

[SS 4] agriculture and monitor

Results in EPODOC 195

[SS 5] ss4 and system

Results in EPODOC 68

[SS 6] ..li nbdoc 20



1/68 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN106158561](#) A 20161123

PR - CN20161538547 20160711

AP - CN20161538547 20160711

DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)

[US4313474](#) A 19820202 [A] (NAZET RENE, et al)

[A] 1-8

* 全文 *;

[CN101694825](#) A 20100414 [Y] (ANHUI HUADONG PHOTOELECTRIC TE)

[Y] 1-8

* 说明书第0027、0029-0037段 *;

[CN102103961](#) A 20110622 [Y] (CHINESE ACAD INST ELECTRONICS)

[Y] 1-8

* 说明书第0028段 *;

[CN103996589](#) A 20140820 [A] (CHENGDU GUO GUANG ELECTRIC CO LTD)

[A] 1-8

* 全文 *

CNOI - [H01J23/26](#) ; [H01J25/34](#)

PA - ANHUI HUADONG PHOTOELECTECH

TI - Spiral line applied to travelling-wave-tube slow-wave **system** and preparing method

AB - The invention discloses a spiral line applied to a travelling-wave-tube slow-wave **system**. The spiral line comprises an input spiral line and an output spiral line, the input spiral line and the output spiral line are made from tungsten narrow bands, and the specifications of the input spiral line and the output spiral line are 0.19+/-0.005 *0.45+/-0.005 mm. The invention further provides a preparing method of the spiral line applied to the travelling-wave-tube slow-wave **system**. The preparing method includes the following steps of SS1, winding; SS2, oil removing; SS3, forming; **SS4**, polishing; SS5, disassembling; SS6, electroplating; SS7, sintering; SS8, pitch detecting. According to the spiral line applied to the travelling-wave-tube slow-wave **system** and the preparing method thereof, the screw-pitch gradual-change size is designed and improved, the working bandwidth of a travelling wave tube is expanded, concussion in working frequency band of the travelling wave tube and second harmonic generation are avoided, and the working stability is improved.

2/68 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN106096741](#) A 20161109
PR - CN20161422904 20160614
AP - CN20161422904 20160614
DT - I
CNOI - [G06Q10/20](#) ; [G06Q50/06](#)
PA - NARI TECHNOLOGY DEV CO LTD; STATE GRID NARI NANJING CONTROL SYSTEM CO LTD
TI - Method of realizing intelligent fault operation and maintenance decision support **system**
AB - The invention discloses a method of realizing an intelligent fault operation and maintenance decision support **system**, comprising the following steps: SS1, a fault operation and maintenance information model is built; SS2, a fault operation and maintenance decision support **system** is constructed; SS3, an intelligent module of field operation equipment carries out state diagnosis; **SS4**, an intelligent management unit carries out centralized management; SS5, a cloud server makes analysis and decision and provides a scheme; SS6, an operation and maintenance management terminal confirms and modifies the scheme and judges whether the scheme is feasible, if the scheme is feasible, a solution is provided, and maintenance spare parts or information are/is provided for the field operation equipment, or, the method goes to SS7; SS7, a manufacturer support terminal makes confirmation and provides a scheme; and SS8, intelligent order delivery is carried out. According to the invention, fault information records can be provided online, an analysis solution can be provided through an intelligent means, confirmation and judgment are made manually, and the accuracy of fault diagnosis is improved.

3/68 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JP2017017904](#) A 20170119
PR - JP20150133801 20150702
AP - JP20150133801 20150702
DT - I
FI - B60L3/00&Q; B61L25/04
FT - 5H125/AA05; 5H125/CC02; 5H125/EE51
PA - NIPPON SIGNAL CO LTD:THE
TI - TRAIN MONITORING **SYSTEM**
AB - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a train monitoring **system** in which continuous data consolidation for the whole of one train formation can be implemented while improving maintenance performance.SOLUTION: A train monitoring **system** comprises substations SS1, SS2, SS3, **SS4**, which are installed at plural platform cars B1, B2, B3, B4, of railway vehicles T1, T2, and detect abnormality of the vehicles or a railroad by processing platform car information detected by sensors, and a main station MS which is coupled with these substations through a wireless multiple hop network. The platform car information and the abnormality information upon detecting abnormality at each substation are integrated to and recorded by the main station through plural substations, the carrier sense time of the substation detecting abnormality is

shortened, and the abnormality information is transmitted before the platform car information of the adjacent substation.SELECTED DRAWING: Figure 1

4/68 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [CN105576812](#) A 20160511
- PNFP - CN105576812B B 20171103
- PR - CN20161113154 20160229
- AP - CN20161113154 20160229
- DT - I
- CT - || STSE (A)
[US7642757](#) B2 20100105 [A] (YOON JONG-SOO [KR], et al)
[A] 1-4
* 全文 *;
[CN102983577](#) A 20130320 [A] (EPRI SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CO, et al)
[A] 1-4
* 全文 *;
[CN103545799](#) A 20140129 [A] (BEIJING SIFANG AUTOMATION CO, et al)
[A] 1-4
* 全文 *;
[CN104124682](#) A 20141029 [A] (NARI RELAYS ELECTRIC CO LTD, et al)
[A] 1-4
* 全文 *;
[CN104967148](#) A 20151007 [A] (HU GAOFEI)
[A] 1-4
* 全文 *
- PA - (A)
ELECTRIC POWER RES INST STATE GRID JIANGSU ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY; STATE GRID CORP CHINA
- TI - (A)
Zero sequence current locking protection method for contact failure of UPFC parallel transformer transfer switch
- AB - (A)
The invention discloses a zero sequence current locking protection method for contact failure of a UPFC parallel transformer transfer switch. The method comprises steps that SS1, a parallel side line area and a transformer low voltage side connection zone are taken as equivalence to acquire an equivalent circuit graph, and circuit parameters are set; SS2, a bus coupler zero sequence current is calculated according to the equivalent circuit graph and the circuit parameters; SS3, contact failure logic discrimination is carried out; **SS4**, according to the contact failure motion result, the transfer switch in a contact failure state is reclosed, when switching from a first transformer to a second transformer, a transformer switch of the second transformer is closed, when contact failure is detected, reclosing is carried out, after reclosing succeeds, a transformer switch of the first transformer is opened; if reclosing fails, switching is forbidden. According to the method, for a problem of operation stop of a UPFC **system** caused by contact failure in a switching operation process of the UPFC parallel transformer transfer switch, an adverse logic discrimination method is proposed, reclosing is realized during contact failure, and power supply safety and reliability of a UPFC

access area are improved.

