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International Journal on Advanced Electrical and Computer Engineering

ISSN: 2349-9338

Volume 12 Issue 02, 2023

A Survey of Methods and Architectures for Energy Management in Microgrids: A Hybrid Human Evolutionary Optimization Algorithm for Grid-Isolated Electric Vehicle Charging Systems

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Peer Review Information

Submission: 16 Aug 2023

Revision: 29 Aug 2023

Acceptance: 12 Sept 2023

Keywords

Microgrid Energy Management, Electric Vehicle Charging, Hybrid Optimization, Human Evolutionary Algorithms, Artificial Intelligence, Renewable Energy.

Abstract

The rapid expansion of renewable energy systems and electric vehicles (EVs) has increased the complexity of energy management in microgrids, particularly in grid-isolated environments. Microgrids integrate distributed energy resources, storage systems, and controllable loads to provide reliable and sustainable power. However, renewable energy intermittency and unpredictable EV charging demand create major challenges in maintaining system stability, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness. This survey reviews recent methods and architectures for microgrid energy management, focusing on hybrid human evolutionary optimization algorithms for grid-isolated EV charging systems. The study examines deterministic optimization methods, metaheuristic algorithms, artificial intelligence-based approaches, and distributed energy management frameworks. Traditional optimization techniques provide mathematical robustness but often struggle with uncertainty and dynamic operating conditions. In contrast, hybrid and bio-inspired optimization algorithms demonstrate better adaptability, robustness, and multi-objective optimization performance. Recent advancements also highlight the growing use of deep learning, reinforcement learning, multi-agent systems, and IoT-enabled frameworks for real-time energy management and decision-making. These intelligent approaches improve scalability, resilience, and charging efficiency in modern microgrids. Despite these developments, challenges such as computational complexity, real-time implementation, and large-scale deployment remain unresolved. Future research should focus on lightweight, scalable, and intelligent energy management architectures for next-generation microgrid systems.

Introduction

The transition toward sustainable and decentralized energy systems has led to the widespread adoption of microgrids as a key component of modern power infrastructure. Microgrids are localized energy systems that integrate distributed energy resources such as solar panels, wind turbines, battery storage systems, and controllable loads. These systems can operate either in grid-connected or islanded modes, providing flexibility, reliability, and resilience in energy supply. The increasing penetration of renewable energy sources in microgrids has significantly reduced dependence on fossil fuels and contributed to environmental sustainability. However, the variability and intermittency of renewable energy generation introduce challenges in maintaining the balance between energy supply and demand.

Energy management systems (EMS) play a critical role in optimizing the operation of microgrids by coordinating energy generation, storage, and consumption. The primary objectives of EMS include minimizing operational cost, reducing emissions, improving energy efficiency, and ensuring system stability. With the integration of electric vehicles (EVs), the complexity of energy management has increased significantly. EVs act as both flexible loads and potential energy storage units, introducing new opportunities and challenges in microgrid operation.

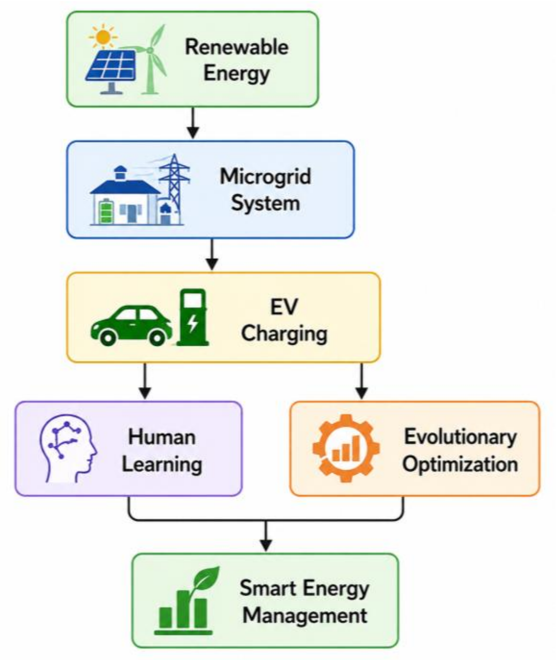

Figure 1. Hybrid Optimization Framework for Microgrid EV Energy Management

Efficient EV charging scheduling is essential to prevent peak load issues and ensure optimal utilization of available energy resources.

