Nanotechnology and	Inorganic chemistry and ceramics, Polymer		ctor devices	
Materials	Coating technology for manufacturing of semiconductor devices Keyword: Anti-plasma etching film, CVD, Silica glass window			
Organizations Involved Organizations Syuji Tokita, President, Tokita CVD Systems Daisuke Tanaka, President, CVD Products Image: Comparison of the com				
[Abstract] This collaboration includes technology, apparatus and consulting related to oxide film- coating technique used for surface protection of the anti-plasma etching parts without vacuum deposition system, invented and developed at Nagaoka University of Technology. The atmospheric CVD apparatus and anti-plasma films of yttria, magnesia and so on are developed and supplied by Tokita CVD systems Co. Ltd. In addition, CVD products Co. provides analytical service and advice for film formation.		Project Background Dr. Tokita and Dr. Tanaka are alumni of the laboratory of professor Saitoh, who obtained CVD techniques during Ph. D. student. Experiences on the CVD technology of them are applied for their works with support from NICO organization.	Yttria anti-plasma film	
[Summary of the technology transfer] <u>Technological Impact</u> Our CVD technique realizes deposition of all kinds of oxide films in the atmosphere without employment of vacuum system. Especially, anti-plasma films including yttria film are widely applied for the parts such as silica glass window attached to the manufacturing apparatus of semiconductor devices. These technologies are fully supported by analytical service and consulting with high intelligence and deep experience in the field of nano-technology. <u>Market Impact</u> During 3 years, sales of our CVD apparatus, coating service and consulting reached100 million yen, 50 million yen and 20 million yen, respectively. Total sales volume is increasing by approximately 10% for each year. Our collaboration contributes to growth of industry for not only semiconductor devices but also optical filters. <u>Social Impact</u> Our collaboration contributes to development of the companies which orient to R&D and small businesses works, with providing CVD apparatus, coating service and consulting. Two presidents, doctor degree holders, backup activities for these companies with		Funding History H11 R&D grant from Niigata Pref. H12 Development of creative technology program, JST H13-15 NEDO Consortium R&D project for regional revitalization H17 R&D grant from NICO Intellectual property protection Patent: domestic 9, US and others 1, Manufacture method and material of titanium dioxide film with orientation", Patent applied: domestic 87, US and other 5, "Atmospheric CVD apparatus" Turning point in th There is no easy way to introduce new technology	logy. Engineers should go to	
experience and knowledge for coating technology. For more information, contact : Hidetoshi Saitoh, Professor, Nagaoka University of Technology		university and update information about new technology to transfer new concept. The manager should regret not sending engineer to university and only paying research fund to get new technology from university.		



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Nanotechnology	Inorganic chemistry and ceramics, Polymer	chemistry				
Nanotechnology and Materials	New polymer material "Slide-ring Gel" will revolutionize fibers Keyword: Moveable polymer crosslink, Slide material, New Japanese material					
Organizations Involved	 Kozo Ito, Professor, Graduate School of Frontier Scienc Kunihiro Matsuda, CEO, Toudai TLO (CASTI) KK Hiroshi Kajiwara, President, Advanced Softmaterials Inc 		CEO Matsuda Presiden Kajiwara			
properties in terms of was obtained by combining w based on the principle of University of Tokyo. Pres	Inc. has developed a series of woolen goods with superior shing durability and extensibility. These woolen goods were oolen fiber with a molecule of "slide-ring material" synthesized polymer crosslink discovered by Dr. Ito's laboratory at the sently Dr. Ito's group is continuing their research not just with h cotton, synthetic and other textiles.	Project Background A patent was registered to ensure use of this new gel, which is neither a physical nor a chemical gel. Many companies expressed interest when demonstrated the properties of this new material, so a venture business was established.	Upper slide: material processed with			
