

# Theoretical analysis of nucleosynthetic chemical elements and excitation gravity studies

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## Research Article

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# Theoretical analysis of nucleosynthetic chemical elements and excitation gravity studies

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Abstract: Research background This paper is the modern known physics, five experiments and theories, cosmic abundance; nuclear synthesis elements need the binding energy of various basic energy; and the infinite asymmetry of the energy required of various elements; quarks need enough gluon and pressure, and the atomic element saturation state theory. Before the five main points are a single experiment, now I put five big experiment together, forming innovation experiment and theory, the biggest characteristic is to imitate the universe star space special environment, let the stars into solid star from gas state, then become the physical conditions of black holes, design experiment principle is imitation star, imitation star is the ultimate mystery of the universe, the ideal experiment and theory. The main research purpose of the paper, There are 5 of, Experimental methods for stable physical properties in the saturation state of heavy elements, Experimental methods for the synthesis of heavy elements and new elements experimental methods for curvature bubble studies, magnetic field, Electric field, nuclear force and gravitational field are mutually transforming theoretical methods, Providing amounts of energy during continuous chemical reactions, And hadron, lepton, Experimental approaches for the binding energies of muons and higher quantum nuclei, And the magnetic confinement fusion experiments put all kinds of energies, Quantum confinement in the finite-space approach, Rp-process and  $\gamma$ -process combination experiment, These experimental approaches are designing experiments based on theoretical, No all experiments were completed. The energy of hydrogen nuclear reaction can replace the energy of traditional heavy element nuclear fission, Can be applied to nuclear reactor technology

Key words: gravitational waves; chemical elements; synchrotron radiation; hadron; hydrogen; magnet

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## 1. Gravitational-wave discovery and cosmology

In 2017, scientists detected for the third time a gravitational wave signal from the merger of two cosmic black holes, confirming the existence of Einstein's theory of general relativity. By studying the first formation of cosmic stars, a hydrogen cloud formed various elements after nuclear fusion. When a solid planet is formed in the fusion, and finally collapses into a black hole, the whole physical principle is the basis of the experiment. The formation of black holes causes space-time distortion. Thus it can be seen that gravity can be changed by physical means, and this paper will try to analyze the physical connection between gravity and various aspects.

## 2. Analysis of the two models of excitation gravity

There are two ways to stimulate gravity: method 1, nuclear synthesis of heavy elements, Heavy element single atom reach a certain mass, Could into similar small black holes, It is similar to the curvature bubble recently discovered by American scientists, These heavy-element gravitational field will increase, A slight distortion of the time and space, To increase the dark energy of the control, Because gravity is closely related to dark energy; Excitation gravity method 2, As in Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity, Implementation of space-time distortion within the earth space, Physical means of changing the magnetic field or electric field of the internal structure of the atom, Metal coils to enable magnetic and electric field forces whenever possible, Expand the intensity range of the field, Expand the field line, If the field string expands to the solar system, etc., Evolved into universal gravitational physical properties, Have the same force and the chemical properties of the field, Force interactions with the same gravitational properties, In the universe, The magnitude of gravity is greater than the gravity of the earth, At the equilibrium angle of the force, Using this principle to create a spacecraft, Can fly freely in space. Magnetism and electric power, nuclear force is the force that we know, and the force that exists in the universe, so we experimentally study their connection from these known forces. A unified field theory

study starting from the electromagnetic field, nuclear force and gravity field. Unified field theory holds that all the object in the universe is C. Radiation motion, so an object has a special resting momentum  $m'c$ , and when an object moves at a speed  $V$  relative to ours, its momentum is  $m(C-v)$ .

Nuclear force, the electromagnetic force, and the universal gravitational surface are the interaction forces between objects. In essence, they are all caused by changes in the motion state of matter points in space relative to our observers. They are both the rate of inertial force and momentum  $P=m(c-v)$  over time  $t$ .

$$F=dP/dt=Cdm/dtVdm/dt+mdC/dt-mdV/dt$$

$$(C-V)dm/dt=Cdm/dtVdm/dt$$

According to the unified field theory, it is the force where the mass changes with time, and it is the electromagnetic force.  $Cdm/dt$  is the electric field force,  $V dm/dt$  is the magnetic field force,

