

Report on the 65th Fall Meeting (2004) of The Japan Society of Applied Physics

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The 65th Annual JSAP Meeting was held over four days, from September 1 (Wednesday) to 4 (Saturday), at Izumi Campus of Tohoku Gakuin University (Sendai City). Before the Meeting began, there were concerns that a typhoon might hit, but most of the four-day Meeting was favored by good weather; there were no major incidents, and the Meeting as a whole was a great success. We would like to offer our sincere thanks for the devoted efforts of all members of the Local Executive Committee, and particularly Prof. Masaki Yamamoto (Local Executive Committee Chairman; Tohoku University), Prof. Tsutomu Hoshimiya (Vice Chairman; Tohoku Gakuin University), Prof. Naoshi Uesugi (Vice Chairman; Tohoku Institute of Technology), and Prof. Mihiro Yanagihara (in charge of administration; Tohoku University). I would also like to thank President Nozomu Hoshimiya of Tohoku Gakuin University and all the University's administrative staff for their invaluable support and assistance in the operation of this Meeting.

At this Meeting, there were at total of 3,756 research papers presented, with 3,372 regular lectures and 384 symposiums (calculated at 15 minutes each, which is the time allowed for regular lectures). Throughout the Meeting, lively discussions took place at the 38 lecture venues as well as at the poster sessions. Incidentally, there were a total of 3,950 papers (3,590 regular lectures and 360 symposiums) at the Meeting held last autumn at Fukuoka University (Kyushu Chapter); this means that there was a year-on-year decrease of 200 papers presented. Figure 1 shows data for Meetings held since 1994. A similar dip in the number of lectures can be seen at the Nagoya Meeting three years ago and at the Osaka Meeting five years ago, suggesting that the number of papers submitted tends to drop in the case of large cities where re-

