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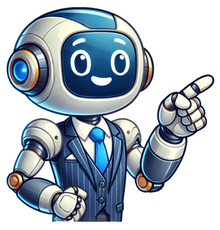

The number of electric vehicle propulsion technologies that have become available is significant. The general impression is that pure electric vehicles have become the dominant technology, and for the time being, this is true.At a Glance:Acronyms like ICE, MHEV, HEV, BEV, PHEV, and FCEV have been introduced into modern-day language and, to many, seem very confusing. There are four hybrid electric vehicle categories: MHEV, HEV, PHEV and Range Extender. Each offers a range of benefits (and disadvantages) to the owner.Improved battery technology and the scaling up of battery recharging stations are making electric vehicles the more dominant technology.These acronyms stand for the following:Hybrid vehicles are a mix between ICE (internal Combustion Vehicles) and electric motor technology. There are four categories to be aware of.MHEV systems are the most recent developments from several manufacturers. Companies that use the technology include.Fiat/Chrysler eTorque General Motors eAssist Mercedes EQ BoostIn these systems, the electric battery and motor serve two purposes:Mild hybrid systems are also called power assist hybrids. In these configurations, the electric motor is not powerful enough to move the car by itself. Instead, it provides small power increments to assist the ICE engine when needed. The technology lets the gas-powered engine switch off when the vehicle is coasting. All systems previously powered by the engine are powered by the battery or electric motor (fuel pump, cooling fan, etc.) The traditional starter motor is also replaced, and the electric hybrid motor serves this purpose. Mild hybrids use the gas engine and regenerative braking systems to recharge the battery.While mild hybrids offer better economy than pure internal combustion engines, they do not achieve the savings that full hybrids do.Like mild hybrids, a full hybrid consists of an internal combustion engine and an electric unit.The electric motor is more powerful than one in a mild hybrid, and the batteries are larger.The electric motor on a full hybrid can power the car without assistance from the internal combustion engine. The electric motor is ideally suited to provide full motive power at lower speeds or in traffic congestion.Once the speed increases or the battery drains, the gas-powered motor starts up.Both motors can work in tandem, increasing the drive wheels power and acceleration speeds.The electric motor is charged by the gas engine and through regenerative brakes.An interesting anomaly with full hybrids is because the electric motor is used in city driving, these cars will be advertised as having a better fuel economy in the city than on the open roads!Examples of Full hybrid vehicles are listed below.Chevrolet Tahoe Hybrid Ford C-Max Honda CR-Z Kia Optima Hybrid Toyota Prius and Camry HybridThere are two drivetrain architectures with full hybrids:In the parallel hybrid configuration, the electric and gas motor can power the drive wheels independently.This enables three configurations of power:Gas engine only Electric engine only Combined with both engines.In this configuration, the gas motor powers the drive wheel through the electric motor, which enables it to act like a generator.Both engines can operate simultaneously, with the gas engine assisting the electric unit.A plug-in hybrid employs the same configuration as a full hybrid, except the electric engine is a larger, more powerful unit.These units use the same in-car recharging mechanisms, including the engine and brake regeneration. In addition to this, they provide standalone recharging from an AC plug-in EV charger.Plug-in Hybrids generally have larger batteries, resulting in increased range capability over pure hybrids.At this point, you may be wondering. Larger batteries and electric motors arent they just battery electric cars? This article covers the differences between Battery Electric Vehicles and Plug-in Hybrids.Examples of Plug-In Hybrid cars include the following:Chevy Volt Ford C-Max Energi and Fusion Energi Fisker Karma Porsche Panamera S E-Hybrid Toyota Prius Plug-inElectric vehicles with range extenders are essentially full electric vehicles with a small internal combustion engine that functions as a generator recharging the battery.In the BMW i3, the range extender engine is a 647 cc two-cylinder gasoline engine fed gasoline from a 2.4-gallon (10 l) petrol tank.When the battery drops below 6%, the gas-powered motor starts up and recharges the battery providing an additional 80 190 miles of range.Range extender hybrids include the following:BMW i3 Chevrolet Volt Cadillac ELR Fisker KarmaThe advantages of hybrid vehicles are as follows:Being able to power the vehicle using normal gasoline means that the range anxiety associated with fully electric vehicles is removed.Even Range extender vehicles can be filled with gas. The gas generator can keep the battery charged, so traveling longer distances than a pure electric vehicle.To a greater or lesser extent, hybrid electric vehicles offer lower gas consumption than the equivalent gas-powered car.The degree to which gas is saved depends very largely on the size of the electric and gas engines; however, the fact that the electric engine supplements the gas unit reduces consumption.The smaller and more economical the gas engine, the fewer carbon emissions are passed into the environment; in hybrid engines, which can travel longer distances on pure electric power, the environmental benefit is greater.As a rule, hybrid vehicles have a lower sticker price than pure electric unitThe disadvantages of hybrid vehicles over pure electric and gas power vehicles are listed below.Hybrid vehicles contain similar internal combustion engines to gas-powered cars and similar, but smaller scale components to pure electric vehicles.These dual technologies expose the vehicle to the same potential mechanical issues as gas-powered and electric-powered cars.Electric vehicles are gaining popularity due to the continual development of battery and electric motor technology.One of the companies to lead the way in electric vehicle design and production was Tesla.Before, manufacturers had made halfhearted attempts to convert existing gas-powered models to electric power while retaining the gas-powered architecture.This meant the electric engine replaced the gas unit in the engine bay, and space was found to squeeze batteries into available spaces, under the floor or in the rear boot area. Engine mounts, drive shafts, transmissions, differentials, and other parts were all carried through.All the inefficiencies associated with gas-powered vehicles were carried over to the electric versions.Tesla threw out the legacy components and revolutionized the architecture of the vehicle.The gearbox, clutch, driveshaft, and differentials were discarded, and the motor (three in the case of model S) was located directly on the axle. The engine bay became an additional storage space. Electric brake regeneration systems help recharge the battery when slowing down. As engine cooling was not required, the front end was redesigned to become more aerodynamically efficient. Mechanical/hydraulic steering systems have been replaced by lighter electric units. With the removal of the driveshaft, the center tunnel in the car was removed, creating more space. Petrol and oil tanks are not needed. The battery is installed in the chassis creating a lower center of gravity which improves handling.The fears with early electric cars were the lack of range and the ability to recharge the vehicle while traveling.Although range anxiety is still an issue, the situation is continually improving, as listed below.There has been a proliferation of charging stations on all major routes and cities. This will continue, and the time will come when there are more than enough. Battery technology continues to develop, and new technologies being researched will all but eliminate range as an issue.Electric cars provide more functionality than Hybrid or internal combustion engine cars.An electric car has none of the internal combustion components, which increases the complexity of hybrid cars. While driving, the only emissions from an electric car are from the carbon being worn off the brakes beyond that; they are emission-free. Electric cars are much quieter than hybrid cars. There is no cranking a cold engine to start in bad weather. Electric cars are available by simply pressing the accelerator. Because there is no engine up front, this space increases storage capacity. The air-conditioned can be run when the car stops and the engine is off. Electric cars are more secure and less easily stolen. Electric cars are capable of faster acceleration. Because one or more motors power an electric car, the response to anti-skid or slip controls is more precise, meaning zero wheel spin when pulling away.The disadvantages of electric cars are:Electric cars are generally more expensive than other types. The range is a problem on long trips, and these need to be planned carefully. Electric vehicles are not suitable for towing as the range of an electric vehicle reduces exponentially when pulling a trailer. At the end of the battery life, replacement costs are very high and may even financially total the car. The range is substantially reduced in cold weather. Battery recharging time is substantially slower than filling up with gas.Hybrid Electric VehiclesElectric VehiclesEfficiency40% of energy from gasoline converted to motive power75% of battery chemical energy is converted to motive powerInitial CostHigher the ICEHigher than hybridMaintenance CostHigh maintenance owing to the number of complex systemsSimple system with low maintenance costRunning CostSubject to gas pricesCurrently, under 20% of the cost of a hybridAccelerationModel depending on the same as of 10% faster than a gas-powered carTesla Model S fastest accelerating car in the worldOverall PerformanceLower torque, higher top speedHigher torque, lower top speedEmissionsExhaust (tail pipe)Zero emissionsRefilling (charging time)Five minutesFrom 1 hour to 24 hours charger dependentThese factors will influence your choice