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A Review on Integration Challenges for Hybrid Energy Generation Using Algorithms

Tareq Aziz [1], Zohar Al Dodaev [2], Md. Abdul Halim [3], Md. Yakub Ali Khan [4]
[1,4] Department of Electrician and Electronic Engineering, World University of Bangladesh, Uttara, Dhaka Bangladesh
[2,3] Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Prime University, Mirpur-1, Dhaka-1216, Bangladesh
Email: [1] areqaziz3420@gmail.com, [2] zadodaev13@gmail.com, [3] halimabdul552@gmail.com, [4] yakub.bimt@gmail.com
*Corresponding Author

***Abstract*—The main objective of this paper is to review the challenges associated with the integration used in multiple energy generation from renewable energy sources. There are a number of obstacles that must be overcome for the successful integration of various energy sources and storage technologies in a hybrid energy generation system. Algorithms are very crucial for multiple energy generation due to the integration of renewable energy sources, optimum resource allocation, load balancing, system stability and real time decision making. Demand response, load forecasting, and intelligent decision-making algorithms are examples of successful management tactics that may be used to allocate power from various sources according to availability and cost-effectiveness. To operate effectively, algorithms must take into consideration many variables such as state of the batteries, load changes, and weather. The difficulties with circuit design, algorithm design, source management and switching control in hybrid energy generation systems with numerous sources are covered in this paper. These difficulties include maximizing power generation and usage from each source, dynamic power output adjustment based on energy availability and demand, and smooth source changeover. The paper emphasizes how crucial integration of renewable energy sources, using proper algorithm and switching control among energy sources are for successfully integrating various energy sources. Voltage compatibility, current balance, and surge protection are among the difficulties in circuit design. Switching control techniques are very important fact to guarantee smooth switching between energy sources but minimizing power disturbance during source switching and maintaining a steady power supply throughout the process are challenges in switching control. The challenges in circuit and algorithm design for hybrid energy generation systems with multiple sources are highlighted in this review. Hybrid energy generation systems can accomplish effective use of renewable energy sources and contribute to a sustainable energy future by successfully overcoming these obstacles. Algorithms for optimization could be used to weigh environmental sustainability against economic viability while accounting for energy prices, carbon emissions, and lifecycle analysis.**

Keywords*— Integration, Hybrid Energy, Algorithms, Challenges, Opportunities

I. INTRODUCTION

The earth is constantly being harmed by the existing power generation practices using fossil fuels. Batteries are often used to power wireless sensor nodes and portable electronic gadgets. The sensor nodes and other low power electronics devices may encounter power shortages because to their continuous operation and low power consumption, which can create a variety of issues, including network disconnection and short range data collecting. It is not only expensive but also challenging to replace the batteries that power various nodes because of their remote location. Over the past few decades, researchers have considered using renewable energy harvesting to reduce the issue brought on by battery replacement and a decrease in the use of fossil fuels [1]. Energy that is produced from a variety of natural sources, such as the solar [2], wind [3], tides [4], waves, and vibrations [5], is referred to as renewable energy. Renewable energy is normally generated from single ambient sources. Multiple renewable energy sources are combined in hybrid renewable energy systems [6], which have various advantages over single-source renewable energy systems. Hybrid energy systems are able to deliver a more dependable and uninterrupted supply of energy by combining several clean energy sources. This is especially advantageous when using renewable energy sources that may be intermittent or impacted by weather. Compared to single-source renewable energy systems, hybrid systems can produce more energy and are more efficient. By using less expensive energy storage devices or standby generators, hybrid renewable energy systems can frequently reduce costs. Increased energy independence and resilience are provided by hybrid renewable energy systems. They can run in off-grid or isolated locations, supplying people without access to centralized power networks with electricity [7]. Hybrid renewable energy systems are an appealing option for dependable and sustainable energy generation because of these benefits. Their capacity to combine the benefits of several renewable energy sources can enhance energy output, improve efficiency, lower costs, and have a smaller negative environmental impact. Hybrid systems are anticipated to be essential in the shift to a cleaner and more sustainable energy future as renewable energy technologies improve.

