ISRS 2026

Program Book

International Symposium on Remote Sensing 2026

13 –15 May 2026 | Kunibiki Messe, Matsue, Japan

RSSJ

CSPRS
Chinese Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing

JSPRS
Japan Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing

NICT
National Institute of Information and Communications Technology

Exhibitors

Student Award Sponsors

Synspective

RSSJ

Remote Sensing Korean Society 1984

CSPRS
Chinese Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing

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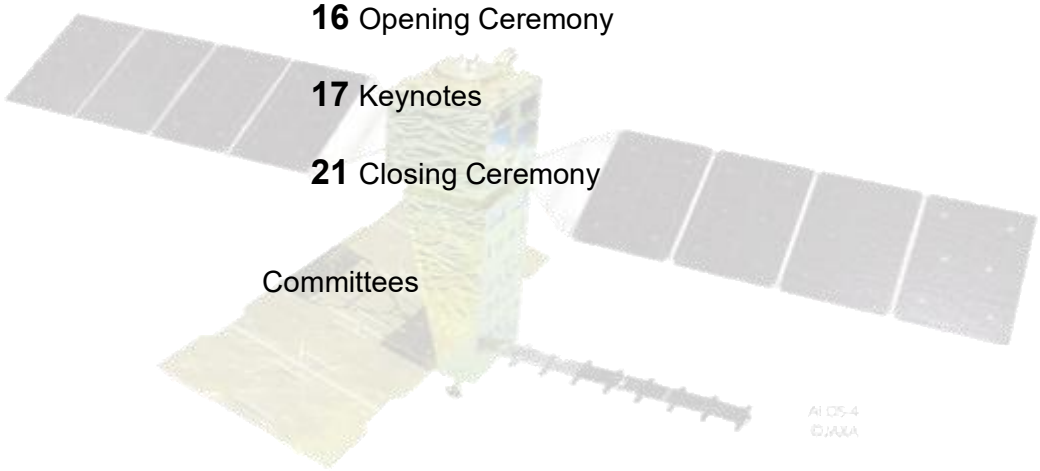


Welcome to the ISRS 2026

Greetings to Remote Sensing scientists, data users, and service providers in Asia and all over the world.

As the General Co-Chair of the International Symposium on Remote Sensing (ISRS) 2026 and the chair of the Local Organizing Committee of ISRS 2026, I would like to welcome all of you to ISRS 2026 to be held in Matsue, Japan, in May 2026. This will be the third in-person ISRS in Japan, after Narashino (2013) and Nagoya (2017).

The first ISRS was held in 2012 by the Korean Society of Remote Sensing (KSRS). And it began to be held in rotation among Korea, Taiwan, and Japan, based on an agreement in 2012 with KSRS, the Chinese Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (CSPRS) and the Remote Sensing Society of Japan (RSSJ). Although we had difficult times due to COVID-19 pandemic, ISRS has grown to gather more than three hundred in-person participants and become a very important platform to foster communications among Asian remote sensing friends especially in younger generations. Nowadays, Remote Sensing is considered as the extremely important technology for both human and nature. We need this technology to assess the impact that natural disasters have had on human society, to assess the impact that human activities have had on the nature, and to develop and improve countermeasures against them.

Remote Sensing has also represented a new "blue ocean" of business opportunities, driven in part by the rise of the small satellite constellations and artificial intelligence to extract information and knowledge from the data. We are all aware that every year, numerous new services utilizing remote sensing data are announced. You will witness the latest advancements of such services in Asia at ISRS 2026. ISRS 2026 will be held in Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture, located in western Japan. Matsue City is renowned for its long history and original culture, and we hope it will provide a valuable opportunity for all ISRS 2026 participants to experience Japanese culture distinct from that of famous Tokyo or Kyoto.

Matsue City is also located between two of Japan's representative brackish lakes: Lake Shinji and Lake Nakaumi. On a personal note, early in my research career, I conducted satellite and aerial surveys of algae blooms in these lakes many times. I fondly recall the late 1990s, before drones or satellite constellations existed, when my collaborators and I painstakingly conducted water quality surveys scheduled monthly with the overpasses of Landsat and SPOT satellites. I hope all ISRS 2026 participants will also enjoy the beauty of the local nature (and foods) woven by the rivers, brackish lakes, and sea.

Hope seeing you soon in Matsue.

Tsuneo Matsunaga
General Co-Chair of the ISRS 2026
Chair of the Local Organizing Committee of ISRS 2026
Director, Satellite Observation Center, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan

Welcome to the ISRS 2026

Distinguished guests, colleagues, and friends,

As the General Co-Chair representing Korea for ISRS 2026, I would like to sincerely thank all of you for attending this symposium. It is a great pleasure that ISRS 2026 is being held in Matsue, Japan, marking the first ISRS in Japan in nearly a decade since ISRS 2017 in Nagoya, the largest ISRS, following the unavoidable disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

AI has rapidly influenced almost every field worldwide. In this global trend, Korea has recently strengthened national-level support for AI in its 2026 budget, including investments in high-performance computing infrastructure and next-generation AI development. Korea, Japan, and Taiwan stand at the center of this transformation, particularly in semiconductors and related industries. Based on this strong industrial foundation, many studies have been presented in the field of remote sensing, covering data preprocessing, analysis, and applications.