between a hybrid and an electric vehicle.Youre driving style will make you favor one or the other vehicle types. The faster acceleration of an electric vehicle is more fun but shortens range considerably. If you commute less than 50 miles daily (the average in America is approximately 40 miles), an electric vehicle makes a lot of sense. EVs are still not ideal for regular long-distance driving. EVs are more expensive to purchase (substantially so), but the federal EV tax credit and lower running/maintenance costs even the equation out over time.Proponents of hybrids state that they will last longer than EVs because the batteries and electric motors are smaller and used less than in an electric car.All-electric supporters will point to the complex drive trains in hybrid cars, which have to switch power between or combine the power from the motors.In addition, a hybrid has a gearbox, drive shaft, clutches, radiators, starter motors, and many more systems which may fail.Time will tell which point of view is correct.The term hybrid implies that more than one power source is moving a car. This could include:Internal Combustion engine/electric Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles Pedal Power/Electric1 EVs are gaining popularity due to battery and electric motor technology advancements.2 Hybrid vehicles offer lower gas consumption and environmental benefits but are more complex and have higher maintenance costs.3 EVs are emission-free, quieter, and provide more functionality, but are more expensive and have range limitations.4 Factors to consider when choosing between a hybrid and electric vehicle include driving style, daily commute distance, and long-distance driving needs.Next, I recommend exploring whether hybrid cars require oil changes and their maintenance needs. Or check out the different types of electric vehicles available in the market today. ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,001,591 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Members of the victorious Blondie crewThe Boat Race 2018 took place on 24March. Held annually, The Boat Race is a side-by-side rowing race between crews from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge along a 4.2-mile (6.8km) tidal stretch of the River Thames in south-west London, England. For the third time in the history of the event, the men's, the women's and both reserves' races were all held on the Tideway on the same day. The women's race saw Cambridge lead from the start, eventually winning by a considerable margin to take the overall record to 4330 in their favour. In the women's reserve race, Cambridge's Blondie (crew pictured) defeated Oxford's Osiris by nine lengths. The men's reserve race was won by Cambridge's Goldie, who defeated Oxford's Isis by a margin of four lengths. The men's race was the final event of the day and completed a whitewash as Cambridge won, taking the overall record to 8380 in their favour. The races were watched by around 250,000 spectators live, and broadcast around the world. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroNosy KombaArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutKitty Marion... that Kitty Marion (pictured) was force-fed over 200 times during a hunger strike?... that the North Korean destroyer Choe Hyon is the largest ship constructed for the Korean People's Navy?... that after the release of High and Low, director Akira Kurosawa received telephone calls imitating his film that threatened to kidnap his daughter?... that May Bradford Shockley is why Silicon Valley is where it is?... that the conservation of a goat might endanger the survival of Aquilegia paui?... that Joy Laking predicted in a school writing assignment that within ten years she would be making a living as an artist?... that the Taiwanese restaurant chain Formosa Chang drew inspiration from McDonald's for its non-greasy atmosphere and corporate practices?... that Haridas Mitra had his death sentence commuted after the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi?... that "Steve's Lava Chicken" recently became the shortest song to enter the UK Top 40?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleMay 31: Dragon Boat Festival in China and Taiwan (2025); World No Tobacco DayBessarion455 Petronius Maximus, the ruler of the Western Roman Empire, was stoned to death by a mob as he fled Rome ahead of the arrival of a Vandal force that sacked the city.1223 Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus': Mongol forces defeated a Kievan Rus' army at the Battle of the Kalka River in present-day Ukraine.1468 Cardinal Bessarion (pictured) announced his donation of 746 Greek and Latin codices to the Republic of Venice, forming the Biblioteca Marciana.1935 A magnitude-7.7 earthquake struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 A tornado struck Central Oklahoma, killing eight people and injuring more than 150 others.Albertino Mussato (d.1329)Joseph Grimaldi (d.1837)Dina Boluarte (b.1962)Mbaye Diagne (d.1994)More anniversaries: May 30May 31June 1ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutCucumis metuliferus, the African horned cucumber, is an annual vine in the cucumber and melon family, Cucurbitaceae. Its fruit has horn-like spines, hence the name "horned melon". The ripe fruit has orange skin and lime-green, jelly-like flesh. It is native to Southern Africa, where it is a traditional food. Along with the gemsbok cucumber and the citron melon, it is one of the few sources of water during the dry season in the Kalahari Desert. This photograph, which was focus-stacked from 25 separate images, shows two C.metuliferus fruits, one whole and the other in cross-section.Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Ignace TonenAustralian white ibisHell Gate BridgeArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation).This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"455"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (April 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumCenturies4thcentury5thcentury 6thcenturyDecades430s440s450s 460s470sYears452453454455 456457458vte455 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersCategoriesBirthsDeathsDisestablishmentsvte455 in various calendarsGregorian calendar455CDLVAb urbe condita1208Assyrian calendar5205Balinese saka calendar376377Bengali calendar139 138Berber calendar1405Buddhist calendar999Burmese calendar183Byzantine calendar59635964Chinese calendar (WoodHorse)3152 or 2945to (WoodGoat)3153 or 2946Coptic calendar171172Discordian calendar1621Ethiopian calendar447448Hebrew calendar42154216Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat511512- Shaka Samvat376377- Kali Yuga35553556Holocene calendar10455Iranian calendar167 BP 166 BPIslamic calendar172 BH 171 BHJavanese calendar340341Julian calendar455CDLVKorean calendar2788Minguo calendar1457 before ROC1457Nanakshahi calendar1013Seleucid era766/767 AGThai solar calendar997998Tibetan calendar(male Wood-Horse)581 or 200 or 572to(female Wood-Goat)582 or 201 or 571King Genseric sacks Rome (455)Year 455 (CDLV) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Valentinianus and Anthemius (or, less frequently, year 1208 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 455 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years.March 16 Emperor Valentinian III, age 35, is assassinated by two Hunnic retainers of the late Flavius Aetius, while training with the bow on the Campus Martius (Rome), ending the Theodosian dynasty. His primicerius sacri cubiculi, Heraclius, is also murdered.March 17 Petronius Maximus, former domesticus ("elite bodyguard") of Aetius, becomes (with support of the Roman Senate) emperor of the Western Roman Empire. He secures the throne by bribing officials of the imperial palace. Maximus consolidates his power by a forced marriage with Licinia Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian III.Maximus appoints Avitus, most trusted general, to the rank of magister militum and sends him on an embassy to Toulouse, to gain the support of the Visigoths. He elevates his son Palladius to Caesar and has him marry Eudocia, eldest daughter of Valentinian III.May 31 Maximus is stoned to death by an angry mob while fleeing Rome. A widespread panic occurs when many citizens hear the news that the Vandals are plundering the Italian mainland.June 2 Sack of Rome: King Genseric leads the Vandals into Rome, after he has promised Pope Leo I not to burn and plunder the city. Genseric sacks the city for a period of two weeks. Eudoxia and her daughters, Eudocia and Placidia, are taken hostage. The loot is sent to the harbour of Ostia and loaded into ships, from whence the Vandals depart and return to Carthage.July 9 Avitus is proclaimed Roman emperor at Toulouse, and later recognised by the Gallic chiefs in Viernum (near Arles).September 21 Avitus enters Rome with a Gallic army. He restores the imperial authority in Noricum (modern Austria) and leaves a Gothic force under Remistus, Visigoth general (magister militum), at Ravenna.The Ostrogoths conquer Pannonia and Dalmatia.Battle of Aylesford: Prince Vortimer rebels against the pro-Anglo-Saxon policies of his father, Vortigern. He is defeated in the battle at Aylesford (Kent). Hengist and his son Oisc become king of Kent. Horsa and Catigern, brother of Vortimer, are killed. The Britons withdraw to London (according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle).Skandagupta succeeds Kumaragupta I as ruler of the Gupta Empire (India). During his reign he crushes the Hun invasion; however, the expense of the wars drains the empire's resources and contributes to its decline.Gaero becomes king of the Korean kingdom of Baekje.