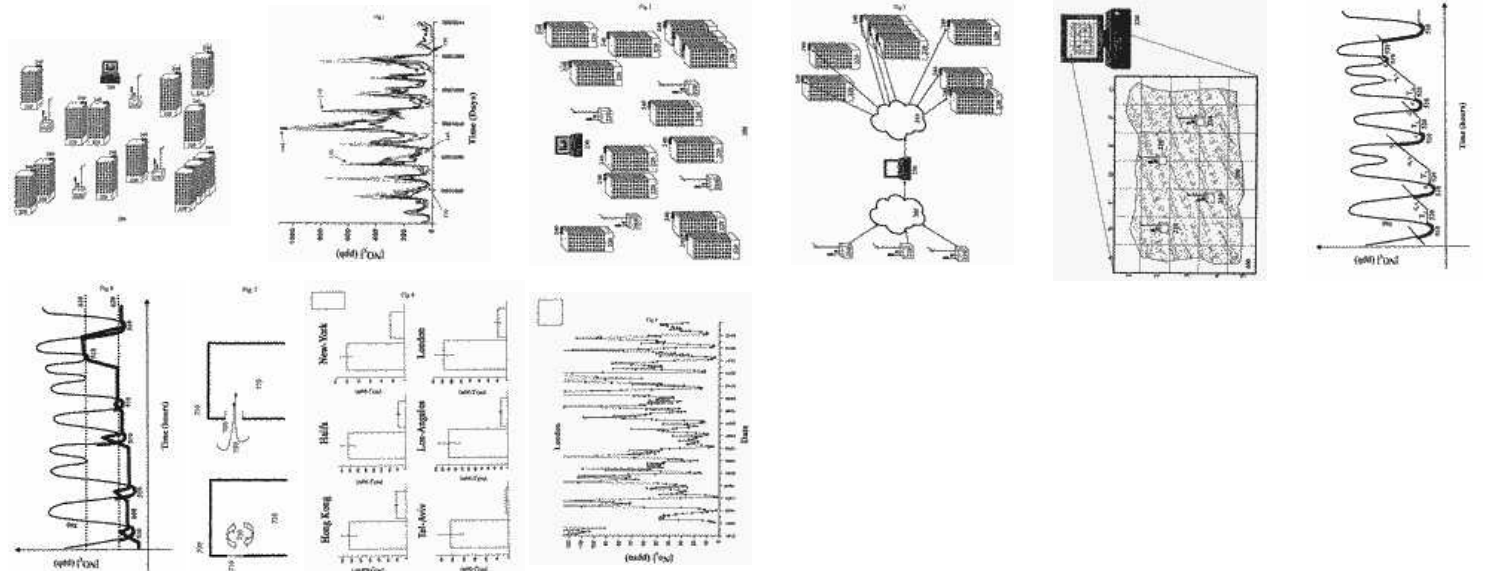
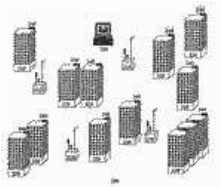


125 results for ((chamber)/TI/AB/IW/TX/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW AND (pollution)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX) AND (G01W)/IPC - Collection: FAMPAT

#	Title	Publication number	1st App. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st Publ. date	Publ. date
1.	A system and a method for assessing and reducing air pollution by regulating airflow ventilation	WO2007096865	2007-02-14	G R G PATENTS URECSYS URBAN ECOLOGY SYSTEMS INDOOR AIR QUALITY MAN URECSYS URBAN ECOLOGY SYSTEMS INDOOR AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT URECSYS—URBAN ECOLOGY SYSTEMS—INDOOR AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT*	2007-08-30	2007-08-30

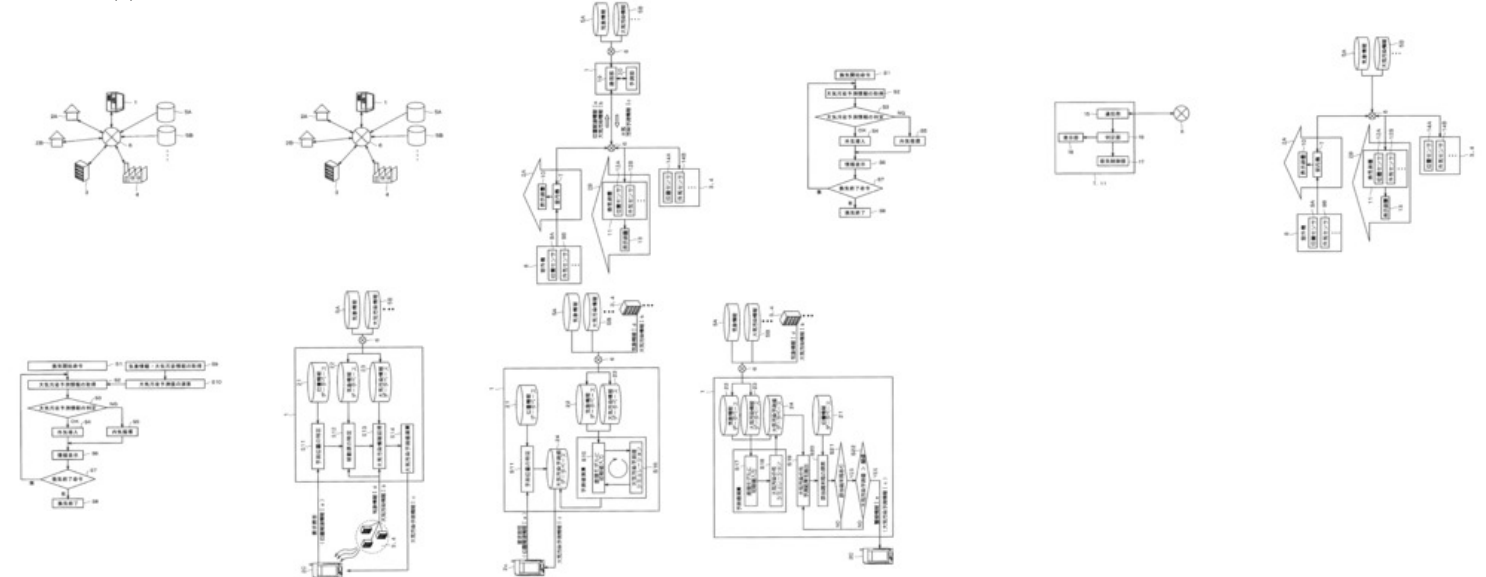
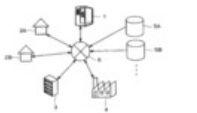
Disclosed are means for monitoring the levels of air pollution in urban areas for the purpose of optimizing the conditions of airflow ventilation of buildings according to air pollution levels in their area. The invention supplies data in real time regarding local air pollution levels or relative levels, i.e. current air pollution levels in relation to previous ones. The disclosed system and method makes use of the fluctuations in air pollution levels in order to achieve optimal reduction of air pollution levels inside buildings. The system defines optimal times for ventilation in order to achieve a significant and persisting improvement of indoor air quality, in a routine manner, by using measurements of nondeterministic, continuous and effective fluctuations in air pollution levels at the surroundings of each building, specifically in locations which don't include monitoring stations.



