

(19) **DANMARK**



Patent- og
Varemærkestyrelsen

(12)

Oversættelse af europæisk patentskrift

(10) **DK/EP 3470670 T3**

-
- (51) Int.Cl.: **F 03 D 7/02 (2006.01)**
- (45) Oversættelsen bekendtgjort den: **2022-04-11**
- (80) Dato for Den Europæiske Patentmyndigheds bekendtgørelse om meddelelse af patentet: **2022-01-05**
- (86) Europæisk ansøgning nr.: **18198193.7**
- (86) Europæisk indleveringsdag: **2018-10-02**
- (87) Den europæiske ansøgnings publiceringsdag: **2019-04-17**
- (30) Prioritet: **2017-10-10 US 201715728534**
- (84) Designerede stater: **AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**
- (73) Patenthaver: **General Electric Company, 1 River Road, Schenectady, NY 12345, USA**
- (72) Opfinder: **MARWAHA, Monika, John F. Welch Technology Centre, Hoodi Village, Whitefield Road, 560066 Bangalore, Karnataka, Indien**
SCHUELL, Nadine, 300 Garlington Road, Greenville, SC 29615, USA
SONI, Pranav, GE India Technology Centre, JFWTC, Plot No.122, EPIP, Phase II, Hoodi Village, Whitefield Road, 560066 Bangalore, Karnataka, Indien
Torbohm, Gert, Holsterfeld 16, 48499 Salzbergen, Tyskland
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **COPA COPENHAGEN PATENTS K/S, Rosenørns Allé 1, 2. sal, 1970 Frederiksberg C, Danmark**
- (54) Benævnelse: **SYSTEM OG FREMGANGSMÅDE TIL DRIFT AF VINDMØLLER FOR AT UNDGÅ STALL UNDER EFFEKTREDUCERING**
- (56) Fremdragne publikationer:
US-A1- 2013 108 443
US-A1- 2013 214 535
US-A1- 2015 159 625
US-A1- 2017 058 871
AMEET S DESHPANDE ET AL: "Wind turbine controller design considerations for improved wind farm level curtailment tracking", 2012 IEEE POWER AND ENERGY SOCIETY GENERAL MEETING ; SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, USA; 22 - 26 JULY 2012, IEEE, PISCATAWAY, NJ, 22 July 2012 (2012-07-22), pages 1-6, XP032465209, DOI: 10.1109/PESGM.2012.6343975 ISBN: 978-1-4673-2727-5

DESCRIPTION

[0001] The present invention relates generally to wind turbines, and more particularly, to systems and methods for operating wind turbines to avoid stall during derating.

[0002] Wind power is considered one of the cleanest, most environmentally friendly energy sources presently available, and wind turbines have gained increased attention in this regard. A modern wind turbine typically includes a tower, a generator, a gearbox, a nacelle, and a rotor. The rotor typically includes a rotatable hub having one or more rotor blades attached thereto. A pitch bearing is typically configured operably between the hub and the rotor blade to allow for rotation about a pitch axis. The rotor blades capture kinetic energy of wind using known airfoil principles. The rotor blades transmit the kinetic energy in the form of rotational energy so as to turn a shaft coupling the rotor blades to a gearbox, or if a gearbox is not used, directly to the generator. The generator then converts the mechanical energy to electrical energy that may be deployed to a utility grid.

[0003] A power output of the generator increases with wind speed until the wind speed reaches a rated wind speed for the turbine. At and above the rated wind speed, the generator operates at a rated power. The rated power is an output power at which the generator can operate with a level of fatigue or extreme load to turbine components that is predetermined to be acceptable. At wind speeds higher than a certain speed, typically referred to as a "trip limit" or "monitor set point limit," the wind turbine may implement a control action, such as shutting down or de-rating the wind turbine in order to protect wind turbine components from damage. US 2013/010 8443 A1 relates to methods for operating a wind turbine. US 2015/015 9625 A1 relates to a method for controlling a wind turbine system. Ameet Deshpande et al., 2012 IEEE Power and Energy Society General Meeting, relates to wind turbine controller design considerations for improved wind farm level curtailment tracking.

[0004] Additional instances may also exist in which a wind turbine may need to be de-rated.

[0005] Such derating is typically achieved by reducing either the torque or speed set points of the wind turbine. For example, if a load monitoring system of the turbine is inoperable (e.g. due to installation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement), the wind turbine should be de-rated to mitigate loads. Though derating the speed may mitigate loads, such derating may also lead to stall especially in low air density conditions. Accordingly, systems and methods for operating wind turbines to avoid stall during derating would be desired in the art.

[0006] Various aspects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in part in the following description, or may be clear from the description.

