

最終講義

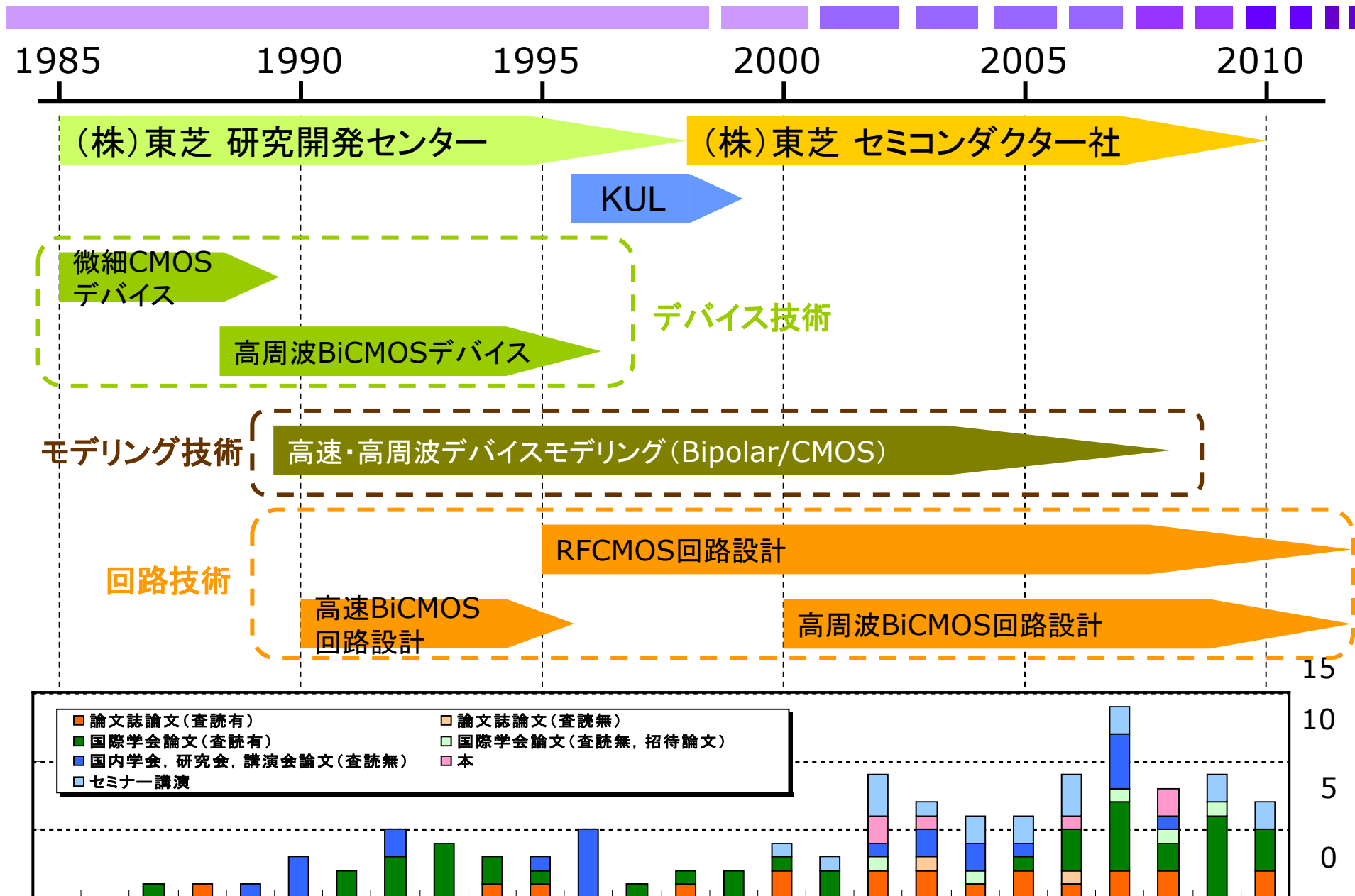
2025年2月15日(土)

伊藤 信之

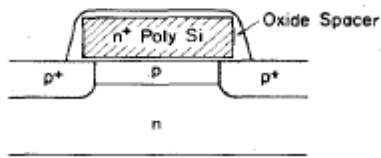
- 東芝時代(1985～2010)
- 岡山県立大学時代(2010～2025)
 - Oscillator
 - Injection Lock and Push-Push Frequency Generator
 - Amplifier
 - 集積回路工学研究室伊藤Gr
- 今後の予定

東芝時代(1985~2010)

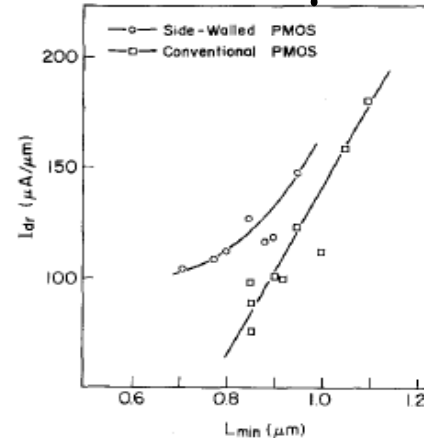
集積回路の研究の経歴



PMOSのモビリティ劣化を考慮した最適化(1 μ mレベル)



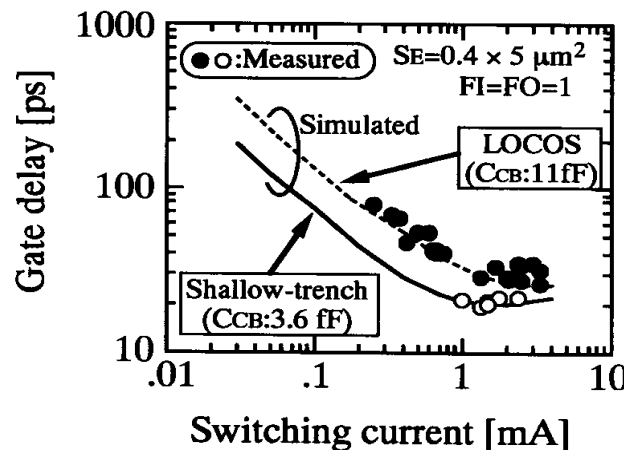
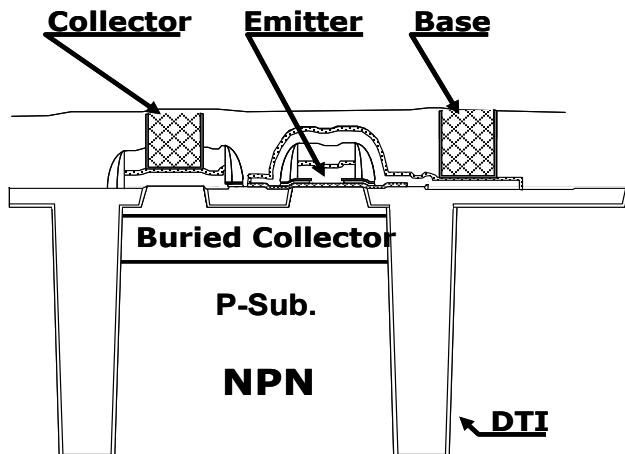
Sidewall-PMOS
構造を提案



ショートチャネルにおける
モビリティ改善

Y. Ushiku, T. Kobayashi, A. Yoshida, N. Itoh, A. Nishiyama, and R. Nakata, "An Optimized 1.0 μ m CMOS Technology for Next Generation Channelless Gate Arrays," IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits, vol. 23, No. 2, pp.507-513, Apr. 1988, DOI: 10.1109/4.1014.

新しい高周波・高速バイポーラプロセスの構築



(1). セルフアライン構造
(2). STI/DTIの導入
 $f_T=22\text{GHz}$ 、
ECLの $t_{pd}=20\text{ps}$ を実現

T. Iinuma, N. Itoh, H. Nakajima, K. Inou, S. Matsuda, C. Yoshino, Y. Tsuboi, Y. Katsumata, and H. Iwai, "Sub-20 ps High-Speed ECL Bipolar Transistor with Low Parasitic Architecture," IEEE Trans. Electron Devices., vol. ED-42, No. 3, pp.399-405, Mar. 1995, DOI: 10.1109/16.368035.

スケーラビリティ必要

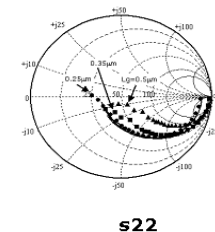
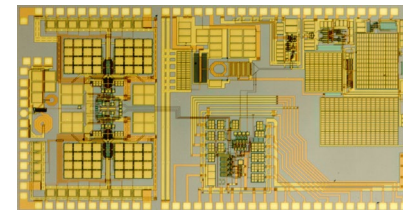
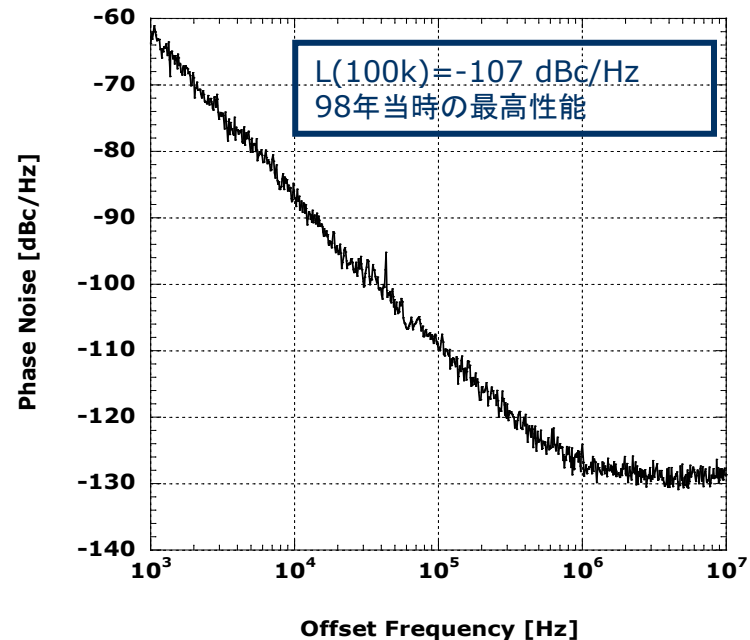
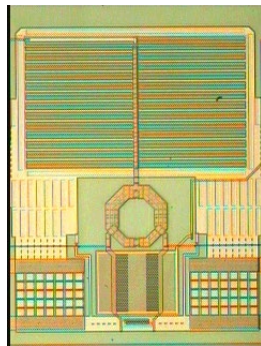
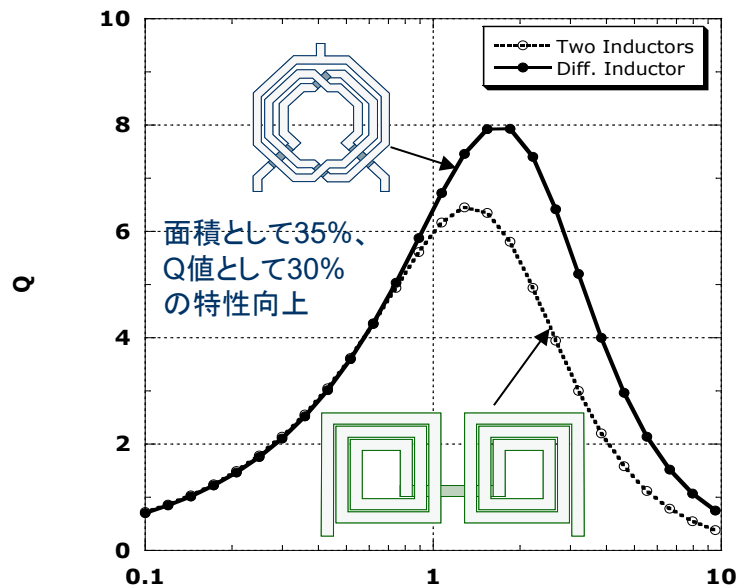


Figure 1 is a log-log plot showing the normalized electron velocity, γ_{em} , on the y-axis (ranging from 0.0 to 6.0) versus the gate length, L_g in μm , on the x-axis (ranging from 0.01 to 10). The plot includes experimental data points for four technologies: Toshiba (filled circles), UCLA (open circles), Infineon (open squares), and Philips (open diamonds). A solid line represents the calculated curve. The data points generally follow the trend of the calculated curve, which shows a decreasing trend of γ_{em} as L_g decreases.

3端子インダクタによる位相雑音の向上

世界初の3端子インダクタの集積回路上への実現

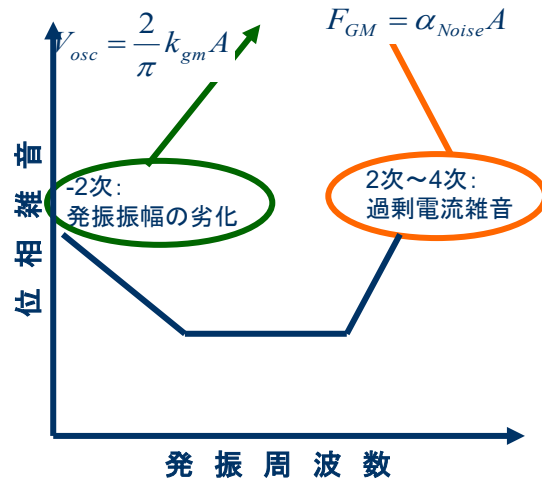


広い周波数レンジにおける位相雑音の安定化

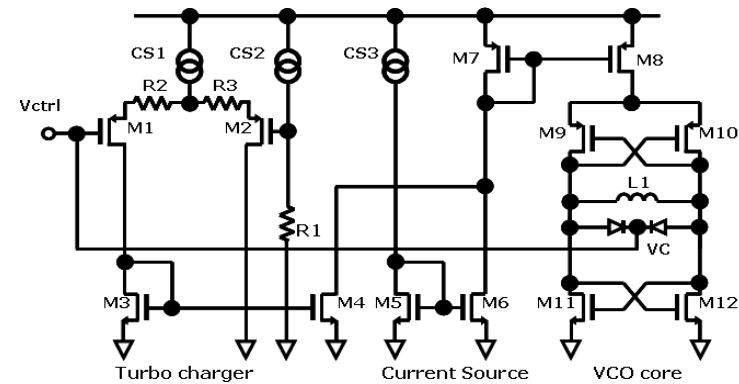
発振周波数により動作電流を制御し位相雑音を最小化する

位相雑音の発振周波数依存性

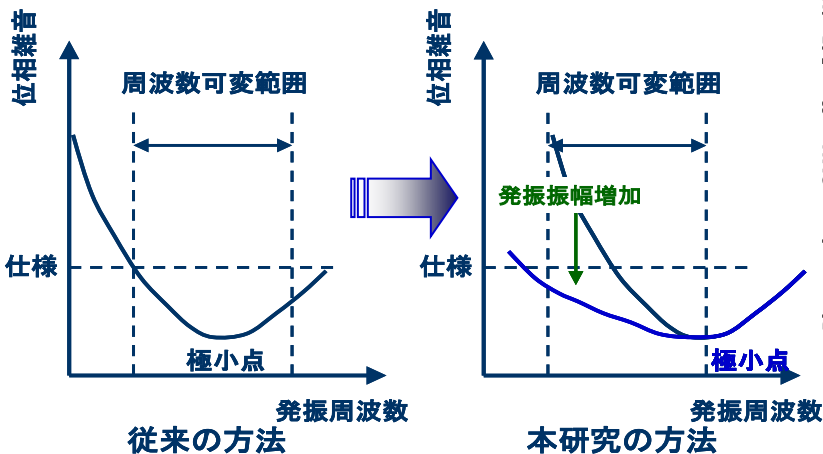
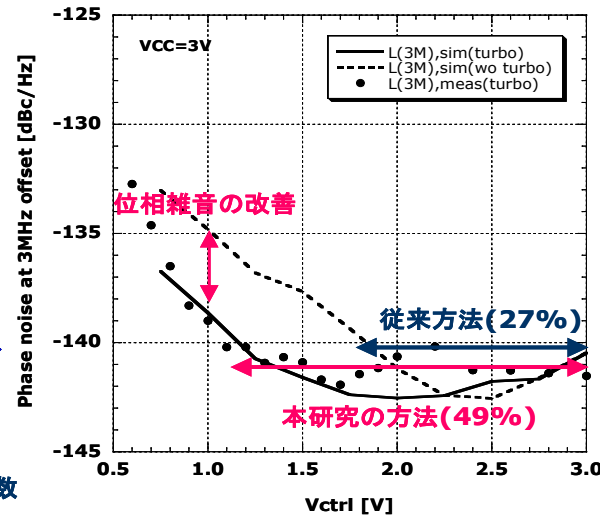
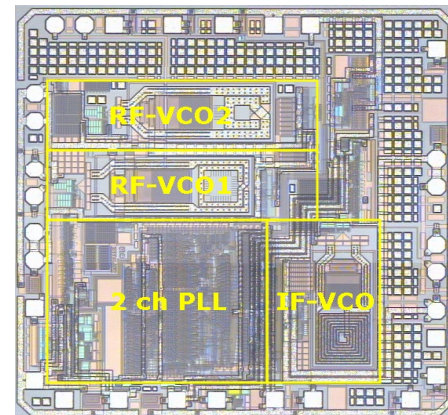
$$L(\Delta\omega) = \frac{2kTR_{eff}(1+F_{GM})}{V_{osc}^2} \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\Delta\omega} \right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{\omega_c}{\Delta\omega} \right)$$



提案方法

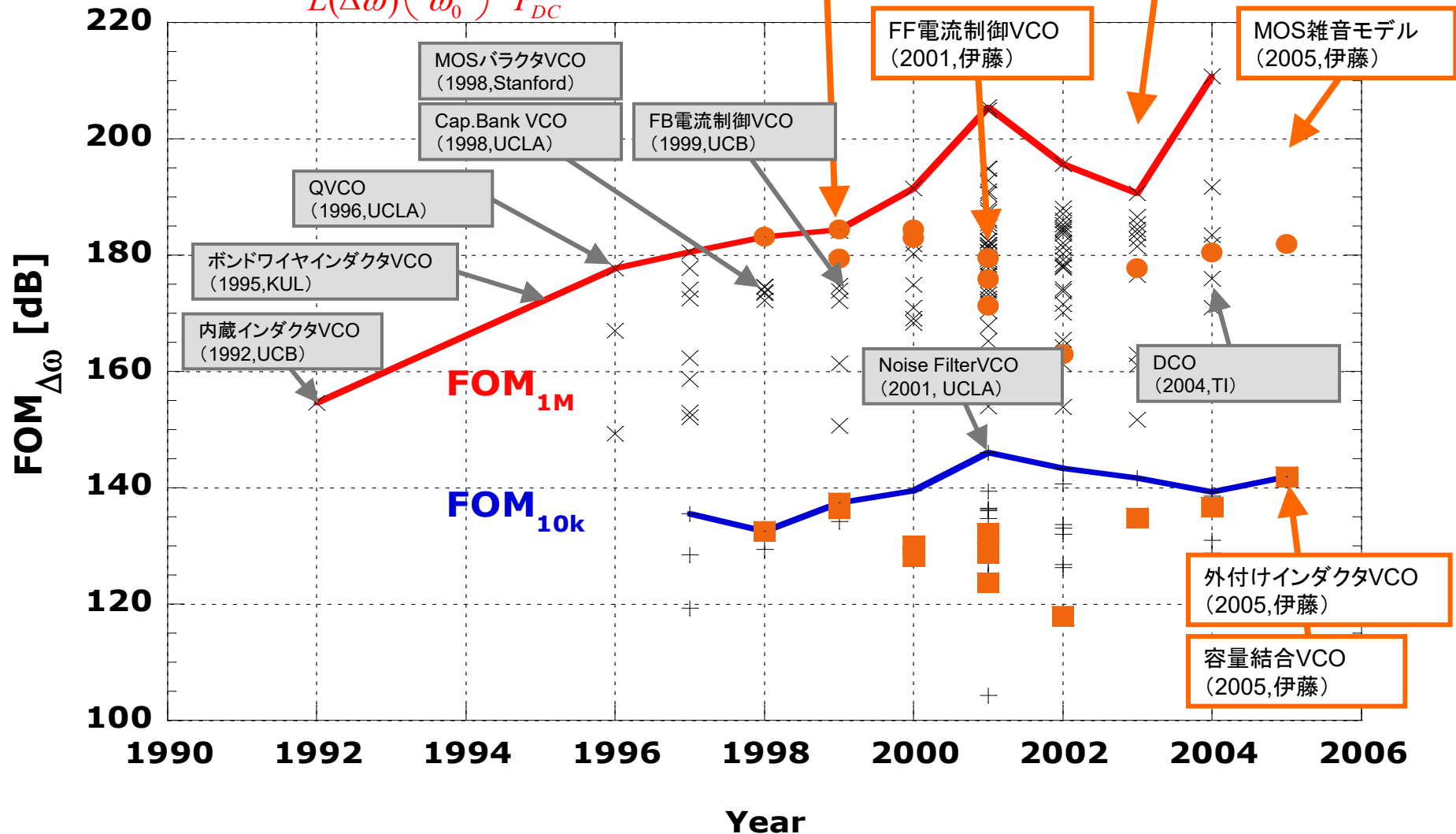


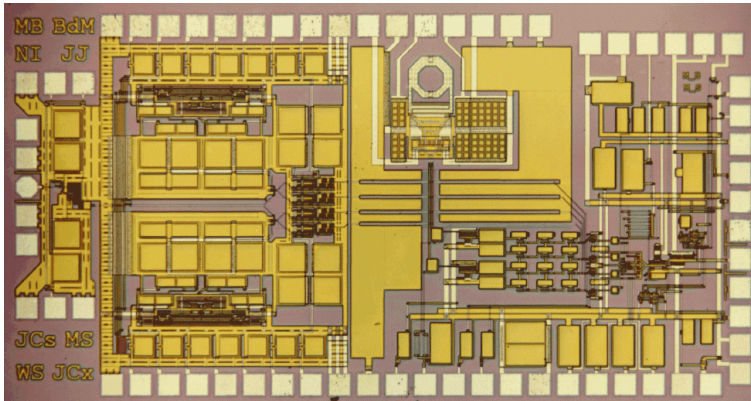
最終製品



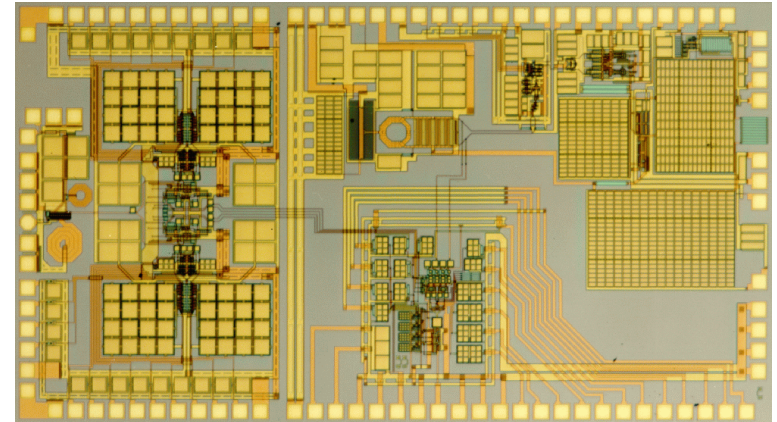
VCOの研究の変遷と位置づけ

$$FOM_{\Delta\omega} = \frac{1}{L(\Delta\omega)} \left(\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_0} \right)^2 \frac{1}{P_{DC}}$$

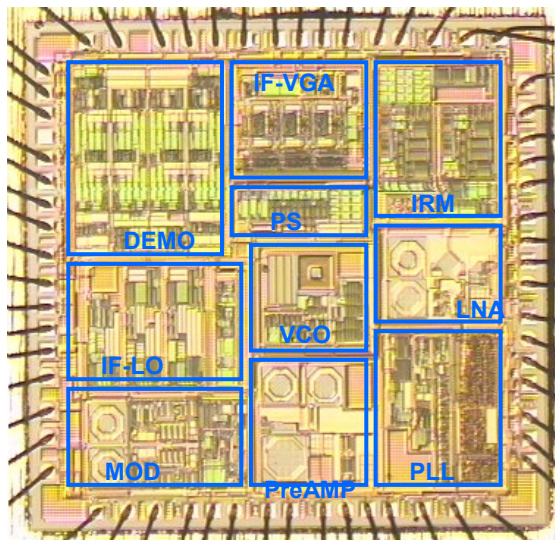




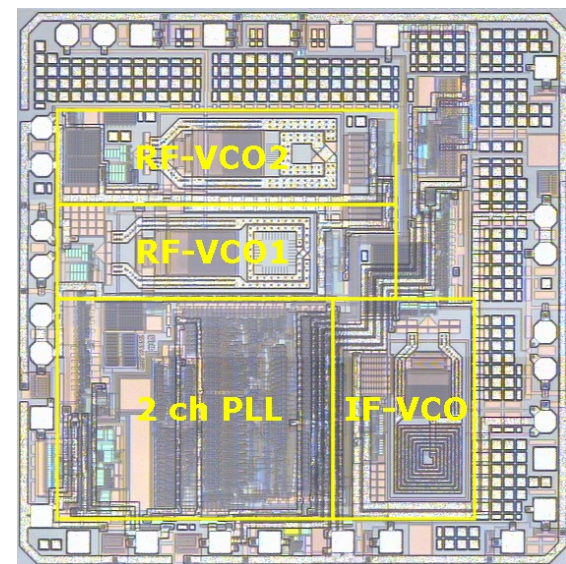
DCS1800 TRX (ISSCC98)
0.25μm CMOS



DCS1800 TRX (ISSCC00)
0.25μm CMOS

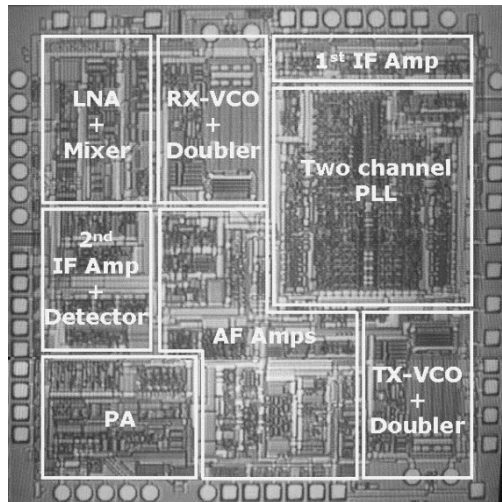


GSM TRX (ICCE99)
0.25μm CMOS

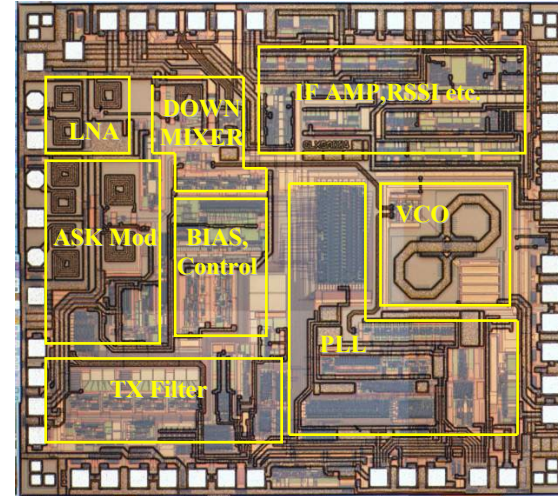


GSM LO (ESSCIRC01)
0.6μm SiGe-BiCMOS

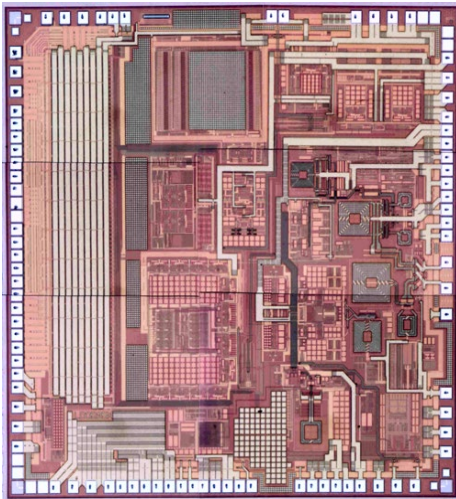
Chip Museum cont'd



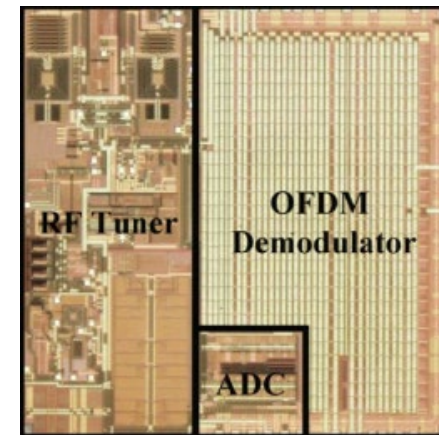
900MHz Cordless TRX (IEICE05)
0.8 μ m BiCMOS 2.95mm $\times$ 2.91mm



ETC TRX (BCTM06)
0.6 μ m SiGe-BiCMOS



Bluetooth TRX (CICC07)
0.13 μ m CMOS 2.96mm $\times$ 2.96mm

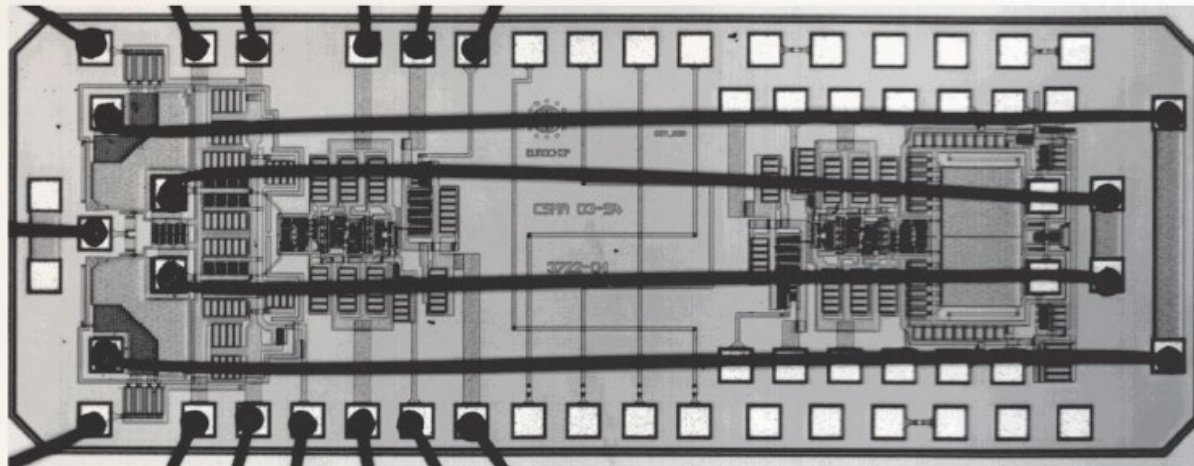


TV-Tuner (ESSCIRC09)
90nm CMOS 3.26mm $\times$ 3.26mm

Jan Craninckx, Jan Crols, Marc Borremans, and Johan Janssens

From Bondwire Inductors to RF CMOS Transceivers

The story of the early days of RF CMOS research at KU Leuven



J. CRANINCKX AND M. STEYAERT, "A CMOS 1.8 GHz LOW-PHASE-NOISE VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR WITH PRESCALER,"
IEEE INTERNATIONAL SOLID-STATE CIRCUITS CONFERENCE, FEB 1995, PP. 258-267, DOI: 10.1109/ISSCC.1995.536550

hello nobby,

time flies for both of us... but luckily we were both able to make nice circuits and had fun in creating new things..

