



Grand Challenges: Time to Act

Bits & Chips Hardware Conference 2010

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Humanity's top 10 problems for next 50 years (*)

1. Energy
2. Water
3. Food
4. Environment
5. Poverty
6. Terrorism & war
7. Disease
8. Education
9. Democracy
10. Population



(*) Prof. Richard E. Smalley 1943-2005, Nobel price winner Chemistry 1996

Grand Challenges

- ▶ What are they (*)
 - Major societal challenges
 - Calling for urgent solutions
 - Cannot be solved in a reasonable time and/or with acceptable social conditions without a strong and coordinated input requiring technological and non-technological innovation, and (though not necessarily always) advances in scientific understanding
- ▶ They include: climate change, energy shortages, sustainable development, affordable high-quality healthcare and many others

(*) from “The role of community research policy in the knowledge-based economy”,
European Research Area Export Group

Grand Challenges: time to act

- ▶ We are obliged to address the grand challenges
- ▶ They require a multi disciplinary approach with many stakeholders
- ▶ They offer interesting business opportunities
- ▶ Europe has the capabilities to act

European Research Area milestones by 2030

- A third of public, non military research is geared to grand societal challenges, with a multi disciplinary approach
- 30% of all scientists, including humanities and social sciences, are trained in research fields relevant to the Grand Challenges

High Tech Industry has a role to play

- ▶ Many grand challenges are very technology intensive
- ▶ Electronics is one of the necessary fundamental capabilities
- ▶ The combination of application know-how and electronics is essential
- ▶ Knowledge institutes and companies should team up
- ▶ In The Netherlands, Knowledge Workers Projects and High Tech Top projects address Grand Challenges



Grand challenges and electronics

Energy



- Efficient power conversion & management
- CFL and LED lighting and back-lighting solutions
- Energy conservation: e-metering, smart appliances

Health



- Smart and small hearing aids and headsets
- Personal health devices and portable medical imaging
- Biosensors

Mobility



- Intelligent traffic management
- Car safety, security and remote diagnostics features
- Green cars: electrical vehicles, car networks

Security



- Secure mobile transactions and secure identity
- Goods tagging, authentication and tracking
- Security and privacy protection

Strategic Platform for Intelligent Traffic Systems

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What is the issue (1) ?

▶ Safety in Europe

- 38000 deaths on the road (EU-2008)
- 1.7 M persons injured (EU27-2007)
- Human error involved in 93% of all accidents

▶ Congestion

- in Europe 10% of road network daily congested,
- representing a loss of 1% of GDP annually

▶ Energy Efficiency and emissions

- Green house gasses (CO₂)
- Depending on fossil fuels
- Slow take-up of renewable fuels



(1) presentation at 2nd ETSI TC ITS workshop Feb 2010, Sophia Antipolis, Juhani Jääskeläinen, Head of unit ICT for Transport at the EC

One of the Dutch answers: a Strategic Platform for Intelligent Traffic Systems, SPITS

- ▶ Dutch consortium of 13 companies and universities
 - Funded by the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs
 - Duration: July 2009 - June 2011
 - High Tech Top Project



Agentschap NL
Ministerie van Economische Zaken

www.spits-project.com

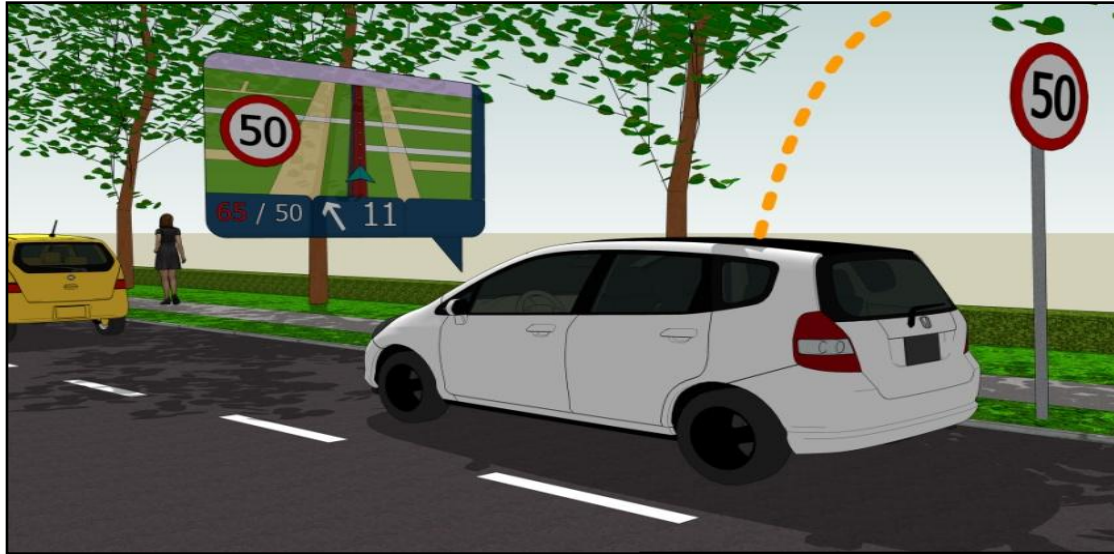


Why SPITS?