[0007] In one aspect, the present disclosure is directed to a method for operating a wind turbine to avoid stall during derating thereof according to the independent method claim. A method includes providing an initial pitch setting for one or more rotor blades of the wind

turbine. Further, the method includes operating the wind turbine based on a rated power curve with the one or more rotor blades fixed at the initial pitch setting. Moreover, the method includes identifying at least one condition of the wind turbine that is indicative of stall, wherein the at least one condition comprises at least one environmental condition, the at least one environmental condition comprising air density. The method also includes derating the wind turbine, comprising reducing a speed set point of the wind turbine. In addition, the method includes modifying the initial pitch setting to an updated pitch setting when the at least one condition is identified.

[0008] In one embodiment, the condition(s) of the wind turbine may further include an operating condition thereof. In further embodiments, the condition(s) of the wind turbine may be monitored via one or more sensors. More specifically, in one embodiment, the environmental condition(s) may further include air moisture, humidity, pressure, or temperature. In such embodiments, the method may include modifying the initial pitch setting to the updated pitch setting when the air density is below a predetermined threshold.

[0009] In alternative embodiments, the operating condition(s) of the wind turbine may include a sensor system condition. In such embodiments, the method may further include modifying the initial pitch setting to the updated pitch setting when the sensor system condition of the wind turbine indicates a failure.

[0010] In another embodiment, the step of derating the wind turbine may include reducing a torque set point of the wind turbine. In several embodiments, the step of modifying the initial pitch setting to the updated pitch setting may include pitching the one or more rotor blades towards feather.

[0011] In additional embodiments, the method may include determining the updated pitch setting based on at least one of power or thrust of the wind turbine. In further embodiments, the method may also include modifying the initial pitch setting to the updated pitch setting via at least one of a table or a function.

[0012] The present invention is directed to a method for operating a wind turbine to avoid stall during derating thereof.

[0013] The present invention is also directed to a system for operating a wind turbine to avoid stall during derating thereof according to the independent system claim.

[0014] Various features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with reference to the following description and appended claims. The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate the embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

[0015] In the drawings:

FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of one embodiment of a wind turbine according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 illustrates a simplified, internal view of one embodiment of a nacelle of a wind turbine;

FIG. 3 illustrates a schematic diagram of one embodiment of a controller according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 4 illustrates a flow diagram of one embodiment of a method for operating a wind turbine to avoid stall during derating thereof according to the present disclosure; and

FIG. 5 illustrates a flow diagram of another embodiment of a method for operating a wind turbine to avoid stall during derating thereof according to the present disclosure.

[0016] Reference now will be made in detail to embodiments of the invention, one or more examples of which are illustrated in the drawings. Each example is provided by way of explanation of the invention, not limitation of the invention. In fact, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made without departing from the scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers such modifications and variations as come within the scope of the appended claims

[0017] Referring now to the drawings, FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of one embodiment of a wind turbine 10 according to the present disclosure. As shown, the wind turbine 10 generally includes a tower 12 extending from a support surface 14, a nacelle 16 mounted on the tower 12, and a rotor 18 coupled to the nacelle 16. The rotor 18 includes a rotatable hub 20 and at least one rotor blade 22 coupled to and extending outwardly from the hub 20. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, the rotor 18 includes three rotor blades 22. However, in an alternative embodiment, the rotor 18 may include more or less than three rotor blades 22. Each rotor blade 22 may be spaced about the hub 20 to facilitate rotating the rotor 18 to enable kinetic energy to be transferred from the wind into usable mechanical energy, and subsequently, electrical energy. For instance, the hub 20 may be rotatably coupled to an electric generator 24 (FIG. 2) positioned within the nacelle 16 to permit electrical energy to be produced.

[0018] The wind turbine 10 may also include a wind turbine controller 26 centralized within the nacelle 16. For example, as shown, the turbine controller 26 is located in the top box cabinet 48. However, in other embodiments, the controller 26 may be located within any other component of the wind turbine 10 or at a location outside the wind turbine 10. Further, the controller 26 may be communicatively coupled to any number of the components of the wind turbine 10 in order to control the operation of such components and/or implement a correction action. As such, the controller 26 may include a computer or other suitable processing unit. Thus, in several embodiments, the controller 26 may include suitable computer-readable instructions that, when implemented, configure the controller 26 to perform various different

functions, such as receiving, transmitting and/or executing wind turbine control signals. Accordingly, the controller 26 may generally be configured to control the various operating modes (e.g., start-up or shut-down sequences), de-rating or up-rating the wind turbine, and/or individual components of the wind turbine 10.

[0019] Referring now to FIG. 2, a simplified, internal view of one embodiment of the nacelle 16 of the wind turbine 10 shown in FIG. 1 is illustrated. As shown, a generator 24 may be disposed within the nacelle 16. In general, the generator 24 may be coupled to the rotor 18 for producing electrical power from the rotational energy generated by the rotor 18. For example, as shown in the illustrated embodiment, the rotor 18 may include a rotor shaft 34 coupled to the hub 20 for rotation therewith. The rotor shaft 34 may, in turn, be rotatably coupled to a generator shaft 36 of the generator 24 through a gearbox 38. As is generally understood, the rotor shaft 34 may provide a low speed, high torque input to the gearbox 38 in response to rotation of the rotor blades 22 and the hub 20. The gearbox 38 may then be configured to convert the low speed, high torque input to a high speed, low torque output to drive the generator shaft 36 and, thus, the generator 24.