[1]Earliest recorded date at Chichen Itza on the Yucatn Peninsula (Mexico) (approximate date).Barter economy replaces organized trade as Romans and other citizens desert their towns for the countryside, where they will be less vulnerable to barbarian raids (approximate date).The city of Vindobona (Vienna) is struck by an epidemic that spreads through the Roman provinces. The disease is probably streptococcus or a form of scarlet fever with streptococcus pneumoniae (approximate date).Rusticus, archbishop of Lyon (approximate date)Wang Baoming, empress of the Southern Qi (d. 512)March 16Valentinian III, emperor of the Western Roman Empire (b. 419)Heraclius, Roman courtier (primicerius sacri cubiculi)May 31 Petronius Maximus, emperor of the Western Roman EmpireBiyu of Baekje, king of Baekje[1]Catigern, prince and son of Vortigern (approximate date)Horsa, leader of the Anglo-Saxons (approximate date)Kumaragupta I, ruler of the Gupta Empire (India)Niall Noigiallach, High King of Ireland (approximate date)Palladius, son of Petronius Maximus (approximate date)Prosper of Aquitaine, disciple and Christian writer (approximate date)^ a b "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved April 20, 2019.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 301 to 400Millennia1stmillenniumCenturies3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyTimelines3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyState leaders3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyDecades300s310s320s330s340s350s360s370s380s390sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 4th century CE.Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 4th century CE.The 4th century was the time period from 301 CE (represented by the Roman numerals CCCI) to 400 CE (CD) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the West, the early part of the century was shaped by Constantine the Great, who became the first Roman emperor to adopt Christianity. Gaining sole reign of the empire, he is also noted for re-establishing a single imperial capital, choosing the site of ancient Byzantium in 330 (over the current capitals, which had effectively been changed by Diocletian's reforms to Milan in the West, and Nicomedeia in the East) to build the city soon called Nova Roma (New Rome); it was later renamed Constantinople in his honor.The last emperor to control both the eastern and western halves of the empire was Theodosius I. As the century progressed after his death, it became increasingly apparent that the empire had changed in many ways since the time of Augustus. The two-emperor system originally established by Diocletian in the previous century fell into regular practice, and the east continued to grow in importance as a centre of trade and imperial power, while Rome itself diminished greatly in importance due to its location far from potential trouble spots, like Central Europe and the East. Late in the century Christianity became the official state religion, and the empire's old pagan culture began to disappear.[citation needed] General prosperity was felt throughout this period, but recurring invasions by Germanic tribes plagued the empire from 376[1][2] CE onward. These early invasions marked the beginning of the end for the Western Roman Empire.In China, the Jin dynasty, which had united the nation prior in 280, began rapidly facing trouble by the start of the century due to political infighting, which led to the insurrections of the northern barbarian tribes (starting the Sixteen Kingdoms period), which quickly overwhelmed the empire, forcing the Jin court to retreat and entrench itself in the south past the Yangtze river, starting what is known as the Eastern Jin dynasty around 317. Towards the end of the century, Emperor of the Former Qin, Fu Jin, united the north under his banner, and planned to conquer the Jin dynasty in the south, so as to finally reunite the land, but was decisively defeated at the Battle of Fei River in 383, causing massive unrest and civil war in his empire, thereby leading to the fall of the Former Qin, and the continued existence of the Eastern Jin dynasty.According to archaeologists, sufficient archaeological evidence correlates of state-level societies coalesced in the 4th century to show the existence in Korea of the Three Kingdoms (300/400668 CE) of Baekje, Goguryeo, and Silla.Historians of the Roman Empire refer to the "Long Fourth Century" to the period spanning the fourth century proper but starting earlier with the accession of the Emperor Diocletian in 284 and ending later with the death of Honorius in 423 or of Theodosius II in 450.[3]See also: Christianity in the 4th centuryGregory the Illuminator mosaic, converted Armenia from Zoroastrianism to ChristianityContemporary bronze head of Constantine I (r. 306337 AD)Early 4th century Former audience hall now known as the Basilica, Trier, Germany, is built.Early 4th century The Gupta Empire is established.301: Armenia first to adopt Christianity as state religion.304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins.306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire (see also Constantinian shift) and Constantinople becomes new seat of government (New Rome).Tikal had a population of about 100,000 when it was conquered by Teotihuacan, less than a fourth of its peak population[4]320: Butuan Boat One, the oldest known Balangay, a multi-purpose ship native to the Philippines is built.325328: The Kingdom of Aksum adopts Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity in the grip of the Arian controversy.335380: Samudragupta expands the Gupta Empire.337: Constantine the Great is baptized a Christian on his death bed.350: About this time the Kingdom of Aksum conquers the Kingdom of Kush.350400: At some time during this period, the Huns began to attack the Sassanid Empire.[2]350: The Kutai Martadipura kingdom in eastern Borneo produced the earliest known stone inscriptions in Indonesia known as the Mulavarman inscription written in the Sanskrit language using Pallava scripture.[5]Mid-4th century Dish, from Mildenhall, England, is made. It is now kept at the British Museum, London.Mid-4th century Wang Xizhi makes a portion of a letter from the Feng Ju album. Six Dynasties period. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.365: An earthquake with a magnitude of at least eight strikes the Eastern Mediterranean. The following tsunami causes widespread destruction in Crete, Greece, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, and Sicily.376: Visigoths appear on the Danube and are allowed entry into the Roman Empire in their flight from the Huns.378: Battle of Adrianople: Roman army is defeated by the Visigoth cavalry. Emperor Valens is killed.378395: Theodosius I, Roman emperor, bans pagan worship, Christianity is made the official religion of the Empire.378: Siyaj K'ak' conquers Waka on (January 8), Tikal (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery, Romania381: First Council of Constantinople reaffirms the Christian doctrine of the Trinity by adding to the creed of Nicaea.383: Battle of Fei River in China.395: The Battle of Canhe Slope occurs.395: Roman emperor Theodosius I dies, causing the Roman Empire to split permanently.Late 4th century: Cubiculum of Leonis, Catacomb of Commodilla, near Rome, is made.Late 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome.For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century.The Stirrup was invented in China, no later than 322.[6][1]Kama Sutra, dated between c.400 BC to c. 300 AD.[7][8]Iron pillar of Delhi, India is the world's first Iron Pillar.[citation needed]Trigonometric functions: The trigonometric functions sine and versine originated in Indian astronomy.[9]Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus Graecus 1209, are the earliest Christian bibles.[10][11]Book of Steps, Syriac religious discourses.[citation needed]^ a b "The invention and influences of stirrup". Archived from the original on December 3, 2008.^ a b Roberts, J: "History of the World". Penguin, 1994.^ The Long Fourth Century 284450: Continuity and Change in the Later Roman Empire ed. S. McGill, C. Sogno and E. Watts (Cambridge 2008).^ "The Maya: Glory and Ruin". National Geographic Magazine. Archived from the original on April 9, 2008.^ "The Austronesians: Historical and Comparative Perspectives". ANU Press. Archived from the original on 2013-12-25. Retrieved 2013-04-29.^ Lee, Adela C.Y. "The stirrup and its effect on chinese military history". Silkroad Foundation.^ Sengupta, J. (2006). Refractions of Desire, Feminist Perspectives in the Novels of Toni Morrison, Michle Roberts, and Anita Desai. Atlantic Publishers & Distributors. p.21. ISBN978-81-269-0629-1. Archived from the original on 4 May 2016. Retrieved 7 December 2014.^ Kakar, Sudhir; Doniger, Wendy (2003). Kamasutra. Oxford; Toronto: Oxford University Press. pp.xi. ISBN978-0-19-283982-4.^ Bag, A.K. (1979). 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Retrieved 16 March 2013.Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 4th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Religion in pre-Islamic Arabia (links | edit)Rosetta Stone (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)13th century (links | edit)397 (links | edit)12th century (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)7th century (links | edit)10th century (links | edit)9th century (links | edit)8th century (links | edit)6th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)3rd century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)405 (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)432 (links | edit)200s (decade) (links | edit)300s (decade) (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)3rd century BC (links | edit)5th century BC (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edit)400s (decade) (links | edit)310s (links | edit)320s (links | edit)321 (links | edit)21st century BC (links | edit)11th century BC (links | edit)286 (links | edit)476 (links | edit)385 (links | edit)7th century BC (links | edit)410 (links | edit)325 (links | edit)380s (links | edit)381 (links | edit)470s (links | edit)430s (links | edit)430 (links | edit)510s (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/4th_century" If youre considering changing to a greener vehicle, your research has probably led you to both all-electric and hybrid options. But what are the differences between hybrid and electric vehicles (HEVs and EVs)? Weve put together a guide to help. Electric vehicles are seen as one the best ways to reduce carbon emissions. Releasing no tail-pipe emissions, theyre the only type of car that will be sold in the UK from 2035. Electric vehicles are powered by a big battery