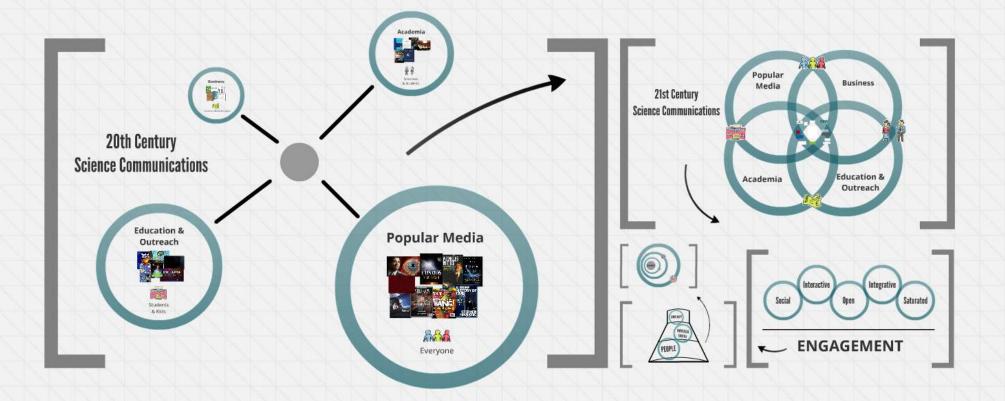


Liz Smith, MFA FULBRIGHT WHITMAN COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF MALTA 2010 2004 2006 2014 2000 MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC





20th Century Science Communications

Education & Outreach





Popular Media

Academia



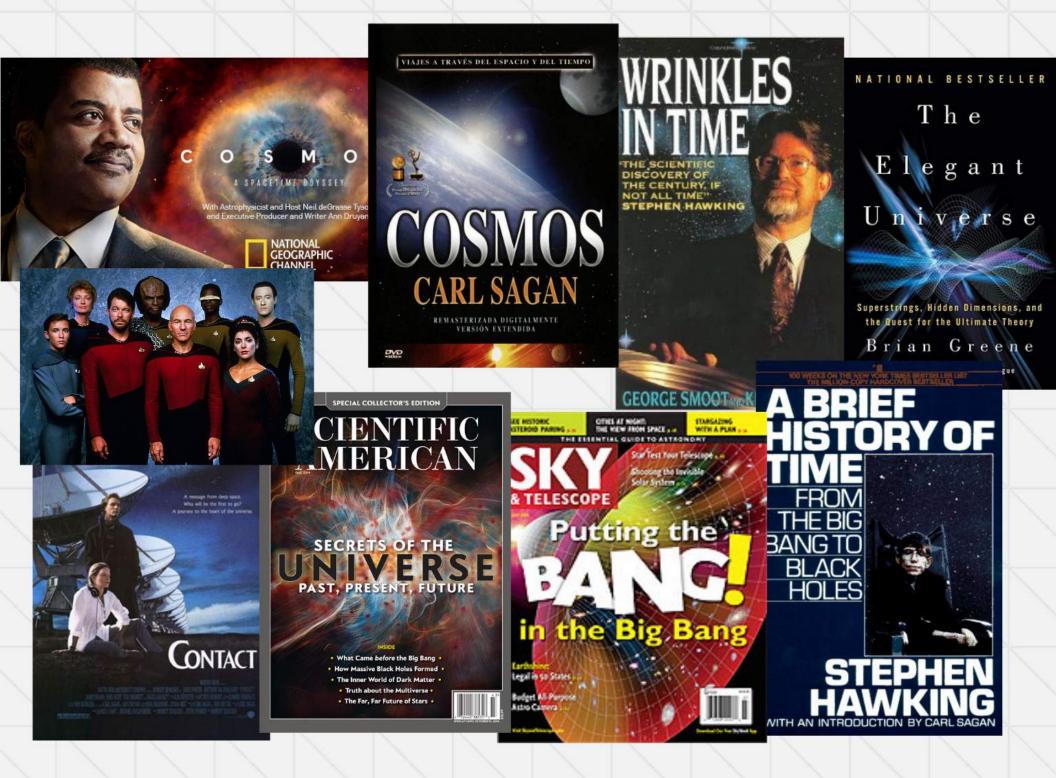


Popular Media

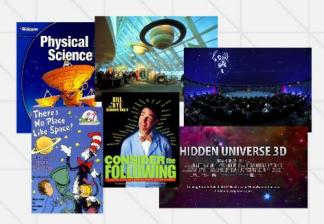




Everyone









Students & Kids









Scientists & Students

Astronomy Astrophysic



Vol. 538 - Part II

Science

ASTROPHYSICAL **JOURNAL**

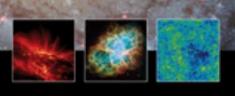
2000 MARCH I

To See a Company of Section 18 and 18

Fermi Detecting Gamma-Ray Pu

High Energy Astrophysics

Astrophysics for **Physicists**



Arnab Rai Choudhuri

VOLUME 2

Stars, the Galaxy and the interstellar medium

MALCOLM S. LONGAIR

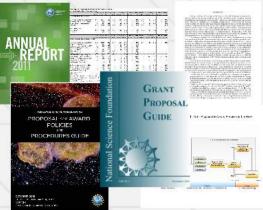
MA

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Lecture 1: A Sendable World









Grantors / Philanthropists



THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

PROPOSAL AND AWARD **POLICIES**

PROCEDURES GUIDE

ANNUAL REPORT

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Budget	FY 2015 House		hange Percent	Request		FY 2015 Senate***	FY14 C		Request	
earch and Development Estimates													
earth and Related Activities (R&RA)	4,840	5,055	5,058	5,198	143	2.8%	145	2.9%	5,080	25	0.5%	28	0.5%
or Besearch Equip & Facils (MREFC)	196	200	201	201	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	201	4	0.4%	0	0.03
cation & Human Resources (EHR)	292	297	312	307	10	3.5%	-0	-1.5%	312	15	5.1%	0	0.03
al NSF R&D	5,329	5,552	5,565	5,706	154	2.8%	140	2.5%	5,593	41	0.7%	28	0.57
R&D by Character													
