

U004-01

会場:304

時間:5月26日 10:45-11:05

”サイエンスコモンズ”の構築の作法 How to construct ”science commons” together

岩田 修一^{1*}

Shuichi Iwata^{1*}

¹ 東京大学

¹The University of Tokyo

1. Introduction

In order to get a solid foundation for constructing ”scientific commons”, we need to evaluate the feasibility with respect to physical, engineering, economical, social/cultural and political aspects and to make a well-balanced collaborative frameworks for experts to work together. Physical and engineering feasibilities to deal with huge, various kinds of multi-disciplinary data balancing quality of data and data services from data capture to open access by taking advantage of available e-infrastructure have been enlarged quantitatively thanks to evolutions of ICT (Information and Communication Technology). However, such qualitative and semantic issues as data models, standardization, metadata/ontology, qualification of analysis tools and also legal/economic issues like open access, IPR and collaboration schema of different stakeholders have been remaining timeless subjects not so easy to overcome for us all. In this paper, the latter challenging issues are briefly discussed for productive collaborations.

2. Can we set out the guidelines for collaboration?

The process of establishing an inventory of data sets-scientific commons- with an open and inclusive manner for everyone requires us to share an image of wholeness on the final outcome, where and when we need to be flexible and adaptive for the spontaneous evolution of the inventory. We need to work with ”neighborhoods” with practical information infrastructures to interact successfully with one another, and to form successful wholes. The necessary guidelines which allow infrastructures for all committed members or stakeholders are to be designed, used and maintained. The infrastructures are expected to give all members ”comfortable”, ”healthy” and ”pleasant” space for communication with neighborhoods, and some experts call them ”Cloud” which is something beyond traditional information systems and web-based systems.

Many scientists are struggling to manage fresh and ever-growing data of diversity and depth by taking advantage of complex ICT. Databases are as valuable as the quality of the data they store, but there is a problem who pays for the quality. In the nowadays business world, data warehousing are common approaches to improve business information systems, often under labels like CRM, ERP and Supply-chain management, but scientific data are thought in principle as public goods to be shared by everyone. Externalizing data has implications on data access, security, timeliness and availability thus data quality and interoperability may be expected to encompass. There a data governance function is to be established with a recognition of the above important aspects for data services, but the data and information quality require intensive commitments and interactions of data producers and data users coordinated by data service experts.

Into modern architectural concepts such as cloud computing and/or other data services, available data resources are to be re-implemented inheriting valuable contents with a harmonization to the continuously added new data in an ecological and sustainable manner. The deep philosophical semantics and structure in things and processes are to be concerned, which is responsible for the human connection in the world. It requests the origin of the spiritual human dimension to work together with virtual neighborhoods in terms of which gives each person a solid underpinning for step by step actions towards these difficult realms.

3. Our Role

Today people have agreed to enhance cooperation on climate change, clean energy, and the environment overcoming many discrepancies and conflicts in the world, where we need to share high quality data for fruitful discussions and consequent actions. Data activities have become more and more important, and we scientists are expected to contribute to our society through close collaboration to create ”science commons” together.

キーワード: データベース, 知的基盤, CODATA, コモンズ, 学術連携, データ活動

Keywords: database, knowledge infrastructure, CODATA, commons, academic collaboration, data activity

U004-02

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国際科学会議 (ICSU) 世界データシステム ICSU World Data System

渡辺 堯^{1*}

Takashi Watanabe^{1*}

¹ 名古屋大学太陽地球環境研究所

¹ STELAB, Nagoya University

ICSU (国際科学会議) では、国際地球観測年 (IGY) 以来 50 年以上にわたって活動してきた World Data Center (WDC) と Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical data-analysis Services (FAGS) とを統合して、ICSU 傘下の新しい国際データセンター組織として、2008 年 10 月より World Data System (WDS) を設置した。WDC と FAGS は主に天文・地球科学系のデータ活動を行ってきたが、WDS では扱うデータの範囲を自然科学全般から人文・社会系科学分野まで拡大することを目指している。WDS では以下の目標を掲げている。

