

AI-DRIVEN INNOVATIONS IN ELECTROCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS

Editors:

Shreya Sharma
Peeyush Phogat
Ranjana Jha
Sukhvir Singh

 **Bentham Books**

AI-Driven Innovations in Electrochemical Technologies for Sustainable Energy Solutions

Edited by

**Shreya Sharma, Peeyush Phogat
Ranjana Jha & Sukhvir Singh**

*Research Lab for Energy Systems
Department of Physics
Netaji Subhas University of Technology
Dwarka, New Delhi, India*

AI-Driven Innovations in Electrochemical Technologies for Sustainable Energy Solutions

Editors: Shreya Sharma, Peeyush Phogat, Ranjana Jha & Sukhvir Singh

ISBN (Online): 979-8-89881-186-0

ISBN (Print): 979-8-89881-187-7

ISBN (Paperback): 979-8-89881-188-4

© 2026, Bentham Books imprint.

Published by Bentham Science Publishers Pte. Ltd. Singapore, in collaboration with Eureka Conferences, USA. All Rights Reserved.

First published in 2026.

BENTHAM SCIENCE PUBLISHERS LTD.

End User License Agreement (for non-institutional, personal use)

This is an agreement between you and Bentham Science Publishers Ltd. Please read this License Agreement carefully before using the ebook/echapter/ejournal ("**Work**"). Your use of the Work constitutes your agreement to the terms and conditions set forth in this License Agreement. If you do not agree to these terms and conditions then you should not use the Work.

Bentham Science Publishers agrees to grant you a non-exclusive, non-transferable limited license to use the Work subject to and in accordance with the following terms and conditions. This License Agreement is for non-library, personal use only. For a library / institutional / multi user license in respect of the Work, please contact: permission@benthamscience.org.

Usage Rules:

1. All rights reserved: The Work is the subject of copyright and Bentham Science Publishers either owns the Work (and the copyright in it) or is licensed to distribute the Work. You shall not copy, reproduce, modify, remove, delete, augment, add to, publish, transmit, sell, resell, create derivative works from, or in any way exploit the Work or make the Work available for others to do any of the same, in any form or by any means, in whole or in part, in each case without the prior written permission of Bentham Science Publishers, unless stated otherwise in this License Agreement.
2. You may download a copy of the Work on one occasion to one personal computer (including tablet, laptop, desktop, or other such devices). You may make one back-up copy of the Work to avoid losing it.
3. The unauthorised use or distribution of copyrighted or other proprietary content is illegal and could subject you to liability for substantial money damages. You will be liable for any damage resulting from your misuse of the Work or any violation of this License Agreement, including any infringement by you of copyrights or proprietary rights.

Disclaimer:

Bentham Science Publishers does not guarantee that the information in the Work is error-free, or warrant that it will meet your requirements or that access to the Work will be uninterrupted or error-free. The Work is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, either express or implied or statutory, including, without limitation, implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. The entire risk as to the results and performance of the Work is assumed by you. No responsibility is assumed by Bentham Science Publishers, its staff, editors and/or authors for any injury and/or damage to persons or property as a matter of products liability, negligence or otherwise, or from any use or operation of any methods, products instruction, advertisements or ideas contained in the Work.

Limitation of Liability:

In no event will Bentham Science Publishers, its staff, editors and/or authors, be liable for any damages, including, without limitation, special, incidental and/or consequential damages and/or damages for lost data and/or profits arising out of (whether directly or indirectly) the use or inability to use the Work. The entire liability of Bentham Science Publishers shall be limited to the amount actually paid by you for the Work.

General:

1. Any dispute or claim arising out of or in connection with this License Agreement or the Work (including non-contractual disputes or claims) will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of Singapore. Each party agrees that the courts of the state of Singapore shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute or claim arising out of or in connection with this License Agreement or the Work (including non-contractual disputes or claims).
2. Your rights under this License Agreement will automatically terminate without notice and without the

need for a court order if at any point you breach any terms of this License Agreement. In no event will any delay or failure by Bentham Science Publishers in enforcing your compliance with this License Agreement constitute a waiver of any of its rights.

3. You acknowledge that you have read this License Agreement, and agree to be bound by its terms and conditions. To the extent that any other terms and conditions presented on any website of Bentham Science Publishers conflict with, or are inconsistent with, the terms and conditions set out in this License Agreement, you acknowledge that the terms and conditions set out in this License Agreement shall prevail.

Bentham Science Publishers Pte. Ltd.

No. 9 Raffles Place

Office No. 26-01

Singapore 048619

Singapore

Email: subscriptions@benthamscience.net



CONTENTS

FOREWORD	i
PREFACE	iii
DEDICATION	iv
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS	v
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION TO AI-DRIVEN INNOVATIONS IN ELECTROCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES	1
<i>Ashna Verma and N. L. Singh</i>	
INTRODUCTION	2
FUNDAMENTALS OF ELECTROCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES	4
Principles of Electrochemical Reactions	5
Key Applications	7
THE INTERSECTION OF AI AND ELECTROCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES	8
Why AI? The Need for Data-Driven Insights	9
Core AI Techniques in Electrochemistry	10
<i>Machine Learning (ML)</i>	10
<i>Deep Learning</i>	11
<i>Reinforcement Learning</i>	12
AI-DRIVEN ADVANCEMENTS IN ELECTROCHEMICAL SYSTEMS	13
AI IN MATERIAL DISCOVERY FOR ELECTROCHEMICAL SYSTEMS	14
AI-Driven Optimization of Electrochemical Processes	15
Real-Time Monitoring and Predictive Maintenance	16
CASE STUDIES	17
AI-Driven Optimization of Hydrogen Fuel Cells	18
AI for Real-Time Monitoring and Predictive Maintenance in Supercapacitors	18
AI in Green Hydrogen Production <i>via</i> Electrolysis	19
AI in Material Discovery for Supercapacitors	19
AI-Driven Simulation for Catalyst Design in Artificial Photosynthesis	20
FUTURE PRESPECTIVES	20
Emerging Trends in AI and Electrochemical Research	21
Collaboration Across Domains: Physics, Chemistry, and Data Science	22
<i>Physics and Chemistry Integration</i>	22
<i>Data Science and Electrochemical Research</i>	22
<i>Synergies between Domains</i>	23
CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS IN AI-DRIVEN ELECTROCHEMICAL RESEARCH	23
Data Scarcity, Fragmentation, and Quality Issues	23
Model Interpretability and Explainability	24
Generalization and Transferability Across Systems	24
RELEVANCE OF SDGs TO CHALLENGES IN AI-DRIVEN ELECTROCHEMICAL RESEARCH	25
CONCLUSION	26
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	27
REFERENCES	27
CHAPTER 2 OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES IN ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICES USING AI	31
<i>Priya Gupta, Suman Srivastava and Ritika Khatri</i>	
INTRODUCTION	32

TYPES OF ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICES	38
Batteries	39
Fuel Cells	39
Supercapacitors	40
RECENT INNOVATIONS, DEVELOPMENTS, AND APPLICATIONS WITH RESPECT TO EMERGING MATERIALS FOR ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICES	43
Advanced Battery Materials	43
CHALLENGES IN ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICES	46
NEED FOR OPTIMIZATION IN ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICES	47
AI TECHNIQUES IN OPTIMIZATION OF ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICES	48
In Material Discovery and Design	48
Modelling and Simulation of Electrochemical Processes	49
<i>Surrogate Models for Electrochemical Simulations</i>	50
<i>Deep Learning for Nonlinear Process Modelling</i>	50
<i>Electrochemical Process Modelling</i>	50
OPTIMIZATION OF ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	51
REAL-TIME MONITORING AND REGULATION OF ELECTROCHEMICAL SYSTEMS	52
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND THE IMPACT OF ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICES	53
ROLL OF AI IN DATA ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT	54
Real-time Data Processing and Analytics	56
AI-enhanced Data Analysis and Optimization	57
Predictive Analytics for Performance and Degradation	57
CASE STUDIES ON THE OPTIMIZATION OF ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICES THROUGH AI	58
Case 2: AI Optimization in Fuel Cells by Enhancing Fuel Cell Performance by Real-Time Monitoring and Optimization of Fuel Cells	59
Case 3: AI Optimization in Supercapacitors by Energy Storage Enhancement through Optimization of Hybrid Energy Storage Systems (HESS)	59
Case 4: AI Optimization in Electrolysers by Enhancing Electrolysis Efficiency by Optimization of Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) Electrolysers	60
Case 5: AI-assisted Optimization in Direct Methanol Fuel Cells (DMFCs) using Response Surface Methodology (RSM)	61
CONCLUDING REMARKS	62
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	63
ABBREVIATIONS USED	63
REFERENCES	64
CHAPTER 3 REAL-TIME MONITORING AND PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE IN ELECTROCHEMICAL SYSTEMS	73
<i>Shavita Salora, Jyoti Jangra, Shubham Kumar Patial, Anuj Sharma, Amandeep Kaur, Aman Grewal, Parneet Kaur and Suman Sing</i>	
INTRODUCTION	73
Types of Sensors Used for Real-time Monitoring of Composites	75
<i>Strain Sensors</i>	75
<i>Temperature Sensors</i>	76
<i>Humidity Sensors</i>	77
<i>Optical Sensors</i>	77
<i>Fundamentals of AI in Electrochemical Systems</i>	78
Algorithms Used in Electrochemical Monitoring	79

<i>Fourier Transform or Fast Fourier Transform</i>	79
<i>Numerical Simulations</i>	79
<i>Machine Learning and VAE Modeling</i>	81
Real-Time Monitoring and Predictive Maintenance in Electrochemical Systems	83
Importance of Real-Time Monitoring	83
Key Techniques for Real-Time Monitoring	83
<i>Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS)</i>	83
<i>Cyclic Voltammetry (CV)</i>	83
<i>Chronoamperometry and Chronopotentiometry</i>	84
<i>In-Situ Spectroscopic Techniques</i>	84
<i>Quartz Crystal Microbalance (QCM)</i>	84
<i>Electrochemical Scanning Probe Techniques</i>	84
<i>Online Mass Spectrometry (OEMS)</i>	84
Challenges and Solutions for Real-Time Data in Electrochemical Systems	84
<i>Challenges</i>	85
<i>Solutions</i>	85
Applications of AI in Electrochemical Technologies	86
<i>Energy Storage Systems</i>	86
<i>Fuel Cells and Electrolyzers</i>	87
<i>Corrosion Monitoring and Prevention</i>	89
CONCLUSION AND FUTURE TRENDS IN AI AND ELECTROCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES	91
CREDIT AUTHORSHIP CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT	92
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	93
REFERENCES	93
CHAPTER 4 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ENERGY SYSTEMS: APPLICATIONS, CHALLENGES, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS	101
<i>Satyam Rawat and N. L. Singh</i>	
INTRODUCTION	101
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FUNDAMENTALS	104
FOUNDATIONAL AI TECHNOLOGIES	105
Machine Learning	105
Deep Learning	105
Neural Networks	105
AI ALGORITHMS RELEVANT TO ENERGY APPLICATIONS	106
TOOLS AND PLATFORMS FOR AI IMPLEMENTATION	106
AI IN ENERGY CONVERSION TECHNOLOGIES	107
SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION	107
Optimization of Photovoltaic Cell Efficiency	107
AI Models for Solar Irradiance Prediction	108
WIND ENERGY CONVERSION	109
AI for Wind Power Forecasting and Turbine Efficiency	109
BIOENERGY AND THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION	110
Enhancing Biomass Conversion Processes Using AI	110
AI IN ENERGY STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES	111
AI FOR BATTERY TECHNOLOGY	111
Material Discovery for High-Performance Batteries	112
Predictive Maintenance of Lithium-Ion Batteries (LIBs)	112
FUEL CELLS AND SUPERCAPACITORS	113
AI in Fuel Cell Optimization and Durability	113

