

Glossary on E-Mobility and Low Carbon Transport in India

Term	Definition
AC (Alternating Current)	A charge of electricity that regularly changes direction, which is the kind of power that comes from the power plant to homes and businesses.
AER (All-Electric Range)	The range any EV is able to reach solely using electricity.
Alternative Fuel Vehicle	This term is used for a vehicle that runs on a fuel other than traditional petrol or diesel. It includes engines that don't solely rely on petroleum such as PHEV, EV, FCEVS, but also includes HEVs.
Autonomous Rail Transit (ART)	Autonomous, trackless tram or light rail system. The construction and drive train has similarities to a regular tram but it can drive on streets and does not require rails.
Autonomous Vehicle (AV)	Vehicle which does not require a driver – or at least assists the driver depending on the level of automation.
Battery	Most electric vehicles, whether hybrid or all-electric in nature, require a battery to store electricity when it is not being driven and then tap into this supply when it hits the road.
Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)	A car that runs purely on electric power, stored in an on-board battery that is charged from mains electricity (typically at a dedicated charge point).
Battery Management System	An electronic system within the vehicle that manages and protects the battery.
Biofuel	Gas or liquid fuel made from plant material. Includes wood, wood waste, wood liquors, peat, railroad ties, wood sludge, spent sulphite liquors, agricultural waste, straw, tires, fish oils, tall oil, sludge waste, waste alcohol, municipal solid waste, landfill gases, other waste, and ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
Biogas	A gaseous mixture composed principally of carbon dioxide and methane that is generated from the biological decomposition of organic materials in the absence of oxygen. Depending on the type of organic source material and how it is processed, it also contains trace amounts of hydrocarbons other than methane, hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon monoxide, ammonia, and water. Common feedstocks of biogas include landfills, wastewater treatment plants, food waste, livestock manure and other agricultural residues or biomass.
Biomass	Materials that are biological in origin, including organic material (both living and dead) from above and below ground, for example, trees, crops, grasses, tree litter, roots, and animals and animal waste.

Biomethane	A form of biogas that has been processed to meet pipeline quality standards by increasing the fraction of methane via the removal of carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, and other trace constituents. Such processing produces a gas that can shipped in gas pipelines and used interchangeably with conventional (fossil or geologic) natural gas. Also called “biogenic” gas.
Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)	Bus-based public mass rapid transport system (MRT) which consists of buses, an organisational setup, regulations such as intersection priorities and infrastructure such as bus lanes and stations.
Battery Capacity	The capacity of the battery, expressed in kilowatt hours (kWh), will determine the range it can cover from a single charge. The higher the capacity, the greater the distance the vehicle will be able to travel before it needs to be plugged in again.
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e)	A way to place emissions of various radiative forcing agents on a common footing by accounting for their effect on climate. It describes, for a given mixture and amount of greenhouse gases, the amount of CO ₂ that would have the same global warming ability, when measured over a specified time period.
CHAdeMO	A round four pin plug, this connector is only used for rapid charging points and is typically compatible with EVs manufactured by Asian brands e.g. Mitsubishi and Nissan. Can offer Vehicle to Grid (V2G) but has less power than CCS and requires two separate sockets.
Charge Circuit Interrupting Device (CCID)	A safety protection component within an EVSE that reduces the chance of a person getting an electric shock.
Charging Point	Also known as a charging station, this can refer to a variety of solutions which are used to connect electric vehicles to a power source and recharge their batteries when they are not in use. This can include wall mounted chargers installed in the home, as well as street level charging points which are usually found next to parking spaces.
Climate change	According to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in its Article 1, defines climate change as: ‘a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods’.
Combined Charging System (CCS)	Standardised by the EU, this connector combines two DC pins arranged below the Type 2 AC connector and uses 3 of the Type 2s pins. Found on most Type 2 BEVs.
Contactless Payment	Available on some rapid chargers, it is possible to start and pay for your charging session with the tap of your contactless credit/debit card.
Direct Current (9DC)	A charge of electricity that flows in one direction and is the type of power that comes from a battery.

