CASE STUDIES OF AUSTRALIA-JAPAN RESEARCH COLLABORATION









## **FOREWORD**

Australia and Japan enjoy a close relationship, with strong economic and cultural ties.

More than 800,000 trips between the countries were taken in 2017. Each country remains a popular tourist destination for the other.

Two-way trade between the two nations was AUD \$68.6 billion/JPY ¥5.49 trillion in 2016-17. Japan is Australia's second-largest export market.

These figures are important. But, the relationship between Australia and Japan is much richer than just trade and tourism. Japanese and Australian researchers have a long history of academic collaboration across a range of disciplines, and it is growing.

Research collaboration (as measured by co-authored publications) has more than doubled over the last decade. The quality of these collaborations is high, with citation impact of joint publications well above the Australian and Japanese averages in all fields.<sup>1</sup>

Australia and Japan have complementary research strengths. The strong record of industrially-oriented research undertaken in Japan is boosted by the excellent basic research for which Australia's higher education institutions are renowned.

The case studies in this publication demonstrate the depth and richness of collaboration between Australian and Japanese researchers. The collaborations shown here are diverse – spanning fields in science and technology, humanities and social sciences, as well as basic research through to industrially-focused development.

When Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited Australia in January 2017, he acknowledged the importance of innovation, exchange between researchers and universities, and of expanding personal ties between Japan and Australia.

It is hoped that the future will bring ever-closer ties between the two countries, and even greater opportunities for leading Japanese and Australian researchers to continue to make discoveries together. These ties will continue to drive innovation, providing for the future prosperity of both countries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> InCites<sup>™</sup>, Clarivate Analytics, data accessed March 2018

#### MAKING SURE PHYTOPLANKTON KEEP FILLING OUR PLATES

Australian collaborator:
University of Tasmania
Japanese collaborator:
University of Hokkaido



PhD student Kazuhiro Yoshida working in the field with sea ice

Phytoplankton may be invisible to the naked eye, but they have an eye-opening role to play when it comes to our oceans and the food we eat.

The tiny organisms, which drift in our oceans, turn sunlight and carbon dioxide into fish food. They are also the foundation of the marine food web that supplies 17 per cent of the world's protein sourced from animals, and which supports the livelihood of more than 56 million people.

Sea ice is a key ingredient to making sure phytoplankton keeps powering our aquatic food chain. But climate change could put all of this at risk. Phytoplankton productivity is increasingly challenged by the effects of global warming and ocean acidification.

That's why the work of PhD student Kazuhiro Yoshida, or Kazu, is so vital. As part of his joint PhD program between the University of Tasmania's Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies and the University of Hokkaido, he is studying the responses of phytoplankton and sea-ice algae to temperature, iron and light availability in subpolar and polar regions.

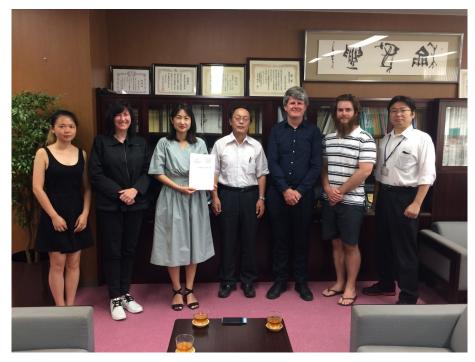
Kazu is developing lab-based techniques to grow algae and phytoplankton in sea ice environments and examine their responses to stress factors, including global warming and ocean acidification. His results from the lab and sea ice fields have shown how phytoplankton and sea ice algae overcome these difficulties.

Changes to the climate will have serious effects on the world's food security. Cooperative research between countries, sharing knowledge and resources, will be critical to help humanity adapt to a changed climate.

www.utas.edu.au | www.hokudai.ac.jp

#### SHARING IDEAS FOR CITIES OF THE FUTURE

Australian collaborator: University of Canberra Japanese collaborator: Kagawa University and Meijo University



Exchange of Memorandum of Understanding at Kagawa University

All of Australia's 25 million people could fit into the Greater Tokyo Area – a series of Japanese super cities home to 38 million.

