



(22) Date de dépôt/Filing Date: 2009/11/25

(41) Mise à la disp. pub./Open to Public Insp.: 2010/06/01

(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2016/08/16

(30) Priorité/Priority: 2008/12/01 (US12/315,200)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *F01D 15/10* (2006.01),
H02K 1/27 (2006.01), *H02K 7/18* (2006.01)

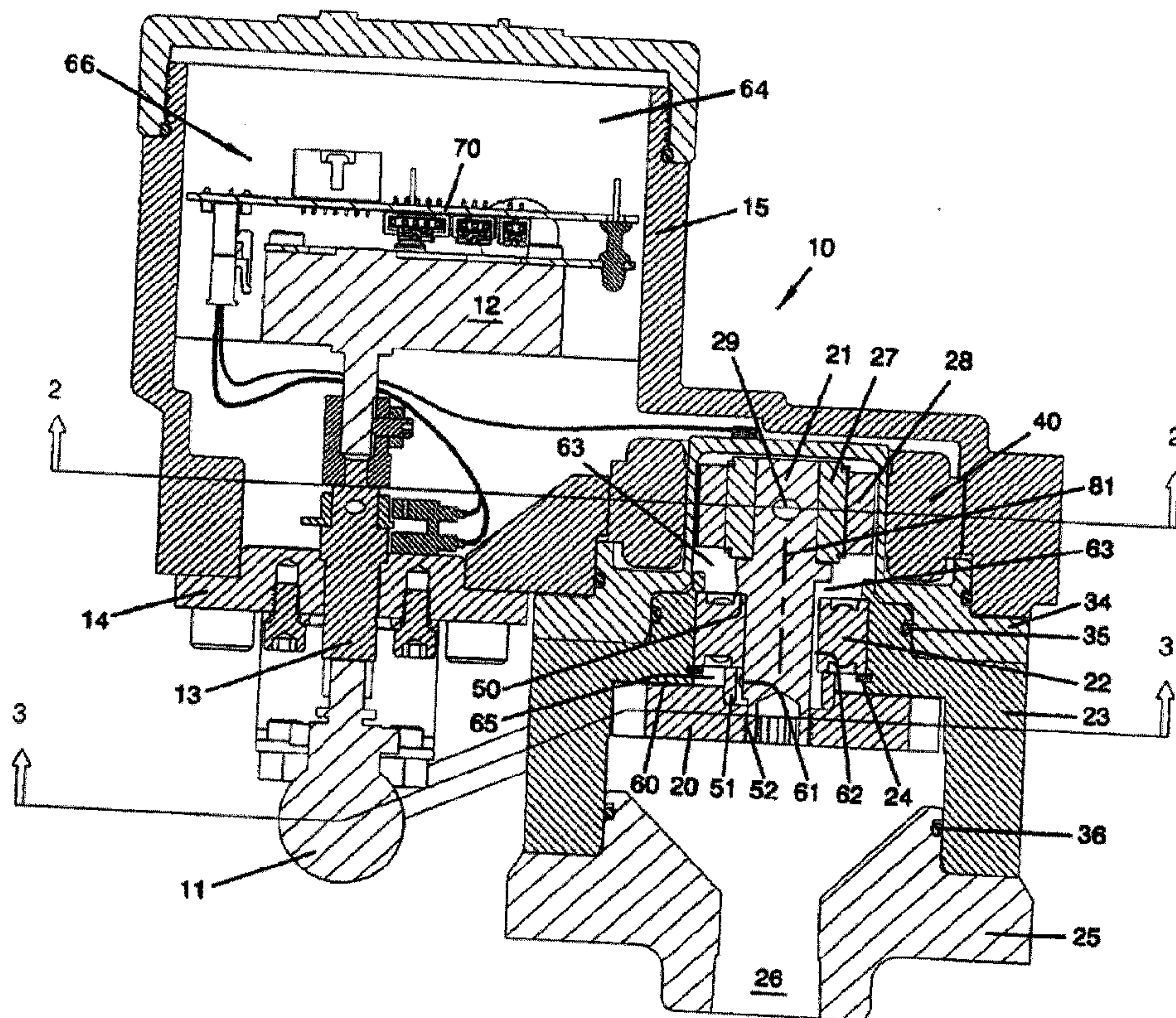
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(54) Titre : GENERATEUR DE PRESSION DIFFERENTIELLE

(54) Title: DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE GENERATOR



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

An electrical generator (10) powered by fluid pressure in a flow line includes a turbine housing (23) and control valve (11). The turbine housing houses a rotor (29) and a plurality of turbine blades (33) which are rotated by fluid passing from the flow line through the turbine housing. A bearing (22) within the turbine housing guides rotation of the rotor, and supports a plurality of magnets (28). Cap member (23) is sealed to the turbine housing, and a stator (40) external of the cap member generates electricity in response to a plurality of rotating magnets.



