Construction works in Ayeyawady Div inspected

NAY PYI TAW, 26 May—Deputy minister for Construction Brig-Gen Myint Thein inspected Labutta-Thingangyi-Pyinsalu road, Nanlyikyaw bridge and Cyclone Shelters being constructed by T.Z.T.M and Ayeya Shwewah companies on 22 May.

The deputy minister and party looked into construction of Cyclone Shelters built by A1 company and Max Myanmar company in Pyinsalu Township on 23 May.

On 24 May, he visited Oaktwin-Haiksunroad section of Labutta-Oaktwin-HTaksun road project, and Gwaychaung bridge construction workplace and worksite of construction of Cyclone shelter being built by F.M.I company.—MNA

Explosives discovered in Shwepyitha Township

NAY PYI TAW, 26 May—Explosives were unearthed in the compound of a home in Shwepyitha Township yesterday.

U Win Hlaing of No 289 (A), in Ward-18, Shwepyitha Township discovered 65 detonators put in a plastic bottle and some sulphur blocks weighing two tical when he was digging the ground in front of his home where Thet Oo Win (a) Gadon died in the explosion while he was assembling a bomb on 19 October, 2008.

U Win Hlaing handed over the devices and explosives to the authority. It is found that as the explosives are the same kind found in the blast in Maha Bandoola Park on 25 September, 2008, they are connected Thet Oo Win. Seven people were injured in the blast on 25 September, 2008. The explosives discovered yesterday were left by Thet Oo Win who planned to set successive bombings in Yangon but died.

MNA

New memory material may hold data for one billion years

Scientists are reporting an advance toward a memory device capable of storing data for more than one billion years.

WASHINGTON DC, 26 May — Scientists are reporting an advance toward developing a new computer memory device that can store thousands of times more data than conventional silicon chips with an estimated lifetime of more than one billion years. Their discovery is scheduled for publication in the June 10 issue of the American Chemical Society's Nano Letters, a monthly journal.

Alex Zettl and colleagues note in the new study that some of today's highest-density experimental storage media can retain ultra-dense data for only a fraction of a second. They note that William the Conqueror's Doomsday Book, written on vellum in 1086 AD, has survived 900 years.

The memory material consists of a thin film of a metal, titanium dioxide, coated with a nanoscopic layer of a chemical that emits the yellow light used in some medical equipment. The authors report that the device holds 10 billion times more data than current silicon chips and can store information for anywhere from 1 billion years to infinity.

The researchers studied the memory device by measuring the decay rate of the light emission from the thin films. The nanoscale layer of the memory material consisted of lanthamide ions, which are magnetic and can be switched from one state to another with light. Once the light switches the lanthamide layer, it changes the way the titanium dioxide layer emits light.

The scientists found that the lanthamide layer could be switched from one state to another with light more than one billion times before it lost its ability to hold the magnetic information. The results suggest that a memory device using lanthamide would last at least as long as a computer chip, which is designed to last only 10 years.

The researchers are now working on ways to improve the efficiency of the memory device and the speed at which it can be written and read. They hope to develop a memory device that could be much thinner than current silicon chips and could store as much information as a stack of one billion books.

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