Conversation

Conversation 1

 : A conversation program has been launched on this website. First of all, I'd like to introduce myself, Dai Chuanjiang  , a senior researcher of energy system and also the webmaster of this website. It is a great honor for me to introduce Mr. Tian Yujun,  a senior researcher of energy, and Mr. Chen Jinkai,  a Ph.D. student of engineering thermophysics, to join our conversation.

 : The main content of this conversation is to discuss and deeply understand Dr. Cui Silong's Theory of Analytical Space-Time and a paper "Searching for Common Principle of Relativity & Quantum Mechanics". The purpose is to stimulate the interest and participation of scientists, philosophers, and the public, and to promote and enlighten the development and progress of physics through discussion and conclusions.

I have received some feedback that it is difficult for people to accept new basic concepts, because the new theory is not only the basis of physics, but also the basis of philosophy, such

as the basis of epistemology, the basis of phenomenology, and so on. This touches on the very primitive way of establishing the logic of thinking and reasoning in our childhood or school. Although the new theory may seem simple, the interpretations of the new theory can feel jerky, and it takes a long time to build new ideas to complement or modify existing conventional concepts. Some of my colleagues at the Institute told me that Silong's theory is like a black hole: once you get close to it, you get sucked in and can't help yourself get out. Try it and see if it is like that?

Before you read our conversations, I'd like to remind you of what you already knew from Dr. Silong's paper:

1. How the angular variable behind the Lorentz factor is found.

2. How the essence of Earth's aberration is identified as a space-time deflection.

3. How the Schrödinger's equation is derived.

4. Variable of space-time at table 2.

I believe that conversation is the best way to brainstorm through different points of view. The greatest source of progress comes from finding and correcting mistakes.

The online conversation has been in progress since February 2023.The content of the online conversation published on this website has been revised, edited and translated into English.

Here we go.

 : Thank you, Webmaster. New physical principles are not applied by chance, and if they are correct or true, they must exist or be hidden in physical phenomena. The new theory might explain some unsolved physical phenomena. I expect that more people can understand a new physical theory through conversation and discussion. The exciting times of physics have been far away for so long, and hopefully the torch of inspiration will be rekindled by the spark of our thoughts.

 : We realize that Silong's great discovery is bringing or has brought a quantum revolution, and we will see more and more quantum progress and achievements. Our conversations are timely and necessary for the entire scientific community to know it.

I feel that none of us has an academic background in the foundations of physics or in philosophy, and it is really lucky and great to be able to discuss such big, unprecedented topics. Although we may make mistakes and confusions, it is much better to be vocal than silent, and to be incomplete than inactive.

 : I'd like to quote the conclusion at the end of Stephen Hawking's book ***A Brief History of Time***: *... if we do discover a complete theory, it should in time be understandable in broad principle by everyone, not just a few scientists. Then we shall all, philosophers, scientists, and just ordinary people, be able to take part in the discussion of the question of why it is that we and the universe exist. If we find the answer to that, it would be the ultimate triumph of human reason for then we would know the mind of God.*

 : I would like to raise a focus issue before we begin the discussion.

The phenomenon of Earth's aberration has been known for nearly 300 years, but the space deflection identified from it by Dr. Cui Silong is the greatest physics discovery in decades, the significance of which in the future will be comparable to the great discoveries of Newton and Einstein. The chief editor of the top international journal **nature** physics recognized it as a "finding" in 2017, but both academics and people interested in physics have overlooked and underestimated the importance of this discovery.

In addition to the discovery of the phenomenon of space deflection, there are two major highlights. One is the concurrence of frame deflection, which has no time difference at all with the framed reference object. The second is the concurrence of the mutual deflections between the correlated frames, and the concurrence has nothing to do with the distance between the correlated frames. That is, the mutual deflections between the correlated frames occur simultaneously, no matter how far apart they are, without the limit of the speed of light.

In our conversation, this discovery and proof will be discussed and verified in detail, introducing the concepts of space deflection and space rotation into the interpretations of the unified theory of physics.

 : None of the current physical theories have taken into account the concept of deflection or rotation of space, which plays a crucial role in space-time frames.

 : I have drawn up a list of topics to be discussed, tentatively, as follows:

- Space frames, symmetry and correlation
- Space of deflection & Space of rotation
- Concurrence & causality
- Strange quantum phenomena
- Hidden variable
- Inertial and non-inertial frames
- Gravitation and interactions
- Relationship of concepts and logic chain

- Simplicity & paradigm
- Underlying logic of physics and philosophy
- Verification of fundamental principles
- Current status, outlook, and answers to reader questions

 : Let's start by discussing the new concept of "**Space Deflection**". No matter which frame is an observer of the other, or whether they are mutual observers of each other, there is a pairwise deflection between the two frames of space-time, where A deflects B and relatively B deflects A. Whenever there is a deflection between frames A and B, the mutual deflection angles must remain opposite in direction in space and have the equal absolute value, so the sum of the mutual deflection angles is ZERO, just like the relationship between action and reaction, because this is common sense. In general, this symmetry is seen as a symmetry of normals.

 : The so-called space-time deflection must be paired and relative, and has nothing to do with which of the two is an observer or not. Is that correct?

 : Yes, I'd like to suggest that in order to avoid misunderstandings in our conversation, some words need to be redefined. In our conversation, the terms "**Deflection**" and "**Rotation**" refer to the deflection or rotation of a space-time frame. Since the product of length and time is invariant under deflection in Principle (II), we can use the word "space" instead of "space-time".

 : Good idea. A space frame is neither matter nor energy in and of itself.

 : The word "**Frame**" means a "space-time coordinate frame" attached to a reference. It is not like the frames on a television screen.

 : A one-dimensional string can be compared to the formula $y = y_0 \cos \omega t$. The starting point of Silong's theory and string theory may have something in common in the fundamental principle. I'm just mentioning it in passing. I don't understand superstrings.

 : You reminded me, Jinkai. Superstring experts can use this as a reference.

 : Let's define "**Symmetry**" : In this context, symmetry is the symmetrical state of rotation or deflection of the space-time frames. In short, it is nothing more than frame symmetry. The symmetry of the size and direction of the normals also holds in the space of rotation. The rotation of space-time leads to quantum non-locality, whose symmetries are symmetries of superposition.

 : The symmetry or symmetry-breaking of frames is the simplest symmetry or symmetry-breaking in physics, since frames are neither mass nor energy.

Symmetry (conservation) is the axiom of the universe, the most basic and lowest rationality and the end of human reasoning, the axiom embedded in all cultures, histories, languages, beliefs, philosophies, sciences, aesthetics, arts, including institutions, laws, management, thoughts, emotions, attitudes, values, concepts and ethics, morality, fairness and justice in the daily lives, communications and interactions of society. The Grand Unified or Ultimate Theory must conform to this axiom.

 : It's not hard to see why it's the simplest. We can take the symmetry as the underlying symmetry and the same for the symmetry-breaking. The law of symmetry suggests that if one's state of deflection is known or certain, the other's state is also known or certain, and if one's state of deflection is unknown, the other's state is also unknown.

