Global LENR Landscape Report 2026

Research Groups, Companies, Technologies
and Commercial Readiness

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Abstract

Low-Energy Nuclear Reactions (LENR) — also referred to as condensed-matter nuclear science, catalysed fusion, or "cold fusion" — have moved, between 2024 and mid-2026, from a niche academic curiosity into a field with a recognisable industrial structure: dedicated research consortia, a small but growing set of companies with disclosed funding rounds, and the first company-reported, third-party-witnessed demonstrations of self-sustaining heat production. This report surveys 30 organizations across academia, industry, and government programmes, classifies them on a seven-level reported *commercial-readiness scale, and examines intellectual-property and funding trends from 2015 to 2026. North America and Europe together host roughly two-thirds of the surveyed organizations, but the most advanced reported near-term commercial trajectories are concentrated in Japan (Clean Planet) and in a small cluster of Australian/Portuguese, US, and Italian companies (ENG8, Brillouin Energy, Leonardo Corporation, FutureOn Srl). Cumulative disclosed funding across the eight tracked events remains modest in absolute terms (approximately USD 52 million, of which about USD 43 million is disclosed as received and USD 10 million is an announced target raise) but has grown steadily, and patent-family filings by the leading commercial actors have more than tripled since 2015. The overall picture is one of an early-stage but maturing deep-tech sector: technically promising, increasingly well-documented, but still short of the independent, large-scale, multi-week, megawatt-scale, third-party-audited demonstration that would justify mainstream investment allocations. This assessment is independent, treats company-reported figures as such rather than as audited metrics, and does not constitute investment advice.*

Keywords: *LENR · cold fusion · condensed matter nuclear science · CleanHME · technology readiness · intellectual property · clean energy investment · commercial readiness levels*

Introduction and Scope

Low-Energy Nuclear Reactions (LENR) describe a family of phenomena — excess heat, anomalous isotopic shifts, and occasional particle emissions — reported in hydrogen- or deuterium-loaded metal lattices (typically palladium or nickel) under electrochemical, plasma, or gas-loading conditions. The field has carried the legacy label "cold fusion" since 1989 and has long been treated with scepticism by mainstream physics, owing to the absence of an accepted theoretical mechanism and decades of irreproducibility problems.

What has changed materially over the past five years is institutional support. The European Union's Horizon 2020 programme funded two multi-million-euro consortia, CleanHME and HERMES, between 2020 and 2024/2025, bringing together universities, national laboratories, and private companies under coordinated research plans [4, 7]. In the United States, ARPA-E and the Department of Energy have funded university and national-laboratory groups to study the phenomenon under standard nuclear-physics diagnostics [13]. In Japan, Clean Planet Inc. has secured both public grants and private equity explicitly framed as a transition from R&D to commercialisation [2, 11]. A handful of companies — ENG8, Brillouin Energy, Leonardo Corporation, Brilliant Light Power, HYLENR, and the Italian company FutureOn Srl — report active patent portfolios, prototype hardware, and in some cases third-party-witnessed excess-heat measurements [5, 6, 8].

This report aims to give investors, industrial technology scouts, and policy analysts an independent, June-2026 snapshot of this landscape. It does not attempt to adjudicate the underlying physics; rather, it documents who is active, what they claim, how mature their technology appears on a standard readiness scale, and how the sector's intellectual-property and funding profile has evolved. All quantitative figures derived from company statements or press releases are flagged as such and should be read as indicative rather than audited.

Methodology

Survey scope and sources

The survey covers 30 organizations selected for relevance across four categories: (i) companies with disclosed LENR-related products, patents, or funding events; (ii) university and national-laboratory research groups, particularly those associated with the CleanHME and HERMES consortia or with ARPA-E/DOE-funded programmes; (iii) industrial partners and supply-chain actors; and (iv) ecosystem bodies (industry associations, scientific societies, and funders). The report does not rank scientific validity; it ranks reported commercial readiness and public evidence. Sources include company websites and press releases, the LENR Forum news aggregator, conference abstracts (ICCF-26, ECS 249th Meeting), and publicly available patent filings. Where multiple sources conflicted, the most recent (2025–2026) and most specific source was used.

