

# Technology trends in e-mobility and related business opportunities

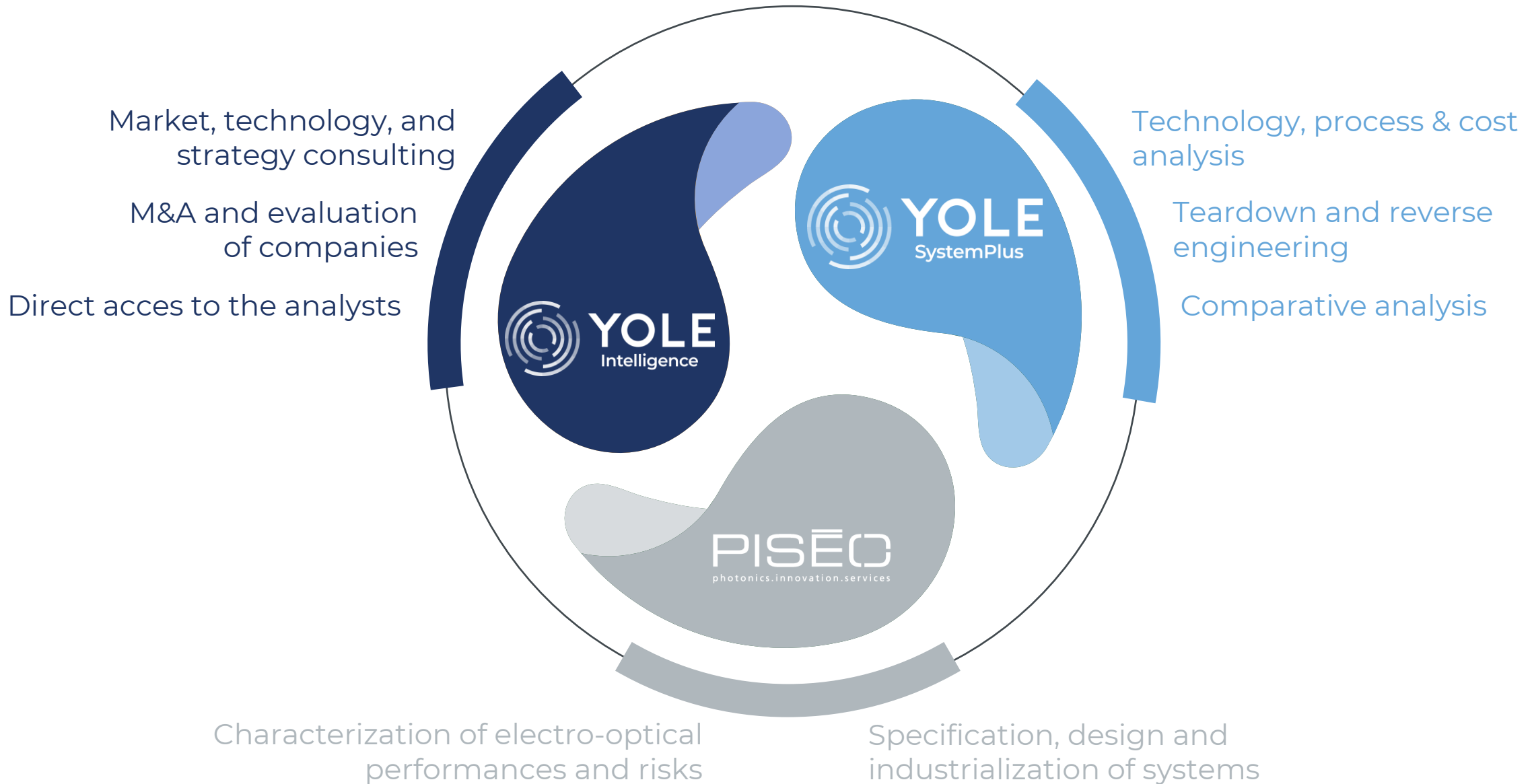
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Power Electronics & Batteries  
Yole Intelligence





- Yole Group
- xEV drivers and market forecast
- Multiple choices in designing an electrified vehicle
- Focus on driving range
  - Battery
  - SiC
  - 800V
  - Dual motor
- Integration
- Synergies between different applications
- Conclusion & Outlook

# YOLE GROUP'S MAJOR ACTIVITIES PER ENTITY



# FIELDS OF EXPERTISE COVERING THE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY



- Semiconductor Packaging
- Semiconductor Manufacturing
- Memory
- Computing and Software

