Advanced ICT Research Institute

NICT National Institute of Information and Communications Technology

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National Institute of Information and Communications Technology

2025.09

MESSAGE

Director General,
Advanced ICT Research Institute

Wada Naoya, Ph.D.

"Creating and developing innovation beyond conventional concepts"

NICT has been engaged in R&D in five strategic areas characterized by five keywords: observe, connect, create, protect and pioneer. Five research institutes lead these R&D efforts. The Advanced ICT Research Institute is carrying out advanced basic research with a pioneering spirit, aiming to open up new horizons in ICT research.

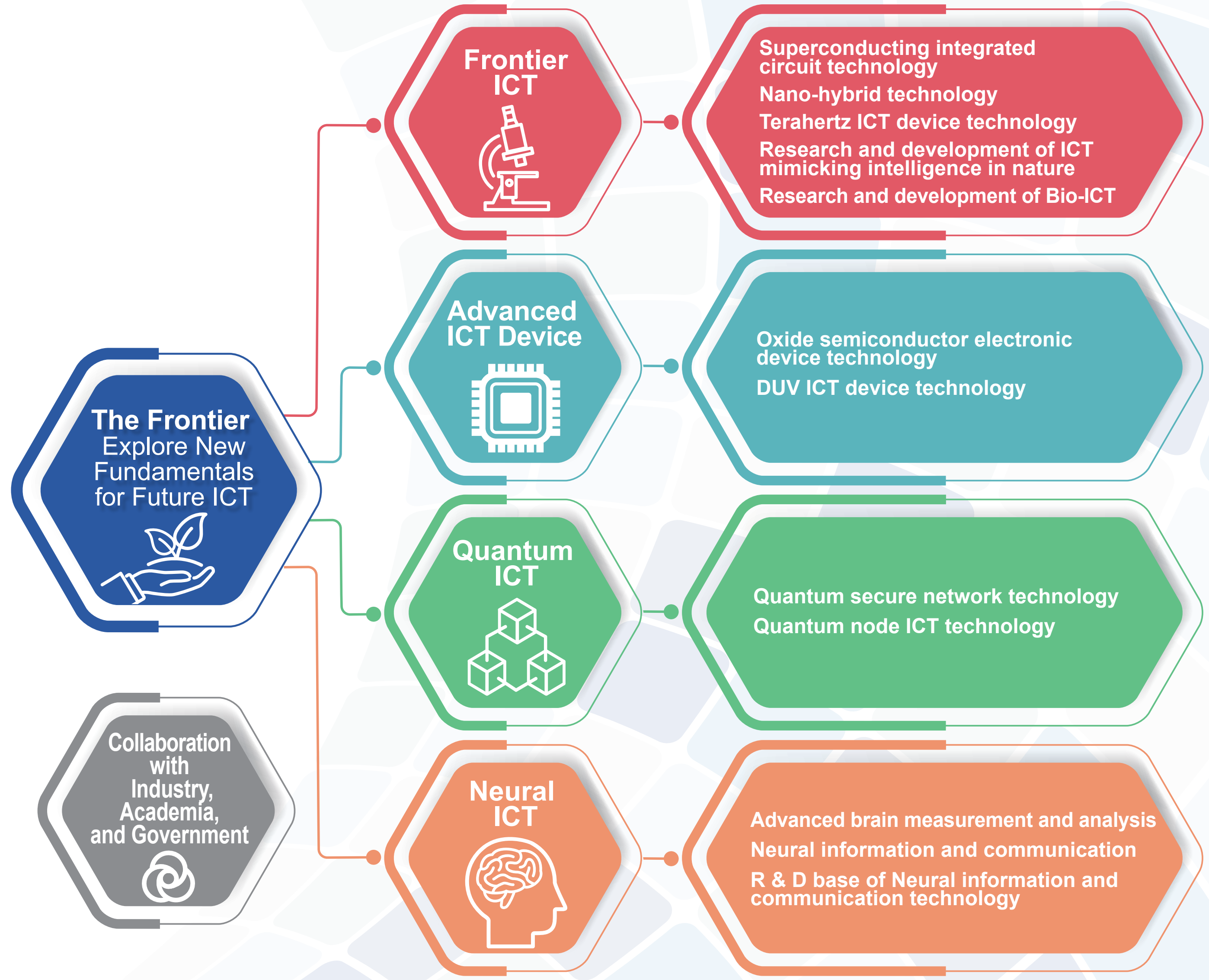
The Fifth Medium to Long-term Plan has been adopted in April 2021. Our area of R&D focus changed from frontier research to frontier science research. The term "science" is added to heighten expectations for us to make significant breakthroughs by performing cutting-edge R&D. We view ourselves as pioneers exploring the frontiers of science.

CiNet in Suita, Osaka is transferred to our institute in Kobe, Hyogo and Koganei, Tokyo. This arrangement has made the Advanced ICT Research Institute the largest research organization within NICT and has expanded our R&D capabilities.

The Advanced ICT Research Institute is working to create and develop innovation beyond conventional concepts.

Research outline of Advanced ICT Research Institute

We explore new concepts and new technologies that will produce the novel paradigms of future ICT.
We also promote research collaboration between industry, academia and government.