Real-Time Diagnostics for Supercapacitors	115
AI-DRIVEN PROCESS OPTIMIZATION AND CONTROL	116
SMART CHARGING AND DISCHARGING STRATEGIES	117
ENERGY FLOW MANAGEMENT IN HYBRID SYSTEMS	117
TESLA'S AUTOBIDDER PLATFORM FOR ENERGY STORAGE OPTIMIZATION	118
OPERATIONAL MECHANISM OF AUTOBIDDER	119
IMPACT ON THE HORNSDALE POWER RESERVE (HPR)	119
TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANTAGES	120
GOOGLE'S DEEPMIND AI FOR DATA CENTER ENERGY EFFICIENCY	120
OPERATIONAL MECHANISM OF DEEPMIND AI	121
IMPACT ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY	121
ADVANCED PREDICTIVE CAPABILITIES	122
INTEGRATION WITH RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES	122
TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS AND SCALABILITY	122
STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN ACADEMIA AND INDUSTRY	123
TECHNOLOGY READINESS LEVELS (TRLs) AND THEIR RELEVANCE	123
ROLE OF STARTUPS AND SMES IN ADVANCING AI-DRIVEN ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES	124
QUANTUM COMPUTATION FOR ENHANCED ENERGY OPTIMIZATION	124
FEDERATED LEARNING FOR DECENTRALIZED ENERGY MANAGEMENT	125
DIGITAL TWIN TECHNOLOGIES FOR REAL-TIME OPTIMIZATION	125
ANTICIPATED GLOBAL MARKET GROWTH AND POLICY TRENDS	126
ALIGNING WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)	126
CHALLENGES IN AI-DRIVEN ENERGY SYSTEMS	127
DATA SCARCITY AND QUALITY ISSUES	127
MODEL INTERPRETABILITY	127
GENERALIZATION ACROSS DIVERSE SYSTEMS	128
SCALABILITY OF AI SOLUTIONS	128
ETHICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS	129
REGULATORY AND POLICY CHALLENGES	129
HUMAN FACTORS AND WORKFORCE IMPLICATIONS	129
FUTURE DIRECTIONS: SCALING AI FOR GLOBAL ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY	130
INTEGRATION OF AI WITH EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES	130
Quantum Computing	130
Internet of Things (IoT)	130
5G Networks	130
FEDERATED LEARNING FOR ENERGY APPLICATIONS	131
Enhanced Data Privacy	131
Collaboration Across Regions	131
Reduced Computational Costs	131
ADVANCED AI ALGORITHMS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY	131
Hybrid AI Models	131
Adaptive AI Systems	131
DIGITAL TWIN TECHNOLOGIES	132
Predictive Analytics	132
System Optimization	132
Case Study Applications	132
AI-DRIVEN MATERIALS DISCOVERY	132
Battery Materials	132
Catalyst Design	133
Thermal Energy Materials	134

AI-ENHANCED ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS	134
Smart Battery Management Systems	134
Hydrogen Storage Optimization	134
Dynamic Energy Allocation	134
DECENTRALIZED ENERGY SYSTEMS	134
Microgrid Optimization	134
Peer-to-Peer Energy Trading	134
Resilience in Disaster Scenarios	134
AI FOR GRID MODERNIZATION	135
Load Forecasting	135
Grid Stability	135
Renewable Integration	135
ETHICAL AND SUSTAINABLE AI DEVELOPMENT	135
Energy-Efficient AI Models	135
Transparency and Accountability	135
Equitable Access	135
COLLABORATION BETWEEN ACADEMIA, INDUSTRY, AND POLICY	135
CONCLUDING REMARKS	136
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	137
REFERENCES	137
CHAPTER 5 AI-DRIVEN DISCOVERY AND MODELING OF ELECTROCHEMICAL MATERIALS	144
<i>Soumya Rai, Jahanvi Thakur, Anshi Pandey and N. L. Singh</i>	
INTRODUCTION	145
Overview of AI in Electrochemical Design	145
Sustainable Energy Goals and AI Innovations	146
Key Objectives of AI-Driven Reactor Design	148
FUNDAMENTALS OF ELECTROCHEMICAL REACTORS AND SYSTEMS	149
Types and Operating Principles of Electrochemical Reactors	149
<i>Batch and Continuous-Flow Reactors</i>	150
Operating Limitations and Challenges	151
Comparison of Conventional and AI-Enhanced Design	153
AI TECHNIQUES FOR REACTOR DESIGN AND SIMULATION	155
Machine Learning for Predictive Design Optimization	156
<i>Property Prediction and Process Optimization</i>	156
<i>Operating Limitations and Challenges</i>	158
Deep Learning for Reaction Kinetics and Structural Simulation	159
<i>Neural Networks for Kinetics</i>	160
Reinforcement Learning for Adaptive System Design	161
DATA-DRIVEN PROCESS OPTIMIZATION AND MAINTENANCE	163
Real-Time Data and Predictive Maintenance	164
<i>Anomaly Detection in Electrochemical Cells</i>	165
<i>Case Study: AI-Enabled Predictive Maintenance in Fuel Cells</i>	166
Optimization of Key Process Parameters	167
<i>Control of Temperature, Pressure, and Voltage</i>	168
SUSTAINABILITY AND EFFICIENCY THROUGH AI INTEGRATION	169
Reducing Energy Consumption and Carbon Footprint	170
<i>AI Strategies for Carbon Reduction</i>	172
<i>Case Study: Carbon Capture in Electrochemical Systems</i>	173
Optimizing Material Selection for Sustainability	174

CASE STUDIES ON AI-ENHANCED ELECTROCHEMICAL SYSTEMS	177
AI in Hydrogen Production and Battery Design	177
<i>Case Study: AI-Based Optimization in Hydrogen Electrolyzers</i>	178
<i>Case Study: Hystar's HyPilot Project-Advancing Green Hydrogen Production</i>	179
<i>Battery System Improvements with AI</i>	180
<i>Case Study: AI-Enhanced Predictive Maintenance in Flow Battery Systems</i>	181
<i>Case Study: Capalo AI's Virtual Power Plants for Energy Storage Optimization</i>	182
AI in Electrochemical Sensors for Process Monitoring	182
<i>Case Study: XtalPi's AI-Guided Catalyst Discovery</i>	184
CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS	185
Scalability and Industrial Integration of AI Solutions	186
Security, Privacy, and Data Challenges	188
FUTURE TRENDS	189
Self-Learning Systems and Predictive Analytics	189
Commercialization Pathways and Industry Relevance	190
CONCLUSION	191
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	192
REFERENCES	192
 CHAPTER 6 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND CHALLENGES IN AI ADOPTION FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY	201
<i>Tarun Kumar and Dushyant Kumar</i>	
INTRODUCTION	202
AI, ETHICS, AND SHARED RESPONSIBILITY IN GOVERNANCE	203
ETHICAL FRAMEWORKS FOR AI IN SUSTAINABILITY	205
Data Integrity and Equality	206
Economic Implications of AI-adoption	207
<i>Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)</i>	207
<i>Fuzzy Logic Control (FLC) in Renewable Energy Systems</i>	208
<i>Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) for Renewable Energy Layout</i>	208
<i>Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) in Smart Grids</i>	208
Economic Opportunities and Workforce Transformation	208
<i>Cost Reductions and Efficiency Gains</i>	209
<i>Equity and Access Challenges</i>	209
<i>Environmental and Economic Co-benefits</i>	210
AI IN VARIOUS SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SECTORS	210
AI in the Solar Energy Sector	210
AI in the Wind Energy Sector	212
AI in the Geothermal Sector	212
AI in Carbon Capture and Decarbonization	212
CHALLENGES WITH AI	213
Data Privacy and Security	213
Transparency and Explainability	214
Interoperability and Standardization	214
Ethical and Social Implications	215
Coordination Between Regulatory Bodies	215
Incentives and Funding	215
Environmental Impact	215
CONCLUDING REMARKS	216
REFERENCES	216

CHAPTER 7 FUTURE DIRECTIONS: AI'S ROLE IN SHAPING THE FUTURE OF ELECTROCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES	220
<i>Prashanth S. Adarakatti</i>	
INTRODUCTION	221
Understanding Electrochemical Processes	223
Important Applications of Electrochemical Technology: Electrolyzers, Fuel Cells, and Batteries	224
Electrochemical Engineering Difficulties	224
AI in Electrochemical Research and Development	226
Data-Informed Methods for Catalyst Design	227
AI for Identifying and Improving Reaction Mechanisms	228
AI-Driven Materials Discovery and Design	228
Computational Materials Science: The Role of AI	229
AI in Identifying Novel Electrode Materials	229
AI for High-Throughput Screening of Electrochemical Materials	230
AI for Real-Time Monitoring and Control	230
Machine Learning Algorithms for <i>In-Situ</i> Analysis	232
Autonomous Systems for Electrochemical Process Control	233
Predictive Maintenance and Performance Monitoring in Electrochemical Systems	233
Optimizing Energy Storage and Conversion Technologies	233
Enhancing Battery Technologies Using AI: Li-ion, Solid-State, and Beyond	234
AI in Fuel Cell Performance Prediction and Optimization	234
Smart Grid Integration and Energy Management	234
AI and Sustainability: Green Electrochemical Technologies	236
AI's Role in Carbon Capture, Storage, and Conversion	236
Electrochemical Water Splitting and Hydrogen Production <i>via</i> AI Models	236
AI for Circular Economy and Recycling in Electrochemical Systems	236
Evidence-Based Advancements: AI-Driven Improvements in Electrochemical Technologies	237
<i>AI in Catalyst Design and Optimization</i>	237
<i>Enhanced Electrochemical Process Efficiency</i>	238
<i>Diagnostics and Predictive Maintenance of Electrochemical Systems</i>	238
<i>Design of Advanced Membranes and Electrodes</i>	238
<i>Reduction of Computational Costs in Material Simulations</i>	238
<i>Challenges and Limitations of AI in Electrochemical Research</i>	239
<i>Data Quality and Availability Issues</i>	239
Model Interpretability and Explainability	240
Integration of AI with Traditional Electrochemical Engineering Practices	241
Future Trends and Opportunities in AI-Driven Electrochemistry	243
Quantum Computing and Its Role in Electrochemical Modeling	243
AI for Enhancing Electrochemical Efficiency and Reducing Costs	243
Collaborative AI-Human Synergies in Electrochemical Innovation	244
Case Studies and Industry Applications	244
AI in Lithium-Ion Battery Development	244
AI in Fuel Cell Design and Optimization	245
AI Applications in Electrochemical Sensors	245
CONCLUDING REMARKS	246
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	246
REFERENCES	246
CHAPTER 8 INTEGRATING AI FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS	254
<i>Shilpi Sehrawat, Deepa Sharma and Purnima Jain</i>	

INTRODUCTION	255
FUNDAMENTALS OF SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS	256
Renewable Energy Sources	256
Energy efficiency and Demand-Side Management (DSM)	257
Smart Grids and Energy Storage	258
Decentralized Energy Systems (DES) and Microgrids	259
OVERVIEW OF AI	259
AI FOR GRID RESILIENCE AND STABILITY	261
Fault Detection and Preventive Maintenance	261
Integration of Distributed Energy Resources (DES)	261
Real-time Monitoring and Adaptive Control	262
AI Algorithms for Grid Balancing	262
AI TRANSFORMED SES	263
Hydrogen Production and Storage	263
Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Technologies	264
Climate-Resilient Energy Systems	264
Adaptive Energy Management Systems (AEMS)	265
Smart Home Energy Management Systems (HEMS)	265
AI INTEGRATED BLOCKCHAIN FOR DECENTRALIZED ENERGY MARKETS	266
AI-DRIVEN CIRCULAR ENERGY SYSTEM	266
Energy Recycling and Recovery	266
Life Cycle of Renewable Components	267
Waste to Energy Conversion	268
FUTURE DIRECTIONS AND PROSPECTS	269
CONCLUSION	273
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	273
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	275
REFERENCES	275
CHAPTER 9 AI IN ELECTROCHEMICAL HEALTHCARE DEVICES	284
<i>M.S. Sumitha and T.S Xavier</i>	
INTRODUCTION TO ELECTROCHEMICAL HEALTHCARE DEVICES	285
Overview of Electrochemical Principles	285
Current Applications in Healthcare	286
THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTHCARE	286
Historical Perspectives	286
Evolution and Impact	287
INTEGRATING AI INTO ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICES	288
Technological Innovations-AI-Enhanced Imaging Tools and Predictive Analytics	288
Personalized Medicine- Precision Treatment and Drug Development	290
Telemedicine and Virtual Health Assistants- Chatbots, Virtual Assistants and 13Remote Monitoring	290
Surgical Robots and Automation-AI-Assisted Surgery	290
Mental Health and Neurology=AI in Mental Health Care and Brain-computer Interfaces (BCIs)	291
Disease Prediction and Epidemiology-Pandemic Management and Early Warning Systems	291
Health Record Management-Artificial Intelligence in Electronic Health Records (EHRs) and Data Analysis for Decision Support	291
Patient Experience Enhancement-Personalized Patient Engagement and Enhanced Accessibility	291
METHODOLOGIES AND APPROACHES	292

Machine Learning (ML) Algorithms	292
<i>Supervised Learning</i>	292
<i>Unsupervised Learning</i>	292
<i>Reinforcement Learning</i>	292
Deep Learning Models	292
Data Fusion Techniques and Predictive Modeling, and Anomaly Detection	293
Electrochemical Signal Processing	293
Edge AI for Wearable Devices	293
Integration with Internet of Things (IoT), Biosensor Calibration, and Optimization	294
Hybrid Models	294
Personalized Health Management and Explainable AI (XAI)	294
APPLICATIONS	295
Diabetes Management and Glucose Monitoring	295
Electrochemical Sensors for Cardiac Health	297
DATA ANALYTICS AND MACHINE LEARNING IN ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICES	299
Machine Learning Algorithms and Predictive Models	300
Common Machine Learning Algorithms Used in Healthcare	301
Data Privacy and Security Measures for AI in Electrochemical Healthcare Devices	303
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)	304
HISTORICAL EVOLUTION AND SDG ALIGNMENT OF AI IN ELECTROCHEMICAL HEALTHCARE DEVICES	305
Historical Progression of Electrochemical Healthcare Devices	305
Impact Mapping to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	305
Policy and Global Health Implications	306
Challenges and Ethical Considerations: Data Privacy and Security in Electrochemical Healthcare Devices	308
<i>Types of Data Collected by Electrochemical Devices</i>	308
<i>Key Privacy and Security Concerns</i>	309
REGULATORY APPROVALS AND COMPLIANCE STANDARDS	310
Challenges in Commercialization	310
Funding Sources and Innovation Ecosystem	311
POLICY FRAMEWORKS, INDUSTRY RELEVANCE, AND COMMERCIALIZATION OF AI-POWERED ELECTROCHEMICAL HEALTHCARE DEVICES	311
Policy Frameworks: Global Governance of AI in Medical Devices	311
Industry Relevance: AI-Electrochemical Devices in the Global Health Economy	312
Commercialization Pathways: From Innovation to Market Adoption	312
CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS IN ELECTROCHEMICAL HEALTHCARE DEVICES	313
CONCLUSION	314
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	314
REFERENCES	315
SUBJECT INDEX	332

FOREWORD

In the quest for sustainable energy solutions, humanity stands at a pivotal crossroads. The urgency of climate change, the depletion of finite energy resources, and the relentless surge in global energy demand compel us to rethink our approach to energy innovation. Incremental advancements in existing technologies will no longer suffice; what we need are transformative breakthroughs that redefine the way we generate, store, and utilize energy. At the heart of this transformation lies electrochemical technology—a cornerstone of the future energy landscape. From batteries and fuel cells to supercapacitors, these technologies hold immense promise, yet their complexity demands innovative approaches to accelerate their development.

