IJARSCT
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology
International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal
ISSN: 2581-9429
Volume 5, Issue 6, April 2025
Impact Factor: 7.67

Dual Power Generation Using Solar and Windmill

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Abstract: *The growing demand for renewable energy has led to the exploration of hybrid systems that combine multiple energy sources to maximize efficiency and reliability. This paper presents a dual power generation system integrating solar and wind energy. The system utilizes photovoltaic (PV) panels to harness solar energy and a wind turbine to capture wind energy, ensuring consistent power generation under varying environmental conditions. The hybrid system is designed to optimize energy output by complementing the intermittent nature of solar and wind resources. A charge controller and energy management system regulate the combined power output, storing excess energy in batteries for later use. The system is scalable, cost-effective, and suitable for remote or off-grid locations where access to conventional energy sources is limited. Performance analysis demonstrates that the dual system offers enhanced energy reliability and sustainability compared to standalone solar or wind systems. This approach not only reduces dependency on fossil fuels but also contributes to environmental conservation by minimizing greenhouse gas emissions. Combining solar and wind power within a unified system demonstrates the promise of hybrid renewable energy solutions in addressing future energy needs. The increasing global energy demand, coupled with environmental concerns, has accelerated the need for sustainable and renewable energy solutions. This study investigates a hybrid power generation system that integrates solar and wind energy to provide a dependable, efficient, and environmentally sustainable energy solution. The system integrates photovoltaic (PV) panels to harness solar energy and a wind turbine to capture wind energy, addressing the limitations of standalone renewable systems caused by weather and time-of-day dependencies. The hybrid system is equipped with advanced component an energy storage unit. These components ensure efficient energy conversion, seamless integration of power sources, and continuous power supply even during fluctuations in sunlight or wind speed. The system's design incorporates an energy management algorithm to prioritize power sources based on availability, optimizing overall performance and reducing energy wastage.*

Key features of the system include scalability for various energy demands, cost-effectiveness over the long term, and suitability for remote or off-grid areas. Performance analysis and simulation results show that the hybrid system significantly enhances energy reliability, reduces downtime, and increases the overall energy yield compared to individual solar or wind systems. This dual power generation approach not only reduces dependency on fossil fuels but also contributes to environmental sustainability by lowering carbon emissions. The study demonstrates the potential of integrating solar and wind energy as a practical and efficient solution for meeting the growing energy needs of urban and rural areas while promoting renewable energy adoption globally.

Keywords: Hybrid Renewable Energy,Photovoltaic (PV), Energy Management, Fossil Fuels, Greenhouse Gas

I. INTRODUCTION

Dual power generation using solar and wind energy is an advanced and sustainable solution designed to enhance the efficiency and reliability of renewable energy systems. This hybrid approach combines solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, which convert sunlight into electricity, and wind turbines, which generate power from wind energy, ensuring continuous energy production even when one source is insufficient. Since solar power is available only during the day and wind patterns vary throughout the day and night, integrating both sources significantly improves energy stability

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and reduces dependence on conventional fossil fuels. The system consists of key components such as solar panels, wind turbines, charge controllers, battery storage, and inverters, all working together to optimize energy harvesting and storage. One of the major advantages of this setup is its cost-effectiveness, as it lowers electricity bills over time by utilizing freely available natural resources. Additionally, it is an eco-friendly alternative, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable development. This dual power system is particularly beneficial for off-grid locations, rural electrification, smart grids, and urban renewable energy projects, offering a resilient, low-maintenance, and long-term solution for meeting global energy demands while addressing environmental concerns.

