

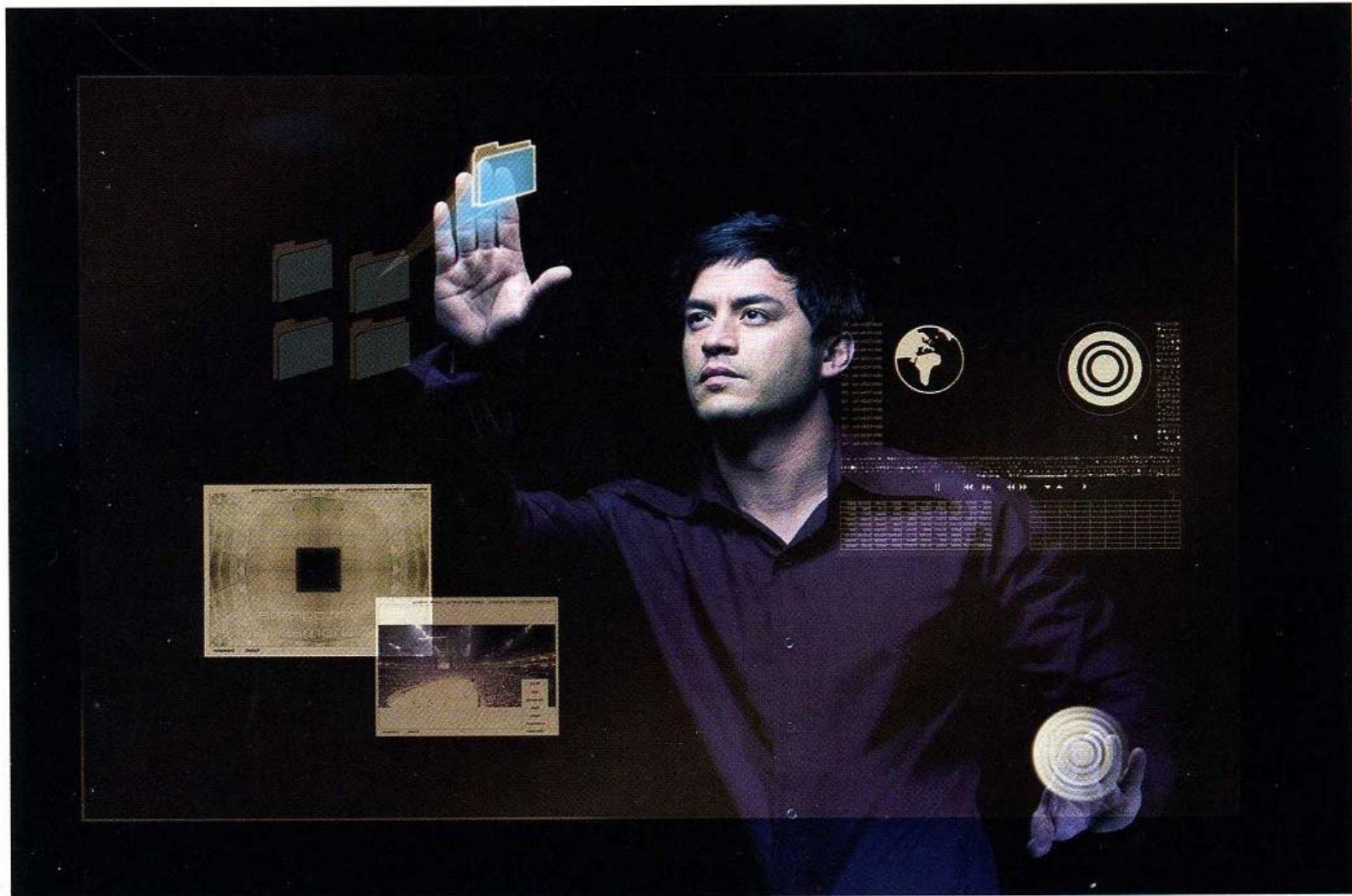
2008 Technology Advances

Winners and Losers

IEEE Spectrum January 2009 Issue



The Trouble With Touch Screen

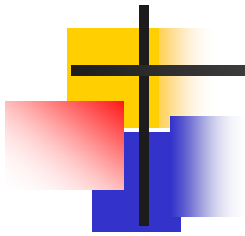




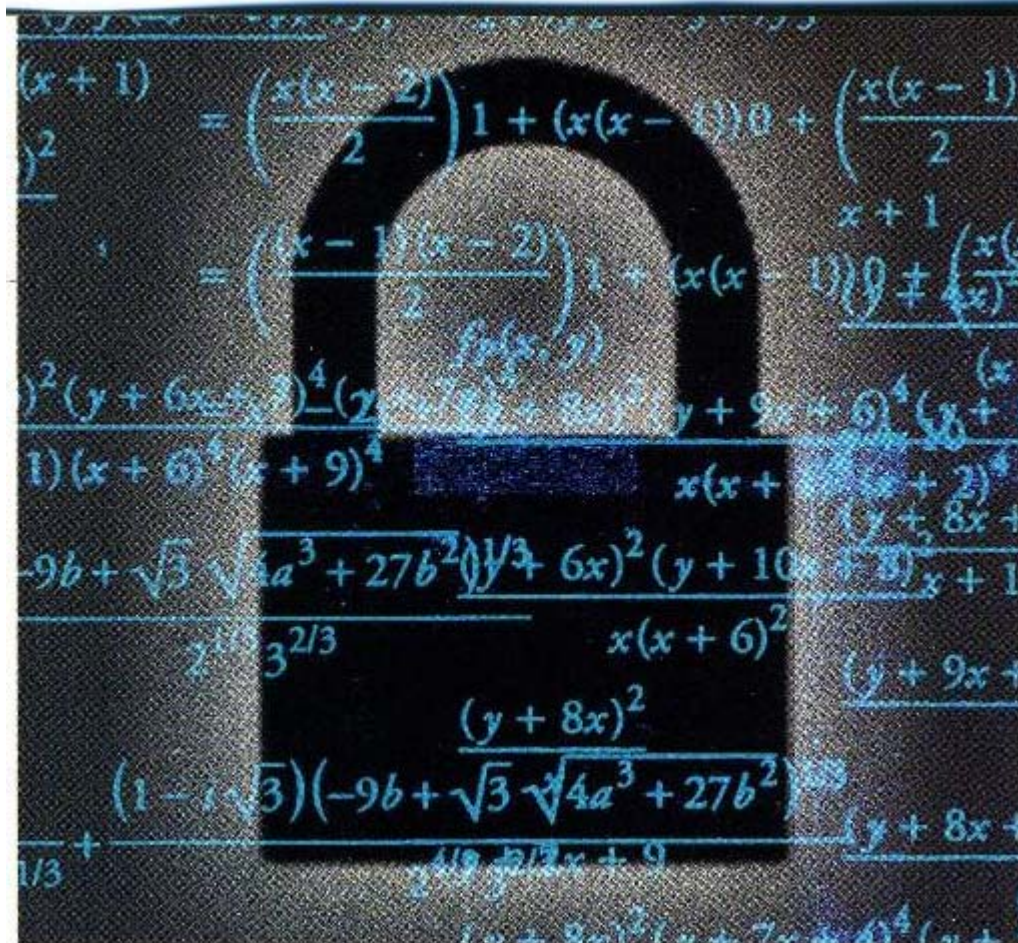
The Trouble With Touch Screen



- Scientists search for a replacement for indium-tin oxide, a transparent conductor that's vanishing fast.
- The price of the metal has shot up from around US \$100 per kilogram to nearly US \$1000 in the past six years.



