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- (71) **Applicant:** VESTAS WIND SYSTEMS A/S [DK/DK];  
Hedeager 42, 8200 Aarhus N (DK).
- (72) **Inventors:** ATZLER, Martin; Hedeager 42, 8200 Aarhus N (DK). SCHEEL, Thomas; Rudolfstrasse 79, 52223 Stolberg (DE). SLOTH LARSEN, Lars Finn; Toften 22, 6470 Sydals (DK). KRÜGER, Thomas; Tastumvsnget 12, 8381 Tilst (DK).

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(54) **Title:** A METHOD FOR ESTIMATING A WIND SPEED IN A STABLE MANNER

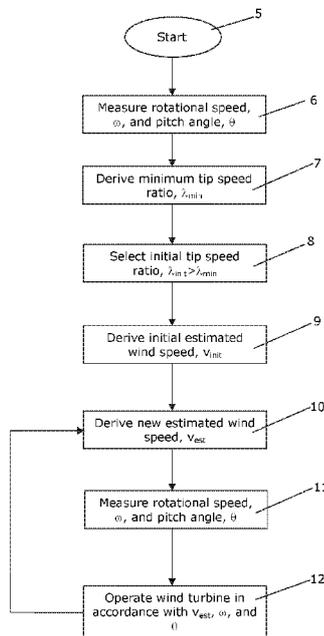


Fig. 4

(57) **Abstract:** A method for iteratively estimating a wind speed at a wind turbine is disclosed, said wind turbine comprising a rotor carrying a set of wind turbine blades, each wind turbine blade having a variable pitch angle. A minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , is derived, based on an obtained pitch angle,  $\theta$ . The minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , defines a limit between a stable and an unstable control region. An initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init} > \lambda_{min}$ , is selected, and an initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , is derived based on the initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , and an obtained rotational speed,  $\omega$ , of the rotor. An estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is iteratively derived, based on the obtained rotational speed,  $\omega$ , and the obtained pitch angle,  $\theta$ , and using the derived initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , as a starting point. The iterative process converges fast and reliably.



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## A METHOD FOR ESTIMATING A WIND SPEED IN A STABLE MANNER

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for estimating a wind speed at a position of a wind turbine. According to the method of the invention, the wind speed can be estimated fast and  
5 in a stable and reliable manner.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

When operating a wind turbine it is sometimes desirable to be able to estimate the wind speed prevailing at the wind turbine, more particularly the wind speed experienced by the wind turbine blades of the wind turbine. When the wind speed is measured, this is often done  
10 at a point behind the rotor of the wind turbine. Thereby the measured wind speed is affected by the impact on the wind by the rotor, and therefore it does not reflect the wind speed at a position in front of the rotor. Furthermore, since the wind speed is typically measured in a single point, it will not reflect variations in the wind speed across an area defined by the rotor. Accordingly, controlling the wind turbine on the basis of such a measured wind speed  
15 may lead to inaccurate control of the wind turbine.

Therefore, various attempts have previously been made in order to provide an estimate for the wind speed at a wind turbine.

US 5,155,375 discloses a controller and a method for operating a variable speed wind turbine to better track wind speed fluctuations for greater efficiency in conversion of wind energy to  
20 electrical energy. The rotor speed is controlled with a wind speed supplied by a wind observer which predicts the average wind speed at a subsequent point in time over the cross section presented to the wind by the wind turbine. The wind speed is predicted as a function of the present (previously predicted) wind speed and correction terms including net torque and the difference between the predicted and actual rotor speed.

### 25 DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of embodiments of the invention to provide a method for estimating a wind speed at a wind turbine, which can be performed in a fast and reliable manner.

The method provides a method for estimating a wind speed at a wind turbine, the wind turbine comprising a rotor carrying a set of wind turbine blades, each wind turbine blade having a variable pitch angle, the method comprising the steps of:

- obtaining a rotational speed,  $\omega$ , of the rotor,
- 5     - obtaining a pitch angle,  $\theta$ , of the wind turbine blades,
- deriving a minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , based on the obtained pitch angle,  $\theta$ , the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , defining a limit between a stable and a potentially unstable control region,
- selecting an initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , where  $\lambda_{init} > \lambda_{min}$ ,
- 10    - deriving an initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , based on the selected initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , and the obtained rotational speed,  $\omega$ , and
- iteratively deriving an estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , based on the obtained rotational speed,  $\omega$ , and the obtained pitch angle,  $\theta$ , and using the derived initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , as a starting point.

