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- (54) Benævnelse: **Tårn til understøtning af en vindmølle, fremgangsmåde til fremstilling af tårnet og fremgangsmåde til produktion af elektricitet**
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None

DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The invention refers to a tower for supporting a wind turbine, a method for manufacturing the tower and a method for producing electricity with the aid of the wind turbine which is supported by the tower.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

[0002] For instance, the tower for supporting a wind turbine (wind turbine tower) is a steel tower. Document EP 1 544 460 A2 discloses such a tower. The steel tower comprises tower wall segments of steel. These tower wall segments are welded together.

[0003] There are external electrical wind turbine components which are installed outside of the wind turbine tower. For instance, such an external electrical component is a navigation light, a cell phone antenna or a temperature sensor.

[0004] The external electrical wind turbine component is often electrically connected with an internal electrical wind turbine component like a control unit of the wind turbine.

[0005] For instance, an electrical connection of an internal electrical wind turbine component and an external electrical wind turbine component is implemented with the aid of a cable. The cable can be guided through the wind turbine tower by drilling a hole into a tower wall segment. The drilling of the hole into the tower wall segment can cause a weakening of the tower wall segment and hence a weakening complete tower structure of the tower.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] It is an objective of the invention to provide a possibility of electrically connecting of an internal electrical wind power component and an external electrical wind power component without weakening of the wind turbine tower structure.

[0007] This objective is achieved by the invention specified in the claims.

[0008] According the invention a tower according to appended claim 1 for supporting a wind

turbine is provided. The tower comprises at least one first tower wall segment of steel, at least one second tower wall segment of steel and at least one tower wall connecting element of steel. The tower wall connecting element is arranged between the first tower wall segment and the second tower wall segment. The first tower wall segment and the tower wall connecting element are welded together and the second tower wall segment and the tower wall connecting element are welded together. The tower wall connecting element comprises at least one cable duct for guiding a cable from a tower inside of the tower to a tower outside of the tower.

[0009] In addition to the tower, a method according to appended claim 9 for manufacturing the tower is provided.

[0010] Concerning an additional aspect of the invention, a method according to appended claim 10 for producing electricity with the aid of a wind turbine is provided.

[0011] The tower is a segmented steel tower. A main tower material (material of the tower wall segments and material of the tower wall connecting element) of the tower is steel (iron alloy). The cable duct of the tower wall connecting element is a hole, e.g. a bore or a channel of the tower wall connecting element through which a cable can be passed. The cable duct is prefabricated: Before the welding of the tower wall connecting element and tower wall segments the cable duct is incorporated into the tower wall connecting element. For instance, the cable duct is the result of drilling of a hole into the tower wall connecting element. In this case, the tower wall connecting element should be reinforced.

[0012] The tower wall segments and the tower wall connecting element are welded together. So, there are welding connections between the tower wall segments and the tower wall connecting element. By that, welding zones of the tower are defined. Within the welding connection and welding zone respectively the cable duct is located.

[0013] The tower wall segments comprise a plate-like structure extending in a thickness direction and in two different lateral directions. The tower wall segments can be planar plates or almost planar plates. In addition, the tower wall segments may be cylindrically shaped or cone-shaped. A combination of the afore-mentioned geometrical shapes is possible, too.

[0014] Preferably, an extent of the tower wall segments in the thickness direction is selected from the range between 20 mm to 100 mm. for instance the thickness is between 30 mm and 70 mm. The lateral extent of the tower wall segments is selected from the range between 1 m and 5 m and in particular between 2 m and 4 m.

[0015] The first tower wall segment and the second tower wall segment can comprise different shapes. Identical or similar shapes of the tower wall segments are possible, too.

[0016] The wind turbine tower is assembled with the aid of a number of tower wall segments. For instance, 30, 40 or more tower wall segments are assembled together by welding.

Between the tower wall segments tower wall connecting elements are arranged.