Cryptographers Take on Quantum Computers





Cryptographers Take on Quantum Computers



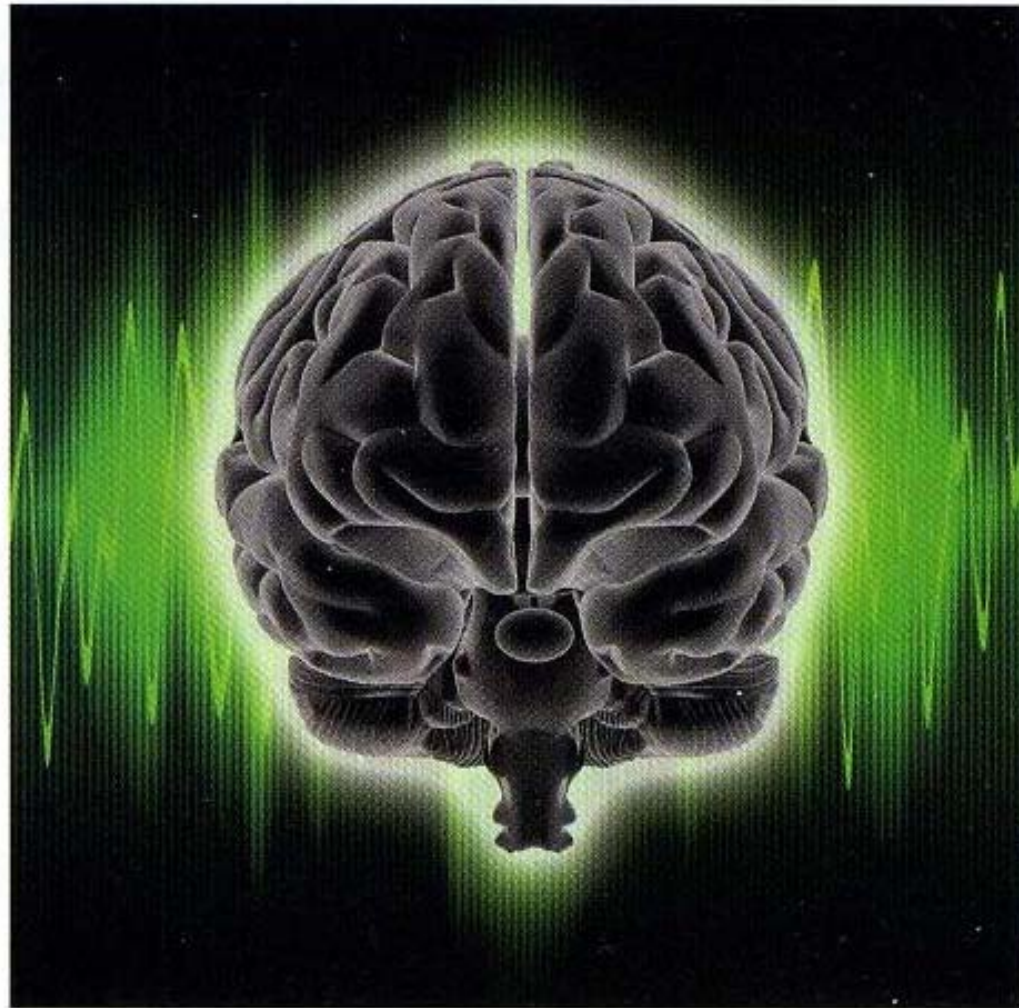
- Software updates, e-mail, online banking, and the entire realm of public-key cryptography and digital signatures rely on just two cryptography schemes to keep them secure – RSA and Elliptic-Curve Cryptography (ECC).

- The reason that quantum computers are such a threat to RSA and ECC is that such machines compute using quantum physics.

Unlike a classical computer, in which a bit can represent either 1 or 0 , in a quantum computer a bit can represent 1 or 0 or a mixture of the two at the same time, letting the computer perform many computations simultaneously. That would shorten the time needed to break a strong 1024 -bit RSA code from billions of years to a matter of minutes.



