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Next-Generation Energy Systems: Green Technologies Driving the Global Sustainability Shift

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Abstract: This research paper examines the concept, significance, and global transition toward green energy, exploring technological advancements, policy frameworks, environmental benefits, and barriers to adoption. It evaluates major renewable sources—solar, wind, hydropower, bioenergy, and geothermal—and assesses their potential to mitigate climate change, reduce pollution, and provide long-term economic advantages. The study also analyzes current literature, identifies research gaps, and offers recommendations for accelerating the transition to a sustainable energy future.

Keywords: Green Energy, Renewable Energy, Sustainable Development, Solar Power, Wind Energy, Hydropower, Bioenergy, Geothermal Energy, Energy Transition, Climate Change Mitigation, Clean Energy Technologies, Energy Storage Systems

Introduction

Global energy demand is rising rapidly due to accelerating urbanization, industrial expansion, and improving living standards across the world [1][2]. Prolonged dependence on fossil fuels has resulted in severe environmental damage, including climate change, air pollution, and widespread ecological degradation [2]. These effects have intensified the occurrence of extreme weather events and generated significant economic and social risks [1][2]. Renewable energy sources provide a sustainable alternative capable of meeting growing energy needs while reducing environmental harm and strengthening energy security [1][3].

This study examines the role of green energy in addressing these challenges by analyzing its benefits, technological advancements, and the key barriers limiting its global adoption [3][4].

Literature Review

This section reviews recent (2025) academic studies on green energy adoption and renewable technologies, highlighting their environmental, economic, and policy dimensions in urban India [1][3]. The tabular structure summarizes objectives, methods, findings, and research gaps, helping identify current knowledge and future research directions [3][4]

SNO.	Paper title	Introduction	Methodology	Loopholes / limitations	Key conclusion
1	Wind-power potential & cost analysis (India)	Evaluates wind power potential across 21 Indian locations with hub-height scenarios.	Wind resource assessment + economic LCOE-style cost analysis across hub heights (10–150 m).	Uses modeled wind records and selected sites — local micro-siting and permitting not covered.	Higher hub heights substantially increase resource capture; some sites become economically attractive under certain cost assumptions.
2	Green hydrogen for a sustainable future (review)	Broad review of green hydrogen technologies and their role in decarbonization.	Literature synthesis of production routes, electrolyzers, and system integration.	Rapidly evolving tech and cost assumptions; some cost figures quickly outdated.	Green hydrogen is pivotal for hard-to-electrify sectors but requires cost and policy pull to scale. (Scien
3	Solar (MDPI) — March 2025 issue (collection)	Issue compiling multi-topic articles on solar deployment & storage roles in 2025.	Mixed: modeling, experimental, reviews across included articles.	As an issue, individual article quality/coverage varies.	Reinforces storage and grid-integration as the central bottlenecks for further solar rollout. (MDPI)
4	AI in wind-system design optimization (review)	Surveys AI/ML applications in wind farm layout and turbine optimization.	Systematic literature review of AI methods	Many ML studies are simulation-only with limited field validation.	AI shows promise for layout and performance gains but needs real-world