Decarbonization	the process by which countries or other entities aim to achieve a low-carbon economy, or by which individuals aim to reduce their consumption of carbon.
Demand-Responsive Transport (DRT)	A form of transport where vehicles adjust their routes and/or times based on a customer's demand rather than using a fixed route and timetable. Depending on the allowed flexibility DRT systems allow door-to-door transport. DRT is commonly used for on-demand Shared Shuttle Services.
Differential	Making differential gears for electric vehicles is essential as without these components, it would be impossible to turn corners smoothly. They account for the changes in wheel speed needed to make turns, since the inside wheels will be covering less distance than the outer set in this context.
Dynamic Ride Sharing	Ride Sharing offered in real time and on-demand usually via smart phone apps in contrast to pre-booked rides
Electric Motor	While a petrol or diesel-powered car will have a combustion engine at its heart, in the world of e-mobility, the electric motor is king. The most affordable, efficient vehicles will rely on a single electric motor, while higher performance models can rely on two or more motors of this type. Some even have one motor per wheel, although this is a rarity at the moment. In terms of design, electric motors have the advantage of being far more durable and easier to maintain than combustion engines.
Electric Vehicle (EV)	Vehicle powered by electricity instead of a combustion engine. EVs may include battery-powered vehicles as well as fuel cell-powered vehicles using e.g. hydrogen as fuel. Sometimes also Hybrid Vehicles are also subsumed under EVs, which is not strictly meeting the definition. Only if powered with regenerative energy, EVs can be considered carbon-neutral in operations (not including production and disposal)
Emission factor	A unique value for scaling emissions to activity data in terms of a standard rate of emissions per unit of activity (e.g., grams of carbon dioxide emitted per gallon of gasoline consumed, or per kilowatt-hour of electricity used)
Energy efficiency	Using less energy to provide the same service (lighting, mobility, cooling/heating, etc).
Energy intensity	The ratio of energy use to economic or physical output.
En-route Charging	En route charging typically requires high powered rapid chargers, that put >100 miles into your electric car in the time it takes to grab a coffee, a snack and use the facilities. This enables you to take long-distance trips in your electric car, but is not needed day-to-day.
Environmental Protection Agency, USA	The USA's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established its own testing methodology for electric range which is arguably the toughest, and thus closest to real world performance of the available metrics.
Extended-range electric	Vehicles that have the ability to run on a gasoline engine if

vehicles (EREV)	the battery gets low.
Electric Vehicle Battery (EVB)	A battery that is used to power the movement of a BEV.
Electric Vehicle Driver (EVD)	?
Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)	Infrastructure designed to supply power to EVs. EVSE can charge a wide variety of EVs including BEVs and PHEVs.
Fast Charging	Ideal for top up charging, most fast charge points offer 7kW, ideal for keeping you going while out and about. Typically found in homes, workplaces and in public car parks where people typically spend circa 40 mins or more.
Feeder System	Shuttle or Taxi services for the last mile between a bus or train station and a passenger's origin or final destination. Feeder systems "feed" Mass Rapid Transit systems and so complement Public Transport and avoid competition with it and will likely not cause additional traffic. Examples for Feeder System providers are IOKI or ISTMobil in Austria.
Fiber Laser Welding	Fiber laser welding is an important aspect of the production process for many electric cars, in applications such as the production of batteries and the manufacturing of motors.
Flex fuel	a vehicle that has one fuel system but can mix different types of fuels, such as gasoline/ethanol, in the same tank, in any (or a wide range of) mixtures.
Fossil fuel	A general term for organic materials formed from decayed plants and animals that have been converted to crude oil, coal, natural gas, or heavy oils by exposure to heat and pressure in the earth's crust over hundreds of millions of years.
Fuel Cell	Fuel cell technology provides an alternative to lithium-ion battery-based storage, with energy created using atmospheric oxygen and hydrogen. Water is the only waste product in this instance, if you discount the energy expended in extracting, transporting and storing the hydrogen itself. While some fuel cell vehicles do not have batteries onboard, others do feature some form of storage solution to help improve efficiency and range.
Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV)	This term refers to an EV which uses a hydrogen fuel cell to power its electric motor. The fuel cells create the electricity to power the car.
Fugitive emissions	Emissions that are not physically controlled but result from the intentional or unintentional release of GHGs. They commonly arise from the production, processing, transmission, storage and use of fuels or other substances, often through joints, seals, packing, gaskets, etc. Examples include HFCs from refrigeration leaks, SF6 from electrical power distributors, and CH4 from solid waste landfills.
Fugitive methane emissions	A type of fugitive emission in which uncombusted natural gas, consisting primarily of methane, escapes into the atmosphere from the natural gas infrastructure system (production, processing, transmission, and distribution).

