

Apparatus and method for transferring entropy with the aid of a thermodynamic cycle

Description

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Problem:

In the case of the transfer of entropy as, for example, in the use of solar energy or heat sources, such as the combustion of biomass, waste heat or geothermal heat, for example, for a required local supply for pumping power, mechanical drive, electrical energy, for provision of heat, the production of cold, cleaning or separating or the chemical or physical alteration of at least one substance by coupling to a periodically proceeding thermodynamic cycle, [lacuna] to render as low as possible the necessary outlay on energy carriers or mechanical energy, as well as the design, technological, financial or ecological outlay for

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- 15
- 20
- the construction of the entire apparatus, or the operating sequence of the entire method;
 - the thermal or mechanical energy transport(s) required in this case,
 - the methods or apparatuses which can be used in this case for the mechanical energy conversion, or
 - an integrated energy storage mechanism.
- 25

The thermodynamic cycles used so far (Stirling engine, steam turbine) are coupled in each case to two heatbaths at a constant temperature.

30 As a result, energy transport can be performed only optically (in conjunction with parabolic mirrors or optical conductors) or via a material flow with a phase transition (heatpipe).

Because the aim is an isothermal exchange of heat energy, the thermal energy can be stored only in chemical stores or in PCM devices.

35 As a result, the outlay on concentrating the energy by the collector, on the transport and on a storage which

is desirable for many applications becomes all too often excessive.

If the aim is direct supply with cold or compressed air, for example, with as little an outlay as possible on apparatus, it is necessary in the case of many known systems to select the path passing via the interface of electrical power.

Object

- 10 In the case of a method and/or an apparatus for transferring entropy as in the use of solar energy or heat sources, such as the combustion of biomass, waste heat or geothermal heat, for example, for a required local supply for pumping power, mechanical drive, electrical energy, for provision of heat, the production of cold, cleaning or separating or the chemical or physical alteration of at least one substance by coupling to a periodically proceeding thermodynamic cycle, whose efficiency is as high as possible, the central object of the invention is to render as low as possible the necessary outlay on energy carriers or mechanical energy, as well as the design, technological, financial or ecological outlay for
- 20
- 25 • the construction of the entire apparatus, or the operating sequence of the entire method,
• the thermal or mechanical energy transport(s) required in this case,
• the methods or apparatuses which can be used in this case for the mechanical energy conversion, or
- 30 • an integrated energy storage mechanism.

Essence of the invention

- 35 According to the invention, this object is achieved by means of an apparatus and a method for transferring entropy, in which at least one working volume filled with a working fluid is largely delimited from other spaces or the surroundings, by at least one valve and at least one pressure housing, optionally

without or with a mechanical compression device such as, for example, one or more pistons, liquid pistons or diaphragms, and optionally at least one liquid boundary surface or none, in which

- 5 • in each case at least two mutually delimitable structures or structural elements through which working fluid is to flow in a period with a maximum quantity and which have heat transfer surfaces necessarily active for the thermodynamic process, in
10 which in the operating state in each case isothermal surfaces of different temperature which are to be flowed through by the working fluid are formed,
- optionally at least one or no element or structural element such as for example, a (foldable) diaphragm,
15 folded, telescopic or resilient sheets, a regenerator structure of changeable shape or a liquid boundary surface, which is arranged between said structures or structural elements in a connecting and largely sealing fashion or is equipped with the action of a
20 regenerator,
- or at least one or no displacer piston which can be moved in this working volume,
- and the limitation of the working fluid delimit at least one partial volume with a minimum size
25 in a fashion largely free from overlap with a comparable volume and are partly caused by control system elements acting thereon by which, predominantly in those time periods of the periodically proceeding thermodynamic cycle, the ratio of this partial volume
30 to this working volume is either enlarged or reduced during which the size of this working volume is changed in size only to a lesser degree and, depending on the pressure of the working fluid in this working volume, in each case at least one specific valve whose opening
35 and closing times decisively influences [sic] the thermodynamic cycle, and which valve can delimit this working volume from at least one external space which is filled up with at least one working means in conjunction with partially differing pressures which

are subjected to fluctuations which are only smaller relative to the periodic pressure change in this working volume during these time periods, is predominantly (in the time periods characterized above) held open by the control system or the flow pressure and flowed through, which (valve) is held closed during other time periods which proceed between these time periods and in which the pressure of the working fluid in this working volume either rises or falls through the displacement of the above-named or further components or structural elements by the control system and the variation thereby caused in the mean temperature of the working fluid in this working volume and/or by a variation in the size of this working volume by the mechanical compression device, and the ratio of each partial volume as defined above to this working volume is varied only to a decisively lesser extent, wherein during a time interval which is much longer relative to the period there is either an absorption or output of thermal energy at least of one substance of a continuous or periodically swelling and subsiding mass flow in conjunction with a sliding temperature or with a plurality of temperature levels, and in this working volume at least one working means acts at least partially as a working fluid which traverses the periodic thermodynamic cycle.

The method according to the invention proceeds in an apparatus, according to the invention, for transferring entropy,

in which at least one working volume filled with a working fluid is largely delimited from other spaces or the surroundings, by at least one valve and at least one pressure housing, optionally without or with a mechanical compression device such as, for example, one or more pistons, liquid pistons or diaphragms, and optionally at least one liquid boundary surface or none, in which

- in each case at least two mutually delimitable structures or structural elements through which

working fluid is to flow in a period with a maximum quantity and which have heat transfer surfaces necessarily active for the thermodynamic process, in which in the operating state in each case isothermal surfaces of different temperature which are to be flowed through by the working fluid are formed,

- optionally at least one or no element or structural element such as for example, a (foldable) diaphragm, folded, telescopic or resilient sheets, a regenerator structure of changeable shape or a liquid boundary surface, which is arranged between said structures or structural elements in a connecting and largely sealing fashion or is equipped with the action of a regenerator,
- or at least one or no displacer piston which can be moved in this working volume,
- and the limitation of the working fluid delimit at least one partial volume with a minimum size in a fashion largely free from overlap with a comparable volume and are partly caused by control system elements acting thereon by which, predominantly in those time periods of the periodically proceeding thermodynamic cycle, the ratio of this partial volume to this working volume is either enlarged or reduced during which the size of this working volume is changed in size only to a lesser degree and, depending on the pressure of the working fluid in this working volume, in each case at least one specific valve whose opening and closing times decisively influences [sic] the thermodynamic cycle, and which valve can delimit this working volume from at least one external space which is filled up with at least one working means in conjunction with partially differing pressures which are subjected to fluctuations which are only smaller relative to the periodic pressure change in this working volume during these time periods, is predominantly (in the time periods characterized above) held open by the control system or the flow pressure and flowed through, which (valve) is held closed during

other time periods which proceed between these time periods and in which the pressure of the working fluid in this working volume either rises or falls through the displacement of the above-named or further components or structural elements by the control system and the variation thereby caused in the mean temperature of the working fluid in this working volume and/or by a variation in the size of this working volume by the mechanical compression device, and the ratio of each partial volume as defined above to this working volume is varied only to a decisively lesser extent, wherein during a time interval which is much longer relative to the period there is either an absorption or output of thermal energy at least of one substance of a continuous or periodically swelling and subsiding mass flow in conjunction with a sliding temperature or with a plurality of temperature levels, and in this working volume at least one working means acts at least partially as a working fluid which traverses the periodic thermodynamic cycle.

The overall cycle in a working volume can be assigned a plurality of cycles, running in parallel, between in each case two heat reservoirs at constant temperatures, when viewed in the light of acceptable idealization. Each heat reservoir of these cycles can be assigned a partial volume of the working volume, which partial volume is filled with working fluid and defined as above. At least one substance of a continuous or periodically swelling and subsiding mass flow is thus heated or cooled either by absorbing or outputting thermal energy in conjunction with a temperature difference which is small relative to the total temperature change upon contact with the hotter or colder heat reservoir of these cycles, it being possible for the phase or chemical composition to be transformed.

In order to use the solar energy, at least one substance of a continuously or periodically swelling and subsiding mass flow is fed thermal energy in

conjunction with a sliding temperature or a plurality of temperature levels.

When constructing the integrated collector, the following principles can be very effectively combined on the basis of the temperature change over a large temperature interval:

- optical concentration
- translucent insulation and
- flow through the translucent insulation.

10 The thermal energy can be exchanged very efficiently and cost effectively with the aid of a sensitive accumulator which has a large surface, such as a gravel bulk fill, for example, in conjunction with a through flow of working means.

15 The thermal energy transport can be performed by a movement of a capacitive working means such as air, for example.

The pressure change of at least one working means also leaves open the possibility of using a highly problem-free infrastructure to transport the mechanical energy or as an interface for simple further transfer or transformation in order to solve more concrete problems.

25 These problems have already been taken up in part in Patent DE 3607432 A1. This patent contains a representation of the theoretical principles of a cycle. Citation: column 3, line 45: "Vorliegende Erfindung liefert die Erkenntnisse und praktischen Verfahren, um auch mit einer Wärmezufuhr bei gleitender Temperatur den Carnot-Wirkungsgrad erreichen zu können"

30 ["The present invention provides the knowledge and practical experience to be able to achieve the Carnot efficiency even when feeding heat in conjunction with sliding temperature."].

35 The concept for a corresponding heat engine was presented by the applicant of the cited patent in the conference volume of the 6th International Stirling Engine Conference 1993, 26 - 27 - 28 May in Eindhoven (Netherlands).

The cited patent does not set forth a physical (phase) and/or chemical change by a transformation of thermal energy over a wide temperature interval, although these problems can be traced back to the same
5 core problem:

Because of the variable ratio of the partial pressures, liquefying a portion of the gas mixture generally requires extraction of thermal energy over a temperature interval.

10 Consequently, when evaporating a gas mixture it is necessary to feed thermal energy over a temperature interval or in conjunction with a plurality of temperatures.

Similar statements also hold for a chemical
15 process in which thermal energy is absorbed or output in conjunction with a plurality of temperatures or in a temperature interval.

The preamble and the main claim of the patent cited in excerpts include a limitation to regenerative
20 driven machines or heat engines in the case of which the working volume available to the working fluid is divided into only two periodically variable partial volumes by a rigidly connected structure, which is to be flowed through, of regenerator, cooler and heater as
25 in the known Stirling engines.

Stirling engines with appropriate volumes, temperature differences and speeds such as the machine described in the cited patent are successively described by an isothermal model.

30 Cf.: "Studie über den Stand der Stirling-Maschinen Technik" ["Study on the status of Stirling engine technology"]; 1995 in the commission of BMBF; development code: 0326974; page 55 ff, Chapter 3.2 ff.

The contact made by the working gas with the cylinder
35 walls or the heat exchangers adjoining the partial volumes exhibits no difference which relates to the application of this model.

If this model is applied to the machine described in the cited patent, it must be established that the

working gas in the heated partial volume of the working volume expands predominantly isothermally at the temperature of T_1 whenever the partial volume cooled at the temperature T_k is smaller, and is predominantly isothermally compressed whenever the ratio of the
5 partial volumes is inverse.

The working gas in this case traverses a cycle between two heat reservoirs from which or to which thermal energy is extracted or fed at constant temperatures in
10 each case.

Except for the cycle of the working gas, with this machine there is no cycle to which it is possible to assign a relevant area in the temperature-entropy diagram or in the pressure-volume diagram. Without
15 violating the second law of thermodynamics, thermal energy which is fed to the machine at a temperature below T_1 can be transported to the cooler only by irreversible phenomena.

Similarly, thermal energy which is extracted from the machine above T_k can be transported only by
20 irreversible phenomena and must originate from the heater, since no relevant cycle proceeds in the machine which pumps thermal energy from the temperature level of the coldest partial volume of the working volume filled with gas to the higher temperature level.
25

It is scarcely to be imagined on the basis of this model that the machine described in the cited patent achieves the object set.

30 **Advantages**

In the case of the apparatuses and/or methods not cited, the mechanical work which is fed (consumed) or output (obtained) during a period of the overall cycle for the purpose of compensating the energy
35 balance is for the most part directly converted during the transfer of at least one specified quantity of at least one flowable substance from one storage space into another storage space at a different pressure.

Other systems or methods can thereby be integrated simply:

Direct use of the pressure change, for example by replacing a mechanically driven compressor, or
5 decoupling the movements in the working volume from the driving shaft of a turbine or a compressor or the like, which turbine/compressor is driven by the pressure difference in the substance flowing (in the closed circuit), or generates this. It is thereby possible,
10 for example, to drive a generator at the usual angular velocity, and to achieve a flow rate of the working fluid of the order of magnitude of 1 m/s against the heat transfer surfaces, and a correspondingly low temperature difference in the case of the heat
15 transfer, and this has a positive effect on the efficiency and reduces the accelerations, occurring at the control system, and the flow losses.

This permits a design of large volume in which the pressure in the working volume is in the region of the
20 atmospheric pressure and air is used as working fluid, as a result of which many problems relating to tightness are defused and interesting applications become possible (cf. Examples of Application).

Compared with the abstract formulation of the
25 object as selected above, the cited patent is limited to cooling or heating a heating or cooling medium by thermal contact with heat exchangers of a regenerative driven machine or heat engine.

This rules out a reduction in the outlay on design or
30 technology for heat exchangers or regenerators, which is achieved according to the invention when heat is fed into the working volume by virtue of the fact that the heating medium is admitted as a hot gas, for example, into the working volume through valves and output again
35 at a lower temperature through a valve (or valves), as a result of which, moreover, the dead volumes of the working volume can be reduced and, in accordance with experience, this is just as favourable for achieving a high efficiency as is a functional replacement of the

relatively small heat transfer surface of the heat exchanger by the very much larger one of the regenerator.

5 Fresh air can flow at atmospheric pressure into the working volume through one of the valves, as a result of which decisive synergy effects can be achieved in some applications.

10 Thus, for example, hot air can be admitted into a working volume and be blown out as cooler air into a space at higher pressure, a portion of the thermal energy released during the cooling of the air having been absorbed by the cooler.

15 Large synergy effects are used in the process when the hot fresh air at atmospheric pressure was [sic] heated by exhaust gases of an internal combustion engine, and the cooler air at higher pressure is used for the purpose of supercharging the internal combustion engine (cf. Examples of Application).

20 Cost effective parabolicic fluted mirrors can be employed when solar energy is being used, since the working means can heat air with the aid of the solar irradiation, and therefore no environmental and disposal problems can occur from escaping heating oil, nor is there a need to construct greatly ramified
25 absorber pipeline systems for generating high pressure and steam, and this renders the transport of thermal energy substantially less problematical.

Moreover, the heating of the working means over a large temperature interval (for example 200°C to 500°C) is
30 used to achieve a higher final temperature of the working means in conjunction with heating in the absorber of the collector with a relatively low outlay. The principles of optical concentration, translucent insulation and through flow of the translucent
35 insulation can be very effectively combined for this purpose.

The co-operation of a nonproblematical accumulator made from cost effective materials even permits the seasonal

storage of the insolation over several months, given appropriate dimensioning.

A cost effective individual solution, for example the supplying of a remote village or a hospital, is thereby rendered possible.

Principle of the cycle used

The following discussion, related to specific applications, makes it easier to understand the formation of the temperature field in the working volume, for example in the case of the use of only one heat exchanger, and the sequence of an overall cycle, together with the problems on which the object is based.

Application of the principle of the invention

The apparatus represented in Figure 1 can operate, inter alia, as a thermal gas compressor (with the integrated action as a prime mover), and because of the simple design and the relatively simple possible theoretical description of the cycle, forms a good starting point for understanding the more complex machines, apparatuses or methods likewise based on the principle of the invention.

Design

A working volume filled with gas as working fluid is largely enclosed by a working cylinder as pressure vessel 1, a slidingly sealed piston 2, and inlet and outlet valves 3 and 4, respectively.

Moving in this working volume against the cylinder wall 5 in a slidingly sealed fashion is a frame 6 on which a heat exchanger 7 and a regenerator 8, of invariable structure or size, are fitted such that they must be flowed through by the gas.

Sprung spacers 9 form between this regenerator 8 and a reversibly contracting and expanding structure 11, acting as a regenerator, which is also surrounded by a bellows 10 and consists of a fine (40 - 80 ppi) foam

plastic or approaches the latter in terms of homogeneity or interspaces (for example a plurality of layers, juxtaposed perpendicular to the flow direction, made from embossed or curved metal fabric) over the entire cylinder surface a flow channel 12 through which the gas can pass to the ventilator 14 past the structure 11 through the opened outlet valve 4 of the working volume and a part 13 of the pipeline system.

This gas can flow from the ventilator through a part 15 of the pipeline system and a regenerator 16, which is to be flowed through, into a standby space 17 which is surrounded by a bellows.

After heating in a (countercurrent) heat exchanger 18, the gas can pass through the inlet valves 3 into the working volume from the ventilator 14 or from this standby space 17 through a part of the pipeline system 19.

A pressure tank 20 is connected to the pipeline system at 13 upstream of the ventilator (turbine) 14 in order to buffer the pressure fluctuation.

The piston 2 and the frame 6 are moved periodically by hydraulic pistons 21, 22, 23 as characterized in Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 or the associated description of the cycle.

The orientation of the piston 2 with reference to the stroke direction is stabilized by the hydraulic cylinders 21 and 22.

The driving tube 24 of the frame 6 is guided out of the working volume through seals in the stroke direction by the piston 2. Running in this driving tube are two tubes for the cooling water which are sealed against the inner wall of the driving tube such that no gas exchange with a disturbing influence on the cycle can take place between the working volume and surroundings.

Movable hoses 25, 26 connect these tubes to fixed connections 27, 28 of a cooled water reservoir, with the result that the cooling water can circulate in a closed circuit.

The liquid in the heat exchanger 7 should always be at a lower pressure by comparison with the working volume, so that no liquid can be forced into the working volume, something which could lead to dangerous, sudden development of steam - instead, the liquid in the heat exchanger is displaced by inflowing working fluid.

If the hot gas which is to be cooled is introduced directly at 19 into the pipeline system of the apparatus for transferring entropy (compare Figure 1), and extracted again at 15, the losses and the structural outlay of the heat exchanger 18 can be eliminated.

The hydraulic pistons 21, 22 and 23 exchange mechanical power via a controlled valve system 29 of the control system via a hydraulic pump 30 with a flywheel 31 and a component 32 acting as electric motor and/or generator. Working fluid can be exchanged from the part of the pipeline system 19 to the flow channel 12 through a valve 33, optionally driven by a ventilator 34 or not through a further valve 35.

The valve 33 initially remains closed.

The acceptable, simplifying assumption is made below that, as an ideal gas, the working fluid always has the temperature T_k in the coolest partial volume, that is to say only isothermal processes proceed there.

Determining the maximum possible output of work by a method according to the invention, and an apparatus according to the invention in the case of which a gas quantity of mass m_A is cooled over a temperature interval from T_1 to T_2 by coupling to a cycle.

The thermal energy $dQ = m_A * c_p * dT$ [a1] is output during cooling of the gas from $T + dT$ to T . If this thermal energy is absorbed isothermally at the temperature T by a cycle cooled at T_k , the work of at most

$dW = \eta * dQ$ [a2]; $\eta = 1 - T_k/T$: Carnot efficiency [a3] can therefore be performed.

Consequently, the work of

$$W = \int_{W(T_2)}^{W(T_1)} dW[a2] = \int_{Q(T_2)}^{Q(T_1)} \eta_c dQ[a3][a1] \int_{T_2}^{T_1} \left(1 - \frac{T}{T}\right) * m_A * c_{Pg} dT =$$

$$= m_A * c_{Pg} * \left(T_1 - T_2 - T_k * \ln \left(\frac{T_1}{T_2} \right) \right)$$

can be performed during cooling of the gas from T_1 to T_2 .

- 5 W can be denoted [according to Stephan, Karl: Thermodynamik: Grundlagen und technische Anwendungen; Band 1 Einstoffsysteme [Thermodynamics: Principles and technical applications; Volume 1 Unary systems]; 14th Ed.; 1992 Springer-Verlag, page 177 ff] as the exergy of the thermal energy which has been extracted from the
- 10 of the thermal energy which has been extracted from the gas during cooling from T_1 to T_2 when the cooler temperature T_k is equated to the ambient temperature T_u .

Page 185: Exergy: $- L_{ex} = \int_1^2 \left(1 - \frac{T_u}{T}\right) dQ$

- The hatched area under the curve of $\eta_{c[Tk]}(T)$ in
- 15 Figure 2 is proportional to this work W.
- In this case, the cycle is fed the thermal energy $Q = m_A * c_p * (T_1 - T_2)$.

This results in:

$$\eta_{tot} = \frac{W}{Q} = 1 - T_k * \frac{\ln \left(\frac{T_1}{T_2} \right)}{T_1 - T_2}$$

- 20 for the overall efficiency of this cycle.

- If the thermal energy is extracted isothermally from the gas by thermal contact with four ideal heat exchangers at temperatures $T_{1.25}$, $T_{1.5}$, $T_{1.75}$, T_2 (cf. Figure 3), the exergy shown above is reduced by W_- to
- 25 the maximum useful energy W.

This is represented in Figure 3. The formal description and the interpretation follow from the comparison with those relating to Figure 2.

- 30 **Cycle traversed by the gas in the apparatus relating to Figure 1.**

The cycle of movements is determined by the control system and represented roughly in Figure 4,

Figure 5, Figure 6 I in a satisfactory fashion for the following analysis.

On the assumption - confirmed later in more detail - that in the equilibrium operating state the regenerator system 11 has a temperature profile whose mean temperature T_{mg} is substantially above the cooler temperature T_k , the profile of the mean temperature in the working volume $T_m(t)$ is yielded immediately therefrom, being represented qualitatively in Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 II. Because of the standby space 17, the pressure P_0 in the part of the pipeline system 19 upstream on the inlet valves corresponds to atmospheric pressure.

The ventilator 14 is to operate such that the pressure P_1 is changed only slightly relative to the differential pressure $P_1 - P_2$ in the space 13 of the pipeline system adjoining the outlet valve 4.

The valves 3 and 4 are opened or closed by the (flow) pressure of the gas.

The pressure is increased during the corresponding reduction in the working volume from V_a to V_b by the movement of the piston 2 in the time period a-b-c, since the inlet and outlet valves 3 and 4, respectively, are closed because of the pressure $P(t)$ in the working volume, which is higher relative to P_0 but lower relative to P_1 .

In the case of the assumed isothermal compression in the time period a-b-c, the cool gas in the working volume at the temperature T_k

outputs the thermal energy $Q_{abc} = \int_{V_a}^{V_b} P_{Tk}(V) dV$ to the cooler.

In this time period, the control system must perform at the piston the work of $W_{abc} = -Q_{abc}$.

This work W_{abc} corresponds to an area illustrated in a hatched fashion in Figure 7.

In the time period c-d-e, the coolest partial volume becomes smaller in conjunction with a constant working volume through a displacement of the frame 6 with the cooler 7 and regenerator 8, and this leads to

a rise in the mean temperature of the gas in the working volume. As soon as the pressure $P(t)$ in the working volume rises at the start of this time period somewhat above the pressure P_1 on the other side of the outlet valve 4, this valve is opened and the expansion of the gas, which is associated with the rise in the mean temperature, has the effect that a gas quantity of mass m_A flows out from the working volume through the outlet valve, is expanded adiabatically in the ventilator 14 and in the process performs the work W_{use} , which corresponds to an area in Figure 7.