As Australia's cities rapidly grow and expand, there's a lot that Australia could learn from Japan. Cooperation between the University of Canberra and Kagawa and Meijo universities is bringing those lessons back to Australia.

After signing a Memorandum of Understanding in 2017, the three partners have embarked on several projects. University of Canberra students visited Japan and learned about traditional Japanese architecture and participated in workshops with students at Kagawa University.

The workshops focussed on the culture of both countries, with Japanese students giving a presentation on the conservation of traditional architecture and infrastructure by reducing the impact of earthquakes. This inspired the Australian students as they are not often exposed to historical buildings such as temples and castles, and techniques to reinforce them.

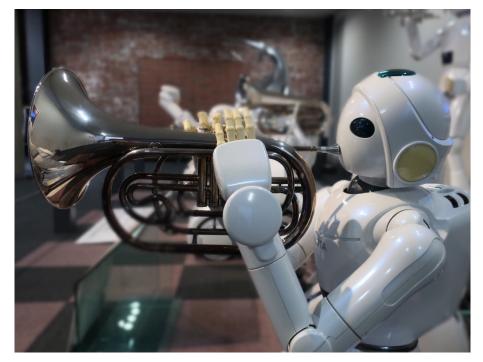
Students from Meijo University visited Australia in August 2017 and 2018. They learned about the development of light rail in Canberra, as well as challenges facing Australian life, including cities, culture and transport systems.

The partners are also undertaking collaborative research activities, and an Australian student will travel to undertake an internship with a leading Japanese planning firm, Nikken Sekkei, with more exchanges planned in the future. It is hoped that as the next generation of city planners learn from each other, they will work to create better and brighter cities for us all to enjoy.

www.canberra.edu.au | www.kagawa-u.ac.jp | www.meijo-u.ac.jp

## AUSTRALIAN AND JAPANESE RESEARCHERS LOOK TO THE ROBOTICS REVOLUTION TO DELIVER AGED CARE

Australian collaborator: University of South Australia Japanese collaborator: Toyota Foundation, Keio University, Rissho University, Toyo University



Toyota robots perform a concert for the elderly

As our societies advance, we are living longer – with some estimates saying we could reach the ripe old age of 115. And as the elderly populations in Australia and Japan grow, they create the need for ongoing care.

Researchers from Japan and Australia are examining the robotics revolution in aged care in both countries. It could see assistive robots developed by Japanese engineers become future carers for Australia's elderly population.

University of South Australia's Professor Anthony Elliott has been awarded a prestigious Toyota Foundation Research Grant to work with colleagues from Keio, Rissho and Toyo universities.

The new research project will develop the first systematic approach to the social impacts of robotics in aged care in Japan and Australia, examining how cutting-edge robotic technology will deliver greater efficiencies in care and help plug the gap in chronic labour shortages.

Professor Elliott says the significant project will explore one of the big challenges facing ageing societies globally and deliver, not only insights, but a policy-focused assessment of the application of robot care for the ageing.

"Both the University of South Australia and the Toyota Foundation take innovation very seriously, and my research team will be seeking to map the revolutionary advances in robotics and AI, with particular focus on the social consequences for lifestyle change and aged care," Professor Elliott says.

www.unisa.edu.au | www.toyotafound.or.jp | www.keio.ac.jp/ja | www.ris.ac.jp/index.html | http://www.toyo.ac.ip/

#### HELPING ATHLETES PERFORM AT THEIR BEST

Australian collaborator: Edith Cowan University Japanese collaborator: Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory Incorporation



Downhill running in the heat to induce dehydration. This exercise protocol can reduce  $1.5\,L$  of water (2% of body mass) in 40-60 minutes.