- Photonics & Lighting
- Imaging
- Sensing & Actuating
- Display



- Radio Frequency
- Compound Semiconductors
- Power Electronics
- Batteries

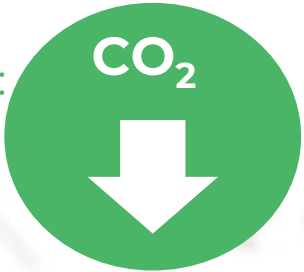


- Electronic Systems
- Emerging Technologies

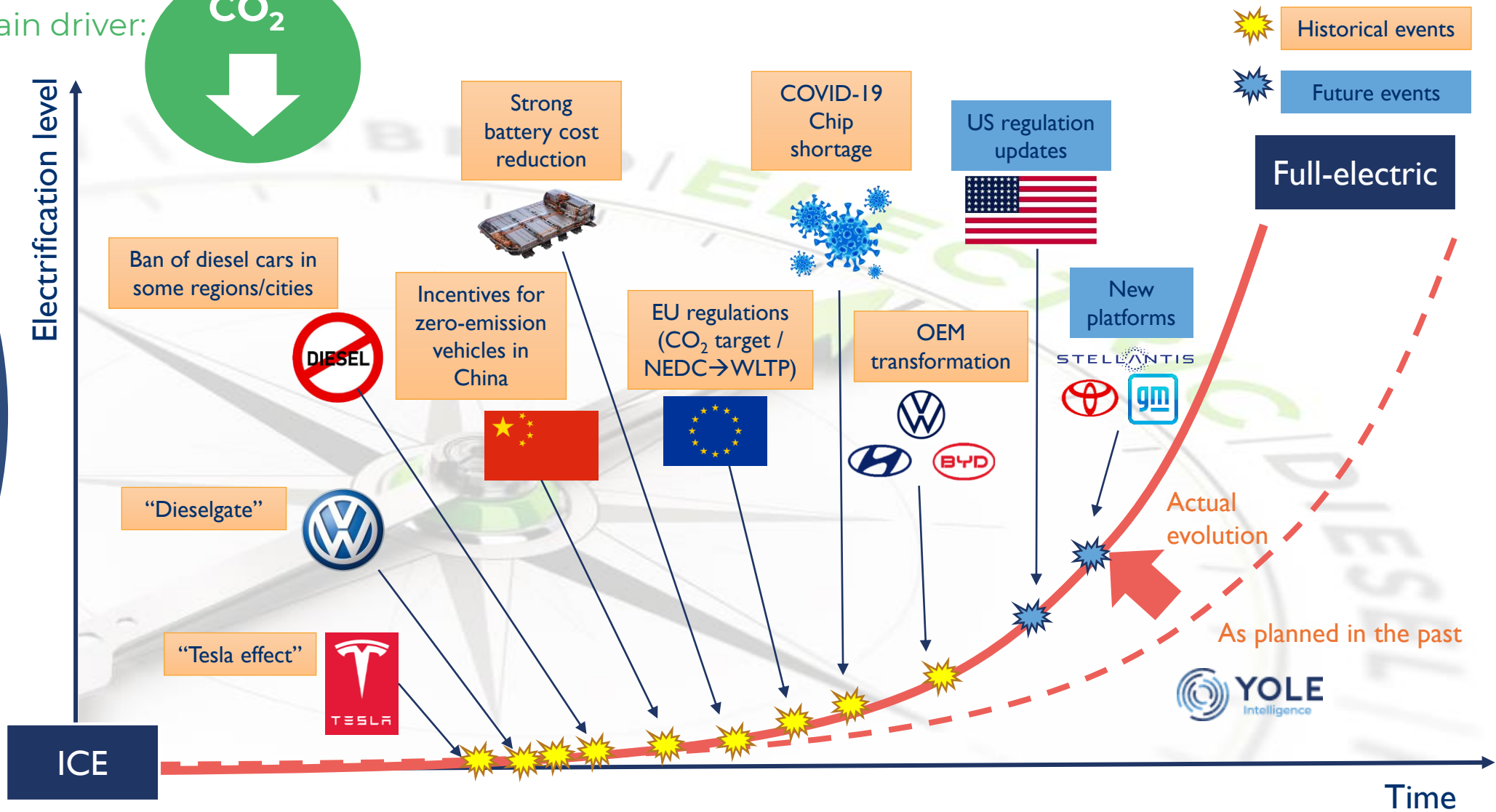
# SPEED OF ELECTRIFICATION IS BEATING ALL FORECASTS



Main driver:



The initial strategic path for vehicle electrification has been accelerated by several singular events.

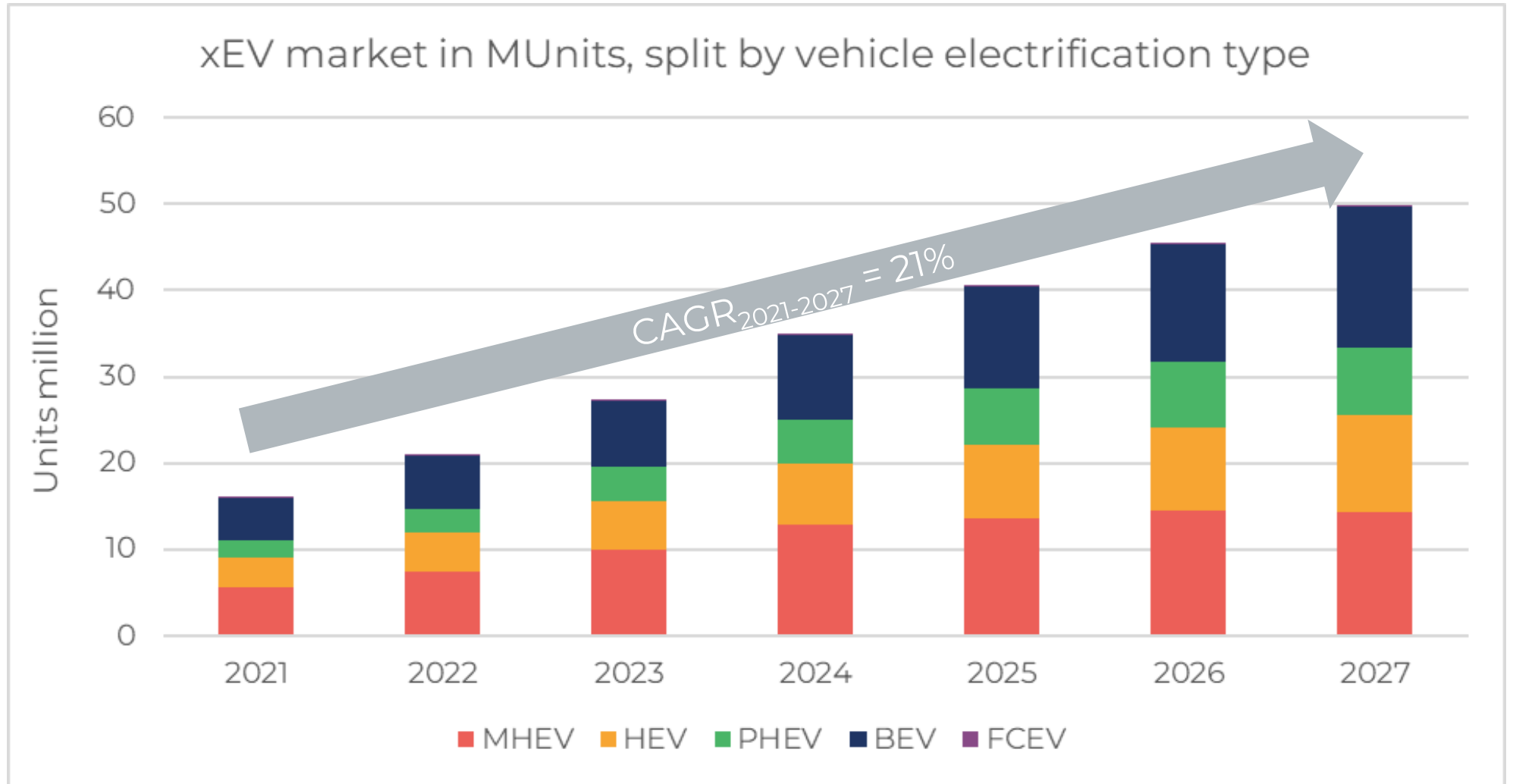


NEDC: New European Driving Cycle  
WLTP: Worldwide Harmonized Light Duty Vehicles Test Procedure

Source: Yole Intelligence



The xEV market will reach 50 million globally by 2027, taking more than 50% of the total passenger and light commercial market since 2026.



