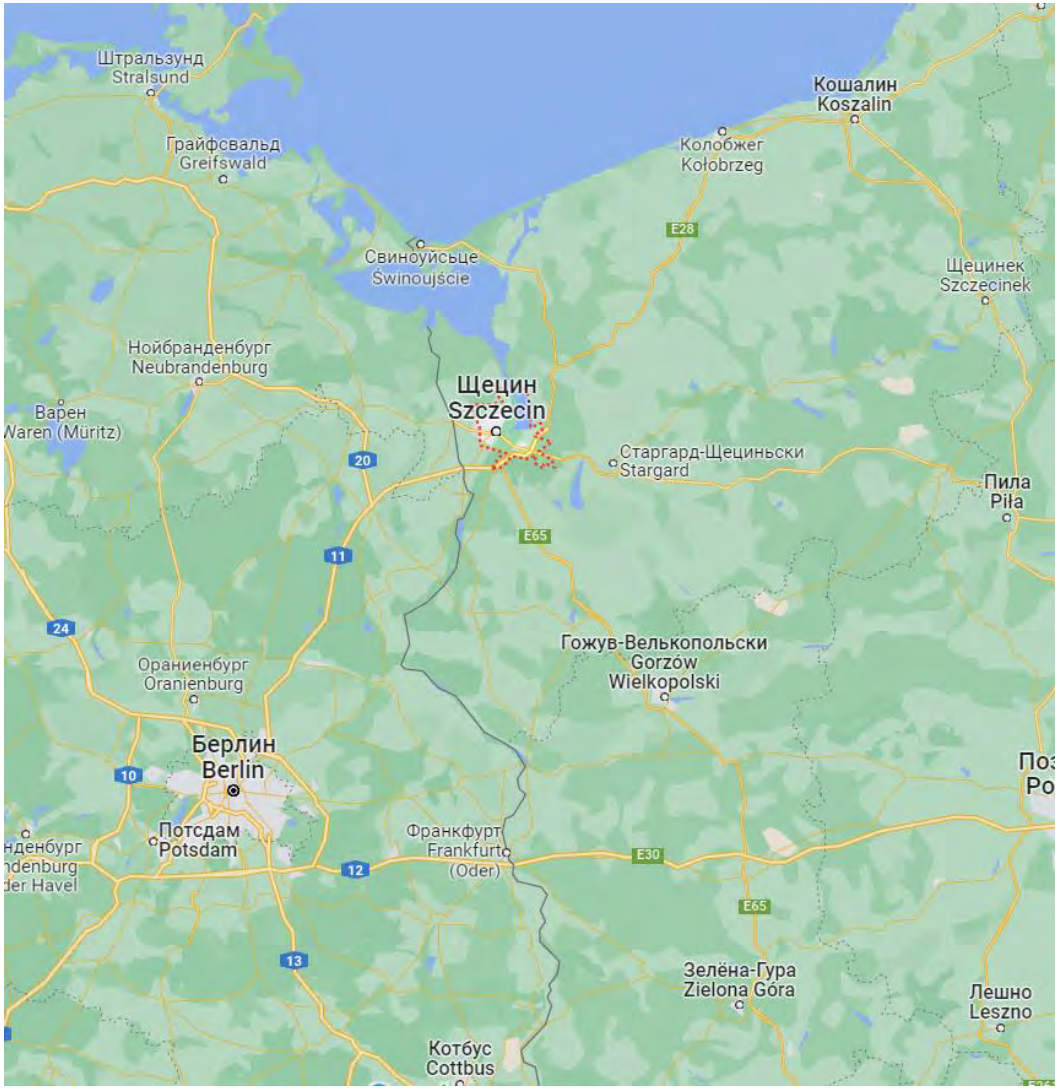
О прошедшей конференции ICCF-25: впечатления и наблюдения. Обзор некоторых докладов

В.А. Жигалов

International Conference on Condensed Matter Nuclear Science **ICCF-25**

- 27-31 Aug 2023
- Szczecin (Poland)



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Conference Chair: **Konrad Czerski**

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Czerski said, “We are sure that we can in the close future find new energy sources—very cheap, very friendly to the environment, very efficient. The goal is the same over the last 30 years, **but we are very close to the final stage**. There are some new projects worldwide. We have so many new results and a fundamental understanding of this process...”

https://www.infinite-energy.com/resources/iccf25.html

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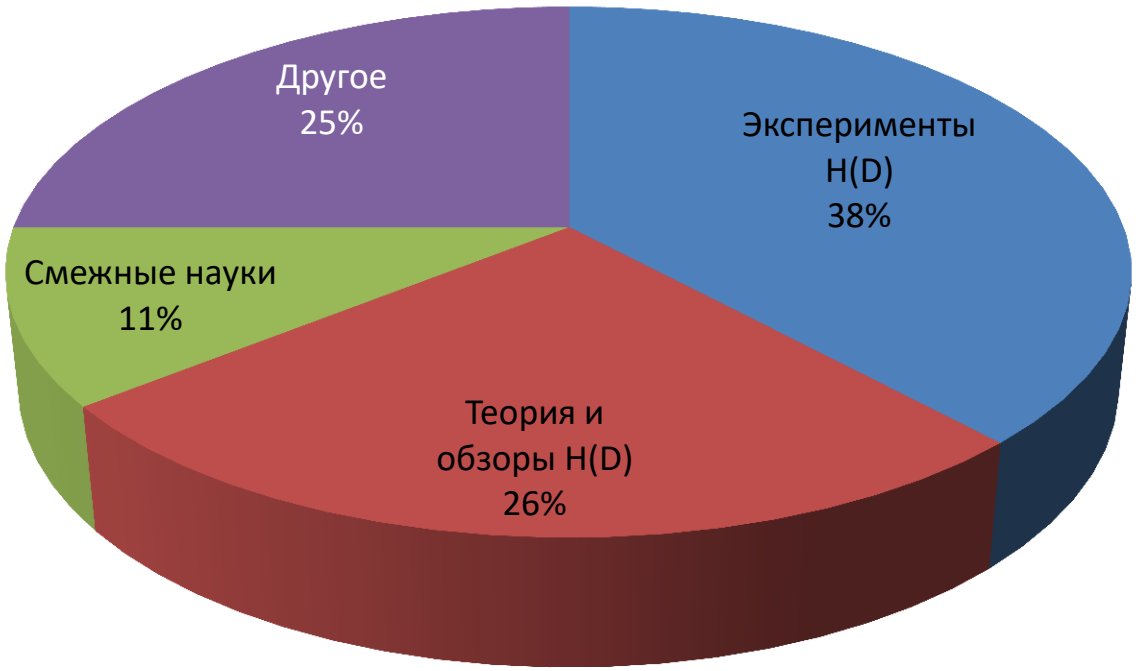
География докладов:

США	27
Польша	8
Япония	6
Китай	5
Франция	4
Индия	4
Венгрия	4
Украина	3
Бельгия	3
Казахстан	3
Великобритания	3
Италия	2
Исландия	2
Турция	2
Канада	1
Словения	1
Тайвань	1
Румыния	1
Нидерланды	1
Швейцария	1
Финляндия	1
Германия	1
Всего	**84**

(7 докладов CleanHME)

Язык: различные виды английского
(«Bob, please speak English!»)

Темы докладов



Некоторые принципы в исследованиях с H(D)

- Наноструктуры Ni-Cu, Pd-Ni, … (многие)
- Пучки ускоренных лёгких ионов (eLBRUS team)
- Подача пульсирующего напряжения (Celani, Lakesar)
- Сорбция/десорбция H(D) (многие)
- Анализ IR спектра фотонов (Itoh, Kasagi, Iwamura)
- Константан (Celani, Alexandrov)
- Графен (Vysotskii)

Некоторые доклады

- B.-J.Huang et al. Anomalous gas emission from low-energy nuclear reaction of water
- S.Lakesar et al. Reliability of EDS when checking for transmutations
- A.Ivanchuk. Detection of LENR in Spark Plugs

Anomalous gas emission from low-energy nuclear reaction of water

Bin-Juine Huang[1,5,6], Yu-Hsiang Pan[1], Po-Hsien Wu[1], Jong-Fu Yeh[1], Ming-Li Tso[1], Ying-Hung Liu[1], Ching-Kang Huang[1],Litu Wu[1], I-Fee Chen[1], T.R. Tseng[2], Fang-Wei Kang[2], Tan-Feng Tsai[2], Kuan-Che Lan[3], Yi-Tung Chen[4], Mou-Yung Liao[1,5], Li Xu[5], Sih-Li Chen[5], R.W. Greenyer[7]

[1]Advanced Thermal Devices (ATD), Inc., Konglin Group, New Taipei City, Taiwan
[2] Mastek Technologies, Inc., New Taipei City, Taiwan
[3] Institute of Nuclear Engineering and Science, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan
[4] Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA
[5] Department of Mechanical Engineering, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan
[6] Chair Professor, National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan
[7] Martin Fleischmann Memorial Project, UK

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1. Review on LENR of water in heat-exchange systems [1]

- We have published two papers in ICCF-22 and 23 which shows that cavitation and dynamic implosion of nanobubbles in tiny space could produce excess heat or LENR.

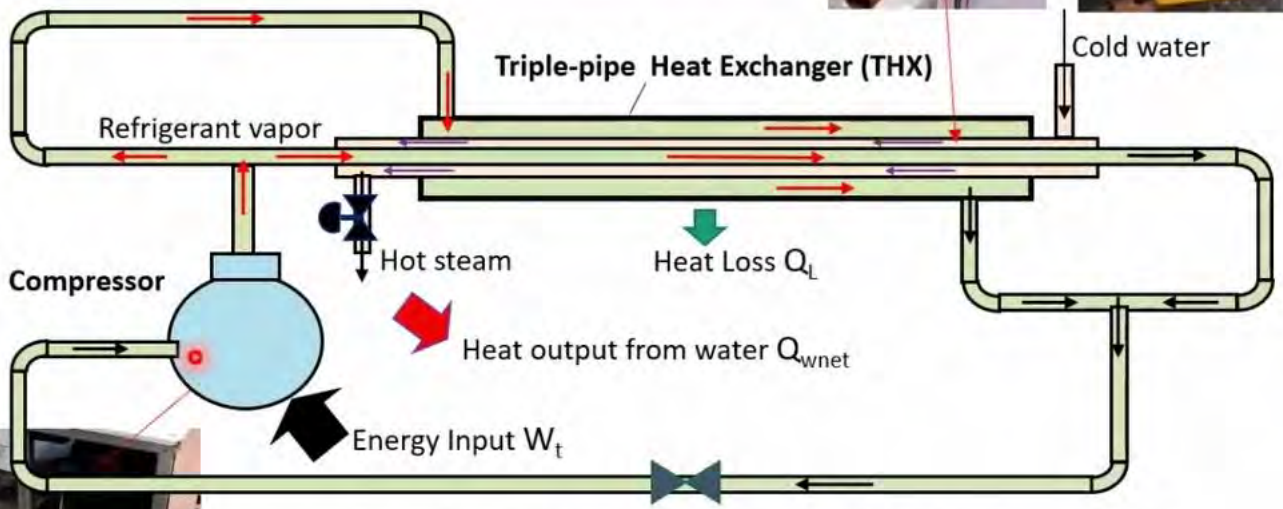
- Reactor 1: Triple-pipe heat exchanger heated by vapor compression system (VCS)

➢Compressor: R22/3 kW input

➢Triple-pipe heat exchanger (THX) to heat water

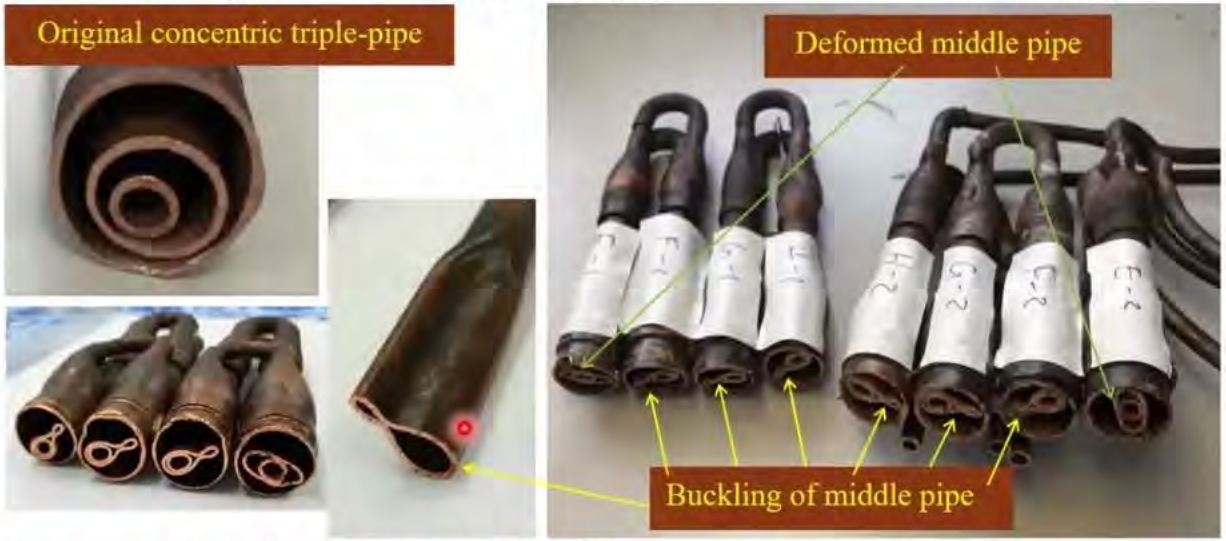
➢Pulsed water flow to create extreme cavitation

triple-pipe heat exchanger (THX)



Steady-state energy balance of VCS: $Q_{wnet} = W_t - Q_L$

Buckling and deformation of pipes in VCS-1 when COP_x >1



Nuclear transmutation (from SEM/EDX)

