LINEAR POWER LTD.

ULTRA-LOW TEMPERATURE POWER CYCLE ENGINE

A New Approach to Getting More Power from a Heat Source – Creating a Higher Carnot Thermal Efficiency

The Carnot Thermal Efficiency is Solely Determined by the Temperature Difference Betw aGngrRi-e TemperaturHeat Reservoirly

How can the Temperatures of the Power Cycle be Enhanced in order to get a Higher Temperature as an Enhanced Heat Source and a Lower Temperature for Heat Rejection for an Ultra-Low Temperature Resource in Ranges Below 125 deg F. (51.7 deg. C)?

And, What is the Best Method to get the Most Power from the Amount of Thermal Energy Available (Your Heat Source)?

The Answer to Question Number One

Adiabatic Compression, Heat Removal (to the Power Cycle) and Expansion of Moist air in order to Create a Closed-Loop Evaporative Cooling (for Heat Rejection) and Condensation Heating Process that Results in Enhanced Temperatures for the Power Cycle thereby Producing a Higher Carnot Thermal Efficiency for the Power Cycle, increasing the high temperature and reducing the low temperature.

The Answer to Question Number Two

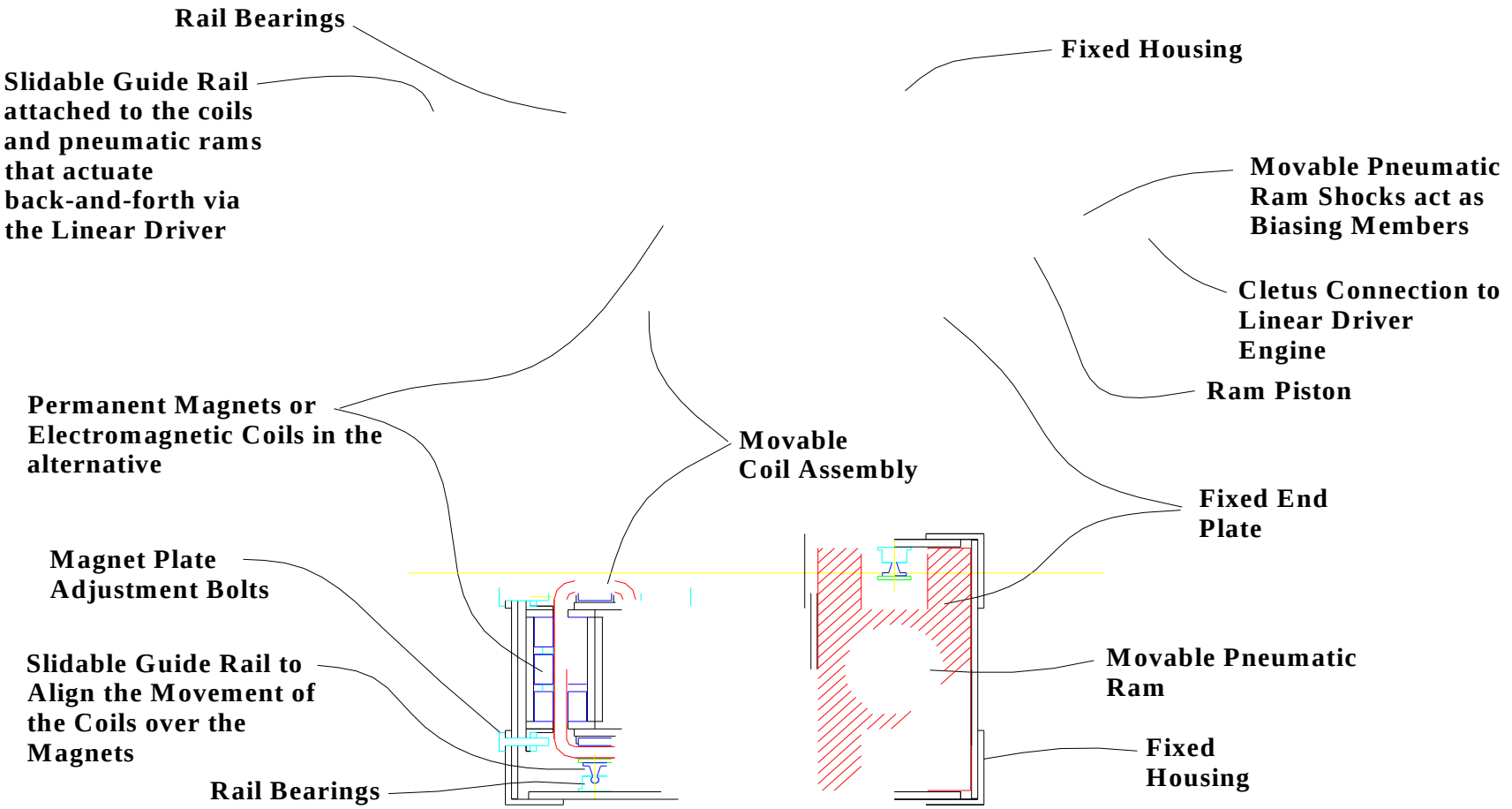
Operate the Power Cycle Solely in the Gaseous Phase (Sensible Heat) that requires only a Faction as Many BTUs as compared

The Core Components of Equipment Developed by Linear Power, Ltd. to Accomplish the Ultra-Low Temperature Power Cycle

International Patent Applications have been filed for all of the following devices by Robert D. Hunt on behalf of Linear Power.

