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Adaptive AI-Driven Microgrid Control for Real Time Integration of Decentralized Renewable Energy in Emerging Industrial Zones

A. Pradeep[1], Lalitha M[2], Preethi M[2] and Sowmiya R[2]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of EEE, Vivekanandha College of Engineering for Women (Autonomous), Tiruchengode

[2]IV-EEE Student, Vivekanandha College of Engineering for Women (Autonomous), Tiruchengode

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ABSTRACT

As localized energy systems, microgrids provide a viable way to solve problems with energy dependability and access in rural and isolated locations. These regions often have inadequate and unstable grid infrastructure, which restricts their access to energy. Artificial Intelligence (AI) improves the overall performance, flexibility, and efficiency of microgrid systems. AI ensures a steady and dependable power supply by enabling predictive maintenance, optimal load forecasting, energy storage management, and renewable energy resource optimization. AI may help microgrids anticipate system faults, better control energy consumption, and prolong the life of vital parts. Additionally, AI ensures the sustainability of microgrids in resource-constrained places by optimizing the usage of renewable energy sources like solar and wind. Successful case studies from places like the US, India, and Africa have shown the promise of AI-enhanced microgrids in raising the standard of living for marginalized areas, despite obstacles like data infrastructure and upfront installation costs. Microgrids have a bright future thanks to developments in artificial intelligence (AI), which might increase electricity availability and promote economic growth in rural and isolated regions of the world.

1. INTRODUCTION

Energy access is a cornerstone of socio-economic development, yet over 700 million people globally still lack access to electricity, with the majority residing in rural and remote areas. Access to reliable and affordable energy remains a significant challenge for rural and remote areas around the world. These areas often have no access to a reliable energy source at all or depend on conventional, centralized power systems. Lack of access to electricity lowers socioeconomic growth, restricts educational chances, and lowers people's quality of life in general. Additionally, the problem is made worse by the environmental effects of traditional power generating methods like diesel generators, which increase carbon emissions and degrade the ecosystem. In response to persistent energy unreliability, affordability gaps, and environmental concerns, decentralizedmicrogrids have become a key solution for improving energy access in remote areas. The past two decades have seen significant advances in a wide range of industries, including electronics, healthcare, energy, and environmental sustainability. The potential of nanoparticles to improve the functionality of current technologies while creating new avenues for innovation is what has sparked interest in them. To address these challenges, decentralized power systems particularly microgrids have emerged as a sustainable solution for improving energy access and reliability in underserved areas. Recent advancements in AI have further enhanced the efficiency and adaptability of microgrids, enabling smarter energy management, demand forecasting, and integration of renewable sources. By leveraging AI, microgrids can optimize power distribution, reduce costs, and increase resilience, making them a critical tool for achieving universal energy access.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Microgrids have emerged as a significant innovation in the evolution of energy systems, driven by the increasing demand for sustainable and resilient energy solutions. The design of microgrids has evolved considerably, offering diverse options that cater to various local contexts and energy needs. This evolution is characterized by integrating renewable energy sources, which play a crucial role in enhancing the sustainability of microgrid systems. The literature highlights the necessity for strategic support to guide stakeholders in selecting appropriate design options tailored to their specific use cases, as the extensive design possibilities can complicate decision-making processes (Gerlach et al., 2024). Furthermore, integrating microgrids into local power systems has been recognized as vital to achieving energy independence and reliability, particularly in regions with limited access to centralized power infrastructure (Yadav et al., 2025). The socioeconomic implications of microgrid deployment are profound, as they can stimulate local economies and promote energy equity by providing access to clean energy solutions (Zhang et al.,2025). Additionally, the increasing adoption of digital and telecommunication technologies has the potential to enhance the effectiveness of microgrids.

Tele:
E-mail address: lalithamurugesan204@gmail.com

However, it also raises concerns about cybersecurity vulnerabilities that could threaten the reliability of these systems (Ahmed et al., 2025).

Microgrids are pivotal in transforming energy structure, particularly in addressing energy poverty in underserved communities. Microgrids can significantly enhance socio-economic outcomes by facilitating the adoption of renewable energy technologies, including improved livelihoods and increased access to essential services such as education and healthcare (Tamasiga et al., 2024). The systematic review conducted by (Akter et al., 2024) emphasizes that renewable energy microgrids not only alleviate energy poverty but also contribute to broader sustainability goals, aligning with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The effectiveness of microgrids in promoting renewable energy adoption is underscored by their ability to provide reliable and affordable energy solutions, which are crucial for economic growth and development in marginalized areas (Gerlach et al., 2024). Moreover, integratingmicrogrids into local energy systems fosters resilience against external shocks, enhancing community stability and sustainability (Zhang et al., 2025).