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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An electrical generator (10) powered by fluid pressure in a flow line includes a turbine housing (23) and control valve (11). The turbine housing
5 houses a rotor (29) and a plurality of turbine blades (33) which are rotated by fluid passing from the flow line through the turbine housing. A bearing (22) within the turbine housing guides rotation of the rotor, and supports a plurality of magnets (28). Cap member (23) is sealed to the turbine housing, and a stator (40) external of the cap member generates electricity
10 in response to a plurality of rotating magnets.

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Differential Pressure Generator

Field of the Invention

The invention relates generally to an integrated turbine generator, such as used in a generator and battery charge control system, using the pressure differential typically found in natural gas production and transmission systems.

Background of the Invention

The natural gas production and transmission industry routinely wastes significant amounts of energy that could be put to economical and environmentally friendly use for the production of electrical energy. The need for electric power at the well site, compressor stations, downstream city gate and neighborhood distribution stations is well known. Flow measurement, equipment status, valve actuation, emission control and communication systems all require different but typically small amounts of electrical energy to operate. Even when grid electric power is available, commercial electrical power may not be desirable to use due to setup and permitting costs. In these and remote situations where grid power is not available, solar panels or thermoelectric generators are typically used.

When gas comes to the surface from a well, it is often at a pressure significantly higher than pressure which may be safely placed in a transmission line. Accordingly, the gas pressure typically is regulated or choked down to the transmission line pressure limit. This pressure reduction releases large amounts of energy, typically as a cooling effect, which is wasted and in many cases has to be reversed by burning gas to reheat the cooled gas before it can continue down the pipeline. When high pressure transmission gas arrives at what is referred to as a "city gate," the pressure must again be reduced significantly before it can enter pipelines that go into the neighborhoods. Again, the "pressure" energy in the gas is typically wasted even though electric power is needed for instrumentation

and communication systems at the site. At remote locations, solar power or thermoelectric systems are often used to keep batteries charged to operate the equipment.

5 Solar energy is essentially free power, but its production is unreliable in many parts of the world due to uncontrollable weather conditions. This unpredictability results in the solar systems being greatly oversized in both panels and battery banks to provide the required safety factor. Also, solar systems by their nature allow batteries to be deep drawn which reduce the battery life.

10 Thermoelectric systems operate 24/7 off the natural gas in the line so an oversized system and the deep drawing of batteries is not required, although the cleanliness and quality of the gas greatly affects the operation of the systems and often requires high maintenance "gas cleaning" before it may be used to run the thermoelectric generator. This is particularly a
15 problem at well sites where the gas has not yet been cleaned up.

 A generating device which would not be weather, sunlight or gas quality dependant and which would use the previously wasted pressure differential seen at well sites and city gate stations would be useful in the industry for supplying electric power to keep battery banks at full charge
20 regardless of weather or gas quality.

 Also, industry standards applicable to equipment placed in a potentially hazardous environment require that faults in the equipment would be unlikely to cause an explosion or fire in the area even if explosive gasses were present at the time of the equipment failure. For such a
25 requirement, isolating the electrical circuits from the potentially explosive media with fixed barriers and static seals is highly desirable.

 The prior art includes a variety of turbines having integrated generators. U.S. Patent No. 4,293,777 discloses a turbine with a hollow rotor in which are disposed the elements of an electric generator. U.S. Pat
30 No. 4,935,650 discloses a fluid driven rotor with spaced apart ferromagnetic discs which cooperate with cavities of a ferromagnetic stator to generate

electrical power. U.S. Patent No. 2,984,751 discloses a rotor carrying an armature element which cooperates with exteriorly mounted stationary field elements. U.S. Patent No. 3,039,007 discloses a turbine wheel having a shaft which mounts a permanent magnet for being rotatably driven inside a
5 stator steel core. U.S. Patent No. 2,743,375 discloses a turbo-generator having rotating bladed discs alternating with stationary discs: each of the discs carry cooperating flat radial pole-pieces and windings. U.S. Patent No. 3,157,793 includes stator discs circumferentially disposed about rotor discs which have magnetic poles placed about their peripheries. U.S.
10 Patent No. 5,118,961 discloses a hollow rotor driven on it's periphery about a stator steel core.

Prior art integrated turbines include electrical generator elements that are in the turbine media or are separated from that media by dynamic seals. Isolation of a pressurized turbine drive mechanism from a generator
15 using a magnetic drive is possible, but magnetic drives are both expensive and subject to magnetic decoupling and runaway under load, which may destroy a bearing in short order.

