

ARPA-E LENR Workshop
October 21, 2021

Toward a LENR Reference Experiment

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Research Scientist, MIT

fmetzler@mit.edu



Questions addressed in this presentation:

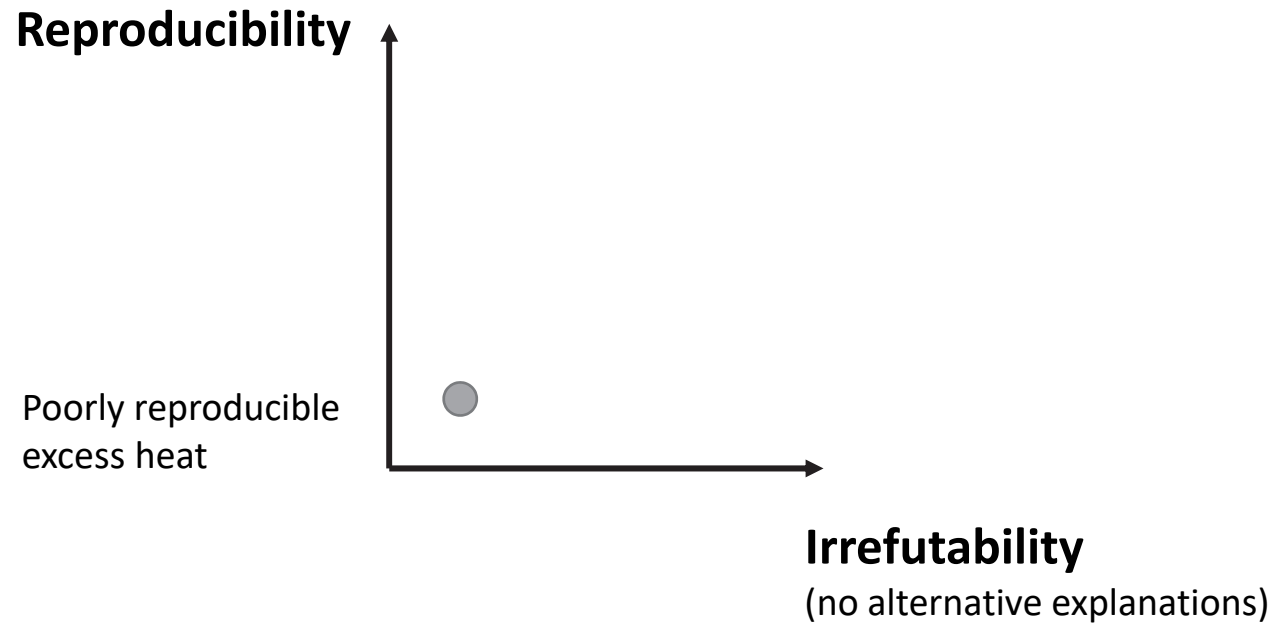
- A.** What kind of diagnostic evidence is needed “that is convincing to the wider scientific community”*?
- B1.** What is the common denominator of different LENR systems?
- B2.** How does that inform the range of diagnostic evidence available?
- C.** Implications for future research:
Given the above, how to move forward (two options discussed)?

* See workshop objectives at <https://arpa-e.energy.gov/events/low-energy-nuclear-reactions-workshop>: “ARPA-E envisions a potential two-phase approach toward breaking this stalemate [where adequate funding is not accessible to establish irrefutable evidence and understanding of LENR, and lack of the latter precludes the field from accessing adequate funding]: [...] Support targeted R&D toward establishing at least one on-demand, repeatable LENR experiment with diagnostic evidence that is convincing to the wider scientific community (focus of this workshop).”

A. What does a convincing
LENR reference experiment entail?

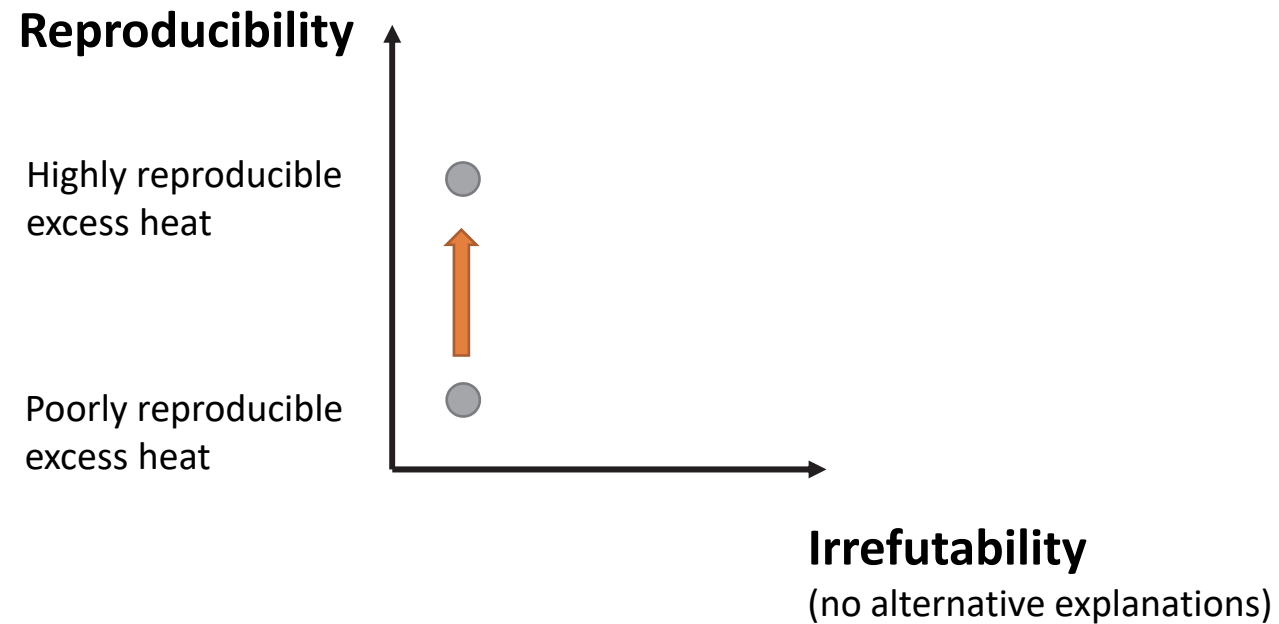
Toward a LENR reference experiment

The reproducibility challenge and the irrefutability challenge



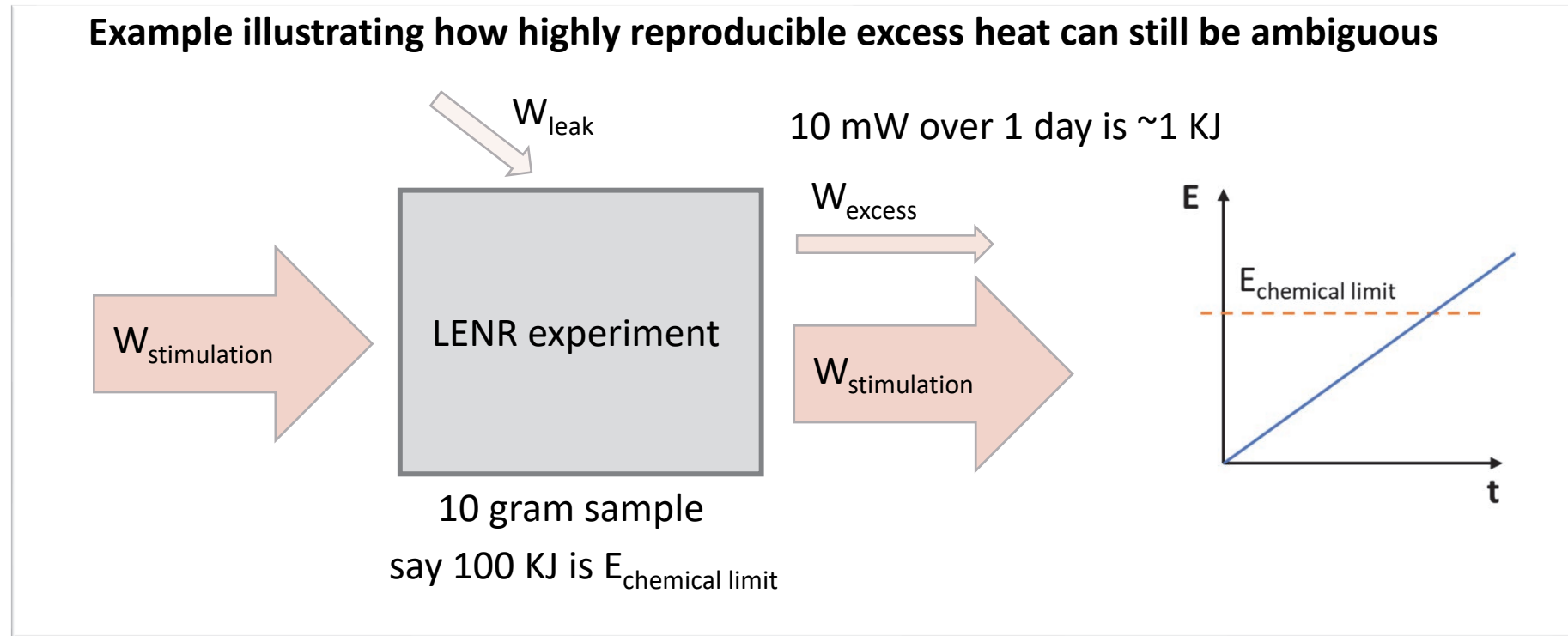
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The reproducibility challenge and the irrefutability challenge

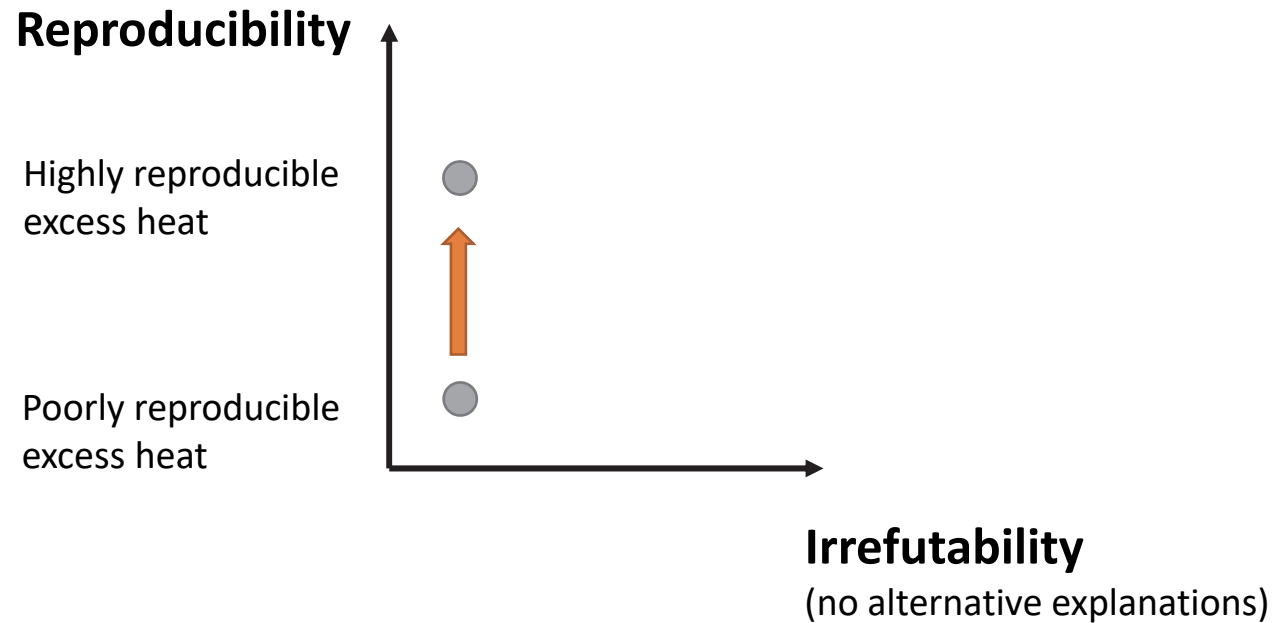


Irrefutability

(no alternative explanations)

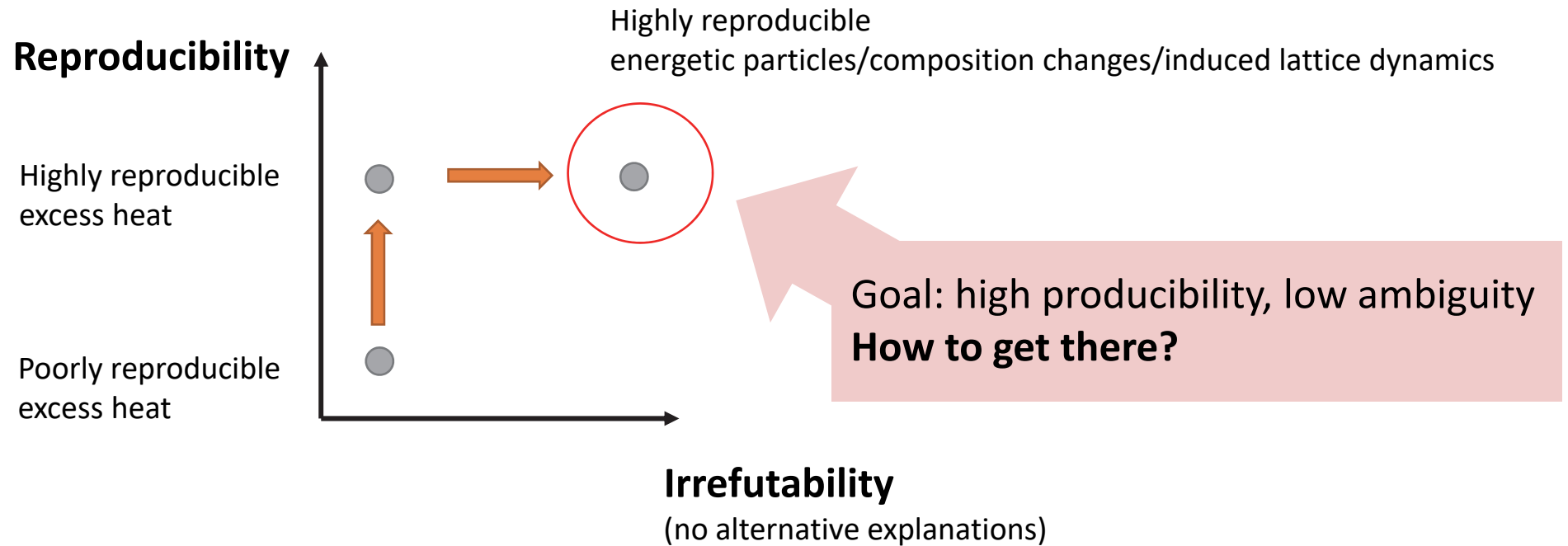
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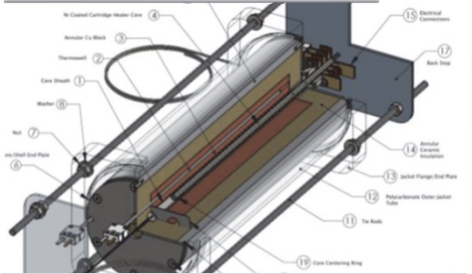
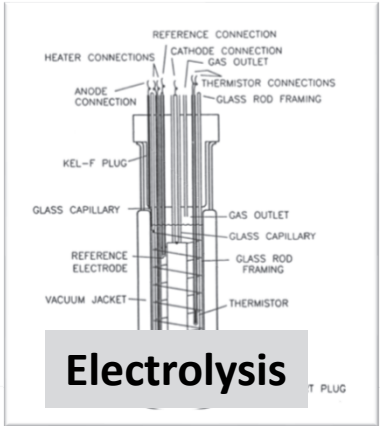


Toward a LENR reference experiment

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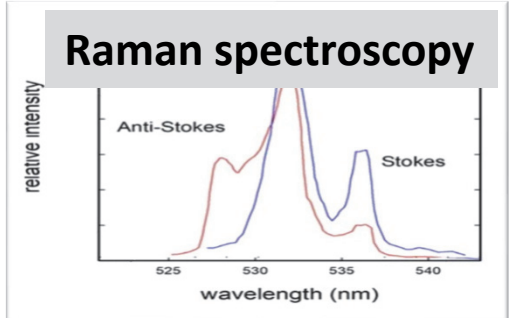
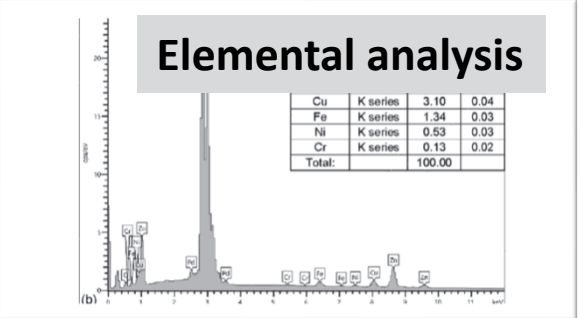
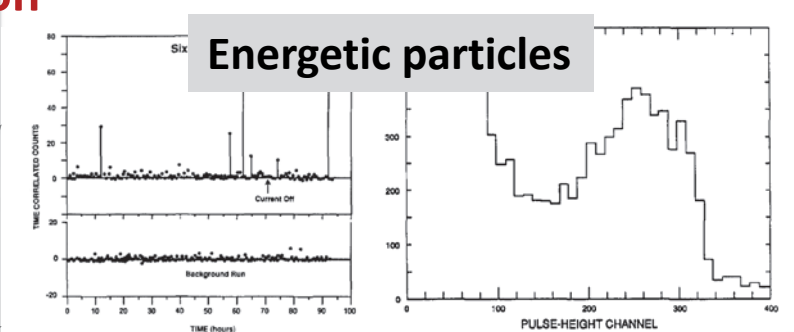
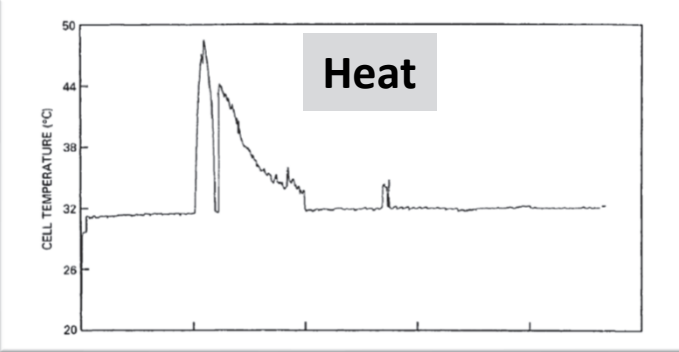
B1. Taxonomy of LENR experiments and characterization modes

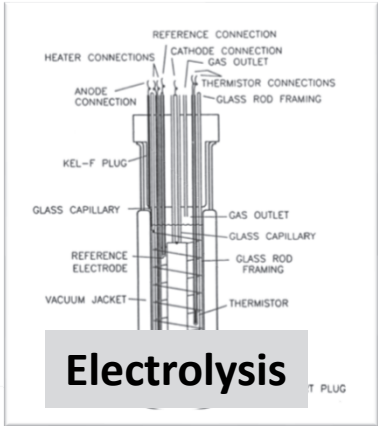


Large variety of experimental configurations

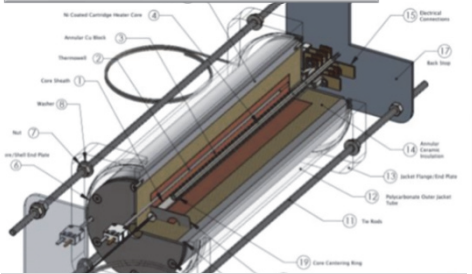
Large variety of characterization modes

LENR experiments





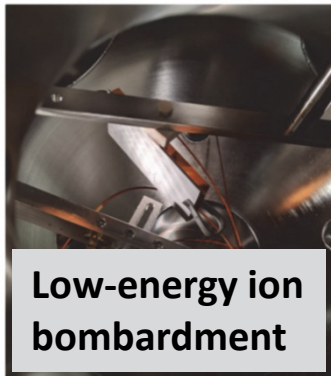
Electrolysis



Gas-loaded thin films



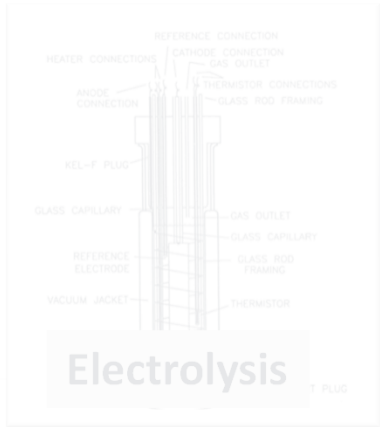
**Gas-loaded
powders**



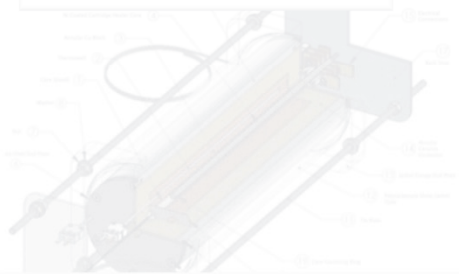
**Low-energy ion
bombardment**

**Large variety of
experimental
configurations**

LENR experiments



Electrolysis



Gas-loaded thin films



Gas-loaded
powders

SOLID-STATE STRUCTURE

Bulk (foils)

Thin films
(sputtered or electrodeposited)

Powders
(with embedded nanoparticles)

HYDROGEN LOADING

Gas pressure

Electrolysis

Ion implant

STIMULATION

Laser

Hydrogen diffusion

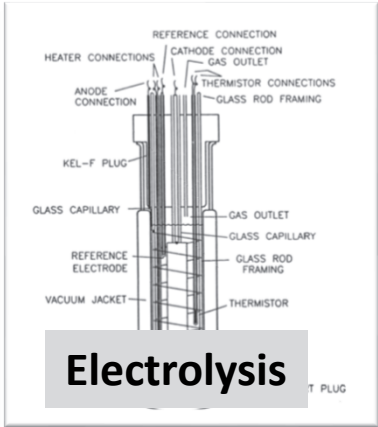
Ion bombardment

Electric pulses

Temperature (300-1000 C)

Low-energy ion
bombardment

(exemplary taxonomy, not exhaustive)



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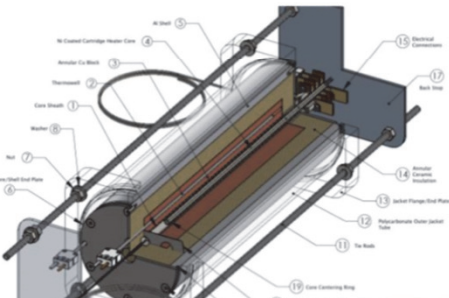
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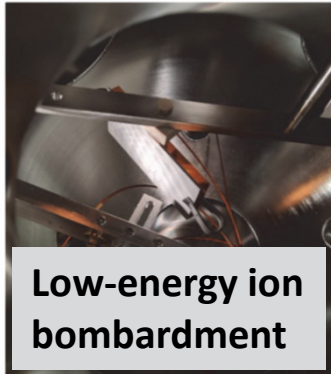
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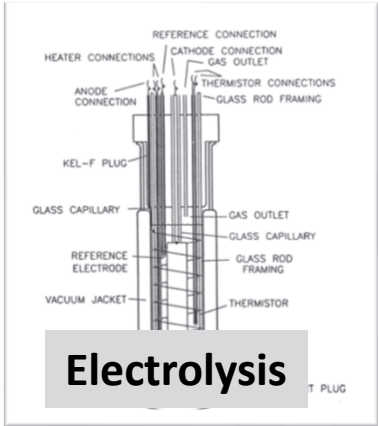
Electrolysis

Gas-loaded thin films

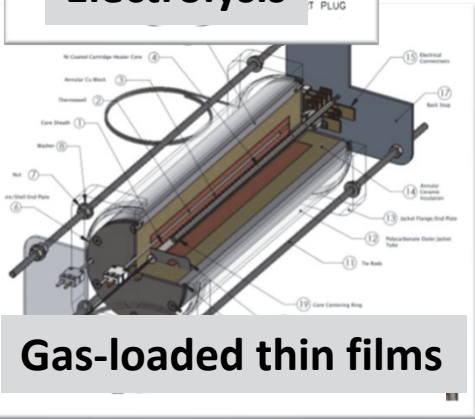
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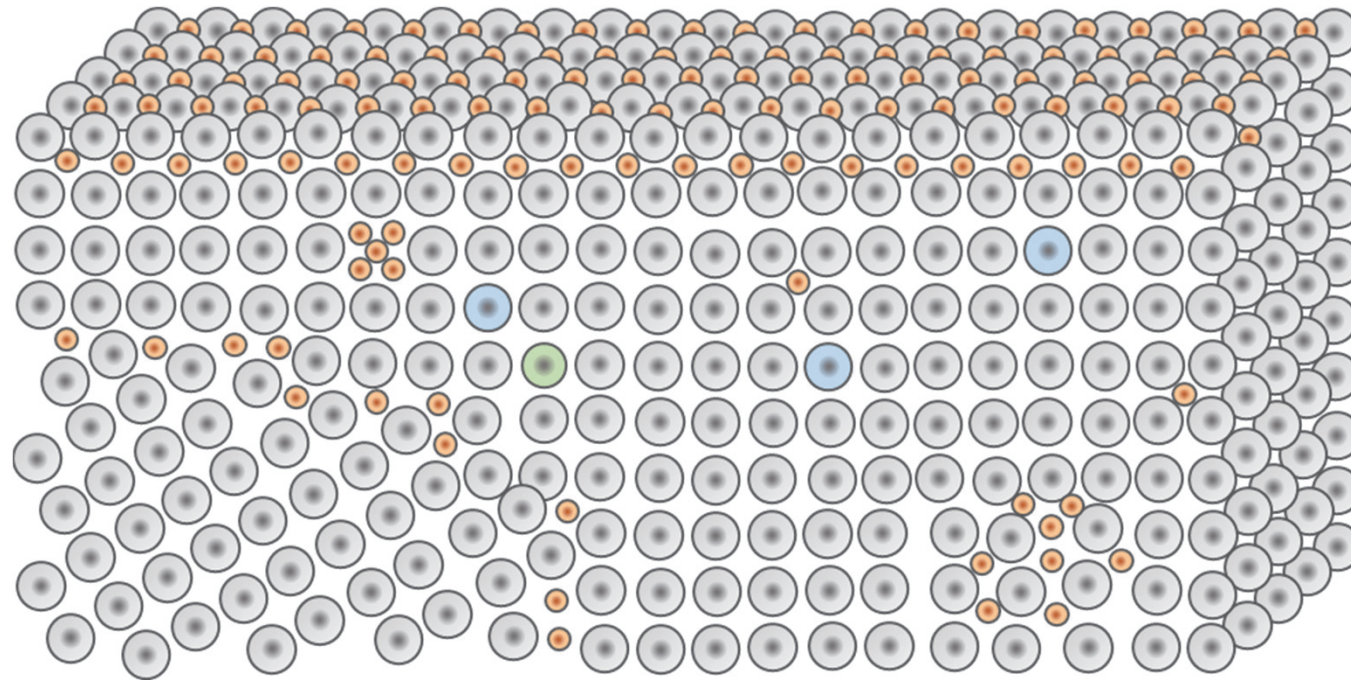
Common denominator at the nano level



