

Diego Gonzalez

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Search 2: STAC=(compensation and capacit* and inductance) (Results 2437)
Search 3: STAC=(compensation and capacit* and inductance parallel) (Results 0)
Search 4: STAC=(compensation and capacit* and inductance and parallel) (Results 1175)
Search 5: STAC=(compensation and capacit* and inductance and parallel and control*) (Results 695)
Search 6: STAC=(compensation and capacit* and inductance and parallel and control* and ground and meter) (Results 7)
Search 7: STAC = (bank near capacitor) (Results 4524)
Search 8: STAC=(induct* and meter) (Results 12245)
Search 9: STAC=(induct* near meter) (Results 2751)
Search 10: STAC=((induct* near meter) and capacitor) (Results 147)
Search 11: STAC=((induct* near meter) and (capacitor near bank)) (Results 2)
Search 12: capacitor bank and inductance and meter and ground (Results 188)
Search 13: STAC= ((earth or groung) and resist* and (meter or test*) and induct*) (Results 857)
Search 14: STAC= ((earth or groung) and resist* and (meter or test*) and induct* and capaci*) (Results 508)
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Search 16: ic=(G01R27/20) (Results 1876)
Search 17: 15 and capacitor and bank (Results 0)
Search 18: 16 and capacitor and bank (Results 8)

Title: Piezoelectric sensor

Abstract: The change in capacitance of a sensor is linearly proportional to ice thickness provided that the ice thickness is significantly less than the distance between the conductive electrodes. By employing sensors with different electrodes, the sensitivity to ice may be traded off against the ability to measure greater ice thickness. A sensor with small spacing between electrodes will exhibit a large change in capacitance when covered by a thin layer of ice, however, the capacitance change will be linear only for very thin layers of ice. A sensor with greater spacing between electrodes is less sensitive to ice accretion but has a correspondingly greater ice thickness measurement range. Accordingly, sensor (55) is relatively sensitive and is employed to determine whether or not ice or water is present. This is accomplished by circuit (60) determining whether the measured capacitance is above or below a threshold value. In one particular embodiment, the capacitance of sensor (55) without ice or water present was found to be 400 pF, while the capacitance with ice or water present was found to be 440 pF.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B64D15/16 B64D15/20 G01B7/06

G01C21/00 G01M5/00 G08B19/02 (Advanced/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): B64D15/16 B64D15/20 G01B7/06

G01C21/00 G01H1/00 G01R27/20 G01R27/26 G01W1/00 G06F15/20 G08B19/02

CPC: G01M5/0066 G01M5/0033 G01M5/0091 G01N29/2437

G01N29/2475 G01N2291/0423 G08B19/02 B64D15/20 G01M5/0016

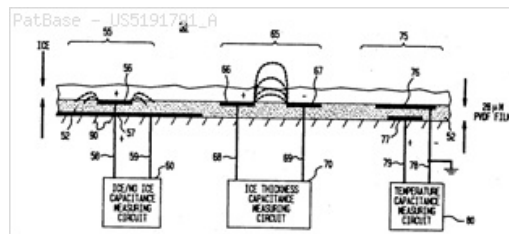
G01M5/0083

European: B64D15/16 B64D15/20 G01M5/00C G01M5/00M

G01M5/00P G01M5/00R G01M5/00S G01N29/24E G01N29/24M

G08B19/02 S01N291/042E

US: 244/134F 324/671 324/688 324/689 340/580 340/582 340/962 361/679 361/683 364/424.06 364/506 702/35 73/170.26 73/178.00R 73/178R 73/583 73/659



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AU199463983 A1	19940926	AU19940063983	19940308
CA2158030 AA	19950911	CA19942158030	19940308
EP0803046 A1	19971029	EP19940911485	19940308
EP0803046 A4	19971210	EP19940911485	19940308
US5191791 A	19930309	US19900518043	19900504
US5195046 A	19930316	US19900559482	19900730
US5206806 A	19930427	US19890295722	19890110
US5398547 A	19950321	US19930028436	19930309
US5551288 A	19960903	US19950407940	19950320
US5874672 A	19990223	US19960707778	19960903
WO9008064 A1	19900726	WO1990US00180	19900109
WO9420819 A1	19940915	WO1994US02446	19940308

