

I . ORGANIZATION (2009.4.1)

The Research Reactor Institute was established as an Inter-University Research Institute attached to Kyoto University for the promotion of the Joint Use Program among Japanese Universities in 1963. At that time, six divisions of Reactor Physics and Engineering, Reactor Facilities, Hot Laboratory Facilities, Scientific Instrument, Waste Management Facilities and Radiation Monitoring System were formed.

In 1975, the Reactor Utilization Center (2006 Research Center for Safe Nuclear System) was established as an attached facility to the Research Reactor Institute for the promotion of utilizing the Kyoto University Research Reactor (KUR) and related facilities in the established way. The users could be those belonging to local self-governing bodies, their related organizations and so on. It also aims at public education on the peaceful uses of atomic energy through public information.

In 1976, the Radiation Oncology Research Laboratory (2005, Particle Radiation Oncology Research Center) for Neutron Capture Therapy was also established as an attached facility to the Research Reactor Institute.

All experimental facilities of the Institute are open for the joint use program by researchers of all universities in Japan and public research institutions in the fields of reactor physics, reactor engineering, nuclear physics, neutron physics and engineering, neutron diffractions, radiation physics and chemistry, material science, nuclear and radiochemistry, biological and medical studies, health physics, agricultural science, environmental and earth science, and archaeological science.

The Institute was reorganized in 1995 to be composed of six research divisions and two attached facilities for the promotion of five characteristics research items and for the enhancement of safety management of nuclear facilities.

In April 2003, to match a modern research trend in the Institute, a new research organization consisting of three Departments was established; they are the Department of Nuclear Science and Engineering, the Department of Material Science and the Department of Radiation Life Science and Radiation Medical Science. Each of them is planned to be composed of one Division and one attached center in the future. Each Division has several laboratories.

In total, there are twenty-two laboratories including one provided for visiting professors.

In addition to the research organization, two Head Offices for Safety Management and Academic Information are newly organized at the same time. The former commands and controls the safety sections and offices related to nuclear reactor, nuclear material and radioisotope facilities, and takes charge of security of the institute site. The latter supports the Institute in information-related aspects; network operation, support of research and education, and public relations.

The Institute includes 75 researchers and 50 supporting staffs including technical, administrative members and clerks.

The Advisory Board, consisting of 12 members chosen from researchers of the Institute and the same number of those from other organizations, advise the Director General on management policies related with the Joint Use activities. It has several committees including Joint Study Committees, which receive and review joint use projects proposed by researchers of all Japanese universities.

The Executive Board, which is composed of all professors in the Institute, makes the final decisions for the important subjects in respect of advice from the Advisory Board. The Staff Meeting is held in every two months in order to assure the smooth management of the Institute.

The Administration Department is composed of two divisions and eight sections.

The Technical Staff Office is composed of four groups. The members are in charge of the operation and maintenance of almost all facilities in the institute including radiation control, radioactive waste management and the technical support to researchers.

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