испаренном веществе и воздухе под воздействием импульсного лазерного излучения. Рассмотрены режимы воздействия в широком диапазоне длин волн, интенсивности и длительности импульса. Моделирование показало, что с увеличением интенсивности, уменьшением длины волны и длительности воздействия влияние плазмы видоизменяется, доминирующими становятся неравновесные эффекты и быстрые фазовые переходы.

Работа выполнена при поддержке РФФИ (проекты № 10-07-00246-a, 09-07-00225-a)

Некоторые методы решения задач математической физики

М.П. Галанин

Институт прикладной математики им. М.В. Келдыша Российской Академии Наук

Доклад посвящен методам построения численных схем для получения приближенного решения задач математической физики. Рассмотрены метод конечных разностей, метод взвешенных невязок, метод Бубнова – Галеркина, вариационно – сеточные методы, метод конечных элементов, метод граничных элементов, метод конечных суперэлементов Федоренко. Указаны другие методы построения численных схем. Приведены примеры решения. Работа выполнена при частичной финансовой поддержке РФФИ (проект № 09-01-00151).

period, when certain aspects of the flight were considered secret and the necessity to present the events not in the way they had been going on in reality. Till now certain part of the documents remain secret. Modern computer technologies allow to reconstruct all the stages of the first flight of the spaceman, its uneasy moments and emergency situations using three-dimensional virtual scenes. three-dimensional animation and virtual environment systems. The elaborated visual systems allow users to watch three-dimensional video reconstructions of the flight in mono and stereo regimes, to look at Earth from the orbit of Vostok-1 as if a spaceman, to feel the atmosphere of the flight at least partially, to show and explain in schemes the causes of emergency situations and so on.

Dynamics of laser plasma close to metal target. Invited presentation

V.I. Mazhukin

M.V. Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences

The dynamics of laser plasma generated in the evaporated material and in the air by the laser irradiation is investigated based on 1D and 2D models. The action regimes in the wide range of wavelengths, durations and intensities of laser pulse are considered. Modeling showed that the influence of the plasma changes and the non-equilibrium effects and fast phase transitions become dominating as the action intensity increases and wavelength and duration decreases.

This work was supported by the RFBR (projects N_0 10-07-00246-a, 09-07-00225-a)

Several method of solving problem of mathematical physics

Galanin Mikhail

Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences

The report is devoted to the methods of construction of numerical schemes for obtaining of approximate solution of problems of mathematical physics. Finite-difference method, method of weighted discrepancies, Bubnov-Galerkin's method, variational grid methods, finite elements method, method of boarder elements, method of finite superelements of Bondarenko are considered. Other methods of construction of numerical schemes are indicated. Examples of solution are presented. The work was performed with partial support of RFBR (project № 09-01-00151).



Microwave and optical gases breakdown and generation of high frequency field harmonics

Anri Rukhadze

Prokhorov General Physics Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences

Gases breakdown in the strong microwave and optical electromagnetic fields is investigated theoretically. The strong fields means that when the oscillation energy of electrons in the fields is much higher than ionization energy of atoms. But at the same time the fields are less than atomic field. In such fields the inelastic collisions of electrons are much more than elastic ones. As a consequence the effective generation of high frequency field harmonics during the gas ionization processes takes place. This phenomenon gives the possibility of creation of the new sources of coherent radiations in the frequency regions where such sources are not present (lasers and masers).

Акустическая регистрация фазовых превращений при лазерном воздействии на вещество

А.А. Самохин, Н.Н. Ильичев, С.М. Климентов, П.А. Пивоваров, И.А. И.А. Стучебрюхов

Институт общей физики им. А.М. Прохорова Российской Академии Наук

Обсуждаются перспективы результаты использования акустической диагностики для регистрации фазовых переходов при быстром нагреве конденсированного вещества действием лазерного излучения. Представлены экспериментальные результаты новые воздействию импульсов от эрбиевого лазера (2, 94 мкм, 200 нс) с высокочастотной (период 8,2 нс) модуляцией интенсивности на поглощающие жидкости в случаях свободной и нагруженной поверхности, а также по воздействию лазерных импульсов (0,53 мкм) различной длительности (1,5 нс и 70 пс) на поглощающие подложки под слоем прозрачной жидкости.

Лазерно-индуцированных фазовые переходы и околокритические состояния алюминия и графита

А.Ю. Ивочкин¹, А.Г. Каптильный², А.А. Карабутов³, Д.М. Ксенофонтов³

¹Научный центр волновых исследований Института общей физики им. А.М. Прохорова РАН

 2 Объединенный институт высоких температур PAH

³Международный учебно-научный лазерный центр МГУ имени М.В. Ломоносова

Представлены результаты экспериментальных исследований лазерно-индуцированных фазовых переходов первого рода, на поверхности алюминия и графита, механически нагруженных

Acoustic registration of phase transitions in lasermatter interaction

A.A. Samokhin, N.N. Il'ichev, S.M. Klimentov, P.A. Pivovarov, I.A. Stuchebrukhov

A.M. Prokhorov General Physics Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences

The results and perspectives of application of acoustical diagnostics for registration of phase transitions during rapid heating of condensed matter induced by laser radiation are discussed. New experimental data on impact of erbium laser pulses (2.96 um, 200 ns) with high-frequency (period – 8.2 ns) modulation of intensity on absorbing liquids in the case of free and confined surface and also data on impact of laser pulses (0.53 um) of different duration (1.5 ns and 70 ps) on absorbing substrates under layer of transparent liquid are presented.

Laser-induced phase transitions and near-critical states of aluminum and graphite

A.Y. Ivochkin¹, A.G. Kaptilny², A.A. Karabutov³, D.M. Ksenofontov³

¹Science Center of Wave Recearch A.M.Prokhorov General Physics Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences

²Joint Institute for High Temperatures of RAS ³International Scientific and Research Laser Center, Lomonosov Moscow State University

The results of the experimental study of laser-induced phase transitions of first order at the surface of aluminum and graphite, mechanically confined by a layer of transparent dielectric are presented. The q-switched Nd:YAG laser (pulse duration ~ 10 ns, pulse energy ~ 1



прозрачного В слоем диэлектрика. работе импульсный Nd:YAG использовался лазер, работающий в режиме модуляции добротности с длительностью импульса ~10 нс, энергией в импульсе 1 Дж. Лазерное излучение направлялось на поверхность мишени под углом 45°. В процессе экспериментального исследования проводилась синхронная регистрация давления, температуры отражательной способности И облучаемой поверхности образца на длине волны излучения. Получены данные по лазерного динамике изменения термодинамических состояния алюминия в широкой параметров области его фазовой диаграммы, включая окрестность критической точки сверхкритическую область. Представлены первичные результаты исследования динамики фазовых переходов и сверхкритических состояний графита марки MF307 высокой плотности ~2 г/см2. Получены кривые лазерного нагрева алюминия и графита в координатах давлениетемпература. Представлены результаты измерения отражательной способности в процессе действия лазерного импульса. В случае графита показано, что при температурах Т ~ 5700 К и давлениях Р ~ 7700 бар отражательная способность снижается практически на порядок.