and a motor, and dont have a combustion engine. That means no petrol, gas or diesel! Instead, they solely run off electricity and can be charged via specialised charging points at home, in public and at many workplaces. Hybrids are powered by the combination of a combustion engine, motor, and battery. There are three common types of hybrids used in the UK. Mild hybrids In mild hybrids, the electric motor is used to start the engine instead of a starter motor. On some models, the electric power can also be used to drive at coasting speeds, lowering emissions in traffic scenarios. However, when driving at higher speeds, the electric motor runs alongside the combustion engine, providing power assistance. The battery is then recharged using a combination of the engine and the energy generated from braking. Full hybrids On full hybrids, the vehicle can be powered solely by the electric motor, the combustion engine, or by a combination of the two. However, electric range is usually only a handful of miles and the motor can only be used when cruising at low speeds. Like mild hybrids, the battery is recharged by a combination of regenerative braking and the engine. Plug-in hybrids Also powered by the motor, engine or a combination of the two, a plug-in hybrid has a much larger battery. These usually provide up to 40 miles of range. Plug-in hybrids can also be charged via a plug in the same way as an electric vehicle. Now that weve covered what each type of vehicle is, lets take a look at how they all stack up against each other. Running costs Electric vehicles benefit from low running costs in general and you can even get specific EV energy tariffs that offer preferential rates. Plug-in hybrids can also benefit as, if used efficiently, they can solely run off their electric motor with no need to fill up the tank. However, its unlikely that youll solely use the motor so would likely have to pay more for fuel. Other types of hybrid are much more fuel dependent, so generally incur more running costs. They are also generally more expensive to purchase than a non-electrified vehicle, although they retain their value better. Maintenance costs Compared to a combustion engine, electric motors are much simpler. They have fewer moving parts, which means less things that can go wrong. As a result, they can require less maintenance and can prove cheaper to maintain. As hybrid vehicles feature both electric motors and an engine, there are more parts that are susceptible to wear. This doesnt necessarily mean youll end up paying more, as running costs can depend as much on the model of the car as they can on the type. Check out WhatCars reliability surveys to find their list of the most reliable cars. Tax savings The government has various initiatives to help encourage drivers to choose eco-friendly vehicles. Fully electric vehicles are exempt from road tax and congestion charges, but only until April 2025. This is due to the ban on the sale of new petrol and diesel vehicles from 2035. Its being changed to even out the tax payments between all drivers, as electric cars become more and more common. To keep the roads maintained and support the transition to electric vehicles, the government are reinstating the charges for electric vehicles so that theyll still be paid by the majority of road-users. One of the key reasons for changing from a fuel-powered vehicle is to reduce your emissions. This means spending as much time using the electric motor as possible. Its no surprise that electric vehicles have the greatest electrical range, with the average achieving 195 miles. Many can now travel more than 300 miles. In comparison, plug-in hybrids typically have an electric range of around 40 miles. For full hybrids this is less than 10, and some mild hybrids dont run solely on electric at all. Of course, hybrids are also powered by engines. The range with the engine and motor will commonly surpass that of an electric vehicle, meaning they may be a better option for longer journeys. Plug-in hybrids can also be a great choice for those living in cities. The electric range is usually enough for most urban commutes, and youll mostly be driving slow enough for the vehicle to run solely off the motor. However, youll need to ensure that the motor is regularly charged. For high mileage users, the benefits of plug-in hybrids quickly diminish. To get the full benefits of a batterys range, it needs to be regularly charged. For full and mild hybrids, this is taken care of by the engine. As the batteries are only small, these will quickly top up while driving. Both EVs and plug-in hybrids can be charged at specialised charging points. Most owners have these installed at home, plus there is an ever-expanding network of charging points throughout the UK. Check out our great range of EV cables and chargers to create the ideal setup for your car. Charging speeds will depend on the charging load of both the charging point and the cars battery. As plug-in hybrids have smaller batteries, they tend to have lower charging loads and so take longer to charge. Most are not compatible with rapid charging points. Most electric vehicles have batteries that can take higher loads, so should charge more quickly. However, these charging speeds can vary depending on the model of car and this is something you may want to factor in when researching your options. Shop EV cables and chargers Electric cars come out on top here. After all, you cant get any greener than no tail-pipe emissions at all! The carbon footprint from using electricity is also getting lower, meaning electric vehicles are much greener overall than fuel-powered vehicles. Hybrids can also be a green option, but this depends on usage. If charged effectively, most journeys made using plug-in hybrids can be powered solely off the electric motor. However, its likely that youll still sometimes need to use the engine, so youll still be producing some emissions. Mild and full hybrid vehicles spend much more time using the engine, meaning they are less eco-friendly than the other two options. However, they still produce less emissions than non-electrified vehicles. The last thing to consider here is that, as hybrids tend to be heavier than fuel vehicles, they can produce more emissions than them when powered by the engine. This highlights how important it is to maximise your motor usage to reduce your emissions. That concludes our guide to electric and hybrid vehicles. To find out more about electric vehicles, head over to our electrification hub where we have lots more advice. You can explore our range of electric car accessories over at Halfords.com. We also offer a range of car services for both electric and hybrid vehicles, and you can find your nearest Halfords garage here. Back to Expert Advice 08/22 The gas and electric powertrains can be combined in a few different wayssome more efficient than others. Plug-in hybrids allow you to burn even less gas by running exclusively as electric cars for a short distance. We'll explain in detail.Parallel vs. Series Hybrids Most hybrids use a parallel design in which either the gas engine or the electric motor alone can drive the wheels, or they can work in unison. Hybrids can also have a series configuration, in which only the electric motor drives the wheels, and the gas engine works mainly as a generator to provide electricity once the battery is depleted as with the BMW i3 and Chevrolet Volt.Micro and Mild Hybrids Many new models incorporate some level of electrification, the best known of which is start-stop. Larger battery packs can also provide extra torque and power up driver-assist and active safety systems. An emerging technology, 48-volt batteries can provide much of the fuel efficiency benefits of full hybrids at a fraction of the cost. There arent currently any models using 48-volt technology in North America, but automakers are starting to roll them out in other markets and they are likely to be in the U.S. in the next several years.Full Hybrid These are the hybrids best known to the typical consumer. They run on electricity for a limited time at low speeds and gentle throttle. Most notable mainstream hybrid systems are made by Ford, Hyundai, General Motors, and Toyota.Plug-in Hybrid Plug-in hybrids are designed to be charged from the wall to work as electric cars some of the time. They normally use their electric range of between 10 and 35 miles first, and then switch to normal hybrid operation. They can be either parallel or series hybrids. Some parallel hybrids can act as series hybrids under certain conditions when its deemed more efficient.Chevrolet likes people to refer to the Volt an "extended-range electric vehicle." That's accurate enough, but what it means is that the Volt fits in the category of a plug-in series hybrid. Should your trips, or commute, be within the electric-only range, plug-ins can provide the benefits of a pure electric car, while having the engine available for longer trips. (Learn about electric cars.) After around a century of seemingly slow progress, the electric car has come of age in recent years.The days of limited electric range, a poor charging network and jokes about the G-Wiz are over, with electric cars fast becoming the most desirable vehicles on the planet.Tesla helped to kickstart the industry, with most major manufacturers now offering a pure electric car of some description and more than a few pledging to phase out non-electrified models in the coming years.An electric car features an electric motor (or motors) powered by a battery pack, which can be recharged at home or by using the public charging network. There are more than70,000 charging points at 35,800 locationsas of September 2024, so finding somewhere to charge is getting easier by the day.How far you can travel on a single charge depends on a number of factors, not least the size of the battery. For example, the 27kWh battery in the DaciaSpring delivers an official l37miles of electric range. At the opposite end of the spectrum, the 108kWh battery in the Mercedes-Benz EQS 450+offers up to 452 miles.The situation is only going to get better as manufacturers come under increasing pressure to reduce CO2 emissions. This, and tightening