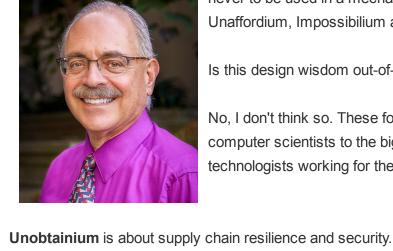
## Unobtainium, Unaffordium, Impossibilium and Handwavium



As a young engineer, I learned that the four essential elements never to be used in a mechanical design were Unobtainium, Unaffordium, Impossibilium and Handwavium.

Is this design wisdom out-of-date?

technologists working for the public good.

No, I don't think so. These four words connect engineers and computer scientists to the big issues that we can't ignore as

Impossibilium is about the folly of ignoring reality in all its forms: geopolitical, economic, and

And Handwavium? ... Read my entire Dean's column here.

climate impact, all in addition to the physical laws of the world.

**Unaffordium** is about cost, especially the accurate accounting of hidden costs.

**WEARE** 

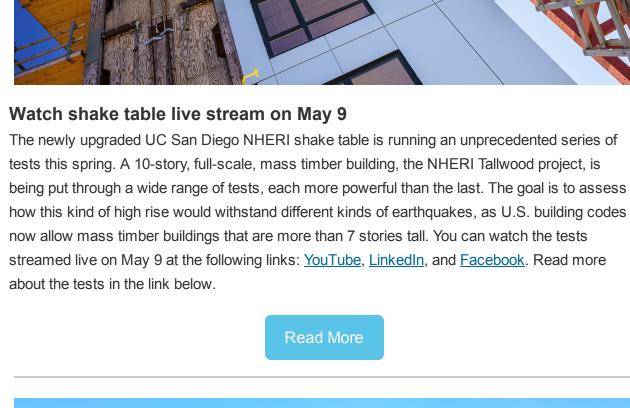
# For research expenditures At an engineering school

#1 IN CALIFORNIA

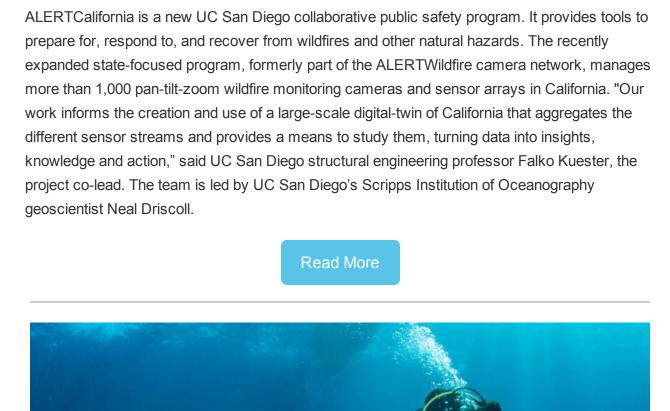
### #1 for research expenditures in California The UC San Diego Jacobs School of Engineering is #1 in California, and #1 on the West Coast, for engineering and computer science research expenditures. The Jacobs School increased its research expenditures by 12.6% year over year to \$244.7M. This stat was released as part of the latest U.S. News & World Report Rankings of Best Engineering Schools. The Jacobs School

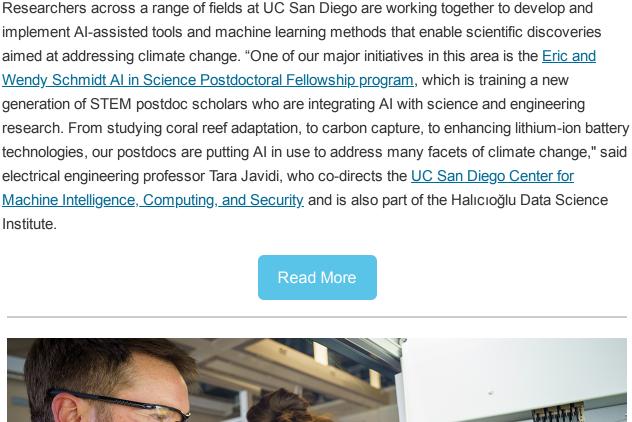
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ranked #12 in the nation this year, and #8 among the nation's public engineering schools. In the same US News Rankings, the bioengineering graduate program ranked #5 in the nation, and the Computer Science, Systems graduate program ranked #8. See all our top-25 programs in the

