

What will you be driving in 2040?

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Professor of
Advanced
Powertrain Systems

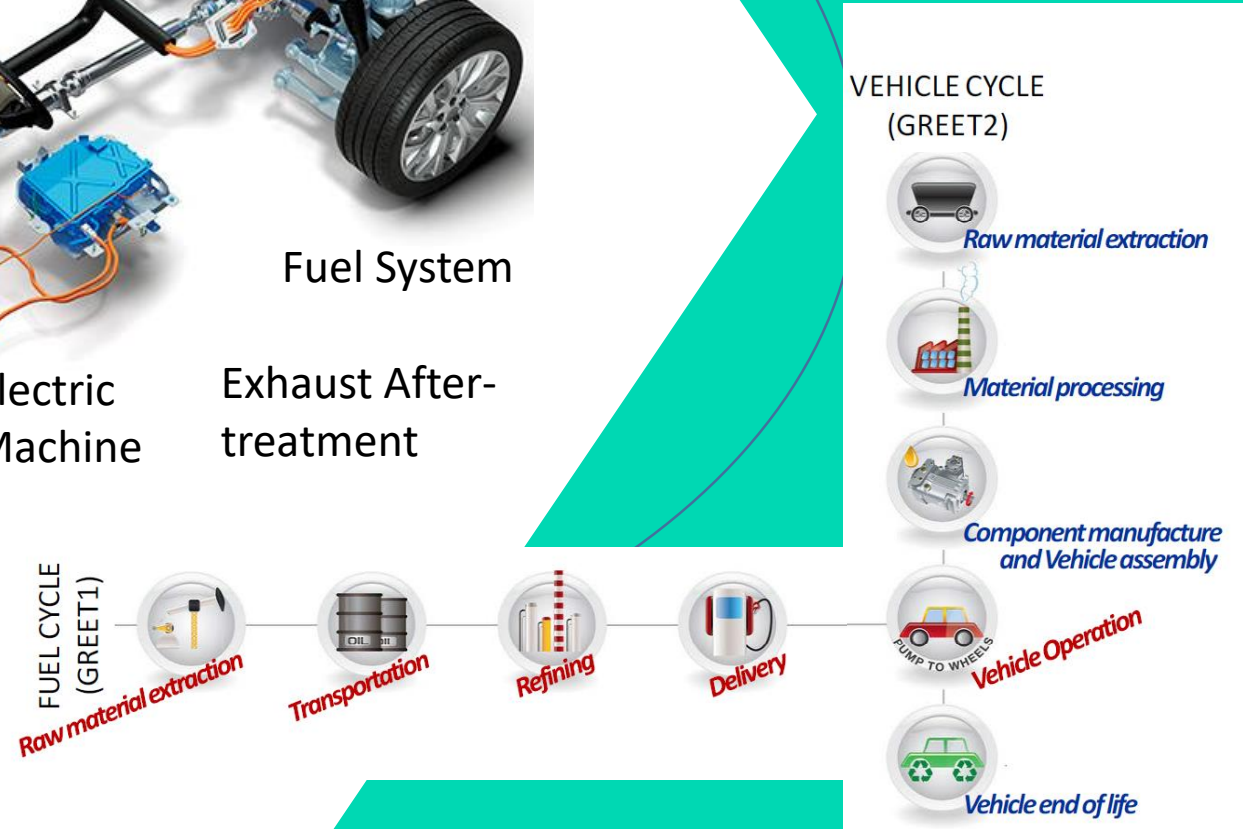
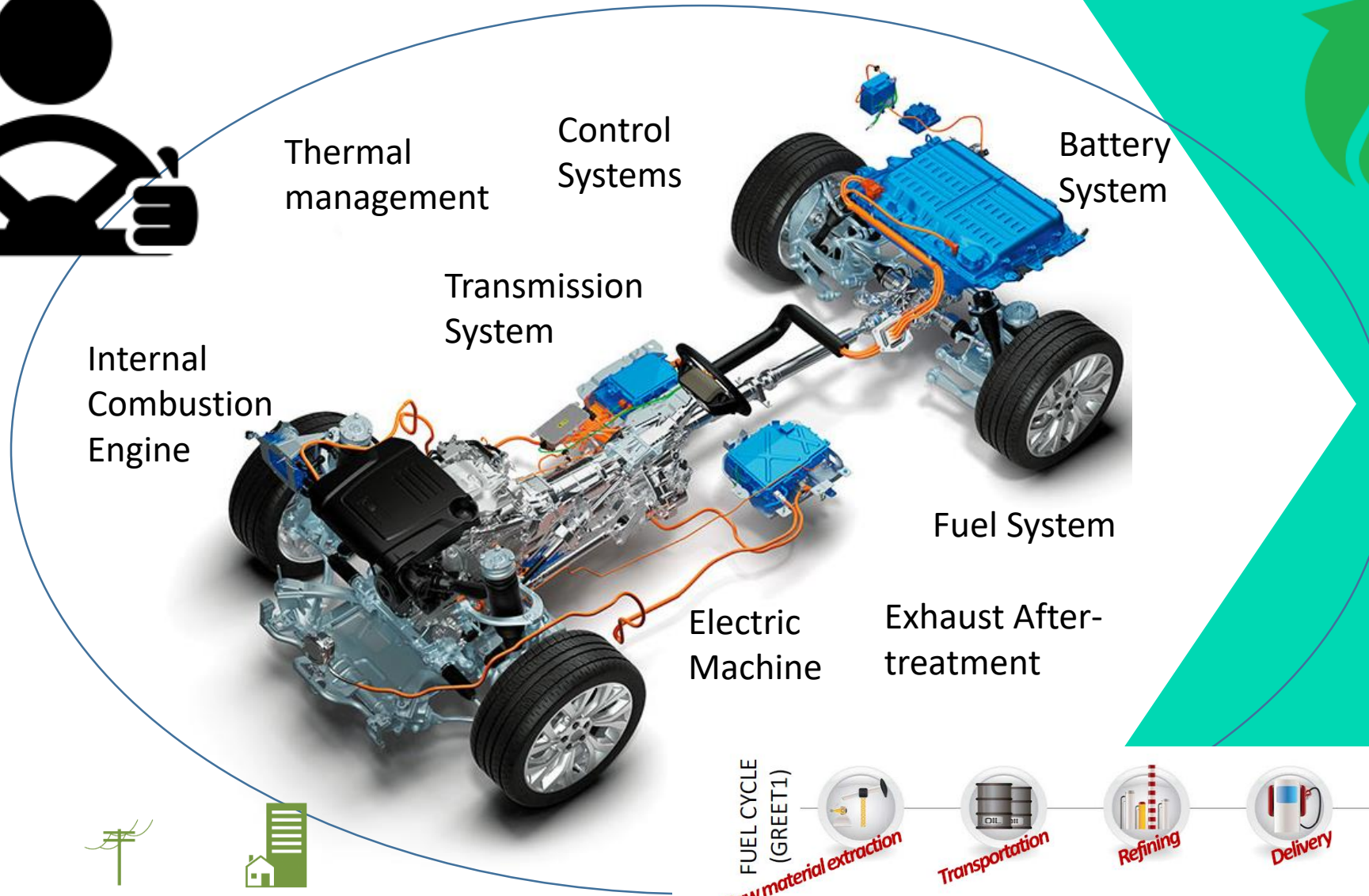


The challenges of a
low emissions and
CO₂ future



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What is a Powertrain?



