RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Energy Transition through AI-Enabled Green Hydrogen Smart Grids

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Abstract:

This paper explores the integration of Artificial Intelligence into Green Hydrogen-based smart micro-grids, aiming to optimize their design, operation, and management. Green Hydrogen, produced from renewable sources, presents a clean and versatile energy solution. Smart micro-grids, incorporating various energy resources, offer localized and sustainable power supply. By leveraging AI, these systems can enhance efficiency, reliability, and sustainability.

The study reviews the application of AI in simulating and optimizing the design of Green Hydrogen-based smart micro-grids, controlling power quality and flow, forecasting and mitigating renewable energy variability, and facilitating sustainable development and energy transition. Methodologically, a systematic review approach is employed to analyze and consolidate relevant research findings.

Key findings indicate that AI plays a crucial role in optimizing various aspects of Green Hydrogen-based smart micro-grid operations. It improves system design, energy production, storage, and consumption efficiency, as well as resilience to grid disruptions. However, challenges such as intermittent renewable energy sources, grid stability, and economic optimization need to be addressed.

The paper suggests future directions for research, including integrating AI and machine learning techniques for optimization, enhancing system resilience and security, managing uncertainties, ensuring grid interoperability, and addressing social acceptance and behavioral change. Overall, the integration of AI into Green Hydrogen-based smart micro-grids holds promise for advancing sustainable energy solutions and mitigating climate change.

Keywords — **Artificial Intelligence (AI), Green Hydrogen, Smart Micro-grids, Renewable Energy.**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Computer systems and programs that can learn, reason, make choices, and solve problems are called artificial intelligence (AI). The medical, educational, financial, artistic, and energy sectors are just a few that may reap the benefits of artificial intelligence.[1]

A kind of hydrogen gas known as "Green Hydrogen" is created by harnessing renewable energy sources like sun, wind, or hydropower. This process does not release any greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Transportation, manufacturing, and heating are just a few of the many potential uses for green hydrogen, a clean and flexible fuel. Green Hydrogen can also be stored and converted back to electricity when needed, thus providing a flexible and reliable energy solution.

Intelligent microgrids are localized power networks that may operate alone or alongside the grid. Smart micro-grids may employ solar panels, wind turbines, batteries, and green hydrogen systems to generate local, sustainable electricity. Smart Micro-grids can also enhance the resilience, efficiency, and security of the power system, by enabling demand response, load management, and grid services.[2]

AI can play a vital role in accelerating the transition to Green Hydrogen based smart micro-grids, by providing intelligent and optimal solutions for the design, operation, and management of these systems.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) can help to simulate and optimize green hydrogen-based smart micro-grid size and design depend on renewable energy supply, load demand, power price, electrolyse and fuel cell performance, and greenhouse gas emissions. Neural networks, reinforcement learning, and fuzzy logic control Green Hydrogen-based smart micro-grid power quality and flow. AI can forecast and mitigate intermittent and variable renewable energy sources, demand variations, and system faults to make Green Hydrogen-based smart micro-grids more robust and dependable. Innovative AI in Green Hydrogen-based smart micro-grids may help sustainable development, climate action, and energy transition. [3]

II. METHODOLOGY

The objective of this systematic review is to analyze and consolidate Artificial Intelligence in Green Hydrogen based smart micro-girds. The review will focus on the Artificial Intelligence in Green Hydrogen based smart micro-girds. This technique will guide the systematic exploration, choice, and analysis of relevant research. A systematic review is a meticulous and organized approach to combining evidence from several studies to address specific research goals.

III.ANALYSIS

A. Artificial Intelligence in Green Hydrogen based smart micro-girds

AI is the discipline of computer science that creates computers or software that can learn, reason, and make decisions. AI is useful in healthcare, education, entertainment, and energy. Water, wind, and solar power make climate-friendly hydrogen. Clean green hydrogen burns or converts. Tanks, pipelines, and containers transport green hydrogen.

Smart microgrids are grid-connected or freestanding. Smart micro-grids manage power demand using renewable, conventional, and storage energy. Smart microgrids may increase power distribution dependability, quality, and resilience.

AI improves Green Hydrogen power system design, operation, and administration in intelligent microgrids. AI boosts Green Hydrogen production, storage, and consumption and stabilizes Smart Microgrids. Green Hydrogen can connect into low-carbon, sustainable energy markets and sources using AI.[4]

B. Green Hydrogen

Electrolysing water with renewable energy creates green hydrogen, which might decarbonize power, transportation, and industry. Pure green hydrogen, whether generated from solar or wind power, does not release any carbon dioxide gas. We get grey hydrogen from fossil fuels.