Global Distribution System (GDS)	Computer networks in the travel industry, which empower service providers to carry out travel-related transactions, e.g. book or see real-time information and data about the availability of hotel rooms, flights and other travel services. Common GDS are e.g. Amadeus, Sabre, Travelport
Global warming	The gradual increase, observed or projected, in global surface temperature, as one of the consequences of radiative forcing caused by anthropogenic emissions.
Global warming potential (GWP)	An index measuring the radiative forcing following an emission of a unit mass of a given substance, accumulated over a chosen time horizon, relative to that of the reference substance, carbon dioxide (CO ₂).
Green power	A generic term for renewable energy sources and specific clean energy technologies that emit fewer GHG emissions relative to other sources of energy that supply the electric grid. Includes solar photovoltaic panels, solar and thermal energy, geothermal energy, landfill gas, low-impact hydropower, and wind turbines.
Greenhouse effect	Trapping and build-up of heat in the atmosphere (troposphere) near the Earth's surface. Some of the heat flowing back toward space from the Earth's surface is absorbed by water vapor, carbon dioxide, ozone, and several other gases in the atmosphere and then reradiated back toward the Earth's surface.
Greenhouse gas (GHG)	Any gas that absorbs infrared radiation in the atmosphere. GHGs include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, chlorofluorocarbons, hydrochlorofluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride.
Heating value	The amount of energy released when a fuel is burned completely.
Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEV)	An HEV utilizes a dual system of electric propulsion and an internal combustion engine.
High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lanes	Also known as carpool lanes, bus lanes, diamond lanes, 2+, T2, T3 lanes are restricted traffic lanes reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles with one or more passengers, taxis, carpools, vanpools, and transit buses. They exist in several countries and aim to increase car utilization and reduce the number of Single-Occupancy Vehicles by allowing for a higher speed due to less traffic.
Home Charging	Plugging your electric car in to charge while it is parked at home, typically overnight. A dedicated home charging point is the best and safest way of doing this.
Hybrid	Rather than relying entirely on batteries and electric motors to move from A to B, a hybrid car will pair a combustion engine with a separate zero emissions drivetrain. This can help to overcome the range issues and any complications with charging infrastructure which might afflict all-electric

	vehicles.
Hybrid vehicle	It contains both an internal combustion engine and a motor with battery pack. In contrast to a pug-in hybrid electric vehicle, it does not provide the capability to connect to an external source to charge the batteries. Instead, the batteries are charged by the internal combustion engine or a regenerative braking system.
Internal Combustion Engine (ICE)	An ICE is powered by combustible fuel, often petroleum or natural gas products.
ICEd	When a charge point is occupied by a vehicle with an internal combustion engine (ICE), preventing an EV from charging. A polite note left on their windscreen with your phone number is generally the best response.
ICEV (Internal Combustion Engine Vehicle)	All vehicles that are powered by Fossil Fuels are ICEVs.
IEC 62196	Also known as the Mennekes, it is a type of connectors that is used to charge Electric Vehicles in Europe.
Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)	ITS is commonly defined as systems in which information and communication technologies are applied in the field of road transport, infrastructure, vehicles and users, and in traffic and mobility management and other modes of transport to improve the efficiency of transport.
Inter-modal Travel	Traveling using multiple means of transport during one trip, e.g. use your car to get to the airport, then take a plane, then a shared shuttle to the destination. Also see Multi-modal Travel.
Internet of Mobility (IoM)	The idea of connecting all mobility-related services and assets using the Internet with a unified protocol
JEVS G105-1993	Also known as CHAdeMO, it is a method developed to quickly charge Electric Vehicles through the use of a special adapter that delivers up to 62.5 kW. This is used in Japan.
Kilowatt hour (kWh)	A unit of energy equivalent to the energy transferred in one hour by one thousand watts of power. Electric car batteries are typically measured in kilowatt hours. 1 kilowatt hour is typically 3-4 miles of range in a BEV.
kW (Kilowatt)	A unit of electric power.
Last Mile	Originally referred to the last section of a network or grid from the last distribution point to the user, in New Mobility it usually refers to the distance between a trip's starting or end point and the next (public) transport hub such as a train station or airport
Level 1 Charging	Charging your EV using a common household outlet up to 120v. Level 1 is the slowest method of charging and can take up to 24 hours or more to full charge your EV.

