

# **Organic-Transistor Based Systems and Platforms**

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**<http://lowpower.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/>**

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# Outline

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- **Organic transistor based systems**
  - Large-area electronics applications**
  - Bio-compatible applications**
- **Other nano-electronics devices**
- **What is lacking : platform for systems**

# Acknowledgement (organic FET part)

## Circuits and systems design



T. Sakurai



H. Kawaguchi



M. Takamiya



K. Ishida



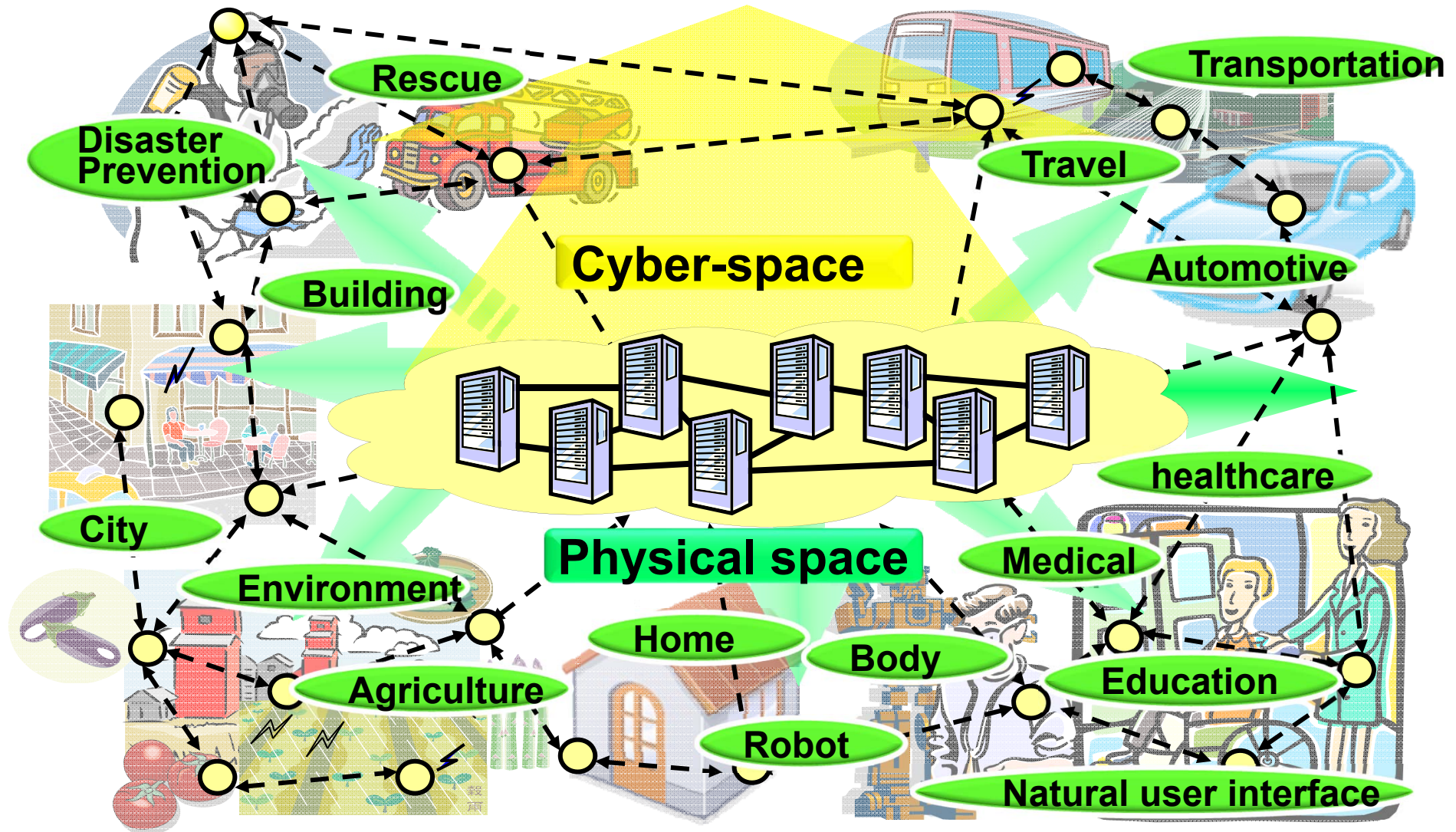
H. Fuketa

## Process and device technologies (team Someya)



# Electronics to support people's life

Organic electronics: more physical-space apps



IoT, IoE, CPS, M2M, Ambient, Swarm, whatever you name it

T.Sakurai

# Flexible organic electronics



**Flat Panel Display**

Samsung



**Organic LED Display**

Sony



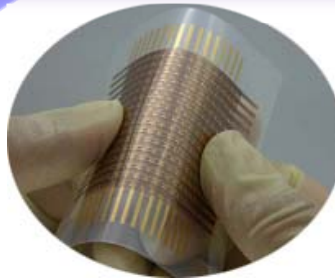
**Message Boards**

Gyricon



**Organic RFID tag**

Poly IC



**OLED Lighting**

OSRAM



**Sensors**

University of Tokyo



**Wearable Electronics**

Pioneer



**Organic Photovoltaic**

Heliatek

T.Sakurai

# Organic transistor

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- **Advantages**

  - Low-cost manufacturing for large area**

  - (Cost per transistor  $> 10^4$  of Si)**

  - Mechanical flexibility**

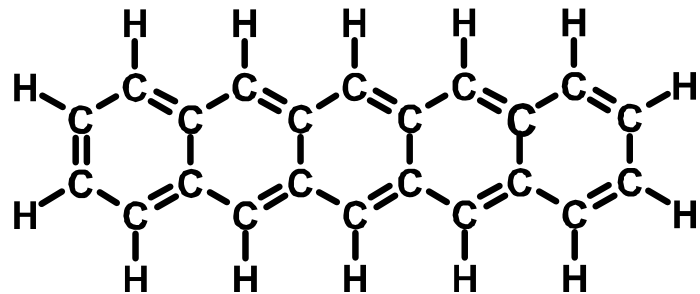
- **Disadvantages**

  - Low density ( $< 10^{-4}$  of Si: 10nm vs 10 $\mu$ m)**

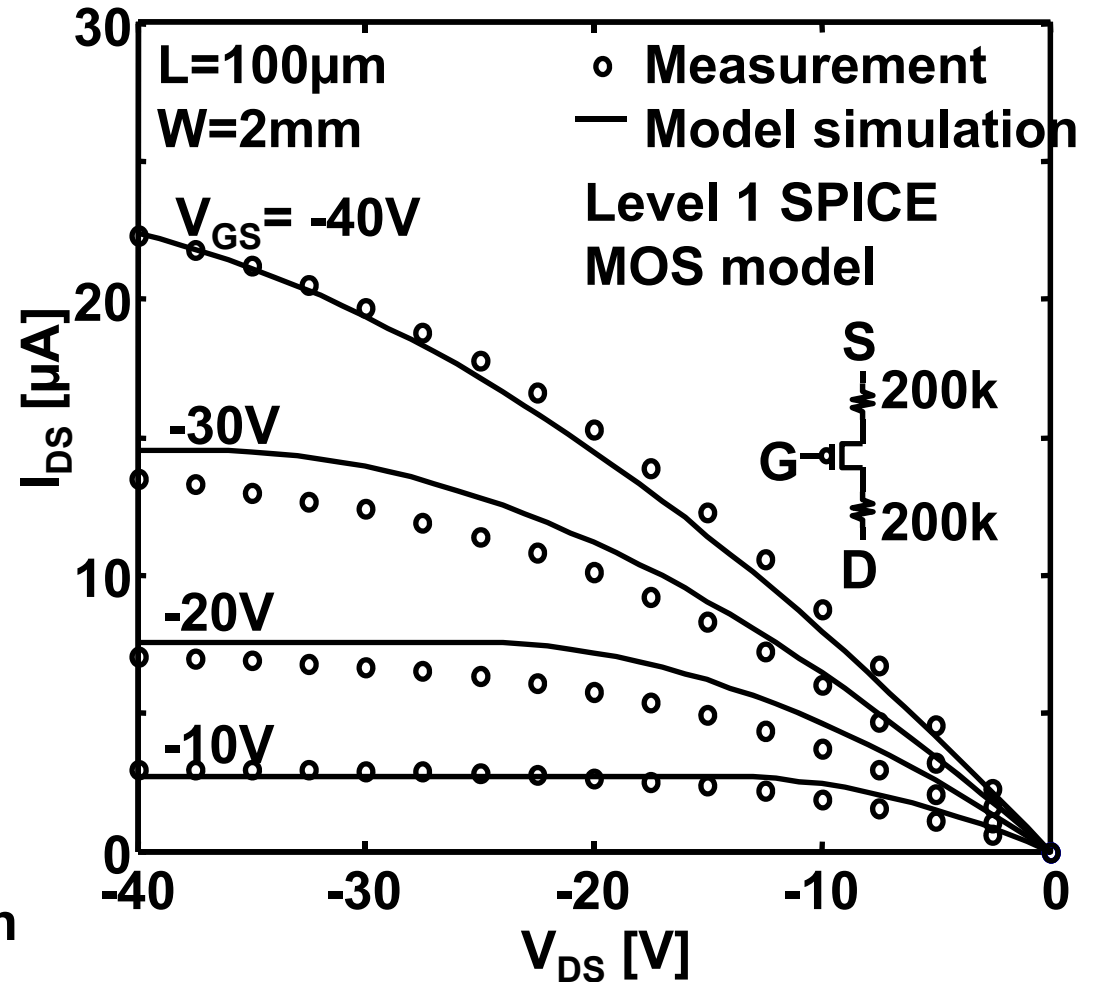
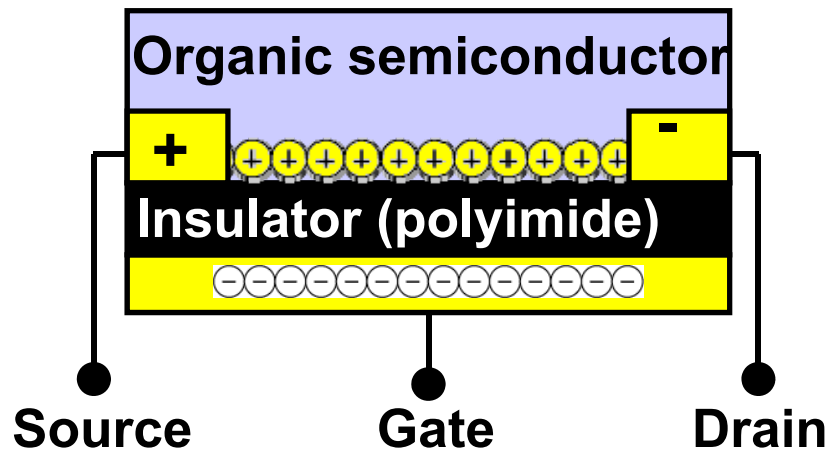
  - Low speed ( $< 10^{-4}$  of Si: 100GHz vs kHz)**

# $V_{DS}$ - $I_{DS}$ characteristics

Modeled by level 1 SPICE MOS model with 200k $\Omega$



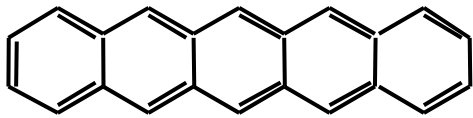
Pentacene (PMOS)



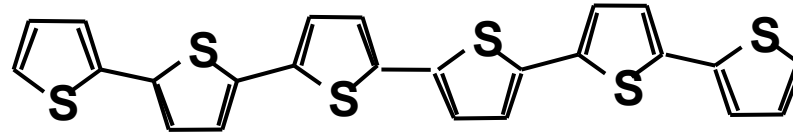
Cadence layout tools

# Organic semiconductors

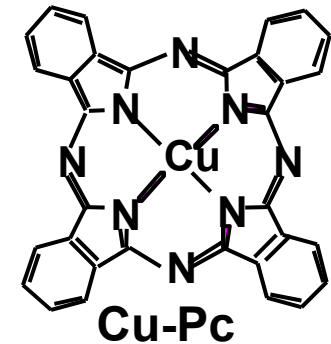
P-type: low molecular weight



Pentacene  
(stable and high mobility)  $1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$

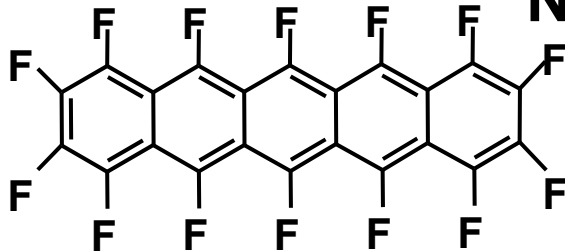


$\alpha$ -6T



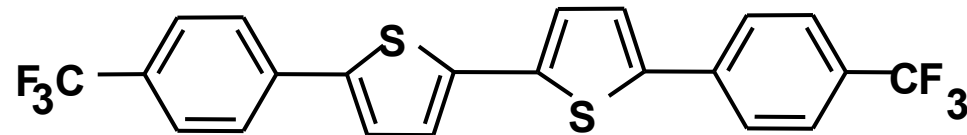
Cu-Pc

N-type: low molecular weight



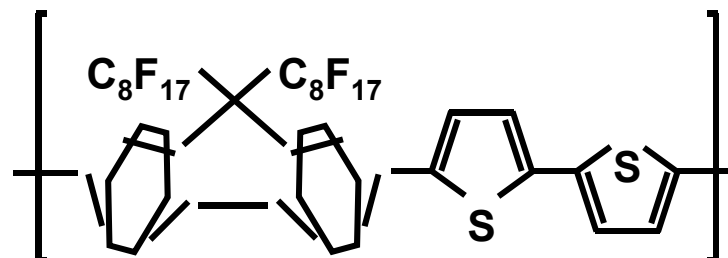
perfluoropentacene

$0.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$



trifluoromethylphenyl groups

Polymer: soluble

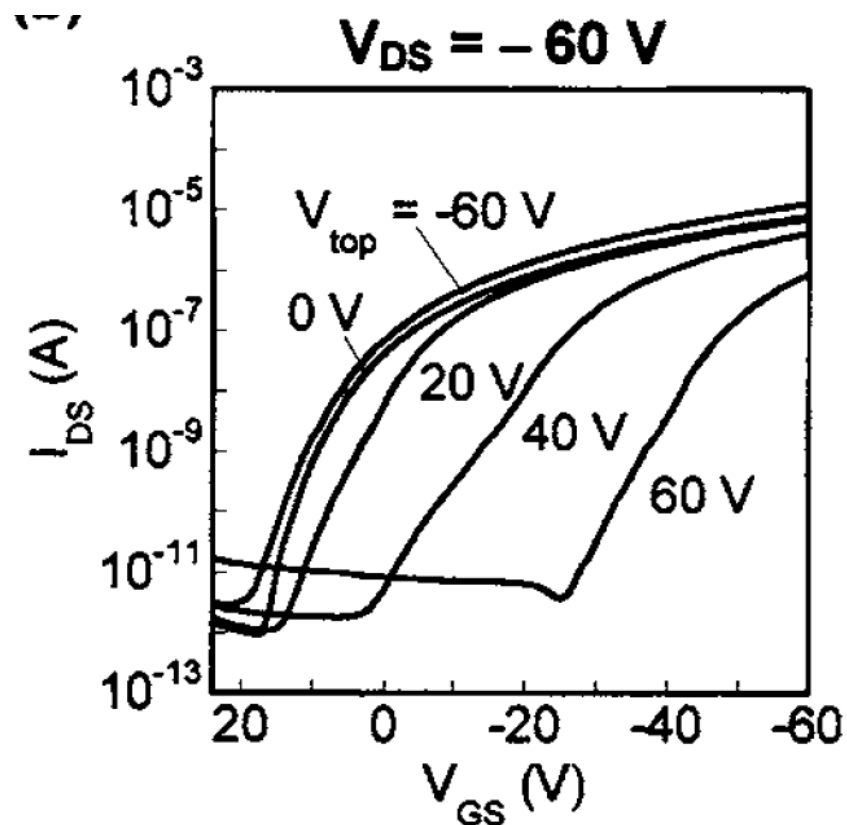
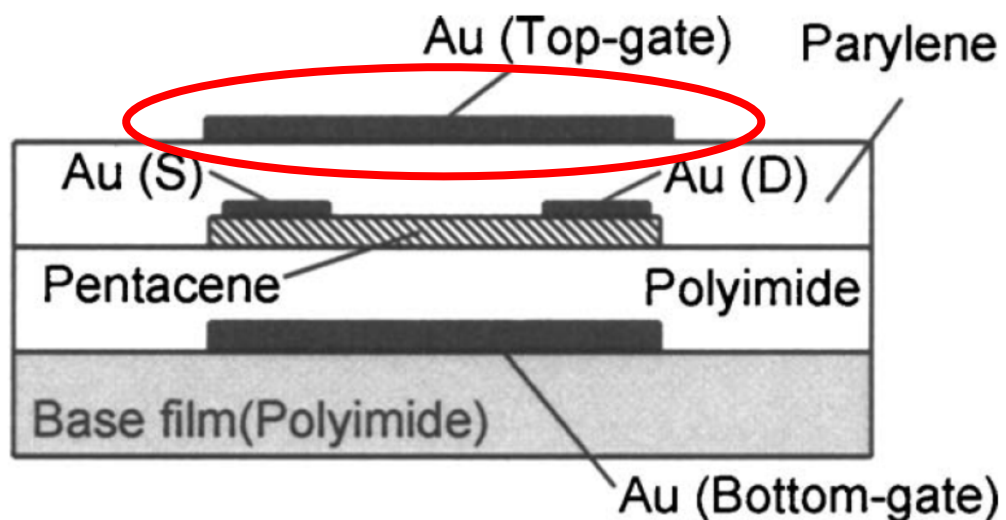


$0.02 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$

poly(9,9'-*n*-dioctylfluorene-*alt*-bithiophene) (F8T2)

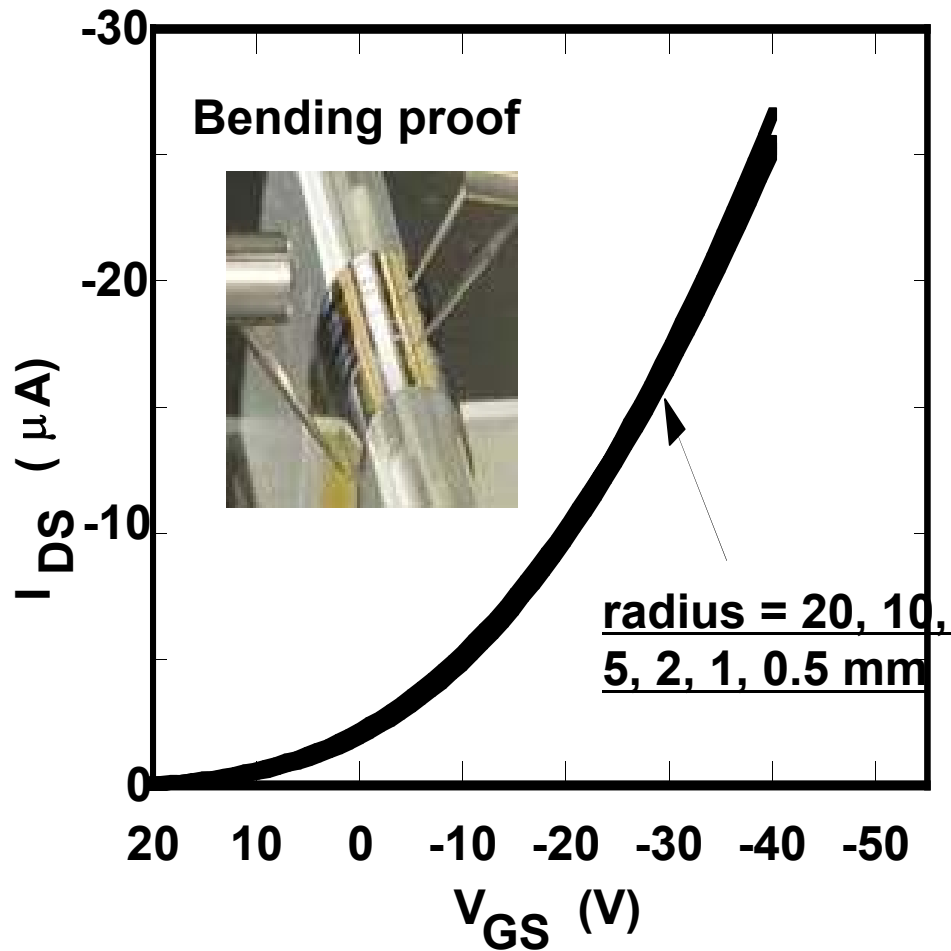


# Double-gate OFET and control of $V_{TH}$

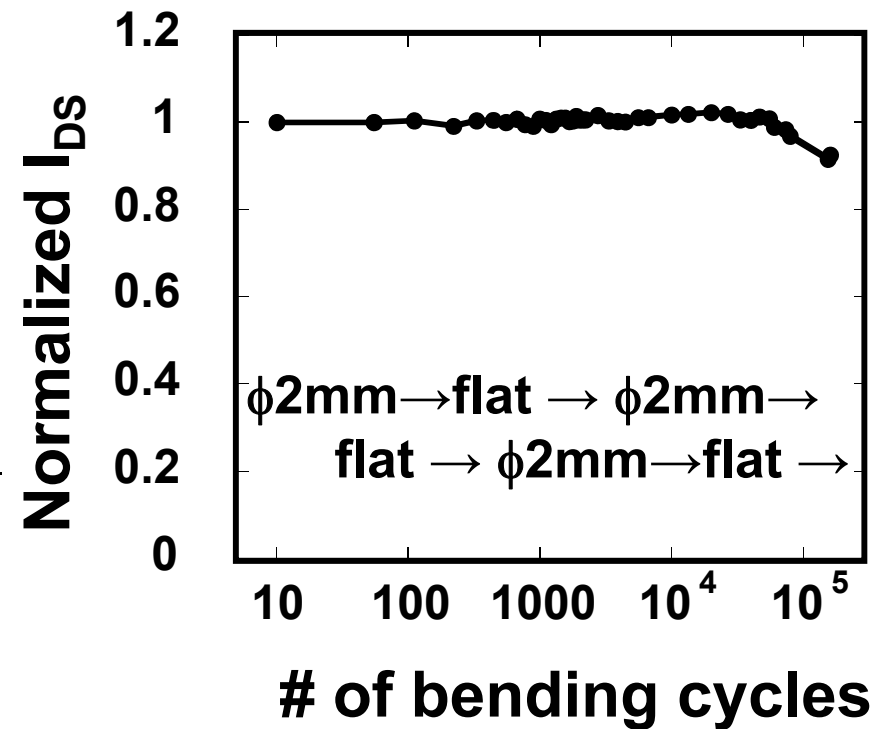


**By adding one more gate,  $V_{TH}$  can be controlled.**

# Bending proof

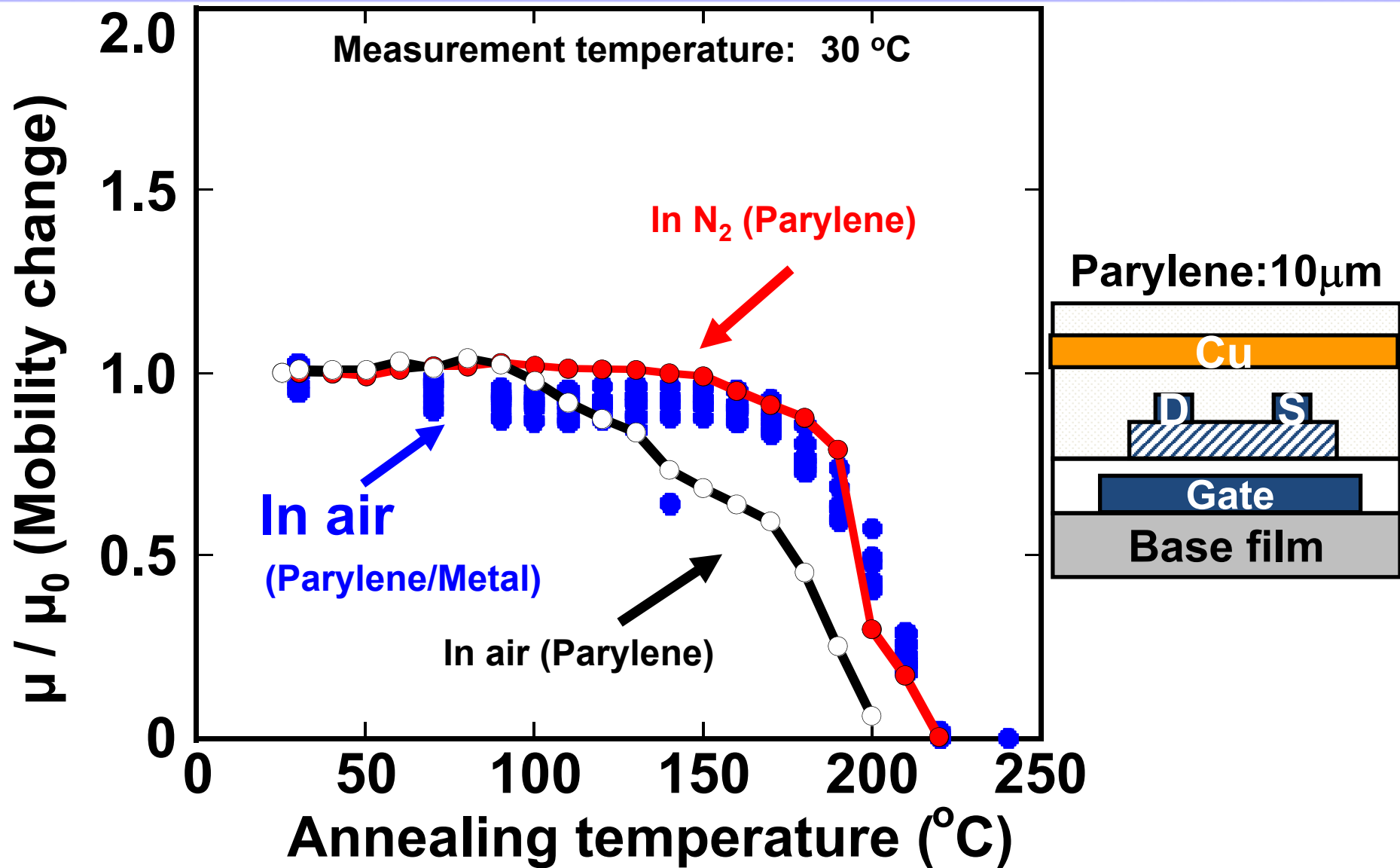


More than 50,000 cycles!!



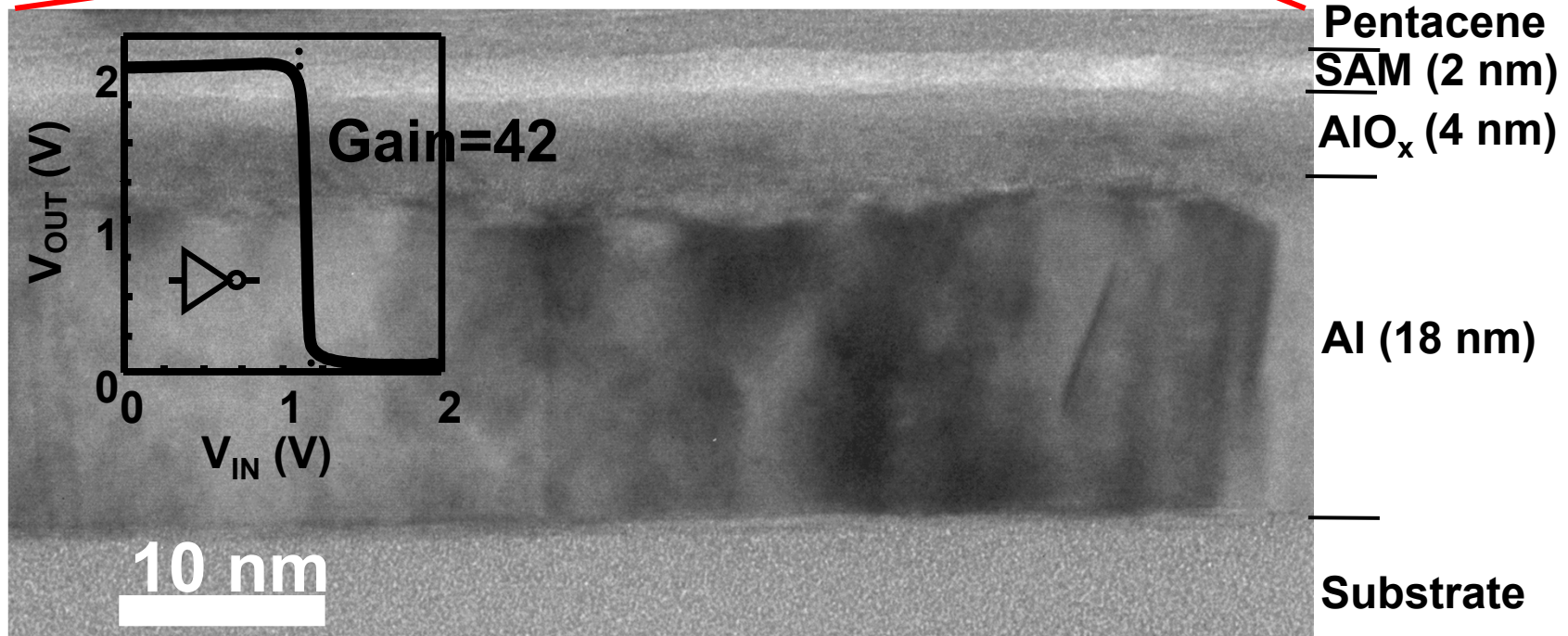
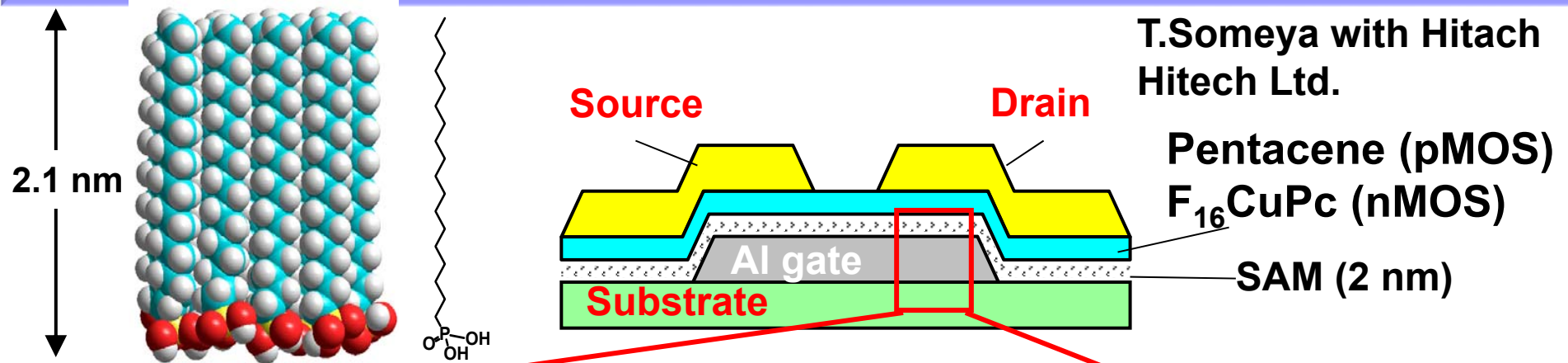
Less than 3% of  $I_{DS}$  change for bending over 0.5mm radius  
No  $I_{DS}$  change for 50k cycles of bending & flattening

# Heat cycles



**Up to 150°C with good encapsulation**

# Organic TFTs with SAM



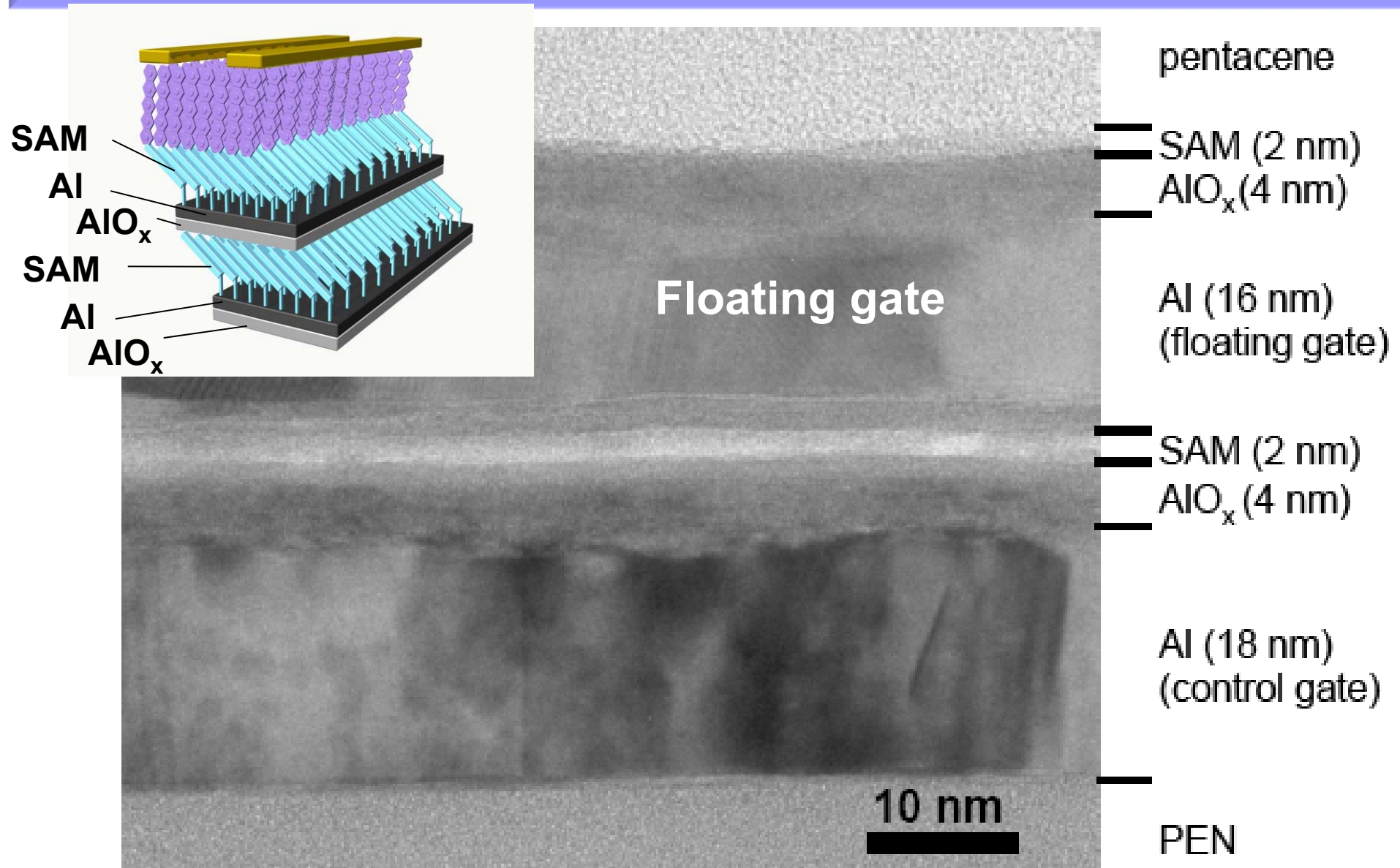
\* SAM: Phosphonic acid-based self-assembled monolayers

T.Sakurai

# Technical advances in organic circuits

Year ISSCC	Target	FET	VDD	New technology	New circuits
2004	e-Skin	PMOS	40V	FET on plastic	Active matrix
2005	Scanner Sheet	PMOS	40V	Photo-diode	Logic Double WL/BL
2006	Braille Sheet	PMOS	40V	Double gate Arti. muscle	SRAM Adaptive VTH
2007	Wireless Power	PMOS	40V	Plastic MEMS	Diff. amp. Level shifter
2008	Comm. Sheet	PMOS	30V	NVRAM	Organic +Si LSI
2009	EMI Furoshiki	CMOS	2V	SAM Stretch wire	OTFT+Si MOS Direct connect
2010	FPGA paper	CMOS	2V	Printing wire	FPGA arch.

