



Nanotechnology Networking: ITRI's Approaches

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at

Workshop on Nanotechnology Networking & International Cooperation
Yokohama, Japan
October 12, 2003



Industrializing Nanotechnology in Taiwan

BlueItalicized are ITRI clients or licensees (updated 3/25/03)

IC

- TSMC (MRAM, FinFET)
- NA Co. (MRAM)
- Eternal Chemical, YK,SL Tech (CMP slurries)

PCB

- NA Co. (Epoxy/Clay composites)
- KC Co. (Planarized substrates)
- KT Hitech (Flexible substrates)

Biomedical

- •TTY Biopharm (Liposomal medicine)
- Formosa Kingstone bioproducts(nanosize Chinewe herbal medicines)
- President (High calcium,iron nanoparticle milk)
- High DNA (High DNA healthy food)
- CYCo. (Biochips, microfludic undulator)
- Apex Bio (gold nanoparticle, microelement in nanosize)
- GN Co. (Nano-gold, trace elements)
- YH Tech (刮砂板)
- Jing Wang (Nanohigh energy bioproduct)
- Asiagene (DNA labeling)
- Butyshop (nanotech skin care products)
- Green Shield (Lottech patch; Pimple patch)

Textiles

- FE、CH、LL、CGF(Anti-bacteria, odor, UV fibers)
- •China Petrochemical (Functional nano nylon fibers)
- •YTS Co.(Nano masks)
- YH Tech (Nano sports wear, swim wear, beddings, stockings)

Nanomaterials

- PK Nanotech (Nano-clay)
- HC Paints (30nm nano-pigments, TiO₂ nano photocatalysts)
- New MK (nano-pigments)
- YK (Anti-reflection glass)
- TECO (Carbon nanotubes)
- F Co.(Nano-powder)
- BM Co. (Nano-powder)
- YHS Co. (Nanoparticles, 1000g/hr)
- CT2 Co. (TiO₂, Ag ions)
- FTI、HK、NA、NB、CL、NT Co. (Nano clay composites)
- Great Eastern Resins (Nano SAN/clay composite
- MK (Nano rubber composites)
- LH Co. (Heat conducting rubber)
- CT Co. (UV absorption emulsions)
- Eternal Chemical (PDA surface treatment chem.)
- CC Co. (Nano plastic materials)
- HT Co. (Nano metal catalysts)
- TY Co. (Magnetic fluids)
- FY Tech. (LTCC)
- HC Co. (Dielectric powders)
- WB Co. (self-assembled nanomaterials)
- CHF Co., WM Co. (Nano starch)
- KS Biotech(Biodegràdable packing mat.)

Building/Construction/Appliances

- •TOTO (Anti-bacteria tiles)
- •HC Co. (Bath, toiletry products)
- TF Co. (Nano-photocatalytic lighting)Tatung, Sharp, Sanyo (Air cleaners)
- •HF Industry(Ceramic surface treatment)
- •TECO (Nanomaterial refrigerators)

Displays / Computers

- TECO、 YD Co. (CNT-FED)
- RiTdisplay, TECO (OLED)
- Delta (PLED; CNT-LED, Outdoor Displays)
- YK Paints (LCD color filters)
- JP (self cleaning notebook casings)

Optoelectronics

- SC Paints, NA, TH, FT2 Co. (Nanoink for ink jet printers)
- *TS Co.* (Organic photoconductors)
- YH (30 nm high purity photoconducting material)
- LY Co. (ARMI recordable CDs)

Energy

- •Koin Chemical (battery separators)
- •TY Co. (Energy storage nano materials)
- HT Co. (Fuel cell nano catalysts)

Instrumentation/Diagnostics

- •LC Co. (Nano MW plasma)
- •TC Co. (Nano diagnostic equip.)
- •MK Tech (Testing/diagnostics)

Sporting Goods

 KINIK (Golf club heads, nano diamond coating)





Is Nanotechnology ...

- a revolutionizing force that turns existing industries upside down through a "molecules everywhere" transformation?
- or more of a powerful enabling force that mainly pushes existing industries to new heights and engenders great competitive advantages for its vigilant adopters?





