My next idea is taking a nuclear accelerator and forming positrons. You then take einsteinium and use the positrons to remove all of the electrons from its electron orbits. Once the einsteinium is nothing but a nucleus you fuse it with all of the other einsteinium nuclei to form a mass fusion. The initial implosion of the annihilation should be enough to fuse the nuclei together, but just incase there would be a 4-ton charge inside of the casing of the bomb. If my calculations are correct, the prototype bomb should have a payload of 3.6 gig tons if you use 11 kilograms of einsteinium. This process would have to take place in 1/1,800,000 of a second, but with the implosion of the annihilation process, it should work. That bomb would have over 3,600,000,000n of force, that is enough to cause the sun to supernova if the bomb could survive the heat. It is also enough to rip a tear in subspace that might be able to form a stable worm hole with. See the problem with modern physicists is that they think that gravity is an attraction between the atoms of matter. It is really an attraction between matter and space itself. That is why light gets sucked into a black hole, because it is not actually the light that is being sucked in, it is the space that the light is moving through, just like we are actually not being pulled towards the earth, the space we exist in is.

Because of the basic fundaments of fusion. As far as my understanding of the hydrogen bomb goes it fuses the nuclei of several atoms together by isolating the electrons and forcing the nuclei together with a massive implosion. The reason that they use hydrogen is because it is the only atom that has all valence electrons and has only one on its outermost energy orbit. The reason I chose einsteinium is because it is one of the most stable large atoms and would probably last the 1 millionth of a second that the matter-antimatter implosion would take to pull the nuclei together. After further review however, I realized that the payload of the bomb could not be measured, only guessed because with 11 kg of hydrogen, all of the matter is fused, whereas with 11 kg of einsteinium, only the matter that was close to the implosions and had all of its electrons annihilated would be involved in the reaction, therefore it could be anywhere from 30 megatons to 3.6 gig tons depending on how many stable positrons annihilated all of the electrons orbiting the stable nuclei of einsteinium. It would take a lot of research and development, but as said before the force of the initial explosion would be enough to most likely destroy this entire planet. The fact is, the fusion process does not limit itself to any one atom or group of atoms, the process is almost like making a small neutron star and then having it supernova. You bring the atoms close enough to gather so that way all of the neutrons in the nuclei are in one great mass, when this happens it will create an explosive force great enough to tear all of the neutrons apart from one another. The only natural phenomenon that has this in it is a neutron star, and when one of those babies blow, you’re talking a payload of 4.8 septillions. Basically, fundamental fusion is almost the same process. If you think of my proposal of the einsteinium bomb, it might actually be better to call it a literal "neutron" bomb. It literal masses the neutrons together to make a small supernova just like it would in a neutron star. All I know is that most likely all that would emerge from the explosion is intense heat, gamma radiation, radio waves, neutrino emissions, and photon particles. Still it is much more advanced and powerful than hydrogen or nuclear reaction bombs. The fact is though, that this process would work with any atom that would remain stable for at least 1 millionth of a second. So you could replace einsteinium with lead, gold, or even carbon! It would literally be the most deadly and easily accessed bomb in the world!

Okay here is the theory, the positrons would annihilate the electrons creating a matter-antimatter implosion. This implosion would pull the nuclei of all of the group of atoms together to form one massive neutron mass (just like a neutron star in nature) the mass required for a neutron mass to be stable is more than four times the mass of our sun therefore the neutron mass would quickly become unstable and "supernova" just like a neutron star in nature would if it had that small amount of mass. I used einsteinium because it has a large amount of neutrons in its nuclease making it a good choice for this reaction. I also have been looking into the development of positrons, and if you were to launce a 1 million electron volt gamma ray into the mass of einsteinium, it would cause the very electrons in the einsteinium atoms to turn into positrons by reversing their charge. Once the electrons are gone, the nuclei should stay together long enough for the 1 millionth of a second that it would take to pull the entire mass into one neutron collective. I guess that if you are worried about how the explosive force might discharge excess positrons, then don't. If you have a 3.6 gig ton payload, annihilation of atoms outside of the weapon will make no difference accept to cause slightly more energy. The only bad thing about the gamma ray idea is that you would have to figure out how to make the entire reaction happen fast enough so the positrons don't stray off and destroy atoms in the very fabric of the equipment of the weapon. My idea is to make a setup of a single 22-kilogram einsteinium deposit with 22 1/2 kilogram einsteinium deposits around it in a orb like fashion. (Just like a plutonium bomb) and then have the outer orbs implode 1 millionth of a second before the inner orb imploded. Also make the inner orb hollow so that way there is an orb of space 1/3 its size inside of it to place the gamma emitter and activation device inside of it. This way the outer orbs will reach "critical mass" just as the inner orb implodes pulling them in with it and then causing one huge explosion. Anyway. That explosion (if all of the atoms were effected) would be more like 10 gig ton. But since the process cannot be guided, it could be anywhere from 50 megatons to 10 gig tons because we have no idea how many einsteinium atoms would be effected before the implosion overrides the initial process.