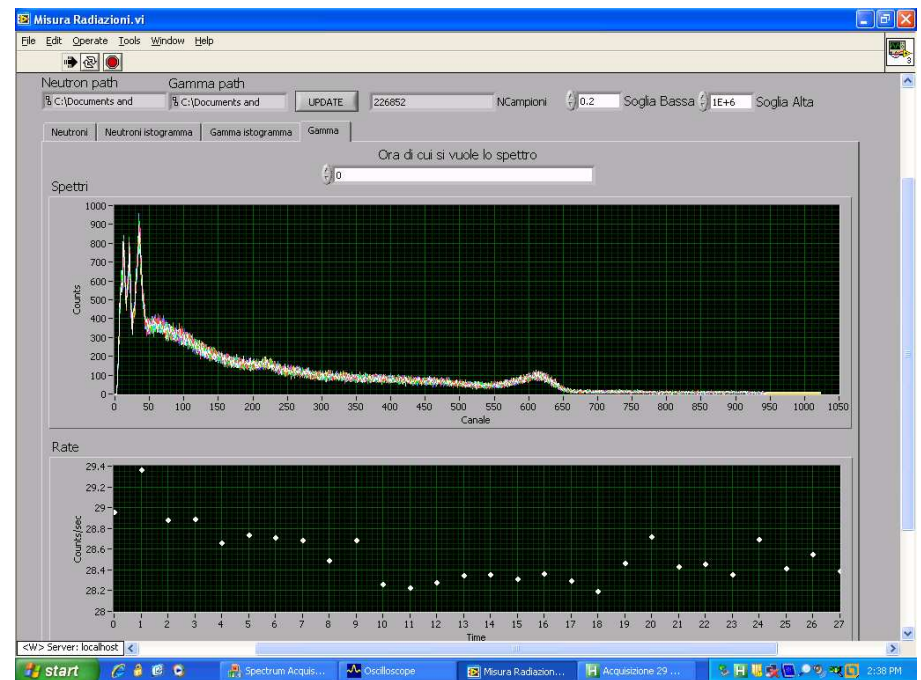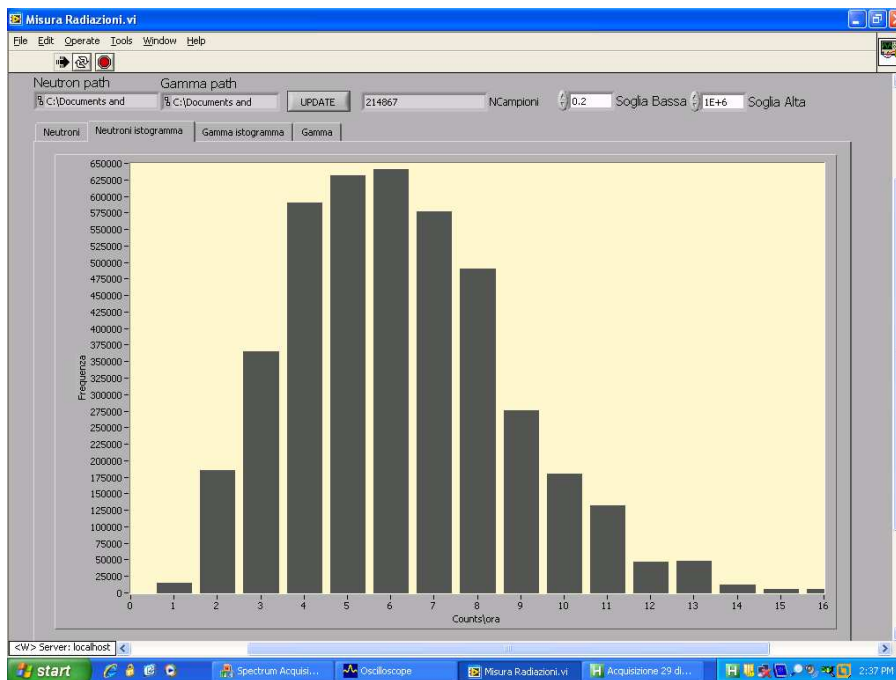# Results of LENR experiments in STMicroelectronics