- * 科学データ・情報提供・利用の平等性の確保
- * データ・情報の安定した提供により、ICSU が推進する事業をサポート
- * データの品質標準を定める
- * WDS に参加するデータセンター等の評価システムを作る
- * データ利用システムの整備
- * データ利用の簡便化を図る
- * 品質管理されたデータ・情報の提供
- * 国際的な情報格差の軽減

現時点では約 100ヶ所のデータセンターが関心を示しており、正式な加入申請が開始されたところである。また 2011 年より WDS の国際事務局 (WDS-IPO) が情報通信研究機構 (NICT) に設置されることになっており、同年 9 月 3-6 日には、京都市において WDS の科学シンポジウム (<http://wdc2.kugi.kyoto-u.ac.jp/wds2011/>) が開催される予定である。

Keywords: ICSU, Data, international collaboration

U004-03

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ICSU 世界科学データシステムの国際プログラムオフィス設立について ICSU World Data System: Hosting International Programme Office in Japan

村山 泰啓^{1*}, 村田 健史¹, 石井 守¹, 土居範久², 岩田修一³, 渡辺 堯⁴, 家森 俊彦⁵, 柏岡秀樹¹, 井口俊夫¹, 熊谷博¹
Yasuhiro Murayama^{1*}, Ken T. Murata¹, Mamoru Ishii¹, Narihisa Doi², Shuichi Iwata³, Takashi Watanabe⁴, Toshihiko Iyemori⁵,
Hideki Kashioka¹, Toshio Iguchi¹, Hiroshi Kumagai¹

¹ 情報通信研究機構, ² 慶應義塾大学, ³ 東京大学, ⁴ 名古屋大学, ⁵ 京都大学

¹Natl. Inst. of Info. Communications Tech., ²Keio University, ³University of Tokyo, ⁴Nagoya University, ⁵Kyoto University

World Data System (WDS) of ICSU (International Council for Science) was decided to be newly established at the ICSU General Assembly in 2008, incorporating legacy of WDS (World Data Center) system and FAGS (Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical data-analysis Services) services. The new system aims at creation of a common globally interoperable distributed data system, or a system of data systems. NICT (National Institute of Information and Communications Technology) of Japan offered hosting International Programme Office (IPO) of WDS in response to ICSU's announcement to call for a institute hosting WDS-IPO. The ICSU Executive Board decided to accept the offer at its meeting in the end of October 2010. The WDS-IPO will manage and coordinate the establishment and operations of the WDS, and take responsibility for outreach and promotion activities. The IPO will act under the guidance of the ICSU World Data System Scientific Committee. Also NICT is proposing a technical contribution to WDS, incorporating NICT's potential of network and information system technology, as well as legacy of data archiving activities including NICT's original atmospheric, ionospheric, and other radio science/space physics databases. In the paper NICT's perspective will be reviewed to targeting cooperation with Japanese science data community as well as the world wide community of WDS and related bodies.

キーワード: 国際科学会議, WDC, WDS, 科学情報, データ

Keywords: ICSU, WDC, WDS, science information, data

U004-04

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データ統合・解析システム (DIAS) の概要 Introduction for the data integration and analysis system (DIAS)

小池 俊雄^{1*}
Toshio Koike^{1*}

¹ 東京大学
¹The University of Tokyo

「データ統合解析システム (DIAS)」は、第3期科学技術基本計画の国家基幹技術「海洋地球観測探査システム」の一翼を担うプロジェクトとして2006年に開始された。DIASは地球観測データや数値モデル、社会経済データを効果的に統合し、情報を融合するデータインフラを構築し、地球環境問題を解決に導く知を創造し、公共的利益を創出する。そのため、DIASはデータや情報の相互運用性を高め、異なる分野間でデータや情報を相互に利用できるデータ基盤を構築し、分野を超えて共有できる知の創造を目的の1つとしている。

地球環境分野では、非均質な情報源から超大容量、超多様で複雑な関連性を有するデータを効果的に扱わなければならない。DIASは、超大容量データストレージシステムを効果的に用いて、データのライフサイクル管理、データ品質管理、データ検索、情報の探索、科学的解析、データの部分取得などの支援機能を有するデータ統合・解析コアシステムや、データの相互利用性の改善のために、専門用語・概念や地理空間に関する共通知識（オントロジー）情報を用いたデータ間連携情報システムを開発する。これを支援するために、既存の各種データベースを横断的に検索するシステムを開発して、データベースに関する実装情報等を蓄積する。

