

METHOD OF OBTAINING ELECTRICITY, FROM ATOMIC FUSION OF HYDROGEN

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Abstract: For the atomic fusion of hydrogen atoms, and for abundant hydrogen, initially in the first stage, the hydrogen molecule will fuse into one neutral atom, and in the second stage immediately, two such atoms, will fuse into one helium atom. Two electrons will be left over.

The fusion will take place in a metal box with hydrogen, which will reduce its volume and will be heated. Inside the box there should be a capacitor with an electric voltage, so that we can get the electric current.

Keywords: atomic fusion, hydrogen atoms, electric voltage.

1. INTRODUCTION

For the theoretical follow-up of the description, it is necessary to read the publication THE ATOMIC THEORY UNDER THE EXPERIMENTS, AND THE ARTIFICIAL GRAVITY AND ANTIGRAVITY, International Journal of Mathematics and Physical Sciences Research, Issue March-October 2026.

According to what has been developed, there is the hydrogen atom which is made up of a proton and an electron and is the abundant, and the one that is made up of two protons, one can be called an antiproton and is rare in nature, it is what is called deuterium.

2. METHODOLOGY

Inductive reasoning, as well as deductive reasoning, is the main tool of methodology, especially in mathematics where stricter attention is required.

I would like to add to the methodology, the reasonable operation of the imagination. When you talk about the structure and function of the atom, which will probably never be visible under microscopes, you use imagination.

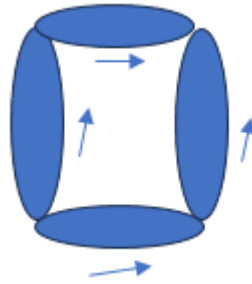
I would say that this is most often a gift, but from adolescence when I sensed the function of an unbridled imagination, I turned it with systematic effort, into a realistic one. I mean, I imagined that something would happen, that it would be possible to do it in the real world, that it would not be unrealizable.

Imagination, an essential tool of the philosopher and the scientist, must be practiced and made realistic, a weapon of the methodology of research and the theory that is being elaborated.

THE ATOM OF THE HELIUM

In both forms, the hydrogen atom consists of two particles that have the masses exposed, but also an electric charge. The two particles orbit around their center of mass and have a phase difference π . This phase difference brings the two particles face to face in very small dimensions. In these dimensions the dynamic lines of the electric field are curved, due to a change in the density of the ether. Thus, when faced with phase π , the dynamic lines match and the charges are attracted. This does not mean that their dynamic energy is negative. Potential energy is positive and equal to kinetics, just like in the simple harmonic oscillator.

To proceed to atomic fusion, we consider a helium atom, which in stellar processes came from two deuterium atoms (initially). We give the structure,



Atom of the Helium, and here again there are two protons facing each other, one an antiproton.

The helium atom consists of 4 protons, two perpendicular to the lines, orbiting in a circle, as in the shape, the two opposite the other two. At the same time, the two at the top, like a hydrogen atom, orbit around their center of mass, like a proton and an antiproton as well, at the same frequency as the other two. At the same time, four pairs orbit in pairs of protons around their center of mass. And as we said for every hydrogen atom, here and up to the point we reached, they will have a potential energy $E_{kin} = U = 4U_{hydrogen} = 4mv^2$

But the one upper electric charge of one hydrogen atom, the proton, is also related to the lower proton of the other. Now there is no phase difference, the potential energy will be negative and the kinetic energy will be, $U_i = E_{kimi} = -mv_i^2$. And as it is easily deduced, $v_i^2 = 2v^2$, v = speed of proton or antiproton, in one initial hydrogen and v_i = the velocity of the proton in the helium atom, which passes through the two orbits at the same time and performs this velocity, as a result of the vertical and the horizontal. .

Thus, when the sun atom is momentarily formed in the star, it will have total energy,

$$U_{Total} = 4mv^2 - 2m2v^2 = 0.$$

It will then acquire the gravitational energy and the energy from the pressure of the gases and the heat energy that the star will give it.

So, from the initial two hydrogen atoms, thermal, gravitational and energy will be gained from the pressure of the gases and in a more advanced analysis, because the mechanical energy of the hydrogens cumulatively exceeds that of the helium atom, more energy will be gained as well. These, after fusion, will be transformed into kinetic energy of the helium atoms.