5/68 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN105550289](#) A 20160504
PR - CN20151918624 20151211
AP - CN20151918624 20151211
DT - I
CNOI - [G06Q50/06](#) ; [G06F17/30283](#)
PA - NARI-RELAYS ELECTRIC CO LTD
TI - Graphics synchronization method used between power grid active-standby scheduling systems
AB - The invention discloses a graphics synchronization method used between power grid active-standby scheduling systems; the method is characterized by comprising the following steps: step SS1, determining a power grid graphics of a cloud data center; step SS2, carrying out check on the power grid graphics and consistency check with a model; step SS3, providing a graphics service by the cloud data center; and step **SS4**, carrying out maintenance on the graphics by the cloud data center. According to the method disclosed by the invention, the investment to maintenance personnel of a standby scheduling **system** is reduced, and the operating maintenance level of the standby scheduling **system** is improved; by adopting a standard graphics interchange format, the graphics interchange problem among different heterogeneous systems is solved; and meanwhile, by depending on the real-time capability of the synchronization of the active-standby scheduling systems, the disaster tolerant reliability of the standby scheduling **system** is guaranteed, thereby laying a good foundation for taking over the service of a master scheduling **system** in necessary.

6/68 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN105460724](#) A 20160406
PNFP - CN105460724B B 20171114
PR - CN20152480081U 20150706; CN2016138783 20160120
AP - CN2016138783 20160120
DT - I
CNOI - (A)
[B66B5/0031](#) ; [B66B5/0087](#)
PA - (A)
BEIJING SWORD ELECTRIC IND CO LTD
TI - (A)
Elevator steel wire rope slipping testing **system**
AB - (A)
An elevator steel wire rope slipping testing **system** comprises an elevator master controller, an elevator traction machine, a traction sheave, a steel wire rope, a counter weight device, a magnetic isolating plate, an elevator car and a flat bed inductor. An automatic testing method comprises the steps that SS1, a testing speed V0 is calculated according to the length L of the magnetic isolating plate and steel wire rope slipping qualified distances L0 corresponding to different elevator speeds V specified in the

elevator standard; SS2, the elevator master controller sets the elevator car to run at the testing speed V0; SS3, when the flat bed inductor enters the induction area of the magnetic isolating plate along with the elevator car in the ascending direction or descending direction, the elevator master controller automatically controls the elevator traction machine and the traction sheave to enable the elevator car to emergently stop; **SS4**, the flat bed inductor judges whether the flat bed inductor slides out of the induction area of the magnetic isolating plate or not according to time duration signals obtained by detecting the magnetic isolating plate, if the flat bed inductor slides out of the induction area of the magnetic isolating plate, it is indicated that the steel wire rope slipping testing result is unqualified, or else the steel wire rope slipping testing result is qualified.

7/68 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [US2016035486](#) A1 20160204
- PR - DE20131004181
20130312; WO2013EP75841
20131206
- AP - US201314775210 20131206
- DT - **
- CCI - [H01F27/006](#) ; [H01F38/14](#) ;
[H04B5/0037](#) ; [H04B5/0087](#)
- CUI - [H02J5/005](#) ; [H02J50/40](#) ;
[H02J50/12](#)
- CCA - [H01F2003/005](#)
- PA - VAHLE PAUL KG [DE]
- TI - SECONDARY-SIDE COIL ASSEMBLY
FOR INDUCTIVE ENERGY
TRANSFER USING QUADRUPOLES
- AB - The invention relates to a
secondary-side coil arrangement
for an inductive energy
transmission **system** for
transmitting energy between a
primary-side and a secondary-
side coil arrangement (A1, A2),
characterised in that the
secondary-side coil arrangement
(A1) has coils (SS1, SS2, SS3, **SS4**)
which form four coil regions
(BES1, BES2, BES3, BES4) of the
coil arrangement (A1) which are
arranged beside each other in a
plane, wherein each coil (SS1,
SS2, SS3, **SS4**) forms an
oscillating circuit (RESS) together
with at least one capacitor (CS1-
4).