[0020] Still referring to FIG. 2, each rotor blade 22 may also include a pitch adjustment mechanism 32 configured to rotate each rotor blade 22 about its pitch axis 28. Further, each pitch adjustment mechanism 32 may include a pitch drive motor 40 (e.g., any suitable electric, hydraulic, or pneumatic motor), a pitch drive gearbox 42, and a pitch drive pinion 44. In such embodiments, the pitch drive motor 40 may be coupled to the pitch drive gearbox 42 so that the pitch drive motor 40 imparts mechanical force to the pitch drive gearbox 42. Similarly, the pitch drive gearbox 42 may be coupled to the pitch drive pinion 44 for rotation therewith. The pitch drive pinion 44 may, in turn, be in rotational engagement with a pitch bearing 46 coupled between the hub 20 and a corresponding rotor blade 22 such that rotation of the pitch drive pinion 44 causes rotation of the pitch bearing 46. Thus, in such embodiments, rotation of the pitch drive motor 40 drives the pitch drive gearbox 42 and the pitch drive pinion 44, thereby rotating the pitch bearing 46 and the rotor blade 22 about the pitch axis 28. Similarly, the wind turbine 10 may include one or more yaw drive mechanisms 66 communicatively coupled to the controller 26, with each yaw drive mechanism(s) 66 being configured to change the angle of the nacelle 16 relative to the wind direction 30 (e.g., by engaging a yaw bearing 68 of the wind turbine 10 so as to rotate the nacelle about a yaw axis 67 (FIG. 1)).

[0021] The wind turbine 10 may also include a sensor system 64 having one or more sensors 48, 50, 52, 54 for measuring various operating, wind, and/or environmental parameters of the wind turbine 10. For example, as shown in FIG. 2, a sensor(s) 48 may be located on the hub 20 so as to measure hub loads of the wind turbine 10. In addition, a sensor(s) 50 may be located on one or more of the rotor blades 22 so as to measure loads thereof. Further, a sensor(s) 54 may be located on the tower 12 of the wind turbine 10 to measure loads thereof. Moreover, the wind turbine 10 may include one or more wind or environmental sensors 52 for measuring various wind and/or environmental parameters of the wind turbine 10. For example, such parameter(s) may include wind gusts, wind speed, wind direction, wind acceleration, wind turbulence, wind shear, wind veer, wake, or similar, as well as air density, air moisture,

humidity, pressure, temperature, or any other environmental condition.

[0022] In alternative embodiments, the sensors 48, 50, 52, 54 may be any other suitable sensors capable of measuring operating and/or wind parameters of the wind turbine 10. For example, the sensors may be accelerometers, pressure sensors, angle of attack sensors, vibration sensors, MIMU sensors, camera systems, fiber optic systems, anemometers, wind vanes, Sonic Detection and Ranging (SODAR) sensors, infra lasers, radiometers, pitot tubes, rawinsondes, other optical sensors, and/or any other suitable sensors. It should be appreciated that, as used herein, the term "monitor" and variations thereof indicates that the various sensors of the wind turbine may be configured to provide a direct measurement of the parameters being monitored or an indirect measurement of such parameters. Thus, the sensors 48, 50, 52, 54 may, for example, be used to generate signals relating to the parameter being monitored, which can then be utilized by the controller 26 to determine the actual condition.

[0023] Referring specifically to FIG. 3, there is illustrated a block diagram of one embodiment of the controller 26 according to the present disclosure. As shown, the controller 26 may include one or more processor(s) 56 and associated memory device(s) 58 configured to perform a variety of computer-implemented functions (e.g., performing the methods, steps, calculations and the like and storing relevant data as disclosed herein). Additionally, the controller 26 may also include a communications module 60 to facilitate communications between the controller 26 and the various components of the wind turbine 10. Further, the communications module 60 may include a sensor interface 62 (e.g., one or more analog-to-digital converters) to permit signals transmitted from the sensors 48, 50, 52, 54 to be converted into signals that can be understood and processed by the processors 56. It should be appreciated that the sensors 48, 50, 52, 54 may be communicatively coupled to the communications module 60 using any suitable means. For example, as shown in FIG. 3, the sensors 48, 50, 52, 54 are coupled to the sensor interface 62 via a wired connection. However, in other embodiments, the sensors 48, 50, 52, 54 may be coupled to the sensor interface 62 via a wireless connection, such as by using any suitable wireless communications protocol known in the art. As such, the processor 56 may be configured to receive one or more signals from the sensors 48, 50, 52, 54.

