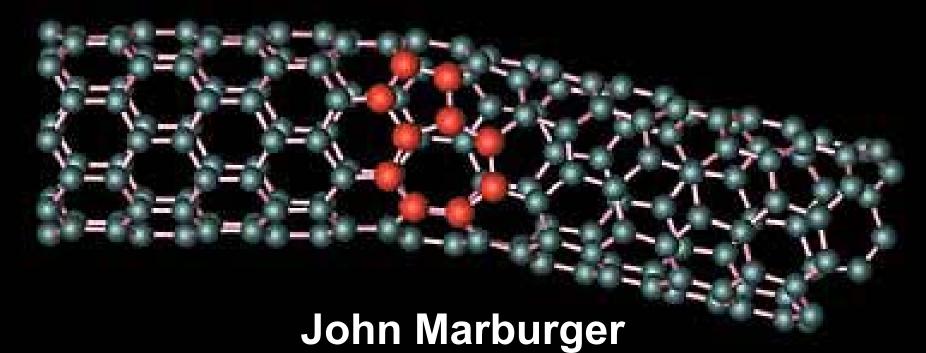
The National Nanotechnology Initiative



Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy

NNI Workshop

June

16, 2005



21st Century Nanotechnology Research & Development Act of 2003

- Signed by the President on December 3, 2003
- Put into law ongoing activities
- Authorized \$3.7 billion in FY2005-FY2008 among 5 agencies
- "Established" a National Nanotechnology Coordination Office
- Calls for the President to establish or designate a National Nanotechnology Advisory Panel *
- Calls for periodic planning and reporting by the NSET Subcommittee
- Calls for a triennial review by the National Research Council

One Hundred Eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the seventh day of January, two thousand and three

An Act

To authorize appropriations for nanoscience, nanoengineering, and nanotechnology research, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "21st Century Nanotechnology



(C) make use of existing expertise in nanotechnology in their regions and nationally;

(D) make use of ongoing research and development at the micrometer scale to support their work in nanotechnology; and

^{*} President Bush designated PCAST as NNAP in July 2004

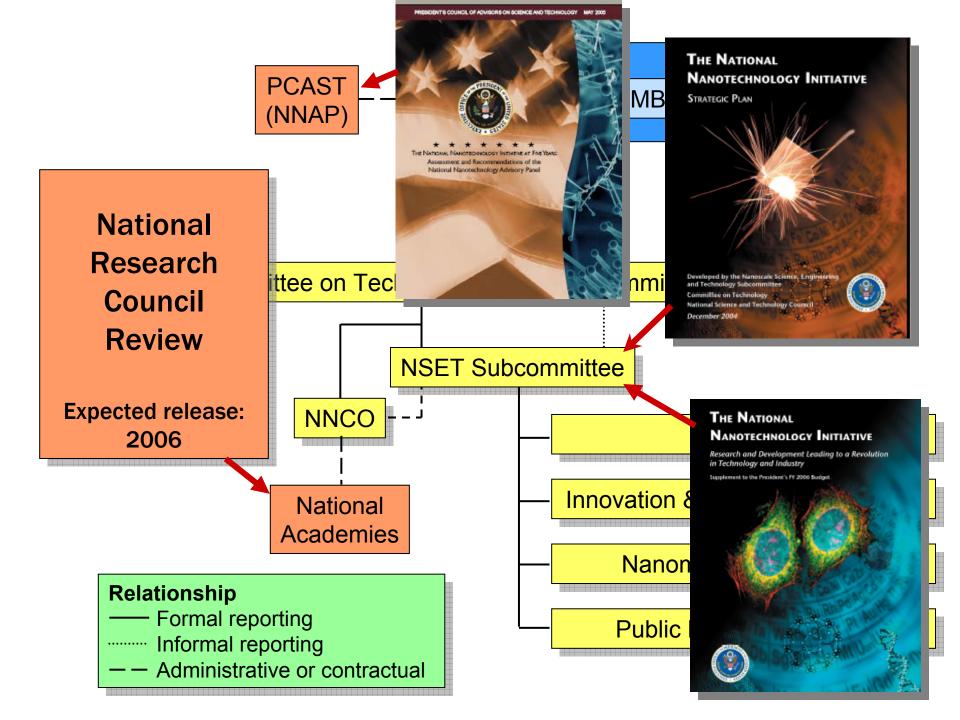


NNAP responsibilities under the 21st Century Nanotechnology R&D Act

Assess:

- Trends and developments in nanotechnology.
- Progress in implementing the program.
- Need to revise the program.
- Balance among the component areas of the program, including funding levels.
- Whether program component areas, priorities, and technical goals developed by the NSET are helping to maintain US leadership.
- Management, coordination, implementation, and activities of the program.
- Whether social, ethical, legal, environmental, and workforce concerns are adequately addressed by the program.