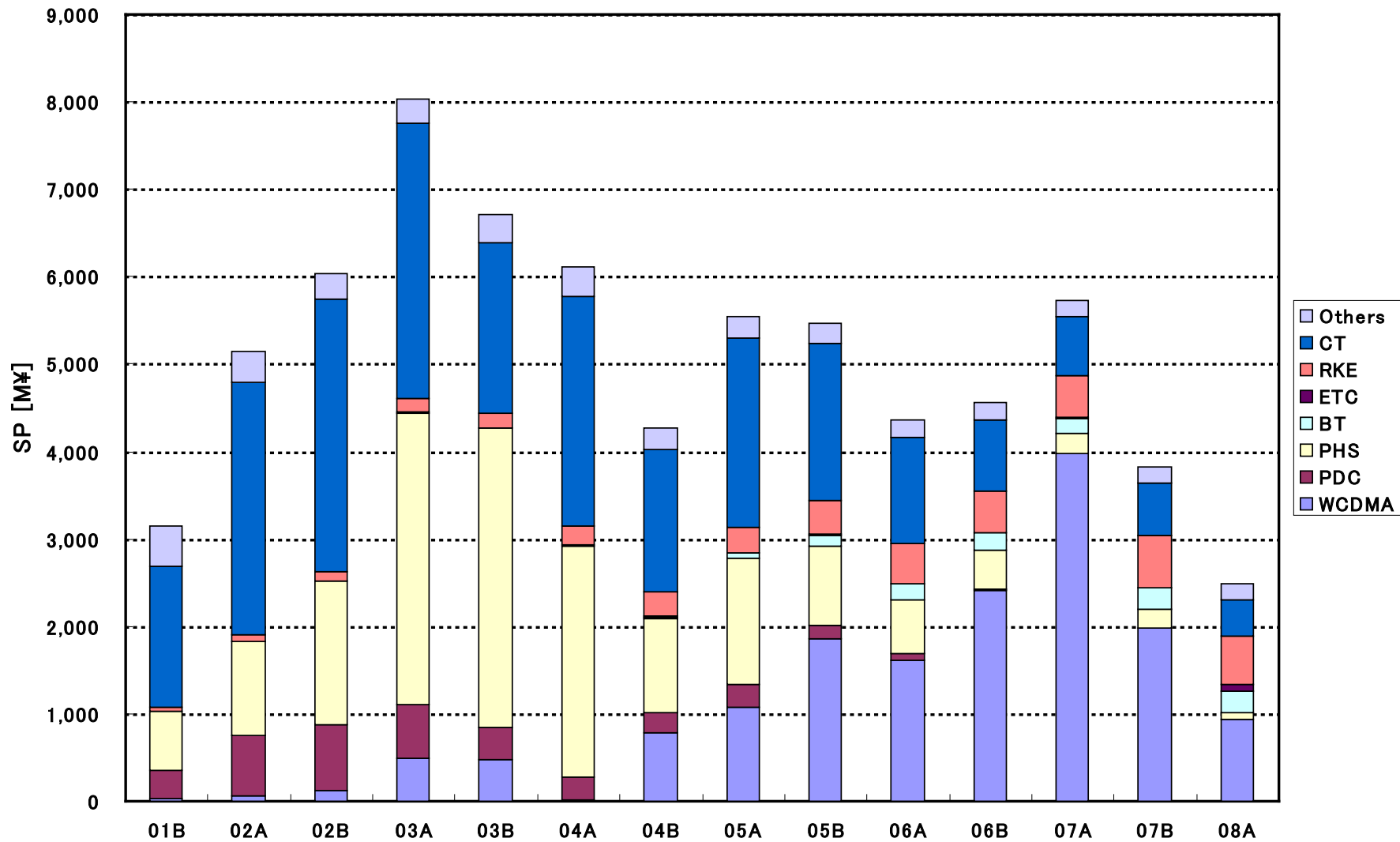
And of course the many nice memories together and even thanks for the interim of my son Wouter: he still talks about it !



enjoy your retirement in March !

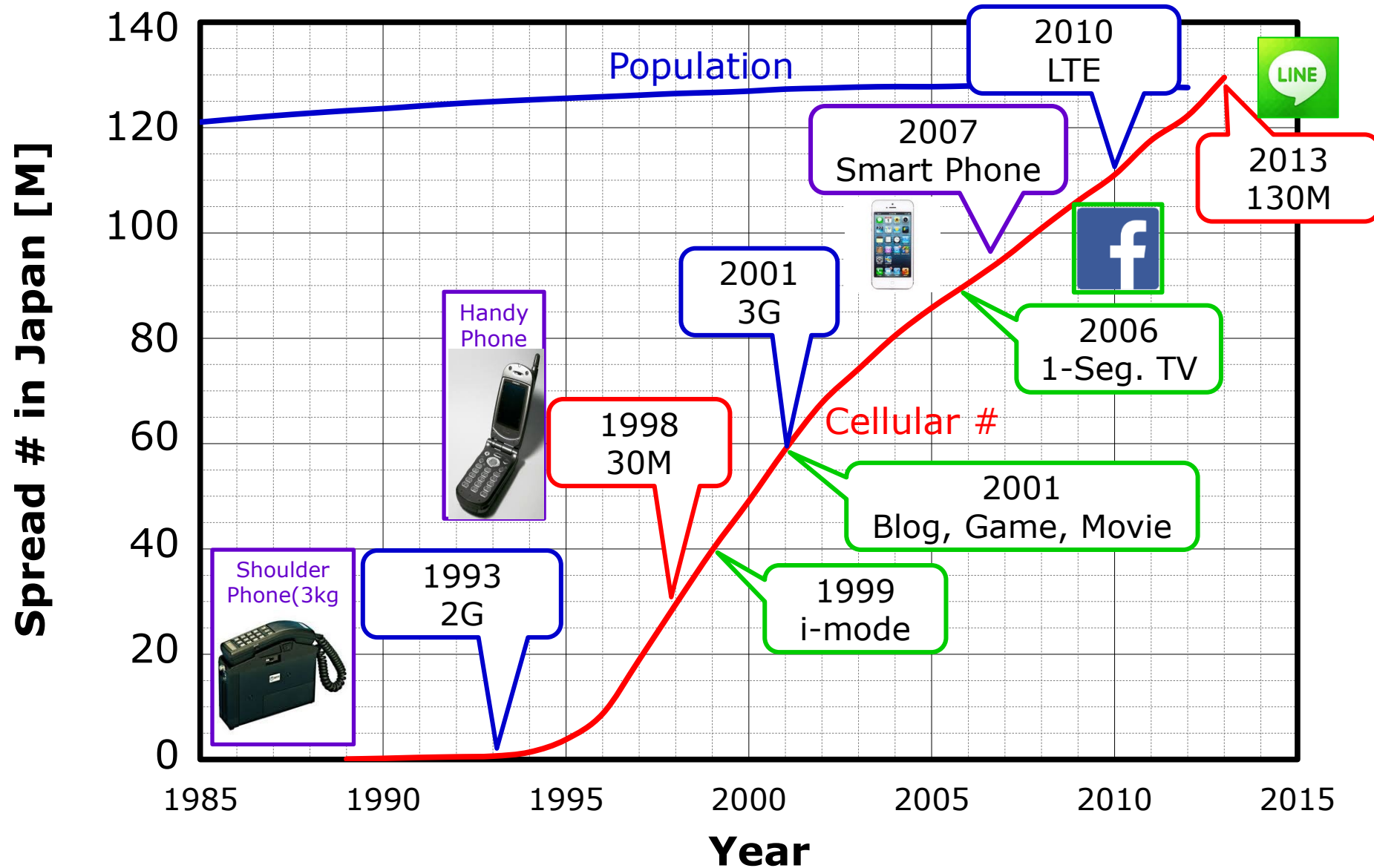
michiel

Telecom売り上げ(X872-X522)

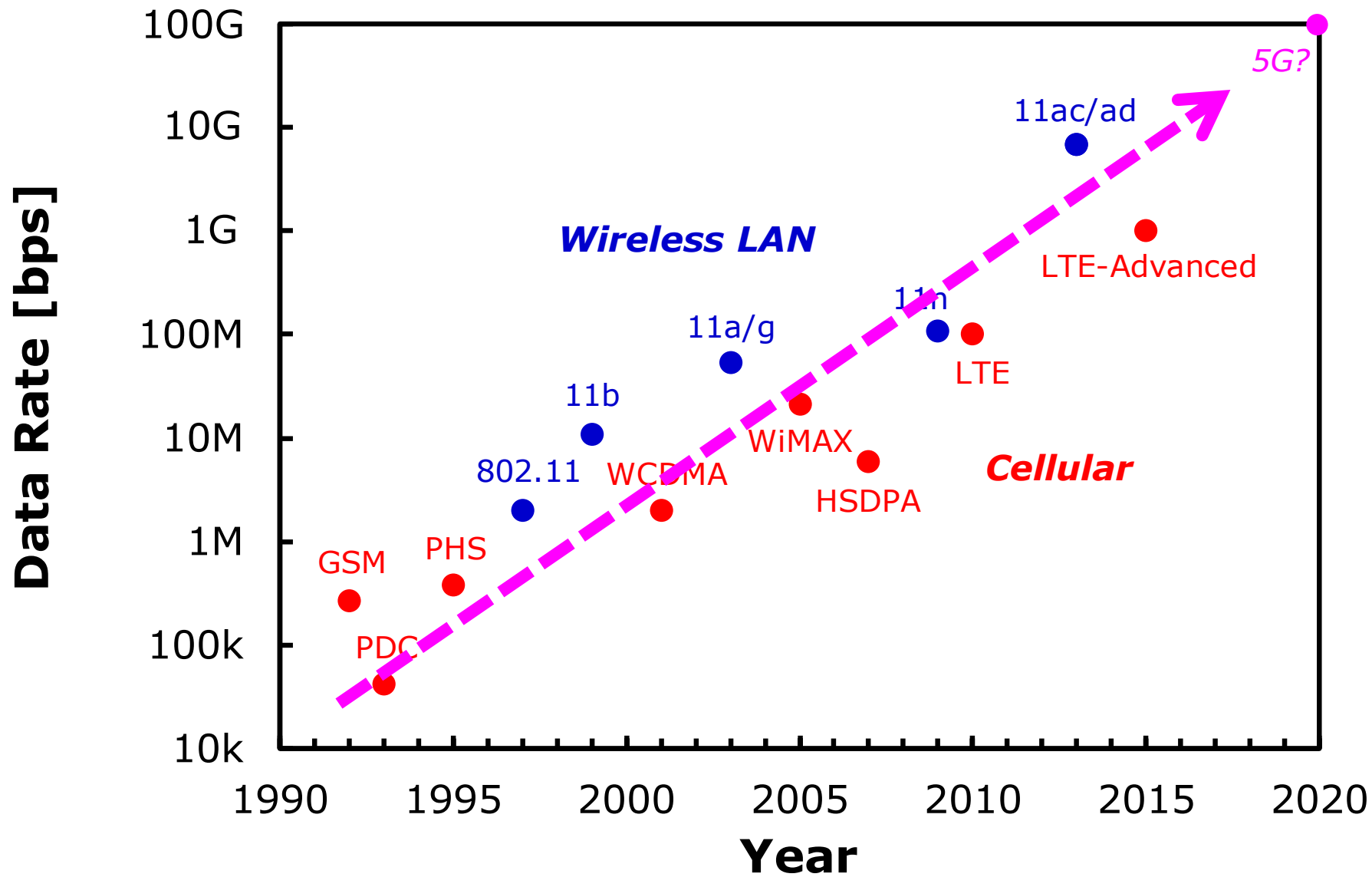


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Trend of Cellular in Japan



Data Rate Trend Toward 5G



Shannon–Hartley Theorem

$$C = B \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{S}{N} \right)$$

C : Data Rate

B : Bandwidth

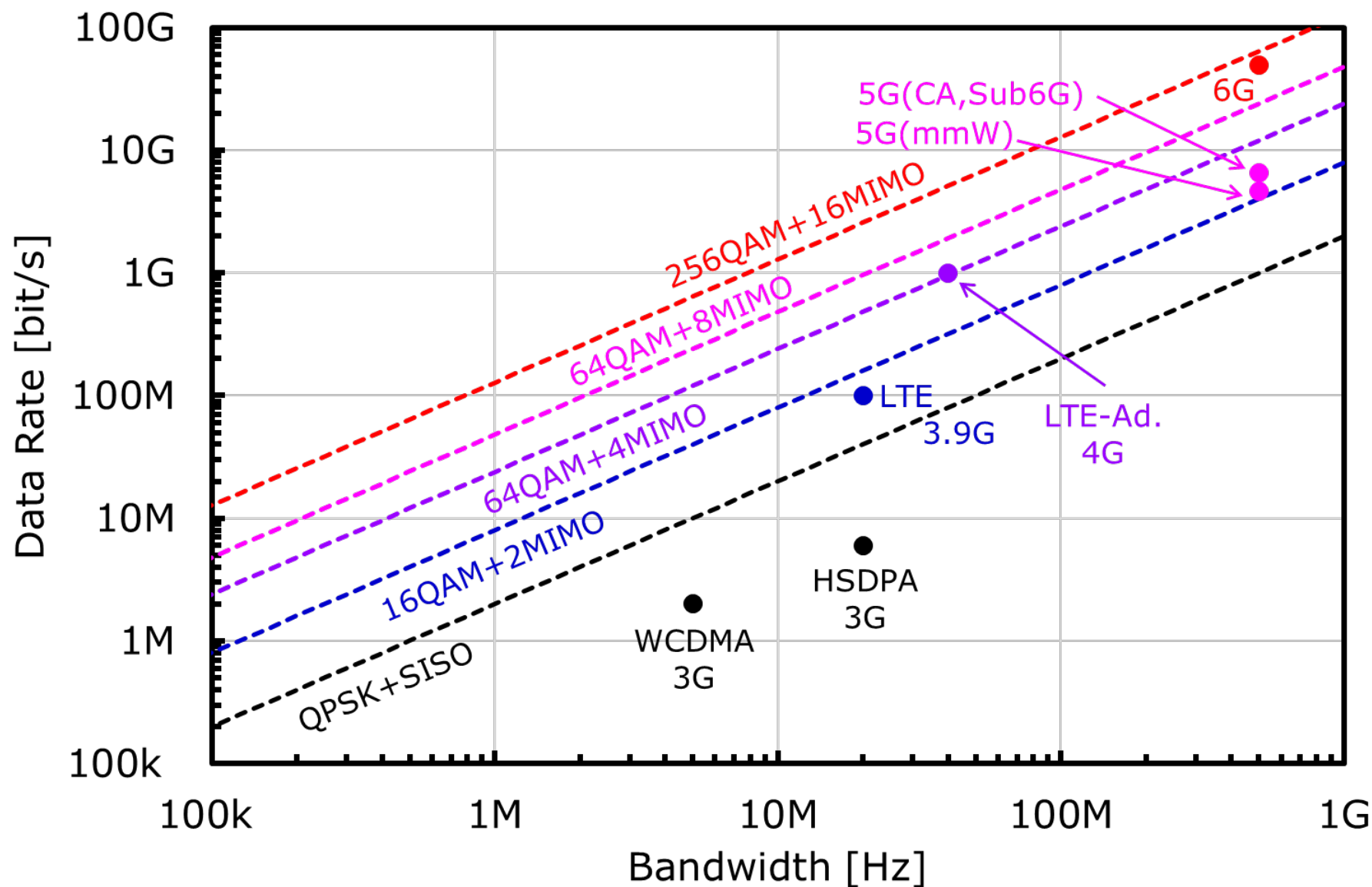
S : Signal Power

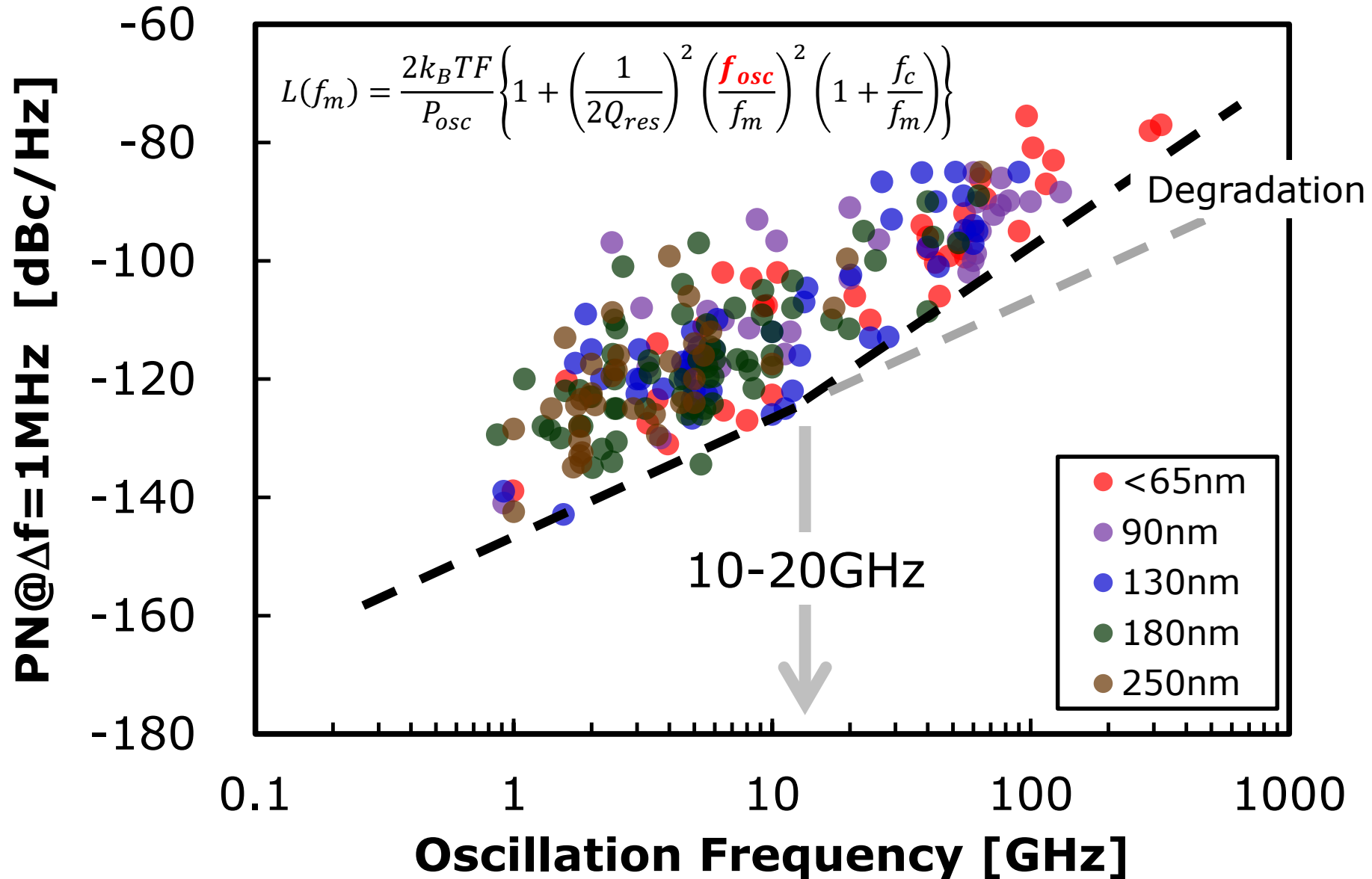
N : Noise Power

$$N = kTB$$

$$C = B \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{S}{kTB} \right)$$

Wide Bandwidth and Low Noise are essential





■ High Frequency(>20GHz)

😊 Easily Obtained Wide Bandwidth

😞 Device Noise Degradation

Improve Noise in High Frequency

**Low PN VCO
Low NF LNA
For mm-wave**

■ Low Frequency (<6GHz)

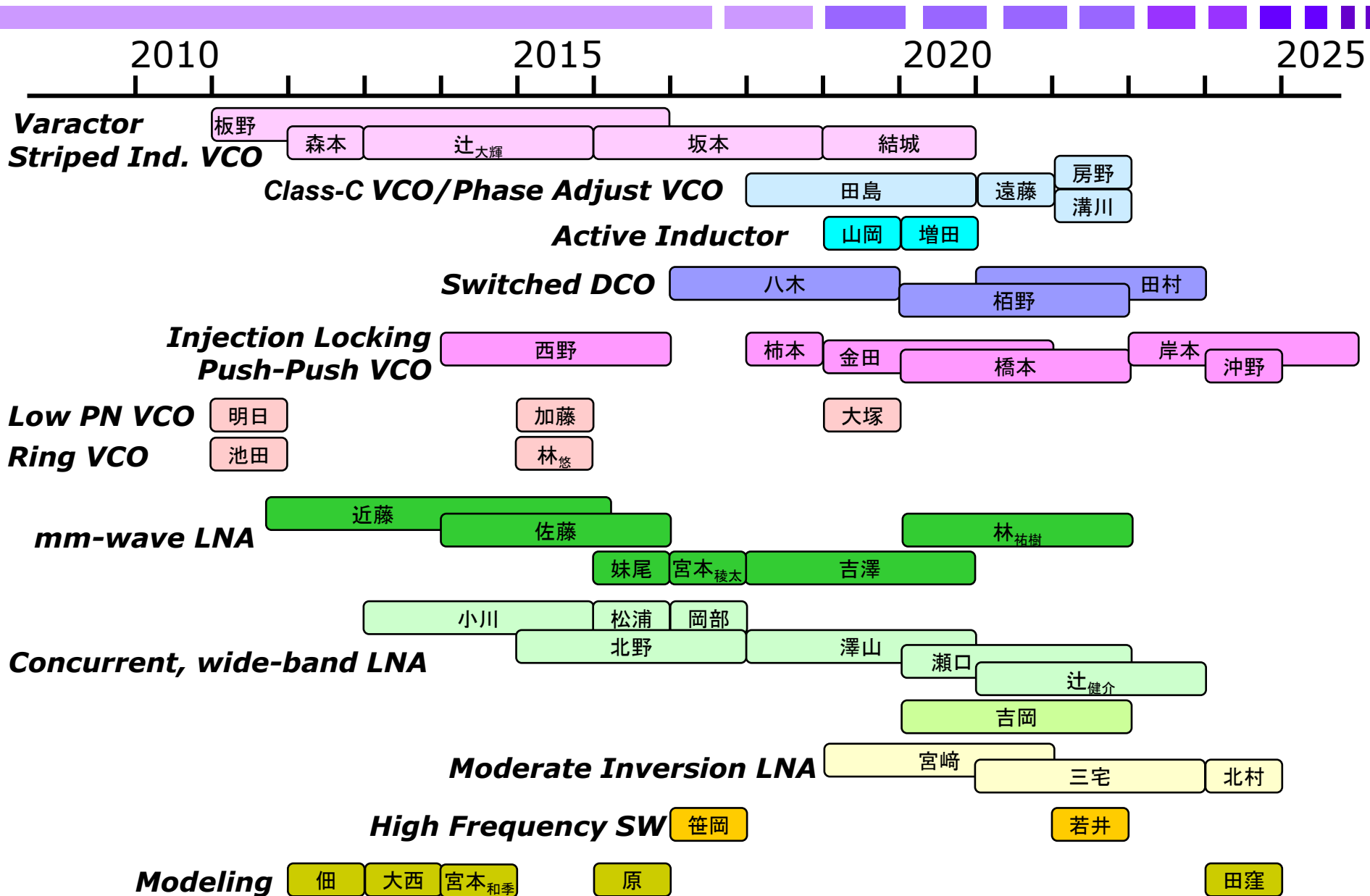
😊 Better Device Noise

😞 Narrow Bandwidth

Improve Bandwidth in Low Frequency

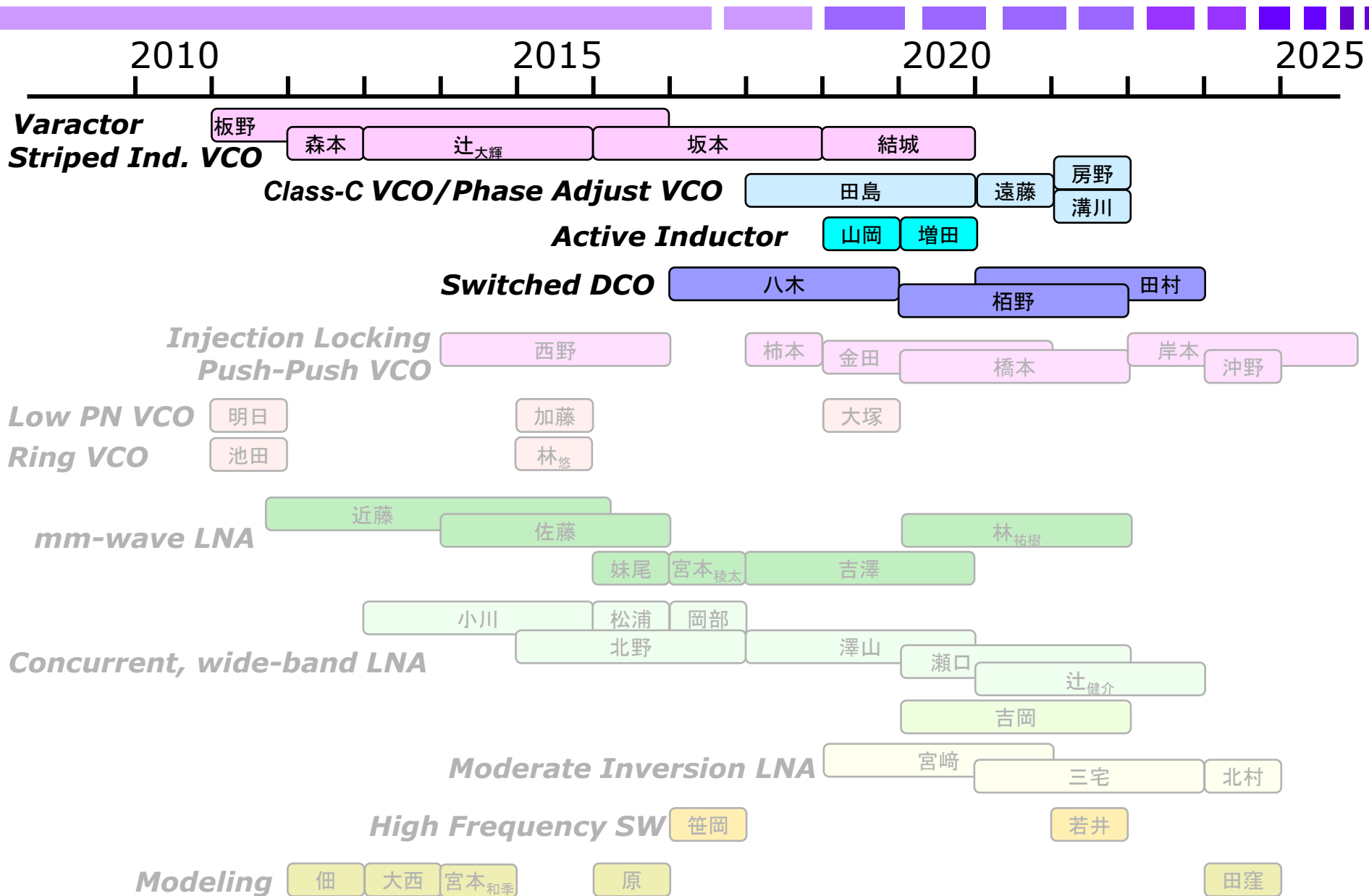
**Concurrent/
wideband LNA**

研究の系譜

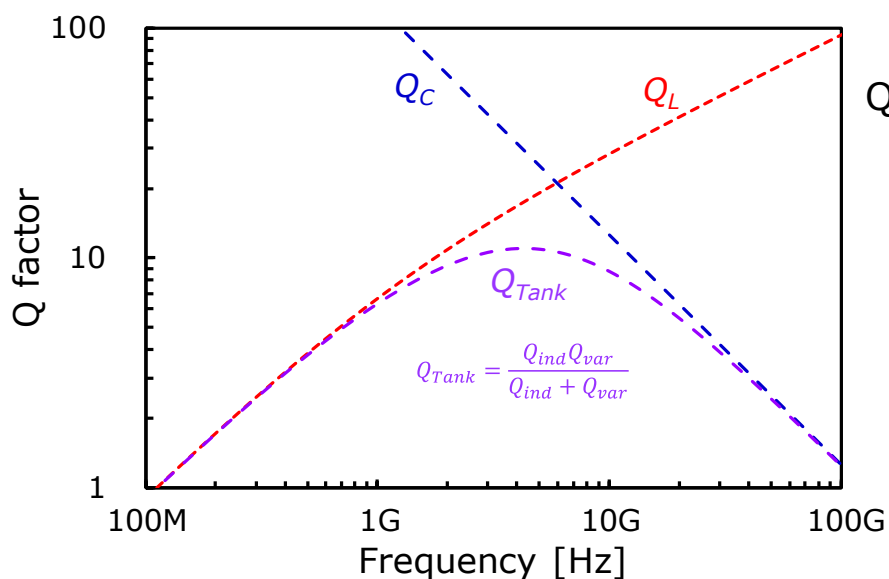
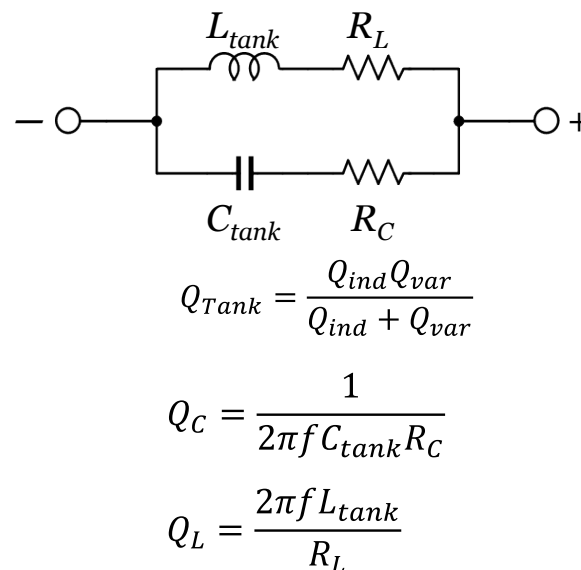
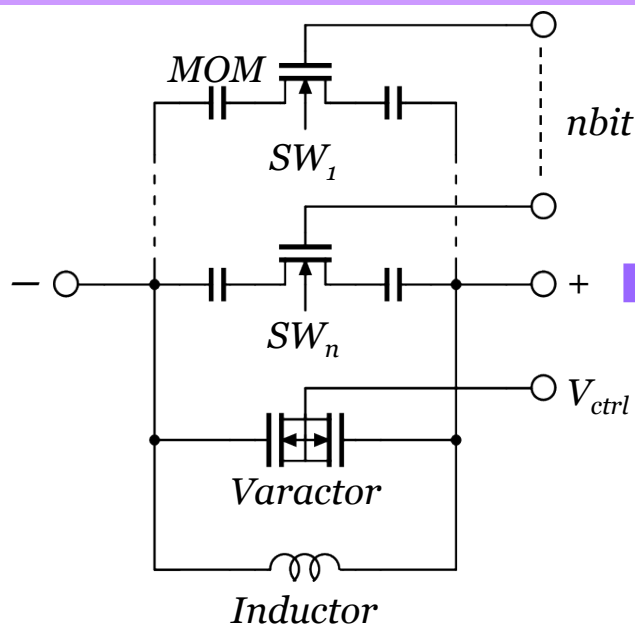