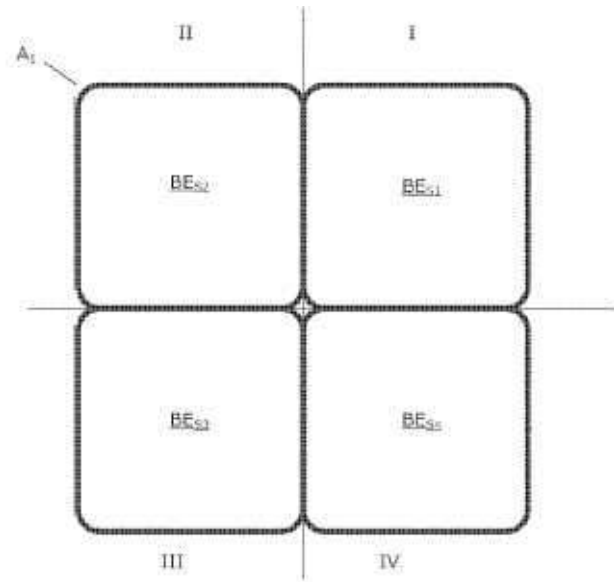


Fig. 1

8/68 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [CN105184397](#) A 20151223
- PR - CN20151533217 20150826
- AP - CN20151533217 20150826
- DT - I
- PA - STATE GRID CORP CHINA; JIANGSU ELECTRIC POWER CO; ELECTRIC POWER SCIENCE RES INST OF JIANGSU ELECTRIC POWER CO; NARI TECHNOLOGY DEV CO LTD; NANJING NARI GROUP CORP
- TI - Electric power replacement effect evaluation method based on analytic hierarchy process and fuzzy comprehensive evaluation
- AB - The invention discloses an electric power replacement effect evaluation method based on analytic hierarchy process and fuzzy comprehensive evaluation. The method is characterized by comprising the following steps of step SS1, establishing an electric power replacement social benefit evaluation index **system**; step SS2, determining an evaluation factor set U and a remark set V; step SS3, determining the weight W of each evaluation index u_i through the analytic hierarchy process; step **SS4**, determining the membership pf each evaluation index to construct a fuzzy evaluation matrix R; step SS5, conducting the fuzzy composition to obtain a fuzzy comprehensive evaluation result. According to the technical scheme of the invention, by adopting the electric power replacement effect evaluation method, the comprehensive evaluation on the electric power replacement social benefit can be realized. Therefore, the advantages and the disadvantages of electric power replacement projects can be comprehensively evaluated, so that the method provides a theoretical basis for the development of electric power replacement.

9/68 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [CN105122399](#) A 20151202
- PR - WO2013EP75841
20131206; DE20131004181
20130312
- AP - CN2013875846 20131206
- DT - I
- CCI - [H01F27/006](#) ; [H01F38/14](#) ;
[H04B5/0037](#) ; [H04B5/0087](#)
- CUI - [H02J5/005](#) ; [H02J50/40](#) ;
[H02J50/12](#)
- CCA - [H01F2003/005](#)
- PA - VAHLE PAUL KG
- TI - Secondary-side coil assembly for inductive energy transfer using quadrupoles
- AB - The invention relates to a secondary-side coil assembly for an inductive energy

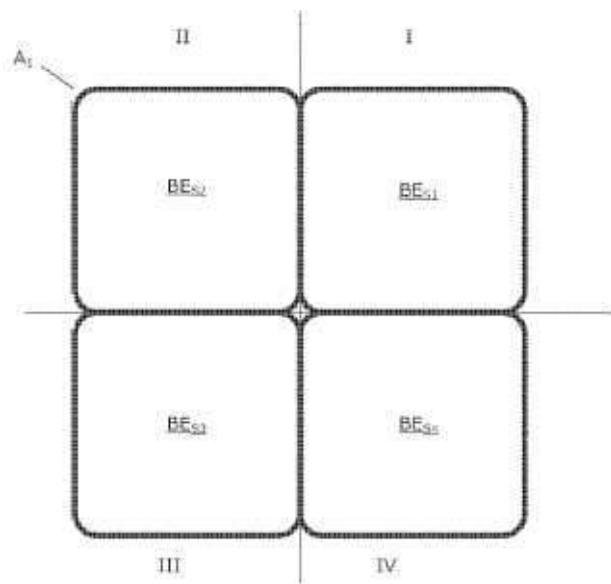


Fig. 1

transfer **system** for transferring energy between a primary- and a secondary-side coil assembly (A1, A2). The invention is characterised in that the secondary-side coil assembly (A1) has coils (SS1, SS2, SS3, **SS4**) which form four coil regions (BES1, BES2, BES3, BES4) of the coil assembly (A1), said regions lying adjacent to one another on a plane, each coil (SS1, SS2, SS3, **SS4**) together with at least one capacitor (CS1-4) forming a resonant circuit (RESS).

10/68 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN105108324](#) A 20151202

PR - CN20151585168 20150915

AP - CN20151585168 20150915

DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)
[EP0972605](#) B1 20051123 [A] (BOEING CO [US])
 [A] 1-3
 * 全文 *;
[WO2010050834](#) A1 20100506 [A] (INST DE SOLDADURA E QUALIDADE [PT], et al)
 [A] 1-3
 * 全文 *;
[CN102421563](#) A 20120418 [A] (ARMELLE DANIELOU)
 [A] 1-3
 * 全文 *;
[CN104801848](#) A 20150729 [A] (UNIV NANCHANG HANGKONG)
 [A] 1-3
 * 全文 *

CTNP - || STSE (A)
 [A] - 孙桂苹, "铝合金搅拌摩擦焊接接头微观组织及性能研究", 《中国优秀硕士学位论文全文数据库》,
 [A] 1-3
 * B022-155 *
 [X] - 张永红, "同种及异种镁合金搅拌摩擦焊工艺研究", 《中国优秀硕士学位论文全文数据库 (工程科技I辑)》,
 [X] 1-3
 * 第2.1.2、2.2、4.2.3、6.2节 *

CNOI - [B23K20/122](#) ; [G01N3/08](#) ; [G01N3/40](#) ; [G01N15/00](#)

PA - KUNSHAN SIGEWEI ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CO LTD

TI - Metal-plate butt welding test **system** and method based on friction stir welding

AB - The invention discloses a metal-plate butt welding test method based on friction stir

welding. The metal-plate butt welding test method based on friction stir welding is characterized by specifically comprising the following steps that SS1, a welding test is carried out; SS2, a metallographic test is carried out; SS3, a hardness test is carried out; and **SS4**, a tensile test is carried out on welded joints provided with well-formed surfaces and obtained under different welding parameters. The invention further provides a metal-plate butt welding test **system** based on friction stir welding. According to the metal-plate butt welding test **system** and method, hardness and tensile test detection of the welded joints obtained by setting different welding parameters is achieved, and quantitative analysis is carried out on the welded joints conveniently. The metal-plate butt welding test **system** and method have the advantages that testing is convenient, safe and reliable, and operability is high.

