

Bombings rock Iraqi capital

Four police officers among six dead in Baghdad attacks. — International, 5A



Hogs halted at Baum

Washington State beats Arkansas 10-7, forces deciding game today. — Sports, 1C

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In the news

■ **Teresa Rizzuto**, commissioner at New York's MacArthur Airport, said a flight to the airport was delayed two hours and a man was taken into custody after he "made a comment about a bomb" on a plane from Chicago, but no explosives were found.

■ **Molly Markert**, an Aurora, Colo., City Council member, is urging people to boycott businesses near the Perky Cups coffee shop, which sends bikini-clad women onto city streets to advertise, saying the women are in danger of being "raped and murdered."

■ **David Steeves**, 45, has pleaded guilty in a Long Island, N.Y., court to second-degree murder and faces up to life in prison after admitting he killed his estranged wife in 2008 by lacing her coffee with cyanide.

■ **Hillary Rodham Clinton**, the U.S. secretary of state, has said she thinks Iran will "pull some stunt" in coming days because it expects further United Nations sanctions over its nuclear program.



AP/ERIC GAY

Workers use absorbent pads Sunday to remove oil that has washed ashore in Grand Isle, La.

Admiral: Oil likely a peril well into fall

RAY HENRY AND JAY REEVES THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW ORLEANS — The cap over a blown-out oil well is capturing more and more of the crude pouring into the Gulf of Mexico, but that bit of hope was tempered Sunday by a dose of pragmatism as the federal government's point man warned the crisis could stretch into the fall.

The cap shaped like an inverted

STATES CHAFE at federal disaster control. Page 2A.

funnel is being closely watched for whether it can make a serious dent in the flow of new oil. Coast Guard Adm. Thad Allen, overseeing the government's response to the spill, reserved judgment, saying he didn't want to risk offering false encouragement.

Instead, he said on CBS' *Face the Nation* that the battle to contain the oil is likely to stretch into the fall. The cap will trap only so much of the oil, and relief wells being drilled won't be completed until August. In the meantime, oil will continue to spew out.

"But even after that, there will be oil out there for months to come," Allen said.

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Ship's activists wanted a fight, Netanyahu says

Ill-fated Gaza aid-delivery try

Algae to create fuel of future, some say; others call it fantasy

KAMBIZ FOROZHAR
BLOOMBERG NEWS

Inside an industrial warehouse in South San Francisco, Calif., Harrison Dillon, chief technology officer of startup Solazyme Inc., examines a beaker filled with a brown paste made of sugarcane waste.

While the smell brings to mind molasses, this goo, called bagasse, won't find its way into people-pleasing confections. Instead, scientists will empty it into 5-gallon metal flasks of algae and water. The algae will gorge on the treat—filling themselves with fatty oils as they double in size every six hours.

Down the hall, past a rainbow of algae strains arrayed in petri dishes, Chief Executive Officer Jonathan Wolfson shows off a gallon-size bottle of slightly viscous liquid. After drying Dillon's algae, wringing out the oil and shipping it to a refinery, this is the prize: diesel fuel

that Wolfson says is chemically indistinguishable from its petroleum-based equivalent and which has already powered a Jeep Liberty and a Mercedes-Benz sedan.

"We've produced tens of thousands of gallons, and by the end of 2010, I hope I can say we've produced hundreds of thousands," Wolfson said. "In the next two years, we should get the cost down to the \$60-to-\$80-a-barrel range."

At that price, Solazyme's algae fuel would compete with crude oil.

In Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, green-energy advocates and some well-heeled investors are obsessed with perfecting a way to turn the scum that coats ponds, lakes and fish tanks into a substitute for gasoline, jet fuel and diesel.

Algae, mostly single-cell photosynthetic organisms that usually elicit a "yuck," can yield 30 times more oil

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Bar codes evolving, proliferating

Powerful phones aiding changes, spread of images

RACHEL METZ
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SAN FRANCISCO — New versions of bar codes are showing up in more places and are becoming increasingly sophisticated.

One cousin of the traditional bar code is known as a QR code, looking like a jumble of little squares randomly arranged within a larger square. These are popping up on everything from bus stop billboards to restaurant windows in some cities.

If someone snaps a picture of the code with his cell phone, the device shows a website, photo or video related to the company linked to the code.

For example, Google Inc. is giving businesses stickers with QR codes that passers-by can scan. That brings up a link to a mobile version of a Google page where the businesses can post coupons and information about themselves.

Earlier attempts to get consumers to scan bar codes



AP/JEFF CHIU

A mobile phone reads the results from a new type of bar code placed on a sign on the window outside of Philz Coffee in San Francisco.

that link with the Web didn't get much traction. The 1990s brought the CueCat, which let publishers append their printed material with bar codes that people could scan with a hand-held reader if they wanted to be taken directly to related information on their computers.

The QR code (short for

"quick response") also was released back in the 1990s, by Japanese scanning equipment maker Denso Wave Inc. What has changed is that consumers increasingly are using their mobile devices for more than making phone calls, texts and checking e-mails. Smart phones can easily download scanning applications that

make it possible to read product codes.

For example, a bar code on a box of cookies simply encodes a string of numbers horizontally that a bar code reader matches with information from a central database. That's how a supermarket scanner identifies the product.

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Novothink, Kiwi solar-energy phone chargers are bright ideas, but add little juice

"Alternative energy" seems to be a hot topic nowadays. Those interested in such energy, such as solar energy, might be interested in a couple of products I happened to find this week.

I found a couple of phone chargers that rely on more than just the standard routes of electricity to charge. They also use solar energy.

The first is the Novothink Surge. This device comes in two models made specifically for the Apple iPhone and iPod

TECH SPOTLIGHT



MELISSA L. JONES

Touch. It also comes in a variety of colors, from black and white to bright green, blue, silver or gold metallics.

The phone or iPod slides

into the Surge, which acts like a protective case, at least for the bottom and sides. It doesn't protect the top or screen, which was slightly disappointing. While it doubles the thickness of the phone, it's still compact enough to slide the phone and Surge into a pocket or purse.

The Surge lets you connect the phone and device to a computer to sync the phone or iPod to iTunes without having to remove it from the charger. It also will charge the phone when connected to the

computer. Pull the phone out, and the Surge will charge itself from the computer. You also can use the power adapter plug from the iPhone or iPod Touch and connect the Surge's USB cord, to power up from an outlet.

The key to this device, however, is the panel on the back. It's a solar panel, capable of charging the backup battery using good, old-fashioned sunlight.

It takes a while to charge via sunlight, about five to six hours

in direct sunlight or up to nine hours if it's cloudy. It doesn't do nearly as well sitting in a window, but it will still charge there.

A word of warning, though, especially with the black models: The device gets extremely hot in the sun, so if you're thinking of just tossing it into sunlight with the phone or iPod still in it, don't. You're liable to damage your Apple product while trying to charge it with the Surge. Besides, the Surge needs to be detached from the

phone to charge properly.

So how does it do in the sun? Three hours in a window gave me about the same charge time as an hour in direct sunlight — about 15 minutes, or enough to add about 5 percent to the battery's power.

This would be a good device for people who do a lot of outdoor work, but it's not terribly practical for everyday use.

The next device is the Kiwi U-Powered, a device that twists out into a three-blade

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