LENR experiments

Common denominator at the nano level

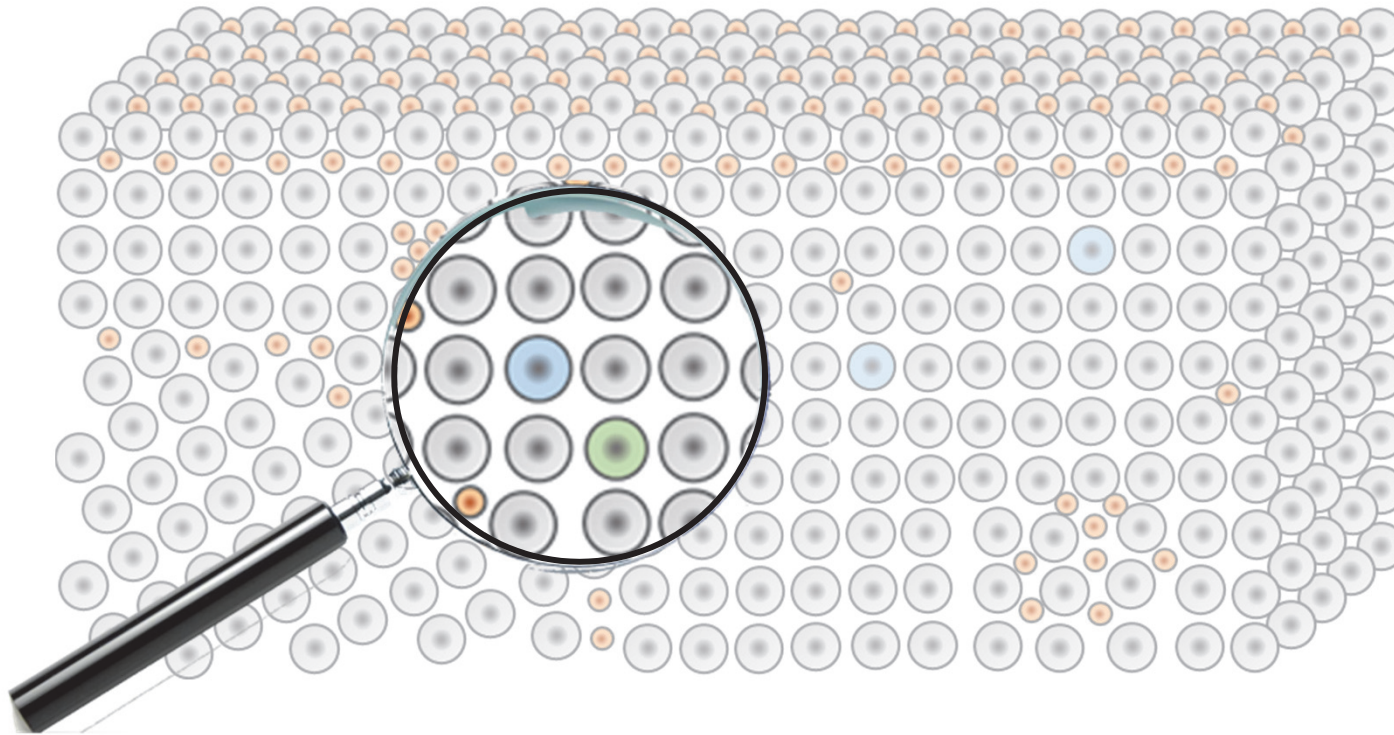
Metal-hydrogen lattice with some form of dynamical stimulation (energy in)



Common denominator at the nano level

Metal-hydrogen lattice with some form of dynamical stimulation (energy in)

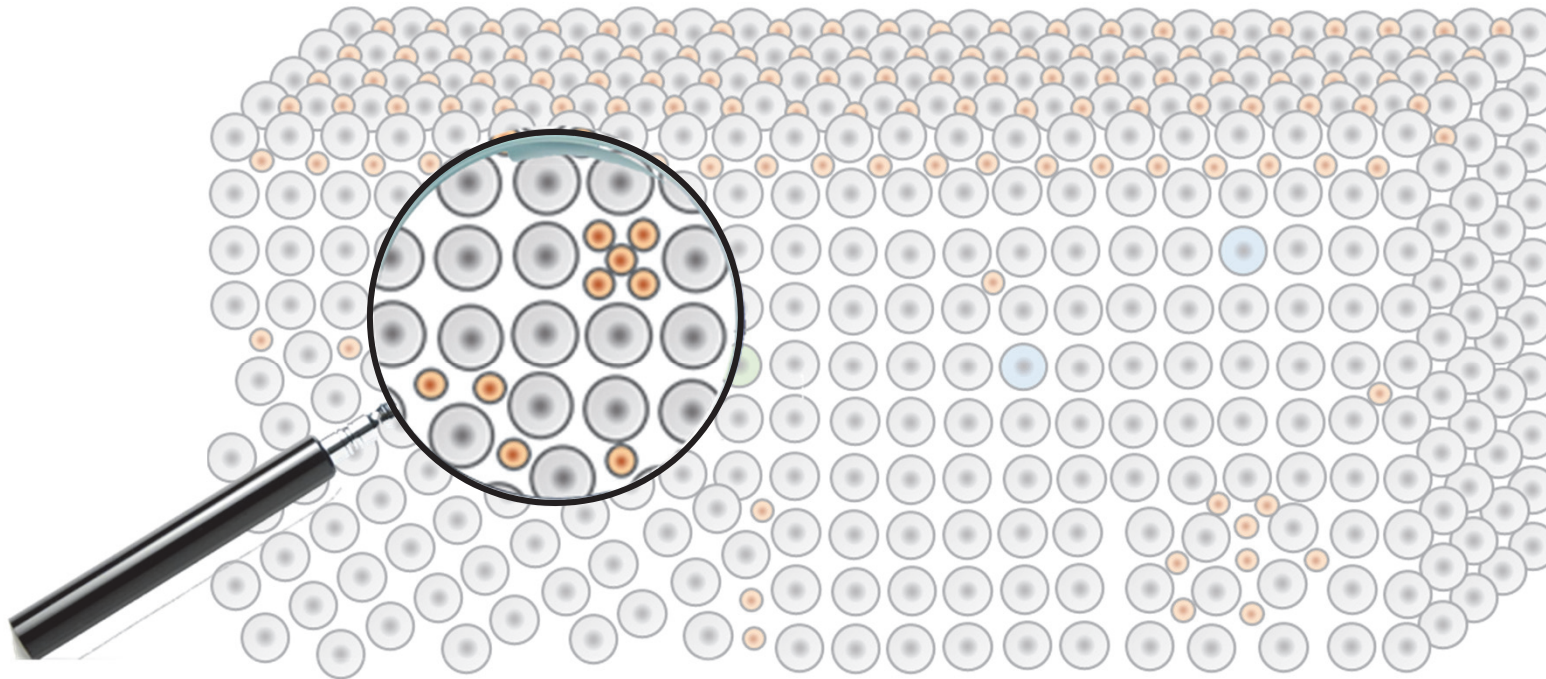
Lattice composition



Common denominator at the nano level

Metal-hydrogen lattice with some form of dynamical stimulation (energy in)

Lattice morphology

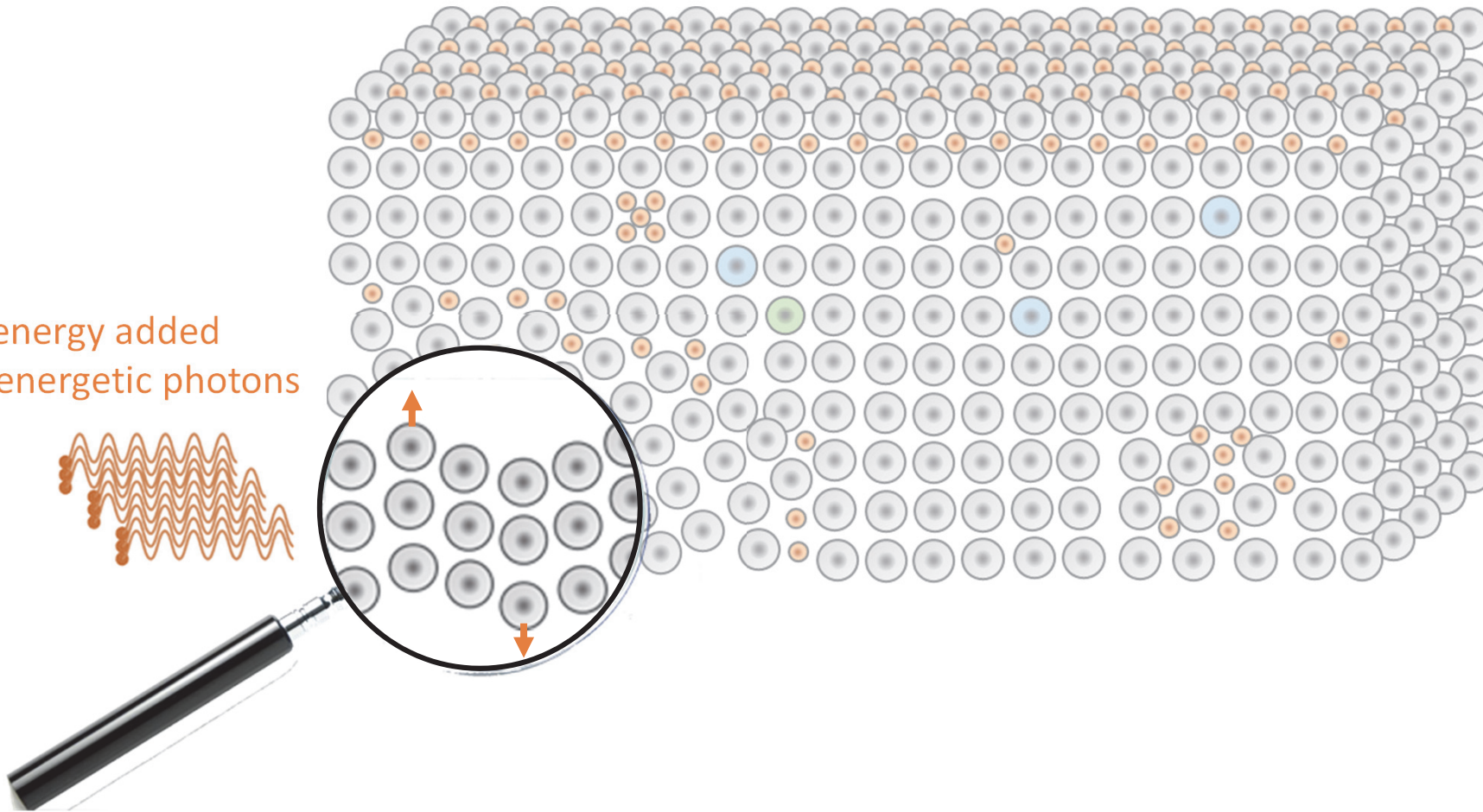


Common denominator at the nano level

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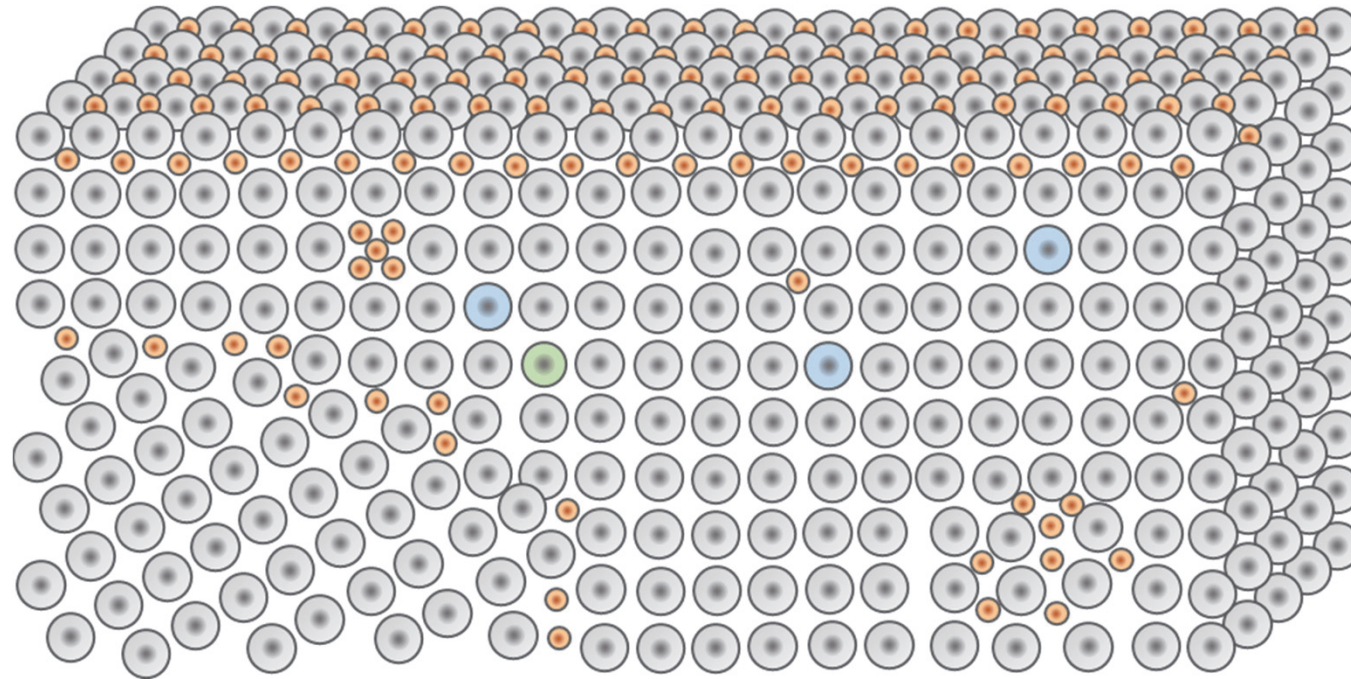
Lattice dynamics

Kinetic energy added
e.g. via energetic photons

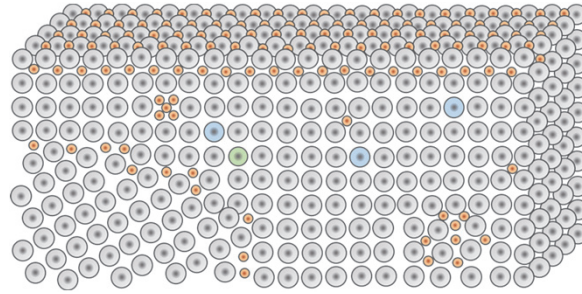


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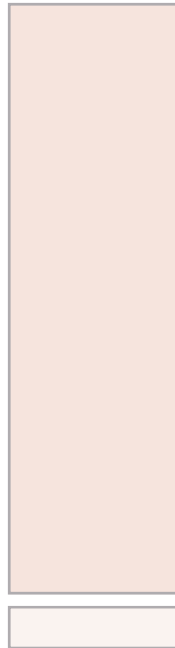


Energy balance sheet

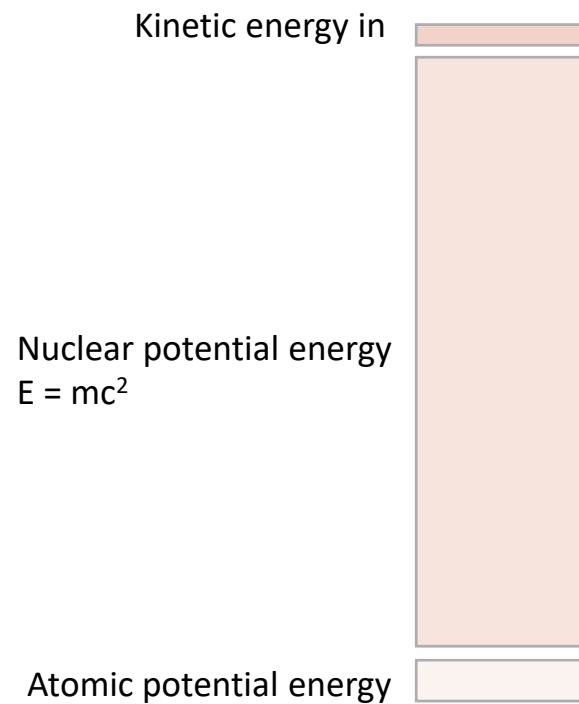
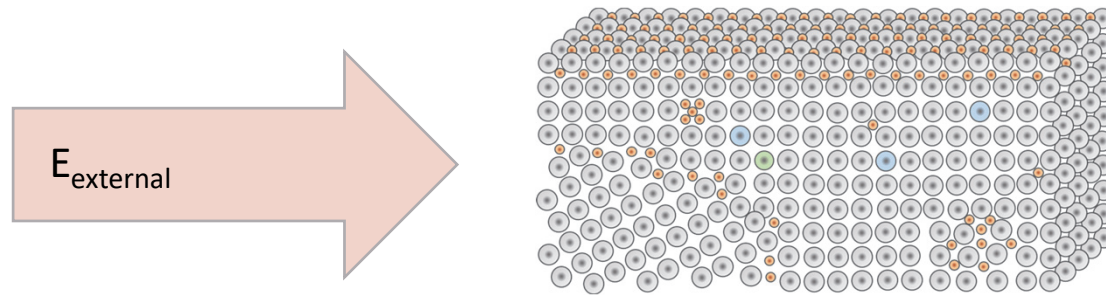


Nuclear potential energy
 $E = mc^2$

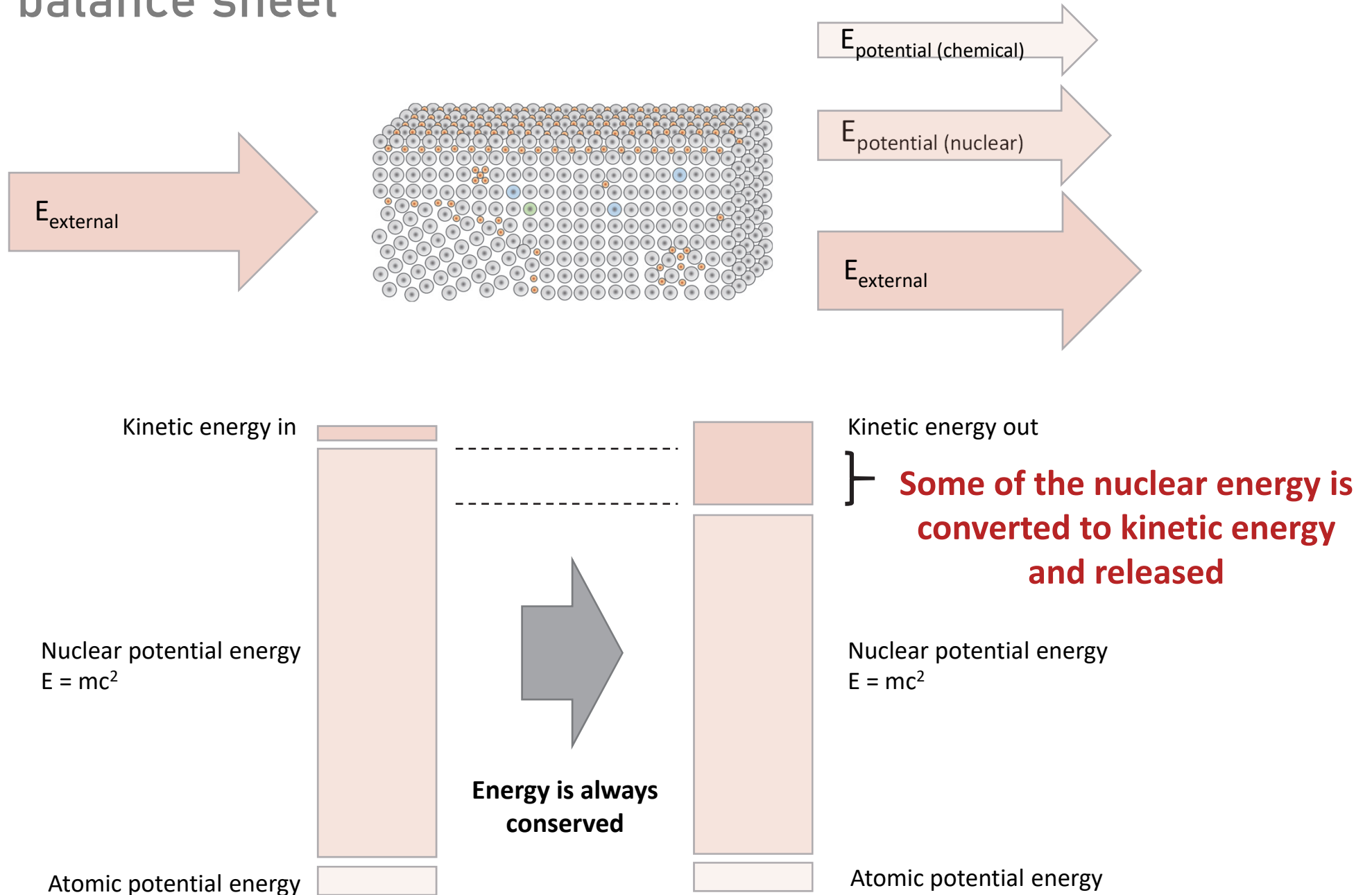
Atomic potential energy



Energy balance sheet

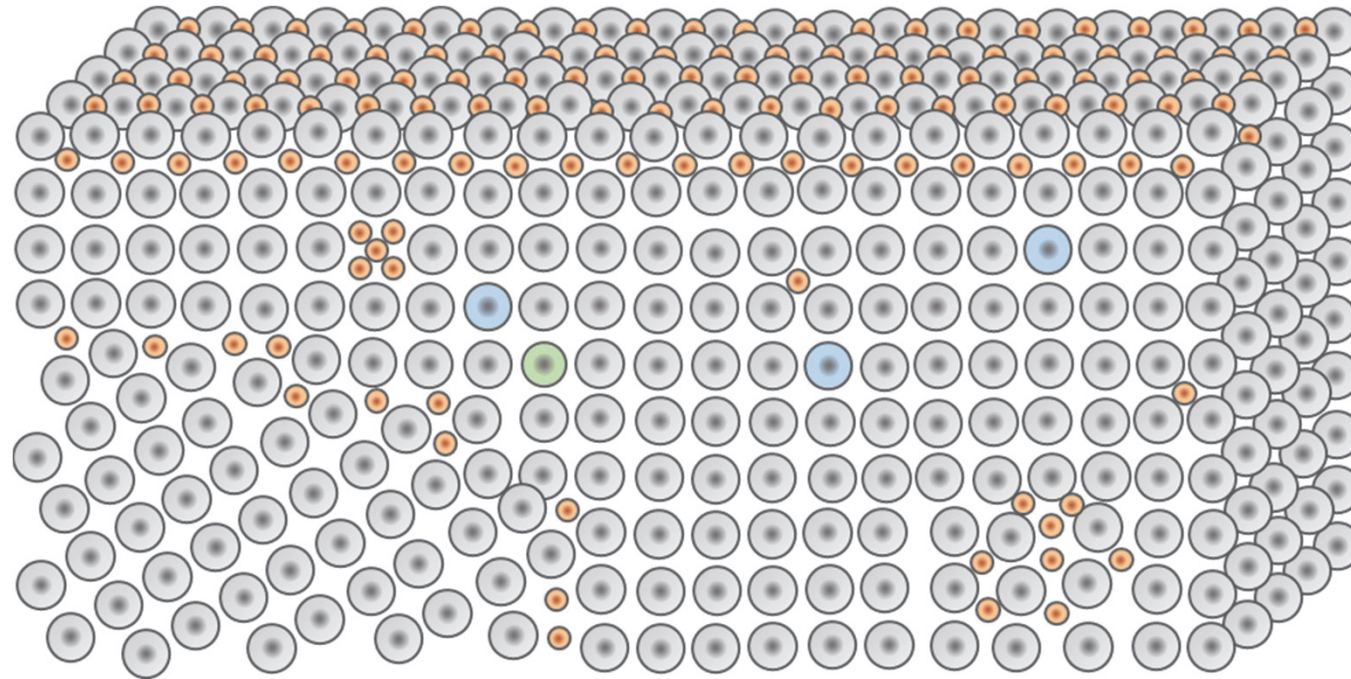


Energy balance sheet



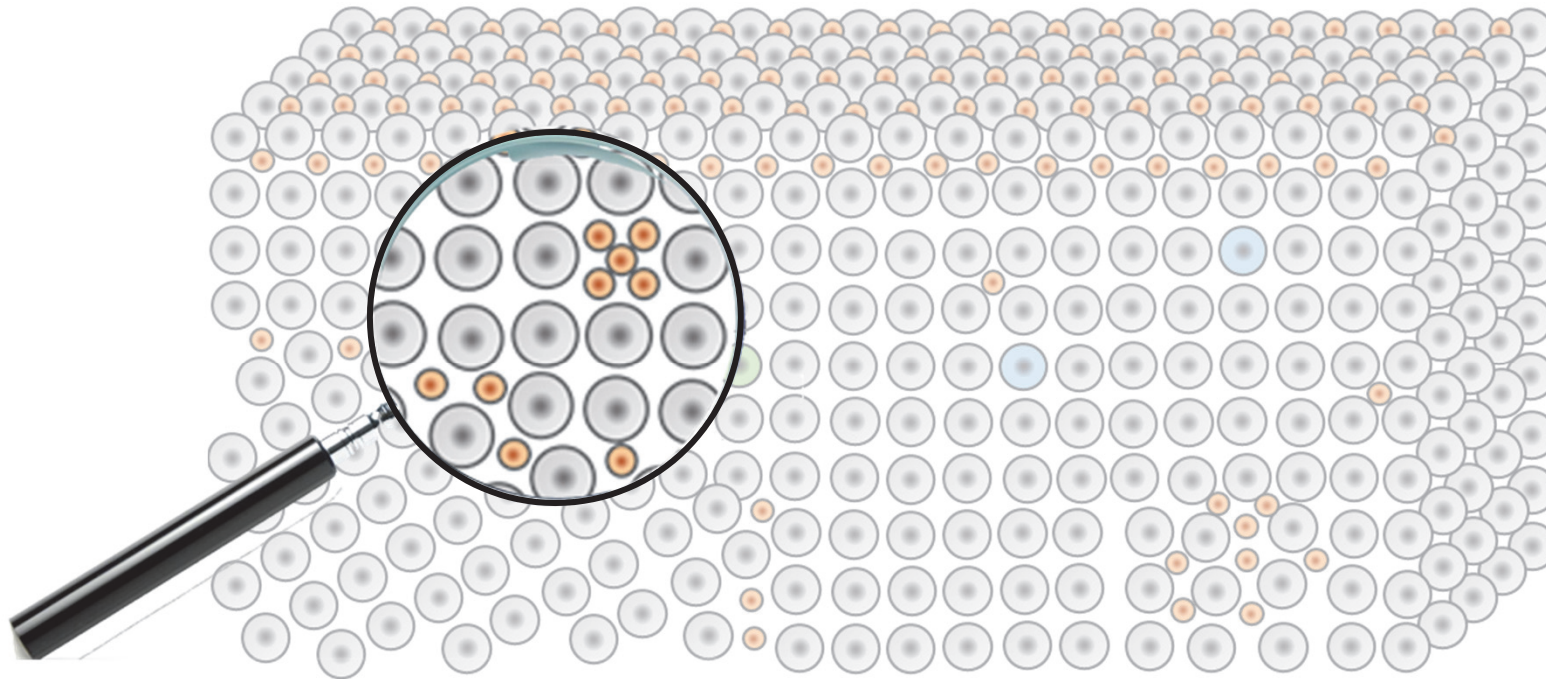
Conceivable energy release modes

Metal-hydrogen lattice with some form of nuclear energy release (energy out)



