



FIRST INTERNATIONAL NANOTECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE ON COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION

Speaker's Bio



Tadashi Shibata was born in Japan on September 30, 1948. He received the B.S. degree in electronic engineering and the M.S. degree in material science both from Osaka University, Osaka, Japan, and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Tokyo, Tokyo Japan.

From 1974 to 1986, he was with Toshiba Corporation, where he worked on R & D of VLSI devices and processing technologies. He invented the SALICIDE process when he was with Toshiba. During the period of 1978 to 1980, he was Visiting Research Associate at Stanford Electronics Laboratories, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, where he studied laser beam processing of electronic materials including silicide, polysilicon, and superconducting materials. From April 1986 to May 1997, he was Associate Professor at the Department of Electronic Engineering, Tohoku University and was engaged in the research on low-temperature processing based on ultra-clean technologies. Since the invention of a new functional device called Neuron MOS Transistor (ν MOS) in 1989, his research interest has been shifted to the development of new-concept circuits and systems and implementation of human-like intelligent systems. In May 1997, he became Professor at Department of Information and Communication Engineering, The University of Tokyo. Currently, he is Professor at Department of Frontier Informatics, School of Frontier Science, The University of Tokyo.

Dr. Shibata is a member of Japan Society of Applied Physics, the Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers of Japan, and the IEEE Electron Devices Society, Circuits & Systems Society and Computer Society. He served as Editor-in-Chief of Japanese Journal of Applied Physics (2000-2002) and IEICE Transactions on Electronics (1997-99).

Current Area of Interest:

1. CMOS Digital SIMD Processor for Intelligent Data Processing
2. Analog SIMD processors
3. Image Filtering Processors (both analog and digital)
4. Computational Image Sensors
5. CDMA matched filter VLSI
6. Image Recognition Systems