VCS-2c

Middle tube outside(F2)	C	O	P	S	Ca	Fe	Cu	Total
Spectrum 1	11.70	13.48	-	-	-	-	74.82	100.00
Spectrum 2	26.02	8.53	0.57	0.75		0.50	63.63	100.00
Spectrum 3	26.98	15.75	0.97	0.37	1.35	0.56	54.03	100.00
Max.	26.98	15.75	0.97	0.75	1.35	0.56	74.82	
Min.	11.70	8.53	0.57	0.37	1.35	0.50	54.03	
Original Cu pipe	C: 5.78 (2.90~9.88) O: 2.80 (0.67~9.84) Cu: 91.1 (86.28~94.75) Cl: 0.19 (0~0.79) Fe: 0.12 (0.01~0.19)							

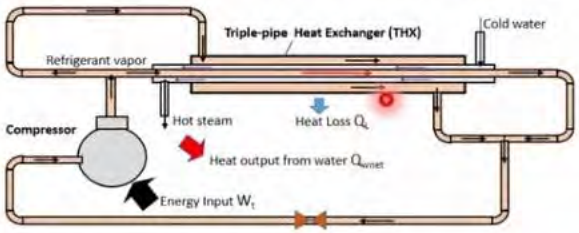
- C increases 2-5 times
- O increases 3-6 times
- Fe increases 4 times
- New elements: P, S, Ca

[1] Bin-Juine Huang, Ming-Li Tso, Ying-Hung Liu, Jong-Fu Yeh, I-Fee Chen,Yu-Hsiang Pan, Ching-Kang Huang, Mou-Yung Liao, Yi-Chun Chen, Po-Hsien Wu. Excess Energy from Heat-Exchange Systems. *J. Condensed Matter Nucl. Sci.* 36 (2022) 247–265

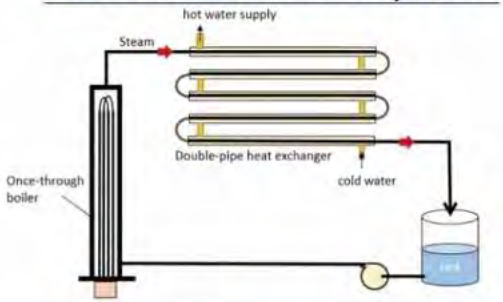
2. Recent development (2021-2023)

- **New reactors using strong and simple structure for easy scale-up (US patents pending)**

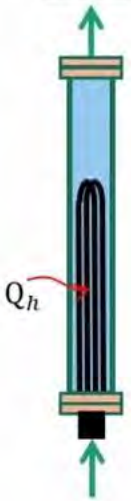
VCS(5RT): THX heated by compressor



VCS-NTU: THX heated by boiler

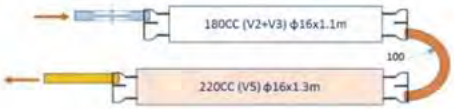


Boiler



DHX-2B/nDHX: DHX with stronger material

U-resonator (JT1)



Jet resonator (JT4)

Single-stage resonator (JT3)

Multi-stage resonator (JT5)

- **Anomalous non-condensable gases was found**

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3. Analysis of anomalous gases using mass spectrometry

- A MS manufacturer (Mastek Co, Taiwan) and experts help the mass spectrometry

- Gas samples were collected from reactors running at steady state using gas collector and sent to manufacturer for spectrometry

- MS model: Extorr XT200M

Gas collector (stainless steel)

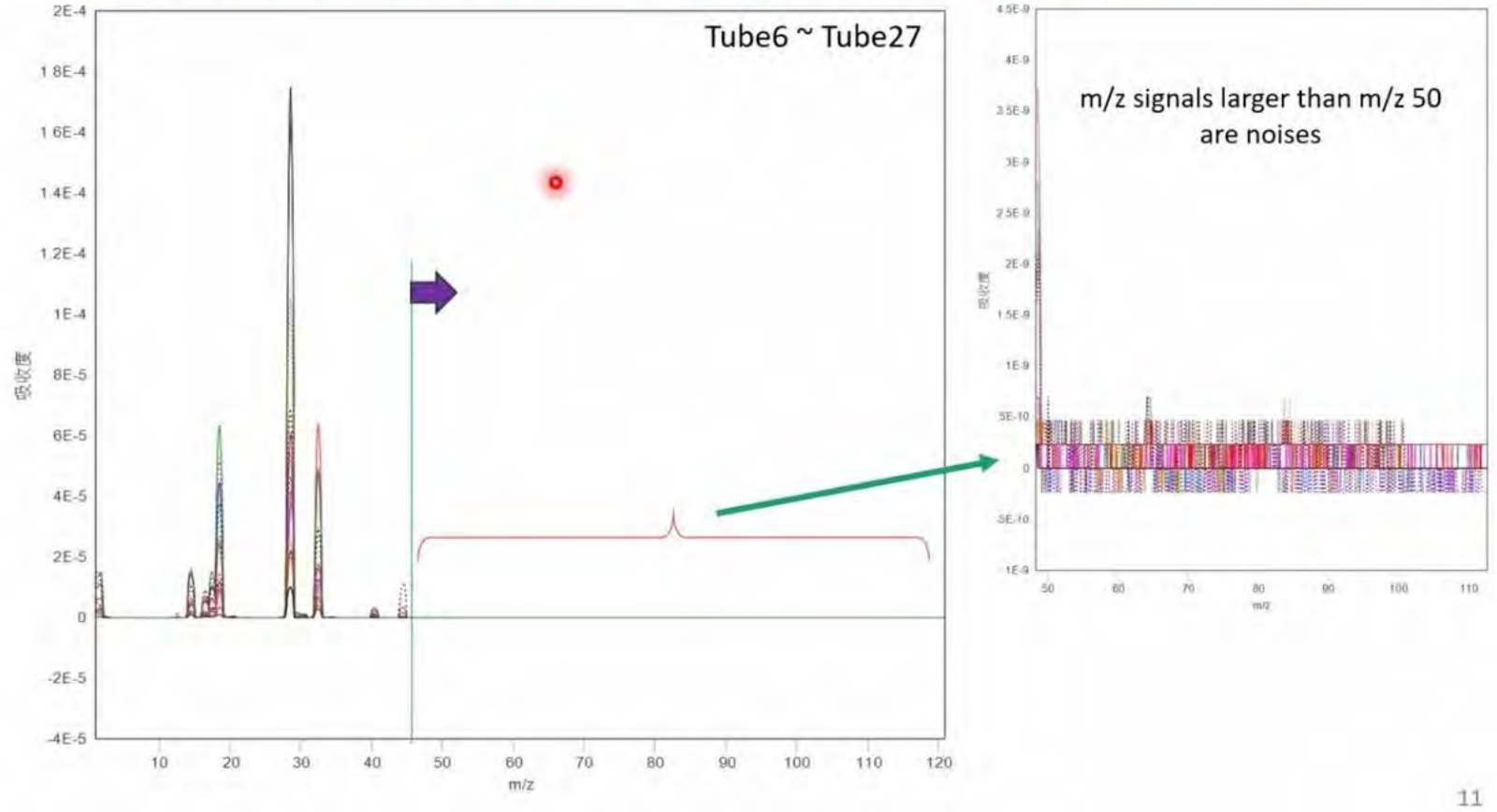
Gas collector (glass tube)

Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer

- Electron Ionization: 70 eV
- Multiplier Voltage: 1100V
- Sample Rate: 10 samples /amu
- Sample Speed: 72 /sec
- Scan Range: m/z 1~120
- Sample Flow: 1~2 ml/min

3.1 Mass spectrum of 14 gas samples (Tube6-Tube27) taken from 8 reactors at Th < 190°C, Qh < 10 kW

- No significant m/z signals at m/z 50 higher.
- All gas samples have similar mass spectrum except the signal intensity.
- Serious signal interference from gas contamination is not seen.



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3.2 Presence of CO2

- **Proof from m/z signal ratio K44**

➢ m/z 44 signal is produced from CO2 since no significant m/z signals at m/z 50 higher.
➢ 4 gas samples are from reactors without LENR (COPx <1.05): Tube9, 12, 17, 27.
➢ K44 is defined using internal standard (m/z 40), which provides more accurate results.
➢ the large signal ratio K44 (71.0 or >7) strongly suggests the significant presence of CO2.

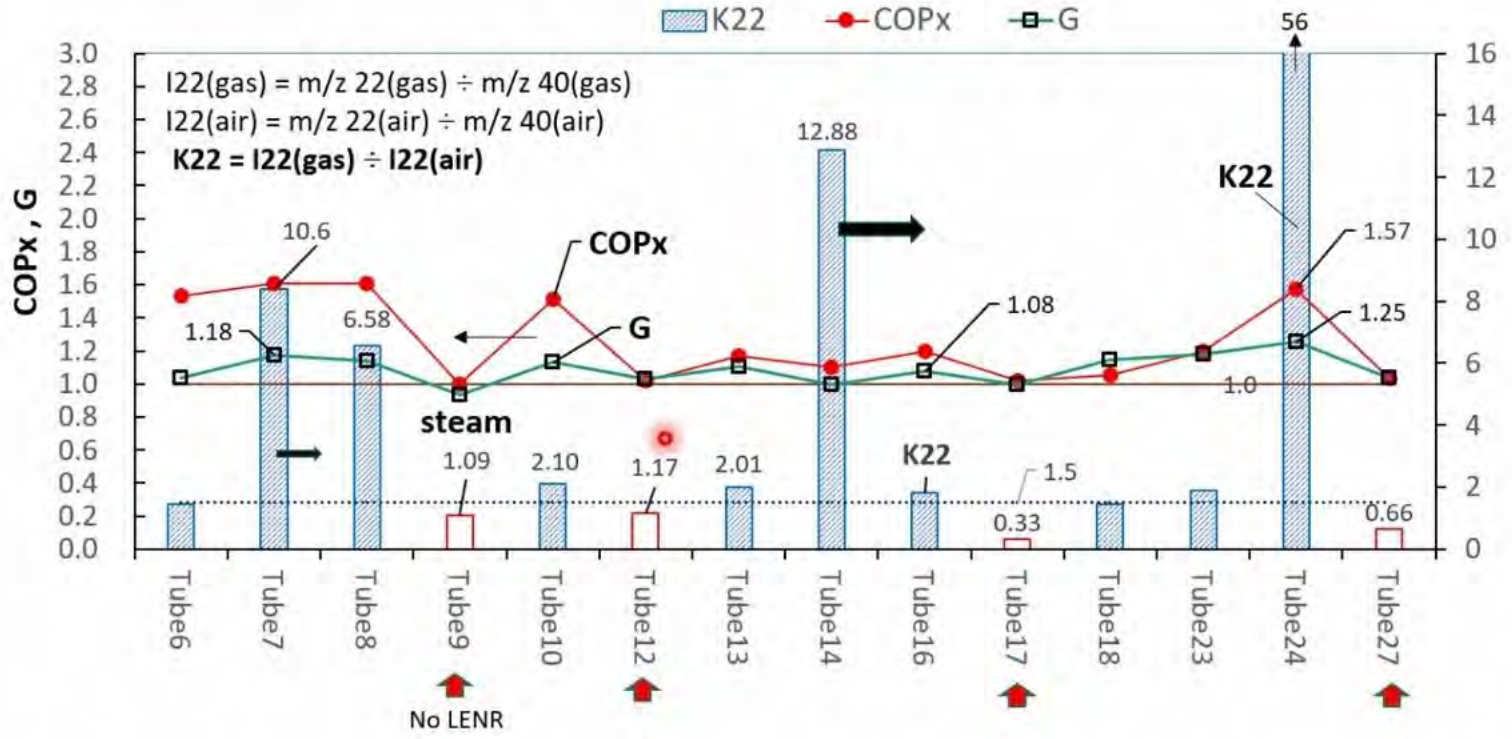
$$I44(gas) = m/z\ 44(gas) \div m/z\ 40(gas)$$
$$I44(air) = m/z\ 44(air) \div m/z\ 40(air)$$
$$\text{Isotope ratio: } K44 = I44(gas)/I44(air)$$

Gas sample ID	Tube6	Tube7	Tube8	Tube9 (steam)	Tube10	Tube12 failure product	Tube13	Tube14	Tube 16	Tube 17 baseline test	Tube 18	Tube 23	Tube 24	Tube 27 failure product
Gas source (Reactor)	VCS (5RT)	VCS (5RT)	VCS (5RT)	only boiler	VCS (5RT)	JT1-n3S	DHX-2B	JT4-BV	DHX-2B	VCS-NTU(c)	JT3-CV	nDHX-2B	VCS-NTU	JT5-A5
m/z 44(gas) peak signal	4.46E-07	3.605E-06	1.89E-06	1.68E-08	7.50E-08	2.00E-08	1.50E-07	7.15E-07	1.97E-07	1.19E-07	1.90E-07	3.34E-07	1.09E-05	1.90E-07
m/z 44(air) peak signal	2.77E-07	2.857E-07	2.70E-07	1.79E-08	4.00E-08	5.10E-08	6.00E-08	5.50E-08	1.10E-07	8.01E-08	1.10E-07	1.39E-07	1.39E-07	1.39E-07
LENR (with COPx > 1.05)	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	n
LENR index: Measured COPx	**1.53**	**1.61**	**1.61**	**1.0**	**1.51**	**1.02**	**1.17**	**1.10**	**1.20**	**1.02**	**1.05**	**1.20**	**1.57**	**1.03**
m/z 40(gas) peak signal	2.60E-06	3.30E-06	2.41E-06	1.24E-07	3.49E-07	1.76E-07	5.89E-07	4.96E-07	8.73E-07	6.08E-07	2.85E-07	1.34E-06	1.39E-06	1.29E-06
m/z 40(air) peak signal	2.64E-06	2.57E-06	2.57E-06	1.36E-07	4.41E-07	4.40E-07	5.21E-07	4.89E-07	9.54E-07	1.34E-07	1.37E-07	1.26E-06	1.26E-06	1.26E-06
I44(gas) = m/z 44(gas) ÷ m/z 40(gas)	0.17	1.09	0.78	0.14	0.22	0.11	0.25	1.44	0.23	0.19	0.67	0.25	7.85	0.15
I44(air) = m/z 44(air) ÷ m/z 40(air)	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11
Internal standard ratio: K44 = I44(gas)/I44(air)	1.63	9.84	7.47	1.03	2.37	0.98	2.21	12.8	1.96	1.46	5.56	2.26	71.0	1.33
K44 > 1.5 (presence of CO2)	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	n

- **Presence of Ne22 – three evidences**

(1) Proof from isotope ratio K22 using internal standard m/z 40

1) m/z 22 signal is generated from Ne22 gas and CO2++ made by CO2 ionization in MS, while CO2 is the product of LENR.
2) the isotope ratio K22 > 1.5 (far beyond CO2++ interference) in all LENR gases suggests that m/z 22 signal contains those generated from Ne22.