iduct of R&D	4,955	5,163	5,178	5,313	149	2.9%	135	2.0%	5,204	41	0.8%	27	0.59
D Facilities	373	388	387	303		1.2%	5	1.4%	388	0	0.1%	1	0.31
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY14 C	hange	Request	Change	FY 2015			Request Change	
	Actual	Estimate	Budget	House	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Senate**	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Discretionary Budget (includes non-	18-0)		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	********	1		COSTA	1000000		,00000000			0.0000
search and Related Activities (R&RA)*	5,559	5,809	5,807	5,974	165	2.8%	165	2.9%	5,839	30	0.5%	31	0.59
ological Sciences (BIO)*	679	721	709	743	21	3.0%	34	4.8%		194	44	100	
emputer and Info Scrand Eng (CISE)*	858	894	893	937	43	4.8%	45	4.859	22				
Advanced Cyberinfrastructure 1/	208	212	212	223	10	4.8%	10	4.5%	441				
igineering (ENG)*	820	851	858	900	49	5.7%	41	4.8%		10.0	0.70		
eospences (GEO)*	1,274	1,303	1,304	1,304	1	0.1%	0	0.0%					- 69
Polar Programs 1/	425	435	435	435	1	0.1%	0	0.0%			-		
athematical and Physical Sci (MPS)**	1,249	1,300	1,295	1,358	58	4.5%	63	4.8%	-				
icial, Behavioral, and Econ Sci (SBE)*	243	257	272	257	0	0.0%	-15	-5.6%					
	434		474	474	-8	-1.6%	9	0.0%		200		1) 1999	
ternational & Integrative Activities* International Sci & Eng 1/	434	482	474	474	-8	0.1%	0	0.0%					-

ctor General (OIG)

or Research Equip & Facilis (MREFC) ation & Human Resources (EHR) oy Ops & Award Mgmt (AOAM

anal Science Board (NSB)

