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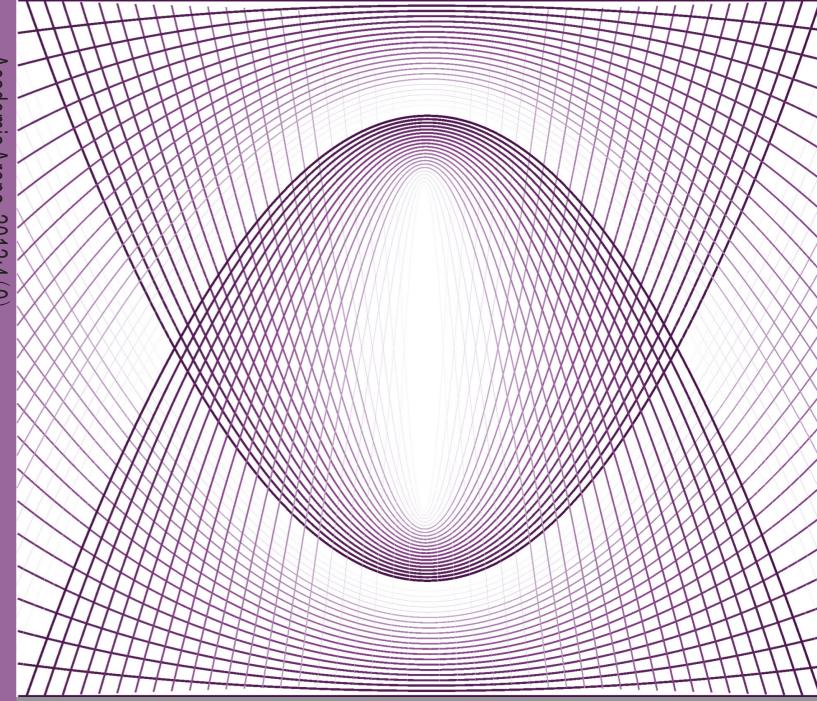
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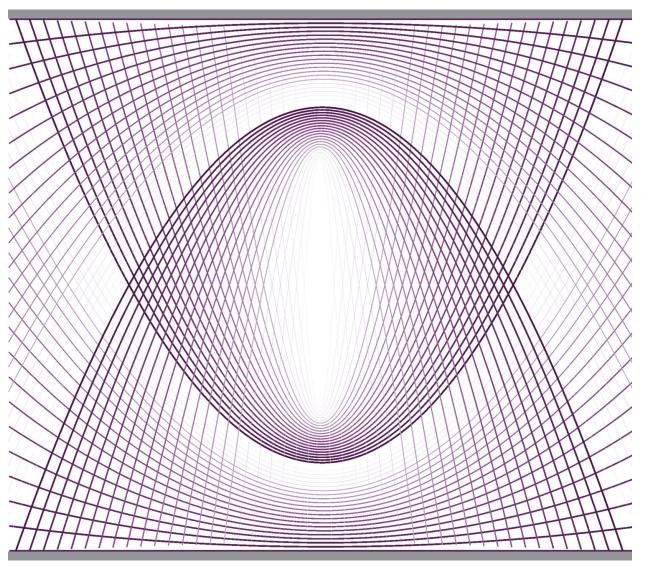


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Academia Arena

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学术争鸣

Academia Arena is published bi-linguistically with English and Chinese for the scientists and Engineers. The journal founded in January 1, 2009 aims to present an arena of science and engineering. The Editor-in-Chief, Associate Editors-in-Chief and Editors have backgrounds in Philosophy, Science, Technology, Cosmology, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Medicine, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical Engineering, etc. Papers submitted could be reviews, objective descriptions, research reports, opinions/debates, news, letters, and other types of writings.

学术争鸣于2009年元月1日在美国纽约马斯兰德出版社发刊,主要目标为提供科学家与工程师及社会工作者学术辩论的发表园地,专业 领域包含哲学、科学、技术、宇宙学、数学、物理、化学、生物学、医学、土木、电机、化工、机械工程,等,编辑群将以最专业客 观的立场为所有投稿作者服务。

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从咖啡环效应到拓扑绝缘体 ---非线性希格斯粒子数学讨论(6)

习强

摘要:中国科学理论体系能将原子论到超弦论这样轻松自如地统一运用,是因为从咖啡环到拓扑量子我国已经解决了什么是"拓扑量子",并且给出了图像,能为光子、引力子、碲化汞/碲化镉(HgTe/CdTe)拓扑绝缘体以及碳勒烯球笼、碳烯纳米管、石墨烯薄膜等提供极小子流形的量子色动力学的新解读。

[习强. **从咖啡环效应到拓扑绝缘体---非线性希格斯粒子数学讨论(6)** Academ Arena 2012;4(9):1-11] (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 1

关键词: 拓扑量子 咖啡环效应 质量 极小流形

一、咖啡环效应与极小子流形绝缘体

"质量"概念被泛化,由来已久。1965 年版本的《新华字典》上说:质量,一指产品或工作的优劣程度;二指物理学上物体所含物质之量。1980年版本的《现代汉语小词典》与《新华字典》的解释大致相同,只是对二指物体所含物质之量,加以限制:"物体中所含物质的量,也就是物体惯性的大小"。到1999年版本的《现代汉语词典》,干脆把二指中的"物体所含物质之量"删去,直接说成:"量度物体惯性的大小的物理量。数值上等于物体所受外力和它获得的加速度的比值"。这是牛顿时代的认识。

《现代汉语小词典》和《现代汉语词典》都是中国社会科学院的学者们编辑的。其准确性在今天质量起源于希格斯王国看来,中国社会科学院的编辑不升反降,反映出这部分学者的科学水平,也部分反映了我国作为一个大国的科学水平。实际上"质量"的两层意思在某种意义是统一的:在现代世界上,要真正成为一个科技大国和科技强国,提供教育大多数国民的基础科学知识和本土学者们的前沿科学研究工作的优劣程度,是大国崛起"质量"的一致标志。当然这并非是一个线性关系,它也存在非线性。

1、例如在上世纪 90 年代以前,国际主流科学家们也认为中微子是没有质量的,因为这是标准模型的需要。然而近年包括我国在内的世界上的中微子振荡实验、观察,都探知到中微子有质量。令人惊讶的是,1938 年意大利理论物理学家埃托雷·马约拉纳(Ettore Majorana)早就认为微中子有质量,并提出马约拉纳方程式,当时他仅 32 岁;但就在当年他在从乘船旅行时离奇失踪。意大利今天虽然

被欧债危机困扰,但意大利作为近代世界上的科技大国和强国之一,是一个不争的事实。意大利半岛古有希腊科学文明,近有文艺复兴科技文明。目前我国中科大的隐形传输技术,其中有得益于意大利科学家的传授后青出于蓝而胜于蓝。马约拉纳是意大利科学复兴和崛起的标志的之一。

他生于 1906 年。21 岁时他加入罗马大学物理研究所由费米领导的研究组,1928 年他发表的第一篇探讨有关原子光谱的论文,是费米提出的原子结构统计模型即汤马斯-费米模型的早期应用。他除预测了中微子有质量外,还提出过类似路径积分公式的论点,被费曼在十年后的 1948 年给以发展----任一可跟踪的粒子在任意时刻的状态是无限多路径的总和。1932 年他发表的研究在随时间变化的磁场下的原子光谱的论文,开启了原子物理无线电磁波频谱理论的新分支。

1937年马约拉纳写的另一篇探讨相对论性粒子的文章,为了允许带任意动量的粒子,他发展并应用了洛伦兹群的无穷多维表示,打下了有关基本粒子质量的理论基础。但这篇文章近十几年来才受到拓扑绝缘体研究的广大注意,因为自旋轨道耦合引起的能带反转以及材料表面的狄拉克型费米子,根据理论预测,拓扑绝缘体和常规超导体的结合,拓扑绝缘体在p波超导体界面,有可能产生马约拉纳(majorana)费米子,其特性是它与电子、正电子完全不同,它的反粒子就是它本身。

2、基本粒子是构成一切物质实体的基本成分, 其中质子、中子和电子构成一切稳定的物质,质子、 中子、原子核,最终是原子,都是有质量的。大型 强子对撞机如果发现希格斯粒子,这将暗示我们生 存在"质量"充满所有时空的背景场世界,"质量" 是统一电弱理论到人类的起源等几乎所有宇宙物质理论皇冠上的明珠。中国科学的梦想就是要用"质量"统一世界。虽然汉语词意对"质量"的泛化,使它比物理量的定义更广,但也使这种统一之梦更广阔。中国科学掌握在我们自己手里,路就在我们足下,这也是踏在实实在在的地上之路。而且这个足下、地上,应该类似成为 majorana 粒子研究热点的半个多世纪后今天的拓扑绝缘体物理学,和不断有中国人人获奖。

如 2012 年度华人物理学会亚洲成就奖, 授予 中科院物理研究所研究员方忠、戴希,因为他们预 言了铁基超导母体材料中的自旋密度波不稳定性, 极大的促进了铁基超导机理研究的进展;他们提出 了磁性拓扑绝缘体中的量子化反常霍尔效应;发现 了硒化铋(Bi2Se3)、碲化铋(Bi2Te3)等三维强拓 扑绝缘体等,带动了世界范围内关于拓扑绝缘体的 研究热潮的出现,为自旋-轨道物理和新奇量子效 应计算研究做出了杰出贡献。中国清华大学兼任教 授张首晟,在2006年提出的实现拓扑绝缘体理论 的材料方案,在次年德国维尔茨堡大学的实验中得 到证实,成为世界上第一个以实验结果来证实拓扑 绝缘体理论的学者。这一成果让他在2010年获欧 洲物理学会颁发的欧洲物理奖,2012年获美国物理 学会颁发的凝聚态物理最高奖奥利弗•巴克利奖, 2012年8月8日获得本年度国际理论物理学领域最 高奖的狄拉克奖等国际物理学界的三大顶级奖项。

那么什么是拓扑绝缘体?它与"质量王国"到 底有些什么联系?

目前很多人喜欢奢谈"科学精神"和"科学历程",其实"科学精神"与"科学历程"是和"质量"紧密相联的。这个"质量"正是 1965 年版本的《新华字典》上解说的那两重意思都包括:"产品或工作"对应"人或具象";"物理物质之量"对应"信息或性质抽象"。这里信息与人或信息与粒子,类似质量与人。按唯物、辩证和一分为二,科学推促进步,也能阻挡进步,这就是"质量与人"造成的区别。因为联系拓扑绝缘体的"拓扑",强调大国的科技复兴、崛起、创新,如果国民教育让现代的很多读书人,连"球面"和"环面"不是同一个拓扑类似都不知道,学者之间还有"球面"和"环面"之争,那么奢谈"科学精神"和"科学历程",不排除质量有空谈和在"自毙"。

1) 从理论上说,目前拓扑绝缘体的基本性质, 是由"量子力学"和"相对论"共同作用的结果, 弦图就如同高速公路上运动的汽车一样,电子运动 规律性的自旋轨道耦合作用,如正向与反向行驶的汽车分别走的是不同的道,互不干扰,不会相互碰撞,因此能耗很低。所以拓扑绝缘体的这种弦图也对理解凝聚态物质基本物理有着重要意义,而且由于它所具有的这类平行、正与反合一的弦图特性,也许让专家对制造未来新型的计算机芯片等元器件充满了期待,并希望由此能引发未来电子技术的新一轮革命。

- 2) 从产品上说, 目前拓扑绝缘体是一种新的 量子物态。与传统的"金属"和"绝缘体"不同, 这是一种内部绝缘,界面允许电荷移动的材料。例 如传统的固体绝缘体材料, 在费米能级处存在着有 限大小的能隙,因而没有自由载流子;金属材料在 费米能级处只存在着有限的电子态密度,而拥有自 由载流子。但拓扑绝缘体完全是由材料的体电子态 的拓扑结构所决定,体电子态是有能隙的绝缘体, 而其表面则是无能隙的金属态,是由对称性所决 定,与表面的具体结构无关,所以它的存在非常稳 定,基本不受到杂质与无序的影响。即在拓扑绝缘 体的费米能级,位于导带和价带之间,存在着能隙, 然而在该类材料的表面则总是存在着穿越能隙的 狄拉克型的电子态。在表面存在的这些特殊的量子 态,是位于块体能带结构的带隙之中,从而允许导 电。这可以用类似拓扑学中的亏格的整数表征,是 拓扑有序的一个特例。亏格说到底,用弦图解释就 是"圈比点更基本"----类似同样质量、品牌的拓扑 绝缘体,也许碳烯薄膜、网笼比实心的性能好。
- 3、霍尔效应是当电流垂直于外磁场通过导体时,在导体的垂直于磁场和电流方向的两个端面之间会出现电势差,这一现象便是霍尔效应。这一现象是美国物理学家霍尔在 1879 年发现的,属于一种磁电效应,即霍尔效应的产生是由于在磁场中运动的电子会感受到洛伦兹力的影响。由于霍尔效应的大小直接与样品中的载流子浓度相关,故在凝聚态物理领域获得了广泛的应用,成为金属和半导体物理中一个重要的研究手段。
- 1) 反常霍尔效应是在霍尔效应以后,发现电流和磁矩之间的自旋轨道耦合相互作用也可以导致的霍尔效应。这是霍尔 1880 年在一个具有铁磁性的金属平板中发现,即使是在没有外加磁场的情况下(或弱外场),也可以观测到霍尔效应而被称之为反常霍尔效应。反常霍尔效应与正常霍尔效应的差别是,因为在没有外磁场的情况下不存在着外场对电子的轨道效应,反常霍尔效应的出现直接与材料中的自旋-轨道耦合及电子结构的贝里(Berry)

相位有关。在具有自旋-轨道耦合并破坏时间反演对称性的情况下,材料的特殊电子结构会导致动量空间中非零贝里相位的出现,而该贝里相位的存在将会改变电子的运动方程,从而导致反常霍尔效应的出现。

- 2)量子霍尔效应是霍尔效应的量子对应。二维电子气在强磁场中会形成能级分离的朗道能级,当温度足够低时就能观察到量子化的霍尔电导,这称为量子霍尔效应。在量子霍尔效应中,因为没有散射,电子可以在样品的边界沿一个方向无耗散地流动。它是一种全新的量子物态---拓扑有序态,磁场并不是霍尔效应的必要条件。在量子霍尔效应中不存在局域的序参量,对该物态的描述需要引入拓扑不变量的概念。对于量子霍尔效应而言,该拓扑不变量就是整数的陈数(Chern-number)。
- 3)量子反常霍尔效应是在不需要外加磁场的情况下,就能够观察到的量子霍尔效应,称为量子反常霍尔效应与在低温强磁场下的二维磁性拓扑绝缘体中观察到量子霍尔效应的差别是,后者的出现需要借助于外加的强磁场,或者说需要有朗道能级的出现。而量子反常霍尔效应材料量子阱中无需外加磁场,也无需相应的朗道能级,就可能存在着量子化的反常霍尔效应,其边缘态可被看成是一根"理想导线"。
- 4、以霍尔效应为基础的拓扑绝缘体理想导线量子态,存在允许内部自由载流子穿越能隙到界面移动,其剖面图类似咖啡环效应。然而咖啡环效应是与霍尔效应独立的,它类似在运动中会遇到更多阻力的希格斯场产生质量一样的机制。
- 1)在这两者独立的效应之外,是第三种。它是这两种效应的结合,能为光子、引力子、碲化汞/碲化镉(HgTe/CdTe)拓扑绝缘体以及碳勒烯球笼、碳烯纳米管、石墨烯薄膜等提供极小子流形的量子色动力学的新解读。

那什么叫咖啡环效应?它与希格斯场和霍尔 效应有什么区别?

所谓咖啡环效应,是人们早已看到的一种现象:类似滴落在桌面或是纸张上的咖啡溶液,当液滴蒸发时,有些不会从圆周向内一点一点收缩,而会直接变平;这个变平的动作将促使溶液内的所有颗粒都悬浮起来,最终留在液滴边缘,到溶液完全蒸发时,大多数颗粒都抵达了液滴的边缘,并沉积在表面上,从而形成了一个深色的圆环。

2) 2011 年美国宾夕法尼亚大学物质结构研究 实验室主任阿琼·亚德以及博士研究生彼得·雅克 和马修·洛尔等发表的研究说明,问题主要聚焦在 悬浮的球形颗粒形状上。为实现均匀沉积固体颗粒 层提供新的途径,他们从破坏这种咖啡环效应入 手,改变溶液中的颗粒形状,竭尽全力寻找能在蒸 发后生成均匀固体颗粒层的方法。而这只需简单改 变悬浮颗粒的形状,就能去除这种效应。因为不同 的粒形能够改变空气和液体交界面上的薄膜的性 质,这对蒸发过程可造成巨大影响。咖啡环效应提 供的是普适对称性作用,它揭示出了自发对称破缺 性:即一滴咖啡蒸发后,会在液滴的边缘形成一个 比中间区域颜色深得多的暗环这种不均匀的应用都 键:即一滴咖啡蒸发后,会在液滴的边缘形成积 现象。这与众多需要固体颗粒均匀沉积的应用都 关,如喷墨打印、光子元件组装以及脱氧核糖核酸 (DNA) 芯片制造等许多溶有固体小颗粒物质的溶 液,在液体蒸发后也都会涉及类似特别现象。

宾夕法尼亚大学在实验中,使用了大小一致的塑料颗粒;这些颗粒最初是球形的,但可以拉伸至离心率各异的椭圆颗粒。球形颗粒很容易从界面中分离出来,它们能轻易越过另一个同类颗粒,因为这种颗粒基本上不会改变空气和液体的交界面。而椭圆颗粒则能引起交界面的起伏波动,并可由此引发椭圆颗粒之间强烈的吸引作用,抵消液滴蒸发时将球状颗粒向液滴边缘"驱赶"的动力。因此椭圆颗粒更容易被"卡住"。而"卡住"的颗粒能在蒸发过程中,继续沿液滴所在的表面流动,它们越来越多地阻碍了同类颗粒,造成了粒子"大塞车",从而最终均匀覆盖在液滴的表面。实验数据表明,当球形颗粒的拉伸比达到 20%时,颗粒就会一致地沉积在物体表面。

他们在完成关于悬浮颗粒形状的实验后,又向 液滴中添加了一种表面活性剂,以证明发生在溶液 表面的相互作用就是"咖啡环效应"的幕后推手。 他们同样采用了球形颗粒和椭圆颗粒混合在一起 的溶液。在含有表面活性剂的液滴中,椭圆颗粒的 "咖啡环效应"可以恢复,而"设计"出的球状颗 粒和椭圆颗粒的混合物亦能均匀沉积。这里颗粒形 状可理解在液滴变干的过程中所起的作用,但通过 改变悬浮颗粒形状去除"咖啡环效应"的效果还不 很稳定。

3)我们在探寻解决物质族质量谱公式的道路上,发现咖啡环效应也适用于希格斯机制的孤子链理解。例如类比豆浆变干后,不会出现咖啡环效应,这是为什么呢?因为咖啡环的形成是需要一定条件的:咖啡溶液里的咖啡颗粒,是干加工,容易研磨趋圆;而豆浆的颗粒相比是带条形,是因多为湿

加工,在浓度比较高时,蒸干后没有明显的环状。 但沉积后的图案还是有厚度不均匀的现象,边缘处 的厚度相比要厚一点。另外咖啡环的形成和液滴下 基板的导热性能也有一定的关系,如玻璃和木材就 有一点区别。

- 5、量子粒子王国,即使用电子显微镜观察,也难像宏观物体那样看清楚它们的结构和相互作用,况且能使用类似电子显微镜条件的人也很少,所以用原子、分子层次以上比较宏观的观察作模具、模型,来说明量子粒子王国里的结构、现象、机制,成为必由之路。咖啡环效应不很复杂,一般人很容易懂,因此我们把它作为模具来导引说明量子粒子王国,也许比霍尔效应更直观,但问题因为它是模具、模型,难使人相信。
- 1)例如光子、引力子、碲化汞/碲化镉 (HgTe/CdTe)拓扑绝缘体以及碳勒烯球笼、碳烯纳米 管、石墨烯薄膜等里的极小子流形机制,能用咖啡环效应直观解读吗?因为这是包括有量子色动力学对其结构、性质的影响,而霍尔效应仅是一种磁电效应。但是磁电效应却是用物理实验现象直接来说明的,它们本身不再需要什么模具、模型,成为研究量子粒子王国的标杆方法。但导体中类似洛伦兹力,电子态能隙、能级、轨道、贝里相位等解读,并不是不要量子图像的模具、模型就能让人懂。

其实电磁效应类型的霍尔效应,它在凝聚态表面间平行、正反两者的移动现象,其模具联系卡西米尔平板效应,也有点类似卡西米尔力的机械原理。

2) 所以作为的模具的希格斯场解读,我们说 它是和咖啡环效应作为的模具,是属于同一级的。 例如说,希格斯场是一种包罗万象的实体,所有粒 子都从中通过。有些粒子,如光子,可以不受阻碍 地从中通过,它们是无质量的。而其他一些粒子则 更像被困糖浆中的蝇子一样必须用力才能通过。这 个"希格斯场"与各种粒子相互作用,其活动有强 有弱, 互动强烈的粒子, 在运动中会遇到更多的阻 力,显得更重。从经验上说,物体有多重,取决于 它位于何处。例如, 在陆地上沉重的物体, 在水中 就会轻一些。同样,如果你在糖浆中推动一个汤匙, 感觉一定比在空气中移动它更费劲一些。所以一切 物质的质量都由"希格斯场"的存在而决定,理论 上希格斯粒子的质量约为质子质量的 100 倍,是希 格斯场的最基本单位。那么希格斯粒子的模型还可 以像些什么呢?

3) 希格斯粒子为无向量的玻色子, 在巡游中 所经过的场没有什么优先方向, 跟磁场的情况不一 样。相对论讲,没有任何信号可以比光跑得更快, 相对论与量子力学结合,场的力量实际上是各种粒 子在物体间的传播。粒子传输力量的方式有点像 "接球游戏": 如果我丢一球, 你抓住了它, 我会 因投掷行为的后推力向后退几步,你也会因接球的 动作向后退几步。因此,如果我们双方都有所行动, 那么我们就会互相排斥。即如果存在有一个希格斯 场,那么也一定存在有一种与这个场相关的粒子, 这种粒子就是希格斯粒子。这类似萨斯坎德在《黑 洞战争》书中以"持球跑进"类比全息原理,使质 量像人与信息、人与思想,反过来信息、思想也像 球,可以量子化。人有各种人种,人生下来不会有 多少思想,但人是存在于社会、自然界,不带人的 思想, 也会带动物的思想。

二、中国科学全息说极小子流形之路

在三旋理论中,"部分"被称为"转座子";从 严格的拓扑学意义上说,"部分与整体相似"只存 在于魔方这类球面体。类圈体由于存在62种三旋 态, 所以它的"部分"更重要的是自旋。设想染色 体基因转座子象是一种魔方类似的移动, 那么魔方 虽只有26个转座子54格面的旋转器,由于色彩图 案变化竟有 4325 亿亿(约 4×10¹⁹)余种之多,可见 它包容的信息量很大, 用来对应染色体上基因的变 换是有价值的。如果进一步把魔方类比改换成魔环 称之的类圈体,做成一种象魔方式的转座子魔环 器,那么这些转座子随着魔环的三旋,变化还比魔 方的 4325 亿亿余种变化多得多。三旋理论的这种 转座子全息,已有被得到证实的麦克林托克的转座 因子理论作基础。而类圈体的62种三旋态作符号 动力学, 可编码对应规范夸克立方周期表, 被称为 量子色动力学的先声。

1983年9月16日至20日首届全国生物全息律学术讨论会在内蒙古集宁市召开。这是我们最早第一个建议张颖清先生向内蒙古自治区科协申请,得到自治区科协主席支持召开的最著名的中国科学民间首届创新研讨会。在大会上,我们作了《生物全息律是开创我国科学未来的先声》的长篇报告。湖南省科学主办的公开刊物《自然信息》杂志 1984年第2期以《生物全息律的普遍意义》为题,作了删节发表。但就在我们大会报告之后,当场就发生过争论:内蒙古农牧学院有两位留苏的生物学家,不同意把张颖清抬得过高,他们中的一位姓耿的教

授,以大会组织者之一的身份,他当场在大会以苏 联抬高李森科不当为例来指责我们。但《人民日报》 理论部主任、生物学家卢继传先生也是大会的组织 者之一,他在耿教授之后也立马在大会发言作调 解、平衡。

其实,我们也是反对李森科把获得性遗传作为唯一的模型,以偏代全,取代基因学说的。张颖清虽然赞同获得性遗传,但生物全息律的部分与整体相似,产生于受激光全息照片现象的启发。这里的"全息"类似一种模具,而且存在多模具的综合:例如除"部分与整体相似"外,还有激光摄影把3维物体变为2维胶片联系的"减维靠界"一种,以及两束相干光线联系的"两者相干"的一种。

部分与整体相似延伸研究的极小子流形规律,和基因学说有类似之处。而且如果能追问子流形的排序和组学,也许能说清获得性遗传和基因遗传的差别。正是从以上的角度考虑,我们才说它是开创我国科学未来的先声,而且也是在挑明全息生物学不要陷入李森科的一种模具打天下的老路。卢继传先生能站出来为我们说点公道话,和他是综合进化论专家,潜意识到基因排序和基因组学有关。

今天看来,当时我们还不够大胆,应该说:"生物全息律是开创世界科学未来的先声"。因为这已见到了曙光。但它证明的是:世界需要中国,中国也离不开世界。例如,到1993年荷兰的特霍夫特提出的全息原理,就是与激光把3维物体变为2维胶片,又能从胶片复现该3维图景联系的。到1994年美国的苏士侃(Susskind)进一步阐述,有引力的量子系统都按全息不需要整个三维空间,两维描述就够了。到1997年阿根廷的马德西纳用全息推测,在一个5维反德西特时空内运作的宇宙,可以和超弦理论在该时空边界上的量子场描述完全等效。到21世纪特霍夫特学派的宇宙全息论宣布,宇宙中起作用最基本的不是粒子,也不是场,也不是粒子和场的结合,而是全息。

1、这里的"全息"也含 1983 年研讨会上争论 要不要的多"模具"综合。

那么量子中国的唯物辩证法何以走上类似高能物理学?中医学的传统中国整体文化何以走上类似基因测序、基因组学的?