4. Discussions

- Mass spectrometry of output gases from reactors reveals that **Ne22 and CO2 are produced associated with COPx > 1.05 (LENR)**.

  Q1: Are Ne22 and CO2 produced through nuclear or chemical reactions ?

- Possible production mechanism of Ne22 and CO2:
  - Original **nuclear reaction of 1H-O16** is triggered to produce O17 [3,4]:

    $${}^{1}_{0}H + e^{-} + \overline{\nu_e} + {}^{16}_{8}O \rightarrow \blacksquare \rightarrow \boxed{{}^{17}_{8}O}$$

  - **Nuclear reaction of O17-O17** produces Ne22 and C12 [3,4]:

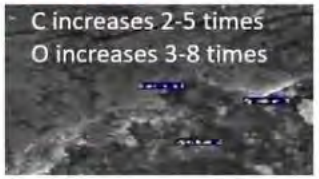
    $${}^{17}_{8}O + {}^{17}_{8}O \rightarrow \blacksquare \rightarrow \boxed{{}^{12}_{6}C} + {}^{22}_{10}Ne$$ m/z 22 for Ne22 (identified)

  - **Chemical reaction of C12 and O2** produces CO2 :

    $$\boxed{{}^{12}_{6}C} \text{ and } 2\,{}^{16}_{8}O \rightarrow \blacksquare \rightarrow CO_2$$ m/z 44 for CO2 (identified)

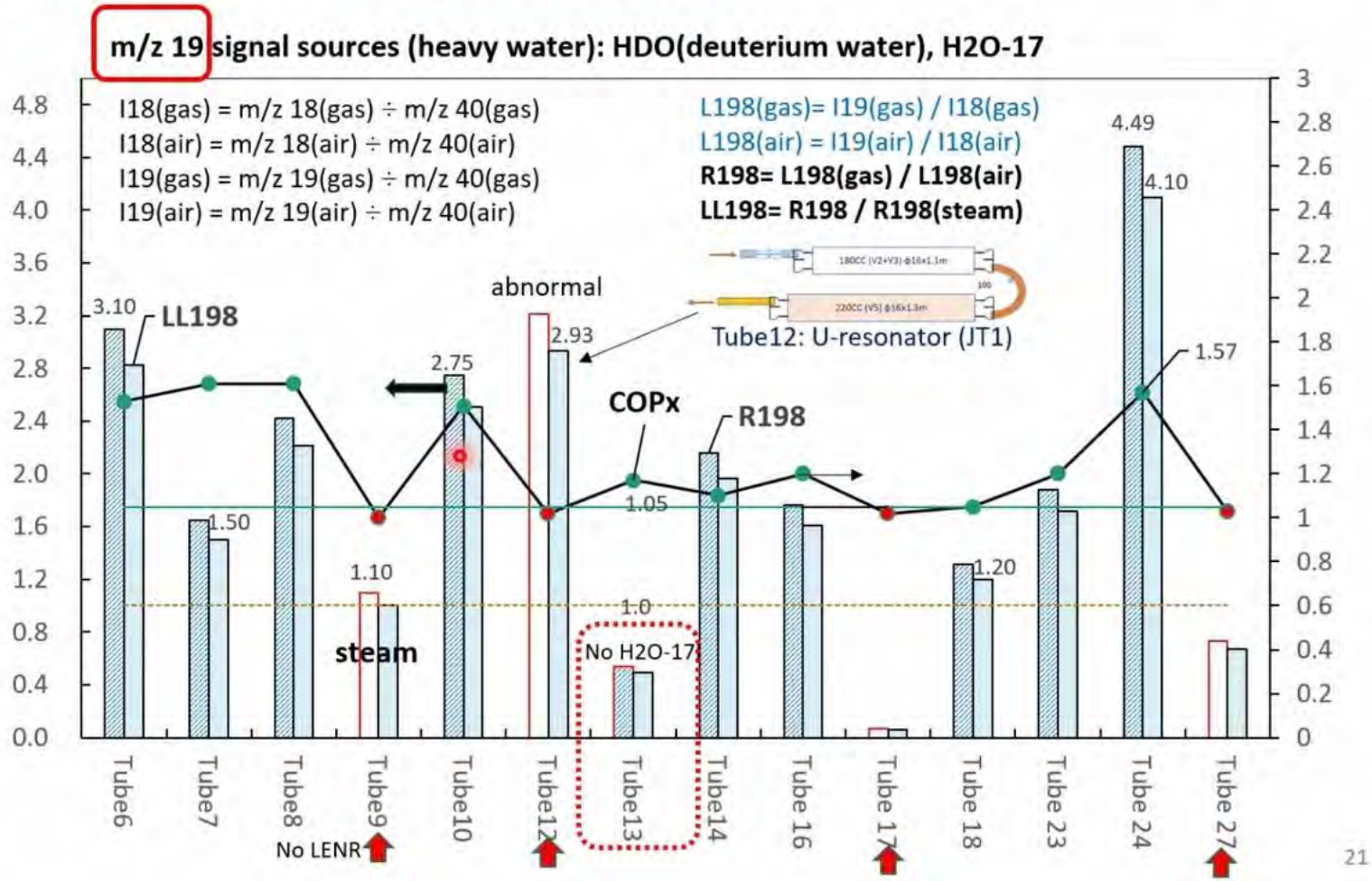
Q2: Will the rest of O17 and C12 produce other compounds ?

- Nuclear transmutation of copper pipe by C and O observed in SEM/EDS [1]
- H2O-17 (heavy water) : $2\,{}^{1}_{1}\boldsymbol{H}$ and $\boxed{{}^{17}_{8}\boldsymbol{O}} \rightarrow \blacksquare \rightarrow \boldsymbol{H2O}$ (O17) **m/z 19**
- Isotope O2: ${}^{16}_{8}\boldsymbol{O}$ and $\boxed{{}^{17}_{8}\boldsymbol{O}} \rightarrow \blacksquare \rightarrow \boldsymbol{O_2}$ (O16-O17) **m/z 33**
- Isotope CO2: $\boxed{{}^{12}_{6}\boldsymbol{C}}, {}^{16}_{8}\boldsymbol{O}, \boxed{{}^{17}_{8}\boldsymbol{O}} \rightarrow \blacksquare \rightarrow \boldsymbol{CO_2}$ (C12-O16-O17) **m/z 45**

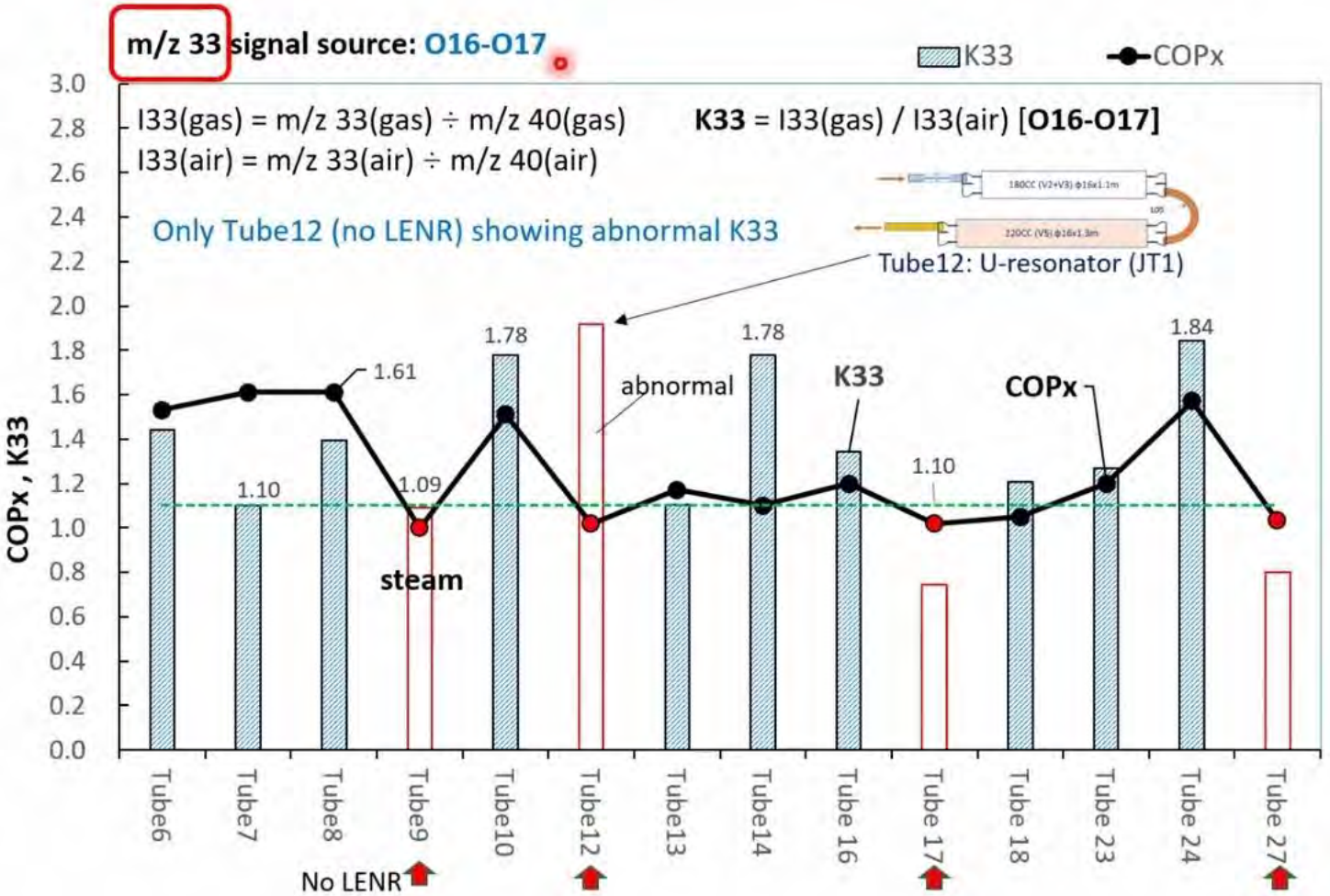


• Tracing of isotope H2O-17(heavy water) from isotope ratio m/z 19 to 18

- Since steam (Tube9) contains HDO, **R198(steam)=1.10** is the maximum contribution of HDO to m/z 19
- **LL198 >>1** appearing in 9 out of 10 LENR gases strongly suggests significant contribution to m/z 19 from H2O-17, other than HDO. **[presence of H2O-17]**



- **Tracing of isotope O2 [O16-O17] from K33**
  - K33>1.1 appearing in all LENR gases strongly suggests presence of O16-O17



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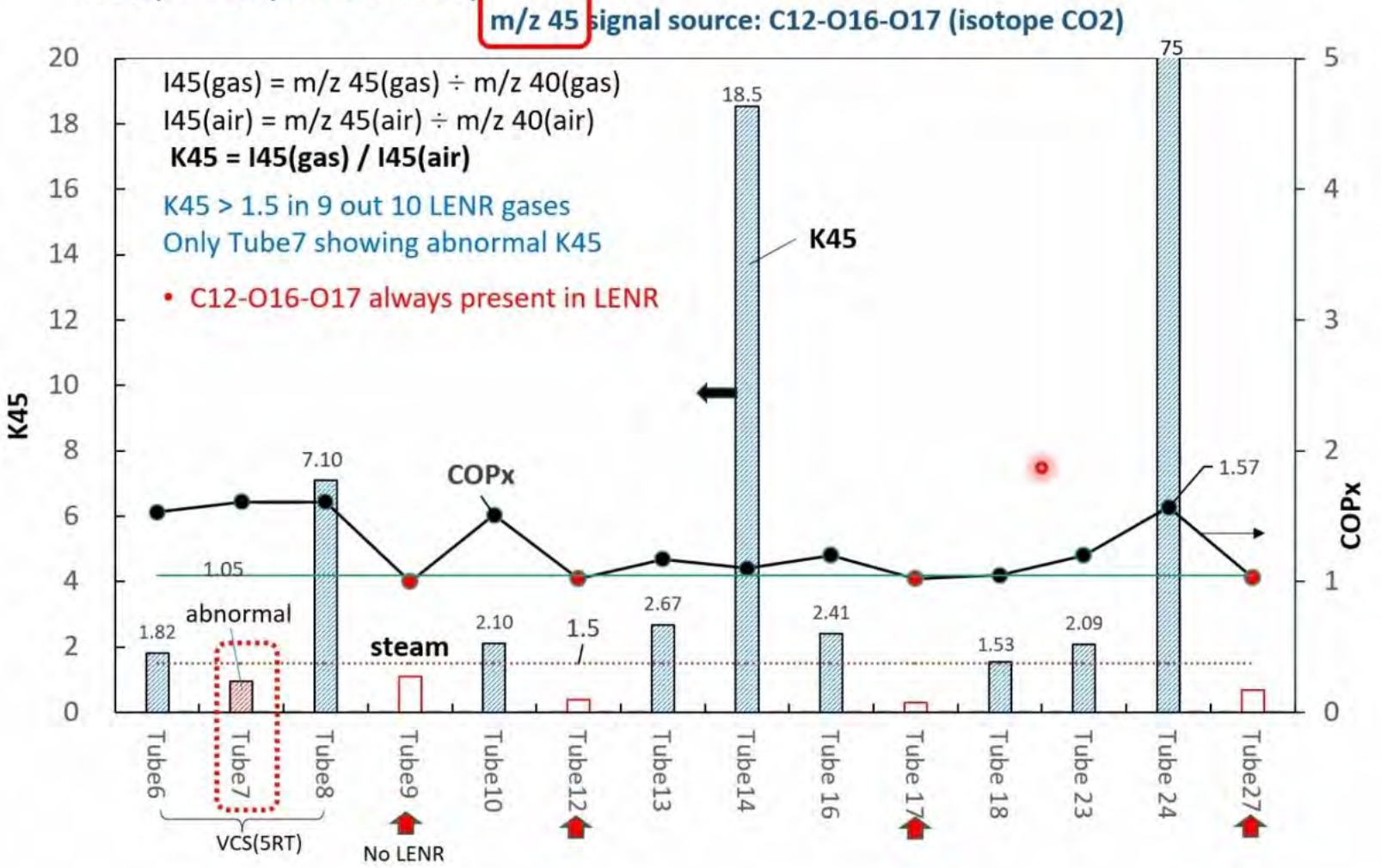
- **Tracing of isotope CO2 [C12-O16-O17] from K45**

