everything from ancient methods of timekeeping to Einstein's merging of space and time. Particle physics labs worldwide are collaborating on a physics comic book for adults.

The World Year of Physics gained visibility in fall 2002, when it was endorsed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics. UNESCO signed on a year later, and initiatives are under way for the US Congress and the UN to declare 2005 the World Year of Physics.

For a schedule of events during the World Year of Physics and information about how to participate, see http://www.wyp2005.org and http://www.physics2005.org.

Toni Feder

## NSF Launches Large-Scale Network for Small-Scale Science

Thirteen universities are participating in NSF's National Nanotechnology Infrastructure Network, which aims to link user facilities for a broad spectrum of nanoscience research, including biology, chemistry, geoscience, materials, engineering, and physics.

Launched last month as an extension of NSF's earlier 10-year National Nanofabrication Users Network, the NNIN branches out to include characterization, modeling, educational outreach, and the impact of nanotechnology on society. NSF is funding NNIN with at least \$70 million over five years.

The NNIN dovetails with, and is to be funded by, the Nanotechnology Research and Development Act signed on 3 December 2003 by President Bush. That act requests \$849 million for fiscal year 2004 and has as a goal the establishment of a national network of advanced technology user facilities. "In effect we have presaged this," says Lawrence Goldberg, NSF program officer for the NNIN. "NSF is the lead agency in the federal government's investment in nanotechnology."

NNIN's capabilities include expertise in semiconductor electronics, molecular electronics, optics, microelectromechanical systems, nanofluidics, and computation; tools for making nanotubes, nanowires, porous materials, self-assembled and patterned materials, nanocomposites, biological templates, and other structures; and a host of microscopy techniques for characterizing nanoscale creations. NNIN facilities are open to international researchers from all R&D sectors.

"By assembling and offering to share our specialized resources with any and all qualified users, we have created the world's largest, most comprehensive, and accessible nanotechnology laboratory," says NNIN director Sandip Tiwari, a Cornell University electrical engineer.

Coordinating NNIN work on the implications of nanotechnology for society is Bruce Lewenstein, a professor of science communication at Cornell. Nanotechnology will impact workforce productivity, equity, privacy,

the environment, and global competitiveness, he says. "For example, we may have injectable devices floating around in our bloodstreams monitoring cholesterol or sugar levels. If I am walking down the street, can anybody with the right receiver—or my employer-check my blood chemistry? What are the implications for privacy?" At NNIN, Lewenstein adds, "our goal is to build the capacity of all users to be able to address social and ethical issues. We will do that through materials, speakers, access to resources, and making tools available."

In addition to Cornell, the NNIN partners are the Georgia Institute of Technology, Harvard University, Howard University, North Carolina State University, Pennsylvania State University, Stanford University, the University of California at Santa Barbara, and the universities of Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Texas at Austin, and Washington.

Toni Feder

# **News Notes**

Antiterrorism research center. The US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has chosen the University of Southern California as the site for the first of what are expected to be several science and technology "centers of excellence" for antiterrorism research. The USC center, called the Homeland Security Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events, is slated to receive \$12 million during the next three years. USC was selected from 70 applicants.

Randolph Hall, chairman of the university's School of Engineering, and Detlof von Winterfeldt of the School of Policy, Planning, and Development, will jointly head the center. Researchers will "address both the targets and means of terrorism, with emphasis on protecting the nation's critical infrastructure systems, such as electric power, transportation, and telecommunications," according to a USC statement.

USC researchers, who have extensive experience in how to respond to natural disasters such as earthquakes, will involve the school's advanced computer modeling and cybersecurity experts in the center. Representative Christopher Cox (R-CA), chairman of the House Committee on Homeland Security, applauded the selection of USC, saying, "The USC team is uniquely qualified to enhance homeland security as a result of the



**Clean rooms** are just a part of the National Nanotechnology Infrastructure Network launched in January by NSF.

depth of its talent in risk and economic analysis of major disaster, advanced computation, and emergency response."

Charles McQueary, the DHS undersecretary for science and technology, is establishing a handful of such centers to concentrate on different aspects of terrorism (see Physics Today, July 2003, page 32).

High-T<sub>c</sub> Update folds. The newsletter High-T. Update ground to a halt at the end of last year when its funding dried up. Founded by the US Department of Energy's Office of Science in 1987, during the early, heady days of high-temperature superconductors, the newsletter listed new preprints and provided commentary on advances in high-temperature superconductivity.

"The big discovery that got things going was in early 1987, of yttrium barium copper oxide. That has a transition temperature of about 90 K," says Iowa State University's John R. Clem, the newsletter's science editor. High-T<sub>c</sub> Update chronicled findings in cuprates, magnesium diboride, and other superconductors. "Bismuth strontium calcium copper oxide has turned out to be a wonderful playground for studies of vortex matter," says Clem. In recent years, he adds, "the emphasis has been going more toward applications."

High-T<sub>c</sub> Update's electronic archives will remain available on the Web at http://www.iitap.iastate.edu/ htcu.



Suspended: John R. Clem, science editor of the now defunct High-T. Update, is magnetically levitated above superconducting YBCO disks.

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## WEB WATCH



### http://insideout.rigb.org

Since its foundation in 1800, Britain's Royal Institution has been telling the general public about science. Among the institution's latest endeavors is **InsideOut**, a Web site aimed at schoolchildren and their teachers.

### http://www.norc.org/issues/docdata.htm

Every year, the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago publishes its **Survey of Earned Doctorates**. The survey for 2002 is now available online and contains a wealth of statistical information, including the median age at graduation. Males who earned PhDs in physics and astronomy in 2002 were 30.6 years old on average when they graduated. Their female counterparts were almost a whole year younger.

## http://physics.nist.gov/cuu

CODATA, the Committee on Data for Science and Technology, promotes the accuracy and accessibility of data. Its latest set of recommended values of the fundamental phys-The NIST Reference on ical constants has recently been incorporated Constants, Units, and Uncertainty into the NIST Reference on Constants, Units, and Uncertainty.

To suggest topics or sites for Web Watch, please visit http://www.physicstoday.org/suggestwebwatch.html.

Compiled and edited by Charles Day