1)为什么是多"模具"的综合或说"共生",这是有特定的类似"盲人社会"与非盲人的严格限制。"盲人摸象"的成语讽刺的是我们社会中看问题的片面,以偏代全。但我们社会盲人只是少数,所以"模具"说到底是"实事求是"。即宏观的人

作为非盲人,对现实事物有唯一性认识的追求,确定性是模具的特征之一,这也许就是唯物辩证法讲的真理。但到微观王国,我们与量子社会的"微观人"相比,全部变成了"盲人",怎么办?这里"盲人摸象"实事求是用多"模具",比睁眼说瞎话倒更接近成真理。

张晓强先生是《复兴全息生物学文集》的编写人,他说出了另一个原因: "虽然我的工作是中学物理和数学教学,却对全息生物学非常感兴趣,对您们提出的自然全息也能理解,但涉及太深奥的数学和量子物理,我就生疏了。天地生人主要热衷于传统文化,对数学化的东西不感兴趣,尤其排斥西方科学。文章太过专业,我不懂,天地生人的专家恐怕也没有懂的,也不感兴趣,因此拒绝非常自然"。张先生是实话实话,也道出张颖清作为科研者与所处的整个人文环境无差距,但与科研的时代要求高度有差距。这种暗中的博弈,人文层次复杂、残酷,改也艰难。

2)模具是唯一好还是全息好?极小子流形切割到哪里?当年讨论会结束后我们给最尊敬的钱学森先生写信,征求指教。1983年11月1日钱学森先生给我们的亲笔信中说:"因为生物科学几十年来一直在研究从受精单细胞发育过程中出现规律形态的道理,即胚胎学及形态发育学。这才是'生物全息律'的学问。这个意见我当面向张颖清讲过"。至于把自然全息推进到多模具的数学和量子物理,钱学森先生早在1983年5月16日给我们的亲笔信中已说过:"我因不是搞理论物理的……中国科学院理论物理研究所副所长何祚庥同志是此道行家……他会回答"。

我们理解钱学森先生的信有两层意思。一是钱 先生希望把"部分与整体相似"的极小子流形模具 做细,即限定在胚胎学及形态发育学,做出类似今 天说的胚胎干细胞研究的成绩和高度。这是非常英 明的。二是钱先生也有类似张晓强的人文顾虑:科 研是一种特定的文化,需要有专业的素养,因此他 不赞同多模具,增加科研难度和人文难度。

3)商品已进入世界时代,科研标准类似世界 奥运,不像古代和中世纪的区域化。把阿根廷的马 德西纳和张颖清先生作比较,萨斯坎德在《黑洞战 争》一书中说,今天一大批杰出的著名理论物理学 家来自阿根廷、巴西和智利,而且有的还是左派人 士,连南美洲人自己都不大相信,但又是事实。问 题是马德西纳和张颖清都是搞全息原理的,南美洲 和中国也都是发展中国家,但两者的遭遇和成就却 不尽相同,为什么?

还有王存臻等人沿袭张颖清把全息原理或全息律定位于"部分与整体相似",并止步于这一现象做模具推进宇宙全息。张颖清、王存臻不喜欢全息原理或全息律涉及**极小子流形**的微观认知太深奥的数学和量子物理。大多数的人也不容忍超越他们喜欢的简单的模型,热衷于传统文化,拒绝或尤其排斥文章太过专业,原因是什么?

- 4)是外国,特别是二次大战日本疯狂的侵略,造成数百万人的牺牲;其次,是国内在大跃进三年自然灾害时期类似数百万人的饥荒。这两场中华民族历史上的刻骨铭心的大事,给中国科学灌注了"实事求是"的灵魂,也带来人文的巨大分离和反作用。
- A)战争带来科学太深奥的数学和量子物理,把量子中国的唯物辩证法推进到类似高能物理学,把中医学的传统中国整体文化推进到类似基因测序、基因组学,必然且必须进入类似"盲人社会",其多模具涉及太深奥的数学和量子物理,使大多数人太生疏,留恋于传统文化,对数学化的东西不感兴趣,尤其排斥文章太过专业,拒绝非常自然;但日本等军国主义不会因为拒绝就不侵略,就同情。杨振宁和李政道先生都说在抗日战争中,他们无法完成正常的中小学和大学教育,仇恨才激发他们对高科技有了兴趣。
- B)和平年代、政权稳固、粮储充足,自然灾害发生大面积长时间的饥荒,历史少见。为什么传统文化可行的简单的人们感兴趣的赛诗、比决心之类,堆不起钢山、粮山?因为钢铁和粮食需要的科学更要求"实事求是"。饥荒中袁隆平先生在大山里的农校,愤起苦研生物遗传基因的排序、组合,发展出水稻杂交育种的新模式。1961年我们初中毕业回到农村当代课老师,把在饥荒中失学的儿童一个个找回教室。在教学中重温读小学时晃过的算术,才知初中的代数、几何,是在另辟计算管用的多模式。
- C)简单没有错,兴趣没有错,但对模具的应接不暇和删繁就简大有学问。哲学物质无限可分, 极小子流形止步于部分与整体相似,何祚庥同志得出的是层子模型,希格斯得出的是质量粒子。然数学量子的微积分是连续的,物理的微积分量子是间断的,却都没错。为啥多模具的量子极小子流形之间可以相悖?要点是能出有成效的应用。

- 2、激光全息追问**极小子流形**,也是"盲人社会"。类似"盲人摸象"费曼提出了著名的粒子历史遍历求和的费曼图计算方法。联系"全息"遍历求和,有"部分与整体相似"、"减维靠界"、"两者相干"等三种模具。如把它们比作奥运金牌赛,首届奥运赛中,张颖清没有得冠军,马德西纳得了冠军。不要紧,奥运会不是只开一届。
- 1) 其实,咖啡环效应和卡西米尔平板效应的 机械原理,跟张颖清的"部分与整体相似"全息原 理或全息律一样朴素,也能从宏观深入到微观,我 们也可以把咖啡环效应和卡西米尔平板效应看着 全息有"部分与整体相似"现象,现在要讲的是有 成效的应用。因为我们研究量子色动力学已经有数 十年,发展出三旋、量子色动化学等一套处理方法。 三旋量子色动力学就是一种多模具,而适用的有成 效的运用要求在纳米原子级以上。
- 2)联系元素原子有效成分的识别,是原子核中的质子数。联系咖啡环效应,**极小子流形**应是球形粒状最好。应用费曼的粒子遍历求和方法,以多面体的顶点数代换质子数,趋圆性删繁就简最好的是规则的多面体,而规则的正多面体只有 5 种。即正 4 面体、正 6 面体、正 8 面体、正 12 面体、正 20 面体。对应化学元素原子的质子数,分别是质子数为 4 的铍原子、质子数为 8 的氧原子、质子数为 6 的碳原子、质子数为 20 的钙原子、质子数为 12 的镁原子。费曼的粒子遍历求和方法的意思是"所有",包括可能的情况,甚至是想象的路线,都应对它们逐一"关照"。即把 5 种正多面体顶点数逐一加倍,再对应化学元素原子的质子数,可做成第一类量子色动化学元素周期表。
- 3) 联系卡西米尔平板效应,**极小子流形**应是平行平面最基本的多面体或平行平面数最多最基本的正多面体最好。检查第一类量子色动化学元素周期表,平行平面最基本的多面体是顶点数为6的五面体,对应化学元素原子质子数为6的是碳原子;它区别于碳原子质子数为6做成的正8面体。把质子数为6逐一加倍,再对应化学元素原子的质子数,可做成第二类量子色动化学元素周期表。
- 4) 平行平面数最多最基本的正多面体**极小子流形**,联系卡西米尔平板效应最好的多面体,检查第一类量子色动化学元素周期表是8项点数的正6面体,对应化学元素原子质子数为8的是氧原子。把质子数为8逐一加倍,再对应化学元素原子的质子数,可做成第三类量子色动化学元素周期表。其中汞原子核的质子数为80;镉原子核的质子数为

48, 都能被8整除。联系碲化汞/碲化镉这两类拓扑 绝缘体,是很能说明问题的。

- 3、从费曼的粒子遍历求和的费曼图方法,到伯恩、狄克逊和科索维尔等人的幺正方法,并没有分明的对与错,代表的是同一基本物理过程在不同描述层次的不同表述,看重的都是所有可能路线加起来的概率,只是幺正方法删繁就简比费曼方法能极大地减少计算规模。今天我们的量子色动化学方法也开始加入这场"奥运赛",删繁就简选择分辩是看在量子色动化学元素周期表的三种类表中,出现的失效概率占多少?由此更能极大地减少寻找超导、拓扑绝缘体以及碳勒烯球笼、碳烯纳米管、石墨烯薄膜等材料的计算规模,对其机理进行简要的解读。
- 1) 化学元素原子核作为一个独立系统,原子核内的质子群落有没有类似的晶体结构?目前没有定论。量子色动化学此类的探索,外围的最新实验可联系用于量子计算的核自旋观测:核自旋与电子自旋不同,核自旋与环境有很好的隔离。实验让我们看到,内置于一个单分子磁体中的一个金属原子的长寿命的核自旋,且能够确定自旋状态的动态。实验在短时间内可重复 2000 次阅读同样的原子核自旋数据,证明对存储信息来说,原子核自旋子和原子内的温度所改变。而坐落在原子中心的原子核的自旋不会被电子云所影响,能更好地长时间存储信息。

其次复旦大学的龚新高小组的实验,也让我们看到了32个金原子可组成一个笼形分子。32这个笼形顶点数,正能被8整除,使卡西米尔平板效应具有很高的识别度。因为卡西米尔效应拉力类似一种振动,极大地增强了量子粒子咖啡环效应向界面的扩散、翻转能力。而6这个正六边顶点数,能被6整除,同理使石墨烯薄膜、碳勒烯球笼、碳烯纳米管等也成为卡西米尔效应和咖啡环效应合流的名片。

- 2) 我们可以进一步大胆设想,原子核外围所谓的电子轨道或电子云圈层,是否也有电子颗粒的模具属圆球形状的因素,而悬浮沉积停留在原子边界面的各层呢?
- 3)在基本粒子模型中,电子和光子都分别属于一种独立的粒子,但在粒子散射或衰变反应中,一个光子可以变成一个正电子和一个负电子,反过来一个正电子和一个负电子湮灭可以又变回一个光子,这似乎与基本粒子模型有矛盾。但从多模具论出发,我们也可以进一步大胆设想,光子像航空母舰,一个正电子和一个负电子类似它配备的两种航母飞机,就不和基本粒子模型有矛盾,而且还能

与大量子论的巴拿马船闸的希格斯场模型联系起来。希格斯粒子是一种大质量的量子,光子却没有静止质量,恰形成了一种大小的对偶。类似的对偶,可以设想希格斯粒子像潜艇,两个引力子像majorana 粒子是潜艇配备的类似两鱼雷。如此,在粒子的形态模具上,光子像航空母舰,希格斯粒子像潜艇,也正好属于同一级的对应。

125. 9GeV 的希格斯粒子质量与顶夸克质量 175GeV 在大型强子对撞机上矛盾, 我们说过类似 "谷仓内的标枪悖论"的讨论。由此我们把希格斯 运河的船闸模具调换成"希格斯谷仓"模具,但如 果光子像航空母舰,可以配备搭载一个正电子和一 个负电子类似的两架航母飞机,那么和光子像航空 母舰对应, 是否希格斯粒子作为一种特殊的玻色子 也能配备搭载类似两架航母飞机的基本粒子呢? 这里有两个事实可联系:一是希格斯粒子本身藏在 希格斯场,类似核动力潜艇可以长时间不出水面; 另外希格斯场能产生质量, 而引力联系重力与质量 相关,那么这两者结合起来,希格斯粒子是否类似 核动力潜艇,而且类似光子配备搭载两个电子,也 能配备搭载两个引力子作类似鱼雷的发射呢?即 希格斯粒子还有核动力潜艇的模具描述,和不同的 费曼图描述呢?

- 4)在伯恩、狄克逊和科索维尔等三人的幺正方法中,他们已经证实了这种想法:从幺正方法得到的结果,引力子看上去像是交织在一起的两个胶子。这种双胶子特征为科学家提供了一个全新的视角:在希格斯粒子类似核动力潜艇发射鱼雷的模具描述下:"一种新的统一引力途径的费曼图,一个引力子可以看成一个胶子与它的孪生兄弟的合体,就像两人三足赛跑一样,步调一致地协同运作"。
- 三旋理论初探从点邻域到圈邻域,是原子论到 孤子链推导的理论基础,其内核与极小子流形有 关。牛顿原子论与马赫孤子链的自发对称破缺的咖啡环效应,起源于当代物理学中最着迷的是规范充变性与时空几何结构的关系。对此曹天予先生主能综合科学发展观和以概念革命转换新旧理论为正学发展观和以概念革命转换新旧理论物理学综合之一,是弦膜圈说。普朗克尺度的电磁量,当是不变性扩容为局域不变性的电磁量;前位的不变性。这里表达弦论线元的单位是长度;前位的不变性。这里表达弦论线元的单位是长度;前位的不变性。这里表达弦论线元的单位是长度;前方的量子论,实际类似原子论的概念革命的转换。那么在前沿理论物理学综合的弦膜圈说中,代替原子论的模具扩容,就是中国原生态的"孤子链"。

但这两者联系的量子场纲领和规范场纲领的 场论的"场",实际类似"膜"。以上就是弦膜圈 说的来历,但这太抽象和数学化。现实中,原子论、 量子论、弦膜圈说最可定量观测的是物体可称重量的质量。质量从何而来?联系原子论、量子论、场论就涉及马赫的惯性概念革命。如果从牛顿的质点惯性几何看着原子论图像,那么细想马赫的时空惯性几何,实际类似已扩容为孤子链图像。

孤子链如何与质量起源联系,1997年美国物理学家西德尼·纳高和托马斯·威腾等人在《自然》杂志上发表的关于"咖啡环效应"的论文,如果把希格斯机制联系"咖啡环效应"现象,玄机是针对暗藏的普适对称性与自发对称破缺原理。而孤子链在规范场论的"膜"中的地位,正类似咖啡环效应的玄机。

三、从咖啡环到拓扑量子的尽情应用

量子**极小子流形**的咖啡环效应是否也类似极 性效应的倒向实验随机超弦微分方程?如是把内 部悬浮的大多数颗粒排斥或吸引抵达到液滴的边 缘且最终留在液滴边缘,到溶液完全蒸发时,并沉 积在表面上,从而形成的一个深色的圆环,而不是 因悬浮颗粒为趋圆形减少的机械摩擦阻力,和有量 子卡西米尔效应振荡助力,合流推动的结果?

1、例如有疏水策略的猪笼草,在雨后其叶子表面也会变得几乎无摩擦。一方面这种叶子像水杯的食虫植物,是用散发出的甜味,吸引蚂蚁、蜘蛛、甚至小青蛙;另一方面是它能在顶部形成一件光滑的外衣,把液体本身变成了疏水面。这种策略不同于荷叶效应的疏水,荷叶利用的是表面特殊纹理结构,使水滴聚集滑落。而且荷叶效应对一些有机物或复杂液体无效,表面刮擦后或在极端条件下液体反而会黏附或沉积在上面。

应用仿猪笼草技术,可研究出将来用于运输燃料和水的管道、如导尿管和输血系统的医用导管、自动清洁窗、无菌无垢表面、排斥冰的材料以及不留指纹或乱画痕迹等的抗粘表面。目前美国哈佛大学艾森伯格实验室将一种润滑液注入具有纳米微结构的透气性材料中,制成"灌注液体的光滑透气表面"(SLIPS)的疏水表面。这是一种极为光滑的 SLIPS涂层材料,就像猪笼草不仅能滑倒昆虫,还能排斥多种液体和固体,几乎毫无阻滞,极轻微的倾斜都会让液体或固体从它表面上滑下来。

2、疏水策略的极性联系极小子流形,延伸到 二次量子化和点内空间概念,极性也能用庞加莱猜 想定理创新的弦膜圈说阐述。因为超弦理论的"开 弦"和"闭弦"二次量子化,数学模型极性更直观。 这是把整体对称和定域对称联系庞加莱猜想,设庞 加莱猜想熵流有三种趋向:

A、庞加莱猜想正定理:在一个三维空间中,假如每一条封闭的曲线都能收缩成一点,那么这个空间一定是一个三维的圆球。

B、庞加莱猜想逆定理:如果一个点连续扩散成一个"闭弦",它再连续收缩成一点,我们称"曲点"。那么在一个三维空间中,假如每一条封闭的曲线都能收缩成类似一点,其中只要有一点是曲点,那么这个空间就不一定是一个三维的圆球,而可能是一个三维的环面。

C、庞加莱猜想外定理: "点内空间"是三维空心圆球外表面同时收缩成一点的情况,或三维空心圆球外表面每一条封闭的曲线都收缩成一点的情况。即它不是指在一个三维空间中,假如每一条封闭的曲线都能收缩成一点的三维圆球,而且指三维空心圆球收缩成一个庞加莱猜想点的空间几何图相。

"曲点"和"点内空间",正是来源于逆庞加莱猜想之外的"庞加莱猜想熵流"。因为类似轮胎的三维的环面,不能撕破和不能跳跃粘贴,是不能收缩成一点的,它的图相等价于"闭弦",我们亦称为庞加莱猜想环或圈。所以庞加莱猜想中封闭的曲线能收缩成一点,是等价于封闭曲线包围的那块面,它类似从封闭曲线各点指向那块面内一点的无数条线,它的图相我们亦称为庞加莱猜想球或点。

唯象规范场超弦理论整体对称, "开弦"能产生"闭弦", "闭弦"能产生"开弦", 但这属于"轨形拓扑学"。因为不能撕破和不能跳跃粘贴规定,是拓扑学的严格数学定义之一。而轨形拓扑学则规定可有限地撕破和有限地跳跃粘贴。我们没有特别说明, 都是在拓扑学内论说量子真空。现在我们假定: 拓扑学一般说来比轨形拓扑学更初等一些。如果不管"开弦"和"闭弦"何者是原初的或派生的, 那么庞加莱猜想也许就同时联系着超弦理论的开弦和闭弦。即按庞加莱猜想正定理, 开弦能收缩到一点,就等价于球面。按庞加莱猜想逆定理,闭弦能收缩到一点,是曲点,就等价于环面。它们都是整体对称的。同时,庞加莱猜想球点和曲点反过来扩散,也分别是球面和环面,也是整体对称的。

我们称标准的理想的"开弦"和"闭弦",为唯象规范超弦场论的整体对称。而奇异超弦论是指,类似开弦能收缩到一点,等价于球面,但球面反过来对称扩散,却不能恢复成开弦这类情况。如果设定开弦等价的球点扩散不是向球面而是向定域对称的杆线扩散,称为"杆线弦"。其次化学试管类似的三维空间,也是能收缩到一点而等价于球面,所以球面的一条封闭线如果不是向自身内部而是向外部定域对称扩散,变成类似试管的弦线,称为"试管弦"。这样开弦的定域对称就有两种:杆线弦和试管弦。

同理,闭弦等价的曲点扩散不是向环面而是向定域对称的管线扩散,称为"管线弦"。套管类似的双层管外层一端封底,这类三维空间也是能收缩到一点而等价于环面,所以环面一端内外两处边沿封闭线,如果不是向自身内部而是分别向外部一个方向的定域对称扩散,变成类似套管的弦线,就称为"套管弦"。即闭弦的定域对称也就有两种:管线弦和套管弦。"杆线弦"及"试管弦"、"管线弦"及"套管弦"可以把它们看成类似一根纤维;这样把众多的这些纤维分别捆扎起来,也可以分别叫做杆线弦、试管弦、管线弦、套管弦"纤维丛,也可以像纺纱织布一样地进行编织,称为"编织态"。

"杆线弦"纤维丛类似一面墙或屏幕,两边是 无极性的。但"试管弦"纤维丛的墙面或屏幕,两 边有类似亲水性和避水性的极性。这种一个表面的 疏水性和另以一个表面的亲水性共存的结构特点, 使得试管弦这种结构表面同时具有超疏水和高粘 附特性。同理,"管线弦"的可透性,使它无极性; 但"套管弦"由于套管一端部分封了口,使墙面或 屏幕也有强弱极性之分的有类似疏水性和亲水性 共存的结构特点。

3、极性的量子**极小子流形,**除开上面二次量子化的"开弦"和"闭弦"分析与展开外,还可以从微观王国是到了一种"盲人摸象"的界面分水岭来理解。即量子力学越近"点内空间"的视界,这里包含虚数世界,根据是量子起伏的实验证明的。因为视界能量接近的 0,不确定原理认为可以在瞬间变为实数或虚数的正负对称,然后又瞬间湮灭回

- 0。所以经典物理学使用的动量、能量等,在要变为用算符计算动量、能量等物理量。"盲人摸象"越近点内空间的视界,虚数出没,是经典物理的"点外"世界少有的。视界的极性来自量子起伏,原因也有它推动了这里的量子咖啡环效应和卡西米尔效应。这可延伸说明花状石墨烯/硅纳米锥复合纳米材料,有表面超疏水兼超高粘附力的特性。
- 4、"拓扑"什么?拓扑是整体性研究之一的工具,专门研究几何形象在几何元素的连续变形下保持不变的性质。小小的扰动不会改变几何对象的拓扑性质,连续形变的操作,如拉伸、弯曲、压缩等,不会改变一个连通区域的拓扑,或简单地说几何的基本性质。非连续的改变,如切割、剪断等,才会引起性质的改变。因此如果构成量子比特的物理元素是拓扑不变,基于这些量子比特进行运算的结果,也具有拓扑不变的性质。

中国科学理论体系能将原子论到超弦论这样 轻松自如地统一运用,是因为从咖啡环到拓扑量子 我国已经解决了什么是"拓扑量子",并且给出了 图像。这就是三旋理论最早给出了"拓扑量子全息" 部分与整体相似,"部分"最重要的是自旋的三旋 定义:

- (1) 面旋:指类圈体绕垂直于圈面中心的轴线 作旋转。如车轮绕轴的旋转。
- (2) 体旋:指类圈体绕圈面内的轴线作旋转。 如拨浪鼓绕手柄的旋转。
- (3)线旋:指类圈体绕圈体内中心圈线作旋转。如地球磁场北极出南极进的磁力线转动。线旋一般不常见,如固体的表面肉眼不能看见分子、原子、电子等微轻粒子的运动。其次,线旋还要分平凡线旋和不平凡线旋。不平凡线旋是指绕线旋轴圈至少存在一个环绕数的涡线旋转,如墨比乌斯体或墨比乌斯带形状。
- 2) 21 世纪维尔切克说,量子维度上的运动所带来的变化不是位移,这里没有距离的概念。而它就是自旋的变化。这种"超光速平移",将给定内在自旋的粒子变成不同的粒子。这是用对称概念对自旋作的语境分析,自旋、自转、转动的语义学定义是:
- (1) 自旋: 在转轴或转点两边存在同时对称的动点,且轨迹是重叠的圆圈并能同时组织起旋转面的旋转。如地球的自转和地球的磁场北极出南极进的磁力线转动。
- (2) 自转: 在转轴或转点的两边可以有或没有同时对称的动点,但其轨迹都不是重叠的圆圈也不能同时组织起旋转面的旋转。如转轴偏离沿垂线的地陀螺或廻转仪,一端或中点不动,另一端或两端

作圆圈运动的进动,以及吊着的物体一端不动,另 一端连同整体作圆锥面转动。

- (3)转动:可以有或没有转轴或转点,没有同时存在对称的动点,也不能同时组织起旋转面,但动点轨迹是封闭的曲线的旋转。如地球绕太阳作公转运动。
- 3) 我国最先做出拓扑量子三旋动画视频是电子计算机专家邱嘉文先生。不信,你在电脑上打出"三旋动画"汉字,上网用"百度搜索",就能找到"三旋动画集"的视频条目,点击或转播在电视荧屏上,就可以看到三旋动画视频。

做这个视频的邱嘉文先生,是中国农业大学电力系统及其自动化硕士研究生毕业。目前是广东珠海威瀚科技发展有限公司副总经理,他是新中国过三旋理论熏陶培养起来的第一个企业总经理。连旋动画视频与弦论、拓扑量子联系,还可以是从能量函数处理纽结不变式的角度推广。其道理是:一个物体作平动,取其一标记点的轨迹,可以看成一条流线,能与一条未打结的绳线对应;自旋体一条流线,能与一条未打结的绳线对应;自旋体一条流线,能与一条未打结的组线对应;自旋体一角,能与一条未打结的强大型,自旋体三旋的62种自旋状态,单动态是未打结的环或封闭线的纽结结构;双动态和多动态是不只一个环页为组结结构。如此用二维图(平面图)和琼斯多变为形组结结构。如此用二维图(平其些场的能相图改为形组的组结不变式描述,可将某些场的能相图计算。因此三旋的渗透能更好地体现其真实的物理意义。

- 5、生物全息律是开创我国科学未来的先声, 是今天的尽情应用。即使从首届全国生物全息律学 术讨论会第一天开始就有争论,而且张颖清先生已 经离我们而去,但真理是越辩越明----"部分与整体 相似"不管是生物基因绕组,还是物理的量子纠缠, 最终通向的极小子流形的拓扑。而有拓扑量子就有 拓扑量子场论。这类量子场论开始于20世纪70年 代施瓦茨的阿贝尔的陈-塞黑斯场论研究。80年代 末在阿蒂亚启发下, 弦论学家威滕发展了三个拓扑 量子场论研究:一个就是非阿贝尔的陈-塞黑斯场 论;第二个由超对称杨-米尔斯场论扭变得到;第三 个由超对称西格玛模型扭变得到。进入21世纪, 威滕等人又研究了具有更多超对称的杨-米尔斯场 论的扭变,并将数学中的几何朗兰兹对偶解释为量 子场论中的强弱对偶。威滕等人进一步发现, 西格 玛模型,陈-塞黑斯场论,以及超对称杨-米尔斯场论 之间有千丝万缕的联系,它们都可以包含在弦论或 者 M-理论中。这类量子拓扑学有三个主题: a、量 子群; b、三维拓扑场论; c、二维共形场论。
- 1) 用三旋动画视频联系的拓扑性质,可揭示传统的拓扑量子场论任意子的量子计算机原理中的纰漏。因为体旋实际比面旋复杂,而这一点却让量子计算机原理研究的专家所忽视,例如 Neil

