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Hybrid Vortex Piezoelectric Bladeless Wind and Solar Power Generation

Sanket Gauri[1], Varun Chavan[2], Siddhant Bhujbal[3], Hrishkesh Durgude[4], Ashwini Khade[5]
Department of Electrical Engineering Vivekanand Education Society's Polytechnic

Abstract: This project investigates an innovative hybrid system for electrical power generation, combining bladeless wind turbine technology with piezoelectric materials and solar power. The bladeless wind turbine harnesses vibrations and oscillations, rather than traditional rotational motion, to generate electricity through integrated piezoelectric components. This method eliminates the need for wind input power, making it highly adaptable to low-wind environments. The system further incorporates solar panels, which store energy in batteries, ensuring a consistent and reliable power supply regardless of weather conditions.

The integration of these two renewable energy sources piezoelectricity and solar power creates a robust, non- conventional energy generation system. This hybrid approach not only maximizes energy capture but also enhances overall efficiency by leveraging both wind and solar resources. The primary goal of this project is to advance the sustainability, economic viability, and environmental benefits of non- conventional energy solutions. By utilizing cutting-edge technologies, the system aims to reduce dependence on traditional energy sources, minimize environmental impact, and contribute to the global transition toward renewable energy.

Index Terms: Green Technology, Vortex Bladeless Wind Turbine, Piezoelectric Energy Harvesting, Solar Power Generation, Renewable Energy, Wind-Induced Vibrations, Photovoltaic Effect, Energy Storage, Sustainable Power, Hybrid Power Generation, Alternative Energy Sources, Smart Energy Systems, Power Conversion

I. INTRODUCTION

This project introduces a Hybrid Vortex Piezoelectric Bladeless Wind and Solar Power Generation system that aims to address these challenges. The system combines the advantages of bladeless wind turbines and solar power in a hybrid configuration, leveraging both wind and solar energy to provide a more reliable and efficient renewable energy source.

Bladeless Wind Turbine Technology: Unlike conventional wind turbines, which rely on large rotating blades to capture wind energy, the bladeless wind turbine operates on the principle of vortex shedding. This phenomenon occurs when air flows around a cylindrical structure, creating oscillating forces that can be harnessed for power generation. By utilizing piezoelectric materials embedded in the structure, these vibrations are converted directly into electrical energy. This design eliminates many of the drawbacks of traditional wind turbines, such as noise, mechanical wear, and the need for large moving parts, making it more suitable for urban and residential areas. Additionally, the bladeless turbine can function effectively in low-wind environments, further expanding its potential for energy generation.

Piezoelectric Power Generation: Piezoelectric materials have the unique ability to generate an electric charge when subjected to mechanical stress, such as the vibrations produced by the vortex motion of the bladeless turbine. By integrating piezoelectric elements within the turbine, the system can efficiently capture and convert these mechanical vibrations into usable electrical energy. This method significantly enhances the turbine's energy output, providing an additional power source without the need for traditional wind power inputs.

Solar Power Integration: To complement the wind energy generation, solar panels are incorporated into the system to harness solar energy. These solar panels convert sunlight into electricity, which is stored in batteries for later use. By integrating both solar and wind energy, the hybrid system ensures a continuous and consistent energy supply, overcoming the intermittency issues associated with each individual energy source.

Hybrid Power Generation: The combination of vortex-driven piezoelectric bladeless wind turbines and solar panels creates a hybrid power generation system that maximizes energy production across varying environmental conditions. The synergy between wind and solar energy provides a more stable and sustainable power output. This system is particularly advantageous in regions with fluctuating wind patterns or limited sunlight, as the hybrid approach ensures that energy generation continues even when one source is less effective.

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II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Blevins (1990) laid the foundation of vortex shedding theory, which describes how fluid (wind) passing over a cylindrical structure generates oscillations at specific frequencies. Building on this, Sumer & Monaghan (2005) conducted studies on vortex- induced vibrations and their optimization for energy harvesting, demonstrating how oscillations could be captured for electrical generation.

