

Prospect of automotive energy strategy and powertrain technology roadmap

Playing fire seriously

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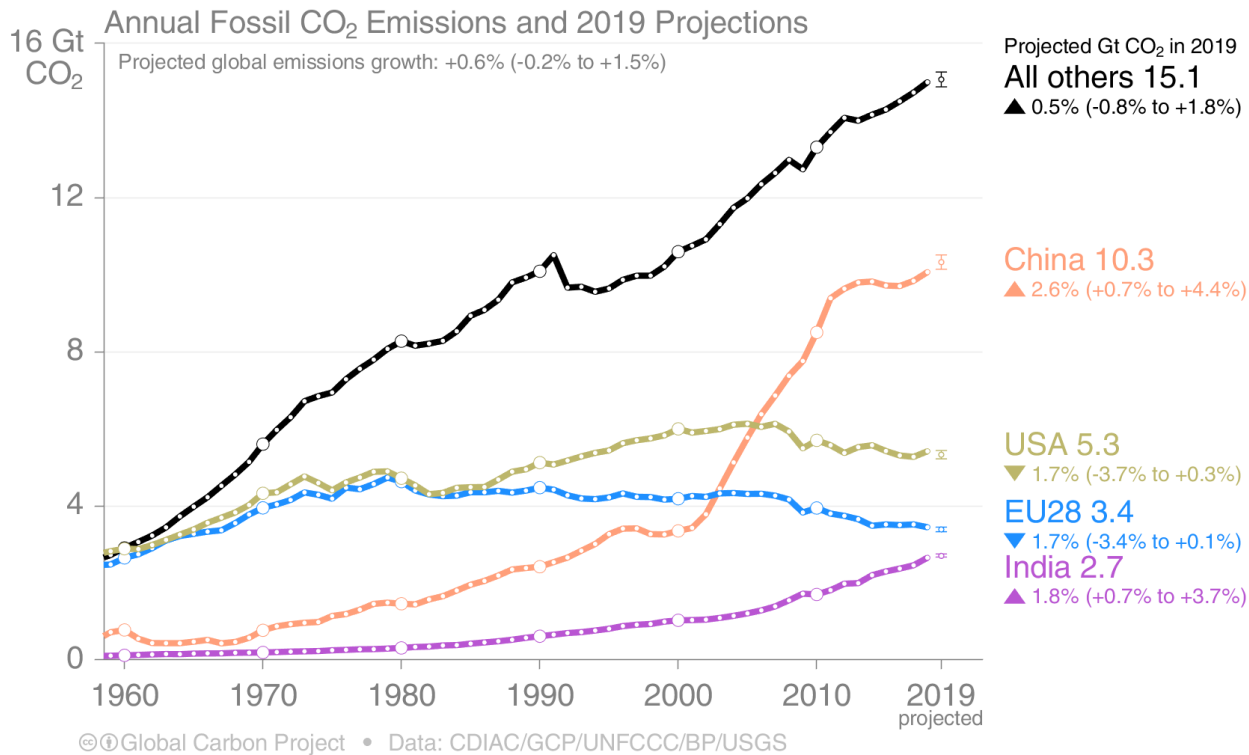
Outline

- 1. Demand of CO₂ emission reduction and energy security in China**
- 2. Prospect of automotive powertrain technology roadmap**
- 3. Paths forward to carbon neutral combustion**
- 4. Prospect of internal combustion engine and fuels**
- 5. Relation between Intelligent connected vehicles (ICV) and automated driving (AD)**
- 6. The role of high-definition map for self-driving vehicles**

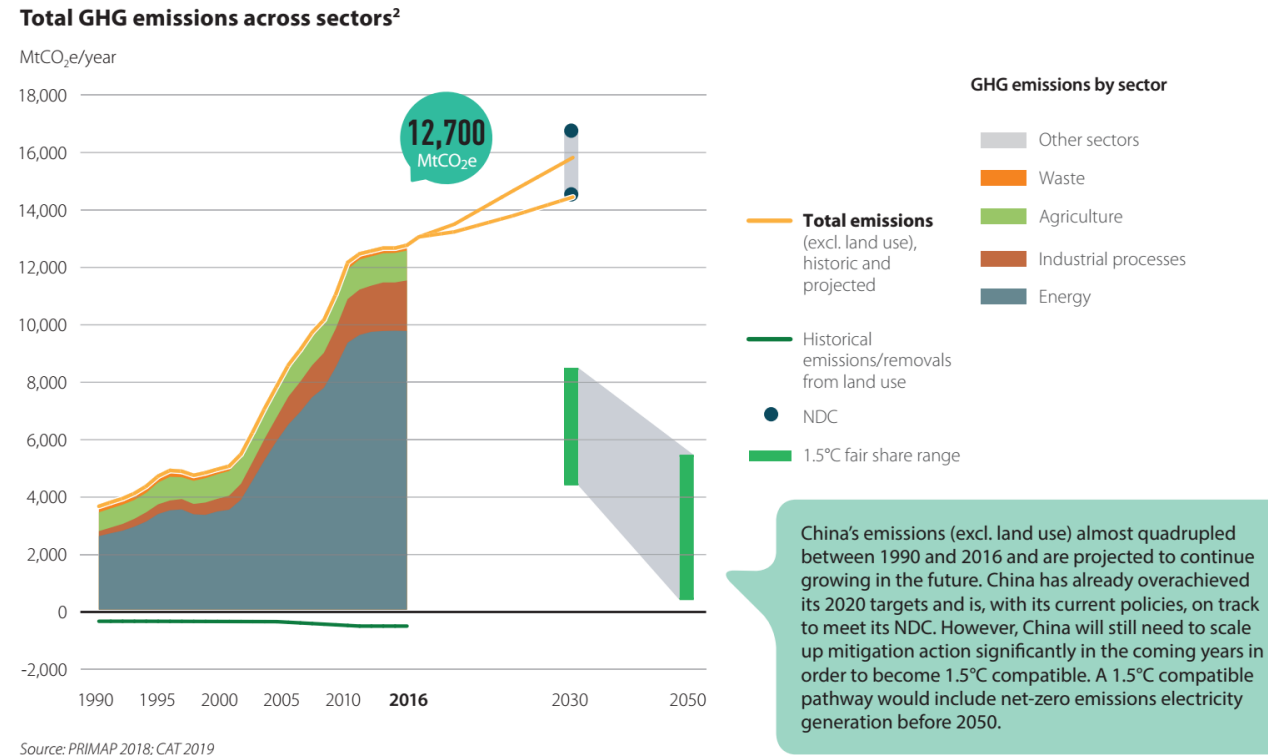


1. Demand of CO₂ emission reduction and energy security in China

CO₂ Emissions Projections for 2019



CO₂ Emissions reduction mission by 2030



Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Australia	India	Argentina	France	China
Canada	Russia	Brazil	Germany	Indonesia
Saudi Arabia	South Africa	Mexico	Italy	Japan
United States	Turkey		United Kingdom	South Korea

China needs to reduce its emissions to below 8.4 GtCO₂e by 2030 and to below 5.4 GtCO₂e by 2050 to be within its fair-share range compatible with global 1.5°C IPCC scenarios.

GtCO₂e: gigatonnes of CO₂ equivalent;
MtCO₂e: million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent

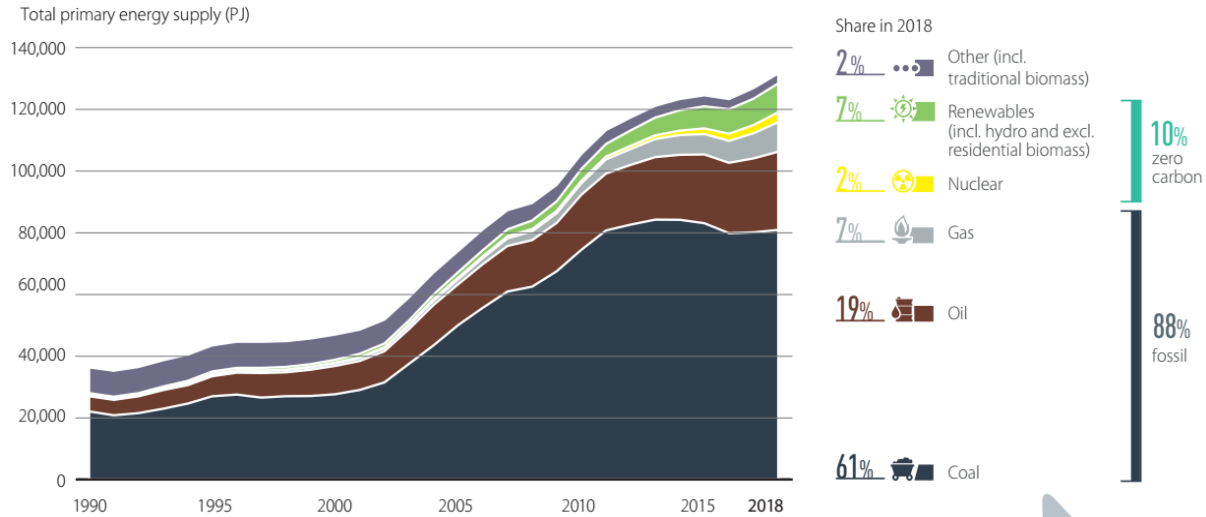
[1] Global Carbon Budget 2019
[2] Brown to Green Report 2019 China.



1. Demand of CO₂ emission reduction and energy security in China

Energy mix in China

Energy mix⁷

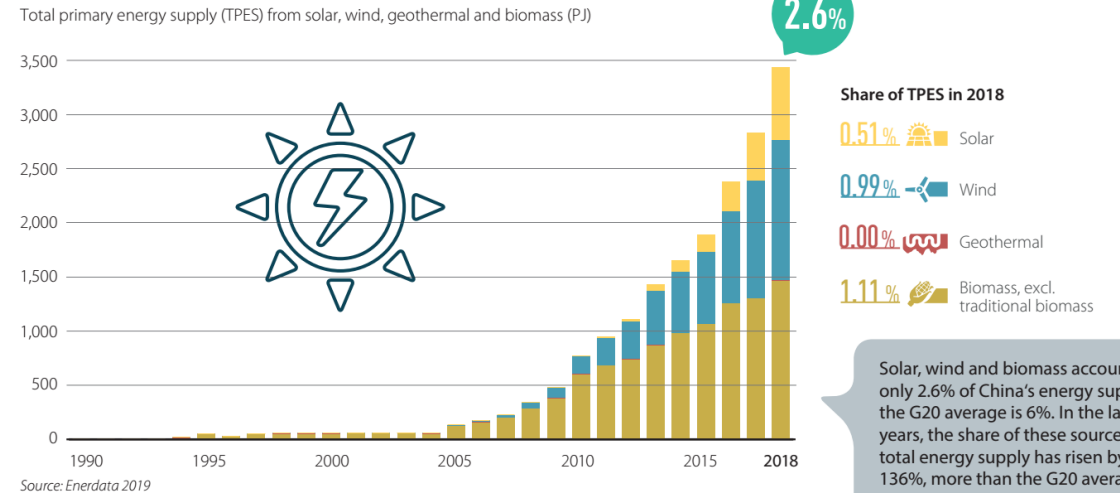


Source: Enerdata 2019

This graph shows the fuel mix for all energy supply, including energy used for electricity generation, heating, cooking, and transport fuels. Fossil fuels (oil, coal and gas) still make up 87% of China's energy mix, which is around the G20 average (82%).

Solar, wind, geothermal and biomass development

Solar, wind, geothermal and biomass development⁸



Source: Enerdata 2019

Solar, wind and biomass account for only 2.6% of China's energy supply – the G20 average is 6%. In the last five years, the share of these sources in total energy supply has risen by around 136%, more than the G20 average (+29%, 2013-2018). Bioenergy (for electricity, biofuels for transportation and heat) makes up the largest share.

Rating of share in TPES compared to other G20 countries⁴



Source: own evaluation

Fossil fuels still make up 87% of China's energy mix (including power, heat, transport fuels, etc), with **coal being the predominant resource**.

Solar, wind and biomass account for only 2.6% of China's energy supply – the G20 average is 6%.

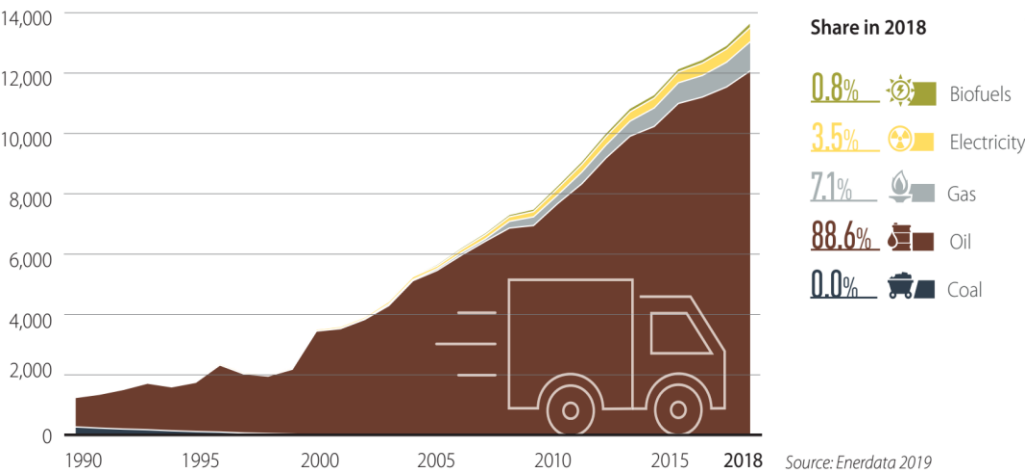


1. Demand of CO2 emission reduction and energy security in China

Transportation energy mix in China

Transport energy mix

Final energy consumption of transport by source (PJ/year)

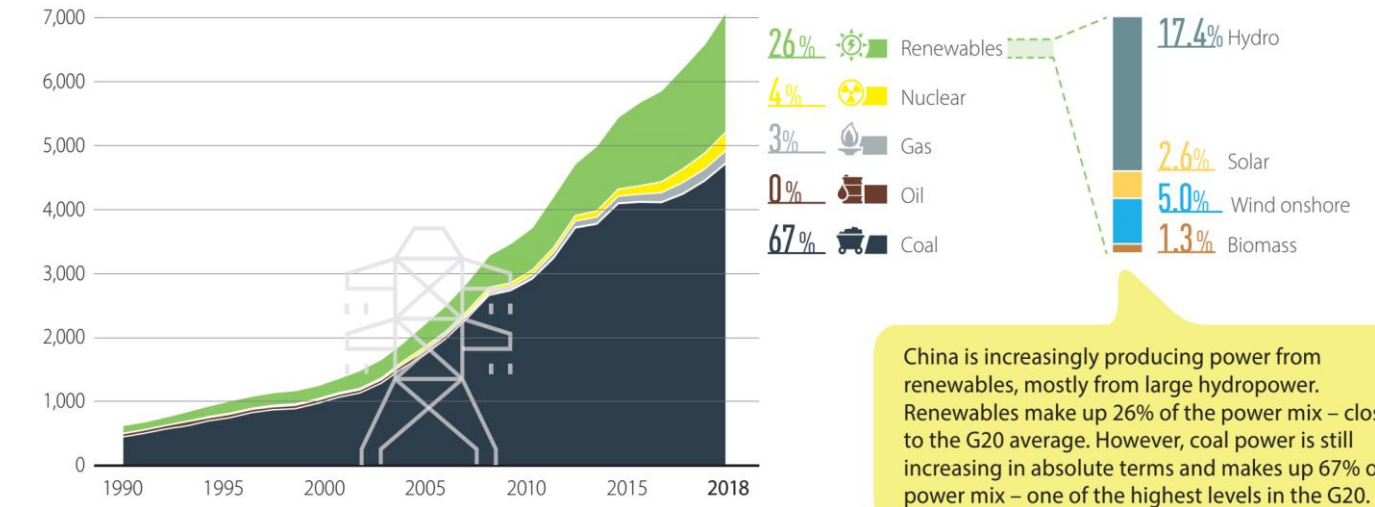


Electricity and biofuels make up only 4% of the energy mix in transport.

