

Some hints about fusion

The term fusion usually in literature is assumed or tacitly referred to melting two nuclei at high temperature together. However if you consider similar process in atoms you detect condensation has similar process in which atoms stick together by losing their energy. Other similar process is creating water molecules from hydrogen and oxygen. The important problem in condensation is the pressure and temperature of vapor. For higher temperature you need more pressure to condensate gas to liquid. If you decrease temperature automatically the thermodynamic system move in a direction by Le Chatelier's principle to compensate the temperature loss of the system via condensation and exert saved energy in the system to return the temperature to its former point. An important question is that why we do not observe fusion in accelerators? A question is that is the heat at center of earth the result of fusion reaction. Probably sun fusion begins at near zero kelvin degree. At deep level of ocean there is very low temperature but very tremendous pressure. Similar to the scenario of condensation. Thus we conclude that at very deep distance in the center of earth there must exist similar situation and conditions that created some types of nuclear reaction responsible for huge temperature of magma and even creation of heavy elements. Other question is that first days of formation of sun there was no such tremendous heat at sun but huge pressure and very cold temperature due to result of sun huge gravitation. Similar question exist about earth first days of formation. Was it made from hydrogen? Why there exist elements that reduce atomic mass via fission chain? Do these elements are result of fusion? Can sun heat be responsible for heat at the center of the earth? Probably no. earth magma is due to fusion. Other question is that does difference in energy of fused elements and product play rule in fusion probability i.e. if less difference exist between final and initial state most chance of fusion? Does fusion happen for heavy elements too? And probably do magnetic field at the center of earth is product of this process or it plays rule or neutral role in the process? What can be the effect of this magnetic field on different elements? Does magnetic field suppress or enhance fusion? Maybe step fusion play rule of catalyzers in this process. Other question is that was the result of thermonuclear fusion explosion due to heat of fission or due to pressure of wave? Normal explosions can not create such pressure. Other question is why sun has a stability unlike magnetars but huge amount of pressure in diesel automobiles or merging of hydrogen with oxygen take place suddenly? Probably heat has adverse effect on fusion problem similar to the condensation. Two competing issue are playing rule in the fusion first coulomb potential and second nuclear force among superluminal quarks that means probably at faster quark speed more probable fusion due to more strong force among nucleons. Why finally there is explosion in magnetars? And why they relive their energy with strong gamma radiation instead of continues and stable radiation such as normal stars and sun? why we assume there exist huge magnetic field for such stars and what can be the rule of such magnetic field? Why there is a resonance and suppression in magnetar radiation and why it is in gamma range?