



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

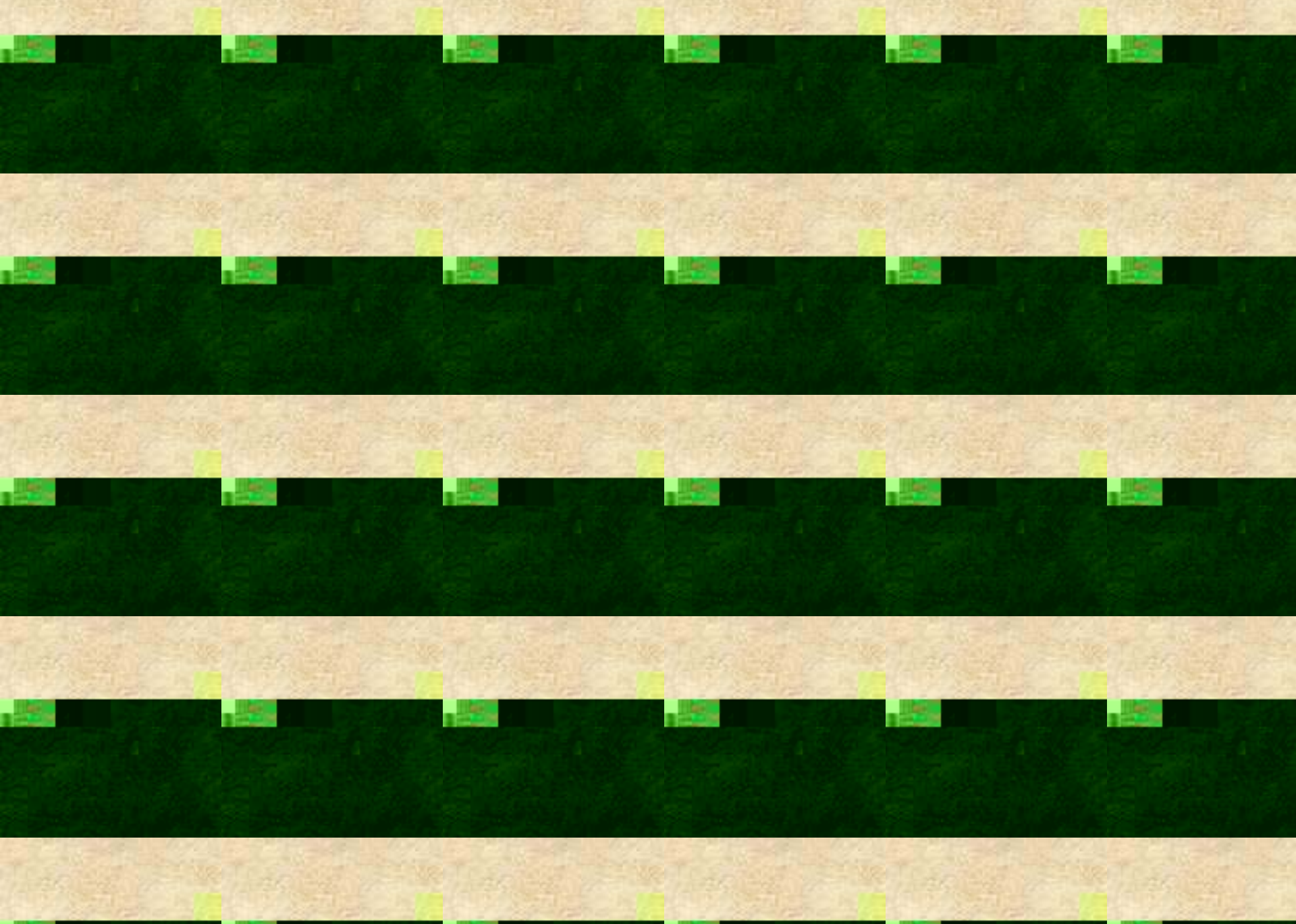
# The Core Components of Equipment Developed by Linear Power, Ltd. to Accomplish the Ultra-Low Temperature Power Cycle

