How to get the JPA1975-127646 PDF file from https://www.j-platpat.inpit.go.jp

Step 1 Please visit the Official Web Site of Japanese Patent Office.

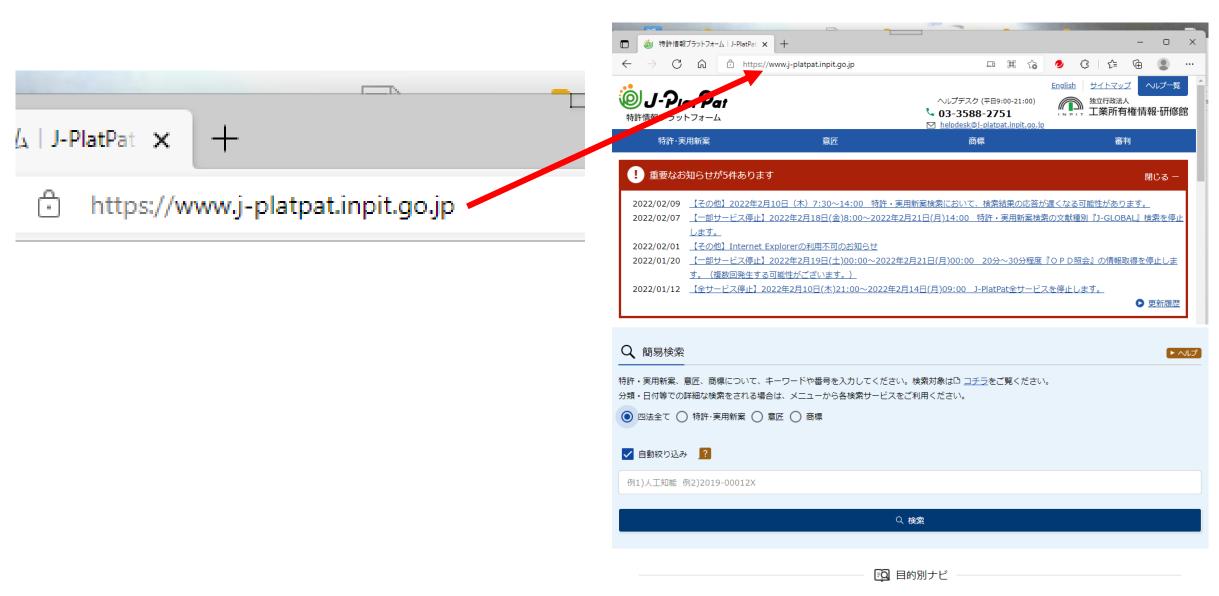
My 1975 Japanese patent applications saved Sony image sensor business from the severe patent attacks by Fairchild, NEC and KODAK.

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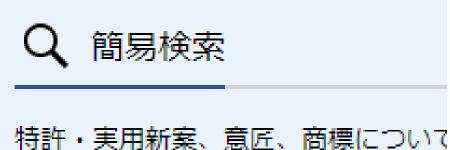
My 1975 Japanese patent applications are all filed only in Japan Patent Application and were never applied to oversea Patent office.

That was the beginning of all confusions.

Step 2 You will see the Official Web Site of Japanese Patent Office.

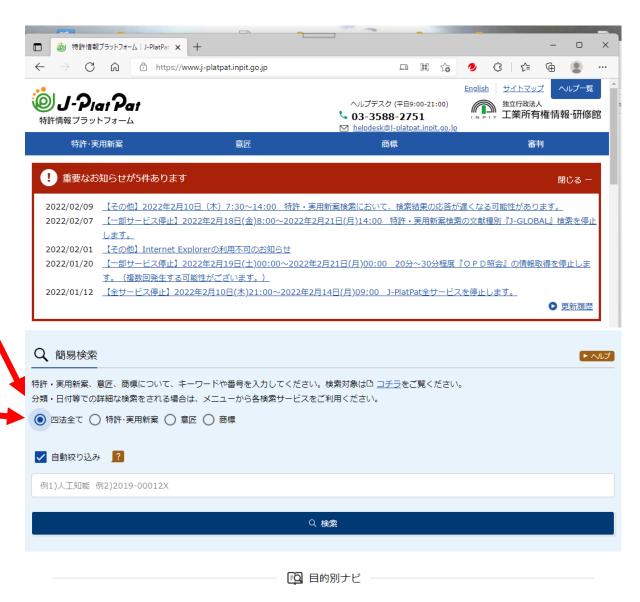


Step 3 You see the current button on the left is selected now.

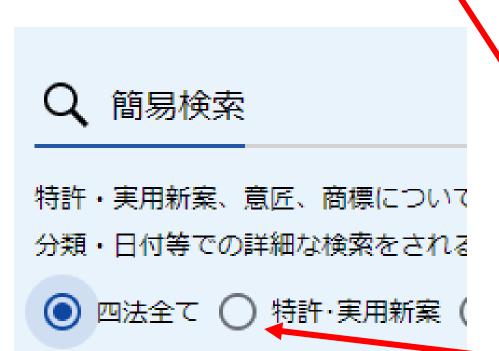


分類・日付等での詳細な検索をされる





Step 4 Now select the right button next to it.





