



How far can Hybrids take us?

A view of Low Carbon vehicle technology from the UK perspective

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Aybrids offer an evolutionary path to environmental ustainability providing attractive products to onsumers using existing industry infrastructures



- Advanced conventional powertrain technology (down-sized engines, efficient automated transmissions, and advanced control) can continue to offer environmental improvements. However, they alone are not enough to achieve desired levels of CO_2 reduction
- Significant reduction in vehicle weight will not be achieved for 10-20 years, due to customer demand for safer, bigger cars
- Alternative, low carbon fuels remain too costly for high volume use, and many require massive changes in infrastructure and vehicle technology
- Technology is required which complements the evolution of conventional powertrains, while enabling further efficiency gains until a global sustainable energy infrastructure is available
 - This technology must be attractive to customers and cost-effective
- In an environment where CO₂ reduction is a major goal, evolutionary introduction of Hybrid technology meets these needs

Conventional powertrain technology can continue to offer improvements, but is not sufficient for the challenges beyond this decade

- **Clean Diesel engines** offer 25%+ CO₂ improvement over a conventional Gasoline; down-sizing via advanced turbocharging technology offers perhaps 10-20% more improvement
- New gasoline engine technologies will however close the gap with Diesel, and cost less to make - for example Ricardo's Lean Boost system offers Diesel CO_2 at 80% of the unit cost
- Efficient automated transmissions can offer up to 5-8% CO_2 reduction, can enable down-sized engines to be more driveable, and are attractive to customers on our more congested roads
- Advanced control technology allows the vehicle to operate as an integrated whole, and ultimately be more efficient by knowing what lies ahead -via GPS / map or telematics information







This analysis by Ricardo for the UK's DfT and DTI shows that the "Low Carbon Evolution" is preferable to volume introduction of Hydrogen



- Fuel Cell not ready for economic high volume introduction until 2020-2030, so IC engine is only volume Hydrogen prime mover until then
- Hydrogen assumed made from Natural Gas Limited renewables offer bigger environmental gains if used outside the transport sector





In Europe, the Hybrid has a role as a volume lowcarbon vehicle, not a niche product





Gasoline-powered hybrids have demonstrated complete technical credibility, but European sales are much lower than Japan or USA

Standard Diesel vehicles are still seen as the low-risk choice by many buyers – performance "feel" with economy



Hybrid Sales will grow if they offer improved economy and *Performance*

Diesel powertrains will be the basis of many of these vehicles The UK is investing in Hybrid technologies which appeal strongly to the European marketplace



i-MoGen - Ricardo / Valeo collaboration. Down-sized Diesel Mild Hybrid, 104g/km CO₂, 0-100km/h in 12 sec



Energy

Saving

rust

Energy

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HIIUC - Energy Savings Trust project, partners Ford, Valeo, Gates, Ricardo - Mild Hybrid technology for cost-effective delivery van

Ultra Low Carbon Car Challenge - Five Hybrid projects PSA PEUGEOT CITROËN supported by EST, involving Ricardo, PSA, Qinetiq, MG Rover, MIRA, Pi Technology, Zytek, DaimlerChrysler,

Bertrandt, Xtrac, Dana, Multimatic, Artemis, CTG & Echo

Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership - Industry stakeholder collaboration Foresight Vehicle - Technology Roadmapping and Industry / Academia research

Ricardo is active in all of these arenas





How far can hybrids take us?

To desirable vehicles with half today's CO₂

To the transition point to the Hydrogen economy

To customer-desirable products that won't cost the earth

More than 763 miles