- Gershenfeld 等人阐释量子计算机能同时处于多个状态且能同时作用于它的所有不同状态的量子陀螺原理图时,对量子位不动的几种陀螺旋转,就分辨不清,明显的错误是把陀螺绕Y轴的体旋称为"进动",这是不确切的。
- 2) 三旋动画拓扑量子视频联系崔琦分数电荷量子霍尔效应研究,三旋动画可以直接观察到类似具有分数电荷和分数统计的粒子,它们在时空中的演变,提供了理解量子计算的快车道。如三旋拓扑序导致的基态简并、分数电荷和分数统计,以及相关的辫子群代数联系对应的量子不变量组结、边缘态隧穿、输运等测量,提供参考。
- 3) 拓扑量子的纠错研究,如中国科技大学微尺度物质科学国家实验室潘建伟及陈宇翱、刘乃乐等教授,成功制造出并观测到了具有拓扑性质的八光子簇态,并将此簇态作为量子计算的核心资源,实现了拓扑量子纠错。
- 4)拓扑量子的薄膜研究,上海交大低维物理和界面工程实验室贾金锋、钱冬、刘灿华、高春雷等教授,已经制备出最适合探测和操纵 Majorana 费米子的人工薄膜系统。
- 5)量子自旋霍尔拓扑绝缘体的研究,拓扑量子计算在美国得到极大的重视,微软公司在其加州的研究所中网罗了大量理论人才,从事拓扑量子计算方面的开创性研究,并每年投入数百万美元直接支持加州理工学院、芝加哥、哥伦比亚、哈佛等大学相关的分数量子霍耳效应的实验研究。
- 6)我国拓扑量子计算研讨会活跃,如早在2011年5月21至22日,由上海微系统所蒋寻涯研究员、上海交大刘荧教授和浙大万歆教授联合牵头开的"普陀论拓扑"专题研讨会;2011年11月25日至27日,由理论物理国家重点实验室资助的"理论物理前沿研讨会—凝聚态物理中的拓扑物态和量子计算研究专题研讨",其目的就是要推进我国在拓扑量子物态与拓扑量子计算、拓扑绝缘体与相关系统、拓扑超导体等研究。
- 7) 拓扑量子在交叉科学中的应用,如非相对论物理学中的拓扑量子数,特点是对系统中的缺陷不敏感,因此数在物理量的精确测量中变得非常重要,并提供了最好的电压和电阻的标准。在有机化学中,包括基团极化效应参数和拓扑立体效应指数的计算;有机分子拓扑量子键连接矩阵的构造以及分子结构特征参数的提取,矩阵特征根、拓扑量子轨道能级、原子电荷、化学键的键级等参数的计算;应用上述分子结构参数,对烷烃、单取代烷烃、链状烯烃、含 C=0 键和 N=0 键有机化合物、芳香烃和极性芳香化合物等各类有机物的热力学性能、化学反应性能、光学性能、色谱性能、价电子能量、

酸性和生物活性进行的相关研究,等等,也体现和 联系着对复兴全息生物学的深化。

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Assessing the Impact of reforestation on household income in Gatsibo District, Rwanda

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Abstract: This study was conducted in Kiramuruzi sector, Gatsibo district, in Eastern Province of Rwanda from July to October 2011. Its main purpose was to assess the impact of reforestation on household income. This area is subject to the deterioration of tree resources, poor conditions of living and reduced income in households. Therefore, this study is an attempt to investigate this situation. Data collection was done through the use of a survey questionnaire containing open and closed-ended questions. The formal and informal interviews were conducted with 67 household's heads including the farmers participating in reforestation. Data were analyzed using the Microsoft Excel and SPSS 16.0 Windows program and statistical tests such as Friedman and Paired samples T-test were used. The results showed that different forms of tree growing through reforestation provide many products and services. The wood for cooking is the main forest product with the low mean rank of 1.01. Concerning the impact of reforestation on the increase of household income, there is a relationship between the increase of crop production, animal breeding and annual profit from forest products after reforestation than before where the p-value (0.00) < α (0.05). The main challenges faced by farmers in reforestation include the shortage of land (86.5%), pest and diseases (89.6%), poverty (70%), poor management practices of existing forest resources (67%) and insufficiency of seedlings (40.3%). The reforestation is very important source of income for farmers and it contributes to the improvement of people's conditions of living. Estimating the economic input of forest products at district level is recommended

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Key words: Reforestation, household income, Gatsibo district, Rwanda

1. Introduction

Forests generate direct monetary income for households, public entities and the country in general. In Rwanda, the used energy sources are generally wood and agricultural wastes. Researches show that this source of energy occupies 96 % of the total energy used in Rwanda, for cooking food. The rural households use firewood but the urban households use charcoal. Furthermore, forests are a key component of the life-support system in view of both the products and services they provide. This is particularly in Rwanda where forests protect watersheds for making agriculture viable, and meet the energy needs of the bulk of population (MINIFOM, 2010). Forest encroachment through various human activities is a threat to Rwandan forests. These activities included illegal logging, charcoal production, human settlement, bush fires, etc. The national forest inventory in 2007 identified illegal tree cutting (78.3%), farming activities (1.9 %), livestock grazing (4.9%), bush fires (2.5 %), debarking (1.9 %), mining (0.6%) as the main threats and beekeeping (0.5 %) (MINITERE, 2007). Forest encroachment is not a new phenomenon; It was occurred in years that followed independence in 1962, and during the war and post-war period (1990-1994 and 1995-1996) (ORTPN, 2004). However, Rwandan forests have suffered from degradation of forest resources. The main cause are

the overexploitation of forests, the poor management of existing resources and the lack of knowledge on available resources. The Government of Rwanda has set a target to increase the national forest cover from the present 10 per cent to 30 per cent of the national territory by the year 2020. In order to attain this target, there is a need to combine efforts to increase the number of existing protected forests and to add to the number of tree plantations. Another solution is the careful management of forest resources by eliminating clear-cutting to ensure that the environment stays intact and planting trees to replace the fallen ones (MINIFOM, 2010). The practice of reforestation is viewed to offer the solutions to the recovering of degraded forest resources.

After 1994, the deforestation in Eastern province of Rwanda was a critical issue due to overgrazing (UNEP, 2009). Therefore, the analysis of rainfall trends shows that rainy seasons become shorter with higher intensity of sun. This tendency has led to the decrease in agricultural production and events such as droughts often responsible for famine, food shortages, a reduction in plant and animal species and displacement of people in search of food and pasture.

Nowadays, the efforts to restore the degraded forests are on-going and the results are encouraging in agriculture and animal grazing. In 2005, the forest coverage was 122.5 km² in Eastern province and in 2010 the forest cover was 149.5 km². This means that there was an increase of 18% of forest plantation. Therefore, this study aimed at providing the information on how planting trees in this region contributed to the increase of household income. The specific objectives to achieve are: (i) to identify the forest products collected; (ii) to determine the contribution of forest products to the household income; (iii) to identify the challenges faced by reforestation process; (iv) to evaluate the contribution of reforestation to the increase of both crop and livestock productivity.

2. Material and methods Study area description

Kiramuruzi sector is located in Gatsibo District in Eastern Province of Rwanda. It is bordered at the East by Kayonza District, to the North by Kiziguro and Murambi sector of Gatsibo District, to the South and West by Muhazi Lake. The Kiramuruzi sector is composed of four cells which are Nyabisindi. Akabuga, Gakenke and Gakoni. Kiramuruzi sector has 27,843 inhabitats of whom 51% are females and 49% males. The young aged below 25 years are 63 %. The economy of Kiramuruzi sector is based on agriculture, livestock and commerce. Agriculture and animal keeping are the principal bases of economy. The main crops grown in Kiramuruzi sector are banana, rice, sorghum, beans, maize, groundnuts, soya beans and tree growing. The most important trees are Grevillea robusta (38.8%), Eucalyptus sp. (26.2%), Avocado (12.5%) and Acacia sp. (7.6%). A household has an average of 40 to 50 trees of Eucalyptus sp. and Grevillea robusta. Kiramuruzi sector is located in semi-arid zone with temperatures typically ranging from 20.3 -21.7°c with maxima reaching 26-29°c. This sector experiences a climatic rhythm of 2 main seasons: dry season and rain season. However, during these seasons, the rains are not regular and this situation can especial contribute to a considerable reduction of the production in the region. The rainfall can be highly irregular, with annual average of 800-900mm. The highest monthly rainfall is observed, generally during November-December and March-May, while the period from June to October is largely dry. In general, the relief of Kiramuruzi and Umutara region is that of the areas of low plateau. The mean altitude in Kiramuruzi is around 1350 m.a.s.l.

Methods

As Kiramuruzi sector has four cells, the purposive method was used to select them because through the reforestation activities, many trees have been planted. The concerned cells are Akabuga, Gakenke, Gakoni and Nyabisindu. After, a cluster and purposive sampling methods at all selected cells, a proportionate allocation sampling method was used to know the sample size to interview in each cell. Data were collected by using a structured survey questionnaire containing open and closed-ended questions. The formal and informal interviews were conducted with 67 households 'heads randomly selected at the sector level. Pretesting method was used with 20 randomly selected respondents. The data were analyzed by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16 where Friedman test one way ANOVA and Paired sample T-test were applied.

3.Results and discussion 3.1Household characteristics Age

The flowing Figure 1 indicates the age distribution of farmers sampled in four cells (Akabuga, Gakenke, Gakoni, and Nyabisindu) of Kiramuruzi sector.

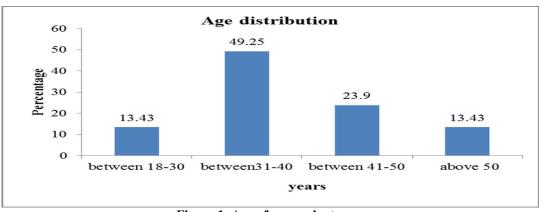


Figure 1: Age of respondents

The Figure 1shows that the half (49.25%) of surveyed farmers are mature people being in the middle-aged class of 31-40 age.

Sex distribution

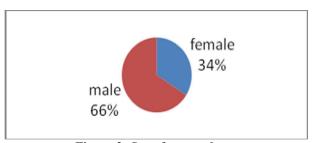


Figure 2: Sex of respondents

The figure 2 shows that among 67 respondents surveyed, the number of males was greater (65%) than the number of female (34%) because the families are usually governed by males and have both control and access to forest resources and they are involved in household decision-making. Similarly, the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (2007-2008) stated that 69 % of households are headed by males while 31 % are headed by females.

Marital status

Table 1: Marital status of respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	4	6
Married	25	77.6
Widowed	d 10	
Separated	1	1.49
Total	67	100

Source: Primary data, 2011

The results illustrated in Table 1 show that 77.6 % of farmers interviewed are married, 14.9% are widowed, 6 % are single and 1.49 % is divorced.

Size of household

The Figure 3 identifies the size of household of respondent in the study area.

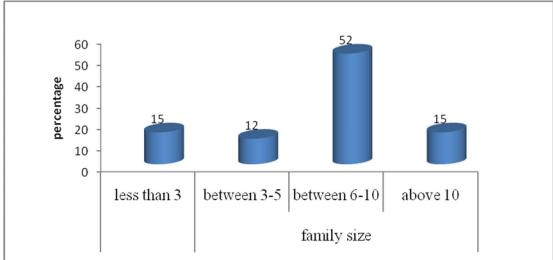


Figure 3: The size of household

The figure 3 shows that 52 % of households interviewed are composed of between 6-10 persons while 12 % composed of between 3-5 persons, the mean household size is 5 persons. According to the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (2007-2008), the mean household size was 4.6 persons in general and 4.5 persons in rural areas and 4.8 persons in urban areas. There is no significant difference (0.4) in mean household size between Kiramuruzi sector and the figure at the national level.

Education level of respondents

The figure 4 illustrates the education level of respondents.

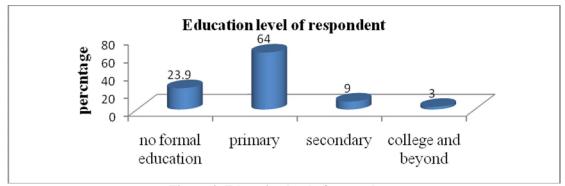


Figure 4: Education level of respondents

According to the results shown in the figure 4, it is evident that the majority (64 %) of respondents attended primary level of education, and few of them had university education (3%) followed by secondary education (9%). According to the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (2007-2008), 40.8 % are not educated, 50.7 % finished primary school and 8.5 % finished post-primary school (secondary and university). According to these results, the great majority of interviewed farmers have got basic education skills and knowledge, so the reforestation process is facilitated.

Time of residence

The figure 5 shows the time of residence for surveyed famers.

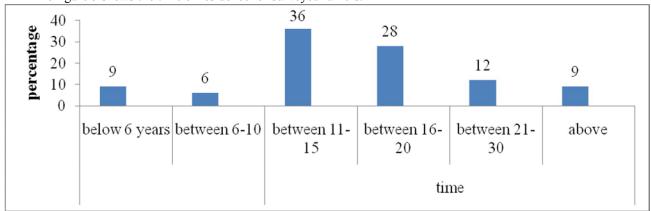


Figure 5: Time of residence

The figure 5 indicates that the majority of Kiramuruzi sector farmers did not stay in the region before, 51% came to live there after the war and genocide of 1994. This explains why there was a massif deforestation in the region through human activities, e.g human resettlement. According to MINAGRI (1998), it is estimated that during the war, approximately 15,000 ha of forest plantation were completely destroyed and 35,000 ha damaged.

Land size

Land size for household

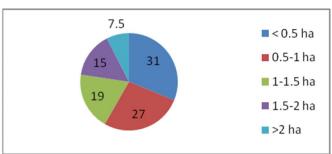


Figure 6: Total farmland size

The figure 6 shows that the majority of respondents have a problem of shortage of land where 58% of respondents have less than 1hectare. Therefore, there is a big problem related to the shortage of land especially the lack of land for reforestation. The total farmland size for household will influence the land used for forest plantation. According to the results of MINITERE, (2007), the average landholdings capacity in Rwanda is very low, less than 25 % of farmers cultivate the land of more than 0.5 ha, 50 % cultivate less than 0.5 ha, and more than 25 % cultivating less than 0.2 ha.

Training for respondents

The figure 7 indicates the information about training status for respondents

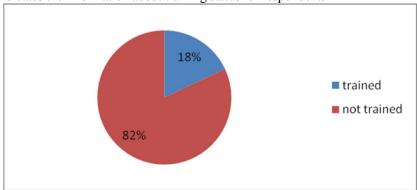


Figure 7: Training status for respondents

The figure 7 shows that 11. 82 % of interviewed farmers are not trained while18 % are trained. It implies that a huge number of interviewed farmers are not trained. The trained farmers are supported by Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP), WOLD VISION and ADRA and the trainings are given in different domains: use of fertilizers, follow-up of agricultural techniques, agroforestry and forestry management and modern livestock.

Adoption of trees by farmers

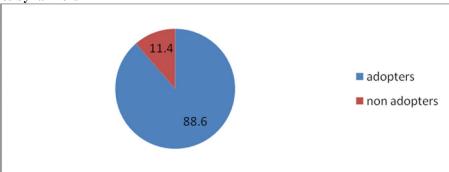
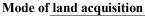


Figure 8: Adoption level of trees in farmland

The figure 8 shows that 88.6% of interviewed farmers have adopted trees while 11.4 did not plant any tree.



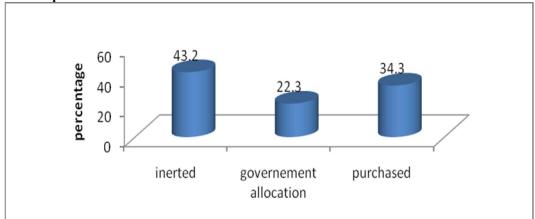


Figure 9: Mode of land acquisition

The figure 9 shows that 43.2 % of interviewed farmers inherited their lands, 34.3 % purchased and 22.3 % by government allocation. This shows that even if the interviewed farmers obtained their land by heritage, they use other methods (purchasing and renting) in order to increase their farmland. According to the results of MINITERE, (2007), the average landholdings in Rwanda are very small. This influences farmers to purchase and rent the land for increasing the size in order to diversify their activities including afforestation and reforestation.

3.2 Forests products characterization

Tree growing forms during reforestation process

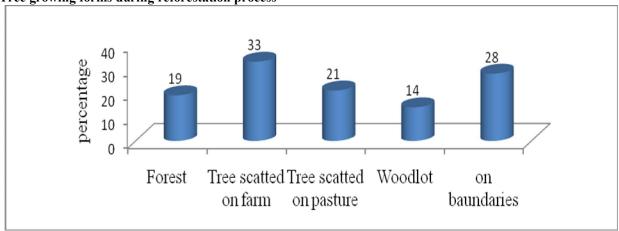


Figure 10: Forms of trees grown

The figure 10 shows that forestry and agroforestry practices which are mainly found in the study area are trees scattered on farm, trees on boundaries, trees scattered on pasture, forests and woodlots represented by 33 %, 28 %, 21 %, 19 % and14 % respectively.

Awareness of forest products and services in Kiramuruzi sector

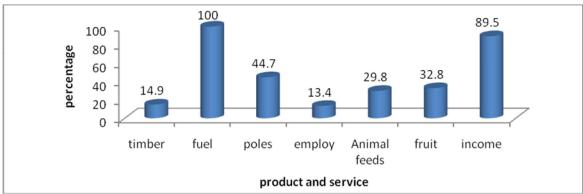


Figure 11: Products and services provided by trees planted

The figure 11 shows that, as affirmed by interviewed, 100% of the forest products and services provided through reforestation and afforestation are firewood and charcoal, 44.7% are construction materials, 89.56% are income,32.8% are fruits, 14.9% are timber,29.8% are animal feeds and lastly 14.8% are employment. The totality of the forest products found in Kiramuruzi sector are timber, charcoal, building poles, firewood, beans stakes, fodder, medicines, fruits and honey. These products are produced from different tree species. Forest ecosystems provide goods and services such wood for fuel and construction, water catchments protection, water purification, tourism, non timber forest products such as medicinal plants, honey and material for handicrafts.

3.3 The contribution of forest products to the increase of household income Economic activities

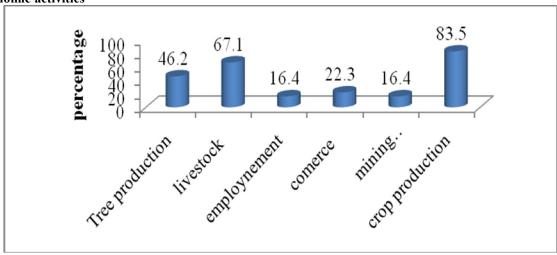


Figure 12: Main occupation of respondents

This figure 12 shows that 83.5 % of interviewed farmers do farming as the main occupation, 67.1 % are involved in livestock, 16.4 % in mining activities, 22.3 % in small businesses, 16.4% in regular employments while 46.2% do tree production. This shows that larger number of farmers of Kiramuruzi sector is involved in agriculture.

The use of income gained from forest products

The following figure 13 shows different uses of income earned from forest products

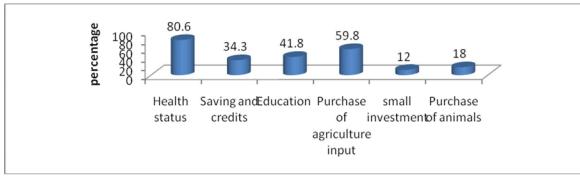


Figure 13: Use of income earned from forest products

The figure 13 shows that the income generated by forest products is used in different ways: 80.6% use the income from forest (both afforestation and reforestation) products in health care improvement; 34.3% in saving and credit, 59.8% purchase agriculture inputs; 41.8% in paying school fees; 12% in small investments and 18% purchase animals. According to FAO(2000) the contribution of forest products is particularly important to rural communities in terms of food and nutritional requirements, medicines, fodder for livestock, gums, fiber, construction materials and related domestic requirements; Sustainable harvesting of forest products is seen as an effective management approach that allows local people to meet and sustain their livelihoods while contributing to forest conservation; hence, in promoting the sustainable use of forest products, it is better to improve the conservation of forest resources as these play a crucial role in the local communities' lives by providing basic needs.

3.4 Extent of dependency on forest products

In order to verify if households of Kiramuruzi sector depend on fuelwood more than other forest products, the hypothesis was tested by using the Friedman Test.

Table 2: The level of dependency on forest products and services from reforestation

Products and services	Mean Rank	Statistical test	
Timber	3.50	N 67	
Fuelwood	1.01	- 67 Chi-Square	
Medicinal products	7.00	327.505	
Construction poles	5.79	Degree of freedom 7 Asymp.	
Employment	4.38	Sig .0	000
Animal feeds	3.96		
Income earned	4.04		
Fruits	6.33		

This analysis has been done through the use of a 5-point scale ranging from 1-very high through 5-very low and according to this scale the lower the mean the higher the importance attached by farmers to a given forest product. A non-parametric test (Friedman's Test) is used to rank importance of different forest products. The households view forest resources mainly as a source of fuel wood (both firewood and charcoal) and income. But in general, forest products and services are needed by farmers because the p-value $(0.000) < \alpha$ (0.05).

3.5 Challenges faced by reforestation process Causes of deforestation

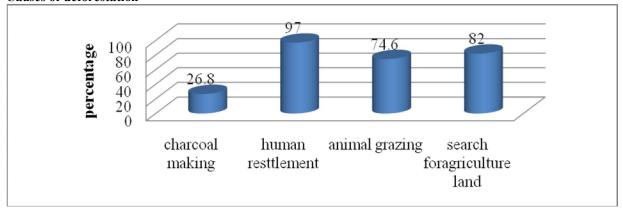


Figure 14: Causes of deforestation in kiramuruzi sector

The figure 14 shows that human resettlement comes at the first position with 97% followed by search of agriculture land with 82%, animal grazing with 74.6% and lastly charcoal making with 26.8%. These results are in agreement with (MINITERE, 2007) stating that Rwanda's environment has been further destroyed by people looking for agriculture land and for settlement.

Constraints associated with the reforestation in Kiramuruzi sector

The following figure 15 indicates the factors affecting negatively the adoption of reforestation and afforestation. The constraints are classified in three levels which are very severe, moderately and severe.

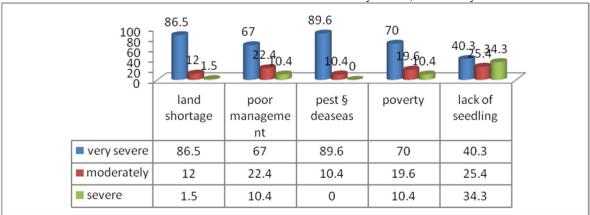


Figure 15: Level of constraints for reforestation/afforestation

The figure 15 shows that the levels of constraints in reforestation and afforestation are different due to the observation of farmers and their expected outcomes and needs. The low land holding and poverty pests and diseases are respectively highly observed (86.5 and 70%) because of land competition for crop production, animal grazing, settlement and forestry compared to the household size in the region. Also this figure 14 shows that the poor management of existing forest resources is observed with 67 %, the lack of seedlings with 40.3 % and the pest and diseases with 89.6 and this is due to ecological conditions that facilitate the presence of huge amount of termites in the region.

3.6 The contribution of reforestation on agricultural and livestock productivity Statistical test on annual profit from forms of tree grown before and after reforestation

In order to compare the annual profit from tree grown before and after reforestation, I have used paired samples test.

Table 3: Paired Samples Statistics for annual profit from tree grown before and after reforestation

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Annual profit after reforestation	3.09E5	67	208077.783	25420.747
Annual profit before reforestation	3.8856E4	67	44619.06238	5451.08606

Table 4: Paired Samples Test for annual profit from tree grown before and after reforestation

	Paired Differe	nces					df	
Annual profit		Standard	Standard	95% Confide of the Di				Sig. (2-tailed
	Mean	Deviation	Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df)
Before and after reforestation	2.69914E5	1.89383E5	23136.80344	2.23720E5	3.16108E5	11.666	66	.000

Source: Primary data, 2011

The Tables 3 and 4 show the difference between annual profit earned by farmers before and after reforestation. There is a positive impact of reforestation on household income because p value =0.00 is less than α and we state that there is a significant difference between annual profit earned by farmers before and after reforestation. The mean is 5,451 RWF before reforestation instead of 25,420.747 RWF after reforestation. These results are in agreement with FAO, (2000) where the study revealed that forest products contribute substantially to the national economy growth and international trade as they have the potential of being marketed and thus providing rural people with cash income without the need of clearing the forest; trade products contribute to the fulfillment of daily needs and provide employment as well as income, particularly for rural people and especially women.

Statistical test on seasonal yield of beans and maize before and after reforestation

Table 5: Paired Sample test for crop production

Yield(t/ha)	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Seasonal yield for beans and maize before reforestation	0.7318	57	0.49352	0.06537
Seasonal yield for beans and maize after reforestation	2.9702	57	0.85711	0.11353

Table 6: Paired Sample test for crop production

Yield (t/ha)								
		Std.		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
	Mean	Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Yield of beans and maize before reforestation -yield for beans and maize after reforestation	-2.23842	.90604	.12001	-2.47883	-1.99802	-18.652	56	0.000

Source: Primary data, 2011

The table 5 and 6 show that the beans and maize production was increased after reforestation because the mean difference is positive and the P-value $(0.000) < \alpha$ (0.05). Thus we conclude that the reforestation has positive impact on crop production. Other crops available were sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, groundnuts, rice, tomatoes, cabbage, banana and peas and reforestation intervenes to the cutback of major constraints of agriculture production that was reported as availability of land (about 52%), drought (16%), lack of water (9%), lack of improved cattle (3%), and others.