J) was used. Laser radiation was directed into the target surface with the incidence angle of 45 degrees. The simultaneous measurements of pressure, temperature and reflectivity of irradiated surface at the laser radiation wavelength were carried out during the experiment. The data on the dynamic of change of thermodynamic parameters of aluminum in wide area of its phase diagram including the near- and supercritical area was obtained. The first results of the study of dynamics of phase transitions and near-critical states of graphite MF307 of high density (~2 g/cm2) are presented. The curves of laser heating of aluminum and graphite in the pressure-temperature coordinates are obtained. The results of the measurement of reflectivity during the laser impact are presented. In the case of graphite it was showed that at temperature \sim 5700 K and pressure \sim 7700 bar the reflectivity decrease is about order of magnitude.

Предельное поведение функций комплексного переменного и теоремы единственности

Жарко Павичевич

Университет Черногории, Черногория, <u>zarkop@ac.me</u>

Сравнивается классические теоремы единственности аналитических функций и теорма единственности Рисса-Лузина-Привалова с теоремой единственности Шагиняна. Дается и обобщение теоремы Шагиняна.

Полуэмпирические модели для расчета эффективности полупроводниковых детекторов для детекторов с полной кривизной

Никола Михалевич Университет Черногории, Черногория

Аннотация. В данной работе мы применяем метод расчета эффективности детектора с эффективным пространственнымм углом в детекторе с полной кривизной, т.е. при верхней поверхности детектора в форме полушария. Изучены точечные, дискотические и цилиндрические источники гамма-излучений.

(Ко) Инварианты n-арных (ко) алгебр и тензорные произведения n-арных биалгебр Б. Зекович

Университет Черногории, Черногория

В этой работе рассматриваются (ко) инварианты n-арных (ко) алгебр и тензорные произведения n-арных биалгебр. Доказано, что множество (ко) инвариантов n-арной (ко) алгебры образует n-арную подалгебру. (Ко) инварианты в n-арной (ко) алгебры являются (ко) инвариантами в бинарном случае. В заклучение доказывается, что тензорное произведение n-арных биалгебр является n-арной биалгеброй с коединицой.



Конвергенција многотачкастих Падеових апроксимација

Дојчин Петковић ПМФ Приштина - Косовска Митровица Србија

Абстракт.

У овом раду се дефинишу многотачкасте Падеове апроксимације, и уз помоћ холоморфних функција и принципа минимума за суперхармонијске функције доказује теорема о конвергенциј и многотачкастих апроксимација и дају се услови за дату конвергенцију

Convergence multipoints Pade's approximation

Dojčin Petković, PMF Priština – Kosovska Mitrovica, Serbia

Abstract.

In this paper is defines multipoints Pade's approximation, with supporte of holomorphic functions and with principle of minimum superharmonic function, we will prove the theorem about convergence multipoints approximation and we will give conditions for this convergence

On hyperrings associated with binary relations

Jancic Rasovic Sanja
Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, University of Montenegro

Apstract: In this talk we present construction of some classes of hyperrings associated with binary relations on semigroup. We analyze their morphisms and we investigate factorization of obtained classes.

Shock wave formation process for the Hopf equation

Jela Šušić University of Montenegro, Podgorica, Montenegro

Abstract: From a Hopf equation we develop a recently introduced technique, the weak asymptotic method, for describing the shock wave formation and the interaction processes. Then, this tehnique is applied to a system of conservation laws arising from pressureless gas dynamics. As an example, we study the shock wave formation process in a two-dimensional scalar conservation laws arising in oil reservoir problems.

Plasma microjets formation and hot electron generation on the surface of liquid metal by femtosecond laser pulses

Savel'ev Andrei *ILC of Lomonosov Moscow State University*

In this work we present experimental results which show that tremendous increase in hard x-ray yield and mean energy of hot electrons can be achieved if melted gallium target is irradiated by the sequence of two femtosecond laser pulses with the first one coming in advance by 12 ns and having relative amplitude of 0.01-0.1. To clarify how nanosecond pre-pulse influence on interaction of the main pulse with plasma we carried out optical pump-probe visualization of plume created by the pre-pulse. Optical pump-probe measurements revealed very specific feature of ultrashort laser pulse interaction with liquid metal - microjets formation. In our experiments the main pulse comes 12.5 ns after the pre-pulse, right at the instant when micro-jets are well developed, but not blurred. To elucidate effect of micron-size plasma jets formation on hot electron production we performed 3D PIC simulation of laser pulse interaction with two different targets: flat foil and foil with frozen micro-jets at its front side. We also present here simple 1D simulation with such well known material as Al to shed light onto the physics beneath microjets formation.

Atomistic simulation of laser ablation of metals: effect of the electronic pressure relaxation

Starikov Sergey

Joint Institute for High Temperatures of Russian Academy of Sciences

In this work the investigation of the laser ablation of gold and aluminum foils are performed. We build an atomistic model of metal that capture electron heat conductivity, electron-ion energy



transfer and the raise of the electronic pressure after energy deposition. The latter is done by means of the EAM potential for metal that parametrically depends on the electron temperature. The electronic pressure effects are shown to play an important role in the ablation processes and result in a new ablation mechanism observed in our simulations. The thickness of the ablation layer as a function of the irradiation fluence is calculated and compared with the experimental data. The experimental evidences of the new ablation mechanism observed in this work are discussed.

New Numerical methods for classical molecular dynamic problems

Elenin Georgii

Lomonosov Moscow State University

New numerical methods for classical molecular dynamic problems. The report is devoted to new families of simplectic and symmetric numerical methods for simulation of hamiltonian dynamics.

