

WOLFF HYBRID POWER UNIT



Introducing the WOLFF Hybrid Power Unit, an innovative solution that combines a battery and a diesel hybrid generator to reduce fuel consumption by up to 90%. The energy management system optimises power delivery dynamically, with the battery taking on peak loads and the generator recharging it efficiently. This hybrid generator is designed to adapt to weak grid connections and consume minimal energy, making it an eco-friendly and cost effective energy management solution for construction sites.

- Continuous output of 160 kVA (the unit delivers 1.5 times more power in a 15-second period)
- Battery capacity of 70kWh (the unit uses 50kWh to expand the lifetime of the batteries)
- Genset - 40 kVA

80000475



Modular mobile unit



Hybrid power source



Limits fuel consumption up to 90%



Master power peaks without compromise



Recyclable Batteries



Uses only 6L of diesel per hour

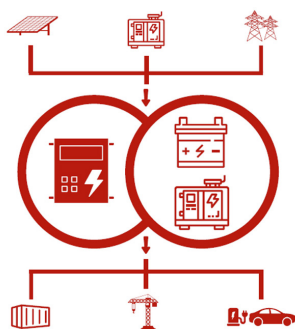
Specification:

Inverter	Battery
AC IN: 400V (16A/ 32A/ 63A)	50 kWh usable capacity
Genset - Grid - Solar (Dynamic Load Control)	Design life: 12 years
DC 400V technology	Technology: AGM lead carbon
AC OUT: 160 kVA	PSOC compatible
3-phase industrial inverters	2C peak discharge
Pure sine wave	0,3C charge
Genset	No fire hazard
40 kVA	Temperature range: -20°C to 50°C
Stage V	Container Unit
199L diesel tank	Dimensions (L x W x H): 244 x 153 x 259 cm
Weight	4,900 kg

Up to 90% reduction in CO₂*

Applications:

- Construction sites
- Rental
- Back-up
- Residential area
- Core of a microgrid
- Events



* Please note that fuel consumption was estimated based on specification sheets available from the manufacturer's. Diesel costs were estimated at £1.60/L for stage 3 generators and £1.99 for stage 5 generators (due to additional ad blue costs). CO₂e emissions were estimated using the DEFRA 2023 value of 2.51 kg of CO₂e per litre of diesel consumed and did not include WTT factors. These CO₂e values are purely indicative and do not represent actual values due to varied use cases and specific emissions associated with the differing emissions scrubbing capabilities of the different generators. CO₂e associated with grid electricity consumption were not included due to wide variations depending on use case and this comparison focusing on scope 1 emissions.