Organization Chart of the Advanced ICT Research Institute

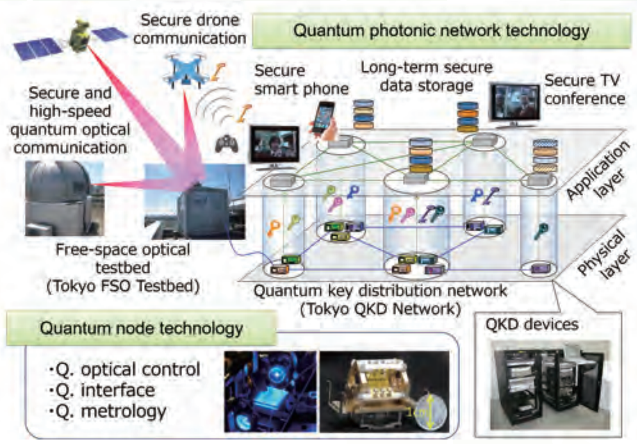
- Advanced ICT Research Institute (Director General)
  - General Planning Office (Kobe)
  - Kobe Frontier Research Center
    - Superconductive ICT Device Laboratory
    - Nano-scale Functional Assembly ICT Laboratory
    - Bio-ICT Laboratory
    - Neuro-ICT Laboratory
    - DUV ICT Device Laboratory
  - Koganei Frontier Research Center
    - Planning Office
    - Quantum ICT Laboratory
    - Terahertz ICT Device Laboratory
    - Green ICT Device Laboratory
  - Center for Information and Neural Networks (CiNet)
    - Planning Office
    - Brain Networks and Communication Laboratory
    - Brain Function Analysis and Imaging Laboratory
    - Neural Information Engineering Laboratory

Koganei Frontier Research Center

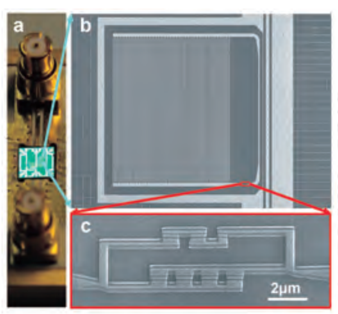
NICT started the fifth mid-term plan from 2021 to 2025. Koganei Frontier Research Center was newly installed under Advanced ICT Research Institute at the headquarters in Koganei, Tokyo. Three laboratories in the research center work on the cutting-edge science and technology as "frontiers" in the ICT field. Quantum ICT Laboratory develops a secure network with quantum key distribution by using quantum behavior of photons, and conducts fundamental research on control and measurement technologies of photons and materials based on quantum mechanics. Terahertz ICT Device Laboratory studies new semiconductor devices available at the ultra-high frequency bands, and develops wireless communication systems with the devices for broad-band communications superior to the fifth generation. Green ICT Device Laboratory pursues new-function electronic devices with high-efficiency semiconductor materials derived from gallium oxide for decreasing environmental load. Koganei Frontier Research Center will proceed the research and development on important element technologies for breakthroughs in the future communications, and will suggest new ICTs for our society first in the world.

Quantum ICT Laboratory

Our laboratory has two main R&D projects. One is the development of quantum photonic network technology, which includes quantum key distribution networks for realization of secure encryption in the future and free-space quantum optical communication enabling to choose the optimal balance between transmission efficiency and security for various applications. The other project involves quantum node technology and includes more fundamental research, such as investigation of quantum optical control techniques, quantum interfaces between photons and artificial atoms, and quantum metrology. These elements will eventually be integrated to develop novel functionalities in future communication network nodes. Our projects have a wide diversity, extending from new theoretical developments and proof-of-principle experiments to field trials using network testbeds. Thus, we aim to contribute to society through both fundamental science and industrial technology.

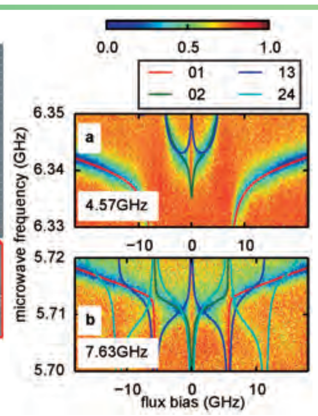


Quantum ICT Laboratory Macroscopic Quantum Physics Project



Experimental setup

a.The chip mounted on a sample holder
b.Laser microscope image of the circuit comprising a superconducting qubit and oscillator
c.A superconducting flux-qubit

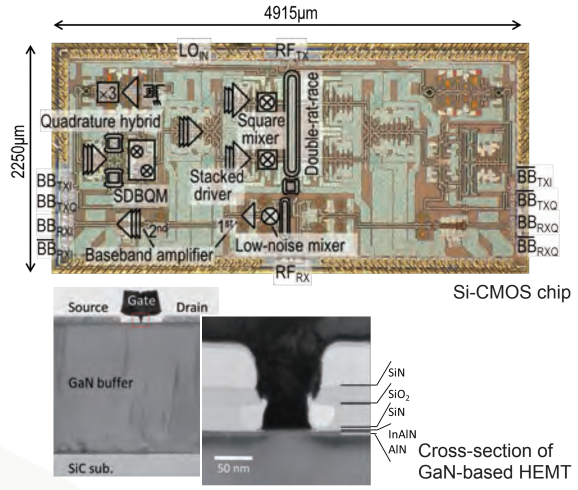


Transmission spectrum

Calculated transition frequencies are superimposed on theexperimental results. Coupling strength values are given in the panels.

We have discovered qualitatively new states of a superconducting artificial atom dressed with virtual photons. We used a micro-fabricated superconducting harmonic oscillator and an artificial atom (quantum bit: qubit), which has electronic states that follow quantum mechanics like a natural atom. We carefully designed a superconducting persistent-current qubit interacting with an LC harmonic oscillator that has a large zero-point fluctuation current via a large shared Josephson inductance (Left). Then we used spectroscopy (Right) to identify a new ground state like the stable molecular state of photons and artificial atom.