11/68 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN104809332](#) A 20150729
 PNFP - CN104809332B B 20171208
 PR - CN20151131733 20150324
 AP - CN20151131733 20150324
 DT - I
 PA - (A)
 STATE GRID CORP CHINA; JIANGSU ELECTRIC POWER CO; ELECTRIC POWER SCIENCE RES
 INST OF JIANGSU ELECTRIC POWER CO; UNIV TSINGHUA
 TI - (A)
 Load ratio based power **system** mass-amount user classification method
 AB - (A)
 The invention discloses a load ratio based power **system** mass-amount user
 classification method. The load ratio based power **system** mass-amount user
 classification method specifically comprises the following steps: SS1, daily load ratio
 of users within a month is calculated; SS2, monthly load ratio and within-month load
 ratio standard deviation are calculated; SS3, a load ratio classification chart is
 established; **SS4**, zoning is performed according to daily stability degree; SS5, zoning is
 performed according to daily stability in the daytime. The problems of mass scale and
 random fluctuation of load classification of the users are solved, the classification
 process is simple, calculation amount is small, development difficulty is low, physical
 meaning is clear, practicability is high, and mass-amount user load classification can
 be quickly completed by adopting the method.

12/68 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN104806438](#) A 20150729
 PNFP - CN104806438B B 20171013
 PR - CN20151221003 20150504
 AP - CN20151221003 20150504
 DT - I
 CT - || STSE (A)
[US4292533](#) A 19810929 [A] (YOKOYAMA TOSHIAKI, et al)
 [A] 1-5
 * 全文 *;

[CN2258635Y](#) Y 19970730 [YX] (WANG SUHUA [CN])

[Y] 4-5

* 说明书发明内容和具体实施例, 附图1-4 *

[X] 1-3;

[CN2759054Y](#) Y 20060215 [A] (UNIV TSINGHUA [CN])

[A] 1-5

* 全文 *;

[CN201428548Y](#) Y 20100324 [A] (UNIV CHONGQING TECHNOLOGY)

[A] 1-5

* 全文 *;

[CN103995469](#) A 20140820 [Y] (UNIV HOHAI)

[Y] 4-5

* 说明书具体实施例 *;

[CN104503228](#) A 20150408 [A] (STATE GRID CORP CHINA, et al)

[A] 1-5

* 全文 *

CNOI - (A)

[F03B15/00](#)

CCA - [Y02E10/226](#) ; [Y02P70/525](#)

CNOA - (A)

[F05B2270/101](#) ; [F05B2270/328](#) ; [F05B2270/604](#)

PA - (A)

UNIV HOHAI

TI - (A)

Non-minimum-phase-controlled hydraulic turbine set rotation speed regulating **system** and design method thereof

AB - (A)

The invention discloses a design method for a non-minimum-phase-controlled hydraulic turbine set rotation speed regulating **system**. The design method comprises the following steps: SS1 establishing a nonlinear mathematical model of a hydraulic turbine set according to an inelastic water hammer equation of the hydraulic turbine set given by an IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers); SS2 performing precise state feedback linearization on the nonlinear mathematical model to obtain a linearized standard **system**; SS3 verifying whether a controlled **system** is a non-minimum-phase **system** or not; SS4 resolving a nonlinear sub **system** of the standard **system**; SS5 establishing a common form of a **system** controller; SS6 determining to-be-determined parameters according to a pole assignment theory; SS7 determining to-be-determined parameters according to a Lyapunov stability theory; SS8 designing the hydraulic turbine set rotation speed regulating **system** by utilizing a DSP (digital signal processor) controller. According to the design method, adverse effects generated by nonlinear non-minimum-phase characteristics in a production process are overcome very well, and the **system** can be guaranteed to have good control effects within a relatively large operation range.

PN - [RU2013149798](#) A 20150520

PNFP - RU2589417 C2 20160710

PR - DE20111007073
20110408; WO2012EP55274
20120326

AP - RU20130149798 20120326

DT - I

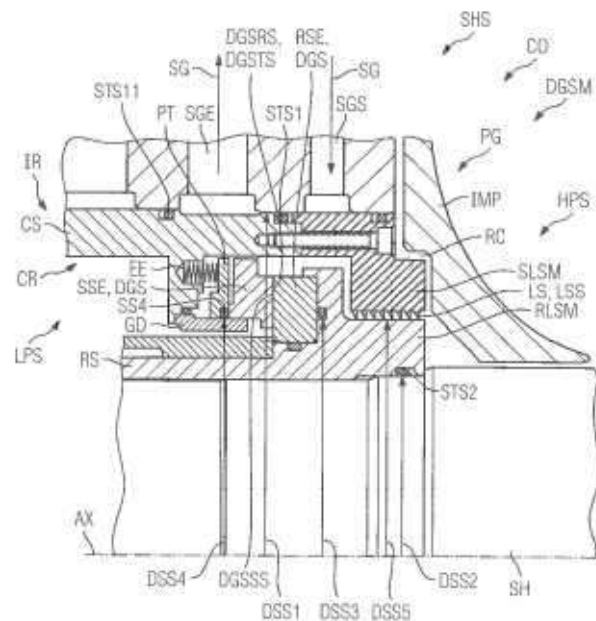
CCI - [F04D29/122](#) ; [F16J15/002](#) ;
[F16J15/3464](#) ; [F16J15/44](#)

CUI - [F16J15/447](#)

