

# **Nanotechnology Research in Japan**

**June 2006**

**<http://www.nanonet.go.jp/>**

# Japanese Governmental System for Science & Technology Promotion

## Prime Minister

To realize the strategy

## Cabinet Office

Minister Responsible for Science & Technology Policy

### Council for Science and Technology Policy

Planning the comprehensive strategy  
 Planning of Funding  
 Evaluation of Important Projects, etc.

### Atomic Energy Commission, etc.

Planning, Proposing the Policy

## Ministries

To Present Basic Policy

### Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

To Plan, promote, and execute concrete issues based on the basic policy

**Council**  
 Consideration of Important Issues

To Plan, Promote, and Coordinate concerning Science & Technology  
 To Promote and Evaluate Important Research Fields;  
 Life Sciences, Information Technology, Nanotechnology, Material Sciences, etc.  
 To manage the revolution of the Science & Technology System

cooperation

Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Research Institutes

Research Institutes

### Universities

Basic Researches  
 Personnel Training

Univ. of Tokyo,  
 Kyoto Univ.,  
 Tokyo Inst. of Tech.,  
 etc.

cooperation

### Independent Administrative Institutes

Change of Management  
 Open to Other Organizations  
 Flexible & Competitive Research

National Institute of Materials Science (NIMS)  
 RIKEN, JST, etc.

# Outline of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Basic Plan

## 1. Fundamental Concept

- Recent situation revolving around S&T
- **Basic stance** toward the 3rd plan
- **Fundamental ideas and policy goals**
- **Total gov'tal R&D investment: 25 trillion yen (208 bill. dollar )**

## 3. S&T system reforms

- Fostering **S&T personnel** and providing opportunities
- Progress in science and leading to **innovation**
- Upgrading **infrastructures** for S&T promotion
- Strategic commitment on **international S&T activities**

## 5. Missions of the CSTP

- More **efficient and effective management** of governmental R&D
- **Break of institutional or operational bottle necks**
- Follow-up of the Plan and promotion of progress in S&T

## 2. Strategic Priority Setting in S&T

- **Promotion of basic researches**
- **Prioritization of R&D** for policy-oriented subjects  
*Primary prioritized areas; Life science, IT, Environmental sciences, Nano-tech. & materials*  
*Secondary prioritized areas; Energy, MONODZUKURI tech., Infrastructure, Frontier (outer space & oceans)*
- **Promotion strategy for the prioritized areas**

## 4. Public Confidence and Engagement

- Responsible actions regarding ethical, legal and social issues
- Reinforcement of **accountability and public relations** of S&T activities
- Promotion of **public understanding** of S&T
- Facilitation of public engagement with S&T-related issues

# Strategic priority setting in S&T

▶▶ **Basic Research**

*~ Steady promotion ~*

▶▶ **Policy mission-oriented R&D**

*Further Prioritization*

**4 priority promotion areas**

(Life science, IT, Environmental science, **Nanotech & materials**)

**4 promotion areas**

(Energy, MONODZUKURI-tech, Social infrastructure, Frontier)

*Promotion Strategies for R&D Areas*

**Background of the present situation**

**Setting goals**

***Important R&D themes***

***Strategic S&T priorities***

**Various measures for promoting S&T**

# Promotion Strategy for Nanotech. & Materials ( Important R&D Themes)

by Council for Science and Technology Policy (CSTP)

## NANO-ELECTRONICS

Next-Generation Silicon-based Nano-electronics superior to conventional silicon semiconductors  
Electron/Photon-controlled Nano-electronics  
Nano-scale Manufacturing Technology for Electronics  
Cost Reduction Technology for Nano-electronics Components  
Energy-saving/Environmentally-friendly Nano-electronics  
Nano-electronics for Security

## MATERIALS

### *[To Deal with Energy Issues]*

Advanced Materials to Promote the Use of Unpopular Energy

Advanced Materials for Highly Efficient Use of Energy

### *[To Build an Environmentally-friendly Sustainable Society]*

Materials to Deal with Toxic Substances

Substitution and Saving Technology for Rare or Deficit Materials

Materials for Environmental Improvement and Conservation

### *[To Build a Secure and Safe Society]*

Materials for a Secure and Safe Society

### *[To Maintain and Reinforce Industrial Competitiveness]*

Materials for the Most Advanced Electro-Apparatus

Materials for Competitive Transport Equipment

Manufacturing Technology for Innovative Materials and Components for the Next-Generation

