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- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **KITE GEN RESEARCH S.R.L.** [IT/IT]; Via Bernardino Telesio 2, I-20145 Milano (IT).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **MILANESE, Mario** [IT/IT]; Via Boggio 61, I-10138 Torino (IT). **MILANESE,**

Andrea [IT/IT]; Via Boggio 61, I-10138 Torino (IT). **NOVARA, Carlo** [IT/IT]; c/o Kite Gen Research S.r.l., Via Bernardino Telesio 2, I-20125 Milano (IT).

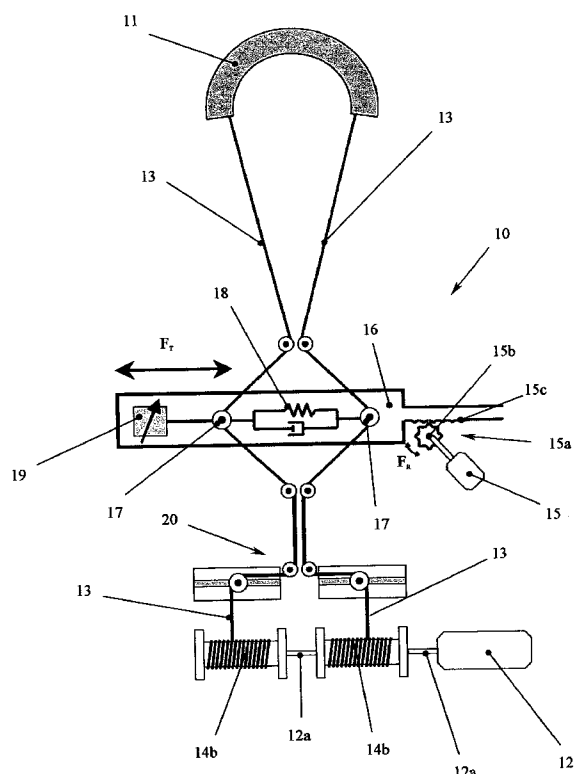
(74) Agent: **GARAVELLI, Paolo**; A.Bre.Mar. S.r.l., Via Servais, 27, I-10146 Torino (IT).

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(54) Title: SYSTEM FOR PERFORMING THE AUTOMATIC CONTROL OF THE FLIGHT OF KITES



(57) Abstract: A system (10) is described for performing the automatic control of the flight of at least one kite (11) controlled and driven by cables (13) comprising at least one first actuating motor (12) adapted to exert an unwinding-rewinding action of such cables (13) on respective winches (14a, 14b) and at least one second actuating motor (15) adapted to perform a differential control action of such cables (13).

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**SYSTEM FOR PERFORMING THE AUTOMATIC CONTROL OF THE
FLIGHT OF KITES**

The present invention refers to a device for performing commands of a suitable automatic control system of the flight of power wing profiles (generically designated herein below by the term "kites"), particularly for optimising the conversion of wind energy into electric or mechanical energy through the flight of kites connected through cables to ground converting devices.

From some prior patents, in fact, processes are known for converting wind energy into electric or mechanical energy through devices that are able to convert the mechanical energy generated by the wind source into another form of energy, typically electric energy, that subtract the wind energy from the wind by using kites connected thereto through cables. In particular, Italian Patent Application n. TO2003A000945, European Patent Application n. 04028646.0 and Italian Patent Application n.

TO2006A000372 disclose systems for converting the kinetic energy of wind currents into electric energy by controlling the flight of kites connected to a system of the "carousel" type or through traction and recovery steps. In the past, several arrangements have also been proposed related to dragging boats by means of devices that capture the wind currents through kites, like those described in particular in British Patent n. 2,098,951, U.S. Patent n. 5,056,447, U.S. Patent n. 5,435,259, International Patent Application n. WO03097448, U.S. Patent Application n. US2004035345, U.S. Patent Application n. US2004200396, International Patent Application n. WO2005100147, International Patent Application n. WO2005100148, International Patent Application n. WO2005100149, and German Patent Application n. DE102004018814.

In the above systems, the control of the flight of kites is obtained through systems like the one shown in the enclosed FIG. 1, in which the control system 1 generally comprises:

- detecting means 3 on board the kite 2, adapted to detect first pieces of information dealing at least with position and orientation in space of the kite 2 itself and three-axes accelerations to which

it is subjected;

- detecting means 5 on the ground adapted to detect second pieces of information dealing at least with the amount of tension on driving cables of the kite 2 and their relative position, direction and intensity of a wind current W inside which the kite 2 is immersed;
- processing and controlling means 7 of the first and second pieces of information, adapted to transform the contents of such information into a suitable control action that is performed in a mechanical drive operating on the driving cables 6 of the kite 2 through an actuating unit 4; the actions that such unit 4 must perform on the cables 6 are substantially of two types: parallel unwinding or rewinding of the two cables 6 and differential control of the position of the cables 6.

