

ABSTRACT

A system and a method for control of a wind turbine for prevention of collisions between the rotor and flying objects such as birds, bats, and remotely-piloted aircraft is disclosed. The position and velocity of one or more flying objects is
5 measured. The probability of the positions of the objects when they pass through the surface swept by the rotor blades is estimated. Increasing or decreasing the speed of the wind turbine rotor is performed such that the probability of collision between the rotor blades and the one or more objects is reduced or minimized, while otherwise continuing power production as usual.

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Fig. 2