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Innovative Applications of Mechatronics in Advancing Sustainable Energy Solutions

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Abstract: Integrating mechatronics into sustainable energy solutions offers transformative potential in addressing modern energy challenges. Mechatronics, which synergizes mechanical systems, electronics, control engineering, and computer science, is revolutionizing renewable energy technologies' efficiency, performance, and adaptability. This paper explores innovative applications of mechatronics in the realm of sustainable energy, with a focus on solar, wind, and hydropower systems. Key developments include smart monitoring systems, automated energy management, precision control in energy conversion processes, and adaptive maintenance techniques that enhance the longevity and reliability of energy systems. Additionally, mechatronics-driven optimization in energy storage and grid integration promotes greater sustainability and resilience. By harnessing real-time data and automation, mechatronics can accelerate the transition to a cleaner energy future, significantly reducing carbon footprints and optimizing resource utilization. This study provides insights into how interdisciplinary engineering is critical to shaping the future of sustainable energy technologies.

Index Terms: Automated energy management, Adaptive maintenance, Interdisciplinary engineering, Mechatronics, Resource optimization, Sustainable energy, Smart monitoring systems.

1 INTRODUCTION

Energy is crucial for socio-economic development, and energy scarcity is a significant issue due to the depletion of fossil fuels, population growth, globalization, environmental pollution, and global warming. Renewable energy is a new frontier for academia and research. Approximately 40% of the world's population lacks regular access to electricity, mainly in less developed countries. This number is expected to double by 2050. Green energy technologies, such as solar, wind, geothermal, small-scale hydropower, and biomass, offer environmentally friendly, renewable, and low-polluting solutions. These technologies can generate hundreds of thousands of high-paying jobs and play a significant role in future policy schemes like cap and trade or carbon taxes. Green energy technologies will be a major socio-economic force in the future[1].

Mechatronics is a new field that combines electrical, mechanical, electronics, and information technology. It consists of mechanical, control, electronic, and computer systems components, typically using motors for workloads. Cyber-physical systems (CPS) are intelligent networks connected over the internet, providing data and information to the environment.[2]

2 MECHATRONICS: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

Mechatronics is an interdisciplinary field combining mechanical engineering. Electrical engineering, computer science, and control engineering (embedded systems) focus on the design and development of engineering systems. Intelligent systems with sensing, actuation, and controlling. Engineering of mechatronic systems and products is well established in a substantial number of industrial branches like automotive, manufacturing systems, aircraft control, construction equipment, etc [3]. Such engineering typically applies a subsystem-based approach to mechatronics.

In the mechatronics system for [4]

2.1 Traditional Mechatronics Approach

Engineering of mechatronics systems and products was established back in 1800 with the industry revolutions with the introduction of mass production and in 1900 with the introduction of the production line, from there onwards people tried to ease their daily tasks by applying automation which is also known as a system to run the process with less human interaction [5]. After 1970 with the introduction of electronics and information technology mechatronics systems obtained rapid growth in almost every field and industry. Over time human interaction and human inspection become less which on the other hand increases the trust in the system to work alone [6]. Engineering of mechatronics systems and products is well established in a substantial number of industrial branches like automotive, manufacturing systems, aircraft control, and construction equipment. These engineers typically applied a subsystem-based approach to mechatronics. The performance of the mechatronics systems is of interest merely a result of a sound integration of existing technology.

2.2 Future of Mechatronics

Along with robotics and silicone chip development, quantum technology is also emerging in the present. Quantum computers are carrying out exponentially faster computations in areas such as quantum simulations [7]. Robotics systems and industry applications are also focused on improving efficiency and energy saving to be future-proof due to the rapidly developing technology. There's a possibility that quantum technology will soon start merging with novel research areas such as quantum mechatronics. With the rapid development in the semiconductor industry, the mechatronics field is also getting a boost in the development of embedded control systems alongside the development of artificial intelligence for building AI-based mechatronics systems [8]. In return high performance and faster production with way less faults are now in the industries working full time without any breakdowns, which are also predicted with the AI combined systems for preventive maintenance to ensure the uninterrupted production flow.

