

## VESPA: developing the planetary science Virtual Observatory in H2020

Stéphane Erard<sup>1</sup>, \*Baptiste Cecconi<sup>1</sup>, Pierre Le Sidaner<sup>2</sup>, Maria Teresa Capria<sup>3</sup>, Angelo Pio Rossi<sup>4</sup>

1.LESIA, Observatoire de Paris, CNRS, PSL Research University, 2.DIO, Observatoire de Paris, CNRS, PSL Research University, Paris, France, 3.IAPS/INAF, Rome, Italy, 4.Jacobs University, Bremen, Germany

The Europlanet H2020 programme will develop a research infrastructure in Horizon 2020. The programme includes a follow-on to the FP7 activity aimed at developing the Planetary Science Virtual Observatory (VO). This activity is called VESPA, which stands for Virtual European Solar and Planetary Access. Building on the IDIS activity of Europlanet FP7, VESPA will distribute more data, will improve the connected tools and infrastructure, and will help developing a community of both users and data providers. One goal of the Europlanet FP7 programme was to set the basis for a European Virtual Observatory in Planetary Science. A prototype has been set up during FP7, most of the activity being dedicated to the definition of standards to handle data in this field. The aim was to facilitate searches in big archives as well as sparse databases, to make on-line data access and visualization possible, and to allow small data providers to make their data available in an interoperable environment with minimum effort. This system makes intensive use of studies and developments led in Astronomy (IVOA), Solar Science (HELIO), plasma physics (SPASE), and space archive services (IPDA). It remains consistent with extensions of IVOA standards.

*The Europlanet H2020 Research Infrastructure project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 654208.*

Keywords: Virtual Observatory, Open Data, Planetary Sciences

## データ共有と分野横断研究のためのIUGONETの活動

## IUGONET activities for data sharing and interdisciplinary study

\*田中 良昌<sup>1</sup>、梅村 宜生<sup>2</sup>、阿部 修司<sup>3</sup>、新堀 淳樹<sup>4</sup>、小山 幸伸<sup>5</sup>、上野 悟<sup>6</sup>、能勢 正仁<sup>7</sup>

\*Yoshimasa Tanaka<sup>1</sup>, Norio Umemura<sup>2</sup>, Shuji Abe<sup>3</sup>, Atsuki Shinbori<sup>4</sup>, Yukinobu Koyama<sup>5</sup>, Satoru UeNo<sup>6</sup>, Masahito Nose<sup>7</sup>

1.国立極地研究所、2.名古屋大学宇宙地球環境研究所、3.九州大学国際宇宙天気科学・教育センター、4.京都大学生存圏研究所、5.新領域融合研究センター、6.京都大学大学院理学研究科附属天文台、7.京都大学大学院理学研究科

1.National Institute of Polar Research, 2.Institute for Space-Earth Environmental Research, Nagoya University, 3.International Center for Space Weather Science and Education, Kyushu University, 4.Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, Kyoto University, 5.Transdisciplinary Research Integration Center, 6.Kwasan and Hida Observatories, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, 7.Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University

We present our activities for sharing upper atmosphere data and promoting interdisciplinary studies in the solar-terrestrial physics community. The upper atmosphere is characterized by the following properties: (1) Both vertical coupling between the multiple spheres and global horizontal circulation are essential. (2) There are a variety of data sets. (3) The long-term variation is important. Thus, collaboration and data sharing are necessary to understand the mechanism of various phenomena in the upper atmosphere. On the other hand, there have been some issues in the research of the upper atmosphere. Database has been built and maintained individually by each university or institute, mainly by domain researchers, so it is often difficult to search and access data and the researchers are responsible for data sharing. In addition, since there are a variety of data sets, resulting in many types of file format, collection and analysis of data are time consuming.

