Cold Fusion Invention
Dr. Hysen Blloshmi
Presented for the 2019 LANR/CF Colloquium at MIT

In the press conference held 23 April 1989, Dr. Martin Fleischmann said: "What we have done is to open the door of new research area, our indication is that the discovery will be relatively easy to make into a usable technology for generating heat and power, but continued work is needed to further understand the science and secondly, to determine its value to energy economics."

Drs. Martin Fleischmann and Stanley Pons announced at the University of Utah "that they had captured the secret of the Sun's energy in a test tube at room temperature."

Fleischmann became famous first as one Britain most original electrochemists, and later with the most famous "Cold Fusion" claim in history, the Fleischmann-Pons experiment.

The brief announcement shocked the scientific community, and the World.

The furor created still exists today, as scientists continue their attempts to explain, verify, or debunk the extraordinary claim. But responsibility and competition would not allow "Cold Fusion" to be ignored.

Neither pessimism nor optimism appear to be a correct characterization of the press coverage of "Cold Fusion".

"The fusion era is here and is coming", said William D. Lese and Prof. Ferhat Beg said: "We hope this work open the door to the future, attempts to improve fast ignitions."

Dr. Boss and colleagues believe that the neutrons originated in nuclear reactions, perhaps from the combining or fusing deuterium nuclei.

Here fusion occurs *on* the lattice, not *within* the lattice, whereby the lattice is a reservoir of deuterium, providing enough raw material for the dynamic process that takes place even after the electrolysis.

American scientists remain skeptical, arguing that there may be some unknown chemical reaction creating the new energy, rather than actual fusion.

"The fact that people a getting different results is very disquieting", said John Huizenga.

"If you know that Cold Fusion is impossible, then you don't have to pay attention to these results", said Peter Hagelstein.

Triple tracks, in which three particles are breaking away from a central point, are indicative of a reaction that produces three particles of equal mass and energy conservation. The researchers say the track marks were made by subatomic particles released when neutron smashed into plastics.

"High energy neutrons are unlikely to be produced by a normal chemical reaction", says Mosier -Boss, "so it's possible they are created during the fusion of deuterium and tritium atoms tightly packed in Palladium framework at the cathode."

"LENR is real experimentally, and not understood theoretically", says David J. Nagel, professor at George Washington University. "There are results that you just can't explain away. Whether it's cold fusion, low-energy nuclear reaction, or something else - the names are all over the place - we still don't know. But there's no doubt that you can trigger nuclear reactions using chemical energy."

"Excess power is independent of the D/Pd ratio and applied electrolytic current, being only sensitive to temperature."

Very high pressure does not stimulate cold fusion phenomena.

This is the result of over one-quarter of a century of experimentation. It is known that the application of stimuli to LENR experiments can initiate, or increase such reactions, and the gene ration of energy and products.

McKubre (and others) noted that "the excess heat only appeared after the Palladium lattice was fully loaded. And that's precisely when Faradaic current no longer charges up the bubble on the surface of the electrode."

Twenty-two years have passed since Pons and Fleischmann held their legendary press conference. Presumably, they had realized Cold Fusion. They suspect that more than one type of fusion may be occurring within the Sun, and that what is happening in the little Pons-Fleischmann cells might provide a part of the explanation about what is going on.

A few months later, after the results appeared irreproducible, the authoritative journals declared it "pseudoscience."

"It's pathological science", says physicist Douglas Morrison, formerly employed by CERN in Geneva. "The results are impossible."

According to the NEW YORK TIMES, "Teams at MIT, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Brookhaven National Laboratory and Yale University all reported failure to replicate the Utah group's results, with a CERN representative also reporting that 'Essentially all'

west European attempts to duplicate the Fleischmann-Pons experiment had failed" and denounced the work as "Pathological Science".

Dr. James Brophy, director of research at the University of Utah, said: "It is difficult to believe that after five years of experiments, they could have made some of errors."

