

car was 65 kilometers and a top speed of 32 km/h.

The great popularity of electric vehicles among women also led to a certain bias towards them from the men who used to dominate in that distant masculine era. Thus, the industry is in decline for the next 50 years. [2]. At the end of the 20th century, electric vehicles were one of the highest priority personal vehicles, which is also clearly demonstrated by statistics indicating that as of 1900: 38% of cars in the United States use electricity, 40% drive a steam engine and 22% use gasoline.

An interesting fact: In the 70s of the XX century, a fuel crisis broke out in the world, which was caused by political conflicts of the leading countries of the world. Fuel prices began to rise, which negatively affected the US economy. To solve this problem, the US Congress in 1976 passes, as it turned out, a revolutionary law "to expand research in the field of electric motors, batteries and other components suitable for the creation of electric or hybrid vehicles.

References

1. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Anderson_\(inventor\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Anderson_(inventor)).
2. <https://hevcars.com.ua/reviews/evolyutsiya-elektricheskikh-avtomobiley>.

HOW TO CHARGE AN ELECTRIC CAR

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Modern electric cars typically come with a charging system that allows them to be charged quickly and efficiently. There are different levels of charging speeds that depend on the type of charger being used, as well as the capacity of the car's battery.

Level 1 charging is the slowest, using a standard 120-volt household outlet to provide a charge of up to 5 miles of range per hour. Level 2 charging is faster and requires a dedicated charging unit that uses a 240-volt power source. This can provide up to 25 miles of range per hour of charging. These charging stations are commonly

found at public charging stations, workplaces, and homes where an electrician has installed a charging system.

Level 3 charging, also called DC fast charging, is the fastest way to charge an electric car. This type of charging station uses a 480-volt power source, providing up to 80% of battery capacity in as little as 30 minutes. These charging stations are usually found at public charging stations and provide a convenient way for electric car owners to charge their vehicles quickly on long road trips.

DC fast charging (or DCFC) is a technology that allows electric vehicles (EVs) to recharge their batteries quickly, typically in less than an hour. This is in contrast to Level 1 or Level 2 charging, which typically takes several hours to fully recharge an EV.

DC fast charging uses direct current (DC) power to rapidly charge a vehicle's battery, rather than alternating current (AC) power used for Level 1 and Level 2 charging. DCFC stations are typically more powerful than AC charging stations, with outputs ranging from 50 kW to 350 kW or more.

The faster charging time offered by DCFC stations is especially useful for electric vehicles traveling longer distances, as it allows them to top up their batteries quickly and continue their journey. DCFC stations can typically provide 80% of an EV's full charge in about 30 minutes, although the charging rate may vary depending on factors such as the vehicle's battery capacity and the station's charging speed.

DC fast charging stations are usually located along highways and other major routes, allowing EV drivers to easily access them while on long trips. While DCFC technology has become more common in recent years, there is still some variation in charging standards and connector types used by different EV manufacturers and charging networks. However, many new DCFC stations are designed to support multiple standards in order to provide compatibility with a wide range of electric vehicles.

Many modern electric cars also come equipped with regenerative braking systems that allow the car to recover energy during braking or deceleration. This

energy is then used to recharge the car's battery. This system can help extend the car's range, reduce the need for frequent charging, and improve overall efficiency.

Overall, modern charging systems have made owning and driving an electric car more convenient and accessible for a wider range of drivers. As technology continues to advance, we can expect even more improvements in the speed and accessibility of electric car charging systems.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN GREEN TECHNOLOGIES

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Nowadays, a sharp deterioration of the environment has become one of the serious problems. The reality of modern life in Ukrainian cities is polluted atmospheric air and a huge amount of household waste. All over the world, people are facing many new and complex environmental "failures". Some of them are small and affect only a few ecosystems, others dramatically change the conditions of our lives. Only now the concept of ecological architecture has begun to emerge in the mass consciousness.

To solve this problem, it is necessary to develop and popularize "green" construction in the country, the main principle of which is to achieve energy efficiency during construction.

Green construction - is a type of building construction and operation that involves minimal impact on the environment. Its goal is to reduce the level of consumption of energy and material resources during the entire life cycle of the building: from site selection to design, construction, operation, repair and demolition. This is achieved due to energy efficiency and constant growth in the quality of construction works.

Green architecture is becoming more and more popular every year. Architects and designers implement the most incredible projects. People seek to purchase housing that will allow them to follow the principles of environmental sustainability.