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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **OXY-DICE A/S** [DK/DK]; Hovedvejen, 14 Hjørnø, DK-8700 Høesens (DK).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): **LARSEN, Tommy** [DK/DK]; Rodelundvej 4, DK-8680 Ry (DK).

(74) Agent: **ZACCO DENMARK A/S**; Hans Bekkevolds Allé 7, DK-2900 Hellerup (DK).

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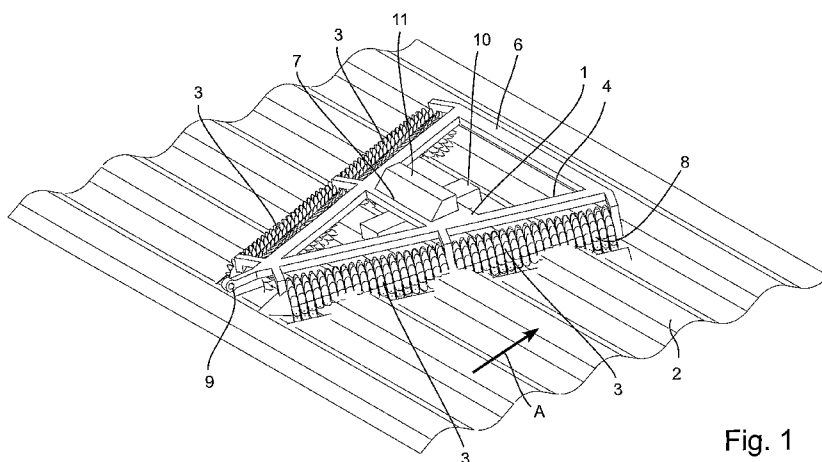


Fig. 1

(57) Abstract: A wave power plant for extracting energy from the wave movement of a water surface area, which wave power plant comprises a frame construction (1), in which at least two rotors (3, 3a) are journaled, and wherein each rotor (3, 3a) is suspended in the frame construction (1) to the effect that the water mill wheel (3) is able to rotate about a shaft which is, in the normal use position of the wave power plant, essentially horizontal and is retained in the frame construction (1), and wherein means are provided for maintaining each of the rotors (3, 3a) partially immersed into a water surface area. The wave power plant is floating and comprises at least two non-parallel rotor shafts on which at least one rotor (3, 3a) is arranged on each rotor shaft.



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A device for converting wave energy into mechanical energy**FIELD OF USE OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a wave power plant for extracting power from
5 the wave movement of a water surface area, said wave power plant
comprising a frame construction in which at least two wave rotors are
journalled, and wherein each wave rotor is suspended in the frame
construction on a rotor shaft which is, in the normal use situation of the wave
power plant, essentially horizontal to the effect that the rotors are able to
10 rotate about the rotor shaft which is retained in the frame construction, and
wherein means are configured for maintaining each of the rotors partially
immersed in a water surface area.

STATE OF THE ART

15 Today, many different embodiments of wave power plants are known that all
share the feature that they utilise the energy which is provided when water is
caused to move in a wave movement. A particular category of such wave
power plants uses it to advantage that the water at the crest of a wave has a
potential energy which is able to drive a rotor in the form of a water mill wheel
20 about an essentially horizontal mill axis when that water is captured in a vane
on the one side of the water mill wheel and thus, by means of its body, forces
the water mill wheel to rotate. That type of wave power plant excels in being
of a relatively simple basic structure with ensuing operational reliability and
economy management.

25

Another type of the above-mentioned wave power plant comprises a number
of rotors in the form of float bodies that are also mounted rotatably on a rotor
shaft, but rocks in the water surface area as a consequence of the waves
influencing the rotors and hence, by their back and forth rotation about the
30 rotor shaft, converting the kinetic energy in the waves into useful energy.

Examples of the former wave power plants are known from eg DK utility model No. 199800152; GB patent No. 1520006; PCT patent application No. WO81/02329; DE patent No. 3904442; DE publication No. 10031310, and PCT application No. 2004/094815. Examples of the latter wave power plants
5 are known from eg GB patent No. 1541572 and US patent No. 3928967 and are designated a "Duck".

It is a constant challenge in the development of wave power plants to optimize the amount of energy that can be extracted from the plant, a
10 commercial penetration of such wave power plants presupposing to a certain extent that, in particular financially, they are able to compete with already existing renewable-energy plants, such as wind turbines and the like.

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

15 Based on the above, it is therefore the object of the present invention to provide a wave power plant of the kind described above and by which an efficient utilisation is provided of the available wave energy.

This is accomplished by a wave power plant of the kind described above and
20 which is characterised in that the wave power plant is a floating construction that comprises at least two non-parallel water mill shafts wherein at least one rotor is arranged on each rotor shaft

As it is, this enables that, at all times, the wave power plant will position itself
25 such that the distance of the rotor shafts relative to each other will be increased in the direction of propagation of the waves, whereby an angle relative to the wave propagation direction will be imparted to the rotor shafts which is considerably larger than 0 degrees. Thereby it is ensured that the capacity of the individual rotors is utilised optimally, the rotors not being
30 arranged behind each other relative to the direction of propagation of the waves, and, on the other hand, it is possible to adapt the angle such that the

capacity of the rotors use utilised optimally relative to the wave height and distance that prevails at a given position.

