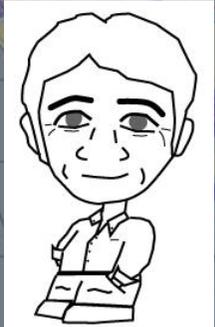


NICT ***National Institutes of*** ***Information and Communications Technology***

- At the Entrance to the Smarter Communication World -

Fumihiko “Tom” Tomita, Dr. Sci.
Vice President, Chief Research & Strategy Officer
NICT, Japan



TCP_SYN
TCP_SYN_ACK
TCP_ACK
TCP_RST
TCP_PUSH
TCP_OTHER
ICMP

OUTLINE OF NICT (MOVIE)



Sole national research institute in the field of information and communications technologies (ICT) in Japan

- Promoting its own research and development
- Cooperating with and supporting industry and academia

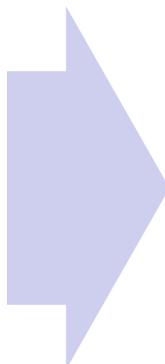


President
Dr. Sakauchi

Budget :
~ 30 Billion Yen + α
(~\$300 Million + α)

Personnel: 910
(Researchers: 503,
PhDs: 427)

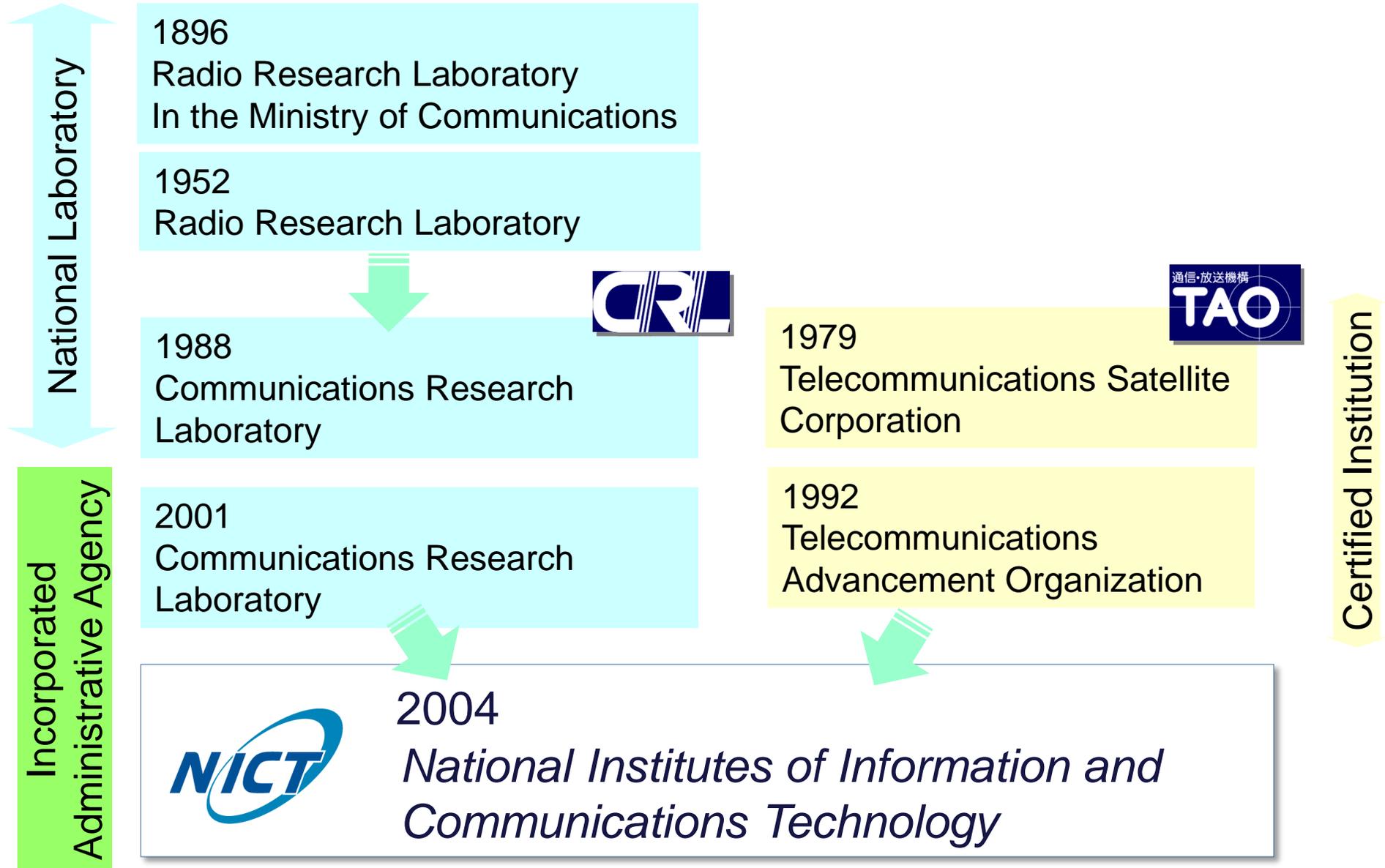
as of April 2013



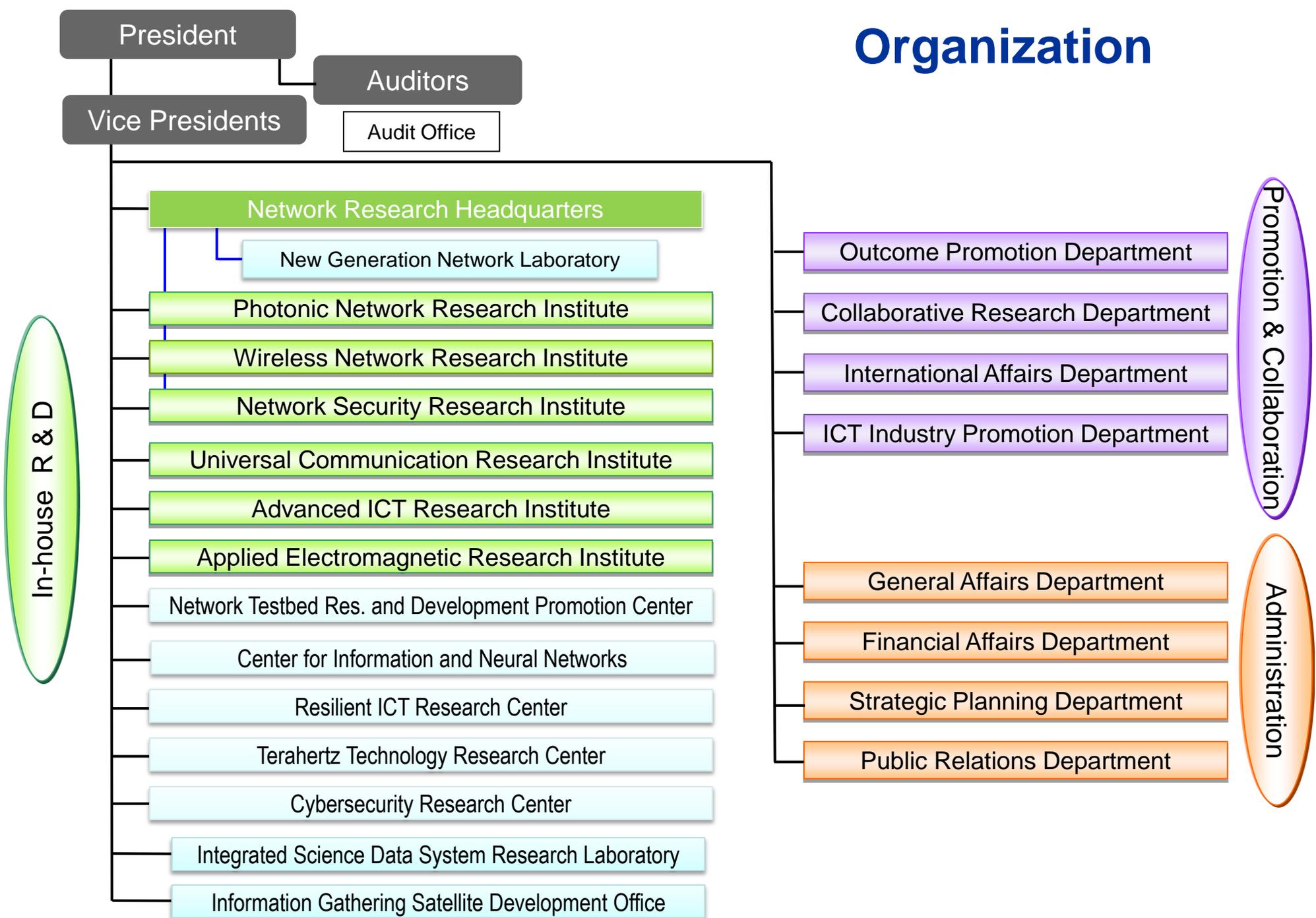
National ICT Policy

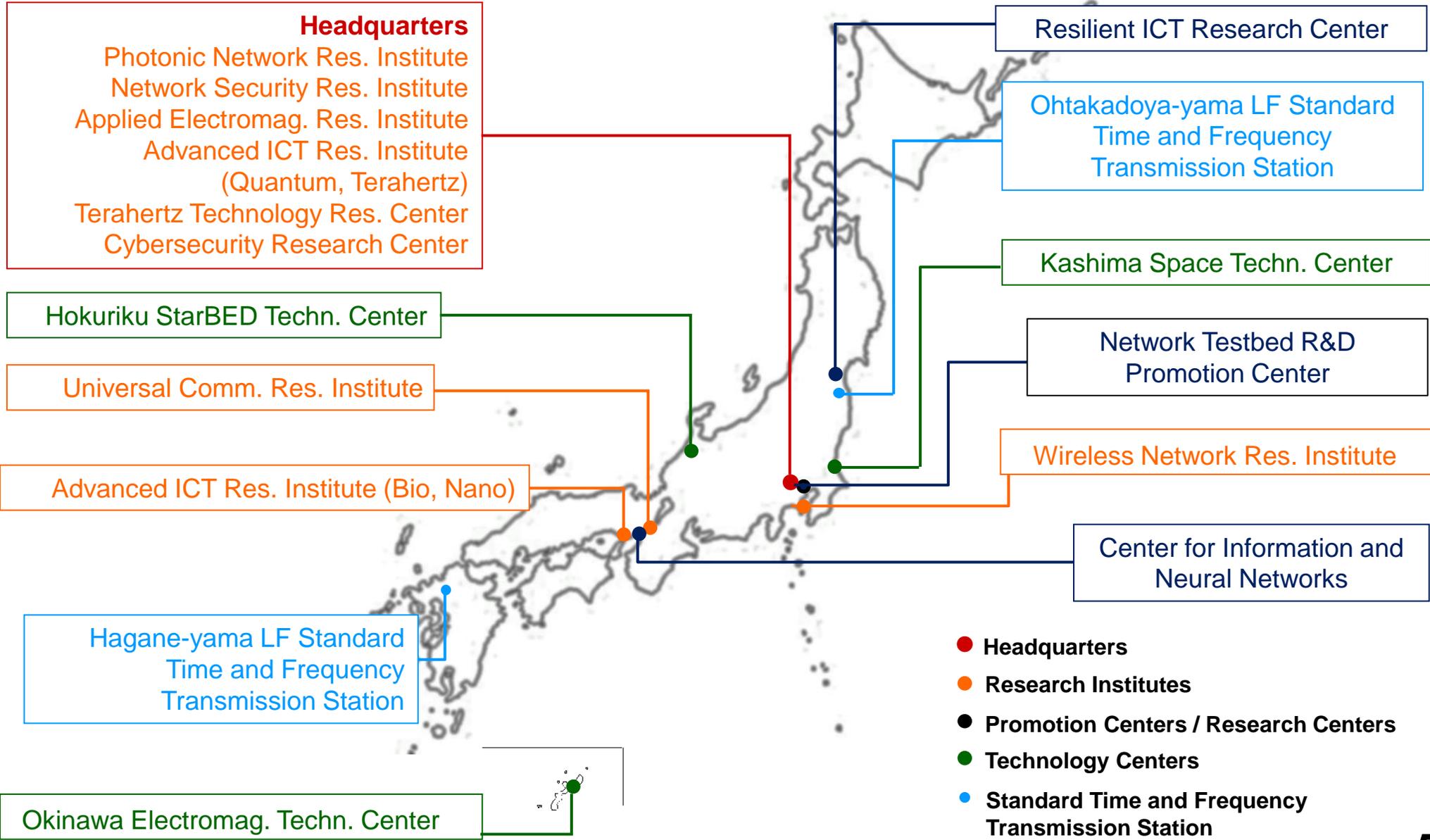
Industry /Academia/Government
Collaboration

Public Services
Japan Standard Time,
Space Weather Forecast,
Wireless Equipment Testing
& Calibration



Organization







Europe Center



Paris, France

ASIA Center



Pathum Thani, Thailand

North America Center



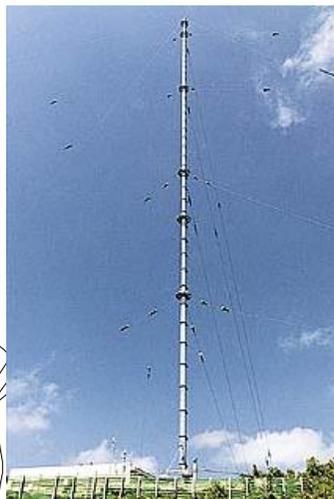
Washington D.C., USA

Generation of Frequency Standard, Transmission of Standard Frequency and Dissemination of Japan Standard Time