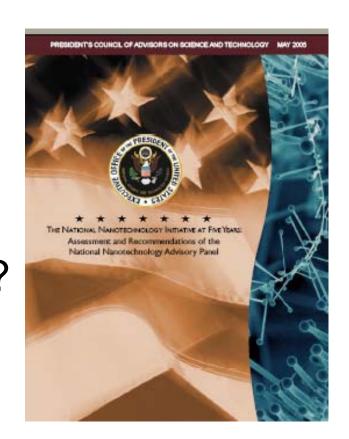
Report and make recommendations every 2 years





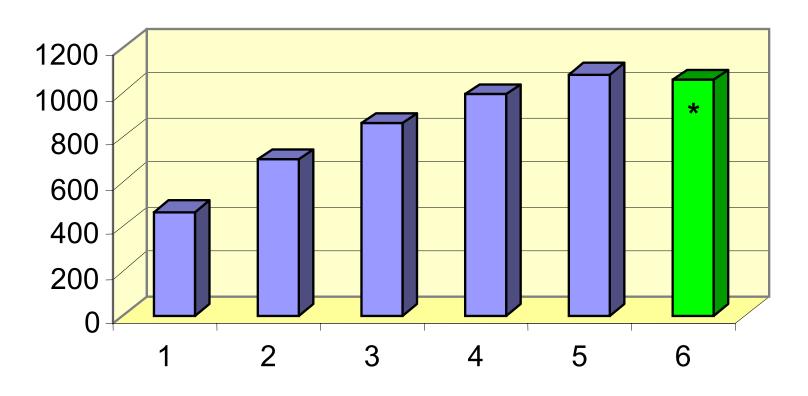
PCAST/NNAP report (May 2005)

- How are we doing?
- Is the money well spent and the program well managed?
- Are we addressing societal concerns and potential risks?
- How can we do better?





NNI Budget History

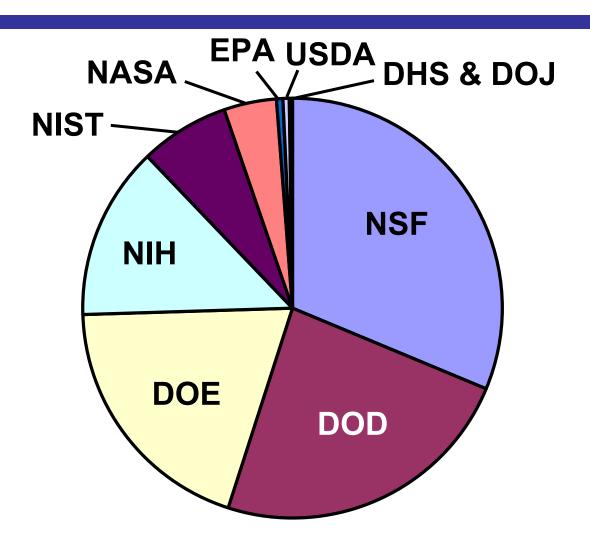


* FY06 is Presidential request, not comparable to enacted budgets.



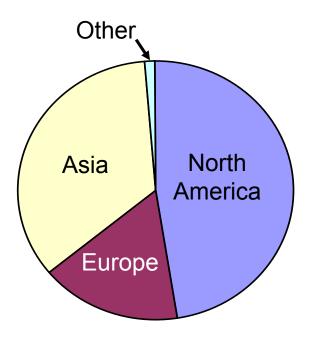
NNI FY 2006 Budget Request

Total = \$1,054 million

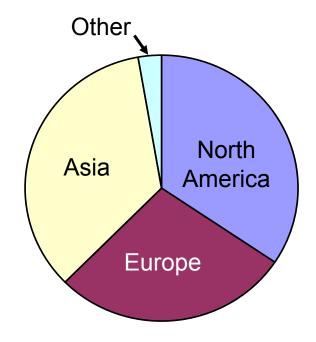




How are we doing? Global investments in 2004 (Total=\$8.6 billion)



