

Smart Management of EV Charging Station Using AI Chatbot & TOM API

Atharv Sangle¹, Smita Bhosale^{2,*}, Suhani Yadav³, Aditya Borude⁴

Abstract

This paper endeavors to address the pressing challenges associated with EV charging by proposing a comprehensive smart management system for EV charging stations. The system aims to streamline the EV charging process, making it more accessible, convenient, and sustainable for users. By harnessing the power of renewable energy sources, particularly photovoltaic systems, the paper seeks to mitigate the environmental impact of EV charging while simultaneously optimizing resource utilization. Through innovative charging station aggregation models, the system endeavor to enhance efficiency and alleviate congestion at charging facilities. Key features of the proposed system include real-time slot booking functionality, facilitated by an AI-powered chatbot interface, which empowers users to seamlessly reserve charging slots according to their preferences and requirements. Furthermore, integration with navigation systems, such as the Google Maps API, enables users to efficiently locate and navigate to nearby charging stations, thereby minimizing range anxiety and optimizing travel routes. The system prioritizes sustainability and environmental stewardship. By incentivizing the adoption of renewable energy sources and promoting the efficient utilization of charging infrastructure, the project aligns with global initiatives aimed at reducing carbon emissions and combating climate change. The proposed system has significant implications for economic growth and technological innovation. By fostering the development of a robust EV charging ecosystem, the project creates opportunities for business expansion and revenue generation within the burgeoning EV market. Furthermore, it showcases the potential of cutting-edge technologies, such as artificial intelligence and renewable energy integration, to address real-world challenges and drive progress towards a more sustainable future.

Keywords: Smart Management System, Gmaps API, Slot booking, AI Chatbot, EVs, etc.

INTRODUCTION

This paper addresses this imperative by proposing a comprehensive smart management system for EV charging stations, aimed at streamlining the EV charging process while promoting sustainability, accessibility, and user convenience. Against the backdrop of traditional gas stations, which have long

*Author for Correspondence

Smita Bhosale

E-mail: smita.bhosale_skncoe@sinhgad.edu

¹⁻⁴Student, Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, Smt. Kashibai Navale College of Engineering, Vadgaon, Pune, India

Received Date: July 12, 2024

Accepted Date: July 22, 2024

Published Date: July 31, 2024

Citation: Atharv Sangle, Smita Bhosale, Suhani Yadav, Aditya Borude. Smart Management of EV Charging Station using AI Chatbot & TOM API. Journal of Energy, Environment & Carbon Credits. 2024; 14(2): 16–22p.

provided convenience and accessibility for refuelling fossil fuel vehicles, the establishment and efficient management of a comparable charging infrastructure for EVs present unique challenges. Leveraging innovative technologies and sustainable practices, our system seeks to bridge this gap by optimizing resource utilization, enhancing user experience, and mitigating environmental impact. Central to our approach is the integration of renewable energy sources, such as photovoltaic systems, to power EV charging stations, thereby reducing carbon emissions and promoting energy sustainability. Additionally, our system

incorporates dynamic pricing mechanisms to incentivize off-peak charging and optimize energy consumption. Key features of the proposed system include real-time slot booking facilitated by an AI-powered chatbot interface, navigation assistance using the Google Maps API, and seamless digital payment options. Moreover, the system prioritizes user convenience by offering customizable charging preferences, such as charging speed and payment methods. Furthermore, our project emphasizes the importance of stakeholder collaboration and community engagement in the planning, implementation, and maintenance of EV charging infrastructure. By fostering innovation, sustainability, and accessibility in EV charging infrastructure, our project aims to empower individuals, communities, and industries to embrace electric mobility and pave the way for a more sustainable tomorrow [10-13]. To improve the operational effectiveness and user experience of EV charging infrastructure, this paper explores the research and development behind utilizing AI chatbots and the TOM API. AI chatbots provide intelligent engagement capabilities that allow EV users to receive real-time assistance, personalized recommendations, and seamless customer care. At the same time, the TOM API makes it easier to integrate with current systems, allowing for reliable charging session management, remote diagnostics, and energy distribution optimization. This study intends to investigate the possible effects of these technologies on energy management, customer happiness, and service dependability in the context of EV charging, advancing the development of intelligent mobility solutions and environmentally friendly transportation infrastructure [13-16].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Achmad Fitro et al. present a paper focused on enhancing the node combination algorithm to address the challenge of dynamically determining the shortest route based on real-time locations of transport fleet assets. Their approach involves identifying nodes with the shortest distances, which is crucial for optimizing transportation logistics. The algorithmic improvements are integrated into a geographic information system (GIS), utilizing map visualization to simplify system navigation and usability. This system modification aims to streamline route planning and management, leveraging real-time data for efficient fleet operations. [1].

