

Energy storage for electric vehicles st john s

Rent this article via DeepDyve

Institutional subscriptions

This research was supported by Shenzhen Science and Technology Innovation Commission (Grant Nos. KQJSCX20180330170047681 and JCYJ20180507182628567), National Key Research and Development Program of China (Grant No. 2016YFD0700602), National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) (51707191), Chinese Academy of Sciences PIFI program (2021VEB0001), and Shenzhen Key Laboratory of Electric Vehicle Powertrain Platform and Safety Technology.

Thank you for visiting nature . You are using a browser version with limited support for CSS. To obtain the best experience, we recommend you use a more up to date browser (or turn off compatibility mode in Internet Explorer). In the meantime, to ensure continued support, we are displaying the site without styles and JavaScript.

To address this challenge, this paper proposes a novel control strategy that integrates a HESS comprising batteries, supercapacitors, and PV panels with machine learning algorithms. By leveraging ML's ability to learn and adapt to complex and changing systems, the proposed control strategy aims to optimize power flow in real-time, ensuring optimal performance and efficiency.

The demonstration of the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed control strategy in a real-world LEV application, showcasing its ability to optimize power flow, enhance vehicle performance, and extend battery life.

The validation of the proposed control strategy's ability to increase the sustainability of LEVs by reducing their reliance on grid electricity and enhancing their overall efficiency.

The findings of this research have significant implications for the design and operation of LEVs, as they offer a more sustainable and efficient alternative to traditional battery-powered vehicles. Additionally, the proposed control strategy has the potential to be applied to other types of electric vehicles, as well as other energy storage and renewable energy systems, further expanding its impact on the field of sustainable transportation.

The differential equations governing the switching of PV converter are given in (1) and (2), where i_{PV} and V_{PV} are the instantaneous current and voltage of PV source, d_{PV} is the duty cycle of converter, V_{Bus} is the DC bus voltage, L_{PV} is the filter inductor in interface, A is the material constant of PV array.



Energy storage for electric vehicles st john s

Contact us for free full report

Web: <https://www.hollanddutch tours.nl/contact-us/>

Email: energystorage2000@gmail.com

WhatsApp: 8613816583346