Sound Waves For Brain Waves



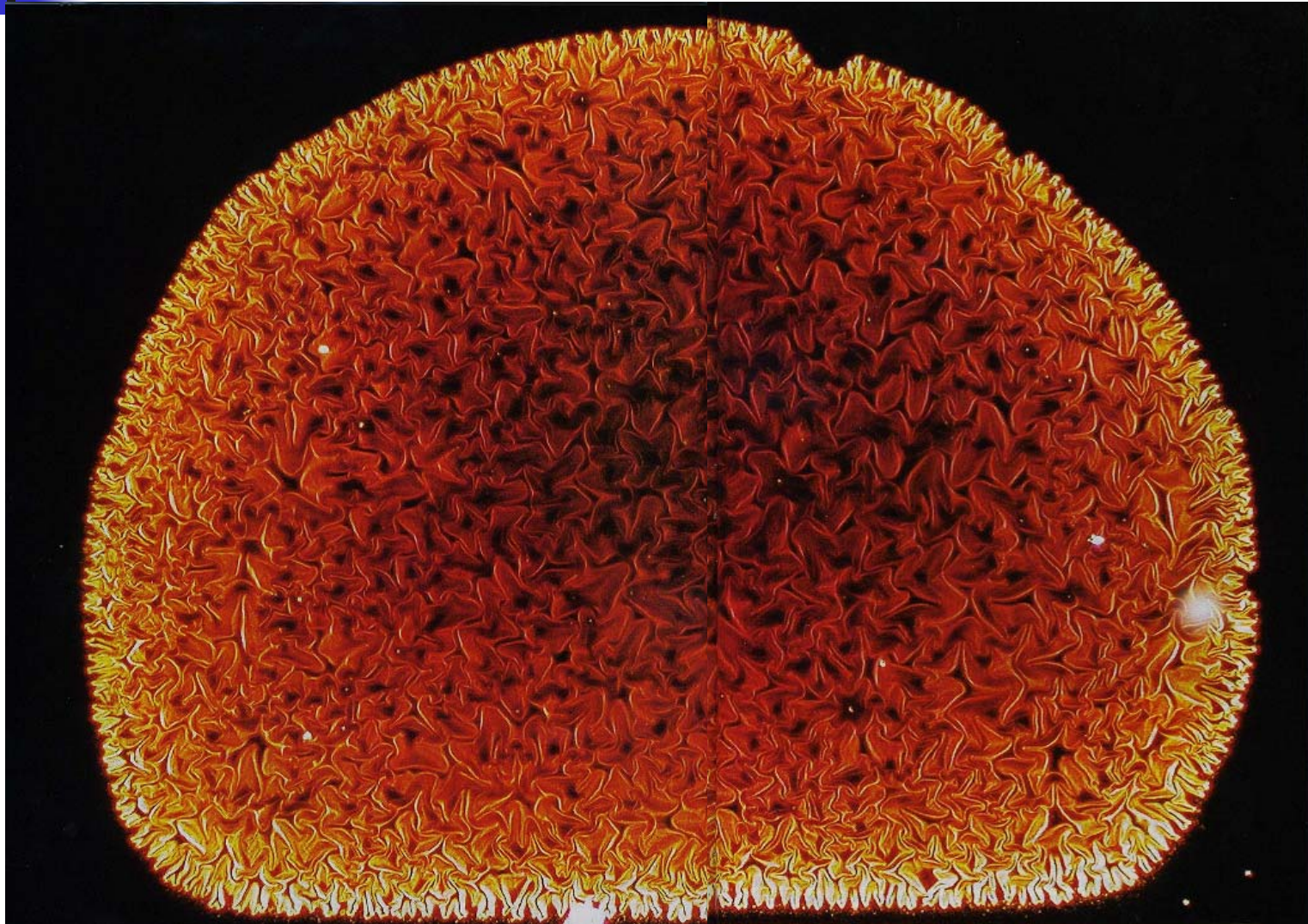
Sound Waves For Brain Waves



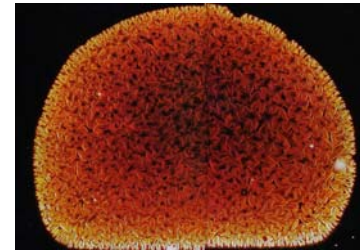
- Researchers at Arizona State University at Tempe have developed a new use for *ultrasound* – to control brain activity from outside the skull.
- Ultrasound will someday allow physicians to substitute neural implants with external devices.