In Newton's second theorem, the inertial force in  $mdV/dt$  is also universal gravity, and the inertial force in  $mdC/dt$  is also nuclear force. Want to have a particle relative to the observer our rest, o space around any point space geometry (in order to describe the movement of the space itself, we put the infinite space into many small blocks, each block is called space geometry point, hereinafter known as the geometric point in zero time), this paper thinks the speed of light to the vector as vector direction can change), along a certain direction, after a period of time  $t$ , at  $t$  will reach  $p$ , let the starting point  $o$  in the rectangular coordinate system origin, point-to-point  $p$  radius vector by point  $or=C$ .

$$t = x i + y j + z k$$

$R$  is a function of the spatial position  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$ , varying with  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$ , denoted as:

$$R = R(x,y,z).$$

We encapsulated the particle  $o$  as a Gaussian sphere of  $=4 \pi r^2$  (the volume of the inner sphere is  $4 \pi r^3 / 3$ ), the radius is  $R = Ct$ , and  $r$  is the length  $R$  in  $Ct$ .

The gravitational field  $A$  around point  $o$  represents the displacement vector of  $n$  geometric points in the volume  $4 \pi r^3 / 3$  around point  $o$   $R = Ct$ ,

$$A=g(3kn/4\pi)R/r^3=gmR/r^3$$

$K$  is a constant of the proportionality. And  $g$  is the gravitational constant.

The mass  $m$  of the mass point  $o$  represents the ratio of the geometric point vector displacement  $R=4 \pi r^2 R = Ct$  to the solid angle  $4 \pi$  (the volume of the inner sphere is  $4 \pi r^3 / 3$ ).

$$m = 3 k n / 4\pi$$

Therefore, the above gravity field equation  $A = g (3 \text{ kn} / 4 \pi) R / r^3$  can be written as:

$$A = g m R / r^3$$

Newton's general law of universal gravitation shows that the gravitational field  $= gm / r^2$  generates particles o around space p (the radius from the op vector is R, the distance from o top, that is, the number of vectors R is r), the vector formula:

$$A = g m R/r^3$$

The above gravitational field equations are consistent with the Newtonian mechanics.

In the mass equation introduced above  $m = 3 \text{ kn} / 4 \pi$ , the angle is  $4 \pi$  of a constant. Indeed, the angle can be a variable, varying between 0 and  $4 \pi$ . Both n and m can be variables, while the mass equation still holds.

We introduce the concept of a real-angle  $\Omega$  and write the mass equation  $m = 3 \text{ kn} / 4 \pi$  in a general form:

$$m = k n / \Omega$$

Correspondingly, there are more general gravitational field equations:

$$A = g m R / r^3 = g k n R / \Omega r^3$$

The corresponding Gaussian surface is given as follows

$$s = \Omega r^2$$

In the unified field theory, the electric field E generated by the particle o with mass m at the surrounding space p is defined as the change of mass m with respect in the gravitational field over time t.  
voila

$$E = g k' (dm/dt) R / r^3 = q R / \epsilon_0 4 \pi r^3$$

The g and k' are constant, and  $\epsilon_0$  is the vacuum dielectric constant.

Humans found that when charged particles move at speed V, they cause a changing electric field in V oriented vertically relative to our observer. Part of the electric field change can be regarded as the magnetic field, where the velocity-changing electric field generates the magnetic field. Field theory inherits this view.

Imagine a point o that is stationary relative to our observer, with mass m and to charge q. An electrostatic field E is generated in the surrounding space p. The vector radius from o to p is R, generated from p, and the electric field E is:

$$E = q R / 4 \pi \epsilon_0 r^3 = k' (dm/dt) R / 4 \pi \epsilon_0 r^3$$

K' is a constant.

