WHAT ARE ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATIONS?

An electric vehicle charging station is a machine that supplies electric energy for the charging of batteries in plug-in electric vehicles (EV). EV charging stations can be in any place like shopping malls, markets, houses, streets that do not require a large area. There are parking lots, where there are spots reserved for EVs, which are then charged via charging stations with electricity from renewables.

A CLOSER LOOK AT EV CHARGING STATIONS

Types of EVs that are available in the market today are:

**Plug-in Hybrid EV (PHEV)**

PHEVs runs on battery and/or gasoline. The battery can be recharged by plugging it into an electric grid to charge. PHEV models typically run between 16 km and 65 km on the electric mode. They have lower fuel costs, reduced fossil fuel consumption, and carbon emissions compared to traditional cars. They can also use hydrogen or biofuels as alternatives to fossil fuels.

**Battery EV (BEV)**

BEVs are fully electric vehicles that run on rechargeable batteries. They are capable of storing electricity onboard in high capacity battery packs. As BEVs charge from EV chargers, they are eco-friendly as they emit no carbon emissions.

### TABLE 1: CLASSIFICATION OF THREE TYPES OF EV CHARGING STATIONS [1]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Power</th>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Charging Time</th>
<th>Connectors Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>1.3–2.4 kW</td>
<td>120 V</td>
<td>6-12 hours to fully charge</td>
<td>J1772 go-to connector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>3–19 kW</td>
<td>240 V</td>
<td>1-6 hours to fully charge</td>
<td>CCS (Combined Charging System) = J1772 with two extra pins CHAdeMO (fast charging)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>150 kW</td>
<td>480 V</td>
<td>20-30 minutes to charge up to 80% 60 minutes to reach 100% battery</td>
<td>Tesla Superchargers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Facts**

About 80% of Green House Gas Emissions can be reduced by switching to electric vehicles powered by renewable energy.

Cost of electricity to run an EV is 40% lower than petrol cars over the same distance. The cost can be even lower if solar PV systems are used to charge EVs.

An EV requires between 150Wh and 250Wh per kilometer depending on vehicle weight, speed and terrain.

Norway and the Netherlands have over 10 times the number of public charging stations per capita compared to the average market.
FINANCIAL FACTS

The cost to operate electric vehicles is one of the primary benefits of the technology. EVs operate more efficiently than internal combustion engines, thanks to fewer moving parts. As a result, the average per-mile cost of operating an EV is about a third that of a comparable gasoline-powered vehicle.

**Figure 3**: Annual cost comparison (Assumes 13,000 miles per year, an average of 0.35/kWh per mile, 8.896 cents/kWh, 28.2 miles per gallon at $2.50 per gallon) [1].

The cost of fully charging your EV will be two-thirds cheaper than gasoline [2].

**TABLE 2: COST ESTIMATES OF EV CHARGING STATIONS [2]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Level 1</th>
<th>Level 2</th>
<th>Level 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Station Cost ($)</td>
<td>300–600</td>
<td>500–2,200</td>
<td>20,000–50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts and Labor ($)</td>
<td>0–1,700</td>
<td>1,200–3,300</td>
<td>50,000+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEY FACTS

Oslo has a population over 630,000 and there are 2,025 PUBLIC CHARGING STATIONS, out of which 1,325 are owned by the local government. The city aims to have zero-emission taxis by 2023 [3].

As of 2020, Germany has:
- 27,730 public charging stations
- ~700,500 plug-in electric cars
- 22,000 light duty electric commercial vehicles [5].

REFERENCES