A Preliminary Study was Conducted on the Mineralization Model and Seismic Genesis of the Deposit from the Perspective of Carbon Element Accumulation in Lake Sediments

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Abstract-Starting from the perspective of sedimentology, this article conducts in-depth investigation and reflection on the long-term sedimentation of lakes and their final formation of landforms. The process of lake sedimentation is a typical quantitative process, and quantitative change will inevitably lead to qualitative change. The various phenomena of lake sedimentation indicate that a large amount of organic matter and sediment from the surface will be deposited into the lake. During the long-term sedimentation of the lake, a large amount of carbon element will be accumulated inside the lake. At the same time, there is a large number of dead fish deposits inside the lake. From the entire sedimentation process of the lake, this is a common phenomenon that continuously accumulates surface organic matter in low-lying areas, Lake sedimentation is an important pathway for carbon element aggregation. Based on this quantitative phenomenon, in-depth analysis and exploration have been conducted on how carbon elements evolve within the basin. In the long-term exploration, the author has found that there is an extremely close mutual relationship between the formation of minerals in sedimentary areas and earthquakes.

Keywords-lake;lake; plain; lake; basin; oil; natural gas; coal; uranium; iron ore; metal ore

1. Introduction

The various phenomena and chemical elements that occur in nature occur in a cyclic manner, and they are interconnected and transformed. At the same time, it also indicates that mineral resources that are interconnected with natural phenomena are also cyclical and transformed. There are food chains, biological chains, and mineral chains in nature. In response to the accumulation of carbon and the evolution of carbon within the Earth, the author has conducted a long-term exploration of the mysteries of the Earth around the evolution of carbon elements. In the questions of how the corpses of driven plants form and accumulate, and how carbon elements complete their accumulation, we associate the characteristics of sediment transport by rivers. We conduct a rigorous logical analysis of sediment transport by rivers, from shallow to deep, gradually, and objectively reveal the transformation relationship between sediment transport by rivers and the formation of swamps, plains, and basins by lakes. What is the connection and transformation relationship between lakes and basins that the author found in

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the investigation of Chinese and foreign literature? There is a serious gap in the entire field of geoscience research worldwide. According to the laws of nature's circulation, using correct logical thinking and respecting objective facts, the author conducts research and analysis on how carbon elements converge, and studies what new substances form during the process of carbon element changes within the Earth. In the process of producing new substances, what other natural disasters will occur, the author also makes significant breakthroughs through unremitting efforts.

2. Brief description of the evolution of lake sedimentation and the process of lake sedimentary basins

Lakes are formed on the basis of negative terrain, and all rivers pass through negative terrain. Once narrow areas of negative terrain are blocked by landslides, lakes will form. After a major earthquake, many barrier lakes will appear, such as the Wenchuan earthquake. Of course, there are also other ways to create new lakes, such as artificial reservoirs and volcanic craters. There are external rivers flowing into lakes, and rivers are carriers of surface materials. Under the long-term sediment transport by rivers, lakes will deposit organic matter and sediment inside the lake. The sediment in the water has the property of filling uneven landforms. With the continuous sedimentation of sediment in the lake, the bottom of the lake will be evenly raised. Over time, the bottom of the lake will gradually form swamps, wetlands, and plain landforms.

Lake sedimentation can form lacustrine plains. When the surrounding landforms of the lacustrine plains are high, this landforms can be completely in the form of lacustrine basins. That is to say, lake sedimentation can form both lacustrine plains and lacustrine sedimentary basins (lacustrine basins). The formation of this basin is based on lakes and formed through long-term sedimentary evolution. The author conducted simple lake sedimentation experiments, It is completely consistent with theory. Please refer to Fig.1.

(a) (b)

Fig. 1 Evolution map of the transition from water to land

From the perspective of lake sedimentation phenomena, long-term research and analysis have been conducted on the sedimentation phenomena of lakes. The sedimentation phenomenon of lakes is carried by river water, which transports sediment from the Earth's surface, along with carbon containing trees, vegetation, and animal corpses, to the lakes, forming sediment within the lakes. The sediment contains a large amount of carbon containing organic matter. As the

sediment in the lakes increases, the bottom of the lakes slowly rises, resulting in the formation of sedimentary basin landforms containing a large amount of carbon elements. It is a clear fact that since the founding of the People's Republic of China, official data shows that hundreds of lakes are transitioning towards swamps, plains, and basins.