[0017] Thereby, a size of the individual tower wall segments may be small enough for an easy transportation on a truck, on a ship or on a train. Nevertheless, the wall segments may have a larger size than conventional tower wall segments.

[0018] The tower which is assembled with the aid of the tower wall segments and the tower wall connecting elements may have a tower diameter of more than 4 m, in particular more than 6 m. More than 10 m are possible, too. In addition, it is possible that the height of the tower is larger than 60 m, in particular larger than 100 m or 150 m.

[0019] At the top of the tower a nacelle of a wind turbine may be mounted. The nacelle comprises a hub with one or more rotor blades which are fixed at the hub. The hub is connected to a rotor. By moving the rotor a generator is driven for the production of electricity.

[0020] The tower wall connecting element comprises at least one first sub tower wall connecting element with steel and at least one second sub tower wall connecting element with steel and the cable duct is arranged between the first sub tower wall connecting element and the second sub tower wall connecting element. The first sub tower wall connecting element and the second sub tower wall connecting element are welded together. The result is a welding connection between the sub tower wall connecting elements. With this specific assembly, cable ducts can be arranged in the sub tower wall connecting elements. At least one cable duct is arranged in the welding connection between the sub tower wall connecting elements. The cable duct comprises a cable bushing which is incorporated into the welding connection. The sub tower wall connecting elements and this cable bushing are welded together.

[0021] For the described welding processes it is advantageous to use at least one welding aid for simplifying the welding process. The welding components which have to be welded together can comprise suitable shapes for the welding, too. This refers especially to the tower wall connecting elements. Therefore, in a preferred embodiment, the tower wall connecting element, the first sub tower wall connecting element and/or the second sub tower wall connecting element comprise at least one welding bracket. The welding bracket is adapted to bring the welding components correctly together.

[0022] The tower wall connecting elements have as well as the sub tower wall connecting elements suitable shapes and sizes for the connecting of the tower wall segments. For instance, this refers to the welding bracket. In a preferred embodiment, the tower wall connecting element, the first sub tower wall connecting element and/or the second sub tower wall connecting element comprise at least one shape which is selected from the group consisting of ring and bar.

[0023] In a preferred embodiment, the tower wall connecting element, the first sub tower wall connecting element and/or the second sub tower wall connecting element comprises at least one welding edge which is selected from the group consisting of horizontally oriented welding

edge and vertically oriented welding edge. The result is that the tower wall connecting elements are vertically or horizontally oriented. Via the welding edges the tower wall connecting elements are welded together with the respective tower wall segments. This results in clearly defined welding connections. The welding can be carried out easily by a welding robot.

[0024] For instance, the above mentioned welding bracket comprises at least one circumferential bracket ring which is substantially perpendicular oriented to a longitudinal direction of the tower. Thereby, the welding bracket can be a part of the bracket ring. Preferably the welding bracket comprises a complete circumferential bracket ring. The bracket ring is the tower connecting element. The welding edges are horizontally oriented. The tower wall segments are assembled one above the other.

[0025] Alternatively, the above mentioned welding bracket comprises at least one bar which is substantially parallel oriented to the longitudinal direction of the tower. Concerning this solution, the welding edges are vertically oriented. The tower wall segments are assembled together next to each the other.

[0026] Preferably, least one internal electrical wind turbine component of the wind turbine is electrically connected with at least one external electrical wind turbine component by at least one cable which is passed through the cable duct. Preferably, the external electrical wind turbine component is at least one component which is selected from the group consisting of a temperature sensor (like PT100) and an antenna.

[0027] Thereby it is not necessary that the internal electrical wind turbine component is located directly in a tower interior of the tower. The internal electrical wind turbine component is just electrically connected via the tower interior. In contrast to the internal electrical wind turbine component the external electrical wind turbine component is located outside of the tower. With the aid of the invention, it is not necessary to electrically contact the external component with the aid of an additional cable which is susceptible to lightning. In addition, the number of external cables is reduced to a minimum.

