

TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE



Building a Better Future with Science

Since 1881



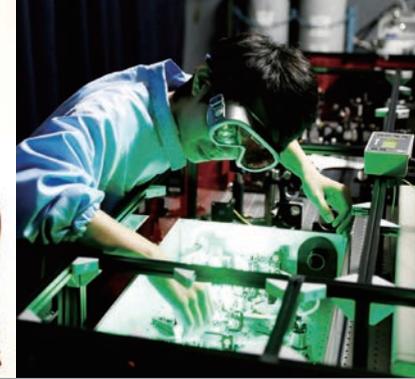
Innovative

Tokyo: a city on the leading edge of business, technology and fashion. As the capital of Japan and heart of the largest conurbation in the world, Tokyo leads in a wide range of fields, including politics, business and culture. Its multi-talented people and rich heritage constantly generate fresh cultural expressions. In this place of constant



TOKYO

dialogue between tradition and innovation, students and researchers alike can find the intellectual stimulation that will open their eyes to a broad and multifaceted range of horizons. The diversity of options and plethora of unique experiences that can be encountered here make Tokyo a wellspring of innovation.



@TUS

As Japan's top private comprehensive university of science and technology, Tokyo University of Science (TUS) leads the way on the cutting edge of research. While grappling with global issues in the search for a sustainable society, TUS continually generates breakthrough technologies and showcases them to Japan and the world.





Mission

Building a Better Future with Science

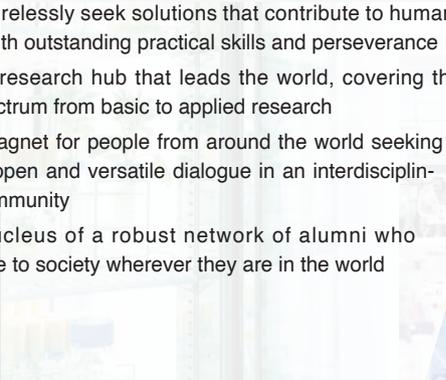
The Founding Spirit of TUS is “Building a Better Future with Science.” The educational and research philosophy of TUS, which aims to create science and technology for nature, people, society, and the harmonious development of all three, dovetails with the spirit of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), whose aim is the achievement of a sustainable world.



Vision

The State of TUS on Its 150th Anniversary in 2031 From Japan's TUS to the World's

- Training large numbers of people to leverage Japan's advanced technology in the drive for innovation
- Contributing people who can serve as world-class leaders in the fields of science and technology, business management and education
- An environment that fosters people who can tirelessly seek solutions that contribute to humanity, with outstanding practical skills and perseverance
- A research hub that leads the world, covering the spectrum from basic to applied research
- A magnet for people from around the world seeking free, open and versatile dialogue in an interdisciplinary community
- The nucleus of a robust network of alumni who contribute to society wherever they are in the world





About TUS

In its over 140 years of history, TUS has carved out a solid position among Japan's educational institutions as the nation's top private comprehensive university of science and technology. A distinguishing feature of TUS is that, while specializing in science and technology, TUS pours its efforts into holistic education and offers education and research that traverse multiple academic fields. Since its foundation, TUS has stressed its educational policy of *Achieving Excellence*, a commitment to supplying society with graduates of real and valuable capability. At the same time, TUS is committed to elucidating unknown principles of nature and sparking revolutions in technology.

The Founding Spirit

The founders of the institution now known as TUS were a group of 21 young scientists who had graduated with bachelor's degrees from Tokyo University, Japan's only university at that time. Moved to repay their debt to the nation for the education they had received, in 1881, the young scientists established Tokyo Butsurigaku Koshujo ("Tokyo Academy of Physics"), the forerunner of today's Tokyo University of Science. Lacking money at first, the founders worked without pay, borrowing school buildings from other schools to give lectures at night. The noble spirit of the founders, in their selfless devotion to the future of Japan is bequeathed to TUS today as the founders' spirit: "Building a Better Future with Science."



