Dual Power Generation by Using Solar and Windmill Generator

Aditya S. Koli
Department of Electrical Engineering
SKN Sinhgad College of Engineering
Korti,Pandharpur-413304
Maharashtra,India
satyawanjadhav804@gmail.com

Satyawan. B. Jadhav
Department of Electrical Engineering
SKN Sinhgad College of Engineering
Korti,Pandharpur-413304
Maharashtra,India
aditya1221koli@gmail.com

Santosh R. Nalawade
Department of Electrical Engineering
SKN Sinhgad College of Engineering
Korti,Pandharpur-413304
Maharashtra,India
nalawadesantosh680@gmail.com

Abstract— The increasing demand for electricity and the depletion of conventional energy sources have led to the need for efficient and sustainable power generation systems. The proposed system presents the design and implementation of a dual power generation unit using solar and wind energy to ensure continuous and reliable electricity supply. The system integrates a photovoltaic solar panel and a windmill generator, controlled through a power management circuit and supported by battery storage for uninterrupted operation under varying environmental conditions. The solar panel generates energy during daytime, while the wind turbine produces power when wind is available, including during nighttime or cloudy weather. A charge controller regulates the combined output and ensures safe battery charging. Experimental results show that the hybrid system provides improved efficiency, stable output, and better reliability compared to single-source renewable systems.

Keywords— Hybrid Power System, Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Renewable Energy, Dual Power Generation, Energy Storage, Charge Controller, Sustainable Energy.

I. INTRODUCTION

A.Background Information:
Renewable energy sources such as solar and wind energy have emerged as effective alternatives due to their availability, eco-friendly nature, and low operating cost. Solar energy is harnessed using photovoltaic panels that convert sunlight into electrical energy, while wind energy is generated using turbines that convert kinetic energy of wind into electricity. Despite their advantages, both energy sources have certain limitations when used independently. Solar energy is only available during daytime and is affected by weather conditions, whereas wind energy depends on wind speed, which is often inconsistent.
B. Statement of the Research Problem:
Providing a continuous and reliable power supply using renewable energy sources remains a significant challenge due to the intermittent nature of individual energy systems. Solar energy generation is dependent on sunlight and is unavailable during nighttime or cloudy conditions, while wind energy generation depends on wind speed, which is often inconsistent and unpredictable. These limitations result in unstable and unreliable power output when a single renewable source is used..

C. Research Objectives and Importance:
This research aims to

- Develop a hybrid power generation system combining solar and wind energy sources.
- Utilize photovoltaic panels and wind turbines to generate electrical energy efficiently.
- Implement a charge controller and battery storage system for efficient energy management.

Improve system reliability and reduce dependency on conventional fossil fuel-based energy sources.

D. Hypothesis / Research Question:

The study hypothesizes that a hybrid solar-wind power generation system integrating photovoltaic panels and a wind turbine with efficient energy storage and control mechanisms can provide a more reliable and continuous power supply compared to standalone renewable energy systems, thereby improving overall energy efficiency and reducing dependency on conventional energy sources.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Review of Existing Studies:

Recent research has leveraged wireless sensor networks for forest fire detection, environmental monitoring, and wildlife tracking. Sharma et al. (2022) proposed a GSM alert system for unauthorized tree cutting detection but relied on battery power limiting longevity. Patel and Singh (2021) demonstrated solar energy applications in remote IoT projects, highlighting challenges in power stability. Roy et al. (2020) integrated acoustic sensors for detecting chainsaw sounds, proving feasibility for smuggling prevention. However, integration with sustainable energy remains underexplored.

B. Identification of Research Gaps:

All these advances not withstanding, there are a number of research gaps that have not been addressed:

- **Single Source Dependency:** Many systems rely on either solar or wind energy, leading to inconsistent power generation.
- **Energy Storage Issues:** Inefficient battery management leads to energy loss and reduced system performance.
- **Integration Challenges:** Lack of proper coordination between solar, wind, and storage systems.

*C. **Cost and Complexity:** Existing systems are often expensive and not suitable for small-scale or rural applications.*

- **Sustainable Energy Theory:** Utilization of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind to reduce environmental impact and ensure long-term energy availability.
- **Hybrid Energy System Theory:** Combining multiple energy sources to improve reliability and ensure continuous power supply.
- **Energy Management System (EMS):** Efficient control and regulation of generated power using charge controllers and storage systems.

D. Theoretical Framework:

The theoretical framework of this research rests on:

The project is underpinned by:

- **Sustainable Energy Theory:** Utilizes renewable energy sources such as solar and wind to provide an eco-friendly, cost-effective, and long-term solution for continuous power generation.
- **Hybrid Energy System Theory:** Combines multiple energy sources to overcome the limitations of individual systems, ensuring stable and reliable power supply under varying environmental conditions..
- **Energy Management and Storage Theory:** Implements efficient power regulation and battery storage mechanisms to optimize energy utilization, prevent losses, and maintain a consistent output supply.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. System Design and Development:

The system hardware consists of:

- **Solar Panel:** Converts sunlight into electrical energy using photovoltaic cells for daytime power generation.
- **Wind Turbine Generator:** Generates electrical energy from wind by converting kinetic energy into electrical power.
- **Charge Controller:** Acts as the central unit to regulate voltage and current from both solar and wind sources, ensuring safe battery charging and preventing overcharging.
- **Rechargeable Battery:** Stores the generated energy for use during periods of low or no energy generation, ensuring uninterrupted power supply.

