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Hoose, Jr.

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(54) **POWER GENERATION SYSTEM AND METHOD OF USE THEREOF**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 691 days.

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F03G 7/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC . **F03G 7/00** (2013.01); **F04D 27/02** (2013.01)

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USPC 415/202, 6, 8, 11, 66, 67, 183, 184, 415/211.2, 220, 223; 290/43, 54; 417/122, 417/123, 124, 125; 137/527
See application file for complete search history.

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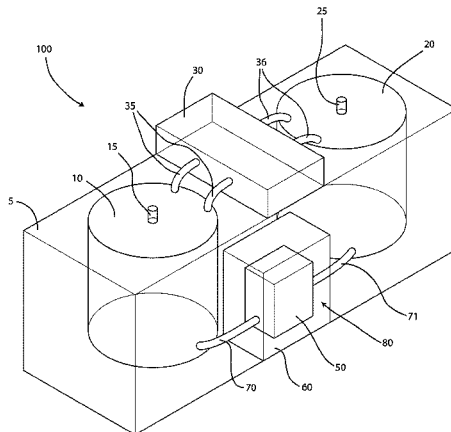
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A power generation system comprising a first vessel, a second vessel, a pump operably connected to the first vessel and the second vessel, and a turbine manifold assembly operably connected to the first vessel and the second vessel, wherein the pump creates a positive pressure in the first vessel to force a fluid in a first direction through the turbine manifold assembly and into the second vessel to a pre-determined level by a negative pressure in the second vessel, wherein, once the fluid reaches the pre-determined level in the second vessel, the pump creates a positive pressure in the second vessel to force the fluid in an opposing second direction through the turbine manifold assembly and back into the first vessel by a negative pressure in the first vessel to complete a cycle is provided. Furthermore, associated methods and a turbine manifold assembly is also provided.

21 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



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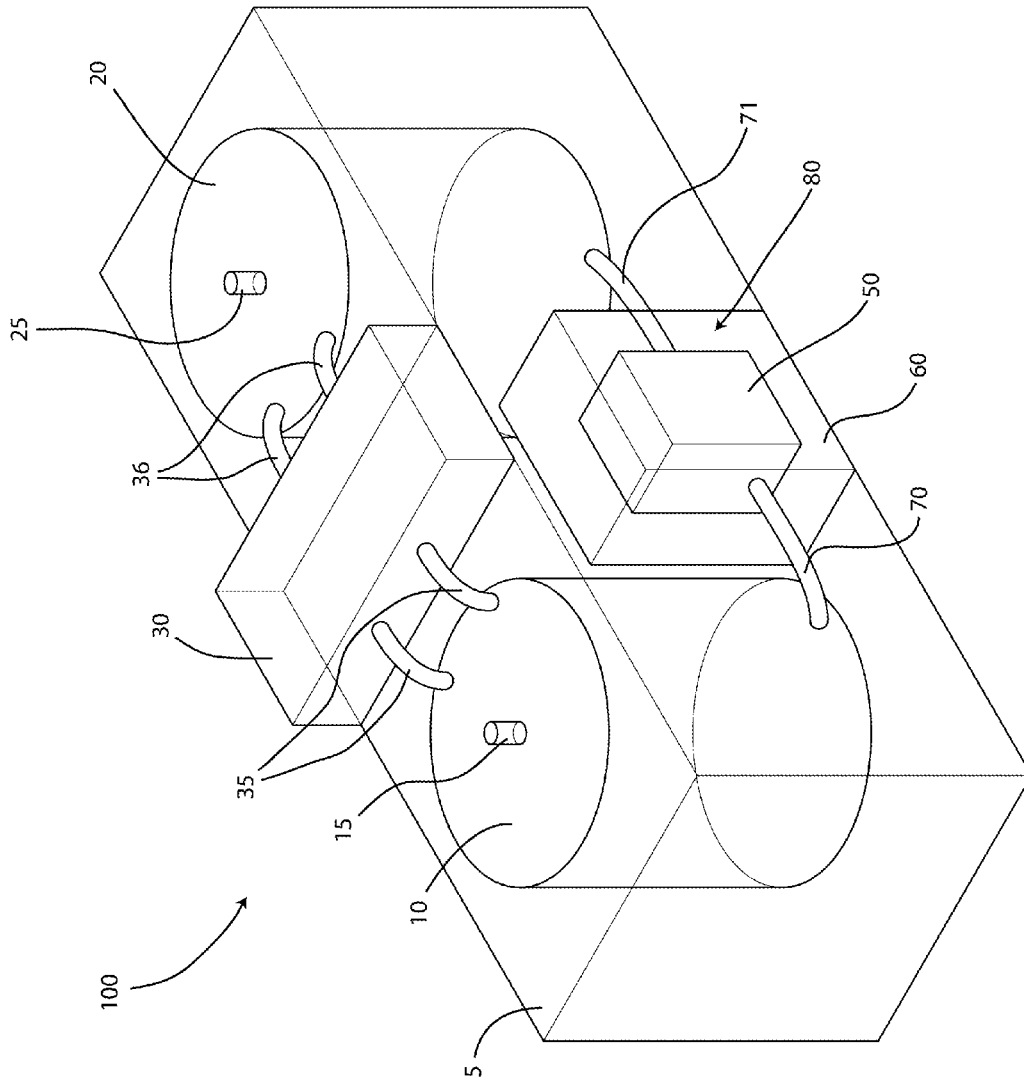


