# TEXT 1

## New Transparent Metal Could Make Smartphones Cheaper

By Nathaniel Scharping

As smartphones get smaller, cheaper and faster, one essential component remains costly: the screen.

Almost 90 percent of smartphone touchscreens utilize a rare and expensive compound called indium tin oxide, which has kept the price of such screens high. Now, researchers at Pennsylvania State University have developed a new material, called strontium vanadate, that shares the transparent and conductive properties of indium tin oxide at a fraction of the cost.

The researchers detailed their findings in an article published earlier this month in the journal *Nature Materials*. They crafted a transparent metal composed of strontium and vanadium with an unusual configuration of electrons that allows light to pass through while retaining the electrically conductive properties of metals.

### A New Way To Look At Screens

The researchers see smartphone screens, which need to be electrically conductive and transparent, as the most immediate application of their discovery. Indium tin oxide possesses those integral properties but its cost comes in around $750 per kilogram. As a result, when you shell out several hundred dollars for a new smartphone, roughly 40 percent of the cost is tied up in the screen. Both strontium and vanadium sell for just $25 or less per kilogram, according to the researchers. In addition, researchers produced the compound in a film only 10 nanometers thick, making it perfect for touchscreens.

Typically, metals share their electrons freely, which allows them to move throughout the structure uninhibited, much like gaseous molecules. This gives metals their distinctive properties, such as malleability and conductivity. The electrons in strontium vanadate, a so-called correlated metal, behave more like a liquid than a gas, moving slower and interacting with each other in curious ways.

Electrons in strontium vanadate molecules exhibit stronger forms of electrostatic interaction — the forces acting between positively and negatively charged articles. These forces slow down the electrons and cause them to interact in complex ways, according to the researchers. The end result is a metal that retains its conductivity, but is less reflective when light is shined on it, making it transparent. This combination of properties makes it perfect for use in smartphone screens. The researchers also see applications for their compound in a new form of solar cells, as well as smart windows and television screens.

Transparent metal sounds like an oxymoron, but you could one day be reading this story through it.

New Transparent Metal Could Make Smartphones Cheaper - D-brief.  
(2017) [online] D-brief.  
Available at:  
<http://blogs.discovermagazine.com/d-brief/2015/12/24/new-transparent-metal-could-> make-smartphones-cheaper/  
[Accessed 19 Feb. 2017]

## Spanish Vocabulary

**Materiales de vanadio para frenar el creciente coste de las pantallas de móvil**

Ingenieros y científicos de la universidad Penn State (EE.UU.) han comprobado que el vanadato de estroncio y el vanadato de calcio podrían sustituir de forma eficiente y barata al óxido de indio y estaño en la fabricación de pantallas, como las de los teléfonos móviles. El coste del indio no para de subir, y el vanadio es 20 veces más barato.

Un nuevo material que es altamente transparente y conductor de la electricidad podría hacer más eficientes y asequibles las pantallas grandes, las pantallas táctiles y las células solares, según un estudio de científicos e ingenieros de materiales de la universidad Penn State (Pensilvania, EE.UU.).

El óxido de indio y estaño (ITO, por sus siglas en inglés), conductor transparente que se utiliza en más del 90 por ciento del mercado de pantallas, ha sido el material dominante durante los últimos 60 años. Pero en la última década, el precio de indio ha aumentado drásticamente.

Los monitores y módulos de pantalla táctil se han convertido en el principal factor de coste de los dispositivos móviles, como los teléfonos inteligentes y las tabletas, representando cerca del 40 por ciento del coste. Mientras que los chips de memoria y los procesadores se vuelven más baratos, a raíz de la Ley de Moore, las pantallas se vuelven más caras de generación en generación.

Los fabricantes han buscado una posible sustitución del ITO, pero hasta ahora, nada ha alcanzado la combinación que ofrece de transparencia óptica, conductividad eléctrica y facilidad de fabricación.

