Best of Last Week—Nobel prizes awarded, harnessing energy from a breeze, primordial molecules form peptides

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NTU Professor Yang Yaowen demonstrating how the device can generate and store electricity when exposed to a breeze generated by a wind tunnel. Credit: Nanyang Technological University

It was a good week for physics and chemistry as Nobel prizes were awarded to Alain Aspect, John Clauser and Anton Zeilinger for proving that tiny particles can retain a connection with one another even when separated—they were the first to prove that entanglement exists. Another trio, <u>Carolyn Bertozzi, K. Barry Sharpless and Morten Meldal</u> won the chemistry prize for their work involving "click chemistry," allowing for new ways to explore a wide range of research endeavors.

In technology news, a team at Nanyang Technological University, designed and built <u>a low-cost device to harness energy from the wind</u>, even gentle breezes, and it can also store that energy in a battery. And a team of researchers from Heriot-Watt University, University Paul Sabatier and the University of Sussex, respectively, developed an AIbased device equipped with a laser that could be used to shoot and kill roaches automatically. Also, a pair of researchers at the University of Houston, Sina Jafari Ghalekohneh and Bo Zhao, developed <u>a solar</u> harvesting system with the potential to generate solar power 24/7. They proposed a nonreciprocal solar thermophotovoltaic system that uses an intermediate layer having nonreciprocal radiative properties. And a combined team from Pohang University of Science and Technology and Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology, developed an EV battery that can run for 630 km on a single charge.

In other news, a team at Hokkaido University found that <u>use of</u> <u>commercial mouthwashes could reduce SARS-CoV-2 loads in the mouth</u> , possibly reducing the degree of symptoms experienced by those infected. And a team with members from the University of Copenhagen, Instituto de Física Fundamental IFF-CSIC and Ruhr-Universität Bochum, devised <u>a new method to enable efficient interactions between</u> <u>photons</u>—possibly leading to a breakthrough in prevention of propagation loss when sending qubits over long distances. Also, a large study conducted in the U.S. confirmed that <u>mRNA boosters extend</u> <u>COVID-19 protection but wane over time</u>. And finally, a team at Purdue University demonstrated that <u>primordial molecules</u>, <u>simple amino acids</u>, <u>can spontaneously form peptides</u>—the building blocks of life.

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