MDE (Metal Deuterium Energy) Project 2009
Results Explanation File

Using abstracts for JCF9 and ACS2009 and ppt slides for ACS2009, results of MDE 2008 fiscal year are explained in the following.

[JCF9 abstracts 1-3]

CMNS Research Progressing in Kobe University -Deuterium Permeation and Absorption–

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Experimental studies on condensed matter nuclear science (CMNS) ongoing in Kobe University are reviewed. One is the subject of nuclear transmutation during forced permeation of deuterium (D) through a multi-layered film of X/CaO/Pd, with X being an element to be transmuted, *e.g.*, ^{133}Cs transmuted to ^{141}Pr, ^{88}Sr to ^{96}Mo, *etc*., which was originally claimed by Iwamura *et al.*[1]. In addition to the modified version of the sample exposure system with reversed flow direction installed at a beam line of a tandem electrostatic accelerator 5SDH-2, a stand-alone D permeation system was used to examine the phenomenon by *in-situ* or *ex-situ* PIXE/ERD analysis, respectively.

Using Sr as the element X, more than ten samples having a variety of multi-layer structure have been examined. The PIXE spectra have shown that three out of fourteen samples had increased areal densities of Mo in exchange for decreased those of Sr after D permeation with integrated flow rates up to 2 - 20×10^{22} cm^{-2}. However, the K_α-K_β X-ray peaks in the spectra were too small to give sufficiently high reliability to the identification of the peaks, and to deduce definite conclusion of transmutation. It should be noted, nonetheless, that almost all samples with exception of only one had decreased areal densities of Sr after D permeation.

Tungsten was also tested as the element X. Assuming the regularity in transmutation that (atomic number, mass number) increase by (4, 8), we expected production of radioactive nuclei ^{191}Pt ($T_{1/2}$ = 2.86 d) from ^{183}W. An NaI(Tl) scintillation probe and a HPGe detector were employed to detect 0.538-MeV gamma rays from ^{191}Pt. The result of the measurement for the first sample has shown that the areal

density of ^{191}Pt is smaller than 10^7 cm^{-2}, if any.

The second subject is to confirm heat and ^4He generation by D absorption in nano-sized Pd powders reported by Arata and Zhang [2], and to investigate the underlying physics. We have installed a twin system to perform calorimetry during D_2 or H_2 absorption by micronized powders of Si, Pd, Pd-black, and Pd-Zr oxide compounds. The research is performed as a joint research program with Technova Inc., and is described in detail in the following two presentations [3, 4].

[1] *Y. Iwamura, M. Sakano and T. Itoh; Jpn. J. Appl. Phys. 41 (2002) 4642-4650.*
[2] *Y. Arata and Y. Zhang; The special report on research project for creation of new energy, J. High Temperature Soc., No. 1, 2008.*
[3] *Y. Sasaki, A. Kitamura, T. Nohmi, T. Yamaguchi, A. Taniike, A. Takahashi, R. Seto, and Y. Fujita; Deuterium Gas Charging Experiments with Pd Powders for Excess Heat Evolution, (I) Results of absorption experiments using Pd powders, (this meeting).*
[4] *A.Takahashi, A. Kitamura, T. Nohmi, Y. Sasaki, Y. Miyoshi, A. Taniike, R. Seto, and Y. Fujita; Deuterium Gas Charging Experiments with Pd Powders for Excess Heat Evolution, (II) Discussions on Experimental Results and Underlying Physics, (this meeting).*

Deuterium Gas Charging Experiments with Pd Powders for Excess Heat Evolution

(I) Results of absorption experiments using Pd powders

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To confirm heat and ^4He generation by deuterium (D) absorption in nano-sized Pd powders reported by Arata and Zhang [1], and to investigate the underlying physics, we have installed a twin system of double structured vessels to perform flow calorimetry during D_2 or H_2 absorption by a variety of micronized Pd samples. The inner reaction vessels contain sample powders of Si, Pd, Pd-black, or Pd-Zr oxide compounds, and have calorimetry arrangement, *i.e.*, coolant pipes and thermocouples on the outer surfaces. The inner vessels are located in the outer chambers which are evacuated for thermal insulation. We can perform D_2 and H_2 absorption runs for two samples at the same time under the same environmental condition. Nuclear diagnostic tools, a 2"×2" NaI(Tl) scintillation probe and a neutron dose-rate meter, are also provided around the system.

The first-stage experiments are described in detail in ref. [2]. The evolution of pressure and temperature after introduction of 1-MPa D_2/H_2 gas was divided into two phases. In the first phase, during which the pressure was kept well below 10 kPa, the D (H) loading ratio of D/Pd (H/Pd) and the specific output energy reached 0.85 (0.78) and 0.54±0.10 (0.45±0.08) kJ/g-Pd, respectively, for the Pd-black, which were about 2 – 3 times greater than those for the 0.1-μmϕ-Pd powder. Moreover, when

D_2 gas was used with Pd-black, apparent excess heat production in the second phase was implied, although temperature oscillations and drift were too large to confirm the result.

Then in the second stage, the system was modified to improve the accuracy: The heat capacity of the reaction vessel was decreased, while increasing the mass of the test sample, to minimize the time constant of the calorimeter and maximize the sensitivity.

First, repeated use of the Pd-black samples after one or more cycles of D (H) absorption-degassing has revealed the Pd-black powder stuck with each other to become larger micro-particles without nanoscale structure. Next, nano-sized powders of mixed Pd and Zr oxides fabricated by Santoku Cooperation, Kobe, Japan, have been used to reveal their interesting and exciting characteristics, which is discussed in detail in the succeeding presentation [3].

[1] Y. Arata, et al.: The special report on research project for creation of new energy, J. High Temperature Society, No. 1. 2008.

[2] T. Nohmi, Y. Sasaki, T. Yamaguchi, Taniike, A. Kitamura, A. Takahashi, R. Seto, and Y. Fujita: Basic research on condensed matter nuclear reaction using Pd powders charged with high density deuterium, Proc. ICCF14 (Washington DC, Aug. 10-15, 2008).

[3] A.Takahashi, A. Kitamura, T. Nohmi, Y. Sasaki,Y. Miyoshi, A. Taniike, R. Seto, and Y. Fujita: Deuterium Gas Charging Experiments with Pd Powders for Excess Heat Evolution (II) Discussions on Experimental Results and Underlying Physics, (this meeting).

Deuterium Gas Charging Experiments with Pd Powders for Excess Heat Evolution (II) Discussions on Experimental Results and Underlying Physics

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Our experimental results [*Ref-1*] obtained for Pd/PdO/ZrO_2 nano-composite samples under the joint research of Kobe University and Technova Inc. in the 2008 fiscal year are summarized as:

1) Arata-Zhang's excess heat result demonstrated in May 2008 was replicated quantitatively.
2) For Pd/PdO/ZrO_2 powders (produced by Santoku Co. , Kobe Japan):
   2-1) D-gas charge in the 1st phase (zero pressure interval) gave 20~90 % excess heat than H-gas charge.
   2-2) In the 2nd phase of pressure rise (finally up to 1MPa), significant excess heat (about 2 kJ/g-Pd) for D-gas charge was observed, while near zero level excess heat for H-gas charge was observed.
3) No increase of neutron counts was seen, nor increase of gamma-ray counts.
4) D/Pd loading ratio in the end of 1st phase was 1.0, while H/Pd ratio was about 0.8-0.9.
5) Released energy per D or H-atom in the 1st phase was 1.7-1.8eV or 1.0-1.6eV respectively for D or H. These specific values are anomalously large, compared with known values of 0.5eV and 0.2eV per D or H respectively for surface-adsorption and lattice-absorption of hydrogen gas into bulk Pd

metal.

6) After evacuation, used Santoku sample retains 100 times more deuterium than Pd-black sample, seen by degassing data by baking up to 574° K.
7) In repeated run with used sample after #1, we can expect further steady excess heat. We observed similar effect as "heat after death" after evacuation of reaction chamber in the end of run.

For the 1st phase, we discuss the underlying surface and nano-particle physics in views of the enhanced surface adsorption potential by fractal sub-nano-scale trapping points on nano-Pd particle, the diffusion to inner shallower Bloch potential of regular Pd lattice, and the drastic mesoscopic and isotopic effect of surface and lattice rearrangement of nano-Pd particle by full D(H)-absorption to make deeper D(H) trapping potentials of surface adsorption (about 2eV for D) and intermediate surface state trapping.

We add discussions on the 2nd phase where we observed long lasting significant excess heat only for D-charging, in the view of possible 4D/TSC model type "condensed cluster fusion reaction" to produce excess heat and ^{4}He particles by preferred 4D fusion without neutrons and gamma rays.

Ref-1) Y. Sasaki, A. Kitamura, T. Nohmi, Y. Miyoshi, A. Taniike, A.Takahashi, R. Seto, and Y. Fujita: Deuterium Gas Charging Experiments with Pd Powders for Excess Heat Evolution, (I) Results of absorption experiments using Pd powders, JCF9, Shizuoka March 28-29 2009 (this meeting)

[ACS 2009 NET Session Abstract]

Deuterium gas charging experiments with Pd powders for excess heat evolution

ENVR 51

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We have started a series of deuterium (and hydrogen) gas charging experiments with Pd nano-powders to study possible heat evolution and D (or H)-loading characteristics by using a revised Arata-type twin system. The twin system is made of identically designed A1 and A2 systems, in each of which an inner gas-charging cell with flow calorimeter and an outer vacuum chamber are set up. The A1 system is used for D-gas foreground run, and the A2 system is for the H-gas blank run. Our first data with two commercially available Pd powders (0.1 micron Pd particles and Pd-black) are already meaningful. Experiments with Pd-black sample gave 2.6 kJ/g-Pd excess heat for the second phase of 1,300 minutes operation and D/Pd=0.85 for the first phase (about 100 min interval from start) with zero D-gas pressure. No excess heat with H-gas charging was seen with H/Pd=0.78. Experiments with 0.1 micron Pd powders gave D/Pd =0.45 for the first phase and much less excess heat for the second phase. We are extending experiments for nano-fabricated Pd samples to be reported at the meeting. *In situ* radiation monitors are for neutron and gamma-ray. Elemental analysis of "before/after" samples is done by PIXE. ^{4}He detection will be also tried.

ACS09

Deuterium Gas Charging Experiments with Pd Powders for Excess Heat Evolution

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(Technova Inc.)

to be presented at ACS2009 NET Session
Salt Lake City
March 22-26, 2009

Aim

It has been recently reported in ref. [1] that charging of highly pure D_2 gas into Pd nano-powders in the form of Pd/ZrO_2 nano-composite contained in a stainless-steel vacuum vessel has induced significant excess heat and ^4He generation.

We have constructed an experimental system to replicate the phenomenon of excess-heat (and ^4He generation) and **investigate the underlying physics for D(H)-charged Pd powders**.

[1] Y. Arata, et al.; The special report on research project for creation of new energy, J. High Temperature Society, No. 1. 2008.

Outline of the Present Work

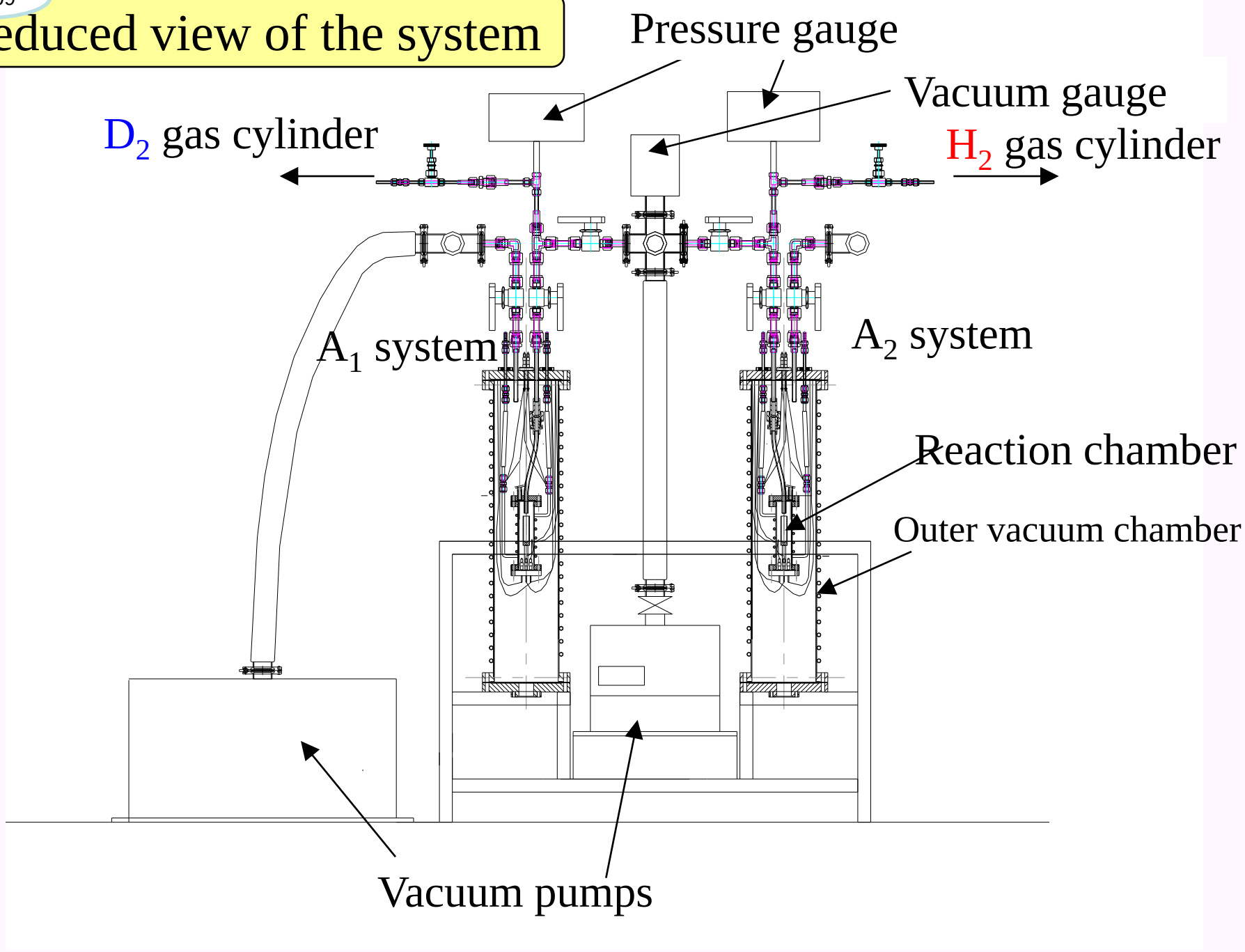
We constructed two identical chambers (**twin system**); one for D_2 gas foreground run and the other for H_2 gas background run. Each system has an inner reaction chamber containing Pd powders (Pd-black and **nano-Pd/ZrO_2**)and the outer chambers are evacuated for thermal insulation.

A water-cooling system is provided for flow calorimetry to estimate **heat production rates for two phases**.

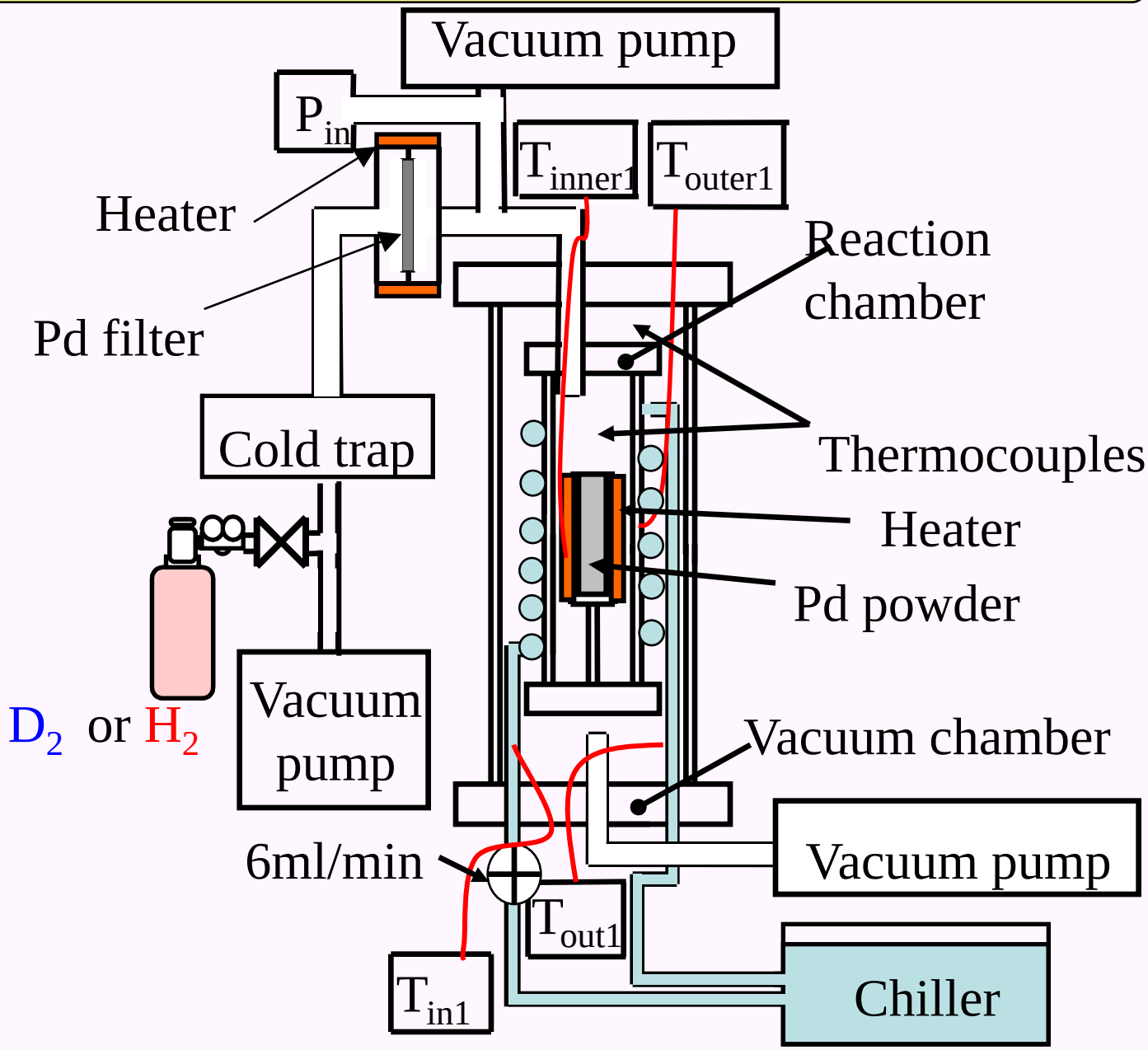
D(H)/Pd ratios were measured for the 1st phase ("zero pressure interval").

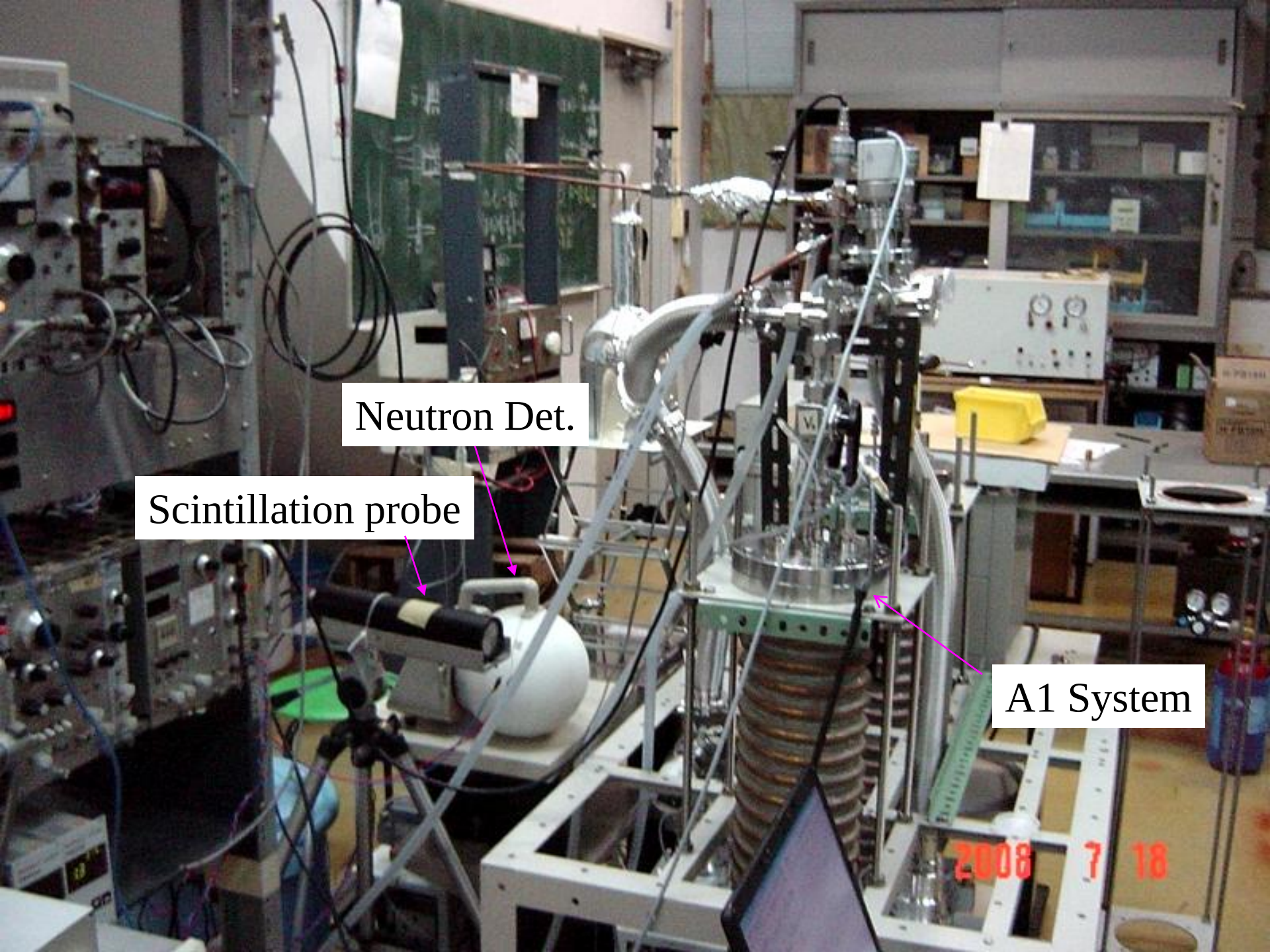
Moreover, after the gas charging, elemental analysis of the Pd powder was performed by PIXE (Particle Induced X-ray Emission) analysis. Radioactivity was measured with a Hp-Ge detector. A REM counter was used for monitoring neutron emission. NaI scintillator was used for gamma-ray. Furthermore, ^{4}He analysis will be performed in the future.

Reduced view of the system



Functional view of the A system (Old)




Neutron Det.
Scintillation probe
A1 System
2008 7 18

1. Calorimetry Calibration

Outline

The temperature of the reaction chamber is thermally isolated by evacuating the outer vacuum chamber.

Flow calorimetry is provided to measure heat output from the sample cup in the reaction chamber.

Calibration of the calorimetry system

- Input power: 0.5W, 1W, 3W, 6W and 10W.
- D_2 gas pressure in the reaction chamber: 0, 0.1, 0.3, and 1.0 MPa.
- Flow velocity of coolant water: 6 ml/min.

