Electric Vehicles 101

Vermont Energy & Climate Action Network

Energizing Vermont Communities www.vecan.net

December 7,2013

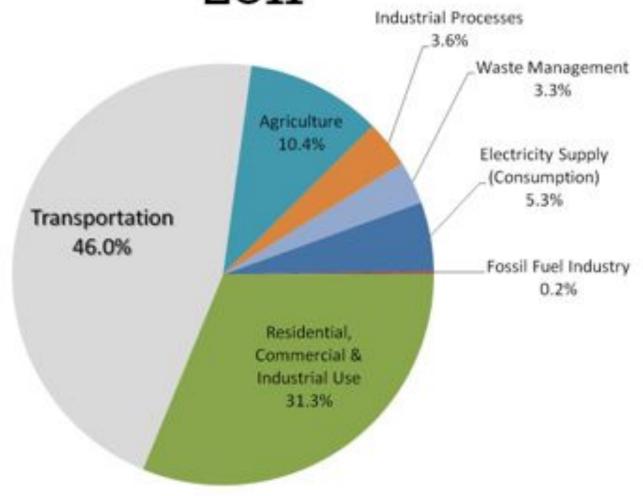
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Overview

- What is an Electric Vehicle?
- 2. How do EVs charge?
- What is the status in Vermont
- Energy and Climate benefits

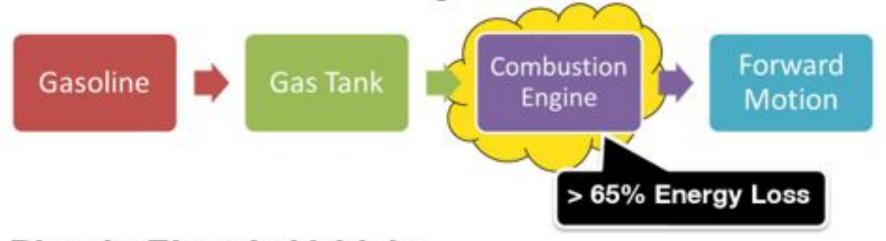


Vermont Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2011



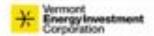
Vehicle Technology Comparison

Internal Combustion Engine Vehicle



Plug-in Electric Vehicle





Untested Technology?







Outdoor Curb-Side Charging Port







Types of Electric Vehicles

Hybrid Vehicles – Do Not Plug-In

- Powers the vehicle using the engine, electric motor, or both
- Electric motor uses energy stored in batteries charged by the engine and regenerative breaking

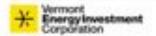
Plug-in Hybrid Vehicles

 Both an internal combustion engine and electric motor that recharges from the electric grid and allows the vehicle to drive on electricity alone

All Electric Vehicles

Powered solely by electricity





Electric Vehicles Available



Electric Vehicles Available

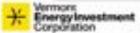


Automaker Offerings

OEM	Current EVs	Upcoming Models	Goals/Targets
BMW	ActiveE Fleet (AEV)	i3 (AEV/PHEV), i8	
Chrysler / Fiat	500e (AEV)		
Ford	Focus (AEV), Fusion (PHEV), C-Max (PHEV)		10-25% of 2020 sales electric
GM	Volt (PHEV), Spark (AEV)	Cadillac ELR (PHEV), Cruze (PHEV)	10% of 2020 sales electric, hybrid
Honda	Fit (AEV), Accord (PHEV)		
Hyundai		Sonata (PHEV)	
Kia		Soul (AEV)	
Mercedes	Smart ED (AEV)	B Class E-Cell (PHEV)	
Mitsubishi	i-MiEV (AEV)	Outlander (PHEV)	20% electric and hybrid by 2020
Nissan	Leaf (AEV)	e-NV200 (AEV), Infinity LE (AEV)	10% of 2020 sales electric
Tesla	Roadster, Model S (AEV)	Model X (AEV)	N/A (all electric)
Toyota	Prius Plug-in (PHEV)		30% of 2020 sales electric and hybrid
VW / Audi / Porsche		E-Golf (AEV), A3 E-tron PHEV, Panamera PHEV, 918 PHEV	