Joao C. Ferreira et al. introduce a mobile information system known as the Vehicle-to-Anything Application (V2Anything App), detailing its conceptual framework. This application is designed to provide essential information to drivers of full electric vehicles (FEVs) by seamlessly integrating multiple data sources into a unified mobile platform. The goal is to facilitate the adoption and advancement of electric mobility initiatives through enhanced accessibility and usability of relevant information for FEV drivers. [2].

J. Chatzakis et al. critically analyze current Battery Management System (BMS) techniques and propose a novel design methodology for a robust and versatile BMS in their paper. The proposed system offers significant advantages over existing approaches by integrating fault-tolerant capabilities and enhanced battery protection mechanisms. This advancement aims to ensure reliable operation and longevity of battery systems across various applications, addressing critical concerns in the field of energy storage and management. [3].

Akinwale OO* and Oladimeji TT implemented a closed-loop control system to automate a lighting system. The project utilizes a Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) for sensing illumination levels. The measured signal is compared with a reference voltage set by a potentiometer, which forms a potential divider circuit. This configuration enables the system to adjust the lighting output based on ambient light conditions, ensuring optimal illumination levels in response to environmental changes. [4].

Mohd Helmy et al. explore the implementation of Internet-of-Things (IoT) technology for monitoring the performance of electric vehicle batteries in their study. They emphasize that electric vehicles rely entirely on battery energy, which gradually decreases over time, resulting in performance degradation. The IoT system facilitates real-time monitoring of battery health and performance metrics, enabling proactive maintenance and optimization strategies to sustain efficient operation of electric vehicles.[5].

Rahul George et al. present a study where the State of Charge (SoC) of electric vehicle (EV) batteries is continuously displayed, alongside real-time information on nearby charging stations. The vehicle's screen directs drivers to a slot booking website, facilitating access to available charging slots from a recommended list of nearby stations. This integrated approach aims to enhance user convenience by ensuring drivers are informed about battery status and have efficient access to charging facilities, optimizing their EV usage experience [6].

G. Themozhi et al. explore the application of Internet-of-Things (IoT) technology in monitoring the performance of electric vehicle (EV) batteries in their research. They emphasize the critical dependency of electric vehicles on battery energy as the primary power source. Over time, the gradual decrease in supplied energy leads to performance degradation, posing significant concerns for battery manufacturers and EV users alike. The IoT-based monitoring system enables continuous assessment of battery health and performance metrics, supporting proactive maintenance strategies and optimizing the efficiency and longevity of EV batteries. [7]

Ameykumar Balkrishna Dudgikar et al. discuss the advantages of advancing Battery Swapping Stations (BSS) development from various perspectives in their essay. They propose a model for battery charging scheduling specifically from the perspective of station owners. This model aims to optimize operational efficiency, reduce downtime, and enhance service availability at BSS facilities, highlighting the strategic importance of efficient management and scheduling in the context of electric vehicle infrastructure. [8]

Mohsen Ahmadi et al. conduct a comprehensive survey of charging station topologies in their paper. They analyze and compare various configurations based on factors such as grid support, power density, modularity, and other relevant criteria found in the literature. This study aims to provide insights into the diverse designs of charging stations, offering a comparative assessment to guide the development of efficient and adaptable infrastructure for electric vehicle charging [9].