FIG. 1

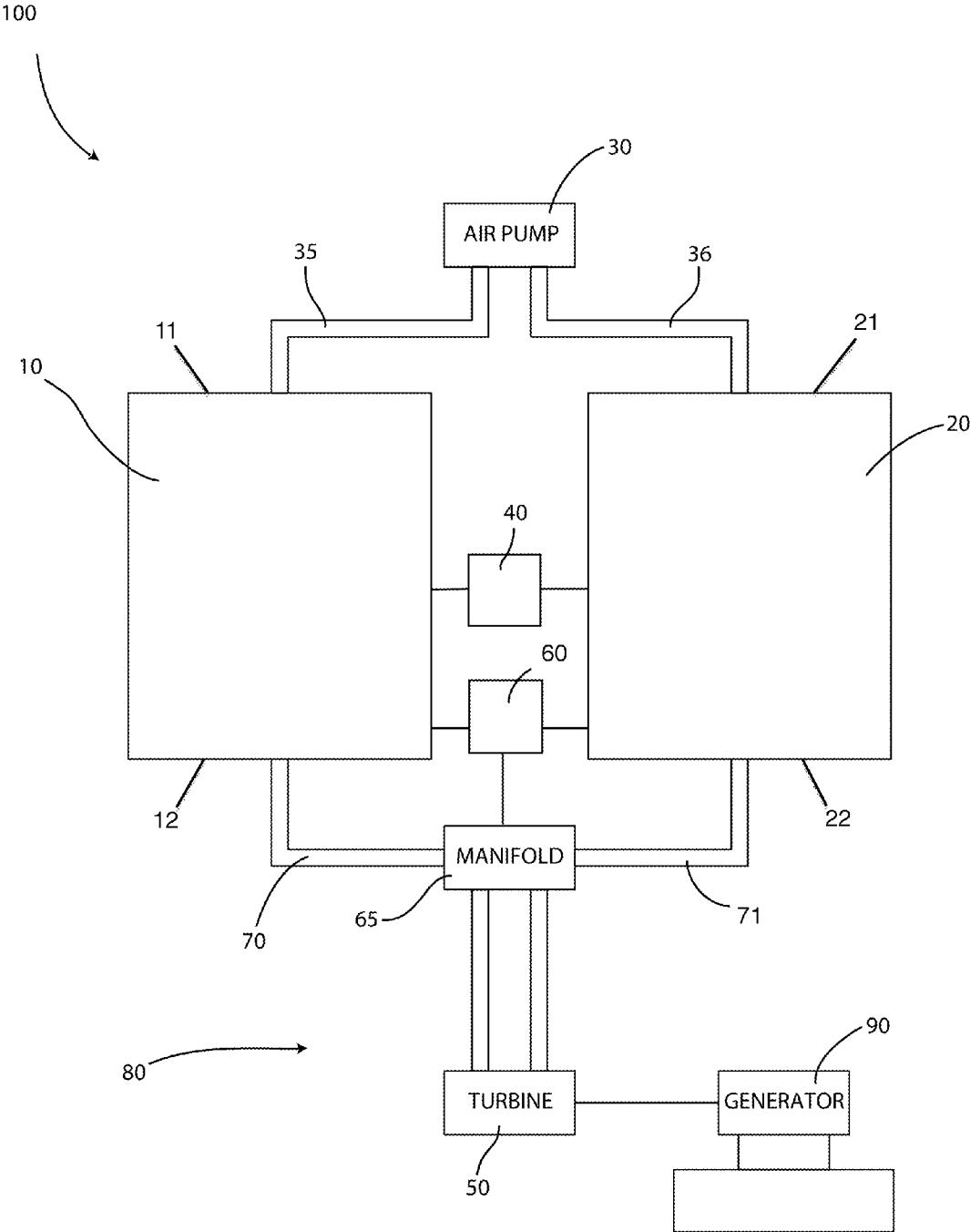


FIG. 2

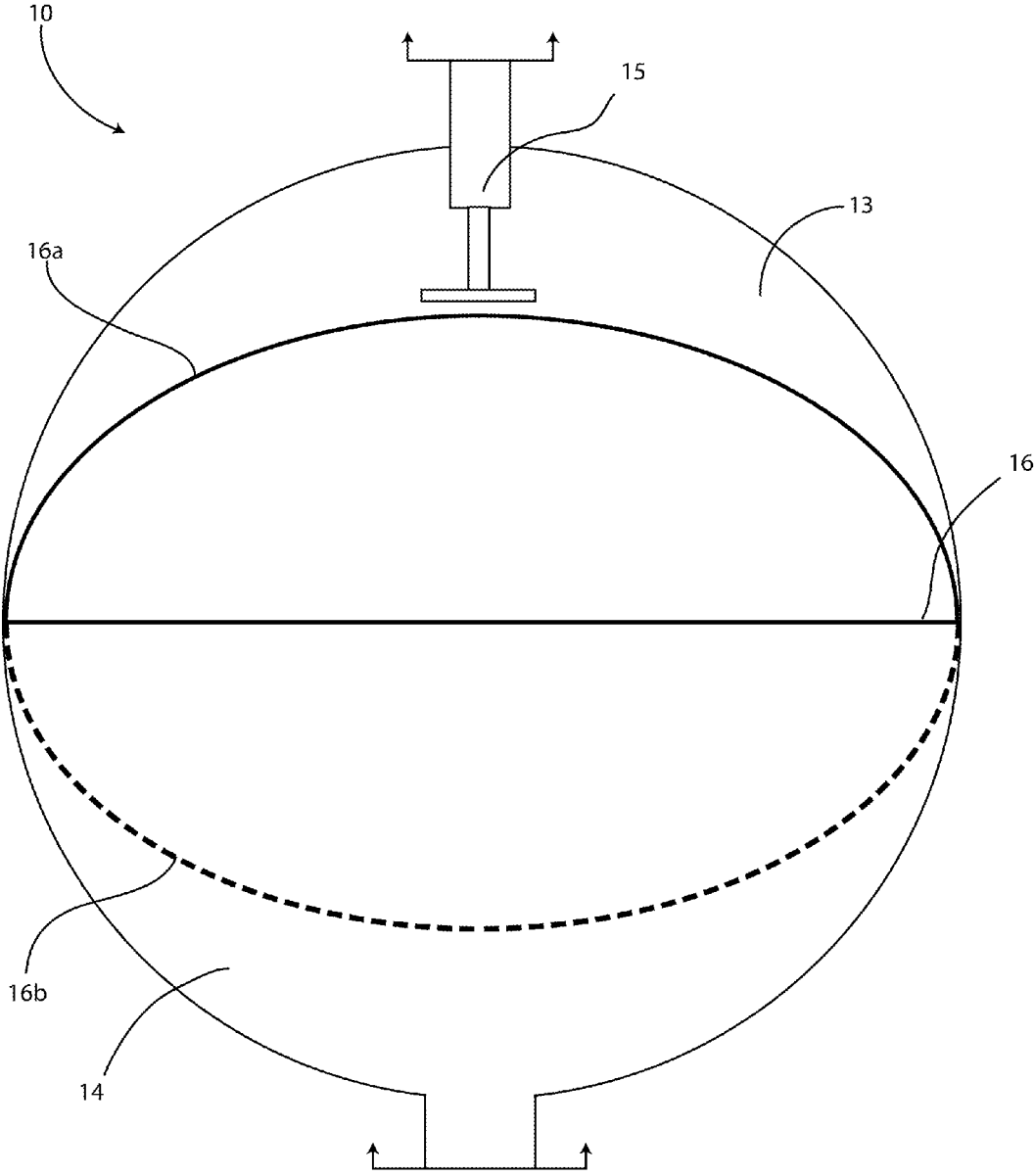


FIG. 3

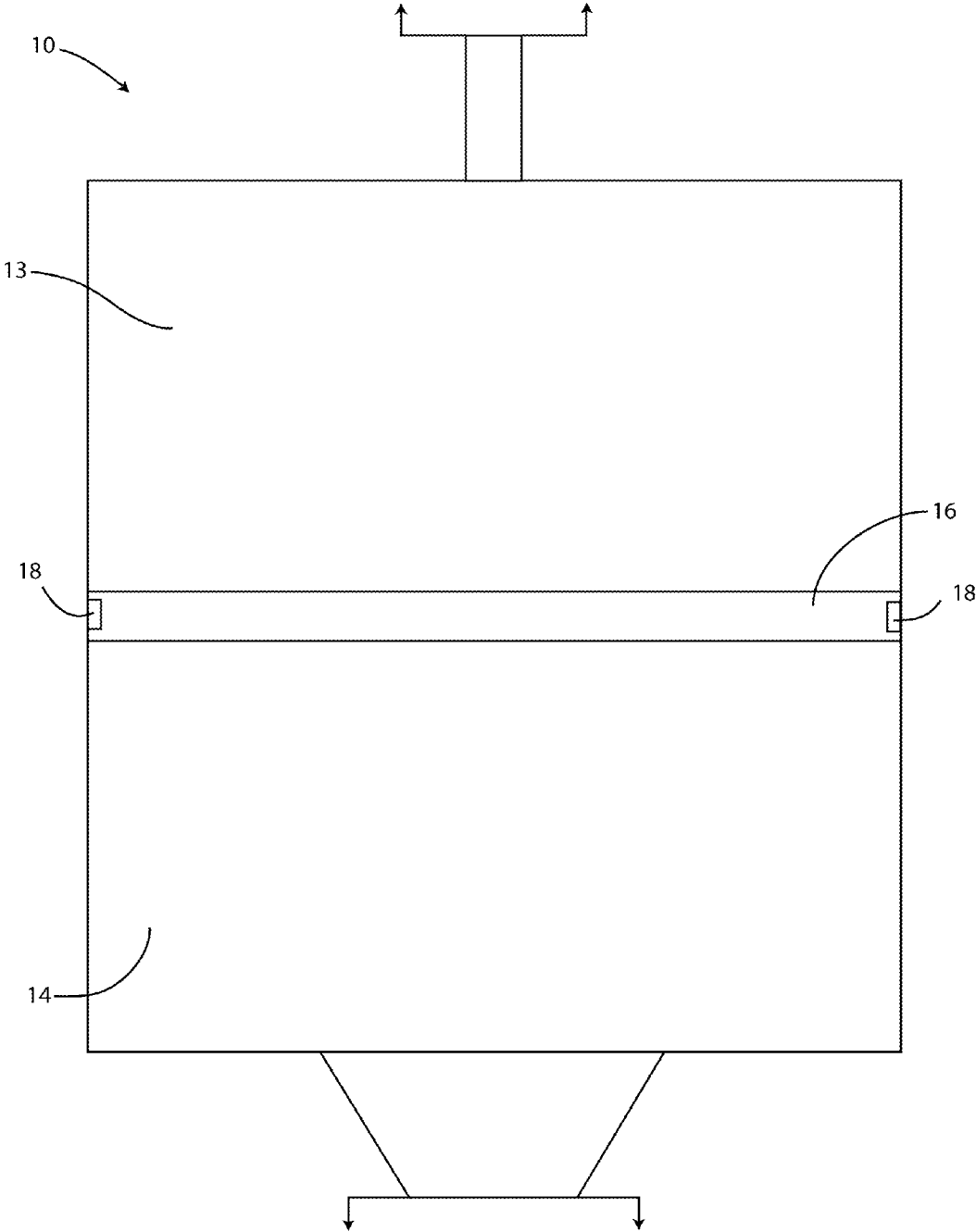


FIG. 4

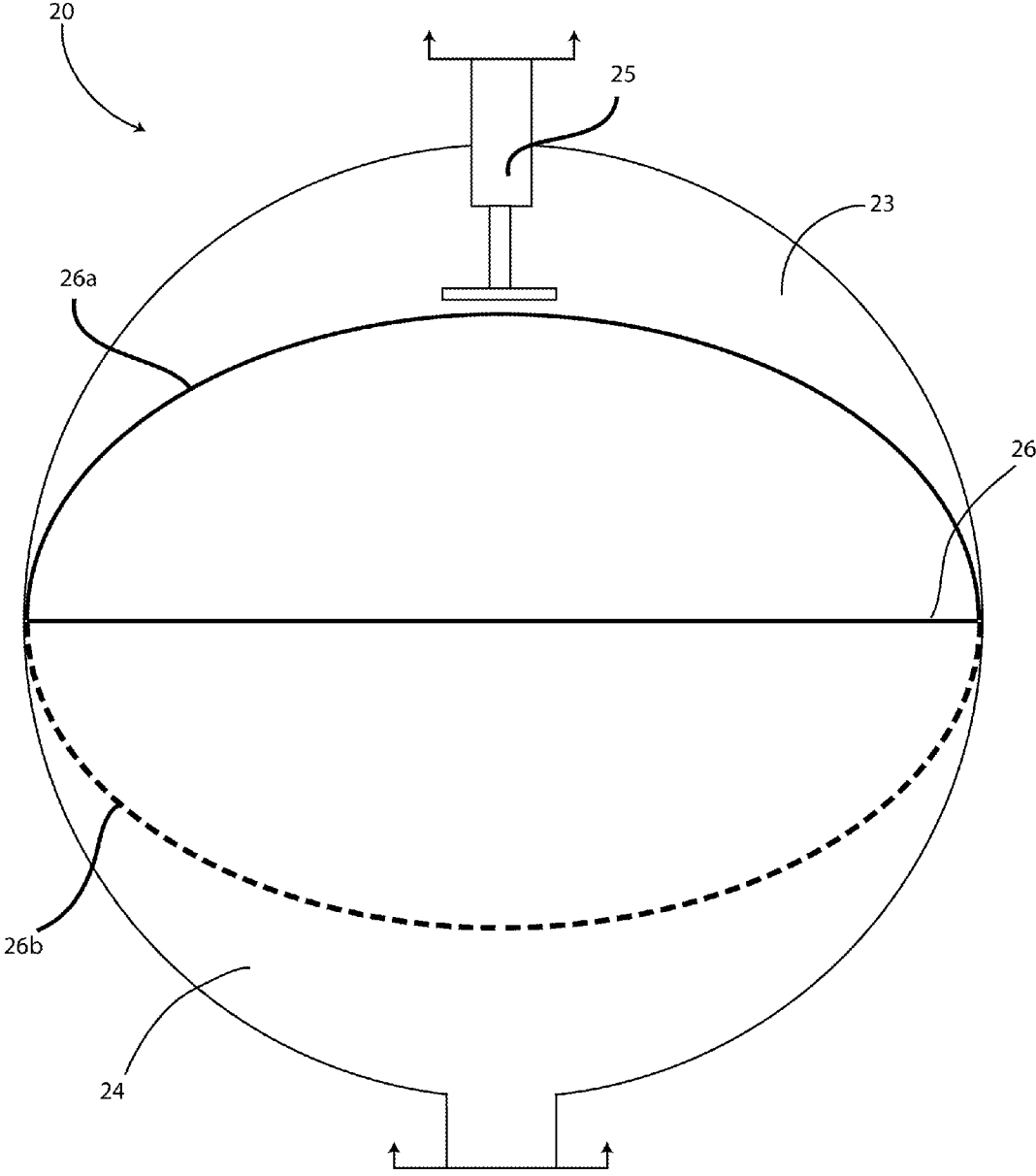


FIG. 5

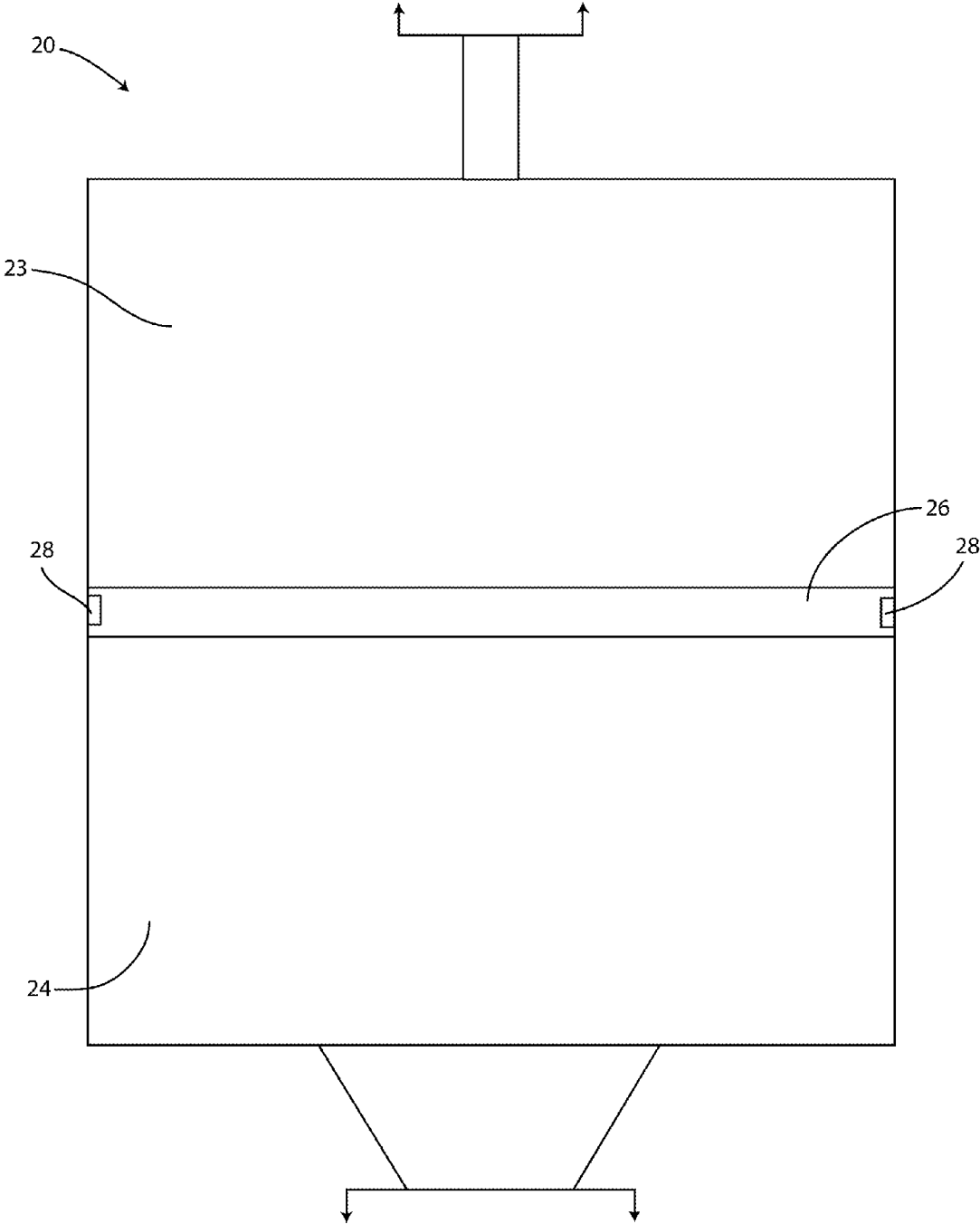


FIG. 6

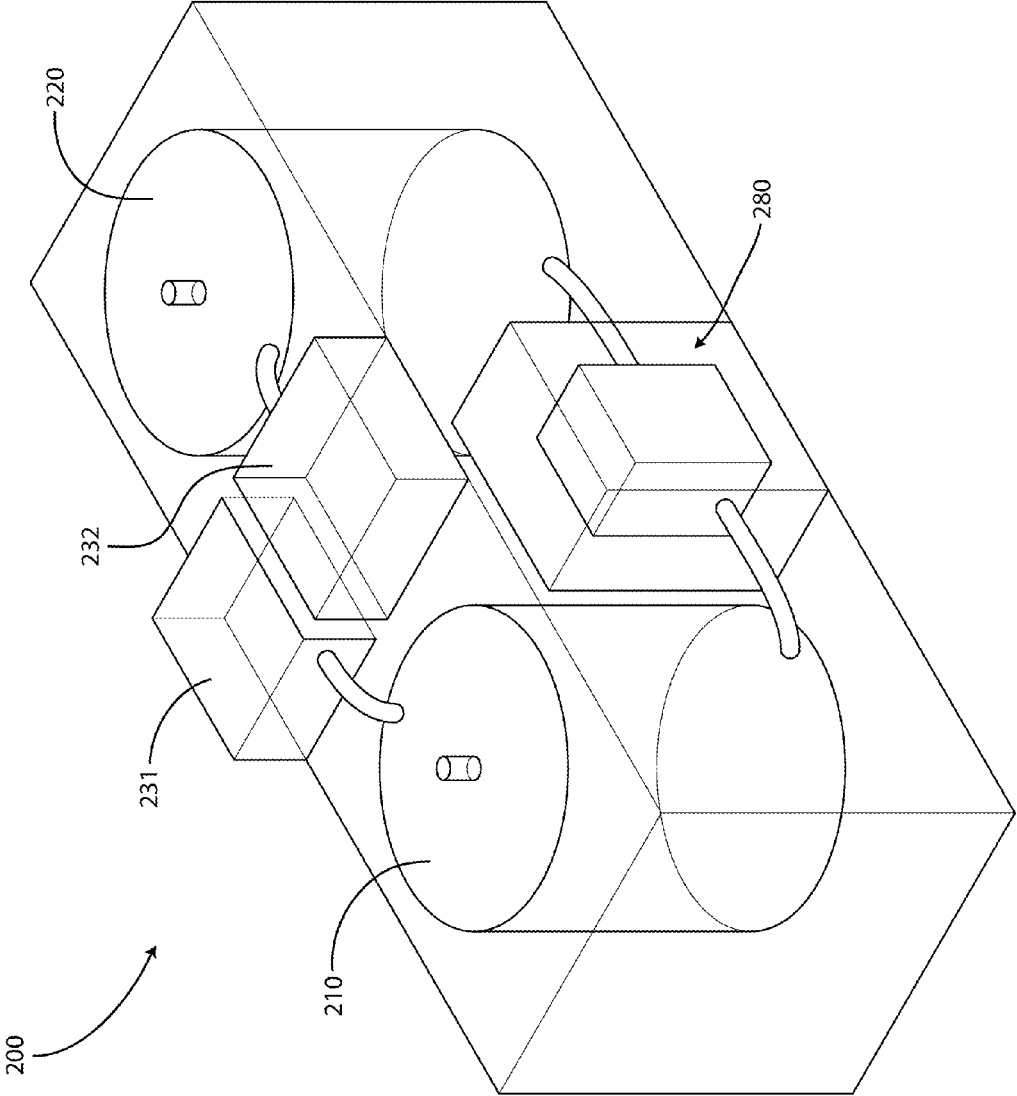


FIG. 7

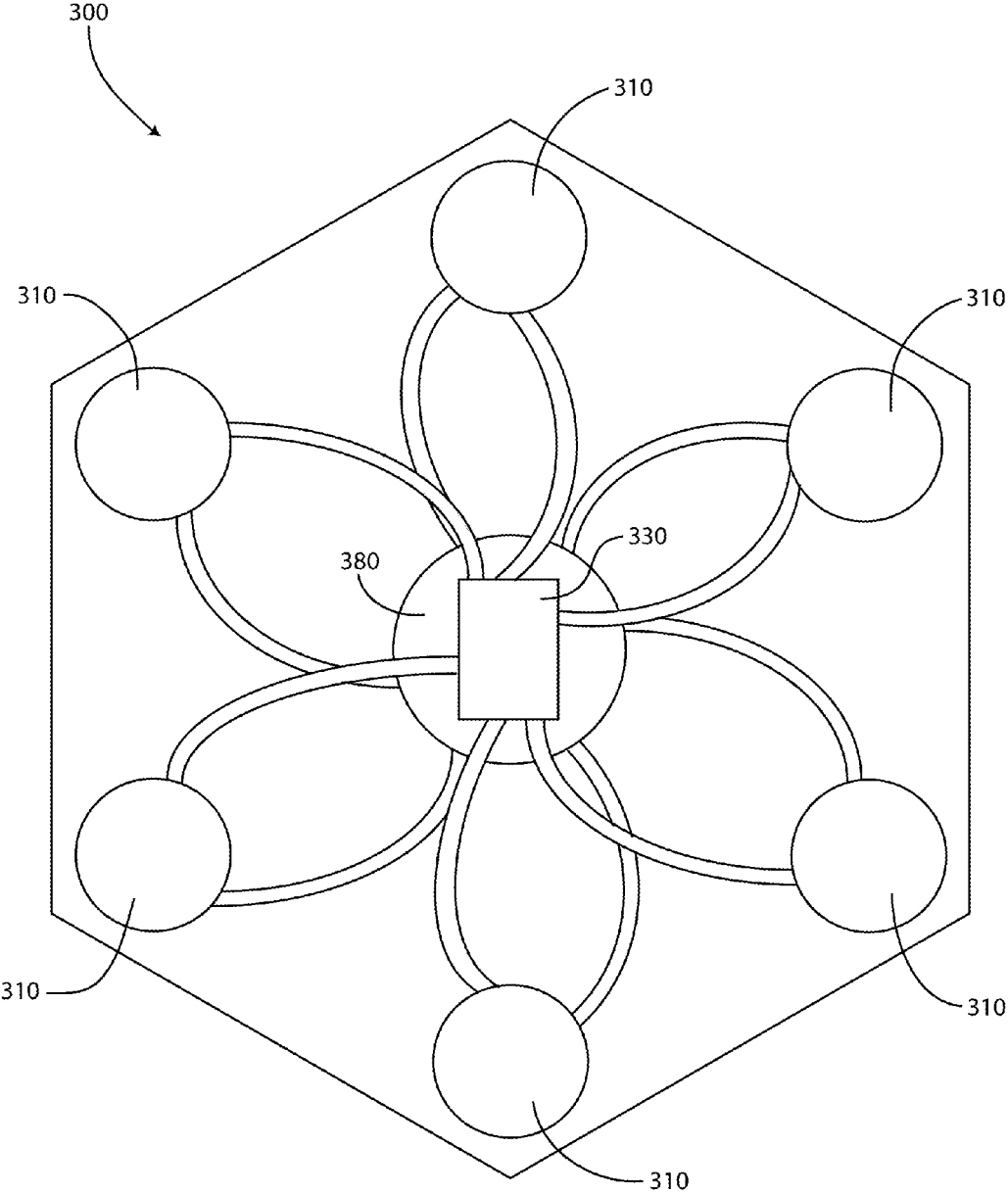


FIG. 8

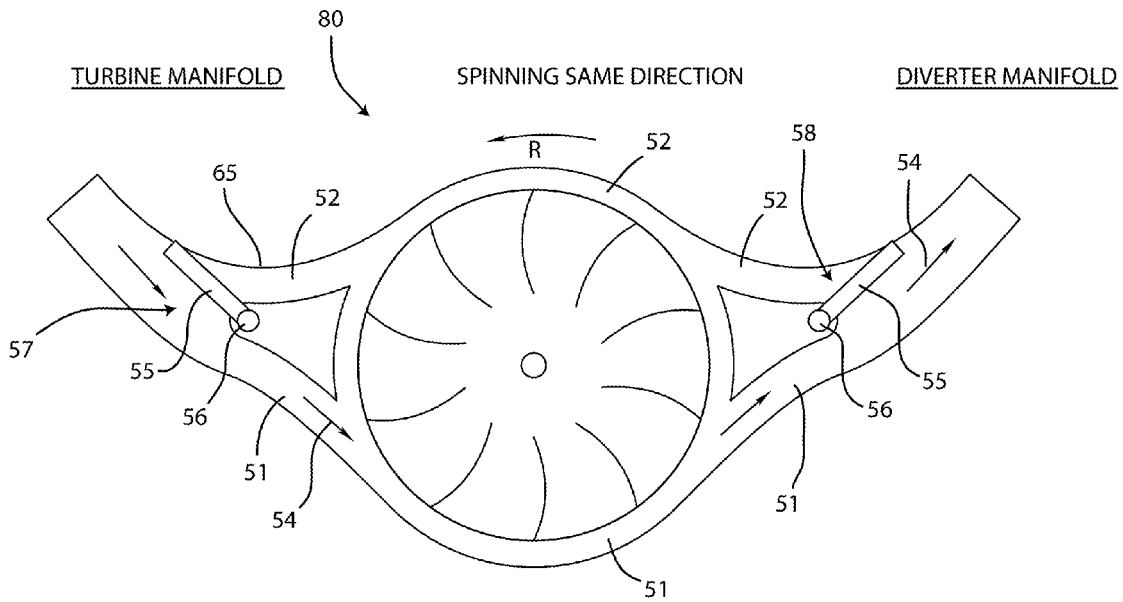


FIG 9A

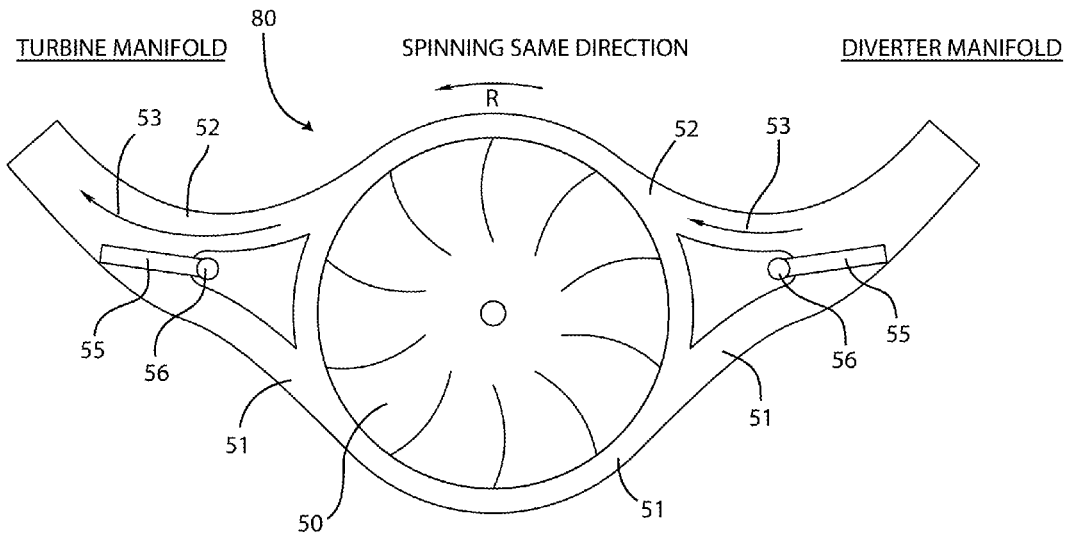


FIG. 9B

POWER GENERATION SYSTEM AND METHOD OF USE THEREOF

FIELD OF TECHNOLOGY

The following relates to a power generation system, and more specifically to embodiments of power generation system using positive and negative pressure.

BACKGROUND

Energy and power generation is a necessity in today's global market, and most current methods, such as oil, gas, and coal can be harmful to the environment, but are certainly limited in total available resource. Over the past few decades, the world has been striving to develop cleaner and more efficient methods of energy production and consumption to reduce costs associated with energy production and consumption. However, the United States and other countries are still dependent on conventional methods of power generation.

Thus, a need exists for an apparatus and method for a power generation system and method that utilize a pressurized, contained system.

SUMMARY

A first aspect relates generally to a turbine manifold assembly comprising a turbine, a first directional flow valve in fluid communication with the turbine, and a second directional flow valve in fluid communication with the turbine, wherein the first directional flow valve cooperates with the second directional flow valve to create: a first pathway for a fluid to enter a first vessel in a first direction, and a second pathway for fluid to enter a second vessel in an opposing second direction, wherein the turbine continuously rotates in a single direction as the fluid moves through the first pathway and the second pathway.