 : **Correlation** is described in the discussion as a symmetric state (magnitude and direction of the normal) of the rotation of the frames. We call a pair of particles "**correlated**" when their frames remain in the symmetric state of superposition.

 : I understand that the state of symmetry or the state of correlation means that the state remains free from interaction with any other. To put it simply, inertial means no interaction and non-inertial means interaction. (No interaction refers to the balance of forces.)

 : That's right, I repeat, a pair of particles in symmetry is what we call "correlation". Particles are correlated by the symmetry of their frames. The term "correlation" refers to the symmetric state of the inertial frames of the particles. We will discuss symmetry effects in non-inertial frames later.

Key Words: Space Deflection, Rotation, Frame, Symmetry, Correlation

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Conversation 2

 : A table of the space panorama can be found at the end of Silong's paper "Searching for Common Principle of Relativity & Quantum Mechanics". Inspired by this, and to make our conversation easier to understand, I would like to define two spaces, namely space of deflection and space of rotation.

The first is the **space of deflection**. The domain $[0, \pi/2]$ is the limit of the deflection angles of frames, which includes Newtonian space, relativistic space and black holes.

 : The space of deflection has two ends, Newtonian space at one end and a black hole at the other.

 : Right, we commonly call it the macro world or the realm of certainty.

 : This space resembles a performance stage or a showcase. All the results of observations, measurements or information transfer are presented and perceived only in the space of deflection.

 : All results of experiments are expressed or predicted, and all our senses are experienced only in the space of deflection as well.

 : I've also been thinking about the interesting question, it turns out that all our perception is limited to the first quadrant of the deflection angles. Can we say that physics cannot produce results without showing them in the space of deflection?

 : I get what you have indicated. Thought, consciousness, belief and other things outside of human experience that we can share can go beyond the space of deflection.

 : That's right. In fact, more than 99% of our experience is in Newtonian space. However, Chuanjiang’s division of spaces mainly takes macro and micro into account.

 : Now let's define the "**space of rotation**". It is the periodic rotation of frames with angles in the domain $[0, +\infty)$. People commonly call it the microworld, the quantum world or the realm of uncertainty.

 : This space is like a black box, making it impossible to determine its internal quantum state, as if it existed outside of reality. Three interactions, electromagnetic, strong and weak, carry all the information from the space of rotation to the space of deflection, where the effects and results are shown or demonstrated. (Gravity is ignored in this space.)

 : As a result, interactions are seen as the sensors or the interface of the black box. What is the essence behind the appearance of our observations has been puzzling.

 : The words “interface” and “sensors” in your description are very vivid, Jinkai. In my opinion, quantum spin is the main feature of the space of rotation, and its essence is the rotation of frames.

 : It is known that observation and measurement can interfere with quantum states in the space of rotation. The interference occurs at the interface of interactions from the space of rotation to the space of deflection, which we call **quantum collapse**.

 : In any case, only the space of deflection must show the results of interactions between the space of deflection and the space of rotation

 : Simply because we human beings live only in the space of deflection.

 : We call the rotation of two frames of two particles, while maintaining the normal symmetry of both size and direction in the superposition, a **correlation**.

The angle of deflection of one of the correlated particles relative to the other is uncertain, and the angle of deflection of the other particle is also uncertain, until there is extraneous interference such as human observation or measurement as an interaction.

 : The outside interference breaks the symmetry and balance of the frames of correlated particles. The so-called outside is called interference from the space of deflection. The measurement or observation is the macroscopic behavior in the space of deflection and the result is that the space of rotation of the particle turns into the space of deflection in a probabilistic way to satisfy the need of frame symmetry of the measurement or observation.

 : It's a bit roundabout to understand. First of all, we need to know why frame symmetry in the space of rotation is a feature of quantum correlation. We need to discuss it further with logical chain proofs to solve this problem.

 : Now we are mainly sorting out some concepts, and when we look back at them later, or repeat them several times, they will become clearer and clearer. Such new concepts cannot be built up all at once.

Key Words: space of deflection, space of rotation, quantum collapse, correlation

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Conversation 3

 : Let's talk about the concepts of "concurrence and causality": We naturally assume that there must be a causal relationship or dependency between two things if they occur together consistently. This is how people think and reason. Deflection is accompanied by relative motion and vice versa, and this simultaneity can be seen as mutual dependence.

Since we have no control over deflection, but we have control over motion, the common belief is that motion is the cause of deflection. This requires discussion.

 : Relative motion and deflection go hand in hand, and this relationship can be thought of as reciprocal causation.

 : I don't think that the motion of objects and the deflection of space are mutually causal. In fact, I have a whimsical idea that space deflection is the cause, relative motion is the effect, and perhaps force or interaction is the result, to be precise.

 : Let me think about it. This can seriously challenge our common sense and intuition. Well, let's see. However, in our conversation we refer to the concomitance of space deflection as "**concurrent**", which means that there is no time lag or gap in its occurrence, no matter how far apart the relative references of the frames are. The concurrence of mutual deflections between frames has no before-after in time sequence and no limit to the speed of light.

 : The "concurrent" of space deflection is the only nature beyond the limit of the speed of light in the physical world, so the definition of the word "concurrent" in our discussion is also unique.

 : One thing to think about: The light we observe as an aberration was probably emitted thousands of years ago, or even earlier, and the aberration of the space deflection was concurrent with the earth's movement around the sun at one revolution per year. Could it be that the path of the light from the stars was changed about midway through, given that the deflection is known to be simultaneous? How did the light on its way to us know how and where the earth was moving?

 : That's a good question. One thing I can say is that the occurrence of the space deflection has nothing to do with the presence or absence of light. The light of the aberration is the proof of the existence of the space deflection.

 : Let me see. Let me give you an example. You are standing to my left, Jinkai and I are standing diagonally in line with the toy train tracks across the table. Jinkai places the electric toy train on the track facing me. I lift the corner of the table and move it to the left, while the toy train moves halfway so that the diagonal is facing you. This makes the train approach you. The train does not know that the table is going to bend or that it has turned at an angle on its

way to you. I compared the space frame to the table and the track, and the light beam to the toy train. Does this answer your question, Jinkai?

 : Chuanjiang, your example is OK, but inaccurate. Stellar luminescence is an isotropic light source that emits countless beams of light in all directions, so no matter how complicated the deflections are, there is always a beam of light from the star that hits you. The deflection of the frame means that all the light emitted by the light source is also framed and deflected. This concept is difficult to understand, but it can explain many phenomena without contradiction.

 : In fact, the train is still moving towards you while I am so quickly turning the corner of the table. It shows that the deflection happens "concurrently" while the light is still traveling far to the earth. We have talked so much to show that this is strong evidence that the deflection goes beyond the speed of light, and that is why it is called "concurrent", which is the most significant finding. We can apply the concept of deflection generally, as this is the most important feature of deflections.

