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An Intensive Analysis of the Energy Management System for Hybrid Electric Vehicles and Electric Drive System Powered by Renewable Energy Sources

Md. Naeem Hussain [1], Md Reazul Hoque [2], Md Rakibur Zaman [3,*], Md Sumon Ali [4]
[1] Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, World University of Bangladesh, Bangladesh
[2] Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology, Dhaka, Bangladesh
[3] Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Hubei University of Technology, China
[4] Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Prime University, Mirpur-1, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Email: [1] naeemislam1007@gmail.com, [2] hoque.reazul.eee@gmail.com, [3] rakibzumman@gmail.com, [4] marinersumon803@gmail.com
*Corresponding Author

Abstract*—The Energy Management System (EMS) used in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEVs) with an electric drive system powered by renewable energy sources is thoroughly investigated in this study. The study focuses on the crucial elements of encouraging sustainability and maximizing energy efficiency in transportation. The analysis focuses on the EMS's integration with renewable energy sources like solar, wind, biomass and mechanical vibration. This research is thoroughly reviewed by explaining the efficient management of the power flow between the internal combustion engine, electric motor, and renewable energy inputs, advanced control algorithms and optimization strategies. By incorporating solar panels into the design of a vehicle, the demand on the primary power source is decreased and electricity can be produced to fuel auxiliary systems like air conditioning. It is possible to use wind energy to create electricity for the car's auxiliary systems and electronics. Under various driving conditions and operational scenarios, the study assesses how well the suggested EMS performs, taking into account variables like fuel economy, emissions reduction, and overall system reliability. Testing in real-world scenarios confirms the system's efficacy and offers perceptions into its usefulness. The study explores the effects of fluctuating renewable energy availability and suggests adaptable tactics to strengthen the system's resistance to shifting circumstances. The research will pave the way for the creation of reliable EMS solutions for HEVs and provide environmentally friendly and sustainable mobility. In order to promote a more environmentally friendly and economically viable paradigm for hybrid electric vehicles, the study intends to direct future developments in the integration of renewable energy sources into electric drive systems. Enhanced predictive capabilities can make well-informed decisions about power distribution and consumption by assessing real-time data, weather forecasts, traffic patterns, and driver behavior. This can enhance energy management. The goal of the review is to develop and enhance renewable energy-based energy harvesting technology. These technologies' increased weight reduction and increased efficiency will make it easier to integrate them into electric drive systems.

***Keywords*—Renewable Energy, Energy Management System, Hybrid Electric Vehicles, Electric Drive System, Challenges, Opportunities**

I. Introduction

The growing demand for environmentally friendly transportation options has accelerated research and development of hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) to achieve higher levels of environmental friendliness and energy efficiency [1]. A key strategy for lowering dependency on fossil fuels and lowering carbon footprints is the incorporation of renewable energy sources into the HEV powertrain, as the automotive industry shifts to greener and more environmentally friendly options [2]. This research explores deeply into the Energy Management System (EMS) installed in hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs), concentrating on how it interacts with renewable energy sources [3]. The goal is to carry out a thorough analysis that contributes to our growing knowledge of the underlying technology and offers useful advice for maximizing the efficiency and sustainability of hybrid electric vehicles. For real-time data collecting for emergency medical services (EMS), sensors are essential. These include those for temperature, acceleration, battery life, vehicle speed, and external environmental variables. Control power flow effectively and facilitate seamless switching between different operating modes, including hybrid and electric-only modes.

