I CAN MEET WITH DEAD SCIENTISTS

The time when Pakistan donkeys were massively introduced domestically happened to be around 2001 or 2002, exactly 20 years ago now.

At the time, these donkeys were distributed to the smallest unit, which was the township-level livestock station, with the policy still being grassroots cadres promoting it in the countryside, resulting in a very high rate of breeding coverage.

Therefore, it's currently very difficult to find purebred local female donkeys, and crossbreeding cannot activate the LP phenotype, let alone obtain that substance from the phosphate pentose pathway found in the hair. Is there really no connection between the two?

The real answer may be unknown, but Xu Yun personally believes the answer is no.

Naming this new species after Xiaoli, both in terms of meaning and sentiment, is a very fitting choice.

However, Qiu Sheng didn't understand Xu Yun's thoughts; he just simply felt the name seemed okay and said:

"Old Xu, this name isn't bad, and since it's a new species you discovered, call it whatever you like, I have no objections."

Xu Yun nodded at him, pondered for a moment, and asked:

"By the way, Old Qiu, what are your thoughts on a hair growth solution for that donkey?"

Qiu Sheng frowned and thought for a while, then slowly shook his head and said:

"I remember reading in a novel that Bat Lady's blood can help Gou Mei grow hair, but there's no way we can find a non-human lady who's been poor for ten thousand years in reality, so that's obviously impossible."

"The remaining methods are nothing more than black sesame or minoxidil—my suggestion is to use both at the same time. Anyway, for now, this donkey seems quite tolerant, so it probably won't cause any problems."

The spread of minoxidil might not be very high, but it is actually one of the internationally recognized mainstream medications for treating hair loss, with a very high usage rate.

However, the effects of this stuff are somewhat limited; let's just say it's slightly better than a placebo, standing out among the dwarfs, so to speak.

Black sesame is likely more familiar to everyone, and along with Polygonum multiflorum, they are known as the two major traditional dietary supplements for hair growth.

Saying it's complete nonsense or an IQ tax is definitely not the case, but the effect is relatively limited.

However, considering the lack of particularly effective methods at present, these two things have become the only choices.

Of course.

Hair growth is only a temporary measure; the more important thing is to breed—always relying on Brother Lv is not really good.

But nowadays, it is quite difficult to find purebred local LP phenotype female donkeys because there are just too many hybrid donkeys domestically.

Any student who was a donkey in a past life should know this.

The lifespan of a donkey is generally 20 years, roughly over a hundred years in human terms.

This means that the local donkeys from before 2000, whether male or female, are almost all dead by now.

Previously mentioned.

In microphysics.

Fundamental particles can be categorized into four types:

Quarks, leptons, gauge bosons, and Higgs particles.

Due to quark confinement, quarks cannot exist independently.

Thus, in the microscopic domain, quarks primarily exist in pairs or triplets:

For example, a positive quark and an anti-quark form a meson.

Or three quarks or three anti-quarks form a baryon.

Baryons and mesons are collectively known as hadrons, such as the well-known protons and neutrons belonging to baryons.

Additionally.

Hyperons are also a type of baryon.

Its uniqueness lies in containing at least one strange quark, allowing researchers to understand the interaction modes of baryons through hyperons.

Various types of hyperons have been discovered, such as Σ-hyperon, Ξ-hyperon, Ω-hyperon, and so on.

That's right.

Some students might have recalled.

In the "Otherworld Conquest Manual," the particles used by the rabbits to blast open the Qingcheng Mountain Celestial Palace Secret Realm were Ω-hyperons.

And recently, the Λ hyperons observed by Academician Zhao Zhengguo and his team are also part of the above category.

Seeing this.

Many people might feel puzzled:

While this content seems easy to understand, what specific significance does the Λ hyperon hold?

The theoretical significance of the Λ hyperon is multifaceted.

For instance, it might assist in discovering the legendary fifth force, aid in detecting dark matter and dark energy, and even contribute to neutron star research.

In reality, the most direct impact is on the phones we use.

Currently, all phones rely on quantum theory, as most core components of phones involve semiconductors, whose performance is calculated and optimized based on quantum mechanics.

For example, a gap exists within the PN junction.

In layman's terms, the electric potential energy is greater than the electron's kinetic energy. Normally, it's understood that electrons shouldn't pass through this gap.

However, within the scope of quantum mechanics, electrons can transition with a certain probability—a phenomenon known as electron tunneling.

The electron tunneling microscope utilizes this principle, allowing observation of the potential energy fluctuations on material surfaces.

Then deduce the surface structure of materials for semiconductor development.

For instance, Samsung has already sold a phone featuring a quantum chip, the Galaxy A Quantum, for just over five hundred dollars.

The quantum chip generates quantum random numbers, ensuring encryption algorithms are absolutely secure at a physical level, which is a future trend.

Thus, microscopic particle research is closely related to our reality, yet due to the final product being a complete state, there is an informational barrier regarding many technologies.

Compared to other hyperons.

The Λ hyperon is even more special.

It is a very unique hyperon, with the deepest single particle potential well depth in nuclear matter among all known particles.

To put it simply....I mean, in layman's terms.

It can be considered a crucial foundation in controlled nuclear fusion.

Therefore, various countries currently attach significant importance to it, with leading nations allocating budgets starting at one to two billion annually.

Return to the original viewpoint.

Academician Zhao's recent observation was something Xu Yun had heard of, with the maximum polarization degree of decay instances surpassing 26%, making it a worldwide first.

It's something of notable news, albeit not significantly large.

However, it's essential to note.

Before Academician Zhao's global first, the international maximum polarization degree had already reached 25%.

Thus, their global first holds a greater conceptual than actual significance, merely leading by half a body length.

But currently, the formula Xu Yun holds seems to point to another trajectory:

Don't forget.

The closely related binding energy numbers are actually the result of Xu Yun changing y(xn+1) to y(xn+2).

In other words.

On the y(xn+1) trajectory, another differently scaled Λ hyperon theoretically exists.

At this point.

Xu Yun's curiosity intensified even more.

He then switched to the Aurora System again, entering the 4685Λ hyperon's number.

Moments later.

A sample set of decay instances appeared before him.

Unlike other research, particle information itself doesn't require excessive confidentiality.

This is because there's a significant disparity between frontend particle research and modern technology, making it challenging to directly apply a particle discovery to a specific technology, holding little confidentiality value.

Thus, upon discovering new particles or related information, discoverers often openly share all information.