A second aspect relates generally to a power generation system comprising a first vessel, a second vessel, a pump operably connected to the first vessel and the second vessel, and a turbine manifold assembly operably connected to the first vessel and the second vessel, wherein the pump creates a positive pressure in the first vessel to force a fluid in a first direction through the turbine manifold assembly and into the second vessel to a pre-determined level by a negative pressure in the second vessel, wherein, once the fluid reaches the pre-determined level in the second vessel, the pump creates a positive pressure in the second vessel to force the fluid in an opposing second direction through the turbine manifold assembly and back into the first vessel by a negative pressure in the first vessel to complete a cycle.

A third aspect relates generally to a power generation system comprising a first vessel, a second vessel, a first pump operably connected to the first vessel, a second pump operably connected to the second vessel, and a turbine manifold assembly operably connected to the first vessel and the second vessel, wherein the first pump creates a positive pressure in the first vessel to force a fluid in a first direction through the turbine manifold assembly and into the second vessel to a pre-determined level by a negative pressure in the second vessel created by the second pump, wherein, once the fluid reaches the pre-determined level, a positive pressure is created in the second vessel by the second pump to force the fluid in a second direction through the turbine manifold assembly and back into the first vessel by a negative pressure in the first vessel created by the first pump to complete a cycle.

A fourth aspect relates generally to a method of power generation comprising utilizing a positive pressure and a negative pressure in a contained system to create a continuous flow of a fluid in a first direction and an opposing second direction to generate an electrical current, wherein the continuous flow of the fluid in the first direction and the opposing second direction rotates a turbine in a single direction to generate the electrical current.