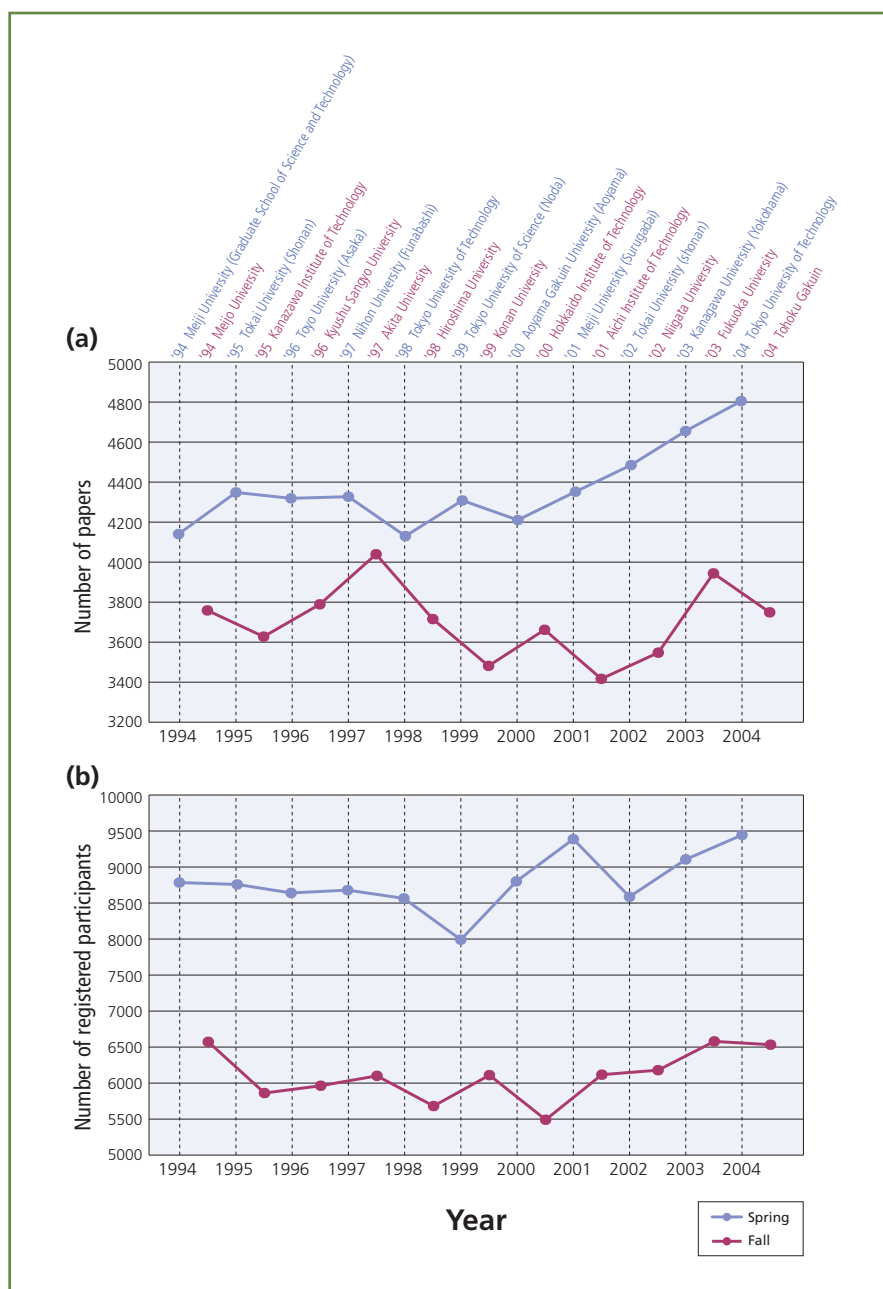


Fig. 1: Movement in (a) Number of papers and (b) number of registered participants

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search meetings and other academic conferences are with comparatively high frequency.

The number of registered participants, on the other hand, reached 6,539, which is about the same as the number of participants last year at Fukuoka University (6,542). It is likely that the increase in the number of participants who only attended lectures was a result of an attractive program schedule, and this is a great relief to those who were responsible for the planning and operation of the Meeting.

This year, the number of papers fell or remained level in many of the major classifications, but there were 401 papers in the Organic molecular electronics and bioelectronics classification, which is more than a 10% increase over last autumn's Meeting (358). This has been the most active field over the past few years. At the Joint Sessions, there were lively discussions on a number of topics, including carbon nanotubes, spin electronics, and zinc oxide functional materials, which was a new theme at the JSAP Meeting.

When we received papers in electronic format, we requested that the presenters indicate which of four key fields that paper was

most closely related to. The results, by key field, were: Nanotechnology: 1,380; Information and Telecommunications: 464; Life Sciences: 82; and the Environment: 110. Thus, one of the most notable features of JSAP is that papers were related to Nanotechnology accounted for more than 40% of all, and were distributed across a wide range of classifications. (Fig. 2)

During this Meeting the "16th Scientist Awards for the Presentation of an Excellent Paper" were presented to 43 individuals selected through a careful screening process from among 627 of the 4,275 regular lectures presented at the Spring 2004 Meeting by young researchers aged 33 years and under, for which applications had been received in advance. Professor Hiroyuki Sakaki, Chairman of JSAP, presented the awards along with a commemorative gift, praising these young researchers for their achievements and offering words of encouragement for their future endeavors.

At this Meeting, as was the case at the spring Meeting, PC projectors were used on an experimental basis in regular lectures at 15 sessions. Many of the presenters were ex-

tremely familiar with giving PC presentations, so there were very few problems with equipment setup and connections. These presentations received an excellent response from the participants, who were very impressed with the clarity of the slides and the use of moving video elements. We will carefully analyze the results of this experiment, and work toward full-scale introduction of this equipment at future Meetings.

Advance participant registrations and reservations for the Digest are currently being received by postal transfer or by fax, but we hope to introduce an Internet-based reception system as quickly as possible, in order to further improve services for members.

For many members, the JSAP Meeting has acted as a gateway to JSAP; in fact, many researchers have become members in order to present the results of their research. We will continue our efforts to offer even more rewarding Meetings in the future, and at the same time, with the assistance of all JSAP members, to ensure that these Meetings feature even richer and more attractive programs than ever before.

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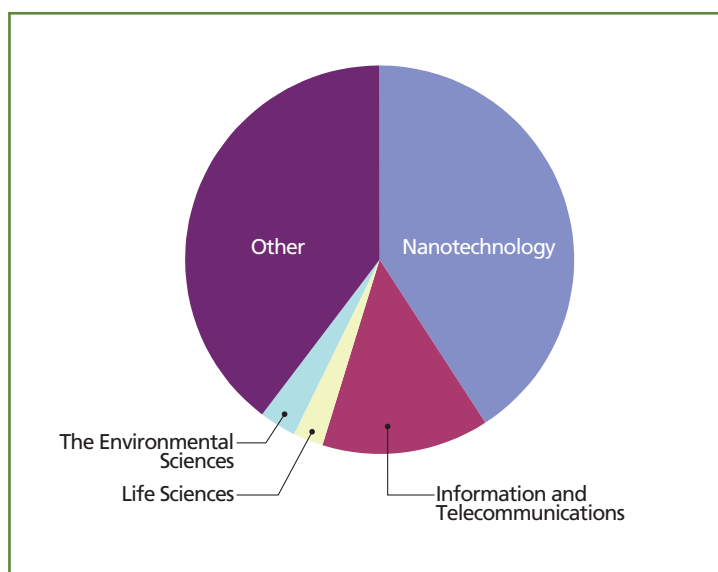


Fig. 2: Papers related to 4 key fields