The IUGONET (Inter-university Upper atmosphere Global Observation NETwork) project started in FY2009 to share the upper atmosphere data and promote interdisciplinary studies. We opened many kinds of ground-based observational data to the public via internet. We have developed metadata database for cross-searching various kinds of the upper atmosphere data obtained by the IUGONET members and analysis software for visualizing and analyzing these data. SPASE (Space Physics Archive Search and Extract) metadata model was adopted as a basis of the IUGONET metadata format. The IUGONET provided a plug-in software for SPEDAS (Space Physics Environment Data Analysis Software), which is a grass-roots data analysis software based on IDL (Interactive Data Language) for space physics community and supports multiple missions. We hold meetings for users of these IUGONET data and tools about twice a year. In the presentation, we will introduce these IUGONET activities and new plan to improve the metadata database system.

キーワード：IUGONET、超高層大気、データ共有、分野横断研究、メタデータデータベース、解析ソフトウェア  
Keywords: IUGONET, upper atmosphere, data sharing, interdisciplinary study, metadata database, analysis software

New web service for opened research data

New web service for open research data

\*今井 弘二<sup>1</sup>、村山 泰啓<sup>2</sup>、松下 幸市朗<sup>3</sup>、海老沢 研<sup>1</sup>、齊藤 昭則<sup>4</sup>、島田 卓也<sup>5</sup>

\*Koji Imai<sup>1</sup>, Yasuhiro Murayama<sup>2</sup>, Koichiro Matsushita<sup>3</sup>, Ken Ebisawa<sup>1</sup>, Akinori Saito<sup>4</sup>, Takuya Shimada<sup>5</sup>

1.宇宙航空研究開発機構 宇宙科学研究所、2.情報通信研究機構、3.京都造形芸術大学、4.京都大学大学院 理学研究科、5.Crosshat

1.Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency Institute of Space and Astronautical Science, 2.National Institute of Information and Communications Technology, 3.Kyoto University of Art and Design, 4.Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, 5.Crosshat

It is important to progress cross-cutting researches in geoscience to understand how the various geophysical phenomena have influence on each other. However, it is not easy to check scientific data for geoscientist in other fields because each area has been developing independently. Therefore, we had built a new web service, C3 (Cross-Cutting Comparisons) for promotion of the data utilization. By the interactive interface, C3 reduces distances between the fields in geoscience and provides a quick look viewer. In this presentation, we will talk about the system summary and features of the service.

キーワード : open data、web service、quick look viewer、active learning、cross-cutting comparisons、dagik earth

Keywords: open data, web service, quick look viewer, active learning, cross-cutting comparisons, dagik earth



## Sharing Low Frequency Radio Emissions in the Virtual Observatory: Application for JUNO-Ground-Radio Observations Support.

\*Baptiste Cecconi<sup>1</sup>, Renaud Savalle<sup>2</sup>, Pierre Le Sidaner<sup>2</sup>, Sébastien Hess<sup>3</sup>, Stéphane Erard<sup>1</sup>, Philippe Zarka<sup>1</sup>, Laurent Lamy<sup>1</sup>, Andrée Coffre<sup>4</sup>, Laurent Denis<sup>4</sup>, Nicolas André<sup>5</sup>, Vincent Génot<sup>5</sup>, Julien Girard<sup>6</sup>, Jean-Mathias Griessmeier<sup>7</sup>, Tracy Clarke<sup>8</sup>, Marin Anderson<sup>9</sup>, Robert Ebert<sup>10</sup>, Charles Higgins<sup>11</sup>, Jim Sky<sup>11</sup>, James Thieman<sup>11</sup>, Dave Typinski<sup>11</sup>, Yasuhide Hobara<sup>12</sup>, Kazumasa Imai<sup>13</sup>, William S Kurth<sup>14</sup>, Masafumi Imai<sup>14</sup>, Yasumasa Kasaba<sup>15</sup>, Atsushi Kumamoto<sup>15</sup>, Fuminori Tsuchiya<sup>15</sup>, Hiroaki Misawa<sup>15</sup>, Alexander Konovalenko<sup>16</sup>, Tomoyuki Nakajo<sup>17</sup>, Glenn S Orton<sup>18</sup>, Vladimir Ryabov<sup>19</sup>