When point o moves at the velocity V relative to us, it causes a change in the electric field e. The changing part can be regarded as the magnetic field B. The simple idea is that the electric field E times the velocity V is the magnetic field B. Since the velocity V and the electric field, which produce the largest magnetic field when E is perpendicular to each other, there is a cross-product between them, and thus the following relationship exists,

$$B = \text{constant multiplied by } (VE)$$

From the geometric equation of the electric field E

$$E = q R / 4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3 = k(dm/dt)R / 4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3,$$

The geometric form equation of the magnetic field B can be obtained,

$$B = \text{Constant multiplied by } [V (qR / 4 \pi\epsilon_0 r^3)]$$

$$= \text{Constant multiplied by } [Vk'(dm / dt) R / 4 \pi\epsilon_0 r^3]$$

Combining these constants as we will discuss in vacuum, the above constants associated to the magnetic field B using the vacuum permeability  $\mu_0$  representation

$$B = \mu_0 [V \times k'(dm/dt)R / 4\pi r^3]$$

The above is the geometric form equation of the magnetic field in the vacuum. The equation is closely related to the equation satisfied by the relation  $B = VE / c^2$  between the electric and magnetic field.

$$B = \mu_0 [V \times k'(dm/dt)R / 4\pi r^3]$$

$$= \mu_0 [V \times (q R / 4\pi r^3)]$$

$$= \mu_0 [V \times \epsilon_0 (q R / 4\pi \epsilon_0 r^3)]$$

$$= \mu_0 \epsilon_0 [V \times (q R / 4\pi \epsilon_0 r^3)]$$

$$= \mu_0 \epsilon_0 (V \times E)$$

In electromagnetism, the permeability in the vacuum is considered to be  $\mu_0$ . The dielectric constant is set at  $\epsilon_0$ . The product of is the inverse of the square of the speed of light c in the vacuum (which is artificially specified), so the above equation can be written as:

$$B = V \times E / c^2$$

The above equation reflects the fundamental relationship between the electric and magnetic fields. From this equation plus the space-time homogenization equation  $r^2 = c^2 t^2$ , we can derive that the Maxwell equation is the variable magnetic field that generates the electric field, and the variable magnetic field.

Note that the above magnetic and moving electric fields do not consider relativistic effects but only

hold if  $V$  is very small or equal to zero.

The electric field  $E$  generated during the charge shift should be multiplied by the relativity corrected phase  $\Psi = (1v^2 / c^2) / \{[1 - (v^2 / c^2) \sin^2 \theta]\}^{3/2}$ , where  $\theta$  is the geometric point displacement  $R$  and  $x$  axis angle. The electric field equation multiplied by the relativistic modified phase  $\Psi$  does not affect the relationship between electric and magnetic field.

In the unified field theory, the mass and gravitational fields are thus defined. When the particle is stationary, there are universal gravitational, electric, and nuclear force fields.

Gravity is proportional to acceleration and mass and is the main force between massive and low velocity objects.

The force of the electromagnetic field is 1 proportional to the mass change over time, and the mass change depends on the velocity, regardless of the magnitude of the acceleration and mass. Therefore, the electromagnetic field force is the main force between small-mass, high-speed objects.

A nuclear force is a force that changes the direction of the speed of light, is related to the motion state of the particle acting, and is therefore more complex.

Below we derive the mathematical relation between the changing magnetic field and the gravitational field using  $B = VE / c^2$  combined with the gravitational field binding definition equation.

We still use the previous o-point as the object of the description. When the o-point is stationary relative to our observer, there is a geometric point  $p$  in the surrounding space, and the o-point generates an electrostatic field  $E'$  at the point  $p$ .

When the point  $o$  moves at a speed  $V_x$  (For simplicity, we specify  $V$  along the  $x$ -axis), which also generates a magnetic field  $B$  at point  $o$  of  $p$  relative to our observer, and:

$$B = V \times E / c^2$$

Assuming that the electric field  $E$  does not change with time  $t$ , the partial derivatives of the magnetic field  $B$  and the velocity  $V$  relative to time  $t$  are obtained by the above formula, and the result is:

$$\partial B / \partial t = (\partial V / \partial t) \times E / c^2$$

The results are:

$$\partial B_x / \partial t = 0$$

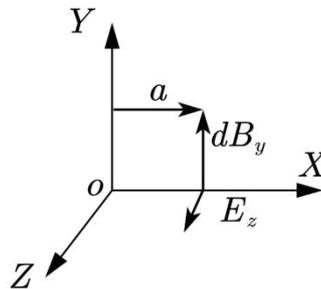
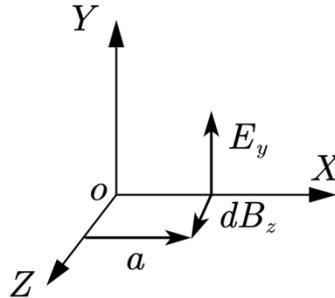
$$\partial B_y / \partial t = - (\partial V_x / \partial t) E_z / c^2$$

$$\partial B_z / \partial t = (\partial V_x / \partial t) E_y / c^2$$

According to the previous analysis, the gravitational field can be regarded as the acceleration of a

geometric point  $V / t$ . From the above equations, the magnetic, electric and gravitational fields are perpendicular to each other.

