

New Cold Fusion Book by Jean-Paul Biberian Includes Preface by Stanley Pons

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In January cold fusion researcher Dr. Jean-Paul Biberian released his first book, *La Fusion dans Tous ses États: Fusion Froide, ITER, Alchimie, Transmutations Biologiques (Fusion in All Its Forms: Cold Fusion, ITER, Alchemy, Biological Transmutations)*. The book, published by Guy Tredaniel at Renaud-Bray in France, is currently only available in French, but Biberian is working on an English version that he hopes will release within the coming year.

Biberian was a physics professor at the University of Marseille Luminy (France) for 43 years, until his retirement last summer; he is considered a specialist in surface structures. Two times during his career, Biberian took a sabbatical from teaching and worked at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley, California); during his stay from 1992-1995, Biberian worked on catalysis. While Biberian has collaborated on surface science projects throughout his career, in 1993 he began to concentrate his efforts on cold fusion research. In 2004, Biberian organized the international cold fusion conference ICCF11 in Marseilles. Since 2007, he has been the Editor-in-Chief of the online *Journal of Condensed Matter Nuclear Science*, which is published by the International Society for Condensed Matter Nuclear Science.

Biberian is still engaged in research at the university lab, with four cold fusion-type experiments currently running: plasma electrolysis at high temperature and pressure with mass loss calorimetry; thin films (nickel, palladium, titanium) with heat flow calorimetry; nickel powders with oxides with mass flow calorimetry; deuterium diffusion through palladium tubes with mass flow calorimeter.

Biberian began writing *La Fusion dans Tous ses États* three years ago. He wrote in the book's Introduction, "I mulled over the idea of writing a book on cold fusion for a long time. This is a topic I'm passionate about. It has scientific, economic, sociological, political and even philosophical implications, and yet neither the general public, nor specialists in all these fields, are aware of it." Biberian considers the book fairly autobiographical, and much less technical than other books on the subject. The book is broken into three distinct parts. The first section presents the birth of cold fusion, with a summary of Biberian's career. The second section focuses primarily on Biberian's own work, with discussion of what he calls the "great discoveries derived from cold fusion," such as heat production, transmutations and various theories. About theory, he wrote, "Being foremost an

experimenter, I am not able to provide a theoretical model of cold fusion. Nevertheless, it is important to be aware of the various ideas being offered. One chapter outlines the theories proposed to explain the phenomenon. I describe them without passing judgment. It's up to the reader to put things in perspective, to choose or reject a particular approach." The third section of the book places cold fusion in a broader context, with comparisons to ITER and an overview of the current state of cold fusion research around the world.

Though this is Biberian's first book, it is not his first foray into writing a book. Biberian said, "Before this I tried writing several books, at least two or three that never came out. I could not find the right approach. I am not a good writer, and writing a book is a big challenge for me. The solution I finally found was to tell a story, actually my story in cold fusion. It became very easy then. I am working on another book on physics for the general public. The idea is to start from the concepts that many people have heard of, and explain the concepts in simple words. For instance: temperature, waves, sound, relativity, quantum mechanics, etc. The first draft is already written, but it needs more work. I am also very interested in writing a book on education, but at this point it is still in my head. My starting point is that educators base their ideas on children with problems and generalize to any child. As if a doctor seeing a child with a broken arm will put plaster on all children. I want to start with 'normal' children, and how to behave with them through my own experience with educating my three children."

Biberian defends his use of the term "cold fusion" when others in the field have embraced more encompassing acronyms (LENR, CMNS): "I use the word cold fusion because this is what everybody knows. Using LENR or any other acronym brings confusion. If you say to someone, 'I do LENR,' he will not understand. Then you start explaining what it is, and the person will say 'Ah, you mean cold fusion!' So I go directly to what people understand. Actually nobody really knows exactly what the mechanism is—just as X-rays are still X, even though we now know that they are photons."

La Fusion dans Tous ses États is a unique addition to the cold fusion literature for a few reasons. It is the first book about cold fusion that has been originally released in French. More importantly, it includes a Preface by Dr.



