

# CNM User Access Program Overview

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1. Objective .....	1
2. Submission Guidelines .....	1
2.1 Proposal Content .....	1
3. Proposal Review Process.....	2
3.1 Proposal Evaluation Board.....	2
3.2 Evaluation Criteria.....	2
3.3 Rating Process .....	3
3.4 Aging Process for the Hard X-ray Nanoprobe .....	3
4. User Modes .....	3
5. Multi-User Facility Proposals .....	4
6. User Agreements .....	4
7. Proprietary and Nonproprietary Research .....	4
7.1 Cost Recovery Rates.....	4
8. User Access Allocation, Scheduling, Recording, and Data Retention .....	5
8.1 Instrument Scheduling Policy.....	5
8.2 Instrument Scheduling Late Policy.....	5
8.3 Data Retention Policy.....	5
9. Safety, Orientation, and Training.....	5
10. Amendments and Renewals .....	5

## 1. Objective

The objective of the [Center for Nanoscale Materials](#) (CNM) user program is to provide the user community with access to equipment, facilities, and personnel that support CNM's overall focus on nanoscale materials. The CNM makes access available to the international scientific community through a general user access program. Proposals are submitted through a web-based process.

The proposal submission, review, and allocation cycle occurs three times a year (March, July, and October), in synch with the [Advanced Photon Source \(APS\) run cycles](#). The maximum length for a CNM proposal is one year; shorter requests are possible.

Proposals are peer-reviewed, rated, and time is allocated on the basis of these reviews by appropriate allocation committees.

## 2. Submission Guidelines

Before submitting a proposal, prospective users should first study the [CNM scientific groups](#) and identify the [appropriate capabilities](#) related to their research. Although capabilities are sorted by group, users should be aware that many capabilities cut across group lines and are intended to be used across the CNM scientific portfolio. Users are then encouraged to consult the appropriate [CNM contact\(s\)](#). These individuals can help prospective users to understand the CNM's capabilities as well as provide guidance in writing proposals.

General users can submit two types of proposals:

1. A **general access** user proposal can be active for up to one year. Proposals are solicited via formal calls for proposals held three times per year. This process enables the CNM to objectively review, prioritize, and accept user proposals compete for access to limited capabilities and technical expertise.
2. Occasionally, a timely research opportunity may justify access to CNM between announced user proposal cycles. Such **“rapid access”** user proposals are submitted via the same system but can be submitted at any time. There is no special button for “rapid access.” The proposal itself should state the request (e.g., in the abstract). The request is evaluated by internal CNM staff. The proposal should clearly demonstrate a need for immediate access to conduct well-focused, short-term work (generally five days of equipment or capability access) with extremely high-impact potential. Continued access is obtained by conveying results of the expedited access in a general access user proposal submitted in response to the next available call for proposals.

First-time proposers first need to register in Argonne National Laboratory's [National User Facilities Online Registration System](#) to obtain system access.

### 2.1 Proposal Content

Proposals include the following items:

1. Title.
2. Name and contact information for the principal investigator.
3. Name and contact information for collaborators. It is essential that we know all of the collaborators involved, whether they actually visit the site or not.
4. Description of the proposed experiment or program, including the instrument(s) or capabilities needed. Indicate and justify which capabilities will be used and the amount of time required for individual experiments. (On the proposal form, these items appear under separate tabs for

Capabilities and Usage, respectively).

For **Theory and Modeling proposals**, the process is the same. Complete the sections describing the science proposed (Abstract and Description of Research tabs). Then, on the Capabilities tab, check the appropriate capabilities under the Theory and Modeling section. Once one (or more) of these is checked, a series of questions will appear in the Usage tab, including how much time is needed, what codes are needed, etc.

5. Scientific impact/justification for the proposed experiment. Clearly describe how the scientific community will benefit and outline anticipated contributions to the science and technology base.
6. Brief statement of any potential safety issues with required materials, processes, or procedures contained in the proposal.
7. Brief CV (maximum of two pages, in PDF format) of the principal investigator, including a short biography, description of prior work, and a list of publications most related to the proposal. Half-page biographies of up to two collaborators may also be appended. Provide enough information to demonstrate an ability to successfully perform the proposed work.
8. Other supporting material, as needed, and in PDF format only. Such supplemental information is not meant to substitute for actual text in the proposal form itself.

### **3. Proposal Review Process**

Proposals are directed first to the CNM for an internal feasibility review by instrument scientists. If a proposal is determined to be feasible and can be safely executed at the CNM, it is submitted to the Proposal Evaluation Board (PEB) for scientific evaluation. If a proposal is not considered feasible, it is returned to the proposer with appropriate comments. Investigators are encouraged to resubmit revised proposals.