# Non-volatile memory using double SAM gates



# Organic FETs (OFETs) vs. Silicon

	Organic FETs	Si MOSFETs
Minimum gate length	20 $\mu\text{m}$	45 nm
Mechanical flexibility	Flexible, thin & stretchable	Very limited
Normalized ON current	3 nA / $\mu\text{m}$ @ 3 V	1 mA / $\mu\text{m}$ @ 1 V
Gate delay	0.1 s @ 3 V	10 ps @ 1 V
Cost / area	Low	High
Cost / transistor	High	Low
Lifetime	Months	Years



- **Large-area electronics**
- **Bio-compatible applications**



**Unique manufacturing process:  
Printing large-area  
organic transistor array**



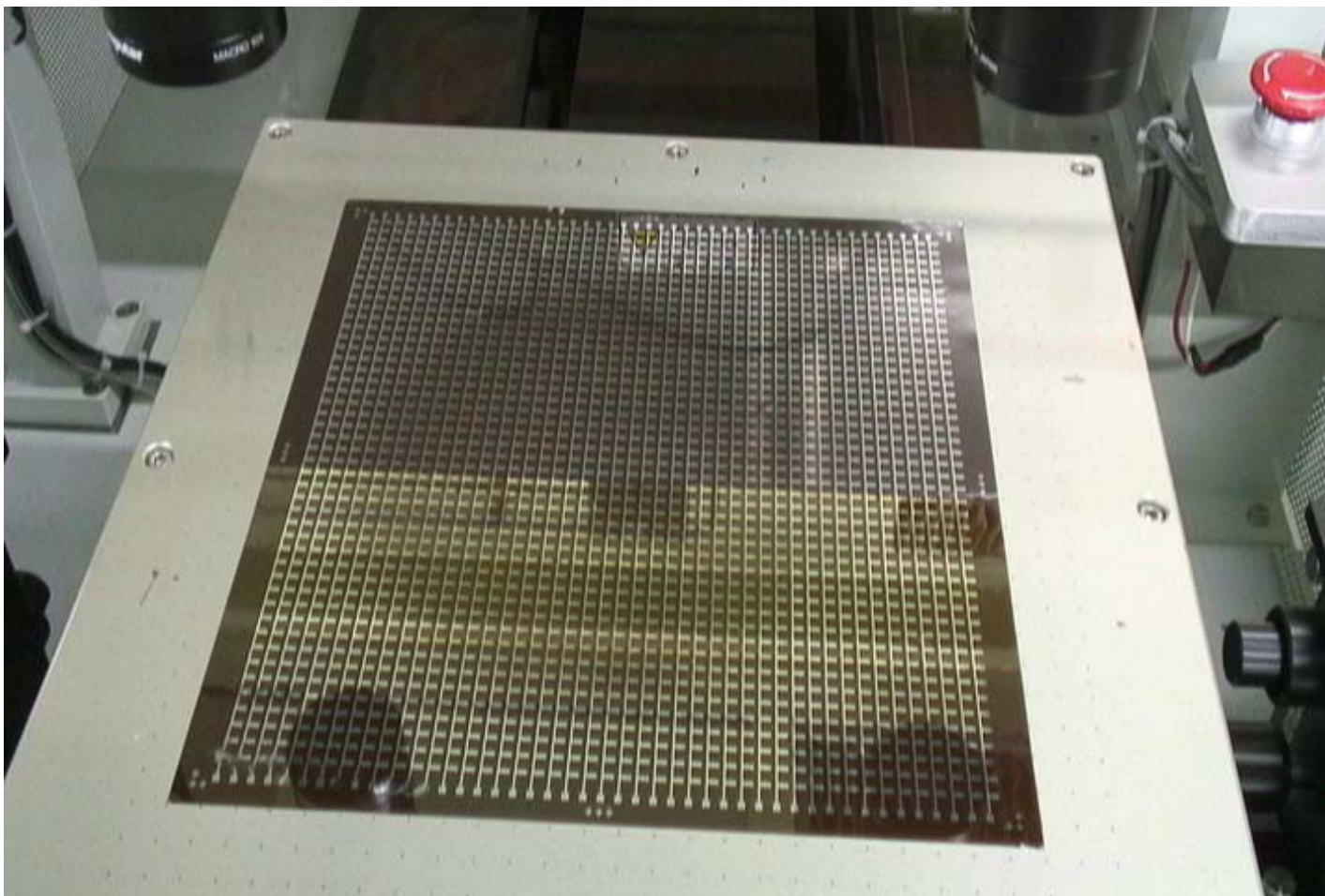
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# **Manufacturing process**

# Printable electronics

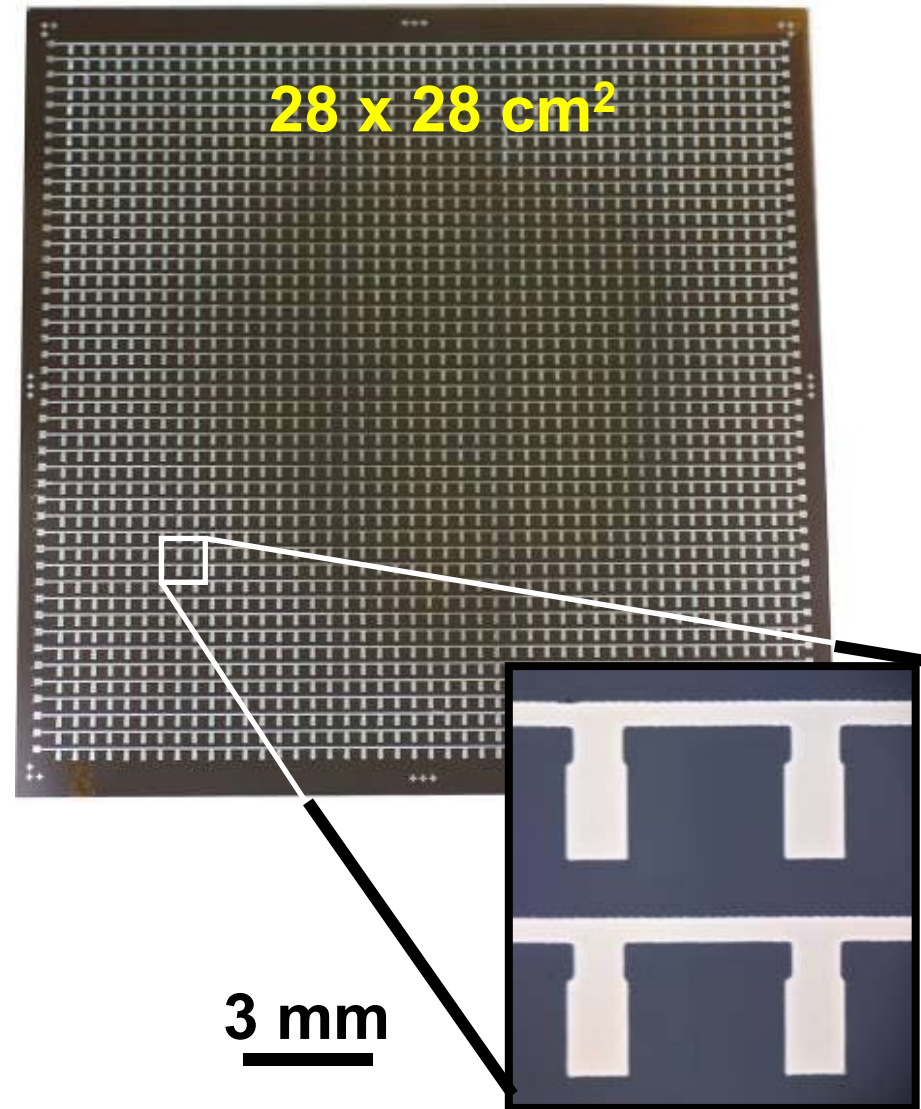
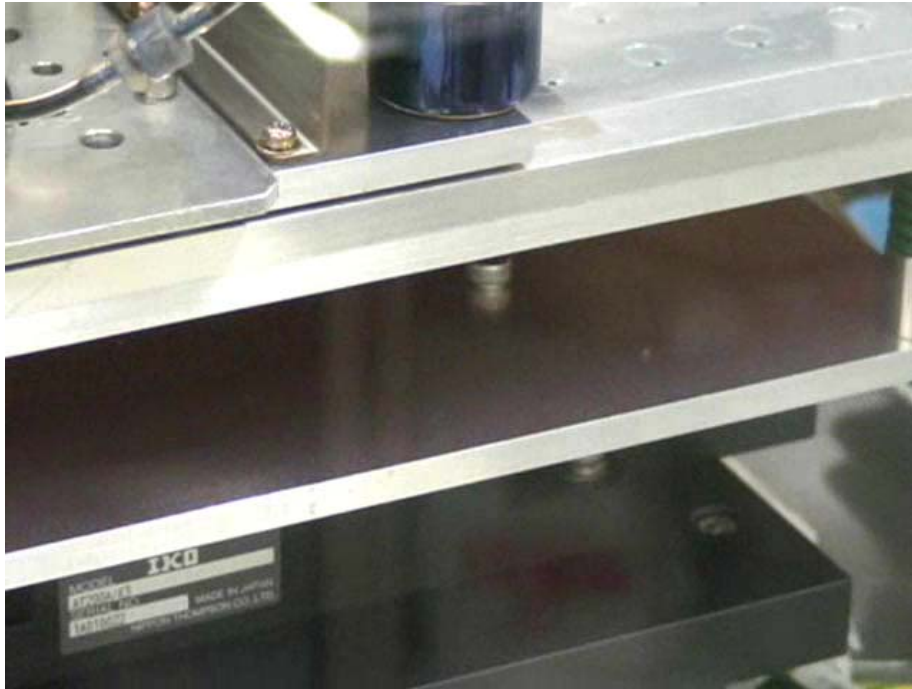
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## Screen printing



# Inkjet printing

## Gate electrodes & Word line

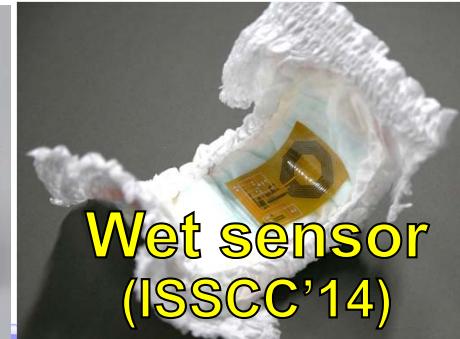
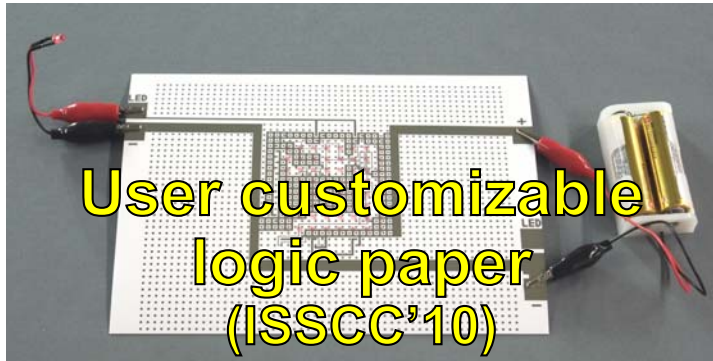


Gate electrodes : 45 x 45  
Word line : 45 lines

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# **Examples of organic circuits & systems**

# Large-Area OFET Applications



# Large-area electronics

## Human-scale interfaces



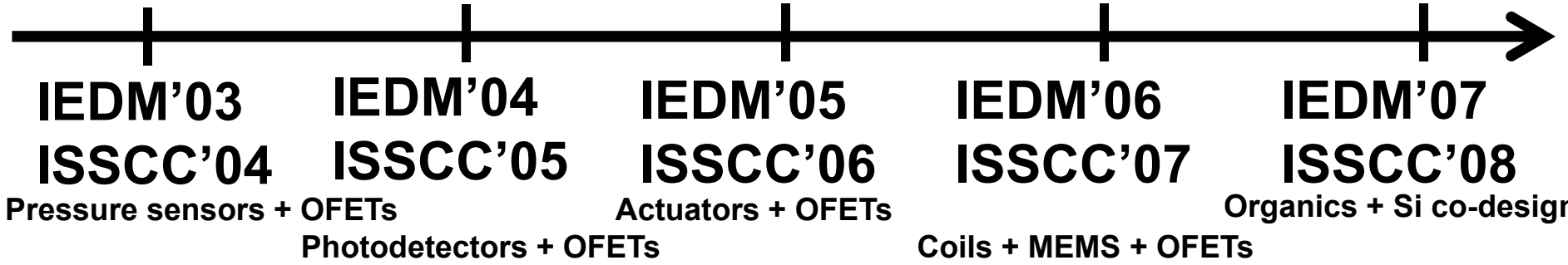
**E-skin**

**Sheet scanner**

**Braille display**

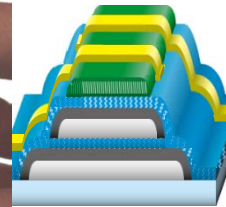
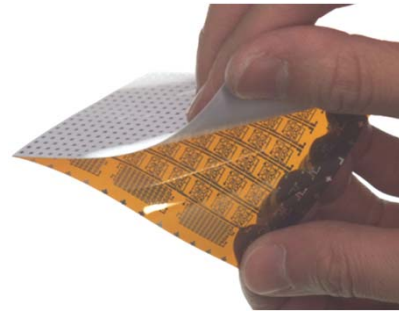
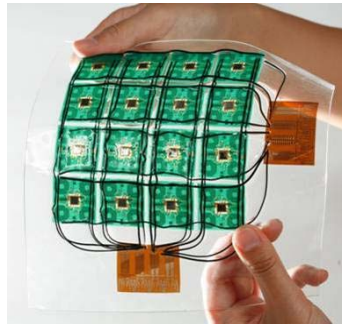
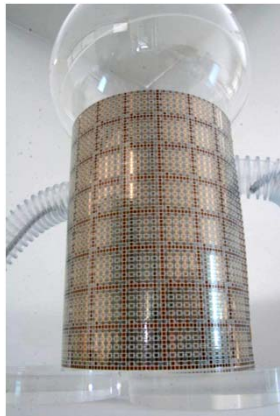
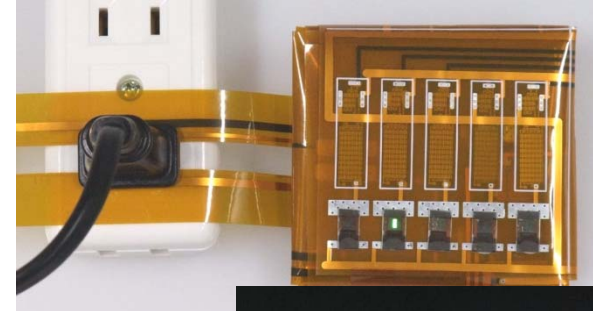
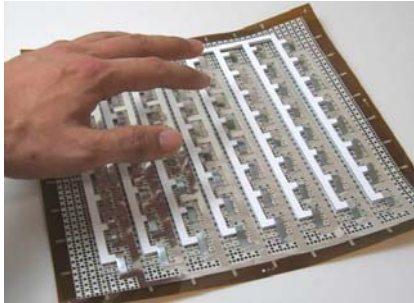
**Power sheet**

**Comm sheet**



# Large-area electronics

## Human-scale interfaces



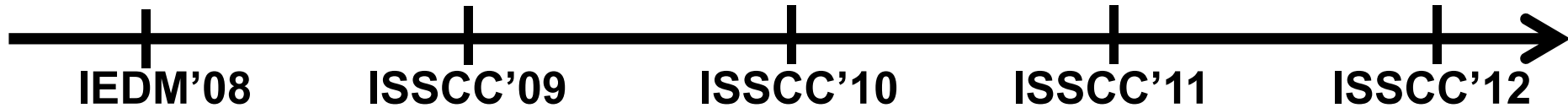
**Hyper-skin**

**EMI Furoshiki**

**Organic FPGA**

**Power meter**

**Energy Harvester**



Org CMOS + Si CMOS  
direct communication

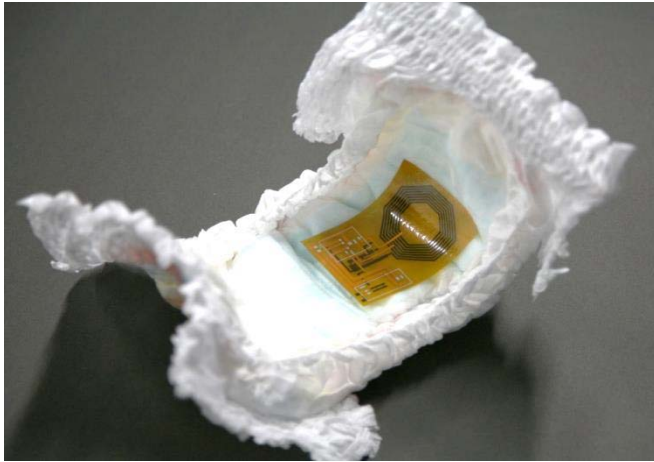
System on a film

Sheet-type ultrasonic  
sensing without touch

Manufacturing IC  
at home with printer

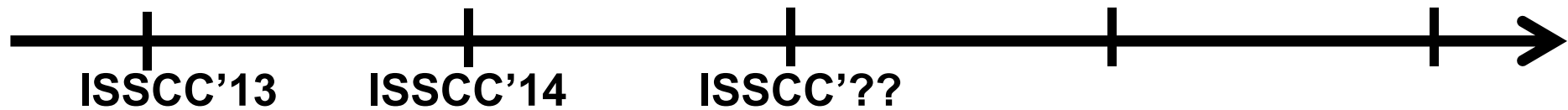
Energy harvesting

# Large-area electronics



**Electromyogram**

**Flexible bio-sensor**



Human vital data  
measurement

Solution for totally wireless  
System: energy, data,  
Sensor & ESD protection



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# E-skin: large-area pressure sensor



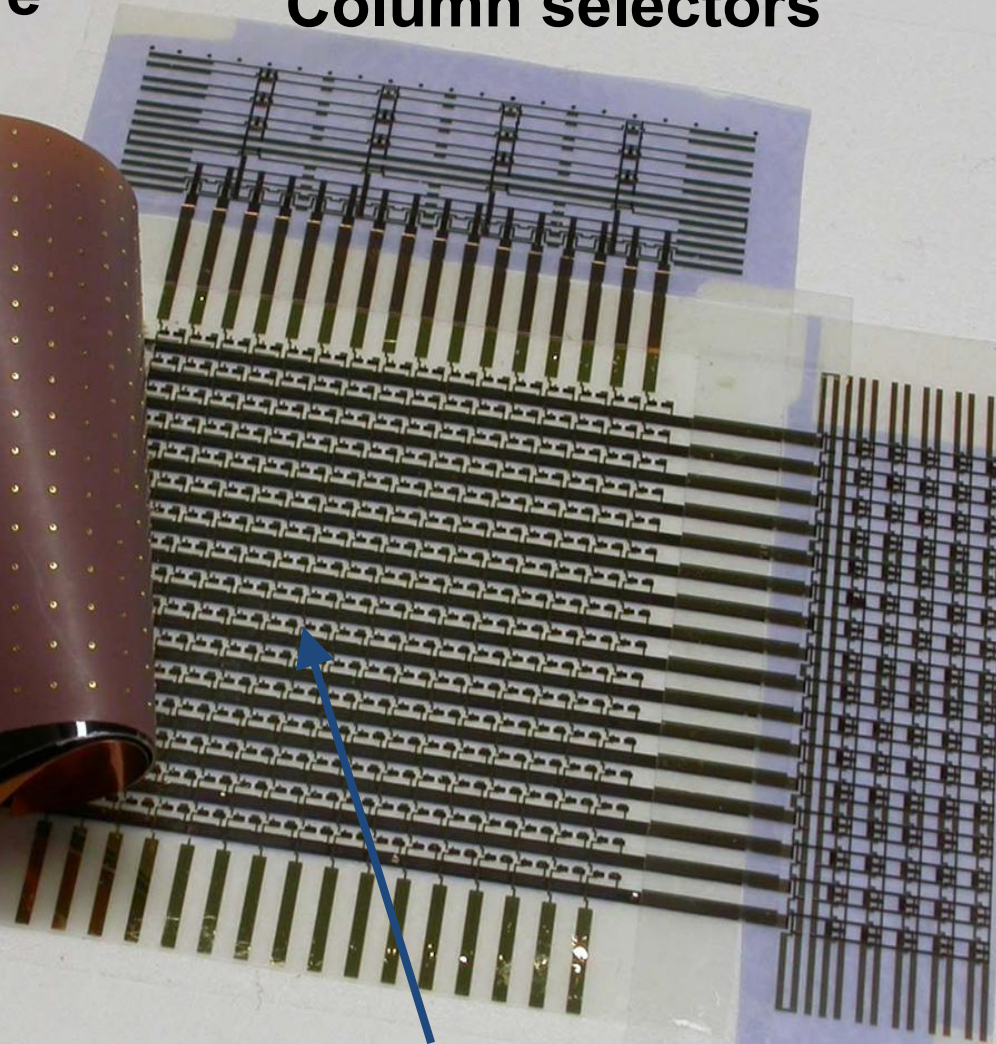
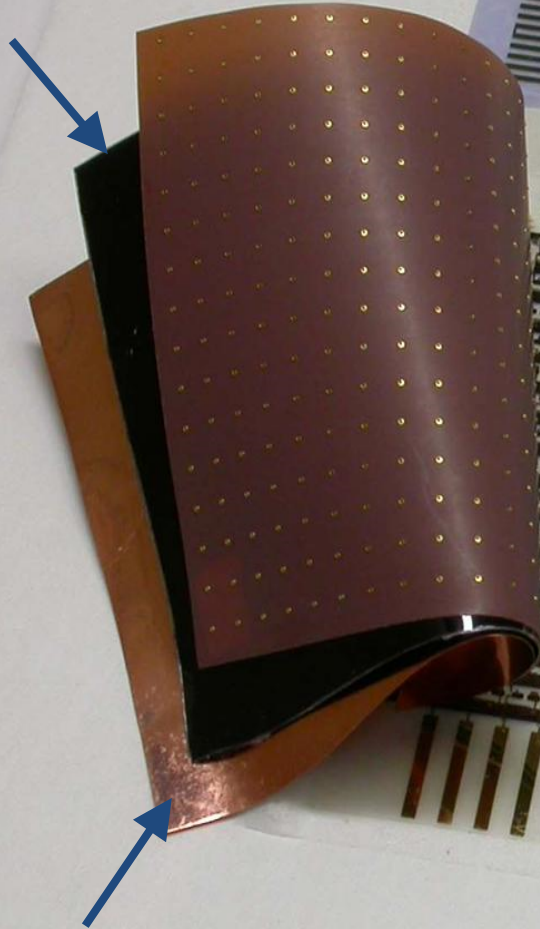
**T.Someya, H.Kawaguchi, T.Sakurai, "Integration of Organic Field-Effect Transistors and Rubbery Pressure Sensor for Artificial Skin Applications," IEDM, 8.4.1-8.4.4, Sept. 2003.**

**T.Someya, H.Kawaguchi, T.Sakurai, "Cut-and-Paste Organic FET Customized ICs for Application to Artificial Skin," ISSCC'05, paper#16.2, Feb. 2004.**

# Artificial Skin Systems

Pressure sensitive  
rubbery sheet

Column selectors



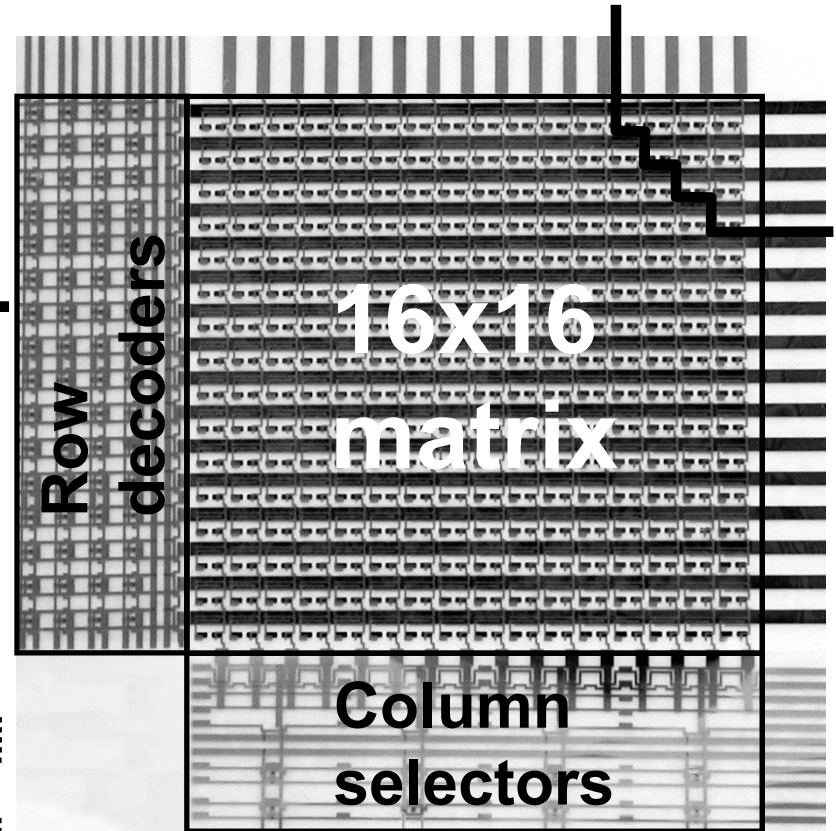
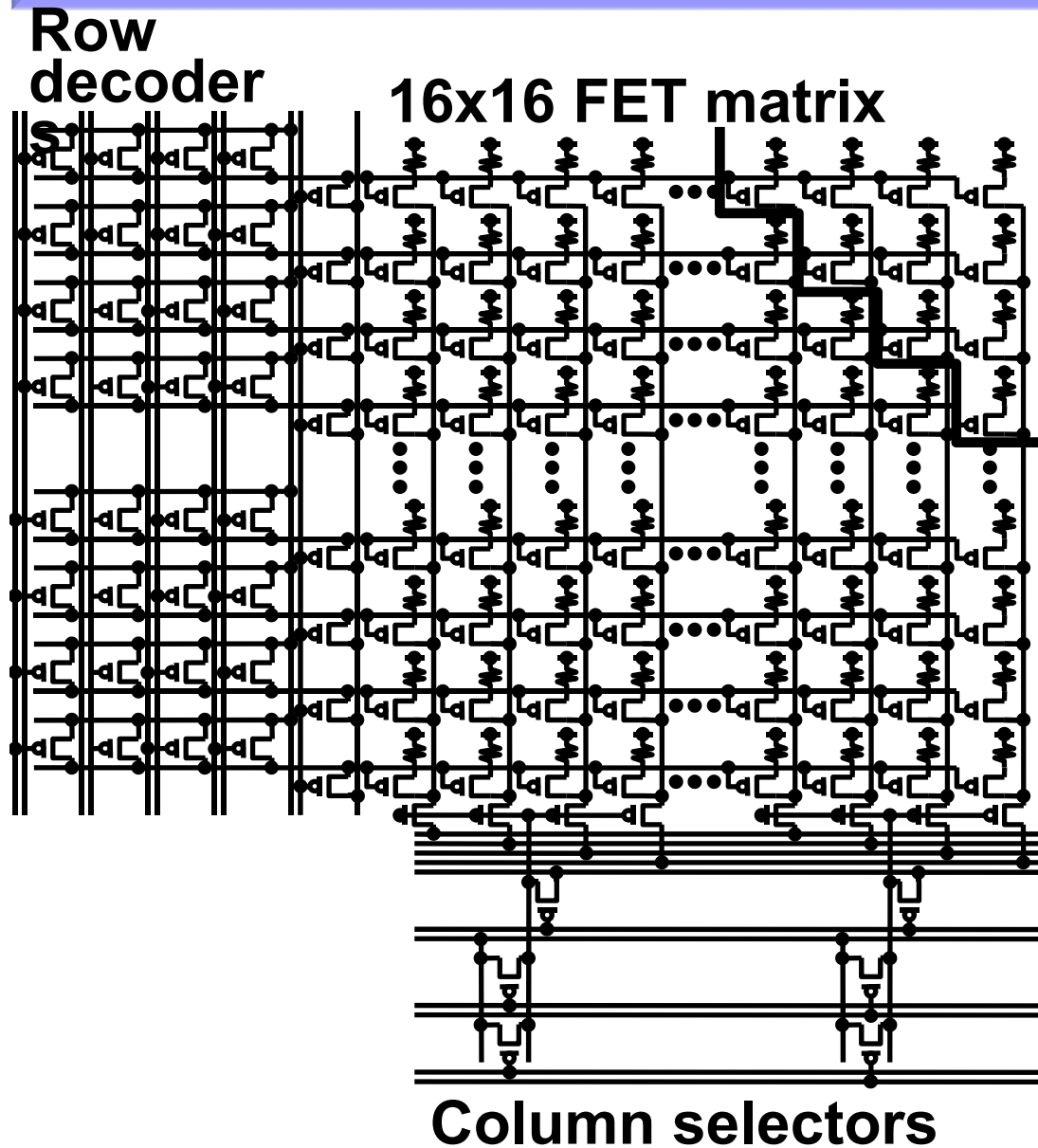
Top electrode

16 x 16 FET matrix

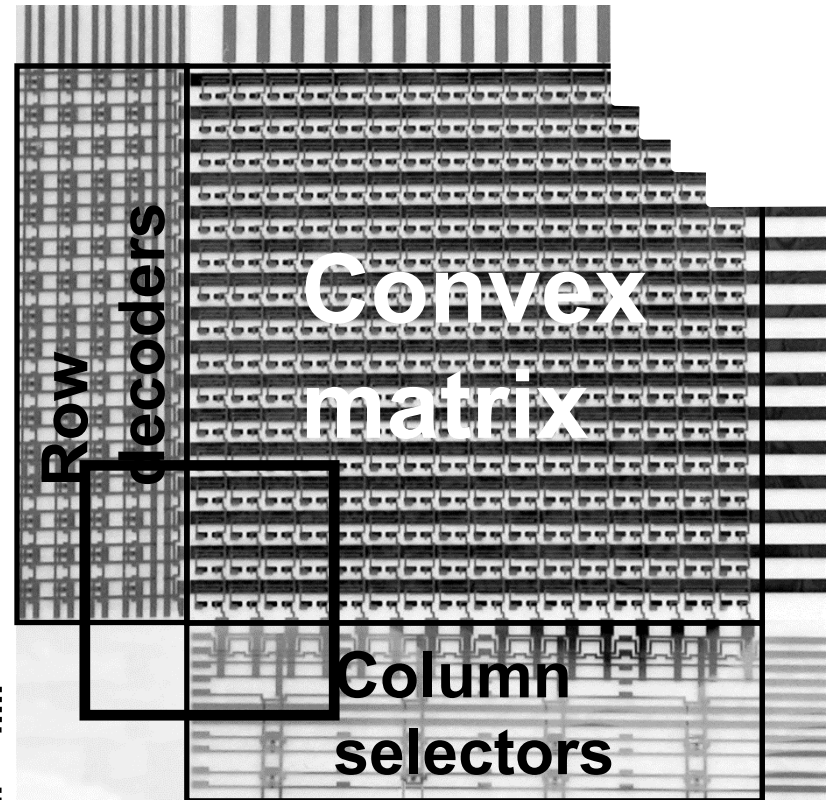
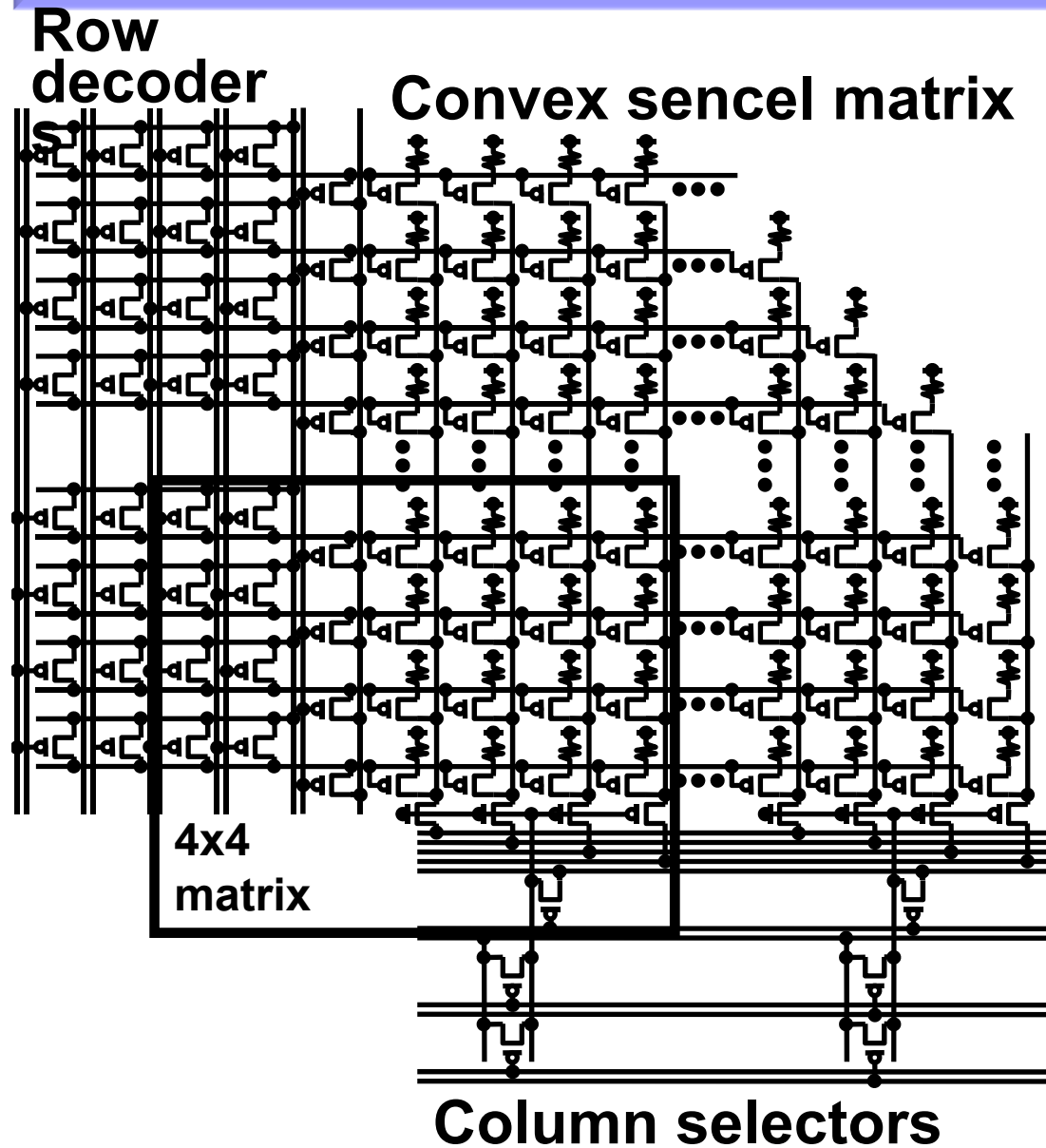
Row decoders

T.Someya, H.Kawaguchi, T.Sakurai, "Cut-and-Paste Organic FET Customized ICs for Application to Artificial Skin," ISSCC'05, paper#16.2, Feb. 2004.

