

Electric Future for Transport

Dr Peter Harrop

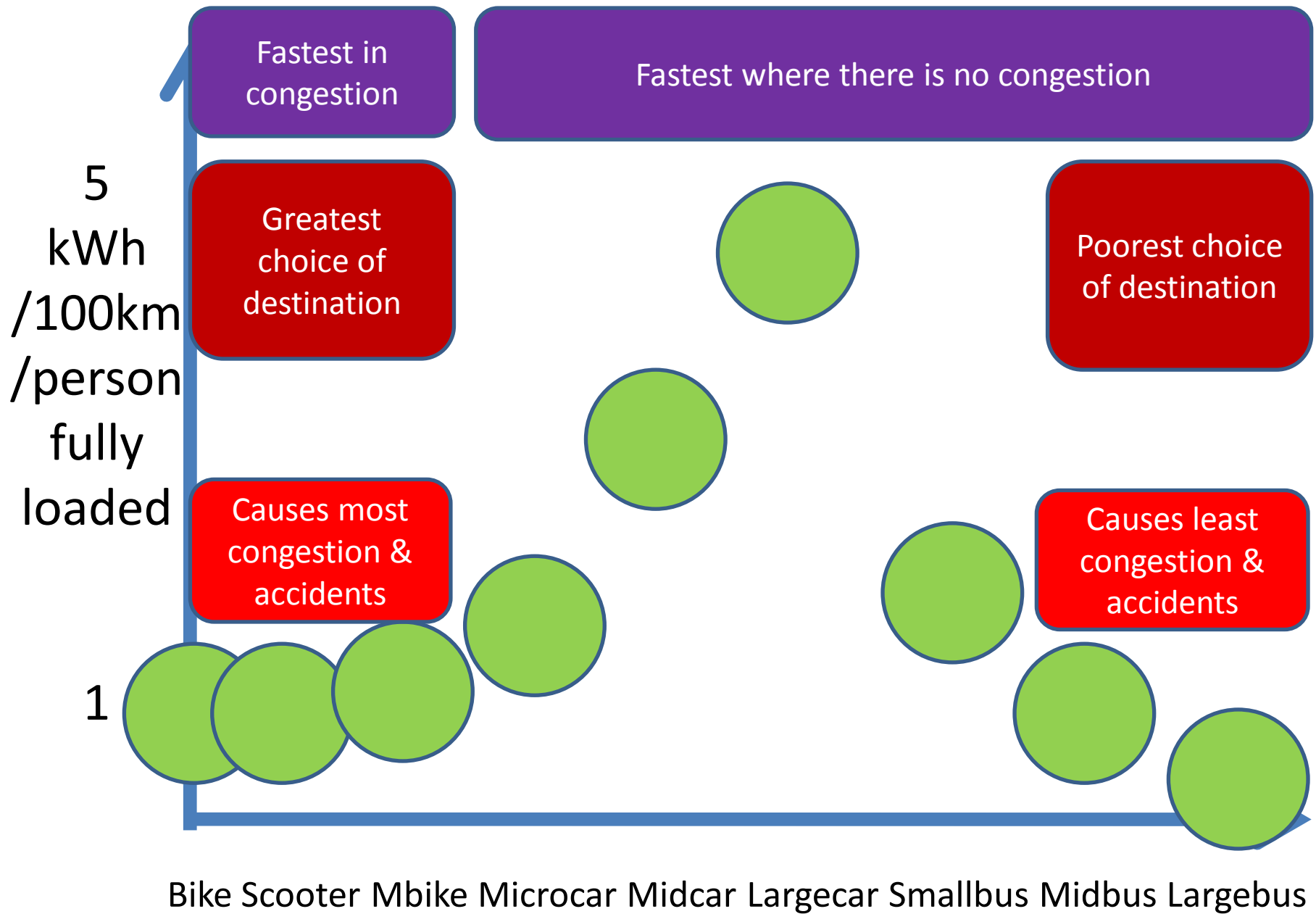