Undergraduate

7-33

Faculties

Departments



Graduate

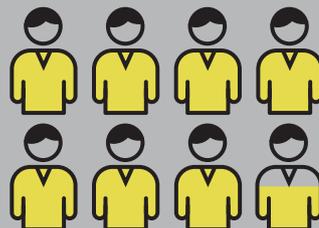
7-30

Graduate
Schools

Departments

International
Students

834



Partner
Universities

83

TUS at a Glance

Faculty Members

1,752



Specialist course
Doctoral course
Master's course



Undergraduate

Students

19,768



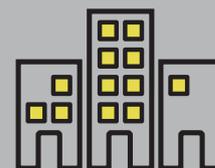
Student
Nationalities

18

Countries

Research
Institutes

27



Laboratories

405

Building the Future

The Researchers of

TUS

It is impossible to count the number of things in this world that we still do not understand. At the same time, there are countless technologies that need to be realized for humanity to live now and in the future. At TUS, we have 394 laboratories, where a wide variety of researchers are conducting diverse research. Their enthusiasm and talent are the driving force behind the laboratories and the development of our students. We introduce to you the cutting-edge research at TUS and the researchers involved along the following five themes.

Future Researchers and the SDGs

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of international goals consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets that aim to end poverty, protect the global environment, and create a world of peace and prosperity for all by 2030. Much of the research being undertaken at TUS is contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.



EXPLORE the TUS

We provide a website where you can search for related departments based on your interests. Please use this information as a reference when choosing a faculty or department.



<https://www.tus.ac.jp/explore/>

Discovery of 6-Dimensional Periodic Structure Hypermaterials

Ordinary crystals have a structure in which atoms are arranged periodically. However, in 1984, an "impossible substance" was found. Its structure is unconnected in the 3-dimensional space that humans can perceive, but it has periodicity when described in 6-dimensional space. These materials are called quasicrystals. "Hypermaterials," a group of materials described in a unified manner in higher dimensional space, including quasicrystals, are my specialty. In 2021, we discovered the world's first "ferromagnetic quasicrystal". It is a discovery of great significance.

Hypermaterials have a wide range of potential applications. For example, pure gold is soft, but when mixed with hypermaterials, hard gold can be made without compromising purity. They can also be used as a coating material for frying pans and have been found to function well as a catalyst material. Ferromagnetic quasicrystals will likely be used in many products as the ultimate soft magnetic material.

The discovery of hypermaterials has changed the definition of crystals. Further research may prove the existence of substances in higher dimensional space. If we get there, we will surprise everyone around the world. Why don't you come and help us search for unknown substances? There is a distinct possibility that you will discover them.



Ryuji Tamura

Department of Materials Science and
Technology, Faculty of Advanced Engineering
Professor

KEYWORD

#Materials & Physical Properties
#Functional Materials



Unraveling the Mechanisms of Vaccines and Allergies at the Cellular Level

It is already common knowledge in high school textbooks that helper T cells activate B cells to produce antibodies. However, more than a decade ago, TFH cells were discovered as specialized helper T cells for inducing antibody production, followed by TFR cells that inhibit B cell activation by TFH cells. The existence of these two cell populations revealed that we thought we knew how antibodies are produced, but in fact we did not.

The main theme of my research is how TFH and TFR cells function when the immune system makes antibodies in the body. Elucidating this mechanism could lead to the development of more effective vaccines and new drugs to treat allergic and autoimmune diseases.

The study of immunity is not easy. This is because immune cells perform their function by interacting with a variety of cells in the body. Therefore, focusing only on TFH and TFR cells does not give a complete picture of the function of these cells. Understanding this complex immune network is the best thing about immunology research and is the basis for developing new treatments for a variety of diseases.



Yohsuke Harada

Department of Medicinal and Life Sciences,
Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Associate Professor

KEYWORD

#Immunology & Allergy
#Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics

SDG targets
to which this research
topic is related





Bringing about Innovation in Optical Communications through Advanced Coding, Multiplexing, and Optoelectronics

Optical communications, which support the Internet, have improved significantly in performance over the past 30 years and will continue to require higher speed and larger capacity. This is because it is clear that the data traffic will explode with 4K/8K broadcasting, metaverse, and video distribution, etc.

Breakthroughs (breaking through technical barriers) are needed to construct Exabit/s optical communication systems in the future. One of the themes we are working on is "advanced coding and multiplexing technologies". Until now, the data signal has been transmitted using the energy of light, but we are now trying to increase the transmission capacity dramatically by utilizing the properties of waves such as amplitude and phase.

