



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 aGngr T_H -e TemperaturHeat Reservoirirly

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.

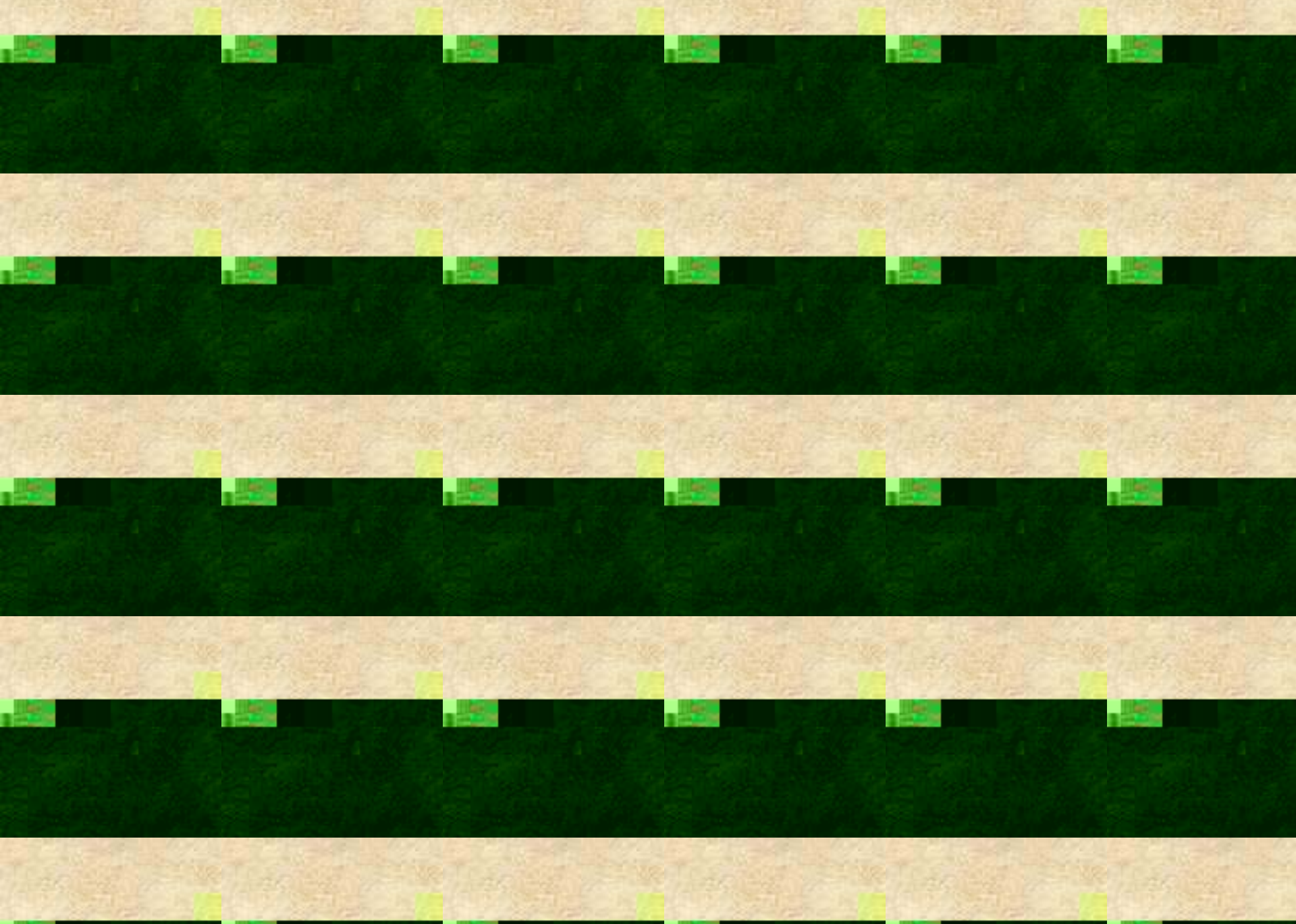
The Answer to Question Number Two

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

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