Step 5 Make sure that the right button next to it is now selected.



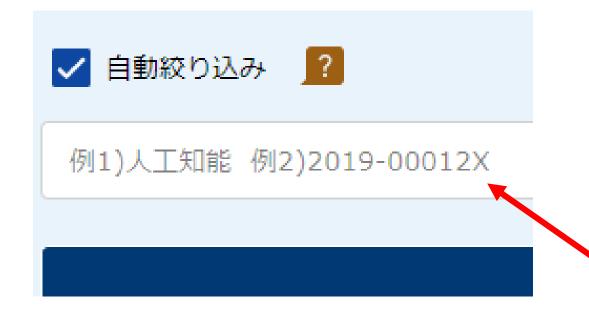
Step 6 Pay attention to the input slot below for Japanese Patent Application Number

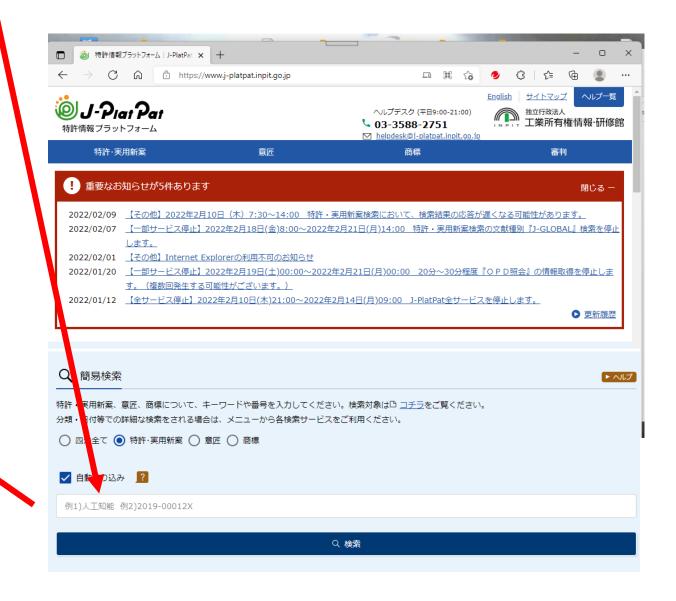
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例1)人工知能 例2)2019-00012X

Choose the second input format

例 2) 2019-00012X for JPA1975-127646





006

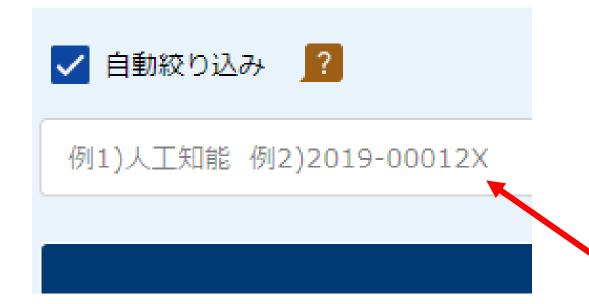
Step 7 Type "1975-127646" for Japanese Patent Application on Pinned Photodiode.