# WHAT DOES THE ELECTRIC VEHICLE OWNER DESIRE?

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- Driving range
- Affordable cost
- Nice design
- User comfort
- Driving dynamics
- Convenient charging
- Low electricity consumption



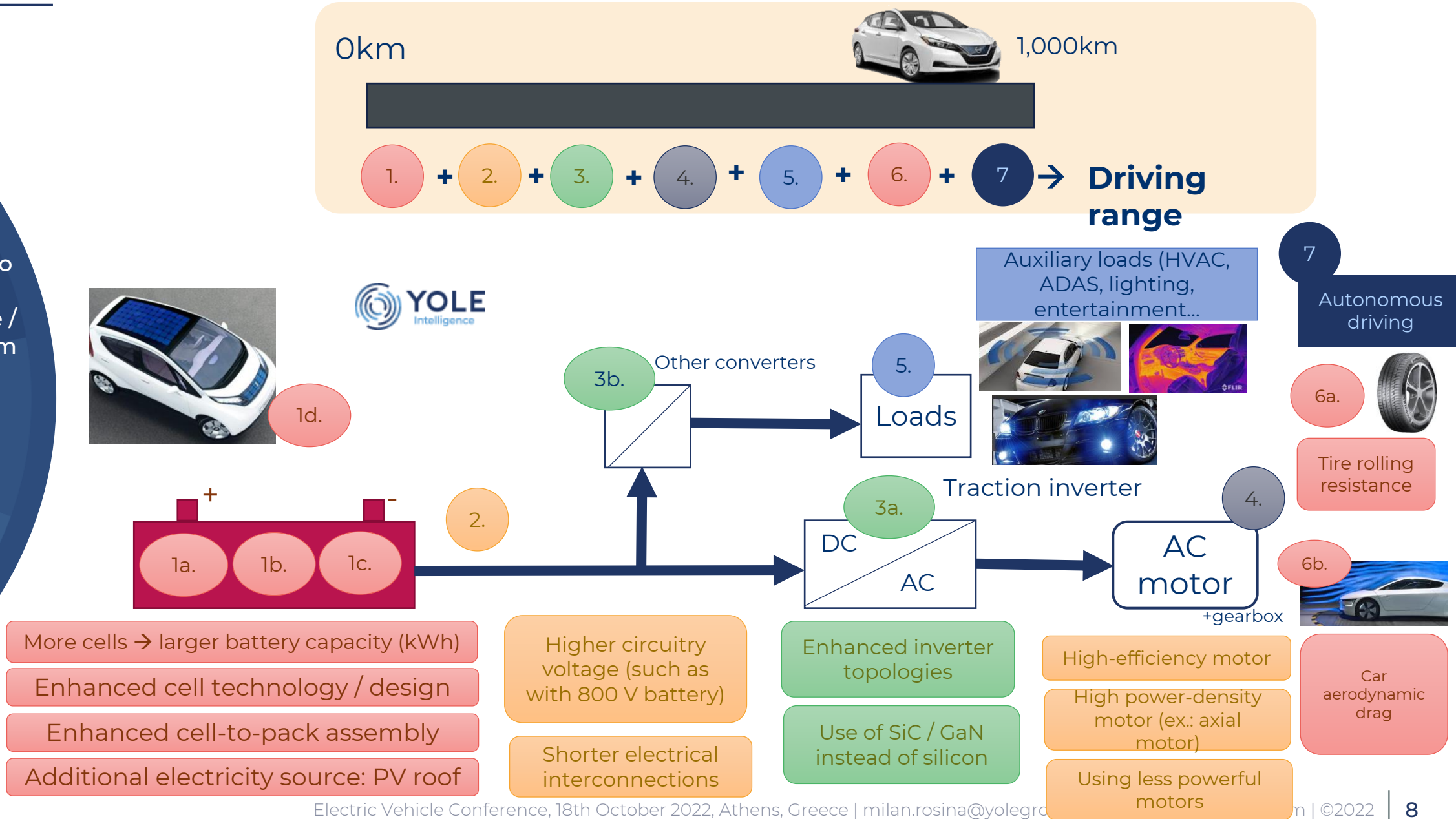


# DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO INCREASE CAR DRIVING RANGE



There are multiple approaches to increase the driving range / reduce system costs.

All these approaches need to be balanced when evaluating a technology change.





# HOW TO REACH A LONGER DRIVING RANGE?



100% (energy available in the battery)

Losses from battery to wheels



Energy remaining for car propulsion



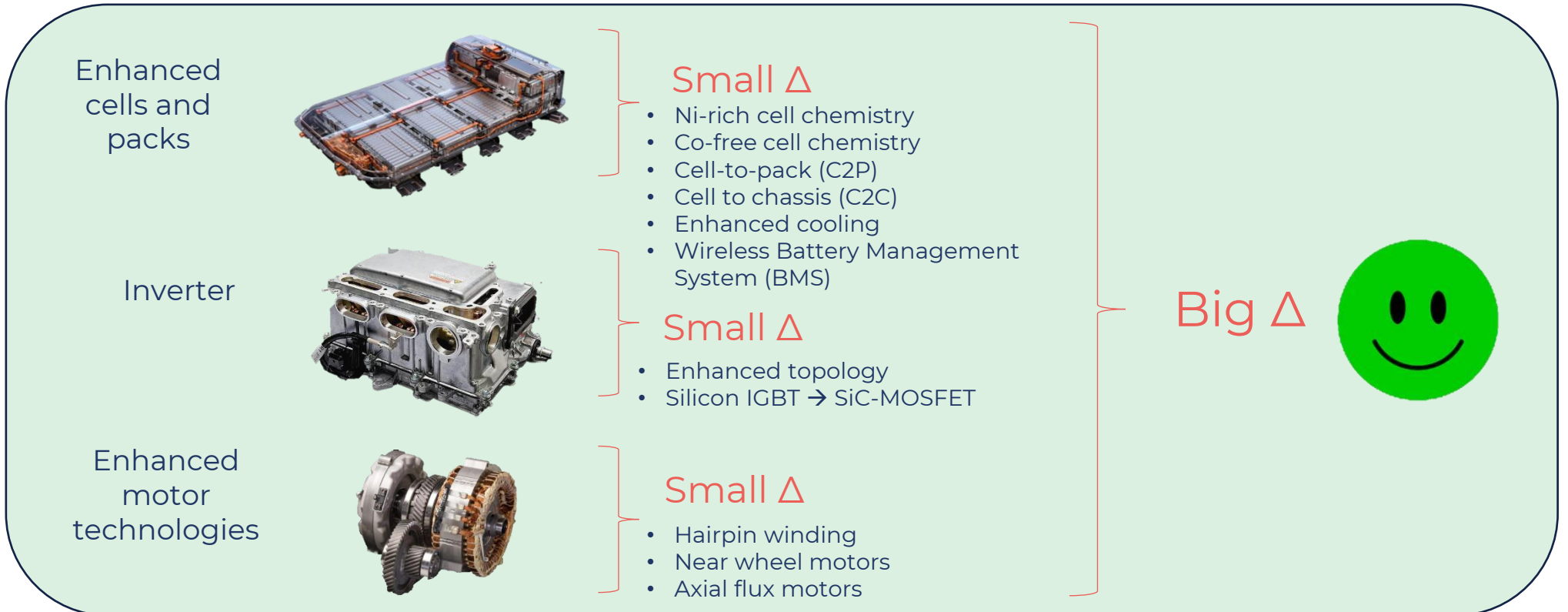
Within a short development period and for an affordable cost

# SOLUTION FOR FUTURE BEV IS IN COMBINATION OF IMPROVEMENTS IN SEVERAL EV SYSTEMS



A new “miraculous” battery is not a solution to BEV issues about cost, driving range and fast charging capability.