A fifth aspect relates generally to a method of power generation comprising providing a first vessel, a second vessel, a pump, and a turbine manifold assembly, wherein the first vessel and the second vessel are operably connected to the turbine manifold assembly, creating a positive pressure in the first vessel and a negative pressure in the second vessel to force a fluid in a first direction through the turbine manifold assembly and into the second vessel to a pre-determined level, and after the fluid reaches the pre-determined level in the second vessel, creating a positive pressure in the second vessel and a negative pressure in the first vessel to force the fluid in an opposing direction through the turbine manifold assembly and back into the first vessel to complete a cycle.

The foregoing and other features of construction and operation will be more readily understood and fully appreciated from the following detailed disclosure, taken in conjunction with accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Some of the embodiments will be described in detail, with reference to the following figures, wherein like designations denote like members, wherein:

FIG. 1 depicts a perspective view of a first embodiment of a power generation system;

FIG. 2 depicts a schematic view of the first embodiment of the power generation system;

FIG. 3 depicts a schematic view of an embodiment of a first vessel having a first embodiment of a separator;

FIG. 4 depicts a schematic view of an embodiment of the first vessel having a second embodiment of the separator;

FIG. 5 depicts a schematic view of an embodiment of a second vessel having a first embodiment of the separator;

FIG. 6 depicts a schematic view of an embodiment of the second vessel having a second embodiment of the separator;

FIG. 7 depicts a perspective view of a second embodiment of the power generation system;

FIG. 8 depicts a schematic view of a third embodiment of the power generation system;

FIG. 9A depicts a schematic view of an embodiment of a turbine manifold assembly spinning in a first direction; and