Flux Relaxation as an Approach to the Stability Improvement for Explicit Finite Difference Schemes

Shilnikov Evgeny
Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences

Flux Relaxation as an Approach to the Stability Improvement for Explicit Finite Difference SchemesRussia29.05.2011 - 05.06.2011HPC systems based on the multicore processors require software being created to take into account a hybrid structure of memory. In this regard very promising are the explicit schemes, which can be easily adapted to the computer systems with different architectures. But the explicit schemes impose severe stability limitations on the time step, especially when the parabolic equations are solved. For fine grids which are used in HPC calculation satisfying this condition makes the needed number of time steps extremely large. Analogous condition for hyperbolic equations is not so limiting and it is more adequate from the physical viewpoint because small spatial details demand appropriate time resolution. So, development of explicit schemes with a mild stability condition is one of important trends. A physical approach is proposed in this paper which permits to achieve practically Courant like stability condition for parabolic equation. In addition, physically founded flux relaxation approach permits to improve stability of explicit schemes for gas dynamics problems, even if there is no parabolicity at all. Moreover, it gives better solutions from the physical point of view. This fact opens wide perspectives for modeling real scientific and engineering problems on modern HPC systems by use of explicit schemes.

Spontaneous magnetic fields in laser fusion targets

Lebo Ivan
Technical university-MIREA

We have made the numerical simulations of fusion target compression by laser with energy about 1 MJ. Spontaneous magnetic fields \sim 10-100 MGs have generated in such plasma as the result of Rayleigh-Taylor instability development. We have discussed the opportunity of such field observation and its influence of charge particle transport in plasma.

Basic mechanisms and the experimental realizations of the THz gas and solid state plasma irradiated by the femtosecond laser pulse

Alexander Shkurinov Moscow State University

The optical breakdown and optical melting plasmas created by the multi-colour combination of femtosecond optical pulses are the most convenient and promising sources of pulsed THz radiation possessing both wide spectrum (typically 0.3 20 THz with the use of optical pulse of nearly 40 fs duration) and high amplitude of electric field. The generation of THz radiation from these mediums are coursed by several physical mechanisms making different contributions in the summary process depending on the conditions of experiment. Many



nonlinear optical process such as second and third harmonic generation accompanies by the generation of electromagnetic waves on the THz frequencies. The hot plasma formed in the case of channel and crater formation in a solid target by high-intensity femtosecond laser radiation is the source of hard X-ray radiation and it is also responsible for difference harmonic generation emitting in the THz frequency range. The special distribution of the of the interacting laser fields in the plasma formation is really important for the description of the THz wave generation. In the work we describe the emission effects of the femtosecond laser filament in gases, especially in air, that attracts a lot of research interest because this technique allows the generation of intense near single-cycle THz pulses at long distance by controlling the remote onset of the filament via controlling the initial laser parameters: beam diameter, divergence, and pulse duration.

Automation of processing multichannel remote sensing images

Simeunovich Marko
Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Montenegro

Multichannel (multi- and hyperspectral, dual and multipolarization) mode of remote sensing from spaceborne carriers is widely used nowadays for various applications. Information content of such data allows solving many inverse problems for ecological monitoring, forestry, agriculture, etc. However, the amount of acquired data is too large; this restricts their processing interactive mode and explains necessity to apply lossy compression where several stages of image pre-processing are to be carried on-board and automatically. For this purpose, we have proposed a set of methods to be implemented sequentially and with taking into account practical limitations. Noise characteristics are to be estimated first and this can be done using robust statistics processing applied to a set of local estimates of noise variance in blocks of size 7x7 or 8x8 pixels. The obtained estimates can be then used for image component-wise and vector (3D) pre-filtering and/or compression. Both are based on discrete cosine transform that can be easily and quickly realized. Efficiency of filtering and compression is compared to other existing techniques. The benefits of the designed methods and algorithms are demonstrated. The examples for real life multichannel images, in particular, hyperspectral AVIRIS data are presented.

The role of Multiphoton Ionisation in generation of THz pulses in two-color laser-induced plasma

Esaulkov Mikhail
Lomonosov Moscow State University

Generation of Terahertz pulses in laser-induced plasma raises theoretical and practical interest since it offers the most broadband spectrum and high peak electric field (up to hundreds kV/cm). The most efficient and broadband THz generation occurs under two-color plasma excitation using both first and second harmonics of optical pulse. We apply a semi-classical Imaginary Time Method (ITM) approach to calculate the ionization probability and the electron momentum acquired in a two-color ionization process. We investigate the ω to 2ω phase and polarization dependences for the multiphoton ionization (MPI) regime. It is found that the second harmonics field plays two different roles in formation of photocurrent. First, it modulates the probability of photoionization according to the cosine law. Second, it results in formation of a nonzero average momentum acquired by the electron during the optical pulse, including the initial momentum it receives while leaving the parent atom or molecule. The momentum also has the dependence on ω to 2ω phase ψ and angle between polarizations θ . This approach allows the accurate coherent polarization control and modulation of ionization probability (thus the plasma density), through variation of ω to 2ω phase. Both of these effects are observed experimentally.

Method of adaptive artificial viscosity

Popov Igor Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences

In this article a method of adaptive artificial viscosity (AAV) for the solution of two and three_dimensional equations of gas dynamics for Euler variables is considered. It is a homogeneous, monotonous finite-difference scheme of the second order approximation on time and space variables outside of areas of breaks and compression waves. The proposed scheme uses the scheme of the second order approximation on time and space variables outside of areas of breaks and compression waves. In the proposed difference scheme in addition to the Lax Wendroff corrections, artificial viscosity μ monotonizing the scheme is introduced. The artificial viscosity is



introduced in the regions of the solution's nonmonotonicity and beyond the contact discontinuity and rarefication wave. The viscosity is obtained from the conditions of the maximum principle for the schemes with "frozen" (fixed) coefficients.

Thermodynamic properties and phase transitions of materials at high temperatures and pressures

Khishchenko Konstantin Joint Institute for High Temperatures RAS

Adequate models of thermodynamic properties and phase transitions of materials are required for numerical simulation of processes of intense pulsed influences on condensed media. In this work, an equation-of-state model for metals and ionic crystals is proposed with taking into account the polymorphic transformations, melting and evaporation effects. Equations of state for nickel, copper, gold and lithium fluoride are developed. As distinct from the previously obtained multiphase equations of state, new expressions for the thermodynamic potentials are formulated. Those provide for a more correct thermal contribution of heavy particles in the liquid phase under rarefaction. A critical analysis of calculated results is made in comparison with available experimental data for the metals at high temperatures and pressures.

