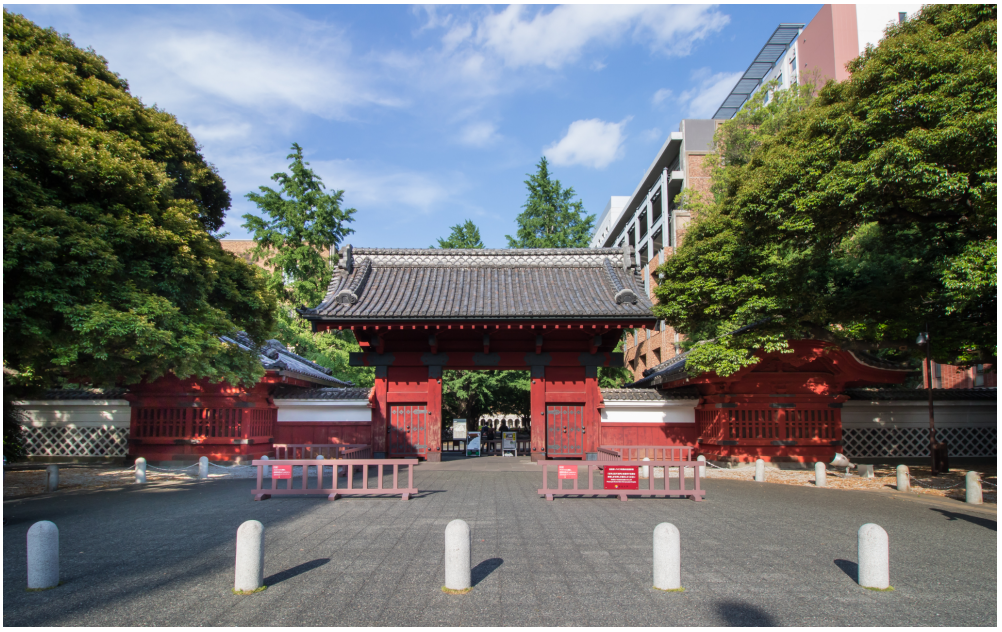
MIPR 2021 Sponsor Lunch Drawing

During MIPR 2021, sponsored lunch sessions will be held every day at noon.
(The time is JST=Japan Standard Time. JST=UTC/GMT+9)

Wed. Sept. 8 (1st day) 12:30 PM - 1:10 PM	EY Building a better working world	**EY Document Intelligence Solution intro and OCR technology fundamentals**
Thu. Sept. 9 (2nd day) 12:20 PM - 1:00 PM	LIFULL	**Promoting Open Innovations in Real Estate Tech: Collaborative Studies and Provision of Data Sets**
Fri. Sept. 10 (3rd day) 12:10 PM - 12:50 PM	Orchestrating a brighter world NEC	**Introduction of research activities related to multimedia information processing**

You can get the University of Tokyo “Todai” Goods by drawing.
Six participants per day will win one of the goods!

(IEEE MIPR 2021 was originally scheduled to be held at the Hongo Campus of the University of Tokyo)