What were you driving 20 years ago?



Rover 100
K-series 1.0 L PFI engine
Range anxiety due to small fuel tank!



Year 2000 Renault Megane 1.6L PFI
Average fuel consumption ~35MPG



Year 2015 Ford S-Max 2.0L Diesel
Average fuel consumption ~45-55MPG
Euro6 Emissions compliant

**So What's the Big
Problem?**



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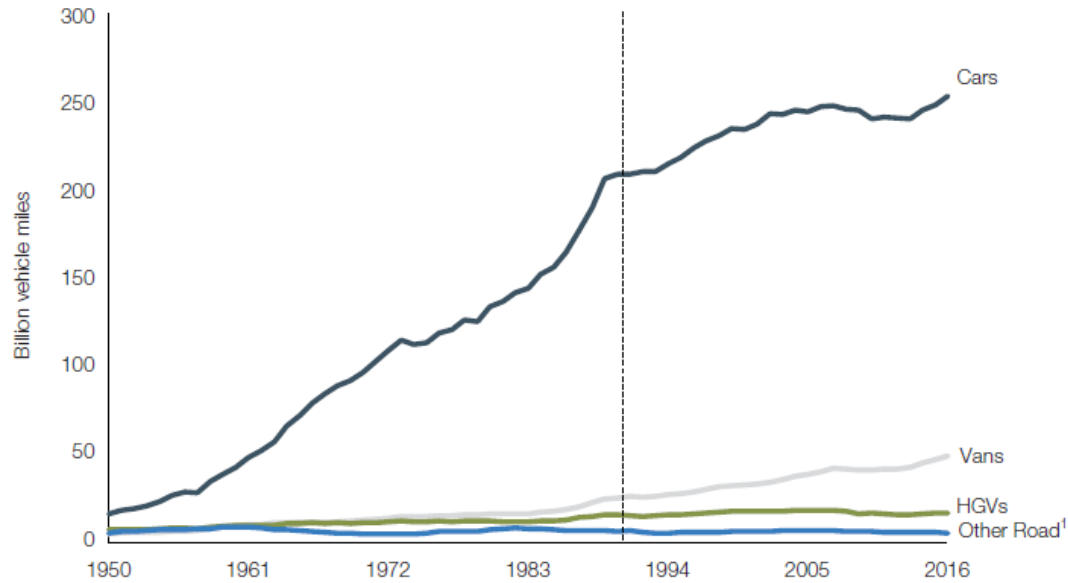
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Pollution, Congestion, Global Warming



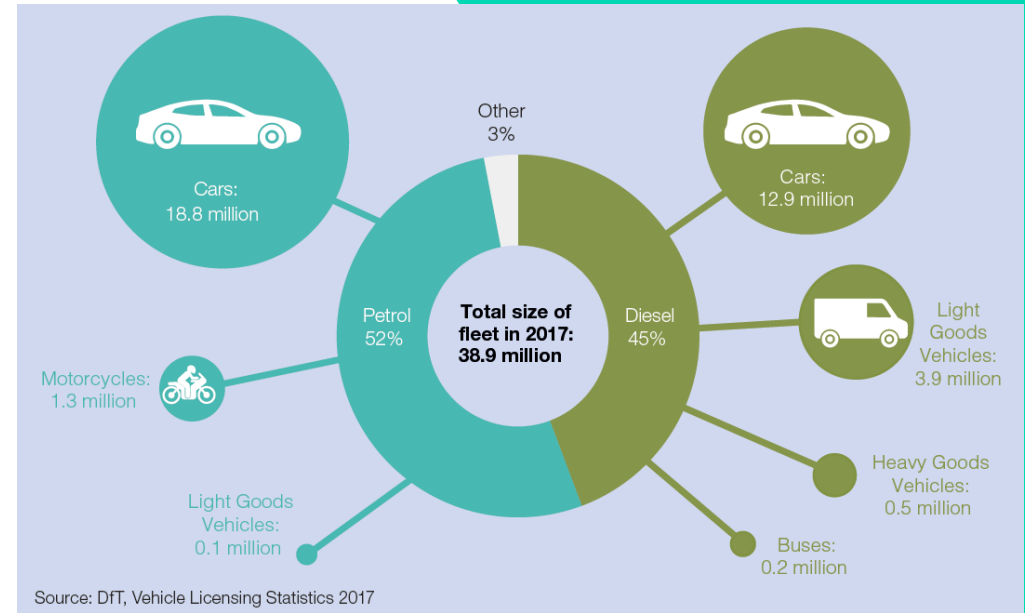
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The Scale of the Challenge



Source: DfT Road Traffic Statistics 2016 – Traffic volumes (miles)

¹ Includes Motorcycles, Buses & Coaches



Source: DfT, Vehicle Licensing Statistics 2017

Globally

- 131.4 million births per year
- ~100million motor vehicles are made per year
- >200million engines are manufactured per year
- ~1.5x the human birth Rate!

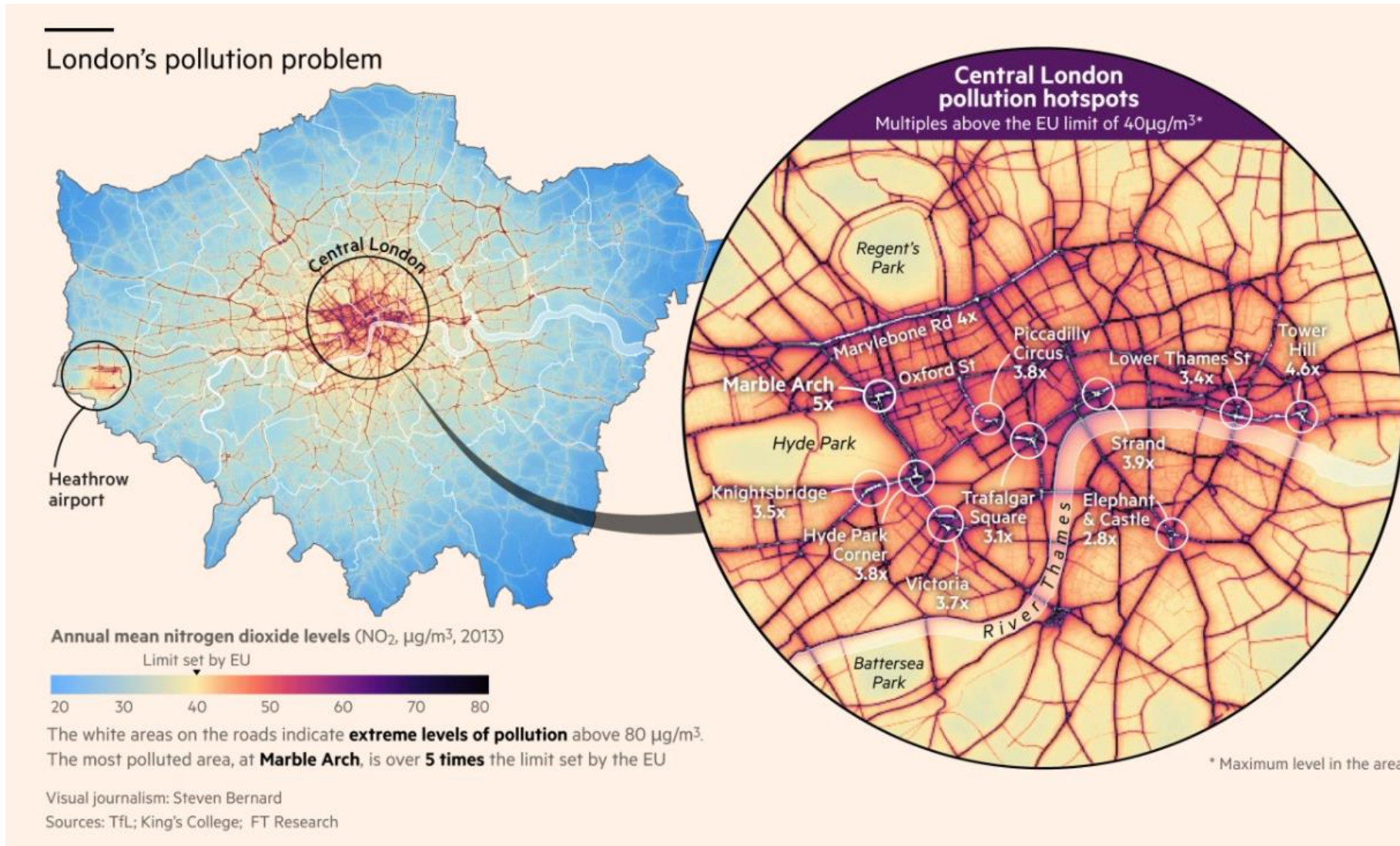
In the UK in 2017 new vehicle volumes were

