

Nuclear signature in LENR gas loading experiments

Greccio, 13th Int'l Workshop on Anomalies in Hydrogen Loaded Metals Ubaldo Mastromatteo A.R.G.A.L.



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Outline

- Setup overview
- The neutron detector
- Gas loading of Palladium thin layers experiments
- Neutron bursts and weak neutron activity
- Final conclusions



 H_2

generator

Setup overview

Tc for chamber temperature monitoring





Ludlum 12-4 neutron meter





Setup management

Test control program

Neutrons & Gamma rays Monitoring

> Ti, Tc, Ta measuring instrument





Reactor 1 setup sketch





Thin film samples



example of samples with a thin palladium film deposited



Pd electroplated Nickel sample



50 X







Neutron recording



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Neutron emission during H₂ loading in Pd thin layer statistical analysis

	Real data			Probabiliity extended up to 6 count per minute						
Case	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
n.	161	9	1	0,9415	0,0526	0,0058				
n.	1379	86	5	0,9380	0,0585	0,0034	0,0002	1,25E-05	7,51E-07	4,52E-08



Neutron emission during H₂ loading in Pd thin layer (dec 2014)



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Neutron emission during H₂ loading in Pd thin layer statistical analysis

			Relative	Gaussian	Poissonian
Neut/h		counts	frequency	Probability	Probability
	0	1	0,0078	0,0620	0,0162
	1	8	0,0625	0,0967	0,0667
	2	18	0,1406	0,1299	0,1375
	3	27	0,2109	0,1507	0,1891
	4	22	0,1719	0,1507	0,1950
	5	24	0,1875	0,1299	0,1609
	6	12	0,0938	0,0967	0,1106
	7	9	0,0703	0,0620	0,0652
	8	4	0,0313	0,0343	0,0336
	9	2	0,0156	0,0164	0,0154
1	0	1	0,0078	0,0067	0,0064
1	.7	1		2,147E-07	1,31727E-06

Reference table fitting an example of recorded data matching background.



Dec 2014 data reconstruction probability 2,8 x 10⁻⁹

Anomalous neutron burst in coincidence with Pd thin film Hydrogen loading



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Dec. 2016

Anomalous neutron burst in coincidence with Pd thin film Hydrogen loading





Neutron emission during H₂ loading in Pd thin layer (12, 2016)



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5-14-2018 neutron burst: event probability 1.25x10⁻⁵



Anomalous neutron burst in coincidence with Pd thin film Hydrogen loading





Third loading of Palladium plated Nickel sample neutron data trend (9-22-2018)



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Third loading of Palladium plated Nickel sample neutron data histogram (9-22-2018)





Experimental setup view



Sample in place



Deuterium loading setup



Experimental data example

		Тс					
Power	T heater	Reactor		Pressure			R heater
W	°C	°C	Ta ambient °C	P/Po	Tc – Ta °C	Rth C/W	Ohm
0	25		25	1	0		0,9
1	65	28	25,32	1,1	2,68	2,68	1,02
2	100,75	29,74	24,96	1,17	4,78	2,39	1,17
3	137	31,5	24,54	1,24	6,96	2,32	1,34
4	174,75	33,29	24,44	1,3	8,85	2,21	1,49
5	206,6	35,24	24,28	1,37	10,96	2,19	1,67
6	240,45	37,08	24,17	1,43	12,91	2,15	1,85
7	270	38,96	24,12	1,5	14,84	2,12	2,03
8	301	40,7	23,82	1,61	16,88	2,11	2,23
9	329,5	42,49	23,74	1,7	18,75	2,08	2,42

Table relating to the test with the material covered with palladium in deuterium



Extra heat verification



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Pd on Ni in H₂

Trend of neutron before and during the experiment



Histograms from data before and during the experiment in





Pd on Ni in D₂



neutron progression during the experiment in D_2







Pd on Ni in D2 second sample





Solid state laser induced strong neutron anomaly



Chart extracted on October 18th 2014 at 5 past 4 PM. The first peak is about 12 hours before and the second peak 5/6 hours before. The duration of the first peak (black points) is about 3 minutes, while the second, much more intense, lasted about 17 minutes. The green line indicates the neutron average in an hour, blackheads neutrons every minute.

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Conclusions

• Abnormal neutron emissions from reactor 1 at the Bareggio ARGAL laboratory were detected several times. Unfortunately in the most noticeable cases, we do not have a convincing explanation on the mechanism that had produced them. Even meticulous attempts to replicate the conditions that originally appeared suitable have produced no breakthrough. The current analysis of abnormal emission during the loading of a thin layer of palladium is instead a repetition of an event already seen and reproduced in identical conditions, for which reason it is believed that such events are not random and so the overall experimental outcome confirms that the interaction between palladium and hydrogen is actually the location where nuclear abnormalities of LENR type occur.



Thank you for the attention