International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 10 Issue: 03 | March - 2026 SJIF Rating: 8.659 ISSN: 2582-3930

Solar and Wind Hybrid Charging Station

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Abstract - The increasing demand for electric vehicles (EVs) has created the need for reliable and sustainable charging infrastructure. Traditional charging stations mainly depend on grid electricity which is mostly generated using fossil fuels. This leads to environmental pollution and high operational costs. Renewable energy sources such as solar and wind energy provide an eco-friendly for EV charging. This paper presents the design and concept of a solution Solar and Wind Hybrid Charging Station for electric vehicles. The proposed system combines solar photovoltaic panels and wind turbines to generate electricity. Solar energy is available during daytime while wind energy can be generated both during day and night depending on wind conditions. The energy generated from both sources is stored in a battery bank and used for charging electric vehicles. The hybrid system increases reliability because if one energy source is not available the other source can continue generating power.

Key Words: Electric Vehicles, Renewable Energy, Solar Power, Wind Energy, Hybrid Charging Station, Battery Storage System

1.INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the use of electric vehicles has increased rapidly due to growing environmental concerns and the need to reduce fossil fuel consumption. Conventional vehicles powered by petrol and diesel produce harmful gases such as carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide which contribute to air pollution and global warming. Electric vehicles are considered a cleaner alternative because they run on electricity and produce no direct emissions.

However, the large-scale adoption of electric vehicles requires an efficient and widely available charging infrastructure. Most existing EV charging stations depend on grid electricity which may come from non-renewable energy sources such as coal and natural gas. This reduces the environmental benefits of electric vehicles. Therefore, there is a need to develop sustainable charging solutions using renewable energy sources.

Solar energy and wind energy are two of the most widely available renewable energy sources. Solar power is generated using photovoltaic panels that convert sunlight into electricity. Wind energy is generated using wind turbines that convert the kinetic energy of wind into electrical power. Both energy sources are clean, renewable, and environmentally friendly. A Solar and Wind Hybrid Charging Station combines these two renewable energy sources to generate electricity for EV charging. Solar panels produce energy during sunny conditions while wind turbines generate electricity when wind is available. The hybrid system increases reliability because it reduces the dependency on a single energy source. If solar power generation decreases due to cloudy weather, wind power can still generate electricity.

The energy generated by solar panels and wind turbines is stored in batteries. The stored energy can then be used to charge electric vehicles when required. Such systems are especially useful in remote areas where grid electricity may not be available.

The main objective of this paper is to explain the concept, design, and operation of a solar and wind hybrid charging station for electric vehicles.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Many researchers have studied renewable energy systems for electric vehicle charging. Several studies have shown that solar-based charging stations can effectively power electric vehicles in areas with high solar radiation. Solar photovoltaic systems are widely used because they are easy to install and require minimal maintenance.

However, solar power generation is limited to daytime and depends heavily on weather conditions. During cloudy days or nighttime, solar panels cannot generate electricity. To overcome this limitation, researchers have proposed hybrid renewable energy systems that combine solar energy with other sources such as wind power.

Wind energy systems can generate electricity both during the day and night depending on wind speed. In coastal and open areas where wind speeds are high, wind turbines can produce a

significant amount of electrical power. Combining solar and wind energy sources helps improve system reliability and ensures continuous power supply.

Some studies have also included battery storage systems in renewable charging stations. Batteries store excess energy generated during peak production and supply power when generation is low. This improves energy availability and ensures uninterrupted EV charging.

Hybrid renewable charging stations are also being integrated with smart energy management systems. These systems monitor energy production, battery status, and charging demand to optimize system performance.

The review of previous research indicates that solar-wind hybrid systems are one of the most effective solutions for sustainable EV charging infrastructure

3. SYSTEM ARCHITECHTURE

The Solar and Wind Hybrid Charging Station consists of several main components that work together to generate, store, and supply electrical energy for EV charging.

Solar Photovoltaic Panels

Solar panels convert sunlight into electrical energy using photovoltaic cells. When sunlight falls on the solar cells, electrons are excited and produce direct current (DC) electricity.

Wind Turbine

The wind turbine converts the kinetic energy of wind into electrical energy. When wind flows across the turbine blades, the rotor rotates and drives a generator which produces electricity.

Charge Controller

The charge controller regulates the voltage and current coming from the solar panels and wind turbine. It protects the battery from overcharging and ensures proper charging conditions.

Battery Storage System

The battery bank stores the energy generated by the renewable sources. Stored energy can be used during times when solar or wind energy is not available.

Power Converter

A converter or inverter is used to convert DC electricity into AC power if required for charging equipment.