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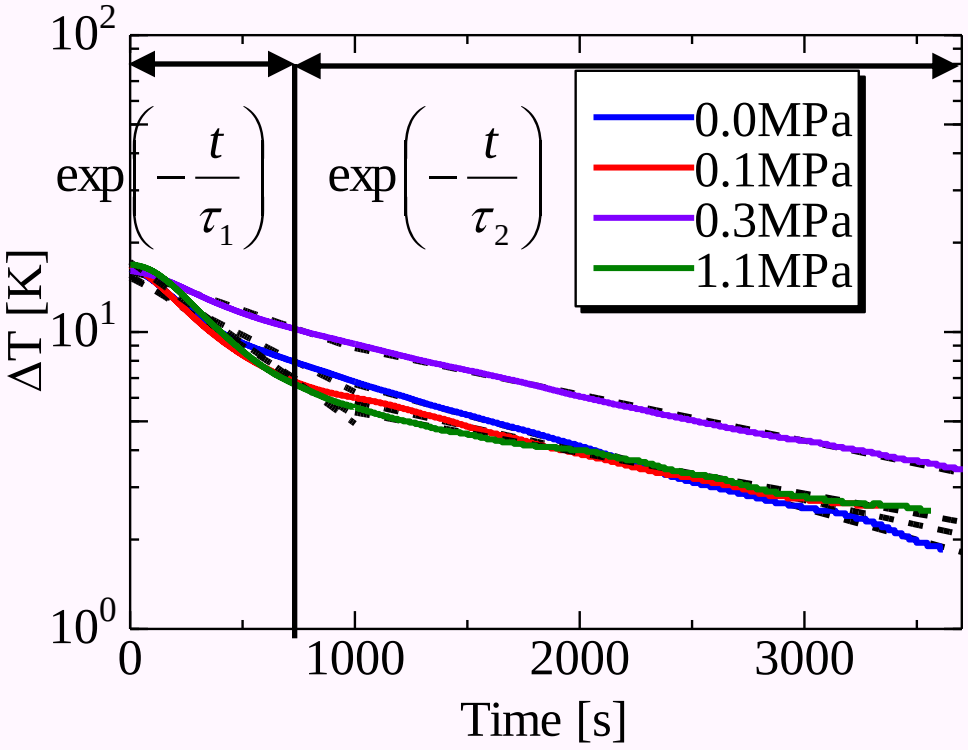
Results of calibration (Old A)

Pressure[MPa]	Input power [W]	Output power [W]	Heat recovery rate
0	10.0	5.9	59.3%
0	6.1	4.1	68.2%
0	3.0	2.2	72.5%
0	1.0	0.7	67.5%
3	10.0	7.0	70.2%
3	6.1	4.3	69.7%
3	3.0	2.2	71.8%
3	1.0	0.5	51.9%
1.1	10.0	6.8	68.1%
1.1	6.1	4.3	70.7%
1.1	3.0	2.0	68.3%
1.1	1.1	0.6	53.4%

Heat recovery rate is independent of pressure and input power, and is about 70% (±2%).

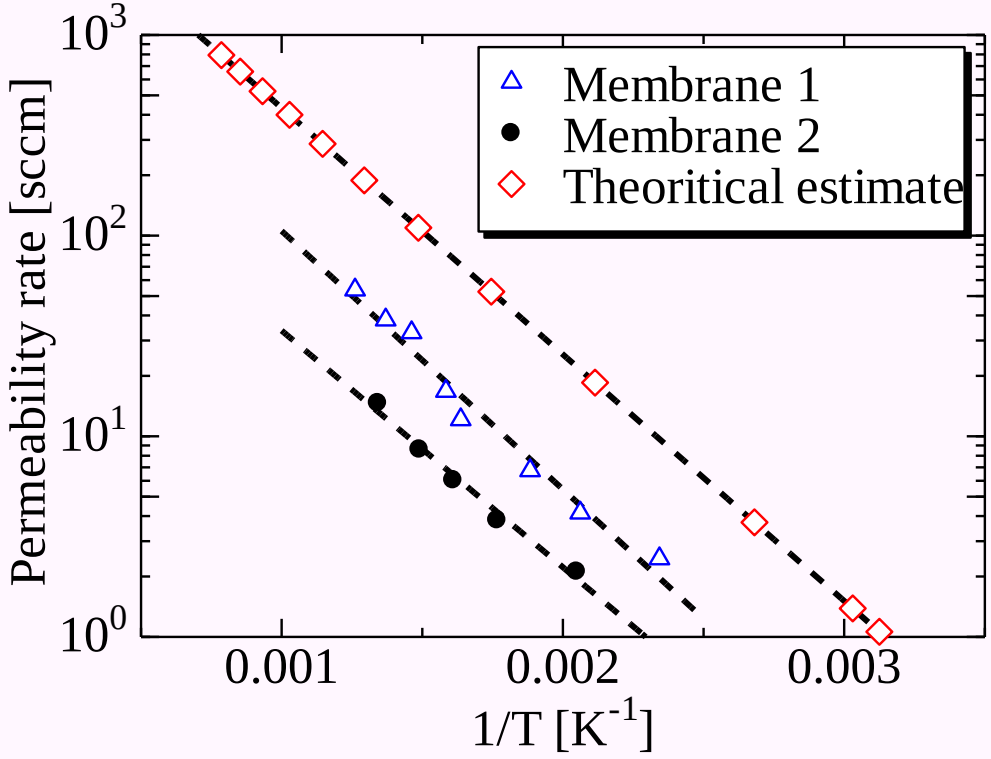
Thermal time constant: temperature change following the change in the input power.



MPa	τ_1 [s]	τ_2 [s]
0	1500	2700
0.1	690	3000
0.3	750	2600
1.1	930	2000

Thermal time constants will be used to determine the phases in absorption runs.

Performance test of Pd membrane filter

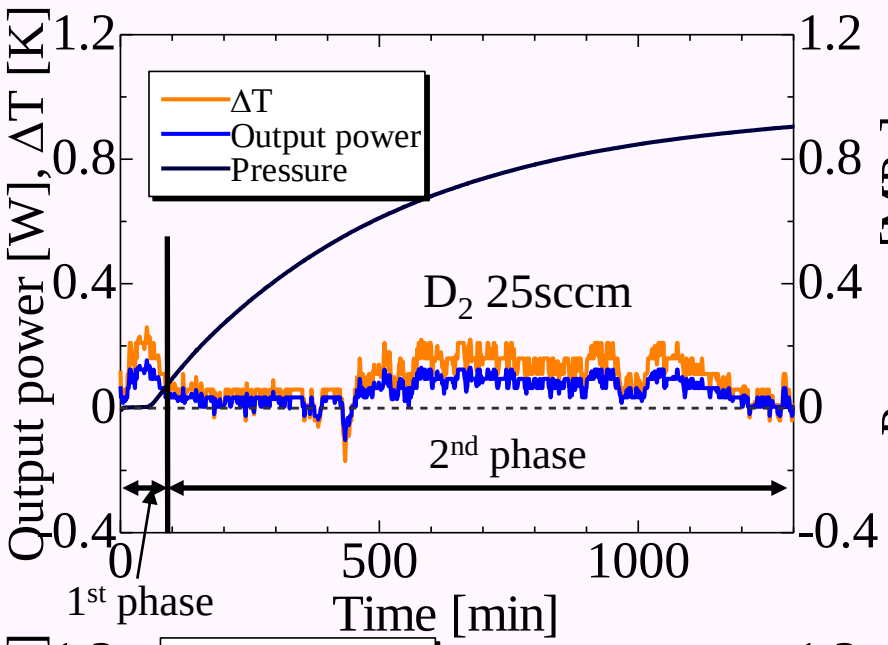


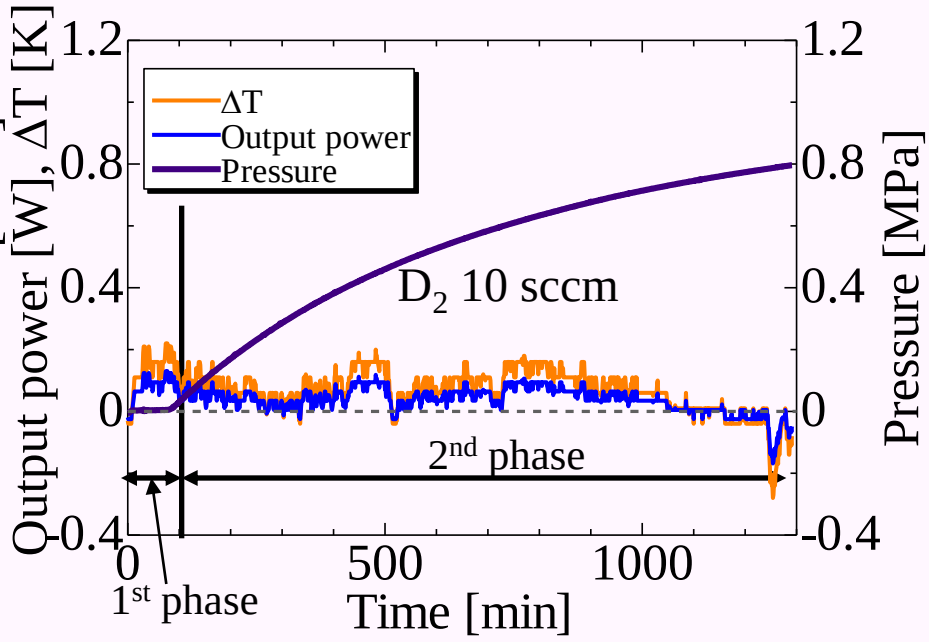
The Pd membrane (0.2 mm-t, 99.95%) separates the evacuated reaction chamber (1.6ℓ) and the gas reservoir filled with D_2 at 1 MPa.

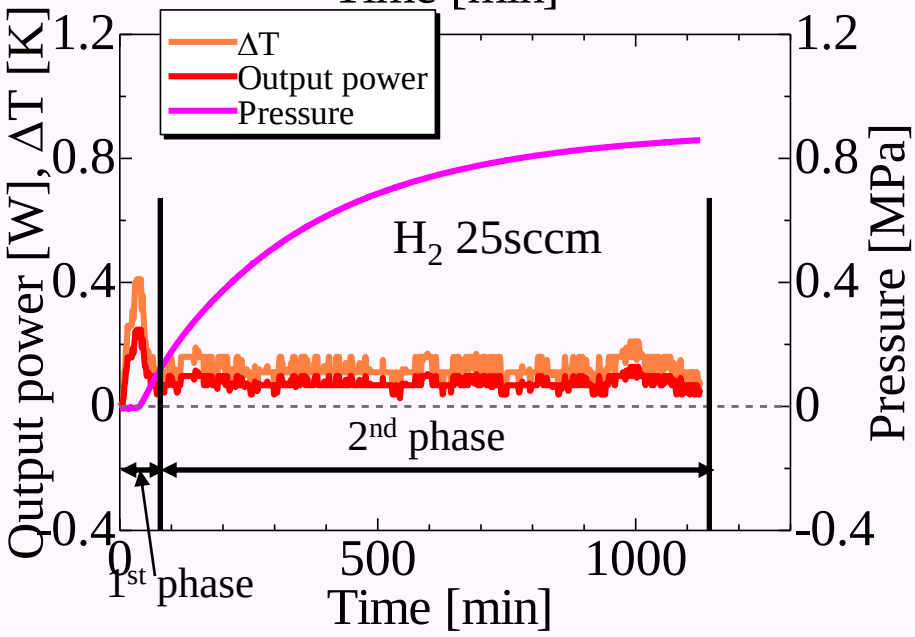
Permeation rate of D_2 gas into the reaction chamber was derived as a function of membrane temperature by measuring the rate of pressure increase after stopping evacuation.

D_2 gas flow rate is controllable between 0.1 and 25 sccm by varying the temperature from 298 K to 900 K.

Pd powders (ϕ0.1μm, 99.5%) – results



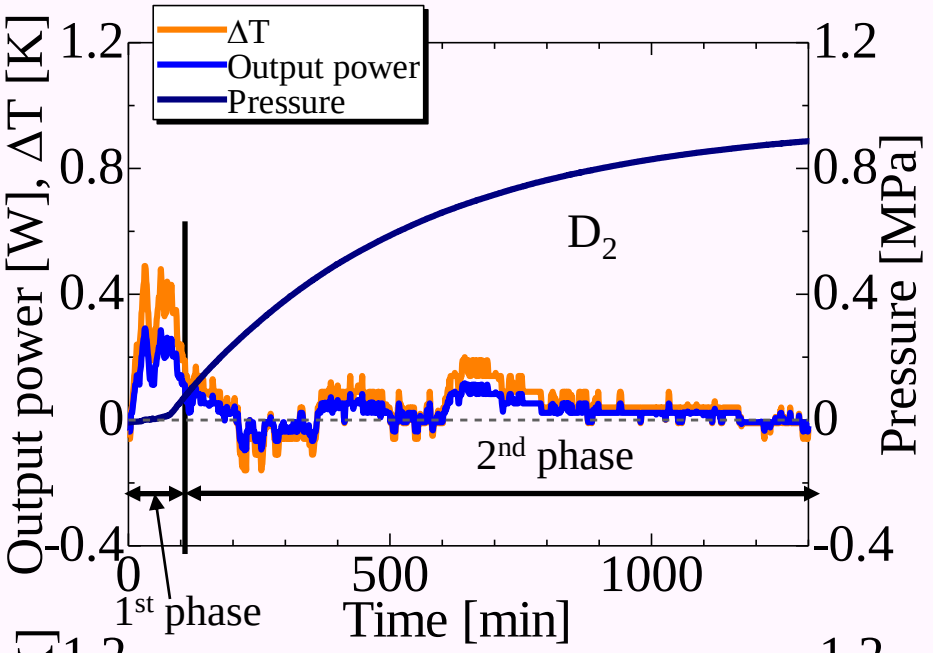


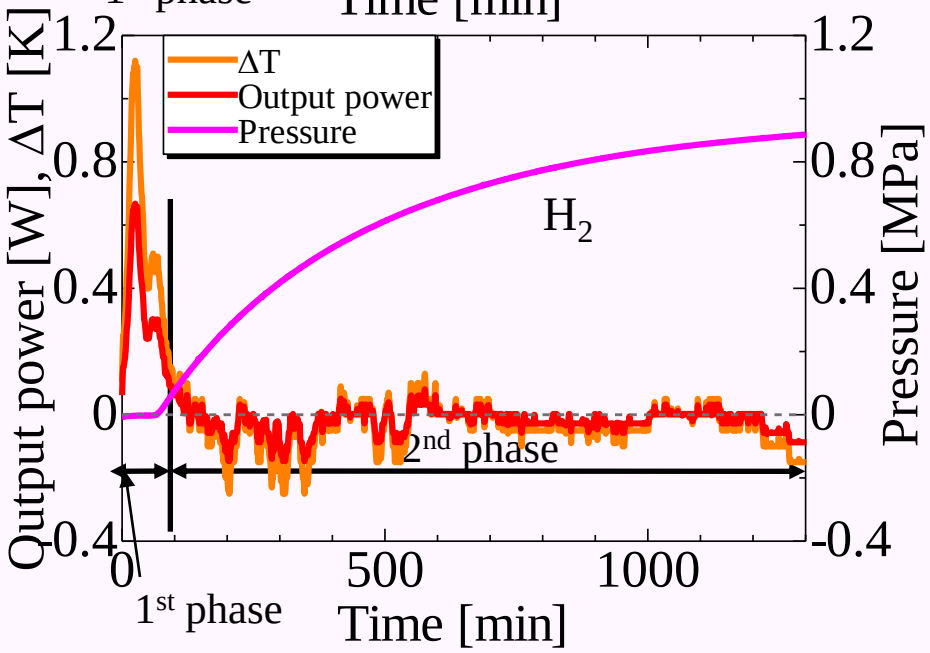


The evolution is divided into 2 phases by the time 30 minutes after the beginning of the pressure rise.

The release of heat of hydride formation should be completed in the 1st phase.

Pd black (300mesh, 99.9%) – results



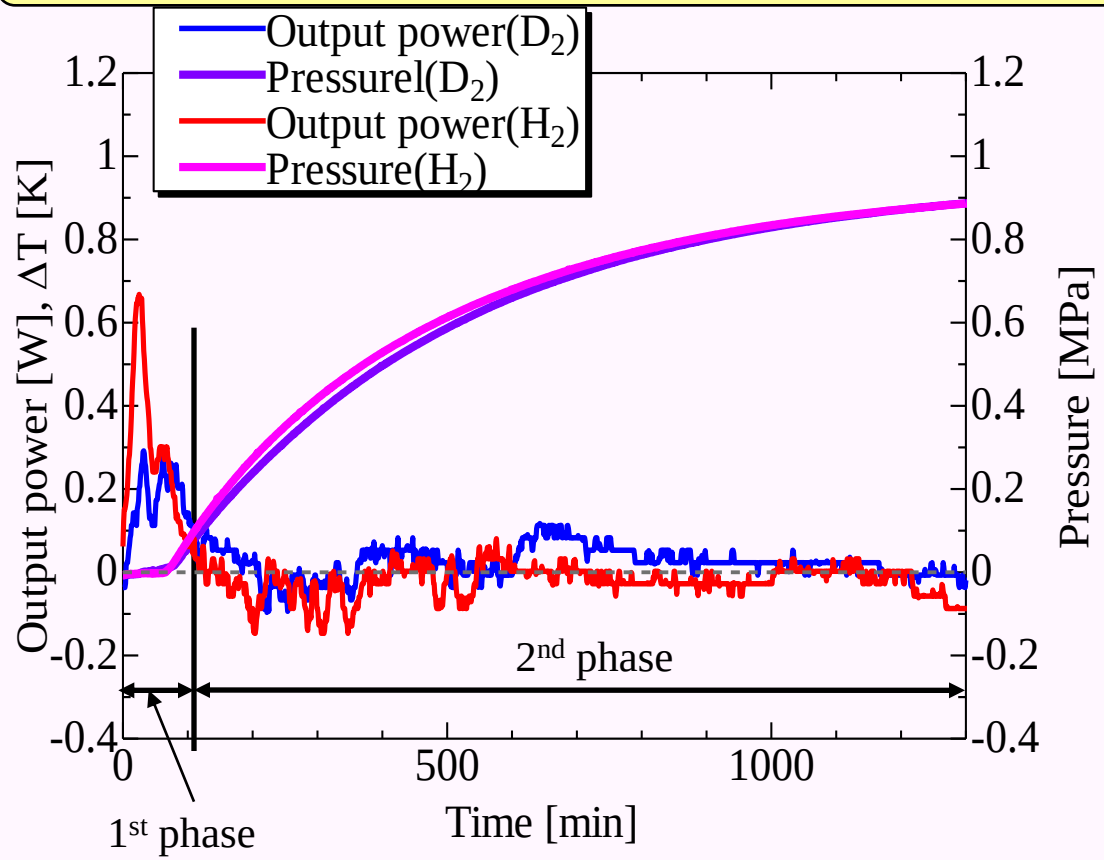


Likely to the case of Pd ϕ0.1μm sample, the evolution looks similar.

The evolution can be divided into 2 phases by the time 30 minutes after the beginning of the pressure rise.

The release of heat of hydride formation should be completed in the 1st phase.

B. Pd black (300 mesh, 99.9%) – comparison of Heat balance



Heat balance

	D_2	H_2
1st phase	5.4E+2 J/g	4.5E+2 J/g
2nd phase	2.6E+3 J/g	-6.2E+2 J/g

- The output energies in the 1st phase are almost the same for both cases, but seem to be somewhat larger than the nominal values of 100 – 405 J/g (H_2) and 80 - 330 J/g (D_2)
- On the contrary, the output energy in the 2nd phase appears to be larger for D_2 than H_2.

Summary of experimental results for the 1st Series

Sample	weight [g]	Gas	Nominal flow rate [sccm]	Measured flow rate [sccm]	1st phase [J/g]	2nd phase [J/g]	Total [J/g]	D/Pd or H/Pd	Absorption [scc]
0.1μϕ−Pd	5	D_2	10	2.7	1.0E+02	5.2E+02	6.2E+02	0.46	245±8
0.1μϕ-Pd	5	D_2	25	3.5	9.7E+01	7.9E+02	8.9E+02	0.43	224±8
0.1μϕ-Pd	5	H_2	25	5.4	1.2E+02	1.1E+03	1.2E+03	0.45	236±8
Pd black	3.2	D_2	25	3.3	5.4E+02	2.6E+03	3.1E+03	0.85	288±8
Pd black	3.6	H_2	25	3.9	4.5E+02	-6.2E+02	-6.5E+02	0.78	298±8

(1)D (H) absorption rates -D/Pd or H/Pd- for Pd black were about twice of those for Pd ϕ0.1μm for the phase 1 charging.

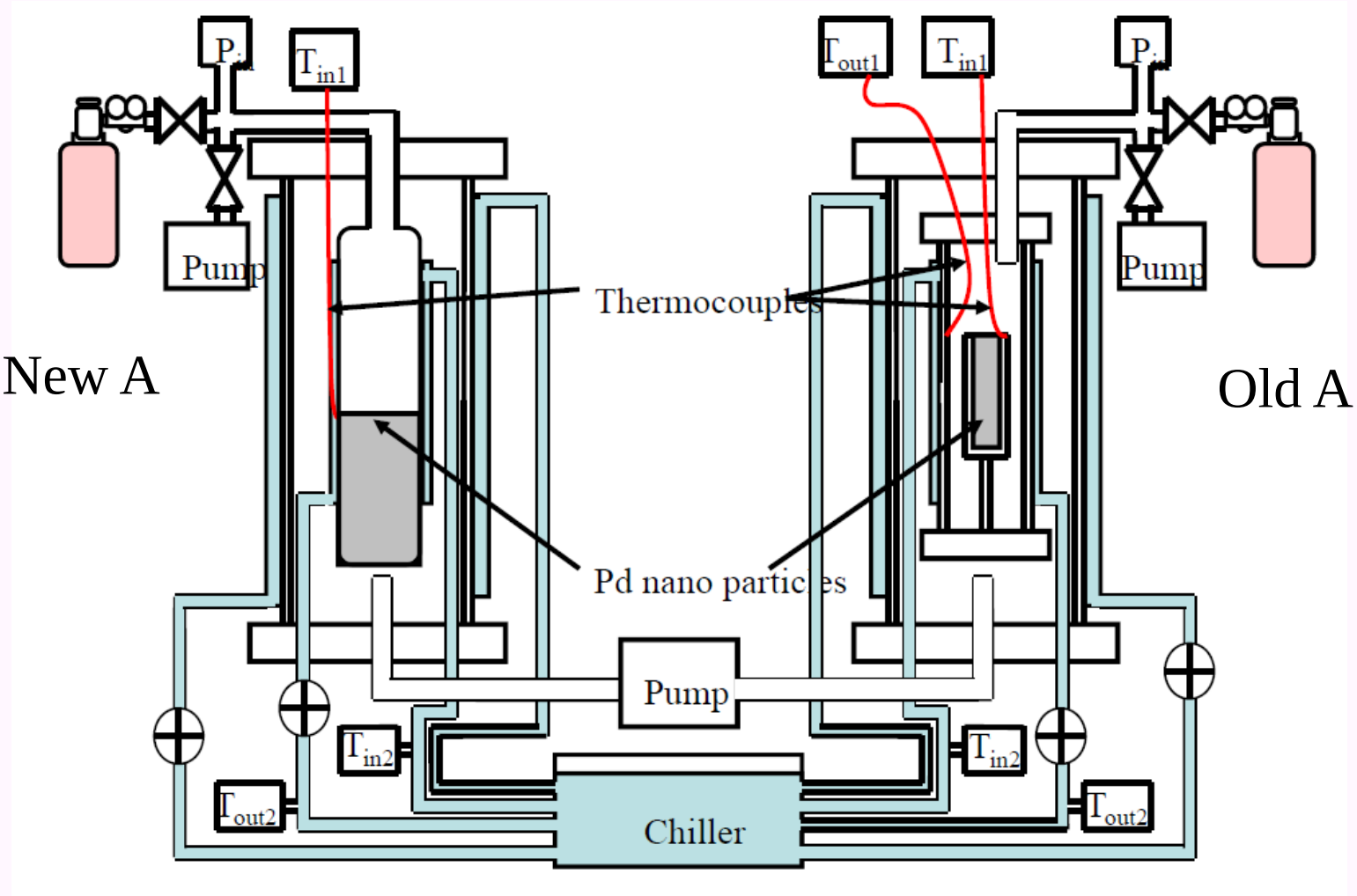
(2)Apparent excess heat about 2.6 kJ/g was observed for Pd black with D_2 gas charging.