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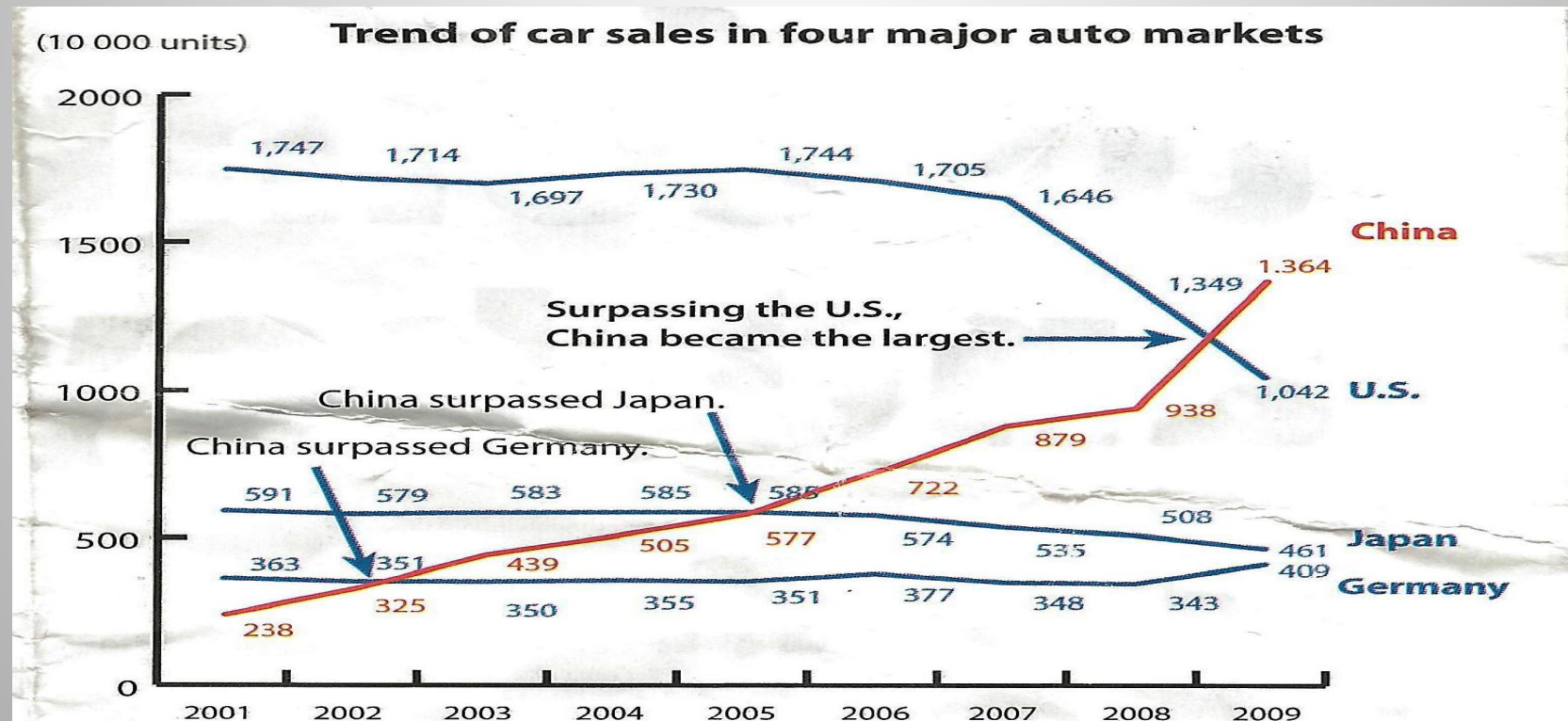
Peak car

