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(54) Benævnelse: **VINDMØLLEVINGE TIL VEJEBRAGT MED RODENDEFLANGE**

(56) Fremdragne publikationer:
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DESCRIPTION

Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a wind turbine blade provided with a root end flange. The invention also relates to a wind turbine blade pitch system and a wind turbine with such a wind turbine blade.

Background Art

[0002] Modern wind turbines, also called wind motors, wind engines, or wind power plants, are employed to produce electricity. They are often very large structures with blades having a length of more than 40 metres, and which are made from fibre-reinforced polymer shells. Today, the blades may even have a length of more than 80 metres.

[0003] The wind turbines are often provided as so-called horizontal axis wind turbine or HAWTs. Such wind turbines comprise a machine housing on top of a tower and a rotor with a hub and a number of wind turbine blades, preferably two or three, mounted on a substantially horizontal rotor shaft.

[0004] Modern wind turbines are often provided with a pitch system to pitch the wind turbine blades to actively change the angle of attack of airflow over the blades. This is preferred over stall-regulated wind turbines as the pitching enables far greater control of the power output from the wind turbine. Further, the pitching may be utilised to change deflection of the blades, whereby collisions between blade tips and the tower may be avoided.

[0005] Pitch system may require a pitch limiter or means for calibrating the pitch system in order to ensure optimum functionality of the pitching system,

[0006] DE102004017323 A1 discloses a wind turbine comprising a pitch blocking mechanism. US2013/216394 A1 discloses a horizontal axis wind turbine with wind turbine blades. The blade comprises a root end flange. Further, the wind turbine is provided with an adaptor, which is provided between a root end of the blade and a bearing ring of the wind turbine. The adaptor allows the root end to have a smaller diameter than a pitch bearing. The adaptor may be provided in form of a plate member, which provides a continuous mounting surface.

Summary of the Invention

[0007] It is an object of the invention to obtain a new wind turbine blade, which overcome or ameliorate at least one of the disadvantages of the prior art or which provide a useful alternative.

[0008] This is according to the invention obtained by a wind turbine blade for a horizontal axis wind turbine, wherein the wind turbine blade extends in a longitudinal direction parallel to a longitudinal axis and having a tip end and a root end, and wherein the wind turbine blade further comprises a shell body, and wherein the wind turbine blade further comprises a root end flange at the root end of the blade, the root end flange comprising a ring-shaped body that extends circumferentially along the entire root end, the root end flange preferably made from a metal, such as stainless steel or hot-dip galvanised steel, wherein the root end flange comprises an inwardly extending protrusion with a distal plate part arranged in a distance from the ring body and wherein the root end is configured to be connected to a pitch bearing, the root end flange being separate and distinct from the pitch bearing.

[0009] The inwardly extending protrusion extends from the ring-shaped body of the root end flange. The inwardly extending protrusion and distal plate part may thus be utilised as a pitch-position indicator, which in turn can be utilised as a pitch angle limiter or a pitch angle indicator for calibration purposes. Accordingly, they may be utilised to optimise the pitch system of the wind turbine.

[0010] The shell body preferably has a profiled contour or aerodynamic surface including a pressure side and a suction side, as well as a leading edge and a trailing edge with a chord having a chord length extending there between, the profiled contour when being impacted by an incident airflow generating a lift.

[0011] In a preferred embodiment, the root end flange provides an interface between the root end of the wind turbine blade and a pitch flange provided in a hub of a wind turbine.

[0012] In an advantageous embodiment, the root end flange is divided into a plurality of connected root end flange segments. Accordingly, the inwardly extending protrusion and the distal plate part may be provided in one segment, whereas the remainder of the ring-shaped body may be provided as one or more separate segments. Accordingly, the protrusion and plate may more easily be adapted to a particular blade type without having to redesign the entire root end flange.

[0013] The root end flange segments may advantageously be interconnected via a mating connection.

[0014] In another advantageous embodiment, the inwardly extending protrusion and the distal plate part are integrally formed. Alternatively, the inwardly extending protrusion and the distal

plate part may be provided as two or more connected parts.

[0015] In principle, the root end flange may comprise a plurality of inwardly extending protrusions and a distal plate parts, e.g. as two pitch limiter devices.

[0016] In one embodiment, the distal plate part comprises a taper section at a circumferential end of the distal plate part, advantageously at both circumferential ends of the distal plate part part. The taper section may be adapted to interact with a contact part of a pitch system, the contact part for instance being connected to the hub of the wind turbine.

[0017] The taper section may have a taper angle in the interval from 10 to 60 degrees, advantageously in the interval 15 to 45 degrees, and more advantageously in the interval 20 to 40 degrees, e.g. around 30 degrees.

[0018] The distal plate part may extend along 5 to 30 degrees of a circumference of the root end flange, advantageously along 10 to 30 degrees of the circumference, more advantageously along 15 to 25 degrees of the circumference, e.g. around 18 degrees (or 1/20 of the entire circumference). Accordingly, it is seen that the plate part only extends along a limited part of the entire root end flange.

[0019] In one advantageous embodiment, the distal plate part is arranged with a spacing to a radial inner part of the ring-shaped body. Accordingly, a clearing is provided for the sensor for detecting the position of the plate part, such that the blade itself does not interfere with the sensor.

[0020] In another advantageous embodiment, the distal plate part is centered at an offset angle of 20 to 90 degrees from a zero twist angle of the wind turbine blade, advantageously 25 to 60 from the zero twist angle, more advantageously 30 to 45 from the zero twist angle, e.g. approximately 35 degrees from the zero twist angle.

[0021] The distal plate part may advantageously be arranged substantial flush with an inboard part of the root end flange. Accordingly, the plate part is arranged near the hub.

[0022] The invention also provides a wind turbine blade pitch system comprising a blade according to any of the aforementioned embodiments and a pitch bearing, wherein the distal plate part is utilised as a pitch limiter or a pitch angle indicator. The plate part may for instance be utilised to indicate a zero pitch angle point for continuous calibration of the pitch system.

