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- (54) Benævnelse: **Vindmøllevinge med indretning til at ændre den aerodynamiske overflade eller form**
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DESCRIPTION

Field of the invention

[0001] The present invention relates to the field of rotor blades for wind turbine installations. In particular, it relates to means for adjusting and modifying the aerodynamic surface and shape of the wind turbine blade.

Background

[0002] Most modern wind turbines are controlled and regulated continuously during operation with the purpose of ensuring optimal performance of the wind turbines in all operating conditions, such as at different wind speeds or subject to different demands from the power grid. Desirably, the wind turbine can also be regulated to account for fast local variations in the wind velocity - the so-called wind gusts. Also, as the loads on each of the blades vary due to e.g. the passing of the tower or the actual wind velocity varying with the distance to the ground (the wind profile), the ability to regulate each of the wind turbine blades individually advantageously enables the loads to be balanced, reducing the yaw and tilt of the rotor.

[0003] A well-known and effective method of regulating the loads on the rotor is by pitching the blades. However, with the increasingly longer blades on modern wind turbines (which at present can be of 60 m or longer) pitching becomes a relatively slow regulation method incapable of changing the blade positions fast enough to account for e.g. wind gusts or other relatively fast load variations.

[0004] Another way of regulating the blades is by changing their aerodynamic surfaces or shapes over parts or the entire length of the blade, thereby increasing or decreasing the blade lift or drag correspondingly. Different means of changing the airfoil shape are known such as active trailing edges, or different types of movable or adjustable flaps (e.g. trailing edge flaps, leading edge slats or Krueger flaps, ailerons, or stall inducing flaps). Such different means are here and in the following referred to in common as aerodynamic devices or devices for modifying the aerodynamic surface or shape of the blade. One important advantage of the relatively small aerodynamic devices is a potentially faster response due to less inertia than if the whole blade is being pitched.

[0005] WO 2007/045940 describes a wind turbine blade where the aerodynamic profile of the blade is adjustable by an active elastic member which is deformable. WO 2008/003330 describes a deformable trailing edge section of a wind turbine blade for changing the camber of the blade's profile. EP1375911 describes a wind turbine blade with retractable vanes for altering the aerodynamic properties of the blades.

[0006] In order to obtain the desired regulation of the blades, the flaps or active trailing edges often extend over considerable lengths of the blade and are traditionally actuated or moved in a chordwise plane transverse to the length of the blade. However, known systems may exhibit considerable power consumption during operation and problems with their operational speed. Moreover, known systems are generally exposed to hard wear and corresponding relative short lifetime and durability.

Description of the invention

[0007] It is therefore an object of embodiments of the present invention to overcome or at least reduce some or all of the above described disadvantages of the known wind turbine blades comprising devices for modifying its aerodynamic surface or shape. Moreover, it is an object of embodiments of the present invention to provide simple, reliable, and more durable solution for aerodynamic devices of a wind turbine blade.

[0008] In accordance with the invention this is obtained by a wind turbine blade as defined in claim 1.

[0009] By having the device for modifying the aerodynamic surface or shape of the blade divided into a number of sections is obtained that the ability of the device to bend and flex is considerable increased. As the devices are very often hinged or in another way fastened to the blade body along a considerable part of their length, the increased overall longitudinal bending flexibility of the device results in less resistance towards the activation and movement of aerodynamic device. This in turn results in lower forces and power consumption in the system and less friction and wear in the movable parts of the blade increasing the longevity of the device, any connection elements to the blade body and the activation mechanisms. The construction of the aerodynamic device further results in the longitudinal bending modes of the blade and the device to decouple to a larger extent from the transverse bending modes. Furthermore, the modular nature of the construction allows a wider range and more efficient manufacturing methods for example thermoplastic moulding, and for easier maintenance where individual modules can be replaced or refurbished. Smaller modules may more readily be upgraded in a maintenance overhaul to later versions of the device.

[0010] In an embodiment of the invention the interstices are arranged at essentially even intervals along the longitudinal direction of said device. Hereby is obtained an increase in the bending and twisting of the aerodynamic device along its entire length and corresponding higher ability to follow the blade deformations whereby the frictional forces in joints and connection parts and activation mechanisms may be reduced.

[0011] In an embodiment of the invention the interstices or connecting portions extend through the entire chordwise width of said device increasing the flexibility of the aerodynamic device correspondingly. Further is obtained, that the aerodynamic device may be assembled by the number of sections being premanufactured. The device can optionally be assembled during

connection to or mounting on the wind turbine blade body.

[0012] In a further embodiment of the invention the one or more connecting portions comprise an elastic filling material such as e.g. an elastomeric material, a plastic foam material, an inflated seal, and/or a stretched elastic skin. The elastic filling material may be configured to form an essentially smooth surface of the device. Hereby can be obtained an aerodynamic surface where the fluid flow is minimally disrupted by the interstices while at the same time reducing the overall stiffness of the device. Further the filling material is advantageous in helping to seal fully or partially the interior parts of the aerodynamic device or the blade body preventing dust particles or fluid from entering.

[0013] In a further embodiment of the invention the one or more devices for modifying the aerodynamic surface or shape of the blade comprise one or more elastic films which at least partly cover the interstices or connecting portions. The advantages hereof are as mentioned above for the elastic filling material. Further, the elastic film can in one embodiment be applied to the device by embedding the device in the elastic film during manufacture.

[0014] In a further embodiment of the invention neighboring device sections at least partly overlap in the relaxed state of the blade whereby the advantageous increased flexibility of the aerodynamic device is achieved in a simple way without the use of any other materials. By "relaxed state" is meant when the wind turbine is not in operation and the blade is not rotating.

[0015] In an embodiment of the invention the activation mechanisms for controlling the position and/or movement of the devices comprise an actuator and/or a pressure chamber.

[0016] In an embodiment of the invention the activation mechanisms for controlling the position and/or movement of the devices comprise one or more pressure hoses which are positioned essentially in the longitudinal direction of the device. Hereby is obtained an effective control mechanism allowing for a faster activation of the aerodynamic device and which can easily be arranged in conjunction with the device. The use of pressure as an activating medium is furthermore advantageous in that electrical wires in the blades (with their increased risks of damage due to lightning) can thereby be avoided. The described pressure hose system is furthermore advantageous in being of low weight and of low manufacturing cost.

[0017] The flap may be connected by a hinge to the blade body or it may be a performing trailing edge.

[0018] A first one of the pressure and suction skins is secured to or integral with the blade body, and a second one of the pressure and suction skins is slidably movable with respect to the blade body. Hereby may be obtained an essentially smooth surface of the blade during all or most of the regulation positions of the device.

[0019] Further, a part of the second one of the pressure and suction skins which is slidably

movable with respect to the blade body may in another embodiment comprise a radial surface arranged such that it is rotatable about a hinge. This construction allows for an essentially smooth and continuous surface of the blade over the connection between the blade body and the movable device irrespective of or during large portions of the device movement. Further, the construction may reduce the risk of dust, water etc entering any inner parts of the device or the blade.

[0020] The invention finally relates to a wind turbine comprising at least one wind turbine blade according to any of the embodiments described in the preceding. Advantages hereof are as described above for the wind turbine blade.

Brief description of the drawings

[0021] In the following different embodiments of the invention will be described with reference to the drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 shows a wind turbine blade according to prior art and comprising movable aerodynamic devices in the shape of a movable trailing edge and an aileron,

Figs. 2A, B, and C shows a wind turbine blade according to prior art in a cross sectional view with different types of movable aerodynamic devices,

Fig. 3 is a sketch of a wind turbine blade as subjected to edgewise gravity loads and comprising a movable trailing edge with a number of device segments according to the invention,

Fig. 4 shows a sketch of a wind turbine blade as subjected to lengthwise bending deformation due to wind pressure and comprising a movable trailing edge with a number of device segments according to the invention,

Figs. 5-6 show an embodiment of a movable trailing edge comprising a number of segments according to the invention as seen from above and from the trailing edge, respectively,

Figs. 7-8 show another embodiment of a movable trailing edge according to the invention comprising a number of segments sealed by the use of an elastic skin as seen from above and from the trailing edge, respectively,

Figs. 9-10 show an embodiment of a movable trailing edge comprising a number of overlapping segments according to the invention as seen from above and from the trailing edge, respectively, and

Figs. 11-12 show an embodiment of an active trailing edge being controlled by pressure, and as seen in two different positions.