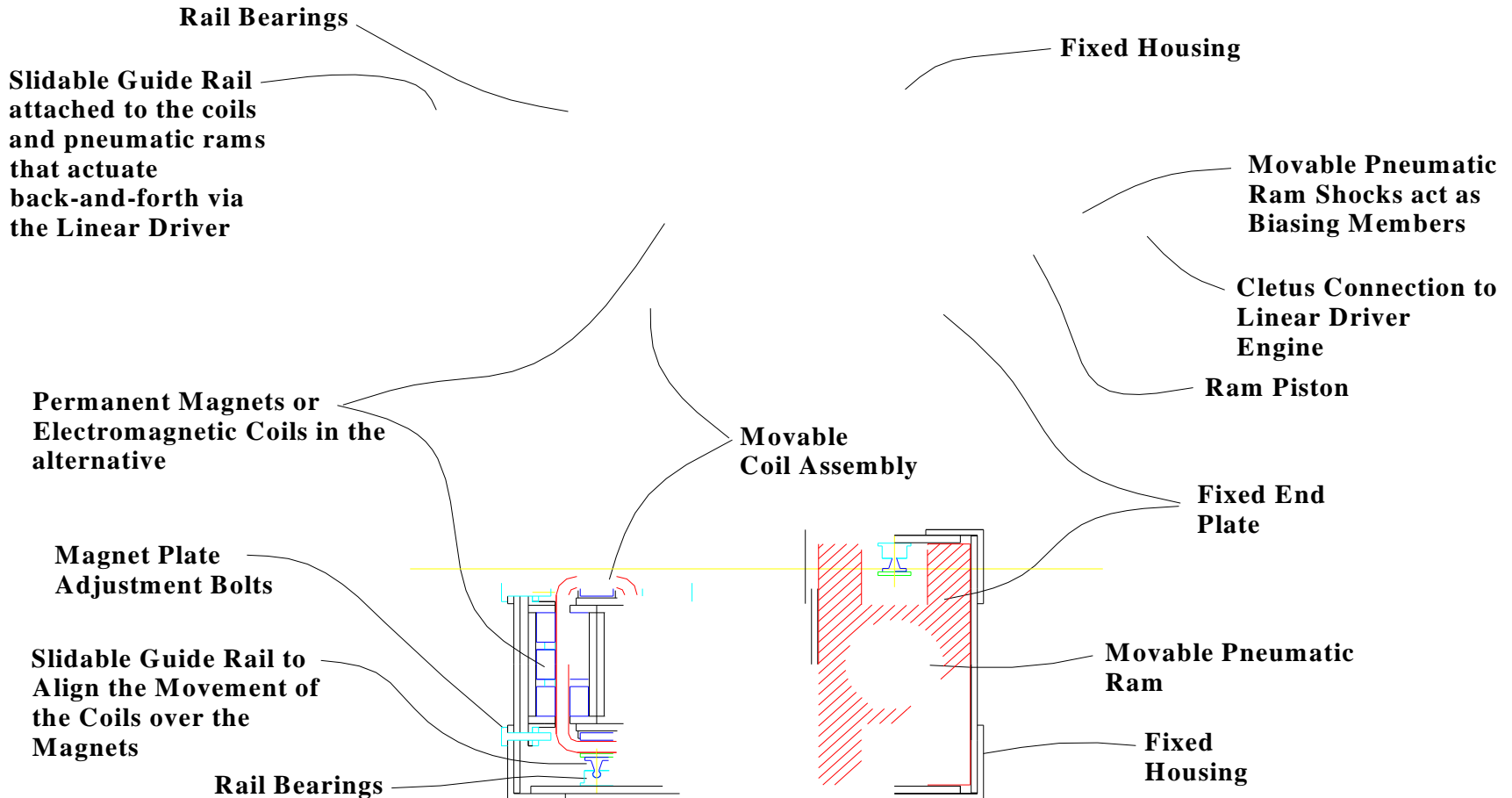
International Patent Applications
have been filed for all of the
following devices by Robert D. Hunt
on behalf of Linear Power.

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
Pneumatic or Hydraulic Style Rams, which
Always Maintains an Optimum 90 Degree
Vector Angle for Maximum Energy Transfer
Efficiency