2.3 Fundamentals of Mechatronics

The Mechatronics system consists of main components [9];

1. Sensors for detecting changes in the environment and providing feedback to the system.
2. Actuators for converting control signals into physical actions
3. Control Systems which regulate the behavior of the system to achieve desired performance.
4. Software systems functioning to provide instructions for the system and process data

2.4 Integration with Other Disciplines

Mechatronics system is a combination of different fields and engineering practices due to its vast spreader applications including [10];

1. Mechanical Engineering as in the use of design and analysis of mechanical components and systems,
2. Electrical and Electronics Engineering for designing and implementing electrical and electronic circuits.
3. Computer Science in developing software and algorithms for control systems and data processing

Apart from the above-mentioned engineering fields, mechatronics can be applied to the construction sector too [11]. Applications of mechatronics are now presented as CAD, structural dynamic systems, automation building, and robotics in the construction fields fulfilling the human and construction site requirements. Starting with a needle production mechatronics system, they are working on space missions to control and maintaining the space crafts while also keeping humans alive with artificial life support.

3 SUSTAINABLE ENERGIES

Energy challenges are significant and challenging, requiring significant advances in supply and efficiency to meet growing population needs and mitigate climate disruption risks. This requires a shift in fossil-fuel use patterns and a major transformation of the global energy system, particularly in developing countries, affecting their growth, international competitiveness, and economic security.

World Energy Outlook 2010 predicts a 47% increase in primary energy demand and electricity demand between 2008 and 2035, with 80% of this growth coming from developing countries. To meet these needs, the world's electricity generating capacity needs to increase from 4,719 gigawatts in 2008 to 8,875 gigawatts in 2035, requiring approximately 4,156 gigawatts of capacity additions. This presents a challenge in global energy policy, as the majority of the additional capacity will be required in developing countries. Addressing this challenge is a complex dilemma for sustainable development [12].

By 2030, the world is expected to consume two-thirds more energy, with developing countries becoming the largest energy consumers. Fossil fuels, including oil, coal, and gas, will dominate, accounting for 90% of demand. M. King Hubbert predicted US oil production's peak in 1970, but the timing of this peak is debated, with pessimists suggesting 2010 and optimists citing new non-conventional sources. The IEA predicts a $16 trillion global energy investment over the next three decades, primarily sourced from electricity generation, transmission, and distribution, and oil and gas sectors.

The current energy system faces challenges such as dependency on fossil and nuclear sources, rising energy prices, climate change, and nuclear disaster risks. To address these issues, a sustainable energy system based on renewable energy sources is essential. Solar and wind will be the main electricity sources, with other renewable sources like biomass, geothermal, and hydropower used to depend on availability. Smart grids and intelligent energy systems will help match supply and demand.

Sustainability principles involve regulations to limit environmental impacts and protect public health. As industries expanded, states, counties, and cities collaborated with health boards to monitor pollution. Federal environmental legislation in the 1970s improved air and water quality. The Montreal Protocol in 1987 required corporations to stop producing harmful refrigerants and chemicals. Environmental regulation often occurs after problems arise.

The transition from current energy systems to renewable systems is a significant shift due to the legacy reliance on fossil fuels. The U.S. consumption in 2016 was 97.4 quads, with fossil fuel accounting for 81% of the total. Renewable energy contributes 10.4%, with biomass, hydropower, wind, solar, and geothermal sources. Tax credit policies and state renewable portfolio standards have incentivized renewable energy technologies, but recent increases in wind and solar deployment have stemmed from cost reductions. As a result, over half of the new electric-generating capacity added in the U.S. in 2014, 2015, and 2016 has been wind and solar [13].