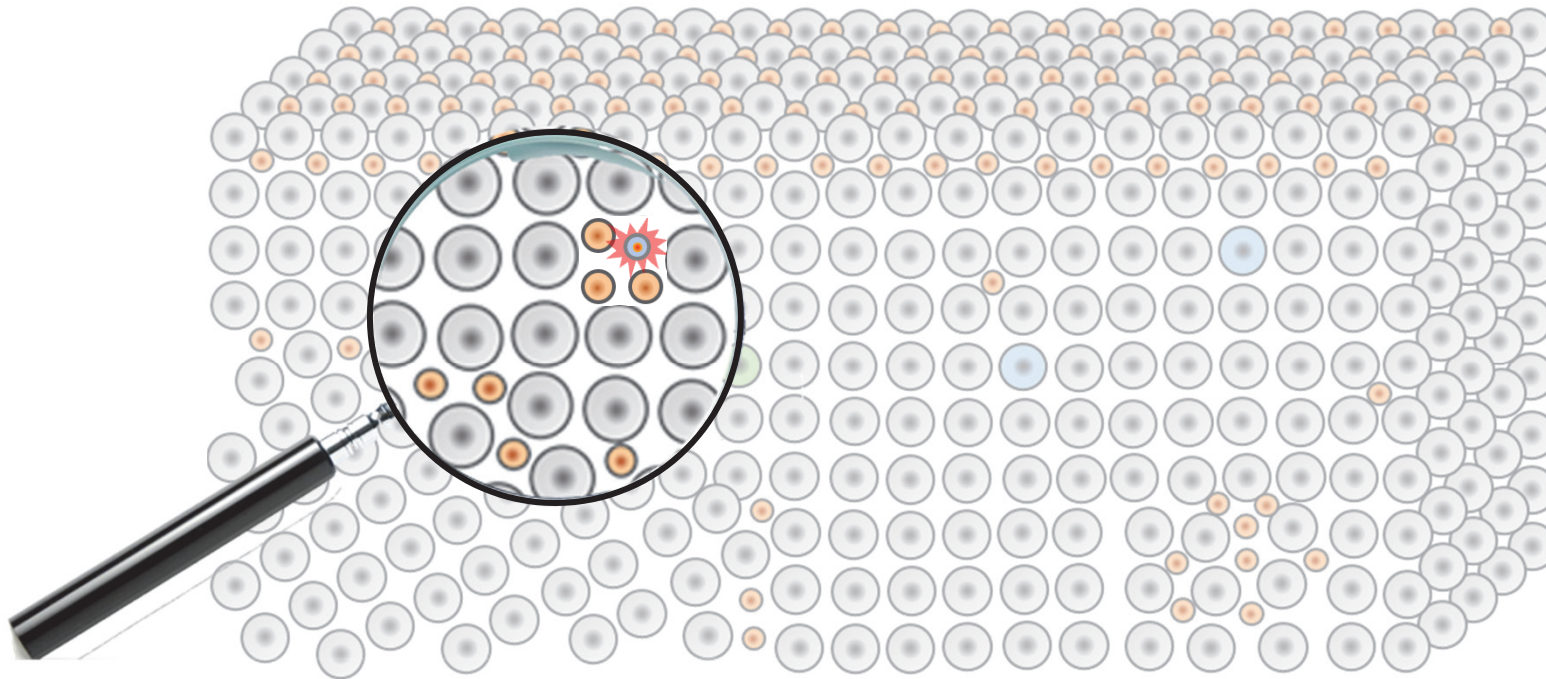
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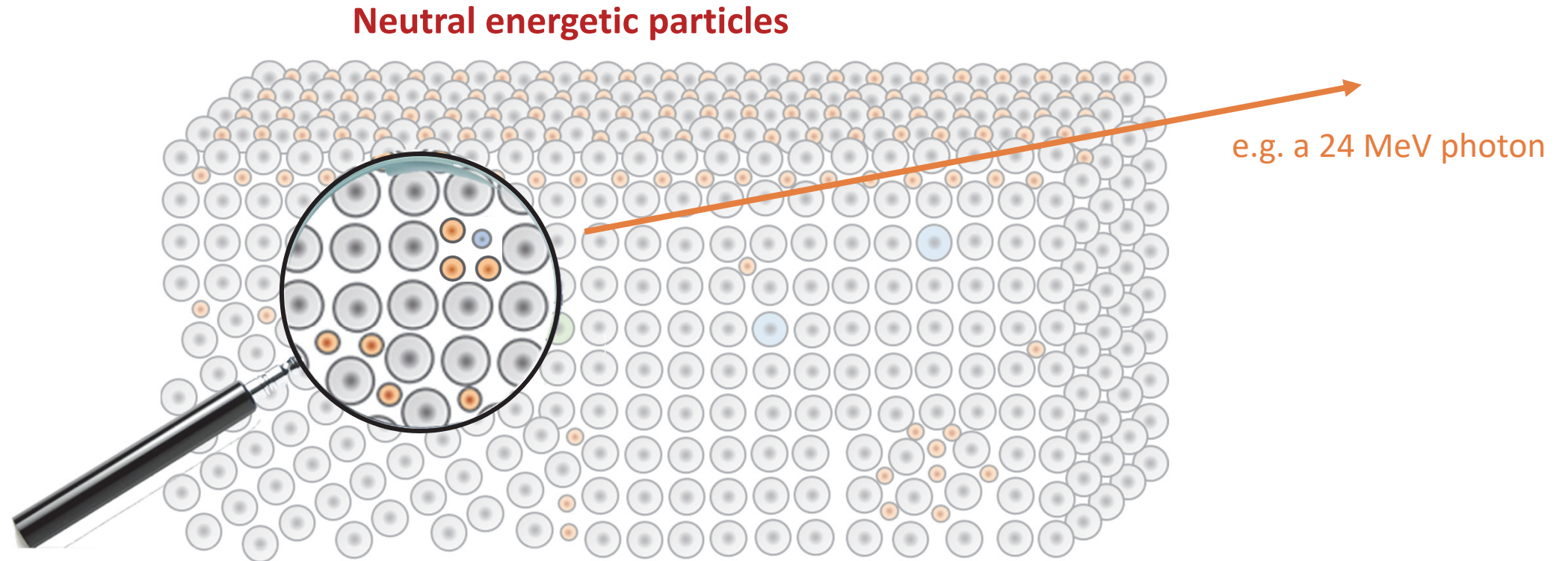
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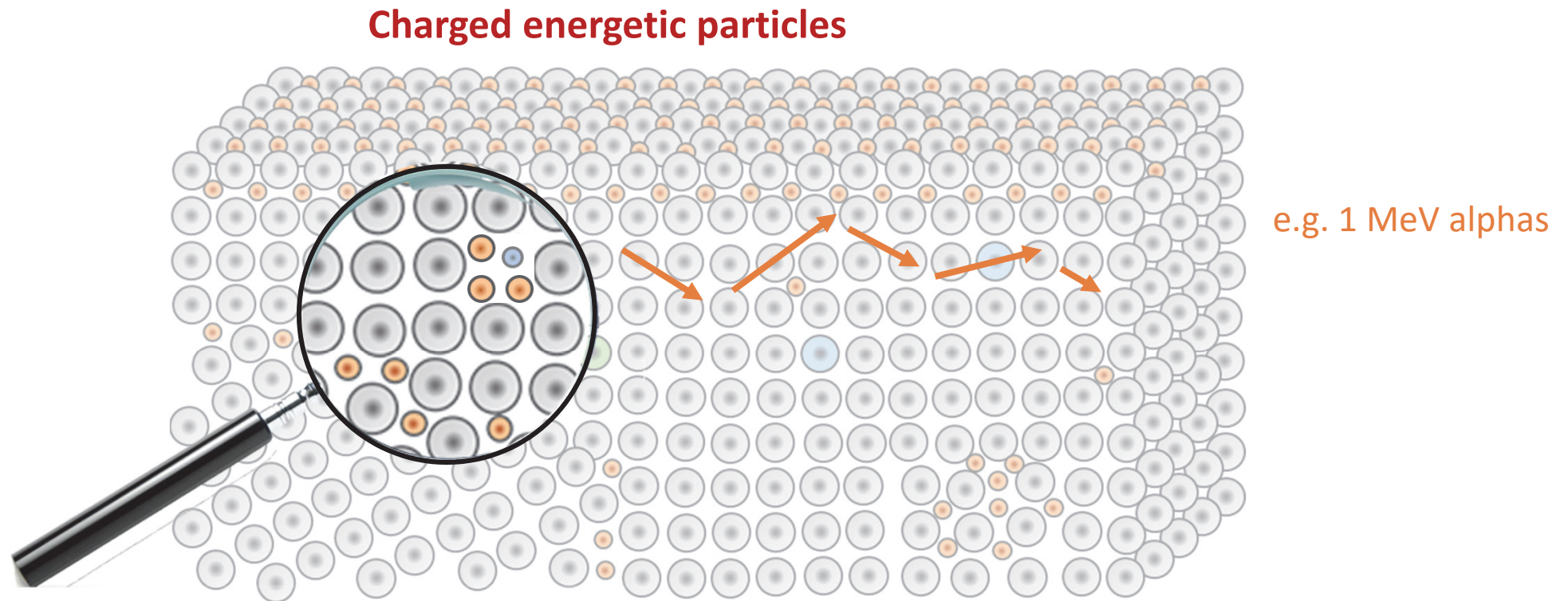
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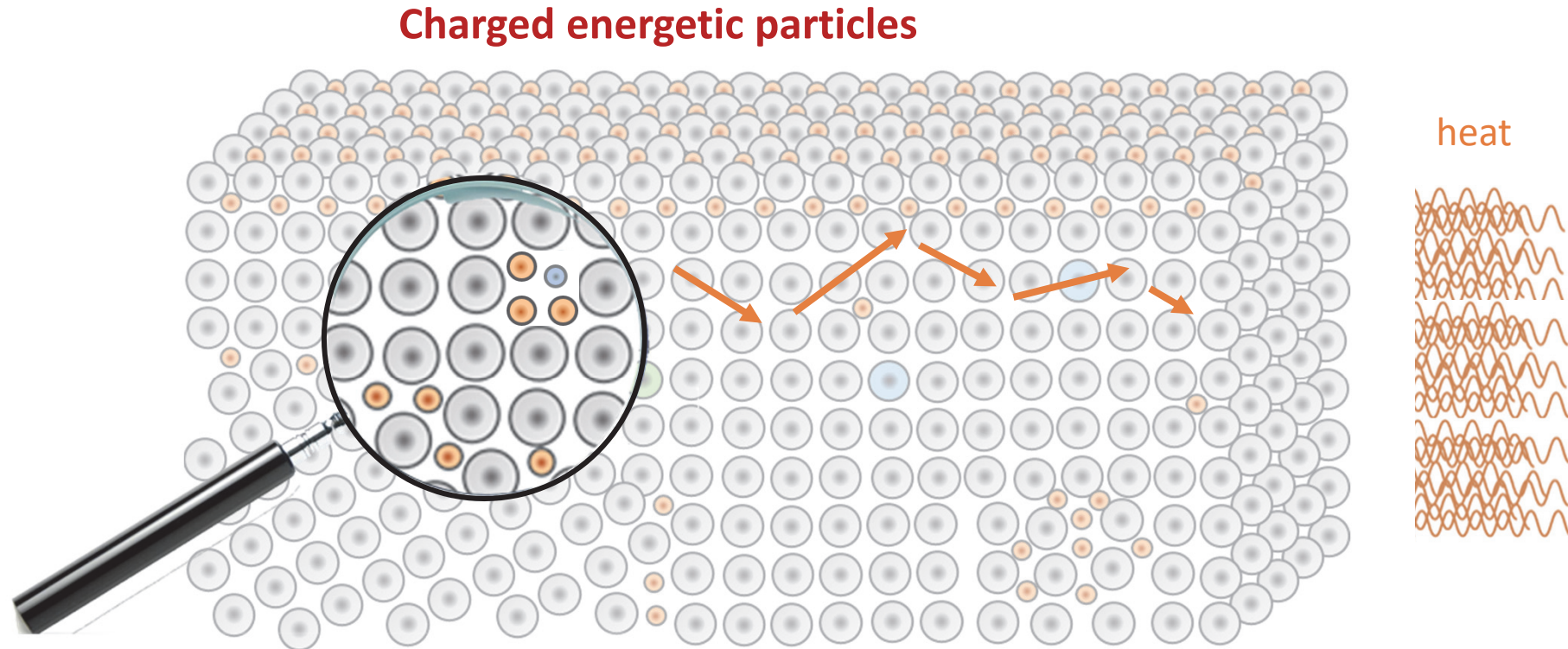
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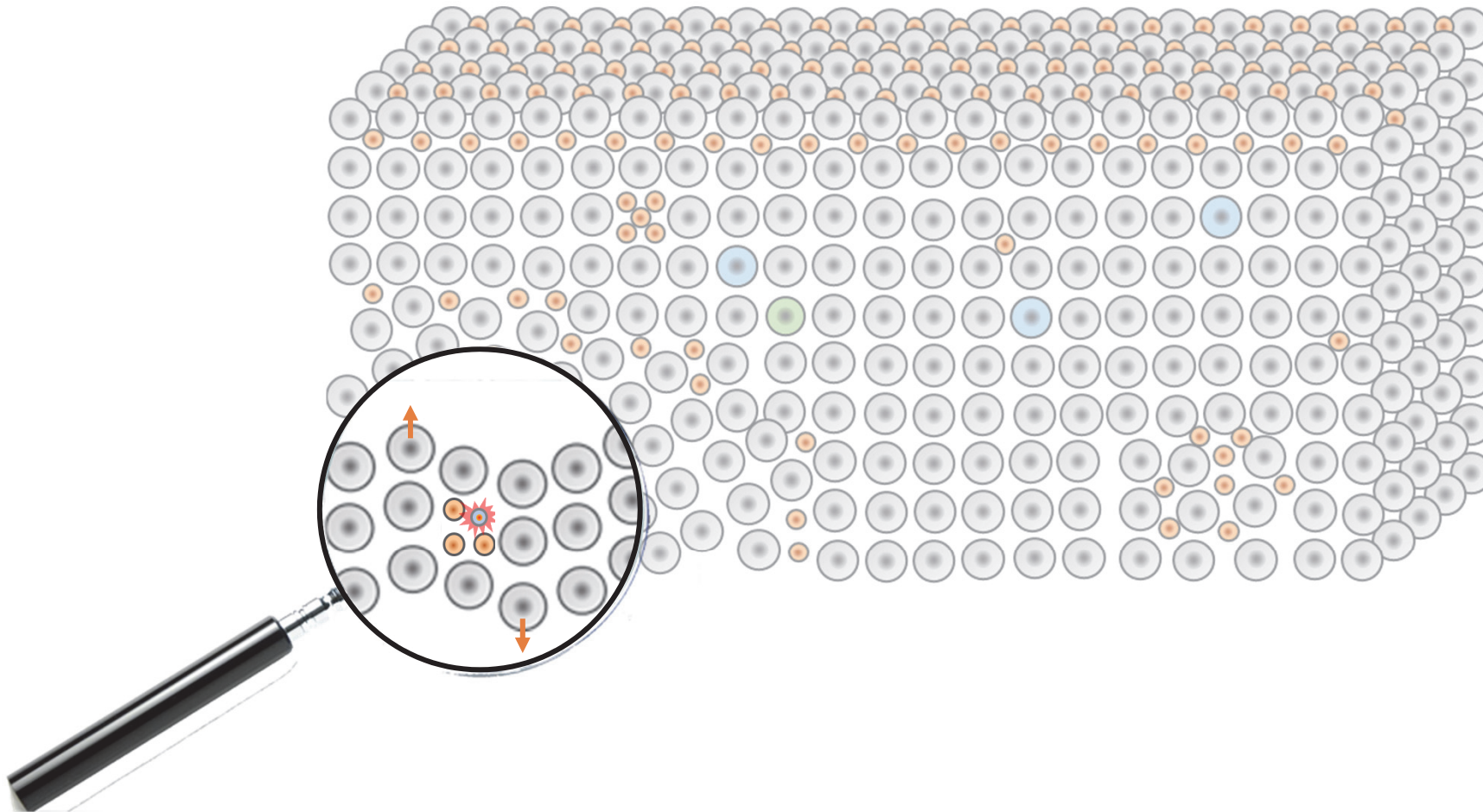
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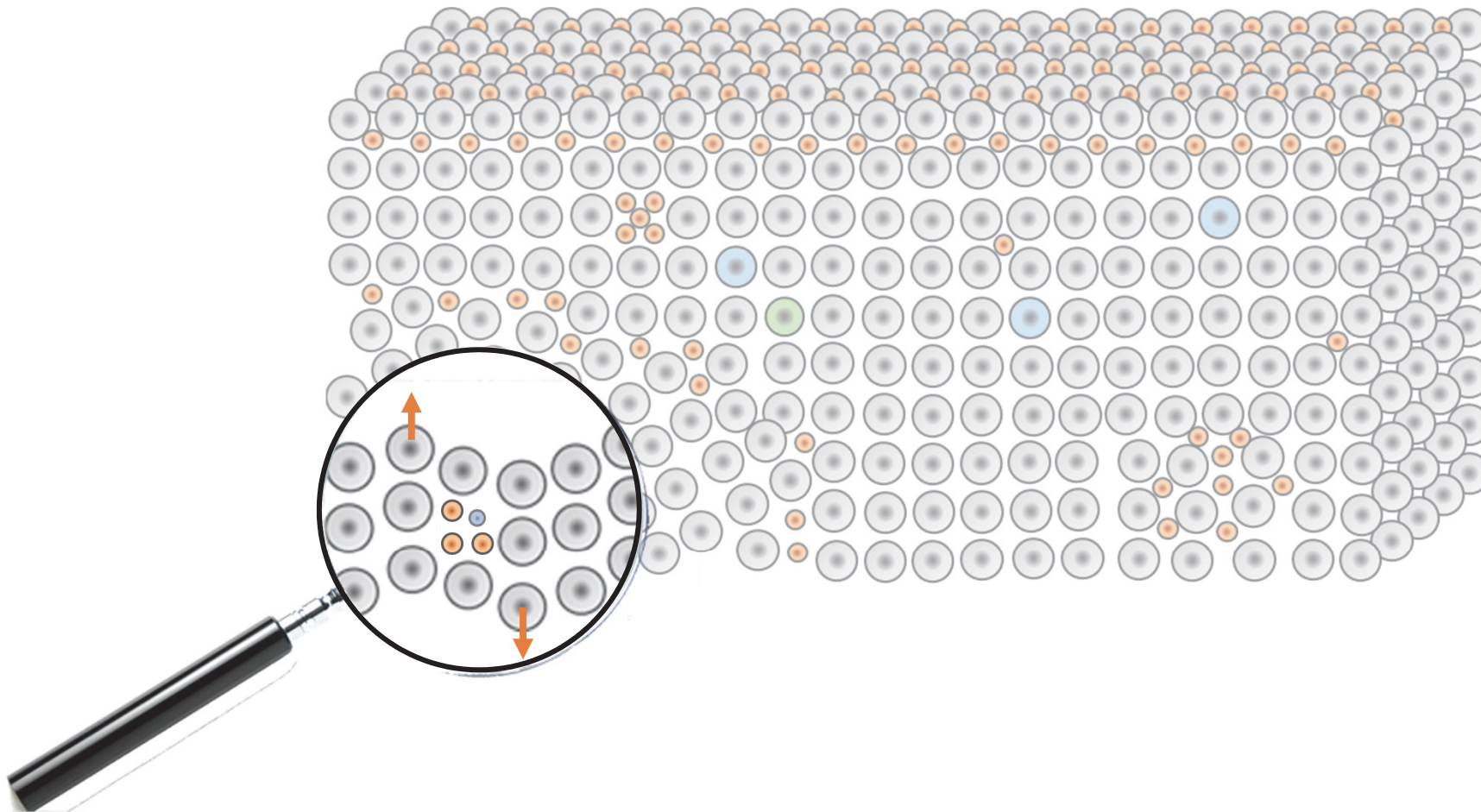
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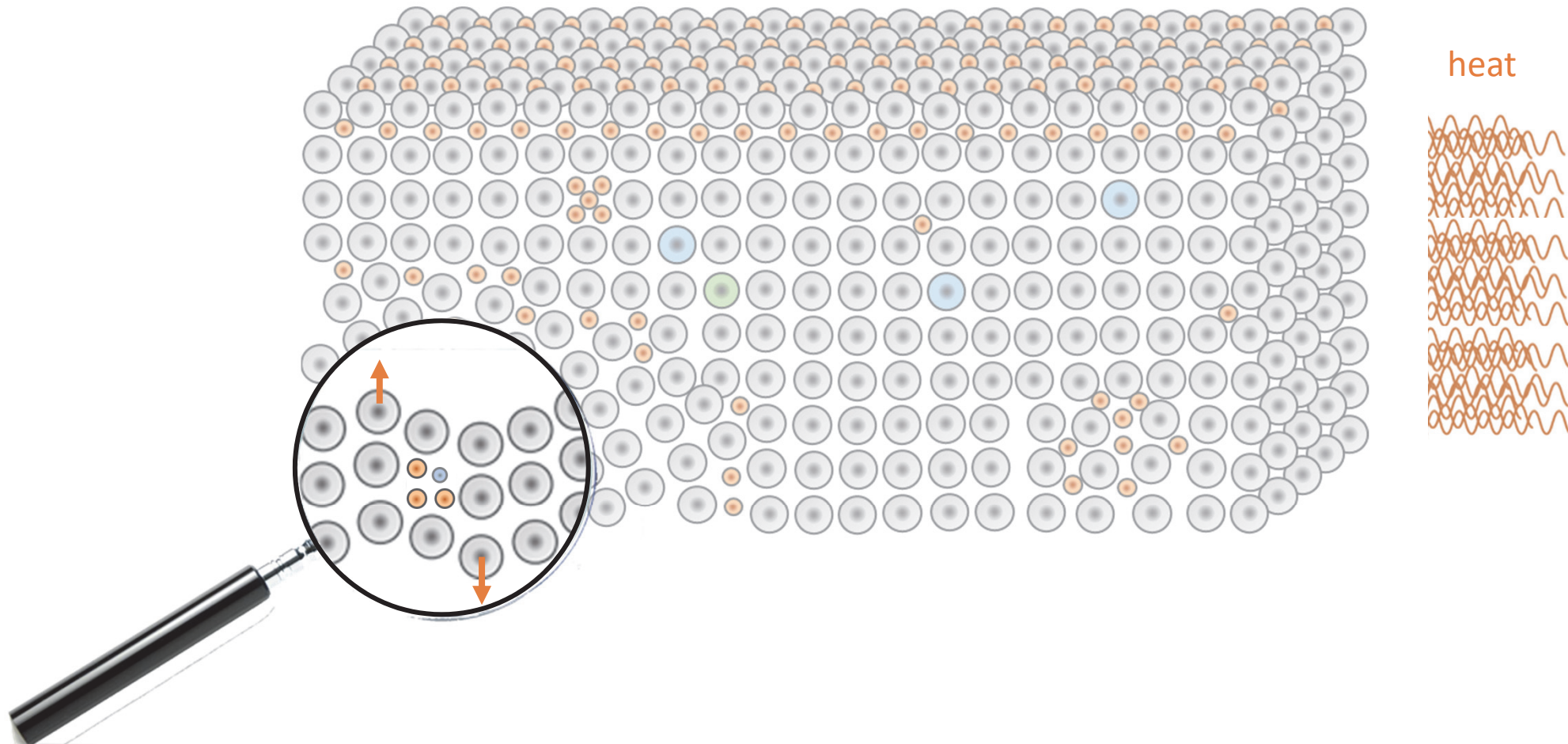
Lattice dynamics