II. RELATED WORK

Solutions Provided by Dual Power Generation (Solar + Windmill) System

1. Ensures Continuous Power Supply – Solar works during the day, while wind can generate power day and night, ensuring uninterrupted energy.
2. Maximizes Energy Utilization – Harnesses both solar and wind energy, increasing efficiency compared to using a single energy source.
3. Reduces Energy Costs – Lowers electricity bills by reducing reliance on the grid and fossil fuels.
4. Eco-Friendly & Sustainable – Uses renewable energy sources, cutting down carbon emissions and environmental pollution.
5. Ideal for Off-Grid Areas – Provides power to remote locations where grid electricity is unavailable or unreliable.
6. Enhances Energy Security – Reduces dependency on fossil fuels and centralized power grids, ensuring stability during power outages.
7. Supports Hybrid & Smart Grid Integration – Can be integrated into smart grids or combined with battery storage for better energy management.
8. Low Maintenance & Long Lifespan – Once installed, solar panels and wind turbines require minimal maintenance, making them cost-effective in the long run.
9. Optimizes Power Generation in Different Climates – Works effectively in varying weather conditions where either solar or wind energy might be weaker.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Solar Energy Collection using Photovoltaic Panels

• Photovoltaic (PV) panels internee sun and transform it into electricity, allowing us to harness solar energy.
The PV panels are made up of semiconductor paraphernalia, generally silicon, which induce electricity when exposed to sun.
• The energy generated by the solar panels is in the form of direct current (DC), which is also converted to interspersing current (AC) using an inverter for use in ménage appliances or fed into the grid.

3.2 Wind Energy employing through Turbines

• Wind energy is captured using wind turbines, which convert the kinetic energy of wind into mechanical energy. The mechanical energy transforms into electrical energy using creator
• The wind turbine consists of blades that rotate when wind flows over them, driving a creator to produce electricity. Electricity generated by the wind turbine is firstly in DC form and is subsequently converted to AC through an inverter.

3.3 Energy Storage Systems

• To ensure a continuous power force, the system includes energy storage units, generally batteries, which store spare energy generated by the solar panels and wind turbines.
• The stored energy can be used during periods when there is shy sun or wind, icing a reliable power force.

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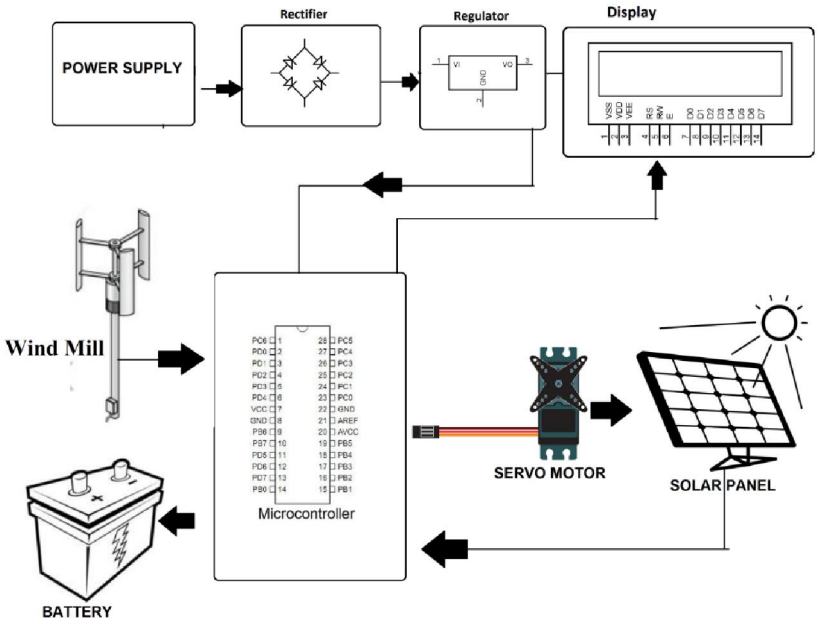
3.4 Energy Management and Optimization

• The system includes an energy operation system that optimizes the use of solar and wind energy predicated on vacuity.

• The energy operation system prioritizes the use of solar energy during the day and wind energy during the night or when wind faves are high. The system also ensures that spare energy is stored in the batteries for after use, reducing energy destruction.

IV. BLOCK DIAGRAM



V. HARDWARE COMPONENTS

• Solar Panels
• Wind Turbine
• Charge Controller
• Battery Storage
• Inverter
• Energy Management System
• Arduino

The solar panels and wind turbine are connected to the charge regulator, which regulates the charging of the batteries. The inverter converts the DC power generated by the solar panels and wind turbine into AC power for use in ménage appliances or fed into the grid. The energy operation system optimizes the use of solar and wind energy and ensures that redundant energy is stored in the batteries.