[0024] As used herein, the term "processor" refers not only to integrated circuits referred to in the art as being included in a computer, but also refers to a controller, a microcontroller, a microcomputer, a programmable logic controller (PLC), an application specific integrated circuit, and other programmable circuits. Additionally, the memory device(s) 58 may generally comprise memory element(s) including, but not limited to, computer readable medium (e.g., random access memory (RAM)), computer readable non-volatile medium (e.g., a flash memory), a floppy disk, a compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), a magneto-optical disk (MOD), a digital versatile disc (DVD) and/or other suitable memory elements. Such memory device(s) 58 may generally be configured to store suitable computer-readable instructions that, when implemented by the processor(s) 58, configure the controller 26 to perform various functions including, but not limited to, estimating one or more wind parameters of the wind

turbine 10 based on the plurality of operating data, transmitting suitable control signals to implement control actions in response to the detection of transient wind conditions and various other suitable computer-implemented functions.

[0025] Referring now to FIGS. 4-5, several flow diagrams of methods for operating the wind turbine 10 to avoid stall during derating thereof are illustrated. More specifically, as shown in FIG. 4 at 102, the method 100 includes providing an initial pitch setting for one or more rotor blades 22 of the wind turbine 10. For example, the initial pitch setting is generally set closer to a power position (i.e. between about -10 degrees to about 0 degrees). As shown at 104, the method 100 includes operating the wind turbine 10 based on a rated power curve with the rotor blade(s) 22 fixed at the initial pitch setting.

[0026] As shown at 106, the method 100 includes identifying at least one condition of the wind turbine 10 that is indicative of stall. According to the invention, the at least one condition comprises at least one environmental condition, the at least one environmental condition comprising air density.

[0027] More specifically, in one embodiment, the condition(s) of the wind turbine 10 may include environmental and operating conditions thereof. Further, as mentioned, such conditions may be monitored using the sensors 48, 50, 52, 54. The environmental condition(s) described herein include(s) air density, and may further include air moisture, humidity, pressure, temperature, or any other environmental condition. Further, the operating condition(s) of the wind turbine 10 may include any suitable operational parameters thereof. In one embodiment, for example, the operating condition may correspond to a sensor system 64 condition.

[0028] Referring still to FIG. 4, as shown at 108, the method 100 also includes derating the wind turbine 10 so as to permit the loads acting on or more of the wind turbine components to be reduced or otherwise controlled. According to the invention, derating the wind turbine 10 comprises reducing a speed set point of the wind turbine 10. Derating may further include a combination of speed de-rating and torque de-rating.

[0029] In another embodiment, the wind turbine 10 may be temporarily de-rated by modifying the torque demand on the generator 24. In general, the torque demand may be modified using any suitable method, process, structure and/or means known in the art. For instance, in one embodiment, the torque demand on the generator 24 may be controlled using the controller 26 by transmitting a suitable control signal/command to the generator 24 in order to modulate the magnetic flux produced within the generator 24.

[0030] The wind turbine 10 may also be temporarily de-rated by yawing the nacelle 16 to change the angle of the nacelle 16 relative to the direction of the wind 30. In other embodiments, the controller 26 may be configured to actuate one or more mechanical brake(s) or activate an airflow modifying element on a rotor blade in order to reduce the rotational speed and/or load of the rotor blades 14, thereby reducing component loading. In still further

embodiments, the controller 26 may be configured to perform any appropriate control action known in the art. Further, the controller 26 may implement a combination of two or more control actions.

[0031] Referring still to FIG. 4, as shown at 110, the method 100 includes modifying the initial pitch setting to an updated pitch setting when the monitored condition(s) is identified. As such, derating the wind turbine 10 does not cause stall as seen in prior art control systems due to the updated pitch settings. In one embodiment, the updated pitch settings may change with power, estimated thrust, and/or estimated loads. For example, in one embodiment, the sensors 48, 50, 52, 54 may determine that certain cold weather conditions exist or a fault message from the sensor system 64 may be received, both of which may present situations prone to stall. As used herein, wind turbine blade "stall" generally refers to the phenomenon that occurs when the boundary layer separates closer to the leading edge of the rotor blade (rather than the trailing edge) thereby causing a wake to flow over the upper surface of the airfoil which reduces lift and increases drag. As such, the use of different pitch settings in areas where the wind turbine 10 is prone to stall while derating via speed maintains the angle of attack lower than angle of attack at stall. In additional embodiments, the method 100 may further include modifying the initial pitch setting to the updated pitch setting when the sensor system 64 condition of the wind turbine 10 indicates a failure (i.e. the sensor system 64 is non-operational and loads cannot be detected).

