



Combinatorial Methodologies for Advanced Materials: An ATP Technology Cluster

John D. Hewes, Ph.D.
Program Manager
Office of Chemical and Life Sciences
Advanced Technology Program
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Gaithersburg, MD

http://www.atp.nist.gov/www/ccmr/ccmr_off.htm



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Agenda

- The NIST Advanced Technology Program
- ATP and Combinatorial Methods
- The FY1999 Combinatorial Methods Cluster
- Plan Forward: FY '00 Open Competition
- The ATP Selection Criteria



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NIST is.....



NIST's primary mission is to promote economic growth by working with industry to develop and apply technology, measurements and standards.

Measurements and Standards Program

Advanced Technology Program

Manufacturing Extension Partnership

National Quality Program



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Competitive Environment

- Advances in technology account for more than **50 % of U.S. economic growth**
- Industry has chosen a focus on **short-term return** on investment
- Now more than ever, our nation's economic well being depends on **rapid development and commercialization** of technology

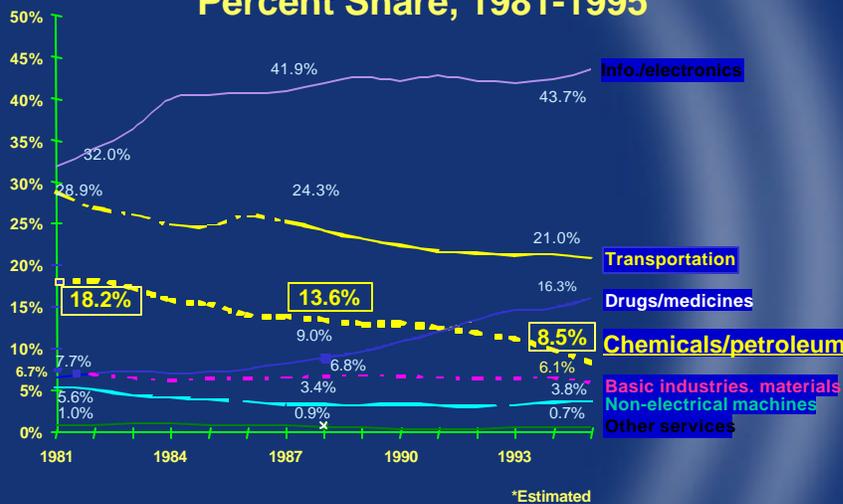


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Industry R&D Expenditures

Percent Share, 1981-1995*

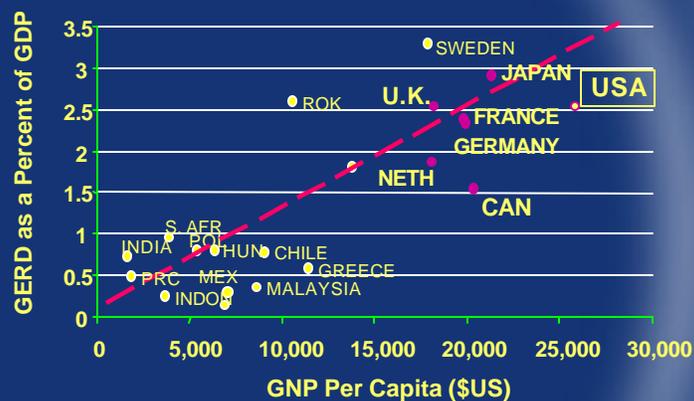


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National R&D Spending

Percent of GDP Compared to GNP per Capita (1994)



Source: The Global Competitiveness Report, 1996, World Economic Forum, Geneva, Switzerland
WORLD BANK, From Plan to Market: World Development Report 1996, NSF, Science and Engineering Indicators, 1996



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What ATP Looks For...

ATP Cost-Shares High Risk, Enabling Technology

- Path-breaking technology
 - ✓ *Opens up new possibilities*
 - ✓ *Revolutionary in nature*
- Infrastructural technology
 - ✓ *Supports an entire industry*
- Multi-use technology
 - ✓ *Many distinct applications*

ATP Ground Rules:

- Confidential reviews by Federal employees
- Companies retain patent rights
- Projects in *all* technology areas are considered