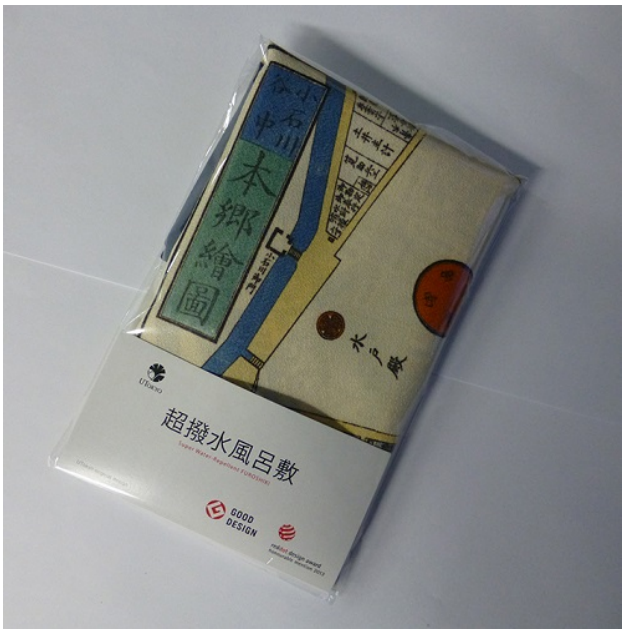
Todai (The University of Tokyo) Goods

A. Superhydrophobic Furoshiki (超撥水風呂敷)

(Furoshiki = a traditional Japanese wrapping cloths traditionally used to wrap and/or to transport goods)

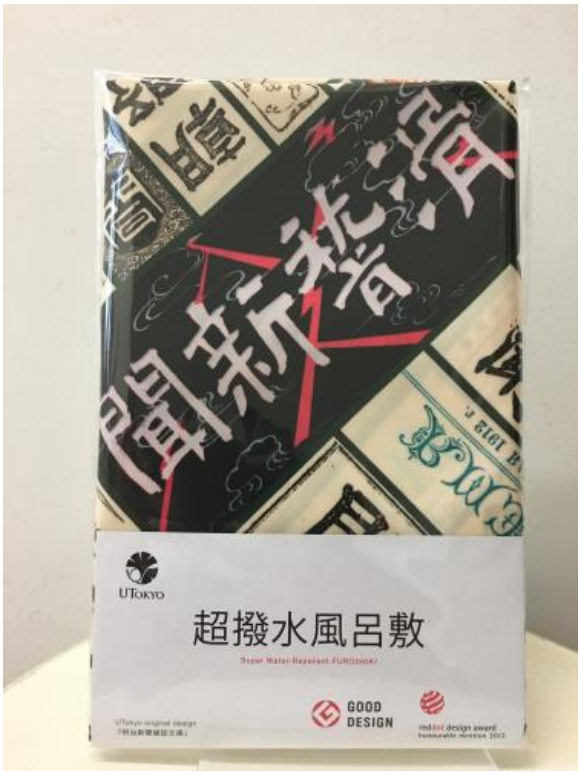
The word "furoshiki" is said to have originated in the Edo period, when people used to wrap up a change of clothes that they didn't want to get wet when taking a bath, and a used hand towel after taking a bath. Inspired by the original usage, the University of Tokyo has added superhydrophobic properties to protect the wrapped items from water and to conveniently wrap wet items.

A-1. Superhydrophobic Furoshiki: Drawing of Hongo Yushima (本郷湯島絵図)



