VISUALIZATION TOOL FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGE AND RANGE ANALYSIS

By Amaresh S

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Overview:

An electric vehicle (EV) uses one or more electric motors for propulsion instead of an internal combustion engine (ICE) that relies on gasoline or diesel fuel. Electric cars are powered by electricity, typically stored in rechargeable batteries, and they have gained popularity as an environmentally friendly and energy-efficient alternative to traditional gasoline-powered vehicles.

There are several types of electric vehicles, including:

1. **Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs):** These vehicles are solely powered by electricity stored in high-capacity lithium-ion batteries. BEVs do not have an internal combustion engine and produce zero tailpipe emissions. Examples include the Tesla Model 3 and Nissan Leaf.

2. **Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEVs):** PHEVs have an electric motor and an internal combustion engine. They can be charged via an electrical outlet and have a limited all-electric range before switching to the internal combustion engine. The Chevrolet Volt is an example of a PHEV.

3. **Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEVs):** HEVs have an internal combustion engine and an electric motor but cannot be charged externally. The electric motor assists the engine, improving fuel efficiency and reducing emissions. The Toyota Prius is a well-known HEV.

4. **Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles (FCEVs):** FCEVs use a hydrogen fuel cell to generate electricity on board, which powers an electric motor. They emit only water vapour as a by-product and have a more extended range than many battery electric vehicles. The Toyota Mirai is an example of an FCEV.

1.2 Purpose:

The purpose of an electric vehicle is to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Electric vehicles do not produce any tailpipe emissions, significantly contributing to smog and climate change. They are also quieter than gasoline-powered vehicles, which can help to improve air quality in

urban areas.

In addition to the environmental benefits, electric vehicles also offer several other advantages, such as:

Lower operating costs: The electricity used to power an electric vehicle is much cheaper than gasoline, so the operating prices of an electric car are much lower.

Fewer moving parts: Electric vehicles have fewer moving parts than gasoline-powered vehicles, making them less likely to break down and require maintenance.

Improved acceleration: Electric motors produce maximum torque from a standstill, which gives electric vehicles excellent acceleration.

2. DEFINE PROBLEM / PROBLEM UNDERSTANDING :

2.1 The Business Problem :

Electric vehicles (EVs) are becoming increasingly popular, but their range and charging time still need to be improved for many potential buyers to consider them. The goal is "To identify the most suitable electric vehicle (EV) currently available in the market based on a comprehensive analysis of charging infrastructure, range capabilities, cost-efficiency, and environmental impact, and to justify why it excels over other EV options." making them more attractive to a broader range of buyers. The project will use various data sources, including real-world driving, battery, and charging station data.

2.2 Bussiness Requirement:

Identify the key performance indicators (KPIs): This project's KPIs will be used to measure the performance and efficiency of electric vehicles. These KPIs could include range, charging time, price, and features.

Collect data on a variety of EVs: The data for this project will be collected from various sources, such as manufacturer websites, online reviews, and government databases. The data will include information on different electric vehicles' ranges, charging times, prices, and features.

Clean and format the data: The data collected from the previous step will need to be cleaned and formatted to be ready for analysis. This could involve removing duplicate data, correcting errors, and converting the data into a consistent format.

Develop a ranking of EVs: The data will be used to develop a scale of electric vehicles based on the most critical factors to the user.

Present the findings clearly and concisely: The project's results will be presented clearly and concisely so that the user can make an informed decision about which electric vehicle is right for them. This could be done in various formats, such as a report, presentation, or website.

2.3 Literature Survey:

I extensively reviewed relevant literature to understand the various aspects of my project comprehensively. This literature review will provide valuable insights into my project's critical components, encompassing electric vehicles (EVs), consumer buying behaviour in the Indian automotive market, lithium-ion batteries, and industry performance evaluation.

The Electric Vehicle: A Review (Gupta et al., 2020):

Gupta et al.'s comprehensive study offers an in-depth examination of electric vehicles' history, development, and current status (EVs). The paper categorises EVs, delves into their performance and efficiency, and discusses the prevailing challenges and opportunities within the EV market. This work is relevant to my project as it provides an overarching understanding of the EV landscape. It elucidates EV adoption factors, including pricing, charging infrastructure accessibility, and governmental incentives. These insights are pivotal in understanding the EV market and identifying the primary determinants for potential EV buyers.

Consumer Buying Behaviour of Cars in India: A Survey (Sharma et al., 2021):

Sharma et al.'s research dissects the factors influencing automobile purchasing decisions in India. Through a survey of car buyers in India, the paper scrutinises the decision-making processes of prospective car owners. The findings underscore the significance of price, fuel efficiency, and brand reputation as pivotal factors for car buyers in India. This study directly informs my project by delineating the factors of paramount importance to potential EV buyers in the Indian market.

Charge-Discharge Studies of Lithium-Ion Batteries (Wang et al., 2017):

Wang et al.'s investigation concentrates on the charge-discharge performance of lithium-ion batteries, a critical component of electric vehicles. The paper examines the impact of various factors, including charging and discharging rates, temperature, and state of charge, on the performance of lithium-ion batteries. This research is pertinent to my project as it elucidates the factors influencing EVs' range and performance, which rely heavily on lithium-ion battery technology.

Evaluating the Hotel Industry Performance Using Efficiency and Effectiveness Measures (Zhang et al., 2022):

Zhang et al.'s study assesses the hotel industry's performance through efficiency and effectiveness measures, utilising data from hotels in China. The paper reveals that improving the occupancy rate, reducing the cost per available room, and enhancing customer satisfaction scores can augment the efficiency and effectiveness of hotels. Although seemingly unrelated to my project, this research

provides valuable insights into the dynamics of performance evaluation within industries. These insights can potentially be adapted to assess and improve the performance of the EV market.

In conclusion, the insights synthesised from these research papers provide a complex understanding of the electric vehicle market, consumer preferences in the Indian automotive sector, the intricacies of lithium-ion battery performance, and the principles of industry performance assessment. This body of knowledge equips me with the necessary tools to understand the critical determinants of EV adoption and identify potential challenges and opportunities within the EV market.

2.3 Social or Business Impact:

Insights for car/battery manufacturers: The project can provide insights for car and battery manufacturers on the most critical factors to EV buyers. This information can improve electric vehicle design, performance, and marketing. For example, the project could find that the most critical factors for EV buyers are the range, price, and charging infrastructure.

Insights for People using or interested in EVs: The project can provide insights for people using electric vehicles on the challenges and opportunities of owning an EV. This information can help people make informed decisions about whether or not to purchase an electric vehicle. For example, the project could find that the most common challenges for EV owners are the limited range and the availability of charging stations.

Insights for people thinking to enter the EV market: The project can provide insights for people thinking to enter the EV market on the opportunities and risks of the industry. This information can help people to make informed decisions about whether or not to start an EV business. For example, the project could find that the most promising market for electric vehicles is the commercial vehicle market.