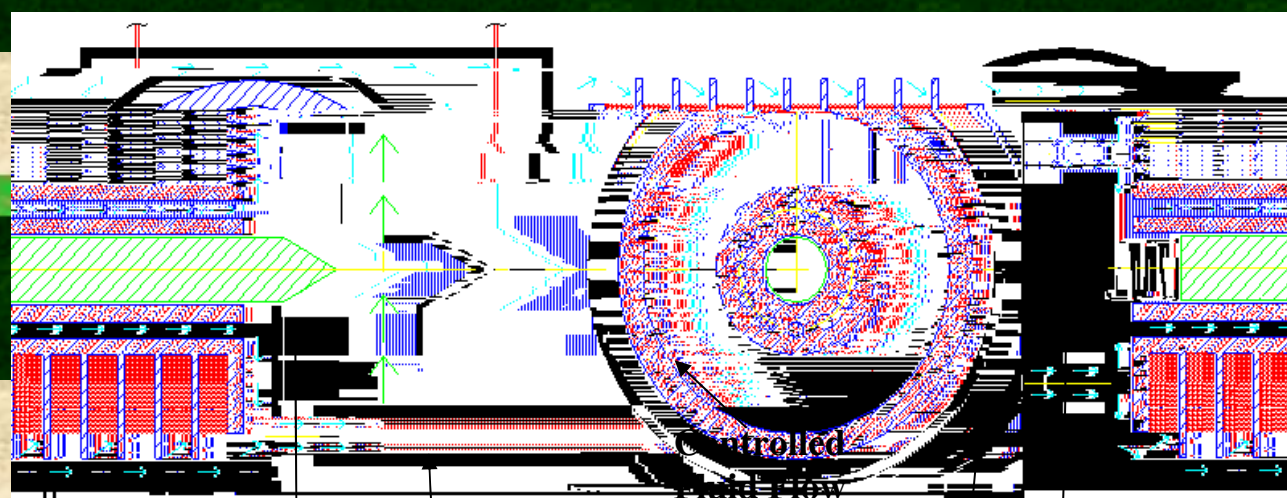


Non-Cogging Linear Alternator having Ferrous Metal Free

Coils that Provide No Torque Startup and Reduced Loading



Inner Core of Bobbin



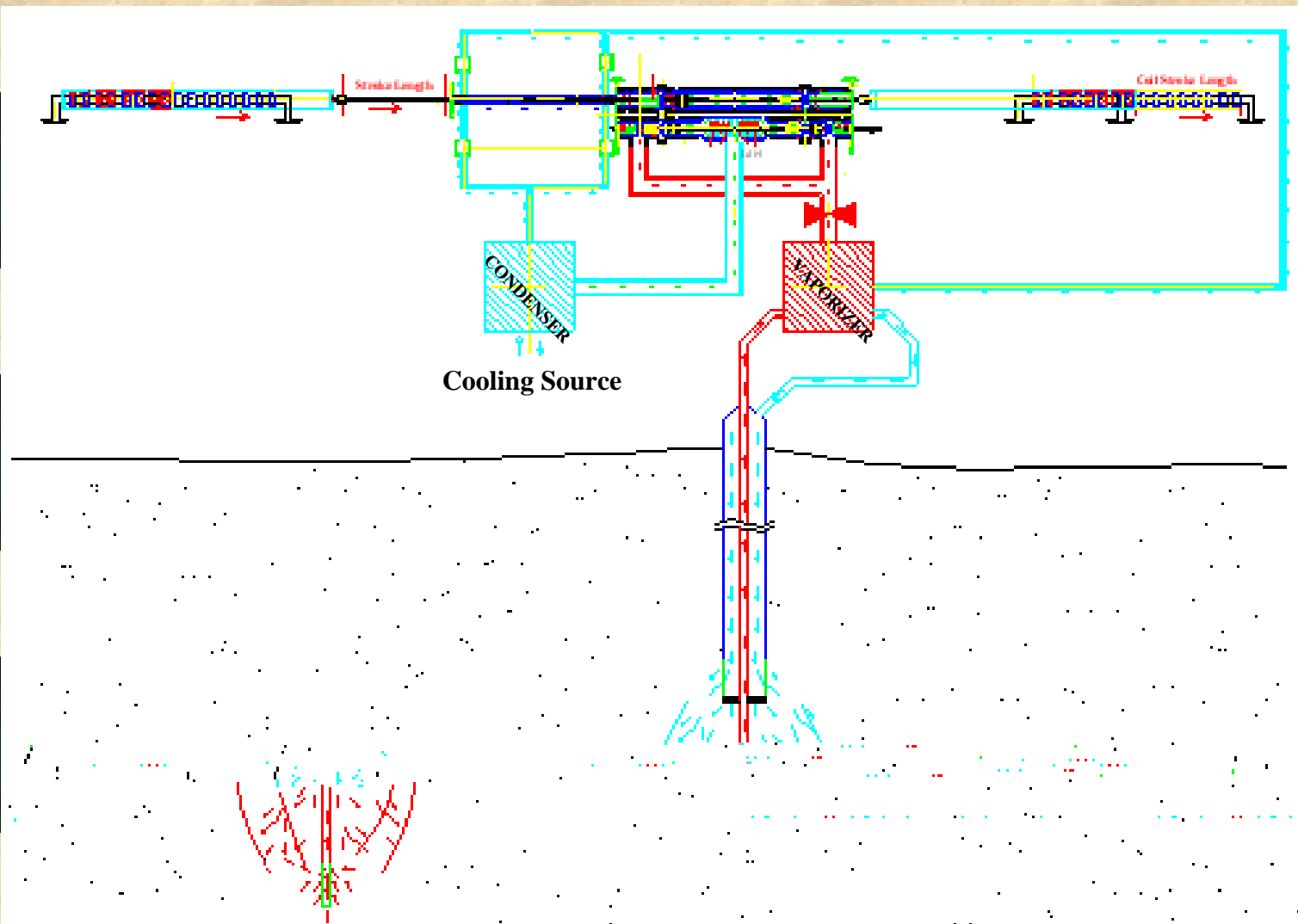
Cooling Fins
Controlled Fluid Flow
Cooling Ports through Core of Bobbin