Painful muscle cramps associated with exercise can seriously hinder elite athletes' performance. Since 2015, Professor Ken Nosaka from Edith Cowan University (ECU) has been collaborating with Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory Incorporation to better understand and solve muscle cramps experienced during or after exercise.

As part of the partnership, Professor Nosaka examined the effect of dehydration on muscle cramps. He found that dehydration did not lead to an increase in muscle cramps, but cramps were made more likely by drinking water after exercise to rehydrate. This suggested that dilution of electrolytes by water intake was a cause of muscle cramps.

In collaboration with Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory Incorporation, Professor Nosaka compared the effectiveness of an electrolyte drink containing high concentrations of sodium, potassium and chloride (called OS-1), against drinking natural spring water. The results showed that consuming OS-1 during and after exercise reduced muscle cramps, whereas drinking spring water seemed to significantly increase them.

Due to the success of the collaboration, Edith Cowan University and Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory Incorporation are now researching different electrolyte formulas. Professor Nosaka is working with the company to compare different concentrations of electrolytes, with the aim to outline the most effective concentration or formula of electrolyte to reduce exercise-induced muscle cramps. The company is planning to sell OS-1 as an anti-muscle cramp aid to help athletes, and also for people suffering from muscle cramps such as older adults and pregnant women. The company aims to promote OS-1 at the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games.

www.ecu.edu.au | www.otsuka.co.jp

#### **DEVELOPING FLOOD-RESISTANT RICE CROPS**

Australian collaborator: The University of Western Australia Japanese collaborator: Nagoya University



University of Western Australia Faculty of Science wheat breeders visit
Intergrain with visitors from Nagoya.

Rice has been grown in Japan for more than 6,000 years, and the Japanese word for cooked rice also means 'meal'. Yet even Japan benefits from collaborating with other countries on improving the famously delicious *Japanica* rice. Even though rice is a wetland crop which grows in shallow water, it frequently suffers damage or loss in flood-prone regions.

A collaboration between the University of Western Australia and Nagoya University, along with collaborators from the University of Copenhagen, is hoping to change that. When rice fields are inundated by water, rice shoots have difficulty exchanging oxygen and carbon dioxide, which can lead to reduced photosynthesis and poor growth.

The collaborative researchers discovered an important plant feature that enables gas exchange while a plant is exposed to water. They found that the surface of rice leaves is hydrophobic (or waxy), and initially retains a thin layer of gas when submerged. This gas layer diminishes the longer it is under water.

The discovery was only possible because of the multidisciplinary collaboration which combined plant physiology at the University of Western Australia and the University of Copenhagen, along with the expertise in genetics and molecular biology of Professor Motoyuki Ashikari and his PhD student Yusuke Kurokawa, both of Nagoya University.

The researchers are now studying whether rice varieties might be bred to improve retention of the thin gas layer, which could help improve the tolerance of rice to inundation and have benefits for rice crop yield in flood-prone regions.

www.uwa.edu.au | www.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index.html

# FOLLOWING THE TRACKS FROM TSUKUBA TO ADELAIDE AND BACK

### NEW ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES TO RE-BUILD THE BODY

Australian collaborator:
Flinders University
Japanese collaborator:
National Institute of
Materials Science

Australian collaborator: University of Wollongong Japanese collaborator: Yokohama National University

In 1977, a young Japanese physical chemist completed his doctoral studies at Flinders University in South Australia and returned home to a successful career at the National Institute of Materials Science (NIMS).

Decades later, Professor Kohei Uosaki returned on a visit to his alma mater while on vacation, and the foundations of collaboration between Flinders University and the National Institute of Materials Science were laid.

This relationship has blossomed, leading to senior researchers collaborating on nanotechnology, and opportunities for Australian PhD students to spend six to twelve months at NIMS in Tsukuba as part of their studies. Students work with NIMS staff, gaining access to expertise and equipment not available in Australia, as well as learning about Japanese culture and research.

