

An anatomical illustration of the human heart and major blood vessels. The heart is shown in a cross-section, revealing the internal chambers and valves. The pulmonary arteries (red) and pulmonary veins (blue) are visible, along with the aorta and vena cava. The illustration is set against a dark blue background with a subtle grid pattern.

Collaborators on the proposal—which earned a perfect 10 from the NIH—include Case School of Engineering professors of biomedical engineering David Wilson and Andrew Rollins, and Hiram G. Bezerra, assistant professor of cardiology at Case Western Reserve School of Medicine and medical director of the Harrington Heart and Vascular Institute at UH.

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SPRING 2014

next



CASE WESTERN RESERVE<<<<< WINS MULTIPLE ARPA-E AWARDS

Puts university among top five universities leading Department of Energy ARPA-E projects nationally.

Two research teams from Case Western Reserve University recently won funding from the U.S. Department of Energy's Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy (ARPA-E), putting the university among the top five universities in the country leading ARPA-E grants.

One team, led by associate professor of chemical engineering Rohan Akolkar, is testing a new method for extracting titanium that is more efficient and could cut the cost of the precious metal by up to 60 percent. This process, called electrowinning, directly extracts titanium from molten titanium salts—essentially cutting out several energy-intensive steps required in conventional extraction methods.

A second team led by associate professor of materials science David Matthiesen won renewed funding to continue its work on a cheaper, more eco-friendly material to make magnets for use in green energy technology like wind turbines and electric vehicles. They may have honed in on alternative material capable of producing magnetic powder that's about 80 percent cheaper than the neodymium-iron-boron powder that's currently used in the world's strongest magnets.

The university's other ARPA-E-funded initiatives include an iron-and-water flow battery, titanium-based capacitors and technology that can derive biofuel from algae.

Learn more at engineering.case.edu/ARPA-E-lead.

engineering.case.edu

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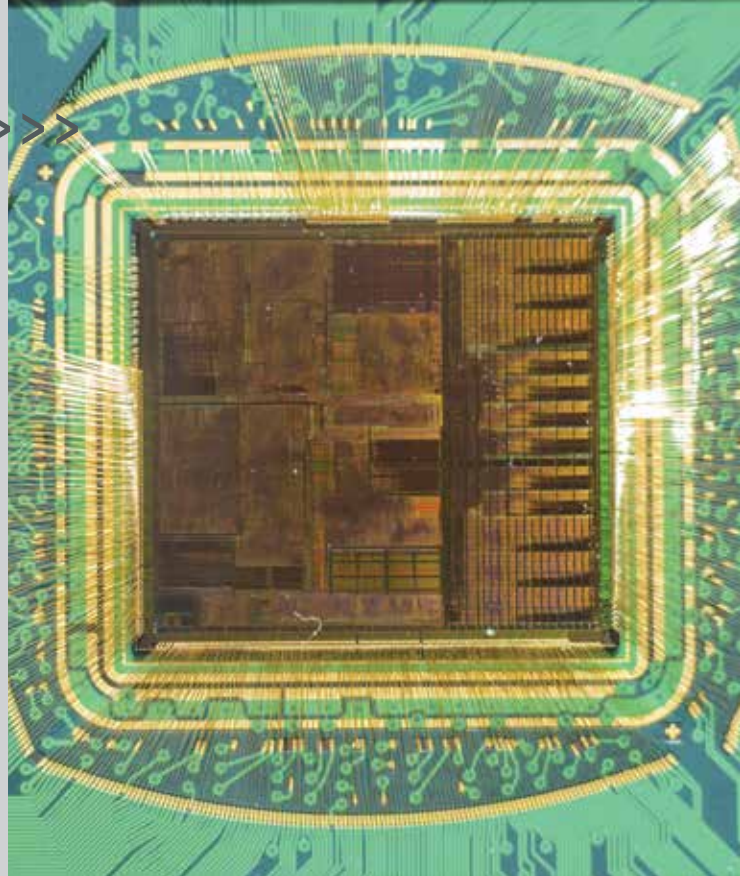
>>> SUPER-SMALL SWITCHES >>>>>>

Nanoscale switches hold promise for energy-efficient electronics.

Researchers at Case Western Reserve University have built nanoscale electromechanical switches that operate more energy efficiently than those now used by the billions in computers, tablets and smart phones.

Philip Feng, professor of electrical engineering and computer science, and his team used silicon carbide to construct the ultra-tiny switch. Its only moving part is about one cubic micron in volume—more than a thousand times smaller than devices made in today's mainstream microelectromechanical systems (MEMS). Its nanoscale size means the switch can flip faster. Feng's switch is also much lighter than its transistor-based counterparts and it doesn't suffer from the energy-wasting current leakage that plagues today's smallest electronics.

Learn more at engineering.case.edu/switches-IEDM-2013.



Robert F. Kirsch
is appointed chair
of the Department
of Biomedical
Engineering.

