

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Renewable microgrids face instability due to intermittent solar/wind energy.
- Traditional battery management lacks real-time optimization and adaptability.
- Need for intelligent systems to enhance efficiency, reliability, and cost-effectiveness.

METHODOLOGY

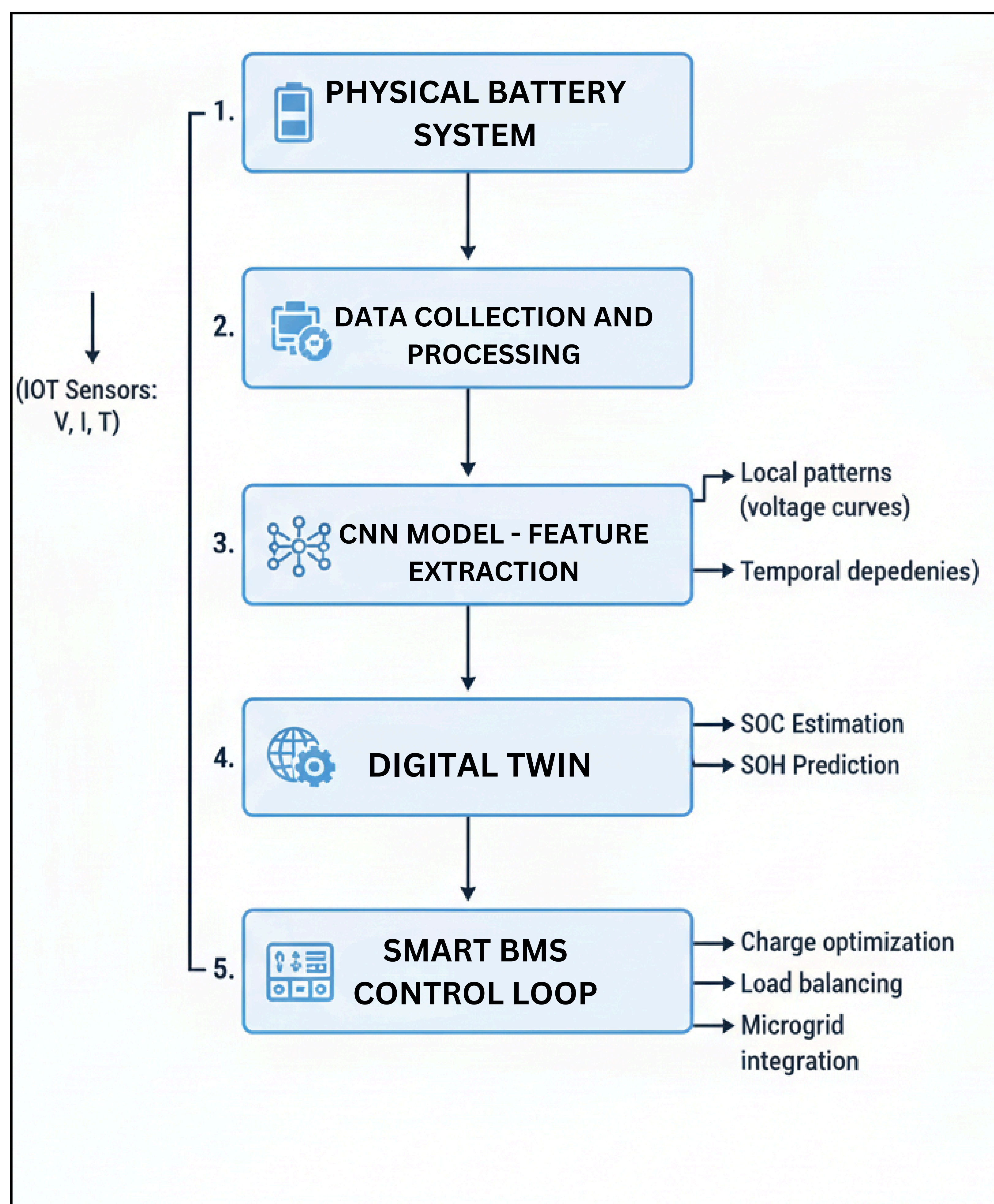


Fig 1. CNN-Driven Digital Twin Architecture for Predictive Battery Energy Storage System Control.

