What is an electric vehicle (EV)?

- An electric vehicle is any vehicle that can drive on electricity from a power plug.
 - An all-electric vehicle (sometimes called a battery electric vehicle or BEV) is powered by an electric motor that uses energy stored in a battery. A BEV drives solely on power from the plug.
 - Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV) can take both electricity from plugging in and gasoline.
- Many EVs use regenerative braking
 - This is a way of taking the wasted energy from the process of slowing the vehicle and using it to recharge the vehicle's battery

Sources

 $https://driveelectricweek.org/ev101\#what-is-ev\\ https://afdc.energy.gov/files/u/publication/electric-drive_vehicles.pdf$

Additional Resources

- Green Vehicle Guide: epa.gov/greenvehicles
- Dept. of Energy Vehicle Technologies: energy.gov/eere/vehicles
- EV 101: nrdc.org/experts/madhurboloor/electric-vehicles-101
- Alternative Fuels Calculator: afdc.energy.gov/calc/
- EV Myths: epa.gov/greenvehicles/electricvehicle-myths
- EV Incentives: pluginamerica.org/inflationreduction-act-ira-ev-incentives-explained/



Contact Us

69 W. Washington St., Room 1900 Chicago, IL 60602 (312) 603-8200 environment@cookcountyil.gov www.cookcountyil.gov/EVcharging

Why Electric Vehicles?

Environmental, economic and equity benefits of electric vehicles.



Charging Types



3 - 5 miles of range per hour of charging

Where does this work?

-Single-family homes
-Multi-unit residential

-Condos



DC Fast Charge Range

80% charge

in 20-30 minutes

of charging

Where does this work?

-Multi-unit residential

-Fleet

-Public

More info on charging: www.nrdc.org/experts/patriciavalderrama/electric-vehicle-charging-101

AC Level Two

Range

10 - 20 miles

of range per hour

of charging

Where does this work?

-Single-family homes

-Multi-unit residential

-Workplace

-Fleet

-Public



Benefits of Electric Vehicles

Reduced Air Pollution

- No tailpipe means no tailpipe emissions, lowering smog and greenhouse gases
- Charging with electricity from renewable energy further reduces air pollution
- An electric motor loses about 15%-20% of energy whereas gasoline engines lose between 64%-75% of energy while driving

Lower cost of ownership

- Fewer maintenance needs
- Available II and federal tax incentives
- Equivalent cost per mile less for EVs than gasoline vehicles
- Electricity is cheaper than gasoline
- Public charging can be low-cost or free at certain locations

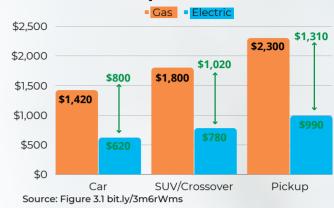
Safety

- Lower center of gravity offers better handling
- Instant torque and regenerative braking reduce slipping in icy conditions

Many EV options are available

- Manufacturers adding 80 new models in coming years
- Sedan examples: Nissan Leaf and Chevy Bolt
- Truck examples: Rivian RIT and Ford F150
- SUV examples: Kia Niro and Hyundai Ioniq 5

Fuel Cost Comparison



This chart shows the estimated fuel costs to drive 15,000 miles in an EV compared to a gas vehicle.

Myth Busting

Myth: EV batteries have safety and reliability issues

- Batteries are designed for a long lifespan and can have a second life as electricity storage
- Gas-powered cars are up to 100 times more prone to fires than EVs

Myth: EVs are not good in cold weather

- The reduction in battery range is similar to the reduction of fuel efficiency of a gasoline engine when heating the vehicle
- Instant torque and regenerative breaking reduce slipping and getting stuck

Myth: EV batteries do not have enough range per charge

- U.S. car owners drive an average of 31.5 miles per day
- Charging networks and stations are expanding for more charging options
- Battery range is increasing with newer models