The partnership has been cemented with the participation of Flinders University researchers and students in the NIMS Summer School. There, students are presented with a major challenge to solve in small multinational teams. Academic supervisors provide guidance as advisors rather than leaders, and students from different countries work together.

The spirit of global research cooperation is fostered by these activities, inspired by the experience of Professor Uosaki. Flinders University and the National Institute of Materials Science are looking forward to a strong future of cooperation, driven by the enthusiasm of young researchers around the world.

www.flinders.edu.au | www.nims.go.jp

Advanced materials are changing our lives in many ways, including with the development of technologies to fabricate body tissues. Engineering of human tissue in the laboratory may open up revolutionary new treatments for disease and trauma. It's also the focus of a collaboration between the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Electromaterials Science (ACES) based at the University of Wollongong, and the Yokohama National University.

ACES is developing new advanced materials for possible health and energy applications - like the BioPen, a tool that allows surgeons to 'draw' a line of cells onto a patient's body and demonstrates the incredible possibilities of these technologies.

In addition to their work on engineering body tissue, Yokohama National University is partnering with other ACES members on several projects, including developing materials for energy conversion and battery storage technologies.

Other projects will help develop new technologies that will improve patient outcomes. For example, ACES researcher Dr Binbin Zhang was recently awarded a Fellowship from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science to work with Professor Junji Fukuda at Yokohama National University. Together, they will work on fabrication of vascular tissue, building on Dr Zhang's experience in 3D printing and the existing innovations in Professor Fukuda's laboratory.

There is no doubt that through combined effort, Australian and Japanese researchers will continue to make breakthroughs in many fields and improve people's lives.

www.uow.edu.au | www.ynu.ac.jp/

#### BRINGING MATHEMATICS TO INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN

Australian collaborator:
La Trobe University
Japanese collaborator:
Kyushu University

Whether it's your smartphone or laptop or the algorithm that helps you choose what TV shows you stream, mathematics is key – even though you might not be aware of the number crunching working its magic behind the scenes (or screens for that matter).

And it's just not entertainment – mathematics underpins much of today's technological world and the services business and consumers rely on. Now a partnership between Kyushu and La Trobe universities is making mathematics graduates more aware of how maths can solve industry problems.

The Institute for Mathematics for Industry (IMI) at Kyushu University trains mathematics graduates to better understand the possibilities of applying their skills to industry. Members of IMI apply advanced mathematics to a range of interesting industry problems, including automated combinations of facial images for the movie industry, improving understanding of processes in the fabrication of steel, optimising surface shapes in engineering design, and characterising atomic-scale devices that may be used in quantum computers.

In 2015, a branch of the IMI was established at La Trobe University in Victoria, Australia. Since then, joint conferences with IMI have been run in Melbourne, as well as regular joint seminars by video conference, focussing on materials science, big data, geometry and computer logic. Two joint Research Fellows were appointed at La Trobe University between 2015 and 2017, who both subsequently relocated to Kyushu University in 2017 and have separately been awarded Japanese government research grants.

The opportunities for learning about industry engagement are of importance to Australian universities. The opportunities to collaborate and learn from Australian colleagues has also been valued by students and staff from Kyushu University. More than 30 students and staff travelled from Kyushu to La Trobe for the inaugural joint workshop entitled *Mathematics Bridge over the Pacific for Competitive Edge in Industry* in 2015.

These valuable opportunities mean that the future is bright for researchers seeking to bring their knowledge to very challenging problems in industry, and collaborate across industries, countries and disciplines.

www.latrobe.edu.au | www.kyushu-u.ac.jp/ja/



The Hon. Adem Somyurek, Professor Masato Wakayama and Professor Keith Nugent at the opening of the La Trobe University Branch of IMI

Over thirty Kyushu University staff and students travelled to La Trobe University for a workshop - "Mathematics Bridge over the Pacific for Competitive Edge in Industry in 2015"



#### **KEEPING JAPAN'S COASTLINE BEAUTIFUL**

Australian collaborator: Southern Cross University Japanese collaborator: Fukui Prefectural University; Research Institute of Humanity and Nature Kyoto



Obama Bay in Fukui Prefectural is well known for its abundant fisheries resources that are thought to be ultimately fed by groundwater inputs of nutrients.

