序号	标题	摘要	申请人	申请号	申请日
1	BOTTOM-FOUNDED OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION PLANT	Ocean thermal energy conversion plants can include : an operations center located onshore; a bottom-founded structure located offshore, the bottom-founded structure containing plant evaporators and plant condensers; and control cables extending between the operations center and plant machinery in the bottom-founded structure. Methods of providing electricity can include : transmitting signals from an operations center located onshore to an unmanned structure located offshore; and operating evaporators, condensers, and pumps located in the unmanned structure in response to the signals to generate between 0.5 megawatts and 15 megawatts of electricity in the	THE ABELL FOUNDATION INC	IN202217007650	2022/2/14
2	The invention relates to a method for forming a high-efficiency geothermal well by utilizing a phase change material	Techniques for creating wells suitable for geothermal applications. In some forms of embodiments, the surface mine is sealed in a sequential operation during drilling, and a phase change material is used to form a waterproof layer on the well/formation interface in high temperature applications. The techniques may be chemical, thermal, mechanical, biological, and are fully intended to irreversibly damage the formation in terms of its permeability. The permeability is ineffective and the well may be used to create a geothermal well in a surface-to-surface closed loop that may have no pit liner on the surface where heat transfer occurs to maximize the transfer of heat to the circulating working medium. Formulations of working and drilling	EAVOR TECHNOLOGIES INC	ARP200103638	2020/12/23
3	Power generation systems based on thermal differences using slow-motion high-force energy conversion	An apparatus includes first and second tanks (402-404, 1002-1004) each configured to receive and store a refrigerant under pressure. The apparatus also includes a cylinder (406, 1006) defining a space configured to receive the refrigerant from the first and second tanks. The apparatus further includes a piston (420, 1020) passing into the cylinder and having a head (422), where the head divides the space within the cylinder into a first volume for the refrigerant from the first tank and a second volume for the refrigerant from the second tank. In addition, the apparatus includes a converter (408, 1008) configured to translate linear movement of the piston into rotational motion and a generator (604, 1062) configured to produce electrical power based on the rotational motion.	Raytheon Company	AU2020305724	2020/5/8

4	Tactical maneuvering ocean thermal energy conversion buoy for ocean activity surveillance	A system includes a first jacket (202) that contains water and a first tank (206) storing a first fluid under pressure. A second jacket (204) contains water and a second tank (208) storing a second fluid under pressure. An actuator cylinder (214) defines a space that receives the fluids from the first and second tanks. The actuator cylinder includes an actuator piston (234) that divides the space into a first volume for the first fluid and a second volume for the second fluid. A hydraulic cylinder (216) includes a hydraulic piston (236) configured to move and change an amount of hydraulic fluid (218) in the hydraulic cylinder, where the hydraulic piston is fixedly coupled to the actuator piston. A buoyancy plug (108) changes a position in connection with the amount of the hydraulic fluid in the hydraulic cylinder, where the position of the buoyancy plug affects a buoyancy of a vehicle (100).	Raytheon Company	AU2020299129	2020/5/20
5	TURBO-GENERATOR SYSTEM AND METHOD THEREOF FOR WASTE RECOVERY BY GENERATING POWER	The embodiments herein achieve a turbo-generator system (1) for generating power and method thereof. The turbo-generator system (1) includes a storage tank (2), an evaporator and heater system (3), a phase change unit (4), a turbo charger (5), and a phase retainer unit (6). The phase change unit (4) receives waste from a waste source, extracts heat from the waste using the evaporator and heater system (3), receives the liquid from the storage tank (2), and converts the liquid into a high pressure vapor based on the extracted heat. The turbo charger (5) receives the high pressure vapor from the phase change unit (4) and generates the electricity from the high pressure vapor. The phase retainer unit (6) convert the high pressure vapor received from the turbo charger (5) back to the liquid and store the converted liquid in the storage tank (2) using the condenser (7). FIG. 1	ENRECOVER ENERGY RECOVERY SOLUTIONSPRIVATE LIMITED	IN202021018898	2020/5/4

6	Assembly of at least two foam blocks of a thermal insulation bulk of a vessel	Assembly of at least two foam blocks of a thermal insulation slab of a tank. The present invention relates to an assembly of at least two foam blocks (20, 21), the first foam block and the second foam block having a so-called "contiguous" face, the two blocks (20, 21) being adjacent so that the contiguous face of the first foam block and the contiguous face of the second foam block together form a channel having a minimum width L at rest, the contiguous face of one of the blocks having at least one shape or cross-section which complements that of the other contiguous face, when the two opposite upper and lower faces thereof have a temperature difference of at least 40°C, the above-mentioned width L of the closing portion reduces by at least	GAZTRANSPORT ET TECHNIGAZ	FR20002428	2020/3/11
7	triphase rotating transformer	A rotary three-phase transformer with free linked fluxes including a first portion and a second portion that are movable in rotation relative to each other about an axis A. A first body defines a first annular slot of axis A, a second annular slot of axis A, a third annular slot of axis A, and a fourth annular slot of axis A. The coils of the first portion include a first toroidal coil of axis A in the first slot, a second toroidal coil of axis A in the second slot, a third toroidal coil of axis A in the second slot, a fourth toroidal coil of axis A in the third slot, a fifth toroidal coil of axis A in the third slot, and a sixth toroidal coil of axis A in the	LABINAL POWER SYSTEMS	BR112014027824	2013/5/3
8	Systems and methods for electrical power generation	Power generation assemblies and methods relating thereto are disclosed. In an embodiment, the power generation assembly includes a thermoelectric generator, and a conductor configured to conduct electricity generated by the thermoelectric generator to the surface of a subterranean wellbore. The power generation assembly is to circulate a working fluid through a closed loop in the power generation assembly in response to the receipt of geothermal energy within a subterranean formation, to cause the thermoelectric	National Oilwell Varco L P	AU2019417595	2019/12/20

9	DEVICE TEMPERATURE DIFFERENTIAL MECHANISM	A temperature differential engine device includes a low-boiling-point medium steam turbine (1), a heat absorber (2), a thermal-insulating type low-temperature countercurrent heat exchanger (3), a circulating pump (4), and a refrigerating system (5) which are interconnected to constitute a closed circulating system filled with low-boiling-point medium fluid. The low-boiling-point medium steam turbine (1) and the heat absorber (2) constitute a low-density-medium heat-absorbing working system, and the circulating pump (4) and the refrigerating system (5) constitute a high-density-medium refrigerating-circulating system. The temperature differential engine device can transfer thermal energy into mechanical energy.	ZIBO NATERGY CHEMICAL IND CO LTD	BR112012019823	2011/2/9
10	ENERGY TRANSFER MACHINE AND METHOD	A novel engine for producing power from a temperature differential with additional benefits of low cost, high efficiency, quiet operation minimal wear of components, and the ability to produce power or cooling from low grade heat sources.	KLASSEN JAMES B; BOEHM DAVID W	CA3017012	2008/6/18
11	data center submerged	The subject disclosure is directed towards a submerged datacenter, which may be made up of modules, into a body of water such as the ocean. The submersion facilitates cooling of the datacenter as well as providing protection of the datacenter from environmental conditions that exist at or near the surface. Power may be generated from the datacenter heat, and power generated by or near the body of water (e.g., via waves, tides, wind, currents, temperature differences) may be used to help power the datacenter.	MICROSOFT TECHNOLOGY LICENSING LLC; MICROSOFT TECHNOLOGY LICENSING LLC	BRPI1120160287 54	2015/6/26

12	Closed Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion System	ABSTRACT Disclosed is a closed ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) system, including a warm seawater transportation mechanism, an evaporator, a steam turbine, an exhausted steam fluid pipeline, a liquid fluid pipeline and a heat exchange coil. The heat exchange coil is provided in a deep cold seawater area, one end of the heat exchange coil is connected to one end of the exhausted steam fluid pipeline, another end of the exhausted steam fluid pipeline is connected to the steam turbine, another end of the heat exchange coil is connected to one end of the liquid fluid pipeline, another end of the liquid fluid pipeline is connected to the evaporator, the evaporator is connected to the steam turbine, the superheated steam is configured to work in the steam turbine to form the exhausted steam, and the evaporator is connected to the warm seawater transportation mechanism. 1/3 112 3 4 T M 1 12 P' 2 13 PI warm	Southern Marine Science and Engineering Guangdong Laboratory (Zhanjiang); China University of Petroleum (East China)	AU2021101183	2021/3/5
13	an offshore structure for use with a power conversion system of oceans and thermal method for connecting a tube to a cold water otec	An offshore structure for use with an OTEC system includes a submerged spar having a lower portion having a cold water intake. The cold water intake includes a domed terminus in fluid communication with a cold water pipe. A dry machinery space adjacent the cold water intake includes one or more cold water supply pumps and one or more cold water pipe lifting and retention winches having a lifting cable connected to the cold water pipe.	THE ABELL FOUND INC	BR112014003495	2012/8/15
14	device for adapting signature	The invention pertains to a device for signature adaptation, comprising a surface element arranged to assume a determined thermal distribution, wherein said surface element comprises at least one temperature generating element arranged to generate at least one predetermined temperature gradient to a portion of a first heat conducting layer of said surface element, characterized in that said device for signature adaptation comprises a liquid cooling element arranged to provide at least one liquid flow, thermally contacting an inner portion of said at least one temperature generating element so that thermal energy is dispersed from said at least one temperature	BAE SYSTEMS HAEGGLUNDS AB	BR112015030721	2014/7/2
15	用于采集热生产地层之操作程序组	本发明公开了一种用于从热生产岩层中回收能量的操作规程序列。利用预定序列的用于井岩层的密封，钻井，多量程，电力生产和分配技术来回收能量，而不管热梯度变化，岩层深度和渗透性以及其它异常或阻抗。	加拿大商埃沃尔技术股份有限公司	TW109121361	2020/6/23

16	TEMPERATURE DIFFERENTIAL ENGINE DEVICE	A temperature differential engine device includes a low-boiling-point medium steam turbine (1), a heat absorber (2), a thermal-insulating type low-temperature countercurrent heat exchanger (3), a circulating pump (4), and a refrigerating system (5) which are interconnected to constitute a closed circulating system filled with low-boiling-point medium fluid. The low-boiling-point medium steam turbine (1) and the heat absorber (2) constitute a low-density-medium heat-absorbing working system, and the circulating pump (4) and the refrigerating system (5) constitute a high-density-medium refrigerating-circulating system. The temperature differential engine device can transfer thermal energy into mechanical energy.	SHANDONG NATERGY ENERGY TECHNOLOGY CO LTD[CN]	RSP20210118	2011/2/9
17	BOIL OFF GAS RELIQUEFACTION SYSTEM	FIELD : maritime transport. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to a boil-off gas re-liquefaction system (BOG) on ships. The proposed BOG re-liquefaction system comprises of : a compressor in which the BOG is compressed; a heat exchanger in which the BOG compressed by the compressor is cooled by heat exchange using the BOG uncompressed as the refrigerant; a pressure reducer located downstream of the heat exchanger and reducing the pressure of the fluid cooled by the heat exchanger; and at least one combination selected from a combination of a first temperature sensor located upstream of the cold fluid passage of the heat exchanger and a fourth temperature sensor located after the hot fluid passage of the heat exchanger, a combination of a second temperature sensor located downstream of the cold fluid passage of the heat exchanger, and a third temperature sensor located upstream of the hot fluid passage of the heat exchanger, and a combination of a first pressure sensor located upstream of the hot fluid passage of the heat exchanger and a second pressure sensor located downstream of the hot fluid passage of the heat exchanger, said compressor comprising at least one cylinder operating in oil lubrication mode. EFFECT : invention provides the efficiency of the BOG re-liquefaction system and efficient removal of lubricating oil in this system.	DEU SHIPBILDING END MARIN INZHINIRING KO LTD	RU2020101963	2017/8/3

18	thermal energy conversion plant ocean	An offshore power generation structure comprising a submerged portion having a first deck portion comprising an integral multi-stage evaporator system, a second deck portion comprising an integral multi-stage condensing system, a third deck portion housing power generation equipment, cold water pipe; and a cold water pipe	THE ABELL FOUND INC	BR112015010175	2013/11/7
19	DESIGN OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE HEAT HARVESTING SYSTEM	Waste heat harvesting system has been designed for utilizing the heat from traditional Indian Cooking Furnace : chulhas predominantly used in the villages. Waste heat obtained from household chullhas has been utilized to generate energy with the help of thermoelectric energy system, coupled with suitable heat sink, interfaced with DC-DC converter, and booster circuits. A thermoelectric generator integrated biomass cook stove, helps in generating energy that can be utilized for electricity generation. By design modification of various key parameters & component values, the performance of energy harvesting system has been enhanced. By using DC-DC converter, and booster circuits along with chullhas we are able to generate 5V that is sufficient enough to charge a battery. The developed design is a simple one and can be used in all households in every type of chullhas. The source of powering the device is inexhaustible and the energy harvested from this circuit will be helpful in supplementing the increasing demand for electricity along with reducing the carbon	Dr Shruti Jain; Dr Meenakshi Sood	IN202111003968	2021/1/29

20	ELECTRIC DRIVE	The invention relates to electric drives and can be used in various actuators and transport systems, including in systems of propulsion ships. The technical result consists in WiFi client continuously tracks the energy losses (was to increase the efficiency of) electric drive with the power source by circuit "triangle". In the present time most frequently is used inverter with width - pulse modulation of output voltage, however field for switching voltage modern elemental base makes effective and application of frequency converters, called more tsiklokonverterami. In known from level of technology decisions for both types of frequency converters are used semiconductor switches with much phase output voltage, for example three-phase inverter bridge with width - pulse modulation, which does not have in its to the circuit design common neutral. From level of technology is known also electric drive with redundancy, equipped with three separate channels frequency conversion with single-phase output of each, which have neutral due to combination of outputs by circuit "star". However from bases of electrical engineering is known one more type of connection phases of three-phase circuits by circuit "triangle", which was used earlier in feeding circuits of electric drive by switching circuit secondary winding of powering transformer the time of starting, ensuring that in direct starting electric motor WiFi client continuously tracks starting currents. However in circuits by circuit "triangle" can appear circulating currents, in case of symmetry between phases. This does not prevent the use of circuit "triangle" as a whole, but induces circulating ring currents, which take place closed circuit of three phases circuit "triangle" and is carried out to additional power losses. Is considered to be, such that currents do not exceed 10% from the nominal value and have higher harmonics, distortion	Коптяев Евгений Николаевич; Koptyaev Evgenij Nikolaevich	RU2020133369	2020/10/12

21	COLD WATER PIPE ASSEMBLY FOR OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION	A cold water pipe assembly, and mechanisms for generating a cold water pipe assembly, are provided. A plurality of mooring lines are secured to a pipe end member. A pipe segment of a plurality of pipe segments is slidably coupled with respect to the mooring lines at a plurality of locations on a pipe wall of the pipe segment. The plurality of pipe segments is iteratively extended to form a pipe assembly of a desired length by joining a next pipe segment to a previous pipe segment to extend the pipe assembly, and lowering the pipe end member and the pipe assembly by extending the mooring lines. At least some of the next pipe segments are slidably coupled with respect to the mooring lines at a plurality of locations on a respective pipe wall of the at least some of the next pipe segments.	LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION	CA2969337	2015/12/18
22	CENTRAL ENERGY USING PHASE CHANGE MATERIALS IN AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS FOR THE PRODUCTION AND STORAGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY INDUSTRIAL	Power plant using phase change materials over-water production and stocking industrial renewable energy. This invention relates to the use of phase change materials over-water production and stocking industrial renewable energy. The present invention can be upgraded in the industrial production of electricity, for desalination of, for aquaculture, for the production of hot water or cold water. The primary object of the present invention is a method using, due to the phase change materials, mobile sources alternately hot and cold for producing usable energy, for directly contacting these sources. The device is for industrial production and stocking continuously renewable energy in aquatic environments, to generate electricity, water desalination, aquaculture, to the production of hot water or	GUEVARA JOSSELYNE	FR16000964	2016/6/16

23	SYSTEM FOR REPEATED LIQUEFACTION OF STRIPPING GAS AND METHOD OF REMOVAL OF LUBRICATING OIL IN SYSTEM OF REPEATED LIQUEFACTION OF STRIPPING GAS	FIELD : vessels and other watercrafts. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to the field of sea transport and concerns a system for repeated liquefaction of boil-off gas (BOG) on ships. Proposed BOG re-liquefaction system comprises : compressor, in which BOG is subjected to compression; a heat exchanger in which compressed with the help of BOG compressor is cooled by heat exchange using BOG removed from storage tank as cooling agent; first valve that controls fluid flow and opening/closing of first feed line, through which BOG to be used in heat exchanger as coolant, supplied to heat exchanger, bypass line, through which BOG is supplied to compressor after bypass of heat exchanger; second valve located at second feed line, through which BOG, used as cooling agent in heat exchanger, is supplied to compressor, wherein said second valve controls fluid flow rate and opening/closing of second feed line; and pressure reducer arranged downstream of heat exchanger and reducing pressure of fluid medium cooled by heat exchanger, wherein said compressor comprises at least one cylinder operating in an oil lubrication mode, and wherein the bypass line is connected to the second feed line after the second valve. EFFECT : invention ensures efficiency of the system for repeated liquefaction of stripping gas and efficient removal of lubricating oil in this system.	DEU SHIPBILDING END MARIN INZHINIRING KO LTD	RU2020101964	2017/8/3

24	FLOW CONTROL MODULE AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING THE FLOW IN A HYDRONIC SYSTEM	The present disclosure is directed to a flow control module (39) for controlling one or more pumps in a hydronic system (1), wherein the hydronic system (1) comprises -a primary side (3) with a first port (21) in fluid connection with an output (23) of at least one source element (7), a second port (27) in fluid connection with an input (29) 5 of the at least one source element (7), and at least one controllable primary side flow actuator (9) for providing a primary side flow (q1), -a secondary side (5) with a third port (31) in fluid connection with an input (33) of at least one load element (11), a fourth port (35) in fluid connection with an output (37) of the at least one load element (11), and at least one controllable secondary side flow 10 actuator (13) for providing a secondary side flow (q2), and -an intermediary transfer element (17) between the primary side (3) and the secondary side (5), wherein the intermediary transfer element (17) is in fluid connection with the first port (21), the second port (27), the third port (31) and the fourth port (35). The flow control module (39) is configured to calibrate a measurement of a first temperature 15 differential (Tc) between a temperature at the first port (21) and a temperature at the third port (31) in a first situation when the primary side flow (q1) exceeds the secondary side flow (q2), and in that the flow control module (39) is configured to calibrate a measurement of a second temperature differential (Th) between a temperature at the fourth port (21) and a temperature at the second port (31) in a second situation	Grundfos Holding A/S	IN202014011485	2020/3/17

25	SYSTEM AND METHOD OF REPEATED LIQUEFACTION OF STRIPPING GAS FOR SHIP	FIELD : vessels and other watercrafts. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to marine transport, in particular to a system and method for repeated liquefaction of stripping gas (BOG) formed in a vessel for storage on board, using stripping gas as a cooling agent. BOG re-liquefaction system for vessels comprises : multi-stage compressor, in which BOG is subjected to compression; heat exchanger, in which compressed by means of multistage BOG compressor is cooled by means of heat exchange with application of BOG as cooling agent, uncompressed by multi-stage compressor; pressure reducer arranged downstream of heat exchanger and reducing pressure of fluid medium cooled by means of heat exchanger; and bypass line, through which BOG is supplied to multistage compressor after bypass of heat exchanger. EFFECT : invention allows minimizing loss of liquefied natural gas during transportation on a ship.	DEU SHIPBILDING END MARIN INZHINIRING KO LTD	RU2020104349	2017/8/3
26	AUTOMATIC SYSTEM WITH NEURO-FUZZY NETWORK FOR COMPLEX TECHNICAL DIAGNOSTICS AND CONTROL OF SHIP POWER PLANT	FIELD : physics. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to systems for diagnostics and remote control of ship power plants (SPP) using fuzzy logic, in particular, for procedure for collection, accumulation, transfer and centralization of diagnostic and functional parameters of main SPP elements. System comprises a diagnostic module connected to an intelligent module for processing and analyzing SPP parameters, an automatic control unit. Diagnostic module includes a unit for integrated diagnostics of SPP elements S1 to Sn and a unit for sorting parameters of diagnostic objects from PS1 to PSn, which provide synchronous transmission of controlled parameters to intelligent module on parallel channels, wherein the intelligent module is constructed using a neural-fuzzy network, which is in form of a multilayer perceptron, which provides complex current information on the internal state of the SPP and external actions on it. EFFECT : provides for complex technical diagnostics and SPP control meeting requirements of high level of reliability of determination of both current technical state and realistic prediction	FEDERALNOE GOSUDARSTVENNOE BYUDZHETNOE OBRAZOVATELNOE UCHREZHDENIE VYSSHEGO OBRAZOVANIYA GOSUDARSTVE	RU2020121876	2020/6/26

27	GEO SOURCE ELECTRICITY SYSTEM	The present invention provides a method and system to provide constant electricity production from the energy conversion device (100), by installing a control unit (114) for computing real-time ambient temperature and pressure of the working fluid (108), and a fluid reservoir (112) to maintain constant pressure of working fluid 29-290 psi and maintain the flow rate of 0.125-0.20kg/s between condenser unit (102) and evaporator unit (104).	devendra purohit	IN201911019107	2019/5/14
28	SYSTEM FOR REPEATED LIQUEFACTION OF BOIL-OFF GAS AND METHOD OF REMOVAL OF LUBRICATING OIL FROM SYSTEM OF REPEATED LIQUEFACTION OF BOIL-OFF GAS	FIELD : shipbuilding. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to shipbuilding and concerns vessels for transportation of liquefied natural gas or operating on liquefied natural gas. Disclosed are a liquefying system for boil-off gas (BOG) and a method of removing lubricating oil from a BOG re-liquefaction system configured to be re-liquefied by BOG by compressing BOG with a compressor, cooling of compressed BOG by means of heat exchange with uncompressed BOG by means of heat exchanger and reduction of pressure of fluid medium, cooled by heat exchange, by means of pressure reducer. According to the method of removing lubricating oil, the compressor comprises at least one cylinder operating in an oil lubrication mode, and wherein it is determined that time has elapsed for removal of condensed or solidified lubricating oil, if the lower value between the temperature difference between BOG before the heat exchanger to be used in the heat exchanger as a cooling agent, and BOG, compressed in compressor and cooled by means of heat exchanger, and temperature difference between BOG, used as cooling agent in heat exchanger, and BOG, compressed by means of compressor and directed to heat exchanger, is the first preset value or more and is maintained for a predetermined period of time or more, or if the pressure difference between the BOG compressed by the compressor and directed into the heat exchanger, in the area ahead of the heat exchanger and the BOG cooled by the heat exchanger, in the place after the heat exchanger, is the second preset value or more and is stored for a predetermined period of time or more. EFFECT : technical result consists in improvement of efficiency of repeated liquefaction BOG.	DEU SHIPBILDING END MARIN INZHINIRING KO LTD	RU2020101298	2017/8/3

29	ELECTRICALLY-DRIVEN PLANT WITH CASCADE ELECTRIC CONVERTER	FIELD : machine building. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to the vehicles electrical traction systems. Electric make-up plant with a cascade electric converter includes a control system, primary thermal engines with alternating current electric generators, automatic switches, an electric converter and a traction motor. To each multi-phase winding output of the generator its automatic circuit breaker is connected. Electric converter consists of single-phase frequency converters, and outputs of each automatic circuit breaker are connected to input of their single-phase converter. Single-phase converters are grouped by phases of electric converter and in each phase are connected in series. Phases of the electric converter are connected to each other, and the ends of the phases are connected to phases of the traction motor. Each of generators has electromagnetic excitation system consisting of excitation winding and additional electric converter of excitation winding. At that, electromotive plant comprises multiphase voltage sensors with information outputs of which are connected to control system. EFFECT : technical result consists in improvement of performance of electromotive force system.	FED GOSUDARSTVENNOE UNITARNOE PREDPRIYATIE KRYLOVSKIJ GOSUDARSTVENNYJ NAUCHNYJ TSENTR	RU2019130758	2019/9/26

30	PROPULSION PLANT WITH CASCADE ELECTRIC CONVERTER	FIELD : transport machine building. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to the vehicles electrical traction systems. Propulsion plant with cascade electric converter includes control system, generator unit, circuit breakers, electric converter and traction electric motor. By their outputs to the inputs of the electric converter, which outputs are connected to traction motor phase windings. Electric converter consists of phases of electric converter, each phase contains single-phase frequency converters. At that, each of single-phase frequency converters by its input is connected to output contacts of its automatic circuit breaker, and outputs of single-phase converters are connected in series and form conditional beginning and end of electric converter phases. Inputs of automatic circuit breakers are connected each to the output of its multi-phase electric winding of generator unit. Traction motor is structurally made with galvanically isolated phase windings on stator, conditional beginnings and end of each of which is connected to conditional beginning and end of its phase of electric converter respectively. EFFECT : technical result consists in improvement of reliability of propulsion system.	FED GOSUDARSTVENNOE UNITARNOE PREDPRIYATIE KRYLOVSKIJ GOSUDARSTVENNYJ NAUCHNYJ TSENTR	RU2019109594	2019/4/1