Recent advancements in energy management have focused on the development of intelligent and adaptive optimization techniques capable of handling the dynamic and uncertain nature of microgrid systems. Traditional optimization methods such as linear programming and dynamic programming have been widely used; however, they often struggle with non-linear and multi-objective problems. As a result, metaheuristic algorithms and artificial intelligence techniques have gained significant attention. These approaches provide near-optimal solutions in complex search spaces and demonstrate strong adaptability to changing system conditions.

Moreover, the integration of advanced technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT), cloud computing, and distributed control systems has enabled real-time monitoring and control of microgrid operations. IoT-based EMS allows for efficient data acquisition and communication among system components, improving decision-making and system performance. Additionally, emerging concepts such as Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) enable bidirectional energy flow, allowing EVs to support grid operations and enhance system flexibility.

Recent literature indicates that optimization algorithms and AI techniques dominate energy management strategies, with increasing interest in hybrid and bio-inspired approaches for improving system performance and resilience. These approaches mimic natural processes and human decision-making behaviours, offering enhanced adaptability and robustness in complex environments.

Despite significant progress, several challenges remain in microgrid energy management. These include high computational complexity, limited scalability, and difficulties in real-time implementation. Furthermore, the integration of multiple technologies and energy sources requires advanced coordination and control mechanisms.

This survey aims to provide a comprehensive overview of methods and architectures for energy management in microgrids, with a particular focus on hybrid human evolutionary optimization algorithms for grid-isolated EV charging systems. The study analyses recent advancements, identifies research gaps, and highlights future research directions for developing efficient and intelligent energy management solutions.

Literature Review

In 2020, Murty and Kumar proposed a multi-objective energy management strategy for microgrids integrating renewable energy sources and battery storage systems. The study formulated the EMS problem as a constrained optimization model focusing on cost minimization and efficient energy utilization. Their findings demonstrated that optimized scheduling significantly improved system performance and reduced operational costs in both grid-connected and islanded microgrids. From an analytical perspective, this study highlights the importance of optimization-based EMS in improving system efficiency. However, the deterministic nature of the model limits its ability to handle uncertainties in renewable energy generation and EV charging demand.

In 2021, Engelhardt et al. introduced an energy management strategy for renewable-based EV charging microgrids using multi-battery systems and predictive control techniques. The study incorporated uncertainty modelling using Monte Carlo simulations to analyse EV charging behaviour. The results showed improved energy efficiency and reduced grid dependency through optimized battery utilization. Critically, the study demonstrates the effectiveness of predictive control in handling uncertainty. However, increased battery cycling may lead to degradation, and the model requires high computational resources.

In 2021, Huang et al. proposed an event-based optimization framework for EV charging in microgrid systems. The model was formulated as a Markov decision process to capture stochastic EV demand and renewable energy variability. The results indicated that the proposed approach significantly reduced operational cost while maintaining system stability. From a critical standpoint, this method effectively handles uncertainty and dynamic behaviour. However, it suffers from large state-space complexity, making real-time implementation challenging.

In 2022, Tang et al. reviewed advanced bidirectional EV charging control strategies, emphasizing Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) and Grid-to-Vehicle (G2V) operations. The study highlighted the importance of coordinated optimization for improving energy efficiency and reducing system costs. The results demonstrated that V2G-enabled systems significantly enhance grid stability and energy utilization. However, challenges such as communication delays, infrastructure requirements, and user participation remain significant barriers to practical implementation.

