



Passenger Car Roadmap















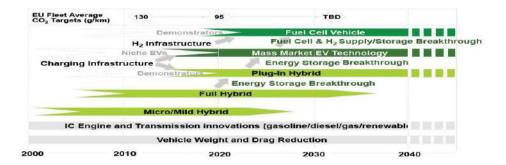


Executive summary – Passenger car roadmap

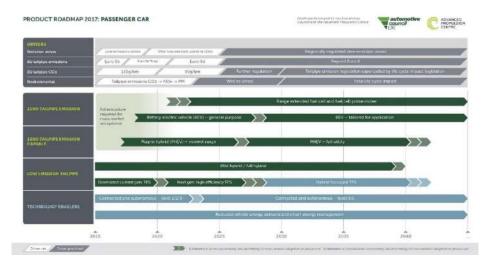


Passenger car low carbon technology roadmap









- The 2009 passenger car roadmap identified tailpipe CO₂ legislation as
 the primary driver with technologies slowly transitioning from
 micro/mild hybrids to fuel cell vehicles, with energy storage
 breakthroughs being the major implementation barrier.
- The 2017 roadmap acknowledges there has been a move from CO₂ as the sole driver to improved local air quality and the drive for zero emission operating zones.
- The "stepping stone" transitional movement between products has been removed, which reflects there are multiple and not just a single future solution.
- There is a greater articulation of technology evolution and potential market discontinuities.
- There is a recognition that thermal propulsion systems will transition from the sole propulsion device to being part of a hybrid system.
- The impact of vehicle connectivity and autonomy and how this effects vehicle utilisation and ownership models is given greater recognition.
- Infra-structural requirement has replaced "technology break through" as the main implementation barrier.



Update process: The product roadmaps were developed using the following approach



The process was co-ordinated by the **Advanced Propulsion Centre on behalf of Automotive Council.**