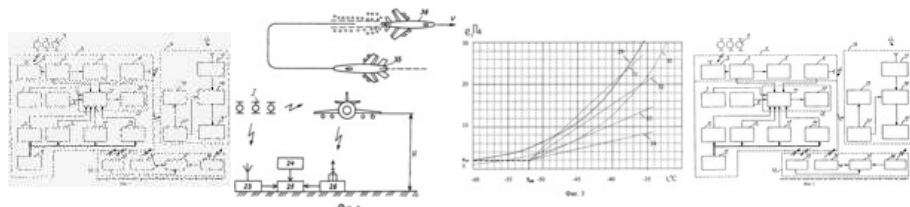
2.	Base section, air pollution information providing system, air pollution prediction method, and ventilation device	JP2006133121	2004-11-08	DAIKIN INDUSTRIES*	2006-05-25	2006-05-25
----	---	--------------	------------	--------------------	------------	------------

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an air pollution information providing system which predicts the pollution distribution conditions of the air after a lapse of predetermined time and on the basis of the prediction results controls ventilation operations accompanied by outside air introduction.
SOLUTION: The base station 1 acquires weather information and air pollution information from information sources 5A, 5B of public institutions or the like and acquires position information and air pollution information from category-2 terminal stations 3, 4 through a network 6. On the basis of these pieces of information, the base station 1 determines a predicted value of air pollution after a lapse of predetermined time by a simulation. Category-1 terminal stations 2A, 2B having ventilation equipment, on the basis of air pollution prediction information acquired from the base station 1 through the network 6, control whether ventilation operations accompanied by outside air introduction are performed or not. The introduction of polluted outside air into the interior can be thereby prevented.