[0028] The cable duct comprises a diameter which is applicable for a passing a cable through the cable duct. A dimension of the cable bushing depends on a structure of the tower or depends on the needed size of the equipment. It is preferred that the cable bushing comprises an inner duct diameter which is selected from the range between 10 mm and 30 mm. For instance, the inner cable bushing diameter comprises 20 mm. In addition, preferably, the cable bushing comprises an outer cable bushing diameter which is selected from the range between 30 mm to 70 mm. With these diameters an electrical connection between the internal electrical wind turbine component and the external electrical component is possible. In addition, the high stability of the tower is guaranteed. The tower is not weakened by the use of the cable duct with the cable bushing.

[0029] As described above, the cable duct can comprise different suitable shapes. The cable

bushing is implemented into the welding connection between the sub tower connecting elements. Gaps for taking the cable bushing can be included into in the sub tower connecting elements.

[0030] In a preferred embodiment, the tower wall connection element comprises a number of cable ducts. These cable ducts can be distributed in just one tower wall connecting element. In addition, it is possible that the cable ducts are distributed along the complete tower with a lot of tower wall connecting elements and a lot of sub tower wall connecting elements.

[0031] Moreover, it is possible that not all of these cable ducts are used for the passing through of cables. In a preferred embodiment, the tower wall connecting element, the first sub tower wall connecting element and/or the second sub tower wall connecting element comprise at least one sealed cable duct. There are cable ducts (holes) which are filled. In order to stabilize the tower, not used cable ducts are sealed, e.g. by welding material or other suitable filling materials. With the invention following advantages are connected:

- Due to clear definitions of the extents and orientations of the tower wall components the assembling of the tower welding robots can be used. The assembling is relatively cheap.
- The number of external cables outside of the tower is reduced.
- Due to the reduced number of external cables the tower is lightning-protected.
- A high flexibility position of the different (internal and external) electrical components of wind turbine is possible. In addition, these components can be positioned precisely according to local demands.
- The tower is made out of tower material with steel. Guiding a cable through this tower material can give heavily extra costs due to the need of reinforcement of the steel structure in this area. Because the tower wall connecting element comprises the cable duct, it is not necessary to drill a hole into the tower wall segments which would result in a weakening of the complete tower construction without the mentioned reinforcement.
- Possibly heavy clamp and holding components for cables are not necessary for the electrical connection of internal electrical wind turbine components and external electrical wind turbine components. The resulting assembly is architectural clean in comparison to the state of the art.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0032] Further features and advantages of the invention are produced from the description of exemplary embodiments with reference to the drawings. The drawings are schematic.

Figure 1 shows a wind turbine which is supported by the wind turbine tower.

Figure 2 shows a section of figure 1 with horizontally oriented welding zone.

Figure 3 shows a section of figure 1 with vertically oriented welding zone.

Figure 4 shows a welding bracket in a prospective view.

Figure 5 shows details of the cable duct with a cable bushing.

[0033] Given is a tower 1 for supporting a wind turbine 2. The wind turbine 1 comprises a nacelle 23 which is arranged on the top of the tower 1. A hub 24 and rotor blades are further components of the wind turbine 2.

[0034] The tower 1 is a segmented steel tower. The tower is segmented in a longitudinal direction 111 of the tower 1 and in a vertical direction 112 of the tower 1.

[0035] The tower 1 comprises at least one first tower wall segment 11 with steel, at least one second tower wall segment 12 with steel, at least one tower wall connecting element 13 with steel. The tower wall connecting element 13 is arranged between the first tower wall segment 11 and the second tower wall segment 12.

[0036] The first tower wall segment 11 and the tower wall connecting element 13 are welded together as well as the second tower wall segment 12 and the tower wall connecting element 13. Thereby, welding zones are defined.