III. BLOCK DIAGRAM

The key Components of Block Diagram (Figure 1) are as follows:

User Interface

The user interface for the "Smart Management of EV Charging Station using AI Chatbot& Google Maps API" project includes a comprehensive dashboard displaying key metrics like station availability and energy usage, an interactive map with real-time status updates of nearby charging stations, and an AI chatbot for handling queries, reservations, and issues. Users can book and manage charging slots through a reservation system, receive notifications about their charging status and promotional offers, and get navigation assistance via Google Maps. The UI also features secure user authentication, live data updates, and a feedback mechanism, all aimed at enhancing user experience and operational efficiency.

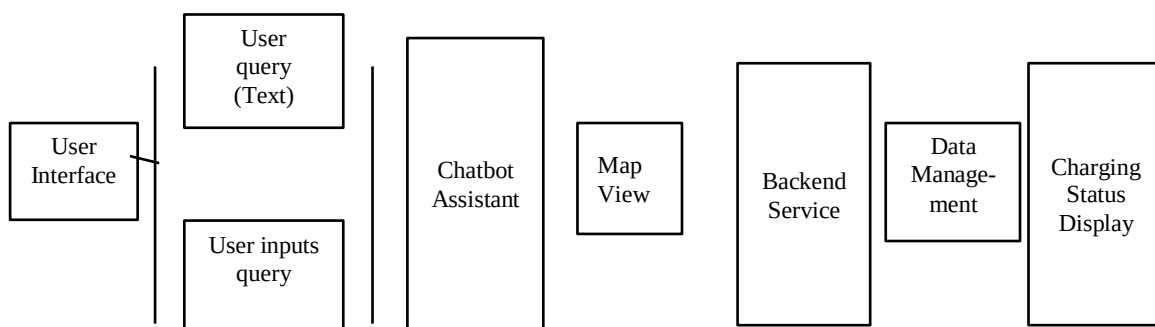


Figure 1. Key components block diagram.

Chatbot Assitant

The AI chatbot in the "Smart Management of EV Charging Station using AI Chatbot& Google Maps API" project serves as a virtual assistant, handling user queries about station locations, availability, and pricing through natural language processing. It aids in booking, modifying, and canceling reservations, and provides personalized recommendations based on user habits and station traffic data. Additionally, the chatbot facilitates issue reporting, enhancing user support and overall service quality, while seamlessly integrating with real-time data from the backend and navigation assistance via Google Maps.

Map View

The map view block in the "Smart Management of EV Charging Station using AI Chatbot& Google Maps API" project leverages Google Maps integration to provide a real-time, interactive map displaying the locations and statuses of nearby charging stations. Users can see color-coded markers indicating availability, get directions to the nearest available station, and view estimated travel times considering current traffic conditions. This block enhances the user experience by offering intuitive navigation and real-time updates, helping users efficiently locate and access charging stations.

Backend Server

The backend server in the project handles real-time data processing and storage, managing user authentication, charging station availability, and reservations. It interfaces with the AI chatbot to provide accurate responses and personalized recommendations, and with the Google Maps API to update station locations and statuses. The backend also processes user transactions, maintains historical data for analytics, and ensures secure communication between the user interface and various system components, enabling efficient and reliable service management.

Data Management

The data management block is crucial for real-time data collection, storage, and processing. It gathers information from charging stations on usage, availability, and energy consumption, and integrates this data with the AI chatbot to provide users with accurate, personalized updates. It also securely manages user authentication, profiles, preferences, and transaction histories. By processing geolocation data from Google Maps, the data management block optimizes navigation and station recommendations, ensuring efficient operations and informed decision-making for users and operators alike.

