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- (54) Benævnelse: **Forbedret modultårnstruktur til vindturbiner og andre anvendelser**
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WO-A-03/069099
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US-A- 4 196 551

DESCRIPTION

[0001] The present invention, an improved modular tower structure for eolic turbines, consists of a novel and original support tower structure for turbines which generate electric energy and other applications.

[0002] For this reason, the present invention will be of special interest to the industrial energy sector and specially for the eolic generation of electricity, as well as for the specialized industry in civil works related to the eolic sector.

[0003] At present, the development of eolic energy is well known, as a source for generation of electric energy of renewable origin. This consists of the exploitation of the wind energy. Long ago, it was used to propel sailing ships and for moving grain wind mills. Today it is used above all to generate safe and clean energy.

[0004] Eolic energy has experienced important advances in the last few years, especially in Europe, where Germany, Spain and Denmark lead with an installed capacity of more than 9TW, 6TW and 3TW respectively.

[0005] In order to achieve such a degree of development, it has been necessary to develop new technologies, making possible an improvement in turbine power, from hundreds of kW up to 2000 kW, in the machines which are currently being installed and even more in the ones which are being designed with a power capacity of 3000 to 6000 kW, with blades up to 45 m long.

[0006] This has justified the construction of towers of great height in order to support the engine gondola where the air generator turbine is located, some reaching up to 100 metres in height or more.

[0007] Due to transportation problems, the above mentioned towers are manufactured with some limitations in diameter and length, being constructed in lengths linked to each other. For this reason, they are usually metallic ones, manufactured using curved steel sheet and they are also electro-welded in order to have a cylindrical shape, and they are likewise welded to both flanges on their ends, through which the different lengths of the tower are linked and fixed by means of screws. For this reason, their diameter normally does not exceed 4.20 m.

[0008] On the other hand, the cost increase in the price of steel is a factor which makes considering other alternatives necessary in terms of the material used, with the use of concrete being the preferred alternative. Construction systems have been developed for concrete truncated-conical towers with larger diameters than the metallic ones allowing them to reach greater heights.

[0009] The concrete towers would allow at the same time to reach greater heights, lower construction costs and would be longer-lasting than steel, minimizing maintenance work. Likewise, because they weight more than steel, they allow for reduction in the size of the bedplates and therefore making them more cost effective.

[0010] Document WO-A-03069099 discloses a modular tower for wind turbines according to the preamble of claim 1.

[0011] Document DE-A-19832921 discloses a tower, wherein the upper sections are formed by a smaller number of segments than the lower sections. Said segments are neither only made of concrete nor are they prefabricated. They are poured in situ into a metallic formwork.

[0012] The present invention provides a modular tower for wind turbines of prefabricated concrete segments wherein the processes of transport, installation and assembly of the tower are simplified.

[0013] Finally, concrete not being a conducting material, it does not have electrical insulating problems nor communication interferences.

[0014] The present invention, an improved modular tower structure for eolic turbines and other applications according to claim 1, supposes an invention which facilitates the use of prefabricated concrete structures, metallic or mixed, for this specific purpose, by means of a special structure which substantially simplifies the transport, installation and assembly, improving the technical capabilities available at the present State of the Art and with an important reduction in cost.

[0015] To this end, a tower set is divided by horizontal and vertical sections in modules of transportable sizes and weights. Each one of these prefabricated concrete, metallic or mixed modules, can be made up of a revolution surface with a straight or curved generatrix, or by straight or curved section linear elements.

[0016] The present improved modular tower structure made of concrete, metal or mixed ones, for eolic turbines and other applications, which is described below, is made up of a plurality of prefabricated elements of different textures (smooth, rough or stamped) of transportable dimensions and weights creating a set with closed superficial appearance forming a revolution surface with a straight or curved generatrix, or a set of open lattice appearance with linear elements inscribed in an ideal revolution surface of curved or straight generatrix.

[0017] In order to obtain the breaking up of elements, the tower is divided into circular horizontal sections in several limited height lengths in order to be transportable. At the same time, each limited height length is divided into vertical sections in elements which, in transport position, have dimensions and weights capable of being transported by road. The number of vertical sections (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8...) provides elements of half section, one-third section, one-fourth section, one-fifth section, one-sixth section, one-seventh section, one-eighth section, etc., linked together by vertical joints resolved as wet joints or as stitched joints with bars or pre-stressed cables around a rim. Each set of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8... elements makes up a length of limited height between horizontal joints. Thus, the lower lengths of the tower, of larger diameter, would be made up of more elements, for example, with one eighth section length, while the upper ones, with less diameter, will be made up of simply two elements, or even with just one metallic or mixed element.