- ▶ Mobility, safety and environmental challenges
 - Society needs
 - Higher throughput, better air quality, and safer traffic
 - Businesses and consumers needs
 - Efficiency, driver assistance, and infotainment
- ▶ Large potential for in-vehicle intelligence
 - Platform and applications need to be:
 - Available and affordable
 - Standard and open
 - Easy to connect and upgradeable



Use cases



Vehicle to remote server

- Eco-routing
- Insure-How-You-Drive
- Logistical management
- Driving Time Assistant
- B-Call / E-Call
- Remote Diagnostics

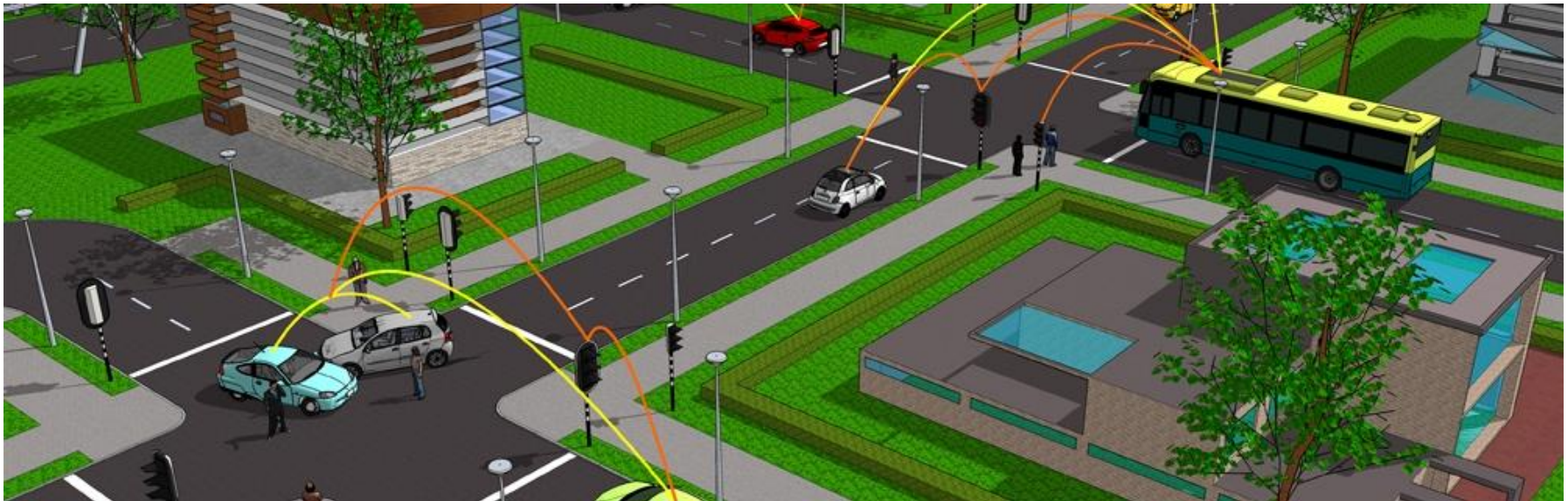
Vehicle to Vehicle

- Cooperative-Adaptive Cruise Control
- Accident Warnings
- Shockwave dampening (V2V)
- Road trains / Platooning



Evolving towards connected traffic

Individual routing replaced by cooperative routing schemes
Dynamic load balancing of network



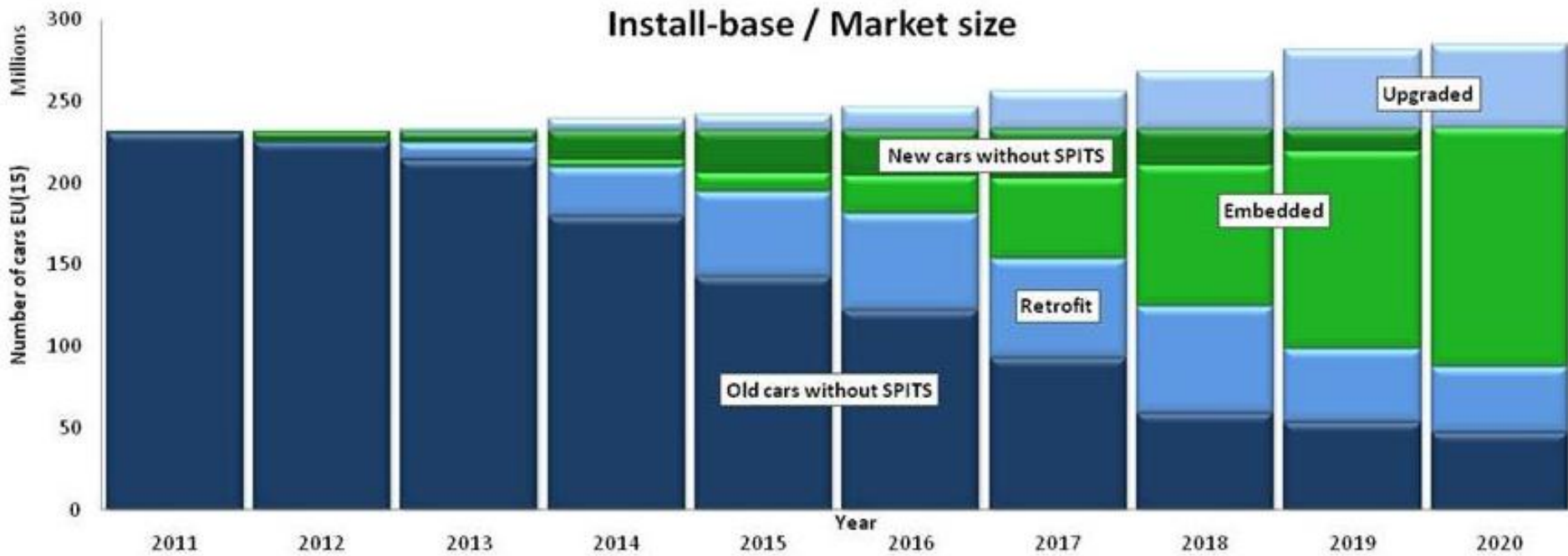
Connected Vehicles
Open, affordable platform