Display charging Status

The "Display Charging Status" component keeps users updated on their charging activities in real-time. Seamlessly integrated with the map and dashboard, it provides information on current charge levels, estimated completion times, and alerts. This feature ensures users can remotely track their charging progress, receive timely notifications about charging status, and optimize their usage of charging stations for maximum efficiency.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this project encompasses a structured and iterative approach aimed at realizing the defined objectives of developing a smart management system for EV charging stations while ensuring efficiency, reliability, and user satisfaction throughout the development lifecycle. Commencing with a comprehensive analysis of requirements, we delve deep into understanding user needs, industry standards, and technological capabilities to delineate the project's scope, objectives, and deliverables. This phase sets the foundation for subsequent activities, guiding technology selection and architectural design decisions. Through meticulous evaluation, we choose the most suitable technologies, frameworks, and APIs such as Flutter, AngularJS, Python, Firebase, and Maps API, ensuring alignment with project requirements and objectives. With the architecture in place, development proceeds in iterative cycles following Agile principles. We break down the project into manageable sprints, focusing on delivering specific features and functionalities incrementally. Core functionalities, including user registration, charging station management, and real-time monitoring, are

implemented in initial iterations, with advanced features like AI-driven chatbot integration and reservation systems added in subsequent sprints. Integration and testing are conducted rigorously, ensuring seamless communication and functionality across the system while identifying and addressing any defects or issues. Deployment to staging environments facilitates user acceptance testing and validation, with training and support provided to end-users to ensure effective utilization of the system. Feedback loops are integral to our methodology, enabling continuous improvement and refinement based on stakeholder input and system analytics. Ongoing monitoring and maintenance post-deployment ensure the system's reliability, performance, and scalability, while a commitment to continuous innovation drives its evolution to meet changing user needs and industry trends. Through this methodology, we strive to deliver a robust, user-friendly, and sustainable smart management system for EV charging stations that not only streamlines the charging experience but also contributes to the advancement of sustainable transportation practices.

WORKFLOW OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

Figure 2. shows the flow of events in our slot booking system from registration till confirmation.