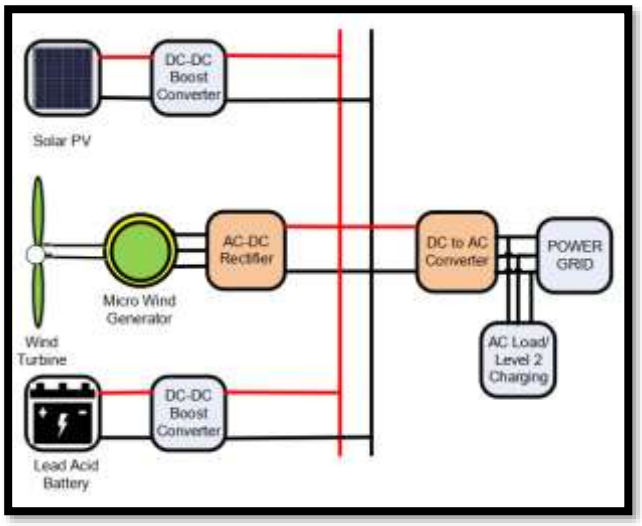
EV Charging Unit

The charging unit supplies electrical energy to the electric vehicle battery in a controlled manner.

4. METHODLOGY

The working methodology of the hybrid charging station can be explained in the following steps.

First, solar panels capture sunlight and convert it into DC electricity using photovoltaic technology. The output power depends on the intensity of sunlight and the efficiency of the panels. Second, the wind turbine generates electricity when wind passes through the turbine blades.



The rotating blades drive a generator which produces electrical energy.

Third, the electricity produced by both solar panels and wind turbines is supplied to the charge controller. The charge controller regulates voltage and current to ensure safe battery charging.

Fourth, the regulated electricity is stored in a battery bank. The battery acts as an energy storage device and supplies electricity whenever required.

Fifth, the stored energy is supplied to the EV charging station through a converter. The converter adjusts voltage levels to match the requirements of electric vehicle batteries.

Finally, electric vehicles are connected to the charging unit where the batteries are charged safely using controlled current and voltage.

5. MODELLING AND ANALYSIS

The design of the solar and wind hybrid charging system requires proper analysis of energy generation and storage capacity.

The power generated by a solar panel depends on the solar irradiance, panel efficiency, and panel area. The output power of a photovoltaic panel can be calculated using the formula:

$$P = A \times r \times H \times PR$$

Where
P=output power
A = Area of solar panel
r = Efficiency of solar panel
H = Solar radiation
PR = Performance ratio

Similarly, the power generated by a wind turbine depends on wind speed and turbine efficiency. The power equation for a wind turbine is:

$$P = \tfrac{1}{2} \times \rho \times A \times V^3$$

Where
ρ = Air density
A = Swept area of turbine blades
V = Wind speed

From the above equations, it can be observed that wind turbine power increases significantly with higher wind speed.

The battery storage capacity must be designed based on expected energy demand from EV charging and renewable energy generation levels.

6. RESULTS

The solar and wind hybrid charging station provides several advantages compared to conventional charging systems. The hybrid system increases reliability because two renewable energy sources are used instead of one. Solar energy is available during daytime while wind energy may be available during evening or night.

The battery storage system ensures continuous power supply even when renewable energy generation is low. This allows electric vehicles to be charged at any time. The use of renewable energy significantly reduces carbon emissions and environmental pollution. It also reduces electricity costs in the long term because solar and wind energy are free natural resources.

7. ADVANTAGES

The solar and wind hybrid charging station offers several advantages.

•Uses renewable and clean energy sources
•Reduces carbon emissions and environmental pollution
•Provides reliable energy supply through hybrid system
•Reduces dependency on conventional electricity
•Suitable for remote and rural areas
• Promotes sustainable transportation

8. FUTURE SCOPE

In the future, hybrid renewable charging stations can be integrated with smart grid technology and Internet of Things (IoT) based monitoring systems. This will allow real-time monitoring of energy generation, battery status, and charging demand. Advanced battery technologies such as lithium-ion and solid-state batteries can improve energy storage capacity. Fast charging technologies can also reduce EV charging time.

Government support and renewable energy policies will further promote the development of solar and wind hybrid charging infrastructure

9. CONCLUSION

This paper presented the concept and design of a Solar and Wind Hybrid Charging Station for electric vehicles. The proposed system uses renewable energy sources such as solar photovoltaic panels and wind turbines to generate electricity. The generated energy is stored in batteries and used for EV charging. The hybrid system increases reliability by combining two energy sources and reduces dependency on fossil fuel based electricity. It also helps reduce carbon emissions and supports sustainable transportation. The study shows that hybrid renewable charging stations can play an important role in the future development of electric vehicle infrastructure. With proper design and implementation, such systems can provide an efficient, eco-friendly, and cost-effective solution for EV charging.

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