5 The wave power plant is particularly suitable for floating on a water surface as the frame construction may thereby conveniently comprise a single anchoring site configured for mooring the wave power plant, and wherein the frame construction is configured such that it retains the two non-parallel rotor shafts in such a manner that the distance between the rotor shafts is increased with the distance from the anchoring site.

10

Optimal utilisation of the wave power plant can be achieved if the frame construction is configured for maintaining an angle between the two rotor shafts, said angle being between 10 degrees and 170 degrees and preferably between 45 degrees and 135 degrees. Thereby it is ensured, on 15 the one hand, that the energy extraction of the plant can be optimised, while simultaneously the plant has good rejecting properties in relation to floating objects on the water surface area, and, additionally, it can be adapted to specific wave conditions.

20 In this context, the frame construction further advantageously comprises means for regulating the angle between the two rotor shafts, it thereby being possible to adapt the angle between the rotor shafts to the current conditions prevailing at any time, such as weather conditions and the rate of propagation of the waves, wave height and distance.

25

According to an advantageous embodiment, the frame construction comprises two separate, elongate frame constructions, each of which has a first end in proximity of the anchoring site, and another end which is arranged at a distance from the anchoring site, and wherein each of the separate, 30 elongate frame constructions is configured for retaining a rotor shaft with rotors, and wherein, between the first end and the second end, between the

two separate, elongate frame constructions, at least one actuator is configured for adjusting and maintaining the distance between the two separate, elongate frame constructions.

- 5 In this context, the two separate, elongate frame constructions may advantageously, at their first end, be hinged to each other by means of a hinge device which has an essentially vertical hinge axis relative to the use position of the wave power plant. Hereby it is made possible to use only one single actuator for regulating the angle between the rotor shafts.

10

In this context, it will further provide a stable positioning of the wave power plant on the water surface area if the hinge device comprises the anchoring site.

- 15 In prolongation thereof, the one of the two separate, elongate frame constructions may advantageously be mounted in such a manner on the hinge device that it is able to rotate about an axis which is, in the use position of the wave power plant, essentially horizontal relative to the hinge device. Hereby it is avoided that the two separate frame constructions are twisted
20 relative to each other if they are influenced by adverse forces, eg as a consequence of wake swells from a ship that travels past the wave power plant.

- Advantageously, the separate lattice structures may further be combined
25 from two or more rotor modules that each comprises a frame and a rotor shaft, and wherein, additionally, the rotor modules are provided with retaining means that are configured with a view to mounting the rotor modules to each other in such a manner that the rotor shafts extend in prolongation of each other. Hereby it is obtained that it is easy to build wave power plants with
30 different numbers of rotor modules independently of current space conditions and desired power output.

Further utilisation of power can be obtained if the wave power plant further comprises one or more ballast tanks and associated pumps that are configured for filling the ballast tanks with and emptying them of water.

- 5 Hereby it is possible to regulate the lift of the plant in response to the current wave conditions to the effect that the rotors can be kept immersed into the water surface area in a desired depth with a view to adapting or optimising their efficiency.

10 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 is an explanatory sketch showing an alternative embodiment of a wave power plant according to the present invention partially immersed into a water surface level and seen in an inclined view from the top;

- 15 Figure 2 is an explanatory sketch showing an alternative embodiment of a wave power plant according to the present invention, seen straight from above;

- Figure 3 is a sketch showing a component partaking in the wave power plant shown in figure 2, seen in an inclined view from the front;
- 20

Figure 4 is a sketch showing a partaking component in the same manner as in figure 3, but wherein the rotors are configured alternatively;

- 25 Figure 5 is a sketch showing a section of the wave power plant shown in figure 2, partially immersed in a water surface area and seen from the front;

Figure 6 is a detailed sketch showing a detail component of the wave power plant shown in figure 3.

30

EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

Thus, figure 1 shows an embodiment of a wave power plant according to the present invention and wherein the wave power plant is a floating structure, here shown floating on the water surface area 2 where a number of waves have a direction of propagation as indicated by the arrow A to show the mode
5 of operation of such wave power plant. Here the wave power plant has four rotors in the form of water mill wheels 3 that are all partially immersed into the water surface area 2. Those water mill wheels 3 are retained rotatably by means of a not shown shaft relative to the frame construction 1 of the wave power plant, which comprises two beams 4 and 5 that are essentially parallel
10 to the not shown rotor or water mill shafts and that are retained at a fixed angle of 60 degrees relative to each other by means of the transverse booms 6 and 7.

The water mill wheels 3 all being provided with an abundant amount of vanes
15 or dishes 8 that all face with their opening upwards on the side of the water mill wheels that faces towards the direction of propagation A of the waves, the vanes 8 will be filled with water when the water level rises due to a wave crest passing, and then the water-filled vanes 8 will pull the water mill wheels 3 around when the water level falls following passage by the wave crest of a
20 given vane 8.