Nuclear force, electric field, magnetic field, gravitational field correlation, Figure 1



According to the description of the unified field theory, the principle of Faraday electromagnetic induction is:

The changing magnetic field produces an electric and a gravitational field, while the changing magnetic, gravitational and electric fields are perpendicular to each other.

However, the gravitational field generated by the altered magnetic field is a vortex field. Its spin is not zero, and its divergence is zero. Unlike the gravitational field where gravity is distributed symmetrically around the point, the divergence is not zero and the spin is zero. Therefore, the magnetic field of a magnetic field cannot interact directly with the gravitational field. That is why the world uses altered electromagnetic fields to produce anti-gravity experiments. Gravitational fields, nuclear force fields, and electromagnetic fields have many things in common. If you want them to experiment uniformly, extreme physical environments and extreme environments can change their physical properties. So is the beginning and evolution of the universe.

### 3. Analysis of the principle process and principle basis of the imitation star experiment

If a satellite experiment is designed based on the principle of black hole formation, the distortion of space-time in Earth space will inspire gravitational waves. Gravitational waves act more than Earth's

gravity of  $9.8\text{N / kg}$ , then escape from Earth and fly to other stars in the universe.

How to obtain the excited gravitational waves experimentally? It needs to be performed under extreme physical conditions and special physical circumstances. Experiments that model the physical changes of stellar nucleosynthesis may distort space-time. The experimental goal is to physically change the internal structure of the magnet and the electric field of the metal coil, so that the magnetic field of the magnet expands as far as possible or the electric field of the metal coil increases, and the gravitational field becomes larger. When gravity reaches a certain level, it can interact with the forces of other planets in the universe. The ratio of the gravitational wave and the force are balanced to determine the direction of the spacecraft. Nuclear fusion in the process of modern physics experiments radiates many rays: (including  $\alpha$  -ray,  $\beta$  -ray, gamma-ray, infrared, ultraviolet, X-ray, high-energy particles, etc.), and the products of physical experiments after nuclear fusion form a variety of radioactive chemical elements. This confirms the high success rate of the experimental synthetic elements.

The origin of the chemical elements of the universe has not yet been correctly stated. This paper aims to design experiments on the extreme physical conditions of the universe. The formation of chemical elements in the universe is the product of stellar fusion. At the same time, various rays, such as infrared, gamma, x-ray and ultraviolet, play an important role in chemical reactions. These rays are the physical properties of the nucleus and the radiation of the atoms, indicating that they are closely linked to the atomic structure. The experiment uses a high density of hydrogen, deuterium, or tritium to represent the initial formation of hydrogen clouds.  $\alpha$  -ray, X-ray, infrared, ultraviolet,  $\beta$  -ray, gamma-ray, neutron flow, proton flow, proton flow, and high-energy particles representing fusion radiation; an experiment knows the radiation energy nuclear reaction equation, namely, the combination of deuterons and protons emits an energy of  $2.22\text{ meV}$ . This energy is radiated by gamma rays. In the opposite process, the tritium or deuterium is bombarded by gamma rays and divided into neutrons and protons. This type of radiation and reverse radiation ray energy and reaction process quantum energy synthesis elements provide various levels of energies and different types of energy. In the experiment, there are neutron flow, proton flow and  $\beta$  -ray (high speed electron flow), rays and magnetic field (make the electron flow move in the circle, controlling the ray energy in the control device, increasing the density of various particles). Quantum science knows that the main particles of atoms are neutrons, protons and electrons. With the appropriate physical conditions designed, the artificial elements are not impossible. After our nuclear reactors are running, large amounts of waste are often produced. The waste is not raw uranium, but various other