Readiness classification

Table 1 defines a seven-level readiness scale adapted from standard Technology Readiness Level (TRL) conventions, simplified for the LENR context. The scale runs from concept/hobbyist claims (levels 1–2, no independent verification) through fundamental research (level 3, university mechanism studies), lab validation (level 4, reproducible excess heat under controlled conditions), pre-commercial (level 5, engineering prototypes and IP maturation), demonstration (level 6, independent or third-party-witnessed validation, clearly distinguished from company-only claims, and pilot deployment), to early commercial (level 7, first paid deliveries). Classifications in this report are the author's independent assessment based on the cited sources, and are necessarily approximate given the heterogeneity of public disclosure across organizations.

Intellectual-property and funding data

The patent-family and publication trend data (Section 5) are a reconstruction based on documented filing activity by the leading commercial actors (Leonardo Corporation/E-Cat, ENG8, Brillouin Energy, HYLENR, Brilliant Light Power, Clean Planet, FutureOn Srl) together with academic output associated with CleanHME/HERMES and the ICCF conference series. These series are order-of-magnitude estimates intended to illustrate *trend direction*, not an audited patent-office count; the figures represent estimated *annual* filings/publications, not cumulative totals (see Section 5). The 2026 value is a partial-year figure annualised from data available through June 2026. Funding figures (Section 6) are drawn from company and consortium announcements and converted to USD at indicative 2025–2026 exchange rates; several private-round figures are explicitly marked as estimates, and the HYLENR figure is an announced target raise rather than a disclosed receipt (see Table 3).

Table 1. Simplified LENR commercial readiness classification used in this report.

Lvl	Class	Criterion
1–2	Concept / hobbyist	Anecdotal or open-hardware claims; no independent verification
3	Fundamental research	University/national-lab studies on mechanism and reproducibility
4	Lab validation	Reproducible excess heat under controlled conditions; early IP
5	Pre-commercial	Engineering prototypes; COP optimisation; maturing IP portfolio
6	Demonstration	Independent third-party validation; pilot units at partner sites
7	Early commercial	First paid units or services delivered

Source classification

To help readers weigh the evidentiary strength of individual claims, sources used in this report fall into three broad tiers: *primary/official* sources (Horizon 2020 / CleanHME and HERMES project documentation, ARPA-E and DOE programme announcements, granted patents, and confirmed industrial partnerships such as Miura–Clean Planet); *company statements* (press releases, investor updates, and corporate websites, which are self-reported and not independently audited); and *secondary aggregators* (the LENR Forum newsletter, LENR Buyer Guide, New Fire Energy, and similar industry-focused outlets, which compile and interpret primary and company sources but are not themselves primary evidence). Table 4 (Appendix) assigns an *evidence basis* to each organization following this tiering, and the bibliography distinguishes these tiers where relevant.

Methodological note. *This report is intended as a broad overview of the LENR landscape as of June 2026 and does not claim to provide a complete or exhaustive inventory of all companies, research groups, technologies, patents, publications, or investment activities in the field. Inclusion or omission of a particular organization, project, or technology does not constitute a judgment regarding its scientific, technical, or commercial significance.*

Readiness classes, coefficients of performance (COP), funding figures, and other quantitative indicators presented throughout this report are indicative estimates based on publicly available information and should not be interpreted as audited technical or financial metrics.

While reasonable efforts have been made to verify the accuracy of the information, errors, omissions, or outdated data may remain. Readers are encouraged to communicate

Table 2. Selected LENR organizations and their reported readiness class (June 2026). Full list of 30 organizations is in Table 4 (Appendix).

Organization	Country	Readiness class
Clean Planet Inc.	Japan	Pre-commercial (5–6 boundary)
ENG8 Pty Ltd	AU/PT	Demonstration (level 6)
Leonardo Corp. (E-Cat)	USA/IT	Pre-commercial
Brillouin Energy	USA	Pre-commercial
Brilliant Light Power	USA	Pre-commercial
FutureOn Srl	Italy	Lab val. to early pre-comm. (4–5)
Prometheus	Italy	Lab validation
HYLENR	India	Lab validation
Univ. of Szczecin (eLBRUS)	Poland	Fundamental research
LEPMI / CNRS / MIT	FR/USA	Fundamental research

corrections relating to the state of knowledge as of June 2026 for consideration in future revisions.