31	SHIP ELECTRIC POWER PLANT (EMBODIMENTS)	FIELD : electricity. SUBSTANCE : group of inventions relates to shipboard propulsors electric drive. Ship power plant comprises main diesels or turbines and main synchronous generators, on stator of which there are two three-phase, galvanically isolated windings shifted by 30 electric degrees. Stator windings are connected via automatic circuit breakers to two three-phase lines of the main switchboard, to which rectifier inputs are connected, to the output of which inputs of autonomous voltage inverters are connected, to the output of which the propulsion motors are connected. Permanent magnets are arranged on rotor of synchronous generators. To each line of main distribution board through automatic circuit breakers are connected primary windings of three-phase transformer, and secondary winding of transformer is connected to input of frequency converter. Output of frequency converter via automatic circuit breaker is connected to distribution board panel of other ship consumers. Also disclosed is an embodiment of ship electric power plant, in which rectifiers are part of main distribution board. EFFECT : technical result consists in improvement of efficiency at reduction of weight and dimensions.	FEDERALNOE GOSUDARSTVENNOE BYUDZHETNOE OBRAZOVATELNOE UCHREZHDENIE VYSSHEGO OBRAZOVANIYA SANKT PETER	RU2019137924	2019/11/22
32	METHOD AND ARRANGEMENT FOR SUPPORTING A STARTING PROCESS OF AN INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE	The present subject matterrelates to a method for supporting a starting process of an internal combustion engine (60) by means of an electrical synchronous machine 5(50), which can be operated as an electric generator in a first operating state and as an electric motor in a second operating state, comprising : detecting (100) a beginning rotor movement of arotor (55) of the synchronous machine (50) at a first angular velocity, which corresponds to a first frequency, actuating (110) the electrical synchronous machine (50) by applying an alternating voltage with a second frequency that is greater 10than the first frequency, detecting (200) a transition between the first and the second operating state of the electrical synchronous machine (50), and adaptation (120) of the control of the electrical synchronous machine (50) on the basis of the detected transition.	ROBERT BOSCH GMBH	IN202014006840	2020/2/17

33	GEOTHERMAL HEAT EXCHANGE INSTALLATION AND METHOD	A geothermal installation for collecting heat for the generation of electricity is provided. The installation includes a fluid transport system comprising at least one fluid injection bore extending from a thermoelectric generator located at or near the Earth's surface to a depth below the Earth's surface sufficient such that energy collected can produce electricity. In particular, a depth of at least 500 m, preferably at least l500m, and more preferably at least 3000m is sufficient to see benefits. The fluid injection bore is connected at the said depth, respectively to a plurality of microtunnels which extend outwardly substantially horizontally or diagonally downwardly from a horizontal plane passing through the said depth, preferably interconnected in at least one array. The micro-tunnels in turn are connected with fluid return bores which return a heat transfer fluid to the thermoelectric generator. The fluid transport system is adapted for the flow therethrough to and from the thermoelectric generator of the	EAPOSYS SA	CA3125307	2019/12/30
34	ENERGY TRANSFER MACHINES	A novel engine for producing power from a temperature differential with additional benefits of low cost, high efficiency, quiet operation minimal wear of components, and the ability to produce power or cooling from low grade heat sources.	COLD POWER SYSTEMS INC	CA2766027	2010/6/16

35	ELECTROMOTIVE COMPLEX OF VEHICLE WITH CASCADE ELECTRIC CONVERTER	FIELD : electricity. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to the vehicles electrical traction systems. Electric vehicle acquiring complex with cascade electric converter includes control system, primary thermal engines with alternating current generators, automatic switches, electric converter and traction electric motor. Several electric alternators are connected to each of primary thermal engines. Number of them is equal to number of phases of converter and number of phases of traction motor. Electric converter consists of single-phase frequency converters, the number of which is equal to the number of all generators. At that, multi-phase winding of each of electric generators is connected to input of its single-phase frequency converter via automatic circuit breaker. Single-phase frequency converters are grouped by phases of electric converter and in each phase of electric converter are connected in series. Beginning of phases of the electric converter are connected to each other, and ends of phases of the electric converter are connected to phases of the traction motor. EFFECT : technical result consists in improvement of performance	FED GOSUDARSTVENNOE UNITARNOE PREDPRIYATIE KRYLOVSKIJ GOSUDARSTVENNYJ NAUCHNYJ TSENTR	RU2019102849	2019/2/1

36	Heat pump-reinforced salt-concentration-differential power generation device using vapour differential pressure energy method under positive temperature difference	Disclosed is a heat pump-reinforced salt-concentration-differential power generation device using a vapour differential pressure energy method under a positive temperature difference. The power generation device comprises a heat pump heating and circulating device and a salt-concentration-differential power generation device using the vapour differential pressure energy method. The heat pump heating and circulating device comprises a condenser (7), a heat pump pipeline (9), a throttle valve (10), an evaporator (12) and a compressor (22). The salt-concentration-differential power generation device using the vapour differential pressure energy method comprises a low-pressure container (11), a high-pressure container (8), an expander (23), a differential pressure gauge (24) and an expander pipeline (11). By the heat pump heating and circulating, heat is absorbed from a concentrated solution so as to lower the temperature of the concentrated solution, the heat is released to a dilute solution so as to increase the temperature of the dilute solution, so that the inverse temperature difference generated by heat absorption through evaporation of water from the dilute solution and heat release through condensation of vapour in the concentrated solution is effectively offset. The positive temperature difference is maintained and enlarged, a positive saturated vapour differential pressure is in turn maintained and enlarged, thereby facilitating the expander (23) to do work. The energy utilization efficiency is high, the loss is small, the cost is cheap, the applicability is good, and the	China University of Mining and Technology	AU2016405486	2016/12/12

37	ELECTRICALLY-DRIVEN PLANT WITH CASCADE ELECTRIC CONVERTER	FIELD : machine building. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to the vehicles electrical traction systems. Electric make-up plant of vehicle with cascade electric converter includes control system, primary thermal engines with AC generators, automatic switches, electric converter and traction electric motor. Generator stator accommodates multi-phase windings isolated from each other, each of which is connected to its own automatic circuit breaker, and to the output of the electric converter there is a traction motor connected. Electric converter consists of single-phase frequency converters. At that, outputs of each automatic circuit breaker are connected to input of their single-phase frequency converter. Single-phase frequency converters are grouped by phases of electric converter and in each phase of electric converter are connected in series. Each of the single-phase converters in each phase is connected to different generators. Beginning of phases of the electric converter are connected to each other, and ends of phases of the electric converter are connected to phases of the traction motor. EFFECT : technical result consists in improvement of performance of electromotive force system. 1 cl, 8 dwg	FED GOSUDARSTVENNOE UNITARNOE PREDPRIYATIE KRYLOVSKIJ GOSUDARSTVENNYJ NAUCHNYJ TSENTR	RU2019102440	2019/1/29

38	COMMON ELECTRIC GENERATING SYSTEM OF SHIP	The invention relates to sudostroeniyu and may be used as integral electric generating system of ship. World sudostroenie is one of the most policlinic developing industries, and volume of input in action new sea ships demonstrates steady growth. Grows not only total tonnage landing on water ships, but and their energovooruzhennost. For carrying large number of passengers designed new cruise ships, for which characterizes nnyi to increase the level of comfort, that inevitably leads to the use of systems for propulsion ny to increase the maneuverability and WiFi client continuously ny noise stroke, also increases and their power. One more promising direction are icebreakers, purpose of which is maintenance of navigation year round in northerly sea track, and their operation is accompanied by frequent by the reverses and alternating modes. All the above-mentioned types of modern ships is used elektrodvizhenie, and the fraction of propeller of electric motor in total power of power system is 90% and more. Known their level of technology electric power systems characterizes some drawbacks, namely : intermediate conversion of (that leads to drop efficiency), low quality of voltages and currents (radiation interference, of lowering of automatics systems), presence of in system of propulsion power transformers (growth of cost, efficiency drop). The majority of existing electric power systems are uniform, that is power of all consumers on ship is from common generators. Commonly is used alternating current for actuation of the ship mechanisms, including shaft line with propeller, require frequency conversion for smooth starting and control the speed of rotation. Field width - pulse modulation at its high frequency leads as to radiation high levels of electromagnetic fields, and differences	Коптяев Евгений Николаевич	RU2020109323	2020/3/2

39	UNMANNED UNDERWATER VEHICLE WITH GATHERING OF ENERGY AND METHOD OF ITS OPERATION CONTROL	An underwater energy harvesting drone has a primary hull to be submersibly received in ocean water and a plurality of thermoelectric modules, each module of said plurality of thermoelectric modules having a first operational interface in thermal contact with the primary hull. A thermal transfer element is in contact with a second operational interface on the plurality of thermoelectric modules and an electrical power storage device is connected to the plurality of thermoelectric modules. Positioning of the submersible primary hull to create a thermal gradient between the primary hull and the thermal transfer element induces electrical power generation by the thermoelectric modules thereby charging the electrical power storage device.	ЗЕ БОИНГ КОМПАНИ	RU2018140081	2018/11/14

40	SHIPBOARD ELECTRIC GENERATING SYSTEM	The invention relates to sudostroeniyu, and can be used as electric generating system of ship. World sudostroenie is one of the most policlinic developing industries, and volume of input in action new sea ships demonstrates steady growth. Grows not only total tonnage landing on water ships, but and their energovooruzhennost. For carrying large number of passengers designed new cruise ships, for which characterizes nnyi to increase the level of comfort - that inevitably leads to the use of systems for propulsion ny to increase the maneuverability and WiFi client continuously ny noise stroke, also increases and their power. One more promising direction are icebreakers, purpose of which is maintenance of navigation year round in northerly sea track, and their operation is accompanied by frequent by the reverses and alternating modes. All the above-mentioned types of modern ships is used elektrodvizhenie, and the fraction of propeller of electric motor in total power of power system is 90% and more. Known from level of technology electric power systems characterizes some drawbacks, namely : intermediate conversion of (that leads to drop efficiency), low quality of voltages and currents (radiation interference, of lowering of automatics systems), presence of in system of propulsion power transformers (growth of cost, efficiency drop). The majority of existing electric power systems are uniform, that is power of all consumers on ship is from common generators. Commonly is used alternating current for actuation of the ship mechanisms, including shaft line with propeller, require frequency conversion for smooth starting and control the speed of rotation. Field width - pulse modulation at its high frequency leads as to radiation high levels of electromagnetic fields, and differences	Коптяев Евгений Николаевич	RU2020105010	2020/2/3

41	Production of Mechanical and/or Electrical Energy from Heat Energy By and With The Use of Buoyancy Factor on Evaporation or Sublimation and Condensation	Abstract There are various source of heat energy. Amongst the various sources Solar energy, waste heat form garbage, waste heat from transformers, waste heat from chemical reactions, waste heat from plant and machinery, heat from geo-thermal or the vast heat energy lying in the seas and oceans are some of the major ones which are free and unused. Apart from these, we can also produce heat energy from fuels like fossil fuels, hydrogen gas, forest products etc. A lot of heat energy is being wasted and though converted to mechanical or electric energy it is not that efficient. However, using the evaporation or sublimation and condensation process brought about through difference in temperature and the use of buoyancy factor to increase the efficiency of the energy production, the heat energy can be converted to mechanical or electrical energy in excess of hundred percent. Moreover, heat energy obtained from hydrolysis of some chemicals like salts or hydroxides and their dehydration for reuse or the heat stored as latent heat on melting of salts can be utilized for huge storage of energy for some months or more and use it through this invention method. The energy lying in the water under the oceans during winter can be easily utilized for production of huge energy when there are very low (freezing) temperatures on the	SUDARSHAN K C	AU2019229385	2019/9/12

42	ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN INSTALLATION OF VEHICLE WITH CASCADE ELECTRIC CONVERTER	FIELD : electricity. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to the vehicles electrical traction systems. Electric make-up plant of vehicle with cascade electric converter includes control system, primary thermal engine, AC generator, automatic switches, electric converter and traction electric motor. Generator stator accommodates multi-phase windings isolated from each other, each of which is connected to its own automatic circuit breaker, and to the output of the electric converter there is a traction motor connected. Electric converter consists of single-phase frequency converters. At that, outputs of each automatic circuit breaker are connected to input of their single-phase frequency converter. Single-phase frequency converters are grouped by phases of electric converter and in each phase of electric converter are connected in series. Beginning of phases of the electric converter are connected to each other, and ends of phases of the electric converter are connected to phases of the traction motor. EFFECT : technical result consists in improvement of quality of synthesized voltage, modularity and scalability of proposed structure. 7 cl, 8 dwg	FED GOSUDARSTVENNOE UNITARNOE PREDPRIYATIE KRYLOVSKIJ GOSUDARSTVENNYJ NAUCHNYJ TSENTR	RU2018139481	2018/11/7
43	METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PROCESSING GAS FROM A GAS STORAGE FACILITY FOR A CARRYING VESSEL	A method and system for treating the waste (2) gas storage, the installation (2) comprising a tank (4) in which a first gas (4a, 4b) and a reservoir (5) in which is stored a second gas (5a, 5b), the second gas (5a, 5b) having a boiling temperature lower than the first gas, the method comprising a step of re-liquefaction wherein vapors (4b) of the first gas flowing in a first circuit (6a) (4) from vessel are reliquéfiées by heat exchange with the second gas in the liquid state having an inlet temperature and flowing in a second circuit (6b), vapors of the first gas in the vessel being transferred reliquéfiées (4) and the second gas is kept in a liquid state at a temperature output after the reliquefaction and back into the storage tank (5), exchanging heat between the first gas and the second (4b) gas (5a) being designed such that an outlet temperature vapors (4b) of the first gas reliquéfiées is between a first threshold value and a second threshold value.	GAZTRANSPORT ET TECHNIGAZ	FR18051135	2018/2/9

44	温差发电装置	一种温差发电装置，包含：一导热件；以及一致冷晶片，具有一受热端、一非受热端及一导电端，该致冷晶片之受热端系贴附於该导热件，该受热端为与该导热件围设形成一容置腔体，该容置腔体系容置一热传媒介物，其中该导热件吸收外部的热能，并藉由该热传媒介物热传至该致冷晶片之受热端，以使该致冷晶片之受热端的温度上升而与该致冷晶片之非受热端之间形成一温度差而於该致冷晶片之导电端输出一电能	龙华科技大学	TW108209958	2019/7/30
45	A FLUID CIRCULATION LINE	The invention relates to a fluid circulation pipe, comprising at least one portion which is capable of being immersed in a first fluid (31), the at least one portion comprising a plurality of separation bands (36), each separation band (36) extending over a length of the circulation conduit and having a cross-section (S) in the form of a "C", each separation band (36) comprising a lateral wall (46) and two free edges (48) which are attached to a lateral wall (46) of another separation band (36) of the plurality of separation bands (36), the assembly of separation bands (36) delimiting a tubular space (38) for circulation of the first fluid (31) and a plurality of sub-spaces (40) which are each capable of at least partially receiving a second fluid (52), the sub-spaces (40) each being different from the tubular space	NAVAL ENERGIES	FR17063388	2017/12/29
46	METHOD AND UNIT FOR MANIPULATING A FLUID CONVEYANCE ASSEMBLY	The present invention relates to a handling unit for lowering and raising a fluid transport assembly. According to the invention, this assembly comprising a flexible duct (11) including, at at least one of its ends, an assembling flange (13, 14) having an outer diameter D, this unit comprises : - a floating structure (16) comprising a central well (17) having a diameter that is larger than the diameter D of this flange (13, 14) and/or than half of the perimeter of said flexible duct (11) to allow the passage thereof; - a system for drawing said flexible duct (11) including first and second sets of vertically positioned take-up devices (18), said first and second sets being movable between a gripping position and at least one second position, referred to as the inactive position, in which they are placed set back from said well (17); and - handling means (19) that are configured to bear said at least	ETS A DESCHAMPS ET FILS	FR16062343	2016/12/12

47	UNDERWATER ENERGY HARVESTING DRONE AND METHOD FOR OPERATION	An underwater energy harvesting drone has a primary hull to be submersibly received in ocean water and a plurality of thermoelectric modules, each module of said plurality of thermoelectric modules having a first operational interface in thermal contact with the primary hull. A thermal transfer element is in contact with a second operational interface on the plurality of thermoelectric modules and an electrical power storage device is connected to the plurality of thermoelectric modules. Positioning of the submersible primary hull to create a thermal gradient between the primary hull and the thermal transfer element induces electrical power generation by the thermoelectric modules thereby charging the electrical power storage device.	THE BOEING COMPANY	CA3029964	2019/1/14

48	SHIP ELECTRIC POWER PLANT	FIELD : shipbuilding; power engineering. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to shipbuilding, namely to electric power installations of vessels with frequency converters and propeller motors. Ship power plant comprises main diesels or turbines and main synchronous generators, on stator of which there are two three-phase, galvanically disconnected, shifted by 30 electric degrees of winding. Windings are connected via automatic circuit breakers to two three-phase lines of main switchboard. Inputs of 12-pulse rectifiers are connected to lines of the main distribution board, to the output of which inputs of independent voltage inverters are connected, to the output of which there connected are propulsion motors. Primary windings of three-phase transformers are connected to each main switchboard line through automatic circuit breakers, and secondary windings of these transformers are connected through automatic circuit breakers to three-phase supply line of distribution board of other ship consumers. On the synchronous generator stator there are two additional three-phase windings shifted relative to the first pair of three-phase stator windings by 15 electric degrees and relative to each other by 30 electric degrees, which outputs are connected through automatic circuit breakers to two additional three-phase lines of the main distribution board, to which inputs of additional 12-pulse rectifiers are connected. Outputs of main and additional 12-pulse rectifiers are connected to inputs of three-level independent voltage inverters supplying propulsion motors. EFFECT : high efficiency is achieved.	federalnoe gosudarstvennoe byudzhetnoe obrazovatelnoe uchrezhdenie vysshego obrazovaniya "Sankt Peterburgskij gosudarstvennyj morskoj tekhnicheskij universitet" (SPbGMTU) (RU)	RU2018129804	2018/8/15
49	温差发电装置	一種溫差發電裝置，其包含：一框架以及至少四發電裝置，該框架係以複數個鋁製板體組成一框體，並於各該鋁製板體設一發電裝置，各該發電裝置至少設有一溫差晶片以及一散熱板，藉此，透過該鋁製板體導熱佳之特性，以及散熱板之散熱冷卻效果，讓發電裝置之溫差晶片經由受熱面及受冷面產生溫差，進而讓發電部產生正負端電位差，達到發電目的，本創作不僅成本低廉、製作方便，可在室內使用外，更是便於攜帶外出，在戶外露營生火或烹煮時，亦可放至於熱源周邊，額外達到發電蓄能之功效。	吴濬杰; 庄鸿翔; 林冠任; 吴廷春; 胡芷菱; 谢昊伦; 江昱贤	TW108202199	2019/2/21

50	SHIP ELECTRIC POWER INSTALLATION	FIELD : shipbuilding. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to shipbuilding, namely to electric power installations of vessels with frequency converters and propeller motors. Ship electrical power installation contains main diesel engines or turbines and main synchronous generators, the stators windings of which are connected to the power distribution line of the main switchboard through automatic switches, three-phase transformers, the primary winding of which is connected via a circuit breaker to the power supply line of the main switchboard, and two secondary windings connected in a star and a triangle are connected to the inputs of 12-pulse rectifiers. Two secondary windings together with autonomous voltage inverters form frequency converters, the output of a 12-pulse rectifier is connected to the input of an autonomous voltage inverter, to its output a rowing motor is connected, and also the three-phase transformer to which other ship consumers are connected. On transformer is additionally placed a pair of windings connected in a star and a triangle, that is connected to an additional 12-pulse rectifier, the outputs of the rectifiers are connected to the input of a three-level autonomous voltage inverter. EFFECT : high efficiency is achieved.	federalnoe gosudarstvennoe byudzhetnoe obrazovatelnoe uchrezhdenie vysshego obrazovaniya "Sankt Peterburgskij gosudarstvennyj morskoj tekhnicheskij universitet" (SPbGMTU) (RU)	RU2018123065	2018/6/25
51	OCEAN POWERED RANKINE CYCLE TURBINE	An ocean powered Rankine cycle turbine includes a loop in which is circulated a working fluid. A first heat exchanger effects a phase change of the working fluid from liquid to gas. The gas expands to power a turbine. Gas exiting the turbine is condensed by a second heat exchanger to effect a phase change from gas back to liquid. A piston assembly is used to compress air. A wave energy converter uses ocean wave energy to reciprocally move the piston. As the wave goes down, the piston is extends drawing air into the piston housing. As the wave goes up, the piston compresses the air. Heat generated as the piston compresses air, is used to as a heat source for the first heat exchanger. Cold compressed air is used as a cold source for the second heat exchanger.	AOE ACCUMULATED OCEAN ENERGY INC	CA2972537	2017/7/7

52	船舶泵浦故障预知系统	本新型创作系关於一种船舶泵浦故障预知系统，主要系以热电晶片侦测船舶泵浦之驱动马达之温度，一旦温差电流值超过一预设值时，则以模糊理论为基础，根据该温差电流值判断各种船舶泵浦可能损毁问题及其机率，以令维修人员得以参照运算结果立即对该船舶泵浦进行相对应之维修保养	国立高雄海洋科技大学	TW107203413	2017/7/7
53	WATER PUMPING LINE EDGE AND METHOD OF PRODUCING ENERGY FROM THERMAL ENERGY SEAS	The invention relates to a water-pumping pipe particularly for a facility for energy production using the thermal energy of the seas, produced by assembling flexible pipe sections (2, 3), by means of rigid connecting flanges (5), characterised in that the ends facing the pipe sections (2, 3) comprise ropes (11) for engaging in corresponding receiving channels of the flanges and in that said flanges comprise passages (19) for accessing said channels, for a tool (18) in the form of a hook for mounting/dismounting the ropes.	DCNS	FR15002472	2015/11/26
54	SYSTEM FOR GENERATING ELECTRICAL ENERGY		BRGM	FR13057827	2013/8/6
55	DEVICE FOR ABSORBING THERMAL ENERGY FROM THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT AND USING SAME (GENERATOR)	Existing turbine energy generators currently use temperature difference to do work. To operate, they require a boiler, a condenser that usually operates at normal temperatures, a turbine, and a pump for increasing the fluid pressure, said generators mostly using water as a cooling medium. The invention is based on lowering the temperature of the condenser, such that the boiler can operate under normal operating conditions. In order to do this, 1) a cooling medium having a low boiling temperature (below 0) is used instead of water; 2) the temperature of the condenser -which is well insulated -is lowered to said temperature by using a normal secondary cooling cycle between the evaporator and the condenser, the cooling cycle transferring the excess heat from the condenser to the evaporator without the need for external cooling -this cycle uses a second cooling medium having a temperature slightly below that of the first cooling	AHMED Mahmoud Tharwat Hafez	IN201817023330	2018/6/22
56	Magnetic phase transition exploitation for enhancement of electromagnets	ABSTRACT : An electromagnet can be used to provide a controlled magnetic field, for example for the purpose of minesweeping. The electromagnet is constructed of a material which 5 has a Curie temperature, such that the electromagnet can be stored at a temperature above the Curie temperature, but deployed below the Curie temperature in use. 1/4 57 51 Fig. 1	Thales Holdings UK Plc	AU2017203188	2017/5/12

57	A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING THE BUOYANCY OF AN UNDERWATER SUBMERSIBLE	The present invention relates to a system and method for controlling the buoyancy of an underwater submersible. Accordingly, a novel buoyancy control system for controlling the buoyancy of an underwater submersible, comprising of a housing configured to enclose a controller and a power source. A swim bladder having a flexible membrane covering an upper end, attached to an upper portion of said housing through a lower end, characterized in that a heater is positioned inside the swim bladder containing a fluid. The controller is configured to actuate in which the power source supplies power to the heater to cause liquid to vapour phase transition of the fluid. The submersible is configured to ascend on heating during which the phase transition is from fluid phase to vapour phase, and to descend on cooling during which the phase transition is from vapour phase to fluid phase, such that by varying the power supplied to the heater the buoyancy of an underwater submersible is controlled.	Indian Institute of Technology Patna	IN201831028588	2018/7/30
58	METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING SECTIONS OF THREE-LAYER STRUCTURE FROM POLYMER COMPOSITE MATERIALS	FIELD : shipbuilding. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to plastic shipbuilding and can be used in the manufacture of sections of bulkheads, fences, cabin walls and superstructures of a three-layer structure made of polymer composite materials (PCM). Method is proposed for manufacturing sections of a three-layer PCM structure comprising manufacturing a middle layer of the three-layer structure of individual panels consisting of trapezoidal or U-shaped stiffening ribs joined into a single corrugated element filled with polystyrene from both sides to flush flanges, interconnecting the panels by width and by length of the sections along the generatrix of the corrugated element followed by molding of one bearing layer and after reversing the section of the second bearing PCM layer. Interconnecting the middle layer panels by length of the sections is carried out with rectangular inserts made in advance from PCM, which are pasted into pre-cut slots between the walls of the corrugations and the foam with the use of an adhesive composition. EFFECT : technical result is reducing the labor intensity and reducing the time for manufacturing the sections.	Federalnoe gosudarstvennoe unitarnoe predpriyatie "Krylovskij gosudarstvennyj nauchnyj tsentr" (FGUP "Krylovskij gosudarstvennyj nauchnyj tsentr") (RU)	RU2016117200	2016/4/29

59	connection manifold ocean thermal energy conversion	A method of assembling a pipe on a water-supported floating platform is provided. The platform includes an open central bay, and a gantry on the platform is arranged so as to surround at least a portion of the bay. The method includes providing a pipe intake assembly and staves on the platform; transferring the pipe intake assembly to the interior space of the bay; assembling the individual staves on the pipe intake assembly in an offset construction; lowering the pipe portion within the bay and into the water until the upper ends of the staves reside within a lower portion of the gantry; increasing the length of the pipe portion by assembling additional staves to the upper ends of the assembled staves; and repeating the step of increasing the length of the portion of the pipe until the pipe	THE ABELL FOUND INC	BRPI112015008360	2013/10/15
60	MARINE ENERGY COMPLEX	FIELD : power engineering. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to the field of energy and can be used for the production of electric and thermal energy, clean fuel, as well as maintaining the optimal temperature conditions for marine biota in protected water areas. At the same time, the initial energy resource is only the thermal energy of the upper layers of the seas and other natural water basins. Marine energy complex contains a power plant that operates on the thermal energy of the sea, and includes auxiliary industrial desalination and electrolysis plants, as well as infrastructure facilities. To eliminate the need for a cooling marine or air environment, it uses a heat pump, while the drive of the generator is a thermomechanical converter with a solid or liquid working medium, calculated for the temperature drop of heat carriers in the heating and cooling circuits created by a heat pump with absorption of the heat of the aquatic environment. EFFECT : invention will reduce the cost of developing the thermal energy of the oceans, expand the geographical space of its use, bring these energy sources closer to consumers of energy resources, reduce the man-caused strain on the natural environment. 1 cl, 3 dwg	Yasakov Nikolaj Vasilevich	RU2017100738	2017/1/10