## NANO-BIOTECHNOLOGY & BIO-MATERIALS

Molecular Imaging Technology for Investigating Internal Structures and Mechanisms

Manipulation Technology for Internal Molecules

Diagnosis and Treatment Methods using DDS and Imaging Technology

Apparatus with Super-microscopic Processing Technology

Detection Technology for Ultra Traces of Substances

Patient-friendly Bio-devices with High Safety and Advanced Functions

Regeneration Initiation Materials

Nano-biotechnology Applied Food

## FUNDAMENTALS for NANOTECHNOLOGY & MATERIALS

### *[Technological Fundamentals]*

Advanced Nano-measurement and Nano-processing Technology  
Novel Utilization of Quantum Beams for Measurement, Fabrication and Manufacturing Technology  
Simulation and Design Technology to Exploit Material Properties and Functions

### *[Promotional Fundamentals]*

Responsible R&D of Nanotechnology  
Human Resource Development and Environmental Improvement for R&D Activities

## NANO- and MATERIALS SCIENCE

Quantum Computational Technology, Clarification and Control of Interface Functions, Mechanism Clarification of Nano-scaled Bio-systems, Strongly Correlated Electronics

*Strategically Focused Science and Technology:*

R&D subjects to which governmental funds will be allocated, preferably in the period of the 3rd Basic Plan

**STRATEGY CONCEPTS**

Concept 1: To Find Solutions, with “*True Nano*” and Advanced Materials, to Serious Social and Industrial Issues,

Concept 2: To Keep Up Competitiveness by Quantum Jumps and Massive Industrial Applications of Nanotechnology, and

Concept 3: To Prepare R&D Fundamentals which Accelerate Innovation with “*True Nano*” and Advanced Materials

*“True Nano”*: Nanotechnology which is expected to cause discontinuous progress, or to provide great industrial applications by using phenomena and characteristics peculiar to nanotechnology

## Strategy Concept 1:

### To Find Solutions, with “*True Nano*” and Advanced Materials, to Serious Social and Industrial Issues

Advanced Materials which can drastically reduce costs of clean energy

- Aiming at overcoming Japan’s serious energy problem
- Commercializing clean energy technologies and penetrating them into markets
- Mainly focusing on fuel cells and photovoltaic cells for the immediate future

Advanced Materials which can fully substitute rare or deficit materials

- Aiming at building a sustainable society which is free from resource problems
- Strengthening Japan’s industrial competitiveness independent of specific countries with dominant natural resources
- Revolutionizing substitutional material technologies

Advanced Nanotechnology & Materials which Support Our Secure and Safe Daily Lives

- Aiming at preventing and reducing natural and man-made disasters, and providing secure and safe food
- Developing high-strength steel for construction, materials for securing human lives against terrorism, disasters and accidents.
- Developing nano-particle processing technologies and nano-scale evaluation technologies for domestic farm products in order to develop safer and higher quality food

Advanced Materials which can Play a Crucial Role in Innovation

- Aiming at scaling up outputs of nanotechnology R&D to practical materials
- Developing scaling-up technologies such as surface/interface control technologies

## Strategy Concept 2:

To Keep Up Competitiveness by Quantum Jumps and Massive Industrial Applications of Nanotechnology

Advanced Electronics which Break Through the Function Limits of Devices

- Aiming at breaking through performance limitations of current device technologies, including achieving greater energy saving, higher packing density and faster processing
- Only “*True Nano*” and/or material revolution can achieve this breakthrough
- Indispensable R&D investment for industrial competitiveness

Advanced Nano-biotechnology and Nano-medical Technology aiming at the Realization and Unification of Very Early-stage Diagnosis and Minimally-invasive Medicine

- Aiming at realizing very early-stage diagnosis and minimally-invasive medicine for serious diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disorders, and dementia
- Clarifying and regulating nano-scaled structures and the functions of living bodies

## Strategy Concept 3:

To Prepare R&D Fundamentals which Accelerate Innovation with “*True Nano*” and Advanced Materials

### R&D for the Social Acceptance of Nanotechnology

- Aiming at building the circumstances where society and the public accept nanotechnology
- Evaluating the impacts or effects of nanotechnology or nano-materials on human health and the environment
- Standardizing nanotechnology

### Advanced R&D at Innovation COEs which Leads to the Commercialization of Nanotechnology

- Aiming at smoothing the commercialization of outputs of nanotechnology R&Ds
- Building nanotechnology R&D strongholds or foundries

