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In a series of bizarre experiments conducted by researchers from the University of Michigan and the University of Tokyo Telecommunication, smart speakers from Google, Amazon, Facebook and Apple were hacked with laser beams. This may sound like something straight out of a sci-fi movie, but all that was needed for remote control of smart speakers was less than \$400 worth of equipment. In turn, hacked voice-enabled devices have been tricked into opening garage doors and even launching vehicles in some cases. Light Commands: Laser audio injection on voice-controlled systems How does a smart laser hack speaker work? Since smart home devices are usually placed near doors or windows, attackers may have a clear line of sight to initiate this laser attack. Microphones on smart speakers and even smartphones convert sound into electrical signals. However, instead of sound, the attacker can encode unauthorized voice commands into a laser light beam. For a trick to work, a malicious laser must hit the microphone on a smart speaker or phone. This remotely forces the microphone to pick up electrical signals representing the attacker's commands. For example, a hacker can use this trick to turn on/off voice devices in your home or even open the front door remotely. Researchers were able to send these spiked laser beams and monitor most smart speakers from a distance of 164 feet. They say it was harder to remotely control voice assistants on phones (like Android and iOS) using the method. Android phones can only be controlled from a distance of 16 feet, while iPhones can be controlled from 33 feet. Researchers are currently working with Google, Apple, Amazon and others to mitigate the problem. A Google spokesperson told Wired that the company is closely considering the research work. Protecting our users is paramount and we are always looking for ways to improve the security of our devices, the spokesperson added. Tagged: FacebookGoogle AssistantGoogle HomeAmazon AlexaSIRI Getty Images We're here, a. Of course, they are excellent under glad when you want to see more roads ahead at night. But when using high beams involves more than that. There are a few useful, time-tested rules for better use of your car's lighting system. Follow them and you'll be a safer driver, perhaps bypass the wrath of other road users, and perhaps even avoid breaking moving temporarily blinding drivers of oncoming cars. The headlights in the car have two modes: low-beam and high-beam. The low beam mode produces less intense light, which provides nocturnal on the road about 200 to 300 feet, or the approximate length of a football field. It may seem like a lot, but if you're traveling at 60 mph, it only takes 3.4 seconds to cover that distance. Yours which are usually activated either by pressing or pulling the stem of the turn signal, are more powerful: They project light about 350 to 500 feet, depending on the specifications of your lighting system. Getty Images What High-Beams Can and Can't Make It No More Light Is Always Better for Night Safety? Why not just leave your high rays and enjoy a bright, long range of vision? First, high rays are actually less effective in certain weather conditions. And secondly, it's not safe because we share the roadway with other drivers. While you see more and more in most conditions in high beam mode, your powerful explosion of light actually reduces the visibility of oncoming traffic (sometimes for a considerable period of time). This situation is similar to looking into a flashlight in a dark room. You can see the blazing light, but virtually nothing around it. Imagine traveling on a dark two-lane road at 50 mph with oncoming traffic. The closing speed between vehicles is about 100 mph. Has this ever happened to you? If so, you know how important it is to know when to use your high rays. Intense head light is painful for the eyes and mental discomfort; You just can't see much beyond a couple of precious moments. And second, vehicle laws in most states require you to turn off high beams and refrain from flashing high rays within 500 feet of other traffic. Should you flash your lights? But what if the other driver fails to dim their brightest? Most driving guides recommend focusing your eyes on your right shoulder and its white line as you pass. Why not vigorously flash your high rays on them? Blinking, unfortunately, is an ambiguous form of communication. Are you angry, being rude, or warning others about speed trap, deer crossing the road, or crash behind you? The outbreaks are easily misinterpreted by other motorists and the police. While Florida has ruled that flashing your lights is a form of free speech- Michigan has ruled that it is also legal to drop a law enforcement officer in other states may consider flashing lights cause to pull you out. Getty Images When to use high beams and when not tolf, however, you are on a highway or a lonely rural road without traffic within 500 feet, go ahead and blast high rays for better visibility. Their extra range makes faster driving safer because you can see further ahead. Less likely to overwork the light. But also keep in mind that your brightest can Visibility and annoy drivers in the cars you follow as your bright reflected from their rearview mirrors and in their eyes. Since you catch up with the cars ahead, dim your high beams as a courtesy. As for the effects of the weather, keep in mind that in rain, fog or snow, snow, often provide better visibility. This is because the high rays are directed above, plus their bright light bounces off the mist, raindrops, or snowflakes suspended in the air as if they were millions of tiny mirrors. The