We are also developing "optical signal processing devices" that process the data signal by an all-optical method, and have achieved high performance in experiments. We have also begun research on "advanced optoelectronic integrated circuits," which are a development of the all-optical technology and can process optical and electrical signals simultaneously. In joint research with companies and overseas universities, we aim to build a new generation of smart optical communication systems that can hold up to practical use.

If our research progresses, it will undoubtedly lead to breakthroughs in optical communications. Ten years later, it may be used commonly in our country and around the world. We encourage everyone to take on great technical challenges without fear of failure. Let us pursue the dreams together.



Yutaka Fukuchi

Department of Electrical Engineering,
Faculty of Engineering
Associate Professor

KEYWORD

#Information and Communication
#Functional Materials

SDG targets
to which this research
topic is related



E

Environmentally-friendly Liquid Crystal Materials Created from Cellulose

Cellulose is the most abundant organic compound on the planet Earth. Cellulose is a component of plant cells. Therefore, wood, paper, dietary fiber, cotton, hemp, and so forth are made primarily of cellulose.

In our laboratory, we have created an environmentally-friendly full-color liquid crystal material from cellulose, a commonplace natural resource. A major feature of the material is that it can be created inexpensively by recycling and reusing unneeded paper and other related materials. Such novel materials could help us break away from our dependence on petroleum resources and contribute to carbon neutrality and sustainability from the perspective of the SDGs.

Moreover, the "cellulose liquid crystal elastomer (CLCE) films" we discovered exhibit the rubber-like property that enables mechanically responsive color changes upon stretching. We are now exploring their practical applications that take advantage of these characteristics. For example, such CLCE films coated on the walls of tunnels could provide early warning of a possible collapse or deterioration. This is because our CLCE films would change color before the walls collapse or deteriorate. In other words, it can be used to prevent tunnel collapse accidents without the aid of electric power.

Aging social infrastructures such as tunnels is one of the major problems facing society. Our laboratory is thus looking for ways to create and utilize novel materials to solve diverse social problems.



Seiichi Furumi

Department of Applied Chemistry,
Faculty of Science Division I
Professor

KEYWORD

#Functional Materials
#Environmental Issues

SDG targets
to which this research
topic is related



Cellulose liquid crystal elastomer films change color when stretched with force.

E

ntrepreneurship is like Art. So Start with a Sketch.

I am an art and design specialist and have recently been in contact with many entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship and art are the same in the sense that we express our inner thoughts and feelings and transmit them to society. Entrepreneurs and artists are similar in that they first modify their ideas as they shape them and move them forward.

That is why I teach drawing and design as a basis for entrepreneurship and business creation. This makes sense.

What painting pictures reveals is how you see the world and what you value. You may notice contradictions you have, things you can't do anything about, or feelings you didn't expect to have. If you observe an object and trace your thoughts and awareness while moving your hands, you will see yourself in depth.

You will also experience the fun of things not going as expected and the significance of chance discoveries. Both entrepreneurship and art often work by adopting ideas that come to mind on the spot, and the fundamentals of this can be learned in drawing and design.

In a nutshell, I want students to know what it means to "think for themselves". And, I would very much like students to demonstrate profound Japanese-style innovation.



Masaki Yagisawa

Department of International Digital
and Design Management,
School of Management
Associate Professor

KEYWORD

#Diversity

SDG targets
to which this research
topic is related



Developing Energy Management AI with Deep Reinforcement Learning

If you want to lower your environmental impact and power bills as much as possible in a home with solar power generation and storage facilities, you need to implement "energy management". However, energy management is complex and time-consuming because the amount of electricity consumed at different times of the day, the unit price of electricity, and the unit price of electricity sold from solar power generation change from time to time.

That is why my laboratory is now developing an "energy management AI". We are using deep reinforcement learning (deep learning) to create AI that automatically maximizes rewards such as reduced environmental impact and improved economic efficiency.

In some cases, making AI self-learn energy management requires hundreds of millions of days of trial-and-error data. Therefore, we have taken the approach of creating a simulation of the target energy system and having it learn by itself within the simulation.