Level 2 Charging	Charges your EV at 240v using an installed outlet. Level 2 chargers are the most recommended chargers to EV owners. Depending on your EV model and charger, Level 2 can give you vehicle 5x as quickly as Level 1 which translates to up to 26 miles per hour of charging.
Level 3 Charging	Also known as DC charging, the fastest method of charging for all EVs. It can fully charge an EV battery in about half an hour. Level three chargers are currently rare as they're very expensive and require more power.
Lithium-ion battery (LiB)	Also known as a Li-ion, it is a common rechargeable battery.
Liquefied natural gas (LNG)	Natural gas that has been converted to liquid form by compression at moderate pressure and cooled to -258°F. The volume of natural gas as liquid is 1/600th of its volume as gas, improving the cost and safety of non-pressurized storage or transport.
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	A group of hydrocarbon-based gases derived from crude oil refining or natural gas fractionation. They include propane, propylene, normal butane, butane, butylene, isobutene A-14 and isobutylene.
Manufacturer's Claimed Range and Efficiency	This has traditionally been the most optimistic measure, achievable in specific circumstances. Often the manufacturers would use numbers derived from the "NEDC" cycle.
Mass Rapid Transit (MRT)	High performance transport system for transporting passengers in urban areas, mainly relying on rail systems. Also known as mass transit, subway, underground or metro. Due to their unprecedented traffic density, MRT systems are known to be the backbone of urban transport. They usually belong to a Public Transport authority.
Methane (CH ₄)	A colourless, odourless flammable gas that is the main constituent of natural gas. It is the simplest member of the alkane series of hydrocarbons. It is a greenhouse gas with a global warming potential estimated to be 96 over 20 years (GWP20) and 32 over 100 years (GWP100). The GWP100 of carbon dioxide is equal to 1.
Micro Transit / Micro mobility	Usually referred to as short distance transport on the Last Mile. It can include walking. Common services dedicated to micro mobility are bike and electric scooter sharing. Microtransit is sometimes also referred to on-demand mini vans or buses.
Mitigation	in the context of climate change, a human intervention to reduce the sources, or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.
Mobile combustion	Emissions from the combustion of fuels in transportation sources (e.g., cars, trucks, buses, trains, airplanes, and marine vessels) and emissions from off-road equipment such as what is used in construction, agriculture, and forestry.
Mobility	The ability to move or be moved freely and easily. In a wider sense Mobility is the ability to access things, even if it is virtual e.g. via video conferences, which would not require Transport. It focuses on the satisfaction of needs. To be distinguished from Transport.

