



## **Kazumi Kato**

Academic Degree: Doctor of Engineering (Major: Applied Chemistry, Materials Science)

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Dr. Kato is currently a Vice President of National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST). She received her B.S. (1984), M.S. (1986) and Ph.D. (1989) all in applied chemistry from Nagoya University, Japan. She worked as a Researcher at Toyama Prefectural Industrial Technology Center (1989-1994), and a Researcher (1994-1995) and a Chief Researcher (1995-2001) at National Industrial Research Institute of Nagoya, Japan. She has been Group Leaders of Tailored Liquid Source Research Group (2001-2005) and Tailored Liquid Integration Research Group (2005-2015) and was promoted to a Prime Senior Research Scientist in 2013 maintaining the position as a Group Leader at AIST. During the period, she has been in several academic positions such as associate professors of Tokyo Institute of Technology and Nagoya Institute of Technology and a professor of Hokkaido University. Then, she was promoted to a Deputy Director of Inorganic Functional Materials Research Institute (2015-2016) maintaining the positions as a Prime Senior Research Scientist at AIST, and to a Director-General of Evaluation Department at AIST in 2016. Recently, she joined board member of AIST as a Vice President in 2017 maintaining the position as a Director-General of Evaluation Department. In addition, she is a member of Science of Council Japan.

Dr. Kato has served as a Key Research Scientist of AIST and Project Leaders

for many National R&D Projects (by Japanese Government), including “Ferroelectric Memories for Next Generation” (1999-2003), “Research and Development of Low-Emission Materials and Technology” (2002-2007), “Environmental-Friendly Sensors” (2006-2010), “Research and Development of Organic Optical Devices Using Self-Adaption Technology” (2006-2007), “Research and Development of Organic Optical Tape Modules Using Self-Adaption Technology” (2008-2009) , “Research and Development of High-Performance Down-Sized Devices by Bottom-Up Fabrication Using Single Crystal Nanocubes (2011-2015)” and “Innovative Materials and Devices Using Nanocrystal Engineering (2016-2018)”. These projects have been known as typical examples of the most successful R&Ds in Japan.