Summary Remarks for the 1st Series Experiments

- The Pd-H_2 / D_2 gas absorption system using commercial Pd powder has been installed which enables a flow calorimetry and nuclear diagnosis.
- The calibration examination and the first experimental results have been described.
- When D_2 gas was used for the Pd-black sample, trend of excess heat was observed.
- Calorimetry time constant is yet to be made small by making heat capacity of the reaction chamber small.
- Clearer results of heat evolution will be obtained also by increasing the amount of samples.
- Nano-sized Pd powders will also be examined.

The 2nd Series Experiments

New A: Shorter FC Time-Constant (5min) and Larger Cell Volume



New A: Stability of Flow Calorimeter with Zero Input Power

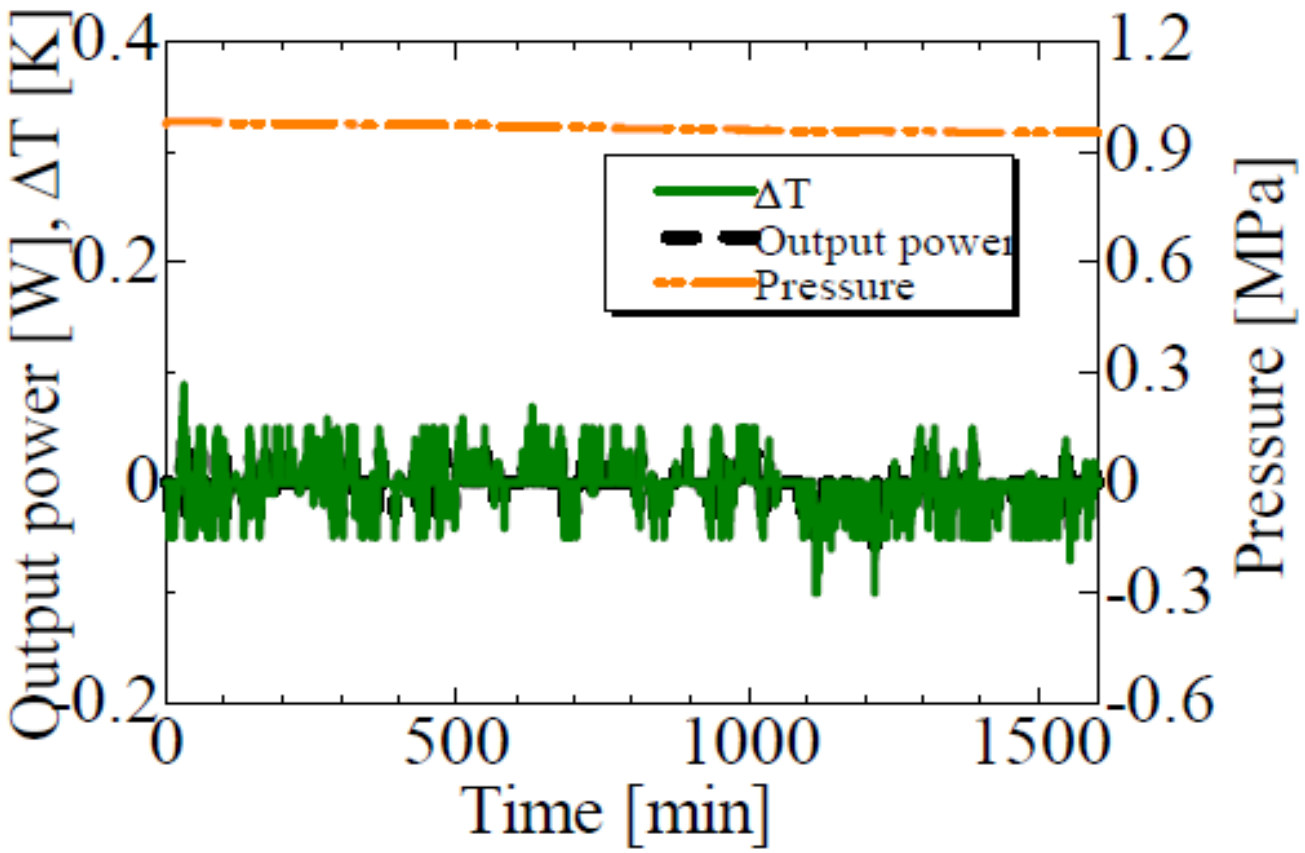
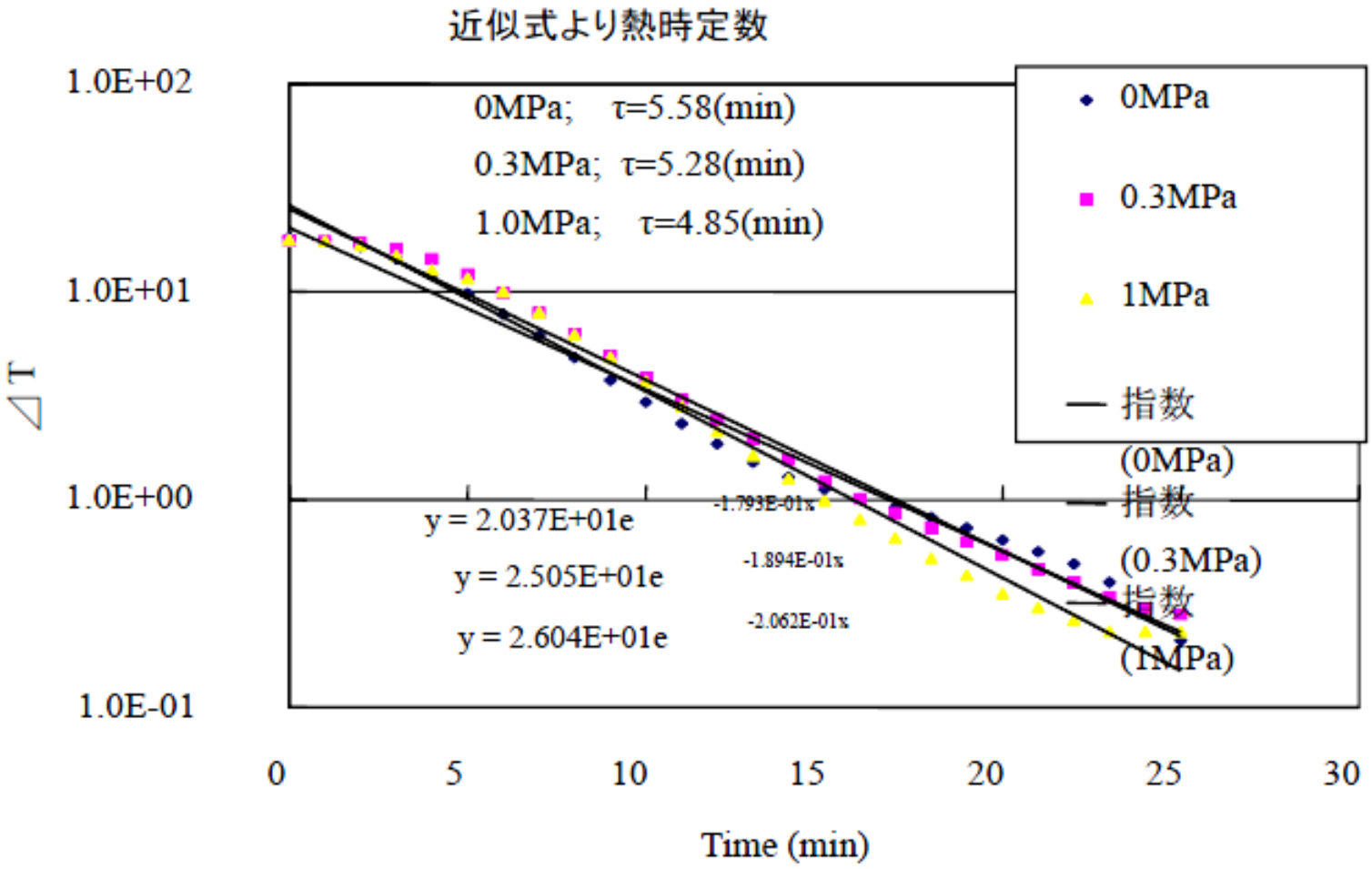


Fig. 4-2. Evolution of temperature; D_2 gas contained with 1MPa in the reaction chamber.

Time Constant for Heat Removal (75.5 %)



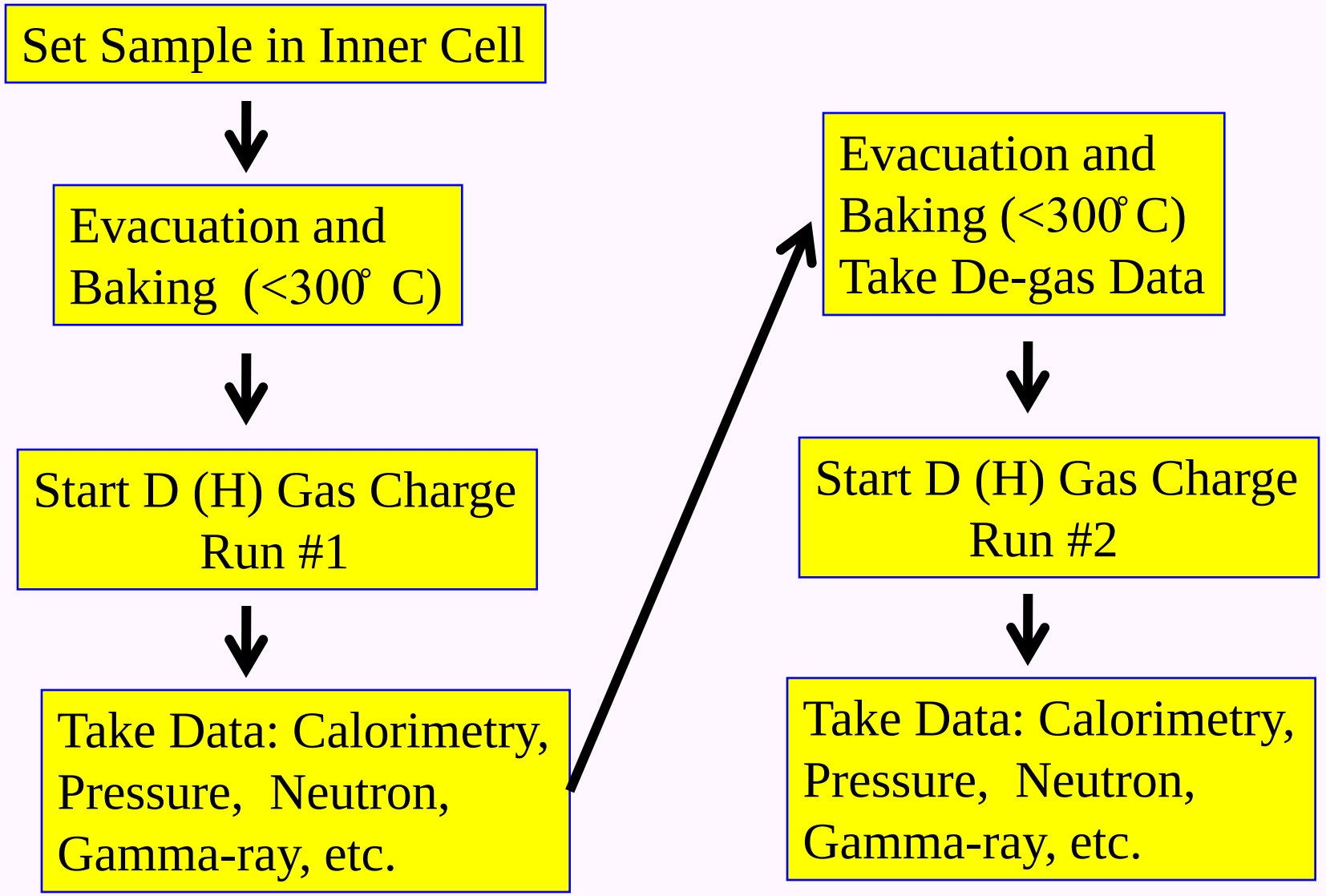
Old A-System

MPa	Thermal time constant τ_1 [s]	Thermal time constant τ_2 [s]
0.0	1463	2731
0.1	686	3016
0.3	746	2566
1.1	927	2048