- *William J. Tyler, Assistant Prof, Ariz. State Univ.*

Carbon in Bloom

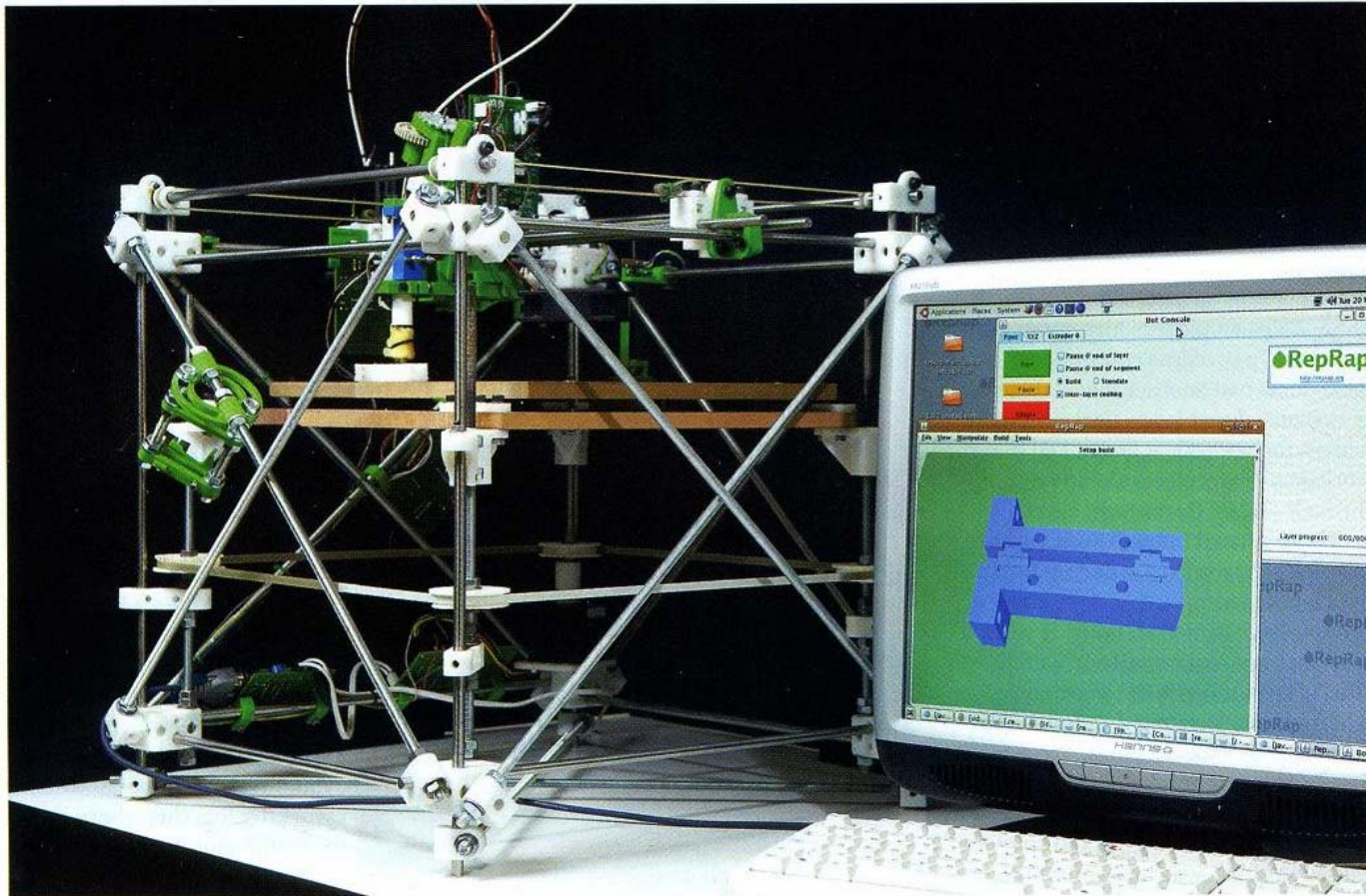


Carbon in Bloom



- Although a single nanotube is too tiny for a 30X stereo microscope to resolve, particles that make up the forest canopy are visible in the photo.
- They are in a slightly liquid state, giving off, energy – and a special microscope attachment – is responsible for the way patterns, the balloonlike shape, and the bright glowing colors.

A Self-made Machine