➢ K45 >> 1.5 appearing in 9 out 10 LENR gases (except Tube7) suggests the presence of isotope CO2 (C12-O16-O17)



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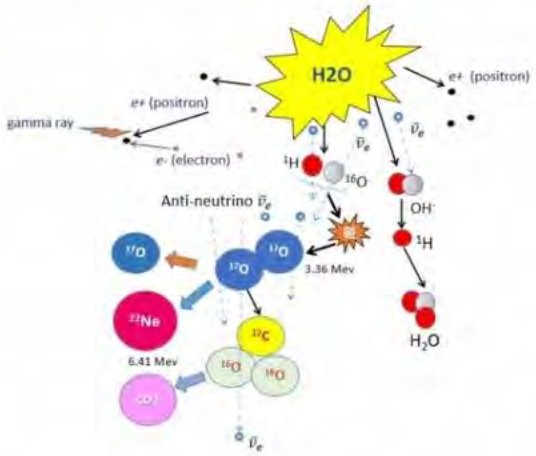
Gases produced in LENR of water

Gas	MS signal
• **From nuclear and chemical reaction**	
(1) Isotope Ne22 (O17+O17)	m/z 22
(2) Normal CO2 (C12+O16)	m/z 44
• **Isotopes produced by extra C12 and O17**	
(3) Isotope H2O-17 (heavy-oxygen water)	m/z 19
(4) Isotope O2 (O16-O17)	m/z 33
(5) Isotope CO2 (C12-O16-O17)	m/z 45

5. Conclusion

- Nuclear reaction can be triggered in water to produce excess energy and CO2, isotope Ne22, and isotope O17 which appears as isotope H2O-17, O2 (O16-O17) and CO2 (C12-O16-O17) !

- Energy from water seems possible ?



References:

[1] Bin-Juine Huang, Ming-Li Tso, Ying-Hung Liu, Jong-Fu Yeh, I-Fee Chen,Yu-Hsiang Pan, Ching-Kang Huang, Mou-Yung Liao, Yi-Chun Chen, Po-Hsien Wu. Excess Energy from Heat-Exchange Systems. *J. Condensed Matter Nucl. Sci.* 36 (2022) 247–265

[2] Bob Greenyer. A proposed explanation for Bin-Juine Huang's cavitation driven excess heat system. Potential Hydrogen and Oxygen interactions during cavitation. 14 June 2021. https://youtu.be/UH76XaTz4qE

[3] R.W. Greenyer and P.W. Power. The Nanosoft Package. December 2021.

[4] A.G. Parkhomov. Multeity of nuclides arising in the process of cold nuclear transmutations. International Journal of Unconventional Science. Issue E2, pp. 20-22, 2017. http://www.unconv-science.org/en/e2/parkhomov2/

Reliability of EDS while looking for Transmutation

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Raj Ganesh Pala[2],Pankaj Jain[3],K P Rajeev[1]

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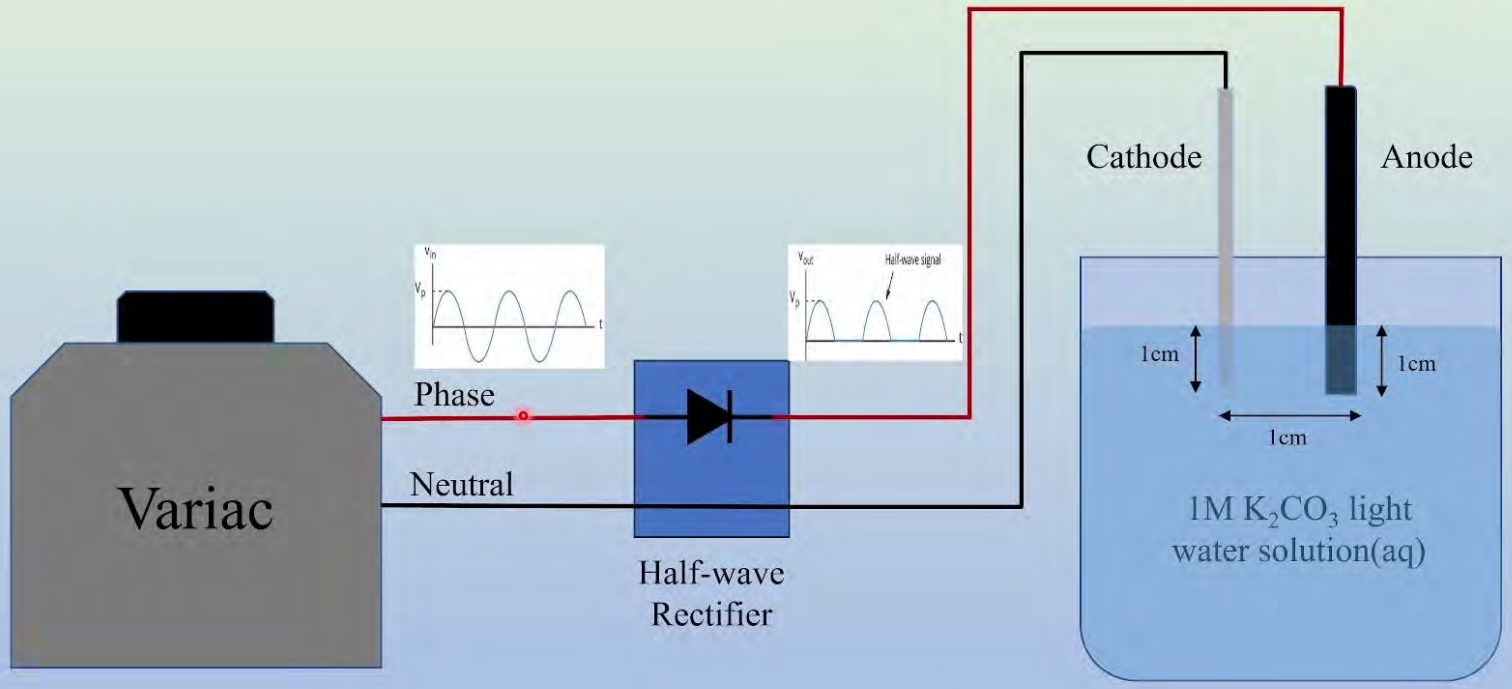
Department of Chemical engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, *India*[2]

Department of Space Science and Astronomy, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, *India*[3]

Recap from ICCF-24

Experimental setup

1. Variac (Variable transformer)
2. Half-wave rectifier
3. Graphite anode
4. Nickel cathode
5. 300 ml of 1M K_2CO_3 light water solution(aq)
6. Electrode septation 1cm



Experimental setup schematic

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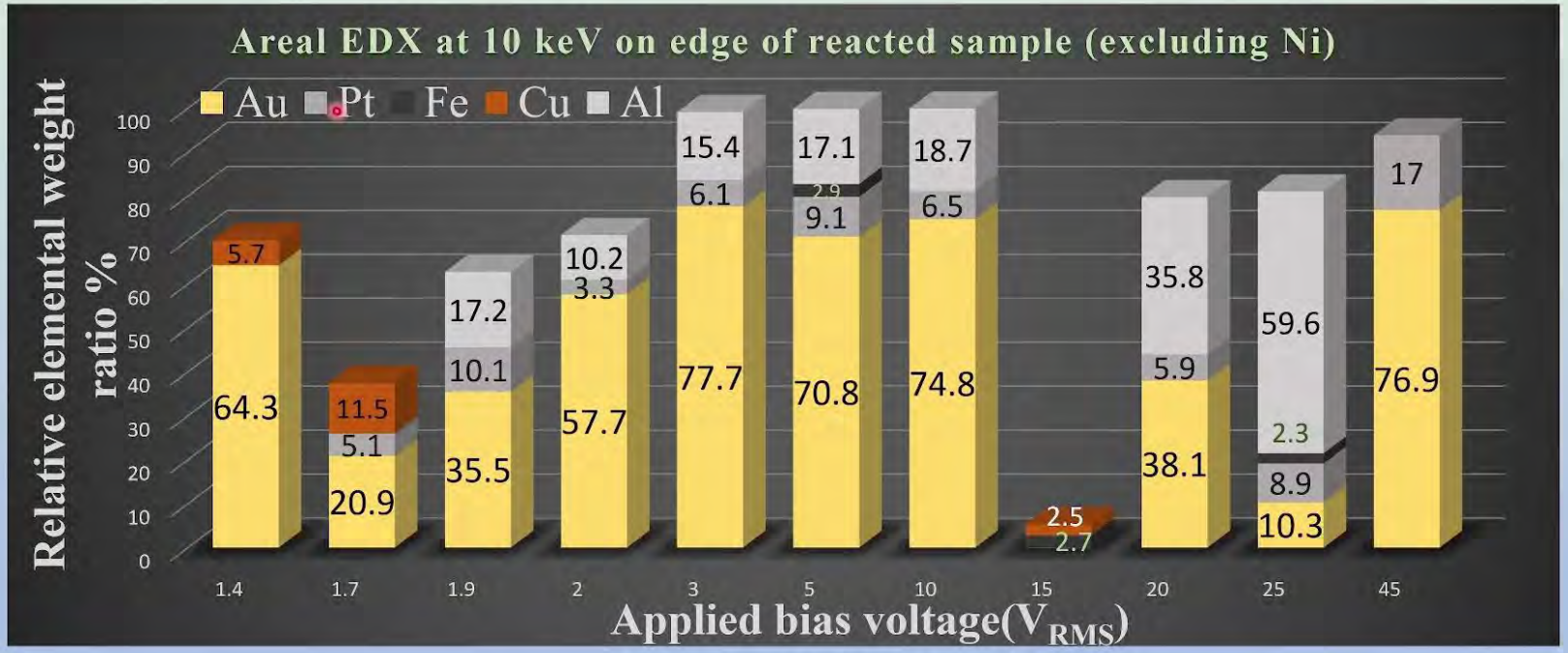
Unreacted sample composition : Ni-97.78%,Fe-0.26%,Cu-1.90%,Pt-0.06%



* For better representation purpose Ni has been excluded from Bar graph and total sum add to 100 when Ni included

Summary of ICCF 24 work:

- For the two-electrode electrolytic cell with HWR(half-wave rectifier) in light water electrolysis we were able to detect significant amount of gold on the edge of reacted Nickel sample.

Progress after ICCF-24:

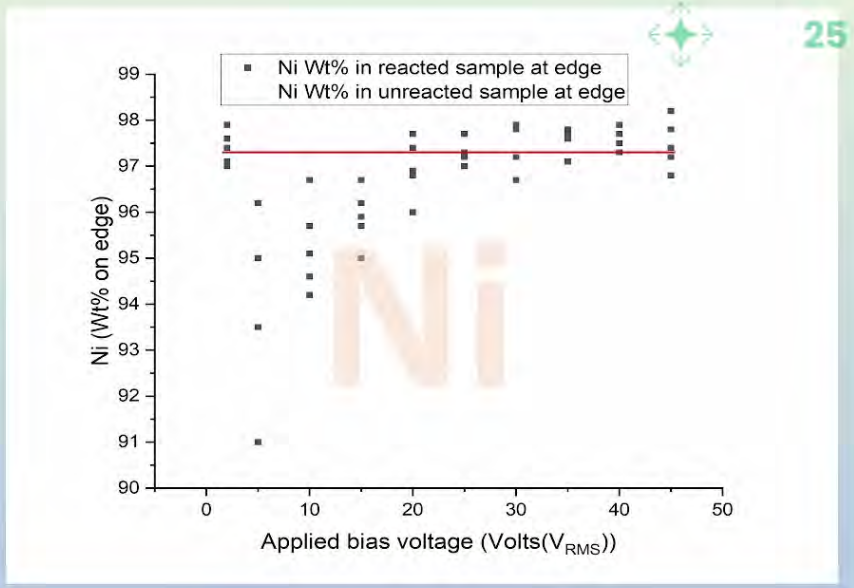
- After repetition of experiment with similar experimental parameters (cell parameters, operating bias voltage) used earlier, we are unable to reproduce similar results(ICCF-24), there is 1-7% compositional change in reacted sample w.r.t unreacted sample and results are verified with different surface (EDS and WDS) and bulk(ICPMS) characterization technique.