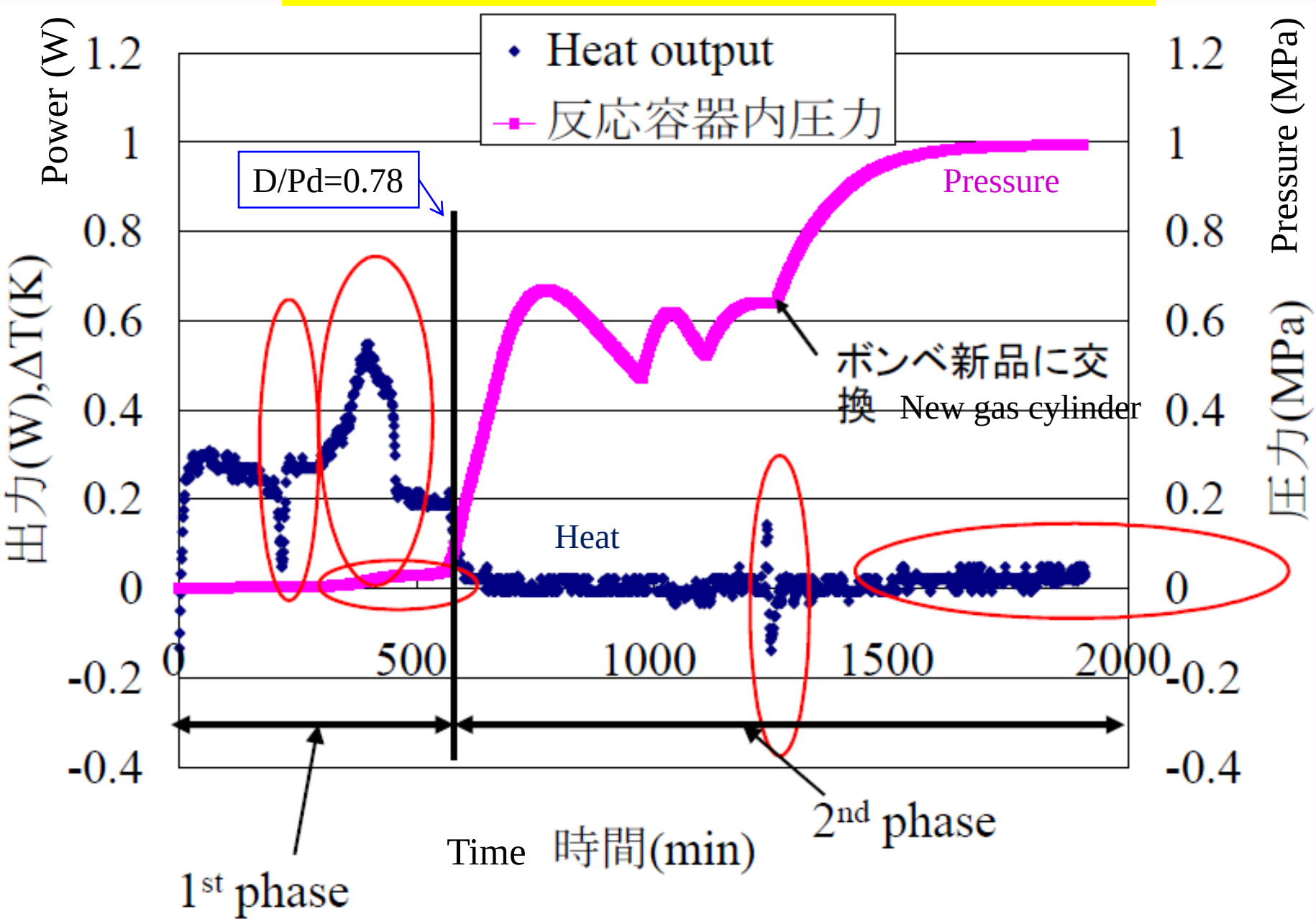
New A-System

MPa	Thermal time constant τ [s]
0.0	335
0.3	317
1.0	291

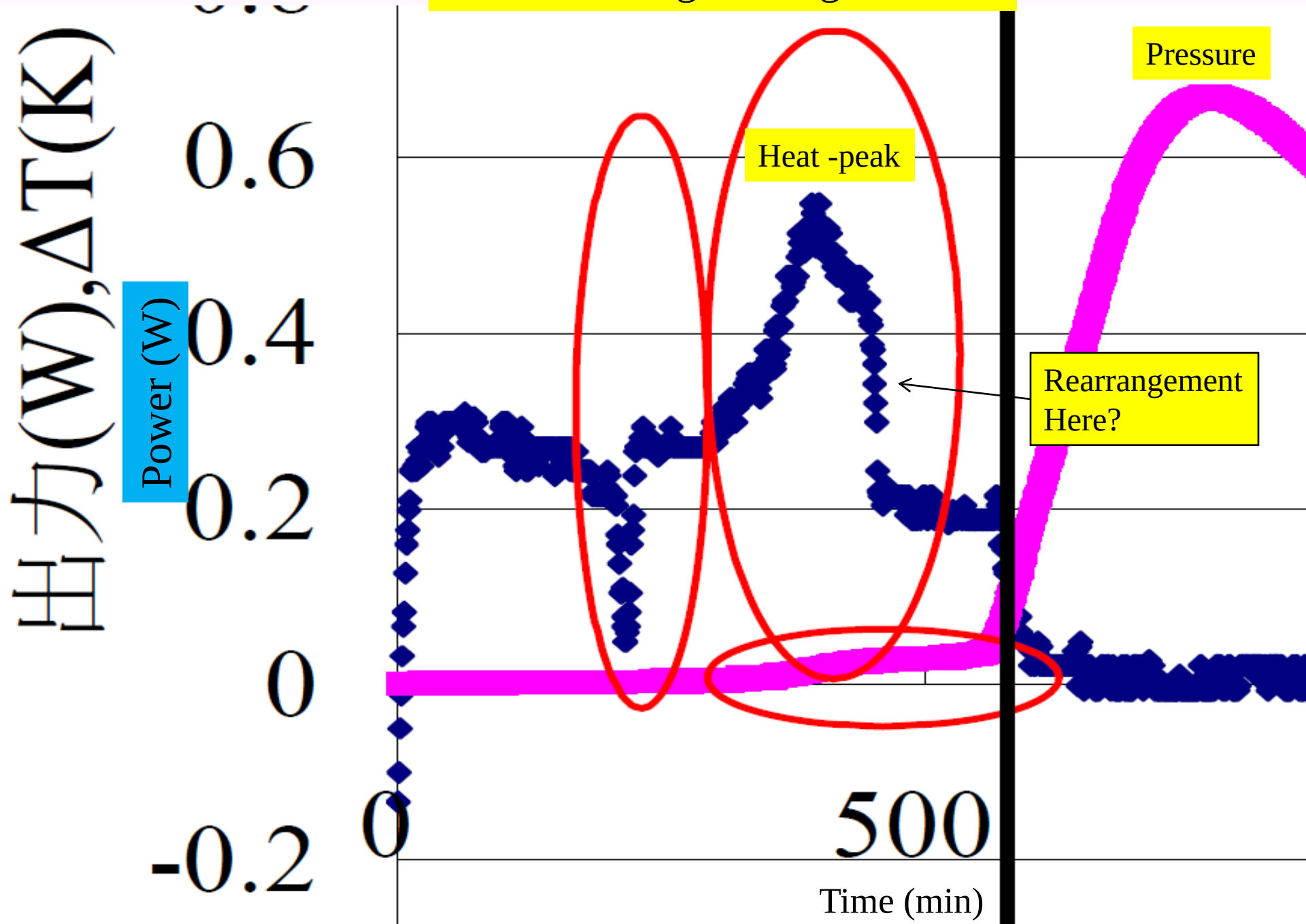
2. Experimental Procedure



Pd-black (20g) / D-gas charge #1: Nov. 2009

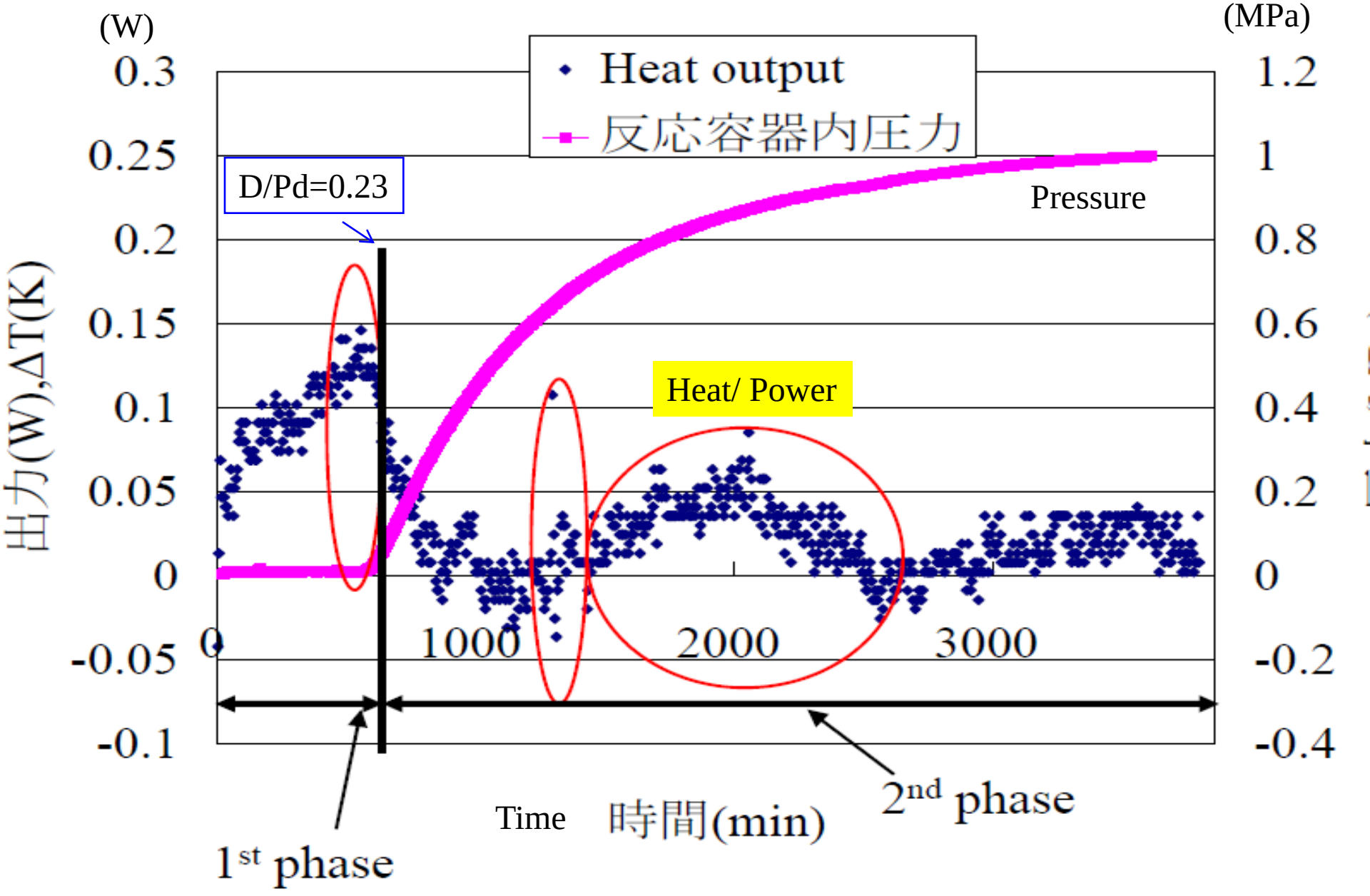


Pd-black / D-gas charge #1 data



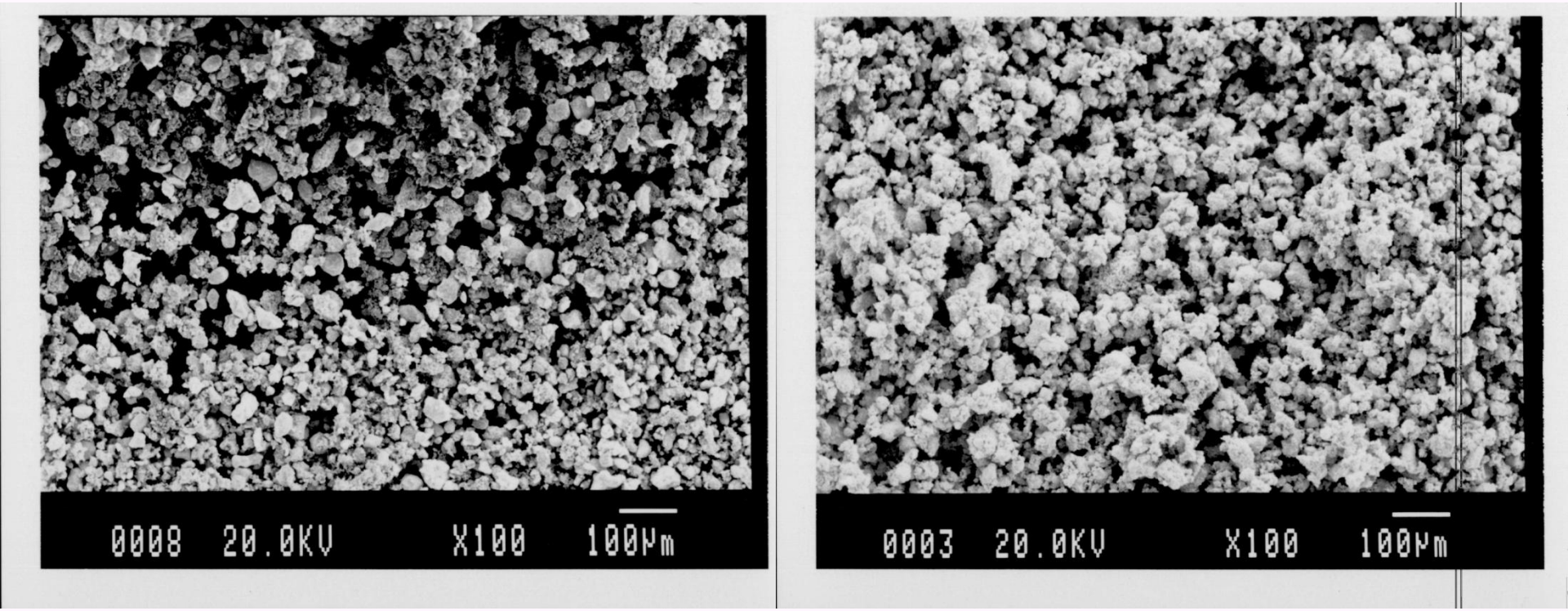
Decreased absorption and heat level for #2

Pd-black (20g)/ D-gas #2



Before Runs

After Runs



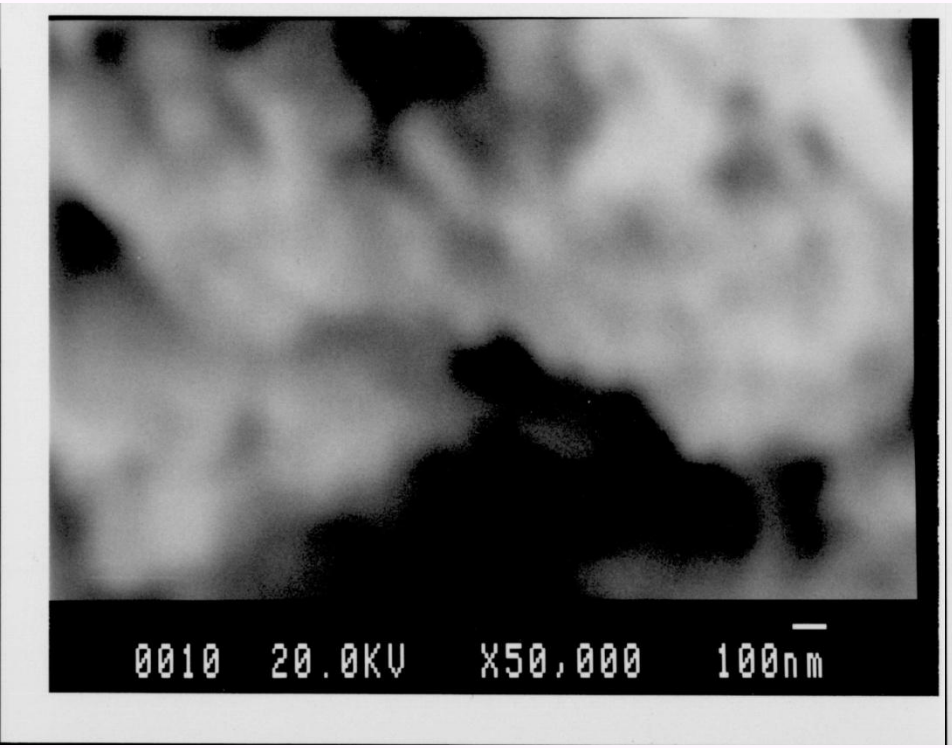
Magnification: ×100 SEM Image

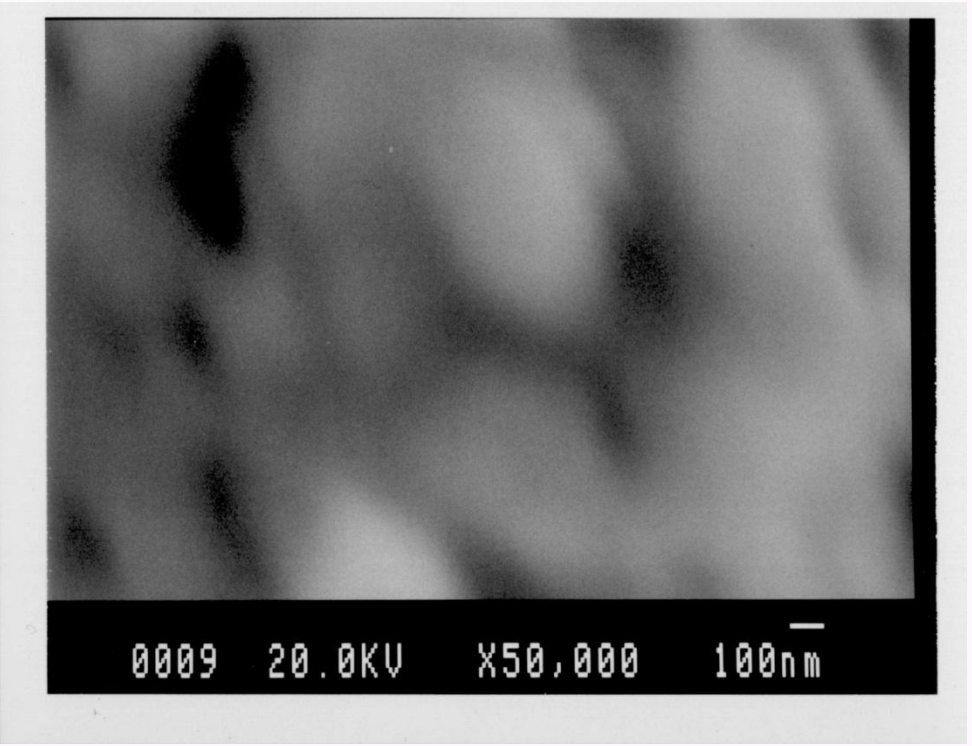
After experiments, Pd black powders stuck to be bigger sizes → Decrease of active surface area

ACS09

Before Runs

After Runs





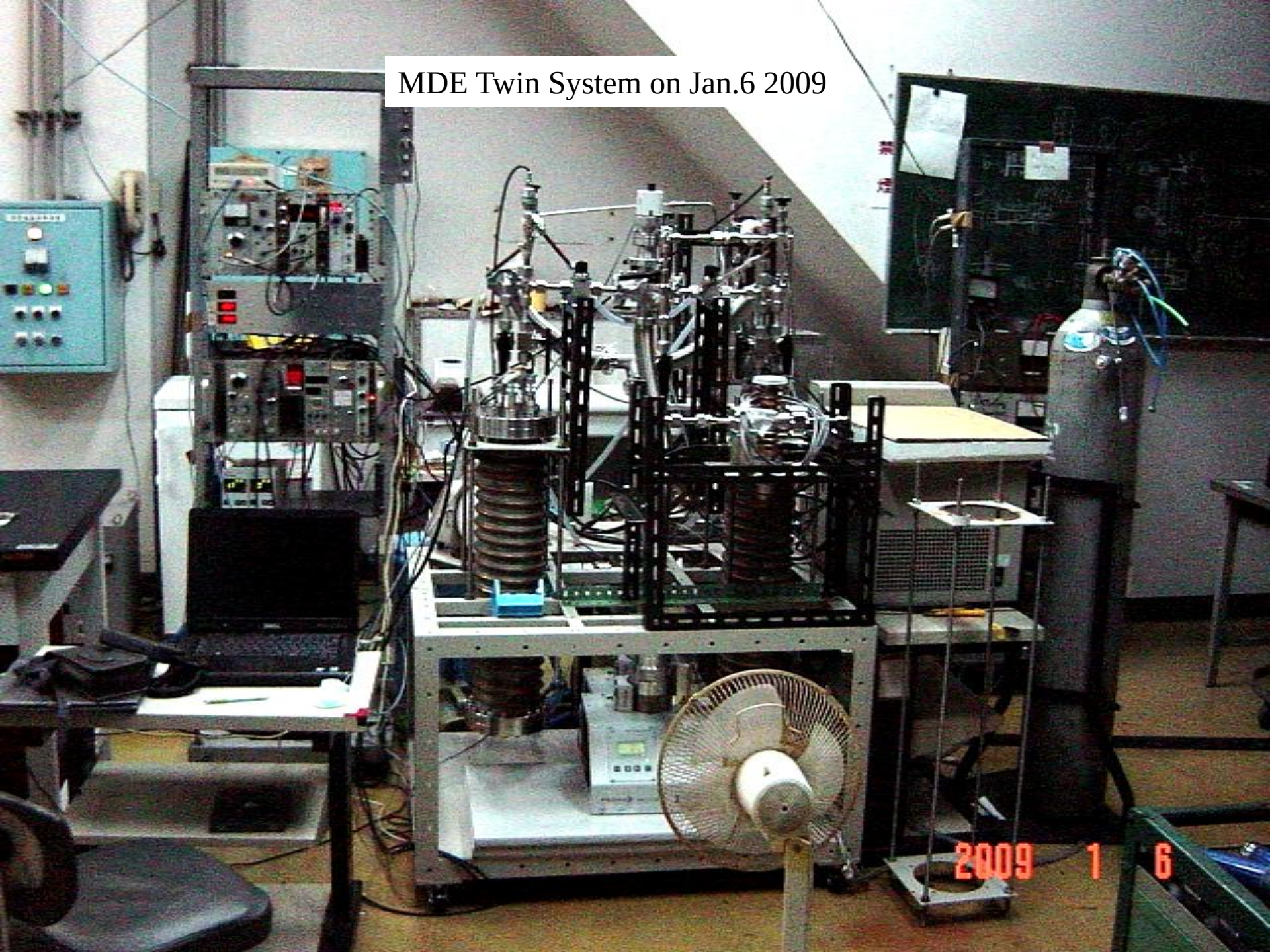
Magnification: ×50,000 SEM Image

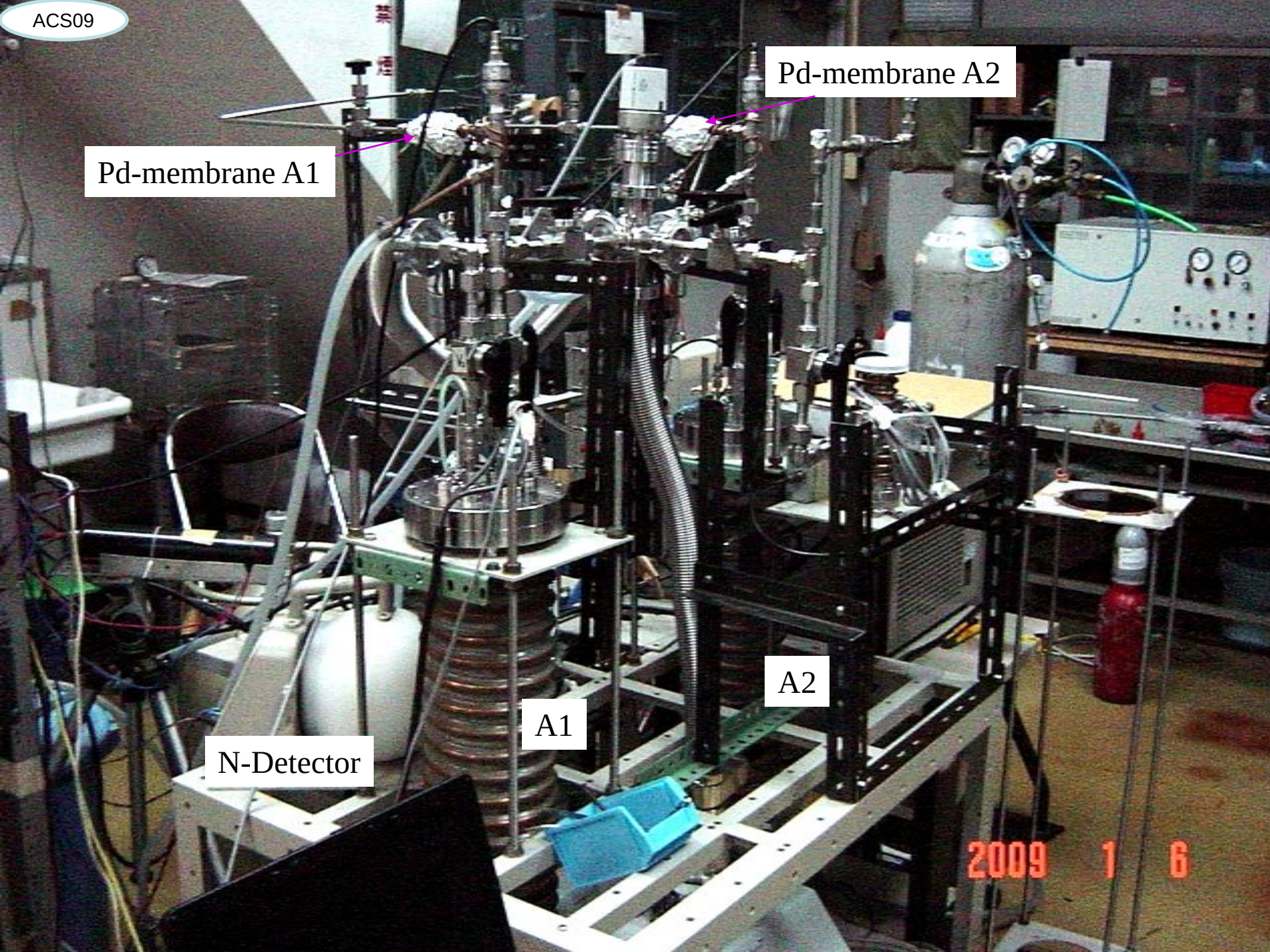
Before experiment, surface was fractal in nano-scale.

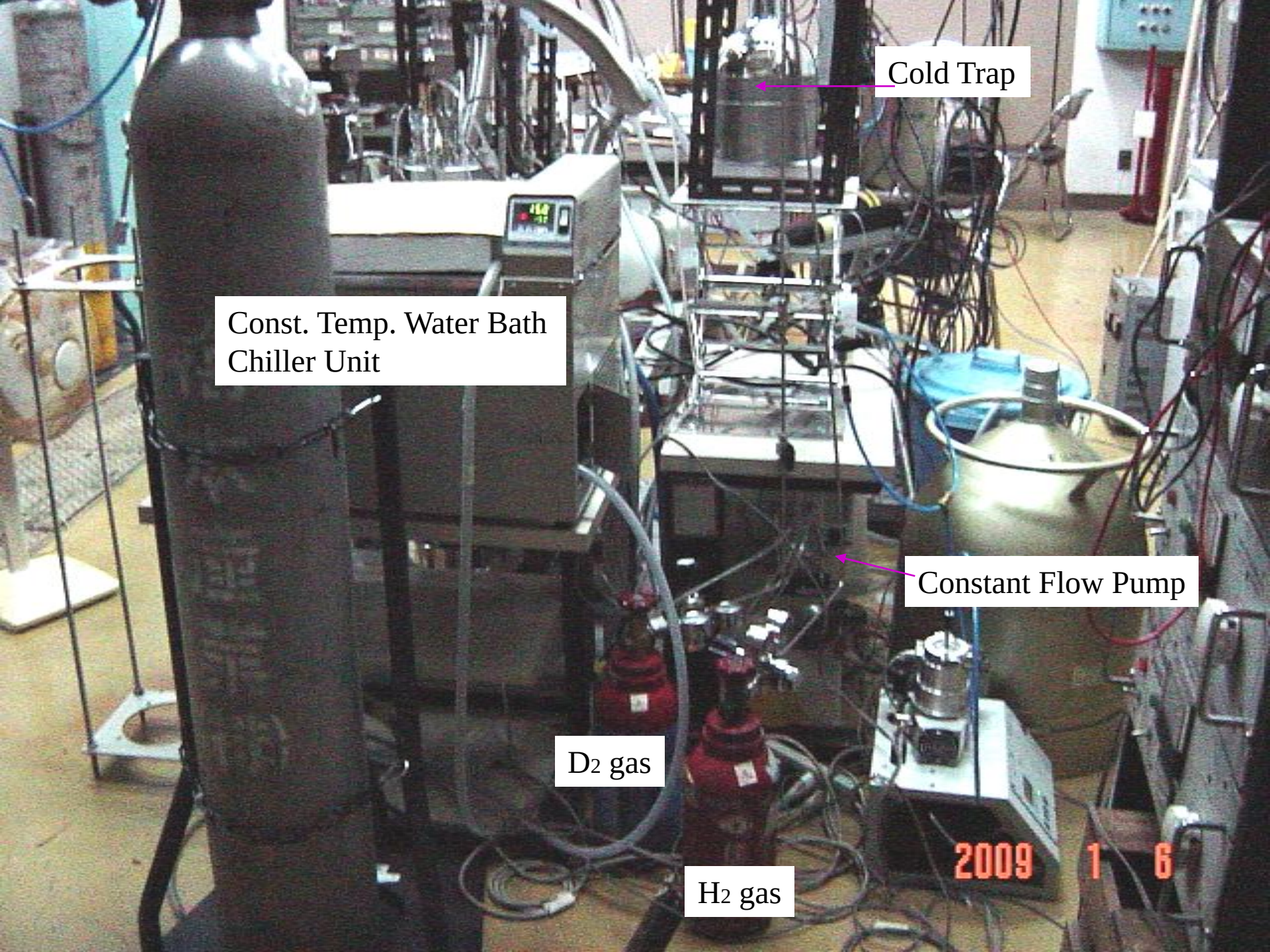
After experiment, surface became flatter in about 10 times larger scale → Decrease of active surface area

Summary for Pd-black

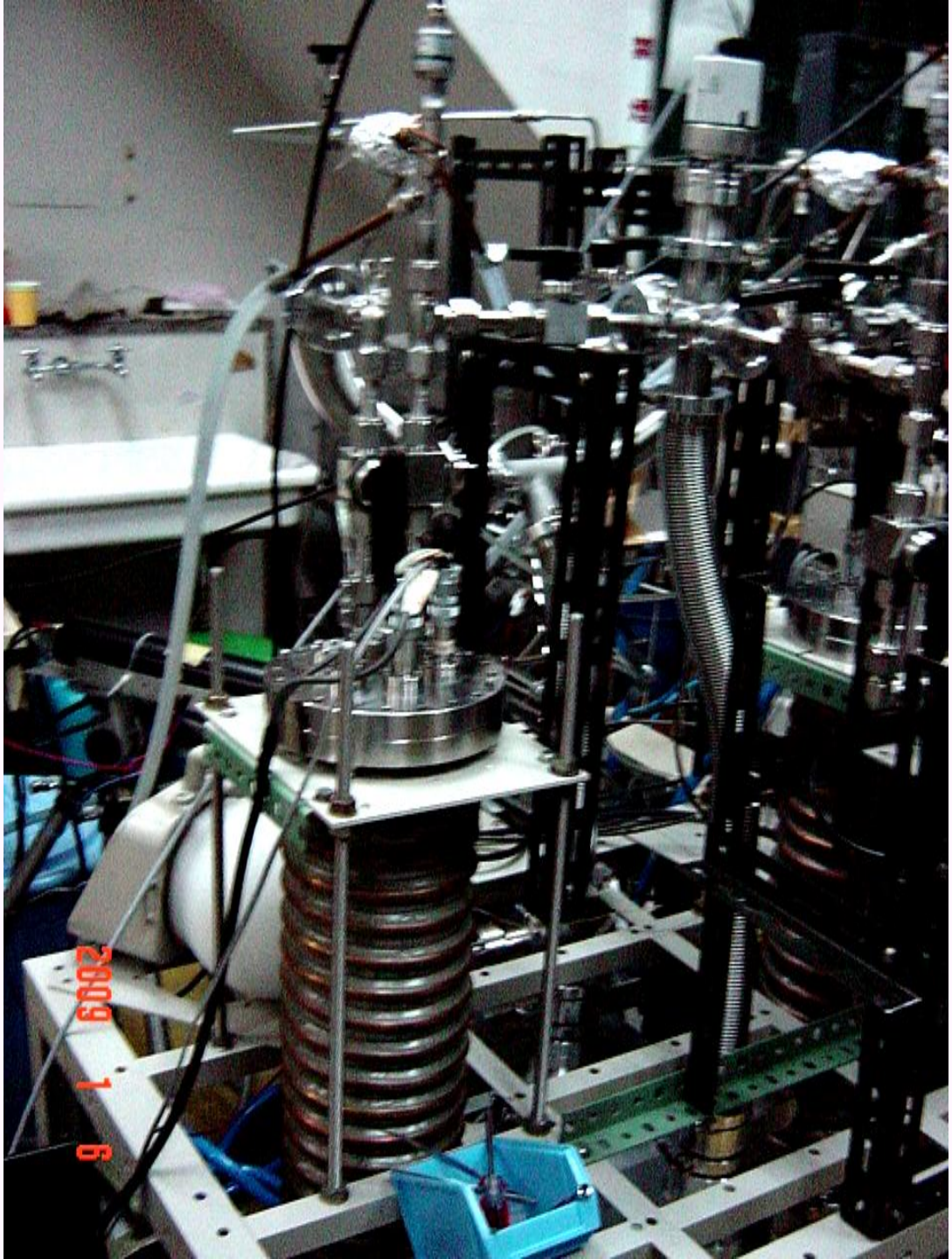
- There were seen excess heat in the 1st and 2nd phases, but smaller than those by Pd/ZrO_2
- Pd-black powders stuck to be bigger sizes (about 10 times diameter by SEM observation), after the #1 run.
- In the #2 run and following runs, no significant excess heat was seen.
- D/Pd ratio for #1 was 0.78 in the pressure zero condition under D-charge.
- D/Pd ratios for #2 and later runs, D/Pd was about 0.23 (much smaller).
- No transmuted elements were seen by PIXE.