According to the present invention the frame construction 1 is, as mentioned above, configured such that it maintains an angle between the water mills shafts that carry the water mill wheels 3 such that the water mill shafts are
25 not parallel, and thereby it is ensured, on the one hand, that all the vanes 8 on the water mill wheels 3 are used efficiently, the vanes 8 not being arranged in each other's wake, and, on the other hand, the angle between the two beams 5 and 6 and hence the not shown water mill shafts mean that the wave power plant will only to a low degree be influenced by floating
30 objects that may float into the water mill wheels 3, simultaneously with fairly continuous operation of the plant being obtained due to an essentially

constant influence of momentum on the water mill shaft from the water wheels 3.

Here the wave power plant is configured as a floating structure that can be
5 anchored to eg a seabed underneath the water surface area 2. To that end a
mooring point is arranged in the form of an anchorage eyelet for retaining a
not shown mooring 25. The anchorage eyelet being arranged at that end of
the wave power plant where the distance between the rotor shafts is the
shortest, this will mean that the wave power plant will be able to turn about its
10 mooring to the effect that it will, at all times, settle in a position that ensures
that it utilises the wave energy optimally.

The highest output efficiency for wave power plants of this type is achieved
when the water mill wheels 3 are immersed so far into the water surface area
15 that the water mill shaft has essentially the same height as the mean wave
height in the water surface area 2. However, since it is not always the case
that the mean wave height is precisely equal to the mean value of the height
of the water level at the wave crest and the wave trough, the invention is
configured with a ballast tank 10 and a not shown pump configured in the
20 pump housing 11, and wherein the pump is configured for filling and
emptying the ballast tank 10 with water with a view to changing the weight of
the wave power plant and/or its lift to the effect that it is possible to optimise
the output efficiency of the plant in accordance with the current wave
conditions.

25

Now, figure 2 shows an alternative embodiment of a wave power plant
according to the present invention and which is also a floating structure
floating on the water surface area where waves are present that propagate in
the direction of the arrow A. That wave power plant comprises two elongate,
30 separate frame constructions 21, 22 that are hinged to each other via a hinge
23 which is shown in detail in figure 6, said hinge also functioning as

anchoring point for a mooring 25. Thereby the two separate frame constructions 21, 22 may be arranged according to choice at a mutual angle, and to that end a linear actuator 24 is configured, such as a hydraulic cylinder or a mechanical spindle. The person skilled in the art being able to
5 naturally suggest different embodiments of drive systems for such linear actuators, they will not be shown in the figures.

By adjusting the length of the linear actuator 24, the angle between the two separate frame constructions 21, 22 can be adjusted manually or
10 automatically as needed to the effect that the angle can be optimised with a view to obtaining the highest possible output effect or with a view to ensuring against breakdowns in stormy conditions or other. In a not shown alternative plant the hinge 23 could be replaced by a further linear actuator that could thereby cooperate with the first linear actuator with a view to adjusting and
15 maintaining a desired angle between the two separate frame constructions 21, 22.

Alternatively the angle can be adjusted in that, instead of the linear actuator, a bar-shaped construction is configured with an essentially fixed length, and
20 wherein the bar-shaped construction is, at each end, secured to a carriage, and each of which carriages is arranged such that they can be displaced along the separate frame constructions 21, 22. By shifting the carriages in a direction towards the hinge 23, it is thereby possible to increase the angle between the two separate frame constructions 21, 22, whereas the angle is
25 reduced when the carriages are shifted away from the hinges.

As will appear from figure 2, each of the two separate frame constructions is made as an elongate structure comprising a number of mill modules 26 of which one of such modules is shown in enlarged view in figure 3. The mill
30 modules 26 are assembled in prolongation of each other to the effect that the water mill shafts 30 in the mill modules 26 are connected to each other in

prolongation of each other, and wherein the water mill shaft on the first mill module, seen from the hinge 23, is coupled to an essentially watertight machine housing 27, in which the water mill shaft is coupled to eg a generator, a pump, a gear or other aggregate that can be driven by the momentum that is transferred to the water mill shaft via all the water mill shafts 3 in the separate frame construction 21, 22. Thus, it is possible to configure the machine housing 27 with the components that are needed to extract the energy which, via the water mill wheels 3, are transferred to the water mill shaft, and, thus, the wave power plant can be used for generating electric current via eg a generator or for other purposes, such as for pumping a fluid medium by means of a pump. The person skilled in the art being able to point to many different embodiments of how the rotation and momentum of the water mill shaft can be used for generating useful energy, the figures do not show details of that part of the wave power plant.

As will appear from figure 3, each of said mill modules 25 are constituted by a lattice structure 28 which is configured such herein that it encloses the water mill wheel 3. Hereby a very simple and rigid construction is obtained without the lattice structure 28 exercising significant influence on the waves in the water. The lattice structure is provided with mounting plates 29 at each end of the lattice structure 28 allowing two or more lattice structures 28 to be assembled in prolongation of each other.

The water mill shaft 30 in the water mill module 26 protruding, it is, as mentioned above, possible to assemble the water mill shafts 30 of several mill modules 26 mounted in prolongation of each other to form a long, assembled water mill shaft that is able to transmit momentum from all the water mill wheels to the engine housing 27.

