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(54) Title: WIND TURBINE LUBRICATION SYSTEM

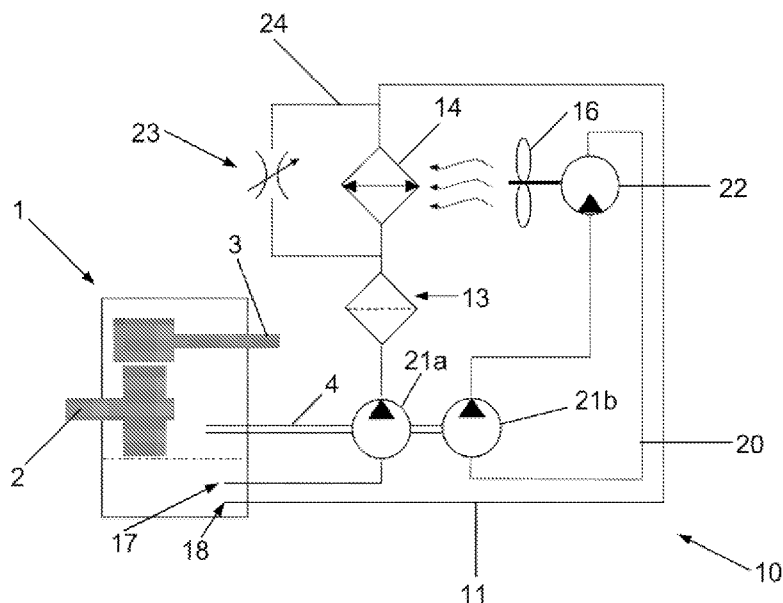


Figure 3

(57) Abstract: Wind turbine lubrication system (10) comprising a pump (21) for pumping lubricant through a lubrication circuit (11), said pump (21) being driven by a power-take-off (4) from the drive train of the wind turbine, characterised in that said pump (21) for pumping lubricant drives at least a first hydraulic motor (22) providing mechanical power to a first wind turbine auxiliary component.



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WIND TURBINE LUBRICATION SYSTEM

The present invention relates to a wind turbine lubrication system.

5 Modern wind turbines are commonly used to supply electricity into the electrical grid. Wind turbines of this kind generally comprise a rotor with a rotor hub and a plurality of blades. The rotor is set into rotation under the influence of the wind on the blades. The rotation of the rotor shaft either directly drives the generator rotor ("directly driven") or through the use of a gearbox.

10

In the turbines using a gearbox, a slow speed shaft (which commonly is the rotor shaft) enters the gearbox. The rotation of the slow speed shaft is transformed through suitable gearing to rotation of a high speed shaft, which drives the generator. Lubricant (which commonly is oil, possibly with additives)
15 is provided in the gearbox to reduce friction between the gears. This improves efficiency and reduces wear of the parts. An additional function of the lubricant is to dissolve particles and to prevent corrosion.

Lubricant is normally heated up by the heat that is generated by the contact
20 between the gears in the gearbox. The lubricant thus needs to be cooled and is generally circulated through a circuit comprising a cooler or heat exchanger. A pump is used to pump the lubricant exiting the gearbox through the cooler and then back to the gearbox.

25 In direct-drive wind turbines, the rotor shaft directly drives a generator rotor. Lubrication in this kind of wind turbines may be needed e.g. for the rotor shaft bearings. Cooling of lubricant is generally also required in this case.

JP2007224879 discloses a yaw drive system comprising an electric motor for
30 rotating a nacelle. A hydraulic pump, which is driven through a connection to

the gearbox provides hydraulic fluid to a brake for locking the nacelle in its position.

5 EP 0 093 461 discloses a lubricating oil pump, which is coupled with the rotor shaft by means of a gear wheel drive. The lubricating oil pump supplies the lubricating oil through oil ducts to bearings in a cabinet. Cooling vanes for cooling the lubricating oil are provided on the outside of the cabinet.

10 Other prior art systems may typically comprise an oil-air heat exchanger for cooling the lubricant. Cooling air is provided by a fan driven by an electric motor. The pump for pumping lubricant through the hydraulic circuit may be driven by another electric motor or a hydraulic motor.

15 Electrical motors have the disadvantage that they are big and heavy. Additionally, they require electrical supply and controls and additional protection systems. Hydraulically driven motors need hydraulic power to be generated from a hydraulic power pack from electricity. Especially in modern, large wind turbines, the motors that are required may be heavy and expensive.

20 An alternative, at least for the pump for pumping lubricant through the lubrication circuit, may be to use a power-take-off from the gearbox. However, such a power-take-off is relatively complex and expensive.

25 There thus exists a need for a cost-efficient wind turbine lubrication circuit.

The object of the present invention is to provide a lubrication circuit which at least partly fulfils this need. This object is achieved by a system according to claim 1. Namely, by a wind turbine lubrication system comprising a pump for pumping lubricant through a lubrication circuit, said pump being driven by a
30 power-take-off from the drive train of the wind turbine, characterised in that

said pump for pumping lubricant drives at least a first hydraulic motor providing mechanical power to a first wind turbine auxiliary component.