#### **3.1 Proposal Evaluation Board**

The PEB, an external panel of peer reviewers, evaluates CNM user proposals. PEB reviewers are directed to treat user proposals as confidential documents and to inform the CNM of potential conflicts of interest. The rank order of scores generated by the PEB is the primary input in allocating facility access to users. The PEB also provides feedback to the investigators on the quality of their proposals and, where relevant, perceived weaknesses. Appointment to the PEB is made by the CNM Director or designate on the basis of expertise.

#### **3.2 Evaluation Criteria**

The PEB uses criteria endorsed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics to evaluate user proposals:

1. Scientific merit,
2. Technical feasibility,
3. Capability of the experimental group, and
4. Availability of the required resources.

The principal evaluation criterion is scientific and/or technological merit.

### 3.3 Rating Process

Proposal reviewers evaluate each proposal according to the criteria described above and assign a numerical rating. In a subsequent proposal cycle, unsuccessful proposers can submit a new proposal that addresses PEB comments in order to improve the rating and thus improve chances of receiving facility time.

Proposals are rated on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the highest rating and 5 being the lowest). The user receives notification of the rating and comments to improve the rating if needed. Proposals are rated according to the scale below:

1. **Extraordinary:** The proposal involves highly innovative research of great importance. It is a project that will either launch a new direction for nanoscience or nanotechnology research or will clearly impact one of the outstanding problems in the field of nanoscience or nanotechnology. A nanoscience facility is essential to perform the research. The experimenters have an excellent track record, and the results obtained are very likely to have high impact (e.g., to be published in a leading journal).
2. **Excellent:** The proposal presents a well-conceived, original, research project with a strong potential for making an important contribution to the field of nanoscience or nanotechnology research. A nanoscience facility is essential to perform the research. The experimenters have a good track record, and the results obtained are likely to have high impact.
3. **Good:** The proposed work is an extension of a nanoscience or nanotechnology project that has already had significant impact. Although not groundbreaking, it is near cutting-edge and is likely to produce significant results. The need for a nanoscience facility is evident.
4. **Fair:** A nanoscience facility is required and the science or technology is interesting, but the proposal describes routine measurements in a well-worked area of research. The results from the research, although useful, are not likely to have a high impact.
5. **Poor:** Serious doubt exists regarding the potential impact and/or feasibility of the proposed project, or there is no evident need for the use of a nanoscience facility.

### 3.4 Aging Process for the Hard X-ray Nanoprobe

Due to ever-increasing demand for limited resources, proposals are ranked by composite PEB score and awarded until all available time is allocated. For proposals requesting the heavily-subscribed hard x-ray nanoprobe beamline, new proposals that are not allocated during a call for proposals (CFP) cycle will remain active for two subsequent proposal calls, each time receiving an improved PEB composite score by 0.2 points. There remains the option of submitting a new proposal to any upcoming CFP cycle taking into account reviewer and feasibility comments.

## 4. User Modes

The CNM program invites proposals from the entire scientific community in the following ways:

1. **General User Access:** General users are individuals or groups who need access to the CNM's current equipment, instruments, capabilities, and expertise in order to carry out their research. General users apply for access by submission of a proposal as described in Section 2. Both independent and collaborative proposals with CNM staff are encouraged.
2. **Partner User Access:** Partners are individuals or groups who not only carry out research at the CNM but also enhance the capabilities or contribute to the operation of the center. Typically, they develop or enhance instrumentation in some way, bringing outside financial and/or intellectual capital into the evolution of the CNM, or contribute to the operation of equipment and facilities. These contributions must be made available to the general user community; therefore, benefit to them as well as to CNM

must be evident. In recognition of their investment of either resources or intellectual capital, and in order to facilitate and encourage their involvement, partners may be allocated limited access to one or more capabilities over a period of two years, with the possibility of renewal. The probability of partner access being granted on oversubscribed instruments is much lower than for underutilized tools. Partner scientific programs are subject to the same peer review.

## 5. Multi-User Facility Proposals

Multi-user facility projects that could benefit from the use of the CNM and the [Advanced Photon Source \(APS\)](#) can be submitted. Upon entering the [Multi-User Facility Proposal Gateway](#), read the page to first register (Step 1) and then submit a proposal (Step 2). You will then be directed to

- (a) Provide a brief justification as to why more than one facility is requested and
- (b) Submit separate proposals *with the same title* to the pertinent facilities.

After external peer review using the policies and procedures already in place at each facility, the scientific directors of the respective facilities will review the request.

## 6. User Agreements

If you are not an Argonne National Laboratory employee, a user agreement signed by your home institution is a prerequisite for experimental work at any of Argonne's user facilities. The Department of Energy provides master agreements that cover liability, intellectual property, and financial issues. The [names of institutions with master agreements](#) currently in place are available online, as are templates of the two master agreement documents.