From figure 3 it will further appear that the mill module 26 is provided with ballast tanks 31 that can, via not shown pumps and conduits configured to

that end, be filled with or emptied of water to regulate the lift and/or weight of the wave power plant.

Now, figure 4 shows an alternative embodiment of the invention where,
5 instead of water mill wheels as shown in figure 3, the mill module 26a comprises a number of rotors 3a that are mounted on a rotor shaft 30a. Each of the rotors has a lift and a shape which are asymmetrical about the rotor shaft 30a to the effect that, when the waves hit the rotor 3a, it is forced to rotate about the rotor shaft 30a and hence to rotate the rotor shaft. This type
10 of rotor is commonly known from eg GB patent No. 1541572 and US patent No. 3928967 and is designated a "Duck" and has particularly good properties with regard to output efficiency. Additionally, it will be obvious to the person skilled in the art that the present invention as described herein can be used in the context of rotors of various configurations without thereby departing from
15 the fundamental principle on which the invention relies.

Now, figure 5 shows a section of one of the separate frame constructions 21,
22 comprising several wave modules 26 assembled in prolongation of each other and partially immersed in a water surface area 2.

20

Figure 6 shows a detailed part of the wave power plant shown in figure 3 and which is in the form of the hinge 23 on which the two separate frame constructions 21, 22 are mounted via the machine housings 27. Thus, the hinge comprises three hinge plates 36, 37, 38 that are all able to rotate about
25 a common hinge axis 39. The one hinge plate 36 is provided with an anchoring eyelet for securing the mooring 25. The two other hinge plates 37, 38 are secured to each their machine housing 27 in that they are introduced between flanges 41, 42 on the one machine housing 27 or between flanges 43, 44 on the other machine housing 27. Since they are secured to each their
30 machine housing 27 by means of a bolt 40 that forms an axis of rotation allowing the machine housings 27 to rotate in the vertical plane relative to the

hinge 23, seen in the normal use position of the wave power plant, and such that any heterogeneous movement patterns in the two separate frame constructions 21, 22 and hence in the machine housings 27 are absorbed in the hinge 23.

Claims

1. A wave power plant for extracting power from the wave movement of a water surface area, said wave power plant comprising a frame construction in which at least two rotors are journaled, and wherein each rotor is suspended in the frame construction on a rotor shaft which is, in the normal use situation of the wave power plant, essentially horizontal to the effect that the rotor is able to rotate about the rotor shaft which is retained in the frame construction, and wherein means are configured for maintaining each of the rotors partially immersed in a water surface area, **characterised in** that the wave power plant is a floating structure that comprises at least two non-parallel rotor shafts wherein at least one rotor is arranged on each rotor shaft.
2. A wave power plant according to claim 1, **characterised in** that the wave power plant is configured for floating on a water surface area, and wherein the frame construction comprises an anchoring point configured for mooring the wave power plant, and wherein the frame construction is configured such that it retains the two non-parallel rotor shafts in such a manner that the distance between the rotor shafts is increased with the distance to the mooring point.
3. A wave power plant according to claim 2, **characterised in** that the frame construction is configured for maintaining an angle between the two rotor shafts, said angle being between 10 degrees and 170 degrees and preferably between 45 degrees and 135 degrees.
4. A wave power plant according to claim 3, **characterised in** that the frame construction comprises means for regulating the angle between the two rotor shafts.

5. A wave power plant according to claim 4, **characterised in** that the frame construction comprises two, separate, elongate frame constructions, each of which has a first end in proximity of the anchoring site and a second end which is arranged at a distance from the anchoring site, and wherein each of the separate, elongate frame constructions is configured for retaining a rotor shaft with rotors, and wherein, between the first end and the second end, between the two separate, elongate frame constructions, at least one device is configured for adjusting and maintaining the distance between the two separate, elongate frame constructions.
6. A wave power plant according to claim 5, **characterised in** that the two separate, elongate frame constructions may advantageously, at their first end, be hinged to each other by means of a hinge device which has an essentially vertical hinge axis relative to the use position of the wave power plant.
7. A wave power plant according to claim 6, **characterised in** that the hinge device comprises the anchoring site.
8. A wave power plant according to claim 6 or 7, **characterised in** that at least one of the two separate, elongate frame constructions is mounted in such a manner on the hinge device that it is able to rotate about an axis which is, in the use position of the wave power plant, essentially horizontal relative to the hinge device.
9. A wave power plant according to one or more of claims 5 through 8, **characterised in** that each of the separate lattice structures is combined from two or more rotor modules that each comprises a frame and a rotor shaft, and wherein, additionally, the rotor modules are provided with retaining means that are configured with a view to mounting the rotor modules to each

other in such a manner that the rotor shafts extend in prolongation of each other.

10. A wave power plant according to one of claims 2 through 9,
5 **characterised in** that it comprises one or more ballast tanks and associated pumps that are configured for filling the ballast tanks with water and emptying them thereof.