Enter Artificial Intelligence (AI), a revolutionary force that is transforming industries worldwide. By harnessing AI's unparalleled capabilities in pattern recognition, optimization, and predictive modelling, we can unlock new frontiers in electrochemical science. AI is not merely a tool; it is a catalyst that can propel the design of advanced materials, enhance device performance, and optimize system integration in ways previously unimaginable. The convergence of AI and electrochemistry represents a paradigm shift, offering unprecedented opportunities to address the pressing energy challenges of our time.

AI-Driven Innovations in Electrochemical Technologies for Sustainable Energy Solutions is a groundbreaking exploration of this transformative intersection. This book is a testament to the power of interdisciplinary collaboration, bridging the realms of AI, electrochemistry, and energy science. It delves into how AI can revolutionize the development and deployment of energy technologies, from optimizing energy storage systems to accelerating the discovery of next-generation materials for energy conversion. The potential of AI to streamline research processes, reduce development timelines, and enhance the efficiency of electrochemical devices is truly revolutionary.

What sets this book apart is its unique blend of theoretical rigor and practical relevance. It provides readers with a solid foundation in the principles of AI and electrochemistry while offering actionable insights through real-world applications. Topics such as machine learning-driven battery optimization, AI-guided material synthesis, and the modeling of complex electrochemical systems are explored in depth. The inclusion of case studies and examples from cutting-edge research ensures that readers gain a comprehensive understanding of how AI is already driving innovation in this field.

As someone deeply immersed in the research and development of energy technologies, I am convinced that this book is an indispensable resource for anyone committed to shaping the future of energy. The editors (Dr. Shreya, Dr. Peeyush Phogat, Prof. Ranjana Jha, and Prof. Sukhvir Singh) have curated a remarkable collection of insights from leading experts in the field. Their collective expertise and vision shine through in this meticulously crafted volume, which not only highlights the current state of AI-driven electrochemical research but also charts a course for future advancements.

The integration of AI into electrochemical research is not a fleeting trend; it is a fundamental evolution that will define the next generation of sustainable energy solutions. This book is a call to action for researchers, engineers, policymakers, and students alike. It challenges us to embrace the transformative potential of AI and to harness its power in the pursuit of a more sustainable and energy-efficient world. For anyone seeking to understand and contribute to

ii

this exciting frontier, "AI-Driven Innovations in Electrochemical Technologies for Sustainable Energy Solutions " is an essential read.

The journey toward a sustainable energy future is both a challenge and an opportunity. With AI as our ally and electrochemical technologies as our foundation, we are poised to make strides that were once thought impossible. This book serves as a beacon of inspiration, guiding us toward a future where innovation and sustainability are inextricably linked.

Ashok Kumar Nagawat
Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University
Delhi
India

PREFACE

The need for sustainable energy solutions has never been more pressing as the world grapples with the realities of climate change, resource depletion, and the imperative to reduce carbon emissions. Electrochemical technologies, especially those involved in energy storage, conversion, and utilization, play a pivotal role in the transition toward a cleaner and more sustainable energy future. The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has brought a paradigm shift to this domain, offering unprecedented opportunities to enhance efficiency, optimize performance, and unlock innovative breakthroughs.

AI-Driven Innovations in Electrochemical Technologies for Sustainable Energy Solutions is an exploration of this transformative synergy between AI and electrochemical systems. This book explores the ways in which AI, machine learning, and advanced data analytics are transforming the design, development, and deployment of energy technologies. From optimizing battery systems to designing novel materials for energy storage and conversion, the integration of AI has the potential to accelerate innovation and efficiency in this field.

The chapters in this book offer insights into a wide range of topics, including the application of AI in the synthesis of advanced energy materials, optimization of energy storage devices such as batteries and supercapacitors, and the integration of renewable energy sources with grid storage. Drawing on both academic research and professional experience, the authors of this book aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of how AI can enhance electrochemical technologies while addressing the challenges associated with energy sustainability. This book is structured to present both fundamental and advanced concepts, making it suitable for a broad audience, including students, researchers, industry professionals, and policymakers. It provides an interdisciplinary perspective that connects the worlds of electrochemistry, AI, and sustainability. The inclusion of case studies and practical examples ensures that readers can appreciate not only the theoretical underpinnings but also the real-world applications of these technologies.

Throughout this journey, the authors have been fortunate to collaborate with numerous exceptional colleagues, mentors, and experts. All of the co-editors have contributed significantly to the development of this book. Their expertise, guidance, and unwavering commitment to advancing knowledge in their respective fields have been invaluable. This book also serves as a call to action, urging researchers, engineers, and policymakers to embrace AI-driven innovations as part of their efforts to solve the energy challenges of our time. The future of sustainable energy lies at the intersection of cutting-edge technologies and interdisciplinary collaboration, and AI is at the heart of this transformation.

We hope this work inspires readers to explore the vast potential of AI in the field of electrochemical technologies and to contribute to the development of solutions that will power a sustainable, energy-efficient future for generations to come.

**Shreya Sharma, Peeyush Phogat
Ranjana Jha & Sukhvir Singh**
Research Lab for Energy Systems
Department of Physics
Netaji Subhas University of Technology
Dwarka, New Delhi, India

DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to all the contributors, whose passion, insight, and dedication have made this work possible. Their unwavering commitment to advancing knowledge and innovation in the field of electrochemical technologies is a testament to their expertise and vision. I am deeply grateful for their collaboration and the collective effort that has brought this project to life.

To those who persist in their pursuit of progress, despite challenges and setbacks, this book stands as a testament to your resilience.

“Permanence, perseverance, and persistence in spite of all obstacles, discouragements, and impossibilities: It is this that in all things distinguishes the strong soul from the weak.”

— **Thomas Carlyle**

List of Contributors

Aman Grewal	Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad-201002, India Advanced Materials & Instrumentation, CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh-160030, India
Amandeep Kaur	Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad-201002, India Advanced Materials & Instrumentation, CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh-160030, India
Anshi Pandey	Research Lab for Energy Systems, Department of Physics, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi, India
Anuj Sharma	Advanced Materials & Instrumentation, CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh-160030, India
Ashna Verma	Research Lab for Energy Systems, Department of Physics, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi, India
Deepa Sharma	Department of Chemistry, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi-110078, India
Dushyant Kumar	Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, Rajasthan-342030, India
Jahanvi Thakur	Research Lab for Energy Systems, Department of Physics, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi, India
Jyoti Jangra	Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad-201002, India Advanced Materials & Instrumentation, CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh-160030, India
M.S. Sumitha	Centre for Advanced Materials Research, Department of Physics, Government College for Women, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, India
N. L. Singh	Department of Nanotechnology, Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University, Dwarka, New Delhi, India
Parneet Kaur	Advanced Materials & Instrumentation, CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh-160030, India
Prashanth S. Adarakatti	Department of Chemistry, SVM Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ilkal, India
Priya Gupta	School of Basic and Applied Sciences, K.R. Mangalam University, Gurugram, Haryana, India
Purnima Jain	Department of Chemistry, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi-110078, India
Ritika Khatri	School of Basic and Applied Sciences, K.R. Mangalam University, Gurugram, Haryana, India
Satyam Rawat	Research Lab for Energy Systems, Department of Physics, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi, India
Shavita Salora	Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad-201002, India Advanced Materials & Instrumentation, CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh-160030, India

Shilpi Sehrawat	Department of Chemistry, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi-110078, India
Shubham Kumar Patial	Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad-201002, India Advanced Materials & Instrumentation, CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh-160030, India
Soumya Rai	Research Lab for Energy Systems, Department of Physics, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi, India
Suman Singh	Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad-201002, India Advanced Materials & Instrumentation, CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh-160030, India
Suman Srivastava	Department of Chemistry, M.V. College Buxar (A Constituent Unit of Veer Kunwar Singh University Ara), Bihar, India
T.S Xavier	Centre for Advanced Materials Research, Department of Physics, Government College for Women, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, India
Tarun Kumar	Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, Rajasthan-342030, India

CHAPTER 1

Introduction to AI-Driven Innovations in Electrochemical Technologies

Ashna Verma^{1,*} and N. L. Singh²

¹ *Research Lab for Energy Systems, Department of Physics, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi, India*

² *Department of Nanotechnology, Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University, Dwarka, New Delhi, India*

Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing electrochemical technologies, driving innovations in energy storage, conversion, and the discovery of advanced materials. This chapter delves into the transformative role of AI in the design, optimization, and enhancement of electrochemical systems, with a focus on applications such as batteries, fuel cells, supercapacitors, and electrolysis. By integrating AI-driven algorithms, researchers and engineers can rapidly analyze complex datasets, predict material properties, and optimize performance parameters, significantly reducing the time and cost of experimentation. Core AI techniques, including machine learning, neural networks, reinforcement learning, and predictive analytics, are explored in depth, highlighting their applications in electrochemistry. These techniques enable the prediction of reaction kinetics, modeling of complex electrochemical behaviors, optimization of energy storage and conversion systems, and data-driven decision-making for material discovery and process control. The chapter also examines emerging trends, including AI-enabled simulations, sustainable material design, and the integration of AI in next-generation systems. The interdisciplinary nature of these innovations is emphasized, showcasing collaboration across physics, chemistry, and data science. In addition to highlighting opportunities, the chapter also critically examines key challenges such as data scarcity, fragmentation, and the limited interpretability and transferability of AI models. These constraints pose significant hurdles to broader adoption and reliability, underscoring the need for standardized datasets, explainable AI, and domain-aware model development. Ultimately, the chapter underscores AI's pivotal role in accelerating advancements in electrochemical technologies, fostering sustainable energy solutions, and shaping the future of intelligent energy systems.

* **Corresponding author Ashna Verma:** Research Lab for Energy Systems, Department of Physics, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi, India; E-mail: ashnaverma01@gmail.com

Keywords: Advanced material discovery, AI-enabled simulations, Artificial intelligence, Data scarcity, Data science, Energy storage, Interdisciplinary collaboration, Machine learning, Neural networks, Predictive analytics, Reinforcement learning.

INTRODUCTION

Electrochemical technologies serve as the cornerstone of numerous advancements in modern science and engineering, offering vital solutions to some of the most pressing global challenges in energy, sustainability, and industrial innovation. These technologies encompass a broad range of systems, including batteries, fuel cells, supercapacitors, and electrolysis units, which are integral to energy storage, energy conversion, and chemical production, as depicted in Fig. (1) [1]. From powering electric vehicles and storing renewable energy to producing green hydrogen and enabling portable electronics, electrochemical systems play a critical role in facilitating the global shift towards cleaner, more sustainable energy solutions. However, the development and optimization of such systems have historically faced significant challenges, including labor-intensive experimental methodologies, slow material discovery cycles, and the high costs associated with scaling up laboratory findings to real-world applications.