1.LESIA, Observatoire de Paris, CNRS, PSL Research University, Meudon, France, 2.DIO, Observatoire de Paris, CNRS, PSL Research University, Paris, France, 3.ONERA, Toulouse, France, 4.USN, Observatoire de Paris, CNRS, PSL Research University, Nançay, France, 5.IRAP, CNRS, Université Paul Sabatier, OMP, Toulouse, France, 6.Rhodes University, Cape Town, South Africa, 7.LPC2E, CNRS, Université d'Orléans, Orléans, France, 8.NRL, Washington DC, USA, 9.CalTech, California, USA, 10.SwRI, Texas, USA, 11.RadioJOVE Team, USA, 12.University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo, Japan, 13.National College of Technology Monobe, Nankoku, Japan, 14.University of Iowa, Iowa, USA, 15.Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan, 16.Institute of Radio Astronomy, Kharkov, Ukraine, 17.Fukui University of Technology, Fukui, Japan, 18.NASA-JPL, California, USA, 19.Future University, Hakodate, Japan

In the frame of the preparation of the NASA/JUNO and ESA/JUICE (Jupiter Icy Moon Explorer) missions, and the development of a planetary sciences virtual observatory (VO), we are proposing a new set of tools directed to data providers as well as users, in order to ease data sharing and discovery. We will focus on ground based planetary radio observations (thus mainly Jupiter radio emissions), trying for instance to enhance the temporal coverage of jovian decametric emission. The data service we will be using is EPN-TAP, a planetary science data access protocol developed by Europlanet-VESPA (Virtual European Solar and Planetary Access). This protocol is derived from IVOA (International Virtual Observatory Alliance) standards. Data from all major decametric radio instruments will contribute: Nançay Decameter Array (France), LOFAR (France, Sweden, Poland), NenuFAR (France), URAN (Ukraine), LWA (USA), Iitate Radio Observatory (Japan), etc. Amateur radio data from the RadioJOVE project is also available. The attached figure shows data from those three providers. We will first introduce the VO tools and concepts of interest for the planetary radioastronomy community. We will then present the various data formats now used for such data services, as well as their associated metadata. We will finally show various prototypical tools that make use of this shared datasets.

Keywords: Jupiter, Radio Astronomy, Virtual Observatory

Junoとの共同観測に向けた複数局統合アーカイブ及び飯館木星電波データアーカイブの構築状況  
Development status of Iitate Jovian radio wave data archive as a unit of integrated  
archives of data from multiple ground stations for collaboration with Juno

\*熊本 篤志<sup>1</sup>、土屋 史紀<sup>2</sup>、三澤 浩昭<sup>2</sup>、八木 学<sup>1</sup>、笠羽 康正<sup>1</sup>、Cecconi Baptiste<sup>3</sup>

\*Atsushi Kumamoto<sup>1</sup>, Fuminori Tsuchiya<sup>2</sup>, Hiroaki Misawa<sup>2</sup>, Manabu Yagi<sup>1</sup>, Yasumasa Kasaba<sup>1</sup>, Baptiste  
Cecconi<sup>3</sup>

1.東北大学大学院理学研究科地球物理学専攻、2.東北大学大学院理学研究科惑星プラズマ・大気研究セン  
ター、3.LESIA, Observatoire de Paris, CNRS, PSL Research University

1.Department of Geophysics, Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University, 2.Planetary Plasma and  
Atmospheric Research Center, Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University, 3.LESIA, Observatoire  
de Paris, CNRS, PSL Research University

Jovian radio emissions in decametric wavelength range (DAM, 20-40MHz) observed by ground stations  
and spacecraft have brought us various information on Jovian magnetospheric activity: The source  
field line of Io-related DAM is connected to Io in the inner magnetosphere. The energy of  
Io-related DAM is supplied by Io-Jupiter current system. The source field line of Non-Io-related  
DAM is connected to the outer magnetosphere. The intensity of non-Io-related DAM seems to be  
affected by the interaction between the outer magnetosphere and solar wind.