- 2.5 million cars
- 362,000 light goods vehicles
- 52,000 heavy goods vehicles
- 115,000 motorcycles



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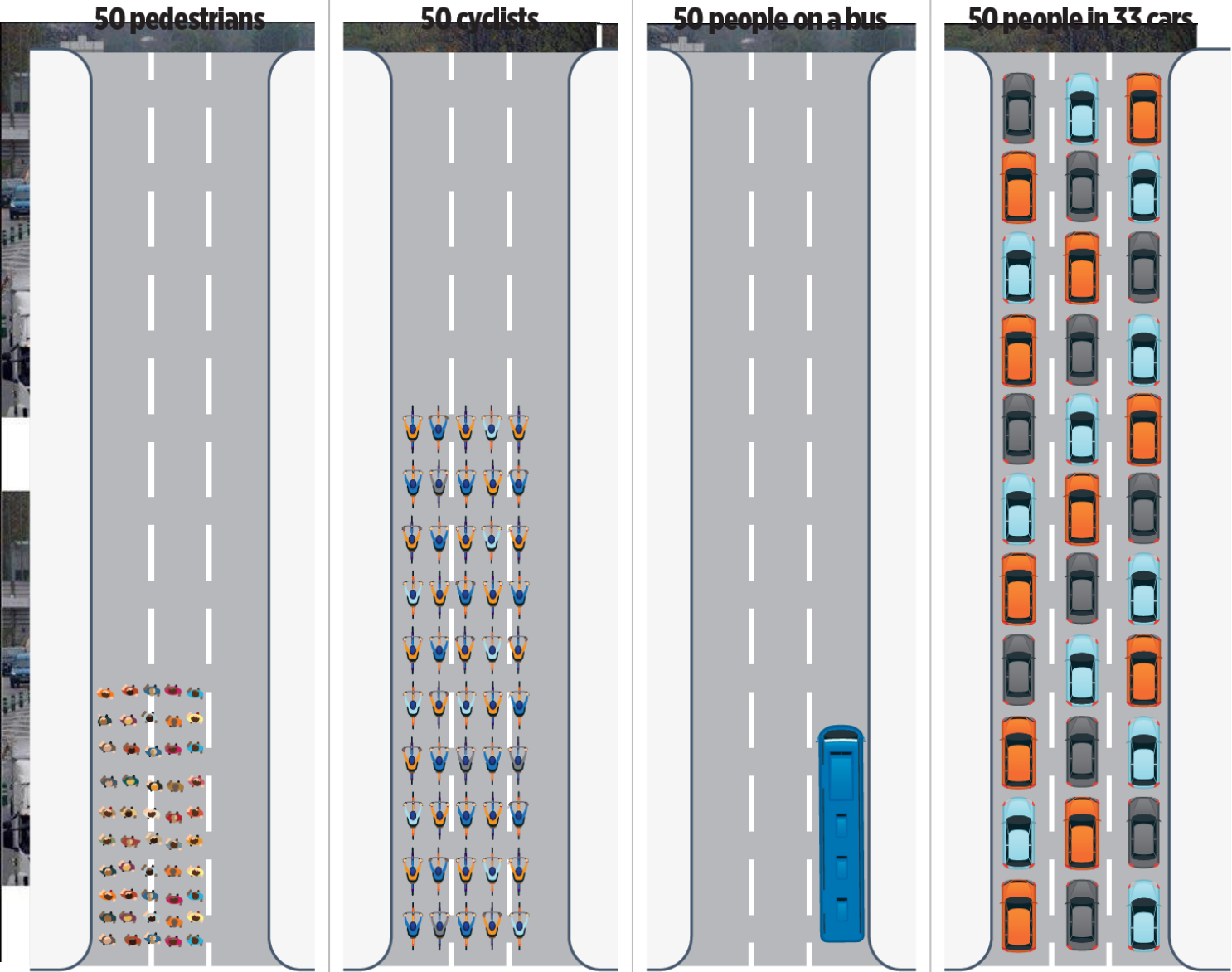
So how bad is London?