The incorporation of sustainable energy sources, like solar, wind, biomass and mechanical vibration, into the HEV electric drive system is a major target [4]. With the solar roof, the car's roof is covered in solar panels that produce electricity that may be used to power accessories or charge the hybrid battery. This method uses solar energy for electric propulsion in an effort to reduce gasoline use. The Fisker Karma's solar roof added extra electrical power to run its auxiliary systems, which increased overall efficiency and decreased dependency on the internal combustion engine. It's crucial to remember that the practical effects of these technologies can differ depending on the environment, driving circumstances, and the vehicle's general design. Complex control algorithms in the EMS are required due to the interplay of conventional and renewable power inputs, which allows energy resources to be allocated dynamically, improving overall efficiency and minimizing environmental impact [5]. Investigating various driving situations and operational scenarios, this research explores basics review of the intricate modeling, simulation, and design of such EMS. Through comprehensive research and rigorous investigation, authors aim to assess the suggested EMS's efficacy in reaching the twin goals of increased fuel economy and decreased emissions [6]. In addition, the research delves into tactics to improve the system's flexibility in response to fluctuating renewable energy supply, tackling the pragmatic issues related to practical implementations. Even though there is a paradigm shift in the global automotive industry toward sustainable mobility, this research aims to provide important insights into the developing field of hybrid electric vehicles and the integration of renewable energy sources [7]. The study aids in maximizing the electric drive system's use of energy from renewable sources. The research enhances the environmental sustainability of electric drive systems by emphasizing renewable energy sources. By minimizing the use of non-renewable resources, the integration of renewable energy lowers greenhouse gas emissions and the transportation sector's overall carbon footprint. Policymakers, business stakeholders, researchers and regulatory agencies may get recommendations as a result of the analysis's conclusions. This could involve recommendations for encouraging the establishment of laws that are conducive to the use of electric drive systems that are powered by renewable energy sources. The thorough examination of the Energy Management System (EMS) for Electric Drive Systems powered by Renewable Energy Sources and Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEVs) seeks to accomplish a number of important goals. In order to reduce energy consumption and improve overall performance, it is crucial to optimize energy efficiency. This involves identifying and fine-tuning EMS components. The goal of the analysis is to make sure that renewable energy sources like solar and wind are smoothly integrated into the EMS so that reliance on non-renewable power sources is decreased. For best performance, the goal entails assessing and adjusting the power distribution between the electric motor, internal combustion engine, and energy storage system. The evaluation encompasses the verification and enhancement of prognostic algorithms that foresee energy use, hence enabling prompt decision-making. The Battery Management System (BMS) is a primary focus, assuring its efficacy in ensuring the energy storage system's longevity, safety, and efficient functioning. The investigation goes further to verify the dependability of bidirectional communication systems, such as Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G), for intelligent energy exchange.

II. Methods

A methodical and thorough approach is used in the process of performing an extensive examination of the Energy Management System (EMS) for Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEVs) and Electric Drive Systems powered by Renewable Energy Sources. First, the inquiry starts with a comprehensive analysis of current research and cutting-edge technologies, covering a wide range of knowledge about renewable energy integration, EMS components, and recent developments in related sectors. Subsequently, the investigation explores how different sensors and monitoring devices are deployed on test cars to collect data. These gadgets provide a representative dataset by gathering real-world data on driving habits, energy usage, and environmental factors. Next, a thorough analysis of optimization models and predictive algorithms is carried out. This entails using simulation models and actual testing situations to validate the accuracy of the algorithm. The Battery Management System (BMS) is put through a rigorous evaluation process to see how well it manages cycles of charging and discharging, keeps batteries in optimal health, and makes sure safety requirements are satisfied.

The effectiveness and efficiency of integrating renewable energy sources, such wind turbines or solar panels, is evaluated in terms of how well they contribute to the availability of energy overall. Usability studies are conducted on user-centric characteristics, such as Human-Machine Interface (HMI) elements, in order to improve user engagement and enable well-informed decision-making. A number of procedures go into creating and implementing an Energy Management System (EMS) for hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) that run on renewable energy. These procedures are meant to maximize the use of energy from different sources, guarantee effective power distribution, and improve the vehicle's overall efficiency. Energy Management Systems for Hybrid Electric Vehicles Powered by Renewable Energy Sources Require System Design and Integration [8]. It is recommended that significant factors like energy output, weight, cost, and ease of integration be taken into account [9]. Create complex control algorithms to regulate the vehicle's internal energy flow. These algorithms take into account variables like battery condition, vehicle speed, energy demand, and the availability of renewable energy. For proper Energy Management System (EMS) for hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) that run on renewable energy, this review has been done following the details.

- A brief introduction has been reviewed in section I.
- In section II methodology has been performed regarding this review.
- Hybrid electric vehicles and its mathematical power equation have been performed in section III.
- In section IV, Electric Drive System has been reviewed.
- Energy Management System and renewable energy sources have been explained in section V and VI respectively.
- In section VII and VIII, Prospects and Challenges of EMS for HEVs has been studied.