61	海洋深层水汲取方法与系统及其应用的发电方法与系统	一种海洋深层水汲取方法与系统及其应用的发电方法与系统，其系於海岸设定开凿点，并於海岸沉入海洋的边壁设定凿穿点，以规划一条钻凿路径依据钻凿路径钻凿出第一汲水引道，第一汲水引道包含钻凿段及爆破段於钻凿段铺设第一汲水管路再於第一汲水管路组设阀门装置，当阀门装置开启时，位於凿穿点附近的低温深层海水则自凿穿点进入经第一汲水管路而从开凿点流出，藉以获得低温深层海水供使用，或供作为地热发电或是温差发电系统的致冷能源，俾达到以低成本有效地於岸上源源不绝获取深层海水加以充份利用及架构发电系统，以确实发挥大自然资源效益之目的	成元科技有限公司	TW105132880	2016/10/12
62	MODULAR SECTION OF A WATER PIPE, WATER PIPE COMPRISING SUCH SECTIONS AND OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY SYSTEM COMPRISING SUCH A WATER PIPE	The invention relates to a modular water pipe section (114) including a deformable diaphragm (130) capable of encompassing, in an operational state of the section, a tubular space (132) defining an axial direction (AA') for carrying water and a series (135) of rings (120, 140) extending along the axial direction (AA') within the tubular space (132) and including : two end rings (120), each being at a separate end (116, 118) of the section (114) in the axial direction (AA'), the diaphragm (130) being attached to the end rings (120); at least one central ring (140) arranged between both end rings (120); and cables (150, 160) connecting each ring (120, 140) to the nearest ring (120,	DCNS	FR14000341	2014/2/6
63	NOVEL MULTILOOP GAS TURBINE AND METHOD OF OPERATION THEREOF.	The present disclosure relates to a novel gas turbine having applications, for example, in thermal power generation in an environmentally friendly manner. In various embodiments, the present disclosure provides a multiloop gas turbine with enhanced efficiency close to Ericsson/Carnot Cycle and a method of operating	NOSTRUM ENERGY PTE LTD	MX2017013353	2016/4/16

64	WORLD'S FIRST KRISHNA'S SYRINGE METHOD SEA HYDROPOWER PLANTS TO PRODUCE LARGE SCALE HYDROPOWER FOR THE PRODUCTION OF LARGE SCALE SYNTHETIC FUEL (SYNTHETIC GASOLINE) OR HYDROGEN GAS FOR SHIPS, AIRCRAFTS, OR CARS (VEHICLES)	There are trillions and trillions of stored potential energy (GW or TW or PW electricity) in the entire SEA (OCEAN) 14. We need a TECHNOLOGY to tap (produce) that electricity. My method is developed to tap (produce) any amount of hydropower from SEA (14) 24 hours a day, 365 days a year continuously. It is a breakthrough technology because hydropower is produced continuously underground 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. It comprises a Turbine-Generator 11 installed below seashore (underground) 16 to produce electricity and a giant syringe or multi barrel syringe 5, a Hydraulic Press or Cranes 15, or Shipyard Crane 15. a simple pulley or a compound pulley 3, a suitable load (weight) 27, a rope 26, water tanks 8 and an automatic Locomotive 15 which moves automatically forward and backward are used to discharge the waste seawater 25 back to SEA 14. Researchers say that our natural resources like uranium, thorium, coal, natural gas, or oil will be depleted (removed) from Earth in 150 years. My method to produce hydropower from SEA 14 will solve power crisis forever. Since we can produce any amount of hydropower from SEA 14 we can close down the air and the ground polluting nuclear, thermonuclear, thermal, oil, natural gas (operated) power plants. We can save uranium, thorium, coal, oil or natural gas and use them for some other purposes. We do not need wind power, solar power, wave power, tidal power, biogas power, biomass power, geothermal power, OTEC power, osmosis power or any other power other power plants any more. We can use the hydropower produced in my method in electrolysis process to produce hydrogen gas or synthetic fuel to run our vehicle. We do not need oil sands, oil, shale oil, diesel,	KRISHNAMOORTHY SRINIVASAN	CA2982135	2017/10/12

65	SYSTEM FOR PRODUCING AND STORING ELECTRICAL ENERGY USING THERMAL DOUBLET	The invention relates to a system for storing energy and for producing electrical energy, including a thermal doublet comprising a first thermal store (GT1) and a second thermal store (GT2), heat exchangers (ET1, ET2) installed in each of said thermal stores (GT1, GT2), means (CIR1, CIR2) making it possible to circulate two heat-transfer fluids between heat exchangers of a thermal store having a plate heat exchanger (EP), a plate heat exchanger intended for exchanging heat between the two heat-transfer fluids, a means (PAC) for transforming electrical energy into thermal energy, and a means (TRANS) for transforming thermal energy from the heat-transfer fluid into electrical energy, which implements a thermodynamic cycle that uses a temperature difference between said thermal stores (GT1, GT2), characterised in that : said first thermal store (GT1) is based on a technique of diffusive thermal storage in a rock mass (MR) that is not under water; and said second thermal store (GT2) is a latent-heat	BRGM; COMMISSARIAT A L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE ET AUX ENERGIES ALTERNATIVES (CEA); ENERTIME	FR15059374	2015/10/2

66	WTSU TECHNOLOGY FOR PROVIDING SERVICE TO WELLS, FOR THE RECEPTION, PROCESS AND DISPOSITION OF PRODUCTS RESULTING FROM WELLS AND OFF SHORE INSTALLATIONS.	This patent refers to a WTSV Technology, considered a novel process through which a mixture is received from marine or inland oil wells, these resulting from underground or submarine installations, fix or inland installations, fix or mobile equipments including the spillage of hydrocarbons or products, where a plurality of equipments perform the separation of hydrocarbons and/or associated fluids or solids; the technology is best known as Well Testing Service Vessel (WTSV), and includes a plurality of equipments installed inland or over a floating vessel provided with dynamic positioning, with or without storage capacity, and which facilitates the conditioning of the separated products and the disposition thereof by exportation and/or reinjection of products and/or the transfer of the products to other vessels or ancillary vehicles, inland or maritime terminals; which purpose is to provide service to oil wells, pipes and installations in the ocean, inland waters for the reception, sep aration, control and ecological handle of the mixture (crude oil, gas, solids, chemicals and oily or production water) in the phases of : *Exploration. *Perforation. *Finishing. *Repair. *Stimulation. *Production. *Measurement of the production. *Early production. *Maintenance to current installations, including ducts for transporting the product. *Attention and reception of fluids resulting from hydrocarbon spillages in the ocean. *Any other embodiment, including the permanent, early production in remote	GABRIEL DELGADO SALDIVAR	MX2011000835	2011/1/21

67	EDITING FACILITY/REMOVING OF A HOSE LINE WATER PUMPING	This installation for assembling/dismantling a pumping pipe (2), notably for a works that produces electrical energy from the thermal energy of the oceans, comprising pipe portions (3, 4, 5, 6) assembled with one another, the upper and lower ends of which comprise flanges (7, 8) for fixing the portions together, so as to form the pipe, is characterized in that it comprises a well (10) through which the pipe (2) passes, the well comprising means for immobilizing the top flange of the portion present in this well, so as to take up the loads on the pipe (2) and allow at least one portion to be assembled on/dismantled from the portion present in the well, means in the form of a lift (12) comprising means of grasping the top flange of one portion in order to move this portion into the well (10) so as to raise or lower it therein, and a workstation (14) for assembling/dismantling at least one portion, above the well, and allowing at least one portion to be assembled on/dismantled from the portion present in the well.	DCNS	FR16000619	2016/4/12
68	BAGIAN MODULAR DARI PIPA AIR, PIPA AIR YANG MENCAKUP BAGIAN-BAGIAN TERSEBUT, DAN SISTEM ENERGI TERMAL LAUTAN YANG MENCAKUP PIPA AIR TERSEBUT	Penemuan ini berhubungan dengan bagian pipa air modular (114) termasuk diafragma yang dapat dideformasi (130) yang dapat mencakup, dalam keadaan operasional bagian, suatu ruang tubular (132) yang menentukan arah aksial (AA ') untuk membawa air dan seri (135) cincin (120, 140) yang membentang sepanjang arah aksial (AA ') di dalam ruang tubular (132) dan termasuk : dua cincin akhir (120), masingmasing berada pada ujung yang terpisah (116, 118) dari bagian (114) pada arah aksial (AA '), diafragma (130) dilekatkan pada ujung r	DCNS	IDP00201605143	2015/2/6
69	GAS HYDRATE TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE SYSTEM AND METHOD	Disclosed is a marine vessel to transport natural gas hydrates (NGH) the marine vessel includes a hull formed from solid NGH and a skeletal structure to support the hull. Additionally disclosed is a container to transport NGH including a block of solid NGH and a skeletal structure to support the block. Further disclosed is a method of fabricating a marine vessel for transporting and storing natural gas hydrates (NGH) the method includes preparing a mold placing a skin layer in the mold assembling a skeletal structure in the mold preparing a NGH slurry and pouring into NGH slurry into the mold.	FISHLER Yehoshua	IN201747026329	2017/7/25
70	船载海洋热能转换系统		THE ABELL	HK16114784.3	2016/12/29

71	VESSEL-MOUNTED OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM.	An offshore power generation system comprising : a floating portable platform having one or more OTEC heat exchange units, one or more turbine generators, a water intake and discharge system, a mooring system; and a fixed manifold having one or more cold water intake connections in communication with a cold water pipe, and one or more cold water discharge connections in communication with the water intake system of the floating platform via an intermediate cold water conduit, wherein each cold water discharge connection is detachable from the intermediate cold water pipe.	THE ABELL FOUND INC; THE ABELL FOUNDATION INC	MX2016009506	2015/1/20
72	POWER STATION POWER CONVERSION OCEAN THERMAL	An power generation structure comprising a portion having a first deck portion comprising an integral multi-stage evaporator system, a second deck portion comprising an integral multi-stage condensing system, a third deck portion housing power generation equipment, a cold water pipe, and a cold water pipe connection. The evaporator and condenser systems include a multi-stage cascading heat exchange system. Warm water conduits in the first deck portion and cold water conduits in the second deck portion are integral to the structure of the portion of the platform.	THE ABELL FOUND INC	BR112014003524	2012/8/15
73	ROTARY TRANSFORMER	A system for high power transmission on an installation comprising a first part (1, 11) and a second part (2, 12) rotating relative to each other characterized in that the system further comprising a rotary three-phase transformer having primary (U1, V1, W1) and secondary (U2, V2, W2) windings, the first part being provided with one of said primary (U1, V1, W1) or secondary (U2, V2, W2) windings, the second part being provided with the remaining winding of said primary (U1, V1, W1) or secondary (U2, V2, W2) windings, said primary (U1, V1, W1) and secondary (U2, V2, W2) windings are arranged to face each other, and an air gap (6) is provided between the primary (U1, V1, W1) and secondary (U2, V2, W2) windings and their corresponding parts of the transformer cores.	AKER ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY AS	CA2721358	2009/4/14

74	SHIP ENERGY-SAVING INSTALLATION	The invention relates to sudostroeniyu, in particular to electric power plants low measured ships river fleet.Ship energy-saving installation (seu) has utilization boiler, ship main boiler (HSC), turbine with low boiling substance and cooling system. The low boiling substance circulates along closed, including evaporator, superheater, turbine, condenser, circulating pump, throttle valve and members automatic control.So, in seu is used power plant, consisting of turbine with low boiling working substance, evaporator and condenser, the working substance is evaporated in evaporator due to utilization of thermal energy main ship diesel plant, heat energy of accumulating vessel and main ship boiler, coming into evaporator through heat carrier, evaporation of working medium is in heat exchanger, one cavity of which is evaporator, and in the other hollow passes heat carrier, heated from ship boilers ship power plant and accumulating reservoir. Condenser is other heat exchanger, in one cavity of which passes spent pairs, and in other - cooler, which takes heat in waste steam, it into liquid st, cooler is outboard water with temperature of 7 - 8 theoretically during autumn - winter time, and in spring - summer said outboard water additionally is cooled to temperature 7 - 8 theoretically in refrigerator absorption refrigeration plant this system. As a result of all of this will be is provided quite high temperature differential evaporation and condensation working medium respectively and quite high efficiency of conversion of heat energy ship boilers, which leads to to increase the agreed to fuel economy and efficiency ship power plant.If ship for long time becomes on anchor, for example expectation of unloading. The depending on time year operation can be made two versions.1 version. Ship operated in summer, the ship main boiler be in off state. In this case stops the	Тимофеев Виталий Никифорович	RU2016119864	2016/5/23
75	具防雾功能之潜水镜改良结构	本创作系为一种具防雾功能之潜水镜改良结构，包括：具至少一镜面之潜水镜，且每一镜面之内侧，则均对应设置有防雾膜本创作利用在潜水镜之每一镜面上来分别设置防雾膜，藉以避免潜水时因潜水镜之内外温差所造成镜面起雾的现像，进而来提供潜水人员持久之清晰、透亮的潜水视觉效果	美荷企业有限公司	TW105209556	2016/6/24

76	IMPROVING LIFE OF A SEMICONDUCTOR BY REDUCING TEMPERATURE CHANGES THEREIN VIA SWITCHING FREQUENCY	TEMPERATURE CHANGES THEREIN VIA SWITCHING FREQUENCY ABSTRACT Provided is system including a temperature regulator including at least on regulation component in communication with a semiconductor within a converter, and a peak detector in communication with the semiconductor within the converter configured to identify a maximum temperature of each semiconductor. Also provided is a method for regulating temperature change of semiconductor components including measuring a semiconductor temperature, determining a reference temperature when the semiconductor is energized, summing the first semiconductor temperature and the reference temperature to generate a first temperature sum, comparing the first temperature sum to a coolant temperature to generate a first temperature difference. The method also circulates a fluid configured within the	GE Energy Power Conversion Technology Ltd	IN201644011425	2016/3/31
77	LARGE FLEXIBLE SUBMARINE CONDUIT SYSTEM	This large flexible submarine conduit system (10) for a platform floating at sea comprises : a flexible conduit (12) comprising a plurality of sheets (26A 26B 26C) linked together by a sliding closure (28) on each of the lateral sides of said sheets the conduit (12) comprising means for maintaining a circular cross section of the conduit (12) which are both flexible and flattenable; and a device capable of being placed on the platform at the upper end of the conduit (12) allowing winding and unwinding of each of the sheets (26A 26B 26C) of the conduit (12) this device comprising a drum (14A 14B 14C) for each of the sheets (26A 26B 26C).	DCNS	IN201617015885	2016/5/6

78	OFFSHORE FLOATING PLATFORM WITH OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM	An offshore floating platform (10, 20, 22, 23, 25) having at least one buoyant column with an upper end extending above a sea surface, a lower end submerged below the sea surface, and at least one keel tank (12, 22A, 23A, 25A) disposed at the lower end. A deck (D) is supported at the upper end the column. An ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) system is integrated with the platform in which heat is extracted from warm sea surface waters to vaporize a liquid working fluid and heat is rejected to cold water from lower depths of the sea to condense the vaporized working fluid. At least one turbine (T) and power generator (G) is disposed on the deck, at least one evaporator (E) is disposed on the platform beneath the deck, and at least one condenser (C) is disposed on the seabed or platform or keel tank a distance beneath the evaporator. A desalination system may also be combined and incorporated with the OTEC system.	SRINIVASAN NAGAN	IN4279CHENP2011	2011/6/16
79	SYSTEM AND PROCESS FOR COOLING A PUMP MOTOR WORKING FLUID ETM	A cooling system and process in an OTEC system are described where the sub-cooled working liquid from the working fluid pump outlet is used to cool the working fluid pump motor, either directly or indirectly via heat exchange with a secondary fluid. The heat from the motor that is being rejected into the working fluid just prior to the working fluid flowing to the evaporator helps to alleviate heat duty in the evaporator meaning more potential for the evaporator to create energy. Also, because two-phase evaporators, such as those in an OTEC system, are less efficient than single-phase heat exchangers at single-phase heating, this pre-heating of the working fluid will help the evaporator performance substantially.	LOCKHEED CORP	FR14052105	2014/3/13
80	温差致动发电模组	一种温差致动发电模组，包含一导线单元、一磁性单元、一连接磁性单元的储能驱动单元、一汽缸、一可与汽缸相对位移的活塞单元、一内部储存第一工作流体的第一储存瓶，及一传动单元。磁性单元可作动使导线单元产生电流。储能驱动单元连接磁性单元，且可储存能量并输出驱动磁性单元作动。活塞单元包括一设於汽缸内部的活塞主体以将汽缸内分隔为一第一容室及一第二容室。第一储存瓶连通该第一容室。传动单元连接汽缸与储能驱动单元，并受汽缸与活塞单元的相对运动驱动以带动储能驱动单元储存能量。藉由上述设计使整体发电稳定且持续。	明志科技大学	TW102148267	2013/12/25

81	TWO PHASE EXPANSION DEVICE CAPABLE OF MAXIMIZING THE AMOUNT OF MOVEMENT PRODUCED BY A TWO PHASE FLOW	The invention relates to a two phase expansion device (106) capable of maximizing the amount of movement produced by a two phase flow. The two phase expansion device (106) is characterized in that it includes at least : one dispenser (105) for dispensing the fluid to a plurality of two phase expansion nozzles (60); a plurality of adjacent two phase expansion nozzles (60) with substantially parallel axes each two phase expansion nozzle (60) including sequentially at least one diffuser (65) one neck (66) and one tube (67) the two phase expansion nozzles (60) being arranged to each receive a portion of the flow from the hot source; and means for supporting the plurality of two phase expansion nozzles (60) and including means for sealably separating the two phase expansion nozzles (60).	STOREWATT	IN11091DELNP2015	2015/12/4
82	PROCESSES OF CONVERSION OF THERMAL ENERGY OF INDUSTRIAL OCEAN	A combined OTEC and steam system having an OTEC power generation system including a multistage condensing system in fluid communication with a cold water system and a steam system comprising a steam condenser, wherein the steam condenser is in fluid communication with the cold water system.	ABELL FOUNDATION INC	BR112013000944	2011/7/14
83	可自动充电的触屏手机	本发明提供一种可自动充电的触屏手机，包括触控式萤幕和手机壳体所述触控式萤幕由具有导热性的材质制成，所述触屏手机还包括设置於手机壳体内部的温差发电器，所述温差发电器用於收集触屏手机在使用过程中人手与触控式萤幕之间的摩擦产生的热能，并将收集的热能转化为电能，从而为触屏手机供电	鸿海精密工业股份有限公司	TW103132534	2014/9/19
84	PLANT OF CONVERSION OF OCEANIC THERMAL ENERGY	An offshore power generation structure comprising a submerged portion having a first deck portion comprising an integral multi-stage evaporator system, a second deck portion comprising an integral multi-stage condensing system, a third deck portion housing power generation equipment, cold water pipe; and a cold water pipe	ABELL FOUNDATION INC	BR112012018271	2011/1/21

85	Method for improving operation efficiency of evaporation device and ocean thermal energy conversion system using the method	The present invention relates to a cooling system and method in an ocean thermal energy conversion system (OTEC), wherein a working medium subcooled from the outlet of an active fluid pump is used to directly or indirectly dissipate the active fluid pump motor through heat exchange with a secondary fluid. The heat of the engine is discharged into the activator immediately before the activator flows into the evaporator, which helps to reduce the heat load in the evaporator, which means that the evaporator has sufficient opportunities to generate energy. Similarly, since two-phase evaporators, such as those in OTEC systems, are less efficient in single-phase heating than single-phase heat exchange elements, preheating this active fluidizing agent will make the operating	LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION	VN1201503515	2015/9/24
86	生物体电能发电系统及其应用	本发明提供一种生物体电能发电系统，其植入於一生物体内且该生物体电能发电系统包含一发电阵列、一整流稳压单元、一充电电池、一供电连接介面及一生物相容性外套，该发电阵列、该充电电池分别与该整流稳压单元电性连接，该供电连接介面与该充电电池电性连接，该供电连接介面对一植入生物体内的用电单元提供电力；本发明可以在生物体内产生电力，供其他的用电模组进行充电或正常工作；如此，对於研究或医疗目的，其可让生物体无须经常重新手术以维持用电模组之效能，因此，本发明可解决既有技术的问题，达成大幅降低该生物体之生命安全之风险之技术功效。	国立中兴大学	TW100102586	2011/1/25
87	基於水环境设施温差之发电系统	一种基於水环境设施温差之发电系统，系应用於一水环境设施，该发电系统包括一吸热模组、一储热模组、一引冷模组及一温差发电模组 该吸热模组在该水环境设施上方或侧面设置至少一金属吸热板以吸收太阳光热能该储热模组与该吸热模组连结，以储存从该吸热模组传送之热能该引冷模组引进该水环境设施之水该温差发电模组系与该储热模组及该引冷模组连结，利用该储热模组及该引冷模组之间的温差产生电力藉由上述之结构，本发明系以太阳光照射吸热板所产生之热能作为热端，以及水环境设施中的水做为冷端，利用热端与冷端	逢甲大学	TW103123497	2014/7/8

88	WORLD'S FIRST UNDERGROUND SEA HYDROPOWER PLANT (KRISHNA'S SYRINGE METHOD)	It is the world's first dam less underground sea hydropower plant to produce any amount of hydropower (MW) from SEA (14) 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. It comprises a Turbine-Generator (11) installed below seashore (underground) 16 to produce electricity and a giant syringe (5), a hydraulic press (1), a simple or compound pulley (3), a suitable Load (27), a rope (26) and an automatic Locomotive or a Crane 15 to discharge the waste seawater back to SEA (14). SEA (14) is our reservoir and we can tap (produce) trillions and trillions of stored potential energy (MW or TW or PW electricity) in the entire SEA (Ocean) 14. Seawater is our natural resource (fuel) in my method. Researchers say our finite natural resources like uranium, thorium, coal, oil, natural gas will be depleted (removed) from earth within 150 years. Since we can extract any amount of electricity from SEA (14) for our needs we can close the air polluting nuclear, thermal , coal , oil, or natural gas power plants. We do not need wind power, solar power, tidal power, wave power, biogas power, biomass power, geothermal power, Osmotic power, OTEC power, or any other power plants any more. We can use the electricity produced in our plant in electrolysis method to produce hydrogen gas or synthetic fuel to run the vehicles.	KRISHNAMOORTHY SRINIVASAN	CA2893274	2015/5/27
89	温差发电之搅拌装置	本创作系提供一种温差发电之搅拌装置，其包含：一热电单元，其一端连结一导热单元，令该热电单元透过导热单元吸热或放热而发电者；一驱动单元，其耦接於该热电单元，且该驱动单元系设置并驱动至少一搅拌元件作动者；藉之，本创作系透过将热电单元置入与常温具有一定温差以上之液体，藉以透过温差发电而供电予驱动单元而令搅拌元件作动使液体流动，进而达致促进散热或搅拌效率之功效者。	南台科技大学	TW104201326	2015/1/28

90	FLOATING SOLAR COLLECTOR ASSISTED OTEC GENERATOR	An Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) system having a turbine with an upstream side and a downstream side. Warm water under a partial vacuum is converted into a vapor , the vapor being supplied to the upstream side of the turbine at a pressure controlled by the temperature of the warm water. A condenser is situated on the downstream side of the turbine to cause the vapor , after passing through the turbine , to undergo a phase change back to a liquid , which can be used as potable water. The condenser is coupled to a source of a cooling liquid , and the pressure of the vapor on the downstream side of the turbine is determined by the temperature of the cooling liquid. A flexible floating solar collector supplies the warm liquid to the upstream side at a temperature higher than normal	GRIMM Charles M	IN2363DELNP2015	2015/3/23
91	SECTION MODULAR AND SELF-CONTAINED A WATER PIPE, WATER PIPE PRESENTING SUCH SECTIONS, THERMAL ENERGY SEAS COMPRISING SUCH A WATER PIPE, METHOD AND	The section (114a) has a flexible membrane (115a) for covering a tubular space defining an axial direction (X) for conducting water in an operational state of the section, where the flexible membrane separates the water present in the tubular space from water present outside the membrane. A rigid ring (116a) is provided at each end of the section in the axial direction, where the flexible membrane is fixed to the rigid rings. Elongated rods (118a) are connected to the rigid rings and secured to the flexible membrane. Independent claims are also included for the following : (1) an OTEC system (2) a method for deploying a water pipe (3) a device for deploying a water pipe.	DCNS	FR11057305	2011/8/11
92	DEVICE FOR CONVERTING THERMAL ENERGY INTO MECHANICAL ENERGY	A device for converting thermal energy into mechanical energy. A device for converting, into mechanical energy, the thermal energy contained in a first so-called hot liquid of a heat source and a second so-called cold liquid of a cold source, the device comprising at least one enclosure (1) inside which an energy recovery process takes place, the device comprising a so-called support surface (14) extending at least partially into a collection area (31) of the enclosure, the support surface (14) being inclined relative to the vertical direction (A) and directed upwards, the liquid forming a layer (13) of monophasic liquid flowing on the support surface (14) at increasing speed.	FAVY CLAUDE	FR13001221	2013/5/30