キーワード: 地球観測データ, データ統合, 情報融合, 大容量データストレージシステム, オントロジー情報

Keywords: Earth observation data, Data Integration, Information Fusion, Large data storage system, Ontology

U004-05

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The Space Physics Archive Search and Extract (SPASE) Project and the Heliophysics Data Environment The Space Physics Archive Search and Extract (SPASE) Project and the Heliophysics Data Environment

Todd King^{1*}, James R. Thieman², D. Aaron Roberts³

Todd King^{1*}, James R. Thieman², D. Aaron Roberts³

¹IGPP/UCLA, ²Code 690.1, NASA/GSFC, ³Code 672, NASA/GSFC

¹IGPP/UCLA, ²Code 690.1, NASA/GSFC, ³Code 672, NASA/GSFC

The Heliophysics division of NASA has adopted the Space Physics Archive Search and Extract (SPASE) Data Model for use within the Heliophysics Data Environment which is composed of virtual observatories, value-added services, resident and active archives, and other data providers. The size of the data sets and the overall data environment has increased tremendously over the past few years. The SPASE Data Model provides a unifying metadata approach to this complex environment. SPASE has also been adopted by the Canadian Space Science Data Portal (CSSDP), NOAA's National Geophysics Data Center (NGDC), and recently by Japan's Inter-university Upper atmosphere Global Observation NETwork (IUGONET). Europe's HELIO project harvests information from SPASE descriptions of resources. The Planetary Plasma Interactions (PPI) Node of NASA's Planetary Data System (PDS) is working to map planetary metadata to SPASE for cross-system exchange. All of the data sets in the Heliophysics Data Environment are intended to be described by the SPASE Data Model. Many have already been described in this way. The current version of the SPASE Data Model (2.2.0) may be found on the SPASE web site at <http://www.spase-group.org>. SPASE data set descriptions are not as difficult to create as it might seem. Help is available in both the documentation and the many tools created to support SPASE description authors. There are now a number of very experienced users who are willing to help as well. The SPASE consortium has advanced to the next step in the odyssey to achieve well-coordinated federation of resource providers by designing and implementing a set of core services to facilitate the exchange of metadata and delivery of data packages. An example is the registry service database shown at <http://vmo.igpp.ucla.edu/registry>. SPASE also incorporates new technologies that are useful to the overall effort, such as cloud storage. A review of the advances, uses of the SPASE data model, and role of services in a federated environment is presented.

キーワード: SPASE, metadata, heliophysics, interoperability, informatics

Keywords: SPASE, metadata, heliophysics, interoperability, informatics

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U004-06

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WMO 情報システム WMO Information System

豊田 英司^{1*}

Eizi TOYODA^{1*}

¹ 気象庁

¹Japan Meteorological Agency

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is working to organize the WMO Information system (WIS), which is the single coordinated global infrastructure responsible for the telecommunications and data management functions of all programs of WMO. It will be core component of the GEOSS Information System of Systems for weather, water, climate.

According to agreement in the Fifteenth World Meteorological Congress in 2007, WIS is developed in two parallel parts. The Part A is evolution of the Global Telecommunication System (GTS), which has served for time-critical and operation-critical data since 1960s. The Part B is newly-extended information services through flexible data discovery, access, and retrieval to authorized users, as well as flexible timely delivery services.

The WIS network consists of three kinds of centers: the Global Information System Centre (GISC) relays data for global distribution, and centralizes metadata of entire WIS to provide online catalog (clearinghouse); the Data Collection and Product Centre (DCPC) is a hub of regional data distribution and/or provider of specialized product; and all WMO members operates the National Centre (NC). Technical developments for online catalog involves ISO 19115 standard, OAI-PMH and SRU protocols.

This talk will also present lessons from experiences in Japan Meteorological Agency.