[0023] The invention further provides a wind turbine comprising a rotor including a number of wind turbine blades according to any of the aforementioned embodiments and a hub, from which the blade or blades extend substantially in a radial direction, wherein the wind turbine is provided with a sensor to detect a location of the distal plate part of the root end flange.

[0024] Accordingly, the sensor may be utilised to identify the pitch position of the wind turbine

blade

[0025] The wind turbine preferably comprises a substantially horizontal rotor shaft, i.e. the wind turbine being a horizontal axis wind turbine (HAWT). The wind turbine preferably comprises a machine housing on top of a tower and has a rotor with a hub and a number of wind turbine blades, preferably two or three, mounted on a substantially horizontal rotor shaft.

[0026] In one advantageous embodiment, the sensor is mounted to a stationary part of the hub.

[0027] In a highly advantageous embodiment, the wind turbine comprises at least two sensors arranged so as to be able to detect a direction of pitching. The sensors may for instance be arranged at two different circumferential positions relative to the plate part of the root end flange. Accordingly, the sensors may be arranged such that a first sensor detects the plate part at a first pitch angle and the second sensor detects the plate part at a second pitch angle.

[0028] In a first advantageous embodiment, the sensor is a contact sensor, which is adapted to contact the distal plate part of the root end flange.

[0029] In a second advantageous embodiment, the sensor is an optical sensor. In a third advantageous embodiment, the sensor is a capacitive sensor. In a fourth advantageous embodiment, the sensor is an inductive sensor.

[0030] In principle, it is also possible to provide a pitch limiter or a pitch angle indicator as a separate device that extends from an inner blade wall of the wind turbine instead of the root end flange. The pitch limiter or pitch angle indicator may still advantageously be arranged close to the root end of the flange and may have a form corresponding to any of the aforementioned embodiments.

Brief Description of the Figures

[0031] The invention is explained in detail below with reference to embodiments shown in the drawings, in which

Fig. 1 shows a wind turbine, seen in perspective,

Fig. 2 shows a schematic view of a wind turbine blade according to the invention, seen in perspective,

Fig. 3 shows a longitudinal sectional view through a root section of the wind turbine blade according to the invention connected to the hub of the rotor of the wind turbine,

Fig. 4 shows a first embodiment of a root end flange segment according to the invention,

Fig. 5 shows a second embodiment of a root end flange segment according to the invention,

Figs. 6a-d show further details of the second embodiment of a root end flange segment according to the invention,

Fig. 7 shows a first sensor system embodiment for detecting a pitch angle of a wind turbine blade,

Fig. 8 shows a second sensor system embodiment for detecting a pitch angle of a wind turbine blade,

Fig. 9 shows a third sensor system embodiment for detecting a pitch angle of a wind turbine blade,

Fig. 10 shows a fourth sensor system embodiment for detecting a pitch angle of a wind turbine blade, and

Fig. 11 shows a fifth sensor system embodiment for detecting a pitch angle of a wind turbine blade.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0032] Fig. 1 illustrates a conventional modern upwind wind turbine according to the so-called "Danish concept" with a tower 4, a nacelle 6 and a rotor with a substantially horizontal rotor shaft. The rotor includes a hub 8 and three blades 10 extending radially from the hub 8, each having a blade root 16 nearest the hub and a blade tip 14 farthest from the hub 8.

[0033] Fig. 2 shows a schematic view of a first embodiment of a wind turbine blade 10 according to the invention. The wind turbine blade 10 has the shape of a conventional wind turbine blade and comprises a root region 30 closest to the hub, a profiled or an airfoil region 34 farthest away from the hub and a transition region 32 between the root region 30 and the airfoil region 34. The blade 10 comprises a leading edge 18 facing the direction of rotation of the blade 10, when the blade is mounted on the hub, and a trailing edge 20 facing the opposite direction of the leading edge 18.

[0034] The airfoil region 34 (also called the profiled region) has an ideal or almost ideal blade shape with respect to generating lift, whereas the root region 30 due to structural considerations has a substantially circular or elliptical cross-section, which for instance makes it easier and safer to mount the blade 10 to the hub. The diameter (or the chord) of the root region 30 is typically constant along the entire root area 30. The transition region 32 has a transitional profile 42 gradually changing from the circular or elliptical shape 40 of the root region 30 to the airfoil profile 50 of the airfoil region 34. The width of the transition region 32 typically increases substantially linearly with increasing distance r from the hub.

[0035] The airfoil region 34 has an airfoil profile 50 with a chord extending between the leading edge 18 and the trailing edge 20 of the blade 10. The width of the chord decreases with increasing distance r from the hub.

[0036] The chords of different sections of the blade normally do not lie in a common plane, since the blade may be twisted and/or curved (i.e. pre-bent), thus providing the chord plane with a correspondingly twisted and/or curved course, this being most often the case in order to compensate for the local velocity of the blade being dependent on the radius from the hub.

[0037] The wind turbine blade 10 comprises a shell body 45, which is made of a fibre-reinforced polymer material, e.g. a polymer matrix reinforced with glass fibres and/or carbon fibres and is further provided with a root end flange 55 connected to a root end of the wind turbine blade 10. The root end flange 55 is provided with an inwardly extending protrusion 70 having a distal plate part 72. The protrusion 70 and plate 72 may for instance be arranged such that a proximal end of the plate part 72 is arranged at approximately a 35 degree angle compared to a zero pitch angle of the blade.

[0038] The shell body 45 is often made of an upwind blade shell part and a downwind blade shell part, which are bonded to each other near the leading edge 18 and the trailing edge 20 of the blade 10. The zero pitch angle of the blade is located close to the bond lines of the shell parts.

[0039] Fig. 3 shows a longitudinal sectional view through a root section of a first embodiment of the wind turbine blade according to the invention connected to the hub 8 of the rotor of the wind turbine 2.

[0040] In the embodiment according to the invention shown in Fig. 3, the blade 10 comprises a root end flange 55 forming part of a hub to root connection between the root of the blade and a pitch bearing 56 of the hub. The pitch bearing 56 comprises an outer ring 67 and an inner ring 65. The inner ring 65 is connected to the blade via the root end flange 55 and a plurality of fastening elements 62 for instance in form of a bushing and bolt connection, e.g. with a plurality of bushings embedded in the shell body 45 of the blade and connected to the inner ring 65 of the pitch bearing 56 via a plurality of corresponding stay bolts. The number of bushings and bolts may e.g. be 50-150.