legislation, will deliver greater choice, an improved charging network and EVs with longer range estimates.For now, the public charging network should be adequate for most electric car owners, but it makes sense to invest in a home charge unit. As well as being safer than using a domestic plug socket, these units deliver faster charging times and can be set to take advantage of cheaper overnight electricity tariffs.Electric cars: pros and consProsIncentivesWhile initiatives like the plug-in car grant (which gave a substantial discount off the list price of an EV) have now ended,there are still incentives for buying or leasing a new electric carFor example, agrant of 350 is available via the Electric Vehicle Homecharge Scheme when installing a home charger. In 2024 this only applies if you live in a rental property or flat, or if you're a household with on-street parkinginstalling a kerb-side solution.Landlords and local authorites also get grants for expanding the local charging network, while the Workplace Charging Scheme also covers 75% of the cost of installing chargers at your place of work.Many companies also offer electric car Salary Sacrifice schemes to their employees. This allows you to lease a new EV through your pre-tax salary, effectively reducing your reported earnings and therefore your tax and National Insurance liability.TaxThe savings continue after the initial purchase, with electric cars qualifying for free VED and extremely low company car tax.Thanks to a rate of just twopercent for fleet users in 2024, a high-end electric car could be cheaper to run than a diesel supermini. Electric cars are also exempt from theUltra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ).Low running costsAn electric car will be cheaper to run than a petrol or diesel car for the majority of people.This is particularly true if you charge at home and take advantage of special tariffs for EV owners. Some electricity companies offer competitive off-peak rates, allowing you to charge your car fully overnight for a few pounds.Youll also benefit from cheaper servicing and maintenance costs since there are far fewer moving parts subject to wear and tear than in an internal combustion engine.Air qualityOther benefits include zero tailpipe emissions and quieter running in towns and cities. Less tangible, but no less significant, is the sense that youre doing your bit to improve local air quality.Driving experienceAs for the driving experience, the instant torque makes electric cars responsive and fun to drive. Some electric cars are quicker off the line than a six-figure supercar, but use the acceleration in moderation if you want to stay safe and preserve the cars range.EVs also have no gears to worry about, making the driving experience smoother and easier, while the lack of engine noise and vibration makes for a quieter, calmer journey.ConsQuoted rangeEven under the latest WLTP testing regime, the quoted ranges of electric cars can't be fully relied upon.The range quoted by the manufacturer should be treated as a guide youre unlikely to achieve the official figuresin the real world. Cold weather, the use of accessories, topography and driving style are just some of the things that could put a dent in the electric range. Find out more in our guide to EV range.Upfront costCost is another factor. Although the running costs are lower, electric cars are often (but not always) more expensive to buy than their petrol or diesel counterparts.Expect to pay around 30,000 or more for an electric car with a decent range and space for a small family,while some upmarket EVs break the 100,000 mark.The difference between an electric car and an equivalent petrol or diesel car is less when paying monthly, however. There are some competitive leasing deals for electric cars out there right now, with models like the Corsa-e and the MG ZS Electric even beating their petrol equivalents in price.ChargingAnyone without access to a garage, driveway or off-street parking might struggle to charge an electric car at home, and while the public charging network is getting better rapidly, some areas remain underserved, and there are some reports of inoperative charging units. Public charging is also significantly more expensive than charging at home.Rate of developmentFinally, the rapid rate of progress in the electric car industry means that a new EV in 2024could be obsolete in just a few years.This is as much a positive as it is a negative, but you dont want to be tied into a lengthy finance contract on a car thats outmoded and worth significantly less than the price you paid for it.Type of hybrid vehicle and electric vehicle"Hybrid mode" redirects here. For Hybrid EV, see the electromagnetic transmission modes. For Mode (electromagnetism), see Hybrid mode (disambiguation).The Toyota Prius is the world's best-selling hybrid car, with cumulative global sales of 5 million units up until September 2022[1]A New Flyer XDE60 Xcelsior articulated hybrid-electric bus operated by MBTAA hybrid electric vehicle (HEV) is a type of hybrid vehicle that couples a conventional internal combustion engine (ICE) with one or more electric engines into a combined propulsion system. The presence of the electric powertrain, which has inherently better energy conversion efficiency, is intended to achieve either better fuel economy or better acceleration performance than a conventional vehicle. There is a variety of HEV types and the degree to which each functions as an electric vehicle (EV) also varies. The most common form of HEV is hybrid electric passenger cars, although hybrid electric trucks (pickups, tow trucks[2] and tractors), buses, motorboats,[3] and aircraft also exist.Modern HEVs use energy recovery technologies such as motorgenerator units. and regenerative braking to recycle the vehicle's kinetic energy to electric energy via an alternator, which is stored in a battery pack or a supercapacitor. Some varieties of HEV use an internal combustion engine to directly drive an electrical generator, which either recharges the vehicle's batteries or directly powers the electric traction motors; this combination is known as a range extender.[4] Many HEVs reduce idle emissions by temporarily shutting down the combustion engine at idle (such as when waiting at the traffic light) and restarting it when needed; this is known as a start-stop system. A hybrid-electric system produces less tailpipe emissions than a comparably sized gasoline engine vehicle since the hybrid's gasoline engine usually has smaller displacement and thus lower fuel consumption than that of a conventional gasoline-powered vehicle. If the engine is not used to drive the car directly, it can be geared to run at maximum efficiency, further improving fuel economy.Ferdinand Porsche developed the LohnerPorsche in 1901.[3] But hybrid electric vehicles did not become widely available until the release of the Toyota Prius in Japan in 1997, followed by the Honda Insight in 1999.[5] Initially, hybrid seemed unnecessary due to the low cost of gasoline. Worldwide increases in the price of petroleum caused many automakers to release hybrids in the late 2000s; they are now perceived as a core segment of the automotive market of the future.[6][7][bettersourceneeded]As of April2020[update], over 17million hybrid electric vehicles have been sold worldwide since their inception in 1997.[8][9] Japan has the world's largest hybrid electric vehicle fleet with 7.5million hybrids registered as of March2018[update].[10] Japan also has the world's highest hybrid market penetration with hybrids representing 19.0% of all passenger cars on the road as of March2018[update], both figures excluding kei cars.[10][11] As of December2020[update], the U.S. ranked second with cumulative sales of 5.8million units since 1999,[12] and, as of July2020[update], Europe listed third with 3.0million cars delivered since 2000.[13]Global sales are led by the Toyota Motor Corporation with more than 15million Lexus and Toyota hybrids sold as of January2020[update],[8] followed by Honda Motor Co., Ltd. with cumulative global sales of more than 1.35million hybrids as of June2014[update];[14][15][16] As of September2022[update], worldwide hybrid sales are led by the Toyota Prius liftback, with cumulative sales of 5million units.[1] The Prius nameplate had sold more than 6million hybrids up to January 2017.[17] Global Lexus hybrid sales achieved the 1million unit milestone in March 2016.[18] As of January2017[update], the conventional Prius is the all-time best-selling hybrid car in both Japan and the U.S., with sales of over 1.8million in Japan and 1.75million in the U.S.[17][9]Main article: Hybrid vehicle drivetrainThe Toyota Highlander Hybrid has a series-parallel drivetrain.The Saturn Vue Green Line is a mild hybrid.The 200506 Chevrolet Silverado Hybrid is a mild hybrid using the electric motor mainly to power the accessories.The BMW Concept 7 Series ActiveHybrid is a mild hybrid with an electric motor designed to increase power and performance.Hybrid electric vehicles can be classified according to the way in which power is supplied to the drivetrain:In parallel hybrids, the ICE and the electric motor are both connected to the mechanical transmission and can simultaneously transmit power to drive the wheels, usually through a conventional transmission. Honda's Integrated Motor Assist (IMA) system as found in the Insight, Civic, Accord, as well as the GM Belted Alternator/Starter (BAS Hybrid) system found in the Chevrolet Malibu hybrids are examples of production parallel hybrids.