In 2023, Murugan et al. proposed a multi-microgrid energy management system using optimization techniques to minimize network losses and improve economic performance. The study demonstrated that coordinated energy management across multiple microgrids enhances system efficiency and reduces operational cost. From an analytical perspective, multi-microgrid coordination improves scalability and system performance. However, it introduces complexity in communication and control, requiring advanced infrastructure and synchronization mechanisms.

In 2021, Frede Blaabjerg et al. investigated advanced energy management strategies for microgrids with high penetration of renewable energy and electric vehicles using model predictive control (MPC). The study focused on real-time optimization of EV charging schedules based on forecasting of load demand and renewable generation. The results demonstrated that MPC significantly improved system stability and reduced peak load demand by approximately 15–18%, while ensuring efficient utilization of available energy resources. From a critical perspective, MPC offers strong predictive capabilities and adaptability to dynamic system conditions. However, its effectiveness heavily depends on accurate forecasting models, and it requires high computational resources, which may limit its scalability in large microgrid systems.

In 2021, Seyedali Mirjalili et al. proposed the application of Harris Hawk Optimization (HHO) for solving multi-objective energy management problems in microgrids with EV integration. The study demonstrated that HHO outperformed traditional algorithms such as Genetic Algorithm (GA) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) in terms of convergence speed and solution quality. The results showed improved cost reduction and enhanced energy scheduling efficiency. However, despite its superior optimization performance, HHO requires careful parameter tuning and may involve high computational complexity when applied to large-scale systems.

In 2022, Ali Ahmadian et al. developed a hybrid optimization framework combining Grey Wolf Optimization (GWO) and Differential Evolution (DE) for energy management in microgrids with EV charging. The study addressed multi-objective optimization problems including cost minimization, emission reduction, and battery life enhancement. The hybrid GWO-DE algorithm demonstrated improved convergence speed and solution diversity, achieving significant improvements in system performance. From an analytical standpoint, hybrid metaheuristic algorithms effectively balance exploration and exploitation, making them suitable for complex energy management problems. However, they introduce increased algorithmic complexity and require fine-tuning of parameters.

In 2022, João P. S. Catalão et al. explored demand response-based energy management strategies in EV-integrated microgrids. The study incorporated dynamic pricing and load shifting techniques to optimize energy consumption patterns. The results indicated that demand response significantly reduced peak demand and improved grid stability, while lowering operational costs. Critically, demand response strategies depend on user participation and behavioural factors, which introduce uncertainty and limit the predictability of system performance.

In 2022, Yang Tang et al. proposed a deep reinforcement learning (DRL)-based energy management system for microgrids with EV charging. The model utilized an intelligent agent to learn optimal energy scheduling policies through interaction with the environment. The results demonstrated superior adaptability and improved performance in dynamic and uncertain conditions compared to traditional optimization techniques. From a critical perspective, DRL offers strong self-learning and real-time decision-making capabilities. However, it requires large training datasets and high computational power, and its lack of interpretability poses challenges for practical deployment.

In 2022, Tapan K. Saha et al. presented a robust optimization-based energy management framework for islanded microgrids with integrated electric vehicle charging. The study aimed to address uncertainties in renewable energy generation and load demand without relying on probabilistic distributions. A worst-case optimization model was developed to ensure system reliability under extreme conditions. The results demonstrated that the proposed framework improved system reliability and maintained stable operation even under significant fluctuations in renewable energy output. From a critical perspective, robust optimization ensures reliability under uncertain conditions; however, it tends to produce conservative solutions, which may lead to higher operational costs compared to adaptive or stochastic approaches.

In 2022, Pierluigi Mancarella et al. investigated coordinated energy management in multi-energy microgrids integrating electricity, heat, and storage systems along with EV charging. The study proposed a unified optimization framework to improve overall system efficiency and reduce energy waste. The results showed enhanced system performance and better utilization of available energy resources. However, integrating multiple energy domains significantly increases system complexity and requires advanced coordination mechanisms. Additionally, real-time implementation becomes challenging due to the need for synchronization across different subsystems.