Terahertz ICT Device Laboratory Terahertz Wave Electronics Project



Si-CMOS chip

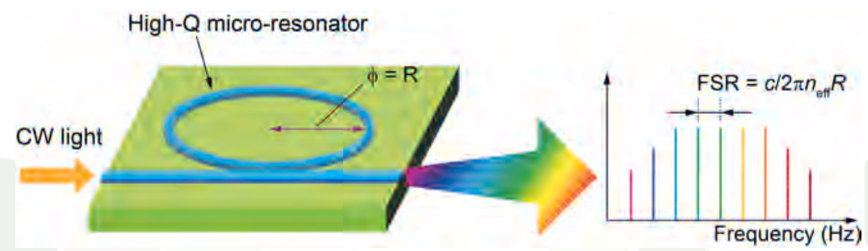
Cross-section of GaN-based HEMT

With the aim of developing 100-Gbps wireless communication systems using terahertz waves, the project is involved in research on electronic devices suitable for terahertz frequencies and measurement technology to evaluate such terahertz devices. We are focusing on the development of high electron mobility transistors (HEMTs) composed of several semiconductor materials. These materials include indium phosphide (InP) that shows the highest operating frequency among recent technologies, gallium nitride (GaN) that has high resistivity to voltage, heating, and radiation, and silicon germanium (SiGe) that is easy to combine with commercial silicon technologies. We are also exploring some new materials for future terahertz electron devices, such as indium antimonide (InSb) and graphene among others. With regard to research on terahertz transceivers, an early prototype of a 300-GHz 100-Gbps transmitter has been created based on a silicon integrated circuit, and we are involved in ongoing research to achieve higher performance.

Terahertz ICT Device Laboratory Terahertz Wave Photonics Project

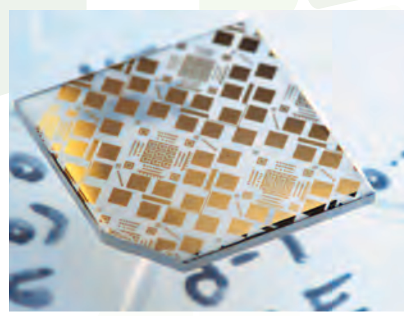
The terahertz wave photonics project has the aim of developing key device technologies, such as signal sources and detectors, which are expected to be employed in 100 Gbps-class wireless communication systems and high-precision measurement systems working in the terahertz frequency and (sub-)millimeter wavelength regions. In particular, we are focusing our R&D on narrow linewidth and highly stable light sources (and on terahertz wave generation with these devices), which can be used for both high-capacity wireless communications and wideband spectrum measurement. Through our R&D activities, we hope to contribute to the realization of terahertz technologies involved in processes such as:

- Handling terahertz wave correctly (e.g. real-time processing of ultra-high-speed signals)
- Controlling terahertz waves accurately (e.g. advanced modulation for high-speed/high-capacity communication)
- Measuring terahertz waves precisely (e.g. high-precision broadband spectrum measurement up to the spurious band)



Multi-GHz optical frequency comb

Green ICT Device Laboratory



Chip with fabricated Ga_2O_3 transistors and diodes

With the mission of realizing an energy-efficient society and promoting widespread utilization of environmentally friendly information and communication technologies (ICT), the Green ICT Device Laboratory is pioneering research and development (R&D) that targets electronic devices with new functionalities and unprecedented performance by exploiting material properties of novel oxide semiconductors.We currently focus on R&D of transistors and diodes based on a new semiconductor material-gallium oxide (Ga_2O_3). With its superior material properties, Ga_2O_3 is expected to be used to develop innovative power switching devices that can achieve large-scale energy savings by considerably reducing energy loss during power conversion. Ga_2O_3 can also be applied to harsh-environment signal processing and/or wireless communication devices that can operate at extremely high temperatures and/or in high radiation settings. An industry/academia/government consortium has been established to accelerate R&D of these promising technologies, which is expected to culminate in the commercialization of Ga_2O_3 devices and the birth of a new semiconductor industry in the near future.

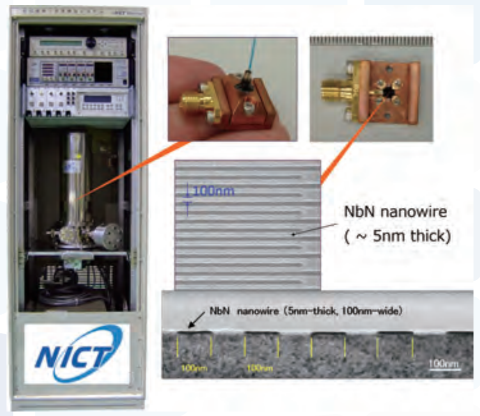
Kobe Frontier Research Center

Kobe Frontier Research Center

Established in 1989 as the Kansai Branch (now Advanced ICT Research Institute) of the Communications Research Laboratory (now NICT), the Kobe Frontier Research Center has been newly established under the Advanced ICT Research Institute as a unit in the field of Kobe-based research laboratories.
Our five laboratories are engaged in research on frontier ICT technologies and new ICT device technologies that create novel materials, structures and functions that lead to outstanding ICT functions, and bio-ICT technologies that elucidate and utilize biological mechanisms with a history of billions of years.
The Kobe Frontier Research Center is creating Innovative ICT research that is not an extension of existing technologies.

Superconductive ICT Device Laboratory

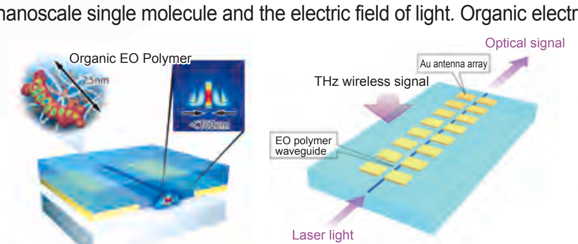
The Superconductive ICT Laboratory is engaged in R&D of ultimately sensitive photon d, integrated circuits with ultra-low power, and superconducting qubits to outperform classical computers, taking advantage of the unique properties of superconducting materials.
We are developing superconducting devices using niobium nitride (NbN) and titanium nitride (TiN), which have higher superconducting transition temperatures than those generally used materials such as niobium (Nb) and aluminum (Al), enabling high temperature operation and the development of high-performance devices. The developed superconducting photon detector systems are already used in various advanced technologies such as quantum ICT technology, observation of living cells, and LIDAR technology, and our ultra-low-loss TiN thin film has been adopted as an electrode in the chip of a domestically first quantum computer. In the future, we will continue to develop new application fields for our superconducting device technology and promote research collaboration with a wide range of other fields in order to widely utilize the excellent performance of superconducting devices for the benefit of the world and contribute to the creation of innovation.