It holds that:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{use} &= (P_1 - P_0) * V_2 + \int_{V_2}^{V_1} (P_{ad}(V) - P_0) dV; P_{ad}(V) = V_1^\kappa * P_0 * V^{-\kappa}; \kappa = c_p / c_v \\ &= P_1 * V_2 - P_0 * V_2 - V_1 * P_0 + V_2 * P_0 + \int_{V_2}^{V_1} P_{ad}(V) dV \\ &= P_1 * V_2 - V_1 * P_0 + C_v * m_A * (T_H - T_2) \end{aligned}$$

Note: T_2 is yielded independently of m_A for a given pressure ratio P_1/P_0 , where

$$W_{use} = C_p * m_A * (T_1 - T_2) * \eta_{tot}.$$

Each volume V can be divided into subvolumes V_i , where $V = \sum_i V_i$ by an appropriate, possibly very small division, such that the following may be set down for V_i without effectively falsifying the thermodynamic description:

$$P * V_i = N_i * k_B * T_i; \quad N_i = P * \frac{1}{k_B} * \frac{1}{T_i} * V_i;$$

$$N = \sum_i N_i = \frac{P}{k_B} * \sum_i \frac{1}{T_i} * V_i$$

k_B : Boltzmann's constant; T_i : temperature in V_i ; N_i : number of gas molecules in V_i .

Mathematical foundation:

Because of the thermal conduction, a continuously differentiable temperature field can be assumed, cf. Riemann integrals.

It then holds in general that:

$$N = \frac{P}{k_B} * \int_V \frac{1}{T(\vec{r})} d^3r$$

Number of the gas molecules exchanged per period with the working volume:

$$\Delta N = N_c - N_e = \frac{P_1}{k_B} * \int_{V_e} \frac{1}{T_c(\vec{r})} - \frac{1}{T_e(\vec{r})} d^3r$$

Note: the letters in the index, for example c in N_c denote an instant of the cycle as defined in Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6.

Determination of the mass of the exchanged gas quantity

$$m_A = m_C * \frac{\Delta N}{N_C}; N_C = \frac{P_1}{k_B} * \int_{V_e} \frac{1}{T_C(\vec{r})} d^3r$$

m_c : mass of the gas in the working volume at the instant c

it holds for the time period c-d-e that:

$$m_{Acde} = m_C * \left[1 - \frac{\int_{V_e} \frac{1}{T_e(\vec{r})} d^3r}{\int_{V_e} \frac{1}{T_c(\vec{r})} d^3r} \right]$$

The working volume is enlarged by the piston movement in the time period e-f-g.

In this case, the gas is not to flow relative to the heat transfer surfaces which are necessarily active for the thermodynamic cycle.

Since in this time period the gas in the entire working volume is in direct contact with heat transfer surfaces of high thermal capacities which are necessarily active for the thermodynamic cycle, and the gas is not moved relative thereto because of their specific movement, this time period of the cycle can be described by an isothermal expansion, the same formulae holding for the-exchanged thermal energy or work as for the time period a-b-c.

It is therefore possible for this energy to be stored in an oscillating system and to be output again for compression (for example by an oscillating water column in a U-shaped tube, possibly with a cavity acting as an air spring, as boundary [lacuna]. It holds for the gas quantity admitted in the time period g-h-a (cf. c-d-e) that:

$$m_{Agah} = m_a * \left[1 - \frac{\int_{V_a} \frac{1}{T_g(\vec{r})} d^3r}{\int_{V_a} \frac{1}{T_a(\vec{r})} d^3r} \right]$$

$$m_{Agah} = m_{Acde}$$

m_a : mass of the gas in the working volume at the instant a .

5 The temperature profile, the temperature field $T(r)$ in the apparatus relating to Figure 1 [lacuna]
In the time period e-f-g, the largely homogeneous regenerator structure 11 with a thermal capacity which is very high relative to the gas in the working volume and assumed to be infinite below, largely fills up the
10 entire working volume, and the working volume is expanded by the displacement of the piston.
Only isothermal processes take place in the working volume because of the specific movement.

15

Formulation:

Let the working volume be divided into E equally large partial volumes by $E - 1$ planes arranged perpendicular to the stroke. In the ideal case, the
20 temperature in these planes is constant because of the symmetry.

The thermal energy $Q_i = 1/E * Q_{efg}$ is extracted from the regenerator structure 11 in each of the subvolumes by the isothermal expansion of the gas. $i \in [1; E]$.

25 During the time period g-h-a, the cooling of the hot gas quantity of mass m_A flowing in through the inlet valves 3 during each period effectively feeds energy to the regenerator structure 11, since thereby a larger gas quantity flows overall from the hot into the colder
30 part of the regenerator structure 11 than in the case of the inverse flow direction.

Let the j th one of these subvolumes be bounded (cf. above) by the isothermal planes at temperatures of T_j and T_{j+1} . The gas flow during a period feeds this
35 partial volume

the thermal energy of $Q_j = m_A * C_p * (T_j - T_{j+1})$.

It must hold for the formation of an operating state in equilibrium that:

$$Q_j = m_A * c_p * (T_j - T_{j+1}) = Q_i = 1/E * Q_{efg}$$

A linear temperature profile in the stroke direction
5 for $T(r)$ results from $(T_j - T_{j+1}) = (m_A * c_p * E)^{-1} * Q_{efg}$.

Achieving a larger temperature difference $T_1 - T_2$ when the apparatus characterized in Figure 1 is used as a thermal gas compressor

10 If the aim in a system is to achieve larger temperature differences in the gas admitted to and output from the working volume, a gas quantity of mass m_H must flow from the part of the pipeline system 15 into the flow channel 12 through a further inlet valve 35 in the time period g-h-a.

That is to say, the valve 33 is open, and the ventilator 34 can remain stationary.

With T_1 , T_2 , P_0 unchanged, P_1 can be selected such that the gas quantity drawn in overall remains constant,
20 that is to say this measure reduces by m_H the mass m_A of the gas which is drawn in in a hot state and forced out at a lower temperature and higher pressure.

Less thermal energy is therefore exchanged during a period with the regenerator system 11.

25 The pressure ratio P_1/P_0 must therefore be lower in this case.

With T_1 , P_1 , P_0 unchanged, the same quantity of thermal energy is fed during a period to the regenerator system 11 only whenever the exchanged gas
30 quantity is more intensely cooled.

A larger temperature difference $T_1 - T_2$ can thus be achieved given the same pressure ratio P_1/P_0 .

Given a constant pressure ratio P_1/P_0 , the temperature T_2 can be stabilized relatively simply by a simple
35 thermostat control for the inlet valve 35.

The inlet valve 35 is opened in this case only whenever the gas (just) exceeds the stipulated temperature at 15.

If appropriate, it is also sufficient to reduce the flow resistance in the region of the inlet valve 35 in conjunction with rising temperature of the gas at 15, for example by a baffle, controlled by a bimetal, which changes the cross section for the flow.

Achieving a larger [sic] temperature difference $T_1 - T_2$ when the apparatus characterized in Figure 1 is used as a thermal gas compressor

10 If the aim in the system is to achieve a higher pressure ratio P_1/P_0 during the cooling of the exchanged gas by a specific temperature difference, the gas quantity of mass m_B must be sucked from the flow channel 12 through a further (driven) outlet valve 35
15 in the time period g-h-a with the aid of a ventilator 34 which, in the ideal case, uses adjustable elements to apply the pressure difference, which is small relative to $P_1 - P_0$, required for this purpose only in this time period. This gas quantity is fed to the space
20 15 of the pipeline system.

That is to say open valve 33. [sic]

If four such working volumes operate with a phase shift of 90° , a commercially available ventilator can run uniformly, that is to say only the outlet valves 35
25 need be controlled with some expenditure of force and energy.

Consequently, with T_1 , T_2 , P_0 unchanged, the exchanged and cooled gas quantity m_A is enlarged by m_B , and a larger quantity of thermal energy is fed to the
30 regenerator system 11 during a period.

This more substantial thermal energy is partially extracted again from the regenerator system 11 in the time period e-f-g during the effectively isothermal expansion of the gas from P_1 to P_0 , it being possible to
35 achieve a higher pressure ratio P_1/P_0 , resulting in more energy being converted overall per period, in which case the thermal energy exchanged overall at the regenerator 8 or at the regenerator system 11, and also

the thermal losses associated therewith are increased in a far lower ratio.

A better efficiency is thereby achieved overall.

If the mass flow through the adjustable ventilator can
5 be set in 3 stages (out, average, large), and the stage of large can always be switched on by a thermostat whenever a specific temperature is undershot, the temperature T_2 can thereby be stabilized sufficiently at a value with a relatively low outlay.

10

Use of the apparatus characterized in Figure 1 as a refrigerating machine

The apparatus represented in Figure 1 can also
15 be operated as a refrigerating machine which cools a gas quantity over a large temperature interval.

For this purpose, the ventilator (turbine) 14 then driven must force the gas from the part of the pipeline system 19 at the pressure P_0 into the part 13 at P_1 .

The flow direction of the gas is reversed (in the
20 working volume overall), and the design of the apparatus and the sequence of movements are maintained as represented in Figure 1 and Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6, respectively.

The outlet valve 4 becomes an inlet valve by virtue of
25 the fact that it is held open against the flow pressure in the time period c-d-e, for example by an engaging spring connected to the control system, in conjunction with an unchanged stop direction.

The gas then flowing in at the pressure P_1 outputs
30 thermal energy to the regenerator system 11 upon cooling.

During the effectively isothermal expansion of the gas (as above in the case of the gas compressor; prime
35 movers) from P_1 to P_0 , thermal energy is extracted from the regenerator system during the time period e-f-g. As shown above in the case of the description of the prime mover, with the refrigerating machine, as well, the co-operation of the partial processes in the time periods c-d-e and e-f-g forms in the regenerator structure 11 a

temperature field $T(r)$ which is linear in the stroke direction and whose mean temperature T_m is below the cooler temperature T_k in the case of the refrigerating machine. (Temporal development of $T_m(t)$ in Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6: substitute max. $T_m(t)$ with min. $T(t)$ [lacuna].

As a result, the mean temperature in the working volume is increased in the time period g-h-a upon telescoping of the regenerator system 11.

10 The inlet valves of the prime mover 3 can act as outlet valves in the case of the refrigerating machine when they are held open against the flow pressure in this time period g-h-a, for example by an engaging spring connected to the control system, in conjunction with an
15 unchanged stop direction, and because of the increase in the mean temperature in the constant working volume, gas flows out at a constant pressure P_0 into the part of the pipeline system 19.

Before this gas is compressed anew by the ventilator
20 (turbine), it absorbs in the heat exchanger 18 the thermal energy originating from the cooling of the other gas flow.

When the gas to be cooled is introduced directly into the pipeline system of the refrigerating machine at 15
25 (cf. Figure 1) and extracted again at 19, the losses and the design outlay of the heat exchanger 18 can be eliminated.

In the time period c-d-e, the mean temperature of the gas in the working volume is lowered in conjunction
30 with a constant working volume by the expansion of the regenerator system 11, which, because of the fact that the valve 4 is held open, leads in conjunction with a constant pressure P_1 to an inflow of warmer gas, additional feeding of thermal energy to the regenerator
35 structure 11, and the closure of the cycle.

Achieving a larger temperature difference $T_1 - T_2$ when the apparatus characterized in Figure 1 is used as a refrigerating machine

The apparatus represented in Figure 1 and already described as a prime mover can, as already largely represented above, also be operated as a refrigerating machine. As in the case of the prime mover, given an open valve 33 and stationary ventilator 34, a larger temperature difference of the gas quantity, absorbed and output by the working volume, of mass m_A can be achieved when a gas quantity of mass m_H flows out in the time period g-h-a into the space 15 through the valve 35, which acts in this case in conjunction with the same stop as an outlet valve which is held open by the control system against the flow pressure in this time period g-h-a. Air is also forced through the turbine 14 and the valve 4 into the working volume in the same time period g-h-a.

With T_1 , P_1 , P_0 unchanged, the regenerator system 11 is fed an equally large quantity of thermal energy during a period only whenever the gas is more intensely cooled. It is thereby possible to achieve a large temperature difference $T_1 - T_2$ in conjunction with the same pressure ratio P_1/P_0 .

Given a constant pressure ratio P_1/P_0 , the temperature T_2 can be stabilized relatively easily by a simple thermostat control for the outlet valve 35.

The outlet valve 35 is opened in this case only whenever the gas (just) exceeds the stipulated temperature at 19.

Achieving a smaller temperature difference $T_1 - T_2$ when the apparatus characterized in Figure 1 is used as a refrigerating machine

The prime mover represented in Figure 1 can, as already represented above, also be operated as a refrigerating machine. If, as in the case of the prime mover, the aim is also to operate with a larger pressure difference $P_1 - P_0$ in the case of the refrigerating machine for a specific cooling, this can be achieved when the gas quantity of mass m_B is blown with the aid of a ventilator 34 from the space 15 into

the flow channel 12 through a further (driven) inlet valve 35 in the time period g-h-a.

As a result, in the operating state the regenerator system 11 is fed a correspondingly larger quantity of thermal energy by comparison with operation without the valve 35, and correspondingly more thermal energy is extracted again in the case of the isothermal expansion in the time period e-f-g by an expansion with a higher pressure ratio P_1/P_0 .

The advantages of these measures, or the control of the temperature T_2 are largely similar to the case of the correspondingly operated prime mover relating to Figure 1.

15 **Action as a heat pump**

When, by virtue of the reversal of all the directions of movement, the control system runs in the case of the refrigerating machines described above such that the moving parts change their position in accordance with Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 in the reversed sequence h-g-f-e-d-c-b-a, and the ventilator operating directions remain unchanged relative to Figure 1, these apparatuses act as heat pumps which instead of cooling the gas blown in heat it over comparable temperature intervals in conjunction with comparable pressure ratios.

The cycle for the case of the use of an apparatus according to Figure 1 as a heat pump

Thermal energy is fed to the regenerator system 11 in the time period g-f-e in the case of the isothermal compression (with valves closed) of the gas from P_0 to P_1 . Upon telescoping of the regenerator system 11 in the time period e-d-c, gas at the temperature T_H is admitted by the turbine from the working volume at the pressure P_1 through the valve 4, which is being held open, since the mean temperature is lowered.

In the time period c-b-a, the gas is expanded to the pressure P_0 with the valves closed, and so thermal energy is extracted from the heat exchanger at the temperature T_k . In the time period a-h-g, the mean
5 temperature in the working volume is increased with the expansion of the regenerator system 11, and gas at the temperature T_1 is output through the valves 3 at P_0 .

If, simultaneously with this, gas with the temperature of approximately T_H is pushed by the ventilator 34 out
10 of the space 15 into the flow channel 12 through the valve 35, the difference in the temperatures $T_H - T_1$ is reduced in conjunction with the same pressure ratio P_1/P_0 .

As in the case of the prime mover, this measure of
15 making a change leads to a larger conversion of mechanical energy in conjunction with thermal losses of approximately the same magnitude. If gas passes from the working volume into the space 15 of the pipeline system through the valve 35 controlled via the gas
20 temperature at 15 in the time period a-h-g, it is thereby possible to achieve a larger temperature difference (cf. refrigerating machine or prime mover corresponding to Figure 1).

Fresh air can be filtered and heated with this
25 heat pump.

The regenerators in the working volume act as filters. The thermal energy fed to the fresh air originates partly from a colder heat reservoir such as the ambient air or the groundwater.

30 The thermal pump sketched can be designed such that the air virtually does not come into contact with lubricants, and that the filters can be changed easily upon contamination.

35 **Hot gas + cool gas yields warm gas at a higher pressure**

In order to be able to admit two gas quantities of masses m_1 , m_2 at the temperatures T_1 and T_2 , respectively, into a working volume, and to output them again at a higher pressure at a temperature T_3 situated

between T_1 and T_2 , it is necessary to make the following modifications by comparison with the entropy transformers represented in Figure 1:

- 5 a) Fitted on the piston 2 are valves of the type 3 through which the cold gas can flow into the working volume from a buffer space, formed by the cylinder 1, which is large relative to the change in the working volume. A regenerator system similar to 11 is arranged between these valves and
10 the driven flat frame 6 of the regenerator 8. The heat exchanger 7 can be eliminated. The sequence of movements, and the change in the mean temperature $T_m(t)$, or the pressure in the working volume $P(t)$ correspond nevertheless largely to the
15 qualitative representations in Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6. Gas at the temperature T_1 or T_2 , respectively, is drawn in through the respective valves in the time period g-h-a. Given an appropriate setting of the ratio of the masses of the drawn in gas quantities m_1 (T_1) and
20 m_2 , a linear temperature profile is yielded in the stroke direction. This would have to prove ideal for the efficiency.

The gas quantities flowing into the working volume must be appropriately controlled by valves.

- 25 If the cooler gas is to experience only a slight temperature change, as described above gas must be sucked from the working volume by a ventilator through a further valve (cf. 35) during this inflow process.

- Arriving at the flow channel 12 is a further flow
30 channel, arranged with mirror symmetry relative to the regenerator 8, for the gas flowing from the working volume. Respectively adjoining each of these flow channels are the valves 4 and 35 or corresponding valves, by means of which it is possible to vary the
35 temperature intervals for the exchanged gas quantities over wide ranges (cf. Figures 1b, 1c).

Overall, this entropy transformer is possibly easier to construct, since there is no need for a heat exchanger (for example an automatic cooler).

Moreover, steam cannot suddenly develop because of escaped cooling water.

As already shown above in the case of the gas compressor, this design can also be operated such that
5 lukewarm gas at a higher pressure is forced by a turbine into the working volume and, as a result, the flow direction, but not the periodic sequence of movement (cf. Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6) is changed, and hot and cold gas flow out from the working volume
10 at a lower pressure.

Combination of a refrigerating machine and prime mover

If hot gas and cool gas or cooling water at the temperature T_k are available, gas can be cooled by an
15 entropy transformer with 2 working volumes below the cooling water temperature T_k .

In principle, for this purpose in the case of one of the refrigerating machines described above the driven ventilator 14 is replaced by one of the apparatuses
20 described above and acting as a gas compressor, the hot gas being accepted by the working volume, which can be assigned to the gas compressor, and being output in the case of higher pressure through the outlet valve 4 of this working volume into a space of the pipeline system
25 to which a buffering pressure vessel can be connected, and from which the gas, possibly after prior cooling to approximately T_k , flows through the valve 4 acting as inlet valve, into the working volume which can be assigned to the refrigerating machine.

30 The gas, cooled to below T_k , flows out from this working volume through the valves 3 and, possibly, 35.

(As represented above), the periodic flow through the valves 35 of the two working volumes can be set appropriately to tune pressure and temperature
35 differences.

If the movements represented in Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 I proceed simultaneously in a working volume, the buffering pressure vessel can be of smaller dimension, or be eliminated.

It is also interesting to use this combination as a heat pump for liquid.

Further interesting combinations serve to increase the calorific value to a value of above 1.

- 5 Thus, one hot and cold gas quantity each are admitted from a first working volume, as described above, and output again at higher pressure as a cool gas quantity and accepted by a second working volume, which outputs it again as a warm gas quantity at the output pressure.
- 10 In this process, the liquid of a heat exchanger was cooled in the second working volume, or an additional gas quantity was cooled.

Constant working volume

- 15 Function described: part of a gas compressor (prime mover)

As part of a prime mover, for example, the working volume, represented in Figure 8, Figure 9 or Figure 10, of an entropy transformer has two differences decisive for the thermodynamics, by comparison with that shown in Figure 1 or Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6:

- 20 Firstly, the size of the working volume is not changed. Secondly, instead of the relatively homogeneous regenerator system 11, represented in Figure 1, there are active in the working volumes relating to Figure 8, Figure 9 or Figure 10 four discrete, rigidly constructed regenerators 36, 37, 38, 39 on which, as on the two further regenerators 40 and 41, four tubes each are fastened which are respectively part of one of the
- 25
- 30 four concentric arrangements of tubes 42 of the control system.

- These components 36 - 41 and the frame with the heat exchanger 43 acting as a cooler are sealed with V2A sealing brushes on bronze cylinder wall metal sheets
- 35 44, as also the tubes for the heat exchanger liquid 45, 46 such that they are flowed through between the seal and cylinder wall in the operating state by the working means with a minimum flow loss (below 10%).

The periodic sequence of movements of these components is represented qualitatively in Figure 9 I or Figure 10 I with the designations H: for stroke and t: for time.

The regenerators are [lacuna] from a lower V2A perforated sheet with as small as possible a metal surface fraction and having U profiles made from V2A which are welded on for reinforcement and are parallel to the perforated sheet, and into which metal fibres (centroid of the diameter at 40 mycrometres [sic]) are pushed which are sheathed with V2A fabric (wire diameter approximately 0.1 mm) and are clamped and enclosed by a further perforated sheet.

The two perforated sheets are held together by a wire winding at the point where the perforated sheets have been deformed such that the outer surfaces of these regenerator [sic] have no local elevation despite the wire winding.

At the edge, the perforated sheet merges into a sheet without perforations, as a result of which the seals are held and sealed relative to the metal fibres such that the latter are flowed through. Otherwise, a working volume filled with gas as working fluid is largely enclosed by a pressure housing 47, and inlet and outlet valves 48 and 49, respectively, in a fashion similar to the prime mover as in Figure 1, Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6. The gas can flow into the partial volume between the cylinder cover and the regenerator 36 through the inlet valves from a space of the pipeline system which corresponds to 15 in Figure 1, and flow out from a space between the regenerators 39 and 40 through a tube 50 in which a tube 45 with the line 46 for the heat exchanger liquid runs concentrically and in a permanently connected fashion, and is inserted periodically, in a fashion sealed with brushes 52, into one of the tubes 51 which bound the working volume and are not periodically moved. From this tube 51, the gas can pass through the outlet valves 49 into a space of the gas pipeline system which corresponds [lacuna] in Figure 1 13.

In the case of the periodic movement, represented in Figure 9 I, of the elements 36-41, 43, the latter are guided in the stroke direction in the middle of the working cylinder on a stationary tube. Fitted on each of the 6 regenerators 36-40, 41, are four carriages 53 which can be moved only in the direction of the surface centroid of the regenerator and on which of each of the four concentric tube arrangements 42 one tube is fastened with a bayonet lock 54 such that the carriages 53 also serve as a guide for the inner tube.

In each case two tubes of the tube arrangements 42 which bear against one another have a larger length difference and stroke difference (cf. Figure 9 I), the tube with the smaller diameter being longer.

The tubes which are movably connected at one end to the regenerators 36-40 by the carriages 53 are connected at the other end via in each case two holders, situated opposite one another relative to the tube axis, for bearings 55 with the aid of two levers 56 which are movably connected at the other end to in each case two levers 57 which are oppositely situated per tube arrangement 42 with reference to the tube axis and on which the point of action 58 for the movable connection is removed the further from the tube axis in a plurality of uniform spacings the larger the tube diameter is.

The tube connected at one end to the regenerator 41 and situated entirely inside in the tube arrangement 42 is connected at the other end to a short length of tube 60, via two rods 59 guided past laterally at the levers of the other tubes, which tube 60 can slide on the tube fastened on the regenerator 36, and to which, as described above, there are likewise movably connected two levers of the type 56 which are connected to the levers 57 at the other end with the greatest distance from the tube axis.