Safety & cooperative driving
Traffic Management

Telematics
Eco-Drive

Open telematics
Sustainable mobility

Economic ambitions of SPITS



Societal impact ambitions of SPITS

- ▶ Potential of ITS applications enabled by SPITS
 - In 10-15 years reduction of: 50% congestion, 25% fatalities, 10% CO₂ and 20% urban air pollution
 - Increased employment in automotive and services industry

	Throughput Increase	Safety Impact	Environmental Impact
Speed Alerts	1-7%	12-24%	-
Lane Keeping Schemes	11%	Car: 25-37% Truck: 9%	-
Cooperative Cruise Control	30% at 10% Installed Base (IB) 50% at 60% IB	8%	10%
Local Warnings	-	5%	-
E-Call	-	4-5%	-

SPITS characteristics

- ▶ A multi disciplinary project
- ▶ Exploiting collective know-how of knowledge institutes and high tech companies in automotive domain
- ▶ A unique consortium enabled by Dutch government
- ▶ The overall project duration too short
- ▶ Project should be continued



Building Brains

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Mobility



- Intelligent traffic management
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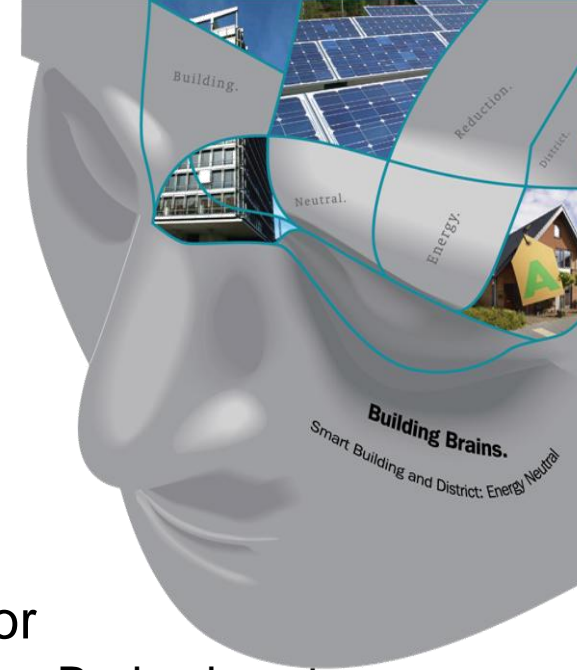
Security



- **Security and privacy protection**
- Secure mobile transactions and secure identity
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What is the issue

- ▶ Extremely relevant for energy use and sustainability
 - 40% of energy and material use is in buildings (*)
 - 80% of people's time is spend indoors (**)
 - 35% of all waste is from building industry (**)
- ▶ Traditionally very conservative and fragmented sector
 - Participation through the complete chain like in Building Brains is unique
- ▶ Buildings stand for some 100 years → long time to renew the total “installed base” (unlike e.g. cars)
- ▶ Construction is an important economic and social sector (***)
 - Approx 10% of GDP is construction related
 - Biggest sector in terms of employment (with lots of SMEs and “ZZP-ers”)



(*) Publication EC (**) Various references on WEB (***) European Construction Industry Federation

One of our answers: Building Brains

- ▶ Develop significant innovations for energy saving and sustainability in the built environment
- ▶ Contribute to the 20/20/20¹⁾ vision and the 80% CO₂ reduction by 2050 goals
- ▶ Improve the competitive position of the Dutch Building sector
- ▶ Co-operation between 27 partners and 170 knowledge workers

Energy-neutral, or even -positive, buildings and districts

1) EU target for 2020 to (a) reduce emission of greenhouse gasses with 20% compared to 1990, (b) increase green energy fraction to 20% of the total production, and (c) achieve 20% overall efficiency gain

The Work Packages

▶ WP1 Smart Evaluation and Innovation

- Analyze existing buildings for achieved results
- Define metrics for efficiency
- Propose new norms / building codes

▶ WP 2 Smart Building – BIM

- Deploy and extend the Building Information Model (BIM)
- Identify and resolve bottlenecks in the deployment & tooling around BIM
- Extend BIM with design support for energy efficiency of buildings