National Science Foundation

GRANT PROPOSAL GUIDE

1: NSF Proposal & Award Process & Timeline



NSF 02-2 December 2001

Via Division of Grants and Ad Hoc Analysis and Organization DD Concu

Can be returned without review/withdrawn

Proposal Receipt to DD Concurrence of PO Recommendation

OCTOBER 2012 **EFFECTIVE JANUARY 14, 2013** OMB Control Number: 3145-0058



Each year millions of Americans suffer from a variety of debilitating bone-degenerative ailments such as osteoporosis and home cancer [1]. In addition to the immediate physical discomfort and impairment, such afflictions also result in lost wages, high medical expenses and death. Particularly vulnerable are the elderly, wherein skeletal deterioration and invasive treatments frequently lead to more severe medical complications and accompany high rates of morbidity. Congenital conditions in which skeletal degeneration is a major complication, such as sickle-cell anemia which currently afflicts approximately 65,000 Americans, disproportionately afflict minorities of African, Latin American and Middle Eastern extraction [2,3]. The attendant costs and suffering of bone degeneration is expected to increase dramatically over the next century in tandem with expected increases in the number of sensor citizens and minorities. Per annum treatment costs for osteoporosis alone already exceed \$30 billion [4].

The treatments currently used to rehabilitate skeletal injuries and degeneration all suffer from significant drawbacks. Most commonly, injured bones are replaced with a prosthetic made of titanium, cobalt and/or chromium and secured to adjacent bones with adhesives [5]. Injured hip joints are replaced by polyethylene-coated metallic cup and ball joints secured to the femur and to the inside of the patient's acetabulum. Adhesives in vivo degrade over time and require further invasive procedures to maintain. Wear debris between components of hip replacement frequently provokes an immune response that leads to re-absorption of the surrounding bone [6]. Tissue obtained through bone harvesting is plagued by its own set of problems. Autograph-based reconstruction is limited by the available quantity of the patient's own bone [7]. Cadaver-harvested bone is often brittle, subject to immune rejection and can serve as a vector for pathogens such as cytomegalovirus or HIV. Similar limitations and risks apply to allographs and zenographs [8].

Much research therefore focuses on developing materials and procedures whereby normal

skeletal function is restored through in situ regeneration of the patient's own bone. In situ, directed osteogenesis reduces the need for follow-up invasive procedures and eliminates the risks associated with the introduction of foreign tissue. Such a methodology requires the development of bio-active materials which serve as both prosthetics during convalescence and as promoters of new bone growth. Furthermore, these materials should be biodegradable, thus facilitating their

I replacement by new hone growth and thereby eliminating the need for follow-up . Additionally, these materials should be producible by a comparatively inexpensive ion process that can be easily tailored to the medical needs of individual patients. Among at promising candidates for bone-regenerative prosthetics are polylactide-co-glycolide) and hydroxyaputite (HAP) that gradually degrade in vivo as new tissue grows into the

Computer-aided design and fabrication techniques have been used by Calvert and ues to produce prototype free-form scaffolds (FFS) bundles composed of PLGA-HAP the to produce prototype recommendative and to inductive abilities [9,10]. The steps d in producing and implanting FFS bundle implants is shown schematically in Fig. 1. In search, Calvert and co-workers seeded the component layers of several scaffolds by them in solutions containing bone marrow cells with concentrations in excess of 1 x /ml [11]. The layers thus treated exhibited extensive cell proliferation and substantial atrix synthesis. The goal of the proposed work is to develop dynamic finite element



