

# Machine Learning-Driven Energy Management for Electric Vehicles in Renewable Microgrids

Dr. Sharon Sophia. J<sup>1</sup>, Dr D David Winster Praveenraj<sup>2</sup>, Kassem AL-Attabi<sup>3</sup>, Sheela Bijlwan<sup>4</sup>, Mayank Nagar<sup>5</sup>, and Sharayu Ikhar<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, School of Business and Management, CHRIST (Deemed to be University) Bangalore Yeshwantpur Campus, India.

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, School of Business and Management, CHRIST (Deemed to be University) Bangalore Yeshwantpur Campus, India.

<sup>3</sup>The Islamic university, Najaf, Iraq.

<sup>4</sup>Department of Computing Sciences

Uttaranchal School of Computing Sciences, Uttaranchal University, Dehradun-248007, India.

<sup>5</sup> Department of Computer Science & Engineering, IES College of Technology, IES University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh 462044 India.

<sup>6</sup>Researcher, Yashika Journal Publications Pvt Ltd, Wardha, Maharashtra, India Email: [sharyu.ikhar@gmail.com](mailto:sharyu.ikhar@gmail.com).

**Abstract.** The surge in demand for sustainable transportation has accelerated the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs). Despite their benefits, EVs face challenges such as limited driving range and frequent recharging needs. Addressing these issues, innovative energy optimization techniques have emerged, prominently featuring machine learning-driven solutions. This paper reviews work in the areas of Smart EV energy optimization systems that leverage machine learning to analyse historical driving data. By understanding driving patterns, road conditions, weather, and traffic, these systems can predict and optimize EV energy consumption, thereby minimizing waste and extending driving range. Concurrently, renewable microgrids present a promising avenue for bolstering power system security, reliability, and operation. Incorporating diverse renewable sources, these microgrids play a pivotal role in curbing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing efficiency. The review also delves into machine learning-based energy management in renewable microgrids with a focus on reconfigurable structures. Advanced techniques, such as support vector

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<sup>1</sup>Corresponding Author : [sharon.sophia@christuniversity.in](mailto:sharon.sophia@christuniversity.in)

<sup>2</sup>[david.winster@christuniversity.in](mailto:david.winster@christuniversity.in)

<sup>3</sup>[kassem.alattabi@iunajaf.edu.iq](mailto:kassem.alattabi@iunajaf.edu.iq)

<sup>4</sup>[sheela.bijlwan@gmail.com](mailto:sheela.bijlwan@gmail.com)

<sup>5</sup>[research@iesbpl.ac.in](mailto:research@iesbpl.ac.in)

machines, are employed to model and estimate the charging demand of hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs). Through strategic charging scenarios and innovative optimization methods, these approaches demonstrate significant improvements in microgrid operation costs and charging demand prediction accuracy.

## 1 Introduction

The transition towards sustainable energy solutions has become a focal point in recent years, with renewable microgrids emerging as a cleaner and more competitive generation of power systems. These microgrids, harnessing energy from diverse renewable sources such as wind, solar, hydro, and biomass units, have demonstrated their potential in reducing power losses, costs, and carbon emissions. Furthermore, they play a pivotal role in enhancing power quality and operational efficiency. Integral to these renewable microgrids are battery storage units, which address the volatile and non-dispatchable nature of renewable energy sources. These storage units not only mitigate operational costs but also bolster the growth trajectory of renewable energy sources, emphasizing the indispensable nature of research in this domain.

Concurrently, the rise of electric vehicles (EVs) as a sustainable transportation alternative has been met with enthusiasm and challenges alike. While EVs offer environmental benefits and reduce dependence on fossil fuels, their limited driving range remains a significant hurdle. To surmount this, researchers have been fervently exploring energy optimization strategies, with machine learning-based systems emerging as a promising solution. By analysing historical driving data, these systems can predict energy consumption patterns, thereby optimizing energy usage to minimize waste and extend the driving range of EVs.

The synergy between renewable microgrids and EVs is evident. As EVs become more prevalent, their integration into renewable microgrids becomes crucial. This integration not only addresses the charging demands of EVs but also leverages them as potential energy storage units, especially with the advent of the vehicle-to-grid (V2G) concept. V2G technology, also known as "vehicle-grid integration," envisions EVs as mobile storage units, allowing unused stored energy from the vehicle to be injected into the smart grid, particularly during peak load hours. This symbiotic relationship between renewable microgrids and EVs underscores the importance of developing robust energy management systems that can seamlessly integrate both.