Some necessary and sufficient conditions for stability of three-layer difference schemes

Vanja Vukoslavčević
Faculty of Sciences, University of Montenegro
Cetinjski put bb, 81 000 Podgorica, Montenegro
turner@t-com.me

Abstract

This paper investigates two classes of three-layer difference schemes with weights in the form $\alpha y_0 + \beta \tau^2 y_{\bar{t}t,n} + \sigma_1 A y_{n-1} + (E - \sigma_1 - \sigma_2) A y_n + \sigma_2 A y_{n+1} = \varphi_n$ and

 $\alpha y_0 + \beta \tau^2 y_{\bar{t}t,n} + A(\sigma_1 y_{n-1} + (E - \sigma_1 - \sigma_2) y_n + \sigma_2 y_{n+1}) = \varphi_n$. It obtains some sufficient conditions for stability

in a defined norm and, also, in special cases we achieve conditions for stability which do not depend of the choice of norm.

Молекулярно- динамическое исследование сильно перегретых метастабильных состояний, сопровождающих быстрое лазерное плавление алюминия.

А.В. Шапранов, В.И. Мажукин, М.М. Дёмин, В. Пережигин.

Институт прикладной математики им.М.В.Келдыша Российской Академии Наук Континуальное моделирование пикосе-кундного лазерного воздействия на металлы показывает, что процесс плавления сопровождается возникновением сильно перегретых метаста-бильных состояний в твердой фазе.

Методом молекулярной динамики была подтверждена возможность их появления, а также количественно исследовано влияние на процесс плавления алюминия двух факторов: скорости нагрева кристаллической решетки и давления в системе.

Получено, что при изменении скорости нагрева в широком диапазоне от 0.2 K/ps до 500 K/ps (включающем и пикосекундные режимы лазерного воздействия) температура, при которой

Molecular dynamics investigation of highly overheated metastable states accompanying fast laser melting of Aluminum

A.V. Shapranov, V.I. Mazhukin, M.M. Demin, V. Perezhigin Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences

Continuum modeling of picosecond laser action on metals shows that the melting process is accompanied by the appearance of the fast overheated metastable states in the solid phase.

The method of molecular dynamics confirms the possibility of their appearance. Also the qualitative influence on the melting of Aluminum of the two factors: crystal lattice heating rate and pressure in the system was investigated.

It is found that as the heating rate changes in a wide range from 0.2K/ps to 500K/ps (which includes picosecond regime of laser action), the temperature at which the destruction of the lattice starts changes from



начинается разрушение кристаллической решетки, изменяется от 1140 K до 1340 K. Изменение равновесной температуры плавления с ростом давления от 0 до 10 GPa составило от 925 K до 1374 K. Совместное действие этих двух факторов может приводить к перегревам твердой фазы на величины 500 – 900 K.

Наблюдение за последующим охлаждением расплава в ходе молекулярно динамического моделирования выявило, что при скоростях охлаждения, превышающих 5-10 K/ps, реализуются теоретические режимы аморфизация алюминия.

Работа выполнена при поддержке РФФИ (проекты № 10-07-00246-а, 09-07-00225-а)

Широкодиапазонная модель для описания взаимодействия лазерного излучения с металлами

Поварницын Михаил Объединенный институт высоких температур Российской Академии Наук

В работе представлена двухтемпературная гидродинамическая модель, учитывающая процессы поглощения лазерной энергии, электронной теплопроводности и электронионных столкновений. Используемые широкодиапазонные модели транспортных свойств описывают известные экспериментальные данные при нормальных условиях, первопринципные расчеты в переходной области и имеют асимптотику к идеально-плазменному состоянию. Уравнения состояния веществ, используемые для замыкания законов сохранения, содержат ионную часть, учитывающую фазовые переходы, и электронную, описывающую ионизационные процессы в широком диапазоне плотностей и температур. Разработанная модель была апробирована на различных актуальных задачах взаимодействия лазерного излучения с металлами. Результаты сравнения проведенных расчетов с соответствующими экспериментами показывают адекватность разработанной модели и ее хорошую предсказательную способность.

Пикосекундное лазерное воздействие на кремний.

А.В. Мажукин.

Институт прикладной математики им. М.В. Келдыша Российской Академии Наук

Моделируется процесс пикосекундного лазерного импульсного воздействия на кремний. Для этой цели используется двухтемпературная задача Стефана, описывающая неравновесный нагрев

1140 to 1340K. The change of the equilibrium melting temperature as the pressure rises from 0 to 10GPa is found to be from 925 to 1374K. Joint action of these two factors can result in the overheating of solid by 500-900K.

The observation of the further cooling of the melt discovered that the theoretical regimes of Aluminum amorphization are realized at the cooling rates above 5-10K/ps.

This work was supported by the RFBR (projects № 10-07-00246-a, 09-07-00225-a)

Wide-range model for description of interaction of laser radiation with metals

Povarnitsyn Mikhail Joint Institute for High Temperatures RAS

Two-temperature hydrodynamic model which takes into account processes of absorption of laser energy, electronic thermal conduction and electron-ion collisions is presented in the current work. The used wide-range models of transport properties describe known experimental data at normal conditions, ab initio calculations in transient area and have an asymptotic to ideal-plasma state. The equations of state of matter used for closing of conservation laws have an ionic part, that takes into account phase transitions and electronic part that describes the ionization processes in a wide range of densities and temperatures. The developed model was tested on different actual problems of interaction of laser radiation with metals. The results of comparison of conducted calculations with corresponding experiments show adequacy of the developed model and its good predictive ability.

Picosecond laser influence on silicon

A.V.Mazhukin Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences

Investigated and modeled the process of picosecond laser pulse influence on silicon. For this purpose a twotemperature Stefan problem that describe nonequilibrium heating and phase transitions melting and evaporation is



и фазовые переходы: плавление и испарение. Результаты показали сильный отрыв электронной температуры от фононной, величина которого составила около 10000 К. Максимальное значение скорости фронта плавления достигает 27 м/с.

Работа выполнена при поддержке РФФИ (проекты № 10-07-00246-а, 09-07-00225-а)

used. The results showed a strong detachment of the electron temperature on the phonon one, whose value amounted to about 10000 K. The maximum melting front velocity reaches 27 m/s.

This work was supported by the RFBR (projects N 10-07-00246-a, 09-07-00225-a)

Расчёт оптических характеристик серебра

O.H.Королёва 1 , A.B.Мажукин 2

¹Московский гуманитарный университет, 111395 Москва, ул. Юности 5/1 ²Институт математического моделирования РАН, 125047 Москва, Миусская пл. 4A, e-mail: immras@orc.ru

Рассмотрены оптические свойства электронного ферми-газа серебра при произвольной температуре ($T \ge \varepsilon_{\scriptscriptstyle E}$) и частоте. Из решения квантового кинетического уравнения выражения для температурной и получены частотной зависимостей диэлектрической проницаемости. С помощью формул Френеля определяются частотные температурные И зависимости способности отражательной облучаемой поверхности объемного коэффициента поглощения.