Hydrogen, which is produced when electrolysis separates water molecules into their oxygen and hydrogen components, may be transported, stored, and used in fuel cells or to generate electricity. High energy density, long-term storage, and compatibility with natural gas distribution and storage infrastructure are all features of green hydrogen.

In the race to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and phase out fossil fuels, green hydrogen is becoming more important for both governments and businesses. It finds application in renewable energy integration, grid-scale energy storage, fuel cell automobiles, and industrial processes.[5]

C. Green Hydrogen Production Technologies

1) ***Electrolysis:*** Electrolysis, the main method for green hydrogen, separates hydrogen and oxygen from H2O. Alkaline, proton exchange membrane (PEM), and solid oxide electrolysis cells are the major electrolysers. Each kind has advantages in efficiency, scalability, and operation. AI optimizes electrolyse operation, anticipates energy consumption, and maximizes hydrogen production efficiency by making real-time modifications to electrolysis parameters in response to renewable energy supply and grid conditions.[6]

2) ***Renewable Energy Sources:*** Green hydrogen synthesis uses electrolysis powered by solar, wind, and hydroelectric energy. AI algorithms can optimize energy generation and storage, predict weather patterns, and dynamically modify electrolyse operation to match energy supply and hydrogen demand, improving renewable energy integration into hydrogen production.

Modern societies confront global warming and other concerns. Thus, green energy is the ideal answer to this pressing situation. The most prevalent and fastest-growing sources are wind, wave, sun, and biomass. Another exciting idea is recently discovered wave energy. Most current research studies integrating many sources to compensate for one that cannot provide energy 24/7. When the wind speed fits the wind turbine (WT) power curve, wind energy is created; otherwise, solar energy is used. Wave energy or another source must be used at night since wind speeds are too low and irradiation is absent. [7]

D. AI's Role in Renewable Energy

Modern energy systems identify and reduce threats using AI. As electricity demand grows, AI anticipates, organizes, and regulates supply. Renewable capacity outpaces fossil fuels and nuclear power, driving the global low-carbon transition. Energy storage, complex renewable networks, and AI-driven smart consumption will transform energy use. History helps decentralized power networks balance energy inputs and outputs. Power infrastructure for current networks must last 30–40 years. Ageing networks and private renewable projects cause global energy distribution challenges. AI gathers, integrates, and assesses data for energy distribution choices as the cognitive core of smart grid infrastructure with US Department of Energy assistance.

E. Benefits of AI in Renewable Energy

1) ***Enhanced asset management:*** AI can monitor the performance and condition of renewable energy assets such as wind turbines and solar panels, and detect any faults or anomalies that may affect their output. AI can also schedule preventive maintenance and reduce downtime and costs.

2) ***Optimized energy use and storage:*** AI can manage the energy flow between different sources, loads, and storage devices, and ensure the optimal use of renewable energy. AI can also balance the grid frequency and voltage, and prevent power outages or surges.

3) ***Revolutionized grid management:*** AI can manage the energy flow between different sources, loads, and storage devices, and ensure the optimal use of renewable energy. AI can also balance the grid frequency and voltage, and prevent power outages or surges.

F. Smart Microgrid

According to the Indian Model, a "smart microgrid" manages itself with the main grid by combining demands, distributed energy resources, and storage within well-defined electrical boundaries Regulation of Smart Grid. The International Renewable Energy Agency registered 2,179 GW of RES capacity in 2017. Energy estimates were 514 GW for wind and 397 GW for solar. India's 350 GW installed generating capacity included 76 GW of renewable energy. India is approaching a stage when its electrical generation equals its population demand, like other wealthy nations. [10]

Mini gas turbines (MGs) may produce up to 100 kW of energy on the grid or independently. Energy reliability, storage, and demand/load control economics are excellent. Automated local control and problem-solving may reinvigorate the electricity industry. Smart grid technologies and solar and wind energy have cut power sector costs and distributed surplus energy to Indian microgrids. A smart microgrid may satisfy a neighbourhood or city's electricity demands independently or with existing power networks. A hybrid solar system with battery storage is controlled by neural networks. Smart grid expansion gives customers greater demand response options. For optimal electrical energy scheduling, use intelligence. Studies of comparable electrical systems suggest that smart grid systems based on intelligent controllers will be needed to link many MGs to the grid without sacrificing power quality. [11]