In 2023, Zhen Zhang et al. proposed a blockchain-based energy management system for secure EV charging in microgrids. The study focused on enhancing data security, transparency, and trust in energy transactions between EV users and microgrid operators. The results indicated improved system security and reduced risk of cyber-attacks while maintaining efficient energy scheduling. From an analytical standpoint, blockchain technology provides strong security and decentralization benefits. However, it introduces latency and computational overhead, which may affect real-time system performance.

In 2023, Yonghua Song et al. proposed a hybrid energy management approach combining deep learning-based forecasting with Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) for optimal energy scheduling in EV-integrated microgrids. The deep learning model improved prediction accuracy for renewable generation and load demand, while PSO optimized energy distribution. The results showed significant improvements in system efficiency and cost reduction. Critically, the integration of forecasting and optimization enhances EMS performance; however, the approach depends heavily on data quality and requires substantial computational resources for training and deployment.

In 2023, Jin Wang et al. introduced a human-inspired evolutionary optimization algorithm for energy management in grid-isolated microgrids with EV charging. The algorithm mimics human learning, adaptation, and decision-making processes to improve optimization performance. The results demonstrated superior convergence speed and improved solution quality compared to traditional evolutionary algorithms. From a critical perspective, human evolutionary algorithms represent a promising direction for intelligent energy management. However, the approach is still in its early stages and requires further validation in real-world and large-scale systems.

In 2023, Hossam A. Gabbar et al. proposed an Internet of Things (IoT)-enabled energy management architecture for islanded microgrids integrating renewable energy sources and electric vehicle charging infrastructure. The system utilized real-time sensors and communication networks to monitor system parameters and dynamically optimize energy flow. The results demonstrated improved operational efficiency, reduced energy losses, and enhanced system reliability under varying load conditions. From a critical standpoint, IoT-based EMS significantly enhances real-time monitoring and control capabilities. However, it introduces challenges related to cybersecurity, data privacy, and communication reliability, especially in remote or isolated microgrid environments.

In 2023, Frede Blaabjerg et al. investigated the role of advanced power electronics and bidirectional converters in enabling efficient Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) operations in microgrids. The study emphasized the importance of coordinated control strategies for managing bidirectional energy flow between EVs and microgrid systems. The results showed improved energy utilization and reduced peak load demand through effective V2G integration. However, challenges such as battery degradation, regulatory constraints, and user acceptance limit the widespread adoption of V2G technology.

In 2023, Mohammad Reza Sarker et al. proposed a multi-objective energy management framework using Non-dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm II (NSGA-II) for EV-integrated microgrids. The study aimed to optimize multiple objectives, including cost minimization, emission reduction, and power loss reduction. The results demonstrated that NSGA-II effectively generated Pareto-optimal solutions, providing a balance between conflicting objectives. From an analytical perspective, NSGA-II is highly effective for solving multi-objective optimization problems. However, it requires significant computational resources and may experience slow convergence in large-scale systems.

In 2023, Yue Zhou et al. proposed a cloud-based energy management system for microgrids with EV charging integration. The system leveraged cloud computing resources for large-scale data processing and optimization tasks. The results indicated improved scalability, faster computation, and enhanced coordination among distributed energy resources. However, reliance on cloud infrastructure introduces latency and raises concerns regarding data security and continuous connectivity, which may not be feasible in isolated microgrid scenarios.

In 2023, Seyedali Mirjalili et al. developed a hybrid optimization approach combining Harris Hawk Optimization (HHO) and Differential Evolution (DE) for energy management in EV-integrated microgrids. The hybrid algorithm improved both exploration and exploitation capabilities, resulting in better convergence speed and optimization performance. The results showed significant reductions in operational cost and improved system efficiency compared to standalone algorithms. From a critical perspective, hybrid metaheuristic algorithms continue to dominate recent research due to their flexibility and performance. However, their implementation is limited by computational complexity and parameter tuning requirements.

