

CATHODE SCINTILLATOR DETECTOR FOR ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY

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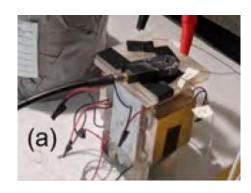
ARPA-E LENR: Energetics Technology Center

Project Title:

- CATHODE SCINTILLATOR DETECTOR FOR ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY
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 - Project Outcomes:
- Direct correlation established between LENR co-deposition experimental conditions and nuclear product generation
- Peer-reviewed publication of results and theoretical analysis, with experimental detail to replicate results and extend theory







Operating Cell





KEY TAKEAWAY: Proving LENR Exhibits Nuclear Activity will promote accelerated R&D by broad scientific community, leading to high-impact, lowcost, zero-carbon power generation.

Hypothesis

 Electrochemical co-deposition of a deuterated palladium metal compound, on a metal substrate, will result in a dendritic structure on the substrate, comprising an environment that can generate and sustain LENR reactions. These LENR reactions will result in MeV-energy particles and/or gamma rays that can be detected at 3σ significance in real-time by charged particle (alpha, beta, proton), neutron, and/or gamma detectors.

Primary Variables and Values						
Variable Type	Variable	Value				
Independent	PdCl ₂ Molarity	1.25 millimolar (mM)				
Independent	Constant Current (steps)	0.1 – 1.1 amp				
Dependent	He gas	0.1% resolution				
Dependent	1-3 MeV Neutrons	1 – 25 min ⁻¹				
Dependent	1 – 10 MeV Charged Particles (α, ß, p)	10 – 250 min ⁻¹				
Dependent	1 – 25 MeV gamma rays	1 – 10 min ⁻¹				

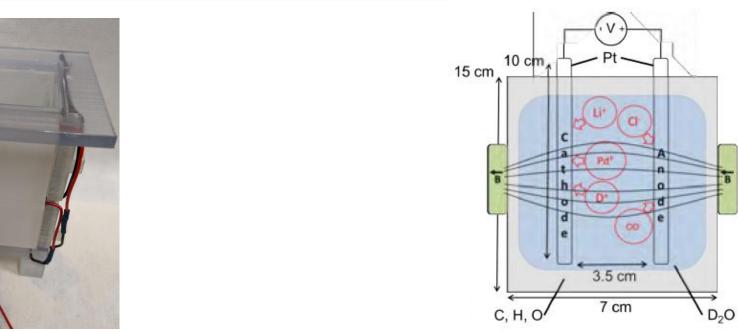


Experimental Teams

- Experiments conducted by two teams:
 - NSWC Indian Head Team Led by Mr. Brian Shaffer
 - Very Similar to the DARPA HIVER experiments
 - Looking to work closely with Capability Teams to determine nuclear activity
 - Includes some DFT modeling efforts to support testing and explain phenomena
 - Naval Research Lab "COSINE" Effort Led by Dr. Scott Mathew
 - Unique Experimental Designs to allow for nuclear activity detection



Experimental Setup – NSWC Indian Head



Cell Cross-Section

	Exp	Cell Cross-Section			
Chemical or Other Component	Amount / Molar Concentration	Purity / Grade	Source	Notes	
D ₂ O	125 mL	99.8 %	alfa.com	Heavy water is basis for electrolyte	
LiCl	150 mM	99.995 %	alfa.com	Vast majority of solute is LiCl	
PdCl ₂	1.25 mM	99.999 %	alfa.com	Roughly 1/100 LiCl concentration	
Pt Wire	~10 cm; 0.25 mm dia.	99.997 %	alfa.com	Electrode material is platinum wire	
NdFeB Magnet	2,704 G (0.27 T)	BY0Y08	kjmagnetics.com	Static magnetic field ("B-Field")	



Initial Test Plan

- 1. Acquisition of Materials & Capability Team Consultations
 - a. Modify test configuration designs as necessary to accommodate Capability Teams
 - b. Acquire and assemble hardware
 - c. Analyze and prepare ingredients / materials
 - d. Conduct test readiness reviews
- 2. Cell Performance Check-out
 - a. Calibration / Inert runs
 - b. Run configurations anticipated to be productive
- **3**. Coordinate with Capability Teams for Data and Sample Collections
 - a. Capability Team collection and analysis
 - b. Conduct subsequent data and sample collections as needed including analysis
- 4. Prepare reporting of ingredients, processes, equipment, data collection, sample collection, and analysis results