Detailed description of the drawings

[0022] Figure 1 shows a blade 100 for a wind turbine according to prior art and comprising some examples of so-called aerodynamic devices 101. When manipulated, the aerodynamic devices change or modify the aerodynamic surface or shape 105 of the wind turbine blade 100 thereby altering the lift and/or drag coefficients of the wind turbine blade during operation. In the examples illustrated in this figure, the aerodynamic shape of the wind turbine blade 100 can be changed and regulated by changing the position of the movable trailing edge flap 102 placed along a part of the length or longitudinal direction 106 of the blade, or by the activation of a number of ailerons 103 also placed near and along the trailing edge 104 of the wind turbine blade on its suction side.

[0023] In order to obtain the desired regulation of the blades, the flaps or active trailing edges often extend over considerable lengths of the blade (as also shown in the figure 1). The aerodynamic devices 101 are traditionally actuated or moved (rotated, translated, or combinations thereof) in a chordwise plane 108 transverse to the length 106 of the blade. This is illustrated in the figures 2A, B, and C for different types of a slotted flap 109, an active trailing edge flap 102, and an aileron 103, respectively which are all movably connected to the blade body 107. The chordwise plane 108 here and in the following is used to describe a cross sectional plane transverse but not necessarily perpendicular to the longitudinal direction 106 of the blade.

[0024] As mentioned in the introduction, the known systems of movable aerodynamic devices usually use hinges for example trailing edge flaps. The very long and relatively flexible structures of most modern wind turbine blades undergo large deformations even during normal operation of the wind turbine. For hinged devices the combination of longitudinal bending and flap movement can open up clearances and cause noise in the context of a wind turbine blade. Therefore trailing edge devices for wind turbine blades may often involve continuous skins deflecting in the chordwise direction. However the combination of longitudinal deflection and chordwise deflection of most types of modern wind turbines may be incompatible and demand undesirable stretching of the skin and very high forces. In some cases continuous skin devices might be difficult to actuate and control effectively under operation of the wind turbine just as the power consumption during operation is higher.

[0025] In figure 3 is sketched a wind turbine blade 100 mounted to a hub 301. The gravity loads imposes large edgewise loads on the blade resulting in large compression and tension strains along the leading 303 and trailing 104 edges as illustrated by the arrows 302. The sign of the strains naturally reverse during the rotational cycle of the blade. Likewise, as illustrated in figure 4, the longitudinal bending of the blade both during and out of operation due to the wind loads also result in large bending strains 401 in the longitudinal direction 106 of the blade. Further, depending on the present load situation on the entire blade, the blade also flexes and twists to some extent down its length resulting in a varying complex three-dimensional stress

and strain state.

[0026] However, the operation ability of the different devices 101 for modifying the aerodynamic surface or shape of the blade 100 is highly improved by dividing the devices into a number of sections or segments 303 in the longitudinal direction 106 of the device. These chordwise cuts between adjacent sections or segments present minimum interference to the flow direction and minimise drag and noise. This construction is illustrated in the figures 3 and 4 for an active trailing edge flap 102. For clarity the specific movable connection of the flap and the actuation mechanism is not shown. The aerodynamic device 101 according to the invention which may for instance comprise a movable trailing edge, a flap, and/or an aileron, comprises a number of sections 303 divided by interstices or connecting portions 304. These interstices or connecting portions 304 have higher elasticity than the device sections 303 whereby the overall longitudinal bending flexibility of the device is increased reducing the strains both from the edgewise and bending loads. In the embodiments of the device shown in figure 3 and 4, the interstices 304 are open gaps of a certain width 305 allowing for the sections to deform relative to each other with no contact or little contact between the sections.

[0027] The interstices 304 or connecting portions may as illustrated in figures 3 and 4 extend the whole way through the chordwise width 306 of the device or may alternatively extend only a certain portion such as e.g. 70-90% through the chordwise width 306 of the device from the device trailing edge 307 towards the blade body 107 and in the chordwise direction 308. Likewise, the interstices 304 or connecting portions may extend entirely or partly through the thickness 309 of the device 101.

[0028] In one embodiment of a device for modifying the aerodynamic surface or shape of the blade the device is divided into sections of lengths 311 between 50-600 mm, preferably between 100mm and 250mm. In embodiments the chordwise widths 312 of the interstices 304 or connecting portions are 50-100% of a device width 306 between 50-400 mm, preferably between 200-300 mm. For comparison wind turbine blades may at present be up to 80 m long or longer and may have chord widths up to 6 m in the root section. Similarly trailing flaps may of present be up to 30 m or longer covering around 10-40% of the blade length.

[0029] In the embodiments shown in figures 3 and 4, the device 101 is a trailing edge flap which is attached to the blade body 107. As can be seen most clearly in figure 4, the flap 101 is connected to a trailing edge of the blade body and a trailing edge of the flap then forms a part of the trailing edge of the blade itself. The flap deflects relative to the blade body and the trailing edge of the blade body is the rearmost edge of the blade body in the downwind direction. The flap 101 has a pressure skin and a suction skin and the cuts extend between the pressure skin and the suction skin.

[0030] In the embodiments shown in the figures 3 and 4, the interstices 304 are placed at even distances in the longitudinal direction 106 of the blade. The interstices 304 (or connecting portions as shown in later figures) may however also advantageously be unevenly spaced, for instance at smaller intervals in regions of larger deformations.

[0031] Figures 5 and 6 show a selective enlargement of a part of a blade body with a device 101 for modifying the aerodynamic surface or shape of the blade according to the invention. In figure 5 the blade is sketched as seen from above from the suction side 120 of the blade, and in figure 6 the same enlargement is seen from the trailing edge 307, 104 of the device and the blade. In this embodiment the device 101 similarly to the previous figures 3 and 4 comprises a number of sections 303 which however here are separated by connecting portions 500 in that the interstices are fully or partially filled with a filler material 501 of higher elasticity than the sections between the connecting portions. The filler material may advantageously be configured so that the aerodynamic surface 107 or surfaces of the device remain continuous and essentially smooth whereby a fluid flow passing over the device surface will remain essentially undisturbed by the transitions between the segments of the aerodynamic device. The filler material may further be advantageous in acting as a seal to a large extent if not fully preventing dust particles and/or fluid to enter the inner parts of the aerodynamic device 101 and the actuating mechanisms. The lifetime of the control system may hereby be prolonged considerably.

[0032] In the embodiment in figures 5 and 6, the filled gaps between the device sections 303 are all of the same constant width 305. However, in another embodiment of the aerodynamic device the gaps or connecting portions 500 may be of different widths allowing in some regions for larger relative deformations of the device sections before contact. The gaps or connecting portions 500 may also be broader e.g. near the trailing edge than closer to the central part of the blade body.

[0033] In the figures 7 and 8 is shown another embodiment of a device 101 for modifying the aerodynamic surface or shape of the blade where the continuous device surface is obtained by covering the interstices 304 or connecting portions 500 with an elastic film 700. As for the previous figures, the enlargements of the device are shown from above (figure 7) and from the trailing edge (figure 8), respectively. The device may also be fully embedded or covered by the elastic film 700.

[0034] In a further embodiment of the invention, the device 101 for modifying the aerodynamic surface or shape of the blade may comprise a number of sections 303 which overlap as in the example shown in the figures 9 and 10 as seen from above and from the trailing edge, respectively.

[0035] In the figures 11 and 12 is shown an embodiment of an active trailing edge in two different positions corresponding to its fully deactivated and fully activated state, respectively. Here, two hoses 1101, 1102 are provided which run along the span of the blade 101 inside the rigid attachment element 1103 that is connected to the blade body 107. A lever element 1104 which is attached to a hinge 1105 is provided between the two hoses 1101, 1102. As seen in figure 11, the first hose 1101 is depressurised as a vacuum has been applied to it, and the second hose 1102 has been pressurized resulting in the trailing edge flap 102 being held in its lowermost position. In figure 12, the first hose 1101 is now pressurised and the second hose

1102 is depressurised causing the lever element 1104 between the two hoses to move which in turn causes the trailing edge flap 102 to move around the hinge 1105. The two hoses 1101, 1102 may run along parts of or the entire length of the trailing edge flap 102 and hereby control some or all of the sections of the trailing edge flap. If the hoses are indirectly connected to each of the sections of the aerodynamic device, all parts of the trailing edge flap may be controlled uniformly. Alternatively, several systems of pressure hoses may be applied on different parts of the trailing edge flap allowing the flap movement to be e.g. gradually increasing from its one end to the other, or allowing different parts of the device to be controlled and moved independently and individually etc. Pressure chambers or bladders may also be used in place of the pressure hoses.