The input slot shows

例 1)人工知能 例 2) 2019-00012X

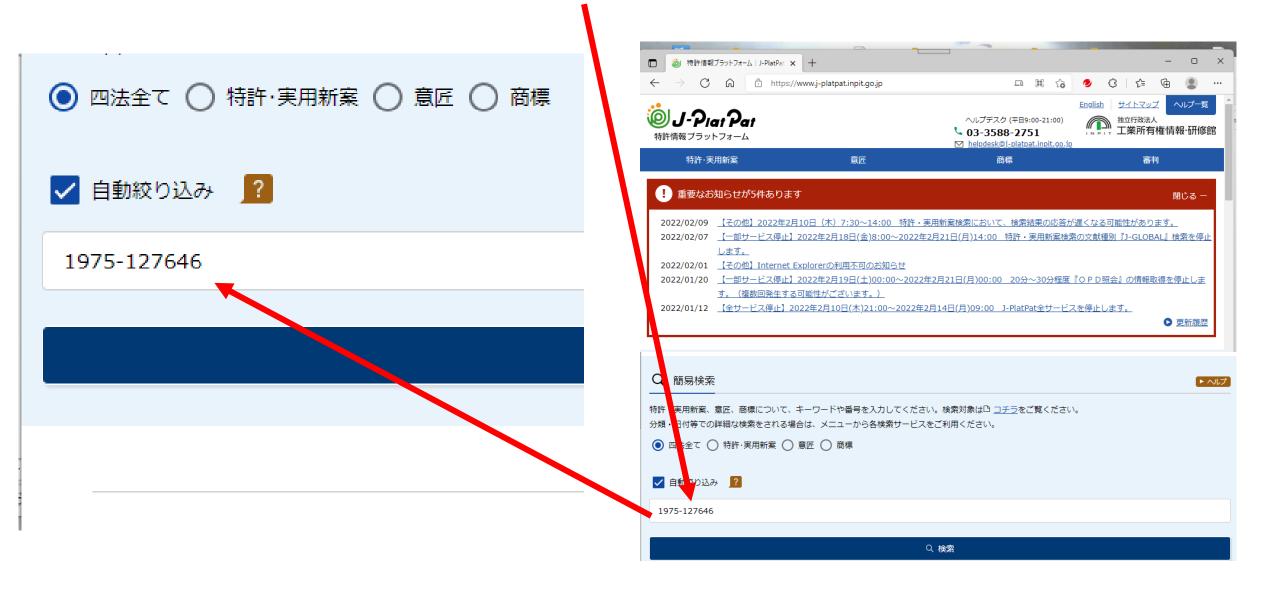
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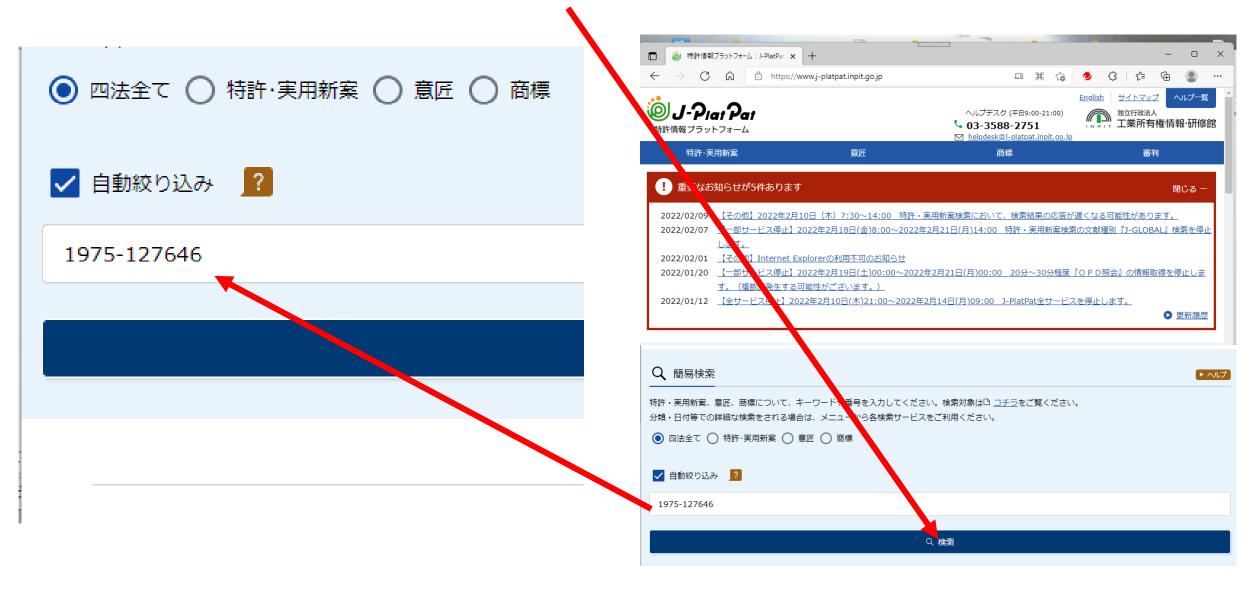
例 2) 2019-00012X for JPA1975-127646





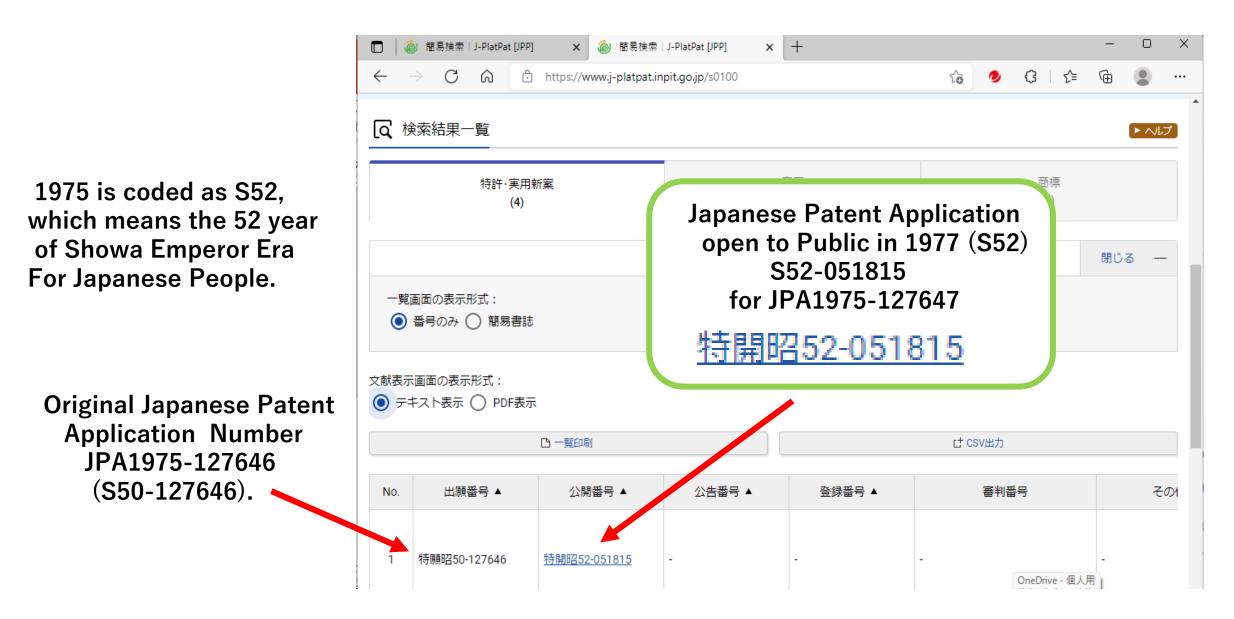
Step 8 Make sure that "1975-127646" is shown in the slot.