[0018] The linking among the elements of each length can be achieved through wet vertical joints which require the use in site of small formworks and the "in situ" casting of a small volume of concrete, or through vertical joints stitched together with pre-stressed bars, or through penetration openings housed in the concrete structure of said elements, by which the stressed penetration bars are fixed, forming in this way lengths of prefabricated concrete made up of various transversal elements which are more easily transportable than the current metallic elements due to their smaller dimensions.

[0019] Likewise, the various tower lengths made up in this way are linked together by flanges using an interior rim in the outer edges, provided with a plurality of openings through which the metallic fastening bars or cables pass which are stressed through nuts on both sides of the flange.

[0020] Additionally, instead of the previous solution, the various tower lengths made up in this way may also be linked together through flanges provided with a plurality of openings which are passed through by a set of metallic cables between the flange of the length in question and the bedplate of the tower base, passing said cables through all of the other flanges of the intermediate lengths, in this way creating in the interior of the tower an outer or inner pre-stressed element besides the concrete.

[0021] On the other hand, in the previous flanges the linking between tower lengths, the edges adopt a dovetail profile, facilitating the fit between lengths.

[0022] In addition, instead of the above mentioned solutions, the different tower lengths are also linked together through a system of steel bars projecting from one length, which are housed into channels left to this effect in the other length, establishing the linking through channels or casings filled up with retraction-free, fluid and high resistance mortar. The projecting bars will be parallel and vertical, located at the exact distance corresponding to the location of the outer end of the casings. These, however, may not be vertical since they are located on the inclined surface of the concrete elements. The flexibility of the steel bars will allow the penetration and adaptation of the shape of the bars to the shape of the channels or casings. These shall be corrugated in order to provide the desired adherence. If it is necessary, the end of each bar may end in a ball facilitating the sliding into the full length of the casing during its introduction and creating another anchorage in addition to the adherence along the length of the bar.

[0023] In the case of straight or curved linear elements forming open lattice, each length of limited height is made up of various quasi-vertical linear elements (adapted to the ideal truncated conical surface of straight or curved generatrix) and by a ring of circular or polygonal linear elements serving as bracing at the level of each horizontal joint. Each ring can be made up of one or several straight, horizontal linear elements (in the case of polygonal rings) or curved ones (in the case of circular rings).

[0024] The linking can be achieved through a system of steel bars projecting from each quasi-vertical element of a length, which crosses conducting channels placed for this purpose in the circular or polygonal horizontal elements, and are housed and rest finally in casings located in the quasi-vertical elements of the other length. In this case, the bars and channels or casings are parallel to each other making it unnecessary to strain the bars upon being introduced into the channels. The linking is achieved, likewise, with fluid retraction-free high resistance mortar.

[0025] Lastly, the upper lengths, smaller in size, may be metallic or mixed instead of prefabricated concrete.

[0026] Below, you will find the drawings in which are represented, as a non limitative way of example, a preferred embodiment susceptible of all those changes in detail which do not suppose a fundamental change in the essential characteristics of the above mentioned improvements.

[0027] Such drawings illustrate:

In figures 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1g: Front view of an improved parabolic concrete modular tower structure for eolic turbines and other applications showing detail of the section lengths.

In figures 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e: Detailed view of a section of a section of the improved modular tower structure for eolic turbines and other applications, and detail of some possibilities for the linking flanges.

In figures 3a, 3b: Front view of an improved truncated conical concrete modular tower structure for eolic turbines and other applications.

In figures 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g : Detailed view of the different section lengths of an improved concrete modular tower structure for eolic turbines and other applications

In figures 5a, 5b: Front view of an improved concrete modular tower structure for eolic turbines and other applications showing details of the fixation cables.

In figures 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e, 6f: Detailed view of the different section lengths of an improved concrete modular tower structure for eolic turbines and other applications with fixation cables.