The disadvantages of the prior art are overcome by the present invention, and an improved differential pressure electrical generator
20 powered by fluid pressure in the flow line is hereinafter disclosed.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides an integrated turbine generator which has all elements of the electrical system separated from the turbine and rotor by a static seal pressure boundary. Electrical power is generated
5 through this boundary. This approach is simple, low cost and highly reliable. The pressurized media also does not circulate in close proximity to the rotating magnets of the generator turbine or the support bearing.

A turbine rotor is positioned in a turbine housing such that a controlled stream of fluid may impact the rotor causing the rotor to rotate.
10 The turbine rotor is attached to a shaft which is supported by a bearing. The shaft runs through the bearing and is formed into a generator rotor assembly containing permanent magnets around its periphery.

The turbine rotor, rotor shaft and generator rotor assembly are contained in a pressure tight member which directs the fluid to the exhaust
15 port after impinging on the rotor to cause rotation. The pressure tight member that surrounds the generator rotor assembly is constructed of a material that is transparent to a magnetic field and is generally thin in cross section and approximates a shell around the rotor assembly. The outside of the shell is brought into close proximity to a generator stator assembly
20 such that the spinning rotor will impress its magnetic field on the stator assembly and cause an electric current to be generated in the stator windings.

The above arrangement is highly desirable because it completely isolates the electrical circuit of the generator contained in the stator
25 assembly from the pressurized media driving the turbine rotor and the isolation is accomplished without dynamic seals. The absence of a dynamic seal removes any rotational speed restriction imposed by the presence of a dynamic seal since higher turbine speeds will wear dynamic seals faster. In addition, by not having a dynamic seal, the rotational speed
30 of the turbine is limited only by the bearing. This arrangement allows the generator to be reliably safe even when placed directly on a gas pipeline

which is the preferred location for this type of generating device since the possibility of a fluid leak caused by a seal failure is virtually eliminated.

These and further features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description, wherein
5 reference is made to the figures in the accompanying drawings.

Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 shows a cross section of the integrated turbine generator.

Figure 2 is a cross section depicting the turbine and generator flow control valve.

5 Figure 3 is a cross section showing the generator rotor and stator.

Figure 4 is an overview of the generator in a natural gas transmission system.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The integrated turbine generator assembly 10 is comprised of a flow control valve 11 connected to valve control motor 12 by a motor control shaft 13. Valve 11 is mounted to mounting plate 14 attached to generator housing 15. Mounting plate 14 further supports and guides motor control shaft 13, which connects to both valve 11 and control motor 12.

Turbine rotor 20 is attached to rotor shaft 21 which is supported by bearing 22 within turbine housing 23. The inside race of bearing 22 is trapped between shoulder 50 on shaft 21 and a sleeve shaped turbine rotor spacer 51 which is brought into contact with turbine rotor 20 when screwed onto shaft 21 at thread 52. The outside race of bearing 22 is mounted in turbine housing 23 and secured with snap ring 24. Pressure is balanced across bearing 22 as it passes through gap 60 between turbine rotor 20 and turbine housing 23. Pressure then enters a first cavity 65 and passes through turbine spacer 51 via drilled through port 61. Pressure may then circulate around the ID of turbine spacer 51 and exit to a second cavity 63 via flat 62 formed on shaft 21, thus pressure balancing the bearing. Flat 62 is one form of a fluid passageway circumferentially positioned in the shaft 21 and axially extending to provide pressurized fluid above and below the bearing. Turbine exhaust cover 25 may be attached to housing 23 by bolts not shown.

Referring now to Figure 3, the pressurized fluid enters the system from a pressurized fluid line at inlet port 30 and the flow is controlled by valve 11. The fluid then passes through tube 31 and enters the turbine cavity through orifice 32 to impinge on turbine blades 33 causing the turbine rotor 20 to rotate. The exhaust fluid then passes through port 26 in turbine exhaust cover 25, as shown in Figure 1.

Now referring to Figures 1 and 2, the rotor assembly 27, also herein referred to as rotor 27, is mounted to shaft 21, which rotates about central axis 81, and fixed in place with pin 29. A plurality of magnets 28 are circumferentially mounted on rotor 27 and come in close proximity to shell

housing or cap member 34, which has a cap top or end axially opposite the turbine blades with respect to the bearing and cap sides preferably made of a material both magnetically transparent and capable of containing the fluid pressure.

5 Shell housing 34 may be attached to turbine housing 23 with bolts (not shown) and sealed with static seal 35, such as an O-ring, to contain the fluid pressure inside the shell housing 34. Static seal 35 and seal 36 between the turbine housing 23 and the turbine exhaust cover 25 both serve to isolate the first and second cavities 63 and 65 from the
10 atmosphere and the housing cavity 64 containing the electric circuits 66 of the generator.