Conceivable energy release modes

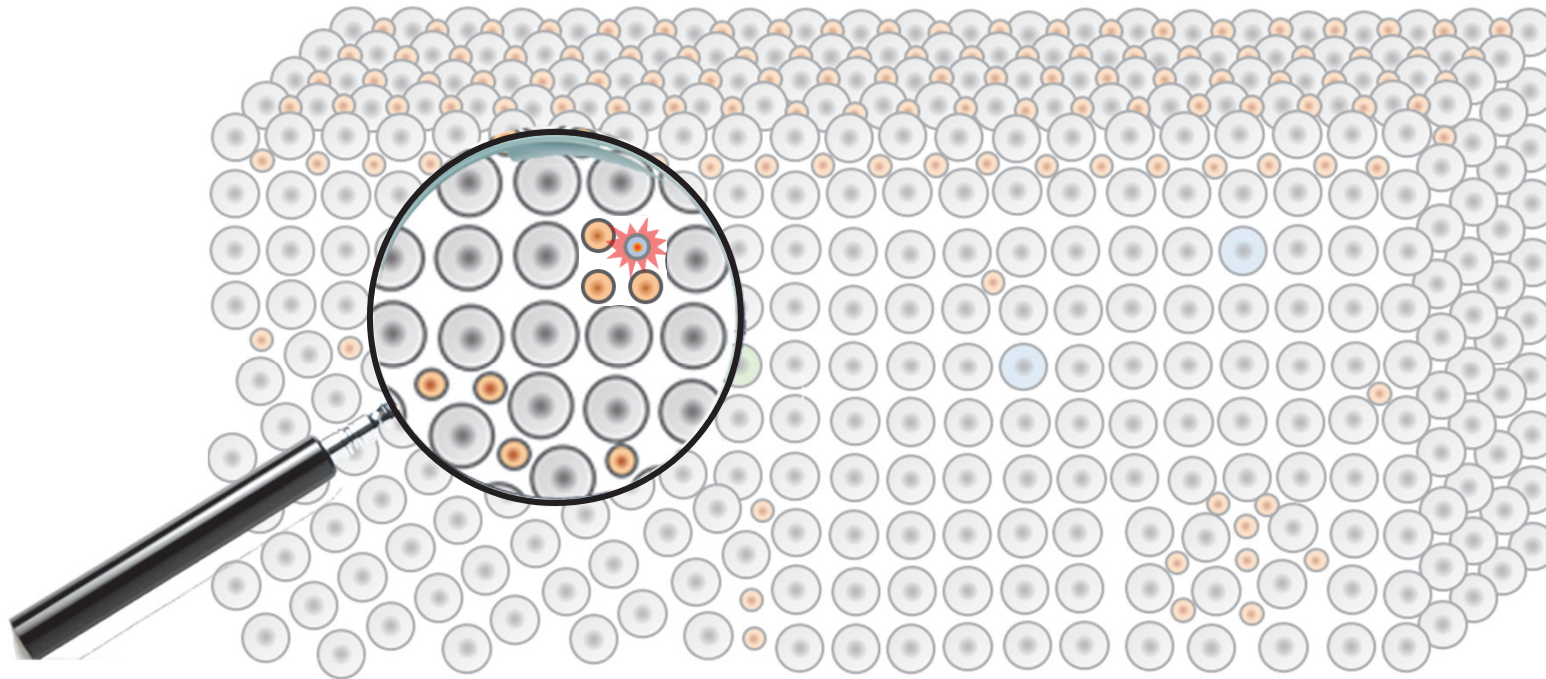
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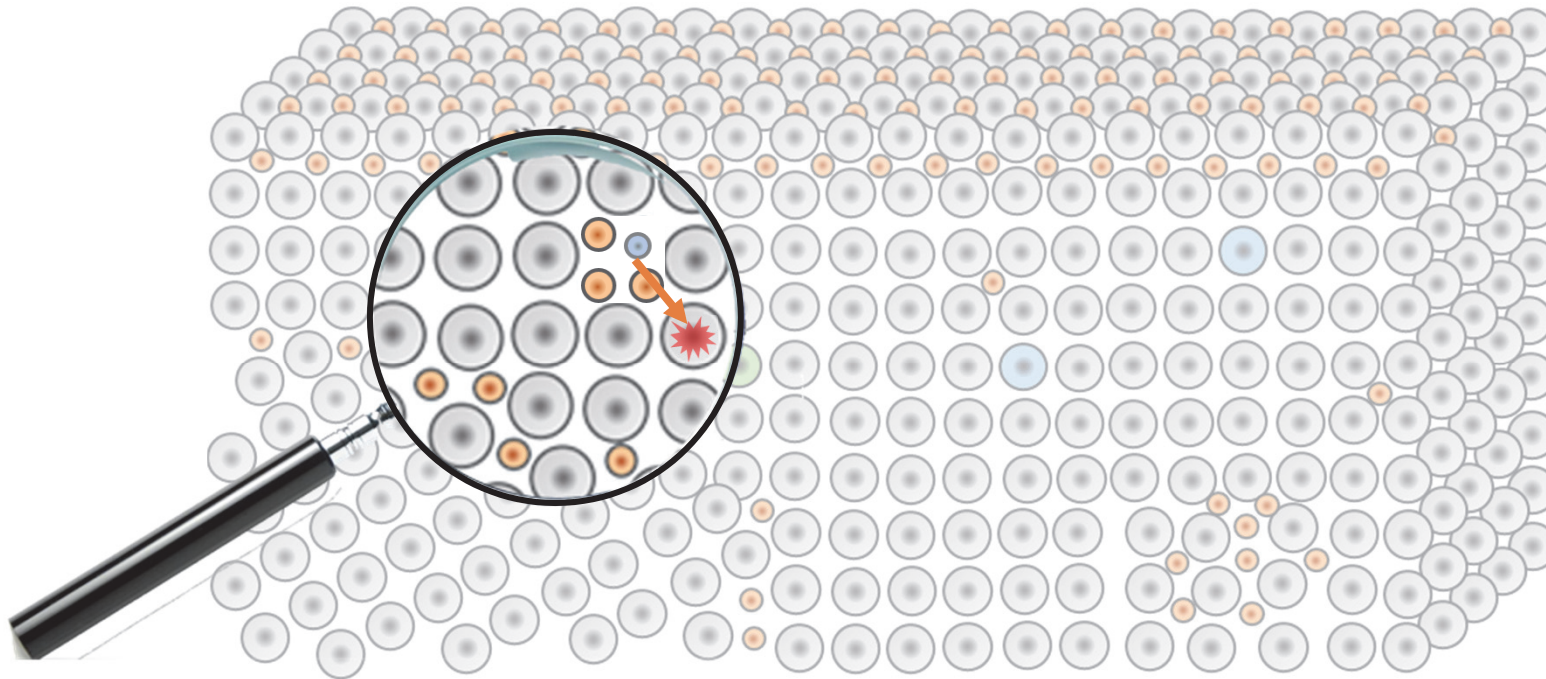
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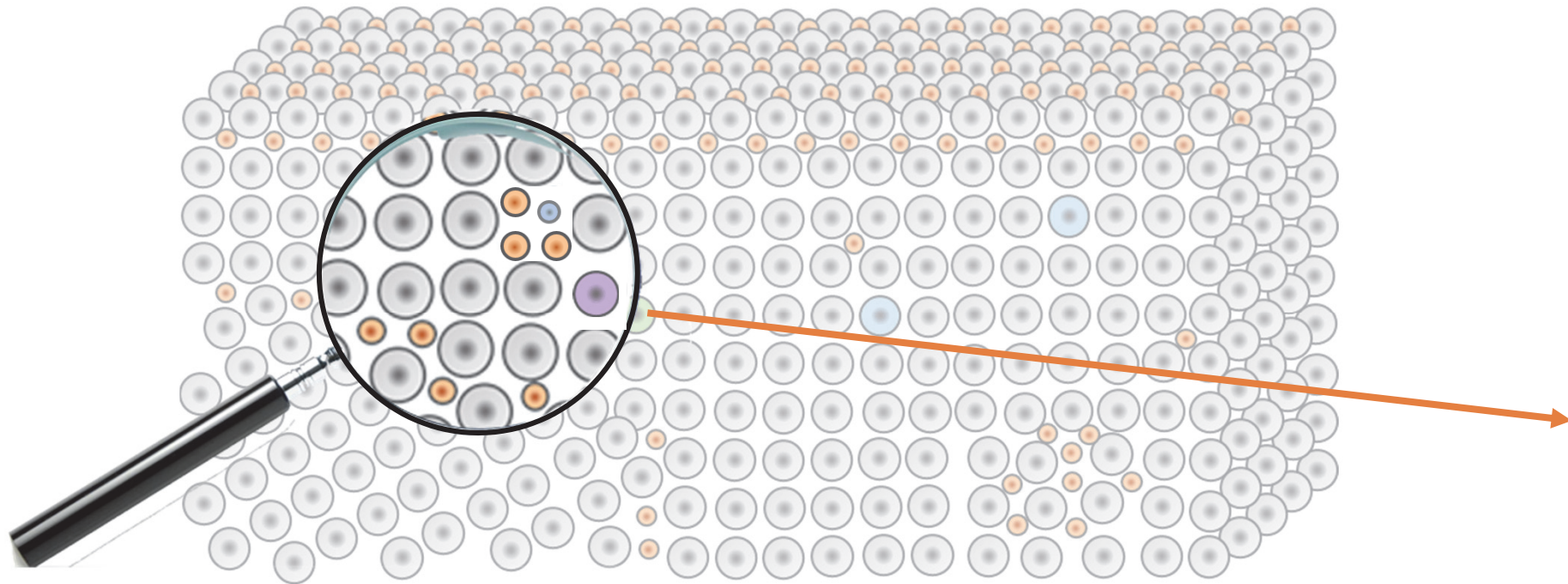
Triggering secondary nuclear reactions



Conceivable energy release modes

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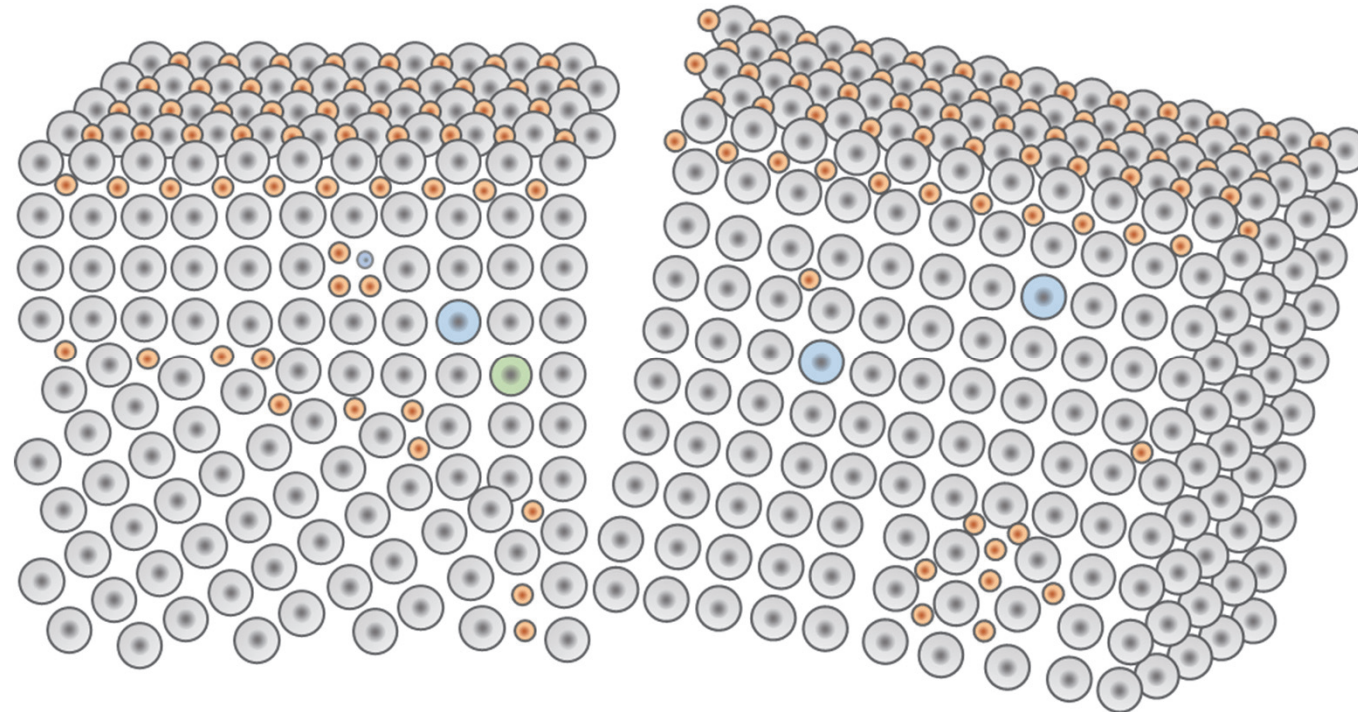
Triggering secondary nuclear reactions



Conceivable energy release modes

Metal-hydrogen lattice with some form of nuclear energy release (energy out)

Breakage of chemical bonds



Characterization modes

HEAT

ENERGETIC PARTICLES

LATTICE COMPOSITION + CHANGES

LATTICE MORPHOLOGY + CHANGES

LATTICE DYNAMICS + CHANGES



Alternative
explanations:



Questions to
be addressed:

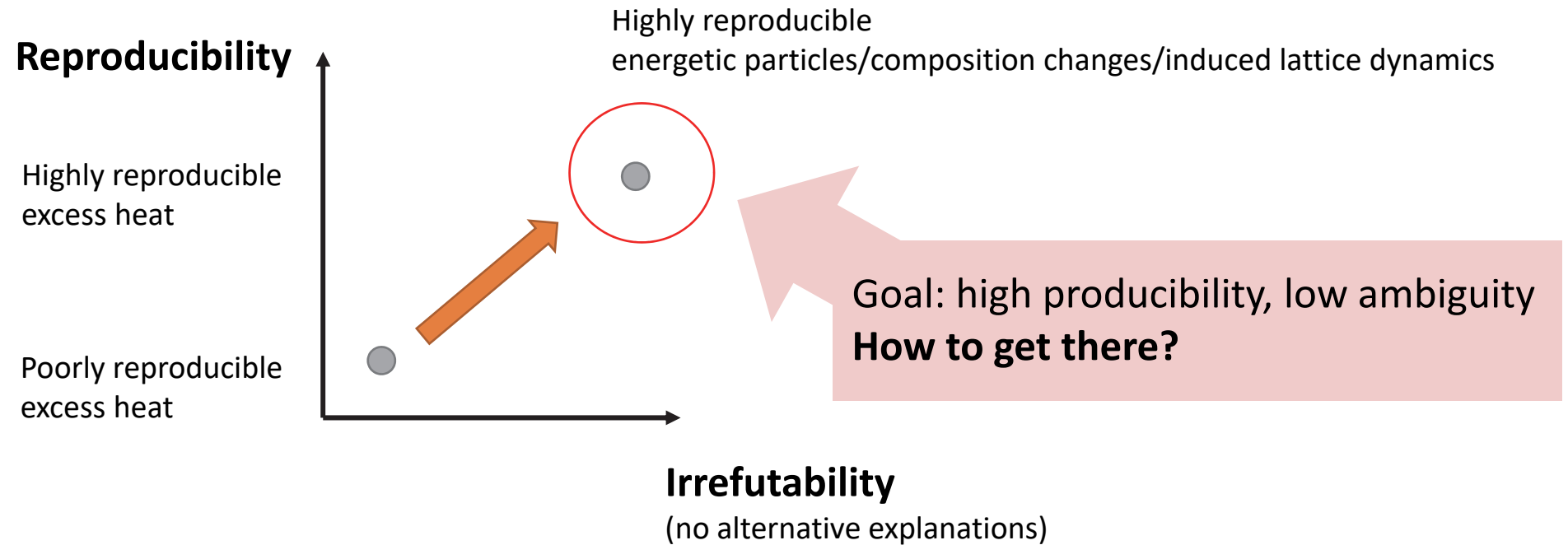
Anomaly or not?

Which reactions?

Which mechanisms?

Toward a LENR reference experiment

The reproducibility challenge and the ambiguity challenge



B2. Characterization modes by example

[illegible]

Fleischmann & Pons 1990

Swartz 2015

Jones et al. 1990

Chambers et al. 1990

Forbes et al. 2019

Gozzi et al. 1998

Biberian 2020

Fralick et al. 2020

Kitamura et al. 2018

Letts et al. 2010

Swartz et al.
2017

[illegible]

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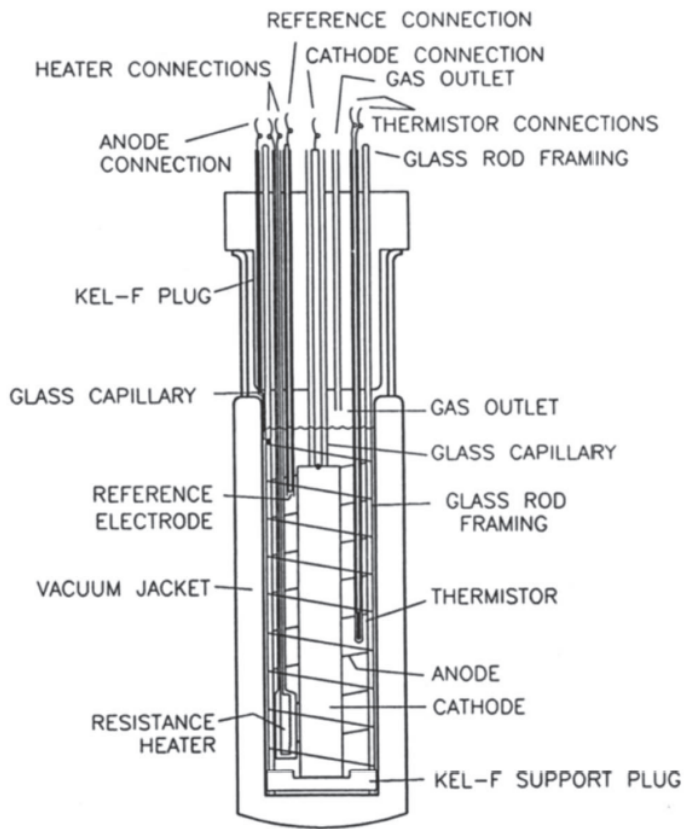
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[illegible]

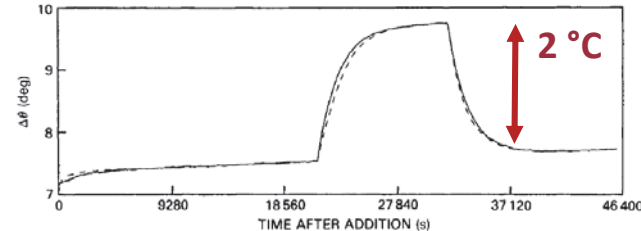
[illegible]

Characterization mode: heat

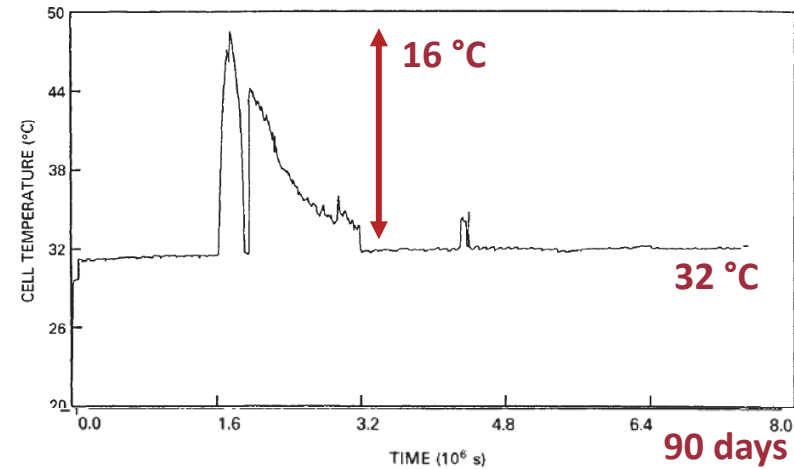
Example: Pd foil with electrochemical D loading



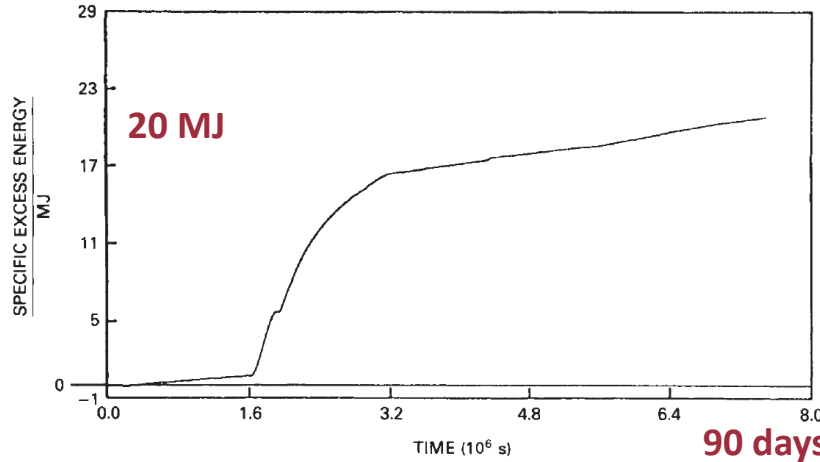
Experimental setup: Fleischmann-Pons cell



Calibration of the calorimeter through known power input



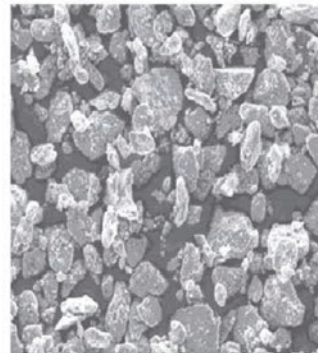
Unexplained temperature rises (excess heat)



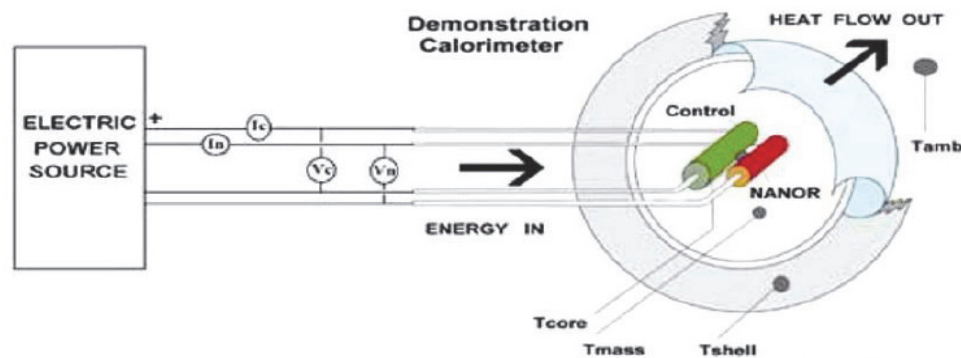
Excess energy (as accumulated excess power)

Characterization mode: heat

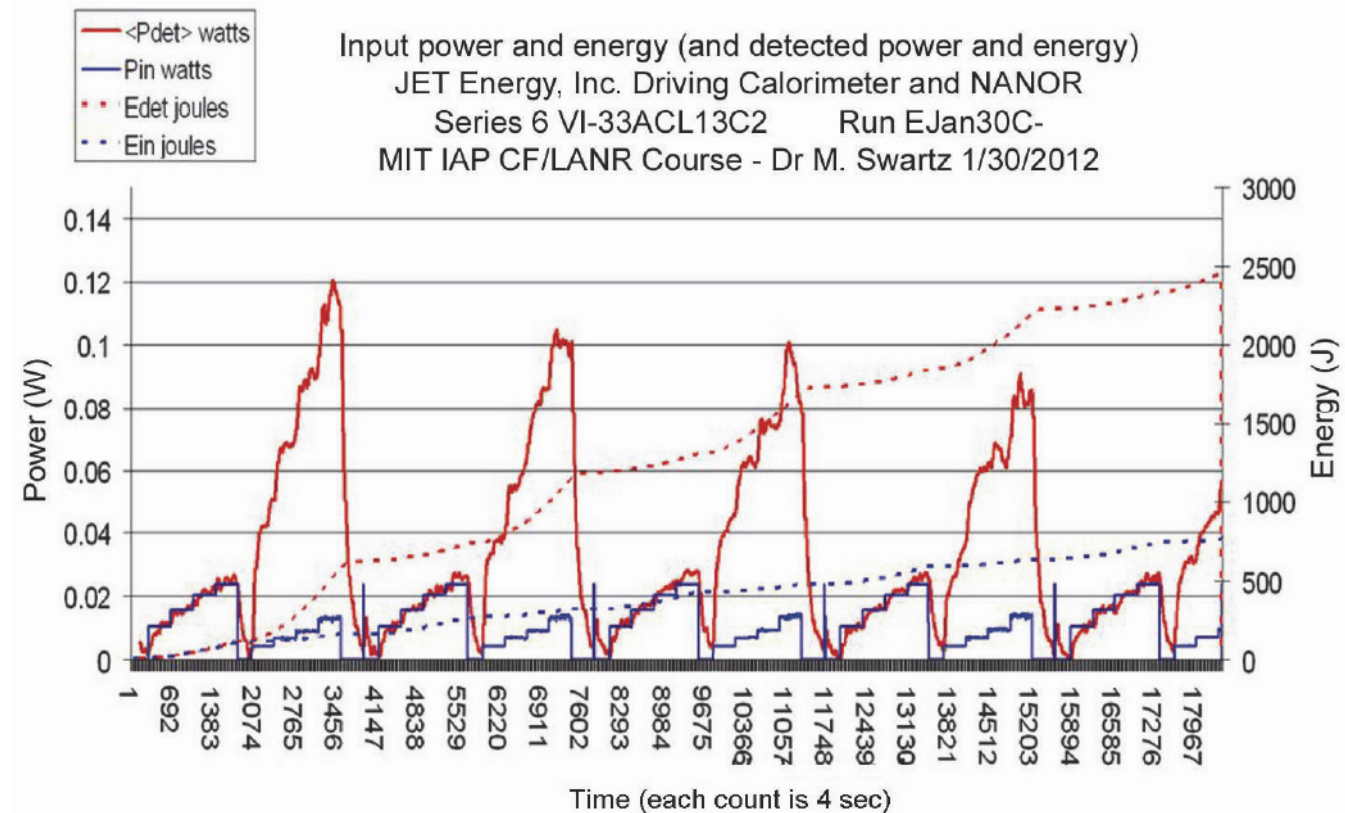
Example: PdD nanoparticles with electric discharge