Academician Zhao Zhengguo uploaded a total of 37 decay samples, divided into six archives.

They contained numerous decay parameters along with other data that appeared astronomical to students like Xian Weiren but are, in fact, quite crucial.

Λ hyperon observation involves particle collision, and when it comes to particle collision, many people's first thoughts are terms like "hundred billion scale," "high precision," which sound especially sophisticated.

But if you ask about the actual use of a particle collider, many might struggle to explain.

In fact, its principle is simple:

You want to study an orange, but you have fingers as thick as a building.

You can sense it but can't see it.

You want to crush it, yet it cleverly hides in the gaps between your fingers.

It's too small to reach, let alone peel.

Until one day you have an epiphany, using one pile of oranges to collide with another pile.

Thus.

Bang!

They shattered.

You felt the orange seeds, juice, and peel.

And thus.

You realized that an orange is like this, containing seeds, juice, and peel.

This is, in fact, the nature of the collider.

In the microscopic realm, the orange juice transforms into various charged or uncharged particles.

If you want to separate them, you have to exert a certain amount of energy — the force of two large bags of oranges colliding.

So, at different scales, how much energy is required to separate the components of matter?

The force between molecules is minimal, averaging below 0.1 eV—eV stands for electron volt, referring to the energy change caused by an electron charge passing through one volt of voltage.

This is a very small unit, roughly equivalent to a slight prick on the human body.

Chemical bonds require a bit more energy.

Between 0.1-10 eV.

Inner electrons are around several to tens of KeV, while nucleons are above MeV.

The deepest levels currently are quarks, with energy levels between quarks reaching tens of GeVs.

According to Brother Lv's worksheet calculation, this energy level is approximately equal to Pikachu generating electricity from the time Wu Zetian ascended the throne until now.....

So what are Zhao Zhengguo and his team observing?

Similarly, let's take orange juice as an example.

After the collision of two oranges, the splatter area and image of the orange juice are unpredictable, completely random.

Some orange juice splatters in a good spot, some in a less favorable one, and some can't be observed at all.

Therefore, observing a new particle is quite challenging; you need to search each spot with a magnifying glass, and it's all about luck.

But if you know in advance its trajectory, it's a different matter altogether.

For example, if we know a drop of orange juice will splatter onto the ground 37 degrees southeast of the collision point, seven meters away, where there's a lot of sewage and silt, making the splattered juice unobservable.

But having prior knowledge of its trajectory, we can place a clean sampling board there in advance.

Then step away from the scene, find a chair, sit quietly, and wait for it to come right to you.

Now, with the Λ hyperon's information and a formula model, deducing the "landing point" becomes quite simple.

It is well known.

The general solution of N and decay is not complicated.

For example, there is a decay chain A→B→C→D..., with decay constants of various nuclides corresponding to λ_1, λ_2, λ_3, λ_4....

Assuming only A exists at the initial time t_0, then it is obvious: $N_1=N_1(0)\exp(-\lambda_1 t)$.

Subsequently, Xu Yun wrote down another equation:

$dN_2/dt=\lambda_1 N_1-\lambda_2 N_2$.

This is the differential equation for the change in the number of B atomic nuclei.

Solving it gives $N_2=\lambda_1 N_1(0)[\exp(-\lambda_1 t)-\exp(-\lambda_2 t)]/(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)$.

Then Xu Yun wrote while reciting:

"The differential equation for the change of C atomic nuclei is: $dN_3/dt=\lambda_2N_2-\lambda_3N_3$, or $dN_3/dt+\lambda_3N_3=\lambda_2N_2$..."

"Substituting the N_2 above, it becomes $N_3=\lambda_1\lambda_2N_1(0)\ \{\exp(-\lambda_1t)/[(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)(\lambda_3-\lambda_1)]+\exp(-\lambda_2t)/[(\lambda_1-\lambda_2)(\lambda_3-\lambda_2)]+\exp(-\lambda_3t)/[(\lambda_1-\lambda_3)(\lambda_2-\lambda_3)]\}$ ....."

After writing these, he paused, performed a simple calculation check.

Once confirmed there were no issues, he continued writing:

"A parameter h can be defined such that $h_1=\lambda_1\lambda_2/[(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)(\lambda_3-\lambda_1)]$, $h_2=\lambda_1\lambda_2/[(\lambda_1-\lambda_2)(\lambda_3-\lambda_2)]$, $h_3=\lambda_1\lambda_2/[(\lambda_1-\lambda_3)(\lambda_2-\lambda_3)]$..."

"Then N_3 can be simplified as: $N_3=N_1(0)[h_1\exp(-\lambda_1t)+h_2\exp(-\lambda_2t)+h_3\exp(-\lambda_3t)]$."

Having written this.

Xu Yun looked again at the screen, substituting the parameters of the Λ hyperon into it:

"$N=N_1(0)[h_1\exp(-\lambda_1 t)+h_2\exp(-\lambda_2 t)+...hn\exp(-\lambda nt)]$, where the numerator of h is $\Pi\lambda i$, i=1～n-1, that is, the numerator is $\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_4$....."

"The decay period for the Λ hyperon is 17, so the denominator of h_1 is the product of the differences between the previous decay constants leaving out the Λ hyperon's decay constant λ_1....."

Half an hour later.

The Aurora software displayed a set of values.

a a 0 1000:

1 904.8374

2 818.7308

3 740.8182

....

7 496.5853

8 449.329

.....

Xu Yun didn't pay attention to the numbers at the front, quickly scrolling down with the mouse.

Soon, he locked onto the eighteenth line:

18 165.2989.

With this set of numbers, the following problem became very simple.

Xu Yun input these numbers into the Aurora model, with the formula:

$F(t):=N(t)/N(0)=e^{(-t/\pi)}$.

Here, ":=" is a definition symbol, meaning to define the right-hand side as the left-hand side.

Xu Yun now assigned a physical meaning to this F(t):

The probability of a certain atom still being alive (not decayed) at time t.

The formula $N=N_1(0)[h_1\exp(-\lambda_1 t)+h_2\exp(-\lambda_2 t)+...hn\exp(-\lambda nt)]$ describes how many atoms remain at time t. What Xu Yun did is compare the remaining number of atoms to the initial total number of atoms, which naturally is the probability of finding the one Xu Yun wanted among the remaining ones.

Very simple, and very easy to understand.

The Aurora System is connected to the secondary server of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, using part of the computing power of the Chinese Academy of Sciences' supercomputer "Night Speech."

