

Santos-Dumont contribution to aviation

When it comes to Brazilian inventors, Alberto Santos-Dumont is one of the most famous. Born in Minas Gerais, Brazil, he was a pioneer of aviation and is globally recognized for his major contributions to the invention and development of the airplane. On October 23, 1906, near Paris, France, he successfully flew about 60 meters in the air on the 14-bis (Quatorze-Bis), an aircraft he had designed himself, which was able to take off from the ground. This is regarded as "the world's first powered flight to succeed in public." Many people around the world contributed to the invention of the airplane, and Santos-Dumont is considered one of the most important among them. He was also the inventor of the wristwatch, showing his talent and ability across different fields. During the opening ceremony of the Olympics in Rio, an actor reenacted Santos-Dumont building his 14-bis airplane.



Professor Hung from Vietnam Invention of an Ingenious Wheelchair

Professor Nguyen Thanh Hung is an inventor from Vietnam who is currently working in Australia. He has conducted many innovative studies in the fields of medical technology and neurology. He is especially well-known for inventing the smart wheelchair called Aviator, which can be controlled by thought. This wheelchair uses the user's head movements and brainwaves to move automatically, enabling people with physical disabilities to live more independently. Professor Hung was motivated to pursue this research after his son was involved in an accident in 2005 and faced the possibility of paralysis. Through his son's rehabilitation, he strongly felt the need for technology that could support the lives of people with disabilities, and he applied his own knowledge to develop such innovations. Aviator was ranked third in the "Top 100 Innovations of 2011" by Anthill, an Australian magazine on economics and innovation.



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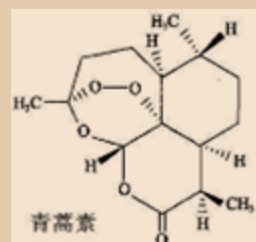
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Success Through Traditional Wisdom and Science

Chinese scientist Tu Youyou Wins Nobel Prize

In 1982, Tu Youyou invented artemisinin. She drew inspiration from Chinese traditional medicine texts, which mentioned qinghao (sweet wormwood). Tu carefully studied numerous references and experimented with various extraction methods. Although her initial experiments failed, she persevered and eventually succeeded in extracting artemisinin using a low-temperature method. This compound proved highly effective in treating malaria.

Tu's achievement represents a major advance in medicine and highlights the importance of connecting traditional knowledge with modern science. In 2015, she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for her research on artemisinin.



The Story of Warren the Inventor of the Black Box



Australian scientist David Warren was a figure who made a major contribution to global aviation safety. He invented the "black box" (now known as the flight data recorder, or FDR) to help determine the causes of aircraft accidents. He was largely motivated by his personal experience of losing his father in an air crash, which led him to think about how aviation safety could be improved. Warren believed that if conversations during the flight and aircraft information could be recorded, the cause of accidents could be identified, and he went on to create a prototype. At first, the aviation industry was reluctant to accept Warren's invention, but its importance was eventually widely recognized. Today, black boxes are installed in aircraft all around the world and have become essential for accident prevention and improving safety. Also the modern black box is not black but actually bright orange, so that it can be easily found in the event of a crash. Warren's invention continues to save countless lives.