Stanley Pons, of Fleischmann-Pons fame. Pons has been retired to the French countryside since the mid-1990s, and has remained silent on the field he made famous. Biberian first met Pons and Martin Fleischmann in 1993 at IMRA-Europe in Valbonne, France; he said, "When cold fusion was announced in 1989, I really wanted to meet them, but it did not happen. It is only in 1993 that I got experimentally involved. As they were in France, it became easy for me to meet them in Valbonne. From the very first meeting there we became close friends." Biberian has remained close with Pons throughout the years, and had told Pons "someday I am going to write a great book on cold fusion." Biberian surprised Pons last year by sending a draft of *La Fusion dans Tous ses États*, asking him to write the Preface. Pons' Preface (published herein) makes clear the regard he has for Biberian as a scientist and friend. Pons writes briefly about his personal history with the cold fusion field, more to set the stage for how he came to meet Biberian than to reflect on the experience. While Pons recognizes the "overwhelming maelstrom of life-changing, personally catastrophic events immediately following that announcement [in 1989 at the University of Utah]," he speaks fondly of his new life in France and the scientific freedom he experienced at IMRA. Biberian writes in his Introduction to the book, "I feel honored that he accepted, and honored to have become his friend over the years. It is through these two pioneers that I was introduced to this new science. A revolution as it rarely occurs in the life of a researcher, and I thank them for allowing me to participate in this exciting adventure."

Infinite Energy is honored to have permission to publish the full Preface by Pons. Biberian extended this courtesy because he realizes the historical significance of Pons publicly speaking about cold fusion, particularly in 2013, which Biberian has termed "The Year of Cold Fusion." Biberian hopes that the coming year will "bring an end to the underground life" of cold fusion. In the Introduction to *La Fusion dans Tous ses États*, Biberian asks: "Will cold fusion be the energy of the future?" His perspective is: "No one knows. But it is certainly an option worth pursuing. If cold fusion takes off as we hope, it will change the course of history. Energy needs are increasing greatly, and cold fusion will perhaps offer a practical solution anywhere on the planet."

Stanley Pons Preface to Jean-Paul Biberian's Book

My name is Stanley Pons. In March of 1989, I was one of the co-authors of a public announcement made on behalf of the University of Utah (USA) of the results of a set of scientific experiments conducted there regarding a phenomenon that was soon to be labeled "cold fusion." I will not dwell here on the overwhelming maelstrom of life-changing, personally catastrophic events immediately following that announcement, other than to say that within a

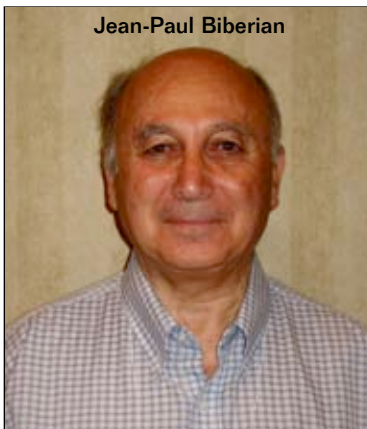
short period of time I found the subject had already been declared American dead, American embalmed, and American buried, and myself unofficially exiled forever by the then "president's men." Waking from this horrendous nightmare, I found myself, along with my immediate family, situated in new scientific headquarters at IMRA in France. I recall that the new situation presented an entirely different and invigorating scientific atmosphere than what I had just left; for the first time in many months I was able to begin to work seriously again, on many fronts. The American paparazzi had mostly disappeared, except upon those infrequent occasions when colleagues thought it best to satisfy their curiosities.

During the first months of our work at IMRA, we were very fortunate to have been able to interact with a number of prominent French scientists. Most all of those sessions were indeed very useful in terms of receipt of constructive suggestions, knowledgeable criticisms, keen observational comments, and offers of valuable collaborations. A memorable and notable such meeting was one with the author, Professor Jean-Paul Biberian. An immediate synergy was ignited as we were both very familiar with, arguably, the premier surface-science laboratory in the U.S., that of California Distinguished University Professor Gábor Samorjai; Jean-Paul as post-doctoral researcher, and I as a visiting speaker relating some of my own surface-science efforts.