Hybrid energy generating systems show enormous potential for delivering sustainable and effective power generation through the integration of diverse energy sources like solar wind [8]. To optimize the advantages of renewable energy sources, however, there are a number of obstacles that must be overcome during the integration process [9]. Algorithms have become essential tools for addressing these integration difficulties and improving the performance of hybrid energy generation systems in recent years [10]. The various dispatch problems discussed in this work, as well as the nature of the objective functions used in them, are reviewed in a state-of-the-art manner. The paper also highlights the key constraints related to each optimization function [11]. Circuit design, algorithm design, source management, and switching control are only a few of these difficulties. Each problem is thoroughly investigated, revealing the operational limitations, technical difficulties, and viable solutions. Reliability, control, and efficiency issues with multi-energy power systems for large ships are examined in [12]. There are multiple integration issues when it comes to hybrid energy generation, which blends various energy sources, such as renewable and conventional sources. These difficulties result from the difficulty of controlling and maximizing numerous energy sources at once [13]. Advanced technologies must be developed and implemented in order to integrate various energy sources, including fossil fuels, solar, wind, and hydropower. The unique features of each source, such as variability, intermittency, and various voltage and frequency levels, must be efficiently managed by these technologies. It might be technically challenging to ensure seamless large scale renewable integration of various energy systems and to maximize their performance [14]. The planning and operation of the grid are negatively impacted by the unpredictable and stochastic nature of wind power for integrating with multiple energy sources. The numerous problems and difficulties with hybrid AI methods were noted. Besides the main problems and difficulties of AI-based hybrid wind power forecasting methods were investigated in [15].

Hybrid energy systems add more complexity to the grid because the output from renewable sources can change based on the time of day or the weather condition. Power generation fluctuations can put a burden on the grid's dependability and stability. In order to balance supply and demand and keep the grid stable, proper control mechanisms and energy storage options are required. Complex energy management [16] and control systems are required for the integration of multiple energy sources. To maximize energy generation, storage, and distribution, these systems must coordinate the operation of numerous components, including solar panels, wind turbines, energy storage systems, and traditional power plants. In order to guarantee smooth operation and optimize the benefits of hybrid energy systems, effective control strategies and algorithms are required.

Infrastructure development and extension, including those of transmission lines, substations, and energy storage facilities, are frequently necessary for hybrid energy integration. It can be expensive and time-consuming to develop new infrastructure or upgrade current infrastructure [17]. It can be difficult to get the necessary funding and regulatory approval for such initiatives. Existing policies and regulations may need to be updated to accommodate the integration of hybrid energy systems [18]. These frameworks should support grid interconnections, promote the deployment of hybrid energy projects, and offer fair market mechanisms to reward the production of renewable energy. It is difficult to match policy and regulatory frameworks with developing technical breakthroughs. Collaboration between numerous stakeholders, including energy suppliers, grid operators, technology developers, and legislators, is required for hybrid energy integration. It can be difficult to ensure efficient communication and coordination amongst various stakeholders because they frequently have different priorities and levels of competence. To address the technological, economic, and social concerns of integrating hybrid energy, interdisciplinary cooperation is essential.

Hybrid technologies based on hydrogen energy frequently alter the energy landscape and can need assistance from the general public [19]. To promote acceptability and provide a supportive atmosphere for these systems, it is crucial to educate the public on the advantages, difficulties, and potential effects of integrating hybrid energy. Proper management of energy sources is crucial during the integration of hybrid energy systems to ensure efficient and reliable operation [20]. Technical, operational, regulatory, and market issues must all be taken into account for proper energy source management. Maintain a constant eye on the performance of the hybrid energy system, and make adjustments in response to new data-driven insights and changing energy needs. The penetration of renewable energy into the world's power sector is evidently hindered by numerous obstacles. Some of the alleged issues demand aggressive research focus. The main problem is typically related to some sporadic fluctuating weather. Based on this viewpoint, the adoption of integrated hybrid RE emerges as a viable option for reducing RE intermittent behaviors [21]. Due to the variable nature of RE generation, issues with power quality (PQ), power system reliability, and protective relay operation have arisen. Multi-tapped lines are used to integrate wind and solar energy as well as to supply loads to achieve high RE penetration in the utility grid [22]. The hybrid energy storage system is a type of complex system with features including state coupling, input coupling, environmental sensitivity, life degradation, and others. From the perspectives of multi-scale state estimate, aging mechanism research, life prediction, and energy optimization control of the hybrid energy storage system, authors thoroughly evaluated the important concerns for control and management in hybrid energy storage systems [23].