THE ABUNDANT HYDROGEN

As mentioned in the cited paper, the two protons that make up deuterium are the other form of abundant hydrogen, consisting of a proton and an electron. So, it has the same potential and kinetic energy, a different mass of the electron and the speed of rotation of the other abundant hydrogen.

As it is understood, atomic fusion takes place in two stages, in abundant hydrogen. In the first, a transient atom with two protons and two electrons will be formed, electrically neutral, which is a product of the hydrogen molecule.

So, in the first stage, we will have energy $E = 2U$. In the second stage, two of them will be fused, we will have $4U - 4U$ in helium again. And there will be two electrons left over. And we found the carrier of electricity, the electron.

GRAVITY, THERMAL, AND PRESSURE ENERGY

In the star, hydrogen gas is concentrated, gravitational energy and the gravitational force also creates pressure in the gas and there is also thermal energy, which corresponds to the time that the star travels with its processes.

As we have shown in other papers, the gravitational law when one star orbits another, is the gravitational force inverse to the cube of the orbital radius. But when one mass is stationary or nearly stationary on the star, it is inverse to the square of the radius, as in Cavendish's experiment. So,

$$F = \frac{GM_{star}m}{r^2}, \quad E_{gravity} = \frac{GM_{star}m_{Hydrogen}}{r}$$

The pressure that hydrogen atoms receive on the surface of the star form energy,

$$PV = \frac{F}{A}V = \frac{F}{4\pi r^2} \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = \frac{GM_{star}Nm_{Hydrogen}}{3r}$$

Generalizing, on earth, the hydrogen atom has total energy from pressure and gravity,

$$E = \frac{GM_{\text{earth}}m_{\text{Hydrogen}}}{r} + \frac{GM_{\text{Earth}}m_{\text{Hydrogen}}}{3r} = 3.333 \frac{GM_{\text{Earth}}m_{\text{Hydrogen}}}{r}$$

If we replace, $G=3.27 \times 10^{-10}$, $M_{\text{Earth}}=1.238 \times 10^{23}$ kgr-unit, $m_{\text{Hydrogen}}=1.254 \times 10^{-26}$ kgr-unit, $r=6.37 \times 10^6$ that we found, $E_{\text{gravity-pressure}}=2.65 \times 10^{-19}$ Joule-unit. And it was mentioned in the paper I referenced, that the potential energy of hydrogen is $U=2.41 \times 10^{-18}$ Joule-unit.

THE THERMAL ENERGY

The thermal energy of the hydrogen atom is at 273.15 degrees kelvin=0 Celsius, $E_T = m_{\text{Hydrogen}}cT = 1.254 \times 10^{-23} \times 3.4 \times 273.15 = 1.16 \times 10^{-20}$ kgr – unit

Here the mass of hydrogen is that of the abundant in nature, electron-proton.

$c=3.4$ was calculated because the change in volume and pressure of the gas was considered equal, for c_p, c_v . That is,

$$, \text{ and, } P_0V = P_0V_0aT, \quad PV_0 = P_0V_0aT$$

$$P_0\Delta V = P_0(V - V_0) = P_0V_0(aT - 1) = \Delta PV_0 = mc_pT = mc_vT.$$

AND NOW THE PRESSURE-INDUCED TEMPERATURE REMAINS

We have, $P = P_0(273.15 + aT)$, . So, $V = V_0(273.15 + aT)PV = P_0V_0a^2T^2$

$$\text{And, } T = \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{P}{P_0} \frac{V}{V_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 273.15 \left(\frac{P}{P_0} \frac{V}{V_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

TO SUM UP THE ENERGIES WE FOUND, BEFORE FUSION

$U=2.41 \times 10^{-18}$ joule-unit, $E_{\text{Gravity-pressure}}=2.65 \times 10^{-19}$ joule-unit, $E_T = 1.16 \times 10^{-20}$ kgr – unit. and, $SE=2 \times (2.41 \times 10^{-18} + 2.65 \times 10^{-19} + 1.16 \times 10^{-20}) = 5.37 \times 10^{-18}$ joule-unit.

If we were to translate this into pressure-volume energy,

$$PV = P_0V_0a^2T^2 = N5.37 \times 10^{-18}$$

It would result that in a gas of one cubic meter and at a pressure of one atmosphere, $T = N^{1/2} 6.32 \times 10^{-7}$ kelvin. It was calculated that in one cubic meter, in an atmosphere, at 273.15 kelvin initially, hydrogen (the abundant one) has $N = 1.49 \times 10^{24}$ atoms. So, $T = 7701454$ kelvin. This is the temperature at which we have to submit hydrogen gas, one cubic meter, of an atmosphere initial pressure at 273.15 Kelvin initially, to have fusion.