The merit of the ground-based observations is that high sensitivity antenna and high time  
resolution receiver can be employed without limitations of the equipment mass and downlink data  
rate, which often becomes issues in spacecraft observations. On the other hand, the demerit of the  
ground-based observation with single station is coverage: The ground station cannot observe Jovian  
radio emission while the Jupiter is below the horizon. However, this demerit can be solved by  
combining datasets from multiple stations in different longitude range. Virtual Observatory (VO)  
could be a promising solution for such combined data analyses. In preparation of the collaborative  
ground-based radio wave observation with Juno, which will start the in-situ observations of the  
Jovian polar magnetosphere in this summer, the researchers working on ground-based observations of  
Jovian radio wave in Europe, US, and Japan started collaborations such as having a new support  
portal for collaborative planning of ground-based observations.

Wideband radio spectrogram data obtained at Iitate observatory since 2004 in CDF format have been  
provided via Iitate HF radio wave data archive. In addition, we finished setup of a new repository  
server for VO interface at Tohoku University in 2015 with supports of Paris Observatory team. This  
server will be the first step for integrated browsing of the Jovian radio wave data from multiple  
ground stations via VO interface, which will be useful also for collaborative studies of Jovian  
polar magnetosphere with supports of JSPS Bilateral Program "Coordinated observational and  
theoretical researches for Jovian and Kronian auroral radio emissions" between France and Japan. We  
also plan to add information on Jupiter's synchrotron radio observation made at the Iitate  
observatory into the VO repository server in near future.

キーワード：木星デカメータ電波、バーチャルオブザーバトリ(VO)、Juno

Keywords: Jovian decametric radio wave, Virtual Observatory (VO), Juno

## 小規模データベースの公開と保存

How to make the data sets in "dark long tail" open and preserve?

\*家森 俊彦<sup>1</sup>

\*Toshihiko Iyemori<sup>1</sup>

1. 京都大学大学院理学研究科付属地磁気世界資料解析センター

1. Data Analysis Center for Geomagnetism and Space Magnetism, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University

In data analysis, we often encounter the difficulty by lack of data and try to find additional data sets by asking researchers in the same research community. Sometimes, we can reach the data set suitable to fill the gap of data or we find unexpected data set which is very useful. However, in most cases, we cannot find the data. We know that there are a huge number of datasets—mainly obtained on a research project basis—that are not registered to active data centres, and hence are 'dark' to many of us. These datasets are typically built by small research groups for a limited period, and data are not open for public. Although they exist only for a limited period, such data are very important and useful if the location of observation site is highly unique, or if other observations are not available.

One way to make such data sets open from the 'dark long tail' is to register metadata that describe the observations in as much detail as possible. An example of this in practice is IUGONET (Interuniversity Upper atmosphere Global Observation NETwork), which has a common database of metadata and forms a virtual data centre of distributed databases at several institutions. This data system includes databases from the 'dark long tail', as well as large well-known databases. Another way is to use university repositories. However, in this case, we need a common method to find and retrieve the data set.

キーワード：データ公開、データ保存、小規模データベース

Keywords: open data, data preservation, small data set

## 日本における生物多様性情報のオープン化の現状と課題

## Current status and challenges of open data in biodiversity field

\*神保 宇嗣<sup>1</sup>\*Utsugi Jinbo<sup>1</sup>

## 1. 国立科学博物館

## 1. National Museum of Nature and Science

Biodiversity informatics is a research field aiming to share species-level biodiversity data, including taxon names and occurrence records based on specimens or observations. Such data is indispensable for many kind of activities relevant to biodiversity, researches, plans for biodiversity conservations, and cultural activities. Until now, global projects, such as the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), provide frameworks to accumulate and share biodiversity data. Recently, people realized that biodiversity data should be open to facilitate and promote the data reuse. GBIF decided to change dataset licenses to the Creative Commons License, and many project have been launched to publish biodiversity data openly available (e.g. iDigBio, pro-iBiosphere, and Atlas of Living Australia). Open-access journals directly linked to biodiversity databases are also good solutions to make the data open.