Keywords: Meteorology, WMO, Telecommunication, Clearinghouse, Metadata, GEOSS

U004-07

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時間:5月26日 14:15-14:35

極域データマネージメントの現状：国際極年の経験より The state of polar data management; the IPY experience

金尾 政紀^{1*}, 門倉 昭¹, 岡田 雅樹¹, 山内 恭¹, 佐藤 夏雄¹

Masaki Kanao^{1*}, Akira Kadokura¹, Masaki Okada¹, Takashi Yamanouchi¹, Natsuo Sato¹

¹ 国立極地研究所

¹ National Institute of Polar Research

The International Polar Year (IPY 2007-2008) was the world's most diverse international science program. It greatly enhanced the exchange of ideas across nations and scientific disciplines. This sort of interdisciplinary exchange helped us to understand and address grand challenges such as rapid environmental change and its impact on society. The scientific results from IPY only now begin to emerge, but it is clear that deep understanding will require creative use of myriad data from many disciplines. Japan established a national committee for the IPY 2007-2008 in the Science Council of Japan in 2004. A total of 63 projects endorsed by the IPY/IPO (International Program Office) had been planned with Japanese participants. Many of the projects are still under serving as a coordinating platform for post-IPY activities. In the Science Meta-Data Base (SMDB) in the National Institute of Polar Research, Japan (NIPR), a total of 148 metadata sets were accumulated so far with regard to the IPY. Metadata relating to the above IPY endorsed projects, together with other Japanese original and international projects, have been compiled to the IPY Portal in the GCMD (Global Change Master Directory) in NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration). In the IPY Portal of GCMD, a total number of metadata descriptions (DIFs: Directory Interchange Format) is more than 90. In the Science Meta-Data Base in the National Institute of Polar Research, Japan (SMDB/NIPR), a total of 148 metadata sets were accumulated so far. The format of metadata is original one, but it includes the items listed in DIFs of AMD (Antarctic Master Directory). There are also links to the corresponding metadata in the AMD for each metadata of the SMDB/NIPR. The SCAR data and information management have worked strongly with the IPY community, and subsequently with the Polar Information Commons (PIC) to help establish the framework for long-term stewardship of polar data and information.

キーワード: International Polar Year, data management, national data center, Antarctic/Arctic Master Directory, SCAR/IASC, Polar Information Commons

Keywords: International Polar Year, data management, national data center, Antarctic/Arctic Master Directory, SCAR/IASC, Polar Information Commons

U004-08

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多次元地球情報の国際標準とテストベッド

International standards and the testbeds for multi dimensional geoinformation

古宇田 亮一^{1*}

Ryoichi Kouda^{1*}

¹ 独立行政法人産業技術総合研究所

¹ AIST

地理情報など2次元に投影するシステムと共に、情報処理技術の進展で、多次元な地球情報を直接処理可能となりつつある。そのための国際標準の試みやテストベッド作成が開始されている。ここでは、各国の地球情報公開とそれを支える GML や GeoSciML にみられる国際標準化とメタデータ、及び、One Geology などのテストベッドの試みを紹介し、地球惑星科学への寄与を考察する。

キーワード: 多次元データ, 地球情報, 国際標準, メタデータ, テストベッド

Keywords: Multi dimensional data, geoinformation, international standard, metadata, testbed

U004-09

会場:304

時間:5月26日 14:55-15:15

地球地図第2版整備の取組

Activities for the development of Global Map Version 2

中村 孝之^{1*}, 高橋 英尚¹, 飯村 威¹, 岸本 紀子¹, 高木 美穂¹, 小島 脩平¹, 須賀 正樹¹

Takayuki Nakamura^{1*}, Hidehisa Takahashi¹, Takeshi Iimura¹, Noriko Kishimoto¹, Miho Takagi¹, Shuhei Kojima¹, Masaki Suga¹

¹ 国土地理院

¹ GSI of Japan

地球地図プロジェクトは世界各国の国家地図作成機関が協力して全球の基盤的地理空間情報である地球地図を整備するプロジェクトである。地球地図は、境界、水系、交通網、人口集中域、標高、土地利用、土地被覆、植生の8項目からなる解像度 1km の統一仕様のデータである。2008 年に全球陸域をカバーする地球地図第 1 版が公開され、気候変動、災害、生物多様性、教育など様々な分野で活用されている。