009

Step 10 Make sure the site jumped to JPA1975-127646 as shown below.



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Step 11 Select PDF display option button.



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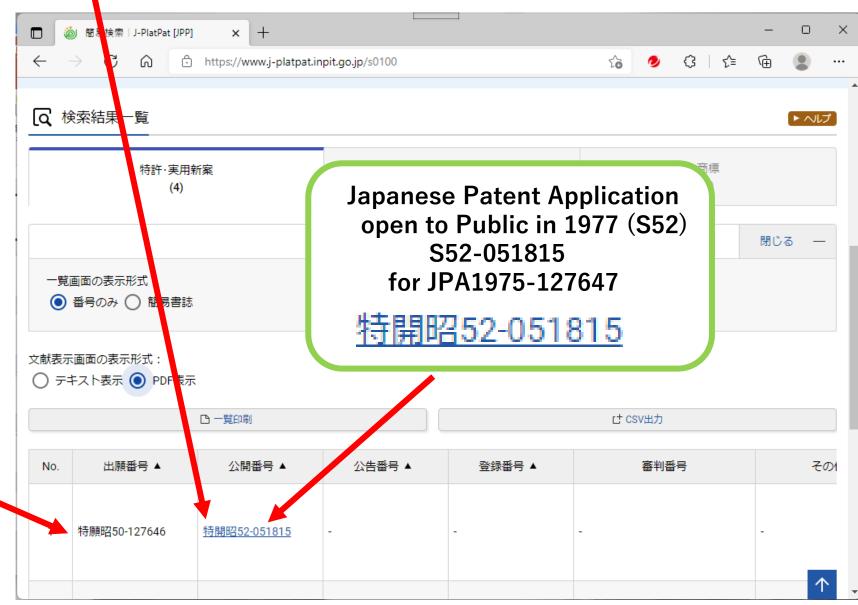
Step 12 Make sure that the PDF display option button is on.



Step 13 Click the link for S52-051815 特開昭52-051815

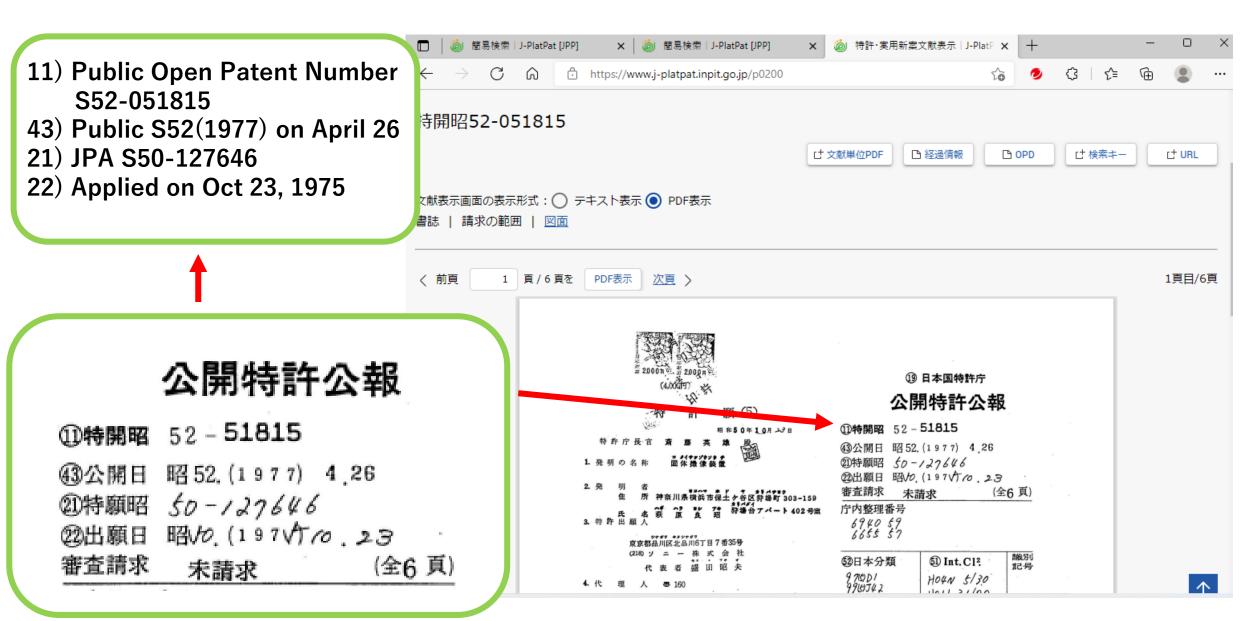
1975 is coded as S52, which means the 52 year of Showa Emperor Era For Japanese People.

Original Japanese Patent Application Number JPA1975-127646 (S50-127646).