- 15    The invention provides a method for estimating a wind speed at a wind turbine, the wind turbine comprising a rotor carrying a set of wind turbine blades. The wind turbine blades catch the wind, thereby causing the rotor to rotate, i.e. the energy of the wind is transformed into mechanical energy. The rotor is connected to a generator, e.g. via a drive train. Thereby the mechanical energy, in the form of rotational movements of the rotor, is transformed into
- 20    electrical energy, which may be supplied to a power grid.

The estimated wind speed may advantageously be a wind speed prevailing in front of the rotor of the wind turbine, i.e. the wind speed which is experienced by the wind turbine blades carried by the rotor.

- 25    Each of the wind turbine blades has a variable pitch angle. Thus, each of the wind turbine blades can be rotated about a longitudinal axis, in order to adjust an angle of attack between the wind and the wind turbine blade. Accordingly, the wind turbine is of a pitch controlled type.

According to the method of the invention, a rotational speed,  $\omega$ , of the rotor and a pitch angle,  $\theta$ , of the wind turbine blades are obtained. This may include measuring the rotational speed and/or the pitch angle. As an alternative, the rotational speed and/or the pitch angle may be obtained from a control unit controlling the wind turbine, the rotor and/or a pitch system of the wind turbine.

Next, a minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , is derived, based on the obtained pitch angle,  $\theta$ . The minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , is selected in such a manner that it defines a limit between a stable and a potentially unstable control region. In the present context the term 'stable control region' should be interpreted to mean a control region in which the wind speed is estimated in a stable manner. For instance, the stable control region could be a region where the wind speed estimation converges. Similarly, in the present context the term 'potentially unstable control region' should be interpreted to mean a control region in which the estimation of the wind speed may become unstable. For instance, an unstable control region could be a control region in which the wind speed estimation does not converge. Accordingly, the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , defines a limit or a boundary in the sense that when the wind turbine is operated at tip speed ratios below the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , the estimation of the wind speed is unstable, and when the wind turbine is operated at tip speed ratios above the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , the estimation of the wind speed is stable.

Next, an initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , is selected in such a manner that  $\lambda_{init} > \lambda_{min}$ . Thus, the initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , is within the stable region, i.e. if the wind turbine is operated at the initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , the estimation of the wind speed is stable.

Then an initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , is derived, based on the selected initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , and the obtained rotational speed. The tip speed ratio is defined as:

$$\lambda = \frac{\omega R}{v},$$

where  $\omega$  is the rotational speed of the rotor, R is the radius of the rotor, and v is the wind speed. Accordingly, the initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , can be derived as:

$$v_{init} = \frac{\omega R}{\lambda_{init}}.$$

Finally, an estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is iteratively estimated, based on the obtained rotational speed,  $\omega$ , and the obtained pitch angle,  $\theta$ , and using the derived initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , as a starting point. Thus, the initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , is used as a

starting point for an iterative process for estimating the wind speed at the wind turbine.

Since the initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , corresponds to a tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , which is within the stable control region, it provides a good starting point for the iterative process, which ensures that the iterative process converges fast and reliably. Thus, it is ensured that  
5 the wind speed is estimated in a stable manner, such as in a converging manner. This is even true if the actual tip speed ratio is not within the stable control region, e.g. in a stall situation, in case of icing on the wind turbine blades or in case of yaw error, because the initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , is still selected in the stable control region in this case.

Thus, the invention provides an iterative method for estimating a wind speed, and it is  
10 ensured that an accurate estimate for the wind speed is reached in a fast and reliable manner.

The method may further comprise the step of controlling the wind turbine in accordance with the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ . According to this embodiment, the invention further provides a method for controlling a wind turbine.

15 The step of controlling the wind turbine may, e.g., include controlling the pitch angle of the wind turbine blades, the rotational speed of the rotor, a power output of the wind turbine, etc.

Alternatively or additionally, the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , may be used for other purposes, such as fault detection in the wind turbine.

20 The step of deriving a minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , may comprise using a minimum tip speed ratio look-up table comprising interrelated values of pitch angle,  $\theta$ , and minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ . According to this embodiment, the minimum tip speed ratio look-up table is provided before operation of the wind turbine is initiated, and during operation the previously  
25 tip speed ratio look-up table is consulted whenever this is required in order to derive a minimum tip speed ratio. Using a look-up table is a simple approach, which limits the required processing power for performing the method.

The minimum tip speed ratio look-up table may provide discrete interrelated values of pitch angle,  $\theta$ , and minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ . In this case an interpolation between two discrete values may be performed when the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , is derived, based  
30 on the pitch angle,  $\theta$ .