### Cutting-edge Nano-measurement and Nano-processing Technology

- Aiming at contributing to varied technological progress, such as information tech, medical engineering, and environmental measurement, and at strengthening industrial competitiveness
- Developing analysis and measurement technologies with nano-meter resolution
- Unifying nano-measurement and nano-processing

### Development and Shared-Use of X-Ray Free Electron Lasers

- Aiming at providing brand-new analytical methods which could not be realized with conventional technologies
- Expecting broad scientific and industrial applications, such as the development of nano-structured materials which can adsorb specific molecules, and structural and functional clarification of proteins crucial to medicine

# Institutes for Nanotechnology Research, Development and Assessment

**CSTP**  
**NTPT**

**METI**

**Flagship type R&D**

**NEDO (FA)**

**AIST (RI)**



**Industries**

**NBCI**

**MEXT**

**Basic research**

**JSPS (FA)**

**Universities**

**Long term challenge**

**JST (FA)**

**Generic technology**

**NIMS (RI)**

**RIKEN (RI)**

**MHLW**

**Safety of foods & drugs**

**NIHS (RI)**

**Occupational health**

**NIIH (RI)**

**MOE**

**Environmental**

**Protection**

**NIES (RI)**

**FA: Funding Agency**

**RI: National Research Institute**

**CSTP: Council for Science and Technology Policy,**

**MEXT: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology,**

**METI: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industries,**

**MHLW: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, MOE: Ministry of the Environment, NTPT: Nanotechnology & Materials Project Team,**

**JSPS: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, JST: Japan Science and Technology Agency,**

**NIMS: National Institute for Materials Science, NEDO: New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization,**

**AIST: National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, NIHS: National Institute of Health Sciences,**

**NIIH: National Institute of Industrial Health, NIES: National Institute for Environmental Studies. NBCI: Nanotechnology Business**

**Creation Initiative**

## Government Funding Categorized as Nanotechnology & Materials

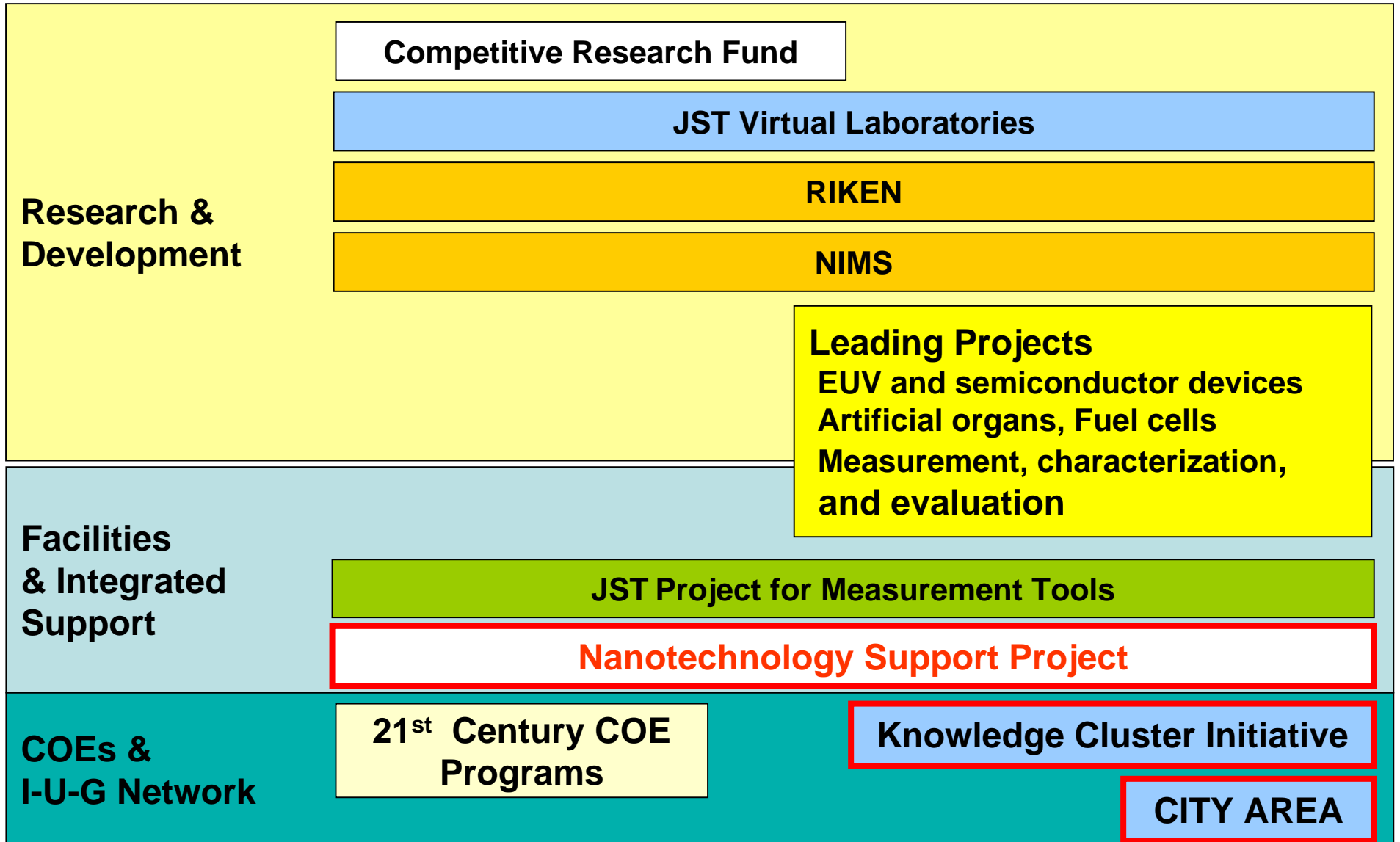
(billion JPY)