Professor Cyganski noted that: "This isn't the first time in the history that society has shot down on outlandish idea, but the potential benefits possible from this project make it worth investing."

Nagel said, “LENR is real experimentally, and not understood theoretically”, and my study is only to demonstrate heat production with "Cold Fusion”, and not to explain it theoretically, because the effect at the cathode on the generation of energetic particle in CR-39 is still not understood.

On Feb 12, 2013, from a NASA article, the author, Silberg said: "But solving the problem can't wait until the theory is better understood.”

"At this moment, it is difficult to judge the degree of "scientificity" behind the Profs. But maybe that is of secondary importance? "Results are results" and theories will come later”, said Margaretha Engstrom.

"I'm still waiting for the water heaters. I'm still waiting for the thing that will produce heat on demand”, said Richard Garwin, one of the most respected physicists in the world. "To create a fusion reactor, researchers have to build small suns on Earth", he said.

Fusion scientists have spent decades, and millions of dollars, trying to develop "Cold Fusion” without success.

AND I WORK MORE THEN TWENTY YEARS FOR "COLD FUSION",
AND FINISH THE EXPERIMENT WITH SUCCESS.
I DISCOVER THE SECRET OF THIS EXPERIMENT,
I REPEAT THE EXPERIMENT MANY, MANY TIMES AND CONTINUE THE EXPERIMENTS FOR 400 DAYS.

And now thirteen years later we have to celebrate "Cold Fusion" Birthday.

PART 2 WATER HEATER
A scientist asked scientist at the NASA Langley research center Zawodny, "What is the objective of your experiment?

He answered, “We want to demonstrate excess heat.”

Joseph Zawodny was speaking of the LENR device and said that "It has demonstrated the ability to produce excess amounts of energy cleanly, without hazardous ionizing radiation, without producing nasty waste. The easiest implementation of this would be for the home- you would have a unit that would replace you water heater."

AND ZAWODNY IS RIGHT.
I MADE A NEW EXPERIMENT FOR A WATER HEATER WITH SUCCESS.

DESALINATION:
Desalination is the removal of dissolved salts and other impurities from salt water. Mostly thermal-driven units were used to desalinate seawater, but in 1970, commercial membrane processes such as Electrodialysis (ED)
and Reverse Osmosis (RO) begin to be used more extensively.

Almost 50% of this desalinating capacity is used to desalinate seawater in the Middle East and North Africa.

Most technologies rely on either distillation (thermal processes) or membranes to separate salts from the product water.

MY INVENTION CAN DO THE DESALINATION SEAWATER VERY WELL AND VERY SIMPLE.

COLD FUSION, IT IS REPRODUCIBLE. It could revolutionize the World, decentralizing energy production, so that each home could have its own inexpensive power source, without damaging the environment.

_____ REACTION TO MY EXPERIMENT IS VERY SIMPLE.

In an erlenmeyer flask 1000 ml, put 1000 ml seawater, 10% NaOH, and 10% "catalyste"

Immersed in the solution two electrodes (Palladium-platinum or Nickel).

Heating solution in 62 gr/c in thermostat. Continuing heating for the duration of experiments.

Passed electric current through the solution, (12 V-
battery) causing a reaction, within maybe for one hour, or less.

Reaction continue for 400 days and more, for 7 successful time experiments. Each day from this experiment produce energy for evaporate 7200 liters steam water, or 2480000 kalori.

The experiment is not difficult to reproduce.

The reactor is easy to replace water heating boiler.

This reaction can be used for a sea-water purifying system, or for desalination project for converting sea-water to drinking water.

It is easy to overcome the Coulomb barrier. Since neutrons are neutral, they are not sensitive to the Coulomb barrier of the nucleus and thus can easily interact.

Don't need high temperature, but low 60 gr/c.
The fusion of deuterium has the lowest threshold temperature for any fusion reaction.

Don't need magnetic field for excess power.

No atomic ratio D/Pd above 85% like Storms and McKubre noted, that the excess heat only appeared after the palladium lattice had been fully loaded.