A New Type of Linear Engine Controlled by either a Cooled Solenoid Actuated Linear Driver or a Pressure Actuated Linear Driver that Controls the Flow of Working Fluid into

Non-Cogging Linear Alternator having Ferrous Metal Free Coils that Provide No Torque Startup and Reduced Loading



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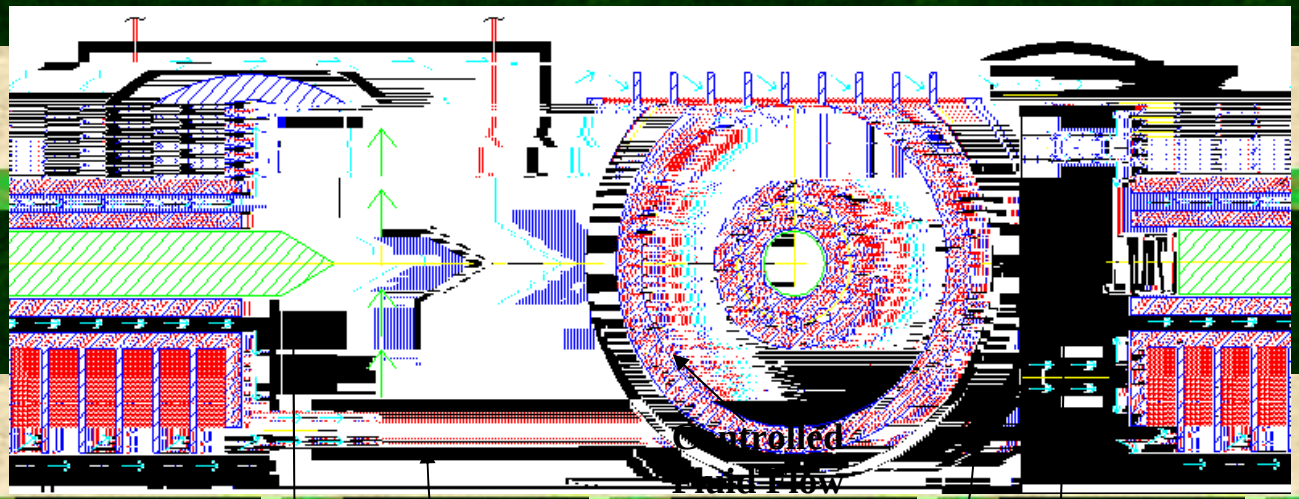
Inner Core of Bobbin

