Educational Administration: Theory and Practice
2023, 29(4), 4748-4763
ISSN: 2148-2403
https://kuey.net/
Research Article
Educational Administration Theory and Practice

AI-Driven Optimization of Renewable Energy Systems: Enhancing Grid Efficiency and Smart Mobility Through 5G and 6G Network Integration

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Citation: Venkata Narasareddy Annapareddy, et al (2023), AI-Driven Optimization of Renewable Energy Systems: Enhancing Grid Efficiency and Smart Mobility Through 5G and 6G Network Integration, *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 29(4) 4748-4763
Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v29i4.9667

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Two interdependent domains form the emerging smart grid infrastructure: a hierarchical power system and a two-way communication system. The power and telecom industries have been separately developing their infrastructures, both federating energy resources (generation, storage, and demand-side management) and advocating its digital transformation. Recently, distribution automation technologies have been gaining ground. Distributed generation and storage resources are incrementally added to power systems to increase resilience and economic efficiency. Renewables are predominating the new generating resources, boosting the adoption of power electronics and controllability solutions. Meanwhile, power consumption varies with season, weather, and social factors, creating new challenges for grid operation. The traditional approach to managing fluctuations is expensive and limits economic efficiency. As a result, several power distributors have been rolling out solutions to reduce power fluctuations. One of these automation solutions is known as distribution automation. It allows power distribution systems to automatically reconfigure when a fault occurs, significantly reducing outage time and customer interruptions. Operators might also install sensors on critical grid components to measure equipment status parameters and provide real-time alerts for abnormal conditions. Such sensors feed the telecommunication network, making it a strategic asset. A bidirectional flow of information between power system and communication domain is foreseen, justifying the hybridization of power and telecom infrastructures.

Keywords: AI-driven optimization, Renewable energy systems, Grid efficiency, Smart mobility,5G network integration,6G technology, Energy management, Smart grid, Machine learning in energy, Energy storage optimization, IoT in energy systems, Real-time energy monitoring, Autonomous transportation, Digital twin technology, Predictive analytics for energy systems.

1. Introduction

The world is rapidly embracing artificial intelligence (AI), with the global market expected to increase significantly by 2025. With the integration of AI in the Fifth Generation Mobile Communication System (5G) and the upcoming 6G network, it is anticipated that the performance of interconnected technologies will be enhanced. The integration of 5G and 6G network infrastructure will improve the handling of distributed energy resources (DERs) and enhance the fault detection reaction time by the power grid system. The smart grid system will be synchronized wirelessly with AI-5G and AI-6G integrated networks to improve fault reaction time to 1 ms or less. It is expected that the safety and backup functionality of 5G network vehicles will be improved. The 6G network is planned to be deployed worldwide in 2030 and will play a key role in future disruptive technologies currently in a nascent stage of development. These include Internet of Things (IoT)

based smart cities and industries, Artificial Intelligence of Things (AIoT) devices, automated vehicles, drones, Augmented Reality (AR) systems, Smart Grid Systems (SGSs), and robots.
Air interface and spectrum control are the two big paradigm changes that need to take place for the successful deployment of the 6G network. Every wireless generation has its specific technology; however, the 6G network is anticipated to cover a vast spectrum, possibly reaching into the terahertz (THz) range. The high-frequency terahertz to optical spectrum shall be used for fast backhaul systems and communication in space. Such a broad spectrum dispersal infrastructure enables data transfer speeds of up to a few tens of gigabits per second. In the near future, as the 6G network matures, advanced automation, artificial intelligence (AI) integration, dynamic slicing, quantum technologies, and spectrum sharing will be used. The management of wireless interference in the frequency spectrum of the 6G network shall be an arduous mission. Sophisticated AI algorithms will need to develop dynamic associations to optimize device to device, device to machine, machine to machine, and machine to machine to network interactions. Industrial automation and smart mobility will change radically once 6G networks are fully operational. Fully automated factories will be established to maximize individual scale production and energy efficiency. Moreover, prominent progress in the smart mobility infrastructure will take place, generating huge business opportunities for network owners. Grid efficiency and smart mobility are expected to be further realized by the integration of 5G and 6G network technologies with the presently nascent AI-driven domain.The continuous increment of energy consumption is provoking new problems in long-term sustainability, grid resilience, and power delivery. The RF sector of the mobile network has gained researchers' attention for sustainable growth lines based on energy-awareness.

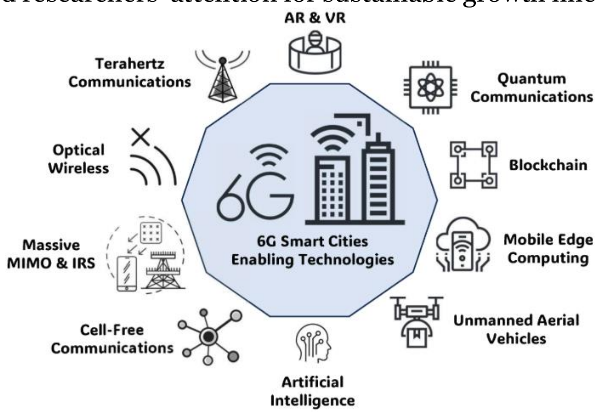

Fig 1: 6G—Enabling the New Smart City

1.1. Background and Significance

Several studies have disclosed a substantial potential to reduce power consumption in the network through a more energy-efficient network design, including dynamic switch-off functions. AI schemes, by the employment of supervised ML and DNN algorithms, have been explored for scheduling, optimization, and prognostication in various energy-aware 5G applications. Being the Energy Efficiency (EE) the main criterion used in these works, very few have addressed network energy with a holistic 5G network approach.
An innovative optimization algorithm combining Proximal Policy Gradient based on reinforcement learning AI and Multi-Objective Optimization problems is applied to create a sustainable NR-SB design, an energy-aware RAN slicing paradigm. Since the introduction of the fifth generation mobile network, public interest in energy consumption in mobile communication networks is increasing. On the other hand, ICT technology adoption is expected to grow rapidly in unconventional areas towards 6G networks. Smart grids and electric vehicles concur on synergic interactions for optimal efficiency results.