III. Hybrid Electric Vehicles

Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEVs) combine electric propulsion systems and components of conventional internal combustion engines to achieve increased fuel efficiency and a smaller environmental impact [10]. They represent a significant advancement in automotive technology. Depending on the road and energy requirements, hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) can seamlessly transition between a conventional engine and electric power or operate both simultaneously. Like conventional cars, hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) usually have a gasoline or diesel engine. Both power generation and battery recharging are handled by this engine. A block diagram of hybrid electric vehicles has been shown in Fig. 1.

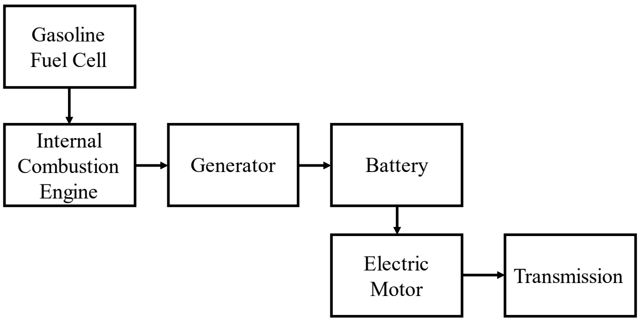

Fig. 1. Block diagram of hybrid electric vehicles [11]

High-voltage batteries are used to power the electric motor found in HEVs [12]. When driving at low speeds and accelerating and decelerating, this electric motor helps the internal combustion engine. In order to maximize power distribution between the internal combustion engine and the electric motor, the EMS is essential [13]. It chooses when to use each power source in order to reduce emissions and maximize fuel economy. In general, HEVs outperform conventional cars in terms of fuel economy and emissions reduction, particularly in urban driving environments. Because HEVs have two power sources and sophisticated batteries, they can be more expensive to produce [14]. The main goals of on-going research and development are to advance battery technology, boost system efficiency overall, and increase all-electric range [15]. Hybrid electric vehicles, which offer a middle ground between fully electric and conventional vehicles, are a transitional step towards more sustainable transportation. HEVs are probably going to be a big part of the larger movement towards greener and more efficient mobility solutions as long as technology keeps developing [16].

Many H.E.V.'s, and other non-hybrid vehicles, also use regenerative braking [17]. This system takes some of the energy normally dissipated by friction when the car is braking and converts it back to useable energy. If: T(t) = torque, W(t) = wheel speed (rotations/time), P(t) = Power = T*W.

The wheel shaft, rotating at speed=W and with torque=T, generates power P, all functions of time. With the exception of braking, taking the wheels' power would cause the car to slow down, which is normally not desired [18]. The generator's shaft is connected to the wheel shaft when the brakes are applied, allowing the wheels' power to rotate the generator.

For a dc generator: a = a (N, B, l, r) = a constant (for a particular generator), V(t) = voltage, I(t) = current = a * T, and P(electrical) = I * V = T * W = P(mechanical), then: I = (W / V) * T, and V = I / a * W.

So the electrical power out is P = V * I = T * W assuming that frictional losses are minimal [19]. The vehicle's battery is then charged with this electrical power, preserving it for later use.

IV. Electric Drive System

A propulsion system known as an electric drive system uses an electric motor as the main source of power to propel a machine or vehicle [20]. Block diagram of an electric drive system has been shown in Fig. 2. Electric vehicles (EVs) and hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) are frequently linked to this system [21]. The electric motor is the main part of an electric drive system [22]. These systems' electric motors, which can be either DC (direct current) or AC (alternating current) models, are in charge of transforming electrical energy into mechanical energy for propulsion [23]. A battery or other energy storage device provides the electric motor with power. For electric cars, this is typically a high-voltage traction battery. There might be additional power sources, such as an internal combustion engine, in hybrid cars. The vehicle's wheels are propelled by the electric motor, which transforms electrical energy from the battery into mechanical rotational energy [24]. The vehicle's speed and acceleration can be precisely controlled thanks to this highly efficient process. Electronic control units, or ECUs, are usually in charge of the electric drive system [25]. In order to maximize effectiveness and efficiency, the ECU keeps an eye on a number of parameters, including temperature, motor speed, and battery level. For propulsion, these cars only use battery-operated electricity. Utilize both an electric motor and an internal combustion engine to enable the vehicle to run on either or both power sources [26]. Traditional internal combustion engines are not as energy-efficient as electric drive systems. The current driving range of electric vehicles is limited by battery technology. Since they provide a more effective and environmentally friendly option to conventional internal combustion engines, electric drive systems are crucial to the continuous transition towards sustainable and environmentally friendly modes of transportation.