FIG. 9B depicts a schematic view of an embodiment of the turbine manifold assembly spinning in a second direction.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A detailed description of the hereinafter described embodiments of the disclosed apparatus and method are presented herein by way of exemplification and not limitation with reference to the Figures. Although certain embodiments are shown and described in detail, it should be understood that various changes and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the appended claims. The scope of the present disclosure will in no way be limited to the number of constituting components, the materials thereof, the shapes thereof, the relative arrangement thereof, etc., and are disclosed simply as an example of embodiments of the present disclosure.

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As a preface to the detailed description, it should be noted that, as used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms “a”, “an” and “the” include plural referents, unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

Referring to the drawings, FIGS. 1 and 2 depict an embodiment of a power generation system 100. Power generation system 100 may generate electricity through a continuous movement of fluid through the components of the power generation system 100. For instance, embodiments of the power generation system 100 may utilize a continuous flow of fluid through a turbine manifold assembly to actuate a power generator, such as a turbine, wherein the system 100 can be a contained, pressured, system. Furthermore, system 100 and all or some of its components may be in communication with each other through a computing system, and may be connected to a network for internet access, remote operation, etc. Embodiments of system 100 may include a first vessel 10, a second vessel 20, a pump 30, and a turbine manifold assembly 80, which may utilize a negative and a positive pressure in a pressurized, contained system to continuously rotate the turbine 50 for power generation.