En un artículo que aparece en línea en Nature Materials, Roman Engel-Herbert, profesor asistente de ciencia e ingeniería de los materiales, y su equipo, informan de una nueva estrategia de diseño que aborda el problema desde un ángulo diferente. Los investigadores utilizan películas delgadas (10 nanómetros de espesor) de una clase inusual de materiales -llamados metales correlacionados- en los que los electrones fluyen como un líquido.

Mientras que, en la mayoría de los metales convencionales, tales como cobre, oro, aluminio o plata, los electrones fluyen como un gas, en los metales correlacionados, tales como vanadato de estroncio y vanadato de calcio, se mueven como un líquido. En este trabajo, los autores explican por qué estos metales correlacionados muestran una alta transparencia óptica a pesar de su alta conductividad, similar a la de los metales.

«Estamos tratando de hacer transparentes los metales cambiando la masa efectiva de sus electrones», dice Engel-Herbert en la nota de prensa de Penn State. «Lo estamos haciendo eligiendo materiales en los que la interacción electrostática entre los electrones de carga negativa sea muy grande en comparación con su energía cinética (de movimiento). Como resultado de este fuerte efecto de correlación de los electrones, los electrones se sienten entre sí y se comportan como un líquido en lugar de como un gas de partículas que no interactúan. Este líquido de electrones sigue siendo altamente conductor, pero cuando proyectas luz sobre él, se vuelve menos reflectante, y por lo tanto mucho más transparente».

Para entender mejor cómo alcanzar este delicado equilibrio entre transparencia y conductividad, consultaron a un experto en teoría de los materiales, la profesora Karin Rabe, de la Universidad de Rutgers (Nueva Jersey).

«Nos dimos cuenta de que necesitábamos su ayuda para poner cifras a cómo de líquido es este líquido de electrones en vanadato de estroncio», dice Engel-Herbert.

Rabe ayudó al equipo de Penn State a juntar todas las piezas del rompecabezas teórico y matemático que necesitaban para construir conductores transparentes en forma de metal correlacionado. Ahora que entienden el mecanismo esencial que hay detrás de su descubrimiento, los investigadores de Penn State están seguros de que encontrarán muchos otros metales correlacionados que se comportan como el vanadato de estroncio y el vanadato de calcio.

Actualmente los costos del indio son de alrededor de 750 dólares por kilogramo, mientras que el vanadato de estroncio y el vanadato de calcio están hechos de elementos con una abundancia en la corteza terrestre mayor en órdenes de magnitud: el vanadio se vende por alrededor de 25 dólares el kilo, menos del 5 por ciento del coste del indio, y el estroncio es incluso más barato que el vanadio.

«Nuestros metales correlacionados funcionan muy bien en comparación con el ITO. Ahora, la pregunta es cómo implementar estos nuevos materiales en un proceso de fabricación a gran escala. Por lo que sabemos, no hay ninguna razón para que el vanadato de estroncio no pueda sustituir al ITO en la industria», dice Engel-Herbert.

Junto con las tecnologías de pantalla, Engel-Herbert y su grupo están entusiasmados con la aplicación de sus nuevos materiales a un tipo muy prometedor de célula solar que utiliza una clase de materiales llamados perovskitas orgánicas.

Desarrollados sólo desde hace media docena de años, estos materiales superan a las células solares de silicio comerciales, pero requieren un conductor transparente barato. El vanadato de estroncio, que también es una perovskita, y tiene una estructura compatible que la convierte en una posibilidad interesante para futuras células solares de bajo coste y alta eficiencia. Los investigadores han solicitado una patente sobre su tecnología.

Los científicos buscan por diversas vías cómo mejorar las pantallas electrónicas. Por ejemplo, hace un año la Universidad de Houston (EE.UU.) señaló que una nano-malla de electrodos de oro podría hacer totalmente plegables los teléfonos móviles y las pantallas. Observaron que es transparente, extensible, y conduce la electricidad, pero que, además, a diferencia de otros materiales como la plata, no se oxida.