4 Mechatronics in Solar Energy Systems

Mechatronics technology integrates with solar to boost energy efficiency, cut costs, and drive innovation, fostering sustainable global energy development through interdisciplinary collaboration and international cooperation [14].

Solar trackers optimize solar panel orientation for increased efficiency of energy production by following the sun's path and adjusting panel angles throughout the day [15], [16]. Systems like single-axis systems are designed to align photovoltaic panels with the sun's rays that follow the sun's path, ensuring the solar panel's surface is always oriented towards the sun. It is a new algorithm that detects the sun's position by monitoring the voltage generated by the solar panel, eliminating the need for additional sensors. The low-power microprocessor, such as ATmega32, manages the tracker's movement based on detected voltage changes. These new designs can increase solar energy capture efficiency and reduce maintenance costs [17].

Solar trackers generated 37% more electricity per year when we compared them to fixed solar panels. The generation of electrical energy by a solar power plant equipped with a solar tracking system using the

ASHRAE clear-sky method for calculating solar insolation. The MathCad system is used for mathematical algorithms with data export and analysis in Microsoft Excel over a month and the operation period in 2022–2023, data on electricity generation by solar stations characterized by an optimal constant angle of inclination of the solar panel that equipped with a solar tracking system under various weather conditions [18]. A single-axis solar tracker can generate up to 20% more energy per year when compared to fixed solar installations. They use a low-speed DC gear motor and a variable elevation mechanism to verify constant alignment with the sun [19].

Dust accumulation on solar panels can reduce power output by up to 50% if not cleaned regularly. Robotic cleaning solutions, such as a robot that travels the entire length of the solar panel, are an economical and autonomous solution. The system is controlled by a PIC microcontroller, ensuring precise and effective cleaning. The paper presents a comparative cost-benefit analysis of different cleaning practices and technologies, highlighting the growing importance of robotic solutions in solar panel maintenance [20].

Systematic solar panel cleaning mechanisms offer many advantages, including automated cleaning, efficient and gentle cleaning, water conservation, multi-functional cleaning solutions, increased efficiency and longevity, robust and easy-to-use design usability, obstacle detection, and versatility for residential and commercial applications. However, the effectiveness of the system depends on the finalization of the design of the machine, the initial costs, the limited effectiveness for stubborn stains, and the complexity of the installation. Microfiber cloth is effective in removing dust, but additional cleaning mechanisms, such as a water spray, are necessary for tough stains in dry regions. The complexity of the system configuration may require specialized knowledge for configuration and maintenance. Despite these limitations, the system has the potential to significantly improve the maintenance of solar panels, especially in regions where water conservation is essential [21].

5 Mechatronics in Wind Energy Systems

The complexity of wind turbines necessitates advanced control systems to manage varying forces and conditions. The non-linear, unsteady, and complex aerodynamics of wind turbines make it difficult to accurately model. Dynamic modeling, involving the rotation of the rotor, adds additional complexities. Control algorithms must account for these complexities, requiring detailed models to capture critical turbine dynamics without being overly complicated. Additionally, models must include enough degrees of freedom (DOFs) to accurately respond to turbine behavior under different conditions, ensuring optimal performance and longevity[22]. The advancements are used in wind turbine control systems for floating offshore wind energy systems, specifically for bi-wind turbine configurations. These include the use of bi-wind turbine floating platforms, a single-point-mooring configuration, and yaw drift challenges. These systems aim to reduce costs and improve efficiency by placing two turbines on a single floating platform. The impact of yaw drift on performance and the use of new control strategies to improve platform alignment and stability. These advancements aim to enhance the performance of wind turbines in floating offshore wind energy applications[23]. A fuzzy logic controller is proposed for controlling wind turbine speed, addressing the non-linear and dynamic nature of operations. The system is modeled comprehensively, including aerodynamic, mechanical, and electrical aspects [24].