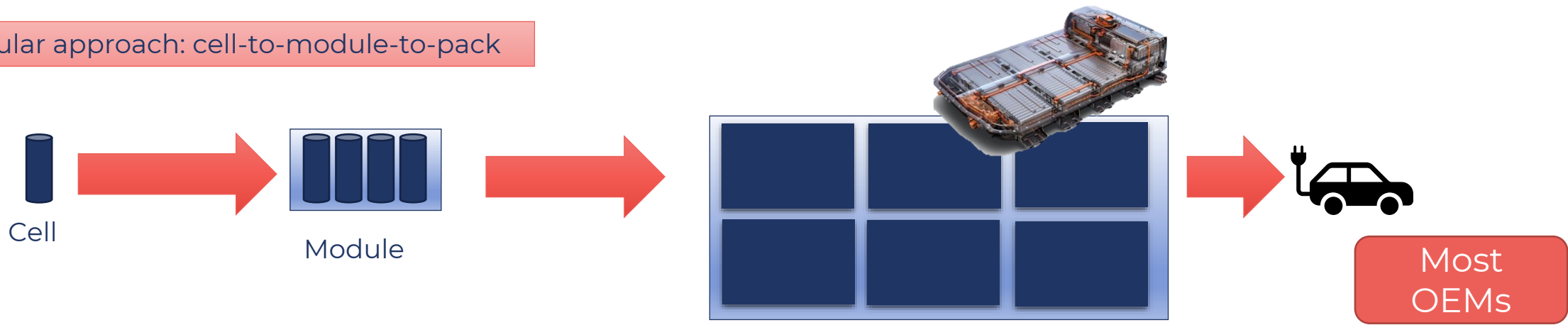
The improvements of other systems in vehicle are required.



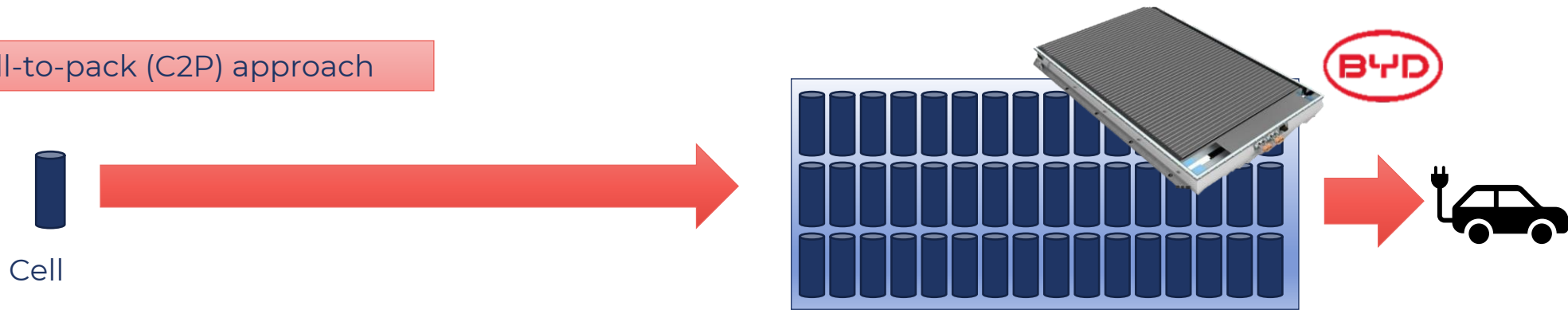
# MODULAR BATTERY PACK VS. CELL-TO-PACK APPROACH



## 1.Modular approach: cell-to-module-to-pack



## 2.Cell-to-pack (C2P) approach



## 3.Cell-to-chassis (C2C) approach



Modular and cell-to-pack approaches in design and manufacture of a battery pack  
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# BATTERY VS. INVERTER

## SiC as a game changer



**Silicon-based**



**SiC-based**

When different ways of improvement exist, the choice has to be done based on a global technology and cost analysis...

...together with market environment and supply chain analysis.

- Easy upgrade
- More energy capacity in kWh per car =
  - ⊗ Higher weight
  - ⊗ Higher volume
  - ⊗ Poorer car driving behavior
  - ⊗ Higher cost
  - ⊗ Longer charging time
  - ⊗ Higher dependence on raw materials (lithium, cobalt...)



- ☺ Lower weight
- ☺ Smaller volume
- ☺ Greater car driving behavior
- ☺ Lower dependence on raw materials (cobalt, lithium, nickel...)
- ☺ Lower energy consumption (kWh/100km) → reduced environmental impact
- ☺ Shorter charging time (min/100 km)