Equ 1: 5G/6G Network Efficiency

$$R(t) = B_{\text{network}} \cdot \log_2\left(1 + \frac{P_{\text{transmit}}(t)}{N_0}\right)$$

Where:

- B_{network} is the bandwidth of the network,
- $P_{\text{transmit}}(t)$ is the transmission power of the network at time t,
- N_0 is the noise power spectral density.

2. Overview of Renewable Energy Systems

The urgent need to reduce the global carbon emissions, coupled to the expected energy consumption increase from the majority of regions, requires new better energy systems. In this context, renewable energy sources are becoming among the most promising options. They proved to be a major and low-cost solution to address the greenhouse gas emission problems. Nevertheless, their intrinsic periodic availability can represent a drawback in the electricity grid.

Motivated by these global considerations, the research community has spent significant efforts in the last years to find proper solutions for these problems. By taking into account the state-of-the-art regarding renewable energy sources and related power systems, the backbone of the article can be decomposed into the following two parts:

Motivated by the environmental benefits due to the massive adoption of the electrical means of transportation. Furthermore, the latest features related to the Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) evolutions have been exploited in order to improve the inter-connection with the power system. Consequently, artificial intelligence is used as an optimization tool for the electrical vehicle (EV) trip scheduling. By taking into account energy price as well as the intelligent traffic control and the power system stability, the primary energy resources can be preserved and the black-out occurrence probability can be significantly diminished.

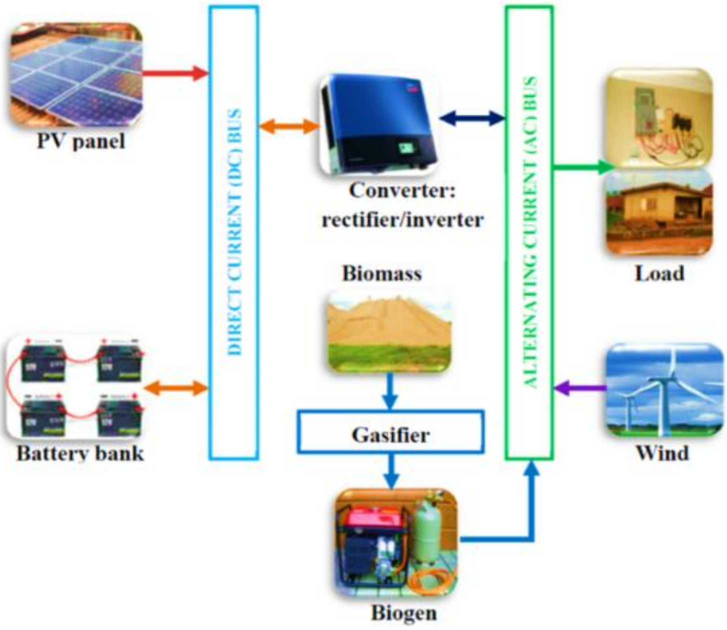

Fig 2: Optimizing renewable energy systems

2.1. Types of Renewable Energy Sources

Renewable energy resources have a significant role in the electric power distribution system. Fossil fuels have caused environmental pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

Nowadays using renewable energy sources (RES) is increasing, because they generate environmental benefits and greenhouse gas emission reduction, which, in the context of international agreements, will have a positive economic impact on countries. RES produce electrical power with a high environmental quality and are inexhaustible. There are several types of renewable energy resources: solar, wind, tide, wave, hydro, geothermal, and biomass.

Besides the electric power production, the new trends in electric power markets have introduced so-called ancillary services to improve the grid efficiency. To provide ancillary services, it uses advanced technologies and follows a set of rules that increase the renewable energy grid integration. In Europe, the grid codes are fixing the working points of the Distributed Generators (DG) in response to the grid faults and other grid parameters. Reduced Ancillary Market Participation (RAMP) and the similar Frequency Restoration Reserve market in the US are new ancillary services markets with the purpose of increasing the grid efficiency. The RAMP market uses the frequency deviation price signal in order to inject or extract active power from the grid.

2.2. Current Challenges in Renewable Energy Utilization

1. Introduction Renewable energy systems (RESs) integrate with electric power systems (EPSs) for clean, sustainable, and efficient electrical energy generation. A significant development has been made in renewable energy technologies and energy policies worldwide due to climate changes, greenhouse gas emissions, and the depletion of fossil fuels. However, the intermittent nature of renewable energy sources (RESs), such as solar photovoltaic (PV) systems and wind turbine (WT) systems, brings numerous technical challenges in the operation and control of conventional EPSs.

2. Literature and Research Gaps New challenges, such as a low fault ride through capability, high uncertainties, voltage and frequency fluctuations, frequent occurrence of islanding, and a low quality of electrical energy, impede the high-level penetration of RESs with the grid. To address the aforementioned technical challenges, a smart microgrid system is introduced that effectively controls and manages the operation of the bistable loads, plug-in electric vehicles (PEVs), and the RESs in the future smart 5G and 6G communication networks integrated city of internet of things (IoTs) sensing devices. As the energy bandwidth of the telecommunication networks increases, the energy signals and the communication data are efficiently shared among each other.

The wind power generation systems are mostly affected by the frequency fluctuations. This research provides a robust energy-efficient smart power flow (SPF) quasi-LQR-based control method to enhance the system frequency stability and resist the wind's power plant, while the load and generation levels are decreased. Furthermore, a low harmonic Power Electronic (PE) device algorithm is proposed for the successful integration of the WT-resilient local controller with the SPF control algorithm.

3. Artificial Intelligence in Energy Management

Renewable energy sources have become a promising alternative to the conventional ones, as they are emission-free and sustainable sources of energy. Intelligent energy solutions make best use of renewable power generation and smart energy management. Buildings are considered productive solar asset technologies that can help in optimizing the electricity peak and reduce the energy grid dependability. Accurate energy scheduling in buildings can support both the smart grid and the building's owner, particularly when the energy storage system is part of the house or garage. The optimization algorithm can calculate the schedule of the energy provided by individual resources. Houses can decide the amount of energy to maintain, to store, and to trade across houses in the next day, improving the overall efficiency of the production, trading, and consumption.
Artificial intelligence solutions enhance the optimization framework to maximize the profit and self-consumption rather than the solar panel's output. The generator of the power supply can sell the electricity on the electric grid, purchase energy-efficient periods of low photovoltaic production, or participate in P2P trade with different agents at different prices.