Statistical test on annual income for cow and goat before and after reforestation

Table 7: Paired Sample test for the income from grazing

	Mean	N	Standard Deviation	Standard Error Mean
Income for goat and cows before	8.5674E4	46	55086.21701	8122.01959
and after reforestation	7.2500E5	46	1.01414E6	1.49527E5

Table 8: Paired Samples Test for the income from grazing

Annual income for		P	aired Difference	ees				
goat and cows before reforestation - for goat and cows after			Std. Error		nce Interval of ference			Sig.
reforestation	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df (2-ta	(2-tailed)
	-6.39326E5	9.77046E5	1.44058E5	-9.29473E5	-3.49179E5	-4.438	45	.000

Source: Primary data, 2011

The table 7 and table 8 show that the animal breeding production generates high income to the farmers in region after reforestation than before. This is affirmed by the P-value (0.000) which is less than α (0.05) meaning that there is a significant difference between annual income generated by animal breeding production before and after reforestation. This shows the importance of both agroforestry and forestry species to the increase of animal productivity.

4. Conclusion

This study aimed at assessing the impact of reforestation to the increase of household income in Gatsibo district in Kiramuruzi sector. The results show that in Kiramuruzi sector through reforestation the different forest products and services are Timber, Charcoal, Building poles, Firewood, job creation, Medicines and climatic regulation. According to the mean annual net profit obtained from the different forest products and services, crop (maize and beans the main crops in region) production and animal productivity; the results are evidence for a greater positive difference in output before and after reforestation. According to the dependency of farmers on forest products, the farmers depend on forest resources as firewood, building, materials generating income, climatic regulation, job creation and medicinal plants. The income earned from forest products is positively and significantly influenced by different factors which are area under forest, diversification of forest products and education level. Concerning the constraints in reforestation, the availability of pest and diseases especially termites, lack of land for both reforestation and afforestation, poverty, poor management of existing forest resources are cited by the farmers. The income from forest products is very important because it is used by households such as health care insurance, building house, saving and credit, buying animals, paying school fees and purchasing agriculture input. In short, forest products are very important source of income for rural farmers in Kiramuruzi sector and they contribute to their household' livelihood improvement.

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8/29/2012

评完美的证明说里奇流与协变 ---非线性希格斯粒子数学讨论(1)

白科大

Recommended by 王德奎, y-tx@163.com

摘要: 世界科学工业生产模具,类似国际奥运、奥数的竞争。虽与诺贝尔科学奖的国际比赛有交叉,但两者是平行且前者比后者更基本、深厚。这可举前者的三代竞赛冠军来说明,他们是正囊括**中美英俄**大国运动员的杨振宁和米尔斯、霍金、佩雷尔曼。

评完美的证明说里奇流与协变---非线性希格斯粒子数学讨论(1) Academ Arena 2012;4(9):23-38] (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 3

关键词: 佩雷尔曼 机械流 里奇流

我们写的"非线性希格斯粒子数学"讨论系列,研究的是质量起源与希格斯海。

20世纪是个分水岭。原因如格林在他的《宇宙的结构》一书所说:当代理论已进入实验技术无法触及的领域;从古代用土、空气、火和水(我国是用金木水火土)解释宇宙到今天,人类所取得的很多成绩,如从牛顿理论到 20 世纪的革命性发现,都是由理论预言到实验结果的精确符合而得以验证,但时间推移到了 20 世纪 80 年代中期,我们似乎成了过去辉煌的受害者。例如什么都没有这种说法,是非常微妙的;现代理论中的希格斯海就存在于整个空间。在量子力学以及希格斯物理学诞生之前的物理学中,如果某一空间区域中没有粒子且每种场的场强值都为 0,就是完全空的。

这里希格斯海,是希格斯物理学中假想的一种场。希格斯粒子就是希格斯场所形成的希格斯海能赋予其他种类的基本粒子以质量——的最小组成。由此格林也说,希格斯粒子的发现将是一个里程碑式的成就,因为它是理论粒子物理学家和宇宙学家在没有任何实验证据的情况下提出了几十年的粒子存在。

现代物理告诉我们,虽然在我们身边弥漫着希格斯海,但我们无法感受到。希格斯海只是希格斯物理学中的一种比喻,我们把它说成一种"模具"。因为现实中"海"的实物是存在的;"模具"来源是先前已证实的理论和实验的延伸,但作为现在理论想象的一部分成分,它不是实验追求验证的东西,希格斯粒子才是实验要求验证的部分。

一、说科学灵魂机械流策士流模具化

打电脑游戏的乐趣可与科学生产、人类的未来联系,不是无稽之谈。虽然这只是一种类比,但以此作模 具的类比,却使人联想到未来的世界科学工厂、世界科学工业。

1、这个道理, 先从华中科技大学博士生导师薛宇教授把学术活动与机械流和策士流的简单联系说起。 他说: 平时学生们打网游, 什么三国杀之类的, 玩得不亦乐乎, 他也想学习学习。这游戏主流打法有两种, 机械流和策士流。

前者就是拿刀砍,后者就是一帮谋士放阴招。或者说,前者是体力活,后者就是智力活。一般前期都是玩机械流,主要是为了完成各种关卡和任务。从玩砍砍杀杀过各种关卡等任务的机械流,到再玩互捅刀子,有一些区别。互相如何互动捅刀子属于策士流,有一定的难度。薛宇教授以学术活动作类比,他说,搞学术,基本也是两种玩法,技术流等同机械流;意识流等同策士流。

1) 具体地说,技术流类似的机械流,就是今天弄个技术,明天弄个方法,非常适合学术生涯早期的发展。薛宇教授出生于安徽省合肥市,算是个神童或天才: 1998 年至 2002 年就读于中国科技大学化学院高分子科学与工程系; 2003 年获计算机科学与技术专业双学士学位; 2002 年至 2006 年底在中国科大获细胞生物学博士学位, 2008 年 4 月获中科院优秀博士论文奖。研究领域主要为蛋白质组与蛋白质共价修饰的生物信息学,在国际国内多家重要期刊上发表学术论文数十篇,论文他引数百次。

他现身说法拿生物信息学解释标准技术流类似的机械流的三板斧:做个新算法,做个新工具,再做个具体分析。他说三板斧炉火纯青,拿去砍"程咬金"是没有问题的。

2)但策士流类似的意识流不同。薛宇说,机械流类似的科学研究对早期做学术比较顺当,推进也快,

但等到独立做科研,评基金等项目,这类似大家差不多就开始互相动动手里的刀子了,机械流就不好使了。 这跟打游戏也一样,辛辛苦苦练成的装备,换了打法就都报废了。做学术也一样,辛辛苦苦攒了一小摊技术 流的玩意儿,换成另一种玩法那也基本报废了。先走技术流再转意识流,这是主流的学术玩法。

3) 这里,需要我们来再解读薛宇教授的意思,什么是机械流?什么是策士流?什么是技术流等同机械流?意识流等同策士流?

打网游砍砍杀杀,用现成的刀具过关走卡斩将杀敌,如果说是机械流,刀具类似模具;那么互相动手做刀具、做模具,再来砍砍杀杀就属于策士流了。换成搞科学,机械流类似的技术流,就是用现成的科学知识、理论、模型、技术,教学生、教工人,解答问题,完成设计好的工程、任务。这就如同今天我国大中小学的教育和大中小学的升学考试。策士流类似的意识流,就如同游戏换了打法,要自己"制造"刀具去砍砍杀杀一样。这是要自己"制造"模具类似的科学理论、模型,并去解答新问题时总能讲出很震撼的结果,且还要让大家觉得非常合理。这里并不是说自己"制造"模具,就比使用别人的模具去砍砍杀杀一定强;而只是说,从牛顿理论到 20 世纪的革命性发现"制造"了很多模具(理论),都是其理论预言得到实验验证,表现出我们用来砍砍杀杀的辉煌。

那么这能一味认为,这些模具应该是固定使用的,或沿着这条道路前进中推出的新模具,一定要是实验验证的才是正统的吗?因为它会使人变成类似挑动机械流与策士流之间内斗的一些义工,这无异乎成了过去辉煌的受害者。这是我们不愿意看到的。

4)以一批科学院或大学退休和没有退休的科学家为例,原先他们在国外或国内深造,辛辛苦苦掌握或创造的一摊技术流的理论、模型玩意儿,以及编撰的大中小学经典的科学知识教材等适合前期过关的情况,换成国际主流高能粒子对撞机、大型射电天文望远镜的另一种类似夸克、弦论、大爆炸宇宙论的玩法,这种后期的时候再玩经典科学知识的机械流就很困难了。于是不少这类过去辉煌的受害者纷纷走出科学殿堂,在全国的科学爱好者中间组织"科学无神论"、"三思科学"、"天地生人学术"、"挑战相对论研究联谊"等各种类似重在参与的科学形式,以唱红类似文汇报记者许琦敏和旅美回国的理论物理学家张操先生说的意思:"现代物理学、宇宙学因有大量复杂的数学推理,早已成为当代玄学;不管霍金在公众中的影响多么大,声音多么响亮,张操仍然愿意坚持一个科学家的态度,来发出自己的声音----如果在科普园地,能有更多的霍金,也有更多的张操,那将是大众的福音"。

20 世纪 80 年代后我国出现的这种重在科学参与,类似万马奔腾、波澜壮阔轻松跨越爱因斯坦的全息、全景式发展的形势,好得很;而且这与我国参与世界奥运会的群众热情也许相似。但万马奔腾也需要统一方向,如果科学的模具生产类似世界奥运会,那么它就应该像奥运会一样有特定的规范、标准和检验程序。即使模具生产是自在的、自由的,也只能类似生物进化树,只是有层次和高低之分,不是乱舞乱踢就是奥运冠军。

那么科学院的老将领军的各类"唱红"不对,为什么有那么多的科学爱好者卷入呢?深圳的叶军先生是"相对论研究联谊"的积极分子,他说: "纵观全球,当今世界基础物理学已几十年没有进步了。从牛顿→爱因斯坦→现今某时终极理论的产生,正处在转折期之中,我们不可再以'城市人'看待'农村人'一样的势力眼光看待科学的发展,联谊精神与成就已成为'统一自然科学的全部'的一个目标。换言之,即使联谊没有创立,这种统一势力下也会产生第二个联谊。一般东方学术人好谈'大道至简',换言之,对待任何现象与理论及实验,均是'大道'下的'简单',这就是大道至简"。

5)对照格林的《宇宙的结构》书中,例举当今世界基础物理学所不断取得的成绩,叶军先生说没有进步,显然是闭目塞听。以类比打"科学游戏"的策士流,总结这些成绩归结到"大道至简",我们说就是"模具"生产和重视"模具"。张晓强先生是"天地生人学术"的积极分子,但他说,"模具"一词也不好理解,建议改用它词。

张晓强先生是大学毕业后在中学教物理和数学工作的,他正是原先在国外或国内深造,辛辛苦苦掌握或 编撰经典科学知识的人的大中小学教材,培养出来的那几代人。经典的那部分科学知识中,它们的直观确实 不需要"模具"概念;但正是大中小学课堂中老师们用的那些实在的教学"模具",给我们留下了难忘记忆,且在现今终极理论产生的转折期之中,给联谊精神与成就的"统一自然科学的全部"目标,指明了方向。

- 2、那么当代理论已进入实验技术无法触及的领域的"模具"是什么?走出从牛顿理论到 20 世纪的革命性发现,都是由理论预言到实验结果的精确符合而得以验证等过去辉煌的受害者的角色,应该如何来理解这些"模具"呢?我们以著名的旅美理论物理学家沈致远和张操先生解读的"当代玄学"为例来说明,也许这本身就个"模具"。
- 1) 沈致远先生发表在《科学时报》的文章《我们应该怎样进行弦论研究》中,针对 2008 年 5 月 3 日《新科学家》上盖夫透的文章"万物之理"弦论优势在于具简单美——所有粒子及作用力都归结为振动的弦的文章,一方面以盖夫透介绍的 4 条非弦新路,一、因果动力三角论;二、量子爱因斯坦引力论;三、量子引力图论;四、内部相对论等为据指出,非弦新四论创始者中,洛尔和玛可坡罗二位是女性,表明女性在智力上决不比男性差,探索万物之理,单枪匹马也能冲锋陷阵。中国是泱泱大国,经济持续高速发展,科学研究投入不断增加,自主创新已提上日程,有条件对基础研究作出更多更大贡献,试问:还有什么比万物之本更基础的呢?难道 13 亿中无人知难而进?阿根廷、荷兰、瑞士、西班牙、加拿大等都有人在最前沿作出一流贡献,全世界有几千物理学家和数学家从事弦论研究,加上非弦诸论人数更多,基本粒子研究进入"战国时代",加以欧洲核子中心的大型强子对碰机,将提供新的试验结果;文武兼备多管齐下,群雄并起各显神通,万物之理突破有望。

刚说完,另一方面沈先生又以此反驳说,非弦新四论,如果加上早先的圈引力论,以及旋论、扭论、非互易几何论等,非弦诸论之兴起,弦论是万物之理,不仅名不副实,而且难圆先贤之梦——爱因斯坦梦寐以求之几何化,撇开时空何来几何化?万物之理属于前沿探索,科学前沿是已知和未知的分界,开拓前沿是进入未知领域,无常规熟路可循。事先你不知道哪条路是对的,最好的办法是多路探索。如果我们把沈先生说的"多路探索"看成是"多模具"生产,真正的弦论定义是不是这样的呢?

2) "舶来品"的西方弦论开始是如沈致远、盖夫透说的那种定义:弦可把所有粒子及作用力都归结为弦的振动;很多国人批判弦论,也热衷于用这个僵化了定义。

但在格林的《宇宙的结构》书中,已经不是这样定义的。书中有两处定义:

- a) 用圈和片代替点抹平涨落,从根本上减少了量子涨落的幅度称弦论(509页)。 弦论用圈和能量片代替点粒子的一个单独的理论,统一所有粒子和所有的力(531页)。
- b) 弦是用一个理论框架来描述的无空无时弦论体系,在这个体系中,时空来自与弦的集群效应,而用不着从一开始就假定弦在默认存在的时空中振动(525页)。
- 3) 从以上可以看出,这两个定义回答了沈致远先生的难圆爱因斯坦之梦的责难。因为弦论通过圈和能量片代替点粒子的整合,从根本上减少了量子涨落的幅度,实际成功地统一了量子力学和广义相对论。至于解决几何化问题,这是由俄罗斯数学家佩雷尔曼最后完美的庞加莱猜想证明完成的;以及中国两位数学家----中山大学的朱熹平教授和美国里海大学教授及清华大学讲席教授曹怀东,在2007年12月发表题为《哈密顿和佩雷尔曼对庞加莱猜想暨几何化猜想的证明》的最后修订版数学论文,可以为证的。
- 3、朱熹平和曹怀东在该论文中,完备而细致地介绍了哈密顿在里奇流(Ricci)上的基础性工作,和佩雷尔曼在里奇流研究中取得的最后突破。里奇流类似灵魂定理和灵魂猜想,佩雷尔曼抓住要点证明了灵魂猜想。如果把里奇流"移植"到弦论,结合三旋理论可从整体上吸收圈引力论、旋论、扭论、非互易几何论以及非弦新四论等一个个非弦诸论模型,将其精简为比每个模型之前料想的更为简单的可实验验证的类似"魔杖"精髓的模具。而在前面我们曾说,意识流等同砍砍杀杀的策士流类似的"制造"模具,其实也可说就是"模具"。汉语模具的解释,为生产上使用的各种模型;模型为依照实物的形状和结构按比例制成的物品,或按计划中的事物的形式做成的样品。
 - 1) 那么用来解释弦论,模具有哪些意思?按《宇宙的结构》一书的理解有 10点:
- a)模具类似翻译。5 种不同的弦论只不过是深层理论的不同译本(406 页)。全息原理提供了一条时空不具有基本性的线索,时空的尺寸和形状可以在不同的理论间来回翻译。用一个等价的翻译版去分析,原先的真实与不可或缺已不再成立(523 页)。
- b)模具类似匹配。真正意义上的基本理论应该能够完美地匹配,几乎不需要调节参数就能与大自然相符。一个理论只要有能力计算正比于任意区域就足够了(518页)。
- c)模具类似类比、延展、放大、彰显。类比气球上的涂鸦随着气球的膨胀而在球表面延展开来,或许宇宙的膨胀已经将其微小纤维或结构在天空清楚画出,可通过天文学观测探索量子物理和彰显检验,没有其他理论比这更具诗情画意(532页)。

- d)模具能转变僵化概念。尽管在日常生活的尺度上可以一次又一次的分割空间和时间,但到普朗克尺度就发生了某种变化,转变成其他更基本的概念(374页)。
- e)模具可多层次提升。用振动的弦描述世间万物,微观尺度空间和时间像转轮拨号电话一样好玩,能将我们对于宇宙的理解提升到一个全新层次的理论(375 页)。
- f) 模具也是多模具。时空可像冰块似冻结,像面包条可切片,从不同角度切成不同的"现在"时空片 (410页)。 大量研究表明弦/M 论还是具有 p 个空间维度的客体,有弦之外的基本组分。宇宙可能是个膜世界。质量减少,空间可撕破(410页)。
- g)模具类似版本。有很多细节不同版本的暴涨理论(460页)。弦/M论高维空间漂浮多种维数的膜演化,与邻近膜重复碰撞,时间是众多循环中的一次的版本(439页)。
- h)模具类似意识、悖论。有意识的观测行为是量子力学不可或缺的一个元素。自由意识本是一种假象;自由意识其实是真实的,即模具扮演的这两种悖论角色(490页)。
- m)模具类似直觉、模糊的概念。大自然不会轻易说出她的秘密,理论工作所能依靠的引导只能是直觉、模糊的概念、断断续续的线索与计算,而不可轻易获得(506页)。
- n)模具类似细节、个人体验、舞台、载体、编织。时空弯曲无法展现弦就是用来编织时空的线;但简单类比成编织时空布片的话也会丢掉了一些重要的细节(525页)。
- 2) 正是根据以上弦论延伸模具的 10 点定义,可以说格林及威滕、斯瓦茨、斯特劳明格等所有持"弦论一直没有得到实验证实"的弦理论学家们,也是过去 20 世纪 80 年代前科学辉煌的受害者。因为"弦论一直没有得到实验证实"的说法是一种误导。
- a) 弦论本身作为一种模具框架体系,一开始就得到实验的证实。例如格林自己就说,1968 年维尼齐亚诺是用世界各种原子对撞机的对撞实验数据,经过长期的分析研究后,找到的数学公式,即欧拉贝塔函数可以精确匹配。这说明弦论在强核力部分的描述,这本质是实验要求验证的部分,在各种原子对撞机的对撞实验上已经得到证实。

即使后来在强子对撞机的对撞实验上,使用该数学公式有出入,但这并不能否定弦论就没得到实验的证实。如果这类受害者的逻辑成立,那么是否可以说牛顿力学也一直没有得到实验证实呢?因为与爱因斯坦的相对论对照,在高速和高能实验中,牛顿力学也不精确符合。所以众所周知,即使牛顿力学在低速和低能情况下被证实,也并不意味着不会有待发展的更高级的模具出现,如把爱因斯坦的广义相对论公式比喻成的时空弯曲。同理,即使弦论被证实,也并不意味着不会有待发展的更高级的模具出现,如孤子链。新出现的模具,其物理内容应该得到实验检验,但模具和检验各自不能混淆。

- b)格林作为受害者,他用由高度精确的实验支持的传统理论中的电子和原子核的太阳行星运动模型,对比说明在将电子和夸克视为物质的基本组成的维尼齐亚诺利用的对撞实验,在 1970 年开始由萨斯金、尼尔森和南部阳一郎等人用如橡胶管一样的绳子的模具来解释,维尼齐亚诺和其他人关注的实验量子过程就可以用欧拉公式类似的数学描述。这些很小的弹性绳子就是"弦"模型。即格林已说明"弦"模型和原子论的电子和原子核的太阳行星运动模型是一样的,是由实验证实的等价类,但他却昏头转向。
- c) 弦论的额外维第五维是微小圈,类似希格斯粒子,才是实验追求验证的部分。这实际早在从做安培的环形电流微粒的磁性起源的实验以来,类似量子涨落已经有足够多的实验证明其存在一样,已得到证实。而三旋理论的数学也证明半整数自旋和整数自旋属于量子类圈体的自旋,它们的第五维就是微小圈。不信,你在电脑上打出"三旋动画"的汉字,上网用"百度搜索",就能找到邱嘉文先生做的"三旋动画集"的视频条目,点击或转播在电视荧屏上,就可以看到量子类圈体三旋动画视频。
- 3) 正是从格林根据弦论延伸的模具的意义上说,现代前沿基础科学的创新从原子假说被广泛承认的 20 世纪前叶开始,科学家们就没有停止过类似奥运会按有国际统一和严格的标准,在更新规范科学模具的生产,且越来越多的模具被不断提出。如先是太阳行星式的电子、质子和中子模具,后是夸克鸟声子模具。我们把这称为"世界科学工厂"和"世界科学工业化",沿着这条路走来,最新的一步就是弦框架体系集群模具。它和真正的工厂生产一样,是同在进入和参与商品的供货与交换的国际市场、商贸类似的竞争,这也是我们称的"第三次超弦革命"的真谛。格林也承认我们说的第三次超弦革命,并说第三次超弦革命类似星星之火可以燎原,会解开很多深奥的难题(529页)。

二、析美中俄里奇灵魂奥运到奥数战

说到世界科学工厂和世界科学工业化就是生产前沿科学的"模具",也许有不少人很兴奋,说国内"科学无神论"、"三思科学"、"天地生人学术"、"挑战相对论研究联谊"等各种义工不就是在大量生产"模具",为什么不能获诺贝尔科学奖,是西方太偏心了。著名古诗《出塞》云: "羌笛何须怨杨柳,春风不度

玉门关"。2012 年 9 月 14 日国务院总理温家宝在视察清华大学的演讲中说:新中国的建立,使中华民族一 洗百年来所蒙受的奇耻大辱而自立于世界民族之林。但是,我们走过"大跃进"、"人民公社"的弯路,犯过"文 化大革命"这样的错误。直到党的十一届三中全会,作出了改革开放的历史抉择,开辟了中国特色社会主义 的道路。坚持改革和实践,走符合国情的道路,使社会主义得以巩固和发展。

温家宝总理说到了点子上,"正者无敌"。以世界奥运会为例,我国坚持改革开放,以奥运会标准的机械流和策士流自强自立,我国奥运会金牌数短短 30 年后就跃身于名副其实的前面**美中俄**这种三大国行列,难道西方不太偏心了?如果说第三次超弦革命的世界科学工业生产,也许很多人会说,我们的模具生产就很多,按过去所谓"世界科学中心转移"标准去分析,世界科学中心也会很快转移到我国。

但如果把这种世界科学工业生产的竞争看成类似国际奥运比赛、奥数比赛,那么这种比赛是没有闭幕的 奥运赛、奥数赛,比赛的就是生命智力,但不是王红旗先生说的那种没有具体目标的生命智力,因为它比赛 的项目、考题,单一、明确和不变,就是发展和应用相对论和量子论;而且比赛使用的模具、规则要求砍砍 杀杀的就是韦尔张量和里奇张量。这种统一标准,意识形态不强,可以不花纳税人的钱,人人都可单挑参加。

- 1、这里所谓的模具韦尔张量和里奇张量,已有彭罗斯在《皇帝新脑》、《时空本性》等书的标准统一解释。它非常直观明白地讲:
- a) 韦尔(Weyl)张量是囊括类似平移运动的相对加速度,在单向的对球面客体的拉长或压扁作用。这与直线或不封闭曲线运动的牛顿力学、韦尔曲率的潮汐形变等对应。
- b)里奇(Ricci)张量是当球面客体有被绕着的物体作圆周运动时,整体体积有同时向内产生加速类似 向心力的收缩或缩并、缩约作用。即里奇曲率有体积减少效应。
- 1) 里奇张量使体积减少是一种协变效应,这种奇妙似乎也包含了韦尔张量,即只对应一处也类似牛顿引力在地球的潮汐效应。而能说明射影里奇张量整体效应的,是麦克斯韦的电磁场方程:变化的电场产生变化的磁场;变化的磁场产生变化的电场。所以彭罗斯的解释是:"黎曼=韦尔+里奇"。韦尔张量的韦尔是测量类似自由下落的球面的潮汐畸变,即形状的初始变形,而非尺度的变化。里奇张量的里奇是测量类似球面的初始体积改变,这与牛顿引力理论要求下落球面所围绕的质量,和这初始体积的减少成正比相合。即物体的质量密度,或等效的能量密度(E=m c²),应该和里奇张量相等。

简单地说,黎曼曲率描述的是引力场,黎曼张量只是反映时空几何,描述引力场的是度规里奇张量,是黎曼张量的缩并、缩约。对这种"缩并力",彭罗斯再解释说,爱因斯坦方程存在一个称作能量--动量的张量,它将有关的物质和电磁场的能量、压力和动量都组织在一起。他把这一张量叫做能量,爱因斯坦方程则粗略是:里奇=能量。正是在能量张量中"压力"的出现以及为使整个方程协调的条件要求,使得压力对体积缩小效应有所贡献。那么不涉及韦尔张量吗?不是的。韦尔张量引起空虚的空间里感受到潮汐效应,爱因斯坦方程意味着存在将韦尔张量和能量相联系的微分方程的结合结构域。彭罗斯对这种韦尔张量重要性的推证,实际上是反过来又把部分里奇张量效应包含在韦尔张量中。但彭罗斯正如牛顿没有解决好韦尔张量的超距的引力潮汐畸变一样,也没有解决好里奇张量在对称的超距作用。因为物体在圆周运动的对称点,里奇张量也有类似对称超距的引力。这种作用传输是隐形的,如果是超光速,应是协变效应的基础。

- 2) 彭罗斯阐述理解里奇张量和韦尔张量结合结构域的产生原理,说要联系射影麦克斯韦的电磁场方程电场 E 和磁场 B 的结合结构域。因为韦尔张量的韦尔实际是引力场的测定;韦尔的"源"是能量张量,这与麦克斯韦的电磁场的电场 E 和磁场 B 的源,是麦克斯韦电磁场理论的电荷和电流的结合结构域的情形相似。这种观点实际是将"麦学"引向"里奇张量"和"里奇流"统一的结合结构域;这里"电荷"对应里奇张量圆周运动的"源"效应,是类似彭罗斯的"扭量球"图像。"电流" 类似"里奇流",对应韦尔张量平移运动的"流"效应,可联系类似傅里叶级数、泰勒级数展开式变换的"孤子链",以及为隐形传输设定的点内空间和宇宙弦。电场 E 和磁场 B,以及电荷和电流这种结合结构域中的平行性、不可分割性,好理解,因为它们客观存在。但它们反过来也射影里奇张量和韦尔张量,以及里奇张量和里奇流这种结合结构域中的平行性、不可分割性。但如果你理解其中缩并、缩约这种结合结构域的不可分割性,就会有困难。
- 3)这种世界科学工业生产模具,类似国际奥运、奥数的竞争。虽与诺贝尔科学奖的国际比赛有交叉,但两者是平行且前者比后者更基本、深厚。这可举前者的三代竞赛冠军来说明,他们是正囊括**中美英俄**大国运动员的杨振宁和米尔斯、霍金、佩雷尔曼。
- a) 众所周知 1954 年杨振宁和米尔斯在规范场模具上的突破,直接推动了标准模型的出现,使多人获得了诺贝尔科学奖。规范场在模具上的创新是什么?就是韦尔张量。

杨振宁院士讲规范场简史,一再强调 1920 年韦尔作的规范场分析,所谓"相位因子"实际就是韦尔张量。他和米尔斯把韦尔的实数相位因子创新为虚数,解决了电磁势的几何化和代数化难题。但由此延伸的对

于"夸克"的不可见性的解释中应用的"质量缺口"假设,因从来没有得到一个数学上令人满意的证实,现在又成为美国克雷数学研究所公布的世界七大数学"千僖难题"中的第五题:"杨-米尔斯存在性和质量缺口"难题。沿着这条道路,他和李政道已解决了宇称不守恒难题,1957年获得诺贝尔奖;且 1967年他又冲进碰撞理论,证明了杨-巴克斯特方程,成为世界科学工业的先声。

为什么杨振宁院士能取得众多重大成就?为什么几十亿中国人只出了杨振宁?