MDE Twin System on Jan.6 2009
2009 1 6


ACS09
Pd-membrane A2
Pd-membrane A1
A2
A1
N-Detector
2009 1 6


Cold Trap
Const. Temp. Water Bath
Chiller Unit
Constant Flow Pump
D2 gas
H2 gas
2009 1 6

A1 System



B System
Under
Construction

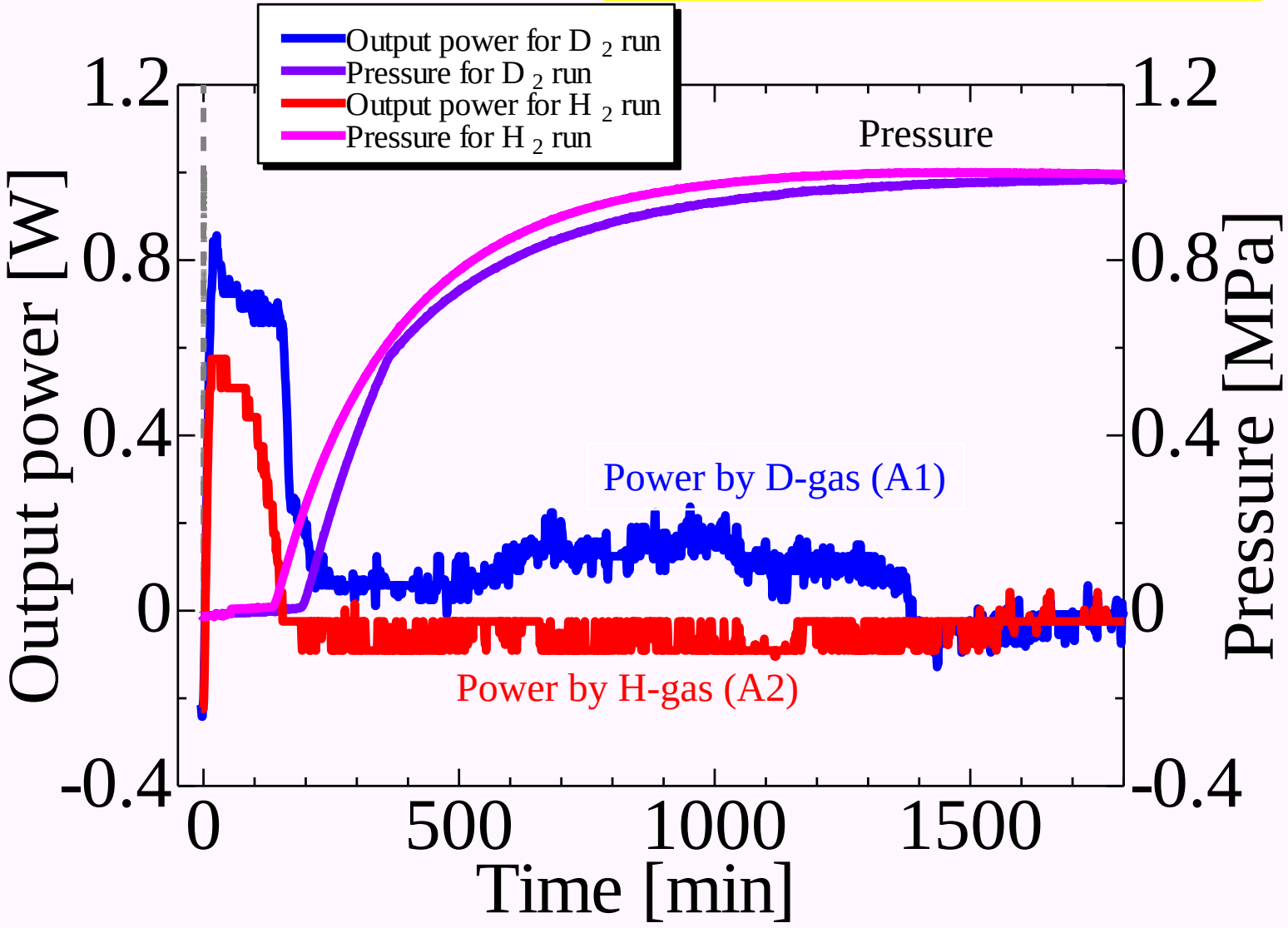
Experiments with Pd/PdO/ZrO_2 Dispersed Samples

10g (Net Pd weight : 4.3 g): Three trials for Santoku 1, Santoku 2 and Santoku 3 samples, #1 and #2 runs for each sample

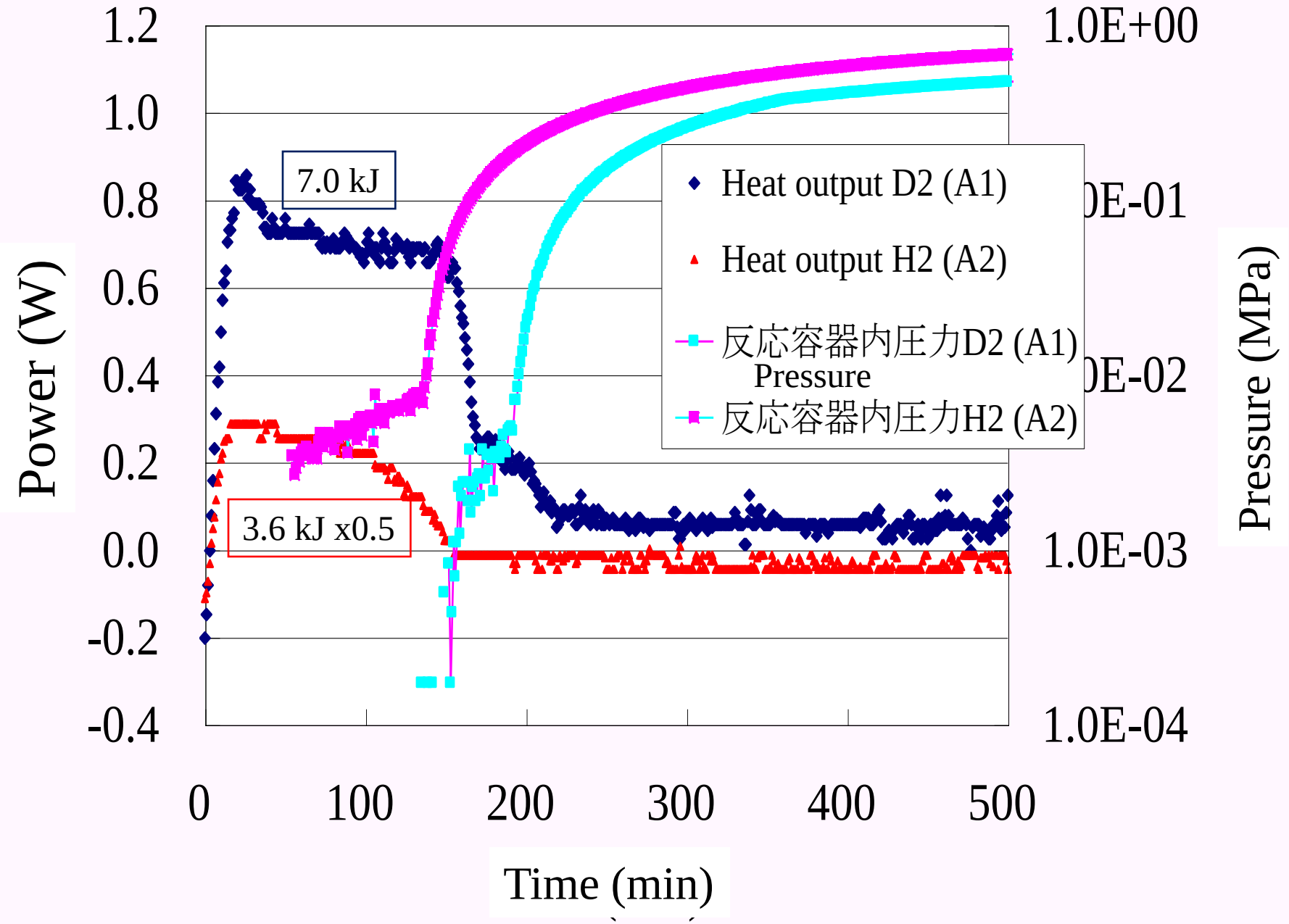
- Nano-Pd/ZrO_2 sample was produced by Santoku Co. Japan, based on different protocol from Inoue-Yamaura (Arata-Zhang).
- X-ray diffraction analysis showed composite of Pd/PdO/ZrO_2 .
- Pd particle size is less than 10nm.
- A1 system: 10g for D-gas charging (2-3sccm)
- A2 system: 10g for H-gas charging (2-4sccm)
- Water-flow calorimetry: 6cc/min flow rate

Santoku 1#1 Results of Heat Evolution

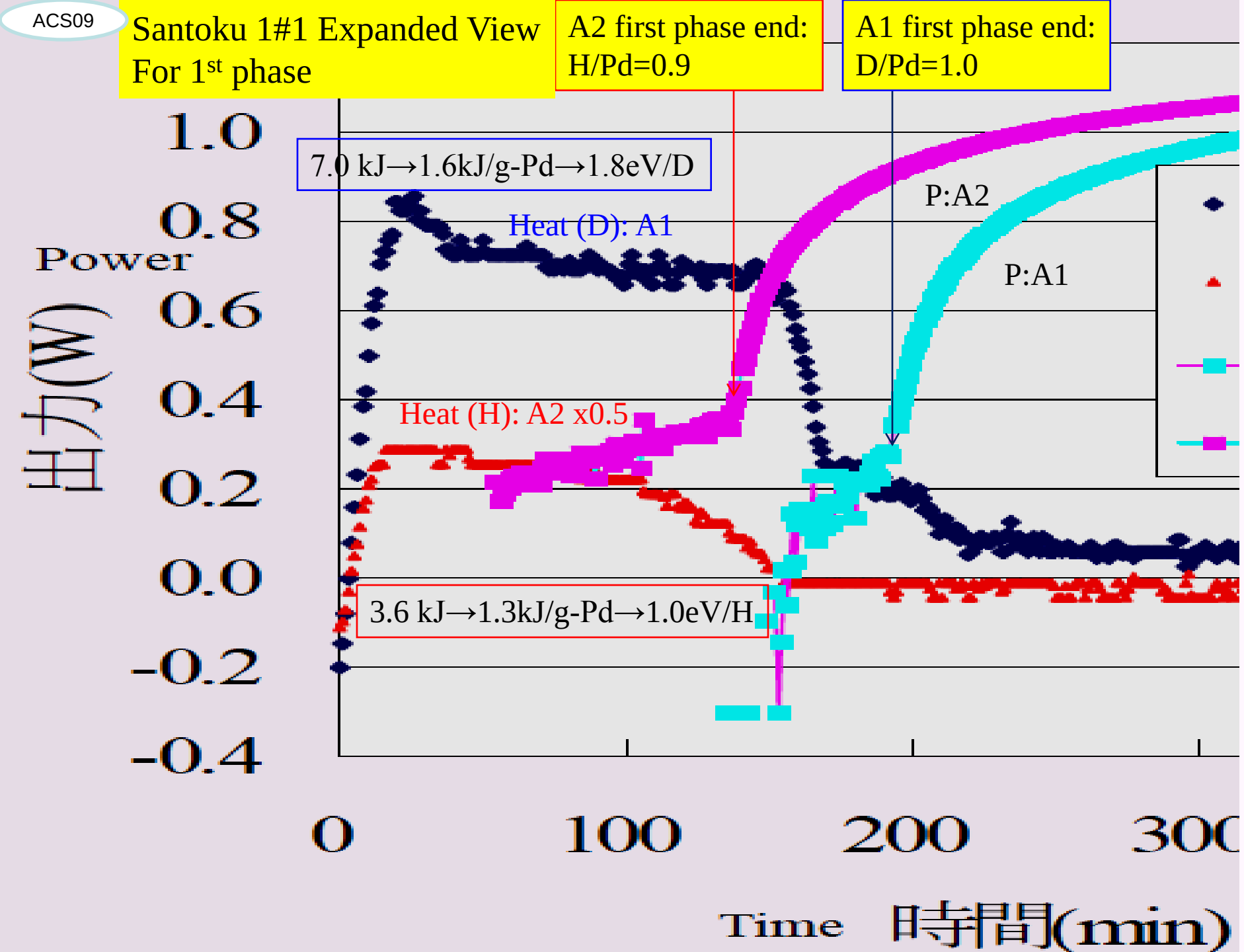
Gas flow rate: 2.8 (D) and 2.6(H) sccm



Santoku1 #1 Run: Expanded view for 1st phase

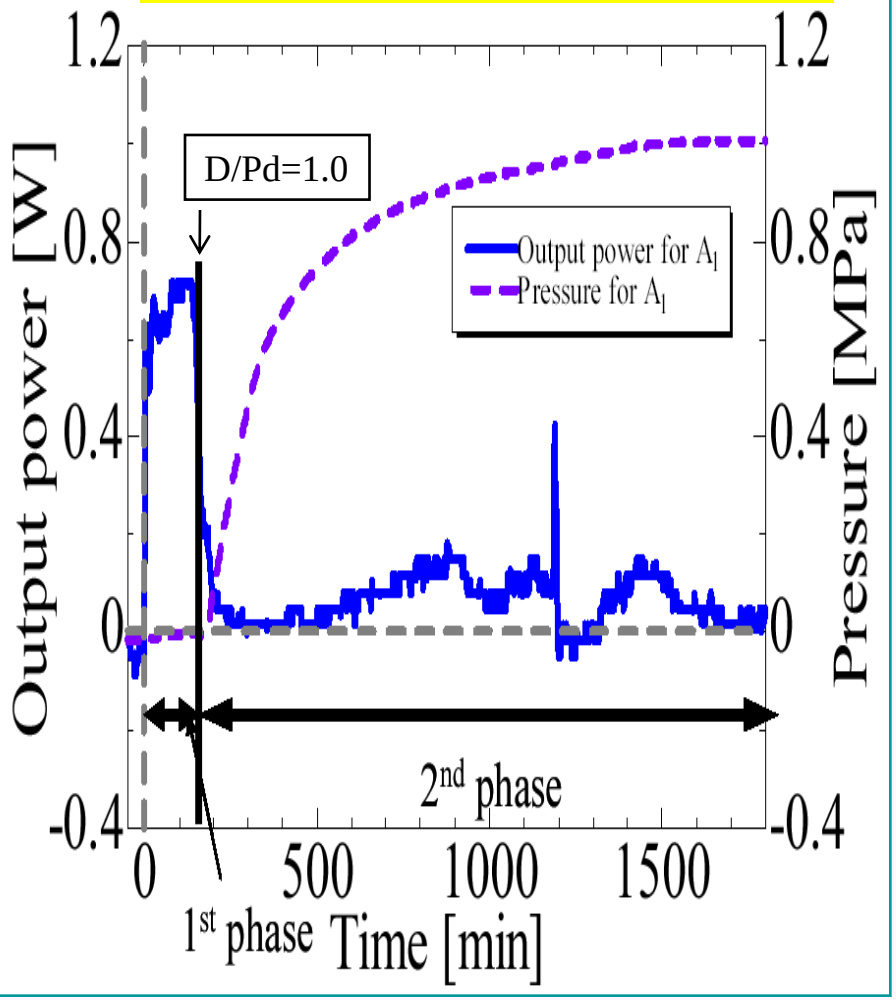


ACS09

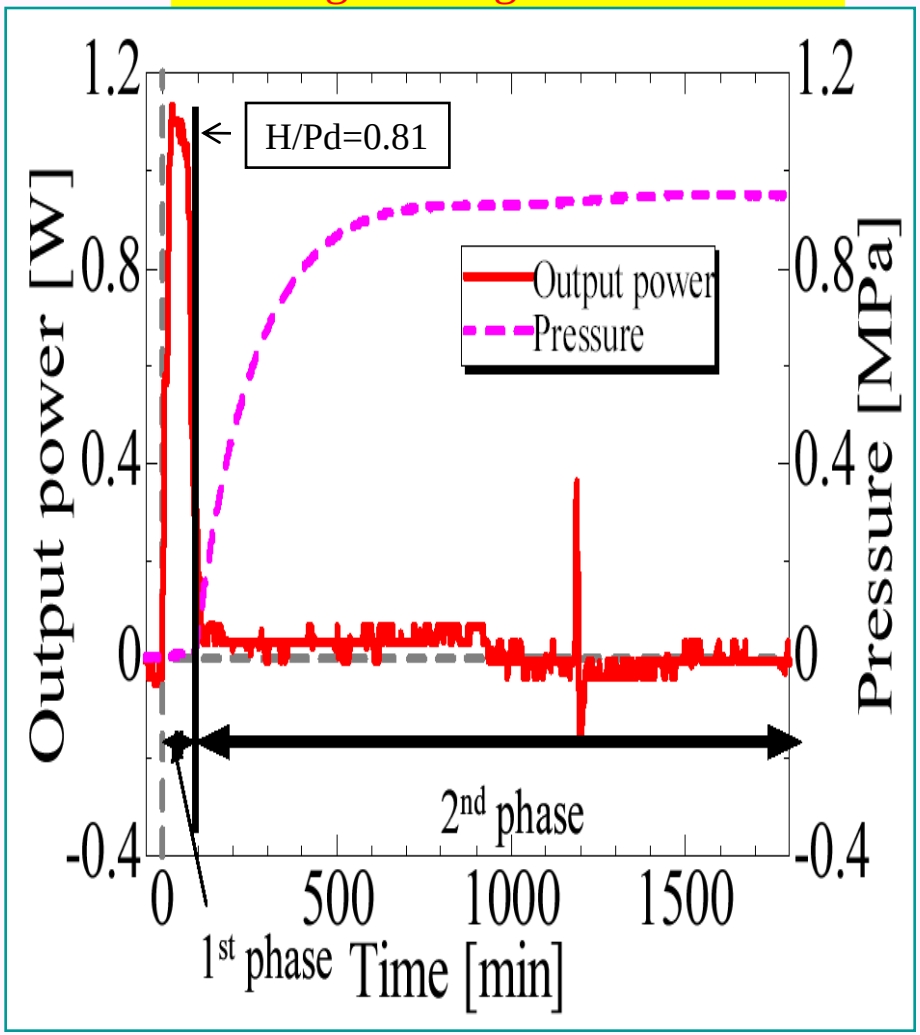

Santoku 1#1 Expanded View
For 1st phase
A2 first phase end:
H/Pd=0.9
A1 first phase end:
D/Pd=1.0
7.0 kJ→1.6kJ/g-Pd→1.8eV/D
Heat (D): A1
P:A2
P:A1
Heat (H): A2 x0.5
3.6 kJ→1.3kJ/g-Pd→1.0eV/H
Power
出力(W)
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
-0.2
-0.4
0
100
200
300
Time 時間(min)