EV Charging





Charging Equipment

Level 1 charging 120V



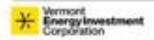
Level 2 charging 208/240V



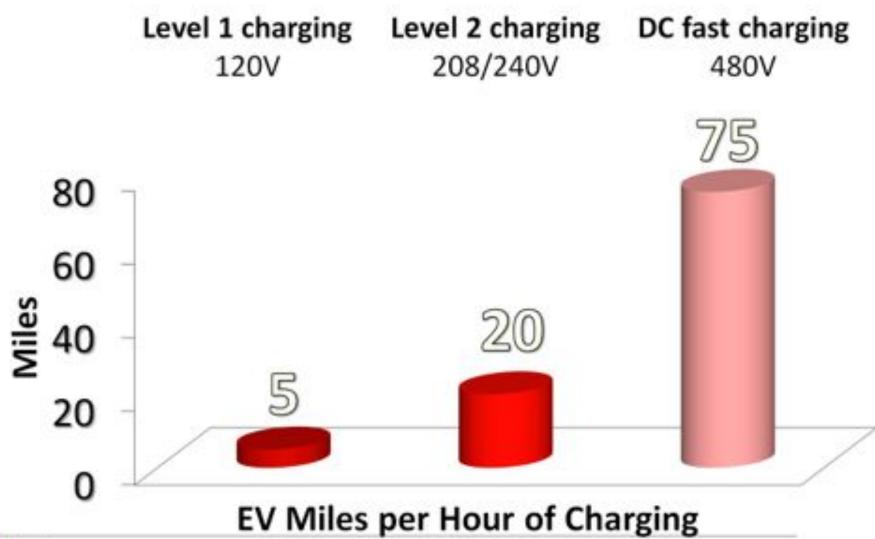
DC fast charging 480V

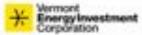






Charging Speed





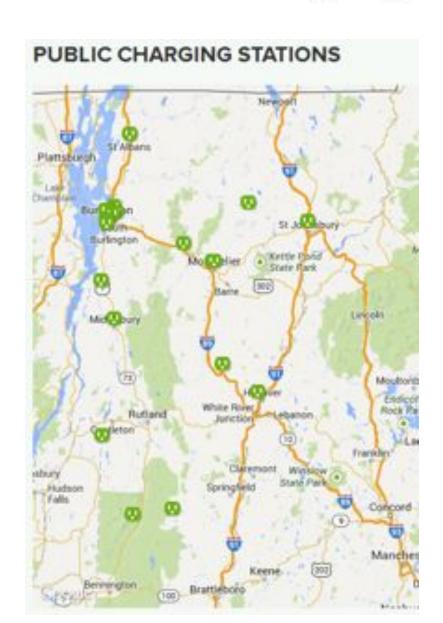
Charging Site Selection Criteria

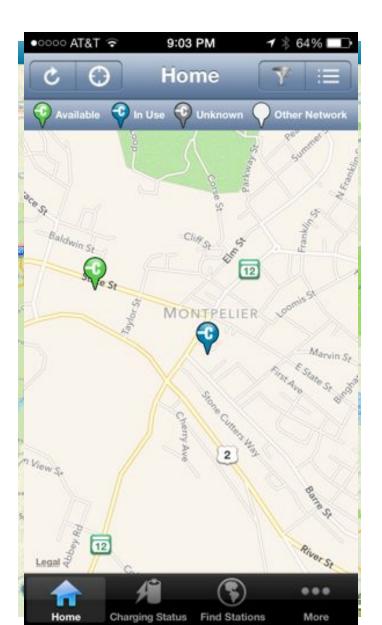
	Level 1	Level 2	DC Fast
Charge Duration	6-10 hours	1-3 hours	15-30 minutes
Typical Users	 Employee parking Long term commuter parking 	Commercial areaShoppingBusiness	Long tripsConvenience
Desirable Characteristics	SecurityTransit ServiceWorkplaces	 Transit service Pedestrian facilities Shopping, services, etc. 	 Amenities at the charging site (food, coffee, Wi- Fi)
Priority Locations	 Park and ride lots Long term parking Communities where EV ownership is more prevalent 	 Parking in downtowns, village centers, shopping centers 	 Near high volume roadways