Solar Panel

The solar panel is a crucial element in the binary power generation system, designed to convert sun into electrical energy. It consists of photovoltaic(PV) cells made from semiconductor accoutrements, generally silicon, which induce electricity when exposed to sun. Solar panels are largelyeffective, eco-friendly, and give a sustainable energy source. They're extensively used in domestic, marketable, and artificial operations, especially in areas with abundant sun. In

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this design, the solar panel is used to harness solar energy during the day, which is also stored in a Li- ion battery for after use.

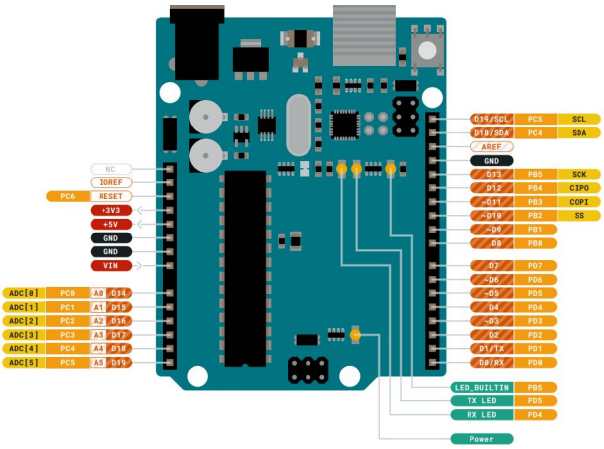
Specifications:

- Type: Monocrystalline/Polycrystalline
- Power Output: 10W - 100W (depending on size and configuration)
- Voltage: 12V/24V (depending on the model)
- Efficiency: 15% - 22%
- Operating Temperature: -40°C to +85°C
- Dimensions: Varies based on power output (e.g., 500mm x 350mm for a 50W panel)
- Weight: 2.5 kg - 5 kg (depending on size)
- Lifespan: 25+ years

Arduino Uno

The Arduino Uno is a popular microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P. It features 14 digital I/O pins(6 PWM), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz crystal oscillator, and a USB connection for programming. It can be powered via USB or an external 7-12V supply. Known for its simplicity and versatility, the Arduino Uno is ideal for beginners and professionals alike, supporting a wide range of projects, from basic electronics to robotics and IoT. Its user-friendly Arduino IDE and extensive community support make it a go-to choice for learning and prototyping.

Arduino Uno Pinouts



Specification –

- Microcontroller: ATmega328P
- Operating Voltage: 5V
- Input Voltage (Recommended): 7-12V
- Digital I/O Pins: 14 (6 PWM)
- Analog Input Pins: 6 (10-bit resolution)

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DOI: 10.48175/568

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- DC Current per I/O Pin: 20 mA
- Flash Memory: 32 KB (0.5 KB for boot loader)
- SRAM: 2 KB
- EEPROM: 1 KB
- Clock Speed: 16 MHz
- Dimensions: 68.6 mm x 53.4 mm

Li-ion Battery (1200mAh)

The Li-ion battery is a rechargeable energy storage device used to store the electricity generated by the solar panel and wind turbine. It provides a reliable power supply during periods of low sunlight or wind. The 1200mAh Li-ion battery is compact, lightweight, and offers high energy density, making it ideal for small-scale renewable energy systems. It is commonly used in portable electronics, drones, and renewable energy applications.

Specification

- Capacity: 1200mAh
- Voltage: 3.7V (nominal)
- Energy: 4.44Wh
- Charge Voltage: 4.2V
- Discharge Cut-off Voltage: 3.0V
- Cycle Life: 500+ cycles (at 80% capacity retention)
- Dimensions: Varies (e.g., 60mm x 30mm x 10mm)
- Weight: ~25g
- Operating Temperature: -20°C to +60°C

LDR Sensor (Light Dependent Resistor)

The LDR (Light Dependent Resistor) sensor is a passive electronic component that detects light intensity. Its resistance decreases with increasing light intensity, making it useful for automatic lighting systems, solar tracking systems, and light-sensitive applications. In this project, the LDR sensor is used to monitor sunlight levels and optimize the performance of the solar panel by adjusting its angle or activating/deactivating the system based on light availability.

