

About the electric cars

Electric car is a car that is propelled by one or more electric motors, using electricity stored in batteries / accumulator. It can be considered that cars with internal combustion have an unlimited range because they can be refuelled quickly and almost everywhere. Electric cars, because of the duration of charge and the lack of charging infrastructure in public places, in the beginning have a maximum range less than cars that run on fossil fuels. Therefore, many manufacturers initially labelled electric car as a “city car” suitable for daily urban routes. However, electric cars have several advantages compared to cars with conventional internal combustion engines. They do not emit CO₂ and other harmful particles because they have no exhaust and do not depend on oil as a motor fuel, whose price is increasing every day. Ride comfort is greater due to their linear acceleration and silent running of the electric motor. Also, the driving comfort is significantly greater due to the lack of a gearbox. However, electric cars are currently significantly more expensive than cars with conventional engines due to immediate higher cost of their lithium-ion batteries. However, the price of the battery is expected to fall due to their mass production. Fear among customers that the limited driving range could be too small for their needs is definitely a major limiting factor.

The objective of electro mobility is to find a sustainable balance between people, cars and the environment. Electro mobility provides a positive impact for reducing emissions. Studies show that the overall calculation of greenhouse gas emissions for electric cars is much lower than emissions of conventional vehicles. CO₂ reduction is 11 to 100% if the electricity used to charge the car comes from renewable energy sources.

Manufacturers have started to produce batteries that last longer and are easier to recycle. After use the batteries can be recycled for future use, can be sold and used in another industry or simply recycled when they reach the end of their useful life.

Electric cars have the potential to transform the way the world is moving. They can increase energy security by diversifying the mix of fuels and reduce dependence on oil, and also reduce emissions of greenhouse gas and other pollutants. However, the mass introduction of electric cars will require a transport system capable of integrating and encouraging this new technology.

Izračun potrošnje goriva i utjecaja na okoliš :

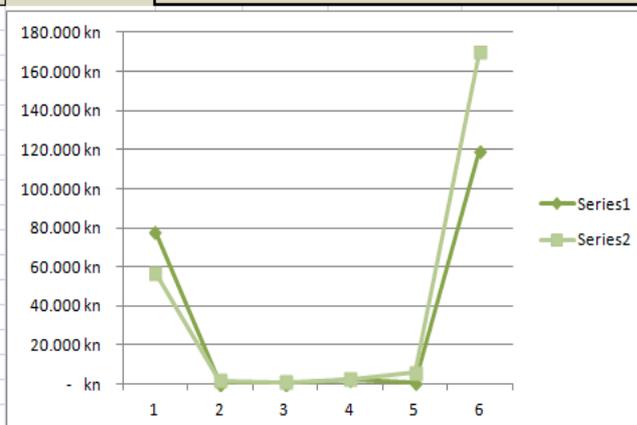
Pomaknite klizač ili u polje upišite kilometre