Research the new economic, social, technical and legislative drivers

1-1 confidential interviews

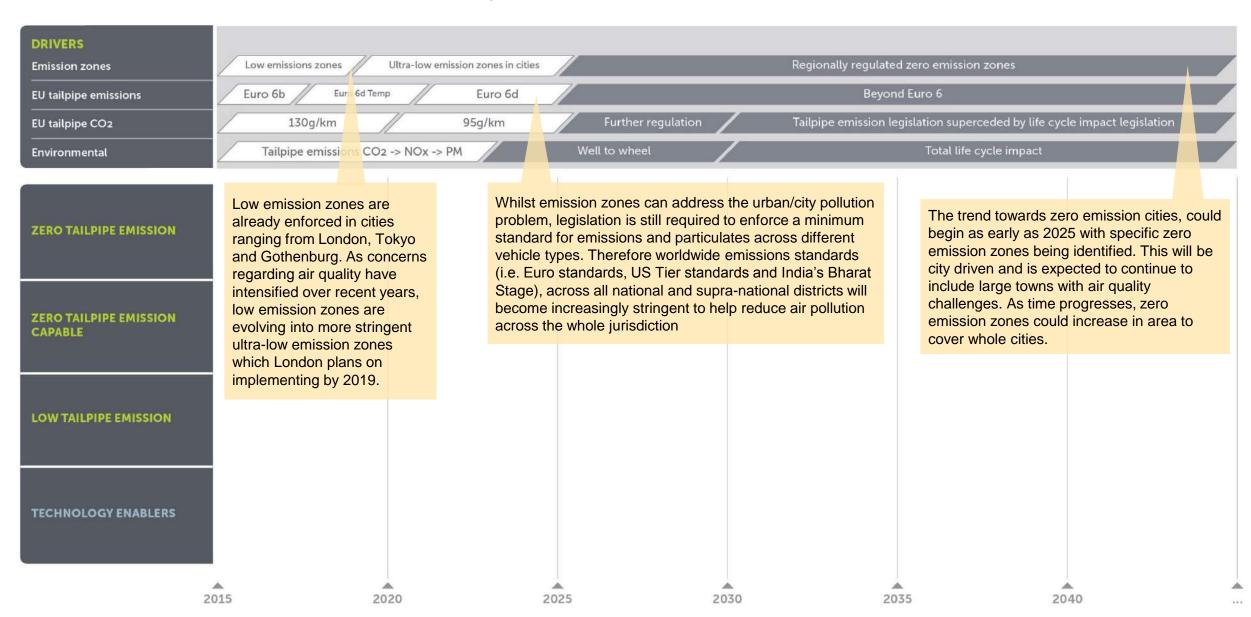
Consensus with participating OEM's

Review with Automotive
Council Technology working
group

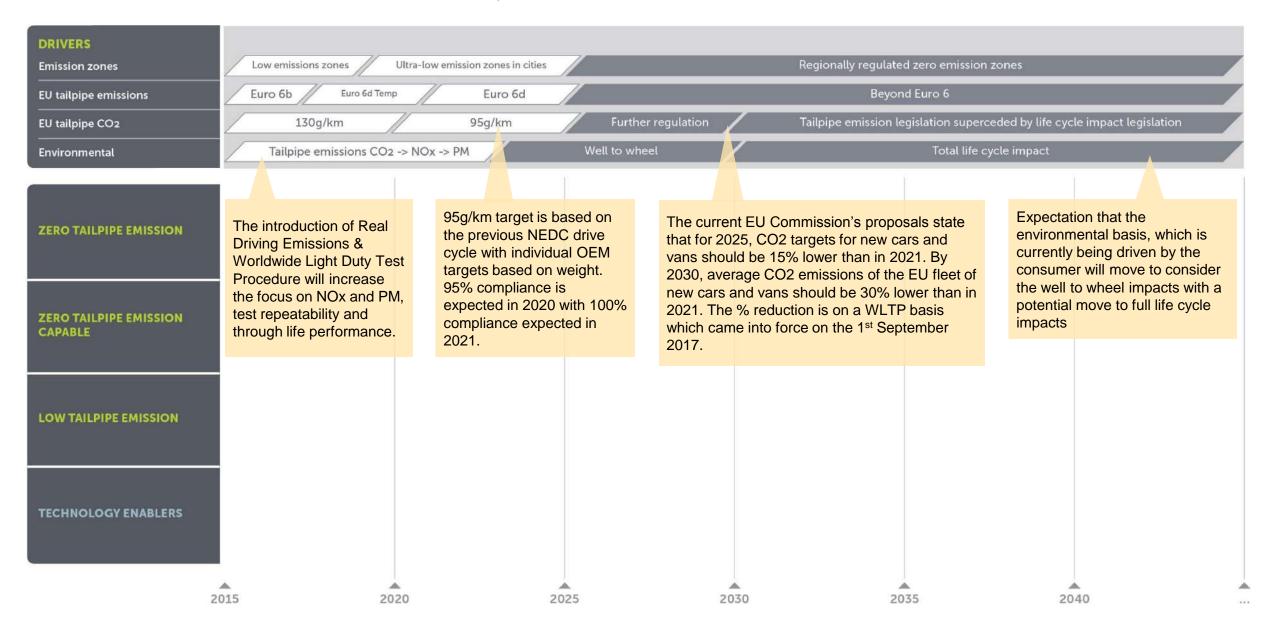




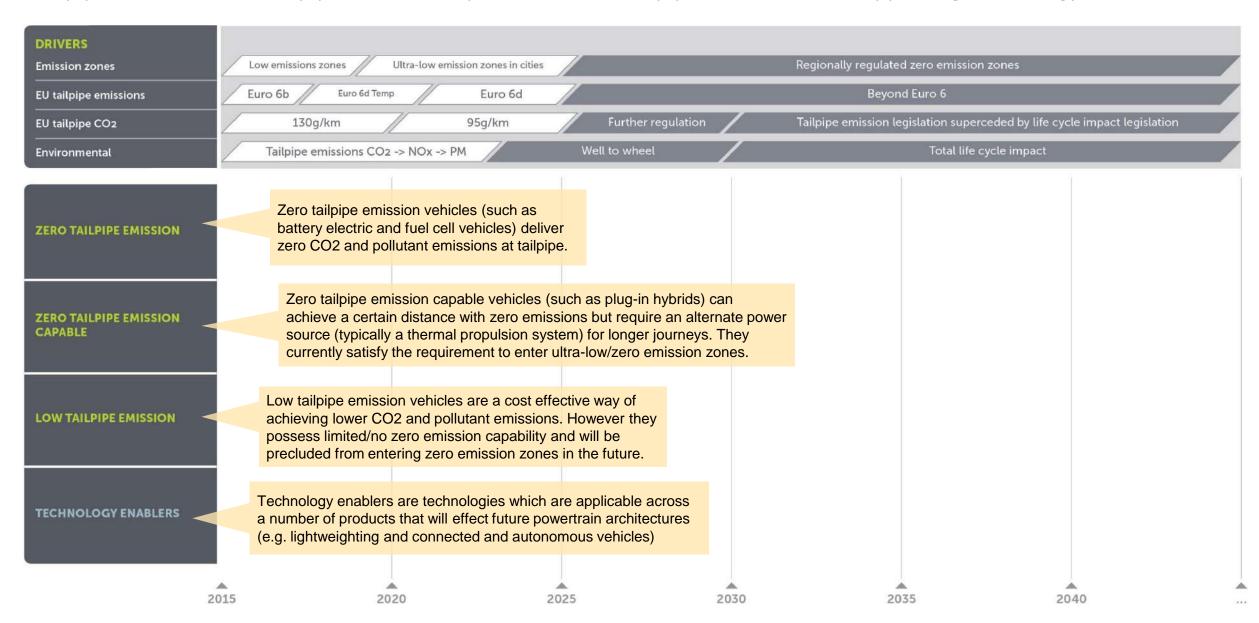
Drivers: Drivers have been defined as both regulatory and standards but also take into consideration the environmental basis which is market driven by the consumer