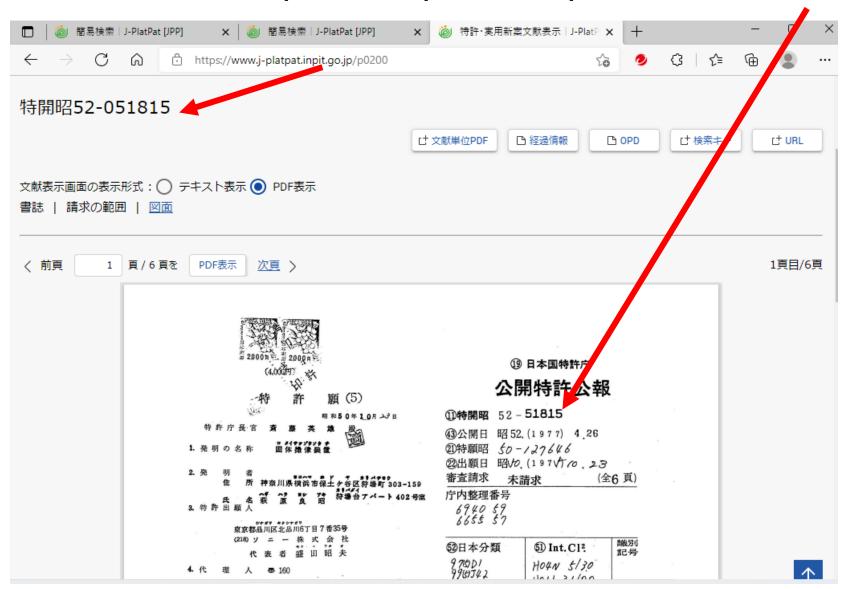


How to get the JPA1975-127646 PDF file from https://www.j-platpat.inpit.go.jp

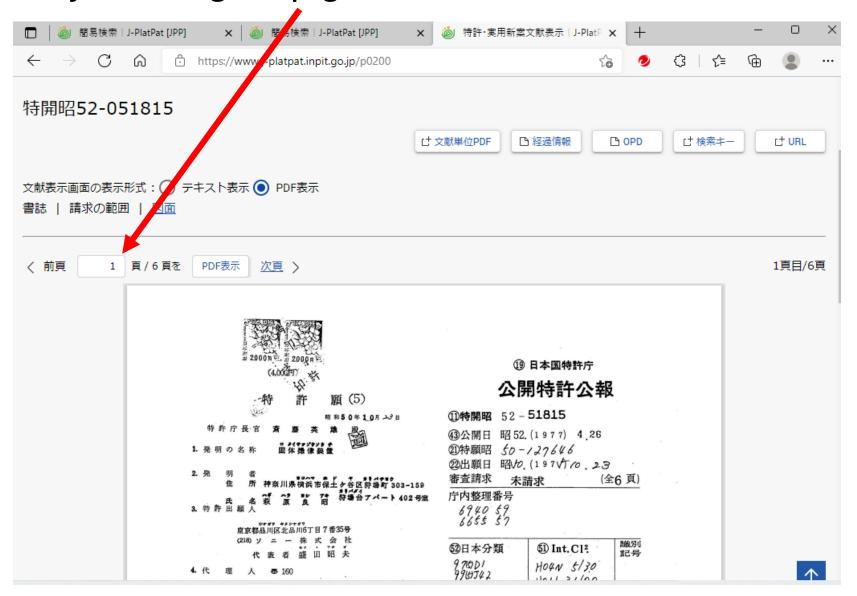
Step 14 Make sure you see Page 1 of the PDF display of JPA1975-127646 (S50-127646).



Step 15 Make sure you see the PDF display of JPA1975-127647 applied on Oct 23,1975 which was made open to the public on April 26, 1977 as S52-051815

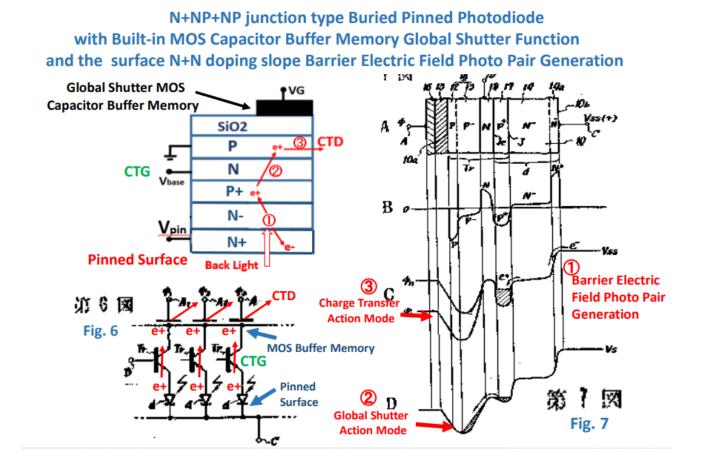


Step 16 You can see each page of the PDF of JPA1975-127646 (S52-051815) by increasing the page number.



Step 17 You can get the PDF copies of any original Japanese Patent Application from the official Japanese Government Official WEB site in this way

Figure 7 of JPA1975-127646 shows the first triple junction type Pinned Buried Photodiode with the back light illumination and the N+ pinned surface with the N+N surface barrier field for photo-charge separation to enhance the short-wave blue light sensitivity. That is why the CCD and MOS imagers have good light sensitivity.