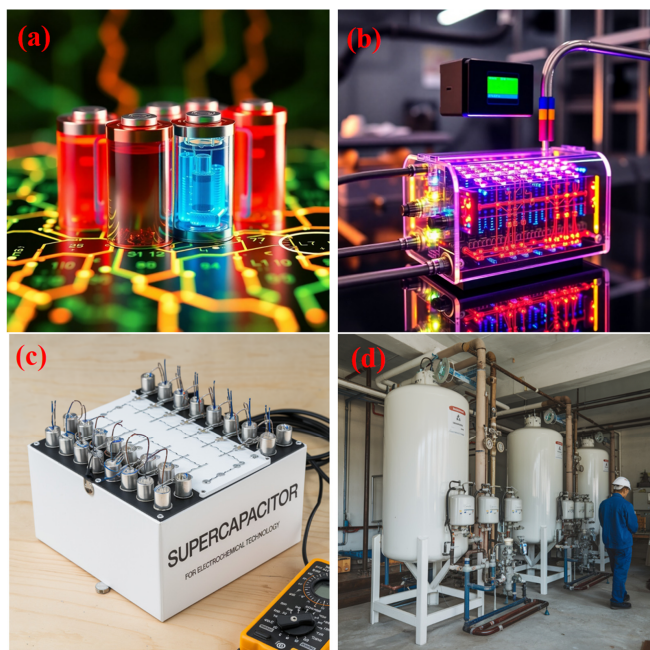


Fig. (1). Illustration of electrochemical technologies, which include (a) batteries, (b) fuel cells, (c) supercapacitors, and (d) electrolysis units, play a vital role in energy storage, conversion, and chemical production. The images have been created from ideogram.ai.

In recent years, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the field of electrochemical technologies has revolutionized the way researchers approach these challenges, as shown in Fig. (2) [2]. AI, powered by Machine Learning (ML), Deep Learning (DL), and advanced data analytics, offers unprecedented capabilities in handling large, complex datasets. These algorithms can efficiently analyze experimental and computational data, identify hidden patterns, predict material properties, and optimize system-level parameters with a speed and precision unattainable through conventional approaches. This has accelerated the discovery of high-performance materials, improved energy efficiency, and enhanced the durability and reliability of electrochemical systems. For instance, AI-driven models are being used to identify novel electrode materials with superior energy density [3], predict electrochemical behaviour [4] under varying conditions, and simulate reaction mechanisms with remarkable accuracy. Furthermore, AI is enabling real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance of energy storage and conversion systems, significantly improving their safety and operational reliability. By reducing the time and cost required for experimentation, AI empowers researchers to shift their focus from trial-and-error methods to targeted, data-driven innovation.



Fig. (2). The image depicting the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the field of electrochemical technologies, showcasing their synergy and potential in advancing energy systems, has been created from ideogram.ai.

CHAPTER 2

Optimization Techniques in Electrochemical Devices Using AI

Priya Gupta¹, Suman Srivastava^{2,*} and Ritika Khatri^{1,*}

¹ *School of Basic and Applied Sciences, K.R. Mangalam University, Gurugram, Haryana, India*

² *Department of Chemistry, M.V. College Buxar (A Constituent Unit of Veer Kunwar Singh University Ara), Bihar, India*

Abstract: The development of electrochemical devices has long been identified as a promising area for applications such as energy storage and conversion due to their environment-friendly, high-efficiency, and portable nature. There has been much focus on various electrochemical devices for over a century, including batteries, fuel cells, sensors, electrolyzers, and supercapacitors. A systematic approach to designing materials for electrochemical devices is necessary, which typically involves the design of electrodes, electrolytes, catalysts, and other components. In the modern era, the introduction of AI (Artificial Intelligence) has marked the beginning of a new phase in the progress of electrochemical devices. Various approaches, including neural networks, genetic algorithms, and machine learning models, are employed to optimize electrochemical devices. For example, the efficacy of AI in active chlorine production, battery management systems, and solid oxide fuel cells is remarkable. AI helps predict material properties and behaviors with greater accuracy, optimizes electrochemical machining parameters, and significantly reduces reliance on costly and time-consuming experiments and computational methods. This chapter will examine the impact of AI on the advancement of electrochemical devices, facilitating material discovery, enhancing sensor technology, and optimizing manufacturing processes. The recent technological advancements significantly align with several United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably SDG 7, which focuses on affordable and clean energy, SDG 9, emphasizing industry, innovation, and infrastructure, and SDG 13, dedicated to Climate Action. By facilitating the development of cleaner energy technologies and enhancing production efficiency, AI-driven electrochemical devices are essential in promoting sustainable industrial growth and addressing the challenges posed by climate change.

* **Corresponding authors Suman Srivastava and Ritika Khatri:** Department of Chemistry, M.V. College Buxar (A Constituent Unit of Veer Kunwar Singh University Ara), Bihar, India; School of Basic and Applied Sciences, K.R. Mangalam University, Gurugram, Haryana, India; E-mails: sumansamiran@gmail.com; khatri Ritika1992@gmail.com

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Algorithm, Anode, Cathode, Electrochemical devices, Energy storage, Fuel cell, Machine learning, Nanomaterials, Optimization, Sensors, Supercapacitor.

INTRODUCTION

An electrochemical device functions based on electrochemical principles, utilizing electrical energy to initiate chemical reactions or generate electrical energy through them. These devices are essential in various technologies that significantly impact sectors such as energy storage, conversion, environmental monitoring, healthcare, and more [1]. They facilitate the movement of electrons between electrodes and electrolytes, promoting redox (reduction-oxidation) reactions that produce or consume electrical energy. Fig. (1) provides a comprehensive overview of the chapter.

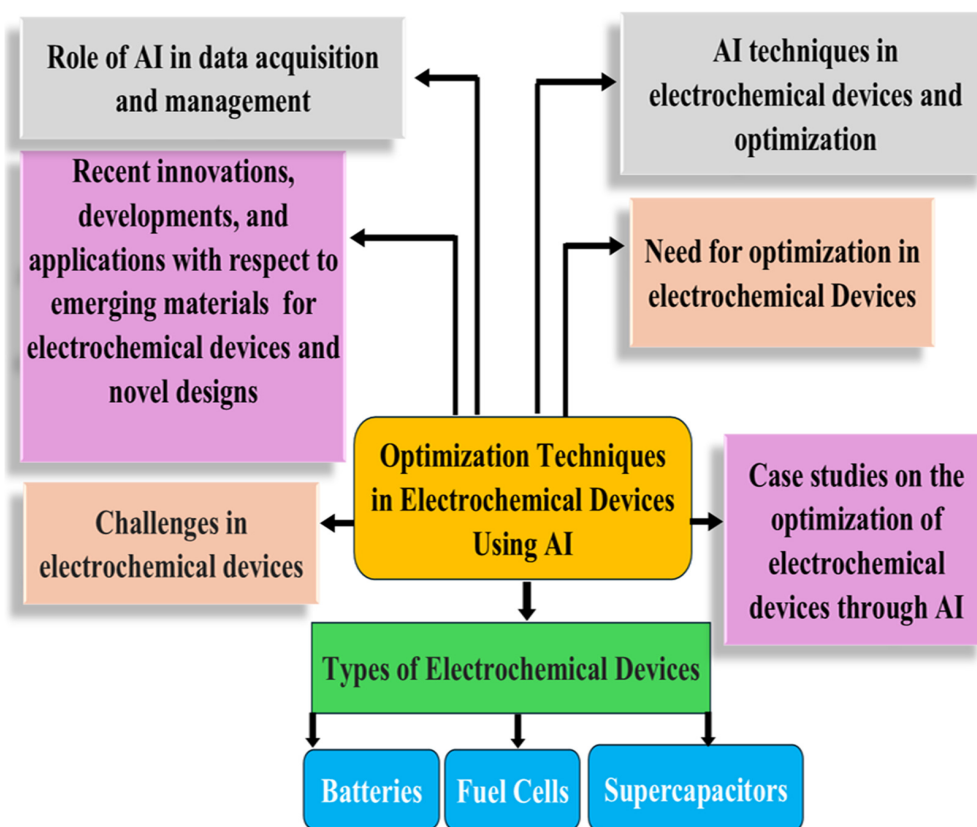


Fig. (1). Schematic diagram for a complete overview of the chapter.

Instances of such devices include batteries, supercapacitors, fuel cells, biosensors, electrolysis cells, and environmental sensors [2, 3]. A battery functions as a device that accumulates and transforms chemical energy into electrical energy, serving as a portable and dependable power source for various uses. The fundamental operational mechanism of a battery is based on electrochemical reactions occurring between two electrodes: the anode, which is negatively charged, and the cathode, which is positively charged. These electrodes are divided by an electrolyte. When a battery is connected to an external circuit, electrons migrate from the anode to the cathode through the circuit, producing an electric current that can power electronic devices, vehicles, or other machinery. The electrolyte facilitates ions' movement between the electrodes, thereby sustaining the reaction [4]. Their capacity to convert chemical energy into electrical energy makes them vital for numerous modern technologies, particularly in electric automobiles, sustainable energy solutions, and mobile electronic devices. Whereas a supercapacitor, commonly known as an ultracapacitor or an Electric Double-Layer Capacitor (EDLC), is a type of energy storage device characterized by its ability to rapidly store and release electrical energy, it functions as an energy storage device that accumulates electrical energy *via* electrostatic fields [5]. These devices are notable for their rapid charging and discharging capabilities, rendering them ideal for applications that demand swift power delivery. Supercapacitors offer high power density and extended cycle life, although they generally have a lower energy storage capacity compared to traditional batteries. A fuel cell, conversely, is an electrochemical device that generates electricity by converting the chemical energy stored in a fuel, typically hydrogen, into electrical energy through a chemical reaction with oxygen. In contrast to conventional combustion engines, fuel cells generate electricity without the combustion process, leading to enhanced efficiency and the elimination of harmful emissions, with water being the sole byproduct [1]. These devices are employed in numerous applications, such as Electric Vehicles (EVs), stationary power generation, and portable electronic devices, presenting a viable alternative to traditional energy sources due to their ecological advantages and sustainable functionality.

There has been a notable surge in interest in electrochemical devices in the current scenario, driven by global concerns regarding sustainable energy, environmental conservation, and technological advancements [6]. As the world confronts climate change, the demand for efficient, sustainable, and clean energy solutions is crucial. These devices facilitate the accumulation of energy produced from sources such as wind, solar, and hydropower, ensuring its accessibility when required and addressing the sporadic nature of these energy sources. For example, Fuel cells are considered an attractive option for clean transportation and industrial applications [7]. Concurrently, modernization in battery

CHAPTER 3

Real-Time Monitoring and Predictive Maintenance in Electrochemical Systems

Shavita Salora^{1,2}, Jyoti Jangra^{1,2}, Shubham Kumar Patial^{1,2}, Anuj Sharma², Amandeep Kaur^{1,2}, Aman Grewal^{1,2}, Parneet Kaur² and Suman Singh^{1,2,*}

¹ *Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad-201002, India*

² *Advanced Materials & Instrumentation, CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh-160030, India*

Abstract: Electrochemical systems such as batteries, fuel cells, and supercapacitors have become more crucial due to the global push towards environmentally friendly and energy-efficient technologies. These electrochemical systems are used in various applications, ranging from portable electronics to large-scale devices, and hence, there is an urgent need for advanced maintenance and monitoring methods. The integration of real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance technologies within electrochemical systems can play a crucial role in advancing sustainable energy solutions. This chapter will discuss the fundamental principles of electrochemical systems, the importance of real-time data acquisition for the systems, the challenges faced in managing energy consumption, the need for technological advancements, and the technologies that facilitate the transition towards more sustainable energy systems—highlighting the ongoing research and innovations required to overcome the challenges related to such systems and potential research areas and emerging technologies including IoT, ML, or energy harvesting technologies. Overall, this comprehensive detail could contribute to the ongoing technological advancements in smart cities and the future possibilities in the field. Integrating real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance technologies is essential for unlocking the full potential of such systems.

Keywords: Electrochemical systems, Predictive maintenance, Real-time monitoring, Sustainable energy, Technological advancements.