Public EV Charging Equipment



Public Charging Stations







450

400

350

300

250

200

150

100

50

Policy

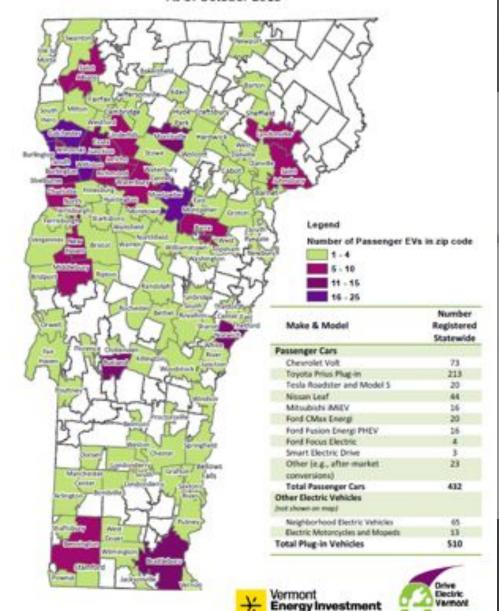
Marketing & Education

Infrastructure



Electric Vehicles Registered in Vermont

As of October 2013



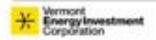
Corporation

www.driveelectricyt.com

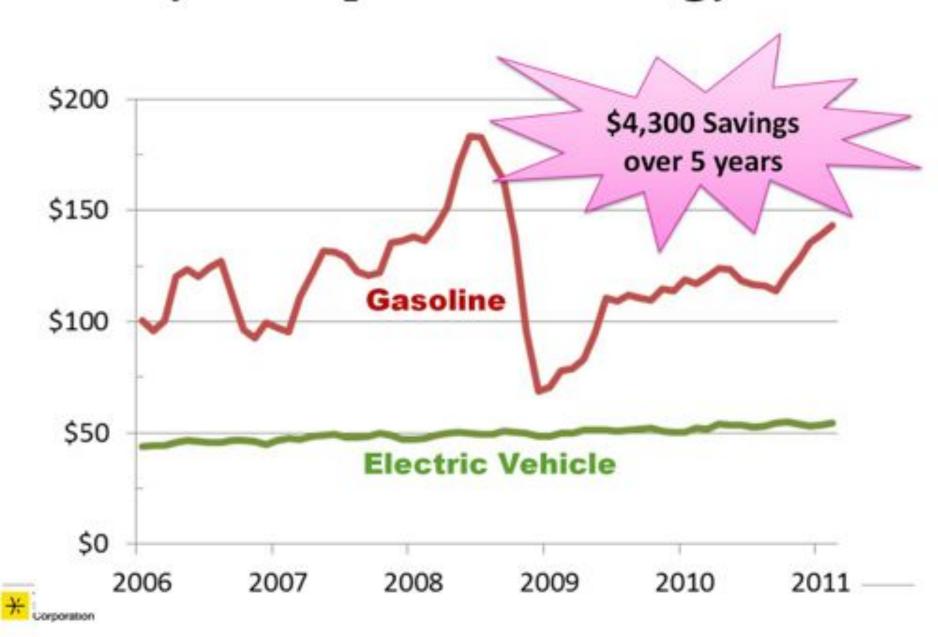
Benefits

- Save money
- Great performance
- Reduced emissions
 - AEVs have no tailpipe
 - "Well-to-Wheels" Benefits
 - Health Benefits
- Batteries
 - Reusable for storage
 - Recyclable components
- Potential grid support services