[Summary of the technology transfer] <u>Technological Impact</u> Since Charles Goodyear synthesized cross-linked rubber in 1839, polymer cross-linking has been widely used for the production of vehicle tires. In 2000, Dr. Ito's laboratory, at the Graduate School of Frontier Science, University of Tokyo, succeeded in synthesizing, for the first time in the world, a movable polymer at crosslink sites as follows: a necklace-like molecule with a large empty space in its structure, is synthesized at nano-scale level from a polymer molecule (polyethylene glycol) and a ring molecule (cycrodextrin); the ring molecules are subsequently cross-linked with each other by figure-of-eight. As shown in Figure 1c, the crosslink sites of the synthesized polymer can move freely. The patent application for this novel polymer molecule was submitted both in Japan and the US through TLO at the University of Tokyo and the patent is now registered in both countries. In collaboration with NAKADENKEORI Co.Ltd. and the University of Tokyo, Advanced Softmaterials Inc. has developed woolen goods with superior properties in terms of washing durability and extensibility through the use of a necklace-like molecule. In general, durable washing can be achieved by "fixing" fiber in a way that fiber molecules are chemically cross- linked with each other. However, as a result of the fixation, the elongation property of the fiber is diminished and the fiber also loses some of its natural feeling to touch. By drawing on the pulley effect of the molecule, we achieved durable washing and extensibility simultaneously without loss of the original fiber softness. The characteristics of this improved fiber are largely superior to those of currently available fibers.		Funding History Toudai TLO Inc. registered a patent for this new material, and with continuing marketing support, also enjoys the following support: 2002-2004 MEXT "University Development Venture Creation Support Business". Intellectual property protection	slide ring technique, washed 20 times. Lower slide: Untreated material, washed 20 times. Unde Untre Treat r ated ed existi ng SRM tech tech niqu es e			
		Patents: 1 Domestic, 2 International "Polymer materials using Polyrotaxane bridges (Japan Pat No 3475252)", etc. Patents Applied for: 13 Domestic, 33 International. "Polyrotaxane bridges and their production method", etc.	Elastic ity 6.0 % 12.4 % 14.0% (JIS L1096 8B)			
		Turning point in the OResearchers' enthusiasm for product market OEnthusiasm of management and other staff i OApproaching many companies	tization			
For more information, contact : Matsuda Kunihiro, Toudai TLO Inc., +81-3-5805-7706, matuda@casti.co.jp						



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Nanotechnology and Materials	Inorganic chemistry and ceramics, Polymer A Novel Waterborne Paint Ba Keyword: Acrylic/Silica Nano-composite Emulsion,	ased on Nano-composite	
Organizations Involved	 Yoshiharu Kimura, Professor of the Graduate School of Kyoto Institute of T Tsutomu Mizutani, Executive Director, Mizutani Paint M 	lfg. Co., Ltd.	Kimura Dr. Mizutani
particles of 50-60 nm in c surfactants (Fig. 1). Wh composed of organic poly silica dispersed in the org the characteristics of sho applying NCE to an envir	becomposite emulsion (NCE) consisting of acrylic/silica hybrid diameter has been developed by a simple method utilizing special ile the film formed from the conventional emulsion is wholly ymer, the one from NCE consists of ultra-fine particles of inorganic ganic polymer evenly and densely (Fig. 2). This structure provides wing both organic and inorganic functions. We succeeded in onmentally benign wall paint named "Nanocomposite W", which is ghest attention in the paint industry.	Project Background Dr. Mizutani (and his company) and Prof. Kimura (and his laboratory) discussed new paint resins that can be synthesized from both inorganic or polymeric materials repeatedly over many years. The development was a result of this. In 1996, the development started in a laboratory of the Cooperative Research Center of KIT.	Acrylic-silicone resin
the flexibility originated from NCE because of the complet fragile properties of the film synthetic method of NCE bat waterborne wall paints in co- technology. In particular, th superior to those of the com- global warming. The enviro rapidly. The resin to silica ratio used great quantity of silica partici- mechanical blending. Howe enable to incorporate in suc- Special Features of the	w material, having both the inertness coming from inorganic materials and organic materials. However, there has been no practical application of exity of its synthetic method, the high cost of the raw materials, and the prepared from it. Kyoto Institute of Technology (KIT) has devised a simple used on the surfactant selection and succeeded in applying the NCE to new poperation with Mizutani Paint to establish this creative state-of-the-art e anti-soiling property and the least use of organic components are ventional paints to meet the market needs, conscious of prevention of nmentally benign wall paint named "Nanocomposite W" is now spreading I in this study was 50:50 by weight. It was impossible to disperse such a les into the film by the conventional dispersion technology based on the ever, we found out that our newly synthesized nanocomposite emulsion can h a high inorganic ratio with a high cost-performance maintained.	 