INTRODUCTION

Recent advances in battery and electrochemical energy storage have dramatically changed the outlook for electric vehicles. Stiffening the demand for further elec-

* **Corresponding author Suman Singh:** Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad-201002, India; Advanced Materials and Instrumentation, CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh-160030, India; E-mail: ssingh@csio.res.in

trification in transportation modes is fundamentally premised on environmental and economic factors. The energy density of batteries has improved significantly, from approximately 100 Wh/kg in the early 2000s to nearly 280 Wh/kg as of 2023, thereby enhancing the range and efficiency of EVs [1, 2]. However, lithium-ion batteries, which electric vehicles rely on, cost 89% less now than they did in 2010-2020. In simple terms, electric vehicles meet all the requirements for regular use, with the average range per charge approximately 220 miles; however, this remains inferior to the mileage of conventional gasoline-powered vehicles [3]. This highlights the need for continually innovative development in batteries and electrochemical storage systems, aiming for longer travel distances with reduced recharge times and the use of greener materials. These developments will make electric cars much more viable and attractive as the primary mode of transportation for society in general. Transport electrification is at the centre of this shift, with renewed spurts driven by improvements in battery technology that are advancing in this area. More widespread penetration in the market and increasing sales of electric vehicles help bridge the gap between battery technology and the green revolution [4]. Electric vehicles rely heavily on the significant advancements that have been made in battery and electrochemical energy storage technologies. The future of batteries is built around six key characteristics: increased energy density, fast charging capabilities, longer life, low cost, sustainability, and safety [5]. The range anxiety associated with electric vehicles must be addressed in the context of greater energy density, thereby avoiding the need for these vehicles to be built larger or heavier than their corresponding traditional gasoline vehicles. Moreover, rapid charging capability is intrinsic to today's mainstream battery technologies [6]. The objective is to reduce the charging duration to a level comparable to, or sufficiently close to, that of conventional refueling, thereby addressing one of the most significant obstacles to the widespread adoption of electric vehicles [6, 7]. Essential components in this endeavor include longevity and affordability; enhanced longevity extends the life cycles of batteries, facilitating waste reduction and sustainability [8, 9]. Future developments in battery technology should ensure increased energy density while remaining environmentally friendly with greater operation lifetimes and user safety. Sustainable practices for the development of batteries include using materials whose sourcing and production have the least negative impact on the environment, energy-efficient methods of production, and secured mechanisms for recycling and proper disposal of batteries [10, 11]. Design vehicle batteries to optimize safety and prevent overheating, fires, and explosions. The application of AI (Artificial Intelligence) has brought about tremendous changes to many scientific and technological aspects of human life. These primarily transformed to make them advance fast. It can analyse large data sets, identify trends, and develop predictive models. It has hastened the methodology and opened up new

avenues for innovation and discovery. This has dramatically improved the identification of new compounds and reaction pathways in chemistry, significantly reducing the time and cost associated with more traditional experimental approaches [12, 13]. Likewise, AI is revolutionizing the field of materials science for predicting and simulating material properties, thereby supporting the creation of advanced materials for energy storage, electronics, biomedicine, and other applications. AI, through its predictive analytics and optimization algorithms, has significantly contributed to the transformation of renewable energy systems in the energy sector, bringing intelligent management to smart grids [14, 15]. Its widespread application signals all the possibilities within it: not only the potential through advanced research and development but across the many disciplines that further facilitate it. Yet another area in which the GenAI (Generative Artificial Intelligence) models have made an important contribution is science and engineering. GenAI models can generate new data, whether images, text, or simulations of phenomena, which are close enough approximations to the real patterns and distributions [16]. Applications of the models in research, coupled with the simultaneous creation of complex molecular structures and materials, speed up the innovation process in this area of materials science and structural discovery. For instance, electrochemists make use of GenAI to simulate design options. In this way, a concept can be quickly generated and evaluated in a virtual world. Designing will save time and reduce costs and resources. Contributing to environmental science, GenAI can allow for the modelling of ecological systems and predicting the effects of climate change: this will help with conservation and policy orientation. This extraordinary characteristic of creating novel, high-quality data revolutionises the approach toward problems in science and engineering by allowing for creative and unprecedented paths of discovery and innovation. It particularly applies to using AI and Generative AI for research into battery technology and the electrochemical energy storage system. In these circumstances, artificial intelligence plays a significant role in the developmental process by revealing new opportunities for enhanced performance, safety, and sustainability in battery technology. This subsequently influences the efficiency and viability of electric vehicles and solutions for renewable energy storage.

Types of Sensors Used for Real-time Monitoring of Composites

Strain Sensors

Composite materials can be monitored in real-time using strain sensors, thus giving information on the loads and stresses imposed on them. The most common uses of strain sensors in composite materials include electrical resistance strain gauges, optical strain sensors, and piezoelectric sensors [17]. Electrical resistance

CHAPTER 4

Artificial Intelligence in Energy Systems: Applications, Challenges, and Future Directions

Satyam Rawat^{1,*} and N. L. Singh²

¹ *Research Lab for Energy Systems, Department of Physics, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi, India*

² *Department of Nanotechnology, Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University, Dwarka, New Delhi, India*

Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming energy conversion and storage technologies by enhancing efficiency, scalability, and reliability. This chapter examines AI-driven innovations in electrochemical processes, including battery design, fuel cell optimization, and supercapacitor operation. Advanced algorithms, such as Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL), enable precise modeling, real-time diagnostics, and predictive analytics, thereby accelerating material discovery and improving energy storage efficiency. Key developments are highlighted in charge-discharge optimization, energy loss reduction, and lifecycle extension for lithium-ion, solid-state, and flow batteries. The chapter also examines AI's impact on dynamic energy management, fault detection, and predictive maintenance in large-scale energy systems, such as solar and wind. Case studies demonstrate the transition from trial-and-error to data-driven approaches, resulting in reduced costs and enhanced sustainability. Further discussions include algorithmic frameworks, digital twins, and hybrid modeling for enhanced energy conversion. Challenges such as data scarcity, model generalization, and ethical considerations are addressed, along with insights into future trends. This work envisions a sustainable energy landscape driven by AI and advanced computational intelligence.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Digital twin technology, Energy conversion, Energy storage, Fuel cells, Machine learning, Material discovery, Neural networks, Photovoltaic cells, Predictive maintenance, Renewable energy systems, Smart grids, Supercapacitors, Sustainable energy.

INTRODUCTION

AI has become a cornerstone of innovation across various domains, with sustainable energy technologies standing out as one of the most impactful areas.

* **Corresponding author Satyam Rawat:** Research Lab for Energy Systems, Department of Physics, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi, India; E-mail: rawatsatyam2802@gmail.com

As the world grapples with the dual challenges of rising energy demands and the pressing need to reduce carbon emissions, AI has emerged as a transformative tool to enhance the efficiency, reliability, and scalability of sustainable energy systems. By leveraging vast datasets and advanced computational algorithms, AI enables data-driven decision-making that optimizes energy generation, storage, and distribution processes. The integration of AI into sustainable energy technologies involves the use of Machine Learning (ML), Deep Learning (DL), and other advanced computational methods to analyze and predict system behaviors. These techniques help uncover patterns in energy consumption, improve resource allocation, and enhance the operational efficiency of renewable energy systems. For instance, AI algorithms can predict solar irradiance with high precision, enabling photovoltaic systems to operate at optimal performance. Similarly, in wind energy systems, AI models can analyze historical weather data to forecast wind speeds, ensuring efficient turbine operation and energy output. AI has also revolutionized the development and optimization of energy storage technologies, a critical component of sustainable energy systems [1, 2].

The unpredictable output of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, requires sophisticated storage solutions. AI facilitates the development of cutting-edge materials for high-performance batteries through expedited simulations and predictive analysis. Moreover, AI is crucial for the continuous monitoring and control of energy storage systems, enabling the detection of potential issues before they cause system breakdowns and maximizing charge-discharge cycles to prolong battery lifespan. AI's most notable contribution to sustainable energy technologies is its capacity to enable dynamic energy management. For instance, smart grids utilize AI to equilibrate energy supply and demand instantaneously. By examining data from various sensors and user profiles, AI algorithms ensure efficient electricity distribution while minimizing energy waste. Furthermore, AI-driven systems can adjust to fluctuating energy demands and smoothly integrate renewable energy sources into the grid, thereby decreasing dependence on fossil fuels and enhancing grid resilience. Digital twin technology, a rapidly expanding AI application, has further improved the dependability of sustainable energy systems. Digital twins generate virtual replicas of physical systems, allowing real-time simulation and optimization of energy processes. In the realm of renewable energy, digital twins enable operators to forecast system performance under various conditions, identify inefficiencies, and implement corrective measures without physical interventions. This not only reduces operational expenses but also enhances the longevity and reliability of energy systems. Despite its transformative potential, integrating AI into sustainable energy technologies presents challenges. Data quality and availability remain significant obstacles, as AI models require extensive datasets for training and validation. Ensuring the interpretability and transparency of AI algorithms is

another crucial concern, particularly in safety-critical applications such as energy storage and grid management. Additionally, the energy consumption of AI systems themselves must be addressed to align with broader sustainability goals. Looking forward, the future of AI in sustainable energy technologies appears promising. Emerging advancements in AI, such as federated learning and edge computing, offer new opportunities to address existing challenges. Federated learning protects data privacy and enhances scalability by enabling cooperative model training across distributed data sources. In the meantime, edge computing enhances real-time energy management by reducing the latency and energy consumption associated with cloud-based AI systems [3].

The importance of AI in energy conversion and storage lies in its unparalleled ability to address the complexities and inefficiencies inherent in traditional energy systems. Energy conversion, which involves transforming energy from one form to another—such as solar radiation into electricity or chemical energy into mechanical energy—requires precision and optimization to maximize efficiency. Energy storage, on the other hand, ensures the availability of energy when it is needed, thereby overcoming the intermittency of renewable sources such as solar and wind. AI offers transformative solutions in both domains, enabling the development of more efficient, reliable, and sustainable energy systems. AI improves the efficiency of renewable energy technology in energy conversion by using adaptive control systems and predictive analytics. To forecast energy output and improve panel orientation in real time, for example, AI systems examine enormous volumes of data from solar panels, including temperature, shading, and irradiance. In wind energy systems, AI models process meteorological data to forecast wind speeds and adjust turbine parameters, ensuring maximum power generation. These data-driven approaches not only increase energy conversion efficiency but also reduce operational costs and minimize downtime. When it comes to energy storage, AI plays a crucial role in advancing battery technology, a cornerstone of modern energy systems. AI-driven simulations accelerate the discovery of new materials with enhanced storage capacities, thermal stability, and charge-discharge efficiencies. Machine learning models identify optimal electrode compositions and electrolyte formulations, significantly reducing the time and cost associated with experimental trials [4]. Moreover, AI enables real-time monitoring of batteries, detecting anomalies such as overheating or capacity loss before they escalate into critical failures. This predictive capability extends battery lifespans and enhances safety, addressing one of the primary concerns in energy storage technologies. AI also facilitates the integration of energy storage with smart grid systems, creating a dynamic ecosystem where energy supply and demand are balanced seamlessly. AI systems optimize the timing of energy storage and release by examining consumption patterns and grid data. This ensures that excess energy generated during periods of peak production is

CHAPTER 5

AI-Driven Discovery and Modeling of Electrochemical Materials

Soumya Rai^{1,*}, Jahanvi Thakur¹, Anshi Pandey¹ and N. L. Singh²

¹ *Research Lab for Energy Systems, Department of Physics, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi, India*

² *Department of Nanotechnology, Delhi Skill Entrepreneurship University, Dwarka, New Delhi, India*

Abstract: This chapter delves into the transformative role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in accelerating the discovery and modeling of electrochemical materials, with a focus on enhancing their performance, sustainability, and industrial relevance. By leveraging AI techniques such as machine learning, deep learning, and reinforcement learning, researchers are addressing key challenges in material optimization, catalyst selection, and performance prediction. The chapter highlights how AI enables rapid screening, predictive modeling, and real-time adaptability, which are critical for advancing technologies such as hydrogen production, battery systems, and electrochemical sensors. Case studies from industry, including AI-integrated electrolyzers, flow battery management, and AI-guided catalyst platforms, illustrate real-world applications and the progression of technology readiness. Furthermore, the integration of AI innovations with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is discussed, including direct links to clean energy, climate action, and responsible production. Commercialization pathways, such as patent trends, startup ecosystems, and AI-as-a-Service (AIaaS) models, are examined to contextualize the industrial deployment of these innovations within the frameworks of Industry 4.0 and the hydrogen economy. Concluding insights underscore AI's growing role in shaping next-generation electrochemical systems through data-driven design, cross-sector collaboration, and sustainable innovation.

Keywords: AI optimization, Artificial intelligence, Battery optimization, Carbon emission, Deep learning, Electrochemical cells, Electrochemical reactors, Electrochemical sensors, Hydrogen production, Machine learning, Sustainable energy.

* **Corresponding author Soumya Rai:** Research Lab for Energy Systems, Department of Physics, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi, India; E-mail: soumyarai.sr16@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming the design of electrochemical reactors and systems, offering innovative tools to address energy efficiency and sustainability needs. The integration of AI in electrochemical engineering enables optimized design, predictive maintenance, and enhanced control over critical parameters, which are essential for applications in sustainable energy [1]. This chapter examines the fundamental principles of AI-driven electrochemical system design, highlighting the potential for deep learning, machine learning, and data-driven optimization to enhance reactor performance. By reducing energy demands and enabling real-time adjustments, AI contributes to sustainable, efficient electrochemical solutions, with significant implications for industries striving to meet global energy goals.