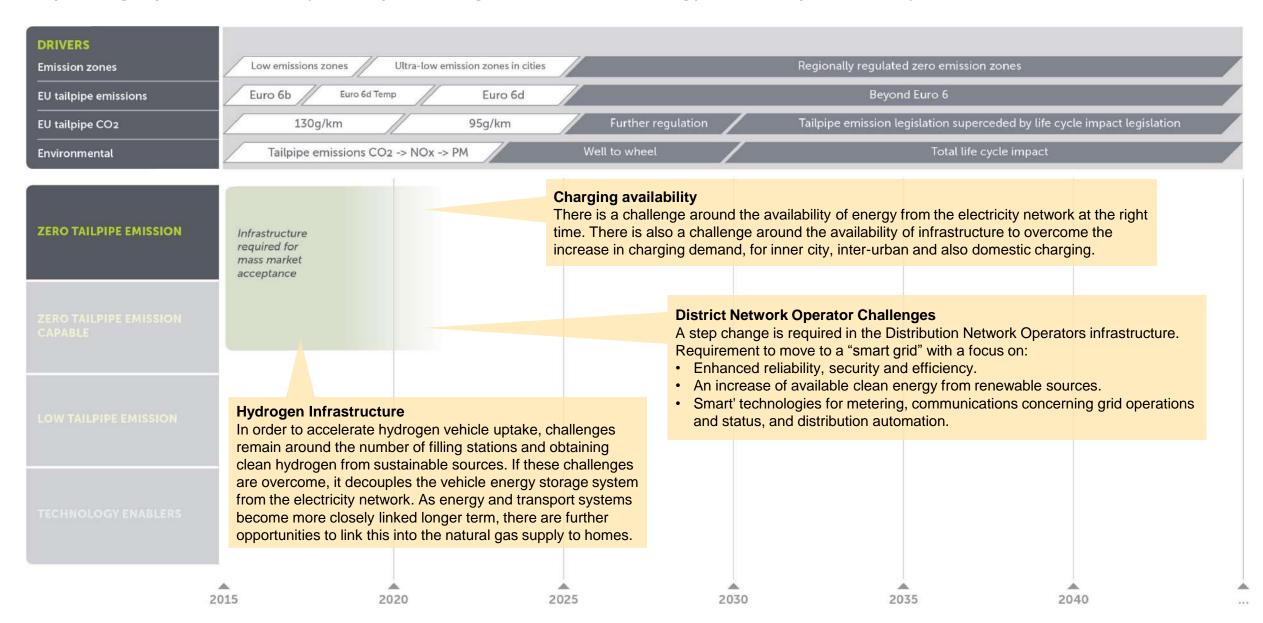
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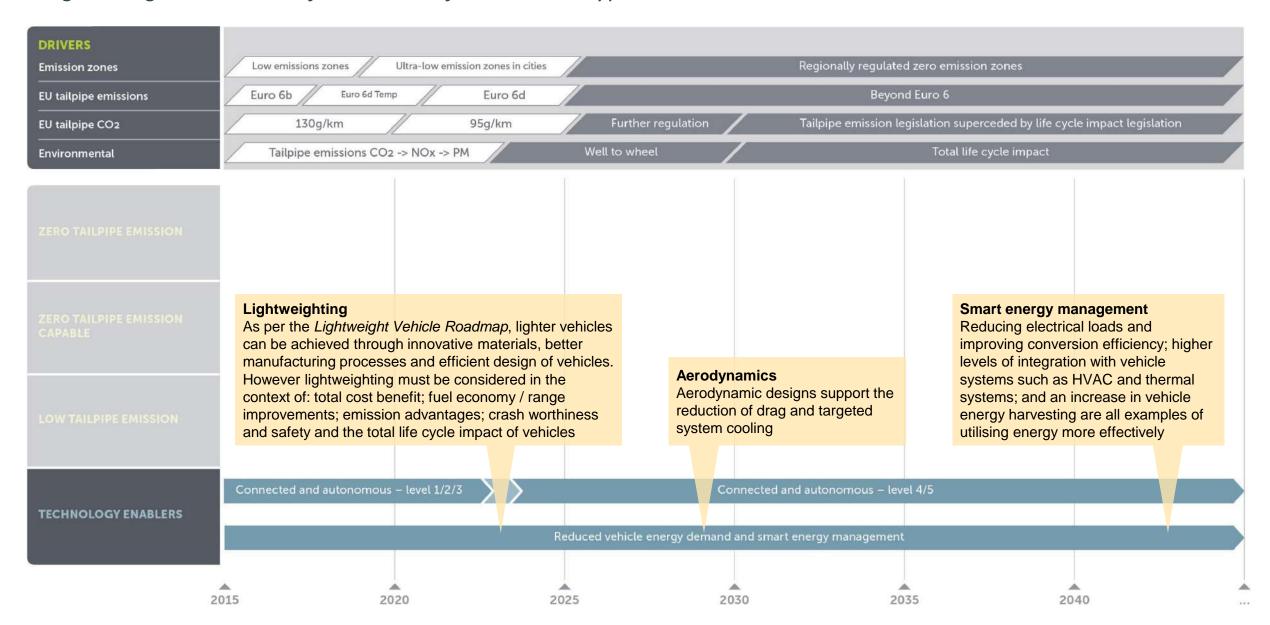
Categories: In response to CO2 and pollutant emission legislation, passenger car products can be categorised as low tailpipe emission, zero tailpipe emission capable and zero tailpipe emission with supporting technology enablers



