**Lipunov Vladimir Mikhaylovich** was born in 1952 in Raichikhinsk, Amur Region and was a student of Lomonosov Moscow State University(MSU) from 1970 to 1976. He was Yakov Borisovich Zeldovich’s postgraduate student at astrophysics and stellar astronomy cathedra of MSU from 1979 to 1982. He defended his thesis "Accretion to magnetized compact stars" in 1982, and is working at this cathedra first as Assistant since 1982, then as Professor since 1992.He also worked as the head of space monitoring laboratory in SAI MSU and is the head of MASTER Global Robotic Net. He defended his doctoral dissertation "Evolution and observational manifestations of neutron stars" in 1991 at SAI MSU. He is a Honorary Professor of Lomonosov Moscow State University (2018). He is Laureate of the All-Union Competition of the Knowledge Society (1987). Honored Worker of Higher Education of Russia (2006). Laureate of the prize named by M.V. Lomonosov of MSU (2002). Laureate of F.A. Bredikhin prize of Russian Academy of Science (2016). He prepared 14 doctors of science (PhD) and published more than 3000 scientific papers. He is a member of the Writers Union of the Russian Federation (2000) and Laureate of the A. Belyaev Prize (2019) for the best original educational book. Scientific interests: theoretical and observational relativistic astrophysics. VML developed a complete classification of Neutron Stars as magnetized rotating gravitational bodies (gravimagnetic rotators), developed the theory of their evolution in line of Victor Schwartzman ideas. VML put forward the idea (1982) and is the head of "Scenario Machine" (co-authors on the Scenario Machine are: Kornilov V.G., Prokhorov M.E.(MEP), Postnov K.A.(KAP), Panchenko I.E., Osminkin S., Nazin S., Raguzova N., Bogomazov A.I.), that calculates numerical model evolution of relativistic and non-relativistic single and multiple stars. In 1983 VML with V.G. Kornilov(VGK) for the first time in world conducted a population synthesis of massive double stars by the Monte Carlo method, and showed that radio pulsars should exist in tandem with blue massive stars (1984, which was confirmed in 1992). This method was widely used in the world in the 21st century, but pioneering results were obtained by VML and VGK in the last century and some of them have already been confirmed experimentally. In 1987 at the Scenario Machine for the first time in word VML (with coauthors KAP and MEP) calculated the stochastic gravitational-wave spectrum generated by the binary stars of our Galaxy (1987), and in the same year he calculated a similar spectrum of the Universe. In 1987, VML first calculated the frequency of fusion of neutron stars (once every ~ 10,000 years) in a galaxy of our type (with coauthors KAP and MEP). In 1997, VML predicted by calculations on the Scenario Machine the dominant contribution of black holes merging during registration of gravitational wave signals at detectors like LIGO/Virgo type.This prediction was fully confirmed in 2015, when the first gravitational waves generated by the black holes merging GW150914 was discovered (Bredikhin Prize in 2016). In 1995 VML predicted the existence of radio pulsars in the pairs with black holes by calculations on Scenario Machine (with coauthors) . VML designed and developed first russian robot-telescope MASTER together with V.Kornilov in 2002. VML is the head of MASTER Global Robotic Net http:// observ.pereplet.ru for far and near space research. MASTER is supported by Lomonosov MSU Development Programm. VML and MASTER main scientific results are the following: 1) MASTER independent optical detection of the First LIGO/Virgo Neutron Star Binary Merger GW170817 - Kilonova MASTER OT J130948.10–232253.3/SSS17a (2017 ApJL, 850, L1; APJL, 848, 12A) and the most input in optical support of GW150914 by MASTER (2016ApJ,826 L,13A). 2) First in history gravitational-wave standard siren measurement of the Hubble constant publishied in Nature, 2017, 551, 85 3) The discovery of significant and variable linear polarization during the prompt optical flash of GRB 160625B, publishied in Nature 2017, 547, 425 4) The discovery of gamma-ray bursts(GRB) Smooth Optical Self-similar Emission – the new type of calibration for GRB, in which some their class can be marked and share a common behavior. We name this behavior (SOS-similar Emission) and identify this subclasses of GRBs with optical light curves described by a universal scaling function. 5) MASTER Optical Observations Reveal Strong Evidence for High-energy Neutrino Progenitor of the very high-energy-neutrino event IceCube- 170922A (APJL, 896, L19). 6) The discovery of optical counterpart of the GRB 161017A by MASTER and prompt and Follow-up Multi-wavelength Observations of this GRB by Lomonosov space observatory of MSU and MASTER Global Robotic Net. 7) The discovery of several dozens optical counterparts of gamma-ray bursts, including the nearest GRB 180728A: MASTER OT J165415.75–540239.27and investigate of several thousands GRB, detected by Fermi, Swift, Konus-Wind, Lomonosov, MAXI, Integral, HETE. 8) Multichannel alert observations by MASTER of 400 error-boxes of high energy neutrino sources, triggered at IceCube (including the most optical support of triplet IC160217), ANTARES, Baksan. 9. Automatically detection by MASTER own auto-detection system of potentially hazardous asteroids and comets 2013 UG1; 2013 SW24;2014 EL45;1998 SU4;2014 UR116;2011 QG21;2015 UM67;COMET C/2015 K1 (MASTER), COMET C/2015 G2 (MASTER), COMET C/2016 N4 (MASTER), COMET C/2020 F5 (MASTER). 10. MASTER Global Robotic Net made his own very effective survey up to 20 m.