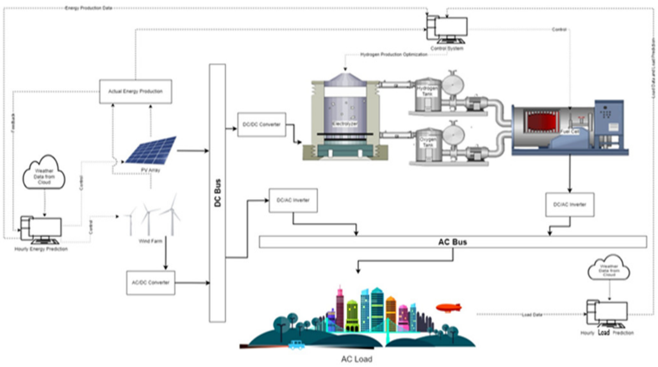

Fig. 1 Line diagram of smart grid

G. Integrating AI into Smart Microgrid Systems

AI improves smart microgrid dependability, efficiency, and sustainability. AI algorithms can improve energy production and consumption, assess enormous volumes of data in real time, and react to grid circumstances and client preferences.

AI-powered predictive analytics, machine learning, and control optimization boost smart microgrid energy efficiency, cost, and resource use. AI-based microgrid management systems forecast demand, optimize dispatch, and manage renewable production, energy storage, and demand-side resources.

AI-enabled defect identification, grid disturbance response, and microgrid topology reconfiguration may improve grid resilience. As transportation and other sectors electrify and renewable energy sources become more intricate and unpredictable, modern microgrid systems need AI-driven solutions to improve performance and resilience.

AI helps smart microgrids incorporate renewable energy, improve networks, and manage energy in changing energy environments. Microgrids may become more adaptive, intelligent, and sustainable using AI, providing cleaner, more resilient electricity. [12]

IV. CHALLENGES FOR INTEGRATING AI AND GREEN HYDROGEN IN SMART MICROGRIDS

As green hydrogen-based smart microgrids incorporate AI technology, various problems must be overcome to control and optimize these complex energy systems. AI-driven microgrid systems have technological, operational, economic, and legal constraints that hinder their smooth integration and efficient operation.

A. Technical Challenges

1) ***Source of Renewable Energy Intermittency, Variability, and Uncertainty:*** Solar and wind power produce energy swings that must be foreseen and regulated. Uncertainty in weather conditions further complicates the task of forecasting renewable energy production, requiring robust AI algorithms capable of handling stochastic data and optimizing energy dispatch in real-time.[13]

B. Operational Challenges

1) ***Grid Stability:*** Micro networks, particularly those with large intermittent renewable energy penetrations, need grid stability to operate reliably. To minimize grid disruptions like voltage sags and frequency deviations, AI-based control systems must dynamically regulate energy production, storage, and consumption.

2) ***Energy Balancing:*** Advanced microgrid supply and demand optimization matches generation with load patterns to reduce energy losses and maintain system resilience. AI algorithms can balance energy and reduce grid overload by improving dispatch, storage, and demand response.

3) ***Load Management:*** Microgrids require effective load control to optimize renewable energy utilization and reduce

waste. AI-driven demand-side management can optimize energy use, schedule flexible loads, and prioritize energy-intensive processes based on real-time pricing and grid conditions. [14]

C. Economic and Regulatory Challenges

1) ***Optimizing Microgrid Performance:*** To optimize microgrid operations' economic advantages, energy dispatch, storage usage, and demand response must be adjusted for energy market price, grid tariffs, and operational restrictions. AI-based optimization algorithms can dynamically change microgrid operations to save money and increase income.

2) ***Maximizing Cost-Effectiveness:*** Cost-effective micro - grid operation entails combining initial investment costs with long-term savings and revenue. Equipment pricing, energy market dynamics, regulations, and finance impact economic feasibility. AI-based decision support systems can evaluate these characteristics and recommend green hydrogen-based smart microgrid ROI-boosting investments and operations.

3) ***Storage and Distribution:*** Build and integrate renewable hydrogen storage and distribution for microgrid reliability and flexibility. Based on grid circumstances and customer preferences, AI-driven optimization algorithms may optimize hydrogen storage tank size, location, inventory, and dispatch.