Private (Corp. + VC)
Total = \$4 billion



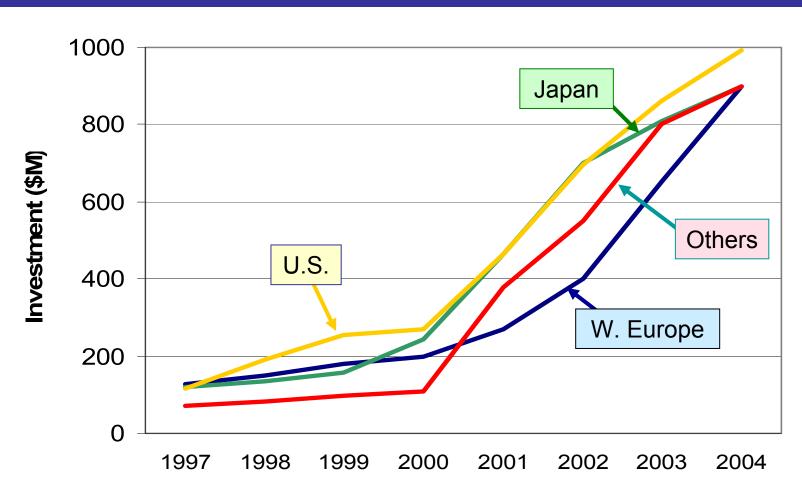
Public (National, regional, state)

Total = \$4.6 billion

Source: Lux Research



How are we doing? International government spending

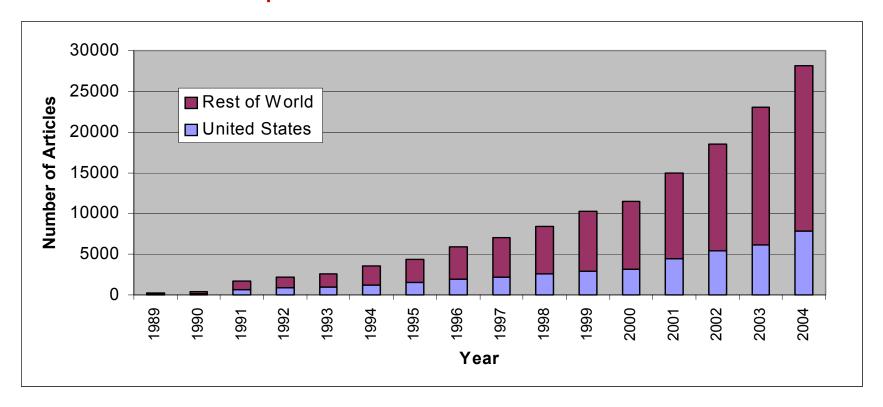


Source: National Science Foundation



How are we doing? Research output: Publications

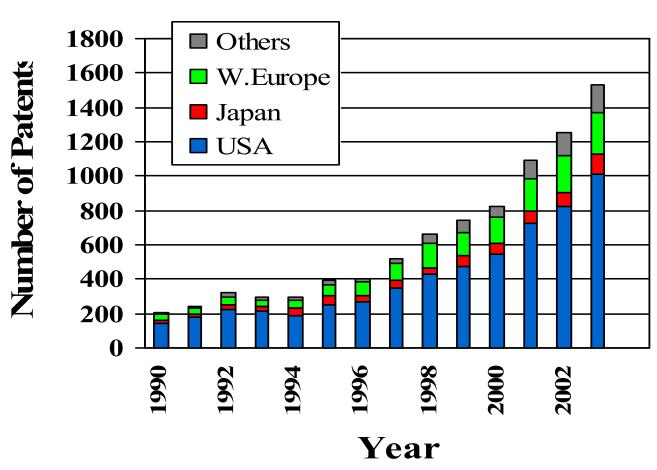
★ U.S. fraction of publications mirrors fraction of investment.