地球地図は地球環境の変化を継続的に把握するため、5 年に 1 度更新することとしている。現在、2012 年完成を目標に地球地図第 2 版の整備を行っている。地球地図第 2 版では、ISO に準拠したデータフォーマット (GML3.2.1) やメタデータを採用するとともに、いくつかのデータ項目や属性を追加するなど、データの利活用促進のために仕様を改訂した。また、国土地理院は、地球地図国際運営委員会事務局として、データ整備マニュアルやメタデータエディタ、データチェックツールを作成するなど、データ整備を支援している。

当日は、地球地図プロジェクトの概要や第 2 版整備の取組について報告する。

キーワード: 地球地図第 2 版, GML, 地球地図プロジェクト, 仕様

Keywords: Global Mapping Version2, GML, Global Mapping Project, specifications

U004-10

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時間:5月26日 15:15-15:35

ヴァーチャル天文台：その構築と成果 Virtual Observatory in Astronomy: Its Construction and Outputs

大石 雅寿^{1*}, 水本好彦¹, 白崎裕治¹, 小宮 悠¹

Masatoshi Ohishi^{1*}, Yoshihiko Mizumoto¹, Yuji Shirasaki¹, Yutaka Komiya¹

¹ 国立天文台

¹NAOJ

世界の多くの国に天文台がある。一般的に天体は、電波からガンマ線までの多波長で放射をしているため、各種天体現象の本質を知るために、多波長データの活用が求められてきた。すなわち、宇宙の諸現象を深く理解するためには、世界中のデータを総合する研究基盤が必須である。しかし、天文データアーカイブが世界の主要天文台等で構築されているにもかかわらず、その活用のための環境が整っていたとはいえない状況にあった。

一方、1990年代後半からの情報通信技術（ICT）の急激な発展により、高速ネットワーク環境が容易に利用できるようになり、また高機能な計算機が安価に購入できるようになった。このような状況のもとで、ICTを利用すれば世界中の天文アーカイブを連携でき、そして研究に必要な観測データを容易に収集・解析することが可能になるだろう、という発想が、世界各地で自然発生的に浮かび上がってきた。これが「バーチャル天文台（Virtual Observatory = VO）構想」である。その構築をめざして、世界の主要国が協力して相互の資源を活用するための標準プロトコルを定めてきた。これらの標準化活動の結果、国立天文台が構築した Japanese Virtual Observatory (JVO) では、2011年2月現在、1万を超える日米欧の主要な天文台やデータセンターにあるリソースが VO インターフェースを通じて相互に接続され、既に成果論文も多数出版されている。

我々は、JVOの利用をさらに高めるため、JVOの機能向上を継続的に進めている。最近では、大量の天文データ（画像、スペクトル、カタログ）は、そもそも天球面上に分布している。天球面上のどこにどのようなデータが存在するかを可視化することができれば、研究者は検索したい領域を容易に指定することができる。そこで、Google Sky API を利用して、天球面上にどのような観測データが存在するのかを可視化し、そこから既存の検索システムに検索要求を投入する機構（JVOSky）を構築した。

バーチャル天文台においては、データ検索、データ取得、データ解析をネットワーク上で行う。データ解析の結果を踏まえて、さらに別のデータを取得して新たな処理を行うこともある。データ検索範囲が空間的（最大、全天を対象とする）もしくは波長（周波数）方向に広範囲にわたる場合、従来のように1台のVOポータルマシン自身が検索先を探して順次検索命令を発行するのでは非効率的となる。この問題を解決するためわれわれは、大規模データの分散アプリケーションをサポートするとされる Hadoop を利用し、スケーラブルかつ負荷分散が可能なデータ格納やデータ解析を実現する機構を試験的に構築し、従来方式に比べて約70倍速い処理が実現できることを示した。

キーワード: 多波長天文学, データベース, 情報基盤システム

Keywords: Multi-wavelength Astronomy, Database, Information Infrastructure System