[0041] The outer ring 67 of the pitch bearing 56 is stationary mounted to the hub 8 of the wind turbine, which can also be obtained by a plurality of fasteners 68, such as bolts. The inner ring 66 and the outer ring 67 of the pitch bearing 56 may be rotated relative to each other via a plurality of ball bearings 66 such that the blade 10 may be pitched relative to the hub 8.

[0042] The bolts and bushings 62 as well as the root end flange 55 and the inner and outer rings 66, 67 of the pitch bearing 56 are preferable made of a metal, such as stainless steel. It is also possible to attach the blades in other ways, e.g. by use of T-bolts and barrel nuts.

[0043] As shown in Fig. 3, the pitch bearing 56 is advantageously a ball bearing. The pitch bearing 56 could, however, also be any kind of bearing, including a roller bearing or a combination of a roller bearing and a ball bearing.

[0044] According to the invention, the root end flange 55 is provided with an inwardly extending protrusion 70 having a distal plate part 72.

[0045] The hub 8 of the wind turbine 2 comprises a pitch sensor 74, which can detect the position of the distal plate part 72. The pitch sensor 74 is stationary mounted to the hub 8 and may be provided with a contact 76, which is adapted to interact with the distal plate part 72 of the root end flange 55, when the blade 10 is pitched to an angle, where the blade sensor 74 and the distal plate part 72 are positioned in the same angular position. Accordingly, the inwardly extending protrusion 70 and the plate part 72 may be used as a pitch limiter or pitch angle indicator.

[0046] As previously indicated, the root end flange comprises a ring-shaped body and an inwardly extending protrusion having a connected plate part. The root end flange may further be divided into a number of separate segments.

[0047] Fig. 4 shows a first embodiment of a root end flange segment 155 according to the invention. The root end flange segment 155 as shown comprises an inwardly extending protrusion 170 having a distal plate part 172. The distal plate part comprises a first taper section 177 at a first circumferential end of the plate part 172 and a second taper section 178 at a second circumferential end of the plate part 172. In the shown embodiment, the ring-shaped part of the root end flange segment 155, the inwardly extending protrusion 170 and the distal plate part 172 are integrally formed as a single unit.

[0048] The root end flange segment 155 comprises mating connections at circumferential ends of the ring-shaped part of the root end flange segment 155, thereby being adapted to form a mating connection with one or more additional root end flange segments completing the ring-shaped part of the root end flange. The additional root end flange segments may also be provided with inwardly extending protrusions and distal plate parts. But in general, a single protrusion and plate are sufficient for the invention.

[0049] Fig. 5 shows a second embodiment of a root end flange segment 255 according to the invention. The root end flange segment 255 comprises an inwardly extending protrusion 270. Instead of having an integrally formed plate part, the inwardly extending protrusion 270 is provided with mounting holes 279 for connecting a plate part. Further, the root end flange segment 255 is provided with an alignment marker 280, which may be utilised to ensure correct arrangement on the root end of the wind turbine blade compared to for instance a zero-pitch position of the blade. The embodiment shown in Fig. 4 may of course also be provided with such a marker.

[0050] Figs. 6a-d show further details of the second embodiment of the root end flange

segment 255 according to the invention. Fig. 6a shows a cross-sectional view of a plate 272, which is adapted to be connected to the inwardly extending protrusion 270 of the root end flange segment 255. Fig. 6b shows a top view of the plate 272 and Fig. 6c shows a perspective view of the plate 272. It is seen that the plate 272 is provided with a number of mounting holes 289, such that the plate 272 may be connected to the corresponding mounting holes 279 of the protrusion 270. Further, the plate 272 comprises a first taper section 277 at a first circumferential end of the plate 272 and a second taper section 278 at a second circumferential end of the plate part 272.

[0051] Fig. 6d shows a perspective view of the plate 272 mounted to the protrusion 270 of the root end flange segment 255. The plate 272 and the protrusion 270 may advantageously be connected via a number of screws (not shown). As shown, the mounting holes 279 of the protrusion 270 may be provided with a countersink. The mounting holes of the plate 272 may be threaded in order to provide a connection. Alternatively, the hole may be through-going and nuts may be utilised to provide the connection between the plate 272 and the protrusion 270.

[0052] In the shown embodiment, the plate 272 and protrusion 270 are each provided with two mounting holes. The two mounting holes may have different diameters, such that it is ensured that the mounting plate 272 may only be arranged in one orientation relative to the protrusion 270.

[0053] Fig. 7 shows a first sensor system embodiment for detecting a pitch angle of a wind turbine blade. The sensor system embodiment comprises a plate part 372, which is attached to a root end flange of a pitchable wind turbine blade. The sensor system comprises a sensor 374, which is stationary mounted to the hub of the wind turbine. The sensor 374 is provided with a contact 376, which may be provided in form of a linearly actuated switch or an angular switch. When the blade is pitched, the plate part 372 may thus be brought into contact with the contact 376. If the plate part 372 as depicted is provided with tapered end sections, pitching of the blade will bring the taper section into contact with the contact 376 and thus push the contact 376 towards the hub. Accordingly, the sensor system may be utilised as a pitch limiter for the wind turbine or as a pitch angle indicator, e.g. for continuous calibration of the pitch system of the wind turbine.

[0054] Fig. 8 shows a second sensor system embodiment for detecting a pitch angle of a wind turbine blade. The sensor system embodiment comprises a plate part 472, which is attached to a root end flange of a pitchable wind turbine blade. The sensor system comprises a sensor 474, which is stationary mounted to the hub of the wind turbine. The sensor 474 is provided with a first contact 476 and a second contact 476', which may be provided in form of a linearly actuated switch. When the blade is pitched, the plate part 472 may thus be brought into contact with the contacts 476, 476'. If the plate part 472 as depicted is provided with tapered end sections, pitching of the blade will bring the taper section into contact with one of the contacts 476, 476' and thus push the contact 476, 476' towards the hub. Depending on the direction of pitching, either the first contact 476 or the second contact 476' will first come into contact (or out of contact) with the plate part 472. Accordingly, it is seen that the use of two

sensor parts or contacts 476, 476' provides a simple solution to also derive the direction of pitching.