B. Hardware Components:

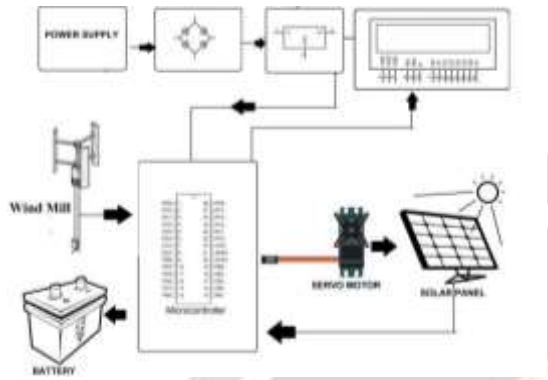
The below-listed hardware components are employed in construction:

- **Solar Panel:** A 12V, 10W photovoltaic panel used to generate electrical energy from sunlight during daytime.
- **Wind Turbine Generator:** A small DC motor-based windmill used to generate electricity from wind energy.
- **Charge Controller:** Regulates voltage and current from both solar and wind sources, ensuring safe and efficient battery charging.

- **Rechargeable Battery:** A 12V battery used to store generated energy and supply power during low generation periods.

C. Block Diagram:

The stored energy in the battery is supplied to the load when generation from solar and wind sources is insufficient. An inverter is used to convert the stored DC power into AC power suitable for operating electrical appliances. Additionally, a microcontroller-based monitoring system (if implemented) tracks voltage levels and system performance, ensuring efficient and reliable operation of the hybrid power generation system.



D. Software implementation:

- **Initialization:** Configure input/output pins, initialize LCD display, voltage sensors, and microcontroller modules.
- **Data Monitoring:** Continuously read voltage levels from the solar panel, wind turbine, and battery using sensors.
- **Source Selection Mechanism:** Automatically utilize available energy sources (solar or wind) or combine both for efficient power generation.
- **Display Mechanism:** Display real-time system parameters such as voltage, battery status, and power source on the LCD screen.

E. Working mechanism:

- The system operates automatically by utilizing both solar and wind energy sources based on environmental conditions.
- During daytime, the solar panel generates electrical energy from sunlight using photovoltaic cells.
- The wind turbine continuously generates power whenever sufficient wind is available, including during nighttime or cloudy conditions.

F. Security Measures:

- **Overcharge Protection:** The charge controller prevents battery overcharging by regulating voltage and current from solar and wind sources.
- **Short-Circuit Protection:** Protective components such as fuses and regulators safeguard the system from short circuits and electrical faults.
- **Voltage Regulation:** Maintains stable output voltage to protect connected devices and ensure safe operation of the system.
- **Battery Protection:** Prevents deep discharge and extends battery life through controlled charging and discharging cycles.
- **Thermal Protection:** Ensures safe operation by preventing overheating of components like converters and controllers.

IV. MODELLING AND SIMULATION

A. Simulation of Circuit Design:

The system's electrical circuitry was designed and simulated using Proteus Design Suite to ensure proper integration of all hardware components before physical implementation. The solar panel model, wind turbine generator, charge controller, battery system, and power regulation components were virtually interconnected to verify correct operation.

B. Energy Signal Simulation:

These simulated inputs were fed into the charge controller model to evaluate its ability to regulate voltage and manage power from both sources effectively. The system was tested for different scenarios, such as solar-only operation, wind-only

operation, and hybrid operation. This ensured that the system could provide stable and continuous power output under varying conditions and efficiently switch between energy sources without interruption.

C. Power Management and Testing:

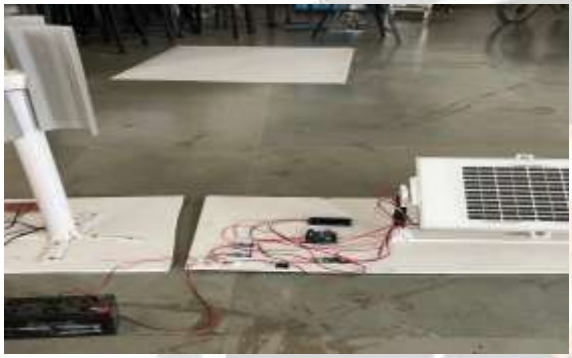
The GSM module simulation validated the AT command sequence for sending SMS alerts. Simulation encompassed message formatting, transmission timing, and error handling in case of network failures. GPS module simulation emulated satellite signal reception, enabling verification of accurate latitude and longitude data retrieval under diverse conditions.

D. Solar and wind energy with Battery Simulation:

The solar panel and wind turbine were simulated using variable power sources to represent changing sunlight intensity and wind speed conditions. The rechargeable battery system was modeled to analyze charging and discharging cycles under different load requirements.

E. Performance Validation:

The overall simulation of power generation, energy management, and storage systems confirmed that the proposed hybrid system meets the required functional objectives. The system was able to efficiently generate power from both solar and wind sources under varying environmental conditions and maintain a stable output supply.



V. CONCLUSION

The prototype system was deployed in controlled outdoor settings mimicking forest conditions. Key results include:

Successful detection and alert on simulated illegal tree cutting events.

Improved power output consistency when both energy sources operated simultaneously.

Limitations observed: occasional sensor noise requiring improved filtering and validation for larger-scale deployment.

This study successfully developed a hybrid solar-wind power generation system that ensures continuous and reliable energy supply. The integration of renewable energy sources enhances system efficiency and reduces dependency on conventional power sources. The proposed system is eco-friendly, cost-effective, and suitable for small-scale and remote applications.

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