



स्वामी विवेकानन्द योग अनुसंधान संस्थान

Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhāna Samsthāna

(Declared as Deemed-to-be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

Eknath Bhavan, # 19, Gavipuram Circle, Kempegowda Nagar, Bangalore - 560 019

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Giddenahalli, Jigani Hobli,

Anekal Tq., Bengaluru - 560105

18th September 2020

Dear Jed Rothwell,

Greetings from Centre for Energy Research, Bangalore, India.

A short writ-up regarding the experiments carried at our centre and its results are given below. We are happy to discuss further in this connection.

With Warm Regards

(Dr Prahlada Ramarao)



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Generation of Excess Energy with (Ni+Pd) +H₂/D₂ system

Centre for Energy Research (CER) at Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana (S-VYASA) which is a deemed-to-be University at Bangalore, India started its research on Low Energy Nuclear Reactions (LENR) in 2015. The team at CER tried different designs of custom made reactors and has so far carried out more than 200 experiments with various combinations of the active materials like Nickel (Ni), Palladium (Pd) with Lithium Aluminium Hydride (LAH), Lithium and Hydrogen (H₂)/Deuterium (D₂) gas at different conditions. Extensive studies and work was also carried out on instrumentation and data Acquisition to capture the phenomena.

Some of the experiments showed positive result of generation of excess heat but could not sustain for long mainly due to either breakage of the heating system or breakage of the ceramic reactor itself. A new reactor was designed where Silicon Carbide (SiC) heater replaced the kanthal wire as a heating element, which solved major issues related to the failure of the heating element. This reactor too showed positive result by generating excess energy for sufficiently longer period but the excess energy generated could not be tapped for measurements. Custom made hardware and software were used to record all the parameters as a function of time.

The team was happy with the results obtained by Prof. Tadahiko Mizuno where air-calorimeter was used to tap the excess energy generated. His open invitation made the team to think in the same direction and developed modified reactor and evolved the procedure and protocol accordingly. The team conducted more than 15 experiments including calibration (without active materials inside the reactor). Most of the experiments showed generation of excess energy and continued to do so for months together for different input powers to the heater (0, 25, 50 and 100W).



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The generation of excess energy for one such experiment is compared with the o/p of calibration experiment and shown here. For an input power of more than 100 W the experiment with active materials showed more o/p energy when compared to the calibration run. For an i/p power up to 50 and in some experiments up to 100 W the system generated excess power of ~ 50%.

Similar results have been obtained about a dozen times. Currently, the focus is on increasing the efficiency and power output.

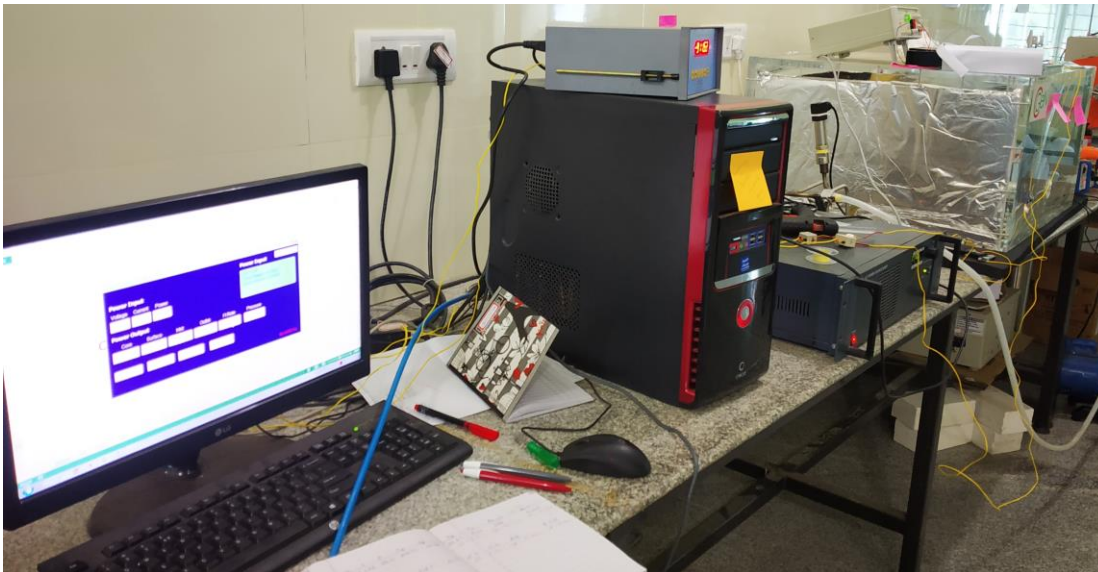
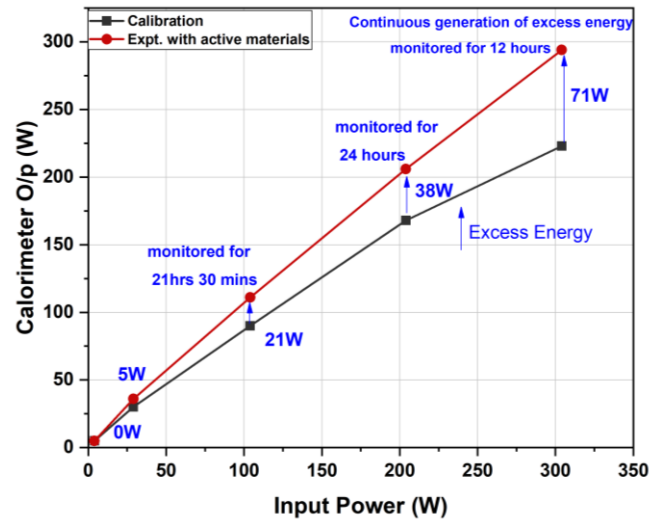


Fig.1 Experimental setup showing Data Acquisition system, Power Source and the calorimeter