[0055] Contact or switch solutions as shown in Figs. 7 and 8 are preferred according to the invention, but in principle, it is also possible to utilise other sensor types as will be shown in the following.

[0056] Fig. 9 shows a third sensor system embodiment for detecting a pitch angle of a wind turbine blade, which utilises a capacitive sensor 574. The plate part 572 of the root end flange of the blade may be formed such that the distance between the plate part 572 and the capacitive sensor varies as a function of the pitch angle. Accordingly, the capacitance changes, which in turn can be utilised to determine the pitch angle of the blade.

[0057] Fig. 10 shows a fourth sensor system embodiment for detecting a pitch angle of a wind turbine blade, where optical sensing is utilised to determine the pitch angle of the blade. In the shown embodiment, an optical source 674, such as a light emitting diode or a laser diode, is used for the sensor system. In the shown embodiment, the plate part 672 of the root end flange is provided with a number of apertures and a photo sensor array is arranged behind the apertures. Thus, only a limited number of the photo sensors detects the emitted light from the light source 674 depending on the particular blade pitch angle. In the shown embodiment, the photo sensor array is arranged behind apertures in the plate 672. However, in principle, the photo sensor array may also be arranged in front of the plate 672. Further, the setup may be reversed, such that the light source is arranged on the plate part 672 and the photo sensor array is arranged stationary to the hub.

[0058] Fig. 11 shows a fifth sensor system embodiment for detecting a pitch angle of a wind turbine blade. In this setup the sensor 774 houses both a light emitter and a receiver, and the sensor system is based on backscattered light from the plate part 772 of the root end flange. The plate 772 may be shaped so as to be able to derive the exact position of the plate 772 relative to the sensor 774 and/or the light source may be modulated.

[0059] The invention is not limited to the embodiment described herein, and may be modified or adapted without departing from the scope of the present invention.

List of reference numerals

[0060]

2	wind turbine
4	tower
6	nacelle
8	hub
10	blade

14	blade tip
16	blade root
18	leading edge
20	trailing edge
30	root region
32	transition region
34	airfoil region
40	Circular profile
42	Transition profile
45	Shell body
50	Airfoil profile
55, 155, 255	Root end flange
56	Hub to root connection
62	Fasteners / bushings
65	Inner ring of pitch bearing
66	Ball bearings
67	Outer ring of pitch bearing
68	Bolts
70, 170,	inwardly extending protrusion
72, 172, 272, 372, 472, 572, 672, 772	Plate
74, 374, 474, 574, 674, 774	Pitch sensor
76, 376, 476, 476'	Contact
177, 277	First taper section
178, 278	Second taper section
279	Mounting holes
280	Alignment marker
289	Mounting holes

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Cited references

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

- DE102004017323A1 [0006]
- US2013216394A1 [0006]

KRAV

1. En vindmøllevinge (10) til en horisontalakslet vindmølle (2), hvor vindmøllevingen (10) strækker sig i en længderetning parallelt med en længdeakse og har en tipende (14) og en rodende (16), og hvor vindmøllevingen (2) yderligere omfatter et skallegeme (45), og hvor vindmøllevingen (10) yderligere omfatter en rodendeflange (55, 155, 255) ved rodenden (16) af vingen (10), hvilken omfatter et ringformet legeme, der strækker sig cirkumferentiel langt hele rodenden (16), hvor rodendeflangen (55, 155, 255) fortrinsvist er fremstillet af et metal, såsom rustfrit stål, **kendetegnet ved, at** rodendeflangen (55, 155, 255) omfatter et indadgående fremspring (70, 170) med en distal pladedel (72, 172, 272, 372, 472, 572, 672, 772), som er anbragt i en afstand fra det ringformede legeme, hvor rodenden (16) er indrettet til at blive forbundet til et pitch-leje, og hvor rodendeflangen (55, 155, 255) er adskilt fra og forskellig fra pitch-lejet.
2. En vindmøllevinge ifølge krav 1, hvor rodendeflangen (55, 155, 255) danner en grænseflade mellem rodenden (16) af vindmøllevingen (2) og en pitchflange i et nav (8) på en vindmølle (2).
3. En vindmøllevinge ifølge krav 1 eller 2, hvor rodendeflangen (55, 155, 255) er opdelt i flere forbundne rodendeflangesegmenter, f.eks. hvor rodendeflangesegmenterne er forbundet via en samlingsforbindelse.
4. En vindmøllevinge ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-3, hvor det indadgående fremspring (70, 170) og den distale pladedel (72, 172, 272, 372, 472, 572, 672, 772) er integreret i én enhed.
5. En vindmøllevinge ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-3, hvor det indadgående fremspring (70, 170) og den distale pladedel (72, 172, 272, 372, 472, 572, 672, 772) er tilvejebragt som to eller flere forbundne dele.
6. En vindmøllevinge ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor den distale pladedel (72, 172, 272, 372, 472, 572, 672, 772) omfatter en tilspidset sektion ved en cirkumferentiel ende af den distale pladedel (72, 172, 272, 372, 472, 572, 672, 772), fortrinsvist ved begge cirkumferentielle ender af den distale pladedel (72, 172, 272, 372, 472, 572, 672, 772).
7. En vindmøllevinge ifølge krav 6, hvor den tilspidsede sektion har en tilspidsningsvinkel i intervallet fra 10 til 60 grader, fortrinsvist i intervallet 15 til 45 grader og mere fortrinsvist i intervallet 20 til 40 grader.

8. En vindmøllevinge ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor den distale pladedel (72, 172, 272, 372, 472, 572, 672, 772) strækker sig over 5 til 30 grader af en omkreds af rodendeflangen, fortrinsvist over 10 til 30 grader af omkredsen, mere fortrinsvist over 15 til 25 grader af omkredsen.