 Generator stator 40 is mounted inside housing 15. The outside diameter of shell 34 is in close proximity to the inside diameter of generator stator 40, such that the rotating magnets on rotor 27 will excite the coils of
15 stator 40 through the shell member 34.

 The stator electrical output is then routed to electronic board 70, as shown in Figure 1, which monitors the charge condition of the device to be charged and controls the operation of valve 11 to initiate or terminate the flow of pressurized fluid to the turbine and thus the generating and charging
20 activity.

 The generator rotor assembly may be located such that pressurized media does not circulate about the generator rotor, subjecting it to contamination by particles or debris in the media that could be attracted to the magnets on the generator rotor. Locating the support bearing such that
25 the circulating fluid does not flow through or in close proximity to the bearing also minimizes the opportunity for fluid contaminants to enter the bearing. The turbine cavity and the generator rotor cavity may be pressure balanced, such that pressurizing and depressurizing of the generator does not draw fluid media through the bearing which could lead to bearing
30 contamination.

As indicated above, a significant feature of the present invention is the absence of dynamic seals in the generator, thereby allowing reliable operation at high RPMs. A further advantage is the pressure balancing of the bearing, and the fact that flowing fluid does not contact either components of the bearing or components of the electrical generator, thereby minimizing the likelihood of debris in the pressurized gas contaminating these components.

Referring now to Figure 4, pressure in gas pipeline 72 is supplied to the generator 10 by a first line 74, and is returned to the gas pipeline by a second line 76. Current from the generator is supplied to the controller 70, as previously discussed, and is also forwarded to battery interface 78, which in turn charges battery 80. Battery 80 in turn may be used to power various devices other than the controller 70, including telecommunication devices, warning alarms, and other electrically powered systems common to natural gas pipeline applications.

Although the invention has been particularly described for use in a natural gas pipeline, the generator may be powered by other pressurized fluids passing through a pipeline, with the appropriate changes made to the composition of the various materials, including the seals.

The foregoing disclosure and description of the invention is illustrative and explanatory of preferred embodiments. It would be appreciated by those skilled in the art that various changes in the size, shape of materials, as well in the details of the illustrated construction or combination of features discussed herein may be made without departing from the scope of the invention defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An electrical generator powered by fluid pressure in a flow line, comprising:

a turbine housing containing a rotor having a central axis and turbine blades rotatably secured to the rotor and rotated by fluid from the flow line passing through the turbine housing;

a control valve for selectively controlling fluid pressure from the flow line to the turbine housing;

a bearing within the turbine housing for guiding rotation of the rotor;

a plurality of magnets each mounted on the rotor;

a cap member having a closure end axially opposite the turbine blades with respect to the bearing and radially outward of the plurality of magnets, the cap member being sealed to the turbine housing to seal fluid within the cap member and the turbine housing, at least a portion of the cap member being substantially transparent to a magnetic field;

a stator external of the cap member, such that the plurality of moving magnets create a magnetic field to generate electrical current in the stator; and

a fluid outlet in the turbine housing for returning fluid to the flow line.

2. The electrical generator as defined in Claim 1, further comprising:

a control motor for powering a control valve.

3. The electrical generator as defined in Claim 2, wherein the control motor is powered by electrical current from a battery.

4. The electrical generator as defined in Claim 1, further comprising:

the cap member is sealed to the turbine housing by one or more static seals.

5. The electrical generator as defined in Claim 1, wherein the fluid outlet is opposite to the cap member with respect to the plurality of turbine blades.

6. The electrical generator as defined in Claim 1, further comprising:
fluid pressure in the turbine housing acts at opposing axial surfaces of the bearing without fluid flowing through the bearing.

7. The electrical generator as defined in Claim 1, further comprising:
one or more batteries charged by electrical current from the stator; and
an electrical control for controlling the control valve as a function of battery charge.

8. The electrical generator as defined in Claim 1, wherein the bearing is axially secured with respect to the rotor.

9. The electrical generator as defined in Claim 1, wherein the bearing has an outer race axially secured with respect to the rotor by the turbine housing.

10. The electrical generator as defined in Claim 1, wherein the rotor includes a circumferentially positioned passageway for passing fluid from below to above the bearing.