Don't need illuminating the cathode with laser for improvement.

No six months between re-fulling, like E-Cat (Rossi) but more time per fueling.

I present this invention on March 23-24 for 30 years of Cold Fusion.

Dr. HYSEN BLLOSHMI.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL MARCH 29, 2019

ALMOST ALL SCIENTISTS NO LONGER BELIEVE THE 1989 CLAIM OF FLEISCHMANN AND PONS OF HAVING SOLVED THE WORLD'S ENERGY PROBLEMS BY USING ELECTRO-
CHEMISTRY TO FUSE DEUTERIUM NUCLEI TOGETHER AT LOW ENERGY.
FLEISCHMANN AND PONS FELL BECAUSE
OTHER SCIENTISTS HAD DIFFICULTY REPEATING THEIR FINDINGS, BUT IT WAS
THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT FOR COLD FUSION.

I REPEAT THE FLEISCHMAN-PONS EXPERIMENT:

Carbon breakup reaction is part of monomer of CR-39: [CH2 = CH - CH2 -]

The CR-39 is a plastic detector with a chemical formula C12 H18
O5 where the H content 6,6 %, the carbon content 52,6 %, and oxygen 40,8 % in wt

As a converter, polyethylene, with the chemical formula (CH2 - CH2 - CH2
)n is usually used because of its large content of hydrogen, 14% by weight.

Another substance organic, is effective neutrons shield, because of its hydrogen content in her " monomer", is 11% [- CH2 - CH - CH2 -] n

This substance is liquid, and can contact with cathode better then CR-39, and with the same activity.

We use a second monomer [- CH2 - CH - CH2 -]n, in cold fusion reaction.

This is very active in the reaction of cold fusion.

When I passed electric current through the solution, causing a reaction within seconds, with a high excess heat.

Heat is not for one or two hours but, for 400 days and more, continuously.

The experiment solution is:

Seawater, NaOH 10 % and monomer
(CH2 - CH - CH2-) n 10% ,

electrode Nickel, or Palladium/platinum

In 1 liter erlenmeyer flask, put 1000 ml sea-water, 10% NaOH, and
10 % monomer (CH2 - CH - CH2 -)n

Immerse two electrodes of Nickel (anode is porose nickel) in solution.

Put flask, in a vessel 10 l, with water.

Put all this in 62 g/c in the thermostat.

Connect the electrode with current 10 V battery.

Within a second in a flask solution start reaction.

Start reaction with a high energy about 120 gr/c.

This is like one "boiler".
I connected this "boiler" with heating my basement and I heat the basement for 400 days with this "boiler ".

And more, I connect this boiler with a vessel containing sea water. I can distill sea water, 2 gallons per day, for 400 days. (drinking water).

So I heat my basement for 400 days and I produce 2 gallons per day drinking water for 400 days with my "boiler".

For these reasons, I chose this moment for my experiments.

DD - DT neutrons interact with monomer material
(C - O - H) and to recoil particle or nuclear reaction product, like C R - 39.

High energy neutrons strike a carbon atom inside
the
monomer (CH2 - CH - CH2 -) n and shatters it
into three charged alpha particles, that help charged neutrons energy.

Cheap energy is the key to improving life. So we promise cheap, safe, clean power, and we will end the debate on the need to reduce CO2.

In 1 liter Erlenmeyer flask put 1000 ml seawater, 10% NaOH, 10% monomer, two nickel electrode we can produce:

More than 10,000 liter steam per day, and more than 3,800,000 calories.

We can use this energy for a "Home Boiler" or for MED DESALINATION, at lower temperature 70 gr/c (158F).

WITH PRODUCING EXCESS HEAT WITH THE COLD FUSION REACTION, WE FINISH THIS STUDY, AND THIS IS THE END OF MARATHON 30 YEARS FOR COLD FUSION.

Dr. HYSEN BLLOSHMI

March 2019