Subsequently after our initial meetings, it was a pleasure for me to be present at one of Professor Biberian's scientific presentations at an international scientific congress in Japan. It was immediately and widely accepted by the participants that the lecture that we had just witnessed was one of the clearest, most significant, and entirely entertaining lectures that we had ever heard. While many of us already had respect for Professor Biberian, this lecture, along with a few more collaborative meetings, revealed to us his scientific merit: a pragmatic approach to his physics, a visionary tendency in his outlook, and certainly a high spirit in his approach to analysis. Still respecting this merit, these early encounters marked the birth of a very pleasant scientific and personal relationship that has remained strong during all these nearly 20 years between these two naturalized Frenchmen.

I believe that every scientist (should I say everybody?) probably thinks about writing a book. Some percentage of those who think about it even "threaten" to do so (scientists often do this to intimidate colleagues who have already intimidated themselves). Then, rarely, one actually does so. Professor Biberian always just said "Someday I am going to write a great book on cold fusion..." So, it was a surprise and a completely unexpected pleasure for me to receive a letter from him, attaching a draft of this book, and asking me to write a preface. On the other hand, it should have not been a surprise at all, when considering the nuances of his scientific merits and his direct and honest word.

I think that these important characteristics of this scientist follow in the content of this book. At the outset, Professor Biberian includes a rather complete summary of his academic autobiography. It is befitting to this account of



Jean-Paul Biberian

cold fusion that he has done so, as it more than emphasizes the aforementioned pragmatism in his science: a required dedicated character, a mindful caution, and a spirited approach are clearly evident. This is prerequisite for analyzing and contributing to such a subject—one that is manifest both in complexity and controversy. Any brief survey of the backgrounds of both the protagonist and antagonistic contributors to this field will reveal an unusually broad range of fields of expertise, e.g. chemists (organic, inorganic, analytical, physical, theoretical...), physicists (particle, nuclear, theoretical...) mathematicians, surface and catalytic scientists, engineers in many categories, etc. During his career, Professor Biberian has in no small measure contributed significantly to, and is considered to be very competent in, several of these fields of expertise. This gives him an unqualified advantage in examining, qualifying, and judging the significance in the experiments of others in this field; this advantage has earned him acute respect within the internal and, shall we say, "external" communities of this field.

Of course, the course of undertaking research in this area has been any but an easy one, but I recall Professor Biberian's (and my own) favorite quotation, sic. "Great spirits have always encountered violent opposition from mediocre minds." [A. Einstein]

In *Fusion in All Its Forms*, Professor Biberian presents an extensive and coherent survey of this newly emerging field. Due to his scientific curiosity, his unbiased and open-minded approach and his tireless endeavors to discuss and observe the work of leading researchers, he has acquired a

uniquely broad expertise in the field on an international level. Not content to be an observer only, he has also been an active researcher and collaborator in the field despite the lack of funding available for this area.

Beginning with a brief history of our announcement in 1989, Professor Biberian offers an up-to-date, succinct synopsis of both experimental and theoretical work being performed globally which any newcomer to the field will appreciate. He also includes discussions on biological transmutations, alchemy and the International Torus Experimental Reactor being constructed at Cadarache in the south of France.

Interspersed throughout, the reader will find insightful, thought-provoking comments and questions which are particularly appropriate to our personal and collective consideration of the future.

Read the Pulitzer-nominated cold fusion book by Dr. Eugene Mallove:



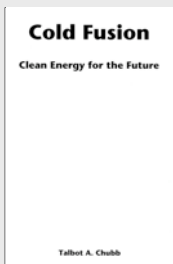
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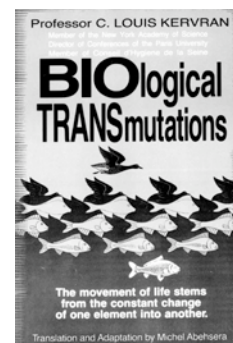
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