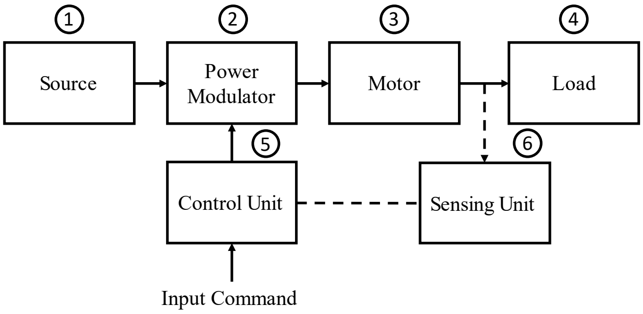

Fig. 2. Block diagram of an electric drive system [27]

V. Energy Management System

An advanced control system called an Energy Management System (EMS) is made to maximize the production, distribution, and use of energy in a particular setting [28]. It is frequently used in many different applications, such as transportation networks, industrial facilities, and power plants. Assuring the effective use of energy resources while fulfilling particular operational requirements is the main objective of an EMS [29]. To improve system performance as a whole, this entails optimizing energy production, distribution, and consumption. The main elements of EMS are Human-Machine Interface (HMI), Control Algorithms, Sensors and Instrumentation, and Communication Systems [30]. Predicting future energy demands is EMS's primary job in aiding in the best possible resource allocation. Energy storage system (ESS) charging and discharging is managed by EMS in order to maintain supply and demand balance. Because it enables real-time monitoring and control of electricity distribution, EMS is essential to the functioning of smart grids [31]. The goal of energy management systems (EMS) is to lower utility costs and increase efficiency in both residential and commercial buildings. When it comes to electric and hybrid vehicles, energy management systems (EMS) maximize the utilization of internal combustion engines and batteries [32]. When it comes to incorporating renewable energy sources into the electrical grid, like solar and wind power, EMS is essential. Block diagram of energy management system for hybrid electric vehicles powered by renewable energy sources has been given in Fig. 3. It makes the best use of these sporadic sources in order to preserve grid stability.

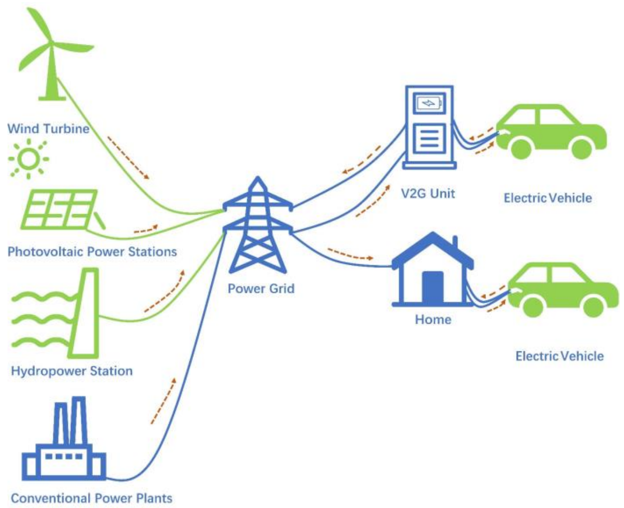

Fig. 3. Block diagram of energy management system for hybrid electric vehicles powered by renewable energy sources [33]

EMS increases overall energy efficiency through resource allocation optimization [34]. By minimizing energy waste and optimizing energy procurement involving renewable energy sources (RES), EMS also lowers operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions. It can be difficult to design and implement an effective EMS; it requires knowledge of the relevant domain, data analytics, and control systems [35]. There may be difficulties when integrating EMS with current technologies and infrastructure. Energy Management Systems, which provide a comprehensive approach to resource management and environmental impact reduction, are essential to the shift to more sustainable and efficient energy use.