Since 2021, actual equipment has been installed in the research facility and demonstration tests have begun. Once adjustments through demonstration testing are completed, the system can be put into practical use. Energy management AI is already at the stage of being utilized in the field in this way. We will keep trying to find optimal applications and develop them one after another.

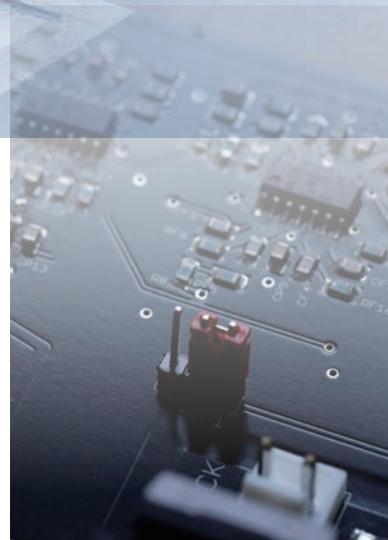


Noboru Katayama

Department of Electrical Engineering,
Faculty of Science and Technology
Associate Professor

KEYWORD

#Infrastructure



Undergraduate and Graduate Programs



Undergraduate Programs

7

Faculties

33

Departments

The undergraduate program fosters students with a solid foundation in specific disciplines for future development and success.

• Faculty of Science Division I

Department of Mathematics
 Department of Physics
 Department of Chemistry
 Department of Applied Mathematics
 Department of Applied Chemistry

• Faculty of Engineering

Department of Architecture
 Department of Industrial Chemistry
 Department of Electrical Engineering
 Department of Information and Computer Technology
 Department of Mechanical Engineering

• Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences

Department of Pharmacy (6-year system)
 Department of Medicinal and Life Sciences (4-year system)

• Faculty of Advanced Engineering

Department of Applied Electronics
 Department of Materials Science and Technology
 Department of Biological Science and Technology
 Department of Applied Physics
 Department of Medical and Robotic Engineering Design

• Faculty of Science and Technology

Department of Mathematics
 Department of Physics and Astronomy
 Department of Information Sciences
 Department of Applied Biological Science
 Department of Architecture
 Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry
 Department of Electrical Engineering
 Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering
 Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering
 Department of Civil Engineering

• School of Management

Department of Management
 Department of Business Economics
 Department of International
 Digital and Design Management

• Faculty of Science Division II

Department of Mathematics
 Department of Physics
 Department of Chemistry

As a comprehensive university of science and technology, TUS boasts academic departments of a unique scale for a private university, as well as graduate school offering a wide range of domains of research facilities on the leading edge of science. Each of these aspects of TUS is linked to the others, expanding the University's range of study to generate powerful synergies. To hone their research capabilities in advanced fields, many students advance to graduate school. Using the specialized knowledge they gain there, after graduation these individuals find front-line positions as R&D professionals at companies and research facilities.



Graduate Programs

7 30

Graduate Schools

Departments

Graduate school students hone their skills in an interdisciplinary environment. In the advanced stages of their studies, students conduct research interacting with accomplished professors, scholars and scientists.

• Graduate School of Science

Department of Mathematics
 Department of Physics
 Department of Chemistry
 Department of Applied Mathematics
 Department of Mathematics and Science Education

• Graduate School of Engineering

Department of Architecture
 Department of Industrial Chemistry
 Department of Electrical Engineering
 Department of Information and
 Computer Technology
 Department of Mechanical Engineering

• Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences
 Department of Pharmacoscience

• Graduate School of Advanced Engineering

Department of Applied Electronics
 Department of Materials Science and Technology
 Department of Biological Science and Technology
 Department of Applied Physics

• Graduate School of Science and Technology

Department of Mathematics
 Department of Physics and Astronomy
 Department of Information Sciences
 Department of Applied Biological Science
 Department of Architecture
 Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry
 Department of Electrical Engineering
 Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering
 Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering
 Department of Civil Engineering
 Department of Global Fire Science and Technology

• Graduate School of Management

Department of Management
 Department of Management of Technology (MOT)

• Graduate School of Biological Sciences

Department of Biological Sciences



Extracurricular Activities

Student extracurricular activities play an important role in the TUS student experience. There are literally hundreds of activities on each campus, reflecting the varied interests of TUS students.