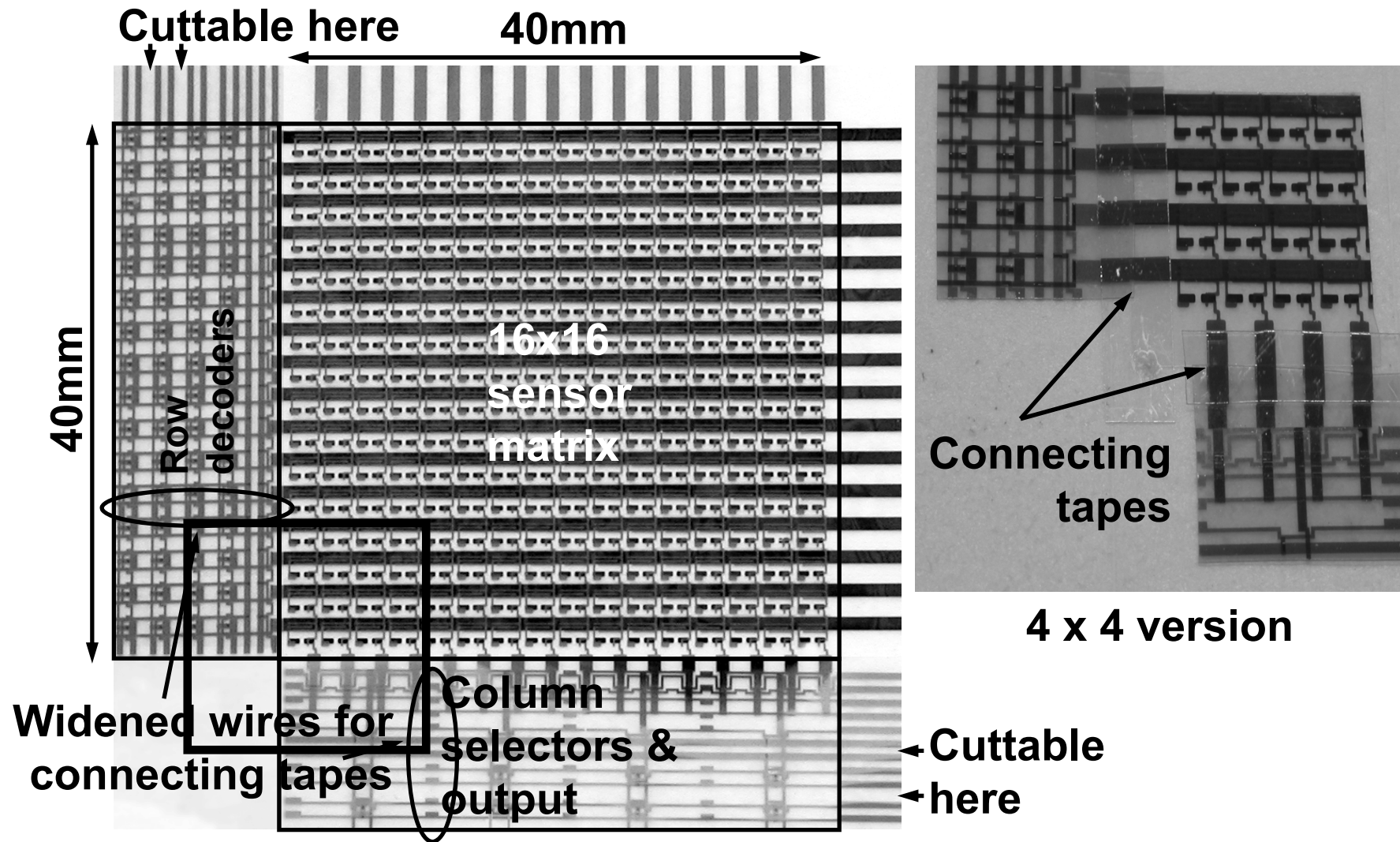
# Cut-and-paste feature (16x16 sencels)



# Cut-and-paste feature (convex shape)

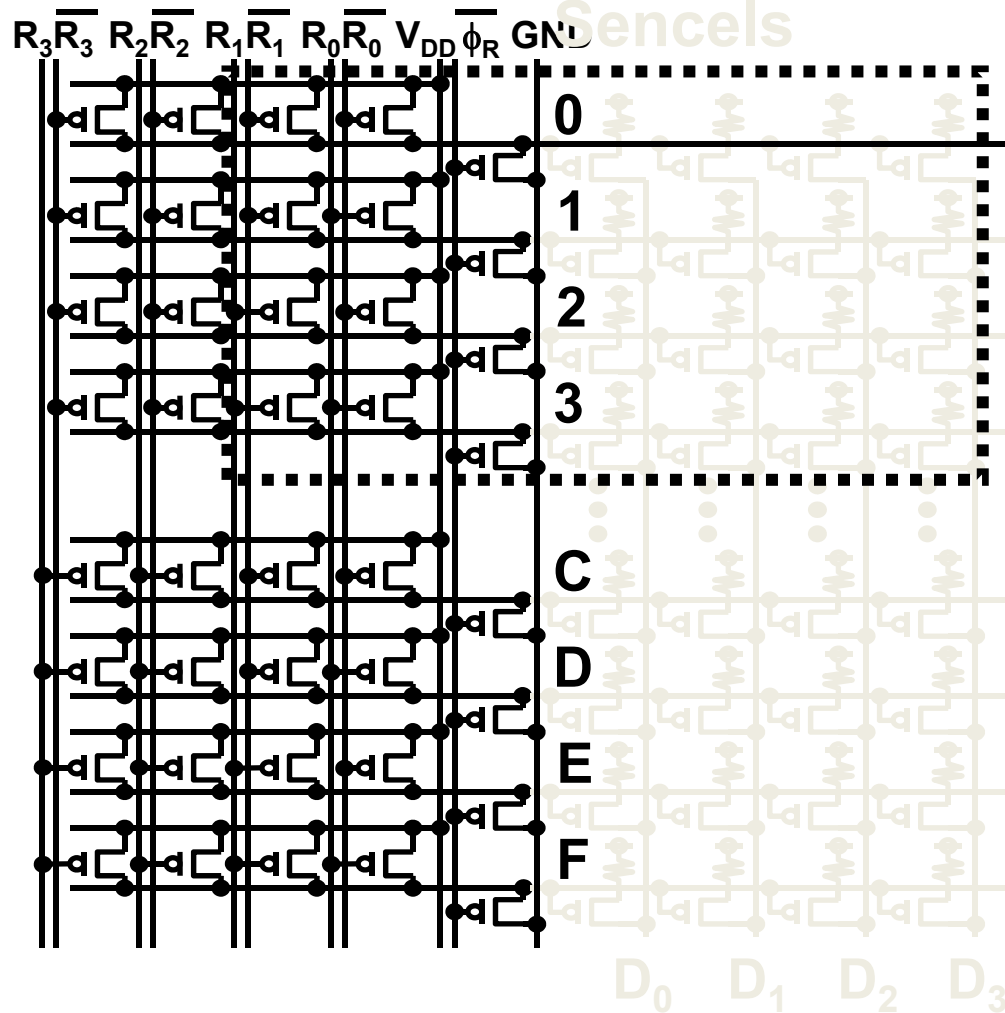


# Photograph of artificial skin system

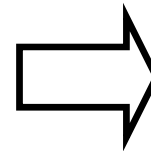
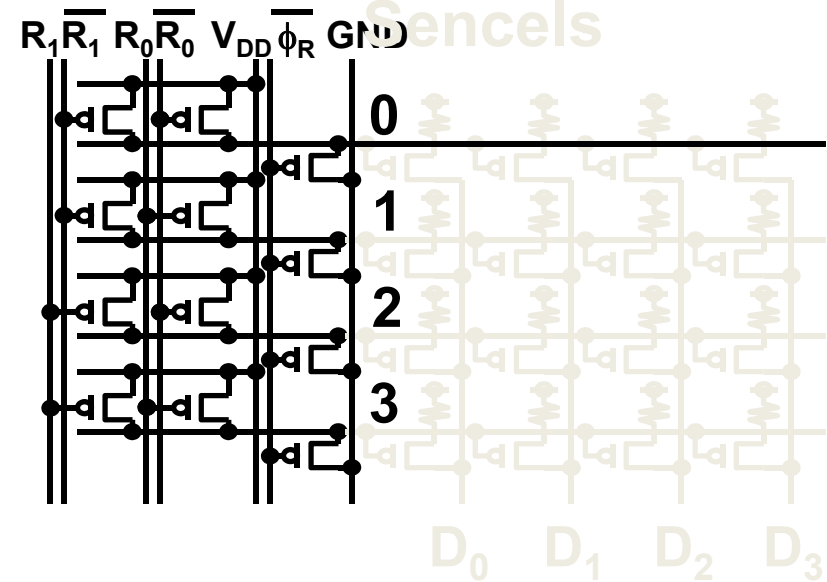


# Scalable circuit (row decoder)

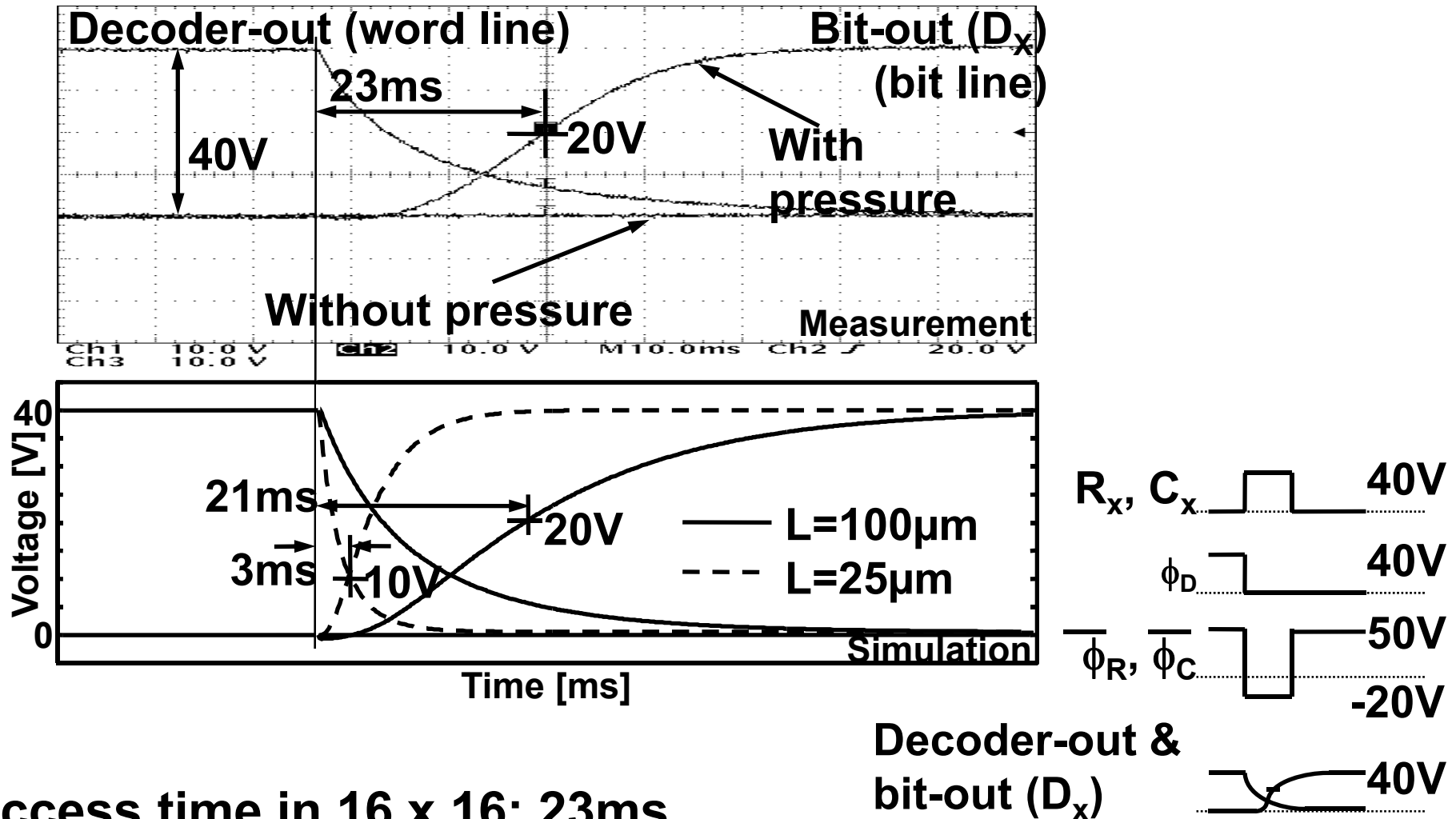
1 out of 16  
row decoders



1 out of 4  
row decoders



# Access time measurement



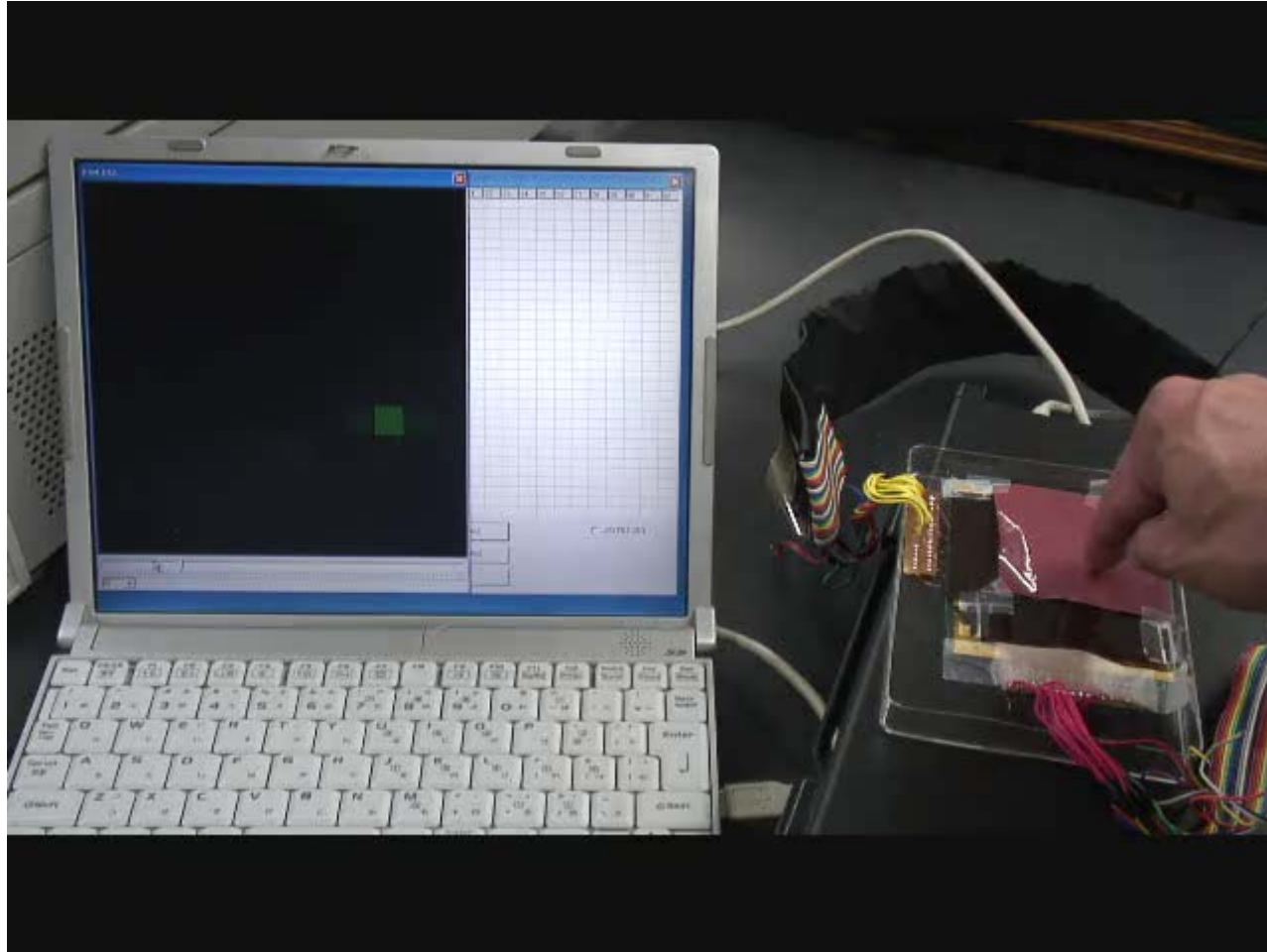
Access time in 16 x 16: 23ms

~2s (16 x 4 x 30ms) to scan sheet @  $L=100\mu\text{m}$

~0.3s to scan sheet @  $L=25\mu\text{m}$

# e-skin works for years by now

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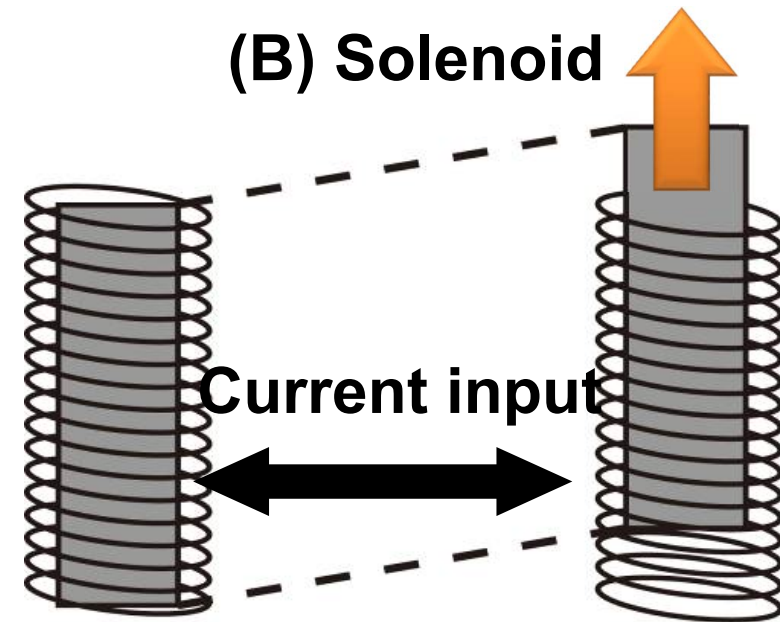
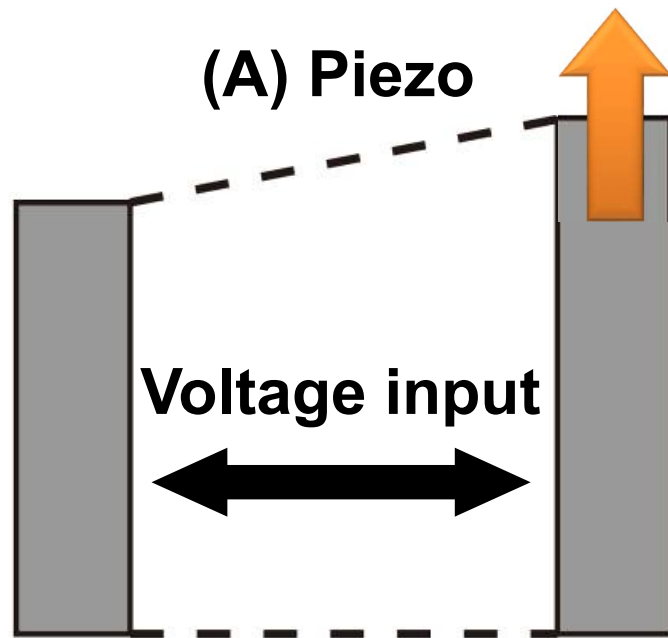
# Braille display by organic FETs



Y.Kato, S.Iba, T.Sekitani, Y.Noguchi, K.Hizu, X.Wang, K.Takenoshita, Y.Takamatsu, S.Nakano, K.Fukuda, K.Nakamura, T.Yamaue, M.Do, K.Asaka, H.Kawaguchi, M.Takamiya, T.Sakurai, and T.Someya, "A Flexible, Lightweight Braille Sheet Display with Plastic Actuators Driven by An Organic Field-Effect Transistor Active Matrix," IEDM'05, Paper #5.1, Dec.2005.

M.Takamiya, T.Sekitani, Y.Kato, H.Kawaguchi, T.Someya, and T.Sakurai, "An Organic FET SRAM for Braille sheet display with back gate to increase the static noise margin," ISSCC'06, Paper #15.4, Feb. 2005.

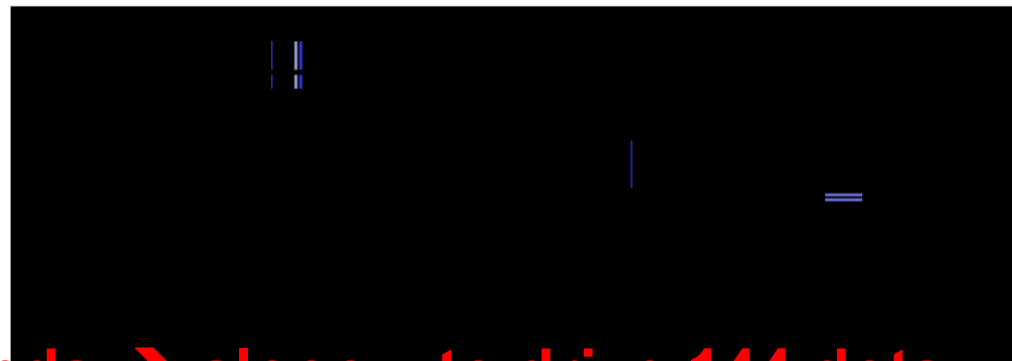
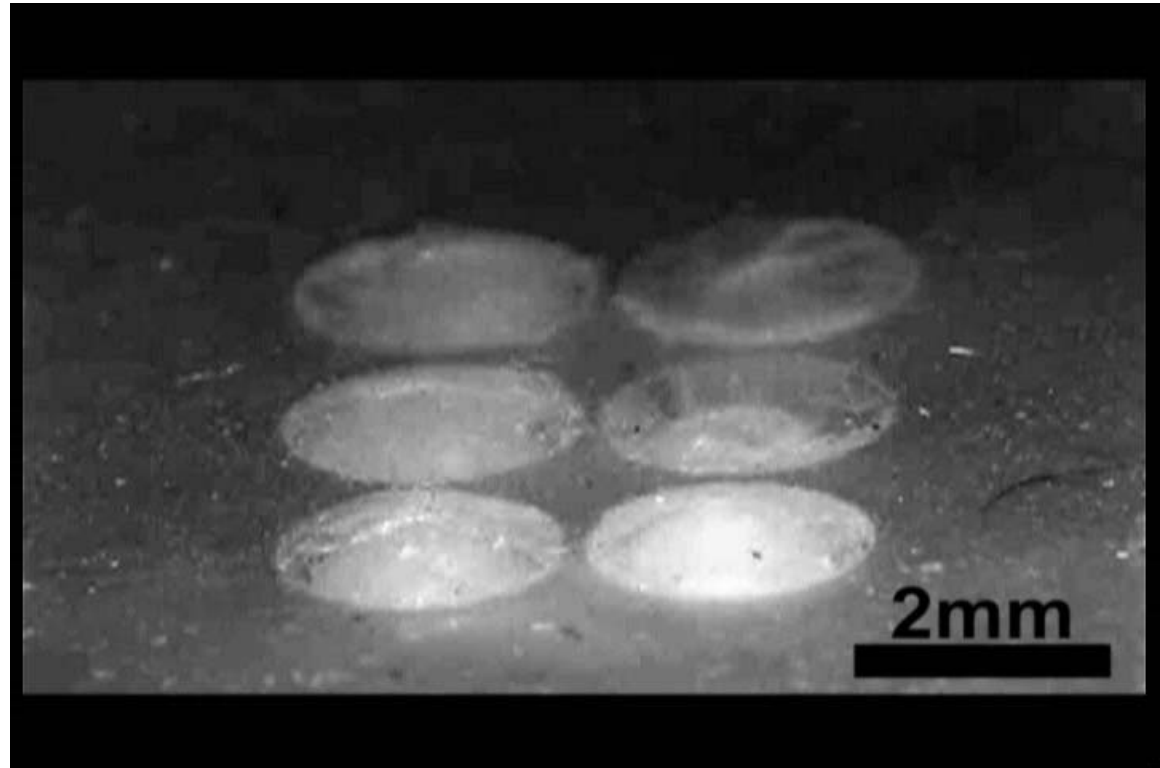
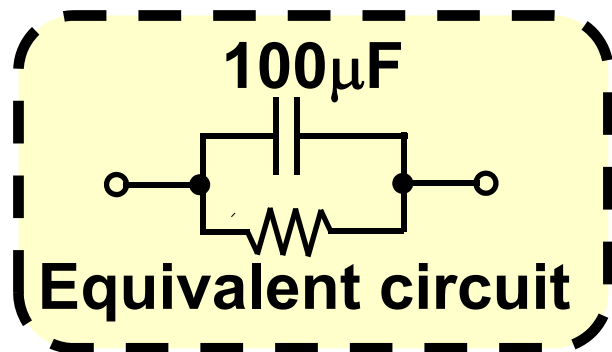
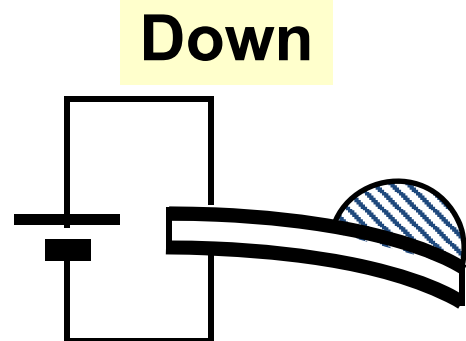
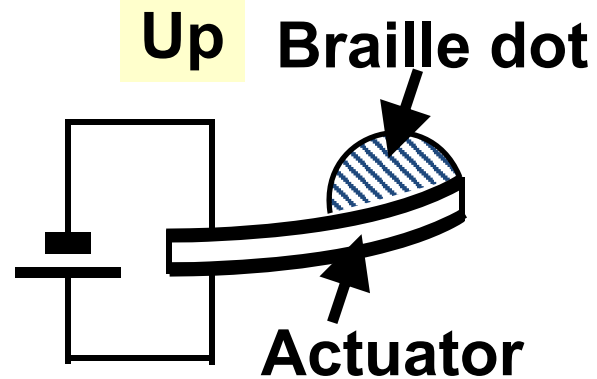
# Conventional methods for Braille display



Thick and heavy  
~5cm / ~1kg



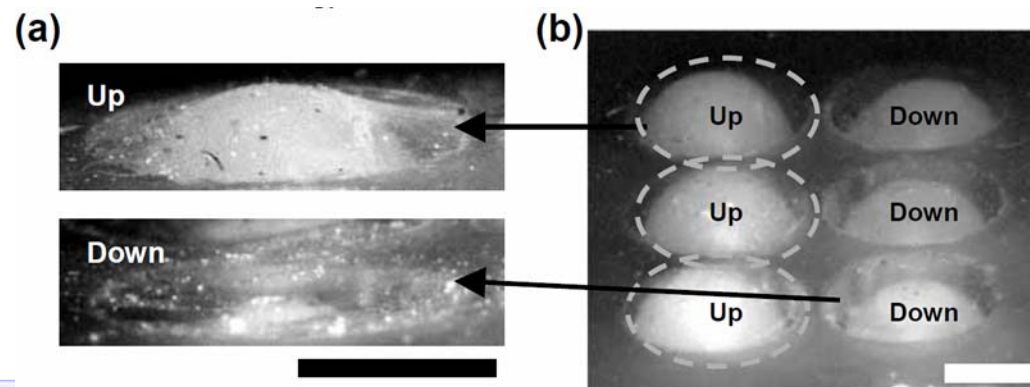
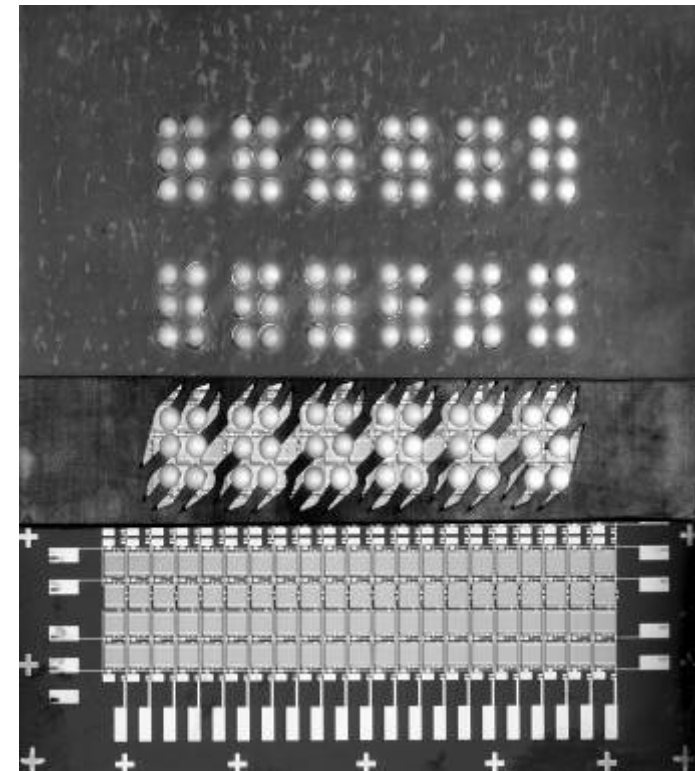
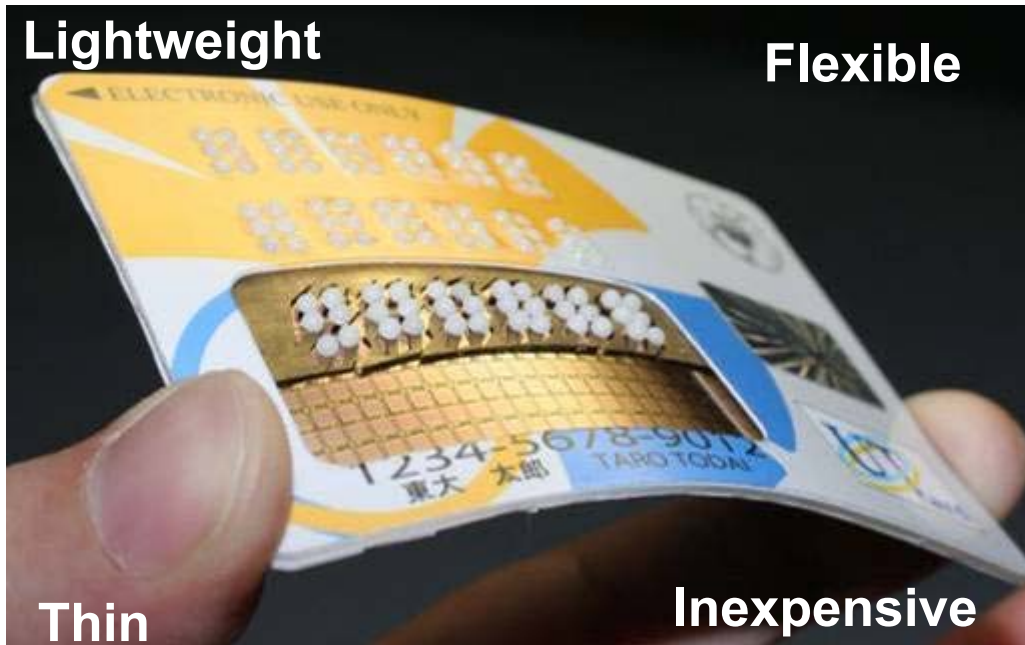
# Plastic actuators (artificial muscle)



Displacement takes seconds  $\rightarrow$  slooow to drive 144 dots.

# Braille sheet display

## Soft actuators powered by OTFT-AM



The displacement of actuators to read Braille is 0.2 mm.