PA - (C2)
SIEMENS AG [DE]

TI - (C2)
SHAFT SEALING SYSTEM

AB - (C2)
FIELD: machine building.
SUBSTANCE: invention relates to a device (DGSM) to seal (SHS) turbo machine shaft (CO), wherein device (DGSM) to seal shaft with one end of axis has side (HPS) of high pressure, and at other end of axis-side low pressure (LPS) containing rotor part (RS), rotating during operation, fixed stator part (CS), at least one dry gas seal (DGS), wherein at end side (HPS) of high pressure device (DGSM) to seal shaft there is another additional shaft seal to seal intermediate space (IR) with successive mounting relative to dry gas seal (DGS) containing fixed and rotating part of seal of shaft, located in middle surface of shaft seal, stretching in direction of circle and in axial direction, is located between stationary and rotating parts of shaft seal on fifth diameter (DSS5) coaxially to axis (AX) of rotation, wherein between fixed sealing element (SSE) and stator part (CS) to seal from first pressure drop at fourth diameter (DSS4) there is a fourth stationary seal (SS4). So



that changes in sliding in case of faults in dry gas seal do not lead to damages, value of fourth diameter (DSS4) relative to fifth diameter (DSS5) should be less than 10 % of fifth diameter.
EFFECT: device for sealing turbomachine shaft is disclosed.
8 cl, 3 dwg

14/68 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN103563167](#) A 20140205
PR - WO2011EP58738 20110527
AP - CN2011871202 20110527
DT - I
CT - || STSE (A)
[CN1579035](#) A 20050209
[YA] (CELLETRA LTD [IL])
[Y] 2
* 说明书第1-23页第1-18行及说明书附图11 *
[A] 2;
[US5818385](#) A 19981006
[A] (BARTHOLOMEW DARIN E [US])
[A] 1-15
* 全文 *;
[EP2149992](#) A1 20100203
[YA] (ALVARION LTD [IL])
[Y] 1、2、11
* 说明书第1-8页以及说明书附图1-7 *
[A] 1、2、11;
[CN1735998](#) A 20060215
[YA] (IPR LICENSING INC [US])
[Y] 1、2、11
* 说明书第1-10页第10-11行及附图 *
[A] 1、2、11
CCI - [H01Q3/26](#) ; [H01Q21/08](#) ;
[H04W52/0206](#)
CUI - [H04L5/14](#)
CCA - [Y02D70/00](#)
PA - ERICSSON TELEFON AB L M
TI - Node in wireless communication **system** with different functional modes

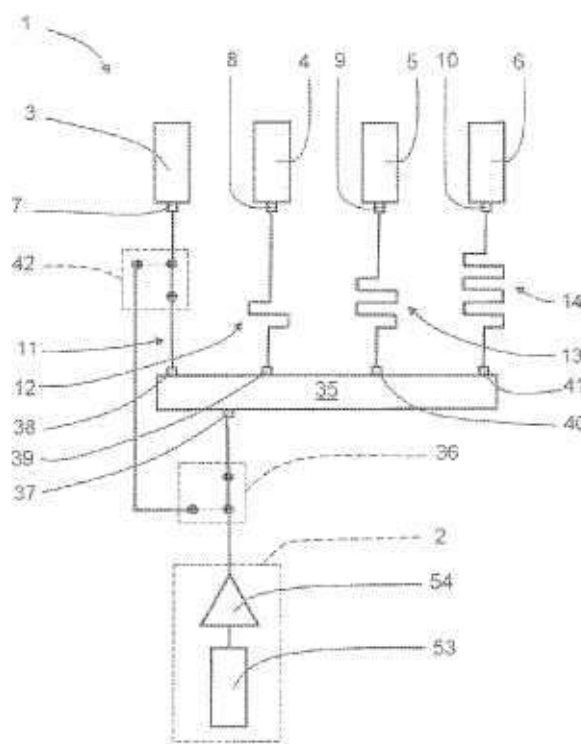


FIG. 2a

AB

- The present invention relates to a node (1, 1') in a wireless communication **system**. The node (1, 1') comprises at least one transceiver unit (2; 2a), a first antenna function (3, 3') and a second antenna function (4, 4'). The antenna functions at least comprise corresponding a first antenna function first port connection (7, 7') and a second antenna function first port connection (8, 8'). The transceiver unit (2, 2a) is arranged to communicate by means of at least one frequency band (B). Each port connection (7, 8; 7', 8') is at least connectable to said transceiver unit (2, 2a) via electrical signal delays (11, 12, 13, 14; 15, 16) of different magnitudes. In a first mode of operation, a certain resuming main radiation lobe (17, 18, 19, 20; 21, 22, 23, 24) is acquired when the antenna functions are receiving and/or transmitting for each frequency (f1, f2, f3, f4; f1', f2', f3', f4') in the frequency band (B). Said main radiation lobe (17, 18, 19, 20; 21, 22, 23, 24) has a main pointing direction (25, 26, 27, 28; 29, 30, 31, 32) with a certain angular direction (a1, a2, a3, a4; ss1, ss2, ss3, **ss4**) in azimuth and elevation with respect to a fixed angular direction (33, 34). The angular direction (a1, a2, a3, a4; ss1, ss2, ss3, **ss4**) for every certain frequency (f1, f2, f3, f4; f1', f2', f3', f4') is different from the angular direction for any other frequency. The present invention also relates to a corresponding method.