Using data analysis, if the sedimentation rate of a lake with an average depth of 10 meters is 1cm/a, the time it takes for the bottom of the lake to rise to the surface is about 1000 years. The process of lake bottom sediment uplift,Please refer to Fig. 2.

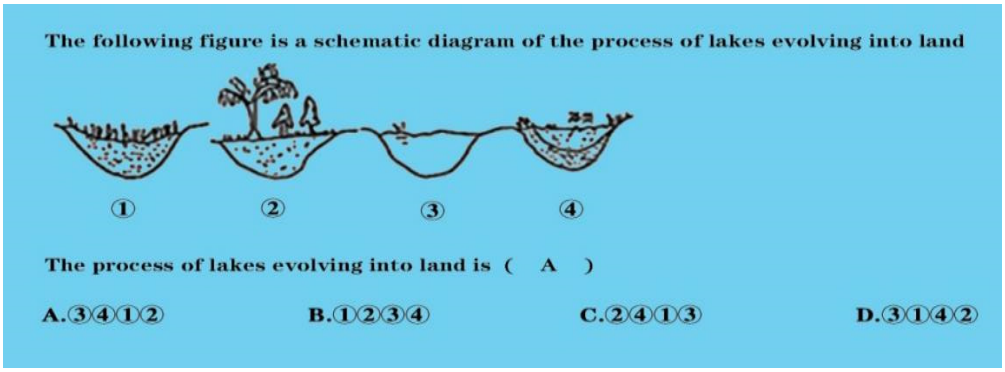

Fig. 2 Elementary Education Geography Example Questions

Based on the above analysis, the author conducted experiments on lake sedimentation, and the experimental results obtained are consistent with the previous analysis. Through the analysis of the relationship between lakes and basins, it can be concluded that the sedimentation of lakes is a process of carbon element accumulation, a process of changing the distribution of water and land on the Earth's surface, and a process of adjusting the uneven landforms that appear in negative terrain areas of the Earth, transforming them into flat landforms.

3. Analysis of the Genesis of Natural Gas, Oil, and Coal

3.1 Natural Gas and Petroleum Genesis

According to the objective fact that lake sedimentation can form basins, there will be a large amount of organic matter and dead fish deposits at the bottom of the lake. The long-term continuous sedimentation of the lake leads to the evolution of the lake into lacustrine plains and basins. This sedimentation process is a typical quantitative process, and it is also a process of carbon element accumulation underground. The sedimentary area completes carbon accumulation, laying the foundation for the formation of organic minerals. Chemical reactions and changes occur constantly within the Earth's interior. Chemical knowledge indicates that substances undergo mutual transformation, elements combine with each other, and organic substances lose a certain element under specific conditions and become another new substance.

Within sedimentary basins, there exists the transformation of various substances and the recombination of material elements. There is a large amount of organic matter in sedimentary basins, which is composed of C, H, and O elements. The organic matter composed of C, H,

and O elements will evolve for a long time underground. Under certain conditions, organic matter (C/H/O) deoxidizes, forming hydrocarbons (C/H), which are divided into liquid and gas, and liquid is petroleum, Gas is methane. According to chemical knowledge, during a chemical change, the total mass of the participating elements remains unchanged before and after the chemical reaction. The carbon element contained in the sedimentary area provides sufficient and necessary conditions for the formation of oil mines, natural gas fields, and other carbon containing mineral deposits. This phenomenon is very similar to the phenomenon of methane gas appearing in biogas digesters and drainage wells[1].

3.2 Different locations of oil and natural gas

In the sedimentary area of sedimentary organic matter, the location of natural gas and oil is slightly different. According to gas characteristics, gas moves towards areas with space, because the edge of the sedimentary area is mountain rock, and there are gaps. Gas will migrate along the mountain, and natural gas will inevitably be stored in large quantities inside the gaps of the rock, while oil is liquid and exists inside the sedimentary area. According to the description in the literature, as well as the location of large gas fields and oil that have been discovered by humans, the location of oil and natural gas on land is completely consistent with this viewpoint. According to the amount of carbon elements in sedimentary areas, there is also an objective one-to-one correspondence with the amount of natural gas and oil produced.