1/4

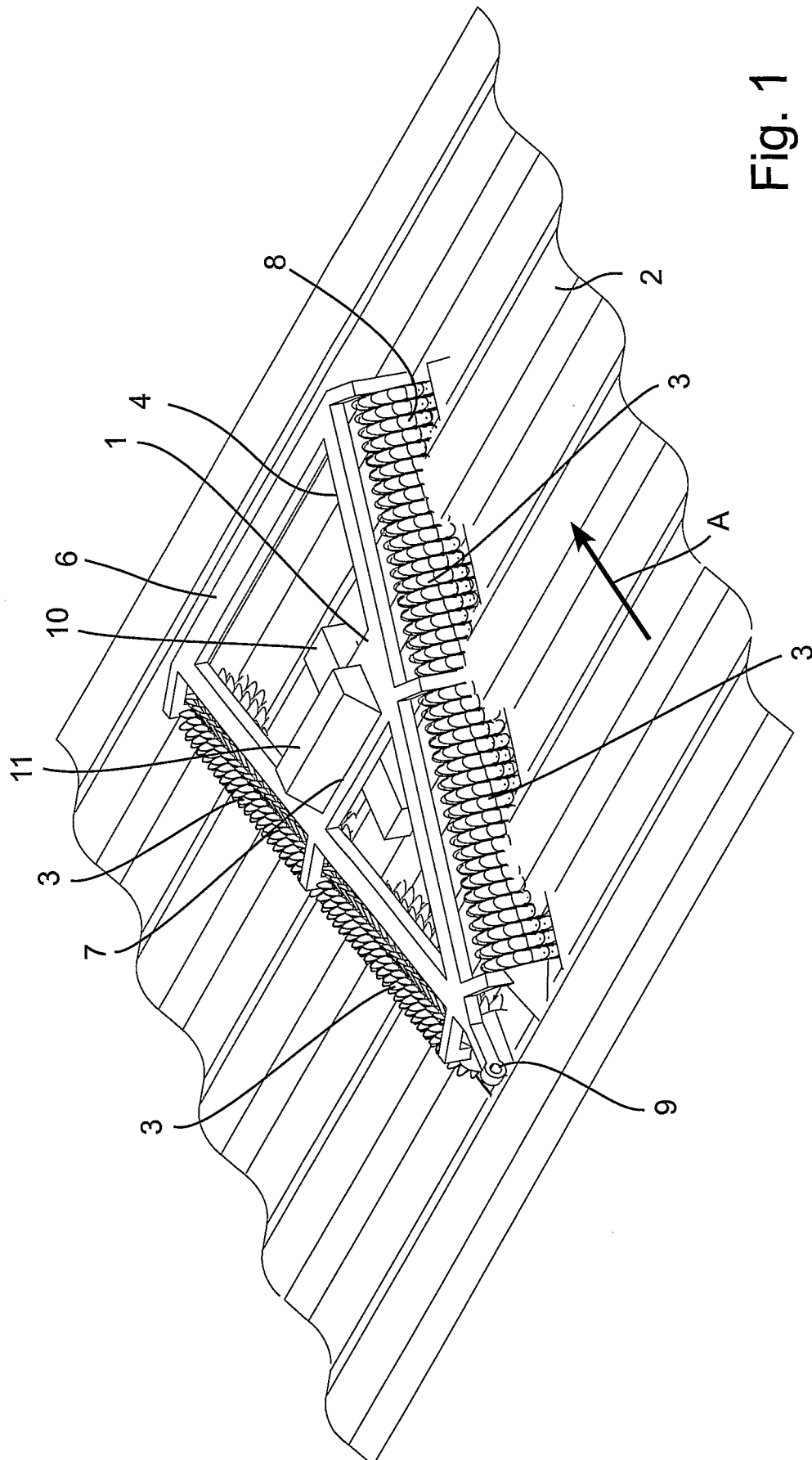