Funding History 1.1998: Adopted as a creative research products development project by the Japan Science and Technology Agency. 2.2003: Adopted as a research products optimal transfer project by the Japan Science and Technology Agency. 3.2003: A contract to share outcomes with this agency was made. Intellectual property protection "Aqueous Dispersing Elements and Their Manufacturing Methods, and Paint Components," Patent Application Tokugan 1998-14477 "A Method to Improve Solvent Resistance of Components and Films of Aqueous Coatings," Patent Application Tokugan 2003-152025 Patent No. JP-3806417 	[Fig. 1 NCE structure] (Conventional emulsi Drying (NCE) (NCE) (NCE) (Fig. 2 Filming process]
the facilities of the Cooperative Research Center of KIT could be utilized effectively. This technology will be evaluated as an advanced basic technology to contribute to the economical growth of Japan and to compete with inexpensive products imported from other countries. This success is a typical example of the industry-university cooperation in which a company could introduce the creative research outcomes of a university into the market place. This feature is highly evaluated by both the academic and economical worlds.		Turning point in the I OAlthough this development was very simple in errors were repeated to reach the final products. OWe appreciated the Japan Science and Techr timely when we had met difficulty to continue the eight years.	itself, a great number of trials and , and this was the key to success. hology Agency that had funded



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Nanotechnology	Inorganic chemistry and ceramics, Polymer chemistry				
and Materials	Research & Development of the Intelligent Catalyst Keyword: Self-regeneration of automotive catalysts, R&D using SR, Conservation of precious metal resources				
Organizations Involved O Dr. Yasuo Nishihata, Principal Researcher, Japan Atomic Energy Agency Dr. Hirohisa Tanaka, Executive Technical Expert, Daihatsu Motor Co. Ltd. Image: Construction of the security of the secure of the security of the security of the s					
[Abstract] It was discovered, using the 8-GeV synchrotron radiation source SPring-8, that palladium- perovskite catalysts can recover for themselves in the real exhaust gas of petrol engines. They retain their high metal dispersion due to the structural responses to the inherent redox fluctuation in the exhaust gas composition. The comprehension of the self- regeneration phenomenon led to a successful development of high performance automotive catalysts, what we call "intelligent catalysts", with reducing a great amount of precious metals including rhodium and platinum as well as palladium.		Project Background Intelligent catalyst Daihatsu consulted JAEA (JAERI at that time) about the novel perovskite-based catalyst in 2000. They begun collaboration to investigate the crystal structure of the catalyst, using a newly-built JAEA beamline (BL14B1) at SPring-8. Intelligent catalyst			
mechanism: a material is intelligent catalyst, which the world. Market Impact The intelligent catalyst for 2005, and that for platinum intelligent catalyst have b <u>Social Impact</u> This technology can minimis maintaining high catalytic is a socioeconomic solution		Funding History Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B) from 2003 to 2005: "Self-regeneration of the catalyst for automotive emissions control" (15350090) Intellectual property protection Patent: "Analysis technique and apparatus for x-ray absorption fine structure" (2005-084523)			
Special Features of the Collaboration In collaboration between a national laboratory and a private enterprise, a scientific principle was discovered, and the intelligent catalyst was invented based on the principle. It is very important that the principle/mechanism of the self-regeneration phenomenon is published as a scientific paper and is appreciated in public. Because the reliability of products will be scientifically supported and the expansion into a wide area of investigation will be expected through the scientific activity.		Turning point in the Project OThe comprehension of a phenomenon supports the effective and steady R&D. OThe advancement to the academic world is just as important as the service to the public through an industrial production. OThe project members trust and respect each other.			

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