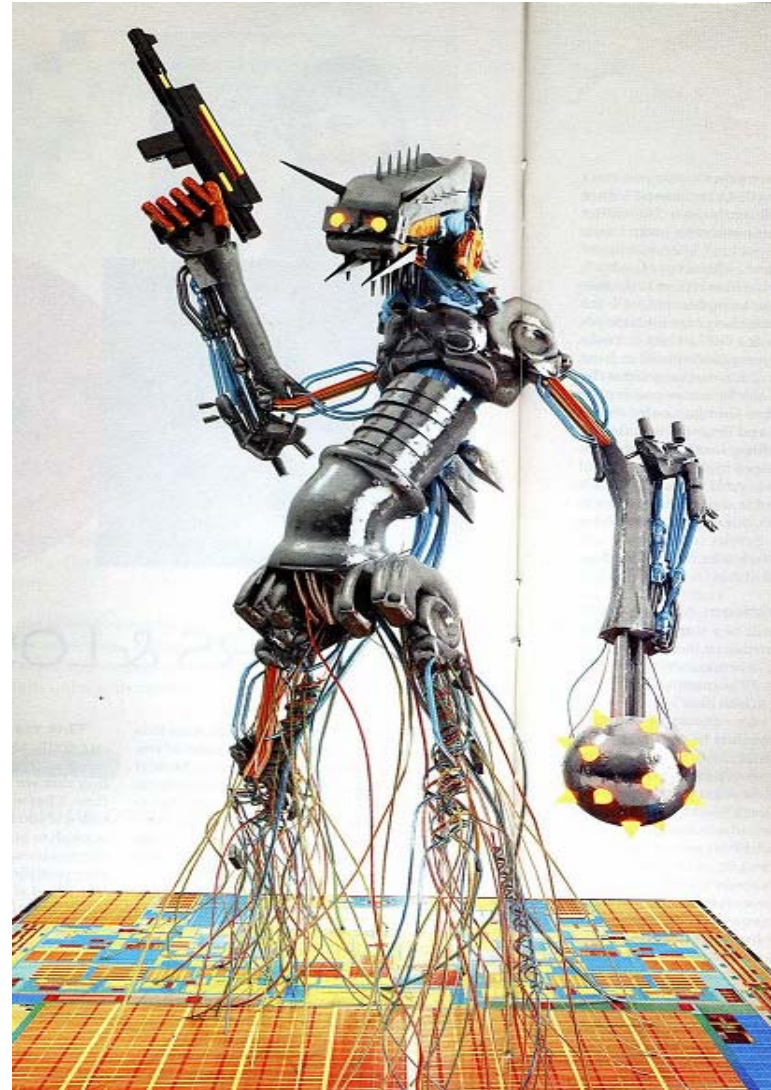
RepRap, a new open-source hardware project, goes a long way toward fulfilling the dream of self-replicating machines.

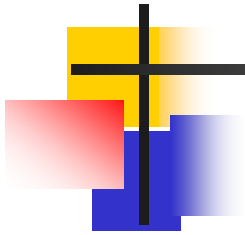


Multicore Made Simple

Intel's
Larrabee

is a chip every
designer
already knows
how to
program.





Mental Block



Emotive says its game controller works at the speed of thought, but it doesn't.



The Revolution will be Prosthetized

DARPA's
prosthetic arm
gives
amputees new
hope.