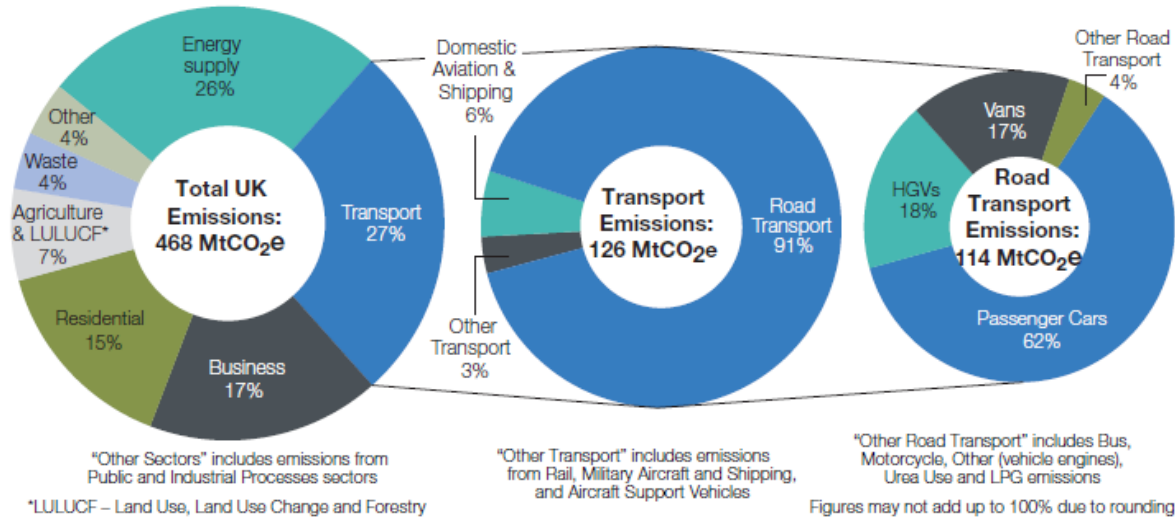
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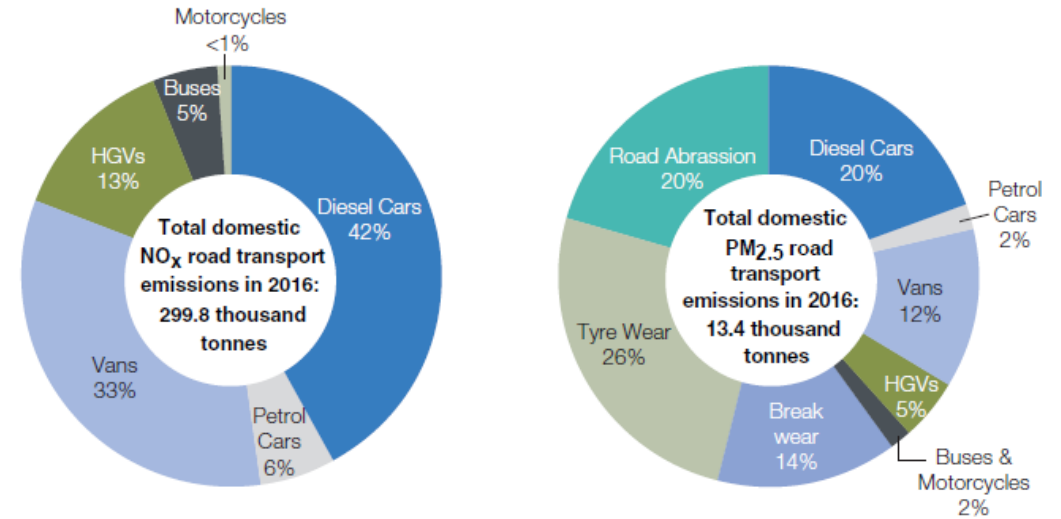
Managing Congestion



An emissions and a CO2 challenge?



Source: BEIS final UK greenhouse gas emissions 1990-2016



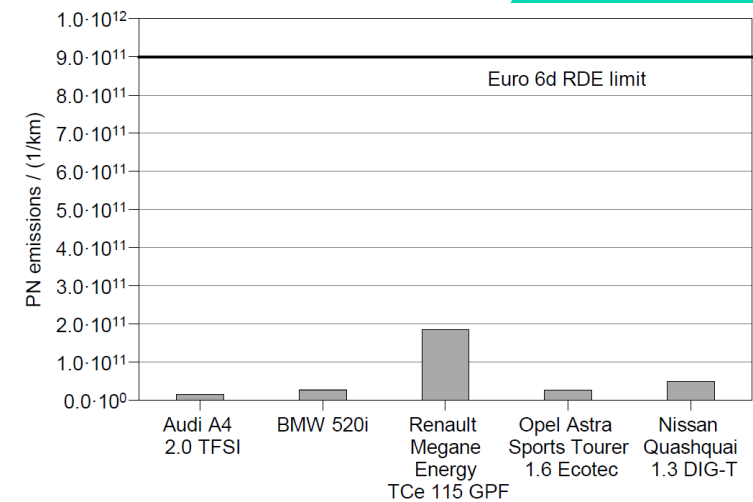
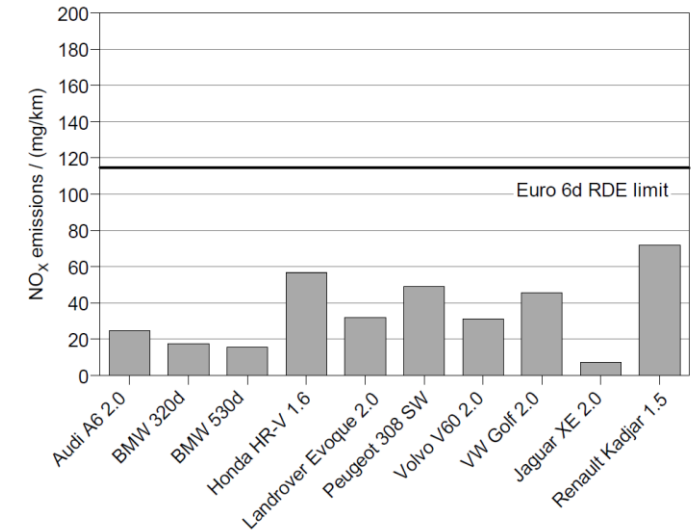
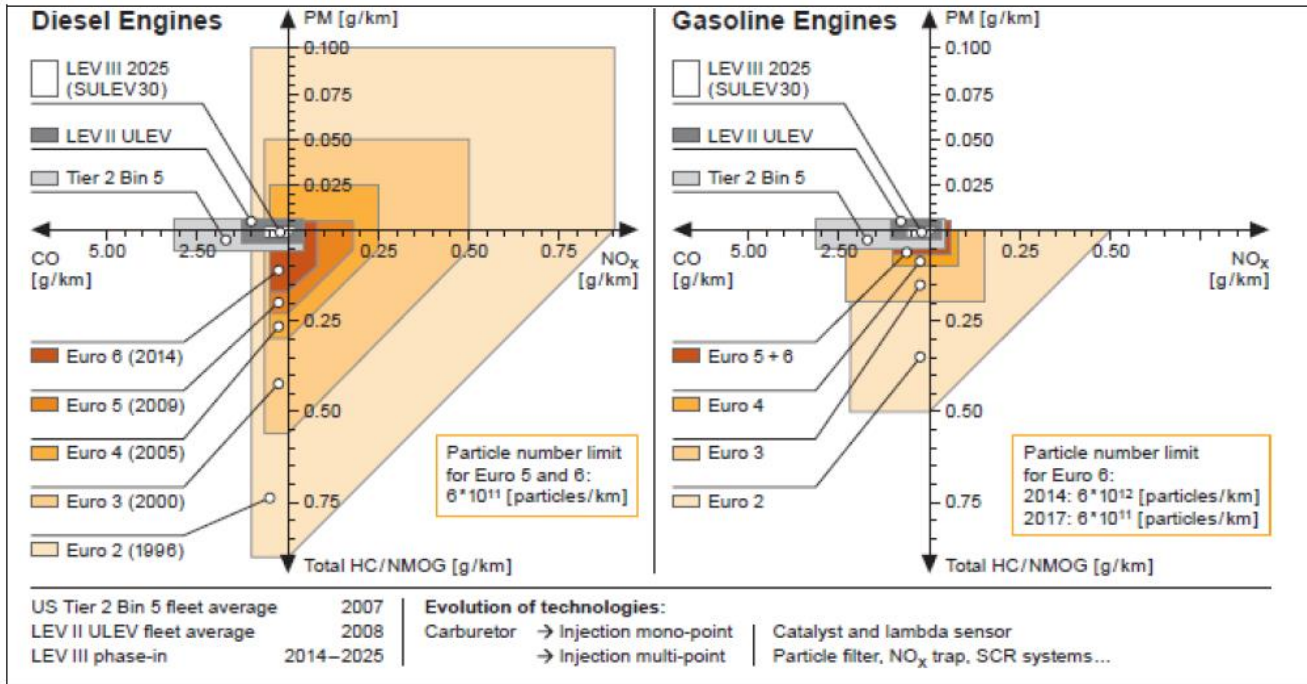
Source: National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory



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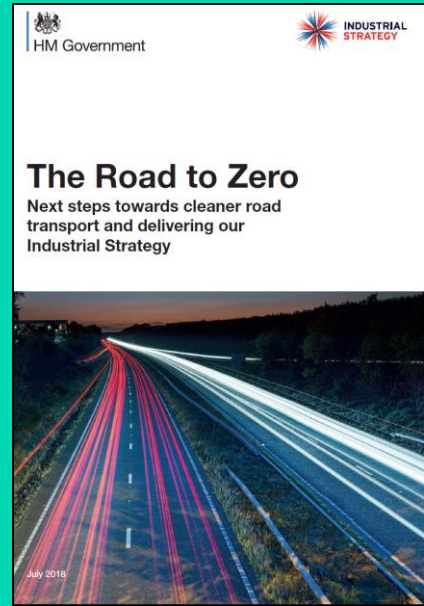
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How clean is a modern car?

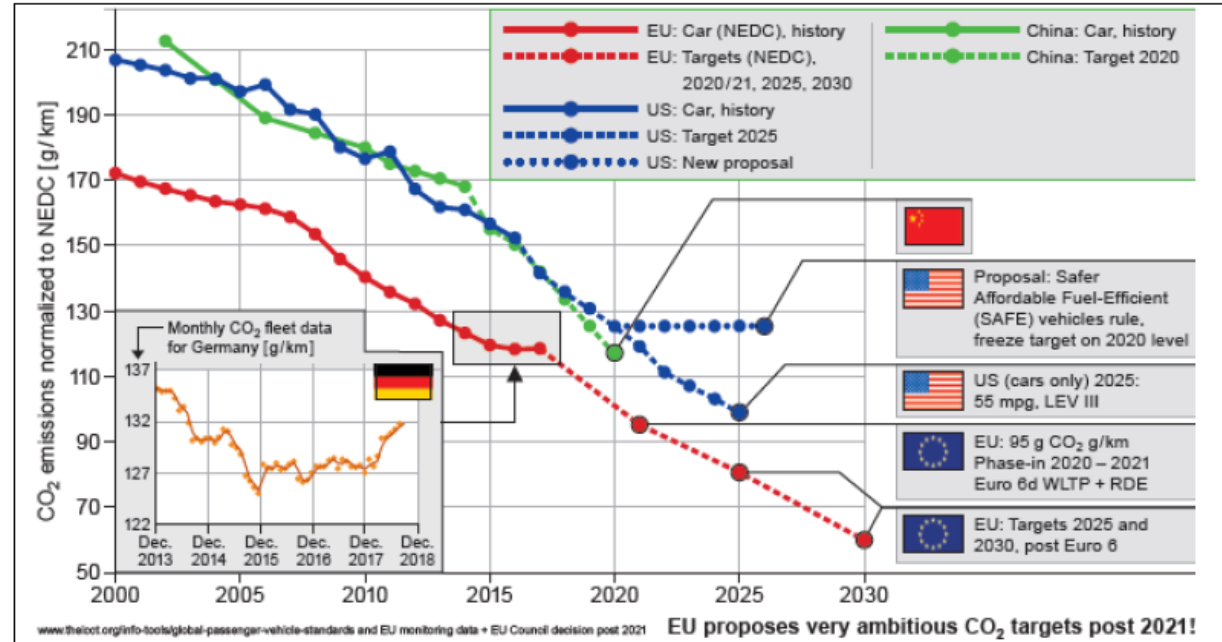
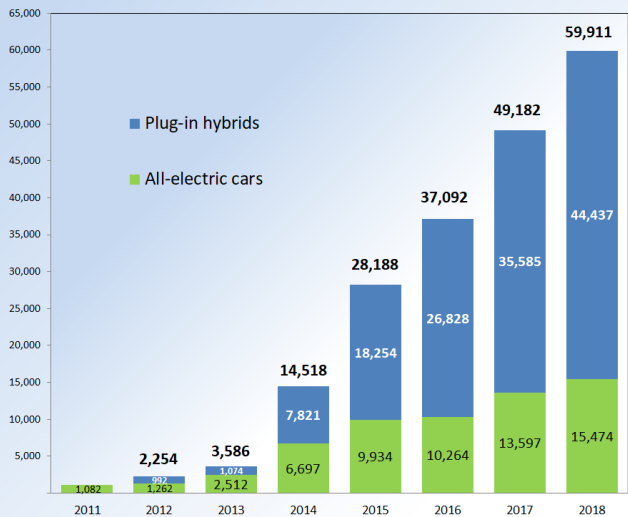


What is government policy?

- Reducing emissions from Vehicles already on our roads
- Average UK vehicle 8.1 years old- significant number stay in the fleet for >14years
- Encourage uptake of Low emissions vehicles
- All new cars and vans to be effectively zero emission by 2040
- End the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040
- By 2050 we want almost every car and van to be zero emissions
- **Range extenders, plug-in and non-plug-in hybrids** are amongst the **cleanest vehicles** on the market and can bring significant environmental benefits.
- **Very little about Public transport!**



Registrations of plug-in electric cars in the UK by year (January 2011 - December 2018)



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**So everything will be
electric?**



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Challenges for Electrification

- The road to electrification remains full of obstacles
- Range anxiety
- Infrastructure requirements
 - Decarbonising the electrical supply
- Consumer acceptance
- Cost, are BEVs commercially viable?
- Investment in Battery Production?

Battery Technology



- Model S/X 18650 Cell:
 - 18mm diameter, 65mm Height
 - Specific Energy Density: 240 Wh/kg
- Model 3 2170 Cell:
 - 21mm Diameter, 70mm height
 - Specific Energy Density: 247 Wh/kg
- Note this is the Cell capability not the pack capacity
- 126.7 Wh/kg, Model S, 159.5 Wh/kg in the Model 3
- Model S 52.8% packing Efficiency
- Model 3 64.6% packing Efficiency

So what does 1kWhr look like










- Rule of thumb 4.5-7km range/kWhr
- 57 x 2170 Cells
- 2Litres volume
- 5kg mass
- \$200 cost + electricity used

- In Gasoline that energy is stored in 80g of mass or ~200g assuming current conversion efficiency
- ~250ml of volume
- Cost 35p including tax



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The cost of electrification

		€	
Fuel Cell 	100%	>60 k€	0
Long Range EV 	100%	>15 k€	0
Short Range EV 	100%	>7 k€	0
Plugin HEV 	50-75%	3-8 k€	30 - 59
Full-HEV 	20-40%	2-4 k€	71 - 95
Mild-HEV 48V 	10-20%	800-1.5 k€	95 - 106
Low-speed Start-Stop 12+12V 	6-8%	200-400 €	109 - 111
Start-Stop 12V 	3-5%	100-200 €	112 - 115
	CO₂ Saving*	System Cost*	gCO₂/km

Source: IHS Jan. 2016

An electric [Volkswagen e-Golf](#) costs £32,730 before the grant, over £10,000 more than the popular [Golf 1.6 TDi SE Navigation](#) (£22,335).