Mobility as a Service (MaaS)	A system in which a wide range of mobility options are provided to customers as a service, i.e. tailored to their needs. The different modes of transport are often integrated, curated, managed and billed by a Mobility Service Provider.
Mobility on Demand (MoD)	Concept by which mobility can be obtained when the need arises through a service that does not require a reservation in advance
Mobility Service Provider (MSP)	Public or private companies that offer mobility services. Not all MSPs are also Transportation Service Providers (TSPs) but are instead only brokers and offer a platform for TSPs. The two terms are often used synonymously.
Mode of Transport	The way how people or goods get moved from A to B. Common modes of transport are walking, cycling, driving by car, bus, train, sending goods via trucks or ships or planes.
Mode Split or Modal Split	This describes the percentages of transportation types used. This usually refers to certain geographical areas or use cases, such as commuters in the Paris area.
Molten salt battery	A type of battery that utilizes molten salts as an electrolyte.
Multi-modal Travel	Traveling which allows to select different means of transport for the same ride – but using only one means of transport per trip, e.g. either one time take a bike, next time a car, another time a bus. Also see Inter-modal Travel.
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Submissions by countries that have ratified the Paris Agreement which presents their national efforts to reach the Paris Agreement’s long-term temperature goal of limiting warming to well below 2°C. New or updated NDCs are to be submitted in 2020 and every five years thereafter. NDCs thus represent a country’s current ambition/target for reducing emissions nationally.
NEDC	A cautionary tale in use of the word “new”, the New European Driving Cycle (NEDC), last updated in 1997, was designed to assess the emission levels of car engines and fuel economy in passenger cars. It has fallen out of favour as manufacturers were configuring their cars’ performance for the NEDC test, rather than the NEDC measuring their cars’ real world performance. When it comes to electric vehicles, the NEDC gives quite a generous assessment of range.
Neighbourhood Electric Vehicle (NEV)	BEV’s that are limited to streets with lower speed limits, typically around 45mph. NEV’s are all-electric and can be recharged using a standard outlet.
New Mobility	This is a buzzword describing new and upcoming mobility options and their combination into an integrated traffic system. Not everything labeled as “new” is really new, e.g. ride sharing is as old as the use of horses and buggies and even electric scooters were known in the 20’s of the last century. New Mobility is sometimes also referred to as Smart Mobility.
Nickel Metal Hydride (NiMH)	A less reliable rechargeable battery.
Off Peak Charging	Charging your electrical vehicle at certain lowest cost off-

	peak hours.
Pedelec	A bicycle where the rider's pedalling is assisted by an electric motor.
Peer-to-peer (P2P) Ride Sharing	This term is usually referred to Ride Sharing between private people not earning money with transportation but who are willing to share private rides. Not to be confused with Ride Hailing. Examples for P2P Ride Sharing companies: Fliinc, SAP TwoGo, BlaBla Car, LiftShare, Carma Carpool, ...
Personal Mobility Device (PMD)	Small vehicles such as bicycles, unicycles, monowheels / self-balancing unicycles, hoverboards, as well as electric skate boards and kick scooters belong to this classification.
Personal Rapid Transit (PRT)	PRT is a system of small automated cars guided on a fixed guideway. It is also referred to as Podcars and often considered as a type of demand-responsive public transport. Compared to mass transit systems the smaller cars allow a higher frequency and so lower waiting times as well as lighter structures.
Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEV)	PHEVs contain a battery that is able to be charged with an external electric power source, PHEV's are a mixture of all electric vehicles and ICEV's.
Plug-in vehicle (PiV)	A blanket term for any vehicle with a plug socket, including BEVs and PHEVs.
Pool Cars	Rental cars from a pool of cars, usually within a organization's fleet
Public Transport (PT)	Public Transport (also known as collective transport, public transportation, public transit) is an organized system of shared transport for use by the general public, mainly using mass transit modes of transport operated on scheduled routes, and usually subsidized and regulated by municipalities. Recently new modes of transport operated by commercial Transport Service Providers tested complementing services based on Shared Shuttle and Micro Mobility services.
Range	Simply put, this is the distance an electric vehicle can be expected to travel when its battery is fully charged. Bear in mind that manufacturers will have a claimed maximum range which may differ from the real world range that can actually be achieved when the car is faced with use on public roads.
Range per hour (RPH)	Miles of range per hour of charge.
Range-extended EV (REx)	An EV that has only an electric drivetrain, but a small petrol generator to charge the battery when range is depleted for longer trips. Often considered a type of PHEV.
Rapid Charging	Typically used for enroute charging on long distance journeys, rapid chargers can also be used as occasional "caught short" chargers, particularly if available somewhere convenient, e.g. a supermarket. Rapid charging takes place from 43kW power and above.

