



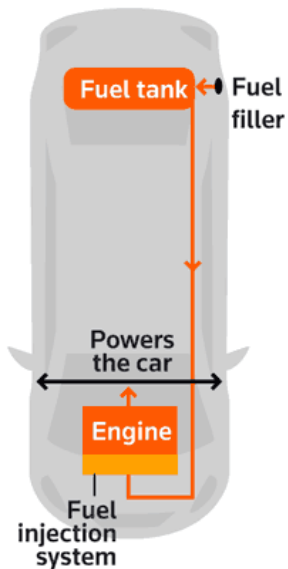
INFOGRAPHIC

Types of electric vehicles



CONVENTIONAL VEHICLES

Use internal combustion engines. Fuel is injected into the engine, mixing with air before being ignited to start the engine.



Consumption: Fuels

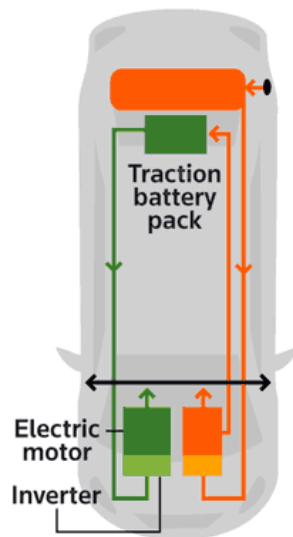
Driven by: Engines

Advantages: Easy to refuel, long driving range and high speed

Disadvantages: More emissions, high cost of fuel

HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Powered by both engine and electric motor. The battery is charged internally through the engine.



Fuels

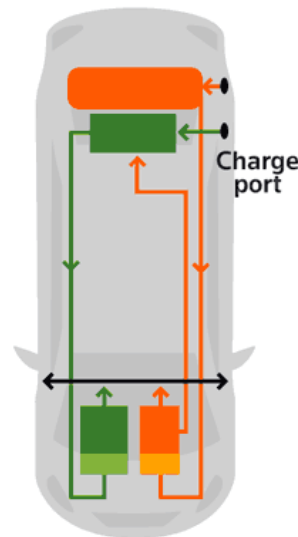
Engines primarily, motors secondarily

Easy to refuel, less fuel consumption, less emissions

Less power, heavier weight of the car

PLUG-IN HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Battery can be charged both internally and externally through outlets. Run on electric power before using the engine.



Fuels and electricity

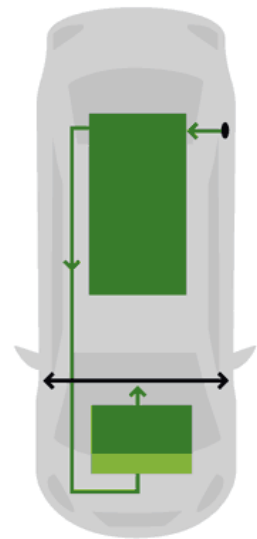
Motors primarily, engines secondarily

Easy to refuel, less fuel consumption, less emissions

High price, limited models to choose from, heavier weight

ALL-ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Powered only by electric motor with no engine. Have large traction battery and must be plugged externally to charge.



Electricity

Motors

Environmentally friendly, low maintenance, government support

Lack of charging stations, short driving range and low speed, heavier weight