This review delves deep into the policy development, energy management, and innovative solutions in renewable microgrids, especially considering wind units, solar panels, battery storage, and hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs). By exploring advanced machine learning techniques, optimization methods, and the integration of EVs into the microgrid ecosystem, this paper aims to shed light on the future trajectory of sustainable energy management and transportation solutions.

## 2 Review and discussion

In a study by Padmavathy et al. (2023), the authors delved into the intricate relationship between Machine Learning (ML) and its application in energy management for electric vehicles (EVs) within renewable microgrids. The research was primarily driven by the increasing demand for EVs and the subsequent need for efficient energy management systems to ensure their optimal operation [1].

The study's primary objective was to develop a machine learning-driven energy management system that could enhance the efficiency and reliability of EVs operating within renewable microgrids. The authors employed a combination of various machine learning algorithms, including decision trees, support vector machines, and neural networks, to achieve this goal. These algorithms were meticulously chosen due to their proven track record in handling complex datasets and delivering accurate predictions.

In their comprehensive study, Padmavathy et al. (2023) elucidated several key aspects of their machine learning-driven approach to energy management for electric vehicles in renewable microgrids. Some of the salient features of their research include [3-6]:

- **Data Analysis Approach:** The system uses machine learning algorithms to analyse and learn from historical driving data such as driving patterns, road conditions, weather, and traffic.
- **Prediction and Optimisation:** Based on this analysis, the system predicts the energy consumption of the EV and optimises the energy usage to minimise energy waste and extend the driving range.
- **Key Variables Utilised:** The machine learning model utilises variables like battery capacity, weight, dimensions, motor power, driving habits, routes, traffic conditions, and charging history.
- **Feature Extraction:** Relevant features extracted from the collected data include battery state of charge, driving speed, acceleration, deceleration, route distance, road incline, and weather conditions.
- **Algorithm Selection:** The machine learning algorithms used in the study include regression, classification, and clustering, depending on the problem at hand.
- **Performance Evaluation:** The system's performance was evaluated using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and other performance metrics.

One of the significant findings of the research was the identification of key parameters that influence the energy consumption of EVs. These parameters included the state of charge (SoC) of the battery, the driving patterns of the vehicle, and the ambient temperature. By analysing these parameters, the ML algorithms could predict the energy requirements of the EVs with a high degree of accuracy.

Furthermore, the study highlighted the importance of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind, in supporting the energy demands of EVs. The authors proposed an integrated system where renewable energy sources could be harnessed to charge the EVs, thereby reducing the reliance on non-renewable energy sources. This integration not only promotes sustainability but also ensures a steady supply of energy to the EVs, especially during peak demand periods.

The authors also delved into the challenges faced in integrating EVs into renewable microgrids. One of the primary challenges was the intermittent nature of renewable energy sources, which could lead to fluctuations in energy supply. However, with the aid of machine learning algorithms, these fluctuations could be predicted and managed efficiently. The algorithms could also assist in demand-side management, ensuring that the energy consumption of EVs is aligned with the availability of renewable energy.

Another pivotal finding was the potential of machine learning algorithms in optimising the charging and discharging cycles of EV batteries. By doing so, the lifespan of the batteries could be extended, and the overall efficiency of the energy management system could be enhanced. The authors emphasised the importance of continuous data collection and analysis in refining the ML models, ensuring that they remain relevant and accurate in the ever-evolving landscape of renewable microgrids and electric vehicles.

In conclusion, Padmavathy et al. (2023) have underscored the immense potential of machine learning in revolutionising the energy management systems of electric vehicles operating within renewable microgrids. Their research offers a promising roadmap for the future integration of EVs into renewable energy ecosystems, ensuring sustainability, efficiency, and reliability.

In another study by Lan, T et al. (2021), the researchers delve into the realm of renewable microgrids and their potential to enhance security, reliability, and power quality in power systems. The study emphasizes the integration of renewable energy sources, such as solar panels and wind units, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve efficiency [2].

The paper introduces a machine learning-based approach for energy management in renewable microgrids, taking into account a reconfigurable structure based on remote switching of tie and sectionalizing. A significant focus of the study is on the charging demand of hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs). To address the potential impact of HEVs on the system, the authors explore two distinct scenarios: coordinated charging and intelligent charging.