When it comes to size, Japan may only be the 61st largest country in the world, but it has the fifth longest coastline. Protecting the country's shores is an important task, and an Australian-Japanese partnership is helping do just that by studying nutrients in groundwater.

Researchers Professor Isaac Santos and Dr Douglas Tait from Southern Cross University are collaborating with Japanese colleagues from Fukui Prefectural University and the Research Institute of Humanity and Nature (RIHN) Kyoto. They are studying groundwater nutrient dynamics in Obama Bay in Chubu on the coast of the Sea of Japan.

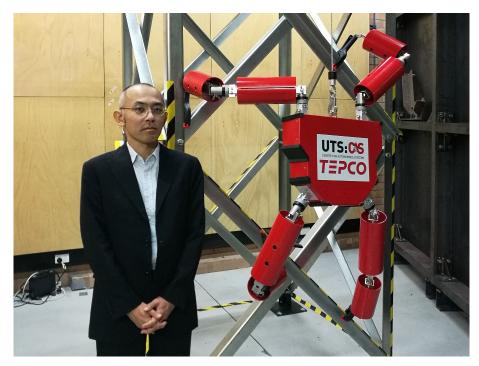
When too many nutrients enter groundwater streams and waterways this can cause excessive growth of plants, including harmful algae. Obama Bay has experienced firsthand the impacts of excessive nutrients through eutrophication, which can harm the abundant fisheries that the Bay is well-known for.

The work done by the researchers has helped to identify nutrient hotspots, where high levels of groundwater nutrients are discharged into the Bay. The team's collaboration will lead to improved education for land and water managers about nutrient movement into Obama Bay, and guide future strategies for management to prevent future eutrophication. This will help protect the beauty and biodiversity of Obama Bay for future generations.

www.scu.edu.au | www.fpu.ac.jp/ | www.chikyu.ac.jp/

#### **ROBOTS CLIMBING TO POWER**

Australian collaborator: University of Technology Sydney Japanese collaborator: Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO)



Mr Tomoki Sakaue TEPCO, with a tower-climbing robot.

Everybody is looking forward to the day when robots can help with dirty or difficult tasks. Although the robot for your home is still a dream, a new intelligent robot for climbing electricity transmission towers could soon be keeping workers safe.

Most people will be familiar with the towers that hold up electricity lines, which can be more than 50 metres tall. These towers need ongoing maintenance, which can be expensive and labour-intensive. Workers are required to climb the towers and operate tools at great heights to remove rust and old paint, before recoating the steel surfaces. As well as being hazardous, the powerlines need to be shut down while the work is completed.

To solve this problem, TEPCO Japan – one of the world's largest electricity operators – and researchers from the Centre for Autonomous Systems at the University of Technology, Sydney (UTS) have been collaborating since 2016 on an intelligent climbing robot to relieve human workers from performing this difficult and dangerous task. Their four-limbed prototype will work in cooperation with human users, who will supervise the robot from the safety of the ground.

The Centre has previously developed and deployed autonomous and semi-autonomous robots in collaboration with Roads and Maritime Services NSW. These robots are used for inspection and maintenance tasks on the iconic Sydney Harbour Bridge.

www.uts.edu.au | http://www.tepco.co.jp/index-j.html

#### UNLOCKING THE 100-MILLION-YEAR-OLD MYSTERY OF ZEALANDIA

Australian collaborator: Geoscience Australia Japanese collaborator: Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC)



Scientists and crew aboard JAMSTEC research vessel Kairei during a Japan/Australia geophysical survey over northern Zealandia in preparation for deep scientific drilling.