Thus, after just more than ten minutes.

The result appeared on the screen in front of him:

t=0, F=1.

Seeing this scene.

Xu Yun's pupils immediately narrowed slightly.

The meaning of this result is...

At the very beginning, on this orbit y(xn+1)−y(xn)/h≈f, there exists a particle.

It's just that during the collision, its lifespan ended or it lost the ability to transition, so it was ultimately not captured.

Thinking of this.

Xu Yun was silent for a moment, then walked out of the library.

He took out his phone and dialed a number.

A moment later.

The phone connected, and a voice that immediately sounded very handsome came through on the other end:

"Hello, Xiaoxu?"

"Yes, it's me. Do you have time now, professor?"

"Just came out of the lab, what's up?"

Xu Yun organized his words and said:

"Professor, didn't I study a topic on Σ hyperons before? Do you remember?"

The Σ hyperon is one of the more mainstream hyperons at present, with a lifespan of 0.15 nanoseconds and a mass slightly heavier than a hyperon.

Xu Yun's master's thesis was on the energy level effects generated by strong interactions of Σ hyperons, involving aspects of quantum chromodynamics theories.

So very quickly.

Academician Pan's reply came from the other end of the phone:

"That's right, ...oh, I saw the record of you activating the Aurora System, have you made any progress in your research?"

The Aurora involved computational power issues with the server, and the share for each student was limited.

As Xu Yun's mentor, Academician Pan naturally received related notifications, and Xu Yun didn't plan to hide it from him:

"It's like this, professor, when I was researching the Σ hyperon, I suddenly discovered a rather special orbit with some differences in the eigenstate compared to the Σ hyperon."

"Later, I used the Aurora System to simulate and found it somewhat similar to the 4685Λ hyperon recently observed by Academician Zhao."

"So I optimized the simulation for this orbital formula, replacing the Σ hyperon's decay parameters with that of the Λ hyperon, and finally found..."

On the other end of the phone.

Academician Pan was originally tilting his head, holding the phone with his shoulder and ear, while both hands were taking apart a delivery of sanma fish.

But upon hearing Xu Yun's first sentence.

He vaguely realized something and stopped what he was doing.

By the time Xu Yun finished his last sentence, his expression had become much more serious, and he had fully caught up with Xu Yun's line of thinking:

"Xiaoxu, what is the final F?"

"t=0, F=1, in other words, there should be a new particle on that orbit."

After saying that, Xu Yun paused for a moment and added:

"A new particle that can be captured and observed."

.....

Note:

Let's go big, everyone can guess what technology this new particle will lead to.

The information that can currently be disclosed is as follows:

This technology involves not just the Λ hyperon, but also DNA storage technology and the AI system Mimi, as well as the ratio in the last part of the reward formula. (The orbital formula is only the first part of the three parts)

If you guess correctly, I'll post thirty more updates. I don't believe anyone can guess this right?

The theoretical significance of the Λ hyperon actually holds many possibilities.

For example, it could help discover the legendary fifth force, aid in the detection of dark matter and dark energy, and could even facilitate research on neutron stars, among other things.

And in reality, the most direct impact is seen in the phones you and I use.

Currently, all phones use knowledge of quantum theory, because most of the core components of phones use semiconductors, and the performance of semiconductor materials needs to be calculated and optimized based on quantum mechanics.

For example, there is a gap in the PN junction.

In layman's terms, it means the electric potential energy is greater than the kinetic energy of the electron, and under normal understanding, it's impossible for the electron to pass through this gap.

But under the framework of quantum mechanics, it allows electrons a certain probability to transition, a phenomenon known as electron tunneling.

The principle behind Scanning Tunneling Microscope is precisely this. You can see the potential energy fluctuations on the material surface.

Thus deducing the surface structure of the material, ultimately leading to semiconductor development.

For example, currently, Samsung has sold a phone equipped with an Optical Quantum Chip, the Galaxy A Quantum, for over five hundred bucks.

The Optical Quantum Chip is used to generate quantum random numbers, ensuring that encryption algorithms are physically absolutely secure; this is also considered a trend for the future.

Thus, research on microscopic particles is actually closely related to our reality, but because the final product is in a complete form, many of the technologies within face certain information barriers.

And compared to other hyperons.

The Λ hyperon is even more special.

It's an extremely special hyperon, its single-particle depth well in nuclear material is the deepest among all known particles.

To put it simply... oops, in more layman's terms.

It could be considered a crucial fundamental in controlled nuclear fusion.

Therefore, countries currently place very high importance on it, and the annual related funding in major leading countries starts at one to two hundred million.

The vision returns to its original place.

Xu Yun had heard about Academician Zhao's recent observations, with the maximum polarization of the decay case breaking through 26%, a global first.

It's somewhat of a news story of moderate significance.

However, it's important to know that the theoretical significance of the Λ hyperon actually has many possibilities.

For example, it could assist in discovering the legendary fifth force, aid in the detection of dark matter and dark energy, and could even research neutron stars, among other things.

And in reality, the most direct impact is seen in the phones you and I use.

Currently, all phones use quantum theory knowledge since most core components of phones utilize semiconductors, and semiconductor material performance is calculated and optimized according to quantum mechanics.

For instance, there is a gap in the PN junction.

In layman's terms, the electric potential energy is greater than the kinetic energy of the electron, and under normal circumstances, the electron shouldn't be able to cross this gap.

However, within the domain of quantum mechanics, it permits electrons a certain probability to transition, which is known as the electron tunneling phenomenon.

Electron Tunneling Microscopes utilize this principle. You can observe the potential energy fluctuations on a material's surface.

Thus inferring the material's surface structure, ultimately facilitating the development of semiconductors.

For example, currently, Samsung has marketed a phone with an Optical Quantum Chip, the Galaxy A Quantum, priced over five hundred dollars.

The Optical Quantum Chip is used to generate quantum random numbers, ensuring that encryption algorithms are absolutely secure on a physical level; this is also considered a future trend.

Thus, microscopic particle research is indeed closely connected to our reality, but as the final product is a complete form, many internal technologies face particular information barriers.

Compared to other hyperons,

The Λ hyperon is even more special.

It is a particularly special hyperon, and its single-particle potential well depth in nuclear material is the deepest among known particles.

In simple terms... or, to put it plainly.

It's akin to being a crucial foundation in controlled nuclear fusion.

Therefore, countries highly prioritize it, with the annual related funding from major leading nations starting from one to two hundred million.