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# **Wireless power transmission sheet with plastic MEMS switches and OFETs**



**T.Sekitani, M.Takamiya, Y.Noguchi, S.Nakano, Y.Kato, K.Hizu, H.Kawaguchi, T.Sakurai, and T.Someya, "A large-area flexible wireless power transmission sheet using printed plastic MEMS switches and organic field-effect transistors," Paper#11.1, IEDM 2006, Dec. 2006.**

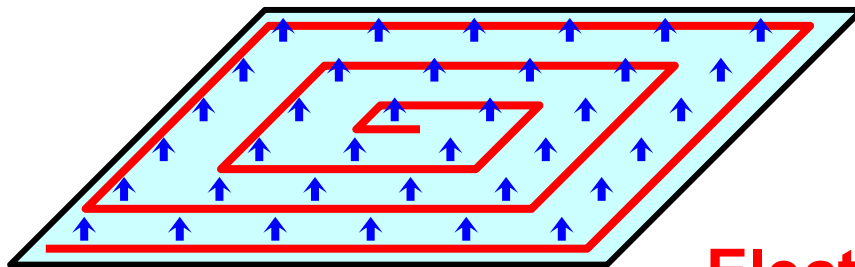
**M.Takamiya, T.Sekitani, Y.Miyamoto, Y.Noguchi, H.Kawaguchi, T.Someya and T.Sakurai, "Design Solutions for a Multi-Object Wireless Power Transmission Sheet Based on Plastic Switches," Paper#20.4, ISSCC, Feb. 2007.**

# Position-sensing and selective activation

Large coil

Receiver coil

 1 inch<sup>2</sup>



Efficiency ~ 0.1%

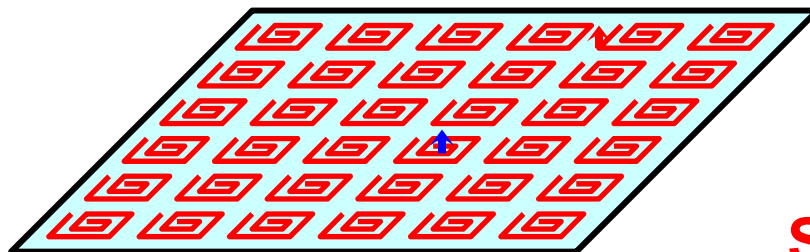
Electro- magnetic induction works

30x30 cm<sup>2</sup> X 1 coil

Many coils  
& one selected

Receiver coil

 1 inch<sup>2</sup>

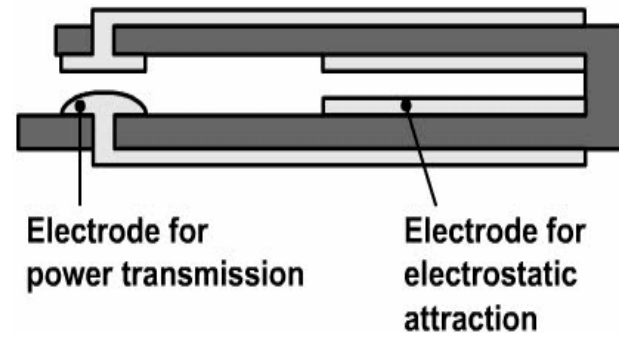


Efficiency > 60%

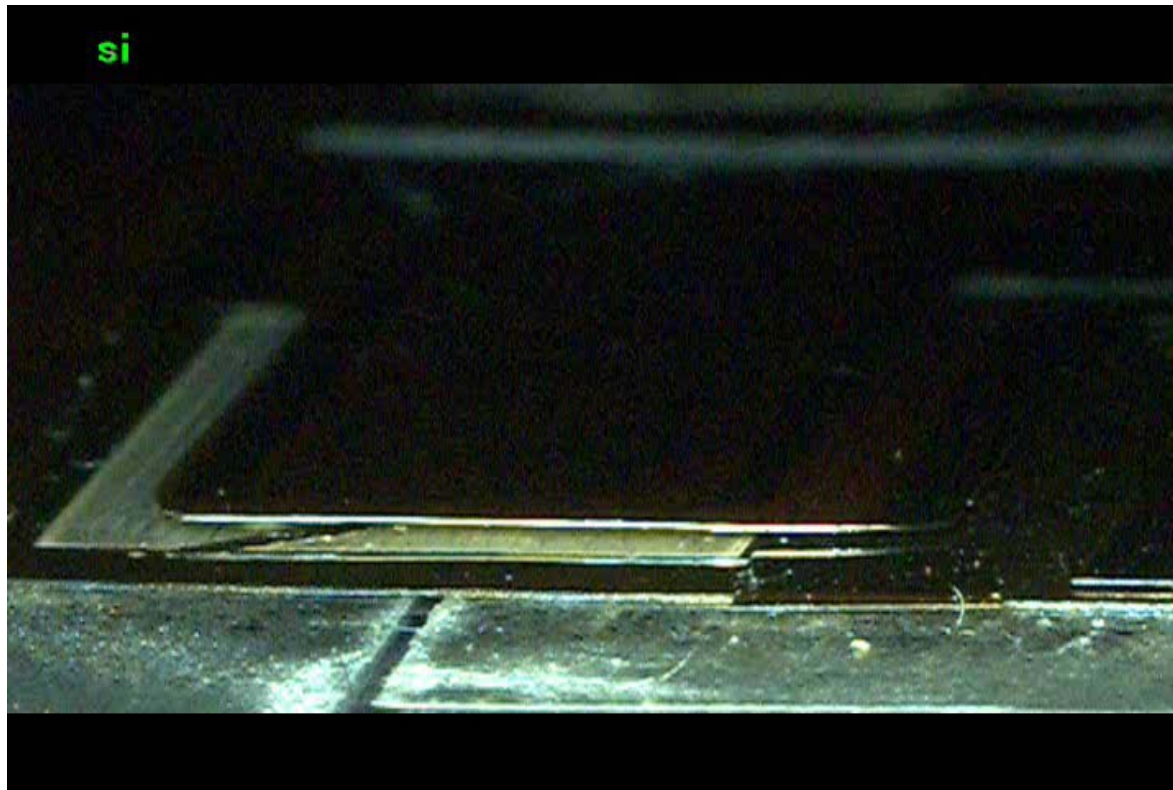
Selective activation is the key.

1 inch<sup>2</sup> X 64 coils

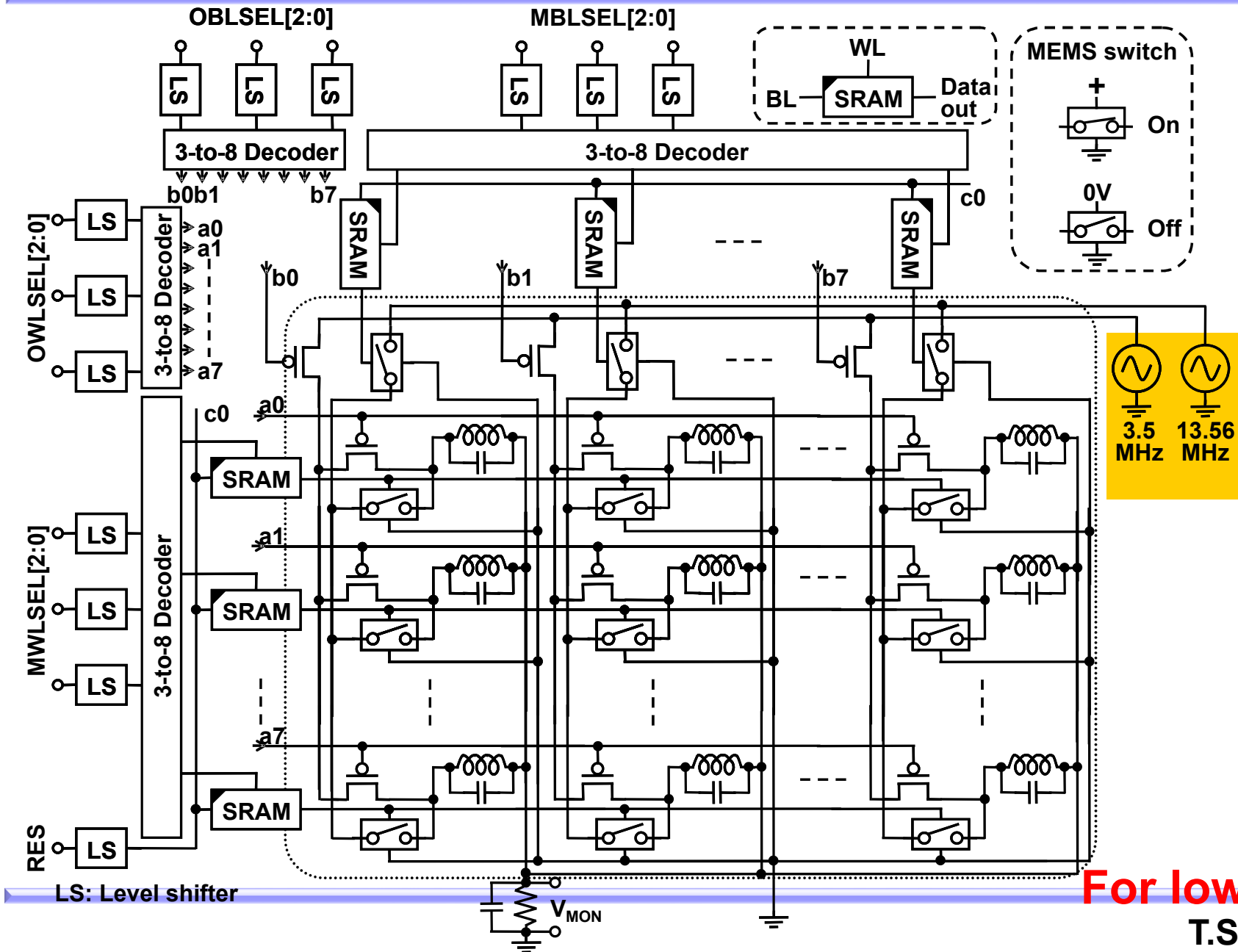
# MEMS switches



~ 5mm x 10mm



# Making two coil sheets to one by circuit ideas



LS: Level shifter

**For lower cost**  
T.Sakurai



# Wireless power transmission sheet

Large-area & Low cost

Contactless  
position sensing

High power

Lightweight & Printable

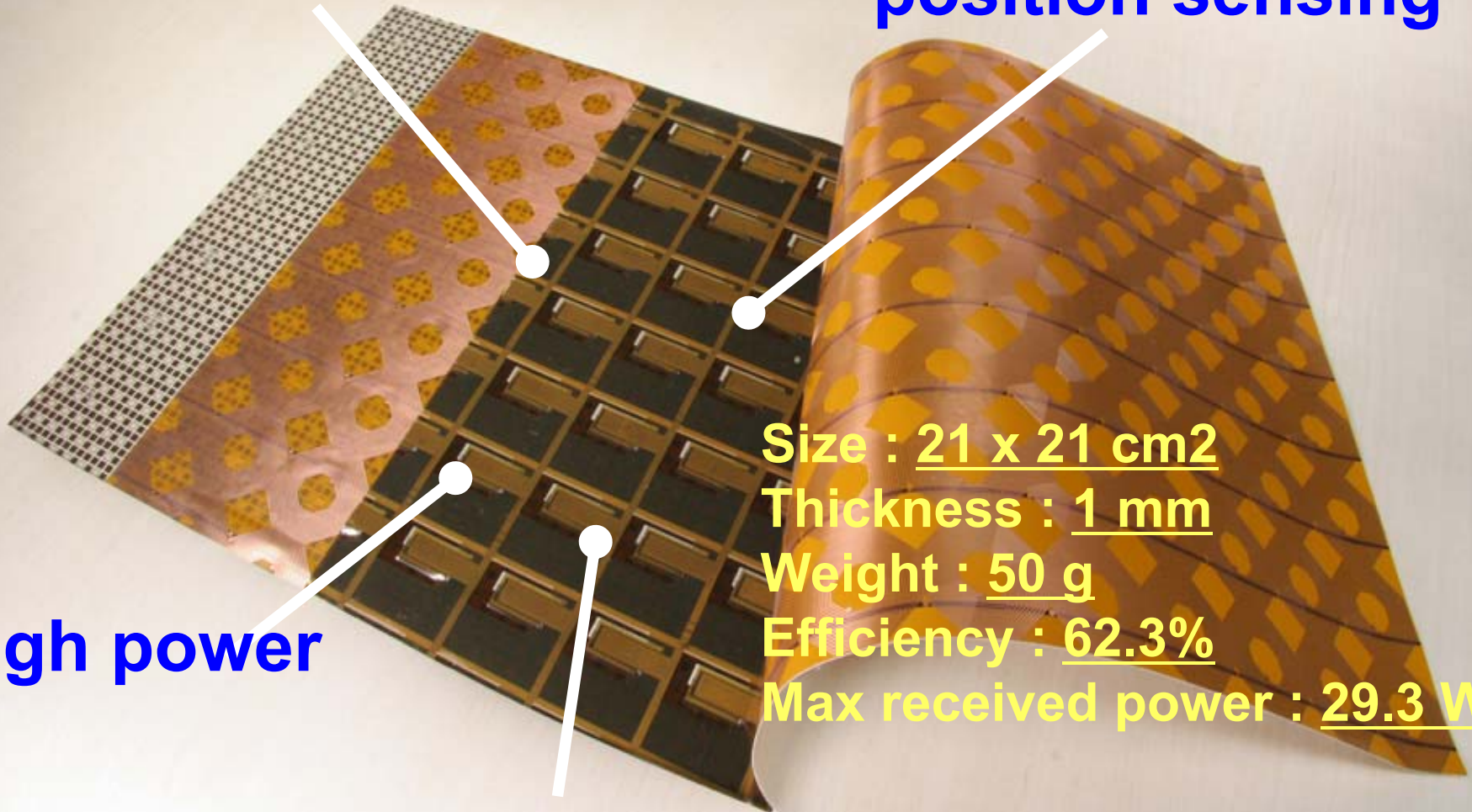
Size : 21 x 21 cm<sup>2</sup>

Thickness : 1 mm

Weight : 50 g

Efficiency : 62.3%

Max received power : 29.3 W



# X'mas tree w/o a battery wirelessly powered



**21 LEDs**

**13.56 MHz**

**Received power : 2 W**

# Wirelessly powered room in the future Providing infrastructure ubiquitous electronics

In the wall

TV on a wall

Mobile phone & PC & e-accessories

(data can be wireless but USB's wire delivers power)

In the table

Ambient illumination

Home-care robot

Vacuum cleaner

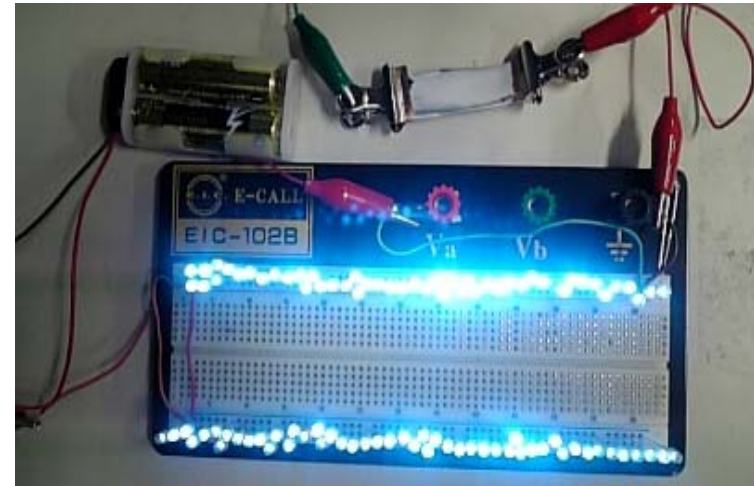
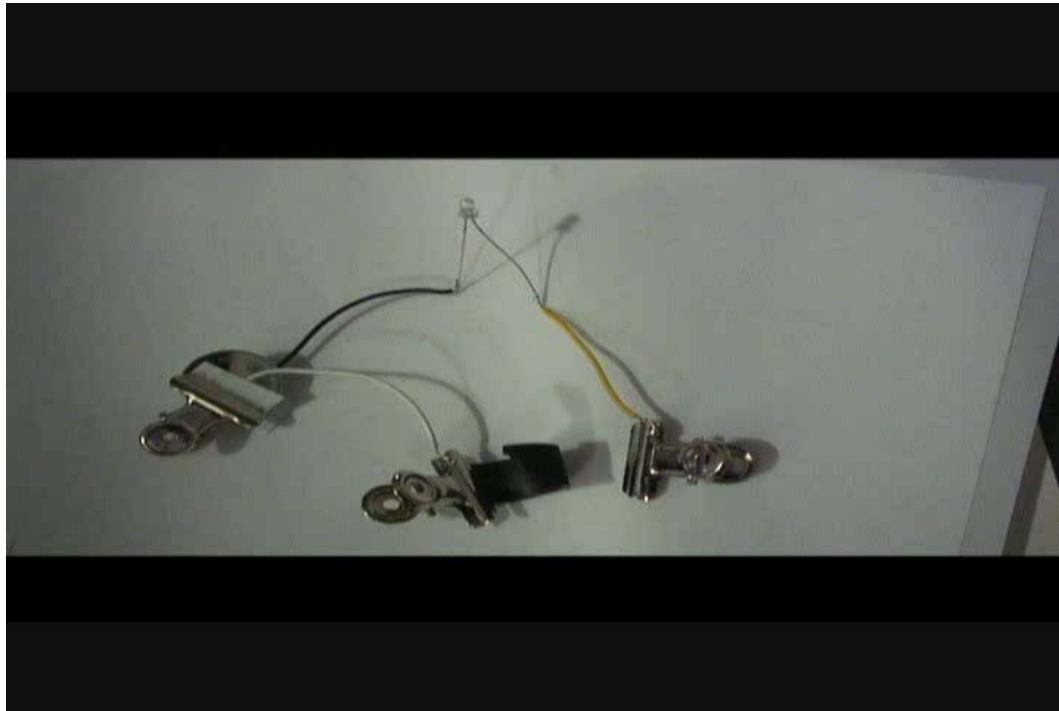
In the floor



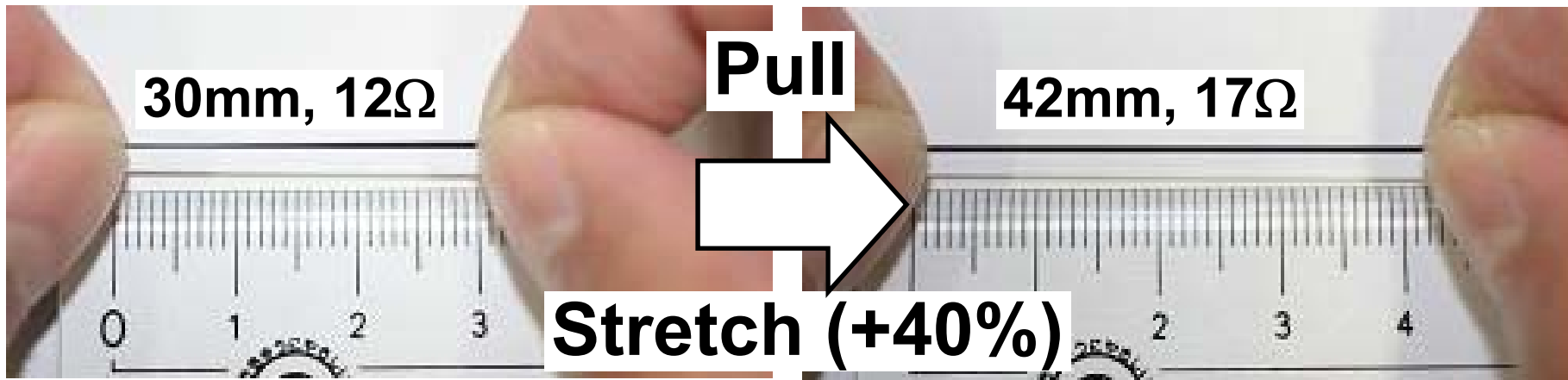
# No electrical shock



# Stretchable wire with carbon nanotube

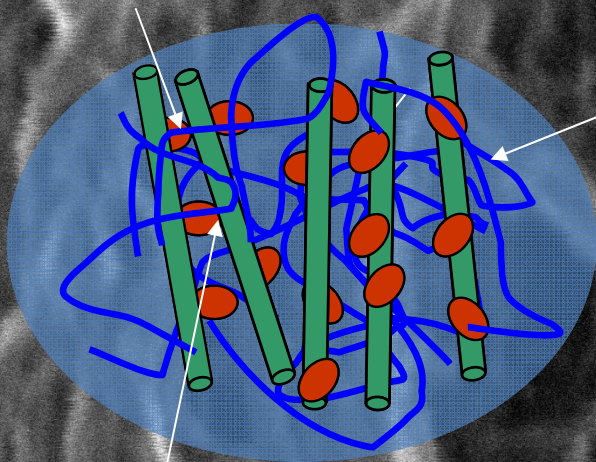


Current control > 500 mA

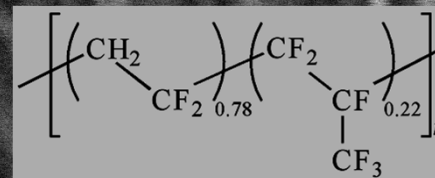


# Elastic conductors

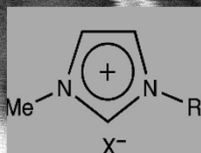
Carbon nanotubes



Fluorinated copolymer



Ionic liquids



R = *n*-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>,  
X = (CF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N

10 nm

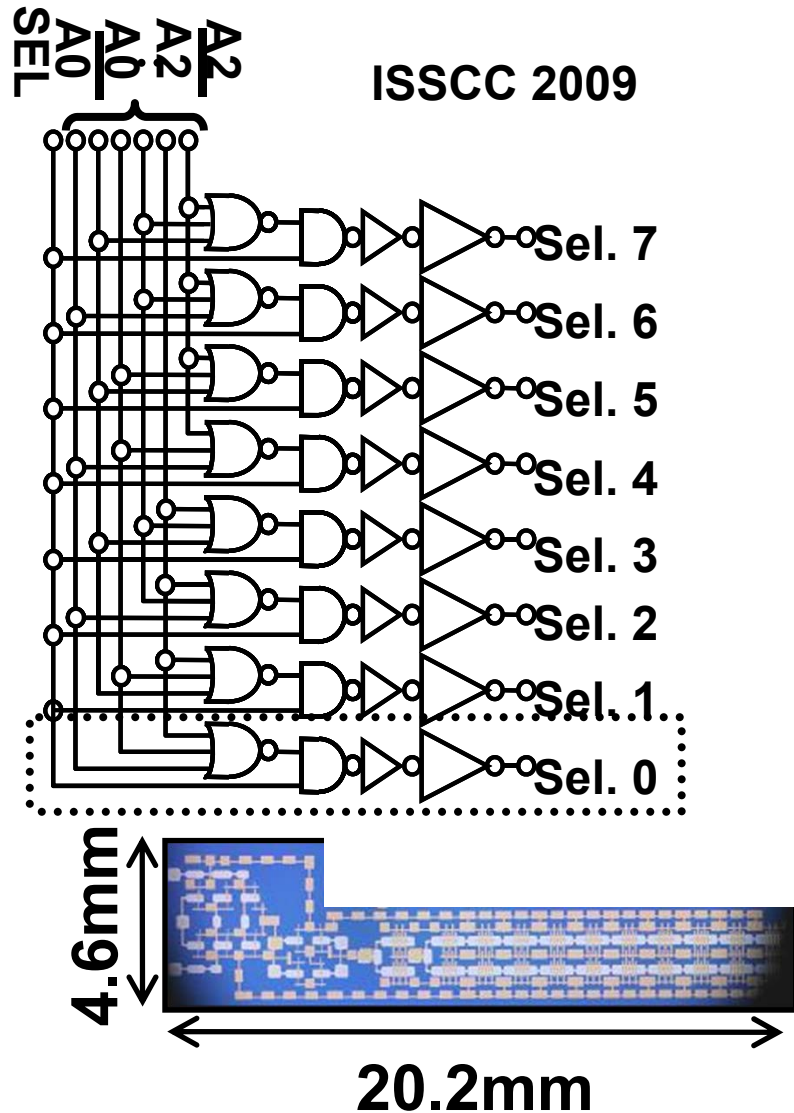
SE 06-Mar-09

WD 5.3mm 30.0kV x150k 200nm<sup>18</sup>

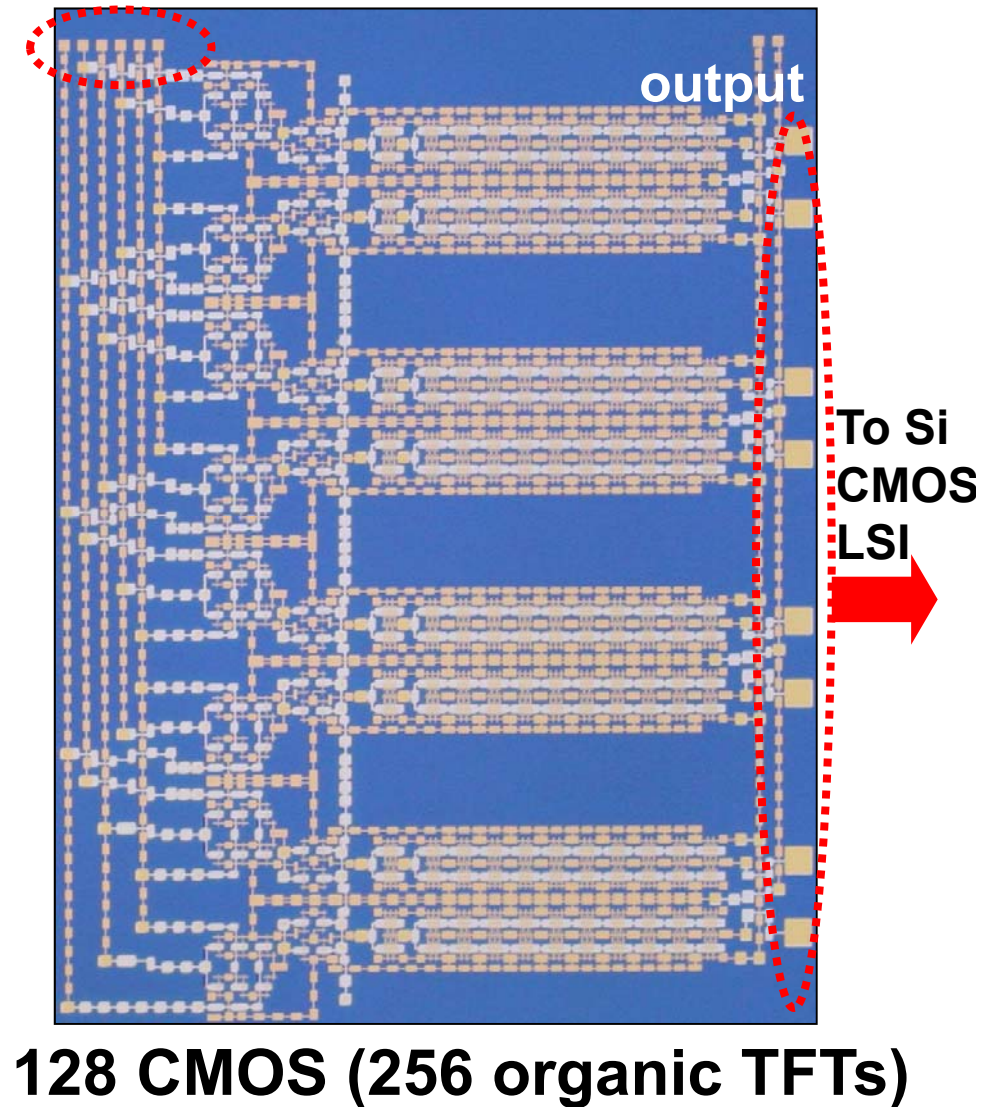
T. Sekitani & T. Someya, Nature Materials (2009).

# 2V Organic & Si CMOS collaboration

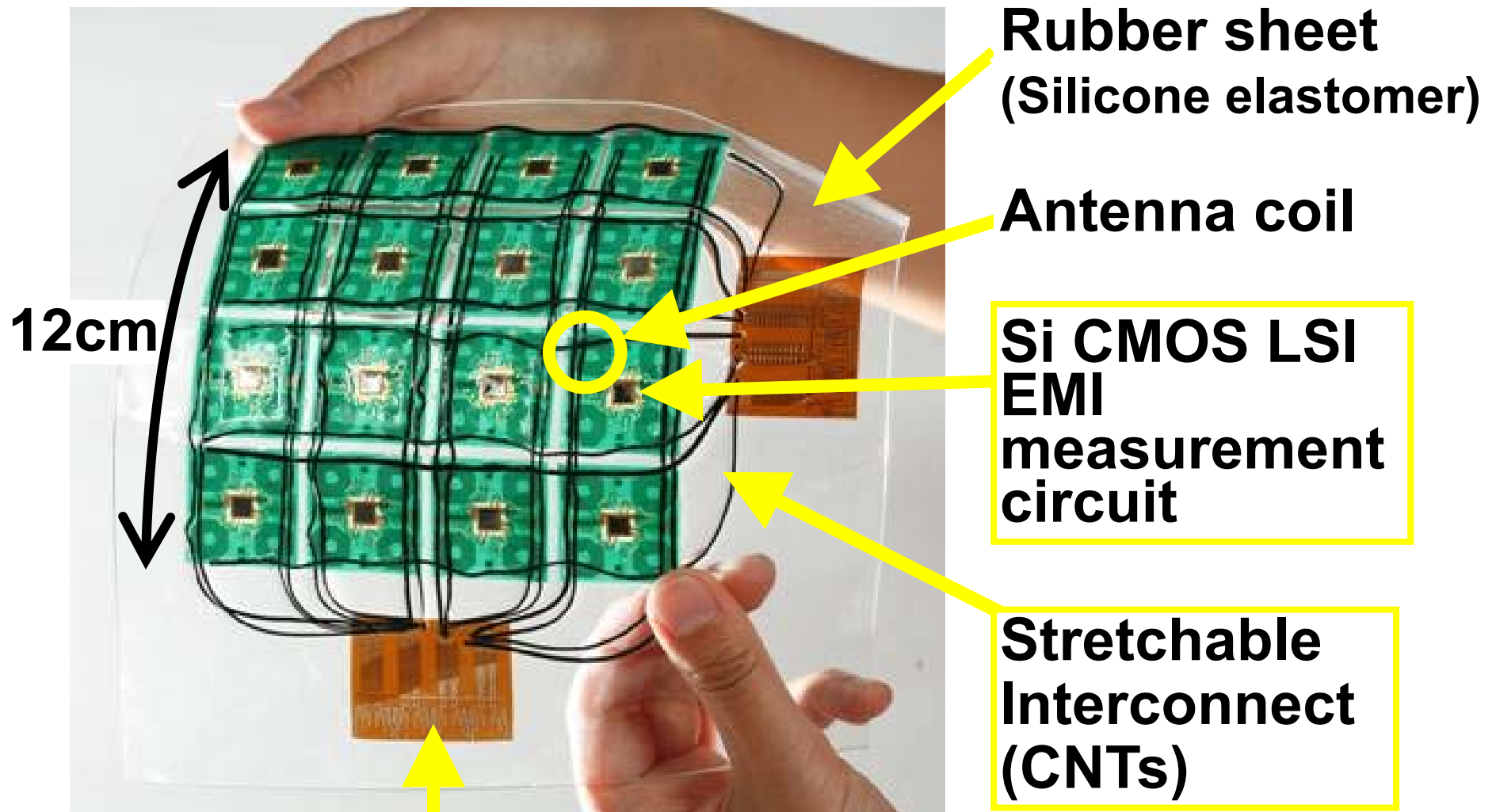
3input to 8output CMOS decoder



Binary-code input from PC



# Prototype of EMI measurement sheet



## 2V organic CMOS decoder circuits

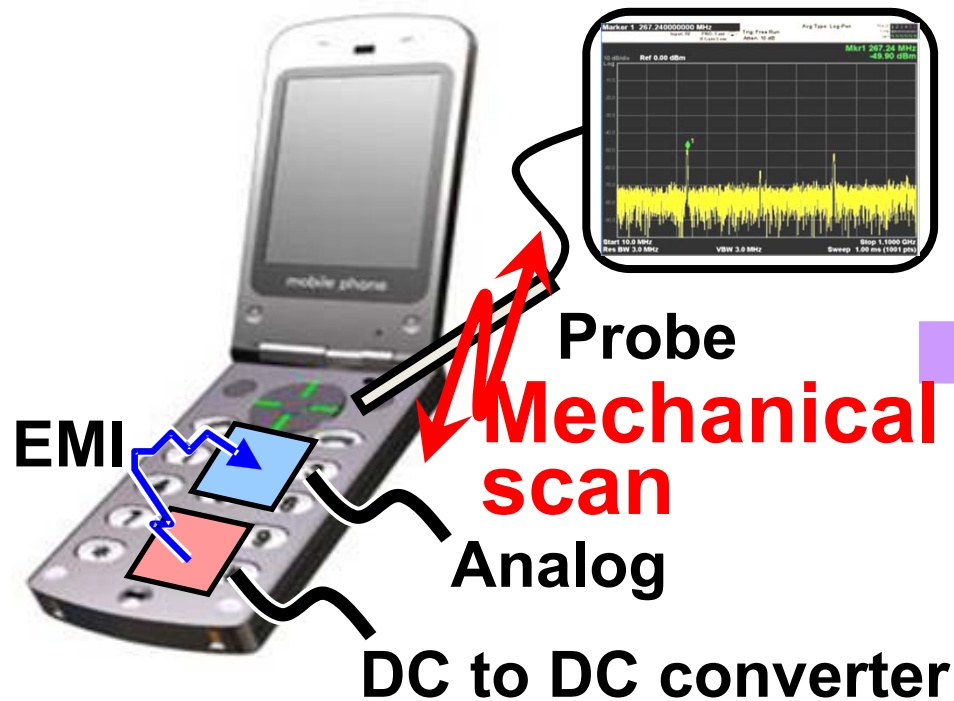
K. Ishida, N. Masunaga, Z. Zhou, T. Yasufuku, T. Sekitani, U. Zschieschang, H. Klauk, M. Takamiya, T. Someya, and T. Sakurai, "A Stretchable EMI Measurement Sheet with 8 x 8 Coil Array, 2V Organic CMOS Decoder, and -70dBm EMI Detection Circuits in 0.18um CMOS," ISSCC'09, paper#28.3, Feb.2009.

T.Sakurai



# EMI measurement sheet – EMI Furoshiki

## Conventional



Magnetic field probe

## Proposed



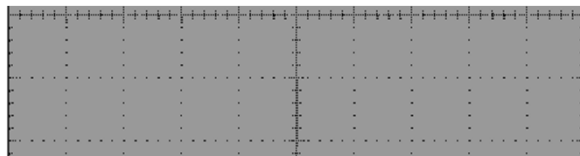
EMI measurement sheet  
Easy without mechanical scan

K. Ishida, N. Masunaga, Z. Zhou, T. Yasufuku, T. Sekitani, U.Zschieschang, H. Klauk, M. Takamiya, T. Someya, and T. Sakurai, "A Stretchable EMI Measurement Sheet with 8 x 8 Coil Array, 2V Organic CMOS Decoder, and -70dBm EMI Detection Circuits in 0.18um CMOS," ISSCC'09, paper#28.3, pp.472-473,

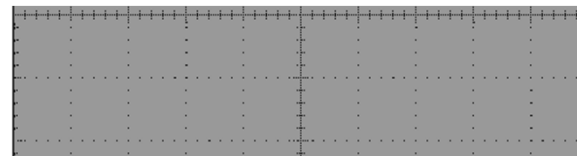
Feb.2009.