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



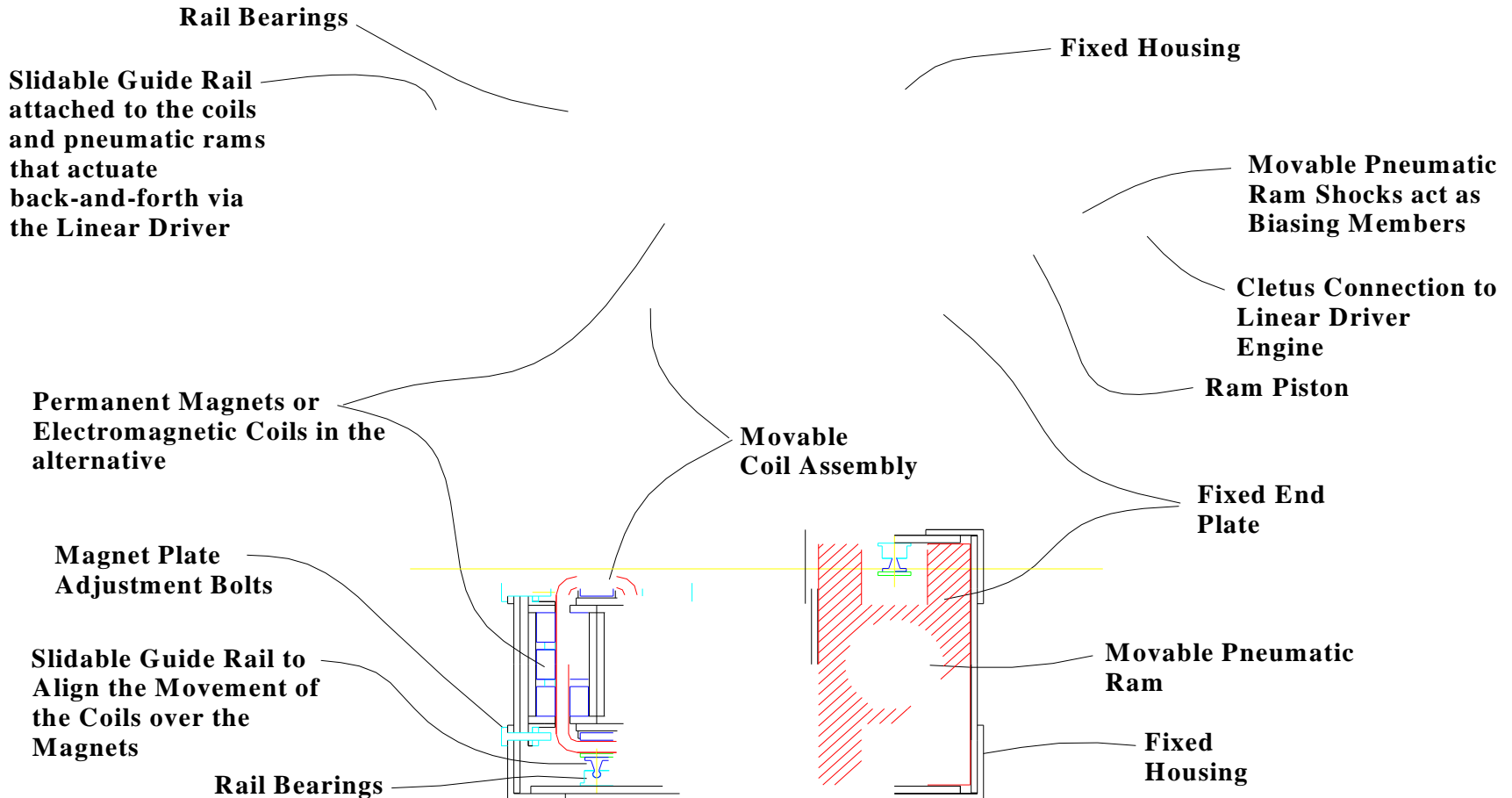
A New Type of Linear Engine Controlled by  
either a Cooled Solenoid Actuated Linear  
Driver or a Pressure Actuated Linear Driver that  
Controls the Flow of Working Fluid into  
Pneumatic or Hydraulic Style Rams, which  
Always Maintains an Optimum 90 Degree  
Vector Angle for Maximum Energy Transfer  
Efficiency