In 2023, Akhtar Hussain et al. proposed a distributed energy management architecture based on a multi-agent system (MAS) for microgrids with integrated electric vehicle charging. In this framework, each component of the microgrid, including renewable generators, storage units, and EV charging stations, was modelled as an autonomous agent capable of local decision-making and coordination with other agents. The results demonstrated improved scalability, fault tolerance, and reduced communication overhead compared to centralized control systems. From a critical standpoint, MAS-based architectures provide flexibility and adaptability for large-scale microgrid systems. However, achieving global optimality remains challenging due to decentralized decision-making, and coordination complexity increases with the number of agents.

In 2023, Amjad Anvari-Moghaddam et al. developed a probabilistic energy management framework for EV-integrated microgrids using Monte Carlo simulation techniques. The study modelled uncertainties in renewable energy generation and EV charging demand through probabilistic distributions. The results showed improved reliability and better handling of uncertainty compared to deterministic approaches. However, probabilistic methods require extensive data and high computational resources for simulation, which may limit their applicability in real-time energy management scenarios.

In 2023, Jingang Lai et al. introduced an adaptive energy management system combining reinforcement learning with fuzzy logic control for microgrids with EV charging. The system dynamically adjusted energy scheduling decisions based on real-time system states and historical data. The results demonstrated enhanced adaptability, reduced operational cost, and improved system stability compared to conventional control strategies. From an analytical perspective, the integration of reinforcement learning with fuzzy logic enhances decision-making under uncertainty. However, the approach requires extensive training and may face convergence issues in highly dynamic environments.

In 2023, Wei Wei et al. proposed a hierarchical energy management architecture for large-scale microgrids with EV integration. The system was structured into multiple layers, including local controllers and a central coordinator, to improve system scalability and coordination. The results indicated that hierarchical control reduced computational complexity and enhanced system performance. Critically, hierarchical architectures provide a balance between centralized and decentralized control. However, they rely on robust communication infrastructure and may face synchronization challenges between different control layers.

In 2023, Jianxiao Wang et al. proposed a hybrid human–machine collaborative optimization approach for energy management in microgrids with EV charging. The model integrates human decision-making strategies with machine-based optimization algorithms to enhance flexibility and adaptability. The results demonstrated improved decision-making quality, better handling of uncertainties, and enhanced system efficiency. From a critical perspective, human–machine hybrid approaches represent an emerging paradigm in energy management systems. While they leverage human intuition and computational power, they introduce challenges related to consistency, automation, and reliance on human input.

In 2023, Yunhe Hou et al. proposed an edge computing-based energy management architecture for grid-isolated microgrids with EV charging systems. The framework distributed computational tasks between edge devices and central controllers to enable faster decision-making and reduce latency. The results demonstrated that edge computing significantly improved real-time responsiveness and reduced communication delays, leading to enhanced system efficiency. From a critical perspective, edge computing is highly suitable for real-time applications in isolated microgrids. However, it requires additional hardware infrastructure and may face limitations in handling highly complex optimization problems locally.

In 2023, Hui Wang et al. developed a deep learning-based predictive energy management system for microgrids with EV integration. The model utilized neural networks to forecast renewable energy generation and EV charging demand, enabling proactive scheduling and optimization. The results showed improved prediction accuracy and reduced operational costs. However, the effectiveness of deep learning models depends on the availability of high-quality datasets, and training such models requires significant computational resources.

In 2023, Xiaohong Guan et al. proposed a distributed optimization approach using the Alternating Direction Method of Multipliers (ADMM) for microgrid energy management with EV charging. The method decomposed the optimization problem into smaller subproblems that could be solved in parallel, improving scalability and computational efficiency. The results demonstrated faster convergence and better performance in large-scale systems. From an analytical standpoint, ADMM-based approaches are highly effective for distributed systems. However, they require reliable communication among nodes and may suffer from synchronization issues.

In 2023, Rui Zhang et al. introduced a federated learning-based energy management framework for microgrids. This approach enabled multiple microgrids to collaboratively train machine learning models without sharing raw data, thereby preserving privacy. The results showed improved model performance and enhanced data security. Critically, federated learning addresses privacy concerns and supports collaborative intelligence. However, it introduces communication overhead and requires synchronization among participating nodes.