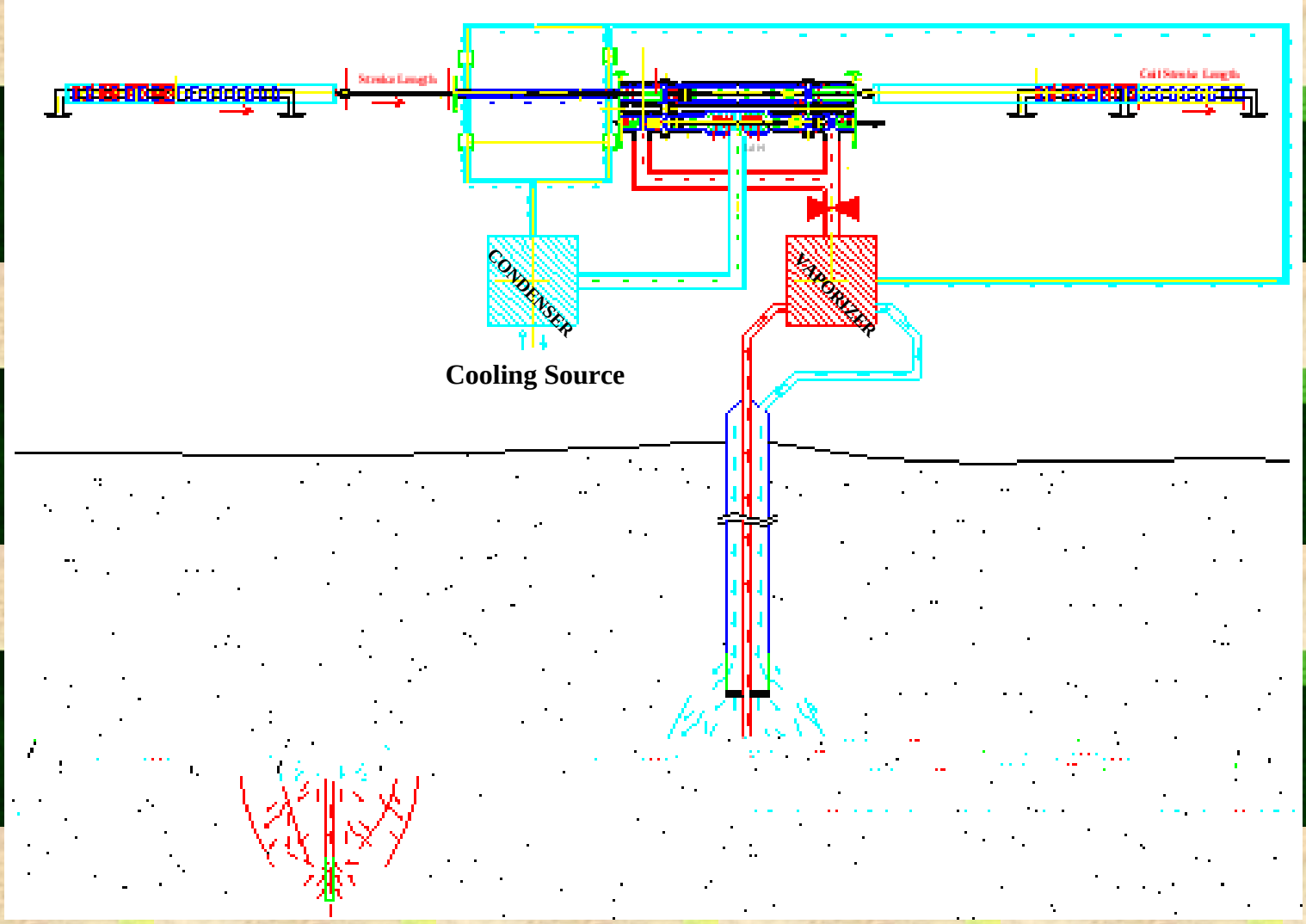


Cross-Sectional Side View

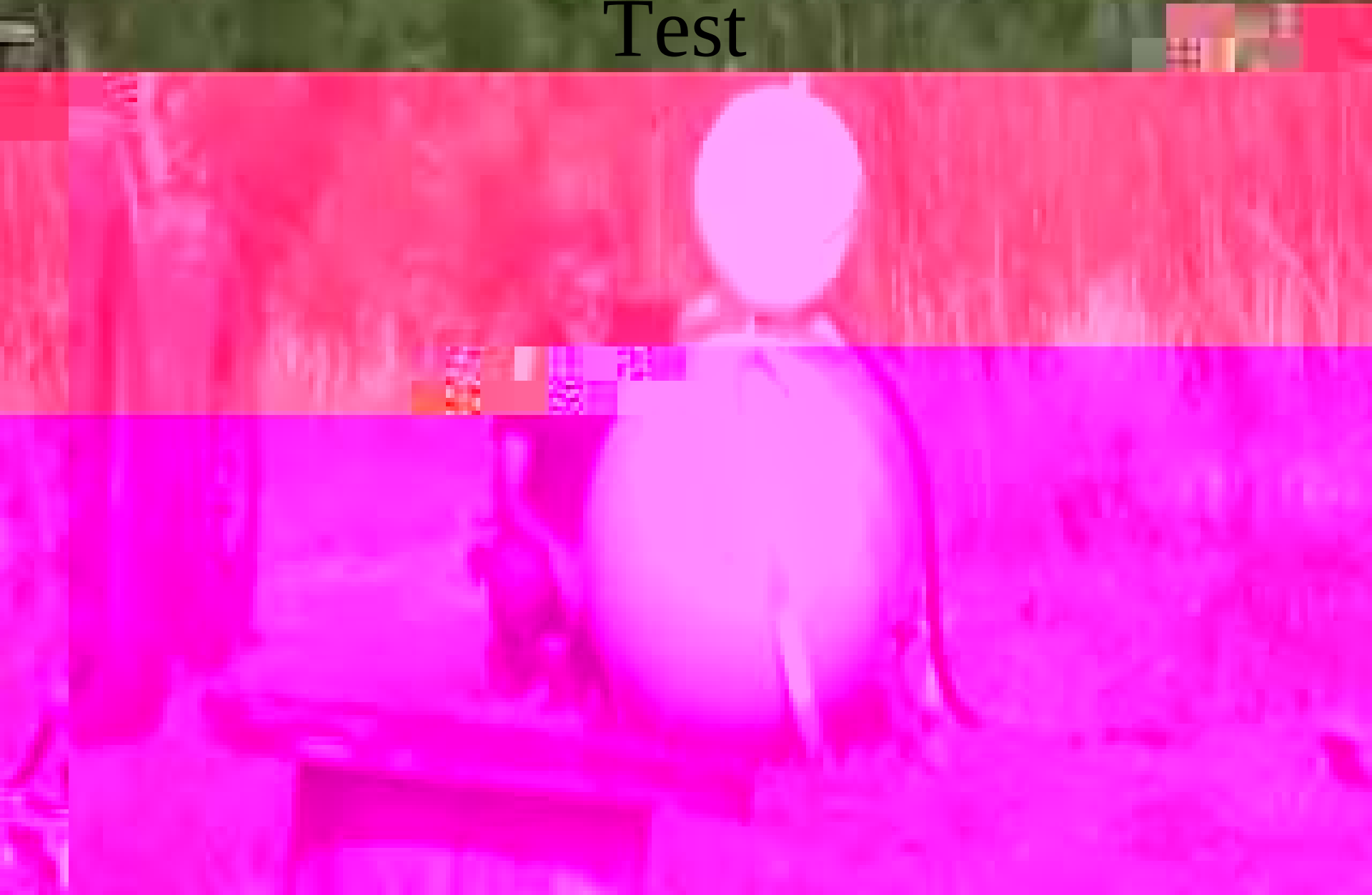
Cross-Sectional End View