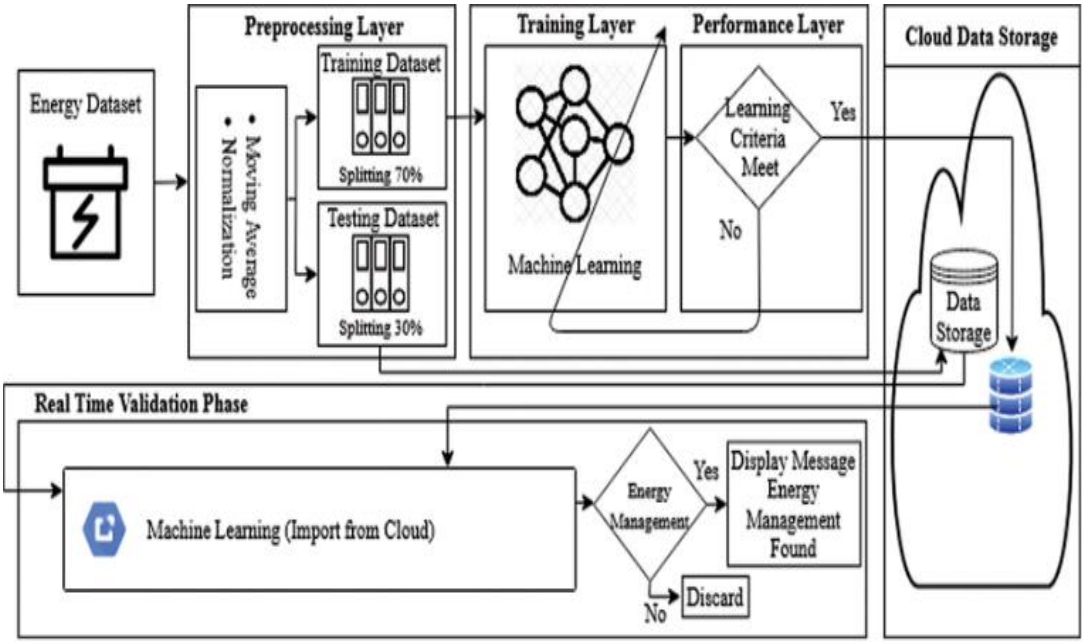

Fig 3: Artificial Intelligence in Energy Management

3.1. AI Techniques for Energy Optimization

Harnessing renewable energy sources like wind turbines (WT), solar photovoltaic panels, or electric vehicles (EVs) to create microgrids enhances energy independence and resilience of power systems. These integration schemes of renewable units in cellular networks aim to provide sustainable and reliable power and mobility services. AI techniques have gained particular interest in the emerging field of smart grids. In this context, intelligent techniques are often in combination with simulation tools in order to optimize the seamless operation of various entities that form the evolving grid architecture. The microgrid clustering problem is addressed where microgrids are classified into clusters. Each cluster represents a group of microgrids that are likely to behave similarly in the future. The proposed approach is based on k-means and affinity propagation clustering. The results indicate that the proposed approach is capable of dividing the microgrids in clusters with high similarity. Since renewable energy sources (RES) such as photovoltaic and wind turbines, are intermittent, an automated robust optimization approach is proposed for dispatchable loads. In this approach, two artificial intelligence optimization techniques are combined, to match the energy consumption of aggregators in the distribution network. A case study is provided with strong emphasis on the solution robustness under different wind and solar conditions, and presence of communication breakdowns. The results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed method in flattening the net load profile of the distribution network.

5G networks have been envisioned to support the wide roll-out of Internet of Things devices, with strong interconnection with the domain of Smart Grid and subsequent creation of Big-Data. Distribution system state estimation is one of the most important applications within the Smart Grid domain. The potentials and features of 5G networks for supporting distribution system state estimation processes. The data processing from field devices located in a Medium Voltage power grid, until the state estimation results and subsequent actions for avoiding grid congestion. Viability of 5G networks for future Smart Grid scenarios is ultimately proven. Deterministic data traffic profiles are crucial in order to size the communication infrastructure according to a Quality of Service-based approach. Due to the Smart Grid paradigm of low-latency, reliable, and high-performance connections, which is ensured by the absolute dominance of wired communications implemented by optical fiber in the current state-of-the-art, this study investigated the viabilities of leveraging 5G connectivity paradigms for the Smart Grid. On the most relevant eld trials carried out recently in this context, Smart RAN slicing is proposed as the promising architecture to finally make 5G on Smart Grid systems a reality.