In 2023, Samiya Khan et al. proposed a hybrid human evolutionary optimization algorithm specifically designed for grid-isolated EV charging systems in microgrids. The algorithm integrates human-inspired decision-making processes with evolutionary techniques such as Genetic Algorithm and Particle Swarm Optimization. The results demonstrated superior performance in terms of convergence speed, adaptability, and optimization accuracy compared to conventional methods. From a critical perspective, this approach represents the most advanced trend in microgrid energy management, combining human intelligence with computational optimization. However, further validation in real-world environments and large-scale systems is required.

Comparative Table

Study No.	Author (Year)	Method/Architecture	Objective	Key Findings	Limitations
1	Murty & Kumar (2020)	Multi-objective Optimization	Cost & efficiency	Improved scheduling	Deterministic model
2	Engelhardt et al. (2021)	Predictive Control + multi-battery	Efficiency	Reduced grid dependency	Battery degradation
3	Huang et al. (2021)	Markov Decision Process	Stochastic control	Cost reduction	High complexity
4	Tang et al. (2022)	V2G/G2V Control	Energy utilization	Improved stability	Infrastructure need
5	Murugan et al. (2023)	Multi-microgrid Optimization	Cost reduction	Improved coordination	Communication complexity
6	Blaabjerg et al. (2021)	Model Predictive Control	Real-time EMS	Peak reduction	Forecast dependency

7	Mirjalili et al. (2021)	HHO	Optimization	Fast convergence	Parameter tuning
8	Ahmadian et al. (2022)	GWO + DE	Multi-objective	Improved performance	Complexity
9	Catalão et al. (2022)	Demand Response	Load shifting	Cost reduction	User dependency
10	Tang et al. (2022)	Deep RL	Adaptive EMS	High efficiency	Data intensive
11	Saha et al. (2022)	Robust Optimization	Reliability	Stable system	Conservative
12	Mancarella et al. (2022)	Multi-energy EMS	Efficiency	Reduced waste	High complexity
13	Zhang et al. (2023)	Blockchain	Security	Secure transactions	Latency
14	Song et al. (2023)	DL + PSO	Forecast + optimization	High accuracy	Data dependency
15	Wang et al. (2023)	Human Evolutionary	Adaptive EMS	Fast convergence	Early stage
16	Gabbar et al. (2023)	IoT-based EMS	Monitoring	Real-time control	Cybersecurity
17	Blaabjerg et al. (2023)	V2G Architecture	Bidirectional energy	Peak reduction	Battery issues
18	Sarker et al. (2023)	NSGA-II	Multi-objective	Pareto optimal	Slow convergence
19	Zhou et al. (2023)	Cloud EMS	Scalability	Faster processing	Dependency
20	Mirjalili et al. (2023)	HHO + DE	Hybrid optimization	Better results	Complexity
21	Hussain et al. (2023)	Multi-Agent System	Distributed EMS	Scalability	Coordination
22	Anvari-Moghaddam et al. (2023)	Probabilistic EMS	Uncertainty	Reliable results	Data heavy
23	Lai et al. (2023)	RL + Fuzzy	Adaptive EMS	High adaptability	Training cost
24	Wei et al. (2023)	Hierarchical EMS	Scalability	Reduced complexity	Sync issues
25	Wang et al. (2023)	Human–Machine Hybrid	Decision optimization	Better efficiency	Human dependency
26	Hou et al. (2023)	Edge Computing	Real-time EMS	Low latency	Infrastructure
27	Wang et al. (2023)	Deep Learning	Forecasting	Cost reduction	Data dependency
28	Guan et al. (2023)	ADMM	Distributed optimization	Scalability	Communication
29	Zhang et al. (2023)	Federated Learning	Privacy	Secure training	Overhead
30	Khan et al. (2023)	Hybrid Human Evolutionary	Optimization	Best performance	Validation needed