Nowadays, the most important keyword in remote sensing is global climate change. Our three countries are directly facing its impacts in the form of climate disasters, such as floods and heatwaves, and are making considerable efforts to respond to these challenges. To better understand these challenges, we must go beyond simply detecting them using remote sensing data and further advance toward identifying long-term trends and tendencies, which requires AI-based analysis using satellite big data. I hope that ISRS 2026 will serve as a great opportunity for our three countries to jointly advance related research fields together.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the ISRS organizing and technical committee and all those involved for their dedicated efforts in preparing ISRS 2026.

I look forward to meeting all of you again next year in Gyeongju, Korea.

Thank you very much.

Joo-Hyung Ryu

Principal Research Scientist, Korea Ocean Satellite Center, Korea Institute of Ocean Science & Technology

President, Korea Society of Remote Sensing

Welcome to the ISRS 2026

Dear Distinguished Professors, Students, Colleagues, and Guests,

On behalf of the Chinese (Taipei) Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (CSPRS), it is my great pleasure to welcome you to the 2026 International Symposium on Remote Sensing (ISRS 2026). This event has established its esteemed reputation during the years, bringing together leading experts, and students from around the world to share state-of-the-art advancements, innovative applications, and future trends in photogrammetry, remote sensing, spatial information sciences and related fields. It is also a unique opportunity and platform for networking among peers.

Remote sensing and spatial information sciences have become indispensable to the quest for addressing global challenges, from climate change and natural disaster monitoring to urban planning and sustainable resource management and beyond. The advancement in the "3S" technologies and related domains has enabled us with a great potential to tackle complicated obstacles in various fields of interest. By integrating with other emerging technologies, such as AI, IoT, ICT and big data analytics, we further build and enhance our capacity to analyze, interpret, and visualize intricate geospatial data, unlocking new possibilities for scientific discovery and sophisticated applications. Through the diversified and enriched technical and social programs, we believe ISRS-2026 will not only be an inspiring academic conference bringing about innovative solutions that contribute to a smarter and more sustainable future and provide more positive societal impact, but also a wonderful gathering for friends from afar.

I would also like to extend my deepest gratitude to all organizing and technical committee members for their efforts in organizing the symposium, and to the sponsors, partners, and participants for their invaluable contributions. As always, your expertise and enthusiasm are the driving forces behind the success of this event.

Once again, welcome to the 2026 International Symposium on Remote Sensing. Let us seize this opportunity to connect, lean, collaborate and shape the future together. I wish you a fruitful conference and enjoy the friendship and hospitality in Matsue, Japan.

Fuan Tsai

Professor, Center for Space and Remote Sensing Research, National Central University, Taiwan,
President, Chinese Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing

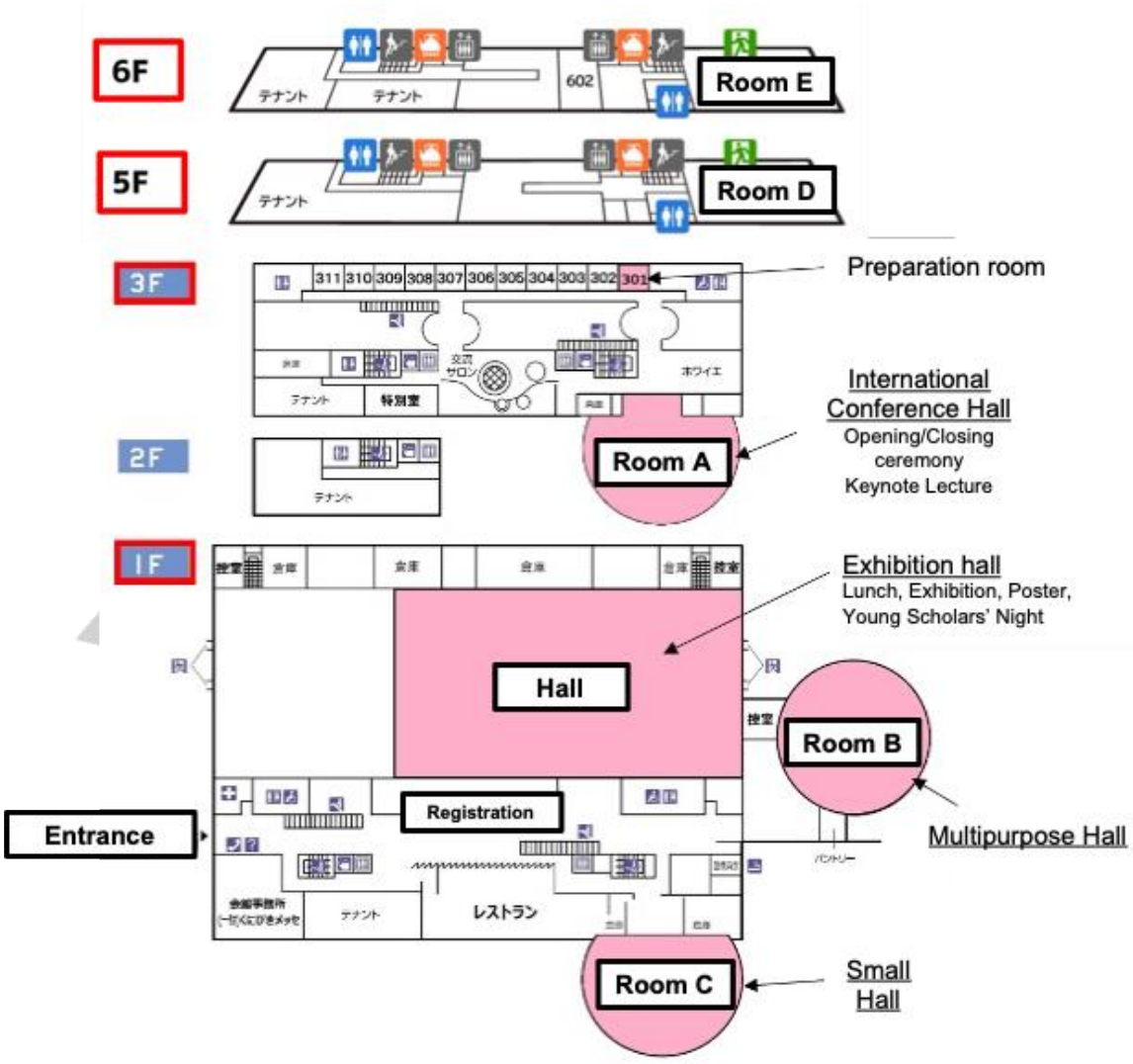
VENUE & Floor map

Kunibiki Messe

1Chome-2-1 Gakuenminami, Matsue, Shimane 690-0826 Japan

https://www.kunibikimesse.jp/en/

Access to Rooms D and E is via the elevators.



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On-site rules and Internet

Internet Access

Free Wi-Fi is available throughout Kunibiki Messe.
Please ask at the onsite registration desk for network details.

Food & Beverages

Food and beverages are permitted only in designated areas.
Please consult the organizing staff for further information.

Photography & Social Media

Photography of presentation slides and posters is permitted only with the presenter's consent.
Please respect intellectual property and unpublished data.
Posting photos of other presenters' slides or posters on social media is strictly prohibited without prior permission.

Smoking Policy

Kunibiki Messe is a non-smoking facility. Smoking is permitted only in designated outdoor areas. For further details, please consult the organizing staff.

Emergency Contact

In case of emergency, please contact the registration desk. If an emergency announcement is made within the venue, please follow the instructions of the organizing staff and venue personnel.

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Presentation Instructions

Oral Presentation

- All speakers are requested to report their attendance to the session chair or assistants at least 10 minutes before the session starts.
- Please bring your own PC and check the connection prior to your presentation. **Only HDMI connections** are available.
- Please begin your presentation after the session chair has introduced you.
- Each oral presentation is **15 minutes, including Q&A**.

[To Session Chairs]

- Please arrive at your assigned session room at least 10 minutes before the session starts.
- Please confirm the attendance of the speakers before the session begins.
- If there is any problem with the room equipment, such as the projector or microphone, please ask the student assistant to inform the reception desk immediately.

Poster Presentation

- Poster sessions will be held in the Hall on May 13 and 14.
- Poster board will remain available throughout the entire three-day conference, so there is no need to replace your poster each day. Please mount your poster by 12:00 noon on the presentation day and remove it by 12:00 noon on the Day 3. Push pins will be provided at the conference venue.
- Please prepare a poster within **180 cm (height) × 90 cm (width).**
- The presentation number will be indicated on the poster board.

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At-a-Glance Program

Date	Time	Event	Venue
May 13	10:30–11:00	Opening Ceremony	Room A
May 13	11:00–11:30	Keynote 1	Room A
May 13	12:00-13:00	Exhibitor Presentation	Hall
May 13	18:00–20:30	Welcome Reception	Matsue Vogel Park
May 14	9:00–10:00	Keynote 2	Room A
May 14	12:00-13:00	Exhibitor Presentation	Hall
May 14	17:30–19:30	Young Scholars' Night	Hall
May 13–14	*09:00–17:00*	*Exhibition*	*Hall*
May 15	*09:00–12:00*	*Exhibition*	*Hall*
May 15	12:00–12:45	Closing Ceremony	Room A

