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Moreno

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(54) **AIR FILTERING CHIMNEY TO CLEAN POLLUTION FROM A CITY AND GENERATE ELECTRIC POWER**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
F03D 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **290/55; 290/44; 290/54; 60/398**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **290/43, 290/44, 54, 55; 60/641, 389, 650**
See application file for complete search history.

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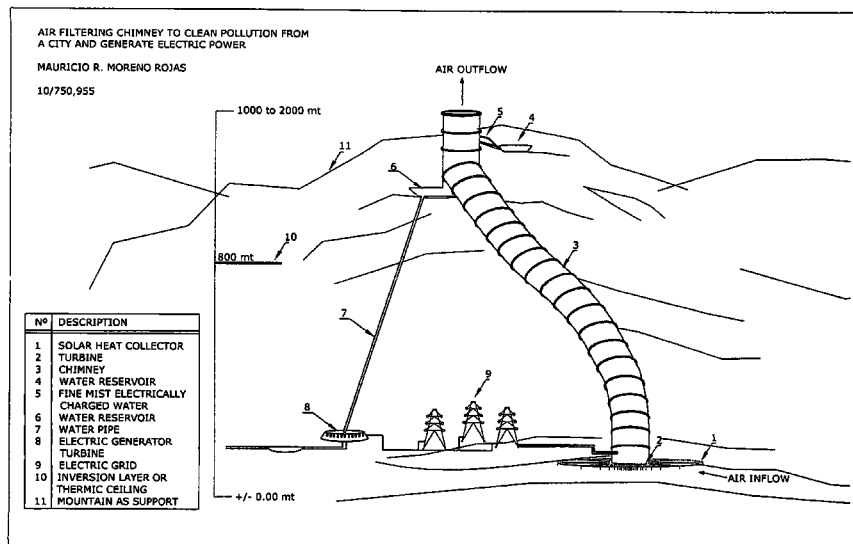
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Primary Examiner—Nicholas Ponomarenko

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A solar chimney assembly including a chimney (3) is build using a mountain (11) as support. The chimney (3) receives air from a solar heat collector (1) that heats the air below it creating an updraft of air. The air goes up because of the difference in temperature and the difference of pressure between the base and the top of the chimney. This higher the difference of temperature and pressure, the faster the air will go up. An array of turbines (2) is driven by the air. The chimney (3) will be as high as the mountain (approximately 1,000 meters high or higher) and will go above the inversion layer or thermic ceiling (10). At the top of the chimney, a fine mist of electrically charged water (5), taken from a reservoir (4) is sprayed across the top of the tower, attracting pollution in the air like sulfur dioxide, soot and other particles. The water will fall because of gravity and will be collected in a second reservoir (6) and will be used to send it down the mountain through a pipe (7) to generate additional electric power with a turbine (8).