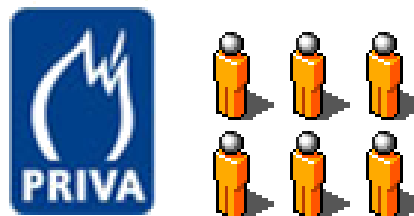
▶ WP3 Smart Energy Systems

- Balance the energy supply and demand using contextual information
- Maximize use of green & locally generated (c.q. stored) energy
- Preserve user comfort

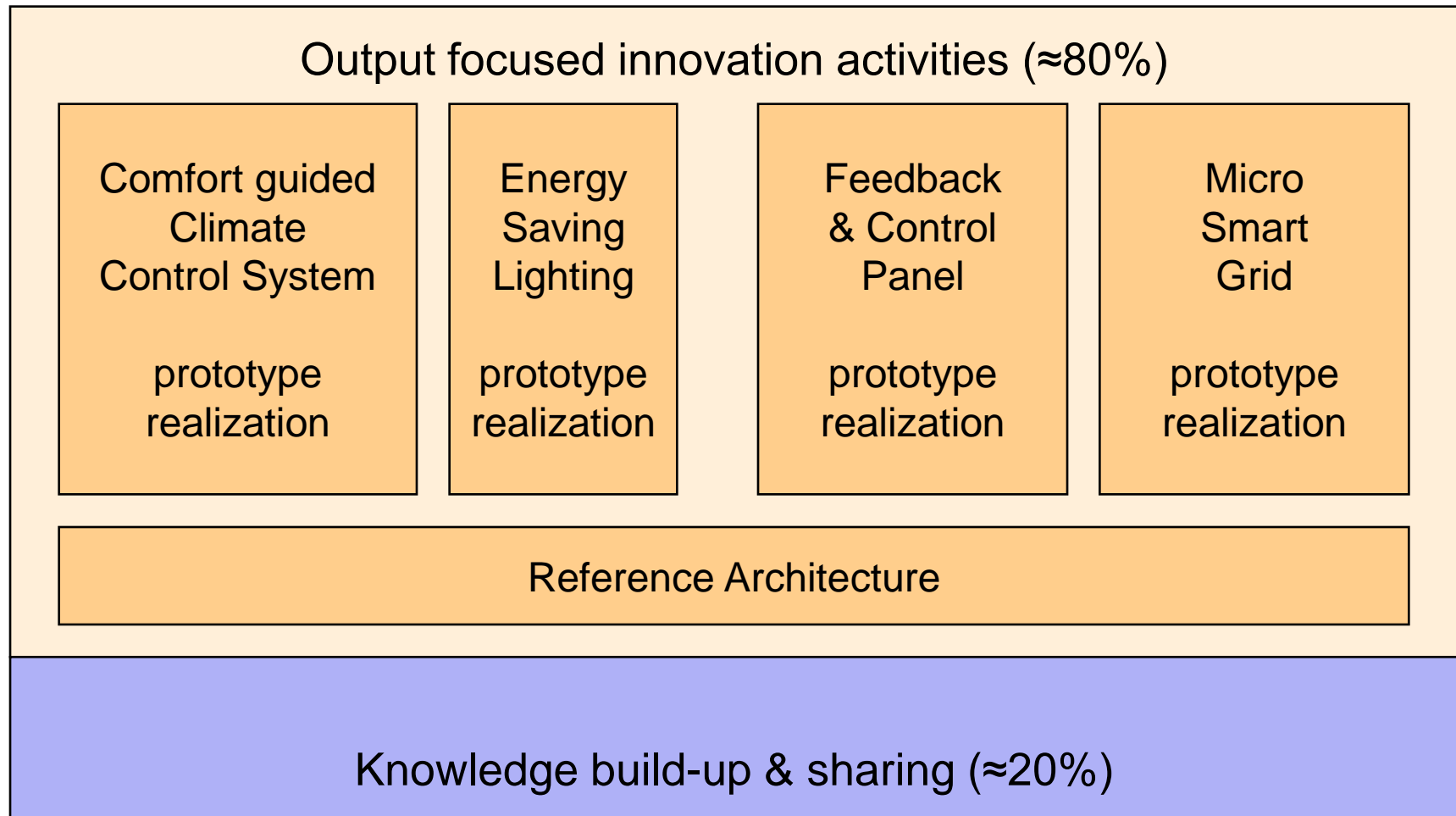
▶ WP4 Smart District Urban Strategy

- Develop the Smart District concept
- Optimal Layout using modeling
- Inclusion of (green) energy sources