 : Deflection apparently precedes light.

 : Wait, I have another question: How and where does the toy train go if you move the corner of the table to the left and the other person moves the corner of the table to the right?

Key Words: concurrent

Conversation 4

 : I'll try to answer. In Silong's new theory, the imaginary part of the complex function is used in the derivation of the Schrödinger equation, but its meaning was not discussed. I think the imaginary part of the complex function is the part of the deflections that we can't see.

Assuming that there are an infinite number of eyes observing a star in space, then the intensity of the light emitted by the star in space will not change after the countless deflections have been superimposed. Each eye sees a beam of light that is deflected as it moves relative to the star. Every point in space can be imagined as a reference motion relative to a star, so the universe seems to be full of space deflections, but we just focus on our observations and measurements, as certainty, and enjoy our lives. Countless lights are bifurcated or superimposed, and after overlapping, the images of light do not change, and there is no interaction between the countless deflections. Each eye, real or imagined, is paired with the star as an independent deflecting frame.

 : You seem to be comparing parallel universes, Yujun. The space deflection in the imaginary part of the complex function and multiverses / parallel universes are imagined and both belong to the expression of the imaginary part of the complex function. How many parallel universes exist? There are infinitely many, so the frames of space deflection are also infinitely many.

 : We don't care how many there are, because they don't interact. It makes sense to map the space deflections onto parallel universes. We ignore what we don't experience and trust our own eyes. The empirical evidence of physics does not include imagination, i.e. imagination cannot be used as empirical evidence of physics.

 : The rotation effect of a particle with countless imaginary references is called **superposition** or **non-locality** of probability distribution, which is one of the quantum properties in the space of rotation. Jinkai: The question you just asked can be explained by the superposition effect of space deflection. That is, two people can pull the corner of the table to the left and right at the same time. We can also assume that the double slits are two people pulling the corner of the table, one to the left and the other to the right, and the result is that the photons go both left and right.

Space can be superimposed without interaction. This superposition effect can explain the phenomenon of quantum double-slit interference.

 : I see. The phenomenon of double-slit interference is when a single photon or beam of light passes through two slits at the same time. But we are talking about a situation where countless rays are passing through an open space, a state of superposition and non-locality. We can imagine that there are many, many fine slits in space, countless rays of light passing through countless slits, and the interference effect is not visible. The light and dark stripes are intertwined and not visible at all. Although space deflections beyond our observations fill the universe, the universe has not become chaotic.

The deflection of space has been proven to be a physical discovery, whereas multiverses / parallel universes are not yet empirical and are still in our imagination.

 : Let's look at two hypothetical experiments. The first time we use a light source to fire at the target screen with no obstructions in the light path. The second time we shoot individual photons one at a time at the target screen, each time placing a single, double or multiple slits screen randomly in the path, and the slits can be cut randomly in any direction on the slits screen. As long as the number of individual photons emitted is large enough, we can see that the images on the target screen of two experiments are the same. This proves that there are countless patterns of diffraction and interference overlapping under the illumination of the light source, which we cannot distinguish. Fortunately, this overlapping effect doesn't affect our ability to take pictures at all.

 : We can also imagine that space is full of double slits and we can't tell the patterns apart because of what we call superposition or overlapping. The phenomenon of double-slit interference occurs because all paths except two slits are stopped. When the double-slit

screen is removed, the light hits the viewing screen directly, and there are still so many superimposed striped patterns that we can't tell them apart.

 : Yes, the same reason applies to space deflections. So full of deflections means no deflections to show.

 : After all this talk, the point is to prove that space deflection or rotation is the only "concurrent" phenomenon in the universe that is not limited to the speed of light and has nothing to do with the distance between related frames. This is a very important discovery that can be used to easily explain the strange quantum phenomena.

Key Words: superposition, non-locality

Conversation 5

 : Today we are going to discuss gravitation and other interactions. First of all, I repeat, the deflection between the earth and a star is just a change of frame in the space relationship between them. This deflection does not affect other objects or celestial bodies. Multiple celestial bodies move relatively to each other, and there is an independent frame deflection between any two of them.
The greater the mass, the greater the deflection and the stronger the interaction. Gravitation occurs in the space of deflection, and the greatest deflection is at the black hole, where light emission is deflected by 90 degrees, making it appear black, and gravitation is strongest.

 : The bending or deflection of space around matter has been observed and demonstrated experimentally, for example when light passes through the edge of a large body of matter, it bends. General relativity describes in great detail how massive matter causes space to bend. The explanation presented here is compatible with general relativity.

 : Well, the reason that gravitation is weak and the interaction distance is large is that the deflection angle is too small by massive matter such as the sun, and that the concurrence has nothing to do with distance. The deflection caused by matter mass is equivalent to the deflection caused by motion between space frames. Deflection can therefore be related to mass-gravitation.

 : The Space deflection can come from relative motion and also by gravitation, unlike the optical deflection of light in media such as prismatic convex lenses.

 : I don't agree with the words "come from", Yujun. First of all, we need to determine whether the gravitational force is generated directly by the massive mass, or whether it is generated concurrently by the deflection of space. We have just discussed the concepts of concurrence and causality of deflection.

 : Sorry, I just said it in passing. I thought about it again. This causal problem has to be resolved first. **Gravitation** works through the propagation of gravitational waves. Gravitation is an interaction because the transmission of Gravitation takes time, with a speed limit (the speed of light). The space frame is neither a matter field nor a matter wave. The deflection is concurrent and has nothing to do with distance, and there is no time difference at all.

 : The results of our earlier discussion have worked. Logically, the deflection or rotation of space is the cause and the interaction is the effect. In other words, all interactions are caused by the deflection or rotation of space, simply because the interaction such as gravitation between each other occurs much more slowly than "concurrent". The "effect" cannot logically precede the "cause" in time sequence.

 : Good, Jinkai. As a matter of fact, the deflection occurs before the gravitational wave arrives, so gravitation obviously cannot be the cause of the deflection. The same logic applies to the electromagnetic interaction.
Let’s discuss why deflection or rotation causes matter to interact.

 : Unlike space deflection or rotation, interactions are not simultaneous phenomena because there is a transfer of energy with a time gap, such as gravitational waves or electromagnetic waves.

 : It takes more than 8 minutes for a solar flare eruption to affect the earth, but there is no such time lag when deflection occurs.
It takes time for the stage show to spread to the family watching live TV. It must be ridiculous if the show has not yet started, the show has already been seen live on TV.
So the interaction cannot be "concurrent", let alone causal. There seems to be a causal inversion in the strange quantum phenomenon, and it is actually the effect of space rotation. It tricks our common sense...

 : Let me continue. In our common sense we mistakenly believe not only that relative motion causes space deflection, but also that gravitation causes space deflection, which is a causal inversion of our understanding. As we discussed above, deflection occurs without time delay, without speed limit, and far in advance of interactions that cannot be the cause of deflection. Therefore, we conclude that deflection is the cause of gravitation between non-inertial frames, which is a great challenge to our common sense and intuition.

