[1]Aanisah Khan,
[2]Afeera Begum,
[3]Apoorva M. Kulkarni,
[4]Dhanushree C.,
[5]Dr. Hemamalini G. E.

AI Enabled Streamlined Battery Management in Electric Vehicles

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Abstract: - This Project serves a voice-activated assistant named E V Hexa using Python and an ESP32 microcontroller. The assis- tant leverages speech recognition and text-to-speech capabilities to interact with users, integrating with ThingSpeak for battery status updates, Spotify for music playback, Google Maps for navigation. It also includes functionality to find the availability of nearby charging stations using the OpenChargeMap API..It operates in a continuous loop, listening for and processing voice commands. Concurrently, an ESP32 microcontroller reads battery voltage, calculates the battery percentage, and sends this data to ThingSpeak for real-time monitoring. The ESP32 connects to WiFi, reads the analog sensor value, computes the voltage, maps it to a percentage, and posts the data to the ThingSpeak server at regular intervals, ensuring seamless IoT integration and user interaction. The future scope of the project is to develop an app that integrates all essential elements and features for a comprehensive user experience.

Keywords: navigation, allocation, ai chatbot, battery opti- mization

I. INTRODUCTION

The growing adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) represents a significant transition toward a cleaner, more sustainable future in transportation. EVs have gained widespread attention for their ability to reduce pollution and drive industrial growth. As the global push for sustainability intensifies, electric vehicles are emerging as a viable alternative to traditional internalcombustion engine vehicles, offering a cleaner, more energy- efficient solution.

This paper presents a project focused on advanced technolo- gies to enhance the EV ecosystem. At the core of this project is an artificial intelligence (AI) algorithm designed to identify and locate nearby charging stations, providing users with accessible information on available charging infrastructure. With the help of Google Maps, we aim to simplify the process of locating and navigating to charging points, ensuring EV owners experience greater convenience and accessibility. Additionally, a Voice Bot is incorporated to enhance user interaction by offering essential vehicle information, such as battery status and timely warnings when the battery reaches critical levels. This feature ensures users can effectively plan their journeys, knowing when and where to recharge their vehicles.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The development of electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure has been the focus of extensive research in recent years, addressing both the challenges and opportunities in the field. Several key studies have laid the groundwork for understanding the com- plexities of EV charging systems, battery management, and optimization strategies, all of which are crucial for acceleratingthe adoption of electric vehicles.

S. Pareek's research on "Electric Vehicle Charging Station Challenges and Opportunities" (2020) provides a compre- hensive overview of the current landscape of EV charging infrastructure. Pareek highlights the insufficient

[1]ECE department Vemana Institute of Technology
Bangalore, India aanisah.khanam@gmail.com
[2]ECE department Vemana Institute of Technology
Bangalore, India afeeram47@gmail.com
[3]ECE department Vemana Institute of Technology
Bangalore, India apoorvamkulkarni246@gmail.com
[4]ECE department Vemana Institute of Technology
Bangalore, India dhanushree0062@gmail.com
[5]Associate Professor, ECE department Vemana Institute of Technology Bangalore, India
hemamalini@vemanait.edu.in

number of charging stations, the strain on electrical grids, and the lack of standardization across charging protocols. These challenges, which limit accessibility and compatibility, are critical barriers to widespread EV adoption. The paper also discusses emerg- ing technologies such as ultra-fast charging solutions, which hold the potential to significantly reduce charging times and improve user experience. By focusing on these technological advancements, the study advocates for a more sustainable and efficient future for EV infrastructure.

