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(71) Applicant: KITE GEN RESEARCH S.R.L. [IT/IT];
Corso Lombardia 63/D, I-10099 San Mauro Torinese (TO)
(IT).

(72) Inventor: IPPOLITO, Massimo; c/o Kite Gen Research
S.R.L., Corso Lombardia 63/D, I-10099 San Mauro Torinese (TO) (IT).

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

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(54) Title: KITE WIND ENERGY COLLECTOR

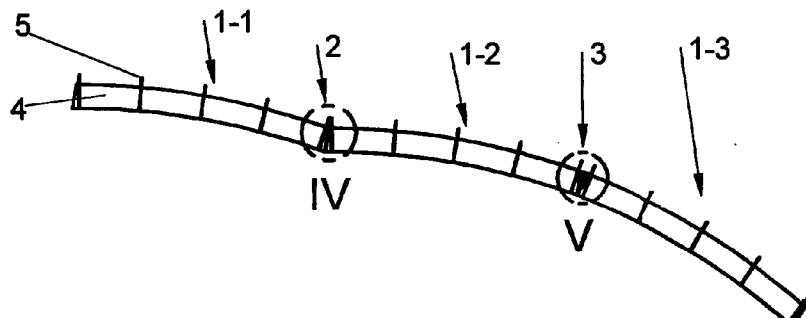


Fig. 1

(57) Abstract: A wing with bi-mode operation is described, for passing from an arc shape to an undistorted plane shape and vice versa, composed of three or more power wing airfoils (1-1, 1-2, 1-3) connected in series and mutually articulated through at least one articular joint (2, 3) interposed between at least one pair of such adjacent power wing airfoils (1-1, 1-2, 1-3).

KITE WIND ENERGY COLLECTOR

5

The present invention refers to a wing with bi-mode operation.

In all common aerodynamic applications, such as for example gas turbine blades and airplane carrier surfaces, the ultimate objective of the aerodynamic profile is transferring a distributed load towards the base of the blade or the wing. The structural resistance obtained through, for example a double-T longitudinal member, allows contrasting the flexural moment generated by the distributed load.

In case of a power wing profile, belonging to a system used for extracting energy from wind, the presence only of pure tension efforts makes an arc configuration of the wing opening generate an aerodynamic lift useful, at the same time, both for keeping its own shape and for generating energy.

As known, a configuration of pure tension efforts needs a much lower structural resistance with respect to the case in which there is a

flexural moment. Consequently, the aerodynamic profile of the power wing profile can be thinned in order to improve the aerodynamic efficiency, namely the lift on resistance ratio, ultimately increasing 5 the energetic performance of a plant at a height for extracting energy from wind.

The extraction of energy from wing occurs through systems comprising ultra-light wings, with high aerodynamic efficiency, subjected to high wing 10 loads, in a tensional structure mode.

Patent application n. WO2008120257, of the same Applicant, discloses a system for extracting energy from wind through a train of power wing airfoils connected in series, driven by means of 15 servo-assisted winches, autonomously controlled by a smart control system. A power wing profile immersed in a wind current is therefore connected, through at least one rope, to a standalone generator which converts into electric current the 20 wind energy captured at troposphere level. The power wing airfoils are drive in order to drag the modules to which they are connected and allow converting wind energy into electric energy through at least one generating system, comprising at least 25 one generator/motor. The ropes are adapted both to

transmit mechanical energy from and towards the wing profiles for dragging the modules, and to check the flight trajectory of the wing profiles themselves.

5 The power that a wing profile is able to subtract from wind is function both of the aerodynamic efficiency of the wing profile and of its area. In particular, such power grows with the square of the aerodynamic efficiency and linearly
10 with the area.

 The efficiency of a wing profile depends on the shape of the profile. Such optimum shape must however be kept also when the wing profile is subjected to the stresses of the resistance-lift
15 (*drag-lift*) forces. For such purpose, it is possible to have to use semi-rigid wing profiles.

 Differently from completely flexible wing profiles, semi-rigid wing profiles are equipped, for example, with an extremely lightweight frame
20 due to which the wing profiles can assume a similar shape to the one of rigid wings of gliders. The wing profiles can, for example, be structured with lozenges made of polymers. Having to employ semi-rigidity ensures a strong increase of performances,
25 not only due to a better aerodynamic efficiency,

but also due to an easier driving.