Vortex-Induced Vibrations (VIV) Causon et al. (2013) developed a computational model to predict vortex shedding and the induced oscillations on cylindrical structures. Their study laid the groundwork for understanding how these vibrations can be harnessed for energy generation.

Bladeless Wind Turbine Designs: Research by Miguel et al. (2017) proposed the use of a Vortex Bladeless Wind Generator, a bladeless turbine where oscillations are induced via vortex shedding from a cylindrical structure. Their findings suggested that this design would offer reduced noise pollution and mechanical wear, making it more suitable for urban and residential areas.

Energy Harvesting Efficiency: Recent work by Ahuja et al. (2020) explored the efficiency of energy harvesting using piezoelectric devices in bladeless turbines. Their research indicated that piezoelectric materials could effectively convert mechanical oscillations into electrical energy, offering an efficient method for energy conversion while minimizing the need for traditional rotating blades.

Piezoelectric Bladeless Wind Turbines: Tian et al. (2019) investigated the application of piezoelectric devices in bladeless wind turbines. They found that integrating piezoelectric materials in the structure of the turbine could significantly enhance its energy conversion efficiency by harnessing both the natural oscillations and induced vibrations

Hybrid Wind-Solar Systems: Zhao et al. (2016) reviewed various hybrid wind-solar energy systems, highlighting the advantages of combining wind and solar energy. Their study demonstrated that hybrid systems could optimize energy generation, mitigate intermittency issues, and improve overall system efficiency.

Wind-Solar Hybrid System Integration: López et al. (2016) reviewed hybrid systems combining wind and solar energy to create more stable power outputs. They found that hybrid wind- solar systems provide a more reliable and continuous energy supply, especially when wind and solar patterns are complementary.

Solar Integration with Wind Turbines: Taha et al. (2017) investigated the integration of solar panels into traditional wind turbines, demonstrating that by adding solar panels to wind turbine structures, the overall energy output of the system could be increased without the need for additional land or infrastructure.

III. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

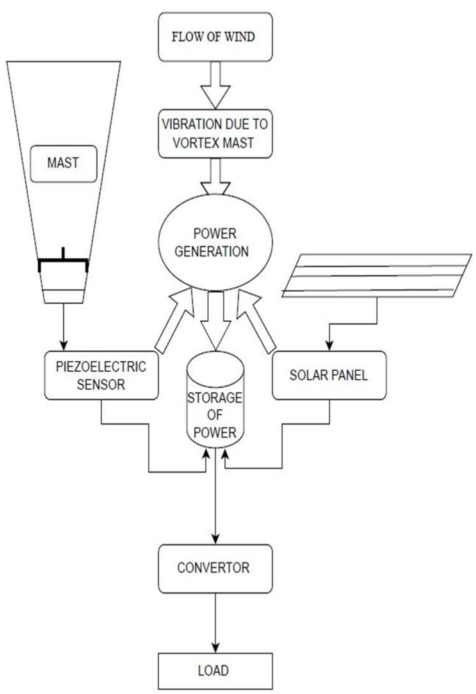
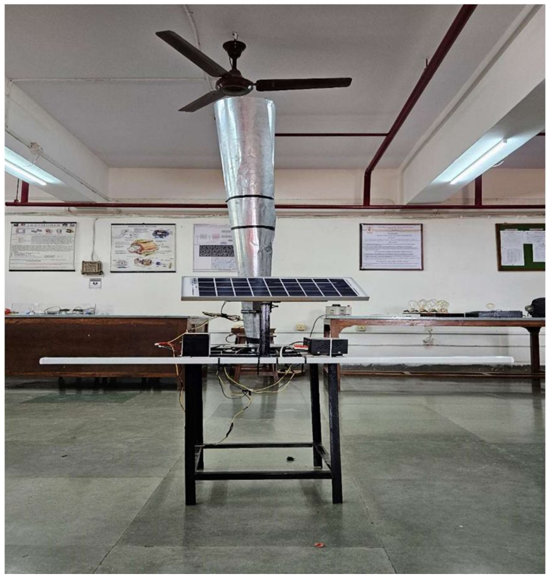


Fig. 1. BLOCK DIAGRAM



The given diagram represents a hybrid renewable energy system that utilizes both wind-induced vibrations and solar energy to generate and store electrical power efficiently. The process begins with the flow of wind, which interacts with a specially designed vortex mast. Due to the vortex shedding effect, the mast starts to oscillate, converting wind energy into mechanical vibrations.

