**Mission Statement**

The current paradigm of climate change mitigation has been heavily focused on eliminating the world’s dependence on fossil fuels and promoting cleaner air in major urban areas. The use of fossil fuels adds greenhouse gas emissions, exacerbating climate change processes. They also add several pollutants to the air, dirtying the air which can result in health complications for locals. In urban areas around the world, the use of gasoline-powered vehicles contributes significantly to these problems. Recognizing this, the City of Vancouver (BC) released the 2020 Greenest City Action Plan in 2012. The plan outlines 10 goals that the city will aim to reach by 2020 to become the ‘world’s greenest city’. Two of their goals (Goal 1 & 8) involve eliminating the city’s dependence on fossil fuels and to “breathe the cleanest air of any major city in the world.”

The city identified that promoting the switch from fuel-powered vehicles to electric vehicles would be a substantial step in the right direction to making Vancouver the ‘world’s greenest city’. Fully electric vehicles (EVs) have no tailpipe carbon emissions and have the potential to rely solely on clean, renewable energy to run. The typical lifespan of EVs are expected to exceed that of traditional gas-powered vehicles. The city adopted the Electric Vehicle Ecosystem Strategy in 2016 which sought to improve the accessibility of charging stations for electric vehicles within Vancouver. This initiated the city’s push toward switching to electric vehicles.

The goal of our application, goElectric, aims to support the City of Vancouver's Electric Vehicle Ecosystem Strategy by showcasing to residents of Vancouver the benefits of making the switch to EVs. Our application will demonstrate how much Vancouverites can save in terms of fuel costs and how much carbon emissions they would prevent by switching to an EV. Our application not only allows users to observe charging stations locations, but to explore multiple EV models that are currently available in British Columbia with their typical travel routes with start and end markers. Our application will provide custom annual values based on the EV model they select and the customized route they provide. Our application can show where closest charging stations in Vancouver are with a user-specified proximity to the route previously specified. We also illustrate how far EVs can go on one charge or less to demystify misconceptions about EV travel ranges.

**App Description**

**Savings Calculator**

The Savings Calculator provides an estimate of your estimated annual cost to run the EV model selected. It also computes the cost of fuel and carbon emissions if they travelled the same route in a gas-powered vehicle. Using user-defined variables such as the Electric Vehicle model, home location, destination location, and round-trips per week, we derive dynamic estimations of the average annual electricity costs associated with owning the selected EV, along with the total greenhouse gas emissions prevented by opting for an EV. The selection of vehicle options include currently available EVs in British Columbia as of March 16, 2018.

**Charging Stations**

The Charging Stations tool uses the previously chosen EV, start location, and destination location, and a user-controlled buffer variable input to compute a buffer around the user’s route. This tool aims to illustrate to users all the charging locations along a route within the specified proximity. Using this tool, we depict charging locations available between home and work - within the user's definition of ‘along the way’.

**(Electric Vehicle) EV Range**

The EV Range tool illustrates the maximum range achievable by electric vehicles at any percent of battery state. Battery state was included to better represent reality when a user is 'out-and-about'. The battery state (charge level) is variable that the user can set to better understand the possible maximum ranges of the EVs currently available in British Columbia. This tool aims to address any concerns or misconceptions of range that past electric vehicles may have instilled due to previous technological limitations.

**Data Sources**

Data used in the creation of our web application came exclusively from open data sources. The locations of electric vehicle charging stations were obtained from the City of Vancouver’s Open Data Catalogue. The calculations utilized to compute electricity costs and guide comparisons with fuel costs and carbon dioxide emission were developed using a variety of sources which consisted of government sources and consultant reports (see “Calculation Explanations” section).

**Calculation Explanations:**

The Average Electricity Economy (AEE) values for each of our chosen vehicles were obtained from the Canadian Automobile Association’s (CAA) Driving Costs Calculator in kWh/100km. The AEE values for each vehicle were then divided by 100km to obtain a rate per kilometer. The AEE value for the Tesla Model S vehicle was not in the CAA’s calculator and was obtained using information from fueleconomy.gov. To obtain an approximate annual cost to use your electric vehicle, the following formula was used:

Approximate Annual Cost (AAC) = 2 x d x nt x AEE x CEBC x 52

d = Distance, as specified by end-user based on the locations of their start and end placements. This was multiplied by 2 to indicate a round trip

nt = number of trips per, value to be specified by end-user

AEE = Average Electricity Economy, each vehicle has their respective AEE value, will be chosen based on the vehicle chosen from the drop-down list

CEBC = Cost of Electricity in BC at Step 2 ($0.1287/kWh), which is the highest rate that BC Hydro can charge its customers per hour

52 = this value represents how many weeks there are in a year, it was chosen to make the whole equation representative of annual costs

The EPA reported that the average gasoline-using vehicle typically emits about 411 grams of carbon dioxide per mile. We converted this value into kilograms per kilometer and obtained a rate of 0.25538kg/km. We will be using this rate to calculate approximately how much end-users will be avoid emitting by using electric vehicles, which have no tailpipe emissions. The following formula was used:

Approximate CO2 Emissions Not Emitted = 2 x d x nt x 0.25538 kg/km x 52

d = Distance, as specified by end-user based on the locations of their start and end placements. This was multiplied by 2 to indicate a round trip

nt = number of trips per, value to be specified by end-user

52 = this value represents how many weeks there are in a year, it was chosen to make the whole equation representative of annual costs

We also want to compare how much you save annually by using an electric vehicle in terms of fuel savings. To do this, we need the amount the average person spends on a vehicle a year. We found an average fuel consumption rate of 10.8L/100km and an average price of gasoline in Vancouver, BC (144162963 cent per liter; prices from January 1, 2018 – March 16, 2018). Both values are representative of 2018 and were found from Natural Resources Canada and from a report by Pacific Analytics. The values were used to calculate an average rate that consumers spend on gasoline in 2018 which was $0.155696/km then used to calculate annual fuel costs. The following formula was used:

Average Fuel (Gasoline) Costs in Vancouver (2018) = 2 x d x nt x $0.155696/km x 52

d = Distance, as specified by end-user based on the locations of their start and end placements. This was multiplied by 2 to indicate a round trip

nt = number of trips per, value to be specified by end-user

52 = this value represents how many weeks there are in a year, it was chosen to make the whole equation representative of annual costs

**Limitations**

The calculations that our web application uses were created under several ‘worst-case’ assumptions. We assumed that end-users would be making a round-trip, which assumes a common user will be making a trip from home to work in their vehicle. Another assumption was that electricity costs in British Columbia would be at step 2, the higher rate (provide link). This was done to prevent our application from providing users with underestimations. Additionally, due to a lack of localized research on vehicle fuel consumption and emissions, parts of our calculations made use of national averages or came from American sources of information.