93	ROTATING DEVICE FOR CONVERTING THERMAL ENERGY INTO MECHANICAL ENERGY	The invention relates to a device for converting the thermal energy contained in a hot fluid from a hot source and a cold fluid from a cold source into mechanical energy, including a pressure-resistant chamber (1), the device also including, inside the chamber (1), at least : a manifold (50); an assembly (30) for generating and accelerating mist inside the chamber (1); condensation means (16); and means for discharging fluids from the chamber (1); the device being characterised in that the assembly (30) for generating and accelerating mist includes at least : a mist generator (6); and a nozzle (7) rotatably mounted about the axis of rotation (3) relative to the	FAVY CLAUDE	FR13001389	2013/6/11
94	具有温差发电功能的电子设备	一种电子设备，包括一显示单元和一处理器。所述显示单元包括一具有背光灯的背光模组。所述电子设备还包括一导热件、一温差发电单元和一变压整流单元。所述导热件的两面分别贴合於所述处理器和所述温差发电单元。所述温差发电单元的另一端连接於所述变压整流单元，用於利用温差进行发电而产生电能并传输至所述变压整流单元。所述变压整流单元用於将所述电能转换成合适的电压至所述背光模组，以向所述背光模组的背光灯供电。 An electronic device including a display unit and a processor is provided. The display unit includes a backlight module having a back light. The electronic device also includes a heat transmitting element, a power generation unit, and a conversion unit. Two surfaces of the heat transmitting element are affixed on the processor and the power generation unit respectively. The power generation unit is used for utilizing the temperature difference to generate electricity, and for transmitting the generated electric power to the conversion unit. The conversion unit is used for converting the voltage of the electric power to a proper voltage, and transmitting the converted electric power to the backlight module for supplying power to the back light.	鸿海精密工业股份有限公司	TW102139182	2013/10/29

95	COLD STATE ENGINE FOR UTILISING AIR THERMAL ENERGY TO OUTPUT WORK REFRIGERATION AND WATER	A cold state engine or an apparatus utilising air heat energy to output work refrigeration and water comprises of vaporiser high pressure expander high pressure working fluid pump ambient heat exchanger circulation pump generator pipes valves sensors which are operatively interconnected together using single or two atom gases as a working substance based on methods of cryogenic working fluid thermodynamic refrigeration cycle and frost free two stage cycle heat exchange technology wherein the single fill of cryogenic working fluid or high pressure gas as initial power to start the cycle absorbs air thermal energy vaporise into high pressure gas which then propels the expander to turn and output mechanical work and refrigeration capacity the air heat exchanger outputs refrigeration condensation and dry air. The present invention provides methods and apparatus to utilise the heat energy of environmental fluid to produce power fresh	LEW Jason	IN3442DELNP2014	2014/4/30
96	温差生电装置	一种温差生电装置，装置主要元件包括一热电薄膜元件，热电薄膜元件系为根据温差产生电压值的薄膜元件，可以输出电气讯号供一储电元件储存转换的能量，再以一输出电路输出电力。根据实施例，相关温差生电装置可以具有一感应外界温度的接触介面，当有温度差异时，将致使热电薄膜元件产生输出电压，装置上设有一开关，用以控制电力输出或阻断输出。输出的相关元件比如为一发光元件。	介面光电股份有限公司	TW103216800	2014/9/22
97	METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONVERTING THERMAL ENERGY TO MECHANICAL ENERGY, ESPECIALLY FOR CONVERTING	The invention relates to a method and a system for converting a thermal energy (SF, SC) into mechanical energy using a thermodynamic cycle. To do that, the invention employs a thermodynamic cycle for which a working fluid made up of two miscible fluids and having distinct vaporization temperatures circulates in a closed circuit. Within this circuit, all of the vapour circulates successively through two turbines (3, 5), the vapour being heated in a heat exchanger (17) before passing through the second turbine (5).	IFP ENERGIES NOUVELLES	FR12002894	2012/10/29
98	A VOYAGE DATA RECORDER CAPSULE UNIT	A VDR CAPSULE UNIT (100) COMPRISING A CAPSULE (102); A FIRST CHAMBER DISPOSED INSIDE THE CAPSULE (102), A DATA STORAGE COMPONENT DISPOSED INSIDE THE FIRST CHAMBER; A THERMAL MASS LIQUID DISPOSED INSIDE THE FIRST CHAMBER; AND A VENT MECHANISM FOR VENTING GAS OR STEAM FROM THE FIRST CHAMBER WHEN A TEMPERATURE AMBIENT AROUND THE CAPSULE (102) CAUSES A PHASE CHANGE IN THE THERMAL MASS LIQUID.	PAMARINE PTE LTD	MYPI20091719	2007/11/7

99	Structures containing liquefied natural gas	The invention relates to a structure containing liquefied natural gas (LN-liquid natural gas) in the cabin of an ocean building, It includes a primary mask, The secondary shielding layer surrounds the self-supporting primary shielding layer and an accessible space between the self-supporting primary shielding layer and the secondary shielding layer, Among them, the main self-supporting chamber is a self-supporting chamber that seals LNG fluid. And is connected with the cabin through a support structure passing through the secondary support cabin, The secondary barrier layer is a fluid sealing thermal insulation layer connected with the inner surface of the hull. It is sealed with the support mechanism through the fluid sealing flexible joint, so that the self-supporting primary barrier layer and the secondary barrier layer are respectively connected with the hull cabin to prevent force transmission between the primary barrier layer and the secondary barrier layer. & L; Image1	LNT Marine Pte Ltd	VN1201402212	2014/7/7
100	Underwater compressed fluid energy storage system	A compressed fluid storage system includes a bi-directional compressor/expander (C/E) unit 108 constructed to compress fluid during a first operational mode and allow expansion of fluid in a second operational mode, a fluid storage system positioned on a sea floor under a body of water, and a piping system 112 positioned between the C/E unit 108 and the fluid storage system and configured to pass fluid between the C/E unit 108 and the fluid storage system. The C/E unit 108 includes a rotating component configured to rotate in a first rotational direction 126 during the first operational mode and to rotate in a second rotational direction 130 during the second	BRIGHT ENERGY STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES LLP; FRAZIER SCOTT RAYMOND; VON HERZEN BRIAN	NZ599276	2010/9/23
101	METHOD OF CARBON SEQUESTRATION.	The present invention relates to methods and apparatus for robust and long-term sequestration of carbon. In particular, the present invention relates to sequestration of carbon as carbonates, using coccolithophorid algae grown using land-based aquaculture. The invention also relates to improved methods of Ocean Thermal Energy	JOVINE RAFFAEL	MX2011004487	2009/10/28

102	温差能量放大装置	本新型为有关於一种温差能量放大装置，其包括有二保温容器、分别设於各保温容器内之导温元件、分别连结各导温元件之温度转换装置、与温度转换装置电性连结之蓄电元件及分别设於保温容器中之变温装置；而使用本新型时，系先於二保温容器中分别注入热水及冷水，且各导温元件分别将各保温容器内的温度传递至温度转换装置，并温度转换装置利用各导温元件间温差进行发电，而电力则传递至蓄电元件，且使注入热水的保温容器中之变温装置进行升温，并使注入冷水的保温容器中之变温装置进行降温以循环发电，藉此令本新型达到环保且减少资源消耗及发电成本之实用进步性	邱金和	TW102220173	2013/10/30
103	MARINE ELECTRIC POWER PLANT	FIELD : electricity. SUBSTANCE : marine electric power plant comprises main engines or turbines, main synchronous generators, stator windings, automatic circuit-breakers, the main switchboard, transformers, frequency converters, power supply lines, propulsion motors. The primary windings of three-phase transformers are connected to three-phase lines of the main switchboard, the secondary three-phase windings of the transformers are connected in parallel to the three-phase line of the switchboard for the remaining shipboard consumers as well as an emergency diesel generator, which stator winding through the automatic circuit-breaker is connected to the supply line of the emergency switchboard. Two and more synchronous generators are coupled to the shaft of each main diesel engine or turbine, and each generator has an independent voltage stabilisation system. EFFECT : high efficiency factor, high quality of electric energy in the shipboard network. 1 dwg	Federal'noe gosudarstvennoe bjudzhetnoe obrazovatel'noe uchrezhdenie vysshego professional'nogo obrazovanija "Sankt Peterburgskij gosudarstvennyj morskoj tekhnicheskij universitet"	RU2013102617	2013/1/21
104	温差发电系统	本发明提供一种温差发电系统，其包括至少一热块、一金属管及一史特灵发电机。该热块系以吸热材料制成，且用以接收太阳光能。该金属管系被连续弯折地埋设於该热块内。该金属管具有一入口及一出口。该入口系供常温的水流入。该史特灵发电机具有一高温腔体、一低温腔体及一活塞组。该高温腔体及该低温腔体系分别连接该活塞组，且位在该活塞组的顶、底两端。该高温腔体系连接该金属管的出口，且供该金属管内的水注入。该低温腔体系用以注入常温的水。该活塞组系依据该高温腔体与该低温腔体之间的温度差来运作。	建国科技大学	TW101149376	2012/12/22

105	METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONVERTING THERMAL ENERGY TO MECHANICAL ENERGY, ESPECIALLY FOR CONVERTING OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY	- A method for converting thermal energy into mechanical energy, in which a working fluid consisting of ammonia (NH3) and water (H2O) is circulated in a closed circuit. - The working fluid is heated by thermal exchange with a first heat source at a temperature greater than the vaporisation temperature of NH3, and the NH3 is separated in vapour form (first portion) from a second portion in liquid form. A part of the thermal energy contained in this first portion is transformed into mechanical energy by means of a turbine. The working fluid is reformed by condensation by means of a cold source. The method is characterised in that the working fluid is heated upstream from the separation step by means of at least one heat source.	IFP ENERGIES NOUVELLES	FR12003328	2012/12/7
106	METHOD OF MARINE AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM REFRIGERATOR CONTROL	FIELD : transport. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to marine air conditioning system water-cooled refrigerators. At different thermal loads at the system, compressor is cut in/out, the number of compressors is varied or compressor rpm is controlled. Depending on coolant preset temperature, definite coolant boiling pressure is set by adjustment of compressor drive rpm variation. EFFECT : stable preset coolant temperature, machine operation at electric power supply from isolated source. 3 cl, 1 dwg	Obshchestvo s ogranichennoj otvetstvennost'ju "Nauchno tekhnicheskij kompleks "Kriogennaja tekhnika"	RU2012141863	2012/10/1
107	工业海洋热能转换工艺	[CN103154511A]一种组合的OTEC和蒸汽系统，其具有OTEC发电系统和包括蒸汽冷凝器的蒸汽系统，OTEC发电系统包括与冷水系统流体连通的多级冷凝系统，其中，蒸汽冷凝器与冷水系统流体连通。	阿贝尔基金会	HK13113260.1	2013/11/27

108	MODULAR NUCLEAR SUBMARINE	FIELD : transport.SUBSTANCE : set of invention relates to ship building and may be used in construction of nuclear submarines. Proposed submarine comprises three modules, i.e. engine module arranged at mid section and two combat modules attached thereto in parallel on both sides. Combat module comprises solid hull covered with light hull, cisterns arranged there between, aft with screw propeller having the hub fitted on propeller shaft engaged with motor connected, in its turn via switchboard with and electric cable with storage battery. Engine module hull has water intake and discharge openings and accommodates the engine plant composed by Stirling engine, heating system with nuclear reactor and cooling system with cooler-heat exchanger. Electric generators is connected with engine plant while motor is connected with switchboard arranged in engine module whereto connected are storage batteries and electric generator.EFFECT : higher reliability and safety of submarine	Bolotin Nikolaj Borisovich; Nefedova Marina Leonardovna	RU2012154732	2012/12/17
109	OSMOTIC HEAT ENGINE.	A method of converting thermal energy into mechanical work that uses a semi- permeable membrane to convert osmotic pressure into electrical power. A closed cycle pressure-retarded osmosis (PRO) process known as an osmotic heat engine (OHE) uses a concentrated ammonia-carbon dioxide draw solution to create high osmotic pressures which generate water flux through a semi-permeable membrane against a hydraulic pressure gradient. The depressurization of the increased draw solution volume in a turbine produces electrical power. The process is maintained in steady state operation through the separation of the diluted draw solution into a re-concentrated draw solution and deionized water working fluid, both for reuse in the	UNIV YALE	MX2009004911	2007/11/8
110	高效能重力与浮力循环发电装置	可再生能源包括风能技术，太阳能光伏技术，太阳能热技术， 生物质能源技术， 地热能技术， 海洋能源技术， 水能技术等等，所有的能源不能持续稳定供应或供应不足的技术瓶颈，本发明将以稳定的浮力和重力为能源来抓取物体，发展出一种高性能的发电装置。 重力浮力循环发电装置包括：负载， 压力，浮力和重力系统，通过四个主要部件和环节的运行，将能够达到稳定的能源供应目标。本发明的循环发电装置提供联合或组合，与其它可再生能源系统结合将输出更多的清洁能源。	钱维安	TW101116587	2012/5/10

111	PROCESS AND SYSTEM IMPROVE THERMAL ENERGY TRANSFORMATION NAVY.	The invention is an ocean thermal energy conversion method and a system in which a motive fluid having predetermined characteristics is circulated in a closed loop between a cold source in cold deep ocean water and heat sources in warm surface water. The motive fluid is compressed between the cold source and a first primary warm water heat source resulting in the motive fluid being substantially totally vaporized at an outlet of the warm water heat source. The motive fluid is heated downstream from the primary heat source by a secondary heat source. The thermal energy of the heated motive fluid is recovered from a turbine and the motive fluid is condensed in the cold	IFP ENERGIES NOUVELLES	FR11003076	2011/10/7
112	流体致温及泵动二次流体作回流之建物	本新型为一种不需使用外部机械回转动能或电力马达之动力，而直接藉通过具温能流体管之热交换装置中之流体以驱动一个或一个以上之流体致动装置，经直接或经非接触式传输方式，以个别带动装设於具温能流体管之热交换装置边侧之流体泵送机组，进而驱动外部流体通过热交换装置以增加热交换装置之热交换效率者。	杨泰和	TW101215695	2012/8/15
113	AUTOMATED POSITIONING AND SUBMERSIBLE OPEN OCEAN PLATFORM	An open-ocean fish-growing platform has a submersible cage structure for growing fish, an antenna for receiving positioning signals transmitted from an external source, a position-correction apparatus for calculating a position error signal from a target geostatic position, and an ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) system for generating electric power for thruster units to maintain the cage structure in the target geostatic position. The OTEC system inducts colder ocean water from a deeper ocean depth for driving its heat exchange cycle, and is also of hybrid type using a fuel- fired unit as a heat source. The cold water effluent from the OTEC system is directed into the cage for flushing wastes generated by the growing fish. The self-positioning, self-powered open-ocean platform enables unmanned, extended marine deployment in deeper ocean waters without the need for	HAWAII OCEANIC TECHNOLOGY INC	CA2695227	2008/9/3

114	INCREASE IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CONVERTING SYSTEMS FOR THE CONVERSION OF OCEANIC THERMAL ENERGY WITH THE ADDITIONAL MEANS	Internally reinforced structural composites, suitable uses for such composites, and associated methods of manufacturing are disclosed herein. In one embodiment, a method of making a reinforced structural component includes forming a precursor having a crystal structure with a plurality of lattice layers and exfoliating the precursor. As a result, a distance between adjacent pairs of the plurality of lattice layers is expanded. The method also includes wrapping the exfoliated precursor with a surface support material around at least a portion of a circumference of the individual lattice layers in the exfoliated	МАКЭЛИСТЕР ТЕКНОЛОДЖИЗ ЭлЭлСи	RU2012111666	2010/8/16
115	SYSTEM Of ENERGY THERMAL AND PROCEEDED TO MAKE IT FUNCTION	The present invention relates to a thermal energy system (1) that includes at least one exchanger module (100, 200, 300) that includes at least one heat exchanger (110a, 110b, 210a, 210b, 310a, 310b), in particular two heat exchangers, each module including at least a first circuit (140a, 140b, 240a, 240b, 340a, 340b) for a first fluid traversing, in a regular mode of operation, through the heat exchanger in a main flow direction, a second circuit for a second fluid for exchanging thermal energy between the first fluid and the second fluid, and at least one pump (160, 260, 360) including a fluid drive device (162, 262, 362) for driving the first fluid in the main flow direction, characterised in that the drive device is arranged, along the main flow direction, upstream of the heat exchanger. In addition, the invention relates to the application of such a system in ocean thermal	DCNS	FR11001993	2011/6/27
116	温差转为动力的方法及装置	本发明系有关一种将温差转为动力的方法及装置，其方法系利用热敏磁性铁氧体滚筒，与装置於高温侧并具永久磁铁磁回路之高温滚筒，及装置於低温侧之低温滚筒相接触，藉热敏磁性铁氧体滚筒之旋动而有被加热前与被加热後所受磁力不同而继续滚动的力量，以持续不断的产生旋转动力，供输出使用，在装置发电机组衔接热敏磁性铁氧体滚筒旋动力，可进而发电者。	何氏企业股份有限公司	TW101100260	2012/1/3

117	HYDROTHERMAL ENERGY AND DEEP SEA RESOURCE RECOVERY SYSTEM.	A system that utilizes the naturally superheated fluids available from hydrothermal vents to harness the almost limitless quantities of heat energy they contain. It consists of one major system that has three parts : (i) funnel, (ii) pipes, and (iii) any combination of several mechanical attachments. The recovered heat energy will then be used to drive steam turbines or other equipment for electricity generation, water desalination, or any other thermal energy use. It could also be simultaneously or separately fed into resource recovery equipment for the recovery of valuable metals, minerals, and chemicals without	MARSHALL BRUCE C	MX2010000562	2007/9/6
118	真空热平衡蒸馏法与装置	一种利用托里切利真空的低压环境同时产生冷水、冷气、热水、热气、以及蒸馏水的方法与装置．二个气密空间一蒸发室一凝结室彼此有连结，下方各接一条约10米的水管，水管下方有水封，以在容器中制作出托里切利真空，从而使容器内的水快速蒸发与沸腾，在蒸发室加热蒸气使蒸气温度高於凝结室温度，加压凝结室蒸气，使凝结室蒸气过饱和，蒸发室将不断吸收水管下方的水产生蒸气，并迅速流入凝结室中凝结，凝结的纯水将沿着下方水管不断流出，从而不断制造蒸馏水。与此同时，蒸发室蒸发冷却将吸收大量的热可作为冷源应用。凝结室凝结放热可作为热源应用。	许议中	TW101111956	2012/4/5
119	SYSTEM FOR TRANSFORMATION OF THERMAL ENERGY OF OCEAN TO ELECTRIC ENERGY	A system for transformation of thermal energy of ocean to electric energy includes thermo-electric generator, system of pumps, pipelines and heat exchangers through which cold and hot water is pumped, reservoir in which heat accumulator is placed, this moves between the surface and the floor of ocean, motor that moves the reservoir between the surface and the floor of the ocean, water channels mounted to the reservoir and where water from environment penetrates, valves that open access for water to water channels when the reservoir is at ocean floor, guide cable along which the reservoir moves, anchor that connects the guide cable to the ocean floor. Additionally the system includes pumps mounted to water channels	INST OF THERMOELECTRICITY NAT ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE YOUTH AND SP	UAU201213123	2012/11/19

120	Structural ice composite body with thermal conditioning capability	The invention discloses an ice composite body with a layer of water close to its freezing point within the body's armor shell at its base, with a pressurizing system for the water which maintains an upward pressure on the ice core at the set level needed to structurally support any burden resting on the top part of the shell, the top part of the shell and ice core. The ice core has a separate non structural layer at its lowest level and a separate system of melting and freezing this layer of the ice core for thermal conditioning purposes, while using the pressurizing system to maintain hydrostatic and litho-static balance and thus maintain structural integrity. The pressurization system results in a more reliable structual support system for the top part of the shell particularly for dealing with thermal cycling and in warmer climates. The melting and freezing of thermal conditioning ice layer can be used to shift air-conditioning demand from daytime peak to night-time off-peak, without affecting the structural support system for the top section of the armor shell used to support equipment, traffic, buildings or for others purposes involving a load, or the capacity of the ice body to provide heating using the heat from	MCALISTER PADRAIG	IE20100455	2010/7/21
121	生物讯号感应暨自发电贴片	本创作提供一种生物讯号感应暨自发电贴片，其包含一贴片本体以及固定设於该贴片本体之复数个温差发电晶片及一感应模组，该贴片本体包含胶片层及一黏胶层，该温差发电晶片转换其两侧表面之温度差而为电力并予以储存；该感应模组连接各温差发电晶片，该温差发电晶片提供该感应模组工作所需之电力，其中，该感应模组系感应一生物体之生理状态或地理位置，并形成无线讯号将感应结果输出。	中台科技大学	TW101222476	2012/11/20
122	Installation and Progress Rate of Geothermal Power Generation	Disclosed is a device at a geothermal well (1) comprising; A heater reservoir (6) at a lower portion (112) of the oil well (1); A cooling device (9) at the upper part (111) of the well (1); At least one inn closed tube (5) comprise a hot conveying liquid (3); And at least one pressure regulator; Wherein the well (1) is characterized in that the heat exchange between the heat transfer fluid (3) in the at least one closed tube (5) and the cooling device (9) comprises a primary phase change in the heat transfer fluid (3). The invention also discloses a method for producing geothermal energy by using the geothermal	AADNOY BERNT SIGVE	NO20110400	2011/3/16

123	Differential thermal engine	The invention relates to a temperature difference engine comprising a low melting point liquid medium turbine (1), a heat absorber (2), a heat-insulated low-temperature countercurrent heat exchanger (3), a circulation pump (4) and a refrigeration system (5), which are interconnected to form a low melting point liquid medium filling closed circulation system. The low melting point steam working medium turbine (1) and the heat absorber (2) form a working medium heat absorption system with low specific volume, and the circulating pump (4) and the refrigeration system (5) form a working medium refrigeration-recirculation system with high specific volume. This temperature difference engine can convert thermal energy into mechanical energy. & L; Image1	SHANDONG NATERGY ENERGY TECHNOLOGY CO LTD	VN1201202656	2012/9/10
124	冷水补偿系统	本发明系一种冷水补偿系统，其利用热带暖水与至少1000公尺海面下冷海水之间的热差，供应热引擎的凝结器使用。空调工业也利用深海冷水，而且深海冷水也用於海洋生物养殖及低温度热海水淡化。虽然，冷水可以用各种不同方法输送，但使用的方法以及靠近海岸可以决定最佳引水方法。对海洋热能转换OTEC(Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion)而言，低温海水淡化及制造氢气可在海上达成，而陆上空调需要的冷水大部份需要送回岸边。	爱德华 道格拉斯	TW101107991	2012/3/9
125	METHOD TO ACTIVELY FIGHT ICEBERG HAZARD AND DEVICE FOR ITS REALISATION	FIELD : construction.SUBSTANCE : invention relates to the field of providing for safe operation of production platforms in arctic seas. The method of active fighting of an iceberg hazard provides for iceberg detection by means of water area surveillance. Then an iceberg is coated with a waterproof shell. Phase transition of ice is carried out from a solid phase into a liquid one by means of exposure of the iceberg to radon gas isotopes. A radon isotope is used with a half-decay period of 3.92 s or 54.5 s. A device for active fighting with an iceberg hazard comprises a facility of support with a high pressure unit, arranged in the form of a rigid frame vessel. The support facility is connected with a pipeline with a waterproof shell that coats an iceberg. The pipeline is made form HDPE polyethylene.EFFECT : invention provides for higher safety of operation of oil terminals of oil and gas deposits in seas of the Arctic Basin.2 cl, 1 dwg	Anosov Viktor Sergeevich; Zhil'tsov Nikolaj Nikolaevich; Chernjavets Vladimir Vasil'evich; Rudenko Evgenij Ivanovich; Brodskij Pavel Grigor'evich; Len'kov Valerij Pavlovich	RU2011112849	2011/4/5

126	热电无线温度侦测系统	一种热电无线温度侦测系统，用以侦测一热源之温度，该热电无线温度侦测系统是利用一导热板接收该热源所产生的热量并传导至一热电单元後，再传导至一散热座，该热电单元是藉由分别和该导热板与散热座接触而产生的温差来转换成电力输出，并启动一无线发射模组，发送由一温度侦测元件所侦测到的热源温度讯号；本发明之功效在於，不需要外加电源，只要利用该热电单元即可产生电力来驱动该无线发射模组，且该导热板之导热区及绝热区的设计，可以因应不同热源之温度高低来调整该导热区的面积，而提升应用范围。	中国钢铁股份有限公司	TW098101042	2009/1/13
127	TOWED UNDERWATER VEHICLE EQUIPPED WITH HYDROACOUSTIC EQUIPMENT FOR SLUDGED OBJECTS AND PIPELINES	FIELD : transport. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to underwater works for seafloor sounding in order to perform bottom shaping, pipeline laying-out with binding to geographical coordinates, revelling sludged objects. Towed underwater vehicle is equipped with hydroacoustic equipment and made as hollow cylindrical housing with removable head and tail fin, provided with penetrating device and equipped with parametrical profile recorder and control and computation module, and is connected with towing vessel by strength-power communications cable. Stabilising fin consists of two planes forming X-shaped structure. Penetrating device is made as horizontal wing and two vertical wings mounted on half-axles located in transversal plane relative to cylindrical housing. On the horizontal wing, towing assembly with sealed connector for strength-power communications cable attachment is installed. Here, hydrodynamic penetrator is installed. In the lower part of cylindrical housing in niche, crate with parametrical profile recorder elements attached to it is mounted. Hydroacoustic equipment includes parametrical profile recorder, consisting of emitting parametrical pumping antenna and receiving antenna, facilities for processing and recording hydroacoustic signals. EFFECT : increased reliability of underwater objects detection due to higher accuracy of towed underwater vehicle orientation. 2 cl, 8 dwg	Rossijskaja Federatsija ot imeni kotoroj vystupaet Ministerstvo promyshlennosti i torgovli Rossijskoj Federatsii	RU2010153405	2010/12/28

