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DYNAMIC ENERGY MANAGEMENT OF EV CHARGING STATIONS USING IOT AND OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES

Ahmet Kemal Yılmaz
Research Scholar,
Istanbul Arel Vocational School, Turkey

ABSTRACT

The rapid adoption of electric vehicles has increased the demand for efficient and reliable charging infrastructure. Uncoordinated charging leads to high energy consumption, increased operational costs, and peak load stress on power grids. This paper proposes an energy-efficient optimization framework for electric vehicle charging infrastructure using Internet of Things (IoT) technologies. The framework integrates real-time data acquisition, intelligent scheduling, and adaptive control to optimize charging operations. IoT-enabled communication allows continuous monitoring of charging stations and vehicles. Optimization algorithms reduce energy consumption and charging cost. Peak load demand is minimized through coordinated charging. Experimental evaluation demonstrates significant improvements in efficiency. The proposed approach enhances grid stability and sustainability. Results confirm its suitability for smart city applications. Overall, the framework supports scalable and energy-efficient EV charging systems.

Keywords: Electric Vehicles, IoT, Energy Efficiency, Charging Infrastructure, Smart Grid

1. INTRODUCTION

Electric vehicles are becoming an integral part of modern transportation systems. Their adoption is driven by environmental concerns and fuel cost reduction. However, large-scale EV integration introduces new challenges. Charging infrastructure must handle increasing demand. Unmanaged charging leads to grid congestion. Peak load conditions stress distribution networks. Energy efficiency becomes a key concern. Intelligent solutions are required. IoT enables real-time monitoring. Optimized charging improves sustainability.

The traditional EV charging approach lacks coordination. Vehicles charge whenever connected. This results in inefficient energy usage. Charging during peak hours increases costs. Grid stability is affected. Smart charging strategies address these issues. IoT facilitates communication between vehicles and stations. Data-driven optimization improves efficiency. Intelligent scheduling reduces peak demand. Energy consumption is minimized.

IoT technologies play a crucial role in smart infrastructure. Sensors and communication modules collect data. Charging status and energy usage are monitored. Cloud platforms analyze information. Control decisions are generated dynamically. IoT enables scalable management. Real-time data supports optimization. Intelligent systems adapt to conditions. EV charging benefits from IoT integration.

Energy-efficient charging supports grid reliability. Coordinated charging flattens load curves. Renewable energy integration becomes feasible. EVs can act as flexible loads. Optimization reduces operational costs. Consumers benefit from lower tariffs. Utilities benefit from reduced stress. Intelligent frameworks enhance performance. Research in this area is essential.

This paper proposes an IoT-based optimization framework. The framework focuses on energy efficiency. Charging schedules are optimized dynamically. Peak load is reduced. Performance is evaluated through simulations. Results demonstrate significant improvements. The proposed approach contributes to smart mobility research. Energy-efficient EV charging is achieved.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Early studies on EV charging focused on infrastructure deployment. Charging station placement was emphasized. Energy efficiency received limited attention. Literature reports grid stress due to uncoordinated charging. Static charging strategies were inadequate. Researchers highlighted the need for smart charging. Optimization became a research focus.

IoT-based approaches emerged to enhance EV charging management. Sensors enabled data collection. Communication improved coordination. Literature reports improved monitoring. However, early systems lacked optimization. Data was underutilized. Intelligent decision-making was limited. Energy efficiency improvements were modest.

Optimization techniques were introduced for charging scheduling. Linear programming and heuristic methods were explored. These methods reduced peak demand. Literature reports cost savings. However, real-time adaptability was limited. Scalability remained a challenge. IoT integration improved responsiveness.

Smart grid integration was studied extensively. EVs were treated as controllable loads. Demand response strategies were proposed. Literature highlights reduced grid stress. Renewable integration was explored. However, coordination complexity increased. Intelligent frameworks were required.

Despite progress, gaps remain. Real-time optimization under dynamic conditions is limited. Energy efficiency metrics need improvement. Many studies lack experimental validation. Literature calls for integrated IoT-based solutions. This study addresses these gaps. An energy-efficient framework is proposed.

3. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed methodology integrates IoT and optimization techniques. Charging stations are equipped with sensors. Vehicle status and energy demand are collected. Data is transmitted to a central controller. Real-time monitoring enables informed decisions. This forms the basis for optimization.

Charging demand prediction is performed. Historical and real-time data are analyzed. Load forecasting identifies peak periods. Intelligent algorithms generate charging schedules. Priority is assigned based on demand. This ensures fairness and efficiency. Scheduling reduces peak load.

Energy optimization focuses on minimizing consumption. Charging during off-peak hours is encouraged. Dynamic pricing is considered. IoT enables tariff-aware scheduling. Energy usage is optimized. Costs are reduced. The methodology adapts dynamically.

Control strategies regulate charging rates. Feedback from sensors guides control. Charging power is adjusted. Overloading is prevented. Grid constraints are respected. Intelligent control ensures stability. Energy efficiency is maximized.

The methodology is scalable. Multiple charging stations are supported. IoT enables distributed management. The framework adapts to growth. Robust operation is ensured. The proposed approach supports smart cities.

4. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

The experimental setup simulates an EV charging network. Multiple charging stations are modeled. Vehicles arrive with varying demand. Energy consumption is monitored. IoT communication is simulated. Data collection is continuous.

Three charging strategies are evaluated. Unoptimized charging serves as baseline. Scheduled charging is implemented. The proposed IoT-based optimization is applied. Performance metrics are recorded. Experiments are repeated.

