

Collaboration of CAWSES with IHY

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IHY is scheduled to be held around the end of CAWSES, the present SCOSTEP 5-year international project, which started in 2004. CAWSES aims at understanding physical processes throughout the entire Sun-Earth system, that is, from the Sun down to the Earth's atmosphere, especially fostering a scientific approach to understanding the short term (Space Weather) and long term (Space Climate) variability of the integrated solar-terrestrial environment, and for its societal applications. CAWSES Science Steering Group in SCOSTEP has organized the following four themes: 1) Solar Influence on Climate, 2) Space Weather: Science and Applications, 3) Atmospheric Coupling Processes, 4) Space Climatology. Japan has been participating extensively in CAWSES for all of the four themes, for which the Scientific Committee on Solar-Terrestrial Physics (SCOSTEP) and the Committee on Solar-Terrestrial Physics Program (STPP) of the Science Council of Japan, together with nationwide scientists have been working and preparing national CAWSES projects. It is apparent that CAWSES has a wide overlap in scientific aims and areas with IHY and hence we are convinced that many of our CAWSES activities will contribute greatly to the Japan's activities of IHY. The first CAWSES campaign CPEA (Coupling Processes in the Equatorial Atmosphere) was conducted by RISH, Kyoto University during March - April 2004, focusing on coupling troposphere up through thermosphere and strong convective region over Indonesia. Simultaneously done was ISR World Days for magnetosphere-ionosphere coupling campaign, 29 March - 3 April 2004, focusing on coupling between the high- and low-latitude ionospheres and coordinated observations by incoherent scatter radars worldwide such as Sonderstrom, EISCAT, Svalbard, Millstone Hill, Arecibo, Jicamarca and others. Along with activities in Japan and in the equatorial region, Japan has been conducting a variety of upper atmospheric and atmospheric observations in the northern polar region, such as experiments of EISCAT (European Incoherent Scatter) Radar, which plans to run the radars as continuously as possible during the IHY years, and the Alaskan Project conducted by the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT), Japan aiming at understanding the global environment through atmospheric studies in the arctic region. NICT looks forward to running some of them during the IHY years.