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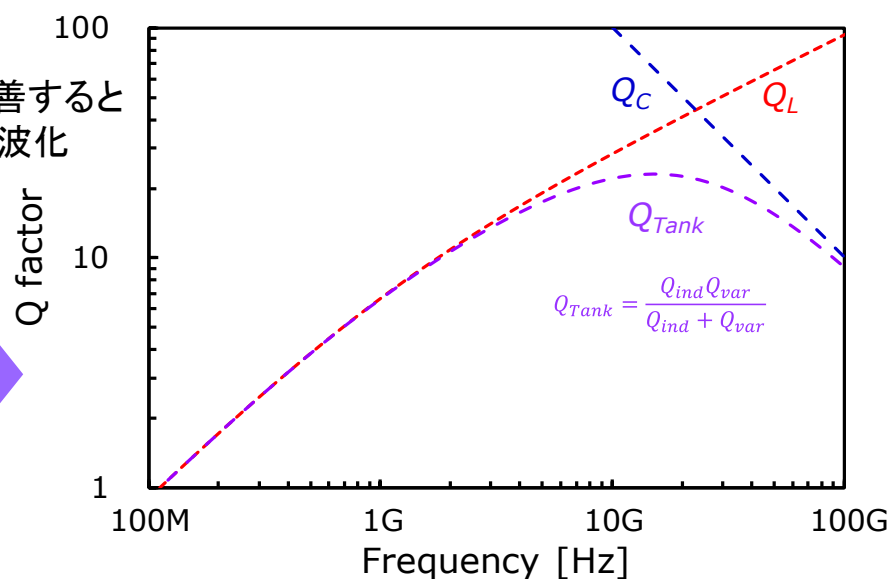
研究の系譜



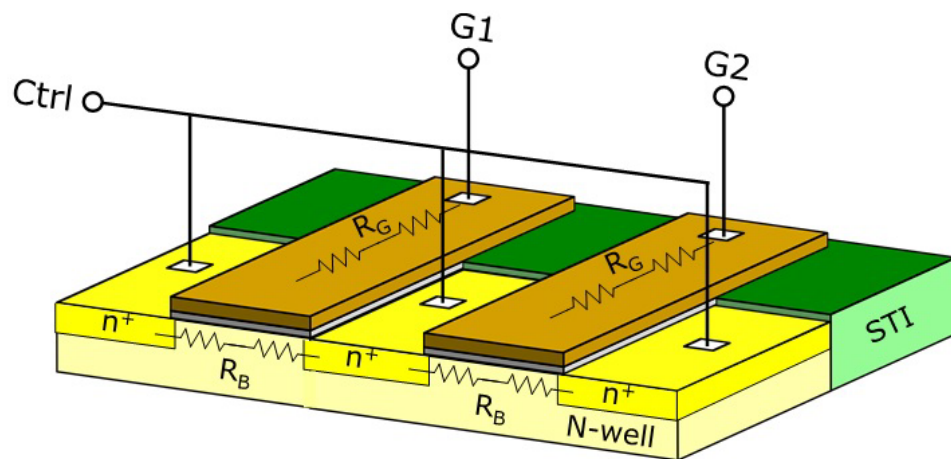
バラクタのQ値改善(2014, 板野)



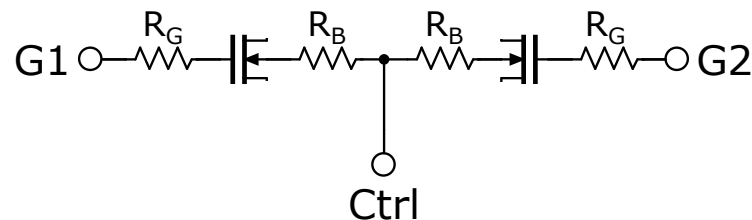
Qcが改善すると
高周波化



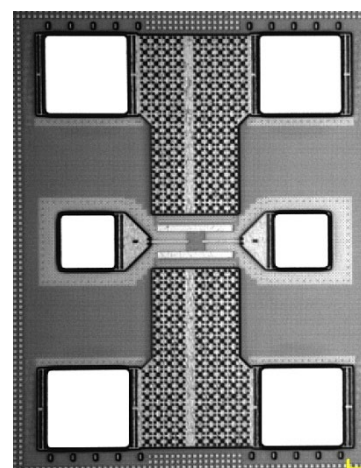
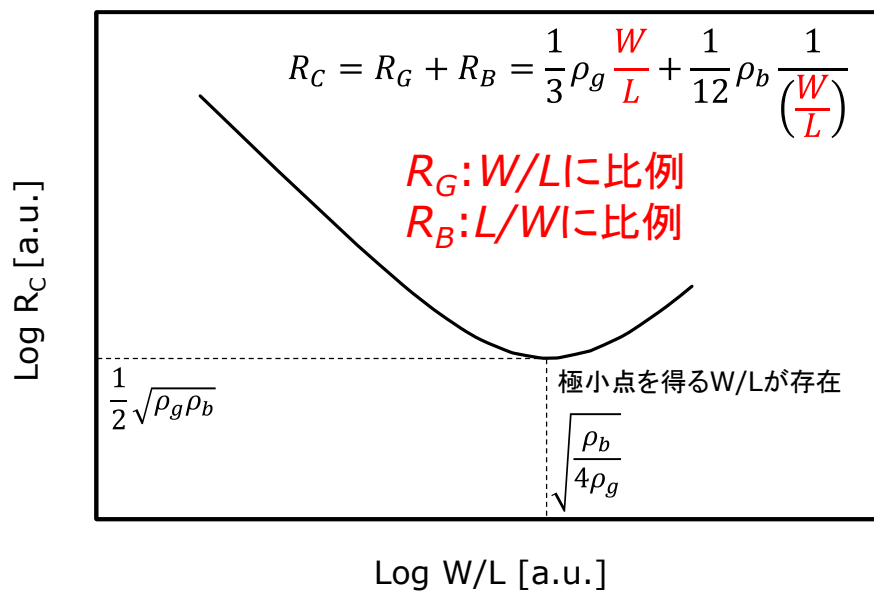
Q_C の成分



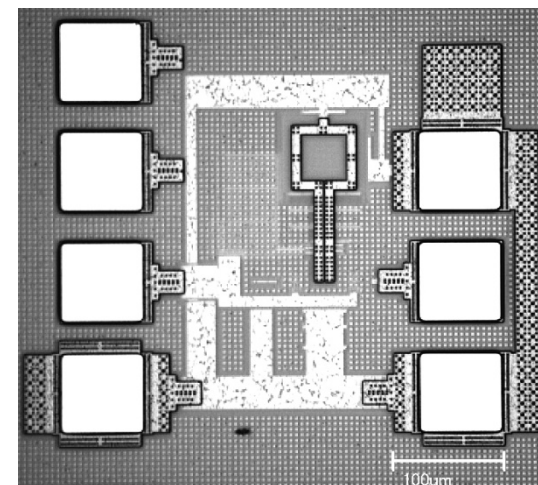
$$Q_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C_{var} R_C}$$



試作チップ

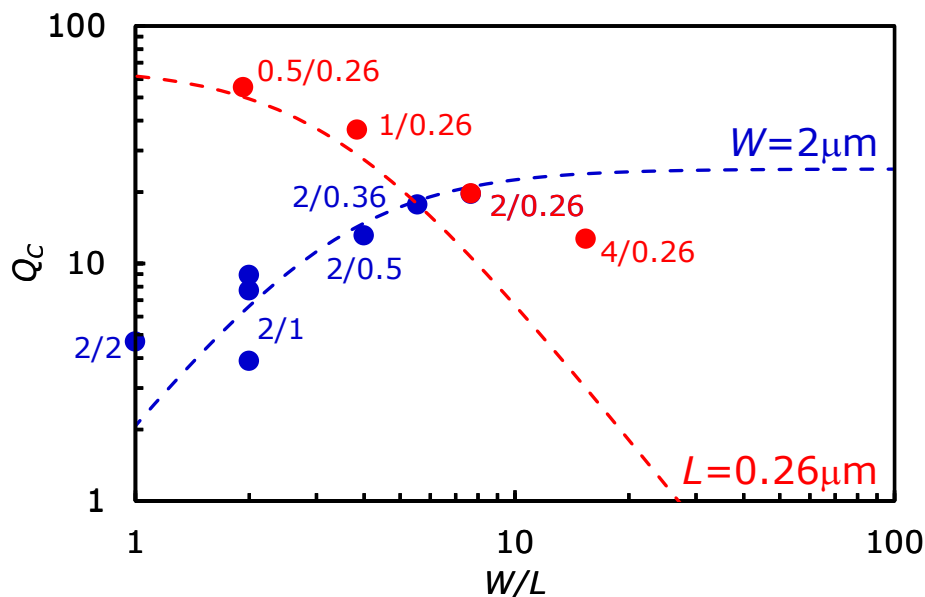


バラクタ単体

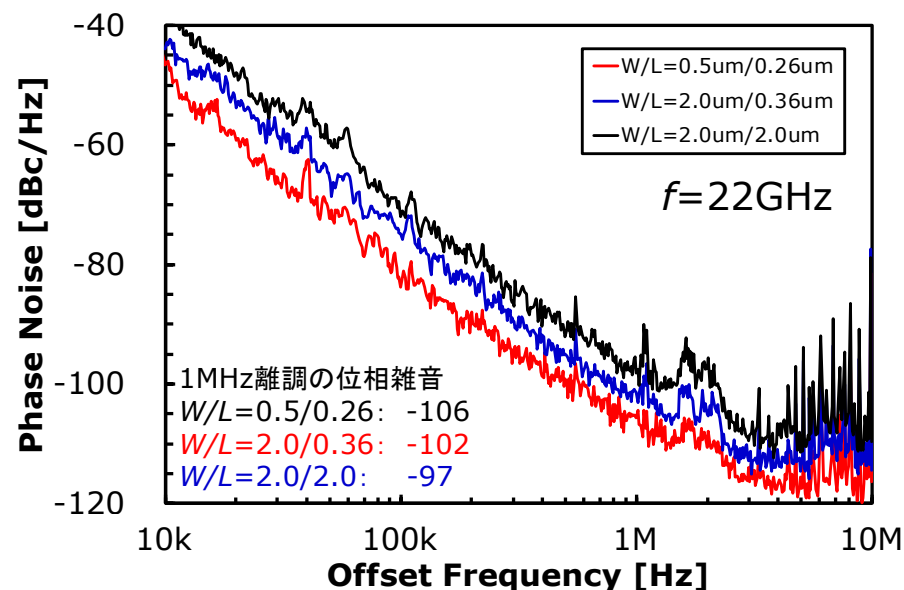


VCO

Q_c とVCOの測定結果



バラクタ単体

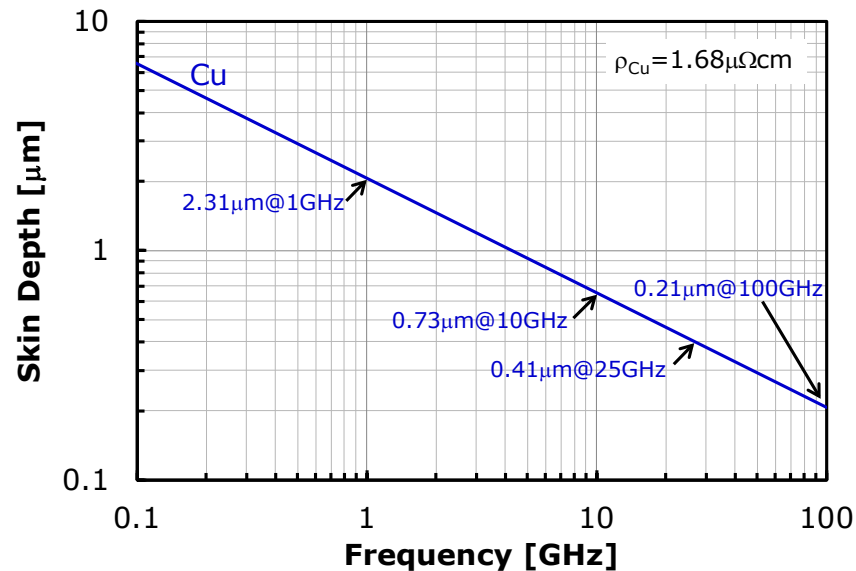
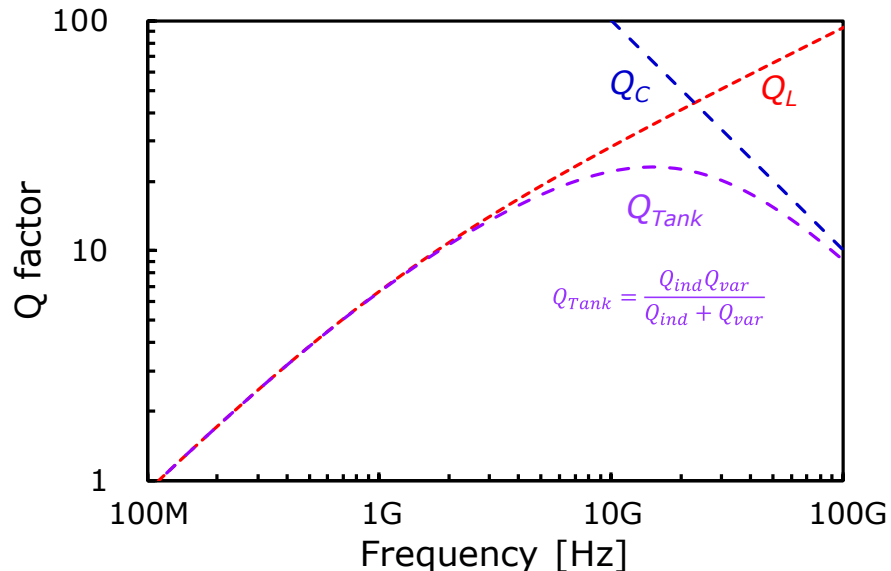


VCO

バラクタは微細にすれば Q_c が高くなり高周波特性が良くなる

Y. Itano, S. Morimoto, S. Yoshitomi, and N. Itoh, "High-Q MOS Varactor Models for Quasi-Millimeter-Wave Low-Noise LC-VCOs," IEICE Transaction on Fundamentals, vol. E97-A, No.3, pp. 759-767, Mar. 2014, DOI: 10.1587/transfun.E97.A.759.

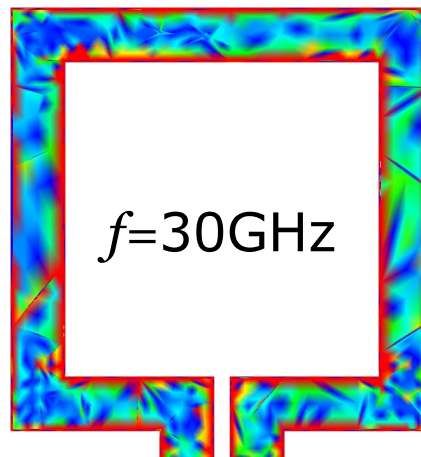
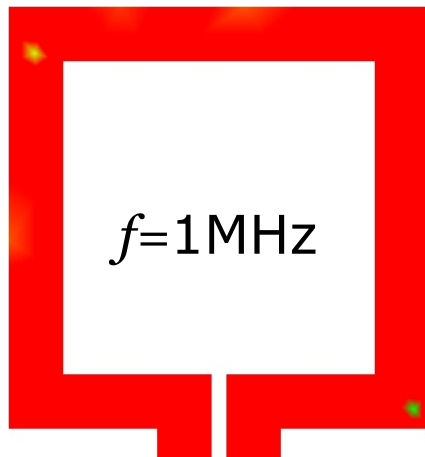
Q_L と表皮効果



Q_C が改善したので Q_L も改善したい

表皮効果が問題

Current flow in Inductor



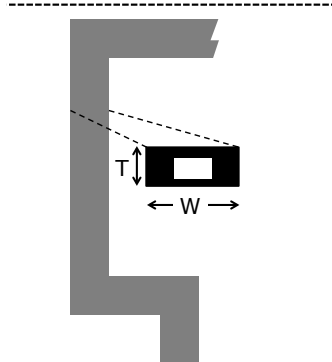
Stripedインダクタによる表皮効果低減(2013-15,辻,森本,板野)

Skin Depth

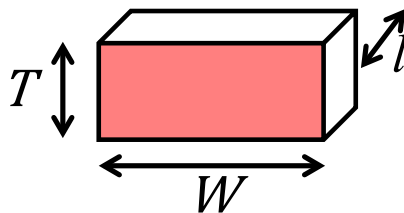
$$d_s = \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\pi \mu f}}$$

Low-Freq.

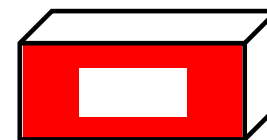
High-Freq.



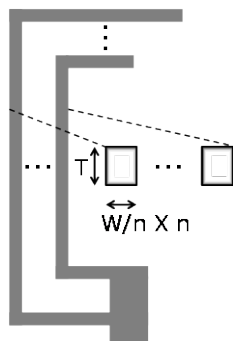
Conventional



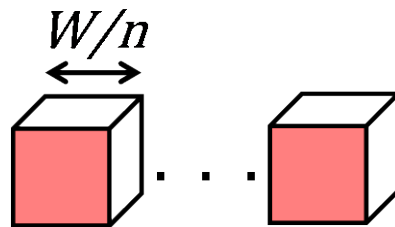
$$R = \rho \frac{l}{WT}$$



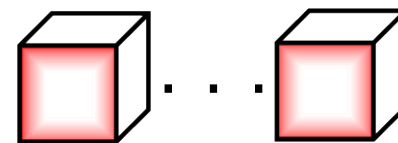
$$R = \sqrt{\pi \mu \rho f} \frac{l}{(W + T)}$$



Striped
(Divided by n)



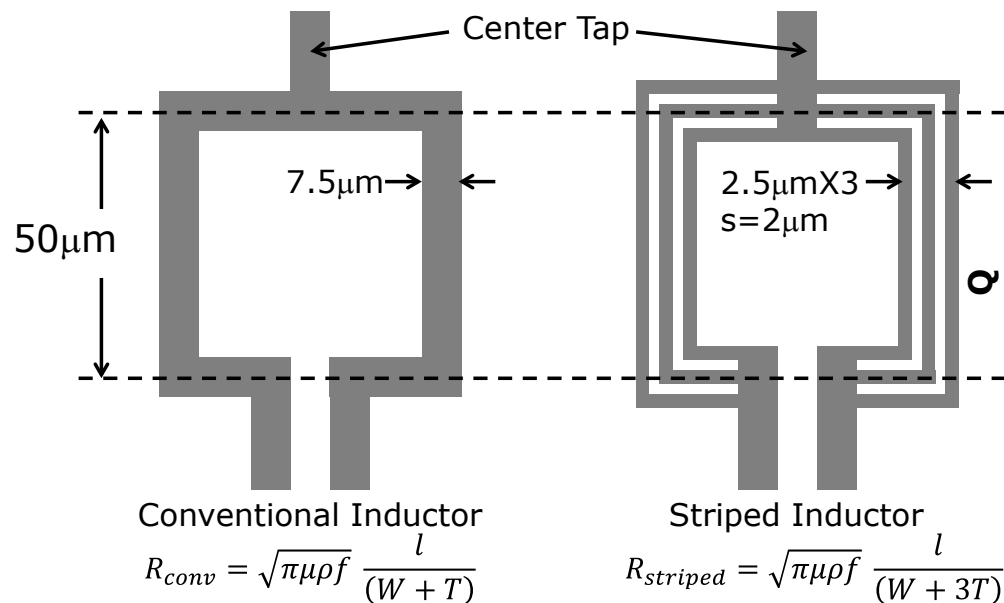
$$R = \rho \frac{l}{\frac{W}{n} T} \times \frac{1}{n} = \rho \frac{l}{WT}$$



$$R = \sqrt{\pi \mu \rho f} \frac{l}{(W + \textcircled{n} T)}$$

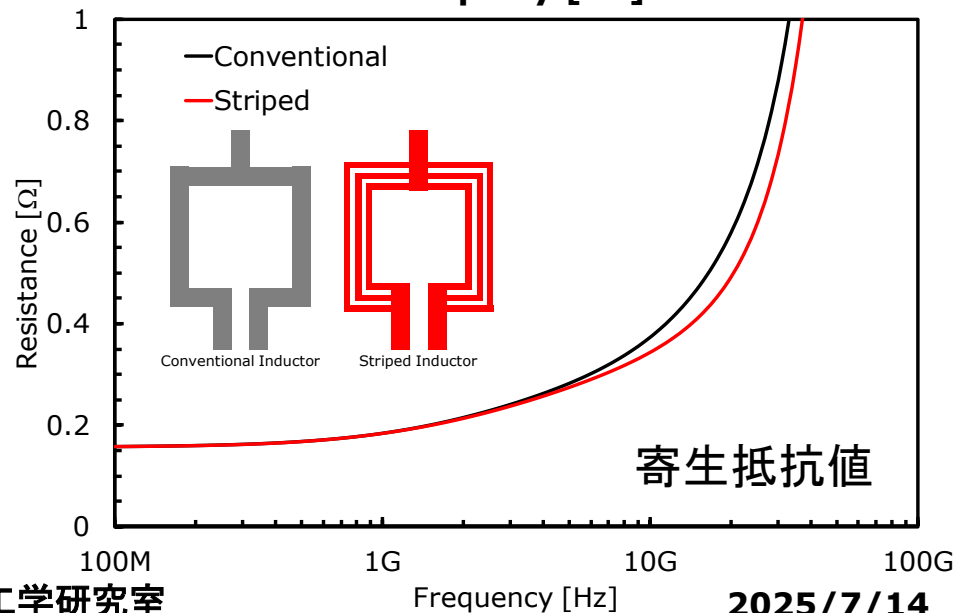
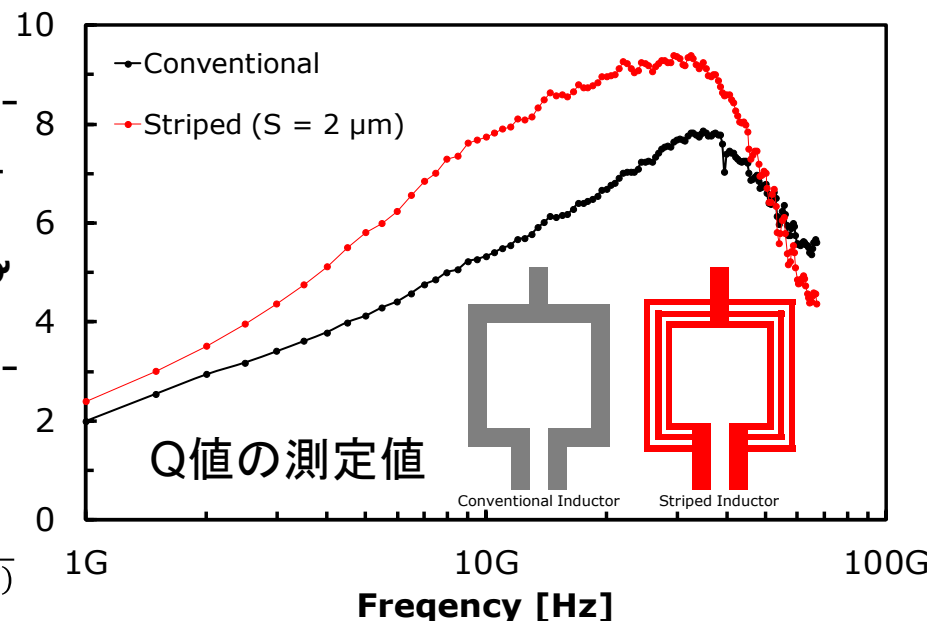
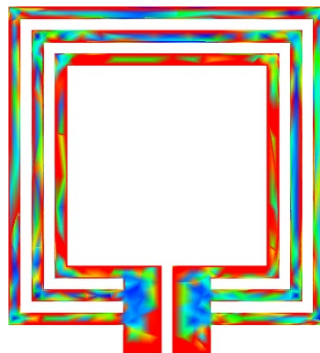
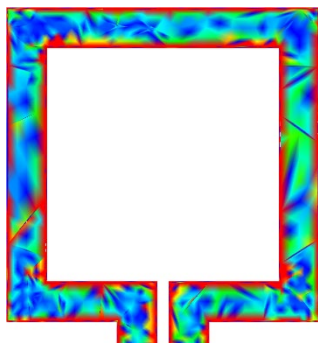
“n” を大とすることにより低減

Q_L との見積もりと測定値

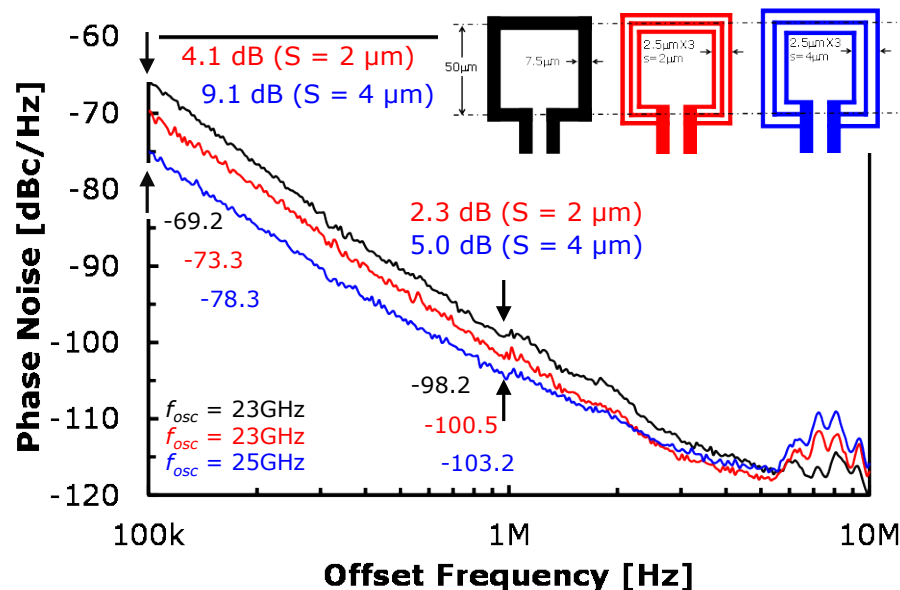
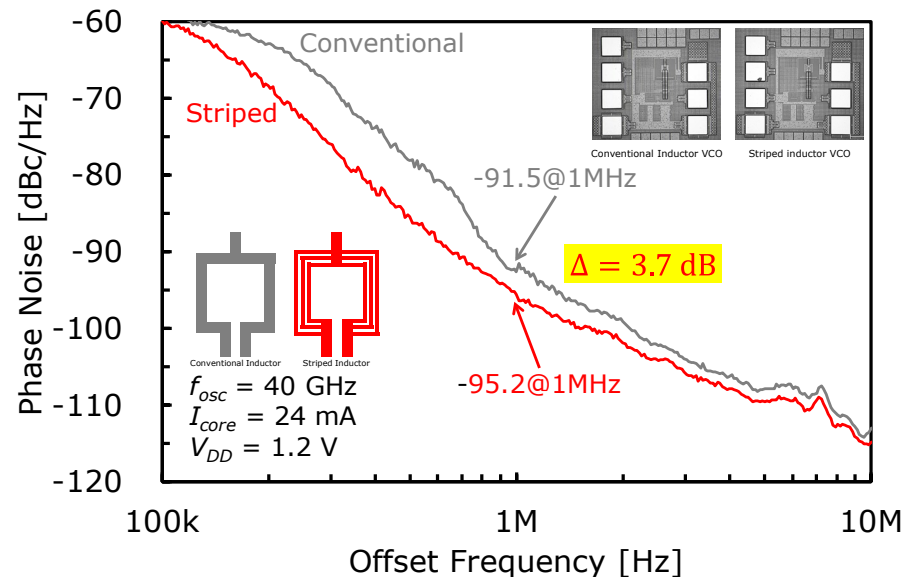
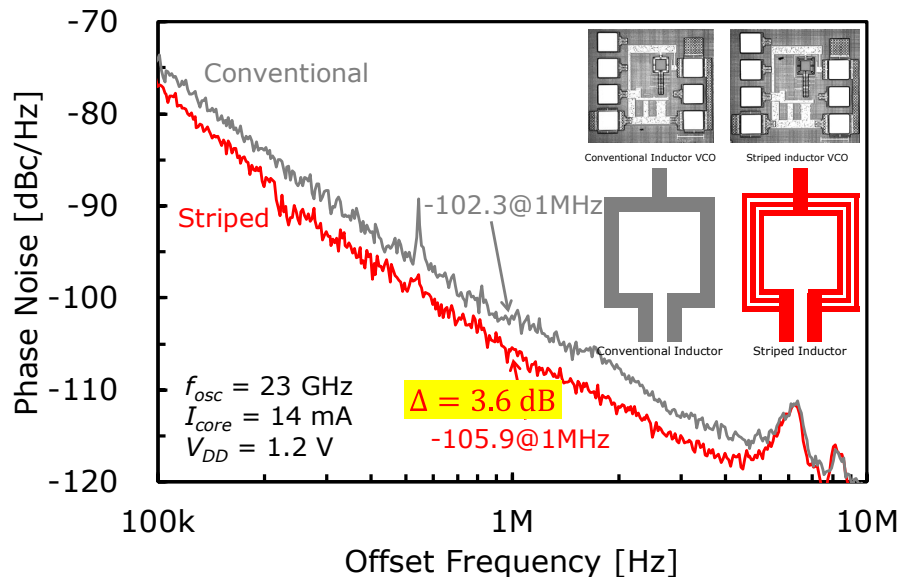


$Q_{striped}/Q_{conv} \sim 1.6 \rightarrow 4\text{dB}$ 改善可能?