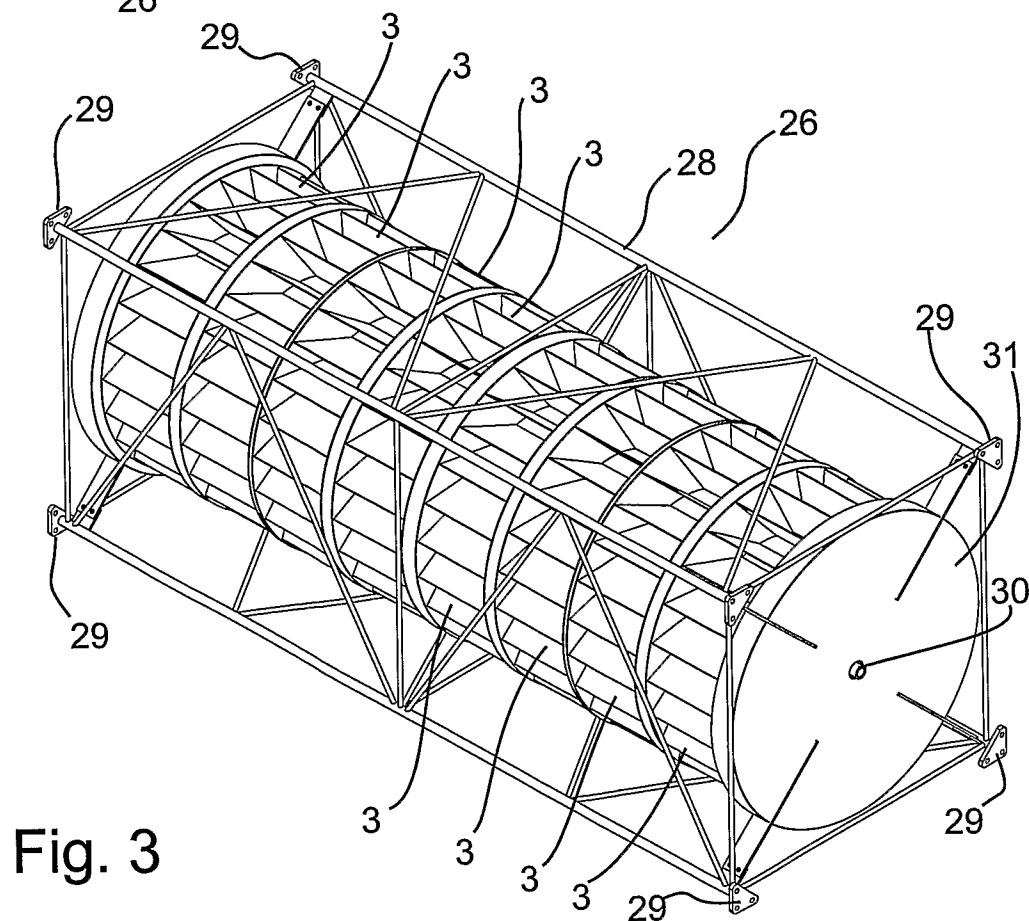
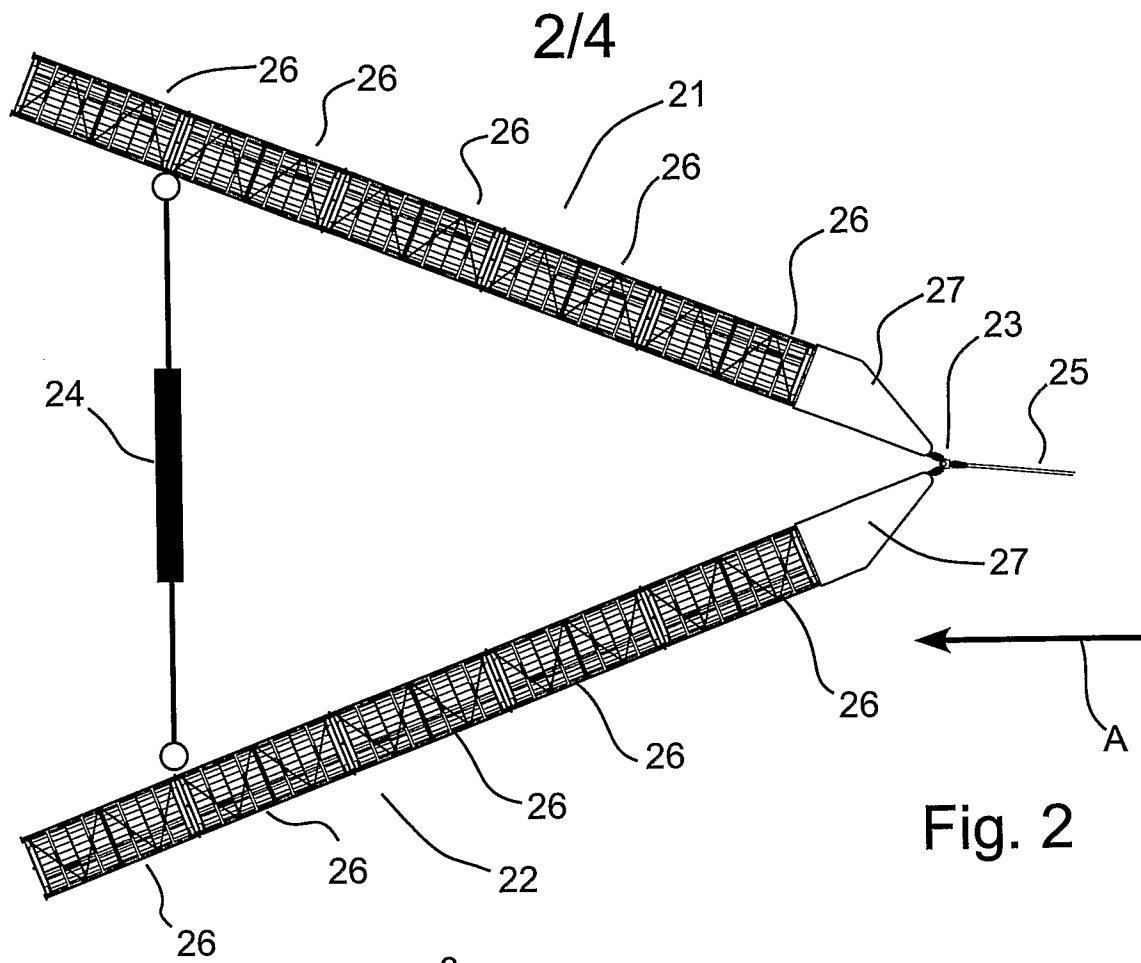