Source: J. Murday, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory; ISI search using "nano*"



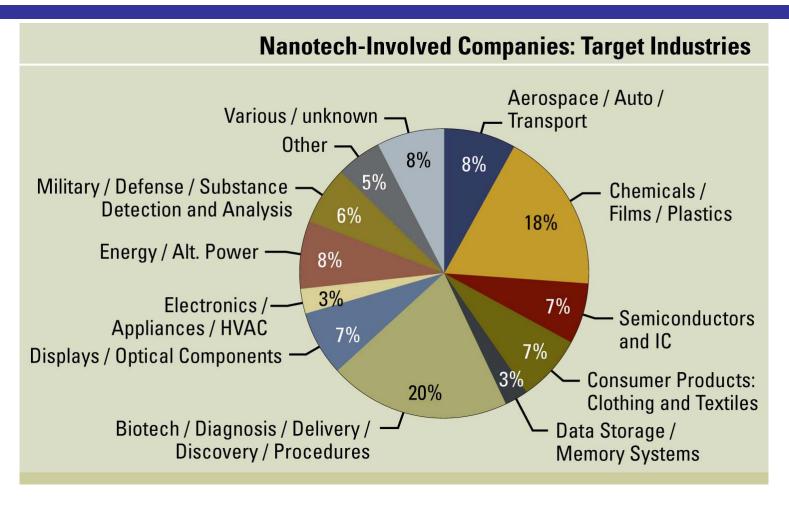
How are we doing? Research output: Patents



Source: Huang et al. (2004) J. Nanoparticle Research Nanotechnology keyword search of titles and claims of patents in USPTO database



How are we doing? Areas of private sector activity in U.S.



Source: Small Times Media (2004)



NNI Vision

A future in which the ability to understand and control matter on the nanoscale leads to a revolution in technology and industry.

Expedite discovery, development, and deployment of nanotechnology for:

- Economic benefit
- National & homeland security
- Improved quality of life



NNI Goals

- Maintain a world class R&D program aimed at realizing the full potential of nanotechnology
- 2. Facilitate transfer of R&D results to commercial use and public benefit
- Develop educational resources, a skilled workforce, and the supporting infrastructure and tools to advance nanotechnology
- 4. Support responsible development of nanotechnology



Areas of investment (Program Component Areas)

- Fundamental Nanoscale Phenomena and Processes
- 2. Nanomaterials
- 3. Nanoscale Devices and Systems
- 4. Instrumentation Research, Metrology, and Standards for Nanotechnology
- 5. Nanomanufacturing
- 6. Major Research Facilities and Instrumentation Acquisition
- 7. Societal Dimensions

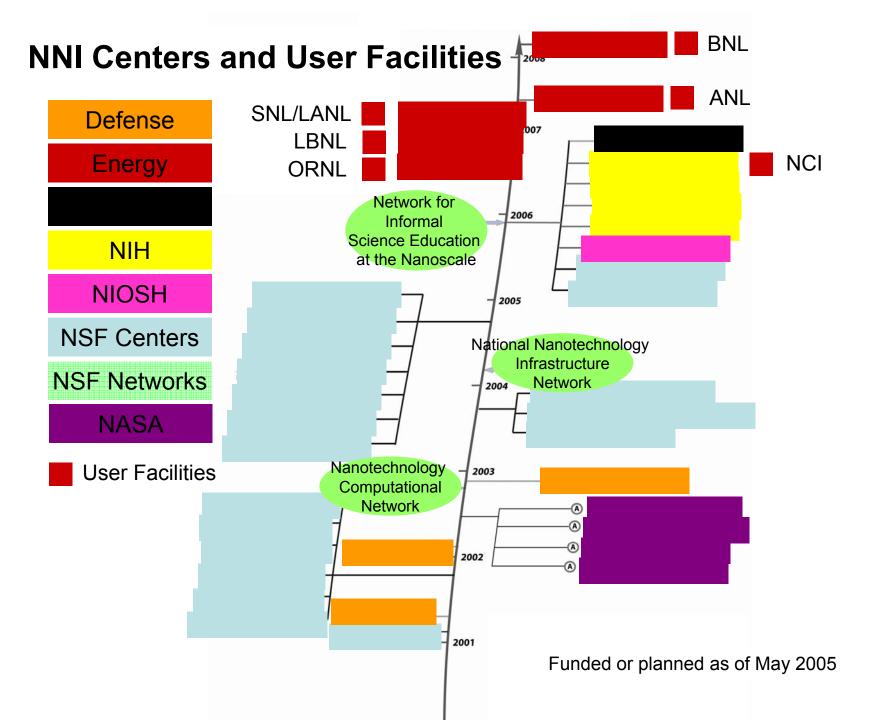
supporting program aimed at realizing the full potential of nanotechnology economic growth, jobs, and other public benefit development of nanotechnology Relationship of Goal 2: Facilitate transfer of new technologies into products for Goal 1: Maintain a world-class Goal 4: Support responsible research and development PCAs to Goals infrastructure Goal 3: **Program Component Areas:** Fundamental Nanoscale Phenomena and Processes **Nanomaterials** Nanoscale Devices and Systems Instrumentation Research, Metrology, and Standards for Nanotechnology Nanomanufacturing **Major research facilities & Instrumentation** Societal Dimensions critical to goal primary relevance Ref: Strategic Plan—p. 17 secondary relevance