Integrating AI into microgrid operations presents significant opportunities for optimizing energy management systems. AI technologies can enhance the efficiency and reliability of microgrids by improving load forecasting and energy management strategies (Duan, 2023). For instance, (Wazirali et al., 2023) discuss applying machine learning techniques in predicting renewable energy generation and load demand, which is essential for effective system management and operation. AI can lead to more accurate forecasts, thereby reducing operational risks and improving the stability of microgrid systems (Ma et al., 2025). Furthermore, the potential of AI extends to optimizing the control of distributed energy resources, enabling microgrids to respond dynamically to changing energy demands and supply conditions (Hadi et al., 2025). As the energy landscape continues to evolve, the role of AI in microgrid technology will be crucial in facilitating the transition towards more sustainable and resilient energy systems (Ern&Tavalaei, 2025). Moreover, the increasing complexity of energy systems necessitates advanced AI solutions to manage the interactions between various components effectively, ensuring that microgrids can adapt to operational challenges and external threats, such as cyber-attacks (Ahmed et al., 2025).

3. METHODOLOGY

1. System Design

Design a hybrid microgrid with solar PV panels, wind turbines, battery storage, and diesel backups for resilience. Select DC-AC inverters and controllers supporting islanded operation, with initial sizing based on peak load forecasting.

2. AI Integration

Develop AI models for demand forecasting using LSTM neural networks trained on historical load data, weather APIs, and user behavior. Implement reinforcement learning for real-time optimization of energy dispatch, battery charging, and renewable curtailment to minimize costs and emissions.

3.Simulation and Prototyping

Build a digital twin in software like HOMER or MATLAB/Simulink to simulate scenarios undervarying conditions.

4. Monitoring

Install the pilot in a remote site, training locals on operations via apps for monitoring. Use IoT sensors for real-time data collection, with AI dashboards for remote oversight.

5. Evaluation

Measure impacts quarterly using KPIs: electrification rate (>90%), cost savings (30-50% vs. diesel), CO2 reduction, and socioeconomic metrics like income growth. Iterate AI models with field data expand to 100+ microgrids by partnering with governments for policy support.

4. EXISTING SYSTEM

The increasing adoption of microgrids, particularly with renewable energy sources, necessitates advanced energy management systems (EMS) that can efficiently handle dynamic power demands and supply fluctuations. This paper proposes an AI-driven EMS model specifically designed for optimizing energy distribution and load balancing within microgrids. The system leverages machine learning algorithms to predict energy demand and adapt the power allocation in real-time, ensuring efficient integration of renewable resources while maintaining grid stability. A simulation of the proposed system demonstrates significant improvements in energy efficiency and stability when compared to traditional EMS approaches. This research highlights the importance of intelligent systems in achieving sustainable and reliable microgrid operations.

5. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Microgrids represent a transformative paradigm in modern energy systems, enabling localized, efficient, and resilient energy management. With the growing urgency to decarbonize power systems and accommodate the increasing penetration of renewable energy sources, microgrids have emerged as a practical solution for integrating distributed energy resources (DERs), such as solar photovoltaics, wind turbines, and energy storage systems. Their ability to operate in grid-connected and islanded modes enhances energy reliability andautonomy, particularly in remote or disaster-prone areas. However, microgrids face significant operational challenges, including the intermittency of renewables, load uncertainty, and communication latency. To address these issues, artificial intelligence (AI) technologies have become increasingly central to microgrid optimization

LSTM Demand Forecasting: Predicts loads using historical data, weather, and user patterns for accurate 24-48 hour ahead planning (<10% error).

RL Real-Time Optimization: Dynamically manages energy dispatch, battery charging, and renewable curtailment to minimize costs and emissions.

Hybrid Design: Combines solar PV, batteries, and diesel backups with edge AI for islanded/grid-tied operation.

IoT Monitoring: Sensors enable predictive maintenance and anomaly detection for 95% uptime.