Zealandia is an intriguing continental fragment submerged beneath the oceans between eastern Australia, New Zealand and New Caledonia. Deep, sediment-filled basins formed as tectonic forces stretched Zealandia before it ultimately fractured and separated from Australia.

Geoscience Australia and the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology have been collaborating since 2014 to collect deep rock cores from a northern Zealandia basin. Analysis of these rock cores will unlock a 100-million-year history of geology, tectonics, past climate, and even ancient microbial life.

A proposal for scientific drilling to several kilometres below the seafloor - the first of its kind in Australia's maritime jurisdiction - has been approved by the International Ocean Discovery Program, one of the world's longest running and most successful scientific collaborations. If this innovative scientific drilling is funded, it will open up many new opportunities for Australian, Japanese and international researchers to study Earth processes, climate dynamics, and the limits of life on Earth.

www.ga.gov.au | www.jamstec.go.jp/j/

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日本の連携機関: 海洋研究開発機構 (JANATEC)

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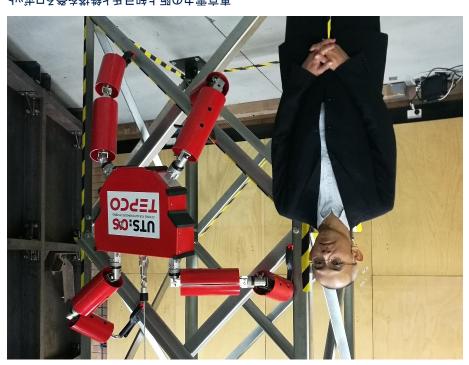
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## 発開の訴人插水共

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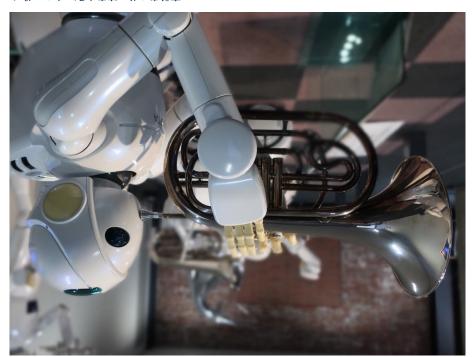
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www.ecu.edu.au | www.otsuka.co.jp

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る見味な汁様、J頭鉢多顕霧の大量の会丼が補高の>を竣の界世却14~5、ロでな養意すのこ、お野様4~4/Uエ 全部隔っ立役に13歳の策如、アバノCご用ふの一ぐロヘイ・・イッボロるりはご難介者補高、>なおりていさしています。 。 すまバリアノイベトロら行

パンン財要重査ぐEぐーグへトコ共制学大ていテイスート南ム団根やE47。をまパングがコミムの次割法同、共ま 香油高と小変の方耕式主)会丼3確革の IA ひよは学エイッホロ、おうユーモ突冊の学大ていテイスート南。をま 【をまパンえぎとパゴン出見多新関の響湯るえきコ(勤介

| lmth.xebniqi.ac.elu.au | www.toyotafound.or.jp | www.keio.ac.jp/ja | www.toyotac.jp/ | http://www.toyo.ac.jp/

(University of South Australia) 学大學 学大聲義為靈,因相於Erl 学大新東,学大五立

> :学大<u>熱</u>重のていこイスート 学大ていこイスート南

## 

(University of Canberra) 学大熟重の本日 学大誠各,学大川香

:学大熱重のていそ4スート

学大ラグベヤキ



湯墨念品の教印鶥書覚のす学大川香

を数の大部市からなる日本の首都圏には、オーストラリアの人口の 2500 万人よりも多い 3800 万人が居住して。 でまずり

大川香お学大ラグンケキ。をまじるひちンオおろころるグ学らい本日、中る刊変多無発急が市階のていティスート。でまいファー県も持コアいティスートを見咲な汁稀フノ重多値お割重の3学大瀬各3学