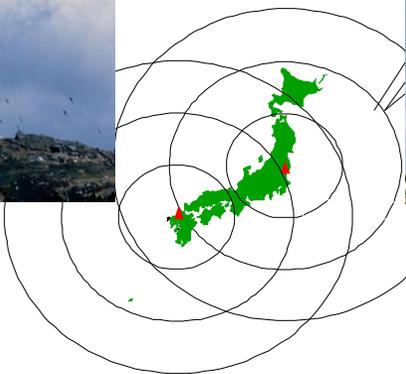
Observation about radio propagation and the Space Weather Forecasts



Hagane-yama Station
(60 kHz)



Ohtakadoya-yama Station
(40 kHz)



Test & Calibration of Wireless Equipment



- 85M Radio controlled clocks & watches
- >180M Access/day Internet Standard Time / NTP Service



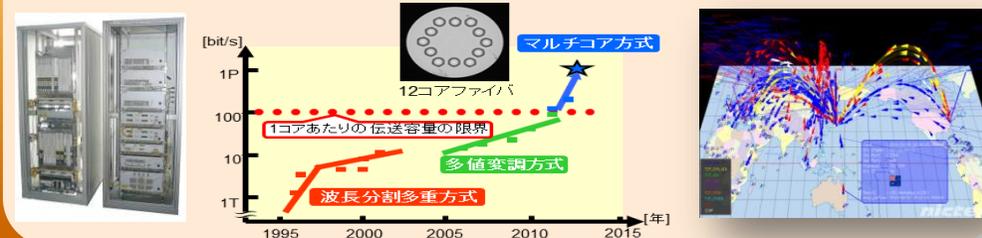
Universal Communications Technologies

Multi-lingual and ultra-realistic communication technologies to overcome the language barrier and contribute to a comfortable lifestyle



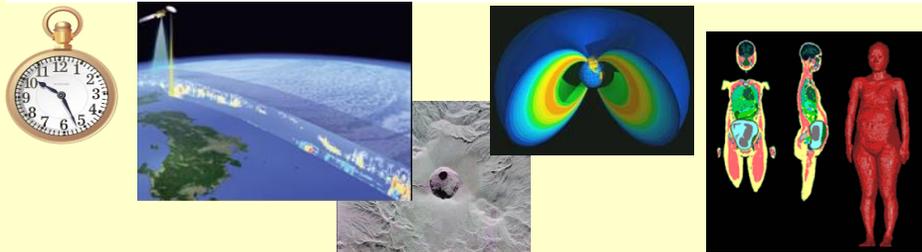
Network Technologies

Photonic and wireless network and network security technologies to build a New Generation Network with large capacity, high reliability, high security and low environmental impact



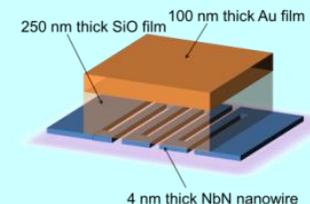
Applied Electromagnetic Technologies

Space-time standards, EM compatibility, and EM sensing technologies to promote the safe use of radio waves and the precise earth and space observations



Advanced ICT

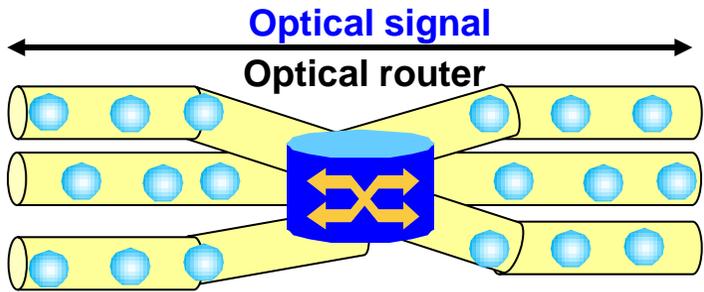
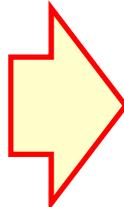
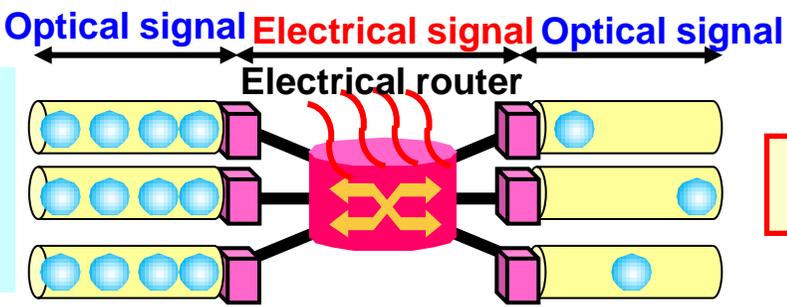
R&D of bio, nano, quantum and terahertz ICT, to create new concepts for future information and communication technologies.