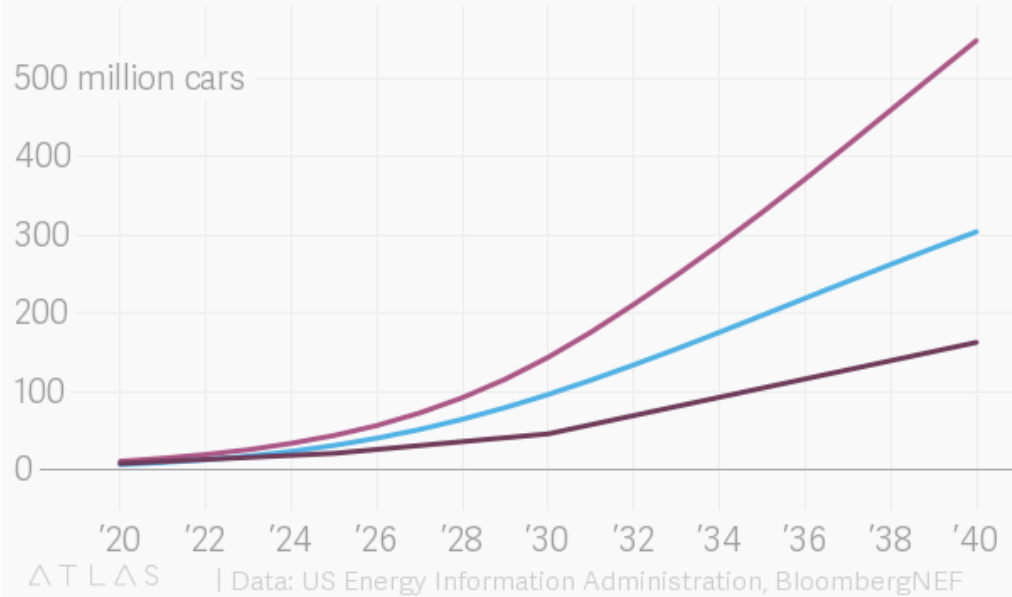
- EV incentives
 - Purchase grant up to £3.5k
- Cost of fuel duty
 - 2019-20 expected income of £28.4Billion
 - 3.5% of all tax receipts
- Vehicle excise duty
 - Generates ~£6.2Billion/annum



Predictions for EV Market?

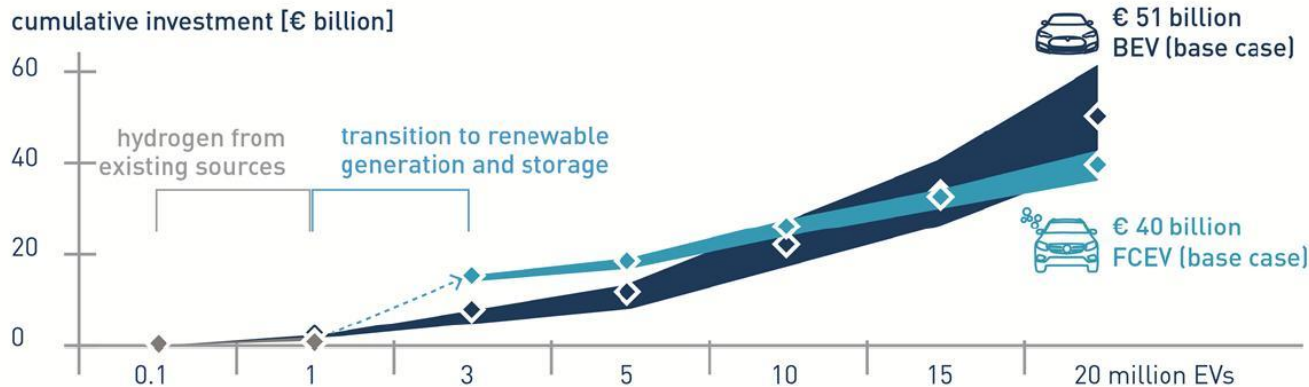
Everyone has different projections for the number of electric cars

■ BNEF 2019 ■ OPEC 2018 ■ Exxon 2018



- Predictions for 2040 spread from 162M total EVs (ExxonMobil) to 548M (Bloomberg New Energy Finance, BNEF).
- Predictions for 2030 (relatively near term) range from ~ 50M (ExxonMobil) to ~ 150M in 2030 (BNEF)
- Even for the most optimistic scenario results in one third of global vehicle stock being electric in 2040. Clearly points to the need to continue improving ICEs and hybridization.

cumulative investment [€ billion]



Where does our electricity come from?



EU28

Primary Energy Carrier
(incl. Upstream)