In Japan, only small amounts of resources on biodiversity have been hitherto openly published. Most of them depend on individual efforts. The author has been published taxon name databases as open data by the assistance of GBIF Japan Node. In addition, some projects are also currently in progress. Linked Open Data for ACademia (LODAC) is a project to publish academic data in Linked Open Data (LOD) format. Both of taxon and occurrence data are converted and stored in LOD format, and linked to other LOD data such as DBpedia. The openly published records are used as a core component of the biodiversity LOD.

Many people still have difficulty to openly publish their data. One issue is there are no cultures and incentives to encourage open data publications. A data citation system like that for scientific papers using Digital Object Identifier (DOI), and a data paper publication framework could be solutions for this issue, though there have not been any evaluation systems in research communities. Another issue is a risk of the publication of sensitive data, that is, distribution records of endangered or commercially valuable species. The improvement of data interoperability between biodiversity and other fields is also a challenge for the future.

In this presentation, the author will show the current progress of open data activities on biodiversity information in Japan, and discuss on future challenges and collaborations.

キーワード：生物多様性情報学、オープンデータ、データベース、生物分類学、リンクトデータ

Keywords: biodiversity informatics, open data, databases, taxonomy, linked data

## International collaboration for a trustworthy research data infrastructure

\*Mustapha Mokrane<sup>1</sup>, Hugo Wim<sup>2</sup>, Ingrid Dillo<sup>3</sup>, Sandra (Sandy) Harrison<sup>4</sup>

1.ICSU World Data System (ICSU-WDS), National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT), Japan, 2.South African Environmental Observatory Network (SAEON), South Africa, 3.Data Archiving and Networked Service (DANS), The Netherlands, 4.Centre for Past Climate Change at the University of Reading, United Kingdom

Today's research is international, transdisciplinary, and data-enabled, which requires scrupulous data stewardship, full and open access to data, and efficient collaboration and coordination. New expectations on researchers based on policies from governments and funders to share data fully, openly, and in a timely manner present significant challenges but are also opportunities to improve the quality and efficiency of research and its accountability to society. Researchers should be able to archive and disseminate data as required by many institutions or funders, and civil society to scrutinize datasets underlying public policies. Thus, the trustworthiness of data services must be verifiable. In addition, the need to integrate large and complex datasets across disciplines and domains with variable levels of maturity calls for greater coordination to achieve sufficient interoperability and sustainability.

The World Data System (WDS) of the International Council for Science (ICSU) promotes long-term stewardship of, and universal and equitable access to, quality-assured scientific data and services across a range of disciplines in the natural and social sciences. WDS aims at coordinating and supporting trusted scientific data services for the provision, use, and preservation of relevant datasets to facilitate scientific research, in particular under the ICSU umbrella, while strengthening their links with the research community.

WDS certifies its Members, holders and providers of data or data products, using internationally recognized standards. Certification of scientific data services is essential to ensure trustworthiness of the global research data infrastructure. It contributes to building a searchable, distributed, interoperable and sustainable research data infrastructure. Several certification standards have been developed over the last decade (NESTORseal, DIN standard 31644, TRAC and ISO 16363.) In addition, the Data Seal of Approval (DSA) and WDS have set up core certification mechanisms for trusted digital repositories in 2009, which are increasingly recognized as de facto standards. While DSA emerged in Europe in the Humanities and Social Sciences, WDS started as an international initiative with historical roots in the Earth and Space Sciences. Their catalogues of requirements and review procedures are based on the same principles of openness and transparency. A unique feature of both DSA and WDS certifications is that it strikes a balance between simplicity, robustness and the effort required to complete.