radioactive substances. It can be seen that the particles and the rays collide with each other, forming some chemical elements. The principle of the simulation experiment is magnetically confinement fusion, but this 1 (the process does not meet the actual fusion temperature requirements. It is a subtype of magnetic confinement fusion device, but can also form a weak confinement space, free negative electrons (B rays) and positive protons, neutrons combined into atoms in a limited space. Because deuterium and tritium do not fuse, but after passing through the  $\gamma$ -ray, deuterium and tritium and hydrogen undergo a cycle reaction. This reaction produces a quantum energy different from that produced by a chemical reaction. This energy property is high quantum energy, which is closest to the nuclear energy level and is the main binding energy of nuclear synthesis chemical elements. In the real position device,  $\gamma$  Radiation bombards deuterium, decomposing protons and neutrons. Protons and neutrons combine to form deuterium, while hydrogen combines with neutrons to form deuterium or tritium,  $\gamma$  Radiation bombards tritium, decomposing it into deuterium and neutrons, protons and  $\beta$  Radiation free electron chemical reaction produces hydrogen, and several nuclear reactions release a large amount of high energy. After  $\gamma$ -ray bombardment, deuterium and tritium decompose neutrons and protons, Will release energy, and after reaching a certain temperature, the fast neutrons combine with the proton to form deuterium and tritium to release a large amount of nuclear binding energy. Slowly achieve higher nuclear binding energy requirements this cycle model chemical reaction, continuously release a large number of hadron, leptons, pions, pions, higher nuclear binding energy, quark reaction of the need of various gluons, magnetically constrained fusion devices can restrain these hadrons, light, son, ions and other ions in limited space. The x-ray, b-ray, neutron flow, proton flow and other particles collide with each other, energy and pressure collapse, compression density increases, there are various fast neutron and proton and electron flow in the experimental space, and the nucleus is more likely to capture these particles to form new elements. In this process, the rays and the particles provide the required conditions for the quarks, and the energy is asymmetric. Thus, the quark effect and the weak electric phase transition effect in the universe are realized.

#### **4. Analysis and discussion**

Hoyle scientists and others do a nuclear fusion element why unsuccessful, Because they focus too much on nuclear bonding, Unable to reach the cosmic element abundance, Process also lacks the gluon supply required for the quark reaction, And thus not successfully, To achieve the abundance of element nucleosynthesis is not necessarily thermal and negative temperature, Quantum energy has all kinds of

existence, We can use this special quantum energy to bring him to the cosmic abundance, Magnetic confinement nuclear fusion device, In addition to simulating the nuclear fusion environment, Can can constrain various energies and quanta in finite space, Provide the various gluons and binding energies needed for nucleosynthesis, And the infinite asymmetry of the energy ions in the device, Thus inducing gluon binding into a nucleon, Thus resulting in atoms. Regardless of the atom, Or the planet, black hole, The heavier the nucleus, The greater his gravity is, And the gravity increases hundreds of times, We take advantage of this feature, Exciting gravity, The more gravity than the Earth's first, Two, three speeds can get rid of the earth, Of course, I use that to achieve the binding energy, And to the abundance of cosmic elements, In the subtype magnetic confinement nuclear change device to let the special quantum energy is infinite asymmetry, Nucleosynthesis of superheavy nuclei or atoms, These superweight elements have several thousand single atomic nucleons, Tens of thousands, Hundreds of millions of protons, neutron, Electrons combine into individual atoms, A little black holes, Time and space have become infinitely larger, The more dark energy is controlled, Then the greater the gravity, This approach is similar to the curvature bubble action.

This experiment is studied from four aspects: the abundance of the universe; the binding energy; and the infinite asymmetry of energy required by various elements, which easily causes nucleon reorganization; quark requires sufficient gluon and pressure. Every necessary condition in the nucleosynthesis element is met. The failure of modern artificial chemical element experiments is because these four factors must be essential. Energy pressure makes these hadronic, quantum, energy collision, collapse, turbulence, chaos, a variety of quantum chemical reactions in space missing supplement and need, at the same time can timely supplement the lack of symmetry disappear the basic particles and energy, make the chaotic space to infinite unsaturated, asymmetric state of interface, when saturated to a certain extent, may lead to the change of space and space bending and gravitational field. That's the principle of designing this experiment, and the experimental device is a star imitation.

#### **5. Theoretical design method of artificial chemical elements and excitation attraction**

This paper aims to design an experimental setup for stimulating gravitational waves, and an experimental setup for artificial chemical elements.