Работа выполнена при поддержке РФФИ (проекты № 10-07-00246-а, 09-07-00225-а)

Calculation of optical properties of Silver

O.N.Koroleva¹, 'A.V. Mazhukin²

¹Moscow University of Humanities, ul. Yunosti 5/1, 111395 Moscow, Russia ²Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences, Miusskaya sq. 4A, 125047, Moscow, Russia, e-mail: immras@orc.ru

In the present work optical properties of electronic fermi-gas of silver are considered at any temperature $(T \geq \varepsilon_F)$. From the decision of the quantum kinetic equation expressions for temperature and frequency dependences of inductivity are received. By means of Fennel's formula frequency and temperature dependences of reflectivity of an irradiated surface and volume factor of absorption are defined.

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Determination of Volt-Second Characteristics by Applying Time Enlargement Law

Ćemal Dolićanin¹, Gvozden Ilić², Edin Dolićanin³

¹ State University of Novi Pazar, Serbia ²Electric Power Industry of Serbia (EPS), Serbia ³ Faculty of Electrical Engineering, University of Belgrade, Serbia

This paper expounds the procedure of determining volt-second characteristic in the voltage-versus-time frame, by applying Time Enlargement Law to the breakdown time random variable, and using a single statistical sample for this variable, obtained through experiments with a predefined shape of the voltage load. The suggested algorithm has been experimentally tested for Ar, N_2 and SF_6 gases, at low and high values of the pd product (pressure × inter-electrode gap), by comparing pulse shape voltage characteristic of a two-electrode configuration obtained by applying a particular shape of the pulse voltage load to the corresponding values obtained with other pulse voltage shapes, covering a wide range of frequencies. Satisfactory results have been obtained as to the applicability of the procedure, with certain minor limitations which are duly pointed out.

Key words: gas pulse breakdown, breakdown time, pulse shape voltage characteristic, time enlargement law



Трехмерная тепловая модель лазерной наплавки с учетом кинетики фазовых переходов

Хоменко Максим

Институт проблем лазерных и информационных технологий Российской Академии Наук

В работе численно эволюция исследуется температурного процессе лазерной поля В наплавке cсоосной инжекцией порошка. Рассматривается 3D модель базирующаяся на самосогласованных уравнениях баланса энергии и кинетики фазового перехода. Она учитывает такие процессы плавление, испарение, как: своболной кристаллизацию и эволюнию поверхности расплава. Значительное внимание уделено изучению роли неравновесной кинетики фазового превращения, моделируемой уравнением Колмогорова-Авраами. Результаты сравниваются основанными моделями плавления. эмпирических формулах. Свободная граница ванны расплава прослеживается методом функций уровня (level-set method). Основные конечноразностные уравнения решались методом стабилизирующей поправки. Получены 3D распределения температуры в наплавленном слое профили распределения новой фазы. Проанализировано влияние параметров процесса (потока массы частиц, мощность, скорость сканирования и т.д.) на поведение во времени ванны расплава, а так же на максимальную температуру системы. Размеры зоны расплава (глубина и ширина) и высота наплавленного слоя сравниваются с известными экспериментальными данными.

Трехмерное моделирование магнитоускоренной импульсной плазмы с учетом эффектов, обусловленных обобщенным законом Ома

Багдасаров Геннадий Институт прикладной математики им. М.В. Келдыша Российской Академии Наук

В ИПМ РАН разработан программный комплекс MARPLE3D (Magnetically Accelerated Radiative Explorer), предназначенный Plasma проведения вычислительных экспериментов с трехмерными моделями радиационной магнитной газодинамики (РМГД). Комплекс включает средства подготовки расчетной области, проведения расчета и подготовки результатов расчета для дальнейшего анализа. В коле **MARPLE** применяются конечно-объемные аппроксимации основных уравнений РМГД на неструктурированных сетках смешанного типа,

Three-dimensional thermal model of laser weld deposition with account of kinetics of phase transitions

Khomenko Maxim

Institute on Laser and Information Technologies of the Russian Academy of Sciences

The thermal field evolution during the process of laser welding with co-axial injection of powder is numerically studied in the presented work. The 3-d model based on self-consistent equations of energy balance and kinetics of phase transitions is considered. This model takes into account such processes as melting, evaporation, crystallization and evolution of free surface of the melt. Considerable attention is devoted to the study of the role of non-equilibrium kinetics of phase transition which is modeled by the equation of Kholmogorov-Avraami. The results are compared with models of melting based on empiric formulas. The free surface of melt is tracked by level-set method. The main finite- difference equations were solved by the method of stabilizing correction. 3D distributions of temperature in the welded layer and profiles of distribution of new phase were obtained. The influence of parameters of the process (flow of mass of the particles, power, speed of scanning) on temporal behavior of melt tub and also on maximal temperature of the system was analyzed. The sizes of the melting zone (depth and width) and the height of the welded layer are compared with available experimental data.

Three-dimensional modeling of magneto-accelerated pulse plasma with account of effects caused by Ohms law

Bagdasarov G.

Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian

Academy of Sciences

At IAM of RAS the program complex MARPLE3D (Magnetically Accelerated Radiative Plasma Explorer) intended for conduction of numerical experiments with three-dimensional models of radiation magnetic gasdynamics (RMGD) intended for conduction of numerical experiments with three-dimensional models of radiation magnetic gas-dynamics (RMGD) was developed. The complex includes tools for preparation of area of calculations, conduction of calculations and for preparation of calculation results for following analysis. At MARPLE code finite-volume approximations of main RMGD equations on non-structured grids of mixed type, for which ENO-approximations of convective flows with



для которых разработаны ENO-аппроксимации конвективных потоков с интерполяциями по ортогональным базисам. Код предназначен для работы высокопроизводительных вычислительных системах с распределенной памятью. Параллельные вычисления методом геометрического организованы параллелизма, обмен данными осуществляется посредством полей фиктивных элементов. Также фиктивные элементы используются для описания различных симметрий в расчетной области. Апробация кода выполнялась на тестовых и модельных задачах, для которых существенна обобщенная формулировка закона Ома. Точность воспроизведения эффекта Холла тестировалась в задаче о конвективной волне переноса магнитного поля. Выполнено моделирование плазменного размыкателя тока, позволившее оценить влияние на работу размыкателя как эффекта Холла, так и релей-тейлоровской неустойчивости плазмы. Изучался нагрев металлической пластинки короткоимпульсным лазерным излучением фемтосекундного диапазона длительности. Результаты расчетов согласуются с физическими оценками и свидетельствуют о корректности разработанной компьютерной модели возможности ее применения для численного моделирования импульсной плазмы, создаваемой при воздействии на конденсированное вещество мощных потоков лазерного излучения.