Recharge Time	Electric vehicles take different times to recharge, although it is worth remembering that it is not just the vehicle itself that impacts this but also the charging station that is used. Expect a car to take between 6 and 8 hours to recharge if you are using a standard mains outlet.
Regenerative Braking	Braking is one of the most inefficient aspects of driving any car, yet it is also entirely unavoidable. Thankfully electric vehicle manufacturers have found ways to recoup some of the energy expended through braking to recharge onboard batteries. This can help to give small boosts to range which become significant in the long term and, most importantly, prevent waste.
Remote App Control	Several electric vehicle manufacturers have gone above and beyond to make their cars more intelligently integrated with modern technology, typically through the creation of dedicated smartphone apps for Android and iOS that allow owners remote access to numerous features.
RFID Cards	Using the same technology used in public transport travel cards, these cards are used by many older chargepoints to allow access to EV charging
Ride Hailing	With ride hailing a rider “hails” or hires a personal driver to take them exactly where they need to go. The transportation vehicle is not shared with any other riders, nor does it make several stops along a route, similar to a taxi ride. Transportation network companies offer ride hailing services through websites or apps.
Ride Sharing	Ride sharing is synonymous with carpooling and refers to the process in which rides are shared by individuals. One person drives the car a certain route and takes along another person who wants to go to the same destination. Transportation network companies offer ride sharing services through websites or apps.
SAE J1772	The standard North American electrical connection for Electric Vehicles. Generally, works with Level 1 and Level 2 systems.
Shared Mobility	This term refers to using shared transport resources such as shared bikes, cars or electric scooters. Conceptually it also includes any mode of transport which gets shared by multiple people, such as in a bus, train or on a plane.
Shared Shuttle Services	Special kind of Taxi Pooling with the use of buses or mini vans for a higher passenger capacity. Therefore sometimes also called Vanpooling. Some Shared Shuttle Services offer point to point connections like a taxi, other services only go into certain directions rather like an on-demand bus service with a bit flexible route and some only operate as Feeder Systems serving the last mile between a bus or train station and the final destinations. Commonly known Shared Shuttle Services operators are e.g. Via Van, Moia, IOKI, and Clever Shuttle.
Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs)	Compounds in the atmosphere that cause warming and have lifetimes roughly below 20 years, including black carbon, ozone, methane, and many hydrofluorocarbons.

Single Occupancy Vehicle (SOV)	Vehicle occupied by only one person, the driver. SOVs are not allowed to use High Occupancy Vehicle lanes or certain parking lots reserved for carpool vehicles. Single occupancy refers to the lowest possible Car Occupancy.
Single-phase Power	Typically found in most UK homes and some businesses, this is what all standard 3 pin plug sockets provide. A single-phase electricity supply can power a dedicated charge point up to 7kW.
Slow Charging	A better option for home charging, this allows for both top up and overnight charging through a dedicated charge point. The 3.7kW Pod Point Solo is a good example of this type of charging point and provides faster charging times than a 3 pin socket.
Slugging	A special form of Hitch Hiking, where passengers meet drivers of Single Occupancy Vehicles in order to form a Carpool, which then allows them to use High Occupancy Vehicle lanes.
Smart charging	A catch-all term for a series of functions that a Wi-Fi connected charge point can perform. Typically this refers to things like load balancing, energy monitoring and “managed charging”, i.e. shifting charging periods away from periods of high grid demand and/or low grid supply and to periods of low grid demand and/or high grid supply.
Smart City	The municipality of a “smart” city makes extensive use of information and communication technologies (ICT) to enhance urban services such as administration, energy, transportation and utilities.
Smart Mobility	Similar buzzword as New Mobility, emphasizes more on the use of IT systems to make it happen.
Surge Pricing	Monetary incentive via increased prices for ride hailing drivers to make themselves available in high demand areas. The concept is widely used by ride hailing companies like Uber.
Taxi	Motor vehicle licensed to transport passengers in return for payment of a fare. Taxis are often considered as part of Public Transport and therefore highly regulated.
Taxi Pooling	Shared cab in which the first passenger sets the direction and other passengers might join either the whole ride or parts of it. If passengers hop on or off during the ride, some Taxi Pooling systems allow for short detours.
Tesla Supercharger	A super-fast charging system that can provide up to 120 kW directly to the car’s battery. Currently these systems are only available to Teslas.
The Pod Point Network	On the Pod Point Network you can charge your EV without RFID cards or membership. Simply use the Pod Point app to find a charge point and start your charge. Alternatively, some Pod Point rapid chargers can be used with just the tap of your contactless bank card.