The Linear Driver Engine

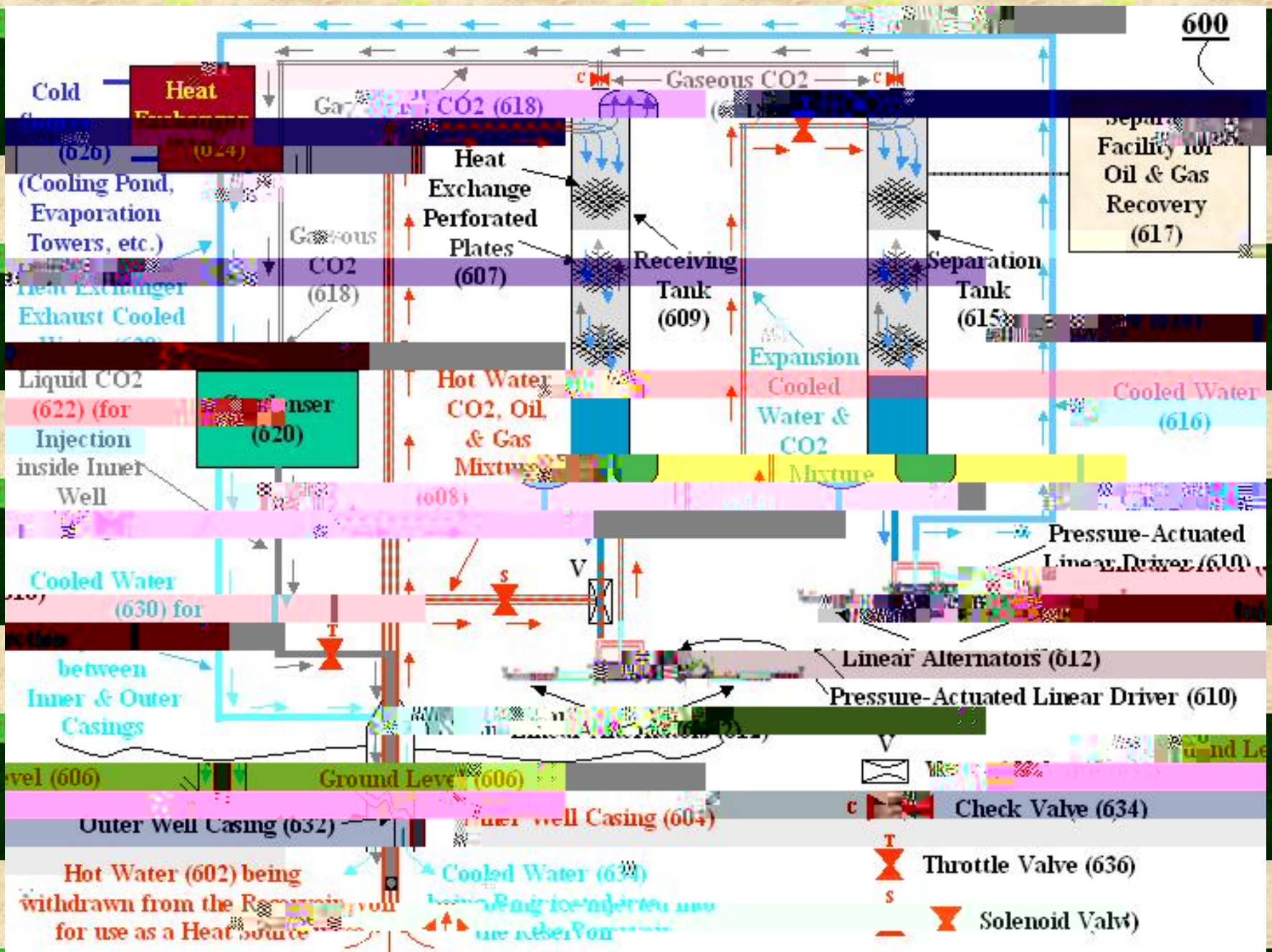
Typical System Applications of the Ultra-Low-Temperature Technology