電流密度の違い



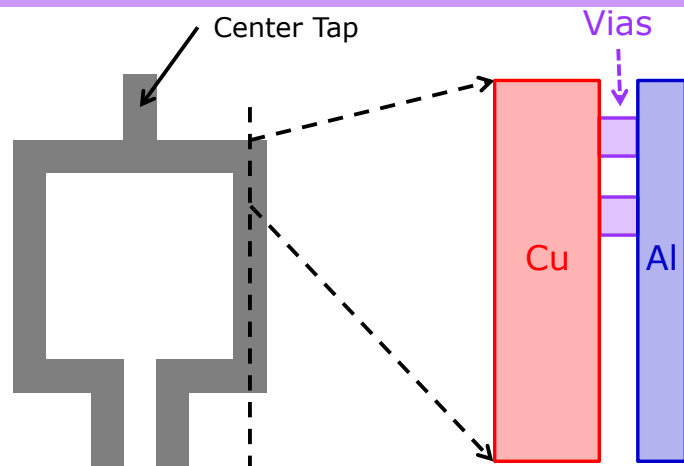
位相雑音の低減効果



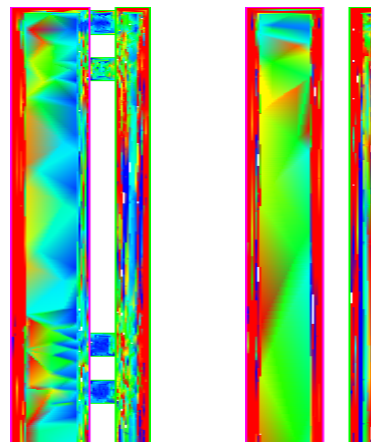
- スペースを広くすることにより更なる高Q化が可能
- あまり広げると完全な並列になるのでNG

N. Itoh, H. Tsuji, Y. Itano, T. Morishita, K. Komoku, and S. Yoshitomi, "A Study of Striped Inductor for K- and Ka-band Voltage-controlled Oscillators," IEICE Transaction on Electronics, Vol.E99-C, No.6, pp.614-622, Jun. 2016, DOI: 10.1587/transele.E99.C.614.

縦方向表皮効果

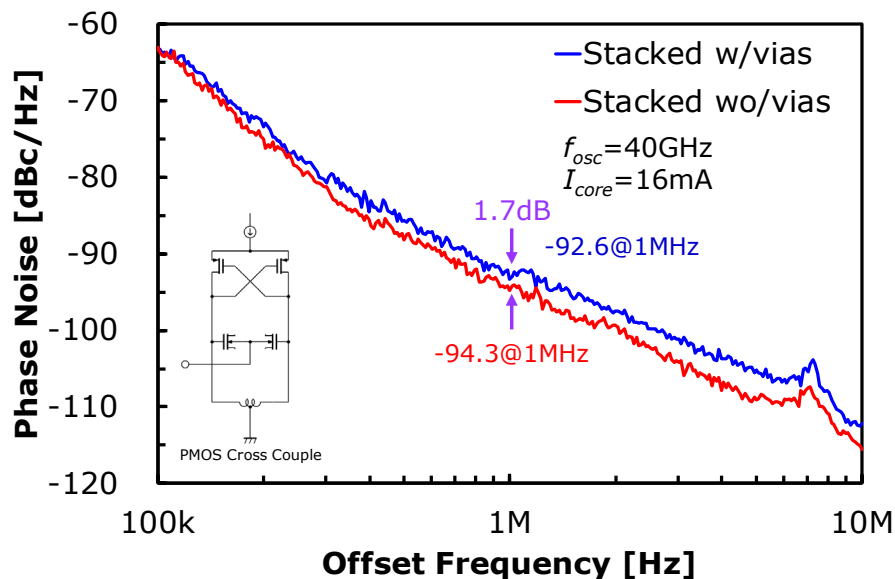


Viaを除去するとStriped Inductor同様の効果が得られるか？

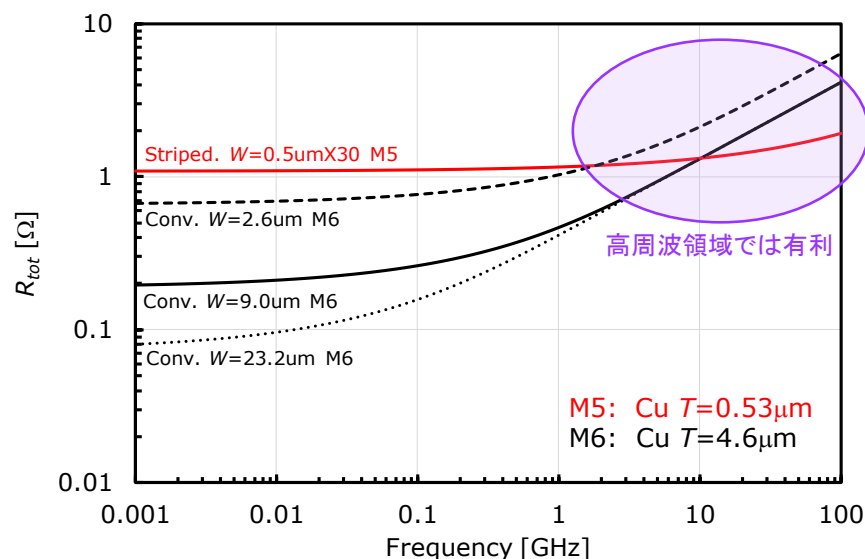


Via有 Via無

Via無しの方が
電流密度が高い



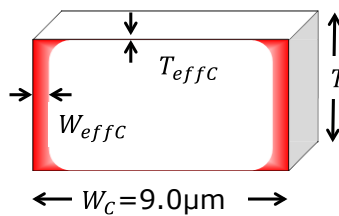
Via無しの方が低位相雑音



薄膜メタルの方が低位相雑音？

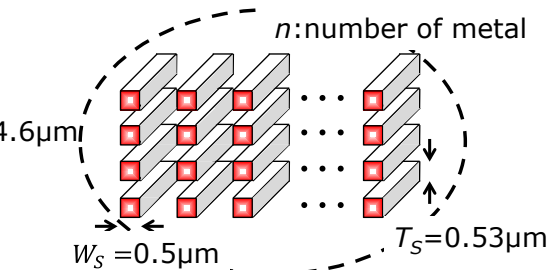
3次元Stripedインダクタ(2017, 坂本)

Conventional Inductor

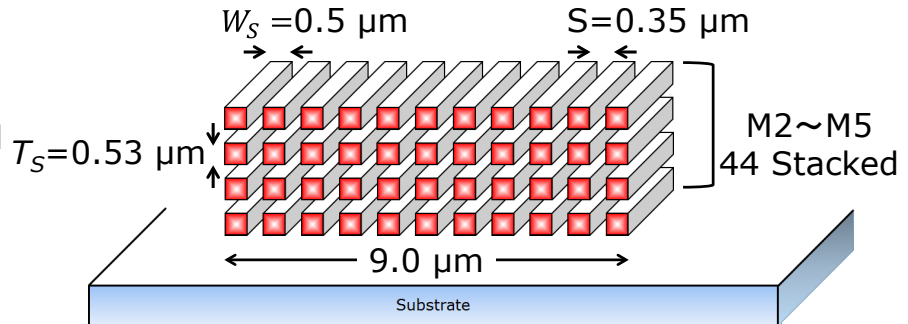
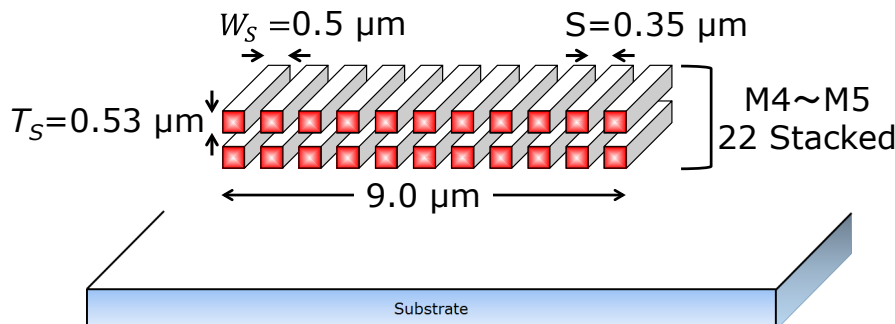
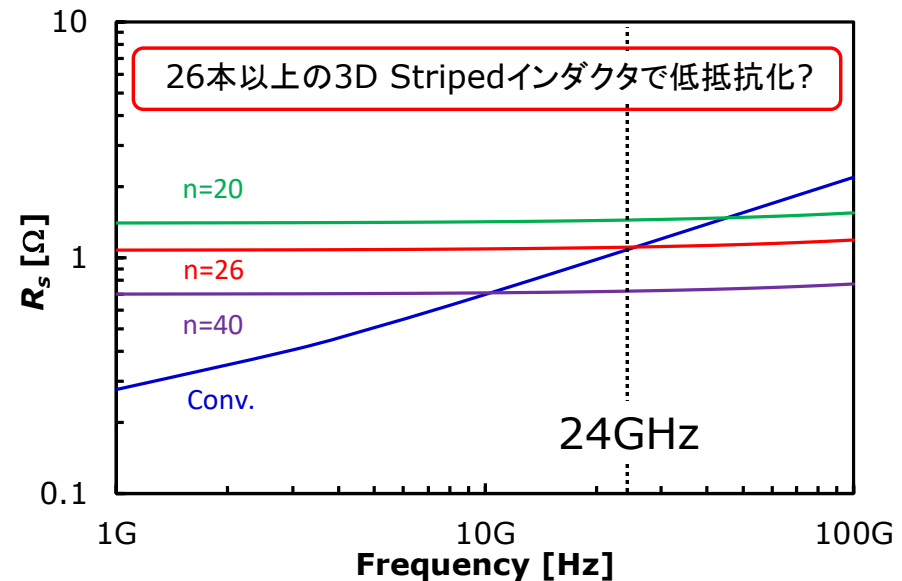


$$R_{LC} = \frac{\rho l}{T_c W_{effc}}$$

3D-Striped Inductor



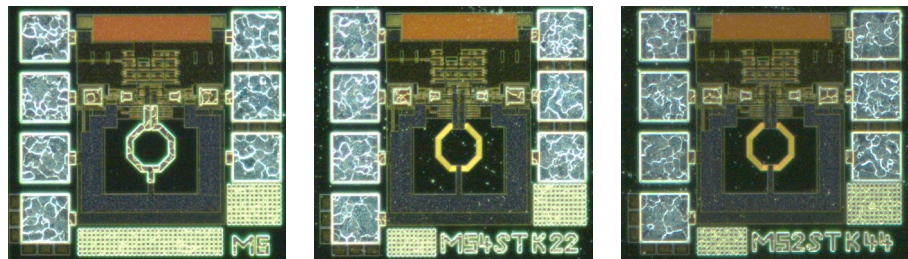
$$R_{LS} = \frac{\rho l}{(T_{effs} W_s + T_s W_{effs} - T_{effs} W_{effs}) n}$$



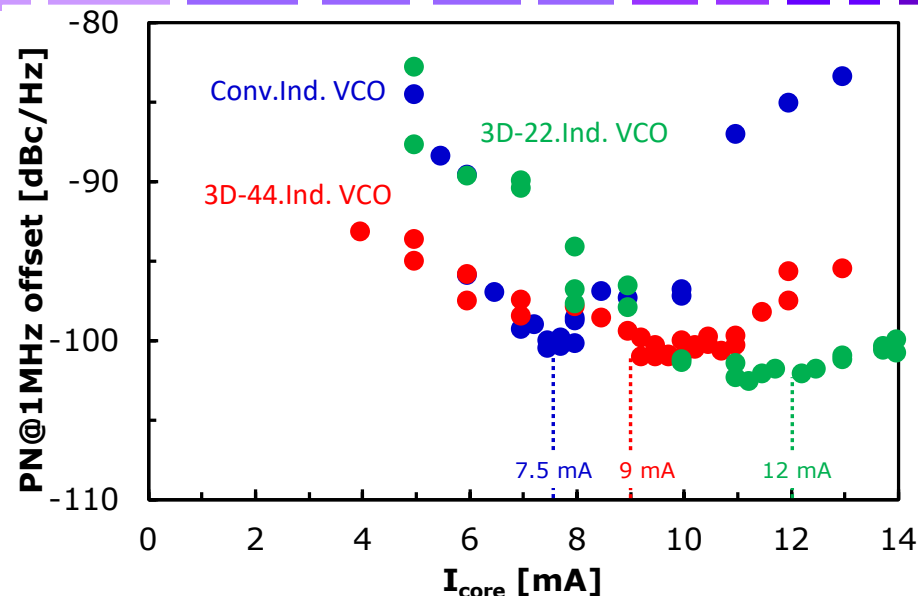
Y. Sakamoto, K. Komoku, T. Morishita, N. Itoh, "Phase Noise Characteristics of VCOs Utilizing Various Structural 3D-Striped Inductor," Proc. of the 2018 Asia-Pacific Microwave Conference, TH3-IF, Kyoto, Nov. 2018.

薄膜メタルでインダクタを構成した24GHzVCO

メタル総数依存性



Conv.Ind.VCO 3D-22 Striped Ind.VCO 3D-44 Striped Ind.VCO

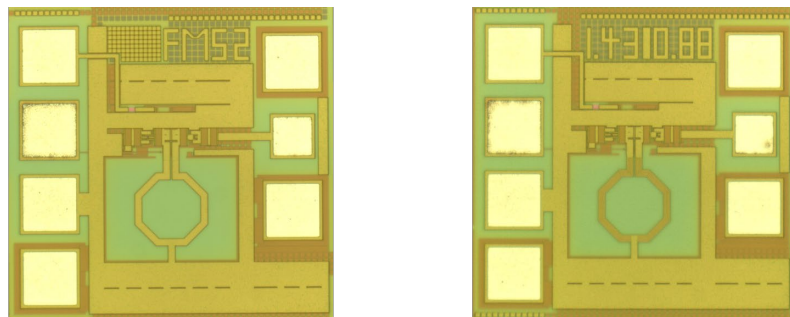


メタル幅最適化

トータルインダクタメタルのW=一定

W大 S数小: 近接効果大

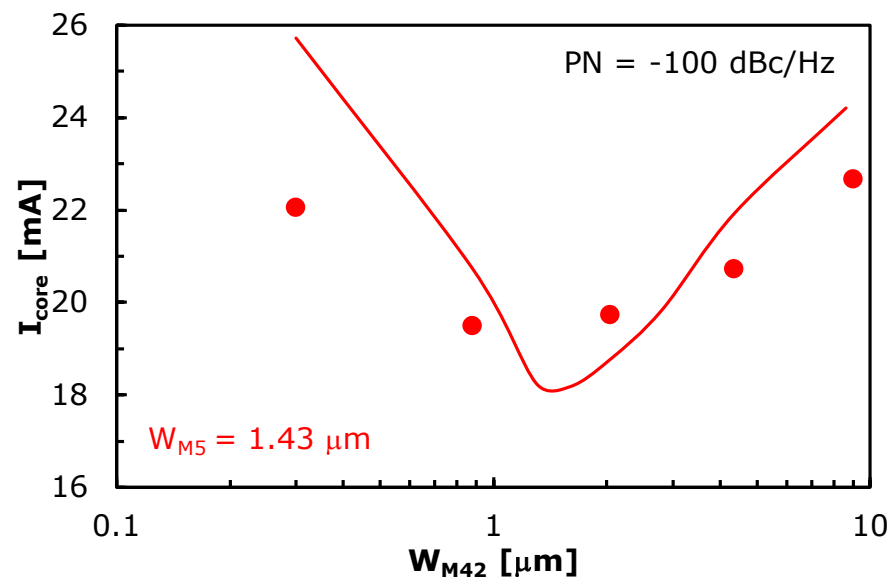
W小 S数大: 上下周辺長縮小



通常構造のインダクタ
を用いたVCO

3次元ストライプドインダクタ
を用いたVCO

($W_{M5} = 1.43 \mu\text{m}$, $W_{M42} = 0.88 \mu\text{m}$)

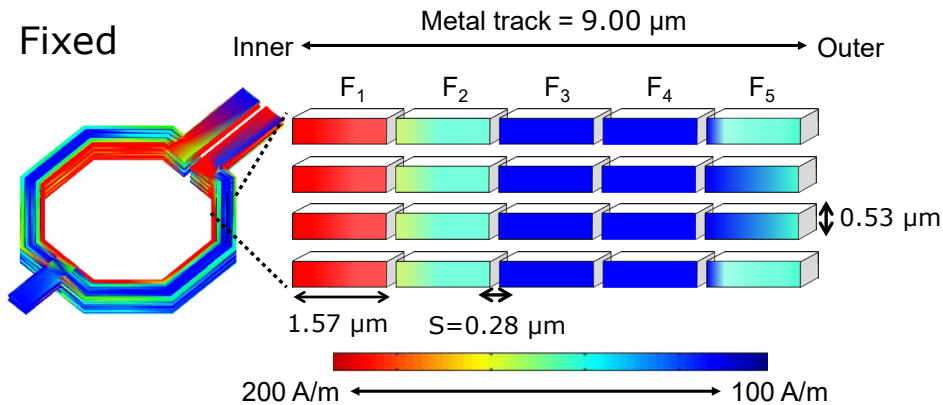


坂本 裕太, 小椋 清孝, 森下 賢幸, 伊藤 信之, "3次元ストライプドインダクタの最適化による低位相雑音電圧制御発振

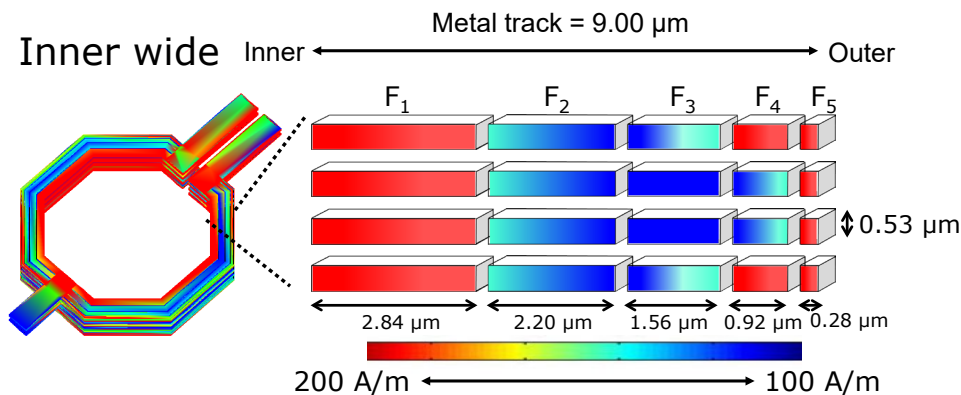
器の検討," 電子情報通信学会論文誌C, Vol.J103-C, No.1, pp.41-44, Jan. 2020.

不均一幅3D Striped Ind.(2020, 結城)

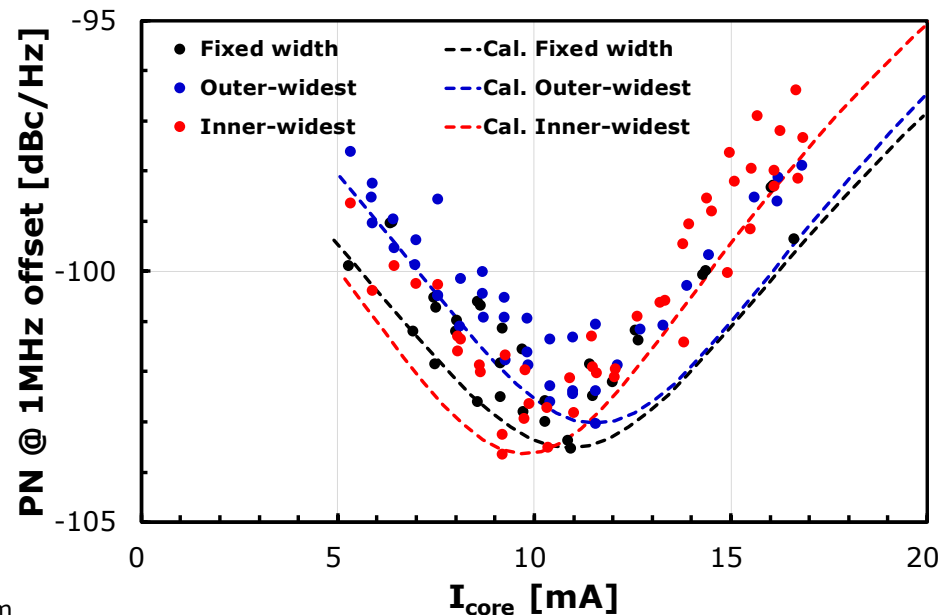
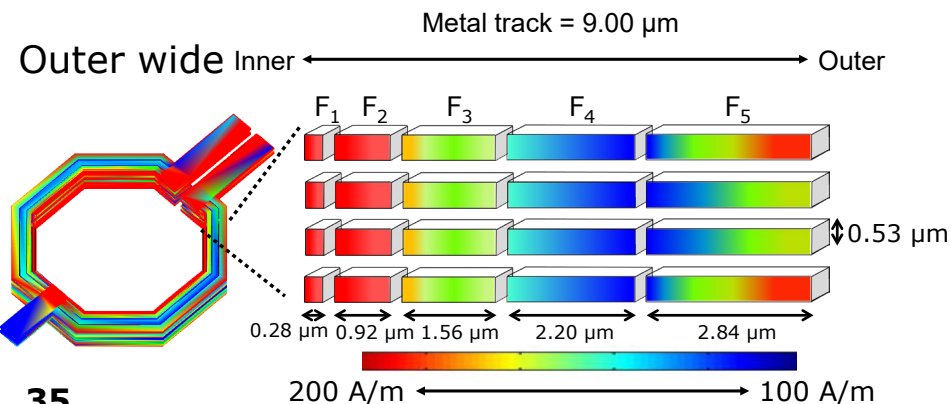
Fixed



Inner wide

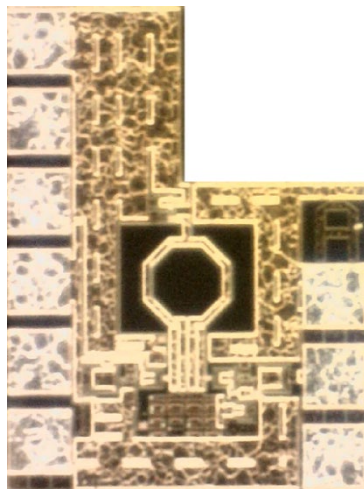
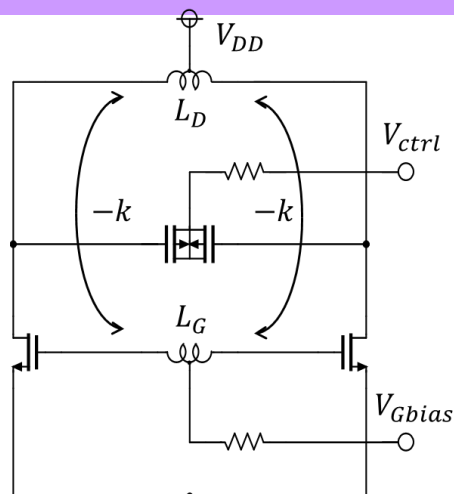


Outer wide

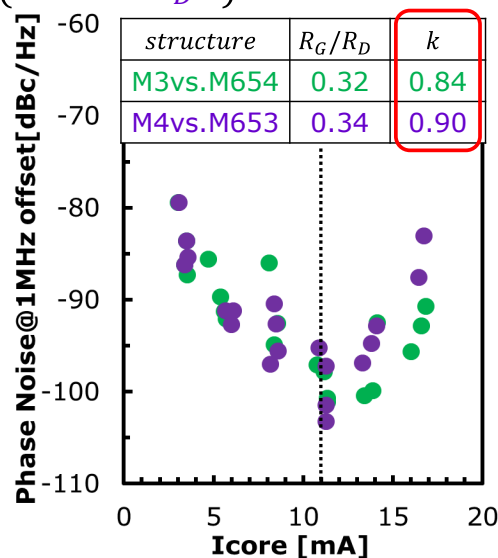
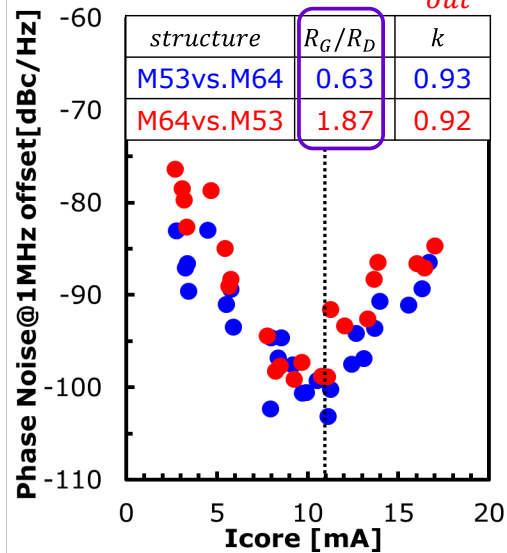


T. Yuki, T. Morishita, K. Komoku and N. Itoh, "A Study of 24 GHz 3D-Striped Inductor VCO with Gradually Changed Metal Width of Inductor," Proc. of IEEE 2020 Radio-Frequency Integration Technology, pp.253-255, Hiroshima, Sept. 2020.