5 Various parts of a wind turbine may need lubrication, such as the gearbox and bearings. Lubricant is pumped to and from these parts through a lubrication circuit and it may be cooled in a suitable cooler or heat-exchanger as it passes through the lubrication circuit. According to the invention, the pump is driven by a power-take-off from the drive train of the wind turbine. The same pump is used to drive at least a first hydraulic motor which provides mechanical power
10 to a first wind turbine auxiliary component. This first auxiliary component can be any component which normally is powered using a separate electric or hydraulic motor. Examples are the yaw system, rotor pitch system, lubricant cooling system, de-icing system and lighting systems. Using a power-take-off is attractive in large wind turbines, since alternative arrangements with a
15 dedicated motor are costly and heavy. The invention advantageously uses the power-take-off to drive an additional auxiliary component and thereby obviates another motor, thus making the lubrication circuit very cost-efficient.

In some embodiments, the wind turbine comprises a gearbox and said power-
20 take-off is a power-take-off from said gearbox. In other embodiments, the wind turbine is a direct-drive wind turbine and the power-take-off is a power-take-off from the rotor shaft. In both types of wind turbines, the system according to the invention may be used advantageously and provide lubrication to suitable components. Especially, in the case of wind turbines comprising a gearbox,
25 lubrication may be provided for the gearbox.

Preferably, said first wind turbine auxiliary component is a lubricant cooling system. This way, a relatively simple control over the lubrication circuit may be provided. As a wind turbine speeds up, lubricant for e.g. the gearbox has to be
30 pumped faster through the lubrication and more cooling has to be provided to the lubricant. In this embodiment however, both these systems are

automatically regulated through the power-take-off; as the wind turbine speeds up, the pump for pumping lubricant and for providing power to a cooling system automatically speeds up as well.

- 5 Optionally in this embodiment, the lubrication circuit comprises a liquid-air heat exchanger for cooling of the lubricant and said hydraulic motor drives a fan for cooling the lubricant. Within the scope of the invention, other cooling systems and methods may be provided, such as liquid-liquid heat-exchangers with an additional heat dump. A well known, reliable and relatively simple solution
- 10 however is to use a liquid-air heat exchanger, in which cooling air is provided by a fan.

- Preferably in this embodiment, the lubrication circuit furthermore comprises a bypass for bypassing lubricant around said heat exchanger. More preferably,
- 15 such a bypass comprises a variable flow valve. The amount of lubricant passing through the bypass and through the heat-exchanger (or cooler) can be controlled with a variable flow valve. Advantageously, such a variable flow valve may have a temperature control. When the temperature of the lubricant rises and more cooling is needed, the flow through the bypass can be
- 20 restricted through the valve. When less cooling is needed, the bypass may be opened more.

- Optionally, said first hydraulic motor providing mechanical power to a first auxiliary component is arranged in said lubrication circuit. No separate circuit
- 25 needs to be provided for the hydraulic motor. The motor may be driven by the same oil that serves as lubricant. An advantage of this embodiment is that it is relatively simple.

- In other embodiments however, the hydraulic motor providing mechanical
- 30 power to a first auxiliary component is arranged in a separate circuit. This separate hydraulic circuit can optionally contain a different fluid. The lubrication

system according to this embodiment may be slightly more complex as a whole. However, it offers the advantage that different pressure levels may be used in the separate circuits. The pressure needed for pumping lubricant is different from the pressure needed to drive a hydraulic motor. In this
5 embodiment, those pressure levels can be separated and a suitable pressure level can be established for each separate circuit.

In some embodiments, the pump for pumping lubricant furthermore drives a second hydraulic motor providing power to a second wind turbine auxiliary
10 component. This way, the need for a second electric (or hydraulic) motor may be obviated. Suitable examples of first and second auxiliary components can be e.g. lubricant cooling system and yaw system or lubricant cooling system and lighting systems. Preferably, in these embodiments, the first and second hydraulic motors are arranged in separate hydraulic circuits. E.g the first
15 hydraulic motor which drives the lubricant cooling system is provided in the lubrication circuit itself, whereas a second motor for providing power to the yaw system is provided in a separate hydraulic circuit. A vice versa arrangement is naturally also possible.

20 In the embodiments, wherein a single hydraulic motor is provided and it is arranged in the same lubrication circuit, a single head gear pump may be advantageously used. In all arrangements (single hydraulic circuit or separate hydraulic circuit), a double head gear pump may be used. Gear pumps have the advantage of accurate control over the flow they produce. Additionally,
25 they may be relatively easily driven by a power-take-off from e.g. the wind turbine gearbox. A double head gear pump is capable of delivering two separate flows and is thus especially suitable to be used when two separate hydraulic circuits are present. Also if a single hydraulic circuit is used, but it contains a separate branch, a double head gear pump is suitable. Apart from
30 gear pumps, other types of pumps may also be used.

Particular embodiments of the present invention will be described in the following, only by way of non-limiting example, with reference to the appended drawings, in which:

5 Figure 1 shows a schematic representation of a prior art wind turbine gearbox lubrication system.

Figure 2 shows a schematic representation of another prior art wind turbine gearbox lubrication system.

Figure 3 shows a schematic representation of a first embodiment of a wind turbine lubrication system according to the present invention.

10 Figure 4 shows a schematic representation of a second embodiment of a wind turbine lubrication system according to the present invention.

Figure 5 shows a schematic representation of a third embodiment of a lubrication system according to the present invention.