Priority:

US19890295722 19890110	US19900518043 19900504	US19900559482 19900730
US19930028436 19930309	WO1994US02446 19940308	US19950407940 19950320
US19960707778 19960903		

Probable Assignee: INNOVATIVE DYNAMICS INC

Assignee(s): (std): DAHL PHILIP R ; GERARDI JOSEPH J ; HICKMAN GAIL A ; INNOVATIVE DYNAMICS INC

Assignee(s): INNOVATIVE DYNAMICS INC A CORP OF NY ; INNOVATIVE DYNAMICS INC CORNELL UNIV ; PRUZAN DAN A ; KHATKHATE ATEEN A

Inventor(s): (std): GERALDI JOSEPH J ; PRUZAN DAN A ; KHATKHATE ATEEN A ; HICKMAN GAIL A ; GERARDI JOSEPH J ; DAHL PHILIP R

Inventor(s): GAIL A HICKMAN ; DAN A PRUZAN ; ATEEN A KHATKHATE ; JOSEPH J GERARDI

Agent(s): OSLER HOSKIN AND HARCOURT LLP

Designated states: AT AU BB BE BF BG BJ BR BY CA CF CG CH CI CM CN CZ DE DK ES FI FR GA GB GE GN GR HU IE IT JP KG KR KZ LI LK LU LV MC MD MG ML MN MR MW NE NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK SN SU TD TG TJ UA UZ

Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING TORQUE ON THE SHAFT OF A GENERATOR

Abstract: This invention relates to a method of controlling torque oscillations in a mechanical drive train of an electrical generation system which provides electrical power to an isolated electrical network, the method including the steps of: a. monitoring for changes in the electrical condition of the electrical network; b. determining whether a change in the electrical condition of the network falls within a predetermined range; c. adjusting the power in the network using an auxiliary power source when the electrical condition of the network falls within the predetermined range so as to reduce or substantially prevent the build up of torque oscillations in the mechanical drive train.

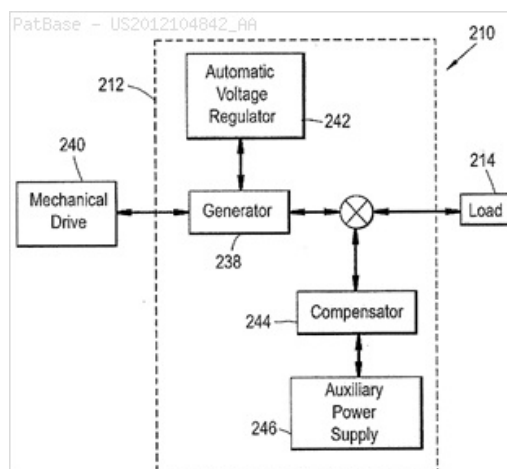
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B60L1/00 G01R27/20 H02J9/00 H02P9/00 H02P9/04 H02P9/10 H02P9/48 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: Y02E40/30 H02J3/1821 H02J3/24 H02P9/105 Y10T307/615

European: H02J3/18C H02J3/24 H02P9/10D

US: 290/7 290/7S 307/64 307/64S 307/9.1 307/9.100P 322/17 322/37



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
EP2447726 A1	20120502	EP20110184282	20111007
GB201018220 A0	20101215	GB20100018220	20101028
US2012104842 AA	20120503	US20110268271	20111007
US8692521 BB	20140408	US20110268271	20111007

Priority:

GB20100018220 20101028

Probable Assignee: ROLLS ROYCE PLC

Assignee(s): (std): GARVEY SEAMUS D ; HILL JASON E ; MOORE GARETH E ; ROLLS ROYCE PLC

Inventor(s): (std): GARVEY SEAMUS ; GARVEY SEAMUS D ; HILL JASON ; HILL JASON E ; MOORE GARETH ; MOORE GARETH E

Agent(s): YEOMANS VICTORIA JANE ANORA; OLIFF PLC

Designated states: AL AT BA BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC ME MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR

Title: PORTABLE APPARATUS FOR MEASURING LOAD RESISTANCE

Abstract: Portable apparatus for measuring the resistance of a load including a current pulse power supply generating a current pulse to be supplied to the load, a digital voltmeter for detecting the voltage across the load and displaying a digital signal representative of the resistance of the load and a control circuit operating the digital voltmeter only when the current pulse has a predetermined amplitude. The portable apparatus is particularly advantageous for measuring the resistance of circuit breaker contacts with current pulses having an amplitude of 100 amps.