3.2. Case Studies of AI Applications in Energy Systems

Nowadays, increasing attention is being paid to the optimization problems of complex systems in today's modern societies. A system is a collection of entities that interact according to a defined set of rules. Optimizing large and complex systems is a challenging task, as the number of possible combinations of the entities involved increases exponentially with the size and complexity of the system. Therefore, optimization problems of large-scale and complex systems may either remain unsolved or with suboptimal solutions attained at the expense of computational resources and time. Modern optimization algorithms are based on artificial or computational intelligence, which offer efficient solutions of problems in complex spaces, often more efficiently than traditional methods, like linear programming, and are often able to overcome the indeterminacy of a perfect definition of fitness. These algorithms may work as black boxes; thus, in the grand setting of global optimization, they may not outperform traditional methods. Instead, the effectiveness of these algorithms is better exploited as parts of more complex frameworks. The case studies refer to the new configurations of smart energy distribution systems, power systems, and transportation/allocation of petroleum products using AI to find optimized solutions. Two algorithms, the Cuckoo Search and the Grey Wolf Optimization algorithms, have been utilized to discover optimum solutions for these interconnected systems. The selection and procurement of resources and components are carried out in order to refurbish existing infrastructure sites or install new ones. The focus is on sustainable human exploration under the Artemis lunar exploration program. So, the optimized configuration of a future Network of Deep Space Command Ground Stations supporting both lunar and continuously crewed missions is acquired. Fed-batch bioprocesses are being analyzed. In a basic feed-batch, they seek the best policy for the feed of a substrate to maximize the biomass yield. However, small modifications can optimize other variables under specific conditions such as design, operational, and modeling decisions. In practice, there are multiple decision variables influencing different outputs. Here, the problem has been algorithmically formalized, and its optimization has been tackled using three different algorithms: the Particle Swarm Optimization, the Cuckoo Search, and the Grey Wolf Optimization algorithms. Topologies are reasoned, designed, or discovered. An integer coding scheme definition and novel optimization procedures to search fulfillments of network measures are introduced. For the smart distribution of energy optimization via demand response, network topology is optimized, so that the chances to accommodate the energy requests of the network users are increased. The penetration of renewable energy sources has stimulated the growth of decentralized energy production and its related storage. Given the proper investment in algorithm structure and market design, industrial groups are suggested to take part in the system by also providing flexibility services. As a side-effect, commercial and residential prosumers are incentivized to invest in renewable energy production and storage in order to exploit better market opportunities, while on the other hand ensuring flexibility services to adjust local energy storage to system needs. A double market is suggested: on the one hand, prosumers cope with an energy market under different feed-in-tariff policy interplay; on the other hand, the grid operator manages a flexibility market in which industrial groups submit bids under the condition of linking specific agents to the market. The analysis is complemented by a case study modeling the Italian system and by insights on the possible government role. Companies are urged to cooperate or to provide flexibility services, bearing in mind that the relevant market price barely covers the true costs, and hence that an adequate regulation should be pursued. Another set of scenario analyses is presented, regarding renewable energy source provision, to unveil the tendency towards greater self-reliant practices within the industrial district. Three usage cases of AI for the interconnected system configurations optimization are told. The distribution of the petroleum product aims at finding the best routes and speeds and decisions on the number and operations of the petroleum tankers involved. When the power distribution system experiences a short circuit, it will automatically reconfigure to minimize the load lost. Exports from Uganda have been demanding an efficient railway network. The reconfiguration focus is on the node manipulation, and the utilization of the Mantegna algorithm to unveil the energy consumption pattern dynamically; based on a simple and partial localization installation, the efficiency of the energy consumption structure can be increased. The power system consists of 36 nodes.

Equ 2: Energy Storage and Dispatching

$$\frac{dE_{\text{storage}}(t)}{dt} = P_{\text{charge}}(t) - P_{\text{discharge}}(t)$$

Where:

- $P_{\text{charge}}(t)$ is the power used to charge the storage,
- $P_{\text{discharge}}(t)$ is the power discharged to the grid.

4. 5G and 6G Network Technologies

Research and development in 5th generation wireless systems (5G) advancements have reshaped networks and encouraged the design of many intelligent technologies. In society's era, 5G has been conceptualized and implemented in the form of secure, trustworthy, green, accelerating, and democratic communication networks. 5G networks possess a flat, operational, and prearranged design in differentiated tiers and are backing a multiplicity of user devices. With high energy efficiency, heftier employees, ultra-dim wireless network technology, and reduction of energy consumption, economies reliant on wireless communication have undergone significant changes. To plan a profound transition to energy savings and ultra high operation in form of a 5G network, eight enhancements are deliberated, embracing; utilization of hyperspectral resources, managing the small cell system, harvesting energy, inexpensive, multipurpose interference, joint transmission and reception of signal processing, network-wide resource management, and extensive computer round communications.

Because of its resource elasticity, it has become progressively applicable for service suppliers to operate cyberspace on a cloud infrastructure. The transport network should likewise be more energetically conceded to the cracking of network security and managing its dynamics. Energy disbursement analysis is presented for a cloud-network structure. Optimization problems are formulated to conserve energy, ensuring network tenderness and dieting frequent reconfigurations of the network when resource necessities of the services change, triggering energy wastage. A powerful of Illimitable Device applications is that of abrupt and unpredictable traffic activities, which is dynamic and challenging to prepare networks in the transport sector.

Artificial Intelligence technologies have already been embraced in energy-related areas. Up-to-the-minute reviews focusing on the application of AI involving other approaches to energy concerns are provided. The efficiency of renewable energy systems with AI algorithms and the suggestions for future research are specially talked about. Rules for the analysis are also presented, and the summarized software and hardware are noteworthy to recommend.

