

**SYSTEM FOR CONVERSION OF THE WHOLE KINETIC ENERGY OF SEA
WAVE INTO ELECTRICITY BY ONE-WAY DIRECT DRIVE SHAFT
CONVERTER, (ODSC SYSTEM)**

5 Background of the invention

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to systems for utilizing whole kinetic energy of sea waves, and particularly to an apparatus for conversion sea wave energy to electrical energy.

2. Description of the Prior Art

10 Electricity demand is increasing continuously, but the supplies are getting stuck with increasing cost of exhausted fossil fuels in the future, pollutions from coal-fired power plants. The global warming from a greenhouse effect of the combustion of any kinds of fossil fuels is a new serious concern. Furthermore, many hydroelectric dams run dry by climate change, and the disaster of a nuclear power plant accident threatens the world. An
15 alternative, sustainable, green energy technology is a new hope to solve the above problems. So renewable energy such as solar, wind, geothermal, tidal, and sea wave are utilized widely nowadays.

The sea is a huge, powerful storage of the solar energy. So many inventions and technologies are developed to utilize or harvest sea energy such as;

- 20 a) The Rance tidal power station in France, a dam-like structure used to capture the energy from masses of water moving in and out of a barrage.
- b) The Islay LIMPET, a shoreline device uses an oscillating water column to drive air in and out of a pressure chamber through a turbine.
- c) The Pelamis Wave Energy Converter, a technology that uses the oscillating
25 motion of the sea surface wave to create electricity.
- d) The SeaGen, a tidal stream turbine that harvests propagation flow of stream or tidal.

Nevertheless, many technologies invented to harvest the sea energy are not practical for commercial due to their poor efficiency, over expensive, or invalid by the restrictions of

the site topography. Most of all are designed to harvest only one plane of sea kinetic energy. For example, The Islay LIMPET and The Pelamis Wave Energy Converter are designed to harvest sea energy only in the oscillation direction plane, or The SeaGen harvest sea energy in the propagation direction only. In addition, the sites employ an
5 exaggerate area or volume that disturbing environment, ecology, fishery, tourism and navigation. An improved solution is desired to overcome these limitations.

Brief description of the drawing

10 The invention is herein described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

- 1 is a pole
- 2 is a floating power plant
- 3 is a pontoon
- 15 4 is a pivot point
- 5 is a plurality of attenuators / attenuator
- 6 is a one-way rotation clutch and gear system
- 7 is a drive shaft system
- 8 is an electric generation system

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Detailed description

Drawing 1 is a simplified layout illustrating a system for conversion of sea wave energy, both in oscillation direction and propagation direction, by a breakthrough One-way Direct drive Shaft Converter (ODSC). The system comprises 2 main structures, a tower 1 and a
25 floating power plant 2. The tower 1, is a site station and a pivot of the floating power plant 2, coupled into a massive concrete socket laid on the seabed. The floating power plant 2 with a steel frame, triangle based pyramid structure, keeps afloat by means of pontoons 3. The pontoons 3 with spindle-like or ship-like vessels are installed beneath the all three corners of the triangular base. The floating power plant 2 is coupled to the tower
30 1 at a pivot point 4. The pivot point 4 is settled at the front of the center of mass of the floating power plant 2. With these specific designs above, the floating power plant 2 always turns its front toward to the wave propagation direction while an ODSC converter

system aligning perpendicular against the wave propagation direction at all time. This self-alignment maximizes an effective energy transfer.

5 The ODSC converter system is a one-way rotational, direct drive, shaft converter installed on the floor rearward of the floating power plant 2, comprising a plurality of attenuators 5, a one-way rotation clutch and meshing gear systems 6, and a drive shaft systems 7.

10 Each attenuator 5 is a circular sector lever made of materials, which has a gross density less than the seawater density. The arc end of each attenuator 5 is immersed into the moving sea surface to capture the sea energy and transformed into a mechanical energy in the form of a surged swing pendulum, While the center tip end of each attenuator 5 is upright and coupled to a pivot shaft as a fulcrum. At the fulcrum, each attenuator 5, a one-way rotation clutch and meshing gear systems 6, and a drive shaft system 7 are coupled together.

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The one-way rotation clutch system 6 comprises one or more one-way clutches or bearings to control the rotational direction of the driving torque, while the meshing gear system 6 comprises one or more one-way clutches and bearings to convert an opposite free rotation into an all time one-way direction driving torque. The meshing gear system
20 is coupled to the drive shaft to transmit the converted direction torque.

Hundreds of attenuators 5, the one-way rotation clutch and meshing gear systems 6 are assembled along the drive shaft 7 to be a linear co-axial converter with a linear discrete pattern alignment, by leaving a void or space between each attenuator 5. The channel
25 spacing between each attenuator 5 is adjustable and varies to the degree of severity of the sea wave, the Beaufort scale. More than 4 inch channel spacing is designed for a small wavelet condition, Beaufort number 2, or more than 40 inch channel spacing for a long wave condition, Beaufort number 6.

Not only to be a pivot, the drive shaft utilized as an energy integrator and an energy
30 transmitter. One of the ends of the drive shaft 7 is coupled to an electric generation system 8 to generate electricity and then transmitted ashore by a submarine power cable.

The system for conversion of the whole kinetic energy of sea wave into electricity by One-way Direct drive Shaft Converter (ODSC system) can scale up or link together into a bigger network to gain a higher electricity capacity.