Classifications:

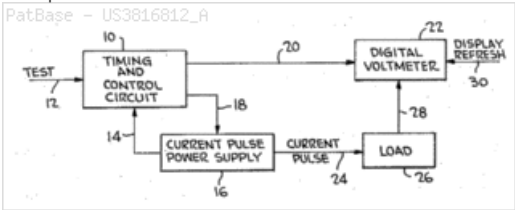
International (IPC 8-9): G01R27/20 H01H1/00 (Advanced/Invention);
G01R27/20 H01H1/00 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): G01R27/02

CPC: G01R27/205 H01H1/0015

European: G01R27/20B H01H1/00C

US: 324/421 324/62 324/712 324/720



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US3816812 A	19740611	US19730352611	19730419

Priority:

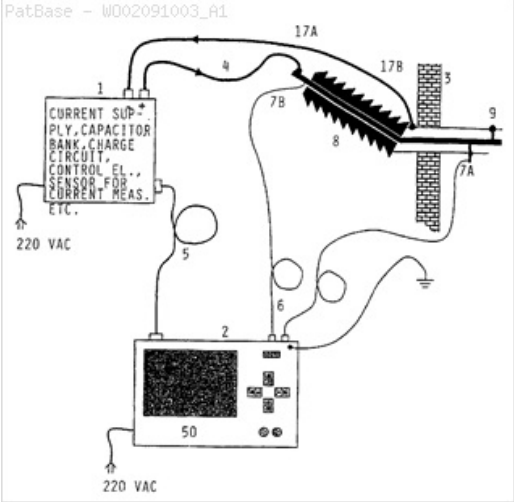
US19730352611 19730419

Probable Assignee: ALBER ENGINEERING INC
Assignee(s): (std): ALBER C ; ALBER G
Assignee(s): ALBER G US ; ALBER C US ; ALBER ENGINEERING INC
Inventor(s): (std): ALBER C ; ALBER G
Inventor(s): ALBER G US ; ALBER C US

Title: CONTACT CONTROL

Abstract: A method and device for the control of the condition of electrical contacts, in electrical installations (3), particularly in installations where the contacts and the main current path is encapsulated or in other ways difficult to access. Electrical current is supplied from a current supply (1) which is connected to the main current path of the electrical installation, the progression of the applied current is measured, and the progression of the resulting electrical voltage which appears over a part of the main current path is measured (2), and the resistance over said part is calculated on the basis of the measurements of current and voltage as an expression of the condition of the contacts. The electrical current is discharged from capacitors being a part of the current supply (1), such that at least one unipolar current pulse is formed and approximately corresponding values of the progression of current and voltage are sampled at least in the area near the top of the progression of the current in order to form time series or sequences of samples, $i(n)$ and $u(n)$, respectively. The samples are transferred to a microprocessor or computer (50) for the calculation of the resistance.

Classifications:
International (IPC 8-9): G01R27/02 G01R27/08 G01R27/20 G01R31/04 H02B13/065 H02B3/00 (Advanced/Invention); G01R27/02 G01R27/08 H02B13/035 (Core/Invention)
International (IPC 1-7): G01R27/02 G01R27/08 G01R27/20 G01R31/00 H01H H02B13/065 H02B3/00
CPC: G01R27/205 G01R31/04
European: G01R27/20B G01R31/04



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AT302418 E	20050915	AT20020724816T	20020507
DE60205613 D1	20050922	DE20026005613	20020507
DE60205613 T2	20060518	DE20026005613T	20020507
EP1388015 A1	20040211	EP20020724816	20020507
EP1388015 B1	20050817	EP20020724816	20020507
JP2004531998 T2	20041014	JP20020588208T	20020507
NO20012255 A0	20010508	NO20010002255	20010508
NO312925 B1	20020715	NO20010002255	20010508
WO02091003 A1	20021114	WO2002N000169	20020507