Hokkaido · Oshamambe Campus

102-1 Tomino, Oshamambe-cho, Yamakoshi-gun,
Hokkaido 049-3514

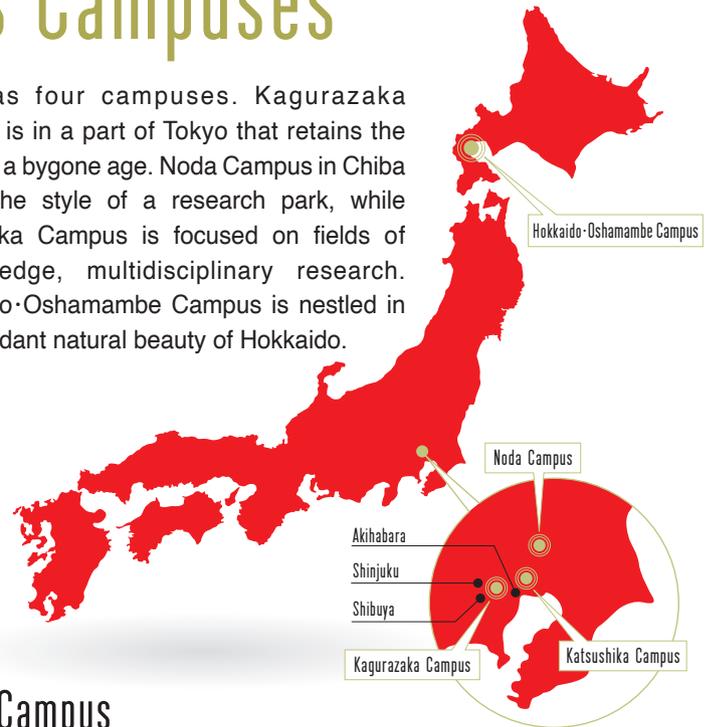
Kagurazaka Campus

1-3 Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8601



TUS Campuses

TUS has four campuses. Kagurazaka Campus is in a part of Tokyo that retains the charm of a bygone age. Noda Campus in Chiba adopts the style of a research park, while Katsushika Campus is focused on fields of leading-edge, multidisciplinary research. Hokkaido·Oshamambe Campus is nestled in the abundant natural beauty of Hokkaido.



Noda Campus

2641 Yamazaki, Noda-shi, Chiba 278-8510

Katsushika Campus

6-3-1 Niijuku, Katsushika-ku, Tokyo 125-8585



【North America】

■ United States of America

- University of Maryland
- University of California, Davis
- University of Connecticut
- Sleep and Circadian Neurobiology Laboratory, School of Medicine, Stanford University
- University of Southern California

■ Canada

- University of Saskatchewan
- University of Waterloo

【South America】

■ Costa Rica

- Universidad de Costa Rica

■ Dominica

- Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra

■ Brazil

- Universidade of São Paulo

【Asia】

■ China

- Xinjiang University
- Tianjin University
- Shanghai Jiao Tong University
- China University of Petroleum-Beijing
- Zhejiang University
- Zhengzhou University
- Xi'an Jiaotong University
- University of Science and Technology Beijing
- Dalian University of Technology
- Qufu Normal University
- University of Chinese Academy of Sciences
- China University of Petroleum-East China
- Dalian Medical University
- Xiangtan University

■ Taiwan

- National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University
 - National Chung Hsing University
 - Taipei Medical University
 - National Taipei University of Technology
- ### ■ Singapore
- Singapore University of Technology and Design

■ South Korea

- Korea University
- Sungkyunkwan University
- Hoseo University
- Seoul National University
- Chung-Ang University
- Pusan National University

■ India

- Indian Institute of Science
- National Chemical Laboratory, India
- Chaudhary Charan Singh University

■ Thailand

- Chiang Mai University
- Chulalongkorn University
- King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang
- Asian Institute of Technology

■ Malaysia

- University of Malaya
- Universiti Teknologi Mara
- International Medical University