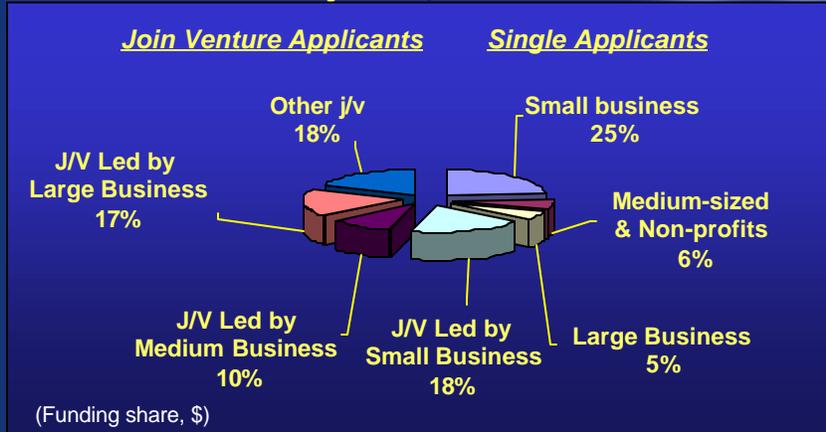


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\$1,496M to ATP Awardees

468 Projects, 1990 - 1999



Substantial University Participation



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Total ATP Investment

Electronics and Photonics (\$329M)

- Microelectronics
- Optics Technologies
- Power Technologies
- Wireless Electronics
- Organic Electronics

Biotechnology (\$254M)

- DNA Technologies
- Tissue Engineering
- Drug Discovery Methods
- Proteomics
- Medical Devices & Imaging

Information Technology (\$389M)

- Advanced Learning Systems
- Component-Based Software
- Digital Video
- Information for Healthcare
- Electronic Commerce
- Dependable Computing Systems
- Integration of Manufacturing

Chemistry and Materials (\$344M)

- Catalysis & Biocatalysis
- Combinatorial Methods
- Separations/Membranes
- Nano-technology
- Engineered Surfaces
- Sensors
- Composites



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The Chemical Industry

Technology Clusters

Program Managers

Catalysis & Biocatalysis Technologies

Robert Bloksberg-Fireovid, Ph.D

Selective-Membrane Platforms

Robert Beyerlein, Ph.D

Combinatorial Methods for Advanced Materials

John Hewes, Ph.D



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ATP Technology Clusters

1993-1999

	Catalysis & Biocatalysis Technologies	Membrane/ Separations Technologies
Active or completed projects:	20	18
Estimated ATP funding:	\$ 87.8M	\$ 35.5M
Industry cost-share funding:	<u>\$ 94.4M</u>	<u>\$ 45.0M</u>
Total Impact:	\$182.2M	\$ 80.5 M



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Why Combi @ ATP?

- Stimulate convergence of technologies
- Focus infrastructure development toward advanced materials applications
- Leverage leading-edge capabilities to lower-margin, less R&D-intensive industries
 - ✓ *Timing is critical*
 - ✓ *Benefits firms of all sizes, with many alliances possible*
 - ✓ *Multi-Skill Center effort (broad synergies)*
 - ✓ *New tools for research and development*
 - ✓ *Large spill-over benefits to/from basic science*

ATP can help U.S. industry implement!



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ATP Technology Cluster

*Combinatorial Methods for Advanced Materials R&D
FY 1999 Projects: \$23M from ATP over 5 years*

Nonlinear Dynamics/UOP LLP	“Combinatorial Tools and Advanced Data Analysis Methods for Heterogeneous Catalysts” \$14,715K (ATP) + \$15,186 (j/v) (5 yrs.)
GE/Avery-Dennison	“Combinatorial Methodology for Coatings Development” \$3,127K (ATP) + \$3,200K (j/v) (3 yrs.)
Catalytica/CombiChem/Exxon	“A Strategy for Reclaiming U.S. Leadership in High Value Polymers (Polyolefins)” \$4,861K (ATP) + \$6,049K (j/v) (3 yrs.)

