## IPB Reactor COP Calculation

## March 9, 2017

## Definition

Hpdrop: heater power drop after power deposit to the core in watts

 $V_1$ : voltage RMS measured at the core entrance when Q-pulse

 $V_2$  : voltage RMS measured at the core exit when Q-pulse

 $V_3$ : voltage RMS measured across the RF termination resistor at the end of the transmission line. The termination resistors are mounted in a copper block that is water cooled. It has constant RF impedance in the freq range we are operating in. With this method we can estimate the pulse current by measuring  $V_3$  and knowing the  $R_{term}$  resistance,  $I = V_3/R_{term}$ 

P: applied stimulus power to the core either by DC or Q-pulse in watts

in Q-pulse

$$P = \frac{(V_1 - V_2) * V_3}{R_{term}} \tag{1}$$

 $V^2 = (V_1 - V_2)^2$  when Q-pulse or voltage drop when DC in DC

$$P = \frac{V^2}{R_{core}} \tag{2}$$

R is the resistance of core in Q-pulse at a given core temperature as the below:

$$R = \frac{V^2}{P} [volts^2/watts], [volts^2/watts] = [ohms]$$
 (3)

M is the ratio of Hpdrop vs. applied stimulus power at a given core temperature as the below:

$$M = \frac{Hpdrop}{P} \tag{4}$$

From our experiments, R and M are constants of Q-pulse length 100ns and voltage 300v at a given core temperature.

Figure 1. shows M vs. temperatures in our two experiments From attached plots of R and M vs. temperatures, the error bars defined as the below:

$$ErrorBar = (\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 * x_i))^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 (5)

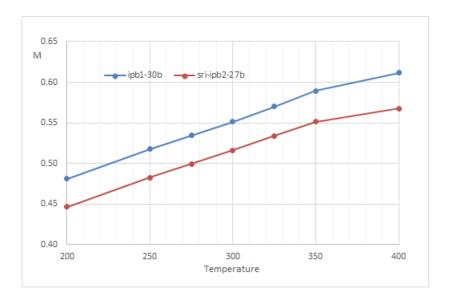


Figure 1: M vs. Temperature

i is a single point value of a given temperature, and n is total points of a given temperature.

## COP Estimation

At a given core temperature

From the Figure 2

 $P_1$  is applied stimulus power from DC or Q-pulse

 $P_2 - P_1$  is stimulated power gain or LENR (Low Energy Nuclear Reaction) Power

COP is Coefficient Of Performance

$$P_2 = \frac{Hpdrop(Q)}{M_{cal}} \tag{6}$$

$$COP = 1 + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1} = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{Hpdrop(Q)}{M_{cal} * P_1}$$
 (7)

COP calculation of ipb1-30b and sri-ipb2-27b are in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

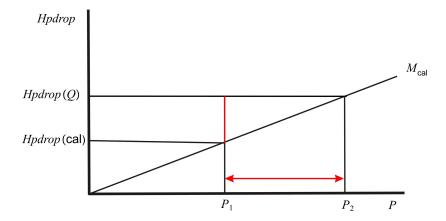


Figure 2: Hpdrop vs. P

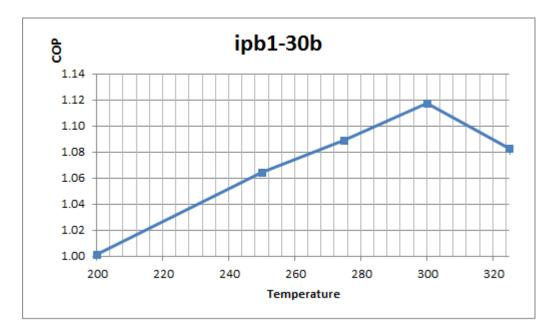


Figure 3: COP vs. temperature of ipb1-30b

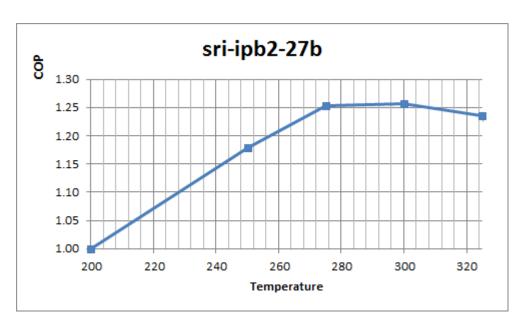


Figure 4: COP vs. temperature of sri-ipb2-27b