A successful international cross-project collaboration was initiated between WDS and DSA under the umbrella of the Research Data Alliance (RDA), an international initiative started in 2013 to promote data interoperability which provided a useful and neutral forum. A joint working group was established in early 2014 to reconcile and simplify the array of certification options and improve and stimulate core certification for scientific data services. The outputs of this collaboration are a Catalogue of Common Requirements (<https://goo.gl/LJZqDo>) and a Catalogue of Common Procedures (<https://goo.gl/vNR0q1>) which will be implemented jointly by WDS and DSA.

Keywords: Open Science, Trusted Digital Repositories, International Coordination





## 日本における太陽地球物理学データへのDOI付与の最近の活動について

## Recent activity of DOI-minting to solar-terrestrial physics data in Japan

\*能勢 正仁<sup>1</sup>、村山 泰啓<sup>2</sup>、木下 武也<sup>2</sup>、小山 幸伸<sup>3</sup>、西岡 未知<sup>4</sup>、石井 守<sup>4</sup>、国武 学<sup>2</sup>、家森 俊彦<sup>1</sup>、渡辺 堯<sup>5</sup>  
\*Masahito Nose<sup>1</sup>, Yasuhiro Murayama<sup>2</sup>, Takenari Kinoshita<sup>2</sup>, Yukinobu Koyama<sup>3</sup>, Michi Nishioka<sup>4</sup>, Mamoru Ishii<sup>4</sup>, Manabu Kunitake<sup>2</sup>, Toshihiko Iyemori<sup>1</sup>, Takashi Watanabe<sup>5</sup>

1.京都大学大学院理学研究科、2.情報通信研究機構統合データシステム研究開発室、3.新領域融合研究センター、4.情報通信研究機構宇宙環境インフォマティクス研究室、5.情報通信研究機構WDS国際プログラムオフィス

1.Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, 2.Integrated Science Data System Research Laboratory, NICT, 3.Transdisciplinary Research Integration Center, 4.Space Weather and Environment Laboratory, NICT, 5.WDS-International Program Office/NICT

The Japanese government has found an importance of "Open Science" and is now going to promote its associated activities in Japan. In the end of March 2015, a report entitled "Promoting Open Science in Japan" was published by the expert panel on Open Science, based on Global Perspectives, Cabinet Office. According to the report, research data should be made openly available, although they are subject to constraints that ensure ethical, legal, and commercial protections. To accelerate data availability, it is needed to prepare data identifiers, such as digital object identifiers (DOIs), and to foster a practice of citation for research data. This is because the citation for research data provides the following benefits: (1) Readers can more easily locate the data used in the paper, obtain necessary information of the data (i.e., metadata), and validate the findings of the paper; (2) readers can also easily discover datasets which are relevant to their interests but have not been noticed; and (3) data contributors/data centers can gain professional recognition and rewards for their labors to publish and manage data set in the same way as for traditional publications.

Recognizing the importance of data citation, World Data Centers (WDCs) in Japan including WDC for Geomagnetism (Kyoto University) and WDC for Ionosphere and Space Weather (National Institute of Information and Communications Technology) started discussion to mint DOI to their own database in August 2013. The discussion finds that Japan Link Center (JaLC) is a proper agency to register DOI-URL mapping, because JaLC aims at public information services to promote science and technology in Japan and it handles scientific and academic metadata and content from holders nationwide, including national institutes and universities. We develop a web-based system to register metadata with JaLC and to create landing pages of data, to which DOIs are mapped. The system can handle version of the landing pages when the data are updated. JaLC started a 1-year pilot program to mint DOI to the database from October 2014. We have been participating in the program, resulting in DOIs for the mesospheric wind velocity data observed with MF radar at Poker Flat, Alaska (doi:10.17591/55838dbd6c0ad) and the geomagnetic Dst index (doi:10.17593/14515-74000). These are the first practices of the DOI-minting to scientific data in Japan. One of these DOIs is even cited in a paper by Kinoshita et al. (2015), providing the first example of data citation in Japan. We will present our activities of DOI-minting to solar-terrestrial physics data in Japan and discuss its future perspective.

