A role for relativity in Cold Fusion

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Cold fusion is still rejected by many, despite decades of experimental support, because it violates much of the well-known physics experiments and theories of the last century. At the beginning of that century, relativity was rejected (as difficult to understand and unnecessary) even though there had been prior decades of hints to suggest it was needed. It was accepted largely because of a single experiment by a famous scientist. (Some people still argue against the model.) Relativity has now been proposed as a necessary ingredient for the mechanism of CF. Relativity is the basis of the deep-electron orbits that can explain much (i.e., all so-modeled effects) of the cold-fusion results. We suggest that it might also provide hints as to what is needed, experimentally, to initiate the CF process for testing and commercial operation.

This mainly graphical presentation will show how the deep-orbits can be modeled from both the relativistic-classical and -quantum mechanics equations. It will seek to demonstrate how the electrodynamics of an orbiting electron can produce the 200x greater effective-Coulomb potential than that provided by electrostatics. This mechanism, if validated by cold fusion, will have immediate application to many aspects of nuclear physics.