M. S. Su'ait's study, "BMS Optimization for EVs in Malaysia" (2019), explores the importance of effective battery management in tropical environments. The research evaluates various BMS optimization techniques to enhance battery life and efficiency under Malaysia's unique climate and driving conditions. By considering factors such as temperature fluctu- ations and charging cycles, Su'ait's work contributes valuable insights into improving battery performance, ultimately sup- porting the long-term adoption of EVs in similar environments. Further advancements in EV charging infrastructure are addressed by Apoorv Prajapati and Hetal Prajapati in their study "IoT-Enabled Smart Charging Station for Electric Vehi- cles" (2020). This paper introduces an IoT-enabled system that facilitates intelligent charge planning through a software-based control system. By emphasizing the importance of centralized decision-making and seamless communication between elec- tric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) and control systems,the research showcases how smart charging infrastructure can improve efficiency and scalability.

G. K. S. Gowthaman's work on "Locating Electric Vehicle Charging Stations Depending on Vehicle Count or Density" (2023) provides insights into optimizing charging station placement based on vehicle traffic patterns. This study em- ploys advanced algorithms and data analytics to strategically place charging stations in high-demand areas, reducing waiting times and improving user convenience. Gowthaman's research demonstrates that optimizing charging station locations based on vehicle density can greatly enhance accessibility and con- tribute to more efficient infrastructure planning.

M. J. Kharade's study, "IoT-Based Charging Slot Locator at Charging Stations" (2020), builds on the concept of IoT integration in EV infrastructure by focusing on optimizing charging slot availability. Through real-time data analytics and IoT sensors, the system allows users to locate available slots more efficiently, reducing congestion at charging stations. This IoT-based approach plays a vital role in managing the increasing demand for EV charging points as adoption rates continue to rise.

Lastly, the paper "CHARGEBUDDY: EV Charging Slot Booking System Using AI Chatbot Application" (2023) by Shreyas Peherkar et al. introduces an AI-driven solution for managing EV charging station operations. ChargeBuddy integrates an AI chatbot application with real-time data to enhance user interaction and streamline the process of booking and navigating to nearby charging stations. By utilizing opti- mization algorithms like Dijkstra's Shortest Path Algorithm and incorporating Google Maps, the system improves user convenience and operational efficiency.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. *Hardware Design*

1) Lithium-Ion Battery: Lithium-ion batteries play a pivotal role in modern technology, powering devices such as portable electronics, electric vehicles (EVs), and renewable energy systems. These batteries are valued for their high energy density, long cycle life, and low self-discharge rates, which make them ideal for applications requiring efficient energy storage.

2) ESP32 Microcontroller: The ESP32 is a highly inte- grated microcontroller developed by Espressif Systems, of- fering robust performance and a broad range of connectivity options. It is widely used in Internet of Things (IoT) appli- cations due to its dual-core processor, integrated Wi-Fi, and Bluetooth capabilities, which enable seamless communication between devices. The ESP32 supports multitasking, making it efficient for applications that require simultaneous processing of multiple tasks.

Additionally, it comes equipped with several peripherals such as General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO) pins, Analog- to-Digital Converters (ADCs), Digital-to-Analog Converters (DACs), and communication interfaces like UART, SPI, and I2C, which allow it to interface with various sensors and devices. Its low power consumption makes it particularly suitable for battery-powered applications.

3) Resistor: A 100k ohm resistor is used to limit current flow and reduce voltage levels in circuits, often in voltage divider networks. It ensures safe operation of components likemicrocontrollers.

4) TP4056: The TP4056 is a battery charging moduledesigned for single-cell lithium-ion batteries. It includes protection against overcharging and short circuits, making itreliable for battery management applications.

B. *Software Requirements*

1) Python: Python is a widely used high-level program- ming language, known for its simplicity, readability, and versatility. It is employed in various domains such as web development, data analysis, artificial intelligence, scientific computing, and automation. Python's intuitive syntax empha- sizes clarity, making it an accessible language for beginners while maintaining efficiency for experienced developers. With an extensive standard library and a vast ecosystem of third- party packages, Python offers a wide range of functionalities and tools, enabling developers to solve complex problemsacross multiple domains.