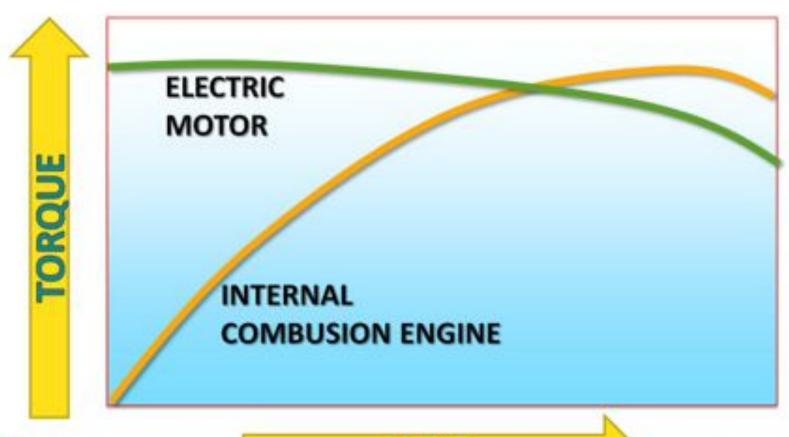


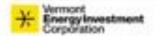
Monthly Transportation Energy Cost



Performance

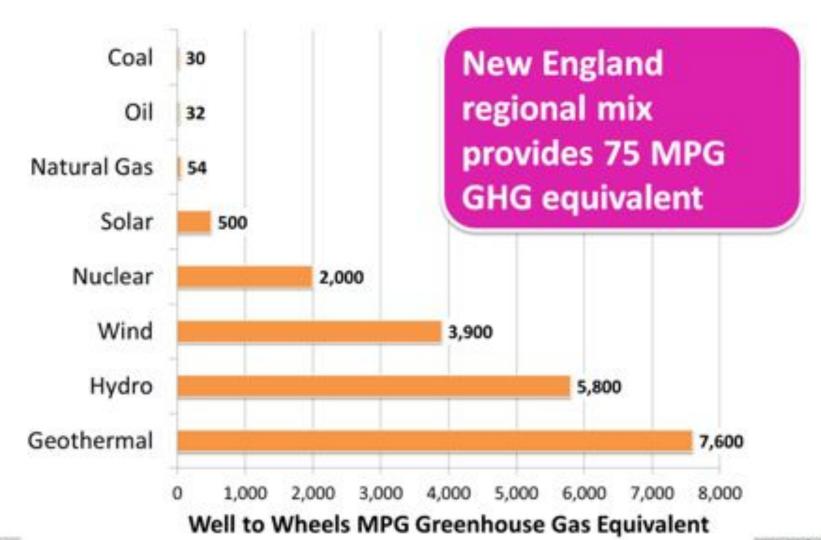
Less Gas = More Fun

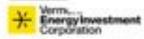






"Long Tailpipe" Greenhouse Gas Emissions



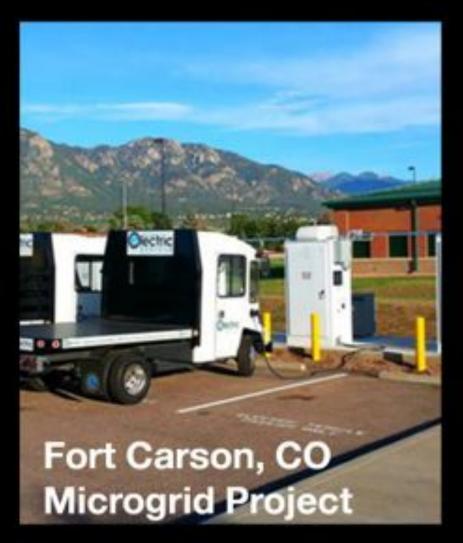


Solar PV Connection

- EVs typically travel 3-4 miles per kWh
- Driving 12,000 miles per year will require 3,000-4,000 kWh



Vehicle to Grid / Vehicle to Building





Nissan EV Power Station

Additional Resources

- Drive Electric Vermont
 - http://driveelectricvt.com
 - https://www.facebook.com/DriveElectricVT
- Northeast EV Network
 - http://www.northeastevs.com
- National EV websites
 - http://www.afdc.energy.gov/fuels/electricity.html
 - http://goelectricdrive.com
 - http://www.pluginamerica.org
 - http://www.electricdrive.org
 - http://www.greencarreports.com/