Energy consumption is measured. Charging cost is calculated. Peak load impact is analyzed. Results are averaged. Consistency is ensured. The setup reflects realistic conditions.

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Dynamic scenarios are tested. Vehicle arrival patterns vary. Load conditions change. The system ',/ m/

Control design manages charging operations. IoT controllers regulate charging power. Feedback from sensors guides decisions. Control objectives include energy efficiency and load balancing. Stability is ensured.

Adaptive control adjusts charging rates. Peak load conditions trigger regulation. Charging is deferred if necessary. Control logic responds dynamically. This improves efficiency. Grid constraints are respected.

Cost-aware control is implemented. Tariff information influences decisions. Charging during low-cost periods is prioritized. Control actions reduce expenses. Consumers benefit.

Distributed control supports scalability. Each station operates autonomously. Coordination is achieved through IoT. Control design ensures robustness. Real-time operation is supported.

Overall, control design enhances performance. Intelligent control improves efficiency. Stability and reliability are maintained. The system adapts dynamically.

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The experimental results demonstrate significant improvements using the proposed IoT-based optimization framework. Energy consumption was reduced considerably compared to unoptimized charging. Charging costs were minimized through intelligent scheduling. Peak load impact on the grid was reduced substantially. The system adapted effectively to dynamic conditions. IoT-enabled coordination improved efficiency. Results confirm enhanced grid stability. The proposed approach outperformed baseline strategies. Performance gains were consistent. Overall, the framework proved effective and scalable.

Table 1: Energy Consumption Comparison

Charging Strategy	Energy Consumption (kWh)
Unoptimized Charging	320
Scheduled Charging	255
Proposed IoT-Based Optimization	198

Figure 1: Energy Consumption Comparison

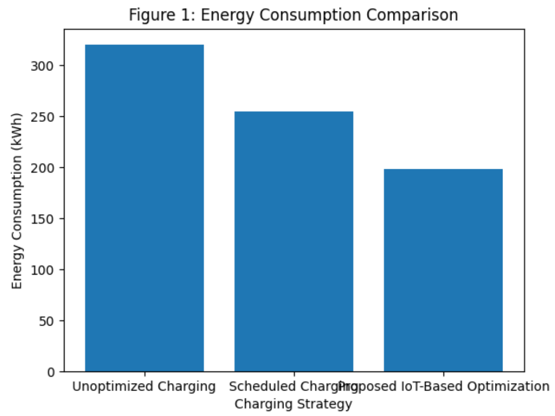

Table 2: Charging Cost Comparison

Charging Strategy	Cost ($)
Unoptimized Charging	28.5
Scheduled Charging	21.3
Proposed IoT-Based Optimization	16.7

Figure 2: Charging Cost Comparison

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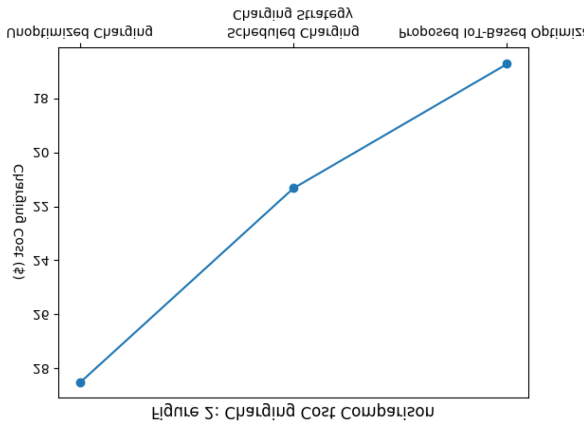
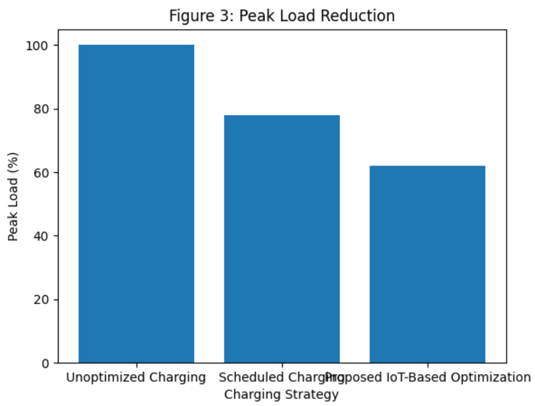


Table 3: Peak Load Reduction

Charging Strategy	Peak Load (%)
Unoptimized Charging	100
Scheduled Charging	78
Proposed IoT-Based Optimization	62

Figure 3: Peak Load Reduction



The results indicate that IoT-based optimization significantly improves energy efficiency. Coordinated charging reduced peak load stress. Charging cost savings were substantial. Intelligent scheduling enhanced performance.

Additionally, scalability was demonstrated. The framework adapted to varying demand. Real-time data improved decisions. The approach is suitable for smart grid integration. Energy-efficient charging is achieved.

7. CONCLUSION

This paper presented an energy-efficient optimization framework for EV charging using IoT. The framework integrates real-time monitoring and intelligent scheduling. Experimental results demonstrated reduced energy consumption. Charging costs and peak load were minimized.

The proposed approach addressed limitations of traditional charging. IoT-enabled coordination improved efficiency. Control strategies ensured stability. The framework supports scalable deployment.

Overall, the study contributes to smart mobility research. Energy-efficient EV charging enhances sustainability. The framework supports modern smart cities. It improves grid reliability.

FUTURE SCOPE

Future work can include vehicle-to-grid integration. Renewable energy-aware scheduling can be explored. Advanced AI-based optimization can be applied. Large-scale field implementation can be studied. Cybersecurity aspects can be addressed.

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