RESULTS

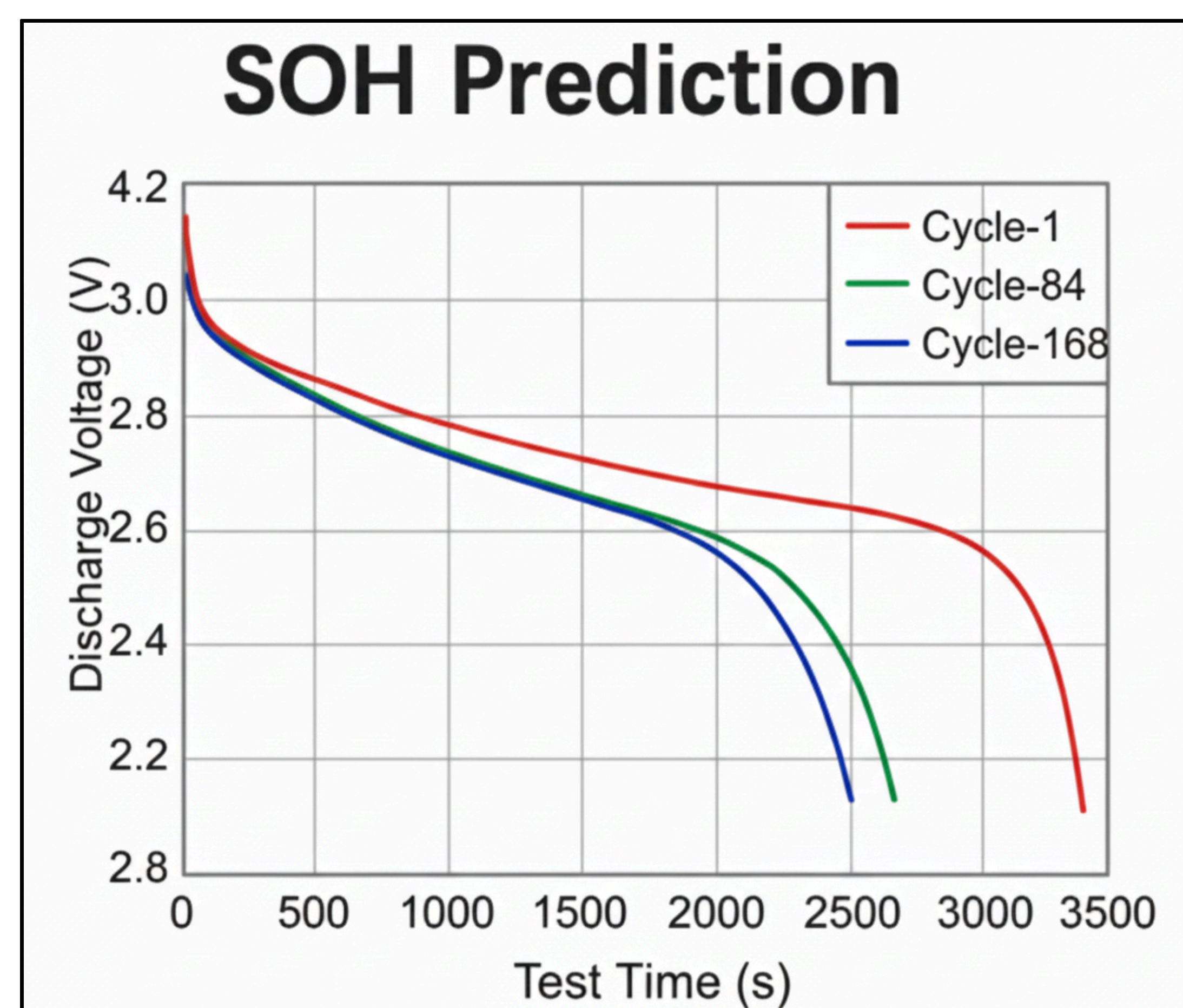


Fig 2. Battery digital twin visualization integrating real-time health indicators with SOH