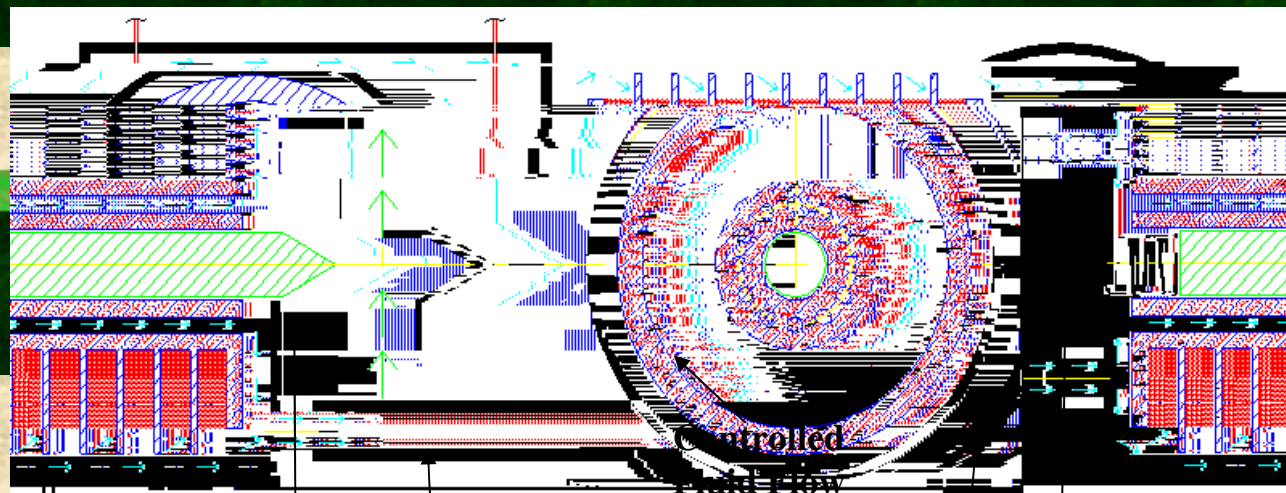
# Non-Cogging Linear Alternator having Ferrous Metal Free