Network architecture and optical network hardware towards the realization of new-generation networks

large-capacity,
power-saving, low-
latency, highly
reliable network



Network Architecture Technology

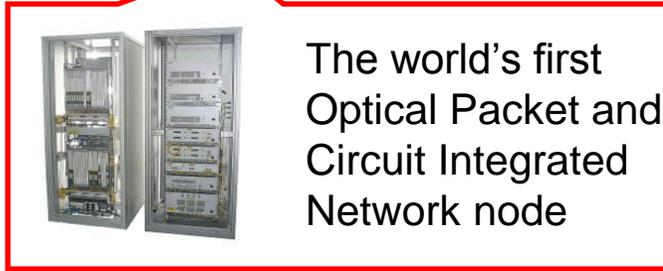
Establishing a network architecture that integrates optical packet switching and circuit switching, and developing autonomic mechanisms for network resources adjustment and network management.

Photonic Network System Technology

Focusing on R&D of photonic network systems aiming to surpass the functionality, capacity and efficiency achieved by conventional physical layer system.

Lightwave Devices Technology

Conducting R&D of component and device technologies to realize next generation high-speed optical communications.



100Gbit/s DSP
➡ 400G DSP ➡

Limit of SMF 100Tbit/s
➡ 1Pbit/s Multi Core F ➡

DSP: Digital Signal Processor
SMF: Single Mode Fiber

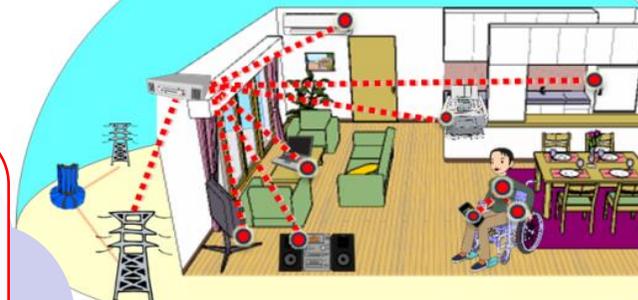
Technologies that realize more scalable, dependable and broadband wireless communication systems for expanding network coverage and applicability.

Accommodation of a wide variety of wireless terminals in an adaptive way



Scalable Wireless Networks

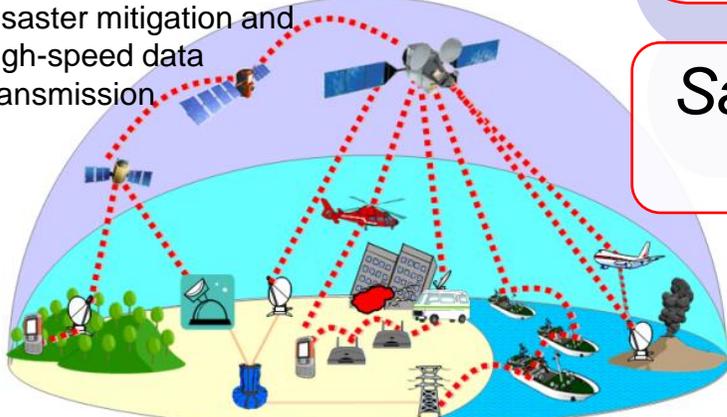
High-speed network connection technology in our close living environment



Broadband Wireless Networks

More efficient use of our limited energy/frequency resources

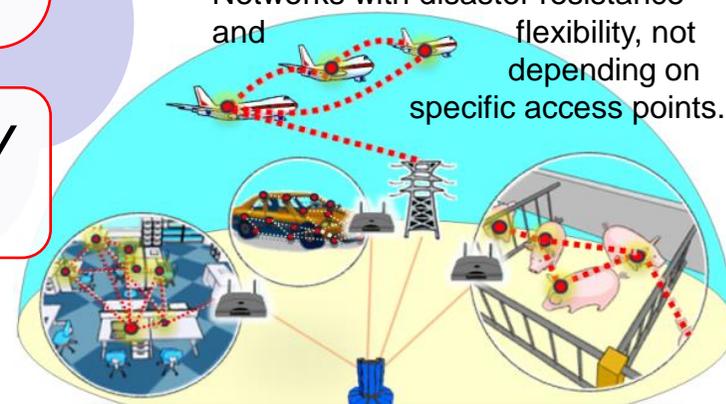
Advanced space communication for disaster mitigation and high-speed data transmission



Space Communication Networks

Safety and security in our society

Networks with disaster resistance and flexibility, not depending on specific access points.



Autonomous Distributed Wireless Networks



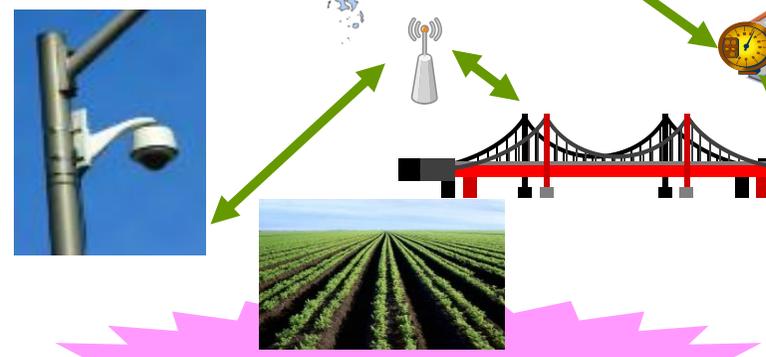
World's First Small-Sized and Low-Power "Radio Device" Compliant with Smart-Meter Standards of "ECHONET Lite" and "Wi-SUN"

➔ Wi-SUN will Expand to the Sensor Network World

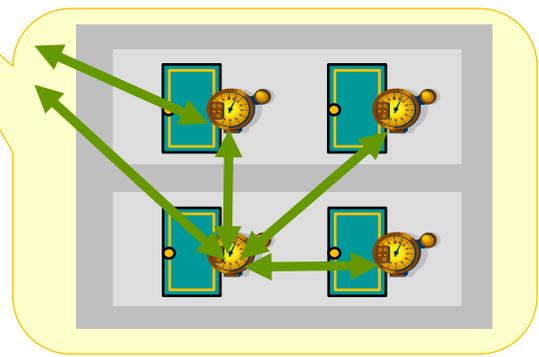


More than 10-year operation driven by the AA battery

Communication range is expanded by multi-hop transmission



More than 50B Sensors





Collaborative team of JAMSTEC and NICT succeeded ROV (Remotely Operated Vehicles) remotely operated test from land using high-speed satellite communication for the first time in the world.