An application that uses adaptive control strategies for wind turbines is implemented, which adjusts parameters in real-time to respond to changing conditions that also can be used for model predictive control (MPC), which uses a wind turbine model to predict future behavior and optimize control actions. The need for accurate models for control studies and the application of adaptive model predictive control to uncertain systems in wind energy [25].

Wind energy has become increasingly competitive with fossil fuels due to technological advancements, government policies, and market dynamics. Technological advancements, such as larger turbines and floating ones, have reduced the levelized cost of energy, making it more competitive. Government policies, market dynamics, and innovative financing mechanisms like power purchase agreements and green bonds are essential for capital mobilization. Wind energy also reduces carbon dioxide emissions, but it poses risks to wildlife and local communities. Modern turbine designs have reduced noise levels, but public acceptance is still needed. Offshore wind farms can disrupt marine ecosystems and create new habitats. Technological innovations, control systems, and design improvements have improved efficiency and reliability [26].

The fourth stage of a wind farm's life cycle involves routine maintenance and repairs to achieve the turbine's design life. Structural health monitoring is crucial for early damage detection, life cycle prognosis, and optimizing operations. This helps reduce operating costs and increase yields. Regular health monitoring and predictive maintenance are essential for predicting when maintenance is needed. Implementing condition monitoring and fault detection systems can be costly, but the benefits include continuous production, minimum downtimes, and early planning for part replacement. The various combinatorial models are used for monitoring and predictive maintenance, including a strategy for machine repair or replacement, an intelligent decision-making system for e-support, and a group decision-making approach for specialized software selection based on cost-benefit analysis [27].

The frameworks utilize sensor-driven analytics to monitor wind turbine performance and identify unique degradation patterns. It dynamically estimates remaining life distribution, predicting maintenance needs. The data is integrated into an optimal predictive maintenance model, considering complex interdependencies between turbines. Extensive real-time experiments show this approach improves the reliability and profitability of large-scale wind farm maintenance [28].

A case study presents the implementation of a distributed digital twin (DT) architecture in the context of the

Industrial Internet of Things (IoT) for condition monitoring and predictive maintenance. DT's architecture integrates predictive maintenance, processing, and analysis, reducing waiting times and improving responsiveness. It works in the area of the Internet of Things, cloud computing, and computing, which allows the replication of physical gas engines in digital space. This architecture uses machine learning to leverage data and asset management solutions. However, this technology is facing challenges and needs to be improved. [29]. The case studies that use machine learning have been used in several ways to improve efficiency, reliability, and cost-effectiveness. GE Renewable Energy implemented a predictive maintenance system using sensors to predict potential failures and optimize maintenance schedules. Siemens Gamesa developed a condition monitoring system, while Nordex used machine learning to optimize turbine performance and extend component lifespan. Finally, Vasas employed an advanced condition monitoring system, integrating sensor data into a centralized system. These examples demonstrate the potential of machine learning in wind turbine maintenance[30].

6 MECHATRONICS IN HYDROPOWER SYSTEMS

Hydropower is a reliable and renewable power source for producing electricity. Hydropower development has a significant impact on countries' economies, environments, and society. In Asian religion due to the agricultural-based economy, hydropower is considered as a valued asset. Hydropower plants include basic components such as the water source storage tank and the release values with the power generation section. The first-generation hydropower plants were wooden water wheels used for motive power. Around 1880 the first small single-purpose hydroelectric plants were built [31]. Hydropower supplies about 18% of the world's electricity needs, offsetting mainly fossil fuel-fired thermal generation.

According to the International Energy Agency, the electricity demand will grow at an annual rate of 2.5% by 2030 and the energy investment needs will amount to $26 trillion in 2008–2030 [30],[33]. During the past half century comparatively with other countries China has achieved massive development in the hydropower sector. Currently with the 290GW power they generate all of these power plants are operated through newly developed systems.

In smart hydropower plant following features can be identified as the main development areas in the plant controlling.