Power mix in China

Power mix

Gross power generation (TWh)



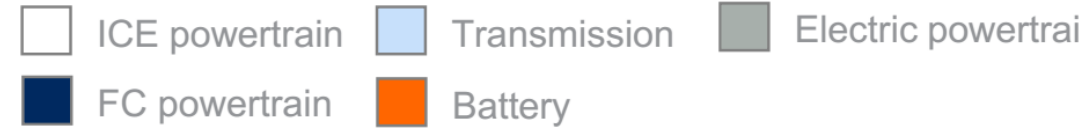
China is increasingly producing power from renewables, mostly from large hydropower. Renewables make up 26% of the power mix – close to the G20 average. However, coal power is still increasing in absolute terms and makes up 67% of the power mix – one of the highest levels in the G20.

Coal power is still increasing in absolute terms and makes up 67% of the power mix – one of the highest levels in the G20

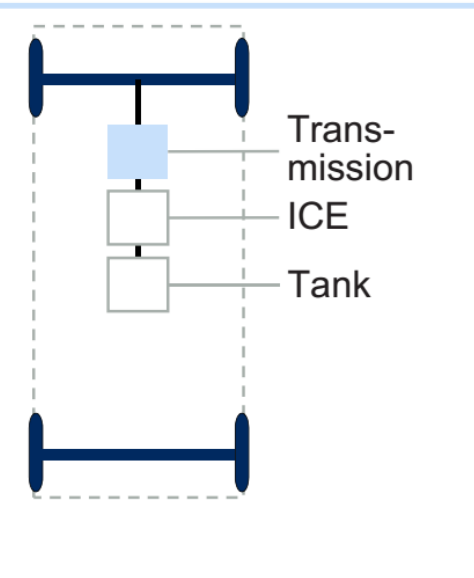


2. Prospect of automotive powertrain technology roadmap

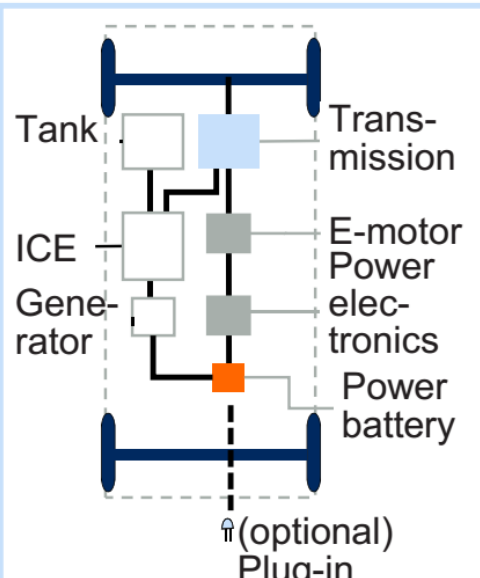
Different automotive powertrain configurations



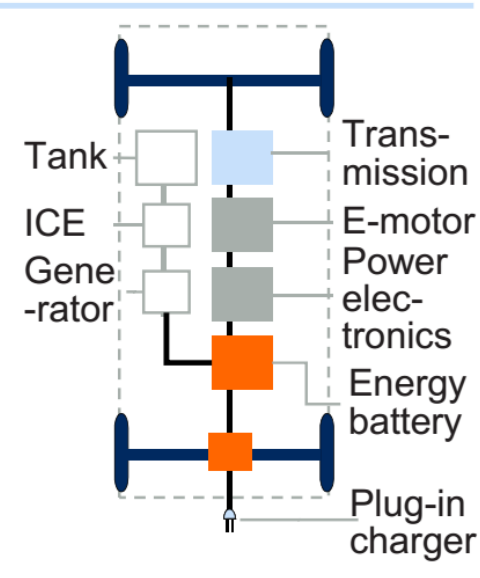
Internal combustion engine, ICE



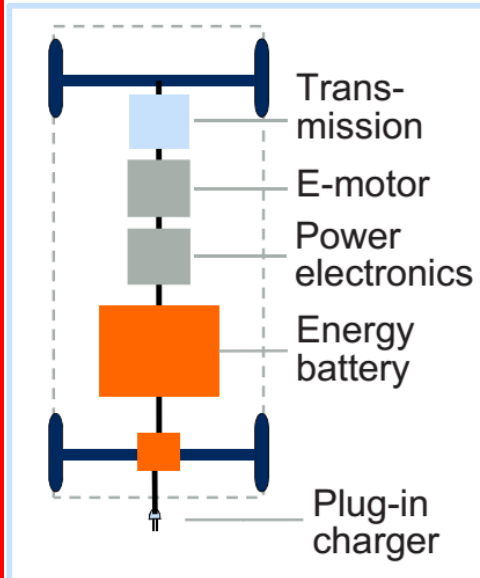
Hybrid electric vehicle (P) HEV



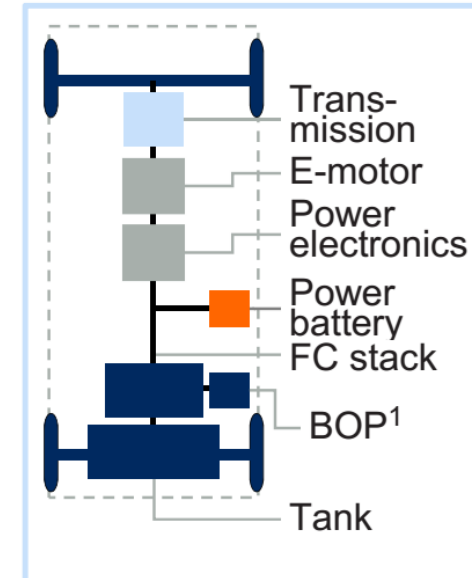
Range extended electric vehicle, REEV



Battery electric vehicle, BEV



Fuel cell electric vehicle FCEV



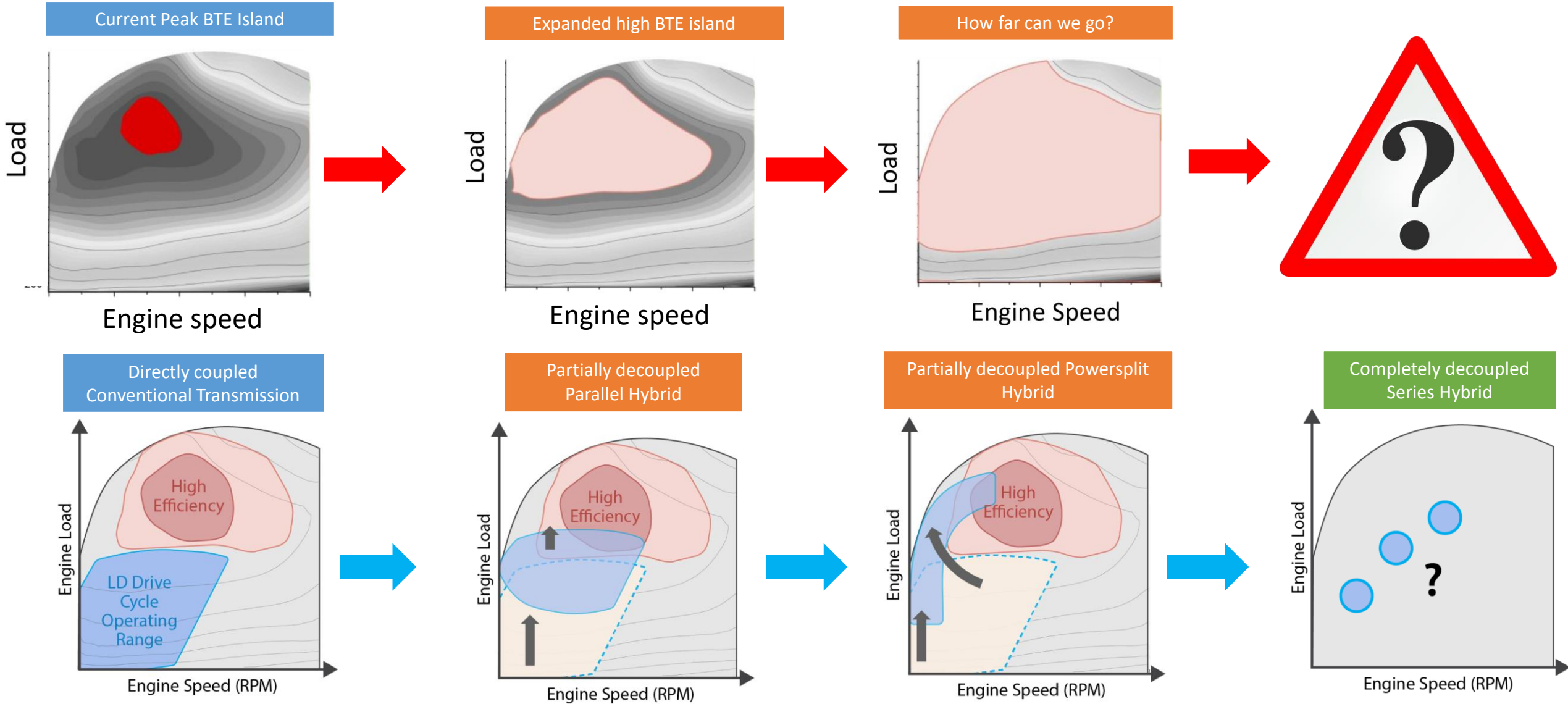
ICE primary source of propulsion

ELECTRIC MOTOR primary source of propulsion

[1] Electric vehicles in Europe: gearing up for a new phase?



2. Prospect of automotive powertrain technology roadmap



1. **Electrification** and **hybridization** decouples engine operation from vehicle power demand which enable the **engine operate under high efficiency regime**.
2. Brake thermal efficiency: 50% for spark ignition engine, 60% for compression ignition engine.

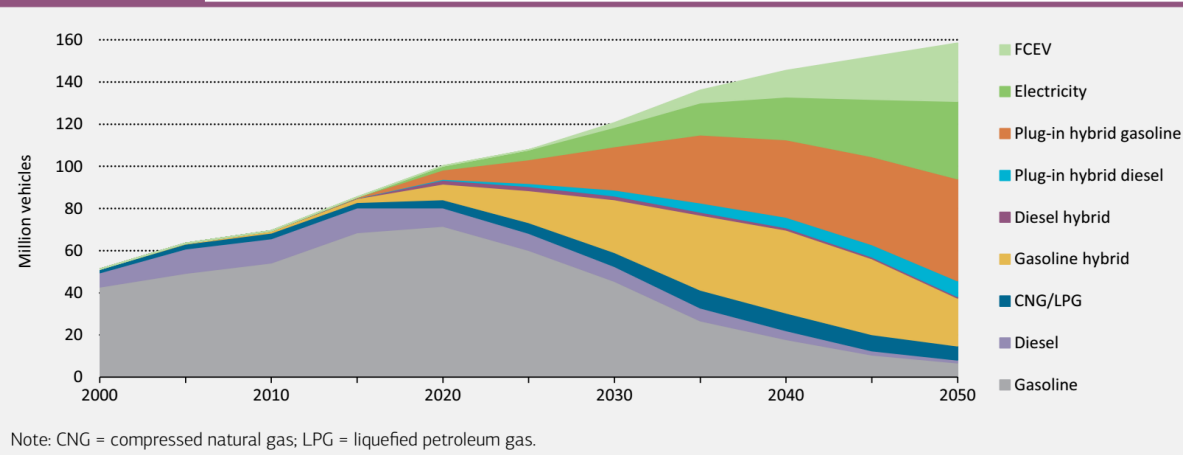


2. Prospect of automotive powertrain technology roadmap

[1]

World

Figure 1.16 Global portfolio of technologies for PLDVs in the 2DS



Key point *The 2DS sees a dramatic change in PLDV technologies, with EVs, PHEVs and FCEVs accounting for nearly three-quarters of new vehicle sales in 2050.*

[2]

US-EU-China

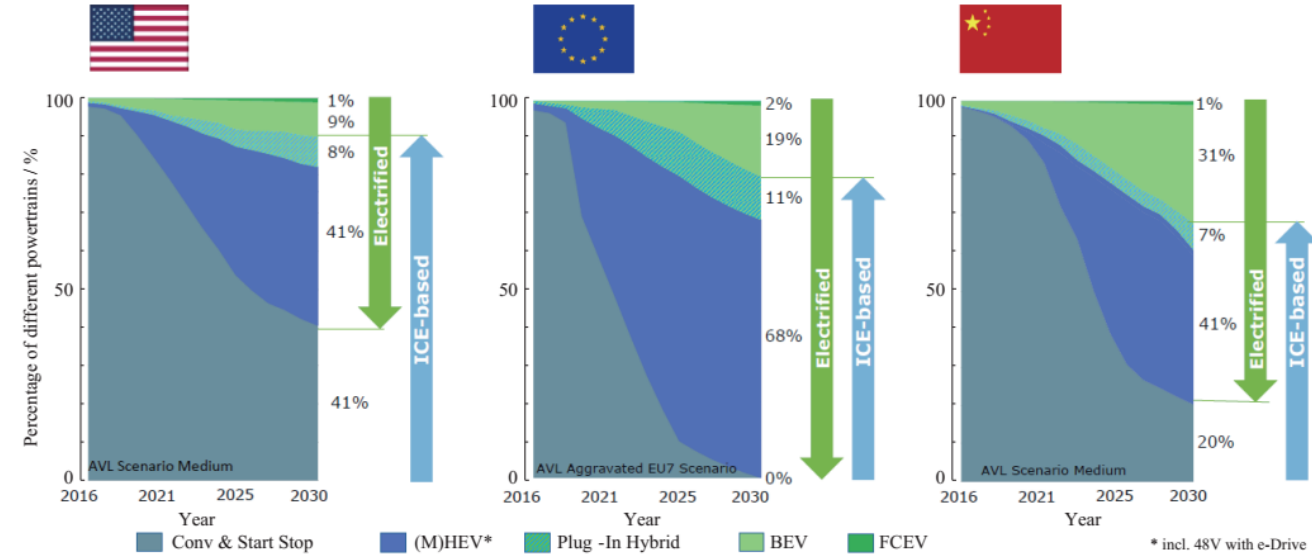


Figure 13 AVL Forecast of Possible Powertrain Technology Split [56]

Future trend of automotive powertrain: **Power diversity & electrification**

[1] Energy Technology Perspectives 2015.