6. SYSTEM DESIGN

e system is designed as a photovoltaic (PV)–based DC power conversion and distribution system implemented in MATLAB/Simulink. A solar PV array, modeled using a Trina Solar TSM-250PA05.08 module, serves as the primary energy source, with irradiance and temperature provided as inputs to emulate real environmental conditions. The PV voltage and current are continuously measured and fed to a Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) algorithm, which computes the optimal duty cycle to extract maximum power from the PV array. This duty cycle controls a DC–DC boost converter, which steps up the PV output voltage to the required DC level. The boosted output is regulated through a DC link capacitor, ensuring voltage stability and reducing ripples. The regulated DC power is then delivered to a DC bus, from which the load is supplied. Bus voltage and current are monitored to evaluate system performance, while protection and disturbance analysis are incorporated through a short-circuit fault block connected at the load side. Overall, the system design enables efficient energy harvesting, voltage regulation, and reliable power delivery under varying operating and fault conditions.

A). Solar PV Array:

Converts solar irradiance into electrical energy.

Modelled using a Trina Solar PV module with defined voltage and current characteristics.

IPV=Iph−I0[exp (n VTVPV+IPVRs) −1] RshVPV+IPVRs

B). Irradiance and Temperature Inputs:

Irradiance controls the amount of sunlight falling on the PV panel.

Temperature affects PV efficiency and output voltage.

Iph =Iph ref (G ref G) [1+α(T−Tref)]

C). Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT)

- Determines the operating point at which the PV array delivers maximum power.
- Uses PV voltage and current as inputs.
- Outputs a duty cycle reference for the DC–DC converter.

D(k)=D(k−1) ± ΔD

D). PV Measurement Block

- Measures PV output voltage and current.
- Sends real-time data to the MPPT controller.
- Enables closed-loop control of the PV system.

E). Modulation and Duty Cycle Block

- Converts MPPT output into a duty cycle signal.
- Ensures proper switching control of the boost converter.
- Maintains optimal power extraction.

F). DC–DC Boost Converter

- Steps up the low PV voltage to a higher DC level.
- Controlled by gate pulses generated from the MPPT algorithm.
- Acts as the main power conditioning unit.

The boost converter steps up the PV voltage

$$V_{out} = \frac{V_{in}}{1-D} \qquad (1)$$

Inductor dynamics:

$$L\frac{di_L}{dt} = V_{in} - (1-D)V_{out} \qquad (2)$$

Capacitor voltage equation:

$$C\frac{dV_{out}}{dt} = i_L - i_{load} \qquad (3)$$

G). Stray Capacitances

- Represent parasitic capacitances in the PV system.
- Improve numerical stability and reflect practical circuit behaviour.
- Reduce voltage fluctuations and noise.

H). DC Link Capacitor

- Stores energy temporarily.
- Smoothens DC voltage and reduces ripple.
- Maintains a stable DC bus voltage.

DC link voltage stability is maintained by:

$$i_C = C\frac{dV_{dc}}{dt} \qquad (4)$$

Energy stored: $E = \frac{1}{2}CV_{dc}^2$

I). DC Bus

- Acts as a common connection point between source and load.
- Distributes regulated DC power.
- Enables easy integration of multiple sources or loads.

The DC bus distributes regulated power:

$$P_{bus} = V_{bus} \times I_{bus} \qquad (5)$$

Power balance: $P_{PV} = P_{bus} + P_{loss}$

J).Load

- Represents the power demand connected to the system.
- Can be resistive or dynamic.
- Used to evaluate system performance under load variation.

For resistive load:

$$I_{load} = \frac{V_{bus}}{R} \qquad (6)$$

Power consumed:

$$P_{load} = \frac{V_{bus}^2}{R} \qquad (7)$$

K).Bus Voltage and Current Measurement (V_bus, I_bus)

- Monitors DC bus voltage and current.
- Used for performance analysis and protection.
- Helps assess system stability and efficiency.

7. MATLAB/SIMULINK MODEL

The various parts of the MATLAB/Simulink model include:

1. Solar PV Array converts solar irradiance into electrical energy.
2. MPPT Controller: Finds and maintains maximum power output from the PV.
3. DC–DC Boost Converter: Steps up voltage to the desired DC level.
4. DC Link Capacitor: Smooths and stabilizes the DC voltage.
5. DC Bus: Distributes DC power to the load.
6. Load: Consumes the electrical power
7. Measurement Units: Monitor voltage, current, and power for control and analysis.

8. SIMULATION RESULTS

Performance is tested by simulating the system under variable irradiance and load conditions.

Case 1: The AI controller maintains stability while adapting dynamically to fluctuating renewable inputs.

Case 2: The microgrid control signal is dominated by specific harmonics, indicating structured and predictable control behaviour rather than noise.