The selected initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , may exceed the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , at least by a predefined amount. According to this embodiment, the selected initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , is well within the stable control region, thereby representing a very good starting point for the iterative process, ensuring that the wind speed is estimated in a fast and reliable manner.

The method may further comprise the steps of:

- setting a flag, indicating that the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is unreliable, in the case that the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , results in an estimated tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{est}$ , which is lower than the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , and

- 10      - controlling the wind turbine in accordance with an estimated wind speed corresponding to  $\lambda_{min}$ , and in accordance with the flag.

According to this embodiment, an estimated tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{est}$ , corresponding to the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is calculated and compared to the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ . The estimated tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{est}$ , is calculated as:

15                      
$$\lambda_{est} = \frac{\omega R}{v_{est}}$$

When the estimated tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{est}$ , decreases below the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , this is an indication that an unstable control region is entered, and that the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , provided by the method may no longer be reliable. Therefore a flag is set, indicating this to the system and/or to an operator. As a consequence, the wind turbine is no longer controlled in accordance with the estimated wind speed. Instead, the wind turbine is controlled in accordance with an estimated wind speed, which corresponds to the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , and in accordance with the flag, i.e. bearing in mind that the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is unreliable.

The method may further comprise the steps of:

- 25      - estimating a tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{est}$ , based on the obtained rotational speed,  $\omega$ , and the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , and
- removing the flag and controlling the wind turbine in accordance with the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , in the case that the estimated tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{est}$ , increases above the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ .

According to this embodiment, once the flag, indicating that the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is unreliable, has been set, the estimated tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{est}$ , is continuously calculated, in the manner described above, and compared to the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ . When the estimated tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{est}$ , increases above the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , this is an indication that a stable control region is once again entered. Accordingly, the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is once again considered reliable.

As a consequence, the flag is removed, and the wind turbine is once again controlled in accordance with the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ .

According to one embodiment, the flag may remain set until the estimated tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{est}$ , has increased above the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , by a predefined amount and/or for a predefined period of time. Thereby it is avoided that the flag is continuously set and removed in the case that the estimated tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{est}$ , is close to the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ .

The step of iteratively deriving an estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , may comprise using a  $c_p$  look-up table comprising interrelated values of rotational speed,  $\omega$ , wind speed,  $v$ , pitch angle,  $\theta$ , and power coefficient,  $c_p$ .

According to this embodiment, a power coefficient,  $c_p$ , is obtained as an intermediate step when estimating the wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , by means of the  $c_p$  look-up table. The power coefficient,  $c_p$ , derived as an intermediate step in this manner may be used for other purposes than estimating the wind speed and/or controlling the wind turbine. For instance, the power coefficient,  $c_p$ , may be used for monitoring purposes.

The step of iteratively deriving an estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , may comprise estimating a power output,  $P_{est}$ , of the wind turbine, and comparing the estimated power output,  $P_{est}$ , to a measured power output,  $P_{meas}$ , of the wind turbine. If the estimated power output,  $P_{est}$ , differs from the measured power output,  $P_{meas}$ , then the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , probably also differs from the actual wind speed. Therefore, the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is adjusted for the next iteration, if it is determined that the estimated power output,  $P_{est}$ , differs from the measured power output,  $P_{meas}$ .

There is also provided a wind turbine and a computer program product configured to implement one or more of the features of the method described hereinabove.

All embodiments and features of the invention described herein may be combined in any combination.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will now be described in further detail with reference to the accompanying  
5 drawings in which

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a method according to an embodiment of the invention,

Fig. 2 is a graph illustrating power coefficient,  $c_p$ , as a function of tip speed ratio,  $\lambda$ , for a fixed pitch angle,

Fig. 3 is graph illustrating power output as a function of wind speed for three different pitch  
10 angles, and

Fig. 4 is a flow chart illustrating a method according to an embodiment of the invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a method according to an embodiment of the invention, in the form of a closed loop approximation process. A rotational speed,  $\omega$ , of the rotor of a  
15 wind turbine, and a pitch angle,  $\theta$ , of the wind turbine blades of the wind turbine are measured and supplied to an estimating block 1. Furthermore, a previously estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is also supplied to the estimating block 1.

In the estimating block 1, an estimated power output,  $P_{est}$ , is calculated, based on the supplied parameters,  $\omega$ ,  $\theta$  and  $v_{est}$ . This includes deriving a power coefficient,  $c_p$ , e.g. by  
20 means of a  $c_p$  look-up table, based on an estimated tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{est}$ , and the pitch angle,  $\theta$ .