Organizational Landscape

Overview

Table 2 lists ten of the most relevant organizations from the full 30-organization survey (Table 4, Appendix). The set spans companies pursuing distinct technological approaches — nickel-hydrogen solid-state systems (Clean Planet, Brillouin Energy, Leonardo Corporation), catalysed plasma/fusion reactors (ENG8, FutureOn), electrochemical palladium-deuterium systems (the CleanHME academic network), and the Mills-theory-based SunCell approach of Brilliant Light Power — alongside the academic and government infrastructure that supports fundamental research.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the 30 surveyed organizations across readiness classes and broad regions. The largest single group remains fundamental-research laboratories, concentrated in Europe (CleanHME/HERMES-linked universities in Poland, France, Slovenia, Italy) and North America (MIT, NASA Glenn, Texas A&M, Texas Tech, and ARPA-E-funded groups). The pre-commercial and demonstration tiers, by contrast, are dominated by a small number of companies in North America and Asia, with ENG8 (Australia/Portugal) currently the organization in the survey with the most advanced self-reported status — demonstration (level 6) — following company-reported independent validation of self-sustaining operation [5]; note that level 7 (“first paid units or services delivered”) is not yet claimed by any organization in the survey, including ENG8, whose 2026 deployment target in Portugal remains forward-looking.

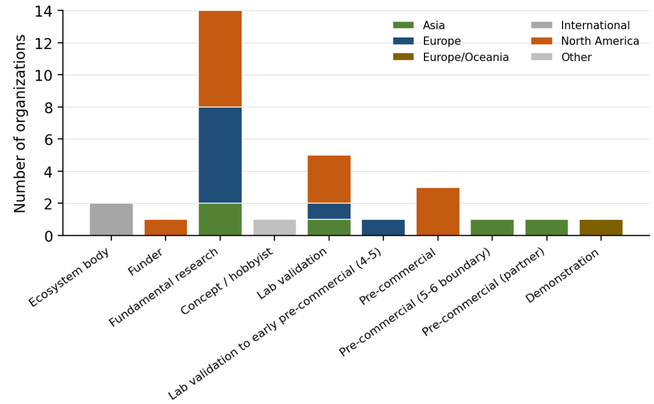

Figure 1. Distribution of the 30 surveyed organizations by readiness class (Table 1) and broad region. “Ecosystem body” and “Funder” categories (LENRIA, ISCMNS, Anthropocene Institute) are shown separately as they do not develop reactor technology themselves.

Figure 2 gives the underlying country-level breakdown. The United States accounts for the largest single national contingent with 11 organizations whose primary country field is “USA”; Leonardo Corporation is recorded separately under the dual-base category “USA/Italy” and is not included in either the US or the Italy count shown in the figure. If Leonardo were instead counted under the United States, the US total would rise to 12. Italy and Japan each have 3 organizations under a single-country classification.

Europe: CleanHME legacy and the Italian cluster

The CleanHME project (“Clean Energy from Hydrogen-Metal Systems”, Horizon 2020, 2020–2025) coordinated 16 academic and industrial partners around a shared experimental and theoretical programme, coordinated from the University of Szczecin’s eLBRUS centre [4]. The CleanHME consortium received approximately €5.6 million in Horizon 2020 funding; FutureOn Srl was allocated €894 981.25 of the project budget.

At the project’s closing presentation at ICCF-26, Prof. Jean-Paul Biberian summarized the results obtained in metal-hydrogen systems, consistent with those reported in the project’s public deliverables [12]. The companion HERMES project (also Horizon 2020, 2020–2024) focused instead on palladium-deuterium electrochemical loading with MIT as an external partner [7].

