

Conclusion regarding E-cat test October 6 by Jed Rothwell, October 19, 2011.

The test produced irrefutable proof of anomalous energy production, in several different ways. After input power was turned off, not only did it remain hot for 4 hours, it twice sharply increased in temperature. This is first-principle proof that large amounts of energy were being generated inside the reactor. There are no chemical or electrical sources of energy in the reactor that can explain this. During this 4 hour period, the surface of the reactor remained very hot, so it was radiating heat, and room-temperature tap water was pumped into the reactor. Enough tap water was pumped in to fill the vessel twice. All of this water boiled away; it did not overflow. Without energy generation, with tap water being pumped in, the temperature would have fallen to room temperature within an hour. This was clearly show by the rapid temperature decline when the anomalous power stopped. Yet the vessel remained so hot that when a person accidentally touched the exposed metal 3 hours after the power was turned off, the person jumped back in pain from the heat.

Unfortunately, the test was marred by many problems that made it impossible to accurately determine how much energy was produced. We can be certain there was power, because otherwise the reactor would have been stone-cold after a few hours, yet it remained at boiling temperatures. But we cannot tell whether this power peaked at 8 kW (the nominal level according to the instruments), or whether it was actually much higher or lower, perhaps 10 kW or 6 kW. These problems included: poorly placed instruments; the arrangement of the outlet hose that prevented independent verification of temperature and flow rates; instruments that were not set to record electronically even though it would have taken only a few seconds to insert an SD card start recording; and so on.

All of these problems could all have been fixed at in a few hours, at minimal expense. The test could easily have been arranged in a way that would answer all skeptical objections, and convince any engineer that the effect is real. All of these problems were anticipated because they were present in previous tests. I and others advised Rossi to fix them in the weeks leading up to the test, but he ignored our advice.

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People who are convinced that Rossi's recent test did not display any signs of anomalous energy should do the following test.

Materials: an 8 gallon (30 L) pot; a thermocouple or thermometer; insulating material; some buckets; a logbook.

1. Fill the pot with 8 gallons (30 L) of water. If you wish to simulate the thermal mass of the 100 kg metal reactor, and the pot is big enough, you can add an extra 2 gallons. I do not think that is necessary.
2. Boil the water on the stove. Make a note of how long it takes to boil.
3. Take the pot off the stove, insert the thermocouple into the water, and wrap the pot in insulation, including the top and bottom. Rossi's reactor is

not very well insulated because the outer surface is hot. You can use better insulation if you like.

4. Log the temperatures every 10 min. Note carefully whether the temperature ever rises, in violation of the second law of thermodynamics.

5. Every 15 min., open the top briefly. Remove 1 gallon of water (4 L), and pour in 1 gallon of tap water. If you do not have a thermocouple, use the thermometer to measure the temperature of the water removed from the pot. After four hours you will have replaced twice the volume of water in the pot, in stages.

6. After four hours, note carefully whether you observe the following, which is what observers saw with Rossi's reactor:

* Is the water still boiling hot, or has it cooled?

* Is the reactor surface still very hot to the touch, and are some metal components so hot that if you touch them, you jump back in pain? The video shows that toward the end of the test one of the observers accidentally touched a metal surface and was burned.

* Did you observe any violations of the second law?

I expect you will find that the water in the pot is at room temperature. I expect it will be nearly at room temperature after the first hour. Most of the heat will be removed when you remove half the water, and the rest will radiate out.

This test shows that Rossi's test provided dramatic and indisputable proof of heat after death. It is regrettable that the instrumentation was poorly placed, and the data was not recorded properly so there is no reliable detailed information about exactly how much anomalous heat was produced. But to deny that heat was produced you would have to predict that in this kitchen simulation the water would still be boiling hot after 4 hours, and metal pot painfully hot to touch. Needless to say, that prediction is physically impossible and utterly ridiculous. If you have any doubts about that whatever, I urge you to try this test.

Let me repeat this with emphasis: If you assert there was no evidence for anomalous heat, you are saying that the pot must still be at boiling temperature at the end of this test, and that massive violations of the second law often occur.

Parts of this may sound facetious, such as step 4, but they are not.

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