In this work, the integration problems associated with the hybrid energy generation have been covered. This paper discusses numerous algorithmic techniques that have been created and used in the context of hybrid energy generation systems, including optimization techniques [24], machine learning algorithms [25], and control strategies. The review talks about how they can be used for things like resource allocation, system optimization and energy forecasting.

The review also looks at the latest developments in the field's developing technologies and research trends. It examines developments in data analytics, artificial intelligence, smart grid technology, and communication infrastructure that could fundamentally alter how algorithms are used to integrate various energy sources [26]. The review also examines real-world applications and advantages of algorithmic techniques in hybrid energy generation systems through case studies and practical implementations [27]. The paper also identifies upcoming technologies and current research trends that aim to overcome integration issues in hybrid energy generation. Predictive algorithms, sophisticated energy management systems, cutting-edge control methods, and data-driven decision-making processes are a few of these. The paper also discusses how algorithm-based integration solutions' performance and dependability need to be evaluated using established benchmarking methods and evaluation metrics.

This review aims to increase knowledge and comprehension in the topic by offering a thorough overview of integration issues and the function of algorithms [28]. Through an analysis of the state-of-the-art hybrid energy systems and the algorithms used to integrate them, the paper clarifies important directions for further research and development. The necessity of complex optimization algorithms is one important point that is made in order to effectively manage the many renewable energy sources that are included in hybrid systems. To maximize energy production, reduce expenses, and maintain grid stability, these algorithms are essential. Further, the assessment emphasizes how critical it is to tackle technical issues like system modeling, renewable resource forecasting, and synchronizing the use of various energy sources. An extensive analysis of the state of play and potential developments in renewable energy integration are provided by the assessment on integration problems for hybrid energy generation utilizing algorithms. Important insights into the prospects and complexity of hybrid energy systems have been obtained by analyzing the literature and research that has already been done. The assessment emphasizes how important optimization algorithms are to these systems' ability to generate the most energy, save expenses, and maintain grid stability. It also emphasizes how crucial it is to deal with technical issues like operational coordination, resource forecasts, and system modeling.

This paper's contributions include the identification and study of the issues involved in integrating various energy sources in hybrid energy generating systems. The main components of this subject include source management [29], switching control between sources [30], circuit design and algorithm design [31]. The main contribution that can address integration difficulties is researching different algorithmic approaches. The review sheds light on algorithms' ability to solve integration-related problems. The evaluation assesses the state of the art in research, offers a prospective viewpoint, and identifies areas that could use additional investigation. The review advances our knowledge and comprehension of the integration difficulties associated with employing algorithms to produce hybrid energy. It synthesizes prior research, highlights opportunities for additional study, and encourages additional study and innovation in the subject. The ultimate goal of this project is to speed up the creation of hybrid energy generation systems that are more effective, dependable, and sustainable.

II. Renewable Energy Sources

In the beginning, the author briefly discusses obtaining energy via acoustic sources. Diverse energy sources are required for energy gathering. An in-depth knowledge of the chosen energy collecting source is necessary for developing and building an efficient energy harvesting system. Energy can be produced via a wide variety of methods. Environmental energy sources can be found on both large and small scales. MACRO level energy sources and MICRO level energy sources are both categories of ambient energy sources [32]. Large-scale energy sources including solar, wind, geothermal, hydroelectric, and nuclear ones are incredible. Solar energy harvesting is the use of a variety of devices and processes to collect solar radiation and transform it into electrical power that may be used. Photovoltaic (PV) cells are a well-known technology in this field that use the photovoltaic effect to directly convert sunlight into power. When exposed to sunlight, these cells which are usually made of semiconductor materials like silicon—produce an electron flow that results in a voltage differential that can be used to generate electrical energy. Vibration, mechanical strain, fluid, water, and human motion are examples of micro level sources. Using materials with piezoelectric qualities to produce electrical energy in response to vibration or mechanical stress is known as piezoelectric energy harvesting. When subjected to vibration, certain materials, including piezoelectric ceramics or polymers, distort and produce a voltage across their surfaces that can be captured and stored for a variety of uses. Electromagnetic energy harvesting is a noteworthy method that utilizes coils or magnets to transform mechanical motion into electrical energy via electromagnetic induction. Micro scale energy sources are more suitable for powering small scale electronics devices, such as sensor nodes, portable electronics, and medical equipment. Energy harvesting is a method for generating electricity from readily available energy sources without losing any of them, and the resultant energy can be stored for later use.