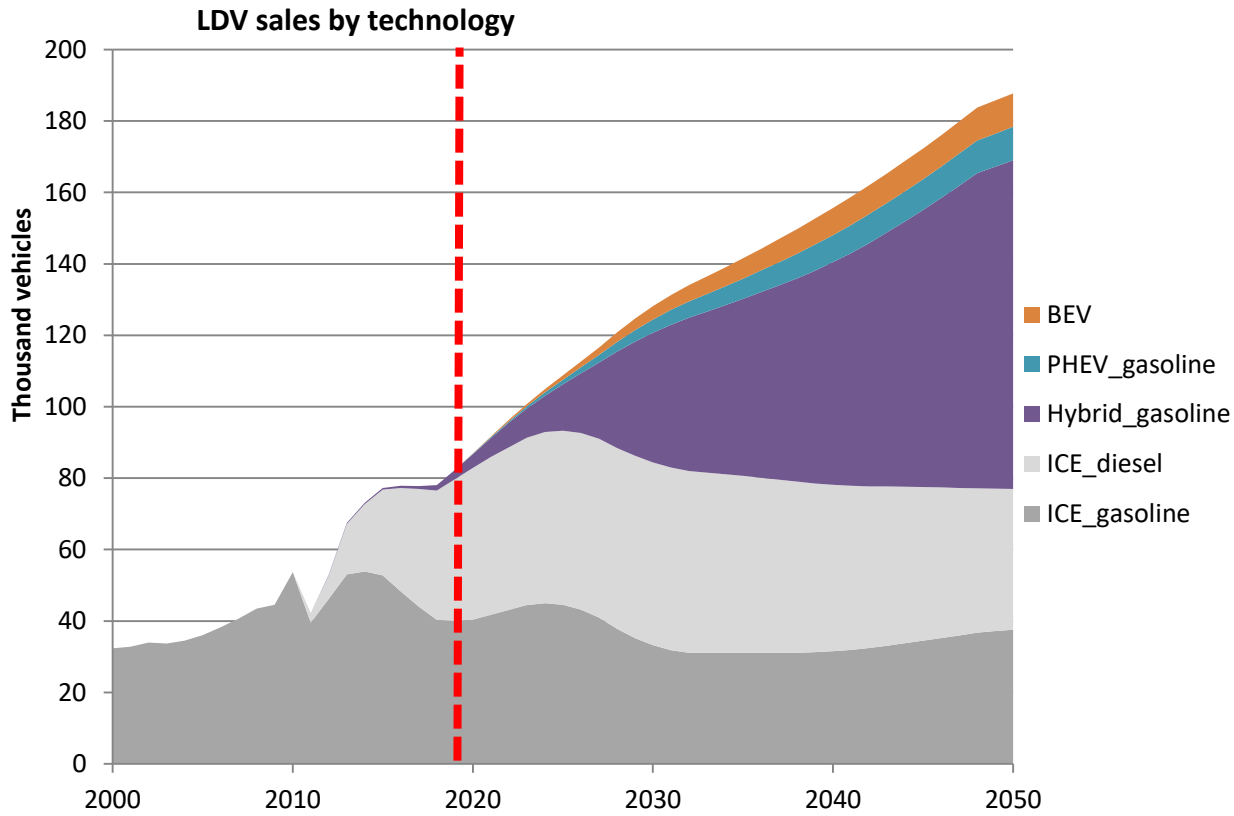
[2] Tian J, Bin Z, W W, A K, A A, M K, et al. Shell's View on Future Mobility Fuels: A patchwork, or "Mosaic" approach will be needed to address societies energy needs. Journal of Automotive Safety and Energy 2020;11(1):17-35



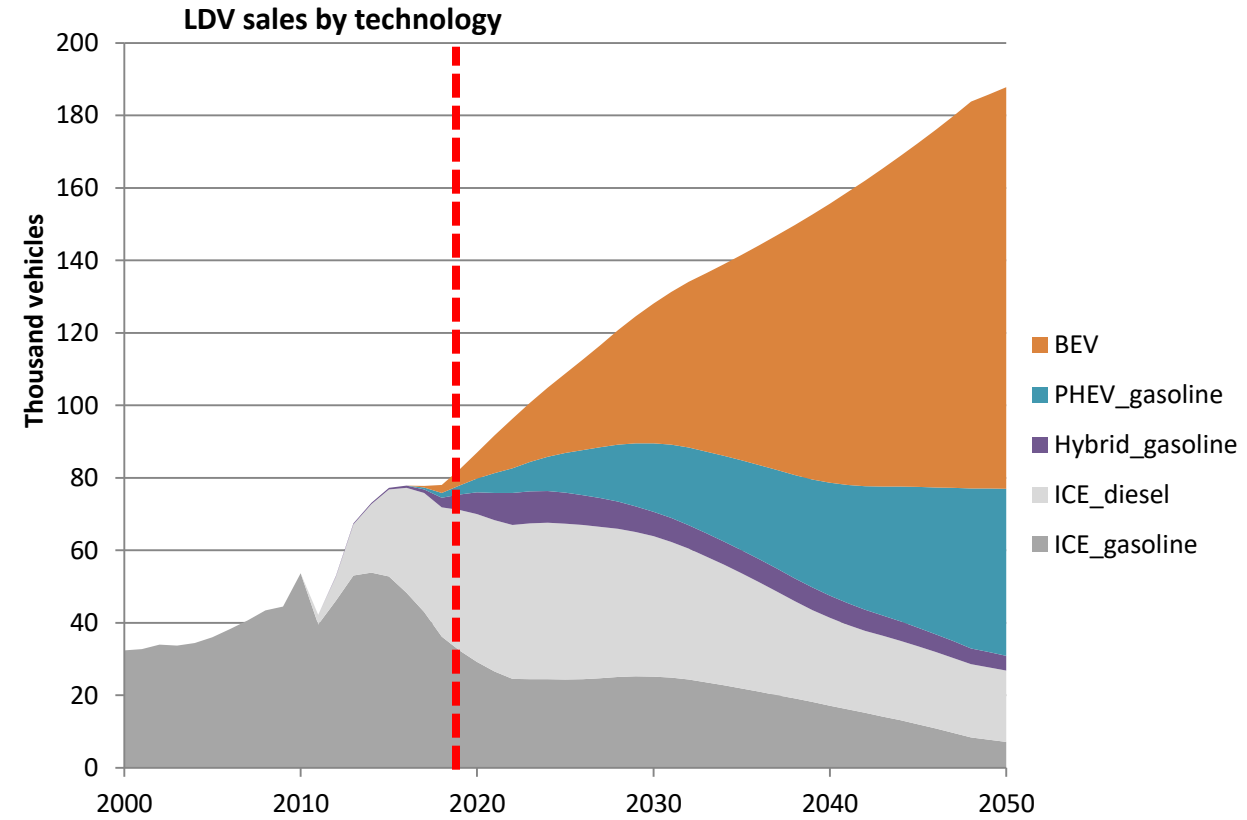
2. Prospect of automotive powertrain technology roadmap

Powertrain roadmap of light-duty vehicle

Benchmark scenario



EMOB scenario

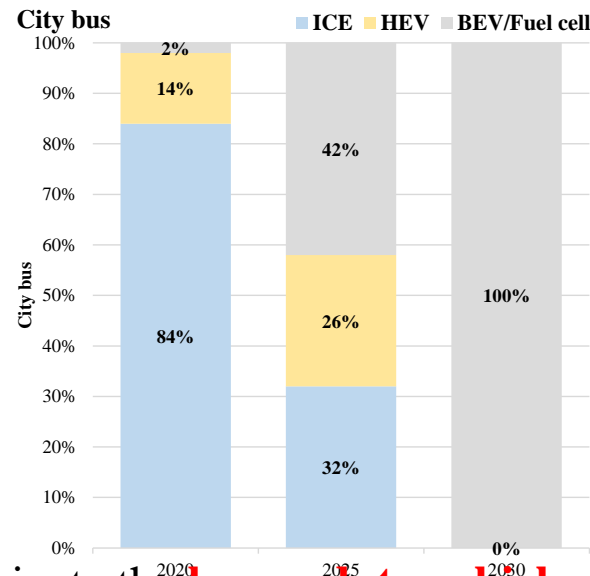
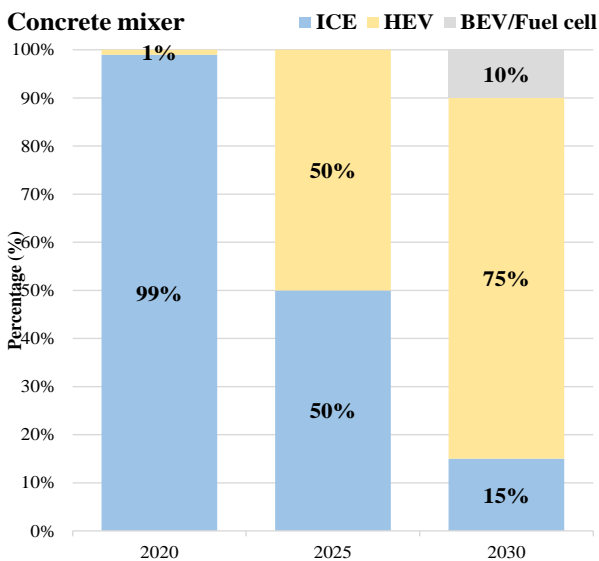
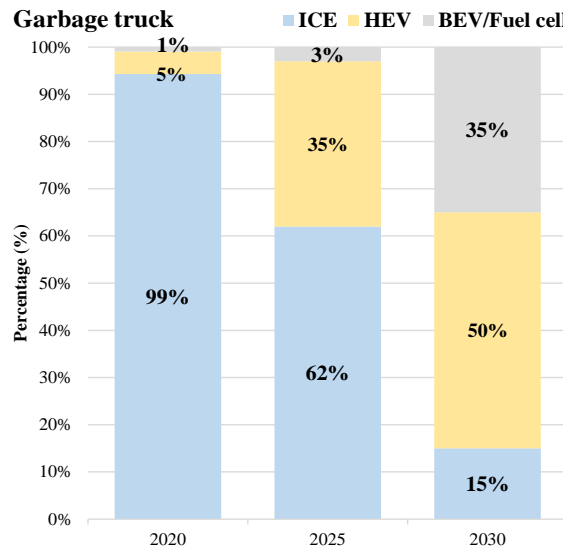
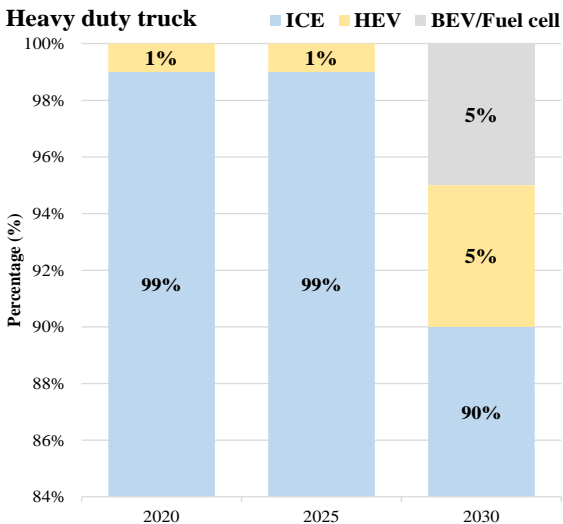


Battery electric vehicle, plug-in hybrid vehicle, gasoline engine hybrid vehicle will dominate the **light duty vehicle** market.



2. Prospect of automotive powertrain technology roadmap

Powertrain roadmap of heavy-duty vehicle



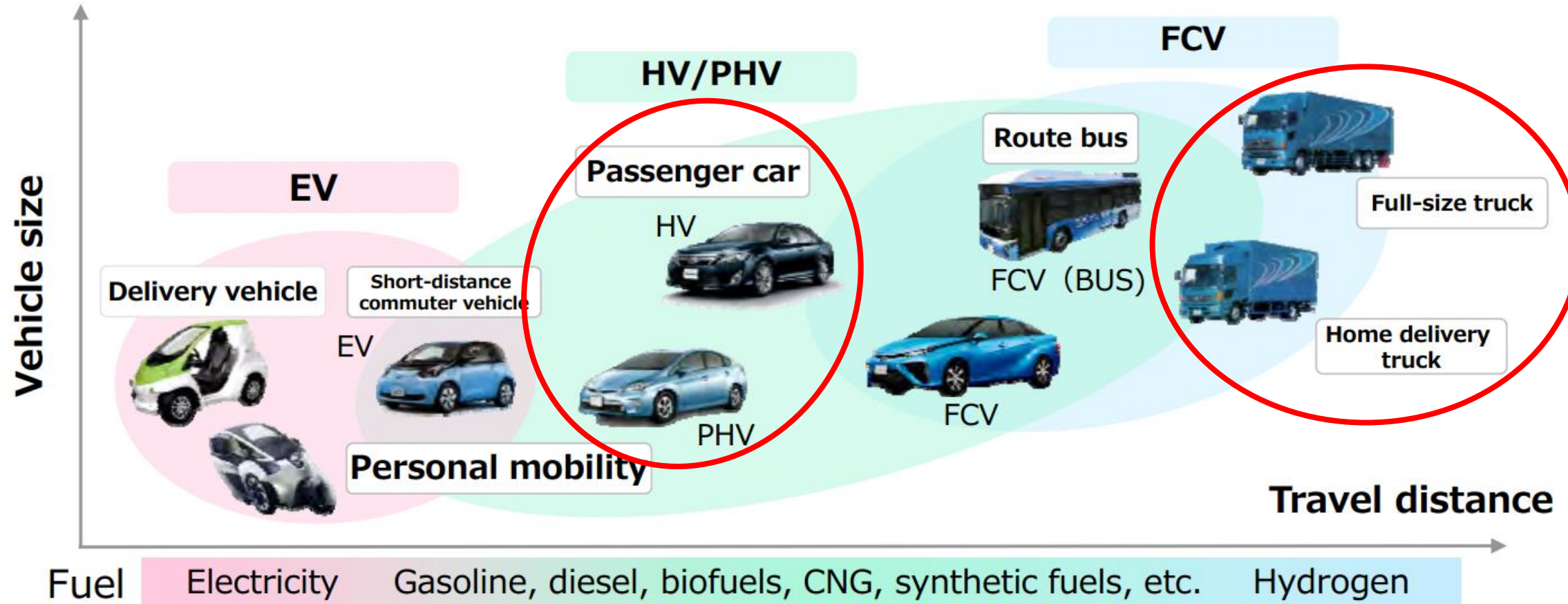
Diesel engine hybrid vehicle, fuel cell electric vehicle will dominate the heavy-duty vehicle market.

[1] Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Group Co., Ltd.



Prospect of automotive powertrain technology roadmap

Fuel diversity and uses



EV: Short-distance, HV & PHV: Wide-use, FCV: Medium-to-long distance

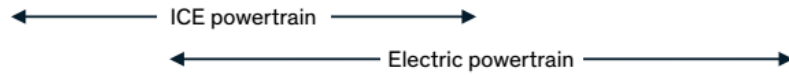
[1] TOYOTA's Electrification Roadmap.



2. Prospect of automotive powertrain technology roadmap

Strengths and limitations of today's powertrain technologies

Challenged Moderate Good Excellent



		ICE	(M)HEV	PHEV	BEV	FCEV
Environment	T2W emissions ¹	Challenged	Moderate	Good	Excellent	Excellent
	W2W emissions ²	Challenged	Challenged	Good	Good	Good
	Recycling	Good	Good	Moderate	Challenged	Moderate
Performance	Range	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Moderate	Good
	Refueling time ³	Excellent	Excellent	Moderate	Challenged	Good
	Acceleration	Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
	Top speed	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Economics	TCO ⁴ today	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Moderate	Challenged
	Price today	Excellent	Good	Moderate	Challenged	Challenged
	Infrastructure costs	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Challenged	Moderate
Key characteristics, indicative	ICE power, kW	50-400	50-400	50-200	-	-
	Electric power, kW	-	<25	<100	>100	>100
	Battery capacity, kWh	-	<2	<30	>40	<10
	T2W CO ₂ savings, % CO ₂	-	10-20	50-80 ⁵	100	100

Mild hybrids (MHEVs) are the entry point to electric powertrain technologies. A low-voltage (LV) system (mostly 48V) enables the use of efficient electrification elements, such as start-stop, regenerative braking, and some level of power assist the ICE.

Hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) are designed to optimize the use of the combustion engine in interplay with a small, low-range, HV electric powertrain, e.g., for low-speed cruising or power boost.

Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) have a similar architecture to HEVs, yet they have a significantly larger battery, a more powerful electric engine, and can be recharged by plugging into an external source of power. They are designed for a significant share of pure electric driving.

Battery electric vehicles (BEVs) replace the combustion engine with an electric engine.