Car registrations have peaked in many cities

Sydney becomes car free by 2020

New Zealand gave 2000 postmen ebikes

“Young people cannot use a mobile phone while driving”



Other challenges

- China can never build enough roads and parking for cars. It must prioritise subways, trains and buses
- Malaysia and parts of China banning e-bikes because of accidents and congestion
- Government support could be suddenly withdrawn and destroy the electric car industry – it happened in Japan, UK and Spain with solar panels on houses

What EVs are successful

Most attention is given to electric cars but

- More than half the market value is – and will remain - in other electric vehicles
- Increasingly, the same companies make many types of hybrid and pure electric EV.
- The world's largest electric vehicle business is \$23 billion in Toyota - electric forklifts, buses, cars etc and shares the knowhow
- In ten years, most buses will be EVs but no more than 10% of cars will be EVs

Electric vehicles EVs can be pure electric or hybrid

Pure electric EVs drive the wheels/propellers with electricity all the time, usually from a battery

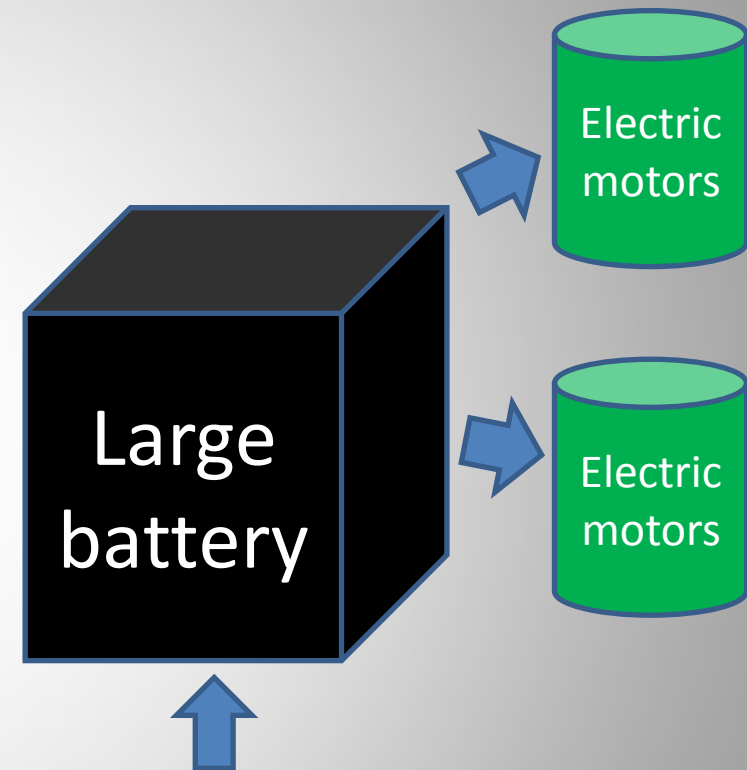
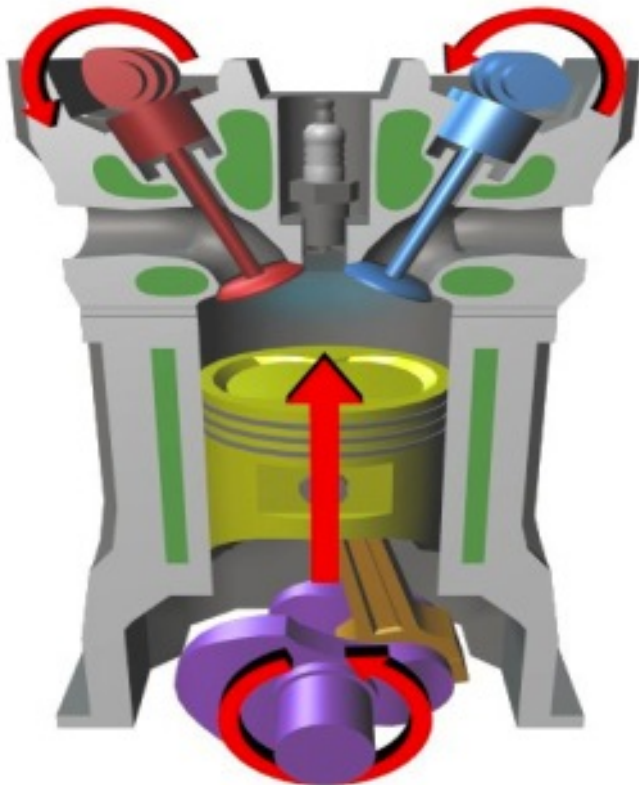
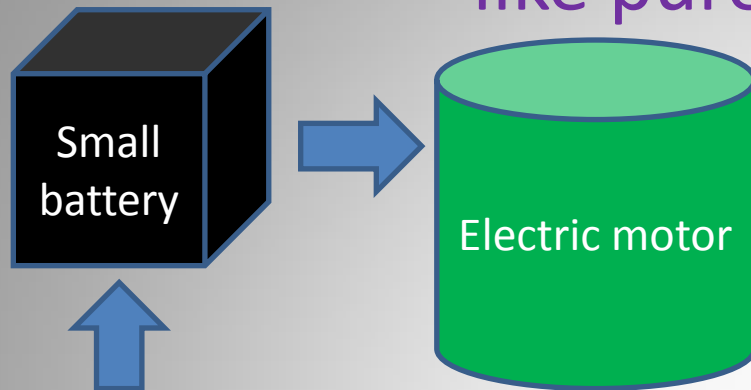
Hybrid EVs have another source of traction power on board –