Superconducting single-photon detector(SSPD)system

Nano-scale Functional Assembly ICT Laboratory

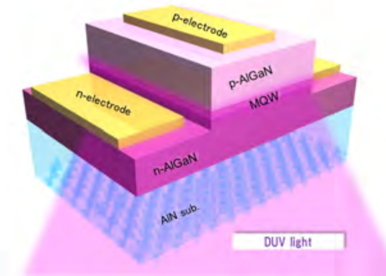
In information and communication networks, which are the infrastructure of industry and society, high speed and large capacity are required at all scales from long-distance communication to short-distance optical interconnection. In order to increase the speed, it is necessary to use terahertz waves and light waves in wireless communication and to develop high-speed optical transmission / reception technology of over 200 Gbaud. In our laboratory, we aim to enhance the functionality and integration of light control devices by combining an organic material with excellent light control properties and nano-photonic structures using inorganic high index materials with high optical confinement functions. Also, we will research and develop basic technologies for controlling organic-inorganic interfaces and structures at the atomic and molecular levels in order to enhance the functionality of devices and develop new functions at the material level. Organic molecules exhibit large optical nonlinearity due to the resonance interaction between π electrons bound within a nanoscale single molecule and the electric field of light. Organic electro-optic (EO) polymers, which exhibit particularly large EO effects, are expected as new materials that realizes high speed and low power consumption of light control devices such as optical modulators and radio-light conversion devices that are indispensable for optical communication systems. On the other hand, silicon optical integrated circuits using mature semiconductor microfabrication technology are being put into practical use. Based on hybrid technology of organic EO polymer and semiconductor nanostructure, we are working on development of ultra-small optical modulators with ultra-high speed and low power consumption, light control devices such as optical phased arrays that integrate them, terahertz generators / detectors, etc.



Nano-structure optional waveguide   Antenna-coupled optical modulator

DUV ICT Device Laboratory

DUV ICT Device Laboratory is conducting R&D on deep-ultraviolet ICT devices with the aim of dramatically expanding the optical wavelength bands available for information and communications, as well as creating innovative optical ICT applications such as solar-blind optical communications that goes beyond the framework of existing visible and infrared optical communication technologies. Besides, we are also developing advanced technologies, including nanophotonic structure, semiconductor device, and practical technologies, to realize high-compact, environmental-friendly, and high-power deep-ultraviolet light-emitting diodes (DUV-LEDs), which can be used to create a safe, secure and sustainable society. It will also play a crucial role in the social development in the age of the New Normal with COVID-19. We have successfully demonstrated DUV-LEDs with light output power of over 520 mW (λ=265 nm), which has significantly updated the world record, and are working to further improve its performance. By taking up the challenge of breaking through the limitations of conventional DUV-LEDs, we anticipate that these advances will bring technological innovations in a wide range of fields, from information and communications to the environment, health and safety, and healthcare.



The device structure of DUV-LEDs

DUV solid-state light sources

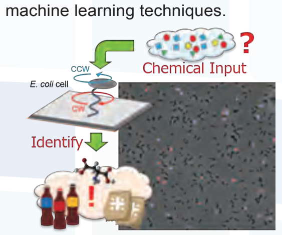
Bio-ICT Laboratory Protein Biophysics Project

The Protein Biophysics Project is conducting research and development activities that will lead to new concepts for information and communication technologies by learning from biological systems. Our research targets range from biomolecules up to the cellular network level. By measuring, analyzing, and controlling a wide range of biological materials, we are trying to understand and reproduce various biological functions. Our research activities include the following projects.

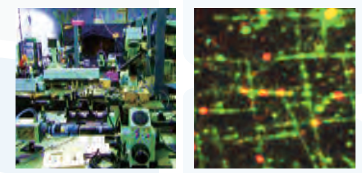
1.Reproduction of cellular and biomolecular sensing mechanisms: We are trying to reproduce the system for detecting information transmitted by chemical substances by combining the functions of living cells and machine learning techniques.

2.Research on biomolecular machines: We are analyzing the structure and functions of biomolecular machines by employing state-of-the-art technologies in order to understand how they work. We are also trying to understand the design concepts for biomolecular machines based on techniques for engineering biomolecules.

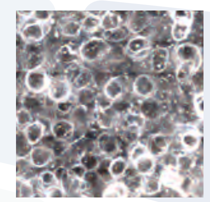
3.Research project on biomolecular systems: We are exploring the mechanisms underlying the formation of self-organized structures and their functions based on interactions among biomolecules.



Development of ChemicalBioSensor



Analysis and reconstitution of biomolecular machines



Self-organized biomolecular system

Bio-ICT Laboratory Cell Biology Project

We are exploring a new ICT paradigm based on the information and communications of living cells by carrying out investigations in the following three areas.

Development of bio-imaging technology

We are developing fluorescent microscope technology that can visualize the behavior of target molecules in living cells at ultra-high resolution to monitor information flow inside cells. Fluorescent microscopy is one of the most essential technologies for utilization of cellular ICT.

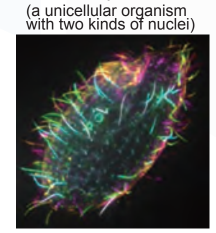
Construction of intracellular structures and control of cellular function

We are developing the technology to construct artificial structures in living cells that will allow us to control cellular function. Construction of functioning artificial organelles in cells will enable us to create various artificial cells that can act as sensors for specific substances, perform drugs screening, and generate various useful materials.