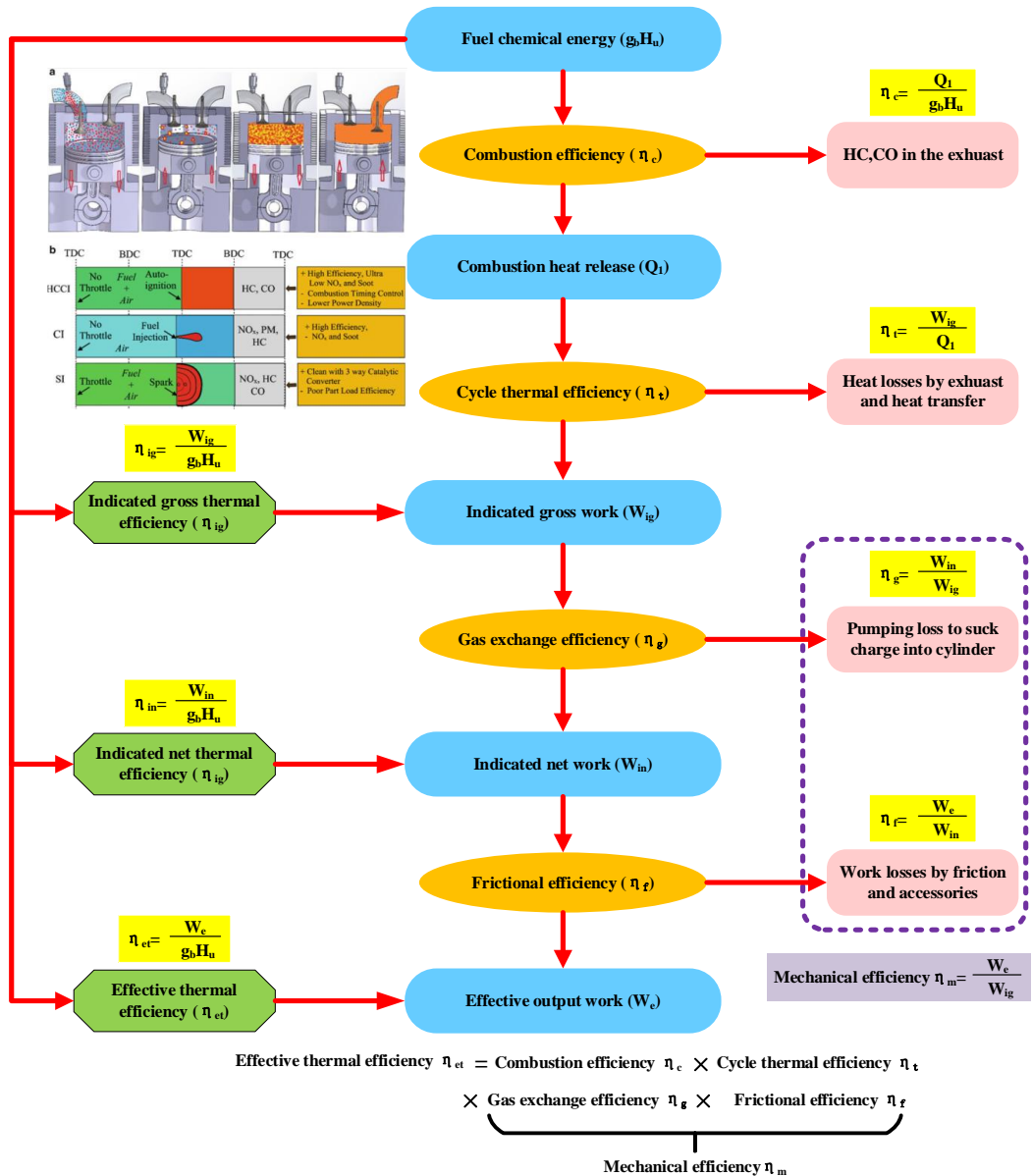
Fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEVs) fundamentally function like BEVs but store energy as a pressured hydrogen gas and produce electricity from that energy with a fuel cell. The energy density of storing hydrogen is, both by volume and weight, significantly higher than in batteries. In addition, fueling speed can be in the order of a few minutes.

[1] Reboost: A Comprehensive View On The Changing Powertrain Component Market And How Suppliers Can Succeed



Prospect of automotive powertrain technology roadmap

Energy efficiency of IC engine



SI engine as range extender in electric vehicle

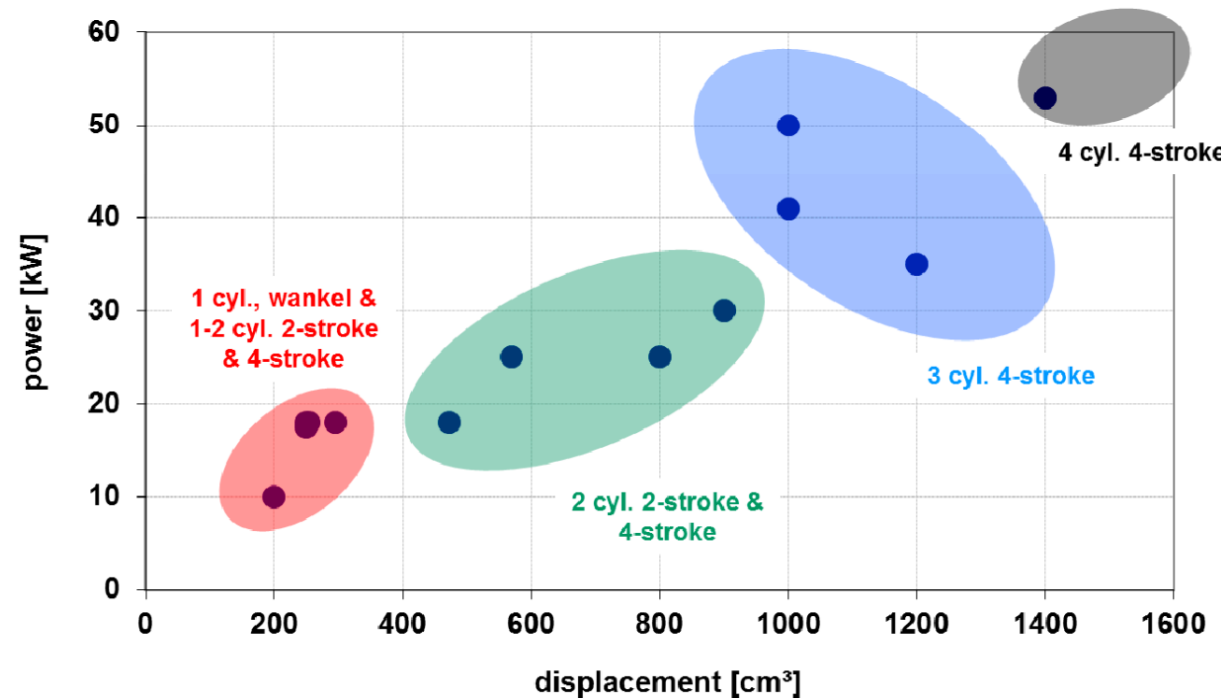


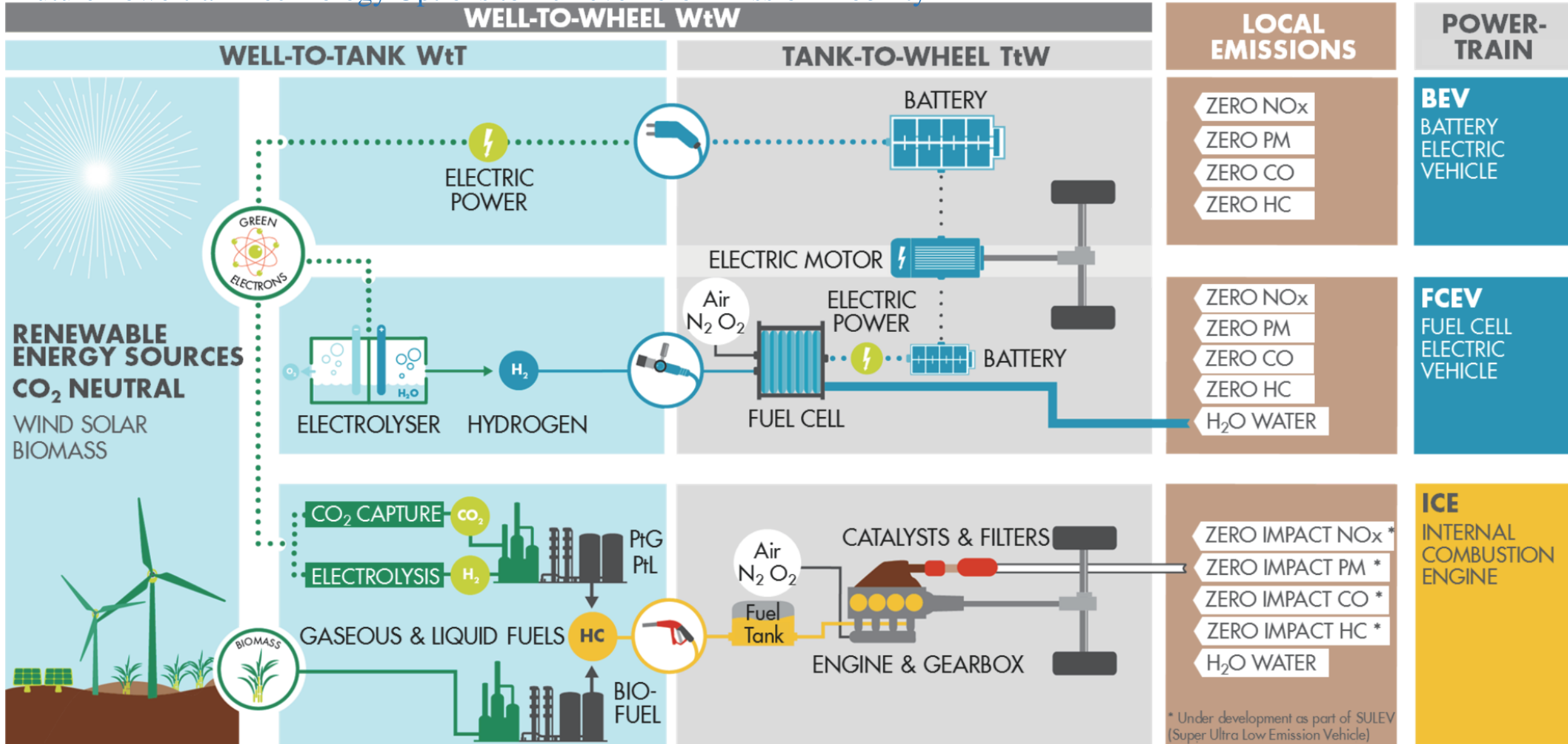
Figure 4: Maximum power of present and forthcoming on-board power plants used in REX vehicles

Spark ignition engine with small displacement and 1~4 cylinders will dominate the REX vehicle.

[1] Trattner A, Pertl P, Schmidt SP, Sato T. Novel Range Extender Concepts for 2025 with Regard to Small Engine Technologies. 2011.

2. Prospect of automotive powertrain technology roadmap

Future Powertrain Technology Options to Achieve Zero Emission Mobility



[1] Tian J, Bin Z, W W, A K, A A, M K, et al. Shell's View on Future Mobility Fuels: A patchwork, or "Mosaic" approach will be needed to address societies energy needs. Journal of Automotive Safety and Energy 2020;11(1):17-35



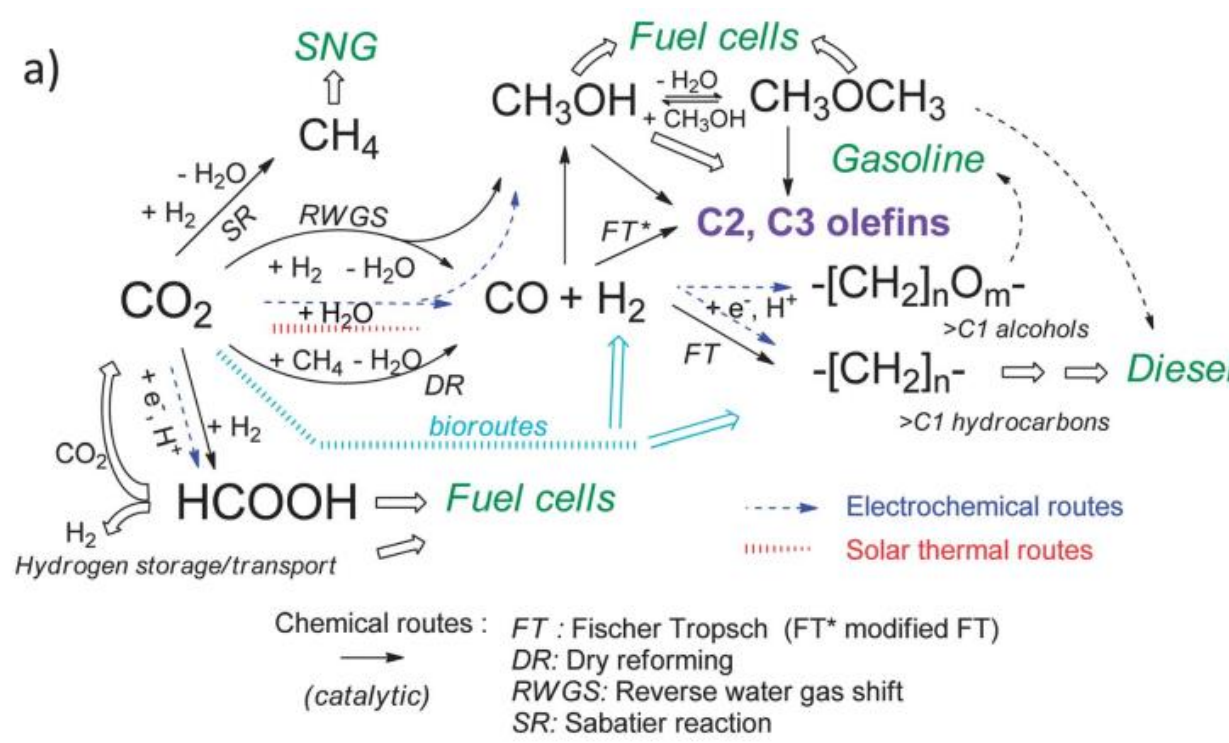
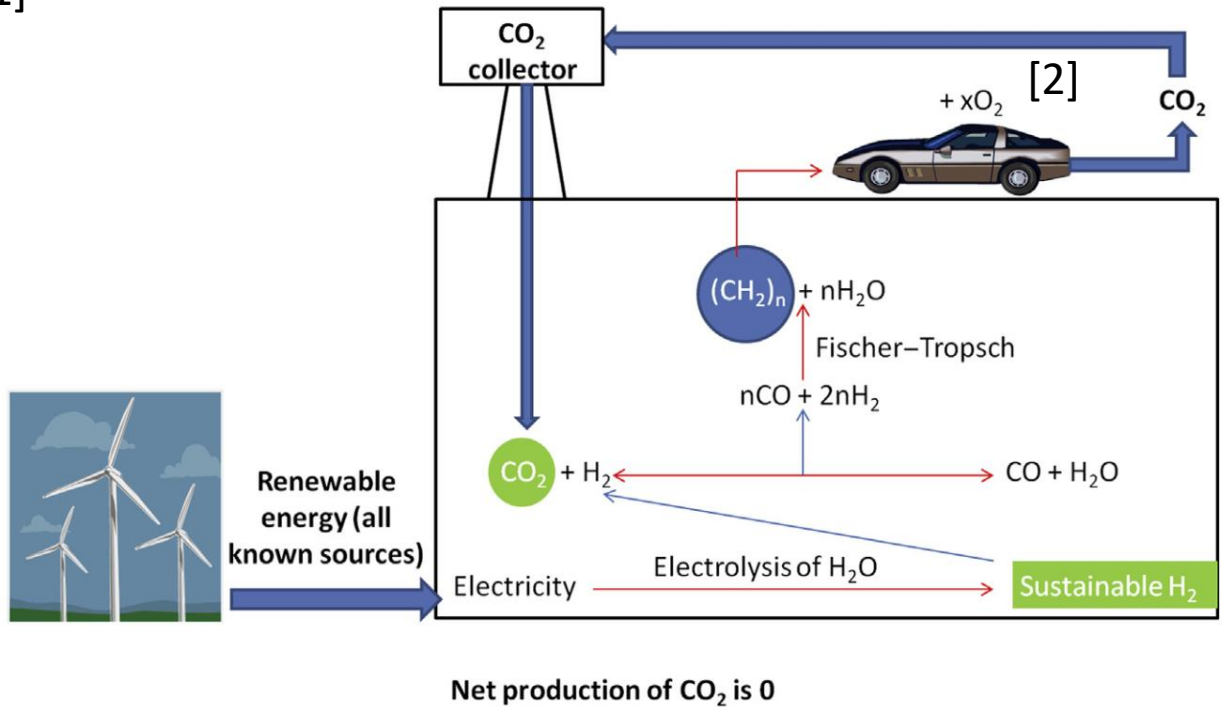
3. Paths forward to carbon neutral combustion

Carbon neutral fuels (eco-fuels, from renewable electricity and CO₂) & tailor-made IC engine for hybrid vehicle

Closing the Carbon Cycle

Turning carbon dioxide into eco-fuel

[1]



CO₂ conversion routes to incorporate renewable energy in the chemical and energy chains

FIGURE 10.3 A representative route to achieve carbon-neutral hydrocarbon fuels by cycling CO₂ and employing renewable H₂ and energy sources.^{9,15}

[1] Carbon Dioxide Utilisation-Closing the Carbon Cycle.