PdD nanoparticles
embedded in Zr pellets



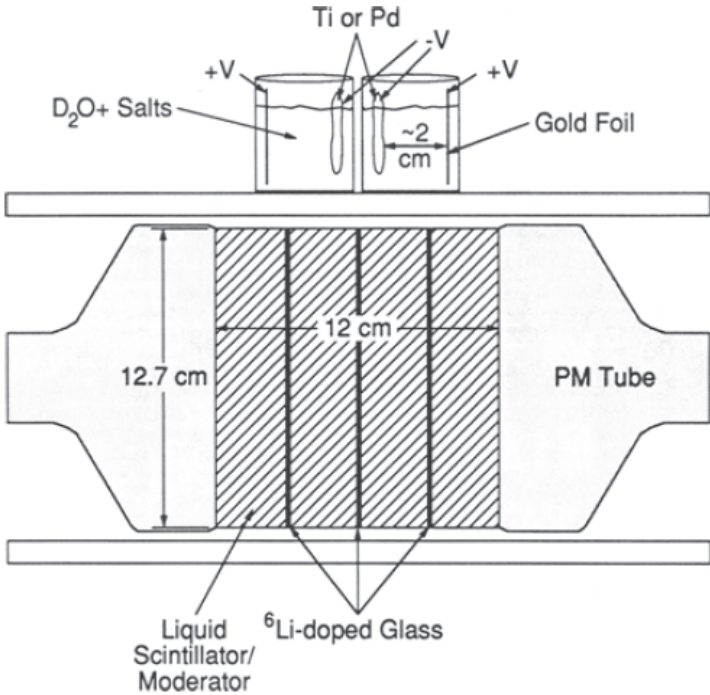
Calorimetry setup with resistive control



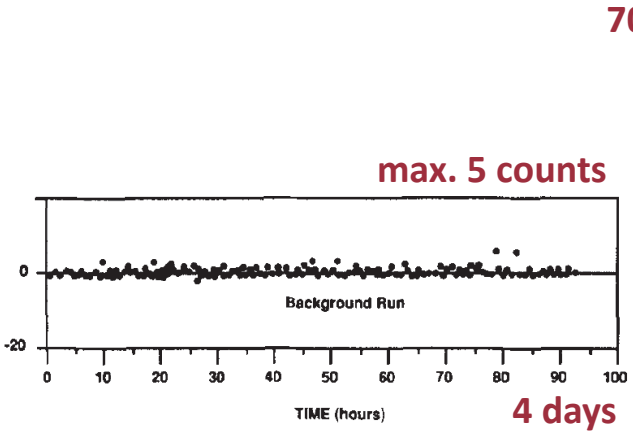
Reported excess power and accumulated excess energy

Characterization mode: energetic particles

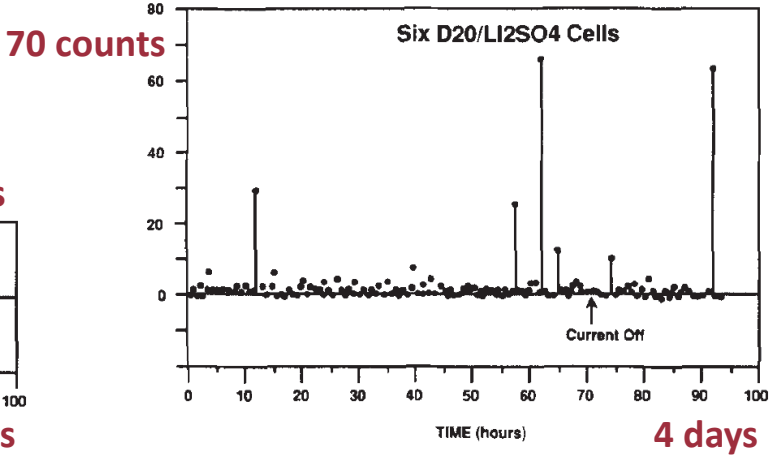
Example: Neutron emission from loaded Pd foil



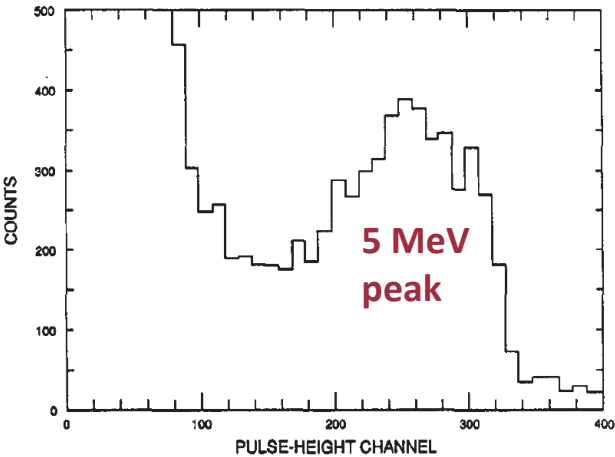
Experimental setup:
electrochemical cell above neutron spectrometer



Neutron counts during background run



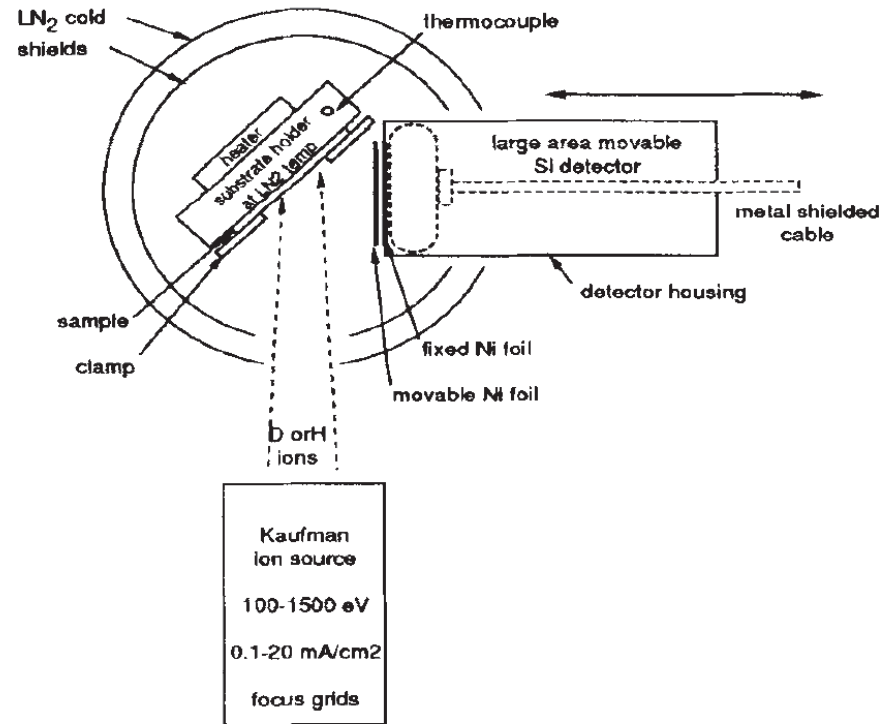
Neutron counts during experimental run



Neutron energy centers around 5 MeV

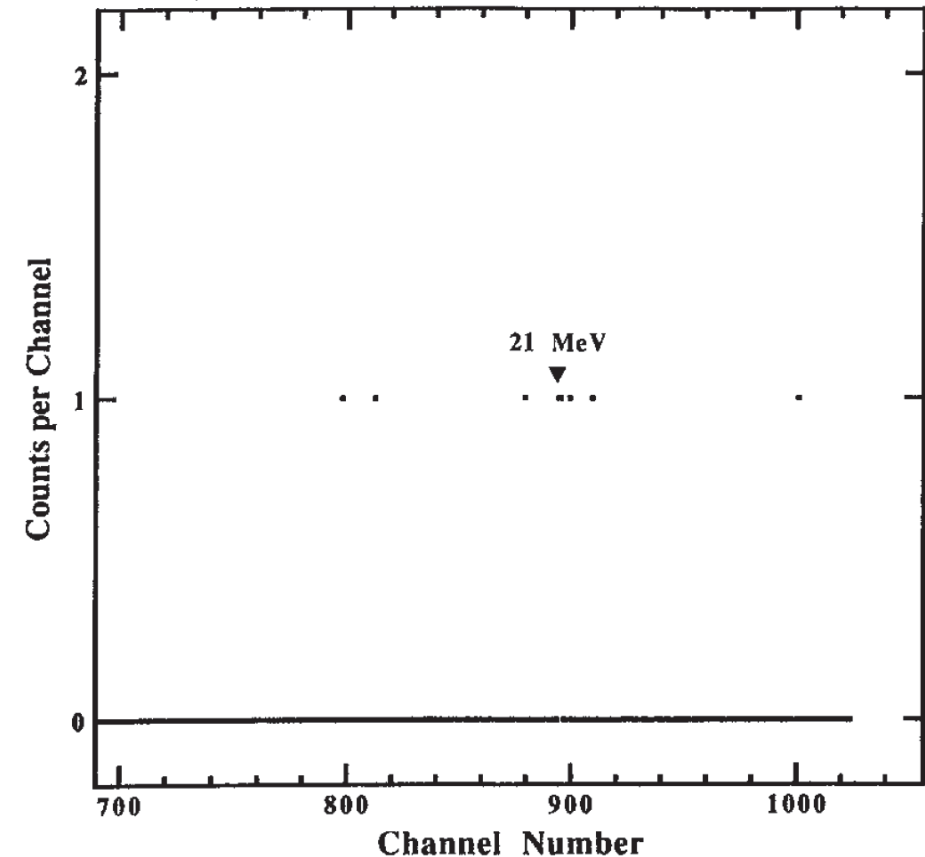
Characterization mode: energetic particles

Example: Charged particle emission from loaded Pd foil



Experimental setup:

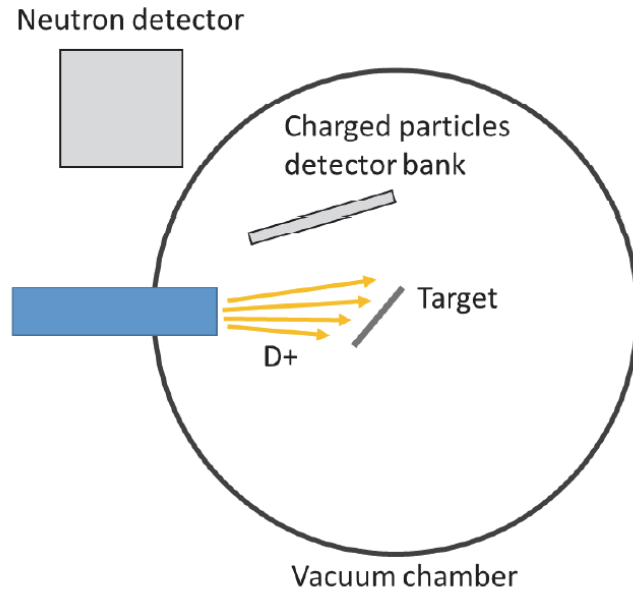
vacuum chamber with low-energy deuteron beam on Pd foil target



21 MeV charged particle counts from bombarded Pd foil

Characterization mode: energetic particles

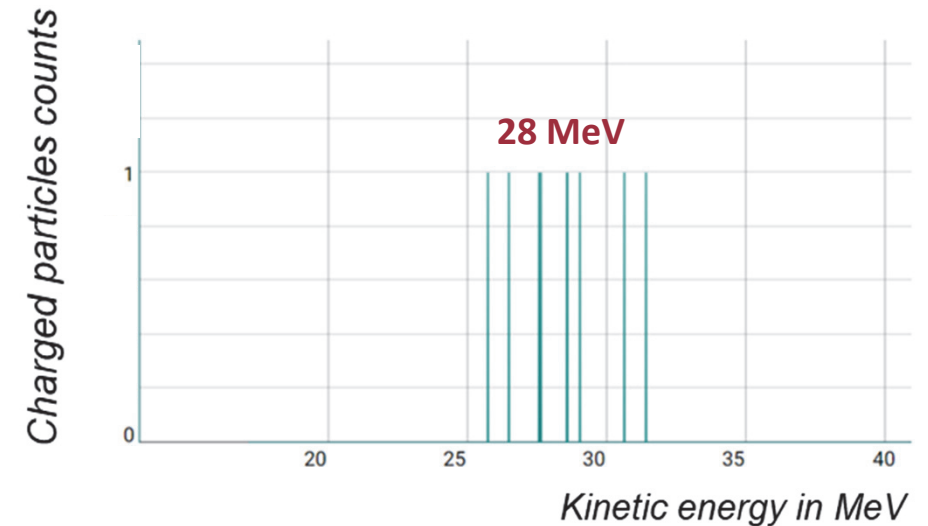
Example: Charged particle emission from loaded Ti foil



Experimental setup:
vacuum chamber with low-energy deuteron
beam on foil target



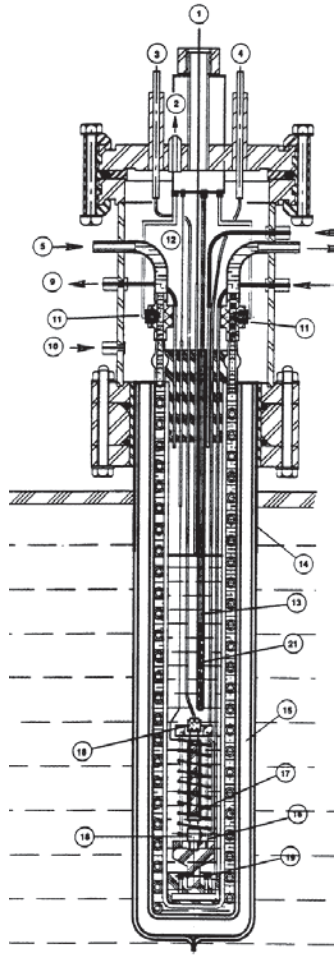
**View of target sample during
bombardment**



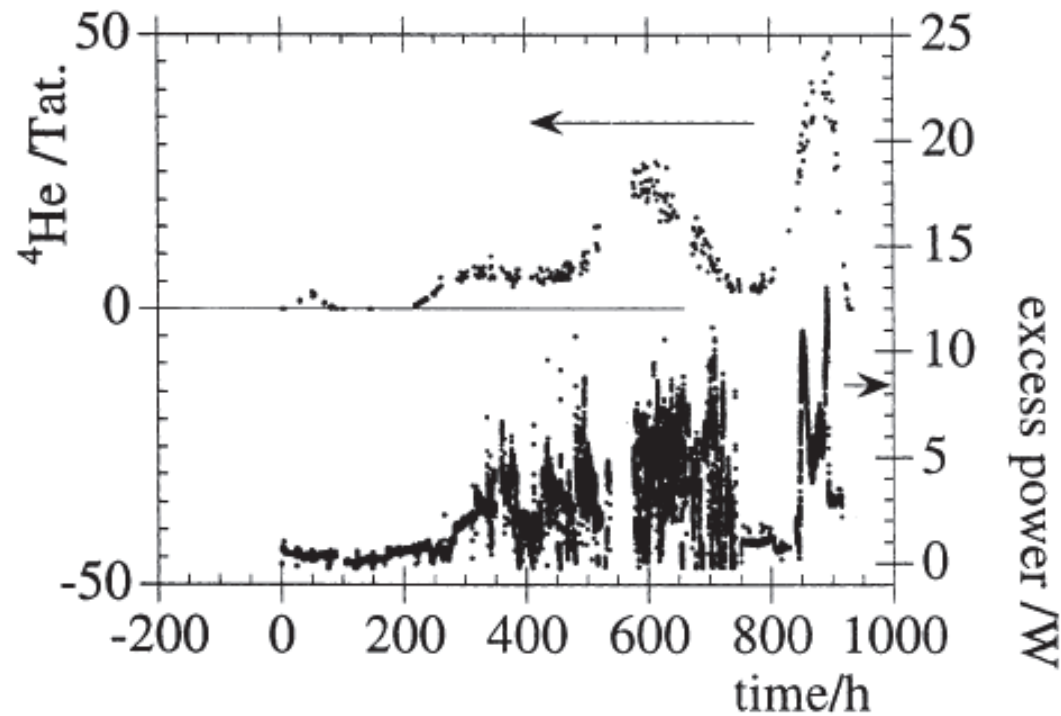
28 MeV charged particle counts from bombarded Ti foil

Characterization mode: composition changes

Example: He-4 production from loaded Pd foil



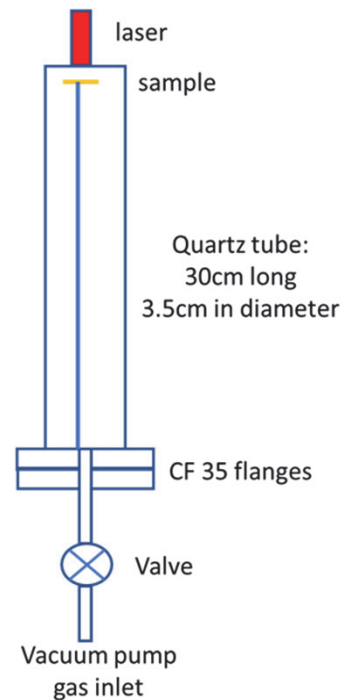
Experimental setup: similarity
to Fleischmann-Pons cell



Measured He-4 (top) and excess heat
(bottom) appearing correlated

Characterization mode: composition & morphology changes

Example: Possible fission products from gas loaded Pd



Scanning Electron Microscopy Image

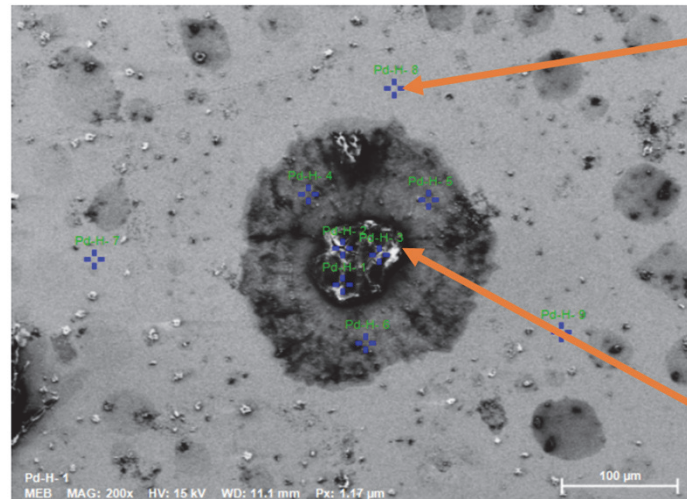
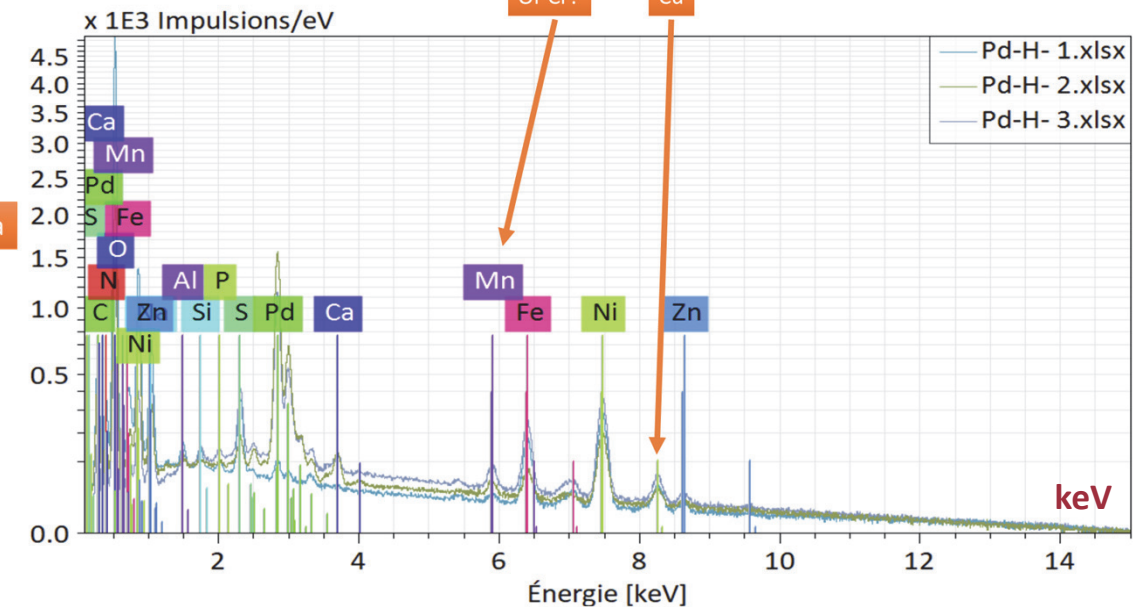
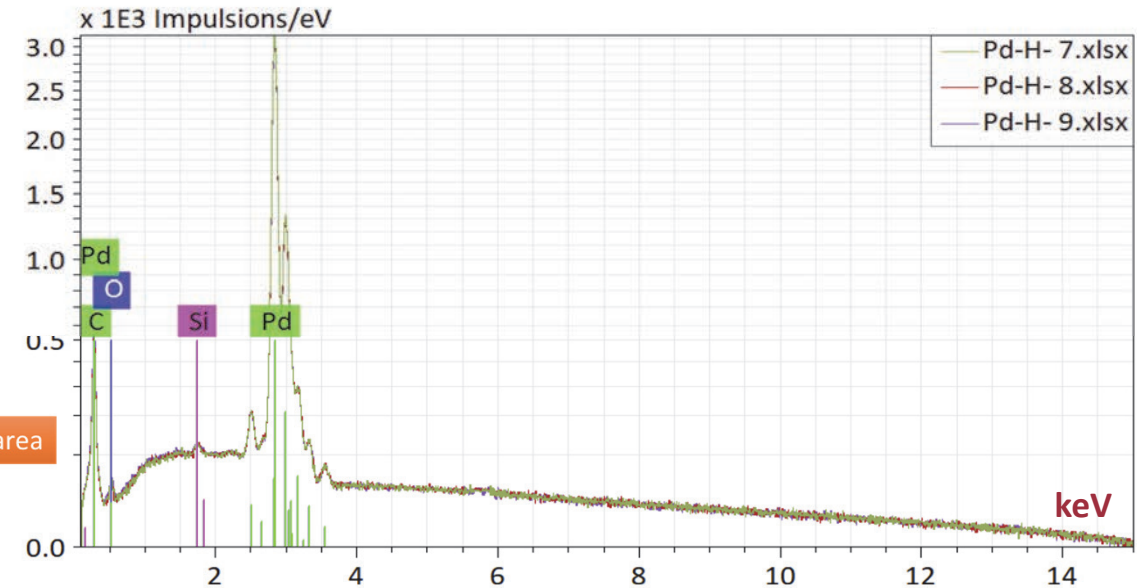


Image shows a hot spot: about 200μm in diameter

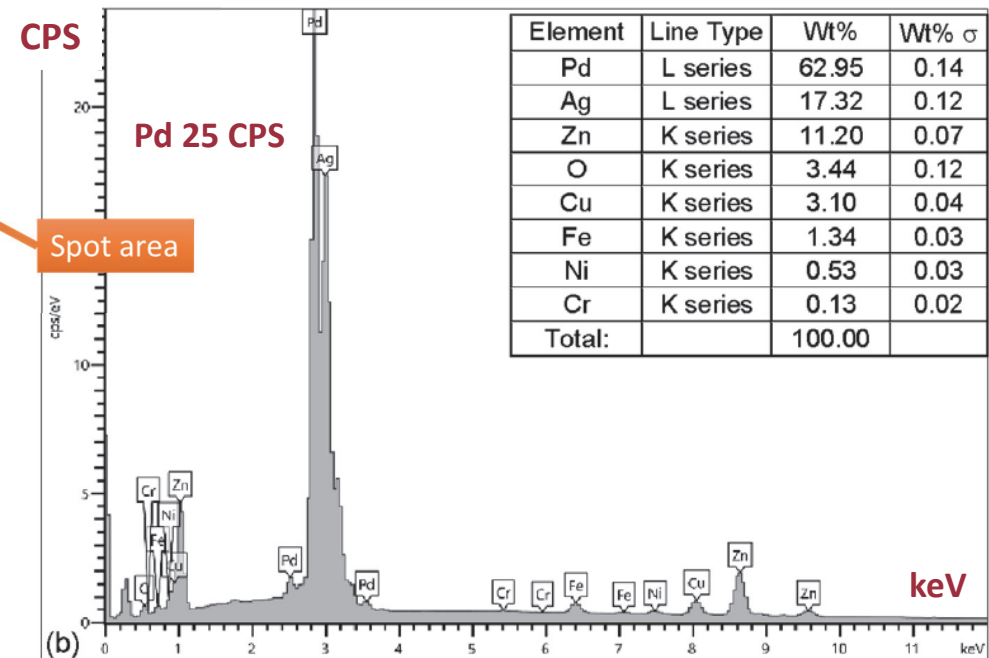
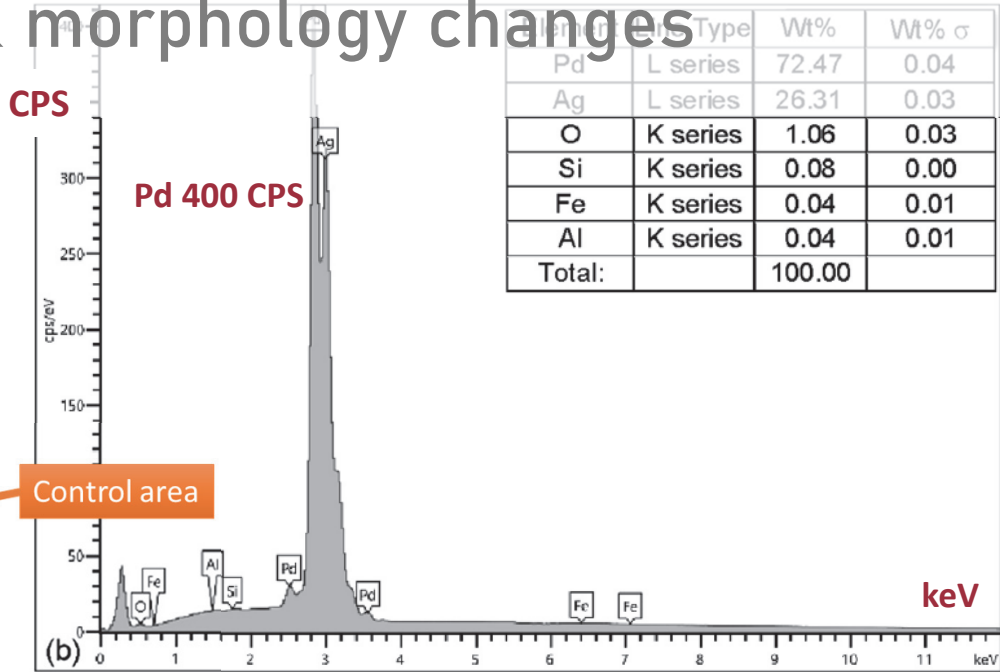
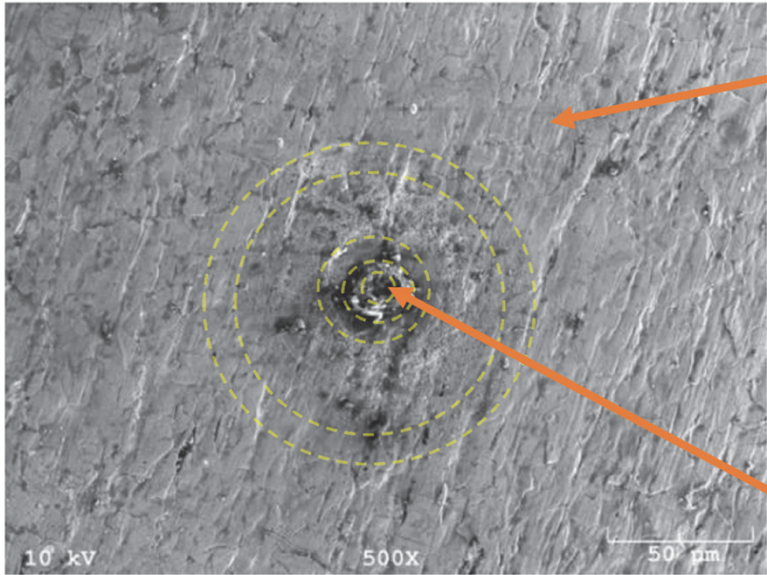
Control area