Fig. 1



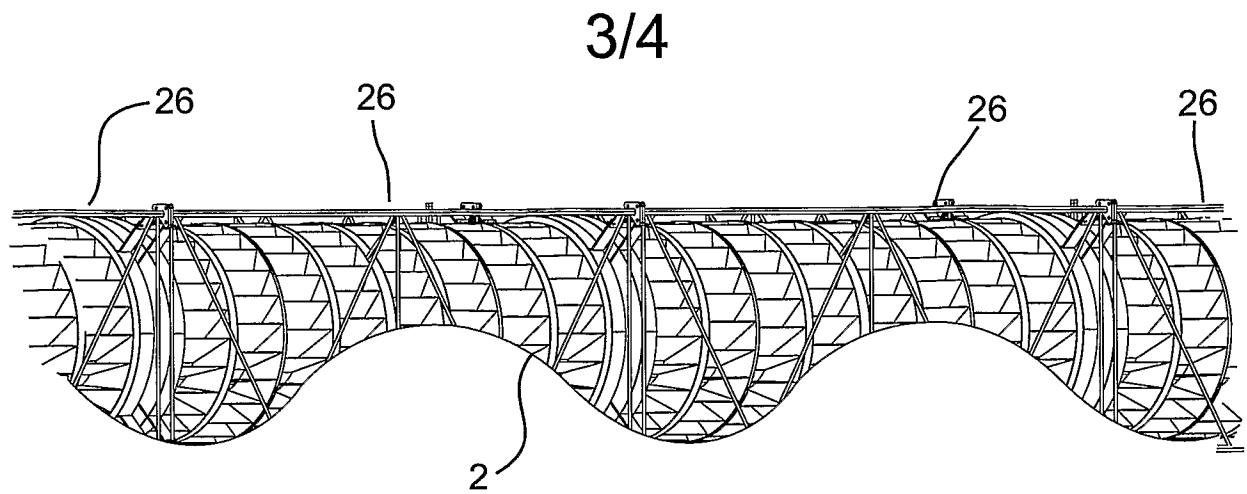


Fig. 5

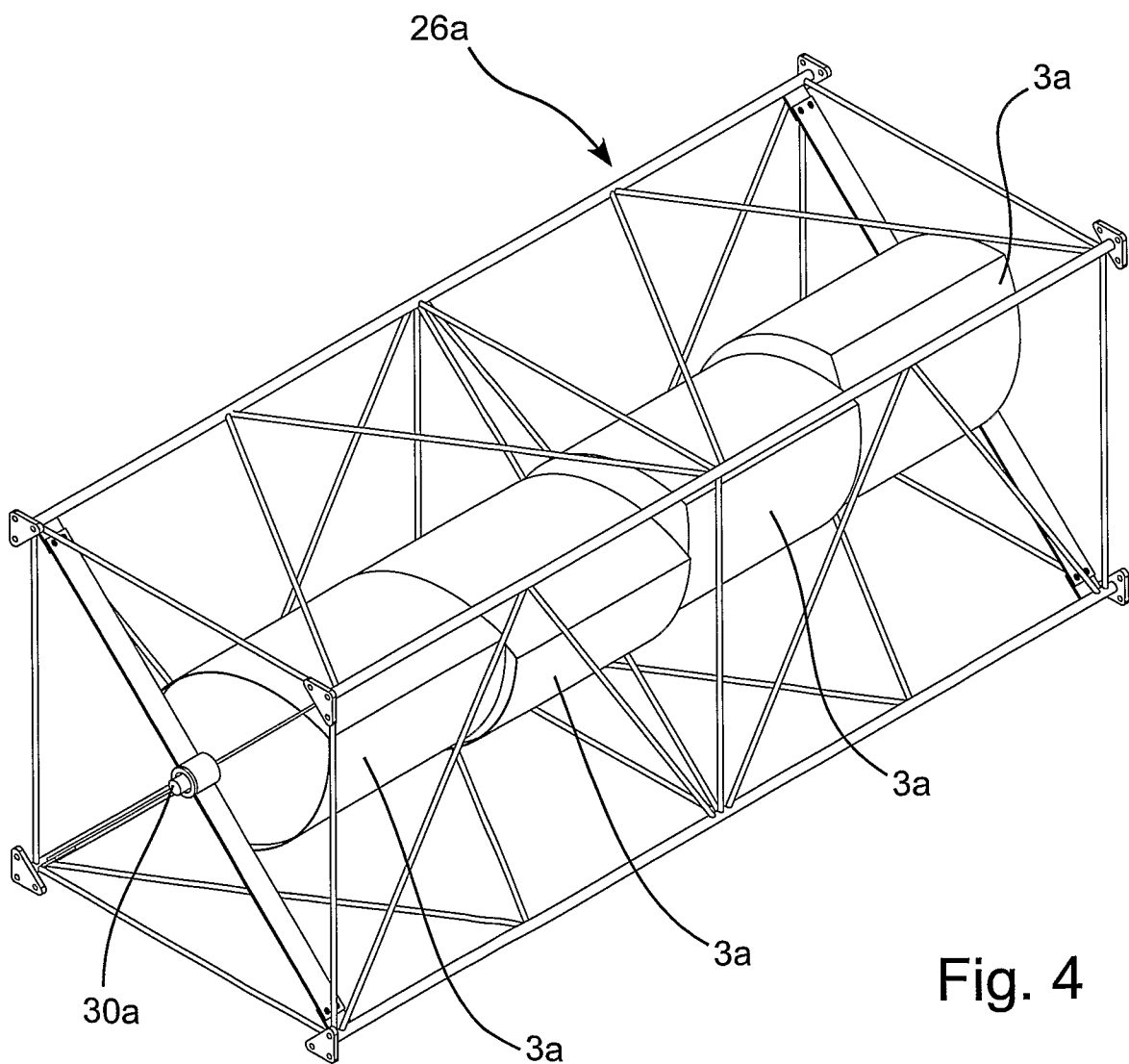