Within this European network, FutureOn Srl (Italy) stands out as the principal privately funded LENR research centre in continental Europe. FutureOn participated in CleanHME as an industrial partner contributing experimental validation and reactor design across three distinct platforms — the Catalysed Plasma Reactor (CPR), the Stainless Steel Four Electrodes Reactor (SSFER), and the Synergistic Fusion Plasma Converter (SFPC) [6]. Two

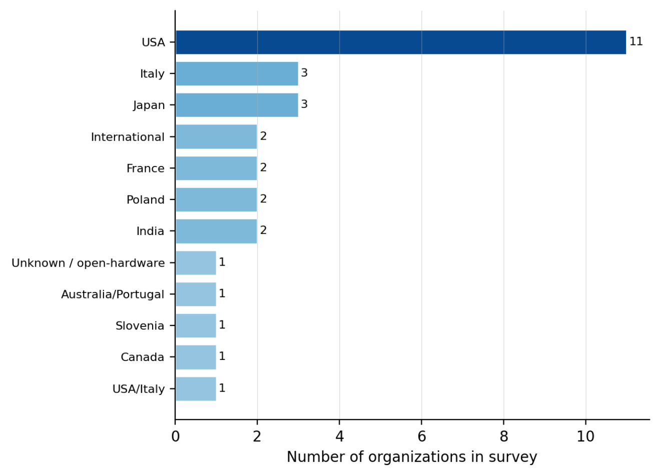

Figure 2. Country/region distribution of the 30 surveyed organizations. "International" denotes bodies without a single national base (LENRIA, ISCMNS); "USA/Italy" reflects Leonardo Corporation's dual operating base. Country/region reflects organizational headquarters or primary public affiliation.

of FutureOn's systems were listed by the European Innovation Radar among the continent's key emerging innovations in sustainable energy. The company reports a multidisciplinary in-house team and an experimental coefficient of performance around 2 (COP ≈ 2) across its reactor platforms; according to the company's own interpretation, this figure may be conservative relative to the underlying gain achievable under optimised operating conditions, though this has not been independently verified. FutureOn's combination of sustained activity level, direct CleanHME participation, and a breadth of reactor architectures under simultaneous development make it, in the author's assessment, one of the more credible mid-tier (lab-validation to early pre-commercial, approximately level 4–5) actors in the European LENR landscape, notwithstanding its comparatively low public profile relative to the Japanese and US players discussed below.

Other notable Italian LENR initiatives include Prometheus, which reports third-party-witnessed excess heat from a nickel-hydrogen reactor using a water/salt feed and university collaborations [9], and long-standing work at the National Research Council of Italy (CNR) on materials and theoretical frameworks.

Japan: Clean Planet's commercialisation push

Clean Planet Inc. has pursued a nickel-hydrogen "Quantum Hydrogen Energy" (QHe) approach centred on a modular heat-generation unit, QHe IKAROS, reported to produce approximately 24 kW of thermal output per module, with megawatt-scale output achievable by stacking modules [2]. Two capital events in 2025–2026 mark what the company describes as a transition from validation to commercialisation: a roughly JPY 1 billion (USD 6.3 million) grant from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Zero Emission Tokyo programme in April 2025, explicitly tied to a district-heating demonstration, and a roughly JPY 500 million (USD 3.1 million) strategic equity round in January 2026 [11]. Clean Planet also collaborates with Miura Co. Ltd., Japan's largest industrial-heater manufacturer, on production-line development, and has historically received funding from Mitsubishi, Nissan, and Toyota [5]. On the classification used here, Clean Planet sits at the boundary between pre-commercial (level 5) and demonstration (level 6): it has disclosed third-party capital tied to specific demonstration sites, but has not yet reported commercial unit sales.

North America and Australia/Portugal

ENG8 (operating between Australia and Portugal) reports the most advanced self-declared status in the survey: independent validation of self-sustaining operation of its EnergiCell catalysed-fusion reactor, a granted US patent plus two further patent families, and a stated target of deploying 100 kW modular units to industrial-heat customers in Portugal during 2026 [5]. Brillouin Energy (USA) and Leonardo Corporation/E-Cat (USA/Italy, associated with Andrea Rossi) both report continued engineering development and recent corporate or patent milestones — a new executive chairman appointment for Brillouin in 2026, and a 2025 US patent grant for a "power supply with vacuum diode" for Leonardo Corporation [3, 8]. Brilliant Light Power continues development of its SunCell device, reporting a new molten-metal pump design in 2026 intended to address a long-standing engineering bottleneck [10]. HYLENR (India), an early-stage startup incubated at T-Hub, has received an Indian patent grant for a nickel-palladium-hydrogen portable reactor and reports a partnership with the space-technology firm TakeMe2Space for satellite-power applications [1].