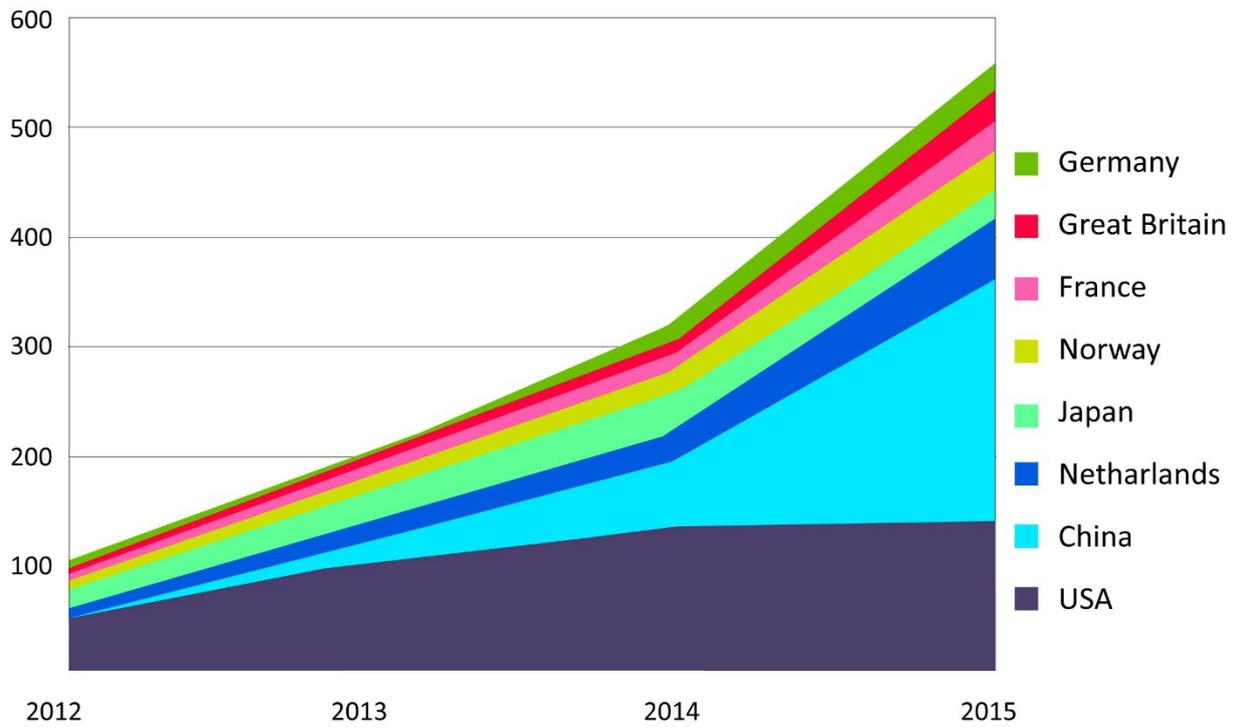


Source: www.elen.hep.hr

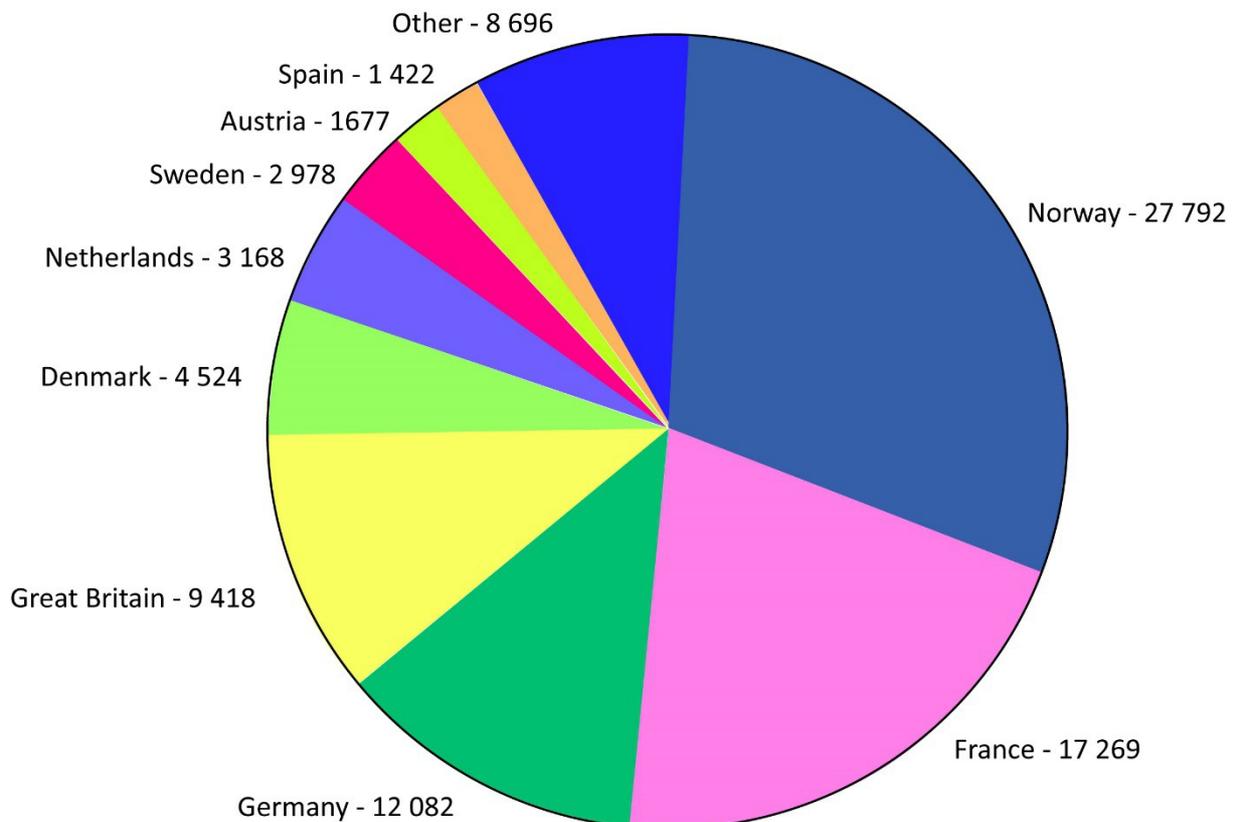
Usporedba VW UP i ELECTRA NEVO električnog vozila

	god. Star	km/god.	km/dnevn o	Neto cijena vozila	os. Osig.	reg.	održavanje i amortizacija za bateriju	gorivo	TROŠKOVI Sveukupno	UŠTEDA
ELECTA NEVO	10	10.000	28	78.500 kn	485 kn	180 kn	2.600 kn	800 kn	119.150 kn	50.650 kn
VW UP	10	10.000	28	57.000 kn	1.800 kn	980 kn	2.500 kn	6.000 kn	169.800 kn	





- Globally billion cars, 1.2 million PEV - 0.12%
- 2014 sold 88 million cars, 300 000 PEH - 0.34%
- Europe 2015 to 1.27%



Picture: Sales of electric cars in Europe in 2015: 89,026, market share: 0.60%