4. Analysis of the Relationship between Helium, Metal Mines, and Nuclear Fusion

4.1 Genesis of geothermal energy

From a large amount of literature, it is known that earthquakes often occur in mountain ranges at the edge of sedimentary regions, leading to the occurrence of fault zones. Natural gas also occurs around basins, which means that natural gas and earthquakes occur on the same landform. According to literature, in natural gas belts, uranium deposits and natural gas coexist[2],[3], and there are natural nuclear reactors and nuclear fission phenomena in the Earth's interior, Fission generates a large amount of thermal energy, leading to the occurrence of geothermal phenomena on Earth[4]. The Orlock natural nuclear reactor illustrates this fact well. From chemical changes and properties, it can also be inferred that chemical reactions and changes occur constantly within the Earth. During the process of changing one substance into another, there will be phenomena such as heat release, absorption, luminescence, explosion, ionization, etc. In the complex reaction process inside the Earth, once nuclear fission occurs, geothermal phenomena will occur

4.2 Genesis of Coal

There are natural gas and uranium deposits at the edge of sedimentary areas, where geothermal phenomena generated by uranium fission occur. At the same time, earthquakes often occur at the edge of sedimentary areas, and earthquakes are the release of huge energy. In sedimentary areas containing organic matter, high-temperature and high-pressure environments occur, and organic matter will dehydrogenate and deoxygenate. Organic matter

(C/H/O) and hydrocarbons (C/H) will lose oxygen (O) and hydrogen (H), The precipitation of elemental carbon (C) results in the deoxygenation and dehydrogenation of organic matter inside and outside the sedimentary area after an earthquake, forming a solid substance containing carbon. This phenomenon can be referred to in the production process of charcoal.

5. Analysis of the complex relationship between helium, metal minerals, and nuclear fusion

5.1 Changes in helium gas before and after earthquakes

After consulting a large number of relevant literature, we found that after the Wenchuan earthquake, the amount of helium gas increased significantly. The data shows that in the survey of the Longmenshan fault zone, the hot spring gas in the Xianshuihe and Minjiang fault zones contains~3He/~4He, δ~ (13) C_ The (CO2) content significantly increased after the Wenchuan earthquake. According to the maximum value of~3He/~4He measured in June 2008 (7.42 × 10~(-6), it is estimated that up to 62% of mantle helium has increased into the hot spring gas in the Kangding area[5]. A large amount of data shows that the concentration of helium is extremely closely related to before and after earthquakes, and the variation of helium is inseparable from earthquakes. The tracer value of helium isotope 3He/4He ratio for Earth's sources has been widely recognized and applied internationally. A large amount of literature data shows that the increase in helium 3He/4He after an earthquake[5-9] is a significant characteristic after the earthquake.

5.2 Metal mines appear in fault zones

Through literature review, we can clearly see the fact that almost all metal deposits are found in fault zones.

The mutual transformation between substances never ends. Starting from the location and phenomenon of earthquakes, we analyze and reflect on the frequent occurrence of seismic phenomena in sedimentary areas and the surrounding areas of basins. Earthquakes can cause fractures on the Earth's surface. What new minerals will be produced on the fault zones? Earthquakes are the release of enormous energy. According to chemical knowledge, if there is a huge release of energy, there will be mutual transformation of material elements on this landform. So, what minerals will form on fault zones after earthquakes? Can metal mines be formed?

After conducting literature review on the keywords "fault zones and iron ore, metal mines", we found that after searching for domestic and foreign literature, we will see thousands of literature on the relationship between fault zones and iron ore metal mines[10-15]. A large number of literature explains that various metal mines occur in various fault zones, and there is an extremely close relationship between metal mines and fault zones.