2012年2月16日科学网发布《杨振宁九十自述: 我的学习与研究经历》中,杨振宁院士讲: "1937年抗日战争爆发,我随父母经过了漫长与困苦的旅程,于1938年春到了昆明。那时流离失所的中学生非常多,所以重庆的教育部准许中学未毕业的学生以同等学力的资格参加大学入学考试,我就是这样于那年秋天成为了西南联合大学第一届新生。我没有念过高中物理学,为了参加那次入学考试,借了一本高中物理教科书,闭门自修了几个星期,发现原来物理是很适合我研读的学科,所以在联大我就选择了物理系。记得非常清楚的是,那次我在教科书中读到,**圆周运动加速的方向是向心的,而不是沿着切线方向的**。最初我觉得这与我的直觉感受不同,仔细考虑了一两天以后才了解,原来速度是一个向量,它不仅有大小而且是有方向的。这个故事给了我很大的启发:每个人在每个时刻都有一些直觉,这些直觉多半是正确的,可是也有一些需要修正,需要加入一些新的观念,变成新的较正确的直觉。我从而了解到:一方面直觉非常重要,可是另一方面又要能及时吸取新的观念修正自己的直觉"。一句话打天下,使他已能预感知里奇张量的新颖度赛过韦尔张量,这是在他 1938年的中学时代。人与人不同。

b)霍金 1974 年提出的霍金辐射,因它能把相对论和量子论结合,几乎成为各种量子引力理论及其需要作实验观察依赖的统一工具,包括弦论,这是划时代的。

从表面上看,霍金辐射只是韦尔张量作用,即它是一个小粒子与一个大星体黑洞之间的直线或曲线运动作用。其实它是涉及里奇张量的整体作用的。这一点很重要。因为作为意大利几何家、理论物理学家、张量分析创始人之一的里奇,只是用数学公式表达了里奇曲率有体积减少的协变效应,或者说是他的天才直觉描述了这种体积减少的协变真实现象,但他并没有从微观物理说明这种机制。并且通观从里奇提出里奇张量以来,也没有人说明这种机制。但用霍金辐射却能部分阐明这种机制,下面是简要的说明:

虽然霍金说,一个小粒子在一个大星体黑洞的事件视界附近,由于真空中的能量波动,会促使它产生粒子-反粒子对。在这一对粒子有可能在湮灭发生前,其中一个就掉入了黑洞,这样另一个就以霍金辐射的形式逃逸远离黑洞的事件视界,这类似从黑洞视界发射出了一个粒子。根据牛顿的作用力与反作用力的第三定律,这种发射会对黑洞视界产生一种反作用力。同理,如果把黑洞视界看成一个球面,在这个球面圆周的任何其他地方,也一样有虚粒子在黑洞视界边缘不断产生,同时整个圆周也不断有粒子发射出来,根据牛顿第三定律,这种集群的反冲力作用会像里奇张量有使体积减少的协变效应。

- c) 众所周知,佩雷尔曼证明庞加莱猜想,结合的正是里奇张量扩容涉及的里奇流。2012 年第7期《环球科学》杂志发表陈超先生的文章说:"2006年,借助于俄罗斯数学家佩雷尔曼证明的庞加莱猜想外定理的----空心圆球内外表面翻转熵流,人们把时间和热力学、量子论、相对论、超弦论等联系了起来,点燃了第三次超弦革命"。庞加莱猜想是七大"千僖难题"中的第三题,它的得证,对其他的六大数学难题的解决也许有联系。佩雷尔曼成功后,并不看重给他个人颁发世界性大奖的名誉和高额奖金,也许他知道里奇流的研究,还有更大更多的收获在后头。即里奇流能联系暗能量、暗物质和质量的希格斯场的起源等问题,使庞加莱猜想的应用,能扩大到弦论的各种框架。
- 2、为什么有"钱学森之问"?13亿中国人中除杨振宁外没有天才的科学直觉的千里马吗?不是。中国没有世界科学工厂吗?不是。13亿人中有钱有势的人很多,原因是他们中能做伯乐的不多。一方面也许他们是过去科学辉煌的受害者,另一方面不是你有公认的学问,获得过世界性大奖,就能识别里奇流、里奇张量类似的模具创新。
- 1)以旅美理论物理学家王令隽教授为例,他反驳彭罗斯,说彭罗斯犯的低级错误是"里奇=能量"。王令隽说,里奇张量不能等于能动量张量,因为能动量张量的散度为零,而里奇张量的散度不为零,而是等于黎曼曲率的一半。爱因斯坦方程应该是:爱因斯坦张量=能动量张量乘与一个常数。所谓"缩并",通常叫做张量的指标收缩,是一种最简单的张量运算,指标收缩的结果使得张量的阶数降了二阶。一个四阶张量收缩一次就变成二阶张量,再收缩一次就变成零阶张量(常数)。爱因斯坦在试图建立他的引力场方程时,将空间的曲率和能动量张量直接联系到一起,认为能动量张量造成了空间的弯曲。描述空间弯曲的几何量是黎曼张量。可是黎曼张量是四阶张量,有256个原素;而能动量张量是二阶张量,只有16个元素。这两个张量不可能相等。

杨振宁读几个星期的书,赛过王令隽学习半个世纪。如果王令隽说的,将黎曼张量收缩就成了一个二阶的里奇张量,这就是爱因斯坦为什么要将黎曼张量收缩成里奇张量的原因;并且张量的收缩,仅仅是一种缩小张量阶数的代数运算,和"力"扯不上任何关系;力是一个矢量,而里奇张量是一个二阶张量,一个二阶张量能够等于一个矢量吗?如何产生"缩并力"?是黎曼张量从四阶收缩到二阶的里奇张量产生了"缩并力"呢,还是从里奇张量收缩到曲率常数产生了"缩并力"?还是两者都产生"缩并力"?彭罗斯的"缩并力"是一种纯数学操作,没有任何物理过程与之对应,等等,是对的,彭罗斯和杨振宁教授都错了?那王令隽就在美国,会英语,为什么不当面与彭罗斯和杨振宁辩论?为什么在美国不用英文发表论文,与彭罗斯和杨振宁辩论?。

对圆周运动的向心加速度,王令隽说仅是一种最简单的数学计算原因,是一种缩小张量阶数的代数运算的纯数学操作,没有任何物理过程与之对应,和"力"扯不上任何关系。王令隽真能理直气壮吗?如果像王令隽这种旅美理论物理学家都把里奇流、里奇张量看得不值一谈,那国内成百上千类似欧洲工业革命早期的工人,捣毁机器、烧毁工厂,以为工厂和机器是贫困的祸根一样,在跟着反相、反量,我们还能说他们什么?

2)但中国不会永远陷入这种可悲的情况。国内对里奇流、里奇张量的研究怎样? 肖建华教授有一个介绍。肖建华 1962 年生于江西。1982 年毕业于中国矿业学院应用地球物理专业;1991 年在中国矿业大学北京研究生部获煤田地质与勘探专业硕士学位;2000 年在该校获工程力学专业博士学位。 1994-1995 年在英国爱丁堡大学地质和地球物理物理系做访问学者;2000-2002 年在中国矿业大学资源和地质工程系做博士后研究,现在河南理工大学测绘学院任校聘教授。主要研究方向为三维空间的有限变形力学和四维时空中的形变几何场理论,包括孔隙介质中的流体运动、软硬物质的高速碰撞等的工程应用。他说,

佩雷尔曼研究里奇流的论文,震惊学界,但是佩雷尔曼本人认为,只不过是数学家关心他的研究,因为此后的有关研究论文和专著基本上集中在数学界。

a) 肖建华说,里奇流问题,本身确是一个典型的物理、力学论题。里奇流问题的初等表达方式是: dg/dt=-2Ricci(g)。就是说:一个封闭流形上的度规张量的演化(随时间参数的变化)是由里奇张量决定的,而里奇张量本身又是由度规张量场决定的。研究这样一个问题的意义就看你是持有何种物理、力学运动概念。在里奇流问题中,度规张量的演化就是物理学、力学中运动。这种运动表现为流形的几何"变形",与连续介质力学的变形概念是类似的。在经典弹性力学中,研究的是: [g(1)-g(0)]/2=e(应变)。即只比较两个位形,而里奇流研究的是连续的变化。在三维流形上,运动的概念是一个二阶度规张量,而不是位移矢量。这个物理、力学的运动概念是由爱因斯坦建立的。换句话说,是广义相对论下的运动概念。如果一个人抱定位移矢

b) 肖建华说,佩雷尔曼的研究成果的核心意义在于,为把这种运动概念应用于普通的连续介质中的物质微元(封闭流形)打开了道路,如微元的位形演化、微元间的界面相互作用等。决定里奇流的另一个方程式是一个与里奇曲率有关的泛函,在物理、力学中如何针对具体问题构造这个泛函是地地道道的物理、力学问题。但是,这方面的研究并没有得到学界重视。问题的起因很简单:里奇流问题相关数学工具在物理、力学学界的普及性不足。但是,还有一个问题就是:人们偏爱于简单、直接、直观的概念体系,尽可能拒接复杂的数学概念。这种偏爱是阻挡我们前进的原因之一。

量的运动概念,则他是无论如何会对张量运动表达持反对态度的。

- c) 肖建华说,抽象的数学的研究工作,在力求最广泛的概括性下的进展作为一个极端,这和在尽可能简单、直接、直观的概念体系下的另一个极端间,有巨大鸿沟。正是在这一个要点上,研究工作严重不足。这也表现在论文发表上: 里奇流问题论文基本上发表在抽象数学集团的期刊上,而物理、力学中针对具体问题的论文发表在传统期刊集团上,二者间几乎没有正确、有效的交流,追求两个极端的人群是越来越背道而驰了。如果我国有那么一个群体,把研究工作集中在填平这个巨大鸿沟的理论性研究上,那么随之而来的应用、研究也可以期待。这里也许可说明没有人去培训,才有今天类似工人捣毁机器式的反相、反量。但就目前来看,就连发表论文的地方都没有。
- d) 肖建华说,连续介质力学对 dg/dt 可以作出应变的对应解释;在几何上对于曲率变化,可以做出局部内在转动的解释。这样,如果把里奇流方程的左边的低阶近似完全对应于应变概念,则对里奇流的力学几何解释就是:内在的曲率变化就是封闭流形的度规变化的原因,从而把局部内在转动归结为封闭流形位形几何演化的内在原因。由一个泛函 f 引入的完整的、在外场作用下的 Ricci 方程为: dg/dt=-2Ricci(g)-2ddf(R)。这样对特定的外场,与连续介质力学不同,应力的概念被一个依赖于曲率的泛函局部二阶微分特性给定了。在连续介质力学中,物质微元是封闭的 3-流形,从而 Ricci 流方程把微元闭流形的变化与连续介质的宏观位形变化连续了起来。但一个长期以来的难题是,如何定义物质微元的几何属性。
 - e) 肖建华说,我国力学家陈至达建立的理性力学理论体系,事实上就是按引入先天性的 3 个独立矢来

构造的,但是只完成了几何部分,没有建立相应的外场介入形式,而 Ricci 流方程恰恰是一个最为有力的补充。Ricci 流概念建立于上世纪 80 年代,在物理原因的描述上,的确是超前于理性力学。Ricci 流概念为理性力学与现代物理的结合,打开了一扇大门;在经典的连续介质力学中,微元物质是被隐涵的假定为三个 1-流形的直和。此时各向同性假定是必须引入的,但是各向异性就象一个幽灵,紧随大变形而来。如接受,就与前提矛盾;如不接受,又与客观事实矛盾。因而,理性力学一直在这个问题上纠结不清。具有某种旋转对称性的各向异性介质,旋转对称轴是 1-流形,旋转曲面是 2-流形。对任意的微元为 3-流形的介质,唯一的办法是引入先天性的 3 个独立矢或是任意的 3-流形 g(0),而这就是 Ricci 流。

- 3、福州原创物理研究所的所长梅晓春教授,在微积分运算上确实是有功底。《财富时报》评论"梅晓春在物理学基础与前沿领域思考和工作了30多年,得到的研究结果对传统物理学具有颠覆性"。那么他的物理专业功底真相如何呢?梅晓春和俞平博士2012年6月在美国发表的题为《量子力学普适动量算符的定义与微观粒子自旋的本质》的文章,他们称阐明了微观粒子自旋的本质,给出贝尔不等式得不到实验支持的真正原因,消除了EPR 动量徉谬。其中类似针对Ricci 流说的理由,归结有4点:
- 1)梅晓春说,在曲线坐标系中,一直无法合理地定义动量算符。在直角坐标系中,将角动量算符作用任意波函数,得到的都是虚数;只有反之,动能算符对任意波函数作用结果是实数逻辑才完备,且必须是实数。然这只是被转移,因动量算符的复数平均值被消除,但本征态波函数展开,复数平均值问题又出现,问题实际上没有被解决。
- 2) 梅晓春再反之,说用实数的"普适动量"概念转移里奇张量,导出的普适角动量概念一切可阐明:a) 微观粒子自旋的本质;b) 贝尔不等式得不到实验支持,原因是自旋投影概念理解有误,采用的投影公式不成立;c) 贝尔不等式与隐变量是否存在无关;d) 贝尔不等式与是否破坏定域性无关;e) 可解决量子力学复数非本征值和平均值问题;f) 改变曲线坐标系中动量算符的定义;g) 改变动能算符的一致性。但里奇张量真不存在吗?而且里奇张量的整体协变是类似进入点内空间,联系虚数超光速的。
- 3) 梅晓春说,微观粒子波函数的全同性、对称性,可导出波函数的叠加原理。量子纯系综起源于粒子波函数的全同对称性交换,量子纠缠实际上是波函数全同对称性交换的结果;不同粒子之间的纠缠也存在波函数全同对称性交换的背景,所以量子纠缠不存在非定域关联和破坏因果关系,EPR 佯谬被彻底消除。但量子隐形传输不存在吗?
- 4) 梅晓春说,有两种等价的方式描述微观粒子的衍射和干涉现象:第一种是经典理论中宏观波的叠加方式,不考虑粒子与环境的相互作用,是唯象的、非本质的。第二种是量子力学方程的微观描述,要考虑粒子与环境的相互作用,是本质的,波动性的本质能。但第一种的宏观自旋不是真自旋,需要外力,只有第二种微观粒子的自旋才是真自旋,不需要外力。粒子自旋普遍存在指向里奇张量才是普适动量,是真空波动的本质。
- 5) 梅晓春说有一个唱红清醒的经典事实是:无论是在火花室还是气泡室中,微观粒子的轨道运动都是清晰可见的,如带电粒子在经典洛伦兹力作用下沿什么轨道运动,在什么位置上达到什么速度,什么加速度;在什么位置上以什么速度碰撞,所有的事情都一清二楚,凭什么说微观粒子没有确定的轨道运动?凭什么说它们的位置和动量不能同时确定?问题的实质是,物理学家门经过近百年的哥本哈根意识洗脑后,对事实视而不见。爱因斯坦就自白,是理论决定我们看到什么。但这代表强子对撞机的实验吗?
- 6)以上梅、俞的五点,对照彭罗斯在《皇帝新脑》、《时空本性》等书对模具韦尔张量和里奇张量的标准统一解释,无论是曲线坐标系还是直角坐标系的研究,都需要争论我们需要什么样的模具生产?有没有类似奥运会机械流和策士流的统一标准?我们需不需要这种国际的统一标准?葛森的《完美的证明》一书就摆在我们的面前。

在反复读《完美的证明》后的浮想联翩中,视乎看到在近半个世纪,新中国人从传统文化的自然全息 开始独立探索,把里奇张量与类圈体三种自旋结合变成了弦图框架理论体系的"魔杖";看到梅晓春教授与 佩雷尔曼拿着刀子在砍砍杀杀。有人评说梅晓春使用"相对性洛变式"、"相对性伽变式"和相对性"惯性系" 等东西,依旧是相对论使用的模具。但梅晓春说他拿这些刀,也能证明:

a) 暗能量不存在; b) 希格斯粒子不存在; c) 引力几何化描述不可能; d) 奇异性黑洞不存在; e) 根本不存在量子力学解释的不确定关系,或测不准关系是误解; f) 爱因斯坦的相对性原理是错的,等等。

如果真是这样,不要说证明6项,只需1项,梅晓春也能与佩雷尔曼并驾齐驱。

三、后佩雷尔曼时代的世界科学工业

如果说,梅晓春教授认为庞加莱猜想的证明纲领,佩雷尔曼仅仅是跟进了哈密顿和丘成桐发明的里奇流这把刀子,宣告"这一纲领的完成",那么哈密顿和丘成桐就应该证明早了庞加莱猜想。庞加莱猜想是说如果伸缩围绕一个苹果表面的橡皮带,那么我们可以既不扯断它,也不让它离开表面,使它慢慢移动收缩为一个点。另一方面,如果想象同样的橡皮带以适当的方向被伸缩在一个轮胎面上,那么不扯断橡皮带或者轮胎面,是没有办法把它收缩到一点的。即苹果表面是"单连通的",而轮胎面不是。

陈超先生在《环球科学》杂志发表整理的《量子引力研究简史》一文中说:"1904年,法国科学家庞加莱提出庞加莱猜想,奠定了当代前沿科学的数学基础。即正猜想的收缩或扩散,涉及点、线、平面和球面;逆猜想的收缩或扩散,涉及圈线、管子和环面;外猜想的空心圆球内外表面及翻转,涉及正、反膜面,和点内、外时空。这标志着传统科学的结束,革命科学的开始"。这个开始用打网游的机械流和策士流类比科学的生产与创新,现代科学缩影为类似模具生产,再被放大,就是我们说的"世界科学工厂"、"世界科学工业化"的出现;庞加莱猜是其设计的统一蓝图。

1、佩雷尔曼证明了庞加莱猜想及引起的风波,尘埃落定之后,标志着后佩雷尔曼时代的到来。葛森的《完美的证明》一书是对其前时代的回顾与总结。

集成实证检验和理论研究,对于了解自然选择如何塑造模具及其相互作用,是让实证研究和理论方法之间的新发现和新见解,充分联系起来,这对各个世界科学工厂的"制造"至关重要。有人说,大多数模具研究是实验性的,而实验性研究从根本上又是依赖于理论工作,以用于进行可被验证的预测并解释一些观测到的现象。反过来,实证数据提供测试已建立的理论并可指导发展新的模具。然而,用足够的技术细节展示理论的重要性有时与表现一个清晰的、可接受的模具精髓相矛盾。简洁而精确地描述数学模型的结构需要使用公式,以及许多实验性研究主要建立在其他实验性研究上,很少直接参考相关理论,但这样的模具技术细节,会阻碍我国广大的科学工厂"工人"做实证研究;"钱学森之问",就是这种理论与实践结合的失败。这可对照葛森的书粗略来分析。

1) 企业分析:

佩雷尔曼为里奇流的分析与几何学结构带来了革命性的洞见,由此葛森采访了世界很多数学家,很多人说有关丘成桐与佩雷尔曼的争议,被数学界以外的人士没有必要地夸大了。摩根是和田刚一起合著解读佩雷尔曼证明新书的数学家,他认为,当代的科学尽管圈子很小,但运行得像个企业。因为这个企业很小,它有时表现得像个家庭,它将内部成员保护起来,并依赖内部成员之间的和平、合作和交流发挥功能。

a)摩根说,科学和充满政治的类似社会学科不同,这里的人寄希望于争议的自我消亡。因为一旦在这种小屋发生战争,支持者和反对者划清界限,各立门派,这对谁都无益。企业需要保持为一个舒适宜人的工作场所。科学在这个如此小的社会中,成员们应相互尊重,相处得体;人们无法承受彼此一刀两断。摩根说到丘成桐,在学术界有位置,丘成桐教的学生横跨太平洋两岸,不但有着制度上的极大权力,也占据着一个庞大而活跃的学术圈的中心位置,对于大多数科学家来说,被孤立在这个学术圈之外不好。

b)但我国长期处于革命斗争阶段,改革开放前也坚持以阶级斗争为纲,科学虽讲百花齐放,但强调批判资产阶级的现代科学。由此联系《新京报》报道北京航空航天大学年青教授韩德强,2012年9月在北京抗议日本政府"购岛"的队伍中,因一名老人对有人打出的标语提出异议,韩德强作为一名大学教授、有相当影响力的知识分子,仅仅因对政治问题的看法不同,就对八旬老人大打出手,上前搧了老人两个耳光。在事后明知因观点不同就打人涉嫌违法,却坚称"绝不认错";并仅因为意见不同,且未经法律审判,就指责别人为"汉奸",还说今后遇到"汉奸"还要照打不误。《新京报》评说,在共同抗议日本政府"购岛"行径的时候,本应理性、包容,携手一致,而不是动辄施加暴力,令"爱国"蒙羞。这是既令人错愕,但也不难理解。

因为摩根所说的科学教育,在我国闻所未闻。即使像科学院一些科学家掌管的科学网论坛和天地生人学术论坛,网民在遵守论坛条例和国家法律的情况下,即使类似对里奇流的分析与几何学结构带来革命性的洞见的文章,仅因版主不喜欢,不但不允许上网,而且连论坛别的文章或自己曾在论坛发过的文章,也不许看。不也令科学蒙羞。

2) 呵护分析:

葛森说,佩雷尔曼本身就是人类的一个工程。数学家母亲的养育、卢克欣的教导、雷日克的爱护、阿布拉夫的训练、扎尔加勒的指导、亚历山德罗夫的保护、布拉戈的照料、格罗莫夫的提拔等,前苏联伯乐数学家们,不断接力着从小到大守护他,为他营造了纯净的数学空间,令人感慨。但这只是一个重要的呵护方面,

另一个重要方面的呵护,是前苏联在斯大林的英明领导下,打造了数十万数学家公务员队伍,由此出现了一大批世界级的杰出数学家,出版了一大批极具普及性的前沿数学知识的书籍,在整个国家形成了一种长期的高度数学智力集群效应的社会氛围。没有这种高度数学智力集群效应的呵护,国家即使出了个别数学千里马,也出不了伯乐。

以呵护佩雷尔曼的亚历山德罗夫(Alexandrov)为例,他 1896 年生于俄国博戈罗茨克,1982 年卒于莫斯科。1917 年毕业于莫斯科大学物理-数学系。1922 年开始,他和乌雷松在拓扑学领域的创造性工作奠定了莫斯科拓扑学派的基础。亚历山德罗夫的数学研究开始于实变函数论和描述集合论,之后他又引进了一系列基本概念和拓扑结构,建立了本质映射定理和同调维数论,导出一系列对偶性原理的基本规律,发展了连续映射理论,为现代拓扑学做出奠基性的贡献。自康托尔研究欧氏空间的点集开始,在上世纪 20 年代初,这一新的数学分支有两个中心课题,一个是拓扑空间的紧致性问题,另一个是拓扑空间的度量化问题。亚历山德罗夫与乌雷松的合作,在这两方面都得到了重要结果。在 30 年代中期,拓扑学的两个完全不同的分支----庞加莱的代数拓扑学和由弗雷歇、豪斯多夫开创,亚历山德罗夫建立了重要功绩的点集拓扑学之间出现了实质性的联系。亚历山德罗夫和霍普夫合作的专著《拓扑学》,就是这两个拓扑学分支综合发展的结果,是集合论方法与组合拓扑学方法有机结合的拓扑学经典之作。佩雷尔曼是他最后的关门弟子。亚历山德罗夫是一位杰出的教育家,为前苏联培养了好几代大数学家。

3) 手术分析:

在世界科学工厂、世界科学工业化进程的世界顶级科学家中,葛森说,第一类学术精英,是那些提出没有任何其他人曾想过的问题、开创新领域的人,如庞加莱和瑟斯顿。第二类是那些设计出解答这些问题的方法的人,试图证明其他人提出的定理,却还没来得及形成自己的定理,如哈密顿。第三类是那些珍奇物种,他们来走完证明所需的最后几步,这类坚持不懈、严格苛求又耐心超常的科学家们,将铺设出其他科学家曾经梦想并标记出的道路,如佩雷尔曼。

a)摩根说,佩雷尔曼证明庞加莱猜想的第一篇论文,整篇讨论的都是 Ricci 流,Ricci 流是哈密顿创立的。第二篇论文讨论的是手术后的 Ricci 流,也是哈密顿原创的。第三篇论文 2003 年 7 月发布,是最后一份,只有 7 页,类似结束语,重要的都在前两份完成。在佩雷尔曼的这些处理中,他将手术后的 Ricci 流和亚历山德罗夫空间以及他与格罗莫夫、布拉戈所做的工作融合在了一起。这下哈密顿的专长受到限制了。哈密顿所做的,本质上是将庞加莱猜想转变为一个超级的数学奥林匹克问题。

在某种意义上,哈密顿挫了这一猜想的锐气。而佩雷尔曼证明了两件主要的事情:其一,他证明了哈密顿其实不需要假设曲率将一致有界;在证明展开的想象空间中,这种情况将总是成立的。其二,他表明了所有将会产生的奇点都是同源的;在曲率开始"爆炸",变得无法控制时,它们将会出现。既然所有奇点都具有同一本质,对于它们有一个有效的工具----哈密顿首先设想的手术将完成这一工作。另外,佩雷尔曼证明了哈密顿假设的一些奇点将永远不会产生。

1982 年瑟斯顿发现每一个三维空间都只可以分成八种几何对应的部分。这个猜想被称为几何化猜想。瑟斯顿的洞见将导致庞加莱猜想的证明,因为一个球面只是八种符合平凡基本群的不同几何中的一种。但瑟斯顿证明不了自己的猜想。哈密顿研究庞加莱猜想和瑟斯顿猜想,联系早期微分几何学家里奇-柯巴斯特罗的发现,他把自己提出的引导流的一个以物理学中的热方程为模型的几何演化方程,命名为"里奇流"。但在三维中,里奇流的"颈"有时会被拉断,把空间分成具有不同特定几何的部分,因此虽然汉密尔顿有发展,但在里奇流上还是未能处理好奇点问题。

为什么里奇流能介入庞加莱猜想?众所周知,里奇张量是圆周运动的数学进化和物理射影,圆周运动联系球面自然是正曲率。哈密顿的聪明,是把里奇张量联系正曲率,换为里奇流与正曲率联系的设想:因为庞加莱猜想要求任何维度的球面,都具有一个不变的正曲率,这是庞加莱猜想物体的基本属性。所以如果能够找到一个测量无法识别且无法想象的三维小圆块的方法,再将这一个小圆块进行变形,与此同时不断测量它的曲率,那么曲率将最终为正并恒定不变,而这一小圆块最终将被确定地证明为一个三维球面。这意味着这一小圆块一直就是一个球形,因为变形实际上并不改变物体的拓扑性质,而只是使物体变得更容易识别。

b)哈密顿写出了一个方程,来表明小圆块和度量随着时间推移而改变的方式。他证明随着小圆块被塑造,它的曲率不会降低而是必将上升。这帮助他证明了曲率确实将为正。但是如何确保它将恒定不变,哈密顿陷入了困境。转换哈密顿写的方程中描述的度量的过程被称为 Ricci 流(里奇流)。其演化过程中会经常性地出现奇点。

哈密顿提议可以用通过预测奇点、停止函数(Ricci流)、手工解决问题、再重新开始Ricci流的办法,来消除这些奇点。哈密顿的手工解决问题在拓扑学中,这种干预被称为"手术"。哈密顿想象的转换就是带

手术的 Ricci 流。实际就是根据这个问题的具体情况要设计一个函数,计算机编程中就常出现这类情况。但哈密顿要使他的纲领能够起作用,第一,曲率必须有一个一致的上界(边界);如果设想为真,证明行得通。但哈密顿如何知道他的假设正确呢?第二,当哈密顿设计带有手术的 Ricci 流并展示了它在某些情况下有效时,他不能证明不管出现什么种类的奇点它都有效。

c)相对哈密顿做出了进步但最终没有成功,佩雷尔曼 1993-1994 年就开始触及与亚历山德罗夫空间(Alexandrov 空间)相近的领域,包括运用 Alexandrov 空间解决庞加莱猜想和几何化猜想,与人讨论 Ricci 流在 Alexandrov 空间中是否能得到有效应用?

1995年29岁的佩雷尔曼在结束美国三年的学习前,掌握了里奇流;坚持到2002年,他的《里奇流作为梯度流》的论文已找出了哈密顿漏掉的一个重要细节:一个随流总是递增的量,给出了这个流的方向。佩雷尔曼将其与统计力学、热动力学规则下的数学作了类比,并将这个量称为"熵"。"佩雷尔曼熵"虽然排除了难住哈密顿的几种特定奇点,但仍然需要确定剩下的奇点中可能有问题的种类,且必须说明一次只会有一种情况,而不是多种无限的叠加累积。然后,对每一种奇点,还必须说明如何在它可能使里奇流破坏之前修剪和使其光滑。但这些证明庞加莱猜想的步驟已经足够了,只是佩雷尔曼对其最后的步骤解释太过概括。

d) 既然是前沿科学类似世界科学工厂、世界科学工业,是生产模具产品,而且是多模具,并是交给各个世界科学工厂分头去"制造"的,具体来说就是**美中俄**三大国之间的协同与竞争,那么任何一个国家、一个组织、一个科学院都不能独自把生命的智力垄断得了。这就是为什么曹怀东和朱熹平要参加解读佩雷尔曼证明里,那些没写下完成了庞加莱猜想和瑟斯顿几何化猜想证明的论文细节,成为三篇独立的论文之一。

但为什么是曹怀东和朱熹平?佩雷尔曼的例子反过来也说明,这里有一个底线:

参加这种顶级竞争的人,世界给予的是一个无与伦比的大脑。但这是事先无人能确定的;然而有一点是确定的;那就是这个大脑必须完全用在解决打这场竞赛一类的项目上。但我们发现很多人制造模具,只是图个"业余"。因为即使他们发表过文章、出过书,也只是把一时的灵感和不专业的兴趣,拿到比赛场去试个好运。如果有行家指出他真错了,他认识到后也会无所谓,说本身就是搞业余的事。所以这种大脑造就的规则是,在成功之前保持着与外部世界的联系,第一,这是受教育的过程,是他对于其他人所能传授给他的科学知识的渴望所需。只有当现在外部世界所能提供给他的教育多多少少已经穷尽,不再有什么大用;而这个外部向他提出的要求,因此也变得无法理喻,才需不去理会。第二,只有到这一步时,他才是一心一意搞竞赛的合格运动员。

丘成桐和田刚就是这种运动员。但他们虽已经是大师级的,然他们也能自知之明:自己的智力无法突破终点。世界科学工厂、世界科学工业就是这一类特殊的企业,其运动员进行的项目只能接力赛,这就是为什么田刚会选中佩雷尔曼交朋友;丘成桐要选曹怀东和朱熹平来试一试。格林在他的另一部《宇宙的琴弦》的书中,曾盛赞与里奇流也有关的丘成桐-田刚过程,说它的意义在于提供了一个从已知卡拉比---丘成桐空间生成新空间的途径,其潜力诱人。因为弦理论家们发现,弦理论中多余的维度应该卷曲成卡拉比-丘空间的形状,他们还计算出一些对弦振动模式产生影响的结果,使卡拉比-丘流形身价大增。而典型的卡拉比-丘空间都包含着洞,这就联系着环面。

也许丘成桐教授正是通过证明卡拉比猜想创立卡-丘空间,逐渐认识到庞加莱猜想空间的基本性,萌动了证明庞加莱猜想的计划。特别是在1966年美国的斯梅尔证明五维以上的庞氏猜想获得菲尔茨奖、1983年美国的弗里德曼证明四维庞氏猜想获得菲尔茨奖之后,无疑更刺激了丘成桐的萌动。由此丘成桐才选中田刚做学生和运动员。田刚也正是在推进丘成桐研究的卡-丘流形中,才认识到庞加莱猜想空间的基本性。

在丘成桐-田刚扩大研究卡-丘空间战果的漫长岁月中,应该说他们都想到一块,从丘成桐-田刚师生身上能看到我们中国人,焕发出来的推进卡-丘流形的科学智慧,但也看到证明庞加莱猜想的难度。因为从纯数学理由研究的卡拉比---丘成桐空间与现在的弦理论的紧密联系,虽然田刚等数学家从数学上严格证明了用来计算卡拉比-丘空间能放多少个球的公式,解决了几百年的数学大难题,但 1987 年丘成桐和田刚发现一种翻转变换操作,使一定的卡拉比-丘空间形式可以变换成其他形式。例如想象把皮球的表面收缩到一点,使空间结构破裂,在破裂的卡拉比-丘空间尖点,再"翻转"生成另一个球面,这与庞加莱猜想有多种不确定的联系。

哈密顿是美国康奈尔大学的教授,被称为里奇流(Ricci 流)之父,和丘成桐是朋友。他用分析方法研究庞加莱猜想历史很长。在曹、朱被指责"剽窃"之后,哈密顿来到北京说,是丘成桐教授最早提示他:三维流形上的里奇流将会产生瓶颈现象,并把流形分解为一些连通的片,所以可以用来证明庞加莱猜想。在这以后的20年中,许多学者都在研究里奇流证明庞加莱猜想的整个纲领的可行性,形成的"Ricci 流研究团体"就是以哈密顿为首。丘成桐是陈省身的弟子;肯定陈省身、丘成桐、田刚等中国数学家为推动庞加莱猜想的

证明所作出的贡献,是他们建立了了不起的微分几何中国学派。

- 2、如果里奇张量仅仅是如肖建华教授说的在一般工程应用研究上才有价值,那么就小看了比黑洞研究 更接近工程应用的量子隐形传输。而且它牵涉到的虚数超光速原理,能联系梅晓春"阐明"的自旋、贝尔不 等式、EPR 祥谬,就与里奇张量有关。由此黑洞与量子隐形传输量子纠缠对比,量子引力的这两大模具后者 也更重要。简论如下:
 - 1) 这个论证分4个方面,且不包括霍金辐射有里奇张量使体积减少的协变效应。
- a) 里奇张量联系超光速。如果里奇张量使体积减少的协变效应成立,设这个物体的整体收缩以圆心为中心,与其绕着它作圆周运动的小物体的连线,仍然应该是以韦尔张量的形式传播作用力。如果连线针对的星球半径不是特大,产生里奇张量协变效应需要超距作用就不明显。但如果星球半径特别大,远远超过连线的数倍,离小物体最远点需要超距传输作用就会突显。但这是属点内空间的虚数类的超光速里奇张量传输。
- b)量子隐形传输联系里奇张量超光速。设 B 和 C 是量子纠缠对的两个粒子,A 是要传输的量子。传输操作是把 B 和 A 联合作量子测量,这样 A 的量子态就超光速地隐形传输给了 C。B 的操作人只需用普通的光速通讯工具,把操作 B 和 A 的方法和完成任务的信息,通知 C 方的接收人。此后,接收人只要去测量 C 的量子态,也就知道了 A 的量子态,即 C 变成了 A。那么 B 隐形传输的超光速从哪里来?这是里奇张量对 B 和 A 及测量者产生的联合协变效应、相对性效应、作用与反作用的对偶效应。

因为做量子纠缠和量子传输的粒子都必需是作自旋的粒子,即是说自旋体边缘的任意一个质点,也是在作圆周运动。而测量者相对于这种圆周运动虽然类似是静止不动的,但从 B 和 A 这种圆周运动上的一个质点看来,自己也是静止不动的,而测量者才是相对它们在作圆周运动。根据作用与反作用的对偶效应,B 和 A 上的质点对测量者也有里奇张量的作用,且是上面 a) 那种属点内空间的虚数类超光速的里奇张量传输作用。

- c) 暗能量或宇宙常数联系负的里奇张量。点内空间既可以无限小,也可以无限大。后者就联系暗能量或宇宙常数,以及类似牛顿水桶的水面凹陷效应。设点内空间类似牛顿水桶,我们今天的宇宙就是这个水桶内的水,那么我们的宇宙就处于无限大的点内空间内。已知牛顿水桶是作旋转运动,类似水桶内水的我们的宇宙,是静止不能移动的。根据上面 b) 的推论,同理,水桶内边缘的一个质点看来它是静止不动的,我们的宇宙在绕着它作圆周运动,我们的宇宙应对它有负的里奇张量作用,即类似水面凹陷效应也可对应宇宙膨胀。这种点内空间效应,就是三旋理论早已说的暗能量联系宇宙常数。
- d)暗物质联系里奇张量要复杂一些。里奇张量针对的是作圆周运动,而圆周运动也能联系自旋。而庞加莱猜想联系里奇张量和里奇流,空间类似苹果表面是"单连通的",而轮胎面不是,即空间的自旋是分为球面与环面两大拓扑类型的,所以我们的三旋理论在扩容量子力学为量子色动力学时,没有完全跟随西方的科学主流用三种色荷直接编码 6 类 18 种夸克,而是用量子拓扑环圈的三大类 62 种自旋态来编码除开希格斯粒子以外的所有基本粒子,由此规范码能完全对应夸克立方周期全表,冗余码又能对应暗物质所占的比例。那么冗余码对应的暗物质具体是什么?实际就是弦论所说的宇宙膜和宇宙弦。那么这些宇宙膜和宇宙弦又是从何而来?它们和基本粒子的超伴子有何区别?

西方弦论的时空拓扑结构是建立在卡拉比-丘流形基础上的,但用卡-丘流形操作细分还有三大疑难。 2002 年以来我国出版的《三旋理论初探》、《解读〈时间简史〉》、《求衡论---庞加莱猜想应用》等专著,以及《凉山大学学报》 2003 年第 1 期发表的《从卡-丘空间到轨形拓扑》等论文,找到了解决三大难题的道路。这是因为从轨形拓扑推论量子环圈的空间结构,对应的基础是"黎曼切口"。做黎曼切口的面就是宇宙膜,而连接黎曼切口的管线就是宇宙弦。而通过黎曼切口轨形拓扑的规范操作,又确只能不多不少做 25 种卡-丘空间模型,可对应夸克和轻子的规范类型以及胶子、光子、引力子及 W^t、Z⁰ 和希格斯等 25 种基本粒子,或它们的超伴子。那么操作剩下的即冗余宇宙膜和宇宙弦,也与对应暗物质所占的比例相同。两者都吻合,也说明了里奇张量的普适性。

- 2)以上4点,揭示了自旋、贝尔不等式、EPR 祥谬的秘密,也揭示爱因斯坦是个典型的过去科学辉煌的受害者。因为贝尔不等式的非定域性求证、EPR 求证的超光速祥谬、广义相对论方程求证的协变性,本身已包含在相对论数学方程的虚数解中。梅晓春坚持的量子力学的算符对任意波函数的作用结果必须是实数不能是虚数,也涉及超光速是实数还是虚数的认识分歧,我们来分析这种复杂性。
- 3)第一种复杂,是现在的科学本身也包含有悖论。如光子不如中微子,光子无质量也只能沿地球大圆弧路径运动,但中微子有质量却可直透地球。这造成掉进钱眼里的美国华尔街的交易商们,也沉迷于实数超光速的中微子。2011年物理学家发布"中微子超光速"消息,最开心的是交易商;但消息收回,最沮丧的也是交易商。因为随着交易频率越来越高,得失只在一瞬间,交易仰仗高速大容量通信技术传输信息、快速计

算机进行计算以及高明数据分析师设计算法,即通信速度决定了交易商挣钱、挣大钱。

目前他们对中微子也没有绝望。因为无论光纤通信还是无线通信,都以光速传递信息,但中微子是直透地球两点之间,直线距离最短。而在地球任何两个大城市间的光缆相连,都不是沿直线铺设。即使建的一连串的无线电发射塔,也只是沿接近一个大圆弧路径(地球是圆的)传输信息。中微子直透地球,是实验的事实大于理论推想。但为解释太阳中微子"失踪",理论再推想中微子有振荡,这次理论又赢得实验的验证。

- 4)第二种复杂,科学是开放的,科学是需求在牵引的;科幻参与理论和实验的竞争,模糊了分辩的底线。例如科幻电影《星际迷航》最早提出借助曲率驱动可实现超光速飞行。这只是科幻对实数超光速的工程应用。但这变成 1994 年墨西哥物理学家阿尔库贝利的 10 倍于光速飞行的曲率驱动概念设计:类似足球形状的飞船,其周围是一圈大型的环状结构,且是用某种奇异的物质建造的环状结构,它可以让时空在围绕飞船的四周发生弯曲,从而在其面前形成一个缩小版的空间,在其后方是膨胀了的空间,飞船本身停留在由平滑的曲率不受影响的时空组成的"气泡"内。但所需能量是天文数字。
- a) 2012 年美国宇航局科学家怀特等人再提曲率驱动模式改造,宣传虚幻投资也能变为可行。这种虚幻是:宇宙中的一切都受到光速极限的限制,但空间的网格并不受光速极限的限制。如果将围绕飞船的那个环状结构从上面设计说的扁平足球状改为面包圈那样的圆筒形,驱动所需能量就仅相当于美国宇宙飞船质量按照质能方程转化得到的能量值。另外如果空间弯曲的强度可以随时间发生起伏变化,那么所需的能量还将减少。怀特当然知道这个能量也不小,所以他说:"借助气泡强度的震荡起伏,实现所需能量的减少,将会是一项有趣的预测。"怀特有一个称为"怀特-朱迪曲率场干涉仪"的实验装置,原理是使用一束激光来扭曲微观尺度上的时空,在1000万分之一的尺度上,形成一个极微小的时空扰动。但我们可证这是个偷梁换柱的霍金辐射音波黑洞版本。
- b)因为以色列理工学院的斯坦豪尔等科学家,早在实验室用激光照射冷凝物,造出的音波黑洞证实的霍金辐射,也能扭曲微观尺度。他们的具体做法是,用两束频率略为不同的激光束,集中照射冷凝物,使它具有类似音阶的势差和谐波势差。因为冷凝物从一束激光中吸收了一个光子,并发射一个光子到第二束激光中,冷凝物能加速到超过音速范围的多个音阶。实验设计的音阶,标志了超音速区域和亚音速区域的分界,作为音波黑洞的事件视界。在这一事件视界上,冷凝物流动的速度和声音速度相等。在超音速音阶的一边,冷凝物的密度比亚音速的一边要低得多。由于质量守恒,低密度相当于更高的流动速度。音波黑洞和捕获光子的黑洞类似,由于量子效应,黑洞会发出少量的热辐射,这些辐射会导致黑洞收缩。模拟实验中,还证实了捕获激发过程有负能量。
- 5)第三种复杂,是理论细节的正确与否,和实验细节的正确与否可以交叉。例如由于受国情教育、政治、经济、军事的影响,我国多数科学家是不认可量子隐形传输的。但在中国科技大学郭光灿院士和潘建伟院士等领导做的量子隐形传输实验,工程应用也很成功。但他们的量子隐形传输对于里奇张量的超光速原理,就用不着再作探讨吗?
- a) 郭光灿院士有"概率克隆"国际公认的理论细节贡献。其次他和高山博士合著的由北京理工大学出版社 2009 年出版的《爱因斯坦的幽灵----量子纠缠之谜》一书,在"超光速狂想曲"一章,还提出了一种类似的霍金辐射。他说,单粒子波函数的坍缩过程,以单光子的双缝实验为例,当光子波函数到达感光屏后,测量将导致光子波函数不再遍及整个感光屏,而是随机坍缩到感光屏上一个极小的空间区域中。光子被感光屏上处于此区域的原子吸收了,并进一步导致大量临近原子的一种不可逆过程,这最终产生感光屏上的一个永久记录。我们称这为"郭光灿超光速辐射",它对相对论的局域性与量子力学的全域性,进行的同时性二次量子化处理,极大地丰富和完善了从牛顿、爱因斯坦到霍金、威藤、斯莫林这整个物理学的创新链。但郭光灿院士坚持实数类超光速,认为相对论与量子论在宇宙极问条件下,也没有等价性的虚数类超光速。
- b)量子隐形传输态到底能够应用到什么程度?从量子密码到完全保密的量子通信,从量子计算机到未来的量子互联网,还远远不够。郭光灿院士在该书 165 页上说:"人们很可能在弦和圈的美丽中迷失方向"。我们不是说他的这个结论一定不对,但从接下来说的:"一如当年爱因斯坦沉浸在引力几何化的优美思想中无法自拔"等表白他对实数超光速的迷恋,会有分歧:纠缠不等于共轭,共轭不等于缠结,缠结不等于幽灵,幽灵不等于超光速,超光速不等于实数超光速,实数超光速不等于虚数超光速。

- 3、如果葛森的书《完美的证明》讲的佩雷尔曼,完美的证明只类似宇宙相对显现的那一面的能量和物质,那么我们还要讲**美中俄**三大国在里奇流砍杀的争夺中,类似暗能量、暗物质的那一面。我们不同意 2006 年美国《纽约客》杂志发表题为《流形的命运》的文章指责丘成桐用曹、朱的论文企图将证明功劳揽给中国科学家;以及指责丘成桐希望成为几何学界的王者,认为一切理论应源自于他,他不喜欢其他人侵占他的领地等说法。因为他想这样做,也是不可能的。但国内却有不少人跟着起哄。
- 1)我们和丘成桐无亲无故,丘成桐也没有支持过我们,但从世界科学工厂、世界科学工业的认识高度,我们认为丘成桐做得对,做得有理有节。丘成桐回国宣传朱熹平和曹怀东,震动了中国人,也震动了世界。通过这种手段,好就好在传播了人类的未来在以世界科学工厂、世界科学工业为目标在走向统一。**美中俄**三大国**中俄**曾在前苏联时期有过长期的革命结盟,苏联给中国带来的好处在科学方面,传播了类似亚历山德罗夫《拓扑学》的集合论方法与组合拓扑学方法有机结合等苏联数学的经典思想,这恰是美苏对抗,美国人正缺吸收苏联这类高度数学智力集群效应的体验,而不能最终证明庞加莱猜想的因素?反之中国储存体验,已等待苏联先出头多年了;所以在国际承认佩雷尔曼的证明后不到一年,能正式出版 90 余万字的《求衡论---庞加莱猜想应用》专著。
- 2)这个谜底葛森的书《完美的证明》揭开了一半。葛森讲,苏联著名数学家亚历山德罗夫在 20 世纪 50 年代便放弃了 Alexandrov 空间(亚历山德罗夫空间)的研究,但这项研究还是引出了"灵魂定理和灵魂猜想"。例如灵魂猜想来自研究发现一个非紧非负曲率的黎曼流形的拓扑,所有的拓扑信息都包含在一个紧集合上,这个集合被取名为 soul (灵魂)。灵魂猜想是说,上述流形如果在某一点的曲率是严格正的,那么 soul 就是一个点,此时流形同胚于欧氏空间。佩雷尔曼通过对亚历山德罗夫等苏联数学家成果的掌握,和对同事证明的灵魂定理的学习,此猜想也被他解决。

这为佩雷尔曼能挤进世界一流数学家队列,掌握美国的里奇流,和把 Alexandrov 空间与里奇流有机结合证明庞加莱猜想打下了坚实的基础,也向世人揭示了俄罗斯世界科学工厂、世界科学工业化的一角。但佩雷尔曼从数学界隐退,也说明后佩雷尔曼时代的竞赛在转移。那么我国的世界科学工厂、世界科学工业如何呢?

中国是比**俄美**历史悠久的世界文明古国,盘古王开天地;金、木、水、火、土相生相克;阴阳五行天人合一,从远古的根基上就独创有不同于西方的科学逻辑。而俄罗斯的世界科学工厂、世界科学工业源头,来自西方科学的底蕴,后苏联以阶级斗争为纲,分岔把它推向了顶端,佩雷尔曼就是这条轨迹的缩影。**美中俄**三大国竞赛,中国与**美、俄**轨迹有交叉,但根基、底蕴始终有不同。如果说类似今天遍及人类生活的手机、电视、天然气炉灶、电脑、小轿车等产品,可以感受到工业在同政治、人文、宗教、军事、教育等竞争数百年后,在革命性变化中确立的灵魂影响,那么世界科学工厂、世界科学工业也类似是一种"灵魂"。

3) 所谓的"灵魂",按汉语的词意讲:是"迷信"的人,认为附在人的躯体上作为主宰的一种非物质的东西。但中国与苏联的社会主义结盟,苏联亚历山德罗夫等著名数学家等开创的 Alexandrov 空间拓扑数学,类似延伸的"灵魂猜想、灵魂定理" 数学课题,其火爆在中国科学界也有巨大的影响。上世纪 50 年代,中国称苏联是老大哥,交流频繁。那时到处都在宣传毛泽东主席"政治是灵魂,政治是统帅"的论断,这是中国人信"迷信"吗?显然是两码事。既然苏联数学对"灵魂"性质的定义却有:"针对某类特定的数学对象,可从这类数学对象的一些小区域将性质推广到整体。这些小区域称之为数学对象的灵魂"。中国虽不是苏联,但为切割统帅与迷信,如灵魂数学与迷信是两码事,为什么科学不可以向 Alexandrov 空间进军呢?