The ability to scavenge energy from truly ambient sources, especially high density sources, is crucial for small autonomous devices like wireless sensor networks [33]. Numerous sources of energy, including solar energy, ocean waves, piezoelectricity, thermoelectricity, and mechanical vibrations, can be used to generate energy. The vast majority of sources, such those from the sun, wind, earth's geothermal heat, hydroelectricity, and nuclear power, are incredible. The following are examples of micro level sources: vibration, mechanical strain, fluid, water, and human motion. Micro scale energy sources are more suitable for powering small size electronics devices, such as sensor nodes, portable electronics, and medical equipment. Energy harvesting is a method for converting available energy sources into electricity without wasting any of them, and the electricity generated can be stored for later use. Some systems, for instance, convert random vibrations into useful electrical energy that wireless sensor nodes can use for independent operation. The application should guide the selection of energy-collecting sources. According to the characteristics of ambient sources, a basic overview of numerous sources is presented in this section [34]. A table of various ambient sources with their efficiency, characteristics, output power and applications which is shown in Table 1.

III. Algorithms for Hybrid Energy Generation

The efficient integration and administration of hybrid energy production systems depends heavily on algorithms. By carefully balancing the use of various renewable energy sources, algorithms make it possible to maximize energy production and consumption [39]. In order to decide the best distribution of energy sources, storage technologies, and grid interactions, they take into account variables including resource availability, energy demand, cost, and environmental considerations. The maximum possible integration of renewable energy sources into the hybrid system is made possible by algorithms. A comparative table of various algorithms used in hybrid energy generation system has been shown in Table 2. For renewable energy sources, they use methods like maximum power point tracking (MPPT) [40], which allow them to function at their best efficiency and harvest the most energy possible. Algorithms aid in maximizing the use of clean and sustainable energy sources by dynamically adjusting the energy generation based on the availability of renewable resources. Within the hybrid energy system, algorithms allow for efficient load balancing and energy management [41]. To ensure dependable and effective operation, they optimize the allocation and distribution of energy across various sources, storage systems, and loads. In order to decide wisely regarding energy routing, storage control, and load scheduling, algorithms take into account real-time data such as energy demand, resource availability, and battery state-of-charge [42].

Table 1. Comparative table of various renewable energy sources' output power and efficiency that have been scavenged together with their applications

Energy Source	Characteristic	Efficiency	Scavenged Power	Applications
Solar (Outdoors)	Inexhaustible, Clean with high absorption layer and sun tracker	6%-35% [35]	1350mW	Handheld Electronic Devices such as AC & DC Load
Solar (Indoors)	Inexhaustible, Clean with internal lighting	3%-7% [36]	621μW	Small scale electronics devices
Wind	High temporal variations	7%-20% [37]	0.77mW-439mW	National electrical grids and providing electricity to rural residences or grid-isolated locations.
Mechanical (vibration from machine)	Non-linear frequency	20%-40%	200μW-40mW	Handheld Electronic Devices or Remote Wireless Actuators bearable electronics devices
Mechanical (vibration from human motion)	Linear and Non-linear frequency	10%-30%	0.84mW-4.13mW	Small scale electronics devices
Radio Frequency GSM 900	Longest wavelengths with smallest frequency	5%-15% [38]	1mW	Remote Wireless Sensors
Optical Light	Luminescent solar concentrator	6%-10%	100mW/cm2	Handheld Electronic Devices

In hybrid energy systems, machine learning algorithms are crucial for preserving the reliability of the grid and the quality of the power [43]. They combine reactive power management, frequency control, and voltage regulation control procedures to make sure the system functions within the desired parameters [44]. Algorithms offer the versatility and flexibility required to instantly react to these changing settings. They can swiftly modify the energy distribution, storage management, and grid interactions. Optimizing the economic feasibility of hybrid energy systems is made possible by algorithms [45]. by taking into account elements such as the cost of fuel, the price of electricity, operating and maintenance expenditures, and prospective revenue sources. Based on anticipated energy demand, resource availability, and system limits, algorithms aid in the design and sizing of energy sources, storage systems, and control mechanisms.