An operating mode already proposed by the prior art is making the two above action performed by two winches for winding the cables 6, driven by two independent motors. In this way, however, the high inertias of winches can excessively reduce the ready actuation of the differential control, limiting the efficiency of controlling the flight

of kites. Moreover, with this arrangement, it is not possible to advantageously take into account that the powers involved in the parallel unwinding-rewinding of the two cables are high and the required accuracies for controlling the unwinding-rewinding movement are small, while instead for the differential control of the cables, powers are small and required accuracy is high. In the above arrangement, the two motors must have both the high necessary powers for the parallel unwinding-rewinding of the two cables, and the required accuracy for the differential control, thereby requiring the use of two costly motors.

Therefore, object of the present invention is solving the above prior art problems by providing a system in which at least two mutually independent motors are used, respectively one for performing the action of unwinding-rewinding the cables and the other one for performing the differential control action.

The above and other objects and advantages of the invention, as will appear from the following description, are obtained by a system for performing the automatic control of the flight of kites as described in claim 1. Preferred

embodiments and non-trivial variations of the present invention are the subject matter of the dependent claims.

The present invention will be better described by some preferred embodiments thereof, provided as a non-limiting example, with reference to the enclosed drawings, in which:

- FIG. 1 shows a schematic representation of an embodiment of a control of the flight of kites according to the prior art; and
- FIG. 2 shows a schematic representation of an embodiment of the system for performing the automatic control of the flight of kites according to the present invention.

With reference then to FIG. 2, it is possible to note that the system 10 for performing the automatic control of the flight of at least one kite 11 according to the present invention comprises:

- at least one first actuating motor 12 adapted to control the rotation of at least two winches 14a, 14b on each one of which at least one of at least two cables 13 for controlling and driving the kite 11 is wound, in order to exert a unwinding-rewinding action of said cables 13 on said winches

14a, 14b; possibly, each cable 13 can be driven in a length thereof included between kite 11 and respective winch 14a, 14b by a suitable system of transmissions 20; in order to exert an unwinding-rewinding action of cables that is synchronous and equal, in a preferred embodiment, the winches 4a, 4b have a drum with the same diameter and are both keyed-in onto the same drive shaft 12a of the first actuating motor 12;

- at least one second actuating motor 15 adapted to control a translation movement (for example, along the direction shown by arrow F_T) of at least one slide 16, such slide being equipped with at least two blocks 17 for the diverging transmission of the cables 13 in order to perform a differential control action of the two cables 13. In particular, in order to perform the above translation movement, the second actuating motor 15 can cooperate with the slide 16 through at least one rack-type mechanism 15a, made of at least one driving toothed wheel 15b actuated by the second actuating motor 15 meshing on at least one rack 15c integral with the slide 16, the direction of the translation movement F_T of the slide 16 obviously depending on the rotation direction (designated as an example by

arrow F_R) of the toothed wheel 15b.

Possibly the system 10 according to the present invention could also comprise:

- at least one dampening system 18 to absorb the variations of the traction forces of the kite 11 on the cables 13, possibly induced by wind turbulences,
- at least one load sensor 19, made for example as a load cell, adapted to allow evaluating the instantaneous values of the traction forces, values that can be used by a control system of the flight of the kite both for optimising the generated powers, and for performing interventions to minimise the risks of structural overloads in case of high wind turbulences.

It can be noted that, in the system 10 for performing the control of the flight of kites of present invention, the powers required by the first actuating motor 15 are very low, since the traction forces exerted on the slide 16 by the two cables 13 through the blocks 17 are mostly cancelled. Moreover, inertias involved in the movement of the slide 16 are very low (with respect to those of the winches 14a, 14b), allowing a high response readiness in controlling the flight of the kite 11.

CLAIMS

1. System (10) for performing an automatic control of a flight of at least one kite (11) controlled and driven by cables (13), characterised in that the system (10) comprises:

- at least one first actuating motor (12) adapted to exert an unwinding-rewinding action of said cables (13) on respective winches (14a, 14b);
- at least one second actuating motor (15) adapted to perform a differential control action of said cables (13).

2. System (10) according to claim 1, characterised in that said first actuating motor (12) drives a rotation of said two winches (14a, 14b).