Spot area



Characterization mode: composition & morphology changes

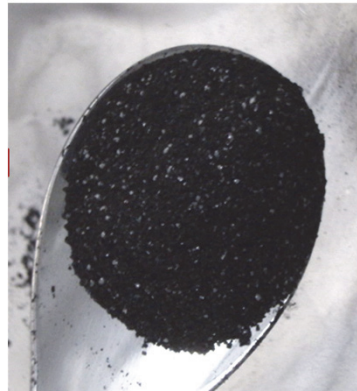
Example: Possible fission products from gas loaded Pd (2)



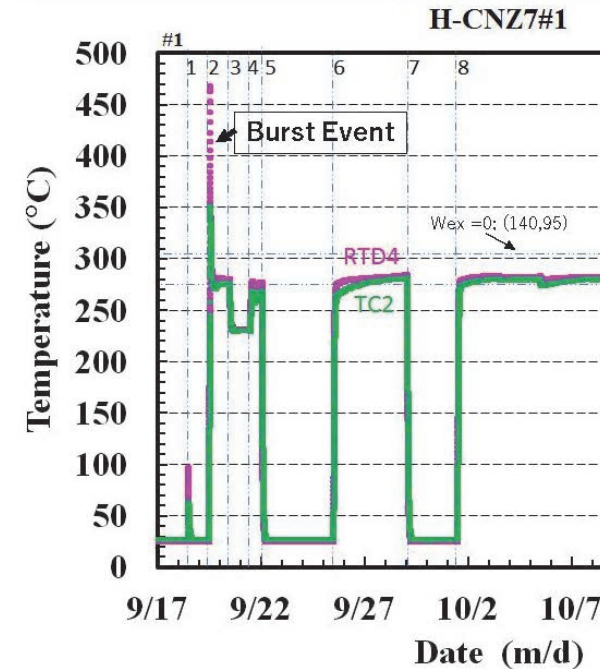
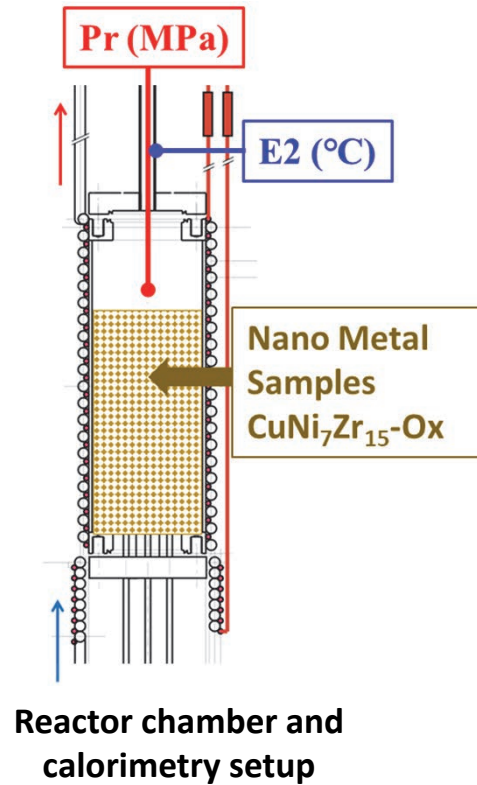
Fralick, G. C., Hendricks, R. C., Jennings, W. D., Benyo, T. L., VanKeuls, F. W., Ellis, D. L., Steinetz, B. M., Forsley, L. P., & Sandifer, C. E. (2020). Transmutations observed from pressure cycling palladium silver metals with deuterium gas. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, 45(56), 32320–32330.

Characterization mode: morphology changes

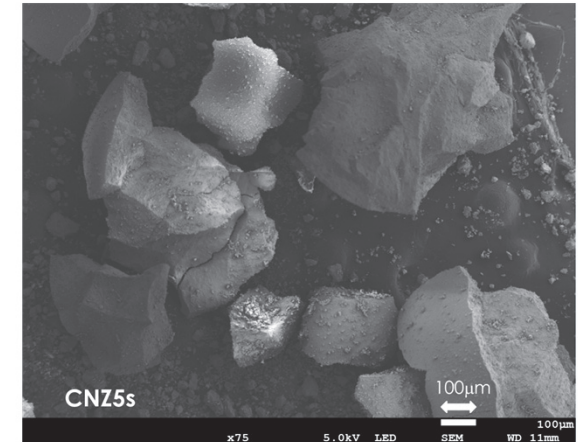
Example: Gas loaded CuNi nanoparticles with moderate heating



CuNi nanoparticles
embedded in Zr pellets



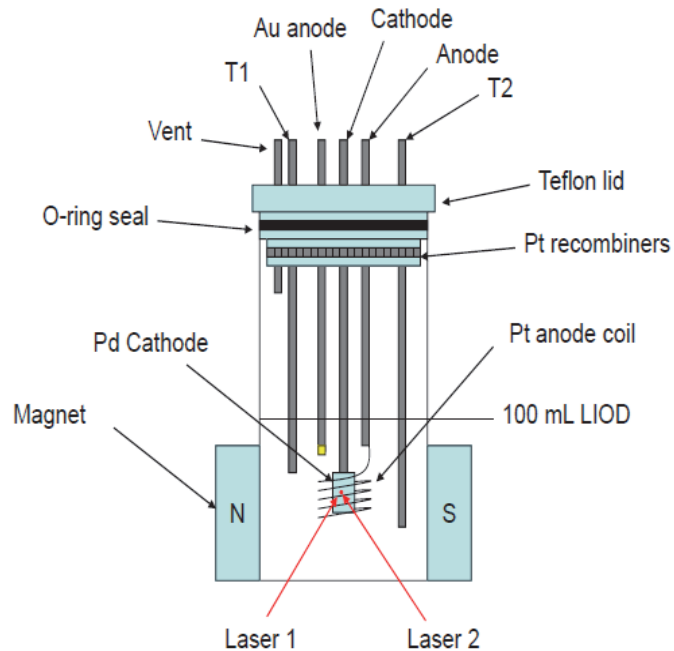
Temperature burst during
initial heating



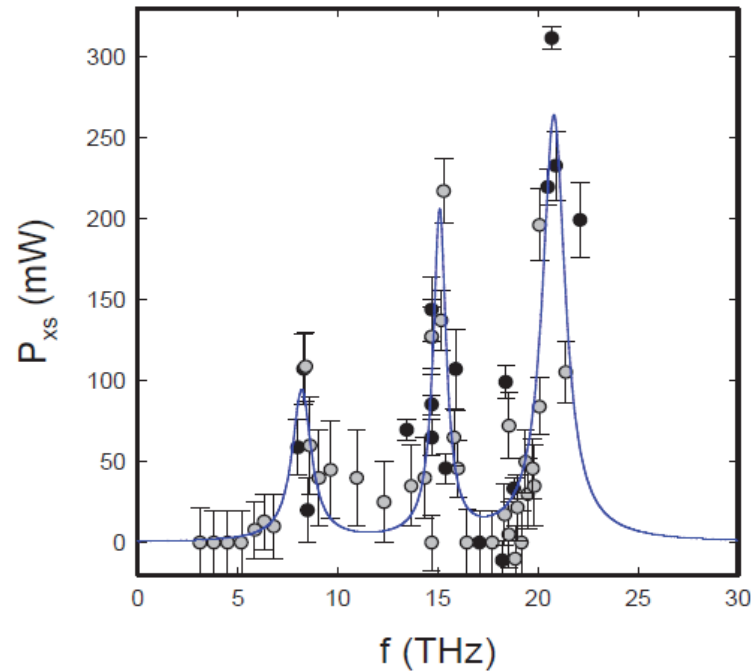
SEM image of cracked
Zr pellets

Characterization mode: lattice dynamics

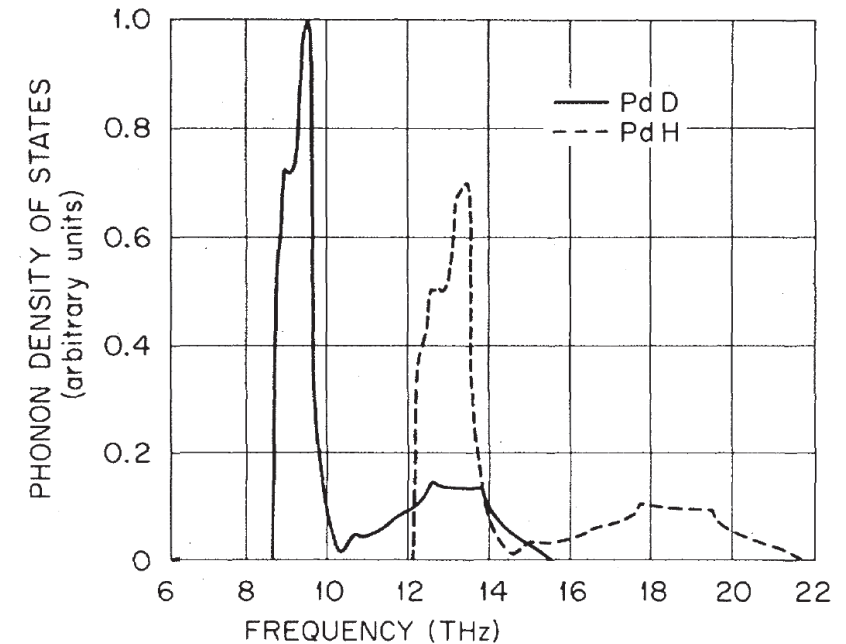
Example: Excess heat as a function of stimulation frequency



**Experimental setup:
electrolysis with Pd cathode**



**Excess heat from dozens of experiments
as a function of stimulation frequency**

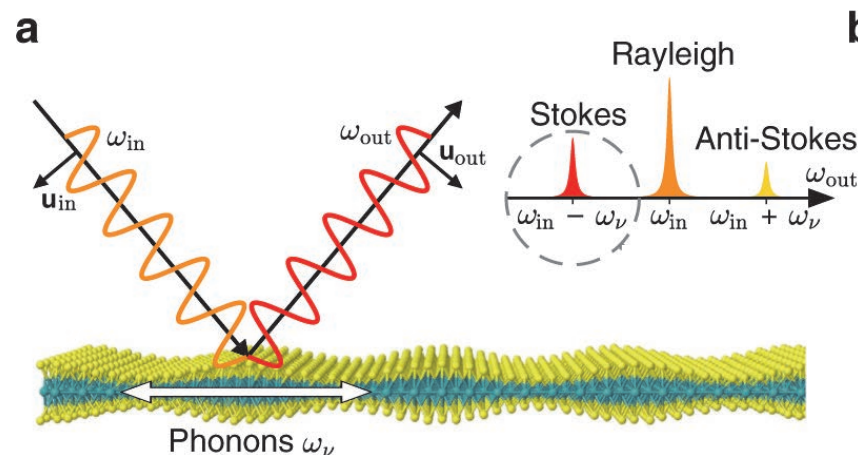


**Vibrational modes of a Pd lattice with
high D and H loading**

Characterization mode: lattice dynamics

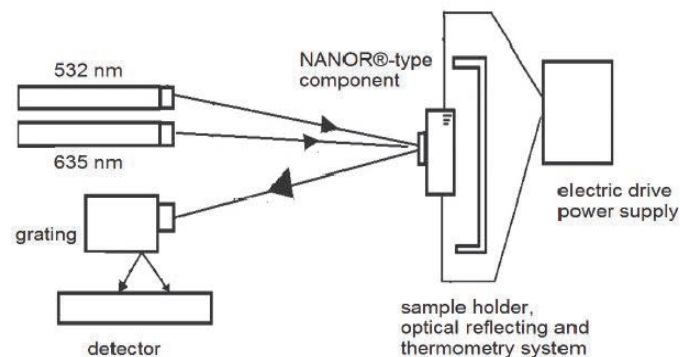
Example: Raman peaks correlated with excess heat

From non-LENR literature:

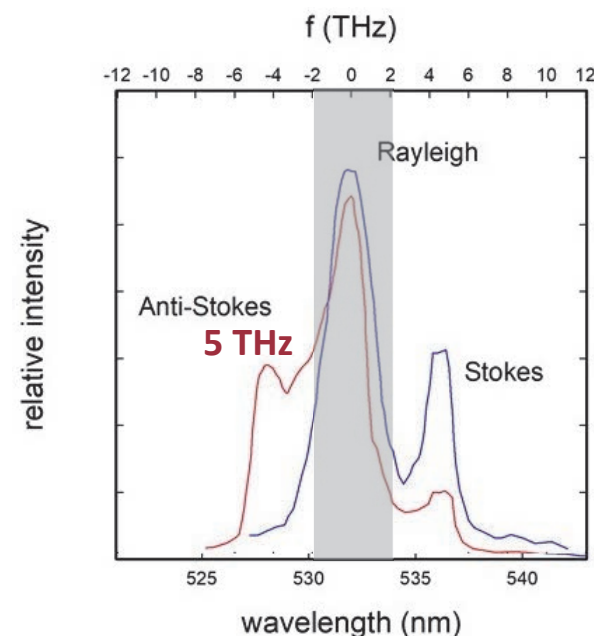


Principle of Raman spectroscopy

LENR literature:



Experimental setup: Pd nanoparticles sample (akin to Swartz et al. 2015 above) with in situ Raman measurement



Anti-Stokes Raman peaks are low before excess heat production (blue) but high during excess heat production (red).

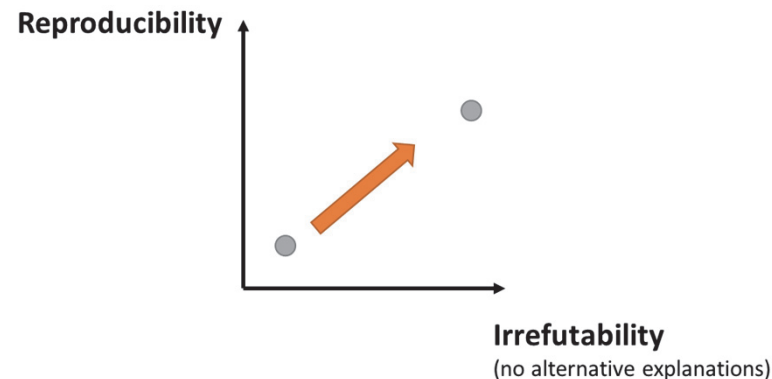
Characterization modes

What can we learn from reviewing the LENR literature from this perspective?

Two main lessons

Lesson I: relevant to the **irrefutability** challenge

Lesson II: relevant to the **reproducibility** challenge



Lesson I: relevant to the irrefutability challenge

HEAT

ENERGETIC PARTICLES

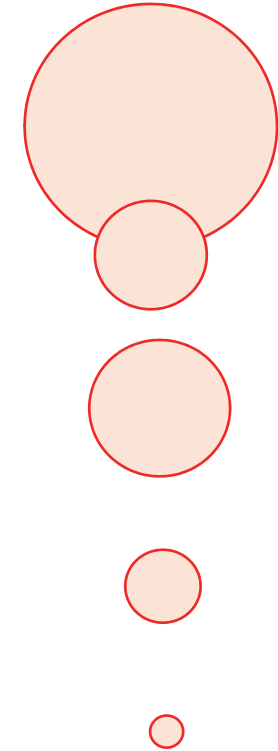
LATTICE COMPOSITION + CHANGES

LATTICE MORPHOLOGY + CHANGES

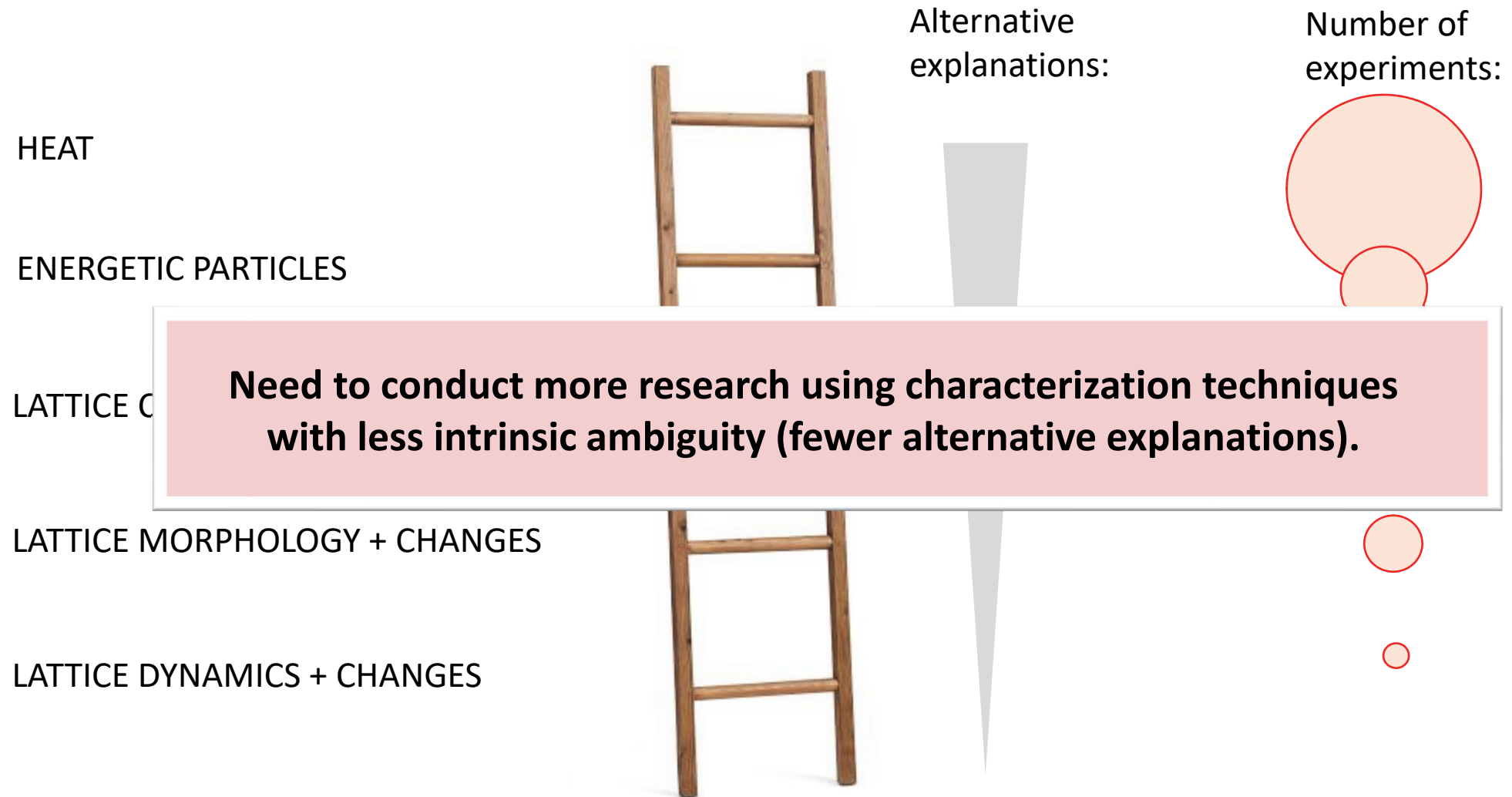
LATTICE DYNAMICS + CHANGES

Alternative
explanations:

Number of
experiments:



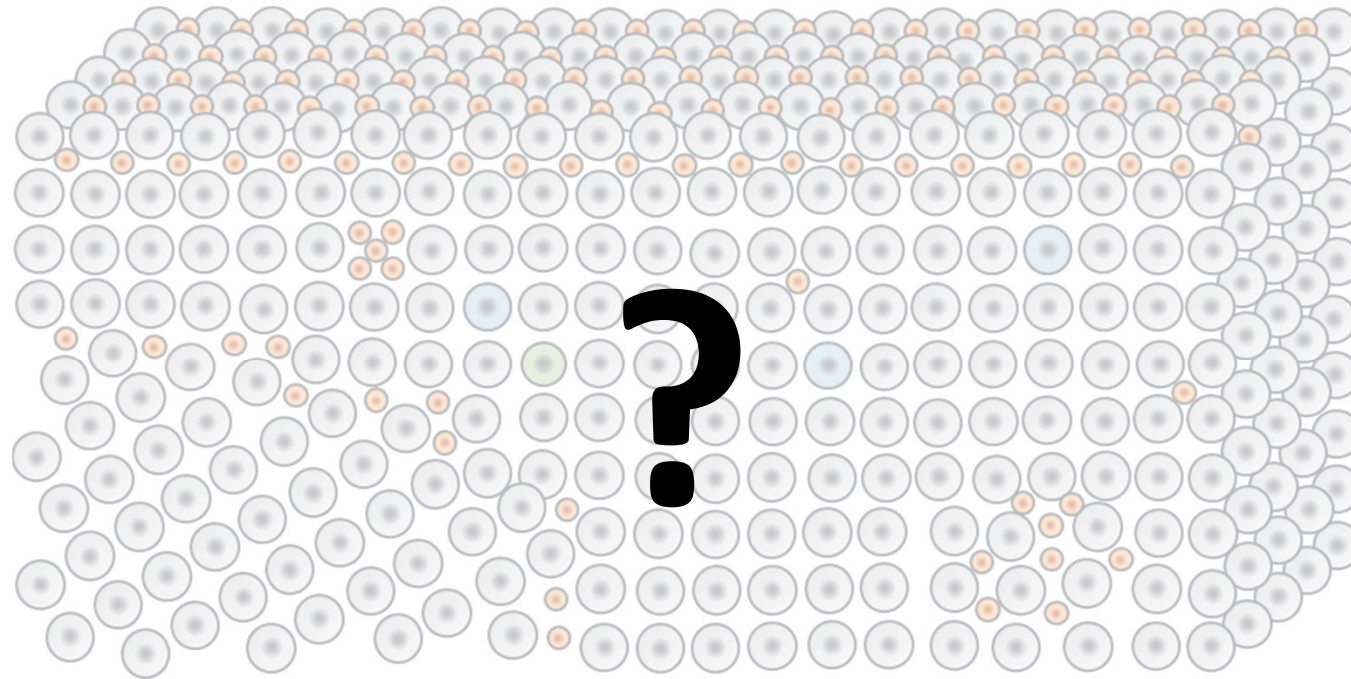
Lesson I: relevant to the irrefutability challenge



Lesson II: relevant to the reproducibility challenge

Too many question marks

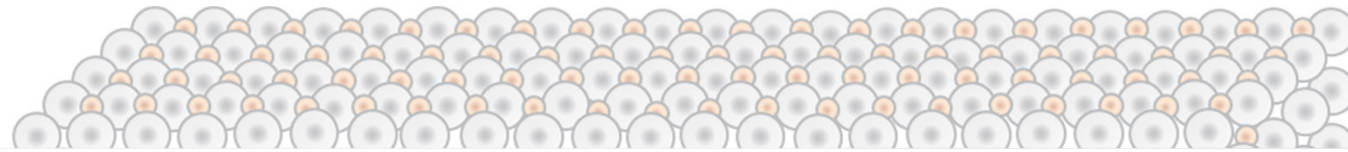
Too many uncontrolled/uncharacterized variables



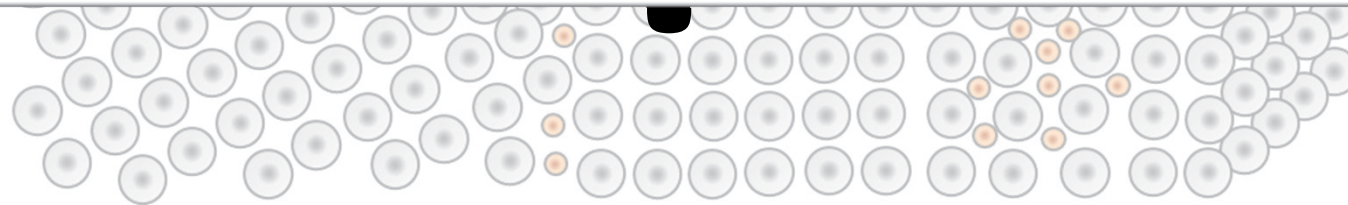
Lesson II: relevant to the reproducibility challenge

Too many question marks

Too many uncontrolled/uncharacterized variables



**Need to characterize and/or control
lattice and stimulation characteristics of experiments that show effects
more comprehensively.**



C. Implications for future research

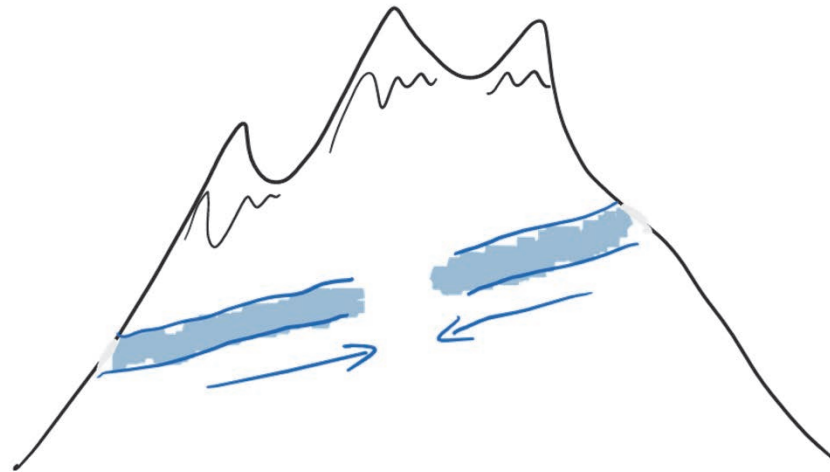
Implications

What do these lessons mean for future research?

