



National Science and Technology Council Committee on Technology The Interagency Working Group on Nanoscience, Engineering and Technology September 1999, Washington, D.C.

**About the National Science and Technology Council** 

President Clinton established the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) by Executive Order on November 23, 1993. This cabinet-level council is the principal means for the President to coordinate science, space and technology policies across the Federal Government. NSTC acts as a "virtual" agency for science and technology (S&T) to coordinate the diverse parts of the Federal research and development (R&D) enterprise. The NSTC is chaired by the President. Membership consists of the Vice President, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, Cabinet Secretaries and Agency Heads with significant S&T responsibilities, and other White House officials.

An important objective of the NSTC is the establishment of clear national goals for Federal S&T investments in areas ranging from information technologies and health research, to improving transportation systems and strengthening fundamental research. The Council prepares R&D strategies that are coordinated across Federal agencies to form an investment package that is aimed at accomplishing multiple national goals.

To obtain additional information regarding the NSTC, contact 202-456-6100 or see the NSTC web site: http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/OSTP/NSTC/html/NSTC Home.html

Interagency Working Group on Nanoscience, Engineering and Technology (IWGN)

Chair: M.C. Roco, NSF.

White House IWGN Co-chair: T.A. Kalil , Special Assistant to the President, WH Economic Council.

Vice-chair: R. Trew, DOD.

Executive Secretary: J.S. Murday, NRL.

Members: K. Kirkpatrick (OSTP); J. Porter (NSTC), D. Radzanowski (OMB);

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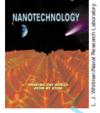
E. Kousvelari (NIH): T.A. Weber, M.P. Henkart (NSF).

Public Affairs Consultant: J. Canton.

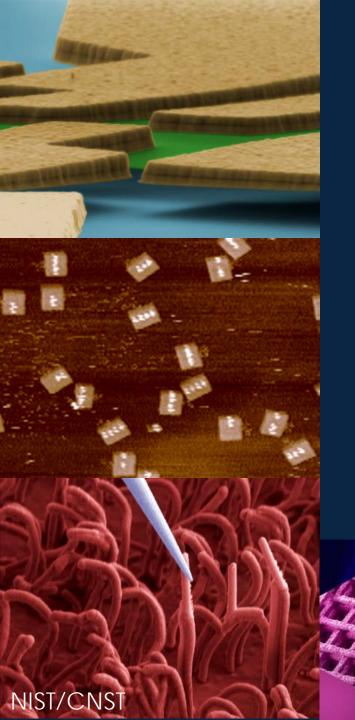
#### Acknowledgements:

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On the cover:
This combination of a scanning tunneling microscope image of a silicon crystal's atomic surfacescape with cosmic imagery evokes the vastness of nanoscience's potential.



### NANOTECHNOLOGY R&ROBUST

Post-CMOS Electronics & future computing

Photonics

Energy

Nanomanufacturing (incl. coatings, composites)

Biotech and medicine

Environment, health, and safety

August 19 - 23, 2018 | Boston, MA

**ACS National Meeting & Expo** 

Nanoscience, Nanotechnology & Beyond



### ECONOMIC IMPACTGROWING

Lux Research: Global nanotech product revenue

**\$3.7 trillion** by 2018

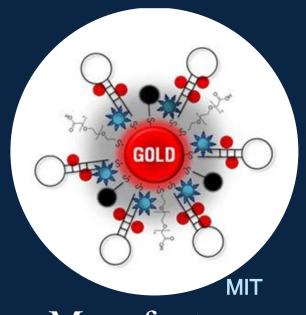
**\$1.6 trillion** in 2014

**\$164 billion** in 2008

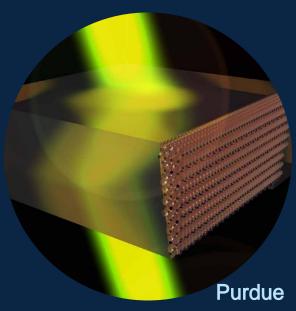




# TECHNICAL CHALLENGESHIGHER COMPLEXITY PRODUCTS



Manufacture more than particles



Move off the surface



Make devices into systems

# POLICY CHALLENGES HIGHER COMPLEXITY PRODUCTS



Nanosystemære hard to make



Valley of death narrower, but still a gap



Intra-agency R&D has fragmented



Agencies have nano-fatigue



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Committee on Technology
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#### Nanotechnology Research Directions: IWGN Workshop Report

Vision for Nanotechnology R&D in the Next Decade

SEPTEMBER 1999

# FOUNDATIONAL JUSTIFICATION OF NNI IS STILL VALID

Transcends disciplines

Requires shared infrastructure

Important for U.S. competiveness