Relationship between PCAs and NNI Agency Missions

● Primary□ SecondaryAgencies w/nano R&D \$\$

Ref: Strategic Plan
– p. 18

	Fundamental Nanoscale Phenomena and Processes	Nanomaterials	Nanoscale Devices and Systems	Instrumentation Research, Metrology, and Standards for Nanotechnology	Nanomanufacturing	Facilities & Instrumentation	Societal Dimensions
CPSC			•	•			•
DHS	•		•	•		ac Ist	
DOC (BIS)		•	•	•		[┗ ┗]	
DOC (NIST)				•	•		
DOC (TA)					•		•
DOC (USPTO)		•	•	•	•		
DOD		•	•		•		
DOE							
DOJ							
DOS							•
DOT	•		•		•		
DOTreas		•	•				
EPA		•	•		•		•
HHS (FDA)			•				•
HHS (NIH)	•		•				1
HHS (NIOSH)							•
IC		•					
ITC	200-00	•	•		•		•
NASA		•	•				
NRC			•				
NSF							•
USDA		•	•				•





How could we do better? Technology Transfer for Economic Benefit

- Federal Government Role
 - Fund basic research and infrastructure this is a critical Government function in the innovation chain.
 - Actively utilize SBIR/STTR programs
 - Seek opportunities in which nanotechnology provides advantages in fulfilling needs of mission agencies (i.e., be an early adopter)



How could we do better? Technology Transfer for Economic Benefit

- Expand Federal-industry interaction
- Increase Federal-State interaction through additional workshops, use of electronic and other communications, enhanced awareness of R&D user facilities.

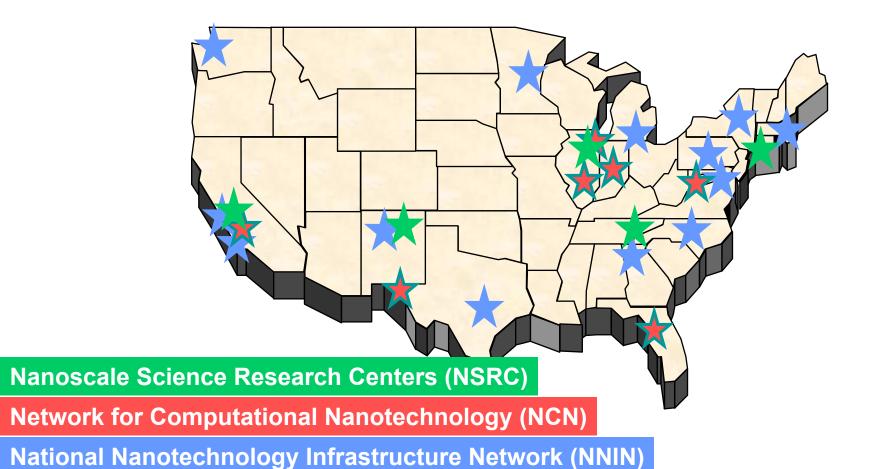


How could we do better? Program Management

- NSET Subcommittee should continue or expand efforts to:
 - Adjust its makeup of subgroups as needs change.
 - Consider how it can better share information about available user facilities, research results, and technologies available for commercialization.
 - Look for ways to streamline grant reporting requirements for maximum benefit and efficiency.
 - Coordinate with other interagency groups (e.g. Working Group on Manufacturing R&D)
 - Involve other agencies, where appropriate (e.g. Departments of Education and Labor)



NNI User Facilities





DOE Nanoscale Science Research Centers State-of-the-art facilities



http://www.science.doe.gov/bes/NNI.htm