Stroke Length
Coil Stroke Length
CONDENSER
VAPORIZER
Cooling Source

Liquid Propane Well Injection Test



Oil and Gas Well Injection Geothermal Power Generation



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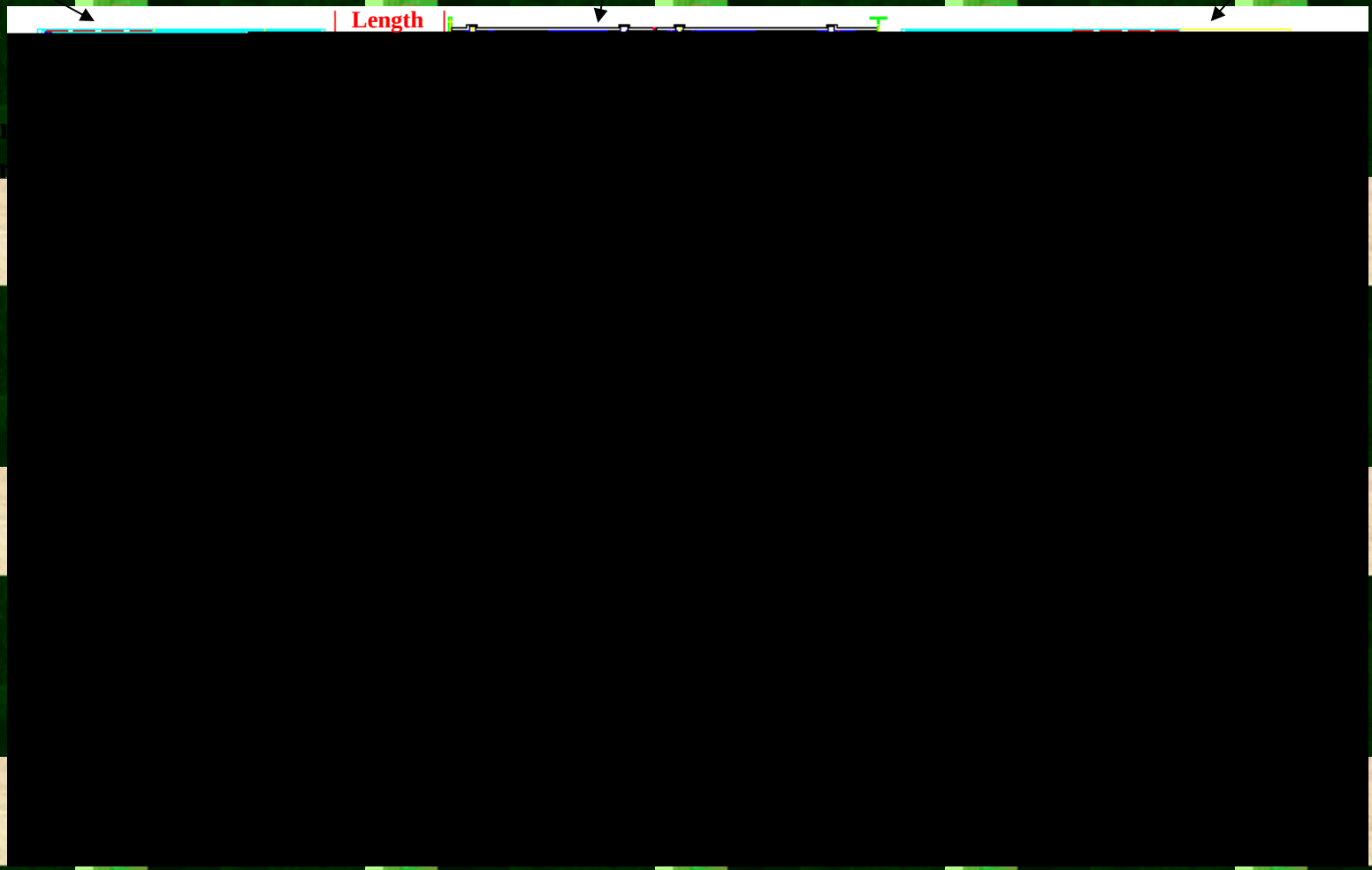
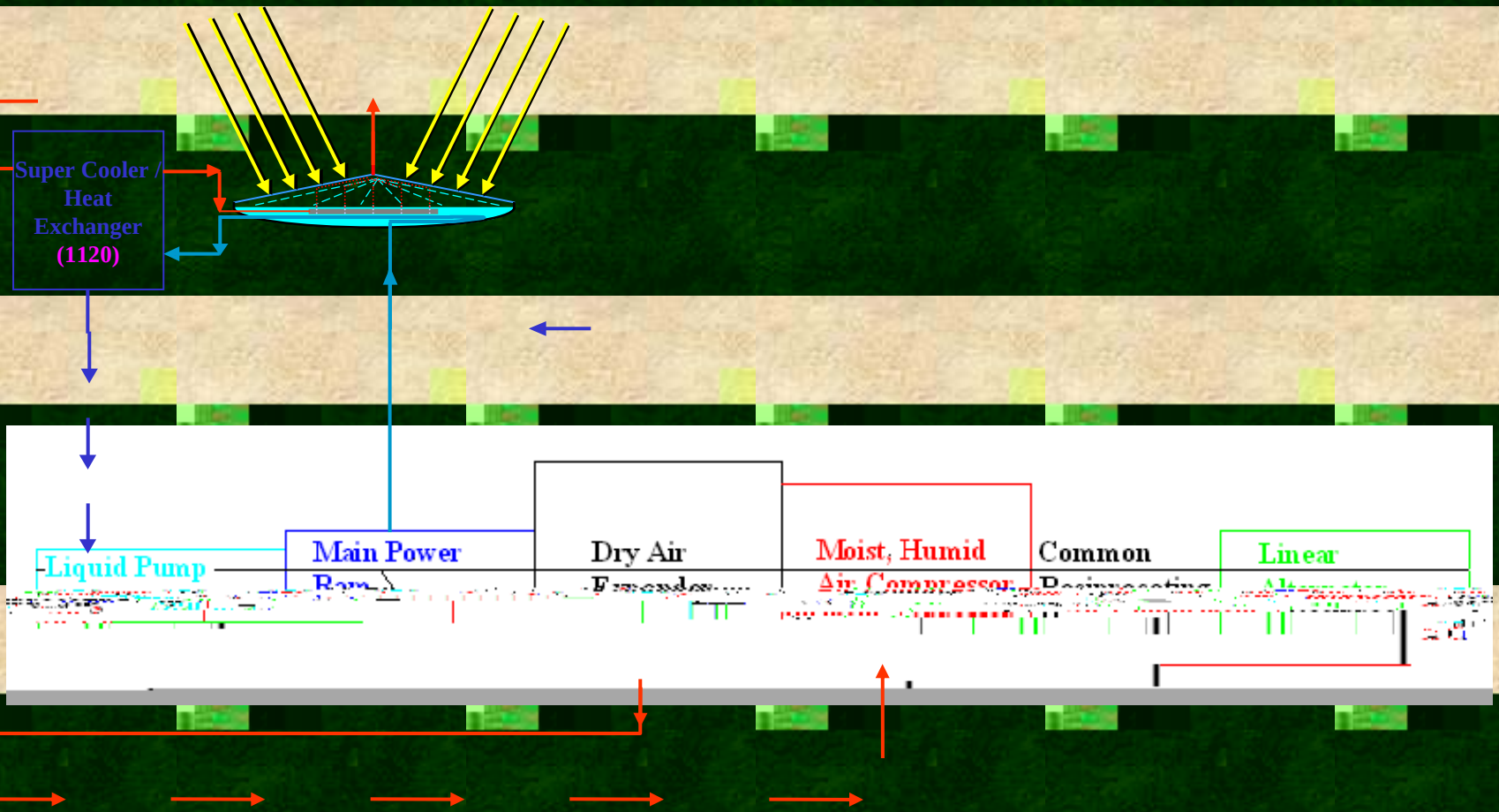
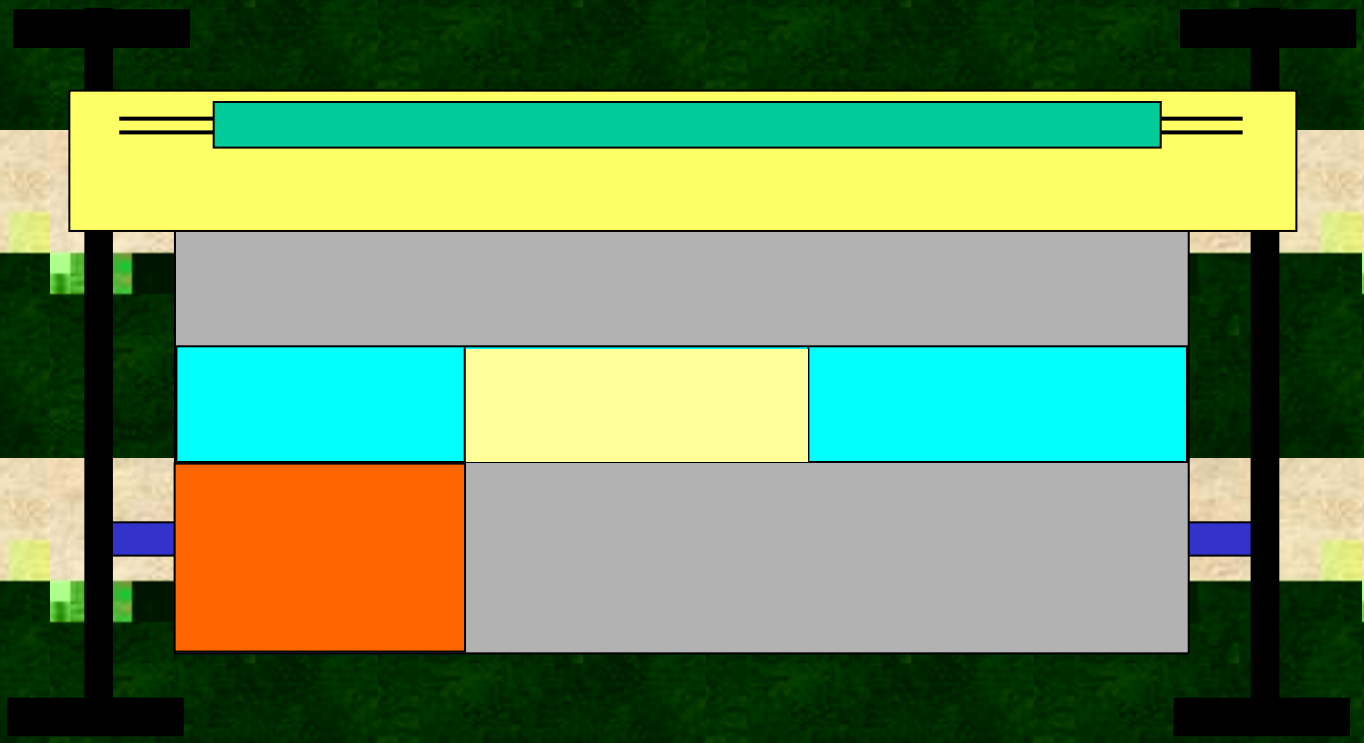