128	自然能环保空气储能系统	本创作系有关一种自然能环保空气储能系统，其包括一第一自然动力转换部、一第二自然动力转换部、一第三自然动力转换部及一控制部。第一、第二自然动力转换部分别可将风力与太阳能转换为电能。第三自然动力转换部可将自然界之温差能量转换为电能，且电能可供转换为空压动能後，再转回电能。控制部用以接收第一、第二及第三自然动力转换部产生之该电能，并进行电能处理作业，再输出以供使用。故，本案兼具充份利用自然能发电、具有补偿发电设计与即时发电供电等优点。	朝阳科技大学	TW101204620	2012/3/14
129	温差动力装置	本创作系有关一种温差动力装置，其包括一温差转动力装置及一动力装置。温差转动力装置设有一热源部、一冷源部及一输出部。输出部连结热、冷源部而将其温度差转换为电能。动力装置系连结於一水上交通工具，并连通输出部而受电能驱动，於一海洋环境内推动水上交通工具行进。故，本案兼具藉自然温差产生电能与动能相当环保等优点。	朝阳科技大学	TW101204618	2012/3/14
130	OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION COUNTER-CURRENT HEAT TRANSFER SYSTEM	For OTEC (Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion), rather than transferring large quantities of surface heat from near the ocean surface used to vaporize a working fluid to drive a heat engine (turbine) and generator to the deep ocean to provide a heat sink, this invention provides a method of using small masses of low-boiling-point fluids to absorb heat in a heat pipe near the ocean surface using the latent heat of evaporation and returning the heat of condensation of the vapor in a condensed working fluid pumped back to the ocean surface in a counter-current heat pipe system. The counter- current flow minimizes the amount of heat that is absorbed from the surface to vaporize the working fluid as well as the mount of heat dumped	BAIRD JAMES RUSSELL	CA2734638	2011/3/16
131	Device for converting ambient thermal energy from e.g. water into mechanical energy used in generator set, has heat pump to draw calories in ambient conditions or bring calories to temperature slightly higher than critical	a) device to transform ambient thermal energy into mechanical energy b) the invention relates to the thermal energy conversion of the air or water to room temperature into mechanical energy, at a temperature generally lower than 40°C. c) It includes/understands a heat exchanger to condense the driving fluid with the lower part of the critical temperature, by evaporation of the refrigerant of the heat pump, a compressor to compress the liquified driving fluid, an exchanger to allow the dilation of the driving fluid a temperature slightly higher than the critical temperature, an engine, and a double heat pump for the transfer of the calories of condensation, and ambient if the temperature is lower than the temperature of condensation. d) The invention can be used in all the cases or the mechanical energy is	CASSERON JEAN MARIE	FR11000543	2011/2/23

132	COOL WATER SUCTION PIPE FOR a THERMAL POWER	A pipe for drawing up cold water for a marine thermal energy plant is produced from a composite material including glass fiber reinforcements and a thermosetting resin.	DCNS	FR10052311	2010/3/30
133	海洋温差发电系统及其冷凝器	一種海洋溫差發電系統，其包括一工作流體泵浦、一蒸發器、一渦輪機、一冷凝器以及一工作流體。蒸發器與工作流體泵浦連接。渦輪機與蒸發器連接。冷凝器分別與渦輪機以及工作流體泵浦連接。冷凝器位於一海域內並且位於海平面下方。冷凝器包括一冷凝器主體以及一深層海水汲取管。冷凝器主體分別與渦輪機以及工作流體泵浦連接。深層海水汲取管與冷凝器主體連接。深層海水汲取管具有一進水端以及一出水端。深層海水汲取管經由出水端與冷凝器主體連接。工作流體受工作流體泵浦的驅動而在工作流體泵浦、蒸發器、渦輪機以及冷凝器之間流動。	财团法人工业技术研究院	TW097144211	2008/11/14
134	OFFSHORE OIL RIG GENERATING STATION Of ELECTRICAL ENERGY From the THERMAL ENERGY OF the SEAS	The installation has a floating platform (1) on which a producing unit is provided, where the producing unit produces electrical energy from temperature difference between water at a surface and water deep down. The floating platform is associated with a suction pipe forming unit (2). The suction pipe forming unit comprises two parts (3, 4), where one of the parts is formed of a rigid pipe (5) whose lower end is immersed in large depth and upper end is immersed at reduced depth. The other part is formed of flexible pipes (9) for coupling the upper end of the rigid pipe to the platform.	DCNS	FR10052310	2010/3/30

135	HARNESS, AMPLIFY, CONVERT AND UTILIZE SOLAR ENERGY WINDLESS WINDMILLS	This invention teaches the art that employing scientific principles with proper design and plans it is feasible to Harness, Amplify, Convert and Utilize Solar Energy for desired tasks. The inventor has employed a novel Windless Windmill model system; however, other systems are equally feasible. Use of appropriate technological maneuvers and devices desired tasks can be performed. For all our energy needs, either directly or indirectly the source is the Sun. It emits electromagnetic radiation, which has many forms. One is light and another is heat. The principle is that Heat Expands and Cold contracts. Expansion means greater spacing between the molecules in static sense. In dynamic sense heated molecules have greater spacing, are lighter and they rise, namely attain escape velocity and attain kinetic energy. This concept works for solids, liquids and gases. Of these 3 stages of matter, gas has highest expansion and mobility. Energetically, temperature differential will imparts kinetic energy. Molecules will have higher vibration, greater agitation, more inter molecular space, lower density and will rise. Air is practically cost free. Cheapest heat energy is from Sun. Most of it is received in the form of electromagnetic waves such as light. When visible white light passes through a prism it splits and reveals that it consists of a range of different colored spectra with varying wavelengths. Shorter waves have the violet color (400 milimicrons) and longer ones have the red (800 milimicrons) spectra. Additionally other forms are emitted by Sun. The visible spectrum of shorter waves (Ultraviolet) has low resistance; low heat energy and can pass readily through transparent media (e.g. glass or certain plastics). On the other hand longer Red and Infrared have higher heat energy and cannot readily escape through glass or other suitable medium. Understanding the fundamental nature of	GLOBAL ENERGY INNOVATION INC	IN282MUMNP2010	2010/2/11

136	INSTALLATION OF MANUFACTURE Of a RIGID CONTROL Of In-depth WATER ASPIRATION	This plant for manufacturing a rigid pipe for drawing up deep water for a marine thermal energy plant is characterized in that it comprises a floating platform on which there is installed a continuous production device in the vertical axis of the pipe, including a first stage of winding webs of fibers impregnated with resin about a winding roll for the partial crosslinking thereof, said wall being formed by modular elements in the form of plates, which are connected together so as to form a strip that moves in a spiral and repeating in the upper part of the roll so as to form a winding surface for the webs.	DCNS	FR10052313	2010/3/30
137	MANUFACTURING PLANT Of a RIGID CONTROL Of IN-DEPTH WATER ASPIRATION WITHIN an OFFSHORE OIL RIG PLATFORM	A plant for manufacturing a rigid pipe for drawing up deep water within an offshore platform includes a floating platform on which a continuous production device is installed in the vertical axis of the pipe, and including : a first stage of winding webs of fibers impregnated with resin around a winding roll for the partial crosslinking thereof, a second stage of complete crosslinking of the resin, a third stage of mounting functional members on the pipe, a fourth stage of inspecting the pipe thus manufactured, and a fifth	DCNS	FR10052312	2010/3/30
138	海洋温差发电厂之取水管结构	一种海洋温差发电厂之取水管结构，此取水管结构系以多数连接段衔接构成，各连接段於二法兰盘间环设多数钢索并披覆一软质管材，各连接段呈笼状且之间以各法兰盘相对而固接；取水管结构中包含一支持手段，此支持手段系於各连接段之多数钢索包含以尺寸与数量之变化，使各连接段愈朝向海面之钢索的载重能力愈高，且使愈接近海面之钢索具有较高之张力，而在水头抽水造成之负压下支持软质管材围成之管径，藉此构成本发明。	海洋能源科技股份有限公司; 郭芳声; 郭仲轩	TW099135132	2010/10/14

139	Ships fitted with thermal energy recovery facilities and procedures for recovering thermal energy in ships	The present invention refers to the provision of : At least one diesel engine (1), 12a), Even in the external part, These components are cooled by a first liquid cooling circuit, Also known as a high temperature loop, The other portions (13B, 14b, 15b) are cooled by a second liquid cooling circuit, also known as a cryogenic circuit, These circuits vary depending on the temperature difference of the liquid entering the engine (1), at least one part of the plant facility, separated from the engine (1), consumes heat, and a recovery device (2) for recovering at least a part of the heat delivered by the liquid in the high temperature circuit to provide heat to the plant facility. It is worth noting that the ship also includes a recovery device (3) for recovering at least a part of the heat transported by the fluid in the low temperature circuit in order to transfer the heat to the equipment facility. The invention also relates to a heat energy recovery method in	STX FRANCE CRUISE SA (FR)	VN1200900579	2009/3/24
140	BUCKYBALL SPHERE AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF	A planar hexagon curve extruded to a center point providing six isosceles triangle panels with the shortest edge being one of the six planar hexagon curves forms a buckyball hexagon extrusion that naturally provide pentagon extrusions. A buckyball hexagon extrusion is one of twenty that array at equidistant angles around twelve pentagons at equidistant angles in groups into an open cell buckyball sphere. A closed cell buckyball within a larger open cell buckyball sphere share a common center point and other extrusion angles that have utility for : a water paddle wheel for propulsion that floats, a	ZORNES David A	IN1483MUMNP2011	2011/7/15
141	SUBSEA PIPE APPLIQUEE WITH THE EXPLOITATION OF THE THERMAL ENERGY OF THE SEAS	The pipe has a main tubular part (101) comprising sides connected to a header device (100) and a footer device (102). The main tubular part comprising a set of tubular segments along a main axis, and a set of maintaining frames located between the consecutive tubular segments. A set of maintaining cables is placed parallel to the main axis and passes through the maintaining frames. A part of the segments comprises a thermal insulation layer formed of thermal insulation plates or flexible envelopes. An independent claim is also included for a method for producing ocean thermal energy.	TOTAL SA	FR09057443	2009/10/22

142	SHIP ELECTRIC POWER GENERATOR UNIT	FIELD : transport. SUBSTANCE : invention relates to ship building, particularly, to modification power generators with frequency and propulsion motors. Proposed unit comprises primary diesels or turbines and main synchronous generators with their stators connected via automatic circuit breakers to supply line of the main distribution panel, frequency converters, each made up of 12-pulse rectifier, and independent inverter. Propulsion motor is connected to output of each inverter as well as emergent diesel-generator with its stator winding being connected via automatic circuit breaker to supply line of the main distribution panel. Two identical three-phase windings with linear voltages shifted through 30 electrical degrees are arranged on stator of each main generator. Main distribution panel has two three-phase supply lines whereto connected are via automatic circuit breakers the main generator stator three-phase windings with linear voltages across them feature phase coincidence. Inputs of propulsion motor frequency inverter 12-pulse rectifiers are connected via automatic circuit breakers to two three-phase supply lines of the main distribution panel. First line transformer winding is star-connected while secondary of second supply line transformer is delta-connected. EFFECT : higher efficiency, lower costs, weight and overall dimensions.	Rossijskaja Federatsija ot imeni kotoroj vystupaet Ministerstvo promyshlennosti i torgovli Rossijskoj Federatsii	RU2010138728	2010/9/20
143	OFFSHORE OIL RIG OF PRODUCTION Of Electrical energy	This offshore installation for producing electrical energy from thermal energy of the oceans includes a floating platform supporting a generator for producing electrical energy from the temperature difference of the water at the surface and at a depth and associated with a pipe for drawing up water from a depth, is characterized in that the pipe for drawing up water from a depth include three portions, including a first formed with a rigid pipe, the lower end of which is immersed at a great depth and the upper end of which is immersed in midwater at a reduced depth, a second portion formed with flexible pipes for connecting the upper end of this rigid suction pipe to a third portion forming a suction pipe, formed with rigid pumping pipes structuring a lattice of pipes attached under the platform.	DCNS	FR10052308	2010/3/30

144	供电模组、系统及其方法	本发明关於一种供电模组、系统及其方法，其供电系统包括：一电子装置，具有一电池模组设置於电子装置之壳体内部；以及一供电模组，具有一发电模组，发电模组具有一第一基板与一第二基板，且发电模组根据该第一基板与该第二基板之一温差以产生一电力；其中，供电模组与电子装置耦接以提供电力至该电子装置。藉此，电子装置即可获得额外的电力供应，以延长电子装置的	岳凡恩	TW099107781	2010/3/17
145	Wetsuit with phase change material particles in clusters with spaces between adjacent clusters forming grid	A wetsuit comprises an outer layer 12 and an inner layer 14 adjacent to the outer layer 12. The inner layer 14 comprises a plurality of fibers 16 disposed on a layer of fabric and configured in a plurality of clusters 18 to define a plurality of interconnected channels 20 between the clusters 18. At least a portion of each channel 20 is defined by a first channel wall comprising the fibers at an edge of a cluster 18, a second channel wall opposed to the first channel wall, the second channel wall comprising fibers at an edge of an adjacent cluster, and a channel bottom defined by the layer of fabric. Each channel 20 is wider than a space between adjacent fibers in each cluster 18.	PATAGONIA INC	NZ570207	2007/2/2
146	DEVICE OF DAMPING OF SHIPS	The device has a set of plates (10) prolonged by a foot bridge (14) on both sides, where the plates are distributed in a uniform star way. An anchoring unit (20) is cooperated with receiving units (21) provided at the bottom of a water level. A connection unit connects a star to the anchoring unit, where the connection unit includes a pile (17). The pile has a lower end (19) integrated to the anchoring unit by an articulation, and the plates are slidably mounted along the pile. A float (22) is assembled along the pile, and a central platform (13) is integrated to the pile by pivot connections.	CIE D EXPL DES PORTS	FR09054223	2009/6/22

147	A TEMPERATURE DIFFERENTIAL ENGINE DEVICE	A TEMPERATURE DIFFERENTIAL ENGINE DEVICE INCLUDES A LOW-BOILING-POINT MEDIUM STEAM TURBINE (1), A HEAT ABSORBER (2), A THERMAL-INSULATING TYPE LOW-TEMPERATURE COUNTERCURRENT HEAT EXCHANGER (3), A CIRCULATING PUMP (4), AND A REFRIGERATING SYSTEM (5) WHICH ARE INTERCONNECTED TO CONSTITUTE A CLOSED CIRCULATING SYSTEM FILLED WITH LOW-BOILING- POINT MEDIUM FLUID. THE LOW-BOILING-POINT MEDIUM STEAM TURBINE (1) AND THE HEAT ABSORBER (2) CONSTITUTE A LOW-DENSITY-MEDIUM HEAT-ABSORBING WORKING SYSTEM, AND THE CIRCULATING PUMP (4) AND THE REFRIGERATING SYSTEM (5) CONSTITUTE A HIGH-DENSITY-MEDIUM REFRIGERATING-CIRCULATING SYSTEM. THE TEMPERATURE DIFFERENTIAL ENGINE DEVICE CAN TRANSFER THERMAL ENERGY INTO MECHANICAL ENERGY. FIG. FOR THE ABSTRACT : [FIG. 1]	SHANDONG NATERGY ENERGY TECHNOLOGY CO LTD	MYPI2012003384	2011/2/9
148	阶梯式低阶温差发电系统结构	本发明系一种阶梯式低阶温差发电系统结构，系於固定的热源、冷源条件下，本发明系以多个有机朗金循环系统(organic Rankine cycle, ORC)串接组成(称为阶梯式低阶温差发电系统)，各有机朗金循环系统为独立单元，冷、热源分别以冷、热源管路连接，逐次降低热源温度、升高冷源温度，相较於单一的低阶温差发电有机朗金循环，同样的冷热源条件时，本发明有效提升系统发电效率。虽然增添多个有机朗金循环系统使硬体设施成本增加，但发电效率提升却使发电成本降低，是一种有效提升低阶温差发电效率的创新系统设计。	财团法人工业技术研究院	TW099102550	2010/1/29

149	system [...] and co generator electrical power clean and sustainable hydropower plant having [...], central generation of electricity supplied by [...] is coupled with [...] hydropower station and on container, embedded tide drive center, wave energy plant, water treatment plant	System [...] And Co Generator Electrical Power Provided With Sustainable Hydropower In [...] And Hydropower Plant [...] Embedded Tide Drive Center, Wave Energy Plant. Central generation [...] supplied by electricity and coupled with the docking station [...], sweet water treatment plant, plant wind and solar panel of photovoltaic cells to fill regions urban, rural [...] and networks. The present invention is a hybrid system the co generator electrical power clean to ensure sustainability index of companies, urban and rural consumer stocked by [...] (II) network and aqueducts (K-) with drinking water, cost near zero from its renewable source which is the fresh water or the inexhaustible offshore through novel (a) offshore hydropower plant, the hydropower of revolutionary [...] (e) [...] and central generation [...] (e)) supplied by electricity and coupled with station [...] (dL-) along with the other generating electrical power equally sustainable composing this die design. Electrical power clean, sustainable and cost effectively, drinking water and food will be ensured in this planet	ANDRADE JOAO BATISTA FERREIRA DE	BRPI0903264	2009/8/26

150	plant [...] with power plant and submerged aquatic fixed platform, or [...]	Plant [...] with power plant and submerged aquatic fixed platform, or [...][...] belonging to the electrical sector, addressing problems of thermal plants, atomic and the state of the art water exchange unit, comprised of a plant (1) [...], power plant (220) and submerged aquatic platform, offshore ocean or (290), being the plant (1) [...] installed inside power plant (220) in water submerged feature alcohol of pond, dam, pond, lake, pond, river, sea and ocean of the globe, the plant being (1) comprised [...] hydraulic turbine (10) with electrical generator (60) and pump (42) pack [...] (63) electrical power plant installed within submerged (220), (66) compressor and electric motor (72), (75) with electrical generator engine explosion (78), (80) with aerator (86) electric motor, control board (90) and electrical pole or tower (121) electrical network installed in aquatic platform, [...] (290) or ocean, being (1) the plant [...] moved with use and reuse of the water in the bottom of sensed and returned alcohol feature and utilizing and reuse of the sensed air and returned in atmosphere, using the force of pump (42) pack (66) compressor to create movement of water which moves the [...] (10) and electrical generator (60), forming water stream and air bubbles in the tubing egress hydraulic turbine into the water and alcohol from the feature, that rise to surface being reused, generating electrical energy for consumption and consumption of plant populations and economic activities, utilizing the water and air as sources of natural resources reusable	MAGLIA JOAO BATISTA	BRMU8901355	2009/6/16

151	Heat transfer methods for ocean thermal energy conversion and desalination	(57) Abstract : A means is provided to produce fresh water from 22° seawater on both the boiler side and the condenser side of an OTEC power plant. Part of the warm ocean surface water is evaporated, and its vapor transfers heat to the 10° Su worldng-fluid boiler as the vapor condenses. The condensation of the vapor provides fresh water. On the 14 27° condenser side, the condensation of the working-fluid vapor from ondenser the turbine in the condenser releases __ 22° heat that evaporates seawater that runs down the outside of the 10° condenser surfaces. The vapor fi'om the seawater is condensed by a heat exchanger that uses input from colder seawater. As the f 16 cold seawater accepts heat from the condensing vapor, it becomes slightly warmer and provides the source of seawater that accepts heat from the condenser. The condensing vapor on the heat exchanger becomes fresh water that is drawn out as potable water. Figure 1 Date of publication of the international search report : June 2008 Date of publication of this corrected version : 7 August 2008 Information about Correction : see Notice of 7 August 2008	MELVIN PRUEITT	AU2007303213	2007/10/2
152	吸热式热电发电装置	本发明系为一种吸热式热电发电装置, 其包括 : 热驱动制冷模组; 以及热电模组。其中热驱动制冷模组系用以接收热能, 并将热能转换为冷能, 而热电模组则可藉由热能及热驱动制冷模组产生之冷能间之温度差用以产生电能。藉由本发明之实施, 可使用自然或人造的热源作为热电发电装置之驱动能源, 以达到发	中兴电工机械股份有限公司	TW098119793	2009/6/12
153	离岸式复合型再生能源发电厂	一种离岸式复合型再生能源发电厂，包括复数个间隔设置於一海上厂区之风力发电单元，每一风力发电单元个别由一基座与一设置於基座上之风力发电机组所构成，该等风力发电单元之风力发电机组系用以接收海上风力而产生电力。此离岸式复合型再生能源发电厂并进一步於海上厂区内部海域设置海洋能发电系统或海上制造系统，以利用海洋能发电系统与风力发电机组共同输出电力，或以风力发电机组的输出电力直接供应海上制造系统作为运作电力。藉由对海上厂区基地实施多元化利用，将可大幅提升其开发效益。	洁能科技股份有限公司	TW099214021	2010/7/23
154	固态温差发电板及其装置	本发明的目的在於提供一种能藉由数列不同材质金属或合金导线间的热电耦效应，利用温差进行发电的固态温差发电板及其装置。在技术手段方面，其包括：一板形绝缘体(3)；及一发电装置(2)，是由不同金属或合金材质的数列第一导线(20)与数列第二导线(21)所组成，前述第一导线(20)与第二导线(21)分别设置於绝缘体(3)顶面与底面，且第一导线(20)与第二导线(21)的两端於绝缘体(3)的两侧端相互连接，形成生电点(22a、22b)。	陈满煌	TW096124026	2007/7/2

155	携带式弱电发电模组	一种携带式弱电发电模组包含一个用於将温差转换为电能输出的热电件、一个汲热件及一个散热件。该热电件包括一面高温面及一面低温面，该汲热件包括相反设置的一个热吸收端及一个热输出端，该热输出端连接於该热电件的高温面上，该散热件安装於低温面上，当现有的电力网不易到达的地方，就可透过该携带式弱电发电模组，将太阳能、炊具余热、炉具余热、营火、温泉、地热等能源转换为电能，便利地满足户外用电的需求。	煜阳科技有限公司	TW099211614	2010/6/18
156	ELECTRIC POWER INSTALLATION OF THE RIVER VESSEL	1. The electric power installation of river vessel, which contains main ship diesel, shaft generator, diesel generator, ship thermoelectric generator, established on the exhaust manifold, that is characterized by the fact that the installation additionally contains the solar thermoelectric generator, whose entrance is connected for the sake of the channel of the method of solar energy, and output is connected down the ship electric power installation. ! 2. ship electric power installation on [p].1, which is characterized by the fact that it additionally contains the switch, whose entrance through the comparator is connected for the sake of the storage batteries, output is connected down the shaft generator with the possibility of switching	Тимофеев Виталий Никифорович	RU2010105021	2010/2/12
157	SHIP EQUIPPED WITH MEANS OF THERMAL RECUPERATION Of ENERGY AND PROCEEDED CORRESPONDING	The ship has an equipment e.g. air heating installation, consuming heat energy and different from an oil engine (1). A heat exchanger (2) partially recuperates calories carried by liquid e.g. water, of a high temperature circuit for thermally supplying the equipment. Another heat exchanger (3) partially recuperates calories carried by liquid of a low temperature circuit for thermally supplying the equipment. The oil engine is composed of cylinders (11A), charge air cooling stages (12A, 13B), and an alternator cooling system (15B). An independent claim is also included for a method for recuperating heat energy within a ship.	AKER YARDS SA	FR08052091	2008/3/31
158	UNDERWATER SYSTEM OF CRYOGENIC FLUID MEDIUM PUMPING	FIELD : oil-and-gas industry. SUBSTANCE : proposed system is implemented in five design versions. Said versions relate to systems and methods of using cryogenic vertical pipelines and rotary couplings intended for pumping cryogenic fluids, including liquefied natural gas, from ocean ship into another location. EFFECT : higher efficiency of pumping liquefied natural gas.	EhKSONMOBIL APSTRIM RISERCh KOMPANI	RU2006127046	2005/9/7

159	基於路面高温之再生能源系统	本发明提供一种基於路面高温的再生能源系统，包含：一集热模组，为导热金属所构成之网格，用以传导路面温度、一热能转换模组，为利用路面与地表下适当距离之温差，产生再生能源、一能源储存模组，用以储存所再生之能源、一能源输出模组，用以输出能源、一监控模组，用以监控系统各项指标；本发明主要贡献在於经由上述五模组产生可使用之再生能源，次要贡献在於本发明可使路面平均温差下降，延长铺面生命周期。	蒋子平	TW097120047	2008/5/30
160	半潜式海洋温差发电厂其船体及输送管路之避浪系统	一种半潜式海洋温差发电厂其船体及输送管路之避浪系统，其船体底层与甲板层之间设有复数支撑管而形成有一镂空层，并於船体底层开设有一贯穿通孔；一环状接合件，系容设於通孔底部，并於环状接合件上端设有复数拉杆，且各拉杆并朝上枢接於通孔顶缘，而环状接合件另一端则与一输送管相接合，另於环状接合件外周缘环设有一软性缓冲件，并使缓冲件之外周缘系与通孔之底部开口紧密贴合；一盖板，用以封闭通孔之上方开口，且盖板内部设有一消波通道，并於盖板上设有复数呈外扩状之开孔，且各开孔系与消波通道相互连通。	郭芳声; 郭伯轩; 郭仲轩	TW097116908	2008/5/7
161	海洋温差发电厂之海底冷水管取水系统	一种海洋温差发电厂之海底冷水管取水系统, 系用以装设於一发电船之冷水进水口, 该冷水管包含有：一取水头; 一取水管, 系由复数之复合管所串接而成, 其中该各复合管系分别由复数之波浪状内管依序排列而成一管状形态; 一连接管, 系由一外套管与一内套管所相互套接而成, 该连接管系以其内套管接合於发电船之冷水进水口, 而该连接管之外套管末端则与该取水管之连接部相接合。	郭芳声	TW097107381	2008/3/3
162	温差发电方法及装置	本发明系有关一种温差发电方法及装置, 其方法系将一组当本身温度低於预定居礼温度时具有自发磁力的磁石, 以适当距离装置於高温部与低温部之间, 高温部连通预定利用的热源来对所装置线圈的铁芯加温到高於磁石居礼温度, 低温部则预先降温到低於居礼温度, 有必要时利用散热元件来降温, 低温部并与磁石藉着弹性元件连接, 藉磁石接触到低温部降温而回磁, 而被吸往铁芯接触到高温部, 当磁石加温至失磁又被弹性元件拉回低温部, 又再接触到低温部降温至回磁, 进而往返於高温部与低温部之间, 并造成铁芯内磁通变化而使线圈产生脉冲电压电流来发电, 具有热源取得容易、冷热温差小亦可运作、设备简单、低噪音、无排放污染、取用方便、安全可靠、寿命长、不需维修等功效。	何氏企业股份有限公司	TW095143913	2006/11/27