 : In an **inertial system**, the angle of deflection of the frame is constant, whereas in a **non-inertial system**, the angle of deflection of the frame is variable. In non-inertial systems,

the frame is asymmetric, called a symmetry-breaking, and the law of symmetry must correct it. As a result, there is an interaction between the associated frames and a force is generated to bring the frames into a symmetric state, which we call "**symmetrization**". The process of gravitational interaction begins with the deflection of space by matter mass, and the deflection produces gravitation. It is not true that gravitation produces space deflection.

 : Gravitation is caused by deflection of space, and other interactions of quantum mechanics are caused by rotation of space. If mutual rotations or mutual deflections are symmetrical, there is no interaction between them or the interactions are zero by offset. The essence of all interactions is that the deflection or rotation of space tends towards a symmetrical equilibrium as symmetrization. This potential energy comes from the symmetry requirements of the space frames.

In a non-inertial system, the space frames are asymmetric and the system spontaneously interacts to resist or compensate for the imbalance, i.e. the **law of symmetry** is satisfied. This is why the tendency for interactions in a closed system is an increase in entropy. There is no imparity of deflection of space-time frames in the universe, and whenever there is a deflection, there must be a correspondence or compensation to meet the symmetry as **space-time conservation**.

 : The early versions of Silong's paper derived and proved Einstein's mass-energy formula $\boldsymbol{E=mc^2}$ in a very simple way. You can also find it on some websites. Space deflection in a non-inertial coordinate system generates potential energy. Now we need to be clear about what causes the symmetry to break? The short answer: It is mass or energy that breaks the symmetry, which in turn produces gravitation or other interactions.

 : According to the law of symmetry, deflection produces gravitation between non-inertial frames. We extend the concept and apply it to the space of rotation. Three other interactions are also produced by the law of rotation symmetry. The gravitational force produced by deflection is very weak because the symmetry states of deflection and rotation are different. The angles of deflection by mass are very small only in the first quadrant, for example light is bent at the sun, whereas the interactions caused by the rotation of space are much stronger in the full quadrants.

 : As mentioned earlier, the greater the mass, the greater the angle of deflection and the greater the gravitational force generated.

 : Deflection always precedes gravitation.

 : We note that gravitation is an interaction that occurs only in the space of deflection, whereas the study of the other three interactions, electromagnetic, strong and weak, all belong to the category of quantum mechanics or microscopic categories, which are interactions in the space of rotation. This is also why, for many years, gravitation, as an exception, could not be reconciled with the other three interactions.

 : I have another question. Why does gravitation only have an attractive force and no repulsive force?

 : I've thought about this question and let me answer it first to see if it's right. The universe as we perceive it has only positive matter, no antimatter, and the space deflection angle caused by positive matter is always between 0-90 degrees in the first quadrant, and it is impossible to reach 90-360 degrees. We don't know how the deflection angle gets into the other quadrants. According to the law of symmetry, it is certain that there is universal repulsion in the other quadrants. What's more, we still don't know what goes on behind black holes.

 : The deflection angle in the space of rotation is in the range of 0-360 degrees, so there must be attraction and repulsion of interactions in the space of rotation. In one rotation cycle it passes through two points, each of which is a black hole, and also through negative space.

 : In the space of rotation, the symmetry law is more complex. In any case, the interaction generated by the rotation of frames is based on the same principle as the gravitation generated by the deflection described above. In the space of rotation, spin is one of the most important quantum behaviors, triggering resistance due to symmetric effects of different factors or levels, producing different types of interactions, such as electromagnetic, strong and weak. In quantum mechanics, quantum symmetry has been well studied. These interactions point to a symmetric equilibrium of the correlated frames, i.e. in the direction of increasing entropy.

 : I understand that it turns out that the frame asymmetry causes the interactions to point towards an equilibrium or symmetry of the frames, which is the process of symmetrization.

 : Now that for the researches of gravitation and the other three interactions, general relativity and quantum mechanics are already well-established, it is necessary to find a common framework to reconcile them. The discussion and interpretation presented in our conversation are all-new and preliminary and even rough, and I expect to give inspiration and prompts. To unify gravitation with all other interactions, the scientific community needs to collaborate.

Key Words: Gravitation, inertial system, non-inertial system, symmetrization, law of symmetry, space-time conservation

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Conversation 6

 : I think that the **interaction** must be between uncorrelated space frames, i.e. it is the space asymmetry that causes the interaction, and it leads to the equilibrium or symmetry of

the frames. In the quantum realm, the symmetric state of the frames is known as correlation. The angle of rotation is uncertain when the balance remains in all directions, which is called a superposition state. In other words, the superposition state is caused by the uncertainty of the rotation angle. The superposition state becomes deterministic when equilibrium is broken in a direction. Its determinate state is revealed in the space of deflection, which we call "**collapse**".

 : As a reminder, when we speak of interactions between frames, we mean interactions between the framed substances, not interactions between the frames themselves, which are not substances.

 : Collapse means that the angle of rotation stays in the first quadrant where we can make a measurement. You're talking about quantum **entanglement**, which is caused by the correlation of symmetric frames between particles. Physicists cannot figure out what governs the behavior of quantum entanglement, as if information travels faster than the speed of light between correlated particles. If you know the definition of the word "concurrent" in our conversation, you can solve it no matter how far apart the correlated frames are.

 : Can you depict the phenomenon of entanglement figuratively, Jinkai?

 : Let me see. Take a couple, a man and a woman, like two correlated particles. As a third party, I can force the husband to divorce, for example, but I don't even know if he has a wife or where his wife is before I meet him. However, every single person is allowed to remarry as a couple. Of course, we have the power to force two people to marry as a couple.

If noticed or interfered with by a third party, the affected one of the couple will be divorced immediately. If one of them is divorced without notice, and the other spouse is concurrently unmarried, no matter how far apart they are.

 : Are you saying that a third party does not know whether this man is married or not before he interferes with this person?

 : I mean that the third party does not know whether the person is male or female before he interferes with the person.

 : No, you should say that the person, before you met, was both male and female, to be precise.

 : The space of deflection becomes the space of rotation through radiation, while the space of rotation becomes the space of deflection through collapse or condensation. That is, condensed matter emits radiation and the end of the **radiation** is collapse or condensation. **Condensation** occurs in the space of deflection, while radiation occurs in the space of rotation, I don't know if such a rough description works.

 : Nothing is born perfect. Of course, the rough description of the new theory can be varied and reasoning is encouraged. The new exploration and interpretation cannot have forbidden zones and mistakes are tolerated. What are you afraid of? Besides, our words will not end up in textbooks.

 : Well, let's go back. The weird properties of the quantum, such as spin, wave-particle duality, entanglement, non-locality, superposition, uncertainty, etc., are all caused by the rotation of space, as we concluded in our conversation.