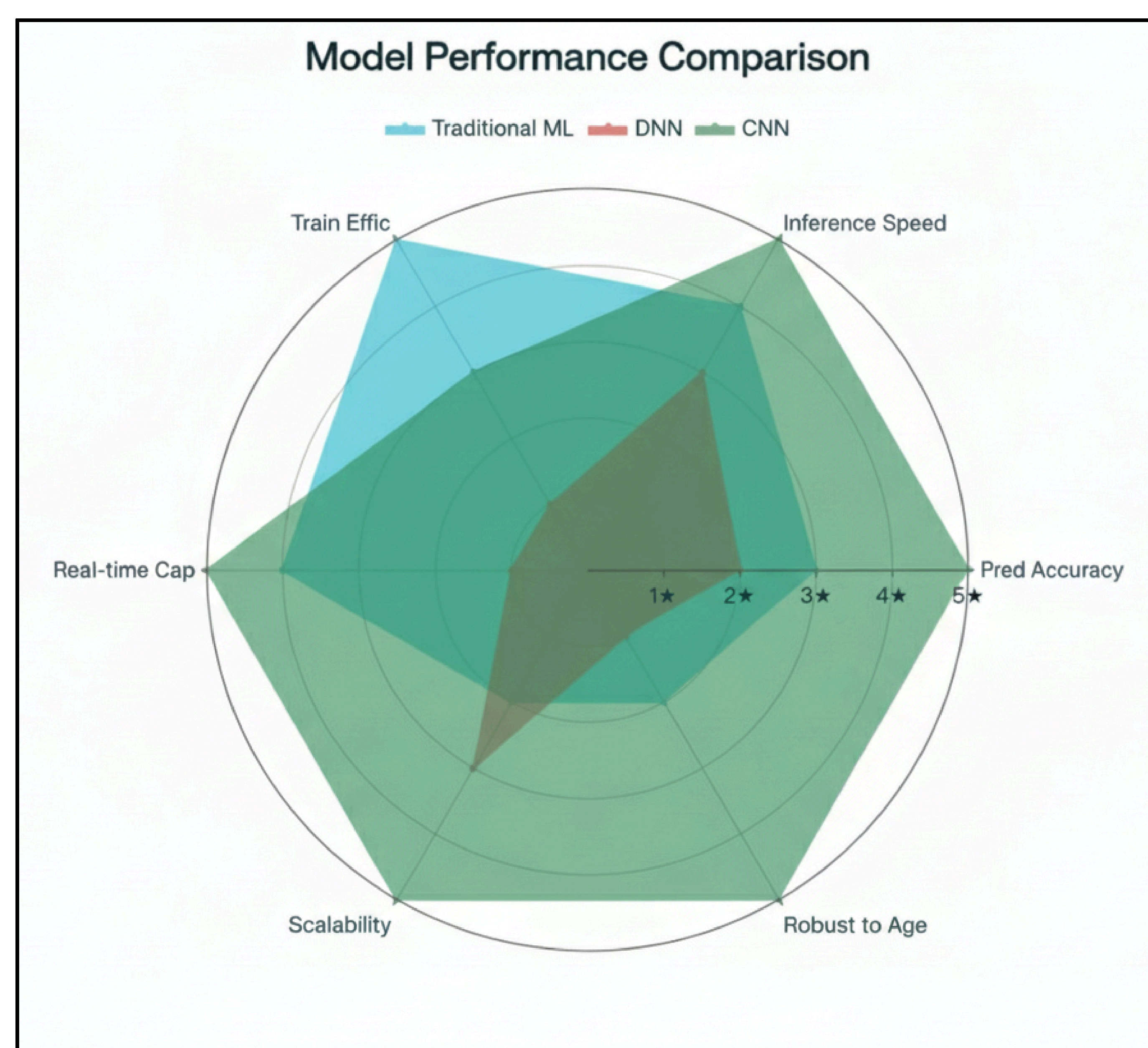


Fig 3. Radar chart comparing CNN, DNN, and traditional machine learning models across key battery management performance metrics. CNN exhibits superior ratings in accuracy, speed, real-time operations, scalability, and robustness.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

- AI-powered CNN digital twins provide highly accurate and reliable battery SOC and SOH estimations, leading to enhanced energy management, longer battery life, and improved microgrid stability.
- Incorporating dynamic battery aging and environmental conditions into CNN models will increase robustness and prediction adaptability across diverse operational scenarios.
- Deploying optimized, lightweight CNN models on edge computing platforms is recommended to enable real-time, efficient battery monitoring and autonomous control with minimal computational overhead.

REFERENCES

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