WINDS: High-Speed Internet Satellite ~1.2Gbps

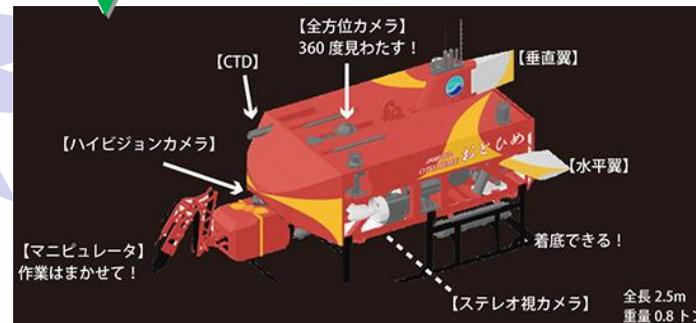


Underwater Operations Vessel "KAIYO" ©JAMSTEC

Hi-Vision Real-time monitoring



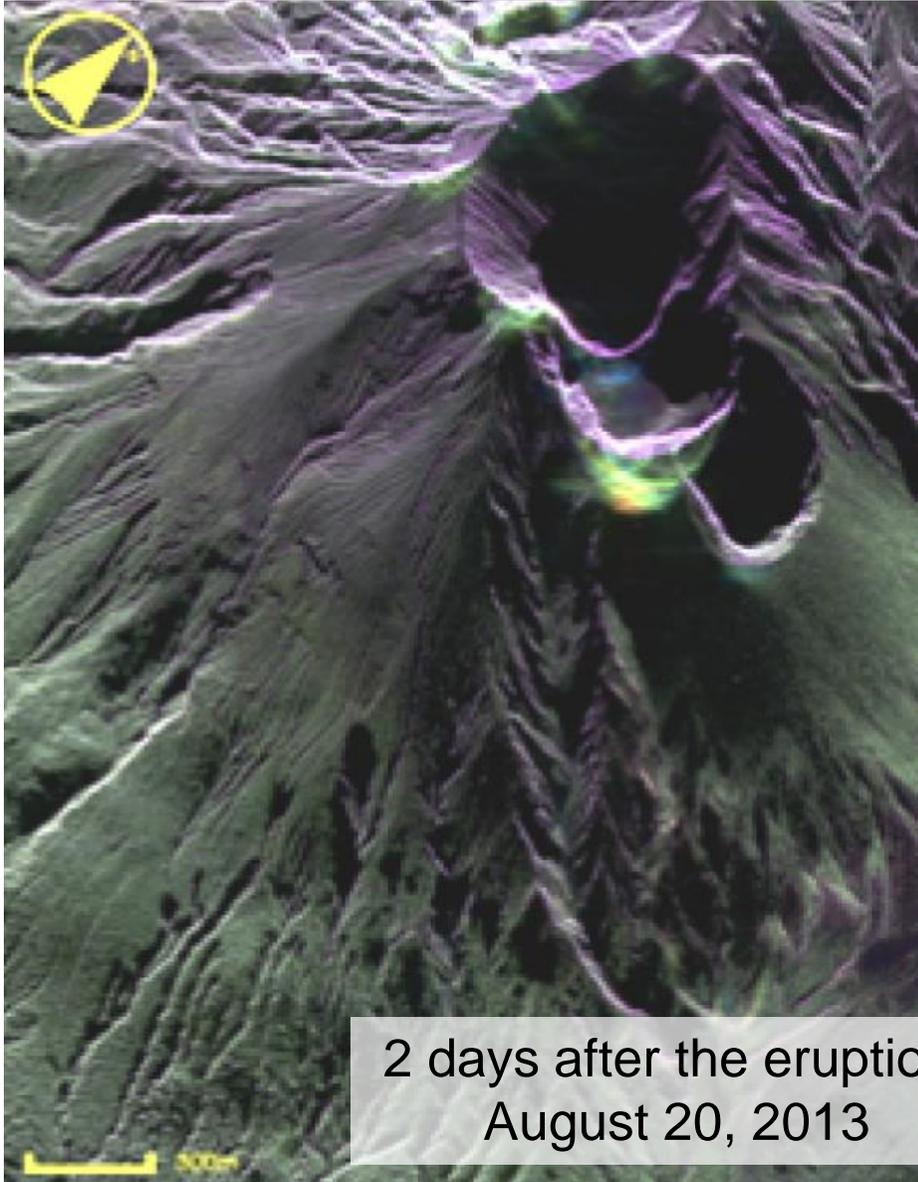
Space BB
Ocean BB



Deep sea remotely operated vehicle OTOHIME ©JAMSTEC

Real-time Operations





2 days after the eruption,
August 20, 2013



Aerial Photo
August 20, 2013

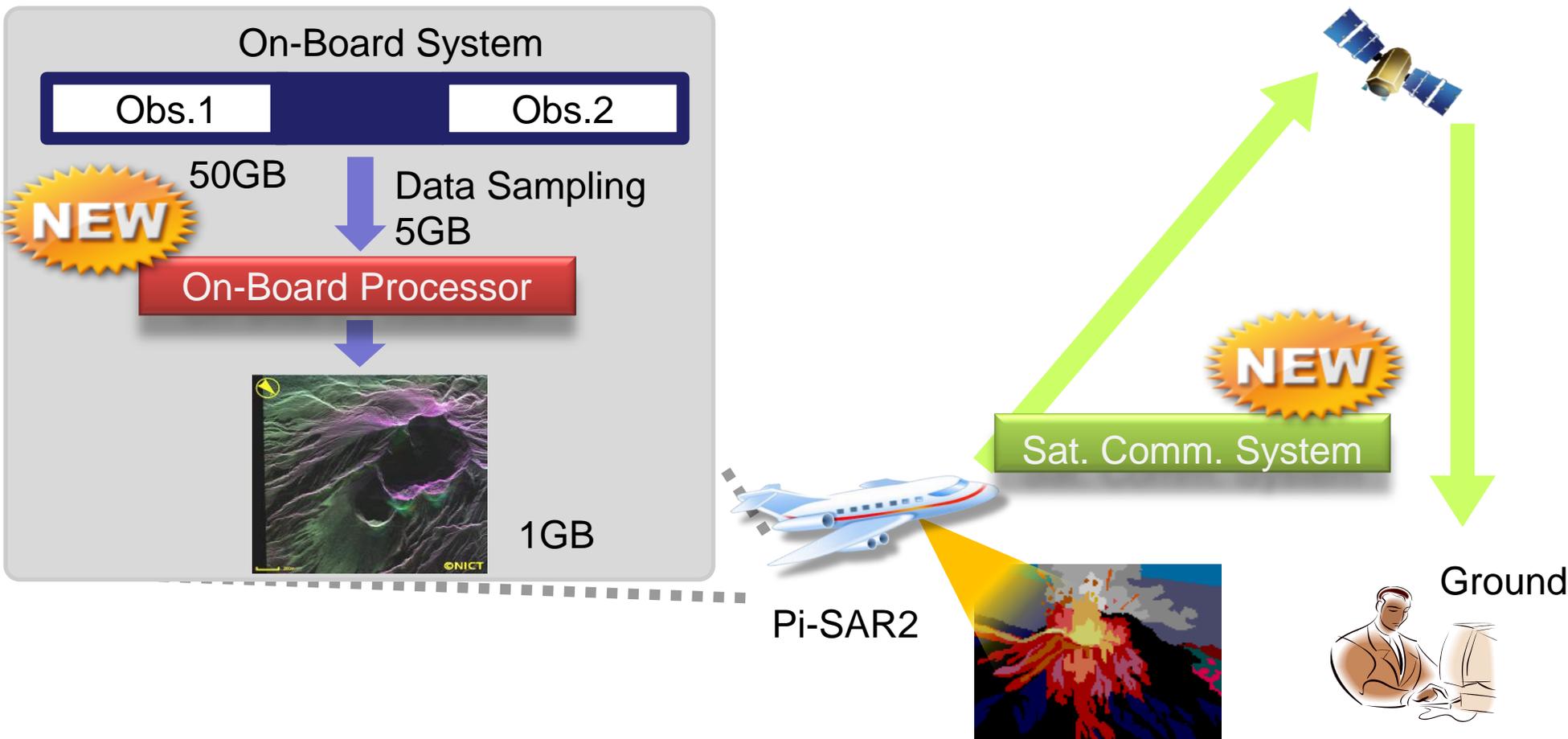


Ground Photo
August 18, 2013



Polarimetric color image data can be transferred to the ground facility in **10 min.** with new onboard data processor and satellite data link for Pi-SAR2.

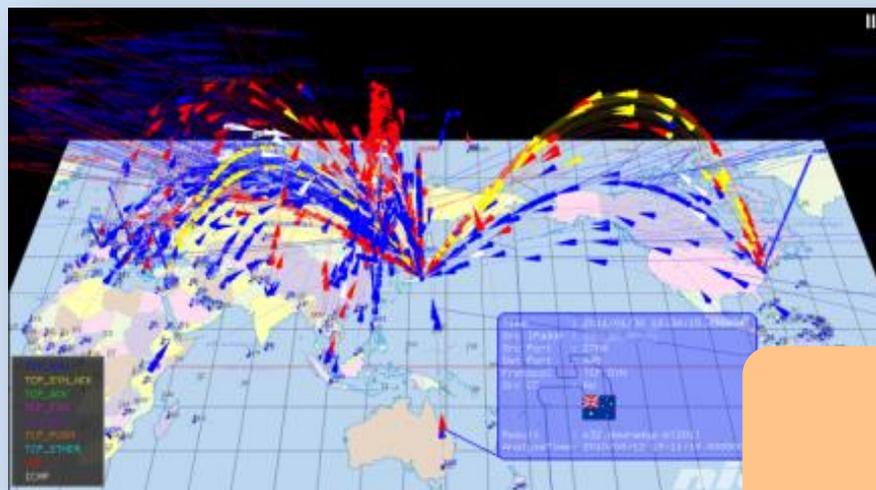
*It used to be **several hours** after the observation.*



Theoretical and practical network security to counteract cyber attacks and provide a safe and secure ICT environment.