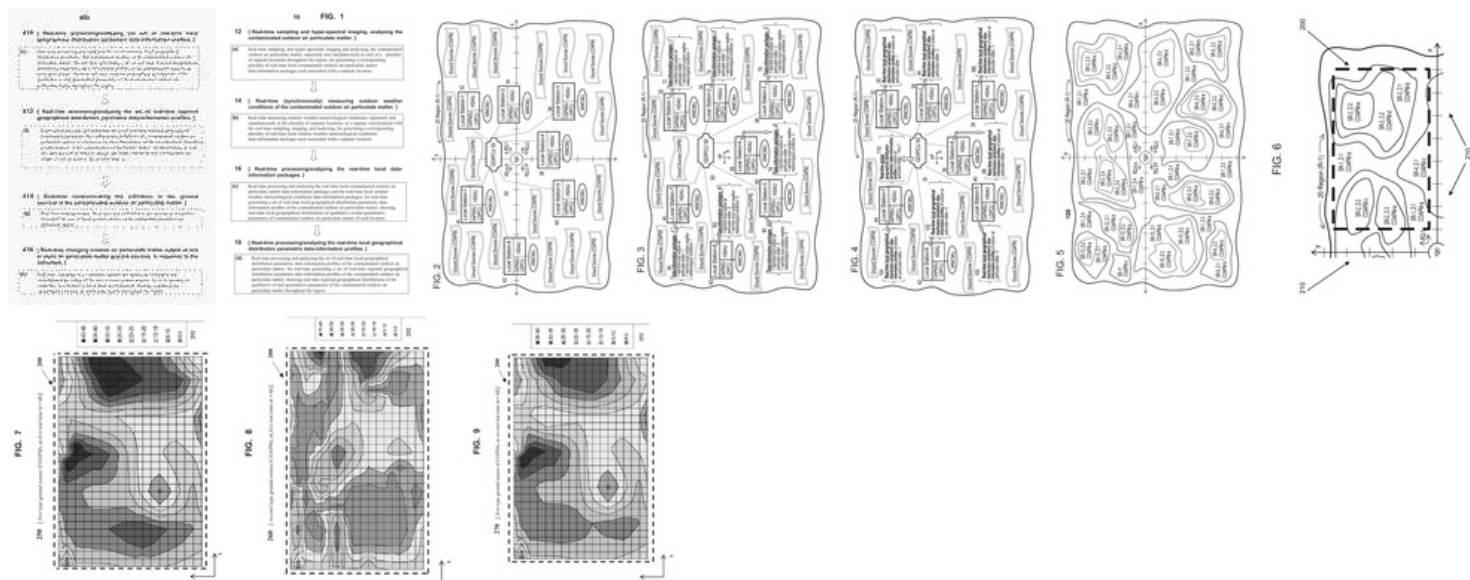
COPYRIGHT: (C)2006,JPO&NCIPI



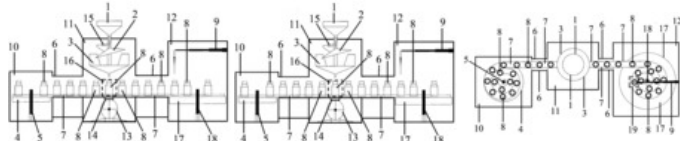
2007-08-10 2007-08-10



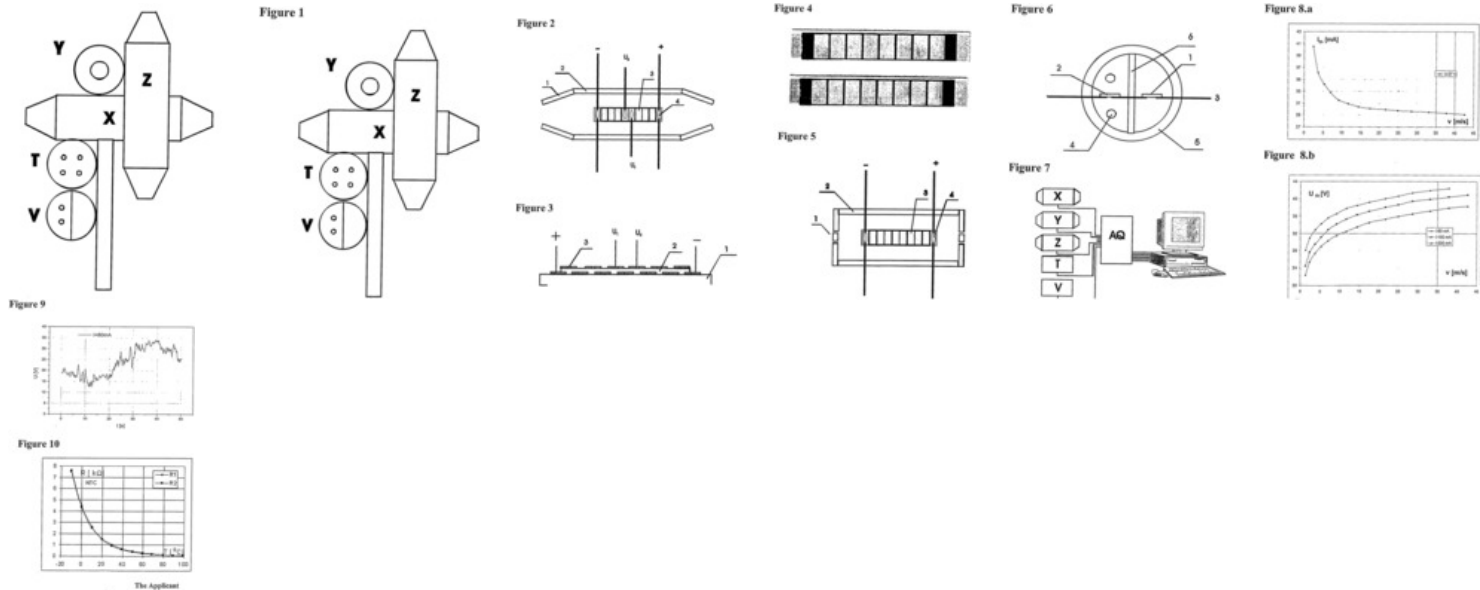
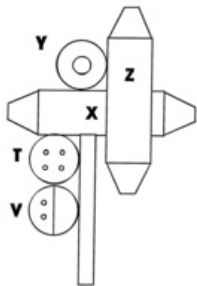
2012-01-05 2012-01-05

[illegible]

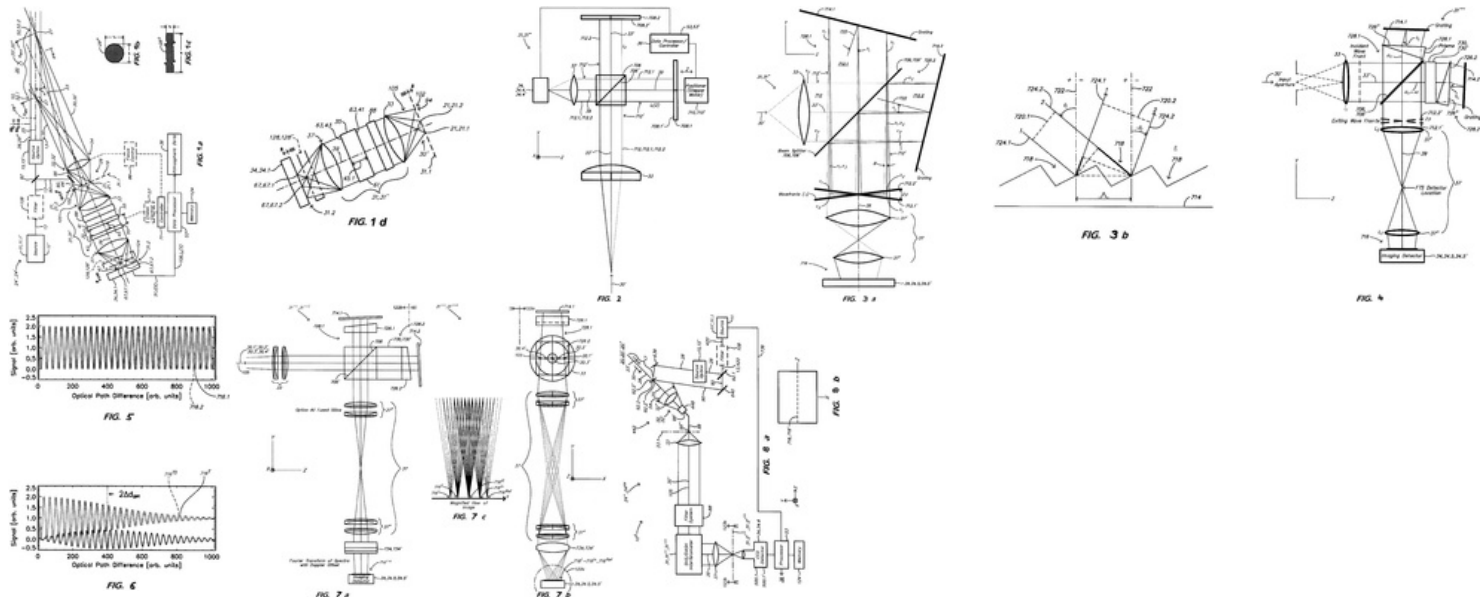
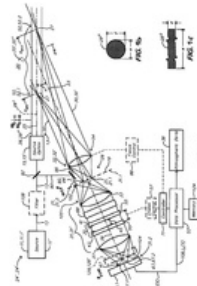
2014-04-23 2014-04-23