11. An electrical generator powered by fluid pressure in the flow line, comprising:

a turbine housing containing a rotor having a central axis and turbine blades rotatably secured to the rotor and rotated by fluid from the flow line passing through the turbine housing;

a bearing within the turbine housing for guiding rotation of the rotor;

a plurality of magnets each mounted on the rotor;

a cap member having a closure end axially opposite the turbine blades with respect to the bearing and radially outward of the plurality of magnets, the cap member being sealed to the turbine housing by one or more static seals to seal fluid within the cap member and the turbine housing, at least a portion of the cap member being substantially transparent to a magnetic field;

fluid pressure in the turbine housing acts both above and below the bearing without flowing fluid through the bearing; and

a stator external of the cap member, such that the plurality of moving magnets excite stator windings to generate electrical current in the stator.

12. The electrical generator as defined in Claim 11, further comprising:

a control valve for selectively controlling fluid pressure from the flow line to the turbine housing;

one or more batteries charged by electrical current from the stator; and

an electrical control for controlling the control valve as a function of battery charge.

13. The electrical generator as defined in Claim 11, wherein the bearing is axially secured with respect to the rotor by engagement of an upper surface on the bearing with the rotor, and by engagement of a lower surface on the bearing with a stop axially fixed to the rotor; and

the bearing has an outer race axially secured with respect to the rotor by the turbine housing.

14. A method of generating electrical power using fluid pressure in the flow line, comprising:

housing a rotor having a central axis and turbine blades rotatably secured to the rotor within a turbine housing rotated by fluid from the flow line passing through the turbine housing;

guiding rotation of the rotor with a bearing within the turbine housing;

positioning a plurality of magnets each on the rotor;

providing a cap member having a closure plate axially opposite the turbine blades with respect to the bearing and radially outward of the plurality of magnets, the cap member being sealed to the turbine housing to seal fluid within the cap member and the turbine housing, at least a portion of the cap member being substantially transparent to a magnetic field;

providing a stator external of the cap member, such that the plurality of magnets create a magnetic field to generate electrical current in the stator; and

providing fluid from the flow line into the turbine housing to move the turbine blades and generate electrical energy in stator windings.

15. The method as defined in Claim **14**, further comprising:

selectively controlling fluid pressure from the flow line to the turbine housing with a control valve; and

powering the control valve with a control motor.

16. The method as defined in Claim **14**, further comprising:

sealing the cap member to the turbine housing by one or more static seals.

17. The method as defined in Claim **14**, further comprising:

providing fluid pressure in the turbine housing to act at opposing axial surfaces of the bearing without fluid flowing through the bearing.

18. The method as defined in Claim **14**, further comprising:

charging one or more batteries by electrical current from the stator; and
controlling the fluid flow to the turbine housing as a function of battery charge.

19. The method as defined in Claim **18**, further comprising:

axially securing a bearing inner race with respect to the rotor by engagement of a first axial surface of the bearing with the rotor; and by engagement of a second axial surface of the bearing opposing the first axial surface with a stop axially fixed to the rotor; and

axially securing a bearing outer race with respect to the rotor by the turbine housing.

20. The method as defined in Claim **14**, further comprising:

providing a circumferentially positioned passageway in a rotor for passing fluid from below to above the bearing.

