VISUALIZATION TOOLS FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGE AND RANGE ANALYSIS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

A vehicle that can be powered by an electric motor that draws electricity from a battery and is capable of being charged from an external source and have an electric motor instead of an internal combustion engine.

The Electric Vehicle (EV) is not new, but it has been receiving significantly more attention in recent years. Advances in both EV analytics and battery technologies have led to increased automotive market share. However, this growth is not attributed to hardware alone. The modern mechatronic vehicle marries electrical storage and propulsion systems with electronic sensors, controls, and actuators, integrated closely with software, secure data transfer, and data analysis, to form a comprehensive transportation solution. Advances in all these areas have contributed to the overall rise of EV's, but the common thread that runs through all these elements is data analytics.

The new EV's are combined Electrical storage and propulsion systems with electronic sensors, controls, and actuators, integrated closely with software, secure data transfer to form a comprehensive transportation solution.

1.2 Purpose

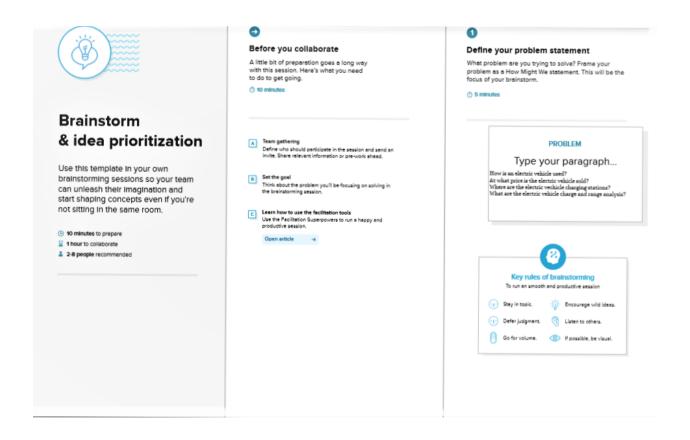
We can achieve Define Problem / Problem Understanding, Data Collection & Extraction from Database, Data Preparation, Data Visualizations, Dashboard, Story, Performance Testing, Web Integration and Project Demonstration & Documentation related to project.

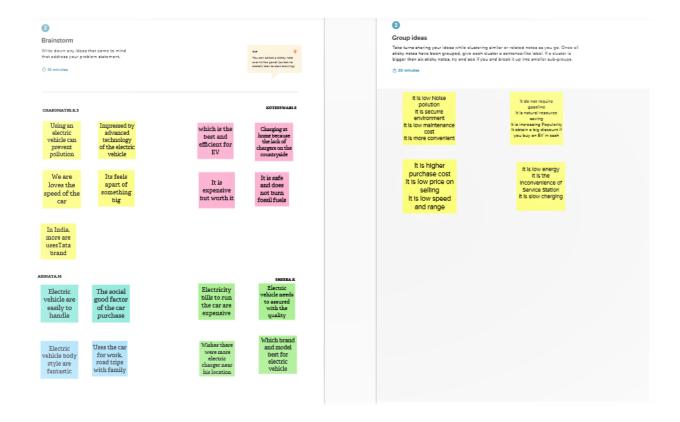
2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