IF WE CHANGE THE PRESSURE

From the formula, $PV = P_0V_0a^2T^2 = N5.37 \times 10^{-18}$ it follows, that in fusion,

$${}^3T = \frac{(N5.37 \times 10^{-18})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\alpha(P_0V_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{273.15 \times 2.31 \times 10^{-9} N^{\frac{1}{2}}}{N_0^{\frac{1}{2}}(mv_0^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\text{Under constant volume, } \frac{P}{P_0} = \frac{N}{N_0} (v^2/v_0^2)$$

$$\text{It will be, and } E_T = mcT = mv^2 \frac{P}{P_0} = \frac{N}{N_0} (v^2/v_0^2) = \frac{N}{N_0} \frac{T}{T_0} = \frac{N}{N_0} 2568$$

$$\text{And, } T=7701454, v \frac{v^2}{v_0^2} = \frac{T}{T_0} = 21761 \text{ met/sec, } v=3.65 \times 10^6 \text{ met/sec.}$$

From Boyle's law, $PV=c$. If the volume changes, the pressure will change in reverse. $P'=P/L$, $V'=VL$. But, if the volume decreases and the pressure increases, the same is the number of atoms, they will have greater speed and kinetic energy and in fact they will be, $P'(V/L)=cL$, $P'V=cL^2$. That is, the energy will increase L^2 times, while the volume will decrease L times and the pressure will increase L^3 times.

$$\text{And, } L=2568 \cdot \frac{P_0 V}{N_0 V_0} = \frac{N_0 V}{N_0 V_0} 2568 = \frac{cL^2}{P_0 V_0}, \quad L = \frac{V}{V_0} = \frac{50.6(P_0 V)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{c^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{50.6(P_0 V)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(P_0 V_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

We said the volume shrinks L times. So, if the gas is in a cubic volume, the side of A should be reduced by $L^{1/3}$, $A=13.69$ times. If the initial pressure, the initial conditions, were $P_0 = 1$ atmosphere, $V_0 = 1 \text{ met}^3$, then its side should become $100/13.69=7.3 \text{ cm}$ and theoretically we will have fusion.

In practice, we may have a gas pipe, circular $\pi r^2=1000 \text{ cm}^2$, $r=17.8 \text{ cm}$

and 10 meters long and with a piston, to press the gas, at $10^6/2568 = 389.4 / 1000 = 0.39 \text{ cm}$ distance the gas wall, and the position where the piston will come.

EXACTLY FUSION.

If a Geissler pipe with any gas, subjects it to an appropriate AC voltage (50 Hz), then it radiates. For hydrogen it is $V=3450$ Volts, for neon, $V=1000$ Volts. If you subject the same tube to DC voltage, it does not radiate. I subjected them to up to 10000 Volts of direct current.

If you subject a thermocouple to a temperature difference, then an electric current is observed. And if you put it on a sensitive oscilloscope, then you will get its oscillation. In one case, I measured 7.7 MHz.

So, the heat is a form of alternating current, oscillations of electric charges.

WHAT DOES ATOMIC FUSION MEAN?

We have already said that in the fusion of abundant hydrogen, electrons will be produced. At the same time, it is plausible that fusion is a process and that there will be proton and electron ions from decayed atoms. That is, a creature will coexist.

So, inside the metal box with hydrogen that we will compress, there should be a capacitor with an electric voltage, to get the electric current.

So now, the way has been opened for the last treaty. I argue that the process of atomic fusion will begin if we heat the metal box. At a temperature e.g. $300+273.15=573.15$ kelvin. Then,

$$\text{And } \frac{TV}{V_0 T_0} = \frac{cL^2}{P_0 V_0} = cL^2, \quad T_T = T + T_u, \quad T_u = 573.15 \text{ kelvin}$$

and then the box with the hydrogen, we will make it bigger fewer times.

EPILOGUE

For the atomic fusion of hydrogen atoms, and for abundant hydrogen, initially in the first stage, the hydrogen molecule will fuse into one neutral atom, and in the second stage immediately, two such atoms, will fuse into one helium atom. Two electrons will be left over.

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