Technology Map

Figure 3 positions a subset of organizations on two axes: an approximate technology readiness level and a reported or estimated coefficient of performance (COP), defined as the ratio of output thermal energy to input electrical energy. Positions in this figure are author-estimated values; they should be read as an illustrative summary of the qualitative discussion in this report, not as a database-driven analysis. The figure should be read with considerable caution: COP values are self-reported, measured under heterogeneous protocols, and in several cases represent best-case rather than sustained operating figures. Indeeed, a recurring feature of the field is that some of the highest reported energy gains come from short-duration, conference-reported laboratory experiments that have not yet been independently reproduced or scaled, rather

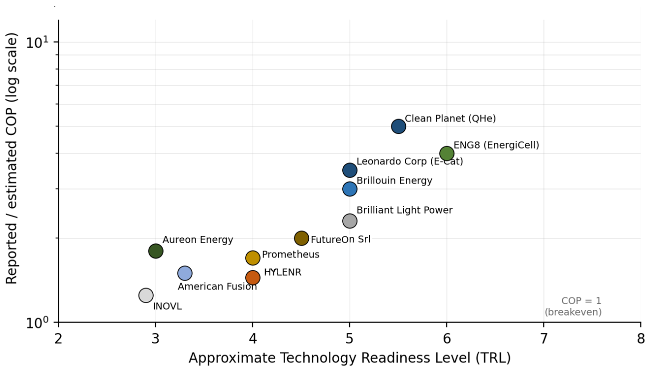

Figure 3. Illustrative, author-estimated technology map: approximate technology readiness level (x-axis) versus reported/estimated coefficient of performance (y-axis, log scale). Values are set manually in the figure-generation code based on the qualitative discussion in Sections 3.2–3.4, the author's independent assessment, and public company disclosures; they are indicative orders of magnitude, not audited measurements. High-claim commercial actors are included for landscape completeness; inclusion does not imply independent validation.

than from the engineering prototypes furthest along the readiness scale. Nonetheless, the broad pattern is informative. Despite substantial uncertainty in both TRL and COP estimates, the figure suggests a general tendency for higher-reported performance to be associated with more advanced stages of technological development.

Companies at approximately TRL 5–6 (Clean Planet, ENG8, Leonardo Corporation, Brillouin Energy) report more modest but more consistently reproduced COP values in the 3–5 range, consistent with the trade-off between peak performance and sustained, engineered operation that is typical of early-stage energy technologies generally. FutureOn's reported COP of approximately 2, against an approximate TRL of 4–5 (reactor designs validated within CleanHME and under continued in-house development), places it in a similar band to Brilliant Light Power — a credible mid-tier position. The reported COP value is derived from company disclosures and should not be regarded as independently verified.

Intellectual Property Trends

Figure 4 shows the estimated evolution of LENR-related patent-family filings by the leading commercial actors and of ICCF/CMNS-related publication output, 2015–2026. Patent-family filings increase by nearly fourfold, while ICCF/CMNS-related publications roughly double over the same period, with a visible inflection coinciding with the CleanHME/HERMES funding window (2020–2025). Patent activity by Leonardo Corporation, ENG8, Brillouin Energy, HYLENR, FutureOn Srl and Brilliant Light Power has been particularly visible in 2025–2026, with ENG8 reporting a granted US patent

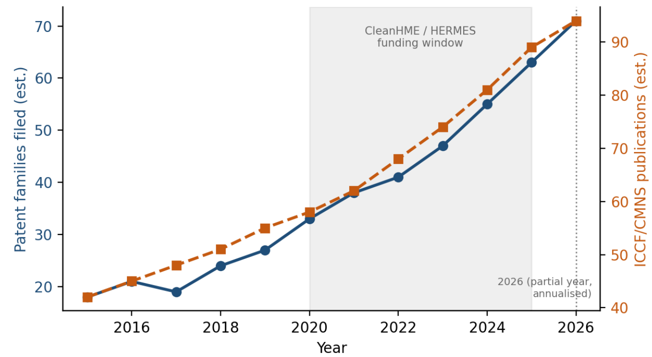

Figure 4. Estimated growth in LENR-related patent-family filings (left axis) and ICCF/CMNS-related publications (right axis), 2015–2026. The 2026 point is a partial-year figure annualised from data through June 2026. Both series are order-of-magnitude reconstructions intended to show trend direction (see Section 2).

and two further patent families specifically protecting its catalysed-fusion reactor design [8], and Leonardo Corporation receiving a 2025 grant for power-supply circuitry associated with the E-Cat platform.