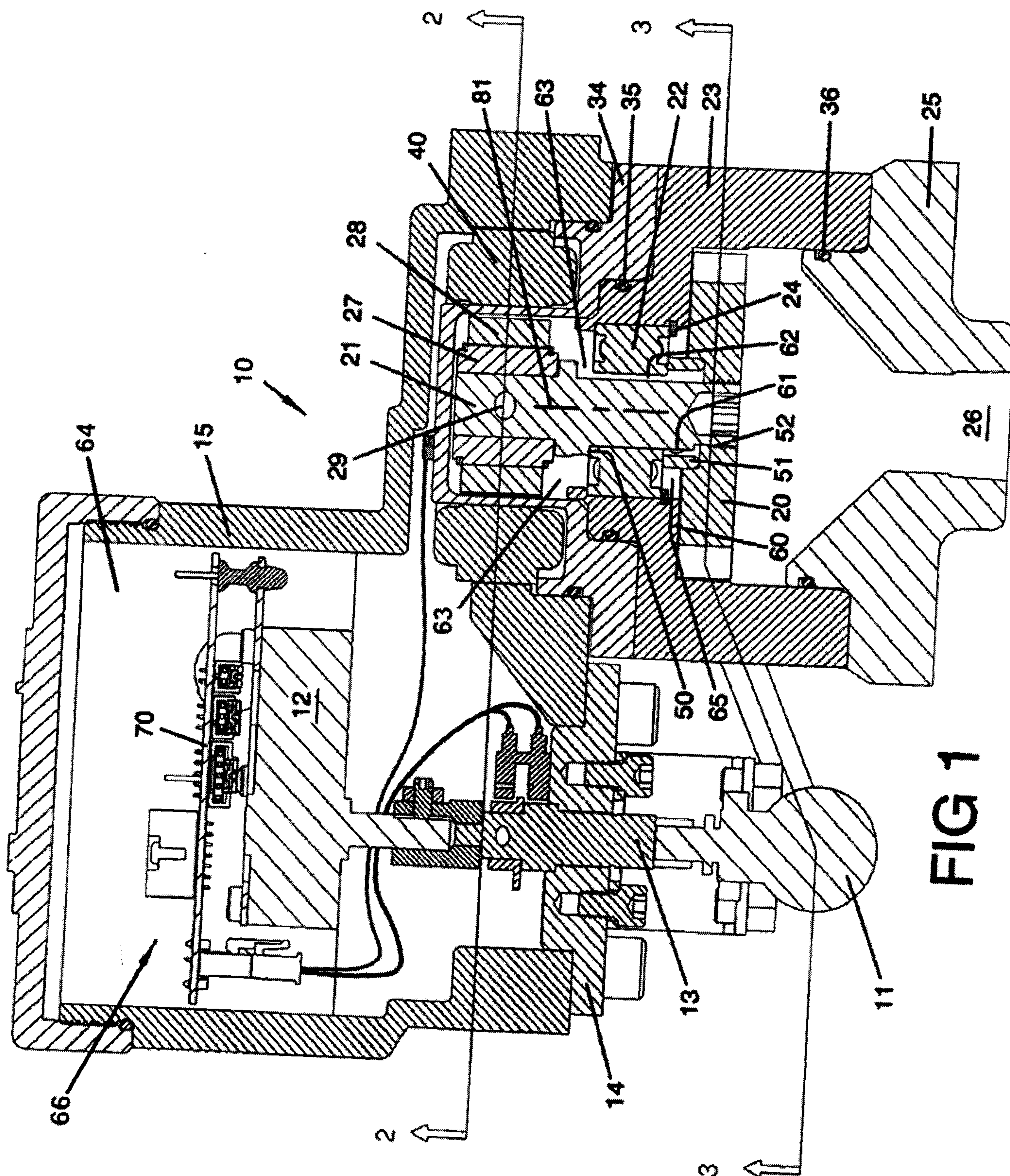
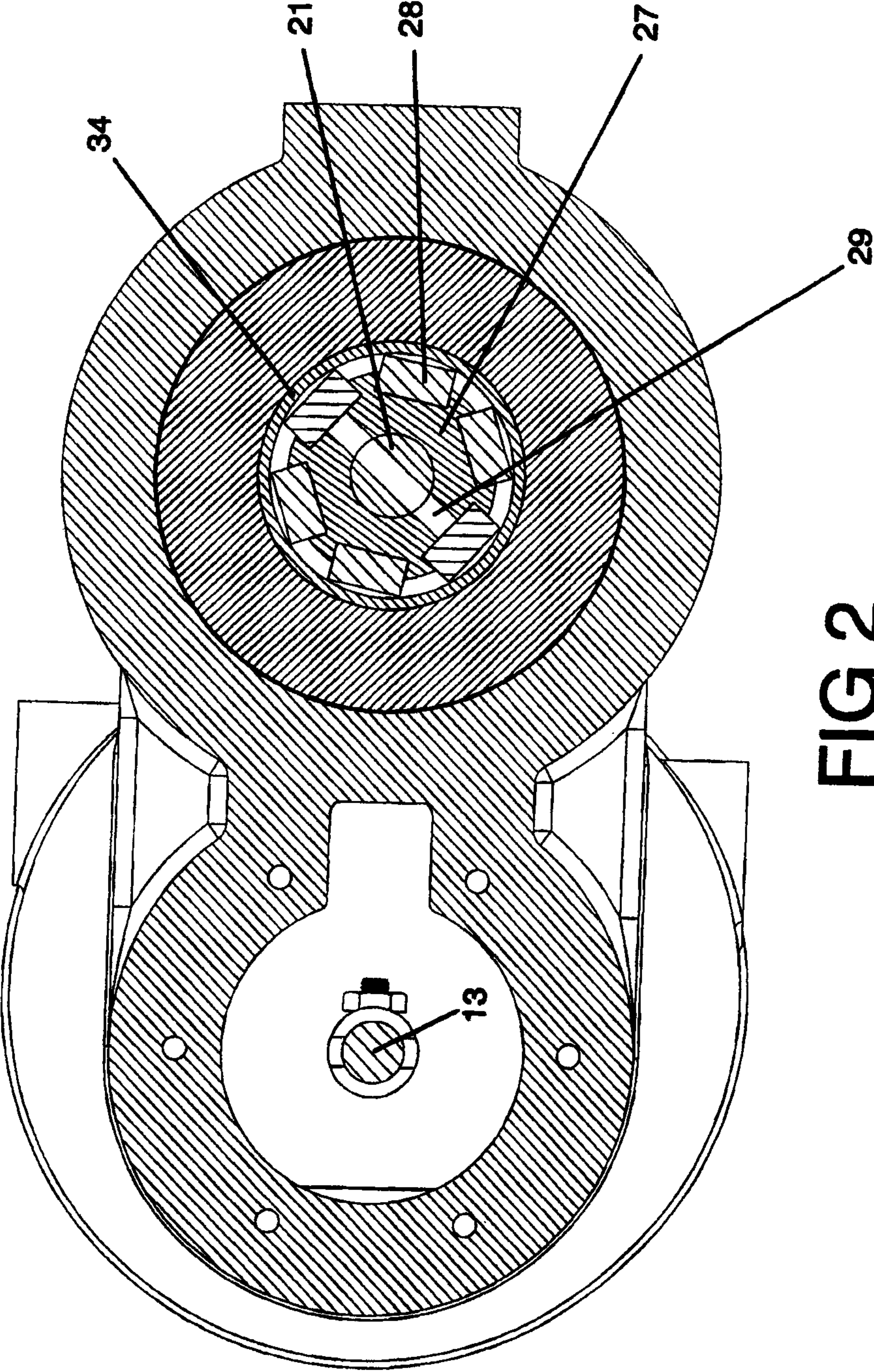