Results of Santoku2#1 run

A1: D-gas Charge with 2.9sccm



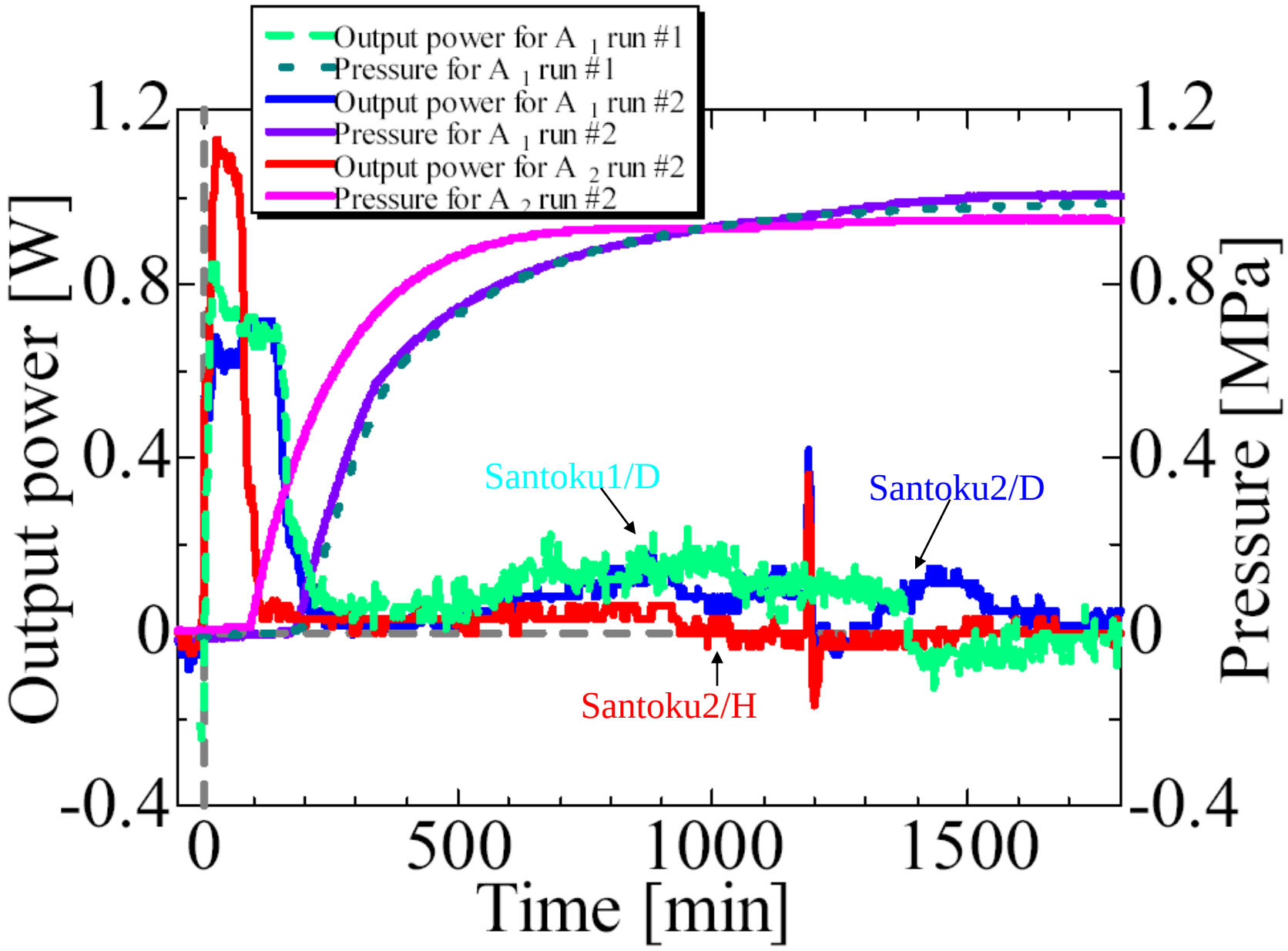
A2: H-gas Charge with 3.5sccm



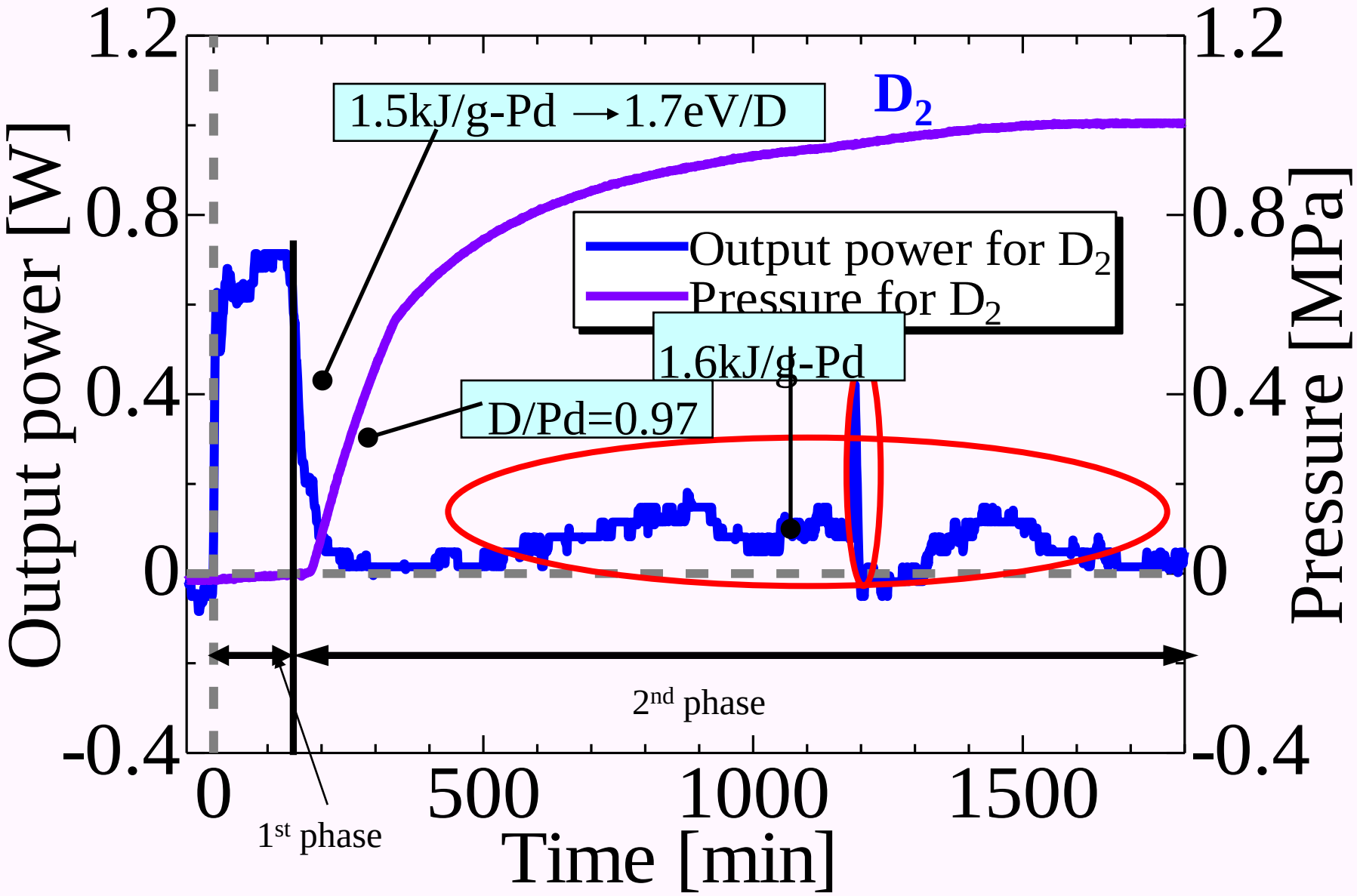
D-gas Charging to Santoku2#1

H-gas Charging to Santoku2#1

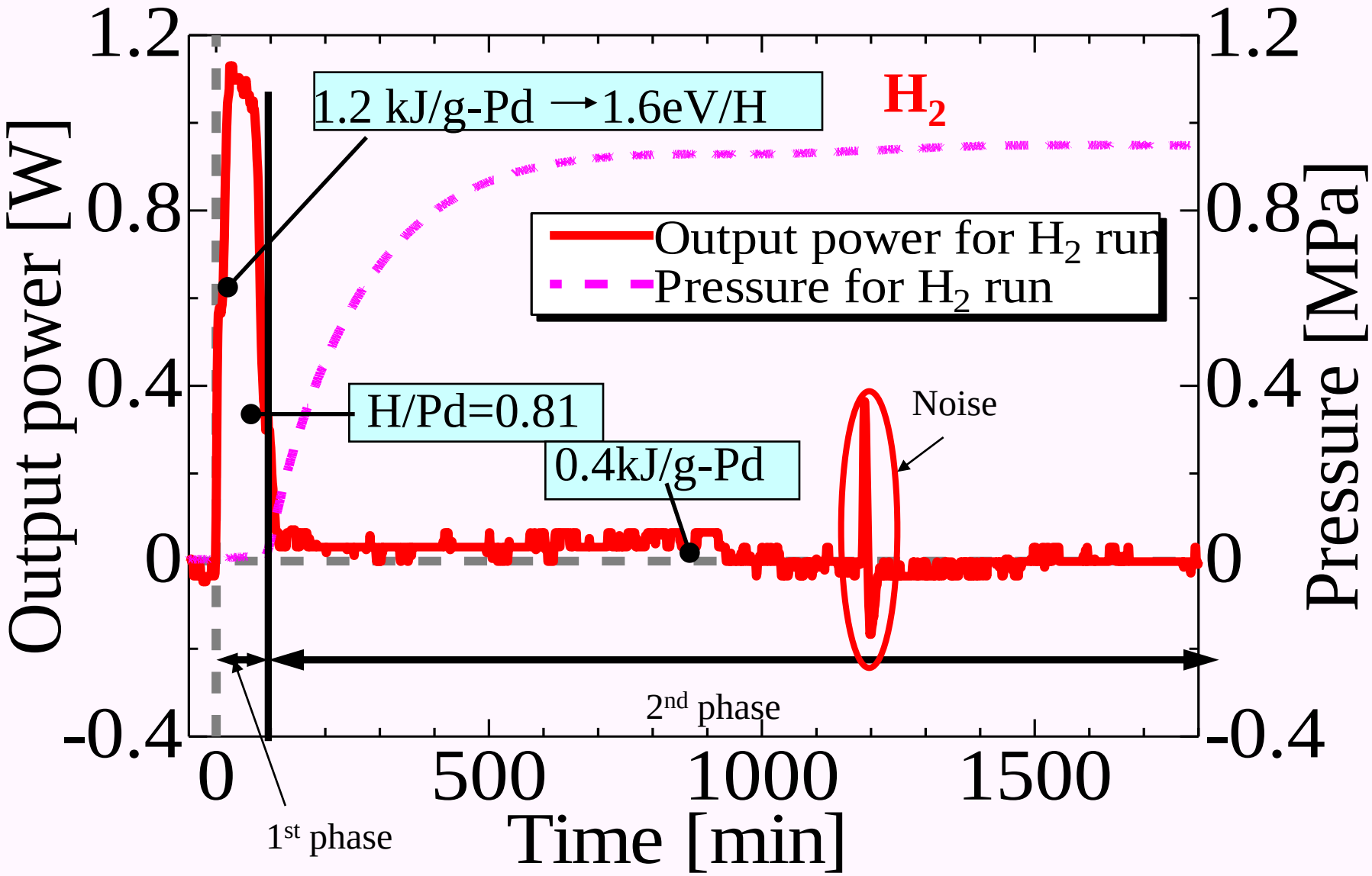
Comparison of Results for Santoku1#1 and Santoku2#1



Pd･ZrO_2 Santoku 2 #1 Run (A1) for D-gas Charge



Pd･ZrO2 Santoku 2 #1 Run (A2) for H-gas Charge



Integrated Data for Pd/ZrO2 Santoku #1 Runs

Significant **isotopic effects** are seen for D(H)/Pd =x loading ratios , and out-put energies per Pd (and D(H) atom), for the 1st phase. Significant excess heat by D-gas charge in the 2nd phase.

Santoku 2#1

Run number	Specific output energy[kJ/g]		Composition; x for	Output energy per D/H
	1st phase	2nd phase		
D_2	1.5±0.0	1.6±0.2	0.97	1.71± 0.05
H_2	1.2±0.0	0.4±0.2	0.81	1.67 ± 0.03

Santoku 1#1

D2	1.6±0.0	1.7±0.2	1.0	1.8±0.05
H2	0.8±0.0	(-)	0.89	1.0±0.03

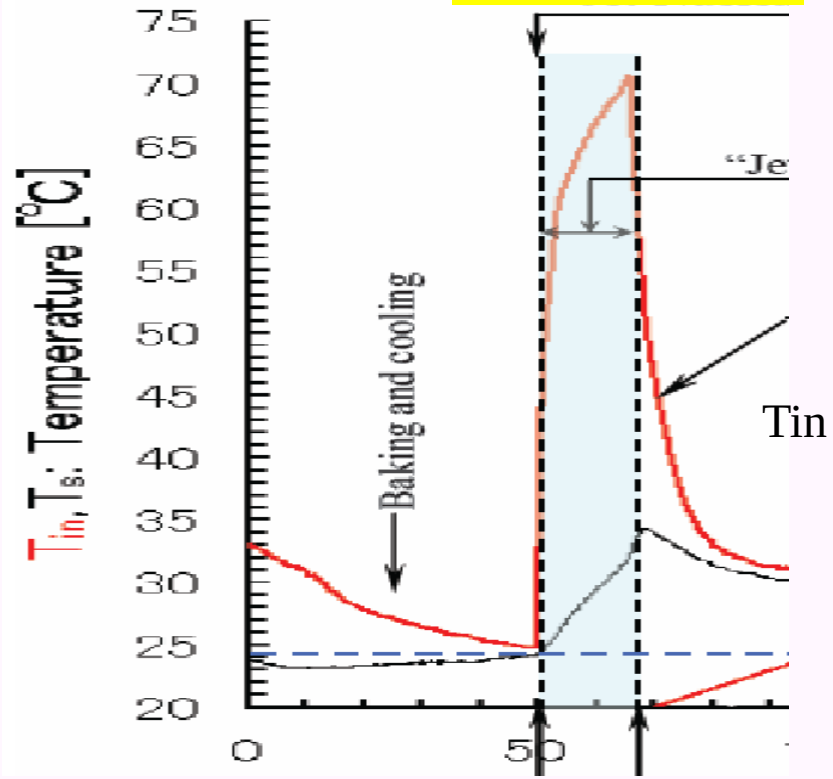
Summary Table of Integrated Data for #1 Runs With Santoku Pd/PdO/Zr_2O nano-composite samples

Time-Interval: 0-1,800 min

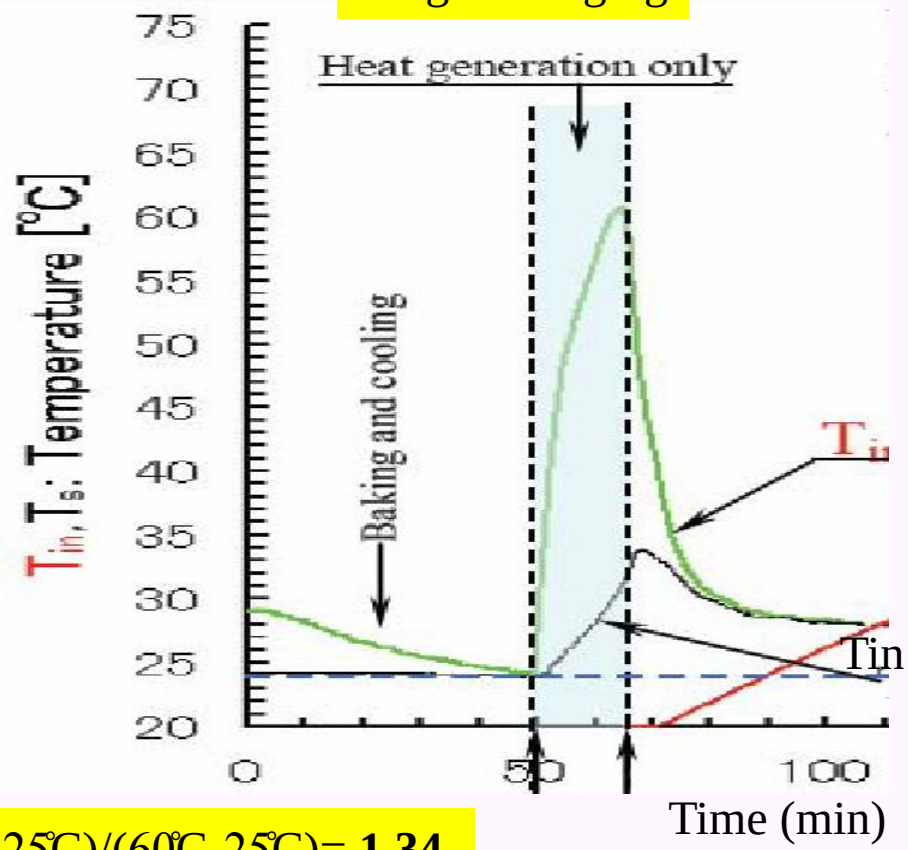
Run number	flow rate [sccm]	Output energy [kJ]		Specific output energy[kJ/g]		Composition; x for PdDx/PdHx	Output energy per D/H in the 1st phase [eV]
		1st phase	2nd phase	1st phase	2nd phase		
D-PZ1#1	2.8	7.0±0.2	6.8±1.3	1.6±0.0	1.6±0.3	1.0	1.80 ± 0.05
Corrected H-PZ1#1	2.6	3.6±0.1	-5.1±1.4	0.8±0.0	-1.2±0.3	0.89	1.02 ± 0.03
D-PZ2#1	2.9	6.4±0.2	5.5±0.8	1.5±0.0	1.2±0.2	0.97	1.71± 0.05
H-PZ2#1	3.5	5.1±0.1	1.7±0.9	1.2±0.0	0.4±0.2	0.81	1.67 ± 0.03

Arata-Zhang's 1st Phase Data for Pd/ZrO2 (7g)

D2-gas charging



H2-gas charging



Arata-Zhang: [Heat(D)/Heat(H)] ~ (72C-25℃)/(60℃-25℃)= **1.34**

Our Exp. Santoku1: [Heat(D)/Heat(H)] = (7.0kJ)/(3.6kJ) = **1.94**

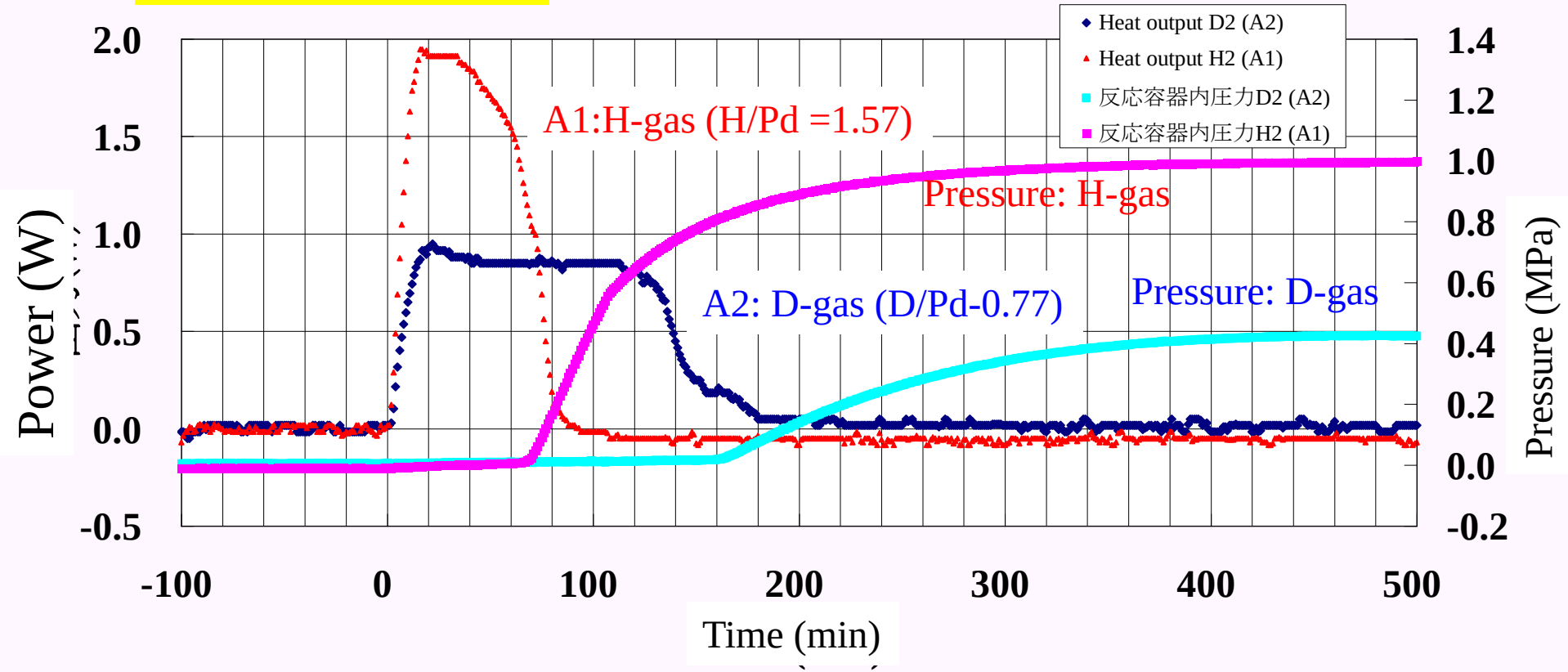
Our Exp. Santoku2: [Heat(D)/Heat(H)] = (6.4kJ)/(5.1kJ) = **1.26**

Agreed!

Results by Large H-Flow Rate And Low D-Gas Pressure

A1: H-gas, Flow Rate = **9.96** sccm
A2: D-gas, Flow Rate = **2.1** sccm

Santoku **3#1** Run



run	1st phase [kJ]	2nd phase [kJ]	1st phase [J/g]	2nd phase [J/g]
D_2-3-1	7.14±0.15	1.26±1.36	1661±35	293±316
H_2-3-1	7.07±0.07	-0.23±1.44	1644±18	-54±334

Table. : Integrated Data for the First Phase ("zero" pressure interval)

Run	gas	Heat (kJ/g-Pd)	D/Pd or H/Pd	Eout/Pd (eV)	Eout/D(H) (eV)	comment
0.1 μ Pd#2	D	0.097±0.05	0.43	0.11	0. 25±0. 13	Old A
ibid	H	0.12 ±0. 03	0.45	0.13	0.29±0. 07	Old A
Pd-black(I)	D	0.54 ±0. 10	0.85	0.59	0. 70±0. 13	Old A
ibid	H	0.45 ±0. 08	0.78	0.50	0.63±0. 11	Old A
Pd-black(II)#1	D	0.47 ±0. 06	0.78	0.52	0. 66±0. 08	Baking T≦170℃
Pd-black(II)#2	D	0.17 ±0. 03	0.23	0.19	0. 81±0. 14	stuck
Pd-black(II)#4	D	0.16 ±0. 02	0.24	0.18	0. 75±0. 09	stuck
Pd-black(II)#2	H	0.16 ±0. 01	0.22	0.18	0. 80±0. 05	stuck
Santoku 1 #1 **Pd/PdO/ZrO_2**	D	1.63 ±0. 01	1.0	1.80	1.80±0. 01	Baking T≦300℃
ibid	H	0.80 ±0. 01	0.89	0.91	1.02±0. 02	ibid
Santoku 2 #1	D	1.49 ±0. 01	0.97	1.70	1.71±0. 02	Baking T≦170℃
ibid	H	1.30 ±0. 01	0.81	1.48	1.67±0. 02	ibid
Santoku 3 #1	D	1.66 ±0. 03	0.77	1.89	2.38±0. 02	A2, 2.1sccm
ibid	H	1.64 ±0. 02	1.57	1.87	1.15±0. 02	A1, 10sccm

Note-1: $H_2O \rightarrow 2H + O - 1.48eV$, and $D_2O \rightarrow 2D + O - 1.52eV$ (0.75 eV per H(D))

Note-2: Eout/D(H) values for chemical heat are 0.6 to 0.8 eV per D (or H), for nano-powders of Pd-black

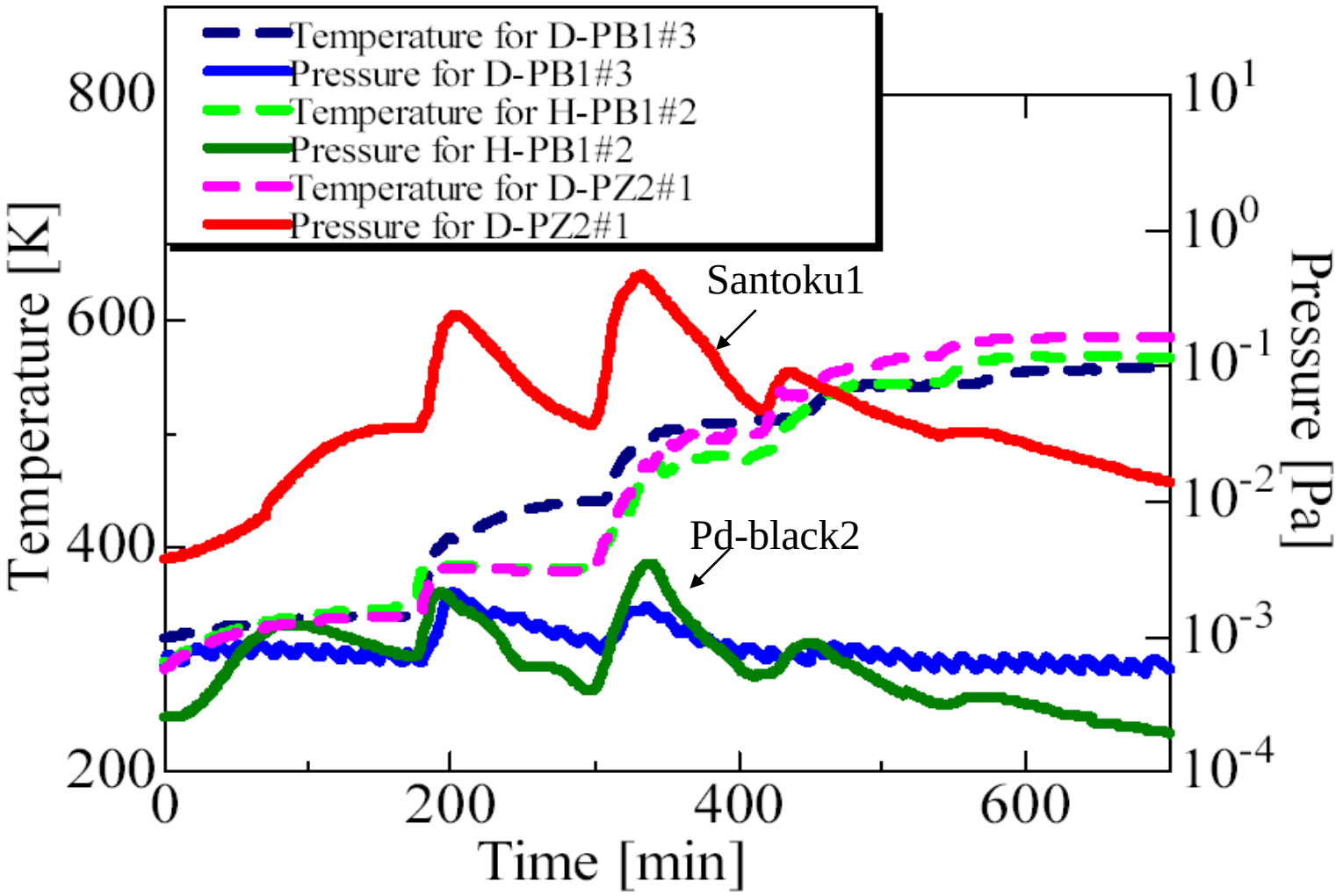
Note-3: Eout/D value 1.7-2.3eV for Santoku-nano-Pd powder anomalously large. And Eout/H values are also anomalously large compared to known chemical values.