>>>MRI-GUIDED-HEART CATHETER<<<

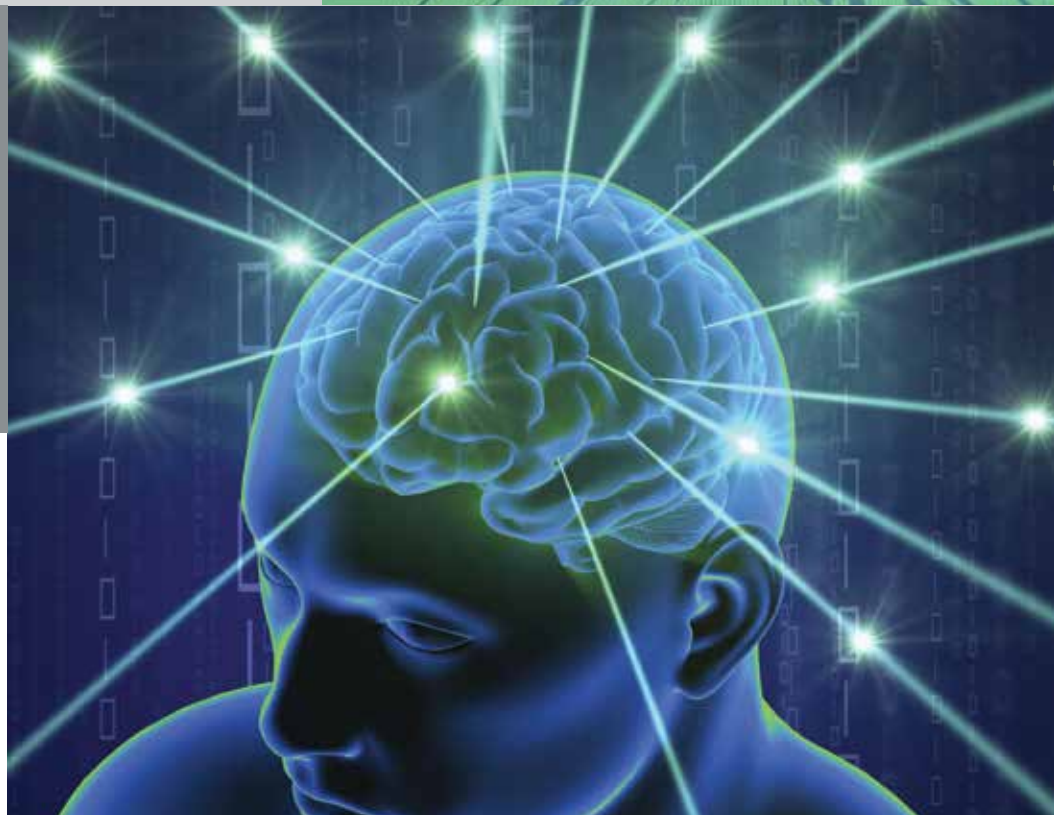
Driven by magnetic forces, the device could provide real-time images of beating heart.

Researchers at Case Western Reserve University have developed a robotic, MRI-guided catheter that could help doctors navigate through the heart's chambers in real time.

The research team, led by M. Cenk Cavusoglu, professor of electrical engineering and computer science, will use a \$1.3-million grant from the National Institutes of Health to refine the technology over the next four years.

Researchers hope the device will be able to improve ablation treatment for atrial fibrillation.

Learn more at engineering.case.edu/robotic-heart-catheter.



BETTER BRAIN IMPLANTS

BME researchers win \$1.8M from NIH to fight implant failure.

Designed to root out intruders, the immune system is a strong defense against disease, but is also a hurdle to successful biomedical implants like brain-computer interfaces.

These devices use electrodes implanted in the surface layers of the brain to connect patients to machines to achieve a variety of outcomes, from restoring movement to paralyzed muscles to recording brain activity.

Brain cells sustain damage when any electrode is implanted. This damage activates the body's immune response, which causes pro-inflammatory molecules to accumulate around the implant site, further damaging surrounding cells and compromising the device.

A research team led by assistant professor of biomedical engineering Jeffrey Capadona won a \$1.8-million grant from the National Institutes of Health to study ways to increase the lifespan of brain-computer interfaces. They've identified an innate immunity pathway that appears to dominate the brain's negative response to the implants. They'll investigate how inhibition of that pathway, either genetically or with an experimental drug, could limit damage and improve the longevity of implants.

Learn more at engineering.case.edu/NIH-brain-implants.



Researchers use plasma to grow nanodiamonds in the lab.

The discovery holds promise for uses in a number of technological and industrial applications, from ultrafine diamond powder coatings for advanced plastics to biomedical implants to drug-delivery devices.

Learn more at engineering.case.edu/nanodiamonds.

NSF grant to help researchers streamline manufacturing process.

Nicole Steinmetz, assistant professor of biomedical engineering, and Rigoberto Advincula, professor of macromolecular science and engineering, are focusing on two-sided particles known as Janus particles.

These two-faced molecules have a number of potential applications, including drug delivery and electronics. The researchers hope to simplify the manufacturing process so that pharmaceutical developers, electronics manufacturers and other businesses can take advantage of the particles' benefits.

Renovated geotechnical lab announced.

Researchers win Doris Duke Foundation grant to develop a quicker test.

A team of researchers from Case Western Reserve University is developing a test that could detect these changes before the painful episode starts, which could help prevent the crisis entirely and monitor patients more effectively.

Learn more at engineering.case.edu/Gurkan-Doris-Duke.