[0036] In another embodiment of the activation mechanism, the trailing edge flap 102 is connected to the blade body 107 by means of flexible connection joint around which the flap 102 rotates.

[0037] A radial surface 1200 with its center in the rotation hinge 1105 is provided to enable the flap 102 to move while maintaining the continuity of the blade surface when the flap is actuated. In another embodiment, not forming part of the invention, the flap 102 may be a deformable trailing edge and may be connected to the blade body 107 by means of a flexible and/or elastic connection at both the suction skin and the pressure skin, so that the radial surface 1200 and the hinge 1105 are not required.

[0038] It is to be understood that the devices for modifying the aerodynamic surface or shape of the blade according to the present invention may equally well be actuated or controlled by other activation mechanisms such as by different types of actuators (for instance hydraulic, pneumatic, electromagnetic, piezoelectric, or mechanical actuators), or by for instance internal pressure chambers and as known by persons skilled in the art. Further, all device sections may according to the invention be controlled and regulated uniformly or individually or by gradually varying regulation.

[0039] While preferred embodiments of the invention have been described, it should be understood that the invention is not so limited and modifications may be made without departing from the invention. The scope of the invention is defined by the appended claims, and all devices that come within the meaning of the claims, either literally or by equivalence, are intended to be embraced therein.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- WO2007045940A [0005]
- WO2008003330A [0005]
- EP1375911A [0005]

Patentkrav

1. Vindmøllevinge (100) omfattende et vingelegeme (107) som strækker sig i en langsgående retning fra en roddel til en spidsdel og som definerer et aerodynamisk vingetværsnit som strækker sig i en korderetning transversal i forhold til den langsgående retning, vindmøllevingen endvidere omfattende en eller flere indretninger (101) til at modificere den aerodynamiske overflade eller form af vingen i et område af en del af bagkanten af vingen, og en eller flere aktiveringsmekanismer til at styre positionen og/eller bevægelsen af indretningen; hvor indretningen (101) er bevægeligt forbundet til vingelegemet (107) og er mindst delvist inddelt i et antal af afsnit (303) ved mellemrum, hvor en eller flere elastiske film (700) mindst delvist dækker nævnte mellemrum, eller forbindende dele (304) som har højere elasticitet end afsnittene, hvor mellemrummene eller de forbindende dele strækker sig mindst delvist igennem en tykkelse af indretningen (101) fra en bagkant af indretningen og i korderetningen, således at den generelt langsgående bøjningsfleksibilitet af indretningen er øget; og vingelegemet (107) har en forkant (104) og indretningen (101) er fastgjort til bagkanten af vingelegemet, hvor indretningen er en forkantflap og en bagkant af flappen danner mindst en del af bagkanten af vindmøllevingen, hvilken bagkantflap omfatter en trykbeklædning og en sugningsbeklædning og mellemrummene eller de forbindende dele (304) strækker sig igennem en tykkelse af flappen mellem trykbeklædningen og sugningsbeklædningen;

kendetegnet ved at:

- en første af trykbeklædningen og sugningsbeklædningen er fastgjort til eller integreret med vingelegemet (107), og en anden af trykbeklædningen og sugningsbeklædningen er glidbart bevægelig i forhold til vingelegemet.

2. Vindmøllevinge ifølge krav 1, hvor mellemrummene (304) er anbragt ved i alt væsentligt ens intervaller langs den langsgående retning af indretningen (101).
3. Vindmøllevinge ifølge krav 1 eller 2, hvor mellemrummene eller de forbindende dele (304) strækker sig igennem hele kordebredden af indretningen (101).

4. Vindmøllevinge ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-3, hvor den ene eller flere forbindende dele (304) omfatter et elastisk fyldmateriale (501) dannet af mindst en af et elastomermateriale, et plastskummateriale, en oppustet forsegling, eller en strakt elastisk beklædning.

5

5. Vindmøllevinge ifølge krav 4, hvor det elastiske fyldmateriale (501) er konfigureret til at danne en i alt væsentligt glat overflade (107) af indretningen (101).

10 **6.** Vindmøllevinge ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-5, hvor den ene eller flere indretninger (101) til at modificere den aerodynamiske overflade eller form af vingen (100) omfatter en eller flere elastiske film (700) som mindst delvist dækker mellemrummene eller de forbindende dele (304).

15 **7.** Vindmøllevinge ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-6, hvor nærliggende indretningsafsnit mindst delvist overlapper i den afspændte tilstand af vingen.

8. Vindmøllevinge ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor aktiveringsmekanismerne til at styre positionen og/eller bevægelsen af
20 indretningerne (101) omfatter en aktuator og/eller et trykkammer (401).

9. Vindmøllevinge ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor aktiveringsmekanismerne til at styre positionen og/eller bevægelsen af indretningerne (101) omfatter mindst en trykslange (401) placeret i alt væsentligt
25 i den langsgående retning af indretningen.

10. Vindmøllevinge ifølge krav 1, hvor en del af den anden af trykbeklædningen og sugningsbeklædningen glidbart bevægelige i forhold til vingelegemet (107) omfatter en radial overflade (1200) anbragt således at den er roterbar rundt om
30 et hængsel (405).

