



INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

IEC/TC 113: NANOTECHNOLOGY STANDARDIZATION FOR ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS AND SYSTEMS

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Driving forces for standards development

- Electrical and Electronic products that are nano-enabled
 - Huge growth, estimated by Lux Research and others (\$1T nano-enabled products in 2015)
 - Exciting growth of activity in TC 113 as nano-enabled products are brought to the market
- Product families presently being worked on
 - Photovoltaics (organic) (focus on reliability, lifetime, performance, ...)
 - Li-ion batteries (performance evaluation of nano-cathode materials)
 - Lighting (QDs, calcium chalcogenide QD detailed specification)
 - Wire & Cable (Corona resistance of dielectric coatings of wires) (performance of Inverters in the PV or Smart Grid arena)
 - Printed Electronics (nano-inks)

Driving forces for standards development, continued

- Nanotechnologies presently being worked on (horizontal penetration potentially large)
 - Semiconductor nano-scale contacts and interconnects
 - Graphene (transparent electrodes, interconnects) (what parameters are crucial, how to measure?)
 - Surface coatings using nanomaterials (quality assessment)
- Industry needs
 - Manufacturing processes
 - Blank and detailed material specifications (for producers and users)
 - Performance & Reliability characterization
 - Quality of nanomaterials

Prioritization process

- National Committees bring project suggestions to TC 113
 - TC 113 considers alignment and appropriateness of project
 - relationships with ISO TC 229 are considered
 - A leader and technical experts are requested and assigned from National Committees
 - Projects begin
- Comments
 - There is no limit on the work assuming that there are sufficient experts to do the work
 - Work generally aligns with survey from 2008-9 that identified major product areas in need of standards

Nanotechnology Growth History

- From Chemistry World, Mar2011, p 47, www.chemistryworld.org
 - Summary of Dec2010 NNI Celebration of 10 years
 - WW investment of \$42B
 - USA invested \$30M/yr between 1994-8
 - USA had fragmented investment in the 1990s
 - Clinton and NSF launched 'tiny little initiative' called NNI, 1999
 - By 2008, USA \$5.1/capita/year, EU \$4.6/capita/year, Koreans \$6.0/capita/year, and Japan \$7.3/capita/year.
 - In 2008, Global Venture capital investment \$1.4B/year
 - Number of Researchers estimated at 400,000 in 2008 (**EXPERTS?**)
 - 65,000 scientific citations; 13,000 patents
 - LUX estimates \$254B of nano-enabled products in 2009 (and Doubling every 3 years!)
 - **LUX estimates \$1T of nano-enabled products in 2015.**

Challenges for Standards Development and Use

- Technical Experts (a volunteer-dependent system)
 - Researchers, citations, patents, and projected nano-enabled product revenue streams
 - Should generate >0.1% ‘expert’ participation?
 - Why is there insufficient support for standards development?
- Coordinating meetings globally
 - Face-to-face meetings (cost, time, in-kind corporate support)
 - Should the government funding agencies help? Can they?
 - Webinars/teleconferences (time-zone limited)
 - Value proposition to corporations and employees not clear
- Corporate IP/know-how protection
 - Do corporations want to disclose their ‘novel technology’ to a standards body?

Additional Challenges for Standards Development and Use

- Building synergy with other standards bodies
 - Communications and alignment (we need each other)
 - Coordination with others involves ‘relationships’ that require investments of time
 - Segmentation of IEC TCs
 - Product TCs like lighting, batteries, displays, etc.
 - No roadmaps from Product TCs that highlight nanotechnology use
 - New horizontal TCs like TC 119 Printed Electronics
 - Secretariat of TC 119 was a very active member of TC 113
- Technological
 - Nano-contacts and nano-interconnect
 - Nano-labeling
 - Full disclosure of nano content
 - an environmental and safety requirement