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9. En vindmøllevinge ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor den distale pladedel (72, 172, 272, 372, 472, 572, 672, 772) er centreret ved en forskydningsvinkel på 20 til 90 grader fra en nul-vridningsvinkel (eng. "zero twist angle") af vindmøllevingen, fortrinsvist 25 til 60 grader fra nul-vridningsvinklen, mere fortrinsvist 30 til 45 grader fra nul-vridningsvinklen.

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10. En vindmøllevinge ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor den distale pladedel (72, 172, 272, 372, 472, 572, 672, 772) er i det væsentlige plan med en indvendig del af rodendeflangen (55, 155, 255).

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11. Et vindmøllevinge-pitchsystem, der omfatter en vinge ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav og et pitch-leje, hvor den distale pladedel (72, 172, 272, 372, 472, 572, 672, 772) anvendes som en pitch-begrænsen eller en pitch-vinkelindikator.

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12. En vindmølle (2), der omfatter en rotor med et antal vindmøllevinger (10) ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-10 og et nav (8), hvorfra vingen (10) strækker sig i det væsentlige i en radial retning, hvor vindmøllen (2) er forsynet med en sensor til at detektere placeringen af den distale pladedel (72, 172, 272, 372, 472, 572, 672, 772) af rodendeflangen (55, 155, 255).

13. En vindmølle ifølge krav 12, hvor sensoren er monteret på en stationær del af navet (8).

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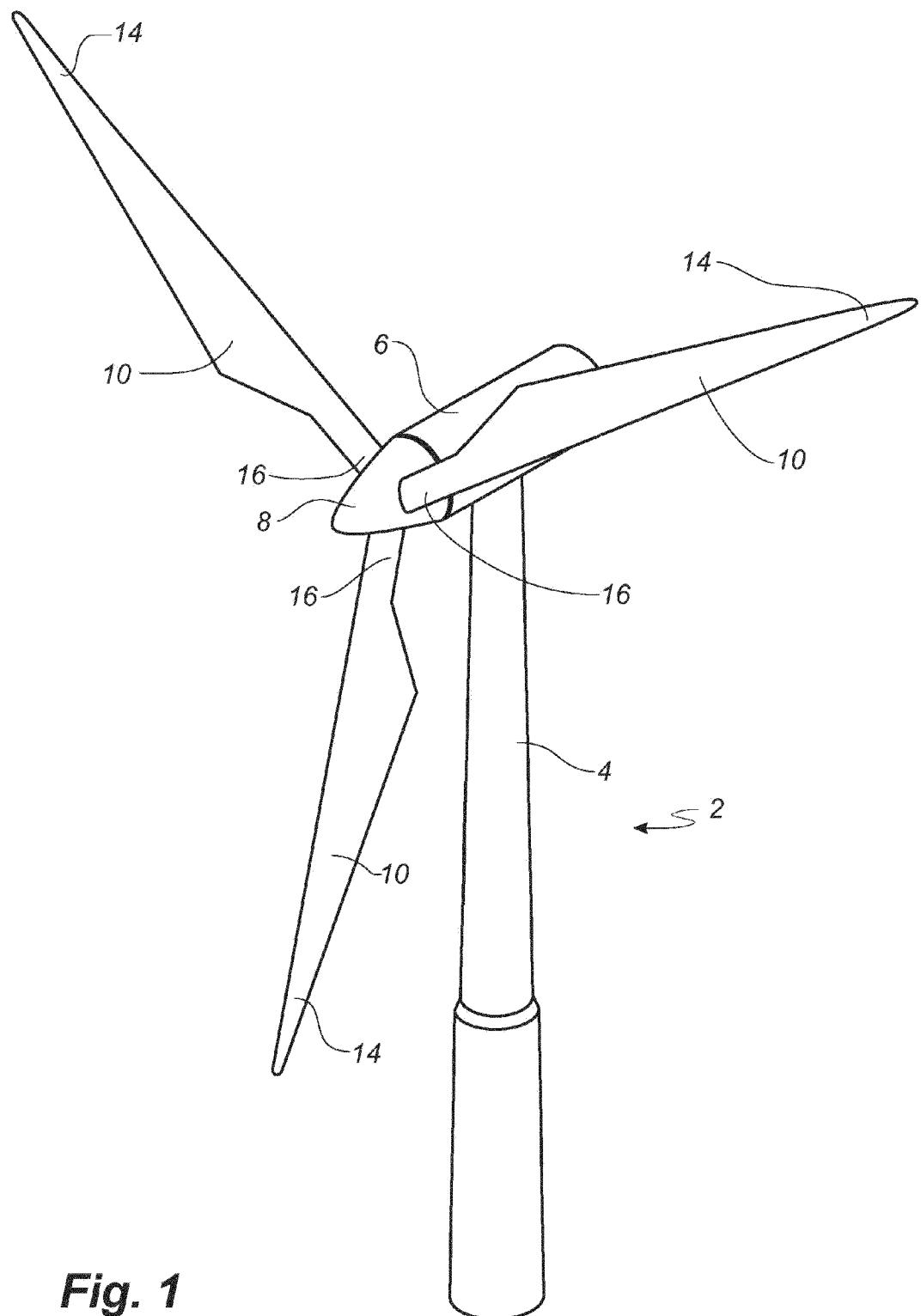
14. En vindmølle ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 12-13, hvor vindmøllen omfatter i det mindste to sensorer, der er arrangeret således, at de kan detektere en drejeretning for pitching.

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15. En vindmølle ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 12-14, hvor sensoren er en kontaktsensor, der er indrettet til at berøre den distale pladedel (72, 172, 272, 372, 472, 572, 672, 772) af rodendeflangen (55, 155, 255).