Overview of AI in Electrochemical Design

The role of artificial intelligence in electrochemical system design is pivotal, bringing unprecedented advancements to both research and practical applications. Traditionally, designing electrochemical reactors, which are crucial in fields such as energy storage, environmental sensing, and chemical synthesis, has been based on iterative testing, empirical relationships, and direct human input. These approaches, however, often fall short in addressing the complex, multivariate relationships within the reactor environment, where factors such as temperature, pressure, and current density intricately affect performance [2]. AI-driven approaches, particularly Machine Learning (ML) and deep learning, enable the processing and analysis of vast datasets, which can reveal patterns and insights beyond the reach of traditional methods [3]. In reactor design, ML models can predict system behavior under varying conditions, allowing engineers to optimize materials, geometries, and operational settings more effectively [4]. Deep learning methods, such as artificial neural networks, can simulate intricate reaction kinetics and energy flows within the reactor, enabling the prediction of outcomes for specific design choices. By generating simulations at high speed, AI reduces the time and resources needed for experimentation [5]. AI's real-time data processing and adaptive learning capabilities also support continuous improvement in reactor operations. With predictive maintenance algorithms, electrochemical systems can detect potential faults before they become critical, extending the reactor's lifecycle and minimizing downtime [6]. AI can also respond to data from sensors in real-time, adjusting operational parameters to sustain optimal performance, which is particularly valuable in renewable energy applications where supply and demand fluctuate. Moreover, the rapid expansion of AI applications in this field is driven by the need for sustainable energy solutions. AI-optimized reactors play a crucial role in hydrogen production, battery systems, and carbon capture

technologies, which are essential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and transitioning to cleaner energy sources [7]. For example, AI-driven models can enhance the efficiency of hydrogen electrolyzers by precisely controlling factors such as temperature and electrolyte concentration, resulting in higher outputs with reduced energy consumption. The widespread application of AI in electrochemical design marks a paradigm shift in how engineers and scientists approach system optimization. As the field advances, AI is expected to continue driving more efficient, adaptable, and sustainable designs, making it an invaluable asset in the global effort to meet ambitious energy and environmental goals.

Sustainable Energy Goals and AI Innovations

In the context of global sustainability targets, artificial intelligence emerges as a powerful catalyst for innovation in electrochemical systems. Sustainable energy goals, as outlined by the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), emphasize the importance of clean energy production, efficient resource use, and reducing carbon footprints [8]. Electrochemical systems, including batteries, fuel cells, and hydrogen electrolyzers, play a central role in achieving these goals. However, their traditional design and operational processes often entail energy losses and inefficiencies, which present obstacles to large-scale sustainable energy deployment. AI innovations help tackle these challenges by enabling real-time optimization and efficient design processes for electrochemical reactors. For example, AI algorithms can be applied to refine material selection and reactor configuration, two factors that significantly impact the sustainability of energy systems [9]. Materials optimized through AI-based predictive models can improve system durability and efficiency, which in turn minimizes waste and reduces the need for frequent replacements. Additionally, AI tools support researchers in developing new, sustainable materials by predicting their properties and potential reactions under various conditions, shortening development cycles and reducing resource expenditure.

These advancements directly support several UN SDGs, notably: SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), by enhancing the efficiency and scalability of clean energy systems; SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), through the acceleration of innovation in electrochemical technologies; SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), by minimizing material waste and optimizing resource use; and SDG 13 (Climate Action), by enabling the development of low-emission technologies. By integrating AI into the design and operation of electrochemical systems, researchers and industries can align their innovations with global sustainability frameworks, contributing to long-term energy resilience and environmental protection.

CHAPTER 6

Ethical Considerations and Challenges in AI Adoption for Sustainable Energy

Tarun Kumar^{1,*} and Dushyant Kumar¹

¹ Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, Rajasthan-342030, India

Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) holds immense potential to revolutionize various sectors, including sustainable energy, finance, grid management, transportation, and healthcare. By optimizing resource use, predicting maintenance needs, and enabling smarter energy distribution, AI can significantly contribute to achieving sustainable energy goals. However, integrating AI in sustainable energy systems also raises numerous ethical considerations and challenges that must be addressed to ensure equitable and responsible use. The rapidly growing carbon footprint of AI, driven by the substantial energy required to train increasingly complex Machine Learning (ML) models, has raised significant concerns. These concerns raise questions about the true potential of AI in achieving sustainability goals. This chapter explores the ethical implications of AI adoption in the sustainable energy sector. It critically examines the ethical risks and responsibilities surrounding the integration of AI into sustainable energy infrastructure, addressing issues such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, transparency, and socioeconomic impact. As AI algorithms become integral to energy systems, stakeholders must have access to information about model architectures, data sources, and decision criteria. Bias and fairness represent another crucial dimension. AI models can inadvertently perpetuate biases present in training data, potentially exacerbating existing inequalities. Researchers emphasize the need for robust approaches to mitigate bias and ensure equitable access to energy resources. Privacy and data security are ongoing challenges in the AI-driven energy landscape. These systems rely on vast amounts of data, and protecting user privacy while securing sensitive information is paramount. Differential privacy and federated learning have been proposed to address these concerns. Striking a balance between energy efficiency and computational demands is also critical. While AI can optimize energy consumption, it requires substantial computational resources. Researchers have explored the environmental impact of AI deployment, emphasizing the need for sustainable practices. In conclusion, the responsible adoption of AI in sustainable energy requires interdisciplinary collaboration, robust regulations, and continuous ethical scrutiny. Policymakers, researchers, and practitioners must draw insights from relevant studies and frameworks to effectively navigate these challenges. The adoption of Green AI is a better alternative to conventional AI for producing accurate results with lower computational costs.

* Corresponding author Dushyant Kumar: Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, Rajasthan-342030, India; E-mail: dushyant@nsut.ac.in

Keywords: AI adoption, Artificial intelligence, Carbon footprint, Climate mitigation, Data integrity, Data privacy, Economic implications, Energy justice, Energy storage optimization, Grid optimization, Sustainable energy, Tectonic data collection.

INTRODUCTION

AI and energy are the new power couple in the global arena. The Digital Revolution, also known as the 4th Industrial Revolution, has already begun; Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) models hold the largest share in it. The Recent advances in AI have benefited humankind in numerous ways. AI holds the potential to process vast amounts of data, analyze complex patterns, and predict the most favourable outcome. Artificial intelligence (AI) has a strong global adoption rate, with its footprint visible in every sector, including transportation, agriculture, and policy. Among these, the energy sector has garnered significant attention [1 - 5]. As the world is transitioning from conventional energy resources to more sustainable alternatives, AI plays a significant role in this sector. One of the major contributions of AI is its ability to forecast energy supply and demand more accurately. This capability helps in planning energy distribution, optimizing resources, and increasing the efficiency of the grid system. Additionally, AI enhances financial gains by managing resources like wind power stations, solar plants, and hydroelectric plants more efficiently and sustainably [6]. With the optimization of algorithms, data security, and integrity, AI holds the potential for eco-centric sustainable development, which is the core of the 21st-century development process. Most governments, which are likely transitioning towards clean energy, are considering the adoption of AI in governance, planning, and execution, as well as designing sustainable development models. With the ever-increasing demand for power and the changing geopolitical landscape, it's high time for nations to secure their energy infrastructure and supply chain continuity. Here, sustainable sources of energy can play a pivotal role in reducing energy consumption. AI can help nations achieve their net emissions targets and better manage climate change, through effective emission tracking and waste management [6, 7]. Since AI impacts numerous aspects of our lives, it has become essential for governments worldwide to develop policies and frameworks that guide the various stakeholders, including academic institutions, public and private bodies, and civil society, to ensure the ethical use of AI. Major focus areas regarding the ethical use of AI include proportionality and safeguarding human rights, adaptive governance and collaboration, responsibility and accountability, transparency and explainability, auditability and traceability, sustainability, and non-discrimination. Some of the acts or laws passed on AI regulation across the globe include: The European Union AI Act, 2024, which categorizes AI based on risk as unacceptable risk,

high-risk, and limited-risk AI systems. This act prohibits systems that include social scoring, manipulative AI, real-time remote biometric identification in public spaces, and AI that exploits vulnerabilities of sensitive attributes, such as political beliefs and race. High-risk AI systems are subject to strict regulations, for instance, in critical infrastructure, education, and employment. The provider must ensure risk management, human oversight. Limited-risk AI systems are subject to transparency rules that include notification to users by the system regarding their interaction with AI.

In contrast to the EU, the US is moving forward with a decentralized framework in AI regulation. States like California are leading the way in AI regulation with proposed laws aimed at enhancing accountability, eliminating discrimination, and regulating business data usage.

In the Asia-Pacific region, countries such as Singapore, Japan, and Australia are leading the way with laws for AI regulation in place. Singapore was the first nation in the world to launch a Model AI governance framework and has also introduced its first edition of the National AI Strategy.

However, certain challenges, such as the increasing complexity of algorithms in improving performance, biases, governance, data availability, and privacy, further add to the perplexities and resource requirements [8, 9]. The vast number of data centres holding immense training data requires refrigerating with large volumes of water, thus increasing AI's overall carbon footprint.

AI, ETHICS, AND SHARED RESPONSIBILITY IN GOVERNANCE

AI governance should incorporate stakeholder responsibilities and their ethical compliance. A multilevel government framework should involve coordination between governments, citizens, and corporations, focusing on building trust to enhance integrity and competence [10]. On the other hand, a cohesive framework proposes a review of AI governance models to enhance coherence among stakeholders, yet in an adaptable manner, addressing public distrust and privacy concerns [11].

Another aspect is the stakeholders' responsibilities, which involve several dimensions, including the government's role in ensuring accountability and transparency, corporate responsibility aimed at developing with ethical standards and respecting the fundamental rights of humans, and citizen engagement, encompassing the encouragement of public participation in the AI governance model to build trust and credibility.

Future Directions: AI's Role in Shaping the Future of Electrochemical Technologies

Prashanth S. Adarakatti^{1,*}

¹ Department of Chemistry, SVM Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ilkal, India

Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing electrochemical technologies by spurring advancements in material discovery, process optimization, and predictive modeling. By enabling the rapid screening and creation of innovative electrode materials, electrolytes, and catalysts, advanced machine learning algorithms and neural networks significantly reduce the time and expense associated with conventional research. By analyzing data in real-time and making well-informed decisions, AI-powered solutions enhance the sustainability and effectiveness of electrochemical processes, including chemical synthesis, water treatment, and energy storage. Artificial Intelligence (AI) models excel at understanding the intricacies of electrochemical systems, providing valuable insights into device performance and refining reaction conditions to achieve optimal results. Advances in battery, fuel cell, and electrolyzer technology are made possible by predictive modeling, which facilitates the development of high-performance materials and systems. Additionally, by optimizing processes and reducing human involvement, AI-driven automation in industrial and laboratory environments speeds up scaling and commercialization. AI and electrochemical technologies are being integrated for specific uses where accuracy and speed of analysis are essential, such as biosensing and diagnostics. Customized solutions are being developed to tackle issues in environmental monitoring and healthcare by utilizing AI's capabilities. This investigation demonstrates how AI has the potential to transform electrochemical technologies and provide long-term solutions to the world's energy and environmental challenges. AI has the potential to significantly influence the direction of electrochemical research and its real-world applications by stimulating innovation and improving operational effectiveness.

Keywords: Biosensing, Catalysts, Electrode materials, Energy storage, Environmental monitoring, Machine learning algorithms, Neural networks, Predictive modeling, Real-time data analysis, Sustainability, Water treatment.

* Corresponding author Prashanth S. Adarakatti: Department of Chemistry, SVM Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ilkal, India; E-mail: prashanthsa143@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Modern society relies heavily on electrochemical technologies, particularly for chemical synthesis, energy conversion, and storage [1]. These technologies utilize the motion of ions and electrons, transforming chemical energy into electrical energy or vice versa. The development of next-generation electronic gadgets, the advancement of clean energy solutions, and the reduction of carbon footprints all depend on key applications such as batteries, fuel cells, electrolyzers, and sensors [2]. Rechargeable batteries, such as lithium-ion (Li-ion) and solid-state batteries, are among the most well-known electrochemical systems. The power is anything from electric cars to mobile devices. As clean substitutes for fossil fuel-based power generation, fuel cells—which produce electricity *via* the electrochemical reaction of hydrogen and oxygen—are being investigated more and more. In contrast, electrolyzers facilitate the production of hydrogen from water, a crucial step in achieving sustainable energy transitions. Despite their potential, these technologies face several obstacles that necessitate creative solutions, including affordability, scalability, durability, and efficiency [3, 4].

Due in large part to the complexity of the materials involved and the subtleties of their behavior under actual working conditions, electrochemical systems continue to face performance and reliability limits after decades of research and advancement. The need for a more comprehensive, data-driven strategy that utilizes sophisticated algorithms, simulation tools, and computational techniques to forecast, evaluate, and enhance electrochemical processes is becoming increasingly apparent in order to overcome these challenges [5]. Numerous scientific and engineering fields have undergone significant changes in recent decades due to the rapid development of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Artificial Intelligence (AI), particularly Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL), has demonstrated its ability to solve complex optimization problems, provide predictive analytics in various domains, including materials science and healthcare, and uncover significant patterns from vast datasets [6]. AI is a game-changing tool in both industry and research because of its capacity to handle vast amounts of data and identify minute correlations within it [7].

