last few decades, rprises on each side the energy debate.

oday about 20 percent of electricity merica is generated by nuclear er, which is about 20 times the contion from solar and wind power. lear power also costs less, accordio Gilbert Metcalf, an economist at s University. After estimating the s and factoring out the hefty tax aks for different forms of low-carbon rgy, he estimates that new nuclear its could produce electricity more aply than windmills, solar power or an coal" plants.

he outlook could change, of course, w nuclear plants turn out to be reexpensive than expected, or if eneers make breakthroughs in other technologies. (To debate these possibilities, go to www.nytimes.com /tierneylab.) Given the uncertainties, Dr. Metcalf cautions, it would be risky to bet everything on nuclear power as the answer to global warming.

But it seems even riskier to bet on just the soft path, as so many greens are doing, either by flatly opposing nuclear power or by setting so many conditions that no plants could be built for decades, if ever. (Mr. Obama says nuclear power is necessary but should not be expanded until security and safety issues are addressed.)

"The nuclear debate is still stuck back in the 1980s," says Mr. Tucker, the author of "Terrestrial Energy," the new brand he's trying to affix to nuclear power. If people started associating nuclear plants with natural radioactive processes in the Earth instead of atomic bombs, he says, they might be persuaded that it's the most environmentally els of radiation emitted during the normal operation of a nuclear plant, Mr.
Tucker says, greens have effectively encouraged the construction of coal plants that actually release more radiation because of the traces of uranium in coal dust. He argues that the risks of terrorist attacks and nuclear waste have been exaggerated, particularly by the environmentalists who objected when the Yucca Mountain nuclear-waste depository was being designed to guarantee a level of safety for only 10,000 years.

They successfully sued to enforce a safety standard extending one million years — which, in an ideal world, would be a very nice standard. But if you believe global warming is a planetary crisis that must be addressed immediately, should you really be obsessing about hypothetical dangers near one mountain in A.D. 1,000,000? If there's already a proven technology that doesn't spew carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, why fiddle while coal burns?

ory | Henry Fountain

Fish e Fish

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usen of the Unid the Swiss Fedquatic Science nd colleagues reical, genetic and e for speciation in Lake Victoria nhow they perrelated species emates based 1. In one, found the lake, the atures. In the allower waters, e. What's more, he lake the two rate species, but

water is cloudy cmaterial. Tthat moving the blue at as depth inred end of the spectrum. "We wondered if perhaps the split of the original species into these two is driven by adaptations in their visual system due to light at different water depths," Dr. Seehausen

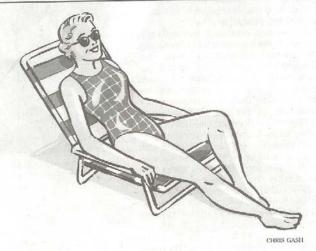
Their new research, published in Nature, shows that in the species with red males, over time, in a deeper, red-shifted environment, the gene responsible for color perception had changed to perceive red better. So females were more likely to choose red males.

They also found that in some extremely cloudy parts of the lake, the red-shift was so sharp and sudden that the water was essentially uniform in terms of the wavelength of light. In those areas, Dr. Seehausen said, there is really only one, intermediate species. "All the genes are there, but they are not differentiating along the depth axis, because there is really only one light environment," he said.



INKE van der SLUL

Color perception in cichlid fish like the Pundamilia pundamilia is evidence of speciation, a report finds



A New Flexibility With Thin Solar Cells

Photovoltaic cells, the basic building blocks of solar panels, are more efficient and less costly than ever. But manipulating cells (which are usually made of semiconductor materials) and incorporating them into different panel designs is not necessarily easy.

John A. Rogers of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, and colleagues have come up with a novel method for creating extremely thin solar cells that can be combined in flexible, even partially transparent, arrays. Described in Nature Materials, it could be called the rubber-stamp approach.

The technique involves creating a series of precisely spaced "microbars" on a block of single-crystal silicon. These bars, which have a thickness of a few micrometers, have doped regions that create p-n junctions, the main feature of most photovoltaic cells.

Through an etching process, the bars are undercut so they can be lifted off the remaining silicon using a block of rubbery material. They can be transferred to a substrate of another material, and this transfer-printing process can be repeated many times to build a cell. A metal grid is overlaid to create electrical connections.

The technique may allow the fabrication of solar arrays with a variety of characteristics. For example, the researchers say it would be possible to print the cells on rollable plastic sheets that would be easy to transport and install. Or by printing the cells on glass in different densities, solar arrays could be incorporated into windows that have a specific level of transparency.



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By DENNIS OVERBYE 9:23 PM E

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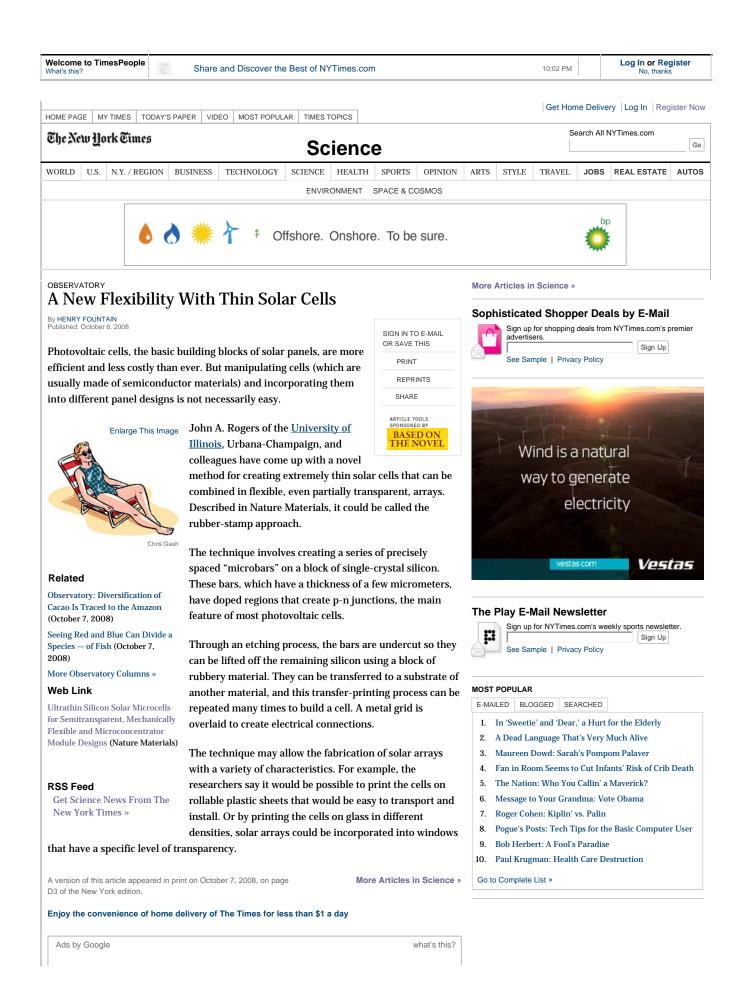
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