[0028] Thus, in this way of preferred embodiment, the present improved concrete, metallic and/or mixed modular tower structure for eolic turbines and other applications, described below, is made up of a plurality of prefabricated concrete, metallic and/or mixed elements, with surface textures that are smooth, rough or stamped, resulting from the idea of dividing the tower (1) through horizontal and vertical sections. Thus, the set of elements (2) is made up of prefabricated concrete, metallic and/or mixed elements which are partial segments (3) of a revolution surface with a straight or curved generatrix (outer shape of the tower) and may also be formed by linear concrete elements, either curved or straight, constituting a lattice inscribed in the aforementioned revolution surface. The prefabricated elements of size which decrease with the height, are susceptible of fitting one on top of the other making up a closed tower or an open lattice tower inscribed ideally in a truncated conical surface with straight or curved generatrix. The elements make up the different lengths in height of the tower that, in the case of a closed tower, each length is made up of a plurality of transversal sections: one-half section, one-third section, one-fourth section, one-fifth section, one-sixth section, one-seventh section, one-eighth section, etc. linked together by vertical and horizontal wet or dry joints or vertical half joints stitched together with pre-stressed bars through existing openings in the vertical rim. Each open lattice tower length is made up of a set of quasi-vertical linear elements and a ring of horizontal elements having a circular or polygonal directrix serving as bracing at the height of each horizontal joint between two successive lengths.

[0029] On the other hand, in this improved modular tower of concrete, metallic and/or mixed, for eolic turbines and other applications, the different tower lengths made up in this way are also linked together by means of flanges (5) made up of an interior rim (4) on the end edges, provided with a plurality of openings through which the fixing metallic bars pass.

[0030] Likewise, the different tower lengths made up in this way are also linked together by flanges (6) provided with a plurality of openings which are passed through by a set of metallic straps (7) between the flange of the length in question and the base or bedplate of the tower, the above mentioned straps passing through all the flanges of the intermediate lengths.

[0031] Additionally, the different tower lengths put together in this way are linked together by a system of steel bars projecting from one length, which are housed into channels left for this purpose in the other length, establishing the linking by filling the channels or casings with fluid, retraction-free, high-resistance mortar. Likewise, in addition to the aforementioned linking flanges or bars and casings systems between tower lengths, the contact rims adopt a dovetail shape.

[0032] On the other hand, in this improved concrete modular tower structure for eolic turbines and other applications, an open lattice is formed by prefabricated straight or curved linear elements which are linked to each other through a system of bars projecting from the quasi-vertical elements in one length, which pass through some passing channels in the horizontal elements, and are housed in channels or casings located in the quasi-vertical elements of the other length, linking the set by filling the casings with fluid, retraction-free, high-resistance mortar. Lastly, in this improved concrete modular tower structure for eolic turbines and other applications, the upper lengths may be metallic instead of prefabricated concrete. Finally, the shape, material

and dimensions may vary and in general, everything which is accessory and auxiliary, provided that it does not change or modify the essence of the improvements herein described.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- WO03069099A [0010]
- DE19832921A [0011]

Patentkrav

1. Modultårn (1) til vindturbiner, hvilket tårn omfatter en flerhed af keglestubformede elementer (2), der er monteret vertikalt oven på hinanden, hvor hvert element (2) er dannet ved hjælp af præfabrikerede betonsegmenter (3), der er monteret horisontalt side om side i en ring, hvor de keglestubformede elementer (2) er sammenkoblet med hinanden ved hjælp af vertikale og horisontale samlinger, våde eller tørre, eller vertikale halve samlinger, der er forbundet med hinanden ved hjælp af forspændte stænger gennem de eksisterende åbninger i en vertikal rand, kendetegnet ved, at tårnets (1) højere elementer (2) er dannet af et mindre antal segmenter (3) end de lavere elementer (2).
2. Modultårn (1) til vindturbiner ifølge krav 1, hvor elementerne (2) er sammenkoblet med hinanden ved hjælp af flanger (5) ved anvendelse af en indre rand (4) i en ydre kant af elementerne (2), forsynet med en flerhed af åbninger, hvor igennem metalfastgørelsesstænger eller kabler passerer, som spændes med møtrikker på begge sider af flangen (5).
3. Modultårn (1) til vindturbiner ifølge krav 1, hvor tilstødende segmenter (3) er forbundet med beton (baseret på side 4, linje 14-17).
4. Modultårn (1) til vindturbiner ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor elementerne (2) omfatter kanter med en fer- og notprofil til at lette monteringen mellem tilstødende elementer (2).
5. Modultårn (1) til vindturbiner ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor elementerne (2) endvidere omfatter endeflanger (6) med en flerhed af åbninger, hvor tilstødende elementer (2) er sammenkoblet ved hjælp af fastgørelsesstænger, der passerer gennem endeflangeåbningerne.
6. Modultårn (1) til vindturbiner ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor elementerne (2) omfatter endeflanger (6) med en flerhed af åbninger, hvor elementerne (2) er sammenkoblet ved hjælp