We propose a two-pronged approach to respond to these lessons and to address the irrefutability challenge and the reproducibility challenge.

Bottom-up:

Design hypothesis-driven experiments with simple, highly controlled samples predicted to exhibit LENR effects.



Top-down:

Focus on a small number of experiments and conduct comprehensive characterizations.

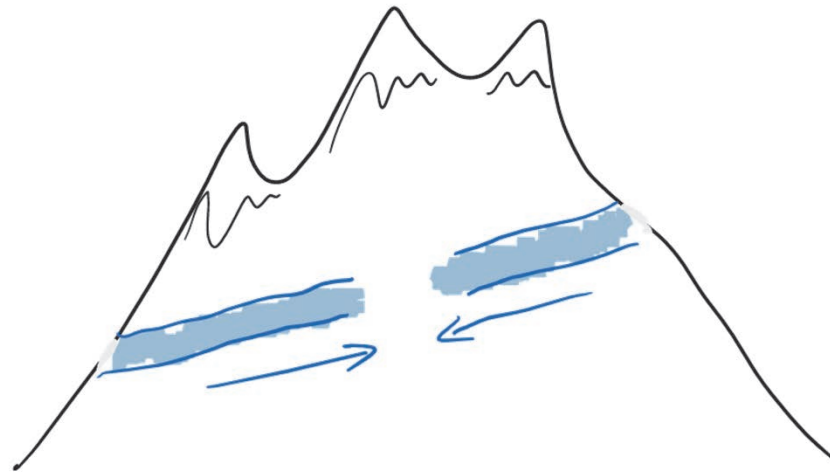
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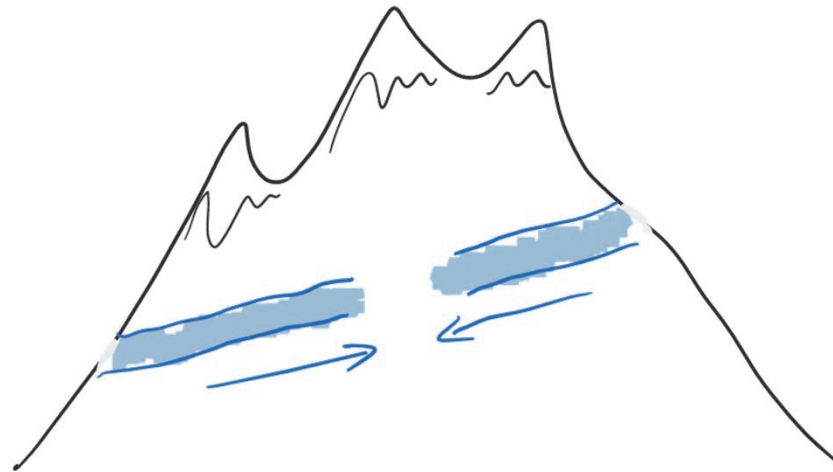
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Bottom-up approach

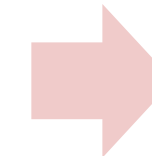
Thinking about mechanisms

What is known and accepted in the wider literature about enhancing nuclear transitions:

- Atomic physics
 - Electrons can increase proximity between nuclei.
 - Vacancies allow for both close proximity and high electron density in the lattice.
- Quantum dynamics:
 - Photons, phonons, plasmons, etc. can cause couplings between nuclei.
 - Couplings can intensify with coherence.
 - Strong couplings can change state transition and reaction parameters.



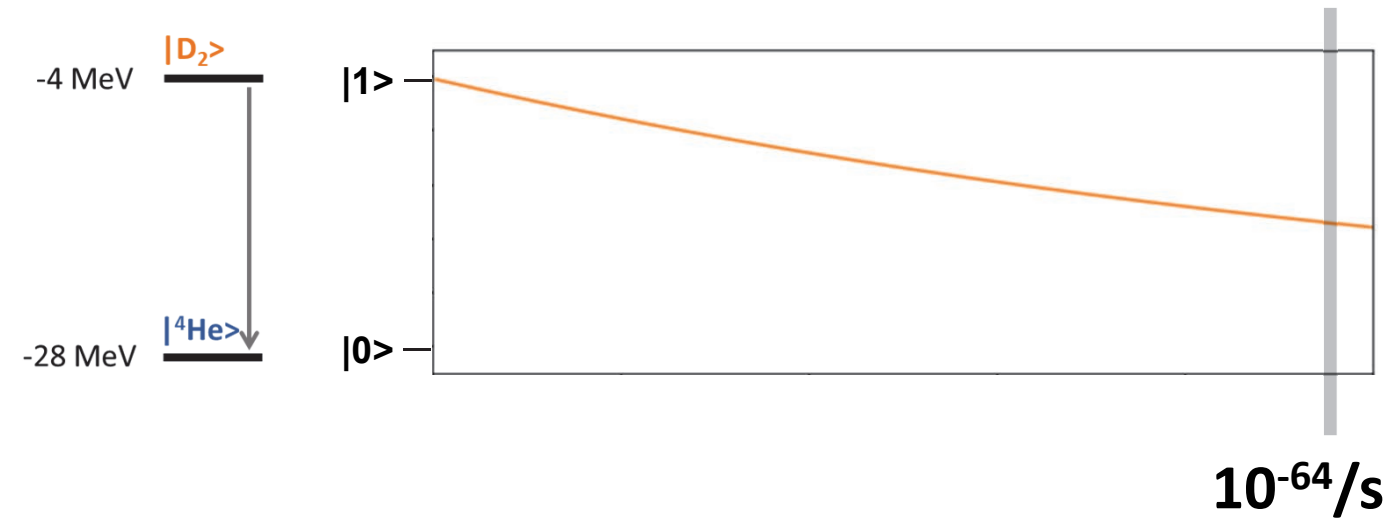
Want lattice with high screening and close proximity



Want to externally induce weak couplings and enhance via superradiance

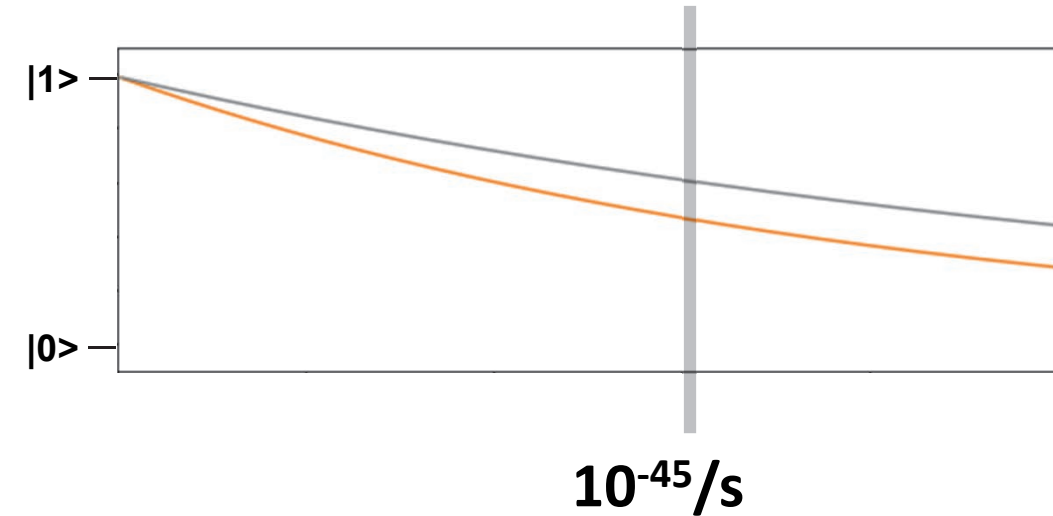
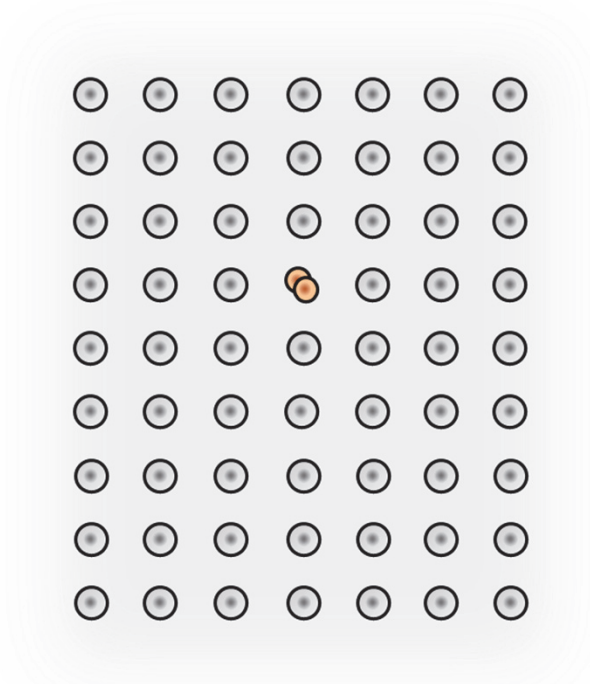
Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Start with an isolated D pair



Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Place D pair in a vacancy of a Pd lattice



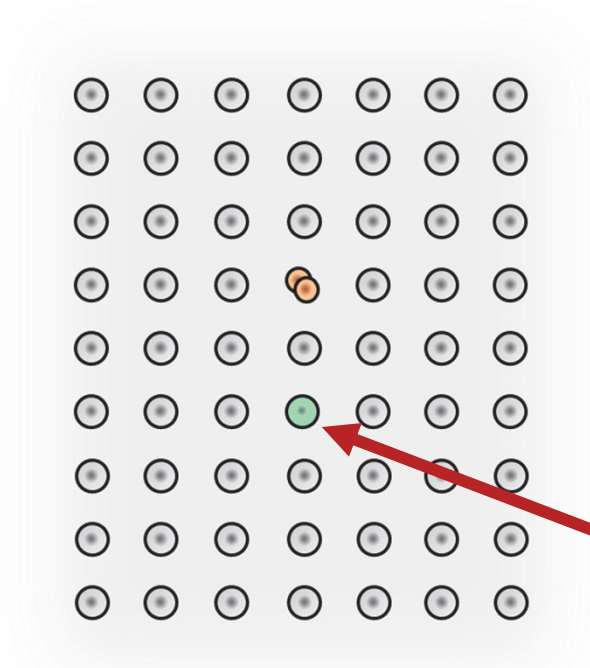
Doped Pd lattice with vacancy hydrogen clusters:

DD distance < 100 pm

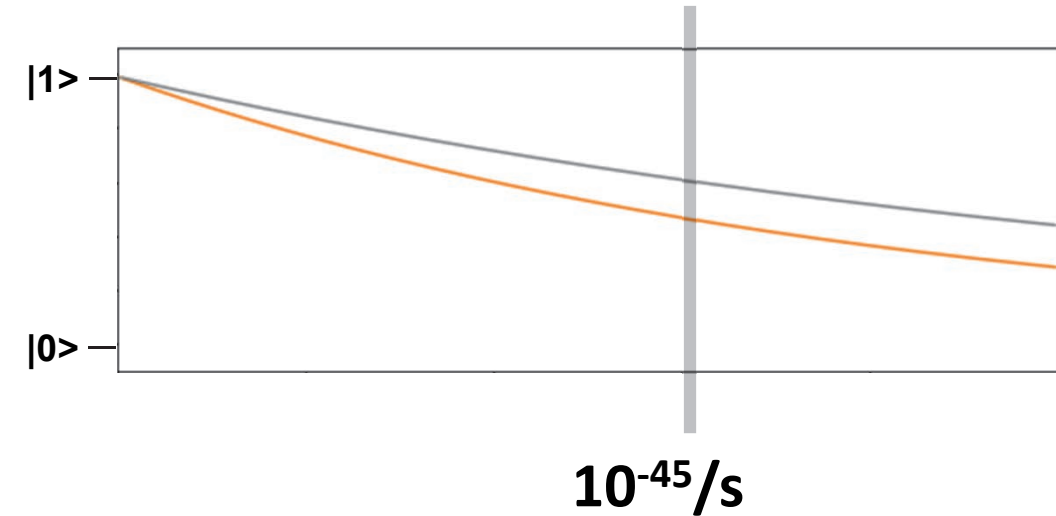
Screening potential > 150 eV

Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Add resonant receiver nuclei as dopants



Add U-238 doping



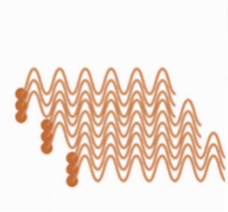
Doped Pd lattice with vacancy hydrogen clusters:

DD distance < 100 pm

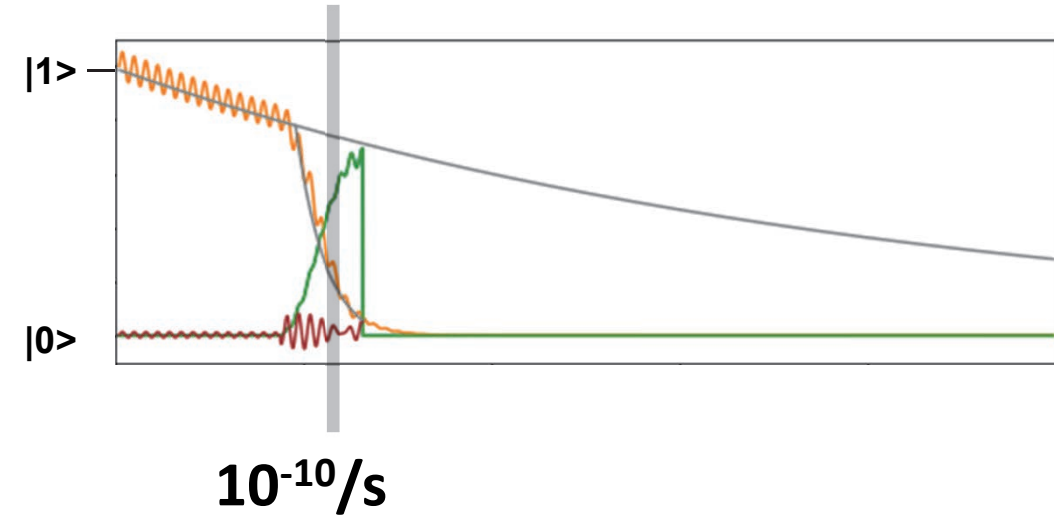
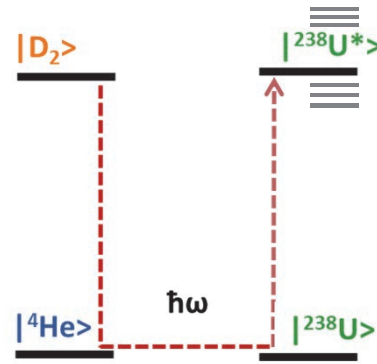
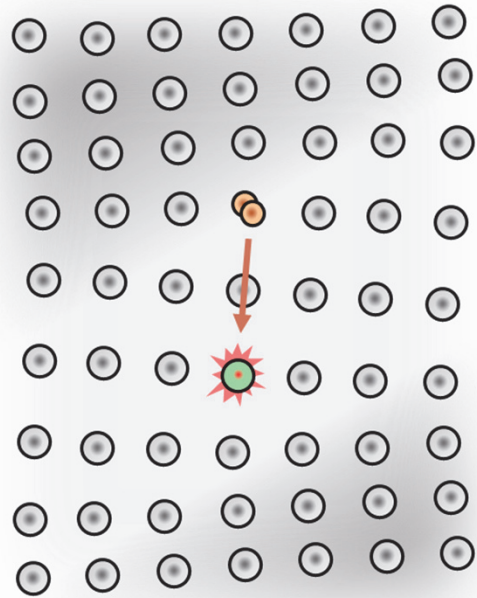
Screening potential > 150 eV

Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Enhance couplings between nuclei via coherent stimulation

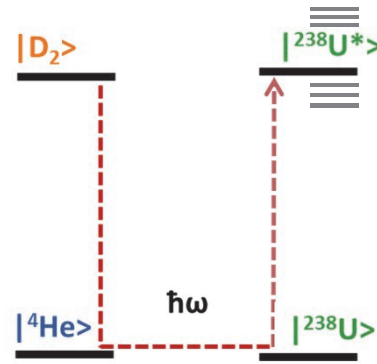
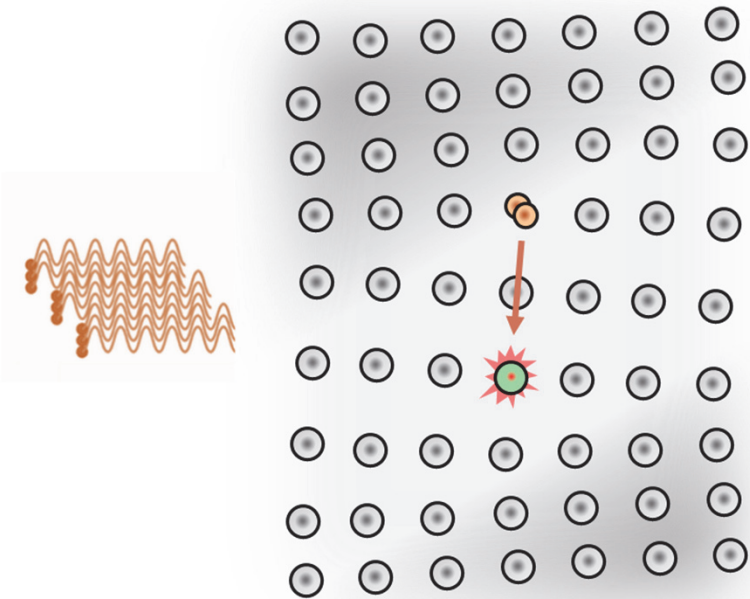


Stimulate
with
coherent
photons
at 10 THz



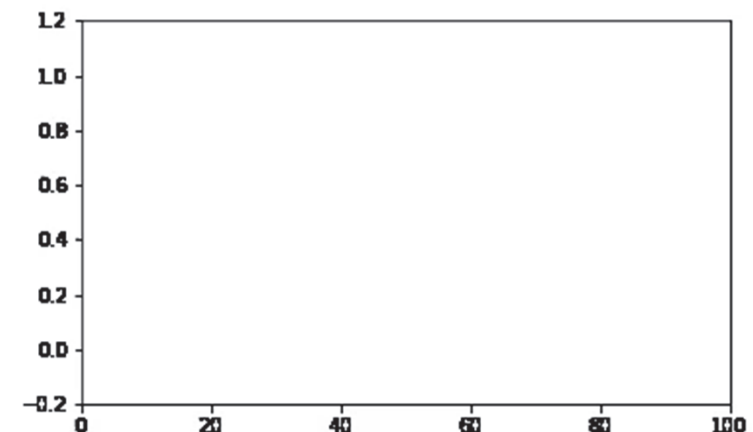
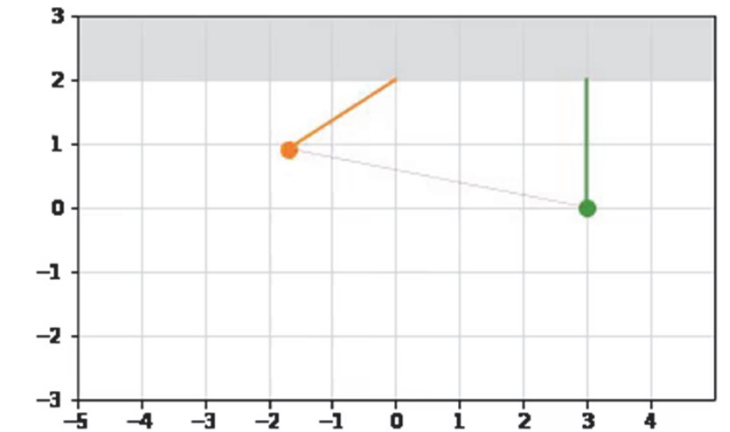
Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Building intuition through mechanical analogs



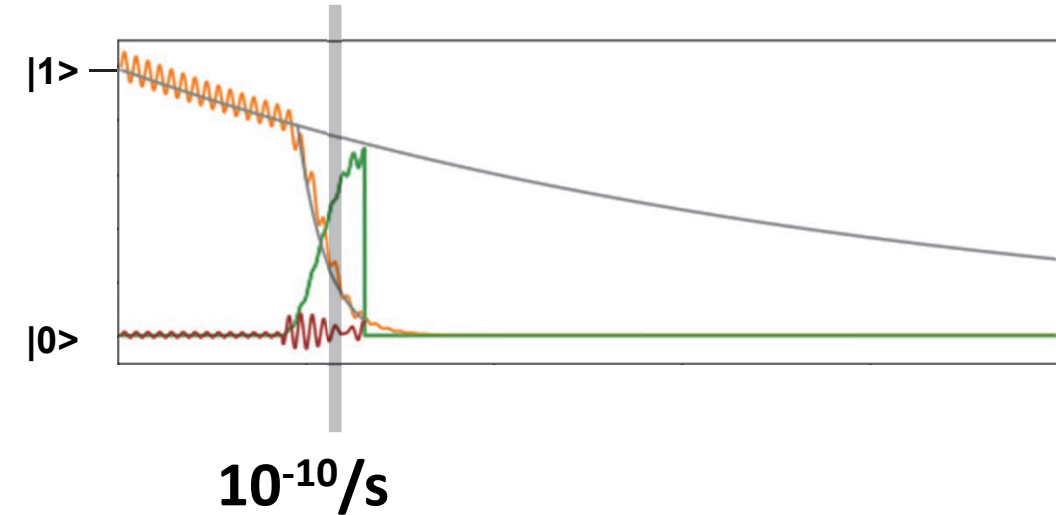
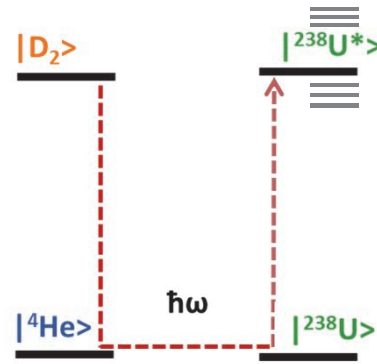
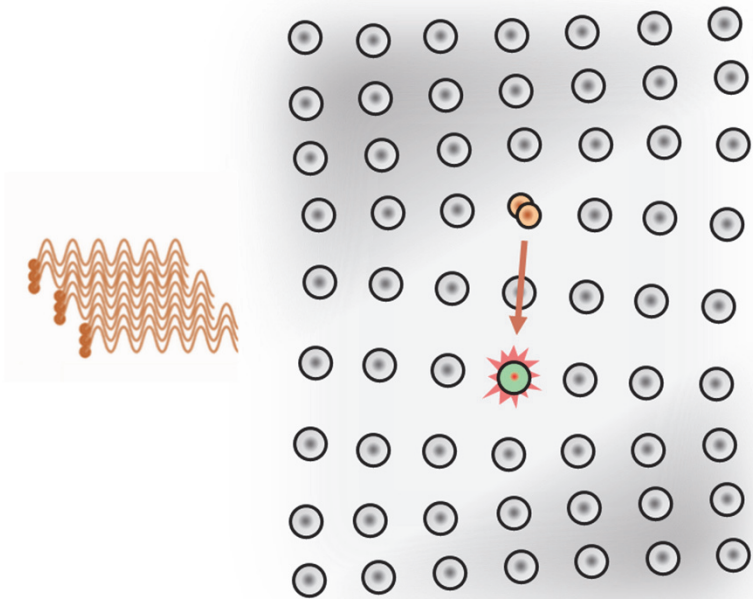
kinetic energy (classical) $\triangleq$
state occupation probability
(quantum)

Excitation transfer via temporary increase of coupling
(classical analog): https://youtu.be/wp_nqj3cADY



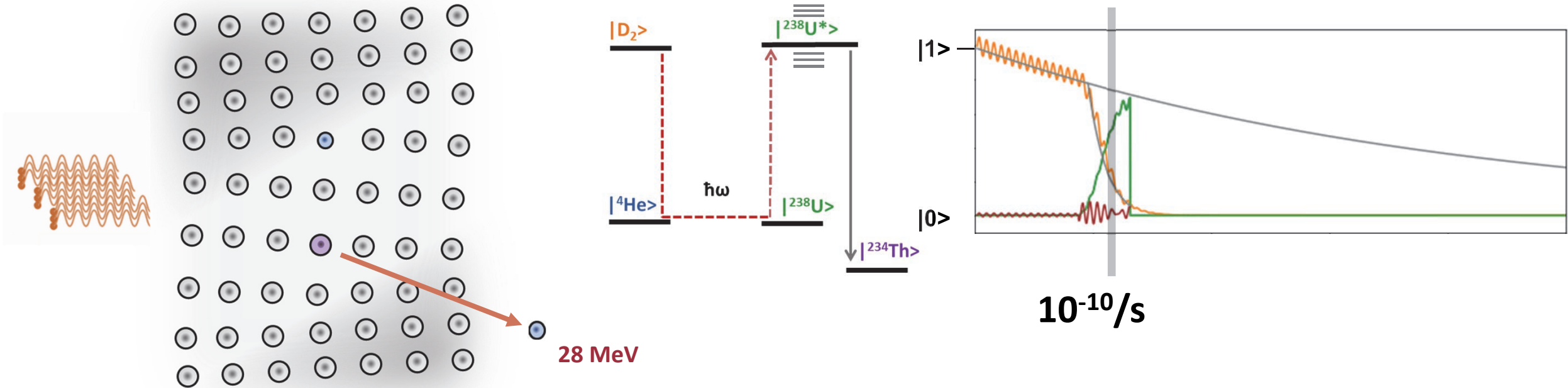
Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Couplings between resonant nuclei accelerate transitions