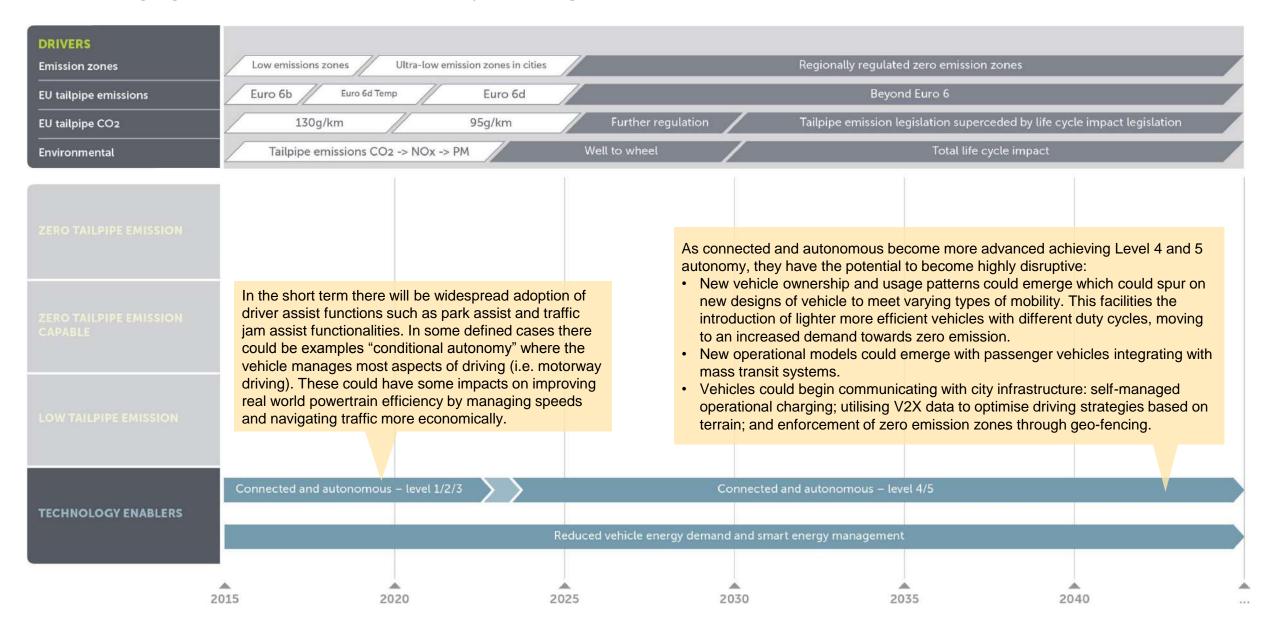
Infrastructure: Mass market adoption of alternatively fuelled vehicles is highly dependent on introducing a refuelling infrastructure capable of handling the increased energy demand from transport