Returning the vision to its original place.

Academician Zhao's recent observations, which Xu Yun had heard about, had a decay case's maximum polarization breaking through 26%, a global first.

It's somewhat significant news.

But it's important to recognize the theoretical significance of the Λ hyperon actually encompasses many possibilities.

For instance, it might help discover the legendary fifth force, assist in the detection of dark matter and dark energy, and potentially enable research on neutron stars, among other things.

And practically, the most direct impact is observed in the phones we use.

Currently, all phones use quantum theory knowledge because most core components in phones utilize semiconductors, and semiconductor material performance is calculated and optimized using quantum mechanics.

Example, within a PN junction, there is a gap.

Simply put, the electric potential energy is greater than the kinetic energy of the electron; under normal circumstances, the electron can't cross this gap.

However, under the realm of quantum mechanics, it permits a certain probability for electrons to transition, known as electron tunneling.

The principle of the Electron Tunneling Microscope is precisely this; it allows for observing potential energy fluctuations on a material's surface.

Thus deducing the material's surface structure, ultimately facilitating semiconductor development.

For instance, Samsung currently markets a phone with an Optical Quantum Chip, the Galaxy A Quantum, priced over five hundred dollars.

The Optical Quantum Chip generates quantum random numbers, ensuring encryption algorithms' absolute physical security; this is also considered a future trend.

As the current top figure in the field of quantum encryption in the country.

Academician Pan also has significant expertise in the area of particles, since the two are interconnected in certain aspects.

Additionally, he is quite familiar with Xu Yun's abilities and personality, knowing his student would not easily make exaggerated claims.

For instance, he never procrastinates on updates he owes... cough cough, he never delays, among other things.

Therefore, upon receiving Xu Yun's report.

He immediately conveyed this situation to Zhao Zhengguo, who was at Ke Da.

Half an hour later.

Xu Yun arrived at the National Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory at Ke Da, entering the facility with his access card.

From the outside, the Tongfu Laboratory at Ke Da looks quite ordinary, resembling an outdated stadium with worn-out decorations.

At the lab's main entrance is a parking lot, with a small fountain in the center — occasionally it performs erratic acts like not spraying during the day but spraying at dawn....

But that's just the surface.

The true core of the Tongfu Laboratory lies not above ground, but underground.

The upper part is actually called the Light Source Storage Ring Hall, with a large well-like device in the center that goes straight into the ground.

Deep underground at the laboratory, there are rings of specially designed coil devices, with a price of fifty to sixty thousand yuan per meter at the starting point.

Unlike the first-generation light source shared with Yanjing's Positron-Electron Collider.

Tongfu uses a second-generation light source, currently the only second-generation collider equipment in the country.

In his past studies, Xu Yun was once frightened by a senior who said a bag of instant noodles left inside would be inedible after two days.

Later, he realized it was an old joke among experienced members, who loved to snatch newcomers' instant noodles under this pretense...

Even though Xu Yun was frightened for some time, he held no resentment about it.

Firstly, it was mainly a friendly joke from the seniors; they would often bring delicious food to share with everyone in such a close-knit environment.

Secondly...

The instant noodles Xu Yun lost were old altar sauerkraut noodles, and who knows what the senior thinks now, but anyway, Xu Yun privately shared relevant videos after the 315 Gala.

Returning to reality.

Academician Pan and Xu Yun's meeting place was next to the Light Source Storage Ring Hall, in a meeting room reserved for associate professors and above.

When Xu Yun arrived outside the meeting room.

The meeting room door was open, allowing a clear view inside.

Academician Pan was sitting in a chair opposite a round-faced man with an impressive hairline, engaged in lively conversation.

Xu Yun leaned partially inside the room, gently knocking on the door:

"Professor."

Academician Pan looked up and nodded:

"Oh, Xiaoxu is here, come in quickly, and remember to close the door."

Xu Yun responded affirmatively, entered, closed the door, and quickly reached the two:

"Professor, hello, Academician Zhao, hello."

The Academician Zhao Xu Yun referred to was naturally Zhao Zhengguo, currently one of the founding academicians of the Ke Da Physics College.

He was sixty-six, older than Academician Pan, and had been at Ke Da for many years.

Zhao Zhengguo, though not as renowned as Academician Pan, is an equally capable scientist.

He was elected as a Huaxia Academy of Sciences academician in 2013, part of the Top Hundred Talent Program, and now heads the Particle Physics and Technology Research Center at Ke Da.

He was once in charge of Ke Da as part of the LHC main detector ATLAS international collaboration group, currently known for observing the troublesome flying pi meson beam.

Upon seeing Xu Yun.

Zhao Zhengguo pressed the cigarette butt into the ashtray and greeted with a distinctly Huaxia style:

"Xiaoxu, have you eaten?"

Xu Yun smiled:

"I have."

Zhao Zhengguo nodded, indicating Xu Yun to sit down.

Then he paused and asked directly:

"Xiaoxu, Xiaopan just found me, saying you accidentally discovered a particle trajectory?"

Xu Yun hesitated for a moment, then took a notebook from his backpack and logged into the Aurora System.

Next, he pushed the notebook in front of Zhao Zhengguo and said:

"Academician Zhao, I uploaded all the data to the Aurora System, um... starting from this line here."

Zhao Zhengguo steadied the notebook and began examining it seriously.

After a short while, he looked up in surprise:

"S-wave separation of 32.7? So light?"

As is known.

The lower the S-wave separation, the longer the S-wave phase shift, meaning the scattering amplitude is lower.

What does this imply?

It's like bungee jumping.

Due to the conversion of gravitational potential energy to kinetic energy.

The amplitude generated by a normal person and someone with ears standing at the edge of a fall is different; the lighter a person is, the smaller the wave or amplitude.

The λ hyperon is the lightest type of hyperon, whereas the 4685λ hyperon observed by Zhao Zhengguo's team is the lightest among all λ hyperons.

Its S-wave separation is the smallest.

Yet even for such a ultra-light hyperon like the 4685λ, its S-wave separation is a high 34.2.

But now, the particle Xu Yun deduced has an S-wave separation of only 32.7.

In other words.

The new particle Xu Yun deduced is lighter than the current 4685!

This is quite intriguing....

Subsequently, Academician Zhao continued reading.

A few seconds later, his eyebrows raised again.

In the microscopic domain.

Particle trajectories involve profound angular momentum issues, and thus each particle's trajectories are typically spaced far apart.

