Abstract Submitted
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Simultaneous Excess Power And Anomalous Radiation MELVIN H. MILES, Dept. of Chemistry, Univ. of LaVerne, CA — Experimental studies of a $Pd/D_2O + LiOD/Pt$ electrolysis cell displayed the characteristics of the excess power effect during seven occasions over a 22-day period [1]. These measurements clearly show the anomalous increase in the cell temperature from two thermistors despite the steadily decreasing electrical input power during electrolysis. During this same time period, the cell thermistor located close to the palladium cathode showed strange temperature excursions that suggest electromagnetic radiation emissions from this cathode [2]. These sudden temperature excursions ranged from 1 to 16 ^oC and quickly returned to normal[2]. The second thermistor in this cell that was located at a more distant position, where any electromagnetic radiation from the cathode would have to pass through the platinum anode, showed only normal temperature behavior. Later studies using a set of five thermistors also showed anomalous temperature excursions for any thermistors placed in close contact with a Cs-137 radioactive source (b-decay, 94% 0.511 MeV energy). However, the number of such temperature excursions using Cs-137 was much less than the number observed in the active Pd/D_2O electrolysis cell for the same time period.

[1]M.H. Miles, J. Electroanal. Chem., 482, 56 (2000).
[2]M.H. Miles, NEDO Final Report, March 31, 1998. (see http://lenr-canr.org/acrobat/milesmnedofinalr.pdf)

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