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Ev charging connector standard

Type 1 is a one-phase plug and is standard for EVs from the US and Asia. It allows you to charge your car at speeds of up to 7.4 kW, depending on the charging power of the car and your grid capabilities. Type 2 plugs are three-phase plugs because they have three additional wires to allow the current to run through. So naturally, they can charge your car faster. At home, the highest charging speed is 22 kW, while public charging stations can have a charging capacity of up to 43 kW, again depending on the charging capacity of the car and your grid capabilities. Electric vehicles (EVs) and plug-in hybrid vehicles are relatively new on the market and the fact that they use electricity to push themselves means a new infrastructure has been launched, one that few are familiar with. This is why we have created this useful guide to explain and clarify the various charging solutions used to charge electric vehicles. In this EV charging guide, you'll learn more about 3 rechargeable locations, 3 different charging levels available in North America, fast charging with supercharged sets, charging times, and connectors. You'll also discover a tool needed for public charging and helpful links to answer all your questions. Before we get into those concepts, it is good to know the different terms used for charging stations. They all often mention the same thing. Charging station Charging socket Charging port EVSE (Electric vehicle supply device) Electric car charging charger or plug-in hybrid is mainly done at home. Home charging actually accounts for 80% of the total charge made by EV drivers. This is why it is important to understand the solutions available, along with the advantages of each solution. Home charging solution: Level 1 & Level 2 There are two types of home charging: level 1 charging and level 2 charging. Charge level 1 occurs when you charge the electric car (EV) using the charger that came with the car. These chargers can be plugged one end into any standard 120V socket, with the other end plugged directly into the car. It can charge 200 kilometers (124 miles) in 20 hours. Level 2 chargers are sold separately from the car, although they are usually purchased at the same time. These chargers require a slightly more complex setup, as they are plugged into a 240V socket that allows charging 3 to 7 times faster depending on the electric car and charger. All chargers have an SAE J1772 connection and are available for purchase online in Canada and the US. They usually have to be installed by an electrician. You can learn more about level 2 charging stations in this tutorial. For each electric car or plug-in hybrid, the use of a level 2 home charging station is recommended to help you charge faster and enjoy the full potential of the EV. Provincial and city incentives are available in some areas to help with purchase and installation costs. You can also check out the following for more information. To enjoy all the benefits of charging at home, you need to use a level 2 home charger. The level 2 charger allows you to charge the electric car 5 to 7 times faster for a fully electric car or up to 3 times faster for a plug-in hybrid than a level 1 charger. This means you will be able to maximize your use of EV and reduce stops for charging at public charging stations. It takes about four hours to fully charge a 30 kWh battery car (the standard battery for an electric car), allowing you to make the most of your EV driving, especially when you have limited charging time. Charging at home is usually carried out in the evening and at night. Just connect your charger to your electric car when you return home from work, and you'll be sure to have a full rechargeable battery the next morning. Most of the time, the range of the EV is sufficient for all your daily trips, which means you won't have to stop at the public charger to charge. At home, charge your tram while you eat, play with children, watch TV, and sleep! Another advantage of home charging is the low cost of civil electricity compared to the cost of public charging stations and the cost of gas. In Quebec, it is about 30% less expensive to charge at home than at a public charger and 6 times less expensive to drive 100 kilometers (62 miles) of electricity than on gas. In Ontario, it is about 65% less expensive to charge at home than at a public charger and 5 times less expensive to drive 100 kilometers (62 miles) of electricity than on gas. In British Columbia, it is about 30% cheaper to charge at home than at a public charger and 5 times less expensive to drive 100 kilometers (62 miles) of electricity than on gas. In the United States, it all depends on the price of electricity and gas. You must compare the power consumption in kWh/100 miles of EV by the cost of kWh compared to the gas vehicle's 100 mile/gallon consumption at the price of one gallon of gas. That way, you'll be able to quickly know how much you can save on your travel costs. Public charging allows EV drivers to charge their electric vehicles on the road when they need to go beyond the permitted level by the autonomy of the EV. These public chargers are usually located near such restaurants, shopping centers, parking spaces and public spaces. To locate them easily, we recommend using ChargeHub's charging station maps available on iOS, Android, and web browsers. The map allows you to easily find every public charger in North America. You can also view the status of most chargers in real time, make journeys, and more. We'll use our maps in this guide to explain how public charging works. There are three main things to know about public charging: 3 different charging levels, the difference between the connector and the charging network. There are 3 standard charging levels used to charge electric vehicles. All trams can be charged with level 1 and level 2 stations. The charger provides the same charging power as the one you can install at home. Level 3 chargers - also known as DCFC or fast charging stations - are much more powerful than level 1 and 2 stations, which means you can charge EV much faster with them. which is being said, some vehicles can not charge at level 3 charging. Therefore, knowing the capabilities of your car is very important. Charging capacity (kW) Appeitiable charging time (Empty battery) 1 1 200 km (124 miles): +/- 20 hours 400 km (249 miles): +/- 43 hours 2 3 to 20, usually 6 200 km (124 miles): +/- 5 hours 400 km (249 miles): +/- 11:3 (DCFC) Typically 50, Occasionally 20 80% of 200 km (124 miles): +/- 30 minutes 80% of 400 km (249 miles): +/- 1 hour Level 1 is the standard wall socket of 120 volts. This is the slowest charging level and requires tens of hours to fully charge a 100% electric car and several hours for a plug-in hybrid. Level 2 is the typical EV plug found in homes and garages. Most public toll stations are at level 2. The RV plug (14-50) is also considered a second-level charger. Finally, some public stations are level 3 chargers, also known as DCFC or DC Fast Chargers. These charging stations are the fastest way to charge the car. Note that not every EV can be charged on a level 3 charger. Choose the right public charging level for your electric car First of all, we recommend avoiding level 1 charging stations. They are too slow and do not adapt to the needs of EV drivers when they travel. If you want to charge in the fastest way possible, you should use a level 3 charger, as these charging stations will provide plenty of range for your EV in a short period of time. However, charging at a DCFC station is only valid if your battery charge level (SOC) is less than 80%. After that point, charging will slow down significantly. Therefore, once you reach 80% charging, it is recommended to plug the car into a level 2 charger, since the last 20% charge is fast with a level 2 station compared to level 3, but it is much cheaper. You can also continue your journey and charge the EV back 80% at the next level 3 charger you encounter on the road. If time is not a restriction and you are planning to stop several hours at a charger, you should opt for a level 2 that is slower but less expensive. Charging at work works very similar to charging at home. It is provided by an employer to their employees. Therefore, employees can use the parking space with level 2 or level 1 charging stations during the day. Depending on your routine, charging at work can provide enough energy for all your trips. Advantages of charging at work When combined with home charging, charging at work can double your daily power range. This is especially interesting for plug-in hybrids, as you can use electric motor for longer distances and thus save fuel money. Level 2 charging allows you to charge faster, which is especially fun for part-time employees or where employees are not staying throughout the day. The electricity costs of workplace charging are often brought in by the employer, meaning employees can charge at work for free. In other cases, employers charge a fee to use a charger, but the cost is usually lower than charging at a public charger. To encourage employers to install charging stations for their employees, many governments have launched programs to reduce the cost of buying and installing, as well as various advantages for employers. However, many employers are unaware of the existence of these programs, and it falls on the shoulders of employees interested to talk to them about it. Now that you are more familiar with all kinds of charging for an electric car or plug-in hybrid, we recommend reading our guide on how to choose your level 2 home charger. Since 80% of your charging will be done at home, it's really important to choose a charging station that meets your needs. HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT CHARGER? Charging?

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