af metalkabler, der passerer gennem alle elementers (2) flanger (6), og forbundet med tårnsoklens fundamentplade.

7. Modultårn (1) til vindturbiner ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-5, hvor elementerne (2) er sammenkoblet ved hjælp af metalkabler, der er indlejret i den beton, der passerer gennem alle elementerne (2), og forbundet med tårnsoklens fundamentplade.
8. Modultårn (1) til vindturbiner ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-5, hvor elementerne (2) er sammenkoblet ved hjælp af korrugerede stålstænger, der rager vertikalt udefter, fra én sektion, der er indeholdt i tilsvarende huse af et tilstødende element (2).
9. Modultårn (1) til vindturbiner ifølge krav 8, hvor enden af hver stålstang omfatter en kugle til at lette stålstangens glidning inde i dens hus.

DRAWINGS

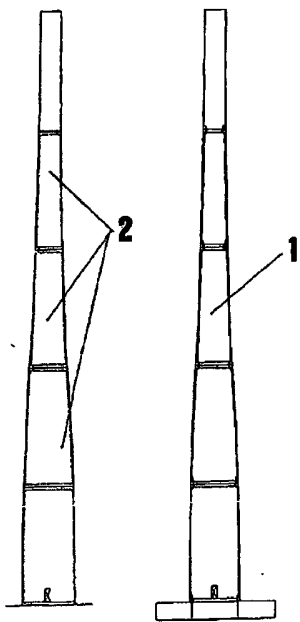


Fig. 1a

Fig. 1b

⊕ Fig. 1c

⊕ Fig. 1d

⊕ Fig. 1e

⊕ Fig. 1f

⊗ Fig. 1g

FIG-1

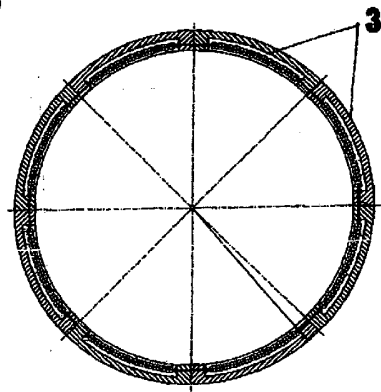
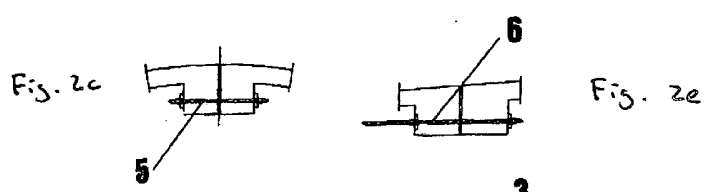