[19] The internal combustion engine of many parallel hybrids can also act as a generator for supplemental recharging. As of 2013[update], commercialized parallel hybrids use a full size combustion engine with a single, small (2H2O (4e). The molecular hydrogen and oxygen's mutual affinity drives the fuel cell to separate the electrons from the hydrogen, to use them to power the electric motor, and to return them to the ionized water molecules that were formed when the electron-depleted hydrogen combined with the oxygen in the fuel cell. Recalling that a hydrogen atom is nothing more than a proton and an electron; in essence, the motor is driven by the proton's atomic attraction to the oxygen nucleus, and the electron's attraction to the ionized water molecule.An HFEV is an all-electric car featuring an open-source battery in the form of a hydrogen tank and the atmosphere. HFEVs may also comprise closed-cell batteries for the purpose of power storage from regenerative braking, but this does not change the source of the motivation. It implies the HFEV is an electric car with two types of batteries. Since HFEVs are purely electric, and do not contain any type of heat engine, they are not hybrids.Main article: Solar vehicleSome vehicles like mostly cars and occasionally other vehicles combine the solar photovoltaic cell propulsion system with an electric battery that is charged by the solar panel or sometimes like plug-in hybrid vehicles can also be charged from the power grid. These types of vehicles are technically hybrids, although they consist of two types of cells, since both of them use different fuels. The advantage of combining the two systems is that the vehicle can function with the battery if there is no sunlight and also reduces the risk of getting stuck on the road in case of a battery depletion since the solar panels charge the battery simultaneously.Main articles: biofuel and flexifuel vehicleThe Ford Escape Hybrid was the first hybrid electric vehicle with a flex-fuel engine capable of running on E85 fuel.Demonstration Ford Escape E85 flex-fuel plug-in hybridHybrid vehicles might use an internal combustion engine running on biofuels, such as a flexible-fuel engine running on ethanol or engines running on biodiesel. In 2007 Ford produced 20 demonstration Escape Hybrid E85s for real-world testing in fleets in the U.S.[248][249] Also as a demonstration project, Ford delivered in 2008 the first flexible-fuel plug-in hybrid SUV to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), a Ford Escape Plug-in Hybrid, capable of running on gasoline or E85.[250]The Chevrolet Volt plug-in hybrid electric vehicle would be the first commercially available flex-fuel plug-in hybrid capable of adapting the propulsion to the biofuels used in several world markets such as the ethanol blend E85 in the U.S., or E100 in Brazil, or biodiesel in Sweden.[251][252] The Volt will be E85 flex-fuel capable about a year after its introduction.[253][254]In some cases, manufacturers are producing HEVs that use the added energy provided by the hybrid systems to give vehicles a power boost, rather than significantly improved fuel efficiency compared to their traditional counterparts.[255] The trade-off between added performance and improved fuel efficiency is partly controlled by the software within the hybrid system and partly the result of the engine, battery and motor size. In the future, manufacturers may provide HEV owners with the ability to partially control this balance (fuel efficiency vs. added performance) as they wish, through a user-controlled setting.[256] Toyota announced in January, 2006 that it was considering a "high-efficiency" button.[citation needed]Main article: Electric vehicle conversionOne can buy a stock hybrid or convert a stock petroleum car to a hybrid electric vehicle using an aftermarket hybrid kit.[257]Further information: Hybrid vehicle Environmental issuesMain article: Fuel efficiencyFurther information: Hybrid vehicle Fuel consumption and emissions reductionsElectric hybrids reduce petroleum consumption under certain circumstances, compared to otherwise similar conventional vehicles, primarily by using three mechanisms:[258]Reducing wasted energy during idle/low output, generally by turning the ICE offRecapturing waste energy (i.e. regenerative braking)Reducing the size and power of the ICE, and hence inefficiencies from under-utilization, by using the added power from the electric motor to compensate for the loss in peak power output from the smaller ICE.Any combination of these three primary hybrid advantages may be used in different vehicles to realize different fuel usage, power, emissions, weight and cost profiles. The ICE in an HEV can be smaller, lighter, and more efficient than the one in a conventional vehicle, because the combustion engine can be sized for slightly above average power demand rather than peak power demand. The drive system in a vehicle is required to operate over a range of speed and power, but an ICE's highest efficiency is in a narrow range of operation, making conventional vehicles inefficient. On the contrary, in most HEV designs, the ICE operates closer to its range of highest efficiency more frequently. The power curve of electric motors is better suited to variable speeds and can provide substantially greater torque at low speeds compared with internal-combustion engines. The greater fuel economy of HEVs has implication for reduced petroleum consumption and vehicle air pollution emissions worldwide[259]Many hybrids use the Atkinson cycle, which gives greater efficiency, but less power for the size of engine.See also: Electric vehicle warning soundsReduced noise emissions resulting from substantial use of the electric motor at idling and low speeds, leading to roadway noise reduction,[260] in comparison to conventional gasoline or diesel powered engine vehicles, resulting in beneficial noise health effects (although road noise from tires and wind, the loudest noises at highway speeds from the interior of most vehicles, are not affected by the hybrid design alone). Reduced noise may not be beneficial for all road users, as blind people or the visually impaired consider the noise of combustion engines a helpful aid while crossing streets and feel quiet hybrids could pose an unexpected hazard.[261] Tests have shown that vehicles operating in electric mode can be particularly hard to hear below 20mph (32km/h).[262][263]A 2009 study conducted by the NHTSA found that crashes involving pedestrian and bicyclist have higher incidence rates for hybrids than internal combustion engine vehicles in certain vehicle maneuvers. These accidents commonly occurred on in zones with low speed limits, during daytime and in clear weather.[264]In January 2010 the Japanese Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism issued guidelines for hybrid and other near-silent vehicles.[265] The Pedestrian Safety Enhancement Act of 2010 was approved by the U.S. Congress in December 2010,[266][267][268] and the bill was signed into law by President Barack Obama on January 4, 2011.[269] A proposed rule was published for comment by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in January, 2013. It would require hybrids and electric vehicles traveling at less than 18.6mph (30km/h) to emit warning sounds that pedestrians must be able to hear over background noises.[270][271] The rules are scheduled to go into effect in September 2014.[271][272] In April 2014 the European Parliament approved legislation that requires the mandatory use of Acoustic Vehicle Alerting Systems (AVAS) for all new electric and hybrid electric vehicles, and car manufacturers have to comply within five years.[273]As of mid-2010, and in advance of upcoming legislation, some carmakers announced their decision to address this safety issue shared by regular hybrids and all types of plug-in electric vehicles, and as a result, the Nissan Leaf and Chevrolet Volt, both launched in late 2010, and the Nissan Fuga hybrid and the Fisker Karma plug-in hybrid, both launched in 2011, include synthesized sounds to alert pedestrians, the blind and others to their presence.[274][275][276][277] Toyota introduced its Vehicle Proximity Notification System (VPNS) in the United States in all 2012 model year Prius family vehicles, including the Prius v, Prius Plug-in Hybrid and the standard Prius.[278][279]There is also aftermarket technology available in California to make hybrids sound more like conventional combustion engine cars when the vehicle goes into the silent electric mode (EV mode).[280] In August 2010 Toyota began sales in Japan of an onboard device designed to automatically emit a synthesized sound of an electric motor when the Prius is operating as an electric vehicle at speeds up to approximately 25 kilometres per hour (16mph). Toyota plans to use other versions of the device for use in gasoline-electric hybrids, plug-in hybrids, electric vehicles as well as fuel-cell hybrid vehicles planned for mass production.[265]The following table shows the fuel economy ratings and pollution indicators for the top ten most fuel efficient hybrids rated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as of June2016[update], for model year 2015 and 2016 available in the American market.'Economic and environmental performance comparison among EPA's top ten 2015/16 model year most fuel efficient hybrid models available in the U.S. market[281][282]VehicleYearmodelEPA Combined mileage(mpg)EPA City (mpg)EPA Highway(mpg)Annualfuelcost (1)(USD)Tailpipeemissions(grams per mile CO2)EPAAir Pollution Score(2)AnnualPetroleum Use(barrel)Toyota Prius Eco2016565853US$650158NA5.9Toyota Prius (4th gen)2016525450US$700170NA6.3Toyota Prius c2015/16505346US$7001787/8*6.6Toyota Prius (3rd gen)2015505148US$7001797/9*6.6Honda Accord (2nd gen)2015475045US$7501887/8*7.0Chevrolet Malibu Hybrid2016464746US$7502127/8*7.8Honda Civic Hybrid (3rd gen)2015454447US$8001967/9*7.3Volkswagen Jetta Hybrid2015454248US$9502007/9*7.320164442487.5Ford Fusion (2nd gen)2015/16424441US$8502117/9*7.820174243412109/10Toyota Prius v2015/16424440US$8502117/8*7.8Source: U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency[281] Notes: (1) Estimates assumes 15,000 miles (24,000km) per year (45% highway, 55% city) using average fuel price of US$2.34/gallon for regular gasoline and US$2.57/gallon for premium gasoline (national average as of 7June2016[update]). (2) All states except California and Northeastern states, * otherwise.[281]Companies such as Zero Motorcycles[283] and Vectrix have market-ready all-electric motorcycles available now, but the pairing of electrical components and an internal combustion engine (ICE) has made packaging cumbersome, especially for niche brands.[284]Also, eCycle Inc produces series diesel-electric motorcycles, with a top speed of 80mph (130km/h) and a target retail price of $5500.