The Hierarchical Control Strategy (HCS) is a frequently employed method to produce hybrid energy in microgrid [46]. A hybrid energy system's use of numerous energy sources can be optimized with the help of the HCS algorithm. It consists of a hierarchical structure with various control levels, each in charge of managing a certain function of the system [47]. The real-time management of specific energy sources, such as solar cells, wind turbines, or traditional generators, is the primary focus of the primary control level. The local functioning of each source, including maximum power point tracking, voltage and frequency regulation, and load balancing, is managed at the primary control level. Within the hybrid energy system, the secondary control level supervises the workings of various energy sources and storage technologies. It seeks to maximize overall performance and guarantee resource utilization. Energy demand, energy supply from various sources, and energy storage levels are all considered at the secondary control level. The hybrid energy system's long-term planning and optimization are the primary concerns of the tertiary control level. To make strategic decisions, it considers elements such as the state of the energy market, forecasts for the future energy demand, and environmental factors. The sizing of energy storage systems, the long-term scheduling of energy generation, and the best capacity allocation of various energy sources are all determined at the tertiary control level to maximize economic and environmental benefits. Within a hybrid energy system, the HCS algorithm facilitates the coordination and optimization of various energy sources, storage systems, and control mechanisms [48]. It handles the erratic and intermittent nature of renewable energy sources while simultaneously taking the grid's requirements for stability and dependability into account. To maintain optimal energy generation, storage, and distribution, the algorithm continuously checks and modifies the system's operation depending on real-time data and system conditions. It's crucial to remember that the HCS algorithm's implementation and customization may differ based on the properties of the hybrid energy system, such as the combination of energy sources, energy storage options, and grid needs.

To further increase the algorithm's performance and adaptability to changing situations, additional optimization techniques, machine learning algorithms, and predictive analytics can be used. Algorithms are crucial for managing, integrating, and operating hybrid energy production systems at their best. They make it possible to use energy resources more effectively, to integrate renewable energy as much as possible, to assure grid stability and power quality, to react to changing conditions, to save costs, and to make system design and scaling easier. The advantages of hybrid energy systems, such as less carbon emissions, increased energy independence, and higher energy efficiency, depend heavily on algorithms [49].

It's significant to note that the hybrid energy generation system's unique qualities and requirements influence the algorithms chosen and how they are put into practice. Depending on the individual system design and goals, the algorithm steps for producing hybrid energy may change. The processes depicted in Fig. 1 should be understood as a basic overview.

Table 2. A comparative table of various algorithms used in hybrid energy generation system

Algorithm	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
Genetic Algorithm	a search method that draws inspiration from natural selection	GA can handle nonlinear & complex optimization problems	computational cost is high for large-scale challenges
Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)	PSO algorithms is used for hybrid energy generation	utilized to more efficiently control and run various energy sources	Premature Convergence and lack of diversity
Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)	algorithms that draw inspiration from the design and operation of biological neural networks	Can adapt to changes and earn complex relationships	substantial training and parameter tuning required
Fuzzy Logic Control	Fuzzy set theory-based control system with linguistic variables	able to handle ambiguous and inaccurate data	The fuzzy rule design can be difficult.
Model Predictive Control (MPC)	Control method that solves a dynamic optimization problem at each time step using an optimization algorithm	can manage restrictions and take system dynamics into account	requiring a lot of computation for real-time applications

Fig. 1. Process diagram of an algorithm for hybrid energy generation

The exact algorithmic implementation will rely on the system requirements, control goals, and available resources. To attain optimum performance and operational efficiency, the algorithm should be customized to the unique traits and limitations of the hybrid energy generation system. Based on variables like the mixture of energy sources, system size, grid circumstances, and operational goals, integration algorithms are frequently developed and fine-tuned. To improve the efficiency and integration of hybrid energy generation systems, numerous algorithms are frequently utilized.

