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.

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













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

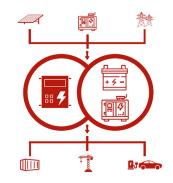
Specification:		Up to 90% reduction
Inverter	Battery	in CO ₂ *
AC IN: 400V (16A/ 32A/ 63A)	50 kWh usable capacity	-
Genset - Grid - Solar (Dynamic Load Control)	Design life: 12 years	
DC 400V technology	Technology: AGM lead carbon	
AC OUT: 160 kVA	PSOC compatible	
3-phase industrial inverters	2C peak discharge	
Pure sine wave	0,3C charge	
Genset	Temperature range: -20°C to 50°C	
40 kVA	Container Unit	
Stage V	Dimensions (L x W x H): 244 x 153 x 259 c	em

Weight 4,900 kg

Applications:

199L diesel tank

- 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 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.