## Coils that Provide No Torque Startup and Reduced Loading





### Inner Core of Bobbin



Controlled  
Fluid Flow

Cooling Fins

Cooling Ports through Core of Bobbin

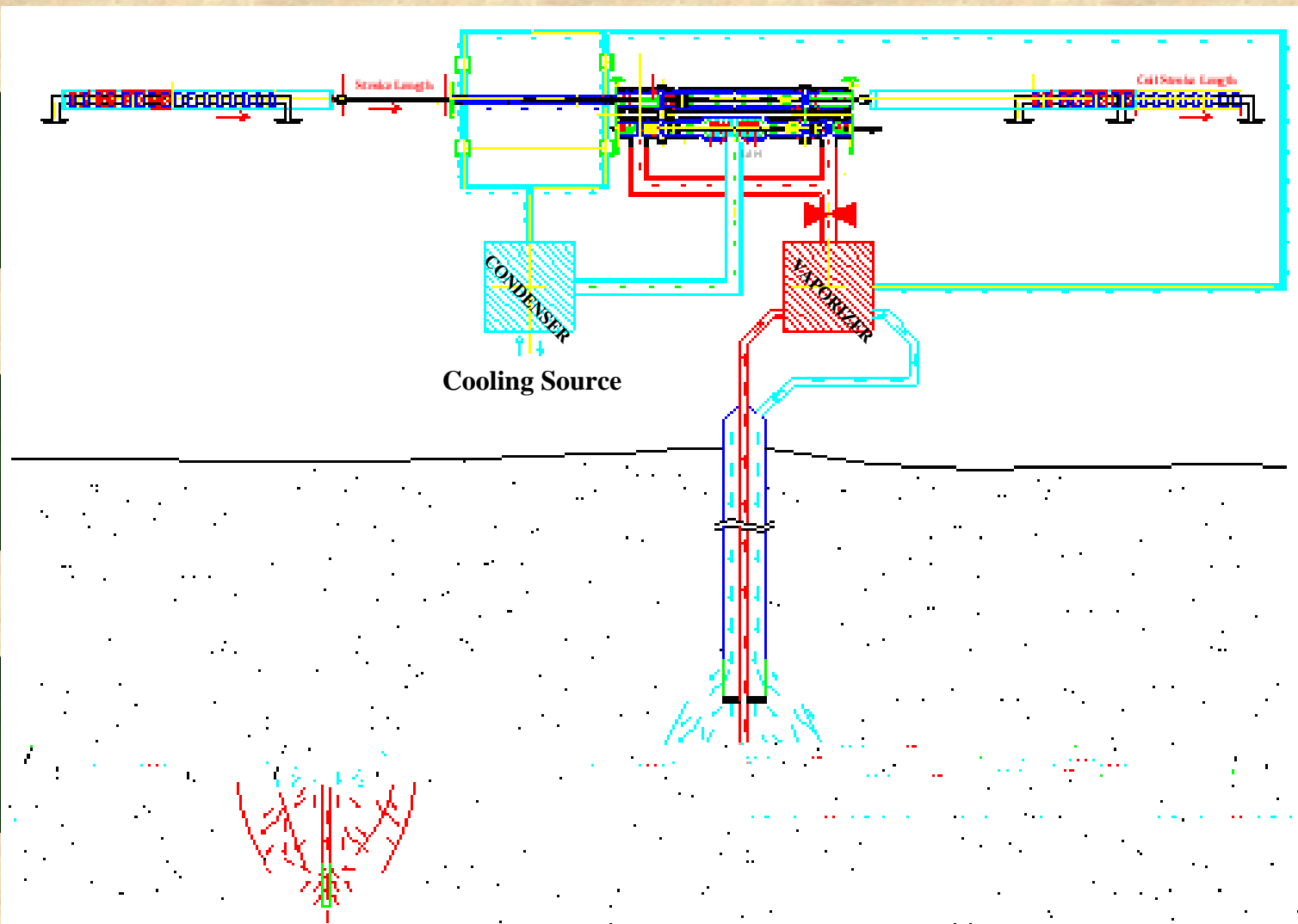
Cross-Sectional Side View

Cross-Sectional End View

# The Linear Driver Engine

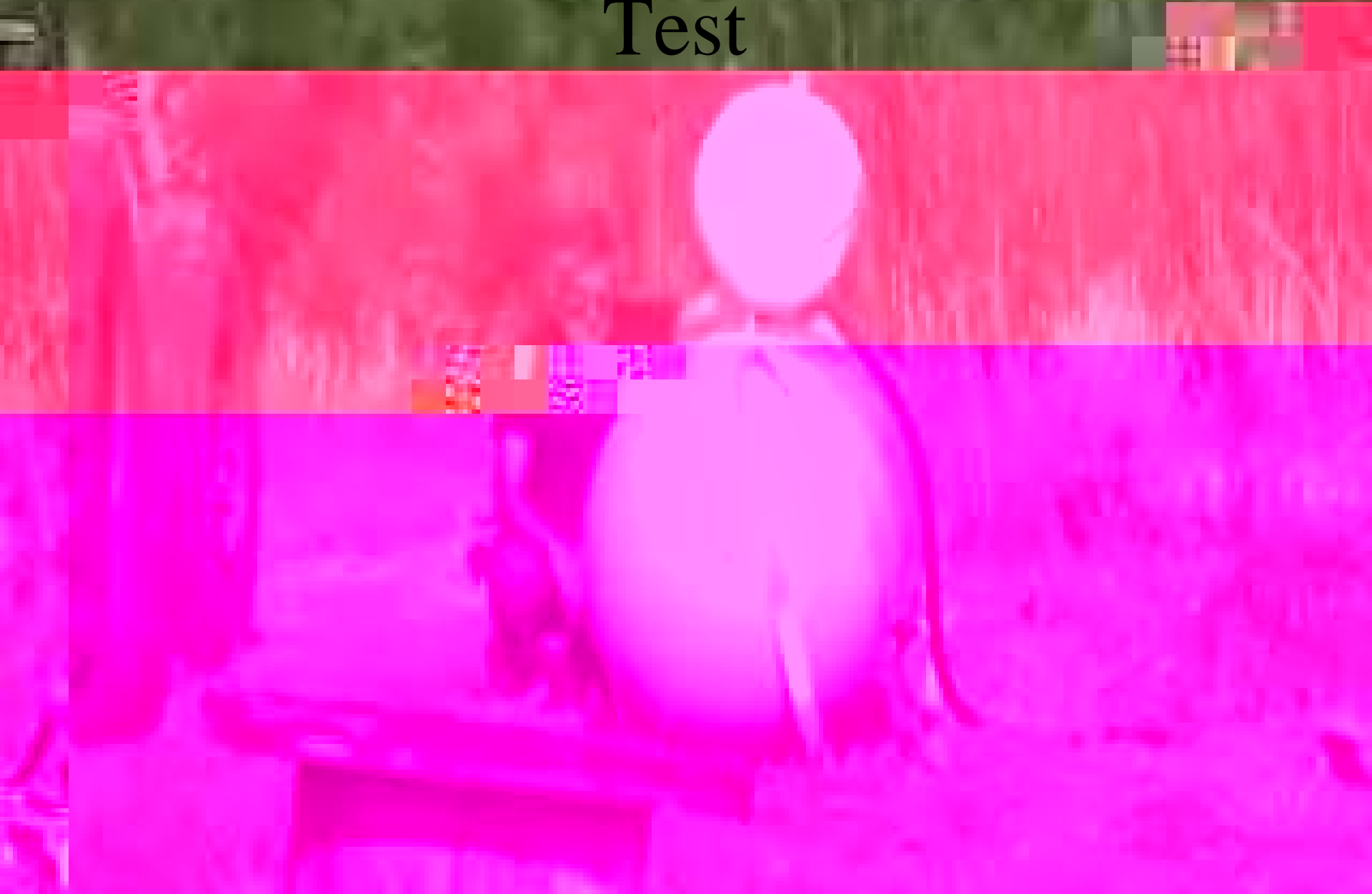
# Typical System Applications of the Ultra-Low-Temperature Technology