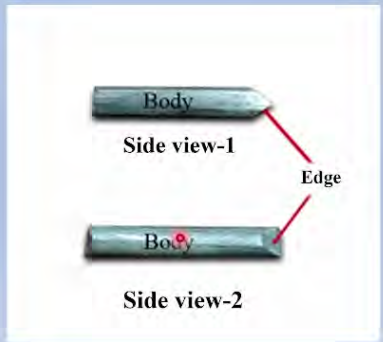
Elements Of interest	ICCF-24 EDS Results	Current EDS Results
Cu	2-10%	1.4-2.7%
Fe	2-3%	0.1-1.2%
Au	10-70%	0.1-0.6%
Pt	10-20%	0.1-0.5%
Ni	Balance	Balance

Unreacted sample composition (EDS) – Ni-97.78%,Fe-0.26%,Cu-1.90%,Pt-0.06%

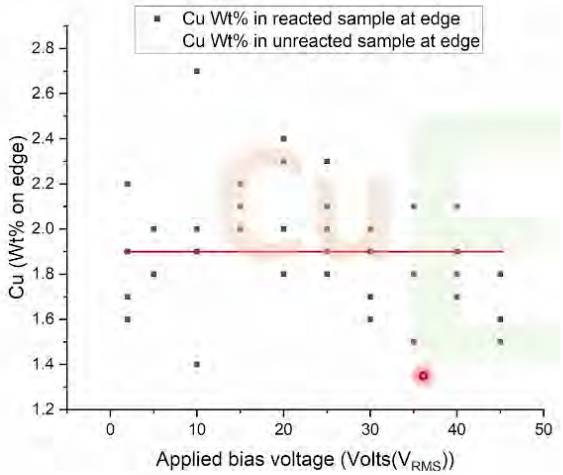
Detailed discussion of EDS results

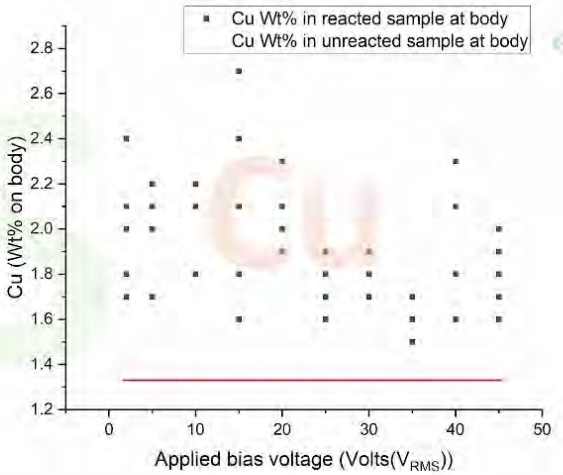
- EDS analysis Of Ni cathode at 20 keV beam voltage for samples prepared over different cell bias voltage
- x-axis: Applied bias voltage on cell
- y-axis: measured weight % (Wt%)
- Red line represents measure Ni weight % in unreacted sample
- Black blocks represents Wt% for different reacted sample

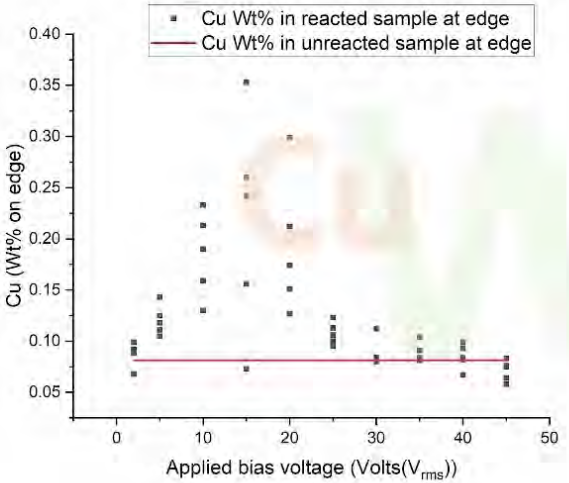


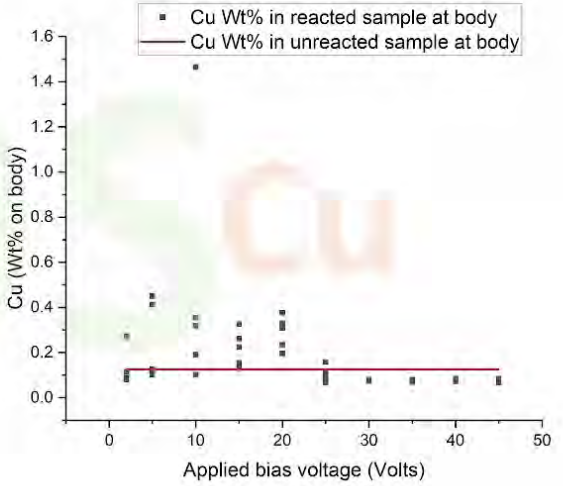


EDS vs. WDS



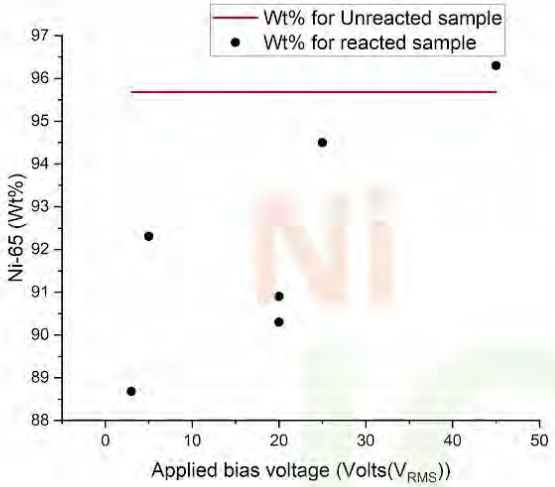


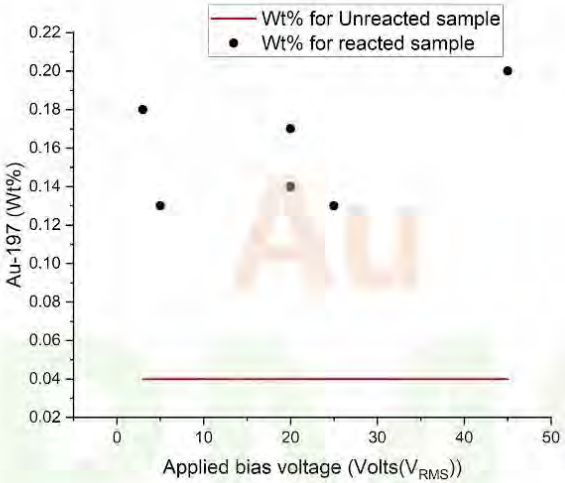


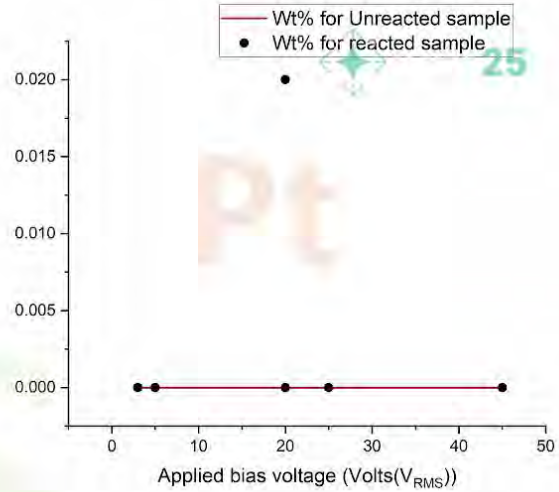


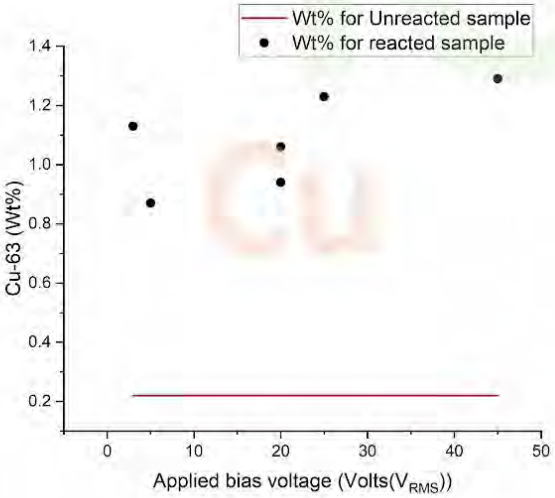
https://recordings.iccf25.com

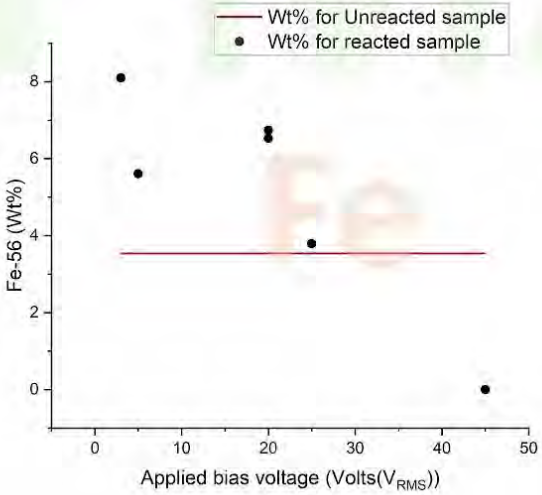
ICPMS

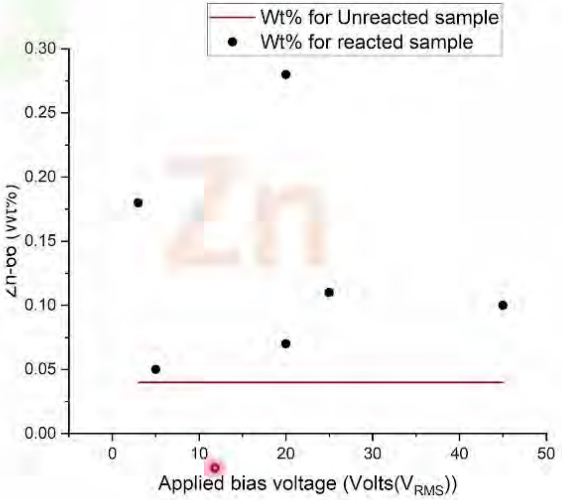












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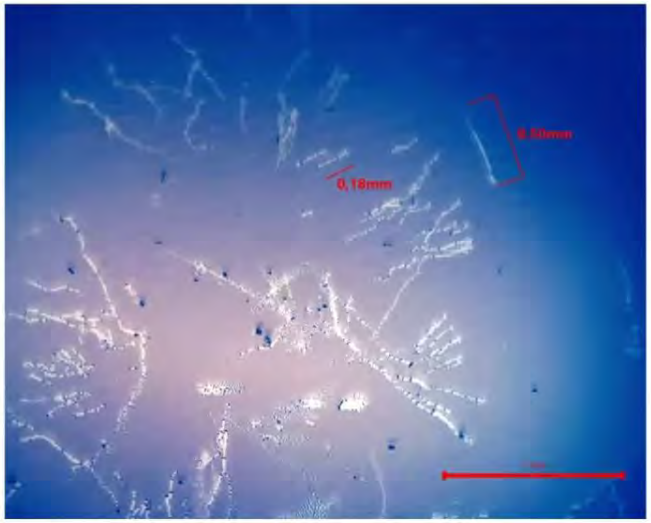
Conclusion-

- Analyzing more than 100 samples with surface and bulk characterizing technique , there is 1-7% compositional change in reacted sample w.r.t unreacted sample
- Select beam voltage as per characteristic X-ray of elements of interest
- Verify results with different techniques(EDS,WDS,ICPMS,XRF)

Elements Of interest	ICCF-24 Results(10keV)	Current EDS Results(20 keV)	WDS Results	ICPMS Results
Cu	2-10%	1.4-2.7%	2-3%	0.8-1.4%
Fe	2-3%	0.1-1.2%	0.5-1%	4-8%
Au	10-70%	0.1-0.6%	0.1-0.6%	0.3-0.5%
Pt	10-20%	0.1-0.5%	0.1-0.5%	0.3-0.5%
Ni	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

Detection of LENR in Spark Plugs

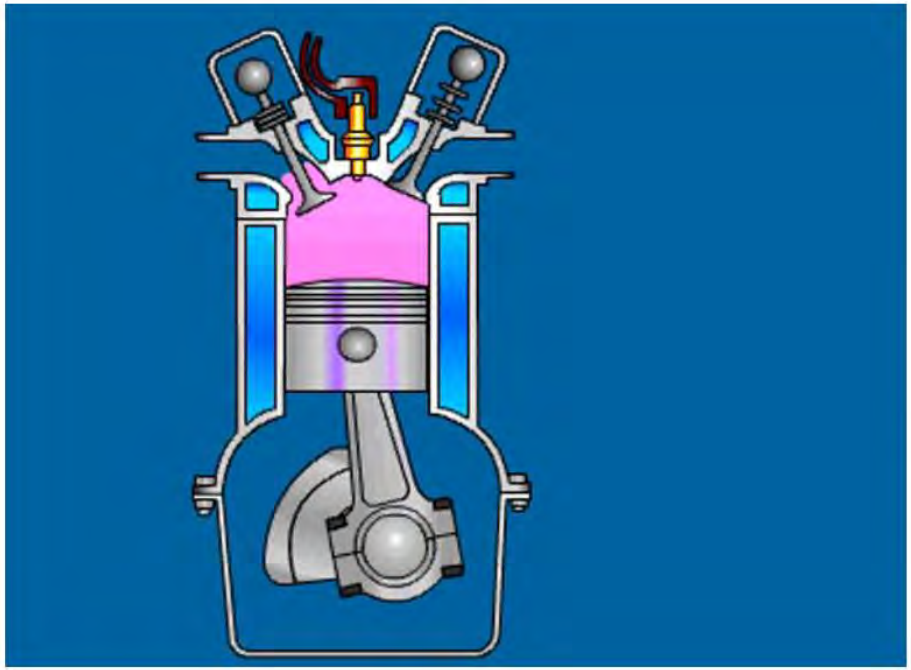


Alexey Ivanchuk, Independent Researcher, Ukraine, aoll1978@gmail.com

ICCF-25, 2023

Hydrogen is contained in many LENR reactors. It is found in water or inside metal such as nickel. The LENR effect occurs when a substance is heated or as a result of an electrical breakdown in this substance.