20th Century Science Communications

Education & Outreach



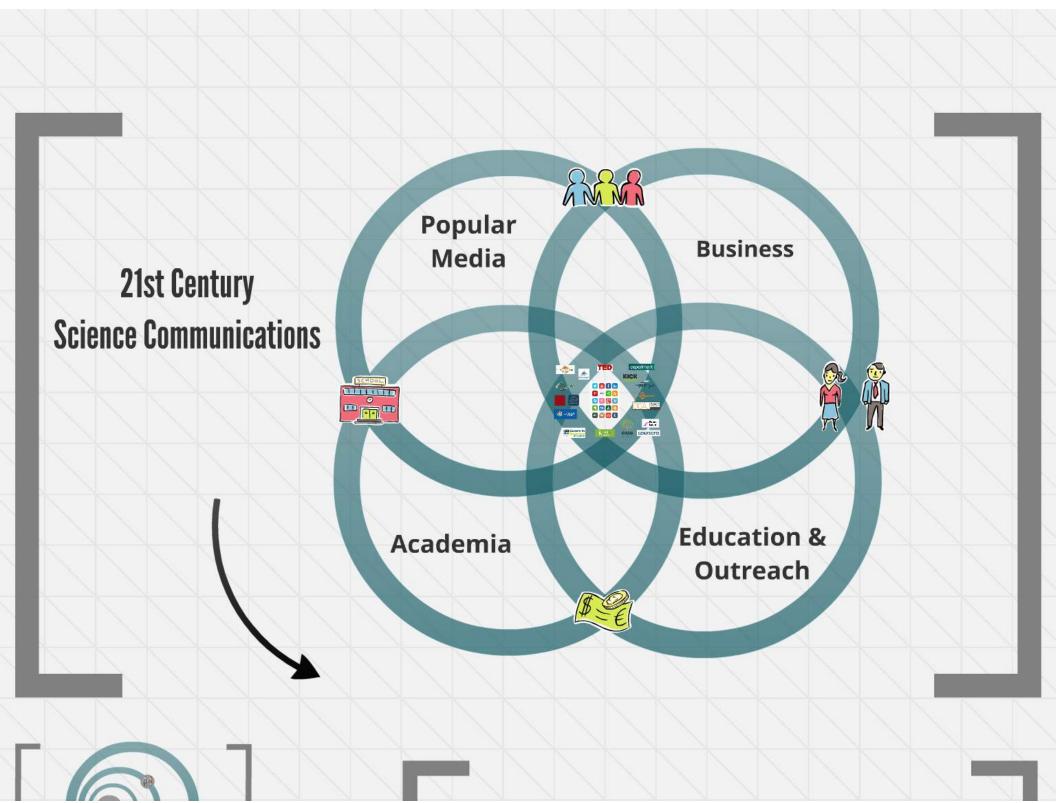


Popular Media

Academia













experiment

KICK

































digg

















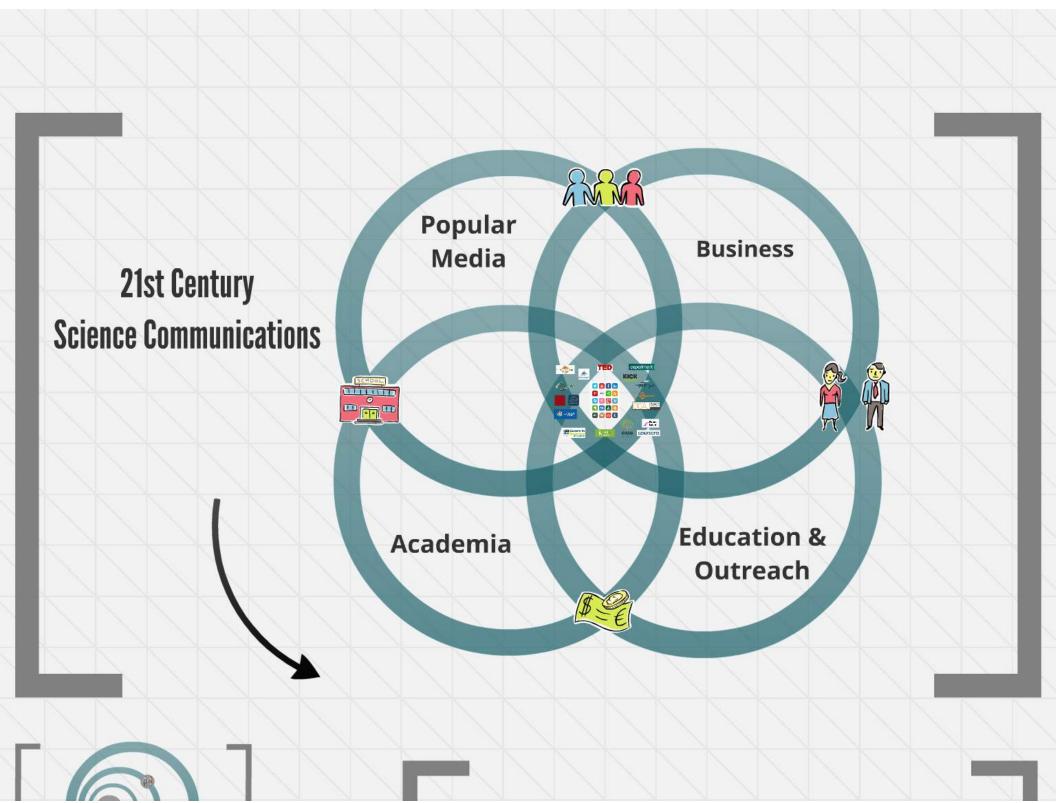