11. Vindmølle omfattende mindst en vindmøllevinge (100) ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-10.

DRAWINGS

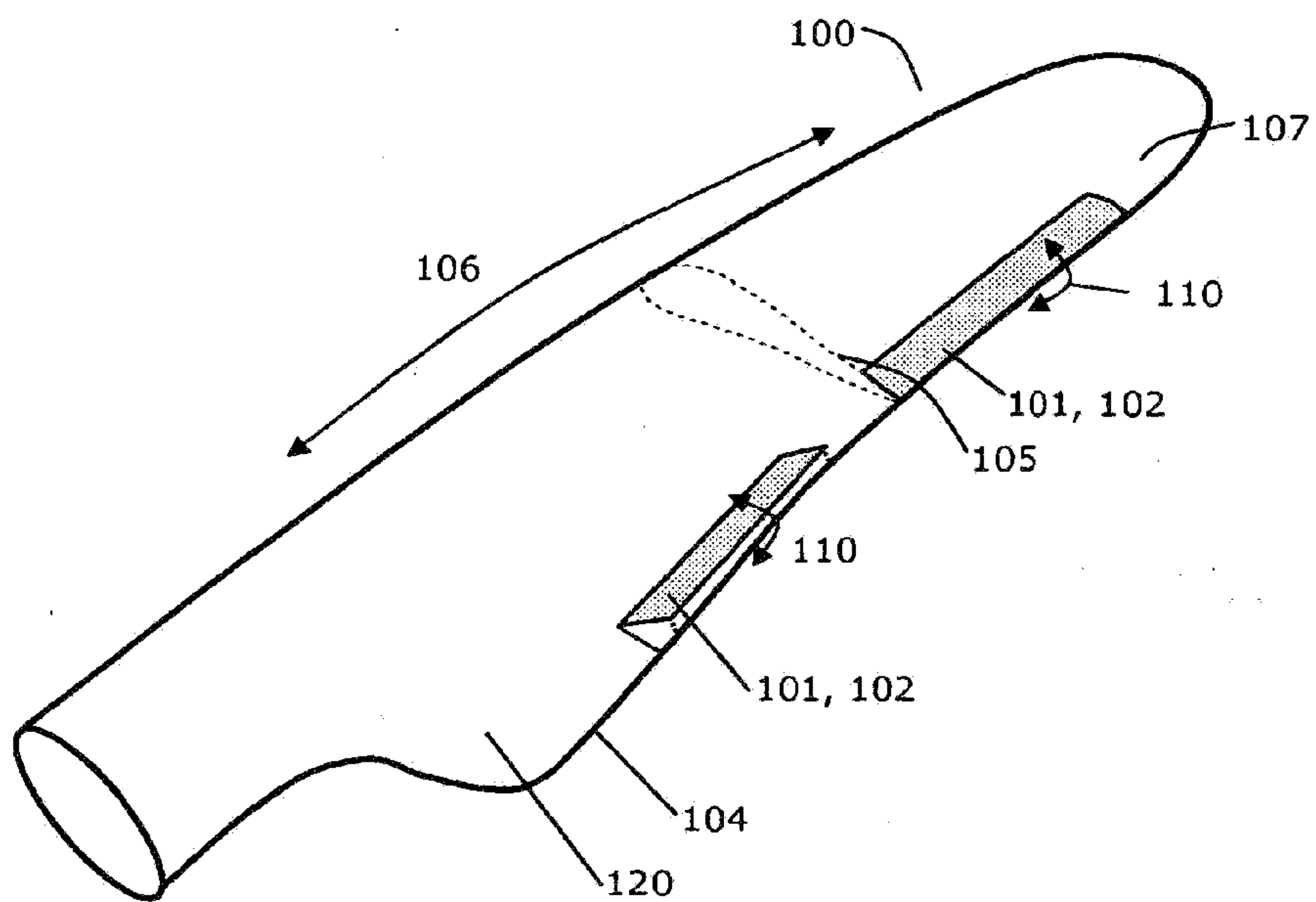


Fig. 1 (prior art)