The pattern of IP activity is consistent with a sector transitioning from purely academic disclosure (publications, conference proceedings) toward defensible commercial positions (patent families), though the absolute volume remains small relative to mainstream energy-technology sectors: the entire estimated LENR patent-family *filing rate* for 2026 (on the order of 70 annual families across all tracked actors, per Figure 4) is comparable to the annual filing volume of a single mid-sized industrial R&D department in an adjacent field such as fuel cells or battery materials. The cumulative count of active families since 2015, summing the annual series in Figure 4, would be considerably larger — on the order of several hundred — but this report does not track cumulative active families, only estimated annual filing rates.

Funding Landscape

Table 3 and Figure 5 summarise disclosed and announced funding and grant events between 2020 and 2026. Of the eight tracked events, seven (totalling approximately USD 42.9 million) represent funding or grants disclosed as received; the eighth, HYLENR's USD 10 million strategic investment round, is an *announced target raise* as of mid-2026 and is reported separately rather than summed into committed funding. Two structural observations stand out. First, public and quasi-public funding (Horizon 2020 grants to CleanHME and HERMES, ARPA-E/DOE programmes, and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Zero Emission Tokyo grant to Clean Planet) has, to date, outweighed disclosed private in-

Table 3. Disclosed and announced LENR-related funding events, 2020–2026 (USD million, indicative conversion). Seven "disclosed" events sum to USD 42.9 M; HYLENR's USD 10.0 M is an announced target raise, reported separately.

Organization	Yr	USD M	Type	Status
ARPA-E/DOE LENR	2023	10.0	Public grant	disclosed
CleanHME consortium	2020	6.4	Public grant	disclosed
HERMES consortium	2020	4.5	Public grant	disclosed
Clean Planet (Tokyo)	2025	7.6	PPP demo	disclosed
Clean Planet	2025	6.3	Public grant	disclosed
Clean Planet	2026	3.1	Equity	disclosed
ENG8	2025	5.0	Equity (est.)	disclosed
Subtotal, disclosed		*42.9*		
HYLENR	2026	10.0	Target raise	target
Total, incl. target		*52.9*		

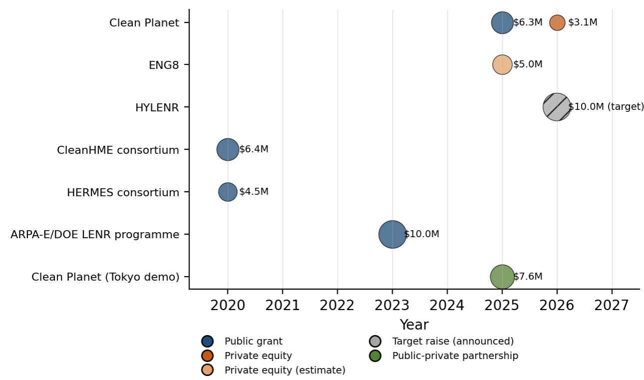

Figure 5. Disclosed and announced LENR-related funding and grant events, 2020–2026, with bubble area proportional to nominal amount (USD million, indicative conversion). The hatched marker (HYLENR, 2026) denotes an announced target raise, not a disclosed receipt. ENG8 and HYLENR figures are order-of-magnitude estimates based on company statements rather than audited disclosures.

vestment in cumulative terms. Second, the most recent events (2025–2026) show a shift toward private capital — Clean Planet's equity round and ENG8's patent-backed funding are both disclosed private-capital events, while HYLENR's announced target raise suggests early private investors may be beginning to follow the public-funding signal, though this has not yet converted into a disclosed receipt.