U004-11

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時間:5月26日 15:35-15:55

宇宙研における科学衛星データベースの長期アーカイブ化

A challenge to development of long-term archive for space science data at ISAS/JAXA

篠原 育^{1*}, 松崎恵一¹, 山本 幸生¹, 海老沢研¹

Iku Shinohara^{1*}, Keiichi Matsuzaki¹, Yukio Yamamoto¹, Ken Ebisawa¹

¹ 宇宙科学研究所 / 宇宙航空研究開発機構

¹ ISAS/JAXA

At ISAS/JAXA, the public service of scientific spacecraft data download via the Internet for space science research community has started since 1998. The ISAS/JAXA's scientific missions cover extensive fields of space science, e.g. astronomy (X-ray, infrared, radio), solar physics, solar-terrestrial physics, and planetary sciences. At present, datasets from 12 mission projects launched after 1987 archived in the database system, namely, DARTS (Data ARchives and Transmission System). Since major subject of the data service has been the project team use, missions under the operation/development had higher priority of data service implementation. Consequently, the information acquired from the service is sometimes not enough for the general users because the system implicitly suppose the user's knowledge.

However, in recent years, since some missions unexpectedly continues the operation for a long period or terminated, the perpetuation of datasets or the development of a long-range-data archive becomes a challenge to be solved before the loss of all the important information for the data usage. The collection of the information is also necessary for any users in future. We have begun the activity to achieve the long-term archive of space science data in DARTS, surveying scientific and/or technical backgrounds of each science community in space science. We will present our activity concerning the long-term archive and discuss problems around the data.

キーワード: 科学衛星データ, 長期アーカイブ

Keywords: space science data, data archive

U004-12

会場:304

時間:5月26日 15:55-16:15

超高層大気長期変動の全球地上ネットワーク観測・研究 Inter-university Upper atmosphere Global Observation NETwork (IUGONET)

林 寛生^{1*}, 小山 幸伸², 堀 智昭³, 田中 良昌⁴, 鍵谷 将人⁵, 新堀 淳樹¹, 河野 貴久³, 吉田 大紀², 阿部 修司⁶, 上野 悟⁷, 金田 直樹⁷

Hiroo Hayashi^{1*}, Yukinobu Koyama², Tomoaki Hori³, Yoshimasa Tanaka⁴, Masato Kagitani⁵, Atsuki Shinbori¹, Takahisa Kono³, Daiki Yoshida², Shuji Abe⁶, Satoru UeNo⁷, Naoki Kaneda⁷

¹ 京都大学生存圏研究所, ² 京大院・附属地磁気世界資料解析センター, ³ 名古屋大学太陽地球環境研究所, ⁴ 国立極地研究所, ⁵ 東北大院・惑星プラズマ・大気研究センター, ⁶ 九州大学宇宙環境研究センター, ⁷ 京大院・附属天文台

¹RISH, Kyoto Univ., ²DACGSM, Kyoto Univ., ³STE Lab., Nagoya Univ., ⁴National Institute of Polar Research, ⁵PPARC, Tohoku Univ., ⁶SERC, Kyushu Univ., ⁷Kwasan & Hida Observatories, Kyoto Univ.

The upper atmosphere is considered as a compound system consisting of the mesosphere, thermosphere, ionosphere, and magnetosphere. Although the different atmospheric layers are often referred to as independent regions, they are closely coupled by exchange of materials, momenta, and energies through complicated physical processes. To examine the mechanism of long-term variations in the upper atmosphere, we need to combine various types of ground-based observations made at different locations and altitudes. Each database of such observations, however, has been maintained and made available to the community by each institution that conducted the observations. That is one of the reasons why those data have been used only for studies of specific phenomena. For the same reason some of the observational data have been used by only researcher groups who were involved in the observation campaign and are not easily accessible from the other researchers.