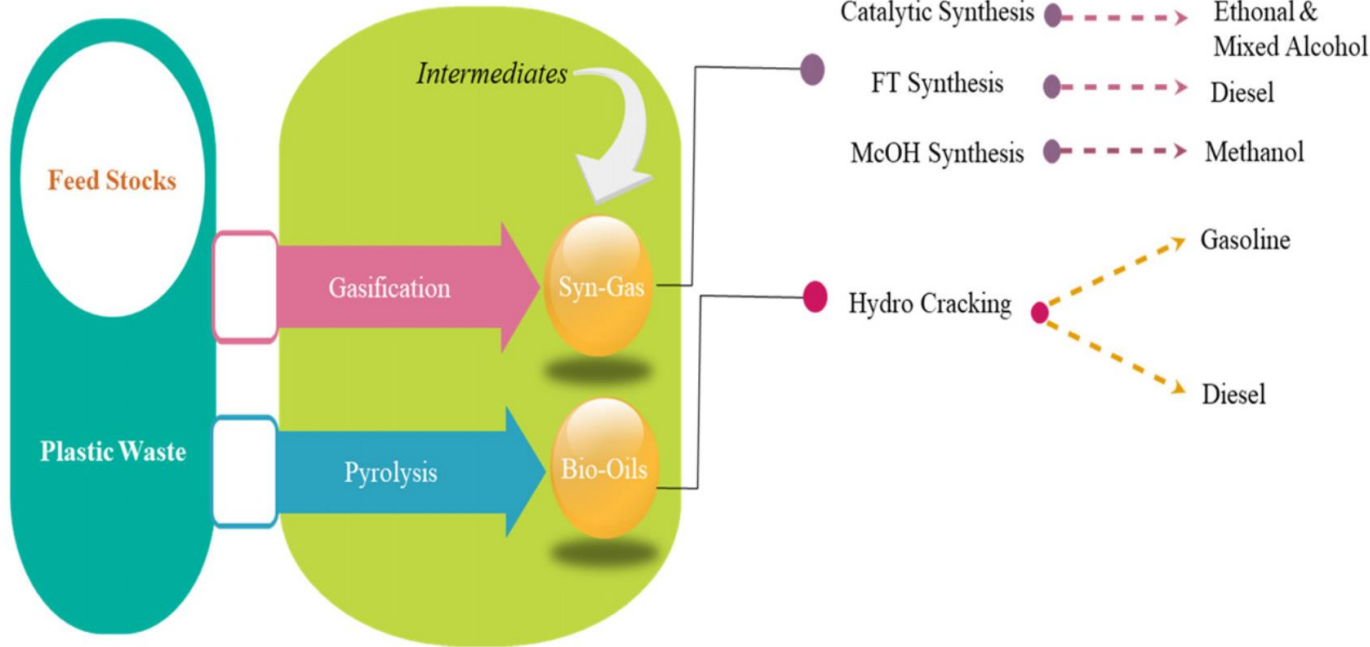
[2] Centi G, Quadrelli EA, Perathoner S. Catalysis for CO₂ conversion: a key technology for rapid introduction of renewable energy in the value chain of chemical industries. Energy & Environmental Science 2013;6(6).



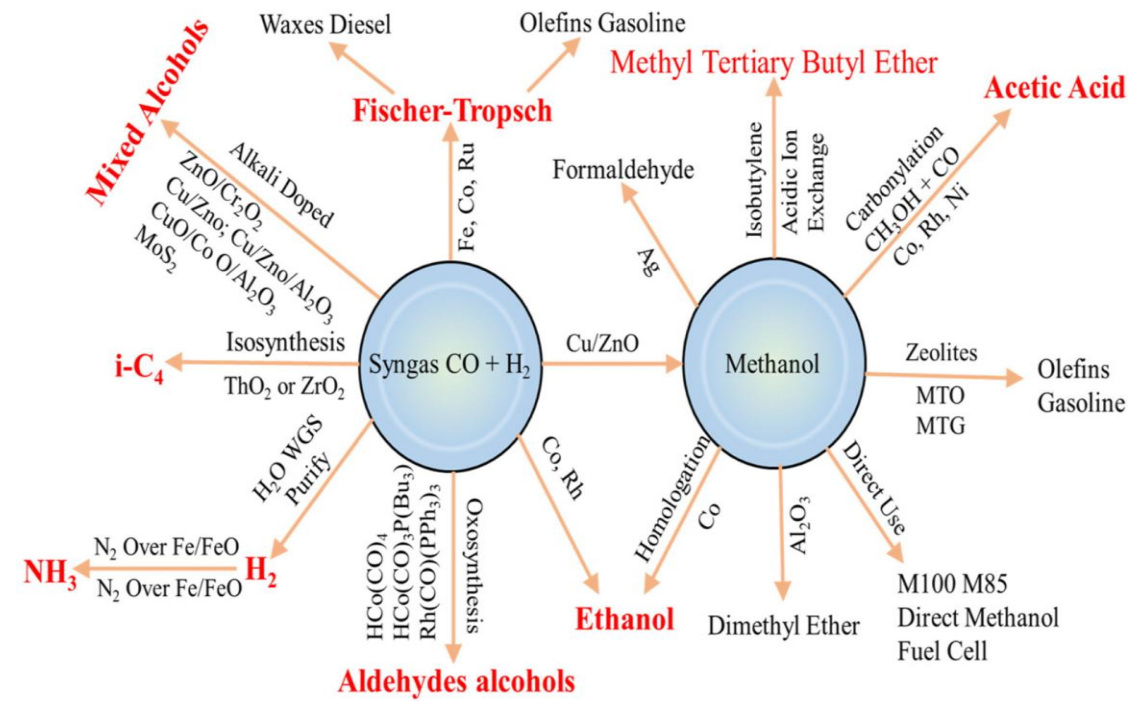
3. Paths forward to carbon neutral combustion

Carbon neutral fuels (eco-fuels, from plastic waste) & tailor-made IC engine for hybrid vehicle

Thermochemical recycling techniques



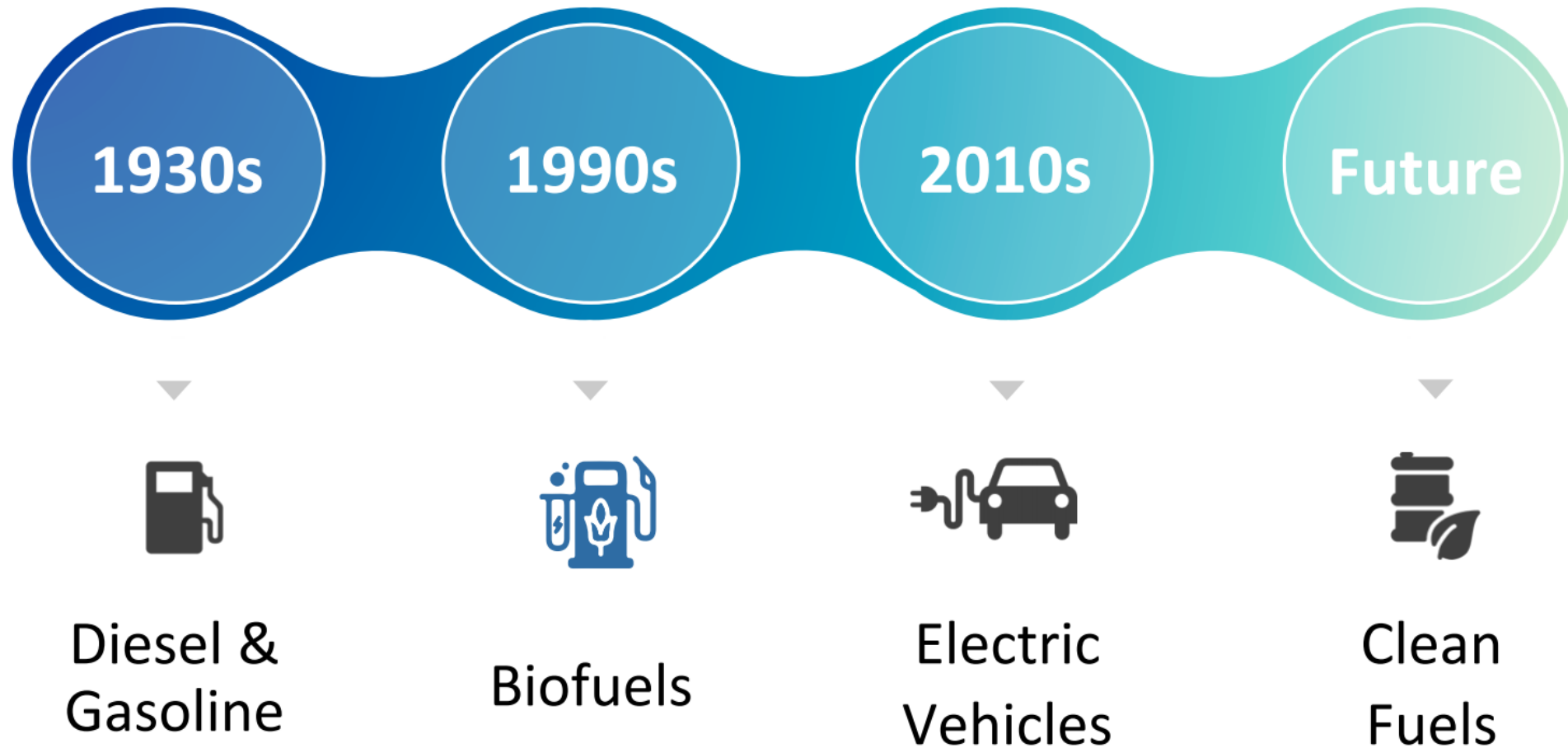
Transform syngas into liquid fuel





4. Prospect of internal combustion engine and fuels

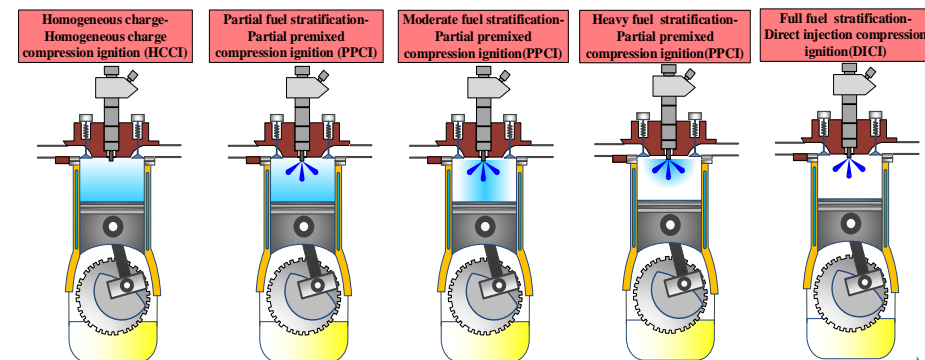
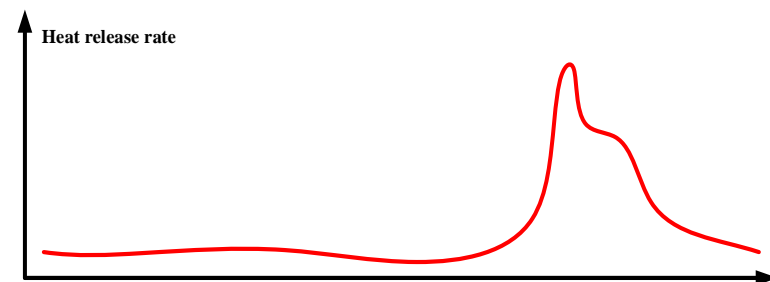
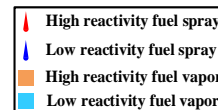
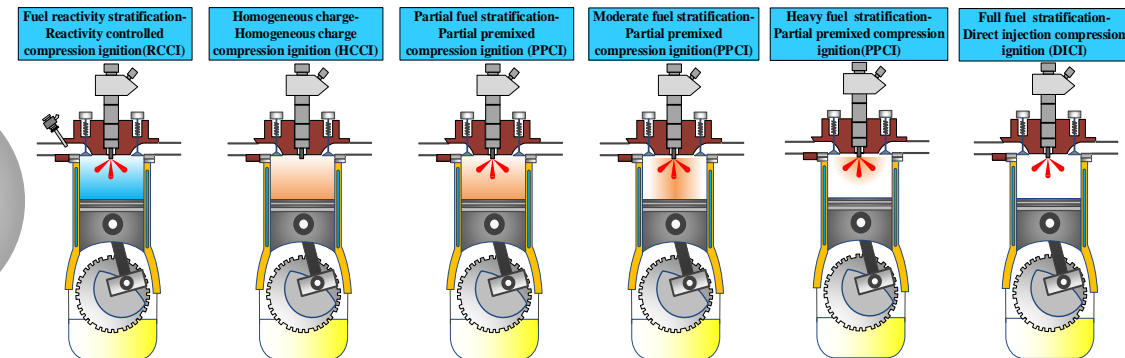
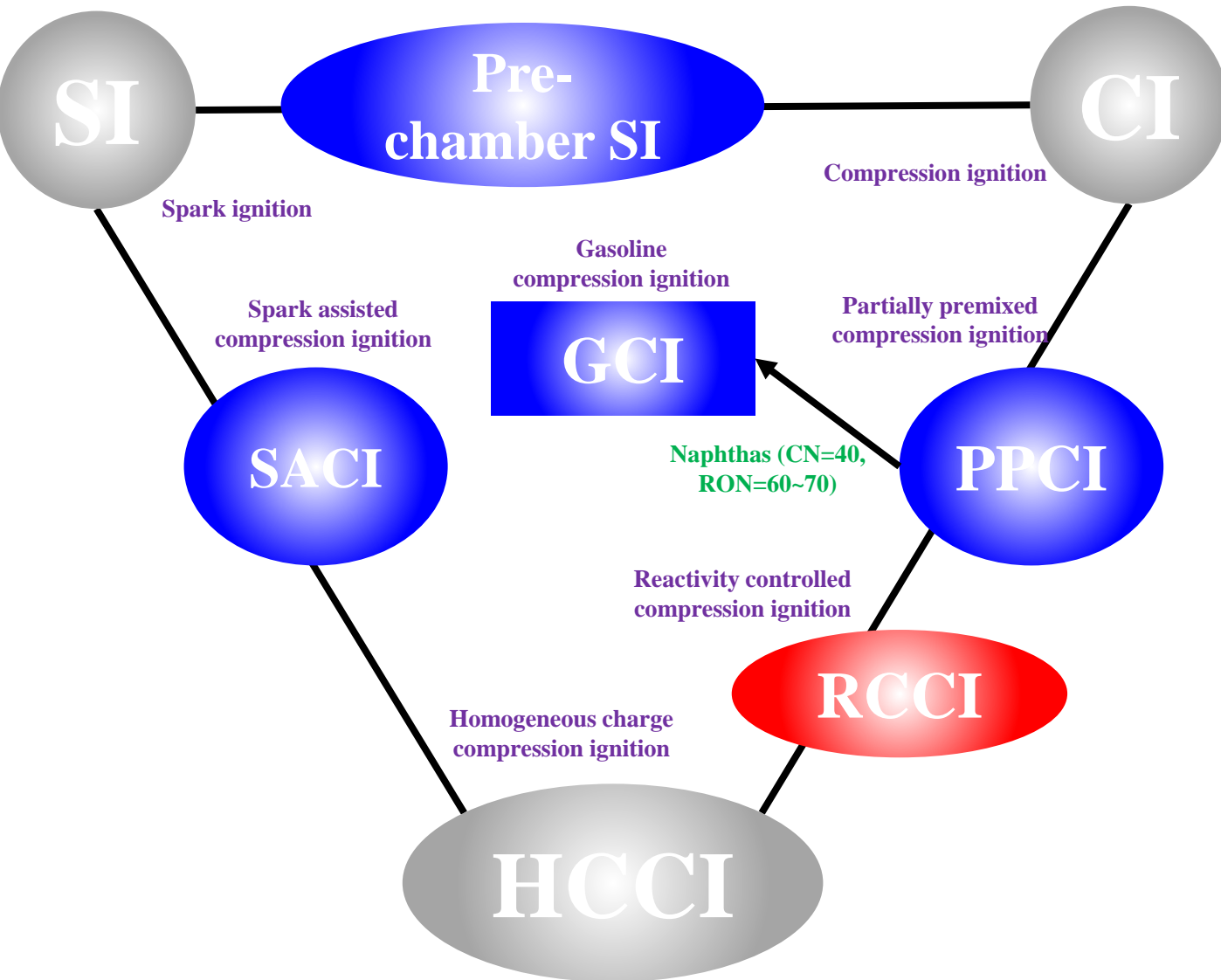
—A global shift from dirty to clean fuel—