A real-life analogy would be that A and B are two magnetic blocks that can attract each other, and they want to slide on an ice surface, but the distance between them cannot be too close.

For example, they must be separated by three or five meters.

But the particles derived by Xu Yun are different.

The trajectory of these particles and the 4685Λ hyperon is equivalent to only five or six centimeters in the real world, yet they do not interfere with each other, which is a very rare situation.

Thinking of this.

Zhao Zhengguo immediately sat up straight, pulled out a pen and a piece of paper from his body, and began to do calculations seriously.

Scribble, scribble—

The sound of the pen sliding was like a natural white noise in the silent conference room, inexplicably calming the mind.

Xu Yun and Academician Pan sat quietly by the side, waiting for Zhao Zhengguo's calculation results.

As the saying goes.

Knowledge comes from diligence, and expertise comes from specialization.

Zhao Zhengguo, being one of the leading figures in the field of particle physics in the country, has much higher expertise in this area than Xu Yun and even Academician Pan.

It's like a pulse.

An ordinary person might only feel the thump of the pulse, but an experienced traditional Chinese medicine doctor can assess your health status, when to start treatment, etc., from it.

Twenty minutes later.

Zhao Zhengguo exhaled a long breath, gently set down his pen, and picked up a cup of water to sip.

At this moment, Xu Yun noticed that his fingers seemed to tremble slightly.

A few seconds later.

Zhao Zhengguo put down the cup, turned to Academician Pan, and said with emotion:

"Xiaopan, after Xiaolu, you've brought in another good student."

Academician Pan glanced at Xu Yun, understood the implication, and asked:

"Academician Zhao, is Xiaoxu's deduction correct?"

"I'm afraid it's not just correct."

Zhao Zhengguo took off his glasses and rubbed the bridge of his nose with his forefinger and thumb, then said:

"According to Xiaoxu's calculations, there is likely a special particle in that trajectory, and the relationship between it and 4685 probably conforms to..."

"Meson exchange theory."

"Meson exchange theory?"

Upon hearing this term.

Academician Pan was slightly stunned, then his pupils shrank suddenly.

Meson exchange theory.

This is a theory that was proposed a long time ago, but has not yielded substantial results in recent research.

The explanation of the meson exchange theory is actually quite simple:

A single pi meson exchange produces a long-range attractive force between nucleons.

A double pi meson exchange produces a saturated medium-range attractive force.

While ρ and ω molecular exchanges produce short-range repulsive forces.

The spin of the pi meson is zero.

It is called a scalar meson.

The spin of ρ and ω mesons is 1.

These are called vector mesons.

Their rest masses are not zero, which ensures the short-range nature of the nuclear force.

The non-scalar nature of the vector meson further guarantees the spin dependence of the nuclear force.

It involves the relativistic single-boson exchange potential, non-covariant perturbation theory of nuclear force meson exchange, and energy-independent N-N meson exchange potential and Paris potential, among others.

Quite simple, right?

However, despite its conceptual simplicity, it hasn't led to significant practical results.

The best evidence for the meson exchange theory currently is the K meson, plus a D0 particle with a bottom quark.

Even for mesons.

Superions, which are also hadrons, should not even be mentioned.

As for the usefulness of this theory?

The theoretical value is primarily in nuclear force research—here, nuclear force refers not to the conventional meaning of nuclear power, but the force within an atomic nucleus, which is a type of strong interaction.

Those who didn't frustrate their physics teacher should remember.

The four fundamental forces are gravity, electromagnetic force, and strong and weak forces—the latter two's real meanings are strong nuclear force and weak nuclear force.

More crucially.

All the forces discovered thus far are different forms of these four forces, without exception.

Thus the unification of the four forces is one of the most important matters in the scientific community, known as the eighth unification in physics. (Play a small game here: Can someone write down the previous seven unifications completely? If you can, there will be an extra chapter added this month.)

If someone could unify gravity with the other three forces, their status would be on par with that of Einstein.

The exchange theory of mesons/hyperons involves extensions of the strong and weak forces, which is just two or three steps away from the spacetime model.

And gravity is a distortion of spacetime, so this is a difficult but theoretically viable path towards unification.

That speaks for its theoretical value.

As for the practical aspects... There are mainly two points.

The first is that meson exchange theory... or rather Λ hyperon research, can aid in the study of neutron stars.

When the first-ever image of a black hole in human history was taken, the spectral data collected used hard disk drives that employed related technologies.

Besides.

Λ hyperons can also play a crucial role in optimizing the Milky Way model—this is somewhat common knowledge; we can currently observe many extragalactic systems, but the shape of the Milky Way is derived through simulation optimization.

Because we are within the Milky Way, it's impossible to observe its shape from the outside.

It wasn't until 1918 that humans determined the center of the Milky Way in the direction of Sagittarius.

It was only a little over a decade ago that we pinpointed our Solar System's location on the second arm of the Milky Way.

Meanwhile.

Related optimizations of the Milky Way model are carried out annually. For example, we still don't know exactly how many black holes exist in the Milky Way—based on the initial mass function, or IMF, it's deduced that there are about 100 million stellar-mass black holes in the Milky Way, but only about 50 are known.

Λ hyperons are a type of particle extremely enriched in neutron stars, and if we can achieve research results on them, our understanding of the universe might deepen.

Indeed.

The aspect of reality closer to ordinary people is perhaps the second one — the optimization of electronic devices.

Λ hyperons' decay encryption is also one of the current directions in chip research, with its core lying in maximum polarization.

Once Λ hyperons make a breakthrough, mobile phones, supercomputers, and even energy could achieve substantial development.

As for the current research progress on Λ hyperons...

Considering some classmates are almost crying after failing courses, let's use an explanation that's not very rigorous academically but practically makes no difference:

Treat maximum polarization as exploratory degree,

The 26% reached by Zhao Zhengguo's team previously represents one-fourth resolution on Λ hyperons.

This figure is obviously somewhat lacking in research terms, like downloading a quarter of a movie where the foreplay might not even be completed.

Yet if a new particle matching exchange theory can be discovered, everything would be utterly different.....

Thinking of this.

Academician Zhao suddenly couldn't sit still, only to see him look at Xu Yun with a mix of urgency and sincerity:

"Xiaoxu, can you authorize your data for our team to research?"

"You should know, our team can rank at least in the top three in the hyperon field domestically, there's no need to further elaborate on our capabilities."