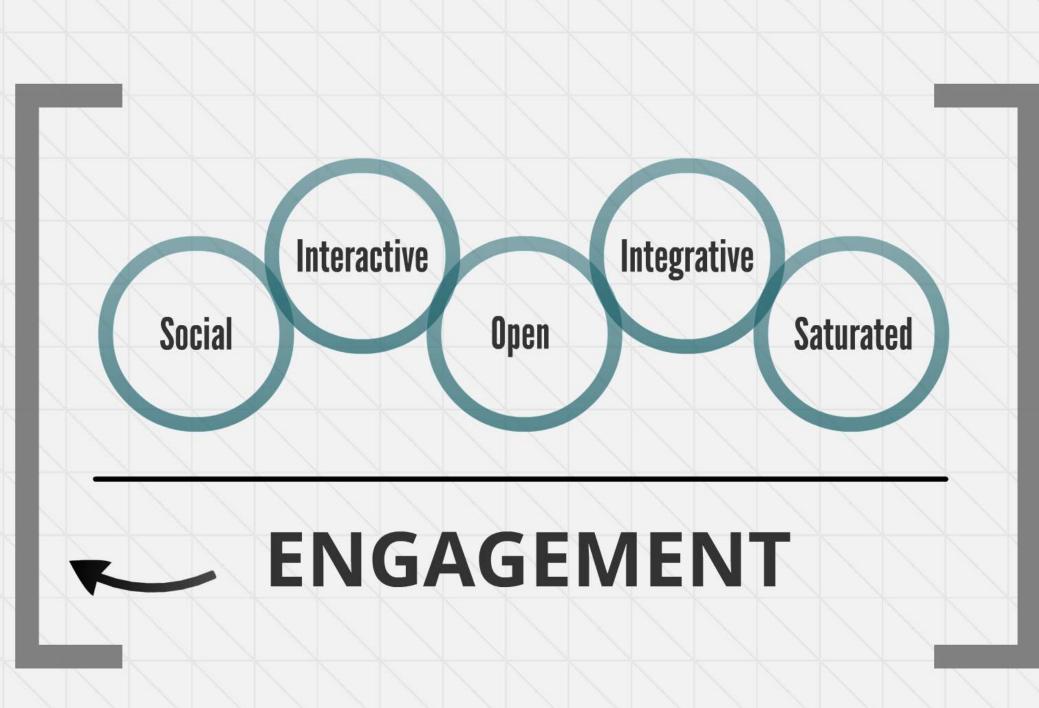


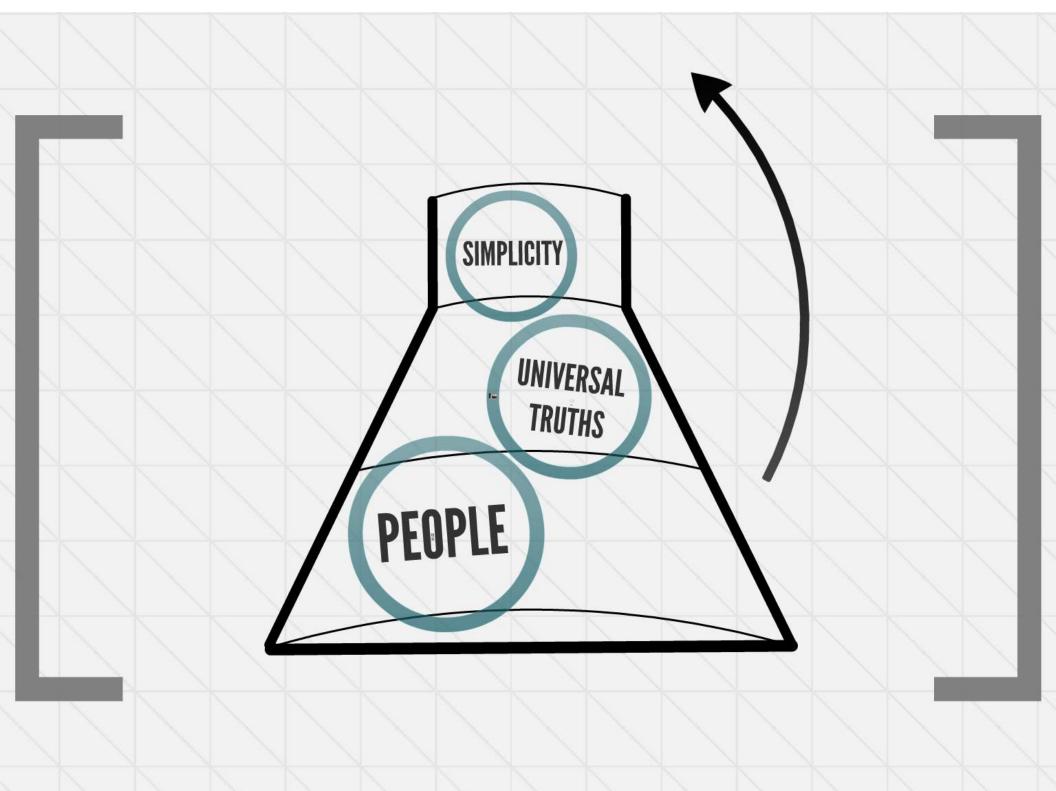




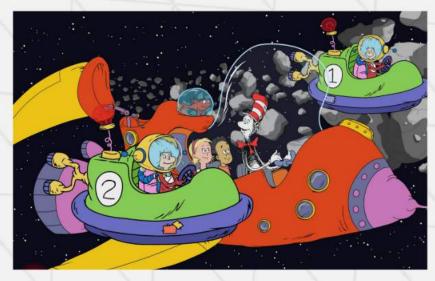




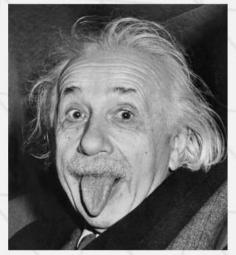












Include Characters

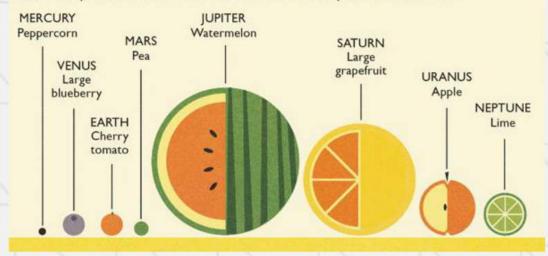








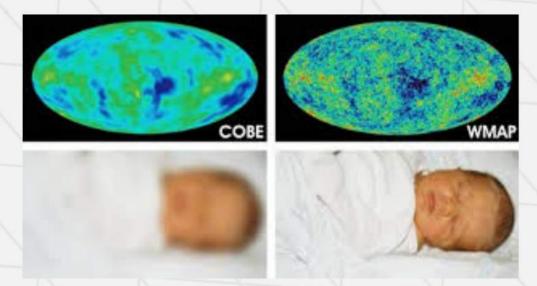
If the Earth was a cherry tomato, what size would all the other planets be? Of course, they wouldn't be this close to each other. But if the Earth was a cherry tomato in your hand, the Sun would be 500 metres away and 4 metres wide.