PN - [WO2014139606](#) A1 20140918
 PR - DE20131004181 20130312
 AP - WO2013EP75841 20131206
 DT - *; Rep
 CT - |EP| ISR (A1)
 [US2013038281](#) A1 20130214
 [X] (SAKAKIBARA HIROYUKI [JP],
 et al)
 [X] 1,3-5,8
 * abstract *
 * page 6, paragraph 93 -
 page 9, paragraph 124 *
 * figures 5-15 *;
 [EP2466716](#) A2 20120620
 [X] (SHOWA AIRCRAFT IND [JP])
 [X] 1,3-6,8,11
 * abstract *
 * column 7, paragraph 36 -
 column 16, paragraph 87 *
 * figures 1-5 *;
 [WO2012114822](#) A1 20120830
 [X] (PANASONIC CORP [JP], et al)
 [X] 1,3-6,8,11
 * abstract *;
 [EP1011187](#) A1 20000621
 [XA] (VAHLE PAUL KG [DE])
 [X] 1-9,11,12
 * abstract *
 * column 10, paragraphs 41,42;
 figures 2a,5a-c *
 [A] 10;
 [US2011193416](#) A1 20110811
 [X] (CAMPANELLA ANDREW J [US],
 et al)
 [X] 1,3,13-16
 * page 3, paragraph 46 -
 page 6, paragraph 71 *
 * figures 1,2A-F *
 CCI - [H01F27/006](#) ; [H01F38/14](#) ;
 [H04B5/0037](#) ; [H04B5/0087](#)
 CUI - [H02J5/005](#) ; [H02J50/40](#) ;
 [H02J50/12](#)
 CCA - [H01F2003/005](#)
 PA - VAHLE PAUL KG [DE]
 TI - SECONDARY-SIDE COIL ASSEMBLY
 FOR INDUCTIVE ENERGY
 TRANSFER USING QUADRUPOLES

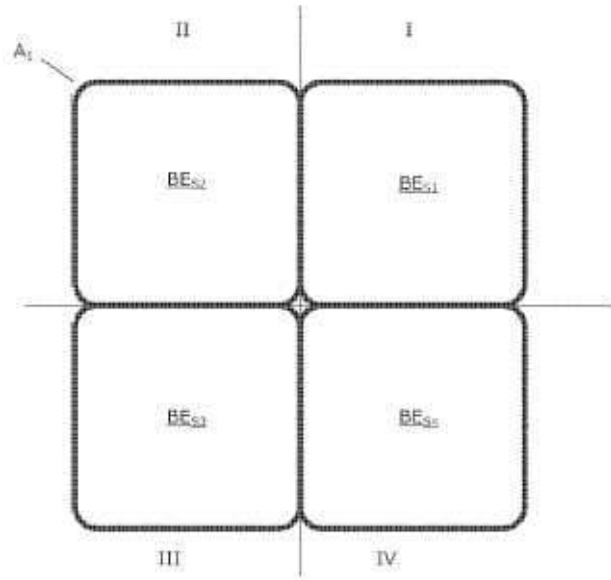


Fig. 1

AB - The invention relates to a secondary-side coil assembly for an inductive energy transfer **system** for transferring energy between a primary- and a secondary-side coil assembly (A1, A2). The invention is characterised in that the secondary-side coil assembly (A1) has coils (SS1, SS2, SS3, **SS4**) which form four coil regions (BES1, BES2, BES3, BES4) of the coil assembly (A1), said regions lying adjacent to one another on a plane, each coil (SS1, SS2, SS3, **SS4**) together with at least one capacitor (CS1-4) forming a resonant circuit (RESS).

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PN - [JP2013002809](#) A 20130107

PR - JP20110130472 20110610

AP - JP20110130472 20110610

DT - I

FI - A61L101/02; A61L2/20; A61L2/20&A; A61L2/20&G; A61L2/24; G01N21/59&Z

FT - 2G059/AA01; 2G059/BB01; 2G059/CC05; 2G059/DD12; 2G059/EE01; 2G059/GG02; 2G059/HH02; 4C058/AA12; 4C058/AA23; 4C058/AA24; 4C058/AA25; 4C058/BB07; 4C058/DD01; 4C058/EE26; 4C058/JJ16; 4C058/JJ27

PA - SAIAN CORP

TI - GAS SENSOR DEVICE AND STERILIZATION **SYSTEM** EMPLOYING THE SAME

AB - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To stably measure a low-concentration area at high speed and with high accuracy in a gas sensor. SOLUTION: In NOgas concentration sensors S1, S2, a first flow passage H0 and a plurality of second flow passages H1 to H4 are provided which are disposed in parallel with each other as gas flow passages. In the first flow passage H0, a high-concentration gas sensor SP comprised of a photosensor is provided and in the second flow passages H1 to H4, low-concentration gas sensors SS1 to **SS4** comprised of semiconductors are provided, respectively. At an upstream side of the low-concentration gas sensors SS1 to **SS4**, solenoid valves VS1 to VS4 are provided. After a measurement of the sensor SP is reduced sufficiently in a photosensor circuit C2, a valve control circuit C1 of a control device C alternatively "opens" the solenoid valves VS1 to VS4 and allows a semiconductor sensor circuit C3 to perform measurement. Therefore, the high-sensitivity sensors SS1 to **SS4** are not exposed uselessly under Nogas in the non-measurement state to prevent deterioration or breakdown, and can be used stably over a wide range from a high concentration area to a low concentration area.

