Excess Energy and Tardive Thermal Power Using High Impedance and Codepositional Phusors: Monitored by Calorimetry, Heat Flow, Engines and Electricity Generation

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Since August 2003, when a low power Pd Phusor device was shown at ICCF10 in an open demonstration for 5 days (producing ~>230% excess energy at the multi-watt level while proving optimal operating point operation), we have designed improved Phusors with driving systems which exhibit impressive energy gain and fairly good reproducibility. These include nickel and palladium high electrical impedance [Pd/D_2O/Pt, Pd/D_2O/Au, Ni/H_2O_{1-x},D_2O_x/Pt], and some codepositional DAP- and TAP-Phusors [Pd/$Pd(OH)_2$/Pt] devices. A few have shown excess power gain of >800% for short times. Other, more robust, devices have enabled some LANR motor engine drive engineering at the circa 100 watt level, for short times, and lower efficiencies.

What has helped the development continues to be adequate Nyquist sampling, time-integration, thermal ohmic control, thermal waveform reconstruction, and the other techniques to obtain thermal power spectrograms, which have now been supplemented by additional, more precise controls, recognition of causes of failure, faster multiring calorimetry, simultaneous redundant calorimetry, and traceable heat flow measurements. Improved corroboratory measurements now include five or more independent calorimetric or other sensing techniques, each input-power-normalized, to evaluate, and help control excess heat and tardive thermal power (time integral is 'heat after death').

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