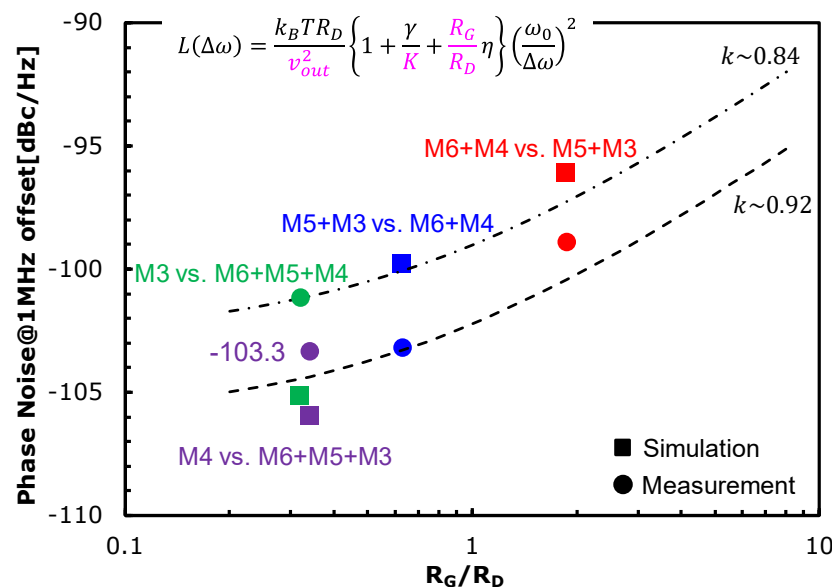
インダクティブClass-C VCO(2020,田島)



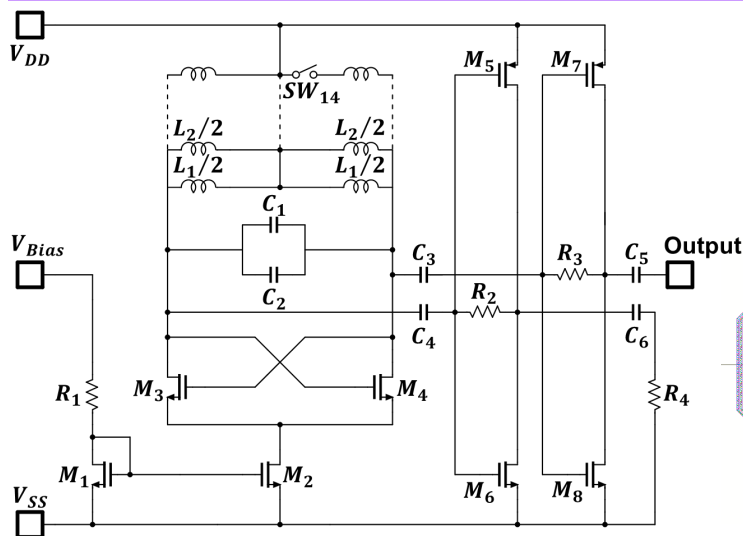
$$L(\Delta\omega) = \frac{k_B T R_D}{v_{out}^2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\gamma}{K} + \frac{R_G}{R_D} \eta \right\} \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\Delta\omega} \right)^2$$



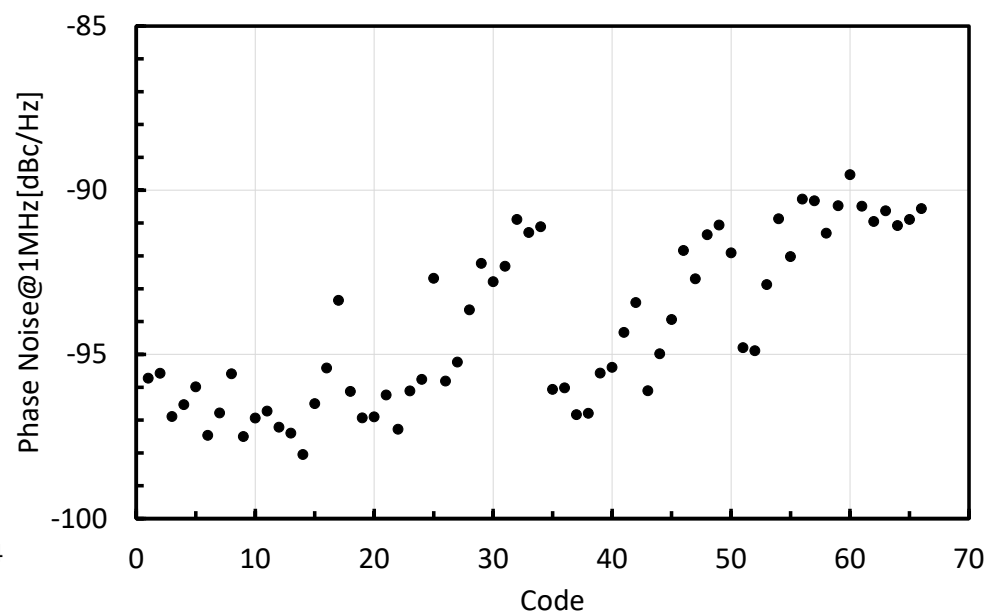
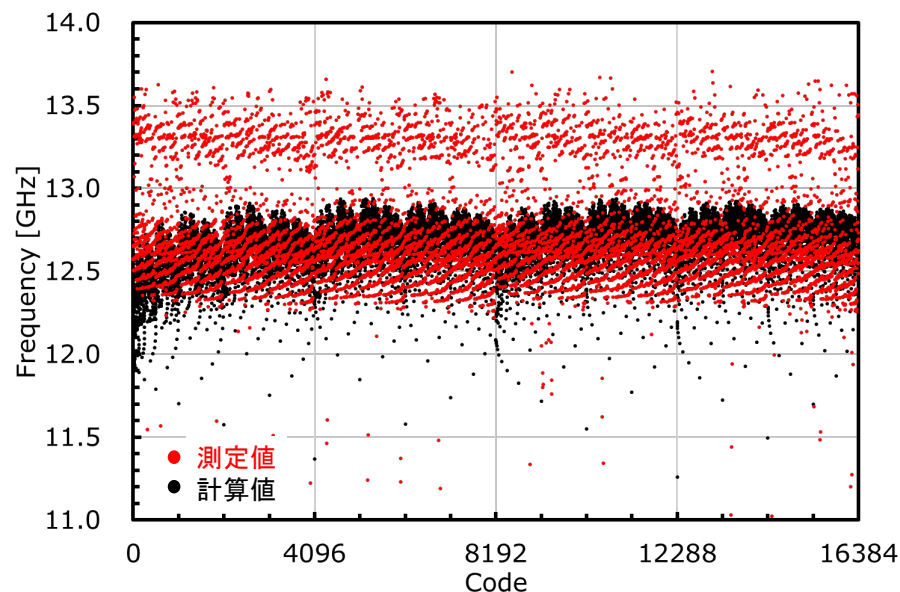
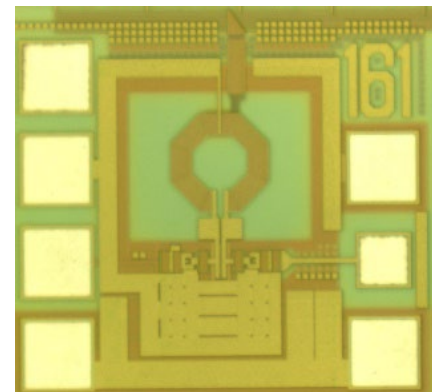
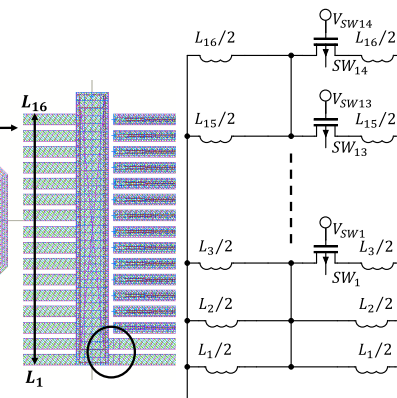
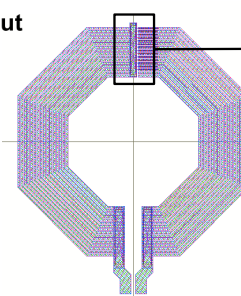
L_D vs L_G		Structure	L pH	Q	$R_s \Omega$	R_G/R_D	k
M5+M3 vs. M6+M4		L_D M5+M3	155.6	9.1	3.0	0.63	0.93
		L_G M6+M4	156.3	14.8	1.9		
M6+M4 vs. M5+M3		L_D M6+M4	151.9	15.4	1.7	1.87	0.92
		L_G M5+M3	159.4	8.6	3.2		
M3 vs. M6+M5+M4		L_D M3	165.0	6.1	4.7	0.32	0.84
		L_G M6+M5+M4	154.8	17.8	1.5		
M4 vs. M6+M5+M3		L_D M4	168.4	6.8	4.3	0.34	0.9
		L_G M6+M5+M3	151.6	17.6	1.5		



14bit DCO(2019, 八木)

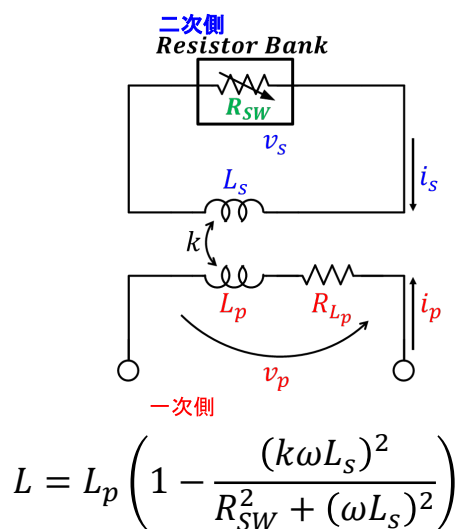


$$\begin{pmatrix} L_1 \\ \vdots \\ L_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_{11}\sqrt{L_{S1}} & \cdots & k_{1n}\sqrt{L_{S1}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k_{n1}\sqrt{L_{Sn}} & \cdots & k_{nn}\sqrt{L_{Sn}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{L_{S1}} \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{L_{Sn}} \end{pmatrix}$$

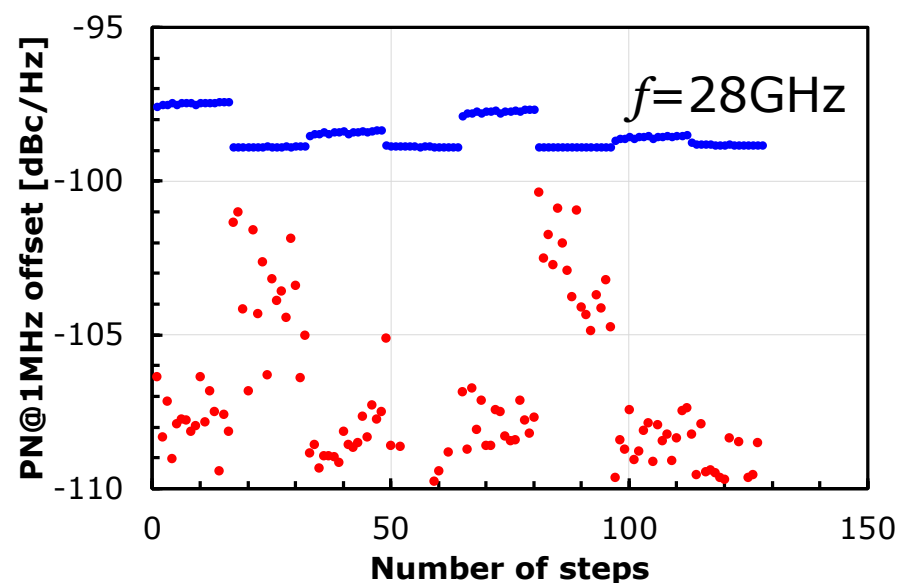
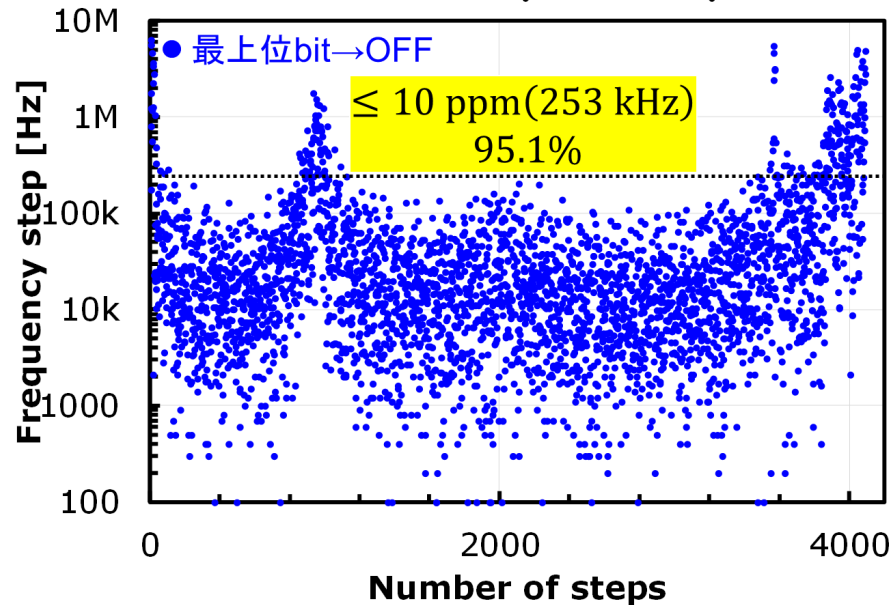
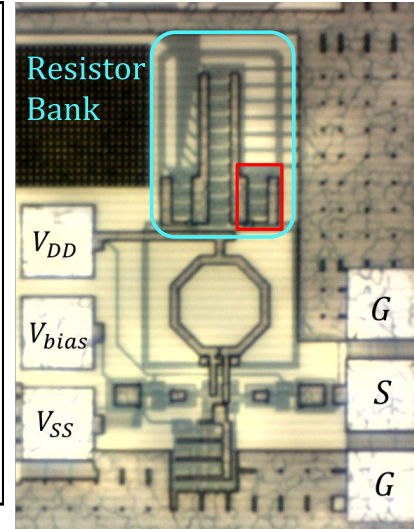
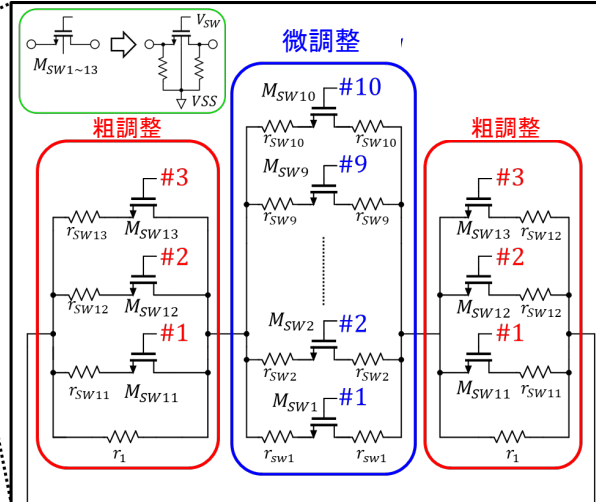
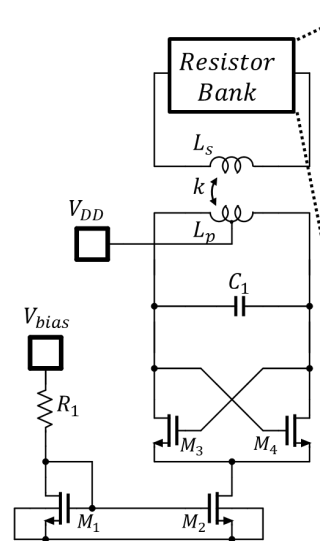


M. Yagi, K. Komoku, T. Morishita, and N. Itoh, "A Study on 14 bit Digital Controlled Oscillator Using Switched Striped Inductor," Proc. of the 2019 Asia-Pacific Microwave Conference, pp.998-1000, Singapore, Dec. 2019.

13bit SW-Resistor DCO (2023, 田村)



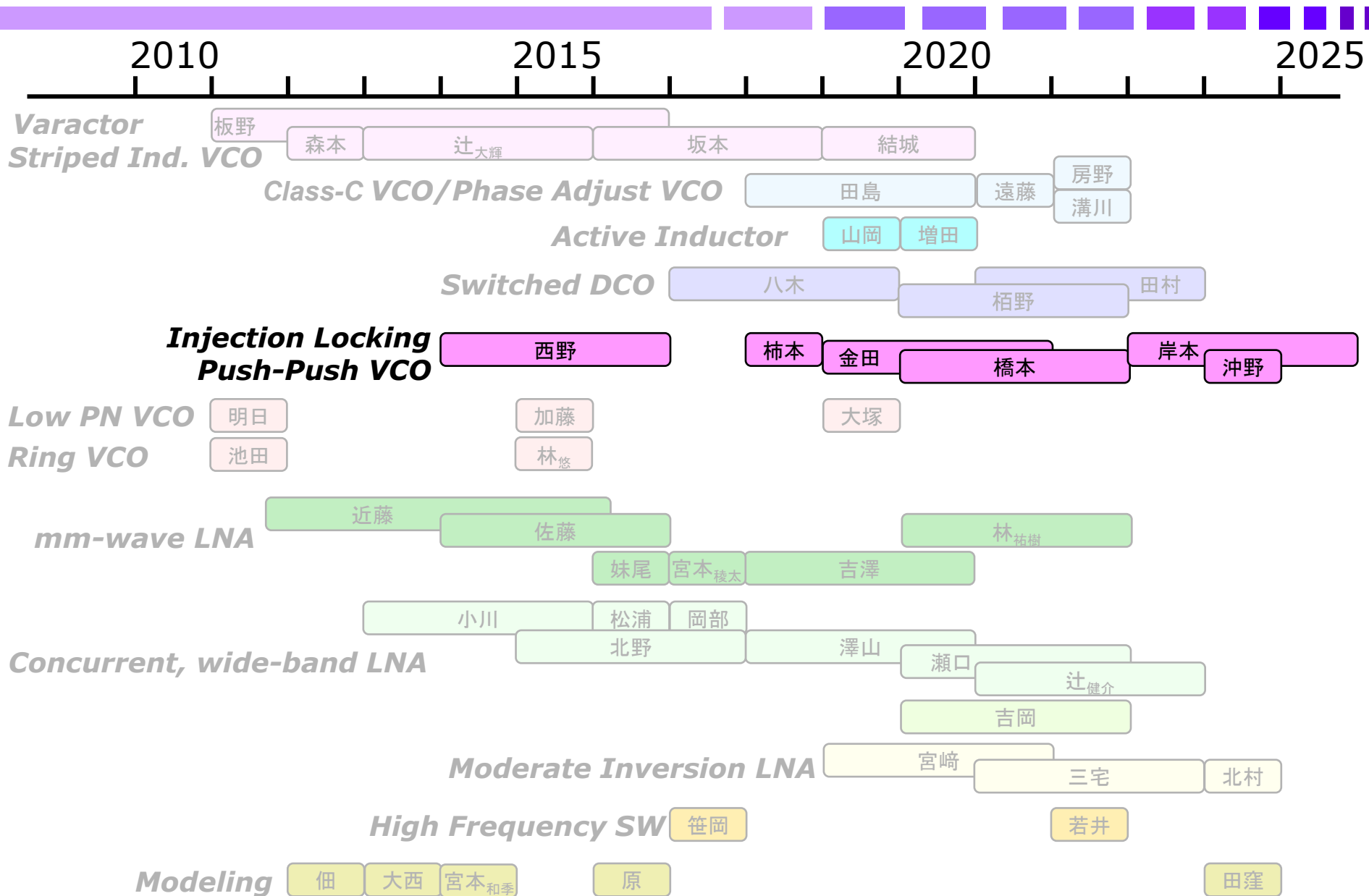
$$L = L_p \left(1 - \frac{(k\omega L_s)^2}{R_{SW}^2 + (\omega L_s)^2} \right)$$



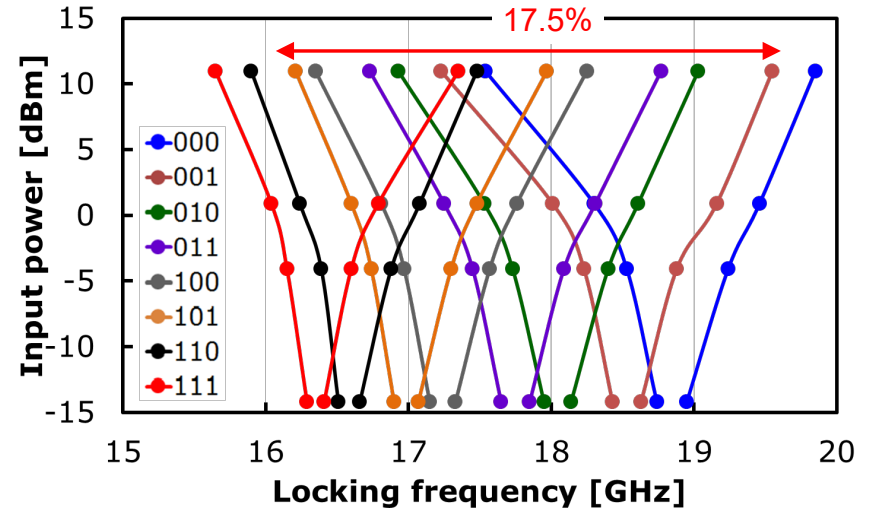
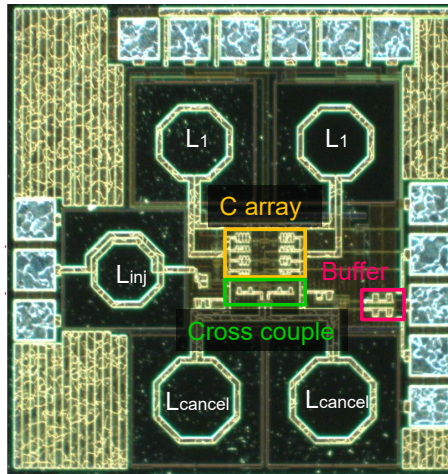
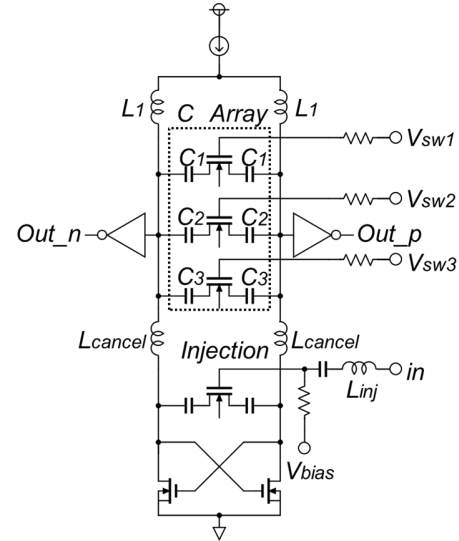
N. Tamura, K. Komoku and N. Itoh, "A Study on Kv and FTR Trade-off for 28-GHz Band VCO with Variable Inductor Using Switched Resistor," The proceedings of Joint Workshop Thailand-Japan Microwave (TJMW) & Asian Wireless Power Transfer Workshop (AWPT) 2023, TH2-01, Bangkok, Dec. 2023.

- 東芝時代(1985～2010)
- 岡山県立大学時代(2010～2025)
 - Oscillator
 - Injection Lock and Push-Push Frequency Generator
 - Amplifier
 - 集積回路工学研究室伊藤Gr
- 今後の予定

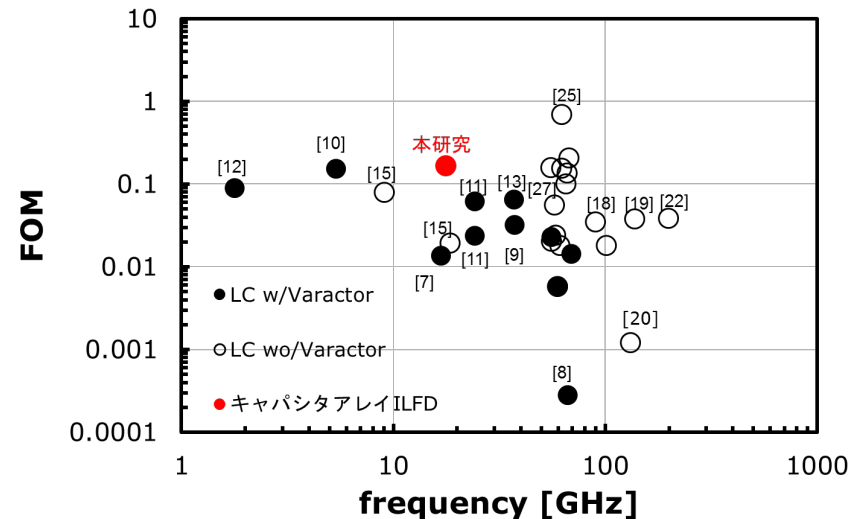
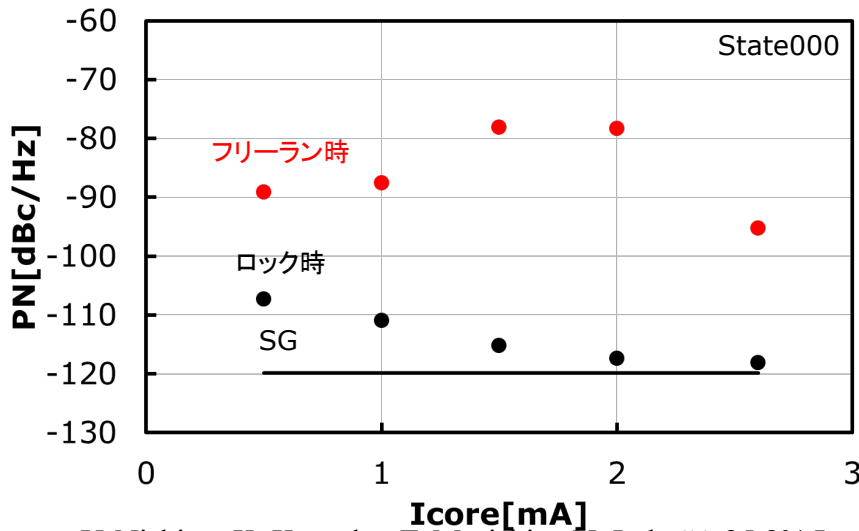
研究の系譜



ILFDivider(2016,西野)

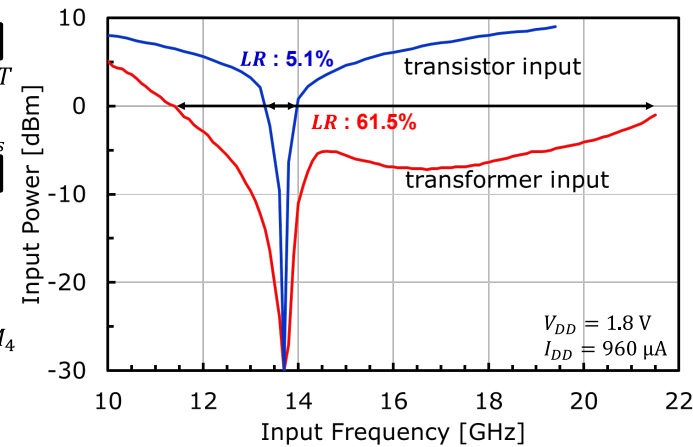
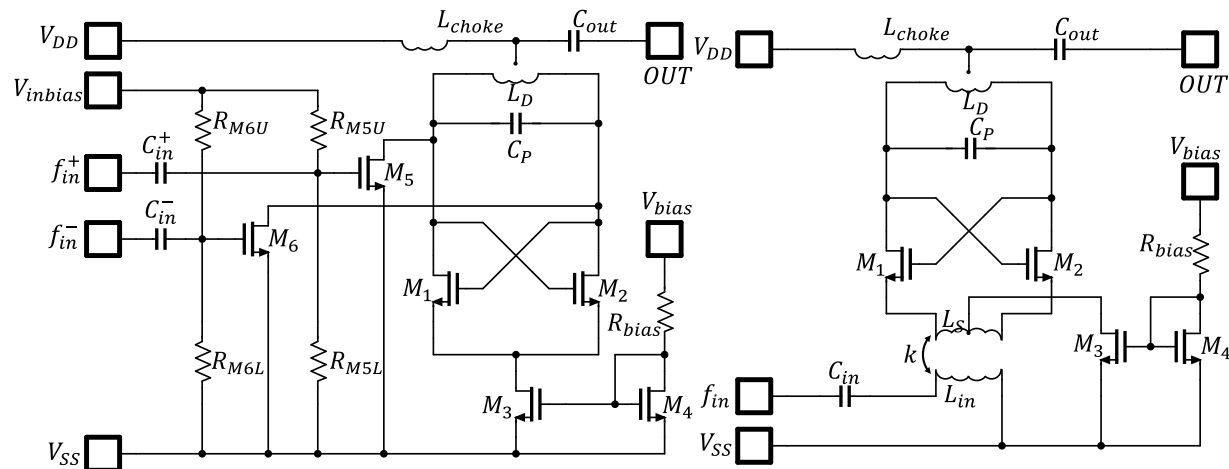


$$FOM = \frac{f_{LR}(GHz)}{P_{in}(mW) \times P_D(mW) \times f_0(GHz)}$$

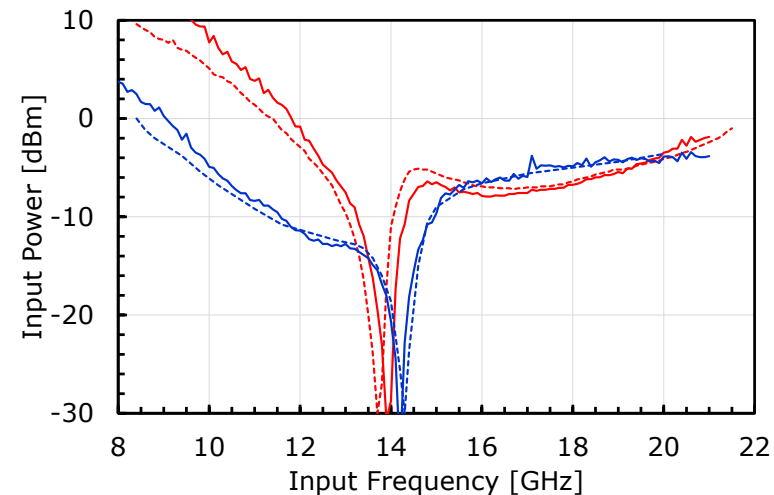
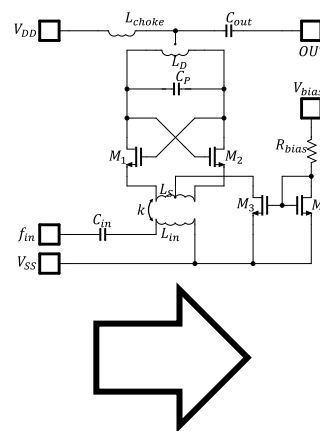
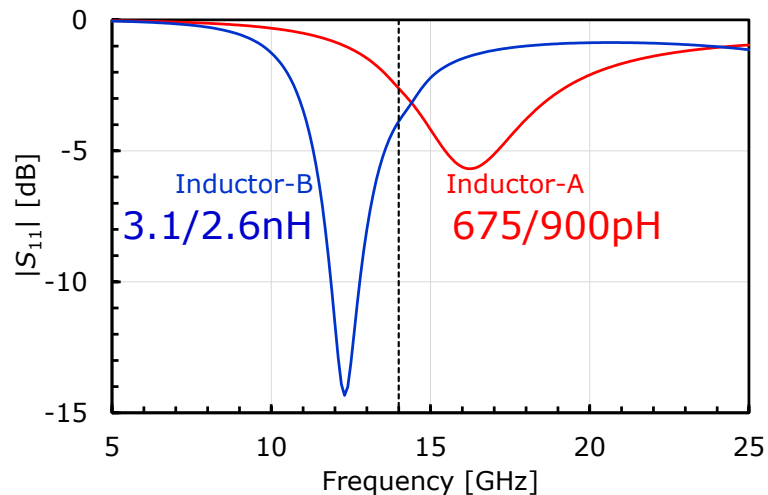


Y. Nishino, K. Komoku, T. Morishita, N. Itoh, "A 25.8% Locking Range 24-GHz Injection Locked Frequency Divider with Capacitor Array in 180-nm CMOS," The 19th International Conference on Analog VLSI Circuits (AVIC2016), pp.107-111, Boston, Aug. 2016.