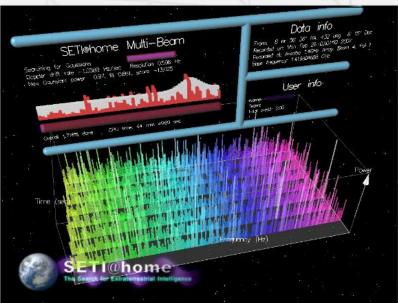


Create Human Context









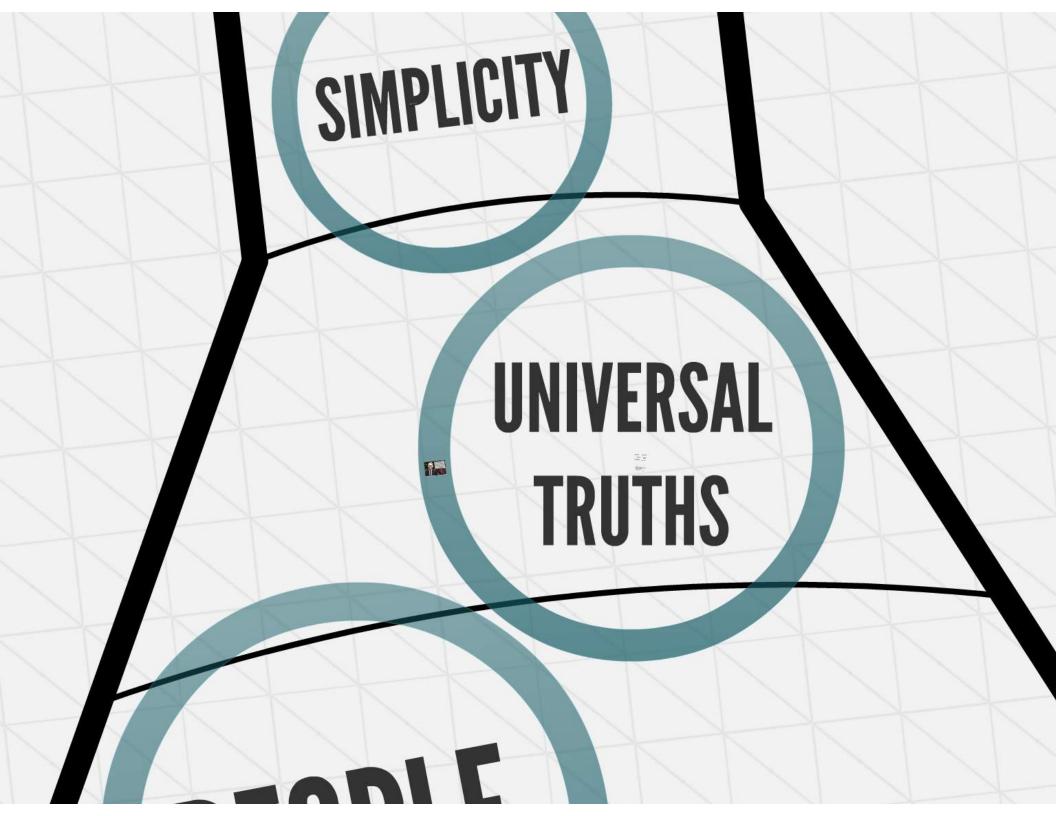


Enable Interaction









WHEN I heard the learn'd astronomer;
When I FACTS he diagrams, to add, divide, and measure them;
When I, sitting, near u the astronomer, where he lectured with much applause in the lecture-room,
How so the stare of the stare o

- WALT WHITMAN

WONDER

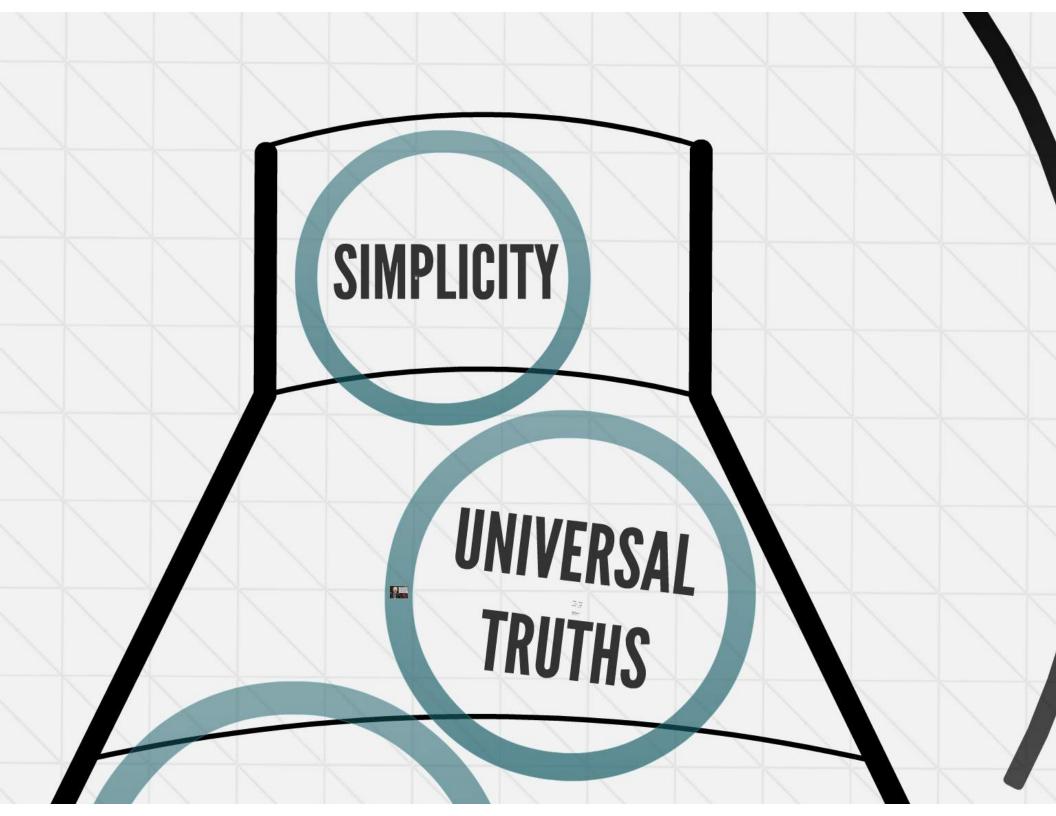
DANGER

CONNECTION

HUMOR

AWE

EMOTION



"Everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler."