15 Figure 6 shows a schematic representation of a fourth embodiment of a lubrication system according to the present invention.

Figure 7 shows a schematic representation of a fifth embodiment of a lubrication system according to the present invention.

20 Figure 1 shows a schematic representation of a prior art wind turbine gearbox lubrication system 10. The drive train of the wind turbine comprises a low speed shaft 2, a gearbox 1 and a high speed shaft 3. A power-take-off 4 from gearbox 1 drives a pump 12. Pump 12 transports lubricant to and from gearbox 1 through lubrication circuit 11. Lubricant exits the gearbox at outlet 17 and enters the gearbox at inlet 18. Circuit 11 furthermore comprises a filter 12 and a liquid-air (or oil-air) heat-exchanger 14. Cooling air is provided by fan 25 16, which is driven by a separate electric motor 15.

Figure 2 shows another prior art lubrication system. It is quite similar to the one shown in figure 1 and same reference signs indicate same components. In this 30 embodiment, pump 12 (which pumps lubricant through circuit 11) is not driven

by a power-take-off from the gearbox. Instead, pump 12 is driven by a separate motor 19. This motor 19 may be an electrical or hydraulic motor.

Figure 3 shows a schematic representation of a first embodiment of a wind turbine lubrication system according to the present invention. Once again, the same components have been indicated using the same reference signs. In this embodiment, a power-take-off 4 from the gearbox 1 drives a double head gear pump 21. Double head gear pump 21 comprises two gear sections 21a and 21b. Section 21a of gear pump 21 pumps lubricant through circuit 11 which extends from gearbox outlet 17 to gearbox inlet 18. Circuit 11 further comprises a suitable filter 13 and a heat-exchanger 14.

Section 21b of gear pump 21 pressurises and pumps a fluid through a separate circuit 20. This separate circuit 20 may comprise the same fluid (the lubricant) as circuit 11, but it may also comprise a different fluid. Gear pump 21 pressurises said fluid to such a level that it can drive first hydraulic motor 22, which in turn powers fan 16. Fan 16 provides the flow of cooling air in heat exchanger 14.

The lubricant circulates to and from the gearbox and passes through heat exchanger 14, such that it is cooled. In the embodiment shown in figure 3, circuit 11 further comprises a bypass 24 enabling lubricant to bypass the heat exchanger. The amount of fluid passing through the bypass (and the amount of fluid passing through the heat exchanger) is regulated by a variable flow valve 23. This valve 23 is suitably temperature controlled. If the temperature of the lubricant rises, more cooling is required. Valve 23 therefore has to assume a more closed position which inhibits flow through the bypass and promotes flow through the heat exchanger.

The wind turbine according to the invention does not need a separate electric motor for providing a cooling fan. It also does not need a motor for pumping

the lubricant through the circuit. The power to replace both these motors is provided by a power-take-off from the gearbox. Another advantage the invention provides is that the lubricant circulation and cooling is, to a certain extent, automatically controlled through the power-take-off 4. If the speed of the wind turbine is higher, lubricant needs to be pumped through the circuit faster and it additionally needs more cooling. Since pump 21 is driven by the power-take-off 4, which speeds up when the wind turbine does, more power is automatically provided for pumping the lubricant and for driving cooling fan 16.

A particular advantage of the embodiment shown in figure 3, is that the pressure levels of the two hydraulic circuits (lubricant circuit 11 and circuit 20) can be regulated separately. The pressure needed to pump the lubricant through circuit 11 will generally be lower than the pressure needed to power motor 22. Because of the configuration of double head gear pump 21 and separate circuit 20, suitable pressure levels can be delivered to both circuits.

Figure 4 shows another embodiment of the hydraulic circuit according to the present invention. The same elements that were shown in figure 3 are indicated using the same reference signs. Also in this shown embodiment, lubrication is provided to gearbox 1. A difference between the two embodiments is that the hydraulic motor 22 driving fan 16 is incorporated in the same circuit 11 for circulating lubricant to and from the gearbox. Circuit 11 is split into a branch 11a and branch 11b. Branch 11a passes lubricant through heat-exchanger 14 (or bypass 24). Branch 11b circulates the lubricant towards first hydraulic motor 22 for powering fan 16, which provides cooling air. The hydraulic fluid for powering motor 22 is thus the same lubricant providing lubrication to the gearbox. Although not shown in figure 4, an additional filter may be provided in branch 11b. An advantage of this embodiment is that no other hydraulic fluid is needed.

Figure 5 shows yet another embodiment of a hydraulic circuit according to the present invention. The same components have been indicated using the same reference signs. As in the embodiment shown in figure 4, the hydraulic motor 22 providing cooling of the lubricant via fan 16 is arranged in the same

5 lubrication circuit 11 that circulates lubricant to and from the gearbox 1.

However, in this embodiment a single head gear pump 21 is used to pump the lubricant and simultaneously power first motor 22. The circuit 11 is not divided in separate branches, which makes this embodiment relatively simple.

10 The embodiment of the invention that is shown in figure 6 shows how the mechanical power from the pump 21 may be used for driving a cooler fan 16 and additional auxiliary system 27.

A double gear pump 21 is used. One section 21a of the pump is used for
15 pumping lubricant to and from the gearbox through circuit 11. First hydraulic motor 22 for driving fan 16 is provided in this same circuit. Like in previous embodiments, the lubricant passes through heat exchanger 14, wherein it is cooled by the cooling air produced by fan 16. Like in previous embodiments, a bypass circuit 24 for bypassing the heat exchanger is provided.