DRAWINGS

Drawing



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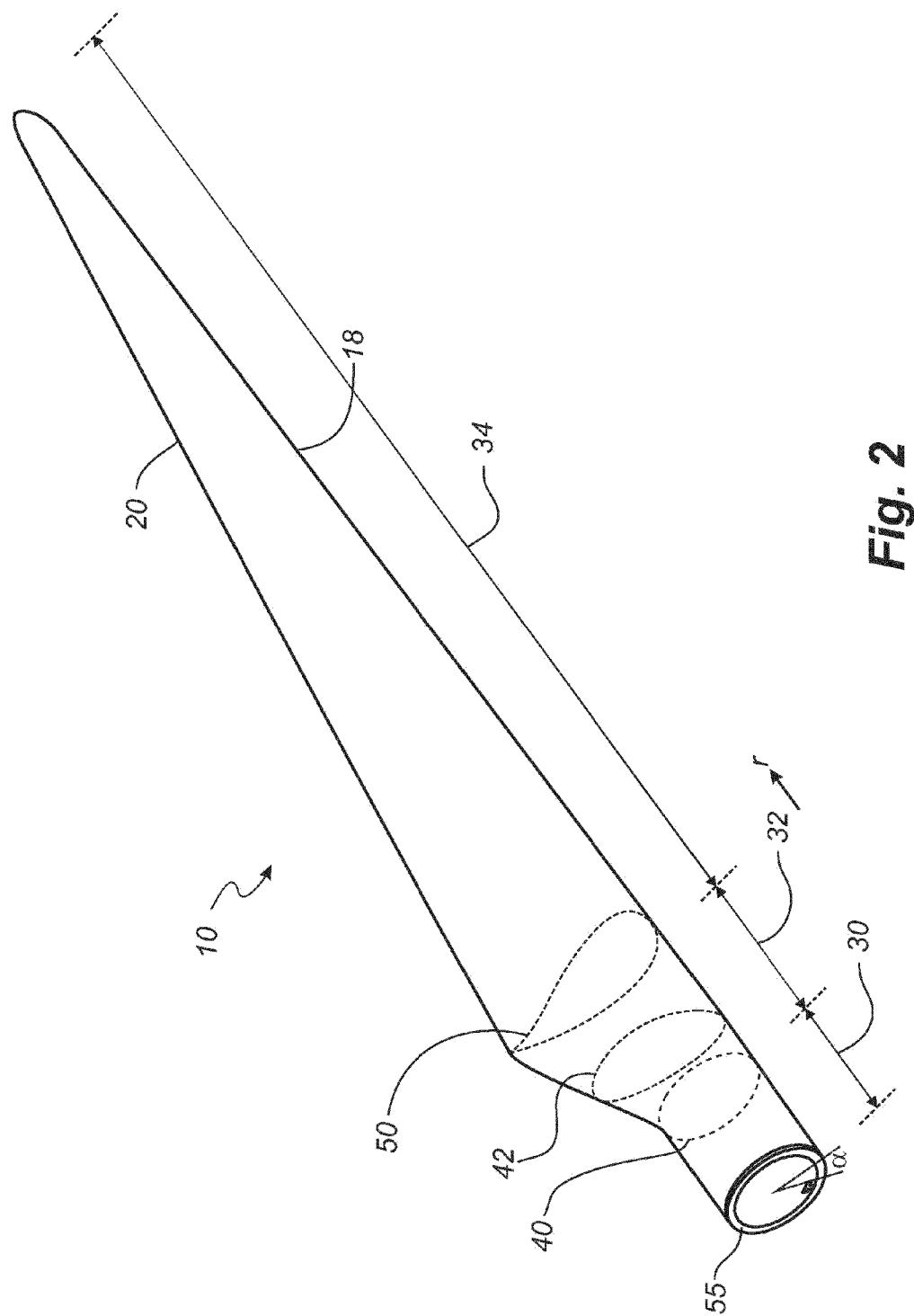