interpolation on orthogonal basis are developed, are used. The code is intended for usage on high-performance computational systems with distributed memory. Parallel computations are organized using method of geometrical parallelism, data exchange is implemented by fields of fictive elements. Fictive elements are also used for description of different symmetries at the area of calculation. Code approbation was performed with test and model tasks for which the generalized formulation of Ohm's law is essential. The accuracy of reproduction of Hall's effect was tested with a problem of convective transport wave of magnetic field. The modeling of plasma breaker of current, that made it possible to estimate the influence of Hall's effect as well as Raleigh-Tailor's instability of plasma on the breaker's operation was performed. The heating of a metal plate by shortpulse laser radiation of femtosecond duration was studied. The results of computations agree with physical estimates and testify the correctness of developed computer model and the possibility of its usage for numerical modeling of pulsed plasma, created by the impact of high power laser radiation fluxes on the condensed matter.

Laser generation of nanoparticles and ablation of liquids.

W. Marine, E. Chelnokov, A. Baronnet, D. Ferry, M. Rivoal,
L. Bekere, N. Larina, and V. Khodorkovsky

Centre Interdisciplinaire de Nanoscience de Marseille (CINAM), UPR CNRS 3118, Case 913, Campus de
Luminy, 13288 Marseille, France. marine@cinam.univ-mrs.fr

The interaction of the high-power femtosecond pulses with molecules results in a variety of nonlinear phenomena including strong field induced polarization, alignment of molecules and excitation of molecules to the higher excited states than those available by the conventional sources of light. Such processes are inevitably accompanied by laser ablation along with heating and expansion of the ablated product, well recognized in the laser – condensed matter interaction.

In this presentation, for the first time, we demonstrate a constructive ablation of liquids leading to the unprecedented chemical reaction sequences giving rise to the formation of the polymeric nanomaterials.

Experimentally, we analyse the photo-physical and the photochemical processes occurring in the liquid alkyl substituted benzenes upon femtosecond laser irradiation using various spectroscopic approaches.



Проблемы математического моделирования поведения плазмы в газодинамической ловушке

Назаров Егор Новосибирский Государственный университет

Доклад посвящен проблемам в математическом моделировании поведения потенциала на стенках газодинамической ловушке, установке, работающей в Институте Ядерной Физике СО РАН. По разности потенциалов на стенках установки можно судить о некоторых ключевых моментах, возникающих при пуске и прохождении плазмы по ней.

The problems of mathematical modeling of plasma behavior in a gas-dynamic trap

Nazarov Egor Novosibirsk State University

The report is devoted to the problems in mathematical modeling of behavior of potential at the walls of gasdynamic trap at the setup working at the Institute of Nuclear Physics of SB of RAS. Using the potential difference at the walls of the setup it is possible to judge about several key moments which appear during the startup and during the process of plasma propagation through the setup.

Modeling of molecular crystals spectral features in THz frequency range

Cherkasova Olga Institute of Laser Physics SB RAS

The spectral features observed in vibrational spectra of molecular crystals in THz range correspond both to external and to internal vibrational modes. The vibrational bands are determined both by structure of molecule itself and by the structure of crystal. The estimation of roles of external and internal impacts in observed vibrational bands and their assignment are important problem in modeling of spectral features in THz frequency range. In the present work of calculation of vibrational frequencies and intensities of infrared absorption bands and Raman bands of steroid molecular crystals are performed using DMol3 simulations. On the base of simulations it has been shown that each type of vibrations (internal bending, twisting, external libration, etc.) corresponds to limited frequency range and these ranges shift to lower frequencies as the steroid molecular crystals obtain more hydrogen bonds. The analysis of temperature dynamics of THz absorption and Raman spectra combined with results of simulation shows the correlation between the band shifting upon cooling and the nature of vibrations.

Applications of artificially introduced multi-component MHD model to advanced analysis of 3D Z-pinch simulations

S.V. Dyachenko, I.V. Gasilova Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences

In this paper we demonstrate applications of the multi-component single-fluid MHD model to advanced analysis of 3D numerical multi-wire Z-pinch simulations performed with parallel 3D radiative MHD code MARPLE 3D (developed in Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics, Russian Academy of Sciences). We emphasize that all simulations presented in the paper do not require using of the multi-component model by their nature and may be held without introduction of any multi-component models with the same principal results (density, temperature, velocity distributions, radiation yield, etc.). All physical problem statements discussed in the report are single-component: only one material (substance) is introduced and should be simulated in each problem.

We are using special artificial multi-component expansions of the initial single-component MHD problems in order to get the same results as in the conventional approach but with some additional desired details on density evolution. Note that these additional details cannot be recovered from results of conventional single-component simulations by any means of post-processing: they essentially require introduction of the multi-component model in one or another form (component concentrations method, particles / markers methods, etc.). In the current work we are using the component concentrations method because the corresponding equations are approximated similarly to conventional MHD equations and all approximations in the expanded MHD model remain uniform. Also the component concentrations method fits our current parallel computations framework (data structures, algorithms, implementation in source code) very well.



The artificial multi-component expansion technique discussed in the paper may significantly help in qualitative and quantitative researches of flow instabilities evolution, intermixing of fractions, flow turbulization and pinch implosion in general. Additional data mined from expanded MHD simulations may be subjected to advanced statistical analysis, spectral analysis, etc.