The complexity of the problem formulation led the researchers to propose a new modified optimization method based on the dragonfly algorithm. Additionally, a self-adaptive modification is introduced to aid solutions in selecting the modification method best suited to their circumstances.

Simulation results as depicted in table 1 below, derived from an IEEE microgrid test system, demonstrate the efficiency and appropriateness of the proposed approach in both scenarios. The study found that the mean absolute percentage error for predicting the total charging demand of the HEVs was as low as 0.978. Furthermore, the results highlighted a 2.5% reduction in the total operation cost of the microgrid when employing intelligent charging as opposed to the coordinated scheme.

**Table 1.** Machine Learning Approaches in Renewable Microgrid Energy Management [7-12]

Parameter	Description	Key Components	Results/Findings	Implications

Test System	Evaluation of the machine learning-based model	IEEE microgrid test system	Evaluated using a specific microgrid setup	Ensures the model's applicability in real-world scenarios
Network Data	Data used for simulation	Bus and branch data	Comprehensive data set used for accurate simulation	Provides a foundation for the machine learning model
Microgrid Components	Infrastructure of the microgrid	Wind units, solar panels, switches, HEVs	Multiple renewable sources and vehicles integrated	Demonstrates the complexity and versatility of the microgrid
Renewable Energy Sources	Energy derivation	Wind turbines and solar panels	Significant portion of electrical load from renewables	Highlights the shift towards sustainable energy sources
Historical Data	Basis for model training	Total energy charging demand of HEVs	Data spanning half-a-year used	Ensures the model is trained on a substantial and relevant dataset
Energy Storage	Storage solutions in the microgrid	Battery storage unit	Efficient energy storage and retrieval	Enhances the microgrid's energy management capabilities
Adjustable Loads	Types of loads in the microgrid	Shiftable (S) and curtailable (C) loads	Four distinct adjustable loads considered	Offers flexibility in energy consumption and distribution
Model Training	Process of refining the model	SVR model	Historical data used for training	Ensures the model's predictions are based on relevant past data
Prediction Accuracy	Evaluation of the model's predictions	Metrics like MAPE, MARPE, RMSE	High accuracy achieved with the proposed model	Validates the effectiveness of the machine learning approach
Charging Strategies Comparison	Analysis of different charging methods	Coordinated and intelligent charging	Intelligent charging shifts load demand based on peak load and price	Demonstrates the potential for cost savings and efficiency
Optimal	Efficient energy	Solar panel, wind turbine,	Renewable units produce as predicted; HEVs	Ensures optimal energy distribution

Scheduling	distribution	HEVs	charge based on coordinated and smart demands	and consumption
Network Reconfiguration	Adjusting the microgrid for efficiency	Switching operation	Reduced losses and better dispatch of units	Highlights the benefits of dynamic microgrid configurations
Optimal Status	Best state of energy storage and loads	Battery storage and adjustable loads	Battery charges in early hours and discharges later; adjustable loads scheduled properly	Demonstrates efficient energy management strategies
Intelligent vs. Coordinated Charging	Comparative analysis of charging strategies	HEV power demand	Intelligent charging reduces total operation cost	Emphasises the economic benefits of intelligent energy management

In relevance to the topic "Machine Learning-Driven Energy Management for Electric Vehicles in Renewable Microgrids", this study provides valuable insights into the potential of machine learning in optimizing energy management. It underscores the importance of considering the charging demands of HEVs and offers innovative solutions to mitigate their effects on renewable microgrids. The research also emphasizes the potential benefits of integrating renewable energy sources and the role of machine learning in enhancing the efficiency and reliability of such systems.

### 3 Future Scope of Research

The realm of machine learning-driven energy management for electric vehicles in renewable microgrids is burgeoning with potential. As we navigate through the current research landscape, it becomes evident that there are several avenues yet to be explored. The following pointers highlight prospective areas that could shape the trajectory of future research in this domain.

