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Electric vehicle first came into existence in the mid-19th century. It is a vehicle that uses electric motors or traction motors for propulsion. Internal combustion engines have been the dominant propulsion method for motor vehicles for almost 100 years and only in the 21st century EVs saw a resurgence due to technological developments, and an increased focus on renewable energy. Electric vehicles are expected to increase from 2% of global share in 2016 to 22% in 2030.

Electric motive power started in 1827, when Hungarian priest Ányos Jedlik built the first electric motor, provided with stator, rotor and commutator, and the year after he used it to power a tiny car. The first mass-produced electric vehicles appeared in America in the early 1900s. By the 20th century, due to the limitations of storage batteries at that time, electric cars did not gain much popularity, but electric trains gained immense popularity due to their economies and fast speeds achievable.

A number of developments contributed to decline of electric cars. Improved road infrastructure required a greater range than that offered by electric cars, and the discovery of large reserves of petroleum led to the wide availability of affordable gasoline/petrol, making internal combustion powered cars cheaper to operate over long distances. The initiation of mass production of gasoline-powered vehicles by Henry Ford in 1913 reduced significantly the cost of gasoline cars as compared to electric cars.