17/68 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [MY128978](#) A 20070330

PR - DE1996111001 19960320

AP - MY2004PI03548 19970314

DT - |

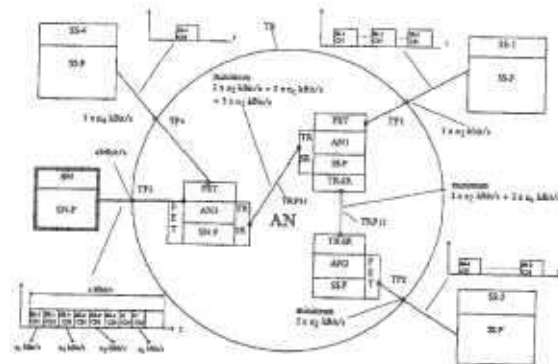
CCI - [H04Q3/0016](#) ; [H04Q11/0435](#)

CCA - [H04Q2213/1309](#) ;
[H04Q2213/13176](#) ;
[H04Q2213/13204](#) ;
[H04Q2213/13209](#) ;
[H04Q2213/13216](#) ;
[H04Q2213/1329](#) ;
[H04Q2213/13292](#) ;
[H04Q2213/1338](#)

PA - ERICSSON TELEFON AB L M [SE]

TI - **SYSTEM** AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING SERVICES TO SUBSCRIBER STATIONS CONNECTED TO AN ACCESS NETWORK

AB - AN ACCESS NODE, AN ACCESS NETWORK AND A TELECOMMUNICATION **SYSTEM** IS DISCLOSED THAT ALLOWS AN ACCESS NETWORK (AN) TO BE FULLY TREATED AS BLACK BOX. THE SUBSCRIBER STATIONS (SS-1, SS2, **SS4**) AS WELL AS THE SERVICE NETWORK (SN) ARE TERMINATED ON THE TERMINATION BOUNDARY (TB) OF THE ACCESS NETWORK (AN), WHILST THE INTERNAL ACCESS NODES (AN1, AN2, AN3) CONTAIN SPECIAL ROUTING, BROADCASTING AND SWITCHING CAPABILITIES, THAT ALLOW ALL SERVICES ARRIVING FROM THE SERVICE NETWORK (SN) AT THE TERMINATION POINT (TP3) VIA A SINGLE CONNECTION LINE TO BE DELIVERED TO THE INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBER STATIONS (SS-1,SS-2, SS-4), WITHOUT AN IDENTIFICATION BEING NECESSARY AS TO WHICH ACCESS NODE IS CONNECTED TO THE VERY SUBSCRIBER STATION THAT HAS REQUESTED SERVICES FROM THE



SERVICE NETWORK. THE
INVENTION IS PARTICULARLY
ADVANTAGEOUS WITH V5-
INTERFACES.(FIG. 4)

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PN - [JP2011232972](#) A 20111117
PR - JP20100103052 20100428
AP - JP20100103052 20100428
DT - I
FI - G06F3/048&651A; G06F3/048&652A; G06F3/0484&120
FT - 5E501/AA01; 5E501/AA15; 5E501/AC25; 5E501/BA05; 5E501/BA07; 5E501/BA09;
5E501/BA13; 5E501/BA14; 5E501/DA17; 5E501/FA46; 5E555/AA42; 5E555/BA02;
5E555/BA69; 5E555/BB02; 5E555/BC20; 5E555/CA02; 5E555/CB05; 5E555/CB08;
5E555/CB33; 5E555/CB44; 5E555/CC11; 5E555/DA01; 5E555/DB20; 5E555/DB41;
5E555/DC19; 5E555/DC21; 5E555/DC26; 5E555/DD06; 5E555/EA02; 5E555/EA04;
5E555/EA10; 5E555/EA16; 5E555/EA18; 5E555/FA02
PA - KYOCERA MITA CORP
TI - INFORMATION PROCESSOR, DISPLAY SCREEN DATA GENERATION PROGRAM AND
OPERATION CONTROL **SYSTEM**
AB - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable each operator to easily customize display modes of
images displayed in electrical equipment such as an image-forming apparatus
according to an event, which occurs in the electrical equipment, based on importance
of each event occurring in the electrical equipment, even if the electrical equipment is
the same model.SOLUTION: In a composite machine, if an event detection part detects
an error (YES in F1), error information is transmitted to a server computer (F2). In the
server computer, an event importance calculation part calculates the frequency of error
occurrences in each error class based on the error information (SS3). A display form
change part changes each display form of parts to be displayed for each error class
according to the frequency of the error occurrences calculated by the event importance
calculation part (**SS4**).

19/68 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [WO2012163386](#) A1 20121206
 PR - WO2011EP58738 20110527
 AP - WO2011EP58738 20110527
 DT - *; Rep
 CT - |EP| ISR (A1)
 [WO0106595](#) A2 20010125
 [X] (CELLETRA LTD [IL], et al)
 [X] 1-15
 * page 7, line 20 - page 45,
 line 23; figures 4,12a, 13, 14 *;
 [US5818385](#) A 19981006
 [X] (BARTHOLOMEW DARIN E
 [US])
 [X] 1-3,7-15
 * column 1, line 5 - page 4,
 line 51 *
 * column 7, line 4 - page 24,
 line 2 *
 * column 28, line 50 -
 column 29, line 30 *
 * column 37, line 51 -
 column 50, line 9 *;
 [EP2149992](#) A1 20100203
 [X] (ALVARION LTD [IL])
 [X] 1,11
 * abstract *
 * paragraphs [0002] - [0010] - [0
 12] - [0018] *;
 [US2007205955](#) A1 20070906
 [A] (KORISCH ILYA A [US], et al)
 [A] 1-15
 * paragraphs [0002] - [0011] - [0
 18] - [0039] *
 CCI - [H01Q3/26](#) ; [H01Q21/08](#) ;
 [H04W52/0206](#)
 CUI - [H04L5/14](#)
 CCA - [Y02D70/00](#)
 PA - ERICSSON TELEFON AB L M [SE];
 NILSSON ANDREAS [SE];
 JOHANSSON STEFAN [SE]
 TI - A NODE IN A WIRELESS
 COMMUNICATION **SYSTEM**, THE
 NODE HAVING DIFFERENT
 FUNCTIONAL MODES
 AB - The present invention relates to
 a node (1, 1') in a wireless
 communication **system**, the node