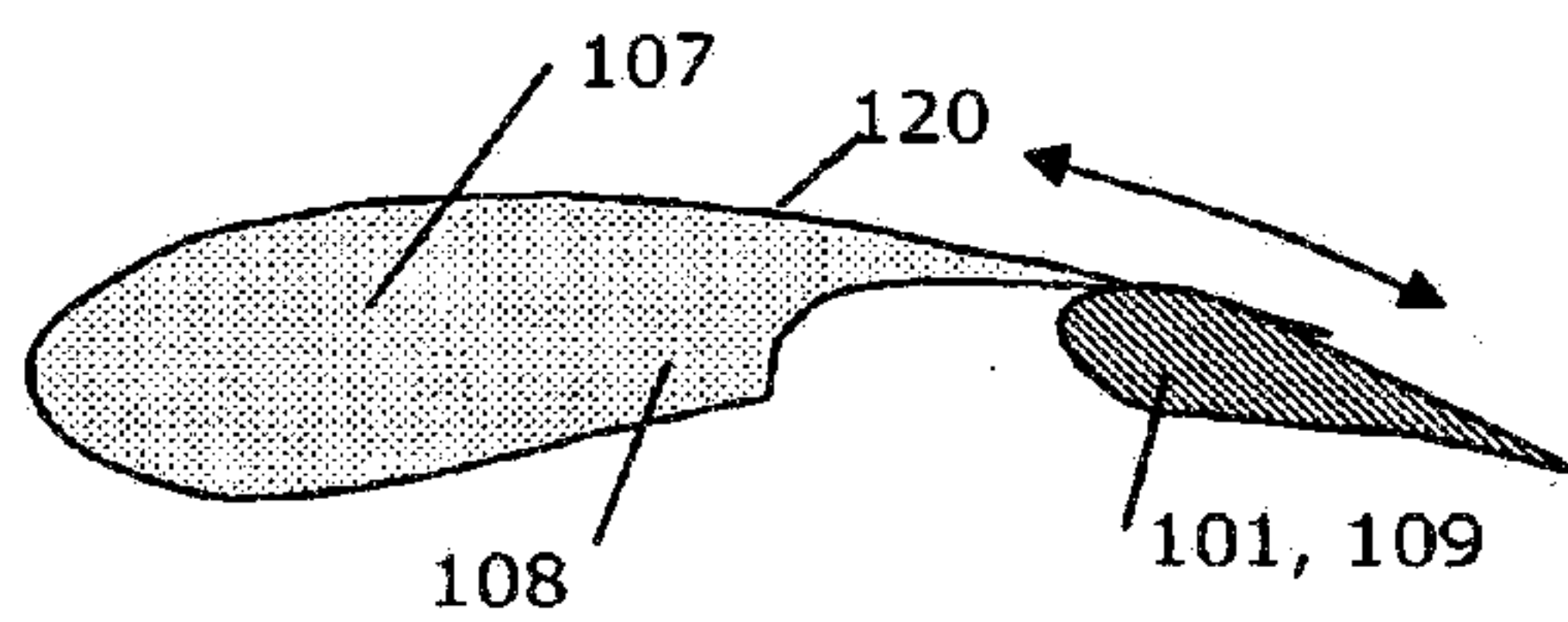


Fig. 2A

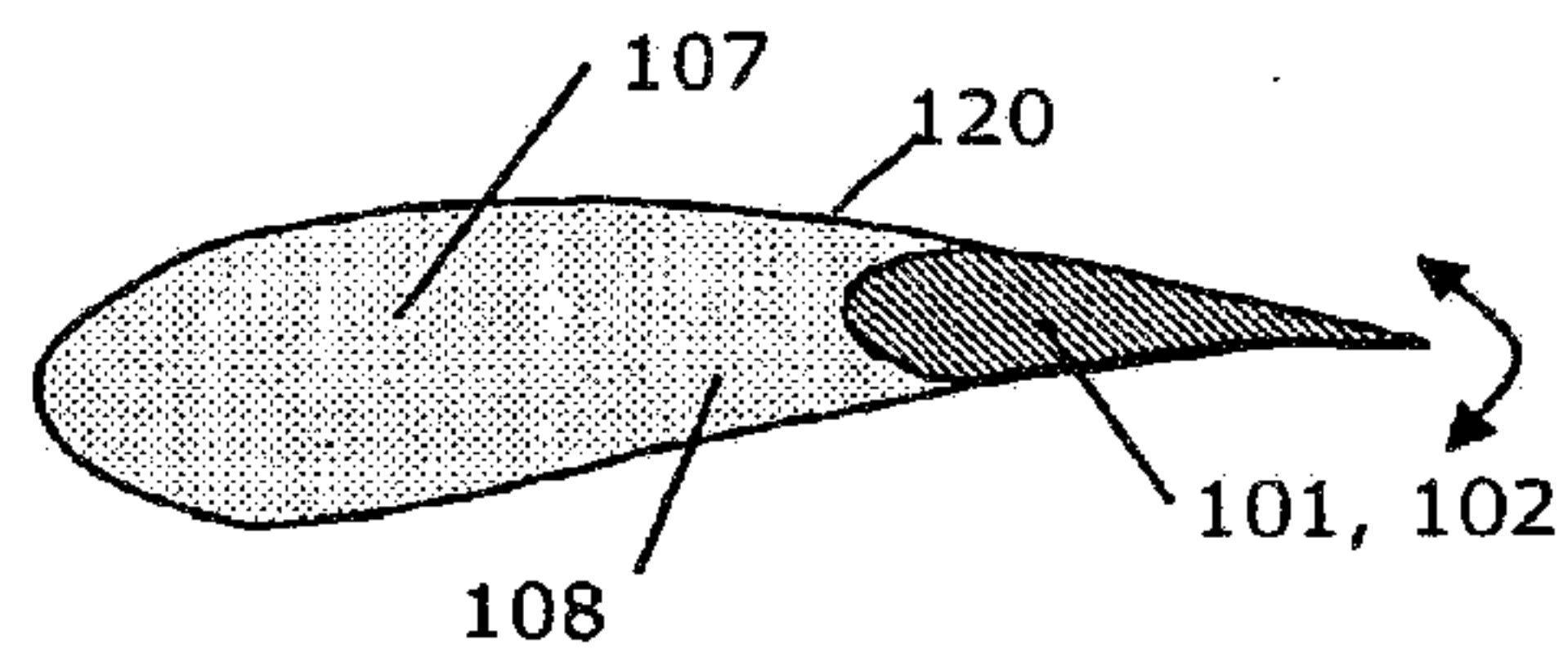


Fig. 2B

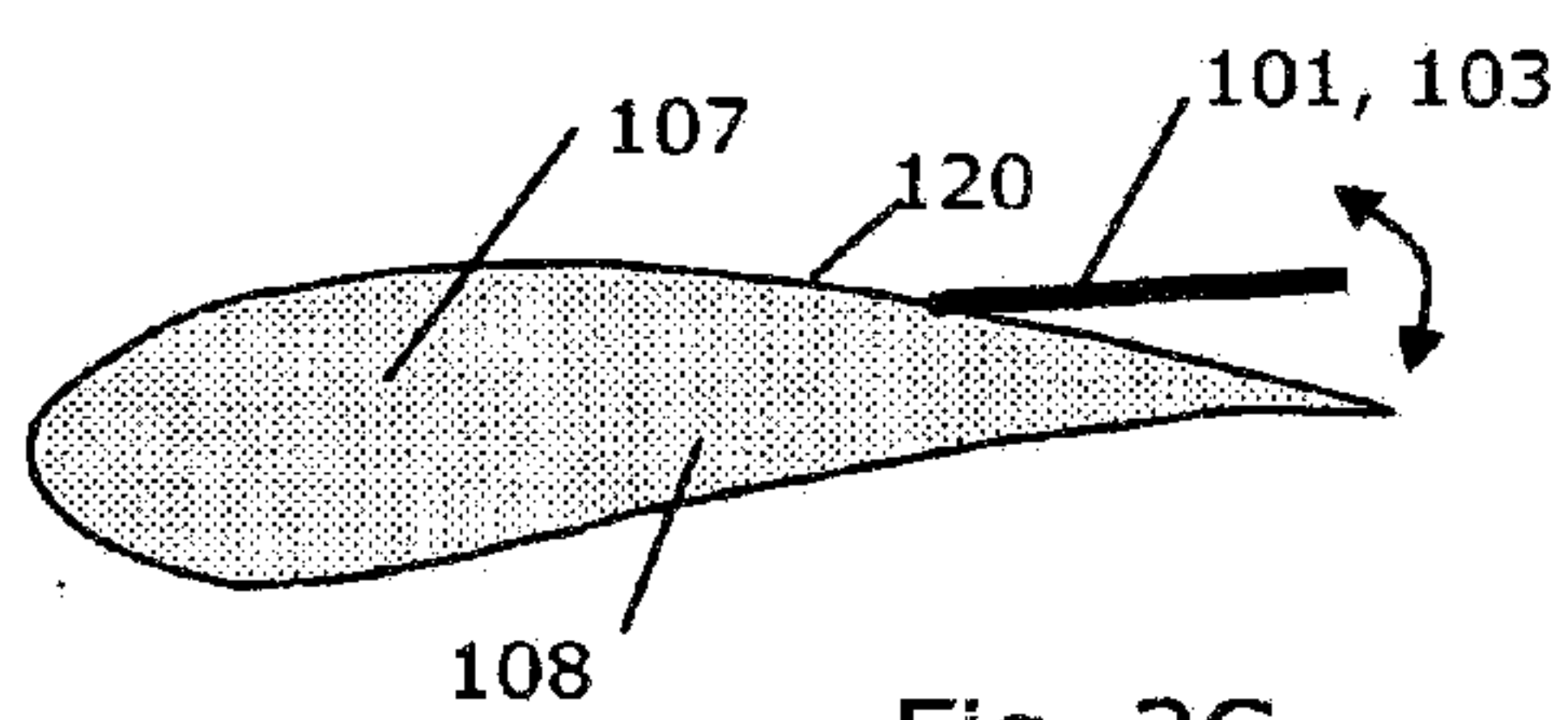


Fig. 2C