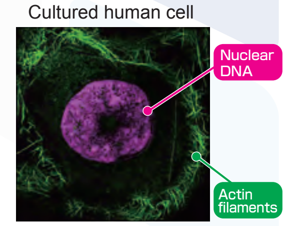
Analysis and application of cellular information systems

The genetic information system in cells is an excellent product of biological evolution for 3.5 billion years. We are clarifying the regulatory principles and molecular mechanisms of the genetic information system in order to create new ICT based on the cellular systems.

Tetrahymena
(a unicellular organism with two kinds of nuclei)



Cultured human cell



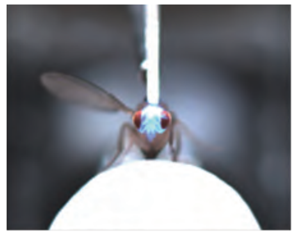
Chromosomes during sexual reproduction of *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*

Conventional microscopy   Super-resolution microscopy

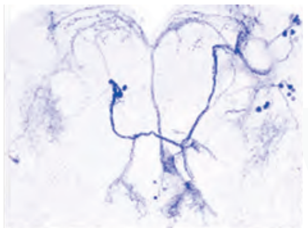
Neuro-ICT Laboratory Neuro-network Evolution Project

This new project launched in April 2018, aiming to unveil hitherto unexplored neural mechanisms underlying instinctive behavior of the fruit fly Drosophila, an outstanding model organism in genetic studies: the discovery of novel principles for controlling behavior will potentially pave the way to the creation of a solid substrate for innovating future ICT technologies.

Organisms are robust enough to sustain life when exposed to threat of environmental stress, yet they show highly plastic and sophisticated behavioral acts for enjoying their life under peaceful conditions. How does the simple nervous system of an insect manage these apparently contradictory requirements and find a solution for adaptive behavior? To this end, we attempt to untangle the entire neural circuit that orchestrates courtship, a behavior which is likely to be most rewarding for a fly, and to unravel the neuro-endocrine network that operates as the switch for survival vs. reproduction, representing the most challenging decision-making for a fly.



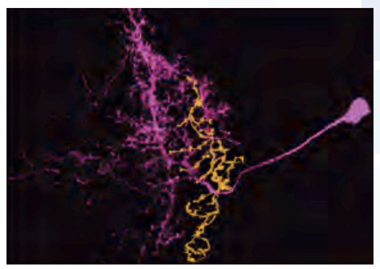
Courtship behavior was induced in a male fly upon illuminating neurons that had been engineered to be light-sensitive.



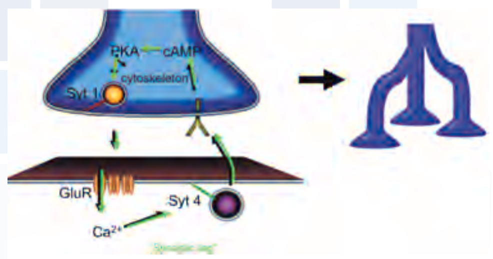
Sexually dimorphic neurons in the female brain acquired a male-like process when a male-specific protein was artificially expressed.

Neuro-ICT Laboratory Memory Neurobiology Project

The Memory Neurobiology Project is making Collaborators to establish basic mechanisms of memory using a fruit fly (Drosophila melanogaster) as a model animal, which allows us to perform genetic analysis at the single cell level. Although "memories" in computers are daily used devices, memory in our brain is not well understood because nobody has witnessed plastic processes when memories are formed. Our project involves real-time observation of memory formation on the "Feeding neuron", which commands feeding behavior of fruit flies, during Pavlovian conditioning. Through direct observation, we will study molecular and cellular mechanisms involved in memory formation. Understanding mechanisms of memory will allow us to design devices that mimic plasticity underlying memory formation. By connecting such devices, we are preparing to build circuits that may function for artificial intelligence in a similar way to that used in our brain.



“Feeding neuron”,which commands feeding behavior of a fruit fly *(Drosophila melanogaster)*



“Local feedback”hypothesis: a candidate principle of memory mechanism

Advanced ICT Research Institute
Official character

Brain Networks and Communication Laboratory
Brain Function Analysis and Imaging Laboratory
Neural Information Engineering Laboratory

CiNet

The Center for Information and Neural Networks (CiNet) is a neuroscience technology research institute based in Suita City, Osaka, Japan, and aims at creating new ICT that will enable ultimate communication and the fulfillment of human potential through the collaboration of three laboratories, the Brain Networks and Communication Laboratory, the Brain Function Analysis and Imaging Laboratory, and the Neural Information Engineering Laboratory.