Los investigadores explican que la nano-malla de electrodos de oro aumentan la resistencia sólo ligeramente, incluso sometidos a una alta exigencia. Además, tiene buena conductividad eléctrica y transparencia, y una capacidad de estiramiento «ultra alta». A diferencia de la plata o el cobre, el oro no se oxida fácilmente. Eso reduce mucho la conductividad eléctrica de los nano-cables de plata y cobre.

## Reading Comprehension Tasks

**1) What component has kept the price of mobile phones screens high?**

The screen. Almost 90 percent of smartphone touchscreens utilize a rare and expensive compound called indium tin oxide, which has kept the price of such screens high.

**2) What’s the characteristic and the advantage of strontium vanadate? Explain the researchers’ findings about this component.**

First of all, it’s developed. Mainly, it shares the transparent and conductive properties of indium tin oxide at a fraction of the cost. Odd enough: researchers created a transparent metal composed of strontium and vanadium with an unusual configuration of electrons that allows light to pass through while retaining the electrically conductive properties of metals.

**3) How do smartphones screens need to be? According to these characteristics explain the differences between the components which are mentioned in the text.**

Smartphone screens need to be electrically conductive and transparent. Both (indium tin oxide & strontium vanadate possesses those integral properties):

* Indium tin oxide possesses cost comes in around $750 per kilogram.
* Both strontium and vanadium sell for just $25 or less per kilogram.

Regarding the question: the first part stepped on the difference between indium tin oxide and strontium vanadate. However, for the last part, the text appoints rather to a difference between metal compared to strontium vanadate. Here are the differences:

* Metals share their electrons freely, which allows them to move throughout the structure uninhibited, much like gaseous molecules.
* The electrons in strontium vanadate, a so-called correlated metal, behave more like a liquid than a gas.

**4. Explain the behavior of electrons in strontium vanadate.**

Electrostatically charged particles: electrons in strontium vanadate molecules exhibit stronger forms of electrostatic interaction — the forces acting between positively and negatively charged particles. These forces slow down the electrons and cause them to interact in complex ways that ends as result a metal that retains its conductivity, but is less reflective when light is shined on it, making it transparent.

**5. Explain the phrase: “Transparent metal sounds like an oxymoron”**

An oxymoron is a figure of speech that juxtaposes concepts with opposing meanings within a word or phrase that creates an ostensible self-contradiction (example: bittersweet symphony, a wise fool). As a result, a third concept is generated, absurd in nature, which forces the reader to seek for another meaning.

So, a metal that is transparent at the same time, is certainly an oxymoron according to what we know about metals.

# TEXT 2

## Researchers want to use hardware to fight computer viruses



Dmitry Ponomarev, professor of computer science at Binghamton University, State University of New York.  
*Credit: Jonathan Cohen/Binghamton University*

Fighting computer viruses isn't just for software anymore. Binghamton University researchers will use a grant from the National Science Foundation to study how hardware can help protect computers too.

"The impact will potentially be felt in all computing domains, from mobile to clouds," said Dmitry Ponomarev, professor of computer science at Binghamton University, State University of New York. Ponomarev is the principal investigator of a project titled "Practical Hardware-Assisted Always-On Malware Detection."

More than 317 million pieces of new malware -- computer viruses, spyware, and other malicious programs -- were created in 2014 alone, according to work done by Internet security teams at Symantec and Verizon. Malware is growing in complexity, with crimes such as digital extortion (a hacker steals files or locks a computer and demands a ransom for decryption keys) becoming large avenues of cyber-attack.

"This project holds the promise of significantly impacting an area of critical national need to help secure systems against the expanding threats of malware," said Ponomarev. "[It is] a new approach to improve the effectiveness of malware detection and to allow systems to be protected continuously without requiring the large resource investment needed by software monitors."

Countering threats has traditionally been left solely to software programs, but Binghamton researchers want to modify a computer's central processing unit (CPU) chip -- essentially, the machine's brain -- by adding logic to check for anomalies while running a program like Microsoft Word. If an anomaly is spotted, the hardware will alert more robust software programs to check out the problem. The hardware won't be right about suspicious activity 100 percent of the time, but since the hardware is acting as a lookout at a post that has never been monitored before, it will improve the overall effectiveness and efficiency of malware detection.

