EDITORIAL

Scientific research in Latin American countries is developed mainly with public funds, which, most of the time, are insufficient. Public universities are the main actors in the development of science, technology and innovation (STI), with a marked disparity between countries where it has been possible to establish solid national STI systems and those where they do not exist. While scientific research must fulfil its primary objective of generating new knowledge to advance in a given area, it must also be oriented toward solving problems that are still present in society, such as poverty and unequal access to new technologies and quality services. There are also new challenges from addressing local and regional problems that emerge in the context of a global scenario, such as climate change, food security, new diseases and the environmental crisis, among others. In this context, we reiterate that it is important to promote the widest dissemination of scientific research results generated in the Latin American and worldwide academic community, with a collaborative and open access approach. The Bolivian Journal of Physics ratifies its commitment to serve the entire scientific community, with the aspiration that this medium of communication, contributes in some way to the growth of science in our region.

In this opportunity, we offer our esteemed readers the Bolivian Journal of Physics number 43, with three very interesting articles. In the article entitled ”Use of periodicities in the description of the dynamics and synchronization in a laser transmitter-receiver system”, the authors Polo-Alcoba & Ramírez-Ávila (2023), present an insightful study of the dynamic behavior of two lasers coupled in the transmitter-receiver configuration. The study includes features related to noise and delay that allow us to approximate experimental conditions. Important conclusions regarding synchronization in this system are also obtained.

The article by Suntura (2023), whose title is: ”Calculation of electrical capacity per unit length for non-destructive testing”, performs numerical simulations applied to concrete columns for the calculation of electrical capacity as a function of the distribution and shape of the conductors, which can be used as a new technique for non-destructive testing. According to the author, the tables and graphs of capacity per unit length obtained by this technique can provide a method to infer certain characteristics of concrete columns.

In the article ”Evaluation of concrete structures using EYECON ultrasound equipment by means of computational techniques for SAFT image reconstruction”, Colque-Zacarías & Palenque (2023), describe the use of the ultrasound technique to determine internal defects in a concrete sample manufactured under controlled conditions and provide a new algorithm to determine in greater detail anomalies and voids in the sample.

We extend our invitation for you to consider the publication of your next article in the Revista Boliviana de Física.

REFERENCIAS

Colque-Zacarías, E. J. & Palenque, E. 2023, Revista Boliviana de Física, 43, 18

Polo-Alcoba, D. & Ramírez-Ávila, M. G. 2023, Revista Boliviana de Física, 43, 3

Suntura, R. 2023, Revista Boliviana de Física, 43, 11