 : Yes, Chuanjiang. I'd like to talk about wave-particle duality. Space rotation means that the quantum is in a wave state, with a periodic rotation of 360 degrees, while space deflection means the particle state of the quantum, which is the collapse state, with the deflection angle remaining in the first quadrant.

 : The underlying logic is that if one of the weird quantum phenomena mentioned above is resolved, the others will be easily solved.

 : For a long time, the physics community believed that there was "a **hidden variable**" behind some unexplained, peculiar and paradoxical phenomena. If anything, the change in the angle of space deflection and rotation is an implicit variable of the universe and quantum behaviors, which I call the key in God's hand. Turn it to open the portal to the universe.

 : I agree with Chuanjiang's argument about the hidden variable. Actually, we have already found this key in God's hand in Silong's paper. I also think that the cosmos works in a combination of real and imaginary parts of complex functions, and we have ignored the imaginary part for a long time, so the interpretations have naturally been incomplete. For example, what is behind a black hole?

 : I think that the deflection and rotation of space are both objective and subjective. In the absence of observation or measurement, we subjectively think they exist and can imagine how they exist, but whether they really exist cannot be confirmed and does not matter to us. It makes no difference whether they exist in the universe or in the imagination of our brain.

 : Imagination is subjective in our mind. Anything beyond our physical experience can be condensed into our consciousness, called imagination. Imaginary number is a mathematical term. In our conversation, its meaning is much broader than literal.

 : The deflection or rotation of space forms consciousness and behaves against the laws of physics in our brains. For example, you can imagine flying to the moon on a date with a beautiful fairy in a palace accompanied by a rabbit. Consciousness does not have or need an interface for interactions and consciousness does not follow the laws of physics.

 : Consciousness has always been outside the study of physics. Now we all seem to be philosophers.

 : When we talk about the fundamental problems of physics from a completely new perspective, there is no escape from philosophy. The basic principles of physics we are discussing are both the starting point of scientific views and methods, and the underlying logical chain of philosophy or metaphysics, such as epistemology, phenomenology, etc.

 : We are all far from being philosophers and have studied little philosophy. It may be more comprehensive and profound to discuss our issues from the perspective of philosophers, and I would like to hear the advice and guidance of philosophers.

 : The subject of observation is to be alive, with a mind and a consciousness. Will they need to be redefined in the future? Will we have to incorporate existence and consciousness in the scope of scientific research?

 : And the physical definition of subjective and objective as well.

The imaginary part of the complex function is the implicit part of the derivation of the Schrödinger equation, from which we can deduce that consciousness is hidden in quantum phenomena.

Chinese scientists published a paper on January 24, 2022, experimentally ruling out the real-valued standard formalism of quantum theory (https://journals.aps.org/prl/abstract/10.1103/PhysRevLett.128.040403). This achievement further proved the statement that the imaginary part of the complex function was part of the source of quantum theory made by Dr. Cui Silong when he derived the Schrödinger equation using analytical space-time theory more than 20 years ago.

 : I've been thinking about a question, why do the fundamentals of physics have to be simple? Is it a subjective requirement of human reasoning or an inevitability of objective laws?

 : I have heard of Occam's razor. If something can be understood in a simple way, there is no need for complicated explanations.

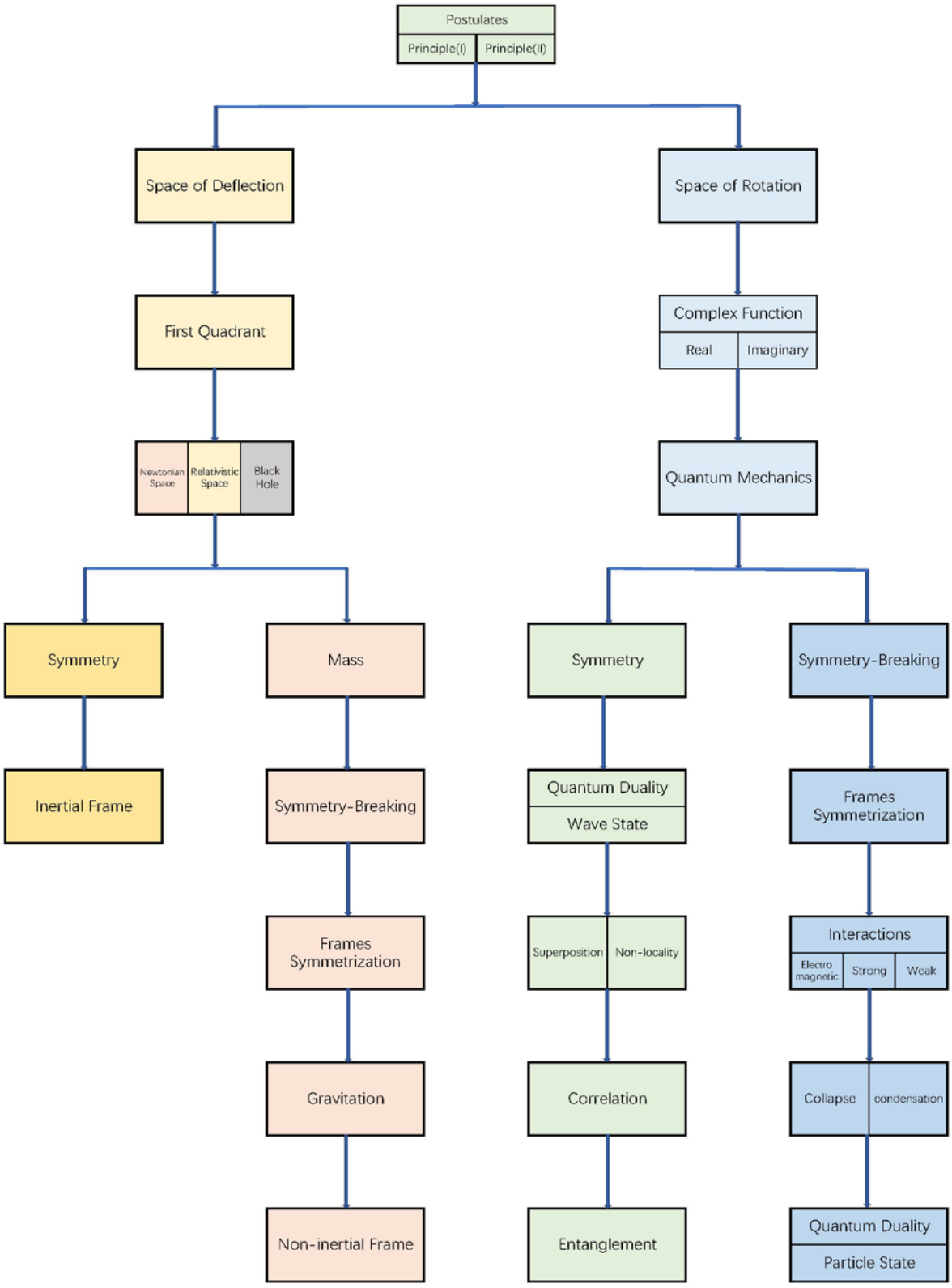
An electronic lock was installed on the front door of my mother's home, and there were dozens of pages of instructions. My mother was confused by it. I explained and showed it to her for a few minutes and she knew how to use it.

