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(54) Titre : CENTRALE ENERGETIQUE HYDROLIENNE SOUTERRAINE

(54) Title: UNDERGROUND SEA HYDRO POWER PLANT

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A novel method for producing any amount of hydropower from the sea .This method comprises several turbine-generators to produce more electricity and a hydraulic press system (syringes) is used to discharge the water to the bottom of the sea.





ABSTRACT:

A novel method for producing any amount of hydropower from the sea .This method comprises several turbine-generators to produce more electricity and a hydraulic press system (syringes) is used to discharge the water to the bottom of the sea.

INVENTION BACKGROUND:

There have been many attempts to harness the energy from sea for electrical generation. These attempts need huge investments to produce electricity from sea (ocean) .We need to find a solution to solve the power crisis before our natural resources like oil uranium and coal are completely depleted from earth. So for the hydropower was produced above the ground (conventional dam) but my novel method produces hydropower first time in the world below the seashore ground .My method opens a new chapter in the history of hydropower producing methods. The chapter name is continuous electricity production below the ground .The background of the invention is to solve the future world power crisis. In this method we can produce any amount of electricity due to the availability of water from sea .We can apply this novel method and can start to produce electricity within 6 months .We can apply this novel method for Pumped Storage hydro power plants (or lakes or ponds or rivers) to produce power continuously 24 hours a day.. Present Pumped Storage power plants are operated during peak hours only .No expensive dam need to be built and we save 50% construction costs .This novel method of producing cheap electricity will solve the world's future power crisis forever until the world exists.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING:

It is a regular conventional (DAM) hydropower plant. We can understand from the drawing itself how it works. Fig-1 is the DRAWING for this novel method and other small drawings are for demonstration purpose only published to understand well about this novel method.



UNDERGROUND SEA HYDROPOWER PLANT

(A NOVEL METHOD)

This novel method is based on producing electricity from a regular conventional dam based hydroelectric power plant. In this novel method we can go any deep (water head) below the ground to produce more electricity. In this method we can use turbines with any type or any size or any power. Water flows down from sea (ocean) through a penstock to the turbine- generator which turns the turbine-generator to produce electricity continuously (non stop) like a dam based hydropower plant. The spent water is collected in a big water tank and later discharged (injected) by syringe method into the bottom of the sea (ocean) as shown in the drawing.

We can easily understand how it works from the drawing. In this method hydraulic presses (syringes) are used to compress the water in the tanks and discharge it to the bottom of the sea through pipes. There are two sets of tanks 1 and 2 (identical) tanks installed one after another. Set-1 (ABCD) and Set-2 (EFGH) have 4 tanks each. All tanks are connected with the hydraulic presses which compress and discharge the water to the bottom of the sea. The turbine's draft tube is connected to a big water tank from where water flows to the tanks Set-1 and Set -2. The big tank is attached with a pipe which has 2 valves A and B. To start the operation now open the valves A and B in order to flow the water to the tanks Set-1 and Set-2 .Once water is filled in the tanks Set-1 close the valve A. Now we compress the water in the tanks Set-1 and discharge it to the bottom of the sea(ocean) as shown in the drawing. Once the water is discharged out to the bottom of the sea go to the tanks Set-2 and now open the valve A to let the water flow into the tanks Set-1. Now close the valve B and compress the water in the tanks Set-2 to discharge (inject) it to the bottom of the sea . Once water is thrown out from tanks Set-2, come to tanks Set-1 and now close the valve A and open the valve B in order to flow the water into the tanks Set-2. Now the tanks in Set-1 are already filled with water and now compress the water again to discharge it to the bottom of the sea. REPEAT these operations again and again to discharge the water to the bottom of the sea to produce electricity continuously. For bigger hydro plants, several bigger syringes (small water tanks) and bigger big water tanks should be used to discharge the water quickly to the bottom of the sea to produce more electricity. In this method syringes (small water tanks) are chosen to compress and discharge the water to the bottom of the sea because if we apply little force on small pistons (water compressors) which moves forward and compress the water in the small tanks (syringes) and discharges it to the bottom of the sea as shown in the drawing. In this method we use pressure only to discharge the water to the bottom of the sea and we can keep all electricity produced in this method for our use. Two locomotives are used to apply force on small pistons (syringes).

CLAIMS:

A hydroelectric system comprising 1) a main reservoir sea (ocean), 2) The big tank pipe has valves A and B to control flow of water to the small tanks Set-1 and Set-2. 3) Set-1 and Set-2 (or more) small tanks (syringes) connected with the water compressor pistons inside the small tanks Set-1 and Set-2 to compress the water and to discharge (inject) it to the bottom of the sea through pipes (discharged as shown in the drawing), 4) a general formula which is applicable to calculate the electricity produced in this method. The formula is 10 (or 8.5 OR 5.9) \times FLOW OF WATER IN CUBIC METERS / SEC \times HEAD IN METERS. 5) pipes connecting the small water tanks (syringes). 6) a locomotive (diesel or electric) or hydraulic pistons or hydraulic presses or any other means of applying force on the water compressor small tank pistons (syringes). 7) an underground installed any type or any size or any power turbine-generator(s) below the seashore ground. 8) underground roof. 10) any other parts mentioned in the drawing (fig-1) and other small demonstration drawings. 9) any depth below the seashore ground (water head)

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Figures: _____

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