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Social Events

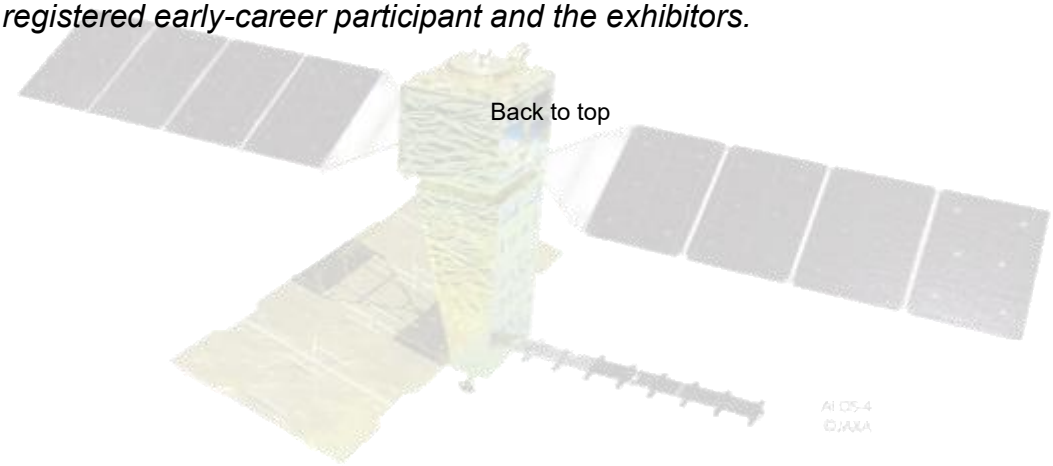
Welcome Reception

Matsue Vogel Park (https://www.ichibata.co.jp/vogelpark/en/)
May 13 18:00~20:30
Chartered buses will be provided from Kunibiki Messe at around 17:00-17:30
Admission is complimentary

Young Scholars' Night

Hall, Kunibiki Messe
May 14 17:30~19:30

"Young Scholars' Night" is an event that started at ISRS 2012. It is designed to promote networking among early-career scholars. This will be a great opportunity for graduate students and early-career researchers to get to know one another and explore potential future collaborations. *Admission is complimentary for all registered early-career participant and the exhibitors.*



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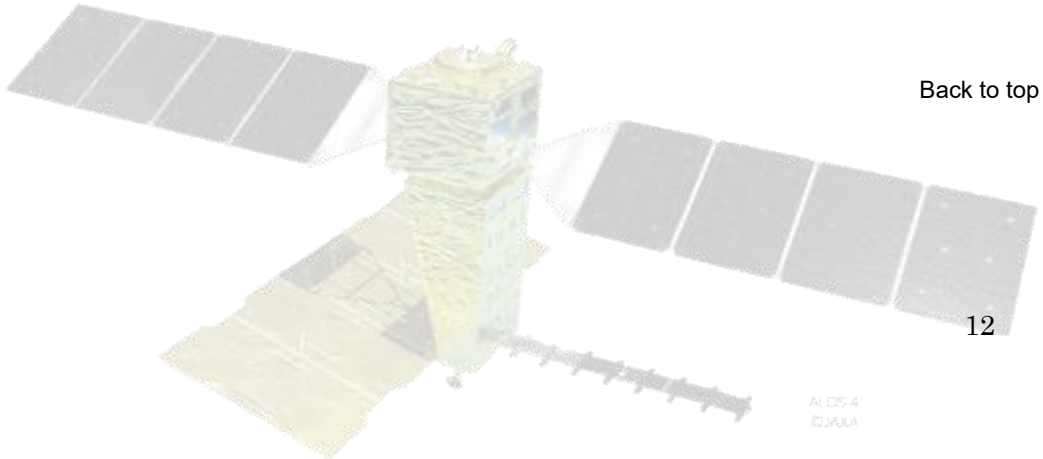
Time Table 1

Day 1 (Wednesday, May 13, 2026)						
Time	**Hall**	**Room A**	**Room B**	**Room C**	**Room D**	**Room E**
9:00–10:00	Registration					
10:00–10:30	Coffee break					
10:30–11:30		**Opening ceremony** **Keynote1**				
11:30–13:00	Lunch					
13:00–14:00	Poster 1 (Core time)					
14:00–15:15		A1: Ocean-1	B1: AI/ML-1	C1: Forestry	D1: Agriculture	E1: Algorithm-1
15:15–15:30	Coffee break					
15:30–16:45		A2: Ocean-2	B2: AI/ML-2	C2: Land cover	D2: Climate	E2: Algorithm -2



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Time Table 2

Day 2 (Thursday, May 14, 2026)						
Time	**Hall**	**Room A**	**Room B**	**Room C**	**Room D**	**Room E**
9:00–10:00		**Keynote2**				
10:00–10:15	Coffee break					
10:15–11:45		A3: Land-S1	B3: GIS-S	C3: Land-S2	D3 Ocean-S1	E3: Algorithm-S1
11:45–13:00	Lunch					
13:00–14:00	Poster 2 (core time)					
14:00–15:15		A4: Land-S3	B4: Cryosphere/Climate-S	C4: Land-S4	D4: Ocean-S2	E4: Algorithm-S2
15:15–15:30	Coffee break					
15:30–17:00		S1: Advanced Cal/Val	B5: Sensor/Platform-S	C5: Land-S5	D5: AI/ML-S	E5: Algorithm-S3