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See also Sony Public Home Page on June 26, 2020, in which
Sony publically explained that
Hagiawra at Sony invented Pinned Buried Photodiode
with in-pixel VOD function in 1975

https://www.sony.com/en/SonyInfo/News/notice/20200626/

- (1) Japanese Patent Application JPA1975-127646
- (2) Japanese Patent Application JPA 1975-127647
- (3) <u>Japanese Patent Application JPA 1975-134985</u>
- (4) Japanese Patent Application JPA1977-126885
 - (5)SSDM1978 Conference Paper

See also Sony Public Home Page on June 26, 2020, in which Sony publically explained that Hagiawra at Sony invented Pinned Buried Photodiode with in-pixel VOD function in 1975

https://www.sony.com/en/SonyInfo/News/notice/20200626/

- (6)P2019_3DIC2019 Conference Paper
- (7)P2020_EDTM2020 Conference Paper
- (8)P2021_IJSSA2021_e-Journal Paper
- (9)ICECET2021_Conference_Paper061
- (10)ICECET2021_Conference_Paper075

http://www.aiplab.com/Evidence_that_Hagiwara_at_Sony_is_the_inventor_of_Pinned_Photodiode.html



Parallel Session E - III: VLSI, MEMS, Microelectronics Chair: Yoshiaki Hagiwara



CONFERENCE PROGRAM Session E-III

December 9th, 2021

15:15-17:15

Parallel Session E - III: VLSI, MEMS, Microelectronics Chair: Yoshiaki Hagiwara

ID	Authors	Title
61	Yoshiaki Hagiwara	Pinned Buried PIN Photodiode type Solar Cell
75	Yoshiaki Hagiwara	Invention and Historical Development Efforts of Pinned Buried Photodiode
295	Takashi Hosono, takahumi kamio, Souma Yamamoto, Jun-ichi Matsuda, Kouji Hirai, Shogo Katayama, Tianrui Feng, Anna Kuwana, Haruo Kobayashi, Akira Suzuki, Satoshi Yamada, Tomoyuki Kato, Ritsuko Kitakoga, Takeshi Shimamura, Gopal Adhikari, Nobuto Ono, Kazuhiro Miura	CMOS Nagata Current Sources with Self-Bias Configuration Insensitive to Supply Voltage and Temperature
471	Reza Hashemian	Design of Cost-Effective and Modular Analog Hearing Aide Using Nullors for Response Matching
474	John Suarez, Michael Shur	Terahertz Diagnostics SiGe Heterobipolar Junction Transistors
606	Edoardo Barteselli, Luca Sant, Richard Gaggl, Andrea Baschirotto	High Audio Band PSR and Fast Settling-Time Dual-Loop LDO Regulator Architecture for Low Power Application
619	Moulahcene Fatch	Chopper-stabilized Fully Differential Amplifier for Portable ECG Monitoring Systems using 90 nm Technology
694	Jasmine Bajaj, Babita Jajodia	Efficient Hardware Implementation of High-Speed Recursive Vedic Squaring Architecture on FPGA
171	Pietro Burrascano	Relevance of accurate filter design in Hammerstein model identification algorithms of nonlinear systems

Invention and Historical Development Efforts of Pinned Buried Photodiode

Yoshiaki Hagiwara

AIPLAB

Artificial Intelligent Partnar System (AIPS) VI. CONCLUSION

Secret patent disputes and attacks by KODAK, NEC and airchild against Sony, on the issues of Hagiwara 1975 ivention of Pinned Buried Photodiode with the VOD function apability, lasted for more than 20 years since 1990. But SONY accessfully protected Hagiwara 1975 patents. The US supreme ourt made a final decision favoring Sony over Fairchild [19], and on June 26, 2020, Sony proudly disclosed that Hagiwara is true inventor of Pinned Buried Photodiode with the VOD motion [15]. Sony and KODAK chose to enjoy a friendly echnical collaboration while NEC stopped the imager business.

Besides, this P+PNPP+ double junction type Pinned Buried hotodiode can also be used for a possible future solar cell pplication for a better quantum efficiency [20]. With the imageug-free feature and the built-in Electric Shutter and Global hutter function capabilities [21], the Pinned Buried Photodiode
ith the in-pixel VOD function and Electric Shutter capability
22] have now replaced film media and mechanical parts,
calizing modern solid-state cameras with instant-snapshots and
ist-action pictures in our HD digital TV era [23].

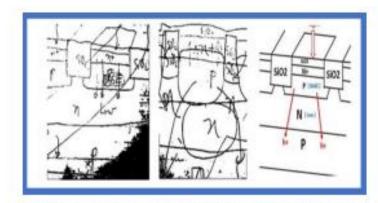


Fig. 3 Hagiwara March 1975 Lab Note, sketching N+PNP triple junction type Dynamic Photo Thyristor type Pinned Buried Photodiode with the vertical overflow drain (VOD) function with the electrical Shutter function capability.