[0032] More specifically, in one embodiment, the method 100 may include modifying the initial pitch setting to the updated pitch setting when the air density is below a predetermined threshold. In further embodiments, the method 100 may include modifying the initial pitch setting to the updated pitch setting when the ambient temperature is low, e.g. from about -30°C to about 15°C. In such conditions, the controller 26 is configured to modify the pitch angle of one or more of the rotor blades 22 from a power position towards a feather position. As used herein, feathering the rotor blades 22 generally encompasses increasing the pitch angles thereof by rotating the blades 22 to be closer to parallel to the airflow. As such, a fully feathered rotor blade includes pitch angles close to about 90 degrees with respect to the wind 30.

[0033] The controller 26 may be configured to modify the initial pitch setting to the updated pitch setting in various ways. For example, in one embodiment, the controller 26 may be configured to modify the initial pitch setting to the updated pitch setting via a table or a function. In such embodiments, the pitch, as a function of power, thrust, or any similar estimated sensor, can be fed into the controller 26.

[0034] Referring now to FIG. 5, a flow diagram of another embodiment of a method 200 for operating the wind turbine 10 to avoid stall during derating thereof is illustrated. As shown at 202, the method 200 includes monitoring at least one condition of the wind turbine. As shown at 204, the method 200 includes derating the wind turbine 10, i.e. using any of the suitable derating methods described herein. As shown at 206, the method 200 also includes changing an angle of attack of one or more of the rotor blades 22 when the at least one condition

indicates a likelihood of stall. For example, in one embodiment, the angle of attack of the rotor blades 22 may be changed by pitching the rotor blades 22 towards a feather position during normal operation.

[0035] It should also be appreciated that an advantage of the present invention is that the system and method may be implemented using existing components of the wind turbine 10. As such, a user is not required to purchase, install, and maintain new equipment. Further, the controller 26 may be integrated with a broader control system, such as, but not limiting of, a wind turbine control system, a plant control system, a remote monitoring system, or combinations thereof.

[0036] This written description uses examples to disclose the invention, including the preferred mode, and also to enable any person skilled in the art to practice the invention, including making and using any devices or systems and performing any incorporated methods. The patentable scope of the invention is defined by the appended claims.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Cited references

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- US20130108443A1 **[0003]**
- US20150159625A1 **[0003]**

Non-patent literature cited in the description

- AMEET DESHPANDE et al. IEEE Power and Energy Society General Meeting, 2012, [0003]

KRAV

- 1.** Fremgangsmåde (100) til drift af en vindmølle (10) for at undgå stall under effektreducering (eng: derating) deraf, idet fremgangsmåden (100) omfatter:
- 5 tilvejebringelse (102) af en indledende pitchindstilling for et eller flere rotorblade (22) på vindmøllen (10);
- drift (104) af vindmøllen (10) baseret på en nominel effektkurve med det ene eller flere rotorblade (22) fastgjort i den indledende pitchindstilling;
- 10 identifikation (106) af mindst én tilstand af vindmøllen (10), som er indikativ for stalling, hvor den mindst ene tilstand omfatter mindst én miljøbetingelse, hvor den mindst ene miljøbetingelse omfatter lufttæthed;
- effektreducering (108) af vindmøllen (10), omfattende reducere af et hastighedsindstillingspunkt for vindmøllen (10); og
- 15 ændring (110) af den indledende pitchindstilling til en opdateret pitchindstilling når den mindst ene tilstand er identificeret, således at en angrebsvinkel for det ene eller flere rotorblade under effektreduceringen holdes lavere end en angrebsvinkel ved stalling.
- 2.** Fremgangsmåde (100) ifølge krav 1, hvor den mindst ene tilstand yderligere omfatter en
- 20 driftstilstand for vindmøllen (10).
- 3.** Fremgangsmåde (100) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor den mindst ene miljøbetingelse yderligere omfatter mindst en af: luftfugtighed, fugtighed, tryk eller temperatur.
- 25 **4.** Fremgangsmåde (100) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, yderligere omfattende ændring af den indledende pitchindstilling til den opdaterede pitchindstilling når lufttætheden er under en forudbestemt tærskel.
- 5.** Fremgangsmåde (100) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, yderligere omfattende
- 30 overvågning af den mindst ene tilstand af vindmøllen (10) via en eller flere sensorer.
- 6.** Fremgangsmåde (100) ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 3-5, når afhængig af krav 2, hvor vindmøllens (10) driftstilstand omfatter en sensorsystemtilstand.
- 35 **7.** Fremgangsmåde (100) ifølge krav 6, yderligere omfattende ændring af den indledende pitchindstilling til den opdaterede pitchindstilling når sensorsystemtilstanden for vindmøllen (10)

indikerer en fejl.

- 5 **8.** Fremgangsmåde (100) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor ændring af den indledende pitchindstilling til den opdaterede pitchindstilling yderligere omfatter pitching af det ene eller flere rotorblade (22) mod kantstilling (eng: pitching towards feather).

- 10 **9.** Fremgangsmåde (100) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, yderligere omfattende bestemmelse af den opdaterede pitchindstilling baseret på mindst én af: vindmøllens (10) effekt eller trykbelastning (eng: thrust).