"If we achieve a breakthrough in Λ hyperons, then certain technological blockades will become jokes, this isn't empty talk!"

"LHC's RunII discovered the God particle, but it pertains to weak-electromagnetic unification theory rather than grand unification theory."

"If we can catch up with Europe and America in hyperon theory, there's even a considerable chance to vie for domain definition rights!"

Saying this, Zhao Zhengguo's facial muscles were trembling:

"That's the right to define, after all..."

"In this era, domain definition rights mean domain hegemony! In a certain sense, it's..."

"National destiny!"

Looking at the excited Zhao Zhengguo whose neck turned slightly red, a sense of emotion suddenly rose in Xu Yun's heart.

In today's network era.

Mentioning the word 'academician.'

Many people often think of 'counterfeit,' 'interest transfer' these terms.

To be honest.

Academician, as the highest-level title in Huaxia, is destined not to be unrelated to politics and commerce.

Just like a Hollywood movie inevitably having a Black character, it's an unavoidable segment.

But this doesn't mean that the title of academician is very shallow, nor should these individual cases be used as a weapon to attack Huaxia's scientific research industry.

For instance, many criticize the 'Liquor Academician.'

She was just a candidate proposed by Guizhou Province, not included in the final selection list.

And many have mentioned Yan Ning.

Her situation is more complicated, her inability to be selected as an academician is largely because her teacher was Mr. Shi—this is purely an inner circle issue, didn't Old Niu also upset Hook's table in those days?

Similar cases include Cauchy, who directly ruined Abel and Galois leading to their premature deaths...

This situation exists everywhere, some countries even more so than domestically.

For example, Kolmogorov, Vladimir Arnold, even Fukagawa Kenji next door were victims.

Also, many like to talk about Academician Li Ning's corruption, pointing fingers at those who falsify papers, etc.

But the problem is that there's no lack of it abroad.....

For example, former Harvard Medical School professor, Center for Regenerative Medicine director, Piero Anversa, had 31 of his papers retracted for academic fraud.....

There's also Michel and Andre Nussenzweig brothers from an immunology renowned family.

Their father's 1980 paper laid the foundation for a scientific revolution in malaria molecular biology and vaccinology, their mother published over 230 scientific papers throughout her life, winning numerous international awards.

One brother is an immunology professor at Rockefeller University, holding dual academician titles in Eagle's AAA and NAS.

The other is a cancer researcher at Eagle National Health Research Institute, relying on the halo left by their parents to publish dozens of CNS main publications.

And the result?

The brothers were later exposed for paper falsification, with some results directly "photoshopping" images, more outrageous than domestically.

Also, for the 2018 Nobel Prize, it was even awarded to two engineers who made the initial discovery, while a bunch of Princeton physicists waited but it wasn't given to them.

The two engineers subsequently didn't enter academia, what can you say.....

Furthermore, the widely circulated global retraction of 1564 sci papers, with 536 from China topping the list, leading many to say "Your country's severe in fraud."

But what are the facts?

The fact is among these 536 papers, 174 were retractions due to discrepancies between translation and images, many republished after proofreading.

Additionally, 41 were papers from the defense seven sons—specifically you can search for sanctions across the sea on Harbin Institute of Technology, no need to elaborate here, in short, having no connection with fraud.

Plus, retracting these, the number of domestic retractions is slightly over 300.

Eagle's retraction number is 255, while the number of journals published domestically is 3.4 times that of Eagle's, the true epicenter of fraud is self-evident.

Unfortunately, due to weak public opinion, few knew the truth, or no one really wants to know how many bowls of noodles you've eaten.

Undeniably.

The current domestic scientific research evaluation system indeed has many issues, many academicians aren't all paragons of virtue and scholarship, like Xu Yun himself knows some involved in corruption and even engaging in sexxual transactions.

But using individual cases to attack the scientific research evaluation system is completely unreasonable.

This method is also unfair to many academicians wholeheartedly dedicated to research.

In fact.

When tobacco academician Xie Jianping became an academician, within a week, hundreds of academicians jointly requested a review of his qualification.

Unfortunately, that matter was too complicated, and in the end, certain forces intervened unsuccessfully.

Currently, there are over 800 academicians in the Huaxia Academy of Sciences and nearly 900 in the Academy of Engineering, totaling 1700.

The "fake academicians" rumored online, without any evidence, probably amount to only around fifty or sixty in total.

Many of these are victims of anonymous slander, but even if they all had issues, what percentage do these people constitute overall?

Are the remaining 1600 plus academicians, like Zhao Zhengguo, who many can't even name but have made immense contributions, just being collectively attacked?

How lamentable.

Thinking of this.

Xu Yun couldn't help but take a deep breath, forcing himself to calm down.

Then he glanced at Academician Pan, who nodded understandingly at him.

With his teacher's permission, he immediately said to Zhao Zhengguo:

"Professor Zhao, just copy the data over directly. We're all from Ke Da. If I don't support you, who else would I support?"

Zhao Zhengguo was initially stunned, then gave Xu Yun a heavy pat on the shoulder:

"Good lad, as expected of Xiaopan's student, I won't stand on ceremony then!"

Xu Yun grinned and rubbed his arm; Academician Zhao's strength truly lived up to his hairstyle...

As the particle collision project requires approval from higher-ups, involving many procedures.

Therefore, the experiment certainly couldn't start immediately.

For instance, the collision magnitude of Ke Da Tongfu ranks third domestically, and even though the second-generation light source is slightly lower in energy level, the research costs are still very high.

Collisions of Λ-hyperons like this generally require more than a month of preparation, with relevant funding around five million Huaxia Coins, allowing approximately three collisions.

Don't think it's expensive; it's due to the relatively low binding energy of Λ-hyperons.

Like that LHC in Europe that cost 8 billion US Dollars, each startup costs over two million US Dollars.

Currently, it's early December, if all goes well, the project might start by mid-January next year.

Half an hour later.

The data exchange between the two parties was completed.

Seeing Zhao Zhengguo was about to report the project, Marshal Pan also seemed to have a task at hand, so Xu Yun sensibly stood up and proposed to leave.

Just after leaving Tongfu Laboratory, his phone in his pocket started ringing.

"If there's time before dark, I want to dig out your eyes~"

Xu Yun took out his phone and saw who it was.

It turned out to be Gu Qunqing.

He hurriedly walked to a shaded spot and answered the call:

"Hello, Aaron?"

A moment later.