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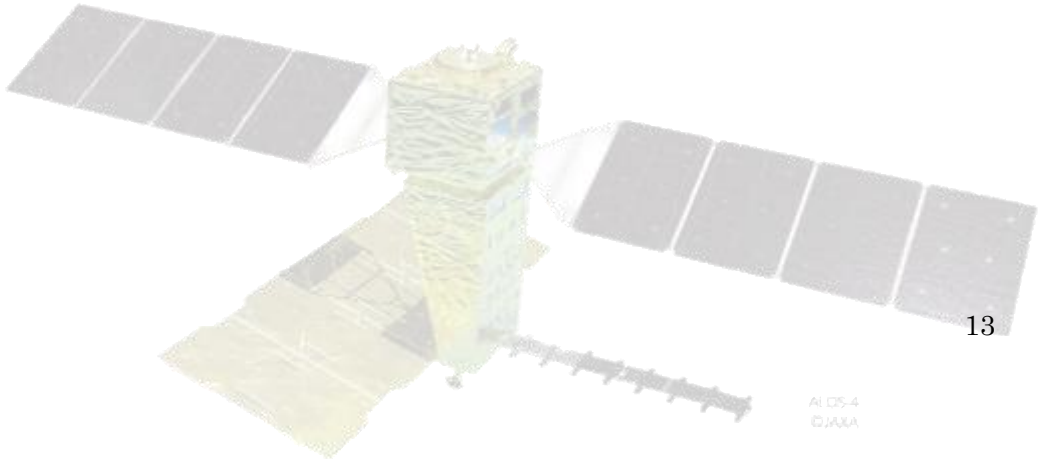

Time Table 3

Day 3 (Friday, May 15, 2026)						
Time	**Hall**	**Room A**	**Room B**	**Room C**	**Room D**	**Room E**
9:00–10:15		A6: Cryosphere	B6: Sensor/Algorithm	C6: Disaster	D6: Image Analysis	E6: Atmosphere
10:15–10:30	Coffee break					
10:30–11:45		S2: OLaReS	B7: GIS	C7: Infrastructure		
11:45–12:00	Short break					
12:00–12:45		**Closing Ceremony**				
12:45–13:00	Short break					
13:00–14:00			RSSJ council			
14:00–14:25	Short break					
14:25–15:45			RSSJ General Assembly			

Note: After 12:45, the schedule is for the RSSJ members only. ISRS2026 will conclude with the Closing Ceremony.

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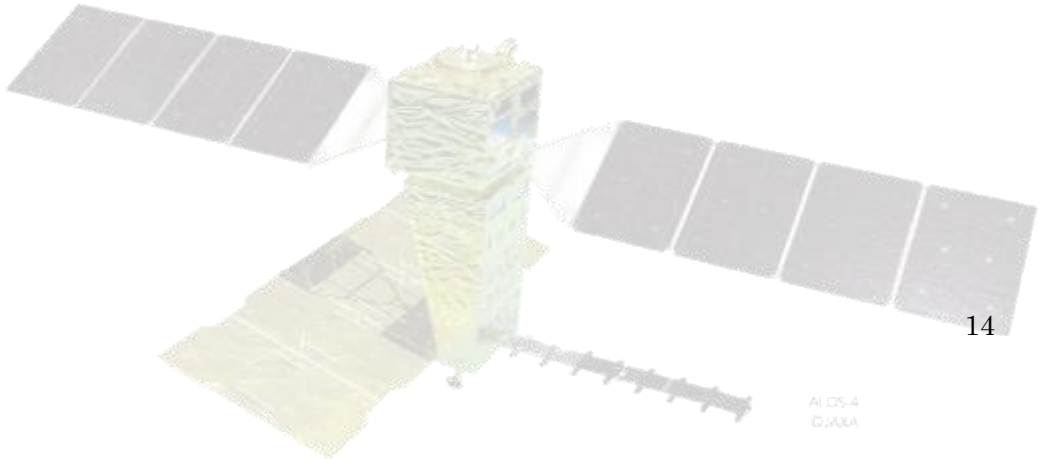