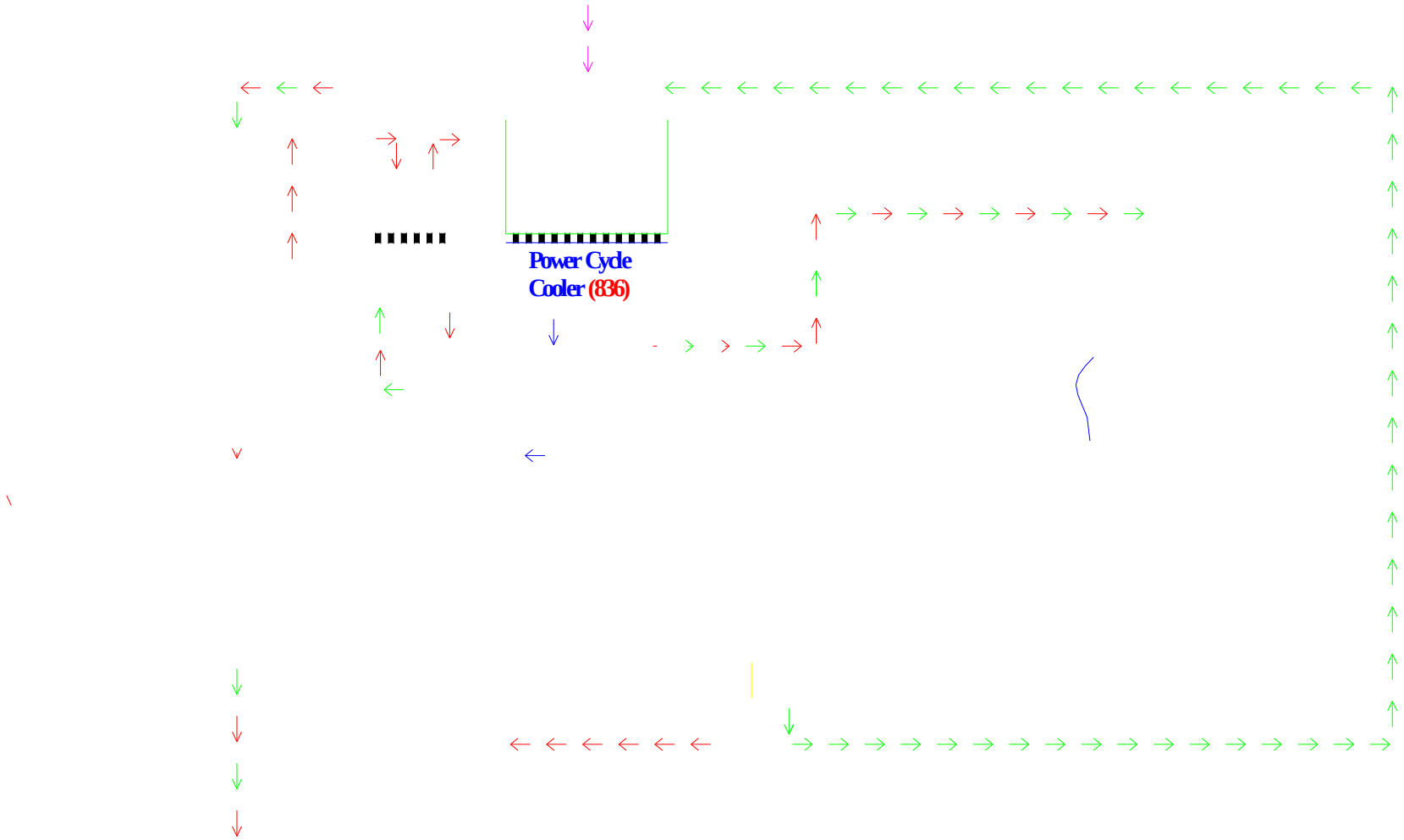
Pressure Actuated Linear Driver and Linear Alternators to produce an Electrical Power Output from the Kinetic Energy (Pressure) of Natural Gas Well