4. Prospect of internal combustion engine and fuels

IC engine combustion modes

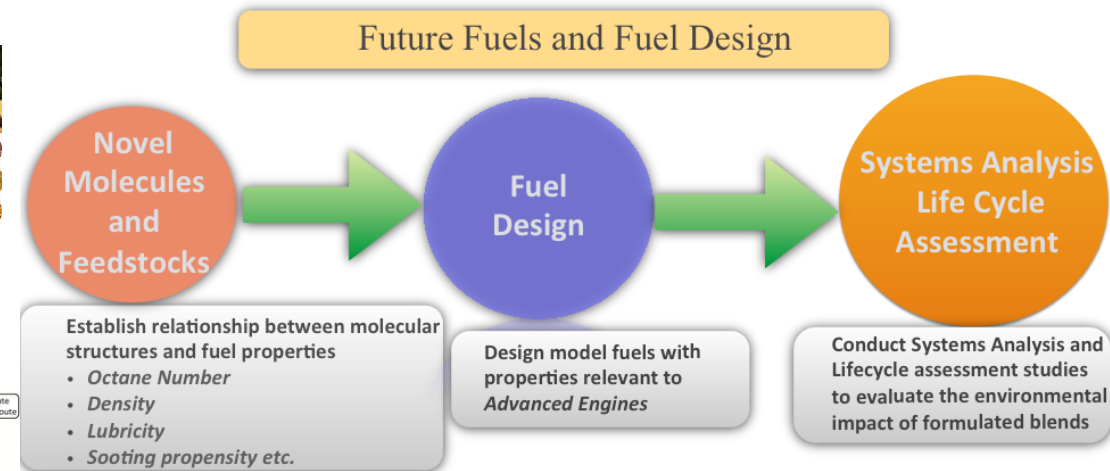
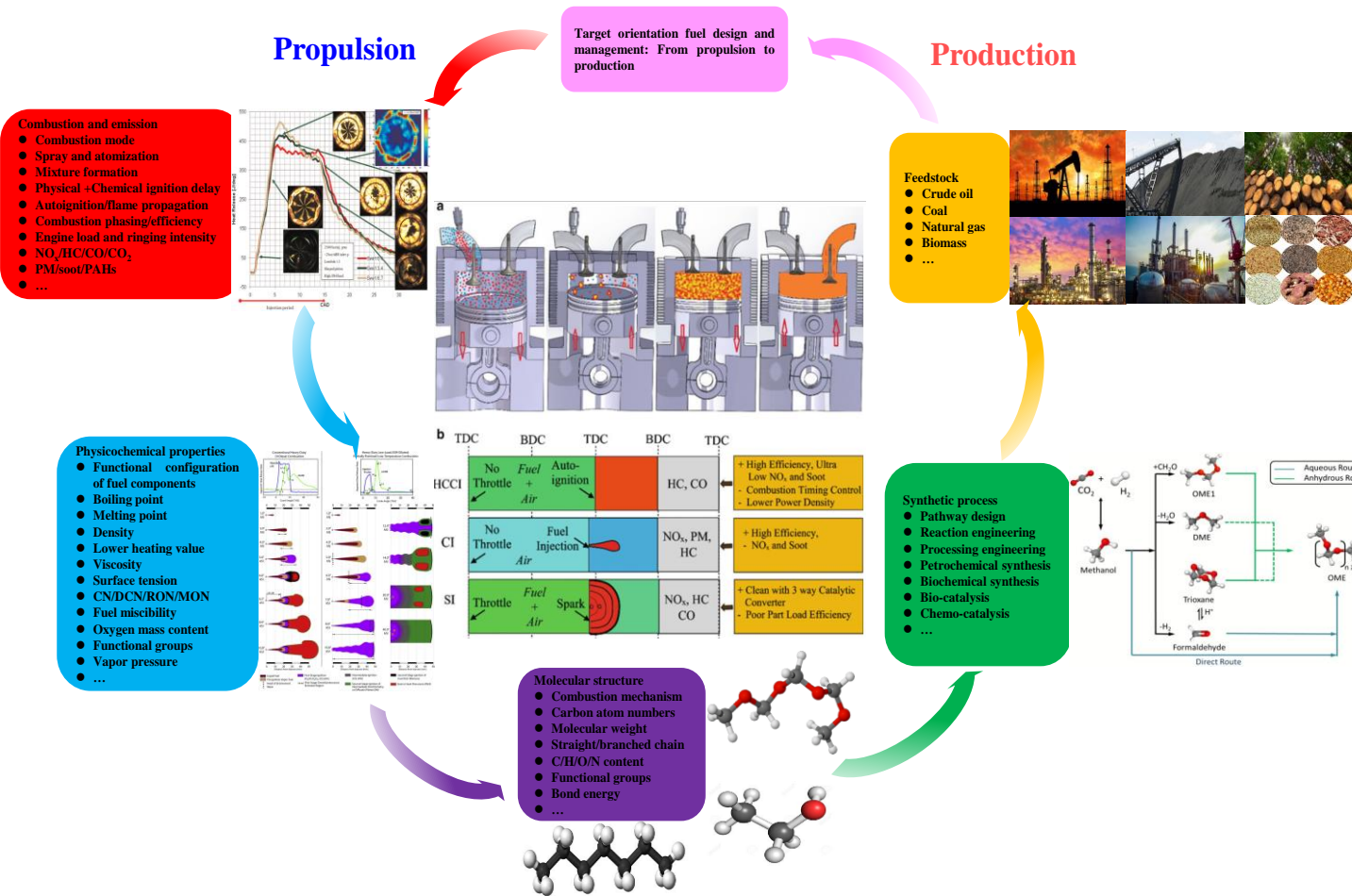


Level of in-cylinder fuel stratification at the start of combustion

1. Low temperature combustion; 2. lean burn; 3. high charge density; 4. stratified combustion; 5. compression ignition

4. Prospect of internal combustion engine and fuels

Property-oriented fuel design

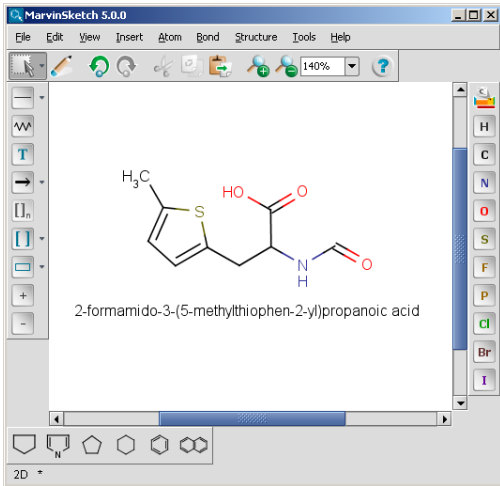


Innovative **fuel formulation** is required for advanced combustion modes, but the rules is still less understanding.

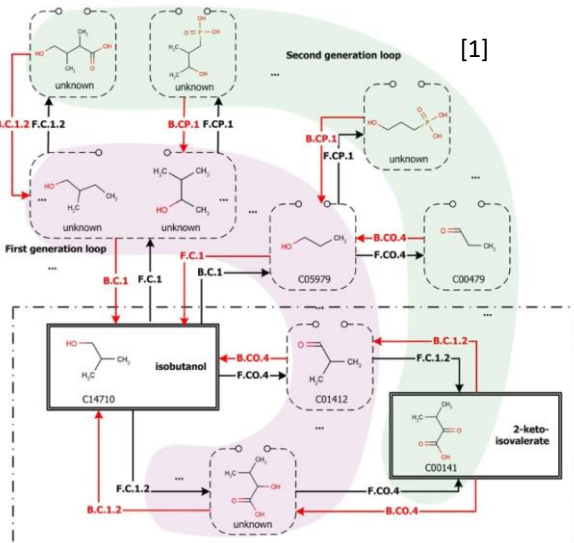
Tailor-made fuels to co-optimize fuels and engines

Prospect of internal combustion engine and fuels

Molecular structure generator: MOLGEN

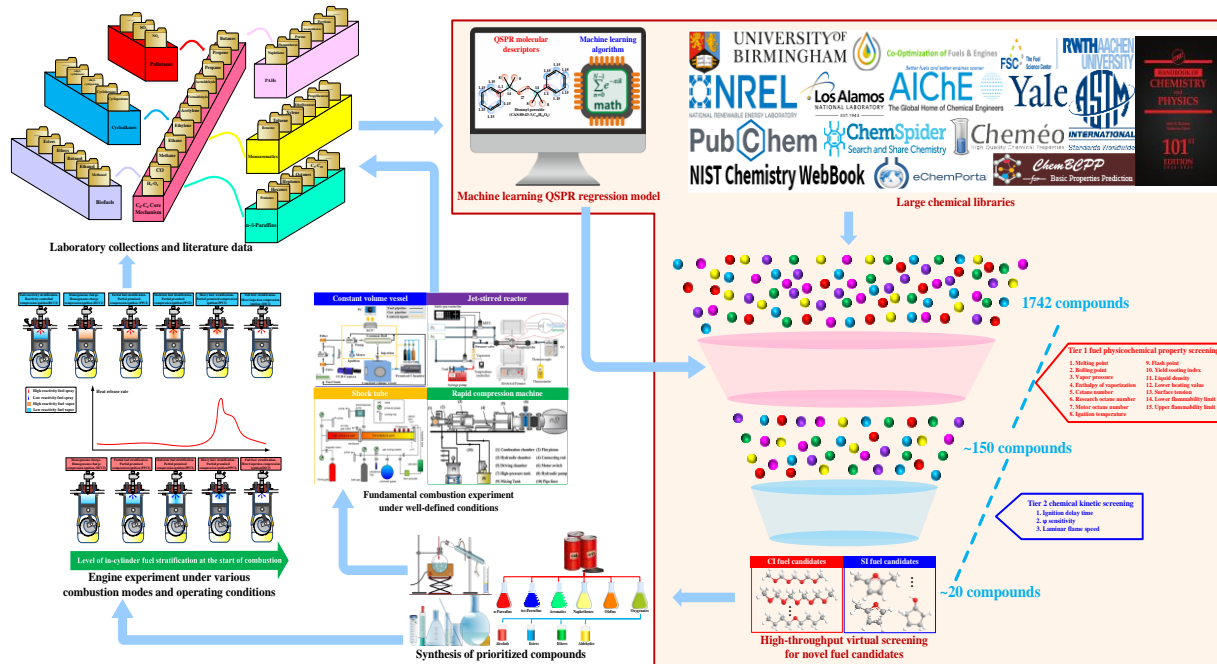


Retrosynthesis tool

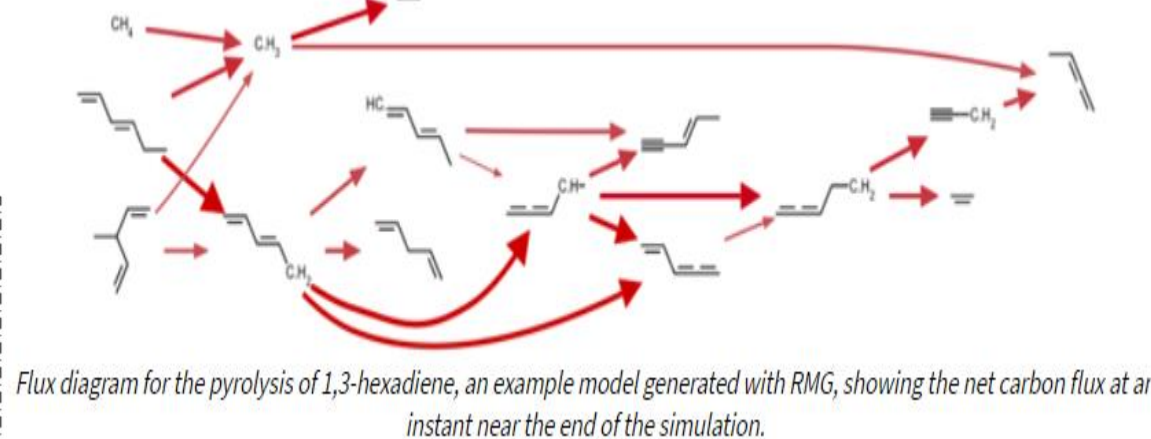


[1] Cho A, Yun H, Park JH, Lee SY, Park S. Prediction of novel synthetic pathways for the production of desired chemicals. BMC Syst Biol 2010;4:35.