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How open scientific research data transform transdisciplinary research: a theoretical debate

How open scientific research data transform transdisciplinary research: a theoretical debate

\*近藤 康久<sup>1</sup>

\*Yasuhisa Kondo<sup>1</sup>

1.総合地球環境学研究所

1.Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

The mention of the open scientific research data (hereafter referred to as "OSRD") in the 2013 G8 Science Ministers Statement promoted the acceptance of open science, that was defined as "efforts to make the output of publicly funded research more widely accessible in digital format to the scientific community, the business sector, or society more generally" in the OECD report issued in October 2015 [1]. This definition means that the concepts of OSRD is a keystone of open science and should be applied to all fields of sciences, including fieldwork-based sciences such as cultural anthropology and forest ecology, as well as laboratory- and observation-based "big data" sciences (e.g., genome science and astronomy). It is noteworthy that recent field science projects reflect the gradual transformation from individual discipline-oriented approaches to collaborative, integrative, multidisciplinary, and interdisciplinary ones. Moreover, "transdisciplinary" approaches, in which societal stakeholders such as governments, business industries, non-profit organizations, and local residents are involved in issue-driven research projects through a process of co-designing research agendas, co-producing knowledge, and co-disseminating perspectives, evidence, and knowledge [2], play an important role in implementing solutions to global-scale issues at a local community. It seems that the concepts of OSRD and transdisciplinary approaches are heading in the same direction toward sharing data sources and research outcomes with researchers and stakeholders for making better decisions to transform society. This paper discusses how OSRD will benefit transdisciplinary approaches through accelerating scientific and social innovations by involving non-conventional research agents such government staff, local residents, skilled volunteers (*pro bonos*), science communicators, and researchers based at different fields of research.

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キーワード：オープンリサーチデータ、トランスディシプリナリティ、プロボノ

Keywords: Open scientific research data, Transdisciplinarity, Pro bonos

International Trends on Open Science Policies and Research Infrastructures  
International Trends on Open Science Policies and Research Infrastructures

\*村山 泰啓<sup>1</sup>、渡辺 堯<sup>2</sup>

\*Yasuhiro Murayama<sup>1</sup>, Takashi Watanabe<sup>2</sup>

1.国立研究開発法人情報通信研究機構統合データシステム研究開発室、2.国立研究開発法人情報通信研究機構  
WDS国際プログラムオフィス

1.Integrated Science Data System Research Laboratory, National Institute of Information and  
Communications Technology, 2.WDS-International Program Office, National Institute of Information  
and Communications Technology

JpGU has been facilitating sessions related to data and information topics in past meetings, convened by groups/communities with interdisciplinary interests including scientific data centers, data systems, data sciences, and social network services. New dimensions and cross-disciplinary subjects are expected for further contribution to advancing the earth and planetary sciences. Open Research Data and Open Science are increasingly becoming hot topics, in parallel to establishment of ICSU-WDS (2008), G8 Open Data Charter (2013), deployment of RDA (2013), and so forth. RDA is especially concerned with common e-infrastructure. In this digital era, if Open Science practices become daily reality, e-infrastructure or common digital environment will be necessary platform for many research activities. E-infrastructure is becoming a hot topics in G8 GSO (Group of G8 Country Senior Officials) meeting, OECD Open Global Science Forum, Belmont Forum (an international group of funding agencies/funders for global environmental issues). Future Earth, an international new initiative for global environment and the planet earth led by International Council for Science, created a Data Task Force for discussing data sharing and open data/science issues. European Commission has set up High Level Expert Group of European Open Science Cloud (HLEG-EOSC). HLEG-EOSC give the advice to an EC Commissioner (ministerial person) for setting up the EOSC initiative and new call for proposal. EOSC is intended to the infrastructure of global open science, which will contribute to European data sharing and communications on digital infrastructure. Promotion and acceleration of European digital economy, under the EC's vision of Single Digital Market, will be supported by activities of Open Science and Open Innovation.

キーワード：オープンサイエンス、データ共有、データインフラストラクチャー

Keywords: open science, data sharing, data infrastructure