International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews, Vol 6, Issue 5, pp 3071-3075 May 2025

International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

IOT in Electric Vehicle

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ABSTRACT

The Internet of Things (IoT) is one of the new technologies that are gaining considerable momentum in several industries, such as electric vehicles (EVs). By integrating IoT, EV manufacturers can develop intelligent cars with features like remote diagnostics and location-based services, which would enhance the whole customer experience. Also, industry IoT can integrate EVs in the smart grid infrastructure and enable the establishment of predictive maintenance systems. This paper addresses the possibility of using IoT in EVs, its advantages, and how one can surmount the disadvantages of using it.

One of the strengths of IoT for EVs is its potential to provide real-time monitoring and analysis of data. By connecting the vehicles to the cloud, car makers are able to collect and analyze information from a range of sensors, for example, the speed sensor, location sensor, and performance measurement sensor. Through this information, they can be used to optimize vehicle performance, detect and troubleshoot faults, and fine-tune the drive experience. In addition, IoT-driven EVs make the energy grid more efficient, safe, and sustainable, reducing energy usage and lowering carbon emissions.

One other advantage of IOT in EVs is the possibility of providing an individualized driving experience. Vehicle manufacturers can scrutinize customer data, including driving behaviour and likes, to make vehicle settings and features more individualized. However, it remains a big challenge to ensure accuracy and reliability in the data captured.

In conclusion, IOT can revolutionize EV design, use, and maintenance, providing significant benefits to both manufacturers and customers.

Keywords: Charging station, Electric motor, Electric vehicle, Internet of Things (IoT), Sensors

1. INTRODUCTION

Electric cars (EVs) are becoming increasingly popular as a green solution to the traditional gasoline car. Driven by electric motors fueled by rechargeable batteries or alternative energy sources, EVs can be plugged in and recharged. EVs are praised for their minimal impact on the environment, affordability, and ease of use.

EVs have huge environmental advantages by giving zero emissions compared to traditional vehicles that emit noxious gases. They also do not need oil changes, which helps reduce maintenance requirements. Their smooth ride makes EVs highly desirable for city dwellers who want a quieter driving experience.

On the cost side, EVs are cheaper to run compared to petrol cars because they do not incur fuel expenses and have fewer components that need to be maintained. This means that there are significant savings on operating and maintenance costs.

Convenience is one of the greatest advantages of EVs. Refilling is quicker and more convenient than filling an ordinary car. Many EVs come with home charging systems, which allow drivers to fill up while sleeping and begin the day with a full battery—the perfect arrangement for morning drives.

In conclusion, EVs are the perfect option for those seeking to cut down their carbon footprint and save costs. They offer efficiency, convenience, and sustainability in a single package, which makes them a very viable option for contemporary transportation.

Electric vehicles (EVs) are quickly gaining popularity as a clean alternative to conventional gasoline-fueled vehicles. Powered by electric motors fueled by rechargeable batteries or alternative sources of power, EVs are easily recharged using a standard electrical outlet. They are greatly admired for their low environmental footprint, cost savings, and user convenience.

One of the most significant benefits of EVs is their eco-friendliness. As opposed to traditional cars that emit toxic gases, EVs do not emit any emissions, making them a cleaner choice. Additionally, they reduce the need for frequent oil changes, lowering maintenance needs. Their silent operation also makes them a great option for city driving, providing a more peaceful driving experience.

Economically, EVs save a lot of money compared to petrol-driven vehicles. With no fuel costs and fewer mechanical components to service, running and maintenance expenses are much reduced.

Convenience-wise, EVs are superior. Refueling is quicker and more convenient than the traditional method, and most models have home charging systems. The cars can be recharged by the drivers at night and have a fully charged battery each morning for daily usage.

On the whole, EVs are the perfect choice for those who wish to reduce their footprint on the planet while cutting expenses. Their combination of eco-friendliness, frugality, and ease of use makes them an increasingly viable solution for contemporary transport demands.