5.3 Changes in helium gas correspond to the occurrence of fracture zones and nuclear fusion in metal mines

Based on the incremental phenomenon of helium gas after earthquakes and the fact that almost all metal deposits occur in fault zones, we analyze it from the perspective of nuclear fusion in

physics. When nuclear fusion occurs, the first new element produced is helium. As nuclear fusion continues, heavy nuclear elements, various metals, etc., will be formed, and the only path to produce new elements is nuclear fusion. Therefore, it can be inferred that, In the short term after an earthquake, there is an increase in helium 3He/4He, and in the long term, there are metal deposits in the fault zone. From these two phenomena, they have a complex relationship with nuclear fusion. The changes in helium gas and the occurrence of metal deposits in fault zones highlight the short-term and long-term characteristics of nuclear fusion phenomena.

6. Analysis of the causes of earthquakes and volcanoes

6.1 Principles of Nuclear Fusion

Nuclear fusion, where light atomic nuclei (such as deuterium and tritium) combine to form heavier atomic nuclei (such as helium), releasing enormous energy. Hydrogen bomb is the principle of nuclear fusion. Hydrogen bomb is a nuclear weapon that uses the energy of an atomic bomb explosion to ignite the nuclei of lighter isotopes of hydrogen such as deuterium and tritium, which undergo a nuclear fusion reaction (thermonuclear reaction) and instantly release enormous energy.

6.2 Existence of nuclear fusion conditions within the Earth's interior

Based on our understanding of earthquakes, earthquakes often occur on fault zones, which are the source locations of earthquakes. On the other hand, the location of fault zones is adjacent to the sedimentary areas of the basin. There are natural gas fields on the edge of the basin and sedimentary areas. A large number of natural gas fields have been found in Sichuan Basin, Tarim Basin, and Jungar Basin. More literature shows that earthquakes are closely related to natural gas, Natural gas and earthquakes occur on the same landforms, while natural gas coexists with uranium deposits. Science has confirmed the existence of natural nuclear reactors. According to the principle of nuclear fusion, at the edges of basins and sedimentary areas, there is hydrogen provided by large methane, with nuclear fission and thermal energy[16], which is completely consistent with the conditions of nuclear fusion.,

6.3 Analysis of special landforms during earthquakes

According to the locations where earthquakes have occurred, there are countless earthquakes around the basins. At the edges of all major basins in the world, earthquakes occur frequently, such as several major basins in China, Sichuan Basin, Tarim Basin, Zhungeer Basin, and Qaidam Basin. At these locations, there are countless earthquakes, and there are huge natural gas fields around the large area, Natural gas zones and seismic zones occur on the same landforms, while all major fault zones are adjacent to large sites and sedimentary areas.

6.4 Quantification of earthquake equivalent and nuclear fusion inside the Earth

Earthquakes are huge energy releases, and with energy releases, there must be energy substances present. The amount of gasoline determines the mileage of gasoline vehicles. The energy released by the Wenchuan earthquake is equivalent to 5600 atomic bombs. If the hydrogen bomb is five times the energy of an atomic bomb, then the energy released by the

Sichuan earthquake is approximately 1120 atomic bombs. There are 1120 hydrogen bombs, which require sufficient amounts of hydrogen elements and isotopes. According to the natural gas field discovered in Wenchuan, the Fuling Atmospheric Field has a reserve of hundreds of billions of cubic meters[17], which is only one of the Sichuan Basin. It separates the hydrogen from methane in all atmospheric fields in Sichuan and makes hydrogen bombs. It can produce three major earthquakes with a magnitude of 8 or above. From this perspective, the hydrogen element required for nuclear fusion is, The natural gas fields in the Sichuan Basin ensure the abundance of hydrogen elements. After quantitative comparison, the hydrogen element present in the large gas fields in the Sichuan Basin provides the basic conditions for massive nuclear fusion.

6.5 Nuclear Fusion Produces New Elements

Nuclear fusion is the phenomenon of light nuclei becoming heavy nuclei. When nuclear fusion occurs, the initial element formed is helium. Over time, other heavy nuclear elements, such as metal elements, appear one after another. Iron atoms are stable elements that absorb heat energy.When iron evolves, nuclear fusion stops.

6.6 Causes of earthquakes

According to the phenomenon of nuclear fusion, when light atomic nuclei (such as deuterium and tritium) combine to form heavier atomic nuclei (such as helium), enormous energy is released. The current scientific research results indicate that the principle of hydrogen bombs can only be achieved through nuclear fission explosions. The principle of a hydrogen bomb is that there is a fission explosive device that can detonate and complete nuclear fusion on the basis of nuclear fission. Scientific achievements have proven that nuclear fusion is the process of transforming light nuclear elements into heavy nuclear elements. In human understanding of nuclear fusion, nuclear fusion is the only way for light nuclear elements to form heavy nuclear elements. It has been proven that when nuclear fusion occurs, a large amount of helium element is generated.

