

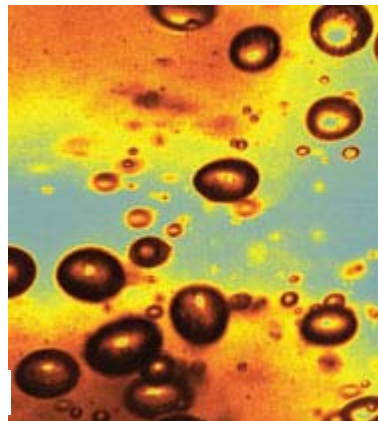
nature

nature 25 July 2002

[home](#)
[search](#)
[help](#)**highlights****18 months of *Nature*
for the price of 12****this week's highlights**← **item** →

Sonoluminescence: Bubble power

When a gas bubble in a liquid is excited by ultrasonic acoustic waves, it can emit short flashes of light suggestive of extreme temperatures inside the bubble. These flashes of light, known as 'sonoluminescence', occur as the bubble implodes, or cavitates. Now Didenko and Suslick show that chemical reactions occur during cavitation of a single, isolated bubble, and they go on to determine the yield of photons, radicals and ions formed.



letters to nature

The energy efficiency of formation of photons, radicals and ions during single-bubble cavitation

(Cover photo: Ken Suslick and Ken Kolbeck)

YURI T. DIDENKO & KENNETH S. SUSLICK
Nature **418**, 394–397 (2002); doi:10.1038/nature00895
| [First Paragraph](#) | [Full Text \(HTML / PDF\)](#) |

news and views

Sonoluminescence: Inside a micro-reactor
DETLEF LOHSE

Gas bubbles in a liquid can convert sound energy into light. Detailed measurements of a single bubble show that, in fact, most of the sound energy goes into chemical reactions taking place inside this 'micro-reactor'.

Nature **418**, 381–383 (2002); doi:10.1038/418381b
| [Full Text \(HTML / PDF\)](#) |

[25 July 2002 table of contents](#)

© 2002 Nature Publishing Group