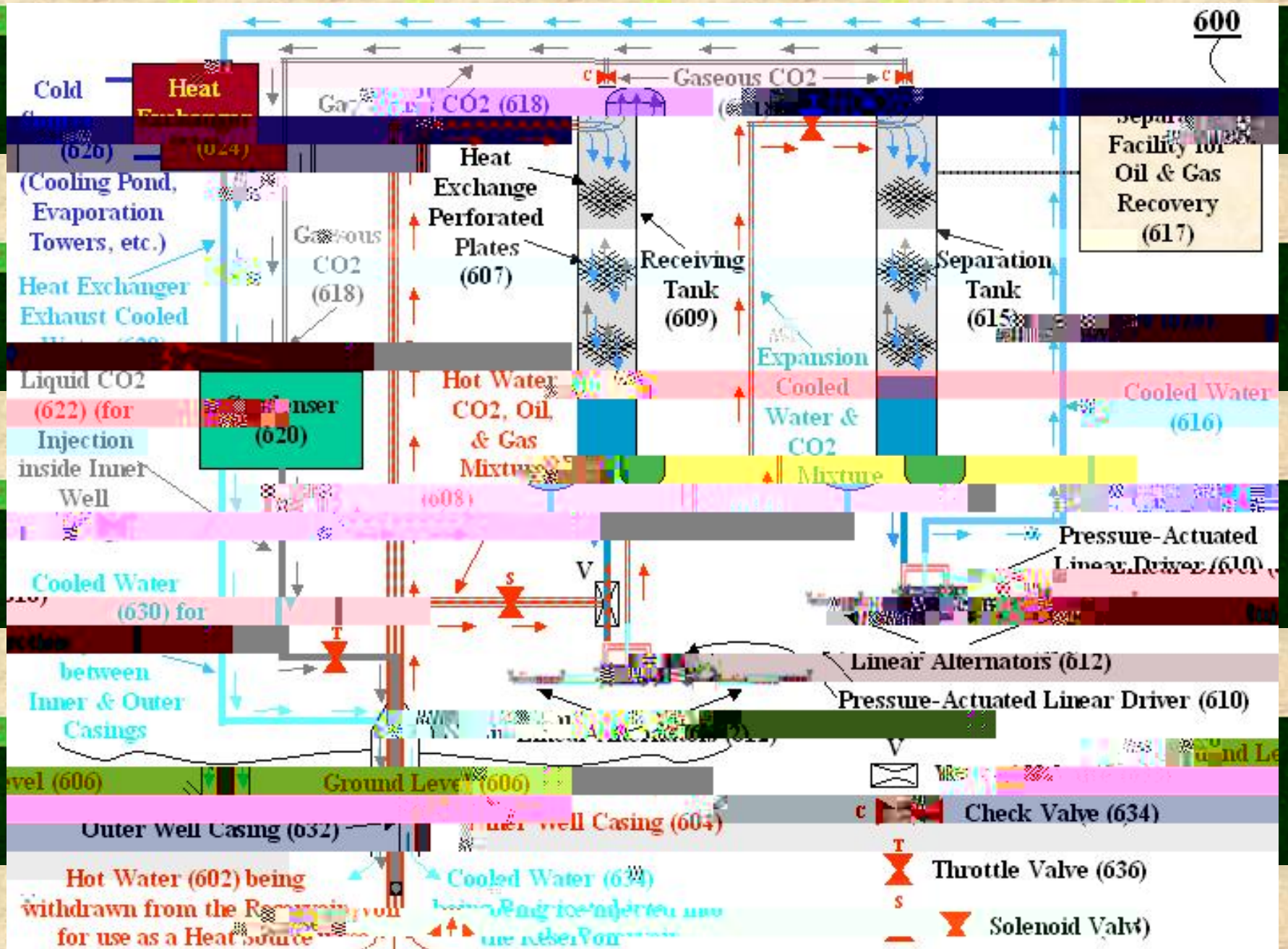




# Liquid Propane Well Injection Test



# 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

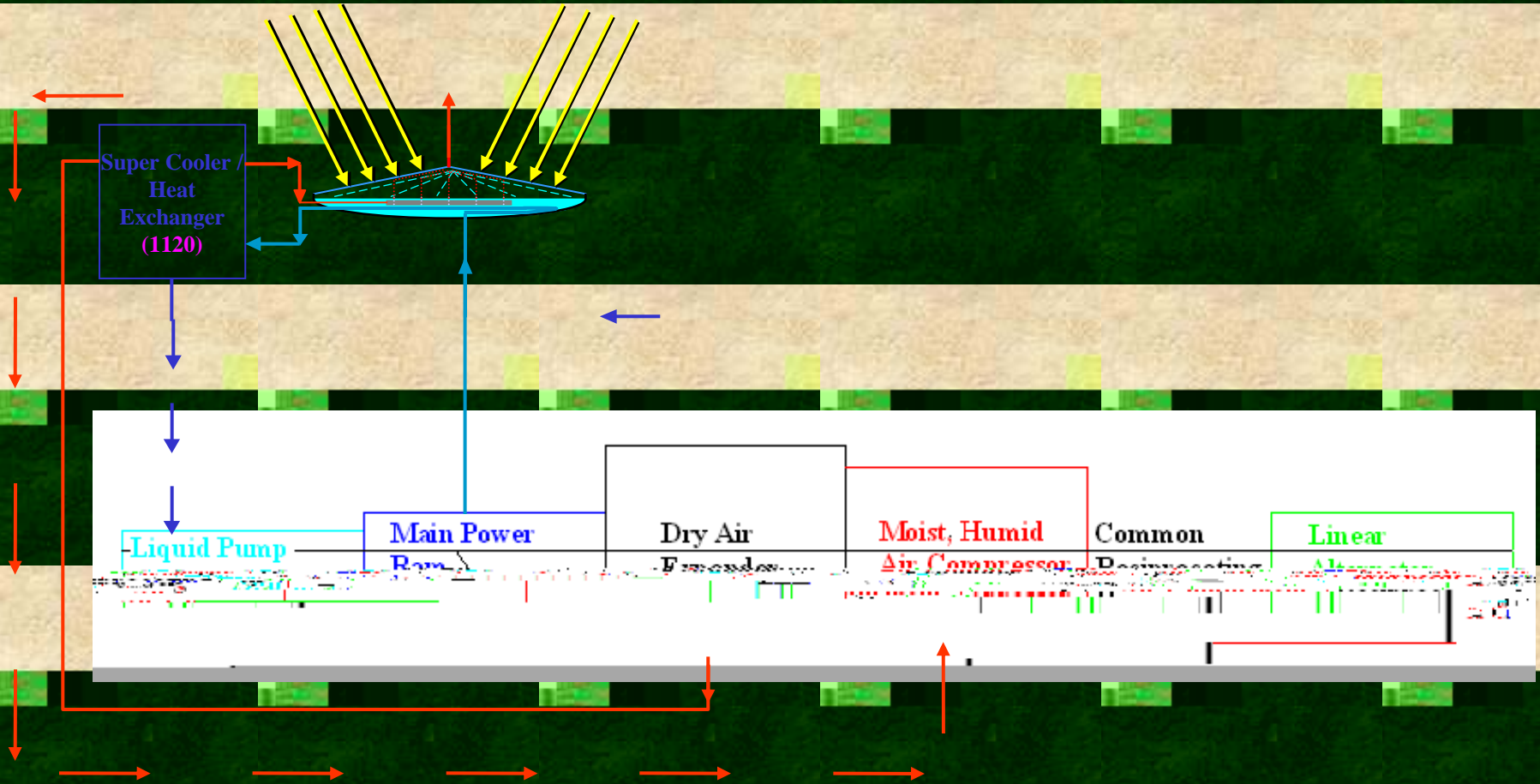