In particular, rigidity can be asymmetrical with respect to the two sizes of the wing profile in order to guarantee a side flexibility useful to 5 recover the wing profile in a corresponding recovering system.

A first problem dealing with the extraction of energy from wind through systems comprising ultralight wings is given by the aero-elastic 10 distortion of the wing profile subjected to aerodynamic forces. According to sizing and choice of the materials, there is the chance that the rigidity along the wing rope is not enough to keep the profile shape, with the consequent risk of 15 reducing performances and efficiency. The arc shape of the wing is aerodynamically kept during the flight with a lift gradient of the wing section, reducing or nullifying the need of a longitudinal member.

20 A second problem dealing with extraction of energy from wind through systems comprising ultralight wings is given by the management of a bi-mode flight behavior, assuming a wing sideslip attitude and a productive, namely power generating, 25 attitude. With the sideslip attitude, the wing is

recalled through a single constraint rope. In order to have enough stability, in this phase, the arc shape of the flight under productive attitude must be abandoned in favor of a flying configuration.

5 Patent application n. WO2011121557 deals with the first problem describing a system for actuating the commands for the flight of a power wing profile controlled through at least two cables for converting wind energy into electrical or 10 mechanical energy, comprising a first unit to exert a similar unwinding-winding action of said cables, and a second unit interposed between the power wing profile and the first unit to perform a differential control action for the cables. The 15 system comprises a single motor actuating the second cable control unit and the first unit comprises, for each cable, two series of winding pulleys without overlapping the cable, arranged on respective, mutually overlapped, common horizontal 20 axes.

Patent application n. WO2009035492 deals with the second problem, describing a power wing profile comprising a first control element operating in a first force configuration, in which the first 25 control element is used to keep under control he

flight of the power wing profile during a power generating step, the power wing profile further comprising a second control element used for checking the flight of the power wing profile in 5 the second force configuration during the recovery step; in such second step, the force associated with the configuration is reduced with respect to the first step associated with the power generation.

10 Object of the present invention is solving the above prior art problems, by providing a wind composed of power wing airfoils which allows keeping unchanged the shape of the wing profile and enable a bi-mode flight behavior.

15 Another object of the present invention is providing a wind comprising a wing surface connected to one or more parallel bumps along the direction of the rope of such power wing airfoils, such wing further comprising at least one joint 20 composed of external cloth edges, respectively connected to a pair of external bumps and of a pair of internal cloth edges, such joint symmetrically converging with respect to a rope belonging to the power wing airfoils.

25 The above and other objects and advantages of

the invention, as will appear from the following description, are obtained with a wing with bi-mode operation as claimed in claim 1. Preferred embodiments and non-trivial variations of the 5 present invention are the subject matter of the dependent claims.

It is intended that all enclosed claims are an integral part of the present description.

It will be immediately obvious that numerous 10 variations and modifications (for example related to shape, sizes, arrangements and parts with equivalent functionality) could be made to what is described, without departing from the scope of the invention as appears from the enclosed claims.

15 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:

- Figure 1 shows a front view of a preferred 20 embodiment of a wing according to the present invention;
- Figures 2 and 3 respectively show a plan view of the lower and upper surface of the wing of Figure 1;
- 25 - Figures 4 and 5 respectively show an enlarged

part IV and V of the wing of Figure 1;

- Figure 6 show a side view of the wing of Figure 1;

- Figure 7 shows an enlarged part VII of the 5 wing of Figure 6;

- Figures 8 and 9 respectively show an axonometric view of the lower and upper surface of the wing of Figure 1;

- Figures 10 and 11 respectively show an 10 enlarged part X and XI of the wing of Figure 8; and

- Figures 12 and 13 respectively show an enlarged part XII and XIII of the wing of Figure 9.

With reference to the Figures, it is possible to note that a wing according to the present 15 invention with bi-mode operation is composed of three or more power wing airfoils 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, connected in series and mutually articulated through at least one articular joint 2, 3 interposed between at least one pair di such 20 adjacent power wing airfoils 1-1, 1-2, 1-3.

Advantageously, each one of such power wing airfoils 1-1, 1-2, 1-3 is composed of at least one rigid quoin, such quoins being mutually articulated by interposing a respective one of such joints 2, 3 25 to allow the bi-mode function of the wing according

to the present invention, in particular concentrating in such joints 2, 3 the possible attitude oscillations. In fact, to be able to suitable manage both the power generating step and 5 the wing sideslip recovery manoeuvre, the set of wing profiles 1-1, 1-2, 1-3 must be able to pass through two shapes, from which the bi-mode operation is obtained: an arc shape, during the generating step, and an undistorted plane shape for 10 the wing sideslip recovery manoeuvre.