The entire moving structure of 55 - 60 is also surrounded tightly in the operating state by a housing 61 such that as little dead space as possible remains,

since the pressure is periodically changed inside this housing, which is connected to the working volume, that is to say this housing is part of the pressure container.

- 5 Since in the case of the use of automatic coolers and the space requirement for the frame carrying them, the surface of the heat exchangers which is flowed through is decisively smaller than the surface in the working volume perpendicular to the stroke, the sequence of
- 10 movements represented in Figure 9 I was selected, no regenerator being against the heat exchanger structure 43 in the time period a-b-c and, above all, the automatic coolers being flowed through by the gas.
- 15 In the time period e-f-g, the regenerators 40 and 41 bear tightly against the heat exchanger structure, whose large-volume interspaces are filled with wood (or FRP) in a fashion capable of being flowed through such that the regenerators are flowed through as uniformly as possible. In this case, in the heat exchanger
- 20 structure 43 the gas flowing past by the automatic cooler must overcome a decidedly larger flow resistance than that flowing through an automatic cooler, so that the automatic cooler is flowed through by gas in the time period a-b-c in conjunction with an only slight
- 25 bypass gas flow. In the case of the regenerator 39, the displaceable carriage 53 is connected to the frame of the heat exchanger structure 43 at fixed spacings with the aid of screws and spacer tubes (118), which are guided by the carriages of the regenerator 40. Also
- 30 connected to this frame are the tubes 45, inside which the lines 46 for the heat exchanger liquid are arranged. These tubes are led out of the working volume and connected to a frame 64 by tubes 62, which also form part of the pressure housing, and seals 63.
- 35 Two tubes 65, which are fastened to this frame in a flexurally stiff fashion, run in the stroke direction and are arranged opposite one another in the stroke direction with reference to the central axis of the working volume, are guided in parallel in the stroke

direction by in each case two sliding bushes 66, which are fastened on a tube 67 running in parallel and permanently connected to the pressure housing.

5 Tension springs 68, which are loaded between the upper ends of the permanently standing tube 67 and the lower end of the tube 65 fastened on the moving frame 64, partially compensate the weight force of the moving structure.

10 Two connecting rods 69 are fastened movably on the frame 64 such that the bearings are arranged situated opposite in the stroke direction with respect to the central axis of the working volume. The other ends of these connecting rods 69 are fastened in each case to chains 70 with a bearing axis parallel to the chain
15 studs.

The bearing fastened on the chain 70 is formed by two identical discs 71 with two bores 72 each, the discs 71 engaging in the bore 73 of the connecting rod 69 from both sides, surrounding the bearing rod 69 with
20 their collar 74, and being fastened with the aid of the bolts of the chain joint 75 of a three-fold chain on the two-fold chain 70 and installed in it.

In each case one of the chains 70 runs over two sprockets 76, which are mounted unilaterally such that
25 the parallel bearing axes are arranged perpendicular to and with a displacement symmetry in the stroke direction, and the connecting rod does not hit as the chain revolves. Fastened on the same spindle on the lower of these sprockets is a further sprocket 77 with
30 an adjustable relative angle, which is coupled via a further chain 78 to a sprocket 79 which is connected to one of two two-fold sprockets 80, mounted on one axis, on a spindle with an adjustable relative phase, over which a three-fold roller chain 81 runs such that it
35 projects over the sprocket in the direction of the chain stud on the side on which no spindle leads to the sprocket.

The pitches of the sprockets 77 and 79, as well as 80 and 76 are of the same size in each case, and the chains 81 and 70 are of equal length.

5 A chain link with rollers is removed from the roller chain, and in return a lever 82 is inserted between two metal sheets 83, originating from the chain, with in each case two holes together with a singly drilled disc 84 through two chain joints (plug-in links with spring locks) 85 and further chain links
10 86 at the point where there is no contact with the sprockets because of the overhang of a chain.

At another point of the chain in the same track, a further lever 87 is rotatably fastened in the same way at one end and offset such that the other end
15 is rotatably fastened on a bearing 88 between the ends, mounted on the same axis, of the other lever 82 and of the connecting rod 89.

The spacing of the lever axes of the levers 87, 82 corresponds to the pitch of the two-fold sprockets 79 sprockets) [sic] or 76.
20

The connecting rod 89 is fastened mounted in a rotatable fashion on the other end on a further frame 90.

Fastened on the frame 90 are four tubes 91 which run in
25 the stroke direction and dip through seals 92 into tubes which belong to the pressure housing and are connected at the other ends to the carriages 53 of the upper most regenerator 36. The axes of the lower sprockets 76 which are the outer ones in the stroke
30 direction with reference to the central axis of the working volume, are so long that sufficient space remains to be able to fasten on the other mounted end a further sprocket 94 which is connected to a chain 95, 96, guided thereover, with a sprocket 97 which is
35 fastened on a spindle which forms part of the electric geared motor (which is fitted with the additional flywheel on the motor axis [lacuna].

So that the abovementioned far-reaching mirror symmetry of the chain drive also holds for the direction of

revolution of the sprockets, a chain is guided by 2 chain rollers 98 such that the sprockets 97 and 94 engage in the links of the chain 95 from different sides.

5 In order to be able to achieve the movements, represented qualitatively in Figure 9 I, in conjunction with acceptable accelerations, the spacings of the bearings of the levers 82, 87 must be suitably selected, and the chains must be appropriately clamped
10 and suitably adjusted by setting the phase of the sprockets 77 and 76 or 79 and 80, which are fastened on one spindle.

With reference to the direction of revolution, as well, the overall chain bearing largely has a mirror symmetry
15 with reference to the plane in which the central axis in the stroke direction of the working volume and one parallel to the bearing spindles of the sprockets lie. This movement is characterized in that the regenerators 36 - 40 largely bear against one another in a time
20 period a-b-c of the cycle, and is flowed through from the cooler in the case of the movement of a portion of the gas in the working volume.

The conduit 46 penetrates the fastening of the tube 45 on the lower stroke frame 90, is sealed there against
25 the tube 45 and fastened by a screw running in a spacer tube present there such that for mounting purposes it can be pushed into the tube 45 by approximately 10 cm. The short connecting hose from the conduit to the automatic cooler stub can be mounted in this way.

30 Pushed over each of the tube lengths 45, in which the conduit lengths 46 for the heat exchanger liquid (water with antifreeze agent) run, in a closely fitting fashion on the end in the working volume is a tube sleeve 99 on which the seals 100 of the
35 regenerator 40 slide and on which there are permanently welded small metal parts 101 with holes in the stroke direction to which it is screwed to the air guide tube 50 with the aid of permanently welded nuts (120).

At the common end, the tube length 45 and the tube sleeve 99 are screwed in the radial direction to a metal piece (119) to which the frame which carries the heat exchanger is screwed.

- 5 As a result, during mounting the tube lengths 45, 46 can be pushed into the pressure vessel from outside through seals 63.

The periodically moved rigid pipeline system for the heat exchanger liquid of a heat exchanger has upstream
10 and downstream of the heat exchanger in the through flow direction two tubes 102, 103, running in the stroke direction, which in each case dip from above into a separate standing vessel 104, 105 with heat exchanger liquid, a pump 106 pumping the heat exchanger
15 liquid from the heat exchanger in the working volume into the vessel 105, from where it flow [sic] into the other vessel 104 after outputting heat in a further idle heat exchanger (for example cooled by groundwater [lacuna]).

- 20 The liquid level of these vessels with an opening should, other than as represented in Figure 8, be below the working volume so that in the event of a leak or hole in the liquid circuit there is no relatively large accumulation of liquid in the working volume, which
25 could lead to a dangerous sudden development of steam, but that gas is drawn into the heat exchanger liquid conduit system, and the pipeline system is thereby emptied.

In order to be able to achieve this emptying
30 completely, a thin hose (garden hose) is pushed into the tube 102 from the vessel 104 as far as the deepest point of the heat exchanger in the working volume.

The thermal expansion of the material becomes a problem in the case of the targeted order of magnitude (100
35 litres working volume) of the machine. It is countered in that the pressure vessel 47 itself remains largely at ambient temperature and is insulated in a space filling fashion against the hot interior (for example with glass foam 107).

The cylinder wall 44 in the stroke direction is then formed from two layers of sheet-metal strips, arranged offset, of width 20 - 30 cm, the approximately 3 - 5 mm wide joints running in the stroke direction.

5 The surfaces of the pressure housing, which are arranged largely perpendicular to the stroke direction, are likewise largely insulated in a space-filling fashion, likewise with glass foam 107, for example, against the interior, which is held by a reinforced
10 flat metal sheet. At the perforations, of the elements of the control system, for example, this metal sheet must be cut out generously in the direction of its surface centroid and have an appropriate spacing at the edge in relation to the adjoining one.

15 The valves 48 and/or 49 are opened or held open via a Bowden cable or a linkage by a lever which is pressed with a roller onto control plates which are fastened on the chain links of the chains 70 or 81.

In order to be able to open these valves even in the
20 case of a larger pressure-difference and underpressure in the working volume, a valve parallel thereto and having a substantially smaller cross-sectional surface is opened in advance by the same drive for the purpose of lowering the pressure difference.

25 In the partial volume which is delimited from the working volume only by the regenerator 41, grid planes 108, which are to be flowed through by the gas and are arranged perpendicular to the stroke direction, are moved by the control system, as characterized in Figure
30 9 I, such that in relation to this regenerator 41 or the neighbouring, already moved grid plane, they either keep a specific spacing (for example 20% of the total stroke) or remain as close as possible to the boundary surface of the pressure vessel.

35 Largely the same applies to the drive of the grid planes 109 in the partial volume of the working volume which is delimited only by the regenerator 36. In the case of this periodic sequence of movements, in the operating state these grid planes are flowed through

largely only by gas at constant temperature, and the formation of eddy flows, which can cause mixing of gas quantities with the maximum temperature differences into this partial volume is strongly impeded.

5 Drive: cf.: Patent Claims 99, 100.

Like the working volume in Figure 1, the working volume represented in Figure 8 is connected to a pipeline system and integrated into the surrounding system.

10 In the case of the regenerator 39, the displaceable carriage 53 is connected at fixed spacings to the frame of the heat exchanger structure 43 with the aid of screws and spacer tubes 118, which are guided through the carriage of the regenerator 40.

15 At the common end, the tube length 45 and the tube sleeve 99 are screwed in the radial direction to a metal piece 119 on which the frame which carries the heat exchanger is screwed.

20 Pushed over each of the tube lengths 45, in which the conduit lengths 46 for the heat exchanger liquid (water with antifreeze agent) run, in a closely fitting fashion on the end in the working volume is a tube sleeve 99 on which the seals 100 of the regenerator 40 slide and on which there are permanently welded small metal parts 101 with holes in the stroke
25 direction to which it is screwed to the air guide tube 50 with the aid of permanently welded nuts 120.

Cycle of the gas in the constant working volume represented in Figure 8

30 The basic considerations which are undertaken in relation to the system characterized in Figures 1 or 3 and used, inter alia, as a gas compressor, also hold for this system characterized in Figure 8 or Figure 9 and acting as a gas compressor.

35 Thus, it may also be assumed for this purpose that in the equilibrium operating state the regenerators 36 - 40 have a temperature profile whose mean temperature T_{mg} is substantially above the temperature T_k of the cooler.

The qualitative time profile of the mean temperature in the working volume $T_m(t)$ is yielded therefrom directly and is represented qualitatively in Figure 9 II.

As shown in Figure 1, the inlet and outlet valves are to be connected to the surrounding systems, that is to say because of the standby space 17 the pressure P_0 in the part of the pipeline system upstream of the inlet valves 48 corresponds to atmospheric pressure.

The turbine 14 in Figure 1 is to operate such that the pressure P_1 is varied only slightly relative to the pressure difference $P_1 - P_0$ by the co-operation with an upstream compensating pressure vessel in the space of the pipeline system adjoining the outlet valve 13.

The valves 49 and 48 are opened and/or closed by the (flow) pressure of the gas.

In the equilibrium operating state, the gas in the working volume has reached its lowest mean temperature $T_m(t)$, cf. Figure 9 I, at the instant a.

Directly thereafter, the inlet valve is closed by the flow pressure of gas flowing from the working volume as a consequence of the raising of the mean gas temperature T_m in the working volume.

As long as the pressure in the working volume is lower than the pressure P_1 on the other side of the (the) [sic] outlet valve 49, the latter is also closed.

The increase in the mean gas temperature $T_m(t)$ in the working volume leads to a rise in the pressure in the time period a-b-c from P_0 to P_1 :

$$P = k_B * N * \frac{1}{\int_V \frac{1}{T(\vec{r})} d^3r}$$

In this case, thermal energy is output to the cooler by the compressed gas.

At the instant e, the gas in the working volume has reached the highest mean temperature $T_m(t)$.

Upon the subsequent lowering of $T_m(t)$ in the time period e-f-g, the outlet valve is closed again by the pressure in the working volume, which is lowered by

comparison with P_1 . The pressure in the working volume is still too large for an opening of the inlet valves, so that the lowering of $T_m(t)$ leads to a reduction in the pressure $P(t)$ in the working volume. In this case, thermal energy is taken from the regenerators 37 - 40 (cf. Q_{efg}), since the gas flowing through is expanded again between two regenerators.

Upon a further increase in $T_m(t)$ in the time period c-d-e, the outlet valve is opened by the somewhat higher pressure in the working volume, and a gas quantity of mass m_A flows out.

The maximum mean temperature of the gas in the working volume is reached at the instant e. The mass of the gas in the working volume is smaller in the subsequent time period e-f-g than in the time period a-b-c.

The pressure difference of $P_1 - P_0$ is already reached after a slight lowering of $T_m(t)$.

Upon the further lowering of $T_m(t)$, the gas quantity of mass m_A of the working volume is admitted through the inlet valve at constant pressure P_0 until the smallest value for $T_m(t)$ is reached again at the instant $j = a$.

The gas quantity which has flowed in is cooled by the output of thermal energy to the regenerators 36 - 40, and upon thorough mixing with cooler gas.

It holds in general that: thermal energy is extracted over a complete period from a partial volume divided off from the working volume by the components characterized in Claim 1 when said partial volume is (considerably) smaller on average during the time period of the pressure rise than during that of the pressure drop.

If in the case of this machine all the valves are suddenly closed in the operating state of equilibrium, a process proceeds which is very similar to that of a Vuilleumier heat pump. In this case, thermal energy is extracted from the partial volumes of the working volume between the regenerators 36 - 40, and partially output in the cooler.

This partial cycle drives a second partial cycle which pumps from the partial volume of the working volume, which is delimited only by the regenerator 41, into the partial volume which is delimited from the working
5 volume only by the regenerator 36.

This process can be prevented from being set in train inadvertently by a jamming valve, and instances of destruction owing to overheating can be prevented by means of a valve which is controlled by the temperature
10 of the partial volume at risk and which reduces a constant pressure in the working volume in an emergency.

If, by means of an appropriately low selection of the pressure P_1 the outlet valve is already opened a small
15 fraction of the time period a-b-c after the instant a at which the lowest mean gas temperature prevails in the working volume, the pressure in the working volume is then increased in this cycle above all when the partial volume delimited only by the regenerator 41 and
20 that adjoining the cooler are at their maximum size, and the partial volume delimited only by the regenerator 36 and the partial volumes between two regenerators are largely at their minimum size.

The other extreme ratio prevails during dropping of the
25 pressure in the working volume.

As a result, with reference to these partial volumes the thermal energy is turned around by this overall cycle into the other direction than that in the case of closed valves (cf. above).

30 The pressure P_1 can be selected between these two extremes such that on average per period no thermal energy is extracted from or fed to the partial volume of the working volume, which is delimited only by the regenerator 36, by means of the cycle.

35 The thermal energy which is fed by irreversible phenomena such as the shuttle effect, thermal conduction and the unfavourable efficiency of the regenerator to the partial volume of the working volume which is delimited only by the regenerator 41 is

extracted again at this pressure P_1 by the specific sequence of movements, represented in Figure 9 I, of the regenerator 41, and fed to the cooler.

5 The sequence of movements characterized in Figure 10 has the advantage that the flow channels for the gas exchange are covered only to a small extent by the moving regenerators, or are better constructed. By contrast with the representations in Figure 8, for this purpose the lower stroke frame 90 must be
10 connected to the lowermost regenerator 41.

It is also possible to set the pressure P_1 for this sequence of movements in the working volume so as to produce a similar thermal energy balance for the corresponding partial volumes.

15 Thermal energy is extracted from the partial volumes of the working volume between in each case two of the regenerators 36 - 40 by virtue of the fact that the gas flowing through is further expanded in the time period e-f-g between two regenerators.

20 Thermal energy is fed to these partial volumes during a period by virtue of the fact that on the basis of the gas quantity of mass m_A , which is admitted in the hot state into the working volume through the inlet valve 48 and output through the outlet valves 49 in a cooler
25 state, the regenerators 36 - 39 are flowed through by a gas quantity which is larger by this gas quantity of mass m_A when through flow is from the hottest side rather than from the cooler side.

In this case, a temperature profile with a steeper
30 gradient in the through flow direction is formed on the cooler side of one of these regenerators, which are assumed to be homogeneous. Given the assumed uniform quality of the regenerators, more thermal energy is fed to than extracted from one of the above defined partial
35 volumes during the periodic through flow.

The thermal energy output during the cooling of the gas quantity of mass m_A which flows periodically in a hot state into the working volume and out again in a cooler state is partially absorbed by the cycles proceeding in

parallel between the partial volumes and exhibiting a largely isothermal absorption and output of thermal energy. As a result, a linear temperature profile is formed in the working volume, as represented in general
5 above in relation to Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6.

As a result, the average temperatures of adjoining partial volumes of the working volume between in each case two ? [sic] of the regenerators 36-40, given the same size and temporal order of magnitude, exhibit the
10 same difference as represented in general above relative to Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6.

The maximum amount of work which can be performed in this case is reduced by W_- by comparison with the exergy ($T_u = T_k$), as explained in relation to Figure 3.

15 Losses at the regenerators 36 - 39 are reduced in part by W_- .

Because of the irreversible phenomena such as thermal conduction or the losses of the regenerators, only a relatively low pressure ratio P_1/P_2 is achieved, and the
20 gas quantity m_A , must, above all in the case of an apparatus constructed as in Figure 8, enter the working volume at a temperature which is higher than T_1 .

One of the valves 49 in Figure 8 can be used like the valve 35 in Figure 1 in order in conjunction
25 with the same ratio of the pressures P_1/P_0 to achieve the described changes in the temperature differences during cooling or heating of a fraction of the exchanged gas.

30 Note:

A ventilator for drawing in hot air is not necessarily mandatory, since hot air is drawn into the working volume as soon as the regenerator is moving. As long as the regenerator 40 is distant from the inlet
35 valve 48, hot air is drawn in, cold air is blown out and the regenerators 36 - 39 are heated.

The flow resistance of the regenerator is active in this case.

When the regenerator 40 moves towards the inlet valves, the valves remain closed.

The transition into the periodic operating state represented above and in Figure 9 then occurs with the
5 rise in the mean temperature in the working volume.

In order to make the arrangement described operate as a gas compressor, it is sufficient to drive the regenerators with an electric motor to execute the periodic movements corresponding to Figure 9.

10

Cooling of the gas over a larger temperature difference $T_1 - T_2$

If larger temperature differences in the gas accepted by and output from the working volume are to
15 be reached in the system represented in Figure 8, this is achieved by virtue of the fact that in the time period g-h-a a gas quantity of mass m_H flows through one of the valves 49, which is used like the valve 35 in Figure 1 between the regenerators 39 and 40 from the
20 part of the pipeline system 15.

With T_1 , T_2 , P_0 unchanged, P_1 can be selected such that the gas quantity drawn in overall remains constant, that is to say this measure reduces by m_H the mass m_A of the gas which is drawn in in a hot state and
25 forced out at a lower temperature and higher pressure. Less thermal energy is therefore exchanged during a period with the regenerators 36 to 39. The pressure ratio P_1/P_0 must be lower in the operating state of equilibrium.

30 With T_1 , P_1 , P_0 unchanged, the same quantity of thermal energy is fed during a period to the regenerators 36 to 39 only whenever the exchanged gas quantity is more intensely cooled.

A larger temperature difference $T_1 - T_2$ can thus be
35 achieved given the same pressure ratio P_1/P_0 .

Given a constant pressure ratio P_1/P_0 , the temperature T_2 can be stabilized relatively simply by a simple thermostat control for the valve 49 corresponding to the inlet valve 35 in Figure 1.

The inlet valve 35 is opened in this case only whenever the gas (just) exceeds the stipulated temperature at 15.

5 If appropriate, it is also sufficient to reduce the flow resistance in the region of the inlet valve in conjunction with rising temperature of the gas at 15, for example by a baffle, controlled by a bimetal, which changes the cross section for the flow.

10 **Cooling of the gas over a smaller temperature difference $T_1 - T_2$**

If the aim in the system represented in Figure 8 is to achieve a higher pressure ratio P_1/P_0 during the cooling of the exchanged gas by a specific temperature difference, the gas quantity of mass m_B is sucked from 15 the partial volume between the regenerators 39 and 40 through the (driven) valve 49, which corresponds to the outlet valve 35 in Figure 1, in the time period g-h-a with the aid of a ventilator which, in the ideal case, 20 uses adjustable elements to apply the pressure difference to P_0 , which is small relative to $P_1 - P_0$, required for this purpose only in this time period, and this gas quantity is fed to the space 15 of the pipeline system.

25 Four working volumes operate with a phase shift of 90° , that is to say a specific ventilator can run uniformly, and only the outlet valves 35 must be controlled with some expenditure of force and energy.

Consequently, with T_1 , T_2 , P_0 unchanged, the exchanged 30 and cooled gas quantity m_A is enlarged by m_B , and a larger quantity of thermal energy is fed to the regenerators 36 to 39 during this time period.

This more substantial thermal energy is partially 35 extracted again from the regenerators 36 to 39 in the time period e-f-g during the effectively isothermal expansion of the gas from P_1 to P_0 , it being possible to achieve a higher pressure ratio P_1/P_0 , resulting in more energy being converted overall per period, in which case the thermal energy exchanged overall at the

regenerators 36 to 41, and also the thermal losses associated therewith are increased in a far lower ratio.

A better efficiency is thereby achieved overall.

- 5 If the mass flow through the adjustable ventilator can be set in 3 stages (out, average, large([sic], and the stage of large can always be switched on by a thermostat whenever a specific temperature is undershot, the temperature T_2 can thereby be stabilized
10 sufficiently at a value with a relative low outlay.

Note:

- A ventilator for drawing in hot air is not necessarily mandatory in order to operate the described
15 arrangement as a gas compressor, since hot air is periodically drawn into the working volume as soon as the regenerators are moving. As long as the regenerator 39 is distant from the inlet valve 48, hot air is drawn in, cold air is blown out and the regenerators 36 to 39
20 are heated.

The flow resistance of the regenerator is active in this case.

When the regenerator 39 moves towards the inlet valves, the valves remain closed.

- 25 The transition into the periodic operating state represented above and in Figure 9 then occurs with the rise in the mean temperature in the working volume.