- 10 **10.** Fremgangsmåde (100) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, yderligere omfattende ændring af den indledende pitchindstilling til den opdaterede pitchindstilling via mindst én af: en tabel eller en funktion.

- 15 **11.** System til drift af en vindmølle (10) for at undgå stalling under effektreducering deraf, hvilket system omfatter:

- 20 én eller flere sensorer konfigureret til identifikation af en tilstand af vindmøllen (10), som er indikativ for stalling, hvor den mindst ene tilstand omfatter mindst én miljøbetingelse, hvor den mindst ene miljøbetingelse omfatter lufttæthed;
20 en processor (56) kommunikativt koblet til den ene eller flere sensorer, idet processoren (56) er konfigureret til at udføre operationer, hvor operationerne omfatter:

- 25 tilvejebringelse af en indledende pitchindstilling for et eller flere rotorblade (22) på vindmøllen (10);
25 drift af vindmøllen (10) baseret på en nominel effektkurve med det ene eller flere rotorblade (22) fastgjort i den indledende pitchindstilling;
 effektreducering af vindmøllen (10), omfattende reducere af et hastighedsindstillingspunkt for vindmøllen (10); og,
30 ændring af den indledende pitchindstilling til en opdateret pitchindstilling når den mindst ene tilstand er identificeret, således at en angrebsvinkel for det ene eller flere rotorblade under effektreduceringen holdes lavere end en angrebsvinkel ved stalling.

12. System ifølge krav 11, hvor den mindst ene tilstand yderligere 2. omfatter en driftstilstand for vindmøllen (10).

5 **13.** System ifølge krav 11 eller 12, hvor den mindst ene miljøbetingelse yderligere omfatter mindst en af: luftfugtighed, fugtighed, tryk eller temperatur, og hvor driftstilstanden af vindmøllen (10) omfatter en sensorsystemtilstand.

10 **14.** System ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 11 til 13, hvor operationerne yderligere omfatter ændring af den indledende pitchindstilling til den opdaterede pitchindstilling når lufttætheden er under en forudbestemt tærskel og/eller ændring af den indledende pitchindstilling til den opdaterede pitchindstilling når en sensorsystemtilstand for vindmøllen (10) indikerer en fejl.