Ubaldo Mastromatteo
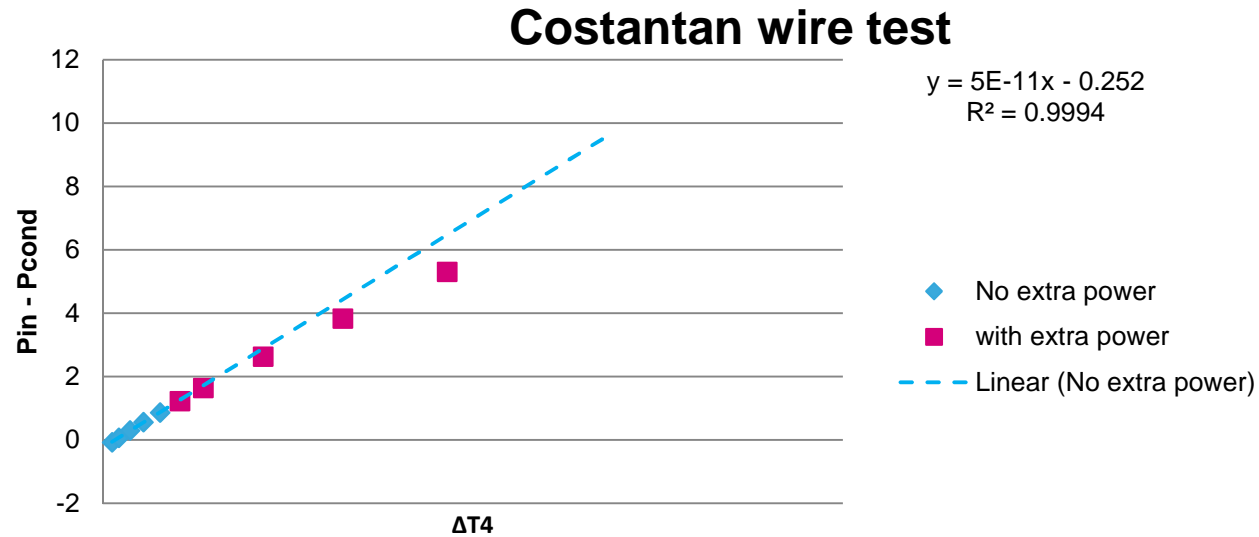
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life.augmented

Neutron and gamma continuous recording in ST lab. No difference for spectra during experiments showing extra heat and background

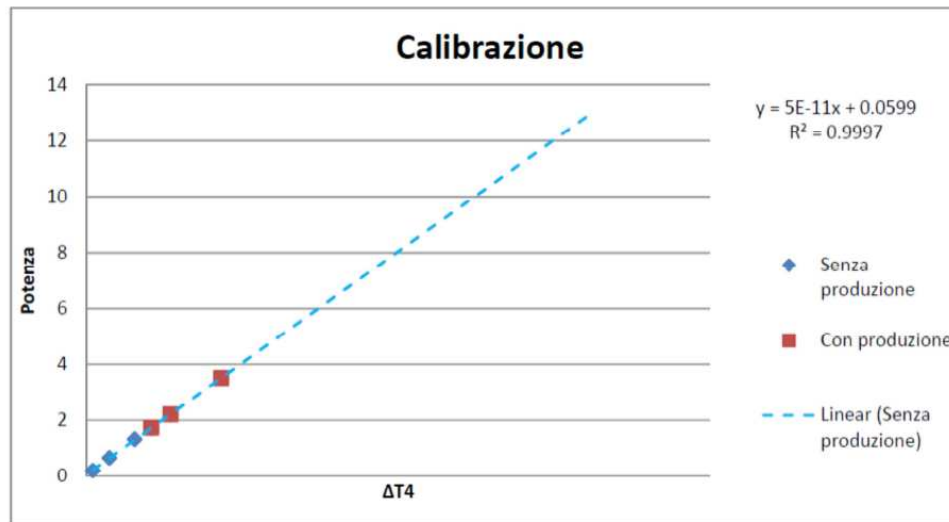# Replication of Celani's experiment

Costantan wire test

$y = 5E-11x - 0.252$
$R^2 = 0.9994$

- ◆ No extra power
- ■ with extra power
- - - - Linear (No extra power)

(plot: Pin - Pcond vs ΔT4)

Temp.	Extra Power
56°C	0
75°C	0
100°C	0
125°C	0
150°C	0
175°C	28 mW
200°C	72 mW
250°C	249 mW
300°C	600 mW
350°C	1.16 W

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Calibrazione

$$y = 5E{-}11x + 0.0599$$
$$R^2 = 0.9997$$

Legend: ◆ Senza produzione; ■ Con produzione; – – Linear (Senza produzione). Y-axis: Potenza. X-axis: ΔT4.