## 7. Proprietary and Nonproprietary Research

Users of the facilities include academic, industrial, and government scientists and engineers. The vast majority of user research is expected to be in the public domain and thus disseminated by publication in the open literature. There is no cost to the user to access CNM capabilities to perform no-proprietary research.

Some percentage of the time available on CNM capabilities may be allocated for proprietary research that uses these unique facilities to benefit the national economy. Therefore, those conducting proprietary research may access the facility as users. Full-cost recovery is obtained for proprietary research. Agreements are in place to secure appropriate intellectual property control for proprietary users to permit them to exploit their experimental results.

### 7.1 Cost Recovery Rates

The CNM has a three-tier rate structure that reflects major groups of scientific instruments according to their degree of complexity, value, and annual maintenance cost. Proprietary rates are determined annually at the beginning of each fiscal year. For proprietary projects that utilize CNM facilities across multiple fiscal years, rates may change in accordance with CNM operating budgets and/or with changes in Laboratory indirect expense rates. No proprietary work will begin until an advance payment from the user is received.

The service units charged for a proprietary user project are generally the **hours of facility time used**. Other activity bases are possible on specific instruments. For example, usage of the CNM High Performance Computer Cluster is based on computer cycles rather than facility hours. Please contact the [CNM User Office](#) for specific rates.

Potential additional charges to proprietary users include:

- Materials, supplies, parts, services, and repairs that are occasioned by the specific user proposal that are over and above the normal levels generally provided to all users.

- Incremental scientific and technical staff effort specifically assigned to support special instruments and processes beyond the normal levels generally provided to users.

## 8. User Access Allocation, Scheduling, Recording, and Data Retention

CNM management has ultimate responsibility and accountability for effective and efficient use of time on all equipment and facilities that are part of the user program. Allocation of access to equipment and facilities for users is done on the basis of the rankings provided by the PEB. Once access has been allocated, the user is contacted to schedule the experiment. Approved projects must begin within one year of approval.

Site access to Argonne National Laboratory is controlled, and CNM users are subject to the entrance requirements of the Laboratory, as indicated in its [National User Facilities Online Registration System](#). For extended visits, all CNM users have access to onsite housing at the [Argonne Guest House](#).

### 8.1 Instrument Scheduling Policy

Many of the CNM instruments have online scheduling calendars that your scientific contact will instruct you on using at the appropriate time. The CNM must also track the time that is actually utilized in addition to what is scheduled. Since CNM facilities are highly subscribed, take care to sign up for only what is necessary to complete your experiment.

### 8.2 Instrument Scheduling Late Policy

You are obliged to notify your scientific contact if you are going to be late. The CNM reserves the right to reassign the time if you are more than 40 minutes late for a scheduled block of longer than 3 hours, or 20 minutes late for a scheduled block of less than 3 hours. When you notify your scientific contact that you will be late, suitable adjustments and allowances may be possible at their discretion.

### 8.3 Data Retention Policy

CNM and EMC (Electron Microscopy Center) facility users who generate and store data on CNM- or EMC-owned equipment have 30 days from the expiration of the relevant user work authorization to copy or move their data to non-CNM- or non-EMC-owned equipment. After that time, the CNM or EMC may delete the data, including backups, from CNM- or EMC-owned equipment.

## 9. Safety, Orientation, and Training

Users will adhere to all hazard control requirements, as specified by Argonne National Laboratory and the CNM safety panel. The necessary orientation, training, and operating procedures are assessed on a case-by-case basis. An experimental safety review will be conducted that considers the materials, processes, and procedures required for safe and effective conduct of the proposed experiment, including any equipment or facility assembly or temporary relocation of instruments and materials from the user's laboratory.

Current limitations on samples and reagents include those requiring Biosafety Level 3 or 4 and radioactive materials; neither protocols nor infrastructure are in place for these materials at the present time.

## 10. Amendments and Renewals

**Revisions:** Within a proposal's lifetime (maximum one year), extension of the research beyond what is outlined in the proposal can be accommodated if the additional work does not become sufficiently complex as to require significant additional resources, or if the scientific scope does not deviate significantly. It is the scientific contact's responsibility to determine if the approved thresholds have not

## Center for Nanoscale Materials User Access Program Overview

been crossed and to recommend to the user and the User Office that an amendment to the existing proposal is warranted (e.g., a new capability might be added). Any change that introduces new hazards must be reviewed by the ESH Manager.

**Renewals:** Proposals expire after the one-year maximum or after specific allocation(s) of time, whichever comes first. A new proposal submission is required to request additional time on a given project. Progress on the previous proposal(s) is reported in the proposal, as well as objectives for the forthcoming year.

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