"The modified microprocessor will have the ability to detect malware as programs execute by analyzing the execution statistics over a window of execution," said Ponomarev. "Since the hardware detector is not 100-percent accurate, the alarm will trigger the execution of a heavy-weight software detector to carefully inspect suspicious programs. The software detector will make the final decision. The hardware guides the operation of the software; without the hardware the software will be too slow to work on all programs all the time."

The modified CPU will use low complexity machine learning -- the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed -- to classify malware from normal programs, which is Yu's primary area of expertise.

"The detector is, essentially, like a canary in a coal mine to warn software programs when there is a problem," said Ponomarev. "The hardware detector is fast, but is less flexible and comprehensive. The hardware detector’s role is to find suspicious behavior and better direct the efforts of the software."

Much of the work -- including exploration of the trade-offs of design complexity, detection accuracy, performance and power consumption -- will be done in collaboration with former Binghamton professor Nael Abu-Ghazaleh, who moved on to the University of California-Riverside in 2014.

Lei Yu, associate professor of computer science at Binghamton University, is a co-principal investigator of the grant.

Grant funding will support graduate students that will work on the project both in Binghamton and California, conference travel and the investigation itself. The three-year grant is for $275,000.

## Reading Comprehension Tasks

**1) What is Ponomarev's project called?**

Practical Hardware-Assisted Always-On Malware Detection.

**2) Why might his project have national impact?**

Rather than national, the impact would be worldwide since it will potentially be felt in all computing domains, from mobile to clouds.

It is worthy to note some cryptical sentence regarding this subject: "This project holds the promise of significantly impacting an area of critical national need to help secure systems against the expanding threats of malware." Which area of critical national need is he talking about?

**3) Explain in what way malware is increasing and also its consequences.**

More than 317 million pieces of new malware -- computer viruses, spyware, and other malicious programs -- were created in 2014 alone, according to work done by Internet security teams at Symantec and Verizon. Malware is growing in complexity, with crimes such as digital extortion (a hacker steals files or locks a computer and demands a ransom for decryption keys) becoming large avenues of cyber-attack.

**4) According to the researchers, what happens once an anomaly has been detected?**

"The detector is, essentially, like a canary in a coal mine to warn software programs when there is a problem," i.e., the alarm will trigger the execution of a heavy-weight software detector to carefully inspect suspicious programs. The software detector will make the final decision.

**5) According to the project, the hardware detector is not 100% accurate, so how is its effectiveness explained? Explain the procedure.**

The hardware detector’s role is to find suspicious behavior and better direct the efforts of the software.

**6) Explain the phrase "acting as a lookout"**

A lookout is a high place where a person can look at what is happening in the area around them, especially in order to watch for any danger. This project is not intended to have a direct struggle against malware but better warning the pertinent software to act accordingly.

**7) Explain the comparison "like a canary in a coal mine". Find information in the Internet and connect it with the text.**

This is connected with the previous answer. It is well known that it was a custom in mining to carry a canary where humans had to work. Any canary is very susceptible to gas emanation, leak that represents an enormous danger to humans since gas naturally has no odor, i.e., humans can’t smell a gas leak. The moment the canary was falling dead was the moment to rush to the surface.

# TEXT 3

## Encryption method takes authentication to a new level, improves privacy protection

VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland has developed new kinds of encryption methods for improving the privacy protection of consumers to enable safer, more reliable and easier-to-use user authentication than current systems allow.

The method combines safety, usability and privacy protection, when, until now, implementing all three at the same time has been a challenge.

"Our method protects, for example, the user's biometric data or typing style," says Senior Scientist Kimmo Halunen.