<b>FY</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>MEXT</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>97</b>

<http://www.nanonet.go.jp/japanese/info/budget/budget2005a.pdf>

# Nanotechnology Programs by MEXT

BASIC ← → APPLIED



# JST Virtual Labo in Nanotechnology

## [ 2002-2006 ]

Strategy Target	Research Area	
Creation of Nanodevice / Material / System for Overcoming Integration / Function Limits in Data Processing and Communications	<b>Creation of Ultra fast, Ultralow Power, Super-performance Nanodevices and Systems: Hiroyuki Sakaki</b> , The University of Tokyo	<b>Creation of Innovative Technology by Integration of Nanotechnology with Information, Biological, and Environmental Technologies: Sukekatsu Ushioda</b> , Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology
	<b>Creation of Nanodevices/system Based on New Physical Phenomena and Functional Principles: Koji Kajimura</b> , Japan Society for The Promotion of Machine Industry	
	<b>Nano Factory and Process Monitoring for Advanced Information Processing and Communication Research Supervisor: Kenji Gamo</b> , Osaka University	
	<b>Creation and Application of Nano-Structural Materials for Advanced Data Processing and Communication: Hidetoshi Fukuyama</b> , Tohoku University	
Creation of Functional Materials/ System that Utilize Nano Biotechnology for Realizing a Noninvasive Medical Treatment System	<b>Creation of Bio-devices and Bio-systems with Chemical and Biological Molecules for Medical Use: Masuo Aizawa</b> , Tokyo Institute of Technology	
	<b>Creation and Application of "Soft Nano-machine", the Hyper functional Molecular Machine: Hirokazu Hotani</b> , Nagoya University	
	<b>Creation of Novel Nano-material/system Synthesized by Self organization for Medical Use: Koji Kaya</b> , WAKO Institute/Discovery Research Institute, RIKEN	
Creation of Nano Materials/ System for Realizing Environmental Conservation and Advanced Energy Recycling to Minimize Stress on the Environment	<b>Creation of Nano-Structured Catalysts and Materials for Environmental Conservation: Makoto Misono</b> , National Institute of Technology and Evaluation	
	<b>development of Advanced Nanostructured Materials for Energy Conversion and Storage: Akira Fujishima</b> , The University of Tokyo	

# Nanotechnology and Materials R&D Budget by MEXT in FY2005

FY2005 81 bill. yen (FY2004 78 bill. yen)

## R&D for Practical / Industrial Use

Leading Projects 2.8 bill. yen

Toward the goal in 5 years

Nanotechnology Virtual Laboratory

JST Competitive Funding

Challenging Research Projects  
toward the goal in 10-20 years

## Generic Technology

National Institute for  
Materials Science  
(NIMS) 16.1bil.yen

Institute of Physical  
& Chemical Research  
(RIKEN) 2.4bil.yen

## Basic Research

Universities, etc.

Grant-in-Aid for  
Scientific Research,  
and so on.

## Interdisciplinary / Inter-organizational Support for Researchers

Nanotechnology Support Project 2.4 bill. yen

- Supporting Effective Utilization of Facilities
- Nanotechnology Researcher's Network Center of Japan