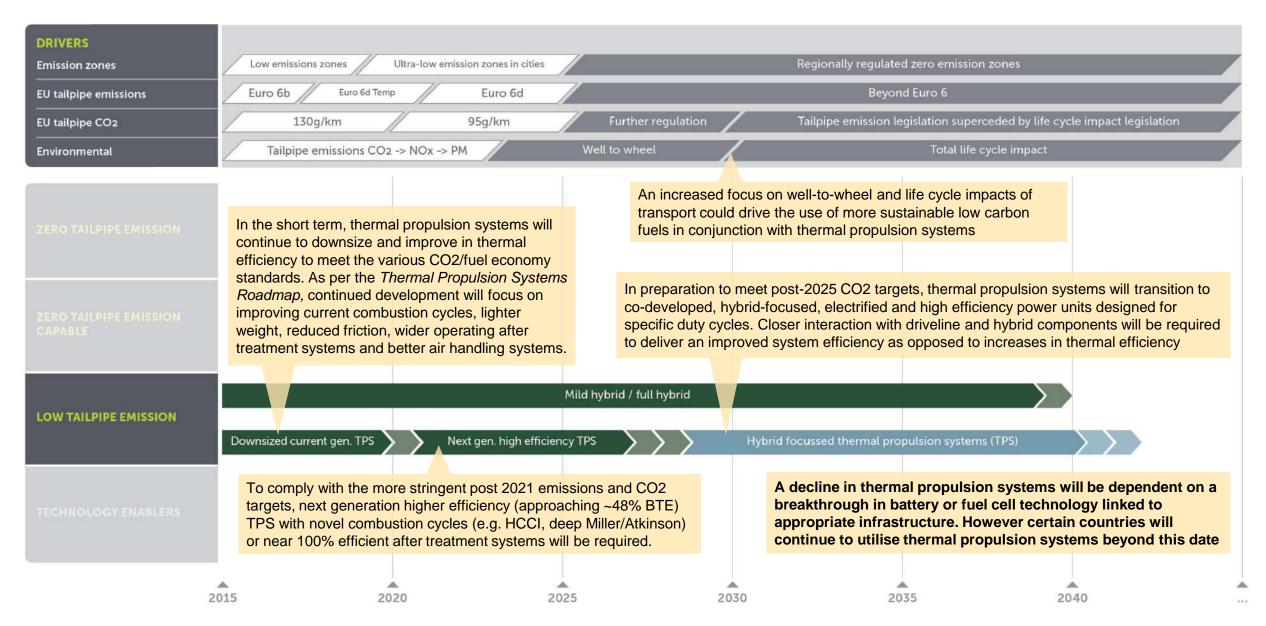
Technology enablers: Lightweighting, smart energy management and improved aerodynamics are continuous engineering tasks that are fundamental for all vehicle types.