Embodiments of the power generation system 100 may include first vessel 10. Embodiments of a first vessel 10 may be a container, a tank, a reservoir, receptacle, basin, bottle, an air-controlled vessel, and the like, configured to hold, store, contain, accept, etc., a volume of a fluid. The size, thickness, and dimension of the first vessel 10 may depend on the application, such as the desired output of the turbine, or comparable power generator, and the pressure produced within the vessel 10. For instance, embodiments of the first vessel 10 may have various shapes and cross-sections, such as circular, rectangular, cylindrical, egg-shaped, and the like, to prevent collapse or explosion of the vessel 10. Moreover, embodiments of the first vessel 10 may be sealed and pressurized. Embodiments of the first vessel 10 may be comprised of various materials, such as conductive and non-conductive materials, metals, composites, hard plastics, and the like, that are capable of pressurization and general withstanding of dynamic loads produced by the flowing fluids moving through the first vessel 10. Furthermore, embodiments of the first vessel 10 may have a first end 11 and a second end 12. The first end 11 may be in closer proximity to a pump 30 of system 100 than the second end 12, while the second end 12 may be in closer proximity to a turbine manifold assembly 80 of system 100. Embodiments of the first vessel 10 may further include a switch 15 proximate, at, or otherwise near the first end 11 of the first vessel 10 to monitor, sense, detect, determine, etc. a fluid level within the first vessel 10, wherein the switch 15 may be configured to actuate the pump 30 or other component(s) of system 100. Alternatively, or in addition to the switch 15, embodiments of the first vessel may include one or more sensors within the first vessel 10 to monitor, detect, control, report, analyze, etc. data about the fluid within the system 100, including the first vessel 10, such as a fluid level. The sensor(s) could also be configured to actuate the pump 30, or other component(s) of system 100. Even further, embodiments of the first vessel 10 may be equipped with a vacuum and pressure gauge to determine, monitor, and control the amount of positive and negative pressure within the first vessel 10, wherein the gauges(s) are in communication (e.g. over computer network) with other sensors, gauges, switches, and the like of the system 100.

With continued reference to FIGS. 1 and 2, and additional reference to FIGS. 3 and 4, embodiments of the first vessel 10 may optionally be separated or partitioned into at least two sectors. For example, embodiments of the first vessel 10 may include a first sector 13 and a second sector 14, wherein the

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first sector 13 and the second sector 14 can be separated by a separator 16. The separator 16 may physically divide, not necessarily equally, the first sector 13 and the second sector 14 to provide further stability and containment of the fluid within the first vessel 10. In a first embodiment, as shown in FIG. 3, the separator 16 may be flexible, such as a rubber material, neoprene, and the like. In this embodiment, as the fluid accumulates in the first vessel 10, the separator 16 may be displaced towards switch 15; position 16a depicts an embodiment of the separator 16 expanding due to fluid entering the first vessel 10. Conversely, the separator 16 may displace downward as the fluid is drawn out of the first vessel 10 and the positive pressure is introduced into the first vessel 10; position 16b depicts an embodiment of the separator 16 expanding due to the positive pressure entering the first vessel 10. Embodiments of the separator 16 may help prevent the fluid from sloshing around or mixing with the air pressure entering the first vessel 10. In a second embodiment, as shown in FIG. 4, the separator 16 may be rigid or inflexible, such as a metal piston, and displace up and down similar to the flexible separator 16 described above. Specifically, a piston-like embodiment of separator 16 may move upward as fluid enters the first vessel 10, and may move downward as positive pressure is introduced into the first vessel 10. Embodiments of the piston-like separator 16 may include an annular seal or gasket 18 disposed within an annular recess of the separator 16 to create a physical seal between the first sector 13 and the second sector 14 by sealingly engaging the inner surface of the first vessel 10. Embodiments of the seal 18 may be comprised of an elastomeric material to deform against the separator 16 and the inner surface of the first vessel 10.

Referring back to FIGS. 1 and 2, embodiments of the power generation system 100 may include a second vessel 20. Embodiments of a second vessel 20 may be a container, a tank, a reservoir, receptacle, basin, bottle, an air-controlled vessel, and the like, configured to hold, store, contain, accept, etc., a volume of a fluid. The size, thickness, and dimension of the second vessel 20 may depend on the application, such as the desired output of the turbine, or comparable power generator, and the amount of pressure produced within the second vessel 20. For instance, embodiments of the second vessel 20 may have various shapes and cross-sections, such as circular, rectangular, cylindrical, egg-shaped, and the like, to prevent collapse or explosion of the vessel 20. Moreover, embodiments of the second vessel 20 may be sealed and pressurized. Embodiments of the second vessel 20 may be comprised of various materials, such as conductive and non-conductive materials, metals, composites, hard plastics, and the like, that are capable of pressurization and general withstanding of dynamic loads produced by the flowing fluids moving through the second vessel 20. Furthermore, embodiments of the second vessel 20 may have a first end 21 and a second end 22. The first end 21 may be in closer proximity to a pump 30 of system 100 than the second end 22, while the second end 22 may be in closer proximity to a turbine manifold assembly 80 of system 100. Embodiments of the second vessel 20 may further include a switch 25 proximate, at, or otherwise near the first end 21 of the second vessel 20 to monitor, sense, detect, determine, etc. a fluid level within the second vessel 20, wherein the switch 25 may be configured to actuate the pump 30 or other component(s) of system 100. Alternatively, or in addition to the switch 25, embodiments of the first vessel may include a sensor within the second vessel 20 to monitor, detect, control, report, analyze, etc. data about the fluid within the system 100, including the second vessel 20, such as a fluid level. The sensor could also be configured to actuate the pump 30, or other component(s) of system 100. Even further,

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embodiments of the second vessel **20** may be equipped with a vacuum and pressure gauge to determine, monitor, and control the amount of positive and negative pressure within the second vessel **20**, wherein the gauges(s) are in communication with other sensors, gauges, switches, and the like of the system **100**.

With continued reference to FIGS. **1** and **2**, and additional reference to FIGS. **5** and **6**, embodiments of the second vessel **20** may optionally be separated or partitioned into at least two sectors. For example, embodiments of the second vessel **20** may include a first sector **23** and a second sector **24**, wherein the first sector **23** and the second sector **24** can be separated by a separator **26**. The separator **26** may physically divide, not necessarily equally, the first sector **23** and the second sector **24** to provide further stability and containment of the fluid within the second vessel **20**. In a first embodiment, as shown in FIG. **5**, the separator **26** may be flexible, such as a rubber material, neoprene, and the like. In this embodiment, as the fluid accumulates in the second vessel **20**, the separator **26** may be displaced towards switch **25**; position **26a** depicts an embodiment of the separator **26** expanding due to fluid entering the second vessel **20**. Conversely, the separator **26** may displace downward as the fluid is drawn out of the second vessel **20** and the positive pressure is introduced into the second vessel **20**; position **26b** depicts an embodiment of the separator expanding due to the positive pressure entering the second vessel **20**. Embodiments of the separator **26** may help prevent the fluid from sloshing around or mixing with the air pressure entering the second vessel **20**. In a second embodiment, as shown in FIG. **4**, the separator **26** may be rigid or inflexible, such as a metal piston, and displace up and down similar to the flexible separator **26** described above. Specifically, a piston-like embodiment of separator **26** may move upward as fluid enters the second vessel **20**, and may move downward as positive pressure is introduced into the second vessel **20**. Embodiments of the piston-like separator **26** may include an annular seal or gasket **28** disposed within an annular recess of the separator **26** to create a physical seal between the first sector **23** and the second sector **24** by sealingly engaging the inner surface of the second vessel **20**. Embodiments of the seal **28** may be comprised of an elastomeric material to deform against the separator **26** and the inner surface of the second vessel **20**.

Furthermore, with reference to FIG. **2**, embodiments of system **100** may include a cooling unit **60** operably connected to the first vessel **10**, the second vessel **20**, and/or the turbine manifold assembly **80** to regulate and maintain a consistent temperature of the fluid. Embodiments of system **100** may further include an accumulator tank **40** to collect an expansion of the fluid due to a temperature change, wherein the accumulator tank may be operably connected to the first vessel **10** and the second vessel **20**. Alternatively, one or more accumulator tanks **40** may be independently associated with the first vessel **10** and the second vessel **20**.

Referring back to FIGS. **1** and **2**, embodiments of the power generation system **100** may include a pump **30**. Embodiments of the pump **30** may be any device that can move fluids by a mechanical action. Embodiments of pump **30** may be a direct lift pump, displacement pump, or gravity pump, and may include at least one activating mechanism that either rotates, reciprocates, and/or the like. In an exemplary embodiment, pump **30** is an air pump. Other embodiments of pump **30** may include a hydraulic pump. Furthermore, pump **30** may be powered by conventional means, such as a battery, gasoline engine, and electricity. However, embodiments of pump **30** may be powered through renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind energy. For instance, pump **30** may

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have an accumulator or other energy storage device to store energy or act as an energy multiplier. Additionally, pump **30** may be equipped with one or more pressure and vacuum gauges to determine and control the proper amount of pressure or vacuum to be created in the first and second vessels **10**, **20**; the pressure and vacuum gauges may be mechanical or electronic, and may be in communication (e.g. communication through a computer system/network) with the motor of the pump **30** and any other sensor, gauge, switch, or actuator of system **100**, **200**. For a situation where an operation of the system **100**, **200** may need to be halted quickly, pump **30** may also be equipped with one or more safety relief valves to shut down the pump **30** and prevent a further malfunction.