4) ***Grid Integration:*** Micrograms using green hydrogen need careful grid infrastructure, regulatory frameworks, and market process coordination. AI can optimize energy flows, coordinate energy exchange with the main grid, and monitor and operate the system in real time to ensure reliability.[15]

V. POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS OF GREEN HYDROGEN IN MICRO GRID SYSTEMS

A. Energy Storage:

Green hydrogen can store excess renewable energy for use during high demand or low production. AI algorithms can optimize hydrogen storage and consumption by dynamically changing energy storage and discharge methods based on grid conditions and customer demands.

B. Grid Balancing:

Green hydrogen's fast-response energy storage and demand-side flexibility stabilize grid frequency and voltage. AI-driven control algorithms can coordinate hydrogen-based energy storage systems with batteries and demand response programs to maintain grid stability.

C. Transportation:

Green hydrogen-powered FCVs, buses, and trucks cut fossil fuel consumption. AI can promote hydrogen-powered transportation system efficiency and sustainability by improving refueling infrastructure, route planning, and fleet management.

Green hydrogen generation and smart microgrid integration may accelerate energy sustainability and resilience. AI can help green hydrogen-based microgrids decarbonize energy systems and integrate renewable energy by solving technical problems, improving system performance, and unlocking new uses.[16]

VI. OPTIMIZATION OF GREEN HYDROGEN-BASED SMART MICRO GRID USING AI TECHNIQUES

Green hydrogen-based smart microgrids optimize renewable energy, storage, and demand-side assets using AI. AI technologies optimize microgrid performance, dependability, and sustainability.[17]

A. Load Forecasting:

Microgrid load forecasting uses machine learning techniques like SVM, ANN, and GBM. Machine learning algorithms can accurately forecast future power demand by examining historical load data, weather patterns, and other variables, allowing proactive energy management and resource allocation.

B. Energy Scheduling:

Machine learning optimizes microgrid energy dispatch. Reinforcement learning, genetic algorithms, and particle swarm optimization algorithms can optimize renewable energy production, energy storage, and demand response scheduling to lower energy costs, increase renewable energy consumption, and stabilize the grid.

C. Optimization:

Microgrid energy, resource, and system configuration are optimized via reinforcement learning. By formulating microgrid control objectives as reward functions, RL agents can learn to dynamically adjust control parameters, explore different operating strategies, and adapt to evolving grid dynamics to maximize performance and efficiency.[18]

D. Predictive Maintenance:

Deep learning techniques, such as Microgrids employ CNN, RNN, and LSTM networks for predictive maintenance. By analyzing sensor data, equipment logs, and maintenance records, deep learning models may anticipate equipment failures, spot anomalies, and perform proactive maintenance to save downtime and increase system reliability.

E. Fault Detection:

Deep learning detects and diagnoses microgrid component faults in inverters, transformers, and generators. Deep learning models can identify anomalies, defects, and fault types in electrical signals, waveform patterns, and operational data, enabling fast grid disruption response and mitigation.

F. Anomaly Detection:

Microgrid anomaly detection uses deep learning to identify anomalous events or system aberrations early. GANs, VAEs, and auto encoder networks may learn typical system behavior from previous data and recognize outliers that may indicate failures, cyberattacks, or operational inefficiencies.

AI methods including machine learning, reinforcement learning, and deep learning optimize microgrid operations, grid resilience, and green hydrogen-based energy system integration. Smart microgrids use AI-driven optimization and control mechanisms to adapt to dynamic grid circumstances, optimize energy use, and help transition to a sustainable, decentralized energy future.[19]

VII. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into Green Hydrogen-based smart microgrids presents a promising avenue towards achieving sustainable and resilient energy systems. AI offers solutions to various challenges such as optimizing renewable energy utilization, managing grid stability, and enhancing economic viability. Through machine learning, deep learning, and reinforcement learning algorithms, AI enables efficient energy scheduling, predictive maintenance, and fault detection, thereby improving the reliability and performance of microgrid systems. However, several challenges lie ahead, including technical uncertainties, operational complexities, and regulatory hurdles. Future research directions should focus on enhancing AI integration, ensuring grid resilience and security, optimizing under uncertainty, and fostering social acceptance. With continued advancements in AI technologies and concerted research efforts, Green Hydrogen-based smart microgrids can play a pivotal role in transitioning towards a sustainable and decentralized energy future, mitigating climate change, and promoting energy independence.

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