First generation HEV has a conventional internal combustion engine – diesel or gasoline

Second generation HEV has a smaller, simpler piston ICE designed to purpose

Third generation HEV has a non ICE “range extender” that is better/ cheaper eg mini gas turbine or fuel cell

Hybrid electric vehicles will gradually become more like pure electric vehicles

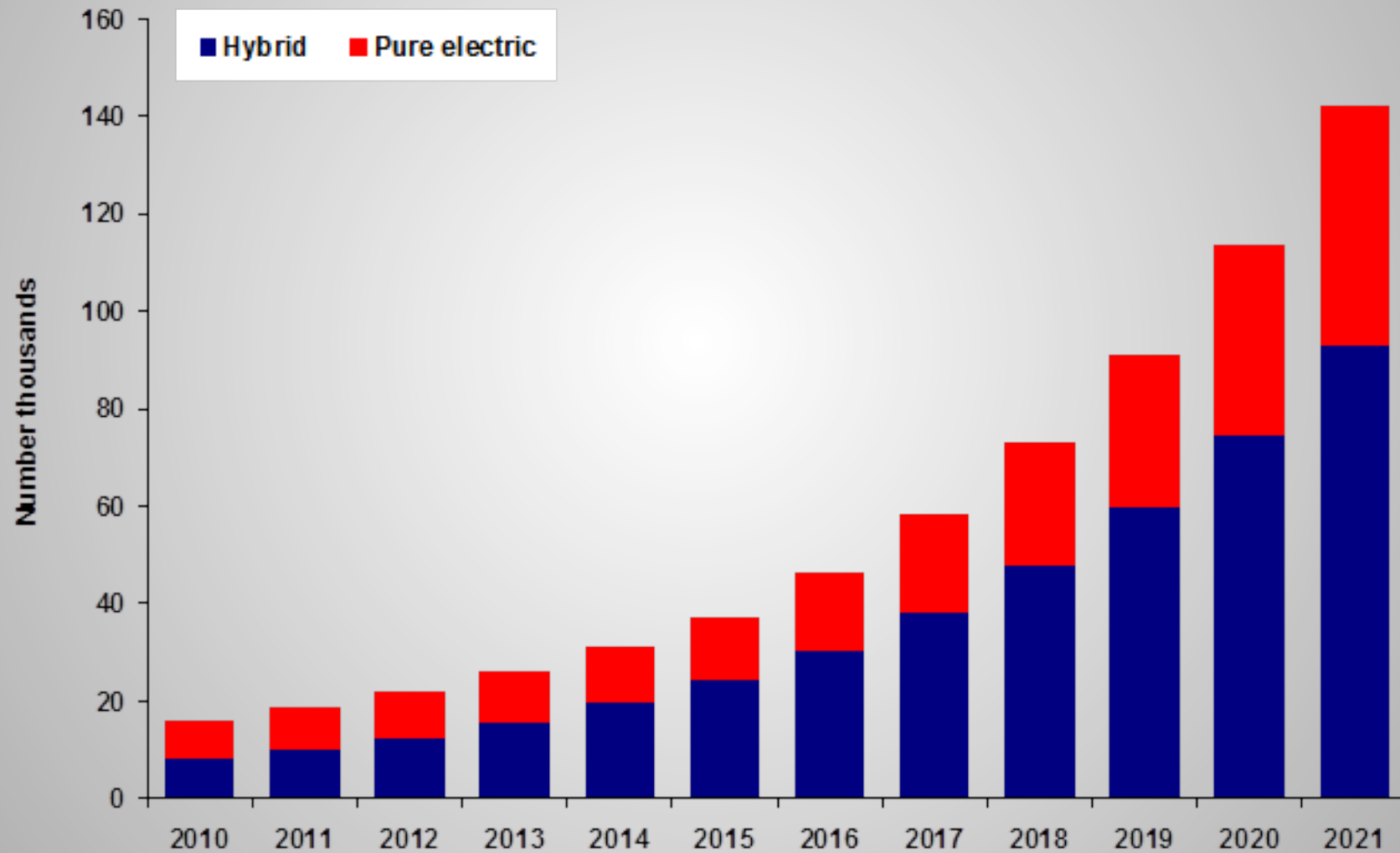


Small range extender such as a mini turbine burning many fuels

