

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

Astronomia. — Ante le lanzamiento de un vehiculo destinate a atterrar se in le luna, le possibile sitios de atterramento debe esser meticulosemente studiate. Le melior telescopios photographic nunc disponibile pote distinguer objectos super le luna con diametros de solmente 500 m sed illos da nulle indicationes del profundor de tal objectos. Dr. C. H. Wilcox del Laboratorios Recercari Hughes propone le utilisation de un laser a breve pulsos pro le exploration de seligite sitios in le crateres del luna. Le laser produce un extreme mente brillante e compacte fasce de lumine que poterea attinger le luna e illuminar un micre area de su superficie. Studio del lumine del laser reflectite ab le luna poterea revelar variationes de profundor de solmente 1,5 m.

Geologia. — Dr. R. S. Dietz del Laboratorio Electronic del Marina Statounitese concluda de su studios del grande cratere a Sudsbury in Canada que illo esseva causate per le collision 1.700.000.000 annos retro de un asteroide con le terra, e que illo representa le mesme typo de structura como le mares del luna. Secundo Dr. Dietz le fortia del collision esseva equivalente a un explosion de 3.000.000 megatonnas de TNT. Illo produceva un cratere 30 millias in diametro. Magma — rocca liquide ab le interior del terra — surgeva ad in le cratere. Le cratere a Sudsbury es le plus grande deposito de nickel in le terra. Dr. Dietz crede que preliminar "exploraciones lunar" debe esser interpretate a Sudsbury.

Magneto hydrodynamic. — In un generator magneto hydrodynamic electricitate es producite directemente ab calor per passar un fluxo de gas incandescente per un forte campo magnetic. Un disadvantage del methodo es que un grande parte del energia producite es requirite pro mantener le campo magnetic. Scientistas del Laboratorios Recercari Westinghouse ha disveloppate un nove magnete superconductive pro superar iste difficultate. In iste magnete, mantene a 7 grados super zero absolute in un bano de liquide helium, un corrente flue continuemente, producente un forte campo magnetic, e require le introduction de nulle energia additional.

Medicina Preventive. — Miss Yuk-Hang Cheuk del Laboratorios Recercari Ames in Cincinnati ha disveloppate un simple test pro le detection de cystinuria, un morbo hereditari que es responsabile pro le formation de calculos renal. In cystinuria le corpore es incapace de utilizar cystina e tres altere proteinas, le quales appare in elevate quantitates in le urina. In le test Cheuk un gutta de urina es addite a un solution. Si un tinta rubie appare, cystinuria es presente e mesuras preventive debe esser interpretate.

Meteorologia. — Un serie de experimentos conducite per Dr. J. F. Black del Compania Esso de Recerca e Ingenieria ha le objective de modificar le temperaturas e de producer pluvia per medio del application al terra de tenue coperturas de asphalto e altere materiales. Le temperatura del terra sub le quadratos esseva elevate 10° C super le temperatura del non-coperite terra adjacente. Sub blanc quadratos, coperite de asphalto e gypso, le temperatura esseva reducecite 13° C. Dr. Black opina que utile modificationes del climate local poterea esser producite per coperir decenas o centenas de millias quadrate con asphalto, particularmente in aride regiones proxime al mar.

Psychologia. — Un studio conducite per Capt. R. I. Simon del Corpore Medical del Statounitese Fortias Aeree indica que personas obese ha le costume de emplear le mangiar como un "therapia" contra sentimentos de frustration, anxietate, e depression. Un studio de 50 personas nonobese revelava 13 con episodios de marcate depression, durante que in un gruppo de 27 personas obese solmente un habeva tal episodios.

Radioactivitate. — Un methodo pro le prevention del acceptance de iodo radioactive per le corpore ha essite elaborate per tres doctores de Boston. In juveniles doses diurne de 1 a 2 mg de ioduro de natrium — un composito innocue — resultava in reducer le acceptance de iodo radioactive ab le ambiente per 50% immediatemente e per 95% in le curso de 4 a 6 septimanas. Le dose efficace pro adultos es 3 a 4 mg per die.

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