163	UNMANNED OCEAN VEHICLE	An unmanned, autonomous, waterborne vehicle (500) for marine use capable of operating on and below the surface of water, said vehicle (500) including an enclosed hull (501) having a payload bay (506), a hybrid propulsion system having energy collection means (504) in the form of a wing sail (503) covered with photovoltaic cells and energy storage means (511) for utilising at least solar energy and wind energy, a plurality of sensors (508, 514) for detecting predetermined environmental parameters and a communications system (509, 515) for transmitting data from said sensors (508, 515) to and for receiving command signals from one or more remote stations and/or cooperating vehicles.	SOLAR SAILOR PTY LTD	IN32MUMNP2006	2006/1/9
164	海洋热能转换发电的冷海水管设计	海水温差发电未能商业化最主要原因冷水管的设计困难管子长达1000公尺以上, 管子受本身重量及、海流推挤及海水腐蚀影响, 使管子容易发生断裂情形, 因此本发明即为改良该缺点, 本设计於有一绳索, 藉以拉住管子, 减轻管子与管子间的拉力, 以避免断裂; 另一特点管子与管子中间, 利用类似橡胶类可弯曲弹性体接合, 使其能顺着海流方向漂浮, 减少海流对管子产生震动情形; 另一特点为利用轻质材料作为管子材料, 如工程塑胶类材料(比重0.9-1.41, 抗腐蚀), 利用海水(比重1.02-1.07)浮力, 将绳索所需要负担管子重量的拉力减至最低, 如此就可将冷水管直径加大, 将温差发电达到商业化运转的能量, 解决130年来温差发电研究中, 不能供给大量冷海水之问题。	吴鸿钧	TW096145835	2007/12/3
165	热能发电系统	一种热能发电系统, 包含一热电产生器、一热源及一冷源。该热电产生器包括一导热层、一导冷层、多数设置於该导热、导冷层之间的半导体材料, 及二电极。该热源是产生一高温到该导热层。该冷源是产生一相对於该热源的低温到该导冷层, 该冷源包括一供水单元、一与该供水单元连通并设置於该导冷层的容室, 及一与该容室连通的蓄水单元, 该供水单元所输出的水流是先经过该容室对该导冷层产生低温, 再流入该蓄水单元, 该热电产生器是在该导热、导冷层具有温差的条件下, 经由该等电极输出电能。	骆俊光	TW096144257	2007/11/22
166	温泉废水的发电装置及其串联结构	本发明系一种温泉废水的发电装置及其串联结构, 其中, 该温泉废水的发电装置包含一槽体、一装设於该槽体内部的史特灵引擎以及一与该史特灵引擎连接之发电模组, 该槽体分别引入具有高低温差的温泉废水及低温水源, 使置於该槽体内部的史特灵引擎之一传动轴产生活塞运动, 带动与该传动轴连接之该发电模组将活塞动能转换为电力。	国立中兴大学	TW096143063	2007/11/14

167	SYSTEME PERMETTANT DE MIEUX EXPLOITER LA GEOTHERMIE HAUTE TEMPERATURE	An apparatus for exploiting the thermal energy at the bottom of the ocean. The apparatus comprises a thermal energy harnessing assembly and a drilling assembly mounted thereto. The thermal energy harnessing assembly includes in-feed tube and out-feed tubes. The drilling assembly has openings in fluid communication with the in-feed tube and a thermal energy capturing conduit in fluid communication with the out-feed tube. When the drilling assembly engages a bottom surface of the ocean and fluid is introduced into the in-feed tube, fluid flows towards the drilling assembly and out of the openings at such a pressure as to drill into the bottom surface of the ocean allowing thermal energy to escape therefrom and to flow into the out-feed tube via the thermal energy capturing conduit.	LABELLE STEPHANE	CA2609018	2007/9/28
168	微型发电系统	本发明系关於一种微型之体热发电器, 主要是利用皮肤与外界环境间之温度差异(约5~10℃), 令体热发电引擎产生运转, 驱使微流体产生流动, 同时推动流体内之奈米磁性粒子通过线圈, 使奈米磁性粒子於该线圈内产生一磁通量变化, 致使该线圈产生一电流, 以供给微小元件所需的电力。	国立阳明大学	TW096131615	2007/8/27
169	藉自然蓄温母体致热对流之释热系统	本发明为在具有较大安定蓄温容量之地层、地表、池; 塘、湖泊、河川、沙漠、冰山、海洋等固态或液态蓄温体; 中设置主动致热器及流体传输管道, 而构成近似致热对流; 装置, 以接受进入主动致热器中之较低温流体被加温, 而; 藉冷降热升自然对流通往拟接受释热之温差体者。	杨泰和	TW092108748	2003/4/15
170	连续性之异种资源温差发电方法及其系统	本发明揭示了一种连续性之异种资源温差发电系统, 其包含一热交换装置、一汽涡轮机、一发电装置以及一冷却装置。热交换装置藉由一第一液体将一工作流体汽化形成一工作气体, 其中, 第一液体具有一第一温度, 其大於或等於80℃。上述之汽涡轮机系与热交换装置连结并导入工作气体, 藉由工作气体推动该汽涡轮机并藉此带动上述之发电装置以产生电力。上述之冷却装置与汽涡轮机连结并导入使用後之工作气体, 冷却装置藉由一第二液体凝结工作气体以形成上述之工作流体, 其中, 第二液体具有一第二温度, 其小於或等於15℃, 工作流体再度导回该热交换装置重复使用。此外, 本发明亦揭露一种连续性之异种资	张桢驩	TW096117284	2007/5/15

171	UNMANNED OCEAN VEHICLE	An unmanned, autonomous, waterborne vehicl e (500) for marine use capable of operating on and below the surface of water, said vehicle (500) including an enclosed hull (501) having a payload bay (506), a hybrid propulsion system having energy collection means (504) in the form of a wing sail (503) covered with photovoltaic cells and energy storage means (511) for utilising at least solar energy and wind energy, a plurality of sensors (508, 514) for detecting predet ermined environmental parameters and a communications system (509, 515) for transmitting data from said sensors (508, 515) to and for receiving command signals from one or more remote stations and/or cooperating vehicles.	SOLAR SAILOR PTY LTD	IN32MUMNP2006	2006/1/9
172	A VOYAGE DATA RECORDER CAPSULE UNIT	A VDR CAPSULE UNIT (100) COMPRISING A CAPSULE (102); A FIRST CHAMBER DISPOSED INSIDE THE CAPSULE (102), A DATA STORAGE COMPONENT DISPOSED INSIDE THE FIRST CHAMBER; A THERMAL MASS LIQUID DISPOSED INSIDE THE FIRST CHAMBER; AND A VENT MECHANISM FOR VENTING GAS OR STEAM FROM THE FIRST CHAMBER WHEN A TEMPERATURE AMBIENT AROUND THE CAPSULE (102) CAUSES A PHASE CHANGE IN THE THERMAL MASS LIQUID. FIG.	PAMARINE PTE LTD	MYPI20091719	2007/11/7

173	Sea and air power generation system	In the marine air generation system that does not use fuel, our main purpose is to use liquefied gas to generate electricity. In liquefied gas (SO2; NH3; C3H4; CO2), phase change occurs with the change of thermal energy. The difference in thermal energy also exists in the lower troposphere-ocean and the upper troposphere-air. Boiling Effect of Seawater on Gas in Tropospheric Subregion; In the tropopause air at the tropopause, the condensation of gas converts the potential energy generated by liquefied gas into electric energy. The design of sea-air power generation system is a product of brand-new design and ideas. This system is a system that has not been considered and designed so far. The liquefied gas used in the system is in an infinite circulation. The energy it gets from the ocean boils, where it is the average of heat (17 ° C. 27 ° C), and the kinetic energy obtained by molecules of gas rises to the "tropopause" of the atmosphere, where the average of temperature (-43 ° C-33 ° C). Here, the gas cools, condenses, becomes liquid, and obtains potential energy. The average temperature difference is about AT=60 ° C. The liquid moves from the upper troposphere to the lower troposphere, and the potential energy obtained in the liquid phase is converted into kinetic energy through motion, mechanical energy is generated by impacting the generator blades, and electrical energy is generated by rotating the generator through the turbine. Liquid-gas reaches the ocean in the liquid phase, heat energy is transferred from the ocean to the liquid through axial flow devices, liquid boils and vaporizes through these energies, and gas reaches the upper troposphere through kinetic energy obtained by molecules. In the upper troposphere, radiators and axial flow devices cool and condense. At this point, the condensed gas obtains potential energy in the liquid phase. In the	YAKUT YUSUF; MUTLU IBRAHIM HALIL	TR200601324	2006/3/22

174	Energy saving heating element.	The invention consists of a heat exchanger with high efficiency and describes a technology that heats or cools water or gas in an energy saving manner. In addition to a heat pump that transfers the heat energy by compressing/pumping a fluid onwards to a chamber that exchanges the heat further before returning to the position being circulated first, it has a vital construction. Instead of losing the energy by generating turbulence that enters into heat energy, the energy generally being lost when the fluid in the heat exchanger goes from high to low, pressure, this energy is absorbed in a cylinder pump (11) that transfers this energy to the compressor or the pump (17), which compresses the same fluid (16). Due to this cylinder pump absorbing this energy, the expanding fluid (15) is cooled to a lower temperature than had the cylinder pump not been there, whereby the extra cooling provides a larger temperature difference at the warm and cold part of the heat exchanger. The outgoing medium, water or air (18-5), therefore releases a larger than normal amount of energy to the water or the air (4-19) admitted into the pool (23), or into the air in the house. The application thereof is to be found in all types of heating or cooling of liquids or gases (water or air). When heating swimming pools, this efficient exchange makes it easier to purify this water, e.g. seawater. High throughput and supply of larger amounts of fresh and tempered water generates a completely new way, and new possibilities, of building attractive bath- and swimming facilities outdoors during large parts of the year. In the same manner the air in	OTTERSEN HANS OLAV	NO20064533	2006/10/5

175	structure and methods using multiple systems for electricity generation and water desalinization	A pyramid-like structure consisting of a base and 3 or more side frames, each side frame forming an angle to the base. The pyramid-like structure having an enclosed space within and including a way to collect solar energy and to collect and transfer thermal energy from the sun; air suction mechanisms to take surrounding air into the enclosed space; a plurality of wind turbines; a Main Thermal Reservoir to take in and hold heat transfer medium, which is heated therein and then pumped to the top day tanks. The heat transfer medium is heated by a Heat Absorption and Transfer Layer through a network of pipes on the side frame back to the Main Thermal Reservoir, wherein thermal energy is collected, absorbed and transferred to the enclosed space of the pyramid, heating the enclosed space and within the air suction means, causing a temperature differential between the surrounding air and heated air inside the enclosed space of the pyramid to create a continuous flow of the heated air to turn the wind turbines. If desired, the thermal	MSC POWER S PTE LTD	BRPI0418763	2004/4/23
176	Liquid waviness and oscillation converting device, has float including ballistic compartments, where side of lateral wall of compartments has	The present invention has as an aim a device (1) making it possible to convert the undulation and/or lesoscillations of a liquid in which it is at least partially immersed, in an energy usable. Ledispositif (1) includes/understands a float (3) guided by a device of guidance (2) anchored in the underwater content, àl' assistance of means of guidance (12) and comprising means of relative conversion making it possible to convert lesdéplacements between the float (3) and the device of guidance (2) into an energy usable such quel' electrical	LARIVAIN BRUNO; LARIVAIN ALEXANDRE; LARIVAIN OLIVIER	FR05012248	2005/12/1
177	Thermodynamic sea water temperature delta energy conversion system for supplying hydraulic turbine, has chambers constituting heat exchangers that permit to produce	Process and thermodynamic system laid out in the sea and which makes it possible to obtain in an enclosure a water level different from the level of this sea. This difference in level is made profitable to create a water fall (47) which supplies a turboalternator. The invention implements the Archimedes' principle by the use of two volumes of sea water of different temperatures, therefore, of different densities. This water comes, on the one hand hot surface of the sea (46), and on the other hand, cold bottom of the sea, one reverses their respective temperatures and densities in an exchanger of heat (42) and (45). The invention relates to the conversion of energies.	JUILLET HUBERT	FR05006749	2005/6/30

178	A system for eliminating bunker oil emissions from ocean-going ships and pressure balancing tanks	The invention relates to a method for eliminating oil emissions from ocean-going ships and balancing the pressure of an oil tanker with an upper coupler with a programmable logic controller-PLS (1). At the air inlet (17) at the top of the tank (11), a compressed air operated opening and closing valve (8) controlled by the solenoid valve (6) is installed to release the air to the actuator of the valve for opening, and the air is blown dry and closed. The solenoid valve (6) is controlled by the water/pressure sensors (3, 4) and is placed on the ship that is rapidly replenished with water through the slider, and then a signal is sent to the PLS (1) to close the solenoid valve. A spring-controlled safety valve (9) is installed on the top (11) of the tank, which discharges water into the tank (11) but closes for oil leakage; The safety valve (9) will balance the inside and outside of the tank (11) after the ship sinks, and the opening pressure at this time is determined by the tank pressure (11). A new draft tube (13) is installed on the side wall of the pile box (11) so that, together with other filling and draft tubes with corresponding draft tubes (17, 18), it can always be operated with lower pump water and upper outlet, and become oil even on board the ship. It is installed on the deck with two selection valves (15) and two pipes of connecting valves (14) to enable ROV or divers to connect with hot water/steam to the ship's thermal circuit	TOOL TECH AS	NO20045545	2004/12/17
179	PROCESS AND DEVICE TO REGULATE THE PRESSURE IN THE APPARATUSES OF	The equipment (1) has a control unit (2) and a sensor, which is connected with a gas supply and is adjustable at two different pressure levels. The control unit evaluates the situation of inhaled and exhaled phases and a pressure drop is created with the inhaled phase before the beginning of exhaled phase.	WEINMANN	FR06003626	2006/4/24
180	COMPLEX MATERIAL AND FLOAT WHILE INCLUDING/UNDERSTANDING	Material with adjustable buoyancy, which comprises solid particles dispersed in a binder, which binder is quasi incompressible and has a density less than water and preferably less than 0.95 and has liquid/solid phase change temperature (T0) greater than that of the surrounding aqueous medium and the solid particles have a density less than that of the binder. INDEPENDENT claims are also included for : (i) a float with adjustable buoyancy, especially for major applications, which comprises material (M); (ii) a process for producing material (M) in a liquid form where the solid particles are	BOUYGUES OFFSHORE	FR00001124	2000/1/27

181	Method and apparatus for generating convective energy	A method for improving the efficiency of power generation in a method for power generation comprising forcefully forming an ascending gas flow channel and a descending gas flow channel within a closed zone with a gas sealed therein, generating a whirling flow by the synergistic interaction of both and rotating a turbine by the whirling flow to generate electric power as well as a device for realizing the same. A whirling flow to rotate fans (3, 4) is generated by installing a cylindrical rotor (2) between the ascending gas flow channel and the descending gas flow channel. Optionally, a second cylindrical rotor (12) is further installed between the ascending gas flow channel and the partition wall isolating the closed zone from outside so as to reduce the friction between the ascending gas flow and the descending gas flow. And, the present invention is suitable as a method for power generation by utilizing, for example, a	ABE TOSHIHIRO	DK00970172	2000/10/27
182	PROCESS THE APPARATUS FOR GENERATION OF ENERGY FROM NATURAL DIFFERENCES OF TEMPERATURE	"PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR GENERATION OF ENERGY FROM NATURAL DIFFERENCES OF TEMPERATURE". Process and apparatus for generation of energy from natural differences of temperature, as, for example, the temperature difference enters the water of a river and the ambient temperature and the difference of temperature of two rivers, where tubings are used to heat and to cool a work fluid. These tubings make with that the work fluid receives heat from the hot source and rejects heat for the cold source, promoting the vaporization and the condensation of the work fluid. The phase vapor sets in motion a turbine connected to a generator of electric energy. The heating of the work fluid also occurs in reason of the attrition of fluids throughout the system. The draining of the work fluid is decurrent of the energy of flow supplied for bombs	PAULO CESAR RIBEIRO LIMA	BRPI0404542	2004/9/6
183	能量循环发电机	一种能量循环发电机，系其主要包含有一冷流管路及一热流管路，该热流管路上乃装设有一导体，该导体仅作为导热而不导引流体，其冷流管路亦设有另一导体，该导体仅作为导冷而不导引流体，二冷、热导体乃相互贴合，其贴合面中介设有一致冷晶片，致冷晶片得藉由冷、热温差可以产生电流，电流得以储存而提供电力，而冷流、热流为冰水、热水或冷气、暖气之形态时，系形成可提供人们使用，而其水源并可循环再利用，发电则可储存或提供耗电设备使用	挺有企业有限公司	TW094214762	2005/8/26

184	温差式动力输出装置	本发明系关於一种温差式动力输出装置，系包括动力输出单元及发热件，其中，动力输出单元系包括旋动管、固定件及转轴，该旋动管系由一内空导管二端相连密开容器，且於其一容器内充填挥发性之液体，又，固定件系用以固结二旋动管使其呈正交设置，并於其上设具套管，以供转轴穿伸嵌合；发热件为一低温发热之元件；藉使二旋动管利用固定件而正交固置，并以转轴相对固定件之套管穿套固结，复令发热件设置於旋动管中之其一充填挥发性液体之容器底部，利用发热件之热度使液体经导管流到另一对应之容器内，导致该容器因重力而具一向下旋动之动力，藉以带动转轴转动而输出动力者。	林新发	TW093114681	2004/5/25
185	ELECTRIC MACHINE FOR THE DRIVE OF THE PROPULSION OF A SUBMARINE WITH A SYNCHRONOUS MACHINE EXCITED BY PERMANENT MAGNETISM	The invention relates to an electric machine for the propulsion drive of a submarine by means of a synchronous machine (1) excited by a permanent magnet. Said electric machine comprises a stator (2) wherein a stator coil (3) is arranged. The aim of the invention is to produce said type of electric machine with high redundancy and reliability, greatly reduced noise output during operation and a high degree of winding and earth connection security compared to prior art. According to the invention, the stator coil (3) is configured as a shaft coil (3) and comprises a plurality of phase windings. Each phase winding of the shaft coil (3) is fed by a separate, single-phase frequency converter, whereby the frequency converters are embodied in the form of frequency converter modules (6) inside the synchronous machine (1) and are arranged in an axial direction in a frequency converter holder frame (13) between an A-sided end shield (11) and a	SIEMENS AG	BRPI0318000	2003/12/19

186	POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM OF TELECONTROLLED UNDERWATER APPARATUS WITH SHIP-CARRIER	Useful model relates to electrical engineering, in particular to devices, providing power various devices underwater apparatus, from the on-board power source on ship-carrier. Purpose of the utility model-creation of power supply system underwater apparatus with improved mass-dimensional parameters, increased transmitted power up to values of the order of several tens of kilowatts, at depth to 6000 thousands of meters, to reclaim useful space underwater apparatus and reduced weight of used equipment power supply. Onboard part of the system includes an input converter, input of which is connected with ship electrical network, converter hardware device, power transformer, cable-rope, feeding end of which is connected with matching transformer first underwater unit system, installed on zaglubitele. Second underwater unit, installed on submerged apparatus, includes second matching transformer, primary windings coupled with floating cable, transmitting power and signals of telecontrol of to the equipment underwater apparatus, and secondary windings-to first and second units controlled rectifiers, outputs of which are connected to power terminals equipment underwater apparatus, second output of one of said units of controlled rectifiers is connected with converter dc current, the output of which also is connected to power terminals of equipment underwater apparatus. For convenience of mounting on ship carrier onboard part of the system is arranged in two separate posts : post input converter and post of the inverter. At that the rack input converter includes commutation unit, noise filter, rectifier, and also throttles with part capacitors output filter. Post inverter includes remaining part of capacitors output filter, and also converter hardware device, consisting of two three-phase inverters, control of which is carried out	Научно исследовательский институт автоматики и электромеханики (НИИ АЭМ) при Томском университете систем управления и радиоэлектроники (RU)	RU2005107228	2005/3/15
187	浮台弹性连接装置	本创作系提供一种浮台弹性连接装置，其包含有：一个以上之连接盒、链条连接结构及盖板，以形成一弹性连接装置，其中，弹性连接装置其以快速而经济的方式组设於两浮台间作为浮台之连接装置，获得高可靠度之组装方式。	黃云鹏	TW092219134	2003/10/28

188	温差发电装置	本发明系在提供一种温差发电装置，主要是藉由一能吸收热能的集热装置将热能传送到一致冷晶片组上，使致冷晶片组能藉由热电效应而产生直流电以蓄存在蓄电池中，或是再经过电源转换器将直流电能转换成交流电以供一般电器使用，另本发明的集热装置可藉由其集温体迅速导温，以及能维持热能不易散失，又该致冷晶片组可藉散热装置持续散发出热能，所以集温体与致冷晶片组间的温差能够维持在一定的基准，而使电能可持续的产生。	骆俊光	TW091133425	2002/11/14
189	以氢为底之生态系统	一种可实现氢生态系之氢的产生、储存、运输及传送之完整基础结构系统。此基础结构系统利用高容量、低成本、质轻之具有快速动力之热储金合金材料。又，一种新颖氢化物床设计，其包括一种支撑 / 热转移元件，其系由高度多孔性、高传热性之固体材料(诸如高传热石墨形式)所制成。最後，一种包括至少一种具有原子工程局部化学及电子环境之颗粒的材料，其特徵在於该局部环境提供整体成核。	力能转换装置公司	TW089124506	2000/11/20
190	温差式发动机之动力机构	本创作系提供一种温差式发动机之动力机构，包括，一第一配气活塞、一动力活塞、一第二配气活塞、一主轴、一副轴及一飞轮；其中该动力活塞及第二配气活塞系於活塞外壁设有螺旋轨迹的沟槽，该飞轮系藉由滑动元件配合於沟槽上，当第一配气活塞、动力活塞及第二配气活塞依序套设於主轴上作前後往复运动时，将藉由活塞外壁的螺旋轨迹，以带动飞轮旋转运动，另外该副轴主要使第一配气活塞与第二配气活塞呈一等间距。	宝陆科技有限公司; 林保龙; 韩俊雄	TW090218357	2001/10/26

191	Comprehensive Drilling Power Station in Wind Power Plant	Patent requirements include solutions for the integration of renewable energy sources. The aim is to unify a single energy resource into a power plant with combined energy production. Patents include a solution, namely renewable energy in nature; Wind energy-wave force-solar energy-collected air and ocean heat energy can be used to improve overall power and efficiency, so one is other resources. This applies to wind power plants placed at sea, where a wave power station will be integrated into the power station. The main unit of this wave power station is located inside or at the connection of the wind farm. This wave power station can be supplemented by smaller floating devices and. Energy generator. Patents include manufacture and use. Compressed air acts as an energy medium. This one is produced by No.1 Middle School. A wave power station with an alternative pump scheme that matches the actual situation. Roll and press. This provides increased efficiency for the whole. Unification. Compressed air in storage tanks and containers represents one. The utilization rate of resources and the use of energy are desired. Time. When the power station is too little supplied by nature's own energy. The buoyancy energy of (low wind-low wave) is used. Patents provide a solution to compensate for changes. Wave height and tide. This combination of energy. It uses structure, investment and on-the-job	HOEVER BOERRE	NO20020591	2002/2/6
192	Device and method for convective power generation	A method for improving the efficiency of power generation in a method for power generation comprising forcefully forming an ascending gas flow channel and a descending gas flow channel within a closed zone with a gas sealed therein, generating a whirling flow by the synergistic interaction of both and rotating a turbine by the whirling flow to generate electric power as well as a device for realizing the same. A whirling flow to rotate fans (3, 4) is generated by installing a cylindrical rotor (2) between the ascending gas flow channel and the descending gas flow channel. Optionally, a second cylindrical rotor (12) is further installed between the ascending gas flow channel and the partition wall isolating the closed zone from outside so as to reduce the friction between the ascending gas flow and the descending gas flow. And, the present invention is suitable as a method for power generation by utilizing, for example, a	ABE TOSHIHIRO	NO20031896	2003/4/28