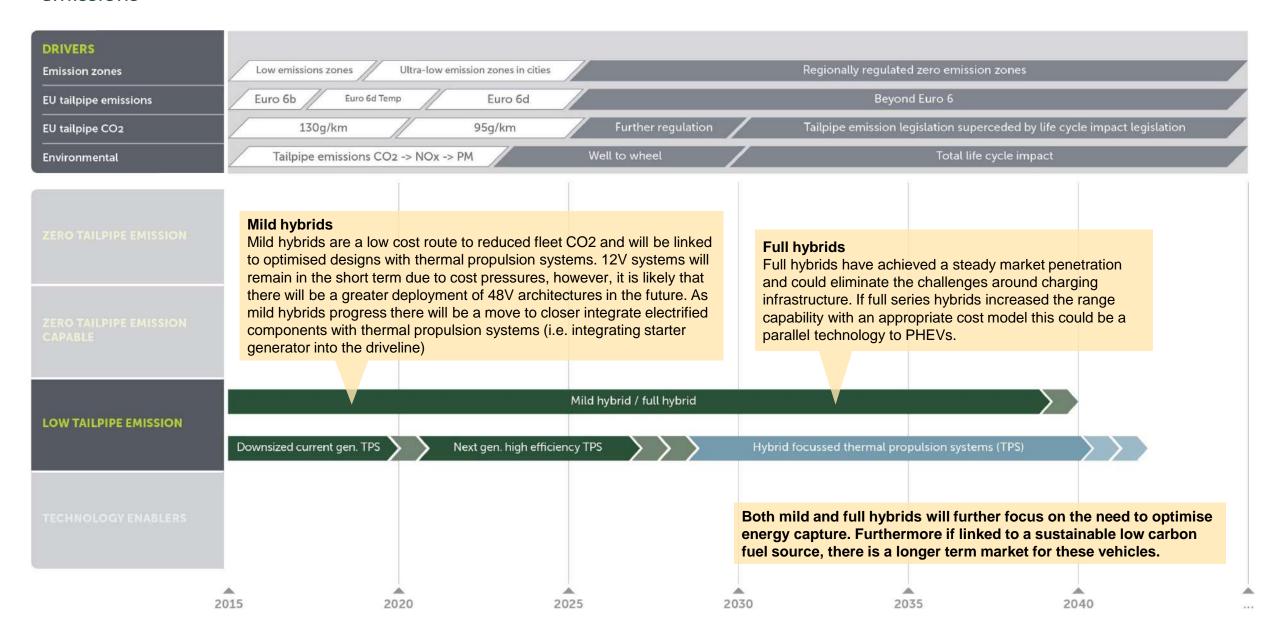
Technology enablers: Vehicles that are connected and autonomous have the potential to alter powertrains with new emerging business models and drive cycle changes



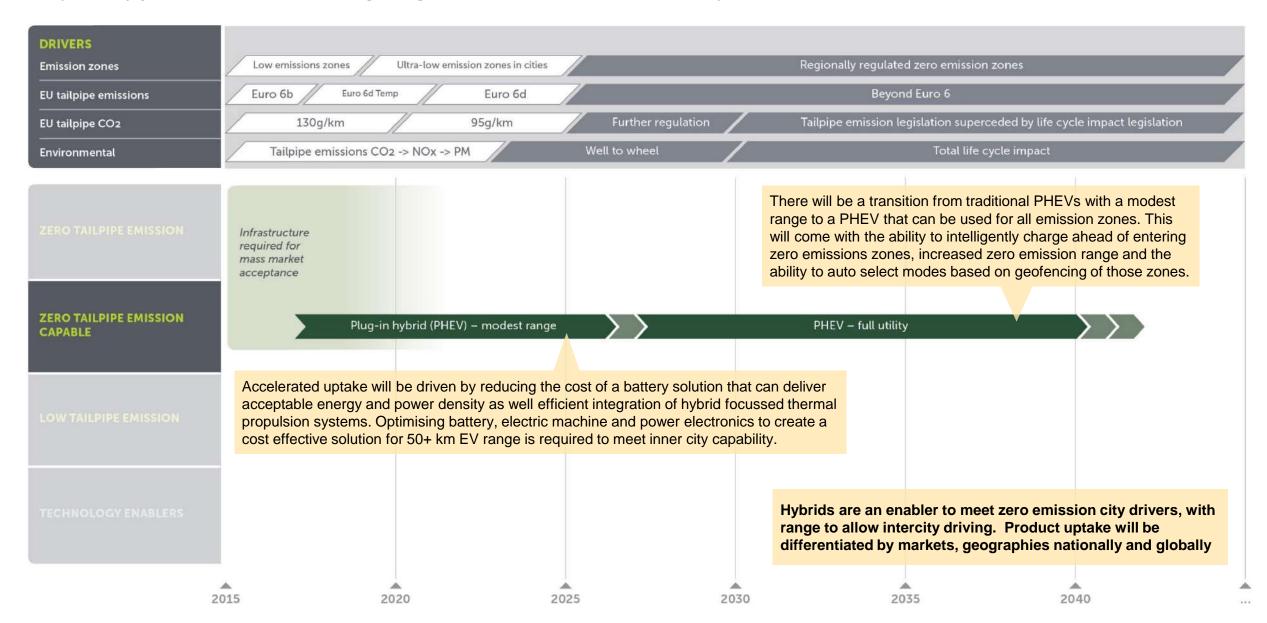
Low tailpipe emission: Thermal propulsion systems remain critical for future passenger car powertrains but they will increasingly function as part of system rather than act as the sole propulsion device



