15 Appendix

Numerous cold fusion experiments have shown strong evidence for transmutations occurring alongside excess heat production. As shown below in Figure 31, Figure 32 and Figure 33, all sorts of different elements are created by cold fusion:

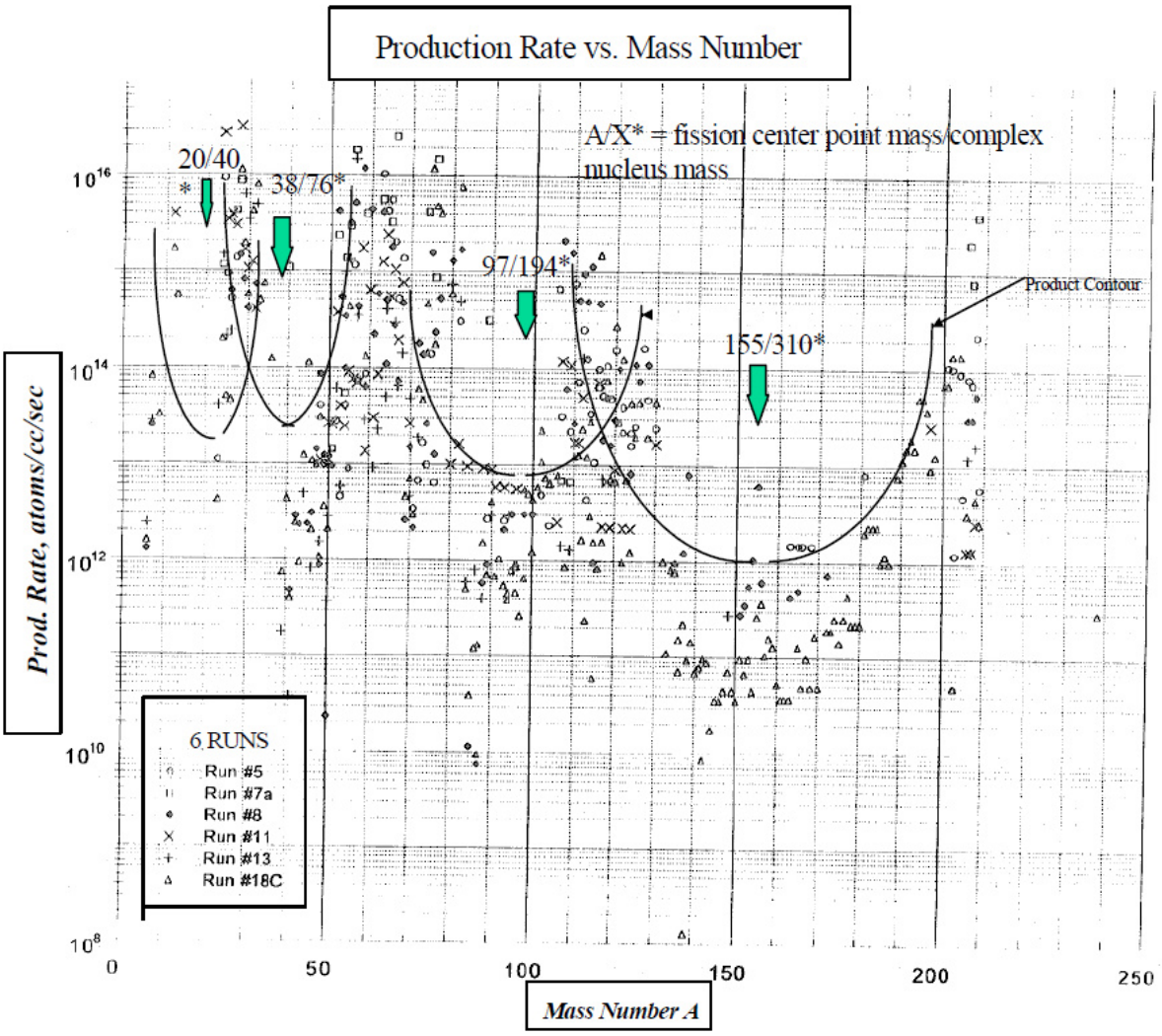

Figure 31 Pd-Ni thin film light water electrolysis experiments, George H. Miley [26][27]