1. Automation and Control Technologies have the purpose of enhancing the efficiency and safety of the plant

I. SCADA Systems (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition): For remote monitoring and control.

II. PLC (Programmable Logic Controllers): Automating specific plant processes.

III. Turbine Control Systems: Automated systems for regulating turbine speed and power output.

IV. Valve Actuators: Automated control of water flow through penstocks and turbines.

V. Sensors and Feedback Systems: Monitoring parameters such as water levels, flow rates, and mechanical stresses.

2. Real-time Monitoring and Optimization for improving operational efficiency and responding dynamically to changing conditions.

Sensors: Real-time data acquisition on water levels, flow rates, temperature, pressure, and equipment status.

I. Data Analytics: Analysing sensor data to predict equipment failure, optimize maintenance schedules, and improve performance.
II. Predictive Maintenance: Using machine learning and AI to forecast potential issues before they lead to downtime.
III. Optimization Algorithms: For adjusting turbine operation to maximize efficiency and power output based on real-time data.

Hydro-turbine control systems, a nonlinear non-minimum phase system [34] comprising speed/frequency sensors, hydraulic servo motors which gates gate positioning system with feedback and PID controller (governor). Complementary sliding mode controller (CSMC) has performed better than the PID during industry applications, the governor controlling was fully controlled by the mechatronics system.

A proposed system [35] provides condition monitoring and fault diagnostics (CMFD) which are based on the IPS2 concept [36] with those automation systems for faulty diagnostics and condition-based maintenance organizations. It can be accessed from any location and analyzes operational and diagnostic data to provide online operator support, remote equipment condition assessment, condition-based maintenance, and availability-oriented business models.

During the process of building the power plant, engineers carry out in-depth simulation work for the construction as well as for the upstream and downstream, fluid simulations for the hydro generators and strength analysis for the buildings and materials, [37] along with the control systems which are a collection of mechatronics systems taking care on each unit separately. Just as in an industry since the process needs to be automated due to its complexity and to optimize the work there are fully customized sensors and actuators placed on the plant.

To provide stable and dependable integration of hydropower plants with smart grids and smart grid management, it is necessary to manage the grid while executing the power generation section while maintaining synchrony and stability. In this scenario, communication and control systems for grid stability are used.

I. Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI): For real-time data exchange between hydropower plants and the grid.
II. Demand Response Systems: Enabling hydropower plants to adjust output based on grid demand.
III. Grid Synchronization: Automated systems for synchronizing power output with grid frequency and

voltage.

IV. Energy Storage Systems: Integration of battery storage to manage supply and demand fluctuations.

V. Cybersecurity: Protecting communication and control systems from cyber threats to ensure grid stability.

Along with the hydropower plants, considering the optimization for power management, engineers have now combined the solar PV systems ensuring that power wastage is minimal. During the daytime with the excess solar generated electricity water on a lower-level tank will be pumped to a higher ground level tank to be used in the night time for continuous power generation.

7 MECHATRONICS IN ENERGY STORAGE SOLUTIONS

Even ancient populations were familiar with the processes involved in storing energy for later use. Since batteries have an output of over 90%, they were the first systematic device and are still the most widely utilized method of storing energy. In 1800, Volta's cell was the first battery to be invented. Later, in 1836, Daniel's cell transformed the Volta cell. Two different electrolytes were used in Daniel's cell. In 1866, the zinc anode and carbon cathode of the LaChance cell were created. The remarkably compact dry cells that are currently in use were created in 1948.

