Dr. Nobuyoshi Yamashita

Dr. Nobuyoshi Yamashita is a Chief Senior Research Scientist at the Research Institute for Environmental Management, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Japan. He joined the National Institute for Resources and Environment, Agency for Industrial Science and Technology (current AIST) in 1992, has been involved in the development of new technologies and their applications to hazardous chemicals in the environmental analytical chemistry field. Has supervised various test and researches on international quality control to improve the reliability of analytical chemistry technologies both Japan and overseas, as well as being various standardizing committee member and TC147/SC2/WG56 convener (2005-2015). Also contributed to the councils of chemical substance management policy such as the member of “New POPs Review Committee” in relation to the Stockholm Convention. ISO (International Organization of Standard) National Award in the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan (2015). Currently, he is responsible to organize the Consortium for analysis and remediation of per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (CAR-PFAS Japan) as president position.

(https://unit.aist.go.jp/mcml/rg-org/pfasconsortium.html)

Three publications with the Highly Cited Author Award from 2005 to 2011.
(Citation Index: 531).

Some signature publications:

Fluorine Mass Balance Analysis and Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in the Atmosphere. Journal of Hazardous Materials, 2022
(doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2022.129025)

Accumulation of perfluoroalkyl substances in lysimeter-grown rice in Japan using tap water and simulated contaminated water. Chemosphere, 2019
(doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2019.05.022)

Dynamics and Transport of Perfluoroalkyl Substances from Land to Ocean by the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011. Environmental Science & Technology, 2015. 49(19): 11421-11428.

Perfluorinated acids as novel chemical tracers of global circulation of ocean waters. Chemosphere, 2008. 70(7), 1247-1255

Novel evidence for natural formation of dioxins in ball clay. Chemosphere, 2008. 70(7): 1280-1289.