2. Literature Survey

- **IoT and Smart Charging Infrastructure[1]:** One of the most important uses of IoT in electric vehicles is the creation of intelligent charging infrastructure. IoT-enabled charging stations are able to communicate with the EVs, allowing dynamic charging and real-time monitoring. This infrastructure optimizes charging time based on grid demand, traffic, and user preference. For instance, a study by Phadtare et al. (2020) points to the ways IoT can be utilized to improve the management of EV charging stations, increase the efficiency of energy delivery overall, and minimize waiting time at charging spots.
- **Battery Management Systems (BMS)[2]**: IoT plays an important role in the management and monitoring of EV batteries. Real-time battery performance data can be captured through IoT sensors, enabling smart battery management. IoT assists in monitoring parameters like state of charge (SoC), temperature, and voltage to ensure the battery stays within its safe operating range. In addition, predictive maintenance algorithms may notify users of servicing requirements or possible battery failures. Wahab et al. (2018) present the application of IoT-based battery monitoring systems, enhancing battery life and reducing downtime.
- **Predictive Maintenance and Diagnostics[3]**: Combination of IoT and machine learning (ML) in EVs has the potential to facilitate predictive maintenance. Machine learning models can identify possible failures in vehicle components based on real-time data from IoT sensors. The work of Le Gall et al. (2022), among others, suggests that IoT can be used to increase vehicle reliability through constant monitoring of the health of the vehicle and sending alerts whenever maintenance is due.

  This reduces the cost of repair and increases the vehicle's uptime.
- **Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) Communication[4]**: V2G enables EVs to become mobile energy storage devices, offering power back to the grid during peak hours. IoT makes this possible by allowing secure, real-time communication between the EVs and the intelligent grid. As per Priya et al. (2024), V2G technologies are critical to smart grid integration, enabling EVs to assist in grid stability while lowering the cost of energy for consumers.
- **Enhancing User Experience with IoT[5]**: IoT can also enhance the user experience in EVs through real-time monitoring and customized services. For example, IoT-powered mobile apps can provide users with access to several features like remote diagnostics, charging station location services, battery health monitoring, and vehicle location tracking. Moreover, dynamic scheduling of charging can be performed based on users' driving habits and charging habits, as explained by Smith and Brown (2021).

3.TECHNOLGY

- **Sensors and Embedded Systems Purpose:**

Gather information from vehicle parts like battery packs, motor controllers, brakes, tires, and the surroundings (temperature, humidity, road conditions).Types of Sensors: Voltage and current sensors (for battery condition),Temperature sensors (for thermal control),GPS modules (for tracking and navigation),Accelerometers and gyroscopes (for stability control).

- **Wireless Communication Technologies Purpose:**

Enable data sharing among vehicle, cloud, other vehicles, and infrastructure.

Key Technologies: Wi-Fi: Local communication in urban cities or smart homes, Bluetooth: In-vehicle communications and mobile device connectivity, Cellular (4G/5G): High-speed data exchange between vehicles and cloud servers, NB-IoT/LTE-M: Low-power, wide-area networks for energy-efficient communication, DSRC and C-V2X: Employed in Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V) and Vehicle-to-Infrastructure (V2I) communication for collision avoidance and traffic management.

- **Cloud Computing and Edge Computing Cloud Computing:**

Collects and processes enormous amounts of data from EVs. Facilitates services such as fleet monitoring, usage analysis, remote diagnostics, and over-the-air (OTA) updates.

- **Edge Computing:**

Executes real-time processing near the data source (i.e., within the vehicle or local gateway).Minimizes latency and bandwidth consumption, critical for safety-critical applications.Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) Function: Analyze data gathered from vehicles to make predictive and adaptive decisions.