First, a spherical object with a diameter of about 1 to 2 m was used. The shell is made of metal and the inner layer is made of insulating polymer material to prevent heat loss. The circular ring magnet in the center of the ball is extremely strongly magnetic, and a lead rod is tightly fixed in the center of the magnet.

As a material for reflecting rays, the guide rod is applied to a voltage exceeding 0.5 V. Five circular coils were added to the outside of the magnet. The coil has a diameter of 8 cm and can be larger. The voltage applied by the coil is between 1 V and 220 volts. The coil uses a mixture of dozens of metal elements, and if it can use a portion of the radioactive elements and lanthanides, and is not used for metals prone to neutron fission, it is necessary to prevent nuclear fission. Note that the coil can only be made of metal, and that the metal elements are not prone to chemical reactions, acting at saturation of these radioactive elements. The installation of abnormally strong ultraviolet ray, infrared,  $\alpha$ -ray, x-ray,  $\beta$ -ray, gamma-ray, etc.; the principle of installing two sets of neutron flow, proton flow, and neutron flow emitters on the top of the sphere. Neutron emitter, the product of  $\alpha$ -ray particle bombardment plutonium plate is neutron stream, with neutron stream bombardment paraffin is the proton stream transmitter,  $\alpha$  transmitter,  $\beta$  ray, r-ray, ray transmitter, plutonium in the lead box, enhanced electric field outside the lead box, the electrode above the lead box, the box is the ray. The interior of the sphere must be a vacuum. The interior is filled with a high density of hydrogen, and a mixture of tritium and deuterium. Hydrogen is very important in this experiment, because stars form as a hydrogen cloud, and the most widespread gas in the universe is 76% of the elements of the universe. Neutron flow and  $\gamma$ -ray bombardment of hydrogen to produce energy is the most important high energy in the synthetic element, which is different from the energy of other chemical reactions. The whole process allows rays to collide with rays, rays to collide with magnets and coils, neutrons and protons to collide, neutrons and protons to collide with rays, to form a chaotic few-body system. The current experiment generator is carried out in the sphere, and the sphere produces a large number of leptons, media and so on. Lptons, muons etc are important for nucleus formation.

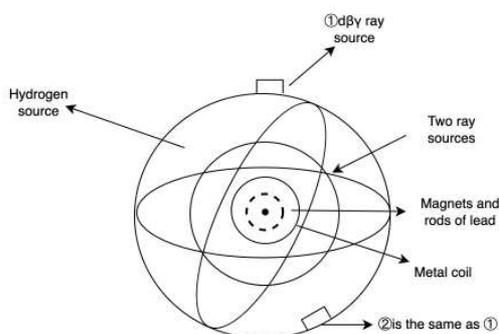
According to the energy of forming elements, as long as in the experiment change gamma ray, X-ray, infrared ray intensity, adjust the proportion of the intensity of forming element time, and properly adjust the heat and intensity of the coil current and magnet magnetic, or have different elements and different intensity of the formation of gravitational waves, can be verified by actual experiments. In experiments, be very careful to protect the loss of plutonium, or radioactive elements will leak; watch out for sphere changes, excessive pressure, high temperature, or other physical changes.

This experiment is in which the ray energy, the quantum energy and the particle are in finite space, slowly the density becomes larger, the energy pressure becomes stronger, and in finite space. Particle, quantum belong to infinite asymmetry, reaching a certain degree of saturation growth, will collapse and

evolve into elements. When chaos reaches a certain negative and positive interface, space and time will be distorted and the gravitational field becomes larger. This is the evolution of black holes and the formation of curvature bubble formation