A six-year research project, Inter-university Upper atmosphere Global Observation NETwork (IUGONET), started in 2009 to overcome such problems of data use by the five Japanese research institutes (NIPR, Tohoku Univ., Nagoya Univ., Kyoto Univ., and Kyushu Univ.) that have been leading ground-based observations of the upper atmosphere for decades. We are collaborating to build a database system for the metadata of various kinds of observational data acquired by the global network of radars, magnetometers, optical sensors, helioscopes, etc. The metadata database (MDB) will be of great help to researchers in efficiently finding and obtaining various observational data we have accumulated over many years. The MDB system will significantly facilitate the analyses of a variety of observational data, which we believe will lead to more comprehensive studies of the mechanisms of long-term variations in the upper atmosphere. Moreover, we expect that researchers will become familiar with not only data in their area of expertise but also data from different disciplines by using the MDB. This could promote new interdisciplinary studies of earth and planetary sciences.

The outline of the IUGONET project, along with the current development status and future plan, will be presented.

キーワード: メタデータ, データベース, 解析ソフトウェア, 超高層大気, 地上観測, 学際研究

Keywords: metadata, database, analysis software, upper atmosphere, ground-based observation, interdisciplinary study

U004-13

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寒冷圏データベース Cryosphere Data Archive Partnership (CrDAP)

矢吹 裕伯^{1*}, 川本 温子¹, 北端 秀行¹

Hironori Yabuki^{1*}, Haruko Kawamoto¹, Hideyuki Kitabata¹

¹ 海洋研究開発機構 地球環境変動領域

¹ RIGC, JAMSTEC

The Eurasian cryosphere is an important element of an earth climate system, glacier, frozen ground and snow elements such as large fluctuations in recent years has been focused. IPCC AR-4 Report also describes a number of following and is especially great concern about the social impact. Now in the world snow and ice data are promoted the development by the data center of the United States such as NSIDC (National Snow and Ice Data Center) and NCDC (National Climate Data Center). The actual condition is that frozen ground and snow data does not have an international organization about the data of WMO etc., and present condition grasp and change research do not often become since the international and systematic data archive is very weak. For a better understanding of cold regions of Eurasian cryosphere, it is important to share data over a large area. Eurasia cryosphere, especially in cold regions there are several countries, in order to understand the wide variations in the cryosphere are data management needs of international organizations. The IGOS-Cryosphere and IPY and also has been pointed out the need for it. GEOSS data archiving functions to help improve.

This project is to reveal the reality of global environmental change in Eurasian cryosphere, promoting data collection and catalog information to the public so far has not caught on, clarifying the status of past observations and their data, which aims to make the data public through widespread digitization of data. This project not only in Japan, for the cold regions of Eurasian country, as well as establish a system to promote the release of these data and published research to take over the observed data set, data catalogs and data to researchers widely provide a wake-up.

キーワード: 寒冷圏, データベース, メタデータ

Keywords: Cryosphere, Database, Metadata

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基盤地図情報と電子国土 Web システム Fundamental Geospatial Data and Digital Japan Web system

佐藤 浩^{1*}, 橋 悠希子¹, 笹川 啓¹, 佐藤 壮紀¹, 飯田 洋¹, 北村 京子¹, 新井 雅史¹

Hiroshi, P. Sato^{1*}, Yukiko Tachibana¹, Akira Sasagawa¹, Takenori Sato¹, Yo Iida¹, kyoko kitamura¹, Masashi Arai¹

¹ 国土地理院

¹ GSI of Japan

国土地理院は、地理空間情報活用推進基本計画の主要施策である基盤地図情報の全国的な整備を平成 19 年度から推進している。基盤地図情報は、電子地図上における位置の基準であり、13 項目（道路縁、建築物の外周線など）からなる。基盤地図情報は、平成 20 年 4 月から国土地理院のホームページにおいて無償提供されている。基盤地図情報は、初期整備にあたり都市計画区域内では縮尺レベル 2,500 以上の精度で、都市計画区域外では縮尺レベル 25,000 の精度で作成されている。

国土地理院の電子国土 Web システムは測量成果の閲覧の役割を担っており、誰もが基盤地図情報などの地図データを背景に、地理空間情報を重ね合わせられるようになっている。さらに、地図データをスクロールし、あるいは縮尺を変えることができる。国土地理院では現在、地理空間情報活用推進基本法の理念にのっとり、国・地方公共団体に向けてその利用を普及し、地理空間情報の活用や流通を促進しているところである。