[285][286]Peugeot HYmotion3 compressor,[287][288] a hybrid scooter is a three-wheeler that uses two separate power sources to power the front and back wheels. The back wheel is powered by a single cylinder 125 cc, 20bhp (15kW) single cylinder motor while the front wheels are each driven by their own electric motor. When the bike is moving up to 10km/h only the electric motors are used on a stop-start basis reducing the amount of carbon emissions.[289]SEMA has announced that Yamaha is going to launch one in 2010, with Honda following a year later, fueling a competition to reign in new customers and set new standards for mobility. Each company hopes to provide the capability to reach 60 miles (97km) per charge by adopting advanced lithium-ion batteries to accomplish their claims. These proposed hybrid motorcycles could incorporate components from the upcoming Honda Insight car and its hybrid powertrain. The ability to mass-produce these items helps to overcome the investment hurdles faced by start-up brands and bring new engineering concepts into mainstream markets.[284]See also: List of hybrid vehiclesMercedes F1 W06 Hybrid, driven by Nico Rosberg, during the 2015 Malaysian Grand Prix, using 1.6L turbocharged V6 hybrid engineAs emissions regulations become tougher for manufacturers to adhere to, a new generation of high-performance cars will be powered by hybrid technology (for example the Porsche GT3 hybrid racing car). Aside from the emissions benefits of a hybrid system, the immediately available torque which is produced from electric motor(s) can lead to performance benefits by addressing the power curve weaknesses of a traditional combustion engine.[290] Hybrid racecars have been very successful, as is shown by the Audi R18 and Porsche 919, which have won the 24 hours of Le Mans using hybrid technology.[citation needed]Since 2014, Formula One cars have used 1.6L turbocharged V6 engines, limited to 15,000 rpm. These engines allow Formula One cars to reach speeds of 372km/h (231mph),[291] as recorded by Valtteri Bottas at the 2016 Mexican Grand Prix.See also: Hybrid taxiA Toyota Prius hybrid taxi in SingaporeIn 2000, North America's first hybrid electric taxi was put into service in Vancouver, British Columbia, operating a 2001 Toyota Prius which traveled over 332,000km (206,000mi) before being retired.[292][293] In 2015, a taxi driver in Austria claimed to have covered 1,000,000km (620,000mi) in his Toyota Prius with the original battery pack.[294]Many of the major cities in the world are adding hybrid taxis to their taxicab fleets, led by San Francisco and New York City.[295] By 2009 15% of New York's 13,237 taxis in service are hybrids, the most in any city in North America, and also began retiring its original hybrid fleet after 300,000 and 350,000 miles (480,000 and 560,000km) per vehicle.[295][296] Other cities where taxi service is available with hybrid vehicles include Tokyo, London, Sydney, Melbourne, and Rome.[297]Main article: Hybrid electric busHybrid-powered busHybrid technology for buses has seen increased attention since recent battery developments decreased battery weight significantly. Drivetrains consist of conventional diesel engines and gas turbines. Some designs concentrate on using car engines, recent designs have focused on using conventional diesel engines already used in bus designs, to save on engineering and training costs. As of 2007[update], several manufacturers were working on new hybrid designs, or hybrid drivetrains that fit into existing chassis offerings without major re-design. A challenge to hybrid buses may still come from cheaper lightweight imports from the former Eastern bloc countries or China, where national operators are looking at fuel consumption issues surrounding the weight of the bus, which has increased with recent bus technology innovations such as glazing, air conditioning and electrical systems. A hybrid bus can also deliver fuel economy though through the hybrid drivetrain. Hybrid technology is also being promoted by environmentally concerned transit authorities.Main article: Hybrid electric truckHino hybrid diesel-electric truckIn 2003, GM introduced a hybrid diesel-electric military (light) truck, equipped with a diesel electric

and a fuel cell auxiliary power unit. Hybrid electric light trucks were introduced in 2004 by Mercedes-Benz (Sprinter) and Micro-Vett SPA (Daily Bimodale). International Truck and Engine Corp. and Eaton Corp. have been selected to manufacture diesel-electric hybrid trucks for a US pilot program serving the utility industry in 2004. In mid-2005 Isuzu introduced the Elf Diesel Hybrid Truck on the Japanese Market. They claim that approximately 300 vehicles, mostly route buses are using Hinos HIMR (Hybrid Inverter Controlled Motor & Retarder) system. In 2007, high petroleum price means a hard sell for hybrid trucks[298] and appears the first U.S. production hybrid truck (International DuraStar Hybrid).[299]Other vehicles are:Big mining machines like the Liebherr T 282B dump truck or Keaton Vandersteen LeTourneau L-2350 wheel loader are powered that way. Also there were several models of BelAZ (7530 and 7560 series) in USSR (now in Belarus) since the middle of 1970th.[300]NASA's huge Crawler-Transporters are diesel-electric.Mitsubishi Fuso Canter Eco Hybrid is a diesel-electric commercial truck.Azure Dynamics Balance Hybrid Electric is a gasoline-hybrid electric medium dutry truck based on the Ford E-450 chassis.Hino Motors (a Toyota subsidiary) has the world's first production hybrid electric truck in Australia (110kW or 150hp diesel engine plus a 23kW or 31hp electric motor).[301]Other hybrid petroleum-electric truck makers are DAF Trucks, MAN with MAN TGL Series, Nissan Motors and Renault Trucks with Renault Puncher.Hybrid electric truck technology and powertrain maker: ZF Friedrichshafen, EPower Engine Systems.By a voice vote, the United States House of Representatives approved the Heavy Duty Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 2009 (for heavy duty plug-in hybrid vehicles) authored by representative James Sensenbrenner.Some 70 years after Porsche's pioneering efforts in hybrid-drivetrain armored fighting vehicles in World War II, the United States Army's manned ground vehicles of the Future Combat System all use a hybrid electric drive consisting of a diesel engine to generate electrical power for mobility and all other vehicle subsystems. However, all FCS land vehicles were put on hold in the 2010 DOD budget. Other military hybrid prototypes include the Millenworks Light Utility Vehicle, the International FTTS, HEMTT model A3, and the Shadow RST-V.Main article: Hybrid LocomotiveIn May 2003, JR East started test runs with the so-called NE (new energy) train and validated the system's functionality (series hybrid with lithium-ion battery) in cold regions. In 2004, Railpower Technologies had been running pilots in the US with the so-called Green Goats,[302] which led to orders by the Union Pacific[303] and Canadian Pacific[304] Railways starting in early 2005.Railpower offers hybrid electric road switchers,[305] as does GE.[306] Diesel-electric locomotives may not always be considered HEVs, not having energy storage on board, unless they are fed with electricity via a collector for short distances (for example, in tunnels with emission limits), in which case they are better classified as dual-mode vehicles.Main article: Hybrid ferrySee also: Electric boatFor large boats that are already diesel-electric, the upgrade to hybrid can be as straightforward as adding a large battery bank and control equipment; this configuration can provide fuel saving for the operators as well as being more environmentally sensitive.[307][308]Producers of marine hybrid propulsion include:eCycle Inc.[309]Solar Sailor HoldingsMain article: hybrid electric aircraftA hybrid electric aircraft is an aircraft with an hybrid electric powertrain, as the energy density of lithium-ion batteries is much lower than aviation fuel, it effectively increase the range compared to pure electric aircraft.By May 2018, there were over 30 projects, and short-haul hybrid-electric airliners are envisioned by 2032.The most advanced are the Zunum Aero 10-seater, the Airbus E-Fan X demonstrator, the VoltAero Cassio, the UTC modified Bombardier Dash 8, and the Ampaire Electric EEL.Fuel use in vehicle designsVehicle typeFuel usedCombustion-only vehicle(ICE)Exclusively uses petroleum or other fuel.Micro hybrid electric vehicle(HEV)Exclusively uses petroleum or other fuel,but can shut off engine to consume less.Mild hybrid electric vehicle(MHEV, BAHV)Exclusively uses petroleum or other fuel,but has electric battery to consume less.Plug-in hybrid vehicle(PHEV)Uses mixture of petroleum or other fueland electricity from power grid.All-electric vehicle (BEV, AEV)Exclusively uses electricity from power grid.Fuel cell vehicle(FCV, FCEV)Exclusively uses hydrogen or other fuelto generate electricity.vteHEVs can be initially more expensive (the so-called "hybrid premium") than pure fossil-fuel-based ICE vehicles, due to extra batteries, more electronics and in some cases other design considerations (although battery renting can be used to reach the cost parity). The trade-off between higher initial cost (also called showroom costs) and lower fuel costs (difference often referred to as the payback period) is dependent on usage miles traveled, or hours of operation, fuel costs, and in some cases, government subsidies. Traditional economy vehicles may result in a lower direct cost for many users (before consideration of any externality).Consumer Reports ran an article in April 2006 stating that HEVs would not pay for themselves over five years of ownership. However, this included an error with charging the "hybrid premium" twice.[310] When corrected, the Honda Civic Hybrid and Toyota Prius did have a payback period of slightly less than five years.