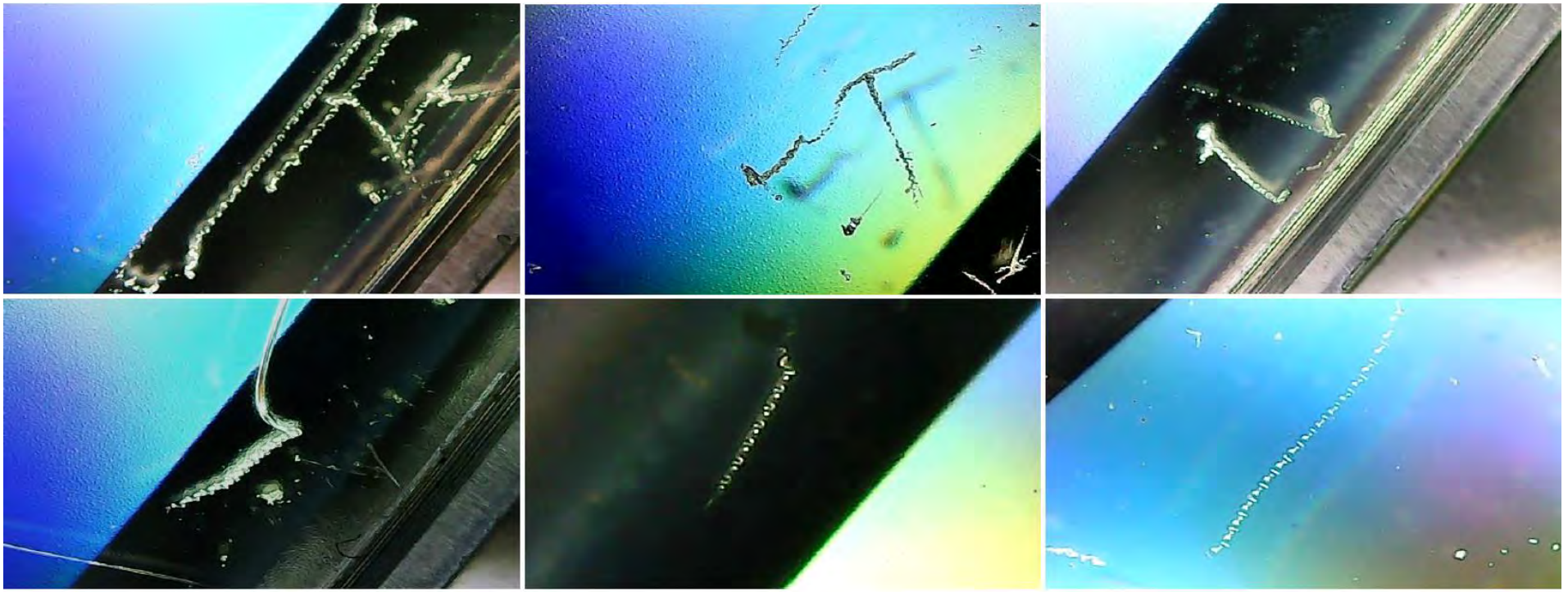
Internal combustion engines meet these criteria and can also be LENR reactors.



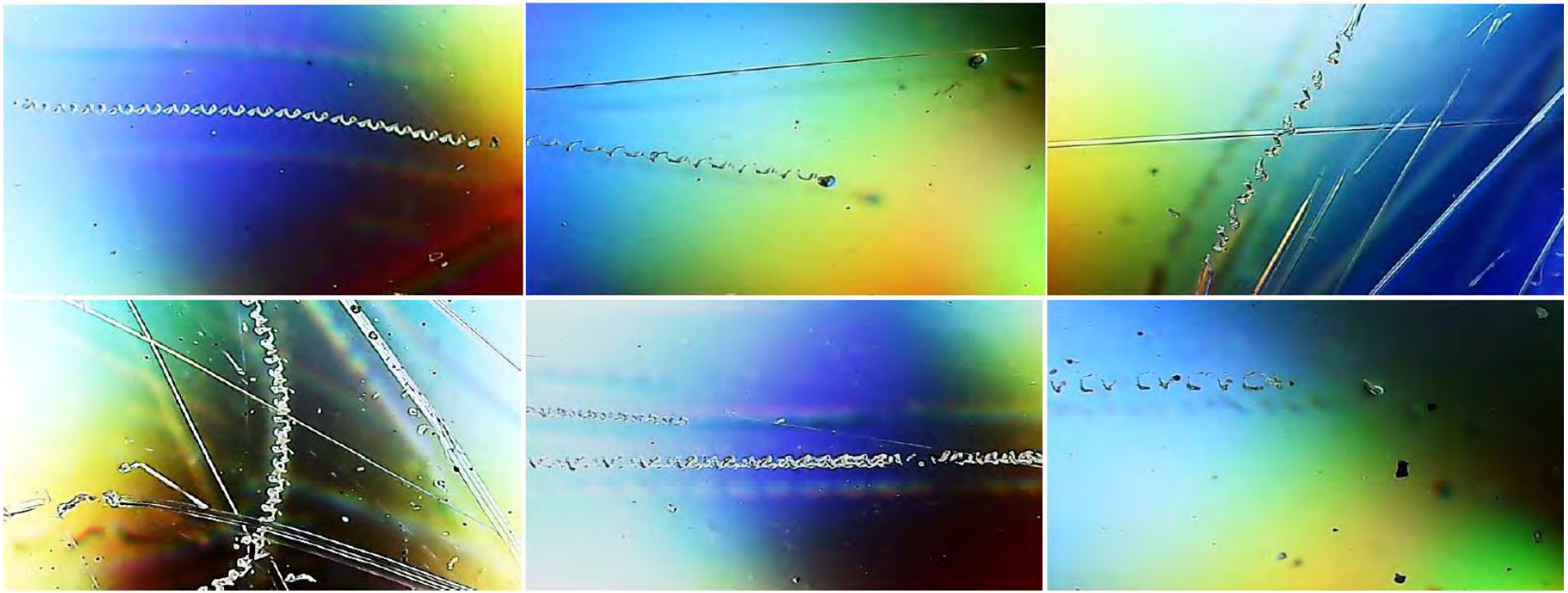
A spark plug fits for use approximately 60.000 km. Breakdown voltage 20-60 kV. The current strength is approximately several milliamps.

To test the hypothesis, old used spark plugs of different freshness were collected in car service stations. If a LENR reaction really takes place inside the combustion chamber, then the used spark plugs will emit strange radiation. Low activity can be compensated by the number of spark plugs and the duration of the experiment exposure.

Many researchers recommended clean DVDs to use as a detector of strange radiation. In the first experiment, 30 spark plugs were placed next to a DVD disc for a week.



Microscopic tracks were found on the surface of the DVD, consisting of repeated damages chains. There were no tracks on the control DVDs.



Identical tracks were obtained by slightly rubbing two discs against each other covered with room dust that had been accumulated during a week.

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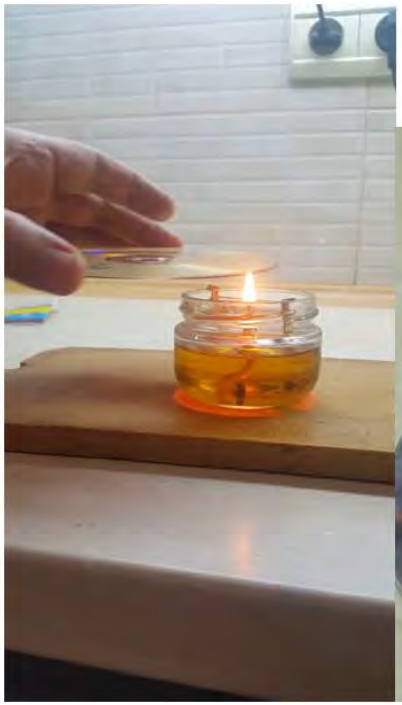
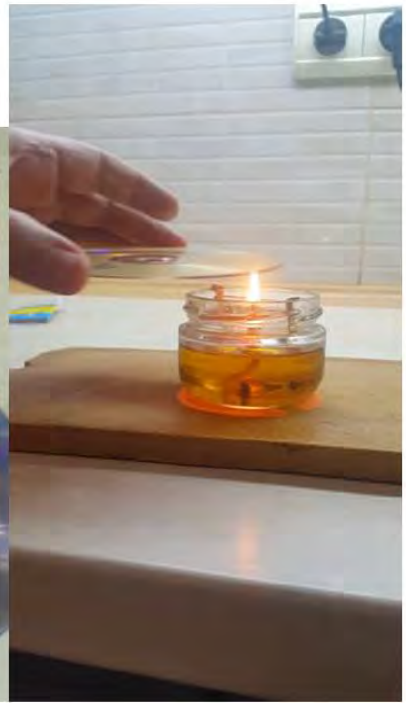
For the appearance of the track, it is necessary that at the moment of the occurrence of an unknown force, a particle of solid aerosol flies nearby. Therefore **most occurrences of an unknown force near the LENR are not reflected as damage on DVDs**. The sensitivity can be increased by coating DVDs with a layer that is more susceptible to deformation, for example, a thin layer of soot.





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To retest the first experiment, 200 used spark plugs were applied to the discs with soot.

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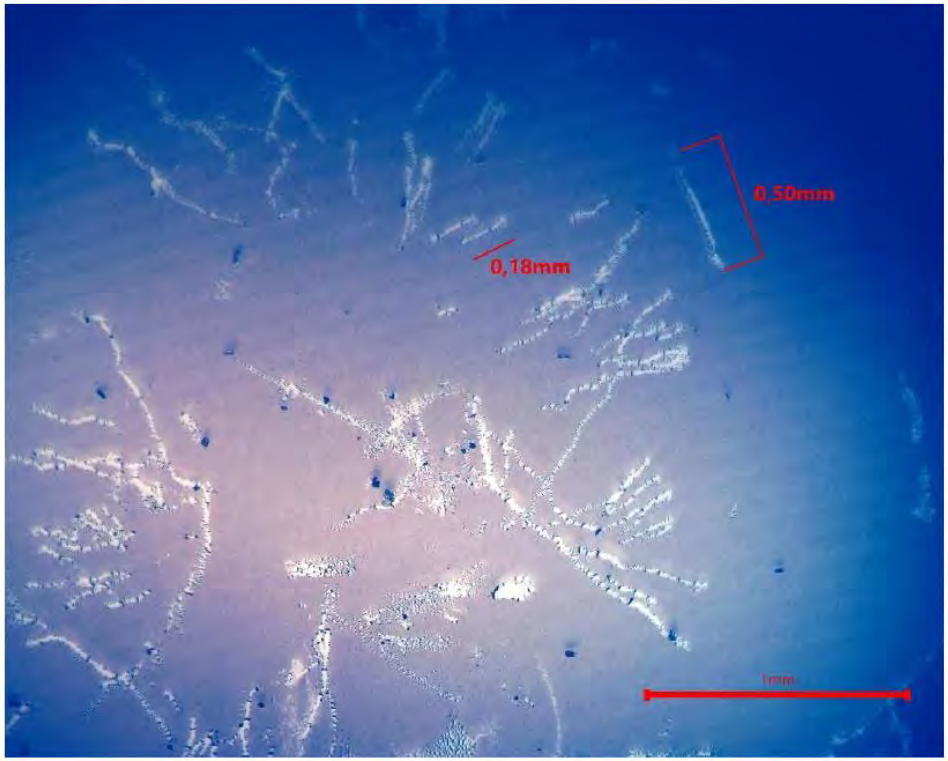
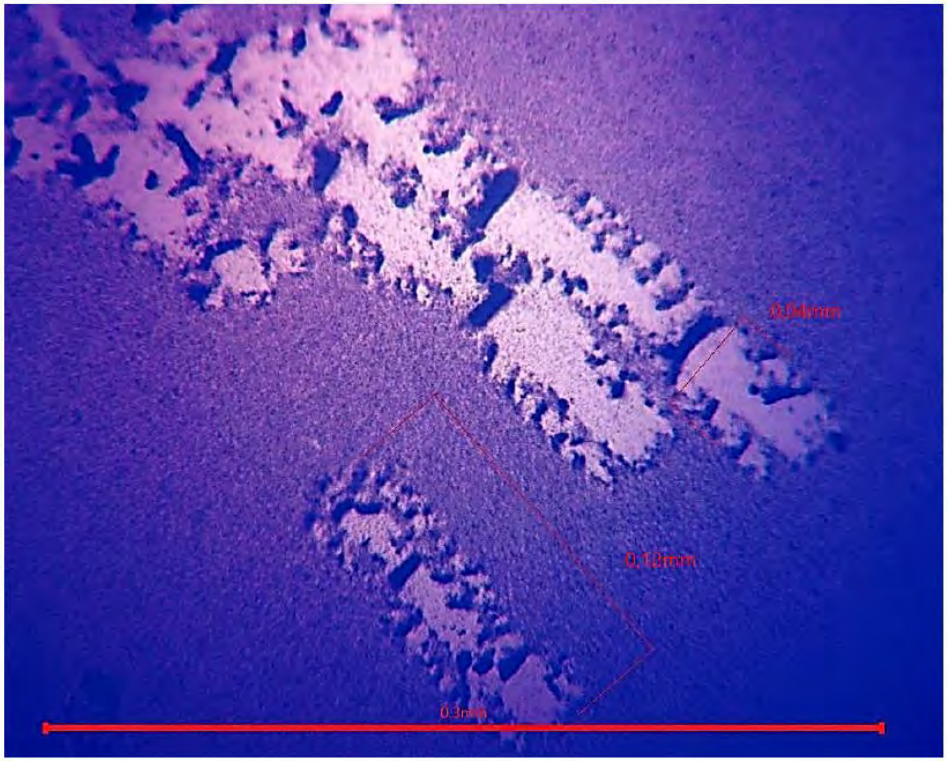
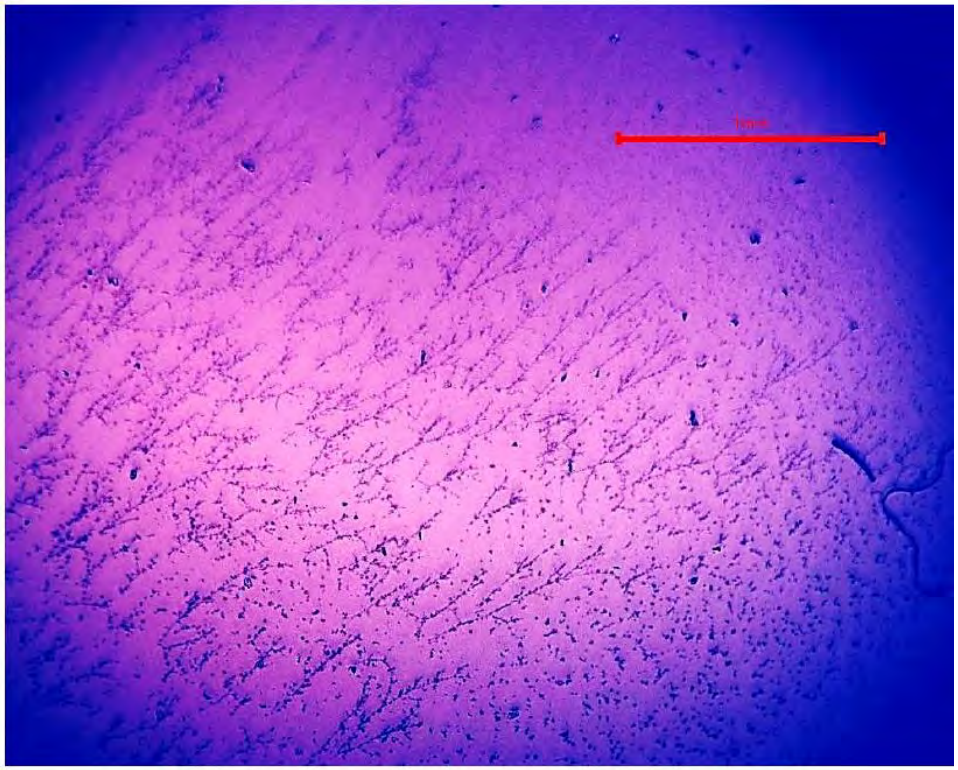
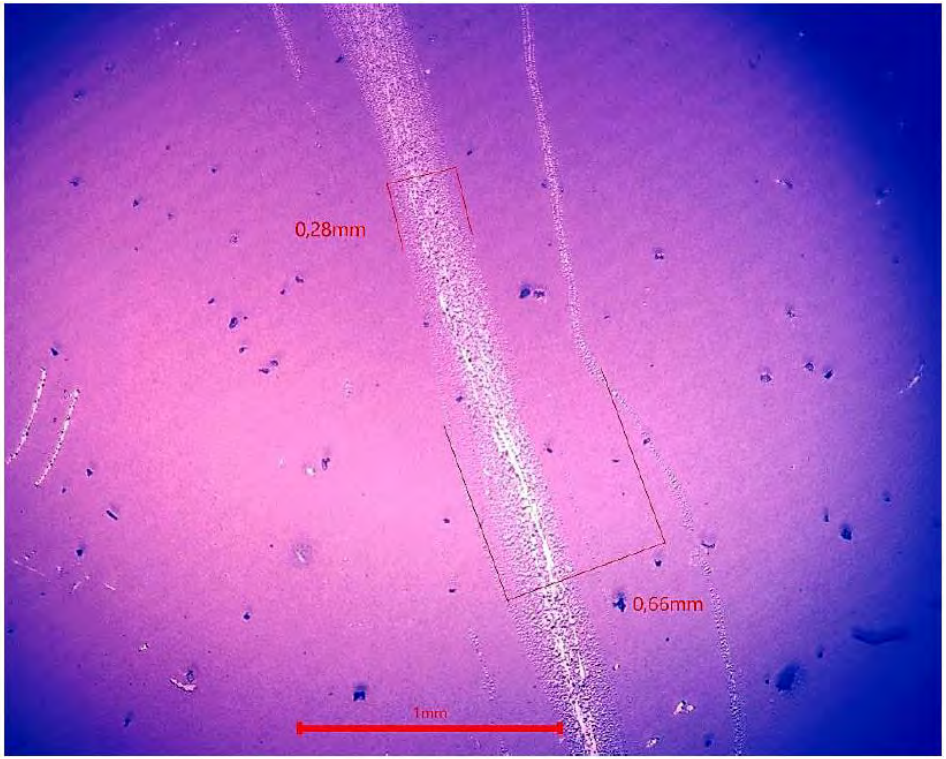