For context, the cumulative *disclosed* funding tracked in this report — approximately USD 42.9 million across seven events spanning six years, or approximately USD 52.9 million if the HYLENR target raise is included — is of the same order of magnitude as a single Series A round for a mid-stage deep-tech startup in an adjacent field (e.g. solid-state batteries or small modular nuclear fission). On a per-year basis, disclosed funding averages roughly USD 6–7 million per year over 2020–2026, with the single highest year (2025) reaching approximately USD 18.9 million across three events (Clean Planet's Tokyo Metro grant and demonstration agreement, and ENG8's funding round); a reasonable order-of-magnitude characterisation is therefore "approximately USD 10–20 million per year in recent peak years" rather than a flat USD 10–50 million range. This underscores that, despite the institutional progress documented in Sections 3.2–3.4, the LENR sector as a whole remains capital-constrained relative to the scale of engineering work implied by the commercialisation roadmaps its leading actors describe.

Independent Assessment and Outlook

Three trends define the LENR sector as of June 2026. First, institutional legitimacy has increased materially: coordinated EU-funded consortia, ARPA-E/DOE programmes, and a Japanese government grant tied to a named demonstration site represent a qualitatively different funding environment from the field's first three decades, during which support was almost entirely private or philanthropic. Second, a small number of companies — Clean Planet, ENG8, Leonardo Corporation, Brillouin Energy, and (in Europe) FutureOn Srl — have moved from purely laboratory work toward engineering prototypes with associated patent filings, and in ENG8's case, a company-reported, third-party-witnessed self-sustaining demonstration. Third, the reported coefficients of performance remain modest (mostly in the 1.5–5 range for engineering-stage systems, with higher values reported only for short-duration, conference-level academic experiments); and, to date, no organization in this survey has publicly documented a commercial deployment supported by broadly available independent performance data outside government, research, or strategic-partner contexts.

For investors, the practical implication is that the sector currently offers exposure primarily to *option value* on a small number of pre-commercial companies, rather than to near-term cash-generating operations. The risk/reward profile is closer to early-stage deep-tech venture investment than to project finance: technology risk remains high (reproducibility and independent verification at scale are the binding constraints, not engineering integration *per se*), but the downside scenarios for several of the listed companies (Clean Planet, ENG8) are partially cushioned by diversified activities or government partnerships that have value independent of the LENR claims themselves.

For industrial companies, particularly in process-heat-intensive sectors (chemicals, district heating, industrial drying), the more actionable near-term opportunity is likely to be participation as a demonstration-site host — as Miura and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government have done with Clean Planet — which provides early access to performance data at limited capital risk, rather than direct equity exposure.

For technology scouts, the European cluster around CleanHME and FutureOn Srl merits closer monitoring than its public profile would suggest: it combines direct EU-funded validation, a multidisciplinary private research team, and several parallel reactor architectures, at a stage where licensing or collaboration discussions would plausibly be more tractable than with the better-capitalised but more guarded US and Japanese actors.

Looking toward 2027–2028, the single most informative event for the sector would be an independently audited, sustained (multi-week), megawatt-scale demonstration with third-party calorimetry — the same threshold flagged in the abstract of this report, and one that, to the author's knowledge, has not yet been met by any organization in this survey, including ENG8, whose self-reported demonstration-level (level 6) status rests on company-reported rather than independently audited third-party validation.

Until such a demonstration occurs, the sector is best characterised as a credible but unproven segment of the broader clean-energy technology landscape: meaningfully more mature than five years ago, but not yet at the threshold that would justify allocations beyond a venture-style, diversified, small-position approach. Therefore, from an investment perspective, the sector remains primarily a high-risk deep-tech opportunity. However, the relatively modest capital currently deployed in the field, compared with the potentially transformative impact of a successful commercial validation, results in a potentially attractive asymmetric risk–reward profile.

Acknowledgements

The author thanks the organizations cited in this report for the public availability of their corporate communications. This report is independent and was not commissioned by, or prepared in collaboration with, any of the organizations discussed.

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Full Organization List

Table 4 lists all 30 organizations included in the survey, with country, technological focus, assigned readiness class, and evidence basis (Section 2) as of June 2026. Evidence basis combines peer-reviewed papers, public grants, company disclosures and third-party reports; strength of evidence is heterogeneous.