193	DIAGRAM OF THE SHIP MAIN ELECTRICAL TRANSFER	The diagram of ship main electrical transfer, is containing electric brush, synchronous brushless generator, three-phase transformer, asynchronous propulsion motor, switchboard with the switchgear, diagram counterol and [upravleni], [otlichayushcha] with the fact that before the three-phase circuit of [pitani] of [vozbuzhdeni] of [vozbuditel] of synchronous brushless generator is established the regulated three-phase transformer with the servodrive of [dl] of mechanical [peremeshcheni] of the components of the regulated transformer, and the excitation winding, [raspolozhenna] on the stator, it is executed in the form three-phase winding and it is connected down the output of the regulated transformer with the possibility of its [vrashcheni] electromagnetic sex before opposite to the rotation of the rotor of [vozbuditel] direction; in the asynchronous rowing of [elektrodvigatel] the stator with the aid of the servodrive of [peremeshchaets] relative to short-circuited rotor and the charged magnetic circuit, established close down each other, [fiksatsi] of mobile relative to each other parts both in the regulated three-phase transformer and in the asynchronous rowing of [elektrodvigatel], can	Иванов Евгений Петрович	RU2001104225	2001/2/16
194	APPARATUS UTILIZING ENERGY ORIGINATING FROM		CSIKSZENTIMREI KALMAN	HU0101634	2001/4/24
195	渔船引擎排气制冰装置	一种渔船引擎排气制冰装置，本发明包括制冰槽、装有液态氨的贮液筒、冷凝器，两只发生器的导管经阀与冷凝器进口端连接，而其出口端同贮液筒进液口相连，贮液筒出液口经节流阀与蒸发器进口端相接，蒸发器出口端经阀分别同发生器的导管相连，发生器的外壳中有引擎排气管且其上有内管，管和管之间有侧壁带小孔的芯管和氯化钙, 芯管与导管连通，内管上方有洒水管，外壳有出水管接头。	李橹; 刘信杰	TW088112037	1999/7/13

196	Oceanic thermal energy converter for exploiting sea-water temperature differentials, comprises several turbo-compressor generating units with common humidifying reheater, on quasi-closed cycle	In the generating units, the annular space (1) between a cylindrical vertical outer casing and a coaxial inner cylinder (8) contains a fixed helical surface (12) like an Archimedean screw. The surface is insulating, with a conducting undercoat (13). While cold sea water (5), admitted at the top (4) of the helix, flows down it to an outlet level (6), it dries and cools the working fluid, humid tropical air, which from a base entry (2) has expanded adiabatically through a turbine (9). Flowing counter to the water flow, it is adiabatically compressed (10) before passing (3), with similar outflows from the grouped generating units, into the common humidifying reheater. This discharges it after treatment, in a similar thermodynamic condition to that at entry (2). The cycle may therefore be justly described as ''quasi-closed''. The conducting under-layer on the helix surface is electrostatically charged so as to encourage water droplet precipitation, accelerating the drying effect. The turbine and compressor blades are mounted on a common drive shaft (7), coaxially connected to the alternator's (11) rotor shaft. In a variant, the helix is replaced by an inclined duct.	BOUCHET GEORGES	FR99008113	1999/6/22
197	Method and apparatus for connecting ships to structures or other ships	A method and device for coupling a vessel with a structure or another vessel, typically for coupling a powered propelling vessel with a barge, in which at least one coupling half on one of the vessels is brought together with and releasably coupled to a complementary coupling half on the other vessel. The coupling half is made to follow the movements of the complementary coupling half by subjecting the movable coupling half to a limited force directed towards the complementary coupling half, in a way such that the movable coupling half yields to a greater contact force between the coupling halves, whereupon the movable coupling half is still subjected to a limited force that is varied in opposite phase to the intermovement of the vessels, and which is increased until the intermovement of the vessels has been reduced to an acceptable magnitude, or possibly to	UNDERHAUG NJAAL; NAVION AS	NO992053	1999/4/29

198	POWER PLANT FOR NUCLEAR-POWERED VESSEL	FIELD : shipbuilding; power plants for nuclear submarines, nuclear-powered vessels and ships and floating atomic power plants. SUBSTANCE : power plant includes water-cooled reactor plant and power supply sources including turbogenerators, emergency diesel-generator and/or storage battery and/or storage battery and thermoelectric generator which is arranged in hermetic container outside pressure hull of submarine in reservoirs of outer hull filled with sea water or inside pressure hull. It is provided with two closed heat-transfer loops with working non-freezing liquid used as heat-transfer agent. First loop supplying heat to hot junctions of thermoelectric generator includes heat exchanger connected to first loop of reactor plant and second loop discharge the heat from cold junctions of thermoelectric generator includes heat exchanger mounted in sea water main. Provision is made for operation of thermoelectric generator both in submerged and surface positions of submarine with no limitation in time. EFFECT : enhanced efficiency and reliability; enhanced nuclear safety; continuous unattended servicing for 10 to	Kolton Il'ja Borisovich; Lappo Vladislav Vladimirovich	RU99124085	1999/11/17
199	Method of reducing infrared viewability of objects	A method of camouflaging an object emitting infrared radiation by absorbing radiation or by altering its emissive pattern reduces its viewability by an infrared detector. An infrared radiation absorbing and/or altering layer containing microcapsules (10) is positioned proximate the infrared radiation source. The radiation is absorbed by means of a phase change material or plastic crystals. Concentrations and/or phase change materials are varied to enhance camouflage.	DELTA THERMAL SYSTEMS INC	AU2142100	1999/8/13

200	MARINE POWER PLANT	FIELD : shipbuilding; marine power plants with shaft generators and semiconductor frequency converters. SUBSTANCE : power plant includes main engine connected with propeller by means of propeller shaft and shaft generator kinematically linked with main engine. Shaft generator is provided with stator winding interconnected regulation unit and excitation system which are connected with winding; they are also connected with excitation winding provided with current sensor. Stator of shaft generator is electrically connected with busbars of shipboard power consumers through semiconductor frequency converter provided with control system. Besides that, power plant includes auxiliary engine connected with auxiliary generator through decoupler. Generator is provided with self-excitation system which is connected with excitation winding fitted with current sensor and is electrically connected with busbars of the shipboard consumers; it is also provided with two-position selector switch connected with frequency and phase sensors mounted on shaft generator and on generator. It also includes switching units and independent DC sources of shaft generator and auxiliary generator. Excitation system of shaft generator is made in form of three-phase uncontrolled bridge-type rectifier, autonomous voltage inverter with control system, single-phase transformer and rectifier which are connected in series. EFFECT :	Gosudarstvennaja morskaja akademija im adm S O Makarova	RU99100455	1999/1/6

201	System and process to capture geothermal heat, catalístico device for spoon products of an endothermic reaction, device of thermocouple for generation of electricity proceeding from a well and turbine combined for use in systems for the geothermal	A system for the generation of electricity from geothermal energy that is less expensive, more efficient, and avoids dealing with undesirable byproducts, is disclosed. The system of the present invention relies on using endothermic reactions at the bottom of a well to capture and store the geothermal heat, and exothermic reactions at the top of the well to release the heat stored within the products of the endothermic reactions. In the preferred embodiment, the endothermic reaction is the dehydrogenation of ethanol. To induce the endothermic reaction as well as to harvest and separate the resulting products, a catalytic device is used where each type of product selectively diffuses into its individual conduit. The endothermic products undergo the exothermic reaction in a combustion turbine, and the products of the exothermic reaction are immediately condensed in a condenser. In the preferred embodiment the condenser condenses ethanol vapor into a liquid to be returned down the well, thus creating a closed system.	JAMES H SCHNELL	BRPI9609023	1996/6/7
202	Ocean thermal energy conversion (otec) system	An ocean thermal energy conversion system (400), comprises a desalination sub-system including a flash evaporator (406) adapted to evaporate warm sea water into steam, and a first condenser (412) adapted to condense the steam into fresh water using cold sea water and an energy generation sub-system adapted to power the desalination sub-system. The energy generation sub-system includes a working fluid evaporator (418) adapted to evaporate a working fluid into a working vapor using warm sea water, a turbine-generator (422) powered by the working vapor, and a second condenser (416) adapted to condense the working vapor to liquid by using cold sea	OTEC DEVELOPMENTS	AU6152696	1996/6/7
203	Cyclonic ejection pump.	A cyclonic ejection pump is designed for large flow rates, for example, applicable to the so-called "Oceanic Thermal Energy Conversion, " normally abbreviated to OTEC, an energy generating system developed for utilizing the potential thermal oceanic energy as well as for those applications for which a large capacity is required, such as the propelling of vessels. The pump is also able to function as a non-	BEERLINGS SCIPIO PIETER SJOERD	NL1009256	1998/5/25

204	THERMAL DEVICE FOR MOTION OF SUBMERSIBLE VEHICLE IN DEPTH	FIELD : development of ocean; thermal devices for motion of submersible vehicles in depth. SUBSTANCE : device makes use of difference in water temperatures in depth and on surface for varying the buoyancy. Volatile liquid is used as working medium which is in equilibrium with its vapor is space between walls of bellows of different diameters located on one axis so that bellows of lesser diameter is located inside bellows of large diameter. Common end surfaces of both bellows are hermetically closed. Both bellows are located inside pressure hull of submersible vehicle; one end surface of bellows rests against inner wall of submersible vehicle and opposite end surface is free to move. Space between smaller inner bellows is filled with oil and is communicated with reservoir by means of valve; this reservoir has elastic walls; it is located outside pressure hull of submersible vehicle. Tight pressure hull of submersible vehicle is filled with inert gas under pressure sufficient for forcing oil into outer reservoir at limiting depth. EFFECT : enhanced reliability and simplified	Morozov Andrej Konstantinovich	RU98122120	1998/12/2

205	DEVICE FOR MOTION OF SUBMERSIBLE VEHICLE IN DEPTH BY USE OF THERMAL ENERGY OF SURROUNDING MEDIUM	FIELD : development of ocean; submersible vehicles-buoys having varying buoyancy. SUBSTANCE : device uses difference in temperatures of surface and deep layers of water as source of energy for change of buoyancy of submersible vehicle. operation of device is based on use of pressure of saturated vapor of liquid which increases with temperature rise; above mentioned liquid has boiling point equal to temperature of upper layers of ocean. Boiling liquid is placed in hermetic bellows which extends at rise of temperature and pressure and becomes contracted at reduction of temperature and pressure setting in motion two pistons secured in one axis. First piston is included in pump which forces portion of oil intermediate reservoir into gas-and-hydraulic accumulator every at extension of bellows. Second piston kept at pressure at all times is used for compressing bellows at reduction of temperature in deep water and returning it to initial position. Pressure of oil on gas-and-hydraulic accumulator exceeds pressure of water at limiting depth of submergence and at opening of controllable valve and oil under action of pressure differential flows from gas-and-hydraulic accumulator into bellows located on the outside of pressure hull of submersible vehicle, thus increasing its buoyancy. When second controllable valve opens, oil returns from outer bellows to intermediate reservoir, thus decreasing its buoyancy. During heating on sea surface for the next time, this portion of oil is again pumped into gas-and-hydraulic accumulator, thus completing the cycle. EFFECT : enhanced reliability and efficiency	Morozov Andrej Konstantinovich	RU98109860	1998/5/19

206	METHOD AND DEVICE FOR MOTION OF SUBMERSIBLE VEHICLE IN DEPTH THROUGH USE OF TEMPERATURE GRADIENT OF SEA WATER (VERSIONS)	FIELD : development of ocean; submersible vehicles-buoys having varying buoyancy. SUBSTANCE : method is based on use of difference of temperatures of water on surface and in depth of world ocean. Method is also based on use of thermal expansion of working medium for motion of movable rod inside vehicle and return of this rod when working medium is cooled. Used as working medium is boiling liquid contained in closed reservoir at temperature above 0 C in equilibrium with it vapor at pressure of saturated vapors. Submersible vehicle is positioned in upper in upper point of trajectory till working medium is heated to surrounding temperature and saturated vapor pressure rises to respective level; then piston is set in free motion during displacement of rod connected with this piston inside vehicle. When submersible vehicle comes to lower point of trajectory it has neutral buoyancy till working medium is cooled to surrounding temperature, vapors are condensed and saturated vapor pressure reduces; then piston is released during extension of rod beyond pressure hull. EFFECT : extended range of buoyancy variation and enhanced	Komarov Valerij Sergeevich; Morozov Andrej Konstantinovich	RU98101340	1998/1/6
207	THE APPARATUS FOR THE CONVERSION OF OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY BY OSMOTIC PRESSURE DEVELOPMENT AND THE METHOD OF OPERATING THE SAME	An apparatus for the conversion of ocean thermal energy and the method of operation of the same comprising of a heat exchanger cum osmotic chamber located at the surface of the sea, a turbine coupled to an alternator, a flush pipe, a solute pump and a dccpscn heat exchanger cum seperator wherein the turbine is run by releasing solution under pressure , the presure being osmotic pressure is generated across a semipermeable membrane in the surface heat exchanger cum osmotic chamber thereafter the solution being run into the deepsea heat exchanger cum sepcrator wherein the solute gets precipitated due to low tem??perature thereafter the solute being scperated and pumped by the solute pump back into the high pressure side of the osmotic chamber cum heat exchanger whereas the solvent flows back to the low pressure side of the osmotic chamber cum heat exchanger, the equi??librium in concentration of the solvent on the low pressure side being maintained by flush??ing solution into the downgoing tube, the whole process being continued	SIDDARTH SAIKIA	IN2849DEL1996	1996/12/18

208	Method and apparatus for converting thermal energy of a natural water source	A water transfer vessel 3, travels between a station 2, on the surface of the ocean, and the ocean depths, where the vessel collects cool water and subsequently brings it to the surface. The station has reservoirs 4, 16 from which cool and warm water is supplied respectively to a condenser 5, and an evaporator 8, of a low boiling point fluid circuit incorporating a heat engine (turbine) 11. Warm exhaust water is discharged via the vessel 3 at the ocean depths. A single transfer vessel 3, may be used (figure 1) and the or each vessel may be propelled between levels by a variety of means including propellers, water jets, cables or chains, buoyancy control, and impulse drive (piston or catapult). Alternatively the vessel may be propelled along the surface between an offshore location and a land	Fothergill Energy Technologies Limited	AU6844298	1998/4/9
209	SYSTEM TO DRAIN A LIQUID STORING TANK.	The present invention refers to a system which makes it possible to remove undesirable liquids, generally an aqueous phase, which is precipitated to bottom part of tanks to store liquid products. A draining device (30) comprising a concave body (31), a seat (26) and an interfacial zone floater (8) having a plug portion (25), is used. This interfacial zone floater (8) is designed to sink in product and to float upon aqueous phase. As aqueous phase level decreases, plug portion (25) is sealably seated upon seat (26), thereby interrupting draining operation because all accumulated aqueous phase has already been drained. Draining system can be automatic or manual. In first instance, a sensor (12) is used to sense an aqueous phase presence and to command closing valve (11) aperture process and to allow accumulated aqueous phase drainage. In manual instance, an operator periodically checks presence of an aqueous phase inside storing tank (1), through gate (28) to check level. If such phase became accumulated, he opens a manual closing valve (29) to allow	PETROLEO BRASILEIRO SA	MX9708578	1997/11/7

210	OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION (OTEC) SYSTEM.	An ocean thermal energy conversion system (400), comprises a desalination sub-system including a flash evaporator (406) adapted to evaporate warm sea water into steam, and a first condenser (412) adapted to condense the steam into fresh water using cold sea water and an energy generation sub-system adapted to power the desalination sub-system. The energy generation sub-system includes a working fluid evaporator (418) adapted to evaporate a working fluid into a working vapor using warm sea water, a turbine-generator (422) powered by the working vapor, and a second condenser (416) adapted to condense the working vapor to liquid by using cold sea	OTEC DEVELOPMENTS	MX9709531	1997/12/4
211	SUBAQUEOUS VEHICLE QUASI IMMERSES SELF-PROPELLED AND RADIOCONTROLS	The submarine has an outer body (3) immersed beneath the surface which holds two drive units (6) used to manoeuvre the craft. A central section water proof dome (5). The submarine is designed to float so that the dome surface just floats above the water. Radio antennae are mounted on the dome surface. The submarine carries TV cameras and detectors (8, 9) one mounted in the outer body and the other on a cable lowering system (10, 11) to allow views of the ocean bottom. Objects can also be recovered from the ocean bottom.	IFREMER INSTITUT FRANCAIS DE RECHERCHE POUR L'EXPLOITATION DE LA MER	FR96001598	1996/2/9

212	Structural ice composites, processes for their construction and their use as artificial islands and other fixed and floating structures	The invention deals with the problems of constructing permanent ice structures, particularly suitable for artificial islands or for fixed or floating breakwaters. The invention involves a composite structure consisting of an outer layer of armour such as concrete, an intermediate layer of insulator such as plastic foam-filled voids in concrete, an internal core of hard freshwater ice made from degassed deionised water in which are embedded a system of refrigerant conduits containing refrigerant and passing refrigerant through the conduits in a controlled manner to freeze the water to ice and keep it frozen at predetermined temperatures depending on the stresses to which the ice will be exposed. Structures, enjoy particular inherent protection against earthquake damage. An integral power and refrigeration system supplies power and refrigeration. Several processes are described for constructing structural ice composites in a thermodynamically efficient way. This invention enables the construction of permanent structures in which the principal structural material is ice, even in warm saline marine environments. Fixed structures are typically gravity loaded and freeze bonded to the ground on which they rest giving a strong bond and watertight seal even on uneven ground with loose material. Uses for fixed structures are artificial islands for oil gas and mineral exploration and extraction, aircraft runways and air bases, causeways to islands and breakwaters.	PADRAIG MCALISTER	IE960011	1996/1/10
213	METHOD OF MOTION OF SUBMERSIBLE VEHICLE IN DEPTH AND DEVICE FOR REALIZATION OF THIS METHOD (VERSIONS)	FIELD : development of word ocean; submersible vehicles (buoys) moving in depth in scanning mode. SUBSTANCE : method is based on use of difference of thermal expansion of working medium volume at end points of buoy trajectory and conversion of its into change in buoyancy of opposite sign in made of heat exchange of buoy with surrounding medium. For realization of this method, use is made of devices which have ballast chambers in pressure case of buoy. Ballast chamber is connected with surrounding medium by means of controllable valve. Working medium may be liquid or rod made from solid material whose thermal expansion exceeds that of buoy case material. For reception and discharge of maneuvering ballast, use may be made of bellows or flexible envelope filled with compressed gas interacting with working medium. EFFECT : enhanced efficiency. 5 cl,	Institut okeanologii im P P Shirshova RAN	RU94010989	1994/3/29

214	Ocean-thermal energy conversion (OTEC) - system.	An improved ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) system which performs desalination by receiving warm sea water, flash evaporating a portion of the warm sea water to produce steam, and condensing the steam with cold sea water to produce fresh water. The improved ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) system also generates energy by receiving a warm sea water, evaporating a working fluid at a natural depth of the received warm sea water to produce a working vapor, generating energy from the working vapor, and condensing the working vapor with the cold sea water at a natural depth of the	OTEC DEVELOPMENTS	NL1000149	1995/4/13
215	Process and device for obtaining fresh water from sea water	A process and device for obtaining fresh water from sea water using the temperature difference between warm sea water and cold sea water. The warm sea water is degassed (5) by application of a negative pressure and the degassed warm sea water is conducted into a vaporization area (13). Here it is vaporized by application of a negative pressure and by warming with warmer water and the resulting steam is condensed in a condensation area (14) cooled by colder water. The vaporization is enhanced by pumping warm and cold water into the vaporization area and the condensation area, the quantity and rate of flow of the water being regulated. By using regulated pumps (19, 20), virtually constant temperatures can be maintained in the vaporization area and condensation area.	PRAKTISCHE INFORMATIK GMBH	AU4539696	1996/1/31
216	Oceaanthermische energy conversion (OTEC) - system.	A hybrid ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) system, including an energy generation sub-system for receiving warm sea water, evaporating a working fluid at a natural depth of the received warm sea water to produce a working vapor, and generating energy from the working vapor and a pumping sub-system for pushing cold sea water up to a natural depth of the received warm sea water and condensing the working vapor with the cold sea water.	OTEC DEVELOPMENTS	NL1001108	1995/8/31

217	Ocean thermal energy conversion (otec) system	A hybrid ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) system, including a desalination sub-system for receiving warm sea water, flash evaporating a portion of the warm sea water to produce steam, and condensing the steam with a working fluid and evaporating the working fluid, and an energy generation sub-system for receiving warm sea water, evaporating the working fluid at a natural depth of the received warm sea water to produce a working vapor, generating energy from the working vapor and the evaporated working fluid, and condensing the working vapor and the evaporated working fluid with cold sea water at a natural depth of the cold sea water.	OTEC DEVELOPMENTS	AU3233195	1995/7/14
218	海上热能转换平台	一种用於海上热能转换(Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion, OTEC) 平台的方法及装置。该平台提供给 OTEC应用所需之高稳定性，其包括一位於中心位置的冷水管，而冷水管系由一顶端及底端处均为开口之中心柱所悬吊。该平台尚包括复数只包围着冷水管的柱子，系由海平面上向下伸展至海平面下深处。OTEC平台亦包括复数个动力模组，其浸在海平面下并提供平台的稳定性。此外，动力模组散布环绕於柱子周围以提供其更多的稳定性。柱子配置的各种具体实施例亦揭示於本发明中，该柱子可以是紧接着中心柱或位於距中心柱的一	西德克国际公司	TW083110453	1994/11/11
219	Ocean thermal energy conversion (otec) system	An improved ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) system which includes a novel combined evaporator/condenser. The combined evaporator/condenser further includes a plurality of evaporator spouts and a mist eliminator, wherein the pressure is maintained across the plurality of evaporator spouts. The OTEC system also generates fresh water as a primary product and generates only enough electricity, as a secondary product, to operate the OTEC system itself.	OTEC DEVELOPMENTS	AU1399095	1994/12/14

220	Phase change thermal control materials, method and apparatuses	An apparatus and method for metabolic cooling and insulation of a user in a cold environment. In its preferred embodiment the apparatus is a highly flexible composite material having a flexible matrix containing a phase change thermal storage material. The apparatus can be made to heat or cool the body or to act as a thermal buffer to protect the wearer from changing environmental conditions. The apparatus may also include an external thermal insulation layer and/or an internal thermal control layer to regulate the rate of heat exchange between the composite and the skin of the wearer. Other embodiments of the apparatus also provide 1) a path for evaporation or direct absorption of perspiration from the skin of the wearer for improved comfort and thermal control, 2) heat conductive pathways within the material for thermal equalization, 3) surface treatments for improved absorption or rejection of heat by the material, and 4) means for quickly regenerating the thermal storage capacity for reuse of the material. Applications of the composite materials are also described which take advantage of the composite's thermal characteristics. The examples described include a diver's wet suit, ski boot liners, thermal socks, gloves an a face mask for cold weather activities, and a metabolic heating or cooling blanket useful for treating hypothermia or fever patients in a medical setting and	THERESA M BUCKLEY	AU4678293	1993/7/13
221	ATTORNEY GENERAL : ATTORNEY GENERAL : ATTORNEY GENERAL : ATTORNEY GENERAL : ATTORNEY GENERAL :	Thermal energy potential difference-saliva utilization method, Especially with small mutual temperature difference, or mechanical energy potential, especially environmental energy carriers such as opposite ocean currents, and ocean currents and external air, which are induced by natural conditions, or secondary and environmental energy carriers generated by industrial processes due to energy conversion and application. If the temperature difference is sufficient to supply hydrogen operation, electric temperature energy can be utilized alone. Synthetic fuels, used for energy demand, are combusted with technical oxygen or air in fuel cells during the release of electricity and thermal energy at any time, or are combusted with metal oxides and water vapor in special fuel chambers when thermal	UET UMWELT UND ENERGITECHNIK G	NO924538	1992/11/25

222	COMPACT CURTAIN FOR THE CLOSURE OF PASSAGES	PCT No. PCT/FR88/00220 Sec. 371 Date Mar. 6, 1989 Sec. 102(e) Date Mar. 6, 1989 PCT Filed May 5, 1988 PCT Pub. No. WO88/08915 PCT Pub. Date Nov. 17, 1988.A low bulk curtain is provided for the closure of passages, comprising a succession of high inertia elements each formed by a wide central web and a reinforcement flange, and hinged together by hinges. The curtain opens out under the effect of gravity for closing the passage and, in its raised position obtained by a chain and drum device, its interfitting elements only occupy a minimum space. Means are provided for ensuring sealing between the curtain elements as well as laterally and with the ceiling.	CAILLET RENE	FR87006459	1987/5/7
223	PROCESS FOR USING ENERGY POTENTIALS, IN PARTICULAR WITH SMALL TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCES	A process is claimed for utilising thermal energy potentials (esp. of small temp differences) or mechanical energy potentials, esp. of naturally occurring environmental energy sources (e.g. counterflowing ocean currents or ocean currents and ambient air) or of sec. and environmental energy sources resulting from industrial energy conversion and use, the temp. differences being sufficient for driving electrical energy generating processes. - The novelty is that (a) the temp. drop between the energy potentials is used to drive electrical energy generating processes, (b) the generated electrical energy is used at or near the generating site for electrolysis of liq. or evapd. water and metal oxides, (c) the resulting hydrogen and metals are chemically combined to form metal hydrides, (d) the metal hydrides are transported as energy source (i.e. synthetic fuel) to the site of energy need where they are combusted with technical purity 02 or air in fuel cells to release electrical and opt. thermal energy or in special combustion chambers to release thermal energy, with prodn. of metal	UMWELT ENERGIETECH	AU7972491	1991/5/29