On DVDs with soot, which had been laying for a week under 200 non-working spark plugs, a huge number of tracks were found. The tracks area occupies approximately 30% of the disks. (The pictures were created using microscope WILD M20, Switzerland.)
The first type is thin lines cleared out of soot.



The second type represents the sticking together tree-like branching soot structures.



The third type is wide and relatively long, up to several millimeters, loose tracks.

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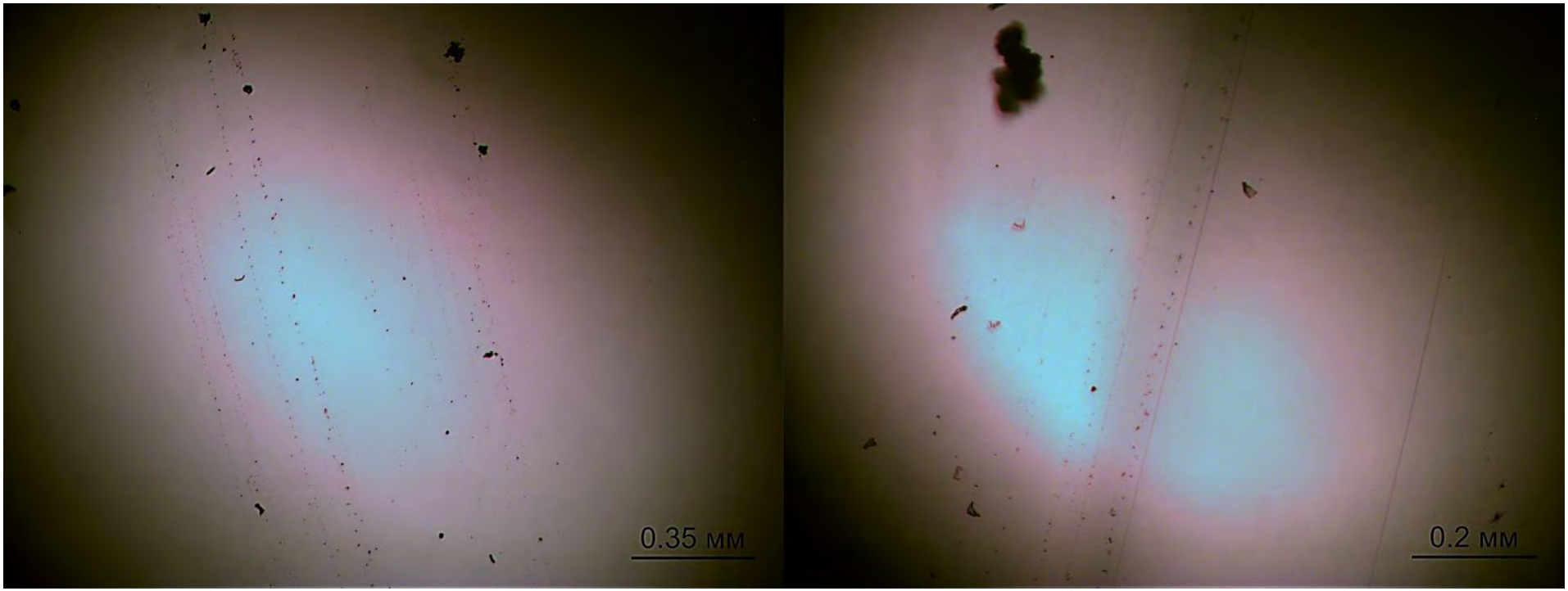
DVDs were placed above a running car engine, above a car electric generator, above a battery, inside a car, under a car: near the resonator and right after the exhaust pipe. The engine was idling for three hours.

In this experiment, the tracks were traces from dust particles. The particles were pressed against the disk by an unknown force and moved across the disk, leaving thin long lines of soot behind them. Tracks were found on the DVDs above the engine and near the exhaust pipe, no tracks were found on the other DVDs.



Dotted tracks were found on the disc near the exhaust pipe.

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ICCF25

The movement of solid particles on the surface forms tracks of strange radiation

Vladislav Zhigalov [1],
Alexander Parkhomov [2]

[1] Satbayev University, Kazakhstan
[2] Not affiliated

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Hypothesis

- Periodic tracks: bigger solid particles (tens of μm) roll along the surface, destroy/deform in the course of movement
- Smooth tracks: smaller solid particles (several μm) move along the surface, heating up to the melting point of the material (about 300 ˚C in polycarbonate) and then slide
- Difference is in size of particles (bigger ones have more heat capacity, less heating)

Посещение лаборатории eLBRUS

University of Szczecin


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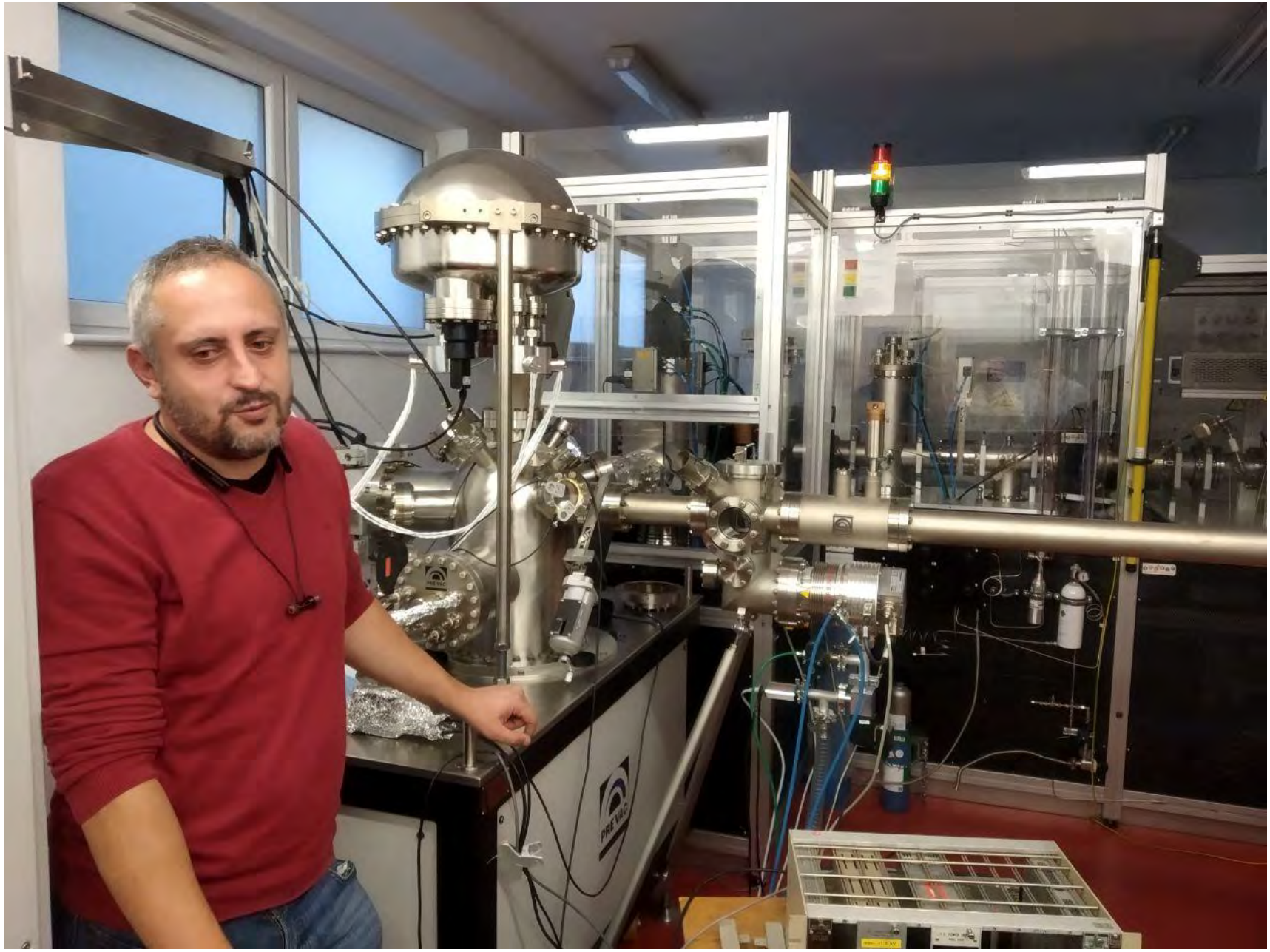
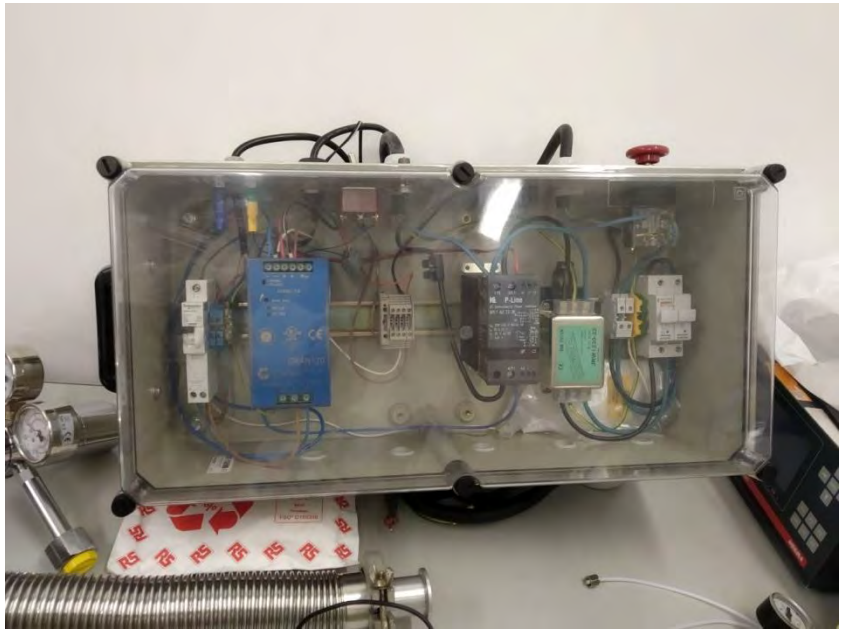
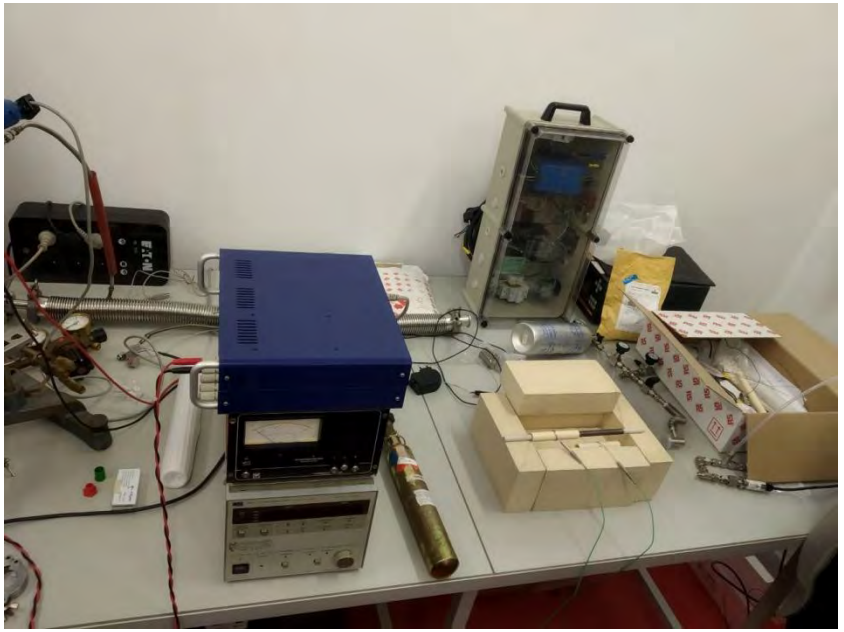
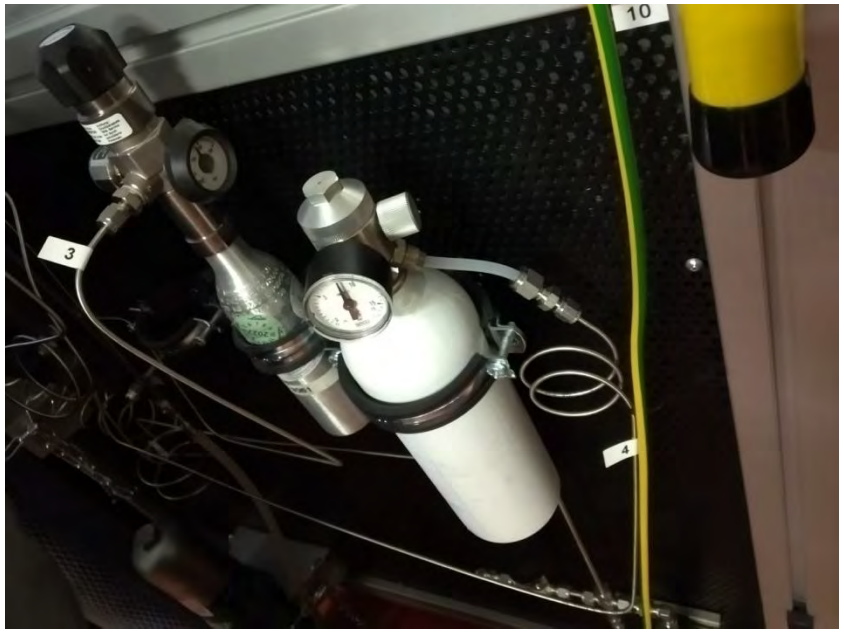
I MEDYCZNEJ