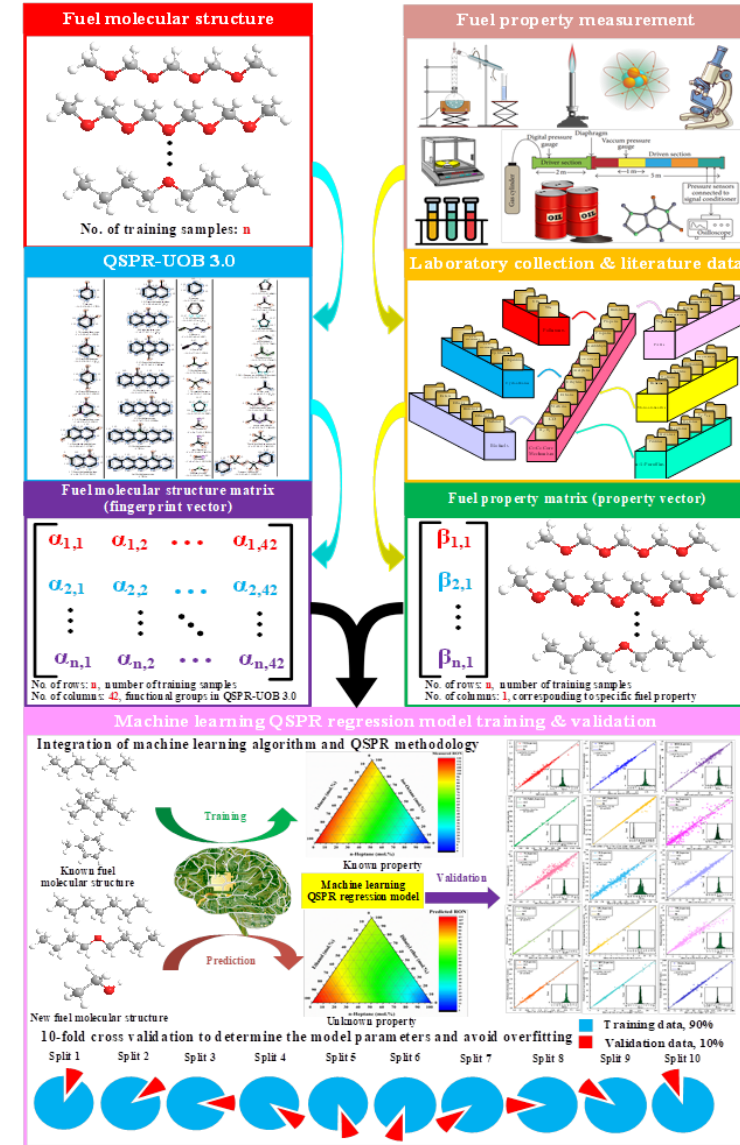
High throughput fuel screening tool



Reaction Mechanism Generator (RMG)



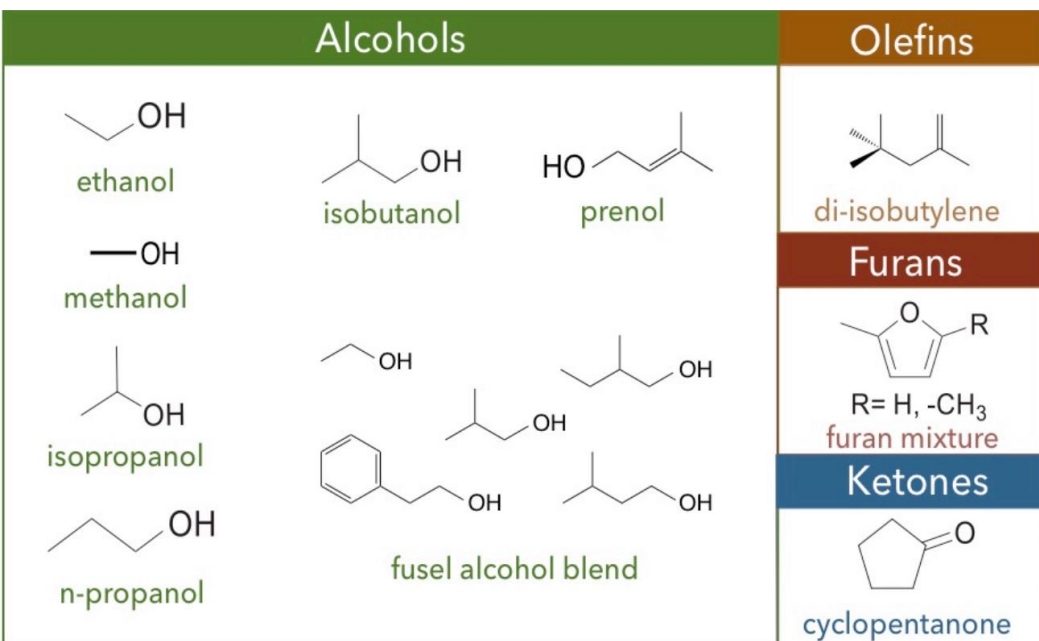
Machine learning QSPR models





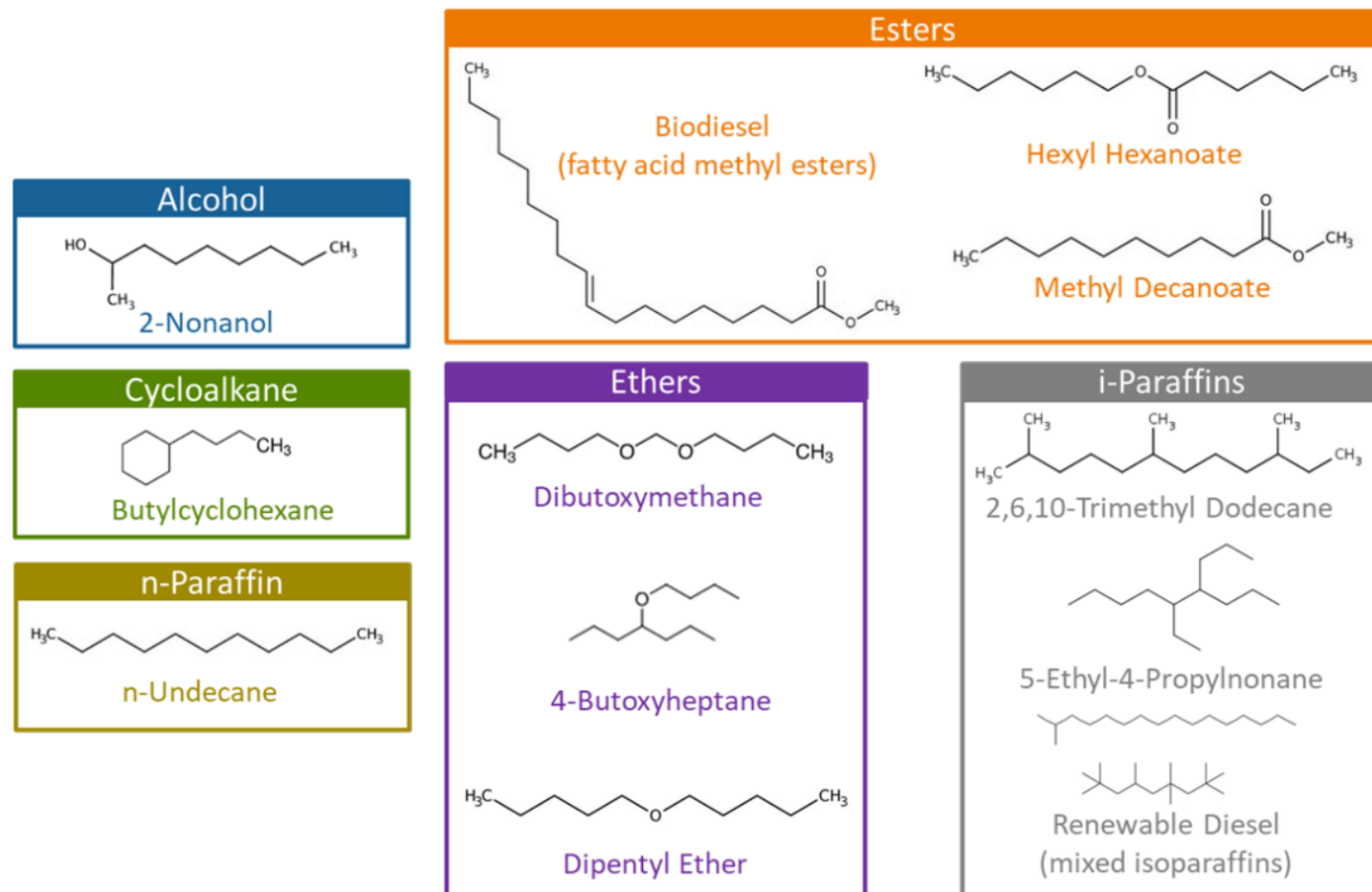
4. Prospect of internal combustion engine and fuels

Top 10 blendstocks for SI engines



Top Ten Performing Blendstocks According to Merit Function Score.

Top 12 blendstocks for CI engines



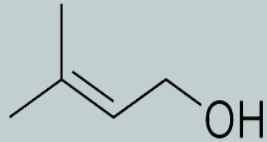
Chemical structures of MCCI biofuel candidates meeting the property requirements for blending into conventional diesel. Figure by Gina Fioroni, NREL

[1] Top Ten Blendstocks for Turbocharged gasoline engine. <https://www.stigov.gov/servlets/purl/1567705> 2019.

[2] Wagner R, Gaspar D, Bryan P, McCormick R. Co-Optimization of Fuels & Engines FY19 Year in Review. 2019; <https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2020/06/f75/beto-co-optimization-fy19-report-june-2020.pdf>.

4. Prospect of internal combustion engine and fuels

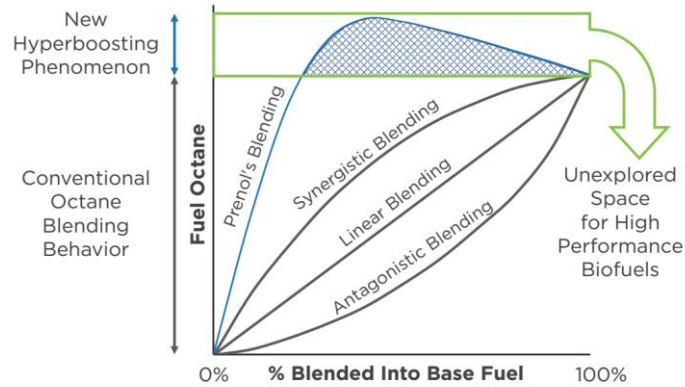
3-Methyl-2-buten-1-ol (prenol)



CAS #	556-82-1
Formula	C ₅ H ₁₀ O
RON	93.
bRON at 20%	120
MON	74
S	19
HoV (kJ/kg)	512
LHV (MJ/kg)	34.0
YSI	47
PMI	0.93
S _L (298K; 1 bar; cm/s)	Not measured
Water sol. @ 25 °C (g/L)	46.9 g/L
Catalyst Light-Off: T ₅₀	Not measured
T ₉₀	Not measured
LSPI propensity	Low

	RON	MON
Base BOB	90.3	84.7
10% prenol	94.0	85.5
20% prenol	96.7	84.9
30% prenol	97.4	84.0

Hyperboost impact for octane number



Schematic of fuel octane vs. percentage of blendstock blended into base fuel, showing prenol's hyperboosting behavior pushing the blended fuel's RON beyond the level enabled by typical synergistic blending. Figure by Anthe George and Eric Monroe, SNL.

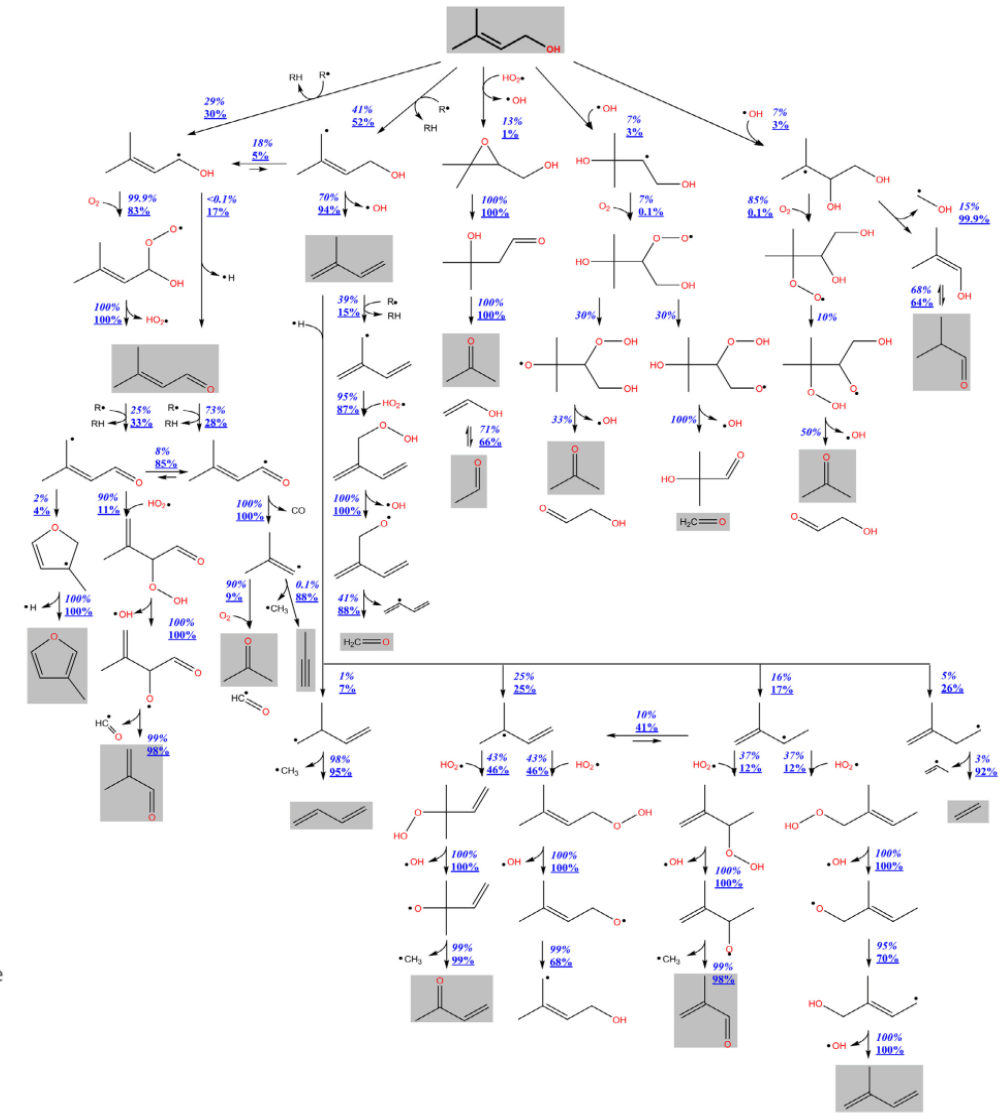
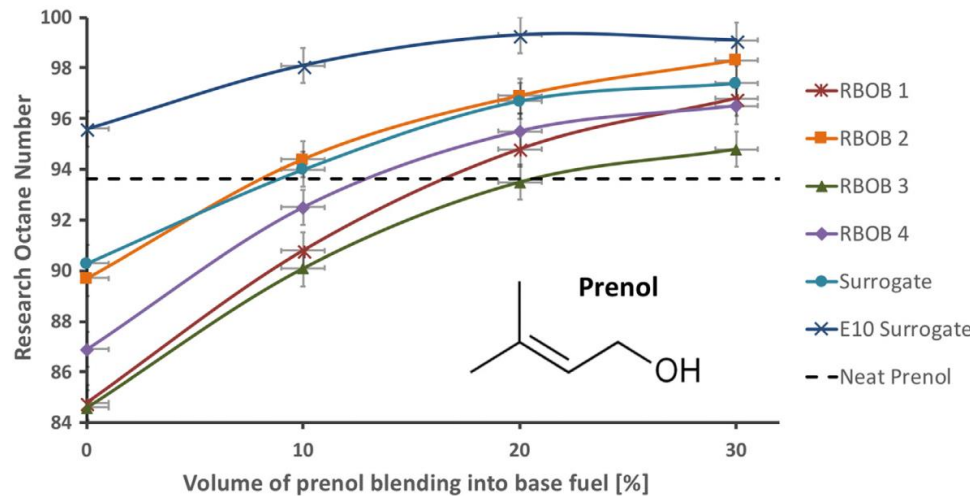


Fig. 7. Reaction path analysis for the decomposition of prenol. Operating conditions: $F_v = 4.06 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$, $\tau = 2 \text{ s}$, $X_{\text{prenol},0} = 0.008$, $\phi = 1.0$, $T = 700 \text{ K}$ (blue and italic) and 900 K (red and underlined). Percentages on a reaction path represent the reaction rate relative to the total consumption rate of the reacting species. Species with a shaded background have been detected experimentally. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

[1] Top Ten Blendstocks for Turbocharged gasoline engine. <https://www.ostigov.gov/servlets/purl/1567705> 2019.