- In order to make the arrangement described operate as a gas compressor, it is sufficient to drive the
30 regenerators 36 to 39 with an electric motor to execute the periodic movements corresponding to Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6.

Application as a refrigerating machine

- 35 The above-described system acting as a prime mover and having the working volume represented in Figure 8 can also, after a few changes, be operated as a refrigerating machine which cools a gas quantity over a large temperature interval.

For this purpose, the ventilator (turbine) 14 then driven must force the gas from the part of the pipeline system 15 at the pressure P_0 into the part 13 at P_1 . The sequence of movements represented qualitatively in Figure 9 I or Figure 10 I is run through in the reverse temporal sequence. The outlet valve 49 becomes an inlet valve by virtue of the fact that it is held open against the flow pressure in the time period a-h-g, by the control system, in conjunction with an unchanged stop direction.

In this time period a-h-g, the partial volumes between these regenerators are enlarged, and the mean temperature of the gas in the working volume is thereby lowered starting from the maximum value.

The gas then flowing in at the pressure P_1 outputs thermal energy to the regenerators 36 to 39 upon cooling.

During the following time period g-f-e, thermal energy is extracted from these regenerators by the expansion of the gas between in each case two regenerators (cf. above: prime movers).

The lowering of the pressure in the working volume is performed with closed valves on the basis of the lowering of the mean temperature of the gas to the minimum value by a displacement in conjunction with constant relative spacings of the regenerators 36 to 41.

As shown above in the case of the description of the prime mover, with the refrigerating machine, as well, the co-operation of the partial processes in the time periods a-h-g and g-f-e forms in the regenerators 36 to 39 a stepped temperature field $T(r)$ which is linear in the stroke direction and whose mean temperature T_m is below the cooler temperature in the case of the refrigerating machine.

The temporal development of $T_m(t)$ corresponds to the qualitative representation in Figure 9 II in the case of reversal of the temporal sequence and substitution of max. $T_m(t)$ by min. $T_m(t)$. The mean temperature of the

gas in the working volume is increased in the time period e-d-c following thereupon upon telescoping of the regenerators 36 to 39.

5 The inlet valve 48 of the prime mover in Figure 8 acts as outlet valve in the case of the refrigerating machine when it is held open against the flow pressure in this time period e-d-c, by the control system, is in conjunction with an unchanged stop direction, and inter alia because of the increase in the mean temperature in
10 the constant working volume, gas flows out at a constant pressure P_0 into the part of the pipeline system 15.

Before this gas is compressed anew by the ventilator (turbine), it absorbs in the heat exchanger 18 the
15 thermal energy originating from the cooling of the other gas flow.

When the gas to be cooled is introduced directly into the pipeline system of the refrigerating machine at 15 (cf. Figure 1) and extracted again at 15, the losses
20 and the design outlay of the heat exchanger 18 can be eliminated.

In the subsequent time period c-b-a, the mean temperature of the gas in the working volume is increased to the maximum value by the displacement of
25 the regenerators 36 to 39 which because of the closed valves leads to a pressure increase and the closure of the cycle.

Thermal energy is (additionally) extracted from the partial volume of the working volume, which is divided
30 only by the regenerator 36, by virtue of the fact that the valve 48 or a valve, acting in parallel therewith, with a smaller cross-sectional area is already opened before the pressure difference is completely compensated.

35 Similarly, thermal energy is fed to the partial volume of the working volume, which is delimited only by the regenerator 41, by virtue of the fact that a valve acting in parallel with one of the valves 49 is

already opened before the pressure difference is completely compensated.

Cooling of the gas over a larger temperature difference

5 **$T_1 - T_2$**

As in the case of use as a prime mover, in the case of the apparatus represented in Figure 1 it is possible for a larger temperature difference of the gas quantity of mass m_A accepted and output by the working volume to be achieved when in the time period e-d-c a gas quantity of mass m_H flows out into the space 15 through the valve 49, which acts in this case as an outlet valve like the valve 35 in Figure 1 in conjunction with a stop changed relative to Figure 8, and which is held open in this time period e-d-c against the flow pressure by the control system.

With T_1 , P_1 , P_0 unchanged, the same quantity of thermal energy is fed during a period to the regenerators 36 to 39 only whenever the gas is more intensely cooled.

20 A larger temperature difference $T_1 - T_2$ can thus be achieved given the same pressure ratio P_1/P_0 .

Given a constant pressure ratio P_1/P_0 , the temperature T_2 can be stabilized by a simple thermostat control.

The outlet valve 49 corresponding to the valve 35 in Figure 1 is opened in this case only when the gas (just) exceeds the stipulated temperature at 15.

Cooling of the gas by a smaller temperature difference

$T_1 - T_2$

30 The system represented in Figure 1 and described with the action of a gas compressor can, as already represented above with reference to Figure 1, also be operated as a refrigerating machine when the working volume and parts of the control system are exchanged for the arrangement represented in Figure 8. If, as in the case of the prime mover, the aim is also to operate with a specific pressure difference $P_1 - P_0$ in the case of the refrigerating machine for a lesser cooling, this can be achieved when the gas quantity of

mass m_b in the time period e-d-c is blown in from the space 15 through a further (driven) valve 49, corresponding to the inlet valve 35, between the regenerators 39 and 40 with the aid of a ventilator.

5 As a result, in the operating state the regenerators 36 to 39 are fed a larger quantity of thermal energy by comparison with operation without the valve 49, corresponding [lacuna] valve 35 and correspondingly more thermal energy is extracted again in the case of
10 the isothermal expansion in the time period e-f-g by an expansion with a higher pressure ratio P_1/P_0 .

The advantages of these measures, or the control of the temperature T_2 are largely the same as in the case of the prime mover relating to Figure 1.

15

Heat pump

The systems described above with the action of refrigerating machines and in which the working volume represented in Figure 8 is integrated act as a heat
20 pump when the control system drives the regenerators 36 to 41 with an unchanged periodic sequence of movements, and the working direction of the turbine 14 is maintained, but the pressure increase is exchanged, on the basis of an opening of a valve through which the
25 gas flows in, with the pressure drop on the basis of an opening of a valve through which the gas flows out.

As a result, only the partial volume, delimited by the regenerator 36, of the working volume is heated, and the partial volume delimited only by the regenerator
30 41, of the working volume is cooled.

Compared with the refrigerating machine described above, the temporal sequence of the mean temperature $T_m(t)$ and the pressure $P(t)$ against the stroke $H(t)$ is displaced by half a period.

35

The cycle in the case of use as a heat pump

In the time period g-f-e, the pressure of the gas in the working volume is increased to the maximum value because of the rise in the mean temperature of

the gas owing to the displacement of the regenerators 36-41 in the case of closed valves.

Because of the adiabatic compression of the gas flowing through the partial volumes between in each case two of the regenerators 36 to 39, these regenerators are fed
5 thermal energy.

Upon telescoping of the regenerators 36 to 39 in the time period e-d-c, gas at the temperature T_H is admitted by the turbine from the working volume at the
10 pressure P_1 through the valve 49, which is being held open, since the mean temperature is lowered.

In the time period c-b-a, the pressure of the gas in the working volume is lowered from P_1 to P_0 because of the lowering of the mean temperature of the gas to the
15 minimum value owing to the displacement of the regenerators 36-41 in the case of closed valves.

The gas in the partial volume which adjoins the cooler is expanded adiabatically and cools in the process. In the time period c-b-a, the mean temperature in the
20 working volume is increased with the displacement in conjunction with a constant spacing between the regenerators 36 to 39, the cooled gas flows through the heat exchanger and extracts thermal energy at the temperature T_k , and at P_0 the valve 48 outputs gas at
25 temperature T_1 in the time period a-h-g, since the mean temperature $T_{mg}(t)$ of the gas in the working volume is increased.

If, simultaneously with this, gas with the temperature of approximately T_H is pushed by the ventilator out of
30 the space 15 into the partial volume between regenerators 39 and 40 through the valve 49 acting like the valve 35 in Figure 1, the difference in the temperatures $T_H - T_1$ is reduced in conjunction with the same pressure ratio P_1/P_0 .

35 As in the case of the prime mover, this measure of making a change leads to a larger conversion of mechanical energy in conjunction with thermal losses of approximately the same magnitude (cf. Figure 1). If gas passes from the working volume into the space 15 of the

pipeline system through the valve 49, which corresponds to valve 35, controlled via the gas temperature at 15 in the time period a-h-g, it is thereby possible to achieve a larger temperature difference of the exchanged gas (cf. refrigerating machine or prime mover corresponding to Figure 1).

Fresh air can be filtered and heated with this heat pump.

The regenerators in the working volume act as filters and can be easily exchanged in the case of contamination.

The thermal energy fed to the fresh air originates partly from a colder heat reservoir such as the ambient air or the groundwater.

The thermal pump sketched can be designed such that the air virtually does not come into contact with lubricants, and that the filters can be changed easily upon contamination.

In order to be able to achieve a higher pressure ratio P_1/P_2 , the gas is extracted from the partial volume of the working volume between regenerator [sic] 36 and 37. The design required for this purpose is comparable to that for the exchange of gas into or from the partial volume between the regenerators 39 and 40.

Use is made in a similar way for the purpose of guiding air, (cf. 50), of a tube 205 which is fastened on the regenerator 36 and, while being slidingly sealed from the pressure housing, dips into a tube 206 (cf. 51) connected thereto, from which the air is exchanged through valves.

Water in the pressure vessel

By comparison with the representation in Figure 8, the outlay on a pressure vessel with the many seals can be substantially reduced to a parallelepiped or cylinder with few openings when, instead of being guided into a separate space 61 of the pressure vessel, the tube bundle 42 are [sic] guided in the other

direction into a space which is bounded only by the heat exchanger structure of the cooler 43.

For this purpose, the diameters of the tubes must be assigned to the regenerators in the reverse sequence.

- 5 These tubes are connected movably to one another by a lever structure such as 57, 58.

The regenerator 41 is eliminated, and the valve 48 remains unchanged.

- 10 The air guidance tube 50 likewise points in the other direction and slips in a slidingly sealed fashion into a tube which corresponds to 51 and is connected in a sealed fashion to the pressure vessel, it being possible to fit the outlet valve corresponding to 49 on the pressure vessel.

- 15 Fastened in each case on each of four tubes, which are fastened in each case on one of two different regenerators (ideally: which are temporarily as far distant from one another as possible) are two tensioned belts of which one is wound on during the rotation of a shaft led out in a sealed fashion from the pressure vessel, while the other is wound off.

The tubes of each regenerator are thus driven by two shafts, and the regenerators are guided in parallel.

- 25 Two each of these shafts are coupled outside the pressure vessel to sprockets and a chain guided thereover on which in each case the connecting rod 89 or 69 of the chain drive shown in Figure 20 acts.

- 30 The pressure housing is filled with water to the extent that the cooler structure 43 dips in largely completely in its lowermost position.

As a result, the conduits 45 and 46 and the perforations 63 and 62 for the cooling liquid are superfluous.

- 35 This water is exhausted from the upper region and cooled or heated in the closed circuit by a heat exchanger outside the pressure vessel. The tube 50 also serves as overflow for the water level in the pressure vessel. Overflowing water is separated by centrifugal force from the gas in a pressure tank arranged in the

pipeline system downstream of the valve 49, since the water-gas mixture enters the pressure tank, which has a vertical cylinder axis, tangentially at medium level, and is extracted again in the middle at the top through
5 a tube which projects approximately 30 cm into the pressure tank.

The water is led back from this pressure tank into the pressure vessel around the working volume through a tube which can be sealed by a valve actuated with the
10 aid of a float by the water level in this pressure tank.

The water level can be varied periodically (by actuating a compression device) in the pressure vessel, and an (additional) pressure change can thereby be
15 achieved.

It is also possible thereby to achieve for the flow through the regenerators 36 to 40 that there is fastened in a sealing fashion on the edge of each of these regenerators a metal sheet which also always dips
20 into the water in the periodic operating state.

In order to minimize the losses owing to the heat transfer surface, this metal sheet must be provided with a water repellent surface of low thermal conductivity.

25

Functioning of a gas compressor according to the invention:

Hot gas + cold gas yields warm gas at a higher pressure

In order to be able to admit two gas quantities
30 of masses $m_1, \dots, m_k$ at the temperatures T_1 and T_k , respectively, into a working volume, and to output them again at a higher pressure at temperatures T_3, T_4 lying between T_1 and T_k , it is necessary to make the following modifications by comparison with the working volume
35 represented in Figure 8, as shown in Figure 24:

The regenerator 41 is eliminated, and the heat exchanger 43 is replaced by the regenerator 207.

The regenerators 39 and 207 are therefore interconnected at a fixed spacing, and the regenerator 40 temporarily bears against them in each case.

Similarly, the regenerator 208, bearing temporarily
5 against the regenerator 207, is permanently connected to the regenerator 38 temporarily bearing against the regenerator 39, the regenerator 209 temporarily bearing against the regenerator 208 is permanently connected to the regenerator 37 temporarily bearing against the
10 regenerator 38, and the regenerator 210 bearing temporarily against the regenerator 209 is permanently connected to the regenerator 36 temporarily bearing against the regenerator 37.

The exchange of air through the air guidance tubes 205
15 and 211 is likewise performed predominantly simultaneously like the exchange of air through the air guidance tubes 50 and 212. One of the valves 49 or one of the valves 213 through which the air flows out of or into the air guidance tube 212 is used like the valve
20 35 in Figure 1 in the case of a changed stop direction.

The sequence of movements and the change in the mean temperature $T_m(t)$, or the pressure in the working volume $P(t)$ largely correspond nevertheless to the qualitative representations in Figure 9. In the time
25 period g-h-a, gas at the temperature T_1 , or T_k is drawn in through valves. As shown above, a linear, stepped temperature profile is yielded in the stroke direction in the regenerators between the valves. The gas quantities flowing into the working volume must be
30 appropriately controlled by valves in order to maintain a specific temperature difference in the cooling or heating of the periodically exchanged gas quantities. If the cooler gas is to experience only a slight temperature change, as described above in the process
35 of flowing in through a valve 49 acting like the valve 35 gas is sucked out of the working volume with the aid of a ventilator.

Since the gas from two different partial volumes which are separated from one another by a regenerator 40 can

flow out from the working volume through different valves 49 and 213 into different spaces of the pipeline system, the temperature differences occurring in the event of the temperature change can (together with a
5 valve which acts like the valve 35) be varied over wide ranges.

This type of entropy transformer is simpler to construct overall, since no heat exchanger (for example automatic cooler) is required.

10 Moreover, steam cannot suddenly develop from escaped cooling water.

As already shown above, a system acting as a gas compressor can also act with slight changes as a heat pump or refrigerating machine.

15 This design can also be operated such that lukewarm gas at a high pressure is forced periodically into the working volume by a turbine, and that hot and cold gas at a lower pressure flow out from the working volume periodically. In this case, it is essentially possible
20 to make use both of the cycle represented above in relation to the heat pump, and of that relating to the refrigerating machine.

The respective temperature differences can additionally be set with the aid of a valve which acts like the
25 valve 35.

Combination of refrigerating machine and prime mover

If hot gas and cooling water at the temperature T_k are available, gas can be cooled by an entropy
30 transformer with 2 working volumes below the cooling water temperature T_k .

In principle, for this purpose in the case of the refrigerating machine described above the driven ventilator 14 is replaced by a prime mover described
35 above, the hot gas being accepted by the working volume, which can be assigned to the prime mover, and being output in the case of higher pressure through the outlet valve 49 or 4 into a space of the outline system to which a buffering pressure vessel can be connected,

and from which the gas, possibly after prior cooling to approximately T_k , flows through the valve 49 acting as inlet valve, into the working volume which can be assigned to the refrigerating machine.

- 5 The gas, cooled to below T_k , flows out from this working volume to the valve 48, and possibly the valve 49 acting like the valve 35.

As represented above, the periodic flow through these valves of the two working volumes can be set
10 appropriately to tune pressure and temperature differences.

If the movements represented in Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 I proceed simultaneously in a working volume, the buffering pressure vessel can be of smaller
15 dimension, or be eliminated.

This combination can also be used as a heat pump for heating a liquid.

Further interesting combinations serve to increase the calorific value to a value of above 1.

- 20 Thus, one hot and cold gas quantity each are admitted from a first working volume, as described above, and output again at higher pressure as a cool gas quantity and accepted by a second working volume, which outputs it again as a warm gas quantity at the output pressure.
25 In this process, the liquid of a heat exchanger was cooled in the second working volume, or an additional gas quantity was cooled.

If an isothermal heat source and an isothermal heat sink are available, it is of interest for the
30 purpose of heating or cooling gas for the compressor to be replaced in the case of the systems described above (acting as a refrigerating machine or heat pump) by a known thermal compressor with isothermal absorption and output of thermal energy.

35

Additional change in the working volume

Because of the flow through the regenerators in conjunction with the drop in pressure in the working volume, the gas expands virtually isothermally.

In this process, the gas temperature changes only relatively slightly, since the gas volume flowing through in a period is decisively larger compared with the size of the partial volume of the working volume
5 between two regenerators.

As a result, the irreversible phenomena in the case of contact between gas and heat exchange surfaces of the regenerators are less pronounced.

These advantages can be employed particularly
10 effectively when, in the case of the machine relating to Figure 8, the working volume is reduced by a piston moved periodically by the control system in the time period in which the pressure in the working volume would also rise in conjunction with an unchanged
15 working volume.

It is particularly important in this apparatus that, as shown above, above the regenerator 36 and below 41 grid planes 108 and 109, respectively, prevent eddies and are moved by the control system such that they are
20 largely flowed through only by the gas of constant temperature.

Owing to the effect described above that a valve acts like the valve 35 in Figure 1, it is possible in the case of this design as well to set the temperature
25 interval in which the gas to be exchanged is cooled or heated.

If the gas volume is changed without the regenerators being flowed through in the meantime, the gas between two regenerators is adiabatically expanded or
30 compressed in the process from P_1 to P_0 and thereby cooled or heated, respectively. The periodic sequence of movements is similar in this case to Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6. The irreversibility in the case of a subsequent flow through one of the adjoining
35 regenerators affects the efficiency more strongly the larger the temperature change which occurred in the process was.

Since this effect also occurs in the case of the known Stirling engines, interest also attaches to a

structurally simple design which corresponds largely to Figure 1 except for the regenerator system 11, with the change that the regenerator system 11 are [sic] replaced by the regenerators 37-40 and [sic] the associated control system 42-55 from Figure 8. The periodic sequence of movements can be gathered from Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 I.

Displacer with ambient flow

10 In the machine represented in Figure 21 the working volume largely enclosed by a cylinder as pressure housing 110, the valves 111, 112 and the slidingly sealed piston 113 is divided by cylindrical displacers 114 into partial volumes:

15 These displacers 114 can be flowed around by the working fluid, the gap between displacer and cylinder wall acting as a regenerator, and have in the direction of the cylinder axis an extent which is 3-10 times as large as their maximum length of movement with respect to the pressure housing. -

In the case of use as a prime mover, cooling is performed by cooling conduits 115 outside the pressure housing.

25 A single displacer 14 acts as one of the corresponding regenerators 36-40 in Figure 8.

The arguments relating to Figure 9 can be taken over directly in the case of a transferable cycle of movements for a constant working volume (that is to say stationary piston in Figure 21).

30 The valves 111 and 112 correspond in this case to the valves 49 and 48, respectively.

The displacers 114 are driven, as in the case of the regenerators in Figure 8, by a bundle of concentric tubes 109, the tube with the largest diameter being slidingly sealed with respect to the piston 113, and each other tube being slidingly sealed relative to the two tubes with the next smaller, or next larger diameter.

Outside the working volume, driving can then be performed in conjunction with only a relatively slight change in the working volume (up to 10%) by the piston 113 with the aid of a lever structure 117, as in Figure 8. The corresponding connecting rods of the chain drive described in relation to Figure 8 can act directly on the corresponding tubes of the tube bundle 109.

This design is all the more interesting the lower the ratio of working volume to cylinder surface is, since the heat exchange with the cylinder surface is designed to act in this case like a regenerator.

In order to intensify this action, this active surface must be enlarged by fine slots in (the stroke direction) [sic] in the case of working fluids of low thermal conductivity.

If an even larger heat transfer surface is required to achieve a high level of efficiency, a regenerator to be flowed through must be arranged in the interior of the displacer, and the flow resistance in the gap between the cylinder wall and displacer must be of the same order of magnitude as in the case of the regenerator, in conjunction with a comparable rate of flow. An additional seal can be required for this purpose.

The heat transfer surface for cooling through the cylinder wall 115 is enlarged in this case by slots in the stroke direction, and the working fluid flows around the displacer in this region and must also flow through a regenerator in this displacer.

This machine can also be designed for operation with a liquid as working fluid in the working volume.

The technical problems arising in this case (pressure resistance, temperature, stability, seals) were solved by Malone in 1931 for water as working fluid in machines which resemble a Stirling engine in design.

Sources: Malone: A new prime mover - J. of the Royal Society of Arts, Vol. 97, 1931, No. 4099, p. 680-708

or: Die Entwicklung des Heißluftmotor [The development of the hot air engine] by Ivo Kolin, Professor of Thermodynamics, translated into German by Dr C. Forster, pages 54, 55

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As shown in Figure 1, this working volume can be coupled to surrounding systems, when these are designed for the appropriate pressures and pressure differences
10 for liquids, for example: instead of a gas ventilator or gas turbine, a high-pressure pump. As already shown by Malone, compact machines with a high mechanical output can be built by using a liquid as working fluid.

15 **Sealed displacer**

Thermodynamically, the working volumes of the entropy transformers in Figure 22 can be described using the same models as can be linked to Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 or Figure 9.

- 20 The design represented in Figure 22 looks very different, in contrast.

The working volume is largely delimited by a pressure housing 128 and inlet and outlet valves 130 and 129a,b. Partial volumes are delimited in this working volume by
25 the regenerators 131-136, which are stationary relative to the pressure housing, the partitions 137-141, which are connected to the regenerators 131-135, walls of the pressure housing, and displacers 142-146, which are slidably sealed on these walls.

- 30 In the operating state, the periodic change in size of these partial volumes corresponds to the periodically changed stroke difference of the corresponding regenerators in Figure 9I.

In order to achieve this periodic cycle of movements,
35 the displacers 142-145 can be moved periodically in a simultaneous fashion.

The gear racks 146-149 fastened on these displacers are driven by gear wheels on a shaft 150a.

This shaft is led in a sealed fashion through the pressure housing out of the working volume and wound on to or off it are the ends of a chain 150 which is tensioned over two sprockets 151, and which is acted
5 upon by the connecting rod 152 of a chain drive design such as that driving the regenerator 36 in Figure 8. The shaft 154 driven by an electric motor connects this chain drive to a further similar chain drive 155, which moves the displacer 146 in the same way, such that
10 there is a phase shift of approximately a quarter period relative to the movement of the other displacers.

By contrast with the displacers in Figure 21, each of the displacers 142-145 in Figure 22 is adjoined
15 by one of the partial volumes between two of the regenerators 131-135, and by the partial volume adjoining the cooler 156.

The displacers 142-145 are no longer permitted to be flowed around in practice, since the targeted
20 equilibrium is not created otherwise.

So that the regenerators 131-135 can be flowed around as uniformly as possible in the time period a-b-c, d-e-f, g-h-j (cf. Figure 9), in the region which is inserted between two regenerators the displacers have
25 slots running from one regenerator to the other and in the stroke direction.