Cross-Sectional Side View

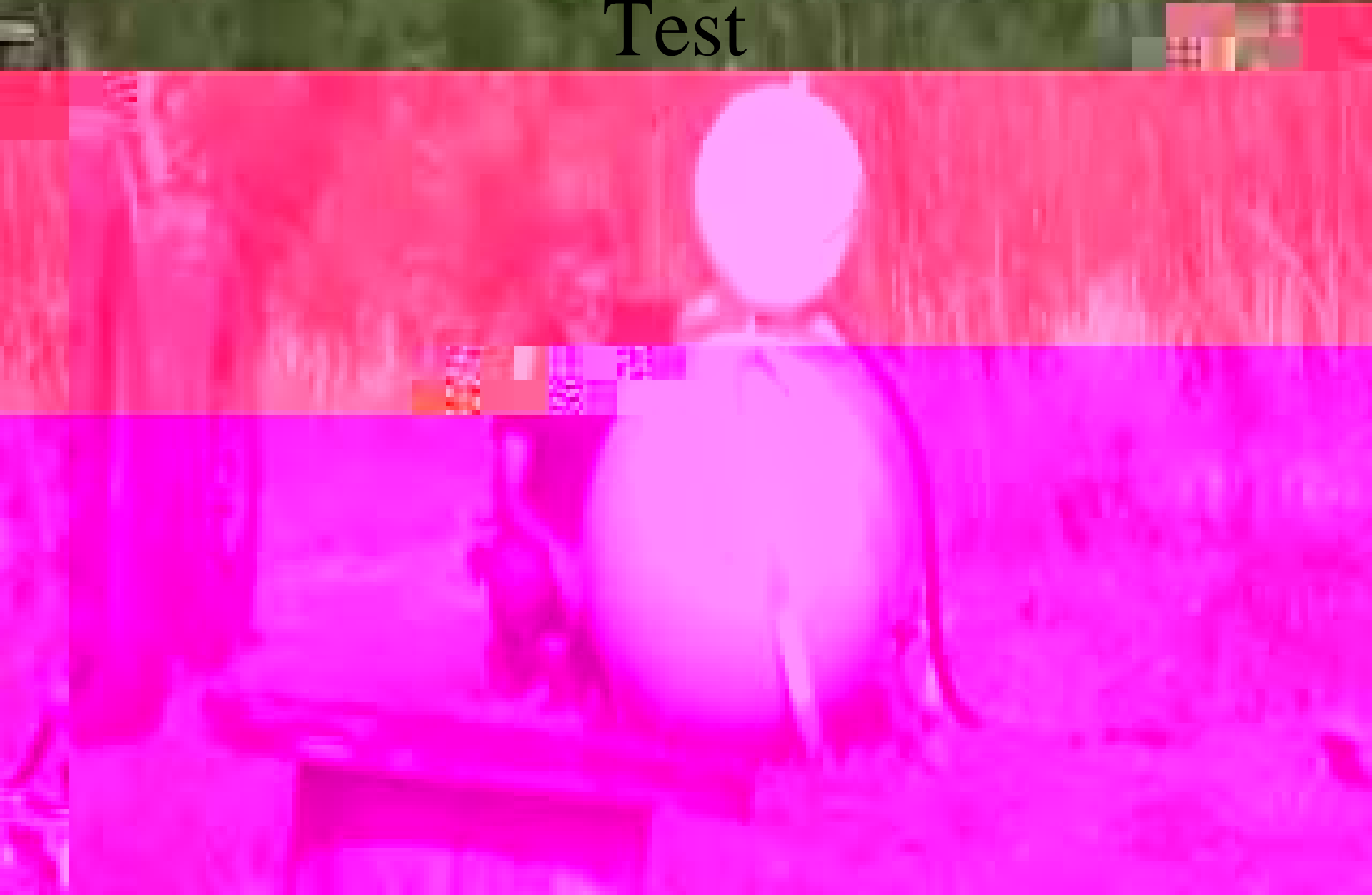
Cross-Sectional End View

The Linear Driver Engine