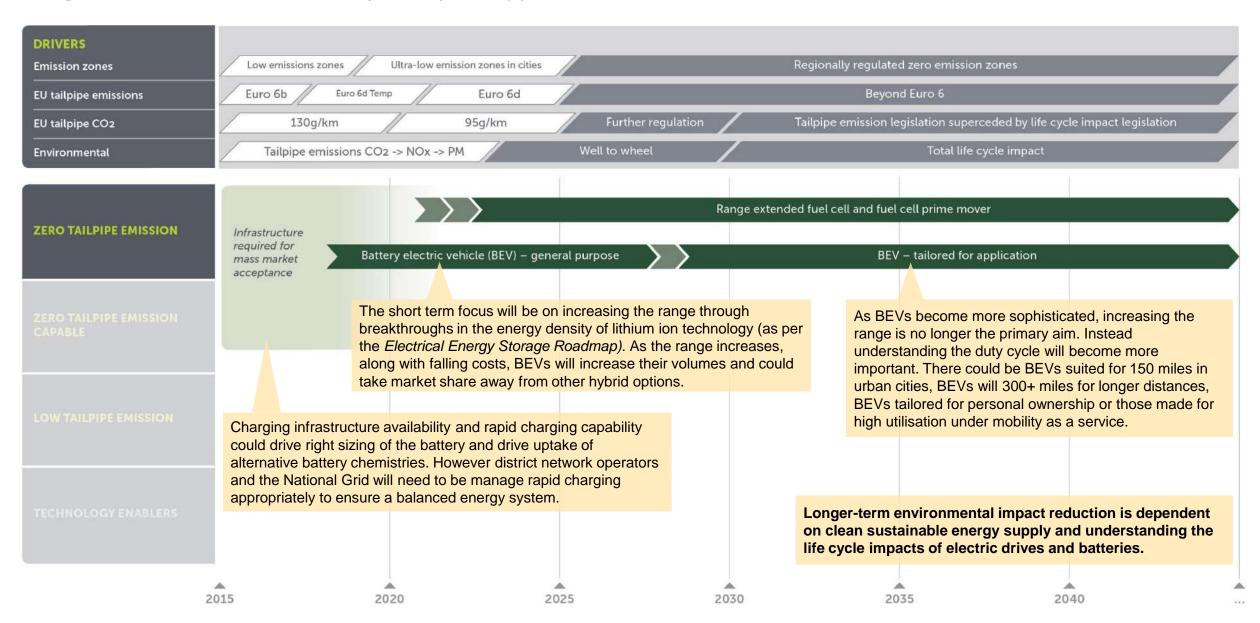
Low tailpipe emission: Both mild and full hybrids are a lower cost way of achieving lower CO2 and pollutant emissions