Replacing diesel and gasoline



Global electric bus market © IDTechEx



Replacing kerosene and diesel in aircraft



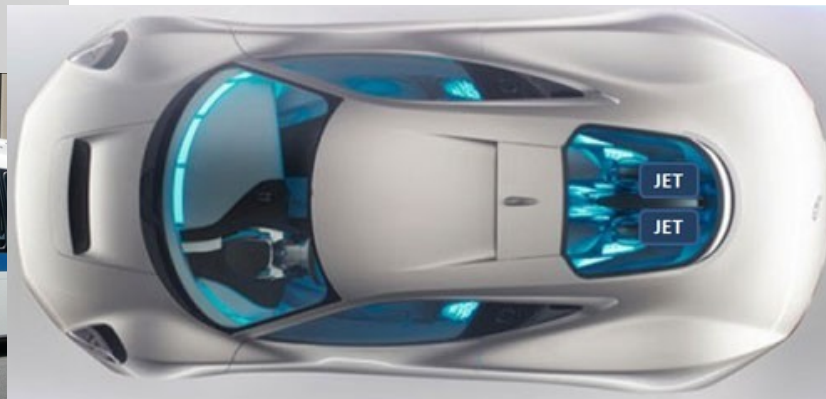
EVs replace oil with



Electricity from
sunshine on the
vehicle



Hydrogen for fuel
cells



Wide choice of
liquid fuels for
mini turbines

Challenges

Traction batteries – Cost (up to 50% of cost), energy storage = range – 160-240 km today - safety, life