Case 3: The AI control signal is energy-efficient and well-contained within a limited frequency band, which is desirable for power system stability.

Case 4: The microgrid system responds effectively to AI control, maintaining stable operation under dynamic load conditions.

The waveform indicates the dynamic behavior of the system by showing how the signal varies with time and frequency. From the waveform, important characteristics such as system stability, periodicity, amplitude variation, and harmonic content can be observed. Overall, the waveform demonstrates effective control action, reliable energy management, and acceptable power quality under dynamic operating conditions.

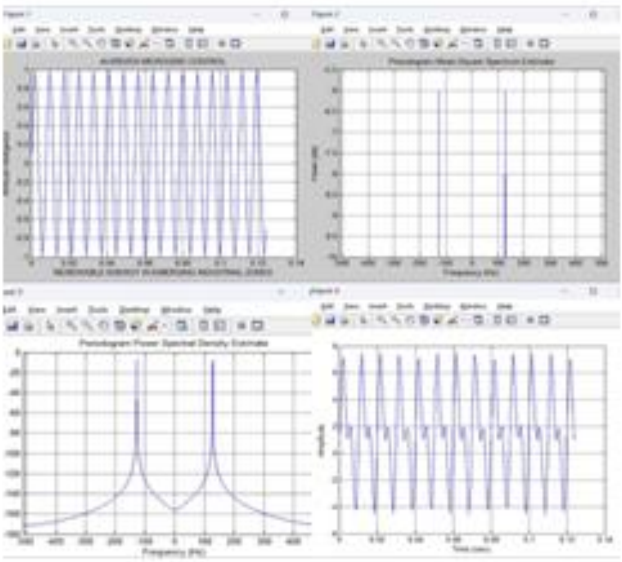

Figure 2- MATLAB Simulation Graph

9. CONCLUSION

To sum up, the incorporation of AI into microgrids presents a revolutionary approach to energy availability and dependability in rural and isolated regions. Rural and isolated communities often face significant energy challenges, including limited access to central grids and unreliable power supplies, which may impede social and economic development. An effective and sustainable way to get around these challenges is via microgrids, which are fueled by renewable energy sources and augmented by artificial intelligence. AI enhances system efficiency by optimizing energy distribution, reducing operational costs through predictive analytics, and minimizing energy wastage. While challenges such as high startup costs and limited infrastructure persist, ongoing technological advancements and strategic investments are gradually mitigating these barriers. Furthermore, anticipating and averting system failures prolongsthemicrogrid's lifespan and guarantees communities steady access to electricity.

10. FUTURE SCOPE

AI-powered microgrids provide several advantages, especially for marginalized areas. Even in places with sporadic renewable resources, they improve energy dependability by guaranteeing a steady power supply. These systems provide both financial and environmental benefits by lowering operating expenses and limiting reliance on fossil fuels. Additionally, since AI-driven microgrids are scalable, they can adjust to the expanding energy requirements of distant and rural communities.

Deployment may be hampered, nevertheless, by issues including high upfront investment costs, staff. Innovative finance strategies, capacity-building programs, and encouraging legislation are needed to remove these obstacles. Notwithstanding these obstacles, AI-powered microgrids have enormous potential to close the gap in energy availability, strengthen local communities, and promote sustainable growth. These systems may provide resilient, economical, and ecologically friendly energy solutions by using AI technology, opening the door to a more sustainable and fair energy future.