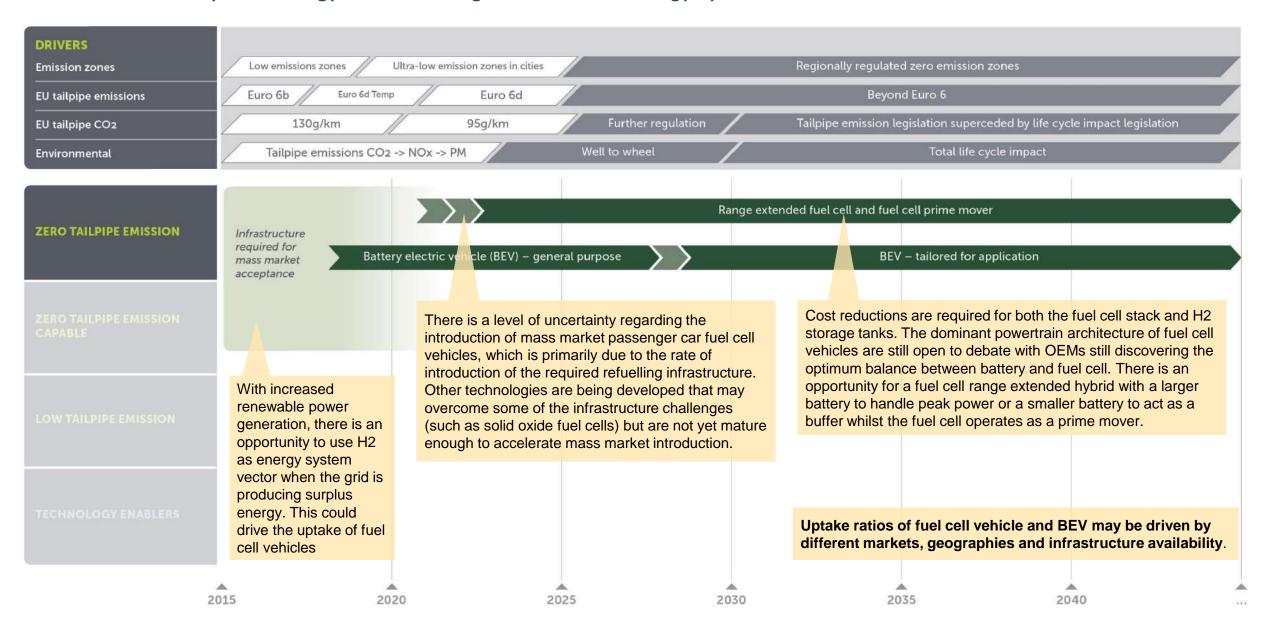
Zero tailpipe emission capable: Plug-in hybrids are a pragmatic approach in achieving a zero emission range capability for cities and travelling long distances with an alternate power source



Zero tailpipe emission: Improvements in battery technology are needed to increase the range in the short term but longer term BEVs will be tailored for bespoke applications

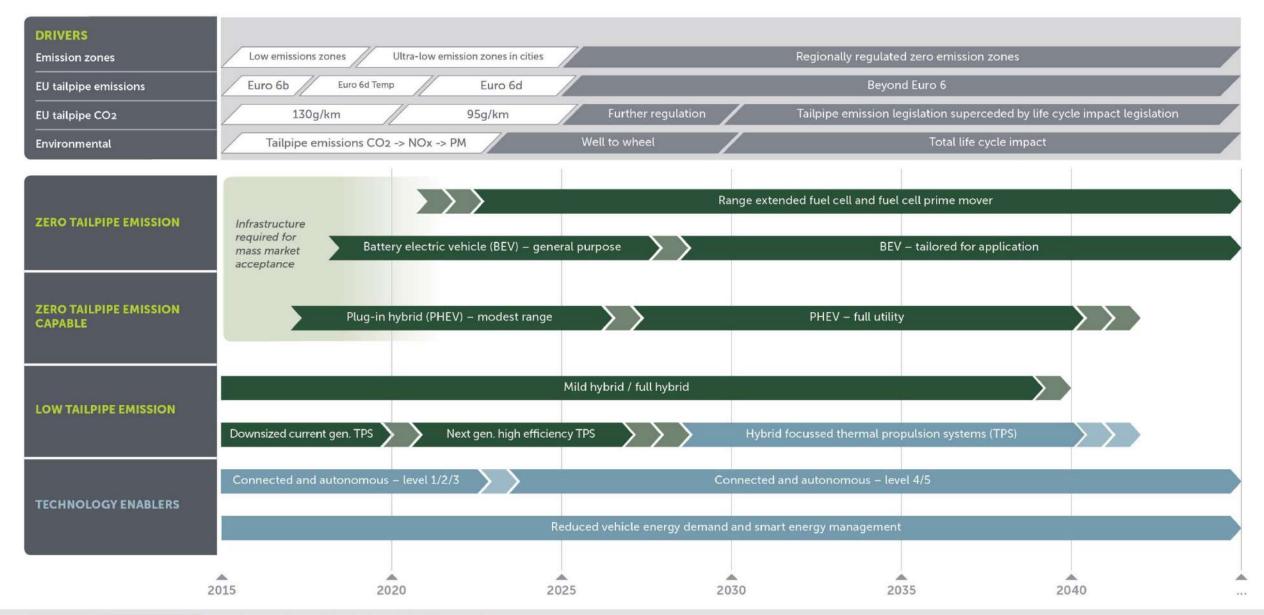


Zero tailpipe emission: Fuel cell vehicles still need overcome the infrastructure challenges but provide a competing solution to battery technology when looking at the whole energy system









Driver predicted