224	SEWAGE DISPOSAL	SEWAGE DISPOSAL Treated sewage, e.g. digested sludge, is commonly disposed of by simple dumping in shallow inshore waters, usually from barges or by direct pumping through pipelines from onshore sites. According to the present invention, treated sewage is loaded into the tanks of a large ocean going tanker 1, transported therein to a deep water site, and then deposited directly onto the seabed at that site through piping deployed from the vessel and extending downwardly therefrom, The piping may be a flexible hose (e.g. plastics tubing in continuous or segmented form 32), or as string of steel pipes, or a combination of the two. The piping may be deployed over the side of the vessel, or preferably from a moon pool 9. The depth of the seabed for deposit might for example by one thousand or fifteen hundred metres, or considerably deeper, e.g. 7000 m; an extremely deep water it may not be necessary for the piping to extend fully to the seabed, although it is recommended that it extend at least below the depth at which the majority of fish are found (the "fish line") and below the depth where there are significant thermal changes. The invention not only provides a disposal procedure but also the disposal tanker per se, provided with a hose reel and/or pipe erection plant and/or equipment for handling piping 34, 36, 38 and for deploying the disposal piping 32 from the tanker to	MAERSK CO LTD; GEN ENVIRONMENTAL TECH LTD	CA530364	1987/2/23
225	OFFSHORE INCINERATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MATERIALS	A method and an ocean-going vessel are disclosed for more effectively incinerating hazardous liquid wastes at sea. Intermodal shipping tank containers are filled at waste generation sites; transported to dockside and loaded above decks on an incinerator ship; taken out to sea and incinerated in horizontal, liquid burning type incinerators so that the effluents emerge horizontally. Wastes flow by gravity from containers into staging sumps located below decks, and then pumped to incinerator. Pollution abatement tanks, also below decks, collect spilled waste from containers, as well as overflow from staging sumps. Material collected in abatement tanks is pumped into staging sump, and pumped to incinerator. Fuel oil may be introduced into sumps for fueling incinerators to maintain incinerator operation when there is insufficient supply of waste. Effluents are sea-water scrubbed for cooling to eliminate thermal lift	GREY VINCENT G	CA478393	1985/4/4

226	GENERATING STATION Of Electrical energy	A combination power plant including an ocean thermal energy conversion power plant and a steam generation power plant. Water discharged from a condenser in the ocean thermal energy conversion power plant is mixed with water discharged from an evaporator in the ocean thermal energy conversion power plant. The mixed water is used as cooling water for a condenser in the steam generation power plant. Part of the water discharged from the condenser in the steam generation power plant is used as heating water for the evaporator in the ocean thermal energy conversion power plant.	TOKYO SHIBAURA ELECTRIC CO	FR82004592	1982/3/18
227	Effluent DISCHARGINg.	Treated sewage is loaded into the tanks of a large ocean-going tanker, transported therein to a deep water site, and then deposited directly onto the seabed at that site through piping deployed from the vessel and extending downwardly therefrom. The piping may be a flexible hose, or a string of steel pipes, or a combination of the two. The piping may be deployed over the side of the vessel, or preferably from a moon pool. The depth of the seabed for deposit might for example be one thousand or fifteen hundred meters, or considerably deeper, e.g., 7000 m; in extremely deep water it may not be necessary for the piping to extend fully to the seabed, although it is recommended that it extend at least below the depth at which the majority of fish are found and below the depth where there are significant thermal changes. The disposal tanker is provided with a hose reel and/or pipe erection plant and/or equipment for handling piping and for deploying the disposal piping from the tanker to the	THE MAERSK COMPANY LIMITED TE LONDEN EN GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED TE DOUGLAS GROOT BRITTANNIE	NL8700014	1987/1/6
228	APPARATUS FOR CONVERTING THE ENERGY IN OCEAN WAVES INTO USEFUL ENERGY	An apparatus for converting the mechanical energy in ocean waves into effective mechanical, thermal, chemical or electrical energy based on the use of an oscillating water column, the apparatus including an oscillatory chamber (4) for receiving the water mass of the water column, and the oscillatory chamber (4) having a longitudinal axis forming an angle (O &cir& /) with the vertical. This angle is chosen such that it satisfies the relation, formula O &cir& / = Arc Cos [((2 pi fr, O &cir& /). O &cir& /)/g], wherein fr, O &cir& / is the desired resonant frequency of the water column (5), O &cir& / is the length of the water column, and g is the acceleration of gravity.	BONKE K	AU6624986	1986/11/14

229	Solar heating of water	Method comprises applying to the water surface covers (10, 11) forming a floating blanket which permits heating while reducing evapn. to the atmos.. Each cover is pref. a sealed bag of thin translucent polyethylene or polypropylene film holding air and water, or of translucent cellular plastics foam. The covers pref. press against each other to confirm and form a continuous blanket. The covers may be compartmented and impede passage of IR radiation to reduce loss of radiant heat. The method may be applied to ocean thermal energy conversion, and the covers may be placed in separate frames of a	SORENSEN JENS OLE	IT2093583	1983/5/4
230	METHOD AND APPARATUS TO TRANSFER THE WATER OF COLD SEA UPWARDS FROM THE DEPTHS INFERIORS OF THE OCEAN TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SYSTEMS OF CONVERSION OF	A method and apparatus for transferring cold seawater from lower ocean depths upward toward sea level for use in ocean thermal energy conversion systems is disclosed wherein an in situ desalination process is utilized to create a density differential between the desalinated water and the surrounding seawater. The desalinated water being of a lesser density than the surrounding seawater, rises naturally upward through a conduit and is utilized as a heat transfer medium in the ocean thermal energy conversion system. The desalinated water, which is a byproduct of the energy conversion system, may be utilized for domestic consumption or alternatively dispersed into the near surface region (photic zone) of the ocean to	FINLEY WARREN T	MX186024	1981/2/18
231	COMPACT MIST FLOW POWER GENERATOR	An ocean thermal energy converter (OTEC) generates electricity from warm surface water in dropping 100 meters or so, and then raises it back to the surface using its own thermal energy in a large floating vacuum chamber. The mist flow process as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4, 216, 657 is employed to accelerate water droplets and water vapor upward from the bottom of the chamber under a pressure difference created by spraying cold water from lower ocean levels into the same chamber. The cold water is sprayed upward and parallel to the upper side walls of the chamber to control the flow of the warm droplets, as well as condense the vapor. This cold spray has too small an initial velocity to reach the top of the chamber, but receives momentum from the accelerated warm droplets. The warm water may be injected substantially vertically or alternatively at an angle inclined toward the axis of the chamber to assist in coalescing and concentrating the stream after the individual droplets have been accelerated upward.	R D ASS	AU1513983	1983/3/23

232	DEVICE AND PROCESS TO CONTROL THE CAPACITY OF COMPRESSOR OF	The air temperatures upstream and downstream of an evaporator (6) are detected by sensors (8, 9) to control, via a means (11), the capacity of a variable capacity compressor (2) in accordance with the two air temperatures, thereby to use more effectively the compressor (2) so as to reduce wear.	SANDEN CORP	BRPI8600400	1986/1/31
233		1, 226, 035. Liquefied gas storage containers. CONCH OCEAN Ltd. 18 Sept., 1968 [12 Oct., 1967], No. 44324/68. Heading F4P. A non-self supporting fluid-tight cold-resistant flexible membrane tank 6 right hand side of Fig. 1, is supported against internal loads by a surrounding solid thermal insulation 5 which is itself supported by a rigid shell 2, e.g. the inner hull of a tanker and the membrane tank 6 is anchored to the insulation by rigid anglesectioned members 19, Fig. 5, which extend along and are secured to the junction of adjacent side top and bottom walls of tank 6 and referred to as corners, and members 19 are also rigidly secured to the corners of the insulation 5. The membrane tank is formed of nickel-steel corrugated sheets 16 and corrugated dihedral corner-pieces 17 and trihedral corner-pieces 171, Fig. 4, to which are welded the angled anchor members 19 along regularly spaced intervals along the lengths of the corners of the membrane tank. Members 19 are bolted to spaced hardwood blocks 21, 22, adhesively secured to insulation panels 8 constructed as described in Specification 951, 923. The spaces between adjacent hardwood blocks is occupied by balsa wood blocks 23. A modified membrane tank 41, Fig. 10, has stepped top and side walls providing internal entrant corners a and external re-entrant corners b.		FR1554714D	1967/10/12

234	Conclusion : Conclusion.	1. Arrangement for the board mains supply in a polyphase alternating current ship's drive of variable frequency with a propulsion generator (3) driven by a primary energy converter (2), a starting-up inverter (5 to 8) and a propeller motor (1) fed at a constant ratio of voltage to frequency, wherein the propeller motor (1) is connected - in a lower rotational speed range at constant minimum rotational speed of the primary energy converter (2) - by way of the starting-up inverter (5 to 8) and - in the range above the minimum rotational speed - directly with the propulsion generator (3) in the manner of an electrical shaft, characterized by an arrangement for the continuous energy supply for the board mains by the primary energy converter (2), wherein board mains frequency and voltage are supplied in the lower rotational speed by the propulsion generator (3) by way of a transformer (4) between propulsion rail and board mains rail or from a further generator (9) coupled to the propulsion generator (3) and wherein - in the range above the minimum rotational speed - the starting-up inverter (5 to 8) is separated from the propeller motor (1) and connected with the interposition of a synchronous phase changer (12)	LICENTIA GMBH	NO841043	1984/3/16
235	GENERATOR OF ENERGY OF COMPACT FLOW OF		R D ASS	BRPI8306661	1983/3/23

236	OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM USING EXPANDITES	A thermodynamic energy conversion system includes a thermodynamic working fluid made up of thousands of expandites at a given pressure to thereby change buoyancy with respect to a thermal fluid; a mass transport conduit circuit for introducing the expandites to a thermal fluid at different combinations of temperature and pressure and transporting the thermodynamic working fluid and thermal fluid in response to pressure differentials created by concomitant buoyancy volume and density changes of the expandites as the thermodynamic working fluid is exposed to thermal fluid at different combinations of pressure and temperature; and a transducer for converting the pressure of fluid transported by the circuit to a useful form of energy. Expandites are separate objects each of which includes a mass having a flexible covering encasing the mass for enabling rapid heat transfer between the mass and the thermal fluid, for enabling the encased mass to maintain its integrity as a separate object when submerged in the thermal fluid, and for enabling the volume of the encased expandite to change in accordance with the characteristic interdependent relationship between changes in the density, temperature and pressure of the mass when the encased	SORENSEN J	NZ193232	1980/3/24
237	METHOD FOR INSTALLATION OF UNDERWATER PIPE USING A RAILROAD SYSTEM OFFSHORE	A submarine cold water conduit (50) for use with an Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) fossil or nuclear power plant (102) is installed by fitting a marine railway system on the floor (12) of a body of water (11) and subsequently using the railway system as an aid to the installation of the cold water conduit (50) and a support structure for the conduit.	MCDERMOTT INC	BRPI8202641	1982/5/6
238	FORMING A CONDUCTOR OF COLD WATER FOR USE IN POWER	A cold water conduit (50) for use with an ocean thermal energy conversion plant is formed by drilling and blasting at least one passageway completely through an underwater land formation (10) from an underwater land shelf (12) to an underwater land slope (14).	MCDERMOTT INC	BRPI8201845	1982/3/31
239	STRUCTURE Of MOORING At sea	A monolithic structure for off-shore mooring composed of a broadened foundation (2) and an emerging vertical structure (1) having a very slender character and a flexural resistance modulus decreasing from the bottom towards the surface. This structure has a buoyancy chamber (15) placed in a submerged position and close to	AGIP NORSK	FR82012312	1982/7/13

240	Feed to raise cold sea water from sea-bed - has fresh water mixed with sea-water to cause it to rise due to lower density	LA PRESENTS INVENTION EAST INTENDED TO MAKE GO UP TOWARDS SURFACE, the COOL WATER WHICH SE LOCATES IN-DEPTH IN the OCEAN. THIS WATER CAN BE UTILISEE THEN LIKE SOURCE Of COOL WATER FOR a HEAT ENGINE ETOU LIKE SOURCE OF NITRATES AND OF ABUNDANT PHOSPHATES IN WATER PROFONDE.NE COMPRISING ANY MOBILE MACHINE PARTS, THIS DEVICE ENSURES the INCREASE OF SALT WATER BY an ADDITION Of FRESH WATER WHICH DECREASES the DENSITE.L' AQUICULTURE by THEM AND the THERMAL ENERGY OF the SEAS ARE the TWO SCOPES	BOUCHET GEORGES	FR81003484	1981/2/19
241	Tubular marine structure for extracting thermal energy - is constructed in situ without use of positive floatation tubes	The tubular marine structure, is esp. used for the exploitation of oceanic thermal energy. It is constructed in situ without the use of positive floatation tubes by immersing a first tube below the water level with the aid of cables and anchors, and floating a second tube directly over the first. The second tube is lifted out of the water using the floatation effect of the first tube. The two tubes are interconnected and they are both immersed using the cables and anchors. These constructional stages are repeated for the remaining tubes until the	OCEAN DRILLING EXPLORATION	NL8100407	1981/1/28
242	METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TRANSFERING COLD SEAWATER UPWARD FROM THE LOWER DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN TO IMPROVE		WARREN T FINLEY	MW4781	1981/10/19

243	System extracting heat energy from sea - includes immersed heat exchanger systems using carbon di : oxide as working fluid but no pumping of water or pollution	LA PRESENTS INVENTION EAST a WHOLE OF HEAT ENGINES AND THEIR APPENDICES WHICH TRANSFORM the CALORIFIC ENERGY OF the HOT SEAS INTO ELECTRICITY. The THERMODYNAMIC CYCLE IMPLEMENTED EAST CLOSE TO the CYCLE Of ERICSSON, AND the FLUID USES IS CARBONIC GAS FUNCTIONING IN FIRM CYCLE. THESE HEAT ENGINES ARE MODULAR AND INSTALLATIONS INDIVIDUALLY HAS A DEPTH OF ABOUT 500 HAS 600 BILLS OF QUANTITIES. The COLD SOURCE BEING IN PLACE, THERE IS NO Cool water PUMPING. It IS On the contrary the WARM WATER WHICH IS BROUGHT IN-DEPTH BY a VERTICAL CONTROL. THE VARIATION OF IMPORTANT PRESSURE AND RAPID WHICH THE SESSILE SPECIES DURING THE DESCENT UNDERGO PUT THEM OUT OF STATE TO CAUSE BIOLOGICAL STAINS IN THE EXCHANGERS OF CHALEUR.	BOUCHET GEORGES	FR80021085	1980/9/29
244	DYNAMICALLY PLAATSBEPALINGSSYSTEEM FOR A SHIP WHICH CONTAINS ZEEWATERRUIMTEENERGIEOMZETTINGSSYSTEEM.	A dynamic positioning system for a sea-going vessel containing an ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) system utilizes the thrust produced by the sea water effluents resulting from the energy conversion process to position the vessel against wind and ocean current forces. In one preferred embodiment applicable to both cylindrical surface and spar buoy types of vessels, both the warm water and cold water discharges are collected in a common annular plenum and then discharged through nozzles spaced angularly around the periphery of the plenum. Each nozzle is rotatable through a 90 DEG arc in a vertical plane to alter the direction of the discharge water jet and thereby to alter the horizontal component of the thrust or the driving force acting upon the vessel. The nozzles may be selected as to location and angular orientation to attain the net resultant force vector necessary to provide station-keeping or propulsion to the vessel under most any combination of wind and	TRW INC	NL7704540	1977/4/26

245	Sea thermal energy utilisation platform - has down tube secured by devices allowing independent movement in any direction	Plate-forme for the exploitation of the thermal energy of the seas. the invention relates to a platform for the exploitation of the thermal energy of the seas, and aims at improving the platform of the main patent by a new connection between structure and plunger tube of cool water aspiration. In accordance with the present addition, the plunger tube 2 is connected to the structure support 1 by autonomous means 60 making it possible to disunite the movements of the aforesaid the platform of those of the known as tube, and this whatever the direction of the aforesaid movements. Application to the exploitation of the thermal energy of the seas by means of semi-	SEA TANK CO	FR79024975	1979/10/8
246	Floating platform for power generation - uses cold water collected in deep water pipe to drive generators supported on vertical columns with concrete bases (BR 24.6.80)	L' INVENTION RELATES TO a PLATFORM FOR the EXPLOITATION OF the THERMAL ENERGY OF the SEAS, COMPRISING a FLOATING STRUCTURE PROLONGEE DOWNWARDS BY a PLUNGER TUBE TAKING Cool water, ACCORDING TO PATENT PRINCIPAL. IN ACCORDANCE WITH the PRESENT ADDITION, the PLUNGER TUBE EAST SOLIDARIZES WITH the STRUCTURE SUPPORT BY the AVERAGE ones FORMING a CONNECTION ARTICULEE AUTHORIZING a CERTAIN OF THE AFORESAID RELATIVE CLEARANCE TUBES COMPARED TO THE AFOREMENTIONED SIMILAR STRUCTURE.APPLICATIONS HAS THOSE OF the PLATFORM OF PATENT PRINCIPAL.	SEA TANK CO	FR79001971	1979/1/25
247	PLATFORM FOR the EXPLOITATION OF the THERMAL ENERGY OF the SEAS	L' invention relates to a platform for the exploitation of the thermal energy of the seas, comprising a floating structure prolonged downwards by a plunger tube taking cool water, the aforementioned structure supporting at least two modules of power comprising each one an evaporator and a condenser as well as circulating pumps of cool water and warm water, each module of power being connected to a turbo-generator group. In accordance with the invention, the structure present of the open cells receiving the modules of power, each module has its components vertically laid out one above the other in order to constitute a cylindrical unit right through crossing the structure support. preferential Applications with the offshore oil rig manufacture of aluminium, ammonia or hydrogène.	SEA TANK CO	FR78033888	1978/11/30

248	OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY TURBINE SPEED CONTROL	A power generation system and method of operation for generating electricity by utilizing temperature differences inherently present in the ocean between water near the surface and water from the ocean's depths. A pump provides relatively warm, surface ocean water to a flash evaporator where a portion of the water is flashed into steam. The steam is expanded through a subatmospheric pressure range turbine which exhausts into a condensing enclosure. The steam exhausting into the enclosure is condensed by relatively cold ocean water pumped thereinto. The turbine drives a generator and thus produces the electricity. The turbine speed and generator output are controlled by selectively introducing atmospheric air and relatively warm water into the exhausted motive steam flow. Such selective introduction into the exhausted steam flow of air and/or relatively warm water increases the absolute pressure at the turbine's exhaust end and thus reduces steam flow through the turbine. Adjusting regulating valves for the air and warm water flows in response to changes in turbine speed and/or generator load provides means for	WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP	AU4799079	1979/6/12
249	COMPOSITE FLEXIBLE CONDUIT TO ASPIRE LARGE VOLUMES Of SEA WATER FROM LAYERS SITUEES HAS STRONG DEPTH	For conveying very large volumes of sea water from sea bottom to the surface in order to exploit the temperature differential between the surface layers and the bottom layer and thus produce power, a flexible conduit is provided which is composed by cylindrical sections of a resilient reinforced material connected by hoops of a rigid material, an array of cables extending longitudinally of the conduit being secured to said hoops. The conduit can be assembled or disassembled by a stepwise operational sequence.	TECNOMARE SPA	FR79005536	1979/3/2

250	PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR the ENERGY UTILIZATION DRAWN FROM UNDERGROUND GEOTHERMIC SOURCES	A geothermal energy recovery system of improved efficiency makes use of thermal energy stored in hot, solute-bearing well water as it is pumped upward to the earth's surface through an extended heat exchange element for continuously heating a downward flowing organic fluid to a supercritical state. Some of the energy of the latter fluid is used within the well for operating a turbine-driven pump for pumping the hot, solute-bearing well water at high pressure and always in liquid state to the earth's surface, where it is reinjected into the earth in another well. The temperature difference between the upward flowing brine and the downward flowing organic fluid is maintained finite in a predetermined manner along the subterranean extended heat exchange element. After driving the deep-well turbine-driven pump, the organic fluid arises to the earth's surface in a thermally insulated conduit; at the earth's surface, vapor turbine electrical power generation equipment is driven by the heated organic fluid which is then returned into the well for reheating in the extended	SPERRY RAND CORP	FR77010182	1977/4/5
251	PROCESS OF PROTECTION OF the SHIPS AGAINST CLOGGING	1517894 Coated marine surfaces O RASMUSSEN 24 Feb 1977 [26 Feb 1976] 07777/ 77 Heading B2E Ships and sub-aqueous surfaces are protected against corrosion by application of a coating wax which consists of several layers of wax applied in sequence, the layers differing in physical properties so that they can be removed successively after they have become subjected to growth formation. One or more of the wax layers may contain an anti-fouling composition and the wax may be applied as a melt or a dispersion by immersion or spraying. The layers may be removed by brushing, the pressure of brushing being regulated in accordance with the layer to be removed or by the application of water whose temperature is adjusted in accordance with the melting point of the layer to be	RASMUSSEN OEYSTEIN	FR77005094	1977/2/22

252	Geothermic power system using borehole and double pipe - includes pumping cold water down between pipes collecting hot water at top	The power is made available by the fact that the soil temperature rises 1 deg. C for every 35 m depth of hole. The equipment consists of a double walled pipe with is installed into the ground to the required depth. The cold water from the surface is pumped down the outer pipe, its temperature rising as it goes down. At the bottom of the pipe the water enters the central tube and is allowed to rise to the surface and to be pumped away for use for heating or power generation. The height of the columns of water are maintained so that the outer column of cold water balances the inner column of hot water.	POUVREAU PIERRE	FR74000730	1974/1/9
253		1, 214, 055. Carrying liquefied gases. CONCH OCEAN Ltd. 3 Jan., 1969 [21 Feb., 1968], No. 8362/68. Headings B7A, B7M and B7S. [Also in Division F4] In a tanker for carrying liquefied gases, a fluid-tight tank 4 in hold 3 is externally insulated by thermal insulation 7 between the tank and the walls of the hold, the outer parts of the insulation adjacent the walls of the hold being formed with passages through which any water present may pass, the water being able to drain into sumps 11 near the bottom of the hold for removal through pipes 12 by pump 13. In the embodiments described the outer part of the insulation consists of timber fixing strips 6, 61 secured to the inner surface of the hold, the fixing strips being slotted as at 6a, 6b, 6c for		NL6902437	1969/2/14

254		1, 203, 496. Cold liquefied gas storage tanks. CONCH INTERNATIONAL METHANE Ltd. 29 Jan., 1969 [1 March, 1968], No. 10166/68. Heading F4P. A cold liquified gas, e.g. methane storage tank 4, Fig. 1, is surrounded by heat insulation material 5 and the lower highly stressed portion A of the material bears the load of the tank within an outer rigid shell, e.g. the inner ball 2 of a ship whilst the upper less-stressed heat insulation portion 13 is of foamed plastics material, e.g. polyurethane which is sprayed in situ on the inner face of the hull 2. The insulation portion A extends beneath the tank 4, which is of self-supporting cold-resisting metal, and part way up each side wall and comprises balsa wood panels 7 set on wood ground strips 6 and faced with plywood. The upper insulation portion B is formed of successive layers of foamed plastics 10 with intervening hessian mats 12, Fig. 2, the lower ends of which are enclosed in slots 7b in the chamfered edge 7a of the topmost panel 7 whilst their upper ends are fixed to a block 13 fixed to the upper end of each side of the tank 4. In a modification the tank (18), Fig. 4 (not shown) is of the non-selfsupporting membrane type and is supported against hydrostatic and inertia loads by lower and upper heat insulation portions similar to those shown in Fig. 1. Extra support for the horizontal and vertical		BE729216D	1969/2/28

255	Protective costume of diving	1, 095, 346. Protective suits. OCEAN SYSTEMS Inc. March 10, 1965 [March 10, 1964], No. 10074/65. Heading A3V. [Also in Division B7] A protective suit for use in environments at superatmospheric pressures e.g. a diving suit 10, Fig. 1 , is made of two layers of a flexible material 42, 44, Fig. 2c, which layers are separated from each other by foamed resilient material 40 having a plurality of interconnected spaces or voids 46 therein that are charged with a pressurized gas through a tubular member 48 to effect adequate thermal insulation of the wearer and substantially prevent compression of the material 40 at comparatively high pressures e.g. the pressure exterted by water at a depth of 400 ft. The source of the gas may be a respiratory system 22 to 28 that is connected to the member 48 by a flexible tube 50 and may contain a mixture of 97% helium and 3% oxygen. Alternatively, the gas may be helium, oxygen or carbon dioxide, that is provided by an independent source (54), Fig. 3 (not shown), which is connected by flexible tubing (60) to the material 40 in the central region of the suit to give compensation for the hydraulic gradient between the upper and lower ends of the suit. The member 48 may contain a valve; and an audible or visible alarm-indicator (not shown) may be provided to give the wearer warning when either of the layers 42, 44 is punctured, the indicator being actuated by the rate of flow of gas into the material 40 increasing. Electric heating- elements (not shown) may be embedded in the material 40. The material 40 and the materials 42,	OCEAN SYSTEMS	FR65008558	1965/3/9

256	Oval	936, 423. Antiseismic buildings; bridges. P. E. MAYMONT. March 21, 1961 [March 22, 1960], No. 10344/61. Class 20 (1). An antiseismic building is built on a caisson supported by a liquid fed with an air cushion interposed therebetween for damping seismic shocks. The caisson 6 has vertical walls 8 fitted over piles 9 with the interposition of elastic spheres or rollers 10 either made of rubber or in the form of air chambers. The caisson is provided with air ballooms 15 and ballast tanks 17 for balancing purposes and also with stabilizing fins 18. The caisson 6 is made of metal or concrete whilst the building 7 is of a prefabricated aluminium or aluminium alloy. The building may be mounted on a framework with radiant arms, see Figs. 4 and 5 (not shown), and incorporate shock absorbing means, see Figs. 8-12 (not shown). The building may be in the form of a parallelepiped, cross, pyramid or an aeroplane wing vertically disposed and may be orientable, a series of units being interconnected to form a town or suburb and serviced by gas &c. conduits disposed within the piles, see also Figs. 19 ... 24 (not shown). Brackets 19 serve to carry approach		FR60822023	1960/3/22
257	Mask for underwater exploration with normal visibility and			FR847848D	1938/12/21
258	Mode of realization of the heavy			FR695062D	1929/8/10
259	Improvements with the devices for the treatment of the water masses being useful with the production and			FR669102D	1928/5/31