20 The other section 21b pumps a hydraulic fluid through additional circuit 20, in which second hydraulic motor 25 is provided. Hydraulic motor 25 drives another auxiliary system 27. This auxiliary system may be the yaw system, de-icing system, lighting system, pitch system etc. The preferred auxiliary systems
25 are systems that are only used as the wind turbine is rotating, since only then power is delivered through power-take-off 4. However, also using the power for other auxiliary systems, such as the yaw system, may be advantageous. The yaw system is used for orienting the rotor of the wind turbine in the prevailing wind direction. The yaw system however is not only used when the turbine is in
30 operation. If the turbine has been idle and at the moment of start-up it is not oriented in the right direction, the yaw system is used for properly directing the

rotor. At this moment however, no power is available from the power-take-off. A solution is that an additional power supply may be provided for these situations. Compared to prior art systems, this power supply for the yaw system can be smaller (thus lighter and cheaper), since it now only needs to
5 provide power at specific moments, instead of constantly.

Figure 7 shows yet another embodiment, similar to the one shown in figure 6. A difference lies in the fact that first motor 22 for driving fan 16 is provided, not in the lubricant circuit 11, but in additional hydraulic circuit 20. Second motor
10 25 for driving a second auxiliary stem 27 is provided in lubricant circuit 11.

Another small difference is that no bypass circuit for bypassing heat exchanger 14 is provided in this embodiment. Within the scope of the invention, such a bypass circuit is optionally provided in all shown embodiments. On the one
15 hand, such a bypass allows a more accurate control over the temperature of the lubricant. On the other hand, not providing a bypass circuit makes the circuit simpler.

Hydraulic motor 22 shown in all embodiments of the invention may be a
20 positive displacement hydraulic motor or a rotodynamic hydraulic motor. A choice between these two types can be made on the basis of various parameters, such as the desired flow rate, the operating pressure and viscosity of the fluid used.

25 The embodiments shown before are merely illustrations of the principle of the invention. Other embodiments and configurations may be devised without departing from the scope of the appended claims.

In particular, the following options fall within the scope of the present invention:
30 Although not shown in any of the drawings, the present invention may also be applied to a so-called direct-drive wind turbine, in which the rotor shaft directly

drives the generator (without interaction with a gearbox). In this type of wind turbines, a power-take-off may be arranged from the rotor shaft.

Although not shown in any of the drawings, lubrication may also be provided to
5 other components than the gearbox, for example bearings.

Although the pump for pumping lubricant described in all embodiments was a gear pump, other types of pumps (positive displacement or rotodynamic pump), such as a piston pump, rotary vane pump, centrifugal pump, or axial
10 flow pump.

And although in all embodiments shown in figures 3-7, the pump for pumping lubricant drives a hydraulic motor which at least provides mechanical power to the lubricant cooling system, this is not necessarily the case. Within the scope
15 of the present invention, it is possible that just one auxiliary system (e.g. de-icing system, yaw system) is powered, and the lubricant cooling system is not powered through the pump that pumps the lubricant. Within the scope of the present invention, other types of heat exchangers and/or cooling systems than the ones shown in the embodiments of figures 3-7 may also be used.

20 In all embodiments of figures 3-7, a single filter was provided in the lubrication circuit. Different filtering arrangements may also be used within the scope of the present invention. The skilled person will be able to determine, if a filter is needed and how many filters are needed, which kind of filter may be employed
25 and in which part of the circuit the filters are most suitably provided.

CLAIMS

1. Wind turbine lubrication system (10) comprising a pump (21) for pumping lubricant through a lubrication circuit (11), said pump (21) being driven by a power-take-off (4) from the drive train of the wind turbine, characterised in that said pump (21) for pumping lubricant drives at least a first hydraulic motor (22) providing mechanical power to a first wind turbine auxiliary component.
2. Wind turbine lubrication system according to claim 1, characterised in that the wind turbine comprises a gearbox (1) and said power-take-off is a power-take-off from said gearbox (1).
3. Wind turbine lubrication system according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the lubrication circuit provides lubricant to the gearbox (1).
4. Wind turbine lubrication system according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the wind turbine is a direct-drive wind turbine and the power-take-off is a power-take-off from the rotor shaft.
5. Wind turbine lubrication system according to any preceding claim, characterised in that said first wind turbine auxiliary components is a lubricant cooling system (16).
6. Wind turbine lubrication system according to claim 5, characterised in that the lubrication circuit (11) comprises a liquid-air heat exchanger (14) for cooling of the lubricant and said hydraulic motor (22) drives a fan (16) for cooling the lubricant.
7. Wind turbine lubrication system according to claim 5 or 6, characterised in that the lubrication circuit (11) furthermore comprises a bypass (24) for bypassing lubricant around said heat exchanger (14).

8. Wind turbine lubrication system according to claim 7, characterised in that the bypass (24) comprises a variable flow valve (23).

5 9. Wind turbine lubrication system according to any previous claim, characterised in that said first hydraulic motor (22) providing mechanical power to a first wind turbine auxiliary component is arranged in said lubrication circuit (11).