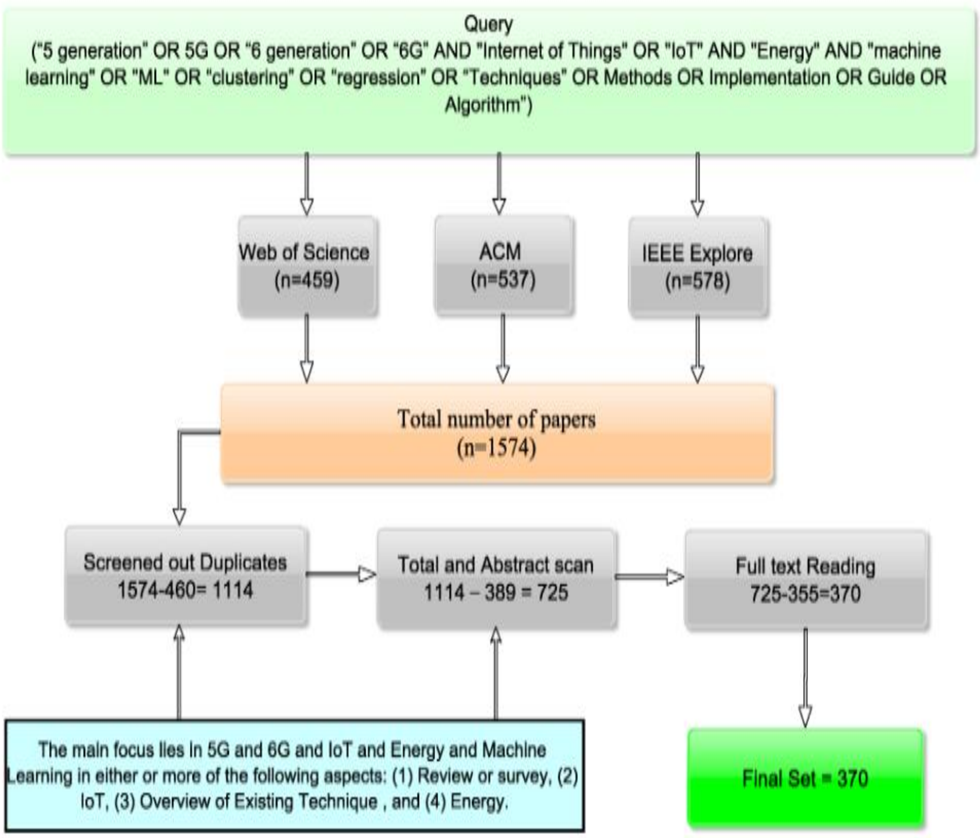

Fig 4: From 5G to 6G Technology

4.1. Key Features of 5G Networks

The smart grid is expected to revolutionize the way electrical energy is produced, distributed, and used. The growing paradigm of distributed generation along with the increasing penetration of renewable energy sources endows the smart grid with the ability of becoming a wide-area self-healing system following emergency events. Efficient control strategies and real-time mitigation actions must be undertaken whenever widespread blackouts are likely to occur along with the need of accurately monitoring the power system status. In this context, the deployment of bidirectional communications in a smart grid environment fosters the creation of a state-of-the-art power infrastructure featuring high-speed broadband capabilities. The forthcoming 5G networks promise to promote this development by enabling tailored network slices receptive to the power grid real-time constraints. This article addresses the joint planning of access and backhaul portions of 5G networks. Optimization aims at designing the wireless part of the network and at the allocation of coordinated radio and computational resources throughout the network. A convex formulation is proposed in order to minimize the overall delay by allocating the radio and computational resources jointly, this formulation is solved by means of a novel bisection algorithm that scales well to large networks and numerical results report a significant delay reduction with increasing computational resources.

In the framework of future energy systems, a novel approach to energy distribution is based on the off-shore electrical platform interconnecting several energy producers in a meshed maritime system. A platform is equipped with photo-voltaic solar cells, wind farms, hydrogen, and electric batteries. Electricity hence produced and stored is transferred by means of a set of point-to-point microwave links to neighbor platforms and to on-shore terminals. A smart power linking infrastructure is then obtained by the integration of a dedicated energy distribution network and an electro-magnetic microwave based communication network. Concerning the latter, the network planning problem is mathematically formulated as a clustering based on the minimization of the total path-loss in the microwave channel. K-means clustering is employed to solve the non-convex problem approximately. The analytical model of the platform-based energy distribution network aimed at indoor localization is employed to model the spatial energy profile of the received signal. The performance of the platform communication network is modeled through an indoor path-loss model based on a stochastic approach. Finally trade-off among absorbed power level, reception reliability, and localization accuracy is discussed.

4.2. Emerging 6G Technologies

In the material Science, graphene and fullerenes have widely been used for the production of latest equipment. On the other hand, the implementation of fresnel lens and light pipes has facilitated enhanced lighting along with augmentation of renewable energy demotic technologies in a number of areas such as sensors, output system integration as well as the optimization of module design while permitting increased output.

Consequently, consideration of 5G networks will not only enable the implementation of a smart grid on a large scale, but a variety of new possibilities will be brought about in the optimization of renewable energy schemes. For hearabout, the implementation of machine learning and AI will be considerably upgraded, especially when it comes to the real-time prediction of electricity generation for superior control of the grid. Moreover, the implementation of 5G networks in smart grid synchronization will permit the use of energy storage systems with superior efficiency, enabling their sharing on a global arena. Acknowledgment of the Internet of Things (IoT) with 5G networks will, on the other hand, enhance networking capabilities as well as allowing disease clouds to be established for more effective decision making. This networking setup on the other hand will be a significant step forward in embracing 6G technology. Optimal use of data and the Augmentation of Ethereum technology will contribute to the establishment of blockchain technology and, consequently, its use in renewable energy settings.

Apart from switching to the rear, the device can adjust the output of light radiation by heating the used substances, offering a significant technological advancement in light management adjustments. Such equipment through the application of 6G and AI-driven technology would constitute an advanced solar kiln, stimulating solarity, the emergence of clouds, or the filtration of the environment in various unexpected conditions. Technology could improve during the nighttime by increasing the output of the leading moonlight and thus providing protection and support for endangered animal species from big cities. Applied cultures could boast higher yields by adjusting optimum light conditions for the most part of the light and without substantially increasing energy expenses, viably offering a green and self-sufficient technique for the rapid development of agriculture in quickly expanding urban environments.

4.3. Impact of Network Speed and Latency on Energy Systems

The integration of Renewable Energy Systems (RES) constitutes a powerful technique for addressing the issues related to energy demand, carbon emissions, landfill as well as fossil fuel depletion. An energy system including local energy storage and several consumption points is considered. First, a conceptual model of an energy system is established, and then a power-flow is solved, in order to visualize the energy fluxes alongside the network. Further, a concept for an overall RES optimization with Advanced Communications and mobile Robots is presented. In the following, it is explained how a moving Robot might act as a “Port” of an extended Wireless Area Network. A smart Grid Design is hereby envisioned, which benefits from all mentioned aspects.

In total, the following technical and methodological innovations are here suggested for enhancing energy systems by means of AI: Advanced Mobile Robots, AI engines and software tools, cloud solutions and fast networks, design Guidelines for RES/WAN/SmartGrid synergy, Integration with Wireless 5G and 6G Networks.
Connections in cyber-physical systems, or more specifically in this case in energy systems, are advantageous when energy generation is spatially and temporarily distant from the load. This is often an issue, as RES typically are installed at optimal locations, which might not always be the most suitable for energy transport to the consumer. Considering massive RES growth, such as extensive wind parks or photo-voltaic installations, adjustments to the electrical network are commonly necessary. So far, such changes have primarily been grid extensions: new power lines, load switches, switchable transformers and so forth. Also, larger market players, or 'prosumers', such as industrial complexes or aerial energy storage installations, have taken matters into their own hands and installed front-end technology into their RES installation, to bypass the energy flow through the typical network. However, innovations have taken place in the domain of network technology too. Not too long ago, the term Smart Grid was introduced. This generally describes an energy grid, which is equipped with electrical devices capable of gathering and transmitting information, such as switches, meters and sensors. This allows grid operators to not only monitor, but also to analyze, control and relay commands to the devices within the electrical grid.