Priority:

NO20010002255 20010508 WO2002N000169 20020507

Probable Assignee: SINTEF ENERGIFORSKNING AS

Assignee(s): (std): LILLEVIK ODD ; RUNDE MAGNE ; SINTEF ENERGIFORSKNING AS ; SINTEF ENERGIFORSKNING AS TRON

Assignee(s): SINTEF ENERGIFORSKNING AS TRONDHEIM

Inventor(s): (std): LILLEVIK ODD ; RUNDE MAGNE

Designated states: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BJ BR BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GW HR HU ID IE IL IN IS IT JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MC MD MG MK ML MN MR MW MX MZ NE NL NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL SN SZ TD TG TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Title: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR GROUND LEAKAGE-CURRENT DETECTING

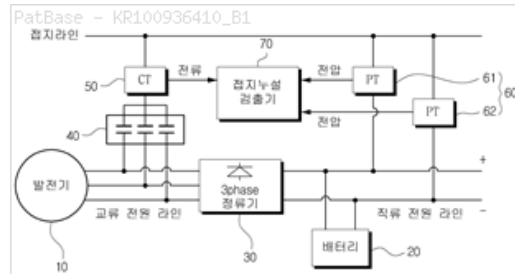
Abstract: PURPOSE: An apparatus and a method for a ground leakage-current detecting are provided to prevent a situation causing the passenger and driver in advance by preventing leakage current from being exposed to the outside.

CONSTITUTION: In a device, a current measurement unit(50) measures a current flowing between an AC power line and the ground line and outputs a measured current. A voltage measurement unit(60) measures a voltage between a DC power line and the ground line and outputs a measured value. A ground leak detection unit(70) compares the current and voltage with a reference value and output the ground leak detection signal to stop an engine. The current measurement unit measures the current flowing in a **capacitor bank** [capacitor bank](40) as a current transformer and transmits the measured current at to the ground leak detection part. The voltage measurement unit includes a first transformer(61) and a second transformer(62).

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): G01R27/20 G01R31/02 (Advanced/Invention); G01R27/20 G01R31/02 (Core/Invention)

CPC: G01R31/025 B60K6/22 B60L3/0023 B60R16/02 G01R17/02 G01R19/145



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
KR100936410 B1	20100112	KR20080065734	20080707

Priority:

KR20080065734 20080707

Probable Assignee: KRRI

Assignee(s): (std): KOREA RAILROAD RESEARCH INST ; KRRI

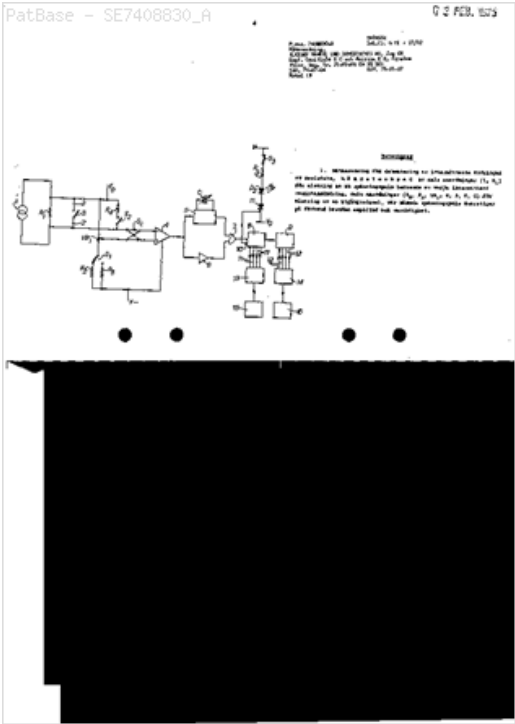
Inventor(s): (std): BAE CHANG HAN ; JANG SE GI ; LEE GANG WON ; MOK JAI KYUN ; MUN KYNG HO

Title: TEST ARRANGEMENTS

Abstract: **WARNING** start of CLMS field may overlap end of DESC **. of a pre.selected capacitor or capacitors C and to an inverter 6. The output from the monostable circuit 5 and the output from the inverter 6 are applied as inputs to a dual input NAND gate 7. When an output is afforded by the differential amplifier 4, the monostable circuit 5 is triggered and if the differential amplifier 4 output is present when the monostable circuit 5 returns to its quiescent state the NAND gate 7 is arranged to afford an output.