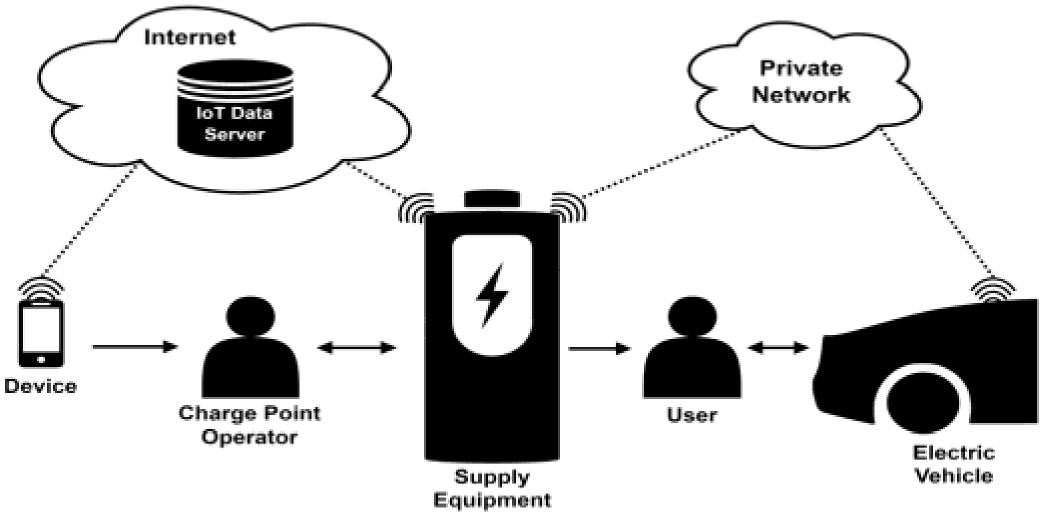

Fig 1

4.PROPOSED WORK

- **System Architecture Design:**

The system, as suggested, will have a three-layered IoT architecture: the perception layer, consisting of embedded microcontrollers and sensors; the network layer, which supports wireless communication; and the application layer, where data processing, analytics, and user interaction are managed. The architecture is implemented to support real-time data collection, communication, and control of the major EV subsystems.

- **Real-Time Vehicle Monitoring:**

Sensors will be used to track key parameters like battery state-of-charge (SoC), voltage, current, temperature, motor health, speed, and position. A microcontroller (e.g., ESP32 or Raspberry Pi) will be used as the data aggregator and IoT gateway to send data to a cloud server for processing.

- **Communication Infrastructure:**

The system will employ a mix of Wi-Fi, 4G/5G, or NB-IoT depending on application requirements to provide secure and reliable data transmission. Lightweight and efficient communication between the EV and the cloud will be implemented using MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport) protocol.

- **Cloud and Edge Integration:**

Vehicle information will be sent to a cloud platform (e.g., AWS, Azure, or Firebase) to be stored and analyzed. Concurrently, edge computing will be employed for latency-dependent operations like instant fault detection and local control decisions. Such a hybrid approach will maximize performance and reliability.

- **Predictive Analytics and Fault Detection:**

Machine Learning algorithms will be trained on car data to support predictive maintenance. The algorithms will predict battery aging, motor problems, and component failure, so servicing can be done in a timely manner. Thresholds will trigger alerts when crossed, minimizing downtime and maximizing safety.

- **Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) Communication:**

The system under proposal will look into V2G integration so that the EV can be used as a distributed energy resource. There will be a communication protocol developed to facilitate bidirectional energy transfer between the vehicle and the smart grid. This will aid in peak load management and stabilization of the grid.

- **User Interface and Mobile Application:**

An easy-to-use mobile app will be created to provide users with access to real-time information, such as vehicle location, battery health, estimated range, and charging station status. The app will also enable remote operation of some functions and receive predictive maintenance notifications.