Patent Applications applied by Hagiwara at Sony in 1975. The first double junction type Pinned Photodiode was also developed by Hagiwara Team at Sony in 1978 and reported in the Japanese domestic SSDM1978 conference in Tokyo. The three original Japanese Patent Applications, filed by Hagiwara in 1975, were the evidence of the invention, however, being written only in Japanese and unfortunately never having been applied in USP and other oversea patents. The details are now reviewed and disclosed here with the English translation of the original Japanese Patent Applications for the first time in the IEEE English speaking community. The triple junction type Pinned Buried Photodiode has inherently the image-lag-free feature, the in-pixel VOD function and the electric shutter function capability, that have completely replaced film media and mechanical parts from the

modern high-definition solid-state digital cameras.

Abstract— This paper reviews the invention of Pinned Buried

Photodiode in 1975 by Yoshiaki Hagiwara at Sony which is also

called as Hole Accumulation Device (HAD) which was originally

defined in the form of the P+NPNsub triple junction type dynamic

photo thyristor structure with the in-pixel vertical overflow drain

(VOD) function to realize the electric shutter function capability.

The evidence of the invention is explained with the three Japanese

Pinned Buried PIN Photodiode Type Solar Cell

Yoshiaki Hagiwara

AIPLAB

Abstract— This paper reviews the origin of Pinned Buried Photodiode and its historical development efforts. Three original Japanese Patent Applications filed by Hagiwara at Sony in 1975 are explained in details which defined the first triple junction type Pinned Buried Photodiode with the in-pixel vertical overflow drain (VOD) function with the electrical shutter capability, realizing the completely film-free and mechanical-parts-free alldigital solid-state image sensors. It is shown that the conventional PN junction depletion region is not the only place to have a barrier potential needed for photo electron hole pair separation. A clever doping-engineering of the pinned surface P+P hole accumulation region can also create the surface barrier electric field to enhance drastically the photo electron and hole pair separations to increase the short-wave blue light sensitivity. It is concluded that this surface P+P doping-engineering possibly creates Pinned Buried PIN Photodiode Type Solar Cell with a better quantum efficiency.

Keywords—Pinned Buried PIN Photodiode, Drift Field Bipolar Transistor, In-pixel Vertical Overflow Drain, Electrical Shutter, Pinned Surface Barrie Potential, Double Junction Solar Cell

VII. CONCLUSION

The origin of Pinned Buried Photodiode was reviewed and its historical development efforts were discussed. As has been proposed in Hagiwara 1975 patent applications, a clever doping-engineering of the surface P+P hole accumulation region can also create the surface barrier electric field to enhance drastically the short-wave blue light sensitivity. It is concluded that this surface P+P doping-engineering is a key to create Pinned Buried PIN Photodiode Solar Cell with a better quantum efficiency.

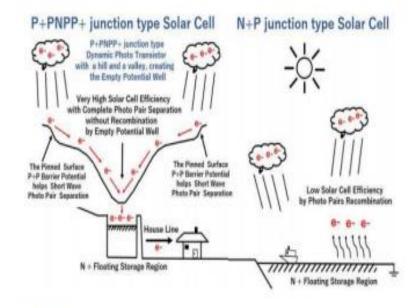
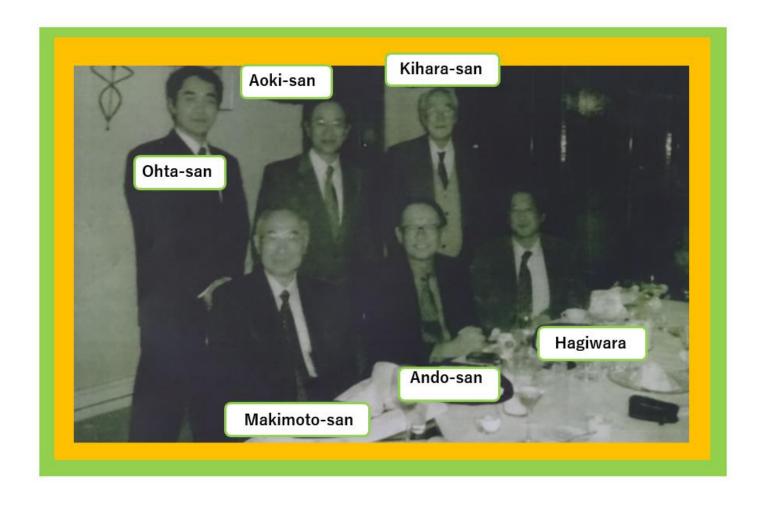


Fig. 14 Analogy of rain drops and photo electrons under the sunshine.

Pinned Buried PIN Photodiode Type Solar Cell



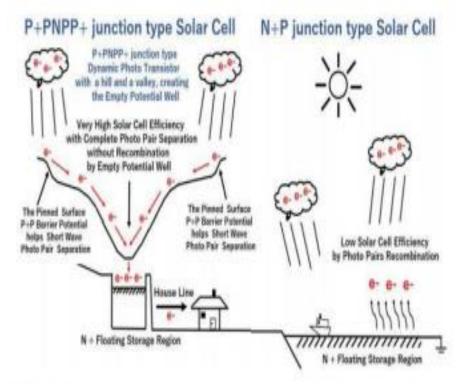


Fig. 14 Analogy of rain drops and photo electrons under the sunshine.