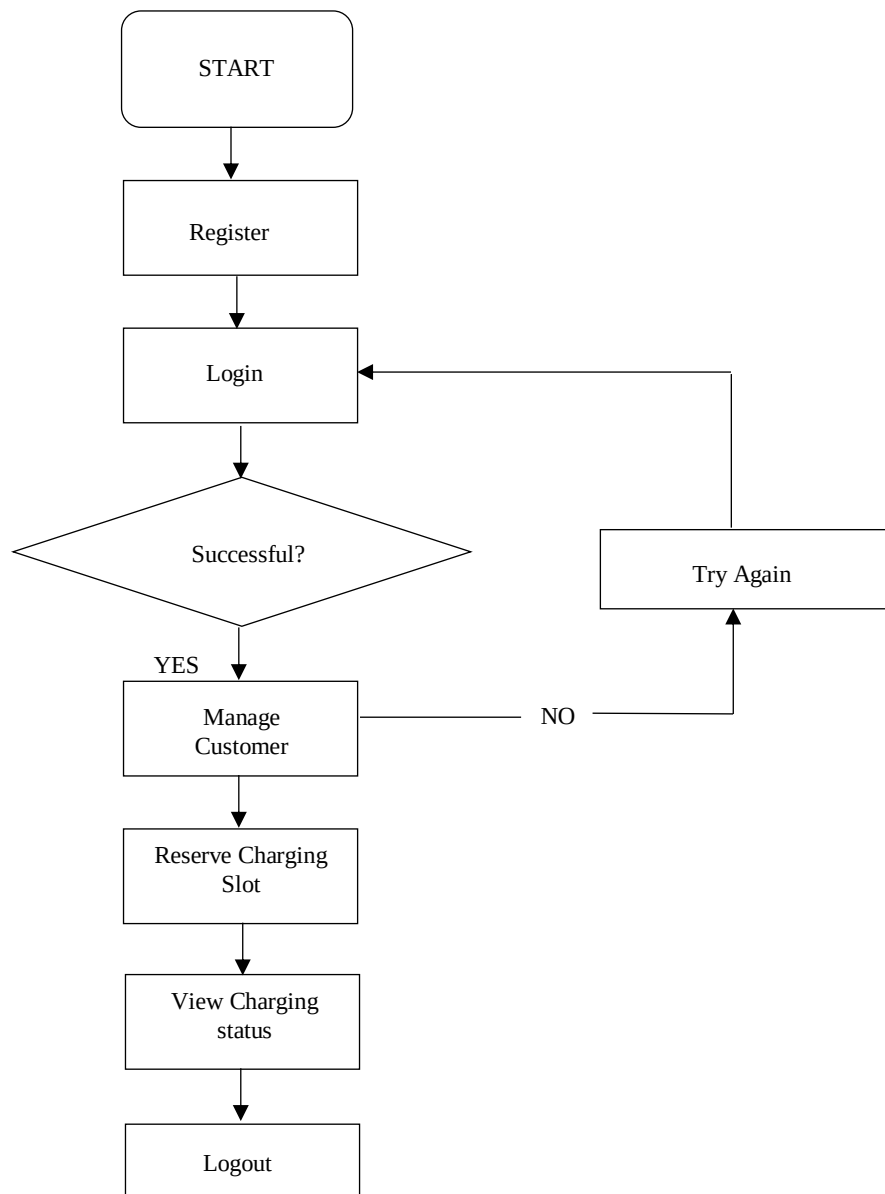


Figure 2. Workflow of the Application.



Figure 3. Result of the proposed system.

RESULT

The LCD display that relates to the battery that displays the current battery percentage of the battery. LCD Display is the final system that shows (Figure 3) the LCD display along with the system SDK present in the mobile. Both the LCD screen and the system displays the battery percentage. The system SDK also has the feature of slot booking, GMAPS API to guide you to the nearest charging station. Displays the Main page of the system from where we can navigate different menus present on the page. That gives the brief description about our company and contact us where the user can contact us. Displays the user registration menu where the new user can register and move forward to book their slots. The user login page where the already registered customer can login and move forward to book the slot. The screen which gives the details of their booking and the GMAP API to book a charging station. The map that directs us to the booked charging station. There will also be a system login menu which can only be accessed by the admin from where the admin can view the slots, add more slots and add or delete more slots shows the admin panel from where admin can add charging slot and see the slot details.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the "Smart Management of EV Charging Stations Using Chatbot" represents a significant advancement in the optimization and efficiency of electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure. By harnessing natural language processing (NLP), this innovative solution streamlines the management and operation of charging stations, offering a myriad of benefits for EV owners, charging station operators, and the broader transportation ecosystem. Through the intuitive conversational interface provided by the chatbot, users can effortlessly locate nearby charging stations, check availability, reserve charging slots, and receive real-time updates on station status and maintenance. This enhanced accessibility and convenience not only improve the overall user experience but also promote the widespread adoption of EVs as a sustainable transportation option. Moreover, the project facilitates optimized station utilization, proactive maintenance, and data-driven insights into charging behaviour, enabling operators to maximize efficiency and profitability while minimizing downtime and disruptions. As the demand for EV charging infrastructure continues to grow, the scalability and adaptability of the chatbot ensure that it can evolve to meet changing user needs and preferences over time. Ultimately, the "Smart Management of EV Charging Stations Using Chatbot" project paves the way for a cleaner, greener future by accelerating the transition to electric mobility and fostering sustainable transportation practices.