1958年量子中国正走到了大跃进"超英赶美"向科学进军的年代,四川大学数学系有教授带领少数大学生,开出研究类似拓扑数学"灵魂猜想、灵魂定理"的 Alexandrov 空间课题。但终因苏联的阶级斗争为纲使亚历山德罗夫放弃了 Alexandrov 空间,中国数学家也不得不有点顾忌。所以川大的数学家们也够聪明的,他们也类似哈密顿,把 Alexandrov 空间拓扑数学变成一道古怪的奥数题: "不撕破和不跳跃粘贴,能把空心圆球内表面翻转成外表面。请证明它",就能拿到桌面对外公开。但终因三年自然灾害和重提阶级斗争为纲,还是偃旗息鼓,川大数学猜想随着学生毕业流落到了民间。

4) 自旋有一种整体的协变效应,把自旋看成是里奇张量的灵魂,那么灵魂也是一种整体的协变效应。证明川大"空心圆球内表面翻转成外表面"的难题,属于丘成桐、哈密顿、佩雷尔曼等研究类似卡拉比-丘空间、Ricci流"手术"的空心圆球内外表面翻转熵流等庞加莱猜想外定理。由此在中国点燃了第三次超弦革命,也助推了中国的世界科学工厂、世界科学工业。俄罗斯有一句很通俗的名言:"谁笑到最后,谁就笑得最好"。窥视前佩雷尔曼时代,佩雷尔曼及其支持者,在对庞加莱猜想的证明中打的是"策士流",所以他们证明成功了。但在第三次超弦革命上,也许他们只能打"机械流",所以佩雷尔曼聪明地退出了;而丘成桐及其支持者一直想打的"策士流",所以大家要齐心。

再说美中俄三大国这类的大国和平崛起的竞赛,中国开头只能使用"田忌与齐王赛马"的传统智慧。众

所周知,这是由于国情与制度的不同,量子中国起步较晚,这种磨炼和自然选择也被称为"量子中国科学百年战略"。 回顾丘成桐、哈密顿、佩雷尔曼等研究类似卡拉比-丘空间的 Ricci 流"手术"、物质无限可分说等物质结构的争论,以及"闭弦"弦论的圈态自旋有近"奇点"意思等,它们之间确有千丝万缕的联系。

例如 1953 年毛泽东主谈: "墨子在公元前 5 世纪,就提出'端'是组成物质的最小成分,比外国人提得早。"他还反复提及《庄子》一书中"一尺之棰,日取其半,万世不竭"这句话。这两者结合与弦论的联系,已经指向"奇点"。因为奇点有两层理解,一是奇点表达的环面与球面不同伦,即环面自旋范围是虚与实两种空间共存,环面的实体部分对应实数,是无限可分的,这近乎"万世不竭"的意思;而微分几何、拓扑学的"连通"也是判别环面与球面不同伦的根据。二是反其意,环面实体以外包围的中心虚空部分,对应自然数 0,不是无限可分的。即无限可分的还是等于 0。

这类似一个不可穿透的球,所以把离开环面的中心虚空部分,也可等价看成"奇点"。即它是不容易分割下去的东西,这近乎墨子的"端"的意思。这种奇点来源于环又不说是环的智慧,微分几何、拓扑学没有讲,也没有定义。但霍金、彭罗斯说的裸黑洞、黑洞裸点,就关联这类"奇点"。如果说古代墨子弦学的奇点是包含旋转运动的环面,或类似实数的无限可分的环面部分和有一个相连的不可穿透的球面的智慧,这种与第一次超弦革命的相通,还是隐蔽的,那么中国古代的阴阳,五行、天人合一,其环圈及循环运动的智慧,则是明显的。这与古西方的四元素说相比更突显,即阴阳五行是相生相克自转循环无边的环圈论,是中国古代的"奇点"说。这里的"阴阳"也包含了环圈旋转,以及类似实部是无限可分的环面和有一个相连的不可穿透的虚球面等意思。

- 5) 无论是无限可分还是阴阳五行的奇点论,都毕竟不是现代版的"奇点"论。但它们与川大的数学家们改编的数学难题:"不撕破和不跳跃粘贴,能把空心圆球内表面翻转成外表面"结合了。这是川大流出的数学与科学殿堂之外的三旋理论的奇迹般的一次偶然结合。赵正旭先生,四川射洪县人,1963 年他从川大数学系毕业分配到今天中国科技城绵阳市的盐亭县中学初中部当老师,他在一次和盐中高中部的学生私下交谈活思想中,透露了川大数学系已经抛弃不愿再提的研究课题。赵正旭先生说话无意,但《求衡论----庞加莱猜想应用》一书的作者之一,却留心装着赵老师的话,那时他正是盐中的高中生。后来他知道这道难题跟庞加莱猜想有关,一晃钻研了 43 年,随着佩雷尔曼 2006 年证明庞加莱猜想获得菲尔茨奖,他终于拿出了他的答案。
- a) 这类似"羊过河"的寓言故事:河上有座独木桥,一只白羊和一只黑羊分别从桥两头同时走上桥,走到桥中间要过河,而又互不相让。如何办?把这个图案化为一维的弦线,引进到空心圆球内表面翻转成外表面,在球的内外表面之间搭成一维的"桥",变换为"羊过河"问题,这是一个解答 1 维和 0 维结合的三旋抽象数学。也是弦论、圈论、旋子论、扭子论、时空非互易论等弦膜圈说解答时空连续与间断的统一场论。
- b) 这里像《羊过河》寓言中的独木桥的弦图,能变形"魔杖"的弦线,可类比萨斯坎德的《黑洞战争》书中的"持球跑进"和特霍夫特的全息信息守恒的疑难解答。即"魔杖"类似空心圆球内表面翻转成外表面,两只羊在桥中间碰头的"转点",有类圈体三旋式的自旋能化解矛盾。"羊过河"的寓言,说的是白羊和黒羊打起来,都掉到河里了。但如果改成"人过河",走到桥中间的两个人,不用打架,也不用互让,只需一个人抱着另一个人,旋转半圈,或一个人拉着另一个人,相互半转身,脚交叉,就过去了。从数学上看,独木桥和粒子对,是一个不存在"场"和多粒子的景观条件,揭示了弦、粒子和自旋之间三者的必然联系。科学智慧有初等和高等的模糊之分,如初等智慧是"羊过河"的互让,一只羊先退回桥头,让另一只羊先过,但这不是数学的解法。

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Studies on Immunomodulatory and prophylactic properties of some wild Nigerian mushrooms

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Abstract: The prophylactic potentials of five Nigerian higher fungi — *Pleurotus tuber-regium, Pleurotus pulmonarius, Termitomyces robustus, Fomes lignosus, Lentinus subnudus* and their combination in equal proportion (mixture extract) were investigated. The ethanolic fungi extracts were tested on sets of albino rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) infected with selected bacteria (*Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonela typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Streptococcus feacalis* and *Bacillus subtilis*. Extracts were orally administered at 1.0ml concentration against 0.1ml/cfu microbial suspension intraperitoneally. Survival rates of the experimental rats were monitored. Mixture of these extracts exhibited significant level of prophylactic effect against all the bacteria in the host organisms.

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1. Introduction

Pleurotus tuber-regium is a tropical mushroom and an edible higher fungus which produces a sclerotium or underground tuber. A sclerotium is a dark brown, yam-like material specially produced by some specific higher fungi (Oso, 1977; Jonathan et al., 2008). It could be used in combinations with other plants parts to treat headache, stomach ailments, colds, fever, asthma, smallpox and high blood pressure (Oso, 1977). The fruitbodies and sclerotium of this basiomycete have been found to possess antimicrobial potential against some disease causing microorganisms (Jonathan and Fasidi, 2003). Also, Pleurotus pulmonarius (oyster mushroom) has been produced using several agricultural residues (Bononi et al., 1995). Banana leaf, mixed with sugarcane bagasse or corn cob are examples of the substrates used for the production of P. pulmonarius (Chang et al., 1981) while cassava residues with sugarcane bagasse are used for the production of *P. oestreatus* (Felinto, 1999).

Fomes is a genus of polypore higher fungus which belongs to the order Aphyllophorales, and family polyporaceae (Alexopoulous et al., 1996). The basidiocarps of Fomes may generally be recognised by conspicuous fruitbodies which are perennial with attractive yellow or brownish colouration. The sporocarp are fleshy when young and becomes woody on aging. Fomes lignosus had also been reported to be utilized in Nigeria folk medicine due to its inhibitory potentials against some microbes implicated in the pathogenesis of skin

infections, food poisoning, gastro-intestinal tract and urino-genital tract infections (Olawuyi *et al.*, 2010; Oluranti *et al.*, 2012).

Termitomyces is a genus of basidiomycete fungi belonging to the family Lyophyllaceae (Kirk et al., 2008). They usually grow in close association with termite nests. Despite their spore, transfer is mainly by shedding from higher fungi which protrude from the termite mounds (Mueller et al., 2005). Termitomyces titanicus of West Africa is one of the largest higher fungi in the world.

Lentinus is a genus whose plants are tough and plaints, becoming hard when old unless very watery. Lentinus subnudus belongs to the family polyporaceae which is the largest and the most diverse group of poroid aphyllophorales (Pegler, 1983). Though, grows naturally on dead woods, logs and trunks, they can also be cultivated in logs of Sporandias mombin and unfermented composts (Fasidi and Kadiri, 1993; Gbolagade et al., 2006).

Mushrooms have been widely reported for their nutritional and medicinal properties (Mizuno *et. al.*2000; Oluranti *et al.*2012; Aina *et al.*, 2012a and b ; Jonathan *et al.*,2012a). This study was aimed at examining the immunomodulatory and prophylactic potentials of these higher fungi found in Nigeria.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Higher fungi and extracts preparation

Fruit bodies of *Pleurotus tuber-regium*, *P. pulmonarius*, *Fomes lignosus*, *Termitomyces robustus* and *Lentinus subnudus* were cut into bits,

dried at 40°C and milled into powder using grinding machine. Ethanol was used as solvent for the extraction of the higher fungi using the methods described by Jonathan and Fasidi (2003).

2.2 Experimental rats

Albino rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) were used for the study and were about 12 weeks old with average weight of 132 grammes.

2.3 Prophylactic experiment

One millilitre (1mL) of the extract was administered orally into each experimental animal for 7 consecutive days. The test bacteria (*E. coli, S. aureus, S. typhi, P. aeniginosa, S feacalis,* and *B. subtilis*) were homogenised in peptone water and 0.1ml of the microbial suspension were intraperitoneally administered into each animal posthigher fungi extract administration. This was done thrice at intervals of 2 days. Infection was then monitored for about 10 days. Survival rate of the experimental rats was based on the number that survived the infection. Dead animals were dissected immediately to remove their livers and kidneys,

while the survived ones were later sacrificed. The excised organs were weighted and kept in formalin (10%) for histological studies.

2.4 Histological studies

The livers and kidneys kept in 10% formalin were histologically examined for pathological changes (Wiess *et al.*, 1984).

2.5 Analysis of Data

The results of this study were subjected to the analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Duncan's Multiple Range Tests (DMRT) (p<0.05).

3. Results and Discussion

The five higher fungi in this study were found to exert prophylactic effects against the infected organisms in the test animals, though at different levels. The mixture extract and *Pleurotus pulmonarius* were most effective against *E. coli*. Survival rates of experimental rats were 100% after the bacterial infection (Table 1).

Table 1: Survival rates of *Rattus norvegicus* used for prophylactic administration of the higher fungi against

	L. Con.							
Day	FOM	PT	PS	Term	Lent	Mixt	Control A	Control B
1	91.67ª	75.00 ^b	100.00 ^a	100.00 ^a	100.00 ^a	100.00 ^a	75.00 ^b	100.00 ^a
5	75.00 ^b	25.00°	91.67 ^a	75.00^{b}	75.00 ^b	100.00^{a}	0.00	100.00^{a}
10	75.00^{b}	16.67°	91.67 ^a	75.00^{b}	75.00 ^b	100.00^{a}	0.00	100.00^{a}

Values with the same letter(s) in each row are not significantly different by Duncan's multiple range test (P < 0.05). Each is a mean of three replicates.

KEY:

FOM = Fomes lignosus, PT = Pleurotus tuber-regium, PS = Pleurotus pulmonarius, Term = Termitomyces robustus, Lent = Lentinus subnudus, Mix = Mixture extract, Control A = Infected rats without extract, Control B = Uninfected rats

Lentinus subnudus and Pleurotus tuberregium demonstrated the best prophylactic activity against S. aureus with survival rates of 100% and 91% respectively (Table 2). F. lignosus, T. robustus and the mixture extracts were very effective against S. typhi. Virtually all the animals survived the infection. L subnudus also had an appreciable effect against the organism (Table 3). Both Pleurotus species (Pleurotus tuber-regium and P. pulmonarius)

had the same effect. The prophylactic effects against *P*. aeruginosa shown in Table 4 indicates *P. tuber-regium* as the best extract with a 100% animal survival throughout the experimental period. Table 5 shows that all the higher fungi extracts were uniformly active against *S. Feacalis*, while the mixture extract and *F. lignosus* were the most active extracts against *B. subtilis* (Table 6). Survival rates of the animals were 100% and 91% respectively.

Table 2: Survival rates of *Rattus norvegicus* used for prophylactic administration of the higher fungi against *S. aureus*

Day	FOM	PT	PS	Term	Lent	Mix	Control A	Control B
1	83.33 ^{ab}	100.00 ^a	75.00 ^b	75.00 ^b	100.00 ^a	83.33 ^{ab}	50.00°	100.00 ^a
5	66.67 ^b	91.67ª	50.00°	75.00 ^b	100.00 ^a	75.00 ^b	0.00	100.00 ^a
10	66.67 ^b	91.67 ^a	25.00°	75.00 ^b	100.00^{a}	75.00 ^b	0.00	100.00 ^a

Table 3: Survival rates of *Rattus norvegicus* used for prophylactic administration of the higher fungi against *S. typhi*

Day	FOM	PT	PS	Term	Lent	Mix	Control A	Control B
1	100.00 ^a	75.00 ^b	75.00 ^b	100.00 ^a	100.00 ^a	100.00 ^a	75.00 ^b	100.00 ^a
5	91.67 ^a	66.67 ^b	66.67 ^b	100.00 ^a	75.00 ^b	100.00^{a}	0.00	100.00^{a}
10	91.67 ^a	66.67 ^b	66.67 ^b	100.00 ^a	75.00 ^b	100.00^{a}	0.00	100.00^{a}

Table 4: Survival rates of *Rattus norvegicus* used for prophylactic administration of the higher fungi against *P. aeruginosa*

Day	FOM	PT	PS	Term	Lent	Mix	Control A	Control B
1	100.00 ^a	100.00 ^a	83.33 ^b	83.33 ^b	75.00 ^b	83.33 ^b	75.00 ^b	100.00 ^a
5	75.00 ^b	100.00 ^a	66.67 ^b	50.00°	50.00°	75.00 ^b	0.00	100.00 ^a
10	66.67 ^b	100.00 ^a	66.67 ^b	50.00°	50.00°	75.00 ^b	0.00	100.00 ^a

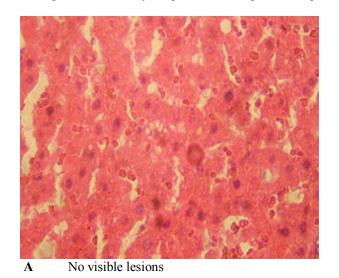
Table 5: Survival rates of *Rattus norvegicus* used for prophylactic administration of the higher fungi against *S. feacalis*

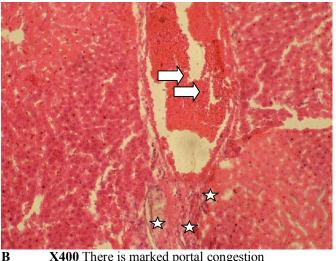
Day	FOM	PT	PS	Term	Lent	Mix	Control A	Control B
1	75.00 ^b	75.00 ^b	100.00 ^a	75.00 ^b	100.00 ^a	83.33 ^{ab}	50.00°	100.00 ^a
5	66.67 ^b	75.00 ^b	75.00 ^b	75.00 ^b	75.00 ^b	75.00 ^b	0.00	100.00 ^a
10	66.67 ^b	75.00 ^b	75.00 ^b	75.00 ^b	75.00 ^b	75.00 ^b	0.00	100.00 ^a

Table 6: Survival rates of *Rattus norvegicus* used for prophylactic administration of the higher fungi against *Bacillus subtilis*

Day	FOM	PT	PS	Term	Lent	Mix	Control A	Control B
1	100.00 ^a	75.00 ^b	100.00^{a}	100.00 ^a	100.00 ^a	100.00^{a}	75.00 ^b	100.00 ^a
5	91.67ª	75.00 ^b	0.00	75.00 ^b	75.00 ^b	100.00^{a}	0.00	100.00 ^a
10	91.67ª	75.00 ^b	0.00	75.00 ^b	75.00 ^b	100.00^{a}	0.00	100.00 ^a

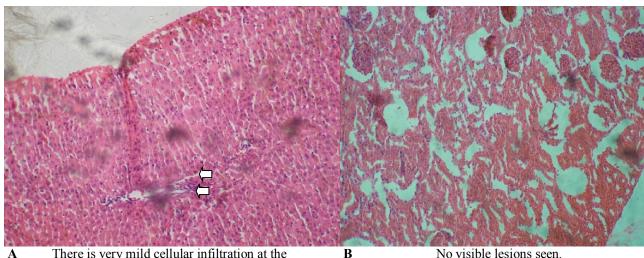
The histological findings on the tissues of rats infected post-fungi extract administration are shown in Tables 7 and 8. These further confirmed the prophylactic effect of the higher fungi extracts. No visible lesions were seen on both liver and kidney tissues of rats administered with the extracts 7 days before infection and also the control uninfected rats. The control infected rats (without extracts) showed some abnormalities in the kidney (marked portal congestion, diffuse tubular necrosis and numerous tubules with protein casts in the tubular lumen) and the liver (marked bile duct proliferation, mild cellular infiltration). The pathological changes were prevented in the experimental rats by the protective and preventive potentials of the higher fungi extracts (Plates 1 and 2).





X400 There is marked portal congestion (arrows) and mild portal fibrosis (stars).

Plate 1: Photomicrograph of the liver of rats infected with *Escherichia coli* with no visible lesions (A) and the kidney with marked portal congestion (B)



There is very mild cellular infiltration at the A portal area.

No visible lesions seen.

Plate 2: Photomicrograph of rats' livers infected with Bacillus subtilis (A) Mild cellular infiltration (B) The kidney of infected rates with no visible lesions.

Table 7: Histological findings on tissues of rats infected with E. coli, those treated with Fomes lignosus and control

Group	Organ	Findings
Rats administered with <i>F. lignosus</i> extract 7 days	Liver	No visible lesions seen
before infection	Kidney	No visible lesions seen
Control (uninfected)	Liver	No visible lesions seen
	Kidney	No visible lesions seen.
Control (infected)	Liver	No visible lesions
	Kidney	Marked portal congestion

Table 8: Histological findings on tissues of rats infected with Bacillus subtilis, those treated with Mixture extract and control

Group	Organ	Findings
Rats administered with Mixture extract 7 days before	Liver	No visible lesions seen
infection	Kidney	No lesions developed
Control (Liver	No visible lesions seen
uninfected)	Kidney	No visible lesions seen.
Control (infected)	Liver	Mild cellular infiltration at the portal area.
	Kidney	No visible lesions.

On the overall, the mixture extract was found to have the best prophylactic effect against the bacterial infections in the experimental rats. The survival rates of the control (uninfected) rats remain the same (100%) throughout the period of experiment. For the control infected rates, no animal survived after the 4th day of infection.

Wang et al., (2007) obtained similar results when glucans extracted from different

polysaccharides were used against Aeromonas hydrophila and Edwardsiella tarda infections in tilapia. The survival rates of the fish increased significantly. Typically for fungi, the most active components of their immunomodulators are the glucan structures. The immunomodulatory properties of these mushrooms are due to the presence of glucans in thier cell wall (Benedict 1972; Kupra et al., 1979; Suzuki et al., 1989; Brandt et al., 2000).

According to Medzhitove et al.(1997), the glucan structures are generally indicated as pathogen associated molecular patterns. Betaglucan is one of the most effective immunomodulators and are recommended by Clayton (2004), because of its ability to activate macrophage. An example of betaglucan is lentinan obtained from Lentinus edodes which stimulates natural killer cell, T-cell and macrophage dependent responses (Nanba et al., 1987; Mizuno and Zhuang, 2000). A mushroom compound (active hexose) which is a product of the enzymatic modification of several types of medicinal higher fungi has the ability to increase natural killer cell and macrophage activity. Moreover, several clinical tested health supplements from Fomes lignosus have been considered as best natural products that can be consumed to regulate healthy diet and also boost the immune system. Grifola frondosa (maitake) enhance the activities of natural killer cells, T-cells and macrophages. In Asia, Trametes verscolor is a popular higher fungi that has been used traditionally because it stimulates macrophages. Agaricus blazei also has the ability of increasing T-cell activity thereby stimulating the immune system. The beta glucans associated with this mushroom are the active polysaccharides (having 6-betaglucan as the most immunomodulator). In one animal study, Cordyceps sinensis was discovered to increase antibody thereby enhancing immunity. Also, in an in-vitro study, a cordyceps polysaccharide was found to increase cytokines (Wang et al., 2007; Huang et al., 2006).

Stamets (2001), also reported that compounds with antibacterial properties are prepared from mushroom such as *Fomitopsis*, *Piptoporus*, *Ganoderma*, *Inonotus* and *Trametes* species. They are also useful in preventing and treating viruses such as poxyiridae and orthopox viruses, flu viruses including bird flu, SARS and hepatitis as well as infections from *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *S. aureus* and *E. coli*.

Generally, mushrooms have been suggested to have immunological properties, giving protection against a number of infectious diseases (Hobbs, 1986; Chilara, 1992; Mizuno *et. al.*1995; Jonathan and Awotona, 2010).

The findings of Medzhitov *et al.*(1997) confirmed that the mixture of mushroom polysaccharides gives the maximum response in the immune system by increasing the number and enhancing the activity of killer, T and NK (natural killer) lymphocytes.

4.0 Conclusion

It is clear from the study that preventive abilities were exhibited against the test pathogenic

bacteria. This could be attributed to the prophylactic effects of the higher fungi extracts. The strength for the prophylactic activity was obtained within the seven days pre-infection fungi-extract administration. This was evidenced in the survival rates (100%) of the experimental rats used for the study. The ability of the extracts to exert prophylactic effect within a week at low concentration has to do with the immune-enhancing properties of the higher fungi. Therefore, they are recommended as good prophylaxis for prevention and protection against infections, especially the blend or mixture of the higher fungi.

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Dynamic Fluid Flow and Heat Transfer in Different Micro-Channels with Numerical techniques: Case Study

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Abstract: In this paper we discuss these micro-fluidic systems; micro channels have been identified to be one of the essential elements to transport fluid within a miniature area. In addition to connecting different chemical chambers, micro channels are also used for reactant delivery, physical particle separation, fluidic control, chemical mixing, and computer chips cooling. Hence, the study of fluid flow and heat transfer in micro channels which are two essential parts of such devices, have attracted more attentions with broad applications in both engineering and medical problems. Heat sinks are classified into single-phase or two-phase according to whether boiling of liquid occurs inside the micro channels. Primary parameters that determine the single phase and two-phase operating regimes are heat flux through the channel wall and coolant flow rate.

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Keywords: fluid flow, single phase or micro channels.

Introduction

A large percentage of the active research in micro channel heat transfer involves two-phase flows. Two-phase heat transfer does indeed dissipate large heat fluxes on the order of tens of MW/m². However, the two-phase flow system comes with a few more complications versus a comparable single-phase flow system. The two-phase pressure Drop will be much higher than the single-phase. In addition, the two-phase flow system would also require a condensation step in the closed loop system. Micro channel condensation is also a developing technology that requires further work to understand all of the physics involved. [1]

Over the last decade, micromachining technology has been increasingly used for the development of highly efficient cooling devices called heat sink because of its undeniable advantages such as less coolant demands and small dimensions. One of the most important micro-machining technologies is micro channels. Hence, the study of fluid flow and heat transfer in micro channels which are two essential parts of such devices, have attracted more attentions with broad applications in both engineering and medical problems. [2]

With all of the attention that two-phase micro channel heat transfer is getting, a great opportunity for understanding the fundamental physics that occurs in single-phase micro channel heat transfer is being missed. This is not to say that the two-phase heat transfer is not important and will not provide the technology to cool future microprocessors. The transition at hand for this industry is from advanced air-cooling to the next cooling medium. The authors

believe that there is tremendous benefit to transition into single-phase micro channel heat transfer prior to implementing two-phase micro channel heat transfer.

Utilizing single-phase micro channel heat transfer for high heat flux microprocessors is a viable option for several reasons. First, the overall system complexity is reduced for a single-phase system. Secondly, the micro channels can be enhanced to provide improved overall heat transfer coefficients. [1]

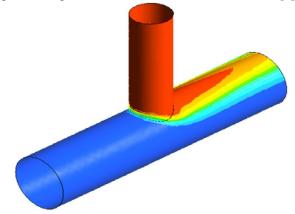


Figure 1.

Literature Review of this Study

Peng et al had investigated experimentally the single-phase forced convective heat transfer characteristics of water/methanol flowing through micro-channels with rectangular cross section of five different combinations, maximum and minimum channel size varying from $(0.6 \times 0.7 \text{ mm2})$ to $(0.2 \times 0.7 \text{ mm2})$

0.7 mm2). The results provide significant data and considerable insight into the behavior of the forcedflow convection in micro-channels [4] had also investigated experimentally the single-phase forced convective heat transfer micro channel structures with small rectangular channels having hydraulic diameters of 0.133-0.367 mm and distinct geometric configurations. The results indicate that geometric configuration had a significant effect on single-phase convective heat transfer and flow characteristics. In this Paper we will expand the continuum momentum and energy equations for laminar forced convection in twodimensional V-Shaped micro-channels and nanochannels under hydro dynamically and thermally fully developed conditions with the first-order velocity slip and temperature jump boundary conditions at the channel walls. Closed form solutions are obtained for the fluid friction and Nusselt numbers in the slip-flow regime.[3]

Fluid flow Effect in geometric parameters

It is known that the height-to-width ratio has great effect on the flow friction and heat transfer in the rectangular micro channels [6,7]. For the trapezoidal micro channel, its cross-sectional shape is determined by two aspect ratios, the height-to-top width ratio H=W and the bottom-to-top width ratio W b=W. Therefore, there are three geometric parameters including W t,H=Wt and length-to-diameter ratio L=D, which affect the friction and heat transfer in the trapezoidal micro channels. These micro channels were etched under the same conditions in the same silicon wafer, they have approximately the same order of surface roughness (9:85 x10⁻⁵–4:30 x 10⁻⁵) and same surface hydrophilic property. [5]

EXPERIMENTAL UNCERTAINTIES IN MICROCHANNELS

The experimental uncertainties can become quite large for a micro channel heat exchanger. Some of the challenges include the physical size of the system being measured and the magnitudes of the measurements. The heat transfer occurring in micro channels is very efficient. Therefore, the temperature differences between the liquid and the walls can be very small.