Key Words: interaction, entanglement, collapse, Condensation, radiation, hidden variable

Conversation 7

 : You guys stop now. Before we get into philosophical issues, I'd like to show you a Chart of Relationship of **Underlying Concepts**, which is a summary of our conversation for new concepts. Please note that this is only a schematic chart, not an exact logical or causal chart.

Chart of Relationship of Underlying Concepts



 : Let's talk about why the research method in Silong's paper is so simple that it's hard to accept at first glance?

 : From historical review of physics, Silong's paper introduces an attempt to discover a unifying principle that underlies and underpins both relativity and quantum mechanics without contradiction or paradox, but which is based purely on the need for simplicity and symmetry in the paper. Although being preliminary, this approach is worth reviewing both from a point of view of the physics it entails as well as the philosophic principles it is based on. However, there is very little literature devoted to understanding theories such as this and reviewing in depth them.

 : That's right. Doing so will help physicists understand all the paths that have been taken in the search for a unified principle. This paper therefore fills that gap by exploring an overlooked approach to unification that touches on our fundamental human desire to make physics, the universe and our existence easily understandable, and on the willingness of ordinary people to be able to participate in the discussion.

The biggest thing I learned from our conversation was that I couldn't believe how relaxed and casual we seemed when talking about the fundamental principles that govern the world, not at all like we were discussing something big. It turns out that the essence of the world is much simpler than we always thought.

 : Our knowledge, understanding and interpretation of the world or universe all come from our existing experiences. Pure science is expressed in the language, words and formulae that describe the common parts of our experiences, and this description must fit our brain structure and underlying cognitive logic. What governs the order of the universe must be simple and compatible with human nature, and this is a belief that human beings can never give up.

 : The fundamental principles of physics are also the fundamental points of philosophical theories. The demand for simplicity and symmetry in their theoretical foundations comes not only from the instinctive logic of human thought and cognition, but also from the very essence of nature. Most scientists and philosophers still believe that the principles governing the operation and evolution of the universe must be simple and self-explanatory. The simplicity of Silong's theory has given people a new methodological inspiration. It touches the deepest part of our minds in understanding the world.

 : Yes, the work of scientists and philosophers is to try to explain things and laws as simply as possible, not the other way around. The biggest advantage of Silong's theory is that science and engineering students can basically understand and discuss it, which is a great thing. I am wondering if the two principles of Silong's theory are so simple that I can't think of any simpler principles underlying them in the future.

When my sister was at college in Canada, the physics teacher used to send Silong's paper to the students along with the assignments, asking them to prepare answers and discussions.

 : A good theory should be simple and logical, not complex and jerky. For a long time it was widely believed that the less people understood scientific research, the more advanced it was, and that they despised simple interpretations.

I found a paradox, some say, dismissively, that Silong's theory is too simple and some others find it difficult to understand Silong's theory. Is it simple or profound? That's the contradiction.

 : This is also true because simple and understandable scientific research is long gone. It seems that such research will never be found. The exciting days of frequent new discoveries in the fundamental theories of physics have been far away.

 : By the way, when we were in school, our teachers and society encouraged the development of young students' abilities to observe, discover, pioneer, see the world from different perspectives, and take risks, but when we grow up, things don't work that way.

Key Words: Underlying Concepts

Conversation 8

 : Many people in science believe that the world (existence itself) is a completely knowable system, determined by finite universal laws that can be grasped and rationally directed to serve our own interests. Many scientists believe that the world follows certain fundamental laws of physics. Most physicists have a scientific outlook that is at least monistic materialistic, trying to prove that everything complex in the world is just different manifestations of a common thing, and that numerous explanations eventually converge on simpler and simpler principles. Scientists always want to give purely physical explanations for all phenomena in our world, rather than metaphysical meanings.

 : We cannot find the ways of sharing human experiences, nor can we describe in words what are universal human experiences and what is beyond human culture and history. Physics alone cannot explain values, meanings and other subjective phenomena.

 : Let's continue the discussion. What is the relationship between physics and philosophy in explaining the basic principles of physics?

 : Man's understanding and interpretation of the world is divided into **metaphysics** and **physics**. We can consider philosophy, humanities and religious teachings as metaphysics, and physical science or applied science as physics. When we explain various things, such as worldview, values, logic, scientific verification, etc., they can be divided into metaphysics and physics. At each level of scientific development, we interpret some things as appearances and others as essences, but as we go deeper into the next level, the previous essence becomes the manifestation and we take the more general principles as the essence. In any case, many scientific explanations will eventually converge on simpler and simpler principles.

 : We can compare physics to a tree, and fundamental principles to its root. The tree grows bigger and bigger from its root.

 : No matter how far human knowledge develops, there will always be fundamental questions that cannot be answered by physics. This is the boundary between metaphysics and physics. What we call the "essence of phenomena" or the fundamental principles of physics is the boundary between metaphysics and physics. Physics cannot be separated from metaphysics or philosophy at the fundamental level.

 : The fundamental principles of physics cannot be derived by physical methods, because there are no broader and deeper physical principles to underlie them. We can call the fundamental principles of physics the boundary of physics, and on the other side of the boundary is metaphysics.

 : Scientists always want to give purely physical explanations for all the phenomena of our world, without metaphysical meanings, and the only exception is the fundamental principles of physics. In other words, if the "fundamental principles" of physics can be explained in a purely physical way, then they must not be "fundamental ".

 : Anything, once it is "fundamental", must not be explained within the self-system.

 : To sum up today's discussion: the boundary between metaphysics and physics is determined by the basic principles of physics, and the deepening or development of the principles of physics will change the position of this boundary. The fundamental principles of physics cannot be separated from metaphysics or philosophy.

 : This is the relationship between physics and philosophy. The unification of physics also builds the underlying logics for philosophy.

 : The development of physics has never been persuaded by philosophers, am I right?

 : It seems so.

Key Words: metaphysics, physics

Conversation 9

 : One of my classmates once asked me, why is this website called " Theory of Analytical Space-Time " and why is it not named "Unified Theory of Physics"?

 : This website was created in 1999 under the name "Theory of Analytical Space-Time", which has not changed since then. Everyone gets used to this name and it is not good to change it.

 : Can you tell me about how many people have visited the site since it was built?

 : There have been over a million hits on the home page, but it is impossible to count the number of repeat clicks.

 : Theory of Analytical Space-Time has become a proper name, don't change it.

 : Some people have claimed that Silong's paper was the most significant challenge to current physical theories, overturning the theory of relativity.

 : I disagree with this assertion. On the contrary, Silong's work has strengthened the theory of relativity and quantum mechanics. To say that the challenge is to challenge our way of thinking and our research orientation.