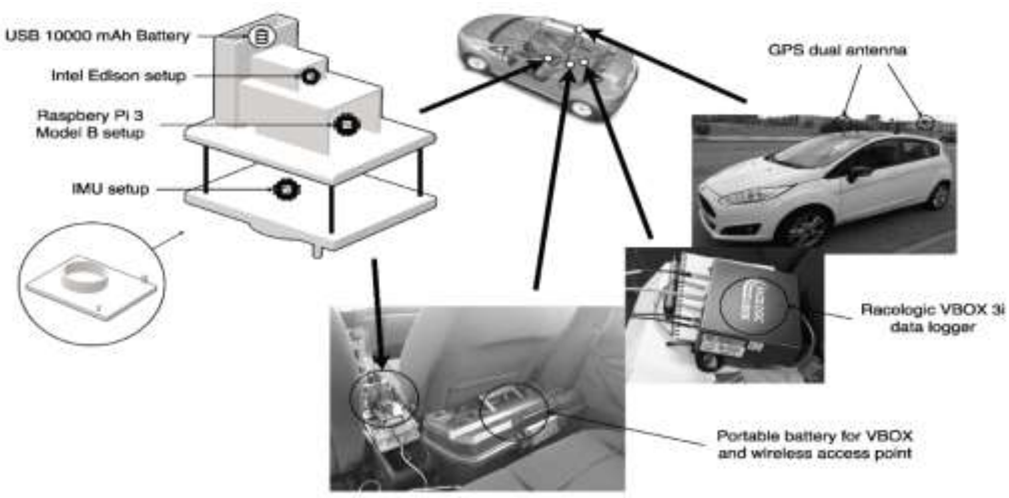

Fig.2

5.FUTURE SCOPE

- **Autonomous Electric Vehicles:**

IoT will be crucial in making full autonomy for EVs possible through real-time data exchange among vehicles, infrastructures, and cloud environments. With integration into AI and sensor fusion, it will

be possible to achieve safer autonomous driving, adaptive route optimization, and decision- making automation.

- **Vehicle-to-Everything (V2X) Expansion:**

The future will witness the extensive use of V2X technologies—Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V), Vehicle- to-Infrastructure (V2I), and Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G). This will allow EVs to talk to traffic systems, smart homes, and energy grids, facilitating safer roads, intelligent traffic management, and dynamic energy balancing.

- **Intelligent Battery and Energy Management:**

Smart IoT-powered Battery Management Systems (BMS) will become more predictive and self- improving. They will not only be monitoring the health of the battery but also be communicating with smart grids to optimize charging according to demand, availability of renewable energy, and price, supporting grid resilience and sustainability.

- **Smart Cities Integration:**

IoT-enabled EVs will be a key component of smart city infrastructure. Live vehicle data will be input into urban planning systems to optimize traffic, lower emissions, and harmonize public and private transit. EVs will serve as roaming data nodes, enabling cities to make informed, data-driven infrastructure investments.

- **Predictive Maintenance and AI Diagnostics:**

The future EVs will utilize IoT and AI to anticipate mechanical or electronic faults before they take place, significantly minimizing downtime and maintenance expenses. Data-driven diagnostic techniques will enhance vehicle reliability and safety.

- **Advanced Cybersecurity and Blockchain Adoption:**

As cybersecurity and data privacy become increasingly important, blockchain and decentralized IoT architectures will encrypt communication, particularly for V2G transactions and software updates. This will help build trust among connected EV systems.

- **Individualized User Experience:**

IoT will facilitate very individualized experience in EVs through learning driving behavior and driving habits. It may involve such things as self-adjusting seats, infotainment settings, charging patterns, and even insurance rates based on driving habits dynamically.

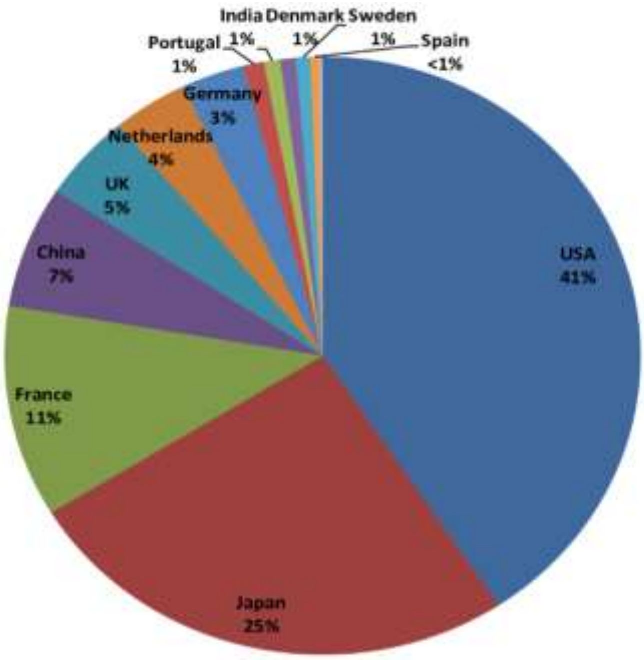

Fig.3

6.CONCLUSION

IoT has had a profound influence on the EV sector by allowing real-time connectivity and advanced services. From predictive maintenance and energy management to user-centric experiences and intelligent charging solutions, IoT has improved the efficiency and convenience of EVs.IoT integration in EVs also enables autonomous driving, enhancing its safety and efficiency. As the technology in IoT develops further, its contribution to the growth of the EV sector will further increase, promoting innovation and sustainability in the future.

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