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The Marcel Ray Duriez Compressed Air Vehicle System Introduction:



Marcel Ray Duriez · 5 min read · Just now



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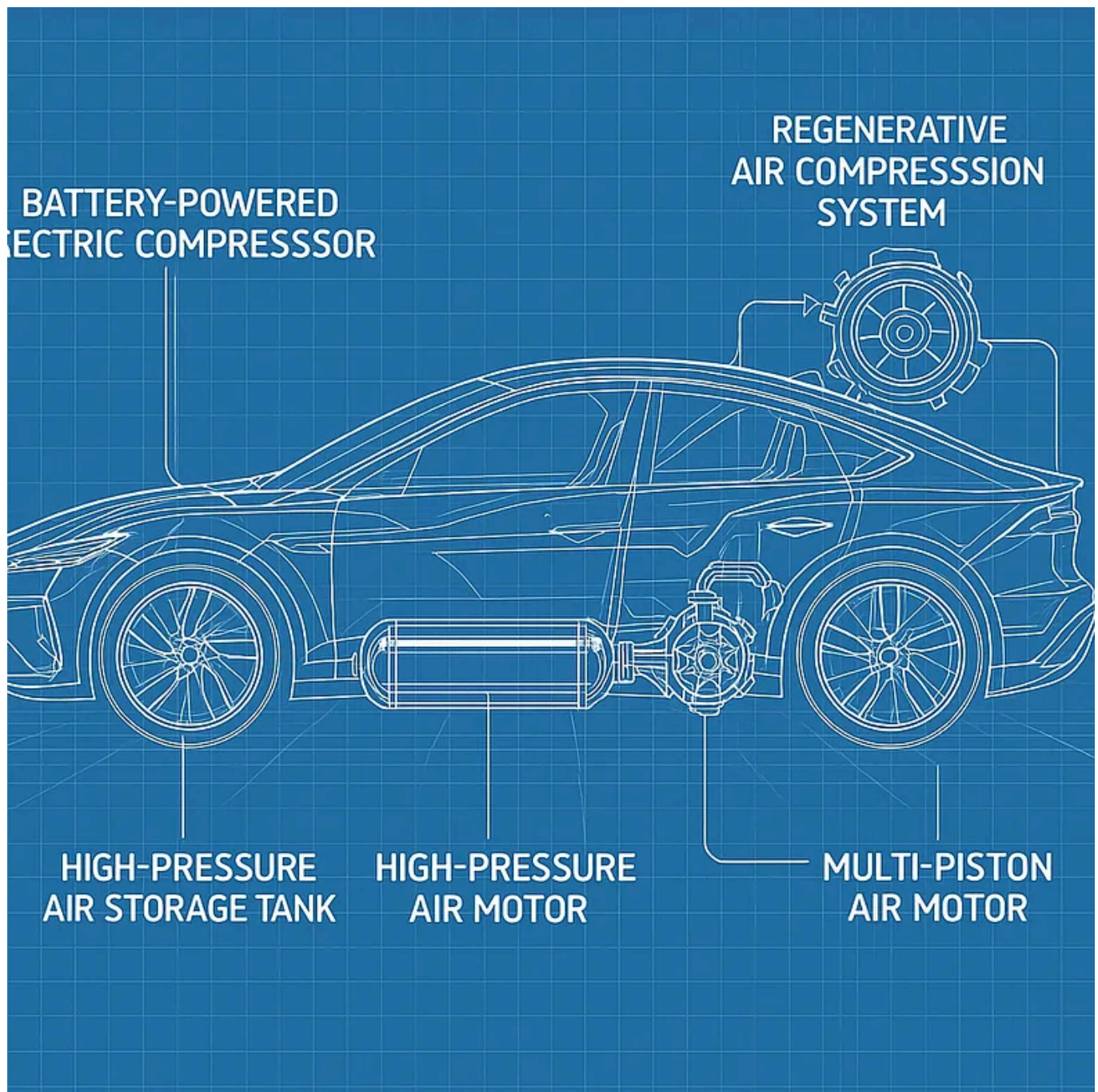


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I, Marcel Ray Duriez, propose a novel and practical system for powering vehicles using compressed air. This design leverages advancements in battery technology and electric motors to create an efficient and zero-emission transportation solution. This document outlines the core components and operational principles of this system, along with integrated regenerative capabilities. "The Marcel Ray Duriez Compressed Air Vehicle System"

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solution. This document outlines the core components and operational principles of this system, along with integrated regenerative capabilities.