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has gained popularity in the field of electrochemical technologies as a valuable tool for enhancing the understanding and performance of electrochemical systems [8]. The design of new materials or reaction conditions may be optimized, future behaviors can be predicted, and experimental data from electrochemical cells can be processed using AI algorithms. AI is particularly adept at evaluating data from simulations and high-throughput tests, which enables scientists to identify potential materials and reaction pathways that would otherwise require years of trial and error [9]. Neural networks, support

vector machines, and decision trees are examples of machine learning approaches commonly used to predict important factors such as efficiency, longevity, and thermal stability, as well as to evaluate the behavior of electrochemical systems [10]. These techniques simplify both the discovery process and the optimization of current technologies. They can be applied in various electrochemical domains, ranging from battery development to fuel cell optimization [11]. There is considerable promise in combining AI with electrochemical technology to address the persistent challenges that conventional electrochemical systems have encountered. The potential of AI to speed up electrochemical material discovery and innovation is among its most alluring benefits. In a fraction of the time required by traditional experimental approaches, researchers can use machine learning to predict the behavior of novel compounds, assess complex material properties and interactions, and determine the optimal configurations for energy storage or conversion devices [12].

AI also enables the real-time monitoring and management of electrochemical processes, which helps prevent errors before they occur and provides valuable insights into system performance [13]. AI, for instance, can monitor fuel cell efficiency, optimize battery charge/discharge cycles, or identify early degradation indicators, all of which increase system longevity and lower maintenance costs. AI-driven optimization is also used in the creation of novel electrodes and materials. It can be quite time-consuming and resource-intensive to screen thousands of potential candidates when creating novel materials for electrochemical applications [14]. This is accelerated by AI, which eliminates the need for time-consuming trial-and-error techniques by evaluating data from computer models and experimental tests to anticipate the most promising materials. Development cycles are significantly shortened by this data-driven approach, which facilitates the advancement of energy storage and conversion technologies [15].

Last but not least, AI can help electrochemical technologies scale for large-scale uses. AI can help optimize design, manufacturing, and operational strategies to ensure that these technologies are not only efficient but also commercially feasible, whether they are being developed for grid-scale energy storage or hydrogen production through water electrolysis [16]. In conclusion, unlocking the next generation of energy systems hinges on the integration of AI and electrochemical technology. AI has the potential to spur innovation in materials science, process optimization, and predictive maintenance by improving the speed, precision, and efficiency of research and development. AI will become more and more important as electrochemistry develops in order to solve the world's energy problems, hasten the switch to sustainable energy sources, and usher in a new era of electrochemical technology [17] (Fig. 1).

Integrating AI for Sustainable Energy Solutions

Shilpi Sehrawat¹, Deepa Sharma^{1,*} and Purnima Jain^{1,*}

¹ Department of Chemistry, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi-110078, India

Abstract: AI has revolutionized the energy industry by enhancing scalability, efficiency, and dependability in terms of sustainable energy solutions enabled by AI. This chapter provides an in-depth discussion of AI's critical role in enhancing sustainable energy technologies, including energy storage, grid management, renewable energy generation, and energy consumption optimization. AI techniques such as ML, neural networks, and optimization algorithms are being explored for their potential to forecast the production of renewable energy, maximize the operations of solar panels and wind turbines, and forecast maintenance requirements to reduce expenses and downtime. In the realm of energy storage, AI-driven models in the energy storage space offer precise forecasts of battery health and performance, enabling the development of advanced BMS that optimize the longevity and effectiveness. This chapter covers the essentiality of AI for the integration of various energy sources into smart grids, as this allows for the efficient distribution of energy, facilitating real-time balancing of supply and demand and improved grid stability, and AI applications in demand-side management, where AI algorithms optimize the behaviors related to energy use in the commercial, industrial, and residential domains, resulting in significant energy savings and reduced carbon footprints. This chapter highlights how AI is contributing to the discovery and optimization of materials with improved qualities for energy conversion and storage, thereby accelerating the development of materials with enhanced properties for energy conversion and storage applications. Through a comprehensive analysis of current research and developments, this chapter highlights the revolutionary potential of AI in accomplishing sustainable energy goals. The study offers insights into potential future research areas and the vital importance of interdisciplinary collaboration in harnessing AI to create a more resilient and sustainable energy future.

Keywords: AI algorithms, AI-driven models, Artificial intelligence (AI), Battery management systems (BMS), Energy solutions, Energy transformations, Innovations, Renewable energy, Sustainability.

* Corresponding authors Deepa Sharma and Purnima Jain: Department of Chemistry, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi-110078, India; E-mails: deepa0910sharma@gmail.com; prnm_j@yahoo.co.in

INTRODUCTION

In the 1950s, the emergence of computer-based intelligence programs and neural networks led to the discovery of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) concept, and during this period only the term AI first came into existence. Theoretically, this laid the foundation for AI as a new popular discipline. However, integrating AI and Machine Learning (ML) into sustainable energy applications gained momentum in the late 20th and early 21st century, driven by advances in computational power, data availability, and environmental urgency [1]. The application of AI and ML in sustainable energy solutions has evolved significantly, aligning well with the global push toward clean, efficient, and intelligent energy systems. These technological advancements led to the evolution of smart computers and software programs that possess the ability to mimic human learning and decision-making abilities. Due to this, AI and data mining have grown in importance across numerous academic fields, especially in the energy sector, which is one of the major sectors where AI and ML are found to be extremely helpful. Furthermore, the requirement of high accuracy and faster processes with complex inputs and datasets has made AI an integral part of the rapidly growing energy sectors [2]. Thus, the integration of AI for the enhancement of clean energy has emerged as a robust necessity for the future.

The development of advanced AI-based technologies for the production, distribution, and consumption of energy provides enormous potential, addressing some of the many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) either directly or indirectly. A large share of the population still lacks access to affordable and clean energy due to increasing demand and limited availability of petroleum-based resources. On the other hand, changing climatic conditions resulting from large-scale human activities further create a need to develop smart, innovative methods for sustainable energy solutions. Thus, AI is a robust technology for industrial and climate sustainability, facilitating accurate and enhanced estimates of renewable energy, such as wind speed topology and solar energy irradiance predictions, which are vital for achieving optimal energy production and guaranteeing grid resilience and reliability [3, 4].

AI-driven smart grid technologies enhance the reliability and efficiency of energy distribution by dynamically adjusting to fluctuations in demand and supply [5]. It optimizes energy consumption in buildings through predictive analytics and automation, reducing carbon footprints and enhancing sustainability [6]. Furthermore, it also benefits from improved energy efficiency, as AI models enable precise control and optimization of energy consumption patterns, leading to significant reductions in energy use while maintaining operational efficiency [5]. Additionally, AI facilitates the integration of renewable energy sources (such as

solar and wind) into existing energy infrastructures, addressing challenges of intermittence and variability [4].

AI techniques are being applied to manage multi-energy systems, demonstrating their potential in large-scale renewable energy integration [7]. In building automation, successful AI implementations have led to significant energy savings and carbon reduction [6]. AI-driven solutions contribute to the decarbonization of energy systems and the integration of clean energy sources, thereby supporting climate action goals [6]. While AI offers promising solutions for sustainable energy, it is essential to consider the broader implications of its integration. There are several challenges associated with ethical considerations, such as data privacy, algorithm biases, which demand robust ethical frameworks and policies [8, 9]. The integration of AI into existing energy infrastructures also presents challenges in terms of scalability, data integration, and the robustness of AI algorithms [5]. Additionally, the potential for job displacement requires strategies that promote human-AI collaboration [8].

FUNDAMENTALS OF SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS

Sustainable Energy Systems (SES) are crucial for meeting the increasing demand for energy while minimizing environmental impacts. These systems prioritize renewable energy sources and energy efficiency to create resilient and low-carbon energy systems for the future. Therefore, they are also known as Renewable Energy Systems (RES) that decentralise energy infrastructure through advanced technologies. The integration of AI into SES is a transformative approach that enhances the efficiency, reliability, and sustainability of EM. Combining AI technologies with the Internet of Things (IoT) and other advanced computing methods offers innovative solutions to the challenges faced by RES, such as variability and intermittency [10]. AI-driven Decision Support Systems (DSS) are crucial for sustainable EM, particularly in smart cities. These systems utilize Machine Learning (ML) and predictive analytics to optimize resource usage and enhance decision-making processes in urban energy systems [11]. These technologies enable real-time monitoring, predictive analytics, and optimization of energy resources, thereby facilitating a more sustainable energy future.

Renewable Energy Sources

Renewable energy is considered the heart of sustainable energy systems. Solar, wind, hydropower, and biomass provide clean, inexhaustible energy that reduces dependence on fossil fuels. However, the variability of renewable sources, such as intermittent sunlight and wind, presents operational challenges. AI-driven predictive models address these issues by analysing environmental data to optimize energy production. For example, solar energy systems utilize AI

AI in Electrochemical Healthcare Devices

M.S. Sumitha¹ and T.S Xavier^{1,*}

¹ Centre for Advanced Materials Research, Department of Physics, Government College for Women, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, India

Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing the design and application of electrochemical healthcare devices, enhancing their accuracy, efficacy, and customization. Traditionally used for diagnosis and monitoring, such as in glucose monitors and biosensors, these technologies are undergoing significant advancements driven by AI. Machine learning enables rapid processing of complex data from multiple sensors, improving decision-making, forecasting, and signal processing by reducing noise and enhancing sensitivity and precision. This ensures reliable outcomes and facilitates the identification of trends in patient data, accelerating disease detection and enabling personalized treatment protocols. When integrated with wearable electrochemical devices, AI algorithms enable continuous monitoring and real-time insights for patients and healthcare providers. AI-driven real-time data analysis further supports the development of adaptive systems capable of predicting and mitigating potential health risks before they escalate. Additionally, AI accelerates the innovation of electrochemical devices by simulating and optimizing electrochemical reactions, advancing material science and sensor design. Despite these benefits, challenges persist, including ensuring data privacy, interpreting complex AI models, addressing ethical concerns, and overcoming regulatory and integration barriers within healthcare systems. Over-reliance on large datasets and computational methods raises practical and ethical issues. Future efforts should focus on improving model transparency, establishing robust data governance frameworks, and fostering interdisciplinary collaboration to bridge technology and clinical practice. By addressing these challenges, the integration of AI with electrochemical healthcare devices has the potential to transform medical diagnostics and treatments, offering adaptable, patient-centric solutions while encouraging innovation and overcoming current limitations.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Biosensors, Cancer screening, Diagnostics, Early detection, Electrochemical devices, Glucose monitoring, Healthcare, Machine learning, Real-time detection.

* Corresponding author Xavier T.S.: Centre for Advanced Materials Research, Department of Physics, Government College for Women, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, India; E-mail: xavierkattukulam@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION TO ELECTROCHEMICAL HEALTHCARE DEVICES

Overview of Electrochemical Principles

Modern medical technology relies on electrochemical principles that enable accurate detection and monitoring of biological activity through the interaction of electrical energy and chemical reactions [1, 2]. Key components like electrodes, electrolytes, and transducers are essential, as they convert these electrochemical reactions into measurable electrical signals. Electrochemical technology has various applications in modern medicine, including gadgets like glucose monitors, wearable health trackers, implantable pacemakers, and neurostimulators [3, 4]. These systems are incredibly sensitive and specific in identifying crucial health markers. They work through processes such as oxidation-reduction reactions, ion exchange, and adsorption mechanisms to provide accurate and reliable readings. By harnessing these principles, modern medicine can offer advanced and precise diagnostic and monitoring tools that significantly improve patient care.

Electrochemical healthcare gadgets have improved their capabilities and influence through the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) [5, 6]. Artificial intelligence algorithms have enhanced signal processing, enabled real-time data analysis, and diminished noise interference, thereby yielding diagnostic results that are more precise and dependable. Machine learning algorithms can discern complex patterns in electrochemical signals, enabling predictive analytics and early disease identification [7, 8]. AI is revolutionizing personalized healthcare through the automation of processes such as calibration and maintenance, in addition to offering treatment recommendations derived from data obtained from electrochemical sensors. The collaboration of electrochemical technology and artificial intelligence is initiating a new epoch of precision medicine. Through sophisticated algorithms, AI has enhanced signal processing, facilitated real-time data analysis, and reduced noise interference, resulting in diagnostic outcomes that are both exceptionally accurate and reliable.

While electrochemical devices powered by artificial intelligence hold incredible potential, their development continues to face several challenges. Major challenges include the necessity for resilient, biocompatible materials that are manageable, as well as the requirement to standardize manufacturing methods and efficiently handle extensive datasets [9]. Future progress will be achievable through breakthroughs in non-invasive monitoring devices, improved artificial intelligence algorithms, and hybrid sensing technologies [10, 11]. These technologies provide the potential to transform healthcare through their portability, sophisticated AI capabilities, and economic efficiency. They provide

accessible, individualised care, instantaneous diagnostic capabilities, and a variety of supplementary services.

Current Applications in Healthcare

AI has significantly transformed the development and optimization of electrochemical devices in healthcare, particularly in diagnostics and therapeutics [12, 13]. A major breakthrough is the integration of AI with biosensors, enhancing the detection and monitoring of biomolecules. Electrochemical biosensors, powered by AI algorithms, can analyze complex datasets in real-time, enabling rapid and precise diagnostics for diseases such as diabetes, cancer, and infectious diseases [14]. AI-powered platforms can optimize electrode materials, boost sensor sensitivity, and refine signal processing, resulting in better performance and the miniaturization of point-of-care testing devices. AI-enabled glucometers and wearable electrochemical sensors offer continuous monitoring, making personalized and timely medical care possible.