The dead volume thereby produced can have a very unfavourable effect in some applications.

A further valve 129a can be used like the valve 35 in
30 Figure 1.

As represented in Figure 8, it is also possible to construct or use the design of Figure 22 as a prime mover, refrigerating machine, heat pump,

35 **Liquid displacer piston**

The design represented in Figure 22 and as represented in Figure 23 is modified for a different design.

In this case, the displacer pistons are designed as an oscillating liquid column with a float in a U-shaped container.

5 The movement of the liquid displacer piston is controlled and driven by a belt 159 which is wound onto a shaft 158 in a tension fashion and fastened on the float 157.

10 Since the liquid displacer pistons largely execute the same periodic movements as explained in relation to Figure 22 with Figure 9, it is possible in the operating state in the case of this design, as well, for a plurality of the [sic] liquid displacer pistons corresponding to the displacer pistons 142-145 to be driven from a shaft 158 corresponding to 150a.

15 The periodic movement of this shaft 158 can be controlled and/or driven as described in relation to Figure 22.

20 Before liquid can pass into a hot space past a float 157, which could lead to a dangerous explosive development of steam, the valve 160 is to be closed by the extreme position of the float 157 and the flow rate.

25 In order to achieve a periodic movement more similar to Figure 9, this valve 160 remains closed by being temporarily locked during the time periods a-b-c with an extreme position of the corresponding float. For the same purpose, the displacer 157 is also temporarily locked when it is pressed against the seal 161 permanently connected to the pressure housing.

30 The surfaces of the heat exchanger 162 are heated or cooled by being dipped into the oscillating liquid. Overall, thermal energy is exchanged by the pressure vessel and the surroundings partly by the continuous exchange of the liquid oscillating in the pressure vessel.

35 During the time period with an above average pressure in the working volume, a portion of this liquid will flow through the valve 163 and the heat exchanger with the surroundings 164 into the standby space 165 in

which, because of the enclosed gas volume, a pressure change can take place only by a change in the liquid quantity contained.

5 This quantity of the liquid flow during the time period with a below average pressure [lacuna] back again through the valve 166 to the periodically oscillating liquid.

The valve 166 acts like a nozzle in relation to use as a prime mover.

10 The oscillating movement of the liquid column is driven thereby.

In order to amplify the compression, in the operating state the working volume for the working fluid, which traverses the cycle, is reduced in common with the the
15 [sic] total volume of the working volume and the volume of the oscillating liquid by displacing the slidingly sealed piston 167 in the time period a-b-c, and enlarged again in the time period e-f-g. The mechanical energy thereby exchanged can be temporarily stored at
20 least partially in the oscillating liquid column which adjoins the piston 167.

Minimum of two heat exchangers in a pressure housing according to the invention

25 If a liquid is to experience a temperature change over a large interval through contact with a cycle, each of the regenerators 131-134 in Figure 22 must be provided with a heat exchanger on the same side with reference to the through flow as in the case of
30 the regenerator 135.

The liquid can then flow through these heat exchangers in sequence and exchange thermal energy at a plurality of temperature levels in the process (cf. Figure 3). The quantity of the working fluid in the partial
35 volumes of the working volume which are divided without overlap by the regenerators with heat exchangers are then largely at the temperature of the heat exchanger in each case.

If the working means flows in the operating state into a working volume of a prime mover in accordance with Figure 8, it mixes with cooler working fluid. The thermal energy thereby output is equal to the
5 irreversible phenomena owing to thermal conduction, shuttle losses or limited quality of the regenerators. The result of this overall is a smaller periodic change in the mean temperature of the working fluid and thus, in particular in the case of a smaller temperature
10 difference from 200°C, a substantial decrease in the converted mechanical energy.

Since the irreversible phenomena (cf. above) are reduced to a much lesser extent with this temperature decrease, the result is a substantial reduction in
15 efficiency.

Likewise associated with a lesser design outlay is a design based on Figure 23 or Figure 21, since here, as well, the heat exchangers need not be moved, and the connections for the liquid exchange of the heat
20 exchanger present no problem.

If a change in temperature of the gas which corresponds approximately to the change in temperature of the liquid through the heat exchangers is achieved by the adiabatic expansion in the external turbine, the
25 arrangement of the inlet and outlet valves is performed as in Figure 22.

In the case of the prime mover, the gas exits from the partial volume of the working volume at its highest temperature and enters the partial volume adjoining the
30 heat exchanger at the appropriate temperature.

If the change in temperature of the gas is substantially smaller in the case of the adiabatic expansion in the external turbine than the change in temperature of the liquid, the gas is accepted through
35 valves into a (the hottest) partial volume of the working volume and output again therefrom.

What is important in general is that gas quantities are mixed or contact takes place with heat transfer

surfaces in conjunction with the smallest possible temperature differences.

Integration of engine + thermal gas compressor

- 5 The thermal energy output by the exhaust gas of a spark-ignition or diesel engine upon cooling can be used to generate additional mechanical or electrical energy or to supercharge the engine with filtered fresh air at a higher pressure, and thereby not to have to
- 10 expend mechanical energy for a turbocharger or compressor, thereby achieving a better performance volume and in any case a higher level of efficiency in relation to an engine without this supercharging.
- By comparison with an engine without supercharging, a
- 15 more favourable engine performance volume is possible in conjunction with an improved level of efficiency, since the compression of the air is performed at an unfavourable level of efficiency when an engine is supercharged by a compressor or turbocharger.
- 20 Further synergy effects are achieved by virtue of the fact that no turbine and no additional generator are required to convert the energy of the compressed air into electrical energy.

25 Integration of gas turbine and thermal gas compressor

- In a fashion largely similar to above in the case of the internal combustion engine, the thermal energy output by the exhaust gas of a gas turbine during cooling can be used to feed filtered, cool fresh
- 30 air at high pressure to the gas turbine.
- The compressor of the gas turbine used in this process can be designed such that it requires less drive energy in conjunction with an unchanged pressure in the combustion chamber and with an unchanged gas flow rate,
- 35 and this leads directly to a higher load power in conjunction with the same fuel consumption, and to a higher level of efficiency.
- Because of a synergy effect, in this case the level of efficiency is higher than the sum of the level of

efficiency of the original gas turbine and the level of efficiency of the thermal compressor (gas compressor), since the power produced by the thermal compressor for the partial gas compression can be achieved by the original compressor of the gas turbine only with a less favourable level of efficiency, driven by the tapping of mechanical shaft output.

The use of a conventional gas turbine is also possible, if appropriate. It is then possible to expect a relative pressure rise in the gas turbine which decreases continuously from the fresh air inlet up to the exhaust gas outlet, as a result of which there is an increase in the power density and the level of efficiency.

15

Special solar absorber for heating working means

Design principle:

Combination of:

20 optical concentration by means of a parabolic fluted mirror, translucent insulation and flow through the translation insulation.

It is thereby possible for high temperatures to be achieved with a low outlay, and for the advantages of the principle of the invention to be fully utilized for the use of the solar energy.

In this case, glass rods 251 are arranged in a fashion largely parallel to a plane which divides the reflected insolation of a parabolic fluted mirror into two beams of equal intensity, and in a fashion virtually adjacent to a plane, perpendicular thereto, through the focal line 250 of the parabolic fluted mirror such that only a small fraction of the radiant power reflected in the direction of the focal line arrives, in conjunction with an ideal alignment of the parabolic fluted mirror, in the region of the end face near the focal line of these elements.

The surfaces of the glass rods 251 which run parallel to the perpendicular to the focal line finally reflect

the irradiated sunlight in a directed fashion, and the thermal radiation of a blackbody at a temperature of 700°K is absorbed as far as possible.

These glass rods are arranged in a plurality of rows with only small slots and, together with a glossy metal sheet which has surfaces parallel thereto, surround a flow channel 252 parallel to the focal line 250 which is supplied with air from a flow channel 253 parallel to the focal line 250 and with a larger cross section through at least one connecting channel 254, and from which the air flows through the slots between the glass rods 251.

This air is directed away from the focal line by the concentrated insolation onto an absorber structure 255 on which the air is heated by the solar energy while flowing through.

Adjoining the absorber structure is the hottest flow channel 256, which guides the hot air to a collector channel.

The solar radiation is absorbed on surfaces which also reflect in a directed fashion, absorb blackbody radiation at the temperature 700°K and are arranged such that the absorbed energy per surface is as constant as possible so that the heat transfer from this surface to the working means proceeds (despite the low thermal conductivity or thermal capacity of said means) takes place with minimal exergy losses (for example a glazed slotted metal sheet).

The surface of the absorber can be increased by increasing the number of the surfaces, which are always aligned to be ever more parallel with the increasing number, the air being required to flow through only one surface from the focal line in order to pass into the hottest flow channel 253.

Fitted upstream of the focal line in the direction of irradiation is at least one glazed flat slotted metal sheet 257 in whose plane the focal line also lies.

When a larger quantity of air flows overall through the glass rods 251 per time interval in a specific section

of the focal line than flows through the absorber structure 255, an air flow is formed in the region of the focal line against the direction of radiation and ensures by the formation of a nonlinear temperature profile that a specific quantity of air arrives in a
5 hotter state at the absorber structure than without the formation of this temperature profile.

In order to be able to implement a satellite solution of the power supply by means of solar energy, for example for a remote hospital in a desert region,
10 an entropy transformer is required in which the described collector with a parabolic fluted mirror heats air which heats a heat exchanger, likewise described, and at least two parallel-connected working
15 volumes which are coupled to this circuit in parallel with the heat exchanger and in each case supply with compressed air a turbine which drives a generator.

Cooling by water is performed via a large water tank which serves as an intermediate store, so as to be able
20 to cool the water to lower temperatures at night.

Wherever thermal energy is required at temperatures above 80°C, as in the laundry industry, large-scale catering or in disinfecting, hot air is directly cooled from the store. As a result, these consumers cause the
25 appearance of a lower peak load in the network.

A solar collector which heats a gas over a larger temperature interval is protected by the dependent Claim 155 and the following claims.

An exemplary embodiment characterized in Figure
30 26 has two layers of translucent insulation 265, 266 between a transparent cover 260 and an insulated rear wall 261, arranged in parallel, between three spaces, running parallel thereto, with flow channels 262, 263, 264 for the gas.

The flow channels run at an angle of 45° to the collector channels 267, 268, 269 running in parallel.
Flow channels which are separated from one another (262 and 263) (263 and 264) only by a layer of translucent insulation cross one another.

The gas flowing from the translucent insulation is extracted from each flow channel 262, 264 which adjoins the translucent cover and the insulated rear wall, the extraction being performed by a collector channel
5 through a valve 270 or 271 controlled as a function of temperature, the differential temperature in relation to the outside air being decisive at the transparent cover 260, and the absolute temperature being decisive at the insulated rear wall 261.

10 Gas is blown into each flow channel 263 arranged therebetween by a ventilator 272 from the appropriate collector channel 268.

These ventilators 272 are all arranged on a shaft 273 and dimensioned such that flowing into each flow
15 channel 263 is a gas mass flow which is largely proportional in each case to the radiant power irradiated onto the surface of the appropriate flow channel.

The translucent insulations 265, 266 consist of
20 optionally uncoated or coated metal foil which absorbs the infrared radiation of a blackbody at a temperature of 700°K as far as possible and reflects the sunlight in as directional a fashion as possible, or of a thin metal sheet with an appropriate surface and slots 274
25 parallel to the transparent cover.

By means of an alternating arrangement of flat and corrugated layers (cf. corrugated cardboard), it being possible to lay through each point of the metal a line which runs as far as possible overall in the material
30 or is at least not far distant therefrom, and is parallel to a main direction, it is possible to achieve a structure which passes the direct insolation without significant losses by absorption or scattering at least given a suitable alignment.

35 The smallest surface largely bordered by metal and perpendicular to the main direction in the translucent insulation has a size in the region of 0.25 cm² to 2 cm². A metal fabric 275 which is coated in an optically selected fashion or blackened is optionally

arranged in the region of the insulated rear wall adjacent to the translucent insulation, thus providing an enlargement of the flow resistance. The aim of this flow control is to achieve a flow rate through a maximum surface area in the translucent insulations which is as constant as possible.

The transparency of the gas is used in this case when the translucent insulation is flowed through. Formed as a result of the cooperation of through flow, thermal conduction and absorption of the radiant energy is a nonlinear temperature profile which runs flatter on the side of the insulation, which is flowed through, in the region of a plane from which the flow enters the insulation.

A lower energy flux is therefore transferred through this plane by thermal conduction.

The overall arrangement must track the solar position such that the direction of irradiation corresponds to the main direction of the collector.

Overall, a final temperature which is very high for flat collectors can be achieved with this type of collector, particularly when several are connected in series. A series connection with the collectors described above, which also exhibit optical concentration, is very effective, since each collector is used in a fashion corresponding optimally to its possibilities.

Pressure change and mechanical energy

A cylinder which dips with a vertical axis and a downwardly directed opening into a container with liquid can, for example, be used for directly driving a depth pump for conveying water when gas flows into the cylinder, which is moved vertically periodically, at its deepest position and flows out again through controlled valves at its highest position.

The valve control is as for a historical steam engine.

The difference in the hydrostatic pressure corresponds approximately to the change in pressure of the gas as it expands through this partial system.

5 The result without valves is a partial system which functions and is designed like a historical water-wheel in conjunction with exchange of liquid and gas, both at the top and at the bottom.

10 In this case, an apparatus such as a historical water-wheel is moved largely below the liquid surface of an overall container.

Because of the low viscosity of the gas as compared with the liquid, it is necessary here to pay greater attention to sealing.

15 This is solved without a problem by having the gas flow into and out of a container whose opening and axis of symmetry are oriented in a tangential direction and perpendicular to the shaft axis.

20 The container is moved by the rotation such that apart from the liquid surface of the overall container there are only liquid surfaces adjoining the container wall during the predominant time periods.

25 Gas is fed into or extracted from a container in as low as possible a position as far at the top as possible from the side through the lateral cover, which is fitted around the wheel perpendicular to the shaft axis and sealed in a fashion sliding thereagainst.

The other periodic exchange of gas occurs when the container is flooded, or runs empty upon surfacing above the liquid level.

30 This arrangement can also be used for compressing gas when the shaft is driven in the reverse direction to the case of use as a drive.

35 In order to achieve high powers above a few 100 kW under atmospheric pressure conditions, the surface of the regenerators 274-277, through which flow occurs, must be appropriately enlarged.

In order to achieve a compact housing shape 278, the stationary regenerators 274-277 are multiply folded at a largely constant spacing along parallel lines 278 and

surround on both sides at least one disc-shaped displacer element 279, moving parallel thereto periodically, as far as into the region of the central axis of the displacer element, which is parallel to the fold edges.

The other half of the displacer element is correspondingly surrounded by the adjacent regenerator. In the case of a round design, the fold edges of the regenerator lie correspondingly on concentric circles.

At least one of the regenerators is optionally connected to a hydraulic or pneumatic piston, which can be moved in the stroke direction, or a membrane bellows which is emptied or filled via control valves with liquid or gas from the space around the liquid surface, removed from the corresponding working space, of the coupled oscillating liquid column.

In order also to be able to implement more specific movements such as is [sic] required, for example, for directly driving the bipartite displacer structure described below with liquid in the working space and moving regenerators, the movement is optionally tapped by a rod or a tensioned draw element (such as a cable or chain) via a movable connection by an endless draw element such as a closed chain or toothed belt which is tensioned in a force-closed fashion over a plurality of wheels, rotating at a relatively uniform angular velocity, such that the angle between the two elements during time periods of the operating state in which the driven element is to be moved only slightly in the working space (regenerator, displacer) is about 90° and becomes smaller the quicker the movement of the driven element in the working space is to be performed.

A pipeline system with underpressure, such as the boiler over a heater, is coupled to the inlet valve of a heat engine according to the invention. This system is used as a dust-extractor.

The outlay on the housing 280 around the working space can be decisively reduced by using curved shapes.

5 The moving regenerators 281-284, designed in the form of a lateral conical surface, have good dimensional stability, can be produced with an acceptable outlay, and can be driven exclusively in the region of the cone vertices.

10 For sealing purposes, each regenerator is connected to the lateral surface 285 of a sheet-metal cylinder or to a comparable lateral surface of a pointed conical frustum which dips at the lower end continuously into a liquid 286 and thus prevents the regenerator from being flowed around in the event of stroke movements Parallel
15 [sic] to the cylinder axis of the sheet-metal lateral surface. Conical frustums which narrow upwards are favourable as a shape for the sealing elements 285 dipping into the liquid and for the lateral housing 280, and present no problem since an expansion of the
20 upper region takes place owing to the temperature increase.

The angle of the conical frustum must be relatively acute so that the gap between two sealing elements 285 is not too greatly enlarged when they are moved apart
25 from one another, since irreversible processes proceed in this gap owing to the heat transfer.

The purpose of driving and guiding the regenerators and sealing cylinders is served by concentric tubes 286 which are guided on a stationary tube 287 on the common
30 axis of the cylinders, and are connected to the regenerators 281-285 in the region of the cone vertices.

The tubes 286 are provided in this region in the axial direction at least with a slot through which the inner
35 tubes are connected to the corresponding regenerators 281-284.

The tubes 287 project upwards decisively over the uppermost regenerator 281 into a special indentation 288 in the working space surrounded by the housing, and

are guided there in a sliding fashion on a stationary tube 287.

Below the liquid surface 288, the cylinders 285 are likewise respectively connected to one of the tubes 286
5 also guided slidingly in this region.

The space between the liquid surface 288 and the lowermost regenerator 284 at its lowermost position in the operating state is largely filled by an at least bifurcate displacer structure 289 which is moved apart
10 in the event of an upwards movement and clears flow channels for the working gas on the parting surfaces running obliquely relative to the direction of movement.

This displacer structure 289 is likewise guided in the region of the cylinder axis and moved either via a
15 separate drive or by springs between the regenerator 284 and individual displacer elements and a sprung stop for the stop at the liquid boundary surface 288.

If this displacer 285 is optionally permanently connected as an alternative in unipartite form to the lowermost regenerator 284, two parts fewer need be moved.

In return, there is an increase in the dead space because of the necessary permanently present air
25 channels through the displacer 289 or on its surface.

The heat exchanger 290 is optionally fastened directly below the lowermost regenerator 284 and flowed through by a heat exchanger medium, or it is fastened with the lowermost regenerator 284 on the cylinder 285 and/or
30 the corresponding tube 286, and dips into the liquid 286 in the lowermost position, there being an exchange of the thermal energy which is compensated in the case of continuous operation by a stationary heat exchanger which is connected, for example, to the hot water
35 treatment system of the building.

Working gas is periodically exchanged through at least one valve 291 in the housing above the uppermost regenerator 281. This exchange is compensated by the exchange of working gas, which is performed in the

stroke direction from the partial space above the lowermost regenerator 284 by at least one penetrating tube which is fastened directly thereon at one end and always dips into the liquid 286.

5 Arranged concentrically in this tube in a fashion sealingly connected to the housing is a tube 293 which projects above the liquid level 288 and from which the gas exchange is performed through at least one valve 294.

10 Liquid can flow into this tube in the event of a rapid movement or a blockage of the lower regenerator.

If this has to be avoided because of a disturbing or critical development of steam there is arranged therein at least one further tube whose upper edge projects
15 even further beyond the liquid level.

The interspace is connected through a separate valve, which is controlled together with the gas valve, to a space which is also connected to the space with which the working space exchanges gas through the adjoining
20 tube.

Depending on the design of these valves, it can optionally be simpler as an alternative to monitor the water level via an additional corresponding tube arrangement, cf. 295, in which the tube for the gas
25 exchange is eliminated.

This tube, cf. 295, is also fed water via a further tube, cf. 296, which is used as an overflow and is arranged in the stroke direction largely inside the liquid with an opening at the level of the largely
30 stationary liquid level, without penetrating a regenerator [sic].

A porous structure, cf. 297, is integrated into the lower region of the overflow, cf. 296, without the possibility of being flowed around, in order that the
35 lowermost regenerator cannot be flowed around by this tube arrangement.

Movably fastened on a plurality of regenerators 281-284 or elements rigidly connected thereto are intermediate levers which in each case are connected

movably at the other end to different points of at least one further main lever which is movably connected to the housing optionally directly or via a lever.

5 The uppermost regenerator 281 acts movably directly or indirectly on the main lever at a point which is arranged closest to the point at which the direct or indirect movable connection to the housing is made.

10 The mirror symmetry of this lever arrangement relative to a plane in which the stroke direction also lies has the effect that no lateral forces are transmitted onto the regenerator structure, particularly when the lever arrangement is effected [sic] below the surface centroids.

15 One of the lowermost regenerators is movably connected via connecting rods 298 to two driven crankshafts 299 which are arranged and moved in a mirror-symmetric fashion relative to a plane in which the stationary guide element 287 lies in the stroke direction.

20 It follows that in relation to the stroke direction weaker lateral forces are transmitted to the regenerator arrangement 281-285 which would have to be absorbed by the guides 300 and lead to additional wear, particularly when the connecting rods 298 run below the surface centroid of the regenerators 281-284.

25 Fitted on the crankshaft 299 opposite the connecting rod bearing are masses which at least partially compensate the weight of the regenerator arrangement by their weight force.

30 As an alternative for the drive system of the regenerators, a plurality of regenerators are optionally movably connected at least to one each of the connecting rods, which are mounted with the other ends on spindles of at least one crankshaft, all of which can be intersected by a line through the axis of rotation, parallel thereto, of the crankshaft, the bearing for a connecting rod of the lowermost regenerator being furthest distant from the axis of

rotation of the crankshaft, and the bearing of the uppermost regenerator being closest.

As in the case of a comparably used Stirling engine, at least one regenerator is driven with a phase shift of a
5 quarter (25%) of a period relative to the volume change.

In the time period with the lowest pressure in the working space (working space = working volume) with a periodically varying volume, in the case of operation
10 as a prime mover the periodic acceptance, and in the case of operation as a heat pump or refrigerating machine the periodic output of working fluid is performed through a valve 291 which adjoins in the working space a partial space 301 of constant volume
15 which is completely surrounded by two regenerators 302-303, one of these regenerators 302 adjoining the housing relatively directly.

As an alternative to the drive described above, at least one guide element is optionally designed in the
20 stroke direction 287 at least partially as a threaded rod or recirculating ball screw, and an element engaging therein moves at least one regenerator, connected thereto, by rotating the threaded rod or recirculating ball screw in the stroke direction.

25 As a specific alternative, the threaded rod or recirculating ball screw optionally has regions with different screw pitches in which the connecting elements of the regenerators moved at different speeds engage, with the result that they are moved at
30 different speeds in the stroke direction during a rotation of the threaded rod or recirculating ball screw, it being possible thereby for the number of moving parts to be substantially reduced.

A heat engine according to the invention can thus be
35 designed with only five moving parts and the necessary valves.

In these alternatives is [sic], a recirculating ball screw and connecting elements engaging there which each have a closed, intercrossing threaded track are

optionally used to move the regenerators periodically up and down during rotation of the recirculating ball screw at constant speed in the stroke direction, or at least one threaded rod or recirculating ball screw is periodically rotated in a different direction, optionally by a mechanical control system or directly by an appropriately controlled motor.