These vibrations are then captured by a piezoelectric sensor, which converts them into electrical energy through the piezoelectric effect, where mechanical stress on certain materials generates an electric charge. Simultaneously, the system incorporates solar panels that harness sunlight and convert it into electrical energy using the photovoltaic effect. The electrical energy generated from both sources wind-induced vibrations and solar power is directed to a power storage unit, such as a battery or capacitor, ensuring continuous energy availability even when wind or sunlight conditions are not optimal. Once stored, the energy is processed by a convertor, which adjusts the voltage and current to meet the requirements of the end-use application. Finally, the converted energy is supplied to the load, which could be electrical appliances, lighting systems, or other devices. This hybrid system enhances efficiency and reliability by integrating two sustainable energy sources, making it an effective solution for renewable power generation.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The proposed methodology for The Hybrid Vortex Piezoelectric Bladeless Wind and Solar Power Generation system focuses on combining two renewable energy technologies bladeless wind turbines and solar power systems to create a sustainable, efficient, and reliable energy solution. The first step is designing a bladeless wind turbine that generates power through vortex- induced vibrations (VIV). These turbines use a cylindrical or similar structure that oscillates when subjected to wind flow, and piezoelectric materials are integrated into the structure to capture and convert these mechanical vibrations into electrical energy. The selection of suitable piezoelectric materials is crucial, as they must efficiently convert wind-induced vibrations into usable electrical power.

Simultaneously, a solar power system is incorporated to complement the wind turbine. High-efficiency solar panels are chosen based on their compatibility with the local climate and solar irradiance. These panels are used to capture solar energy during the day, and the excess energy is stored in batteries for use during periods of low wind or at night. A central control system is developed to manage the energy flow from both the wind turbine and solar panel system, ensuring efficient energy distribution and prioritizing the most abundant energy source at any given time.

The two energy sources are integrated through a hybrid controller that directs energy to either the energy storage system or directly to the load, based on availability. This integration is designed to ensure a continuous and reliable power supply, reducing the dependency on any single energy source. Additionally, a power conversion system, including inverters and charge controllers, is used to convert the generated electrical energy into a usable form, such as alternating current (AC) for household or commercial use.

Finally, the system is tested and evaluated for performance, reliability, and efficiency. The energy output from both the wind turbine and solar panels is measured under varying environmental conditions to assess the system's overall energy production. The system's economic feasibility is also analysed, comparing the installation, maintenance costs, and potential long-term savings. This methodology aims to develop a hybrid system that offers reliable, clean, and cost-effective energy for diverse applications, particularly in off-grid and remote areas.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Hybrid Vortex Piezoelectric Bladeless Wind and Solar Power Generation System was successfully tested in simulated environments to evaluate its efficiency and performance. The system was subjected to varying wind speeds and sunlight intensities to assess its ability to generate and store power under different conditions. The results demonstrated that the system effectively harnesses wind-induced vibrations through the vortex bladeless mast and converts them into electrical energy using piezoelectric sensors, while simultaneously utilizing solar panels to capture and convert sunlight into power. During testing, the system showed consistent power generation from both sources, ensuring continuous energy availability. The energy storage unit efficiently managed power distribution, and the converter successfully regulated the output to match the load requirements. This hybrid approach enhances reliability by compensating for fluctuations in either wind or solar energy.

VI. CONCLUSION

The Hybrid Vortex Piezoelectric Bladeless Wind and Solar Power Generation system represents a significant advancement in the field of renewable energy, offering a dual-source solution that combines the benefits of both wind and solar power. This hybrid approach ensures a continuous and stable energy supply, even in conditions where one energy source may be insufficient, such as low wind or cloudy weather. By integrating bladeless wind turbines that harvest energy from vortex-induced vibrations with solar panels that convert sunlight into electricity, the system effectively leverages two distinct forms of renewable energy to optimize power generation.