5 Summary of the invention

System for conversion of the whole kinetic energy of sea wave into electricity by One-way Direct drive Shaft Converter, (ODSC system), is an effective system for conversion of the whole kinetic energy from sea wave, both in propagation direction and oscillation direction into electrical energy. Harvesting sea energy by the ODSC system is nearly
10 without limitation, no matter what the physical characteristics of the sea waves are, or how do they fluctuate, and also effective in a rather calm condition because of the innovative adjustable channel spacing of a plurality of attenuator that can vary depending on the severity of the sea wave. Each sectorial energy from the wave front harvested is linear integrated into a powerful torque by a breakthrough one-way rotational direct drive
15 shaft. And with a one-way clutch and gear system, no more energy loss from free run rotation.

The ODSC system comprises 2 main structures, a tower and a floating power plant. A tower is fixed to the seabed by coupling into a massive concrete socket. The tower is utilized as a site station and a pivot of a floating power plant. The floating power plant
20 with a triangle based pyramid framework keeps afloat along with the sea tide by some ship-like buoyant vessels, and always turns the front of the floating power plant aligning toward the propagation direction of the sea wave, and a ODSC converter system aligning perpendicular against the propagation direction of the sea wave at all time. This self-alignment maximizes an effective energy transfer.

25 The ODSC converter comprises 3 main structures, a drive shaft, a plurality of attenuators, and a one-way clutch and meshing gear system. A drive shaft is aligned on the floor, parallel to the rearward of the triangular base of the floating power plant. Hundreds of attenuators are coupled to a drive shaft. The attenuator is a circular lever with a circular sector framework made of materials, which the gross density of the attenuator is less than
30 the seawater density. These specific designs of the attenuator's structure minimize the initiation energy or the retard force of starting a movement. The center point tip of each attenuator is erected and served as a fulcrum while the arc end of each attenuator is

immersed into the water surface to absorb and transform the whole kinetic energy of the sea wave into a swing mechanical movement. A one-way clutch and meshing gear system is coupled to both attenuator and the drive shaft, to transmit energy, convert the rotation direction, and integrate the all sectorial energy together into a powerful torque which then
5 driving an electric generation system directly. Then the electricity is transmitted ashore via a submarine power cable.

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CLAIMS

1. A system for converting kinetic energy of sea wave into electricity comprising:
 - a tower (1) fixed to the seabed; and
 - 5 a floating power plant (2) having:
 - a steel triangular based pyramid framework;
 - a plurality of pontoons (3) at all of three corners of the triangular base for keeping the floating power plant (2) afloat; and
 - a Oneway Direct drive Shaft Converter, ODSC, for converting sea
 - 10 wave kinetic energy into electrical energy;

wherein the floating power plant (2) is hinged to the tower (1) at a pivot point (4) and cooperates with the plurality of pontoons (3) for keeping the front of the floating power plant (2) turn towards the wave propagation direction, while keeping the ODSC aligns perpendicularly against the wave propagation at all time.
- 15 2. The system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the tower is a site station and a pivot of the floating power plant.
3. The system as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the pontoons (3) are in the form of a spindle-like or ship-liked buoyant vessel.
4. The system as claimed in any claim of claim 1 to 3, wherein the pivot point for self-alignment
- 20 is settled in front of the center of mass of the floating power plant.
5. The system as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the ODSC is installed on the floor, parallel to the rearward of the triangular base of the floating power plant (2).
6. The system as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the ODSC includes:
 - a plurality of attenuators (5);
 - 25 a one-way rotation clutch and meshing gear system (6); and
 - a drive shaft (7).
7. The system as claimed in claim 6, wherein the attenuators (5) are in the form of a circular lever with constant radius sector.

8. The system as claimed in claim 6 or claim 7, wherein the attenuators (5) are made of materials, which the gross density is less than the seawater density.
9. The system as claimed in any one of claims 6 to 8, wherein the attenuators (5) have a circular arc immersed into the sea surface to capture sea energy.
- 5 10. The system as claimed in any one of claims 6 to 9, wherein a center tip end of the attenuators (5) is, upright and coupled to a pivot shaft utilized as a fulcrum.
11. The system as claimed in claim 10, wherein the pivot shaft is a pivot of a one-way rotation clutch system and a meshing gear system.
12. The system as claimed in claim 10, wherein at the fulcrum, each attenuator, the one-way
10 rotation clutch and meshing gear system, and the drive shaft system are coupled together.
13. The system as claimed in claim 11, wherein the one-way rotation clutch system includes one or more one-way clutches or bearings to control the rotation direction of the driving torque.
14. The system as claimed in claim 11, wherein the meshing gear system includes one or more oneway clutches and bearings to convert an opposite free rotation into an all time one-way
15 rotation driving torque.
15. The system as claimed in claim 14, wherein the meshing gear of the meshing gear system is coupled to the drive shaft to transmit the direction converted torque.
16. The system as claimed in any one of claims 6 to 15, wherein the plurality of attenuators, the one-way rotation clutch and meshing gear system are assembled along the drive shaft in a
20 discrete pattern alignment, by leaving void or space between each attenuator.
17. The system as claimed in claim 16, wherein the channel spacing between each attenuator is adjustable and varies to the degree of severity of the sea wave.
18. The system as claimed in any of claims 6 to 17, wherein one of the ends of the drive shaft is coupled to an electric generation system to generate electricity and then transmit ashore by a
25 submarine power cable.
19. The system as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein one or more of the systems are upscale or comprised into a bigger network to gain more capacity.