Wednesday, 13 May 2026 10:30~11:00 Room A

■ Opening Ceremony ■

Welcome addresses

Dr. Tsuneo Matsunaga,

Chair, Local Organizing Committee of ISRS 2026 &

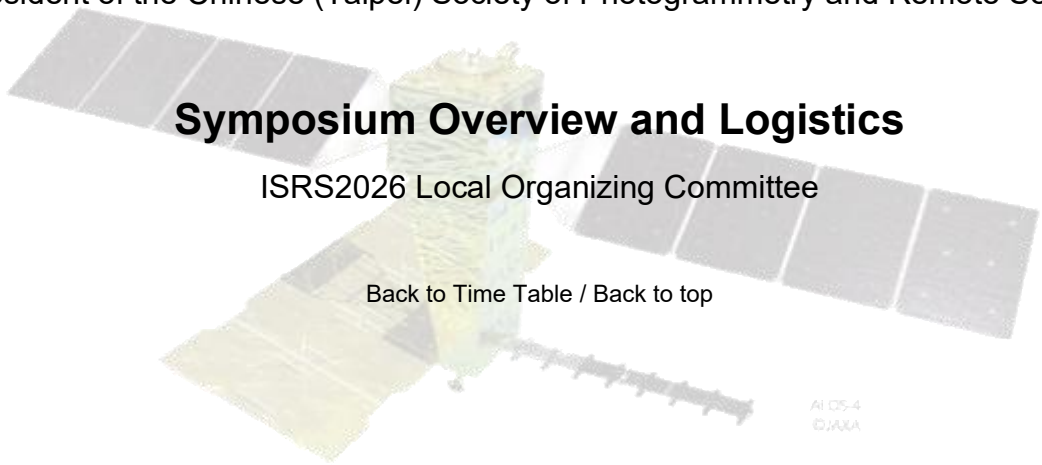
President of the Remote Sensing Society of Japan

Prof. Joo-Hyung Ryu,

President of the Korean Society of Remote Sensing

Prof. Fuan Tsai,

President of the Chinese (Taipei) Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing



Symposium Overview and Logistics

ISRS2026 Local Organizing Committee

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Wednesday, 13 May 2026 11:00~11:30 Room A

Keynote Lectures

All keynote lectures will be held in Room A.

Keynote Lecture 1 (Chair: Hideki Kobayashi)

Wednesday, May 13, 2026 | 11:00–11:30 | Room A

Title: From Photogrammetry to NeRF: A New Frontier in Geospatial 3D Reconstruction

Speaker: Professor Chao-Hung Lin

Affiliation: Department of Geomatics, National Cheng-Kung University

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Thursday, 14 May 2026 9:00~10:00 Room A

Keynote Lecture 2 (Chair: Masashi Matsuoka)

Thursday, May 14, 2026 | 9:00–10:00 | Room A

Talk 1 (9:00–9:30)

Title: Satellite-based disaster monitoring and prediction in the AI era

Speaker: Professor Jungho Im

Affiliation: Department of Civil, Urban, Earth, and Environmental Engineering,

Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology

Talk 2 (9:30–10:00)

Title: History, Current Status and Future of JAXA’s Spaceborne Microwave Radiometers

Speaker: Professor Naoto Ebuchi

Affiliation: Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University

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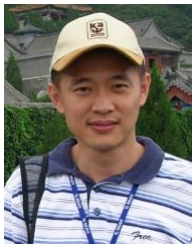

From Photogrammetry to NeRF: A New Frontier in Geospatial 3D Reconstruction

Professor, Chao-Hung Lin
Department of Geomatics, National Cheng-Kung University
linhung@mail.ncku.edu.tw

For decades Photogrammetry has been the cornerstone of geospatial 3D reconstruction, relying on rigorous geometric constraints to derive precise spatial data from aerial and satellite imagery. However, the methods based on image matching often struggle with challenging surfaces, such as high-reflectance urban facades, low-texture environments, and repeated-texture surfaces. This presentation explores the paradigm shift toward Neural Radiance Fields (NeRF) and its derivatives in the geospatial domain. Unlike discrete point clouds or meshes, NeRF leverages artificial neural networks to represent 3D scenes as continuous volumetric functions, enabling high-fidelity view synthesis and superior reconstruction of complex geometries. We analyze the transition from purely geometric workflows to AI-driven radiance modeling, highlighting how NeRF addresses the limitations of multi-view stereo. Furthermore, the discussion extends to the integration of NeRF with large-scale UAV datasets, the challenges of georeferencing neural representations. By bridging the gap between classical photogrammetric precision and neural rendering aesthetics, this next frontier promises a more immersive digital twin framework for future geospatial applications.

Chao-Hung Lin *is currently a Professor in the Department of Geomatics at National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan. With over 20 years of dedication to academia, Professor Lin has established himself as a leading figure in the integration of remote sensing, photogrammetry, and artificial intelligence. His research interests have evolved from traditional physical models to cutting-edge data-driven approaches. Currently, his work focuses on applying deep learning and image processing to geospatial applications, specifically in environmental monitoring, FORMOSAT-8 data processing, and DEM generation. Prof. Lin is actively engaged in international collaborations. He leads the Taiwanese team for the German-Taiwanese "AQUAI3D" project, developing hybrid AI models for inland water quality prediction. Additionally, he maintains partnerships with Purdue University and the University of the Philippines, fostering global academic exchange and dual-degree programs.*

Satellite-based disaster monitoring and prediction in the AI era

Professor, Jungho Im
Department of Civil, Urban, Earth, and Environmental Engineering,
Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology
ersgis@unist.ac.kr