 : Unification and overturning are two completely different concepts. Overturning at every turn will not be recognized. The unified theory of physics must be compatible and coordinated with the existing physical theories and explain the known physical phenomena without conflict. This is the most important and crucial principle for examining the **paradigm** of a unified physical theory.

There are currently two most likely ways to unify physics:

The first is to find a common framework for reconciling relativity and quantum mechanics. For more than 40 years, a group of the brightest physicists and mathematicians has been working on superstring theory, building a framework in ten dimensions or more, with no results in sight.

The second is to find the fundamental principles they share as the common root of relativity and quantum mechanics. Some have tried this path before, but gave up because it seems impossible to find principles that are compatible with both certainty and uncertainty. At present, this line of inquiry has been all but abandoned and is not in the spotlight.

The unification of physics has not been achieved along a crowded or unanimously favored path, but has emerged in a way that was not expected, in a neglected or unnoticed place.

 : A new physical theory can reinterpret known physical phenomena and reconcile the contradictions or paradoxes of the existing theories.

 : The principles of a new theory should be simpler and more widely applicable. The simpler the concept, the broader it reaches and the deeper it means. Such a theory is alive.

The basic principles of physics arise from natural phenomena and must be supported by experimental data, otherwise they are meaningless, and these data must be summarized and expressed by mathematical relations.

The principles of physics must be questioned from the day they are established, and they must be falsifiable, otherwise they become religious doctrine or metaphysics. It is impossible to judge the rightness or wrongness of a principle by theoretical denial, but it is possible to deny it with experimental data from its deductions and main conclusions, etc., or to limit its scope of application.

There are two directions in the study of physics; the vast majority of researchers go upward, from simplicity to complexity in depth. The other direction is to go back to the roots, from complexity to simplicity. Experts in the unification of physics should be the latter. Unfortunately, both academics and physics enthusiasts have long been accustomed to seeing the solution of complex problems as the direction of the unification of physics, and how to work in the wrong direction does not go. Therefore, for nearly a hundred years, the final step of physics through the portal of the universe cannot be taken.

 : I got some emails asking me about two postulates or principles in Silong's paper. Most readers will ask: Where were these two postulates or principles originated? Is there an empirical basis? Are they scientifically verified?

 : In Silong's paper, there are two **postulates** as principles: (I) the principle of space-time deflection and (II) the principle of space-time area invariance. These two principles are the core of the paper and the starting point, from which all inferences and conclusions are derived.

 : This is the main topic of our conversation as well.

 : Principle (I) comes from an astronomical phenomenon --- light aberration. This phenomenon, discovered almost 300 years ago, is directly related to the speed and direction of the earth's orbit around the sun. Therefore, the experimental data of principle (I) is solid and firm, and a large number of astronomical observations are based on it. Since relative motion is accompanied by visual deflection, we naturally consider whether the space-time frame is deflected along with the relative motion. We then boldly take it as a postulate and use it as the source and basis for Principle (I). For more details on light aberration, see Wikipedia Astronomical constants.

Principle (II) comes from the formula for the effects of time dilation and length contraction in special relativity. So, if we assume that the space-time area (product of time and length) is

constant under space-time deflection, then we take this postulate as principle (II). The effect of time dilation and length contraction has also been proven by countless experiments over decades without falsification.

 : The two principles proposed in Silong's paper are based on experiments and solid sources. If these two principles were denied, then three hundred years of astronomical observations and experimental tests of relativity would be overturned and rewritten, and the foundations of modern physics would be shaken, which is obviously impossible.

 : From these two principles, many convincing conclusions have been drawn, for example, the new planetary precession formula derived in Silong's paper shows that this proves correct and consistent with the observations. This planetary precession formula, the second similar formula to appear since Einstein's general theory of relativity, is derived with completely a different idea and method.

 : It is a theoretical formula, not an empirical one.

 : I will talk about how to identify the true and false physical unification theory, or grand unification theory, or theory of everything. Some people claim to have developed the Grand Unified Theory, but we should have criteria for judging its truth or falsity:

The grand unified theory of physics or the so-called ultimate theory must have the following characteristics:

1. Simple underlying principles that imply symmetry and beauty. They have not only physical meaning but also mathematical expressions;

2. Compatibility with existing major physical theories and no conflict with existing experiments;

3. New interpretations to resolve the contradictions and paradoxes of existing theories and to reveal what lies behind Schrödinger's equation and strange quantum phenomena;

4. Unification of the four forces;

5. Addressing the fundamental questions of consciousness & existence, subjectivity & objectivity, etc;

6. Can be understood and discussed by scientists, philosophers and ordinary people.

 : The unification of physics is not the overthrow of existing theories, but the establishment of common ground and the reconciliation of existing theories. The point is simply to take the final step toward the ultimate theory, where all the results of the existing theories still exist and are valid, not to start the previous work all over again.

 :Some readers think that since it is a grand unified theory of physics, it should address the questions behind some physical phenomena together. For example, why is the refractive

index of water 1.333 and not some other value? Why does a certain kind of gunpowder of fireworks burn green and not some other color? And what is the relationship between some fundamental constants of physics? What is the microscopic mechanism of a catalyst? Why do substances have phases and the transitions between them? What is the internal structure of the fundamental particles? The most difficult question may also be: What is the physical process of cell division? The answer is: it is someone else's business to study and solve these problems. It is true that those questions are not within the expertise of a person who deals with the basic principles of physics.

 : That's right, Jinkai. I can think of a thousand similar questions. The current unified theory is in its infancy, the founder of the unified theory has only laid the foundation at the level of fundamental principles, the subsequent refinement and development will be long-term and a joint task of the scientific community. Do not expect that a few people can take all the achievements of the Unified Theory for themselves while everyone else stands by and watches. A few people are not that competent and morally unnecessary. How can you steal someone else's job when it is not your expertise in the first place?

 : The founder of the unification theory is not obliged, nor is he able, to take everything on.

A little child asks the hardest questions. My grandson asked me why he could see through the glass but not through the wood door.

Key Words: paradigm, postulates

Conversation 10

 : I know that many people have been reading Silong's papers online for many years, but I haven't seen as many comments as I would have expected. The scientific community has been silent about Silong's major new findings. Chuanjiang, can you tell me why?

 : As a rule, the scientific community does not comment on, review or publicly cite scientific articles that have not been published in journals. One of the landmarks of unified physics is the unification of the four forces, which was not discussed in depth in the first two chapters of Silong's paper. You can imagine why this article has not been published in a journal for so long. There is no need to explain the reason for the silence.

 : As far as I know, Silong has revised and submitted the paper many times over the years. Although some journals acknowledged that it was a new finding, they still politely rejected it without comment. Another important reason for the silence of the academic community is that they are unfamiliar with the paradigm of this new theory, do not recognize it and have no references, similar to the review of new basic university physics textbooks. And they have never seen such a textbook-like paper. If it were published, wouldn't it be necessary to revise the textbooks?