Modeling

- Fusion rate ("cross-section") calculation
- D₂ vibrates due to parametric pumping
- Vibrations increase in magnitude until fusion occurs
 - Density of electrons in neighborhood of D₂ molecule inside metal lattice computed via DFT; verified spherically symmetric near molecular vibrational turning points.
 - 2. Molecular Dynamics run using quantum forces from DFT.
 - 3. Gamow Factor calculated following NASA*
 - 4. Nuclear cross section (probability of reaction) value calculated using:
 - Assumed astrophysical constant
 - Calculated Gamow Factor
 - Includes e-screening effects





BLUF: Bottom Line Up Front

Cathode on scintillator

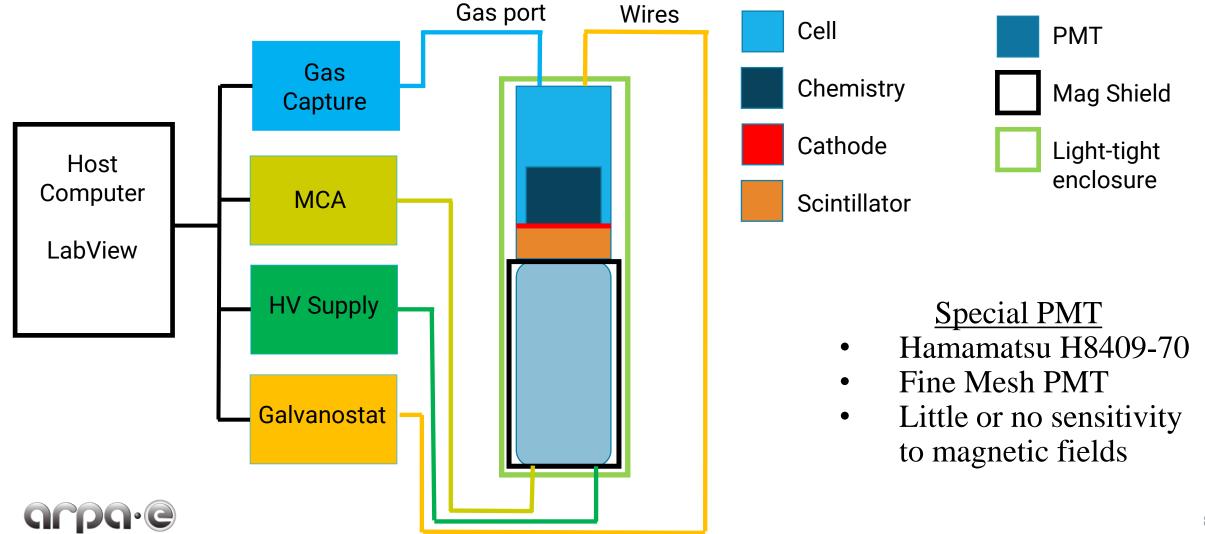
- The palladium deuteride at the cathode is the presumed source of nuclear activity.
- Put the source as close to the detector as possible.
- The detector is a plastic scintillator with thin film metallization.
- Two approaches:
 - Co-deposition: plate-up PdD on the base metal (primary).
 - Thin film deposition of Pd on the base metal (secondary).



