The Amazing son in law Chapter 8071

charlie Wade nodded and smiled, "Yes, I'm planning to get involved. Even you can't stand by and watch anymore, so as your good friend, I have to do it! Here's the deal: you'll be responsible for shorting them from a capital perspective, and I'll be responsible for shorting them from a physical perspective."

Steve asked curiously, "Physical perspective? What exactly do you mean?"

charlie Wade smiled and said, "AI is too dependent on the physical layer. Find out where this company's computing center is, and I'll go and set it up..." In a physics class, a car without gas can at least be sheltered from the wind and rain, but if AI runs out of power and computing power, even the best AI model will turn to dust. To achieve cyber immortality, you need electricity. I learned this as a child: if the button battery on a game cartridge is removed, all your hard-earned save data will vanish instantly. In physics, no matter how high your level or how good your equipment in a game, it will all be reset to zero the moment the power goes out. (

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Steve asked in surprise, "Mr. Wade, are you going to destroy their computing center?!"

charlie Wade stared at him seriously and reminded him, "Watch your mouth. What do you mean by destroy? I'm just letting the silicon-based chip experience another kind of energy besides electricity."

Although charlie Wade didn't go to university, his mother was a top student at Stanford.

Growing up, he had heard some interesting anecdotes about physics.

For example, a chip, theoretically, is composed of a large number of tiny switches. Instructions drive hundreds of millions or even billions of switches to perform various operations. In the binary world, there are only 0 and 1, or simply on and off, or yin and yang.

One yin and yang can only represent yin or yang. Two yin and yang can create four combinations: left yin and right yang, left yang and right yin, both yang on the left and right, or both yin on the left and right. Three yin and yang create eight combinations, four yin and yang create sixteen combinations, and if there are hundreds of millions of chips, the combinations are more numerous than the number of atoms in the universe.

This binary-based operation, while the simplest and most reliable under normal circumstances, almost never fails at the hardware level. However, the smaller such a chip becomes, the more fragile it is. Even when packaged, it can occasionally be affected by high-energy particles. When a high-energy particle penetrates the chip, it will damage all

the transistors in its path. The switches that represent 0 and 1 will either be damaged or flipped by the high-energy particle.

Damage is easy to understand; it's basically unusable and can only be replaced. Flipping, on the other hand, is more like a soft error. It's like a few flipping errors suddenly appearing in a normally rigorous calculation. It doesn't damage the chip, but it causes bugs in the chip's operations. Simply put, imagine the chip is calculating 1+1. Normally, it calculates 2, which the system verifies, and then outputs the result. But suddenly, the chip calculates 1+1 as 9527, and the system can't understand this, causing the chip to freeze, similar to a computer crashing with a blue screen. In this case, a restart is needed to reset all transistors. Even with ECC memory specifically designed to check and repair error codes, its detection capability is limited. Occasional problems can be repaired, but if two flips occur in the same group, the chip will fail completely.

Chips on the ground are much safer than those in space, less likely to be bombarded by high-energy cosmic particles. Even the extremely rare flips caused by high-energy particles can be repaired by ECC memory. But in space, they're not so lucky; a chip might be bombarded several times a day and restarted multiple times.

This is precisely why ground-based computing centers are so vulnerable to high-energy particles.

During the Chernobyl disaster, many electronic devices completely shut down when near the radiation zone. The reason was that the chips were repeatedly bombarded by high-energy radiation, directly causing the electronic systems to malfunction.

charlie Wade drew a parallel; he realized that if spiritual energy were used to bombard chips at high speed, it wouldn't be as simple as just one or two particles. It would have a large-scale destructive force on the chips, like nuclear radiation. Wherever it went, even if it didn't cause physical damage, it would likely trigger an exponential reversal. At that point, computing power would be useless. After all, who the hell would need a large model that couldn't even calculate 1+1?