Note-4: Pd-black powder stuck to be bigger sizes after #1 run, but heat/D(H) is same to show some surface reaction active.

Discussions for the 1st Phase

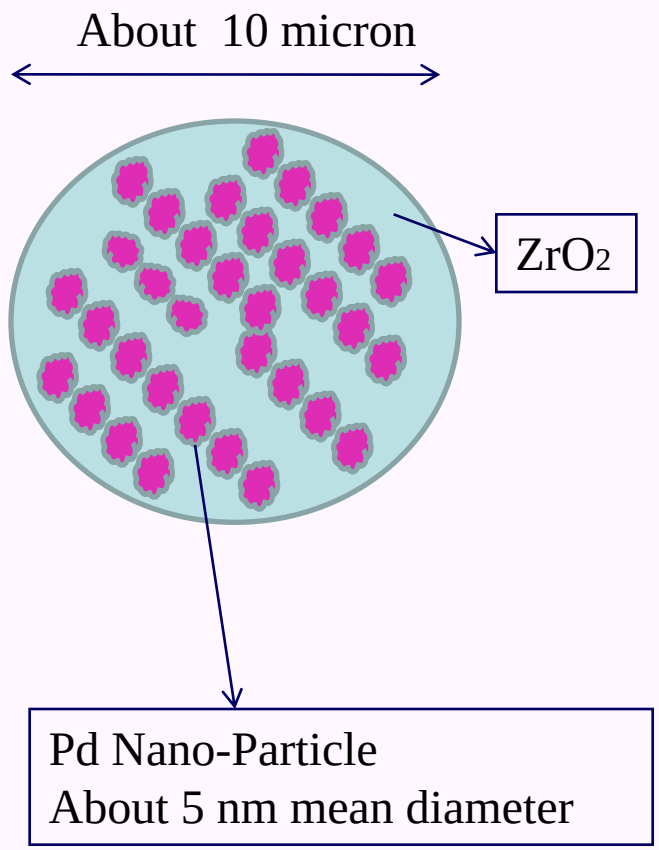
- Pd-black: (Heat/D)av = 0.70 (±0.15) eV
  (Heat/H)av = 0.69 (±0.1) eV
- Santoku1: (Heat/D) = 1.80 (±0.02) eV (2.38 for Santoku3#1)
  (Heat/H) = 1.02 (±0.02) eV (1.15 for Santoku3#1)
- Santoku2: (Heat/D) = 1.71 (±0.02) eV
  (Heat/H) = 1.67 (±0.02) eV (* flow rate larger for H-gas)
- After Fukai book: 0.2eV/H for bulk H absorption.
  100kJ/mol-H_2 : 0.5eV/H for surface adsorption.
- Reaction may be Surface Mesoscopic Phenomenon for the 1st Phase (“zero pressure” interval). Isotopic effect is visible.
- Pd nano-particle makes deep trapping potential of D(H), probably in fractal defects of its surface!?
- This is the reason of high loading “in vacuum” for Pd-nano.

After evacuation, Santoku sample retains much more (100 times) D(H) than Pd-black: due to mesoscopic effect (rearrangement of surface and lattice) of Pd nano-particles.



4-3. Variation of pressure during sample baking for outgassing.

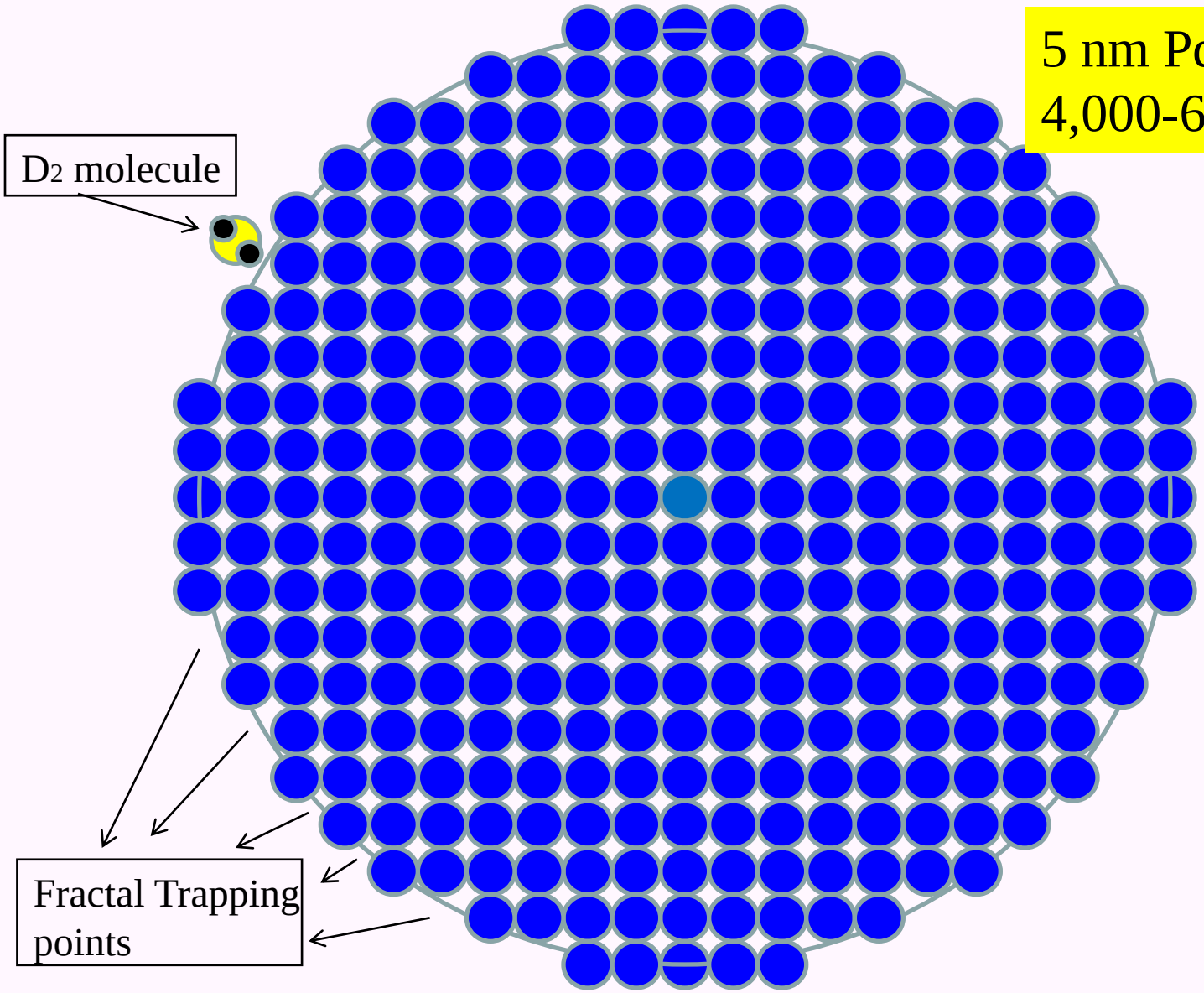
Metal-Oxide-Nano-Pd Composite



- PdDx
- **X=1.0** by Arachi et al.; D-Absorption in O-sites of Pd-Lattice

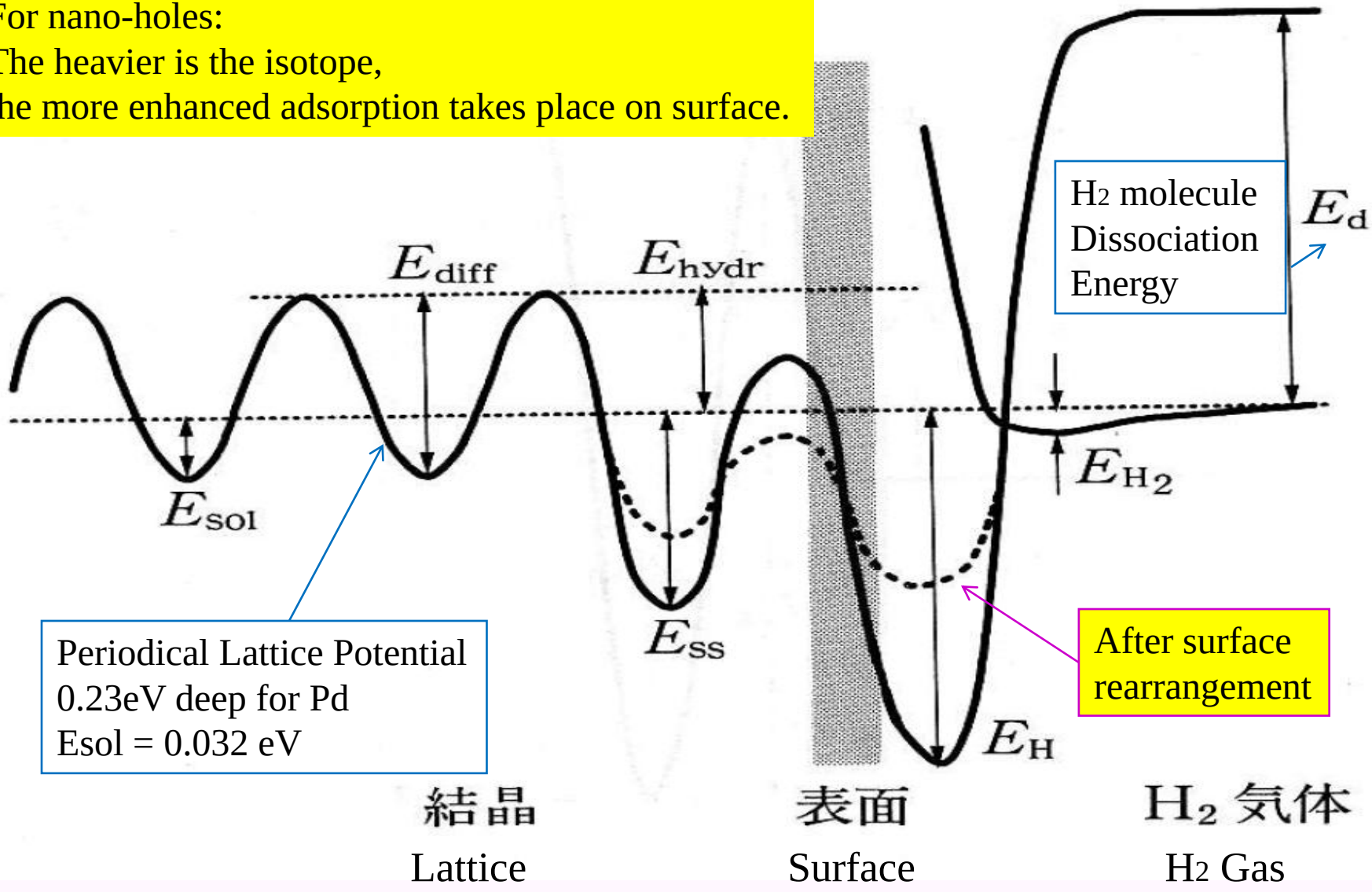
  (We support this data)
- X=2.0 by Yamaura et al; deuterons at Pd-ZrO_2 interface (Voids?)
- Arata claimed: **x=2.5**

Irregular and Fractal Sites should form on surface of nano-particle



Potential form of hydrogen adsorption and absorption near surface

For nano-holes:
The heavier is the isotope,
the more enhanced adsorption takes place on surface.



Arata-Zhang Exp.: HTSJ, Vol.34, No.2 (2008)

Long time lasting heat by D-charge without input power: 29.2kJ Total by 24.4g Pd/ZrO2 sample

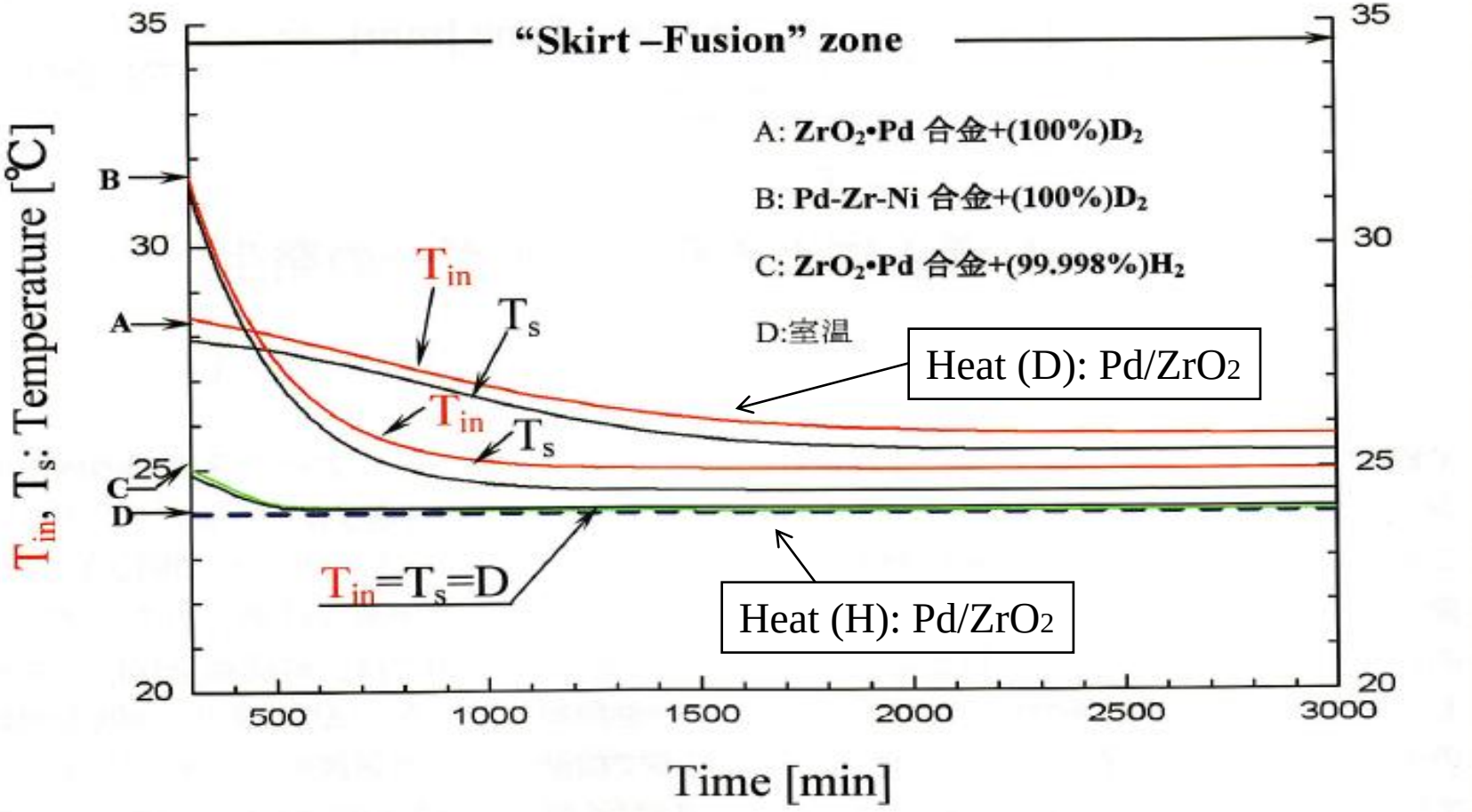
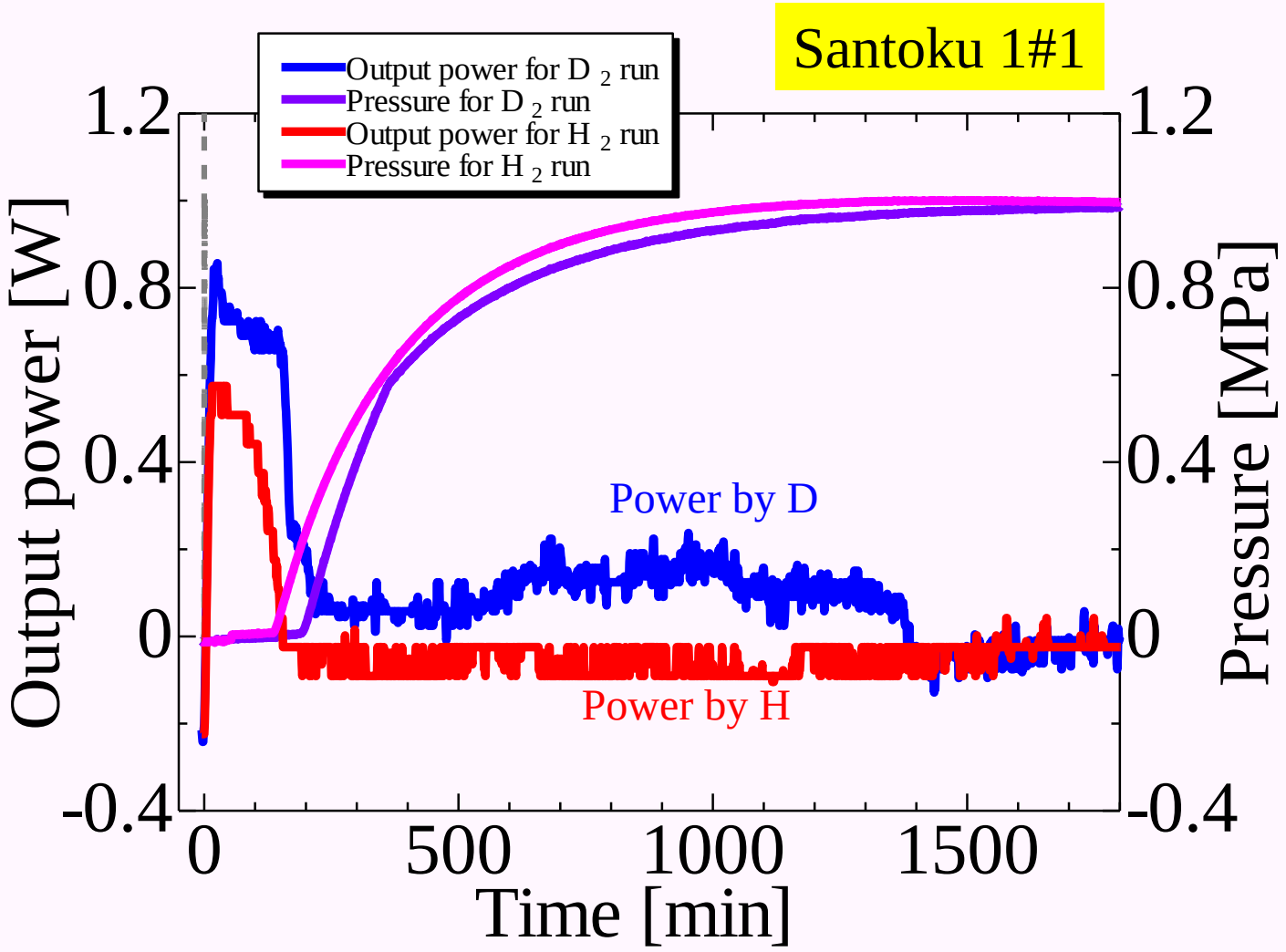


Fig.5B "Skirt-Fusion" zone における各燃料にたいする Nuclear fusion の発生特性の比較(after 300min)



Run number	flow rate [sccm]	Output energy [kJ]		Specific output energy[kJ/g]		Composition; x for PdDx/PdHx	Output energy per D/H in the 1st phase [eV]
		1st phase	2nd phase	1st phase	2nd phase		
D-PZ1#1	2.8	7.0±0.2	6.8±1.3	1.6±0.0	1.6±0.3	1.0	1.80 ± 0.05
Corrected H-PZ1#1	2.6	3.6±0.1	-5.1±1.4	0.8±0.0	-1.2±0.3	0.89	1.02 ± 0.03

Discussions on Total Excess Heat Rates for #1 Runs: Our results are comparable to Arata's.