 : A new underlying physical theory shows imperfect and exceptional to the scientific community at the beginning. If I rewrote all our conversations into a physics review paper for submission, and you were a journal editor, would you dare to publish it, Jinkai?

 : I'm afraid it would take great courage and would spark a revolution.

When it comes to an **underlying theory**, I think the content we are discussing involves underlying concepts, underlying logic, underlying symmetry, underlying philosophy and everything underlying. Isn't it a theory of everything?

 : I couldn't agree more, Jinkai.

References are inevitably used in the process of writing scientific papers. References are one of the important sources of information for statistical and analysis of thesis citations and are an important and essential part of an academic paper. If you have read Silong's paper, you will find that his paper is an exception again. You and I can't really see where he needs references at the bottom of his paper, because all the references in it are university physics textbooks, but textbooks are general knowledge not belonging to the paper references. Without references, the paper cannot be published, so that the new fundamental physics theory is everywhere the exception.

 : I'm afraid Silong's paper is unique, unprecedented before and since, and of course it's all exceptional. It is very difficult for a journal to accept an exception to the rule.

 : I understand the author and this is a dilemma. If it has not been published in an academic journal, the achievement of the discoveries is not known. The purpose of the submission is to know the peer review results, comments or at least the reasons for refusal to publish. If, after long attempts, the author loses hope of getting the paper published in a journal, the paper has to be published online on websites to make it known. In any case, the author has been modest and low-key for more than twenty years. Fortunately, this is the age of the Internet.

Because Silong's paper lacks references, any professional who reads it will ask, "How come there are no references? Did the principles and thesis presented come out of thin air?" Therefore, in Silong's paper, he had to tell the process of how to find the two principles, from curiosity, original intention, faith and ideas to methods and steps, with clear logical chains and step by step insights, just like a short amazing legendary story. From then on there were almost no questions about the references.

The most important thing is faith. That is, the principles of the unified physical theory must be simple.

 : Thanks to the positive reactions of many readers and the encouragement of some scientists and physicists, I believe that Silong's great theoretical construction must be promising. If a new physical discovery is true and correct, sooner or later it will be accepted by the scientific community, and it will never be possible to hide it. Many people looked

forward to the emergence of a unified theory of physics, and when it appeared in such an unexpected way, people hesitated because it's incredibly simple.

 : With the advent of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) era, scientific journals are facing unprecedented challenges. In the near future, we will see that AI can help to review and evaluate most scientific papers more objectively and impartially.

 : I'd like to inform you guys that I've received many positive responses to Silong's theory in emails and many online comments. I was surprised that I have never received any negative comments from scientists and physicists so far.

 : I admit that a cursory glance at the paper may leave many disdainful. We must understand the readers and not complain. It is extremely difficult to change the fundamental ideas of physics that have prevailed for a hundred years.

I'm sure there are many unexpected aspects that we haven't discussed, as this is just an initial thought, so let's look forward to different interpretations from different perspectives by others, which are likely to be better than what we think.

 : Yujun, that's right. Cheers! Nothing in science is born perfect or accepted at the beginning, especially a new fundamental theory that takes a long time to improve. We have had a free conversation and spoken our minds boldly, which is the best way to improve and refine a new theory. It doesn't require the input of reviewers, and we don't have to be as careful as when preparing papers for submission to journals. Without exposing misconceptions and correcting errors in the debate, it would be impossible to build and complete the construction of a new foundation for physics.

 : The greatest discoveries in the history of science are similar. The apple falling to the ground is a fact, but it is not a scientific discovery. Only the discovery of the law of gravity, which became Newton's law, can be called a scientific discovery.

The Michelson-Morley experiment is a fact, but only Einstein established the theory of relativity by first proposing the invariance of the speed of light as a postulate of special relativity. This is what we call a discovery.

The Earth's aberration has been known for almost 300 years, and it was only Dr. Cui Silong who identified the essence of this phenomenon as space deflection and established the unified physical theory. That's why I believe the significance of Dr. Cui Silong's discovery will be comparable to the great discoveries of Newton and Einstein.

 : Looking ahead to the unification of physics, this great work is unprecedented and should be the joint efforts of the entire scientific community.

Can you tell us what aspects of the unified theory of physics contribute to the development of applied technology, Yujun?

 : This topic is beyond the scope of our conversation. Remember at the beginning of our conversation, you said: Silong's discovery is already bringing about a quantum revolution. Nothing is impossible.

 : Many thanks to Mr. Tian Yujun and Mr. Chen Jinkai for your inspiration.

As we come to the end of this conversation, I'd like to take this opportunity to make a frank statement to our dear readers.

The turning point in the progress of physics is the establishment of a unified theory, and Silong's paper is the closest theory to this goal, both in its simplicity & symmetry and in the underlying scientific paradigm, which stands up to any scrutiny. A really good theory not only has evocative connotations that leave a lasting impression, but also contains beauty and a simple, self-explanatory quality that gives it a revelatory power of inspiration.

If you are convinced that Silong's theory is correct and promising; if you think it is incomplete and needs further research and refinement; if you think it is controversial and worth discussing; if you are not sure at the moment but think it is worth reading; if you are doubtful and hesitant and want to wait and see, all these are understandable. I sincerely hope you will recommend or link to this site to your friends and colleagues, comment, discuss and spread the theory privately or publicly, so that you can be one of the early builders of the foundations of the unified theory. All of us have underestimated the potential of this new theory in the past and underestimated its historical importance.

In our lives, our studies, our work and our careers, we may regret that we have missed some opportunities and that history is currently giving us a rare opportunity again. Opportunities will always belong to a very few and what everyone thinks is an opportunity is never an opportunity. If you can change history or make history, your academic background and scientific conscience are the most valuable support to be part of the advancement of science and philosophy, and your contribution will be remembered or recorded by history as a person of merit. I'm afraid history will never give us another chance.

There are many exceptions to the paradigm of Silong's theory, so why shouldn't you make an exception too? Your support will not disgrace or embarrass you, but will be a triumph of reason and conscience.

I urge that this great work not be left to a few people. If it is perfected before it is made public, it will never wait for that day.

Your support, comment and review will be acknowledged and if quoted in articles, papers or website discussions, your permission will be sought in advance and the author's name will be given.

The content and form of support or cooperation with organizations or individuals is not limited. Any terms and conditions can be negotiated. Don't hesitate to send me an email  .

Thank you very much!

 : Finally, I implore readers not to rush to say "yes" or "no" to the content of our conversations. I sincerely suggest that you take a couple of weeks to think about it and then come to an opinion or conclusion. Thank you for your patience.

 : There will be updates on our discussions in the future, and we hope to attract your attention. We expect not only that you will benefit, but also that we will receive your guidance and support.

As some words have special meanings in the conversation, there are keyword links at the bottom of each conversation page to help you understand.

Should you have any suggestions, comments and criticisms, please feel free to email me at 

 : Thank you again for your attention! Wish you all the best!

Key Words: underlying theory

Website：https://www.tastphysics.com/