Furthermore, embodiments of pump **30** may be operably connected to the first vessel **10** and the second vessel **20** to provide a positive pressure into the first vessel **10** and a negative pressure into the second vessel **20**, and vice versa. In some embodiments, a plurality of pumps **30** may be operably connected to the first and second vessel **10**, **20**. Operable connection between the pump **30** and the first vessel **10** may be through one or more fluid lines **35**. Similarly, operable connection between the pump **30** and the second vessel **20** may be through one or more fluid lines **36**. In other words, operable connection between the pump **30** and the first and second vessel **10**, **20** may refer to at least a fluid communication between the pump **30** and the first and second vessels **10**, **20**, respectively, to allow the creating of a positive and a negative pressure in the first and second vessel **10**, **20**. The fluid communication may be accomplished by the physical connections established by the one or more fluid lines **35**, **36**. Embodiments of the fluid lines **35**, **36** may be pipes, hoses, channels, conduits, fluid pathways, fluid conduits, and the like. Those having skill in the art should appreciate that various grades, sizes, thickness, diameters, industrial strengths, etc. of fluid lines **35**, **36** may be required to successfully operate system **100**, depending on the size of the vessels **10**, **20**, the volume of fluid required or used to operate system **100**, and the pressure and dynamic loads exerted upon the fluid lines **35**, **36**. The lines **35**, **36** can be structurally connected to pump **30** and the first vessel **10** and the second vessel **20**, respectively, through conventional connectors, fasteners, and the like. Moreover, embodiments of the pump **30** may be operably connected to the first vessel **10** through lines **35** proximate or otherwise near the first end **11** of the first vessel **10**, and may be operably connected to the second vessel **20** through lines **36** proximate or otherwise near the first end **21** of the second vessel **20**. In an exemplary embodiment, the fluid contained in the sealed vessels **10**, **20** may never enter the pump **30** or lines **35**, **36** because of maximum fluid levels in the vessels **10**, **20** that could trigger a switch or electronic signal to shut down system **100**, **200**.

FIG. **7** depicts an embodiment of system **200**, wherein two or more pumps, such as pump **30**, are independently connected to the first vessel **10** and the second vessel **20**. Here, a first pump **231** can be operably connected to the first vessel **10** to provide the positive and negative pressure into the first vessel **10**, and a second pump **232** can be operably connected to the second vessel **20** to provide the positive and negative pressure into the second vessel **20**. Embodiments of system **200** may further include a turbine manifold assembly **280**. FIG. **8** depicts an embodiment of system **300**, wherein system **300** includes a plurality of sealed vessels **310**, a pump **330**, a turbine manifold assembly, and a plurality of fluid lines interconnecting the components. Embodiments of power generation system **100**, **200**, **300** may be large scale or small scale. An example of a large scale embodiment may be a plurality of sealed vessels located underground proximate or

underneath a house or structure and being operably connected to one or more pumps to provide energy for consumption of the inhabitants; any heat given off by the operation of the system **100**, **200**, **300** may also be captured, stored, and/or delivered to heat a home or other structure. An example of a small scale application could be to run a generator or even charge a cellular phone battery. Further, embodiments of the system **100**, **200**, **300** could be contained, enclosed, supported, etc. by a frame or housing **5** to even further contain the unit, and ease of transport or installation.

Referring back to FIGS. **1** and **2**, and with additional reference to FIGS. **9A** and **9B**, embodiments of the power generation system **100** may include a turbine manifold assembly **80**. Embodiments of the turbine manifold assembly **80** may include a turbine **50**, a first directional flow valve **57** in fluid communication with the turbine **50**, and a second directional flow valve **58** in fluid communication with the turbine **50**. Embodiments of the turbine **50**, the first directional flow valve **57** and the second directional flow valve **58** may be housed within a manifold **65**, wherein the manifold is a structure having at least one fluid connection to the first vessel **10** and at least one fluid connection to the second vessel **20**. Alternatively, the turbine **50** may be operably connected to the manifold **65** but not housed entirely within the manifold **65**. Embodiments of the fluid connection between the manifold **65** and the first and second vessel **10**, **20** may be one or more fluid lines **70**. Embodiments of the fluid lines **70** may be pipes, hoses, channels, conduits, fluid pathways, fluid conduits, and the like. Those having skill in the art should appreciate that various grades, sizes, thickness, diameters, industrial strengths, etc. of fluid lines **70** may be required to successfully operate system **100**, depending on the size of the vessels **10**, **20**, the volume of fluid required or used to operate system **100**, and the pressure and dynamic loads exerted upon the fluid lines **70**. The lines **70** can be structurally connected to the manifold assembly **65** and the first vessel **10** and the second vessel **20**, respectively, through conventional connectors, fasteners, and the like.

Embodiments of the turbine **50** may be a mechanical device that can extract an energy from a fluid flow and can convert it into useful work, including electrical work. Embodiments of turbine **50** may be a turbo machine with at least one moving part called a rotor assembly, which is a shaft or drum with blades attached. Here, moving fluid flowing in a first direction **54** and a second direction **53** acts on the one or more blades of the turbine **50** so that the blades move and impart a rotational energy to the rotor, which may generate an electrical current for output and consumption.

Moreover, embodiments of the first directional flow valve **57** and the second directional flow valve **58** may be a device that regulates, controls, allows and/or prevents a flow of a fluid through the first fluid pathway **51** and the second fluid pathway **52** in either the first direction **54** or the second direction **53**. In one embodiment, the first and second directional flow valves **57**, **58** may include a biasing member **56**, such as a spring or a hinge, to activate a flap portion **55**, wherein the flap portion **55** can pivotally move to an open position and a closed position to regulate the flow of the fluid through the turbine manifold assembly **80**. Other embodiments of the first and second directional flow valves **57**, **58** may be a conventional shut-off valve. Embodiments of the first and second directional flow valves **57**, **58** may be hydraulic, pneumatic, solenoid, and/or motor operated.

With continued reference to **9A-9B**, embodiments of the first directional flow valve **57** may cooperate with the second directional flow valve **58** to create a first fluid pathway **51** for a fluid to enter the first vessel **10** in a first direction **54**, and a

second fluid pathway **52** for fluid to enter the second vessel **20** in an opposing second direction **53**. Moreover, the turbine **50** may continuously rotate in a single direction **R** as the fluid moves through the first pathway **51** in the first direction **54** and the second pathway **52** in the second direction **53**. In other words, as fluid is drawn out of the first vessel **10** and into the second vessel **20** through actuation of the pump **30**, both the first directional flow valve **57** and the second directional flow valve operate to close/prevent the flow of fluid through the first pathway **51** in the first direction **54**, as shown in FIG. **9A**. Conversely, the operation of the first and second directional flow valves **57**, **58** to close/prevent the flow of the fluid through the first pathway **51** opens the flow of the fluid through the second pathway **52** in the second direction **53**, as shown in FIG. **9B**. This operation may be reversed to complete a cycle, as will be described in greater detail infra.

With reference to FIGS. **1-9B**, the manner in which power is generated through operation of the power generation system **100**, **200** will now be described. A body or volume of fluid, such as water, air, oil, or a combination thereof, may be pressurized in the system **100**, **200**. The components of system **100**, **200** may be a single, contained, pressured system. The volume of fluid may originally be located, stored, contained, etc., between the first and second vessel **10**, **20**. In one embodiment, the first or second sealed vessel **10**, **20** may be filled to a maximum level, while the other sealed vessel remains empty or at a low fluid level, at the start of a cycle. In other embodiments, each of the first and second sealed vessels **10**, **20** are filled with the fluid at approximately equal fluid levels, at the start of the cycle. A cycle can refer to when the fluid has passed once through the turbine **50** in the first direction **54** and then once in the second direction **53** in the turbine manifold assembly **80**. However, those skilled in the art should appreciate that a cycle may be measured in a reverse direction, or even by more than one pass through the turbine **50**. Moreover, system **100**, **200**, **300** may incorporate various starting fluid levels in both the first vessel **10** and the second vessel **20**, and may set various pre-determined fluid levels during operation.