The Rapid Charge Paradox	The counter-intuitive realisation that it is only at the fastest chargers where EV drivers typically spend time waiting to charge. This is because most charging is done at slower charge points that charge the car while the driver is otherwise occupied.
Three-phase Power	Often found on commercial and industrial sites, this provides three alternating currents and allows for 22kW AC charging. Significant three-phase power availability is also a prerequisite for DC rapid charger installation.
Top Up Charging	The practice of plugging in your electric vehicle whenever you park while out and about, making use of the time your car is not in use to add charge to your battery. This helps avoid range anxiety and means you will rarely find yourself waiting for your car to charge.
Transit	This term often refers to the carriage of people or goods from one country to another through a country where no stop is made – or between connecting flights at an airport.
Transport as a Service (TaaS)	Legacy term for Mobility as a Service, still sometimes used synonymously despite the fact that mobility covers more than just transport.
Transportation / Transport	Conveyance of passengers or freight from one place to another. To be distinguished from Mobility. While transportation is the process of changing a person's or good's location, Mobility is the ability to do so.
Transportation Demand Management (TDM)	Programs to reduce the need to travel and increase travel options by promoting alternatives to driving alone in a car
Transportation Network Company (TNC)	Connects paying passengers via websites and mobile apps with drivers who provide transportation in (often non-commercial) vehicles (e.g. Lyft, Uber, Ola, Grab, Careem, and Didi Chuxing). TNCs are usually referred to Ride Hailing.
Transportation Service Provider (TSP)	Public or private companies that deliver transportation services, e.g. taxi or bus companies but also Ride Hailing companies such as Ola, Grab, Lyft or Uber. Also see Mobility Service Provider (MSP)
Trickle Charging	The slowest type of charging, this is best reserved for long overnight charges at home and is either provided safely by de-rated dedicated charge points, or through a standard 3 pin plug, which lacks certain safety features.
Type 1	A five pin plug that also features a clip, this connector is common in the US and is typically found on EVs manufactured by Asian and US brands (e.g. Nissan, Mitsubishi and GM/Vauxhall/Opel). However its prominence is fading as Nissan have moved to Type 2.
Type 2	A seven pin plug with one flat edge, this connector was originally favoured by European brands e.g. BMW, VW group, but is now becoming the most popular on all cars. Can carry three-phase power and locks into the socket of a charging point.

UK 3 pin	The plug for a standard UK electrical outlet. This connector can be used to charge some EVs in an emergency but lacks the safety, speed and security features of a dedicated charge point.
Ultra-Low Emission Vehicle (ULEV)	A car that has official tailpipe carbon dioxide emissions of less than 75g/km, and is therefore eligible for grants and benefits from the UK government.
Urban Mobility	Mobility in cities and urban areas can be divided into freight transportation and the mobility of passengers – both via public and individualized transport. It will become a cornerstone for the further development of urban areas.
Vehicle to Grid (V2G)	The concept of using your electric car battery to release power back through the charger either for use in the local building or back into the grid at large during time of high grid demand.
VRLA battery (valve-regulated lead-acid battery)	A rechargeable lead-acid battery.
Worldwide harmonized Light vehicles Test Procedure (WLTP)	WLTP is the more thorough emissions and efficiency testing regime that has broadly superseded the NEDC. The test provides a less optimistic verdict on real world electric range, but it is arguably still more optimistic than a vehicle's actual real world range.
Zero Emissions	The phrase 'zero emissions' is mentioned quite often when e-mobility is discussed. In most cases it is used to identify a vehicle which does not output any harmful pollutants at the point of use.