[2] Farrell J, Wagner R, Gaspar D, Moen C. Co-Optimization of Fuels & Engines FY18 Year in Review. 2018; https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2019/06/f64/Co-Optima_YIR2018_FINAL_LOWRES%20190619_0.pdf.

[3] Monroe E, Gladden J, Albrecht KO, Bays JT, McCormick R, Davis RW, et al. Discovery of novel octane hyperboosting phenomenon in prenol biofuel/gasoline blends. Fuel 2019;239:1143-8.

[4] De Bruycker R, Herbinet O, Carstensen H-H, Battin-Leclerc F, Van Geem KM. Understanding the reactivity of unsaturated alcohols: Experimental and kinetic modeling study of the pyrolysis and oxidation of 3-methyl-2-butenol and 3-methyl-3-butenol. Combustion and Flame 2016;171:237-51.



4. Prospect of internal combustion engine and fuels

“IC engines will obtain new development opportunity by collaborating with electrification and hybridization”

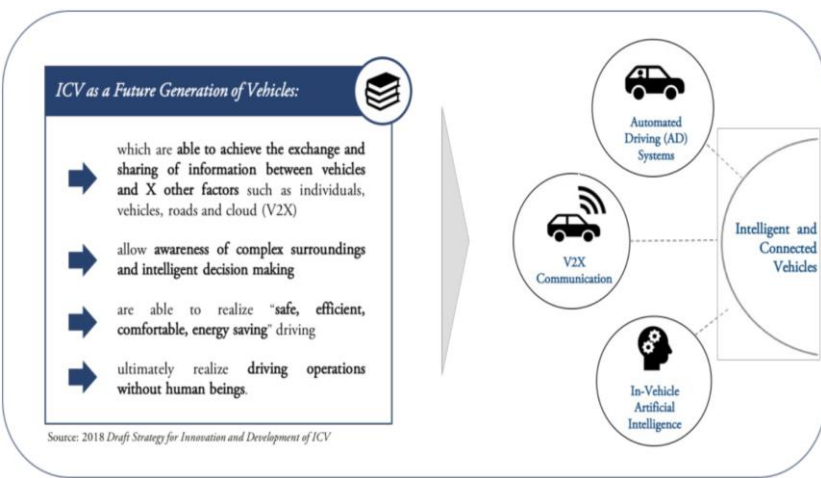
-Prof. Shijin Shuai, Tsinghua University

“~~Fossil~~ fuels will have to underwrite a transition to other sources of energy”

-Prof. Tad Patzek, KAUST

5. Relation between Intelligent connected vehicles (ICV) and automated driving (AD)

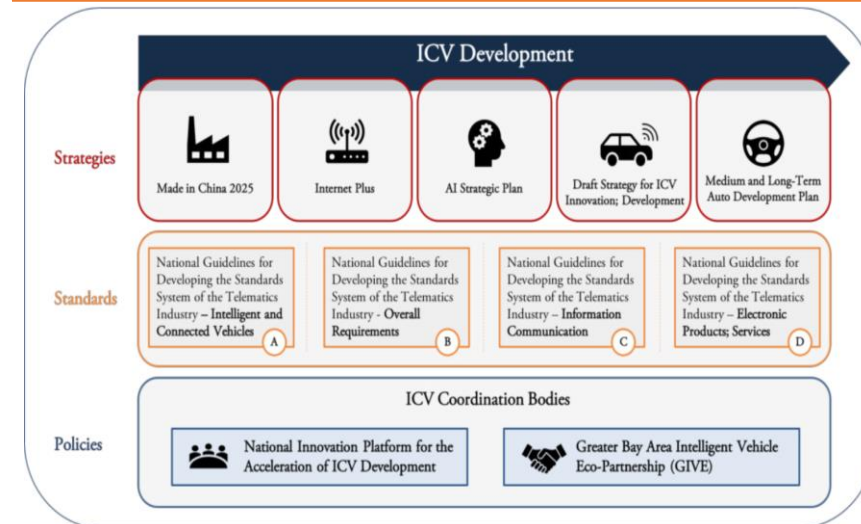
Intelligent connected vehicles



Vehicle to Everything (V to X)



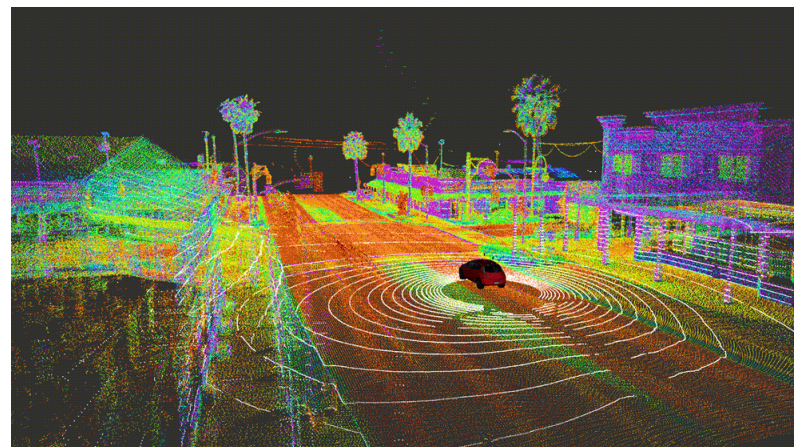
ICV Strategies, Standards and Policies in China



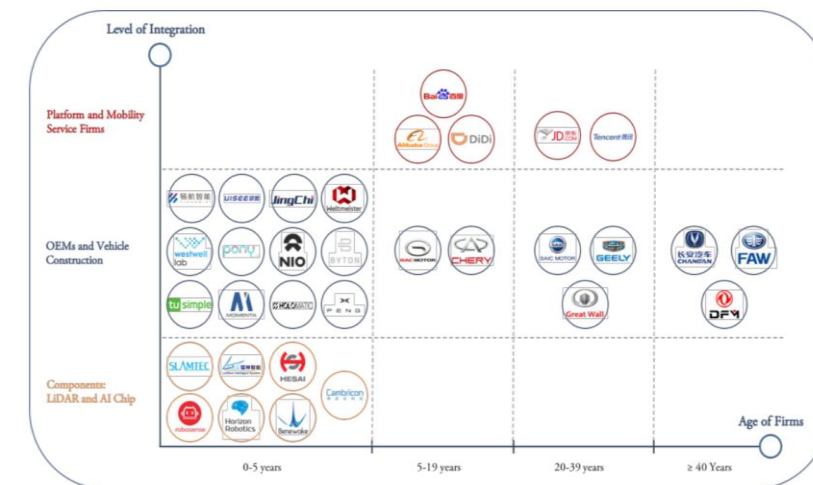
Drivers of ICV Development in China



High-definition (HD) maps



ICV Firms in China



[1] Defining the Future of Mobility: Intelligent and Connected Vehicles (ICVs) in China and Germany

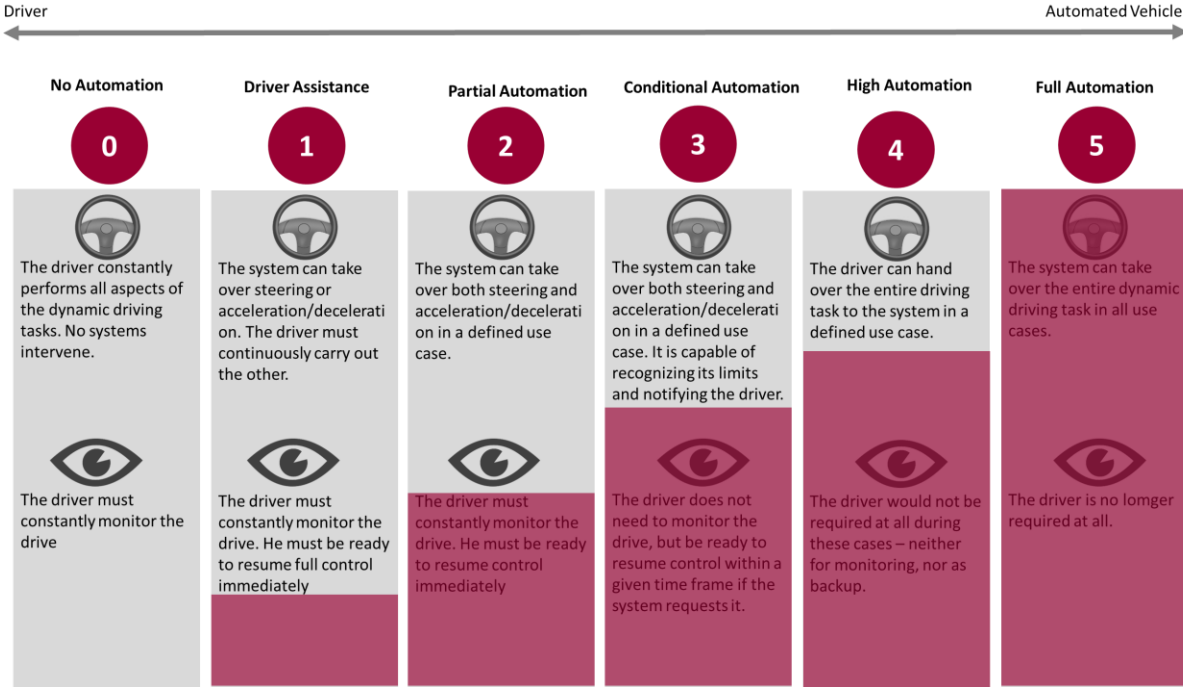
[2] <https://www.everythingrf.com/community/what-is-c-v2x>

[3] Autonomous Driving in the iCity—HD Maps as a Key Challenge of the Automotive Industry

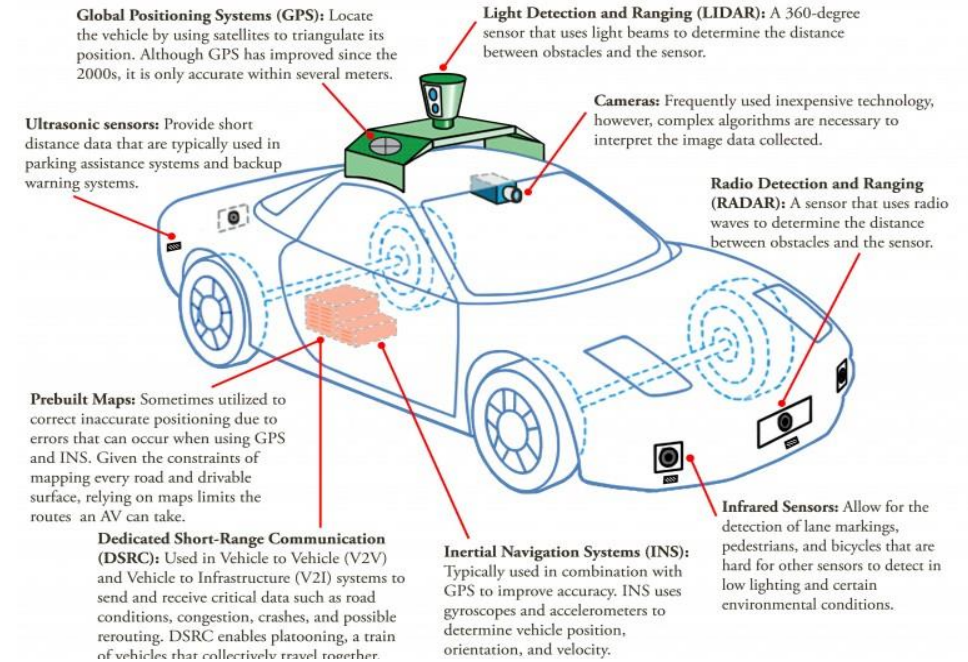
[4] <https://medium.com/cruise/hd-maps-self-driving-cars-b6444720021c>

5. Relation between Intelligent connected vehicles (ICV) and automated driving (AD)

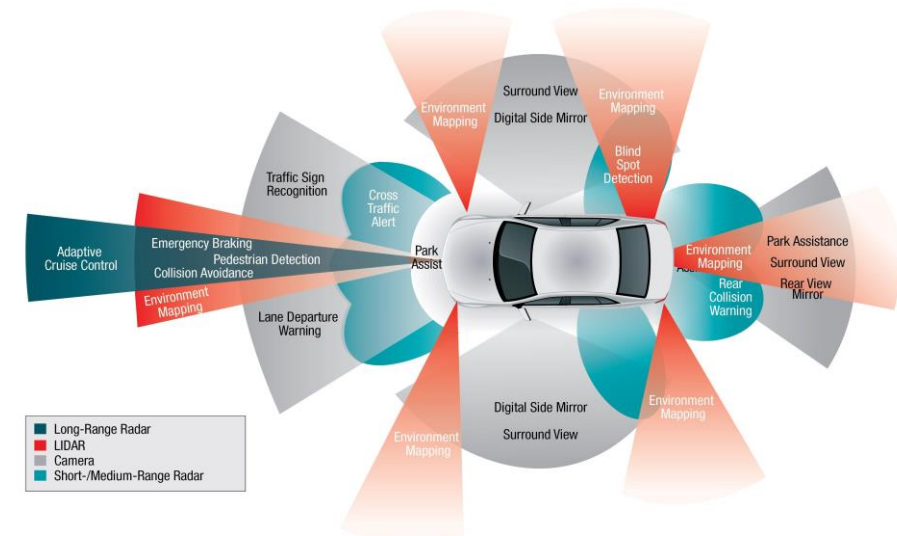
Six Levels of Automated Driving (AD)



AUTONOMOUS VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES



Autonomous will be Connected, automated vehicle may finally stop at Level 4 of particular application scenarios, but the vehicle, road, infrastructure, pedestrian information will benefit the **Intelligent Transport Management System**.



- <https://www.trustvehicle.eu/the-road-to-driverless-vehicles/>
- <http://css.umich.edu/factsheets/autonomous-vehicles-factsheet>

6. The role of high-definition map for self-driving vehicles

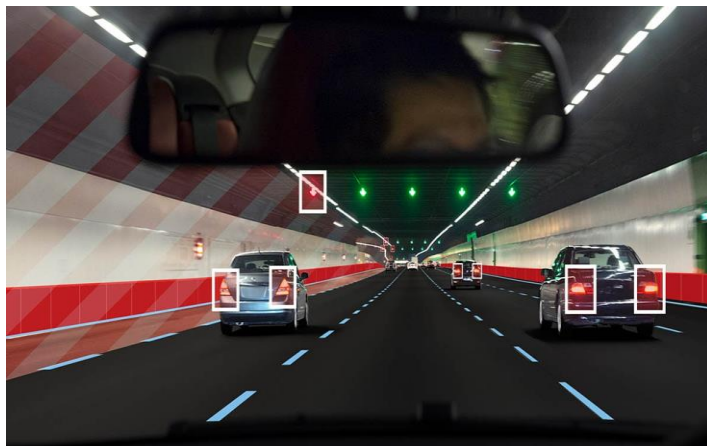
[1]<https://www.tomtom.com/products/hd-map/>

Extended sensor range



Gives context to the vehicle's surroundings, acting as a safety net that sees road signs, lights and around corners.

Improved sensor perception



Locate and identify signs, lights, poles and other objects to help self-driving vehicles make sense of their surroundings

Sensor-agnostic localization layers



Works with any sensor layout to enhance positioning with localization map layers

Safer path planning



Helps vehicles plan a path along any route and execute it safely