Explanation of the graph.

In the graph is represented a test with the reaction chamber where the test was made with Celani's wire, under conditions in which the wire was not producing excess heat. The axes show the parameters whose relationship is linear. The formula used is:

$$U_{Fornita} + U_{Prodotta} = \frac{\Delta T^i}{R_i} + k_i \cdot \Delta^4 T^i = \frac{\Delta T^e}{R_e} + k_e \cdot \Delta^4 T^e$$

In the specific case, the maximum temperature at which the material is brought was of 250 degrees, which corresponded to a total input power of about 16 W.

The color difference between the points on the curve indicates the point where it is observed the production of extra power (T about 150 degrees).

The graph in the previous slide shows that beyond a certain threshold, the power required to have a certain temperature of the material is below that of the overall input. The difference being calculated through the straight line fitting (dashed) with which one can determine the total input power for any temperature.

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Calibration method using differential increase of the gas pressure
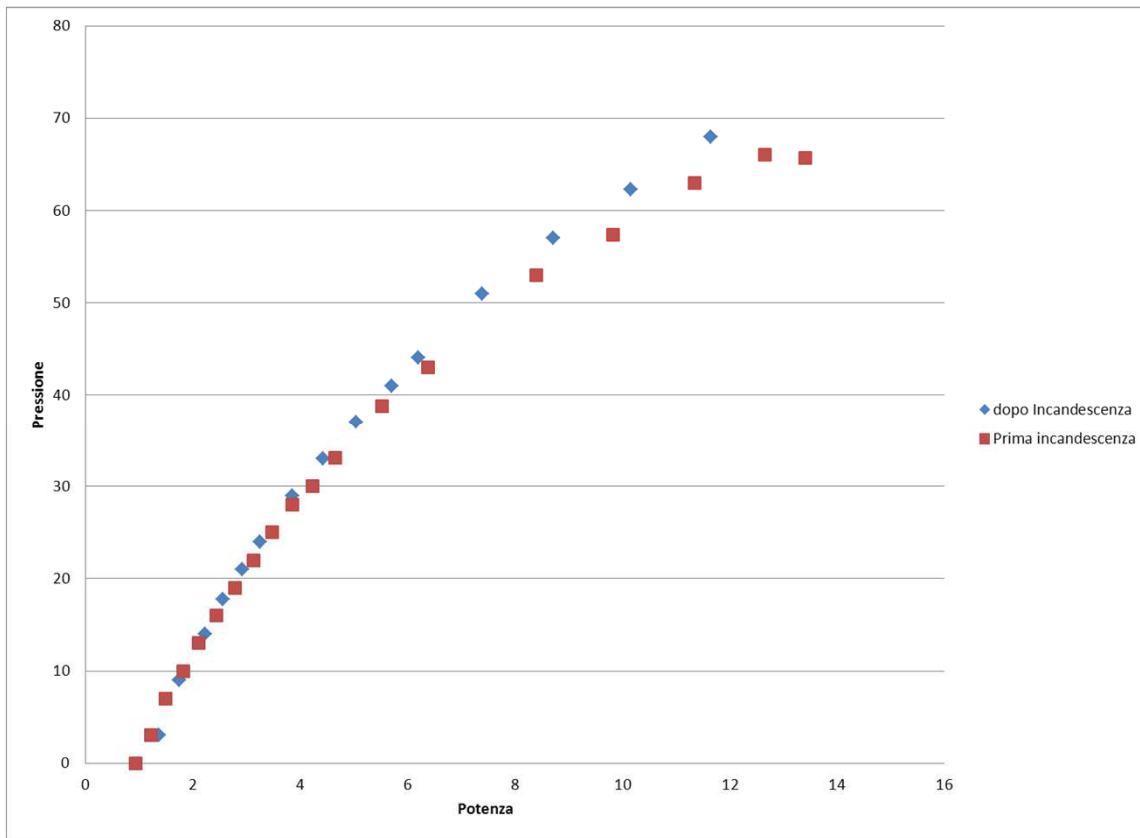
The chamber pressure rises with the power delivered to the heater from outside.
Under identical conditions if the wire produces some excess power, being equal the external power, the pressure will have a greater increase.
As shown by the two curves in the graph.