- **Arata-Zhang Exp.**
- Sample Pd/ZrO_2 by Fukuda P. M. Co.

  weight: 24.4 g

  net Pd weight: 10.5 g
- Observed Excess Heat

  (0-3000min): 29.2 kJ
- Excess Heat Rate:

  2.77 (kJ/g-Pd)

(Anomalous heat by H about 1 kJ/g inclusive)

→ Net Value ~ 1.8（kJ/g-Pd）

- **Our Exp.**
- Sample Pd/PdO/ZrO2 by Santoku Co.

  weight: 10 g

  net Pd weight: 4.3 g
- Observed Excess Heat

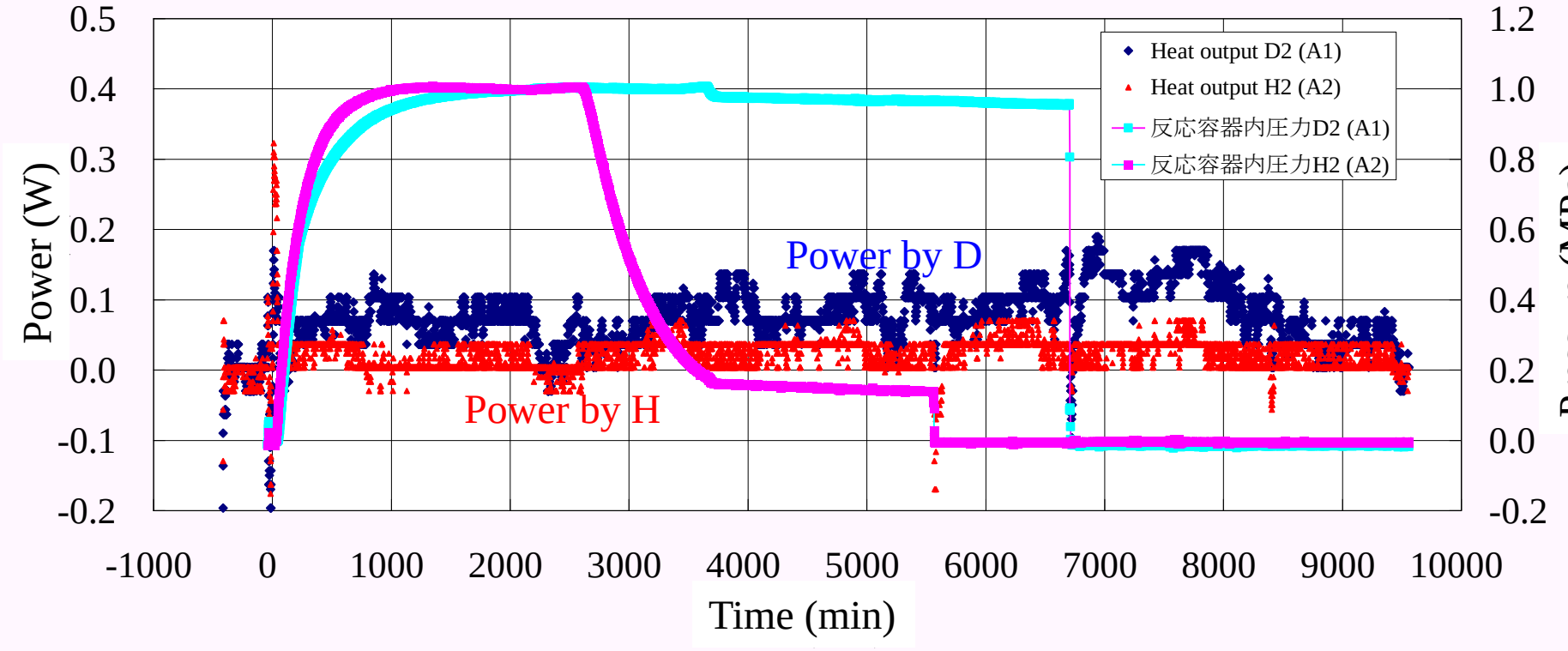
  (Example for S2, 0-3000min)

  S2: (6.4-5.1)+7.0 = **8.3** ±1.2 kJ
- Excess Heat Rate:

S1: 2.64 ± 0.30 (kJ/g-Pd)

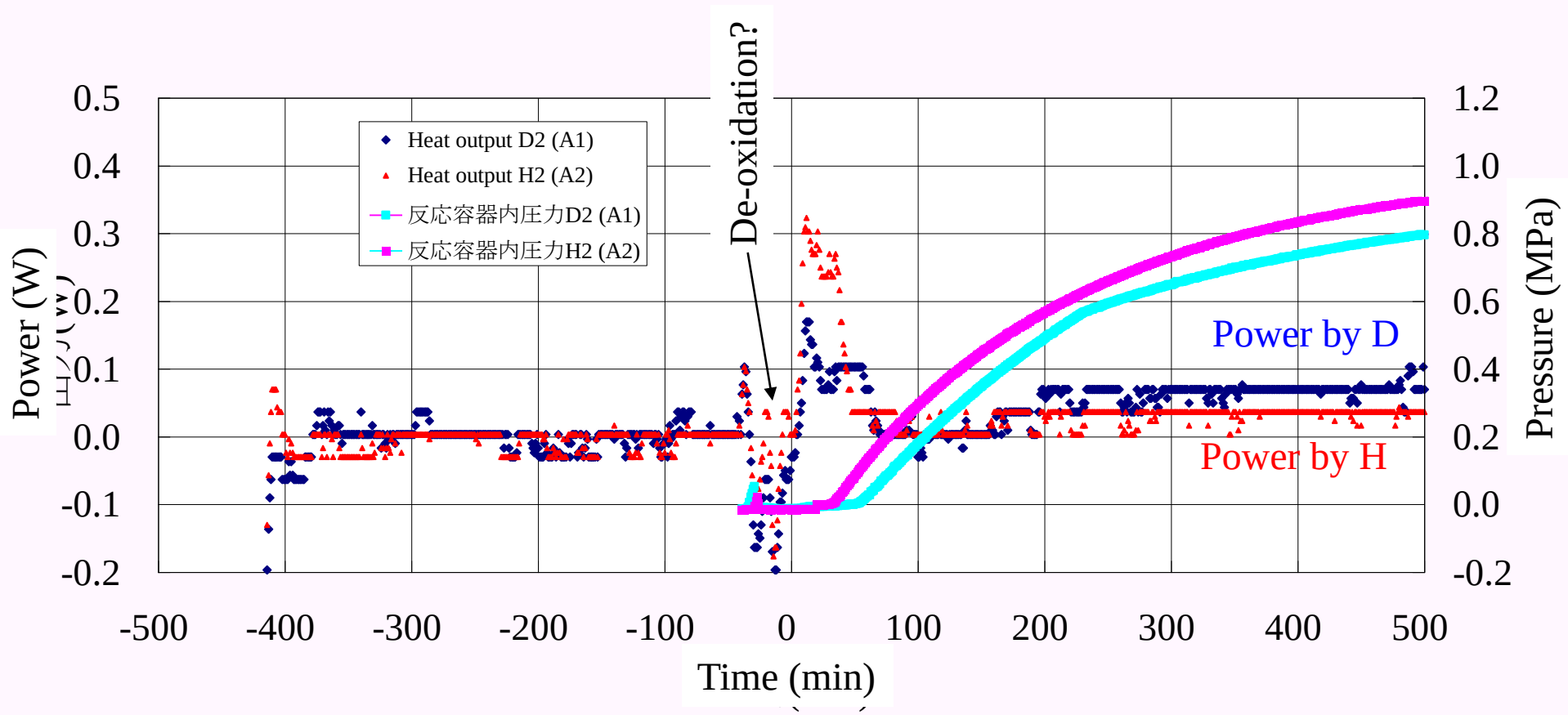
S2: 1.93 ± 0.30

Long Time Lasting Excess Heat by Run: Santoku **2#2**

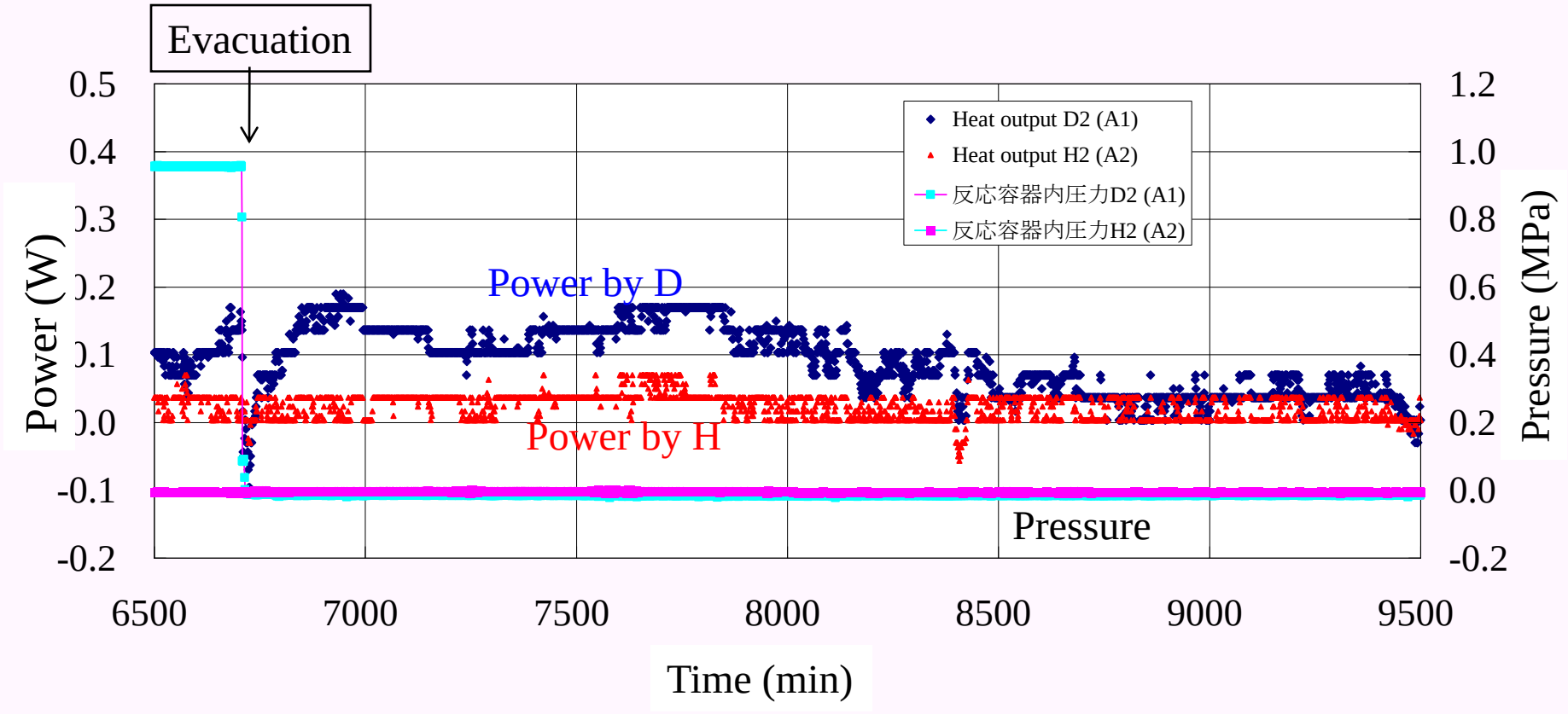


run	Gas	Measured flow rate [sccm]	1st phase [kJ]	2nd phase [kJ]	1st phase [J/g]	2nd phase [J/g]	D/Pd or H/Pd
D_2-2-2	D	3.87	0.17±0.03	9.89±1.48	40±7.0	2300±345	0.47
H_2-2-2	H	3.62	0.58±0.05	1.68±1.46	136±10.9	391±341	0.28

Run: Santoku 2#2: Expanded View of Early –Time Evolution

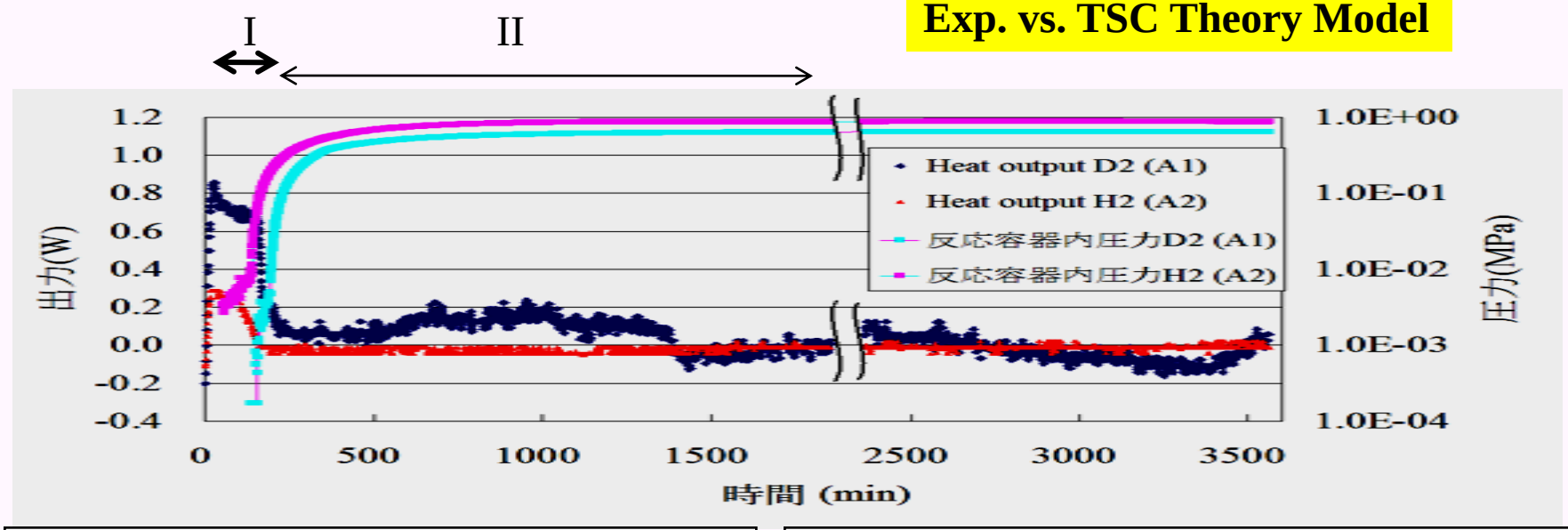


Run: Santoku 2**#2**: Expanded View of Heat Evolution after Evacuation- “Heat after Death”



Is Evacuation STIMULUS?

Exp. vs. TSC Theory Model



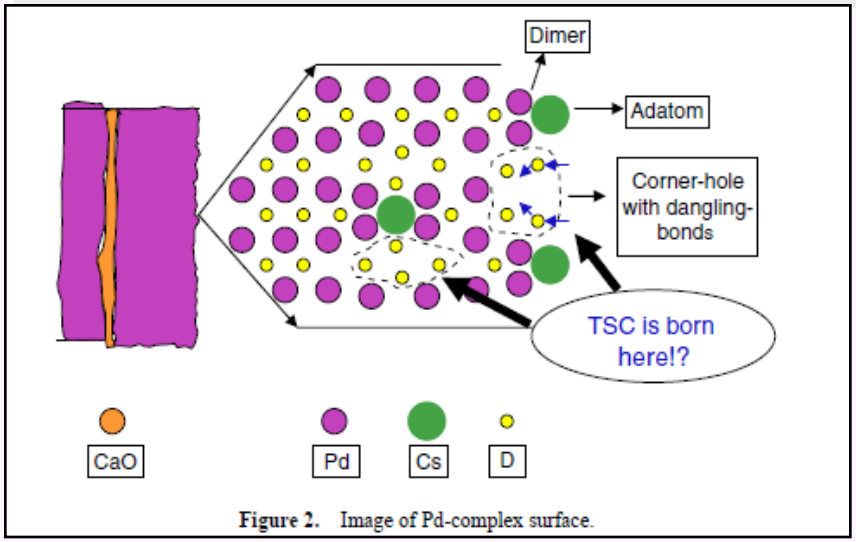
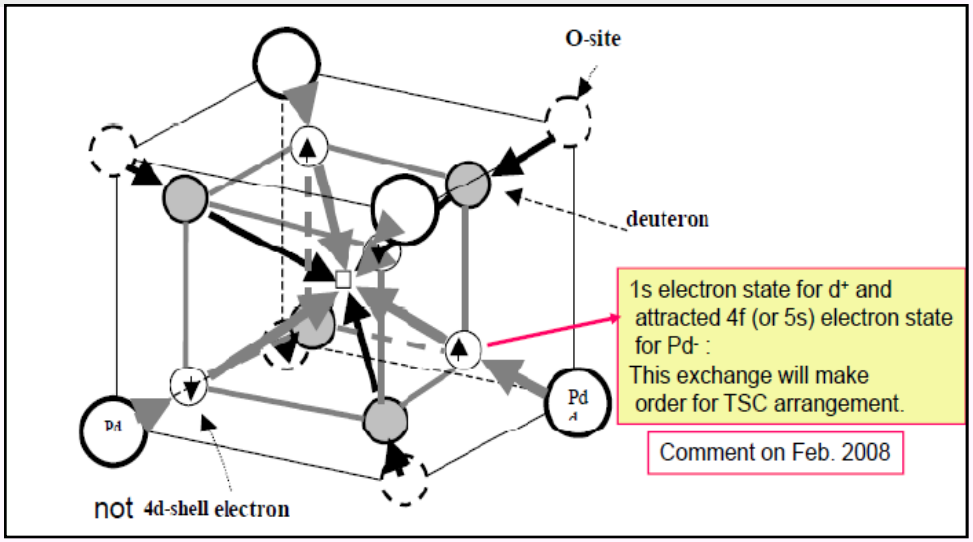


Figure 2. Image of Pd-complex surface.

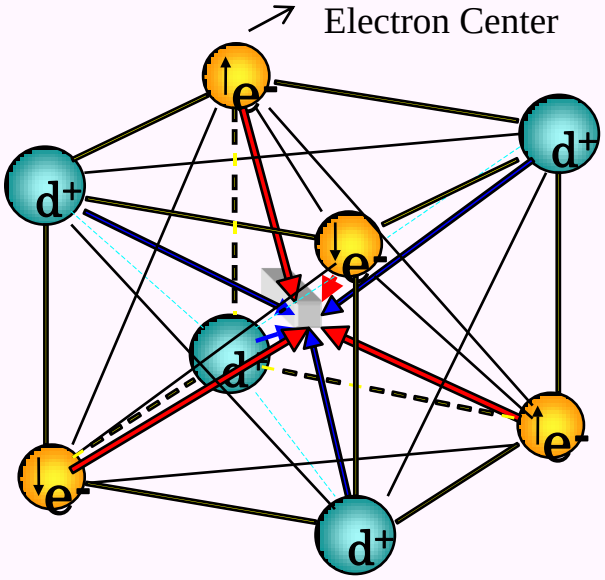


Model b) may correspond to **I.**

Model a) may correspond to **II.**

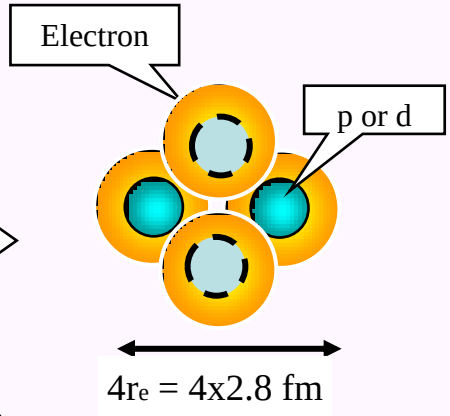
$$4D/TSC \rightarrow {}^{4}He + {}^{4}He + 47.6MeV$$

Result of Dynamic Condensation of 4D/TSC by Langevin Equation



1) TSC forms

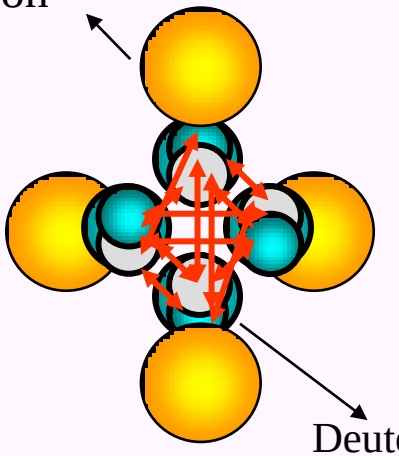
1.4007 fs



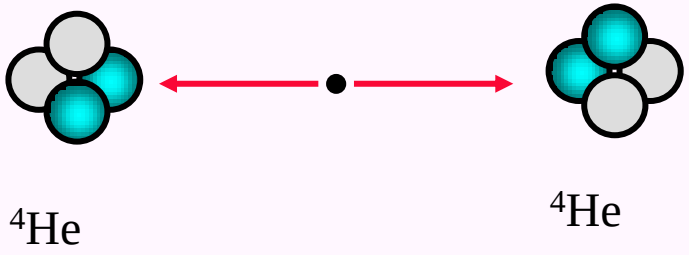
2) Minimum TSC

100 %

Electron

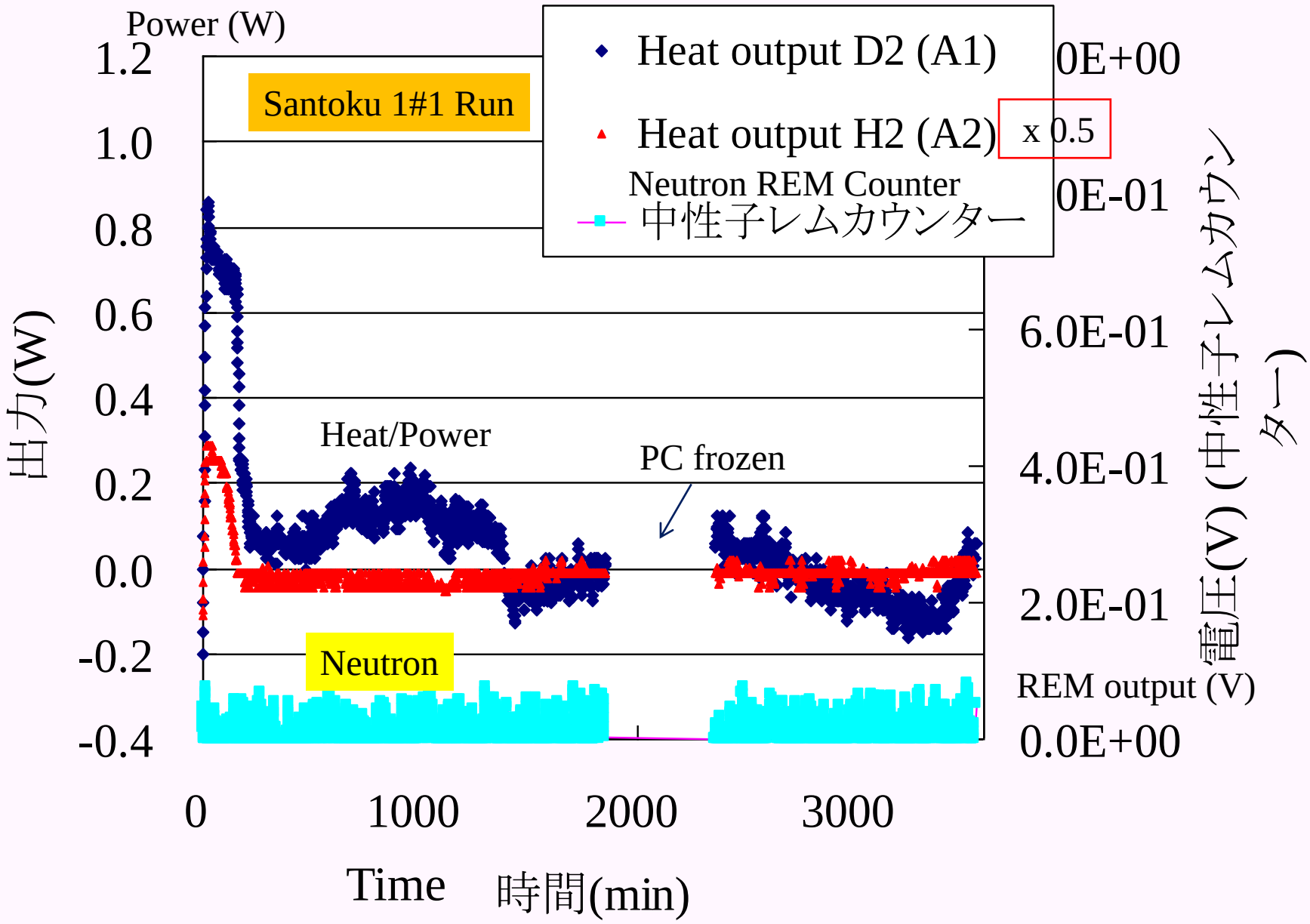


3) ^{8}Be* formation



4) Break up to two ^{4}He

No increase of neutron count rate by REM counter was seen, gamma-ray either.



Conclusions-1

- Arata-Zhang's Excess Heat Result was replicated quantitatively.
- For Pd/PdO/ZrO_2 powder (Santoku):

  1) D-gas charge in the 1st phase (zero pressure) gave 20-90% excess heat than H-gas charge.

  2) **In the 2nd phase, significant excess heat (about 2 kJ/g-Pd) for D-gas charge**, while zero level for H-gas charge.
- No increase of neutron counts was seen.
- D/Pd ratio in the end of 1st phase was 1.0, while H/Pd was about 0.8 - 0.9. Flow rate dependence.
- Further experiments changing conditions will be fruitful for developing clean energy devices.

Conclusions-2

- Nano-Pd dispersed sample (Santoku, Pd/ZrO_2) retained 100 times more D(H) atoms after evacuation, than the Pd-black case.
- Mesoscopic effect by Pd-nano-particle, namely surface and lattice rearrangement probably makes deep D(H) trapping potentials (1.0-2.3eV).
  We need study for D(H)-gas flow-rate dependence.
- Stable excess heat production is expected for #2 and later runs. We need further study for this.
- Detection of nuclear products by the B-system is expected.
- Replication by other groups is important.