10 10. Wind turbine lubrication system according to any of claims 1-8, characterised in that said first hydraulic motor (22) providing mechanical power to a first wind turbine auxiliary component is arranged in a separate circuit (20).

15 11. Wind turbine lubrication system according to any previous claim, characterised in that said pump (21) for pumping lubricant furthermore drives a second hydraulic motor (25) providing mechanical power to a second wind turbine auxiliary component (27).

20 12. Wind turbine lubrication system according to claim 11, characterised in that one of said first and second hydraulic motors is provided in said lubrication circuit (11), the other of said hydraulic motors being provided in a separate circuit (20).

25 13. Wind turbine lubrication system according to any of claims 1-9, characterised in that said pump (21) for pumping lubricant is a single head gear pump.

30 14. Wind turbine lubrication system according to any of claims 1-12, characterised in that said pump (21) for pumping lubricant is a double head gear pump.

15. Wind turbine lubrication system according to any previous claim, characterised in that first and/or second hydraulic motors are either positive displacement or rotodynamic hydraulic motors.

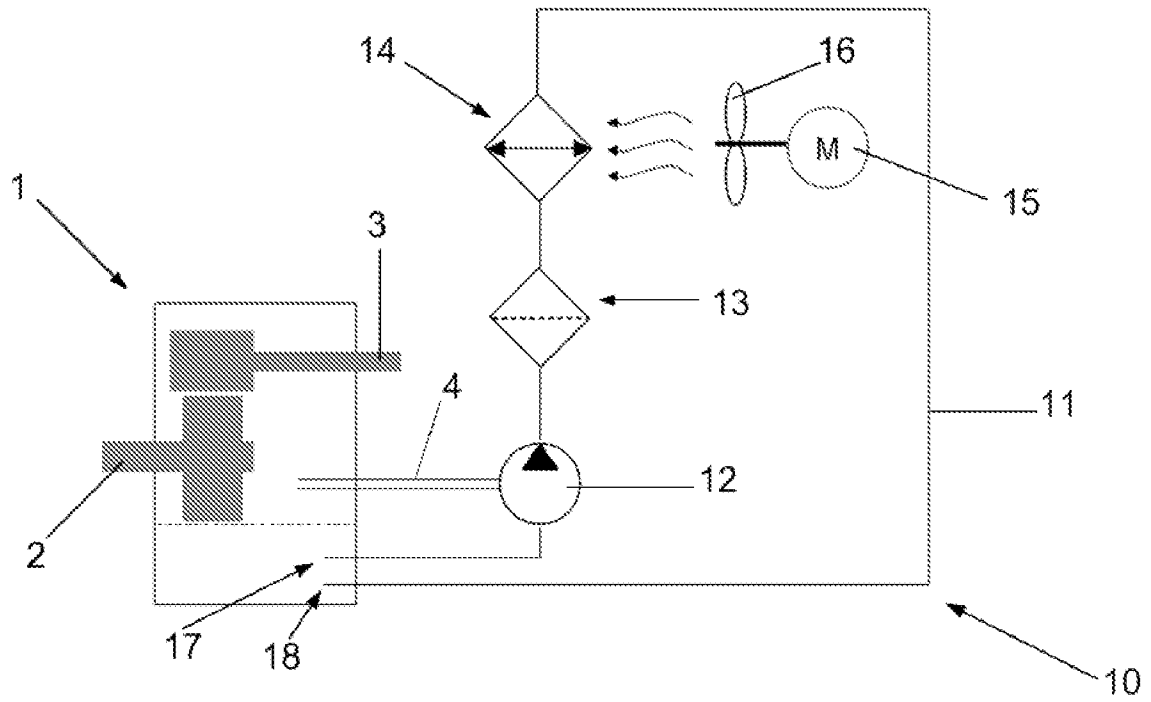


Figure 1

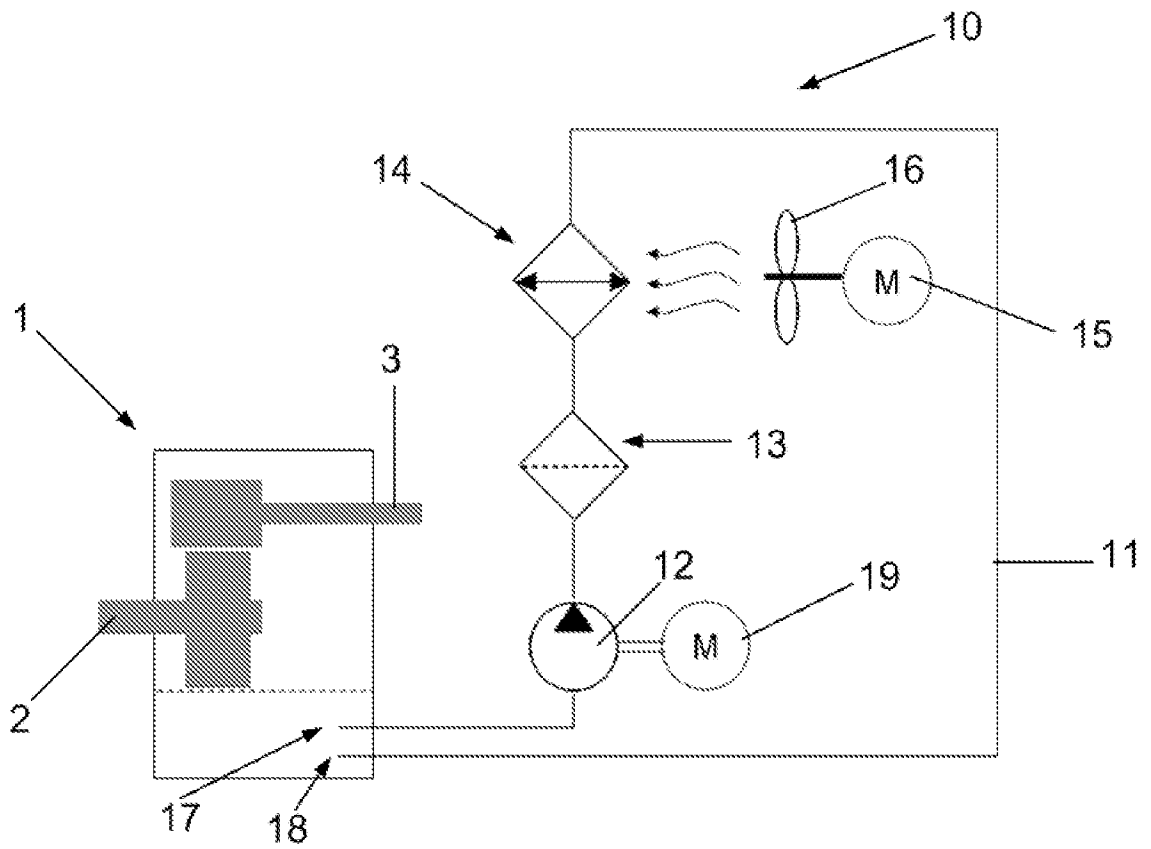


Figure 2

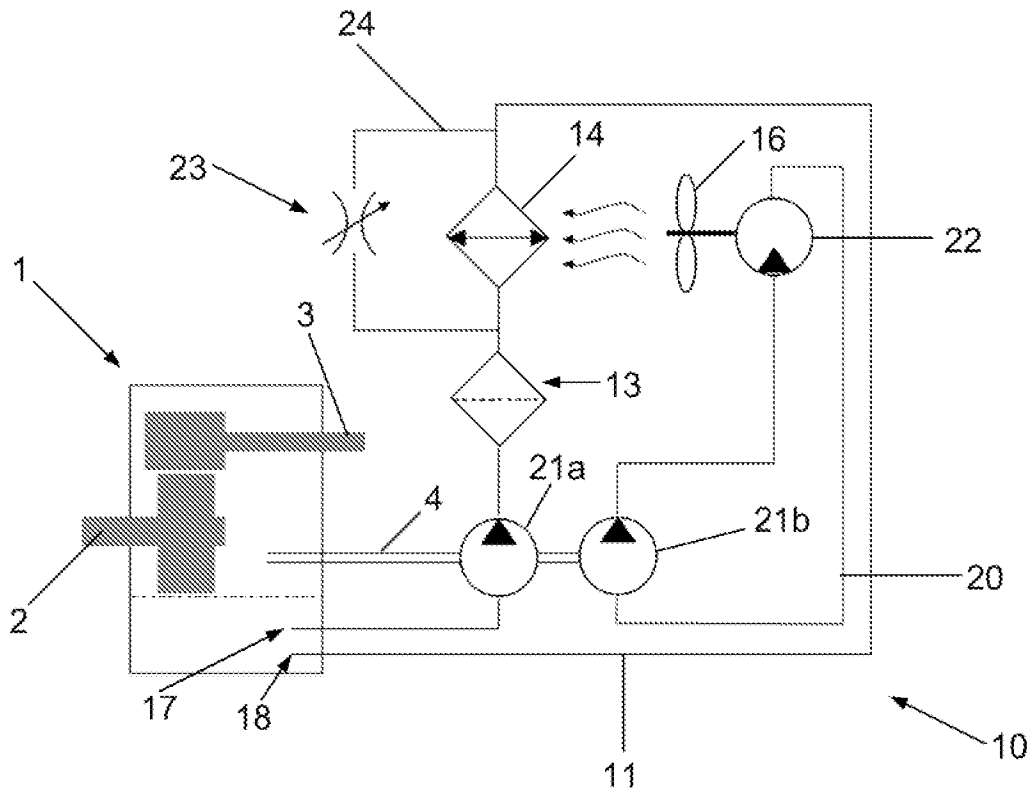


Figure 3

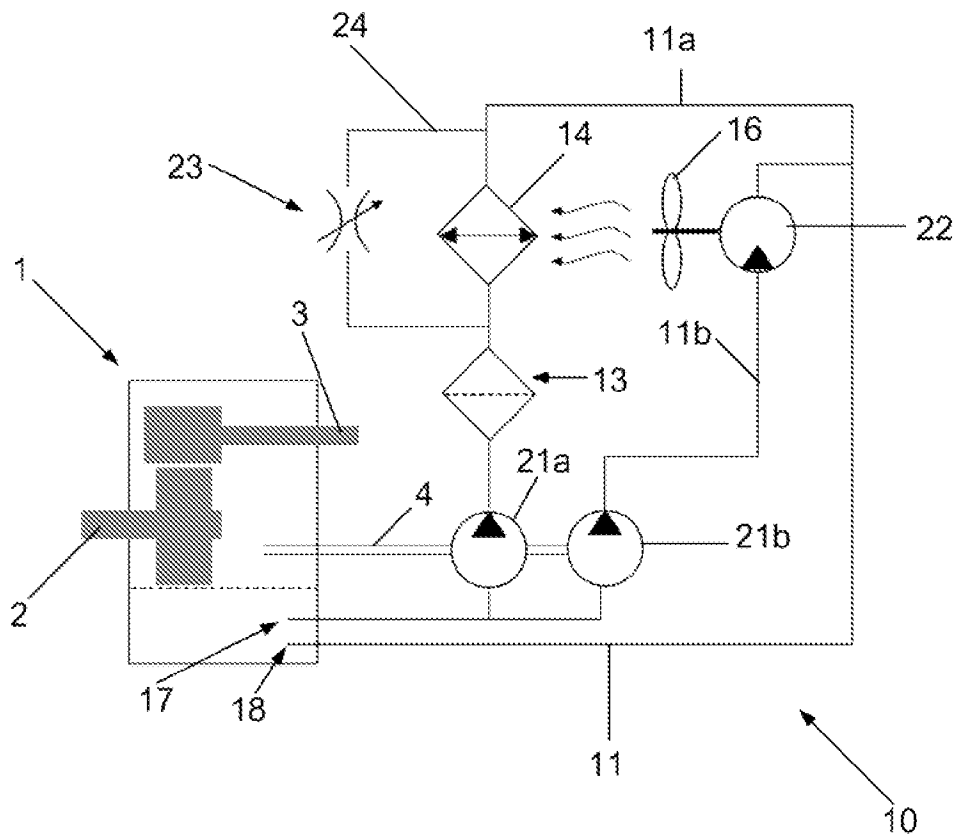


Figure 4

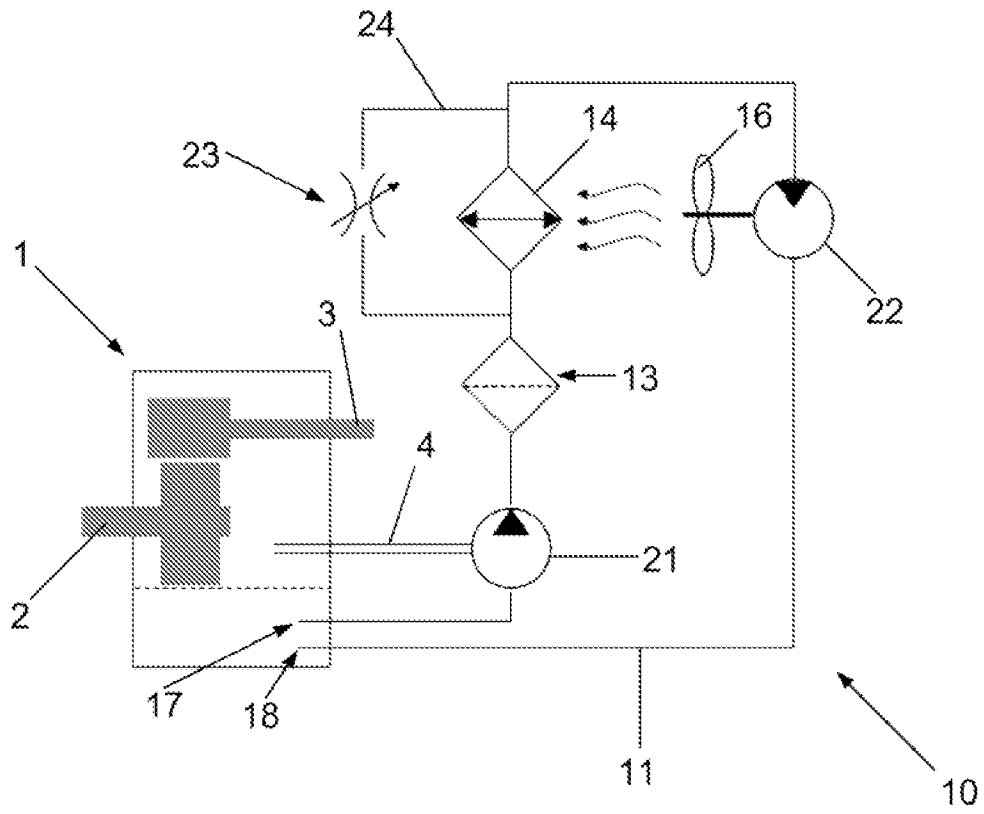


Figure 5

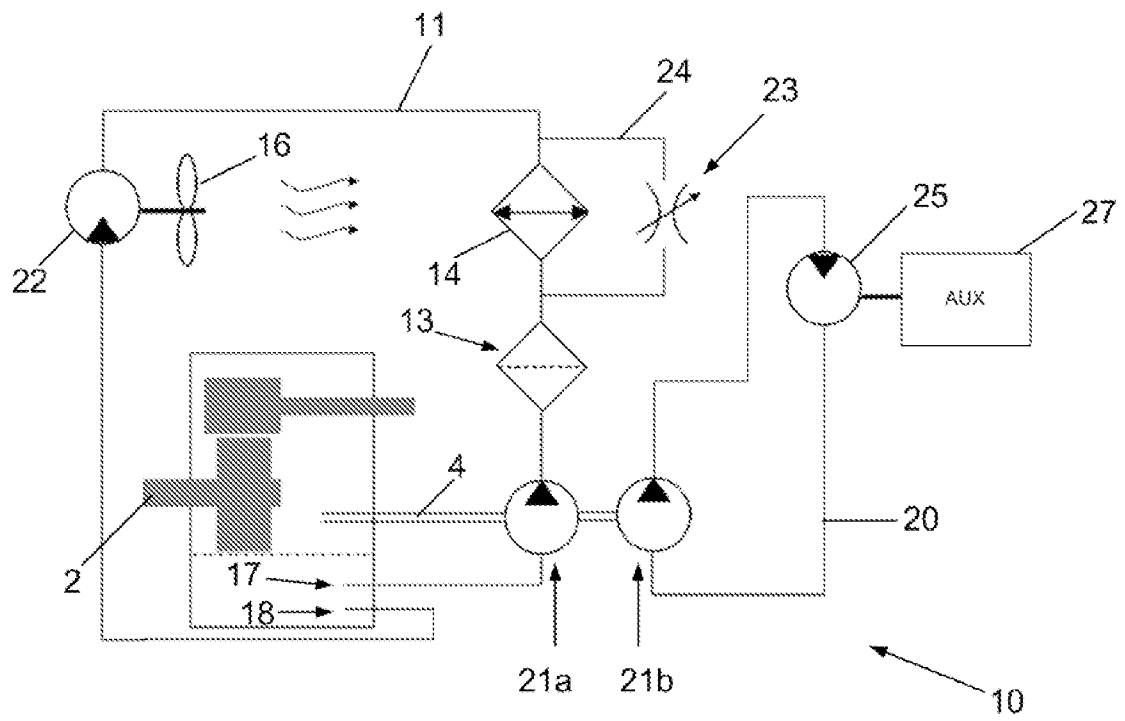


Figure 6

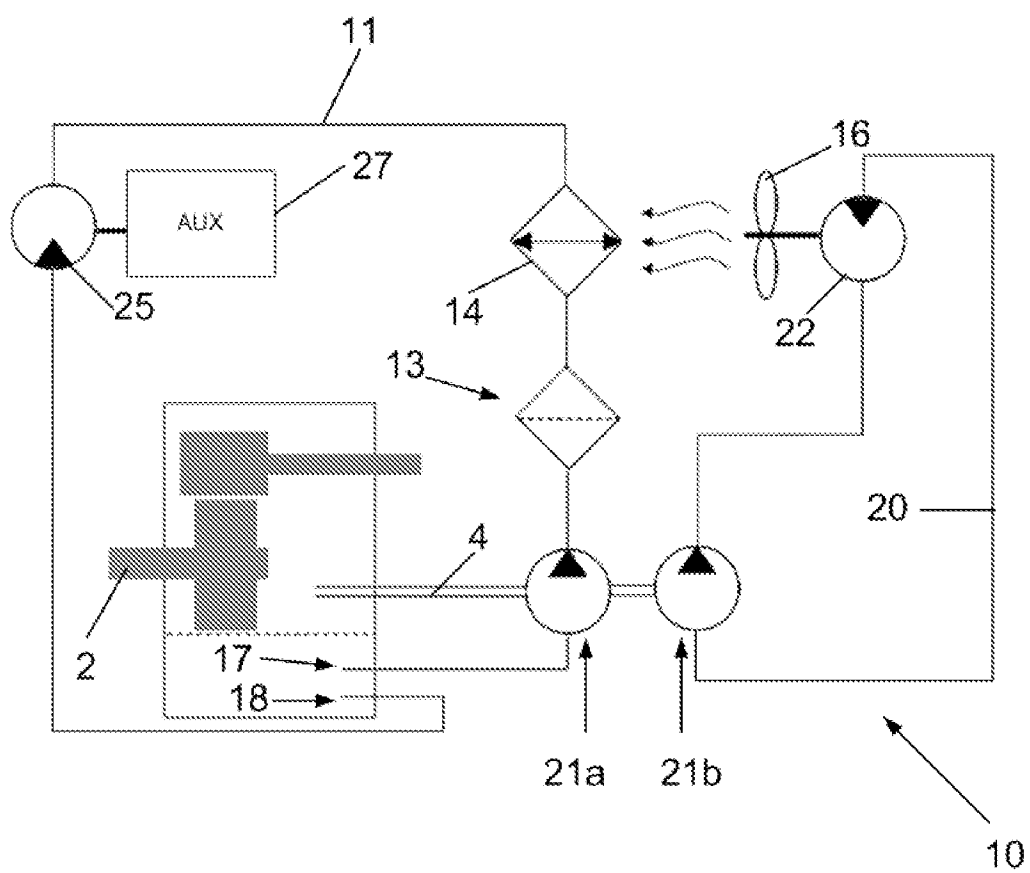


Figure 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2009/064682

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. F03D11/00 F16H57/04
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 F16H F01M

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

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A	EP 1 717 489 A (PUJOL MUNTALA SA [ES]) 2 November 2006 (2006-11-02) the whole document	1
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☒ 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

6 April 2010

Date of mailing of the international search report

15/04/2010

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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Giorgini, Gabriele

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2009/064682

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2009/064682

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