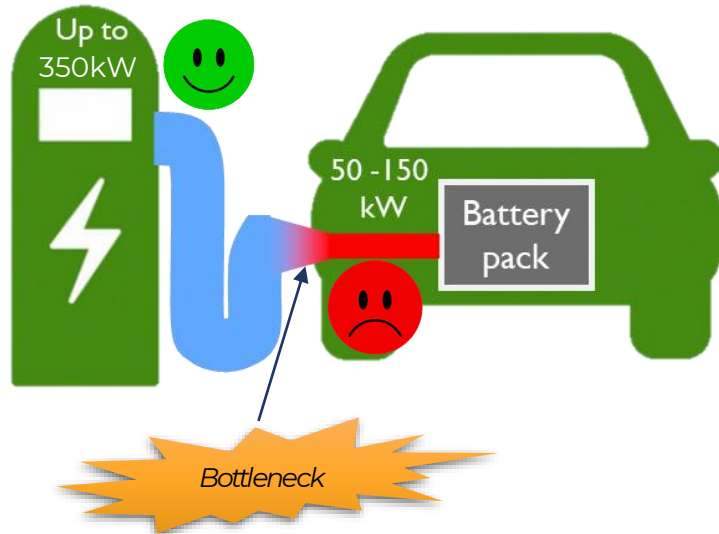




# BATTERY AS A CHARGING SPEED BOTTLENECK

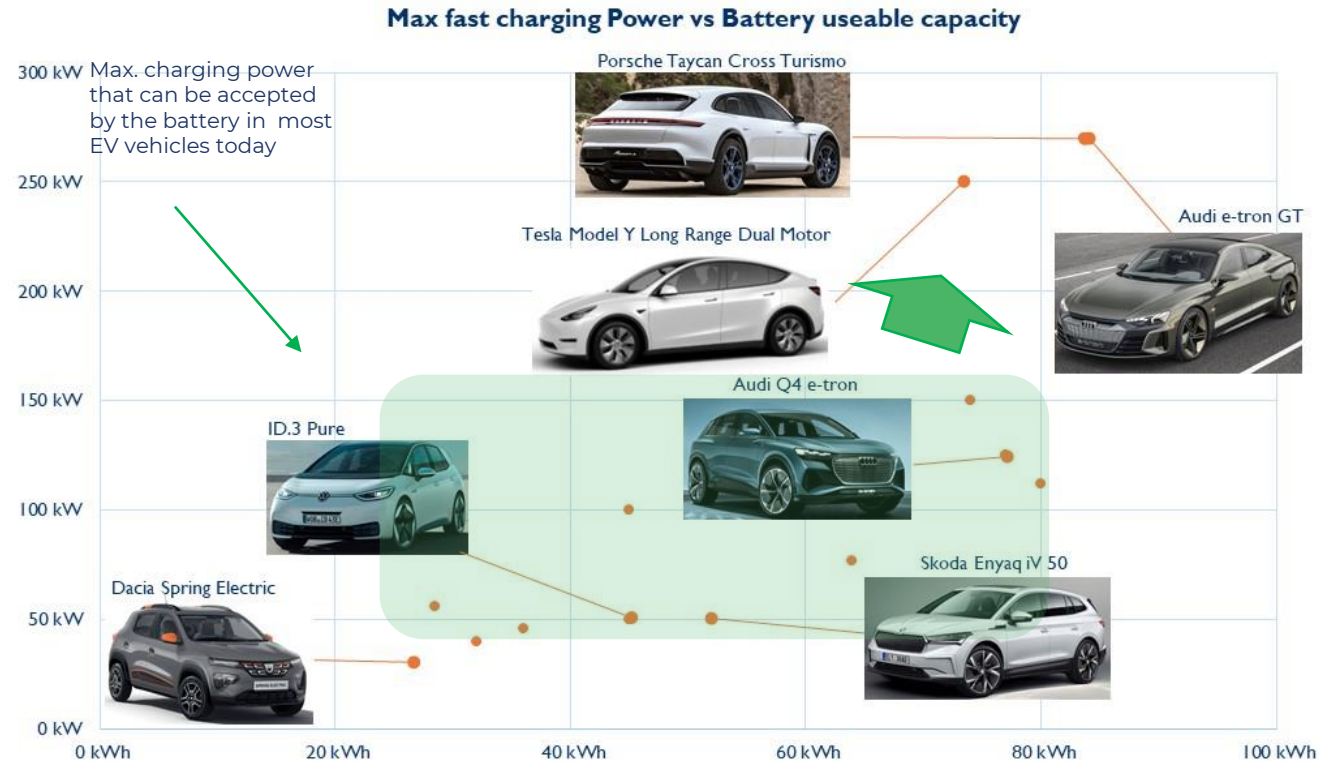


Irrespective of the maximum power output of the charger, the final charging power (and thus charging speed) is determined by the vehicle itself.



## To do list:

- Enhance cell chemistry
- Enhance cell design and format
- Enhance battery management system (BMS)
- Enhance battery thermal management
- **400V battery → 800V battery**
- High-power interconnects



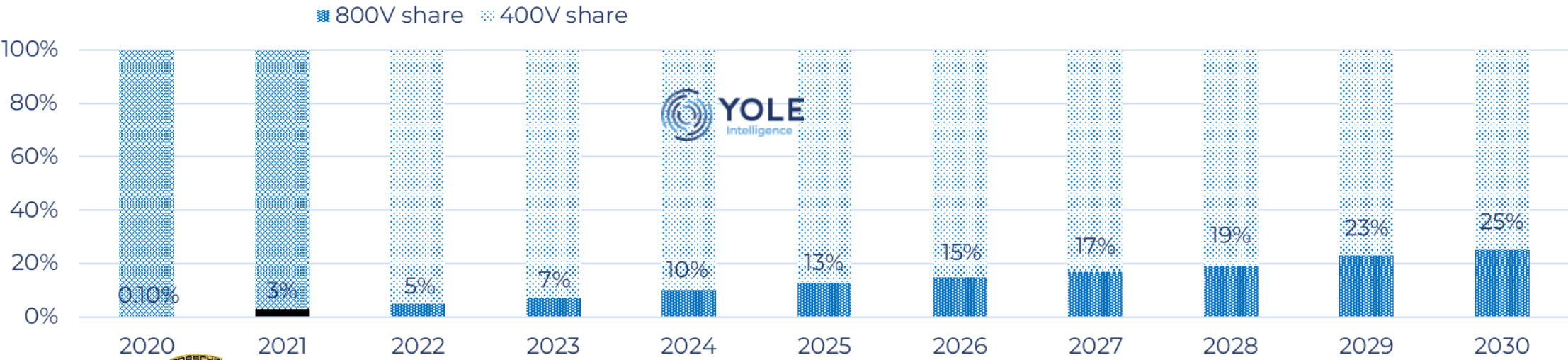
# 800V SYSTEMS: ADOPTION SPEED & MILESTONES



2019/2020: first 800V system **Porsche** Taycan

## Forecast of 800V system production share in BEV

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2021: launch of **Hyundai-Kia** E-GMP platform