VI. Renewable Energy Sources

Resources that spontaneously regenerate on a human timescale are known as Renewable Energy sources (REs), and they offer conventional fossil fuels a sustainable and environmentally beneficial substitute [36]. These energy sources have become increasingly important as a major factor in the global transition to greener and more sustainable energy systems because they capture energy from natural cycles or processes. Renewable energy sources have numerous important benefits on human life. The main benefits of RES are decreased greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, which support efforts to slow down climate change [37]. Natural replenishment characterizes renewable resources, which offer a steady and sustainable energy supply.RE promotes energy security by reducing reliance on limited supplies of fossil fuels [38]. There are certain drawbacks to REs as well. Certain renewable energy sources, like solar and wind, need to be supplemented with other sources or have energy storage capabilities because they are intermittent. To increase energy generation from renewable energy sources (REs) and lower costs, more research and development is needed to improve storage capacity and efficiency. In order to build a more resilient and cleaner energy future, government, corporations, and individuals all over the world are investing more in and utilizing renewable energy technologies. It is anticipated that in the upcoming years, continued technological advancements and encouraging legislation will hasten this shift. Renewable energy sources for the application of electric vehicles (EVs) and electric drive systems are highly demanding in this current era. Comparative table of Renewable energy sources for the application of electric vehicles has been shown in Table 1.

A. Solar Energy

Solar Power can be generated by converting sunlight into electricity using semiconductor materials in solar panels [39]. On the other hand, Solar Thermal Energy can be generated by capturing solar radiation to generate heat, often used for space heating, water heating, or electricity generation. In order to generate power, solar PV systems are utilized in commercial, industrial, and residential contexts. They can be installed as solar farms' components or as rooftop panels. Semiconductor materials, usually silicon, are used to make solar PV cells. Electrons in the semiconductor material are excited when photons from sunlight strike the surface of these cells. The majority of practical applications require the conversion of the DC electricity generated by the solar cells into alternating current (AC). An inverter does this by converting DC electricity to AC electricity. Batteries or other energy storage devices can be used in independent or off-grid solar systems to store extra electricity produced during sunny hours for use at a later time when sunshine isn't available.

B. Wind Energy

Transform the wind's kinetic energy into mechanical power so that electricity can be produced [40]. The kinetic energy of the wind is the source of wind energy, a renewable energy source. Wind turbines, which transform the kinetic energy of the wind into mechanical energy and, eventually, electricity, are used to harness it. As the world moves toward greener and more sustainable energy sources, wind energy has grown to be an important contributor. As wind energy doesn't run out over time, it is a renewable resource. Comparatively speaking to non-renewable energy sources, using wind power has less of an influence on the environment. Because it doesn't release any greenhouse gases or air pollutants during the power production process, wind energy is regarded as a clean energy source that helps to mitigate the effects of climate change. Additionally, wind energy can improve energy security and resilience by lowering reliance on fossil fuels.

C. Hydropower

Hydroelectric Power uses falling or flowing water's energy to create electricity [41]. It's among the most traditional and popular forms of renewable energy. A sustainable energy source called hydropower, sometimes referred to as hydroelectric power, uses the force of falling or flowing water to create electricity. It is among the most traditional and extensively utilized renewable energy sources in the world. Construction of dams across rivers to create reservoirs that retain water is a common component of hydropower projects. As a renewable energy source, hydropower generates electricity without releasing greenhouse gases or other air pollutants into the atmosphere while in use. Because hydropower projects provide controlled water supplies for drinking, agriculture, and flood control, they frequently aid in the efficient management of water resources.

D. Biomass Energy

Plant and Animal Materials produces heat, electricity, or biofuels by using organic materials like wood, crop residues, and animal dung. A renewable energy source called biomass energy is produced from organic materials, or biomass [42]. These materials may consist of wood, agricultural crops, animal and plant waste, and other organic substances. Utilizing a variety of techniques, including combustion, gasification, and biochemical conversion, biomass energy can be produced as heat, electricity, or biofuels. Because the organic elements needed to produce energy may be replaced by natural processes, biomass is regarded as renewable.

Although carbon dioxide is released during combustion, the carbon that is released is a part of the natural carbon cycle. Because the carbon released during combustion is nearly equivalent to the carbon absorbed by plants during growth, biomass is frequently regarded as carbon neutral.