A three-dimensional anemometer containing thick film segmented thermistors for measuring wind speed using a heat loss method. Thick film segmented NTC thermistors are heated by their self-current under constant voltage supply. They have more segments connected in series to measure temperature in average; moreover they use internal electrodes to measure the temperature gradient and wind direction. The anemometer consists of 5 sensors: three measure wind speed on the x,y,z - axes, the fourth measures air temperature and the fifth measures humidity. The humidity sensor consists of two segmented thermistors put in Wheatstone bridge: the first is active -in contact with humidity and the second is isolated. The wind speed is obtained from calibration curves: thermistor current vs. wind speed, where temperature and humidity are parameters. The wind speed vector is obtained using projections on the axes. Then, modulo is calculated, and angles between speed vector and axes using modulo and projections on the axes. Data of 5 sensors are compared and applied using a PC for wind energy monitoring and remote control of windmill generators in real time.

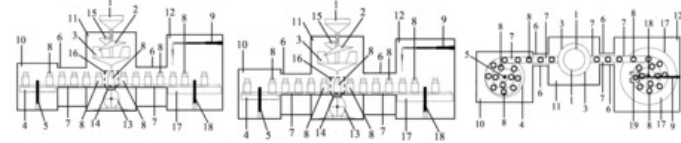


One of first and second beams (28) of corresponding first and second light (13) are projected into an atmosphere (20) and at least one physical property of the atmosphere (20) is detected from the interference pattern (47) generated from the resulting scattered light (30). The first and second beams (20) are selected responsive to either a detected signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) or a detected aerosol-to-molecular ratio (AMR). The wavelength (740) of the first light (13) provides for either molecular or aerosol scattering, whereas the wavelength (738) of the second light (13) provides for primarily only aerosol scattering. In accordance with a second aspect, scattered light (30) from one or more beams (28) of substantially monochromatic light (13) projected into the atmosphere (20) and received from a plurality of interaction regions (17) or measurement volumes (52) provides for determining wind power (P^*) within a region of the atmosphere (20).

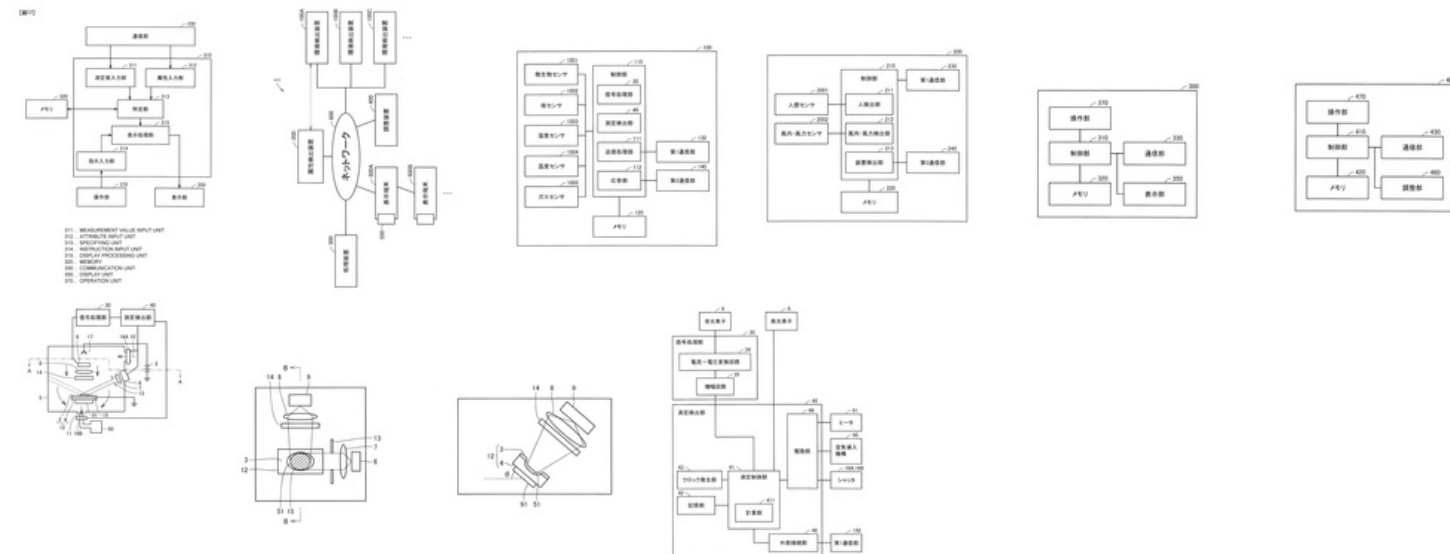


$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{T^2}{1-R^2} \left(1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R^n \cos(n\phi) \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tilde{H}_n \\ &= \frac{T^2}{1-R^2} \left(1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R^n D_n \cos(n\phi) \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \end{aligned}$$