The WP 3 Partners in Building Brains



WP3 Activities 2010

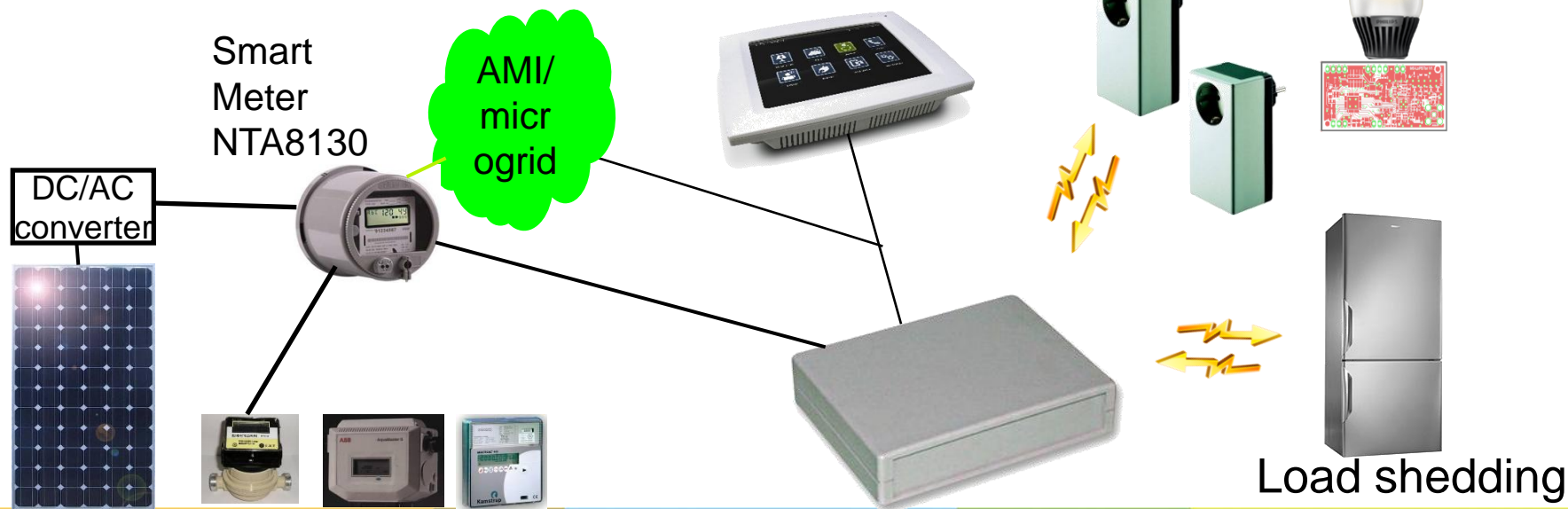
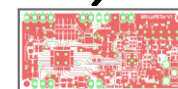


Use case demonstrator: electricity

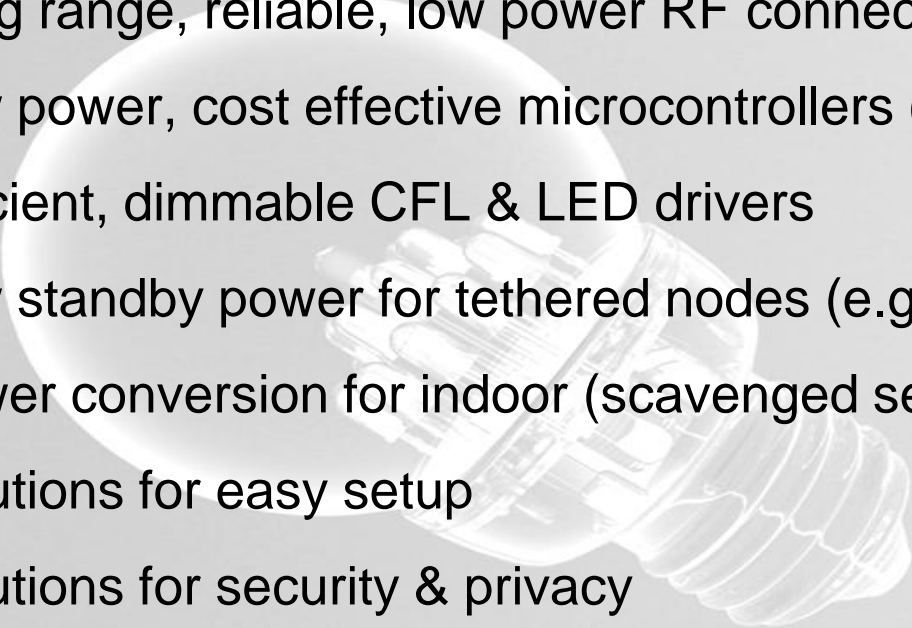
- ▶ Energy awareness:
 - Total energy use (electricity, gas, water, heat, ...)
 - Electricity use per appliance/lamp
- ▶ Demand management
 - Need 2-way comms. in Plug Meters (i.e. “Smart Plug”)
 - Need smart grid enabled appliances
 - Need to deploy microgrid



Automatic reflective blind system



Electronics Innovations to drive Building Smartness

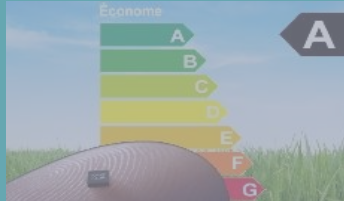
- ▶ Multi-model, cost effective, ultra-low power CMOS sensors
 - ▶ Long range, reliable, low power RF connectivity (868 MHz)
 - ▶ Low power, cost effective microcontrollers (e.g. Cortex M0, M3)
 - ▶ Efficient, dimmable CFL & LED drivers
 - ▶ Low standby power for tethered nodes (e.g. RF-controlled lamps)
 - ▶ Power conversion for indoor (scavenged sensors) and outdoor PV
 - ▶ Solutions for easy setup
 - ▶ Solutions for security & privacy
- 