The ΔT can be only a few degrees or less. Fortunately, several of the standards for experimental uncertainties still apply at the micro scale. The two best standards for determining experimental uncertainties are ASME PTC 19.1 (1998) and NIST

Technical Note 1297 (1994). There are many similarities between these standards and many published works. In general, the total uncertainty is comprised of two parts - systematic error and random error. [1]

Conclusion

In this paper we discuss the all experimental methods of heat transfer techniques. The transition at hand for this industry is from advanced air-cooling to the next cooling medium. In this dynamic fluid flow believe that there is tremendous benefit to transition into single-phase micro channel heat transfer prior to implementing two-phase micro channel heat transfer.

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Growth responses of Corchorus olitorius Lin. (Jute) to the application of SMC as an organic fertilizer

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Abstract: This study was carried out in a green house with the aim of assessing the response of jute plant to the spent mushroom compost (SMC) application as a organic fertilizer. The potted vegetable (jute) studied were planted in pots and harvested after ten weeks of cultivation and it was observed that the vegetable planted on 20% SMC soil had the best growth followed by 30%, 50%, 0% and 100% SMC respectively (in terms of plant height, leaf number, stem girth, and leaf area). The results obtained for biological efficiencies (B.E.) showed that 20% SMC had the best above and below ground biomass with B.E. of 30.5% and 32.8% followed by 30% SMC (24.8% and 23.4% B.E.) and 10% SMC (15.9% and13.9%), the least B.E. was 2.5 and 11% above ground and 3.3% and 14.2 below ground of the 0 and 100% SMC plants respectively. Moreover, the SMC was able to improve mineral composition of this vegetable. It was observed that, phosphorus and potassium were the best mineral elements of vegetable and mineral elements (iron, magnesium, calcium, phosphorus and potassium) were observed to increase as the concentration of the SMC in the soil increased to 100%. However, zinc decreased with SMC treatment, while manganese concentrations increased to 30% SMC. SMC application was found to increase the soil pH by ±2. The pH values of the soil treated with SMC increased significantly with the SMC percentages in the soil. It was found to have increased from 4.8 to 6.7 and 7.0 in the potted plant with the highest yield.

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1. Introduction

Growing of mushrooms on large scale values have been providing employment for several people in the developed and developing countries of the world (Gbolagade, 2005; Ahlawat et al., 2007; Aina et al.,2012a;Jonathan and Adeoyo, 2011). Edible fungi have been widely reported of providing high protein diets and other essential proximate for mushroom consumers (Gbolagade et al., 2006; Aina et al., 2012a; Jonathan et al., 2012a). Likewise, mushrooms have been also implicated of possessing important exo-polysaccharides and other secondary metabolites that could be responsible for their high medicinal potentiality (Gbolagade, 2006; Zakaria et al.,2006; Aina et al., 2012b; Oluranti et al.,2012). It has been widely reported that commercial mushroom cultivation activities are environmentally friendly events that utilized agro industrial wastes such as substrates from farm land, horticulture, poultry, brewery etc. for its cultivation (Bayer, 1996; Jonathan and Adeoyo, 2011; Omarini,2010; Jonathan et al., 2012b).

Despite numerous benefit of mushroom cultivation, disposal of spent mushroom compost (SMC) also known as spent mushroom substrates (SMS) have been known of constituting nuisance pollutants to our environment. These problems may include foul odour arising from the piling up of SMS after various flushes of mushrooms have been

harvested. Dumping of SMS indiscriminately may also lead to diseases outbreak or unwarranted health risk especially when these were disposed at a close range to where people live. It has been reported that unwanted SMC disposal may serve as contamination to ground water sources in villages and rural area (Beyer, 1996).

SMC have been reported of containing nutrients which could be used for the growth of useful photosynthetic plants (Fasidi *et al.*, 2008 and Gbolagade *et al.*, 2006). It can also supply nutrients and increase the water-holding capacity of the soil. (Polat *et al.*, 2004), Chang *et al.* (1999) explained that the SMC is entangled with innumerable mushroom threads (collectively referred to as mycelia) which could have modified the substrate biochemically by production of enzymes.

Uncontrolled disposal of SMC may pose a problem to the environment, therefore, there is a need to convert this waste into harmless substances (waste to wealth)which will be useful for agricultural use or to products that will be environmentally friendly. The demand for organic residues and compost has also increased several folds considering the ill effects of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers. The low soil pH level is one of the most common limiting factors for plant development, and there is need to increase it using compost (Chang et al., 1981;

Chefeetz et al., 2000; Howat, 2003; Jonathan et al., 2012c).

Kabata *et al.* (2000), explained that, critical aspects of soil fertility management include pH, secondary nutrients and micronutrients. Also, many of our agricultural lands have been over utilized by inadequate farming practice, and these results in nutrient depletion of soils (Jonathan *et al.*, 2011). Therefore, there is a need to look for an alternative source of organic fertilizers that will boost the growth and production of vegetables by the local farmers.

Corchorus olitorius Linn. (Tiliaceae), called jews mallow or jute mallow in English and "ewedu" among the Yoruba people of south western Nigeria is an annual herb with a slender stem. It is an important green leafy vegetable in many countries including Egypt, Sudan, India, Bangladesh, Malaysia, as well as Japan, the Caribbean and Cyprus (Samra et al., 2007). Corchorus olitorius is a vegetable eaten in both dry and semi-arid regions and in the humid areas of Africa. The plant is also known for its fibre product, the jute (Schippers, 2000). The plant prefers light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils. It is extremely consumed as a health vegetable, because it contains abundant βcarotene and other carotenoids, vitamins B1, B2, C and E, and minerals. The vegetable also has varying proportion of dietary fibre and protein required for health (Schipper, 2000).

Nutritionally, C. olitorius on the average contain 85-87g H₂O, 5.6 g protein, 0.7 g oil, 5 g carbohydrate, 1.5 g fiber 250-266 mg Ca, 4.8 mg Fe, 1.5 mg 300010 vitamin A, 0.1 mg thiamine, 0.3 mg riboflavin, 1.5 mg nicotinamide, and 53-100 mg ascorbic acid per 100 g (Ndovu and Afolayan ,2008). In West African countries including Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, the vegetable is cultivated for the stem bark which is used in the production of fibre (Jute) and for its mucilaginous leaves which are also used as food vegetable (Zakaria et al., 2006). The leaf extract of the plant is also employed in folklore medicine in the treatment of gonorrhea, pain, fever and tumor (Ndlovu and Afolayan, 2008). The crop is an excellent source of vitamin A and C, fiber, minerals including calcium, and iron. It is reportedly consumed as healthy, vegetable in Japan because of its rich contents of carotenoids, vitamin B₁, B₂, C and E, and minerals (Ndovu et al., 2008). Its leaves and roots are eaten as herbal medicine in South East Asia (Ndovu et al., 2008). In Nigerian, the Yorubas commonly used it in a stew known as ewedu, a condiment to other starch-based foods such as amala(Jonathan et al., 2012d). The Hausa people of Nigeria and their Fulani neighbours call it rama. They use it to produce soup (taushe) or boil the leaves and mix it with kuli-kuli (groundnut cake) to form a dish known as *kwado* in Hausa. The Hausa peasant farmers cultivate it beside their corn-stalk constructed homesteads or among their main crops in their farms. The Hausa and Fulani peoples also use jute leaves to treat some diseases.

The composition of *Corchorus olitorius* leaves per 100 g fresh edible portion is: water 80.4 g (74.2–91.1), energy 243 kJ (58 kcal), protein 4.5 g, fat 0.3 g, carbohydrate 12.4 g, fibre 2.0 g, Ca 360 mg, P 122 mg, Fe 7.2 mg, β-carotene 6410 μg, thiamin 0.15 mg, riboflavin 0.53 mg, niacin 1.2 mg, ascorbic acid 80 mg (Samra *et al.*, 2007). This composition is in line with other dark green leafy vegetables, but the dry matter content of fresh Jew's mallow leaves is higher than average. The composition and especially the micronutrient content are strongly influenced by external factors such as soil fertility and fertilization. Nitrogen fertilizer greatly improves the micronutrient content, e.g. Fe, P, Ca, carotene and vitamin C.

The mucilaginous polysaccharide in the leaves is rich in uronic acid (65%) and consists of rhamnose, galactose, glucose, galacturonic acid and glucuronic acid in a molar ratio of 1.0:0.2:0.2:0.9:1.7 in addition to 3.7% acetyl groups.

Jute fibres are obtained from baste. The use is limited to coarse fabrics, because the length: diameter ratio of jute filaments is only 100–120, much below the minimum of 1000 required for fine spinning quality. Individual fibre cells are (0.5–)2–2.5(–6.5) mm long, with a diameter of (9–)15–20(–33) µm. The length of the fibre cells decreases from the top to the bottom of the stem, whereas the width increases. The lumen width varies greatly throughout the length of the fibre cell, with the lumen sometimes closing up. Fibre cells are cemented together into filaments of up to 250 mm long.

The tensile strength, elongation at break, and Young's modulus of jute fibre are 187–775 N/mm², 1.4–3.1% and 3000–55.000 N/mm², respectively.

Jute has a low ignition temperature of 193° C, posing a considerable fire hazard in warehouses. Jute fibre contains 45-84% α -cellulose, 12-26% hemicelluloses, 5-26% lignin, 0.2% pectin and 1-8% ash. Jute fibre may be treated with a strong alkali ('woollenization'), resulting in a reduced fibre length, a softer feel and a crimp or waviness, giving the fibre a wool-like appearance. The woody central core is of medium durability under exposed conditions. The fibres in the central core are 0.5-0.8 mm long and 29-42 um wide.

Corchorus olitorius leaves contain antioxidative phenolic compounds, of which 5-caffeoylquinic acid is the most important. Some ionone glucosides have also been isolated from the leaves; they showed inhibitory activity on histamine release from rat peritoneal exudate cells induced by antigen-antibody

reaction. The seeds are poisonous to mammals and insects. They contain cardiac glycosides.

Inorganic fertilizers are mostly being used for production of organic food but their prices are beyond the reach of many local farmers in the developing countries like Nigeria (Jonathan *et al.*, 2011). Organic farms need to be supplied with Nitrogen through sources such SMC (Chefetz *et al.*, 2000). SMC has many attributes aiding its exploitation in place of inorganic farm yard manure (FYM) in raising organic field crops and environment management (Ahlawat *et al.*,2007). Therefore the objectives of this work were to convert the mushroom waste (SMC) to a valuable product, to determine the dose of SMC that will best support the vegetable yield and to determine the effect of SMC on the pH of the soil.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Collection of samples

Cultivated soil samples used for this experiment were collected from the Botanical Nursery of the Department of Botany, University of Ibadan while the SMC was collected from Beehay Mushroom Ventures dumping ground, at Ibadan, Nigeria, after it has been disposed for 7days. Treated seeds of the pumpkin were collected from Tobol Agro Care, Ibadan.

2.2 Experimental Set up

The experiment was carried out in the greenhouse as a pot experiment. The pots were arranged in a completely randomized design with three replicates. Corresponding rates in percentage of SMC was applied to 5kg of soil inside a basin, and mixed together with bare hand and then packed inside thick polythene bags. SMC was applied to the experimental soil in the following fashion like the one developed by Onal and Topcoglu (2003), and Jonathan *et al.* (2012c)

Six different levels of SMC of oyster mushroom were chosen, that is, 0% (Control), 10%, 20%, 30%, 50%, 100% were supplemented with 5grams of cultivated soil in green house. This was done between the months of August to November 2011.

- Treatments with no SMC i.e. Control (0% SMC)
 - 0.5kg of SMC /5kg of Soil (10% SMC)
 - 1kg of SMC /5kg of Soil (20% SMC)
 - 1.5kg of SMC /5kg of Soil (30% SMC)
 - 2.5kg of SMC /5kg of Soil (50 % SMC)
- Treatment with only SMC (Control (100% SMC)

All pots were arranged on the shelves in the greenhouse under controlled climatic conditions. Pots

were maintained around field capacity by daily watering with 100mil of water. The vegetable seeds were planted directly on the pots based on the SMC treatment and each treatment was replicated trice and the pots were labelled.

2.3 Growth Analysis

Sampling for growth analysis started two weeks after sowing the vegetable seeds. Growth parameter measurements were carried out at weekly intervals. Each potted plant was labelled according to the SMC treatment and the same label was chosen from each pot every week. Parameters such as plant length, plant diameter (girth), number of node, leaf length, leaf diameter and total number of leaves plus the dead leaves were taken. These were done for 12 weeks for *T. occidentalis* and 10 weeks for others.

Plant height was determined by placing a thread from the ground level to the tip of the terminal bud and the length of the thread measured with a ruler to determine- the height and plant diameter was determined by the use of electronic calliper (Hand veneer calliper) by placing it 1cm above the ground level. Number of leaf and node were recorded by counting while the leaf Length, diameter and Leaf area was determined using the leaf Area Meters LI-COR (LI-3000C)

2.4Biomass analysis

The studied jute plants were harvested after 10weeks of planting. The shoots and roots of the same SMC treatments were packed in an envelope and were taken to the laboratory immediately after harvest for quantitative measurement. The fresh weight was recorded and dry weight was recorded after air-dried for 2 weeks using a digital Weighing balance (Ohaus Scout).

2.5 Nutrient analyses

The plant's nutrient analyses were carried at the soil laboratory of The Department of Agronomy, University of Ibadan. Organic carbon, organic matters, % nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium were determined using official methods of the Association of Analytical Chemists (AOAC, 2005). Total N were determined by Kjeldahl method. Plant tissues were ground and digested in aqua regia (1:3 HNO3/HCl). In wet ashed leaf samples total P were determined by molibdophosphoric yellow colour method, total K, Ca, Mg, Fe, and were determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry (FAAS) under optimised measurement conditions.

2.6 pH Determination

The pH of the soil sample used for this experiment was first determined before mixing it

with different percentages of SMC. After the addition of SMC, the PH of the mixture were taken in the next five weeks in other to allow the soil to adjust its pH as a result of the SMC addition as suggested by Herald, (2010) and Jonathan *et al.*, (2012c).

2.6 Yield and biological efficiency

The Biological Efficiency (B.E.) of the vegetables was calculated using the field dry weight (above and below ground biomass) of the harvested plant. These were calculated using the following formula like that of Jonathan *et al.* (2012c)

BE= FDW / TFDW ÷ 100% where BE = Biological Efficiency FDW = Field Dry Weight of the plant and TFDW = Total Dry Weight of the plant

2.7 Statistical analysis

Data obtained were analysed using analysis of variance (ANOVA). Test of significance were carried out using Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Growth assesement

Table 1: Influence of different levels of SMC application on the growth of *C. olitorius*

Tak	Table 1: Influence of different levels of SMC application on the growth of <i>C. olitorius</i>											
Parameters	SMC				NUMB	ER OF	WEEK					
(Cm)	(%)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	MEAN	
Leaf No.	0	4	10	12	14	16	18	21	24	24	15.9d	
	10	2	9	12	14	16	21	23	28	29	17.1c	
	20	3	9	12	16	21	28	31	39	41	22.2a	
	30	2	8	11	15	17	21	23	32	34	18.1b	
	50	3	8	11	13	16	21	23	29	29	17c	
	100	2	6	9	12	13	15	16	17	18	12e	
Plant length	0	6.7	21.5	29.9	37.7	40.1	45.6	48.2	55.7	57.4	38.1e	
_	10	3.3	19	26.7	36.8	45.7	54	58.5	65.7	67	41.9d	
	20	5.4	26.5	37.3	44.7	54.9	69.2	73.3	87.8	88.9	54.2a	
	30	5.8	21.6	30.6	37.6	47	60.2	64.5	72.4	72.7	45.8b	
	50	4.2	15	26.9	38.1	49.3	59	61.8	68.4	69.7	43.6c	
	100	3.1	4.7	6.2	8.4	11.8	15.3	18.8	28.3	30.3	14.1f	
No of nodes	0	2	6	7	8	10	12	13	16	16	10d	
	10	1	6	8	9	11	13	15	18	19	11.1c	
	20	2	6	8	11	14	18	20	25	26	14.4a	
	30	1	6	8	10	11	14	15	21	22	12b	
	50	2	6	8	9	10	14	15	18	18	11.1c	
	100	1	4	6	8	9	11	11	12	13	8.3e	
girth	0	0.3	-	0.7	-	1.1	-	3.1	-	4.5	1.9e	
	10	0.3	-	0.9	-	1.5	-	3.4	-	5.3	2.3d	
	20	0.4	-	1	-	2.5	-	5.3	-	7.6	3.4a	
	30	0.4	-	0.7	-	2.1	-	4.6	-	6.6	2.9b	
	50	0.3	-	0.6	-	1.8	-	3.9	-	6.6	2.6c	
	100	0.2	-	0.4	-	1.1	-	2.1	-	3.5	1.5f	
Mean leaf area	0	3.9	13.5	22.1	29.2	33.2	42.2	45.0	58.2	63.7	34.6e	
(cm ²)	10	5.76	14.3	21.5	30.8	38.25	50.4	57.6	91.1	100.0	45.5c	
	20	2.6	6.7	12.0	24.1	39.6	62.5	62.5	136.1	142.8	54.3a	
	30	2.64.8	8.6	14.6	20.5	30.4	53.6	64.4	102.2	117.0	51.4b	
	50	1.7	4.2	6.1	10.6	13.8	41.0	51.5	91.8	100.7	35.7d	
	100	0.6	3.1	4.6	6.1	7.8	9.9	12.0	22.4	27.8	10.5f	

Means with different letters in the same row each are significantly different by Duncan's multiple range test(P<0.05).

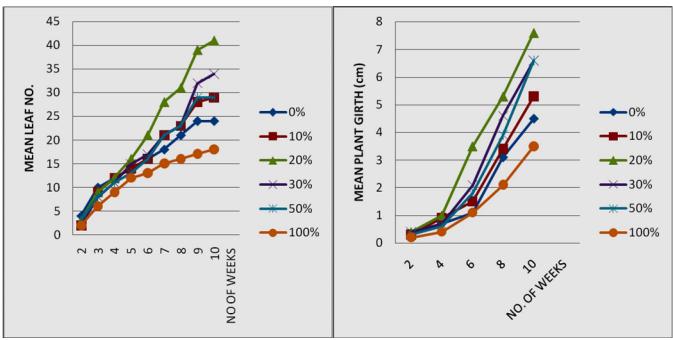


Figure 1: The Impact of SMC on the growth of *C. olitorius* (leaf numbers).

Figure 2: The effect of SMC on the growth of *C. olitorius* (girth)

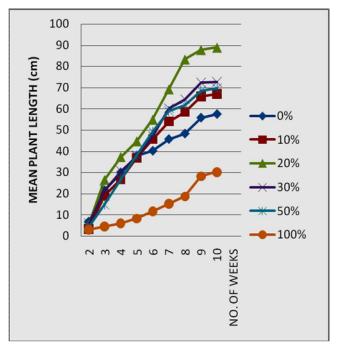


Figure 3: The effect of SMC on the growth of *C. olitorius* (plant length).

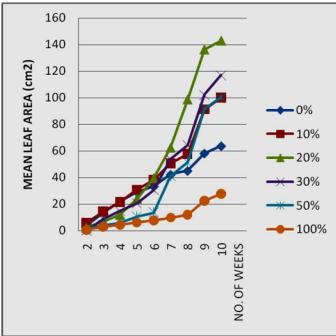


Figure 4: The Effect of SMC on the Growth of *C. olitorius* leaf area (cm²)

Parameters recorded for the growth assessment of *A. hybridus* were presented on Table 1 and on Figures 1-4. Rally It was generally observed that application of different concentration of SMC has direct growth promoting effect on the test vegetable. This could be noticed in terms of leaf number (Fig.1), plant length (Fig.2), Stem diameter or girth (Fig 3), number of nodes (Table 1), and leaf area (Fig 4). From Table 1, *Corchorus olitorius* planted on 20% SMC soil also had the best growth (with mean leaf area of 54.3cm², mean plant length of 54.2cm and mean girth diameter of 3.4cm) followed by 30% SMC

plants (with mean leaf area of 51.4cm², mean plant length of 45.8cm and mean girth diameter of 2.9cm) and 10% SMC treatment (mean leaf area of 45.5cm², mean plant length of 43.6cm and mean girth diameter of 2.3cm). The least growth was recorded for *Corchorus olitorius* planted on 0% SMC (with mean leaf area of cm², mean plant length of 38.1cm and mean girth diameter of 1.9cm) and 100% SMC plants (with mean leaf area of 10.5cm², mean plant length of 14.1cm and mean girth diameter of 1.5cm). Similar observation of SMC treatment on *Telfairia occidentalis* were reported by Jonathan *et al.*(2012c).

3.2 Results of biomass analysis.

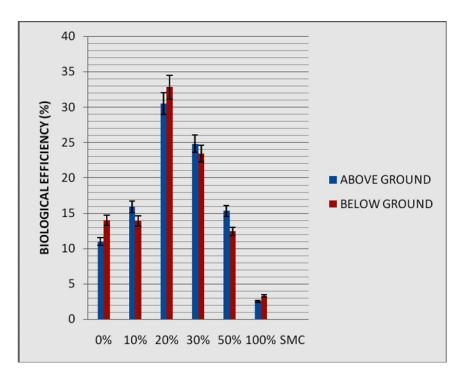


Figure 5: Effect of SMC on Biological Efficiency of *C. olitorius*. (Error bars with percentages 5% value) Biological efficiency B.E. (%) = Fresh or Dry Biomass (g) divided by Total Biomass (g) ×100.

Data on the biomass analysis of the studied *C. olitoriusis* was presented on Table 2. The treatments were significantly greater than the control except in 100 SMC . The best field dry mass was 30.5% of the plants cultivated on 20% SMC, followed by 30% SMC with BE. of 24.8% and 10% SMC with B.E of 15.5%. The least B.E recorded for above ground biomass of the plant was 10.4 and 2.5% of the 0 and 100% SMC plants respectively. Also, the results obtained for B.E of the

below ground biomass of the *Corchorus olitorius* showed that 20% SMC was the best with B.E. of 32.8% followed by 30% SMC with B.E. of 23.4% and 10% SMC with B.E of 13.9%, the least B.E was 14.2 and 3.3% of the 0 and 100% SMC plants respectively. This result is in agreement with the suggestion of Ndovu *et al.* (2008) that the average dry weight of *C. olitorius* ranged between 30 and 40g.

3.3 Nutrient analyses

Table 2: Effect of SMC application on the mineral composition of *Corchorus olitorius* (mg/100g)

				N	NUTRIENT	TS.			
SMC	Fe	Mg	Ca	Na	K	P	Zn	Mn	%Ash
Control									
(0%)	10.3a	17.1a	11.1a	4.7a	188.1a	120.0a	0.7a	0.12e	4.6a
10%	12.7b	18.4b	12.2b	5.9b	196.1b	122.5b	0.6b	0.11d	5.3b
20%	13.1c	19.1c	13.4c	6.2c	199.6b	128.3c	0.4c	0.10d	5.8c
30%	14.5c	19.7d	33.7c	6.8d	202.1b	128.6c	0.3d	0.9c	6.1d
50%	16.1d	20.4e	15.6d	7.4e	211.4c	129.1d	0.31d	0.8b	6.7e
Control (100%)	17.6e	21.1f	17.5e	8.7f	222.3d	130.2e	0.2e	0.76a	3.6f

Each value is the mean for three replicates. Means with different letters in the same row on each growth parameters are significantly different (P < 0.05).

Table 2, showed the mineral contents of *C. olitorius* grown in soil treated with different level of SMC. The results of the nutrients content revealed similar trend with nutrient content of other vegetables that are treated with SMC. Most of the minerals such as iron, magnesium, calcium, phosphorus and potassium increased as the concentration of the SMC in the soil increased to 100% while zinc concentration decreases with SMC treatment. Manganese concentrations

increased to 30% SMC at the highest level and, then decreases to 100%SMC level. The pH values of the soil treated with SMC increases significantly with the SMC percentages in the soil. The ash content of the plant was also found to be influenced by the addition of SMC. It increases from 0%SMC i.e. 4.6 to 30%SMC i.e. 6.7 as the highest level and then Decreases to 100%SMC i.e. 3.6

Table 3. The effect of SMC addition on the pumpkin soil pH

No of We	eks							
%	0	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SMC								
0	4.8	-	-	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2
10	-	-	-	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.4
20	-	-	-	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7
30	-	-	-	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.0
50	-	-	-	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6
100	-	-	-	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.8	7.8

The initial pH of the soil was recorded at 0 day to be 4.8 after the addition of SMC, it was observed that the SMC was able to raised the pH of the soil from 4.8 recorded from week 0 to 6.4 in 10%SMC soil, 6.7 in 20% SMC where the highest yield was recorded, 7.0 and 6.6 in 30 and 50% SMC respectively. However, planting *C. olitorius* on the SMC alone was found to increase the pH to 7.8

4.0 Conclusion:

This study showed that the different concentration of spent mushroom compost (SMC) of *Pleurotus ostreatus* in the soil has a direct effect of on the growth, yield and nutrient contents of *C. olitorius*. All plants

cultivated on soil treated with SMC showed yield different from those of the control, This was in accordance with the report of American Mushroom Institute(2003) that SMC alone was not good for planting.

This study made it clear that 20% and or 30% level of SMC in soil best suppoted the growth of *C. olitorius*. It was also observed that application of SMC at these rate raises the nutrient content of the plant used in this study.

We hereby recommend the use of SMC as an organic ameliorant in the cultivation of jute vegetable (*C. olitorius*) at the rate of 30%.

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