2) Python Libraries: Speech recognition: This library pro- vides an easy-to-use interface for converting speech to text, supporting multiple speech recognition engines. It allows developers to create voice-controlled applications and integratenatural language processing capabilities into their systems.

3) Pyttsx3: Pyttsx3 is a text-to-speech library in Python that supports multiple voices and configurations. It is used for creating applications that require spoken output, such as voice assistants, accessibility tools, and automated audio responses.

4) Webbrowser: This library enables the automation of web browsing tasks, allowing Python scripts to interact with web applications, open URLs, and search for information. It is particularly useful for developing applications that need to integrate with web-based services.

5) Arduino IDE 2.3.2: The Arduino IDE is an integrated development environment used for programming Arduino microcontroller boards. It provides a user-friendly platform for writing, compiling, and uploading code to Arduino devices. The IDE offers features such as syntax highlighting, auto-completion, and a serial monitor, which simplify the process of writing and debugging code. It supports a wide range of Arduino boards and shields, enabling developers to create projects ranging from basic prototypes to complex IoT applications. Additionally, Arduino IDE 2.3.2 is compatible with third-party libraries and tools, further enhancing its capabilities. This makes it an accessible yet powerful tool for hobbyists, educators, and professionals engaged in creating innovative electronic projects.

C. Design Workflow

The battery monitoring system utilizes an ESP32 chip mounted on a WeMos D1 Mini board to track the battery's charging and discharging status, voltage, and percentage. The ESP32's built-in Wi-Fi capability enables the system to con- nect to a network and regularly transmit data to a server for real-time monitoring. The battery monitoring circuit measures the voltage using a voltage divider, which corresponds to the battery level. The ESP32 is programmed to send this data to the ThingSpeak platform, where the battery percentage is calculated and displayed for easy access.

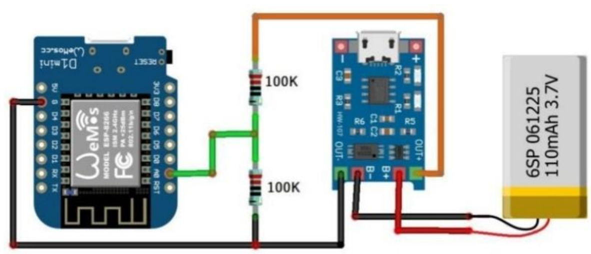

Fig. 1. Battery Monitering Circuit

In addition, Visual Studio is used to develop the voice bot, written in Python. The environment is set up by installing necessary libraries and configuring API credentials for services such as Spotify, OpenStreetMap, and ThingSpeak. The system is also configured for key functionalities like speech recogni- tion, text-to-speech conversion, and geolocation services. The core functions of the code include: Voice Output: This feature utilizes text-to-speech (TTS) conversion to provide audible feedback to the user. When the user interacts with the voice bot, the system generates spoken responses based on the data retrieved or the command executed. Voice Input: The system captures and processes voice commands through speech recog- nition, enabling hands-free interaction. This allows users to request battery status, control music, or navigate to a location simply by speaking. Battery Status Monitoring: The ESP32 periodically sends battery voltage data to ThingSpeak, which calculates the battery percentage. The voice bot retrieves this data on-demand, allowing users to check the battery status via voice commands. Music Control: Through integration with the Spotify API, the system allows users to search for and play songs by issuing voice commands, providing an interactive en- tertainment feature. Navigation: The system uses geolocation services provided by OpenStreetMap and Google Maps. By generating Google Maps URLs, users can receive directions or locate destinations directly through voice commands. The system's interactivity enables it to greet the user, listen for commands, process them intelligently, and provide appropriate feedback or actions based on the user's request. This holistic approach not only enhances the battery monitoring experience but also adds convenience and functionality by integratingmusic control and navigation features.