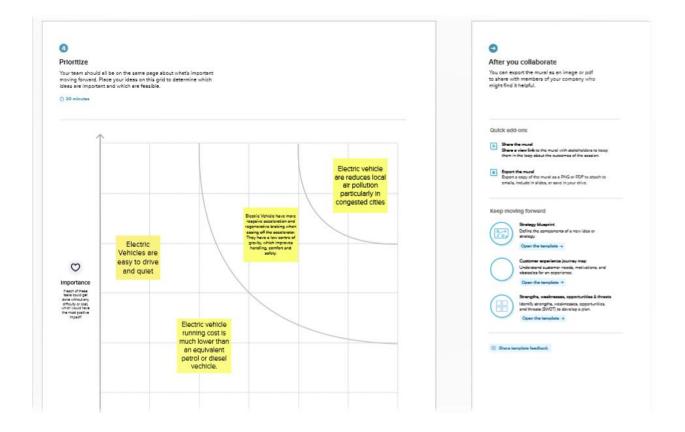
2.1 Empathy Map



2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map

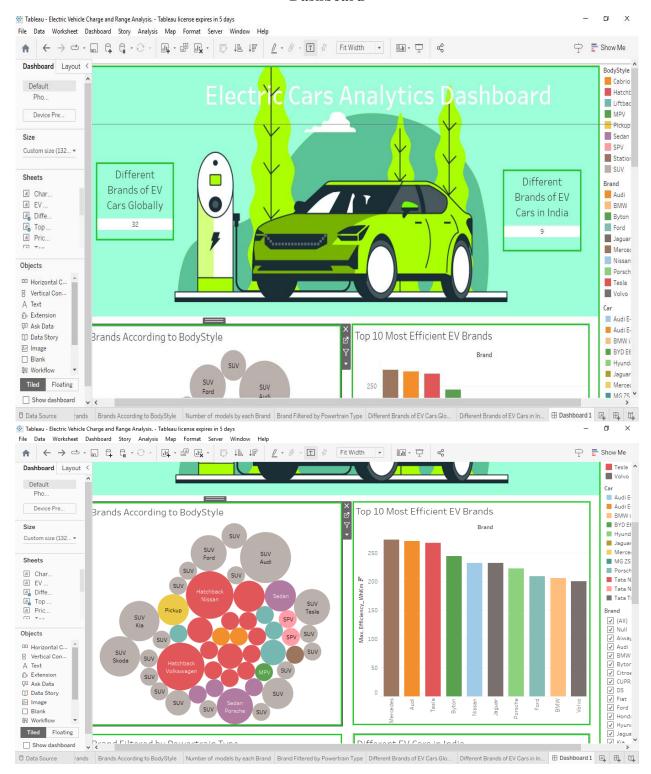


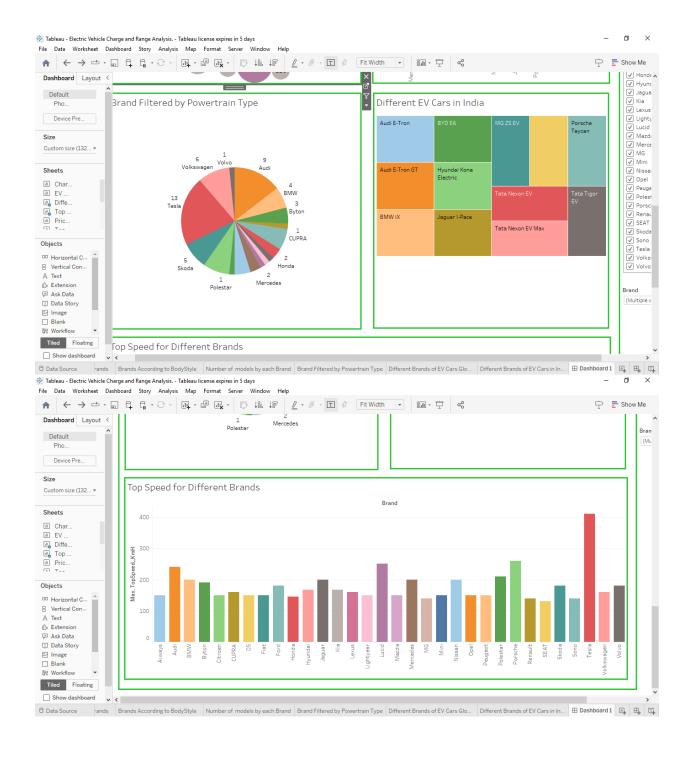




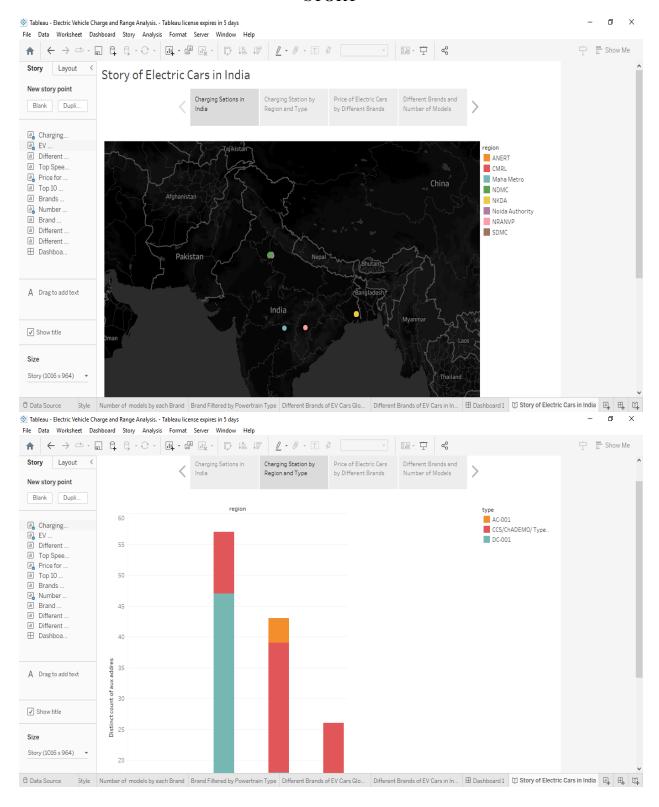
3. RESULT

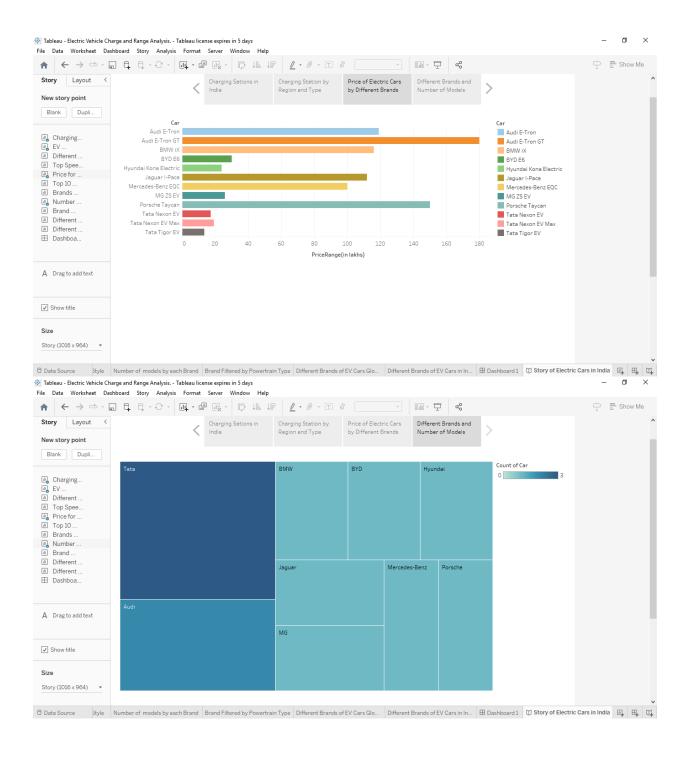
Dashboard





STORY





4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

Advantages

Eco-friendly: Because electric vehicles do not utilize fuel for combustion, there are no emissions or gas exhaust. Vehicles that run on fossil fuels contribute significantly to hazardous gas accumulation in the environment, thus driving an electric car can help contribute to a cleaner environment.

Renewable energy source: Electric vehicles run on renewable power, whereas conventional automobiles function on the combustion of fossil fuels, which reduces the world's fossil-fuel stocks.

Less noise and smoother motion: Driving an electric car is significantly smoother. Because they lack fast-moving elements, they are quieter and produce less noise.

Cost-effective: Electricity is far less expensive than fuels such as gasoline and diesel, which are subject to regular price increases. When solar electricity is utilized at home, battery recharging is cost-effective.

Low maintenance: Because electric cars have fewer moving components, wear and tear is reduced when compared to traditional auto parts. Repairs are also simpler and less expensive than combustion engines.

Government support: Governments throughout the world have granted tax breaks to encourage people to drive electric vehicles as part of a green program.

Disadvantage

High initial cost: Electric vehicles continue to be quite expensive, and many buyers believe they are not as inexpensive as traditional automobiles.

Charging station limitations: People who need to travel long distances are concerned about finding adequate charging stations in the middle of their journey, which are not always accessible.

Recharging takes time: Unlike conventional automobiles, which require only a few minutes to replenish their gas tanks, charging an electric vehicle takes many hours.

Limited options: Currently, there aren't many electric car models to pick from in terms of appearance, style, or customized variations.

Less driving range: When compared to conventional automobiles, electric vehicles have a shorter driving range. Electric cars can be convenient for short-distance travel but are inconvenient for long-distance travel.