Electricity Production

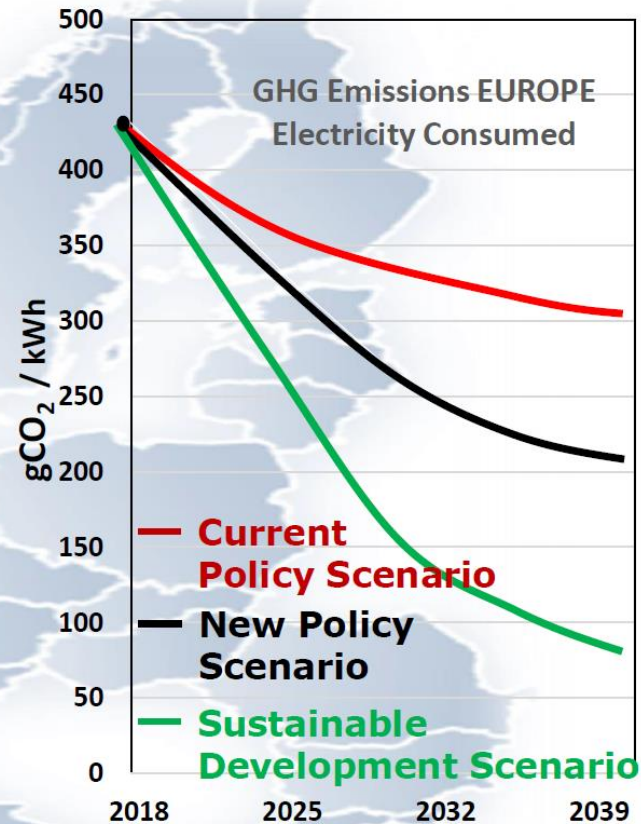
340 gCO₂/kWh

Storage / Transport

Electricity Consumed

428 gCO₂/kWh

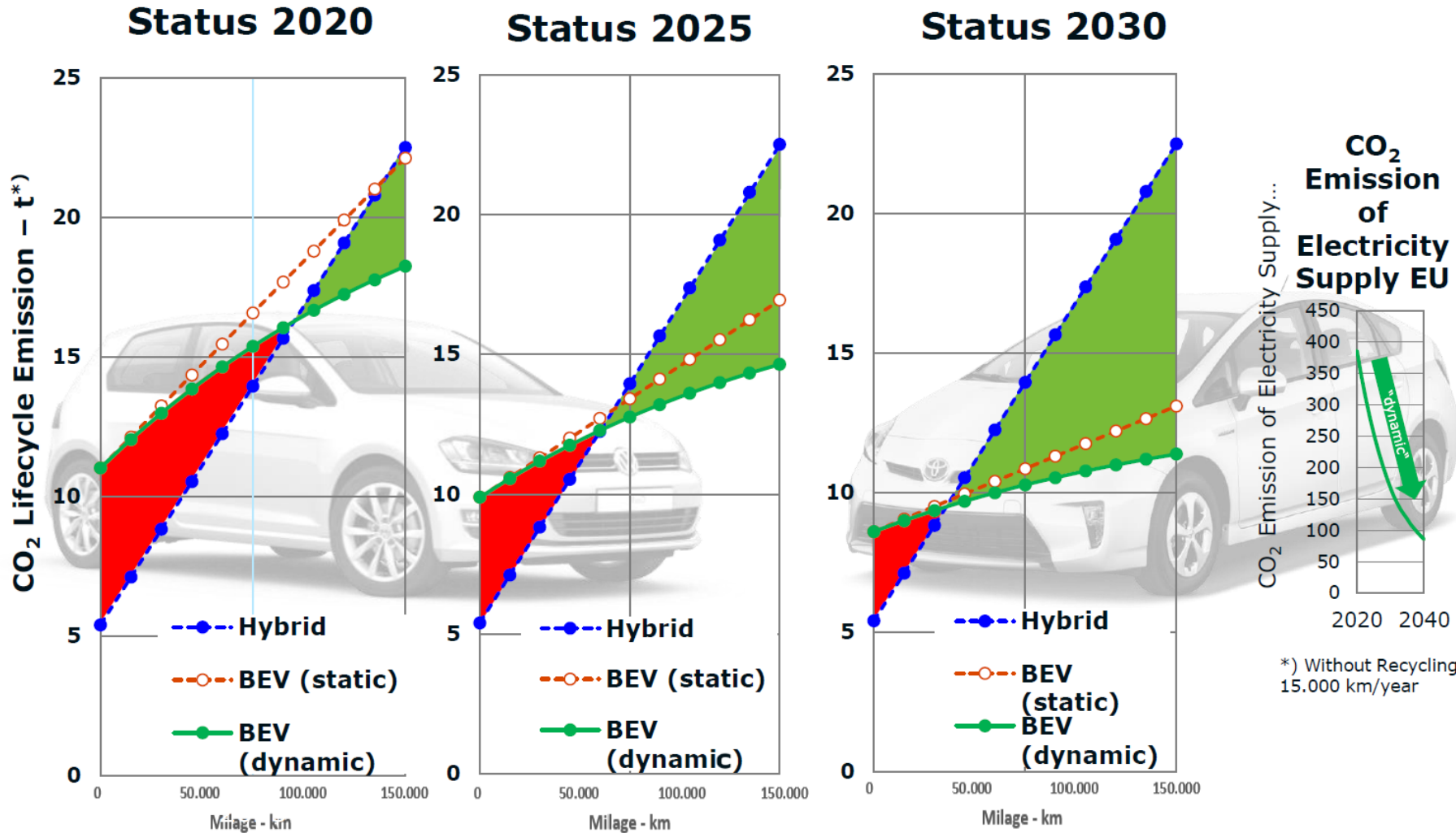
Based on data from IEA 2018 and European Commission, Joint Research Center (JRC), July 2017



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BEV vs HEV

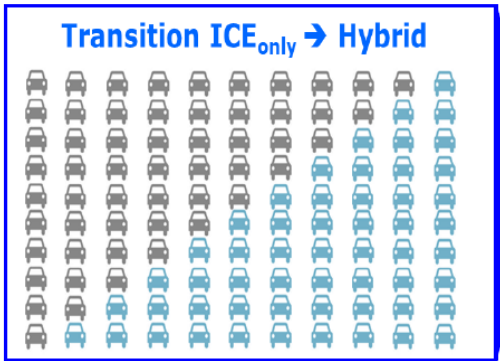
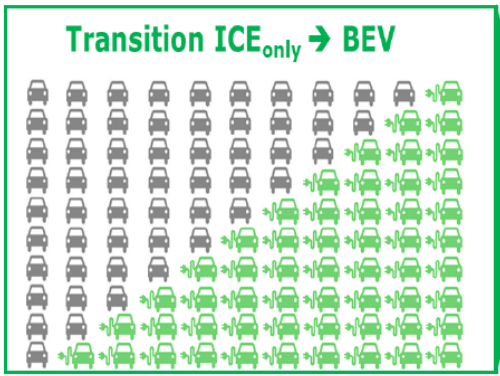