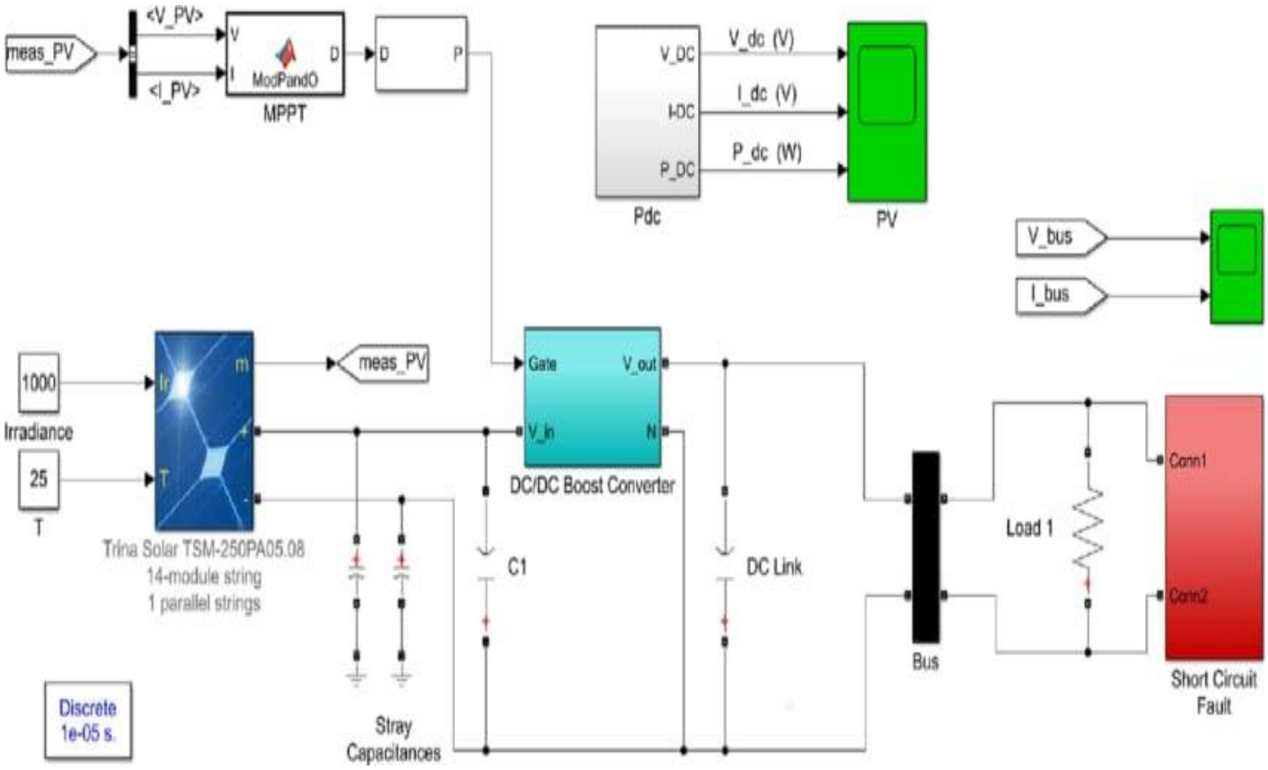

Figure 1- Block Diagram

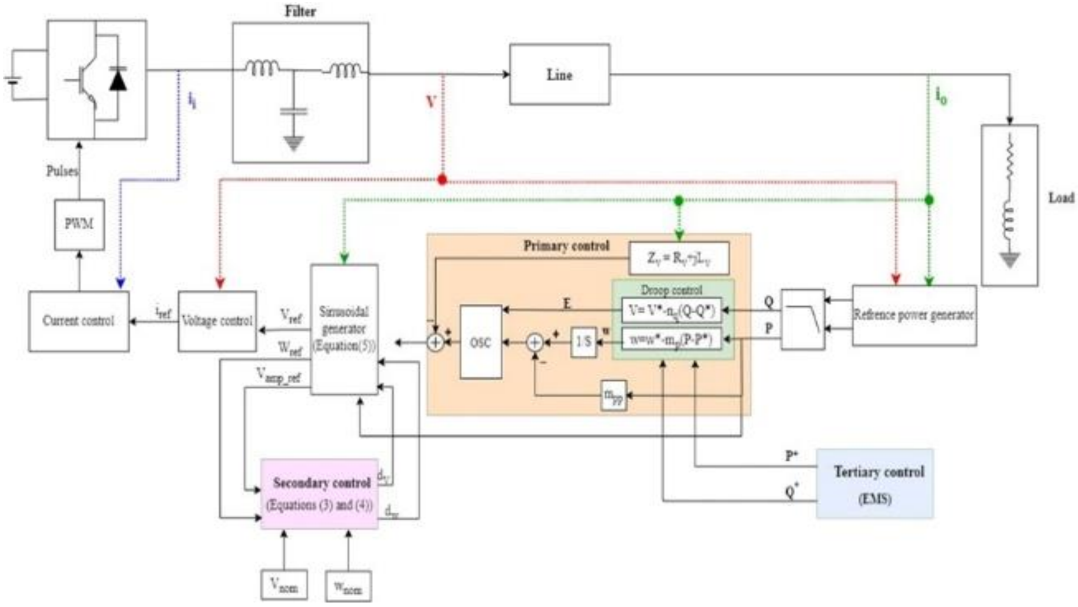

Figure 3- MATLAB Simulation Model

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