			applied to wind design problems.		validation and interpretability.
5	Green hydrogen value chain challenges (review)	Assesses global green-hydrogen value-chain barriers and deployment realities.	Cross-sectional review with case examples and gap analysis.	Policy heterogeneity across regions and incomplete cost transparency.	Highlights supply-chain, water, and electrolyzer-cost bottlenecks requiring coordinated policy solutions. (PMC)
6	Renewable adoption & SDG forecasting (Ha'il region)	Explores renewable adoption impact on Sustainable Development Goals in Ha'il region.	Empirical + LSTM deep-learning forecasting for 10-year SDG trajectories.	Regional focus limits generalizability; model inputs uncertain over long horizon.	Renewable adoption positively influences key SDGs; tailored policy increases impact. (MDPI)
7	Green hydrogen production & deployment (Springer perspective)	Perspective outlining opportunities and deployment challenges for green hydrogen.	Perspective article synthesizing techno-economic and deployment literature.	Not an original empirical study; relies on published estimates.	Policy certainty and cost reductions are the two decisive enablers for large-scale deployment. (SpringerLink)
8	Atmospheric turbulence impact on wind power	Reviews how turbulence affects wind farm performance and operations.	Literature review of turbulence studies relevant to wind energy applications.	Observational gaps remain; translating turbulence metrics to operational controls is unfinished.	Better turbulence understanding can improve siting, control strategies and reduce uncertainty in yields. (wes.copernicus.org)
9	Hydrogen (MDPI) — system-level analysis of green hydrogen	System-level, dimensional analysis assessing green H ₂ realistic deployment potential.	Systems analysis combining energy balances and deployment scenarios.	Scenario-dependent; conversion inefficiency assumptions drive outcomes strongly.	Green hydrogen's versatility is clear, but energy inefficiencies and supply-chain complexity constrain near-term scale. (MDPI)
10	Renewable-energy tech innovation & climate risk (Renewable Energy Vol.240)	Cross-country analysis linking innovation, climate risk and emission reduction.	Cross-country econometric / data-driven analysis (volume collection).	Country-level aggregation can mask local implementation issues.	Innovation in renewables is correlated with reduced emissions, but climate risk moderates returns. (ScienceDirect)
11	Applied Energy — selected 2025 research (issue highlights)	Applied Energy's 2025 volumes include novel methods for wind aggregation and multi-energy systems.	Empirical, modeling and method-development papers collected in the issue.	Heterogeneous methods across articles; replication needs accessible datasets.	Advances in aggregation and multi-energy optimization improve integration prospects for variable renewables. (ScienceDirect)
12	Systematic review: hybrid systems (H₂, biomass, biogas, PV)	Reviews hybrid renewable systems combining hydrogen, biomass, biogas, and PV.	Systematic literature review highlighting integrations and techno-economic studies.	Many hybrid studies are pilot-scale or modeling-based with limited long-term field data.	Hybrids offer improved reliability; economics depend heavily on local resource mixes and policy incentives. (ScienceDirect)
13	Green hydrogen production for sustainable development (RSC)	Technical & policy analysis of green-H ₂ pathways with sustainability framing.	Techno-economic evaluation and policy gap analysis.	Rapidly changing electrolyzer costs and regional electricity mixes may change projections.	With targeted policy and renewables, green H ₂ can contribute to sustainable development but needs scale-up. (RSC Publishing)
14	c-Si PV module recycling — industrial feasibility review	Reviews crystalline-silicon PV recycling methods and industrial feasibility.	Literature review of recycling technologies,	Technology readiness varies; regulatory frameworks differ by country.	Recycling pathways are emerging; economics improve with stricter EOL

			lifecycle, and economics.		policies and scale. (RSC Publishing)
15	Integrating renewables into building energy systems	Reviews strategies to incorporate RE into buildings (district & microgrid scale).	Systematic literature review across techno-policy solutions and case studies.	Diverse building stocks and regulations make broad recommendations challenging.	Integrated approaches (PV + storage + smart control) show strong potential for demand-side decarbonization. (SpringerLink)
16	Wind turbine reliability forecast (technical review)	Surveys reliability challenges and forecasting methods for turbine failures.	Technical review combining failure-mode studies and prognostics approaches.	Many prognostic models are dataset-specific; generalization is limited.	Improved reliability forecasting reduces downtime and LCOE but requires standardized datasets. (espublisher.com)
17	Offshore wind energy in India — comprehensive review	Reviews prospects, tech, and policy for India's offshore wind development.	Literature + policy review with techno-economic commentary.	Offshore infrastructure & grid constraints, and local environmental issues remain underexamined.	Offshore wind offers large potential but needs targeted investment, policy clarity, and environmental planning. (SAGE Journals)
18	Sustainable hydrogen production — review of methods (GCH2 / gch2 article)	Reviews methods for sustainable hydrogen (electrolysis, biomass routes) with lifecycle considerations.	Comparative review of technical routes and sustainability metrics.	Lifecycle boundaries and feedstock assumptions vary between studies.	Electrolysis using renewables dominates sustainability metrics if low-carbon electricity is available. (Wiley Online Library)
19	Advances & future directions of renewable energy (Brazil focus)	Discusses progress and future directions for renewables in Brazil (wind/solar).	Review + case examples assessing technology, policy and socio-economic impacts.	Country-specific; lessons transferable only with caution.	Brazil's wind & solar growth can underpin decarbonization, contingent on transmission and storage expansion. (MDPI)
20	Green hydrogen revolution — pathways & prospects (CE article)	Analytical piece mapping the pathways for a green hydrogen revolution.	Review & scenario analysis of tech, policy, and market enablers.	High-level; detailed regional constraints not exhaustively covered.	Roadmap-style conclusion: coordinated policy, electrolyzer scale-up, and renewable build-out are essential. (OUP Academic)