Building Brains characteristics

- ▶ A unique consortium of architects, construction companies, installation companies, software companies, knowledge institutes, electronic companies with a common goal
- ▶ Very multi disciplinary consortium enabled by Dutch government
- ▶ Many opportunities that should be very explored beyond the scope of the current Building Brains project

Grand challenges and electronics

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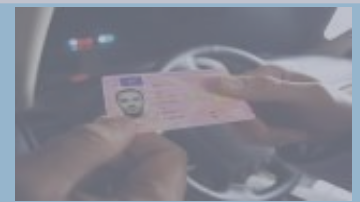
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- **Biosensors**

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Opportunity

Changing society

Aging population
Less blockbusters drugs
More chronic diseases
Pressure on healthcare budgets



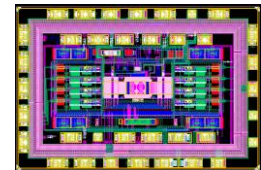
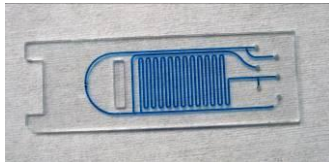
Changing In Vitro Diagnostic market

Personalized medicine
Increased prevention
On-the-spot diagnostics



Need for new technologies

Semiconductor biochips, label-free,
miniaturisation, wireless, portable, ease of
use,



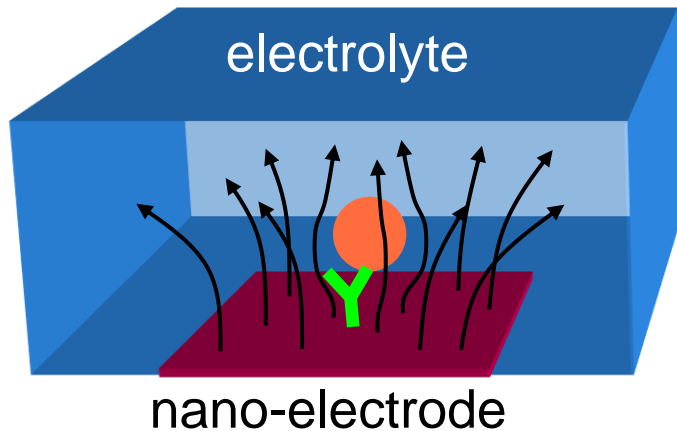
CMOS based biosensors Platform

The opportunity !

Changing IVD market needs semiconductors competences & technologies

- ▶ Biosensing technology
- ▶ Fast on-chip processing
- ▶ Data security/encryption
- ▶ Wireless communication
- ▶ Ultra low power processing
- ▶ Miniaturization
- ▶ Biological content → Partners
- ▶ Approval & sales channels → Partners

Basic Principle: Capacitive detection



- ▶ **Target bio-molecule** specifically captured by an **immobilized probe molecule**
- ▶ Causes a **change in the capacitance of the nano-electrode**

$$C = \epsilon_{eff} A / d$$

- ▶ **Capacitive change** is proportional to **volume (~mass) of the captured bio-molecule**
- ▶ $\Delta C \sim 0.2 - 2$ aF for typical biomarkers