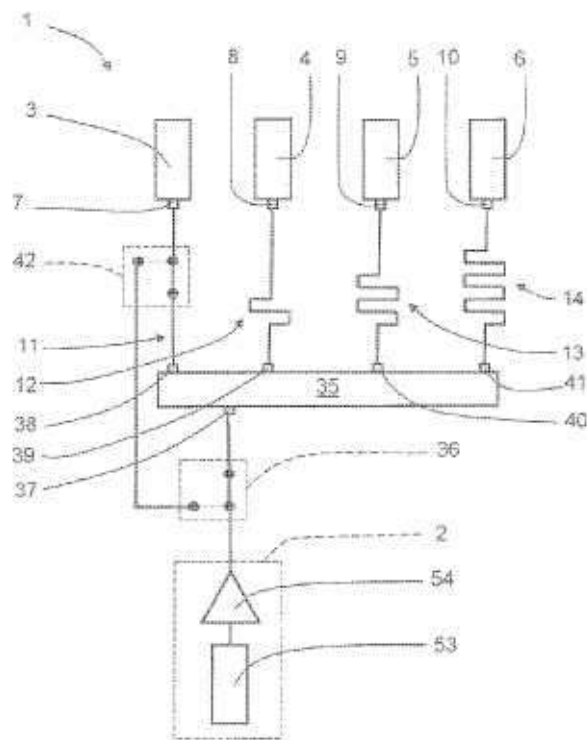


FIG. 2a

(1, 1') comprising at least one transceiver unit (2; 2a), a first antenna function (3, 3') and a second antenna function (4, 4'). The antenna functions comprise at least a corresponding first antenna function first port connection (7, 7') and second antenna function first port connection (8, 8'). The transceiver unit (2, 2a) is arranged to communicate by means of at least one frequency band (B). Each port connection (7, 8; 7', 8') is at least connectable to said transceiver unit (2, 2a) via electrical signal delays (11, 12, 13, 14; 15, 16) of different magnitudes. In a first mode of operation, a certain resuming main radiation lobe (17, 18, 19, 20; 21, 22, 23, 24) is acquired when the antenna functions are receiving and/or transmitting for each frequency (f1, f2, f3, f4; f1', f2', f3', f4') in the frequency band (B). Said main radiation lobe (17, 18, 19, 20; 21, 22, 23, 24) have a main pointing direction (25, 26, 27, 28; 29, 30, 31, 32) with a certain angular direction (a1, a2, a3, a4; $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$) in azimuth and elevation with respect to a fixed angular direction (33, 34). The angular direction (a1, a2, a3, a4; $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$) for every certain frequency (f1, f2, f3, f4; f1', f2', f3', f4') is different from the angular direction for any other frequency. The present invention also relates to a corresponding method.

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PN - [JP2008296907](#) A 20081211

PNFP - JP4325732B B2 20090902

PR - JP19990085300 19990329; JP20080175393 20080704

AP - JP20080175393 20080704

DT - I

CCA - [Y02T10/7077](#) ; [Y02T10/6221](#) ; [Y02T10/6286](#)

FI - B60K6/20&310; B60K6/20&320; B60K6/20&330; B60K6/20&400; B60K6/48; B60K6/543; B60K6/547; B60L11/14; B60L11/14+ZHV; B60W10/00&900; B60W10/06&900; B60W10/08&900; B60W10/26&900; B60W20/00&900; B60W20/13; B60W20/40; B60W20/50; F02D29/02&D; F02D29/02&321B

FT - 3D202/AA04; 3D202/AA05; 3D202/BB05; 3D202/BB11; 3D202/BB37; 3D202/BB43; 3D202/BB64; 3D202/BB65; 3D202/CC01; 3D202/CC12; 3D202/CC24; 3D202/CC35; 3D202/CC37; 3D202/CC42; 3D202/CC48; 3D202/CC51; 3D202/CC59; 3D202/DD07; 3D202/DD10; 3D202/DD45; 3D202/FF05; 3D202/FF13; 3G093/AA06; 3G093/AA07; 3G093/CA01; 3G093/CA12; 3G093/DA12; 3G093/DB11; 3G093/EC02; 5H115/PA01; 5H115/PA12; 5H115/PC06; 5H115/PG04; 5H115/PI16; 5H115/PI29; 5H115/PO02; 5H115/PO06; 5H115/PO17; 5H115/PU02; 5H115/PU08; 5H115/PU24; 5H115/PU28; 5H115/PV09; 5H115/QE01; 5H115/QH01; 5H115/QI04; 5H115/QN03; 5H115/QN12; 5H115/RE01; 5H115/SE04; 5H115/TB01; 5H115/TI02; 5H115/TO05; 5H115/TO22; 5H115/TO24; 5H115/TO30; 5H115/UI13; 5H115/UI23; 5H125/AA01; 5H125/AC08; 5H125/AC12; 5H125/BA00; 5H125/EE01; 5H125/EE27; 5H125/EE51

PA - (A)
TOYOTA MOTOR CORP

TI - (A)
DRIVE **SYSTEM** FOR HYBRID VEHICLE

AB - (A)
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent a hesitation due to a delayed engine start when switching a motor drive mode to an engine drive mode.
- SOLUTION: When an engine 12 is started in Step **SS4** for drive using the engine 12 as a driving force source, a delayed start of the engine 12 results in a NO decision in Step SS5 to trigger Step SS7 and later on. In Step SS7, a motor generator 14 is operated for drive at large torque exceeding its rated output in, for example, an increased electrical energy supply from a battery 26 to compensate the insufficient driving force due to the delayed start of the engine 12, and when the battery 26 state of charge SOC falls to a lower limit value $SOC < SB > L2 < /SB >$, or when the duration TS of the MG special control reaches a predetermined time T1, the MG special control is aborted in Step SS11.
- COPYRIGHT: (C)2009,JPO&INPIT

Do you wish to continue ? (Y/N)