Linear Alternator

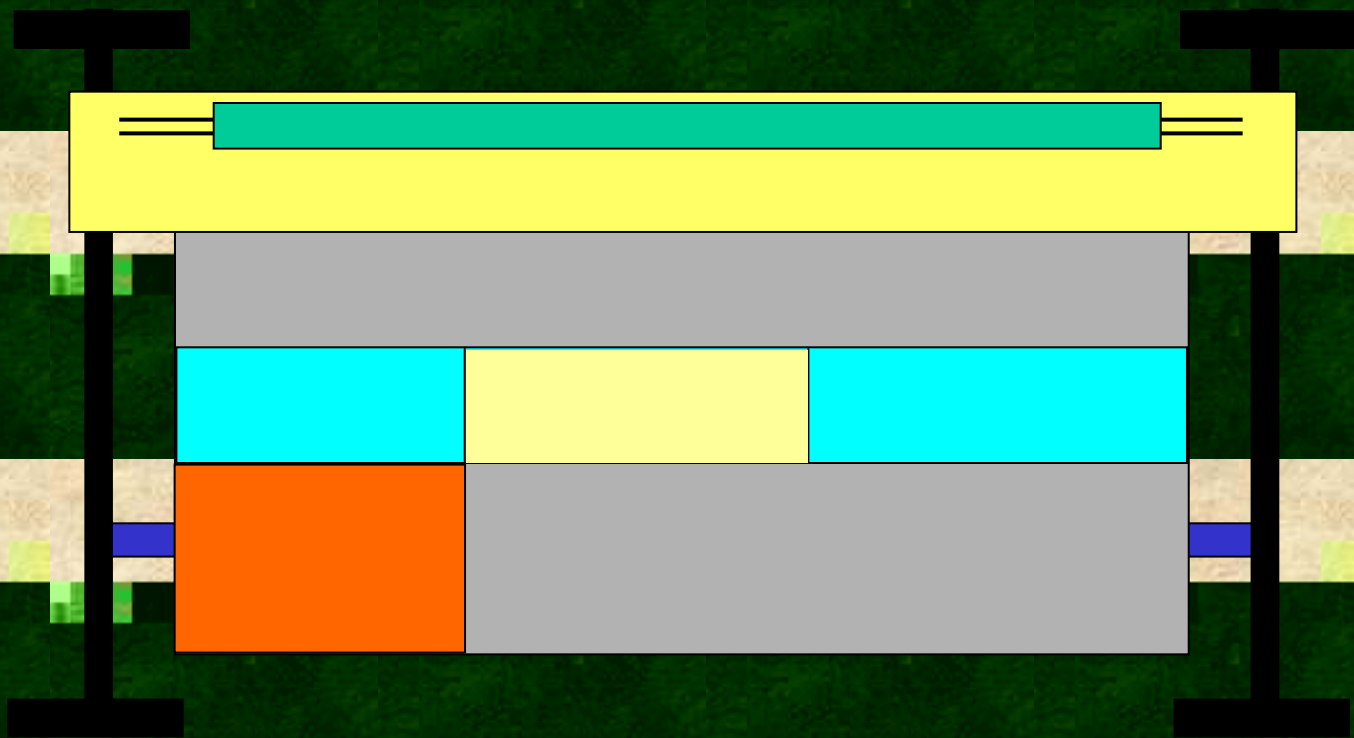
Stroke  
Length

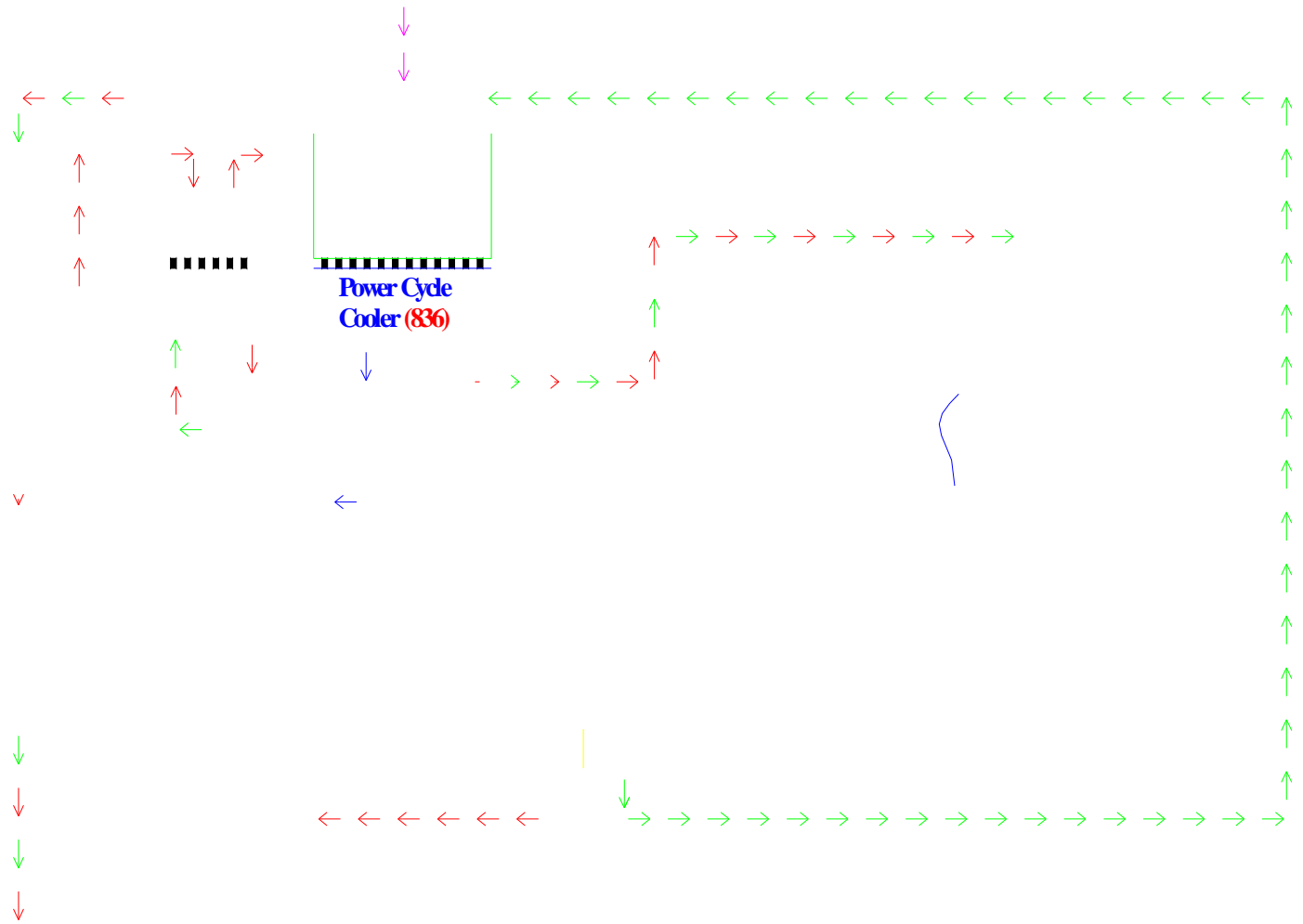


Pressure-Actuated  