In biometric authentication, the risk is that a person's permanent biometric identifiers, which cannot be changed, leak out of the database. VTT's method stores data in the database in an encrypted form and all comparisons between measuring results and the database are conducted using encrypted messages so there is no need to open any biometric data at this stage of the process.

VTT integrates new kind of encryption methods, such as homomorphic cryptography and secure exchange of cryptographic keys, to known measuring methods of typing styles.

The traditional authentication based on passwords has proved to be weak, since users mostly select weak passwords, and hackers often succeed in stealing quite large password databases. Recently, companies such as Dropbox and Yahoo have fallen prey to such data breaches.

In addition, new types of user environments, such as smart devices, cars, and home appliances, create challenges for user authentication with the help of passwords.

VTT is now looking for a partner for further processing and commercialisation of this method, which could be available to consumers within a year or two.

Encryption method takes authentication to a new level, improves privacy protection  
(2017) [online] Science Daily.  
Available at:  
https://[www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/09/160929082204.htm](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/09/160929082204.htm)  
[Accessed 19 Feb. 2017]

## Reading Comprehension Tasks

**1) What’s the purpose of developing new kinds of encryption methods?**

Improving the privacy protection of consumers to enable safer, more reliable and easier-to-use user authentication than current systems allow.

**2) What does this method combine?**

The method combines safety, usability and privacy protection, implementing all three at the same time.

**3) What’s the risk in biometric authentication? What’s the strength of VVT’s method?**

In biometric authentication, the risk is that a person's permanent biometric identifiers, which cannot be changed, leak out of the database. VTT's method stores data in the database in an encrypted form and all comparisons between measuring results and the database are conducted using encrypted messages (that supposedly means that there is no need to open any biometric data at any moment: biometric data becomes static data for good).

**4. What’s the weakness of traditional authentication methods?**

The traditional authentication based on passwords has proved to be weak, since users mostly select weak passwords, and hackers often succeed in stealing quite large password databases.

It’s necessary to appoint that, in some way, this article is marketing. Things are not so insecure as this fear injecting marketing technique states. It is known that most of the attacks to systems come from people in some way related to the internal tasks of those systems.

# TEXT 4

## No GPS, no problem: Next-generation navigation



Simulation results for An unmanned drone flying over downtown Los Angeles showing the true trajectory (red line), from GPS only (yellow line), and GPS aided with cellular signals (blue line).  
*Credit: ASPIN Laboratory at UC Riverside*

A team of researchers at the University of California, Riverside has developed a highly reliable and accurate navigation system that exploits existing environmental signals such as cellular and Wi-Fi, rather than the Global Positioning System (GPS). The technology can be used as a standalone alternative to GPS, or complement current GPS-based systems to enable highly reliable, consistent, and tamper-proof navigation. The technology could be used to develop navigation systems that meet the stringent requirements of fully autonomous vehicles, such as driverless cars and unmanned drones.

Led by Zak Kassas, assistant professor of electrical and computer engineering in UCR's Bourns College of Engineering, the team presented its research at the 2016 Institute of Navigation Global Navigation Satellite System Conference (ION GNSS+), in Portland, Ore., in September. The two studies, "Signals of Opportunity Aided Inertial Navigation" and "Performance Characterization of Positioning in LTE Systems," both won best paper presentation awards.

Most navigation systems in cars and portable electronics use the space-based Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), which includes the U.S. system GPS, Russian system GLONASS, European system Galileo, and Chinese system Beidou. For precision technologies, such as aerospace and missiles, navigation systems typically combine GPS with a high-quality on-board Inertial Navigation System (INS), which delivers a high level of short-term accuracy but eventually drifts when it loses touch with external signals.

Despite advances in this technology, current GPS/INS systems will not meet the demands of future autonomous vehicles for several reasons: First, GPS signals alone are extremely weak and unusable in certain environments like deep canyons; second, GPS signals are susceptible to intentional and unintentional jamming and interference; and third, civilian GPS signals are unencrypted, unauthenticated, and specified in publicly available documents, making them spoofable (i.e., hackable).