История "национального" и проблематика идентичности

3.А. Чеканцева Институт всеобщей истории РАН

«Национальное» (нация, национальность, национальная идея, национальная культура, национальная история, национальные движения и проч.) занимает значительное место в работах историков. Особенно важна эта тема для истории XVIII-XIX вв. Да и в XX столетии значение «национального вопроса» В различных модификациях сложно переоценить. Проблематика «национального» всегда насыщена идеологическими и политическими смыслами, предполагающими активное инструментальное исторического использование познания носителями исторического действия (государством, региональным сообществом, политической партией, другими группами, Многие историки полагают, что личностью). прочих проявлений изучению наций И национального в истории должно предшествовать исследование национализма. Кроме τογο, содержание прилагательного «национальный» и связанных с ним явлений исторически изменчиво. пересекаются Наконец. сюжеты Это проблематикой идентичности. сложное междисциплинарное понятие, о котором уже так много написано, вошло в социальное познание во второй половине прошлого века. Однако его использование в научном дискурсе было и остается проблематичным. Так, если Клод Леви Стросс, в конце 70-х годов видел в идентичности, своего рода «виртуальную страну», обращение к которой помогает понять некоторые вещи, то Ф. Бродель, в незавершенной книге о Франции предложил, по мнению критиков, чрезмерно эссенциалисткий образ французской идентичности. Для многих социологов историков, смысл слова идентичность представляется слишком «туманным» для того, чтобы использовать качестве операционального понятия в научном анализе, и от него предлагают отказаться.

The history of "national" and the problem of identity

Chekantseva Z.A.
The Institute of Global History, Academy of Science

"National" (nation, nationality, national idea, national culture, national history, national movements etc.) takes a considerable part in the works of historians. This theme is extremely important for the history of XVIII-XIX centuries. And in XX century it is hardly possible to overestimate the meaning of "national question" in its different modifications. The range of problems of "national" is always full of ideological and political meanings, assuming active instrumental use of historical knowledge by the bearers of historical events (the state, regional community, a political party, other groups, an individual). Many historians consider that before studying nations and other demonstrations of national in history it is advisable to investigate nationalism. Besides, the content of the adjective "national" and corresponding events is changeable in history. And these subjects the problems of identity. This complicated interdisciplinary conception, which has been much written about, appeared in social cognition in the second part of last century. But its use in science discourse was and remain problematic. Thus Clod Levi Stross in late 70s saw a certain "virtual country" in identity, when addressed to it, one could understand some things, but Brodel F. in his unfinished work about France offered, according to critics, extremely assencialistic image of French identity. Many sociologists and historians consider the meaning of "identity" extremely vague to use it as operational conception in scientific analysis and suggest not to use it.



Оценка состояния фундаментальной науки в России

А.Г. Каптильный Объединенный институт высоких температур Российской Академии Наук

Государство не сформулировало проблему нужна?». Развитие ему фундаментальной науки замещается активизацией «инновационной деятельности». «инновации"являются технологической реализацией прошлых научных разработок. Представительство Российской науки в мировом научно-технологическом сообществе соответствует её научному потенциалу, рост которого финансовыми сдерживается как проблемами, особенностями так И государственной, финансовой, промышленной, налоговой и инновационной политик. Высшие должностные лица, ответственные за принятие стратегических решений. игнорируют фундаментальную науку, не понимают принципов функционирования науки вообще, дело не в том, что наука - недееспособна, а в том, что политика, исполнительной проводимая властью, страну в тупик. Тот уровень расходов на науку, который существует в РФ, не способен обеспечить минимальную конкурентоспособность страны. Чрезвычайно негативную роль играет крайне низкий уровень затрат на одного научного исследователя. В международной конкурентной борьбе за собственные «мозги» Россия хронически проигрывает, очередное мечтание правительства и научная реальная жизнь продолжают существовать в параллельных мирах. Качество статистической информации, финансовой управленческой отчетности не выдерживает никакой критики. Если нет правил определения экономической эффективности инноваций, то не может быть и точного финансирования как по срокам и объемам, так и по назначению. Анализ эффективности инновационных решений уже принятых к реализации не проводится, торопливо принимаются новые грандиозные планы - «Сколково». Реализация заложенных в проекте стратегии инновационного развития подходов приведёт к дальнейшей деградации сферы научных исследований и разработок и поставит точку на инновационных амбициях государства. Но обществу предлагается «продолжение» проводившейся на протяжении последнего десятилетия политики стимулирования инновационной активности. Неэффективна власть, а не наука.

Estimation of the status of Russian fundamental science

Kaptilny Alexander *Joint Institute for High Temperatures of RAS*

The state didn't define the problem "what science is required?" Development of fundamental science is replaced by activation of "innovation activity". But "innovation" - is technological realization of last scientific research. Representation of Russian science in world scientific and technological community doesn't correspond to its scientific potential, growth of which is restrained by financial problems as well as peculiarities of state, financial, industrial, tax and innovation politics. High-ranking officials responsible for strategic decisions disregard fundamental science, do not understand the principles of science functioning at all. The problem is not in the fact that science is unable to function, but that the politics carried out by the executives lead the country to a deadlock. The level of expenditure for science which exists in Russian Federation can't provide even minimal competiveness of the country. Extremely negative fact is a very low level of expenditure for one science researcher. Russia constantly loses in the international competition for "brains", the dreams of the Government and actual scientific life continue to exist in parallel worlds. The quality of statistical information, financial and administrative reports are beneath criticism. If there are no rules to define economic efficiency of innovations, then no accurate financing can exist regarding the terms, volume and purposes. No analysis of efficiency of innovation decisions, accepted realization, is carried out, but new major projects -Skolkovo – are being accepted in haste. Realization of the approaches put down in the project of the strategy of innovation development will lead to further degradation of the sphere of scientific research and engineering. This will also lead to the termination of innovation ambitions of the state.

But it is suggested for the society to "continue" the politics of stimulation of innovation activity, the politics that was carried out during last ten years. It is the power that is inefficient, not the science.



NINTH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON MATHEMATICAL MODELS & MODELING IN LASER-PLASMA PROCESSES & ADVANCED SCIENCE

Синергетическая модель комплекса организационных систем Сербии

Миник Вукота Serbian Railwey

Предлагаемая модель сложной организационной системы обеспечивает мультидисциплинарное изучение его управленческой системы, совершенствование организации и функциональности, аффективное определение векторов развития, интеграцию управления развитием и жизненными циклами системы и управление знанием. Сделано обобщение понятия системы более общим понятием организм, представляемым кортежем (элементы, связи, смыслы, процессы). Фундаментальными принципами организации организма считаются: целостность, иерархичность, фрактальность и аналогичность, множественность, предназначенность, дуализм, гармоничность, взаимосвязанность и взаимозависимость, ритмичность и цикличность.

Synergetic model of complex organizational systems Serbia

Minic Vukota Serbian Railwey

The proposed model of a complex organizational system provides a multidisciplinary study of its administrative system, improves the organization and functionality, the efficiency of a definition of the vectors of development, integration, development management and system life cycle and knowledge management. Generalization notion of a system was replaced by a more general concept of organisms representing a tuple (items, context, meanings, processes). Fundamental principles of organization of the body are: integrity, hierarchy, fractality and similarity, the plurality of intended, dualism, harmony, interdependency and interrelationship, rhythm and cycle.