REFERENCES

1. AchmadFitro, SuryonoSuryono, and RetnoKusumaningrum. "Shortest Route at Dynamic Location with Node Combination-Dijkstra Algorithm". Proc. EECSI 2018, Malang, Indonesia, 16-18 October 2018
2. Joao C. Ferreira, Vitor Monteiro, and Joao Luiz Afonso. "Vehicle-to-Anything Application (V2Anything App) for Electric Vehicles". In: IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics 10.3 (2014), pp. 1927–1937. DOI: 10.1109/TII.2013.2291321.
3. J. Chatzakis, K. Kalaitzakis, N. C. Voulgaris and S. N. Manias, "Designing a new generalized battery management system", IEEE Trans. Ind. Electron. Vol. 50, No. 5, pp. 990 -999, 2003.

4. OO Akinwale and TT Oladimeji. "Design and implementation of arduino microcontroller based automatic lighting control with I2c LCD display". In: J Electr Electron Syst 7.258 (2018), pp. 2332–0796.
5. V. Ramakrishnan, M. Ram kumar, D. Sharoun and A.S. Vigneshwar," IoT Based Battery Monitoring System for E-Vehicle", International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology, Volume 9, Issue 1, 2021.
6. Rahul George, SrikumarVaidyanathan, and K Deepa. "Ev charging station locator with slot booking system". In: 2019 2nd International Conference on Power and Embedded Drive Control (ICPEDC). IEEE. 2019, pp. 342–348.
7. G. Themozhi, A. Prabha, P. Radhakrishnan and K. Manigandan, "Battery Monitoring and Smart Charging Using IoT for Electrical Vehicle Applications", International Journal of Aquatic Science ISSN: 2008-8019 Vol 12, Issue 03, 2021
8. Amey kumar Balkrishna Dudgikar, Adnan Ahmad Akbar Ingalgi, Abhishek Gensidha Jamadar, Onkar Rameshchandra Swami, Suhas Balram Khadake and Shreya Vikram Moholkar," Intelligent Battery Swapping System for Electric Vehicles with Charging Stations Locator on IoT and Cloud Platform", International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT) Volume 3, Issue 1, January 2023.
9. Mohsen Ahmadi, N Mithulananthan, and Rahul Sharma. "A review on topologies for fast charging stations for electric vehicles". In: 2016 IEEE International Conference on Power System Technology (POWERCON). IEEE. 2016, pp. 1–6.
10. Mrs. Neeta. R. Kadam, AtharvaNarale, Pratik Sabale, KaustubhSalegaonkar, TohidPatwekar, " IOT Based Battery Swapping Station and Monitoring System for Electric Vehicle's" ,International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology(IJSRCSEIT), ISSN : 2456-3307, Volume 9, Issue 3, pp.201-204, May-June-2023.
11. S. Yonghua, Y. Yuexi, H. Zechun, "Present Status and Development Trend of Batteries for Electric Vehicles," Power System Technology, Vol. 35, No. 4, pp. 1-7, 2011.
12. Binod Vaidya1, Hussein T. Mouftah: Smart Electric Vehicle Charging Management for Smart cities: IET Research Journals, The Institution of Engineering and Technology 2015
13. Rai A., Vijn S., and Sethupathi P., 'Vehicle Design, Battery Design and Distribution Model to Implement Battery Swapping in Battery Electric Vehicles, by Drawing Parallels with the Indian LPG-Distribution Network which has Effectively Implemented Cylinder-Swapping Methodology,' SAE Technical Paper 2016-28-0024, 2016, doi:10.4271/2016-28-0024.
14. BharathiS.H , Y.V Nithin Reddy , Dinesh , Ram Gopal : 'IoT-Based Battery Monitoring System for Electric Vehicle' Turkish journal of computer and mathematics education Vol.12 No.13 (2021), 3524-3528.
15. C. Piao, Q. Liu, Z. Huang, C. Cho, and X. Shu, "VRLA Battery Management System Based on LIN Bus for Electric Vehicle," Advanced Technology in Teaching, AISC163, pp. 753-763, 2011.
16. HeikoKnospe and Scarlet Schwiderski-Grosche. "On- line payment for access to heterogeneous mobile net- works". In: *IST Mobile & Wireless Telecommunications Summit*. 2002, pp. 748–752.