The estimated power output,  $P_{est}$ , is compared to a measured power output,  $P_{meas}$ , at a comparator 2. This results in an error signal,  $P_{err}$ . If the error signal,  $P_{err}$ , is zero, then  
25  $P_{est} = P_{meas}$ , indicating that the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , supplied to the estimator block 1 is equal to or close to the actual wind speed prevailing at the wind turbine.

If the error signal,  $P_{err}$ , is positive, then the measured power output,  $P_{meas}$ , is larger than the estimated power output,  $P_{est}$ , indicating that the expected power output at the estimated

wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is lower than the actual power output. This indicates that the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is lower than the actual wind speed prevailing at the wind turbine, and the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , should therefore be increased.

Similarly, if the error signal,  $P_{err}$ , is negative, then the measured power output,  $P_{meas}$ , is smaller than the estimated power output,  $P_{est}$ , indicating that the expected power output at the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is higher than the actual power output. This indicates that the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is higher than the actual wind speed prevailing at the wind turbine, and the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , should therefore be decreased.

The adjustments to the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , described above, are performed in the following manner. The error signal,  $P_{err}$ , is multiplied by a gain factor,  $k_{est}$ , at multiplier 3, and the resulting signal is supplied to an integrator 4. At the integrator 4 the signal received from the multiplier 3 is integrated, resulting in a new estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , which is supplied to the estimating block 1 for the next iteration.

Thus, the estimation process described above is an iterative process. In order to start the iterative process, an initial wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , is supplied to the estimating block 1. The initial wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , is derived in the following manner.

A minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , is derived, based on the measured pitch angle,  $\Theta$ . The minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , defines a limit between a stable and an unstable control region, at the measured pitch angle,  $\Theta$ . Thus, at tip speed ratios above the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , the wind speed is estimated in a stable manner, and at tip speed ratios below the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , the wind speed is potentially estimated in an unstable manner.

An initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , is selected, in such a manner that  $\lambda_{init} > \lambda_{min}$ . Accordingly, the selected initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , is well within the stable control region. The initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , is then derived, based on the measured rotational speed,  $\omega$ , of the rotor and the selected initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ . Thus, the initial wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , which is used as a starting point for the iterative process described above, corresponds to the initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , and is therefore also well within the stable control region at the measured pitch angle,  $\Theta$ . This ensures that the iterative process converges in a fast and reliable manner, i.e. a reliable estimate for the wind speed is reached fast.

Fig. 2 is a graph illustrating power coefficient,  $c_p$ , as a function of tip speed ratio,  $\lambda$ , for a fixed pitch angle. The graph of Fig. 2 illustrates how a minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , can be determined.

The power output,  $P$ , of the wind turbine is given as:

$$5 \quad P = \frac{1}{2} \rho A c_p(\lambda, \theta) v^3,$$

where  $P$  is the power output,  $\rho$  is the air density,  $A$  is an area swept by the rotor,  $c_p(\lambda, \theta)$  is the power coefficient, depending on the tip speed ratio,  $\lambda$ , and the pitch angle,  $\theta$ , and  $v$  is the wind speed.

10 It can be assumed that the wind turbine is operated within a stable control region as long as the partial derivative of the power output with respect to the wind speed is positive. The partial derivative of the power output with respect to wind speed is given as:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial v} = \frac{\rho}{2} A \left( 3v^2 c_p + v^3 \frac{\partial c_p}{\partial v} \right).$$

The partial derivative of the rotor power coefficient is given as:

$$\frac{\partial c_p}{\partial v} = \frac{dc_p}{d\lambda} \frac{\delta \lambda}{\delta v}$$

15 where

$$\lambda = \frac{R\omega}{v} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial v} = -\frac{R\omega}{v^2}.$$

Inserting this in the equation above regarding the partial derivative of the power output results in:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial v} = \frac{\rho}{2} A \left( 3v^2 c_p - R\omega v \frac{\partial c_p}{\partial \lambda} \right) = \frac{\rho}{2} A v^2 \left( 3c_p - \lambda \frac{\partial c_p}{\partial \lambda} \right).$$

20 Hence, the wind turbine is operated within a stable control region if:

$$\frac{dc_p}{d\lambda} < \frac{3c_p}{\lambda}$$

This sets a restriction on the gradient of the power coefficient,  $c_p$ , versus the tip speed ratio,  $\lambda$ . This is illustrated in the graph of Fig. 2, where a tangent of the curve is shown in a point corresponding to a specific tip speed ratio,  $\lambda$ . If the tangent intersects the ordinate axis at a point,  $\lambda_s > \frac{2}{3}\lambda$ , then the equation above will be violated, and the wind turbine will be operated

5 in an unstable control region. Based on this, a minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , can be derived, which defines a limit between a stable and an unstable control region. Minimum tip speed ratios,  $X_{min}$ , for various pitch angles,  $\theta$ , can be derived in this manner, and inserted into a look-up table, which can be consulted during operation of the wind turbine.