T.Sakurai

# Movie of proposed EMI measurement



**No EMI**



**EMI detected**

# EMI measurement

---



# Integrated circuit fabricated by home-use printer



**Ink is provided by Mitsubishi Paper Mills Ltd.**

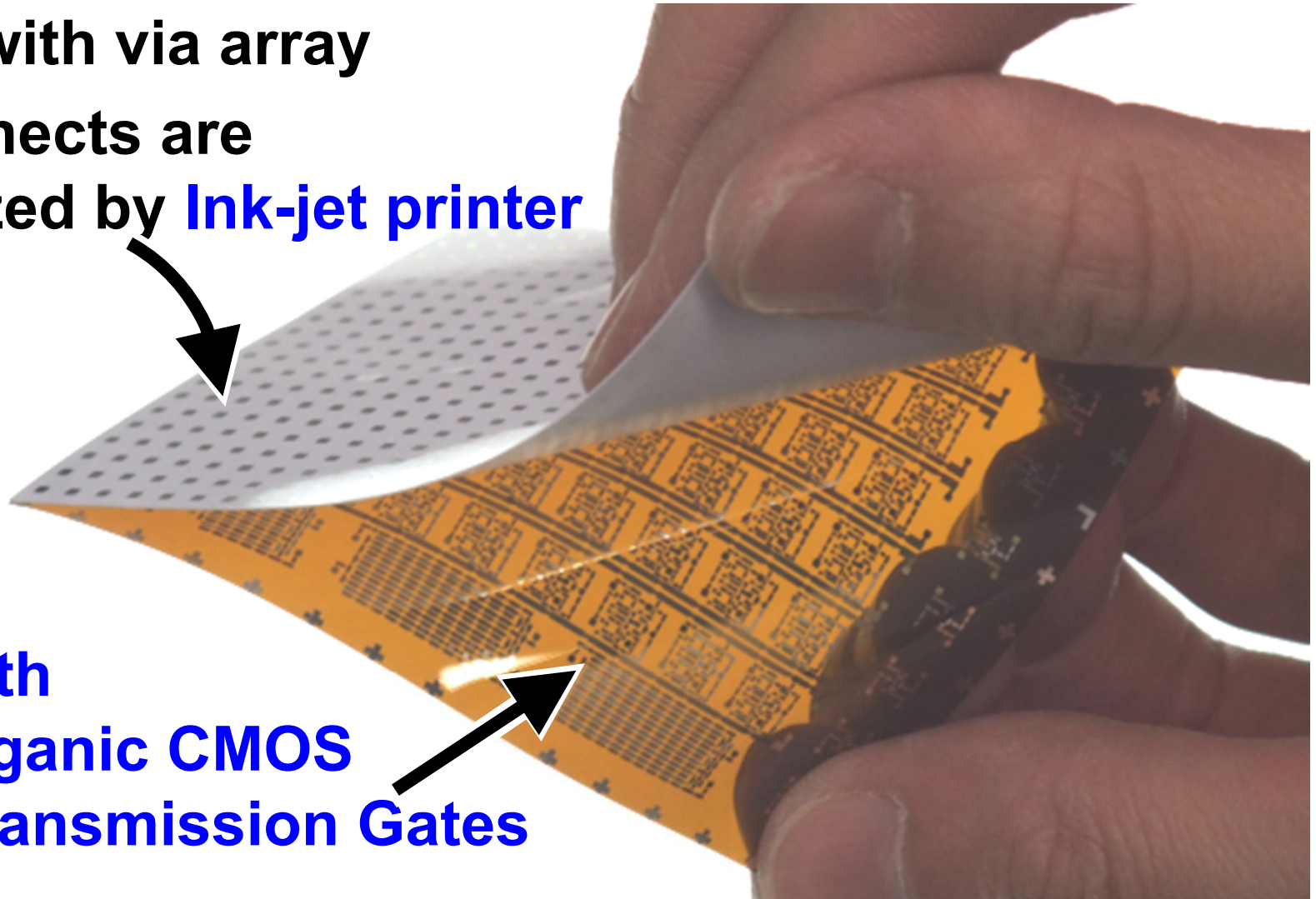
K.Ishida, N.Masunaga, R.Takahashi, T.Sekitani, S.Shino, U.Zschieschang, H.Klauk, M.Takamiya, T.Someya, T.Sakurai, "User Customizable Logic Paper (UCLP) with Organic Sea-of-Transmission-Gates (SOTG) Architecture and Ink-Jet Printed Interconnects," ISSCC'10, Paper#7.3, Feb. 2010.

**T.Sakurai**

# Prototype of “Logic paper”

✓ **Paper** with via array

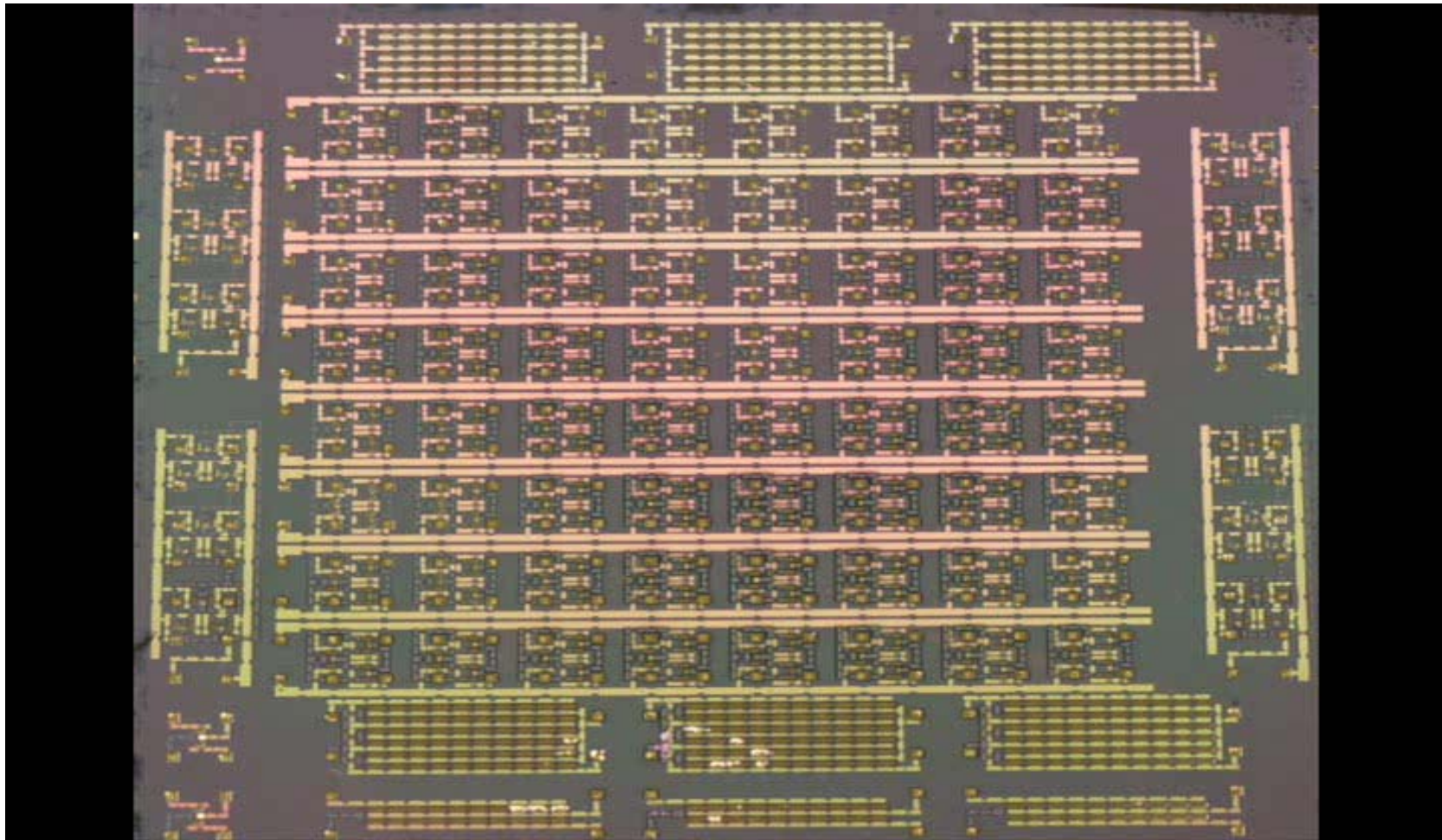
Interconnects are customized by **Ink-jet printer**



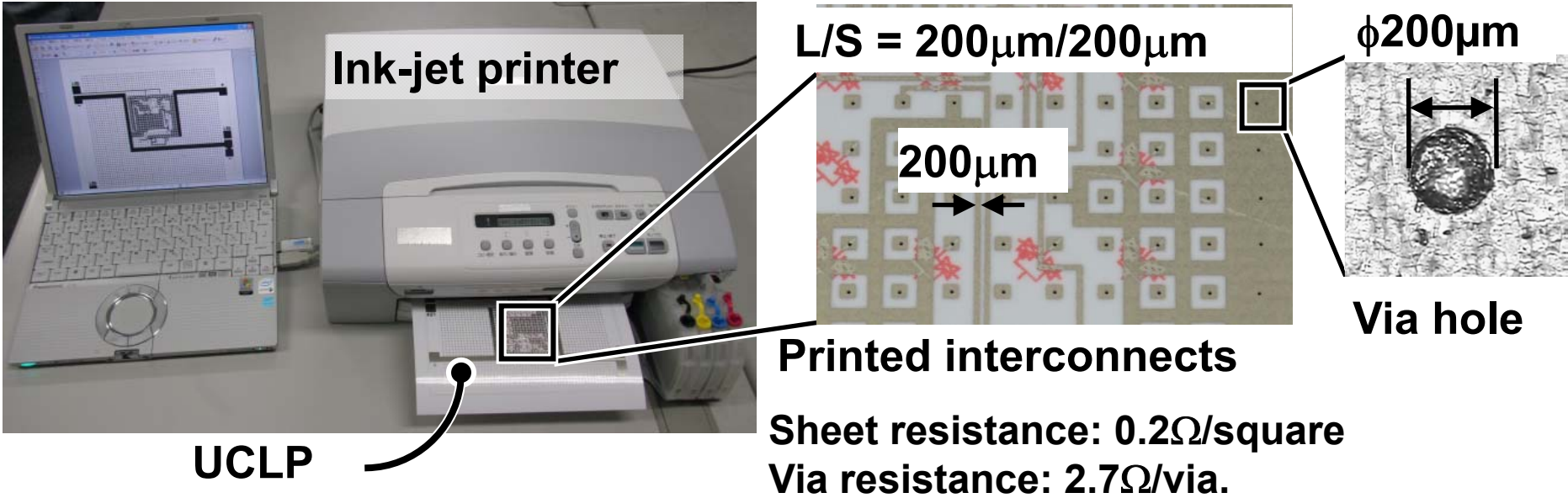
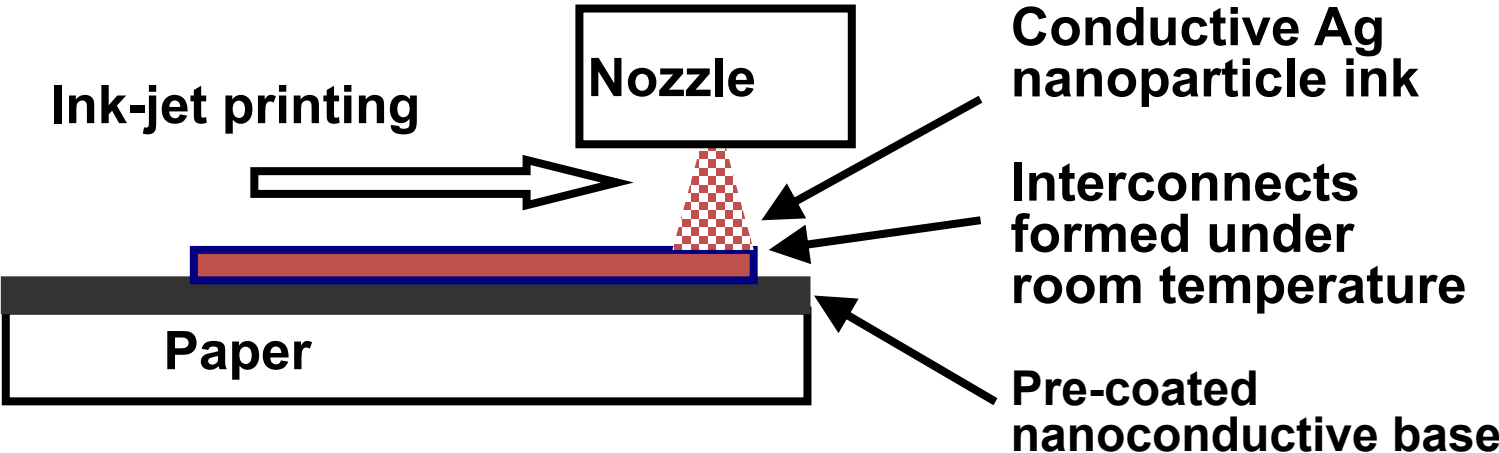
✓ **Film** with  
**10x10 organic CMOS**  
**Sea of Transmission Gates**

**Each user can fabricate one's own logic circuits**  
by ink-jet printing interconnects on paper.

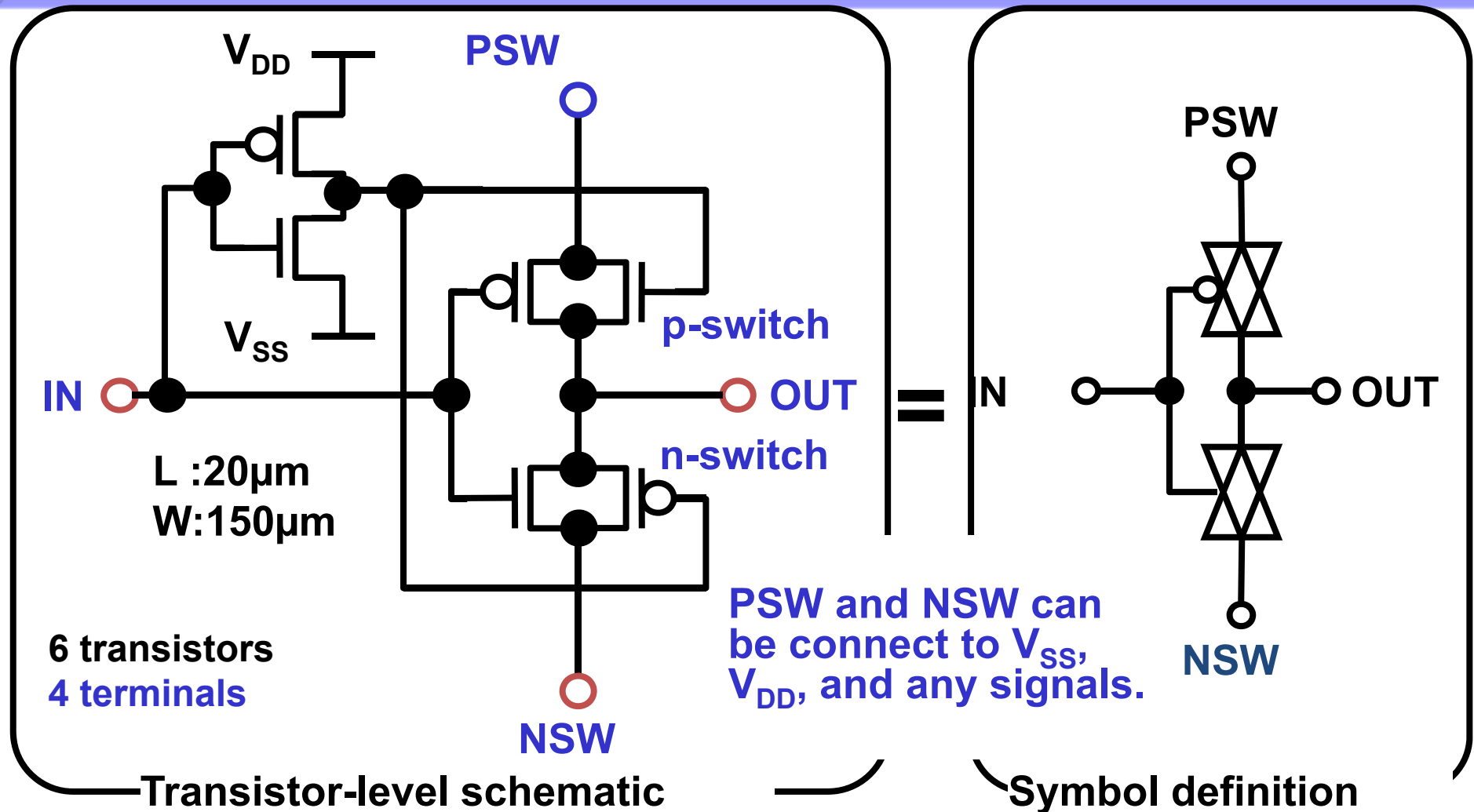
# Interconnection customized paper is stacked on plastic Sea of Transmission Gates



# Ink-jet printed interconnects



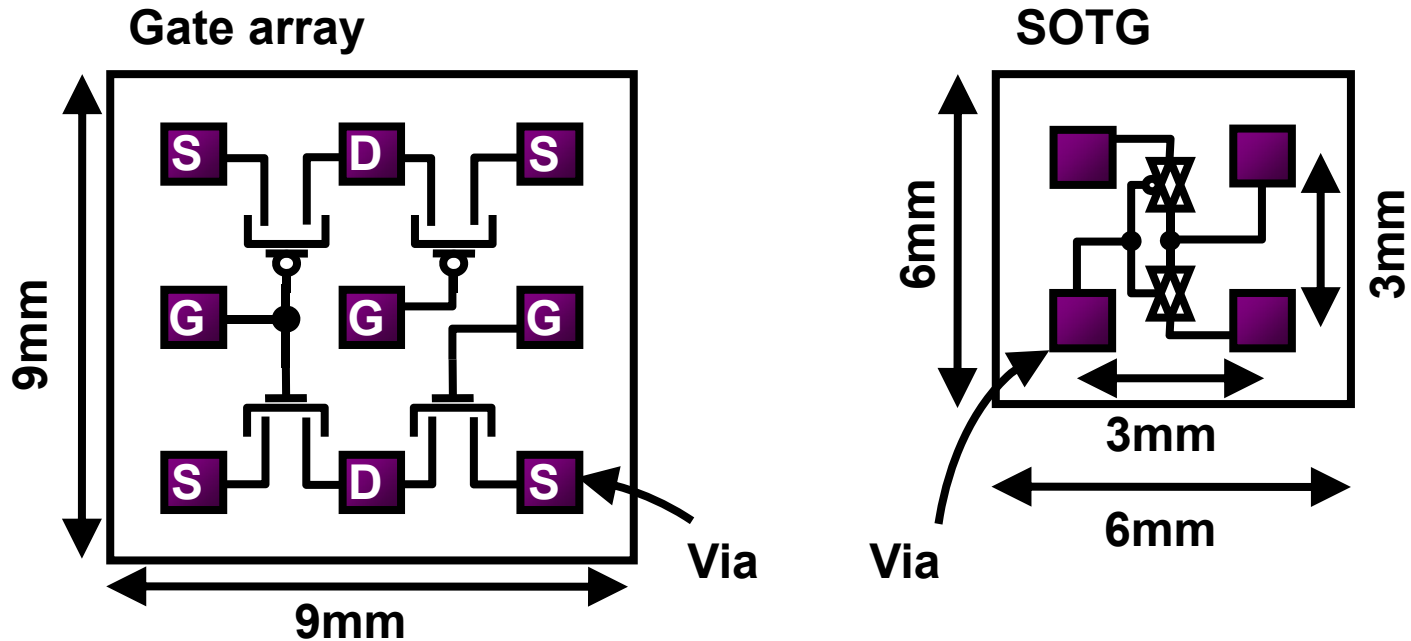
# Schematic of SOTG unit cell



**SOTG unit cell includes a couple of complementary transmission gates and 4 terminals.**



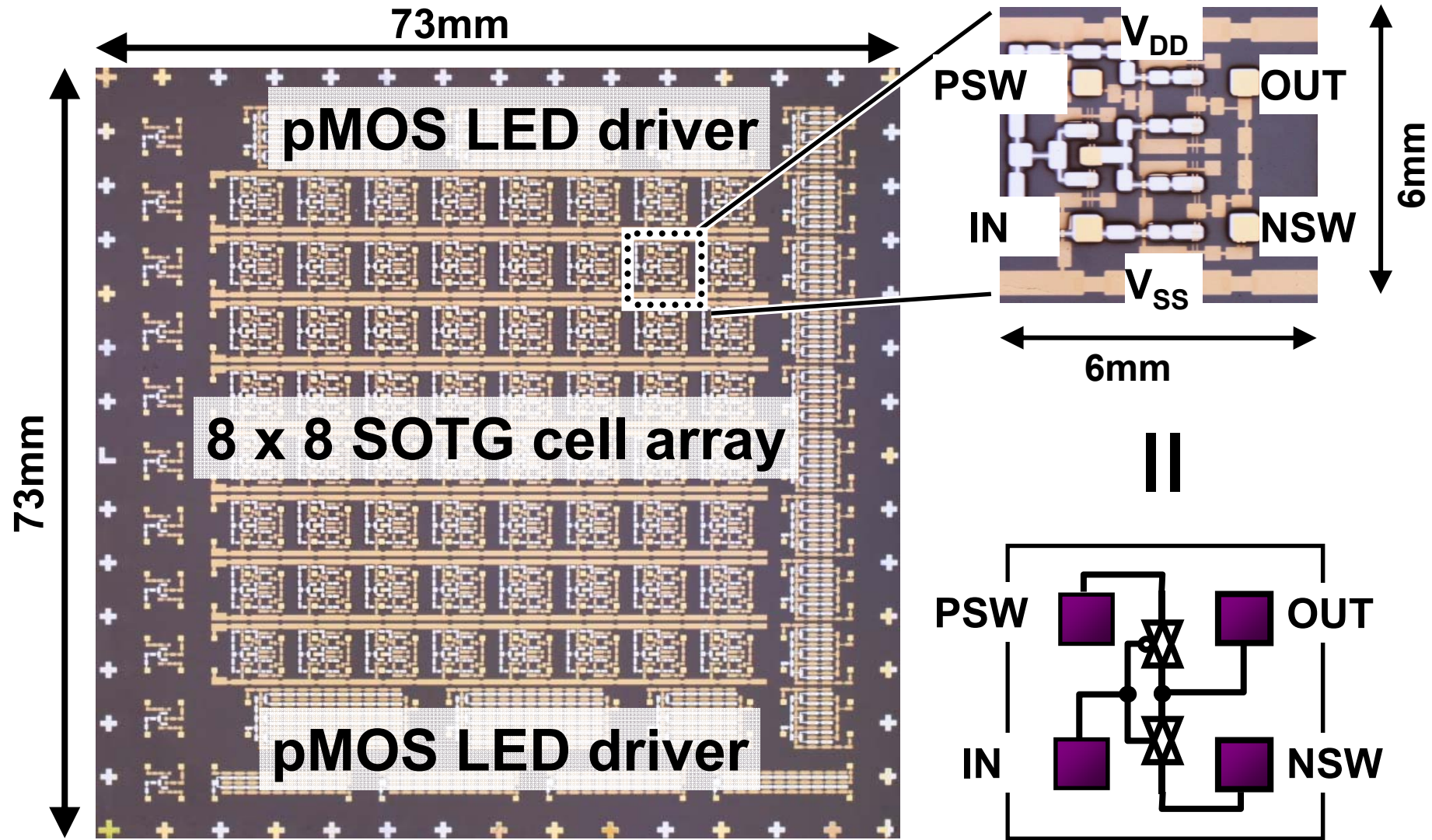
# Comparison of unit logic cell



	Gate array (Conventional)	SOTG (This work)
Number of transistors	4	6
Number of vias	9	4
Area*	81mm <sup>2</sup>	36mm <sup>2</sup>

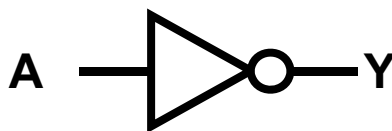
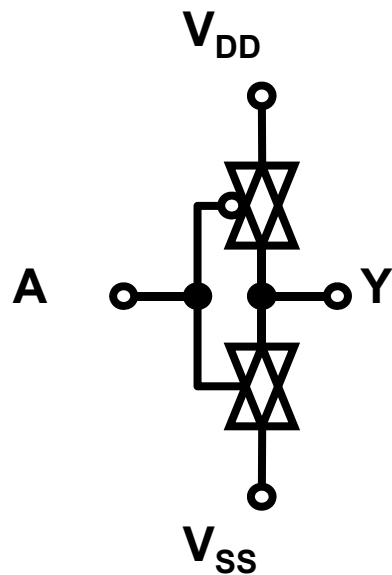
\*Calculated on a fixed via spacing of 3mm.

# 8x8 SOTG cell array

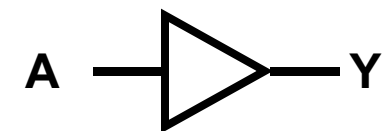
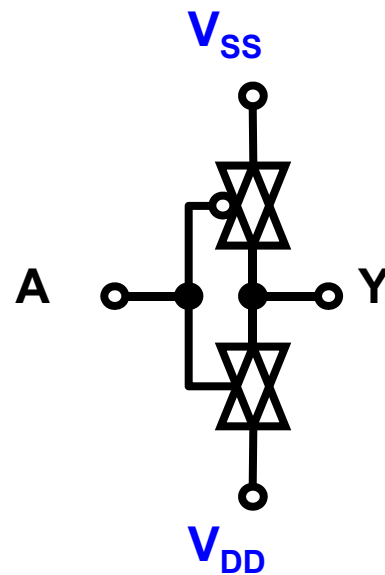


Fabricated organic CMOS on polyimide film

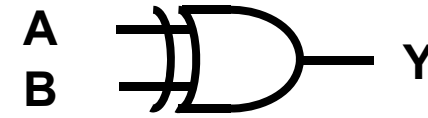
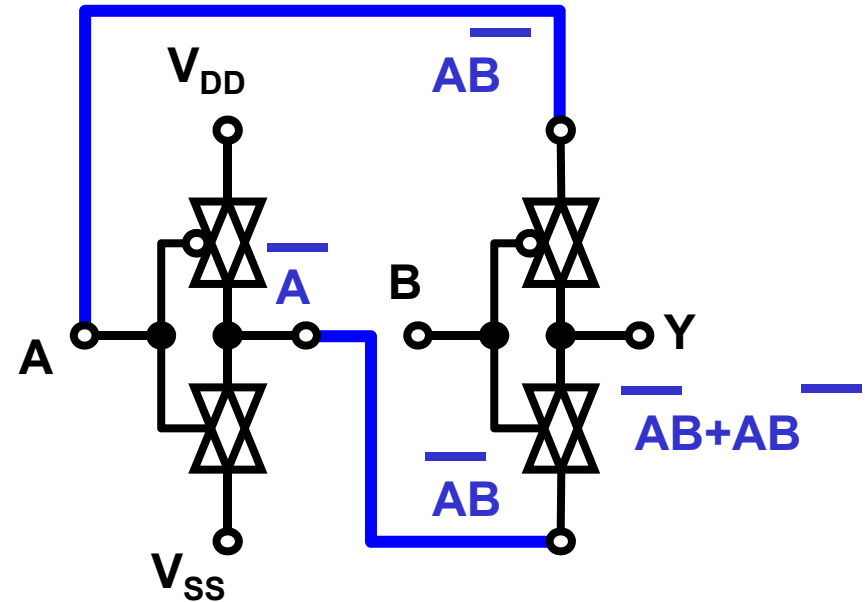
# Examples of logic function in SOTG



Inverter



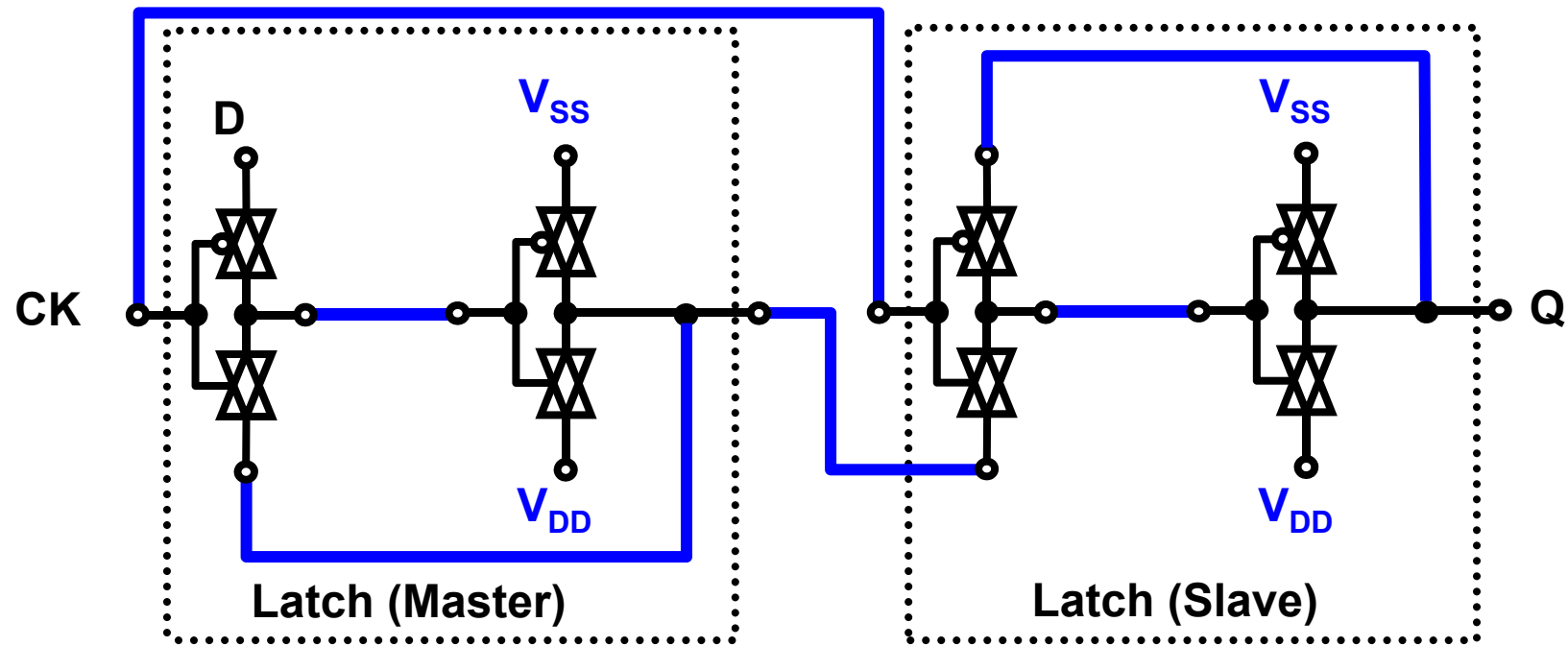
Buffer



Exclusive OR

**Buffer can be implemented with one unit cell.  
Any 2-input logic function can be implemented  
with only 2 cells.**

# D flip flop in SOTG



Configuration of D-flip flop (Positive edge triggered)

**A D-flip flop can be implemented with 4 unit cells.**

# Power monitoring of each electric outlet

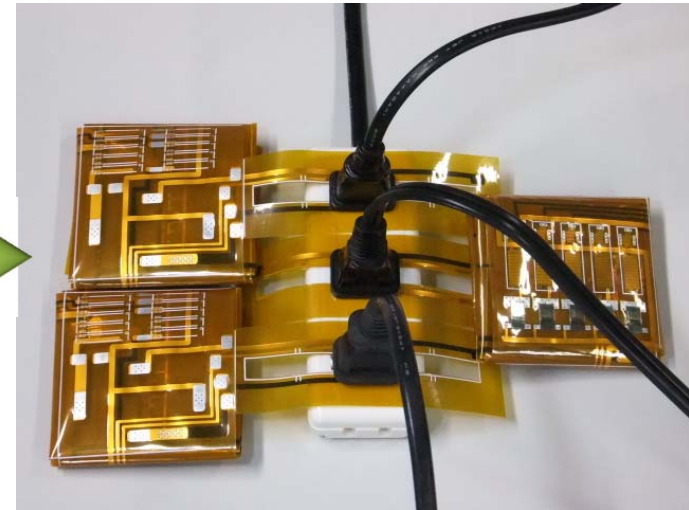
Past



Current commercial  
AC power meter



Future  
(This work)



Large size, hard...

Flexible, low cost...

**Printable organic devices on flexible films have potential to realize low-cost System-on-a-Film.**

K.Ishida, T-C Huang, K.Honda, T.Sekitani, H.Nakajima, H.Maeda, M.Takamiya, T.Someya, T.Sakurai, "100V AC Power Meter System-on-a-Film (SoF) Integrating 20V Organic CMOS Digital and Analog Circuits with Floating Gate for Process-Variation Compensation and 100V Organic PMOS Rectifier," ISSCC'11, paper#12.2, pp.218-219, Feb.2011.