- Genetic Algorithms (GA): In hybrid energy systems, genetic algorithms are employed as optimization techniques. The scheduling and operation of diverse energy sources and storage systems can be optimized using GA depending on a variety of restrictions and goals, such as lowering costs, maximizing the use of renewable energy sources, or cutting carbon emissions [50].
- Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT): To obtain the most power possible from renewable energy sources like solar and wind, MPPT algorithms are frequently utilized [51]. To match the best power production, they continuously monitor and modify the operating parameters of the renewable energy systems, taking into consideration factors like wind speed and sun irradiation. MPPT algorithms make ensuring that renewable energy sources function as efficiently as possible and contribute to total energy production.
- Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO): PSO algorithms can be used in hybrid energy systems to regulate and operate different energy sources, storage systems, and grid interfaces more effectively [52]. To identify the best solution, PSO algorithms iteratively update the positions and velocities of particles in a search space.
- Model Predictive Control (MPC): MPC can be utilized in hybrid energy systems to improve energy dispatch and manage the performance of various energy sources and storage systems. MPC algorithms can make real-time control decisions to save costs, maximize the use of renewable energy sources, and preserve system stability by considering projections of future energy supply, demand, and grid conditions [53].
- Reinforcement Learning (RL): Based on reward signals, RL algorithms can be used in hybrid energy systems to optimize the operation and control of energy sources and storage systems [54]. Through trial and error, RL algorithms eventually identify the control actions that result in desired results, such as maximizing the integration of renewable energy, lowering prices, or cutting emissions.
- Fuzzy Logic Control (FLC): To create optimized control decisions in hybrid energy systems based on linguistic variables and regulations, FLC algorithms can be used [55]. The management of the unpredictability and intermittency of renewable energy sources as well as the enhancement of their integration with traditional sources can be accomplished using FLC algorithms because of their capacity to handle uncertainties and inaccurate information.
- Economic Dispatch Algorithms (EDA): Economic dispatch algorithms seek to maximize the distribution of energy output across various energy sources while minimizing the cost of energy production overall [56].

The ideal power output from each energy source in a hybrid system is determined by these algorithms considering variables including fuel costs, energy prices, generating constraints, and transmission limitations.

IV. Challenges of Algorithms in Hybrid Energy Generation

Although algorithms are essential for maximizing hybrid energy generation systems, they also present a few difficulties. Multiple energy sources, storage systems, and control methods are all used in sophisticated hybrid energy systems. It can be difficult to create precise models and algorithms that represent these components' dynamic behaviour and interactions. Control systems for hybrid energy systems are overly complicated, expensive, unreliable, and inefficient [57]. This study provides a summary of recent developments in HES critical challenges related to energy management, sizing, demand side management, and storage management. In addition, authors have addressed a number of conceptual/theoretical issues, causes, and effects that may be of interest or call for additional study [58]. Robust modelling and computational approaches are necessary because of the uncertainty in renewable energy sources, load changes, and system dynamics [59]. Despite the vital role that algorithms play in integrating renewable energy sources, it can be difficult to achieve high predicting accuracy, especially for highly variable and intermittent sources like solar and wind. To enable seamless grid integration, algorithms must consider problems like voltage fluctuations, frequency management, and power quality [60]. For the seamless integration of renewable energy sources, algorithms for grid-friendly control techniques, voltage regulation, and frequency management must be improved.

Numerous elements, including energy demand, resource availability, storage capacity, system limits, and operational goals, must be considered by algorithms. The interference, uncertainty, and unexpected character of hybrid renewable energy systems (HRES) has made it difficult to install them [61]. It can be difficult to guarantee flawless integration and compatibility between various components of hybrid energy generation. In hybrid energy systems, it might be difficult to have access to high-quality data, especially in rural or off-grid areas. Algorithm performance may not be as good as it may be due to incomplete or erroneous data [62]. To meet this issue, efficient algorithm design, parallel computing strategies, and optimization methods that balance accuracy and computational efficiency are required. Continuous research and development in algorithmic design, optimization strategies, data analytics, and control tactics are necessary to meet these problems [63].