Experimental Setup – Naval Research Lab

System A: No calorimetry

CHANGING WHAT'S POSSIBLE

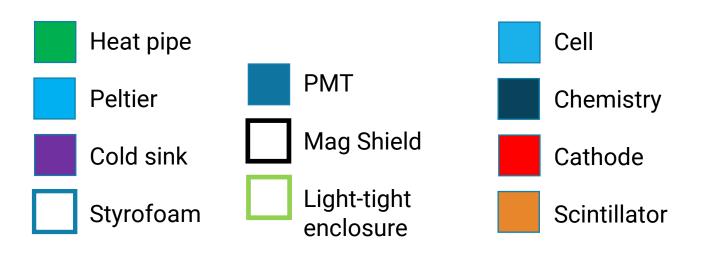


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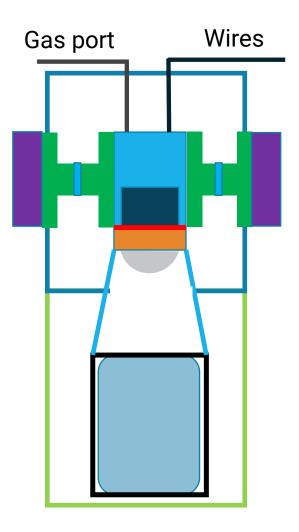
Experimental Setup – Naval Research Lab



System B: with calorimeter



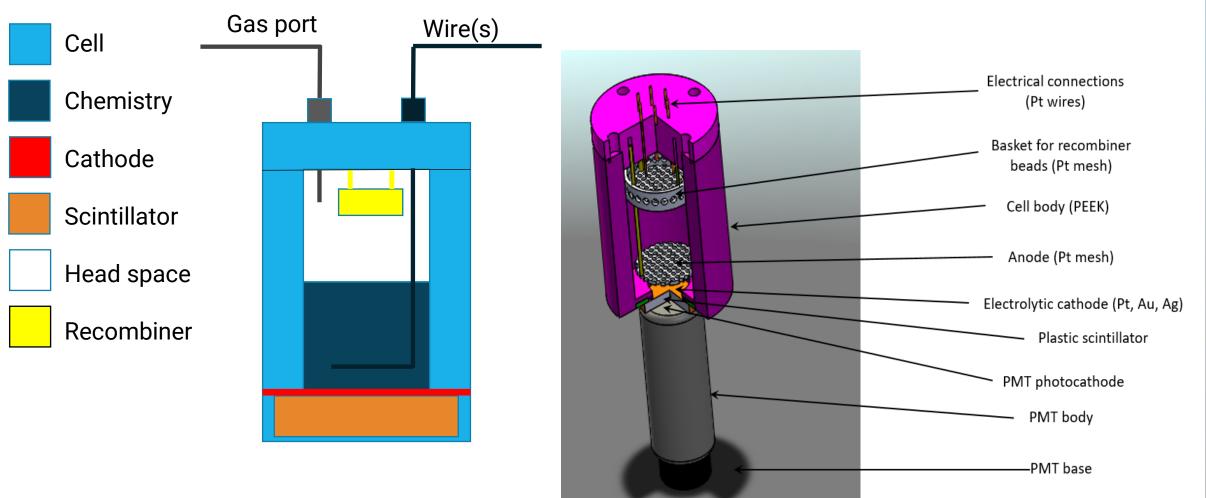
- All the same connections to instrumentation and host PC.
- Cell is thermally isolated from the PMT.
- High NA optics to couple light from scintillator into PMT.





Experimental Setup – Naval Research Lab

Same cell design for both systems





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Data Acquisition

Measurement	Recording Method	Settings	Latency	Storage Media
Nuclear Particles	Multichannel Analyzer	Calibrated with check sources	Fast (At MCA in usec's Stored every 10-20 min.)	Host PC Back-up to shared drive
Heat	Peltier calorimeter	Calibrated with shunt resistor	Slow (response time minutes)	Host PC Back-up to shared drive
Gas sampling	Hermetically sealed in Al tube	"Pinch off" when appropriate	Really slow Ship to Rob Duncan?	?
Temperature and Pressure	Embedded sensors	Calibrated before experiments	Fast (response time seconds)	Host PC Back-up to shared drive
Neutrons	Igor's detectors?	Connected to PC?	Fast (Stored every 10-20 min.)	Host PC Back-up to shared drive
Background Radiation	Multiple GM tubes	?	Fast (Stored every 10-20 min.)	Host PC Back-up to shared drive



Initial Results

Initial results anticipated 3-4 months after funding is received



Plans for Next Quarter

- Refine Tasks and Milestones
- Hosting Capability Team Meetings
- Ordering initial supplies
- Begin Design of new cells in consultation with Capability Teams