[0037] At least one cable duct 130 for guiding a cable 14 from a tower inside 16 of the tower 1 to a tower outside 17 of the tower 1 is arranged in or at the tower wall connecting element 13 and hence in the welding zones.

[0038] The tower wall connecting element 13 comprises at least one welding bracket 135 (figure 4). The welding bracket 135 is a ring bracket 1331. The ring bracket 135 comprises horizontally oriented welding edges 151. Alternatively, the welding bracket 135 comprises a bar 1332 with vertically oriented welding edges 152.

[0039] The tower wall connecting element 13 comprises a first sub tower wall connecting element 131 with steel and at least one second sub tower wall connecting element 132 with steel (figure 2). The cable duct 130 is arranged between the first sub tower wall connecting element 131 and the second sub tower wall connecting element 132. The first sub tower wall connecting element 131 and the second sub tower wall connecting element 132 are welded together.

[0040] With the aid of the invention it is possible to electrically contact an internal electrical wind turbine component (e.g. a control unit) 21 and an external electrical component (e.g. an antenna or a temperature sensor like PT100) 22. For that, a cable 14 is passed through the cable duct 130.

[0041] The cable duct 130 comprises a bore 136 which is drilled into the tower connecting element 13. The cable duct comprises a cable bushing 137 (figure 5). The cable bushing 137 comprises an inner cable bushing diameter 1371 of 20 mm an outer cable bushing diameter 1372 of 60 mm.

[0042] The complete tower comprises a number of cable ducts 130. But not all cable ducts 130 are used. The not used cable ducts are sealed. For the sealing welding material is used. There are sealed cable ducts 1301.

[0043] For the manufacturing of the tower the steps according to appended claim 9 are carried out.

[0044] The wind turbine 2 which is supported by a tower 1 is used for the production of electricity.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Cited references

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- EP1544460A2 [0002]

P a t e n t k r a v

1. Tårn (1) til understøtning af en vindmølle (2) med

- mindst et første tårnvægsegment (11) af stål;

5 - mindst et andet tårnvægsegment (12) af stål;

- mindst et tårnvægforbindelseselement (13) af stål, som er anbragt mellem det første tårnvægsegment (11) og det andet tårnvægsegment (12); hvor

- det første tårnvægsegment (11) og tårnvægforbindelseselementet (13) er svejset sammen;

10 - det andet tårnvægsegment (12) og tårnvægforbindelseselementet (13) er svejset sammen; og

- tårnvægforbindelseselementet (13) omfatter mindst en kabelkanal (130) til føring af et kabel (14) fra indersiden (16) af tårnet (1) til ydersiden (17) af tårnet (1), hvor

15 - tårnvægforbindelseselementet (13) omfatter mindst et første tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (131) af stål og mindst et andet tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (132) af stål; **kendetegnet ved at**

- det første tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (131) og det andet tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (132) er svejset sammen,

20 hvor kabelkanalen (130) omfatter en kabelgennemføring (137), som er anbragt i svejseforbindelsen mellem det første tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (131) og det andet tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (132), således at kabelgennemføringen (137) og det første tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (131) og det andet tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (132) er svejset sammen.

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2. Tårn ifølge krav 1, hvor tårnvægforbindelseselementet (13), det første tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (131) og/eller det andet tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (132) omfatter mindst en svejseholder (135).

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3. Tårn ifølge et af kravene 1 eller 2, hvor tårnvægforbindelseselementet (13), det første tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (131) og/eller det andet tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement omfatter mindst en form (133), der er udvalgt fra gruppen bestående af ring (1331) og stang (1332).

4. Tårn ifølge et af kravene 1 til 3, hvor tårnet omfatter mindst en ekstern elektrisk vindmøllekomponent (22) og mindst en intern elektrisk vindmøllekomponent (21) af vindmøllen (2), som er elektrisk forbundet med den mindst ene eksterne elektriske vindmøllekomponent (22) med mindst et kabel (14), som er ført gennem kabelkanalen (130).