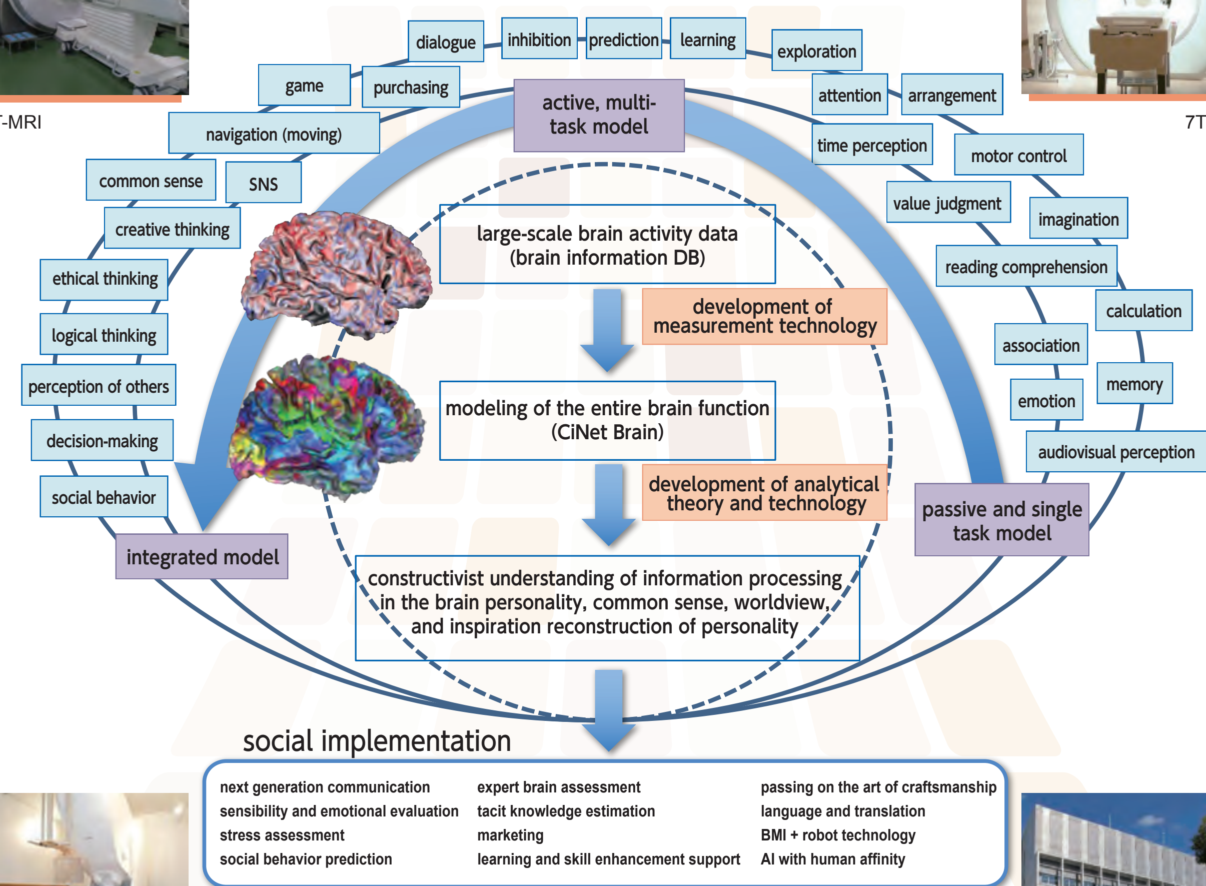
For this aim, we measure brain activity during various tasks using the latest functional brain imaging technology, accumulate large-scale data on brain activity, and analyze it using machine learning technology.

We believe that we will ultimately be able to reproduce how the brain understands, feels, judges, and acts upon a wide variety of input information by modeling the entire brain function. By utilizing this model, we aim to realize advanced ICT technologies such as next-generation communication, sensibility and emotion evaluation, social behavior prediction, and brain-machine interface.

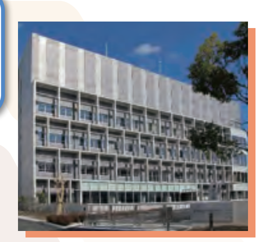
The CiNet building was built in March 2013 on the Suita Campus of Osaka University, and is equipped with the latest brain function measurement machines such as 7T-MRI. In collaboration with Osaka University and many other universities, research institutes, and companies in Japan and abroad, the CiNet offers an interdisciplinary research opportunity for neuroscience, information science, bioengineering, and robotics and so on.

3T-MRI

7T-MRI



MEG



CiNet building

Distinguished Researcher
Kazuhiro Oiwa, Ph.D.

Dr. Kazuhiro Oiwa joined the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT, former CRL) at Kobe, Japan in 1993, and he has achieved various landmark results in research on the biophysics of protein motors (biomolecular machines) using in vitro reconstitution systems and single-molecule measurements. Outstanding among his research achievements is a model of the force generation mechanism of the protein motor, dynein, which was proposed on the basis of biophysical and structural studies. His model has led to various important research projects and the results have greatly contributed to the progress of this research field. His research papers have been cited more than 400 times in leading scientific publications. As a research group leader, he has applied his knowledge and techniques to understanding the mechanical properties of protein motors and has published more than 50 papers in leading scientific journals, such as Nature and Cell. He has also applied his knowledge of protein motors to the development of nanometer-scale devices and nanometer-scale communications (also known as molecular communications) and to understanding of ensemble behavior of self-propelled particles and resultant pattern formation (tentatively named natural intelligence).After serving as the Director General of the Advanced ICT Research Institute at NICT from 2008 to 2013, he is currently a Distinguished Researcher and Fellow of NICT. He was awarded the 23rd Osaka Science Prize in 2005 and Commendation for Science and Technology by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in 2020.

Biography

2001-2008
Group Leader, Protein Biophysics Group, CRL, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
2008-2012
Director General, Advanced ICT Research Center, NICT
2013-present
Distinguished Researcher, NICT Fellow
2024-present
Executive Director of AI Research and Development Promotion Unit

Research & Development Advisor of CiNet
Toshio Yanagida, Ph.D

Prof. Toshio Yanagida has established a technique for observing, manipulating, and measuring the dynamic properties of protein motors at the level of single molecules with extremely high spatial resolution at the nanometer level, temporal resolution at the millisecond level, and force detection at the piconewton level. Based on this research, he established the "Yuragi principle," which states that biomolecules effectively utilize thermal fluctuations for energy-saving and highly efficient energy conversion. Through molecular, cellular, and brain function measurements, he showed that this "Yuragi principle" is unique to living organisms that have acquired energy-saving, flexible, and autonomous working mechanisms at the expense of precision, and that it can be applied to all levels of biological activities driven by protein molecules. In 1998, Prof. Yanagida became a leader of the "Information and Communication Breakthrough Basic Research 21" project and led the Brain Function Group of the Advanced ICT Research Institute. Since then, Prof. Yanagida has pioneered a new research field at NICT that combines cognitive science and information science, and in 2011, he established the Center for Information and Neural Network (CiNet) and became its first director. Prof. Yanagida led this research for 11 years, bringing together talented individuals from around the world to establish a foundation for promoting integrated research on cognitive science and information and communication technology. Furthermore, under the slogan of "Omoroi research," Prof. Yanagida drew out the abilities of his researchers and produced many pioneering achievements in such fields as brain information decoding, computational social neuroscience, cognitive sensorimotor control and learning, and perceptual information processing. As indicated by his receipt of the Imperial Prize and the Japan Academy Prize and his election as a Person of Cultural Merit and a member of the Japan Academy, these original research achievements and leadership have been highly acclaimed in Japan and abroad. Prof. Yanagida became a NICT Fellow in 2022 and energetically continues his research on information processing in the brain using "Yuragi".