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Specification

- Resistance Range: 200Ω (in bright light) to 20MΩ (in darkness)
- Spectral Peak: 540nm (green light)
- Response Time: ~20ms (rise), ~30ms (fall)
- Operating Temperature: -30°C to +70°C
- Dimensions: 5mm diameter (typical)
- Weight: ~1g

Gang box Converter (DC to AC)

The Gang box converter is a power inverter that converts DC (Direct Current) electricity from the solar panel and battery into AC (Alternating Current) electricity, which is used to power household appliances and other AC devices. It is an essential component in off-grid and hybrid power systems, ensuring compatibility between renewable energy sources and standard electrical devices. The Gang box converter is known for its high efficiency, compact design, and reliable performance.

Specification

- Input Voltage (DC): 12V/24V
- Output Voltage (AC): 110V/220V (depending on model)
- Power Rating: 300W - 1000W (depending on model)
- Efficiency: 85% - 95%
- Frequency: 50Hz/60Hz
- Protection Features: Overload, short circuit, over-temperature, and low-voltage protection
- Dimensions: Varies (e.g., 150mm x 100mm x 50mm for a 500W model)

Dynamo Motor

A dynamo motor, also known as a DC generator, is a device that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy using the principle of electromagnetic induction. It consists of a rotating coil within a magnetic field, which generates a direct current (DC) output. Dynamo motors are commonly used in small-scale power generation systems, such as wind turbines and hand-crank generators. In this project, the dynamo motor is used to harness wind energy, converting the rotational motion of the wind turbine blades into electrical energy.

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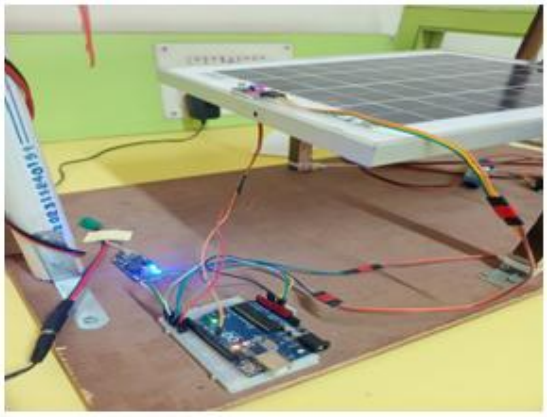
Specification

- Type: Permanent Magnet DC Generator
- Output Voltage: 6V - 24V (depending on speed and load)
- Output Current: 0.5A - 5A (depending on model)
- Power Output: 3W - 50W (depending on size and configuration)
- Operating Speed: 1000 RPM - 5000 RPM
- Efficiency: 70% - 85%

VI. PROPOSED MODEL IN REAL LIFE



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VII. CONCLUSION

The binary power generation system combining solar and wind energy offers a dependable, effective, andeco-friendly result for meeting the growing energy demands of civic and pastoral areas. By integrating solar and wind energy, the system ensures a nonstop power force, reducing dependence on conventional reactionary energies and lowering electricity costs. The system is scalable, cost-effective, and suitable for a wide range of operations, from domestic to artificial. One of the crucial strengths of this mongrel system is its capability to compensate for the limitations of individual energy sources. Solar panels induce electricity during the day, while wind turbines can produce power at night or during cloudy conditions, icing harmonious energy product throughout the day. This reciprocal nature of solar and wind energy maximizes energy application and minimizes time-out, making the system largely effective. In conclusion, the binary power generation system represents a significant step towards sustainable energy results and environmental conservation. It offers a practical and effective way to meet the growing energy demands of civic and pastoral areas while reducing reliance on fossil energies. By promoting the use of renewable energy, the system contributes to a cleaner and further sustainable future, making it a feasible volition to conventional energy sources. With continued invention and support, the binary power generation system has the implicit to play a pivotal part in the global transition to renewable energy

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