2 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



AIR FILTERING CHIMNEY TO CLEAN POLLUTION FROM
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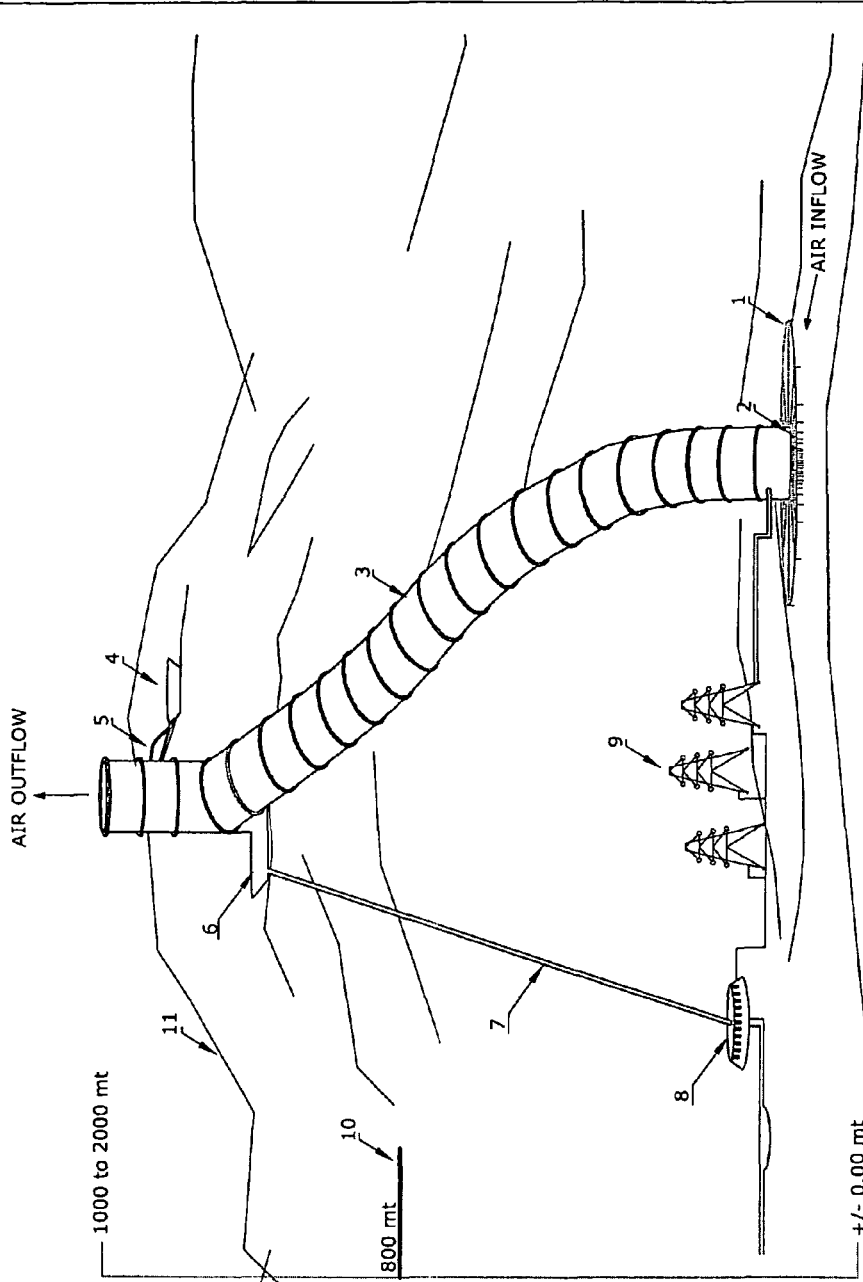


FIG. 1

Nº	DESCRIPTION
1	SOLAR HEAT COLLECTOR
2	TURBINE
3	CHIMNEY
4	WATER RESERVOIR
5	FINE MIST ELECTRICALLY CHARGED WATER
6	WATER PIPE
7	ELECTRIC GENERATOR
8	TURBINE
9	ELECTRIC GRID
10	INVERSION LAYER OR THERMIC CEILING
11	MOUNTAIN AS SUPPORT

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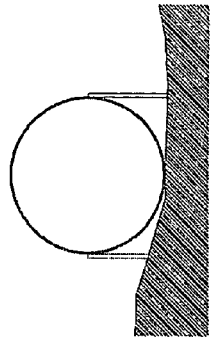


