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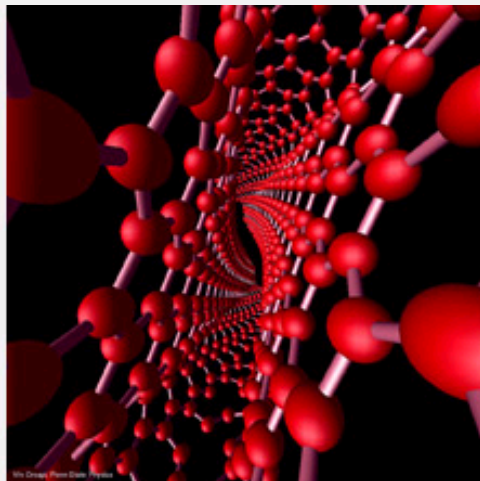
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Press Release 10-185

NSF Renews Centers for Nanotechnology in Society

National Science Foundation awards more than \$6 million to study societal impacts of emerging technology.



Researchers study the ethical, legal, economic and societal implications of nanotechnology.

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October 12, 2010

The National Science Foundation (NSF) recently renewed important cooperative agreements totaling more than \$6 million over five years. These awards leverage previous investments for studying the ethical, legal, economic and societal implications of the relatively new, nature-altering science of nanotechnology.

The Center for Nanotechnology in Society at Arizona State University received \$6,507,000 over a five year renewal period. The Center for Nanotechnology in Society at the University of California, Santa Barbara received \$6,076,000 for the same time period.

Nanotechnology allows researchers and manufacturers to control matter on an atomic and molecular scale. Some of the benefits of using the science to create new materials for medicine, electronics and energy production could be transformative. But creating such things through molecular manipulation raises health and safety risks as well as legal questions.

As part of the National Nanotechnology Initiative, with "responsible development" as one of four strategic goals, nanotechnology research, NSF is committed to support research that investigates the societal aspects of this but uncertain technology. "These centers play a pivotal role in understanding and anticipating the potential societal impacts of nanotechnology and engaging multiple stakeholders in discussions about the future of emerging technologies." Myron Gutmann, NSF assistant director, who leads the Directorate for Social Behavioral and Economic Sciences, said the centers are truly interdisciplinary, spanning the social and engineering sciences.

NSF-supported research at the Center for Nanotechnology Society at ASU (CNS-ASU) will use "real-time technical assessment (RTTA)," a social science tool that relies on a deep understanding of the social, moral, political and economic context of nanotechnologies, to develop a strategic vision for "anticipatory governance."

"The biggest question for the center," said David Guston, director of CNS-ASU and political science professor, "is how anticipatory governance can take us, not only in guiding research but in assuring the responsible development of nanotechnologies."

The center's research, involving collaborations among the Georgia Institute of Technology, and the University of California, is conducted in clusters that logically organize research. RTTA clusters include: research and innovation systems; technical assessment; public opinion and values; anticipation and deliberation; and reflexivity and integration. A second set of clusters for thematic research include equity, equality, responsibility and, beginning with the renewal, urban materials, and the built environment or "nano and the city."

"It is particularly important," Guston said, "to locate research on nanotechnologies in the city because cities are home to humanity and are also focal points of complex systems of energy, water, transportation, etc., that will be sites of nanotechnological innovation." Assessing how nanotechnology may or may not contribute to the sustainability of the city in an urban context is the primary goal of this new program. Under the renewal, the center will also pursue formal and informal educational opportunities and build new capacity among a broad array of stakeholders and the public.

ASU's sister center at UC Santa Barbara will pull together interdisciplinary research to produce new knowledge and address challenges to successful development of nanotechnology in North America, Europe, Asia and other regions.

"The nano enterprise is a rapidly expanding," said center director Barbara Herr Harthorn, an anthropologist and professor of feminist studies at UC Santa Barbara. "It is a distributed global phenomenon with the potential for significant social and economic implications."

Dubbed CNS-UCSB, the center has an evolving interdisciplinary research infrastructure used to create a community of participants who share their knowledge for the mutual benefit of both society and technology. Under the renewal, CNS-UCSB will use this infrastructure to conduct collaborative research on both approaches to achieve barriers that prevent socially and environmentally sustainable and socially equitable nanotechnologies.

The center also will provide interdisciplinary educational opportunities for a new generation of social science, engineering, and nanoscience professionals via graduate fellowships.

research assistantships, along with undergraduate and research internships for regional community college and UCSB undergrads.

"The CNS at UCSB has developed novel educational programs that provide scientists-in-training hands-on experience. Harthorn. "Our goal is to generate knowledge useful to the National Nanotechnology Initiative, policymakers, and the public."

She said the challenge at CNS-UCSB is to systematize research both in its contemporary and historical contexts, the system of technological production associated with nanotechnology, while at the same time probing aspects vital to fulfilling its promises of socially responsible conduct.

The awards are scheduled to expire in August 2015.

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The National Science Foundation (NSF) is an independent agency that supports fundamental research and education across all fields of science and engineering. In fiscal year 2010, its budget is about \$6.9 billion. NSF funds research states through grants to nearly 2,000 universities and research institutions. Each year, NSF receives over 45,000 proposals.