V. Switching Control of Energy Sources

Proper management of energy sources is necessary for the integration of hybrid energy systems as well as for ensuring their efficient and dependable functioning [64]. Conduct a detailed study of the renewable energy resources present in the project region in order to manage energy sources effectively. Recognize these resources' properties and variability, such as sun irradiation, wind speed, and hydrological cycles. Finding the ideal size and capacity of renewable energy sources to incorporate into the hybrid system is made easier with the aid of this assessment. It is essential to make the hybrid energy system run as efficiently as possible, implement cutting-edge energy management and control systems [65]. To dynamically balance energy generation, storage, and consumption, these systems should incorporate real-time monitoring, data analytics, and control algorithms [66]. A stable grid and minimal curtailment are ensured by efficient energy management. Adding energy storage devices will increase the hybrid energy system's adaptability, stability, and dependability [67]. The instability and erratic nature of renewable energy sources can be lessened by energy storage, but effective management of energy sources necessitates a comprehensive strategy that incorporates technical, operational, governmental, and market factors. Keep an eye on and assess the hybrid energy system's performance constantly [69]-[73].

VI. Challenges for Each Algorithm

Although algorithms have many advantages for integrating hybrid energy generation systems, they also provide a unique set of difficulties. The following difficulties each algorithm faces are listed:

A. Energy Management System (EMS)

- Complexity: It can be challenging to design and put into practice an EMS algorithm that takes multiple energy sources, storage technologies, and grid constraints into account. Complex modeling and algorithm design are needed to coordinate and optimize the operation of numerous components while taking real-time data and uncertainties into account [74].
- Scalability: Scalability becomes a problem as hybrid energy systems grow in size and complexity [75]. The Energy Storage System (EMS) algorithm faces a substantial difficulty in ensuring that it can manage a variety of energy sources, storage systems, and limitations without sacrificing performance and efficiency.
- Real-time Adaptability: Real-time adaptation is necessary for hybrid energy systems to deal with situations like fluctuating energy demand and changeable renewable energy production [76]. It can be difficult to create an EMS algorithm that can react and adjust quickly to such dynamic situations.

B. Power Flow Control Algorithms

- Convergence and Accuracy: Algorithms for managing power flow are designed to keep the hybrid energy system stable and in a state of equilibrium [77]. In complicated systems with several energy sources and grid interfaces, it might be difficult to guarantee quick convergence and precise outputs.
- Computational Complexity: Nonlinear equations are frequently solved iteratively by power flow control techniques. The computational cost grows as system complexity rises, necessitating effective algorithms and computer power.
- Voltage and Frequency Regulation: Algorithms for power flow control must solve problems with voltage and frequency regulation brought on by the blending of

various energy sources with diverse properties. It can be difficult to accommodate intermittent renewable energy sources while maintaining steady voltage and frequency levels.

C. Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT)

- Tracking Efficiency: MPPT algorithms seek to maximize the power generated by renewable energy sources [78]. It can be challenging to correctly track the ideal power point in real-time while taking environmental factors, system dynamics, and renewable energy sources' nonlinear properties into account.
- Sensor and Measurement Accuracy: MPPT algorithms depend on precise measurement of variables including temperature, wind speed, and sun irradiation. However, the algorithm's performance may be impacted by sensor errors or sluggish measurement acquisition [79].
- Multiple Input Sources: Numerous sources of clean energy with various MPPT specifications may be used in combined energy systems. For several sources and their dynamic interactions, it can be difficult to coordinate and optimize MPPT algorithms [80].

D. Forecasting Algorithms

- Data Availability and Quality: Meteorological forecasts, present measurements and past information are all used in forecasting algorithms [81]. It can be difficult to gather trustworthy and high-quality data, particularly in rural or resource-limited places, which might have an impact on the predictions' validity.
- Variability and Intermittency: Forecasting accurately is difficult since renewable energy supply is inherently irregular and unpredictable. It is challenging to anticipate energy generation accurately since weather patterns change quickly and renewable energy output suddenly alters [82].
- Scalability and Adaptability: In order to manage massive amounts mixed systems of energy, forecasting algorithms must be scalable and flexible enough to accommodate various energy sources and geographical locations.