5. Tårn ifølge krav 4, hvor den eksterne elektriske vindmøllekomponent (22) er mindst en komponent, som er udvalgt fra gruppen bestående af en temperatursensor og en antenne.

6. Tårn ifølge et af kravene 1 til 5, hvor tårnvægforbindelseselementet (13), det første tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (131) og/eller det andet tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement omfatter mindst en svejsekant (15), som er udvalgt fra gruppen bestående af horisontalt orienteret svejsekant (151) og vertikalt orienteret svejsekant (152).

7. Tårn ifølge et af kravene 1 til 6, hvor kabelgennemføringen (137) omfatter en indvendig kabelgennemføringsdiameter (1371), som er udvalgt fra området mellem 10 mm og 30 mm.

8. Tårn ifølge et af kravene 1 til 7, hvor kabelgennemføringen (137) omfatter en udvendig kabelgennemføringsdiameter (1372), som er udvalgt fra området mellem 30 mm og 70 mm.

9. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling af et tårn ifølge et af kravene 1 til 8 med følgende trin:

a) tilvejebringelse af det første tårnvægsegment (11), tilvejebringelse af det andet tårnvægsegment (12) og tilvejebringelse af tårnvægforbindelseselementet (13); og

b) sammensvejsning af tårnvægsegmenterne (11, 12) og tårnvægforbindelseselementet (13), således at tårnvægforbindelseselementet er anbragt mellem tårnvægsegmenterne, hvor fremgangsmåden omfatter

c) tilvejebringelse af tårnvægforbindelseselementet (13) med mindst et første tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (131) af stål og mindst et andet tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (132) af stål; og

d) anbringelse af kabelkanalen mellem det første tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (131) og det andet tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (132),

e) sammensvejsning af det første tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (131) og det andet tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (132),

5 hvor kabelkanalen (130) omfatter en kabelgennemføring (137), som er anbragt i svejseforbindelsen mellem det første tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (131) og det andet tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (132), således at kabelgennemføringen (137) og det første tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (131) og det andet tårnvægforbindelsesdelelement (132) er svejset sammen.

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10. Fremgangsmåde til produktion af elektricitet ved hjælp af en vindmølle (2), som er understøttet af tårnet (1) ifølge et af kravene 1 til 8.