Cybersecurity Technology

Establishing a technical basis for leading-edge cyber attack monitoring, analysis, response, and prevention to solve security problems



【NICTER】

Security Architecture Technology

Establishing techniques for optimized configuration and evaluation of secure networks including mobile, cloud, and new-generation networks

Security Fundamental Technology

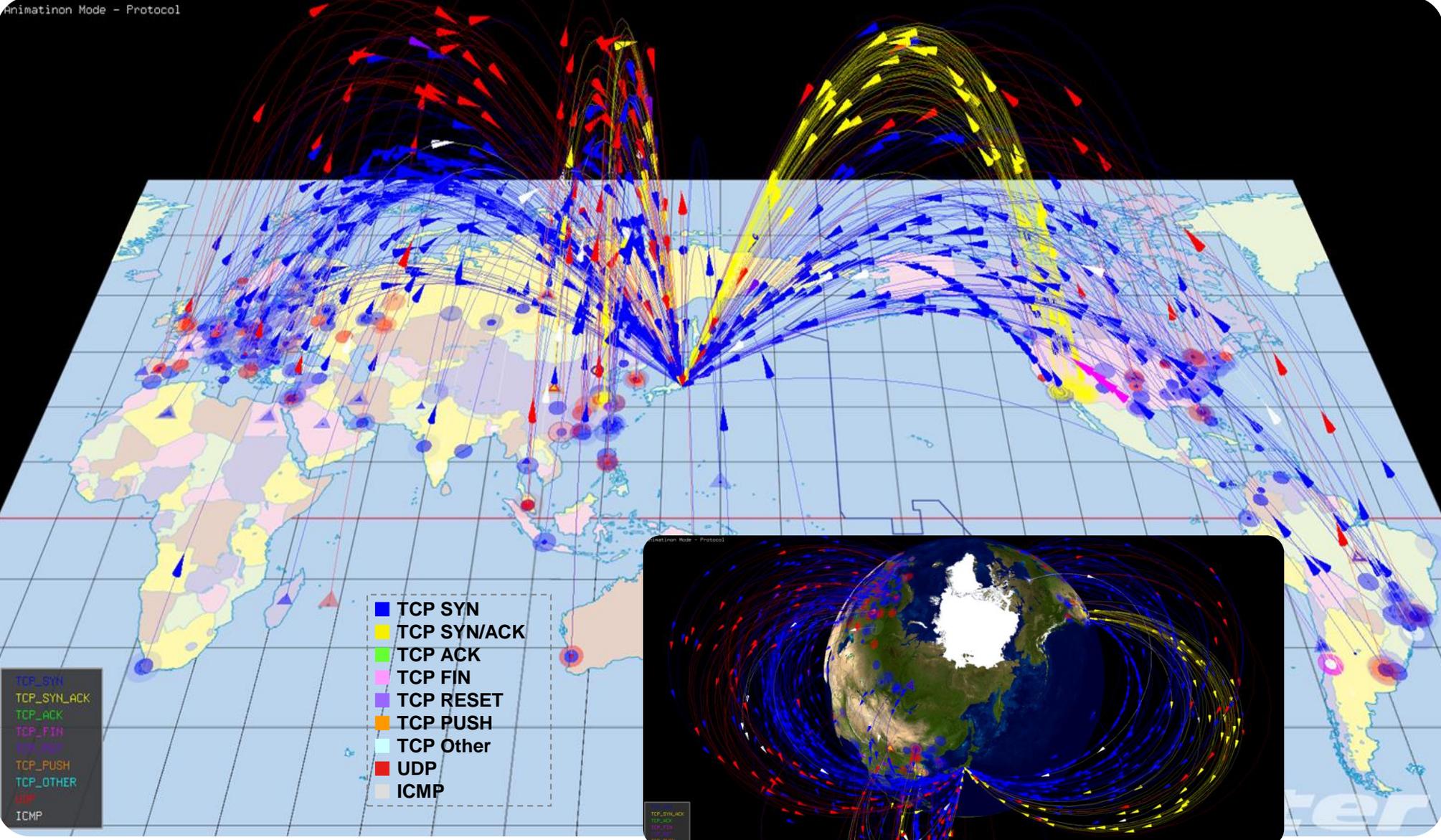
Establishing next-generation cryptographic technologies ranging from modern cryptography to quantum security

Collaboration with security organizations

Design and implementation of secure new generation networks



Animation Mode - Protocol





The Internet on a sphere

Alert

An organization on a ring

Livenet

Infected host

Darknet

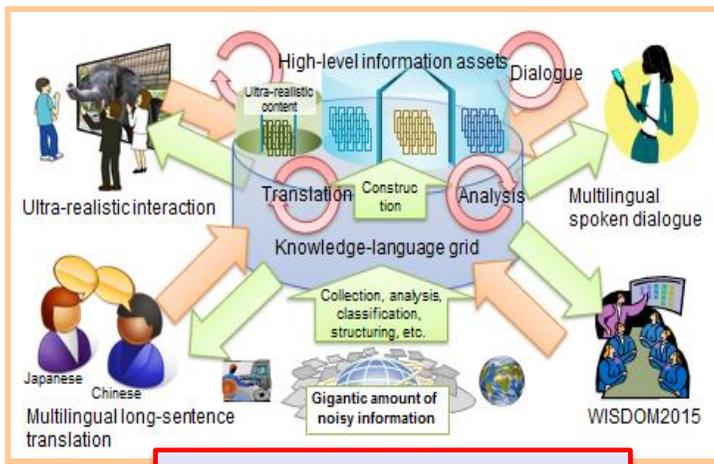
警告

New Alert

Harmonious communication in which people and society can truly interconnect by means of cutting-edge technologies involving speech, language, knowledge, images and multi-sensory data.

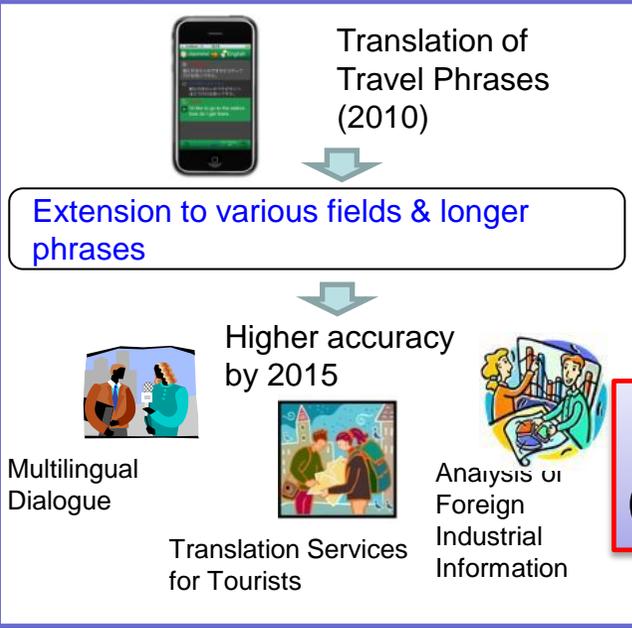
Asia Information Hub

Information Analysis



Focusing on R&D projects whose outcomes benefit society

Multilingual translation



Contents Analyses

Basic Technologies for Universal Communications

Multilingual Communication

Ultra-realistic Communication

Ultra-realistic media

This block features three images: a large 200-inch glasses-free 3D TV showing a scene with a giant sunflower, 'Holography' showing a globe and the moon, and 'Multi-sensory Information' showing a person wearing a headset and interacting with a screen.

- Flexible and efficient information communications by applying brain and biological functions.
- Ultimate security and efficiency by means of quantum mechanics.
- Device performance by taking advantage of new materials and nanotechnology.

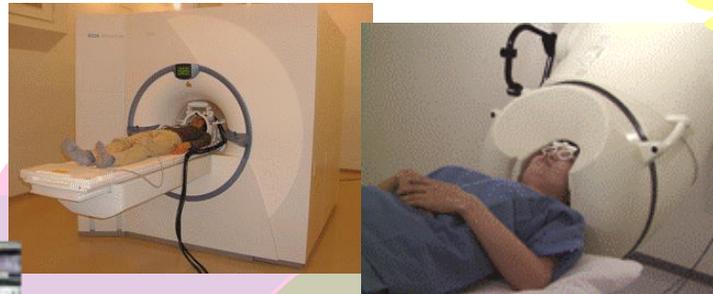
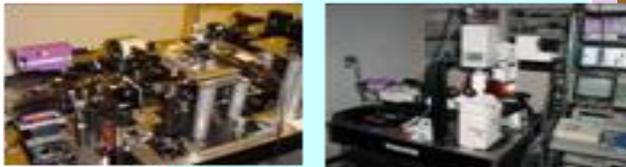
Brain information communications