Fig. 3 is graph illustrating power output as a function of wind speed for three different pitch angles,  $\theta = -4^\circ$ ,  $\theta = 0^\circ$ , and  $\theta = 4^\circ$ . All three curves represent that the wind turbine is operated at nominal rotational speed,  $\omega$ . It can be seen that some of the curves have portions with a negative gradient,  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}$ , i.e. portions where the wind speed estimation would not converge. These portions are all in a region where the power output is above the rated power output. However, for other pitch angles and/or for other rotors, such regions may occur below rated

15 power, in which case it is necessary to establish the minimum tip speed ratio,  $X_{min}$ , in the manner described above, in order to ensure stable wind speed estimation.

Fig. 4 is a flow chart illustrating a method according to an embodiment of the invention. The process is started at step 5. At step 6 the rotational speed,  $\omega$ , of the rotor of the wind turbine and the pitch angle,  $\theta$ , of the wind turbine blades of the wind turbine are measured, or

20 obtained in another suitable manner.

At step 7 a minimum tip speed ratio,  $X_{min}$ , is derived, based on the measured pitch angle,  $\theta$ . The minimum tip speed ratio,  $X_{min}$ , defines a limit between a stable and an unstable control region for the wind speed estimation. The minimum tip speed ratio,  $X_{min}$ , may, e.g., be derived in the manner described above with reference to Fig. 2.

25 Thus, when the wind turbine is operated at tip speed ratios which are above the minimum tip speed ratio,  $X_{min}$ , the wind speed estimation is within a stable control region. When the wind turbine is operated at tip speed ratios which are below the minimum tip speed ratio,  $X_{min}$ , the wind speed estimation is within an unstable control region.

At step 8 an initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , is selected in such a manner that  $\lambda_{int} > \lambda_{min}$ . Thus, the

30 initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , is selected in such a manner that it is well within the stable control region.

At step 9 an initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , is derived, based on the selected initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ . Thus, the derived initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , corresponds to the initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , and therefore the initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , is also well within the stable control region. Therefore the initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , is a good starting point  
5 for an iterative process for estimating the wind speed prevailing at the wind turbine.

Accordingly, at step 10, an iterative process is started, in which a new estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is derived, based on the initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , the measured rotational speed,  $\omega$ , and the measured pitch angle,  $\Theta$ .

At step 11 the rotational speed,  $\omega$ , and the pitch angle,  $\Theta$  are measured, and at step 12 the  
10 wind turbine is operated in accordance with the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , the measured rotational speed,  $\omega$ , and the measured pitch angle,  $\Theta$ . Then the process is returned to step 10, where a new estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is derived, based on the previous estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , the measured rotational speed,  $\omega$ , and the measured pitch angle,  $\Theta$ . Accordingly, an iterative process is performed in order to obtain an estimated wind speed,  
15  $v_{est}$ , which is close to the actual wind speed prevailing at the wind turbine.

Since the initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , which is used as a starting point for the iterative process, is selected in such a manner that it is well within the stable control region, it is ensured that the iterative process converges fast and reliably. Thus, a reliable estimate for the wind speed is reached fast.

20 While embodiments of the invention have been shown and described, it will be understood that such embodiments are described by way of example only. Numerous variations, changes and substitutions will occur to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims. Accordingly, it is intended that the following claims cover all such variations or equivalents as fall within the spirit and  
25 the scope of the invention.

## CLAIMS

1. A method for estimating a wind speed at a wind turbine, the wind turbine comprising a rotor carrying a set of wind turbine blades, each wind turbine blade having a variable pitch angle, the method comprising the steps of:

- 5
- obtaining a rotational speed,  $\omega$ , of the rotor,
  - obtaining a pitch angle,  $\theta$ , of the wind turbine blades,
  - deriving a minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , based on the obtained pitch angle,  $\theta$ , the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , defining a limit between a stable and a potentially unstable control region,
- 10
- selecting an initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , where  $\lambda_{init} > \lambda_{min}$ ,
  - deriving an initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , based on the selected initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , and the obtained rotational speed,  $\omega$ , and
  - iteratively deriving an estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , based on the obtained rotational speed,  $\omega$ , and the obtained pitch angle,  $\theta$ , and using the derived initial estimated wind speed,  $v_{init}$ , as a starting point.
- 15

2. A method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of controlling the wind turbine in accordance with the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ .

3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the step of deriving a minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , comprises using a minimum tip speed ratio look-up table comprising interrelated values of pitch angle,  $\theta$ , and minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ .

20

4. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the selected initial tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{init}$ , exceeds the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , at least by a predefined amount.

5. A method according to any of the preceding claims, further comprising the steps of:

- 25
- setting a flag, indicating that the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , is unreliable, in the case that the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , results in an estimated tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{est}$ , which is lower than the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ , and

- controlling the wind turbine in accordance with an estimated wind speed corresponding to  $\lambda_{min}$ , and in accordance with the flag.

6. A method according to claim 5, further comprising the steps of:

- 5 - estimating a tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{est}$ , based on the obtained rotational speed,  $\omega$ , and the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , and
- removing the flag and controlling the wind turbine in accordance with the estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , in the case that the estimated tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{est}$ , increases above the minimum tip speed ratio,  $\lambda_{min}$ .

10 7. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the step of iteratively deriving an estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , comprises using a  $c_p$  look-up table comprising interrelated values of rotational speed,  $\omega$ , wind speed,  $v$ , pitch angle,  $\theta$ , and power coefficient,  $c_p$ .

15 8. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the step of iteratively deriving an estimated wind speed,  $v_{est}$ , comprises estimating a power output,  $P_{est}$ , of the wind turbine, and comparing the estimated power output,  $P_{est}$ , to a measured power output,  $P_{meas}$ , of the wind turbine.

9. A wind turbine comprising a rotor carrying a set of wind turbine blades, each wind turbine blade having a variable pitch angle; and a controller configured to implement any one of method claims 1 to 8.

20 10. A computer program product comprising computer executable code for implementing any one of method claims 1 to 8.