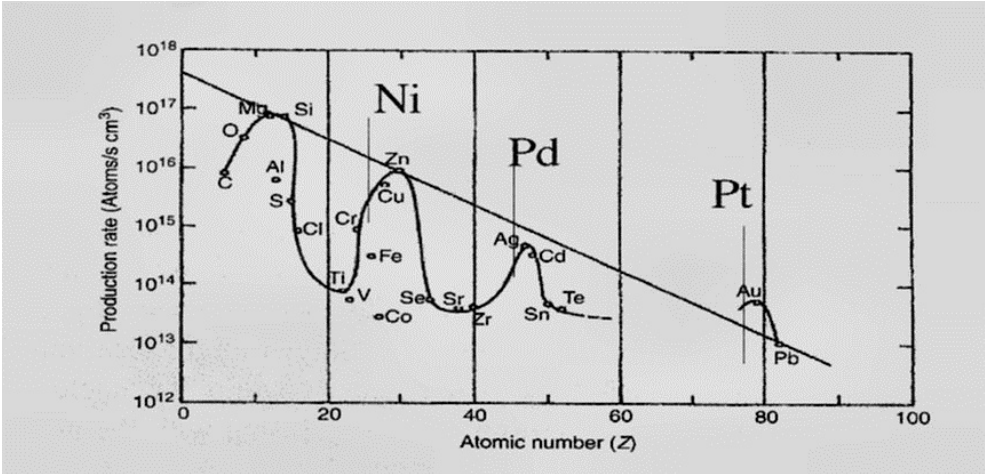

Figure 32 Miley's Ni-H_2O experiments [29]: Reaction product yield vs. atomic number

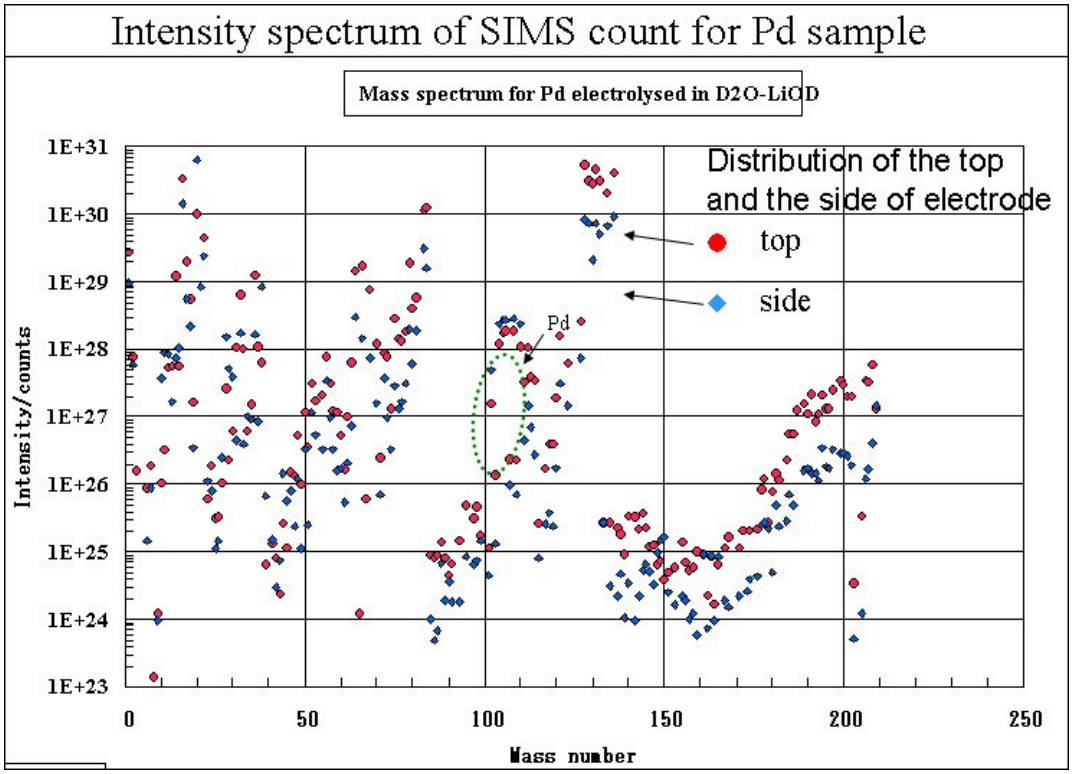

Figure 33 Mass Spectrum of Palladium electrolyzed in D_2O-LiOD, Tadahiko Mizuno, 2009 [28]

The distribution of element production rates is somewhat similar if one compares nickel-proton reactions with palladium-deuteron reactions. Both, lighter and heavier elements were created starting from nickel or palladium.

In some of the runs as much as 40% of the initial metal atoms of the thin film coating were transmuted, which makes it very unlikely that the observed elements are stemming from "contamination" with impurities during the experiment.

The lighter elements could have been created only by fission (i.e. spallation) of the host material. The heavier elements were most likely created by fusion of the host material with other elements.