Classifications:

International (ipc 8-9): G01R19/165
G01R27/20 (Advanced/Invention);
G01R19/165 G01R27/20 (Core/Invention)
International (ipc 1-7): G01R27/02 G01R27/08 G01R27/14
G01R31/00 G01R31/02
CPC: G01R19/16585 G01R27/205
European: G01R19/165H4 G01R27/20B



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE2432323 A1	19750130	DE19742432323	19740705
DK359574 A	19750224	DK19740003595	19740704
FR2236184 A1	19750131	FR19740023267	19740704
FR2236184 B1	19810130	FR19740023267	19740704
GB1444586 A	19760804	GB19730032301	19730706
IT1015587 A	19770520	IT19740024674	19740701
SE398784 B	19780116	SE19740008830	19740704
SE398784 C	19780427	SE19740008830	19740704
SE7408830 A	19750107	SE19740008830D	19740704

Priority:

GB19730032301 19730706

Probable Assignee: PLESSEY CO LTD

Assignee(s): (std): PLESSEY AG ; PLESSEY CO LTD ; PLESSEY HANDEL INVESTMENT AG

Assignee(s): PLESSEY HANDEL INVESTMENTS AG ; PLESSEY HANDEL INVESTMENTS AG CH ; PLESSEY HANDEL U INVESTMENTS AG ; PLESSEY HANDEL U INVESTMENTS ZUG SCHWEIZ AG ; PLESSEY HANDEL UND INVESTMENTS AG ; PLESSEY HANDEL UND INVESTMENTS AG ZUG SCHWEIZ

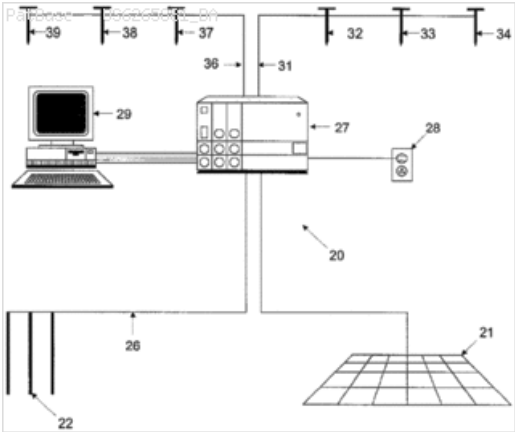
Inventor(s): (std): BRITTON R R ; BRITTON ROBIN RICHARD ; CAULFIELD G C ; CAULFIELD GRAHAM CHARLES ; FAREHAM HAMPSHIRE GROSSBRITANN

Inventor(s): G C CAULFIELD ; R R BRITTON

Title: Method and apparatus for measuring ground impedance

Abstract: A method and apparatus for measuring impedance of grounding system wherein a transient electric current is injected at the ground system under test while measuring the a transient ground potential difference, as well as the injected electric current. The ground potential difference is measured with respect to several points on the earth's surface at small distances from the test system. These measurements are processed by computer software which filters noise, corrects voltage and current transducer errors, and estimates the test system ground potential rise with respect to remote earth. Correction algorithms are used to remove irregularities in the frequency response of the voltage and current transducers and analog filters. The filtered and corrected measurements are used to estimate the ground impedance as a function of frequency. For this purpose, a parameter estimation procedure is used which takes into consideration the geometric arrangement of the voltage and current probes.