Fig. 2

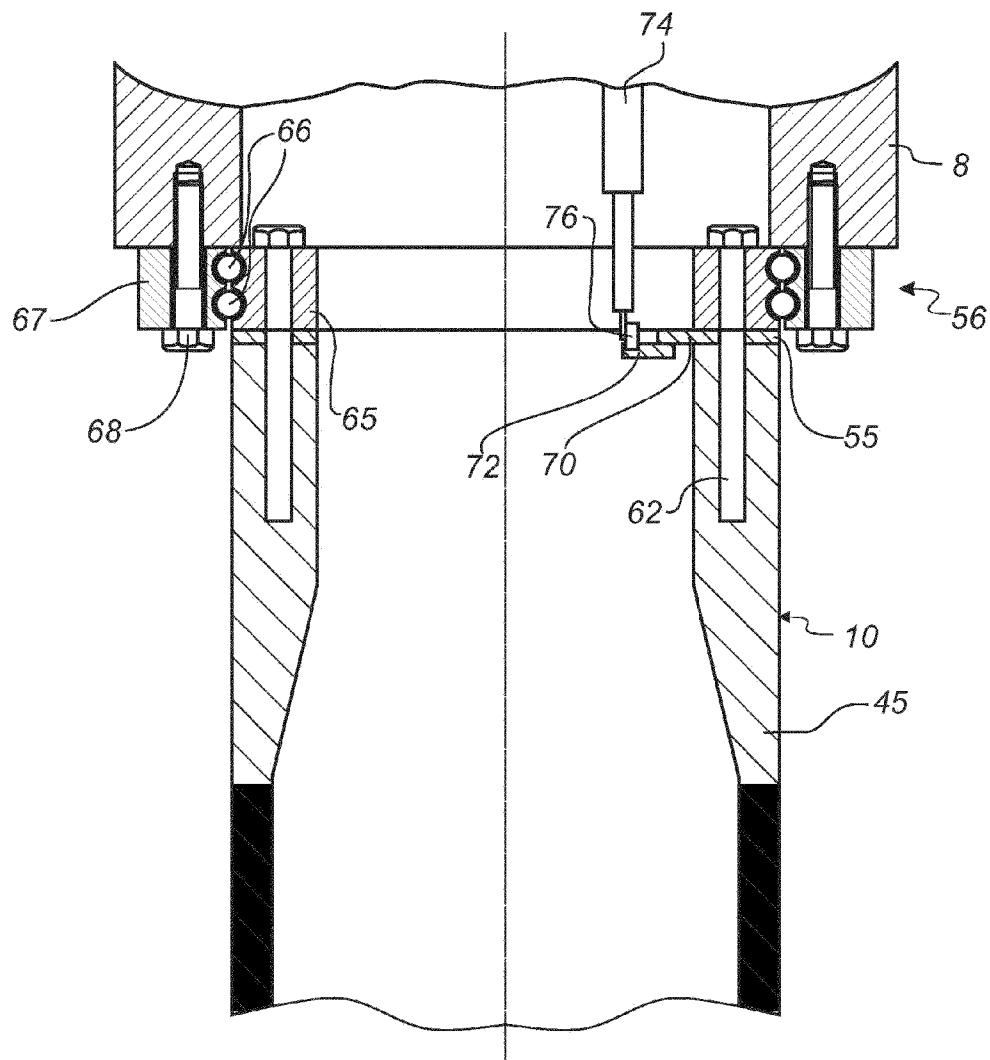


Fig. 3

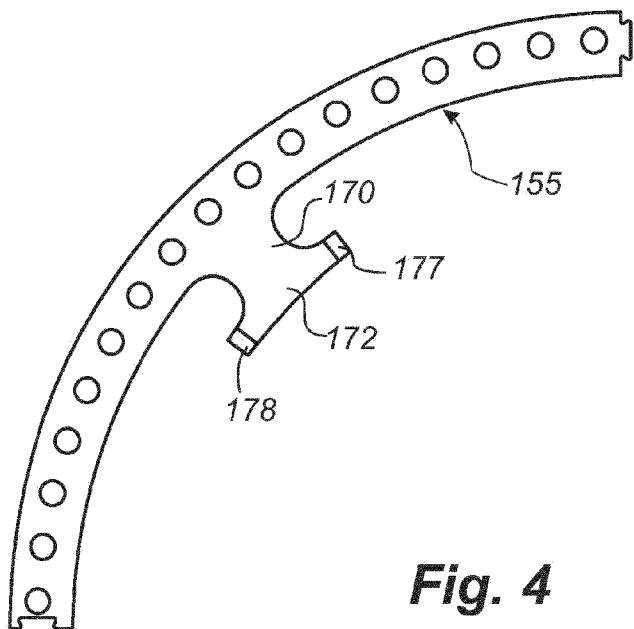


Fig. 4

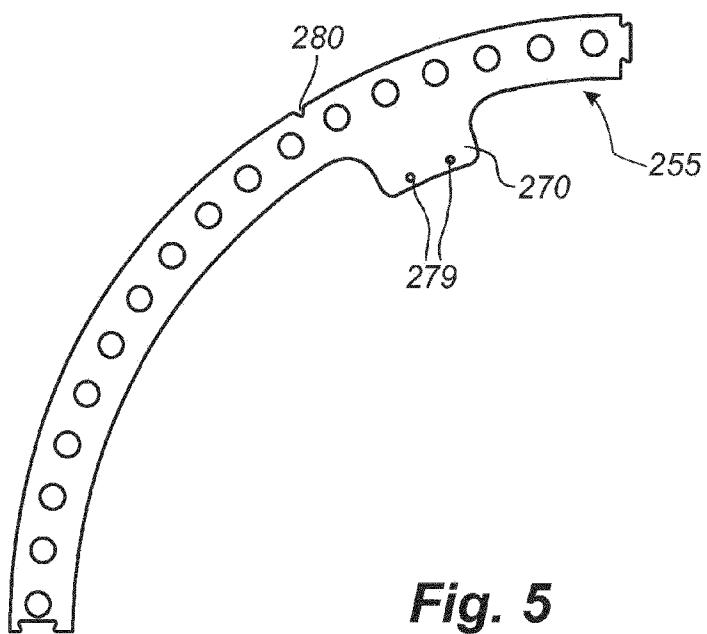


Fig. 5

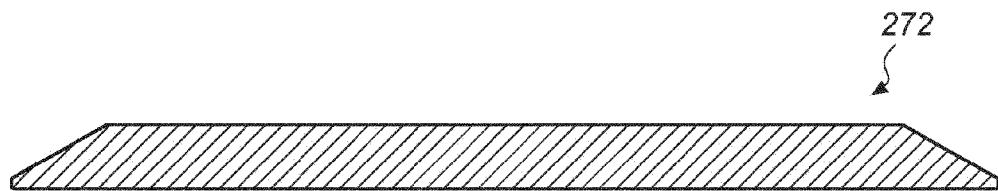


Fig. 6a

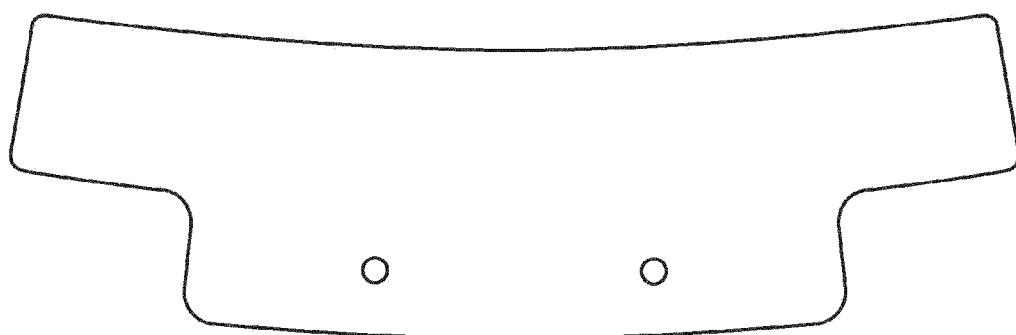


Fig. 6b

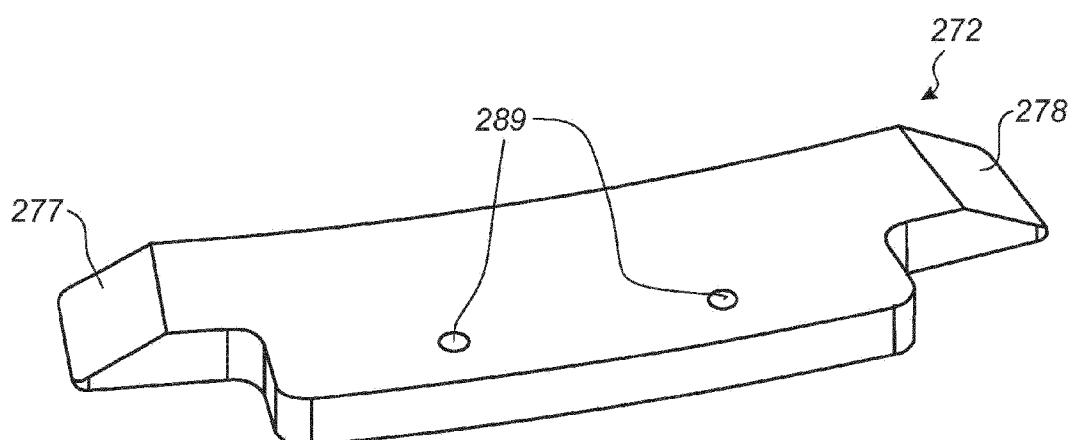