[311] This includes conservative estimates with depreciation (seen as more depreciation than a conventional vehicle, although that is not the prevailing norm) and with progressively higher gas prices. In particular, the Consumer Reports article assumed $2/U.S.gallon for three years, $3/U.S.gallon for one year and $4/U.S.gallon the last year. As recent events have shown, this is a volatile market and hard to predict. For 2006, gas prices ranged from low $2 to low $3, averaging about $2.60/U.S.gallon.A January 2007 analysis by Intellichoice.com shows that all 22 available HEVs will save their owners money over a five-year period. The most savings is for the Toyota Prius, which has a five-year cost of ownership 40.3% lower than the cost of comparable non-hybrid vehicles.[312]A report in the Greeley Tribune says that over the five years it would typically take for a new car owner to pay off the vehicle cost differential, a hybrid Camry driver could save up to US$6,700 in gasoline at June 2007 gasoline prices, with hybrid tax incentives as an additional saving.[313]In countries with incentives to fight against global warming and contamination and promote vehicle fuel efficiency, the pay-back period can be immediate, and all-combustion-engine vehicles can cost more than hybrids because they generate more pollution.Toyota and Honda have already said they've halved the incremental cost of electric hybrids and see cost parity in the future (even without incentives).[314]This section needs to be updated. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (August 2013)See also: Materials extraction impactThe rare-earth element dysprosium is required to fabricate many of the advanced electric motors and battery systems in hybrid propulsion systems.[315][316]However, nearly all the rare-earth elements in the world come from China,[317] and in 2008 one analyst estimated that an overall increase in Chinese electronics manufacturing may consume this entire supply by 2012.[316] In addition, export quotas on Chinese rare-earth exports have resulted in a generally shaky supply of those metals.[315][318]A few non-Chinese sources such as the advanced Hoidas Lake project in northern Canada and Mt Weld in Australia were under development,[318] however it is not known if these sources will be developed before a shortage hits.Main article: Government incentives for plug-in electric vehiclesIn order to encourage the purchase of HEVs, several countries have introduced legislation for incentives and ecotaxes.Residents of Ontario and Quebec in Canada can claim a rebate on the Provincial Retail Sales Tax of up to Can$2,000 on the purchase or lease of a hybrid electric vehicle.[319] Ontario has a green license plate for hybrid car users and was to announce a slew of benefits to go along with it in 2008.[320] Residents in British Columbia are eligible for a 100% reduction of sales tax up to a maximum of $2,000 if the hybrid electric vehicle is purchased or leased before April 1, 2011 (extended in 2007/2008 budget from March 31, 2008, and expanded from a maximum of only $1,000 from April 1, 2008, to March 31, 2009, at which point the concession was scheduled to expire).[321] Prince Edward Island residents can claim rebates on the Provincial Sales Tax of up to Can$3,000 on the purchase or lease of any hybrid vehicles since March 30, 2004.[322]In Haifa, hybrid vehicles are entitled to a free parking in city's parking lots for domestic citizens. Other cities, such as Petah-Tikva, have quickly adopted similar free parking for hybrid cars.Mitsuoka Motor Ryugi hybrid (E165)In 2009 the Japanese government implemented a set of policies and incentives that included a scrappage program, tax breaks on hybrid vehicles and other low emission cars and trucks, and a higher levy on gasoline that raised prices in the order of US$4.50 per gallon. New hybrid car sales for 2009 were almost triple those for 2008.[60][201]In Jordan, customs and sales tax reduced for all hybrid vehicles from 55% to 25% of the vehicle list price, 12.5% customs fees and sales tax, if the new hybrid is a replacement for an old car (more than 10 years age). However, in March 2018, the government resorted to imposing the 55% customs and sales tax back again in its efforts to increase revenue.In Malaysia, since mid 2014 all (CBU) fully imported hybrid and EV cars sold in Malaysia significantly increased in price after the CBU hybrid and EV incentive package that expired on December 31, 2013. The affected cars are Toyota Prius, Toyota Prius c, Honda Civic Hybrid, Honda Insight, Honda CR-Z, Lexus CT200h, Audi A6 Hybrid, Mitsubishi i-MiEV and Nissan Leaf. However the exemption of excise duties and import taxes for hybrids and EV will be extended for models that are (CKD) assembled in Malaysia. The exemption will be extended until December 31, 2015, for hybrids and December 31, 2017, for EVs. Only the locally assembled Honda Jazz Hybrid, Mercedes-Benz S400 L Hybrid, Toyota Camry Hybrid and the facelifted Nissan Serena S-Hybrid are entitled for hybrid inducements.In the Netherlands, the vehicle registration tax (VRT), payable when a car is sold to its first buyer, can earn the owner of an HEV a discount up to 6,000.In Christchurch, hybrid vehicles are entitled to an hour free parking in city council parking buildings. Where those buildings already provide an hour free, hybrid vehicles are entitled to an extra hour free.In the Republic of Ireland, a discount of up to 1500 on VRT for hybrids, and up to 2500 for plugin hybrids was available until 31 December 2012.[323] Previously there was a potential reduction of 50% of VRT applicable before July 2008, when VRT rates were based on engine size, rather than the CO2 emissions system.[324] Some concerns were raised regarding the loss of VRT revenue due to the high number of expensive, luxury SUV hybrids imported, and also noting their large engine size, that in highway/extra-urban, and combined driving conditions may have negated much of the Hybrid engine arrangement emissions benefits (The Irish Times 11/11/2006).In Sweden there is an "Eco car" subsidy of SEK 10,000 (~ US$1,600) cash payout to private car owners. For fringe benefit cars there is a reduction of the benefit tax of 40% for EVs and HEVs and 20% for other "Eco cars".[325]Drivers of HEVs in the United Kingdom benefit from the lowest band of vehicle excise duty (car tax), which is based on carbon dioxide emissions. In central London, these vehicles are also exempt from the 11.5 daily London congestion charge.[326] Due to their low levels of regulated emissions, the greenest cars are eligible for 100% discount under the incentive system. To be eligible the car had to be on the Power Shift Register.[327] As of 2007[update], these included the cleanest LPG and natural gas cars and most hybrid-, battery- and fuel cell-electric vehicles.See also: Plug-in electric vehicles in the United StatesFurther information: Hybrid tax creditThrough to December 31, 2010, the IRS permitted the purchaser of a hybrid electric car a federal income tax credit up to $3,400.[328] The tax credit was to be phased out two calendar quarters after the manufacturer reached 60,000 new cars sold in the following manner: it was reduced to 50% if delivered in either the third or fourth quarter after the threshold was reached, to 25% in the fifth and sixth quarters, and 0% thereafter.[329]As of April 2010, three auto manufactures reached the 60,000 cap; Toyota Motor Company reached it in 2007, Honda in 2008, and as of April 1, 2010, no Ford Motor Company hybrid vehicles remained eligible for this tax credit.[330] Vehicles purchased after December 31, 2010, are not eligible for this credit, as this benefit will expire on this date.[328][330]Certain states (e.g., California, Florida, New York, and Virginia) allowed singly occupied HEVs to enter the HOV lanes on the highway. Initially, the Federal Highway Administration ruled that this was a violation of federal statute[331] until August 10, 2005, when George W. Bush signed the Transportation Equity Act of 2005 into law. In California, a total of 85,250 owners of the three eligible hybrid models benefited from free access to HOV lanes from 2004 to mid-2011.[332] This incentive expired on July 1, 2011, and now hybrids are required to comply the minimum passenger requirements to use the HOV lanes.[333]Some states, e.g., California, exempted hybrid electric cars from the biennial smog inspection, which costs over $50 (as of 2004[update]).Until 2007, the city of San Jose, California, issued a free parking tag for hybrid electric cars purchased at San Jose dealerships, after which the tag began being issued for a fee annually. The qualified owners did not have to pay for parking in any city garage or at roadside parking meters.[citation needed]Beginning October 1, 2004, the city of Los Angeles, California, offers free parking to all HEVs. The experiment is an extension to an existing offer of free parking for all pure electrical vehicles.In October 2005, the city of Baltimore, Maryland, started to offer discount on monthly parking in the city parking lots, and is considering free meter parking for HEVs.On 3 November 2005, The Boston Globe reported that Boston's city council was considering the same treatment for hybrid electric cars.Annual vehicle registration fees in Washington, D.C., are $36, half those paid for conventional vehicles ($72).[citation needed]California's clean air bumper sticker used to allow HEVs to access HOV lanes. Shown a RechargeIT's plug-in converted Prius (left) and a conventional Toyota Prius (right).Some shopping malls in Northern Virginia have designated reserved parking spaces for electric hybrid cars.Portals: Energy renewable energyComparison of Toyota hybridsElectric vehicleEnergy Policy Act of 2005Global Hybrid CooperationGM Stir-Lec IList of hybrid vehiclesLow-carbon fuel standardPlug-in hybridPlug-in electric vehicleSuper ultra-low emissionvehicleTriple-hybridUltraCommuter^ a b "World Premiere of All-New Prius in Japan" (Press release). Toyota Global. 2022-02-22. Retrieved 2022-02-22.^ Yakub, Mehanaz (2024-09-25). "Lion Electric, CAA-Quebec deploy North America's first e-tow truck". Electric Autonomy Canada. Retrieved 2024-10-17.^ a b c d e f "History of Hybrid Vehicles". HybridCars.com. 2006-03-27. Archived from the original on 2009-02-08. Retrieved 2010-03-21.^ "Alternative Fuels Data Center: How do Hybrid Electric Cars Work?".^ a b c Matt Lake (2001-11-08). 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