Whether there is also fusion phenomenon inside the fault zone, only two points need to be checked. Firstly, there is a significant change in helium concentration before and after earthquakes. The helium isotope 3He/4He ratio is a powerful tracer for the origin of mantle fluids, possible crustal dilution, and short-term changes caused by volcanic activity. The helium isotope 3He/4He ratio has been widely recognized and applied internationally due to its tracer value for Earth sources. 2. At the location of the fault zone, are all large iron ores present in the fault zone? A literature review was conducted using the keyword 'fault zone and iron ore, metal ore'. After reviewing domestic and foreign literature, we have discovered thousands of literature on the relationship between fault zones and iron ore metal deposits. A large amount of literature has explained that various metal mines occur in various fault zones, and there is an extremely close relationship between metal mines and fault zones. Iron is a heat absorbing and stable element that stabilizes after nuclear fusion. If all large iron mines are located on fault zones, then based on these two points, nuclear fusion must have occurred before the location of this fault zone. Whether this is the case requires verification.

Using objective logical thinking, assuming that nuclear fusion has occurred inside the Earth, there must be a significant increase in helium concentration after an earthquake. After an

earthquake, fault zones will appear on the Earth's surface, and over time, metal mines such as iron ore will appear on faults and fault zones. The location of the fault zone is the epicenter of the earthquake, and there are a large number of metal mines on the fault zone. Nuclear fusion leads to the formation of heavy metals, This logical analysis is valid. On the other hand, the first element formed by nuclear fusion is helium (He). According to historical literature, it can be confirmed that after a major earthquake, the comparison of helium (He) before and after the earthquake found that there is a significant change in the value of helium change, which is also consistent with the theory that light nuclei form heavy nuclei in nuclear fusion. Multiple literature have explained this phenomenon. According to the author's years of research, there is a clear correspondence between the characteristics of helium and metal ore and nuclear fusion. More data and in-depth exploration are needed to determine whether earthquakes are directly related to nuclear fusion.

6.7 Origin of Volcanoes

According to research on the formation of earthquakes, the genesis of volcanoes is similar to that of earthquakes. When analyzing the topography of volcanoes, the location of volcanoes is also in the sedimentary area. Volcanoes are relatively unique, as they are independent mountains that appear within the sedimentary area. A large amount of natural gas flows into this isolated mountain, which in turn undergoes chemical changes in carbon elements, Natural gas and uranium deposits can also coexist, leading to fission and fusion, which is the same as earthquakes. However, due to the concentration of kinetic energy inside the mountain, the principle of their generation is the same as the explanation of earthquakes.

In summary, lakes form basins, and a large amount of carbon containing material is deposited to complete carbon aggregation. The carbon material in the sedimentary area undergoes qualitative transformation, forming carbon containing oil and natural gas. In natural gas zones, uranium deposits will appear, which will spontaneously fission and form geothermal energy. Natural gas will continue to transform in high-temperature and high-pressure environments, resulting in the emergence of hydrogen and hydrogen isotopes, Nuclear fusion must be based on nuclear fission and hydrogen isotopes, and with this condition in this region, the possibility of nuclear fusion exists. Nuclear fusion will generate huge kinetic energy, causing earthquakes and volcanoes. Fault zones will appear in mountain ranges, metal mines will appear at the location of the fault zone, and coal will appear inside the basin. After an earthquake, natural disasters will occur, and earthquakes and volcanoes will cause landslides to intercept river channels, As a result, new lakes are formed, and these viewpoints are combined into a logical cycle. Please refer to Fig. 3 for details.