Математическая модель категорий слов в произведениях П.П. Негоша

Здравко Вукчевич, Университет Черногории, Черногория <u>mzvukcevic@yahoo.com</u>

На основе частотных словарёй самых извесных произведений П.П. Негоша сделана статистическая модель отношений текущих слов и лексических единиц, взаимные отношения категорий слов, расчета коэффициентов разнообразия (token/type), индекса повторения и индекса творчества.

Information technology in a science about folklore as a simular of processes of evolution of folklore

Klyaus Vladimir

Institute of the World Literature named after Gorky, Russian Academy of Sciences

In a science about folklore last decade information technology is actively used. Researchers of folklore together with programmers create special software which allows systematizing, archiving and investigating the folklore phenomena. Thus the major problem is modeling of processes which occur in folklore. It also gives the chance to understand the character of existance of earlier stages of folklore.

О проблемах российской академической науки

А.А.Самохин Институт общей физики им. А.М.Прохорова РАН, Москва

На конкретных примерах анализируются некоторые проблемы Российской академии наук, решение которых могло бы способствовать повышению авторитета и результативности деятельности РАН.

The Problems of Russian Academy Science

Samokhin A.A.

A.M. Prokhorov General Physics Institute of Russian

Academy of Sciences

With the help of concrete examples certain problems of Russian Academy of Sciences are analysed, solution of these problems might contribute to gain authority and effectiveness of RAS activity.



Параметризация и оценка деятельности научных сотрудников и организаций

А.А.Самохин Институт общей физики им. А.М.Прохорова РАН. Москва

Анализируются преимущества и недостатки различных методов (библиометрических, экспертных и др.) параметризации и оценки деятельности научных сотрудников и организаций.

Моделирование устойчивости проектов с учетом величины упущенной выгоды

Т.В. Королева¹, М.М. Демин¹, А.В. Мажукин²

¹Московский гуманитарный университет, Россия, 111395 Москва, ул. Юности 5/1

²Институт прикладной математики им. М.В. Келдыша РАН, 125047 Москва, Миусская пл. 4A, етай!: immras@orc.ru

В современных условиях жесткой конкуренции и высокой цены заемного капитала большое значение имеет реализация позволяющей инвестиционной политики, предприятию завоевать и укрепить рыночные позиции в долгосрочной перспективе. Для оценки устойчивости проектов сформулированы эффективности математические модели инвестиций. Принимаются во внимание не только входящие и исходящие финансовые потоки, но и так называемые скрытые издержки (упущенная которые оказывают значительное влияние на устойчивость рыночных позиций. По результатам моделирования определены границы безубыточности проектов, величина упущенной выгоды, срок окупаемости, индекс эффективности капиталовложений.

Работа выполнена при поддержке РГНФ (проект № 11-02-12036в).

Два подхода к оценке эффективности инвестиций

Т.В. Королева 1 , О.Н. Королева 1 , А.В.Шапранов 2 , П.В. Бреславский 2

¹Московский гуманитарный университет, 111395 Москва, ул. Юности 5/1 ²Институт прикладной математики им. М.В. Келдыша РАН, 125047 Москва, Миусская пл. 4A, еmail: immras@orc.ru

Работа выполнена при поддержке РГНФ (проект № 11-02-12036в) Рассматриваются два подхода к оценке

Parameterization and Evaluation of the Activity of Scientists and Organizations

Samokhin A.A.

A.M. Prokhorov General Physics Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences

Advantages and disadvantages of different methods (bibliometric, expert, etc.) of parameterization and evaluation of the activity of scientists and organizations are analysed.

Modeling the sustainability of projects, taking into account the value of lost profits.

T.V. Koroleva¹, M.M. Demin¹, A.V. Mazhukin²

¹Moscow University of Humanities, ul. Yunosti 5/1, 111395 Moscow, Russia ²Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences, Miusskaya sq. 4A, 125047, Moscow, Russia,

e-mail: immras@orc.ru

In today's conditions of high competition and high cost of debt capital, the implementation of investment policy is very important. It should allow the company to gain and consolidate market position in the long term. The mathematical model of efficiency of the investments is formulated to access the sustainability of the projects. Not only the incoming and outgoing financial flows are taken into account, but also so-called hidden costs (lost profits), which have a significant impact on the stability of market positions. The boundaries of the break-even project, the value of lost profits, the payback period, and the index of the efficiency of investments are defined based on the result of modeling.

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Two approaches to evaluating the effectiveness of investments

T.V. Koroleva¹, O.N. Koroleva¹, A.V. Shapranov², P.V. Breslavsky²

¹Moscow University of Humanities, ul. Yunosti 5/1, 111395 Moscow, Russia

²Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences, Miusskaya sq. 4A, 125047, Moscow, Russia, e-mail: <u>immras@orc.ru</u>

The work was supported by RFH (project № 11-02-12036v)



эффективности инвестиций на примере двух проектов с различной временной структурой инвестиций. Инвестируются заемные средства. Для обоснования инвестиционного решения используются модели с дисконтированием и наращением потоков инвестирования. результатам моделирования определяются внутренние нормы доходности проектов, диапазоны доходности проектов с учетом способа оценки потоков инвестиций, величина риска неуплаты долга, условия применения каждой модели.

Ключевые слова: математическое моделирование, внутренняя норма доходности, риск неуплаты долга, инвестиционное решение, дисконтирование, наращение.

Two approaches to evaluating of the investment efficiency on the example of two projects with different time structure of investments are considered. Borrowed assets are invested. The models with discounting and accretion investments to support investment decisions used. The internal rate of return on projects, the ranges of profitability of projects, the magnitude of the risk of non-payment of debt, the terms of use of models, based on different methods for evaluating investments are defined based on the simulation results.

Key words: mathematical modeling, internal rate of return, the risk of non-payment of debt, investment decisions, discounting, accretion of investments.

Функции комплексного переменного и моделирование экономических процессов - теоретическоге обсуждение (призыв к исследованию)

Тамара Павичевич¹, Жарко Павичевич²

¹⁾Университет Медитеран, Черногория, <u>tamarapavicevic.mbs@gmail.com</u>
²⁾Университет Черногории, Черногория, <u>zarkop@ac.me</u>

В статье анализируется подход в [1] осуществления комплексных функций в математическом моделировании некоторых экономических процессов (в экономико-математическое моделирование).

Литература

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