Each wing profile 1-1, 1-2, 1-3 comprises at least one wing surface 4 connected to one or more external bumps 5 operating as exoskeleton. The bumps 5, arranged parallel along the direction of 15 the wing rope and external to the wing surface 4, have the advantage of slightly increasing the aerodynamic resistance, but have the advantage of guaranteeing to keep the shape of the respective wing profile 1-1, 1-2, 1-3.

20 Alternatively, it is possible to provide that one or more bumps 5 are placed along a concave area of the wing surface 4.

The wing surface 4 is preferably made of very 25 resistant cloth, coated with thermoplastic or thermosetting resins: in particular, such cloth

performs the double function of resisting to stresses, once having reached the arc shape during the power generating step, and of providing the elastic rigidity, useful to take back the wing 5 according to the present invention to the undistorted plane configuration during the wing sideslip recovery step.

With reference to Figures 4, 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13, each joint 2, 3, is composed of external cloth 10 edges 6, 7, respectively connected to a pair of external bumps 5-1, 5-2, and to a pair of internal cloth edges 8, 9. Each joint 2, 3 is symmetrical with respect to a rope 10 along which the cloth edges 8, 9 converge.

15 The configuration with undistorted plane shape of the wing according to the present invention, associated with the wing sideslip recovery step, corresponds to the joint 3 in a widespread position (Figures 5, 11 and 13), characterized by the 20 internal cloth edges 8, 9, stretched and tangent to the wing surface 4.

The arc shape configuration of the wing according to the present invention, associated with the power generating step, corresponds to the joint 25 2 in a contracted position (Figures 4, 10 and 12),

characterized by the internal cloth edges 8, 9, bent inside the wing profile, allowing the convergence and the contact along the rope 10 of the pair of external cloth edges 6, 7.

5 In addition, it is possible to provide that at least the two terminal end power wing airfoils 1-1, 1-3, and in particular the rigid quoins which compose such profiles, to which the control bridles of the wing according to the present invention are 10 connected, are equipped with a reinforcing structure adapted to distribute the loads induced by such bridles at least on such two power wing airfoils 1-1, 1-3.

The present invention obtains its object 15 through an undistorted wing in a plane configuration distorted by aerodynamic loads in an arc configuration, in which the rigidity of the structure allows keeping the undistorted configuration assuming a wing sideslip attitude, 20 and distorting the structure to obtain an arc configuration assuming a power generating attitude.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the shape of the wing is asymmetrical in order to be able to usefully exploit the asymmetry 25 for the skidding step. This configuration offers

the chance of making particularly rigid segments along the wing rope direction, which are aerodynamically efficient.

CLAIMS

1. Wing with bi-mode operation passing from an arc shape to an undistorted plane shape and vice versa, characterized in that it is composed of
5 three or more power wing airfoils (1-1, 1-2, 1-3) connected in series and mutually articulated through at least one articular joint (2, 3) interposed between at least one pair of said adjacent power wing airfoils (1-1, 1-2, 1-3).
- 10 2. Wing according to the previous claim, characterized in that each one of said power wing airfoils (1-1, 1-2, 1-3) is composed of at least one rigid quoin.
- 15 3. Wing according to claim 1, characterized in that it comprises at least one wing surface (4) connected to one or more parallel bumps (5) along a rope direction of said power wing airfoils (1-1, 1-2, 1-3).
- 20 4. Wing according to claim 3, characterized in that at least one said joint (2, 3) is composed of external cloth edges (6, 7), respectively connected to a pair of said external bumps (5-1, 5-2) and to a pair of internal cloth edges (8, 9), said joint (2, 3) symmetrically converging with respect to a
25 rope (10) belonging to said power wing airfoils (1-

1, 1-2, 1-3).

5. Wing according to any one of the previous claims, characterized in that a configuration in said undistorted plane shape corresponds to one of 5 said joints (2, 3) in a widespread position, said internal cloth edges (8, 9) being stretched and tangent to said wing surface (4).

6. Wing according to any one of the previous claims, characterized in that a configuration a 10 said arc shape corresponds to one of said joints (2, 3) in a contracted position, said internal cloth edges (8, 9) being bent inside said wing profile (1-1, 1-2, 1-3).

