

(partial set)

On the Accuracy of Energetics Technologies Excess Heat Determination

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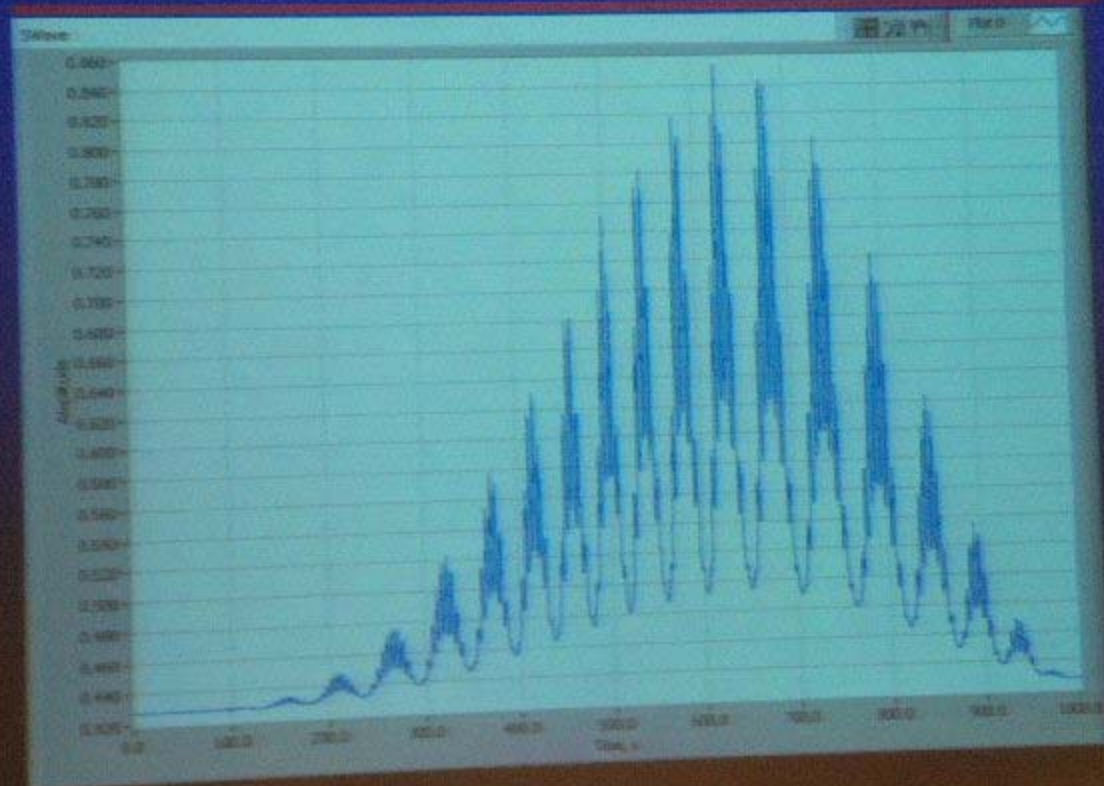
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Introduction

- On April 19, 2009 CBS News Magazine "60 Minutes" profiled Energetics Technologies ("Energetics") in its program "Cold Fusion is Hot Again"
- In the process of deciding on whether or not to air this program CBS approached more than half a dozen of prominent scientists for their views on the validity of the Energetics reported results of excess heat generation in Experiment # 64
- These referees raised a number of concerns about the accuracy of, primarily, the Energetics input power determination
- In order to respond to these concerns, Energetics performed a series of measurements and analyses related to the accuracy of the input power determination and confirmed the validity of the results it had published.
- The objective of this paper is to list the concerns expressed by the CBS referees and describe the measurements and analyses Energetics performed in order to address these concerns

Energetics Technologies SuperWaves



Most successful ET experiments

Experiment	56	64a	64b	GD-141	US1-15	US3-05	US3-06	US3-21
Cathode source	ENEA	ENEA	ENEA	ET	ET	ET	ET	ET
EE, MJ	3.1	1.1	> 3.5	2.4	0.19	1.1	1.32	0.026
EP, W	3	19	> 11	14	0.25	0.8	0.9	0.13
Max COP, %	80	2500	> 1500	75	600	3000	525	650
Duration of EH, h	300	17	80	90	280	980	445	55
Specific EP (W/g Pd)	11	71	> 48	29	4	6	15	24
Specific EE (eV/Pd atom)	13×10^3	5×10^3	$> 15 \times 10^3$	11×10^3	4×10^3	22×10^3	27×10^3	13×10^3

Versus: Heat of D absorption in Pd lattice: ~ 0.3 eV per D atom
 Heat of D oxidation: ~ 1.3 eV per D atom
 Heat of D molarization: ~ 2.2 eV per D atom
 Heat of melting of Pd: ~ 0.2 eV per Pd atom
 Storable mechanical energy $\ll 0.2$ eV per Pd atom

Excess heat cannot be
 of chemical/mechanical
 origin