Capacitive detection

Conventional approach: large electrodes

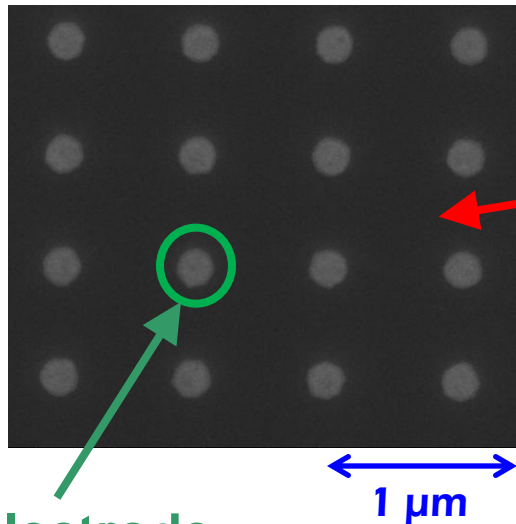
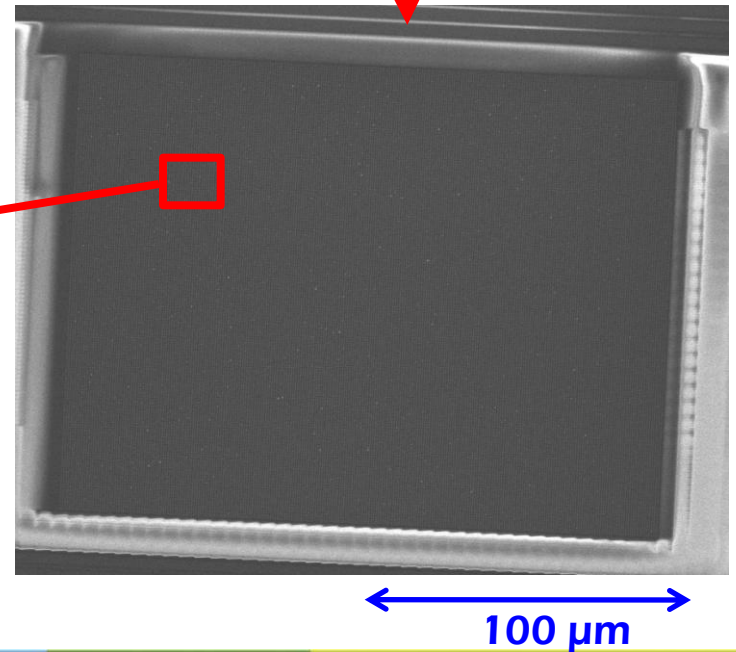
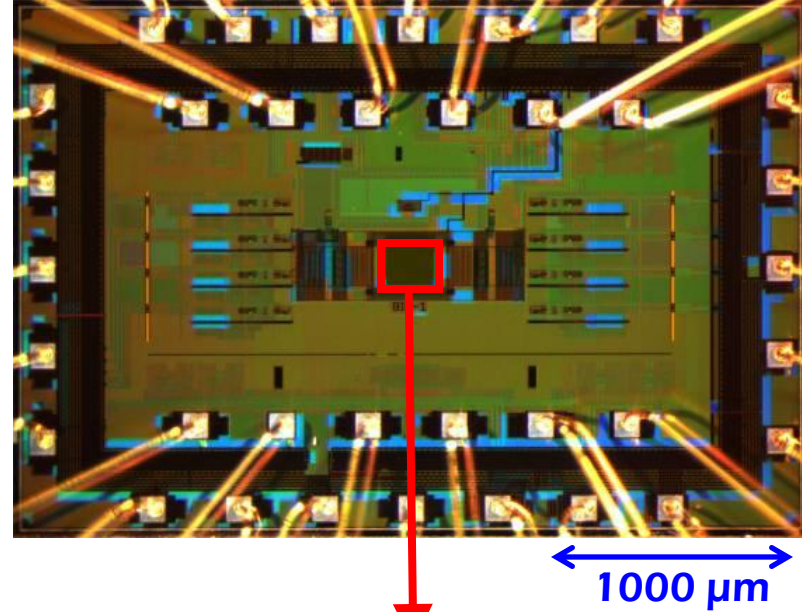
- ▶ Only measurement of ensemble average properties
- ▶ Collective effects of many bio-molecules **and** defects

Disruptive approach: large array of nano-electrodes

- ▶ Ensemble of single-molecule signals: maximum information
- ▶ Effects of individual bio-molecules **or** defects
- ▶ Counting of captured molecules

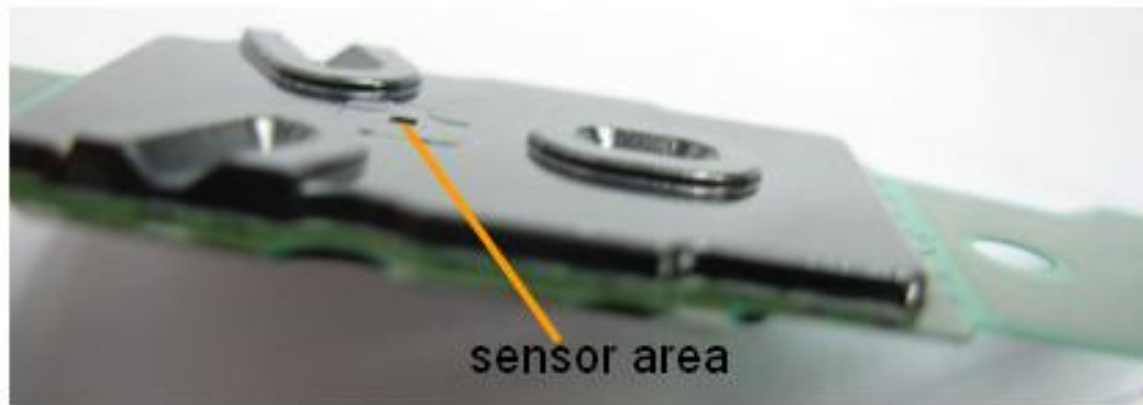
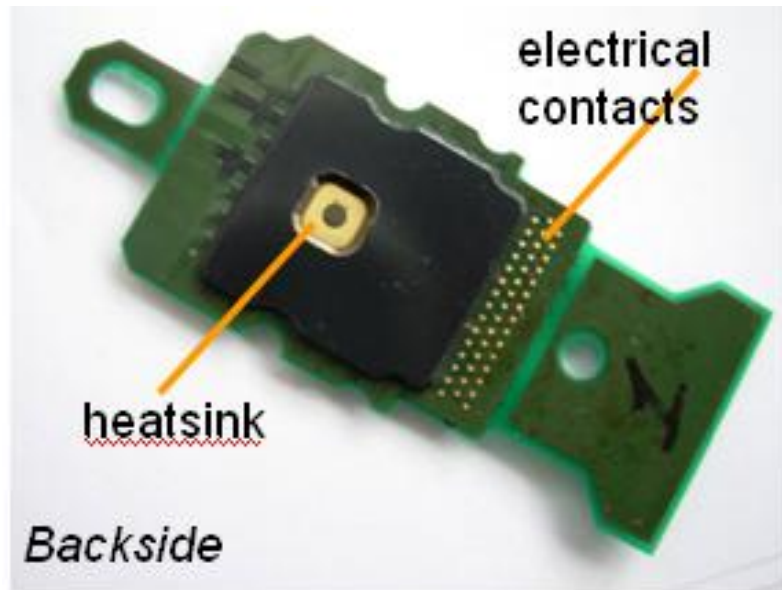
Biosensor prototype chip