DRAWINGS

FIG 1

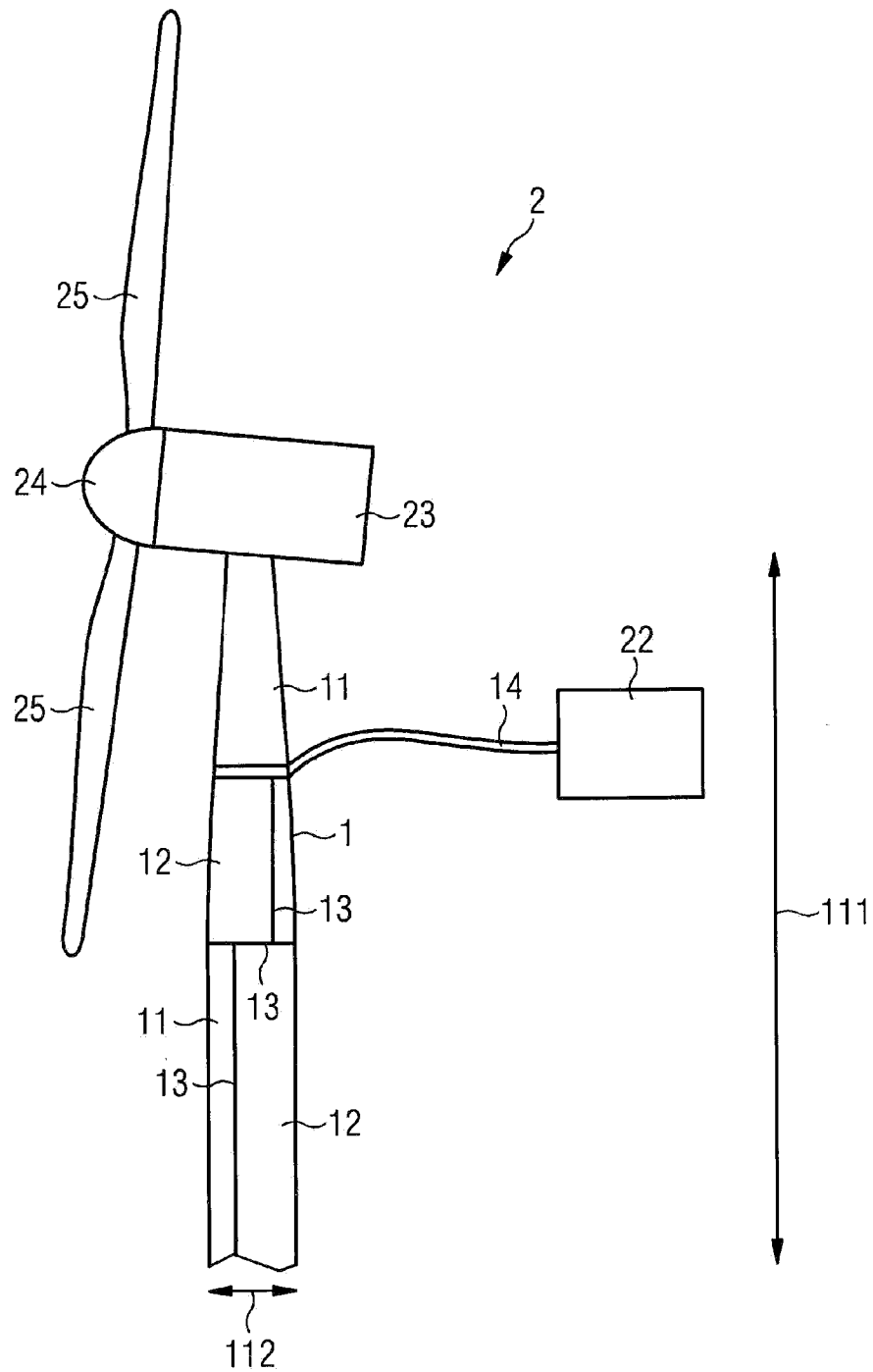


FIG 2

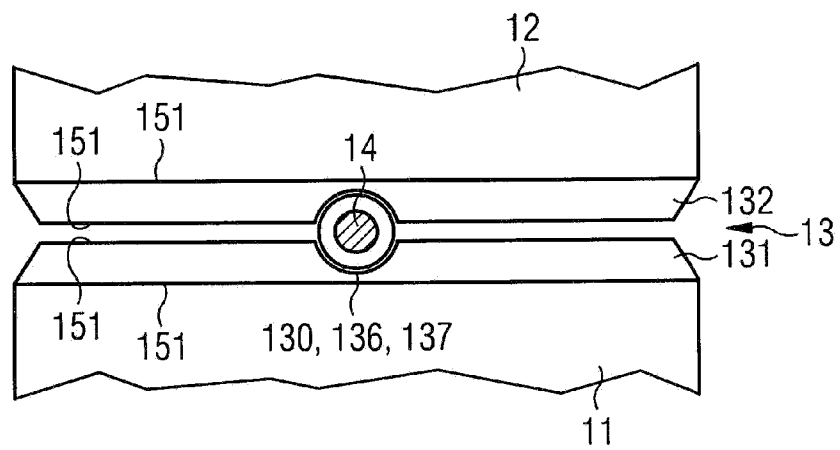