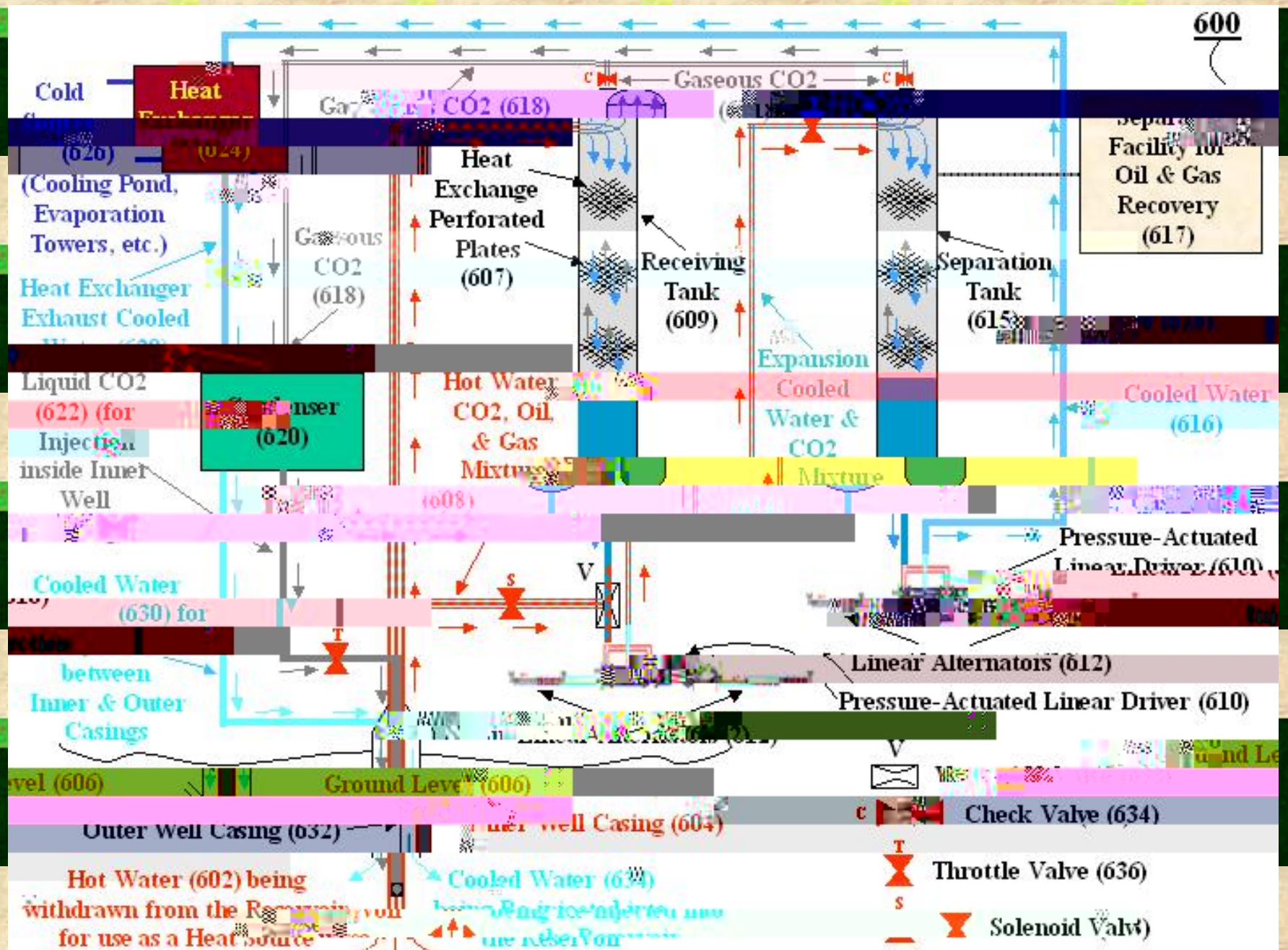
Typical System Applications of the Ultra-Low-Temperature Technology