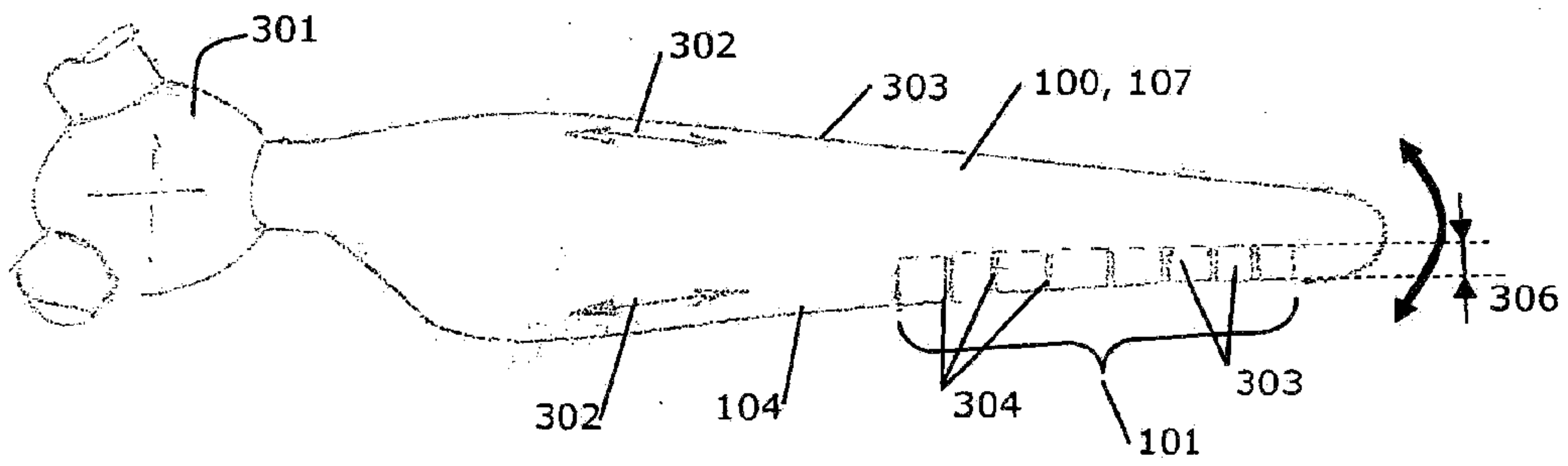


Fig. 3

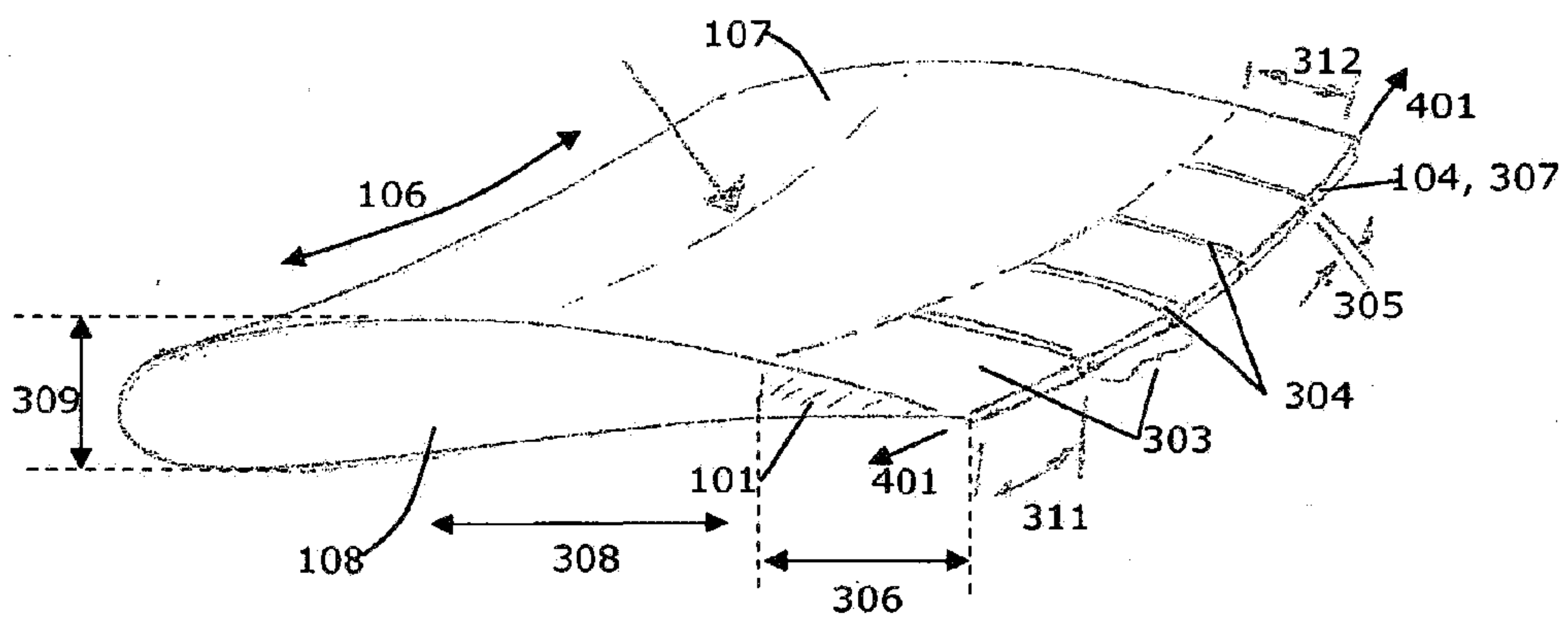


Fig. 4

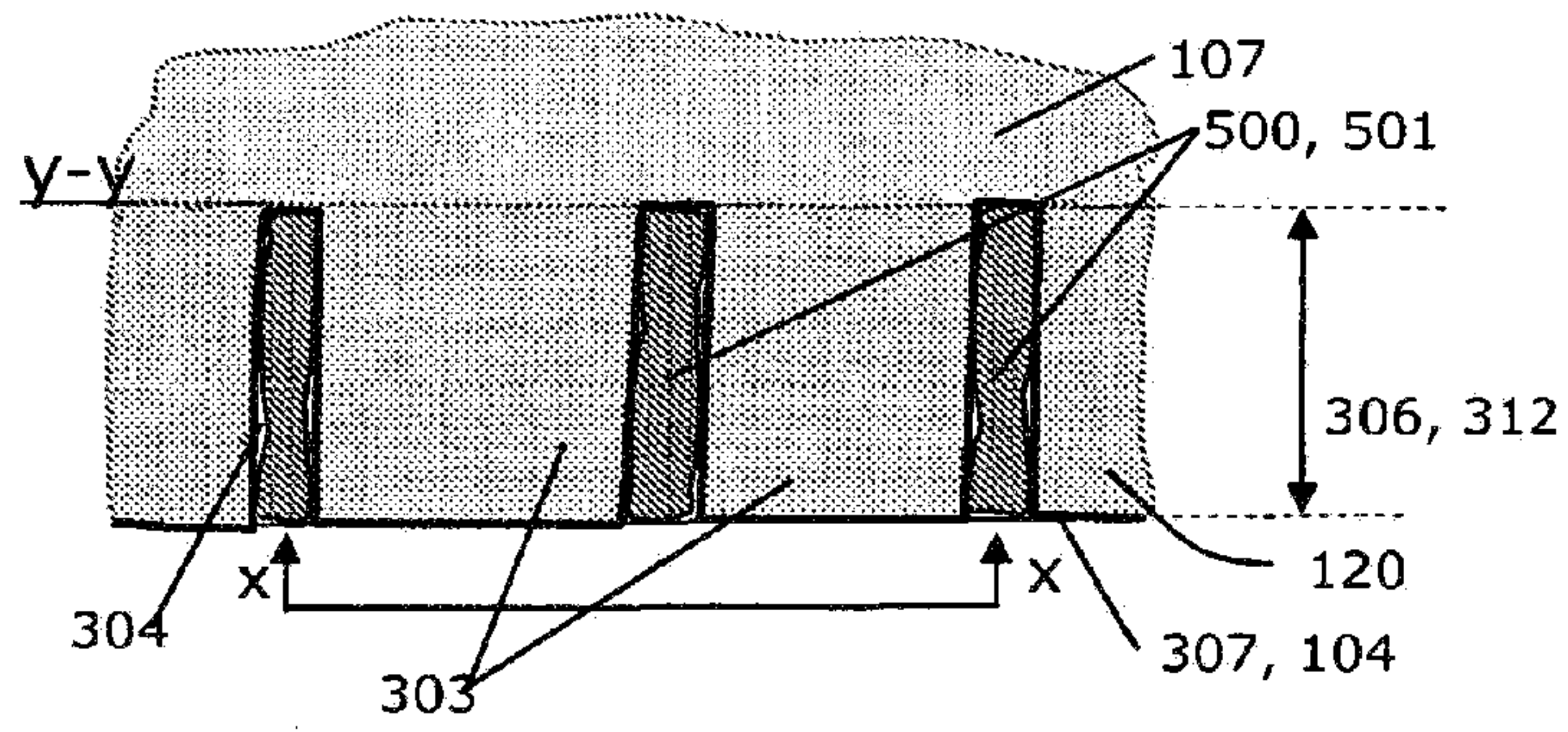


Fig. 5