Gu Qunqing's somewhat urgent voice came from the other end of the phone:

"Dr. Xu, something's happened!"

.....

There's a similar case with Cauchy, who directly led Abel and Galois to their untimely deaths....

Such situations exist everywhere, and some countries are even worse than domestically.

For instance, Kolmogorov, Vladimir Arnold, and even our neighbor Fukagawa Kenji, are victims too.

Moreover, many like to cite Academician Li Ning's corruption as an example, others' paper frauds, and so on.

But the issue is that it's not lacking abroad either.....

For example, the former Harvard Medical School professor and Center for Regenerative Medicine director, Piero Anversa, had 31 papers retracted for academic fraud.....

Also, Michel and Andre Nussenzweig, born into an immunological aristocracy.

Their father laid the foundation for the scientific revolution in malaria molecular biology and vaccinology in his 1980 paper, while their mother published over 230 scientific papers in her lifetime, winning numerous international awards.

The brothers' family includes one as a Rockefeller University immunology professor and Eagle AAA and NAS dual academician.

While the other is a cancer researcher at the Eagle National Health Research Institute, relying on the halo left by their parents to publish dozens of CNS main journal papers.

And what happened?

These brothers were later exposed for paper fraud, some results were even fabricated by digitally manipulating images, which was much more outrageous than domestically.

Furthermore, the 2018 Nobel Prize went to two engineers who were the first to discover something, while a group of Princeton physicists eagerly awaited, only to be left empty-handed.

In the end, those two engineers didn't even enter academia. What can you say.....

Also, the widespread rumor of 1564 sci papers retracted globally in a certain year, of which 536 papers were from domestically, making many say "our country's fraud is severe".

But what are the facts?

The fact is that among these 536, 174 were retracted due to inconsistencies between translations and images, many were republished after proofreading.

Additionally, 41 were defense-related papers from the seven sons——you can search for the sanctions on Harbin Institute of Technology by countries across the sea, which will not be further discussed here, it had nothing to do with fraud.

After deducting these, the number of domestic retraction is just over 300.

The number of retracted papers in Eagle country was 255, while the domestic number of publications was 3.4 times that of Eagle's, making it clear where the real fraud problem lies.

Unfortunately, due to weak public discourse, few people know the truth, or it's just that no one genuinely wants to know how many bowls of noodles you've eaten.

It's undeniable.

The current domestic research evaluation system indeed has many problems, and not all academicians are virtuous and full of scholarly achievements. For example, Xu Yun himself knows some involved in corruption and even engaging in transactional sex.

"What did you say?"

Inside the dean's office.

Xu Yun and Gu Qunqing, who arrived together, were being looked at.

Tian Liangwei's brows were already furrowed into a knot, his tone filled with confusion and anger:

"Why is this happening?"

A short while ago.

He had just approved a project report within the institute when he received a message from Xu Yun:

Nutrien Company refuses to provide the FOERDA-T632 sequence production line to Huadun Biotech anymore!

Previously mentioned.

The production process of 'Kill-a-Bug' is divided into two parts:

One part is the cyclization-construction production process, and the other part is the filling production process.

The former has high technical content, while the latter has lower technical requirements.

For the latter, Xu Yun and others chose TC708 filling production from Modu Chemical.

The cost of the entire set of equipment is very low, with a total price of over 200,000 Huaxia Coins for fourteen modules, plus a three-year technical warranty extension.

However, the cyclization-construction process involves the production of 10-epoxy-3,6-eicosadiene, including reactions like acetic nickel/sodium borohydride catalytic hydrogenation, Sharpless asymmetric epoxidation, and alkyl epoxide rearrangement, which means the equipment requirements are very high.

In the current international chemical industry.

Only the FOERDA-T632 sequence equipment from Nutrien Company of Maple Country meets the requirements of Xu Yun and others.

Although there was a certain degree of price premium when Nutrien sold it, a 30% premium was just in an awkward range.

Moreover, no domestic company has the production capacity or experience for such equipment.

So, Xu Yun and others could only jot down the account earlier and then buy the equipment from them.

However, what Xu Yun and others did not expect was.

After deciding to expand the production line.

Gu Qunqing sent a customary letter of intent to the other party, preparing to negotiate the intention to increase capacity.

But unexpectedly, just two hours later, the manager's email received a reply:

Nutrien Company refuses to provide any more production equipment, including but not limited to all equipment from FOERDA-T632 to FOERDA-T646.

Below the email was a big stamp and the signatures of the board of directors.

One glance was enough to tell it was genuine.jpg.

This email is undoubtedly disastrous news for Huadun Biotech, which had just gotten on track.

It means one thing:

If Xu Yun and others cannot find an alternative equipment supplier, the daily production capacity of 'Kill-a-Bug' will forever remain at the current level.

The current daily volume is 20,000 units, with a cost estimated at ten coins, amounting to at most 6 million coins per month.

This is clearly a situation that no one can accept.

Therefore, upon receiving the news.

Gu Qunqing immediately contacted Xu Yun and took him to Tian Liangwei's office to inform him of the situation.

Although Tian Liangwei, having seen storms before, was initially surprised, his expression quickly returned to normal, asking seriously:

"Manager Gu, why did the other party send this email? Have you understood the reasons?"

"Ignoring whether it violates trade laws or not, isn't there already a logical issue with this practice? Who wouldn't want to do business?"

"Could it be that they are planning to raise the price by taking this opportunity, thereby intentionally giving us psychological pressure?"

Upon hearing this, Gu Qunqing shook his head and took out a document from his body:

"Academician Tian, take a look at this."

Tian Liangwei took the document, adjusted his glasses, and began to read carefully.

A moment later.

He looked up somewhat surprised, his eyes slightly widened:

"The Wassenaar Agreement?"

Gu Qunqing nodded, exhaled a long breath, and confirmed:

"That's right, the FOERDA-T632 equipment... was included in the Wassenaar Agreement list as of early morning the day before yesterday."

Tian Liangwei slammed the document on the table:

"Those bastards!"

Students who like to read industrial fiction probably know one thing.

Whenever talking about Huaxia's industrial history, people often add the qualifier 'glory mixed with blood and tears' at the beginning.

Among these elements, the fundamental reason why Huaxia's industrial development is mixed with blood and tears is naturally foreign hostility.

The direct barriers to such past occurrences were various embargo laws.

For example, the well-known Bagration.

Bagration's formal name is the "Output Control Coordinating Committee," secretly established in November 1949 at the behest of those across the sea.