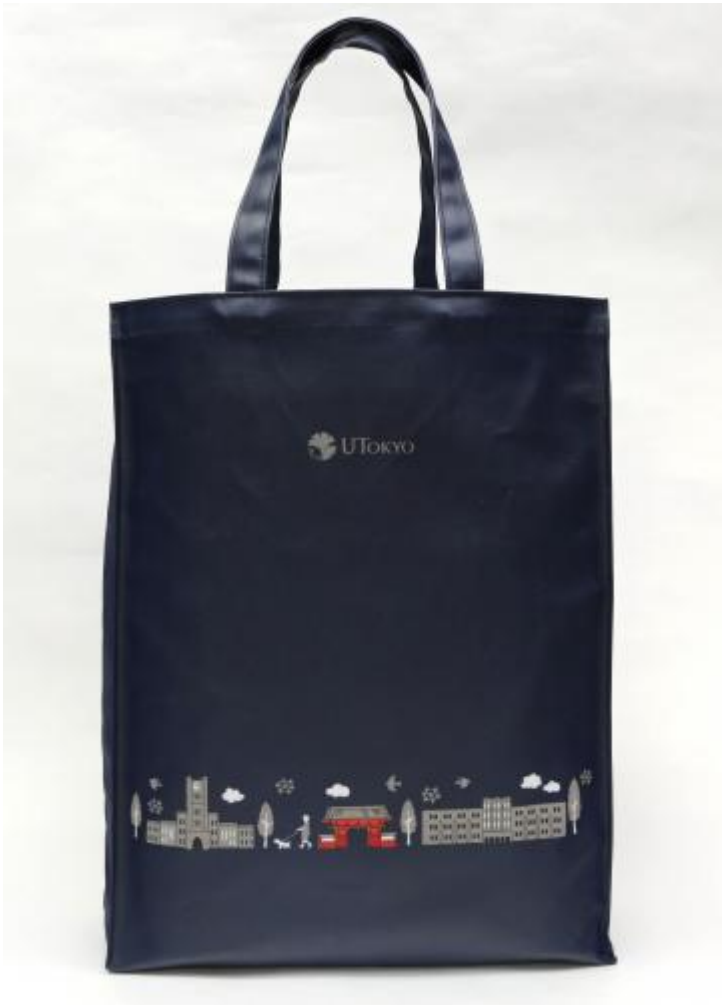
The design "Drawing of Hongo Yushima" is from the University of Tokyo Collection.
It is one of the "Oedo-kiri-zu" (cut-out illustrations of Edo, the former name of Tokyo) by Owariya Seishichi Itagyo, who ran a nishiki-e soushi (popular woodblock-printed illustrated literature during the Edo period) shop in Kojimachi, Edo.
The direction of the map is north in the upper right. The area encompasses Hakusan Gongen Temple to the north, Yushima Seido (a Confucian temple) to the south, the Mito clan's Kamiyashiki (a large residential complex) to the west, and Shinobazu Pond to the east. In the center of the map, you can see the Kaga clan's Kamiyashiki, which are located on the Hongo campus of the University of Tokyo today.

A-2. Superhydrophobic Furoshiki: Meiji Newspaper and Magazine Library (明治新聞雑誌文庫)



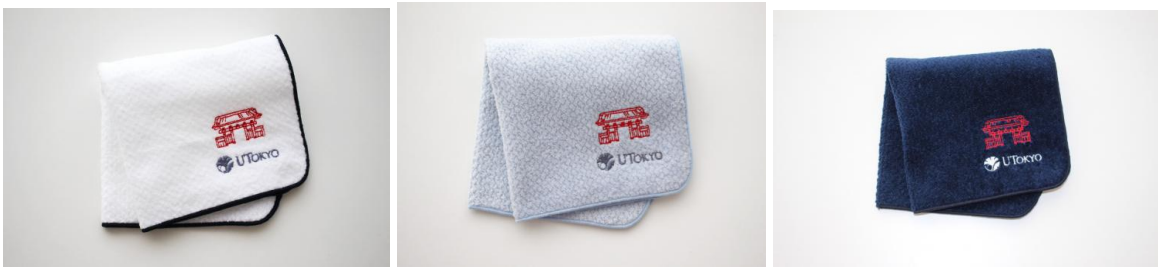
By collecting the titles of the Meiji Library's representative and valuable newspapers, the University of Tokyo created this furoshiki that looks like a great plain of type. Journalist Miyatake Gaikotsu (later to become the first chief clerk of Meiji Library) published the popular “Kokkei Shinbun” (Ridiculous Newspaper), and the "Toyo Jiyu Shinbun" (The Eastern Freedom Newspaper), which was published by Saionji Kimmo and penned by Nakae Chomin, are valuable newspapers that Gaikotsu worked to collect. The "Kanban Gaikoku Shinbun," "Nisshin Shinjishi," "Asano Shinbun," and "The Japan punch" are important materials for understanding those days.