Brain and biological functions

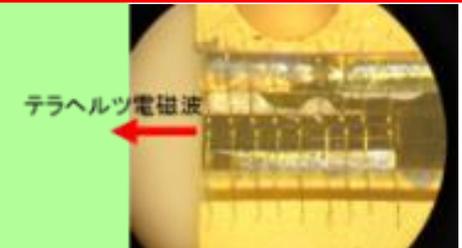
Application of Terahertz technology

Terahertz and Millimeter waves ICT

Bio ICT

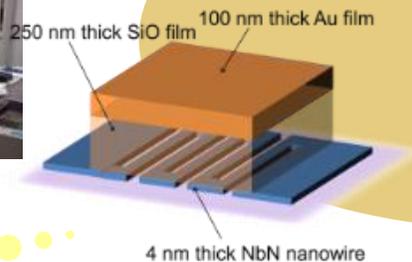


Creation of new information communication concepts and technologies



Nano ICT

New materials and nanotechnology

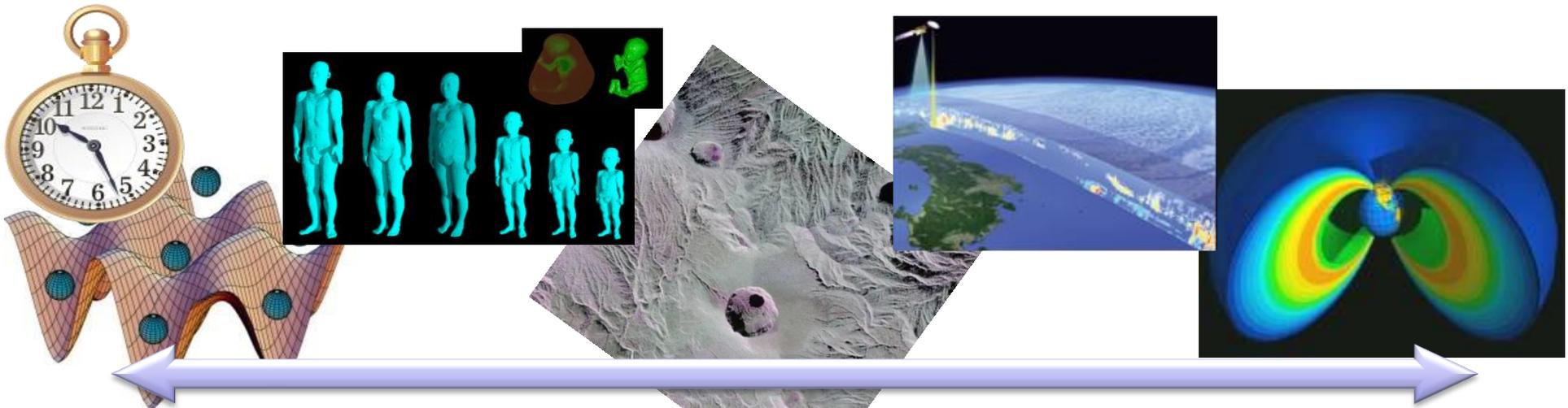


Quantum ICT

Quantum key distribution technology

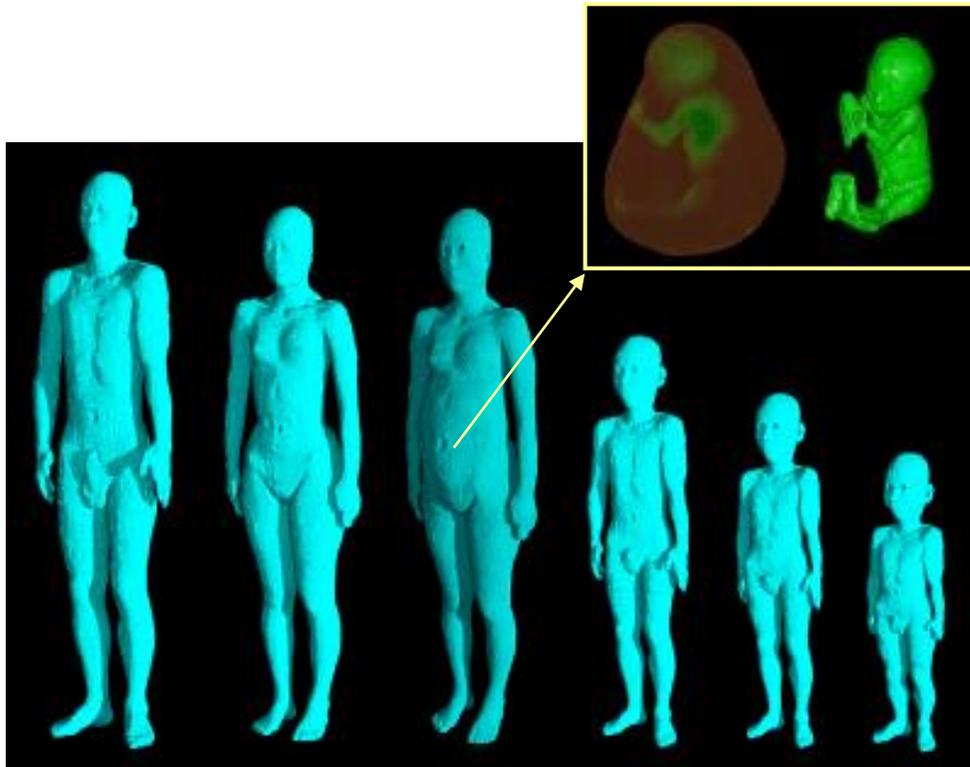
Technologies that measure various objects, from atomic levels to cosmological scales, taking advantage of electromagnetic waves and their characteristics.

- Creation and provision of Japan standard time and the development of related technologies.
- Electromagnetic wave utilization technology friendly to both people and information communication equipment.
- Technology to monitor the global and space environments.



Measuring objects from atomic levels to cosmological scales using electromagnetic waves and making use of the information.

- Numerical Human-body models with the aim of evaluating the safety of radio waves with respect to the human body
- This voxel human model databases are available to the public
- http://emc.nict.go.jp/bio/model/index_e.html



December 2009 | Volume 97 | Number 12

Proceedings OF THE IEEE

Review of Computational Anthropomorphic Anatomical and Physiological Models

History, latest advances, current challenges and future prospects for computer models of anatomy and physiological functions are addressed in this review.

By HABIB ZAIDI, Senior Member IEEE, AND BENJAMIN M. W. TSUI, Fellow IEEE

ABSTRACT | The widespread availability of high-performance computing and accurate and realistic computer simulation techniques has stimulated the development of computational anthropomorphic models of both the anatomy and physiological functions of humans and laboratory animals. These simulation tools have been applied to different medical imaging modalities including ultrasound, single photon emission computed tomography, positron emission tomography, X-ray computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, optical imaging, and multimodality imaging, with various combinations of the above. This paper reviews the fundamental and technical challenges and future directions of developing computational models of anatomy and physiological functions and their applications to biometry calculations. The computer generated radiation sources and through biological systems, and physics of accurate and realistic radiation dose data obtained from clinical studies. These simulate increasingly important biomedical imaging are

KEYWORDS | Anthropomorphic models; human anatomy; laboratory animal anatomy; Monte Carlo simulation; radiological imaging; stylized models; voxel models; hybrid models

