Best of Last Week–A new type of cosmic explosion, creating plasma in a defined shape and dogs helping people live longer

November 20 2017, by Bob Yirka



A torus of plasma, viewed from above. The ring is created by a jet of water striking a crystal plate. Credit: Mory Gharib/Caltech

(ScienceX)—It was a big week for astronomy and astrophysics as an international of researchers working in Mexico used <u>a high-altitude</u> <u>observatory to shed light on the origin of excess anti-matter</u>—they captured the first wide-angle view of gamma rays from two stars that were rapidly spinning. Also, a team with members from Germany, the U.K. and the U.S. announced that they believe <u>gravitational waves from</u>

merging supermassive black holes will be spotted within 10 years.

An international team of astronomers discovered <u>a new type of cosmic</u> <u>explosion</u>. Called PS1-10adi—it was 10 times bigger than normal cosmic explosions. Also, a team with members from several institutions in the U.S. announced that <u>experiments with heavy nitrogen molecules revealed</u> <u>a planetary-scale tug-of-war</u> between the Earth, life and the upper atmosphere.

In technology news, a team of engineers created <u>a stable plasma ring in</u> open air showing that it was possible to create plasma with a clearly defined shape. And a team at Texas A&M University took <u>the next step</u> toward fusion energy by developing a material that may be suitable for use in fusion reactors. Also, a team of researchers with several members from the University of Oslo in Norway and one with Monash University in Australia found that <u>it may be fructan</u>, not gluten, that upsets people's <u>stomachs</u>. And a combined team from the University of Michigan and Jiangnan University announced that they had created <u>a Kevlar-based</u> artificial cartilage that mimics the magic of the real thing—possibly paving the way for its use in human joint injuries. And a team with members from several institutions in the U.S. <u>described a new mirror</u> that reflects light differently than conventional mirrors, which might prove useful for information processing and other light-based applications.

And finally, if you are like most people and are interested in finding ways to live longer, you might consider adopting a dog if you do not already have one. A team of researchers in Sweden recently found that <u>dog ownership can be linked to lower mortality</u>. Having a dog, they found, lowers the risk of death due to cardiovascular disease.

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Citation: Best of Last Week–A new type of cosmic explosion, creating plasma in a defined shape and dogs helping people live longer (2017, November 20) retrieved 15 July 2025 from <u>https://sciencex.com/news/2017-11-weeka-cosmic-explosion-plasma-dogs.html</u>

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