Sealed Pressure

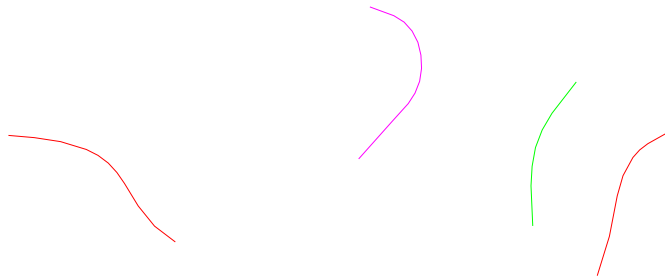
Low Temperature Heat Source (1102) (Solar) for conversion of Warmed Dry Air (1122) to Humid Heated Air (1106) in

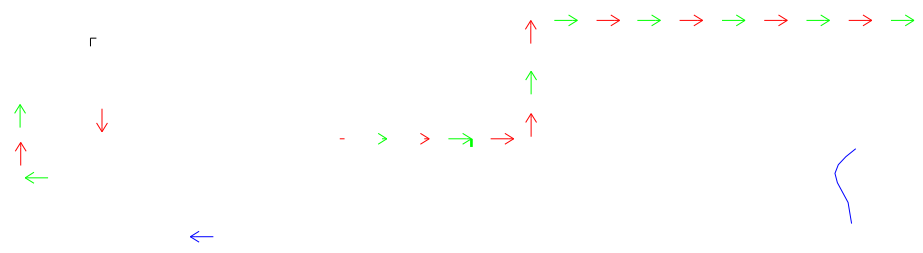


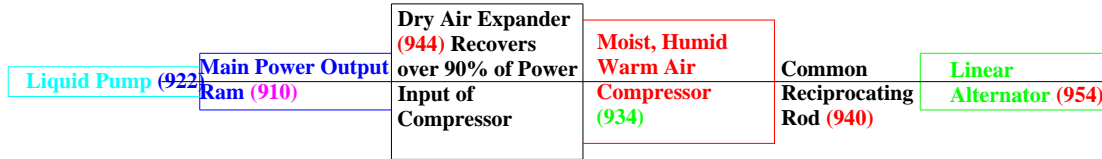
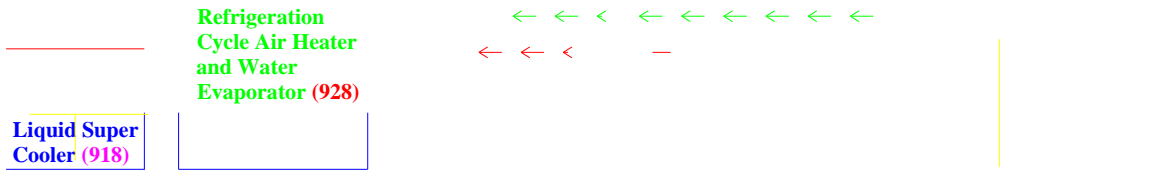












Thank You