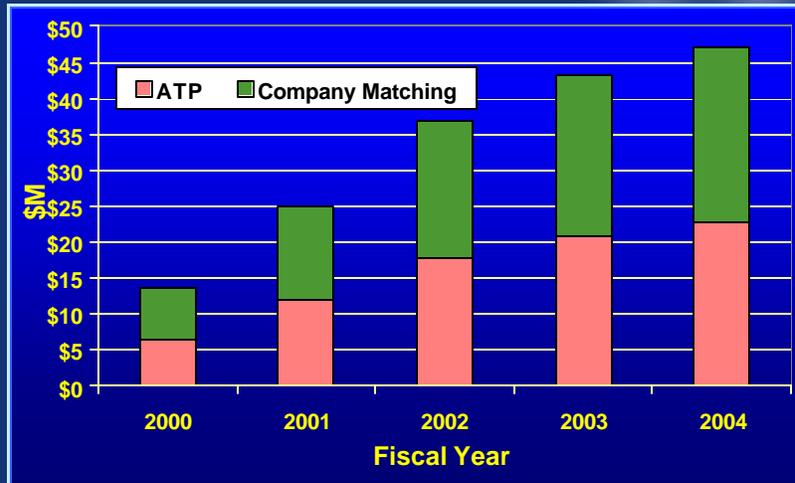


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ATP Combi Methods Cluster

Cumulative Project Expenditures, 1999 - 2004



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Target Applications-Combi

Catalysts		Structural materials	Metals and alloys Composites Ceramics/metal oxides
Electronic Materials	Polymers/Chemicals Phosphors Magnetic Materials Ceramics Semiconductors	Glasses	Fibers Electronic Magnetic Optical
Polymers	Membranes Encapsulants/packaging Adhesives Coatings	Smart Materials	
Biomaterials	Bio-sourced polymers Bio-compatible materials Bio-degradable polymers	Advanced Ceramics	Specialty Optical & Electronic Super-conducting Structural Coatings
Optical materials	Coatings Photo-refractives Opto-electronics Non-Linear Optical materials		

Profit Margin, R&D Budget, and Cost/Benefit Define Combi Entry



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Competitive Threats

- Reverse engineering of intellectual property
- First-to-market, first-to-follow market positioning
- Faster response to customer needs
- Lower R&D cost structures, higher-performance
- Leverage of government funding

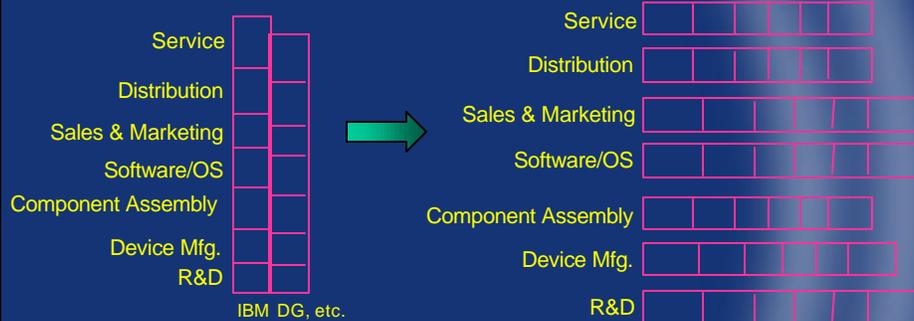
New compositions, faster, at lower R&D cost



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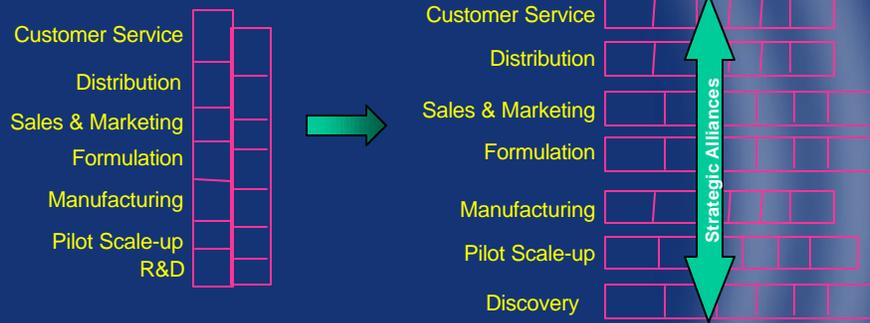
“Horizontalization” of industry sectors



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“Horizontalization” of Industry

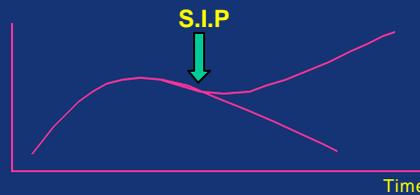


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Strategic Inflection Points



The New SIP: Combinatorial Methods

NIST

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Technical Challenges

Drug Discovery

- Discrete molecules of C, H, F, N, O, P
- Finite number of active sites, can be characterized and modeled computationally
- Synthesis usually leads to substances of >85% purity; parallel purification techniques employed before characterization
- Structures reproducible (*a priori*)
- Chemical characterization, biological activity well developed for rapid or parallel, methods
- Descriptors for diversity
- Registration of library samples straightforward
- Synthetic building blocks available

vs.

Solid State Materials

- Extended structures of many elements potentially in metastable states
- Ill-defined distribution of active sites and structures
- "Pure" solids are meaningless especially with small samples having interfacial effects with the library substrate
- Reproducible structures hard, if not impossible, to create *a priori*
- Characterization of properties and composition not straightforward
- No ideas exist about how to do it
- No ideas exist about how to do it
- A few building blocks available



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Plan Forward—FY '00

Chemical/Materials industry identified two challenges for Discovery and Product & Process Development Processes

Informatics

- **Design of the Library**
 - ✓ Computational/Modeling: QSPR
 - ✓ Statistics and control of error
 - ✓ Design of Experiments
- **Informatics**
 - ✓ Increasing Information/Bandwidth
 - ✓ Experimental complexity
 - ✓ Data integration/analysis
 - ✓ Hardware control
 - ✓ Expert systems for data analysis

