Port-au-prince electric vehicles evs

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There are environmental and economic benefits to driving an EV. Burning fossil fuels (like gas or diesel) produces GHG emissions and impacts our air quality. Driving an EV is one way to reduce GHG emissions from transportation and, at the same time, improve our air quality.

An introduction to electric cars begins with an explanation of the abbreviations used to describe different types of electric vehicles.

EV - EV is the general catch-all term for an electric vehicle. Fully electric cars get all of their power from motors that use batteries charged with electricity. BEV - A BEV, or battery-powered electric vehicle, uses only its electric motor or motors for propulsion. Because they lack a traditional internal combustion engine and use no gasoline, BEVs produce no tailpipe emissions. A BEV is the same thing as a fully electric vehicle(EV). In general, the term BEV isn"t used nearly as often as EV.

PHEV- PHEVs strike a balance between eco-friendly motoring and go-anywhere flexibility. PHEV is a Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle. Most commuters can drive to and from work on electric power alone, while the gas engine stands in reserve waiting for longer road trips. When charged, a PHEV"s battery pack powers an electric motor. Once that battery pack depletes, a gas engine kicks on seamlessly. Then the car alternates between gasoline and electric power depending on how much is needed. The car"s regenerative braking system captures otherwise lost energy when coasting or slowing down and feeds it to the battery, further reducing its reliance on its gas engine.

HEV - An HEV, Hybrid Electric Vehicle, uses gasoline engine and battery powered motor that stores energy, does not plug in and produces fewer emissions than conventional vehicles.

Many EVs can travel more than 300 kilometers on a full battery charge, and the most advanced models can reach about 600 kilometers between charges.

Both long-range and short-range EVs can perform well in start-and-stop driving during rush hour.

EVs consume significantly more of their battery at steady speeds on highways when used for more extended getaways.

Level 1 - This level refers to household three-prong outlets like those your computer or a desk lamp will use. Few electric car users charge their vehicles this way simply because of how long it takes, but it can add 7-9 km of range per hour and can be beneficial if your vehicle is plugged in overnight.

Level 2 - Most people prefer Level 2 charging capability, whether at home or at a public charging station.

These chargers provide 240 volts of power and require an external device that plugs into a receptacle like that of an electric clothes dryer. For example, according to the car manufacturer, Level 2 charging can add 40 kms of range per hour to a Chevy Bolt EV.

Level 3 - Also called a fast charger, the fastest-charging option is Level 3. These quick chargers can add a level of 5-32 kms of range to an EV per minute depending on battery size and level of charges. But you will only find Level 3 options in public charging stations that typically cost money to use.

If you need to charge your vehicle elsewhere, there are charging stations located across PEI. Some of these stations are located at public spaces while others are at businesses.

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