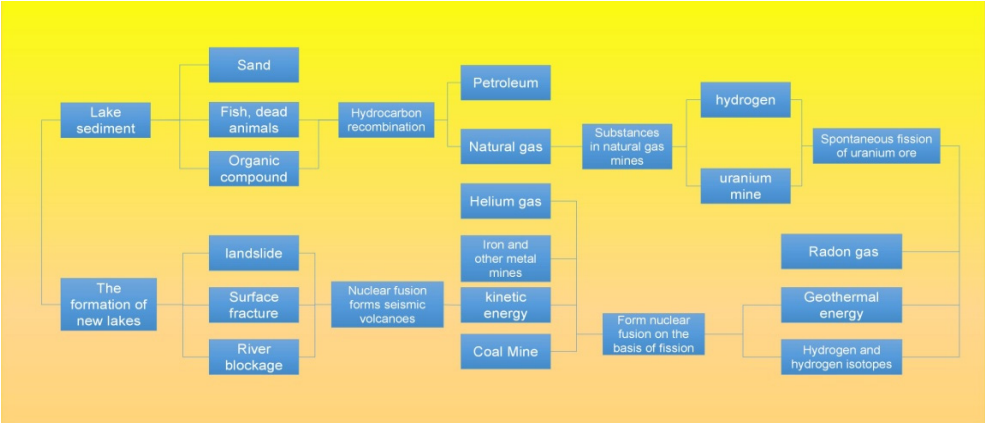

Fig .3 Structural schematic diagram of mineral evolution process

Through the process of sedimentation from lakes to lacustrine basins, combined with the human digestive system, the human stomach requires a certain amount of water and an appropriate amount of organic food every day. With the help of water and food, people generate blood, fat, intestinal qi, body temperature, and kinetic energy. All activities of life cannot do without water and organic matter. Lakes are also like the human stomach, constantly receiving water, organic matter, and sediment, Water and organic matter accumulate in the "stomach" of this Earth, and in the long-term evolution process, like the human stomach, they will digest all organic components and transform them into various minerals such as oil, natural gas, coal, etc. Life has a cycle of digestion and absorption, and various phenomena on Earth also follow the laws of nature's cycle. Lakes accept sedimentary materials and the human stomach eats organic matter and organic matter undergoes transformation, They all have extremely similar processes, and this process is a typical process from quantitative change to qualitative change.

Taking the relationship between lakes and basins as the starting point and breakthrough point, the author uses the principle that quantitative change will inevitably lead to qualitative change in the process of evolution. Through the strict logical analysis from shallow to deep, the author concludes that natural gas, oil, coal, metal mines, earthquakes and volcanoes are closely related to the sedimentary area, and are located in the same specific sedimentary area and its surrounding areas. In this sedimentary area, they are interrelated, transformed and interdependent, forming a complex evolutionary cycle. In view of my limited understanding of nuclear fusion, I can not draw scientific conclusions only based on the change of helium content and the emergence of metal deposits in fault zones. I have adopted bold assumptions and logical reasoning and put forward a new "hypothesis" about nuclear fusion induced earthquakes, which can be regarded as a new hypothesis. In order to prove the existence of underground nuclear fusion, more scientific facts and more discoveries of researchers are needed to improve it.

Revealing the formation of non-metallic minerals and metal mines on Earth, as well as the cyclic chain of geological disasters, provides response measures to cope with the rapid deterioration of the Earth's environment. In order to maintain ecological balance, while

developing minerals, it is necessary to ensure a continuous cycle of renewable materials, allowing the natural ecological chain to develop normally and orderly. Trees, vegetation, and animal corpses are the foundation for maintaining the formation of Earth's mineral resources. Plants are also an important means to alleviate the excess carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Through photosynthesis, plants absorb carbon dioxide and also absorb heat energy from the temperature generated by sunlight. These discoveries provide positive thinking concepts for Earth's scientific researchers, and provide reasonable development of Earth's resources, protection of the Earth, and reduction of natural disasters, In order to discover the laws of nature as soon as possible, and broaden the research ideas for geoscientists, providing a reference research direction. Given the author's first attempt at geoscience research, it is inevitable that there are many shortcomings, but an inevitable fact has already been put before all geoscience work. What is the connection and transformation relationship between lakes and basins? What is the entire process of basin formation? It presents a serious gap in the entire basic research of geoscience, which will be a problem that all scientific researchers cannot ignore and must solve as soon as possible. There are countless fragmented theories in Earth science, and the formation of a systematic and complete Earth science theory has become a top priority for Earth science today.

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