DRAWINGS

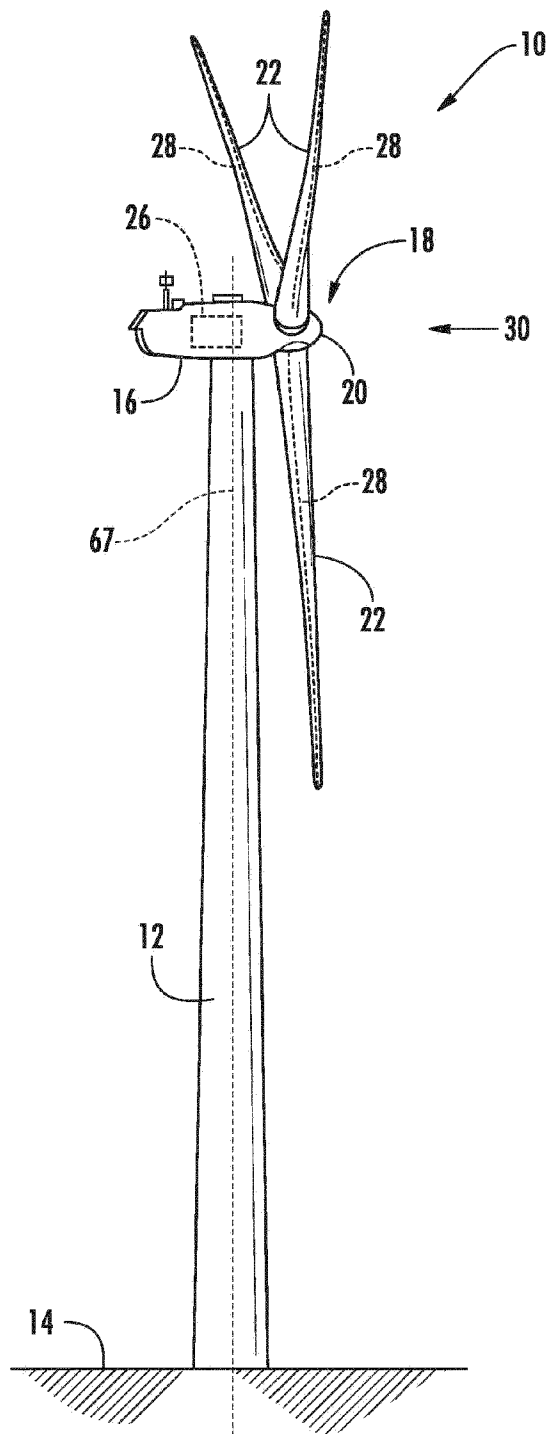
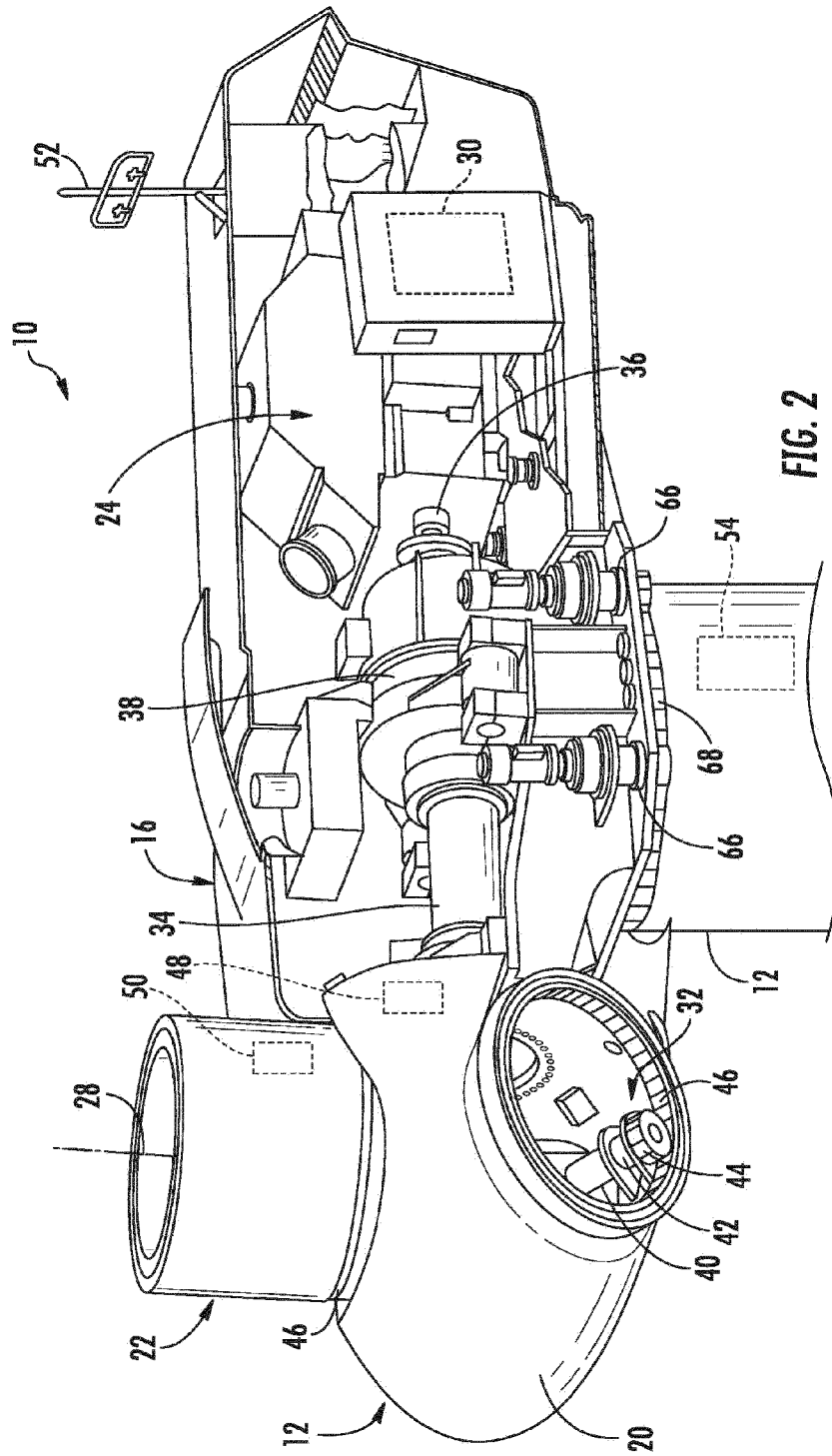


