

Beyond hydrogen loading

Gianni Albertini

Università Politecnica delle Marche (UNIVPM) Via Brecce Bianche, 60131 Ancona, Italy

and

Massimo Rogante

Rogante Engineering Office, Contrada San Michele 61, 62012 Civitanova Marche, Italy

While experimental and technological attention is focused on the operational methods for hydrogen loading in metals and on the observed anomalies with respect to well-established rules, we aim to remark that these methods and these consequences can be seen as a part of a more general problem. In fact, most of the experiments and deductions of material sciences are based on the assumption that space-time is flat and isotropic (Minkowskian). After discarding this assumption, a theory of Deformed Space Time (DST) was developed in the last decades. Following this theory, experimental results were obtained which are not predicted by the Standard Model. The DST-theory concerns the fundamental interactions and in particular the nuclear ones, that can play the main role in the observed anomalies.

In order to consider a nuclear reaction as a DST-reaction, four main phenomenological features were deduced: occurrence of an energy threshold; change of atomic weight; absence of gamma radiation; anisotropic emission of nuclear particles in intense beams having a very short life span.

From the experimental point of view, rather than looking for fortuitous events that produce the conditions for DST-reactions, more systematic research can be undertaken by following the above reported four general rules. In particular, the occurrence of a thresholds can correspond to a latency time, necessary to reach the energy density necessary to deform space-time. The absence of gamma radiation cannot be considered as a sign that nuclear reactions are not present; in fact, in absence of detected gamma radiation elements were found which were not present before the reaction. The nuclear emissions, which are anisotropic and impulsive, can be difficult to detect with the traditional methods, thus inducing uncertainty on the occurring reactions. Finally, a rapid variation of energy density is an experimental common factor of DST-reactions.

Thus, the DST-theory can be the leading theory in the design of the experiment and in the interpretation of its experimental results.

22nd International Conference on
Condensed Matter Nuclear Science (ICCF22)

Book of Abstracts

(Updated Monday, 26 August 2019)

Copyright 2019

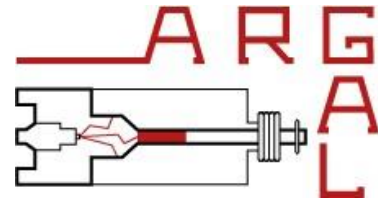
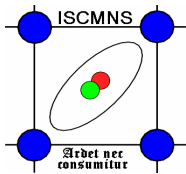
The International Society for Condensed Matter Nuclear Science

ICCF22

ASSISI

2019

Conference Patrons!



Outline Program at a glance

| <h2 style="text-align: center;">ICCF22 Outline Program 2019</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">www.iscmns.org/iccf22</p> | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Date | 08:00-10:30 | 10:30-11:00 | 11:00-13:00 | 13:00-14:30 | 14:30-16:00 | 16:00-16:30 | 16:30 | 19:00 |
| Sunday 8 September | | | | | | | Registration | Welcome Reception |
| Monday 9 September | SESSION 1 | Coffee | SESSION 2 | Lunch | SESSION 3 | Coffee | SESSION 4 | Dinner |
| Tuesday 10 September | SESSION 5 | Coffee | SESSION 6 | Lunch | Excursion | | | Dinner |
| Wednesday 11 September | SESSION 7 | Coffee | SESSION 8 | Lunch | Poster Session | Coffee | SESSION 9 | Dinner |
| Thursday 12 September | SESSION 10 | Coffee | SESSION 11 | Lunch | SESSION 12 | Coffee | SESSION 13 | Banquet |
| Friday 13 September | SESSION 14 | Coffee | SESSION 15 | Lunch | | | | |

N.B.Refer to the conference program for more details.