Liquid Propane Well Injection Test



Oil and Gas Well Injection Geothermal Power Generation





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

Linear Alternator

Linear Driver

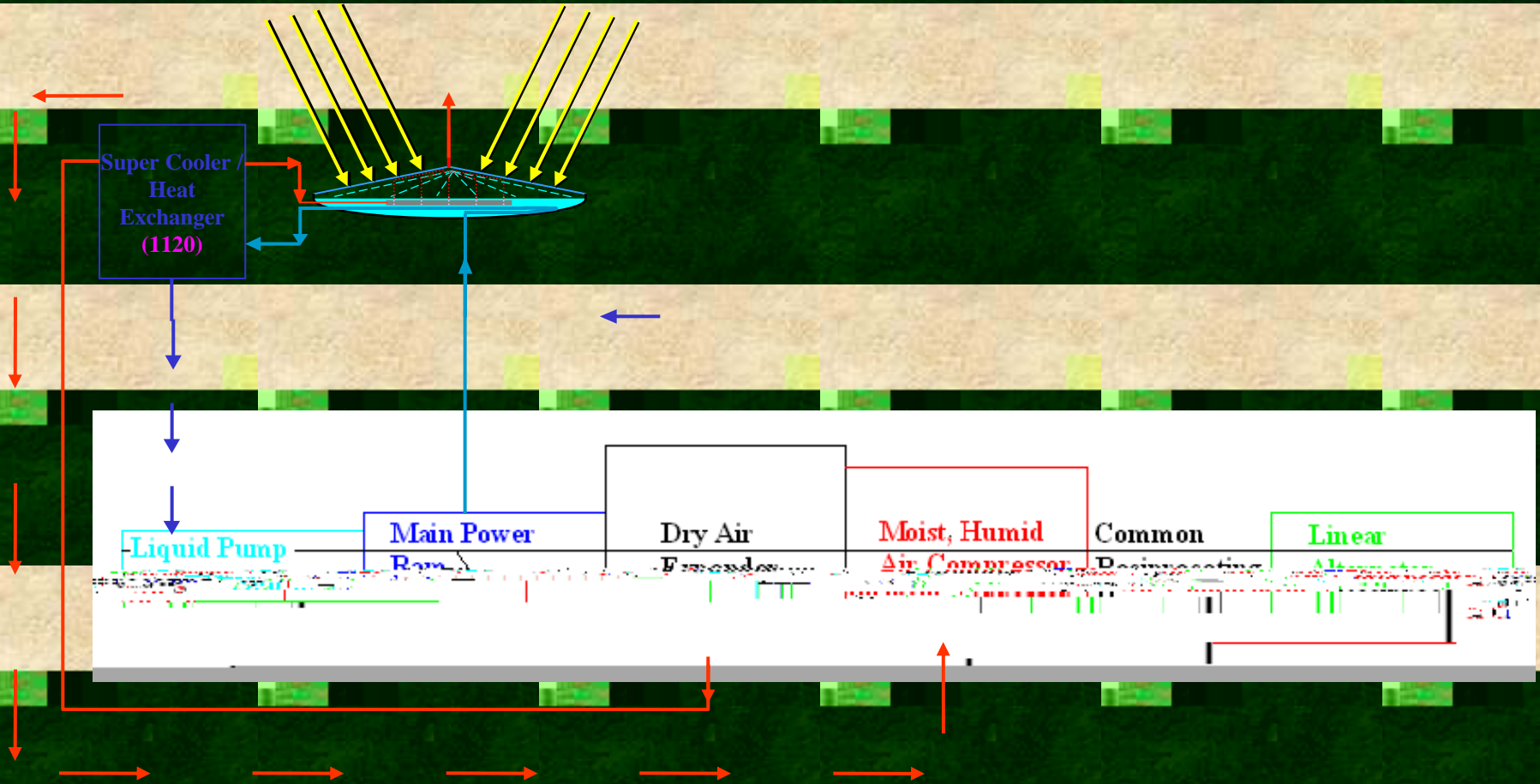