ILFDoubler(2022-23,橋本,金田)

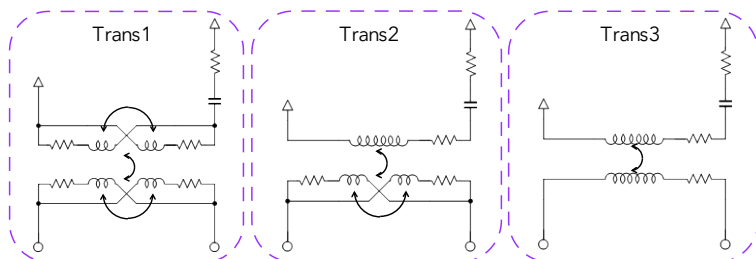
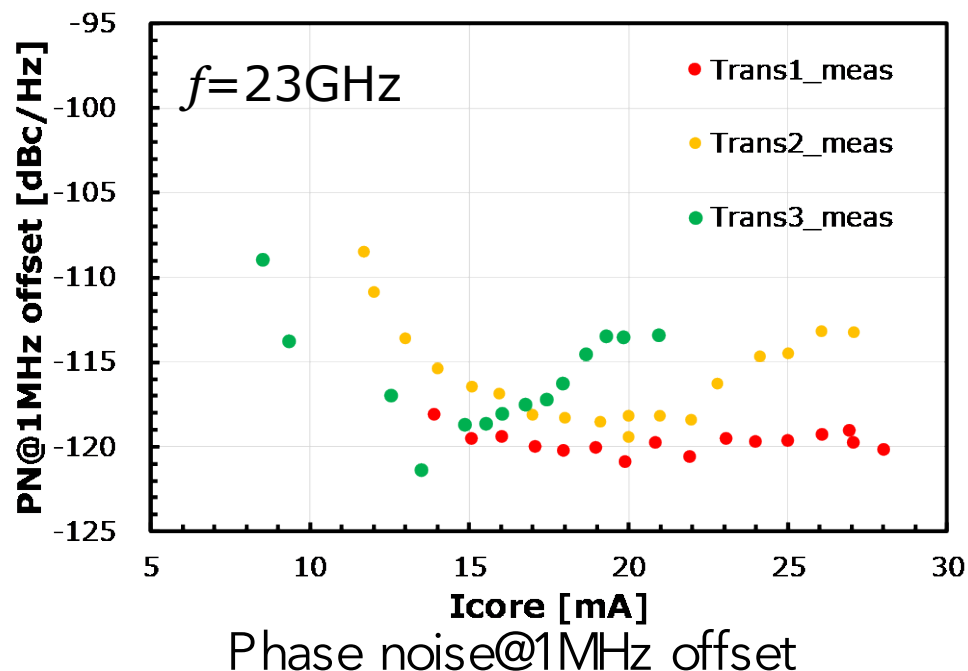
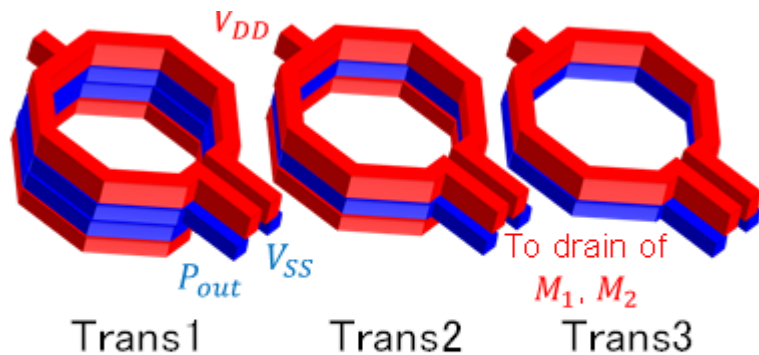
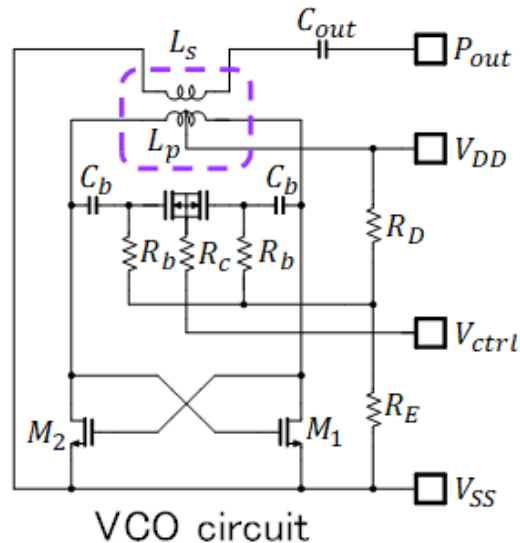


Transistor input configuration Balun input configuration



Y. Hashimoto, N. Kaneda, K. Komoku and N. Itoh, "Study of 18.2-42.0 GHz Injection-Locked Frequency Doubler with Transformer Input," IEICE Electronics Express, Vol.20, No.13, 1-52023. DOI: 10.1587/elex.20.20230107

Push-Push Osc.(2024, 岸本)

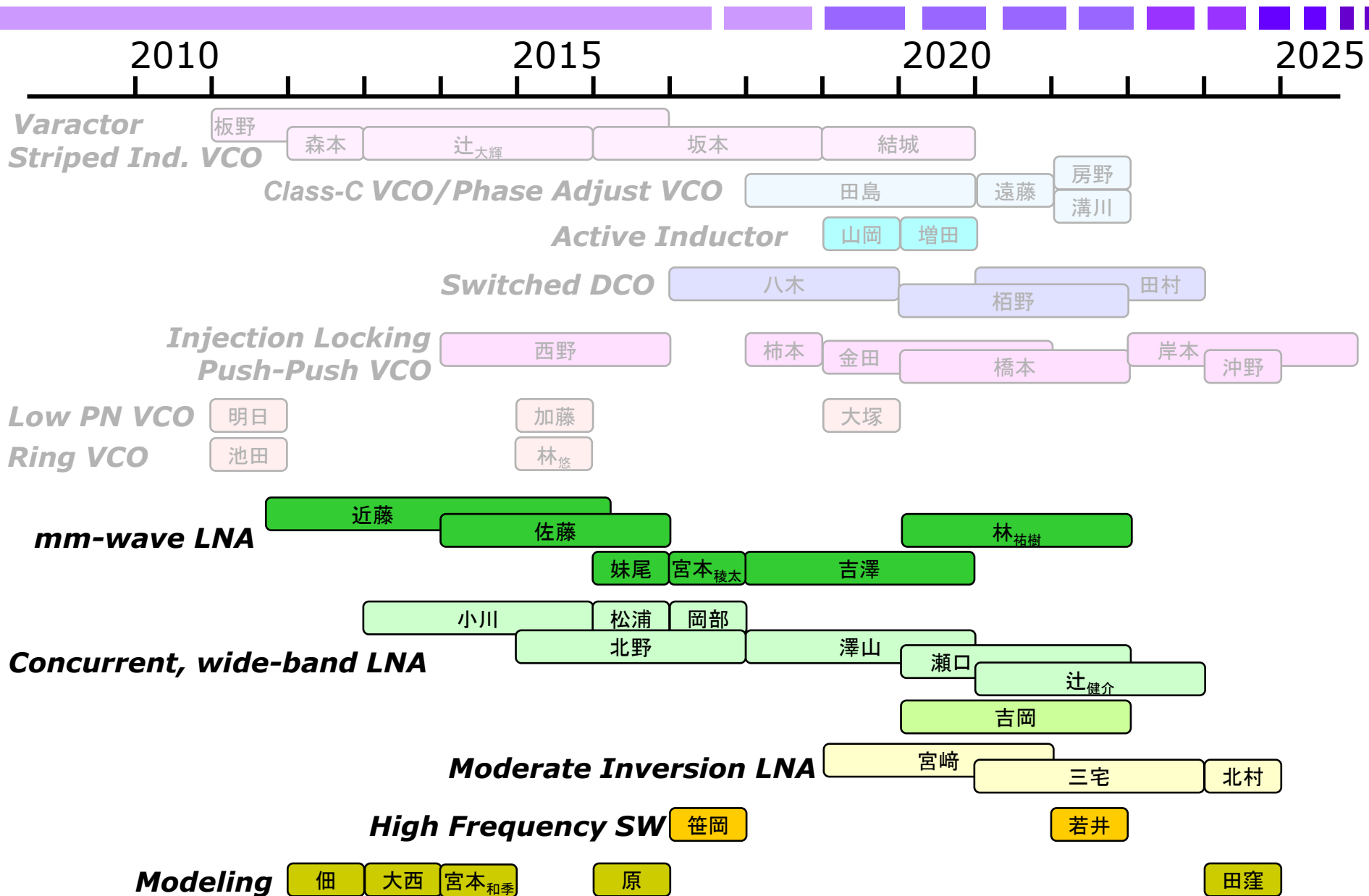


The equivalent circuit of the transformer and equations

H. Kishimoto, K. Komoku, J. Furuta, and N. Itoh, "A Study on 23-GHz Low-Phase-Noise VCO with Transformer Output," Proceedings of 2024 Asia-Pacific Microwave Conference, pp.342-344, Bali, Indonesia, Nov. 17, 2024.

- 東芝時代(1985～2010)
- 岡山県立大学時代(2010～2025)
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 - Amplifier
 - 集積回路工学研究室伊藤Gr
- 今後の予定

研究の系譜

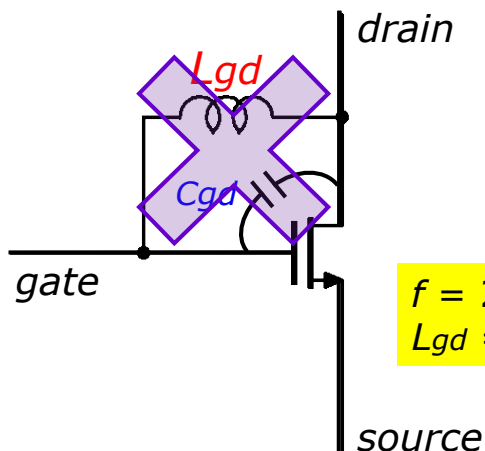


C_{gd} 中和増幅器(2016, 佐藤)

L_{gd} は C_{gd} と並列共振



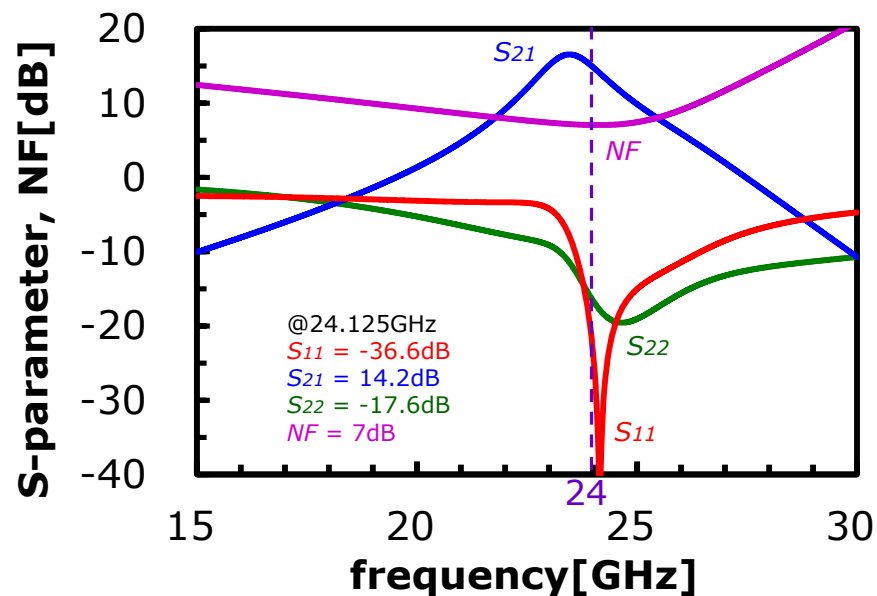
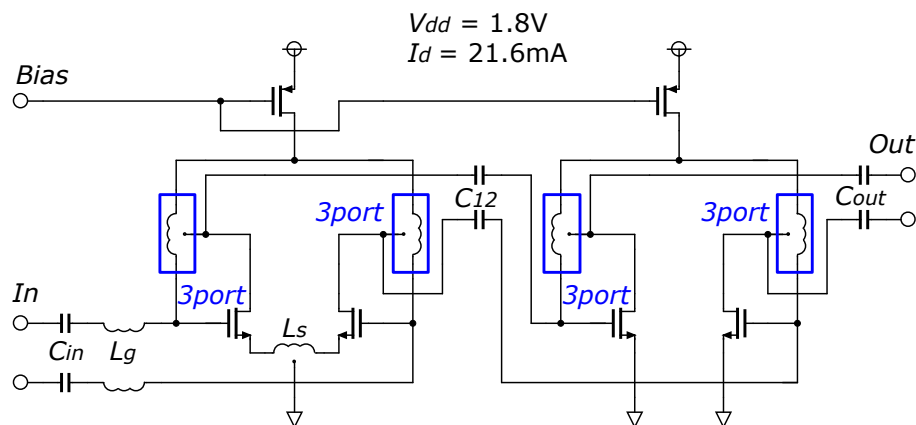
より高いインピーダンス



$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_{gd}C_{gd}}}$$



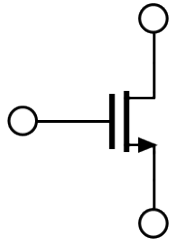
$f = 24\text{GHz}$, $C_{gd} = 16.4\text{fF}$ のとき
 $L_{gd} = 2.65\text{nH}$



Y. Sato, K. Komoku, T. Morishita, N. Itoh, "A 24-GHz Low-Noise Amplifier using Three-Port Inductor," The 19th International Conference on Analog VLSI Circuits (AVIC2016), pp.103-106, Boston, Aug. 2016.

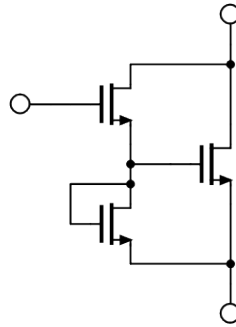
f_T ダブラー増幅器(2017-20,宮本,吉澤)

Single NMOS

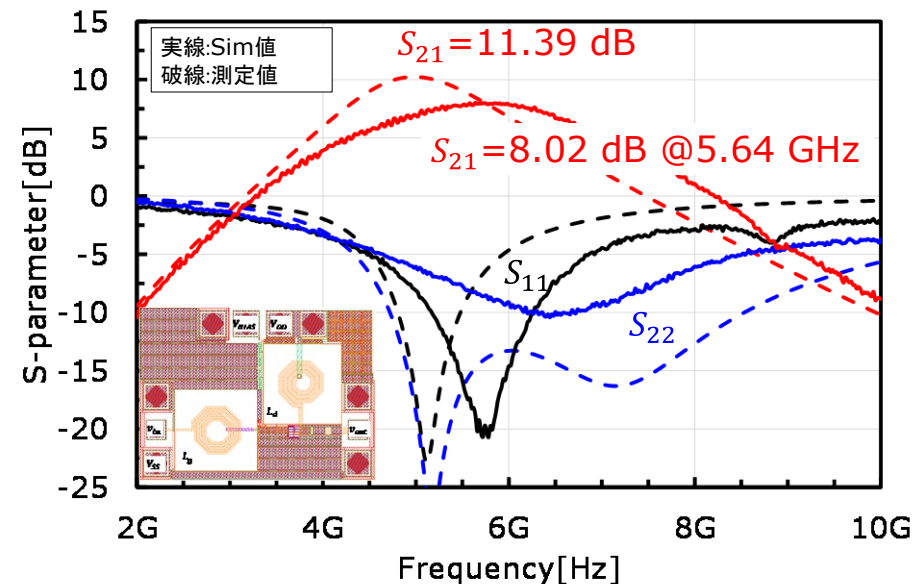
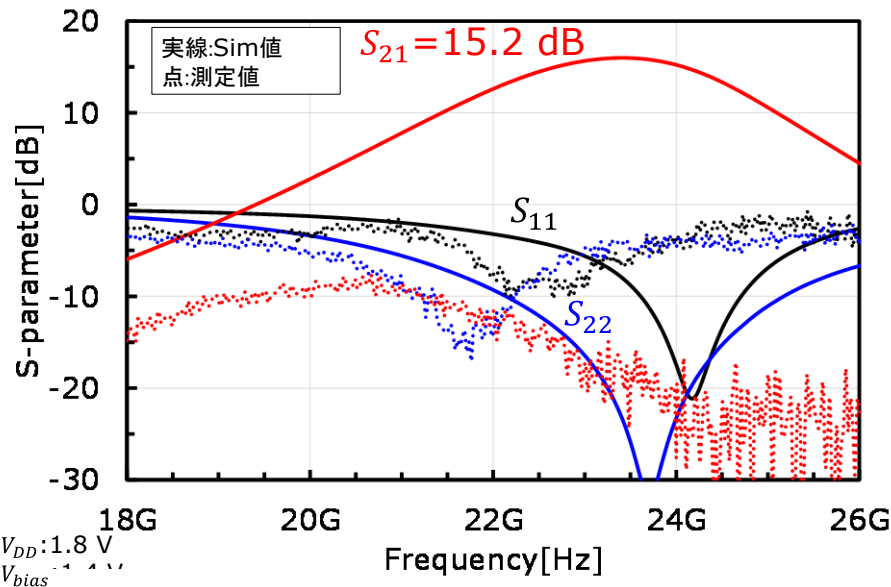
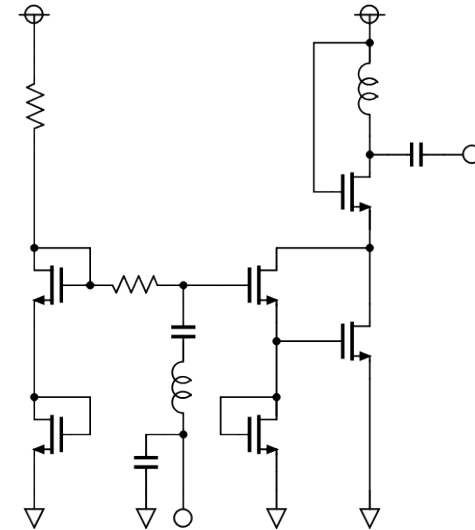


$$f_T = \frac{g_{m1}}{2\pi(C_{gs1} + C_{gd1})}$$

f_T -doubler



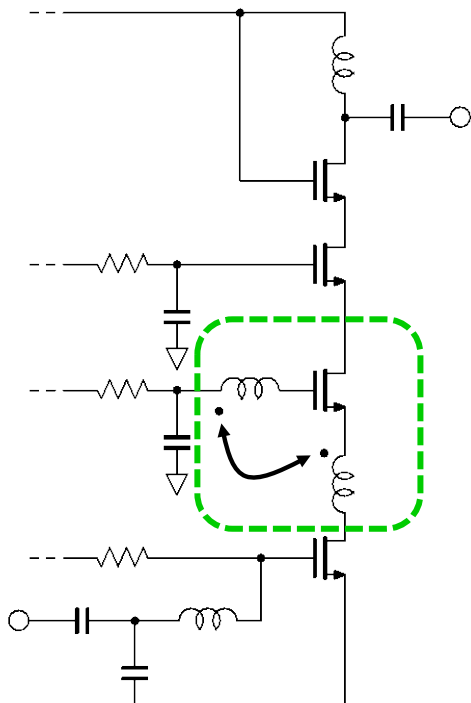
$$f_T = \frac{g_{m1} + g_{m2}}{2\pi(C_{gs1} + C_{gd1})}$$



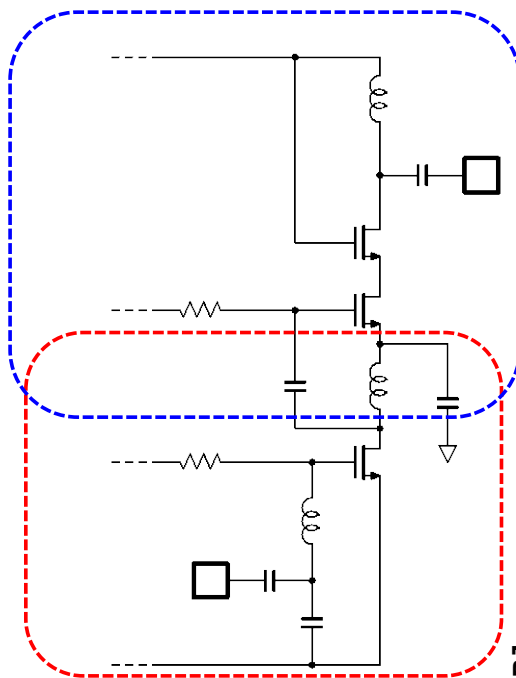
Y. Yoshizawa, K. Komoku, T. Morishita, and N. Itoh, "A Study on Low Cost High Frequency Amplifier using f_T -doubler," TJMW Student Workshop, 2-5, Dec. 8, 2020.

24GHz帯LNA(2022,林)

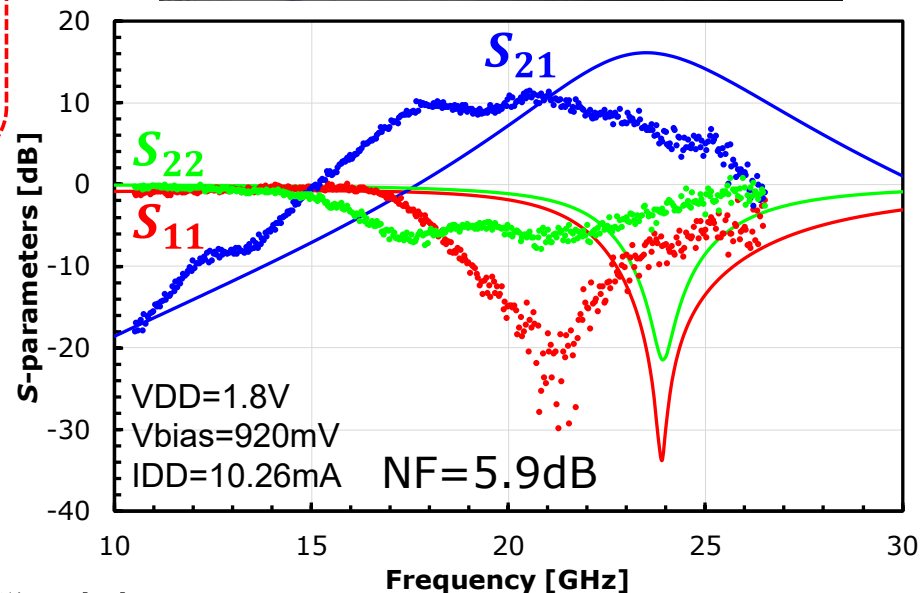
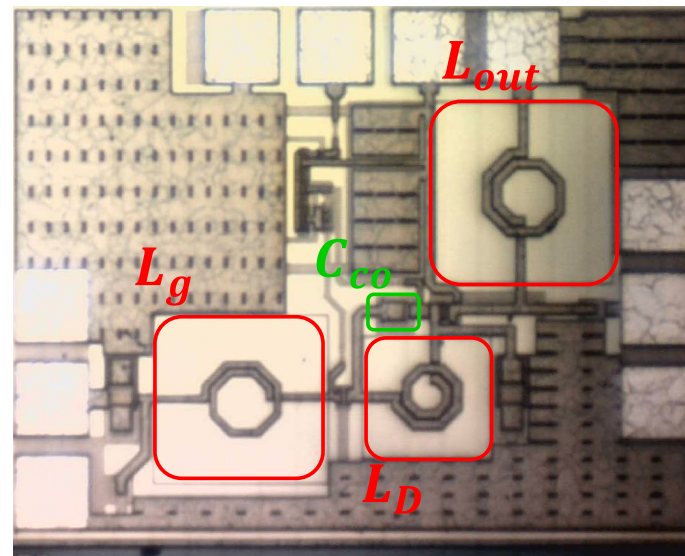
インダクタ結合回路



キャパシタ結合回路

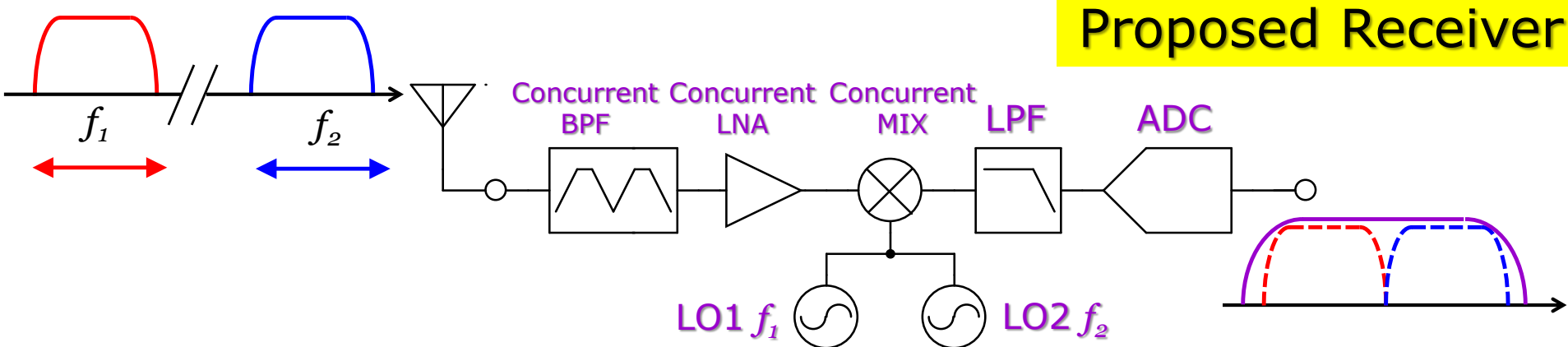
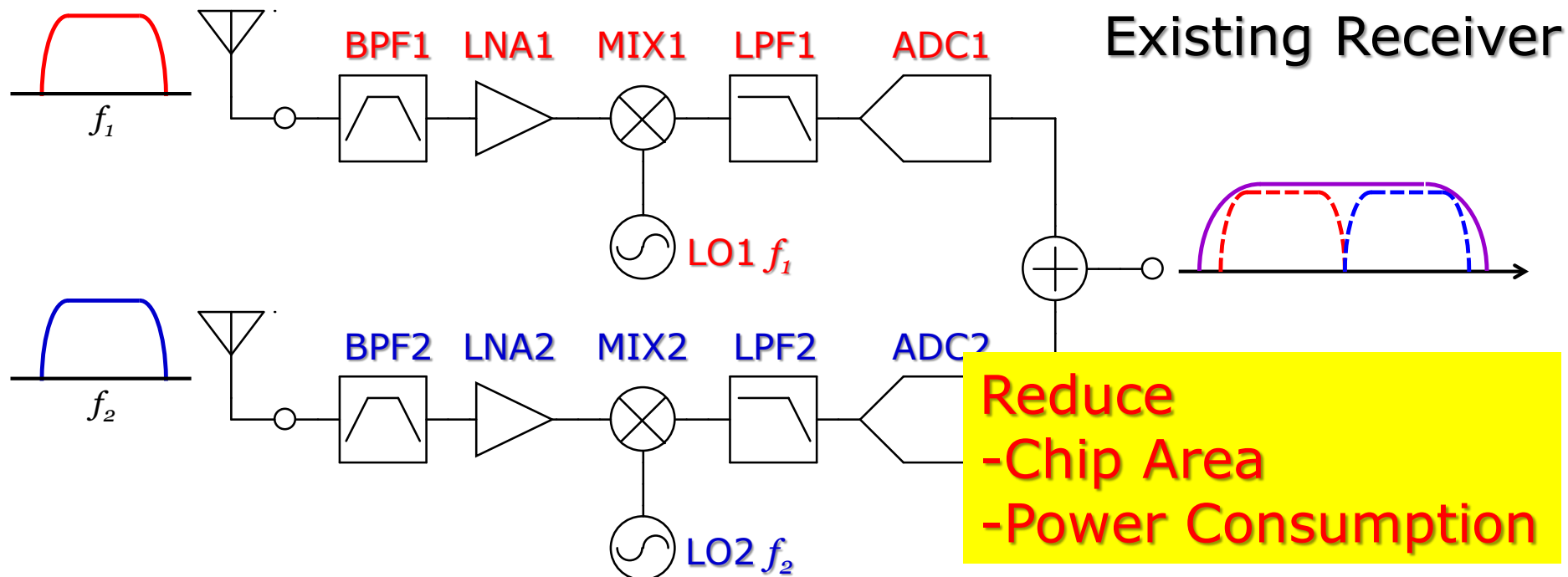


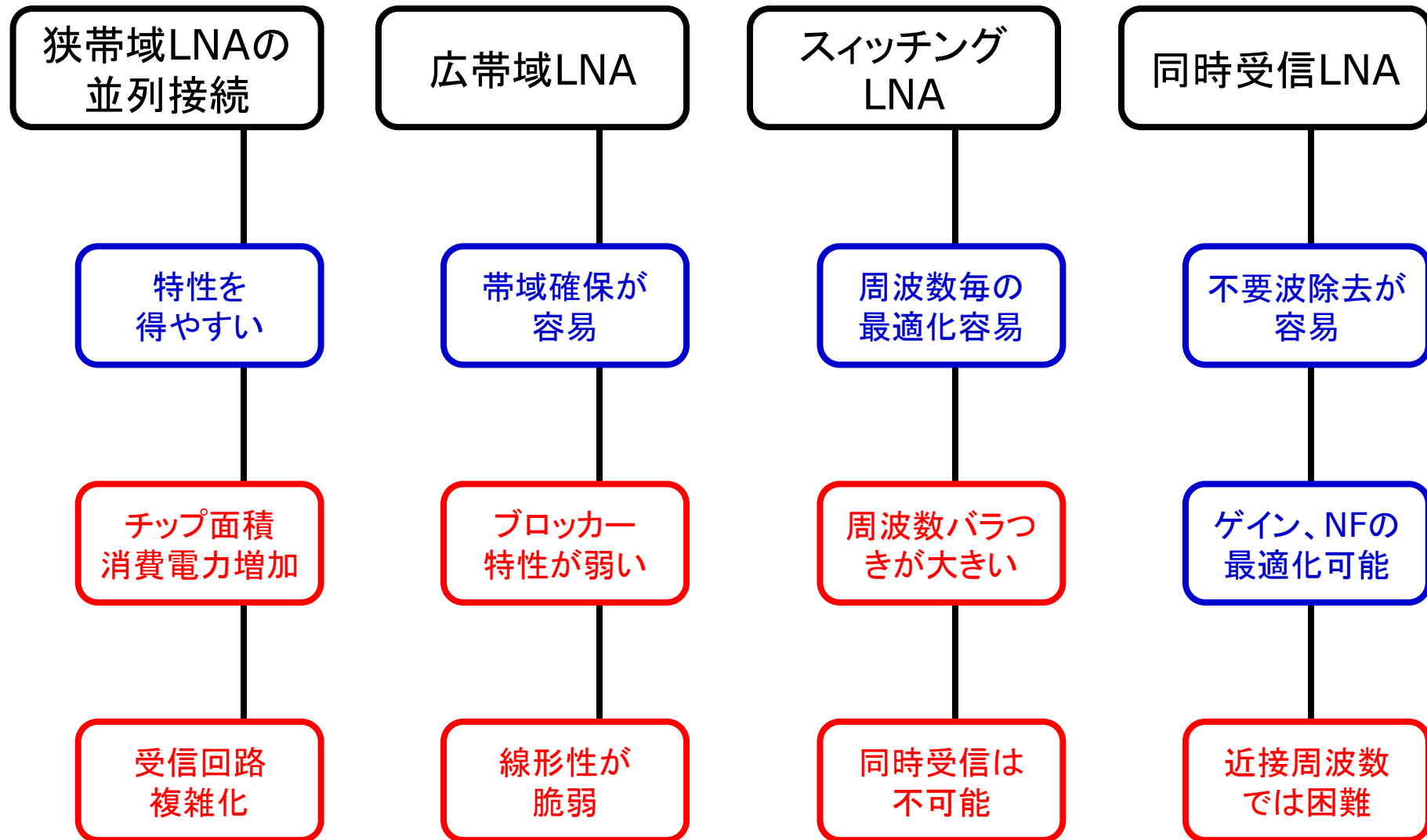
キャパシタ結合回路 チップと特性



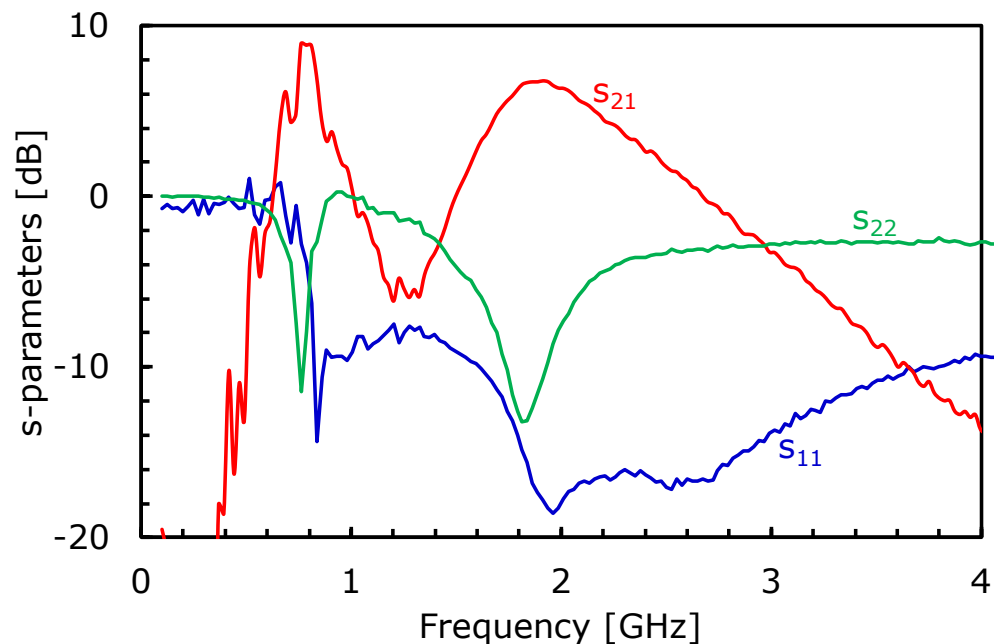
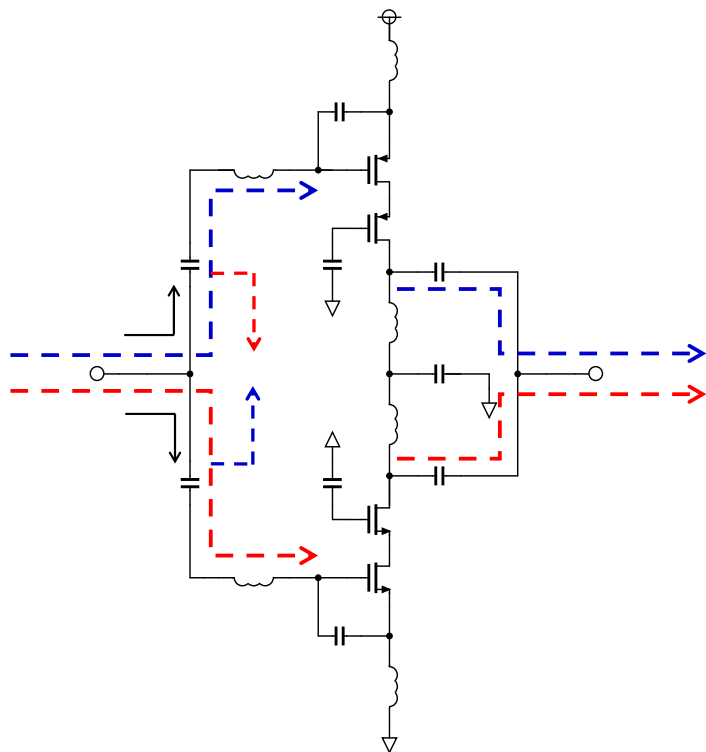
Y. Hayashi, K. Komoku and N. Itoh, "A study of K-band gain-boosted amplifier using inductor coupling," 2022 IEEE International Symposium on Radio-Frequency Integration Technology (RFIT), 2022, pp. 77-79, doi: 10.1109/RFIT54256.2022.9882429.