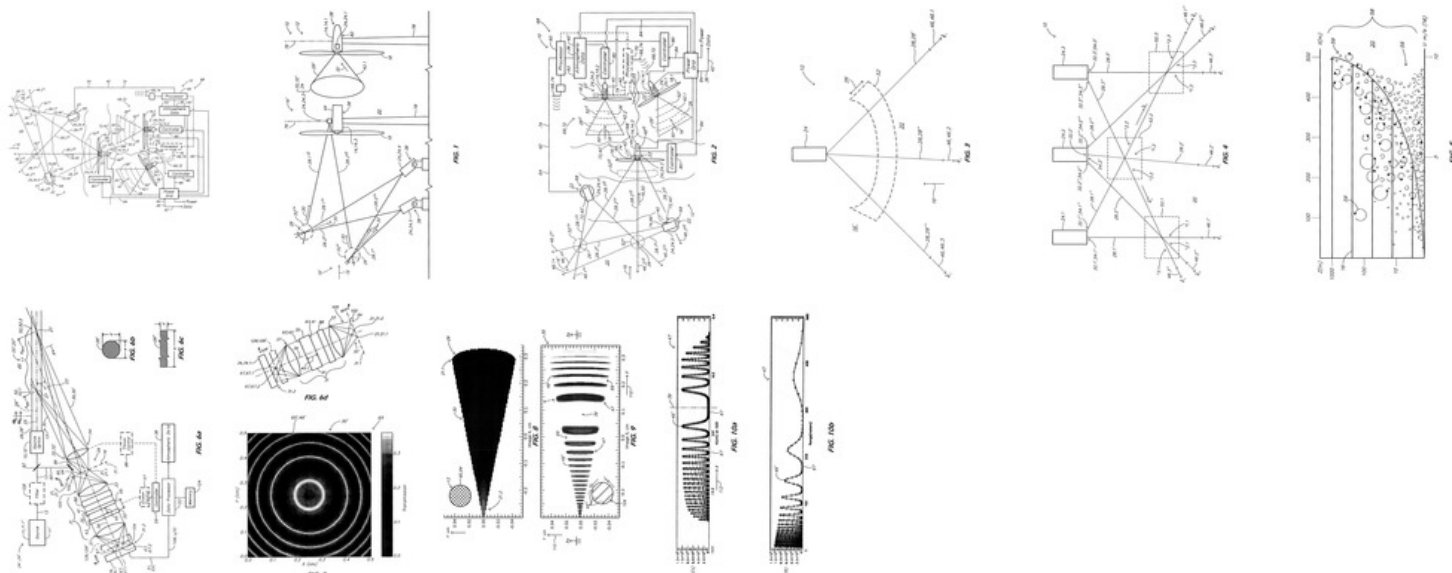
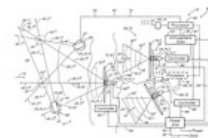
2014-07-02 2014-07-02



2012-12-06 2012-12-06

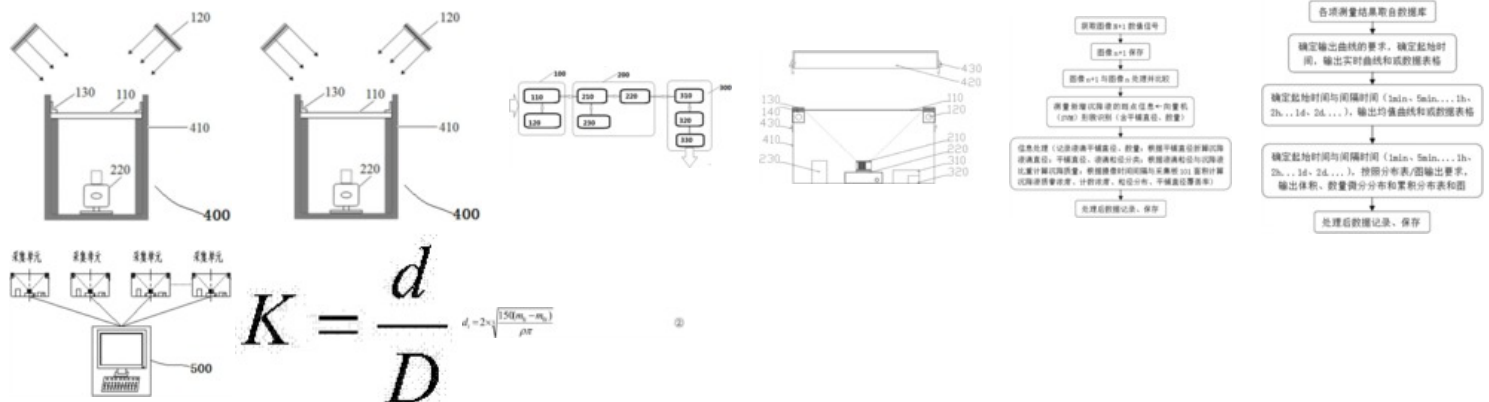


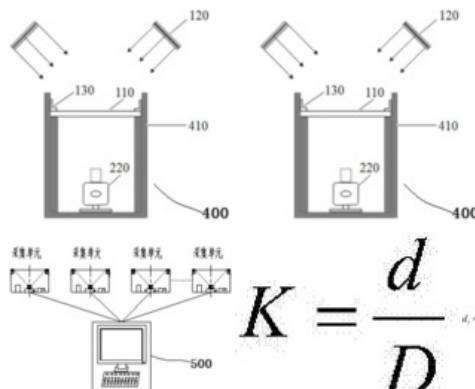
A magnitude and direction, or a measure responsive thereto, of a velocity (V) of a first portion (17) of an atmosphere (20) are determined from at least first and second portions of scattered light (30) generated along a common beam of light (28) within the first portion (17) of the atmosphere (20) and received along linearly independent directions at locations that are relatively remote with respect to one another, at least one of which is relatively remote from a source (11) of the beam of light (28).