Micro-Characterization

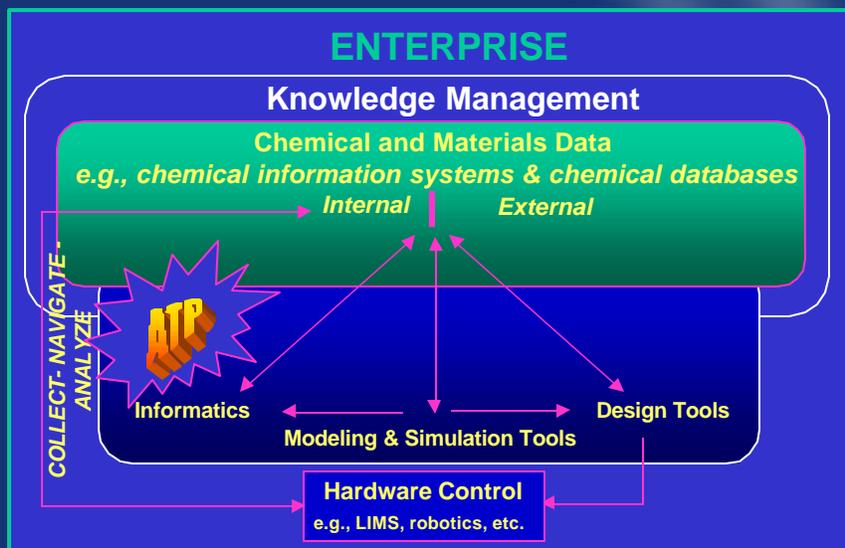
- **Screening**
 - ✓ MEMS: Lab-on-chip, Sensors
 - ✓ Deposition/library fabrication
 - ✓ Process control
 - Temperature/pressure
 - ✓ Scalability Predictions
 - Interfacial properties
- **Synthesis and Processing**
 - ✓ Automation: 10^3 - 10^4 samples
 - ✓ Reproducibility
 - ✓ Validation



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Issues--Informatics



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Issues--Characterization

- Miniaturization/parallelization of reaction, processing, and testing apparatus
- Micro-sensors (*in situ* analysis)
- High-level Integration
- Clear understanding of “scalability”
 - ✓ Validation of micro- vs. bulk properties
- Deposition of samples
 - ✓ Ink jet, PVD, CVD, etc.....



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Rules for Participation ...

- Must produce U.S. economic benefits
 - ✓ R&D and manufacturing in the U.S.
 - ✓ Increase U.S. employment
 - ✓ Promote U.S. supplier infrastructure
- Companies incorporated in the U.S.
- Keep intellectual property rights
- Confidentiality (not subject to FOIA)
- Universities and non-profit research organizations may receive share of return from royalties but cannot own title to intellectual property



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How to apply

- Pre-proposals--Year-round submission
- Full Proposals—Annual Competition
 - ✓ *Announced late Fall, due early Spring*
- Obtain and **read** the Preparation Kit
 - ✓ *Hardcopy, online or CD-ROM*
- Assemble Proposal
 - ✓ *Commercialization **and** Technical Plans are evaluated by experts for feasibility*
 - ✓ *Multi-functional team highly recommended*

Most Common Error is Lack of Detail in Proposal



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Critical Proposal Elements

- **Scientific and Technological Merit (50%)**

- ✓ Innovations in the Technology
- ✓ High Technical Risk & Feasibility
- ✓ Quality of R&D Plan



- **Broad-Based Economic Benefits (50%)**

- ✓ Economic Benefits
- ✓ Need for ATP Funding
- ✓ Pathway to Economic Benefits



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Common Weaknesses

- Proposals lack of sufficient detail for peer review
 - ✓ *How you will reach technical and commercial objectives*
 - ✓ *What's innovative about the approach*
 - ✓ *Why a risky technical approach is needed*
- Proposals have unsupported assertions that project meets ATP's criteria
- Proposals miss ATP's window of opportunity
 - ✓ *Low risk - product development (too late)*
 - ✓ *Lacks demonstrated feasibility (too early)*



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Some helpful hints ...

- Proposals due at **3:00 p.m. (Eastern)** on the specified date -- ***no fax or electronic transmittal***
- Late proposals rejected. ***NO EXCEPTIONS!***
- Overnight mail companies sometimes *don't* deliver overnight
- Send your proposal in early
- **Read the Proposal Prep Kit**



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Contact Information

www.atp.nist.gov

To Get on the ATP Mailing List:

Call toll-free: 800-ATP-FUND
(800-287-3863)

Fax your name and address to: (301) 926-9524

Send an e-mail message to: atp@nist.gov



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