Linear Alternator

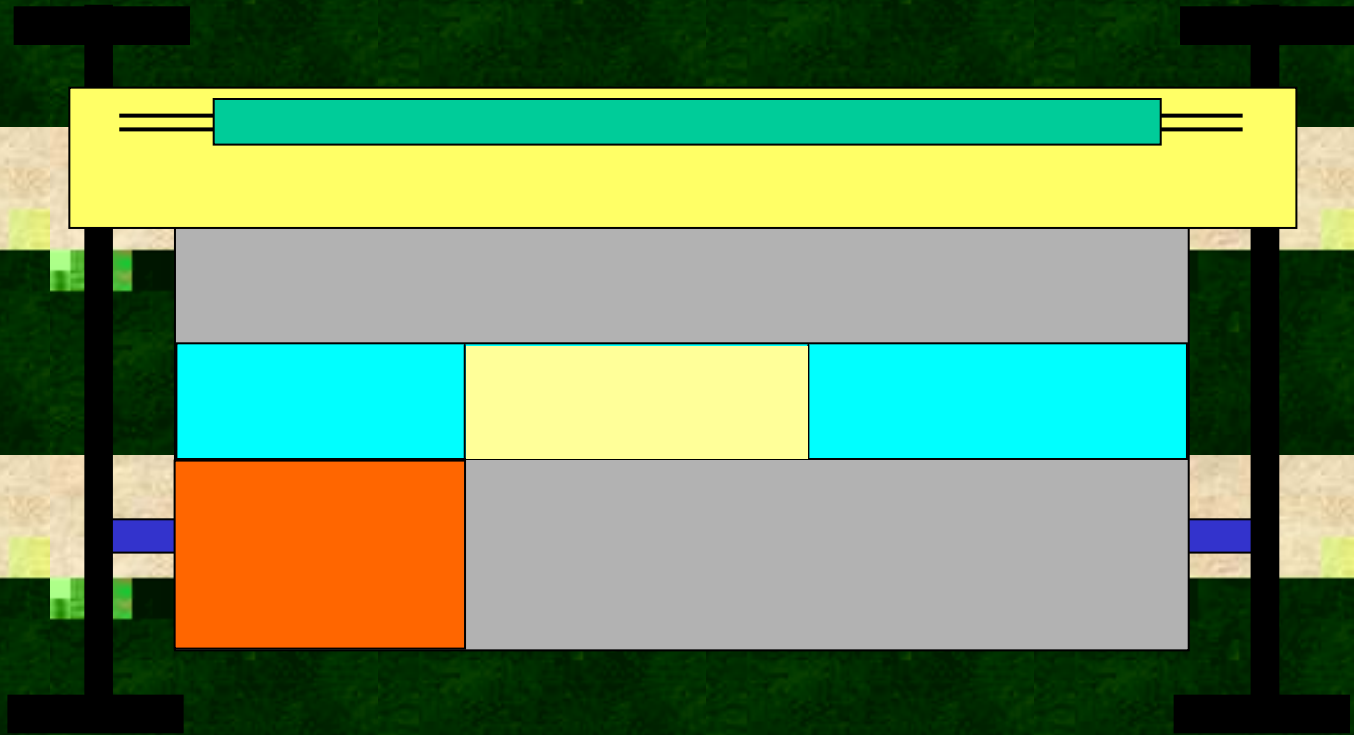
Stroke
Length

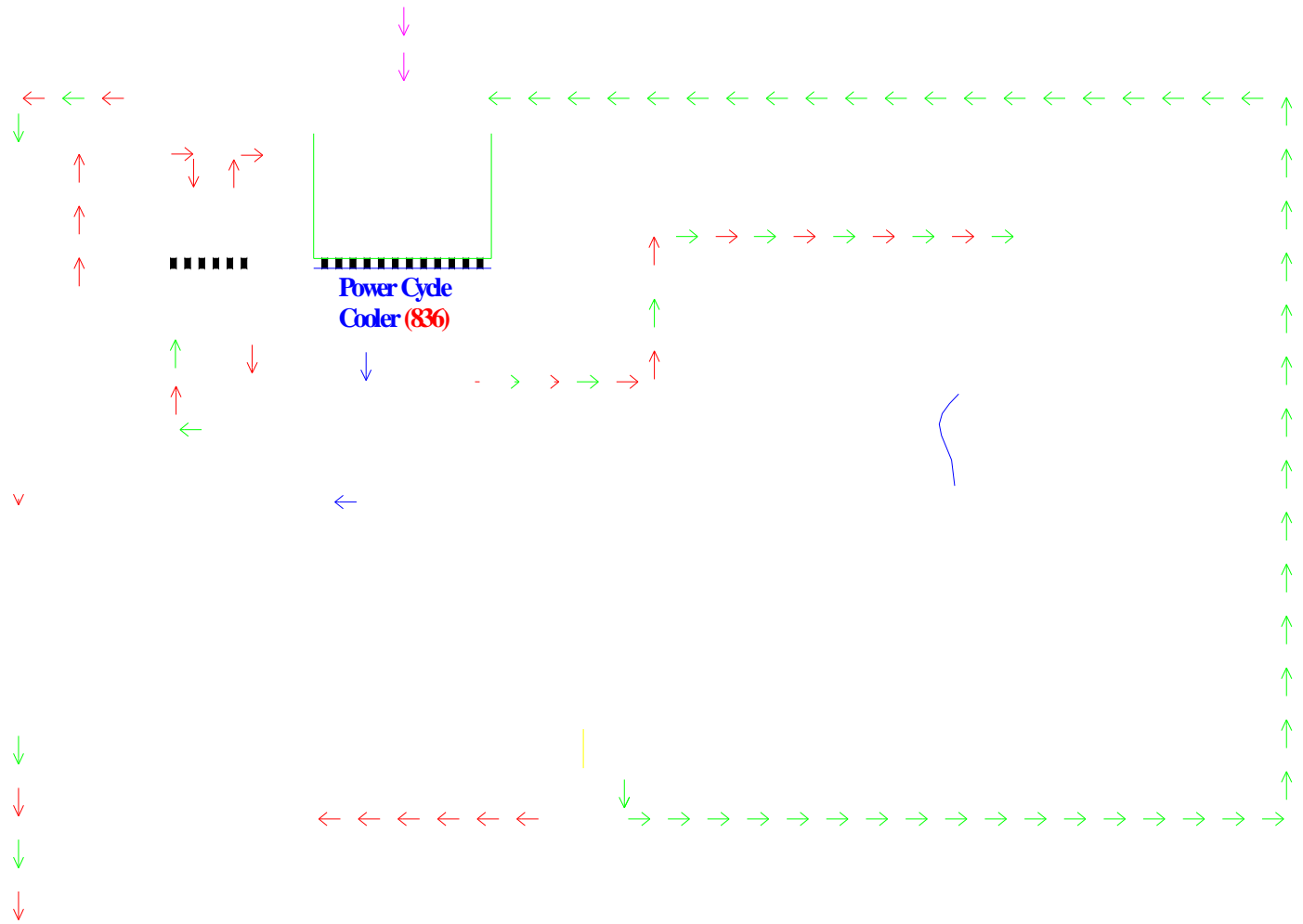


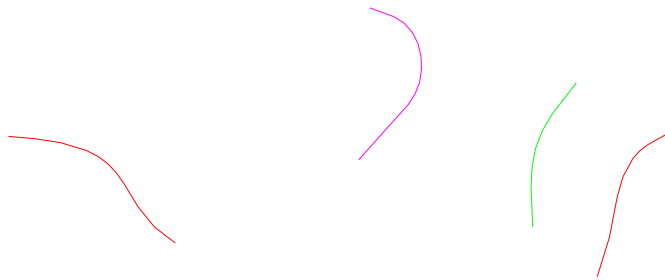
Pressure-Actuated
Sealed Pressure Chamber