light is reflected in your eyes rather than down the road, reducing visibility. With higher traffic density and lower speeds of city and suburban streets, low-beam setting gets the job done and reduces the ability to make other drivers and police uncomfortable. (Properly designed and directed fog lights with even lower cuts could theoretically do a better job in fog, snow or rain than low beams, but the truth is that the fog lamps of most vehicles are designed more for the show than effective lighting.) Getty Images So be smart and careful. Keep your beam to use straight: low for lower speeds, suburban areas, and rain or fog. High for higher speeds and highways, but only when you can maintain at least 500 feet between your car and the rest of us. And thank you for that. This content is imported from an embedded name. You can find the same content in a different format, or you may be able to find more information on your website. This content is created and supported by a third party and is imported to this page to help users provide their email addresses. Can you be able to find more information about this and similar content on piano.io Aliens using super powerful flashlights to get our attention? Astronomers believe there's a chance they are. Since the invention of radio, people have listened silently to the stars, wondering if we are alone in the universe. But if intelligent alien life exists, aliens can use other forms of technology to communicate. Astronomers are beginning not only to listen to the cosmos, but also to look at it for other signs of alien technology: laser beams. Breakthrough Listen, the most extensive extraterrestrial mind search program (SETI) in history, announced that its team will begin looking for new signs of alien technology using the Massive System (VERITAS) highly energetic radiation imaging system at the Fred Lawrence Whipple Observatory in Amado, Arizona. 9 Strange, scientific justifications for why humans haven't found aliens when it comes to intelligent life beyond Earth, we don't know where it exists or how it communicates, Yuri Milner, a billionaire physicist and founder of Breakthrough Listen, said in a statement. So our philosophy is to look in as many places and in as many ways as we can. VERITAS further expands our range of observations. Using VERITAS, astronomers will start scanning the night sky for nanoseconds light from nearby stars. Like a beacon for space, these brief pulses of optical light will eclipse any nearby stars and may indicate the method of alien communication. With C VERITAS, we are sensitive to an important new class of signals: rapid optical pulses, Andrew Siemion, director of the Berkeley SETI Research Center, said in a statement. Optical communication is already being used by NASA to transmit high-definition images to Earth from the moon, so there is reason to believe that a developed civilization can use an expanded version of this technology for interstellar communication. VERITAS was looking for such laser pulses from the mysterious blackout of Tabby's star after some speculated that there may be an alien megastructure around it that caused the odd blackout. If the most powerful lasers on Earth were used on the Tabby Star and pointed in our direction, VERITAS could detect them. Of the 1 million stars on the Breakthrough Listen target list, most are 10-100 times closer to Earth than the Tabby Star, which means that even weaker laser flashes from intelligent aliens can be detected. An array of four optical 12-meter telescopes from the Array System (VERITAS) very energetic radiation telescope at the Fred Lawrence Whipple Observatory in Amado, Arizona. (Credit Image: VERITAS Collaboration) An array of four 12-meter optical telescopes is traditionally used to detect gamma rays - high-energy radiation emitted by extreme cosmic objects such as exploding stars and even black holes - in the night sky. When gamma rays enter the Earth's atmosphere, they produce very faint blue flashes of light, called Cherenkov radiation, because particles travel faster than the speed of light through the air. Thus, blue flashes are the light equivalent of a sound boom. The telescope's ability to detect and pinpoint the source of these short-lived blue flares has made it an ideal candidate for laser beams from distant stars and galaxies. It is impressive how well fit VERITAS telescopes are for this project, as they were built only to study the very high energy of gamma rays in mind, David Williams, a member of the verITAS collaboration and professor of physics at the University of California, Santa Cruz, said in a statement. Breakthrough Listen is a 100-year project worth \$10 million funded by Milner, a Russian-Israeli billionaire and philanthropist. The project, which began in 2015, has already surveyed more than 1,000 stars within 160 light-years of Earth for signs of alien radio signals, without positive results. We believe that life originated spontaneously on Earth, so there should be other life phenomena in the infinite universe, renowned physicist Stephen Hawking said at the launch of the initiative. Somewhere in space, perhaps intelligent life can observe these our lights, knowing what they mean. Or our lights wandering through the lifeless cosmos, invisible announcing that here, on one rock, the universe has opened its existence? Existence? By the way, there is no better question. Editor's note: This article has been updated to reflect the fact that Milner is also an Israeli citizen. Originally published on Live Science. Science. laser beam welding ppt download. laser beam welding pdf download. laser beam welding video download

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