Current trends in autonomous vehicle navigation systems therefore rely not only on GPS/INS, but a suite of other sensor-based technologies such as cameras, lasers, and sonar.

"By adding more and more sensors, researchers are throwing 'everything but the kitchen sink' to prepare autonomous vehicle navigation systems for the inevitable scenario that GPS signals become unavailable. We took a different approach, which is to exploit signals that are already out there in the environment," Kassas said.

Instead of adding more internal sensors, Kassas and his team in UCR's Autonomous Systems Perception, Intelligence, and Navigation (ASPIN) Laboratory, have been developing autonomous vehicles that could tap into the hundreds of signals around us at any point in time, like cellular, radio, television, Wi-Fi, and other satellite signals.

In the research presented at the ION GNSS+ Conference, Kassas' team showcased ongoing research that exploits these existing communications signals, called "signals of opportunity (SOP)" for navigation. The system can be used by itself, or, more likely, to supplement INS data in the event that GPS fails. The team's end-to-end research approach includes theoretical analysis of SOPs in the environment, building specialized software-defined radios (SDRs) that will extract relevant timing and positioning information from SOPs, developing practical navigation algorithms, and finally testing the system on ground vehicles and unmanned drones.

"Autonomous vehicles will inevitably result in a socio-cultural revolution. My team is addressing the challenges associated with realizing practical, cost-effective, and trustworthy autonomous vehicles. Our overarching goal is to get these vehicles to operate with no human-in-the loop for prolonged periods of time, performing missions such as search, rescue, surveillance, mapping, farming, firefighting, package delivery, and transportation," Kassas said.

University of California – Riverside  
(2016, October 13)  
No GPS, no problem: Next-generation navigation. *Science Daily*.  
Retrieved February 19, 2017 from:  
www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/10/161013150039.htm

## Reading Comprehension Tasks

**1) What has the team of researchers at the University of California, Riverside, developed?**

A highly reliable and accurate navigation system that exploits existing environmental signals such as cellular and Wi-Fi, rather than the Global Positioning System (GPS).

**2) What current technology it can complement? What would it enable?**

The technology can be used as a standalone alternative to GPS, or complement current GPS-based systems to enable highly reliable, consistent, and tamper-proof navigation.

**3) What could this technology be used to?**

The technology could be used to develop navigation systems that meet the stringent requirements of fully autonomous vehicles, such as driverless cars and unmanned drones.

**4) What do navigation systems typically combine with? What happens when it loses touch with external signals?**

Most navigation systems in cars and portable electronics use the space-based Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), which includes the U.S. system GPS, Russian system GLONASS, European system Galileo, and Chinese system Beidou. For precision technologies, such as aerospace and missiles, navigation systems typically combine GPS with a high-quality on-board Inertial Navigation System (INS), which delivers a high level of short-term accuracy but eventually drifts when it loses touch with external signals.

**5) Will current GPS/INS systems meet the demands of future autonomous vehicles? Yes/No. Give reasons.**

No.

Despite advances in this technology, current GPS/INS systems will not meet the demands of future autonomous vehicles for several reasons:

* first, GPS signals alone are extremely weak and unusable in certain environments like deep canyons;
* second, GPS signals are susceptible to intentional and unintentional jamming and interference;
* third, civilian GPS signals are unencrypted, unauthenticated, and specified in publicly available documents, making them spoof-able (i.e., hackable).

**6) Explain the different approach that these group of computer engineers (UCR's Bourns College of Engineering) have.**

The scenario is one where GPS signals become unavailable.

Current trends in autonomous vehicle navigation systems therefore rely (besides) in a suite of other sensor-based technologies such as cameras, lasers, and sonar.

Instead of adding more internal sensors, UCR's Laboratory have been developing autonomous vehicles that could tap into the hundreds of signals around us at any point in time, like cellular, radio, television, Wi-Fi, and other satellite signals.

**7) After reading the text, explain the title of this article.**

It talks about the proposal on relying, besides GPS, on other systems to handle the situation when GPS becomes unavailable.