Biography

1988-2010
Professor, Osaka University
1998-2003
Leader, "Information and Communication Breakthrough Basic Research 21" project
2011-2022
Director General, Center for Information and Neural Networks (CiNet), NICT
2022-present
NICT Fellow

Collaboration with Industry and Academia

The Advanced ICT Research Institute promotes research & development and social application of the findings as a base of collaboration with Industry, Academia, and Government in advanced and multidisciplinary research fields.

Joint Research
We use various schemes to conduct joint research with other organizations and promote research and development.

Cooperative Graduate School
We have entered into cooperative agreements with universities to promote research and development, personnel exchanges, student acceptance.

Human Resource Development
We cooperate with SSH designated school activities and develop human resources. In some cases, we also exchange memoranda with neighboring high schools.

Facility Tour
As part of our outreach activities, we accept facility tours.

Contribution to the Regional Community

NICT Open House in Kobe

Our institute holds an open house at the end of July every year. There are various hands-on exhibits which is provided by our researchers so that it can be enjoyed from children to adults.
At the same time, we give a lecture for the public. The researchers explain their latest research results easily with familiar examples.
There are a lot of visitors every year and it is an important event to let everyone know about our activities.

Exhibitions

We have actively participated in exhibitions as a good opportunity to introduce the advanced studies of this institute.
At the same time, we publicize the results that can be introduced to society, such as intellectual property and technology transfer.
The exhibitions provide an opportunity to learn about the needs of society and a good chance for basic researchers to examine the direction of their research.

- International Nanotechnology Exhibition and Conference
- The Kobe International Industrial Fair
- Keihanna information and communications fair
- Hyogo Science Fair

Introduction of Related Departments

Advanced ICT Device Laboratory Network Research Institute

Background & Policy

Further development and advancement of information and communication technology (ICT) is indispensable to realize wealthy world where all people and things are connected to the network, large-capacity content is freely available, and people live safely based on a wide variety of information. To realize such a future requires fundamental research and development are important, such as cutting-edge optical device technology, millimeter wave/THz wave and other high-frequency technologies, optical/frequency fusion technology, and the exploration of new functional materials, is essential. In these decades, selection and concentration of R&D resulted in the shrink of investments for cutting-edge research and development of challenging device developments, especially in industry. This is primarily because investment for such research is usually based on a medium to long-term perspective and involves high risk, leading to uncertainty regarding future technological development capabilities. NICT as a neutral and highly public research institute, believes it is important to open our Advanced ICT Device Laboratory. to the public as a research base, and to establish a strong collaboration to promote valuable development by research and development with industry and academia. In order to ensure that researchers coming from both domestic and international can effectively utilize our Advanced ICT Device Laboratory, we will continually improve the operation of the facilities and equipment.

Outline of the Laboratory

Teams of experienced engineers and relevant internal research groups at NICT coordinate with each other to appropriately manage the facility so that users can enjoy a stable and safe work environment that meets standard requirements. Research and development at NICT encompasses the entire spectrum of ICT technologies, featuring the promotion of research on fundamental device technologies with an emphasis on the development of sophisticated information and communication systems at the Advanced ICT Device Laboratory.

Processing equipments in the clean room

Photo-lithography equipments in the clean room with yellow lights

Advanced ICT Device Laboratory, Kobe Branch

The Kobe Cleanroom has been established to promote R&D on Advanced ICT Devices in the western Japan Region. It has been operated in association with the Cleanroom facility at NICT headquarters located in Tokyo. In March 2024, Kobe Device Collaborative Creation Building was newly established to strengthen the collaboration between industry, government, and academia. In order to create next -generation ICT, these facilities have been equipped with a variety of devices required to create superconducting materials and organic nanomaterials as well as to evaluate the characteristics of thin films and devices. More specifically, the following devices have been used in the laboratory: - a load-lock type vacuum film-forming device that is capable of fabricating devices with multiple layer structures; - an atomic layer deposition device that can control film thickness at the atomic scale; - an electron beam lithography system that can draw using a minimum line width of tens of nanometers; - a reactive ion etcher that performs etching on the nanometer scale; and - an inductively coupled plasma (ICP) etcher. As a central hub for the ICT device research, promoting collaboration between industry, government, and academia in the western Japan region, the Kobe Device Collaboration Creation Building provides a one stop environment for evaluating a series of device processes and basic properties. With the recent advances in ICT technology, device research is increasingly dependent on fabrication and measurement using more advanced technologies, and it is urgent to improve R&D environment that meets the needs for device technology. Taking maximum advantage of our state-of-the-art facilities, we will continue to develop breakthroughs in ICT.

Kobe Clean Room

Facilities to fabricate nano-devices in the Kobe Clean Room

Quantum ICT Collaboration Center

The Quantum ICT Collaboration Center was established in April 2021 with the aim of advancing R&D in the areas of quantum security convergence and satellite quantum communications, as well as leading the construction of a quantum technology platform that integrates quantum computing, quantum communications and cryptography, and quantum measurement and sensing. In cooperation with related research groups within the NICT, we will actively collaborate with other quantum innovation centers, universities, companies, and public organizations in Japan and overseas, and work on everything from basic research to technology verification, open innovation, and human resource development.