FIG. 1



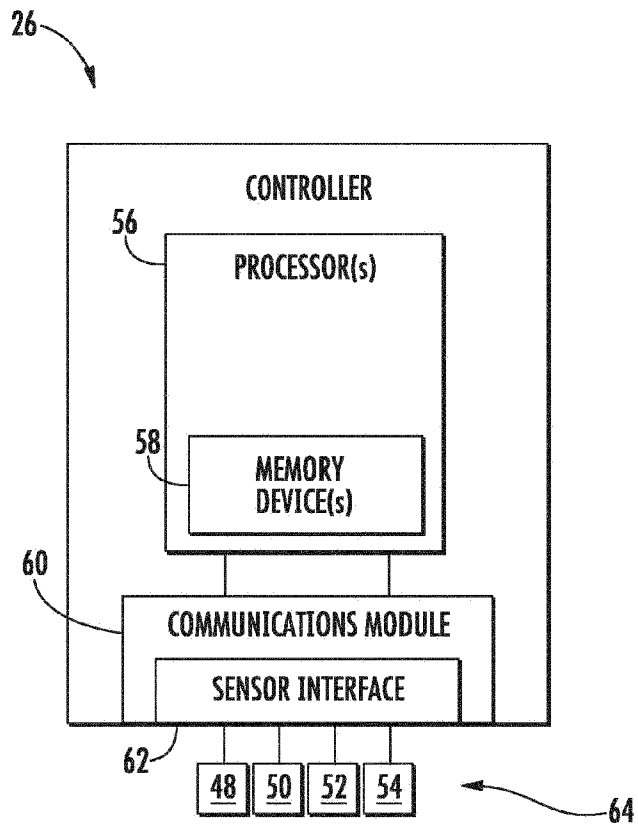
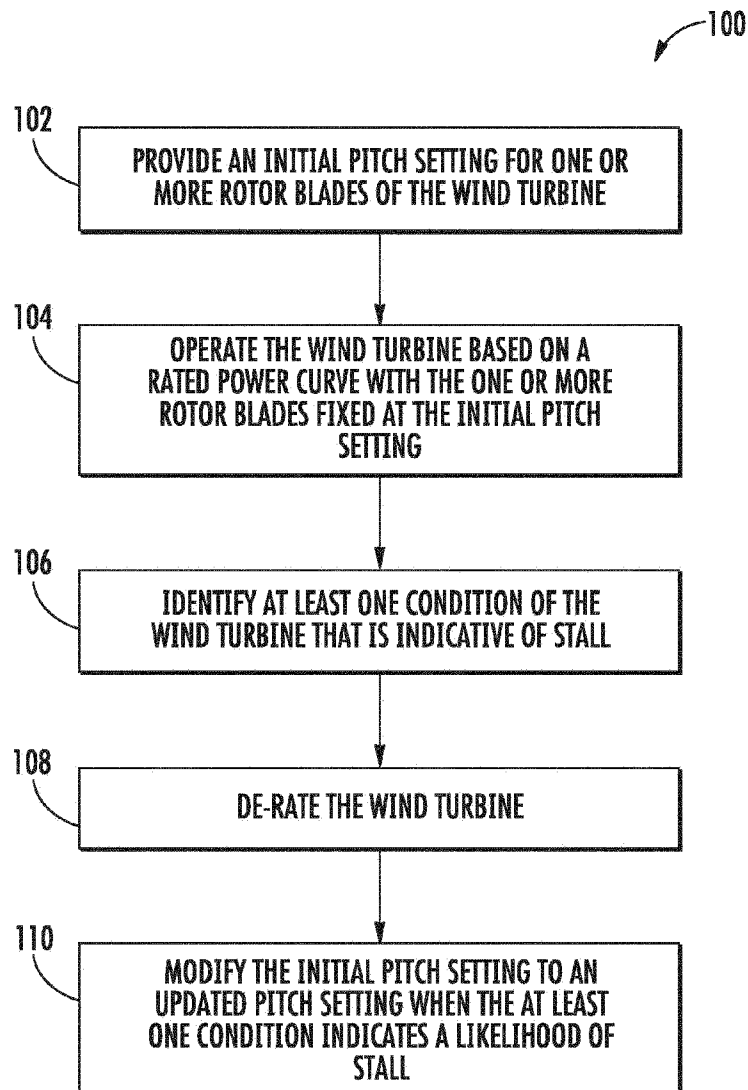
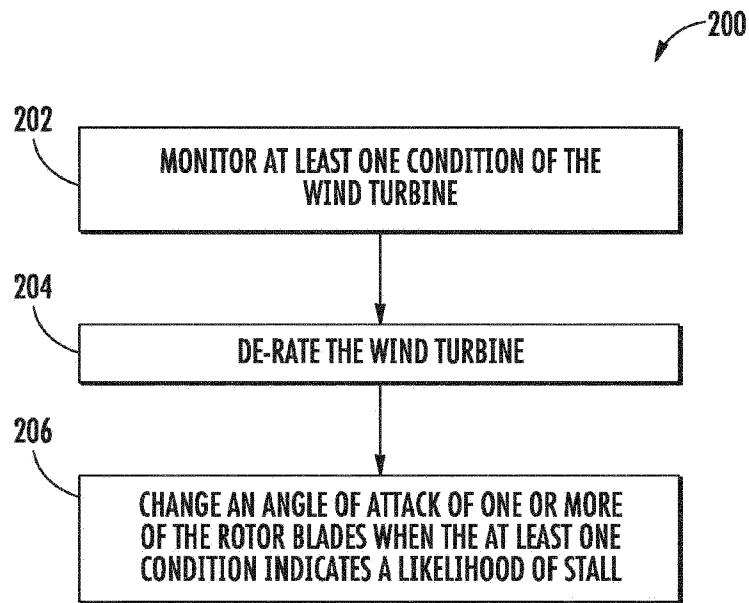


FIG. 3

**FIG. 4**

**FIG. 5**