

Home

News

History

Makers of India

Geographical Features

Indian Culture
Strange Customs

Indian Dynasties

Tribes in India

Population

Religions and Beliefs

Festivals & Fairs

Indian Cuisine

Indian Crafts

Indian Arts

Indian Music

Dance Styles

Indian Names

Traditional Games

Yoga

Tourist Destinations

Indian Industries

Avurveda

Indian Astrology

Indian Recipes-iPhone Shopping

Submit Press Release

Indian Calendar

Tell a Friend

Contact Us



[+] Text [-]

Nine Investing Mistakes

You Should Avoid in 2011

If you have a £250 000

portfolio, download the

guide by Forbes columnist

and money manager Ken

Ways to Avoid Investment

Mistakes". Even if you have

something else in place right now, it still makes sense to

Fisher, It's called "Nine

request your guide!

FISHER INVESTMENTS UK"

Dolphins inspire a better kind of sonar

Washington, Nov 18 (ANI): Inspired by the sonar capabilities of dolphins, scientists have developed a new underwater device that can outperform standard sonar and detect objects through bubble clouds.

Taking a cue from nature, Professor Timothy Leighton of the University of Southampton's Institute of Sound and Vibration Research (ISVR) developed a new sonar concept called twin inverted pulse sonar (TWIPS).

TWIPS exploits the way that bubbles pulsate in sound fields, which affects the characteristics of sonar echoes.

"To catch prey, some dolphins make bubble nets in which the best man-made sonar would not work. It occurred to me that either dolphins were blinding their sonar when making such nets, or else they have a better sonar system," Leighton

However, because there were no recordings of the type of sonar that dolphins use

in bubble nets, Leighton wasn't able to produce a bio-inspired sonar simply by copying dolphin signals. Instead, he sat down and worked out what pulse he would use if he were a dolphin.

The TWIPS system he and his colleagues devised exploits the way that bubbles pulsate in sound fields. It does this by using twinned pairs of sound pulses. The first pulse of each pair has a waveform that is an inverted replica of that of its twin and is emitted a fraction of a second before its inverted twin.

First, Leighton's team showed theoretically that TWIPS might be able to enhance scatter from the target, while simultaneously suppressing clutter from bubbles. Therefore, in principle, it could be used to distinguish echoes from bubble clouds and objects that would otherwise remain hidden.

The team then used a large test tank to test the concept and found that TWIPS outperformed standard sonar at detecting a small steel disc under bubbly conditions resembling those found under oceanic breaking waves.

Encouraged by their findings, the team then conducted more sea trials. On Southampton Water, a seabed varying in depth between 10 and 20m that handles seven percent of the UK's entire seaborne trade, they compared the ability of TWIPS and standard sonar to discern the seabed.

"TWIPS outperformed standard sonar in the wake of large vessels such as passenger ferries," said co-author Dr Justin Dix of the University of Southampton's School of Ocean and Earth Science (SOES).

The team sees possible future marine applications for TWIPS, including harbor protection and the detection of bubbles in marine sediments and manufacturing. They also said technologies based on the same basic principles could be used in the medical field for ultrasound imaging - which already uses pairs of inverted pulses to enhance contrast agents injected into the body - or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

Leighton also proposed TWIPR (twin inverted pulse radar) to detect improvised explosive devices or covert circuitry.

Interestingly, even though dolphins were the inspiration for TWIPS, it's still not known whether they actually use such a system.

"Key ingredients of a TWIPS system appear in separate species but they have never been found all together in a single species," said Leighton.

"There is currently no evidence that dolphins use TWIPS processing, although no one has yet taken recordings of the signals from animals hunting with bubble nets in the wild. How they successfully detect prey in bubbly water remains a mystery that we are working to solve," he added. (ANI)



indianmirror.com/news/2010/.../Dolphins-inspire-a-better-kind-of-sonar.html

















Where is the stock market headed?

If you have a £250,000 portfolio, you should download the latest report by Forbes columnist Ken Fisher's firm. It tells you where we think the stock market is headed and why. This must-read report includes analysis you won't find anywhere else. Don't miss it!

▶ CLICK HERE to download

FISHER INVESTMENTS UK

<u>Astrology</u> - <u>Horoscope</u>

AdChoices D

Home | Tella Friend | Book Mark ▲ Back | Sitemap | Contact us | Advertise with us

All rights reserved. © 1999 - 2011www.indianmirror.com

Show More News Articles