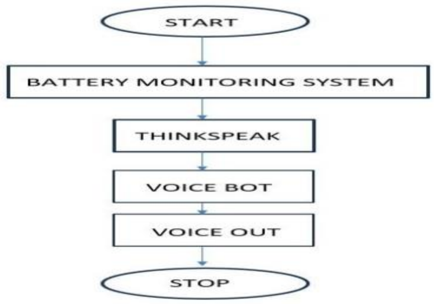

Fig. 2. Flow of Design

IV. RESULTS

The project successfully implemented a voice bot system designed to enhance the user experience for electric vehicle (EV) users by checking charging station availability. This sys- tem seamlessly integrates with existing infrastructure, allowing users to efficiently navigate to the nearest charging stations based on a predefined database of charging station information. The voice bot system provides users with immediate ac- cess to the current availability of charging stations using a predefined database. This ensures that users receive reliable information about charging options, significantly reducing wait times associated with locating available charging points.

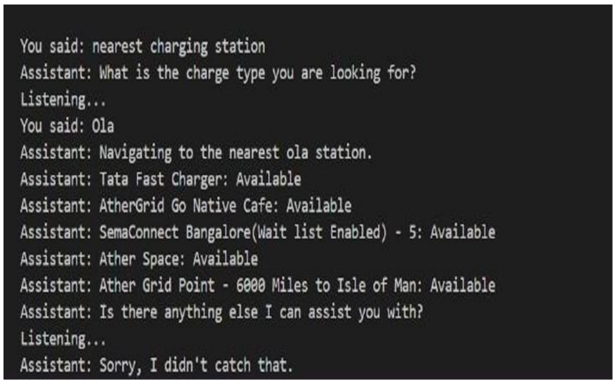

Fig. 3. Voice Bot Output

In addition to locating charging stations, the voice bot also provides critical battery warnings, alerting users to low battery levels. These updates enhance the safety and reliability of EV operation, as drivers are promptly informed about their vehicle's battery status and can take appropriate action to avoidrunning out of power.

Users can easily interact with the voice bot to receive directions to the nearest charging station. This intuitive nav- igation feature streamlines the process, enabling drivers to quickly reach their destination without unnecessary delays or confusion.

The project's successful integration of a voice bot system significantly enhances the overall user experience for electric

Fig. 4. Battery Monitoring Output

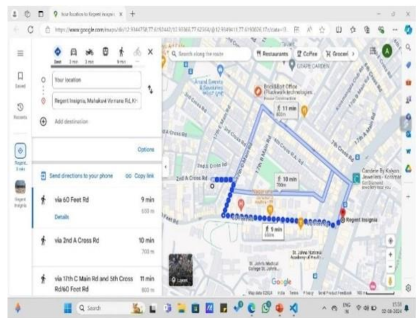

Fig. 5. Navigation Output

vehicle drivers. By providing information on charging station availability and battery warnings, the system not only reduces wait times but also fosters a safer and more reliable environ- ment for EV users G. K. S. Gowthaman, ”Locating Electric Vehicle Charging Stations De- pending on Vehicle Count or Density,” IEEE Transactions on Sustainable Energy, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 2000-2015, Oct. 2023.

V. CONCLUSION

The optimization and Allocation of Battery Stations ef- fectively addresses the needs of electric vehicle (EV) users by integrating advanced technologies. By utilizing a Voice bot to check the availability of charging stations, users can easily navigate to the nearest available destination, ensuring efficient resource allocation. Additionally, the system en- hances safety and convenience by providing real-time battery warnings through voice alerts. This comprehensive solution demonstrates how the integration of voice botsystems, GPS navigation, and voice alerts can significantly improve the user experience and promote the efficient use of charging infras- tructure. The project’s success highlights the potential of smart technology to support the growing adoption of electric vehicles and contribute to a more sustainable transportation ecosystem. Future advancements could include further optimization algo- rithms, integration with predictive maintenance AI systems, and expansion to a wider network of charging stations, further enhancing the utility and reach of this innovative solution.

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