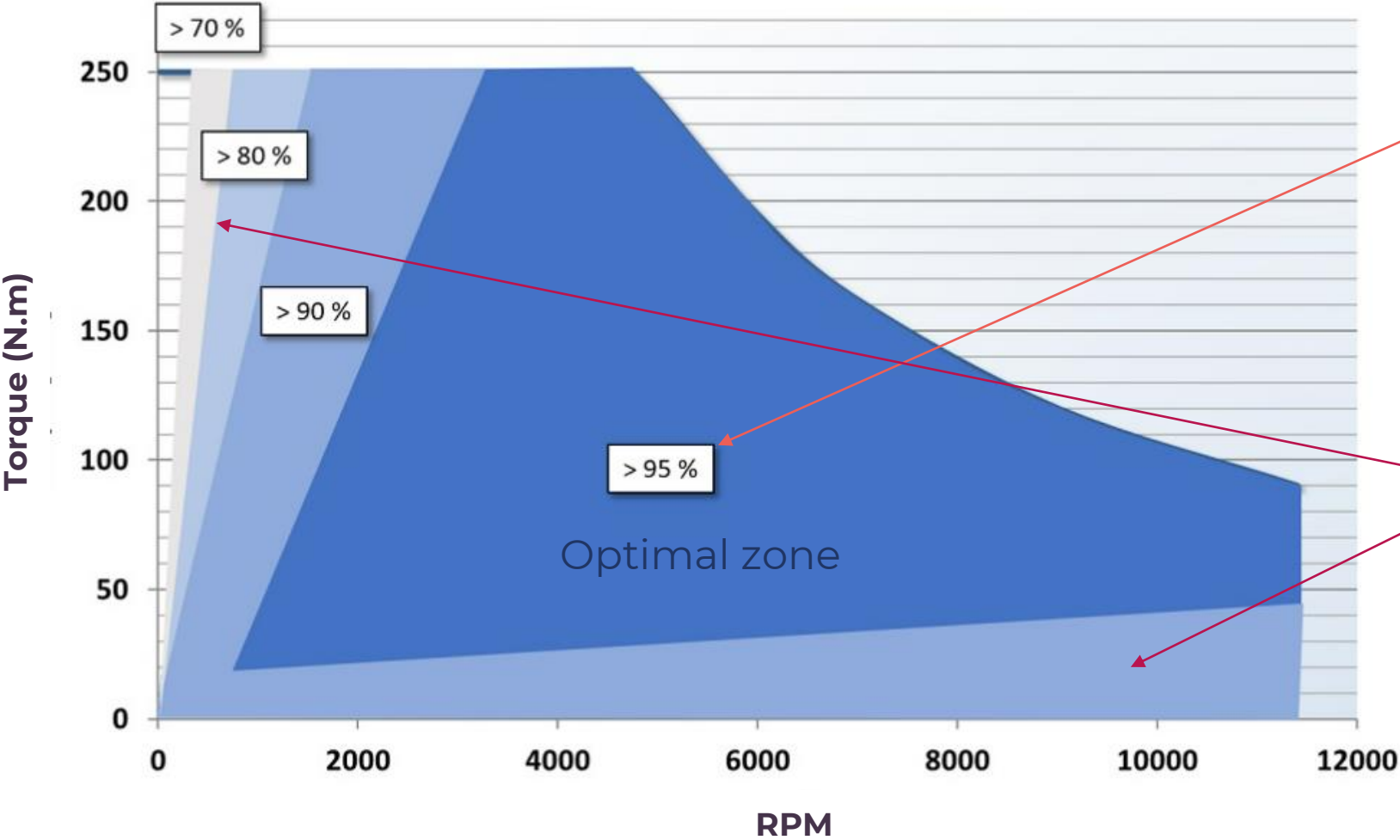
2022: ramping up of **GM** BET platform

2026: **Volkswagen** Trinity/SSP platform

2024/2025: launch of **various Chinese OEMs** + cost reduction due to scaling up of **SiC** + **ultra-high-power DC charging**



Torque – speed motor curve



Optimally one should use a given motor in torque/speed area with the highest efficiency.

But what to do when different torque speed values are needed?

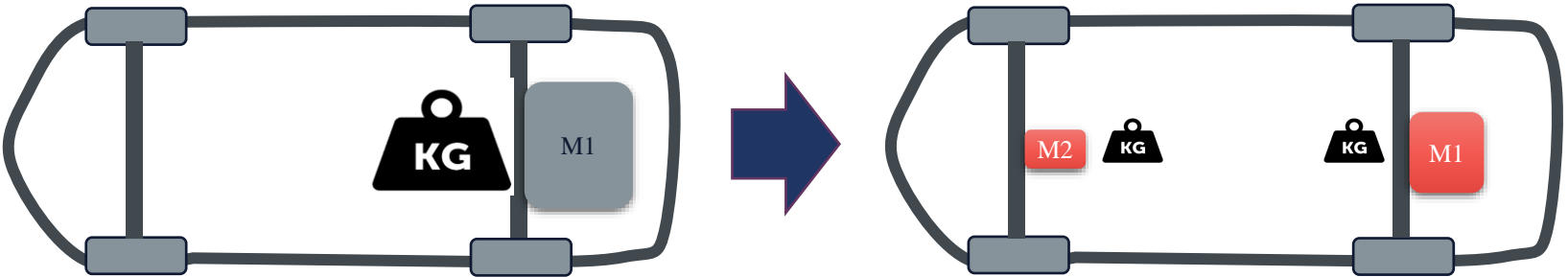
Torque-speed curve and efficiency values for a BEV electric motor (illustrative image and values only)



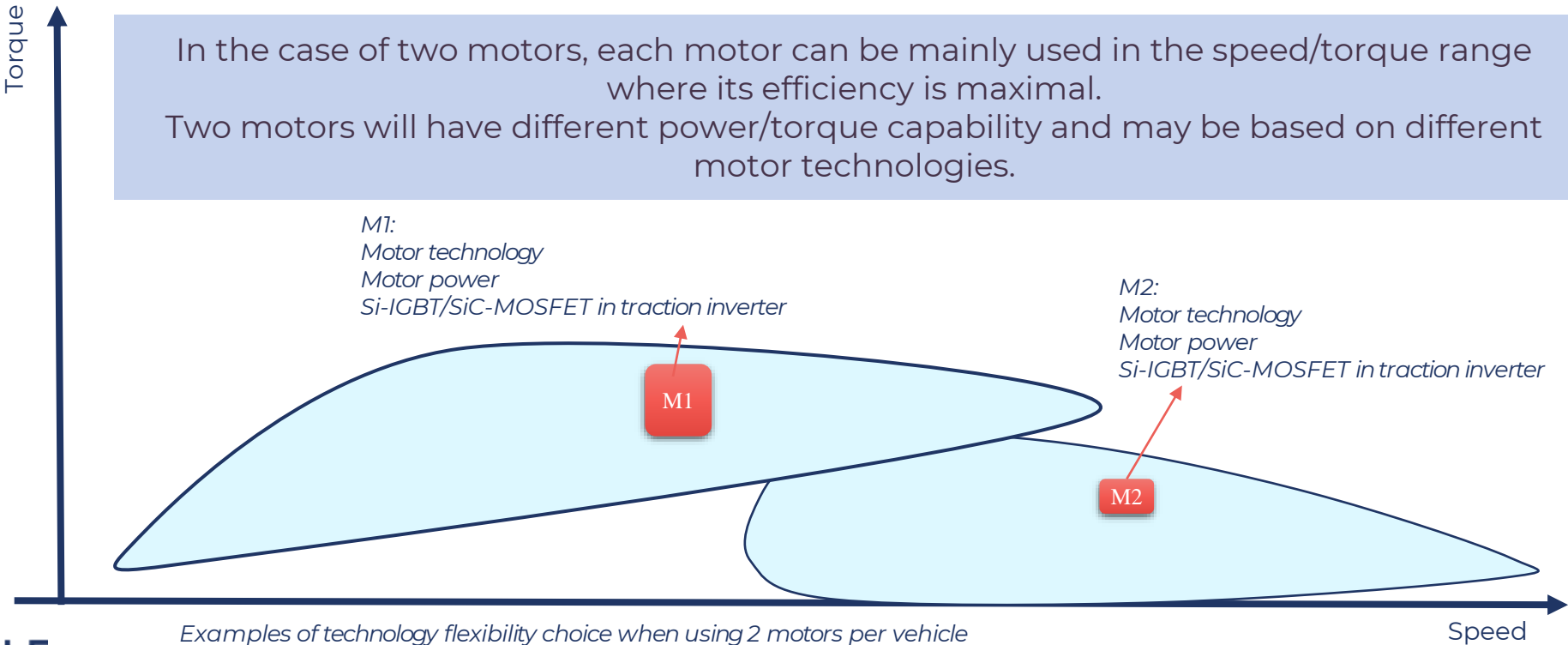
# SINGLE MOTOR VS. TWO OR MORE MOTORS PER VEHICLE



