MINIATURE PROTOTYPE MODEL PIU STATION FUNCTIONAL



10- THE COMPONENTS OF THE MODEL OF INSTALLATION ACCORDING TO THE PATENT EUROPEAN,

Issued on April 4, 2024

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Description and experimentation of the effectiveness of the patent of the
invention disclosed, to dehydrate the stratosphere and reduce oceanic
evaporation.
On the right, a 110-liter tank contains water at the ocean thermocline
temperature of around 10°C. To obtain this temperature, we start with 50
liters of tap water at room temperature of around 18°C in May. We add 40
kg of ice cubes. The result: we theoretically have 90 liters at 10°C to start
the experiment, but given the position of the tap, only 70 liters will be pumped.
In the center, a water pump, with a flow rate of 10 liters per minute, is
powered by a portable power station. It draws water from the thermocline
at 10°C and sends it to the rifle.
sprayer which pours it to the left into the tank with a capacity of 240 liters
but containing only 80 liters at room temperature of 18°C at the start of the
experiment.
And we note the humidity and the temperatures of the air and this surface
water. We therefore have a pool thermometer and a hygrometer thermometer
for the air. 70 liters at 10°C pumped

will come to cool 80 liters of surface water at 18°C, the mixture obtained 150 liters at 14.27°C.

The experiment is completed by placing the lid on the surface tank to confine the air above and transferring 70 liters to the

thermocline water reservoir to have the same amount of water and surface air as at the start of the experiment.

After waiting 5 to 10 minutes, the humidity, air and water temperatures of the surface tank are noted after this cooling.

The experiment will continue at 2:00 p.m., thanks to the planned diversions, 70 liters at 14.27°C were returned from the left tank to the right tank. The new mixture obtained, in the thermocline tank, 90 liters is at an average temperature of 13.32°C.

We continue the experiment of cooling surface water: we have 70 liters at 13.32°C to spray them above the 80 liters at 14.27°C of the surface reservoir.

At the end of the second transfer, experiment 2, we have a mixture in the container of 150 litre surface water at a temperature reduced to 13.82°C.

The experiment is completed by placing the lid on the surface tank to confine the air above and transferring 70 liters to the

thermocline water reservoir for

have the same amount of water and surface air as at the beginning of the experiment.

After waiting 5 to 10 minutes, the humidity, air and water temperatures of the surface tank are noted after this cooling.

For the 5:00 p.m. experiment, we continue cooling the surface water in the same way.

The basic rules of hygrometry:

- The higher the temperature, the more the air is dry.
- The lower the temperature, the colder the air is humid.

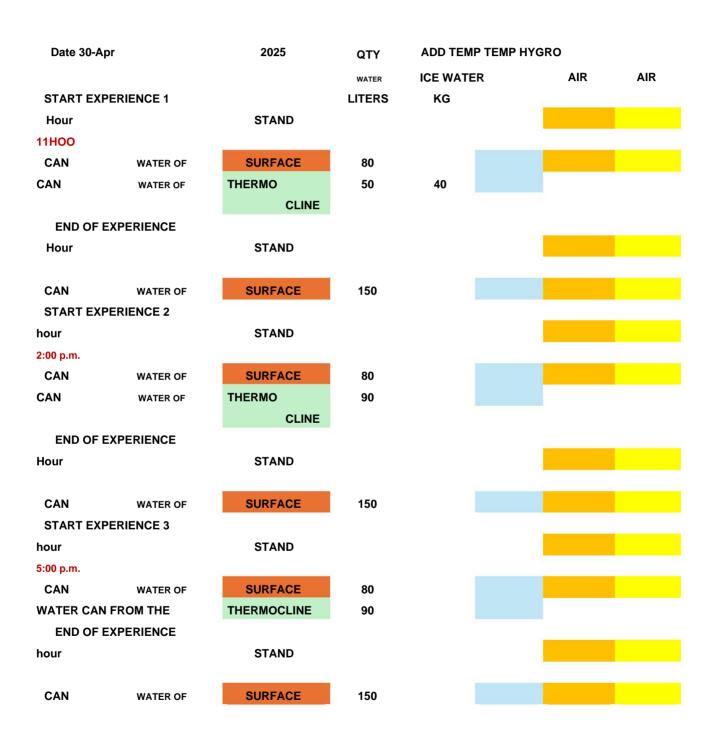
Factors that promote water evaporation:

- Heat, the hotter the air, the greater the evaporation.
- Low air humidity.
- The wind.
- Low atmospheric pressure.
- A large water surface.

Conclusions:

By reducing the temperature of water and air by more than 3°C, we air condition and reduce evaporation.

By increasing the humidity of the confined air in the surface reservoir, the evaporation of this surface water is further reduced.



Date 01-May		2025	QTY	ADD TEMP TEMP HYGRO	
			WATER	ICE WATER	AIR AIR
START EXPERIENCE 1			LITERS	KG	
Hour		STAND			
11H00					
CAN	WATER OF	SURFACE	80		
CAN	WATER OF	THERMO	50	40	
		CLINE			
END OF EXPERIENCE					
Hour		STAND			
CAN	WATER OF	SURFACE	150		
START EXPERIENCE 2					
hour		STAND			
2:00 p.m.					
CAN	WATER OF	SURFACE	80		
CAN	WATER OF	THERMO	90		
		CLINE			
END OF EXPERIENCE					
Hour		STAND			
CAN	WATER OF	SURFACE	150		
START EXPERIENCE 3					
hour		STAND			
5:00 p.m.					
CAN	WATER OF	SURFACE	80		
WATER CAN FROM THE		THERMOCLINE	90		
END OF EXPERIENCE					
hour		STAND			
041		OUDELOE	450		
CAN	WATER OF	SURFACE	150		