That Sinking Feeling

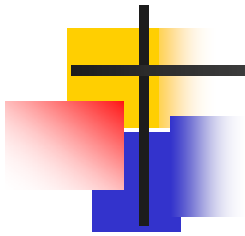


In the teeth of a global recession, an aquatic-car company ramps up to enter a market that's never made money.

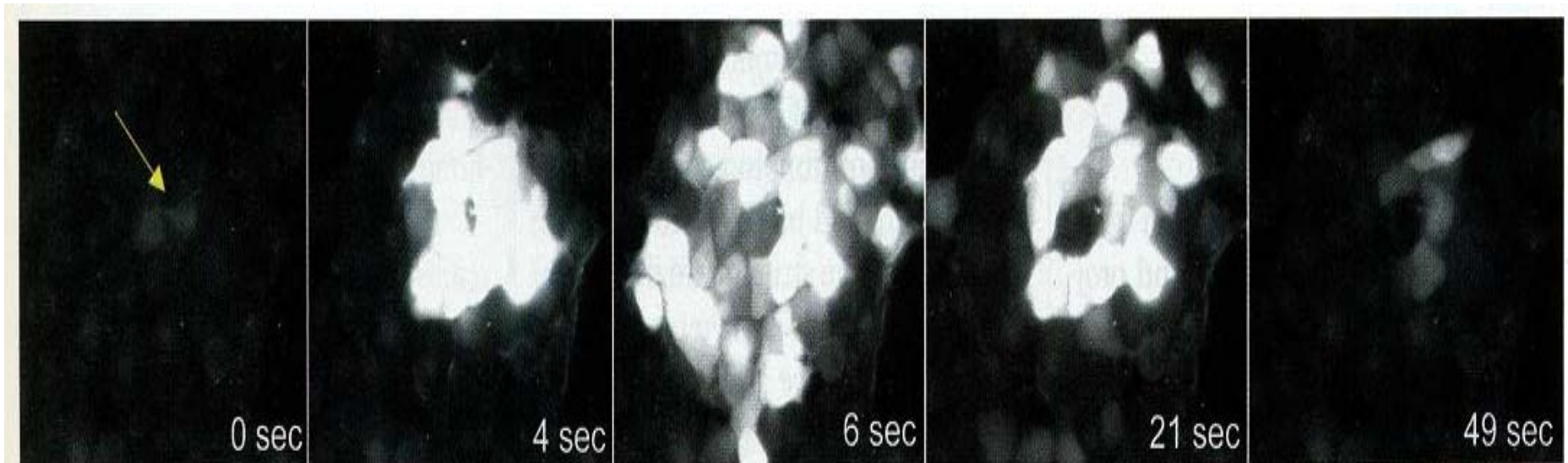
Brew, Baby, Brew



A backyard still that turns sugar into Ethanol fuel may look sweet, but under scrutiny it turns sour.



Living Machines



In an experiment on cell-to-cell communication conducted by Tadashi Nakano and colleagues at Caltech, a mechanically induced calcium wave propagates through several cells. The networked cells, behaving much like nodes on a LAN, propagate signals in all directions.



Attacking Keyboards

- *“Keyboards are not safe for transmit information.”*
 - Swiss security researchers developed *four attacks* that can detect what a person is typing on a keyboard by analyzing the signals produced by keystrokes.
 - The researchers used a radio antenna to ‘fully or partially recover keystrokes’ by *spotting the electromagnetic radiation* emitted when the keys were pressed.



Human or Not

- *“Am I conversing with a human or a computer?”*
 - In 1950, Alan M. Turing suggested that a computer could be said to be thinking if, in a text-based conversation, its responses are indistinguishable from a human's.

His prediction was that by the end of the 20th century, computers would have a 30% chance of being mistaken for a human in a five-minute text-based conversation.
- In the 18th Loebner Prize competition, *ELBOT*, one of six programs, nearly passed the Turing test, tricking 25% of judges into believing that it was human. Each of the six programs fooled at least one judge.