One important application lies in drug delivery systems, where AI models predict and control the performance of electrochemical devices to achieve accurate and effective therapeutic outcomes. Smart electrochemical drug delivery systems utilize AI to adjust parameters like pH, voltage, and current, ensuring precise drug release based on patient-specific data [15]. Additionally, AI aids in designing advanced materials for these devices, such as nanostructured electrodes and biocompatible coatings, which enhance device functionality and longevity [16]. These innovations not only improve patient outcomes but also reduce healthcare costs by streamlining treatments and minimizing the need for invasive procedures [17]. The combination of AI and electrochemical technologies is reshaping healthcare by enabling the creation of smarter, more efficient, and reliable medical devices. Fig. (1) schematically represents applications of AI in various aspects of healthcare [18].

THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTHCARE

Historical Perspectives

Innovative ideas, advanced technologies, and an expanding range of applications have driven the evolution of AI. Early philosophical explorations of the mind and cognition provided the computational reasoning foundation for AI. Claude Shannon, John McCarthy, and Marvin Minsky were among the pioneers who formally utilized the term “artificial intelligence” at the 1956 Dartmouth Conference to signify the aim of creating robots with cognitive capabilities akin to those of humans [19, 20]. The emergence of symbolic reasoning and early

SUBJECT INDEX

A

Adaptive control 52, 53, 116, 130, 148, 154, 262
 Adaptive energy management 117, 265
 Advanced metering infrastructure 258
 Algorithm 1, 3, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 31, 36, 41, 51, 53, 75, 102, 106, 117, 145, 162, 164, 258, 285
 Anomaly detection 56, 105, 165, 166, 192, 262, 293, 305
 Artificial intelligence 1, 3, 10, 22, 31, 74, 101, 144, 201, 220, 254, 284
 Artificial neural networks 38, 105, 145, 207, 212, 262
 Atomic structure 80
 Autobidder 118, 119
 Automated energy trading 119
 Automation 37, 48, 90, 121, 191, 220, 255, 290

B

Batch reactors 149, 150, 151, 152
 Battery management systems 22, 31, 52, 134, 178
 Bayesian optimization 52
 Bioenergy 104, 110, 116, 136, 257
 Biosensors 8, 33, 34, 42, 284, 286, 306, 312
 Blockchain 134, 264, 266, 304, 314

C

Carbon capture 145, 147, 170, 172, 173, 210, 212, 236, 264
 Carbon footprint 122, 146, 170, 171, 173, 179, 201, 206, 215, 255
 Catalyst optimization 15, 227
 Charge-discharge cycles 11, 19, 102, 116, 134, 180
 Circular economy 21, 148, 236
 Cloud computing 106, 187

Clustering 10, 106, 156, 157, 165
 Computational materials science 229
 Continuous-flow reactors 149, 150, 151, 152
 Convolutional neural networks 50, 105, 161, 232, 261, 292, 300
 Cybersecurity 85, 125, 216

D

Data acquisition 73, 78, 164, 212
 Data analytics 3, 120, 123, 259, 299
 Data integrity 159, 202, 206, 207, 304, 309
 Data privacy 103, 125, 127, 131, 188, 192, 201, 213, 216, 284, 308, 314
 Data scarcity 1, 23, 101
 Decentralized energy systems 124, 131, 134, 136
 Decision trees 4, 90, 106, 157, 222, 241, 262, 292
 Deep learning 3, 10, 11, 24, 50, 91, 101, 105, 144, 155, 159, 221, 259, 261, 300
 Demand-side management 254, 257
 Density functional theory 80, 227, 238, 242
 Digital twin 101, 102, 125, 132, 133, 148, 233
 Distributed energy resources 118, 261

E

Edge computing 103, 106
 Electric double-layer capacitor 33, 86
 Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy 79, 83, 232, 299
 Electrochemical potential 5, 50
 Electrochemical reactors 144, 148, 149, 151, 153, 156, 161, 170
 Electrochemical sensors 34, 42, 176, 182, 183, 184, 245, 297, 299, 308
 Electrode-electrolyte interface 1, 6, 149
 Electrolyzers 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 31, 42, 62, 87, 146, 169, 177, 178, 192, 221, 224, 226

Energy conversion 7, 18, 34, 50, 58, 101, 104,
110, 116, 136, 148, 170, 227, 233, 235
Energy efficiency 3, 16, 60, 120, 121, 123,
126, 134, 147, 153, 154, 155, 170
Energy storage 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 20,
22, 23, 31, 32, 33, 34, 238, 241, 244,
254, 258, 267
Ethical frameworks 205, 256, 260
Explainable AI 1, 26, 128, 189, 260

F

Fault detection 21, 128, 130, 132, 186, 261
Federated learning 103, 125, 126, 131, 189,
201, 303, 314
Finite element analysis 79, 81
Fuel cells 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
20, 21, 22, 26, 31, 33, 35, 113, 133, 145,
147, 149, 156, 160, 240, 245
Fuzzy logic 78, 87, 207, 208, 261, 266

G

Generative adversarial networks 49, 229, 271,
302
Genetic algorithms 31, 51, 106, 261
Green hydrogen 19, 60, 179, 180, 191, 224,
238, 264
Grid management 103, 108, 117, 212, 254
Grid stability 109, 119, 125, 126, 134, 135,
148, 179, 254, 257, 260, 261, 263

H

High-throughput screening 37, 49, 112, 227,
228, 230, 236
Hybrid energy systems 59, 117, 118, 128, 257
Hydrogen production 20, 42, 60, 63, 133, 144,
145, 149, 151, 156, 157, 162, 169, 177,
178, 179, 180, 185, 222, 224, 225, 236,
263, 264

I

Industry 4.0 144, 191
Internet of things 55, 130, 271, 294, 313
Interpretability 1, 4, 24, 25, 102, 127, 130,
158, 159, 192, 239, 240, 241, 260, 304

K

Kinetic Monte Carlo 80, 81
Kinetics 1, 7, 50, 145, 148, 160, 161, 168,
172, 227, 236, 241, 299

L

Lifecycle assessment 175, 267
Lithium-ion batteries 7, 17, 35, 44, 53, 55, 58,
83, 112, 113, 124, 176, 184, 225, 230,
244, 266
Long short-term memory 57, 166, 262, 292

M

Machine learning 1, 2, 10, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23,
26, 31, 305, 313
Material discovery 1, 10, 14, 15, 21, 23, 31,
50, 62
Microgrids 124, 125, 134, 259, 261, 263
Molecular dynamics 79, 80

N

Neural networks 1, 11, 31, 57, 71, 87, 90, 101,
105, 108, 254, 261

P

Particle swarm optimization 207, 208, 262
Personalized medicine 290, 305
Photovoltaic cells 46, 101
Predictive analytics 1, 17, 20, 101, 103, 105,
113, 122, 125, 130, 272, 285, 288, 305,
314
Predictive maintenance 17, 26, 60, 73, 104,
105, 113, 189, 192, 209, 222, 233, 244,
259, 272
Process optimization 4, 10, 12, 14, 21, 116,
147, 156, 157, 187, 189, 191, 220, 222,
233, 243, 246, 257
Proton exchange membrane 40, 60, 87, 178,
224

Q

Quantum computing 20, 125, 130, 243, 243

R

Real-time monitoring 3, 26, 37, 52, 53, 55, 59,
73, 75, 76, 77, 271, 289, 305, 313
Recurrent neural networks 105, 161, 292, 302
Redox reactions 5, 6, 7, 42, 83, 87, 223
Reinforcement learning 1, 10, 12, 13, 16, 26,
38, 52, 121, 122, 131, 144, 155, 157,
160, 161, 162, 163, 178, 179, 191, 230,
232, 234, 237, 271
Renewable energy systems 18, 44, 62, 101,
102, 104, 105, 106, 112, 113, 119, 126,
134, 136, 207, 208, 256, 269, 271
Response surface methodology 61, 89

S

Self-learning systems 185, 189, 190
Smart grids 21, 75, 102, 106, 112, 123, 125,
126, 130, 131, 136, 208, 213, 234, 254,
258, 261, 265, 271
Solid-state batteries 24, 43, 136, 178, 221,
224, 234
Supercapacitors 1, 4, 7, 17, 18, 19, 31, 33, 34,
35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 55, 58, 61,
62, 73, 86, 101, 113, 115, 136, 230, 238,
258, 273, 299
Supervised learning 10, 12, 107, 179, 180,
229, 232, 240, 292, 301
Support vector machines 49, 106, 226, 263,
292
Surrogate models 50, 238
Sustainable energy 4, 9, 13, 18, 20, 26, 33, 41,
43, 73, 78, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 112,
113, 115, 118, 125, 126, 130, 136, 144,
145, 146, 147, 149, 155, 177, 179, 201,
204, 205, 210, 213, 214, 215, 221, 222,
224, 235, 238, 245, 254, 255, 256, 258,
264, 268, 269, 271

T

Transfer learning 24, 159
Technology readiness levels 123

U

Unsupervised learning 10, 89, 106, 229, 292

V

Variational autoencoders 49
Virtual power plants 148, 182

W

Waste management 42, 202, 269
Wearable devices 288, 289, 293, 295, 308
Wind power forecasting 109



Shreya Sharma

Dr. Shreya Sharma is a post-doctoral researcher at the Sabanci University Nanotechnology Research and Application Centre, Istanbul, Turkey. She holds a Ph.D. in Physics from Netaji Subhas University of Technology, India. Dr. Sharma's research is centered on the exploration of the exceptional properties exhibited by nanomaterials and their potential contributions to energy technologies, sensing, and flexible electronics. Her primary focus lies in investigating the unique properties of 2D materials and their electrochemical behavior, with the aim of applying these findings to solar cells, supercapacitors, photodetectors, and various kinds of sensors.

Dr. Sharma also has experience as a Project Associate at CSIR-NISCP, where she worked on technology foresight for sustainable energy sources, specifically blue energy. She aims to translate these fundamental material discoveries into tangible, high-performance technological devices. A prolific author of numerous SCI-indexed papers and books, she is driven to apply her scientific expertise to create technological advancements for the betterment of society.



Peeyush Phogat

Dr. Peeyush Phogat is a dedicated materials physicist with expertise in electrochemical energy materials, charge storage devices, and nanostructured electrodes. He earned his Ph.D. in Physics from Netaji Subhas University of Technology, New Delhi, India, where his research focused on the synthesis and characterization of chalcogenide nanocomposites for energy applications.

Dr. Phogat has extensive experience in developing and studying transition metal oxides, sulfides, and nanocomposites for supercapacitors, photodetectors, and electrochemical sensors, achieving high-performance materials through bandgap engineering and interface optimization. His work also includes thin-film deposition, electrochemical testing, and advanced material characterization.

Following his Ph.D., he served as a Project Associate and later as a Senior Project Associate at CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Policy Research (NISCP), where he contributed to sodium-ion battery research, patent analysis, and policy development for sustainable energy technologies.

Driven by curiosity, persistence, and a passion for impactful science, Dr. Phogat aims to advance next-generation energy storage and conversion systems through interdisciplinary collaboration and innovation.



Ranjana Jha

Prof. Ranjana Jha is currently serving as the Vice Chancellor of IGDTUW, Delhi, India. Previously, she worked as a Professor and Head of the Department of Physics at Netaji Subhas University of Technology. She has been actively involved in research and teaching in the fields of Solar Energy Materials and Applied Physics. She has received the Lifetime Achievement Award in Science and several international and national awards for her academic and research contributions in solar energy utilization, materials, and device fabrication.

She is the founder and in-charge of the Research Lab for Energy Systems in the Department of Physics. Her research interests include solar energy materials and solar energy utilization, single crystal formation, development of nanostructured thin-film solar cells, and characterization of energy materials for device applications. She has published 67 manuscripts in reputed international and national journals and has attended or presented papers as an author, co-author, and corresponding author in 123 international and national conferences.



Sukhvir Singh

Prof. Sukhvir Singh is presently working as Professor Emeritus in the Department of Nanotechnology at Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University. He previously worked in the Department of Physics at Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, New Delhi, India. He has also served as an Emeritus Scientist at CSIR-National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, India, and as a Senior Principal Scientist and Head of the Electron and Ion Microscopy Group at CSIR-National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.

Dr. Sukhvir Singh holds a Ph.D. in Physics from Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India. The synthesis and characterization of bulk and nanostructured thin films of compound semiconductors, metal oxides, and nanocomposites, as well as the investigation of their structural, optical, electronic, and electrical properties for various sensor and device applications, are the main areas of his research. The development of standard reference materials (SRMs) for the calibration of SEM and TEM is another specialized area of his work.

He has published more than 150 research papers in high-repute SCI journals and has three patents granted in the United States, South Africa, and Asia.