Fig. 6c

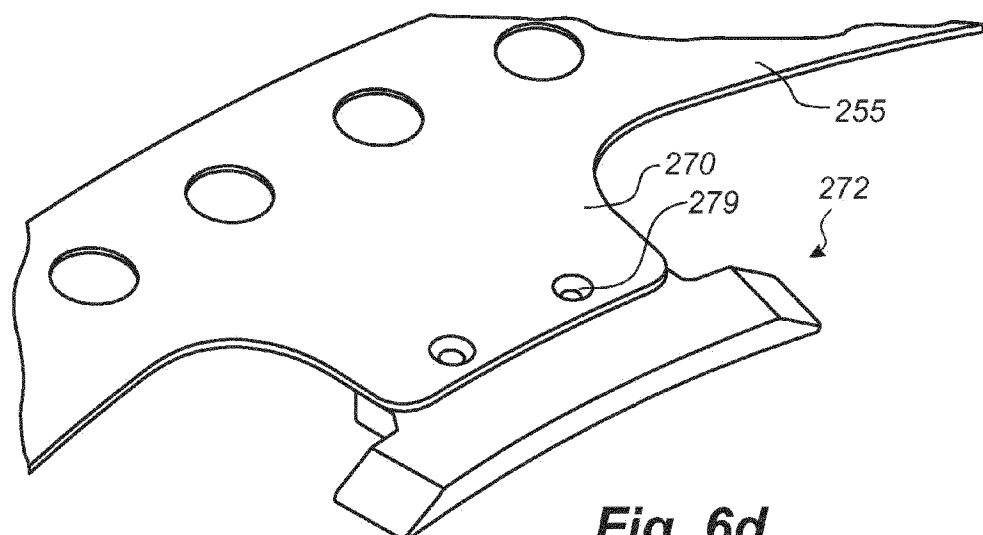


Fig. 6d

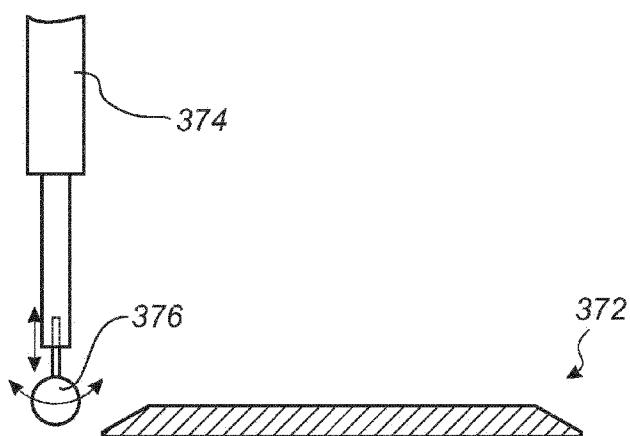


Fig. 7

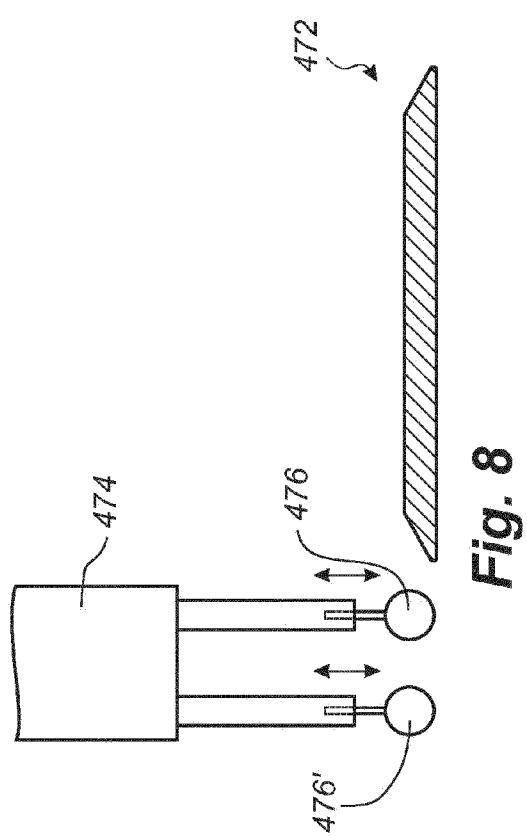


Fig. 8

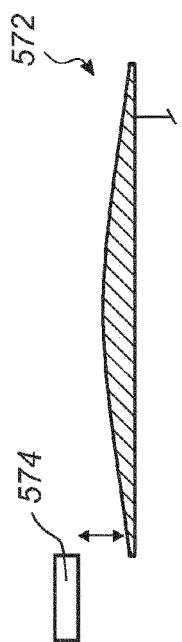


Fig. 9

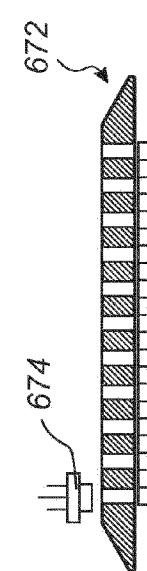


Fig. 10

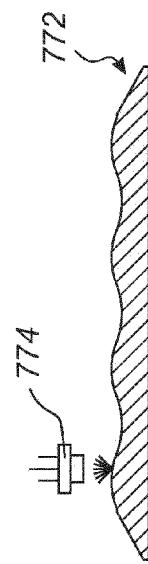


Fig. 11