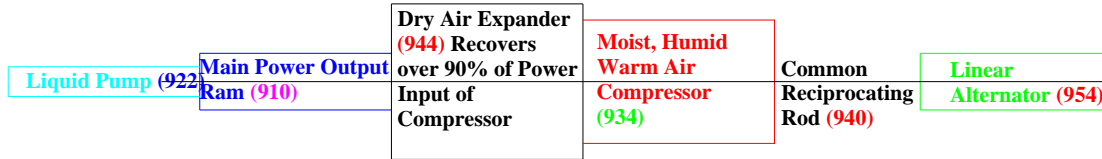
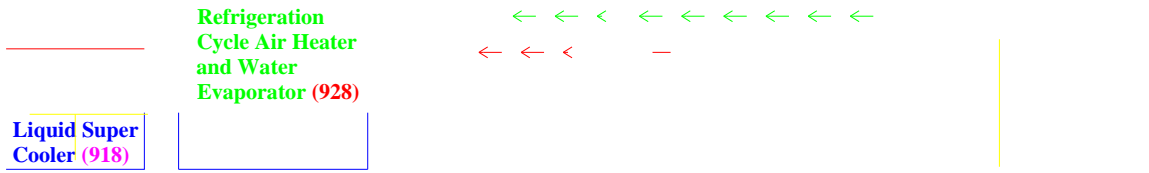
Low Temperature Heat Source (1102) (Solar) for conversion of Warmed Dry Air (1122) to Humid Heated Air (1106) in











Thank You