3. System (10) according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that said winches (4a, 4b) have a drum with a same diameter and are both keyed-in on a same drive shaft (12a) of said first actuating motor (12).

4. System (10) according to claim 1, characterised in that each one of said cables (13) is driven in a length thereof, included between said kite (11) and a respective winch (14a, 14b), by a system of transmissions (20).

5. System (10) according to claim 1, characterised in that said second actuating motor (15) drives a translation movement (F_T) of at least one slide (16), said slide being equipped with at least two blocks (17) for a diverging transmission of said cables (13)

6. System (10) according to claim 1, characterised in that said second actuating motor (15) is adapted to cooperate with said slide (16) through at least one rack-type mechanism (15a) comprising at least one driving toothed wheel (15b) actuated by said second actuating motor (15) meshing on at least one rack (15c) integral with said slide (16).

7. System (10) according to claim 1, characterised in that it comprises at least one dampening system (18) adapted to absorb variations of traction forces of the kite (11) on cables (13).

8. System (10) according to claim 7, characterised in that it comprises at least one load sensor (19) adapted to allow evaluating instantaneous values of said traction forces.

9. System (10) according to claim 8, characterised in that said load sensor (19) is a load cell.

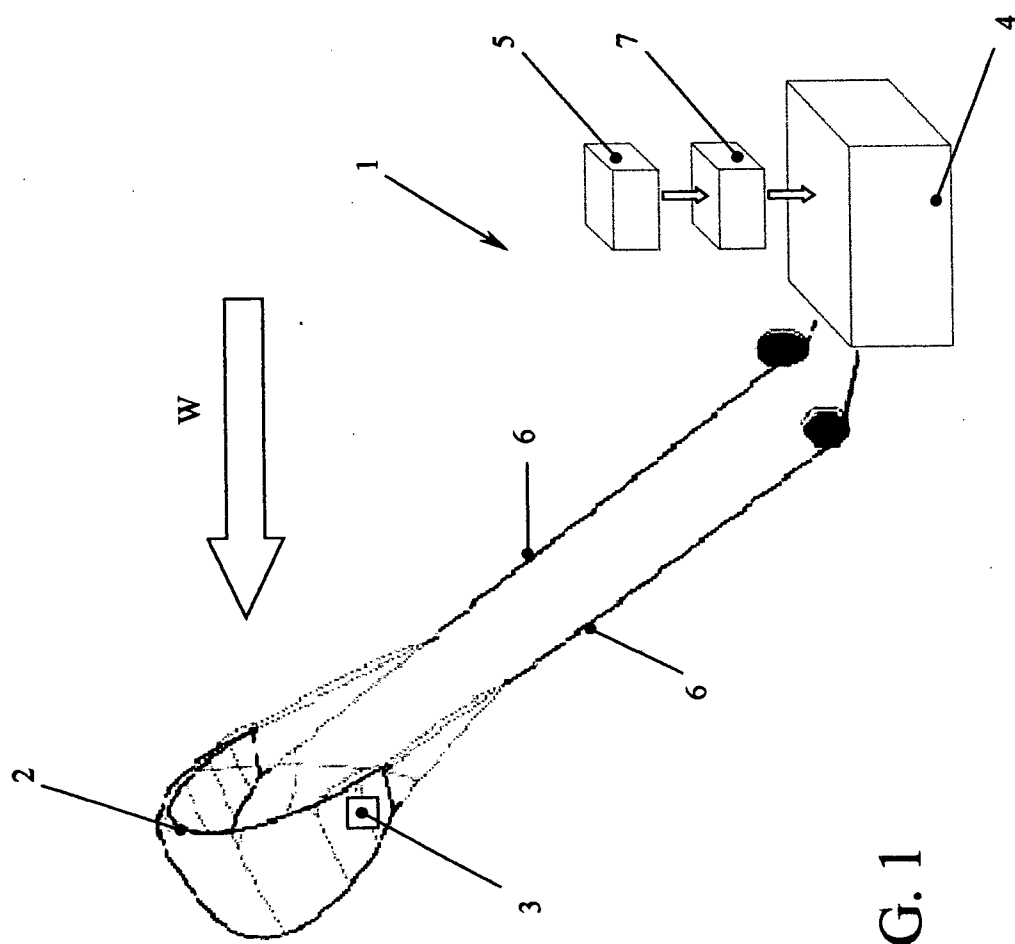


FIG. 1

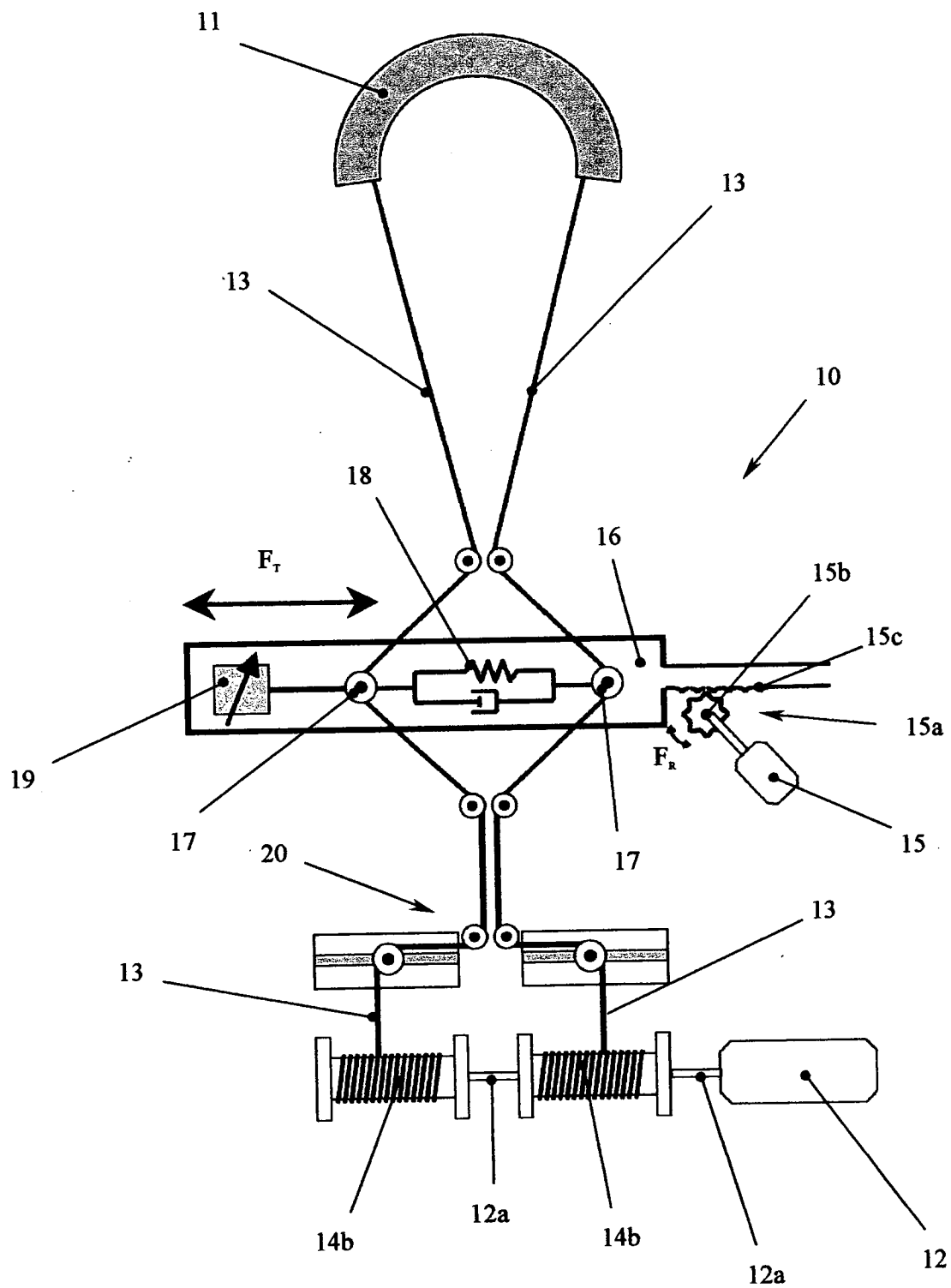


FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. B63B35/79 B63H9/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

B63B B63H B64C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	GB 2 098 946 A (BRITISH PETROLEUM CO PLC) 1 December 1982 (1982-12-01) page 1, lines 75-101; figures 1,2	1
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A	FR 2 781 195 A (HUGOT MICHEL PAUL RENE [FR]) 21 January 2000 (2000-01-21) claim 20; figures 1-4	1
A	WO 2005/100147 A (SKYSAILS GMBH & CO KG [DE]; WRAGE STEPHAN [DE]) 27 October 2005 (2005-10-27) cited in the application figures -/--	1

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

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- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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- * & * document member of the same patent family

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Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

van Rooij, Michael

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/IT2007/000834

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Information on patent family members

International application No

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