5. APPLICATIONS

The IoT can also be used to track energy usage and demand patterns. This data can help operators better understand how their stations are being used and identify opportunities for improvement. finally, the IoT can help EV charging station operators manage their assets and operations more effectively.

- Consumer Electronics.
- Public Transportation.
- Aviation.
- Electricity Grid.
- Renewable Energy Storage.
- Military.
- Spaceflight.
- Wearable Technology.

6. CONCLUSION

The progress that the electric vehicle industry has seen in recent years is not only extremely welcomed, but highly necessary in light of the increasing global greenhouse gas levels. As demonstrated within the economic, social, and environmental analysis sections of this webpage, the benefits of electric vehicles far surpass the costs. The biggest obstacle to the widespread adoption of electric-powered transportation is cost related, as gasoline and the vehicles that run on it are readily available, convenient, and less costly. As is demonstrated in our timeline, we hope that over the course of the next decade technological advancements and policy changes will help ease the transition from traditional fuel-powered vehicles. Additionally, the realization and success of this industry relies heavily on the global population, and it is our hope that through mass marketing and environmental education programs people will feel incentivized and empowered to drive an electric-powered vehicle.

7. FUTURE SCOPE

The early 60s marked the rebirth of electric cars based on the need to reduce contamination from exhaust emissions and dependency on imported oil.

Now, burning coal or natural gas at a generation plant to produce electricity to later power electric cars is clearly not the smartest way to reduce pollution and CO₂ emissions—although still better than gasoline vehicles.

What's exciting about electric cars is the near future:

- distributed solar in rooftops, charging...
- clean batteries hopefully, Flash Charge Batteries in the basements, that charge...
- electric cars at any time of the day or night in 15 minutes or less hopefully, cars powered by Flash Charge Batteries.

For electric cars to become the vehicle of choice and reduce pollution from fossil fuel combustion, manufacturers' only need is a battery that: charges fast, powers cars for 100 miles or more, delivers more power for instant response and is non-flammable.