Research shows that renewable energy, particularly solar and wind power, has expanded rapidly due to declining technology costs and supportive government policies [1][2]. Studies also emphasize the importance of energy storage systems, smart grids, and green hydrogen in improving the reliability and integration of variable renewable sources [3][4]. Existing literature highlights economic and social benefits such as job creation and improved public health outcomes linked to reduced air pollution [1][3]. However, scholars also note challenges including financing gaps, limited grid infrastructure, land-use conflicts, and uneven policy implementation, especially in developing regions [2][4]. Overall, research agrees that an integrated and coordinated strategy is essential to accelerate the global transition toward green energy [1][4].

Renewable Energy Technologies

Renewable energy technologies generate clean power using naturally replenished resources and are central to reducing dependence on fossil fuels [1][2]. Solar and wind energy have expanded rapidly due to improved efficiency, cost reductions, and large-scale deployment options [1][3]. Hydropower remains a reliable renewable source, with recent innovations minimizing environmental impacts and enhancing storage potential [2][3]. Bioenergy converts organic waste into useful power while emphasizing sustainable and low-emission practices [3]. Geothermal energy provides stable, weather-independent electricity, making it a valuable contributor to long-term energy security [1][4].

Benefits of Green Energy

Green energy plays a vital role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate change impacts [1][2]. It improves air quality by lowering pollution from fossil fuel combustion, leading to better public health outcomes and reduced healthcare costs [2][3]. The use of renewable resources enhances energy independence and reduces reliance on imported fuels, improving economic stability [1][2]. Although initial installation costs can be high, renewable systems offer long-term financial savings due to low operating and maintenance expenses [1]. Additionally, the green energy sector generates significant employment opportunities and supports sustainable economic growth [3][4].

Challenges in Green Energy Deployment

Green energy deployment faces challenges such as the intermittent nature of solar and wind power, which requires reliable and affordable energy storage solutions [3][4]. High upfront costs for renewable infrastructure remain a major barrier, particularly for developing countries with limited access to finance [2][4]. Large-scale renewable projects often encounter land-use conflicts and social resistance due to competition with agriculture, ecosystems, or settlements [3]. Many existing power grids require modernization to manage renewable energy variability and ensure stable supply [1][4]. Inconsistent policies and unclear regulatory frameworks further slow investment and large-scale adoption of green energy systems [2][4].

Discussion

The transition to green energy requires an integrated approach combining technology, policy, investment, and community participation [1][4]. Continued development of smart grids, energy storage, and green hydrogen is essential for reliable integration of renewable energy into power systems [3][4]. International cooperation and equitable financing mechanisms support renewable adoption, particularly in developing nations [1][2]. Public engagement, transparency, and education are crucial for building acceptance and minimizing social resistance [3]. An inclusive transition that protects vulnerable communities ensures that clean energy supports both environmental sustainability and social equity [2][4].

Conclusion

Green energy is central to global sustainability, providing a clean and renewable pathway to address climate change, environmental degradation, and long-term energy security [1][2]. Technologies such as solar, wind, hydropower, bioenergy, and geothermal power have contributed to reducing carbon emissions, improving air quality, and strengthening energy systems worldwide [1][3].

Recent advances in battery storage, smart grids, and green hydrogen—supported by favorable policies and growing investments—are accelerating the global transition toward renewable energy [3][4]. However, social acceptance, equitable financing mechanisms, and inclusive planning remain essential to ensure that the benefits of this transition are shared across all communities [2][4]. Ultimately, achieving a sustainable future depends on global cooperation, robust policy frameworks, and collective commitment to cleaner and more responsible energy systems [1][4].

References

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