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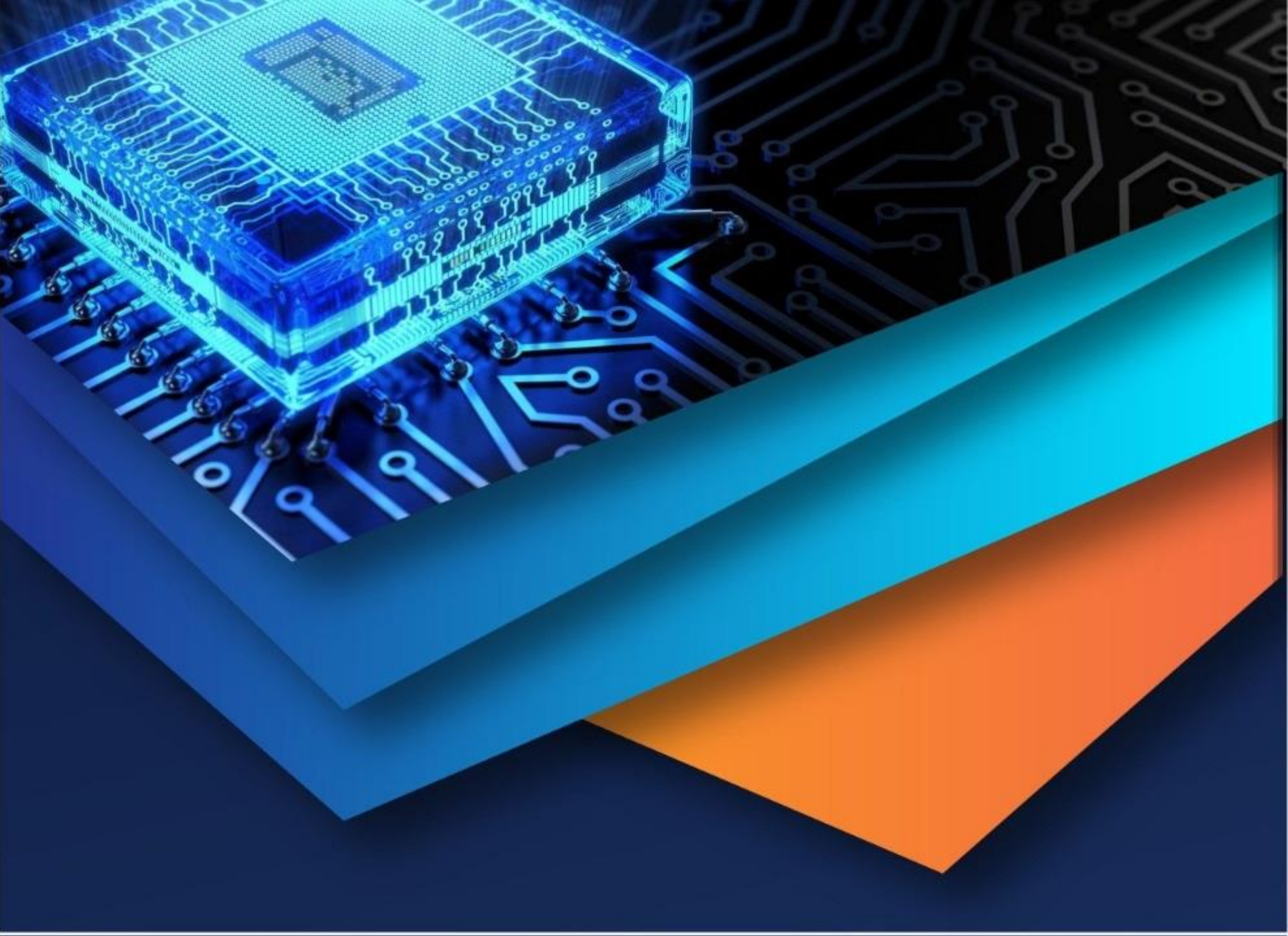

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