DC fast charging can enable long distance travel in an electric vehicle. However, the wide variety of fast charging stations and vehicle models can make it difficult to predict how quickly a particular car will charge at a particular station. The tables below can help you better understand what to expect.

## Generalized DC fast charging speed by station power

| Fast charging station <br> power | Estimated* miles gained in 30 <br> minutes of charging |
| :--- | :--- |
| 25 kW | 45 miles |
| 50 kW | 90 miles |
| 100 kW | 166 miles |
| 150 kW | 200 miles |

*This table is an estimate based on generalized conditions. Actual charging times will vary according to temperature, vehicle state of charge, battery size, vehicle model, and station power.

## DC fast charging speed by vehicle

The first 30 minutes of a fast-charging station generally add the most miles. Charging rate slows down significantly as the vehicle approaches $80 \%$ state of charge. The chart below estimates how long it takes each EV model to charge to $80 \%$ and how many miles that translates to for each vehicle.

| EV model | Driving <br> range | $0-80 \%$ DCFC speed <br> according to manufacturer | Max <br> power* |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Nissan LEAF | 150 miles | 120 miles in 40 minutes | 50 kW |
| Nissan LEAF Plus | 222 miles | 180 miles in 45 minutes | 100 kW |
| Chevrolet Bolt | 259 miles | 207 miles in 70 minutes | 55 kW |
| Kia Niro EV | 239 miles | 191 miles in 54 minutes | 77 kW |
| Hyundai Kona EV | 258 miles | 206 miles in 54 minutes | 77 kW |

*Max power refers to the fastest charging power (measured in kilowatts) the vehicle can accept during a DC fast charging session. A Nissan LEAF plugged into a $25-\mathrm{kW}$ station will charge 45 miles in 30 minutes (according to the first table) but charge 120 miles in 40 minutes if plugged into a 50-kW station.