There are Three Kinds of Nanotechnologies

- long-term grand visions (molecular machines, molecule-based computing, super drugs/treatments, biomimicry, etc.)
 - promises: revolutionary, transformational
 - problems: won't show up in the first trillions of dollars of nanotech market values
- immediate applications (from textiles to metals to plastics to papers to toilets ...)
 - promises: endless opportunities, majority of nanotechnology applications in the next 2 to 4 years
 - problems: low entry barriers, prone to commoditization, aiming too low
- information industry applications (electronics, optoelectronics, displays, photonics, etc.)
 - promises: dominant nanotechnology applications from 2005 to the foreseeable future
 - problems: fiercest competition all around





Networking Hotspots: Major Information Industry Applications

nanoelectronics on CMOS

- nanomaterial technologies for CMOS-based IC fabrication from 90, 65 nanometers on down
- non-volatile memories and other CMOS-compatible nanoelectronic devices

next generation displays

- CNT FED: large, high resolution, flat panel TVs at below CRT costs
- flexible displays: versatile applications, low-cost roll-to-roll fabrication
- organic TFT: electronics and displays everywhere

nanophotonic devices

- quantum dot devices: next generation lasers, light sources and displays
- photonic crystal devices: reducing the size and cost of optical communications systems by 2 orders of magnitude

high-density storage

 optical and magnetic storage and read/write technologies to increase storage density to 25, 100 and 1,000 gigabyte (terabyte)

micro fuel cells

high specific energy, thin, flat, room-temperature micro fuel cells to replace batteries for mobile 3C
 products – 12 hours for notebook computers, 50 days for cell phones, etc.

Networking Hotspots: Traditional Industry Applications

Enabling Nanotechnologies Innovative Product

Thermal insulation, anti UV, anti Nano powder, surface bacteria, high fade-resistant 'Plastics Industry' materials improvement, High strength, anti bacteria, dispersion technology -Man Made Fiberabrasion resisting, electric Nano-function conducting, low gas permeation, Industry environmentally friendly packing formulation technology materials Coating Industry Abrasion resist, anti bacterial/UV. Nano porous structure high temperature stable, flame technology retarding, nano color paste/ink, high thermal conducting material Construction Nano Interface processing Industry Self-cleaning, thermal insulating, technology anti-fog Food preservation bag, high quality Paper Production_ Self-assembly process printing paper, high-stiffness film Industry technology High strength steel aluminum alloy, Nanocrystal lattice control Metal Industry abrasion-resisting surface treatment technology Nano catalysts, sensor, high thermal Chemical Industry conducting materials, glass coating





Networking Hotspots: Frontier "Competencies"

- surface plasmon resonance
- nano-patterning
- nano-imprinting
- gate dielectric and high mobility materials
- supramolecular materials
- hyperbranched materials
- photonic materials
- etc.





Nanotechnology Networking at ITRI

industry

- industry consortia: semiconductors, optoelectronics, textiles, specialty chemicals, pigments and paints, etc.
- technology consortia: micro fuel cells, displays materials, storage, carbon nanomaterials, etc.
- Nano-powder Service Center
- instrumentation and diagnostics alliance
- Nano-express Newsletters

academia

- joint laboratories: leading universities
- joint-appointment Pls: cutting-edge "competency" development

international

- Nano-excellence Program: long-term collaboration with targeted specialists of the world
- Visiting Researchers Program: exchanges with centers of excellence around the world





International Networking

Joint Project Nanoparticle,	Ca NRC/NSC De Tech. U. of Berlin Ru IPCP/ITRI Ru loffe/ITRI Jp AIST/ITRI	US Arizona (ODSC)/ITRI US Carnegie Mellon(DSSC) /IT US Rochester Optics Center/I Jp Tohoku U./ITRI, AIST/ITRI/ Northeastern Univ./ITRI, AIST/ITRI	TRI Data
Nanostructure Nanostructure	US MIT/ITRI US NW Univ./ITRI De INM/ITRI De Fraunhofer-ISC/ITRI	Jp Northeastern Univ./ITRI NL Delft Univ. (SET) /ITRI US Harvard Univ. /ITRI (CNT Devices)	Nano Electronics
Nano Template Material	Ru loffe/ITRI	Ukrane Kiev Univ. /ITRI (Quantum Devices)	
Nano Magnetic —— Material	Jp Veeco, Ulvac, Anelva Tegal/ITR Jp SNCT /ITRI	US NW Univ./ITRI	—Nanophotonics
Nanotubes —	US NW Univ./ITRI Ru IPCP/ITRI Jp NEC/ITRI Jp AIST/ITRI US UCLA/ITRI	DE Kaiserslautern Univ./ITRI US NIST/ITRI	Characterization of Nano Material
Nanobiotechnology—	Jp Tech. Alliance/ITRI	US NIST/ITRI	— Metrology





Significance of Nanotechnology Networking

- never was an R&D topic so vigorously pursued by all of the technologically significant countries of the world, and the coming global marketplace battles will be some of the fiercest ever
- strategic networking and partnering will be crucial to the success of any marketplace-driven nanotechnology research program
- there will be three kinds of networking activities
 - for research collaboration: to accelerate R&D
 - for technology dissemination: to commercialize technology
 - for strategic alliances: to gain marketplace upper-hands