Two (smaller) motors are easier to be integrated in the vehicle compared to one (big) motor and the weight of motors is more equally distributed across the vehicle.



In the case of two motors, each motor can be mainly used in the speed/torque range where its efficiency is maximal.  
Two motors will have different power/torque capability and may be based on different motor technologies.



Examples of technology flexibility choice when using 2 motors per vehicle



# INTEGRATION CHOICES IN BEVS

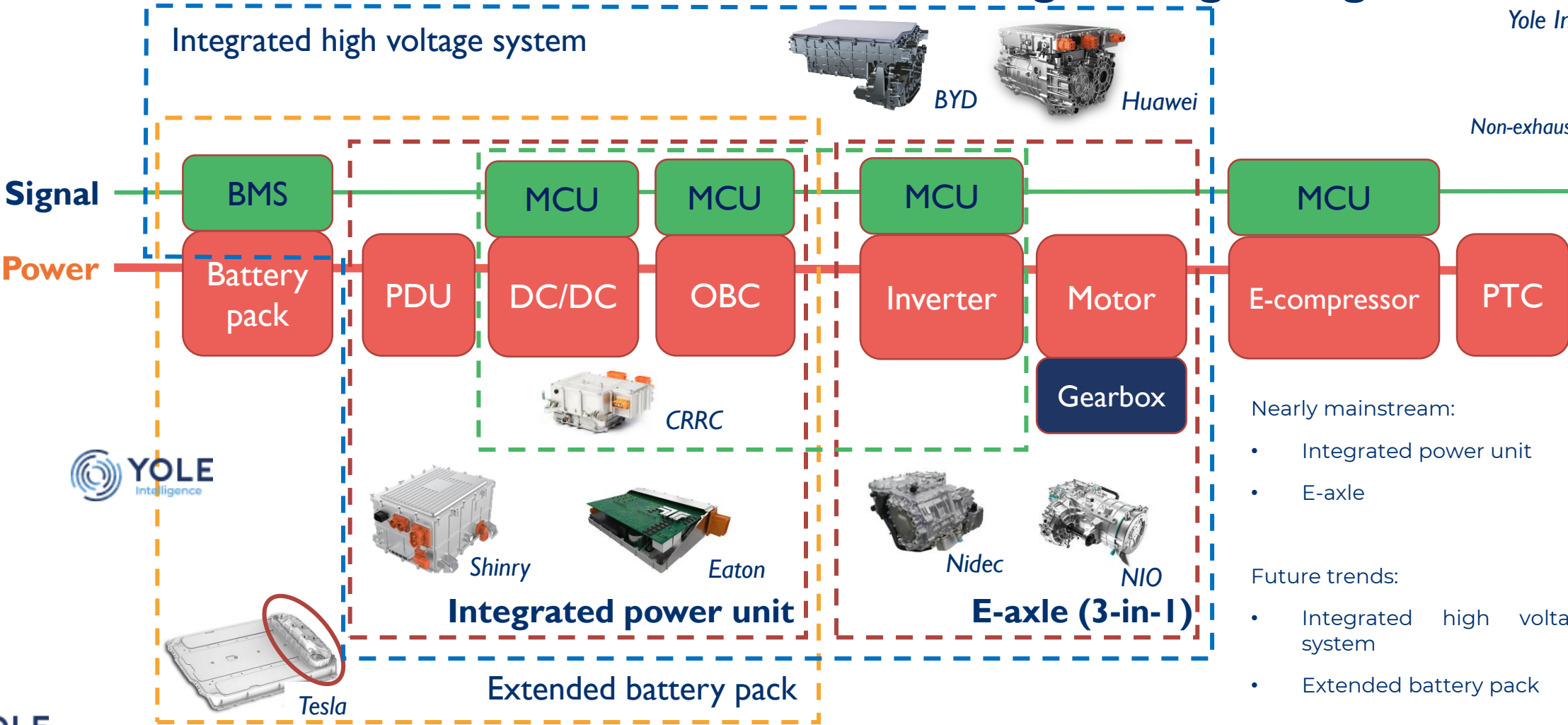


There are different options for integration. Trade-offs are needed including factors, such as compactness, performance, cost-saving, serviceability, supply chain management, flexibility, etc.

## BEV high voltage integration choices

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Non-exhaustive list



- Nearly mainstream:
- Integrated power unit
  - E-axle
- Future trends:
- Integrated high voltage system
  - Extended battery pack

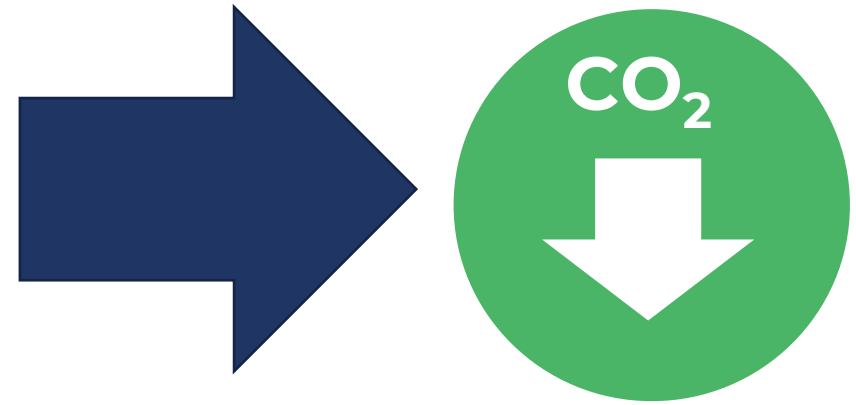
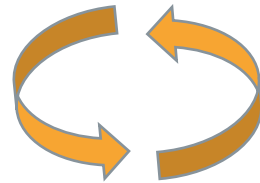


Electrification of the vehicle fleet is key to reach the governments' CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction targets.