Artificial elements are generally heavy elements, Heavy elements can decay very easily, There are three kinds of  $\alpha$  decay,  $\beta$  decay,  $r$  decay, And the greater the weight of the heavy elements, the more likely it is to change, Because one or several nuclear equilibrium particles are missing inside the heavy element nucleolin, Radradiated out from decay, Less abundant equilibrated particles, The harder it is to maintain the physical properties of the heavy elements, And in mourning, The greater mass requires the more nuclear equilibrium particles, This experiment is designed for the mourning change of heavy elements, Using the radiation energy that the heavy elements will radiate, For ray energy and quantum energy to bomb the radioactive elements, The energy and nucleons required to counter-replenish and absorb specific conditional nucleogenic elements. The core of nuclear synthesis heavy elements can reach saturation state, and the saturation elements can increase for a period of time before decay, making radioactive elements become stable physical elements. Regardless of modern physics experiment, or the universe body changes, usually reach saturation, will change another form of physical state, is the pole, is this principle, saturated state heavy elements will have obvious twist curved space and space, and the curvature bubble is the same principle, the universe and space-time distorted stars and black holes, no radiation ray, is not change, and will collapse, internal and saturated heavy element energy pressure, the kernel collapse, such nuclear internal instability, more likely to accept other nucleons, form mass more heavy yuan table, the principle of the new elements.Rp-process and  $\gamma$ -process combination, experimental advantages 1, with the energy of hydrogen nuclear reaction, can replace the traditional heavy element nuclear fission energy, can be applied to nuclear reactor technology, 2. In reactor magnetic confinement space, ion density increase, can optimize nuclear synthesis element speed; 3. a large number of high density  $\beta$  ray electron flow, and proton, can increase the heavy element nuclear synthesis atoms more heavy elements, 4. Increase ray energy, make nuclear binding energy requires various levels of energy, make the physical properties of artificial heavy elements more stable.

Figure 2 of the experimental setup



## 6. Conclusion

The benefits of this experiment is: ray, neutron stream and proton flow bombardment magnet, coil

through small space distortion, excitation magnetic field and electric field evolution has the same physical properties of gravitational force field, using its manufacturing spacecraft, or change the space combustion dynamics, flying in space can greatly reduce the cost of space, time and distance, in the study of the universe play a huge role. In experiments, the formation of artificial elements is absolutely possible, similar to the environment and conditions of the formation of various elements of cosmic stars. There are many artificial elements behind the 93rd position of the periodic table of chemical elements. These elements are physically very unstable, and they can easily turn into other elements. Most of these elements are acquired by particle accelerator bombarding other matter, namely targeting physics or quark physics, which form elements in a short time. In this paper, it is speculated that target type and quark physical artificial elements lack one or a variety of important and indispensable essential basic constituent particles and quantum, important constituent particles, such as neutrinos, leptons, muons, hadrons, etc., make the physical properties of the elements unstable. Therefore, through the design of the simulation fusion in the extreme physical and special environmental conditions of time, after long enough time and strong collision model or restructuring synthesis of stable elements, found new chemical elements, solve the technical complexity of the refining process of artificial elements, physical properties is difficult to use.

After the discovery of gravitational waves, and discovered the gravitational effect of dark matter. The curvature of spacetime may be the control of dark energy and dark matter, which is the only way to use dark energy, and the bending of time and space is related to the extreme physical strength and mass. We deeply study the source of cosmic elements combined with modern physical methods, and design the experimental method of artificial elements. If the theory and experiments are successful, it will open up new channels and models for the development of space engineering and space chemistry research. This model will break with the development of modern science and advance developments in astronomy, chemistry, and physics. Great change, the scientific significance is immeasurable.

## **7. Data statement**

The data in this paper are limited and no new data was used. It simply summarizes the old data

published by previous scientists and creates a new type of experiment. These experimental methods are designed on theoretical basis and not all completed. Old data are cited in ref. The importance of this paper lies in its use of special experimental methods. Synthetic chemical elements and the excitation of gravity. The experimental method is an innovative type of experiment. It combines the theory of artificial chemical elements in cosmic abundance, nucleosynthesis energy, quantum energy missing symmetry and gluon replenishment, including the gluon required for quarks. While addressing the four main problems of artificial elements, it is also possible that more stable radioactive elements or new chemical elements may exist. The formation of chemical elements in the universe is closely related to the theory and formation of gravity in galaxies. Therefore, this paper boldly deduced the gravitational device, and the two experimental results are basically identical. Innovate two new ideas and new research methods. In recent decades, no new progress has been made in gravity and chemical elements, and new achievements have reached a bottleneck. It is very difficult to get any good results. If we want to learn more about the mysteries of the universe, we need to change another approach to further develop aerospace science and simplify the study of both the same and modern chemical elements of complex systems. Modernization science can only experience the type of chemical reaction, so that by changing the reaction method, the stable physical properties of new elements and radioactive elements can be discovered. Evidence of the paper. In his references.

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