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A Novel Energy Efficient Solar Based Electric Vehicle Charging Station

Manjunatha B¹, Hamsini V², Keerthana G³, Suman M⁴

Assistant Professor, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Vidya Vikas Institute of Engineering and Technology, Mysuru, Karnataka, India¹

Student, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Vidya Vikas Institute of Engineering and Technology, Mysuru, Karnataka, India²⁻⁵

ABSTRACT-As the popularity of Electric Vehicles (EV) increases, there is a rising demand for sustainable and efficient charging infrastructure. Solar-powered EV charging stations provide an eco-friendly alternative, utilizing renewable energy and decreasing reliance on traditional grid power. The proposed system identifies main challenges, recent trends and research gaps and emphasizes the importance of an efficient and reliable charging infrastructure for future transport systems.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rising adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) has led to a growing need for sustainable and efficient charging infrastructure. Most conventional charging systems rely primarily on grid electricity, which can lead to increased energy consumption and environmental impact. Solar-powered EV charging stations have emerged as a viable solution to overcome these challenges by using renewable energy sources for clean and eco-friendly transportation. EV batteries are charged using solar energy based charging systems which use photovoltaic (PV) panels to convert solar energy into electrical energy. Moreover, MPPT techniques and battery storage systems are used to enhance charging efficiency and ensure reliable operation under various environmental conditions.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The fast deployment of electric vehicles (EVs) has created a growing need for efficient charging infrastructure. Traditional charging stations rely on the existing power supply from the grid, increasing energy consumption and potentially causing environmental issues. Sustainable EV charging also faces challenges with the variability in power availability and reliance on non-renewable energy sources. Hence there is a need to develop a reliable and eco-friendly solar based electric vehicle charging system which uses renewable energy, enhances charging efficiency and reduces dependency on conventional power sources.

III. OBJECTIVES

A solar-based electric vehicle charging station represents an advanced and sustainable approach to modern transportation infrastructure by utilizing renewable energy for charging electric vehicles. These systems combine solar photovoltaic technology with energy storage and power management techniques to provide efficient, eco-friendly, and reliable charging solutions.

Traditional EV charging stations mainly depend on grid electricity, which may increase energy demand and contribute to environmental concerns. The increasing adoption of electric vehicles creates a need for charging systems that reduce dependence on conventional energy sources while promoting clean and sustainable energy utilization.

Solar-based charging systems are suitable for residential, commercial, and public applications. They can be installed in parking areas, campuses, industries, and highway charging stations to provide uninterrupted charging while reducing operational costs and carbon emissions.

The main objectives of the proposed system are:

- To design a solar-powered electric vehicle charging system with improved energy efficiency, reliable operation, and continuous power availability under varying environmental conditions.

- To utilize renewable solar energy with MPPT techniques for maximum power extraction and efficient charging performance.
- To integrate battery storage systems for uninterrupted charging and reduced dependency on conventional grid power.
- To develop a practical and sustainable charging solution that supports clean transportation and minimizes environmental impact.
- To create a reliable real-time charging system capable of providing efficient energy management and improved charging performance for electric vehicles.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The proposed system architecture comprises a solar photovoltaic panel (300–500 W), MPPT converter (30 A), battery storage system (12 V, 100 Ah), inverter (500 W–1 kW), and an electric vehicle charging load (250–600 W). The solar panel converts sunlight into electrical energy and supplies DC power to the system. The MPPT converter continuously tracks the maximum power point of the photovoltaic panel to extract maximum energy under varying weather conditions.

The generated power is regulated and stored in the battery storage system to ensure uninterrupted operation during low solar irradiance or nighttime conditions. The stored energy is supplied through the inverter, which converts DC power into suitable output power for EV charging requirements. The charging unit delivers regulated power to the electric vehicle while maintaining safe and efficient charging operation.

The complete system operates in real time with efficient energy management, reduced dependence on conventional grid power, and enhanced utilization of renewable energy for sustainable transportation applications.

V. BLOCK DIAGRAM

The block diagram illustrates the overall structure of the proposed solar-based electric vehicle charging station and shows the flow of power through various components. It represents the interaction between the solar panel, MPPT converter, battery storage system, inverter, and EV charging load for efficient and reliable charging operation.