PREVAC


PREVAC
VAT






10
3
4


Lenovo

«Почти вся деятельность на западе под флагом холодного термояда с 1989 года шла именно с дейтерием. Реакции слияния атомов дейтерия с получением гелия были уже хорошо изучены в процессе изучения классического термояда. И, хотя там речь шла о миллионах градусах, исследователи холодного синтеза могли считать, что холодный термояд - это просто необычный способ инициирования такой реакции в гораздо более земных условиях - при комнатной температуре.

Но вся история холодного синтеза показывает, что это едва ли является тем же самым процессом. Основная критика оппонентов экспериментальных работ направлена на несоответствие трёх величин: количество продуктов реакции, радиоактивного излучения, и выделения тепла. Ни под один из известных каналов реакции слияния атомов дейтерия результаты многих экспериментов не подходили:

$$D + D \rightarrow T + p + 4{,}0\ МэВ$$

$$D + D \rightarrow {}^{3}He + n + 3{,}25\ МэВ$$

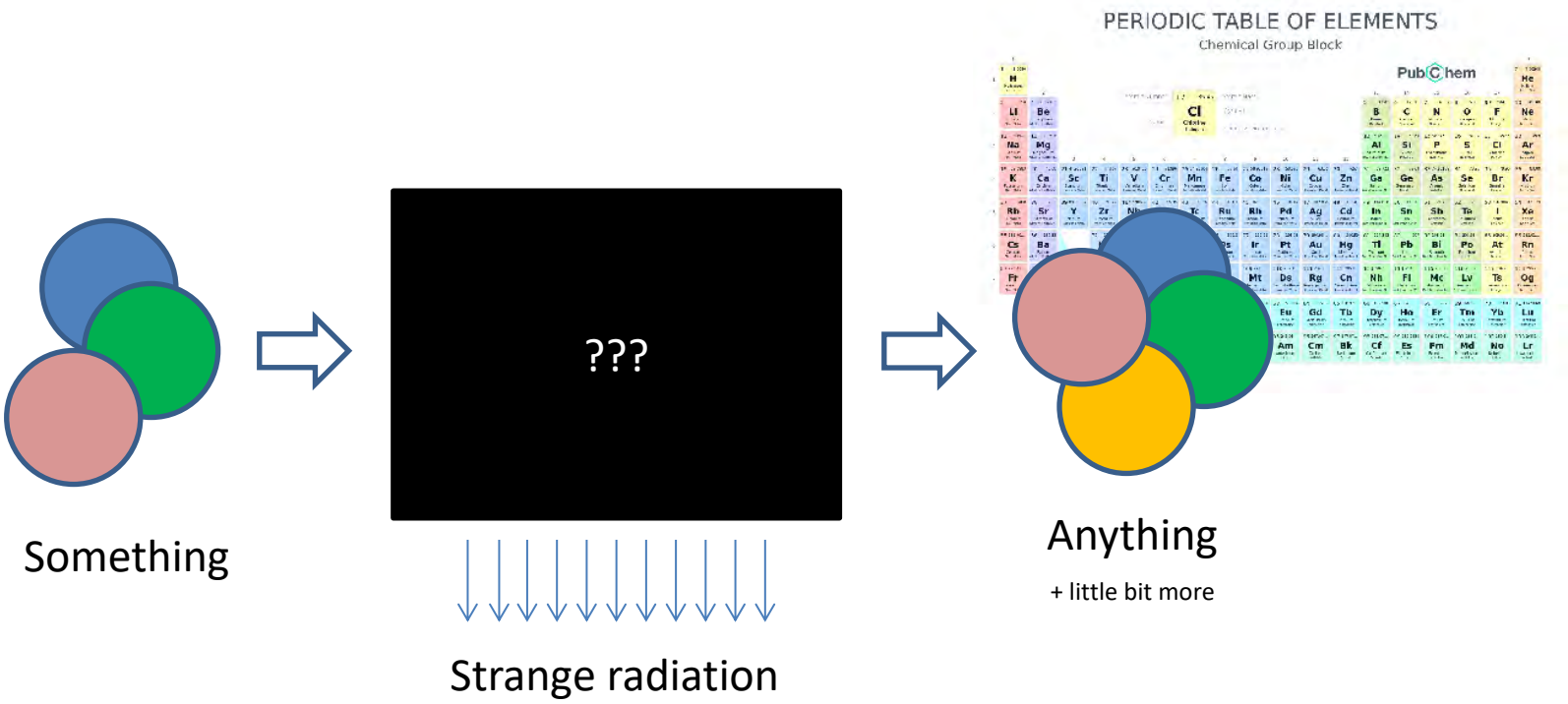
Критики обычно говорят: "Результаты экспериментов противоречат теории, и могут быть чем угодно, но не термоядом".

Обязателен ли водород?

- Wend, Irion (1922)
- Солин (2001)
- Уруцкоев (2000, 2017)
- Адаменко, Высоцкий (2000)
- Дидык (2015)
- Пархомов (2021)

и др.

LENR is…

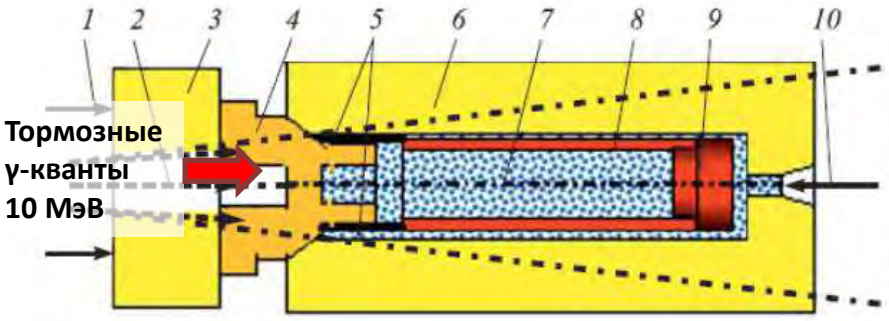


Parkhomov A.G., Belousova E.O. Huge Variety of Nuclides that Arise in the LENR Processes. Attempt at Explanation. Journal of Modern Physics, Vol.13, No.3, March 2022

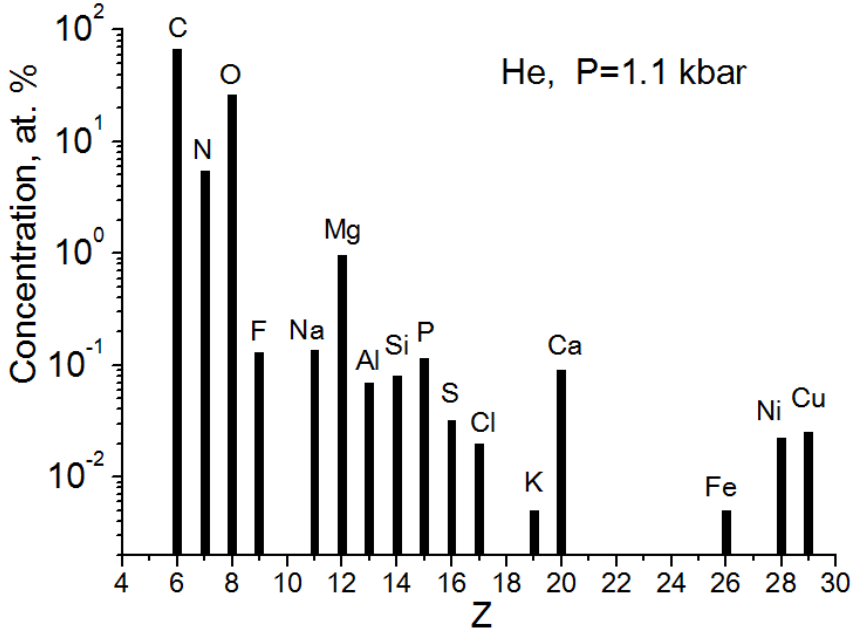
Эксперименты А.Ю. Дидыка

Эксперименты с H_2, D_2, He, Xe

Камера высокого давления:



Состав синтезированного вещества (из He):



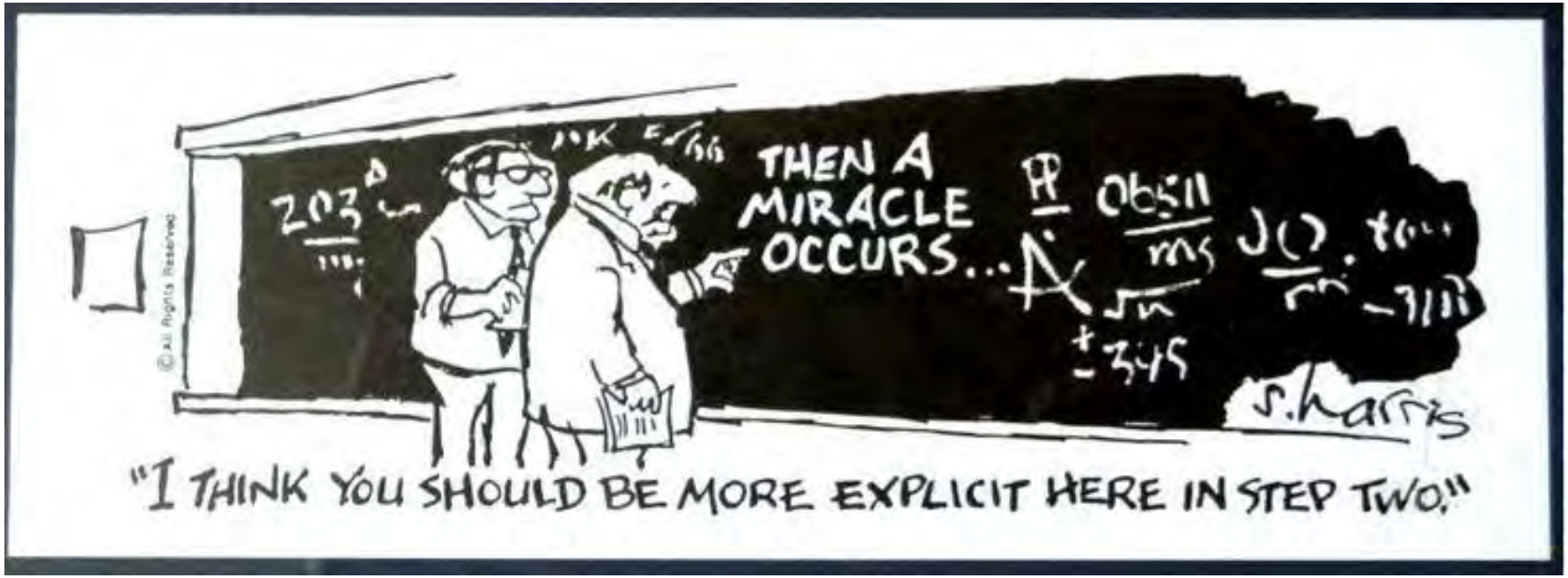
Результаты с D_2:

1 кбар: синтез есть **a ~ 3 Å**

60 бар: синтеза нет a ~ 10 Å

Постоянная решётки металлов ~ 3,5 Å

State of the art…



ICCF-26

Information on ICCF26

- Chairman
  Prof. Shinya Narita
- Place
  Morioka, Iwate, Japan
- Date
  April – June 2025
- Conference venue (tentative)
  Aiina Center
  (~3 min walk from Morioka station)
- Excursion
  Hiraizumi (world heritage)
- Supports
  We plan to ask the following organizations for support,
  TEET, Japan CF-society, Clean Planet, Nissan, Technova,

Ссылки

- Сайт конференции https://iccf25.com/
- Обзор докладов от Christy L. Frazier https://www.infinite-energy.com/resources/iccf25.html
- Видео докладов https://recordings.iccf25.com/ (пароль iccf25poland)
- The Anthropocene Institute. Exploration Grants https://solidstatefusion.org/grants/