E. Geothermal Energy

Utilizing heat from the Earth's interior, geothermal power plants create steam that powers turbines to generate electricity [43]. The heat that comes from the Earth's interior thermal energy is called geothermal energy. It can be used for a number of things, including as producing energy and direct heating. As a consistent and dependable source of energy, geothermal power plants provide baseload electricity generation. An energy source that helps mitigate climate change is geothermal energy, which emits fewer emissions than fossil fuels. Since the heat that is taken is constantly restored by natural geological processes, geothermal reservoirs are thought to be sustainable.

F. Hydrogen Energy

This energy can be made by electrolyzing water with electricity from renewable energy sources. It is a clean fuel that can be used to a variety of purposes [44]. By using hydrogen as a fuel or energy carrier, hydrogen energy is produced. It is a clean, adaptable form of energy that may be created from a variety of sources. Industrial operations like chemical synthesis and refinement can employ hydrogen as a feedstock. Gas turbines and fuel cells are two ways that hydrogen can be used to generate power. Both business and residential structures can use hydrogen as a heating source.

Table 1. Comparative table of renewable energy sources for the application of electric vehicles

Renewable Energy Source	Solar Energy	Wind Energy	Hydropower	Hydrogen Energy
Availability	Abundant	Abundant	Variable	Continuous
Cleanliness	High	High	High	High
Energy Conversion	Solar Panels	Wind Turbines	Hydropower Plants	Electrolysis, Reforming
Applications	PV Systems for EV Charging, Solar Farms	Wind Farms, Wind-Powered EV Charging	Hydropower-Powered EV Charging	Hydrogen Fuel Cells for EVs
Infrastructure Needs	Solar Panels, Inverters	Wind Turbines, Grid Connection	Hydropower Plants, Dams	Electrolyzers, Hydrogen Storage
Storage Solutions	Battery Storage	Battery Storage	Reservoirs, Pumped Storage	Compressed or Liquid Hydrogen Storage
Environmental Impact	Land Use, Manufacturing Impact	Visual Impact, Noise, Bird Collision	Land Use, Alteration of Water Ecosystems	Emissions from Hydrogen Production
Grid Integration	Can be intermittent, requires grid management	Intermittent, grid management required	Continuous, grid integration	Flexible, grid integration

VII. Prospects of EMS for HEVs

Opportunities for the automotive industry and sustainable transportation are bright thanks to Energy Management Systems (EMS) for Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEVs) powered by renewable energy sources. A more efficient and sustainable future for the automotive industry is provided by the potential of Energy Management Systems for Hybrid Electric Vehicles that are powered by renewable energy sources. Advanced EMS and renewable energy sources integrated into HEVs have the potential to completely transform transportation, making it more resilient, greener, and cleaner as long as supporting policies and technological advancements keep up their momentum [45]. Advanced EMS integration with renewable energy sources in hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) presents a number of attractive opportunities. When it comes to maximizing the use of energy from both conventional and renewable sources, EMS is essential. HEVs fitted with cutting-edge EMS significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions by utilizing renewable energy sources like solar, biomass, wind, and mechanical vibrations. By including renewable energy sources, HEVs' energy mix is diversified and their dependency on fossil fuels is reduced.

The power distribution between the internal combustion engine, electric motor, and renewable energy sources can be optimized in real-time and dynamically with the help of advanced EMS. Demand response programs can benefit from HEVs with grid-interactive capabilities made possible by advanced EMS. Innovation in energy storage technologies may be sparked by the development of EMS for hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) powered by renewable energy sources [46]. With the aid of sophisticated EMS, the incorporation of renewable energy sources into HEVs may open up business prospects. Growing the market may result from consumers' increased propensity to select cars that support environmental objectives. In order to encourage clean and sustainable transportation, governments and legislators may offer incentives and support for hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) that run on renewable energy. Synergies with other cutting-edge technologies, like smart grids, vehicle-to-grid communication, and advanced connectivity features, can result from the integration of renewable energy sources in hybrid electric vehicles.

VIII. Challenges of EMS for HEVs

Energy Management Systems (EMS) for hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) powered by renewable energy sources are a great idea, but there are a few issues that need to be resolved before they can be successfully implemented and widely used. It will take the combined efforts of researchers, legislators, manufacturers, and other stakeholders to address these issues. In order to fully utilize EMS for HEVs powered by renewable energy sources and expedite the shift to a more sustainable transportation future, it will be imperative to overcome these challenges.