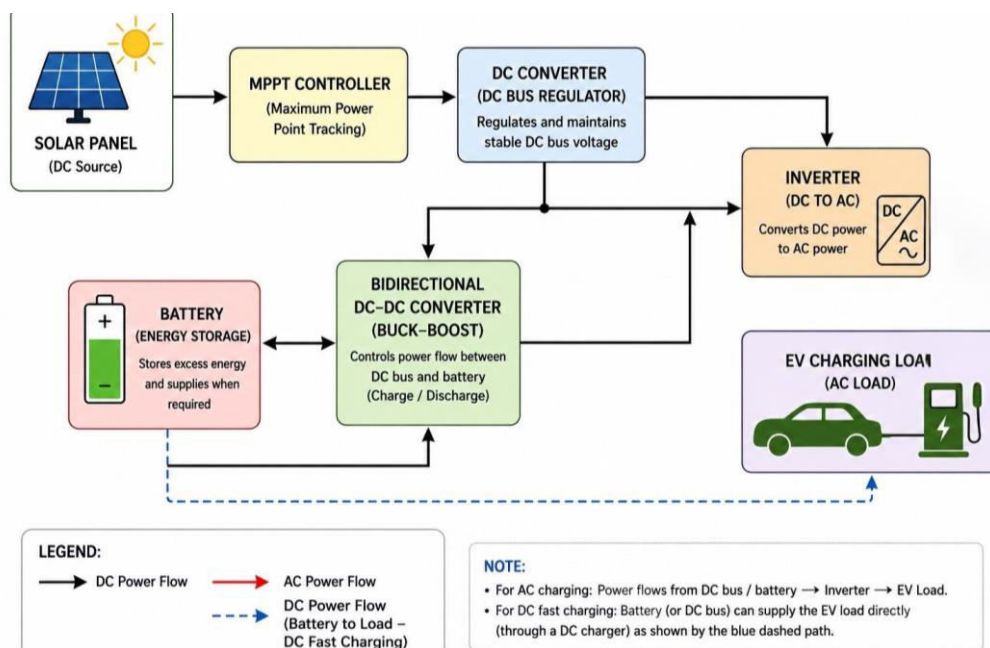


Fig 5: Block Diagram of the proposed system

VI. WORKING OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed solar-based electric vehicle charging station operates by converting solar energy into electrical energy for charging electric vehicles. The solar photovoltaic panel captures sunlight and generates DC power. This generated power is supplied to the MPPT converter, which continuously tracks the maximum power point to extract maximum energy from the solar panel under varying environmental conditions.

The regulated power is then stored in the 12 V, 100 Ah battery storage system, which ensures uninterrupted power availability during low sunlight conditions or at night. The stored DC power is supplied to the inverter, where it is converted into suitable output power for charging applications.

Finally, the charging unit delivers the required power to the electric vehicle load. The complete system operates in real time, ensuring efficient energy utilization, reliable charging performance, and reduced dependence on conventional grid power.

VII. HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION

The hardware implementation represents the practical realization of the proposed real-time charging system. The hardware components used include:

- **Solar Panel (300–500 W)** – Converts solar energy into DC electrical energy.
- **MPPT Converter (30 A)** – Extracts maximum power from the solar panel and regulates charging operation.
- **Battery (12 V, 100 Ah)** – Stores electrical energy and provides backup power during low sunlight conditions.
- **Inverter (500 W–1 kW)** – Converts DC power into suitable output power for EV charging applications.
- **EV Charging Load (250–600 W)** – Represents the electric vehicle charging system operating under real-time conditions.

VIII. APPLICATIONS

1. Residential Applications:
 - Enables homeowners to charge electric vehicles using clean and renewable solar energy.
 - Reduces electricity bills and dependence on grid power for EV charging.
2. Commercial Applications:
 - Suitable for offices, shopping malls, hotels, and parking areas for providing EV charging facilities.
 - Helps businesses promote sustainable and eco-friendly infrastructure.
3. Public Charging Stations:
 - Installed in highways, bus stations, and public parking areas for convenient EV charging.
 - Supports long-distance travel by providing accessible charging points.
4. Industrial Applications:
 - Used in industries and warehouses for charging electric transport vehicles and forklifts.
 - Reduces operational costs by utilizing solar energy for daily charging needs.
5. Educational Institutions:
 - Colleges and universities can provide solar EV charging facilities for students and staff.
 - Encourages awareness and adoption of green energy technologies.
6. Smart City Applications:
 - Integrated with smart grid and IoT technologies for efficient energy management.
 - Supports sustainable urban transportation systems and reduced carbon emissions.
7. Rural and Remote Area Applications:
 - Useful in remote locations where grid power availability is limited.
 - Provides reliable charging using standalone solar photovoltaic systems.
8. Emergency and Backup Applications:
 - Acts as an alternative charging source during power outages or grid failures.
 - Battery storage systems ensure uninterrupted EV charging in emergencies.

IX. FUTURE SCOPE

Future improvements include:

- Integration of AI-based energy management systems for efficient power distribution and smart charging control.
- Use of IoT and cloud monitoring for real-time performance analysis and remote management of charging stations.
- Adoption of wireless EV charging and automated charging mechanisms for user convenience.

X. EXCEPTED OUTCOMES

The expected outcome of this project is to develop an efficient and eco-friendly charging station for electric vehicles using solar energy as the main power source. The system is designed to convert solar energy into electrical energy and store it in a battery for continuous EV charging. By using components such as a solar panel, MPPT controller, buck-boost converter, DC converters, battery, and inverter, the charging station can provide stable and reliable power to electric vehicles under different weather and load conditions. The MPPT controller improves the efficiency of the solar panel by extracting maximum available power from sunlight. The buck-boost converter maintains a constant output voltage by stepping up or stepping down the voltage as required. DC converters help in proper power conditioning and regulation, while the inverter converts DC power into AC power whenever AC loads or charging requirements are needed. The battery storage system ensures uninterrupted charging even during low sunlight or nighttime conditions. Overall, the project is expected to: Reduce dependency on conventional fossil fuels. Promote the use of renewable energy for transportation. Provide efficient and stable EV charging. Improve energy conversion efficiency using MPPT techniques. Reduce carbon emissions and environmental pollution. Support sustainable and smart transportation systems. Lower electricity consumption from the grid and reduce charging cost. This system can be widely used in homes, parking areas, commercial charging stations, and smart city applications for clean and sustainable electric vehicle charging.

REFERENCES

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