FIG 3

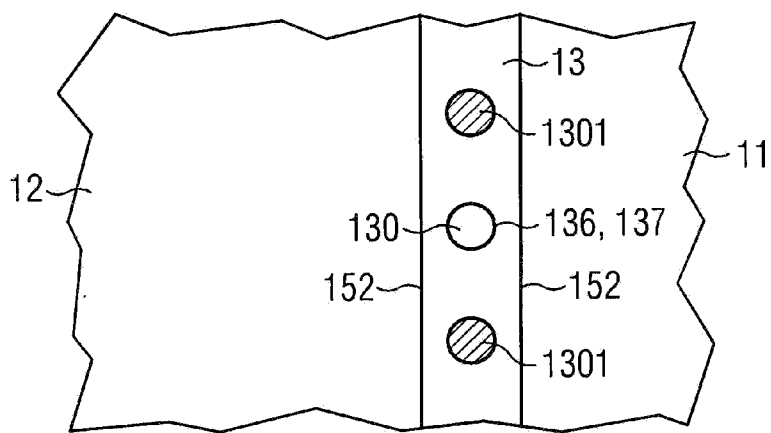


FIG 4

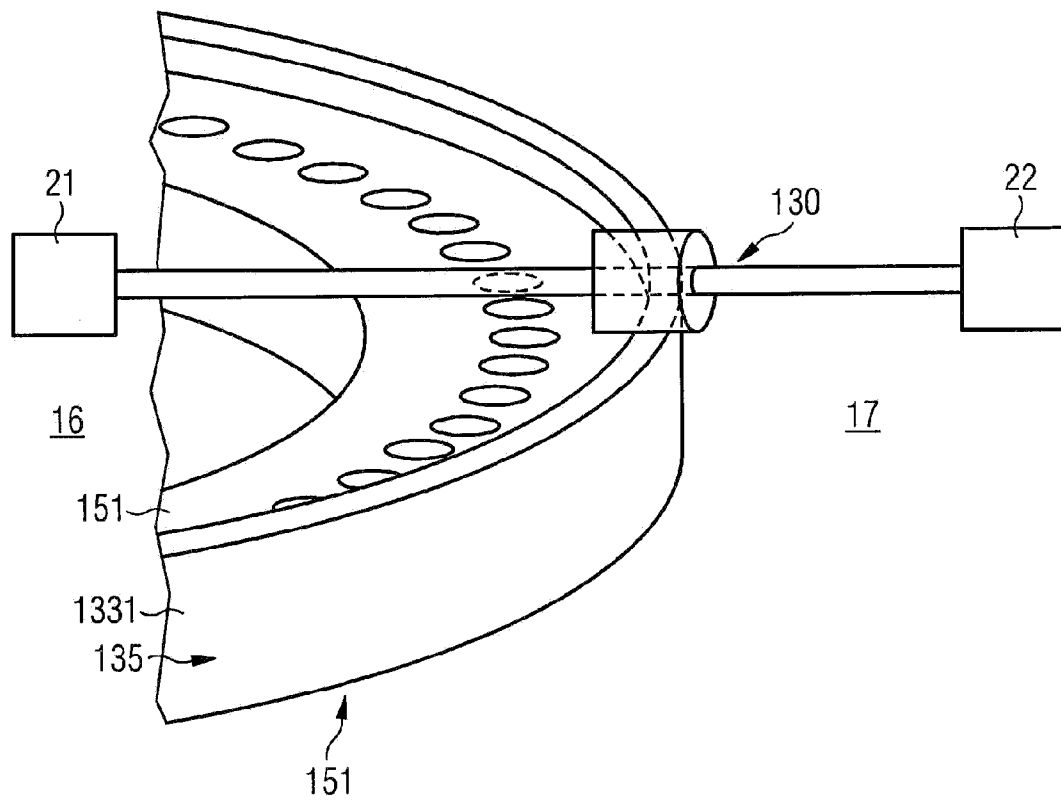


FIG 5

