



Neodymium is used in magnets—from the very small like those in ear bud speakers to the very large like those in wind turbines and electric vehicle motors. These latter two clean energy technologies use huge amounts of neodymium, vastly increasing demand for the resource. Policy decisions will have a significant impact on the deployment of these technologies, and therefore on the demand for the resource. In this case, the viable solution to address increased neodymium demand is to diversify and increase supply—perhaps by enabling the US to exploit its own natural resources to produce these elements.

On the other hand, terbium and europium are used in very small amounts in computer screens and fluorescent lights

to adjust color. While the current trend for increased efficiency in lighting is driving a transition from incandescent bulbs to fluorescent lights, it is likely that fluorescent lights will eventually also be replaced by more efficient technologies like light-emitting diodes. This means that there will be a small increase in demand for terbium and europium that will eventually wane. The increased demand for these two rare-earth elements can be met largely by recycling and reuse while also developing substitute technologies in parallel.

As technologies and materials supplies develop, the very definition of what is critical is constantly changing. According to Rod Eggert, director of the Colorado School of Mines Division

of Economics and Business and deputy director of the CMI, “what is unusual about the CMI is the close coupling of economic analysis with science and engineering research. The economic analysis will directly inform annual decisions about which research projects to continue, which to stop, and which new research areas should be pursued.”

While the important task of finding new solutions to address shortages in energy critical materials will continue to be a challenge for researchers and policy-makers alike, the establishment of the CMI is an important step in securing the future of the US clean energy economy.

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### EU-US joint consultative group meets on science and technology cooperation

European Union and US officials met in Washington, DC, on February 12 to discuss ways to enhance science, technology, and innovation cooperation. Both sides are committed to the critical role science, technology, and innovation can play in developing the knowledge and technologies that can foster economic growth, create jobs, and help solve

shared challenges, such as in health, climate change, and food security.

Groups led by the Director-General for Research and Innovation of the European Commission, Robert-Jan Smits, and Kerri-Ann Jones, US Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, explored how to advance

cooperation in various areas, including materials science. In this field, the two sides discussed already successful work between the European Union, the United States, and Japan in the area of critical raw materials research, and agreed to explore possibilities for collaboration opened up by new US initiatives on advanced materials, particularly in the field of computational modeling.

### Tax credits available for US clean energy manufacturers [www.energy.gov](http://www.energy.gov)

The US Departments of Energy and the Treasury announced in February the availability of \$150 million in Advanced Energy Manufacturing Tax Credits for clean energy and energy efficiency manufacturing projects across the United States.

The Advanced Energy Manufacturing Tax Credit was established by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—an economic stimulus package

passed in 2009—to support investment in domestic, clean energy, and energy efficiency manufacturing facilities through a competitively awarded 30% investment tax credit. The initial round provided \$2.3 billion in credits to 183 projects across the country. The \$150 million in tax credits are being made available because they were not used by the previous award recipients.

The program supports manufacturing of a range of clean energy products, from

renewable energy equipment to energy efficiency products to advanced energy storage and carbon capture technology. These remaining tax credits will be allocated on a competitive basis. Projects will be assessed by the Department of Energy based on the following criteria: commercial viability, domestic job creation, technological innovation, speed to project completion, and potential for reducing air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. □

#### Addendum

In a recent *MRS Bulletin* article that appeared in the January 2013 issue (“Toward high-mobility organic field-effect transistors: Control of molecular packing and large-area fabrication of single-crystal-based devices”), Hanying Li and Gaurav Giri were equal contributors.