I. INTRODUCTION

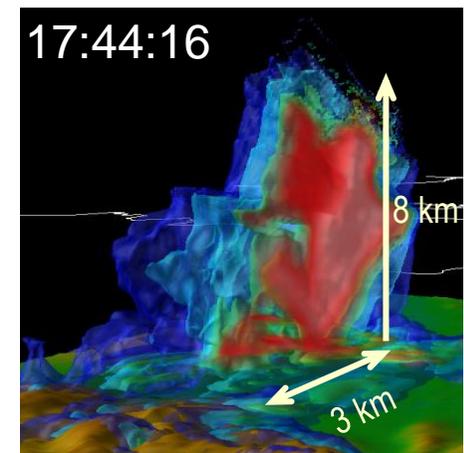
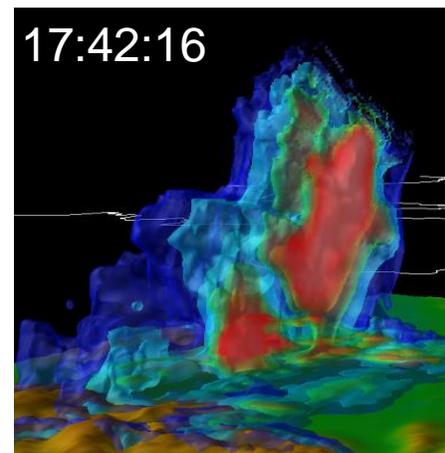
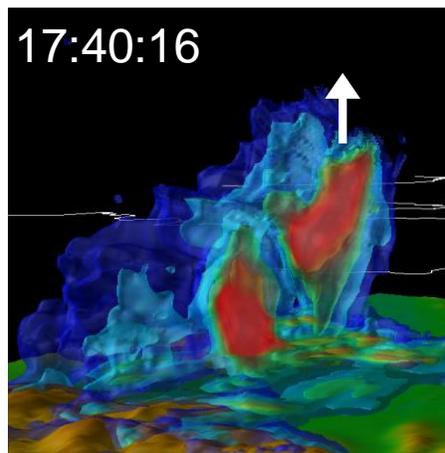
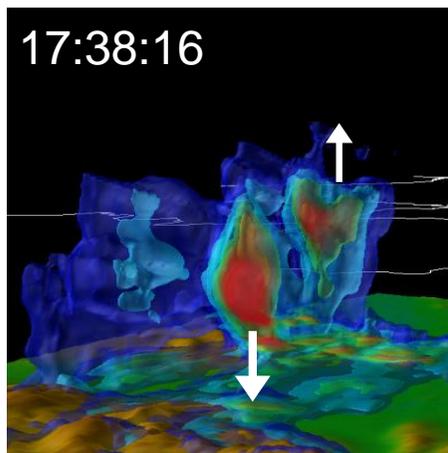
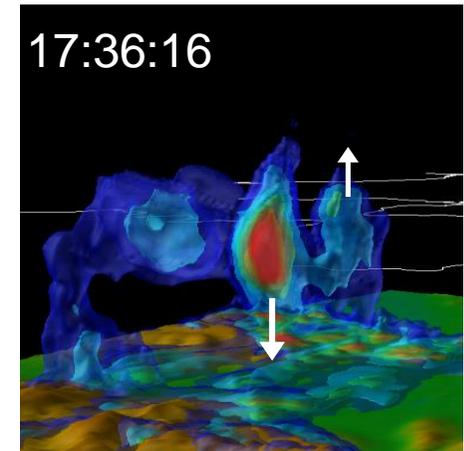
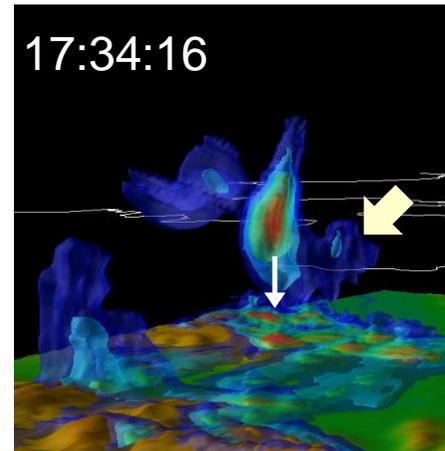
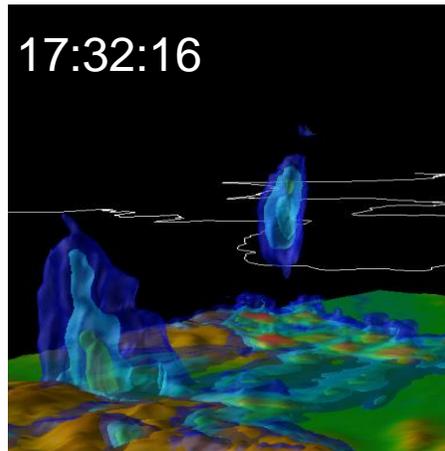
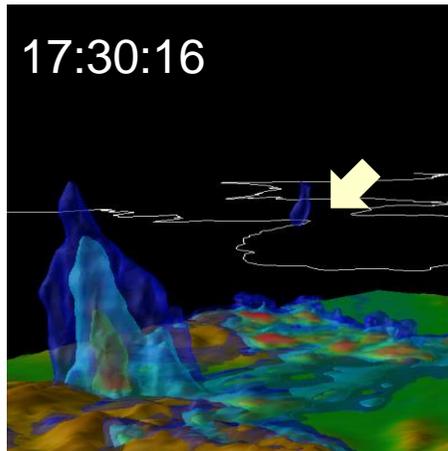
The development of advanced methods for the design of computational models that represent the human and laboratory animal anatomy and physiology has been one of the most active areas of research in molecular imaging and radiation dosimetry [1]. Such computational models are used extensively to derive dose conversion parameters in

Fig. 4. Variable posture models developed from a statistically realistic voxel models with a upright standing posture (Courtesy of T. Nagasaki, National Institute of Information and Communications Technology, Japan).

1938 PROCEEDINGS OF THE IEEE
Authorized licensed use limited to: NICTON

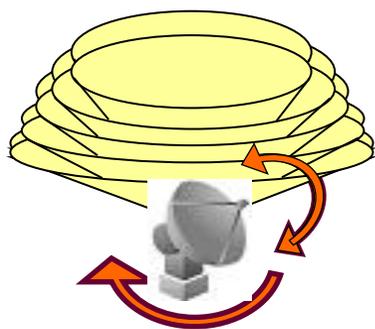
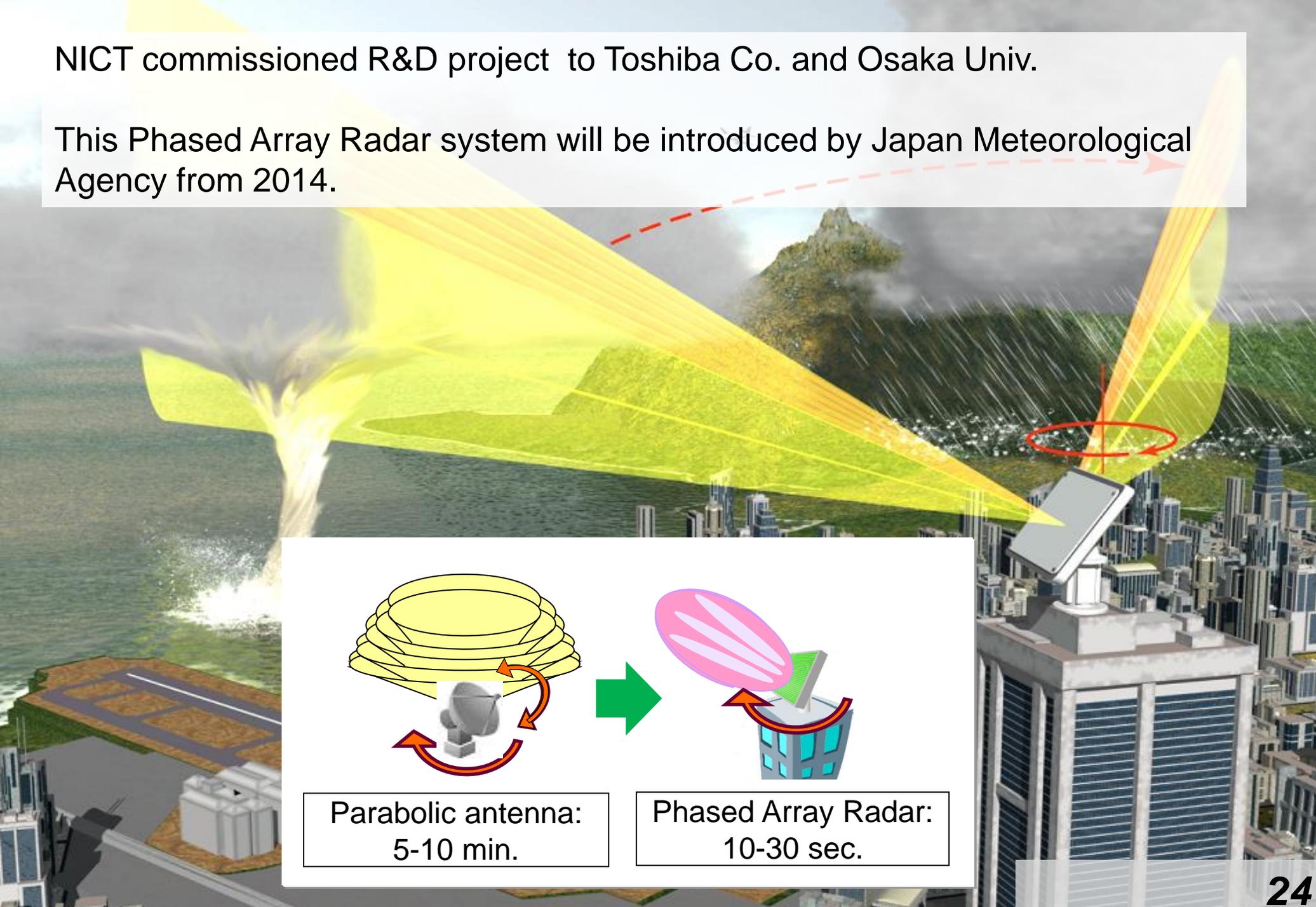


- 3-D structure of heavy rainfall, and tornadoes at a spatial resolution of 100m within 10 sec.
- Prediction of sudden and localized meteorological phenomena



NICT commissioned R&D project to Toshiba Co. and Osaka Univ.

This Phased Array Radar system will be introduced by Japan Meteorological Agency from 2014.