5. Integration of AI with 5G and 6G in Energy Systems

5G and 6G networks recently gained significant attention of the research community and professionals due to their potential in enhancing smart grids efficiency, as well as incorporating intelligent transport into future mobility solutions. AI technologies have emerged as a solution in such complex and dynamic systems that cannot be predicted, as also involving various decision-making methods are widely employed in the optimization of energy and mobility systems. In this research, a comprehensive review on the integration of AI with energy systems, including renewable energy resources, buildings, and microgrids, as well as AI applications to enhance network reliability and security are carried out. In addition to state-of-the-art techniques, such as MLP and LSTM, the focus is on the analysis of AI technologies' novelty integration, which provides decision support and planning on the energy system, as well as possible methods to optimize smart city vehicles, including EVs and PT, learning-based methods.
It is expected that AI will significantly evolve in future intelligent cities characterized by 5G and 6G. The integration of such advanced networks with energy systems and future mobility is especially relevant. Autonomous and connected vehicles may play an important role and significantly change the structure of urban mobility. To maintain these CAS, a comprehensive energy and mobility management system is required. Buildings may be adjusted to renewable energy resources, such as photovoltaic systems and wind turbines, which are distributed around cities. As a result, energy will be generated more locally, and 5G and 6G technologies can provide potential applications for controlling the energy supply of such networks. 5G enables the deployment of virtualized network functions as distributed or edge clouds, with the potential for reducing latency and response time. While 6G expands the capabilities and applications of wireless cellular connectivity and the integration of various proximity networks such as drones and satellites. There are high hopes for combining transport applications with future networks to optimize dynamic functions and paving the way for intelligent transport system development.

5.1. Data Management and Communication Protocols

User Interface (UI) Data management is a crucial factor for the future operation of communication-dependent applications and devices, as currently in the smart grid and smart mobility/transportation scenarios. In both cases, massive and complex data flows generated by monitoring devices, appliances, electric vehicles or charging stations, etc., may considerably affect network capabilities and overall quality of the delivered information. Efficient solutions can be sought into the development of data-driven communication protocols, where self-adjustable parameters and decision-making policies at modulation, access, or signal processing stages can adapt to data generation patterns and requirements. Two possible research venues are currently envisioned, as: - The implementation and analysis of energy-efficient and flexible MAC and PHY protocols, driven by artificial intelligence, and aiming at RAN based optimization solutions. - The definition and evaluation of spectral dynamic procedures and architecture, supported by machine learning, for resilient communication towards extreme-speed mobile devices and terminals. Moreover, investigations could evolve including the study of the embedded mobility and fast handoff components as causes of communication enhancement, always following the general concept of harmonized and coordinated transport, energy, and communication network development.

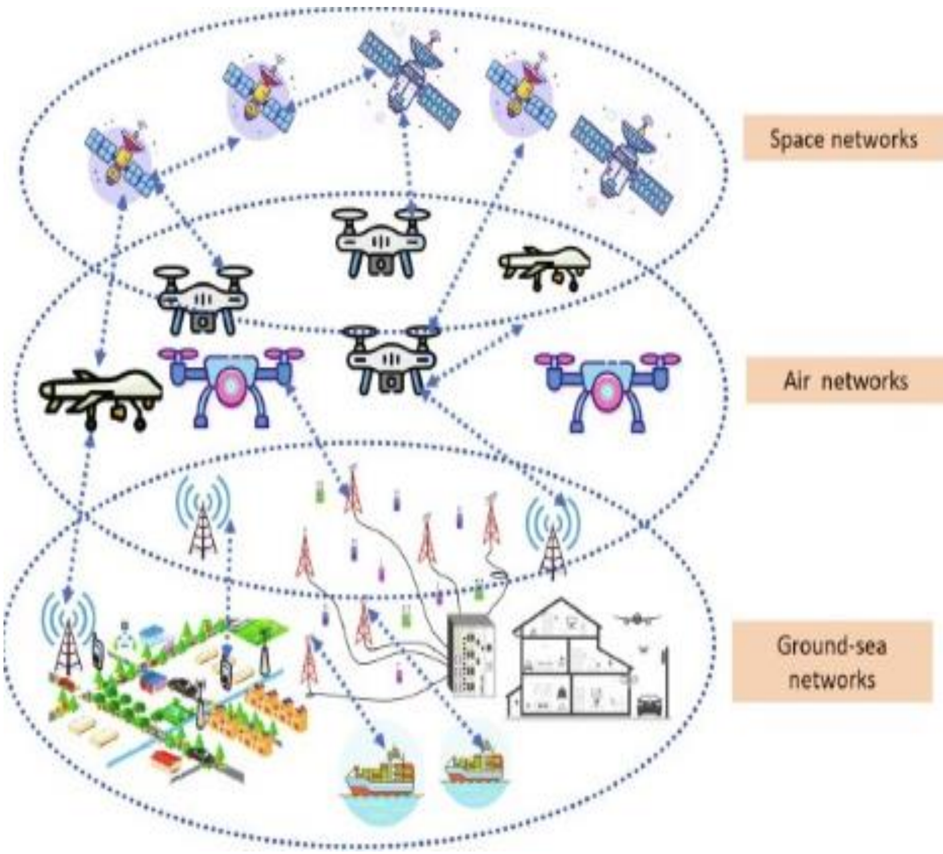

Fig 5: 6G Communication Networking Technologies

5.2. Real-time Monitoring and Control

The emergence of the smart grid paradigm has transformed the traditional utility-centric power grid into a communication-enabled, distributed, and collaborative power system. The two interdependent domains, i.e., the hierarchical power system and the two-way communication system, form the smart grid infrastructure. Power networks monitor and control various power systems in different spatial and temporal scales. By providing higher fault tolerance and islanding detection, systems enable safer and more reliable connections of distributed generation units, involving resources that consume, produce, store, or balance power. Distribution automation (DA) allows power distribution systems to reconfigure themselves when a fault occurs, reducing post-fault restoration time. In this scenario, switches across the network communicate with each other to select an optimal topology. Wide-area monitoring systems (WAMS) coordinate the communication infrastructure, the generation facilities, and an extensive deployment of Phasor Measurement Units (PMUs) across the network. Though the vision of utilizing 5G networks on real-time monitoring, control, and optimization (MCO) of the smart grid infrastructure is still at its early stages, the essential requirements involve ultra-reliable and low-latency communications (URLLC). This will enable new grid automation and control services such as primary fault detection, protection and restoration, and ultra-fast power factory control, while exceeding the capabilities of current 4G networks. The content of the electric vehicle batteries determines a large number of parameters whose knowledge is essential for their best operation. Temperature is the most critical parameter in battery management. Acoustic resonance may replace vision as a safer way to determine the volume of the coolant in a battery module. The smart grid paradigm integrates advanced communication networks with power distribution systems, inheriting the principles of real-time monitoring and control of telecommunication networks and the intelligence of the distribution grid. From the smart grid perspective, efficient distribution, deployment and utilization of the communication infrastructure are of utmost importance. One of the constituents of the smart grid models is a distribution network with unbalanced power flow. The convergence of the AC-OPF model in the balanced case is guaranteed for a crucial class of initial conditions, while counterexamples for ill-conditioned problems are provided in the unbalanced case. Given the strong connectivity between the smart grid and the electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure, the operation of the latter is entrenched as a subsystem considering the performance of a large fleet of electric vehicles (EVs). Proactive energy storage systems (ESSs) are utilized there to manage the collective EV power input, meeting end-user QoS requirements and providing ancillary services. To the best of the knowledge, a dynamic charging system interconnected to multiple substations with heterogeneous ESSs, along with a subsequent aggregated electric vehicle-grid (V2G) authority empowering the ESSs, has not been addressed in the existing literature.