The structure of these cells consists of an alkaline electrolyte, a zinc anode, and a manganese oxide cathode. Rechargeable cells, also referred to as secondary batteries, were developed in the middle of the 1980s and have been evolving ever since. Lead-acid, Ni-Cd, Li-ion (Li-O2 and Li-S), and finally NiMH (nickel-metal hydride) were the initial cell types. In addition to reassembling a few other portable gadgets, the Sony business introduced Li-ion batteries (LIB) in 1991. Because they can store a larger amount of energy, the Ni-Cd, Li-O2, and Li-S batteries are still widely used. Once the batteries get advanced chemical structures those need to be managed for charging and discharging

The automotive industry's growth has driven the development of energy storage systems for longer runtime and reduced charging time in machines, automobiles, and electronics. Systems without energy storage or with small storage require higher peak power [32]. Because of excessive technological advancements, growing industrialization, and economic expansion in developing nations, the world's energy consumption has skyrocketed. The International Energy Agency (IEA) predicts that global energy demand will increase by 4.5% in 2021, leading to a 5% rise in CO_2 emissions. Renewable energy sources, with no greenhouse gas emissions, are being used to offset this challenge. The IEA estimated that renewable power generation will increase by 8% in 2021. To meet the Paris agreement's goal, renewable energy sources must make up 57% of global power generation by 2030, up from 30% in 2021 [38]. Wind and solar photovoltaics are expected to contribute significantly to this growth.

Battery energy storage system optimization and modeling to achieve the objectives, such as cost minimization, capacity estimation, power quality improvement, voltage stability, frequency deviation reduction, and carbon emission reduction. An improved and efficient optimization strategy is needed to guarantee the robust, reliable, and economic operation of the BES framework. [39] The principle highlight of a Renewable energy storage system is to consolidate at least two renewable energy sources (PV, wind), which can address outflows, reliability, efficiency, and economic impediments of a single renewable power source. To use renewable energy more efficiently, some modifications in energy generation, storage and consumption have to be applied. Thermochemical energy storage systems can play an essential role in overcoming the limitations of renewable energy being intermittent energy sources (daily and seasonal fluctuations in renewable energy generations) by storing generated energy in the form of heat or cold in a storage medium. TCES technology can be a potential solution [40].

A battery management system (BMS) is primarily designed to monitor and manage the operational parameters and states of a battery pack, including voltage, current, temperature, and State of Charge (SoC), to ensure optimal performance and prevent conditions leading to premature failure or safety hazards [9]. The BMS is becoming increasingly critical in the era of renewable energy, electric vehicles (EVs), and portable electronic devices, where batteries are the lifeblood of technology. BMS includes different types of communication systems for transferring data and processing and monitor them over time. Also, different types of sensors and actuators regarding maintaining the battery at an optimal level [41].

1. Design and Functionalities of BMS are to monitor and manage the performance of battery cells and packs.
2. Case Studies on Improving Battery Life and Safety for EVs, energy sources, and for consumer electronics.

Innovative Storage Technologies

1. Flywheels store kinetic energy by spinning a rotor at high speeds but this cannot be used in longer times, instead motor vehicles are now using regenerative braking for generating electricity from the moment while braking. Which was initially developed in diesel locomotives. [44]
2. Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) which stores compressed air in underground caverns or tanks to be used later mechatronics systems are used to control and monitor [42]
3. Supercapacitors can store energy through electrostatic separation of charge, offering high power density and rapid charge/discharge capabilities as in windmills, and mobile base stations, and are currently in progress for enabling them in electric vehicles. [45]

As for the above-mentioned power storage systems, mechatronics systems are used for controlling the charging and discharging environment while keeping the system safe from internal and external factors.

Many electric vehicle batteries are still based on metal systems because they frequently offer the most advantageous red/ox potentials and electrochemically easy settings for the production of electric current [43].

However, an examination of their life cycle and usage reveals that batteries are typically linked to pollution and other environmental problems, making the development of novel biologically degradable and bio-dependent battery structure systems imperative.

8 CASE STUDIES AND REAL-WORLD APPLICATIONS

Renewable and green energy technologies primarily involve electromechanical energy conversion, such as wind, tidal, wave, hydroelectric, and human power conversion systems. These systems convert kinetic or potential energy into electric energy through an electromagnetic generator. Intelligent or autonomous systems techniques, such as artificial intelligence, biologically inspired computational intelligence techniques, and hybrid methods, have been widely applied in various fields, including robotics and mechatronics.