T.Sakurai

# 100V AC power meter: System-on-a-Film (SoF)

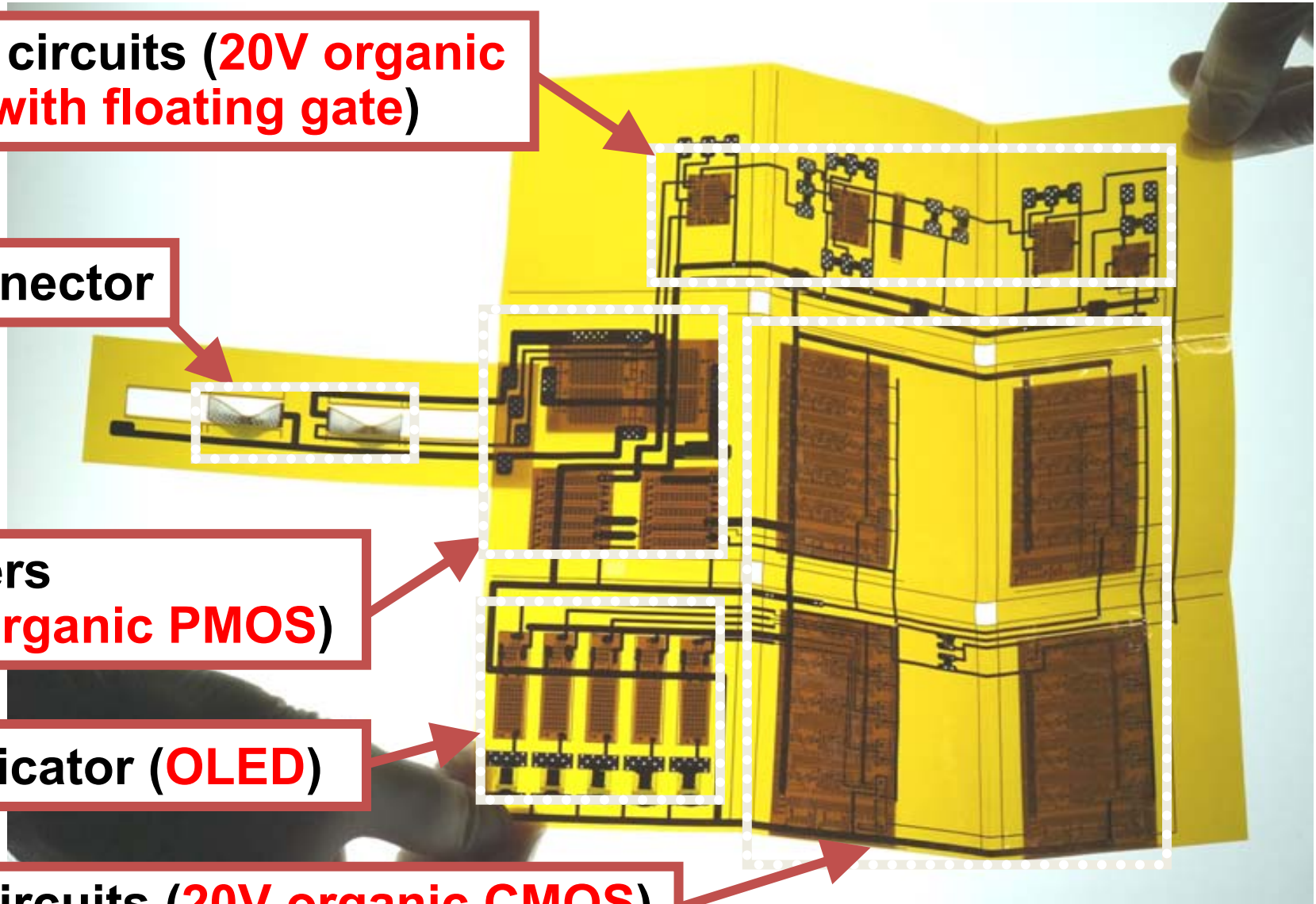
Analog circuits (**20V organic CMOS with floating gate**)

AC connector

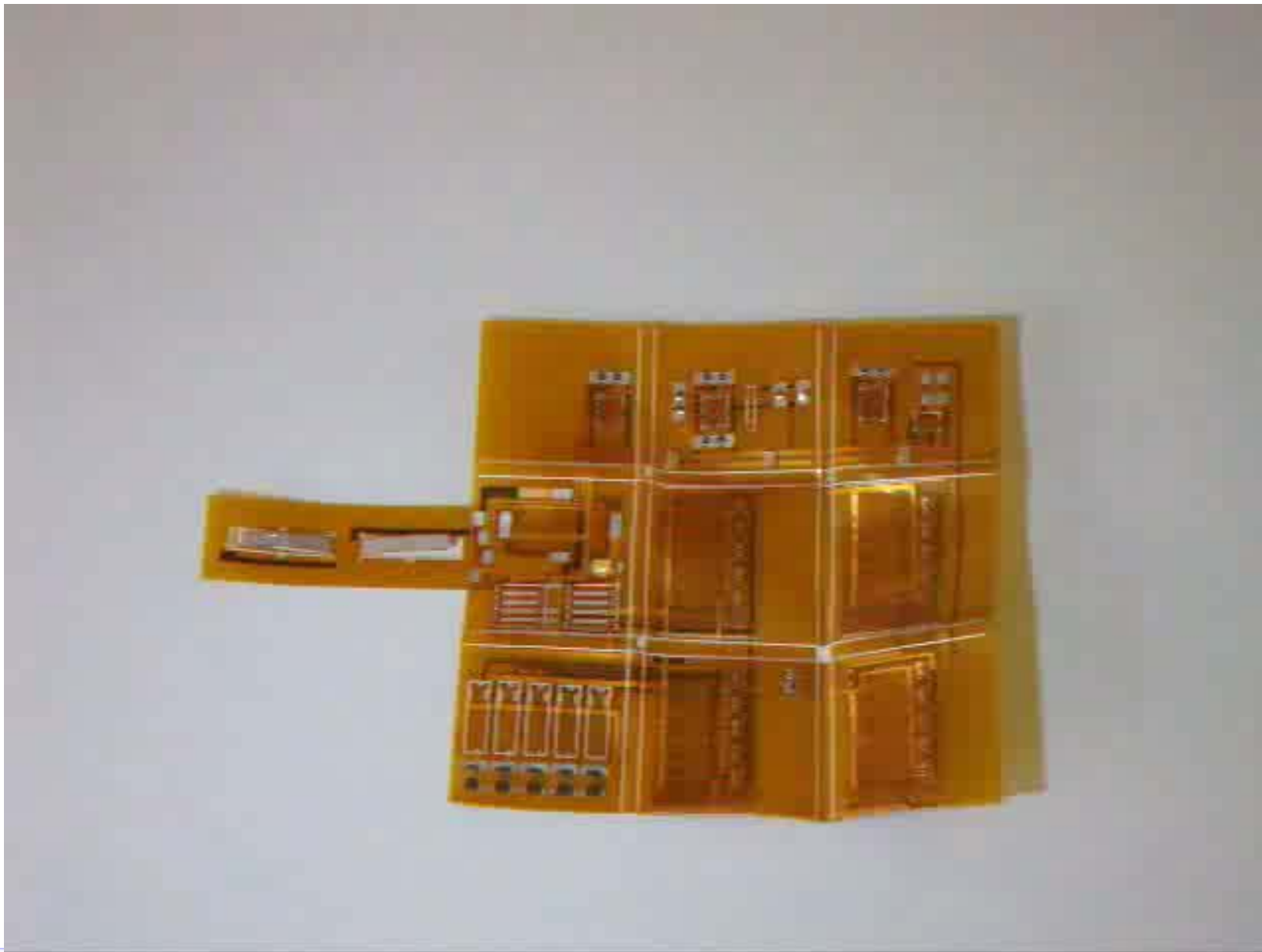
Rectifiers (**100V organic PMOS**)

Bar indicator (**OLED**)

Logic circuits (**20V organic CMOS**)

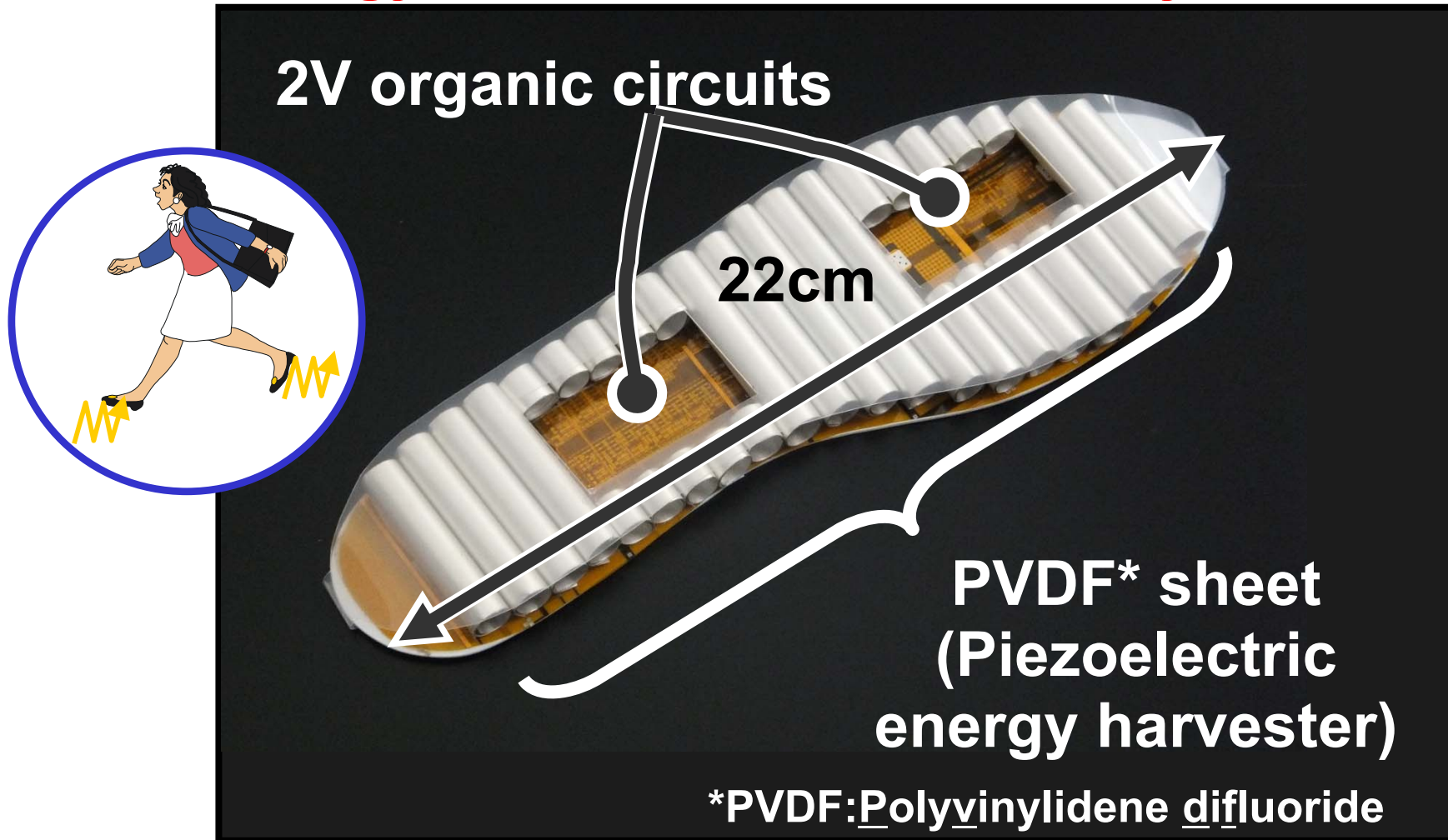


# Organic 100V AC power meter (SoF)



# Organic insole pedometer

Energy harvester for wearable systems



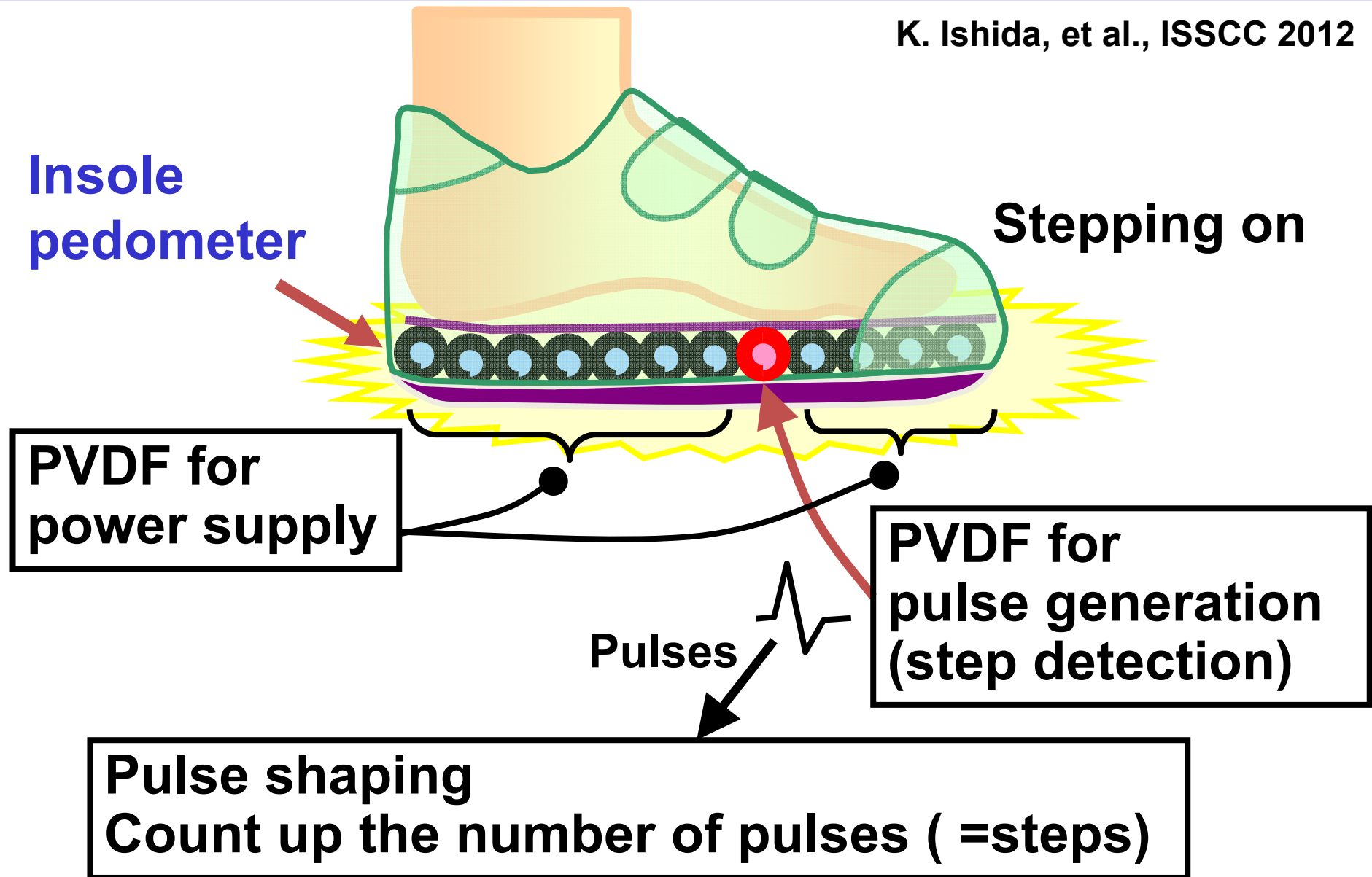
K.Ishida, T-C.Huang, K.Honda, Y.Shinozuka, H.Fuketa, T.Yokota, U.Zschieschang, H.Klauk, G.Tortissier, T.Sekitani, M.Takamiya, H.Toshiyoshi, T.Someya, T.Sakurai, "Insole Pedometer with Piezoelectric Energy Harvester and 2V Organic Digital and Analog Circuits, " ISSCC'12, Paper#18.1, Feb. 2012.

T.Sakurai

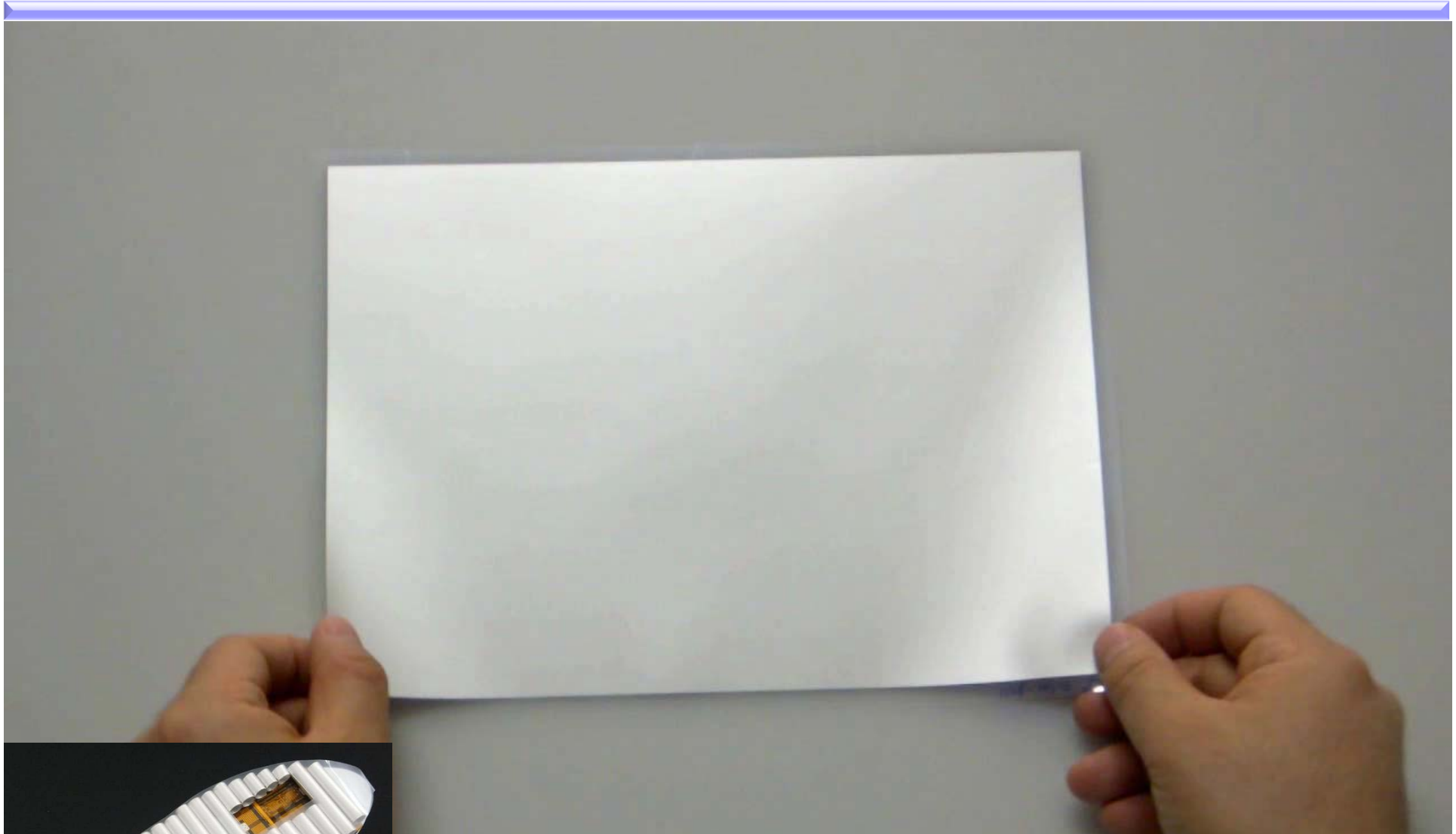


# Proposed insole pedometer

K. Ishida, et al., ISSCC 2012



# Harvesting experiment

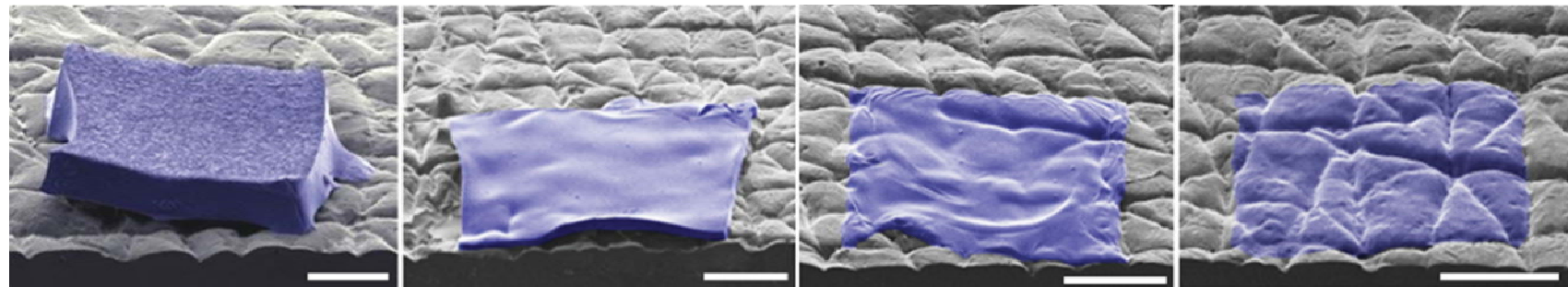
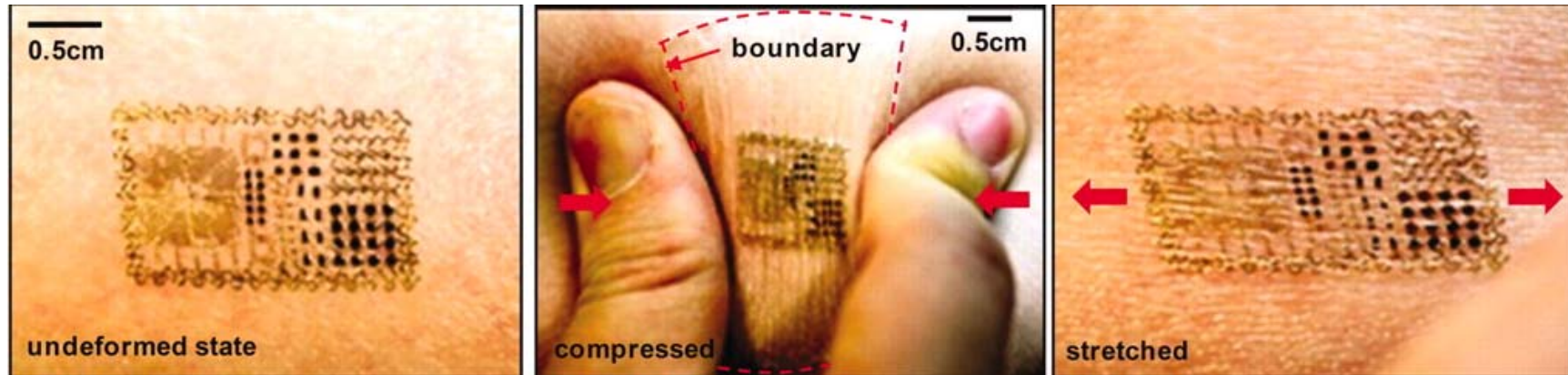


T.Sakurai

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# **Bio-compatible applications with flexible OFETs**

# Integrated on skin with 5 $\mu$ m thickness

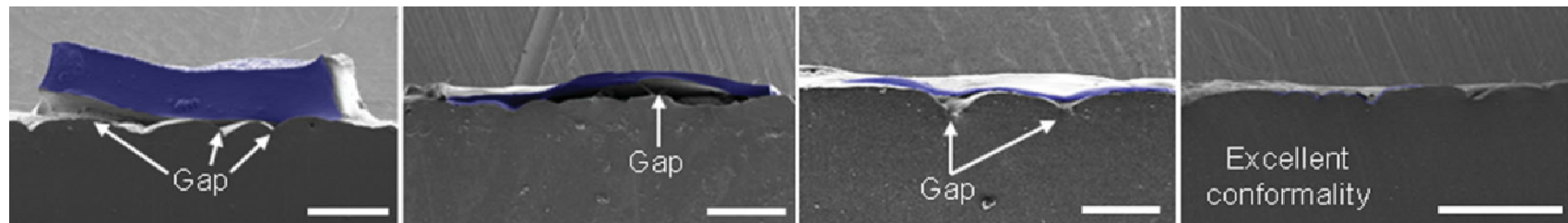


500 $\mu$ m

100 $\mu$ m

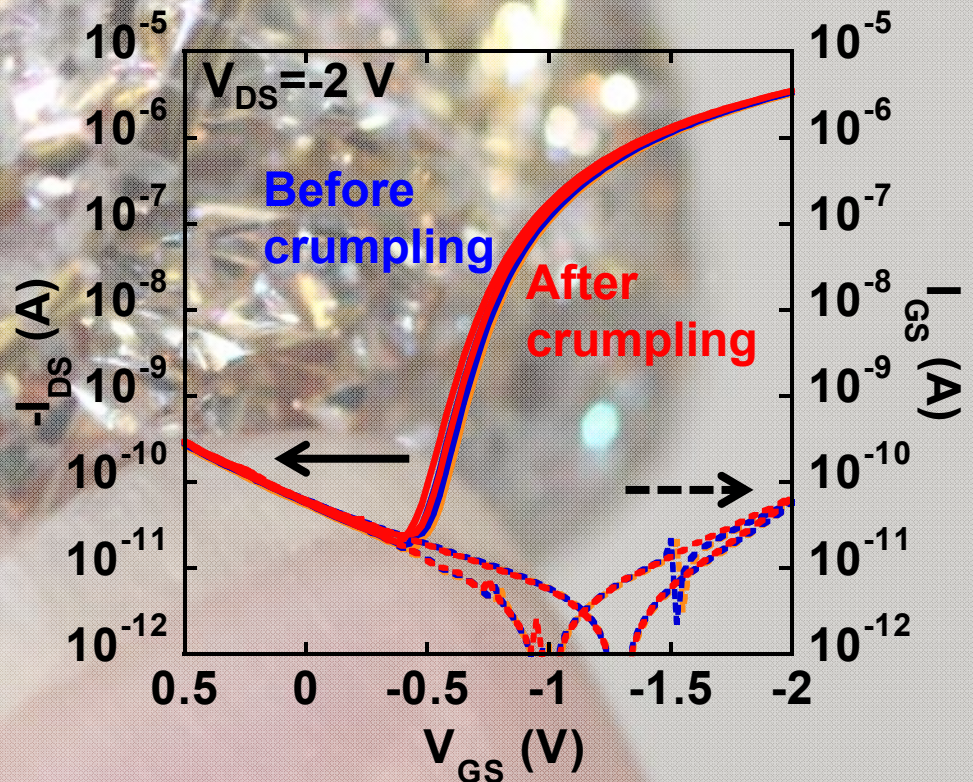
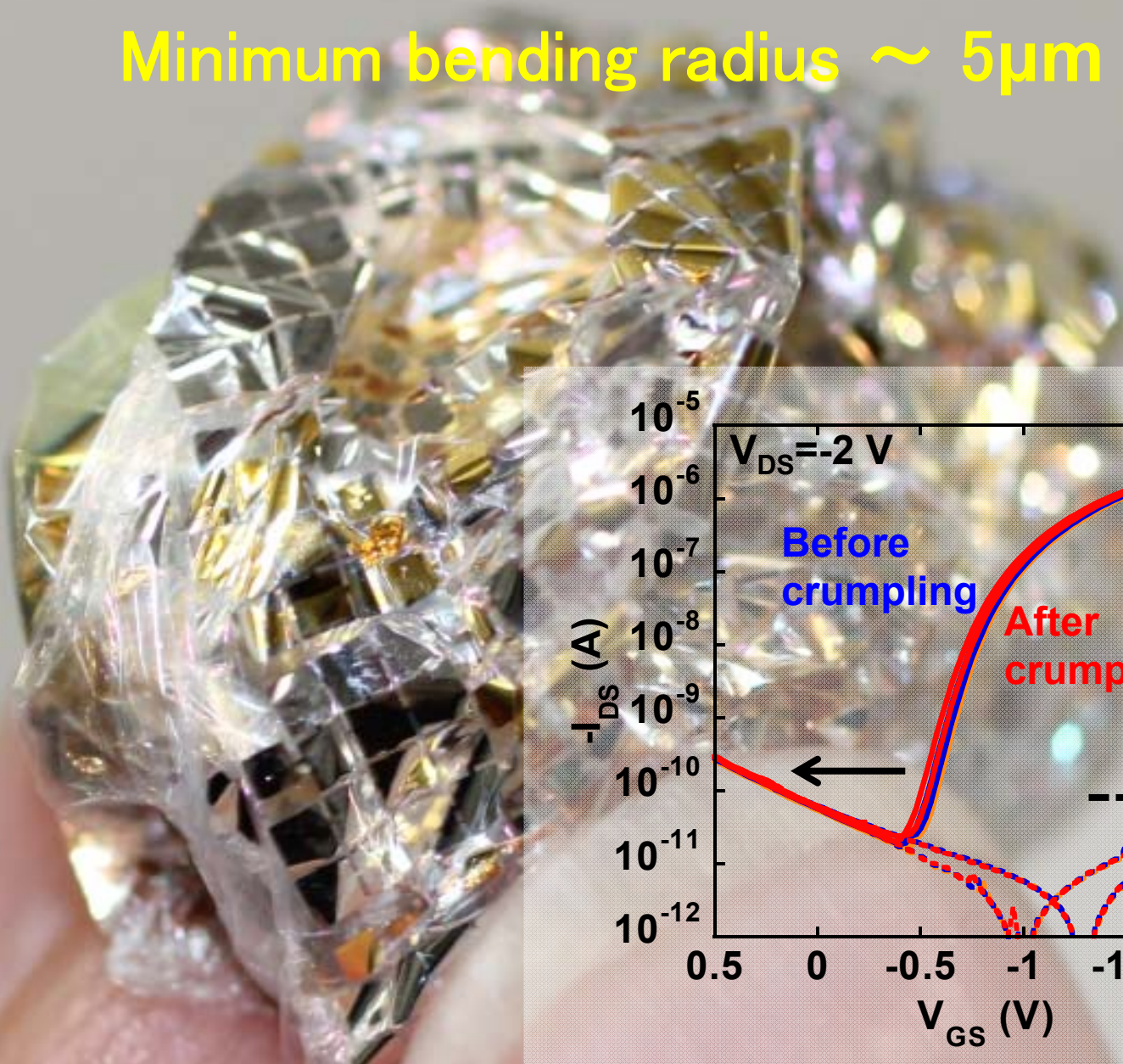
36 $\mu$ m

5 $\mu$ m ← Thickness



# Amazing robustness: Crumpling

Minimum bending radius  $\sim 5\mu\text{m}$



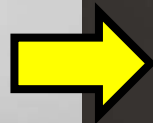
# From Robotics to Human

Robotics E-skins  
(2003)



Thickness : 1/1000

$t=1\sim 2$  mm



Bionic Skins  
(2013)

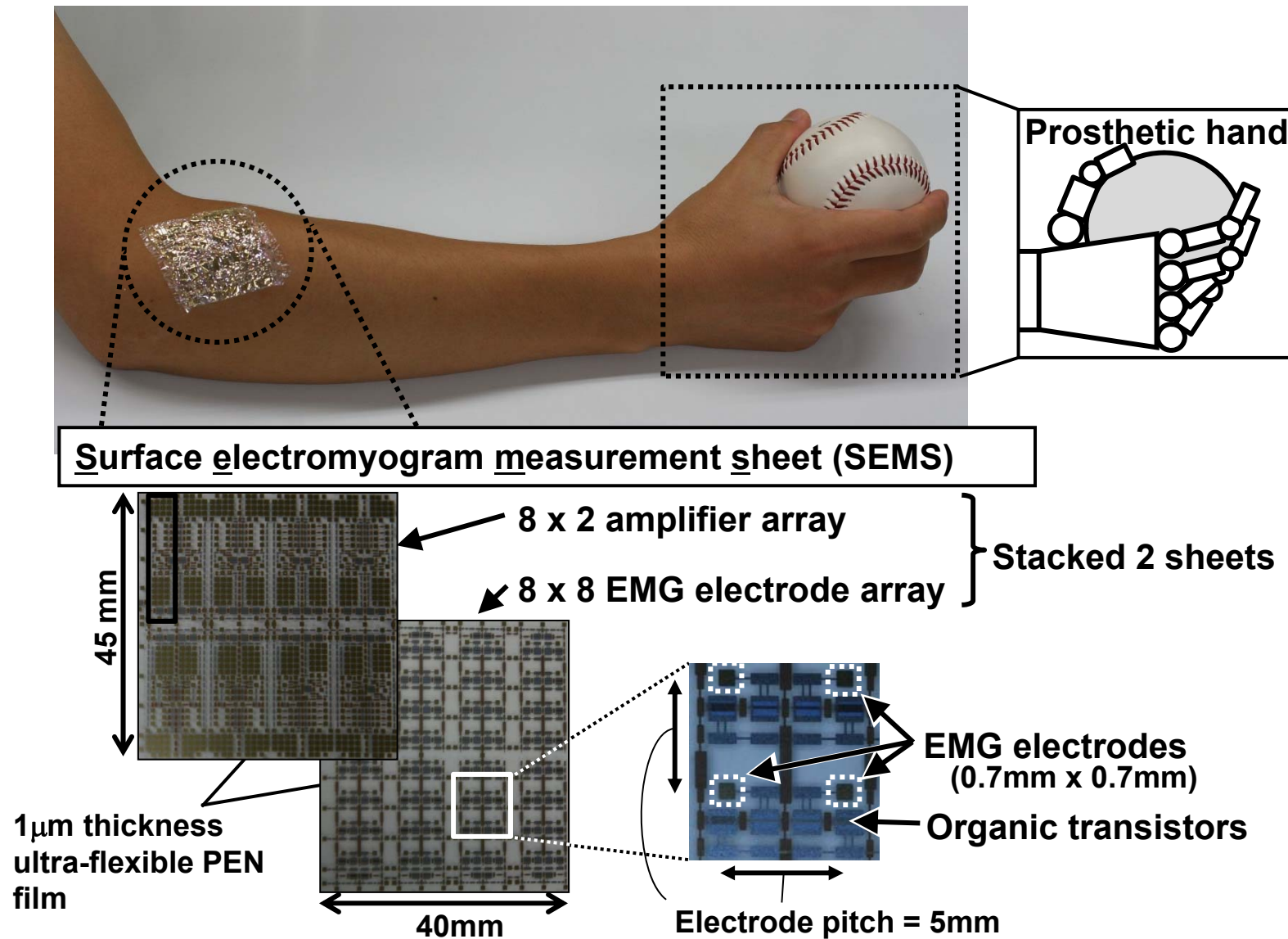


$t=2\mu\text{m}$

T. Someya et al., IEDM #8.4, 203 (2003).  
T. Someya et al., PNAS 101, 9966 (2004).  
T. Someya et al., PNAS 102, 12321 (2005).

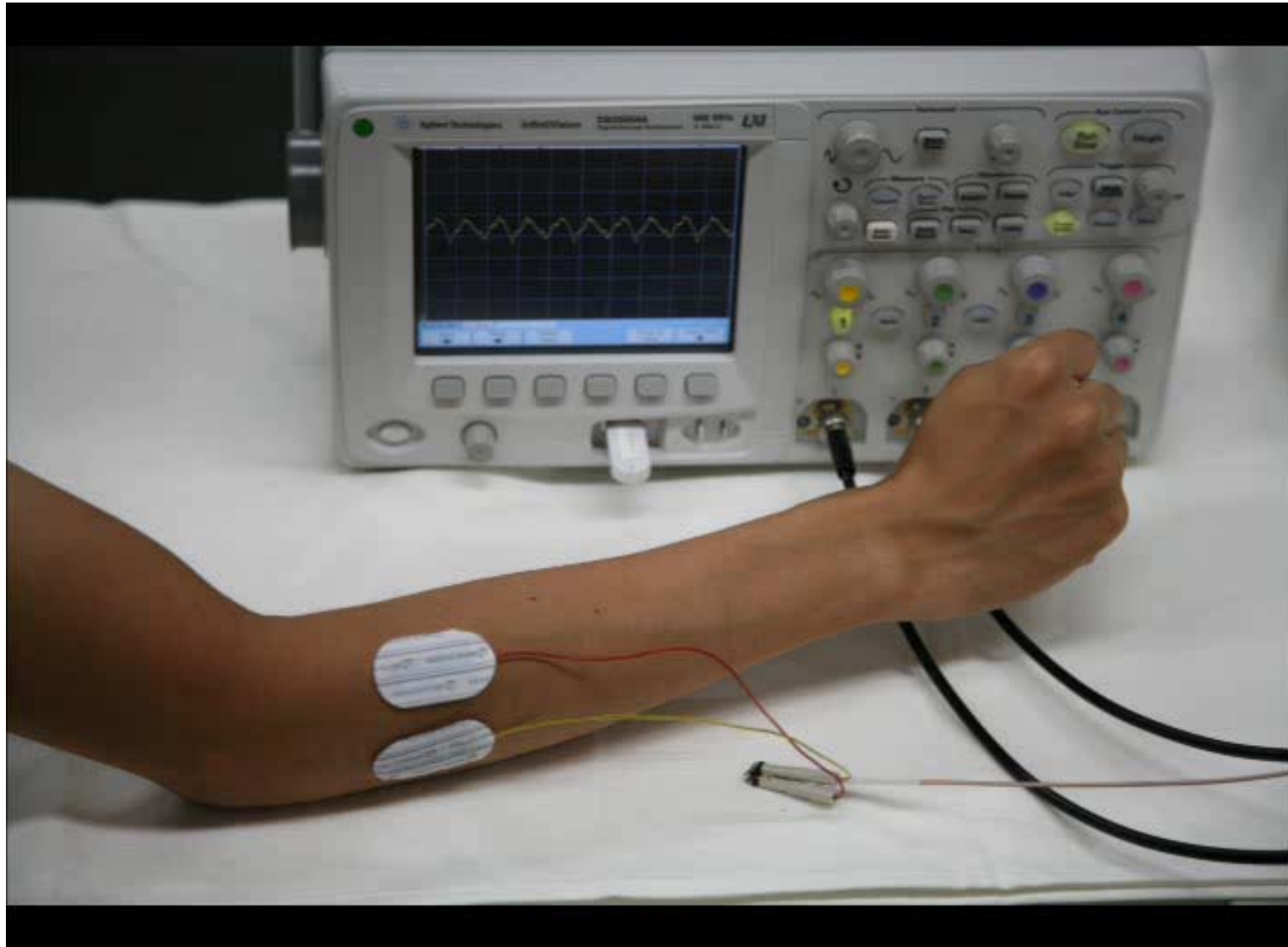
M. Kaltenbrunner, et al., Nature 499, 458 (2013).