Table 4. Full list of 30 surveyed LENR-related organizations, June 2026 (in survey order). Readiness class and evidence basis are the author's independent assessment; see Section 2 for the classification methodology.

Organization	Country	Focus	Readiness class	Evidence basis
Clean Planet Inc.	Japan	Ni-H QHe heat modules (IKAROS)	Pre-commercial (5-6 boundary)	Public grant + company statement
Brillouin Energy Corp.	USA	Ni-H controlled electron capture reactor	Pre-commercial	Company statement
Brilliant Light Power	USA	SunCell (hydrino theory)	Pre-commercial	Company statement
Leonardo Corporation (Andrea Rossi)	USA/Italy	E-Cat SKLed /quantum module	Pre-commercial	Patent grant + company statement
ENG8 Pty Ltd	Australia/ Portugal	EnergiCell catalysed fusion	Demonstration	Company-reported third-party witness + patent
HYLENR (Hytech Energy)	India	Ni-Pd-H portable LENR cells	Lab validation	Patent grant + company statement
FutureOn Srl	Italy	CPR, SSFER, SFPC reactor platforms	Lab validation to early pre-commercial (4-5)	Company statement + EU consortium participation
Prometheus	Italy	Ni-H reactor with water/salt feed	Lab validation	Company-reported third-party witness
University of Szczecin (eLBRUS)	Poland	Electron screening /accelerator studies	Fundamental research	Peer-reviewed / conference result, EU programme
LEPMI (CNRS /Univ. Savoie Mont Blanc / Grenoble Alpes)	France	Pd-D electrochemical loading (HERMES)	Fundamental research	EU programme (HERMES), peer-reviewed
MIT PSFC (Cold Fusion 21 collaboration)	USA	Materials & calorimetry support	Fundamental research	Academic collaboration, EU programme
Josef Stefan Institute	Slovenia	Inverse-kinematics electron screening	Fundamental research	EU programme (CleanHME)
Aix-Marseille University (CNRS)	France	Metal-hydrogen systems / theory	Fundamental research	Conference result (ICCF26), EU programme
Maritime University of Szczecin	Poland	Lattice defect /irradiation studies	Fundamental research	EU programme (CleanHME)
National Research Council of Italy (CNR)	Italy	Energy-space-time theory / materials	Fundamental research	National lab / peer-reviewed
SRI International	USA	Calorimetry & materials science	Fundamental research	Historical peer-reviewed result
NASA Glenn Research Center (LCF programme)	USA	Lattice confinement fusion / tritium in TiD2	Fundamental research	Government programme, peer-reviewed
ARPA-E /US DOE funded universities	USA	Multi-institution LENR study grants	Fundamental research	Government programme
Texas Tech University	USA	Materials & nuclear diagnostics	Fundamental research	Government programme
Indian Institute of Technology (network)	India	Pd-D /Ni-H studies & workshops	Fundamental research	Academic /conference
Aureon Energy Ltd.	Canada	Plasma electrolysis reactor	Lab validation	Third-party (ENG8) mention, unverified

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Organization	Country	Focus	Readiness class	Evidence basis
American Fusion Inc. (formerly Renewal Fuels)	USA	Solid-state fusion /nano-layer cathodes	Lab validation	Public company filing
Texas A&M LENR group	USA	Pd-D nano-particle excess heat	Fundamental research	Academic /conference
Osaka University SSI Network	Japan	Theoretical CMNS /materials	Fundamental research	Academic network
Miura Co. Ltd. (industrial partner)	Japan	Industrial heater integration for QHe	Pre-commercial (partner)	Company statement (partnership)
LENRIA	International	Commercialisation advocacy & standards	Ecosystem body	Industry association (self-description)
ISCMNS	International	Conference organisation (ICCF, IWAHLM)	Ecosystem body	Scientific society (self-description)
Anthropocene Institute	USA	Grants to university LENR groups	Funder	Funder statement
INOVL Inc.	USA	Lattice Energy Converter	Lab validation	Company statement
Thunderstorm Generator (project)	Unknown / open-hardware	DIY reactor kits	Concept /hobbyist	Unverified /hobbyist