Operation Screen for Tokyo QKD Network

Promoting quantum technology platform by Industry-academia-government collaboration

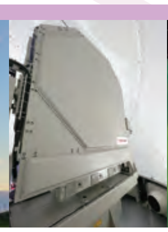
In January 2020, Integrated Innovation Strategy Promotion Council of Japan formulated Quantum Technology Innovation Strategy. This strategy aims to create a quantum innovation hub in Japan that will bring together excellent researchers and engineers from Japan and abroad, attract active investment from companies, and build an organic collaboration and cooperation system between universities and companies.

NICT has also been selected as the Quantum Security Innovation Hub, one of the eight quantum innovation hubs in Japan. The Quantum ICT Collaboration Center will serve as the core organization of the hub in NICT.

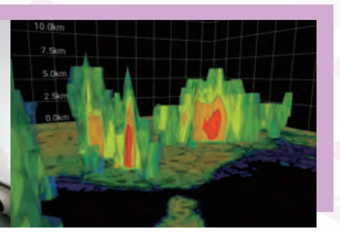
MP-PAWR, Remote Sensing Laboratory, Radio Propagation Research Center,Radio Research Institute

The latest weather radar, MP-PAWR (Multi-Parameter Phased Array Weather Radar), can observe the rapid development of cumulonimbus clouds that cause localized heavy rain and their signs with high spatial and temporal resolution. Two MP-PAWRs installed at the Advanced ICT Research Institute and at Osaka University Suita Campus are conducting network observations in the Kansai region. The four-dimensional (three-dimensionl space and time) distribution of observed precipitation is publicly available on the web (https://cumulon.jp/).

Kobe MP-PAWR



Antenna inside the radome



3D distribution of precipitation at Cumulon

Kobe substation for Japan Standard Time system, Space-Time Standards Laboratory, Electromagnetic Standards Research Center Radio Research Institute

NICT generates national frequency standards and Japan Standard Time (JST), and also disseminates them throughout Japan. While the ensemble of atomic clocks as a basis of the reference time scale for JST is operated exclusively at NICT headquarters in Tokyo, we now operate the atomic clocks also in Kobe to enhance the capability, reliability and disaster resilience of JST system. We also operate them for the study of clock ensemble system using the clocks in Tokyo, Kobe and two radio-clock stations.

Time measurement system

Free-Space Optical Communication System, Space Communication Systems Laboratory, Wireless Networks Research Center Network Research Institute

This small optical ground station (OGS) for laser communication between satellite and ground was developed in FY2023 as a part of the OGS testbed. A 40 cm telescope is installed in the dome. The laser beam received by the telescope is precisely tracked at a fixed position (coudé focus) relative to the movement of the telescope, and the instruments can be replaced depending on the application. The telescope can also be used to demonstrate site diversity, a method of establishing satellite-to-ground communications in cooperation with other OGS in Japan by selecting locations with favorable conditions.

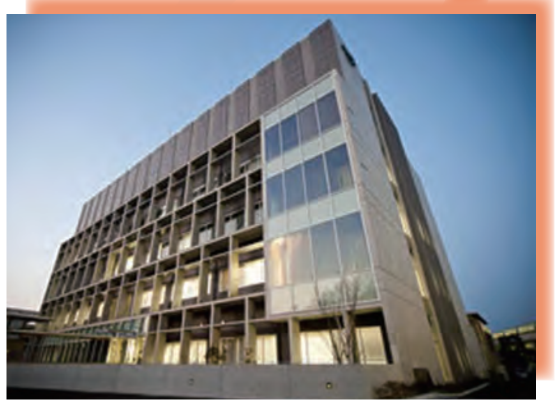
Small Optical Ground Station

Location of Advanced ICT Research Institute

https://www2.nict.go.jp/advanced_ict/en/

KOBE

OSAKA



TOKYO

Advanced ICT Research Institute (Kobe) Kobe Frontier Research Center

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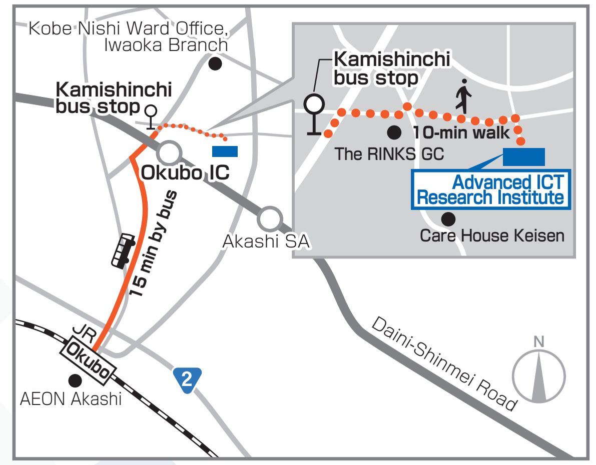

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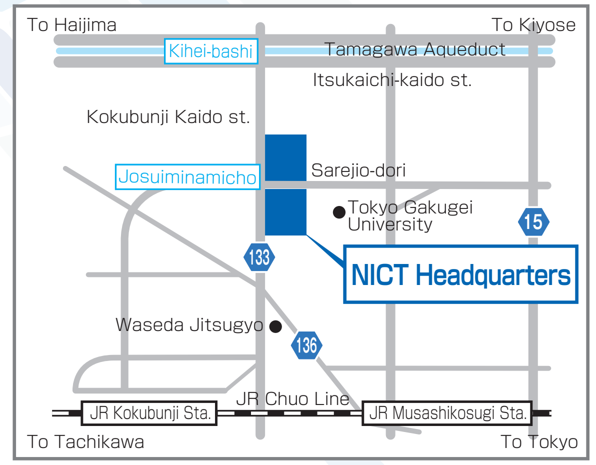

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