Carrier Aggregation Receiver

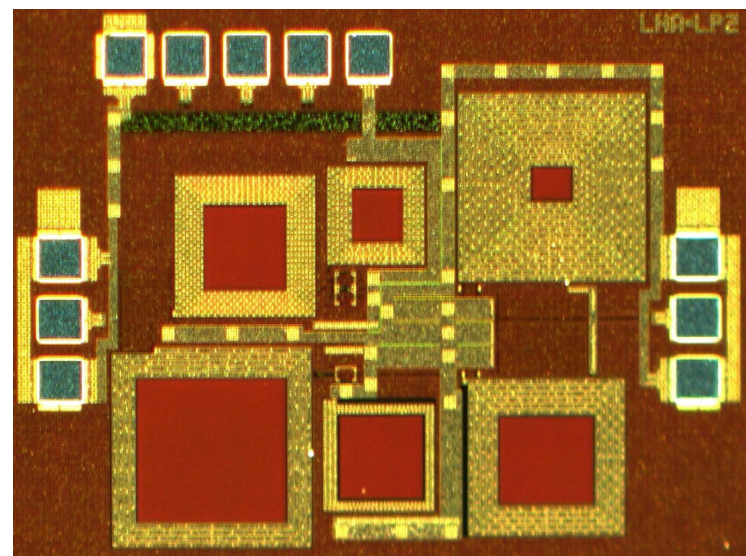


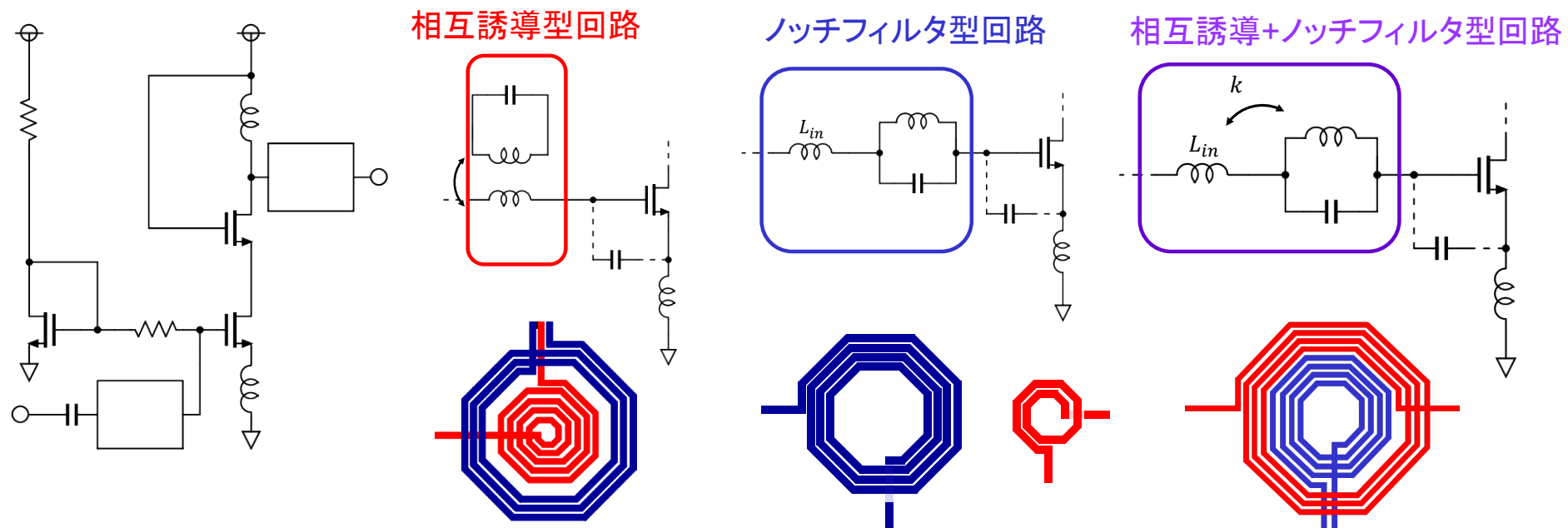


First Concurrent LNA(2016,小川)



T. Ogawa, T. Morishita, K. Komoku, Y. Itano, S. Yoshitomi, and N. Itoh, "A Study of Current-Reuse 800 MHz/1.9 GHz Concurrent Dual-Band Amplifier," IEEE Radio and Wireless Symposium 2016 (RWS2016), pp.245-247, Austin, Jan. 2016, DOI: 10.1109/RWS.2016.7444416.

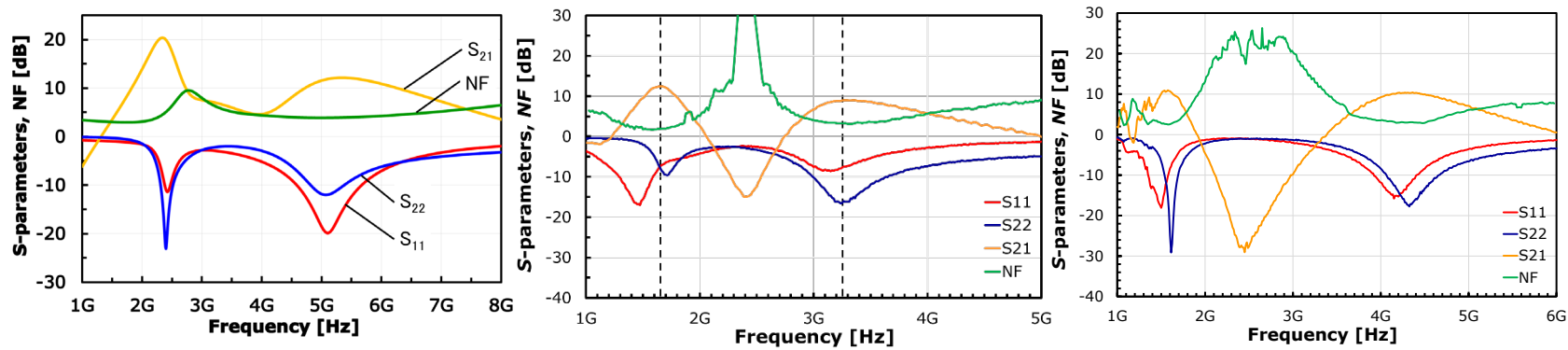




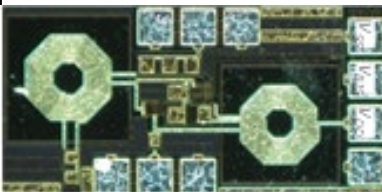
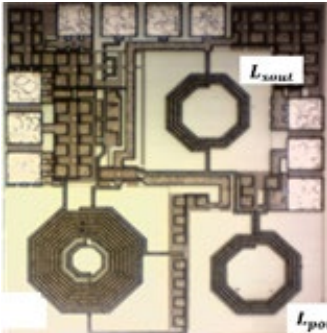
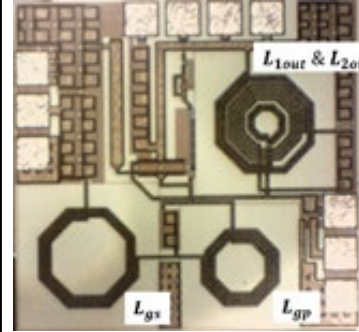
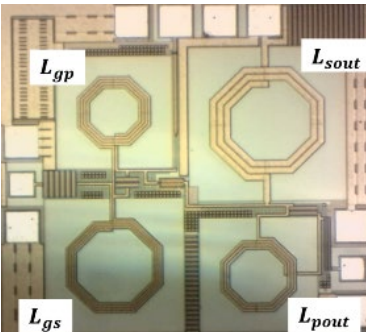
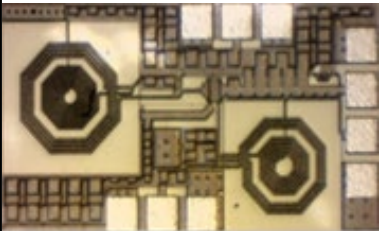
- ・面積 小
- ・Q値 ×
- ・設計 難

- ・面積 大
- ・Q値 ○
- ・設計 易

- ・面積 小
- ・Q値 △
- ・設計 難

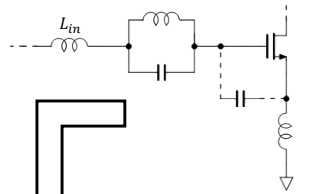


二帯域同時受信LNAs チップ特性

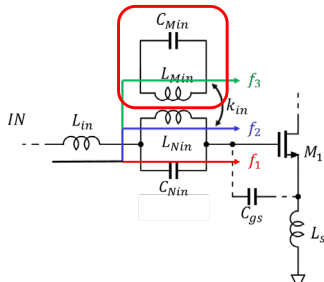
入力\出力	相互誘導型				ノッチフィルタ型				
相互誘導型			s21	NF			s21	NF	
		Low Band	20.1	6.60		Low Band	11.2	2.86	
		High Band	8.2	6.60		High Band	10.6	5.08	
		0.39mm ²					0.59mm ²		
ノッチフィルタ型			s21	NF			s21	NF	
		Low Band	12.5	1.91		Low Band	11.1	2.80	
		High Band	9.0	3.25		High Band	2.34	2.80	
		0.62mm ²					0.66mm ²		
		相互誘導ノッチフィルタ型				Y. Sawayama, T. Morishita, K. Komoku, N. Itoh, "Study of Dual-Band Concurrent LNA Equipping Mutual Inductive Notch Filter Matching Circuit," IEICE Electronics Express, Vol. 18, No.5, 1-5, March 2021.			
相互誘導 ノッチフィルタ 型			s21	NF	澤山 唯人, 森下 賢幸, 小椋 清孝, 伊藤 信之, “二帯域同時受信LNAにおける入出力整合回路の最適構成の検討,” 電子情報通信学会論文誌C, Vol.J104-C, No.4, pp.71-81, Apr. 2021.				
		Low Band	10.9	2.64					
		High Band	10.3	2.99					
		0.47mm ²			北野 大志, 小椋 清孝, 森下 賢幸, 伊藤 信之, “入出力に二帯域整合回路を備えた同時受信低雑音増幅器に関する検討,” 電子情報通信学会論文誌C, Vol.J101-C, No.12, pp.461-470, Dec. 2018.				

三帯域同時受信LNAs(2022,瀬口)

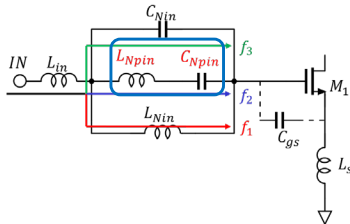
二帯域ノッチフィルタ型回路



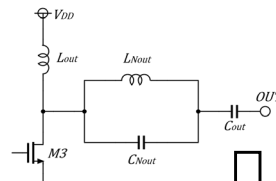
三帯域相互誘導型回路



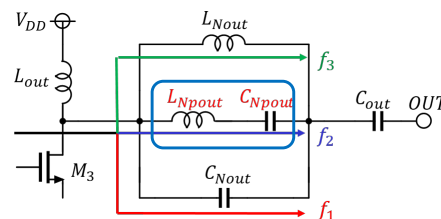
三帯域ノッチフィルタ型回路



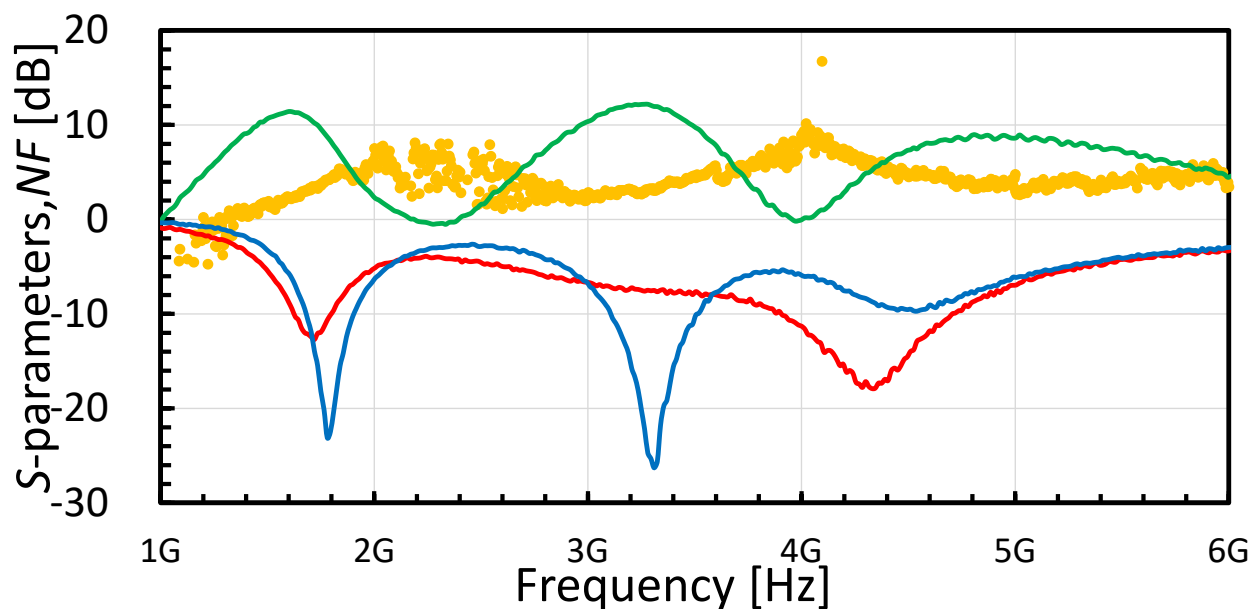
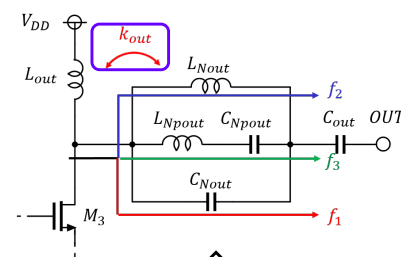
二帯域ノッチフィルタ型回路



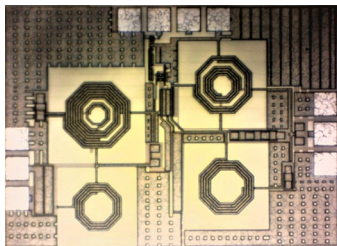
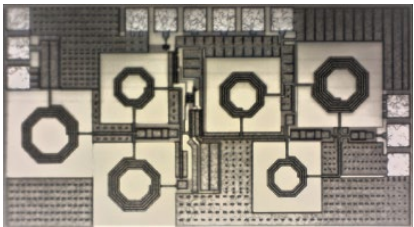
三帯域ノッチフィルタ型回路



インダクタ結合ノッチフィルタ型回路

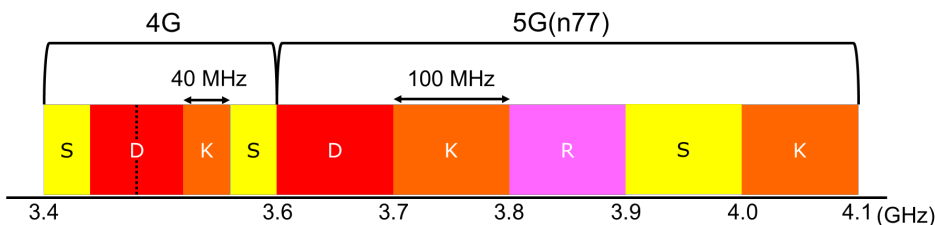


三帯域同時受信LNAs チップ特性

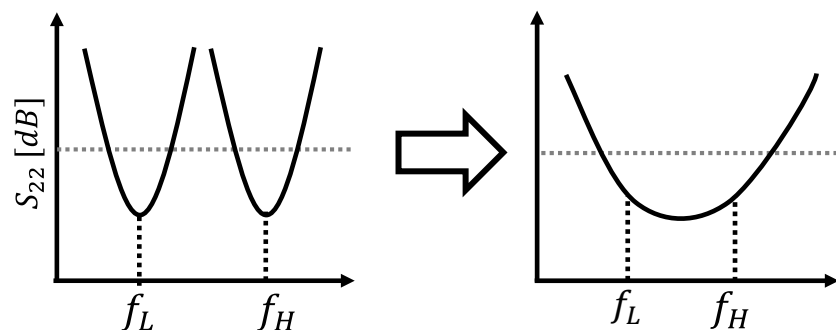
入力\出力	ノッチフィルタ型			インダクタ結合ノッチフィルタ型			
相互誘導型				0.90mm ²			
ノッチフィルタ型				1.04mm ²			
インダクタ結合ノッチフィルタ型	S. Seguchi, K. Komoku and N. Itoh, "1.40/2.42/4.21-GHz Triple-Band Concurrent LNA Using Inductor Coupling," Proceedings of 2022 Asia-Pacific Microwave Conference, WE1-F1-2, pp.4-6, Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 30, 2022.			0.76mm ²			

広帯域LNA(2022,吉岡)

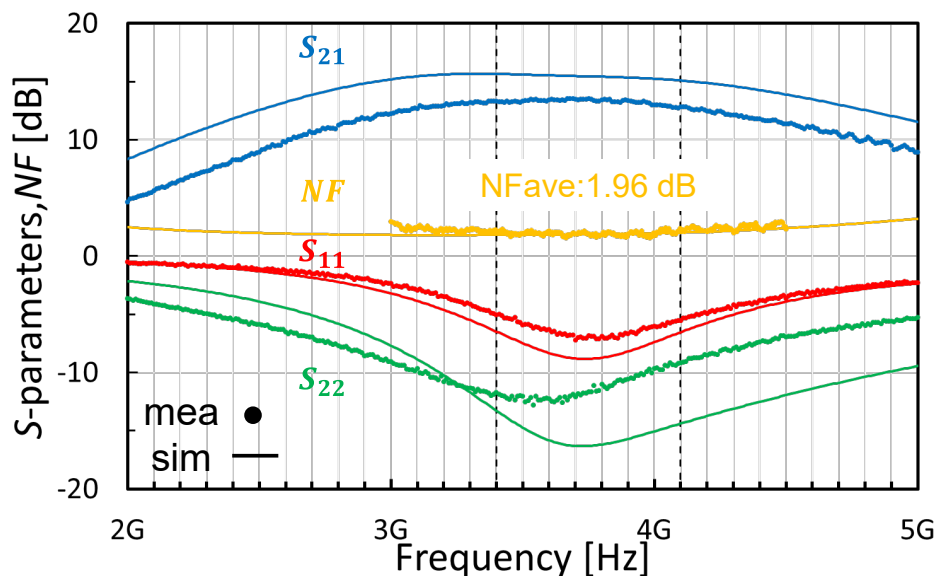
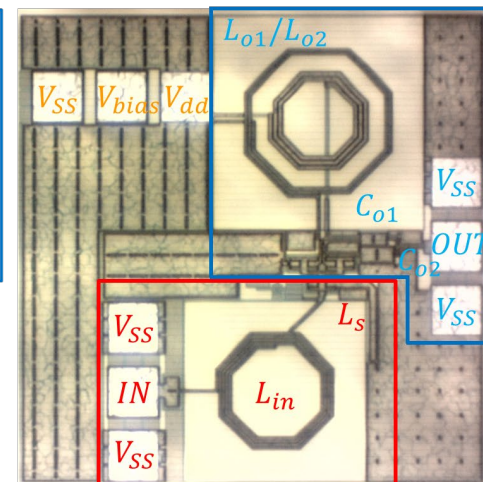
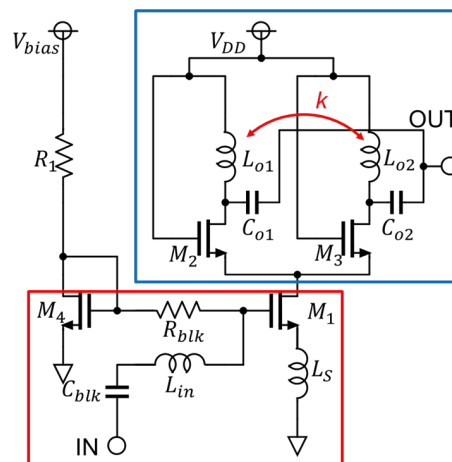
5Gのn77-band全体をカバーする

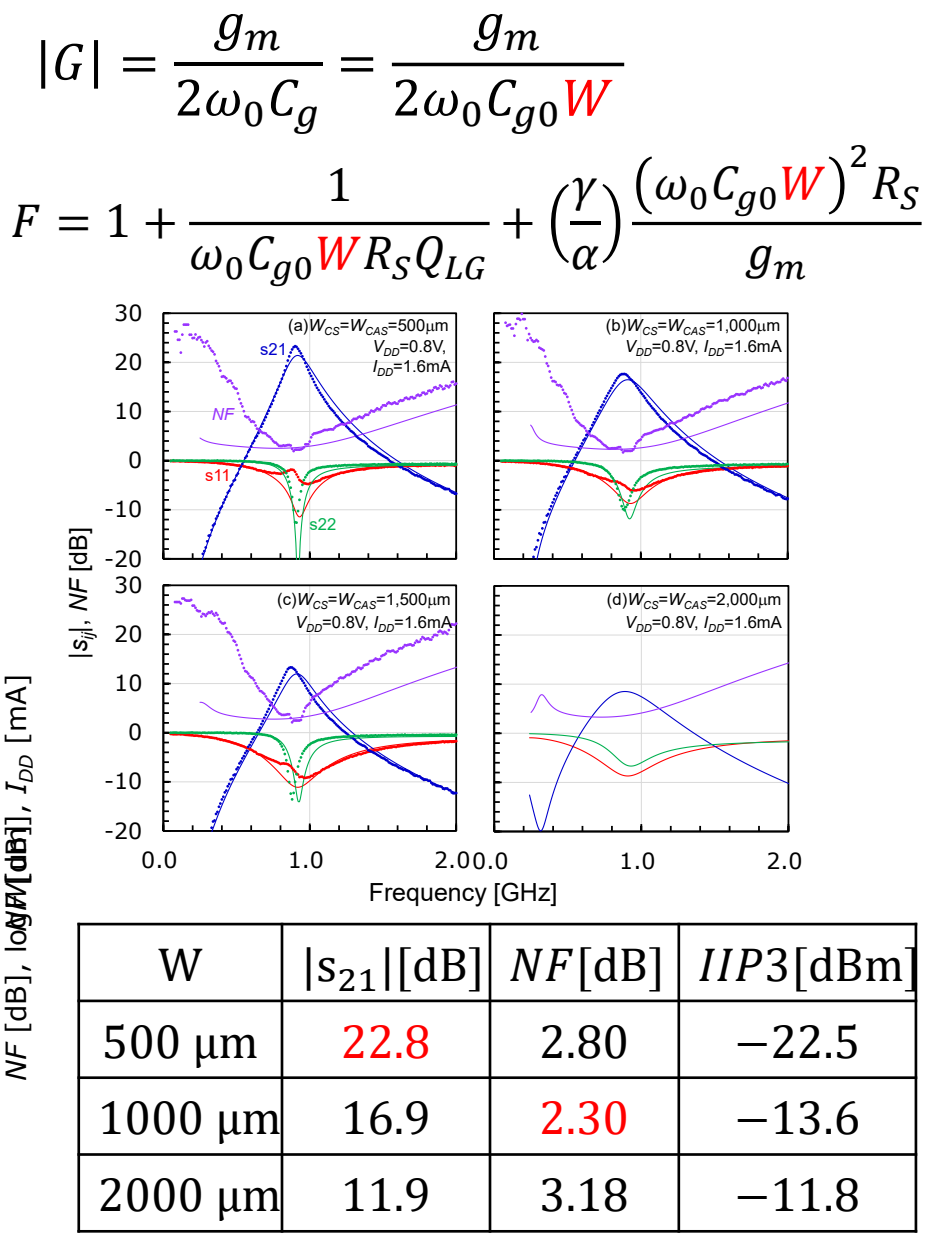
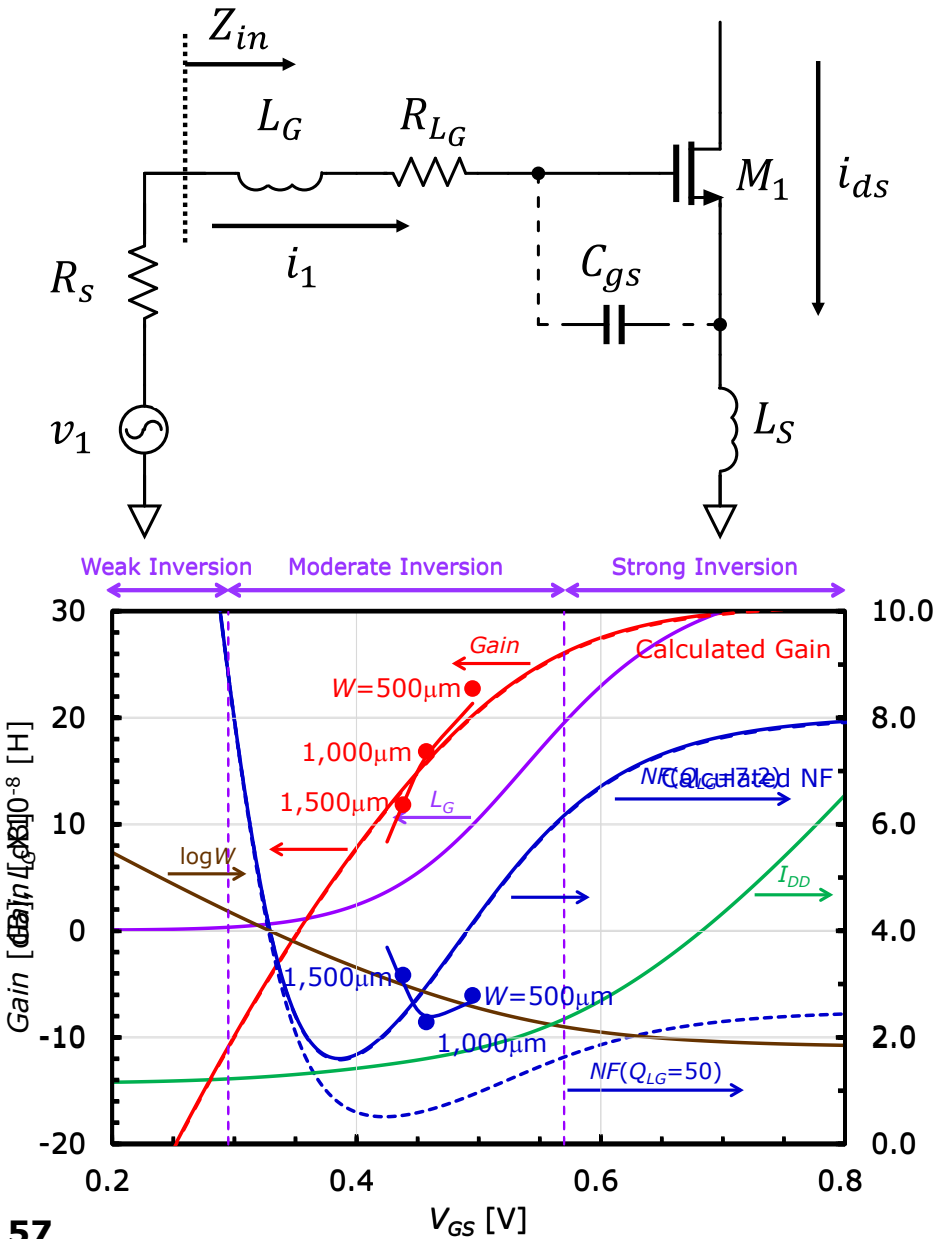


2つの狭帯域整合回路をマージ
周波数特性を平坦化

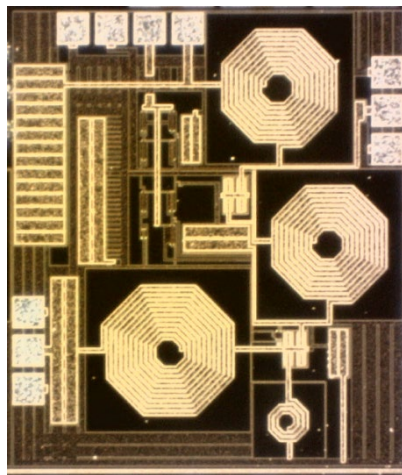
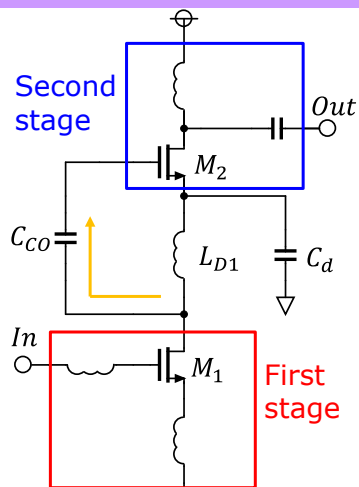


Yoshioka, K. Komoku and N. Itoh, "Study on Area Reduction of Low Gain Deviation and Low Noise Broadband Amplifier," 3rd TJMW Student Workshop, 3B-2, November 14, 2022, Online.