B. Tote bag with the Hongo campus building pattern (本郷建物柄トートバッグ)



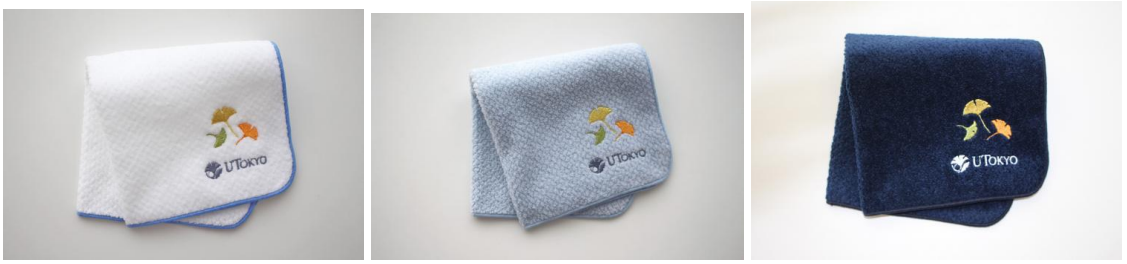
This is a tote bag that can hold A4-size documents and has a matching pattern with a handkerchief designed with the atmosphere of Hongo's iconic buildings, the Yasuda Auditorium, the Red Gate, the library, and the campus.
It is a basic design that can be used by people of all ages, regardless of gender.

C. The University of Tokyo Towel Handkerchief: Red Gate (東京大学タオルハンカチ赤門) 3-pieces set



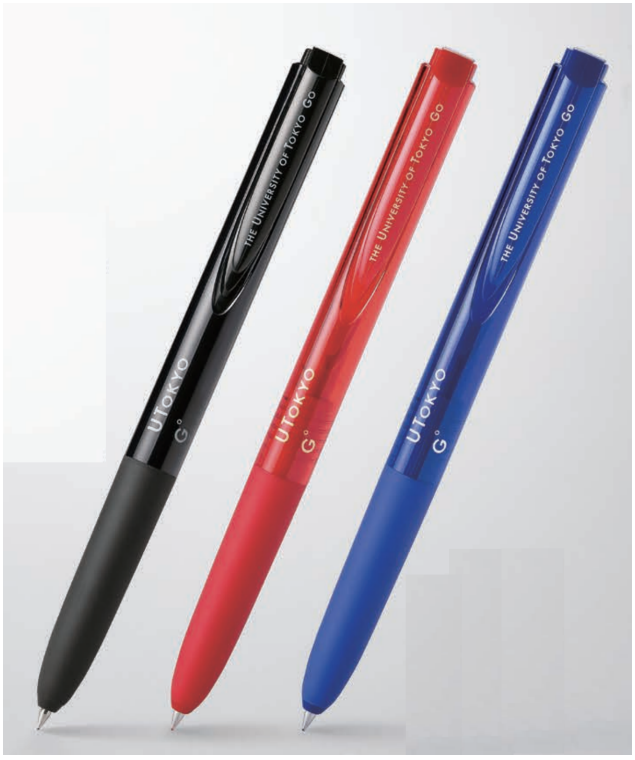
A towel handkerchief (25cm x 25cm) featuring the Red Gate, the most famous building on the Hongo campus of the University of Tokyo.

D. The University of Tokyo Towel Handkerchief: ginkgo leaves (東京大学タオルハンカチ銀杏) 3-pieces set



This towel handkerchief (25cm x 25cm) is decorated with the leaves of gingko trees, which are planted in abundance on the campus of the University of Tokyo and form the motif of the logo.

E. UTokyo Go CNF Ballpoint Pen (UTokyo Go CNF ボールペン) 3 color pairs x 3 sets



x 3

The gel ink used in this ballpoint pen contains cellulose nanofiber (CNF), which was obtained by applying the research of Professor Akira Isogai and his colleagues at the University of Tokyo's Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences. CNF is extremely fine fibers of 3 nanometers (about 1/30,000 of the thickness of a hair) derived from plants. This ink allows the user to write smoothly without the stress of blurring or ink pooling.
It also has a stylish design that matches the electronic devices around us such as laptops and smartphones, making it suitable for a wide range of users from students to professionals.