System Overview:

The proposed compressed air vehicle system consists of the following key components working in an integrated manner:

Battery Power Source: A high-capacity, long-lasting battery serves as the primary energy source for the system. Lithium-ion or similar advanced battery technologies are envisioned for their energy density and recharge capabilities.

Electric Motor-Driven Air Compressor: The battery powers an efficient electric motor, which in turn drives a high-performance air compressor. This compressor draws ambient air and compresses it to a high pressure.

High-Pressure Air Storage Tank: The compressed air generated by the compressor is stored in a robust and lightweight high-pressure tank. The size and material of this tank will be optimized to balance storage capacity and vehicle weight.

Multi-Piston Air Motor: The stored high-pressure air is then fed into a multi-piston air motor. This motor is designed to operate similarly to a traditional internal combustion engine, but instead of combusting fuel, it utilizes the expansion of the compressed air to drive the pistons and generate mechanical power. This power is then transmitted to the vehicle's drivetrain.

Control System: An electronic control unit (ECU) manages the entire system. This includes controlling the air compressor based on the pressure in the

storage tank and the power demands of the driver (via the accelerator pedal). The ECU also regulates the flow of compressed air to the motor to control speed and torque.

Exhaust System (Air Release): After the compressed air has been used to power the motor, it is released into the atmosphere. This exhaust consists solely of ambient air and produces zero harmful emissions at the vehicle level.

Regenerative Air Compression System: A mechanism is integrated to harness the kinetic energy of the vehicle during deceleration (braking) and downhill travel to drive the air compressor and replenish the storage tank. This can be achieved through either a direct mechanical linkage to the drivetrain or by using the electric motor as a generator to power the compressor.

Flywheel Energy Storage System: A high-speed flywheel, mechanically coupled to the drivetrain, stores kinetic energy during braking and downhill travel. This stored energy can then be used to provide supplemental power to the drivetrain during acceleration or uphill climbs, and can also be used to drive the air compressor, further replenishing the compressed air supply.

Operational Principles:

The driver initiates movement by pressing the accelerator pedal, signaling a demand for power to the ECU.

The ECU regulates the flow of high-pressure air from the storage tank to the multi-piston air motor.

The expanding compressed air drives the pistons in the air motor, converting the stored potential energy into mechanical energy.

This mechanical energy is transmitted through the drivetrain to the wheels, propelling the vehicle.

Simultaneously, the ECU monitors the pressure in the air storage tank. When the pressure drops below a certain threshold, the electric motor activates the air compressor to replenish the supply of compressed air, drawing power from the battery.

During vehicle deceleration and downhill travel, the regenerative air compression system engages, using the vehicle's kinetic energy to drive the air compressor and store more compressed air.

During braking and downhill travel, the flywheel energy storage system spins up, storing kinetic energy. This stored energy can later be released to assist the air motor during acceleration or to drive the air compressor.

The battery can be recharged externally from the electrical grid or potentially through regenerative braking systems (where the electric motor acts as a generator to charge the battery).

Advantages of the System:

Zero Tailpipe Emissions: The vehicle produces no harmful pollutants, contributing to cleaner air and mitigating climate change.

Increased Energy Efficiency: The integration of regenerative air compression and flywheel energy storage significantly improves the overall energy efficiency of the system.

Extended Driving Range: By recovering energy during deceleration and downhill travel and utilizing the flywheel for supplemental power, the vehicle's range can be substantially increased.

Improved Performance: The flywheel can provide bursts of supplemental power for acceleration, enhancing the vehicle's performance.

Reduced Operating Costs: The primary energy source is electricity, which can be significantly cheaper than gasoline, especially when sourced from renewable sources. Regenerative capabilities further reduce energy

consumption.

Potentially Simpler Motor Design: Air motors can be less complex than internal combustion engines, potentially leading to lower manufacturing and maintenance costs.

Quiet Operation: Electric motors and compressed air systems can operate more quietly than combustion engines, reducing noise pollution.

Reduced Wear on Braking System: Regenerative braking (both air compression and flywheel-assisted) reduces the need for friction brakes, leading to less wear and tear.

Challenges and Considerations:

Energy Density of Compressed Air: While regenerative systems help, the inherent lower energy density of compressed air compared to liquid fuels still necessitates optimized storage solutions.

