

[JJ] Evening Poster | U (Union) | Union

[U-08]Developing the Future Plan and Road Map for Earth and Planetary Science Research

convener:Ryoichi Fujii(Research Organization of Information and Systems), Shigeko Haruyama(Department of Environmental Science, Graduate School of Bioresources,Mie University), Eiichi Tajika(東京大学大学院理学系研究科地球惑星科学専攻, 共同), Hodaka Kawahata(Atmosphere Ocean Research Institute, the University of Tokyo)

Mon. May 21, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)

This session offers an opportunity for scientists from across the country to discuss what it takes to advance earth and planetary science research. This comes at a time when the Science Council of Japan is preparing to revise the Masterplan for Advancing Major Academic Research in 2020. In order to advance earth and planetary science studies, it is essential to have an action plan that provides the framework for building upon basic and applied research work by individual scientists to further expand the scopes of the studies. Thus, this session aims to engender discussions and ideas that would help further flesh out the Dream Roadmap for Science and Engineering Research as part of the masterplan. Cognizant of the importance of defining steps to reach its goals, the Science Council of Japan has created the masterplan, which includes the roadmap. In earth and planetary sciences, there is a separate roadmap for each of the following: Space and planetary science; hydrospheric atmospheric science; human geosciences; solid earth sciences; and earth life sciences. This segmentation corresponds with how the Japan Geoscience Union subdivides the field. The masterplan 2017 calls for large-scale research projects on 12 different themes. Of those, seven projects were selected for hearings before the Council chose one of them as the Focus large-scale research project. This Union Session kicks off the project to take a close look at the changes that occurred in the field of earth and planetary sciences since 2014 and update each of those roadmaps with the nuts and bolts. The new roadmaps should reflect the large-scale projects being considered in each research segment as well as cross-segment projects. The session should spur ambitious proposals and active discussions about the future of earth and planetary sciences and roadmaps for research in all of the five segments as well as cross-segment research.

[U08-P08]Implementation of Satellite based Earth Observation System in Japan

Shinichi Sobue¹, *Teruyuki Nakajima¹, Yukari Takayabu², Yoshiaki HONDA⁴, YASUKO KASAI³, Nobuhiro Takahashi⁶, Naoto Ebuchi⁷, Kosuke Yamamoto¹, Kazuhiro Asai⁵, Shuichi Rokugawa², Akira Iwasaki², Yuki Kaneko¹, Toshiyoshi Kimura¹, Kazunori Ohta¹, Rei Mitsuhashi¹, Takeo Tadono¹ (1.Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency, 2.University of Tokyo, 3.NICT, 4.Chiba University, 5.Tohoku University of Technology, 6.Nagoya University, 7.Hokkaido University)

Keywords:Satellite based earth observation system, task force, Science Council of Japan

Implementing the satellite based earth observation system of Japan in response to social economic issues such as global warming is an important obligation not only for government, ministries but also for academia. In the “Yume” road map of the Science Council of Japan, the importance of the Earth observation and its use are being emphasized. In addition, the proposal from the Science Council of Japan in 2017 “About the observation of the Earth’s satellite in Japan”, the necessity of promoting a strategic plan for observation of the earth, strengthening the structure of human resources development, upgrading the earth observation data information system, and improving earth observation literacy were presented as important themes. In response to this recommendation, at the Remote Sensing Subcommittee

in the Task Force (TF) on the future direction of the space development system, we will study how the Earth satellite observation should aim for the future and to promote strategic planning and strengthen the community. Along with the policy, a satellite observation plan based on a medium- to long-term and short-term viewpoint is proposed.