As its headquarters were based in Paris, it was commonly referred to as the "Paris Coordinating Committee."

Bagration was a product of the Cold War, an unofficial international organization formed by developed industrial nations in Europe and America after World War II in the field of international trade.

Its purpose is simple:

To restrict member countries from exporting strategic materials and high technology to socialist countries.

The embargo list includes tens of thousands of types of military weaponry, advanced technological products, and rare materials.

Because of Bagration's restrictions, many of our devices had to be developed from scratch, breaking monopolies step by step.

Many of the companies that succeeded in breaking through have now become the pride of the Republic's industry.

But more lie as countless corpses under the banner of glory.

In 1994.

Bagration disbanded.

But it wasn't long before the West came up with a new agreement:

The Wassenaar Agreement.

The Wassenaar Agreement, also known as the Wassenaar Arrangement mechanism, is formally called "The Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies."

Countries like Eagle, Neon, and John Bull are signatories, totaling more than forty.

And Huaxia is listed as the top target for verification under the Wassenaar Agreement.

Although the "Wassenaar Arrangement" stipulates that member countries independently decide whether to issue export licenses for sensitive products and technologies and voluntarily report related information to other member countries.

But in reality.

The "arrangement" is completely under the control of the Eagle.

Take 2004 for example.

The Czech authorities once approved the Czech arms export company to sell 10 "Vera" radar systems to the Rabbit, at a total value of 55.7 million US dollars, but under the pressure from across the sea, they eventually canceled the contract.

In 2006.

Huaxia signed a cooperation agreement with Italy's Alenia Space Company for the launch of an Italian satellite.

But due to interference from across the sea, the Italian side, disregarding economic and reputation losses, ultimately canceled the cooperation agreement.

And now again.

Currently, all of the world's top 15 semiconductor equipment suppliers are restricted by the Wassenaar Agreement, so we can't buy the most advanced chip manufacturing equipment.

Therefore, domestic companies can only cooperate with the Belgian Microelectronics Research Center... namely IMEC, to save the nation in a roundabout way:

IMEC first buys equipment from ASML Applied Materials, and after five years, once it meets the Wassenaar Agreement requirements, it then sells it to domestic enterprises.

In five years, for semiconductors, the market would have updated three times over.

This is the fundamental reason for our country's lag in chips—you simply can't buy new equipment.

As for the Wassenaar Agreement, above that, it's one-on-one sanctions.

For instance, as everyone knows, Huawei is such a case, subjected to a comprehensive technology blockade.

Now that the FOERDA-T632 has entered the embargo list, it's reasonable for Nutrien to refuse to sell.

However, even after understanding Nutrien's reasons for refusal, Tian Liangwei's brows still didn't relax, and there was still some doubt in his heart:

"Strange, why did the FOERDA-T632 enter the Wassenaar Agreement so quickly?"

"Our product has just finished being released, is it necessary to make such a big fuss?"

"A big fuss?"

Gu Qunqing sighed with a bitter smile and explained:

"Academician Tian, this is the biggest mistake we collectively made—we overlooked the special nature of 'taking down a mantis'."

Tian Liangwei couldn't help but have a question mark appear above his head:

"Special nature?"

Gu Qunqing slowly nodded and remarked:

"Our product can be considered the only one in the field of biochemical engineering since the founding of the country that holds the potential for monopoly, or in a more sci-fi term, dimensional reduction strike."

"And monopoly represents discourse power, do you think those people might give us such growth space?"

After speaking, he paused, looking at the thoughtful Tian Liangwei, and continued to add:

"The first time we procured equipment was just over ten days ago, at that time, those opponents still did not understand our production process and were not aware of what company we would cooperate with,

"They couldn't possibly put all chemical companies on the embargo list, only then could we smoothly procure three FOERDA-T632 pieces of equipment."

"But as soon as our acquisition contract was signed, and the papers and patents were simultaneously released, those people naturally knew our cooperating partner was Nutrien."

Then he pointed to the document and continued:

"The current Secretary-General of the Vienna Contact Point of the Wassenaar Agreement is Ikebashi Mitsuo, a Neon person, pushing equipment onto the list is not difficult."

"They were prepared for the embargo from the very beginning, so it's unrelated to the time of product release, they had long set their sights on us."

"If hacking won't work, then use real-world means to limit our development."

Tian Liangwei looked at the document in front of him, and fell silent.

Indeed.

Just as Gu Qunqing said.

Huadun Biotech's opponents didn't start targeting them only after the product was released.

In fact, ever since the Ke Da disinfection live broadcast... no, even since the accident in Building 14, those opponents had already set their sights on Huadun Biotech.

If not for Chang Licheng's quick wit at the time, Wang Zhaomin might have already tricked away the samples.

Foreign enemies, foreign enemies.

The word "enemy" explains it all—it's not fair competition, but a battlefield!

Thinking of this.

Xu Yun, who was nearby, also sighed lightly.

In fact.

Huadun Biotech had made very thorough preparations in all aspects, whether in public opinion, public relations, or network security, there were almost no loopholes.

But who could have thought that the other side would fight without virtue, directly and shamelessly causing trouble in terms of equipment?

This is like two restaurants competing, where a restaurant with better cooking prepares for the other side to come quarrel at their door, spread rumors among neighbors, or even spill black dog blood outside at night.

But as a result, the other side straight up uses connections to stop the vegetable farmers from delivering vegetables to you, who could have thought?

This goes beyond the scope of commercial competition or "blackening", it is purely shameless.

And on the other hand.

The direct reason for their actions, of course, is not wanting Huadun Biotech to seize the market and form a monopoly.

But the deeper reason—such as why the Wassenaar Agreement can take effect, is because they do not want to see any Huaxia enterprise rise.

They are like overseers standing by a deep pit.

Every time a hand struggles up from the bottom of the pit, they grin and stretch out their foot to trample it heavily.

Until the hand can support no more and completely falls, and the climber beneath falls back into the pit, only then do they spit hard towards the pit bottom and resume patrolling their territory.

There is a saying that goes well.

For the homeland, there are only two countries in the world—Huaxia and foreign countries.

There is some truth to this.

Thinking of this.

Tian Liangwei couldn't help but look up at Xu Yun and asked:

"Xiaoxu, what are your plans next?"

Xu Yun was silent for a moment, and his expression looked somewhat serious:

"Teacher, first of all, we must affirm one point, the situation with Nutrien is clearly not an isolated case."