VII. Discussion

Multiple energy sources must be integrated into hybrid energy generation systems, which presents difficulties in circuit design, algorithm design, source management, and switching control. It takes considerable planning to design circuits for hybrid energy generation systems with four or more sources. Assuring voltage compatibility, current balancing, and protection against surges and fluctuations present difficulties. Circuit designs must be able to handle a range of power inputs because each energy source may have distinct voltage and current characteristics. It is possible to manage power flow between various sources and energy storage devices optimally with efficient circuit design. There are difficulties in developing algorithms that combine and manage various energy sources. Power generation and use optimization gets difficult with four sources. Based on the availability and demand for energy, the algorithm must dynamically change the power output. A consistent power supply must always be maintained when switching sources. To ensure efficient functioning, difficulties include considering the weather, load changes, and battery state of charge. These problems can be solved, and system performance can be increased with the help of sophisticated algorithms like optimization strategies and machine learning algorithms.

To maximize the effectiveness and dependability of hybrid energy generation systems, effective control of energy sources is crucial. In order to assure their best utilization and avoid overloading or underutilization, it requires tracking and managing individual sources. It is difficult to distribute power from various sources according to availability and cost-effectiveness. This is a challenge for demand response, intelligent decision-making algorithms, and load forecasting. It can be difficult to keep a steady power supply throughout the operation and to minimize power disruption when changing sources. The uninterrupted supply of electricity and the avoidance of any system instability during transitions are both ensured by effective switching control. Due to these characteristics, an integrated strategy is needed to handle the difficulties in circuit design, algorithm design, source management, and switching control. To create optimum solutions, close cooperation between electrical engineers, control system specialists, and algorithm developers is essential. Hybrid energy generation systems can increase energy efficiency, dependability, and the use of renewable energy sources by successfully overcoming these obstacles. The evolution of sustainable energy solutions and the shift to a cleaner, more dependable energy future will be aided by further research and development in these fields.

A thorough study of the major issues involved in integrating various renewable energy sources and storage technologies is given in the review on integration challenges for hybrid energy generation utilizing algorithms. The review's discussion emphasizes the significance of algorithms in overcoming these difficulties and developing dependable and efficient hybrid energy generation systems. The difficulties in integrating renewable energy sources are highlighted at the outset of the conversation. It recognizes that while integrating various energy sources and storage technologies has a lot of potential, there are also several difficulties that must be successfully overcome.

The review's emphasis on algorithms to solve integration problems is one of its main advantages. It examines several algorithmic strategies and their difficulties. The paper shows the various ways algorithms can help integrate hybrid energy generation systems by addressing their applications in fields like energy forecasting, resource allocation, system optimization, and problem detection and diagnosis. The analysis also outlines upcoming technologies and current research trends that try to solve integration problems. Predictive algorithms, sophisticated control methods, intelligent energy management systems, and data-driven decision-making strategies are covered. Even though algorithms seem like a promising way forward, there can still be issues with data accessibility, implementation costs, and computational complexity. A fairer view of the integration issues would be provided by taking these factors into account. The review's treatment of the integration problems for applying algorithms to generate hybrid energy is in-depth and illuminating. In addition to giving a helpful summary of current research trends and cutting-edge technologies, it effectively emphasizes the significance of algorithms in resolving integration difficulties. The evaluation helps promote effective and dependable hybrid energy generation systems by resolving these issues, ultimately supporting the switch to a sustainable energy future.

VIII. CONCLUSION

In summary, the integration of algorithms into hybrid energy producing systems offers potential and problems for the renewable energy sector. This research has shed light on the numerous integration issues that come up when using battery storage, solar, wind, and other energy sources in a hybrid energy generation system. Coordination and control of the various energy sources is one of the main issues to ensure effective operation and best use of the available resources. In this context, algorithms are essential because they make it possible to manage and integrate hybrid system components in an efficient manner. The optimization of power flow, control techniques, and decision-making processes are made possible by these algorithms, which consider variables including weather, energy demand, power production variability, and storage capacity. There are various integration issues that need to be resolved. These include managing dynamic load changes, sporadic renewable energy generation, precise energy availability forecasts, and preserving system stability and dependability. Accelerating innovation in the energy industry and beyond, as well as creating new economic opportunities, the broad use of algorithmic integration methodologies has the potential to revolutionize energy systems and improve sustainability, efficiency, and dependability. To overcome these integration issues, future research and development efforts should concentrate on improving current algorithms and creating new ones. Pilot projects and field trials will be used to implement and validate these algorithms in the real world, which will yield useful insights and useful solutions. The broad deployment of hybrid energy generation systems will be facilitated by the ongoing development of algorithmic integration approaches, promoting a resilient and sustainable energy future.

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