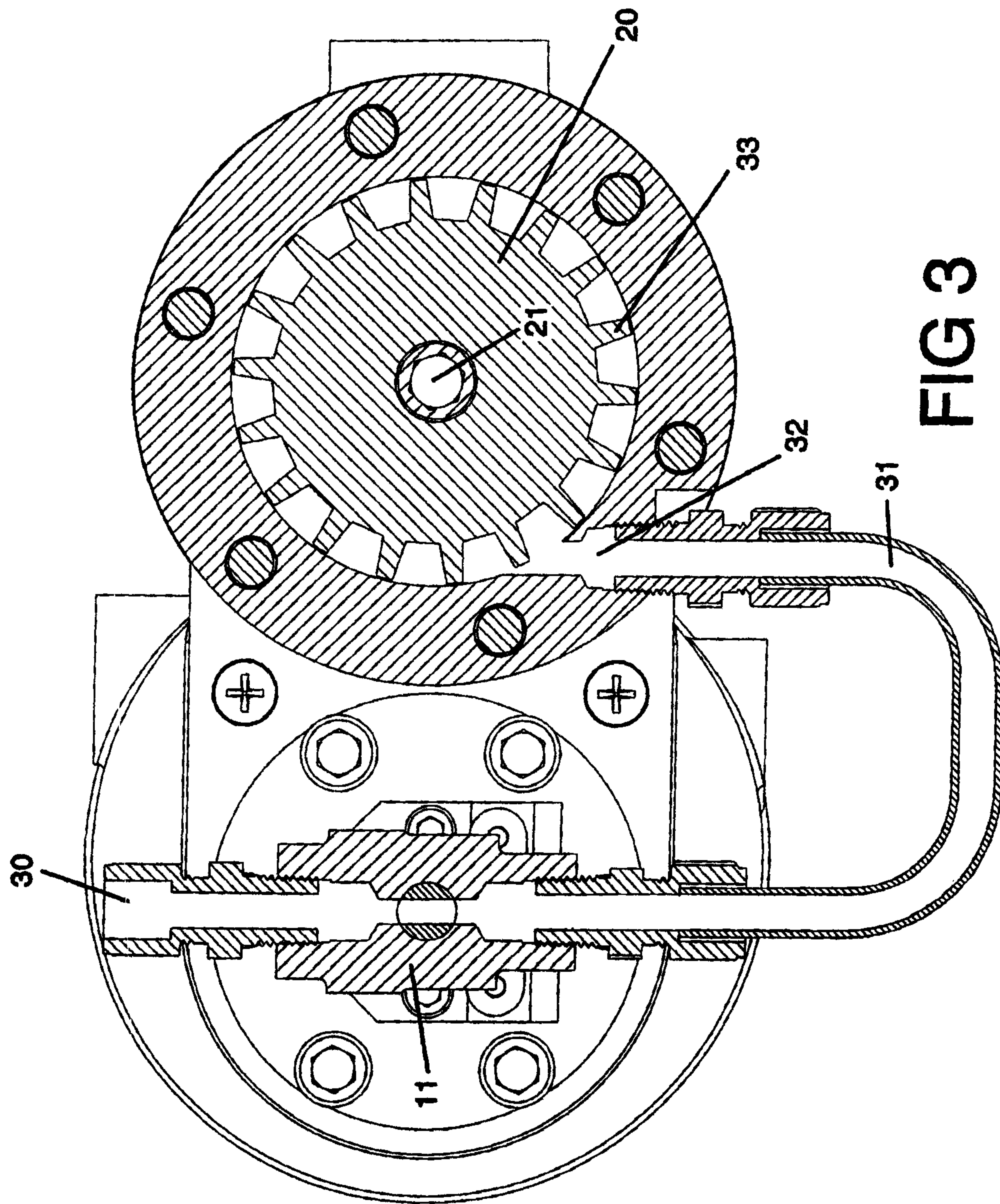