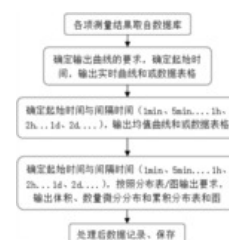
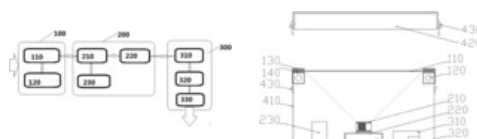
12.	Chimney rain or gypsum rain drop amount of the automatic measuring device	CN207249148	2017-05-26	SHANGHAI MINGHUA ELECTRIC POWER TECHNOLOGY & ENGINEERING*	2018-04-17	2018-04-17
-----	---	-------------	------------	---	------------	------------

The present utility model provides a chimney rain or gypsum settling an automatic measuring apparatus rain, rain or gypsum stack is picked up and it includes a sampling module of the settlement was rain, to be taken and the image settlement was AcAaIT used to digitize the image acquisition and digitization module, processes the collected images are processed and outputted by the image processing and settlement was output module and is used to set sampling module, an image acquiring and digitizing module and an image processing and output module of the chassis. The present utility model provides a chimney rain or gypsum rain settling an automatic measuring apparatus, to a large extent of the noise and measurement error occurs due to address different imaging problem, while for particles are further finely divided, facilitate chimney rain or gypsum rain cause analysis, developing a control strategy, has a long-period continuous measurements can be, measurement accuracy and precision is improved, accurate counting, a wide range of particle size measurement, is protected from jamming and the like features.





$$K = \frac{d}{D} \quad d = 2 \times \sqrt{\frac{150(m_1 - m_2)}{\rho t}}$$

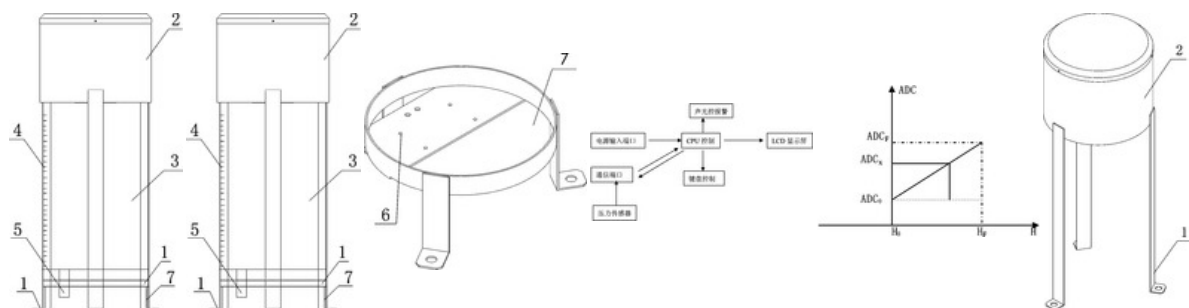


2000-07-05 2000-07-05

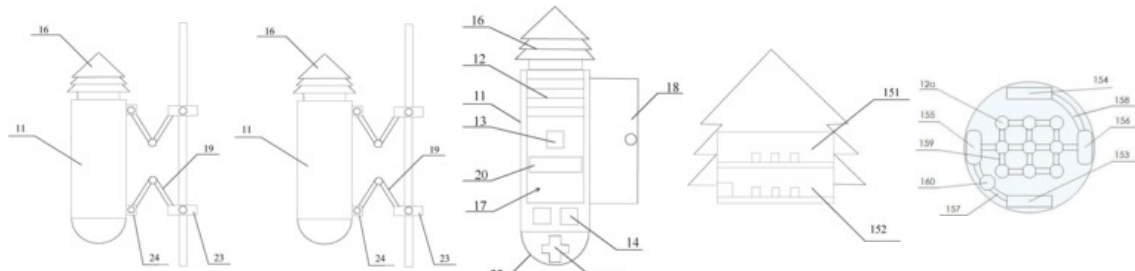
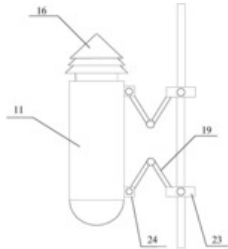


2015-06-03 2015-06-03

2014-04-30 2014-04-30

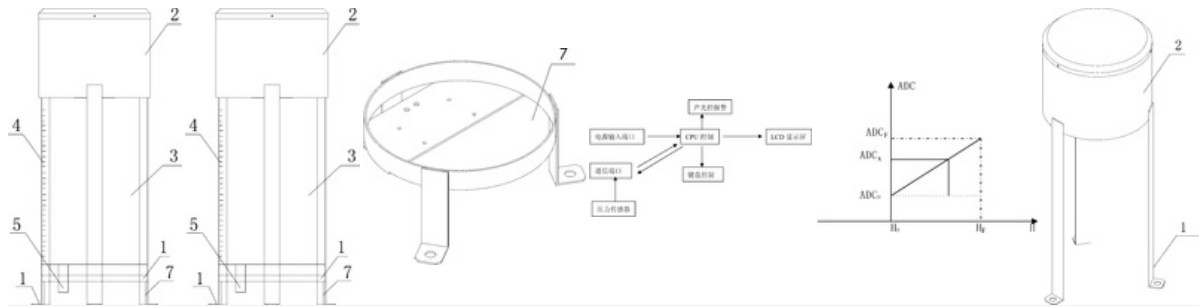
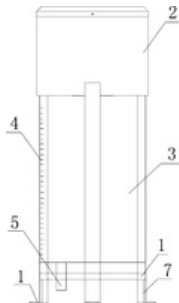


The utility model discloses a carry formula automatic meteorological station, including safety cover, sensor group, set up and be in respectively control circuit and communication module in the safety cover, control circuit with communication module connects, and sensor group sets up at the sensor **chamber** who lies in the safety cover top, just sensor **chamber**'s top is provided with the upper cover, sensor **chamber** is two-layer about keeping off by the baffle, sensor group is including the upper sensor group and the lower floor sensor group of setting at the sensor **chamber** of lower floor that set up at upper sensor **chamber**, upper strata sensor group is used for detection ring border parameter, the sensor group of lower floor is used for tracer gas concentration data, one side of safety cover is passed through the cantilever and is connected with splint. The utility model discloses a carry formula automatic meteorological station is small, and the detection project is many, can realize the weather station carry to communication base station iron tower, policeman control stores pylon, motorway lighting lamp pole, electric power transmission line pole etc. Are existing adhere to the carrier on, reduce the soil degree of difficulty that occupies and be under construction.