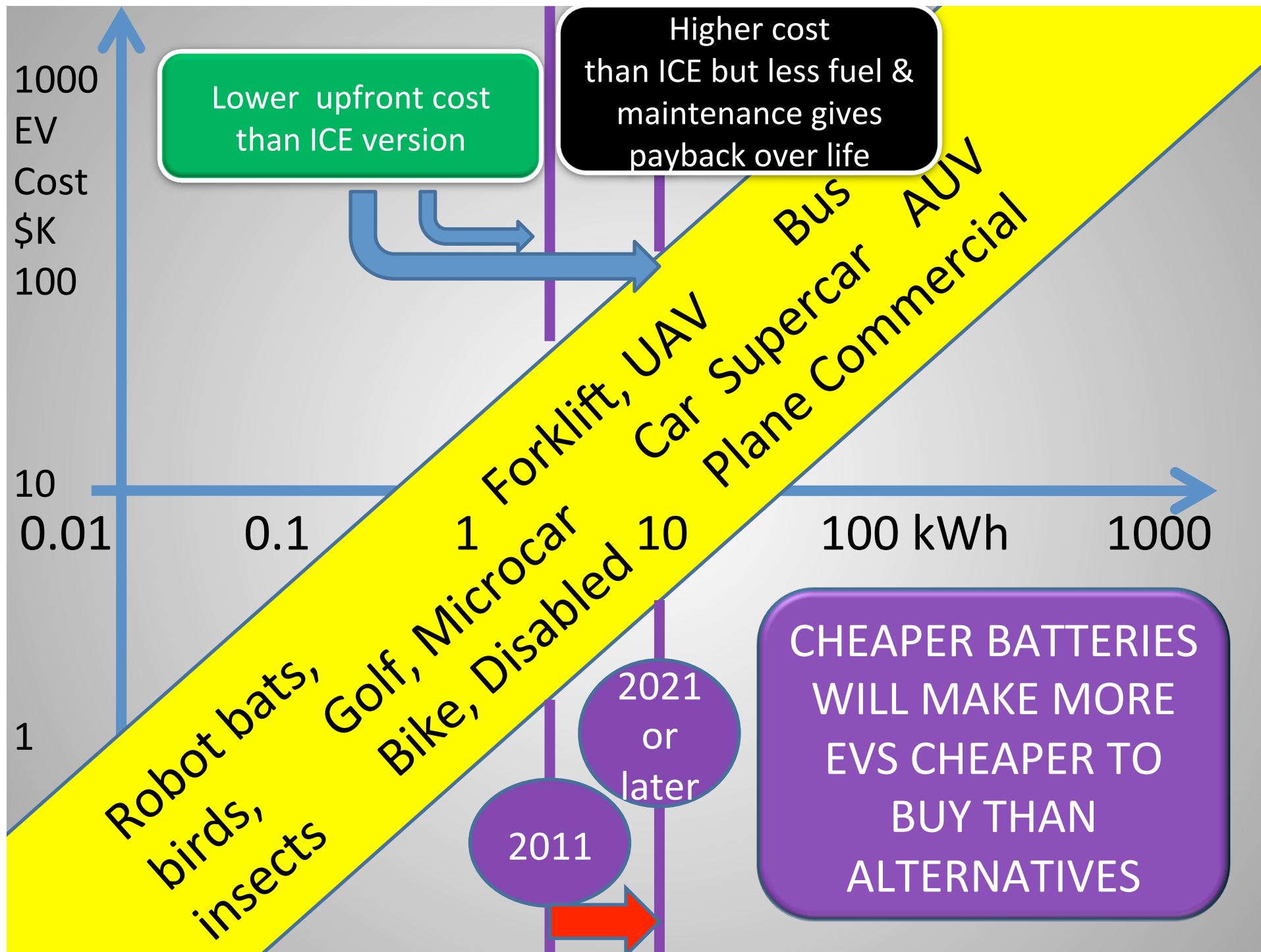
Traction motors – move to no magnets, some in-wheel

Electronic controls including battery management Systems BMS – move to printed electronics

Range extenders – cost, life, performance, start up time

Energy harvesting – photovoltaic, thermoelectric, electrodynamic, piezoelectric – cost, life, performance

Electrodynamic includes regenerative braking, shock absorbers, active suspension, plane soaring/ descending/ landing, boat sailing – propeller in reverse or hydroturbine



When will EVs meaningfully take over?

Global market penetration in numbers %

| TYPE | 2011 | 2021 | 2031 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Heavy Industrial indoor | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Heavy industrial outdoor | <1 | 30 | 80 |
| Light Industrial/ Commercial | <1 | 5 | 40 |
| Buses | 10 | 30 | 80 |
| Two Wheel | 20 | 30 | 50 |
| Disabled | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Car | 3 | 15 30 at best | 50 90 at best |
| Golf Car | 70 | 100 | 100 |
| Marine | <1 (100 for underwater) | 15 | 30 50 at best |
| Aircraft | <1 | 20 | 80 |

For more

Choose from 18 IDTechEx reports on EVs and their key components eg

“Electric Buses and Taxis 2011-2021”

“Electric Vehicle Industry Profitability 2012: Where, Why, What Next?”

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