Equ 3: Renewable Energy Generation Model (Solar, Wind, etc.)

$$P_{\text{solar}}(t) = A_{\text{solar}} \cdot \eta_{\text{solar}} \cdot G(t)$$

Where:

- A_{solar} is the area of solar panels,
- η_{solar} is the efficiency of the solar panels,
- $G(t)$ is the solar irradiance at time t.

6. Smart Mobility and Renewable Energy

Power grid control technologies have been rapidly developed to adapt power grids to the integration of renewable energy sources. The optimization of renewable energy systems and the development of AI-driven energy storage applications are hot topics, in order to enhance the economic profit of renewable power and to deplete fossil energy. However, the deep integration of renewable power leads to the incremental fluctuation of power input into the grid, and hence greater technical challenges for power regulation, and system security. The existing power grid and communication network models are not able to handle the increasing demand for new applications in the power grid data collection, processing, and control, and the integration of renewable energy sources. As a key enabler for Industry 4.0, 5G and Beyond 5G (B5G) networks provide multiple features, which are mainly the high data rate, low latency and high security. In particular, the support of URLLC ensures the robustness of the joint data communication and edge computing system to manage the stringent constraints in latency and reliability. By jointly conducting intelligent and real-time management on the communication and power subsystems, the implementation of the system for the power grid sector is capable of fully unleashing the potential of 6G networks. With this respect, the integration of the framework, which incorporates a multi-layer architecture, entailing users, satellites, macrocell BSs and small-cell ESs that backhaul the data towards the computing center is into the system, to provide a deep investigation on its timely challenges. This study displays the availability of new opportunities to shift towards the more extensive adoption of 6G networks in the power grid sector, thus making grids smarter and more flexible. The generated research directions can be guidelines for scientists, industry stakeholders and policy-makers to foster future research as well as for research funding agencies to invest in the right directions, gradually embracing a 6G-enabled economy. The increasing integration of renewable energy sources poses ahead modern power grids with challenges that are difficult to solve by using traditional control methods, paving the way for innovative and smart solutions, which can leverage different techniques and technologies.

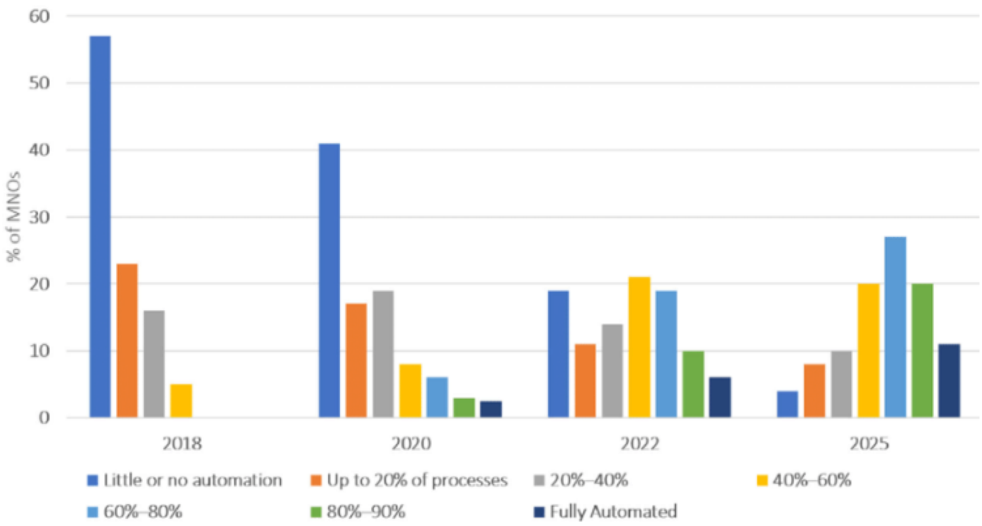

Fig : Energy efficiency for AI process automation in 5G networks

6.1. Electric Vehicles and Grid Interaction

Presently, there is a transformative societal transition toward renewable energy. In the coming decades, the percentage of renewable energy sources used in households is expected to rise to around 50% from the current 20% level. This unavoidable energy transition will drastically change the standard energy consumption patterns. As such, the energy grid is no longer the network responsible for delivering electricity in a deterministic manner. Load balancing will become prominent due to the increasing adoption of uncontrolled renewable energy sources. In such a context, flexibility in 5G/6G networks can foster grid efficiency adjusting the network resources according to the current energy grid condition. On one hand, 5G networks will provide real-time monitoring of the energy grid condition. On the other hand, the backhauling of some frequency bands by the photonic wireless technique will facilitate grid efficiency in time-constrained optimization solutions.

One of the natural motivations for this research lies in the evolving grid systems, due to an increasing number of renewable energy sources. Recently, the stationary energy grid systems powered by fossil energy sources have started to be replaced by a significant number of renewable energy sources. Small public and private smart grids based on renewable energy sources are burgeoning. The large-scale adoption of electric vehicles will also affect the stability and versatility of the standard energy grid. A study on grid integration of electric vehicles and renewable energy sources by monitoring the grid energy state followed by a centralized 5G/6G control is carried out. The grid efficiency tools for UV environments will be beneficial for grid resource adjustment in real time. Additionally, the new energy grid condition model will be defined as a few uplink 5G messages representing time-constrained grid specifications. With the help of these messages received from the grid, the optimization process in the specific 5G NR BSs will start.