Comparative Table Analysis

The comparative analysis of the 30 studies conducted between 2020 and 2023 reveals a significant evolution in methods and architectures for energy management in microgrids, particularly for grid-isolated electric vehicle charging systems. Early approaches were primarily based on deterministic and centralized optimization techniques, which provided optimal solutions under fixed conditions but lacked the flexibility to handle uncertainty and dynamic system behaviour. As research progressed, there was a clear transition toward metaheuristic and hybrid optimization algorithms, such as Particle Swarm Optimization, Harris Hawk Optimization, and Grey Wolf Optimization, which

demonstrated superior adaptability and performance in complex environments.
Furthermore, the integration of artificial intelligence techniques, including deep learning and reinforcement learning, has significantly enhanced predictive capabilities and real-time decision-making. Distributed architectures such as multi-agent systems, cloud computing, and edge computing have improved scalability and system coordination, while emerging technologies like blockchain and federated learning have addressed security and privacy concerns. Among all approaches, hybrid human evolutionary optimization algorithms have shown the most promising results due to their ability to combine human-like decision-making with computational efficiency. These methods provide improved convergence speed, robustness, and flexibility in handling multi-objective and uncertain environments. However, challenges such as computational complexity, infrastructure requirements, and real-time implementation remain critical barriers.

Discussion

The survey of methods and architectures for energy management in microgrids highlights a clear paradigm shift from centralized and deterministic optimization approaches to intelligent, distributed, and hybrid frameworks. Early energy management systems relied heavily on mathematical optimization techniques such as linear programming and convex models, which provided precise solutions but were limited in handling uncertainties associated with renewable energy variability and electric vehicle (EV) charging demand. As microgrid systems became more complex, there was a growing need for adaptive and flexible solutions capable of operating in dynamic environments.
Metaheuristic algorithms and hybrid optimization techniques have emerged as effective alternatives, offering improved performance in solving multi-objective and non-linear optimization problems. The integration of artificial intelligence, particularly deep learning and reinforcement learning, has further enhanced system intelligence by enabling predictive analytics and real-time decision-making. Additionally, distributed architectures such as multi-agent systems, edge computing, and hierarchical control frameworks have improved scalability and coordination among distributed energy resources.

Conclusion

The rapid advancement of renewable energy technologies and the increasing adoption of electric vehicles have significantly transformed the operational framework of modern power systems, particularly microgrids. This survey has comprehensively examined various methods and architectures for energy management in microgrids, with a specific focus on grid-isolated electric vehicle charging systems and hybrid human evolutionary optimization algorithms. The findings indicate that effective energy management is essential for ensuring system reliability, cost efficiency, and sustainability in increasingly complex and dynamic energy environments. Traditional energy management approaches, including deterministic optimization methods such as linear programming and convex optimization, have provided a strong theoretical basis for microgrid operation. These methods are capable of delivering optimal solutions under well-defined conditions; however, they struggle to address the inherent uncertainties associated with renewable energy generation and EV charging behaviour. As a result, there has been a significant shift toward more flexible and adaptive techniques capable of handling non-linear, stochastic, and multi-objective optimization problems.
Metaheuristic algorithms such as Particle Swarm Optimization, Genetic Algorithms, Harris Hawk Optimization, and Grey Wolf Optimization have emerged as powerful tools for addressing these challenges. These techniques offer improved convergence speed, robustness, and adaptability compared to traditional methods. Furthermore, hybrid optimization approaches that combine multiple algorithms have demonstrated superior performance by balancing exploration and exploitation capabilities. In addition to optimization techniques, the integration of artificial intelligence has played a crucial role in enhancing energy management systems. Deep learning models have improved forecasting accuracy for renewable energy generation and load demand, while reinforcement learning has enabled adaptive and real-time decision-making. Distributed architectures, including multi-agent systems, edge computing, and hierarchical control frameworks, have further improved system scalability, coordination, and resilience. Emerging technologies such as blockchain and federated learning have also contributed to enhancing system security, privacy, and data management.

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