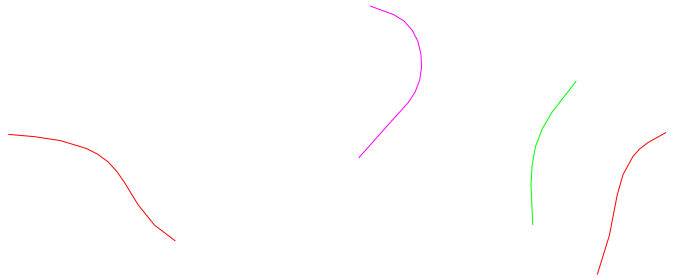


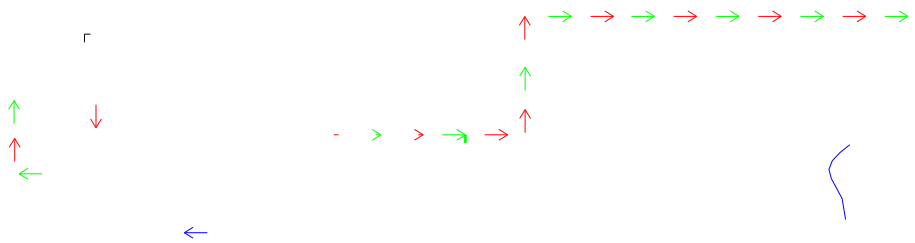
Low Temperature Heat Source (1102) (Solar) for conversion of Warmed Dry Air (1122) to Humid Heated Air (1106) in

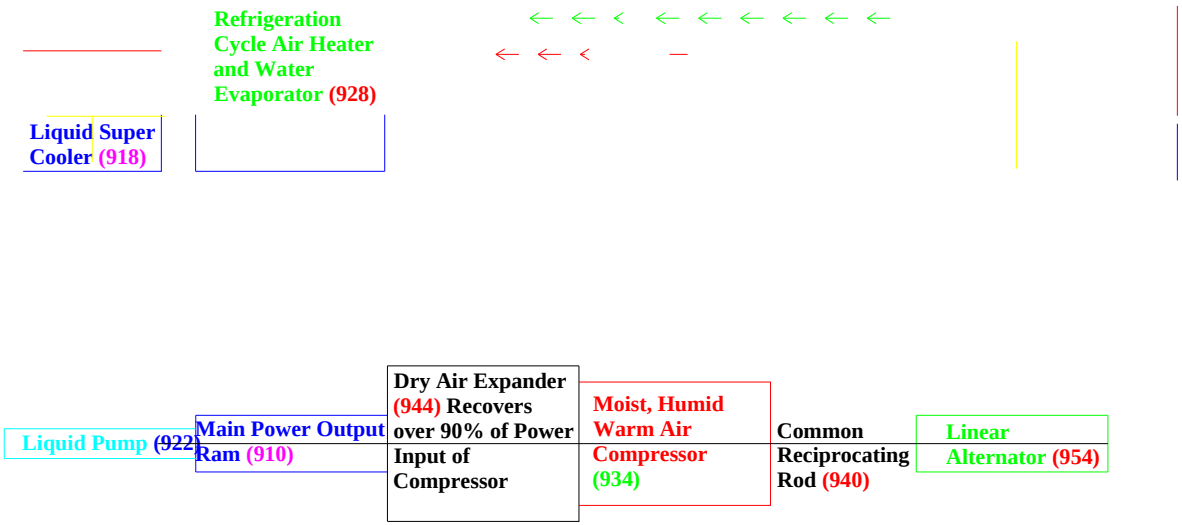





Power Cycle
Cooler (836)






Refrigeration Cycle Air Heater and Water Evaporator (928)
Liquid Super Cooler (918)
Liquid Pump (922)
Main Power Output Ram (910)
Dry Air Expander (944) Recovers over 90% of Power Input of Compressor
Moist, Humid Warm Air Compressor (934)
Common Reciprocating Rod (940)
Linear Alternator (954)

Thank You