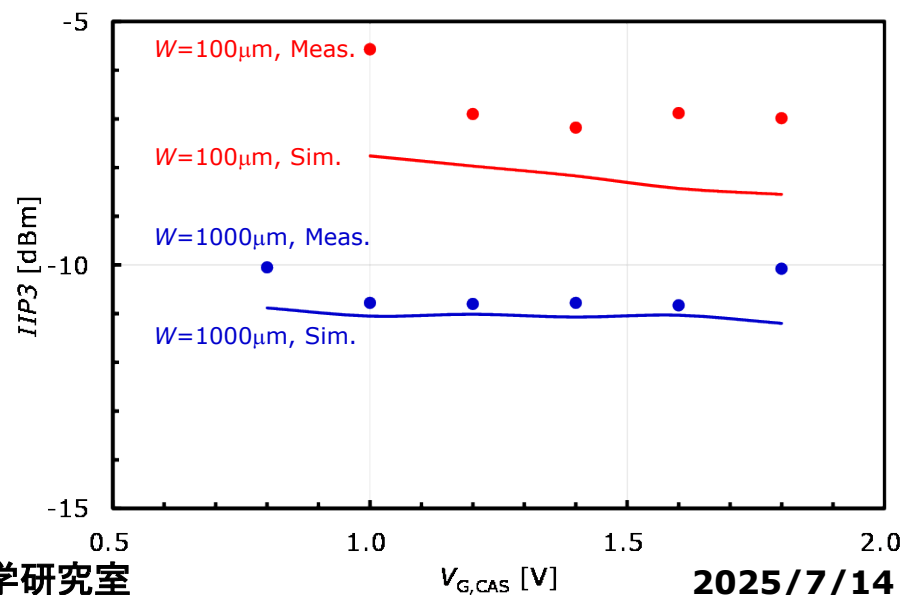
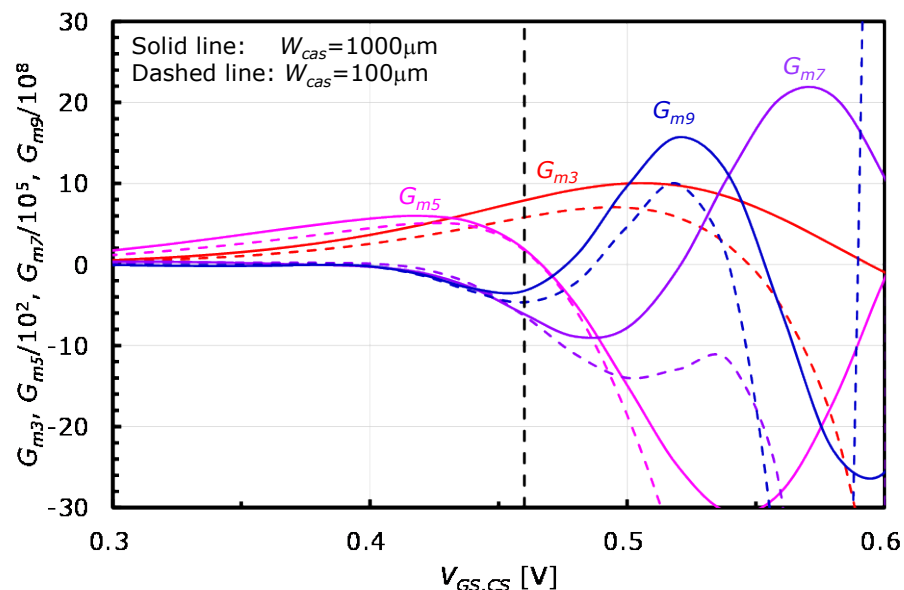
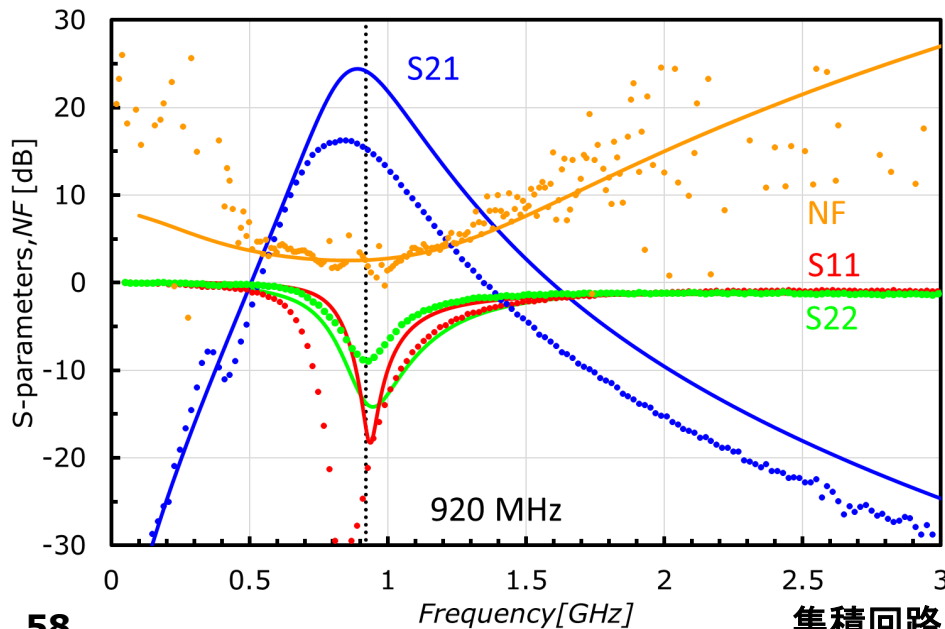




ゲイン向上と線形性向上

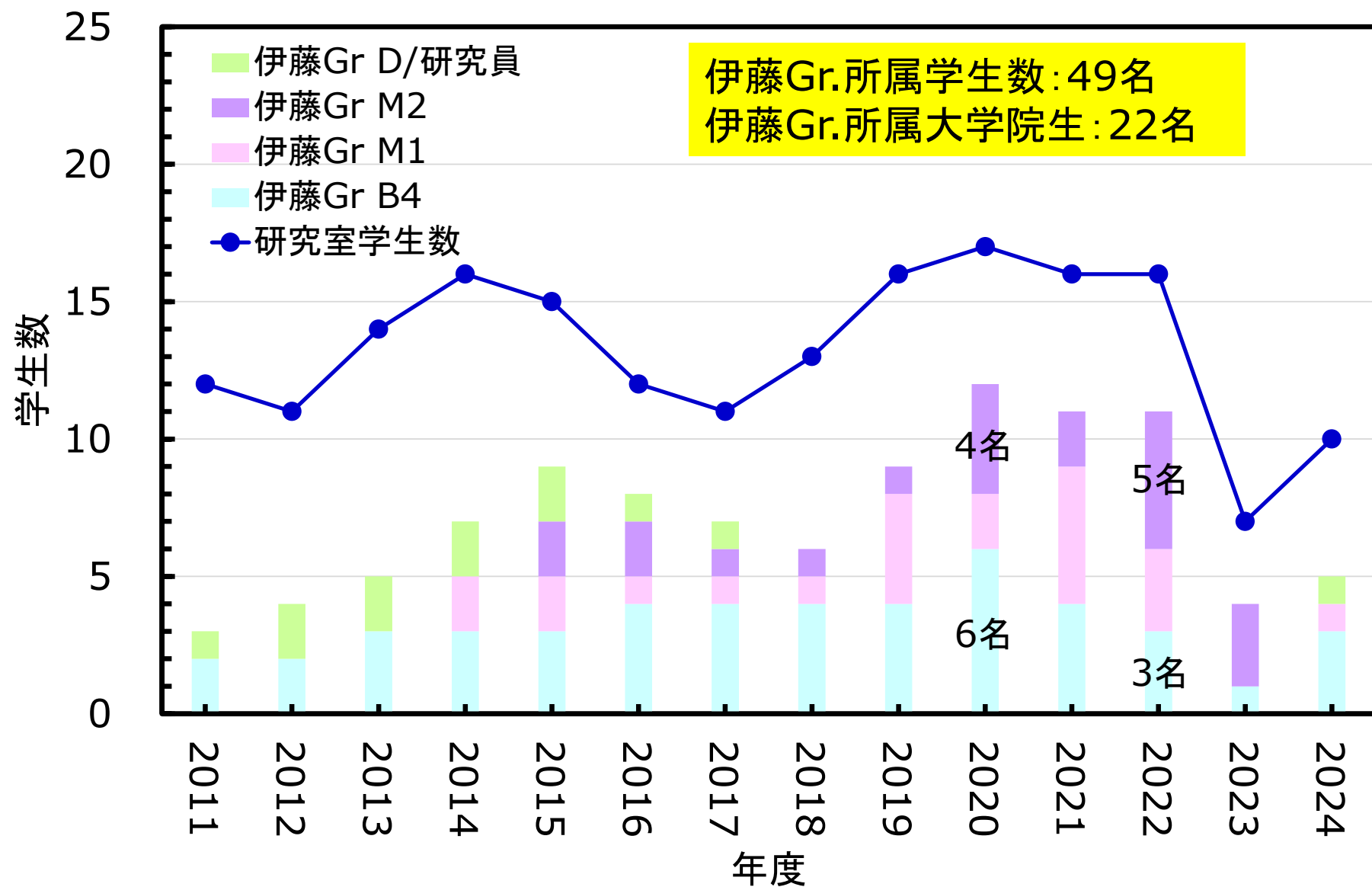


K. Miyazaki, K. Komoku and N. Itoh, "920 MHz Current-Reuse Low-Power LNA Operated in Moderate Inversion Region," IEICE Electronics Express, Vol.19, No.7, 1–6, April 2022.

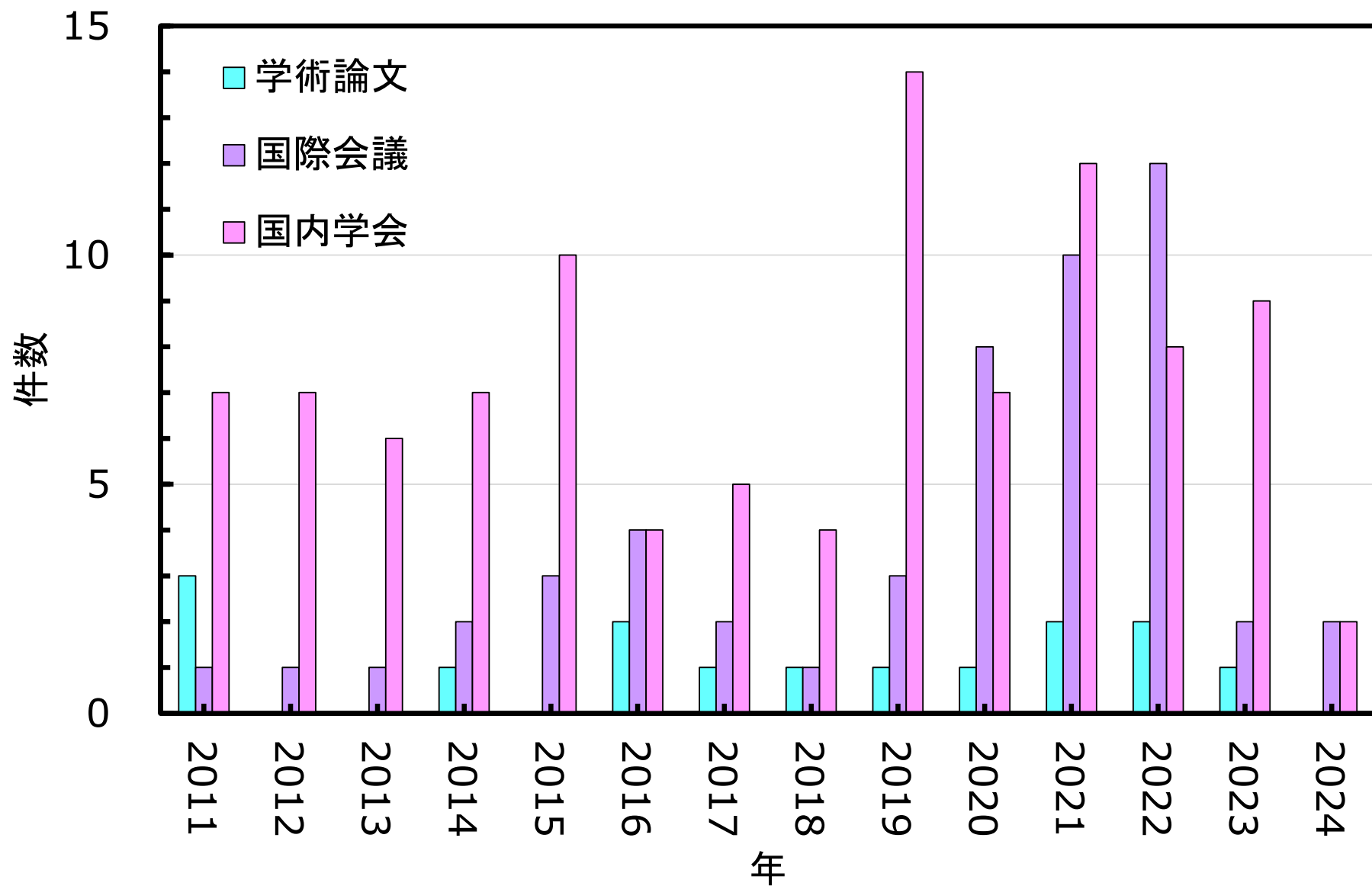


- 東芝時代(1985～2010)
- 岡山県立大学時代(2010～2025)
 - Oscillator
 - Injection Lock and Push-Push Frequency Generator
 - Amplifier
 - 集積回路工学研究室伊藤Gr
- 今後の予定

集積回路工学研究室学生数



- 研究室に来る日数: 平均2.8 日/週
- 研究室に居る時間: 平均20.6 時間/週
- 研究室に来る時刻: 11:30くらい
- 研究室から帰る時刻: 19:00くらい
- 沢山人が居る時間: 14時～16時
- アルバイトしてる学生: 90%



学生の発表した国際学会

2012	APMC	板野
2014	APMC	辻
2015	TJMW	佐藤
	APMC	辻
2016	RWS	小川
	AVIC	佐藤, 西野, 北野
2017	APMC	北野, 坂本
2018	APMC	坂本
2019	AVIC	澤山, 田島
	APMC	八木
2020	RFIT	澤山, 結城
	APMC	澤山, 田島
	TJMW	澤山, 結城, 吉澤, 宮崎

学生の発表した国際学会(2)

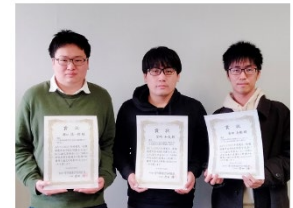
2021	RFIT	宮崎
	AVIC	宮崎, 瀬口, 吉岡
	APMC	橋本
	TJMW	金田, 宮崎, 栢野, 瀬口, 林
	RFIT	林
2022	AVIC	田村
	APMC	瀬口, 橋本, 三宅
	TJMW	栢野, 瀬口, 橋本, 吉岡, 三宅, 田村
2023	TJMW	田村, 三宅
2024	APMC	岸本

学会賞受賞(延12名)

- 第16回IEEE広島支部学生シンポジウム優秀研究賞(2014) 小川(M2)
- AVIC2016 Student Paper Award 北野(M1)
- 電気学会2017年優秀論文発表賞 北野(M2)
- 2018年岡山県教育庁仁科顕彰会仁科賞 板野(D3)
- 2021年電子情報通信学会学生論文特集秀逸論文賞 澤山(M2)
- 2021年度電気・情報関連学会中国支部連合大会電子情報通信学会奨励賞 金田(M2)、宮崎(M2)、瀬口(M1)
- 2021年度電気・情報関連学会中国支部連合大会で電気学会優秀論文賞B賞 宮崎(M2)
- AVIC2022 Best Student Paper Award 田村(M1)
- TJMW2023 Young Researcher Encouragement Award 田村(M2)
- 2024年度電気・情報関連学会中国支部連合大会電子情報通信学会奨励賞 岸本(M1)



電子情報通信学会中国支部奨励賞



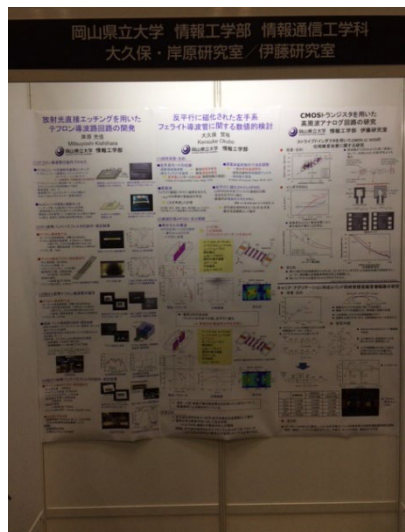
奨励賞 (M2)
中田 諒太 (2024年度電気情報通信学会シンポジウム優秀論文賞)
佐々木 龍太 (2024年度電気情報通信学会シンポジウム優秀論文賞)
宮崎 龍太 (2024年度電気情報通信学会シンポジウム優秀論文賞)



学生の学会発表



MWE大学展示



2014



2017



2019



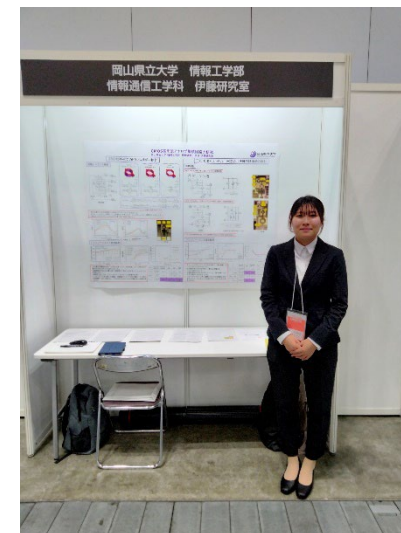
2021



2022



2023



2024

2025/7/14





- 集積に配属されて良かったと思います
- 進学を考えているならベスト
- 噂はある程度合っていると思う(自分はブラックとは思わない)
- ハード系面白い
- 先生のサポートが非常に手厚い

橋本オオオ！

回路設計や、設計したチップを測定できたりするので、設計開発系の職種に興味がある人におすすめ

回路設計・検証に興味があればオススメ。プログラミングで設計するものもある。色々やりたい人もありかも。先生のサポートがしっかりしているため、わからないことは解消しやすい気がする。

セメント

面倒見が無茶苦茶いいです！！希望する就職先に行けてとっても感謝しています！！

他の研究室よりは忙しいですが、やりがいがあり、先生がしっかりと面倒を見てくださるので、とても良い環境だと思います。

オススメ

先生が優しくて親しみやすいということもあり、質問がしやすい環境です。研究では的確なアドバイスを頂けるので、捗ります。研究もメンバーも楽しかった！！

日本有数の最強研究室でした！
(就活・業績・社会人としての能力・研究内容)成長したい人におすすめ！

ものごとを端的に伝える能力が鍛えられる。

社会人になるための最低限の準備ができる環境があると思う。(発表スキルとか考え方とかが身につく)



- 半導体・集積回路
- 回路設計
- 電子回路
- ものづくり
- 色々な事
- 関連授業
電気回路
計算機
半導体

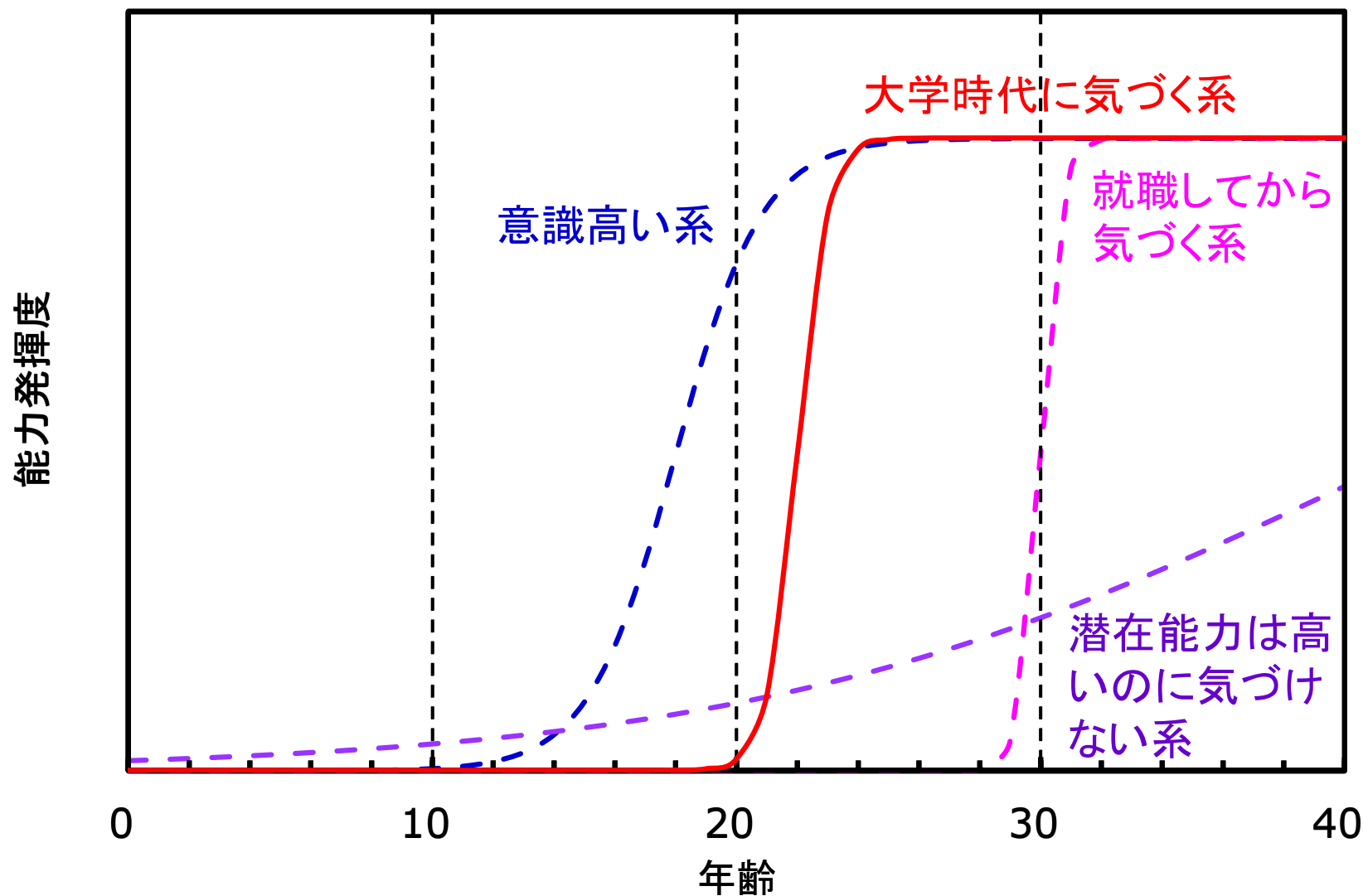


本格的な

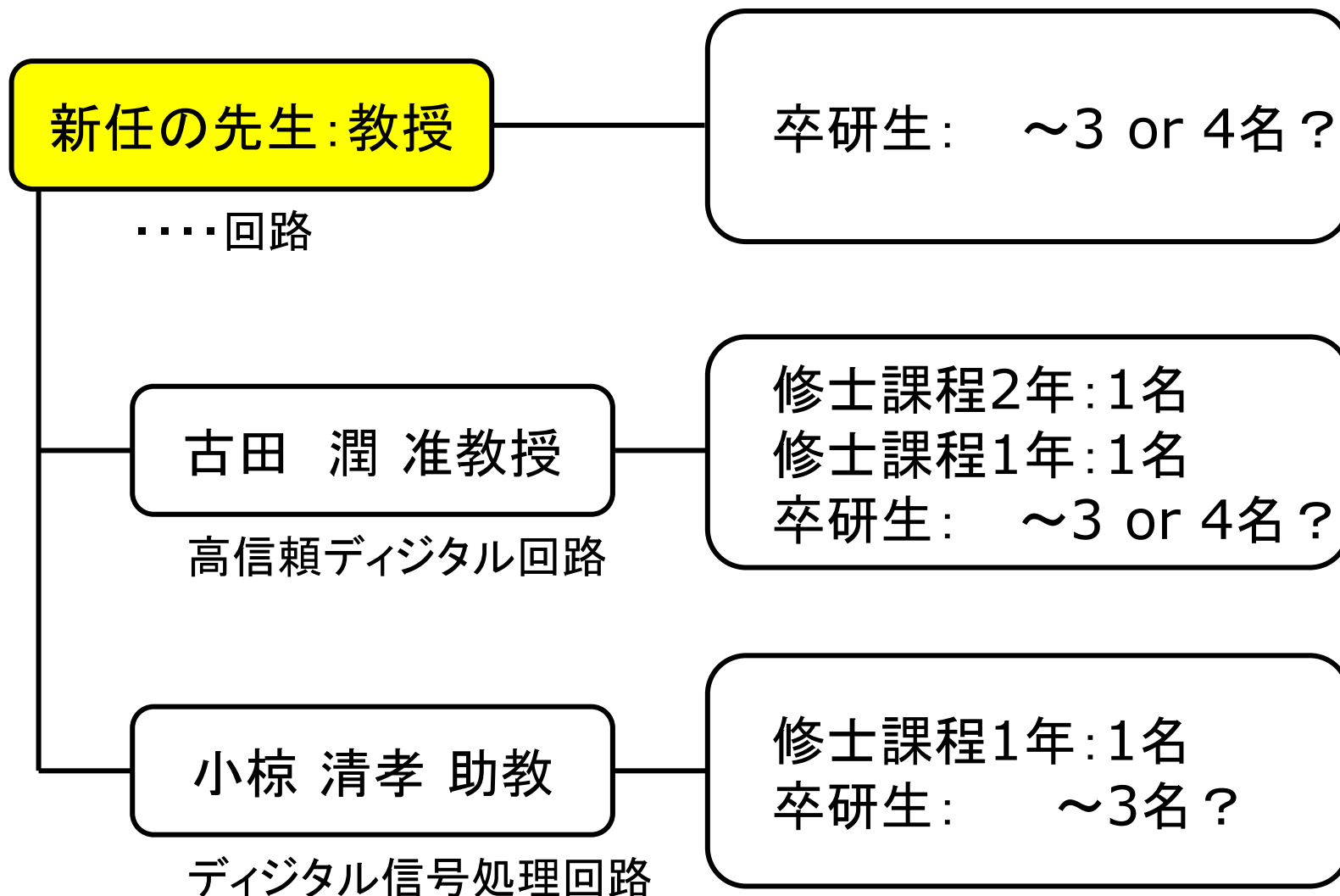
頁です

- 時間を守る・納期を守る
- 今日できることを明日に延ばすな
- 野望を持つ

“気づき”の大切さ



- 東芝時代(1985～2010)
- 岡山県立大学時代(2010～2025)
 - Oscillator
 - Injection Lock and Push-Push Frequency Generator
 - Amplifier
 - 集積回路工学研究室伊藤Gr
- 今後の予定



- 2025/4～2026/3 “特命教授”として大学に居ます
- 居室は2407 → 2309へ引っ越します
- 今後の活動
 - 学生の研究指導
 - 論文化できてない研究の論文化
 - T.O. (#21)

Technology		2025年 1月～12月							
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0.18um	Mixed-Signal/RF	7	11		6	3			3
	(1.8/3.3V)	14	25	9	13	10	15	5	17

- 大学のセンター業務関係にはタッチしない(でいたい...)



岡山県立大学
OKAYAMA PREFECTURAL UNIVERSITY

Integrated Circuits Engineering Lab.

Department of Information and Communication Engineering
111 Kuboki, Soja, Okayama, 719-1197 Japan