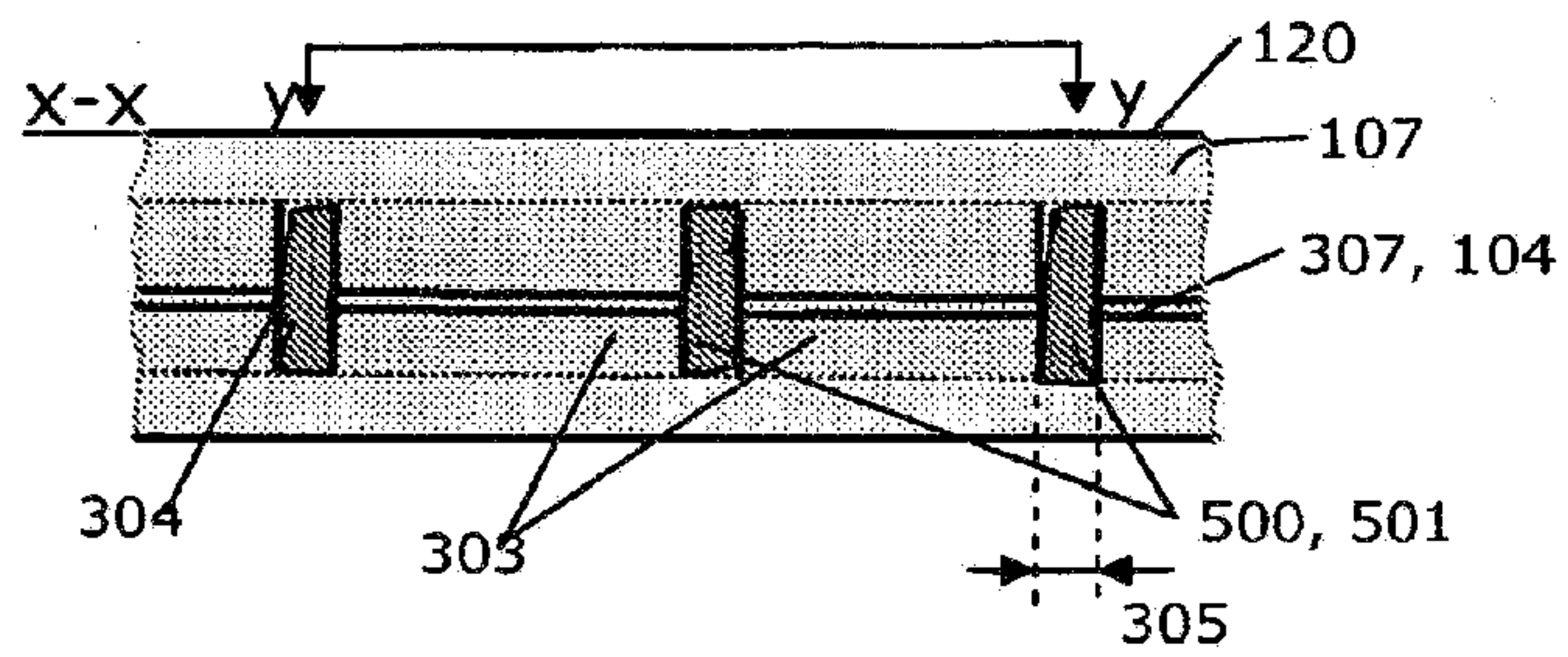


Fig. 6

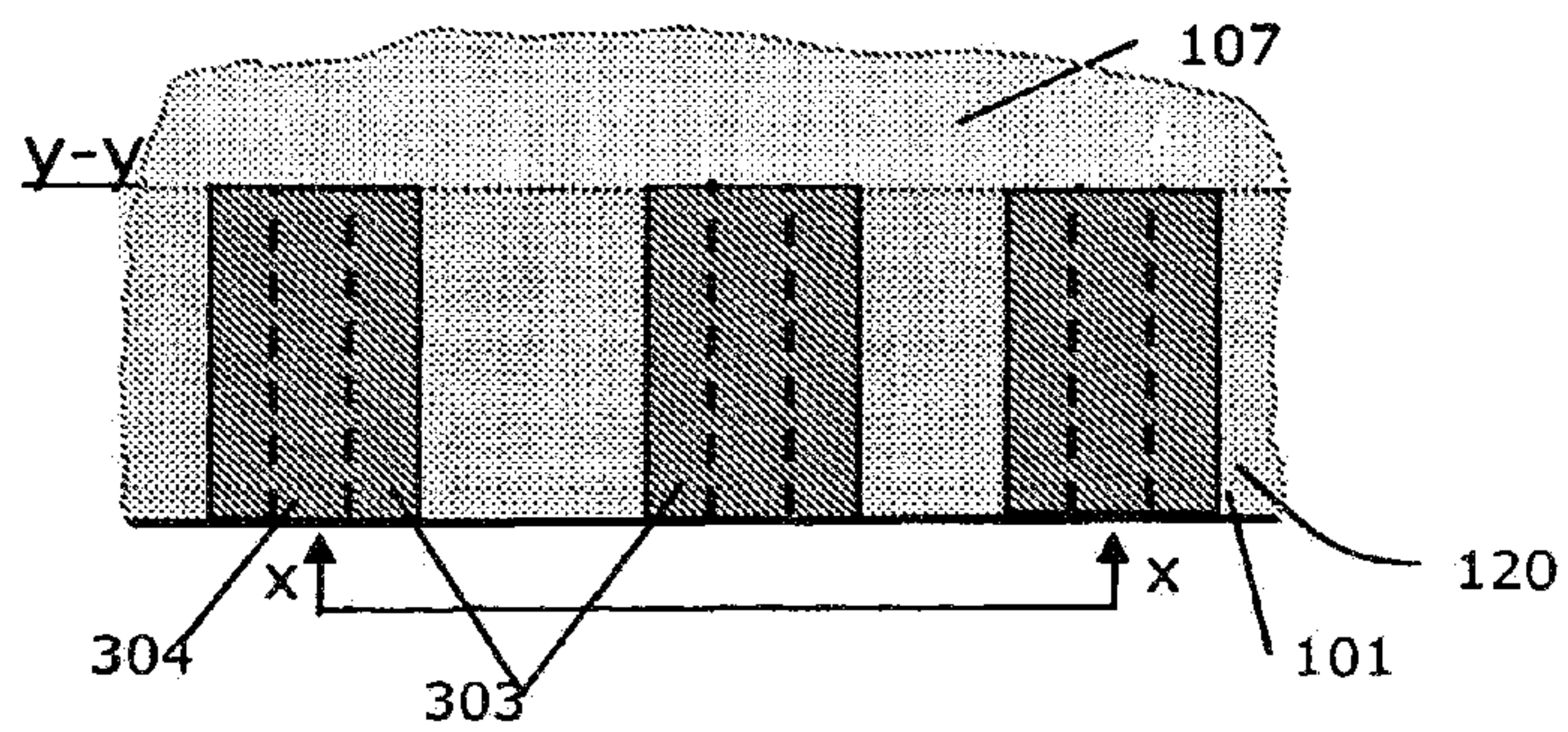


Fig. 7

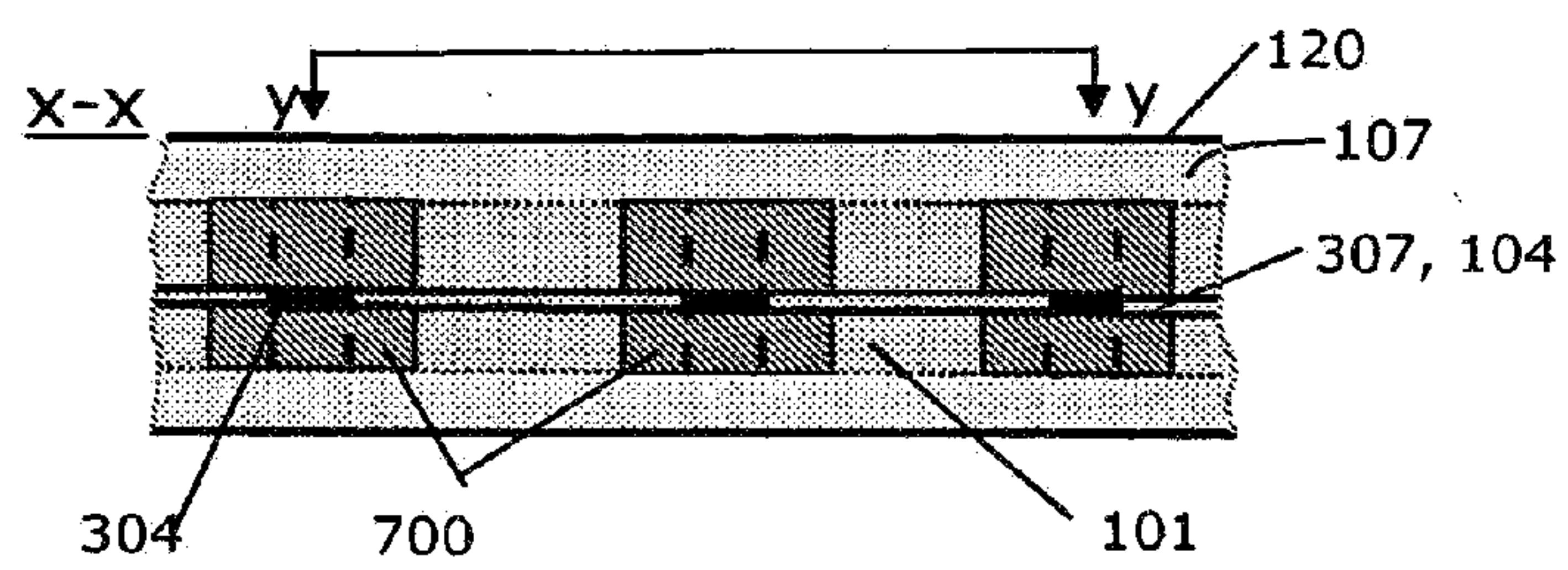


Fig. 8