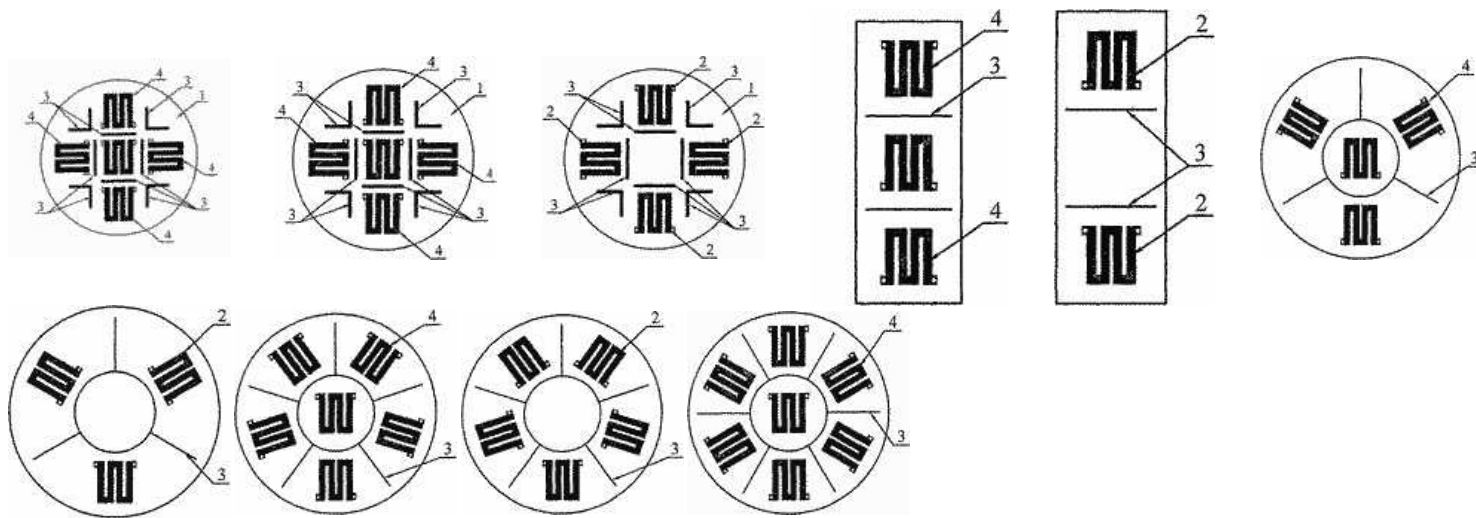
18. Intelligent alarm rain gaugeCN1033363202013-07-23HUBEI YILINENG TECHNOLOGY*2013-10-022013-10-02

The invention relates to an intelligent alarm rain gauge, which comprises a rain gauge, an alerter and a measuring cylinder, wherein the lower part of the measuring cylinder is provided with a water drain valve and a pressure sensor; the pressure sensor is connected with the alerter and is installed on a fixed seat, and the pressure sensor is connected with the alerter through a cable; and the alerter comprises a case, an LED (Light-Emitting Diode) display screen installed on the case, and a control circuit installed in the case. The intelligent alarm rain gauge has the advantages of simple structure, small size, no **pollution**, light weight, long service life and low standby power consumption and can not be polluted or corroded by dust, greasy dirt, moisture, salt mist and the like. The intelligent alarm rain gauge has the characteristics of simplicity in installation, convenience in maintenance and more humanized operation, and the intelligent alerter can be externally connected with a simple rain gauge or tipping-bucket rain gauge. A communication mode adopts standard RS485 communication. The intelligent alarm rain gauge also has the advantages of stable running, high reliability, high compatibility, high accuracy of measured values, small temperature drift and small influence from environmental factors.

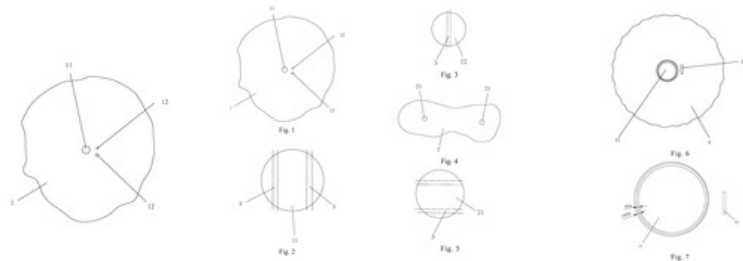
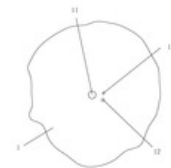


19. Method for monitoring airspace in zones of distribution of volcanic ash cloudsRU20151154592015-04-23ZABOLOTNIKOV GENNADIJ VALENTINOVICH2016-11-102016-11-10

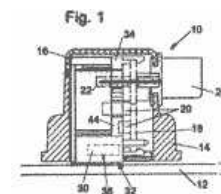
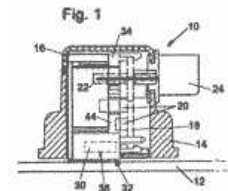
FIELD: meteorology.SUBSTANCE: invention relates to aeronautical meteorology and can be used to monitor airspace in zones of distribution of volcanic ash clouds in order to ensure flight safety. Essence: current values of concentrations of products of a volcanic eruption are measured by using equipment installed on an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV). UAV research equipment comprises a gas analyzer, a dust meter, a radiometer, LIDAR locators and passive infrared sensors, equipment for determining wind speed and direction. Results are compared with MPC. Three-dimensional model of the distribution of pollutant concentrations in the atmosphere is constructed.EFFECT: technical result: improvement in the accuracy of monitoring results.4 cl