Efficiency of Components: Maximizing the efficiency of the air compressor, air motor, and regenerative systems is crucial for optimal performance and range.

Tank and Flywheel Technology and Safety: Ensuring the safety and durability of high-pressure air storage tanks and the high-speed flywheel is paramount.

Complexity of Integrated Systems: Coordinating the operation of the battery, electric motor, compressor, air motor, regenerative braking, and flywheel requires a sophisticated control system.

Thermal Effects: Managing the temperature changes associated with air compression and expansion remains an important engineering consideration.

Sole Inventor Credit:

I, Marcel Ray Duriez, assert my sole and exclusive inventorship of the complete compressed air vehicle system as described, including the core components of the

battery-powered electric compressor, high-pressure air storage, multi-piston air motor, and the innovative integration of regenerative air compression during deceleration and downhill travel, as well as the incorporation of a flywheel energy storage system for supplemental power and further air compression. The conceptualization and design of these integrated regenerative technologies are my original contributions to this novel vehicle propulsion system.

Conclusion:

This comprehensive compressed air vehicle system, incorporating battery power, direct compressed air propulsion, regenerative air compression, and flywheel energy storage, represents a significant advancement in the pursuit of practical and sustainable zero-emission transportation. By intelligently capturing and reusing energy, this design addresses key limitations of earlier compressed air vehicle concepts and offers a promising pathway towards a cleaner and more efficient automotive future. I, Marcel Ray Duriez, firmly believe in the transformative potential of this integrated system.

Compressed Air System

Marcel Ray Duriez

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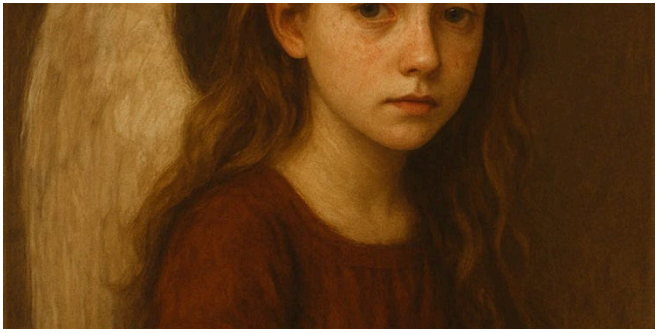


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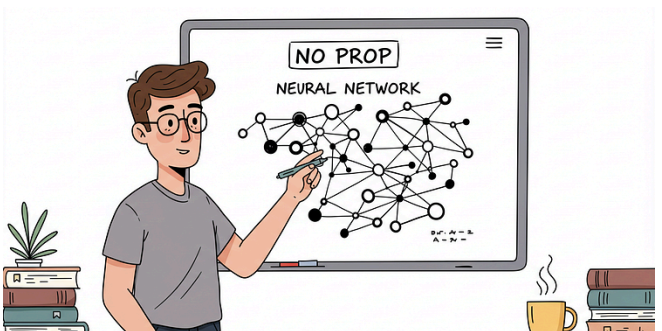
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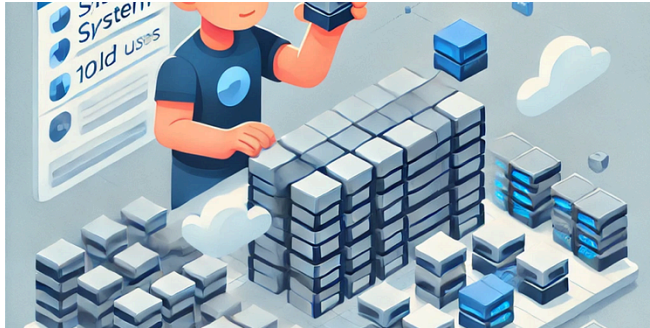
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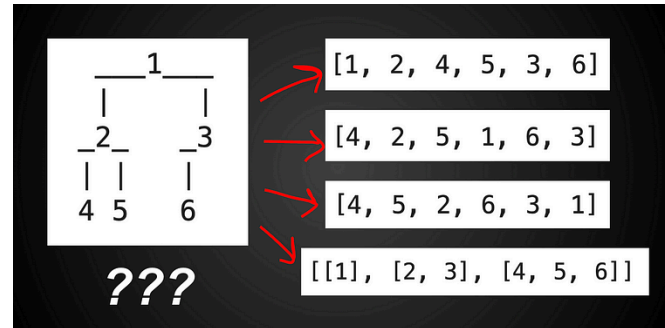
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