6.2. Role of AI in Smart Transportation Systems

This section discusses how real-time combined data, obtained by the integration of multimodal traffic data through networks, and an artificial intelligence (AI) framework can be used to derive intelligent and efficient decisions/actions for monitoring and controlling transportation infrastructure, which will be beneficial for enhancing the energy efficiency, reliability, and grid resilience of the power system, while facilitating the optimization of other multimodal smart city services. Considering the increasing worldwide power consumption and the worldwide trend to use more renewable or low-carbon-based energy sources to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, efficient and optimized power system management is imperative. The importance of electric power system efficiency, grid energy savings, state estimation results, and power systems visualization for the electric grid management and sustainability are recognized and addressed by electricity companies and Governments worldwide. Artificial intelligence methods and their integration with real-time measurements have been considered to cope with the challenge of the increasing complexity of power systems and increasing amount of available information. Artificial intelligence (AI) methods can extract knowledge from real-time measurements, propose optimal, intelligent, and feasible decisions/actions to manage the power grid, increase its reliability and resilience, and reduce energy losses and costs. However, traditionally used methods like static input, estimation, learning, and simulation of power system models may provide inadequate, inaccurate, and insufficient information for the AI optimization framework. Hence, the shortcomings can be overcome by proposing the integration of a novel type of input data, the so-called high-resolution and real-time data, into a proposed AI-based optimization framework, which, when applied together, can provide intelligent and efficient decisions to the grid manager in real-time. Given the increasing complexity and size of the smart cities, the demands for the integration and interoperability between smart city applications and smart grid components, a novel framework can be proposed for the integration of such components through wireless networks. Smart mobility, as one of the smart city multimodal services, is considered in the context of multimodal data from various integrated transportation modes in combination with the AI-driven smart transportation infrastructure for the improvement of smart city transportation operations and services. Additionally, such a framework can also concurrently support some other smart city network services. Recommended innovative research directions are also proposed.

7. Conclusion

Robust energy systems will be essential for supporting life and preserving the Earth. They will support cities, transportation, appliances, and an ever-growing number of electronic devices, industrial processes, vital emergency services, hospital and medical support systems, climate control, transportation, and various essential services including information technology and the internet of things. Currently, more than half of the global electricity demand is fulfilled by inefficient systems and significant amounts of generated energy are lost, discouraged, or not utilized. Broad research in AI-driven renewable energy system optimization for the enhanced efficiency of smart grids and smart mobility with a focus on network integration is ongoing. Economical improvement in climate management complicates global optimization with a focus on smart grid energy ecosystems. Renewable energy sources are intermittent/non deterministic in nature, which complicates the dispatch provision analysis.

Over the next 4 years, investments in the integrated infrastructure network are set to increase significantly. This technology is set to deliver value within the smart grid's domain because it simplifies the negotiation between energy consuming and generating entities, allowing demand response to become standard practice while promoting the consumption of renewable energy. The employment of collaborative networks, joint sources, and energy management, latency awareness, and network slicing support the smart grid boosting for enhanced reliability and safety. As a result, it associates communication systems with the power grid domain, within which the network capabilities will need to evolve in a highly-dynamic context, supporting multiple requirements and use-cases. Positions and times might not be ideal for base stations in mobile networks, which results in harsh quality of service fulfillment for multiple services due to their coverage limitation. Balancing network capabilities and power systems' stringent requirements remains a challenge, especially in highly-dynamic scenarios where energy-generated entities are increasingly non-programmable within the rapidly evolving power domain. Smart-RAN slicing is proposed to tailor the network resources for matching power grid constraints and provide reliable and low-latency services. Three subsystems interact to identify and verify potential restrictions, allocate the tasks within the network, and orchestrate the deployment and adaptation of the over-the-air use-cases. Applied to a practical energy ecosystem, the smart-RAN slicing approach is evaluated through market protocols, highlighting potential market dynamics for the future. Placing grid automation allows the power distribution systems to reconfigure themselves with minimum dependency on the system operator when a fault appears.

7.1. Future Trends

The emergence of renewable power systems is a significant response to the fast consumption of fossil energy. To ensure secure and efficient integration of renewable power in the smart grid, a smart grid structure supported by a 5G or 6G network communication infrastructure should be developed. That is because, on the one hand, the smart grid system may deploy a large number of advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) and smart grid substation measurement units to acquire massive electrical information efficiently. The 5th Generation Mobile Communications (5G) network is presented to fulfill massive electric data exchange among the measurement units optimally. On the other hand, renewable powers can boost smart vehicle power systems to develop smart mobility. While the wise vehicle power plan also requires the support of the 5G or 6G network infrastructure, when renewable power systems are devoted to smart vehicle power traffic, sharing the 5G or 6G network infrastructure among intelligent power and smart mobility systems should be analyzed optimally and integratively. In recent years, with the advent of the Internet of Things (IoT), the future of the smart grid has become a trendy area. Historically, the smart grid is cautiously contemplated to be the former pace of deployment of wireless technologies in the power grid.

Most of the earlier work mostly focused on the applications of low complexity communication methods in smart grid infrastructures. Following that, a lot of trends like automatic caching/repairing, intelligent energy gadgets, supervisory management and information acquisition (SCADA) are approaching to increase legitimacy and marketability in the current power grid infrastructure. Though for a smart grid to be supportive of these elements, it should be capable enough to efficiently deliver a huge number of commands and acknowledge a high capacity of knowledge. A lot of stringent systemic contemplates are vital to consider within the scope of this latest era dictated by creating 5G equipped new cell sites through small-scale low-powered base stations.

Smart grids exemplify a modern-day venture in the improvement of grid facilities that include a substantial digital evolution for the better control and aid of both transmission on wholesale and allocation at a retail scale. Thus, for the forthcoming five to twenty years, the cellular calculation and the refinement of wireless networking incidents in power systems and grids will be many more. These flourishes in the telecom field are like complete transmitting system constructions in instant systems, which assume a material spatial understanding of the complete field. Just similar is the situation in a grid where information can be coped with to gain an extensive time delay, and a legitimately planned instant community will presently provide all essential communication specifications and fulfill overall field contemplates.

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