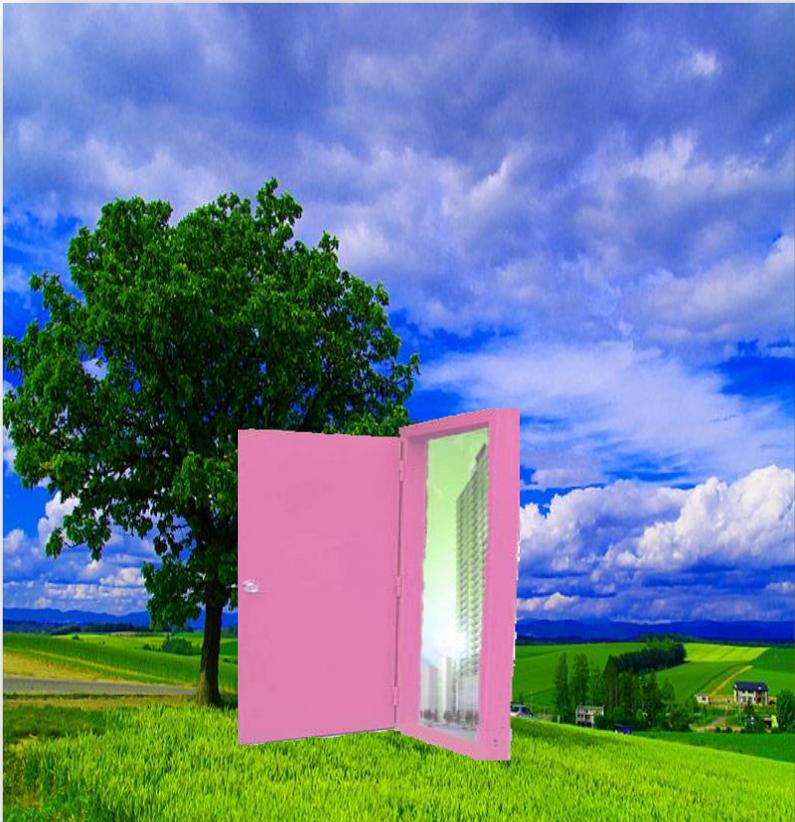
Parabolic antenna:
5-10 min.



Phased Array Radar:
10-30 sec.



Supplementary Slides



Human happiness and
Doko-demo-Door
“The Door to anywhere you like.”
One of the DORAEMON tool



Virtual and Realistic Communications



New Mobility System



The mobile phone expansion around 2005
could be expected in 1985 ?



Basic
Research

Applied Research

New Business



**Mobile Phone
2005**



**Shoulder Phone
1985**



**Mobile Phone in Science Fiction
~1965**



Fully networked and semi-autonomous new mobility business may be expected in 2013



Autonomous Driverless cars in Science Fiction ~1990



Keio Univ. 2010



Waseda Univ. 2010

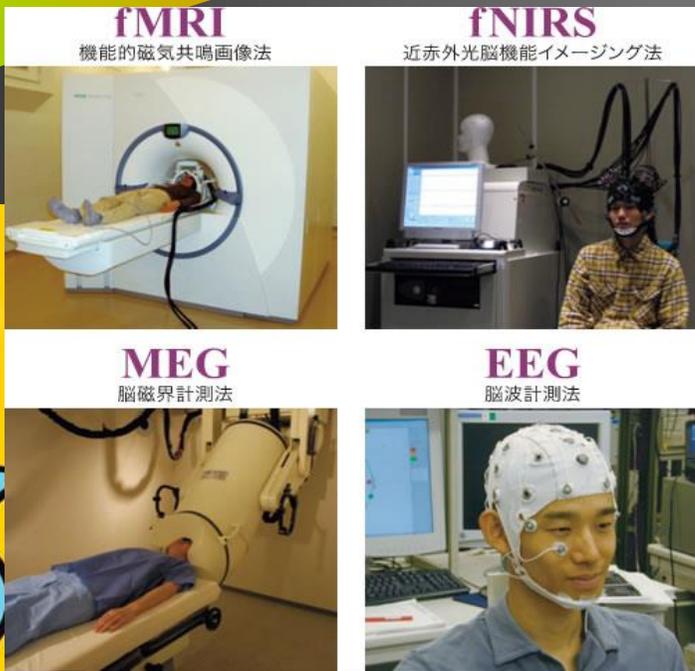
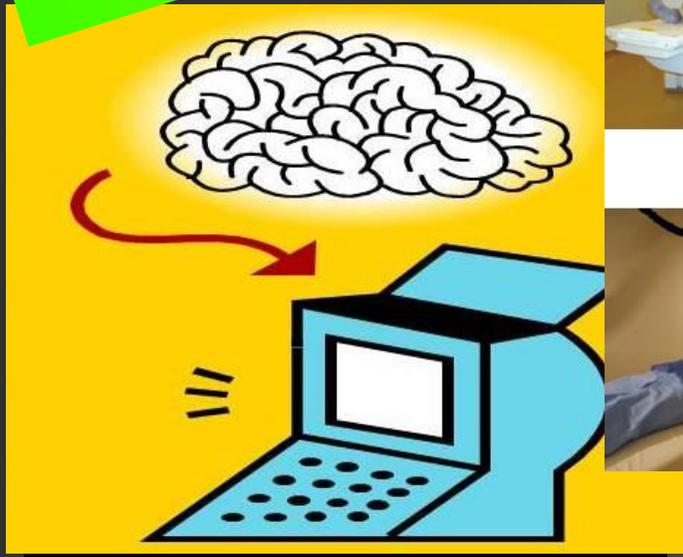


PRT System 2011

PRT: Passenger Rapid Transport

...
2030

Non-invasive Brain-Machine Communication may be expected in 2013



...
2040

NICT 2013

**Brain Communication in
Science Fiction
~1990**



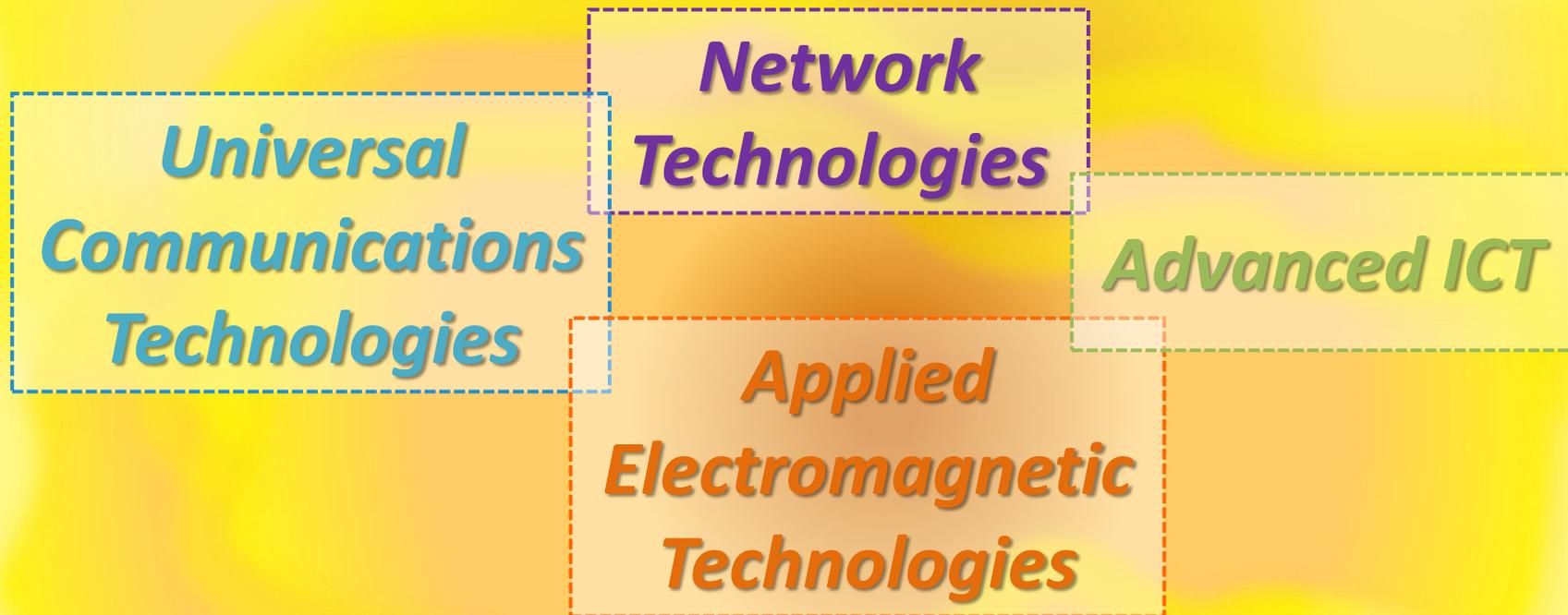
未知遭遇

*Smart Society and Natural Phenomena
Hyper-level sensing Technology*

**Network and Analysis
by Hyper-ICT**



***Important ! External Interaction
Academia and Industry, Domestic and International***



~ Amoeba Model

***For World Human Happiness
and Endurable ICT***

***Let's start
Friendly Communication for
Cooperative Innovation***

ご静聴感謝いたします

Thank you very much

<http://www.nict.go.jp/en/>