Pinned Buried PIN Photodiode Type Solar Cell

Iwama-san in ISSCC1954



Sony Atsugi Office in 1980



Sony Kumamoto in 2017



Sony Kumamoto Friends



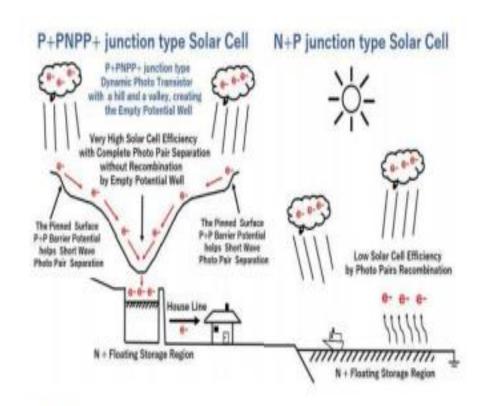
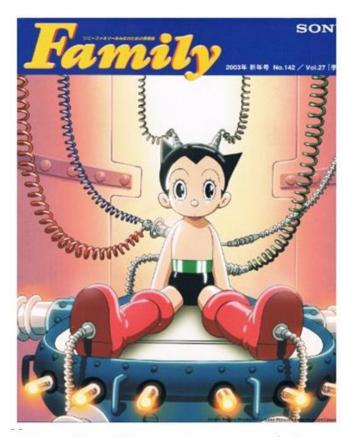


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Sony Family Journal 2003 January Issue, No.142/Vol.27

Hagiwara Brief Background

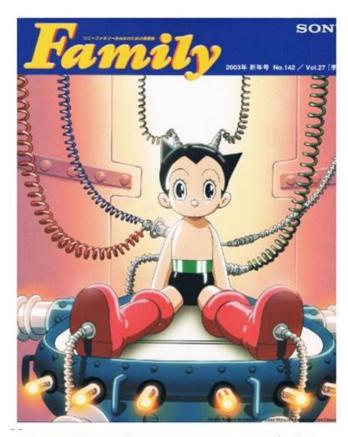
Yoshiaki Hagiwara was born on July 4, 1948 in Kyoto Japan. Graduated from Murasaki-no Elementary School in 1958. Lady Murasaki Shikibu is very famous as the writer of the story of Genji. Graduated from Rakusei Middle High School in 1961. Moved to Riverside-city in California USA in 1965 and graduated from Riverside City Polytechnique High School in 1967, Lived in Pasadena California since 1967 and received BS1971, MS1972 and PhD1975 in Electrical **Engineering and Physics from** California Institute of Technology (Caltech). Joined Sony on February 1975 till July 2008. Taught at Sojo University as a professor till 2017. He is now serving for the ssis.or.jp.

Hagiwara on TV in 2013 talking about Future Al Cars



「100人の学者が教えます!これが正解アカデミー」2013年3月24日(日) 前回 次回放送内容

2013年3月24日(日) 16:05~17:25 フジテレビ
【その他】SHELLY、伊藤利尋、加藤和子、古川修、坪内孝司、外岡慎一郎、大庭清、太田祐介、奥乃博、安藤明美、宮原公子、小島茂養、小嶋文庫、小泉武夫、小籔千豊、山崎善弘、山田健太朗、山田邦明、新井映子、服藤早苗、松尾剛次、松嶋尚美(オセロ)、松本修一、榎本縣、横山レつよ、橋本智己、浦谷則好、生野陽子、田村亮、的場種住、矢部健太郎、秋山伊隆、羅志偉、草鹿仁、荒木敏明、暫沿直樹、萩原良昭、見瀬和雄、野崎博路、鈴木洋子、鈴木達也、高木美保、高橋英樹、高橋隆行、高野克己
【声の出演】竹本英史、川野良子、牧原俊幸、渡辺和洋



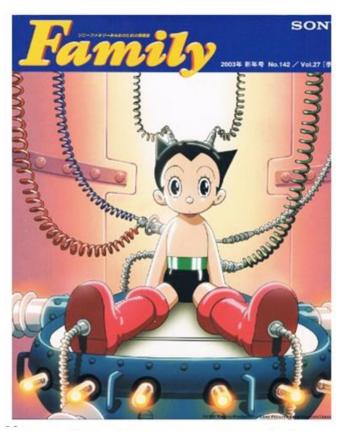
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About the Victory of Sony-Fairchild Patent War on Image Sensor Business on Pinned Photodiode with the Antiblooming Function Which is identical to Sony HAD.





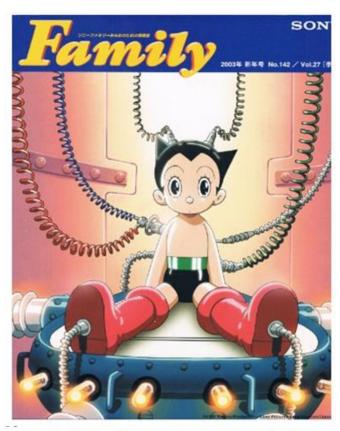
Sony Family Journal 2003 January Issue, No.142/Vol.27

IEEE Computer Workshop at Vail, Colorado USA in 1995



Japan Electron and Electric Society Plenary Talk and Panel Discussion on Future Al Robotic





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