■ Indonesia

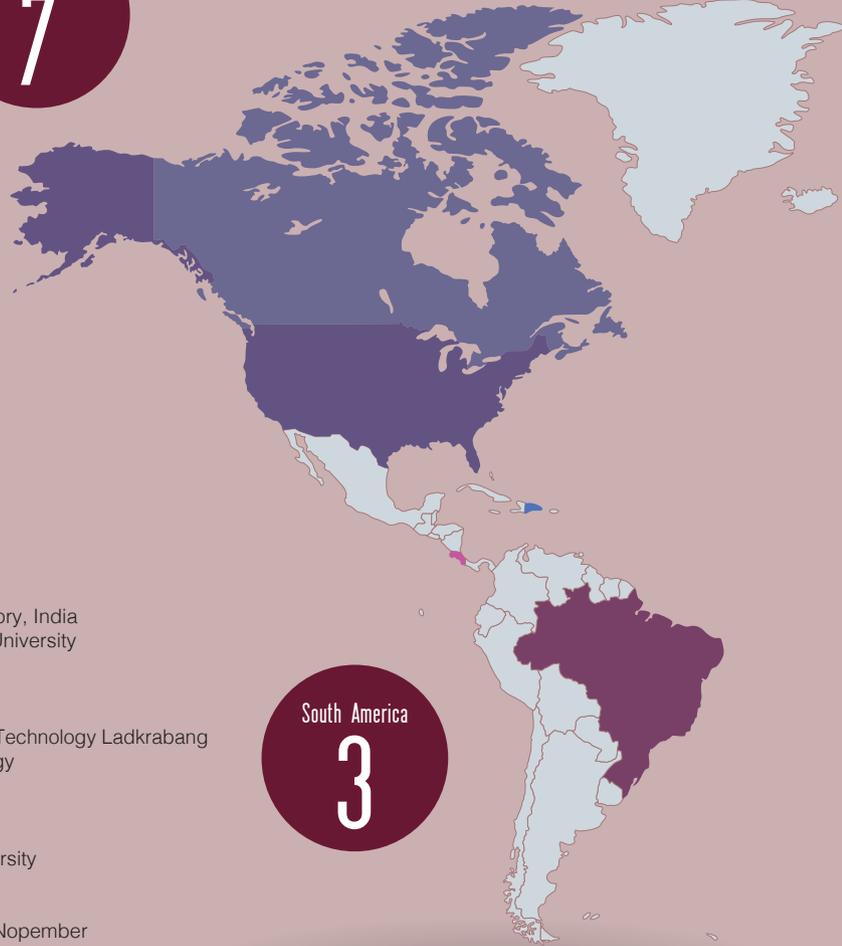
- Institut Teknologi Bandung
- Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember

■ Vietnam

- National University of Civil Engineering

North America

7



South America

3

As of September 1, 2023, TUS has cooperative agreements with 81 overseas partner universities and 3 cooperating organizations, supporting international exchange and research collaboration among students and researchers.

INTERNATIONAL

Europe

35

Asia

37

【Europe】

Italy

- University of Modena and Reggio Emilia

United Kingdom

- Brunel University London
- Kingston University

Austria

- TU Wien, Austria
- University of Applied Science Upper Austria

Spain

- University of Jaén
- Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
- Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

Slovenia

- University of Ljubljana

Germany

- Hochschule Wismar, University of Technology, Business and Design
- University of Rostock
- Ostbayerische Technische Hochschule (OTH) Regensburg
- University of Applied Sciences Jena
- Leibniz Universität Hannover

Finland

- University of Helsinki

France

- IAE de Paris (Institut d'Administration des Entreprises) Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne
- University of Lille
- Toulouse School of Architecture
- École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Paris-Belleville
- École Nationale Supérieure de Chimie de Lille
- École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Nancy
- University of Strasbourg
- Institut Supérieur de l'Aéronautique et de l'Espace
- École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture et de Paysage de Lille

Bulgaria

- The Bulgarian Academy of Science

Poland

- Adam Mickiewicz University

Portugal

- Instituto Superior Técnico

Moldova

- Technical University of Moldova

Lithuania

- Vilnius University

Romania

- University "POLITEHNICA" of Bucharest
- The "Gheorghe Asachi" Technical University of Iasi
- "ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA" UNIVERSITY OF IASI

Russia

- Moscow Power Engineering Institute (Technical University)

Ireland

- National University of Ireland Maynooth

Kazakhstan

- Al-Farabi Kazakh National University

CONNECTIONS



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www.tus.ac.jp/sdgs/



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Tokyo University
of Science



@tokyouniversityofscience