- **Integration of Multiple Renewable Sources:** While current research predominantly focuses on solar and wind energy, there's potential to explore the integration of other renewable sources like tidal, geothermal, and biomass into the microgrid system.
- **Advanced Machine Learning Algorithms:** With the rapid evolution of machine learning, delving into newer algorithms and neural network architectures might yield more accurate and efficient energy management solutions.
- **Real-time Data Processing:** As the volume of data from vehicles and microgrids increases, research into real-time data processing and instantaneous decision-making will become paramount.
- **Scalability of Solutions:** Investigate the scalability of current solutions to cater to larger grids or more extensive fleets of electric vehicles.
- **Interconnected Microgrids:** Exploring the potential of connecting multiple microgrids to form a more resilient and efficient network.

- **Cybersecurity in Microgrids:** With the increasing integration of IoT devices and wireless sensor networks, ensuring the cybersecurity of microgrids will be crucial.

As technology continues to evolve, there's a growing interest in decentralised systems that empower individual units or clusters to make decisions autonomously. In the context of renewable microgrids and EVs, future research could delve into creating decentralised energy management systems. Such systems would allow individual EVs or small groups of EVs to autonomously make energy consumption and charging decisions based on local data, without relying on a centralised control unit. This decentralisation could lead to more resilient energy networks, especially in scenarios where central systems might face disruptions. Furthermore, it would promote adaptability, allowing different parts of the grid to respond dynamically to localised energy demands or supply changes.

## 4 Knowledge Gaps

While the current body of research provides a robust foundation, there are discernible knowledge gaps that need addressing. Identifying these gaps is not just crucial for a comprehensive understanding of the topic but also for steering future research in directions that promise the most impactful advancements.

- **Behavioural Analysis of EV Users:** There's a limited understanding of how EV users' behaviours, preferences, and routines influence energy consumption and charging patterns.
- **Economic Implications:** While the technical aspects are often discussed, there's a gap in understanding the economic implications of widespread adoption of machine learning-driven energy management in microgrids.
- **Environmental Impact Analysis:** Comprehensive studies detailing the long-term environmental benefits or potential drawbacks of integrating EVs into renewable microgrids are sparse.
- **Infrastructure Challenges:** The challenges related to infrastructure, such as the development of charging stations and their integration into renewable microgrids, need more in-depth exploration.
- **Regulatory and Policy Framework:** There's a need to understand the regulatory landscape and how it might evolve with the increasing intersection of EVs and renewable microgrids.
- **Interoperability:** Research on ensuring seamless interoperability between different brands of EVs, charging stations, and microgrid systems is lacking.

By addressing these future research avenues and knowledge gaps, the academic and industrial communities can collaboratively propel the field of machine learning-driven energy management for EVs in renewable microgrids to new heights.

## 5 Conclusion

The exploration of machine learning-driven energy management for electric vehicles in renewable microgrids has unveiled a plethora of insights and potential avenues for future development. As we culminate our review, it's imperative to distil the essence of our findings:

- **Sustainable Transportation:** The surge in demand for eco-friendly transportation solutions has led to the accelerated adoption of electric vehicles. However, challenges like limited driving range and frequent recharging needs persist, necessitating innovative energy optimization techniques.
- **Machine Learning Prowess:** Machine learning, especially advanced algorithms like support vector machines, has emerged as a promising tool in predicting and optimizing EV energy consumption. By understanding intricate patterns from historical data, these systems can significantly reduce energy wastage and extend driving range.
- **Renewable Microgrids:** These microgrids, harnessing a diverse array of renewable energy sources, play a pivotal role in enhancing power system security, reliability, and operation. Their integration not only curbs greenhouse gas emissions but also paves the way for a sustainable energy future.
- **Battery Storage Significance:** Given the volatile nature of renewable energy sources, battery storage units are indispensable. They not only mitigate operational costs but also act as a buffer, ensuring energy availability during peak demand periods.
- **Integration Challenges:** The integration of EVs into renewable microgrids presents both opportunities and challenges. While they can act as potential energy storage units, especially with the advent of the V2G concept, their charging demands need meticulous management to ensure grid stability.
- **Future Research Potential:** The field is ripe for further exploration, especially in areas like real-time data processing, scalability of solutions, and the development of decentralized energy management systems. Addressing the identified knowledge gaps will be crucial in steering the direction of future research.

In essence, our review underscores the intertwined future of electric vehicles and renewable microgrids. As highlighted in our abstract, the confluence of these two domains, powered by machine learning, holds the promise of revolutionizing sustainable transportation and energy management. The journey ahead, while challenging, is replete with opportunities waiting to be harnessed.

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