*) Without Recycling, 15.000 km/year

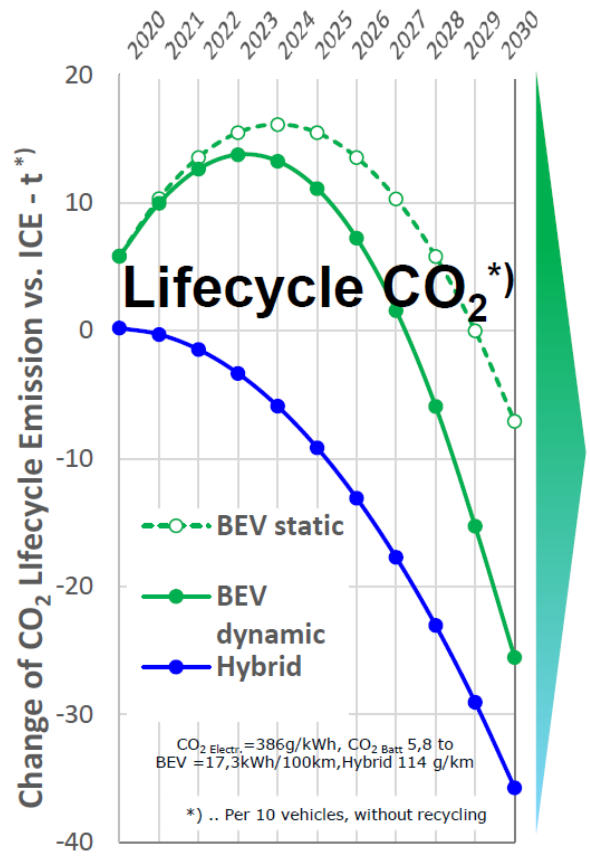
We do need to consider lifetime CO₂

Replacement of ICE_{only}

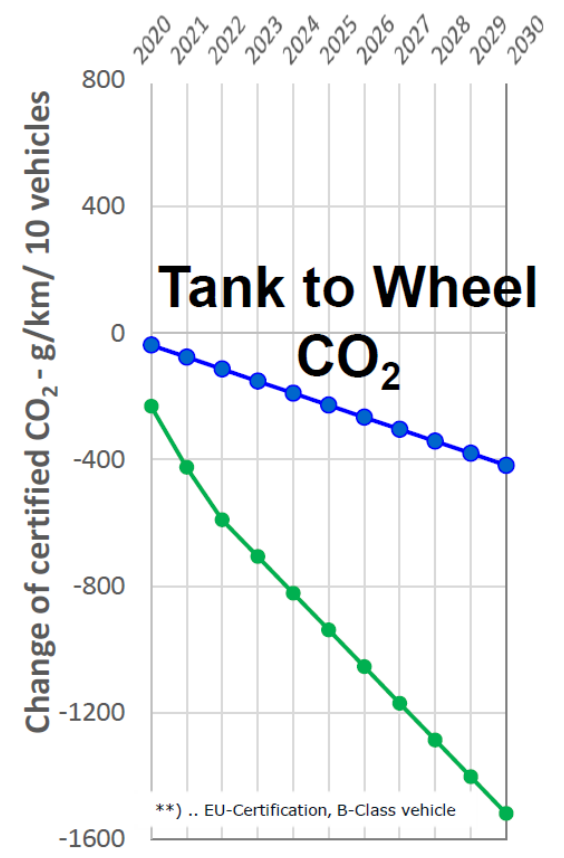
2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030



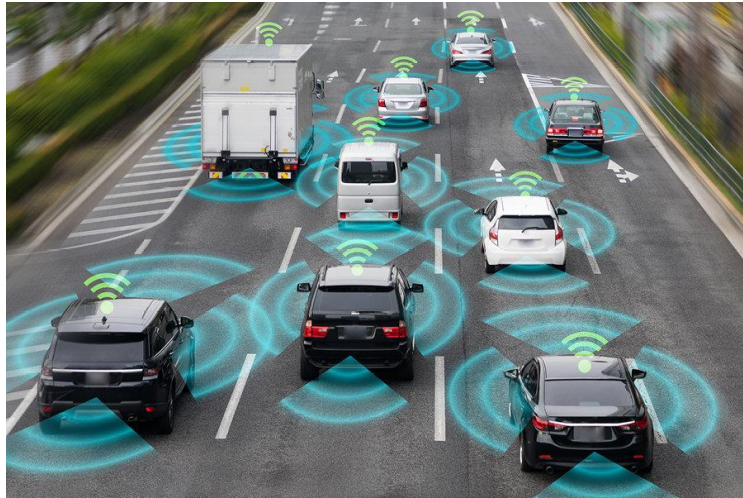
Impact on Lifecycle CO₂^{*)}



Impact on Certified CO₂^{**)}



Connected Autonomous Vehicles



- Do we not already have autonomy as a service?
- Public transport, Taxi, car sharing
- Why when people struggle to adopt these concepts do they want autonomous cars?



SAE J3016™ LEVELS OF DRIVING AUTOMATION

	SAE LEVEL 0	SAE LEVEL 1	SAE LEVEL 2	SAE LEVEL 3	SAE LEVEL 4	SAE LEVEL 5
What does the human in the driver's seat have to do?	You are driving whenever these driver support features are engaged – even if your feet are off the pedals and you are not steering	You must constantly supervise these support features; you must steer, brake or accelerate as needed to maintain safety		When the feature requests, you must drive		You are not driving when these automated driving features are engaged – even if you are seated in “the driver’s seat” These automated driving features will not require you to take over driving
	These are driver support features			These are automated driving features		
What do these features do?	These features are limited to providing warnings and momentary assistance	These features provide steering OR brake/acceleration support to the driver	These features provide steering AND brake/acceleration support to the driver	These features can drive the vehicle under limited conditions and will not operate unless all required conditions are met		This feature can drive the vehicle under all conditions
Example Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • automatic emergency braking • blind spot warning • lane departure warning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lane centering OR • adaptive cruise control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lane centering AND • adaptive cruise control at the same time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • traffic jam chauffeur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local driverless taxi • pedals/steering wheel may or may not be installed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • same as level 4, but feature can drive everywhere in all conditions

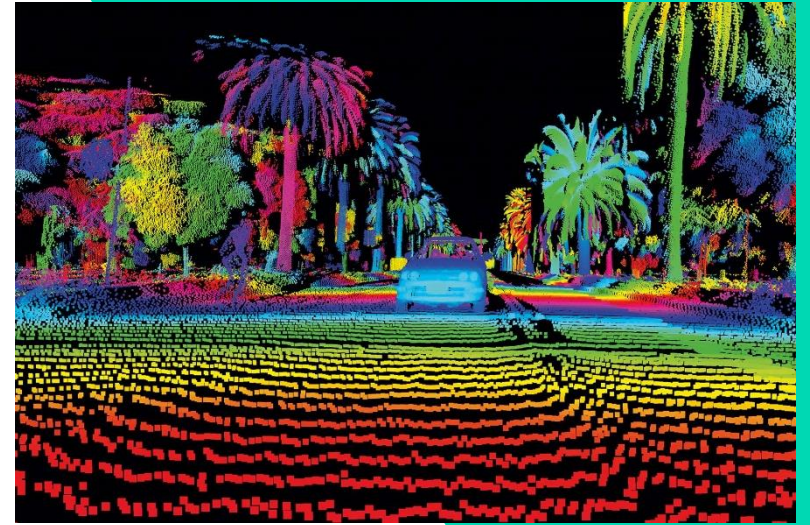


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Challenges for Autonomy

- Hotel Loads
 - Computing loads are typically of the order of $>2\text{kW}$
 - Additional loads for sensors, LiDAR, Radar, cameras
- Large reduction in electric vehicle range caused by this
- Cost... LiDAR, was \$75k, now \$7.5k
- Edge cases
- Urban driving vs. rural driving



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So in Conclusion?

- The future is not clear
- Electrification is an essential part of the future but not necessarily full BEV
- To be effective we need a low carbon electricity supply (Nuclear?)
- The quickest way to reduce emissions is to replace existing aging vehicle fleet with new low emitting internal combustion engines
- The best use of limited battery resource is to deploy them in as many hybrids as possible and not in BEVs
- Fuels from renewable resources Bio or Synthetic (complete life cycle) are a rapid fix alternative
- Electrification will not solve congestion
- Autonomous vehicles are many years away



So in Conclusion?

- Despite the representation in the media and Government policy, continued investment in IC engine research is essential to meet our climate control objectives
- To be economic vehicles need to be sold in a global market, but diversity in grid CO2 is huge and must be considered
- It is not clear if BEVs can be delivered successfully in a commercial environment without government incentives
 - Recent Dyson withdrawal
 - Tesla yet to make a consistent profit
 - Companies will potentially lose money on EVs to meet mandated CO2 targets
- Re-education of road users is essential but non-trivial
 - To drive less miles, use public transport, buy the correct vehicle
- Investment in public transport solutions would be good
 - Incentivise rather than penalise





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Thank you

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