2017年に覚書を締結した3校は、すでに連携を進めています。キャンペラ大学の学生が日本を制問し、日本の伝統的な建築文化について学んだほか、香川大学主催のワークションでは変数な化について学んだほか、香川大学主催のロークションに参加しました。

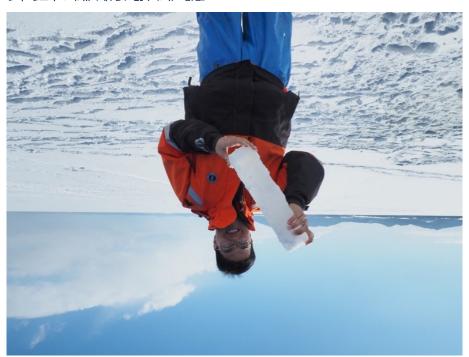
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(Sinsemash of Tasmania) 学大斯重の本日 学大道武北

学大てニケスを

:学大獣重のていそ4スート



カカは田吉の主学士朝る> 闘多水部う 製財

本がしてよってよっては人間の目には見えません。しかし、海洋生業系、そして家庭の食のはこの機生物によって支えられています。 できれています。

ます。 17% を担う海中の食物連鎖の基礎になるという重要な役割も果たしており、それは、5600 万人の生活を支えてい 17% を担う海中の食物連鎖の基礎になるという重要な役割も果たしており、それは、5600 万人の生活を支えてい

そして、植物プランクトンが海中の食物連鎖を支え続けるために重要なのが、海氷です。気候変動はこの生態系を置かしています。地球温暖化と海洋酸性化は植物プランクトンの生産力の低下を招いています。

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。ナノまきてい薬を科関な密梁、こ1軸をいれなへのか文とを経、お1ていティスーたら本日

。 さいまえ 鼓を回て 08 沈来 き 計の人の間国両 , むい す 7102 , う 光 行 就 る も の 浸 人 い 互 卧 む 国 両

露絲の晟覧向大灰の(恵辛信会豪) 恵辛 8105。下了国手財出輸のか2第のていライスート却本日。 よしず(世財コ円兆 64.8) いいる 888 高齢 888 1

。こ(つつ (巨田)コ[门26 6+:0) 4(7|深高] 000よ

豊か理代の様は光静や最質却豪日、がすまではありますが、国家は野婦を選出の別様の重要性を表す変すではない。 かな関係性を築いており、ことに学術研究においるは、長年にわたりさまざまな分野で連携を図った。 でまいてかまり、この関係はますます。

湯用15の文舗著共、ナま、()で基コ文舗著共)でまいて12世治で10 ココカ 製造ではにはには 関業はよっていての学術学のでいてイスートイン本日ファナはに対けるでいるのでです。 である。では、12に対けるは、12に対けるでは、12に対けるでは、12に対している。では、12に対しているでは、12に対しているでは、12に対しているでは、12に対しているでは、12に対しているでは、12に対しているでは、12に対しているでは、12に対しているでは、12に対しているでは、12に対しているでは、12に対しているでは、12に対しているでは、12に対しているには、12に対しているには、12に対しているでは、12に対しているには、12に対しているでは、12に対しているには、12に対しまが対しているには、12に対しないるには、12に対しないるには、12に対しないがは、12に対しないないがは、12に対しないがは、12にはは、12にはは、12にはないがは、12にはないがは、12にはないがは、12には

この第判で紹介する事例の研究分割を決して、本は・本は、対理が発生の必要のもののでは、対理が対し、対理を指しています。。でまいて、対理を指すがない。では、対策を指しています。

び詩の間学大びよる書窓中、ベミベーグイン、おは首部をおましてであるいでイスーポコ月 「 辛 7102。シュルまし攻言に対することの重要性においないないの人間をいないない。



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