In the AI era, satellite remote sensing is shifting disaster management from post-event assessment to anticipatory monitoring and prediction. This talk presents an end-to-end framework that integrates multi-sensor satellite observations—optical, SAR, thermal infrared, and atmospheric products—with meteorological, hydrological, and socio-environmental data to detect early signals, forecast risk, and support rapid decision-making across multiple hazards. We focus on wildfires, drought, degraded air quality, extreme rainfall and flooding, and typhoons, emphasizing how modern AI can capture both fast-onset and slow-onset dynamics. We review representative modeling strategies, including deep learning for event detection and segmentation, spatiotemporal forecasting for impact likelihood, and data assimilation or physics-informed approaches that combine geophysical constraints with learned representations. Practical deployment considerations are highlighted: near–real-time processing pipelines, uncertainty quantification for actionable alerts, explainability to build operational trust, and robust validation using ground observations and post-event reports. We also discuss common barriers to reliable prediction, such as cloud contamination, uneven label quality, domain shift across regions and seasons, and bias introduced by incomplete exposure and vulnerability data. By connecting satellite-based hazard indicators with AI-driven prediction and assessment, the presentation outlines how agencies and communities can improve preparedness, prioritize resources, and reduce losses. The talk concludes with a roadmap for operationalizing these methods—standardized benchmarks, interoperable data infrastructures, and human-in-the-loop workflows—to ensure that AI-enabled satellite monitoring delivers timely, transparent, and equitable disaster risk intelligence.

Jungho Im *received the B.S. degree in oceanography and the master degree in environmental studies from Seoul National University, Seoul, South Korea, in 1998 and 2000, respectively, and the Ph.D. degree in remote sensing and AI from the University of South Carolina, SC, USA, in 2006. He has been with Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology, Ulsan, South Korea as Professor. Dr. Im has been serving as an Editor-in-Chief of GIScience and Remote Sensing since 2014 and an Associate Editor of ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing since 2020. His research seeks to broaden and deepen our understanding of the Earth systems on which society depends using remote sensing and artificial intelligence and leverage this knowledge to better manage and control critical functions related to urban and terrestrial ecosystems, water resources, meteorology, natural and man-made disasters, and carbon cycles.*
https://irisunist.wixsite.com/irislab/professor

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History, Current Status and Future of JAXA's Spaceborne Microwave Radiometers

Professor, Naoto Ebuchi
Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University
ebuchi@lowtem.hokudai.ac.jp

The Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) has launched a series of microwave radiometers, including the Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer (AMSR) aboard the Advanced Earth Observing Satellite-II (ADEOS-II) in 2002, AMSR-E on the Aqua satellite in 2002, and AMSR2 on the Global Change Observation Mission-Water (GCOM-W) satellite in 2012. AMSR2 remains in operation. It is a 6-band, multi-frequency, dual-polarization microwave radiometer with a 2 m aperture antenna. It measures microwave brightness temperature over a 1600 km-wide swath with spatial resolutions ranging from 5 to 50 km, depending on frequency. The conical-scanning mechanism of AMSR2 covers more than 99% of the Earth's surface every 2 days. From multifrequency and dual-polarization measurements, several parameters of the ocean, atmosphere, land, and cryosphere have been retrieved via theoretical and empirical algorithms. JAXA's standard AMSR2 data products include sea surface wind speed, vertically integrated water vapor, cloud liquid water, precipitation, sea surface temperature, sea ice concentration, snow depth, and soil moisture. Aside from a 10-month gap between AMSR-E and AMSR2, the AMSR series has provided long-term global observation data for studies of the global water cycle, air–sea interactions, and polar environments. The history and current status of the AMSR series will be presented, and scientific applications to oceanic studies will be overviewed in this talk.

On June 29, 2025, a new satellite, the Global Observing Satellite for Greenhouse Gases and Water Cycle (GOSAT-GW), was launched and carries AMSR3, a follow-on mission to GCOM-W/AMSR2. AMSR3 inherits all frequency channels and polarization combinations of AMSR2. In addition, three high-frequency channels (166 GHz, 183±3 GHz, and 183±7 GHz, V-pol) and 10-GHz channels (V- and H-pol) with improved Noise-Equivalent Delta Temperature (NEDT) are added for observing solid precipitation, humidity sounding, and high-accuracy sea surface temperature measurements. The aims of the AMSR3 mission are to produce long-term, continuous data records across AMSR, AMSR-E, and AMSR2 and to enhance the operational use of near-real-time data (e.g., weather forecasting including typhoon/hurricane analysis, fisheries near coasts, and navigational assistance on Arctic shipping routes). AMSR3 is currently in the calibration/validation phase, and data will be distributed to public research users by July 2026. The latest status of AMSR3 will also be reported in this talk.