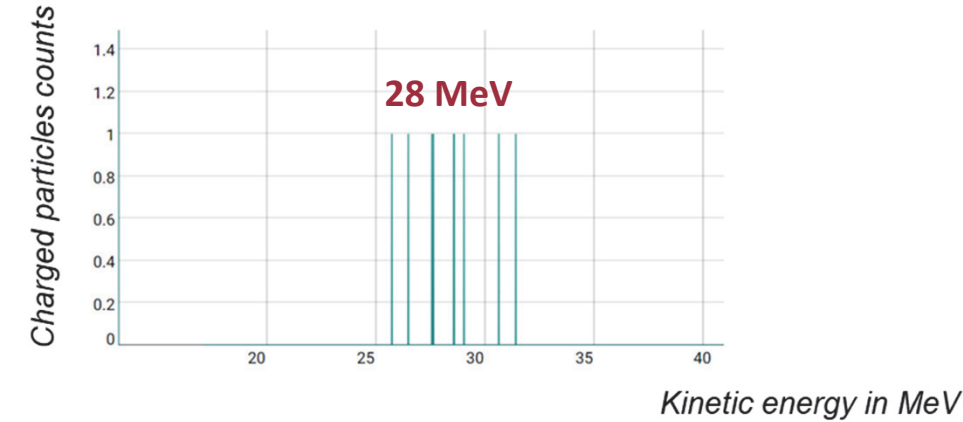
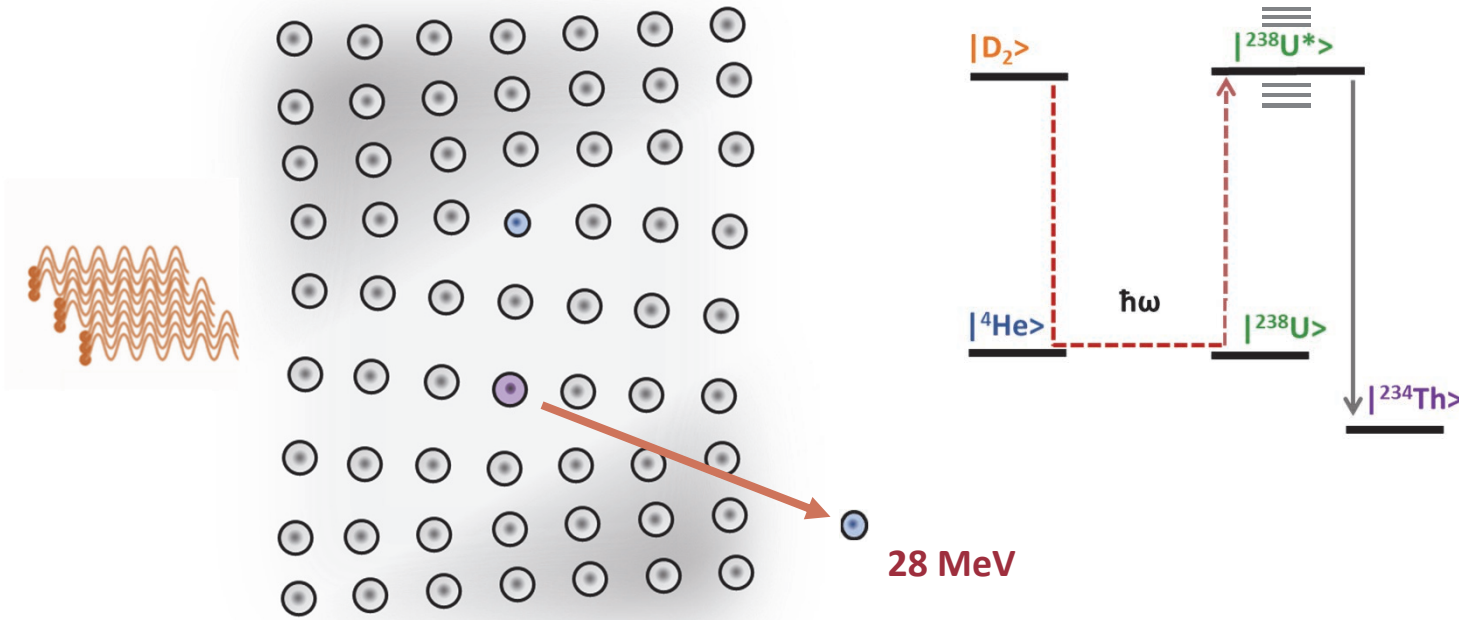
Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Receiver nucleus disintegrates



Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

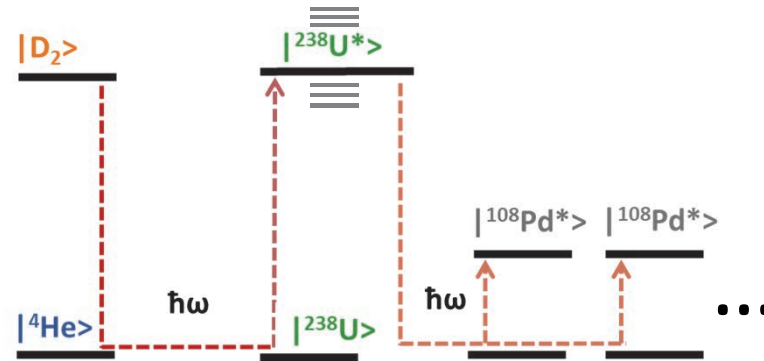
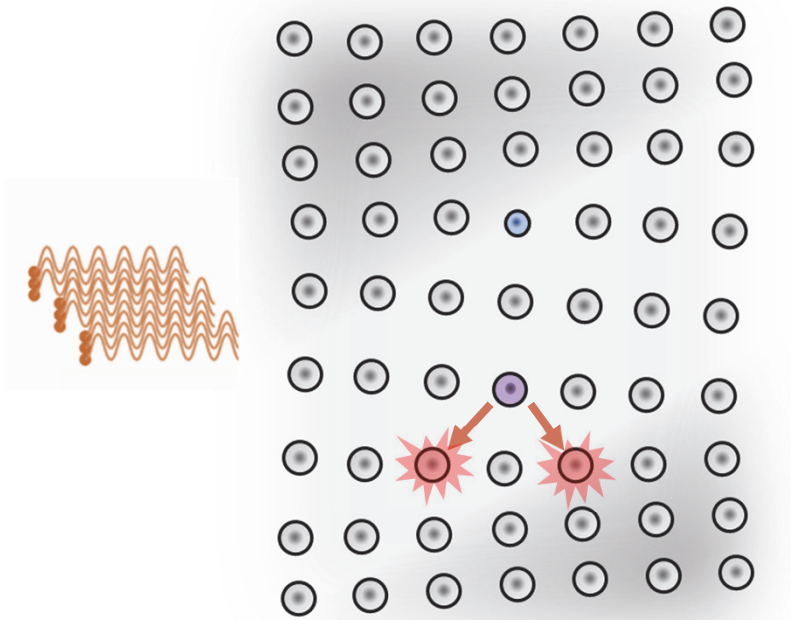
Explanation for anomalies in MIT experiments



28 MeV charged particle counts from bombarded Ti foil

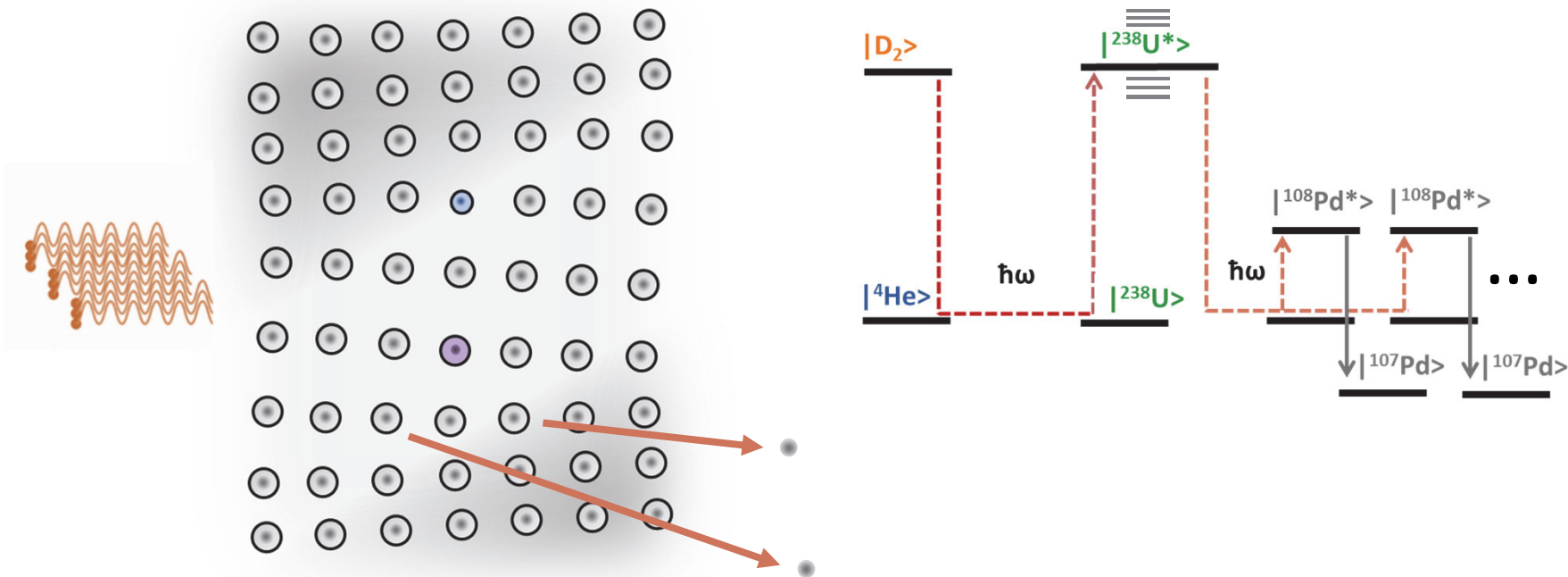
Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Alternative secondary and tertiary reactions



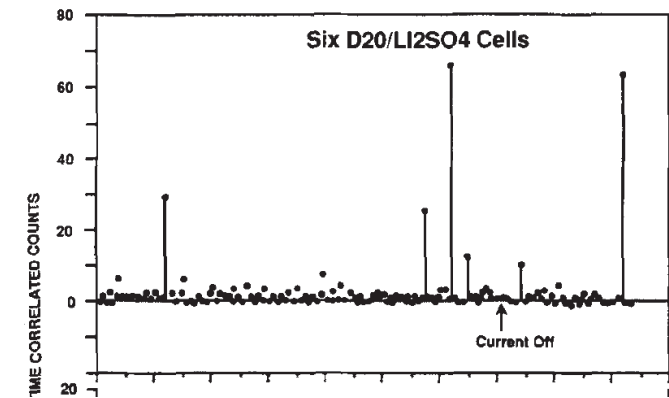
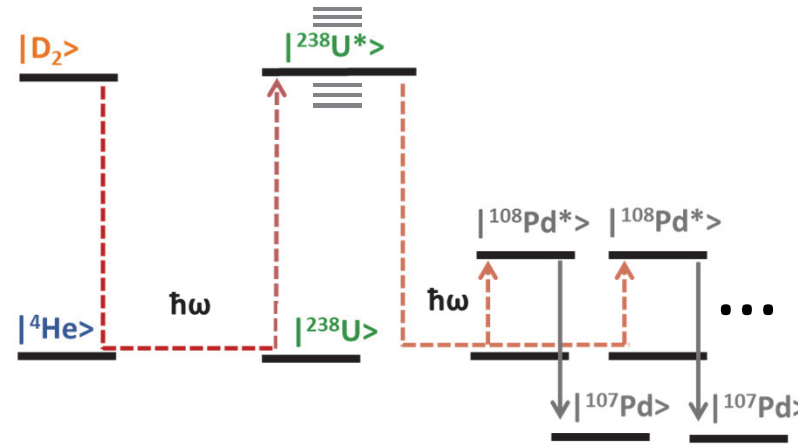
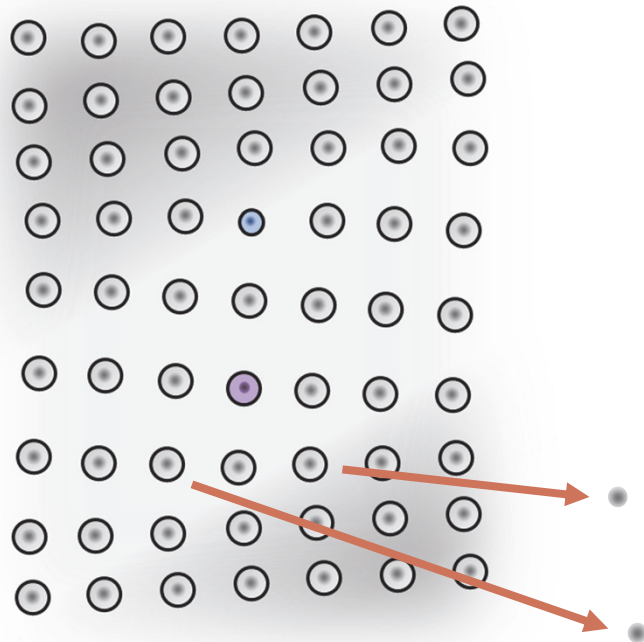
Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Explanation for anomalous neutron emission



Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Explanation for variety of experimental outcomes

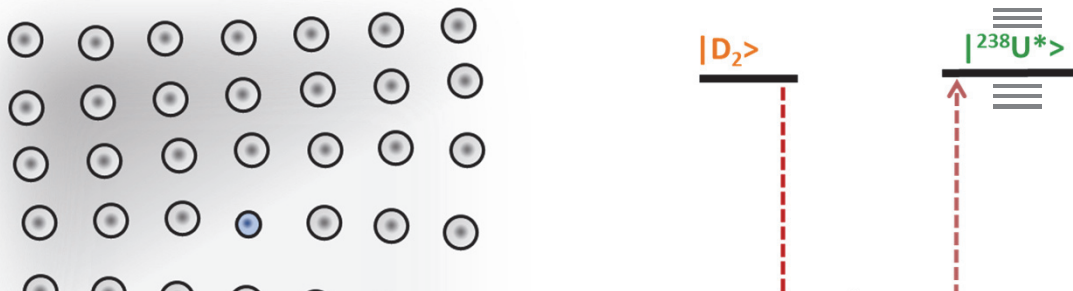


Caution:

This implies that in some configurations you would expect observable energetic particles -- and in others you would not!

Combining screening and transition

Explanation for variety of experimental



Advantage: This bottom-up approach starts with a complete description of what the lattice/sample ought to look like → detailed specifications for materials scientists

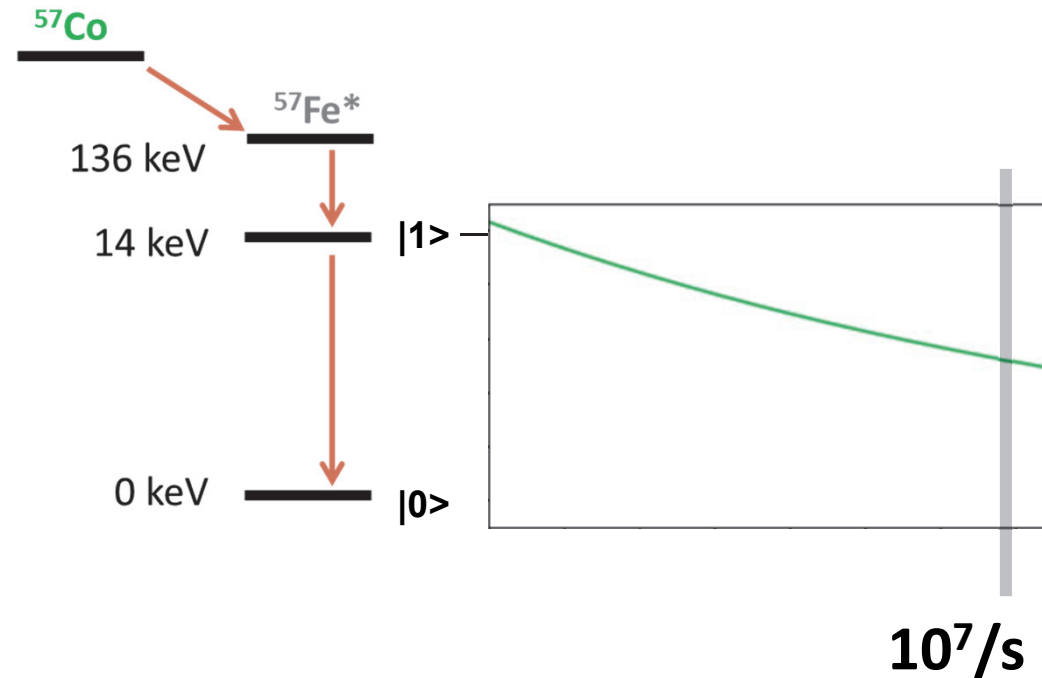
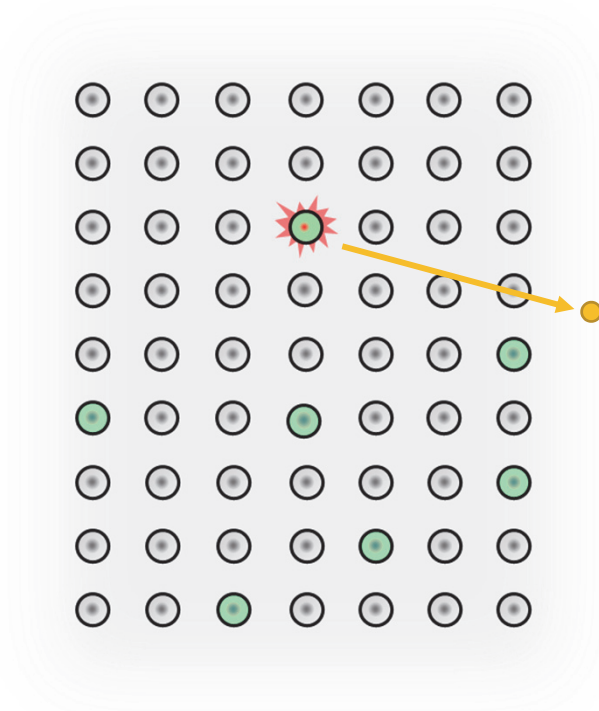
Bottom-up experiment

HEAT	From alpha particle thermalization
ENERGETIC PARTICLES	28 MeV per reaction site (D2 and U-238 pair)
LATTICE COMPOSITION	PdD with 0.001% U-238 dopants
+ CHANGES	DD → He-4; U-238 → Th-234
LATTICE MORPHOLOGY	PdD with >10% VacH clusters
+ CHANGES	damage from charged particles
LATTICE DYNAMICS	10 THz phonons
+ CHANGES	Possibility of downconversion to phonon modes

Hagelstein, P. L. (2020). Models based on phonon-nuclear coupling. In Cold Fusion (pp. 283-300). Springer.
Hagelstein, P. L. (2018). Phonon-mediated Nuclear Excitation Transfer. J. Cond. Mat. Nucl. Phys. 1, 1-10.

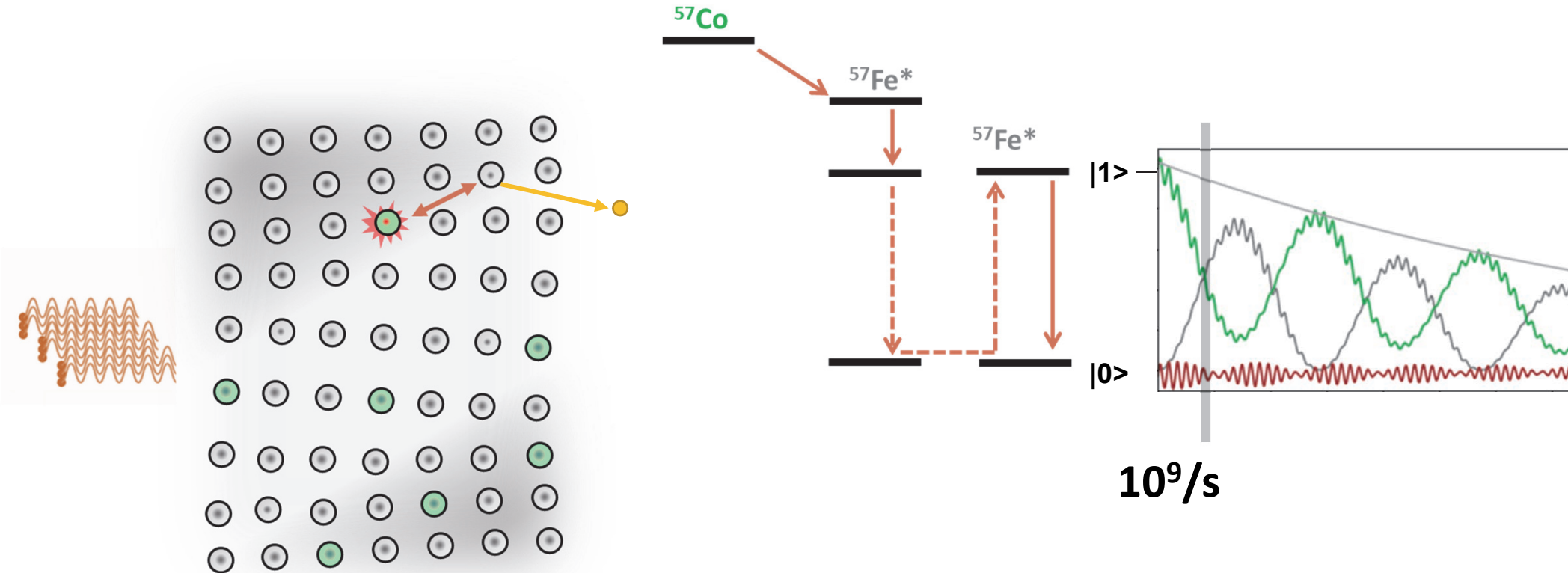
Connecting with established literature

Simpler relevant experiments: accelerating Fe-57 nuclear emission

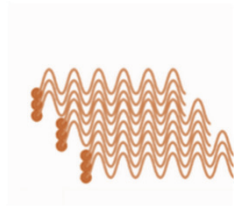


Connecting with established literature

Simpler relevant experiments: accelerating Fe-57 nuclear emission



Existing literature: accelerating Fe-57 nuclear emission

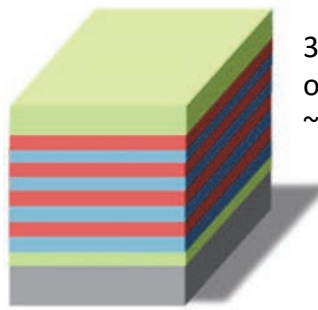
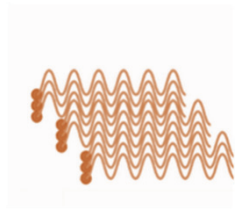


<https://phys.org/news/2017-10-x-ray-rabi-oscillations-nuclei-coupled.html>

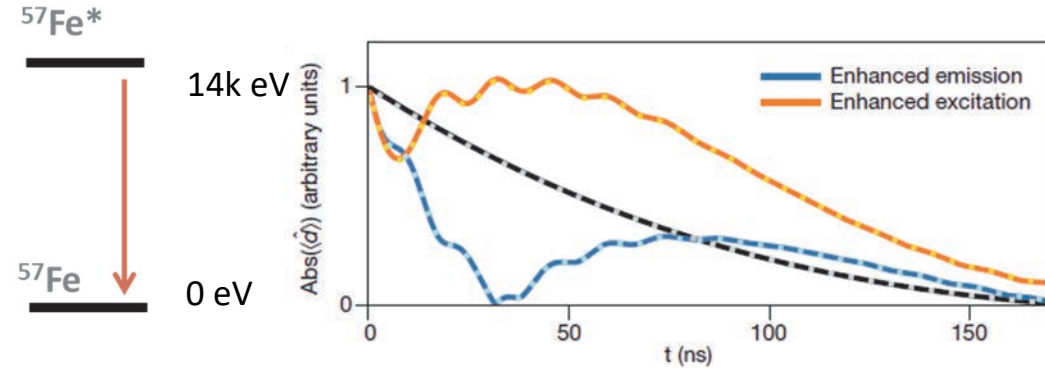
89

Connecting with established literature

Existing literature: accelerating Fe-57 nuclear emission



30 bilayers
of $^{57}\text{Fe}/^{56}\text{Fe}$
~2 nm each



Accelerated (blue) and delayed (orange) decay of excited states in Fe-57 nuclei due to strong couplings to resonant neighboring nuclei.

Conclusions

Conclusions

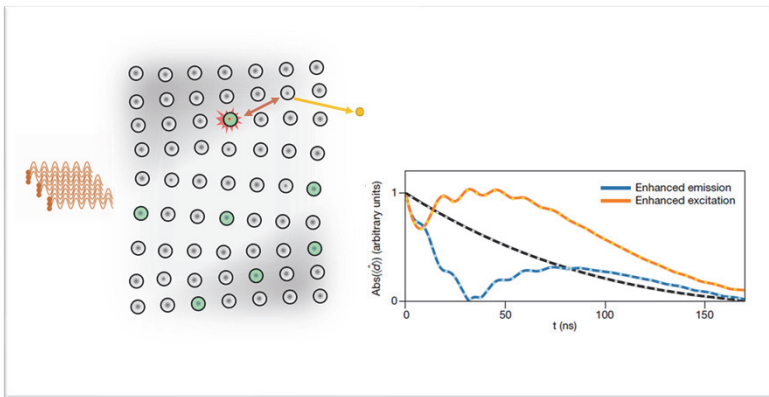
Key points

- A reference experiment needs to be both reproducible and unambiguous.
- Historically, emphasis has been on characterization modes that leave too much room for alternative explanations (heat)
→ *high ambiguity/low irrefutability*.
- Going forward, prioritize characterization modes that are intrinsically more unambiguous (e.g. Raman spectroscopy for lattice dynamics).
- There are still too many uncharacterized/uncontrolled variables in any of the major experiments → *low reproducibility*.

Conclusions

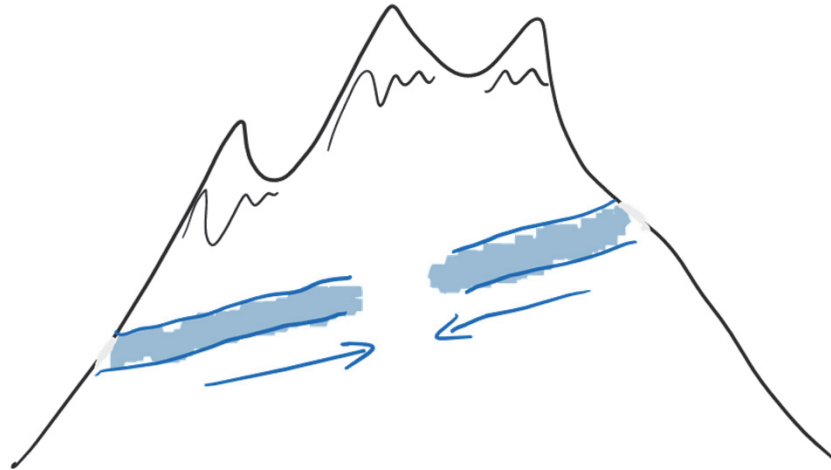
Key points (2)

- In future research, employ a two-pronged approach:



Bottom-up:

simple experiments with precise specifications based on hypotheses about mechanism; connect with adjacent literatures on accelerated state transitions



Top-down:

comprehensive characterization of a small number of legacy experiments (focus!)

