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Cold Fusion Explained by Absolute Relativity

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According to the unified force formula, the force equals zero if the medium behaves as a black hole.

$$F = \frac{kh(c^2 - v^2)^2 f_0^{\,4}}{c^2(c^2 + vw_0)(w_0 + v)^3}$$

$v = c = \sqrt{\frac{2G_e m}{x}}$ and $G_e = 1.3\times10^{32}$ -- Gravitational constant of the electron

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad \alpha = \frac{m}{x} = 3.45\times10^{-16}$$

Mass and lattice spacing of deuterium and palladium:

D -- $m_1 = 3.34\times10^{-27}\,kg$; $x_1 = 1.64\times10^{-9}\,m$

Pd -- $m_2 = 1.77\times10^{-25}\,kg$; $x_2 = 2.62\times10^{-10}\,m$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{n+1}\left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{n}{x_2}\right) \\ m = m_1 + n.m_2 \\ \alpha = \frac{m}{x} = 3.45\times10^{-16} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad n = 0.9 \qquad \text{---} \qquad DPd_{0.9}$$

D/Pd = 1.1 (number of atoms)

This is the ratio, between deuterium and palladium, for the maximum effect of cold fusion.