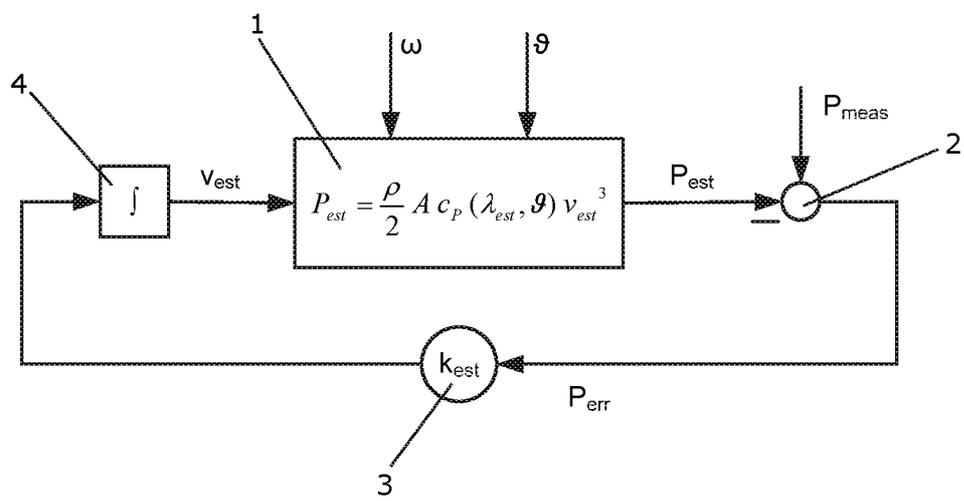


Fig. 1

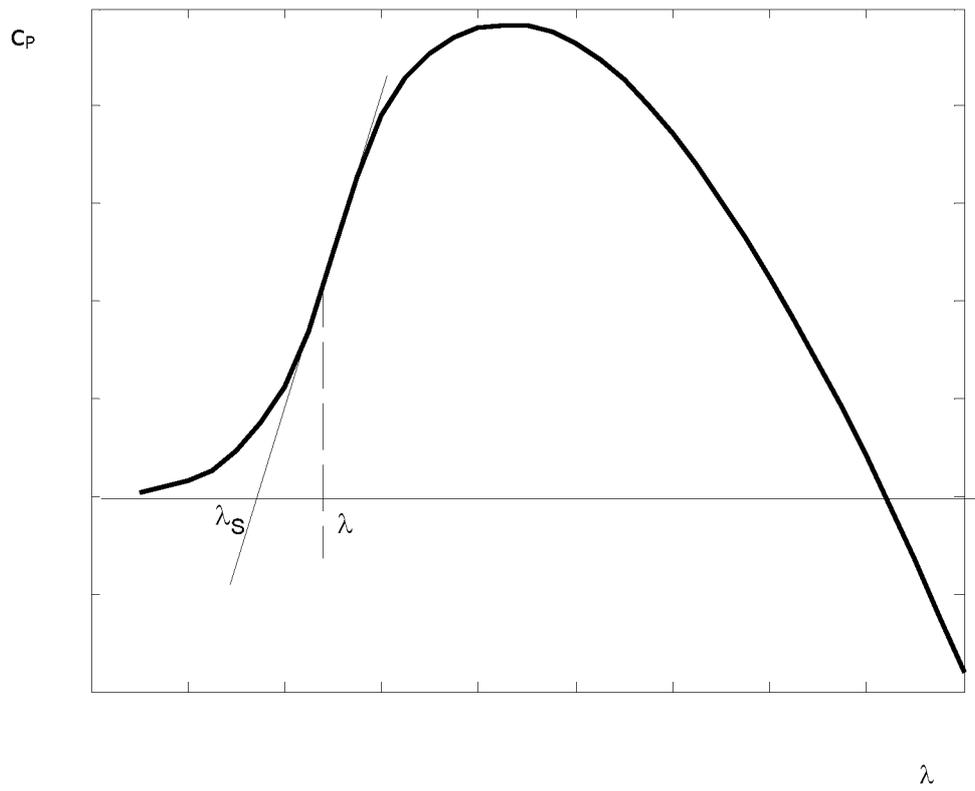


Fig. 2

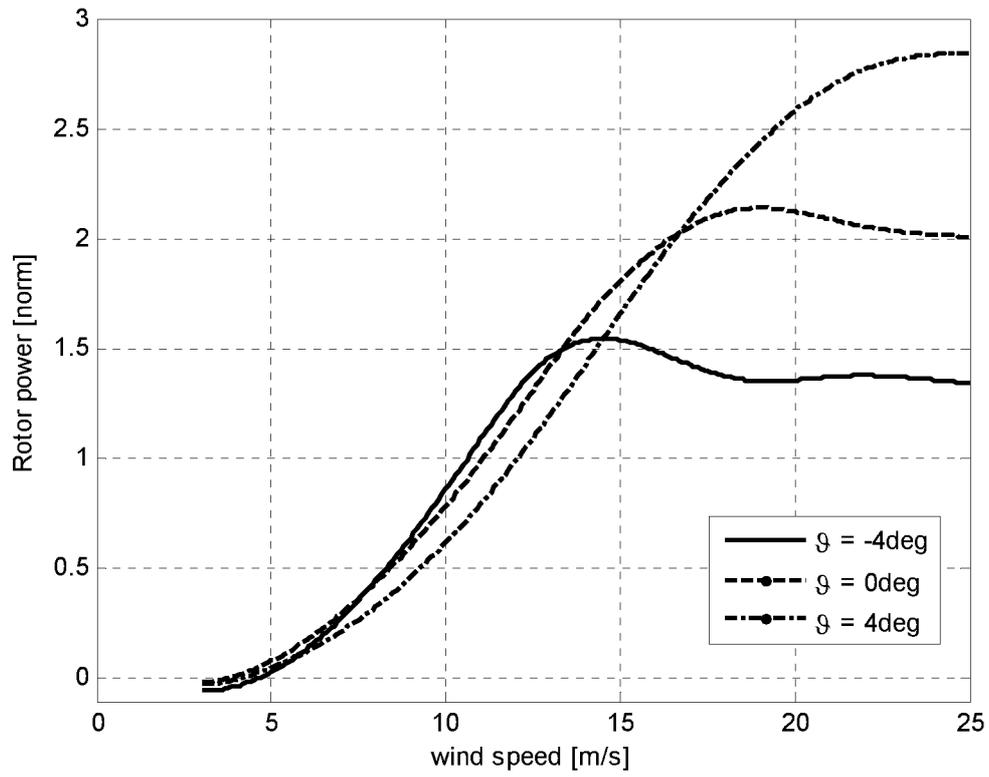


Fig. 3

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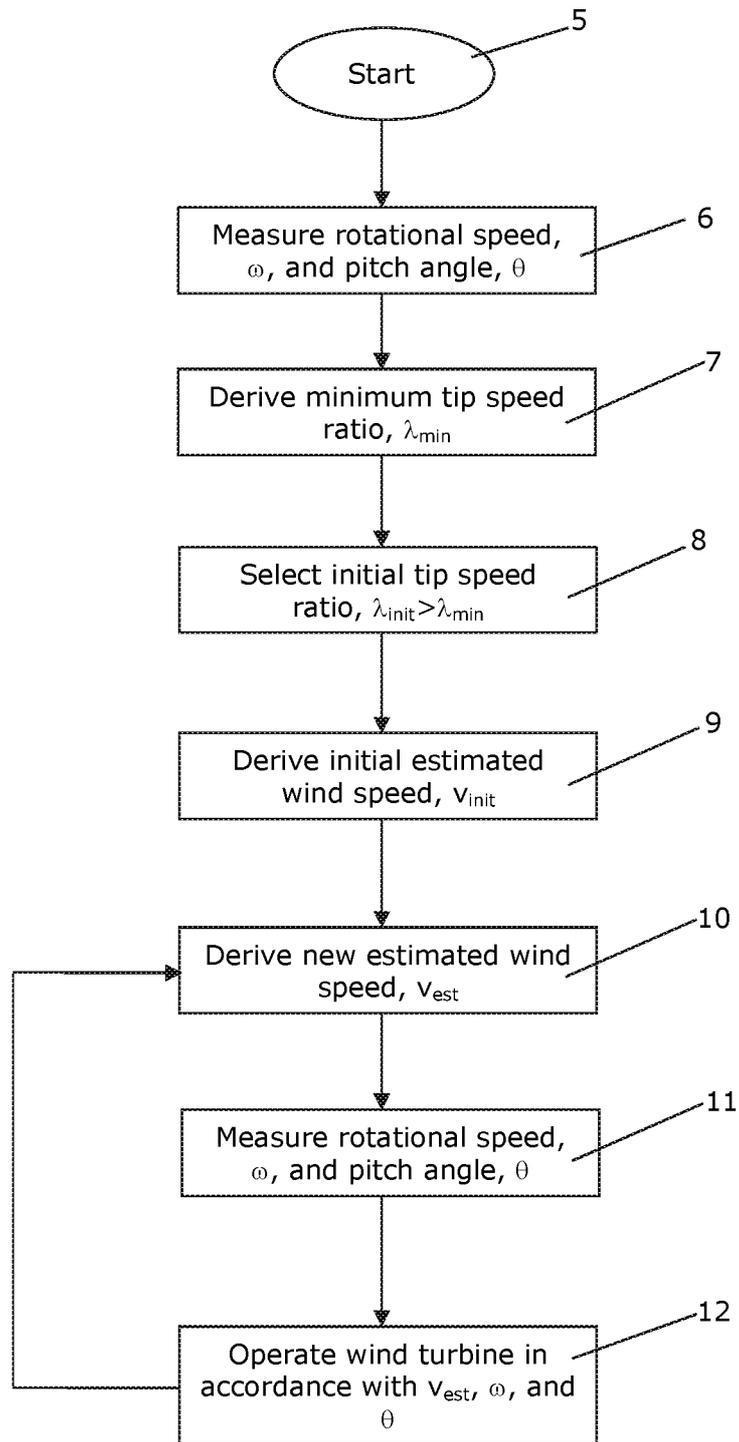


Fig. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
PCT/DK2015/050353

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
INV. F03D7/04  
ADD.  
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)  
F03D

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 practicable, 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.
X	US 2011/084485 AI (MI RANDE ERI K CARL LEHNSKOV [DK] ET AL) 14 April 2011 (2011-04-14) paragraphs [0056] - [0058] abstract -----	1-10
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X	US 8 803 352 B1 (KOERBER ARNE [DE] ET AL) 12 August 2014 (2014-08-12) column 1, lines 62-66 column 6, lines 31-48 -----	1, 2, 7, 9, 10
	-/- .	

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"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

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 February 2016

Date of mailing of the international search report

18/02/2016

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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

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Pasquet, Pi erre

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
PCT/DK2015/050353

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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A	<p>JP 2014 199055 A (TOYOTA TSUSHO CORP) 23 October 2014 (2014-10-23) paragraphs [0107], [0108], [0124]</p> <p>-----</p>	1, 4
A	<p>US 5 155 375 A (HOLLEY WILLIAM E [US]) 13 October 1992 (1992-10-13) cited in the application column 3, lines 35-41, 55-68 column 7, line 29 - column 8, line 13</p> <p>-----</p>	1, 2, 9, 10

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