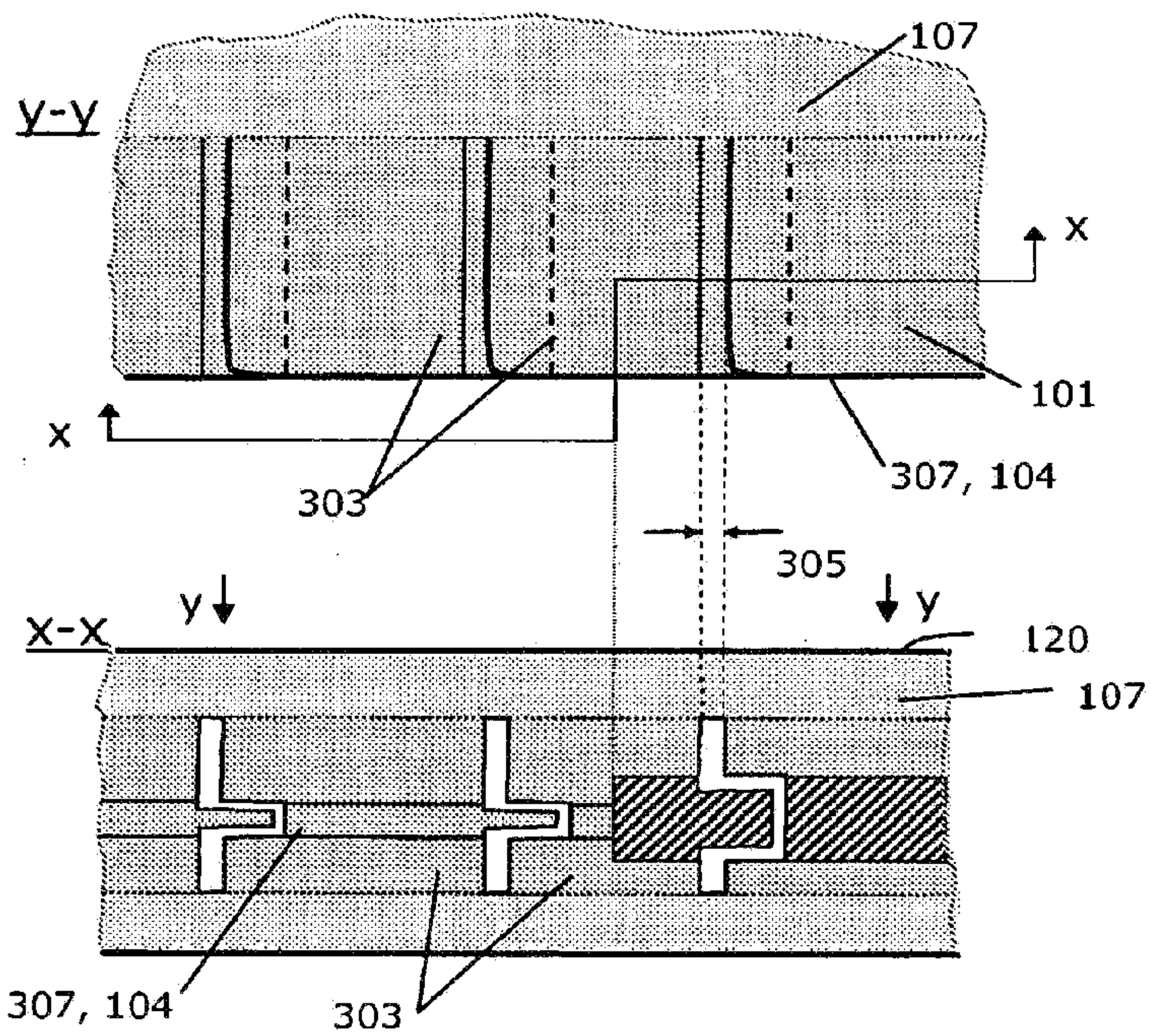


Fig. 9

Fig. 10

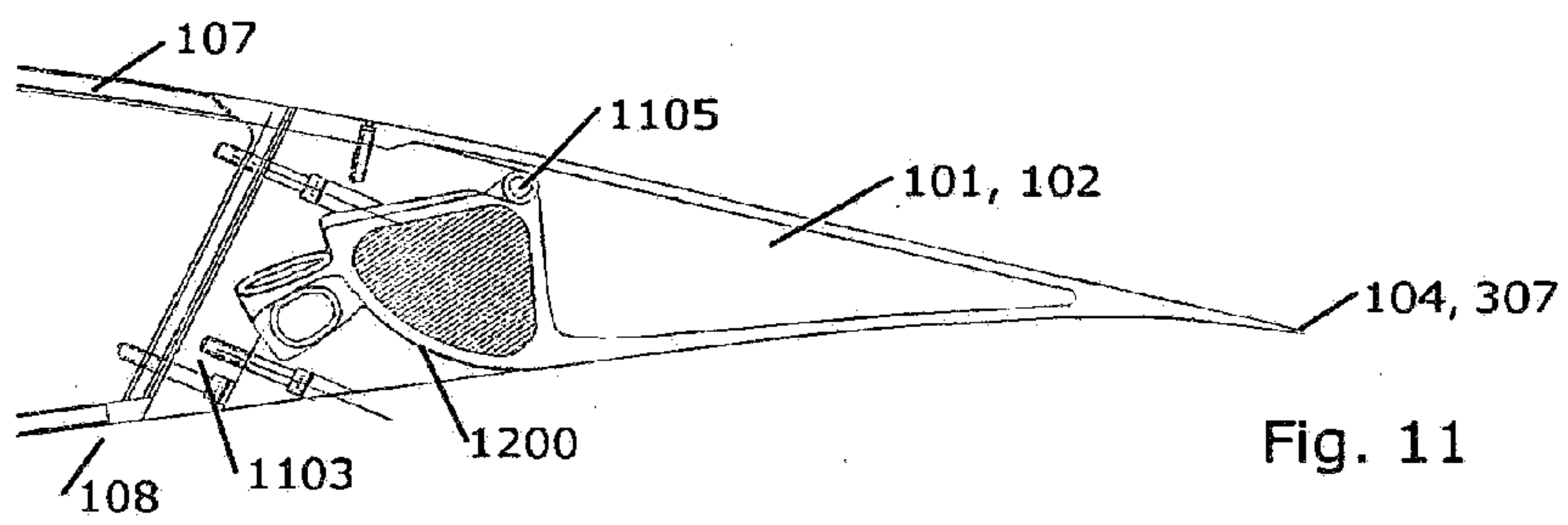


Fig. 11

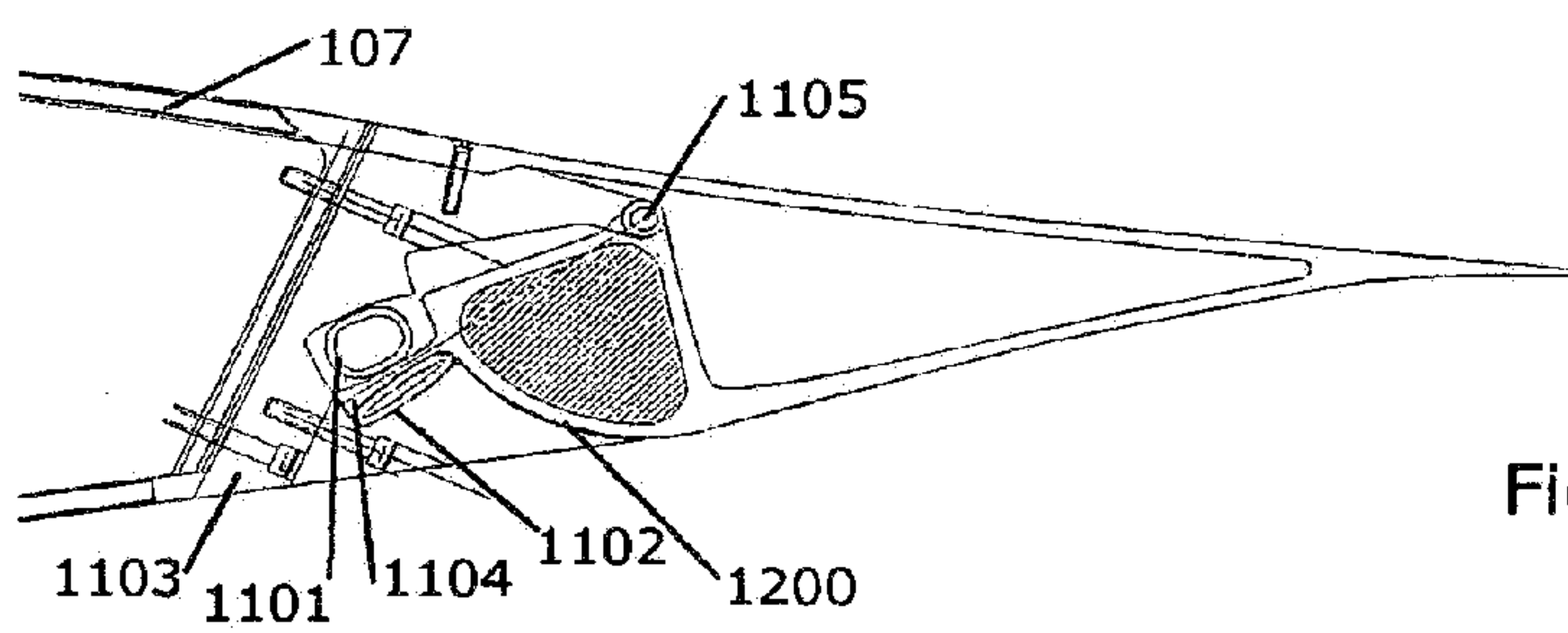


Fig. 12