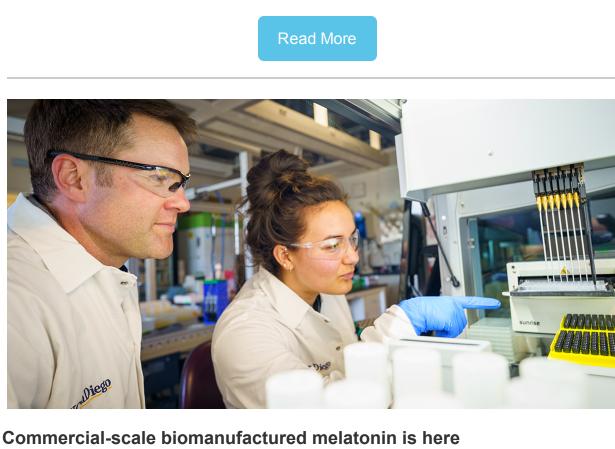


AlertCalifornia: Essential tools for natural disasters





Leveraging AI to address climate change



For the first time, large amounts of melatonin are being made by bacteria. In industrial sized fermentation vats, harmless strains of engineered E. coli bacteria are feeding on glucose and

expanding thanks in part to a series of fundamental advances made by bioengineers at the UC San Diego Jacobs School of Engineering. "The story really is that biomanufacturing is broadening

biomanufactured, and it's competing with organic synthesis," said UC San Diego bioengineering

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churning out melatonin. This is a recent example of how the biomanufacturing industry is

in its range of applications into consumer products. Melatonin is finally out. It is being

Moving perovskite solar cells to manufacturing

Why lithium ions go slow in solid electrolytes

Energy Center (SPEC).

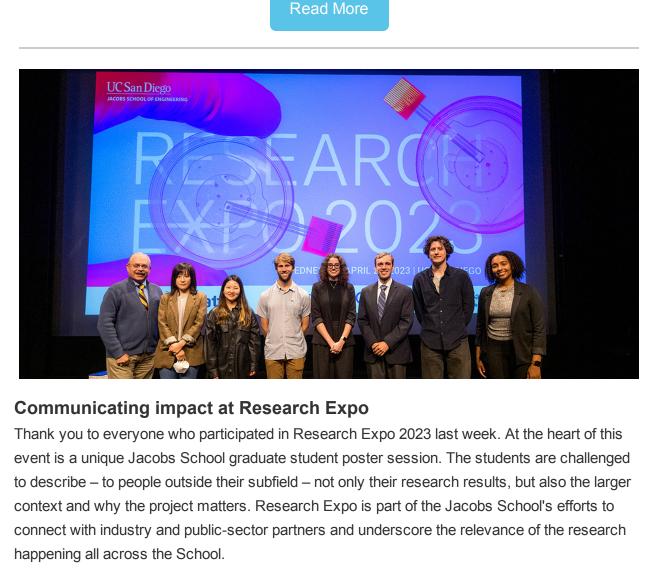
professor Bernhard Palsson.

support the creation of perovskite-silicon tandem solar modules. These are solar cells made of stacked materials—silicon paired with perovskites—that together absorb more of the solar spectrum than single materials, resulting in a dramatic increase in efficiency. The UC San Diego team is led by nanoengineering professor David Fenning: "With this new center, we will bring research labs and the emerging perovskite industry together to improve reproducibility and reduce time to market." Fenning is part of the UC San Diego Sustainable Power and Energy Center (SPEC). Read More

UC San Diego is a key part of a research team, led by MIT, that has received a \$11.25M costshared award to establish a new DOE research center to advance development of next-gen solar cells for commercial use. The center brings together academic and industry teams to

enhance ionic conductivity in solid-state batteries. At UC San Diego, this work is led by nanoengineering professor Tod Pascal, who is part of the <u>UC San Diego Sustainable Power and</u>

Researchers have uncovered nanoscale changes inside solid-state batteries that could offer new insights into improving battery performance. Using computer simulations and X-ray experiments, UC San Diego nanoengineers and colleagues "saw" in detail why lithium ions move slowly in a solid electrolyte—specifically, at the electrolyte-electrode interface. Their studies revealed that faster vibrations at the interface make it more difficult for lithium ions to move there than in the rest of the material. Their findings, published in Nature Materials, could lead to new strategies to



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Tiny DNA circles can drive cancer New discoveries about the tiny DNA circles which exist outside chromosomal DNA (ecDNA) could lead to better cancer therapies. Contrary to recent findings, a new study in Nature shows that this ecDNA can be found in precancerous cells — and the presence of ecDNA jump-starts a cancerous transformation. Blocking their formation, or their effect on the cells that carry them, might stop cancers from developing. UC San Diego researchers from the lab of computer science professor Vineet Bafna are authors on this Nature paper who are playing key roles in advancing our understanding of the big roles tiny DNA circles may play in cancer formation.

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