Naoto Ebuchi *received the B.S., M.S., and D.Sc. degrees in geophysics in 1984, 1986, and 1992 from Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan. He is currently a professor at the Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan, and serves as the President of the Oceanographic Society of Japan. He also works partly with JAXA as the Project Scientist for the AMSR2 and AMSR3 missions. His research interests include the physical processes of microwave backscattering and radiation from the sea surface, and the applications of spaceborne active and passive microwave sensors—such as microwave scatterometers, microwave radiometers, radar altimeters, and synthetic aperture radars—to observations of air–sea boundary processes.*

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Friday, 15 May 2026 12:00~12:45 Room A

■ Closing Ceremony ■

Dr. Tsuneo Matsunaga

Chair, Local Organizing Committee of ISRS 2026

Announcement of Student Award

Prof. Wataru Takeuchi

The University of Tokyo

Announcement of ISRS 2027

Representative of KSRS

■ Closing Remarks ■

Dr. Hideki Kobayashi,

Vice Chair, Local Organizing Committee of ISRS

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Committees

General Co-Chairs

Joo-Hyung Ryu (President of KSRS, Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology, Korea)

Fuan Tsai (President of CSPRS, National Central University, Taiwan)

Tsuneo Matsunaga (President of RSSJ, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan)

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Tsuneo Matsunaga, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan

Hideki Kobayashi, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Japan

Kyung-Soo Han, Pukyong National University, Korea

No-Wook Park, Inha University, Korea

Jen-Jer Jaw, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Ming-Der Yang, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

Organizing Committee

Hideki Kobayashi, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Japan

Shin Nagai, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Japan

Seung-Kuk Lee, Pukyong National University, Korea

Sang-Eun Park, Sejong University, Korea

Walter WY Chen, National Taipei University of Technology

Shih-Hong Chio, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

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Committees

Technical Program Committee

Wataru Takeuchi, The University of Tokyo, Japan
Masashi Matsuoka, Institute of Science Tokyo, Japan
Yuji Sakuno, Hiroshima University, Japan
Tsutomu Yamanokuchi, Remote Sensing Technology Center of Japan, Japan
Kazuo Oki, Kyoto University of Advanced Science & The University of Tokyo, Japan
Hideki Kobayashi, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Japan
Shin Nagai, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Japan
Haruki Oshio, Tokyo Denki University, Japan
Hahn Chul Jung, Yonsei University, Korea
Hyangsun Han, Kangwon National University, Korea
Youkyung Han, Seoul National University of Science and Technology, Korea
Tee-Ann Teo, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, Taiwan
Su-Fen Wang, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan
Chao-Hung Lin, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

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Shin Nagai, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Japan
Yukihiro Nakatani, National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Resilience, Japan
Fumitaka Ogushi, NV5 Geospatial Inc., Japan
Yu Oishi, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization, Japan
Kazuo Oki, Kyoto University of Advanced Science and The University of Tokyo, Japan
Haruki Oshio, Tokyo Denki University, Japan
Yuji Sakuno, Hiroshima University, Japan
Wataru Takeuchi, The University of Tokyo, Japan
Tsutomu Yamanokuchi, Remote Sensing Technology Center of Japan, Japan
Yasumichi Yone, Shimane University, Japan
Sayaka Yoshikawa, Nagasaki University, Japan

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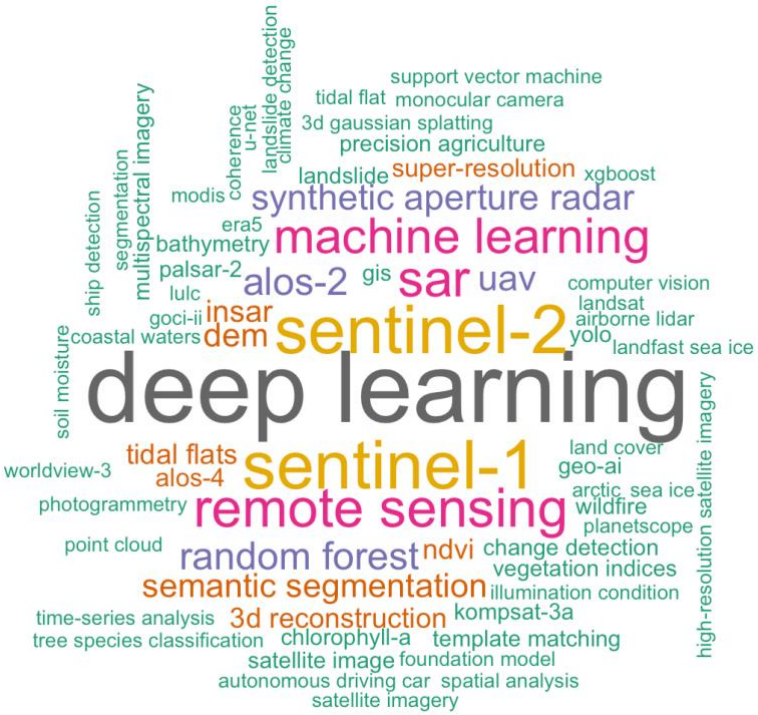

In association with

80th (2026 Spring) Spring Meeting of RSSJ

Organized by:

Remote Sensing Society of Japan (RSSJ)

Korean Society of Remote Sensing (KSRS)

Chinese Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (CSPRS)

Japan Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (JSPRS)

Supported by:

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