Disclosed is a method of preventing serious weather disasters, comprising the following steps: (I) using existing meteorological technology to discover an area where a thick and dense cloud layer has accumulated; (II) setting out the most dense, the thickest or the highest temperature position for artificial rain in the cloud layer; and (III) setting one or more strips of elongated artificial rain band at the position for artificial rain and creating artificial rain, such that the cloud undergoing artificial rain-making will drop in temperature and produce rain, lowering the temperature, density and weight of the cloud layer and releasing hot air under the cloud layer, and cloud of a lowered temperature will flow towards warm clouds at the periphery thereof and make same consecutively drop in temperature and produce rain, thereby making the natural conditions creating the natural disaster disappear.



The sensor (10) has a measuring path incorporating the automobile windscreen (12) which is heated via a heating device (30). The device uses a positive temperature coefficient resistance as the heating element (36). The heating element is contained within a housing (32) which is open at one end. The housing is enclosed by a heat-conductive mass, with snap-fixing elements and/or coupling pins for securing the heating device to the sensor.



8/6/2018

23.

Monitoring method for gaseous contaminant in air

JP2007298469

2006-05-02

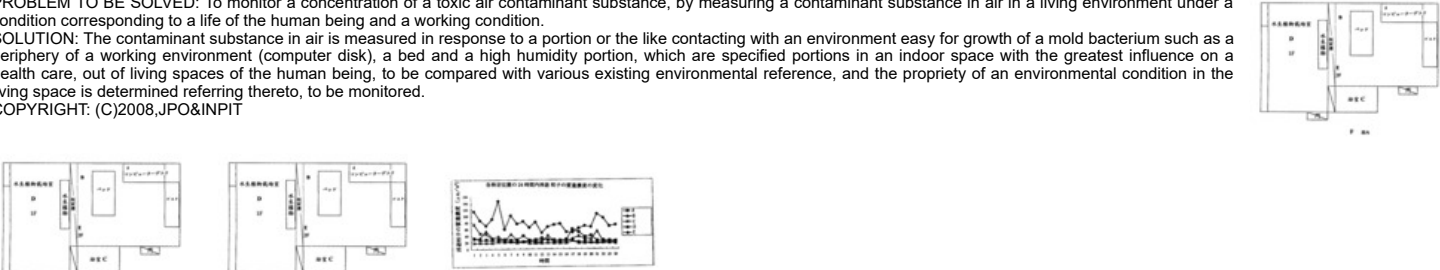
YUSEI KENKYU KIKINKAI*

2007-11-15 2007-11-15

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To monitor a concentration of a toxic air contaminant substance, by measuring a contaminant substance in air in a living environment under a condition corresponding to a life of the human being and a working condition.

SOLUTION: The contaminant substance in air is measured in response to a portion or the like contacting with an environment easy for growth of a mold bacterium such as a periphery of a working environment (computer disk), a bed and a high humidity portion, which are specified portions in an indoor space with the greatest influence on a health care, out of living spaces of the human being, to be compared with various existing environmental reference, and the propriety of an environmental condition in the living space is determined referring thereto, to be monitored.

COPYRIGHT: (C)2008,JPO&INPIT



24.

Method to forecast cirrus cloud formation caused by cruising aircraft with gas turbine engines

RU2008119074

2008-05-15

FEDERAL NOE GUP LETNO I SKIJ I*

2009-11-20 2009-11-20

FIELD: meteorology. ^ SUBSTANCE: invention relates to aviation meteorology and can be used for detecting zones of cirrus cloud formation caused by cruising aircraft with gas turbine engine (GTE). Proposed method comprises measuring altitude, pressure, ambient air temperature, flight Mach number, GTE exhaust gas temperature and engine rpm. Quantitative total magnitude of oversaturation, partial pressure of saturated vapor above ice at tml, atmosphere moisture content, and partial pressure of saturated vapor above ice at atmosphere pressure are determined. Above magnitudes, when compared, allow decide on possibility of cirrus cloud formation. ^ EFFECT: higher validity of estimates of aircraft type influence on atmosphere and Erath surface radiation balance in zones adjoining flight routes. ^ 5 dwg

25.

Tiping hyetograph

CN2562196

2002-07-19

NANJING WATER CONSERVANCY*

2003-07-23 2003-07-23

The utility model discloses an overturning skip type rain quantity sensor measuring device, consisting of a receiving rain part and an overturning skip part. The utility model is characterized in that the device is provided with a receiving rain device, and the receiving rain device is provided with a receiving rain port, a cylinder body and a cone base. All parts in the utility model have innovative structures. The technical proposals of all the parts in the utility model adopt the advanced technical proposals such as non-chip finish extension, linear cutting and micro-power automatic spot welding, etc. All the parts are made of stainless steel; therefore, the shortcomings of difficult welding seam processing, high working intensity and low working efficiency all of which are caused when the traditional copper parts are welded are avoided, and the shortcomings that acidic substances harm the health of workers in the course of electroplating, the discharge of electroplating waste water pollutes environment or the waste water processing need huge investment in the course of electroplating are avoided. When the user works in exposure and in the wilderness for a long time, the shortcoming that the oxidation, blackening and acid etching of the working surface of the traditional copper parts influences the aesthetics of instruments and the accuracy of measurement can be avoided; therefore, the utility model has the advantages of high production efficiency, small labor intensity, sound processing accuracy, high glossiness of water-carrying working surface and long term anticorrosion.