Classifications:
International (IPC 8-9): G01R27/20 G01V3/02 (Advanced/Invention);
G01R27/20 G01V3/02 (Core/Invention)
International (IPC 1-7): G01R27/08 G01V3/02
CPC: G01R27/20 G01V3/02
European: G01R27/20 G01V3/02
US: 324/347 324/357 324/691 324/713 324/715 324/718



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US6265881 BA	20010724	US19940270406	19940705

Priority:

US19910681123 19910405 US19940270406 19940705

Probable Assignee: GEORGIA TECH RES INST
Assignee(s): (std): GEORGIA TECH RES CORP ; GEORGIA TECH RES INST
Assignee(s): GEORGIA TECH RESEARCH CORP
Inventor(s): (std): COKKINIDES GEORGE J ; MELIOPOULOS ATHANASIOS P

Title: Improvements relating to the measurement of earth resistance

Abstract: 963,374. Resistance measuring. EVERSLED and VIGNOLES Ltd. Nov. 27, 1962 [Dec. 18, 1961; April 19, 1962],Nos. 45266/61 and 15306/62. Heading G1U. In an arrangement for measuring earth resistance, alternating current is supplied to the earth circuit X under test from a source 1 which is in series with the primary winding of a current transformer 2. The secondary circuit of the transformer includes a series pair of variable resistances R1, R2 which are ganged together so that as one is increased the other is decreased to give a substantially constant total resistance across the secondary winding. One of the resistance R2 is connected so that the potential across it opposes that tapped off from the two test points in the earth circuit, and a galvanometer G is provided to indicate the balance between the two potentials. In one embodiment two mechanical rectifiers 6 and 9 mounted on the shafts of the alternator 1 ensure that the potentials compared are direct. Alternatively the alternating potentials may be compared and the resultant of this comparison rectified before being passed to the galvanometer (Fig. 2, not shown). This alternative permits the inclusion of an amplifier 31 (Fig. 3,) in the path of the compared signals, so that a much smaller test current may be used in the apparatus. This amplifier may be energized from a battery 32 or from a second winding on the alternator 1 (after suitable rectification of the output from this winding (Fig. 4, not shown). The variable ganged resistances R1, R2 may in fact be switched decade **bank** resistances (Fig. 5, not shown). The second Provisional Specification indicates that the amplifier 31 is transistorised. In carrying out a test the ganged resistances R1, R2 are adjusted until a balance indication is given on the galvanometer G and the value of R2, which is calibrated, is then related to the earth resistance being measured. The arrangement of the resistances R1, R2 is such as to impose a constant load on the transformer 3 so that inaccuracies caused by adjusting this whilst carrying out a test are avoided. Specification 688,995 is referred to.

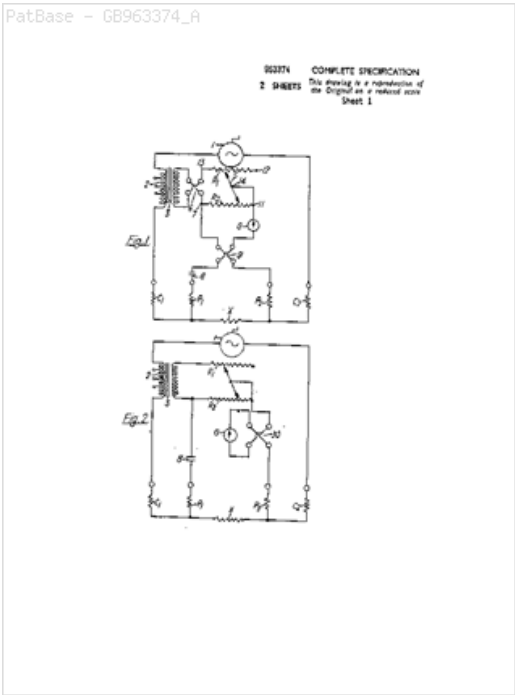
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International (IPC 1-7): G01R27/20

CPC: G01R27/18

European: G01R27/18



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB963374 A	19640708	GB19610045266	19611218

Priority:

GB19610045266 19611218

Probable Assignee:

EVERSHED VIGNOLES LTD

Assignee(s): (std):

EVERSHED VIGNOLES LTD

Assignee(s):

EVERSHED AND VIGNOLES LIMITED

Inventor(s): (std):

CHU TSUNG YIN