- The intermittent and variable nature of renewable energy sources, like wind and solar power, is inherent [47].
- Regarding capacity, charging time, and overall lifespan, current battery technologies might be restricted.
- It is difficult to manage energy effectively without sophisticated sensors, communication systems, and control algorithms [48].
- Consumers in particular may face difficulties due to the cost of energy storage systems, complex overall technology, and sophisticated componentry [49].
- To ensure that these vehicles integrate seamlessly with the current power systems, issues like voltage regulation, bidirectional power flow, and grid stability must be addressed.
- Barriers to creation and adoption may arise from unclear regulations, a lack of standards, and inconsistent policies.
- To bridge the current technological gaps, boost EMS effectiveness, and create more sophisticated and affordable components, on-going research is required [50].

IX. Discussion

A comprehensive review of the Energy Management System (EMS) for hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) and electric drive systems that run on renewable energy sources is necessary to fully understand how cutting-edge technologies work together to achieve improved energy efficiency, lower emissions, and environmentally friendly transportation options [51]. The primary objective of the research is on how to seamlessly incorporate renewable energy sources into electric drive systems and hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs). Reducing reliance on fossil fuels and advancing ecologically friendly transportation require this integration. The study explores the complexities of the Energy Management System (EMS) to maximize power distribution among the electric motor, internal combustion engine, and renewable energy sources. The study makes use of sophisticated control algorithms to dynamically adjust energy flows according to changing driving circumstances. One noteworthy component of the analysis is the investigation of methods to improve the EMS's flexibility in response to varying amounts of renewable energy.

The study emphasizes the reduction of carbon emissions through the integration of renewable energy, which helps to further the larger goal of environmental sustainability in transportation [52]. A diverse strategy approach is needed to overcome the issues related to the Energy Management System (EMS) for Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEVs) and Electric Drive Systems powered by Renewable Energy Sources. Investing in sophisticated predictive algorithms, which use artificial intelligence and machine learning to improve power distribution under dynamic driving situations and increase the accuracy of energy demand estimates, is one crucial tactic. Furthermore, a concentrated push towards battery technological advancements—such as increased energy density and better charging capabilities—is necessary to reduce range anxiety and raise the general efficiency of electric vehicles. The integration of many renewable energy sources, such wind and solar, requires the creation of intelligent algorithms that can dynamically adjust each source's variable power production. This supports international initiatives to reduce climate change and advance environmentally friendly technology. The development of hybrid electric vehicles and electric drive systems in the future will be impacted by the deeper understanding obtained from this thorough analysis. The study's conclusions offer insightful advice for improving EMS designs, introducing cutting-edge technologies, and expanding the use of renewable energy in automotive systems. The discussion recognizes the difficulties in implementing such sophisticated systems, including financial concerns, infrastructure needs, and technological complexity [53]. A major step toward achieving a more sustainable, effective, and environmentally conscious paradigm in the automotive industry has been taken with the thorough analysis of the Energy Management System for Hybrid Electric Vehicles and electric drive systems powered by renewable energy sources. Future advancements in the field of hybrid and electric vehicle technologies can benefit greatly from the knowledge and insights gained from this study.

X. Conclusion

An important step forward has been made in the search for economical and environmentally friendly transportation options with this review paper. Important factors that will influence the development of renewable energy integration, environmental stewardship, and automotive technology in the future have been clarified by this extensive analysis. The study emphasizes how crucial it is to incorporate renewable energy sources like solar and wind power into electric drive systems and hybrid electric vehicles in a seamless manner. The study highlights how crucial the Energy Management System is to maximizing power distribution among electric motors, internal combustion engines, and renewable energy sources. The use of renewable energy in hybrid electric vehicles provides observable environmental benefits through decreased carbon emissions and increased fuel economy. The thorough analysis ends with a call to action, imploring participants from the policy, energy, and automotive sectors to work together to realize the study's potential. The study makes a significant contribution to knowledge that opens the door for a future in which transportation is not only effective and financially feasible but also environmentally friendly by deciphering the complexities of energy management and renewable energy integration.

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