Mechatronic systems are central to the study of green energy systems, as they rely on generators to convert mechanical energy into electrical energy. Researchers have turned to applying intelligent systems techniques to improve the performance of green energy systems and smart grids, focusing on design, optimization, modelling, system identification, control, and forecasting.

Both conventional and intelligent control methods have been applied to renewable energy systems, with commercial wind energy systems still mainly controlled using decentralized, single-input, single-output controllers. However, the potential benefits from multiple-input, multiple-output, nonlinear, adaptive, and intelligent control methods in this area are significant [46]

The design, development, and operation of renewable energy systems are influenced by environmental variables, and power quality and stability are important factors to consider. The availability of low-cost microcontrollers enables the application of advanced control methods to be decentralized or distributed renewable energy systems.

This paper presents a solar tracking system test bench for undergraduate engineering students, aimed at developing their competencies in the design, implementation, and validation of mechatronic systems. The system, composed of an electromechanical plant and a control system in National Instruments LabVIEW IDE, aims to track the sun's path and redirect solar beams to specific points.

9. FUTURE TRENDS AND RESEARCH DIRECTION

The implications of this research are diverse, and future work directions can be pursued to further enhance and advance the field of robotics. Here are some key future work directions,

- Ethics: There are many different and intricate ethical issues for robotic technology. The ethical issues surrounding the use of robots, such as the creation of ethical frameworks, handling privacy issues, and guaranteeing responsible and equitable use, should be the subject of future research.

- Human-robot collaboration: Researching methods to enhance human-robot cooperation is essential for a number of sectors. Subsequent investigations ought to concentrate on creating sophisticated algorithms and technologies that facilitate smooth and productive human-robot cooperation, with a particular emphasis on efficiency, dependability, and safety.
- Sustainability and environmental impact: It's critical to consider how these technologies will affect the environment as the area of robotics develops. Subsequent investigations ought to concentrate on creating sustainable robotic solutions, including designs that are energy-efficient, components that can be recycled, and approaches for managing waste.
- Multidisciplinary research: Computer science, engineering, psychology, and social sciences are just a few of the disciplines that are included in the study of robotics. Upcoming studies ought to promote multidisciplinary cooperation to tackle intricate problems and guarantee a comprehensive strategy for the advancement of robotics.
- Human experience and acceptability: A successful deployment of robotic technology depends on an understanding of human attitudes, views, and acceptance. To develop robotic solutions that are intuitive, user-friendly, and satisfy end users' needs and expectations, future research should concentrate on user-centered design and evaluation, considering user feedback and preferences.
- Regulation and policy: As robotics technology develops quickly, it becomes necessary to have frameworks for regulations and policies that work. Future studies should examine the legal and regulatory ramifications of robotics, including privacy laws, safety requirements, and responsibility [47]

8 CONCLUSION

The integration of mechatronics in sustainable energy technologies has ushered in a new era of innovation and efficiency, providing significant advancements across various renewable energy sectors such as solar, wind, and hydropower. by leveraging automation, smart sensors, and real-time control systems, mechatronics enhances the precision, adaptability, and reliability of energy production, storage, and distribution systems. this not only optimizes resource utilization but also reduces downtime and operational costs through predictive and adaptive maintenance strategies. furthermore, mechatronics plays a critical role in improving the efficiency of energy conversion processes, facilitating seamless integration with modern grids, and supporting the development of intelligent energy management systems. as global efforts to reduce carbon emissions and combat climate change intensify, the continued development and application of mechatronics will be integral in making renewable energy systems more sustainable, cost-effective, and scalable. the cross-disciplinary collaboration between engineering fields will remain essential in pushing the boundaries of what's possible in the clean energy sector, ultimately driving a transition to a more sustainable, reliable, and resilient energy future.

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