In this case, for a design which can be implemented using commercially available parts, the lowermost regenerator engages in a recirculating ball screw with a closed track, and at least a portion of the other regenerators engage, rather, in conventional threaded tracks whose tracks are not closed.

The lowermost regenerator is thereby prevented from striking the liquid surface.

The guide tube is periodically or continuously flowed through in the middle by working gas from the coolest partial space.

A radial ventilator is connected to the tube with the aid of a thread or recirculating ball screw, and the tube in this region is opened laterally just as in the coolest partial space on the other side of the middle of the tube.

A separate pipeline for working gas leads from the space adjoining one opening of the guide tube to the space which adjoins the other opening in the region of the liquid surface.

It has already been shown that a periodic compression increases the energy conversion by periodically changing the volume of the working space.

This is achieved most effectively by virtue of the fact that a tube 304 with a water column 305 oscillating in the operating state is coupled to the coldest region in the working space.

For this purpose, a tube 306 is guided out of the housing 280 in the stroke direction with an opening above the liquid level 288.

In the case of a system with a single working space, the other end of the coupled tube 304 of the liquid

column 305, which resonates periodically, is connected to a pressure vessel 306.

5 The two spaces 308, 309 adjoining the ends of the liquid column 305 are optionally connected 307 at the level of the targeted average liquid surface 310 to a pressure reducing valve 311, with the result that for pressure compensation only a negligible quantity of liquid, but a substantial quantity of gas, can flow through periodically, or a lower fraction of the
10 working gas is fed per period from the working space to the pressure vessel through a tube system with a non-return valve and a further pipeline with a non-return valve is connected to the pressure vessel at the targeted average level of the liquid surface, which
15 leads into the space which adjoins the other end of the liquid column, as a result of which only a negligible quantity of liquid, but a substantial gas flow, flows periodically.

20 The quantity of gas in the pressure vessel is stabilized thereby.

Fitted on the connection from the working space to the tube with the oscillating liquid column is a valve 312 which has in the flow direction of the working space a stop against which the valve plate 313 is sealingly
25 pressed as soon as the liquid column has moved too far in the direction of the working space.

When this valve is closed, the overpressure building up upstream of it can reach the other end 309 of the oscillating liquid column 305 through a pressure relief
30 valve, leading out of this space 308 and connected correspondingly to the tube system of the oscillating water column, and a specific tube (into the pressure container).

35 A further pressure release valve 315, coupled to the same space 308, leads to an external container 316 instead of to the pressure vessel 309.

The liquid level in this container is kept constant at the highest possible level.

It is connected with the aid of a further non-return valve to an end of the tube system around the oscillating water column, through which a small quantity of the liquid can flow back again in specific
5 time periods.

Fastened on the lowermost periodically moving regenerator is a tube 295a which runs in the stroke direction and into and from which gas can flow unimpeded from the partial space adjoining thereabove,
10 and whose lowermost end always dips into the liquid.

Arranged concentrically in this tube 295a in a fashion sealingly connected to the housing is a tube 295b whose upper edge corresponds to the level of the maximum liquid surface 288 present at the sealing cylinder 285
15 of the regenerator, and which leads in a region in the working space above the safety valve 313 at the access to the oscillating water column 305, from which the possibly overflowing liquid reaches the liquid of the oscillating liquid column 305.

20 A tube 299 whose upper edge ends in the lowermost partial space at the level of the targeted liquid surface 288 in the working space is connected as far down as possible to the previously described tube 295 which leads to the oscillating liquid column 305.

25 When the liquid level in the working space 288 is higher than the connection of the tube end, connected thereto, at the dwindling [sic] liquid column in the case of the valve 313, a porous structure 297 which cannot be flowed around is integrated upstream of the
30 inlet into the abovedescribed tube system.

Every time the machine is started, a specific quantity (for example 3l) of liquid is fed to the working space through a valve.

The remainder of the management of the various liquid
35 quantities in the machine is performed automatically using the design described above and the functional relationships.

The pressure vessel can optionally be replaced by a further working space in which the thermodynamic

cycle proceeds offset by half a period in conjunction with an identical length of period.

5 The principles of optical concentration and translucent thermal insulation are combined in the design of the solar collector.

The mirrors therefore do not have to lead to high concentration factors (>100).

10 Because of the only one-dimensional curvature, it is favourable to use mirror flutes 317 to construct the collector inexpensively.

In craft terms, a fluted mirror 317 is implemented with a high degree of flexibility as regards dimensions and shape, without an expensive production structure from commercially available materials such as, for example, 15 from wood and sheet metal.

For this purpose, the profile 319 of the flute is cut out from a plate material 318 such as plywood, with the aid of a compass saw.

20 At least two of these plates are connected in a largely parallel fashion such that the two profile edges are ideally touched at any desired point by a line perpendicular to the plates 318.

A flexible flat material 320 such as sheet metal or thin (5 mm) plywood is optionally fastened to the 25 profile edges 319.

The sheet metal can itself have a reflecting surface.

Mirrored foil or a thin glass mirror must be applied to plywood.

30 A plurality of these mirror flute elements 317 are arranged such that above all in spring and autumn at 12 noon the solar radiation reflected by the individual mirror flute elements 317 can be absorbed on as small a surface 321 as possible.

35 This design of the concentrating mirror can be well integrated on a house roof in terms of construction and architecture:

The optical concentration factor is also still good enough when only the absorber 322 is tracked and the mirror is permanently connected to the house roof.

The edges of the mirror segments 323 emphasize the vertical, and so the mirror is more easily accepted as a roof in emotional terms.

5 A flute 324 in which water can run off is arranged between two mirror elements.

The mirror system thus forms the uppermost covering of the roof.

10 As an alternative to a solidly constructed building, it is optionally favourable to produce this structure with the aid of an appropriately shaped concrete flute.

The described structure also has a favourable effect here, since no horizontally running flutes are constructed in which water or wet snow can collect, something which can lead to the ingress of water, 15 damage by frost and leakiness.

As an alternative, the mirror structure is optionally moved about an axis.

Thus, it is advantageous when a surface perpendicular thereto penetrates the mirror in a largely parabolic 20 line and the absorber 322 is tracked such that and rotated such that its main axis or axis of symmetry 325 corresponds to the main direction 326 of the absorbed radiation.

25 The absorber 322 is in this case always located in the plane of symmetry of the parabolic fluted mirror 317, resulting in a good concentration ratio.

The core region of the absorber 322 comprises a flat translucent thermal insulation (=TTI) 327 which, together with an insulated container 328, surrounds an 30 interior 329 from which the charged heat transfer medium (for example the heated air) is extracted through a pipeline system 330.

The absorber is arranged at a relatively large spacing of the order of magnitude of the extent of the TTI from 35 the TTI, the side walls being mirrored so that a more uniform radiation density occurs at the absorber.

The insulated container 328 with a reflecting inner wall forms the rear wall of an upstream solar collector

331 which feeds energy to the heat transfer medium before it can flow through the TTI 327.

This collector 331 is supplied with solar radiant energy, which the TTI 327 has just been missing,

5 by a further mirror 332 connected to the absorber 322.

In the case of this collector 331, as well, the absorber 333 is flowed through in the beam direction by the heat transfer medium, which is fed to the entire absorber structure by the pipeline system 334 via at
10 least one movable connection.

The absorber structures 322 of a plurality of mirrors aligned in parallel and having identical focal lengths are linked relatively directly to a co-moving pipeline system 334.

15 An absorber is movably connected to three fixed points via three gear racks, and the spacing can be changed in each case by a displacement in the rack direction under the control of motor power.

At least one absorber 322 is displaceably connected to
20 a gear rack in the rack direction under the control of motor power, which rack are [sic] movably connected via two further gear racks to two fixed points in each case, and the spacing can be varied in each case in the rack direction under the control of motor power.

25 At least one absorber is movably connected to another absorber and is moved only with the aid of two gear racks.

The connecting tube 334 of the heat transfer medium is used also to determine the orientation of the absorbers
30 322, which are fastened thereon, with reference to the tube axis.

The rotation of an absorber about an axis of rotation perpendicular to the horizontal east-west axis and to the axis of symmetry of the absorber in the main beam
35 direction is performed by parallel coupling with the aid of cables to a gear rack which at 12 noon runs as closely as possible on a vertical plane in north-south direction, the points of rotation 336 of the cables being arranged on a plane through the axis of rotation

337 of the absorber 322 or the axis of rotation of the fastening of the gear rack on the absorber structure and are situated on both sides of these axes of rotation 337, ... and in the case of a projection into
5 a plane perpendicular to the axis of rotation 337 of the absorber 322 also form with the connecting line through the axes of rotation 337, ... at least approximately parallelograms whose angles are ideally 90° at 12.00 noon.

10 As an alternative to the cable structure just described, the rotation of an absorber 322 about an axis of rotation perpendicular to the horizontal east-west axis and to the axis of symmetry of the absorber in the main beam direction is performed by parallel
15 coupling with the aid of racks to a gear rack which at 12 noon runs as closely as possible on a vertical plane in north-south direction, the points of rotation of the racks being arranged on a plane through the axis of rotation of the absorber or the axis of rotation of the
20 fastening of the gear rack on the absorber structure and in the case of a projection into a plane perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the absorber also form with a line through the axes of rotation at least approximately a parallelogram whose angles are
25 ideally 90° at 12.00 noon.

The gear rack is formed by a carrier on which there is fastened a chain in which a sprocket engages which is driven by a motor via an irreversible gear.

The sprocket is guided on the chain by at least one
30 roller which is pressed from the other side against the carrier.

A gear rack can be set up vertically to such an extent and lengthened down to near the ground such that the absorber structure can be lowered down to near the
35 ground along this gear rack by moving the engaging drive.

The fulcrum for the absorber structure with gas guidance channels 322 is further distant in the beam direction from the large-area main mirror 319 than the

fulcrum for the smaller mirror 332, arranged additionally around it.

Consequently, in the case of oblique incidence the optical error can be more effectively compensated, in order to achieve a higher degree of collector efficiency.

The translucent thermal insulation 327 comprises a flat carrier structure, arranged in the direction of radiation, such as, for example, a plurality of slotted metal sheets with slots arranged perpendicular to the direction of radiation, which structure is surrounded by a transparent structure and/or above all by a structure which reflects in the direction of radiation and is made from glass fibres in the direction of radiation.

Optionally in addition, or as a substitute to the glass fibres, glass tubes or rods are optionally arranged in the beam direction.

The collector 16 is completely covered by glass 23.

The TTI 327 is covered by glass 337 only to the extent required for guiding the heat transport medium of air in a flow sufficiently parallel to the TTI 327.

As a result, this TTI 327 is rendered insensitive to contamination of the pipeline system, and no reflection occurs during transmission of the radiation.

The air flows is [sic] controlled, in particular in the case of attenuated solar irradiation, such that more air is blown out of the collector 331 upstream of the TTI 327 than is exhausted by the TTI 327. In addition to the screening of the TTI thus achieved by the build-up of a hot gas cushion, contamination of the TTI by unfiltered outside air is thereby reduced.

Because of the tracking, the solar radiant energy is concentrated by the mirror structure above all onto the translucent thermal radiation TTI 327 of the absorber. The solar radiation will penetrate at least the front part of the TTI 327 predominantly without absorption, and subsequently be absorbed in the absorber structure.

The thermal energy can escape against the beam direction from the absorption region only after overcoming decisive hurdles owing to the TTI 327, since the thermal radiation of the absorber or of each
5 emitting surface is largely absorbed only by surfaces which have a relatively small temperature difference, and in addition the convection is suppressed by the large surfaces of the TTI 327, which subdivide the relevant convection space. A substantial portion of the
10 thermal energy which has been transferred by the processes mentioned into less hot regions of the TTI 11 is absorbed there from the flow of the heat transfer medium (for example air flow) in the beam direction.

This yields a curved temperature profile whose gradient
15 increases decisively with increasing temperature.

Since the gradient on the cooler side the TTI 11 becomes smaller with an increasing rate of flow of the heat transfer medium through the TTI 327 in the case of a constant temperature difference at the surfaces of
20 the TTI, the flow of waste heat through the cooler surface of the TTI is reduced.

The absorber is subdivided into regions through which flow is controlled as a function of temperature, in order to avoid thorough mixing of heat transfer
25 medium with large temperature differences in the output manifold 330.

The cross section through which flow can occur is intended to remain constant in this region in the process.

30 This is achieved by virtue of the fact that the throughflow is controlled by bimetals 339 of which in each case two are connected to a beam 340 as in the case of a set of scales, the suspension of two corresponding beams being movably connected again to a
35 centrally suspended beam.

The pipeline 330, through which the hot gas is removed from the absorber 322, is sheathed with an insulation 341 with an outer surface 342 with good thermal conduction and, optionally, good or selective

absorption, which in turn is largely completely sheathed by a translucent thermal insulation 343 and runs in a space 344 which is flowed through by the hot gas of the thermal energy carrier circuit on the way to
5 at least one absorber 322, and which for the alignment at 12 noon in autumn is surrounded on the directly irradiated side by a translucent insulation 345, which cannot be flowed through, and from the other side by a mirror 346, the outwardly directed surface of which is
10 adjoined by an insulation 347 and a weather guard and which reflects the incident light above all onto the side of the inner tube 342 not directly irradiated, and is thus completely sheathed.

A bulk material store functions effectively in
15 thermodynamic terms and is designed with an acceptable outlay by virtue of the fact that the bulk material 348 flowed through by the heat transfer medium (for example air) is divided by at least one insulating interlayer 349, which cannot be flowed through, into concentric
20 shells with a cylindrical lateral surface with a vertical axis and outwardly curved base and top surfaces, and the transitions 350, which can be flowed through, take place from an inner shell, filled with bulk material, to the adjoining outer shell through
25 openings in the insulating cylinder lateral surface 349, which are arranged in the region of a plane through the cylinder axis on both sides in each case, and the flow is guided by connections, which cannot be flowed through, running in the region of this plane
30 such that the shells can be flowed through only in one direction of revolution about the vertical cylinder axis.

A transition between two half shells filled with bulk material is possible only in the case of flow
35 through a vertical shaft 351 via which it is also possible to exchange heat transfer medium.

As a result, by reducing the inflow channel in places it is possible to control the flow such that only heat

transfer medium in a narrow temperature range flows in the shaft.

One of the outermost insulation layers 352 is flowed through from one bulk fill layer to the other. A
5 decisive curvature of the temperature profile is formed thereby, as a result of which on the basis of the shallower gradient on the cooler side only a lower rate of flow of lost thermal energy occurs on the cooler side than without the throughflow against the
10 temperature gradient.

The flow paths are lengthened by additional smaller barriers 355, which cannot be flowed through, in the horizontally running bulk material layers 353, above all in the region of the cylinder axis 354.
15 As a result, these bulk material layers 353 are also flowed through in a relatively uniform fashion, the flow paths [lacuna] approximately of equal length as in the cylinder lateral surface 356, and there is no unfavourable mixing of heat transfer medium at a
20 different temperature.

For the purpose of seasonal storage, the bulk material store is heated in conjunction with the cooling of hot inflowing air and cool outflowing air to far above 100°C, and a few weeks later thermal energy
25 is extracted from the bulk material store by air which flows at approximately 50°C into the outer region of the store and is extracted through one of the air channels at 120°C - 150°C and subsequently cooled by a heat exchanger which heats water from approximately
30 40°C to 100°C which is extracted from an insulated water reservoir in the lower region and fed in [sic] the upper region.

The waste heat from the heat engine operated as a hot gas engine is used in buildings to supply energy
35 for heating and hot water.

An accumulator is interposed in order to decouple the operation of the machine from the heat requirement in terms of time.

A high synergy effect is achieved when the accumulator is filled not with pure water but with biological waste and faeces.

Particularly when the aim is seasonal heat storage, the
5 faeces are too hot in summer for decomposition reactions or biogas production to be able to proceed to a considerable extent.

This effect is used in a similar way in the preservation of fruit.

10 The production of biogas can ensue when this accumulator is cooled in late autumn or winter.

Not only is thermal energy stored seasonally thereby, but there is also an indirect storage of biogas.

Patent Claims



1. Method for transferring entropy, in which at least one working volume filled with a working fluid is
5 largely delimited from other spaces or the surroundings, by at least one valve and at least one pressure housing, optionally without or with a mechanical compression device such as, for example, a piston, liquid piston or diaphragm, and optionally at
10 least one liquid boundary surface or none, in which
- in each case at least two mutually delimitable structures or structural elements through which working fluid is to flow in a period with a maximum quantity and which have heat transfer surfaces
15 necessarily active for the thermodynamic process, in which in the operating state in each case isothermal surfaces of different temperature which are to be flowed through by the working fluid are formed,
 - optionally at least one or no element or structural
20 element such as for example, a (foldable) diaphragm, folded, telescopic or resilient sheets, a regenerator structure of changeable shape or a liquid boundary surface, which is arranged between said structures or structural elements in a connecting and largely
25 sealing fashion or is equipped with the action of a regenerator,
 - or at least one or no displacer piston which can be moved in this working volume,
 - and the limitation of the working fluid
- 30 delimit at least one partial volume with a minimum size in a fashion largely free from overlap with a comparable volume and are partly caused by control system elements acting thereon by which, predominantly in those time periods of the periodically proceeding
35 thermodynamic cycle, the ratio of this partial volume to this working volume is either enlarged or reduced during which the size of this working volume is changed in size only to a lesser degree and, depending on the pressure of the working fluid in this working volume,





in each case at least one specific valve whose opening and closing times decisively influences [sic] the thermodynamic cycle, and which valve can delimit this working volume from at least one external space which is filled up with at least one working means in conjunction with partially differing pressures which are subjected to fluctuations which are only smaller relative to the periodic pressure change in this working volume during these time periods, is predominantly (in the time periods characterized above) held open by the control system or the flow pressure and flowed through, which (valve) is held closed during other time periods which proceed between these time periods and in which the pressure of the working fluid in this working volume either rises or falls through the displacement of the above-named or further components or structural elements by the control system and the variation thereby caused in the mean temperature of the working fluid in this working volume and/or by a variation in the size of this working volume by the mechanical compression device, and the ratio of each partial volume as defined above to this working volume is varied only to a decisively lesser extent, wherein during a time interval which is much longer relative to the period there is either an absorption or output of thermal energy at least of one substance of a continuous or periodically swelling and subsiding mass flow in conjunction with a sliding temperature or with a plurality of temperature levels, and in this working volume at least one working means acts at least partially as a working fluid which traverses the periodic thermodynamic cycle.

2. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 1, characterized in that the valves of at least one working volume, whose opening and closing times decisively influence the thermodynamic cycle are arranged and incorporated such that a portion of a working means flowing through at least one such inlet valve reaches at least one such outlet valve only after





flowing through at least one partial volume characterized in detail in Claim 1, and leaves this working volume again through said outlet valve in the case of continuous operation during another time period
5 of the periodically proceeding thermodynamic cycle at pressures and temperatures which are in another range.

3. Method for transferring entropy according to one or both of Claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the partial volumes, characterized in more detail in these
10 claims, at least of one working volume always have largely the same ratio to one another.

4. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 3, characterized in that at least one working volume is periodically predominantly
15 either enlarged or reduced by the action of the control system on the compression device such as, for example, piston, liquid piston or diaphragm, when the valves which are designated in more detail in Claims 1 or 2 and are decisive for the configuration of the
20 thermodynamic cycle, are closed.

5. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-4, in which the control system is configured such that in specific time periods of the periodically proceeding thermodynamic cycle it causes
25 one or more of the components set forth in Claim 1, or comparable ones, to execute movements by which predominantly those partial volumes, delimited by these structural elements, at least of one working volume are either enlarged or reduced which are varied only to a
30 lesser extent in size during those time periods characterized in Claim 1 in which the partial volume characterized in Claim 1 is decisively varied in size.

6. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 5, in which the components, which bound at least
35 one partial volume described in more detail in Claims 1 or 2, are arranged or are moved by the control system such that during the time periods, characterized in the first part of Claim 5, of the periodically proceeding thermodynamic cycle this partial volume is changed in





size only to a lesser extent and can be flowed through entirely by working fluid.

7. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-6, characterized in that in the operating state the partial volumes of at least one working volume which are set forth in Claims 1-6 are varied in size by the control system such that the change in the mean temperature during a period is thereby maximized.
8. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 7, characterized in that on the basis of the movement of at least some of the structures or structural elements set forth in Claim 1, the partial volumes, characterized by Claim 1, of at least one working volume are continuously reduced by the control system during a specific time period of the periodically proceeding thermodynamic cycle and thereby the mean temperature of the working fluid in this working volume predominantly drops and thereby hot working means flows from a space with pressure fluctuations which are only slighter relative to those occurring in this working volume through at least one wide open inlet valve into a partial volume of this working volume which directly adjoins only a regenerator which is to be flowed through by working fluid in each period with a maximum quantity, and during the subsequent time period, having a lesser change in the ratio of the partial volumes characterized in Claim 1 to the corresponding working volume, the pressure in this working volume is increased, in conjunction with closed valves characterized in Claim 1, on the basis of the movement of the mechanical compression device by the control system and/or on the basis of the movement of some components which also bound a partial volume characterized in Claim 1, or comparable ones by the control system, which movement reduces the coldest partial volume of this working volume, which is directly adjoined only by the cooler but no





regenerator, and enlarges the hottest partial volume, which adjoins at least one inlet valve and is characterized in the early part of this claim, as a result of which the mean temperature of the working
5 fluid in this working volume is increased and on the basis of the movement of some of the components set forth in Claim 1 the partial volumes, characterized by Claim 1, of this working volume are continuously enlarged by the control system during the time period
10 following thereupon, and thereby the mean temperature of the working fluid in this working volume rises predominantly, and working fluid with a lower temperature than in the case of inflow flows out from that partial volume which is described in more detail
15 in Claim 1 and is delimited by a regenerator which bears at least temporarily against the cooler, through at least one wide open outlet valve, into a space with pressure fluctuations which are only slighter relative to those occurring in this working volume, and during
20 the subsequent time period, having a lesser change in the ratio of the partial volumes characterized in Claim 1 to the corresponding working volume, the pressure in this working volume is lowered, in conjunction with closed valves characterized in Claim 1, on the basis of
25 the movement of the mechanical compression device by the control system and/or on the basis of the movement of some components which also bound a partial volume characterized in Claim 1, or are comparable therewith by the control system, which movement enlarges the
30 coldest partial volume, which is directly adjoined only by the cooler but no regenerator, and reduces the hottest partial volume, which adjoins at least one inlet valve and is characterized in the early part of this claim, as a result of which the mean temperature
35 of the working fluid in this working volume is lowered and the cycle is closed.

9. Method for transferring entropy according to one of more of Claims 1 to 8, in which the pressure differential of the spaces delimited by at least one





working volume by at least an inlet and outlet valve, respectively, is set such that, and/or the components described in more detail in Claims 1 to 8 are driven by the control system such that at least one partial
5 volume described in more detail in Claim 5, which remains predominantly unchanged in size during those time periods, characterized in Claim 1, of the periodically proceeding thermodynamic cycle in which the ratio, characterized in Claim 1, of partial volume
10 to the corresponding working volume is varied decisively in size, is varied in size during the overall period of the cycle such that in the time periods of the pressure rise the mean size of this partial volume is either larger or smaller than in the
15 time periods of the pressure drop, with the result that on balance thermal energy is also added to or extracted from this partial volume.

10. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 9, in which in the operating state the
20 temperature difference of the partial volumes set forth in Claim 9 is enlarged by the sequence characterized there and thereby, during that time period, characterized in Claim 5, of the periodically proceeding thermodynamic cycle in which the ratio,
25 characterized in Claim 1, of partial volume to working volume is not decisively changed, a large change is achieved in the mean temperature of the working fluid in at least one working volume, and this, given a constant size of this working volume, leads on the
30 basis of the closed valves to a larger pressure change, which can also be supported by a simultaneous change in the size of this working volume.

11. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 9 or 10, in which thermal energy is extracted
35 only from the coldest partial volumes set forth in these claims by the interaction, characterized in Claims 9 or 10, of differential pressure and control system.





12. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 11, characterized in that at least one working volume has a valve for exchanging working fluid which, under temperature control in the operating state, prevents overheating of the hottest partial volume.

13. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 12, characterized in that at least one valve, whose opening or closing times decisively influences [sic] the thermodynamic cycle, is opened by the control system, and only thereby is the pressure of the spaces respectively adjoining this valve compensated.

14. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 13, characterized in that during a specific time period of the periodically proceeding thermodynamic cycle in which at least one working means flows either into or from at least one working volume through at least one valve held open by the control system, and at least one working means additionally flows into or from at least one partial volume divided off from this working volume as in Claim 1 or similar, from which or into which partial volume, as described in Claims 1 or 2, working fluid flows at another pressure in another time period through at least one valve held open by the control system.

15. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 14, characterized in that during a specific time period of the periodically proceeding thermodynamic cycle in which at least one working means flows into or from at least one working volume through at least one valve held open by the control system, and also working fluid flows from at least one partial volume divided off from this working volume as in Claim 1 or similar through at least one valve held open by the control system, from which partial volume, as described in Claims 1 or 2, working fluid flows at another pressure in another time period



through at least one valve held open by the control system.

16. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-15, characterized in that the size of at least one working volume remains largely unchanged in the operating state, with the result that by changing this working volume there is no exchange of mechanical work decisive for the thermodynamic process.

17. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 16, characterized in that thermal energy is fed to or extracted from at least one working volume with the aid of at least one heat exchanger by at least one structure, characterized in Claim 1, with heat transfer surfaces (e.g. by an automatic cooler).

18. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-17, characterized in that at least one of the structures or structural elements, described in more detail in Claim 1, with heat transfer surfaces are [sic] configured as a heat accumulator.

19. [lacuna] characterized in that the heat accumulator exhibits a phase change or a chemical reaction.

20. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 19, characterized in that adjoining the at least one partial volume, defined in Claim 1, of at least one working volume is at least one heat exchanger by which thermal energy is either fed to or extracted from this working volume in the operating state.

21. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-20, characterized in that the working fluid is air.

22. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-21, characterized in that at least one structure or structural element, described in more detail in Claim 1, with heat transfer surfaces also acts as a regenerator, that is to say as a heat accumulator which uses the thermal capacity of the



material and has a large boundary surface and a low thermal conductivity in the flow direction.

23. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-22, characterized in that the structures or structural elements, described in more detail in Claim 1, with heat transfer surfaces are designed such that in the operating state deposits such as dirt, suspended materials or condensate are automatically removed and transported further by the working fluid or passed on such that they can be extracted from at least one working volume through special openings or tube systems.

24. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-23, characterized in that at least one regenerator acts as a filter and is connected to a frame, which is connected moveably thereto, such that it can be exchanged with a low outlay.

25. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 23, characterized in that what is deposited at different temperatures can be extracted separately from at least one working volume, in order, for example, to obtain different chemical compositions.

26. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-25, characterized in that at least one further working means is periodically fed to at least one working volume, this means being moved inside this working volume such that an exchange with a working fluid is possible and it is extracted again from this working volume with a changed phase, temperature or chemical composition.

27. Method for transferring entropy according to one of Claims 1-26, characterized in that the heat transfer surfaces described in more detail in Claim 1 or 2 and required for the thermodynamic process are designed as a catalyst.

28. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 27, characterized in that the periodic change in size of at least some of the partial volumes described in more detail in these



claims comes about at least partially through a shift in the stroke direction of the structures or structural elements, described in more detail in Claim 1 or 2, with heat transfer surfaces necessarily active for the thermodynamic process, towards the housing bounding the working volume, seals sliding on surfaces in the stroke direction so that the structures with heat transfer surfaces must be flowed through during a movement.

29. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 28, characterized in that at least one frame supporting at least one heat exchanger always has a largely constant spacing in the stroke direction from a regenerator, another structure or another structural element with a regenerator bears against this heat exchanger only during a part of a period of the periodically proceeding thermodynamic cycle, and it is also possible in this time period for the working fluid to flow parallel to this heat exchanger through a structure, mounted on the same frame, with a flow resistance which is substantially greater relative to this heat exchanger.

30. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-29, in which the structures or structural elements, described in more detail in Claim 1, with heat exchange surfaces necessarily active for the thermodynamic process, and in part the control system acting thereon are constructed at least partially by a relatively homogeneous structure with a large heat transfer surface which, on the basis of its internal cohesion or its resilient properties, permits the size of the volume occupied to be changed by drawing apart or compression, thus rendering possible a definition of partial volumes which is covered by Claims 1 or 2.

31. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 30, characterized in that the relatively homogeneous structure set forth in Claim 30 is formed with a large heat transfer surface by a metal fabric whose diagonal is corrugated relative to the wire



direction, and of which a plurality of layers lie one on another, these corrugations lying on one another in a crosswise fashion (angles not only 90°).

32. Method for transferring entropy according to
5 Claim 36, characterized in that in the case of at least one heat exchanger balls or springs are arranged on the transfer surfaces or the flow channels/flow channel, so that a compensating movement of the regenerator structure is possible in conjunction with resilience.

10 33. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 32, characterized in that in the operating state at least one displacer piston (set forth in Claim 1) can be flowed around by the working fluid and has in the stroke direction a length which
15 corresponds at least to the (maximum) amplitude of the periodic movement relative to the housing.

34. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-33, characterized in that in the operating state at least one displacer piston set
20 forth in Claim 33 is flowed through by the working fluid and exchanges thermal energy with a regenerator in the process, and has in the stroke direction a length which corresponds to at least the amplitude of the periodic movement relative to the housing.

25 35. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 34, characterized in that in the operating state at least one displacer piston set forth in Claim 33 or 34 is flowed around by a working fluid in a region in which thermal energy is either
30 absorbed or output by the working fluid through the wall of at least one pressure housing.

36. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-35, characterized in that in the operating state the periodic changes in size of at
35 least one of the partial volumes described in more detail in the claims is effected by a displacement of at least one displacer piston (set forth in Claim 1), and the working fluid can pass from one side of the displacer piston which can be flowed on to the other



side of the displacer piston which can be flowed on only after flowing through at least one other such partial volume.

37. Method for transferring entropy according to
5 Claim 36, characterized in that the displacer piston is pushed at least in part between two structures or structural elements with regenerators and/or a heat exchanger, and has flow channels (in the form of slots in the stroke direction) from one regenerator to the
10 other.

38. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 36 to 37, characterized in that fastened in the stroke direction on at least one displacer piston characterized in Claim 36 or 37 is a
15 rigid element which merges into a gear rack which acts on at least one gearwheel of a shaft.

39. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 36 to 38, characterized in that fastened moveably on at least one displacer piston is
20 at least one flexible element, for high tensile stresses of a control system (for example belt) which is wound on and off a shaft driven by other partial systems of the control system, and which is optionally held in tension by the weight force of this displacer
25 piston, or by a further flexible element of the control system, which is of high tensile stress, is fitted on the free end of a rigid element which is fastened in the stroke direction on this displacer piston, and which is wound onto the shaft, driven by other partial
30 systems of the control system, when the other is wound off.

40. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 38 to 39, characterized in that a plurality of displacer pistons are driven by a shaft
35 driven by other subsystems of the control system.

41. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 38 to 40, characterized in that at least one shaft is led out from the working volume



through the pressure vessel (and driven there by other partial systems of the control system).

42. Method for transferring entropy according to Claims 36 to 42, characterized in that the displacer piston is designed as a liquid piston, another insulating structure being moved upon contact with the liquid such that the surfaces wetted by the liquid in the operating state during the periodic movement are largely covered against being flowed on directly by hot working fluid.

43. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 36 to 42, characterized in that at least one working volume filled with working fluid is changed in size by at least one tube, which is filled with piston liquid, connected to the pressure vessel and has a moveable boundary surface of the liquid without contact with a working volume filled with working fluid.

44. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 43, characterized in that the moveable boundary surface of the liquid without contact with a working volume filled with working fluid is moved by a piston connected to the control system and an energy storage mechanism (for example flywheel).

45. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 44, characterized in that the piston set forth in Claim 44 is replaced by a float which leaves unfilled in each position only a gap, which is small relative to the overall size, with respect to the bounding wall, which merges into the pressure housing by at least one working volume, the float having to be long enough in the direction of movement that it cannot largely be enclosed by the liquid in the operating state.

46. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 42 to 45, characterized in that at least one liquid displacer piston is driven by at least one turbine.

47. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 46, characterized in that the turbines of



different liquid displacer pistons are fastened on a common shaft.

48. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 42 to 47, characterized in that
5 at least one gas volume is delimited by a liquid surface in at least one container which is connected to at least one working volume, and this liquid can flow into this container through at least one non-return valve and can flow out again through at least one
10 nozzle.

49. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 42 to 48, characterized in that at least one liquid piston characterized in Claims 42 to 48 is driven by at least one periodic liquid jet
15 produced as in Claim 48.

50. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 49, characterized in that the liquid flowing through at least one heat exchanger in at least one closed circuit is driven by at least
20 one periodic liquid jet produced as in Claim 48.

51. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 33 to 50, characterized in that various groups of displacers are driven differently (for example with a phase shift) for the purpose of the
25 temporal variation, characterized in one or more of Claims 1 to 50, in the partial volumes characterized in one or more of Claims 1 to 50.

52. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-51, characterized in that some
30 of the displacer pistons are designed as pivoting pistons (and some of them are fastened on the same shaft).

53. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 28 to 52, characterized in that
35 the structures or structural elements, characterized in Claim 1, with heat transfer surfaces required for the thermodynamic process are connected to elements of the control system running in the stroke direction in such a way with reference to tension and pressure that in



the operating state the other ends of these elements are moved in a space which does not become hot, it possibly being necessary to guide these elements through some of these structures.

5 54. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 53, characterized in that the stroke direction characterized in Claim 53 runs vertically.

55. Method for transferring entropy according to one or both of Claims 53 to 54, characterized in that
10 the structures or structural elements with heat transfer surfaces necessarily active for the thermodynamic cycle are arranged perpendicular to the stroke direction.

56. Method for transferring entropy according to
15 one or more of Claims 53 to 55, characterized in that inlet and outlet valves and the heat exchangers are arranged such that the partial volumes of the corresponding working volume are arranged spatially above the heat exchanger whose temperature is above the
20 boiling point of the heat-exchanger liquid used in the heat exchanger.

57. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 53 to 56, characterized in that the elements of the control system described in more
25 detail in Claim 53 are led out from at least one working volume through seals.

58. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 57, characterized in that the seals, described in more detail in Claim 57, for the elements of the
30 control system are fitted on a tube end, situated removed as far as possible from the working volume centroid, through which the elements of the control system are guided, so that the seal slides only on surfaces which always directly adjoin the lateral tube
35 surface inside the pressure vessel.

59. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-58, characterized in that a plurality of the elements, described in more detail in Claims 53 to 58, of the control system act with their



ends, which are still free there directly, for example, via bolts on which rollers supported by ball bearings, if appropriate, are seated, on various points on at least one lever in a force-transmitting fashion, and so
5 a movement characterized in Claim 3 or 22 can be achieved.

60. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-59, characterized in that a plurality of the elements, described in more detail in
10 Claims 53 to 58, of the control system are moveably fastened with the ends, which are still free there, directly via at least one intermediate part moveably fastened thereon, on various points on at least one lever, and so a movement characterized in Claim 3 or 53
15 can be achieved.

61. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 53 to 61, characterized in that a plurality of dimensionally stable structural elements are moveably connected at each of the ends, which are
20 still free there, of the elements of the control system described in more detail in Claims 53 to 61, with a plurality of levers, also described in Claim 59, such that the flux of force has mirror symmetry with reference to a plane in which the stroke direction also
25 lies.

62. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 61, characterized in that at least two elements, described in more detail in Claim 61, of the control system are moveably connected separately to levers by
30 dimensionally stable structural elements as in Claim 61, and these levers are fastened for each group of these elements on two shafts which run parallel to the plane of symmetry of the corresponding group.

63. Method for transferring entropy according to
35 one of more of Claims 1-62, characterized in that at least one element, described in more detail in Claims 53 to 62, of the control system acts with its end, which is still free, on a gearwheel via a gear rack.



64. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-62, characterized in that at least one element, described in more detail in Claims 53 to 63, of the control system is coupled with its
5 end, which is still free there, to at least one shaft via at least one dimensionally unstable element, of high tensile stress, of the control system such as, for example, chains, belts or the like, which is wound onto at least one roller.
- 10 65. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-64, characterized in that the elements, described in more detail in Claims 53 to 64, of the control system, which can be fastened
15 displaceably on different structures or structural elements, described in more detail in Claims 1 or 28, with heat transfer surfaces necessarily active for the thermodynamic process, are arranged concentrically in groups.
- 20 66. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 65, characterized in that the fastening, set forth in Claim 65, of the elements of the control system is designed as a bayonet lock, and the structural element engaging in an element of the control system guides the element of the control system
25 arranged further inside.
- 30 67. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-66, characterized in that the structural element with the aid of which at least one of the elements, characterized in Claim 53, of the control system is connected to a structural element can
move in a plane perpendicular to the stroke direction with reference to the structure or the structural element with heat transfer surfaces necessary for the thermodynamic process.
- 35 68. Entropy transformer according to Claim 67, characterized in that the structural element set forth in Claim 67 can be moved only in the direction of the surface centroid of the structure likewise set forth.



69. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 28 to 68, characterized in that in each case two of the regenerators are interconnected by elements in the stroke direction at a fixed spacing.

5 70. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 69, characterized in that at least two groups of partial volumes, characterized as in Claim 1, are delimited in at least one working volume, and the size of the partial volumes of one
10 group are [sic] enlarged when the partial volumes of another group are reduced.

71. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 28 to 70, characterized in that the ends of the elements, set forth in Claims 53 to 70,
15 not fastened to a regenerator are moved inside at least one pressure housing in at least one space filled with liquid.

72. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 71, characterized in that fastened in a sealing
20 fashion at the edge of at least one regenerator or heat exchanger, which is also moved in the vertical direction, is at least one element which always dips into at least one space, characterized in Claim 71, filled with liquid, so that the regenerator or heat
25 exchanger must be flowed through by working fluid in the operating state.

73. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 72, characterized in that the elements characterized in Claim 72 also take over functions
30 which are fulfilled in one or more of Claims 53 to 71 by elements of the control system characterized there.

74. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 53 to 73, characterized in that floats by means of [lacuna] the weight force of the
35 arrangement connected thereto is compensated are fitted on at least one of the elements, characterized in one or more of Claims 71 to 73, below the liquid surface.

75. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 71 to 74, characterized in that



working fluid passes from the corresponding partial volume of the working volume to the outlet valve on the pressure housing through a tube which is permanently connected in a sealing fashion to the pressure vessel and is arranged in the stroke direction such that it projects over the liquid level, and a gas conducting tube, which is arranged therein in a largely concentric fashion and sealed thereagainst, and which is connected in a sealing fashion to a structure with heat transfer surfaces necessarily active for the thermodynamic cycle.

76. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 75, characterized in that a further largely concentrically arranged tube, connected in a sealing fashion to the gas conducting tube, which always dips so far into the liquid that sealing is ensured, is arranged via the tube which is permanently connected in a sealing fashion to the pressure vessel and is arranged in the stroke direction, and via the gas conducting tube arranged largely concentrically therein.

77. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 71 to 76, characterized in that at least one structure with heat transfer surfaces necessarily active for the thermodynamic cycle dips periodically into the liquid and exchanges thermal energy in the process.

78. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 71 to 77, characterized in that a structure dips periodically into the liquid and in the process absorbs liquid which subsequently drips from this structure and trickles in the working space.

79. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 71 to 78, characterized in that the liquid in at least one working volume either absorbs or outputs thermal energy by means of a heat exchanger in the closed circuit.

80. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 71 to 79, characterized in that



the liquid either absorbs or outputs thermal energy in at least one working volume by means of a heat exchanger which is fitted in the pressure vessel below the liquid surface.

5 81. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 53 to 80, characterized in that on [sic] at least one element of the control system, which is characterized by one or more of Claims 53 to 80, merges into a gear rack which acts on at least one
10 gear wheel of a shaft.

82. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 53 to 81, characterized in that at least one element of the control system which is characterized by one or more of Claims 53 to 80 is
15 moved by at least one flexible element, of high tensile stress, of the control system, which is wound onto and off a shaft driven by other partial systems of the control system, and which is optionally held in tension by the weight force of the structures moved thereby or
20 by at least one further flexible element, of high tensile stress, of the control system fastened on the lengthened free end of at least one element of the control system which is characterized by one or more of Claims 53 to 80, and which is wound onto the shaft
25 driven by the control system when the other is wound off.

83. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 53 to 82, characterized in that a plurality of elements of the control system which are
30 characterized by one or more of Claims 53 to 82 are driven by at least one shaft driven by a partial system of the control system.

84. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 83, characterized in that at
35 least one shaft is led out from the corresponding working volume (and driven there by another partial system of the control system) through the corresponding pressure vessel.



85. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 53 to 84, characterized in that at least one of the concentrically arranged elements, characterized in Claim 65, of the control system
5 comprises in each case two elongated elements, interconnected at the free end, in the stroke direction such as, for example, rods.

86. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-85, characterized in that
10 springs act between the structures or structural elements, described in more detail in Claim 1, with heat transfer surfaces necessarily active for the thermodynamic cycle.

87. Method for transferring entropy according to
15 Claim 86, characterized in that the springs act between the elements, characterized in more detail in Claims 53 to 85, of the control system.

88. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-87, characterized in that the
20 structures or structural elements, described in more detail in Claim 1, with heat transfer functions necessarily active for the thermodynamic process are connected moveably with parallel rotating axes in each case to at least 2 structural elements which can in
25 each case be moved on one of rotation axes running parallel to one another, and the rotation axes stand perpendicular on a plane, and connecting paths of the intersection points can form a parallelogram.

89. Method for transferring entropy according to
30 Claim 88, characterized in that the structures or structural elements, described in more detail in Claim 1 or 88, with heat transfer surfaces necessarily active for the thermodynamic process are of limited extent in the closer surroundings of the two rotation axes, and
35 the transition to the at least two further structural elements set forth in Claim 88 is designed to provide a far-reaching seal in conjunction with the greatest possible heat exchange of the leakage flow.



90. Partial system of the control system for a method for transferring entropy, which achieves a movement of the structures or structural elements, set forth in Claim 1, such as, for example, displacer
5 pistons or structures or structural components with necessarily active heat transfer surfaces, by means of a drive in the case of which there is tensioned via two unilaterally mounted sprockets of which at least one is driven or is connected to an energy storage mechanism
10 such as, for example, a flywheel, a chain on which two levers with two bearings are moveably fastened at approximately the distance of the pitch radius of the sprocket such that they are interconnected on a further rotation axis such that during the continuous movement
15 of the sprockets this rotation axis spends a decisive proportion of the period in the closer surroundings of in each case one of the sprocket axes to which it runs approximately parallel, and the force for the driving movement is taken from it, for example, by a lever.

20 91. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 92, characterized in that at least one chain for sprockets is designed with at least one sprocket disc more than the sprocket used, and the levers are mounted inside the chain on chain studs.

25 92. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-33, characterized in that at least the movements, characterized in Claims 5 or 28, with which a change in size of the partial volumes, defined in Claim 1 or other claims, of at least one
30 working volume is achieved, is [sic] realized by a chain drive, as described in more detail in Claim 90 or 91, together with a further chain drive in which the chain, as described in more detail in Claim 91, is mounted and driven during the same period of
35 revolution, the force for the driving movement is tapped directly at optionally at least one stud or at least one link of the chain.

93. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 92, characterized in that in the case of the



chain drive set forth anew in Claim 92 at least one disc with two holes through which two chain studs, which can form a chain lock, penetrate, are [sic] fastened on the chain such that it can act directly optionally as a running surface for the round hole in a lever or at least one other structural component or apparatus tapping the driving movement, or serves as an internal fastening for a separate bearing.

94. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-93, characterized in that structural members for widening or heightening are fitted on at least one chain described in more detail in Claims 90-93 or 97 such that the (force for) movement of the valves can be tapped by a lever acting thereon (via a roller).

95. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-94, characterized in that the movements with which [sic] a change in size of the partial volumes, defined in Claim 1 or other claims, of at least one working volume is [sic] achieved by incorporating at least one recirculating ball screw with an oscillating movement.

96. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-95 characterized in that the movements with which [sic] a change in size of the partial volumes, defined in Claim 1 or other claims, of at least one working volume is [sic] achieved by incorporating at least one wheel pressed against a cam disc.

97. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 96, characterized in that at least one of the partial systems, characterized in Claims 90 to 96, of the control system act at least on the shafts characterized in Claims 38 to 41 or 84.

98. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-97, characterized in that in the operating state there is in at least one partial volume, described in more detail in Claim 5 and not by Claim 1, a further division into subvolumes by at least



one further structure 108, 109 with a flow through, which is designed less for heat transfer than, predominantly for flow guidance or eddy prevention, and is moved such that the adjoining partial subvolume
5 arranged in the direction of the structural element with heat transfer surfaces necessarily active for the thermodynamic cycle is predominantly reduced whenever this structure 108, 109 is arranged as close as possible to the wall of the pressure vessel, and the
10 partial subvolume adjoining in the direction of the wall of the pressure vessel is predominantly enlarged only when the partial subvolume adjoining on the other side is already at a maximum.

99. Method for transferring entropy, characterized
15 in that at least one structure (for example 180, 109) to be flowed through and with a (sprung) element at least partially embraces a periodically moved structural element which has a change of shape in the longitudinal direction such as, for example, an
20 increasing or decreasing cross-sectional area, and is driven to execute periodic movement thereby during specific time periods of the periodic cycle.

100. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 99, characterized in that the moved structural
25 element, newly set forth in this claim, is fastened on the structural element, characterized in Claim 98, with heat transfer surfaces necessarily active for the thermodynamic cycle.

101. Method for transferring entropy according to
30 one or more of Claims 1-100, characterized in that the phase for driving the compression device for at least one working volume is set by the control system such that the working fluid is compressed in those time periods of the periodic thermodynamic cycle in which
35 the mean pressure is somewhat lower than in the time periods in which expansion occurs, and mechanical energy is thereby fed to the control system during a period in order, in this way, to compensate the



mechanical losses or flow losses, or to perform mechanical work, for example on a driven machine.

102. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-101, in which the control
5 system is driven by being coupled to a flywheel and at least one drive piston such as, for example, a diaphragm piston, bellows.

103. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 102, characterized in that the working space of
10 the drive piston belongs to a working volume and, in the case of the envisaged movement, is expanded by the control system predominantly in the time periods with higher pressure, and reduced in those with lower pressure.

15 104. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 102, characterized in that the working space of the working piston is connected during the time periods in which it is enlarged to at least one space of higher pressure via at least one valve on which the control
20 system acts, and is similarly connected to a space of lower pressure in the time periods in which a reduction takes place.

105. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 104, characterized in that
25 at least one pressure vessel 47 itself remains largely at ambient temperature and is insulated from the hot internal space in a space-filling fashion (by means of insulating material with closed pores such as, for example, glass foam), with the result that this
30 interspace behaves neutrally with reference to pressure change.

106. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 105, characterized in that
35 in the stroke direction of at least one pressure housing the inner wall 39 is formed from two layers of sheet-metal strips arranged offset, joints running in the stroke direction.

107. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 106, characterized in that



at least one pressure compensating container is also connected to at least one space which [lacuna] directly to at least one valve adjoined by at least one working volume as represented in Claim 1.

5 108. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 107, characterized in that a gas/liquid mixture which emerges from the working volume is separated by virtue of the fact that it flows tangentially (at a medium level) into a cylindrical
10 pressure vessel with an approximately vertical axis, the gas flows out again at the top in the region of the axis, and the liquid is conveyed back optionally into the pressure vessel again by at least one working volume through at least one valve, controlled by a
15 float, in the lowermost region, and through a pipeline, or is conveyed into a container outside every working volume, which, owing to an overflow, is always approximately at the target liquid level of each working volume, to which it is connected by at least
20 one pipeline with at least one easily moving nonreturn valve below the liquid level, the container above the liquid level being at approximately the same pressure as the minimum pressure in the corresponding working volume.

25 109. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-50, in which the differential pressure of the decisive to at least one with valves to at least one working volume delimited spaces [sic] is also present at at least one ventilator or at least one
30 turbine with at least one adjustable element, so that said ventilator or turbine can react to a changed flow rate of at least one working means (controlled by the control system of this working volume).

110. Method for transferring entropy according to
35 Claim 109, in which the radial turbine is driven either by the working fluid or forces at least one working means into at least one space at a higher pressure, and the inlet channel in the vicinity of the turbine blades can be changed in size (by the (flow) pressure



difference or the control system) (for example by a metal tongue) by changing the eccentricity of the housing at the largest circumference, this change in size being such that the volumetric flow per time unit
5 can be varied to as large an extent as possible in conjunction with a pressure which is as constant as possible.

111. Method for transferring entropy, characterized in that gas flows periodically in a controlled fashion
10 into, and out of again, a container which in the meantime has been moved at least vertically relative to the liquid surface in a container with liquid.

112. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 111, characterized in that arranged on at least
15 one shaft is at least one container whose opening points in a tangential direction perpendicular to the shaft axis or and which takes up or outputs gas, depending on the type of use and direction of rotation, when the container is so far below the liquid surface
20 that the gas flows without a large pressure difference into or out of this container, from which it is output or taken up again when the container, after emerging at least partially above the liquid surface, is once again flooded with liquid or emptied of liquid.

25 113. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 112, characterized in that gas is blown into a tube under the liquid surface optionally through nozzles or a porous material such that the sizes of the gas bubbles remain in as small as
30 possible an interval, and this gas-liquid mixture flows into a container with a higher liquid level because of the lower average density.

114. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-113, characterized in that at
35 least one working means exchanges thermal energy with at least one thermal energy accumulator outside the working volume(s).

115. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 114, in which at least one thermal energy



accumulator comprises an arrangement of at least one bulk fill, to be flowed through at least by a working means, of a capacitive thermal energy accumulator (for example (waste) glass (white) gravel (diameter in a narrow tolerance range: $\pm 20\%$), metal (metal scrap),...) and/or insulating material.

116. Method for transferring entropy, characterized in that in the case of at least one thermal energy accumulator the arrangement of the accumulator material to be flowed through with the insulating material enveloping the latter (which insulating material can retract resiliently upon thermal expansion of the accumulator material) is configured such that the maximum dimension of an arbitrary surface, which is, in rough terms, to be flowed through vertically, are [sic] substantially smaller than the shortest distance for the flow through the overall arrangement, and this hose-like structure is arranged juxtaposed like a rolled-up ball of wool such that accumulative material is respectively separated from itself by insulating material, and at least one working means must cover as short a path as possible when flowing through between the same.

117. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 114 to 116, characterized in that at least one heat accumulator has a plurality of accesses, which can be closed by valves, at a plurality of positions, at least one working means being capable of passing from one of these accesses to another only after flowing through a proportion of the overall accumulator material.

118. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-117, characterized in that at least one working means is heated by solar energy, and is optionally at least partially changed in phase or chemically changed.

119. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 118, in which the solar radiation is concentrated optically by mirrors or lenses, for example, onto at



least one heat exchanger which is flowed through by at least one working means.

120. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 119, in which the concentration of the solar radiation onto at least one absorber structure arranged in the region of the focal line is performed by at least one device, for example, a parabolic fluted mirror, aligned in accordance with the relative position of the sun.

121. Method for transferring entropy according to one or both of Claims 119 or 120, characterized in that above all at least one absorber structure with a changed solar position is tracked.

122. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 118 to 122, characterized in that at least one optical absorber and heat exchanger is thermally insulated by a structure or material against the surroundings such that the solar radiation reaches the heat exchanger through this structure with as little absorption or reflection as possible.

123. Method for transferring entropy, characterized in that virtually adjacent to a plane which is perpendicular to a plane that divides into two equally strong beams at least a portion of the reflected radiation of at least one device for optically concentrating the radiant energy onto a focal line (such as a parabolic fluted mirror, for example), and which passes through the focal line of this device, there are arranged elements whose surfaces run parallel to a line through the region into which the radiation is concentrated about this focal line, reflects the irradiated sunlight finally in a directional fashion and absorb as far as possible the thermal radiation of a blackbody with a temperature of 700°K at least when they are visible from this focal line (for example glass tubes or glass fibres cf. Optical fibres), as a result of which the direct insolation concentrated [sic] on at least one focal line is led at least partially



into a region (cf. optical fibre or translucent thermal insulation) in which it is absorbed.

124. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 120 to 123, characterized in that
5 at least one device for optically concentrating the radiant energy onto a focal line (such as a parabolic fluted mirror, for example) is divided into individual segments parallel to the focal line which are readjusted in parallel individually to a lesser extent
10 than required in Claim 120, in order to achieve an improvement of the optical concentration as the absorber is tracked.

125. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 122 to 124, characterized in that
15 the elements set forth in Claim 123 or 122 are partially cooled by a flow of working means which flows away from the appropriate focal line or from the focal point.

126. Method for transferring entropy according to
20 one or more of Claims 123 or 125, characterized in that no structural element is arranged such that the radiation then absorbed must then be transmitted through material.

127. Method for transferring entropy according to
25 one or more of Claims 123 to 126, characterized in that the elements set forth in Claim 123 are arranged so far remote from the plane of highest symmetry, in which at least one focal line lies, that given an ideal alignment of the appropriate device for optically
30 concentrating the radiant energy only a small fraction of the radiant power reflected in the direction of this focal line arrives in the region of the end face of these elements.

128. Method for transferring entropy according to
35 one or more of Claims 123 to 127, characterized in that the elements set forth in these claims are flowed through from the appropriate focal line.

129. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 123 to 128, characterized in that



the elements set forth in Claims 123 to 128 are arranged such that the solar radiation can pass without transmission to surfaces on which it is absorbed, and the surface is cooled by the flow of the working fluid.

5 130. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 123 to 129, characterized in that the working means can flow through at least one structure with a surfaces [sic] which absorbs the solar radiation.

10 131. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 130, characterized in that the elements set forth in Claim 130 are mounted in a sealing fashion at both ends and are therefore integrated into a conduit system which is closed at least in the adjoining region.

15 132. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 131, characterized in that inside the elements set forth in Claim 131 the absorption coefficient for insolation in the region remote from the appropriate focal line is higher in the case of at least some of
20 the surfaces than in the case of glass walls (for example by blackening, an inserted tube made from metal or ceramic, or a metal strip).

133. Method for transferring entropy according to one or both of Claims 131 and 132, characterized in
25 that the elements set forth in these claims merge into elements which are flowed through and which consist of another material and whose surfaces are largely of the same orientation.

134. Method for transferring entropy according to
30 one or more of Claims 123 to 133, characterized in that the absorption of the solar radiation takes place on surfaces which also reflect directionally, optionally absorb the radiation of a blackbody at a temperature of 700°K, or do not, and are arranged such that the
35 absorbed solar radiant energy per surface is as constant as possible, with the result that the heat transfer from this surface to the working means takes place with a minimum of exergy losses (despite the low



thermal conductivity or thermal capacity of said working means).

135. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 119 to 134, characterized in that
5 the entire arrangement is sheathed with thermal insulation in the beam direction downstream of at least a portion of at least one focal line or at least one focal point.

136. Method for transferring entropy according to
10 one or more of Claims 123 to 135, characterized in that fitted upstream of the focal line in the direction of irradiation is at least one flat, plane and thin structural element (with a low thermal conductivity in the direction of irradiation) (e.g. a slotted metal
15 sheet, possibly glazed) in whose plane the appropriate focal line lies, or at least runs in this region.

137. Method according to one or more of Claims 119 to 154, characterized in that air is released from at least one flow channel in the region of the focal line
20 or the focal point such that it flows against the direction of radiation.

138. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 119, in which the solar radiation is concentrated onto at least one heat exchanger arranged in the region
25 of the focal point by at least one parabolic mirror which is rotationally symmetrical relative to an axis of symmetry and aligned in accordance with the relative position of the sun.

139. Method for transferring entropy according to
30 one or more of Claims 119 to 138, characterized in that above all at least one absorber is tracked with a changed solar position.

140. System for transferring entropy, characterized in that in a fashion optionally largely parallel to or
35 largely rotationally symmetrical relative to a main beam line which must lie in every plane which provides in two equally strong beams the radiation which is concentrated on a focal point by at least one device for optically concentrating the solar radiant energy,



and virtually adjacent to a plane, perpendicular thereto, through this focal point there are arranged elements whose surfaces run approximately parallel to a line through the region into which the radiation is concentrated about this focal point, reflects the irradiated sunlight finally in a directional fashion and absorb as far as possible the thermal radiation of a blackbody with a temperature of 700°K when they are visible from the focal line (for example glass tubes or glass fibres cf. Optical fibres), as a result of which the insolation concentrated on at least one focal line is led at least partially into a region (cf. optical fibre or translucent thermal insulation) in which it is absorbed.

141. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 119 to 140, characterized in that at least one device for optically concentrating the solar radiant energy onto a focal point is divided into individual segments which are readjusted in parallel individually to a lesser extent than required in Claim 139 or 120, in order to achieve an improvement of the optical concentration as the associated absorber is tracked.

142. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 140, characterized in that the elements set forth in Claim 140 are partially cooled by a flow of working means which flows away from the appropriate focal point.

143. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 140 to 142, characterized in that no structural element is arranged such that the radiation must be transmitted through surfaces whose tangentially extended planes are intersected by the appropriate main beam line at an angle which deviates substantially from 0°.

144. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 140 to 143, characterized in that the elements set forth in these claims are arranged so far distant from the respectively corresponding main



beam line through the focal point that given an ideal alignment of the parabolic mirror only a small fraction of the radiant power reflected in the direction of the focal point arrives in the region of the end face of these elements.

145. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 140 to 144, characterized in that the elements set forth in these claims are flowed through from the appropriate focal point.

146. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 140 to 145, characterized in that the elements set forth in Claims 140 to 145 are arranged such that the solar radiation can pass without transmission to surfaces on which it is absorbed, and which is cooled by the flow of the working fluid.

147. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 140 to 146, characterized in that the working means can flow through at least one structure with the surfaces absorbing the solar radiation.

148. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 140 to 147, characterized in that the elements set forth in Claim 145 are mounted in a sealing fashion at both ends and are therefore integrated into a conduit system which is closed at least in the adjoining region.

149. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 140 to 148, characterized in that inside the elements set forth in Claim 148 the absorption coefficient for insolation in the region remote from the focal point is higher in the case of at least some of the surfaces, with largely parallel lines of intersection of the tangential planes, than in the case of glass walls (for example by blackening, an inserted tube made from metal or ceramic, or a metal strip).

150. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 140 to 148, characterized in that the elements set forth in Claim 148 merge into elements



which are flowed through and which consist of another material and whose surfaces are largely of the same orientation.

151. Method for transferring entropy according to
5 one or more of Claims 123 to 150, characterized in that the absorption of the solar radiation takes place on surfaces which also reflect directionally, optionally at least absorb the radiation of a blackbody at a temperature of 700°K, or do not do so, and are arranged
10 such that the absorbed energy per surface is as constant as possible, with the result that the heat transfer from this surface to the working means takes place with a minimum of exergy losses (despite the low thermal conductivity or thermal capacity of said
15 working means).

152. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 119 to 151, characterized in that the entire arrangement is sheathed with thermal insulation in the beam direction downstream of at least
20 one focal line or at least one focal point.

153. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 140 to 152, characterized in that fitted upstream of at least one focal point in the direction of irradiation is at least one flat, plane,
25 thin and directionally reflecting and/or transmitting structural element with a low thermal conductivity (e.g. slotted metal sheet, possibly glazed) in the form of a lateral conical surface whose axis of symmetry is the main beam line and whose extended cone vertex
30 points to the focal point.

154. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 123 to 153, characterized in that arranged in the region of at least one optical absorber is at least one valve which is opened in an emergency
35 as a function of the temperature for the purpose of protection against overheating, with the result that air flows through the absorber structure because of the chimney effect, which can be amplified by a lengthened tube (in the direction of the main beam).



155. Method for transferring entropy, characterized in that elements which in the ideal case transmit and/or reflect largely in a directional fashion and are arranged downstream of at least one transparent cover
5 in the beam direction and, in the ideal case, largely absorb the infrared radiation of a blackbody at a temperature of 700°K, are arranged in a largely parallel fashion and aligned such that the surfaces lie largely parallel to the direction of irradiation, and
10 as large as possible a fraction of the insolation is absorbed at as great a distance as possible from the transparent cover, and are flowed through in the beam direction from the transparent cover by at least one working means, the sides of this arrangement which are
15 not irradiated being thermally insulated.

156. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 155, characterized in that the largely plane elements, set forth in Claim 155, with a larger surface are mounted individually on one axis each, and the sun
20 is tracked by the rotation about this axis.

157. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 155, characterized in that together with the entire arrangement characterized in Claim 155 the elements set forth in Claim 155 track the sun.

25 158. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 155, characterized in that together with the entire arrangement characterized in Claim 155 the largely plane elements characterized in Claim 155 are mounted on a common axis and track the sun.

30 159. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 155, characterized in that at least one further translucent arrangement of elements is flowed through against the beam direction upstream of the elements, set forth in Claim 155, in the beam direction.

35 160. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 155 to 159, characterized in that the space between at least one transparent cover and the elements characterized in these claims is divided into flow channels as is the space on the other side of



these elements between these elements and the appropriate insulation.

161. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 155 to 160, characterized in that
5 at least one space between the elements which are characterized in Claim 159 and are flowed through in a different direction by at least one working fluid is also likewise divided into flow channels as are the spaces characterized in Claim 160.

10 162. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 155 to 161, characterized in that the flow through the elements characterized in Claims 155 and 159 from one flow channel to the other is possible only by overcoming a sufficiently high flow
15 resistance so that no effectively disturbing convective flow is superimposed on this flow.

163. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 155 to 162, characterized in that an absorber structure to be flowed through and having
20 an adequately large flow resistance is fitted adjoining the ends of the elements characterized in these claims in at least one space between said elements and the appropriate opaque insulation.

164. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 160 to 163, characterized in that
25 the flow channels, which run in different spaces characterized in these claims, also run in various directions.

165. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 160 to 164, characterized in that
30 the flow is regulated such that a quantity of working fluid which is approximately proportional to the radiant energy absorbed in the surface region which is covered by the flow channel flows through each flow
35 channel at the transition to the appropriate collector channel.

166. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 160 to 165, characterized in that at least some of the flow channels exchange working



means with a collector channel through a dedicated ventilator in each case.

167. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 160 to 166, characterized in that at least some of the flow channels output working means into a collector channel through a valve controlled as a function of temperature.

168. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 155 to 167, characterized in that arranged in the region of at least one optical absorber is at least one valve which is opened in an emergency as a function of the temperature for the purpose of protection against overheating, with the result that air flows through the absorber structure because of the chimney effect, which can be amplified by a lengthened tube.

169. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 123 to 168, characterized in that a plurality of the collectors characterized in Claims 123 to 168 are connected in series, with the result that at least one working fluid is heated in several stages.

170. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 169, characterized in that at least one working means is heated by the thermal energy optionally released during nuclear reactions, for example in a reactor cooled with helium and moderated with graphite, or during combustion of, for example, biomass or biogas with fresh air.

171. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-170, characterized in that the control system controls the moved components and the valves of a plurality of working volumes such that the respective thermodynamic cycles run in a phase-shifted fashion with the same period.

172. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 171, characterized in that at least some inlet and outlet valves of the working volumes respectively lead into the same external spaces.



173. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-171, characterized in that after flowing out from at least one outlet valve of at least one working volume, at least one working means
5 flows through at least one inlet valve into at least one further working volume, optionally after (renewed) heating, cooling or pressure change.

174. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-173, characterized in that
10 (filtered) fresh air is heated by the exhaust gases by at least one internal combustion engine in at least one heat exchanger or at least one regenerator (which acts as a catalyst), and is taken up into at least one working volume through at least one inlet valve and is
15 output again at least partially into at least one space at higher pressure through at least one outlet valve.

175. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 174, characterized in that the air which is forced out from at least one working volume at an
20 increased pressure through at least one outlet valve flows at least partially into at least one internal combustion engine (after intermediate storage in a buffering pressure tank).

176. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 174 to 175, characterized in that
25 in this case the cool air is extracted from the partial volume of at least one working volume which adjoins the cooler.

177. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-176, in which inlet and outlet
30 valves of at least two working volumes are connected (by a common space), such that after flowing out from at least one working volume after optionally interacting or not with systems optionally for changing
35 pressure or for exchanging thermal energy the working fluid can flow at least partially into at least one further working volume.

178. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 177, characterized in that a



gas sucked into an arrangement of working volumes, described in more detail in Claim 45, is fed to a compressed-gas reservoir as a dry compressed gas which has reduced solvent vapour or/and is oil free, the drying of the gas being performed during the condensation or sublimation, during the stay in the coldest partial volume, as described in more detail in Claim 211, of a portion of the solvent or of the water vapour and, during idle running times in which, for example, the inlet valve remains open with the drive running, the ice/frozen solvent is rethawed and removed from at least one working volume.

179. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 178, in which the thermal energy removed from at least one working volume is optionally transferred for the purpose of hot water preparation or heating (via domestic or district heating systems).

180. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 179 in which additional components from the construction industry are arranged such that it is possible to reside and live therein, and the subsystems of working volume, stores and heaters by [sic] combustion and solar collector are combined by being connected in parallel.

181. Method for transferring entropy according to Claim 180, in which the working fluid is air and/or is cooled with cooling water (with anti-freeze) in at least one working volume.

182. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 181, characterized in that thermal energy is made available by a heat exchanger, for example a gas-liquid one, for heating and hot water.

183. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 182, characterized in that for the purpose of cooling or as a heat source at least one water tank such as, for example, a rainwater tank



is used as intermediate accumulator and is cooled or heated with ambient air.

184. HYPOCAUSTS HEATING, -COOLING [sic] Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 5 1-183, characterized in that a change in the size of at least one working volume effects only a portion of the pressure change.

185. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-183, characterized in that 10 solar energy is made available as electrical energy in accordance with requirement by integrating a plurality of subsystems characterized in this patent such as a gas compressor, thermal energy accumulator, solar collector, compressed-gas reservoir, turbine and power 15 generator after inversion and/or storage as characterized.

186. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1-184, characterized in that the pressure of the liquid in each heat exchanger is always 20 lower in each working volume than the lowest pressure occurring in the corresponding working volume in the operating state.

187. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 186, characterized in that 25 at least one regenerator adjoining at least one coldest partial volume is rotated or displaced such that at least a part of the regenerator can at least periodically thaw and drip in a warm space, from where the liquid can then be removed automatically (by a 30 pipeline system).

188. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 187, characterized in that working fluid is cooled and reheated by flowing through at least one regenerator, thermal energy being 35 extracted from the cooled working fluid, and in the process solvent being condensed or sublimated.

189. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 188, characterized in that gas is cooled by at least that portion of the method



for transferring entropy which acts as a refrigerating machine, and (in the closed circuit) this cooled gas cools a thermal energy accumulator (cf. Claims 114-117) which is subsequently reheated by another gas flow,
5 solvent being condensed and/or frozen (sublimated) out of the gas.

190. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 187 to 189, characterized in that this method is used to obtain water from air moisture.

10 191. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 190, characterized in that at least one space to be cooled is thermally coupled to a partial volume of at least one working volume.

192. Method for transferring entropy according to
15 one or more of Claims 1 to 191, characterized in that at least one cooling space is thermally coupled to at least one partial volume of at least one working volume which is constructed as in the case of a known thermal compressor and which is connected to at least one
20 working volume characterized in accordance with one or more of Claims 1 to 191, the control system moving structures or structural elements with the same period in the two working volumes of different type.

193. Method for transferring entropy according to
25 one or more of Claims 42 to 192, characterized in that at least one liquid of at least one liquid piston wets heat-exchanging surfaces in the operating state, and is also used as heating or cooling liquid.

194. Method for transferring entropy according to
30 one or more of Claims 42 to 193, characterized in that in the operating state at least one liquid of at least one liquid piston fills at least one vessel or at least one absorbent structure and trickles into a partial volume of at least one working volume.

35 195. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 42 to 194, characterized in that valves perform an exchange of liquid of at least one open container with at least one working volume, and



the liquid level in this container is higher than on average in the corresponding working volume.

196. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 42 to 195, characterized in that
5 liquid escapes from at least one working volume via at least one pressure-relieved valve when at least one liquid piston initially strikes against a stroke limiter at the top in the cold region.

197. Method for transferring entropy according to
10 one or more of Claims 42 to 196, characterized in that the float of the liquid displacer piston is temporarily locked periodically in the extreme positions in order to achieve a sequence of movements with which it is possible during one period to achieve a maximum
15 temperature change in the working fluid in at least one working volume.

198. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 42 to 197, characterized in that when the float of the liquid displacer piston is moved
20 in the extreme positions, in each case one flap seals the cross section for the liquid flow against the flow direction, and is held open by a spring, to such an extent that this flap closes completely as a function of the rate of flow.

25 199. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 198, characterized in that upon the actuation of at least one compression device of at least one pressure volume converted compression work is stored at least partially in the hydraulic
30 system (by at least one high pressure gas spring).

200. Method for transferring entropy according to one or more of Claims 1 to 199, characterized in that upon the actuation of at least one compression device of at least one pressure volume converted compression
35 work is stored at least partially in the hydraulic system by at least one flywheel connected to the pump, which is temporarily either driving or driven.