FIG 1





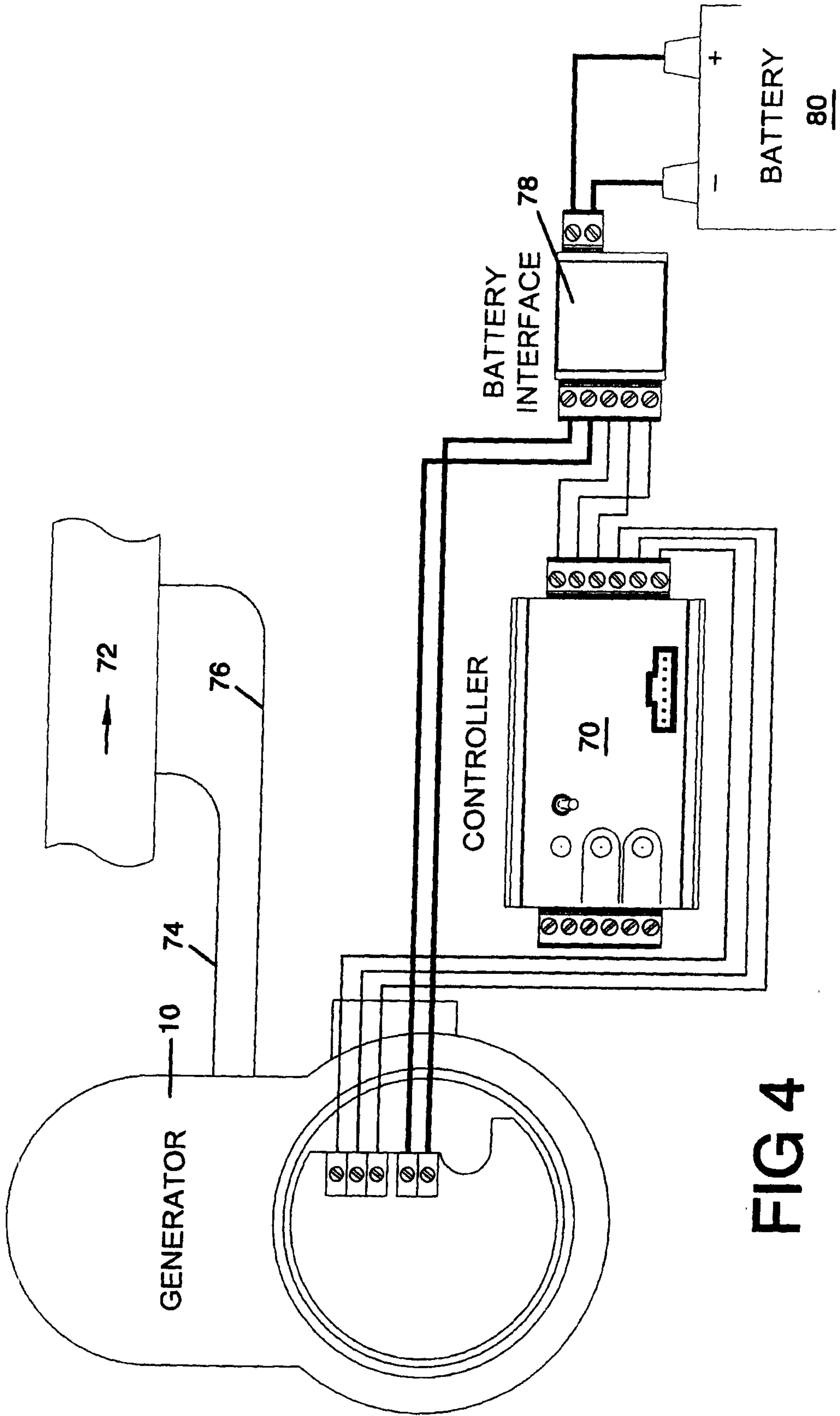


FIG 4