# Electromyogram measurement sheet



H. Fuketa, K. Yoshioka, Y. Shinozuka, K. Ishida, T. Yokota, N. Matsuhisa, Y. Inoue, M. Sekino, T. Sekitani, M. Takamiya, T. Someya, T. Sakurai, "1μm-Thickness 64-Channel Surface Electromyogram Measurement Sheet with 2V Organic Transistors for Prosthetic Hand Control," ISSCC, paper#6.4, 2013. **T.Sakurai**

# Electromyogram (EMG) measurement





# Electronic Diaper: Background

---

Wet sensor for biomedical, nursing-care, elderly-care, etc.

- Thin and mechanically flexible
  - Wireless power and data transmission
  - Low-cost (disposable)
- Organic flexible fully integrated circuit
- Can be applied to various bio-sensors

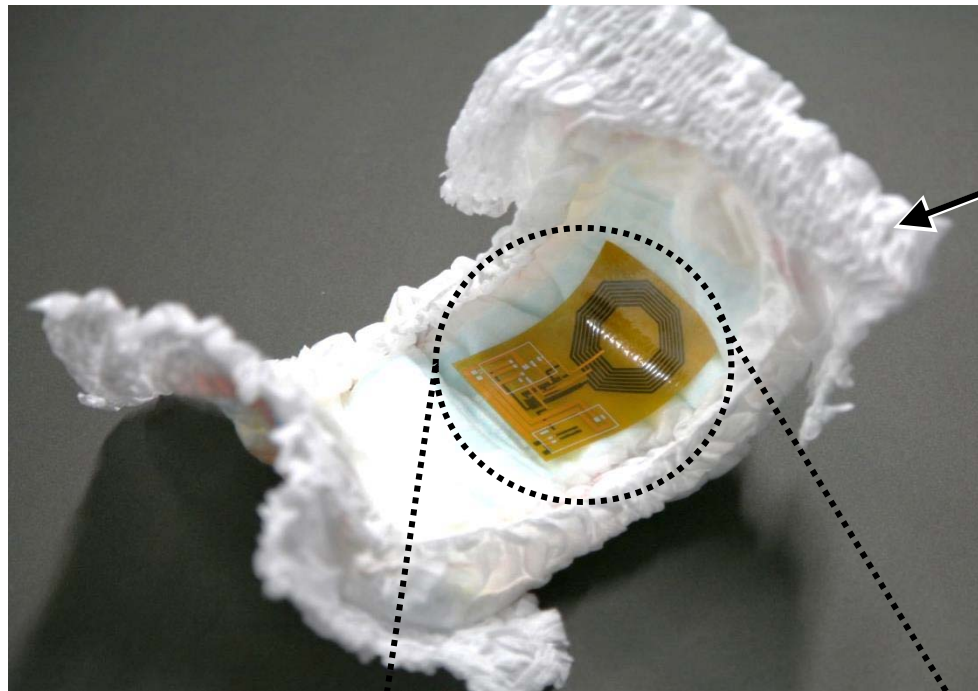
Elderly care



For babies

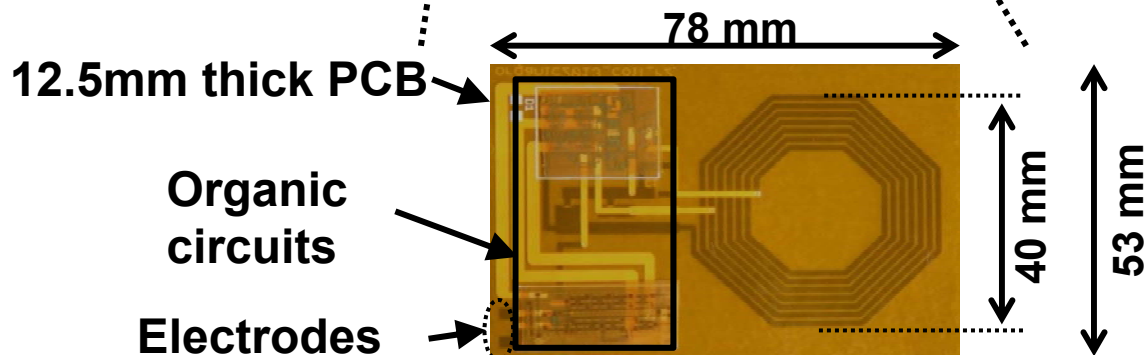


# Electronic diaper



Diaper

- Sensing
- Wireless power
- Wireless data
- ESD

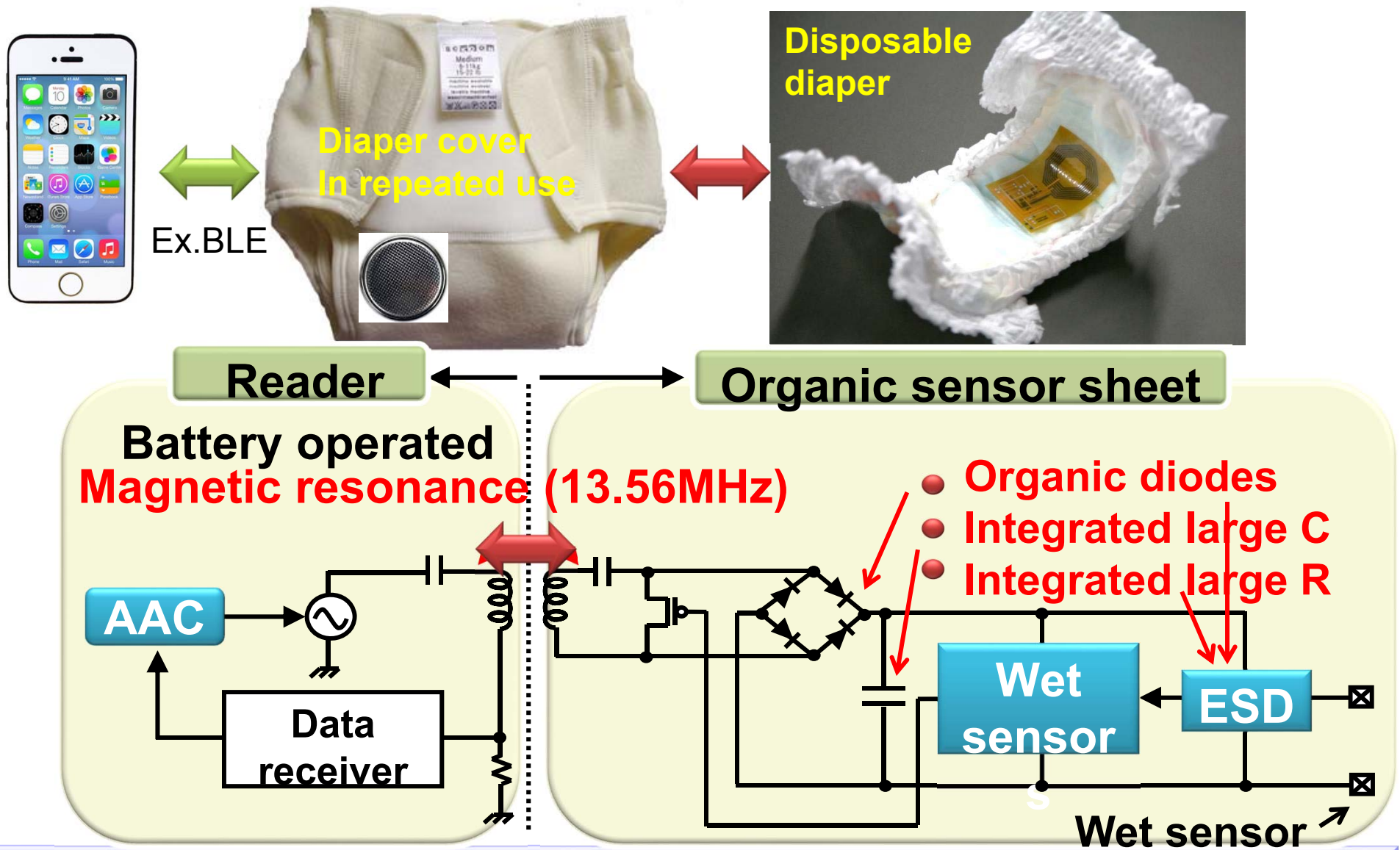


**Fully integrated thin and flexible system w/o external components**

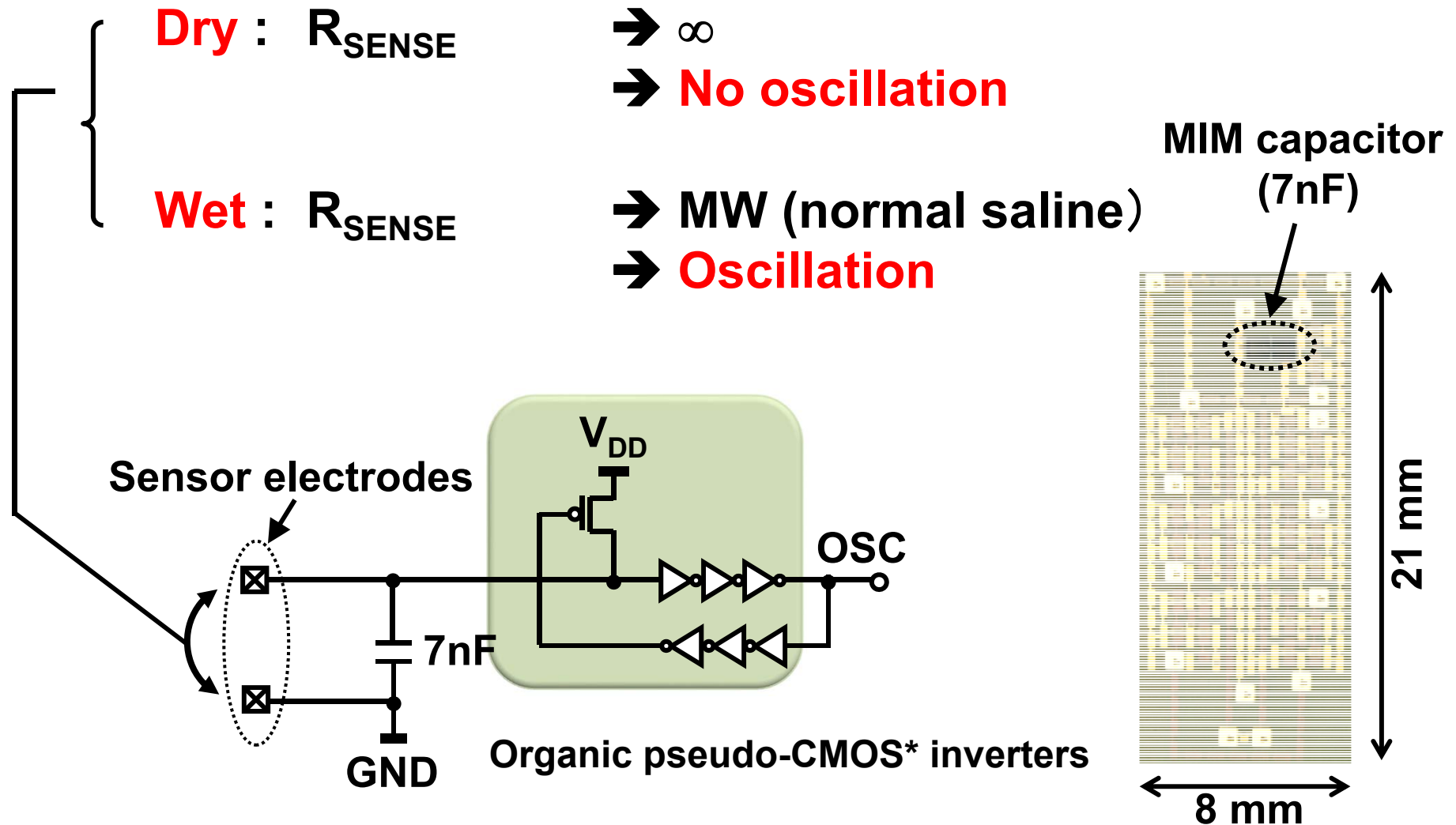
H. Fuketa, K. Yoshioka, T. Yokota, W. Yukita, M. Koizumi, M. Sekino, T. Sekitani, M. Takamiya, T. Someya, T. Sakurai, "Organic-Transistor-Based 2kV ESD-Tolerant Flexible Wet Sensor Sheet for Biomedical Applications with Wireless Power and Data Transmission Using 13.56MHz Magnetic Resonance," IEEE ISSCC'14, Feb. 2014.

T.Sakurai

# Electronic diaper use-case



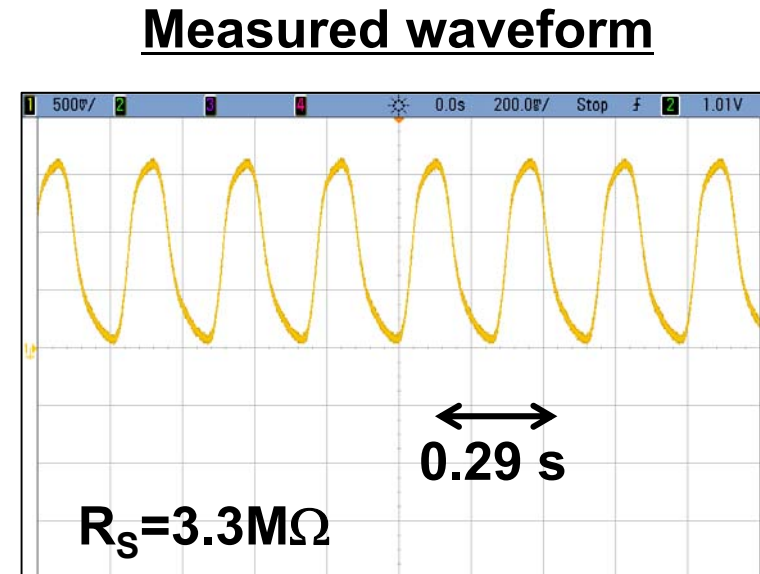
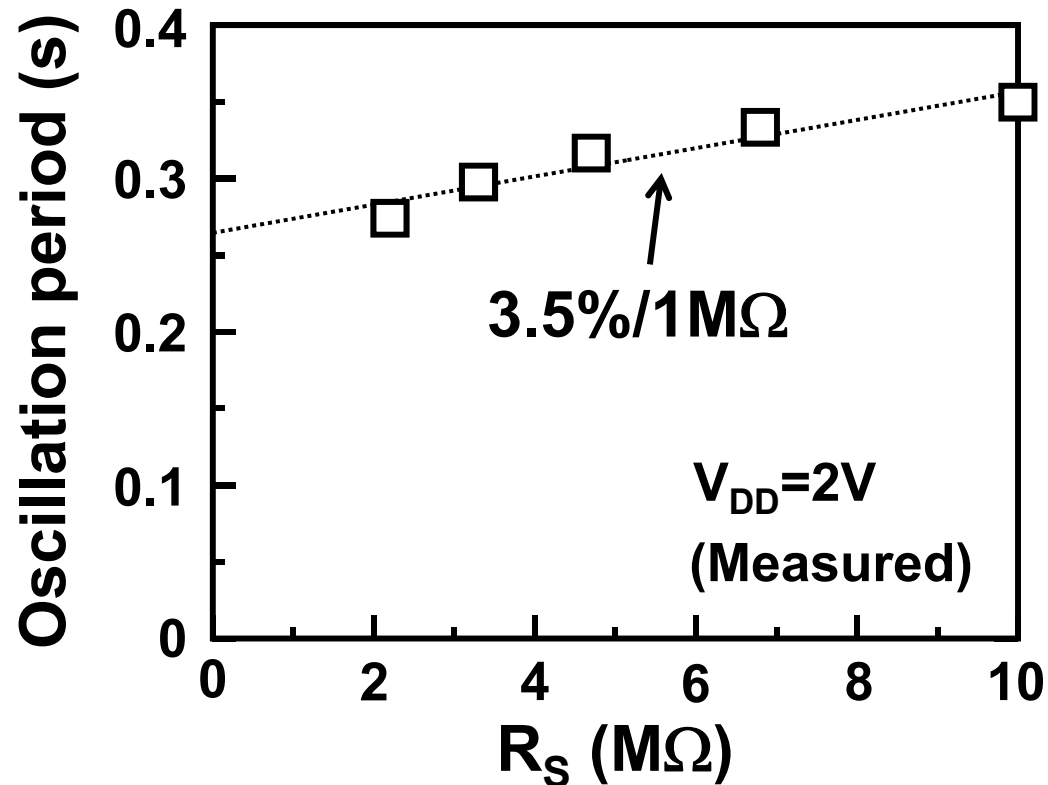
# Sensing: RC oscillator



\* T.-C. Huang, et al., DATE 2010.

# Sensing with RC oscillator

## Resistance dependence of oscillation period



- Oscillation period is proportional to  $R_S$ .
- Power dissipation: 1.4 $\mu$ W @ 3Hz

# Wireless power transmission

## Magnetic resonance (13.56MHz)

Power transmission efficiency varies due to:

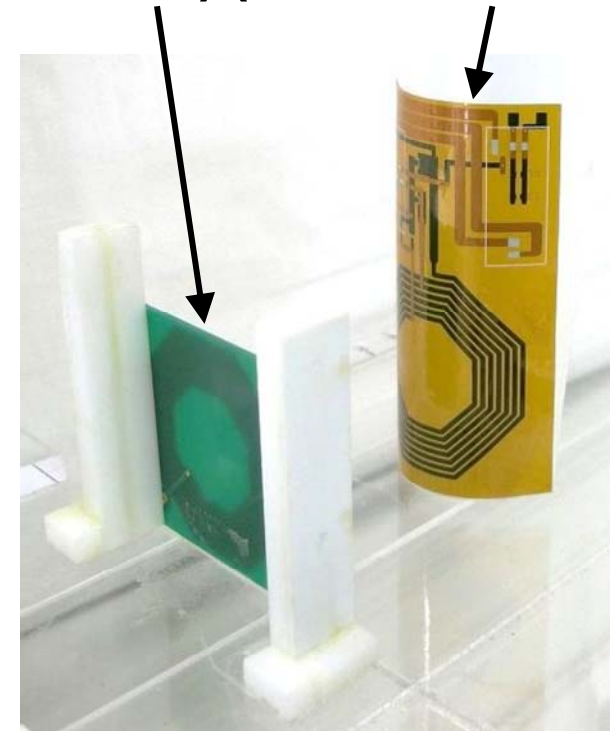
- Increase in distance between reader coil ( $L_1$ ) and sensor sheet coil ( $L_2$ )
- Bend of sensor sheet coil ( $L_2$ )

To reduce power consumption of battery-operated reader

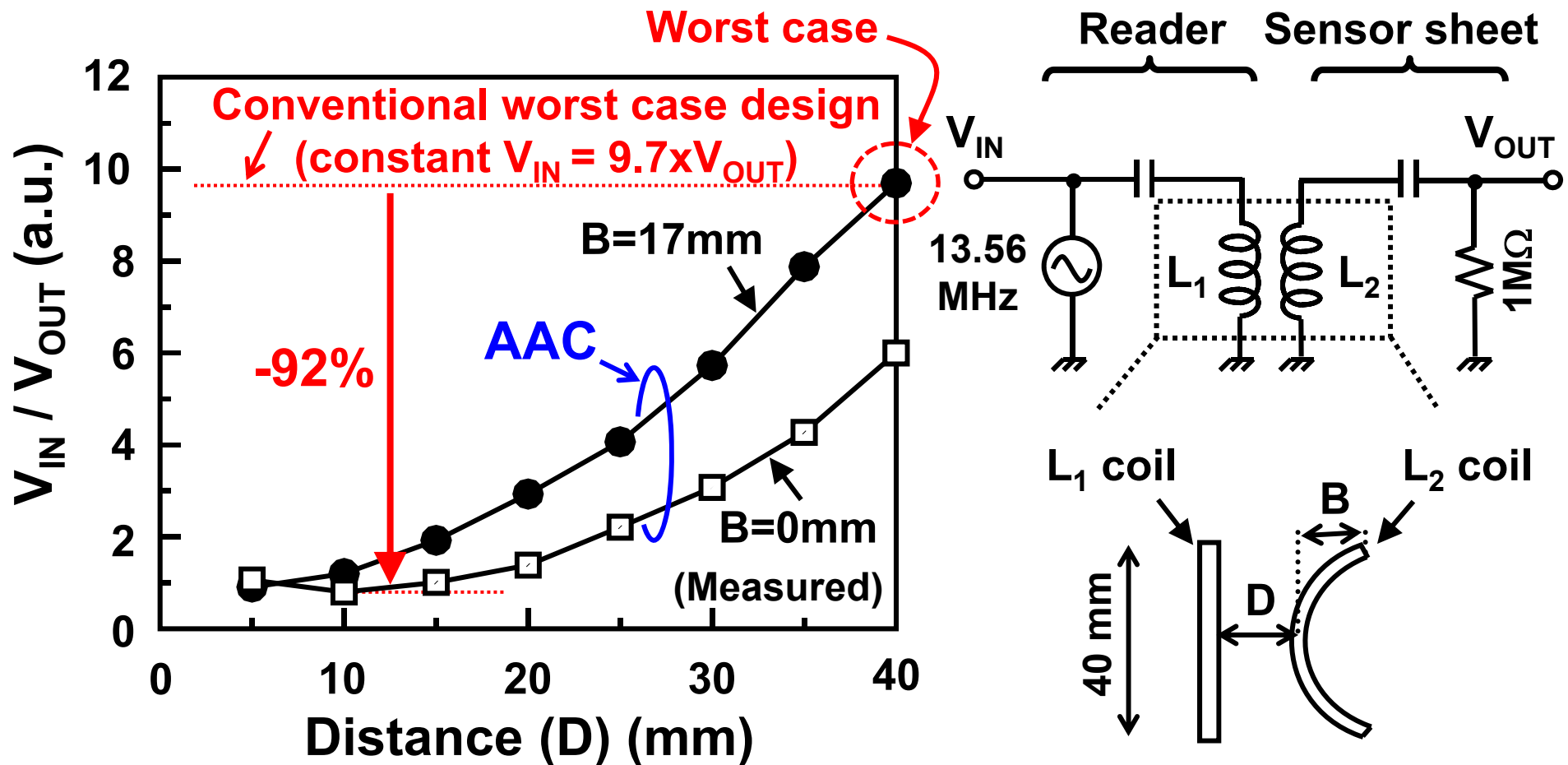


Reader should transmit **minimum necessary power.**

$L_1$  coil (Reader)       $L_2$  coil (Sensor sheet)



# Adaptive amplitude control (measured)



- AAC reduces amplitude up to 92% compared with conventional worst case design.

# ESD protection

---

Sensor electrodes may experience high voltage (2kV) by charged-up human body.

→ ESD protection is imperative in sensor sheet.

**ESD protection has not been taken into account for organic circuits.**



- ESD protection circuit is investigated for organic circuits.
- ESD tolerance is checked according to ESD standard of IEC 61000-4-2.

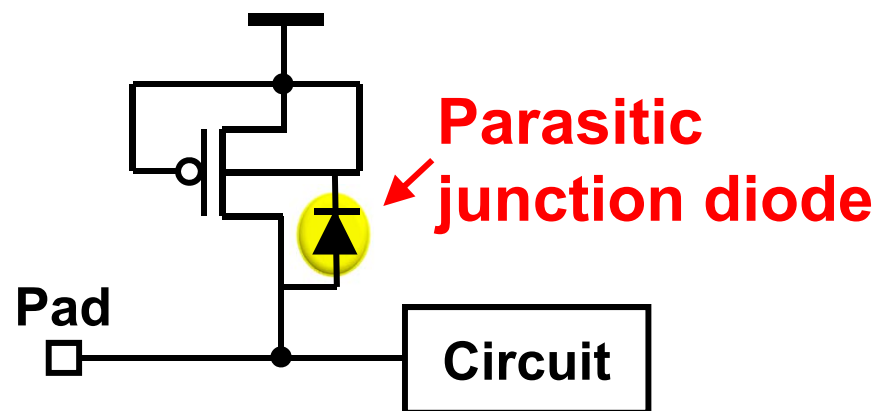


# Problem of ESD in organic transistors

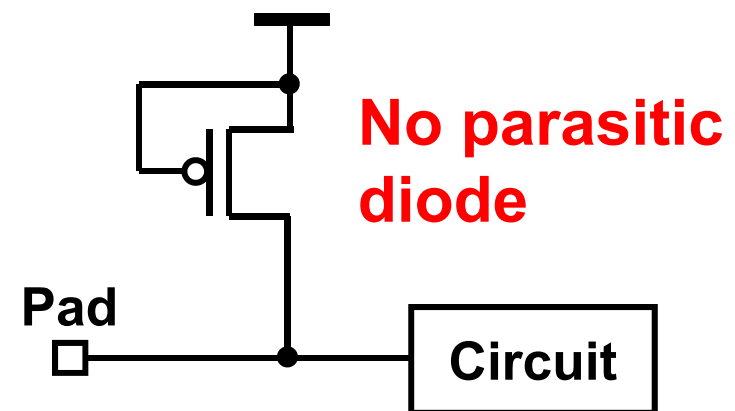
Organic transistors are fabricated on insulating film.

→ ESD protection in organic transistors is difficult.

ESD in Si transistors



ESD in organic transistors

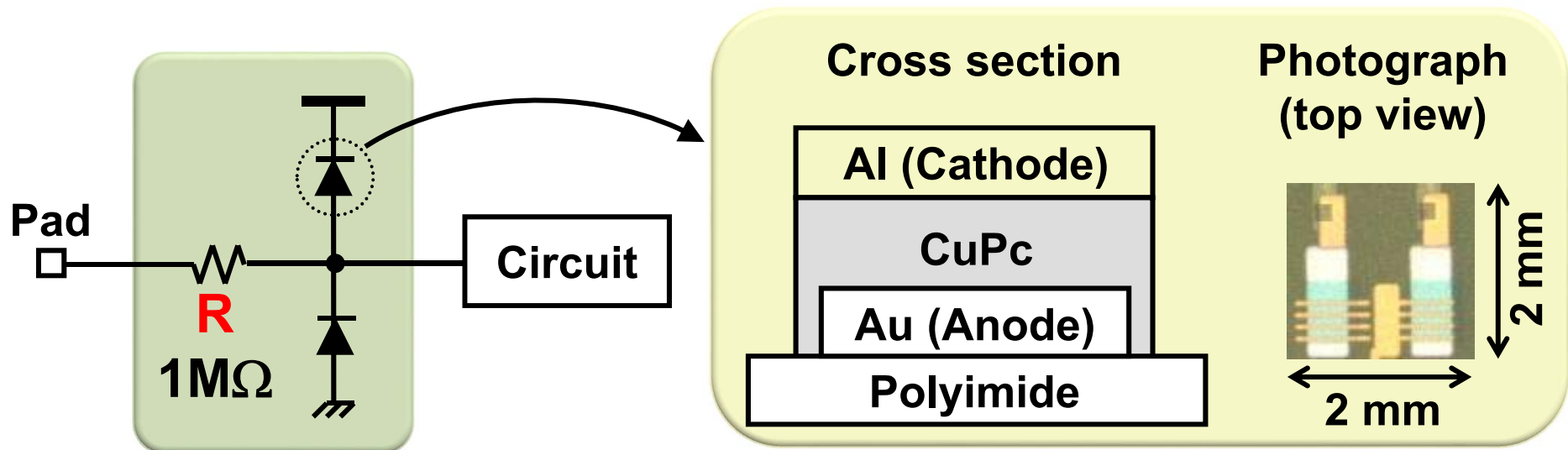


# ESD protection with organic diodes

## Schottky diode with copper phthalocyanine (CuPc)

- Vertical structure \*

→ {  
- Larger current drivability  
- Better frequency characteristic  
(→ Also used for rectifier)



**Large resistance can be used due to slow speed**

**→ Limit diode current**

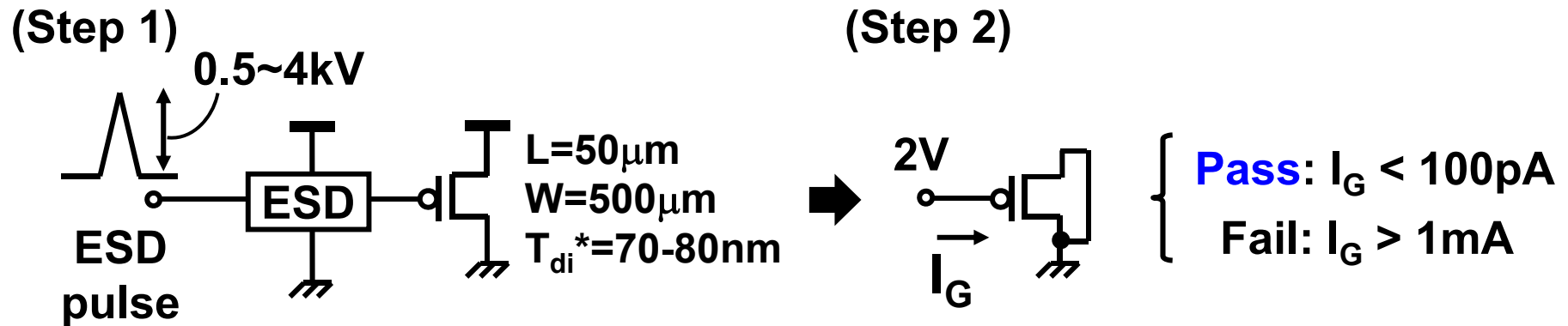
\* Y. Ai, et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 90, 262105 (2007).

# ESD protection with organic diodes

## ESD measurement (IEC 61000-4-2)

- ESD tolerance is checked by measuring gate current.