Fig. 4

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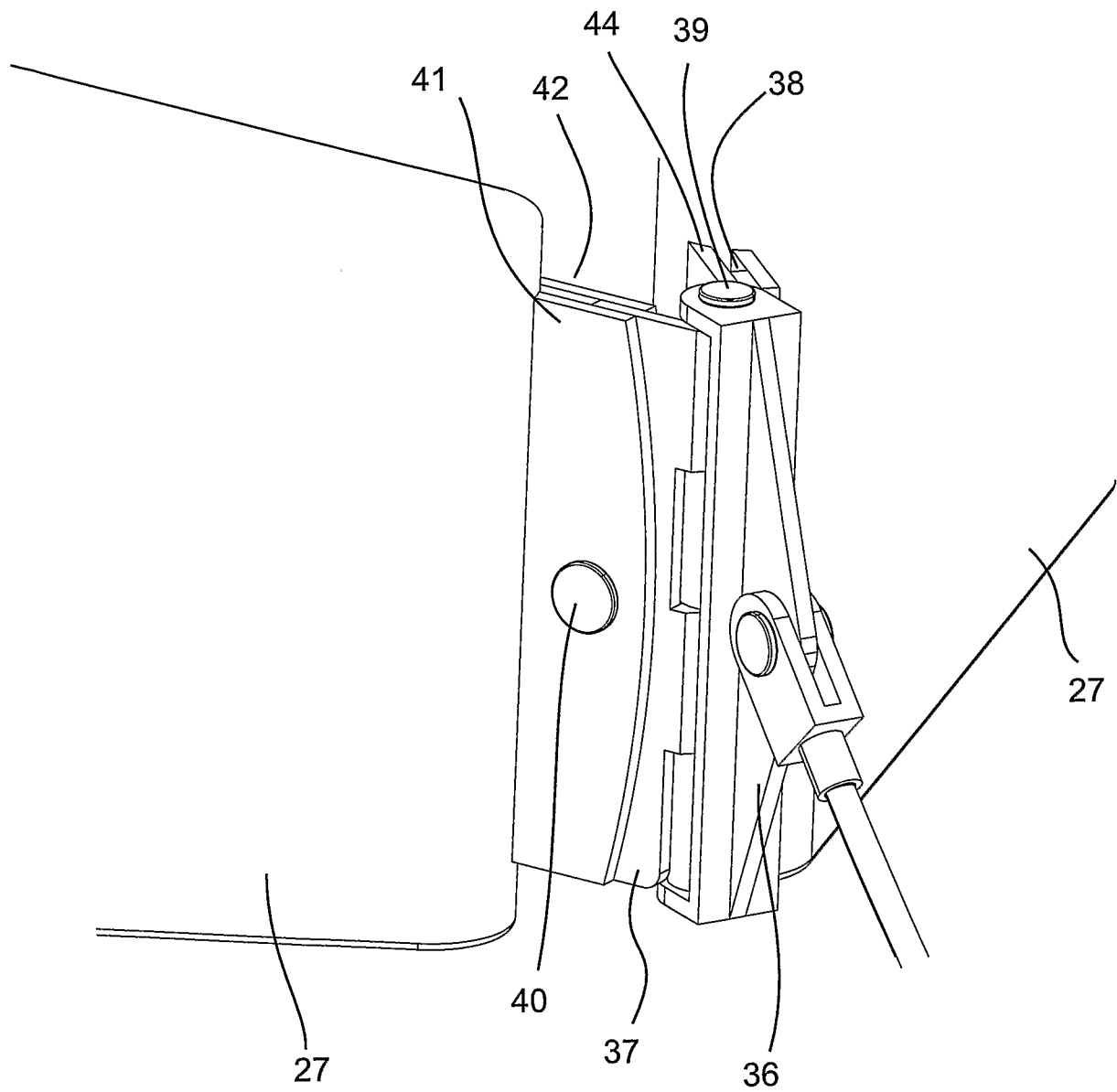


Fig. 6