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Title	WIND-SOLAR HYBRID MODULAR SYSTEM
Authors	Viorel BOSTAN; Ion BOSTAN; Valeriu DULGHERU; Radu CIOBANU; Oleg CIOBANU; Ivan RABEI; Marin GUȚU.
Institution	Technical University of Moldova

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Description The invention relates to renewable energy conversion systems, in particular to wind-solar hybrid systems. The modular hybrid wind-solar system includes a cube-shaped housing (1), on the upper face of which the support (2) is installed, on which the photovoltaic installation (3) is fixed. Inside the cube-shaped housing (1) is installed a vertical axis wind rotor (4) with inclined blades (5) installed with a variable angle of attack. The main axis (6) of the vertical axis wind rotor (4) is installed at the intersection of the diagonals of the upper and lower faces of the cube, the lower end of which is connected to an electric generator with permanent magnets (7). The modular hybrid wind-solar system operates in the following way: The photovoltaic installation (3) is fixedly installed on the support (2) in an angular position in the meridional and azimuthal plane optimal in terms of conversion efficiency. In another variant, the photovoltaic installation is installed on a rotating cylindrical support, which intermittently receives rotational movement from the main axis (6) of the vertical-axis wind turbine (4), ensuring orientation to the sun in the meridional and azimuthal planes, including taking into account the seasonal factor. The electrical energy generated by the photovoltaic installation (3) is transmitted to the battery or through an inverter in the network. The air currents, which act on the inclined blades (5), will drive the wind turbine (4) into rotational movement, which is transmitted through the main axis (6) to the permanent magnet electric generator (7). The electrical energy produced is transmitted through a controller in the network or through an inverter to the battery. In another variant, curved plates can be installed on the edges of the cube-shaped housing (1), which form a baffle, which directs part of the air currents from outside the housing (1) towards the inclined blades 5, increasing the conversion efficiency. Installing the curved plate on the top edge of the cube-shaped housing (1) directs air currents under the photovoltaic installation (3), ensuring cooling of the panels, thus contributing to increasing the conversion efficiency of the photovoltaic installation (3).