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

One yin-yang symbol can only represent either yin or yang. Two yin-yang symbols create four combinations: left yin and right yang, left yang and right yin, both yang, or both yin. Three yin-yang symbols create eight combinations, four create sixteen, and with hundreds of millions, the combinations exceed the number of atoms in the universe.

While this binary-based computation is usually the simplest and most reliable, rarely failing at the hardware level, the smaller it is, the more fragile it becomes. Even when encapsulated, it can occasionally be affected by high-energy particles. When a high-energy particle penetrates the chip, it damages all the transistors in its path. The switches representing 0 and 1 are either destroyed 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. This situation requires a restart 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 fixed, 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. They are less likely to be bombarded by high-energy cosmic particles. Flips caused by extremely rare high-energy particles can be repaired by ECC memory. However, in space, they are 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 crystals were repeatedly bombarded by high-energy radiation, directly causing the electronic systems to malfunction.

Charlie extrapolated from this, thinking that if spiritual energy were used to bombard crystals 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 crystals, like nuclear radiation. Even if it didn't cause immediate physical damage, it would likely trigger an exponential upheaval. 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?

Once Charlie made up his mind to short the AI market with Steve, he immediately told Steve, "Since we're going to do it, let's do it big! I've had hundreds of billions of dollars in cash that I haven't touched. This time, I'll use two hundred billion dollars to short the market!"

"Two hundred billion?!" Steve was somewhat shocked.

For the Rothschild family, two hundred billion dollars represented at least 10% of their total assets, and crucially, it was all cash.

These days, who could come up with two hundred billion dollars in cash? Even Apple couldn't.

The Rothschild family couldn't either.

They couldn't, but Charlie could.

Over the years, he had indeed swindled a lot of money from the wealthy using the Rejuvenation Pill, and that was while he maintained his principles. Otherwise, at the Rejuvenation Pill auction, a single pill could have brought him over three hundred billion dollars from his uncle.

For Charlie, money had long since become just a number, a number sitting in various bank accounts, almost meaningless.

However, in a financial war, this stuff becomes ammunition, even nuclear weapons.

Steve had no doubt that Charlie could come up with that much money. He was just a little panicked because such a large-scale short sale, if successful, would trigger panic that crippled the US stock market; if it failed, the losses from missing out on the gains would be devastating.

So he tentatively asked Charlie, "Mr. Ye, isn't this a bit too much for you…?"

Charlie frowned and asked, "Is two hundred billion US dollars a lot? Nvidia's market capitalization is three or four trillion US dollars, and Apple's is five trillion. Two hundred billion is just a drop in the ocean, isn't it?"