7. Wing according to any one of the previous 15 claims, characterized in that said one or more bumps (5) are external to said wing surface (4), performing an exoskeleton function.

8. Wing according to any one of the previous claims, characterized in that said one or more 20 bumps (5) are placed along a concave area of said wing surface (4).

9. Wing according to any one of the previous claims, characterized in that at least two terminal 25 end ones of said power wing airfoils (1-1, 1-3), and in particular said rigid quoins composing said

profiles, to which control bridles of said wing are connected, are equipped with a reinforcing structure adapted to distribute loads induced by said bridles at least on said two power wing 5 airfoils (1-1, 1-3).

10. Wing according to any one of the previous claims, characterized in that said wing surface (4) is made of a cloth coated with thermoplastic or thermosetting resins.

10 11. Wing according to any one of the previous claims, characterized in that it has an asymmetrical shape.

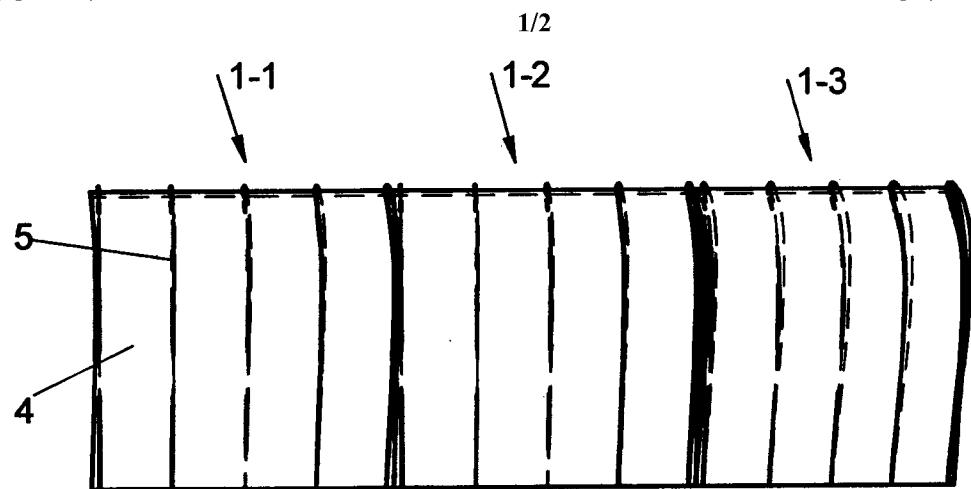


Fig. 2

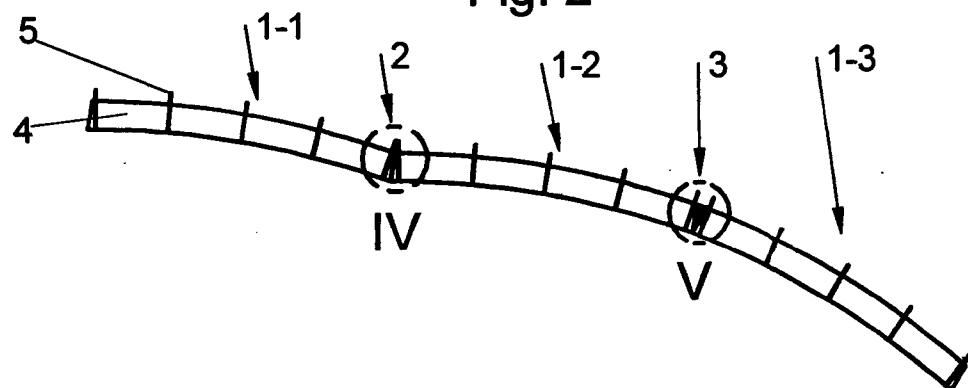


Fig. 1

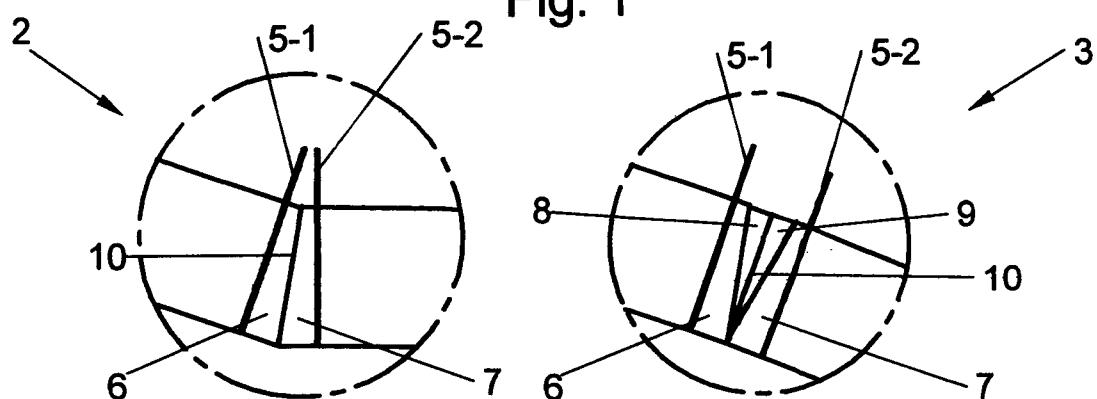


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

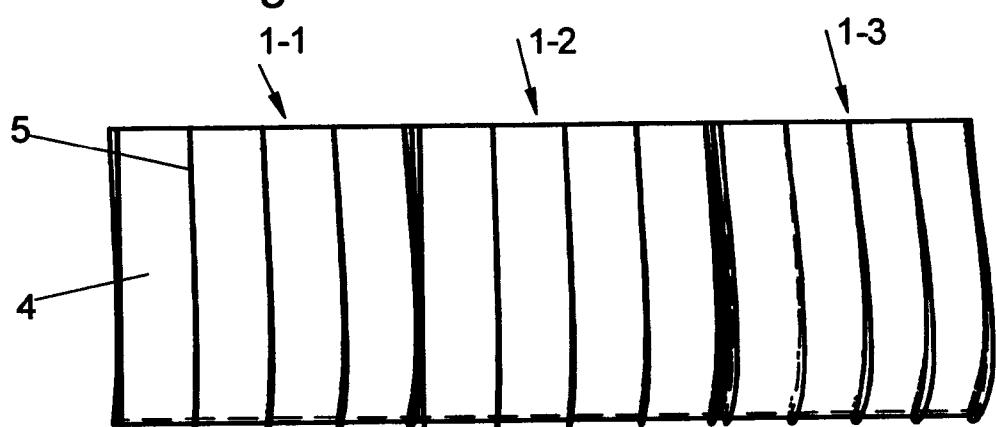


Fig. 3

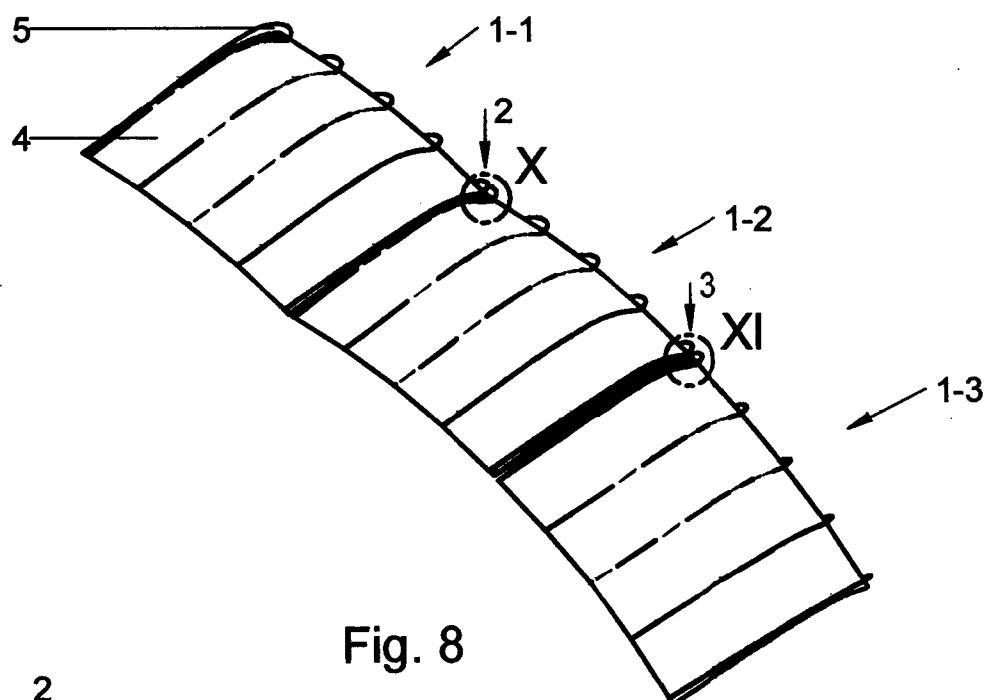


Fig. 8

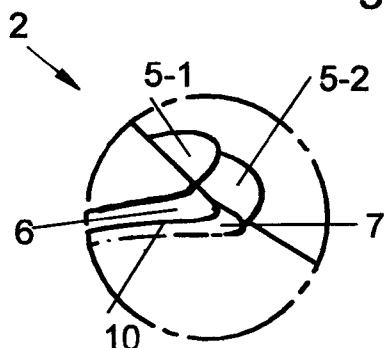


Fig. 10

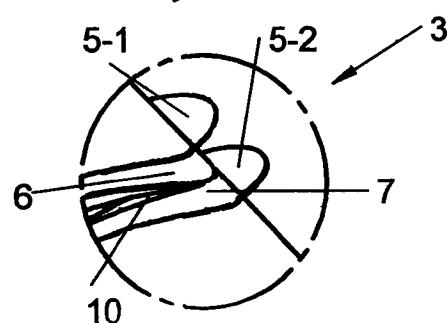


Fig. 11

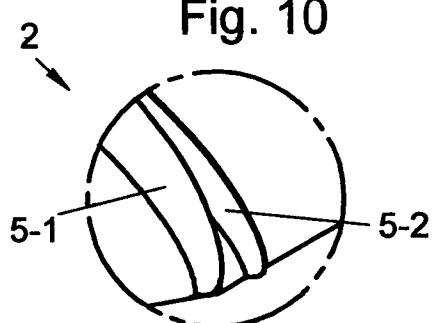


Fig. 12

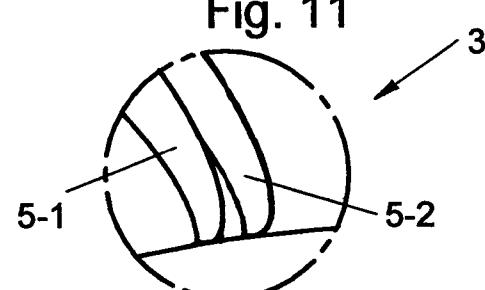


Fig. 13

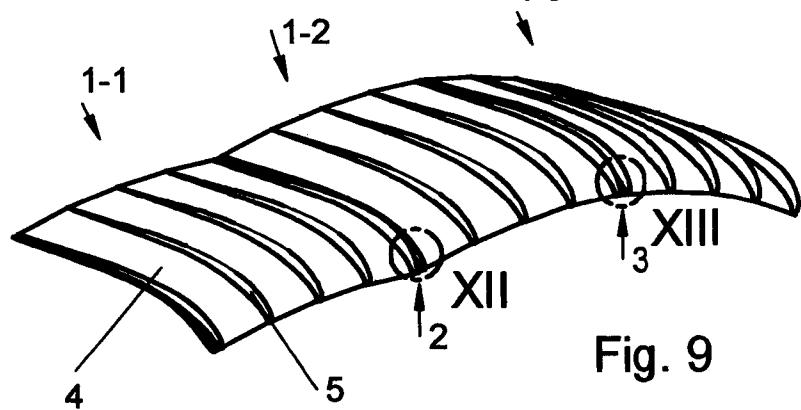


Fig. 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
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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 2007/126241 A1 (OLSON GAYLORD G [US]) 7 June 2007 (2007-06-07) paragraphs [0108], [0115]; figures 34-36 -----	1-11
X	WO 2011/121557 A2 (KITENERGY S R L [IT]; MILANESE MARIO [IT]; FAGIANO LORENZO [IT]; GERLE) 6 October 2011 (2011-10-06) page 10, line 4 - page 11, line 5; figure 3 -----	1-11
X	EP 0 841 480 A1 (OCKELS WUBBO JOHANNES [NL]) 13 May 1998 (1998-05-13) column 7, line 41 - column 8, line 5; figure 15 -----	1
X	US 2002/040948 A1 (RAGNER GARY DEAN [US]) 11 April 2002 (2002-04-11) paragraph [0121]; figure 9 -----	1



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US 2007126241	A1	07-06-2007	NONE	
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