Once the system **100**, **200**, **300** is in operational condition (i.e. fluid has been filled in the vessels **10**, **20**, the turbine **50** is properly connected to a power source generator, etc.), a pump **30**, or a plurality of pumps **30**, **231** can create a positive pressure in the first vessel **10** or the second vessel **20**. For example purposes, the operation of system **100**, **200**, **300** will be described as first creating a positive pressure in the first vessel **10**. Thus, when pump **30** creates a positive pressure in the first vessel **10**, the fluid contained within the first vessel **10** is forced/drawn out of the first vessel **10** through lines **70** connecting the first vessel **10** to the turbine manifold assembly **80** and into the manifold **65** through the first fluid pathway **51** in a first direction **54**, rotating the turbine **50** in direction **R** as the fluid passes through, and exiting the manifold **65** through the lines **71** connecting the manifold **65** and the second vessel **20** to a predetermined or maximum fluid level in the second vessel **20**. One or more sensors located inside the second vessel **20** or switch **25** of the second vessel **20** may detect the maximum fluid level and/or a predetermined fluid level, such that once the volume of fluid reaches the predetermined or maximum level in the second vessel **20**, the one or more sensors and/or switch **25** communicates to the pump(s) **30** to activate and reverse the flow of the fluid by now creating a positive pressure in the second vessel **20** and a negative pressure in the first vessel **10**. Creating a positive pressure in the second vessel **20** may now force the fluid at the predetermined level or maximum level from the second vessel **20** through the lines **71** and into the manifold **65** via the second

fluid pathway **52** in an opposing second direction **53**, rotating the turbine **50** in direction R as the fluid passes through, and exiting the manifold **65** through the lines **70** and re-entering the first vessel to a predetermined or maximum fluid level to complete the cycle. One or more sensors located inside the first vessel **10** and/or switch **15** of the first vessel **10** may detect the maximum fluid level and a predetermined fluid level, such that once the volume of fluid reaches the predetermined or maximum level in the first vessel **10**, the one or more sensors and/or switch **15** communicates to the pump(s) **30** to activate and reverse the flow of the fluid by now creating a positive pressure in the first vessel **10** and a negative pressure in the second vessel **20** to restart a new cycle. Further, operation/cooperation of the first and second directional flow valves **57**, **58** can ensure, allow, regulate, etc. that the fluid flows in the correct pathways to reach the first and second vessels **10**, **20** in the most efficient and least resistant path. Each of the first and second directional flow valves **57**, **58** may be in communication (e.g. through a computer system/network) with the switch **15**, **25** and/or the one or more sensors to control the mechanical movement of the flow valves **57**, **58**.

Accordingly, the system of power generation **100**, **200**, **300** utilizes a positive pressure and a negative pressure in a contained system **100**, **200**, **300** to create a continuous flow of a fluid in a first direction **54** and an opposing second direction **53** to generate an electrical current, wherein the continuous flow of the fluid in the first direction **54** and the opposing second direction **53** rotates a turbine **50** in a single direction R to generate the electrical current; the turbine **50** can be continuously rotating regardless of the direction of the flow of the fluid. Thus, the pressure in system **100**, **200**, **300** may be an artificial pressure, as opposed to an atmospheric pressure or elevational pressure.

With reference to FIGS. 1-9B, an embodiment of a method of power generation may include the steps of providing a first vessel **10**, a second vessel **20**, a pump **30**, and a turbine manifold assembly **80**, wherein the first vessel **10** and the second vessel **20** are operably connected to the turbine manifold assembly **80**, creating a positive pressure in the first vessel **10** and a negative pressure in the second vessel **20** to force a fluid in a first direction **54** through the turbine manifold assembly **80** and into the second vessel **20** to a predetermined fluid level, and after the fluid reaches the predetermined fluid level in the second vessel **20**, creating a positive pressure in the second vessel **20** and a negative pressure in the first vessel **10** to force the fluid in an opposing second direction **53** through the turbine manifold assembly **80** and back into the first vessel **10** to complete a cycle. The fluid passing through the turbine manifold assembly **80** in the first direction **54** and the opposing second direction **53** may mechanically drive a turbine **50**, such as through rotation/movement of one or blades of the turbine **50**, of the turbine manifold assembly **80** in a single direction R, which continuously rotates a mechanical shaft or rotor of the turbine manifold assembly **80** to generate an electrical current. These steps may be repeated, or the cycle, may be repeated for continuous generation of power by the movement of fluids through a contained, pressured system using a pump, such as an air pump.

While this disclosure has been described in conjunction with the specific embodiments outlined above, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, the preferred embodiments of the present disclosure as set forth above are intended to be illustrative, not limiting. Various changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, as required by the following claims. The claims

provide the scope of the coverage of the invention and should not be limited to the specific examples provided herein.

What is claimed is:

1. A power generation system comprising: a first vessel; a second vessel; a pump operably connected to the first vessel and the second vessel; and a turbine manifold assembly operably connected to the first vessel and the second vessel; wherein the pump creates a positive pressure in the first vessel to force a fluid in a first direction through the turbine manifold assembly and into the second vessel to a pre-determined level by a negative pressure in the second vessel; wherein, once the fluid reaches the pre-determined level in the second vessel, the pump creates a positive pressure in the second vessel to force the fluid in an opposing second direction through the turbine manifold assembly and back into the first vessel by a negative pressure in the first vessel to complete a cycle.

2. The system of claim 1, further comprising: an accumulator tank to collect an expansion of the fluid due to a temperature change, the accumulator tank being operably connected to the first vessel and the second vessel.

3. The system of claim 1, further comprising: a cooling unit operably connected to the turbine manifold assembly to regulate and maintain a consistent temperature of the fluid.

4. The system of claim 1, wherein the fluid passing through the turbine manifold assembly in the first direction and the second direction mechanically drives a turbine of the turbine manifold assembly in a single direction, which continuously rotates a mechanical shaft of the turbine manifold assembly to generate an electrical current.

5. The system of claim 1, wherein the fluid is at least one of a liquid and gas.

6. The system of claim 5, wherein the liquid is at least one of water and oil.

7. The system of claim 1, wherein the power generation system is contained and the positive pressures and the negatives pressures created by the pump is artificially created and not an atmospheric pressure.

8. The system of claim 1, wherein the pump is an air pump.

9. The system of claim 1, wherein the cycle is repeated.

10. A power generation system comprising: a first vessel; a second vessel; a first pump operably connected to the first vessel; a second pump operably connected to the second vessel; and a turbine manifold assembly operably connected to the first vessel and the second vessel; wherein the first pump creates a positive pressure in the first vessel to force a fluid in a first direction through the turbine manifold assembly and into the second vessel to a pre-determined level by a negative pressure in the second vessel created by the second pump; wherein, once the fluid reaches the pre-determined level, a positive pressure is created in the second vessel by the second pump to force the fluid in a second direction through the turbine manifold assembly and back into the first vessel by a negative pressure in the first vessel created by the first pump to complete a cycle.

11. The system of claim 10, wherein the fluid passing through the turbine manifold assembly in the first direction and the second direction mechanically drives a turbine of the turbine manifold assembly in a single direction, which continuously rotates a mechanical shaft of the turbine manifold assembly to generate an electrical current.

12. The system of claim 10, wherein the cycle is repeated.

13. A method of power generation comprising: utilizing a positive pressure and a negative pressure in a contained system to create an alternating flow of a fluid in a first direction passed a turbine and an opposing second direction passed the turbine to generate an electrical current; wherein the alternating flow of the fluid in the first direction and the opposing

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second direction rotates the turbine in a single direction to generate the electrical current.

14. The method of claim 13, further comprising: supplying a constant amount of fluid.

15. The method of claim 13, further comprising: directing the continuous flow of the fluid in the first direction and the opposing second direction by activating one or more directional flow valves.

16. The method of 13, wherein a rotation of the turbine in the single direction rotates a mechanical shaft operably connected to the turbine.

17. The method of claim 13, wherein the positive pressure and the negative pressure are created within a first vessel and a second vessel by one or more pumps.

18. A method of power generation comprising: providing a first vessel, a second vessel, a pump, and a turbine manifold assembly, wherein the first vessel and the second vessel are operably connected to the turbine manifold assembly; creating a positive pressure in the first vessel and a negative pressure in the second vessel to force a fluid in a first direction

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through the turbine manifold assembly and into the second vessel to a pre-determined level; and after the fluid reaches the pre-determined level in the second vessel, creating a positive pressure in the second vessel and a negative pressure in the first vessel to force the fluid in an opposing direction through the turbine manifold assembly and back into the first vessel to complete a cycle.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the fluid passing through the turbine manifold assembly in the first direction and the opposing second direction mechanically drives a turbine of the turbine manifold assembly in a single direction, which continuously rotates a mechanical shaft of the turbine manifold assembly to generate an electrical current.

20. The method of claim 18, further comprising: repeating the cycle.

21. The power generation system as recited in claim 1, wherein the turbine manifold comprises a turbine configured to continuously rotate in a single direction as the fluid moves in the first direction or in the opposing second direction.

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