- ▶ On-chip signal processing
- ▶ Large statistics from 65,536 electrodes
- ▶ Real-time sensitive analysis on each electrode

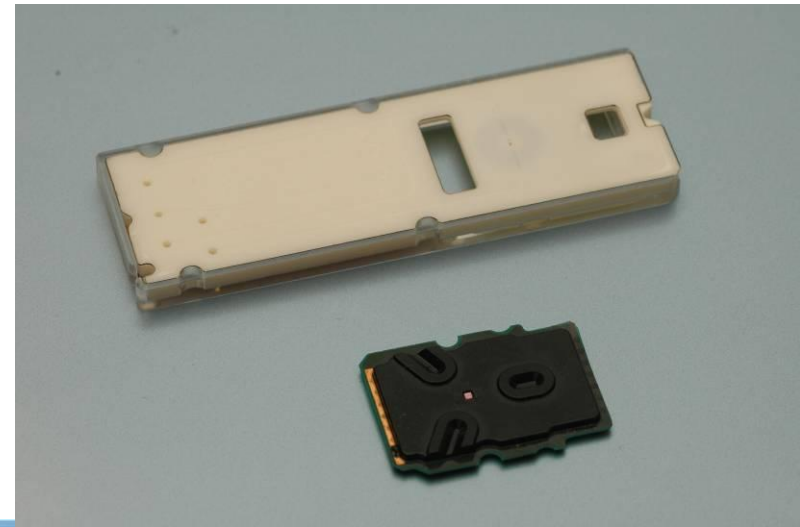
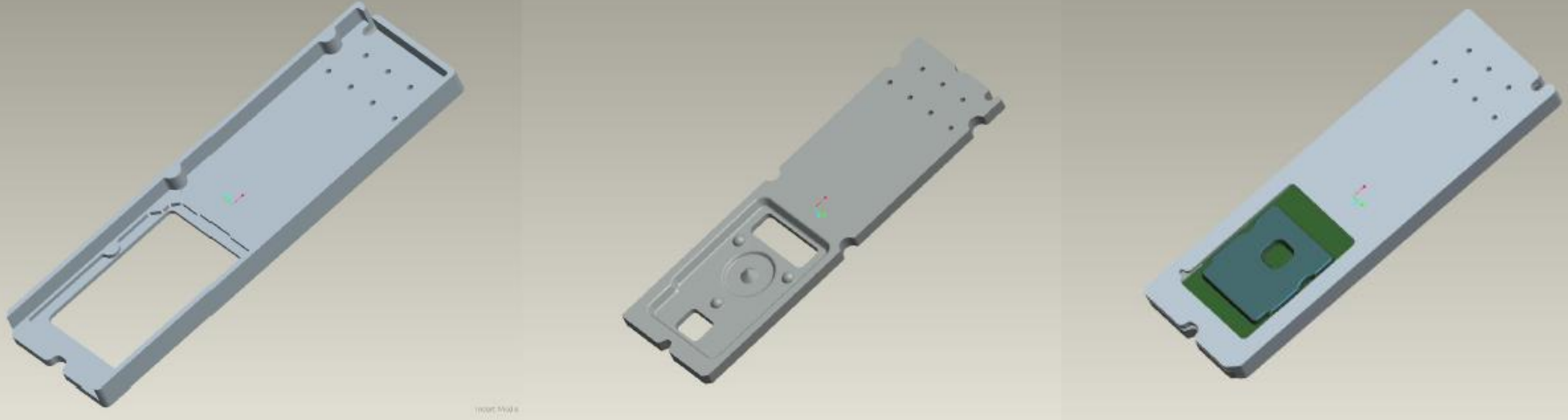


Nano electrode

Packaged sensor chip



Micro-fluidic cartridge



(With miniFab)

A multi disciplinary approach enabled by governmental support

- ▶ Knowledge workers project with Radboud University Nijmegen: Detection of viral RNA of human Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
- ▶ MicroNed program with University of Wageningen and Royal Tropical Institute in Amsterdam: diagnosis of resistant variants of Tuberculose
- ▶ IMEC Leuven: surface modifications
- ▶ KU Leuven: materials science for surface modification and statistical data analysis



Conclusions and next steps

Grand Challenges:

- ▶ Will create a framework for the European Research programs
- ▶ Will bring new business opportunities
- ▶ Require a multi disciplinary approach
- ▶ Require a concerted action between knowledge institutes and industry



Next steps

- ▶ Grand challenges will be one of the drivers of research programs
- ▶ The co-operation between the industry and knowledge institutes should be further facilitated to jointly address the challenges
- ▶ Industry should continue to develop innovative solutions addressing the grand challenges
- ▶ In The Netherlands, government has a role to stimulate R&D
 - In the context of Point-One and HTAS
 - Continuation of the Knowledge Workers program
 - Pre-commercial procurement
- ▶ Grand challenges: time to act



