



ERF Seminar: Future Access to European Research Infrastructures: Benefits to Academia, Industry and Society

Summary of Parallel Session: Open versus Private Access Conditions

Aart Kleyn, FOM Rijnhuizen Frank Lehner, DESY

ERF Seminar Lund



Presentations

- How can access to industry be made easier a TOTAL point of view
 - Jean-Francois Minster, TOTAL
- How can strategic access foster technology advancement: Outcomes from the GENNESYS Study
 - Helmut Dosch, DESY
- How does a virtual network of theorists handle the request of industrialists and experimenters: Case Study of the European Theoretical Spectroscopy Facility
 - Anne Matsuura, ETSF Louvain University
- Chair: Aart Kleyn, FOM Rijnhuizen
- Attendants: ~40



Industrial access – a TOTAL point of view by J.-F. Minster

- RIs are essential tools for the research organisation of an increasing variety of subjects
- RI provide important opportunities for innovation
- for a large group as TOTAL difficult to anticipate all the potential benefits of RIs beyond its R&D needs
- Spectrum of RIs is very broad (light sources, vessels and computational facilities)
- Develop approaches
 - to monitor public strategy of RIs (e.g. ESFRI)
 - Elaborating ways to access RI and data
 - Academic partnership focused on excellence
 - Research focused on industrial relevance



Industrial access – a TOTAL point of view by J.-F. Minster

- Access and Cost
 - willing to pay full operational cost in industrial relevant cases
 - but not for public investments in the RIs
- Operational experience of TOTAL
 - industrial participation not more than 15%
 - has reasons from a RI management point of view
 - RI may lose scientific excellence



Industrial access – a TOTAL point of view by J.-F. Minster

- Confidentiality and IPR
- Time to market is critical to determine course of actions
- Non-disclosure agreements mandatory and sometimes sufficient for collaboration
- Academic-type of research only a delay of publication (typically 3months) to investigate IPR issues
- Industrial partner is keen on getting patents and is ready to defend ownership
- When time to market is extremely short or data could be critical, research is carried using own resources



Strategic access – outcomes from GENNESYS by H. Dosch

• GENNESYS

Future Strategic Nanoscience for Key Technologies in Europe:

- State of the Art
- Future Needs
- Key Barriers
- Role of RI's
- Conclusions/Recommendations

more than 600 authors/contributors from Universities Research Labs Industry Large Scale Facilities





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Strategic Access – Outcomes from GENNESYS by H. Dosch

- Fragmentation of Efforts between
 - disciplines, scientific communities, sectors
 - funding agencies ("vertical structures meet horizontal challenges")
 - members countries
- No Clear Research Strategy for Urgent Challenges
 - renewable energy, environment, climate change, ...
- Underusage of European Research Infrastructure "Information Gap"
 - Insufficient Integration of Eastern European Member States
 - Inadequate Training Schemes and Unclear Research Careers
 - Awareness Dilemma : Importance of Materials
 - and others

Development of SR/N technologies



GENNESYS				
Universities	Research Labs	Industry	Nano	
Fundamentals	Materials	Technologies	Devie	Training
				Nano
Nanostructures	STRUCTURAL			Standardisation
Dimensionality Effects	FUNCTIONAL	HEALTH/MEDICINE	Monit	Quality Assurance
Proximity	BIO POLYMERS	FOOD Cosmetics	oring	Prenormative Research
Interfaces	COATINGS	TRANSPORT	(A)	Impurities and ges f
Nanoconfinement Quantum Effects		ENERGY	yste	Nano- Na
Thin Films Multilayers		ENVIRONMENT CLIMATE CHANGE	matio	Failure Pegradation
Hierarchical Structures	Nanomechanical Engineering	CHEMICAL INDUSTRY	S S	Performance acili
Dynamics	Nanocorrosion Protection	CATALYTIC PROCESSING	Dis	Extreme C. A
Synthesis	Nanotribology	TOXICITY	cove	Relevant Conditions
Multiscale Modelling	Dosch Resea	SECURITY rch Infrastructure for the Nanoworl	Id	Nondestructive Insitu









Grand Challenges in Nanoscience and Nanotechnology (selection)

Generic Challenges Materials-Specific Challenges Technology Challenges

Nano-Confinement Proximity Dimensionality Interfaces

Hierarchical Structures

Quantum Phenomena

Taylored Design Screening of Complex Multicomponent Materials Impurity Control Hybrid Architectures Multiferroics Smart Nanostuctures Failure-Proof/Self-repairing Systems

Nanomaterials and –systems in extreme conditions Nanostandards Nanolubrication Nanojoining Novel nanomaterials for future -

- climate-friendly energy technologies
- pharmaceuticals, medicine,
- chemical industry, catalysis
- processing industry
- information technologies
- transport technologies
- cultural heritage

Better understanding of -

- toxic effects

.....

- friction / wear at nanoscale
- corrosion / protection







ETFS – European Theoretical Spectroscopy Facility by A. Matsuura

- ETSF recently created knowledge center & distributed RI as theoretical counterpart to an experimental facilities
- carrying out state-of-the-art research on theoretical & computational methods for studying electronic and optical properties of materials.
- gathering experience & know-how of >200 researchers in Europe & US, facilitating collaborations and rapid knowledge transfer.
- ETSF offers its expertise and supplies services to experimental and industrial researchers
- Proposals to benefit from these services can be submitted at any moment, and are evaluated by international experts in the field to select top quality proposals



http://www.etfs.eu



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European Association of National Research Facilities Open to International Access

ETFS – European Theoretical Spectroscopy Facility by A. Matsuura

- ETFS Objectives
 - Developing theory
 - Developing scientific software
 - Providing training in theoretical and computational methods
 - Undertaking scientific projects on demand
- Much in common with physical infrastructure
 - International Collaboration
 - Long-Term Projects
 - Cutting-Edge Science for a Large Community
 - Complex Organization

... integrates <u>complementary</u> <u>skilled</u> experts : developers, maintainers, practitioners, teachers

ETSF Beamlines:

The ETSF is structured in beamlines to ease access to its theoretical tools. The ETSF beamlines are:

- + Optics
- + Quantum Transport
- + Time-Resolved Spectroscopy
- + X-Ray Spectroscopy
- + Energy Loss Spectroscopy
- + Photoemission Spectroscopy



Outreach to Experimental Users

- Strengthen ties between ETSF Nodes and experimental community
 - Look for new user communities
- Software E-library/Online publications
- Customized Training
- Workshops & Schools
 - Annual Users' Meeting





ETFS - Ideas for Outreach to r c h t i e s nal Access

- Expand corporate connections that already exist with ETSF Nodes
 - Include corporate connections that ETSF Node Universities have (low-hanging fruit)
- Publicity for non-scientists
- Events such as Company Days
 - Consultancy sessions
- Partner with experimental facilities/resources to offer theory & experiment to industrial user





Conclusions

- Excellent communication at all levels is necessary; talk & listen to each other; take time to understand each other
- Industry is willing to participate
 - in academic projects through open access
 - for industrial relevant projects pay full operational costs; in that number of requirements apply, such as level of services, access, timescales, confidentiality
- See a limit to industrial participation of ~15%, but perhaps this can grow as suggested by GENNESYS
- Current RIs are installation looking for problems, have to investigate more the needs of the fields as outlined by GENNESYS
- Need better integration of human capital at universities and small RIs throughout Europe at major RIs
- University partners are willing to act fast upon industrial requests.