The “Parkhomov-like” experimentation at *Open Power Lab* has been started today

The **A.Calaon** model (http://www.hydrobetatron.org/files/lenr_theory_calaon_n.pdf) is assumed as the ***main*** working hypothesis (together with other possible indications from known literature models): it will drive the process choices, and the experimental results will offer suggestions to its improvement, see report 018:

http://www.hydrobetatron.org/files/Sperimentazione-Calaon-rev1_Def.pdf

The progress will be gradually and promptly reported in the corresponding sections on www.hydrobetatron.org website, **actually active since today**; syntheses will be communicated regularly to **LENR-Forum**.

As a first step, the “Parkhomov” suggestions will be implemented:

http://www.hydrobetatron.org/foto.html

then, under the name of “Parkhomov-plus:

http://www.hydrobetatron.org/video-a.html

http://www.hydrobetatron.org/video-b.html

an improving original research path will be executed, according to some aspects claimed in the Open Power Patent Application.

After months of tuning, now the actual set-up assures behavior under severe experimental conditions, ranging from **high temperature**, **high pression**, **highly corrosive** operation also under **High Voltage** pulsed discharges and **very strong magnetic** field.

Safety measures include shielding against eventual alfa, beta, x, gamma and neutron emissions, as well as internal coatings of reactor surfaces by Boron Nitride layers, to protect it against corrosion.

However, emissions will be continuously detected by Geiger counters , gamma spectrometer and neutron detector.

All the reaction devices are contained in a pressurized, anti-shock safety box, controlled in temperature and pression, with filtered atmosphere.

The diversified nuclear fuel will be solicited under Hydrogen/Deuterium atmosphere, by combined controlled thermal, magnetic, electric shock waveforms.

Holmlid’s ultradense hydrogen behavior will be tested, in the presence of dehydrogenation catalysts as Ni/Fe or Fe_2O_3 doped by K and Li.

The electric behavior of Ni/Fe and/or Fe_2O_3 nanometric powders will be tested under conditions of continuous, wave, pulse and discharge feeding, also regarding the molecular hydrogen and/or deuterium splitting capability.

The dissociation/vapor pressure equilibrium of Li hydrides will be measured against variable hydrogen partial pressure and temperature, also in the presence of an adsorbing matrix as Ni powder.

A fully automatized control system will drive the operating conditions, however supervised by man.

All the operations will be recorded by digital, photographic and video means.

Finally, all the involved researchers suggestions are welcome and encouraged.

Ugo Abundo at Open Power