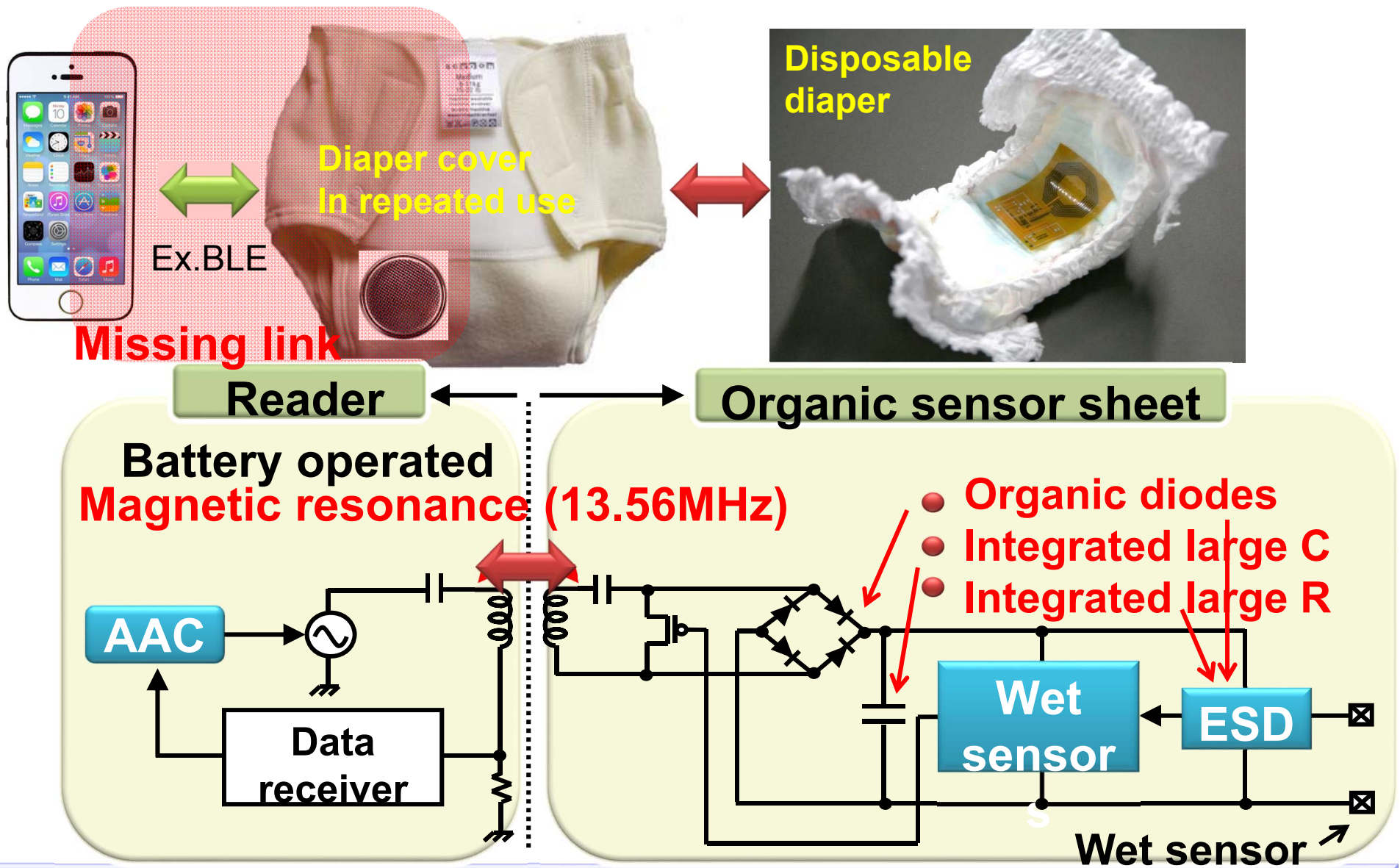
→ **2kV ESD tolerance is achieved.**



	Initial	0.5kV	1kV	2kV	4kV
<b>Without</b> ESD Protection	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
<b>With</b> ESD Protection	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail

(\*)  $T_{di}$ : Thickness of gate dielectric (parylene)

# Electronic diaper use-case



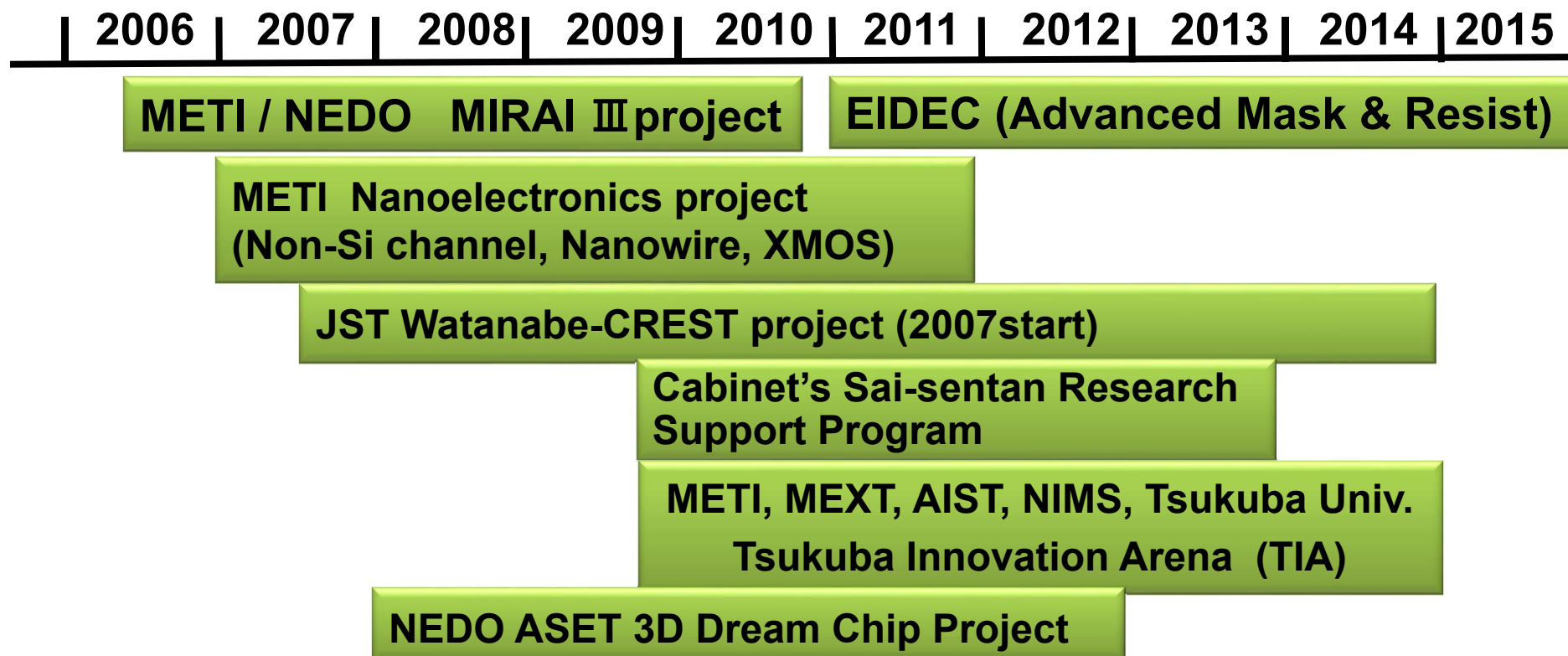
# Outline

---

- **Organic transistor based systems**
  - Large-area electronics applications**
  - Bio-compatible applications**
- **Other nano-electronics devices**
- **What is lacking : Platform for systems**

# Japan's National Projects for Next-Generation

## Nano-electronics Devices



**Innovative Nano-electronics through Interdisciplinary Collaboration among Material, Device and System Layers**

Started 2013 for 7 years.

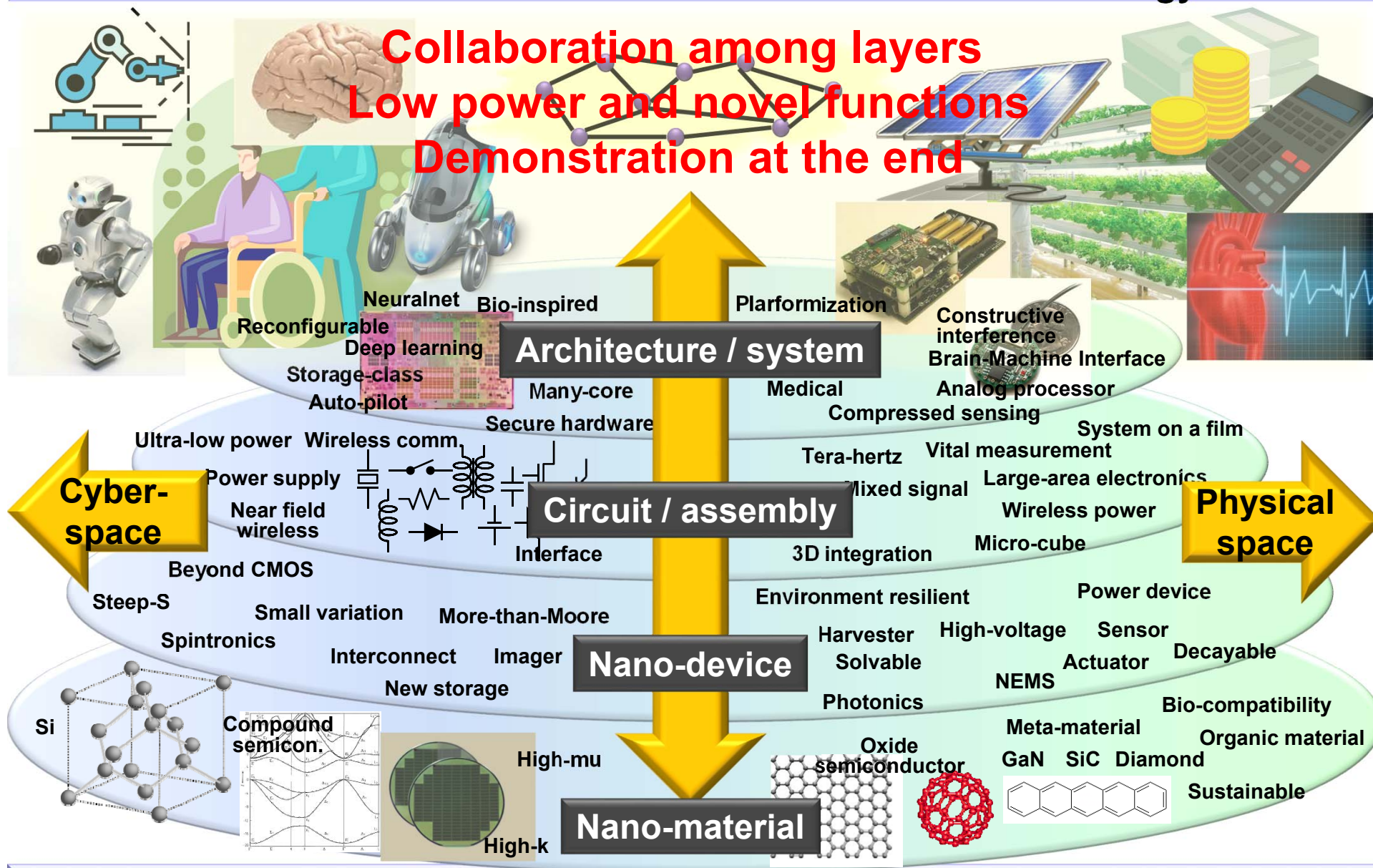


JST's New Nano Program  
Sakurai-CREST

# Nano-electronics CREST

Core Research for Evolutional Science and Technology

Collaboration among layers  
Low power and novel functions  
Demonstration at the end



# 6 projects on-going so far

---



**Multi-functional sensor platform by nano electric channel and thermal management (Prof. Ken Uchida)**



**TFET for integrated circuits with ultra-low power consumption (Shinichi Takagi)**



**Innovative magnetic image sensors and app. based on carbon nano-electronics (Prof. Mutsuko Hatano)**



**Tera-hertz video imaging device (Prof. Tanemasa Asano)**



**Computing by via-switches (Prof. Masanori Hashimoto)**



**Nano inertia measurement device and system (Prof. Kazuya Masu)**

**Open to international proposals**



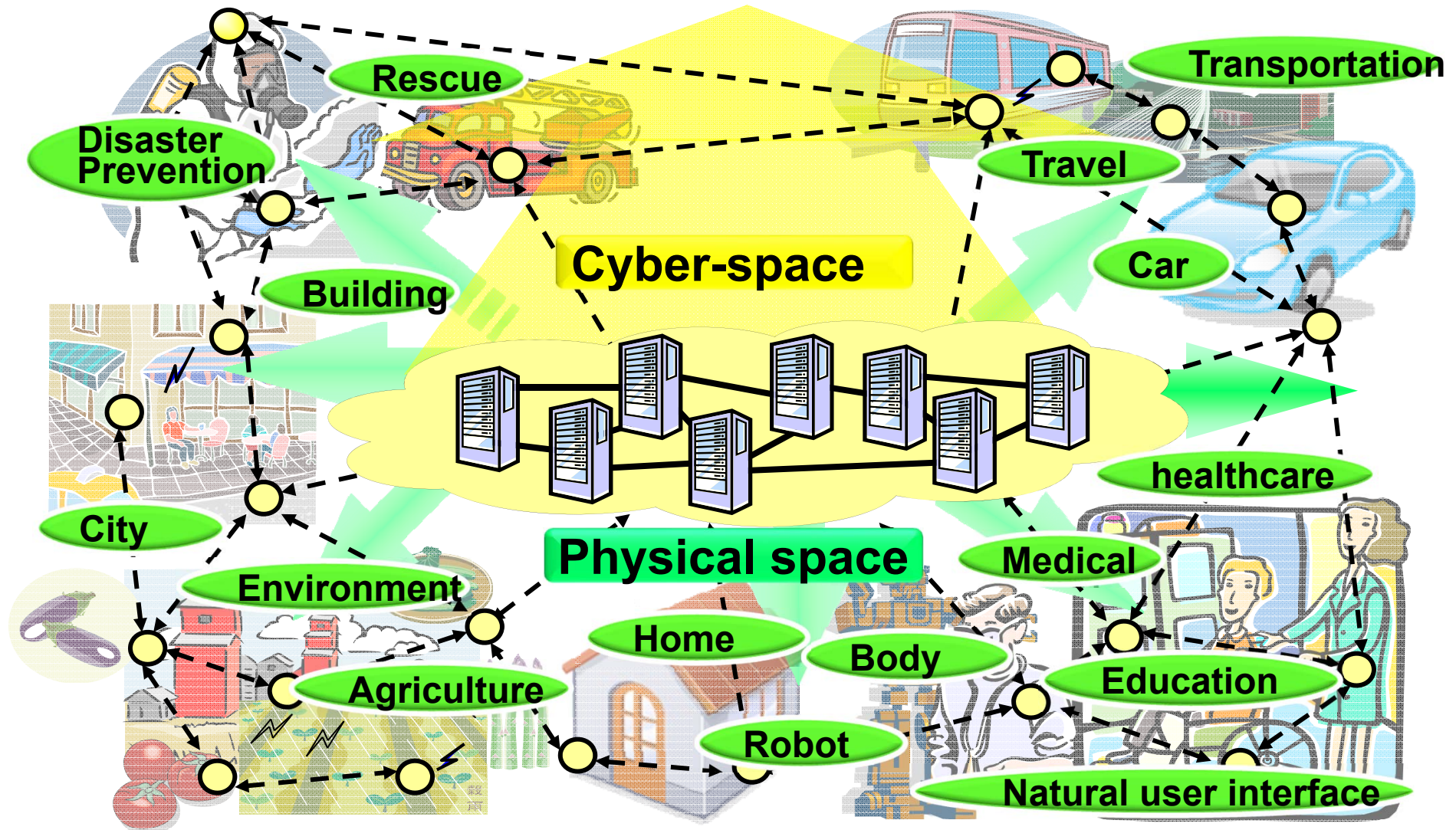
# Outline

---

- **Organic transistor based systems**
  - Large-area electronics applications**
  - Bio-compatible applications**
- **Other nano-electronics devices**
- **What is lacking : platform for systems**

# Electronics to support people's life

Organic electronics: more physical-space apps

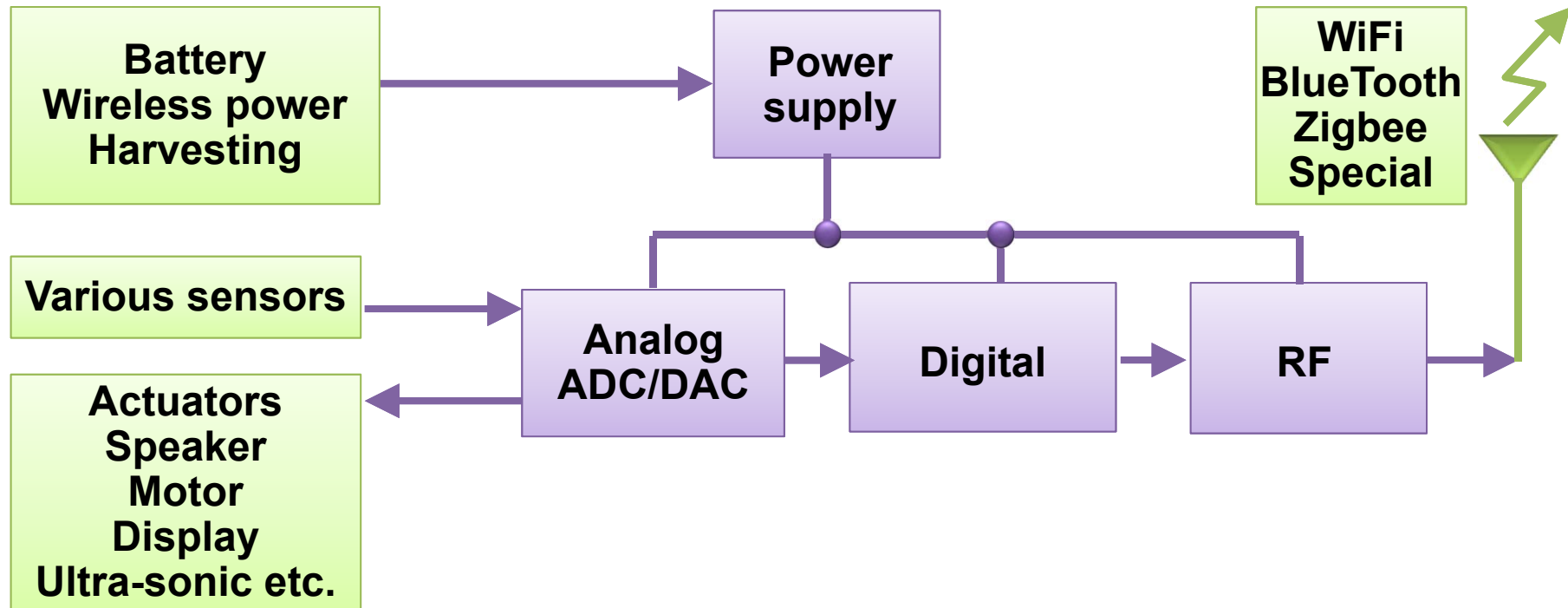


IoT, IoE, CPS, M2M, Ambient, Swarm, whatever you name it

T.Sakurai

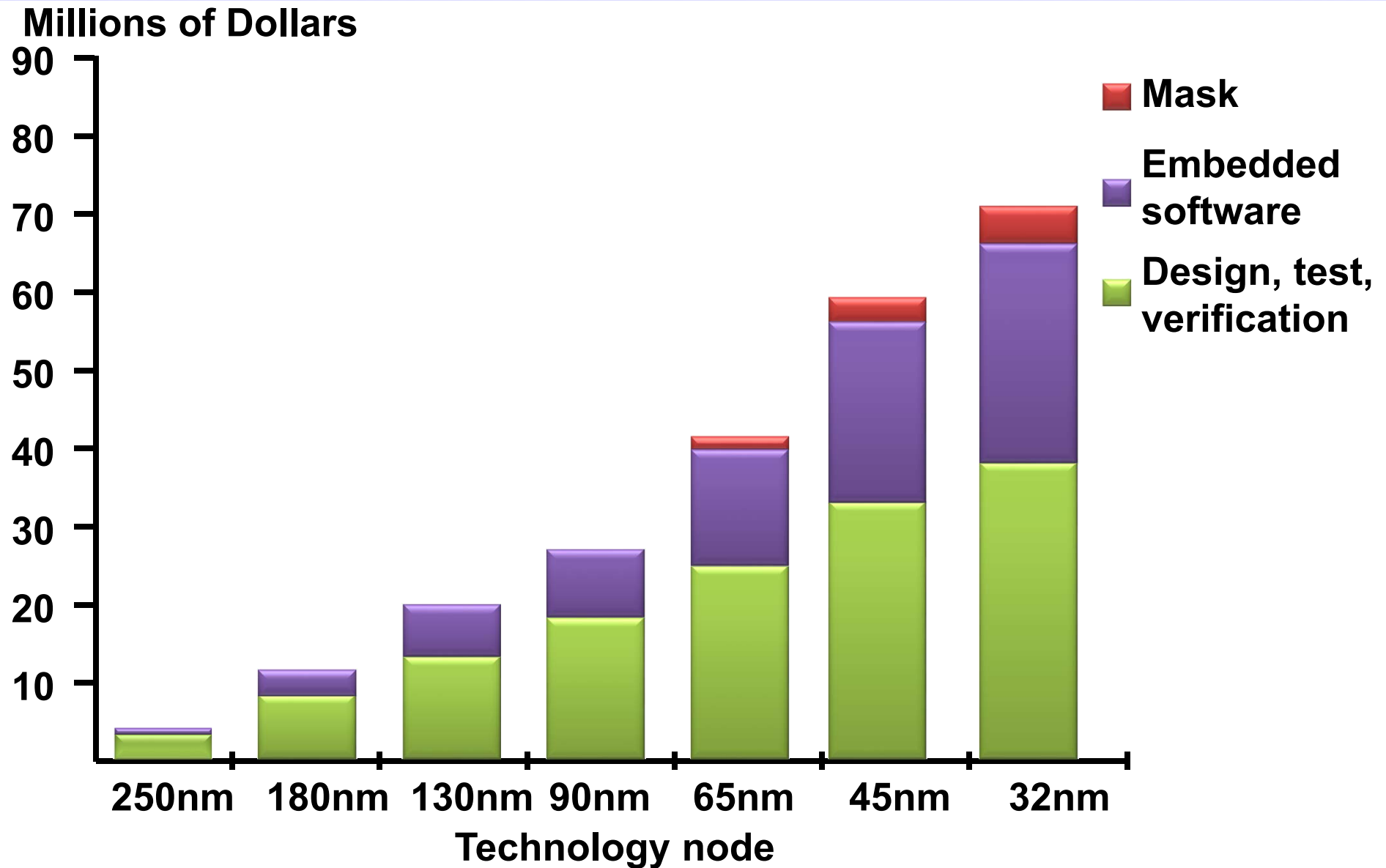
# Wide variety in small quantities

## Typical IoT nodes

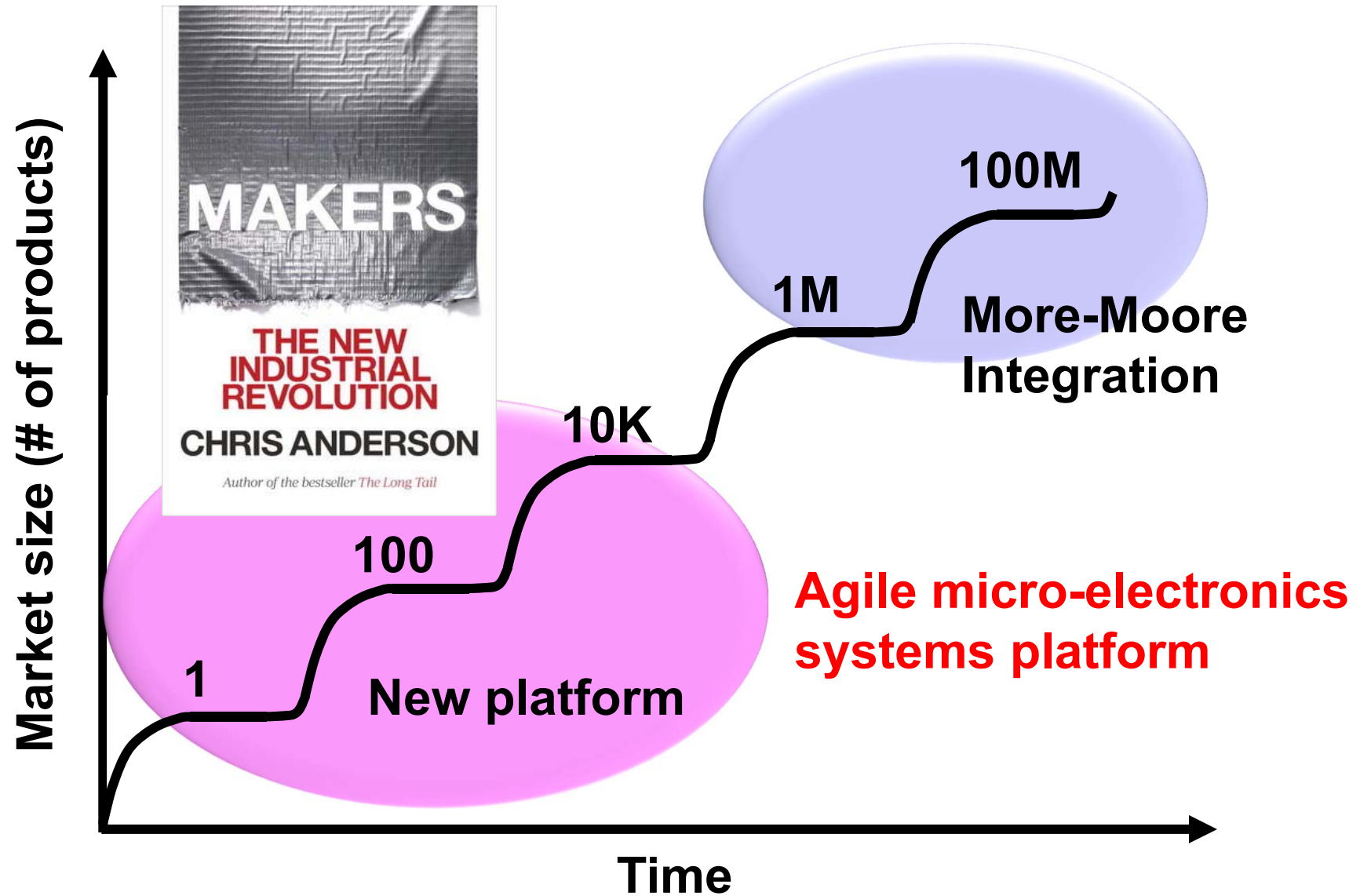


**Various combinations of non-digital and non-IC components.**

# High NRE cost



# Integration technology to create new services



# Electronic system platform example



**Arduino (+ Shield)**

>100mW, > 5 x 5 x 5cm<sup>3</sup>

- Non-experts make systems
- Non-experts use software
- Issue is not on digital nor IC's



**mbed**



**Edison (Intel)**

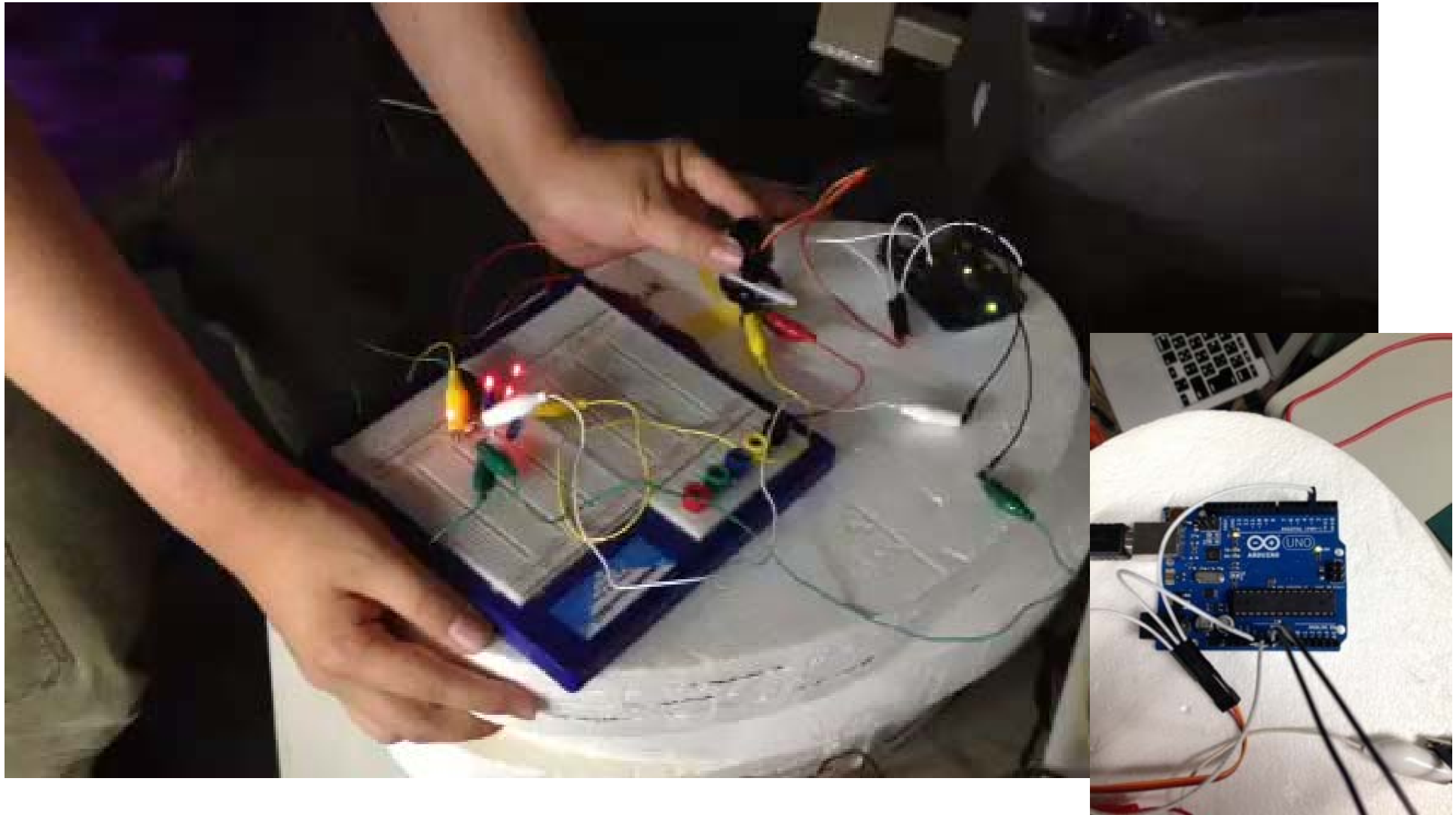
<http://www.tabroid.jp/news/2014/04/google-ara-project.html>

<http://www.moff.mobi/>

<http://www.microfan.jp/booster/clcd-booster>

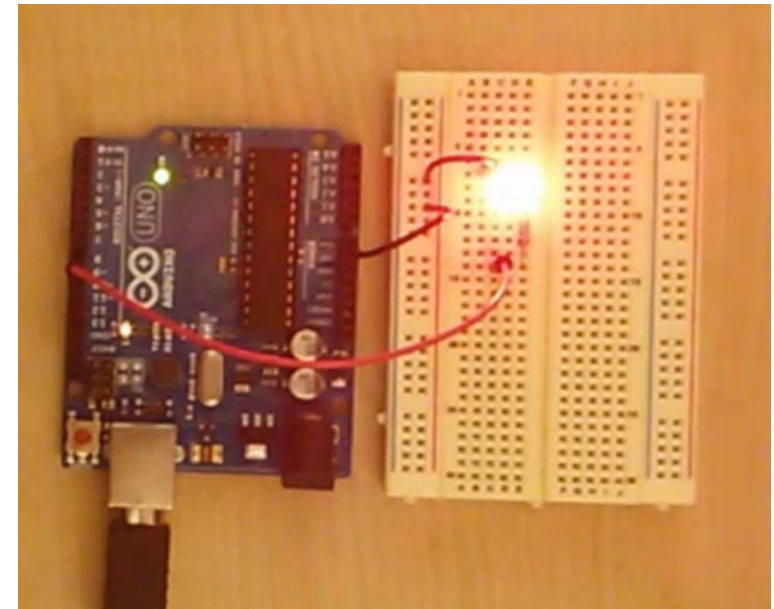
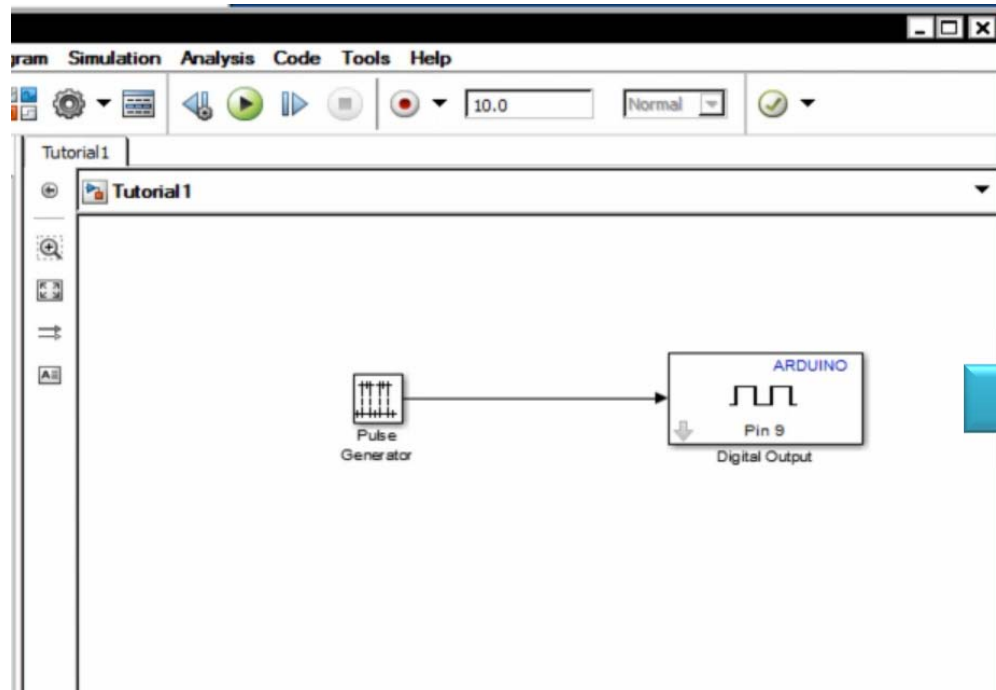
# Arduino

Experiment of student: Months → A couple of days



T.Sakurai

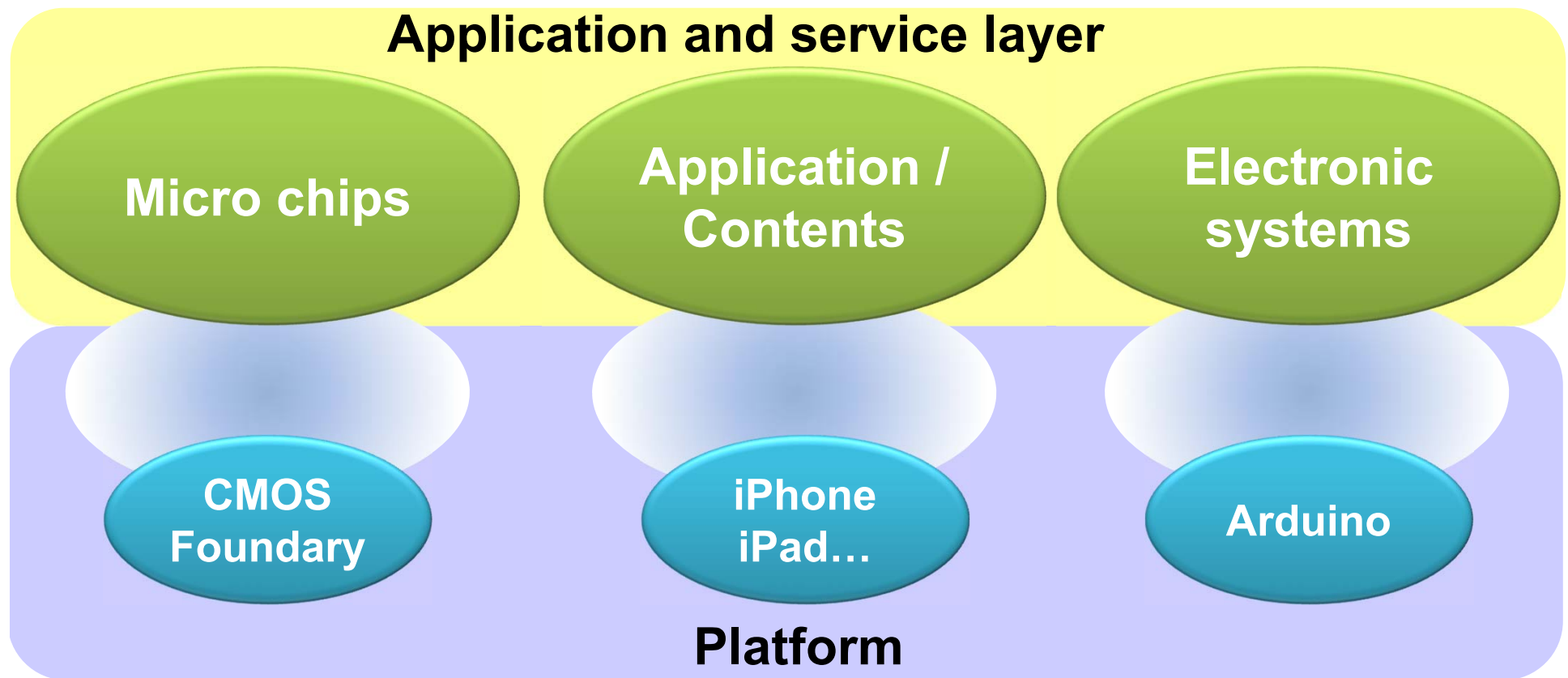
# Arduino support package from Simulink



- Programming without coding



# Platform to deliver technologies to services



- **Components easily combinable to stimulate user's creativity**
- **Difficult technologies are made transparent to users**

# Summary

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- **Organic-transistor based systems are good for:**
  - Large-area electronics**
  - Bio-compatible applications**
- **New nano-technologies will be coming in.**
- **Agile micro-electronics system platform is needed for emerging technologies to be delivered to people's life.**