FIG. 2

③ CHIMNEY

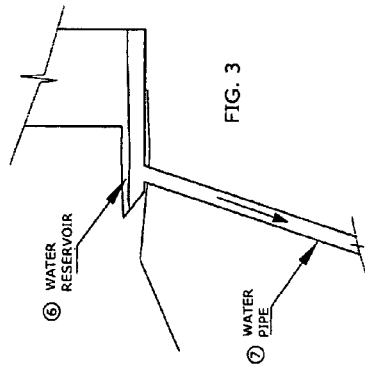


FIG. 3

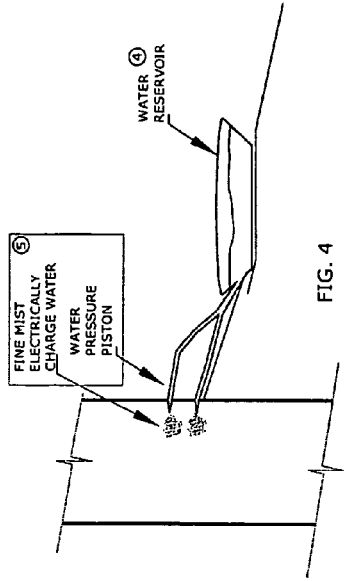


FIG. 4

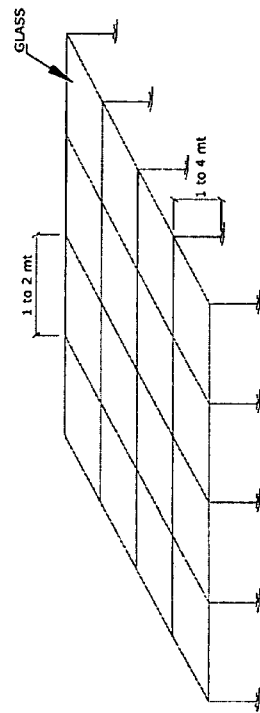


FIG. 5

① SOLAR HEAT COLLECTOR

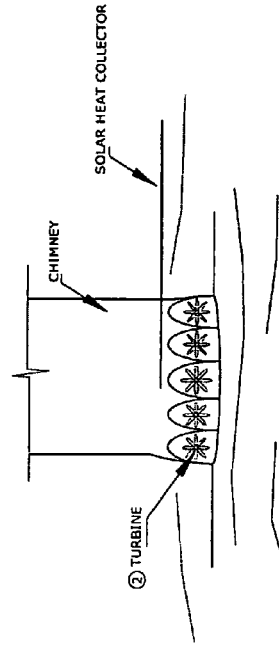


FIG. 6

**AIR FILTERING CHIMNEY TO CLEAN
POLLUTION FROM A CITY AND
GENERATE ELECTRIC POWER**

This application claims the benefit of Provisional applica- 5
tion Ser. No. 60/439,642, filed Jan. 14, 2003.

**STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY
SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT**

This invention is not Federally Sponsored for Research or
Development.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a solar chimney arrangement. A
solar chimney arrangement typically includes a solar chim-
ney having an associated wind turbine, the wind turbine
being energised in response to an updraft of solar-heated air
in the chimney. Such an arrangement can be environmen- 20
tally friendly.

2. Description of Related Art

In a known form of solar chimney, the air for use in the
updraft is solar-heated beneath a glass collector roof. To 25
obtain a volume of heated air sufficient to effect sustained
operation of a wind turbine of a size suitable for the
commercial generation of electricity, the collector roof
needs to cover a large land area, and is of a construction both
expensive to erect and costly to maintain.

French patent 2,436,268 shows a chimney having a solar
panel around its base, to form an air-heating chamber,
whereby the air circulates normally i.e by natural in-draught
from the outside to the inside of the container, to rise in the
chimney stack.

U.S. Pat. No. 3,894,393 describes a chimney using a
mountain as support, wherein an enclosed air mass is cooled
at high altitude below the temperature of the surrounding air.
The cooler, denser air flows down the duct towards lower
altitude. It shows an evaporative spray at the top of the duct
to cool the incoming air. This system differs from a solar
chimney proposing a completely different result of a down-
ward air flow and spraying the air at the top in order to create
this effect.

It is the object of this invention to improve upon the
efficiency of the known solar collection systems, by increas-
ing the temperature difference between the base and the top
of the chimney, generating an upward air flow, with an
arrangement of air turbines generators at the lower part of
the chimney that will extract the energy of the upcoming air
and produce electric power, decreasing the construction cost
reaching higher altitudes and using an evaporative spray
designed to capture the polluted particles in the air and as
result, clean and filter the polluted air from a city.

From one aspect of the invention we now propose a solar
chimney arrangement which includes an air cleaning system
by means of spraying a fine mist of electrically charged
water, sprayed across the top of the tower, attracting pollu-
tion in the air like sulfur dioxide, soot and other particles.

From another aspect of the invention we propose a solar
chimney arrangement in which a solar chimney is build
using a mountain as support reaching higher altitudes
increasing the pressure difference and improving the effi-
ciency of the system. This will allow the chimney to build
the chimney up to 2,000 meters above the base of the
chimney.

The temperature difference can be increased by building
the chimney so as the top of the chimney will be above the
thermic ceiling.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A solar chimney assembly including a chimney (3) is
build using a mountain (11) as support. The chimney (3)
receives air from a solar heat collector (1) that creates an
updraft flow of air and an arranged of turbine (2) is driven
by the air. The chimney (3) will be as high as the mountain
(approximately 1,000 meters high or higher) and will go
above the inversion layer or thermic ceiling (10). At the top
of the chimney, a fine mist of electrically charged water (5),
taken from a reservoir (4) is sprayed across the top of the
tower, attracting pollution in the air like sulfur dioxide, soot
and other particles. The water will fall because of gravity
and will be collected in a second reservoir (6) and will be
used to send it down the mountain through a pipe (7) to
generate electric power with a turbine (8). The electric
power will be sent to the electric grid (9).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be further described, by way of
example, with reference to the accompanying drawing,
which is a full view of the solar chimney arrangement, in
which:

FIG. 1 is a view of the complete solar chimney using a
mountain as support

FIG. 2 is a cross-section of the chimney

FIG. 3 is a cross-section of the water reservoir that
receives the water that has captured the pollution particles

FIG. 4 is a cross-section of the reservoir and the system
to spray the fine mist of electrically charge water

FIG. 5 is a view of the solar heat collector that will heat
the air below it by means of solar radiation creating the
updraft of air

FIG. 6 is a side view partly in section of the base of the
chimney with an array of turbines beneath the solar collector
that will use the velocity of the upcoming air to extract the
energy in it and convert it with generators into electric
power.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE
INVENTION**

A solar chimney assembly including a chimney (3) is
build using a mountain (11) as support. The chimney (3)
receives air from a solar heat collector (1) that heats the air
below it creating an updraft of air. The air goes up because
of the difference in temperature and the difference of pres-
sure between the base and the top of the chimney. This
higher the difference of temperature and pressure, the faster
the air will go up. An array of turbine (2) is driven by the air.
The chimney (3) will be as high as the mountain (approx-
imately 1,000 meters high or higher) and will go above the
inversion layer or thermic ceiling (10). At the top of the
chimney, a fine mist of electrically charged water (5), taken
from a reservoir (4) is sprayed across the top of the tower,
attracting pollution in the air like sulfur dioxide, soot and
other particles. The water will fall because of gravity and
will collect in a second reservoir (6) and will be used to send
it down the mountain through a pipe (7) to generate electric
power with a turbine (8).

At the base of the chimney a solar heat collector (1) is build to heat the incoming air. This collector will have a glass collector roof and will use a surrounding area.

The result will be that because of the pressure difference at higher altitudes and the temperature difference, the air will go up achieving high speeds. At the bottom of the chimney a turbine or an array of wind turbines (2) will generate electric power moved by the upward air.

At the top of the chimney a fine mist of electrically charged water (5), sprayed across the top of the tower, would attract pollution in the air like sulfur dioxide, soot and other particles.

To collect the smog-filled mist, a second set of sprayers would send larger water droplets into the air to bond with the smaller pollution-laden mist particles. These droplets would become heavy and fall into collection trays. The water will be collected in a reservoir (6) and will be used to send it down the mountain through a pipe (7) to generate electric power with a turbine (8). After the turbine, the water will be treated and cleaned before dispatching it.

In the cases where no water is available at the top of the mountains or costs are too high to elevate the water using pumps, the fine mist of electrically charged water can be applied at the bottom. In this case, the mist would be with hot water to avoid a drop in temperature that could reduce the speed of the airflow.

This invention is designed for cities as Santiago de Chile that have certain characteristics: Polluted city, Smog is trapped in a large valley where the city lies, inversion layer or thermic ceiling above the city not allowing the smog to escape. In some cases like Santiago, there are mountains next to the city where the chimney can be build lowering the construction costs.

Chimney: The chimney can be build as a stand alone chimney or using a mountain as a support, which means that the chimney will have an angle. This will depend on the topographic characteristics of the site. The chimney will be build in concrete in the case of a stand alone chimney and

in the mountain case, will be build using different materials including concrete, and alternative embodiments of plastic or polymeric materials, e.g., Kevlar, polymer, polyvinylchloride (PVC), polycarbonate, or similar materials. The use of these materials will increase the temperature of the air flowing through the chimney increasing its speed.

The heat collector will have a height above ground level of approximately 2 meters. The collector roof, can be constructed in glass, but in alternative embodiments of plastic or polymeric materials, e.g., KEVLAR.RTM. polymer, polyvinylchloride (PVC) or the like.

The turbine and generator will desirably be selected to be of a size to generate electrical power for supply to the national grid (9), but alternatively can be for local supply as to individual industrial units.

I claim:

1. A solar chimney arrangement, comprising:
 A solar heat collector to heat the air below it,
 A chimney build using a mountain as support permitting reaching heights of more than 1,000 meters above the base, to conduct the updraft of hot air coming from the solar collector,
 A set of turbines at the base of the chimney to generate electric power,
 An evaporative spray of water at the top of the chimney to capture the polluted particles in the air.
2. A solar chimney arrangement, comprising:
 A solar heat collector to heat the air below it,
 A chimney build using a mountain as support permitting reaching heights of more than 1,000 meters above the base, to conduct the updraft of hot air coming from the solar collector,
 A set of turbines at the base of the chimney to generate electric power,
 An evaporative spray of hot water at the bottom of the chimney to capture the polluted particles in the air.

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