当日は、これらの概要について説明する予定である。

キーワード: 基盤地図情報, 電子国土, GIS

Keywords: Fundamental Geospatial Data, Digital Japan, GIS

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eSciences approach in Solid Earth Science eSciences approach in Solid Earth Science

坪井 誠司^{1*}, 山岸 保子¹, 鈴木 勝彦¹, 田村 肇¹, 谷中洋司²

Seiji Tsuboi^{1*}, Yasuko Yamagishi¹, Katsuhiko Suzuki¹, Hajimu Tamura¹, Hiroshi Yanaka²

¹ 海洋研究開発機構, ² 富士通

¹JAMSTEC, ²Fujitsu Ltd.

Recent progresses in observation equipments, analytical techniques and high performance computing technologies have produced huge amounts of geoscience data in various disciplines. However, the data acquisition tools and the data management applications are inherently different among research fields, which eventually produce different data formats even though the observed data might have similar attributes such as longitude, latitude and elevation. Those might be a large barrier to promote cross-disciplinary studies which could give us new insights into the Earth's dynamics. In this presentation, we introduce examples of eSciences approach in geosciences to handle this problem.

For multidisciplinary data visualization, it is needed to analyze each data format and to acquire a skill to use unfamiliar presentation tools which are not free in general. Here we propose Google Earth as the visualization platform. We have developed tools to help displaying various geoscience data on Google Earth. We have developed software to convert the original data files to a KML file, called "KML generator". These generators allow us to visualize various data together on Google Earth without any complicated procedures. We show KML generator for seismic tomography model as an example of our approach. Seismic tomography represents 3-D seismic velocity distribution in the Earth. Lateral heterogeneities of seismic velocity in the mantle are generally assumed to be correlated to temperature anomalies, which can be interpreted as a pattern of mantle convection. Our KML generator visualizes any vertical and horizontal cross sections of the mantle tomographic models, which is useful to understand mantle dynamics.

Our KML generator for seismic tomography model accepts users to submit their own tomography model at our website to generate KML file for their model. To submit tomographic model, we adapt JSON format, which is proposed as the common data format as tomography model by Federation of Digital Seismograph Network (FDSN). The FDSN is an IASPEI sanctioned organization that brings together the primary operators of broadband seismograph networks throughout the world. The FDSN has successfully acted as an effective organization to coordinate activities in data exchange by introducing Standard for Exchange of Earthquake Data (SEED). The FDSN has proposed data request method based on the email, which enables virtual network data center concept, and considered as a good example of eSciences application in solid earth science.

キーワード: Google Earth, eSciences, KMZ, seismic tomography

Keywords: Google Earth, eSciences, KMZ, seismic tomography

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NICT サイエンスクラウド NICT Science Cloud

村田 健史^{1*}, 亘 慎一¹, 長妻 努¹

Ken T. Murata^{1*}, Shinichi Watari¹, Tsutomu Nagatsuma¹

¹ 情報通信研究機構

¹NICT

Main methodologies of Solar-Terrestrial Physics (STP) so far are theoretical, experimental and observational, and computer simulation approaches. Recently "informatics" is expected as a new (fourth) approach to the STP studies. Informatics is a methodology to analyze large-scale data (observation data and computer simulation data) to obtain new findings using a variety of data processing techniques.

At NICT (National Institute of Information and Communications Technology) we are now developing a new research environment named "OneSpaceNet". The OneSpaceNet is a cloud-computing environment, which connects many researchers with high-speed network (JGN: Japan Gigabit Network). It also provides the researchers rich resources for research studies, such as super-computer, large-scale disk area, licensed applications, database and communication devices. What is amazing is that a user simply prepares a terminal (low-cost PC). After connecting the PC to JGN2plus, the user can make full use of the rich resources via L2 network. Using communication devices, such as video-conference system, streaming and reflector servers, and media-players, the users on the OneSpaceNet can make research communications as if they belong to a same (one) laboratory: they are members of a virtual laboratory.

キーワード: 情報通信研究機構, サイエンスクラウド

Keywords: NICT, Science Cloud