Fig. 2a

FIG-2

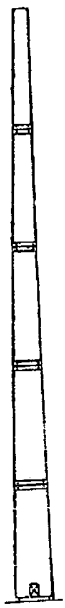


Fig. 3a

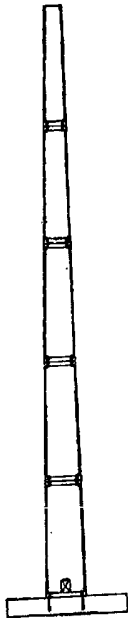
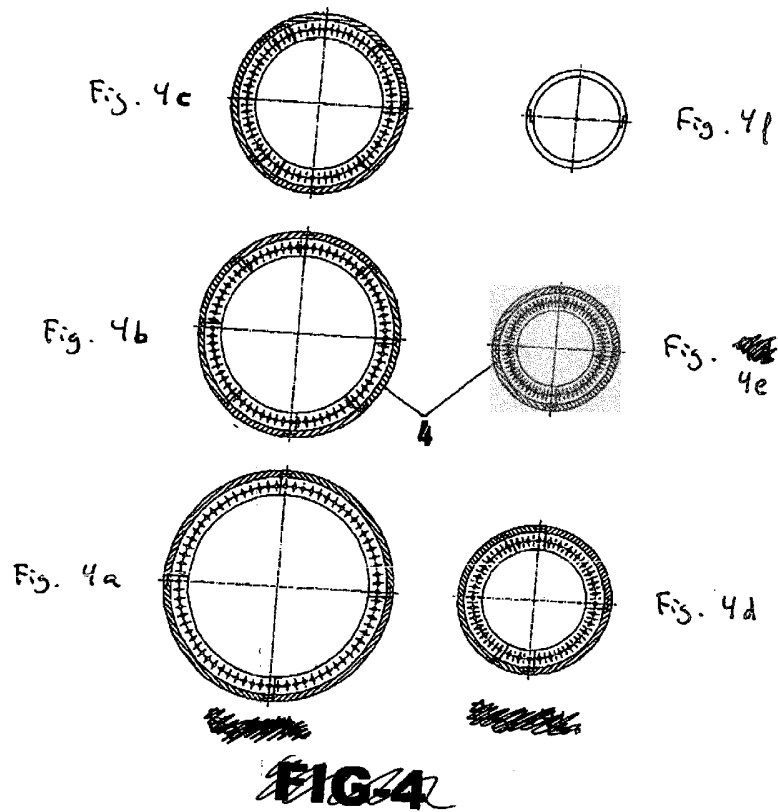


Fig. 3b

FIG. 3



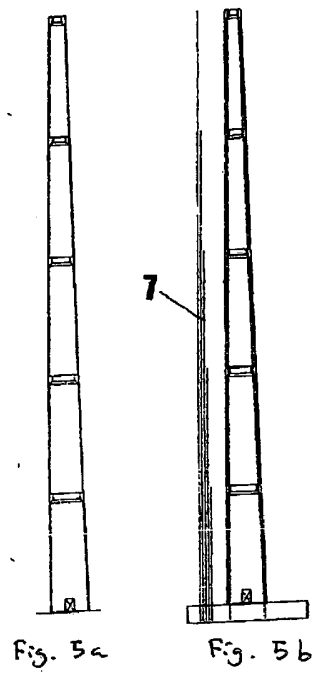


FIG-5

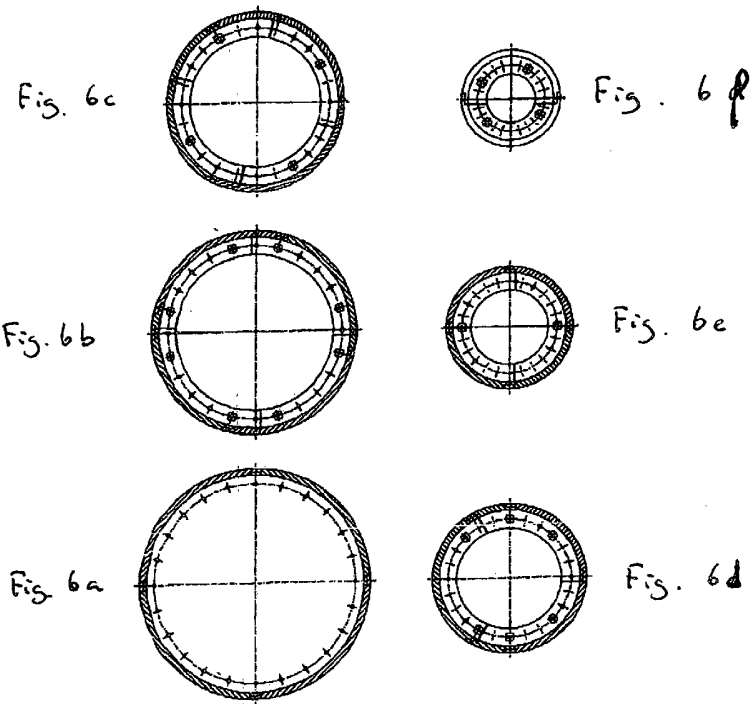


FIG-6