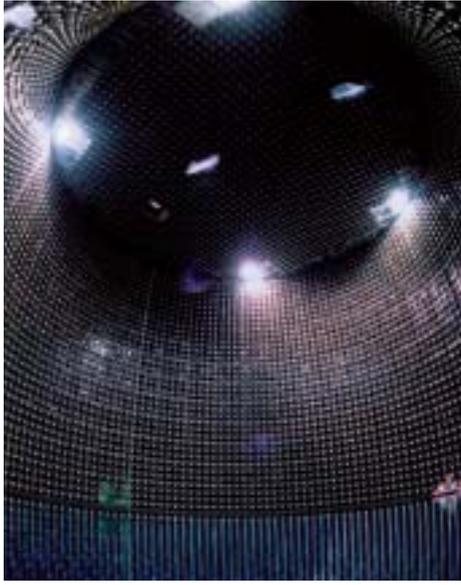


Japan aims at high quality in physics research

Super-Kamiokande is the largest underground neutrino detector with 50,000 tons of pure water and 11,200 photomultipliers. The observation started in 1996. A disappearance of atmospheric muon-neutrinos was firstly observed in 2000.



J-PARC is a high intensity accelerator complex with 400-MeV Linac, 600-MeV superconducting Linac, 3-GeV proton ring (1MW) and 50-GeV proton synchrotron (0.75MW). These accelerators will be completed in 2008.



KEK operates KEKB, an asymmetric e^+e^- collider, 12-GeV proton synchrotron as well as 2.5 and 6.5-GeV rings as synchrotron radiation sources.

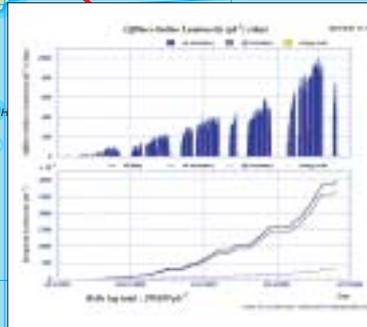


K2K is a long baseline (250km) neutrino oscillation experiment using 12-GeV PS of KEK and Super-Kamiokande detector, looking for neutrino oscillation.



KamLand is the largest low-energy antineutrino detector with 1000 tons of liquid scintillator. It started operation in 2001 and already measured a flux decrease of antineutrinos from commercial nuclear reactors, supporting neutrino oscillation.

SPring8 is an 8-GeV electron storage ring providing synchrotron radiation for research in science and industrial applications. Recently a pentaquark (5-quark) state was discovered for the first time.



KEKB accelerator has been operated since 1999 and recently reached $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, the highest peak luminosity in the world.

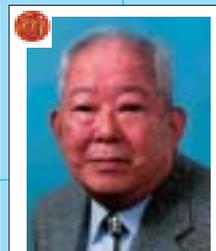
Belle experiment confirmed a CP violation in B-Bbar system in 2001.



Hideki YUKAWA
Nobel prize in Physics 1949 for his prediction of the existence of mesons on the basis of theoretical work on nuclear forces.



Shin-ichiro TOMONAGA
Nobel prize in Physics 1965 for work in quantum electrodynamics, with deep-ploughing consequences for the physics of elementary particles.



Masatoshi KOSHIBA
Nobel prize in Physics 2002 for pioneering contributions to astrophysics, in particular for the detection of cosmic neutrinos.