EV charging infrastructure deployment must go hand-by-hand with EV deployment.

Charging infrastructure is directly linked to electric vehicle market growth. As more vehicles need charging, more substantial charging infrastructure is required.

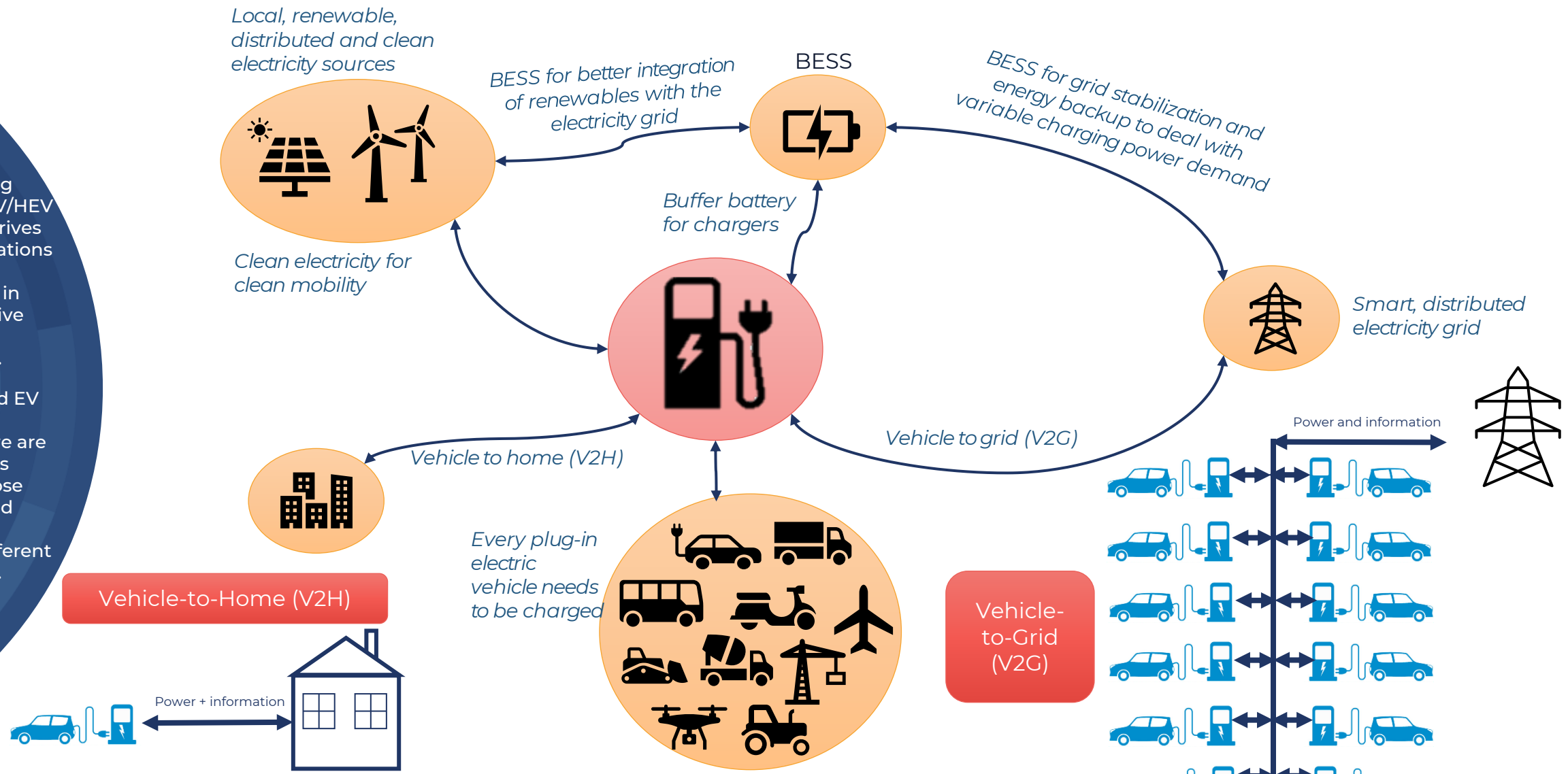


# CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE AS A KEY ELEMENT OF “INTERNET OF ENERGY”

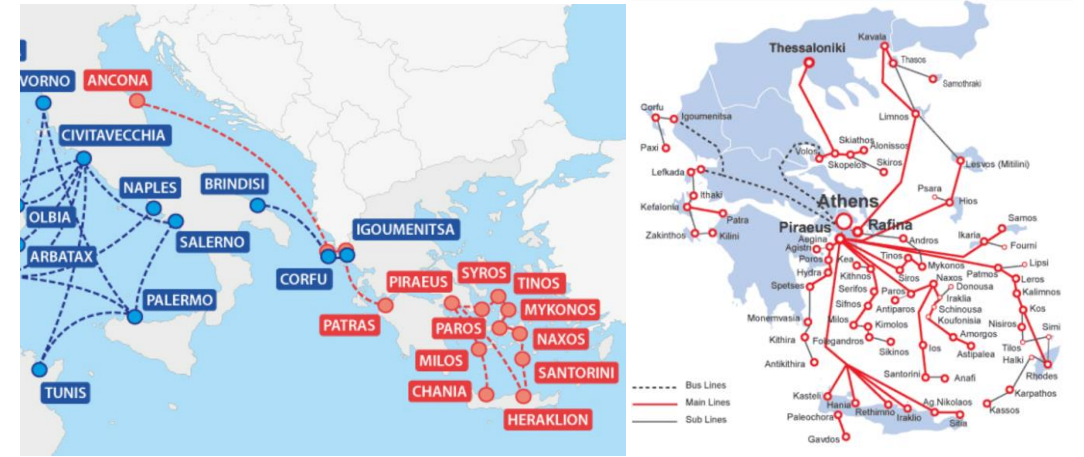


Due to strong synergies, EV/HEV boom also drives other applications while other applications in their turn drive EV/HEV deployment.

Batteries and EV charging infrastructure are key elements enabling those synergies and energy flow between different applications.



...and people



An aerial photograph of a busy container port. In the foreground, a large blue container ship with "COSCO SHIPPING" written on its side is docked, its deck covered with stacks of colorful shipping containers. Several blue gantry cranes are positioned along the pier. The port extends into the water, with more ships and cranes visible in the background. The surrounding area includes a city and a large body of water.



Example of an electric ferry in Norway







- xEV is a large and rapidly growing market.
- Full vehicle electrification is faster than expected in the past.
- New battery technologies will not solve the challenges of electric vehicles. Improvements on multiple vehicles systems are needed – battery, motor, traction inverter, electric circuitry...
- Integration brings advantages in costs, volume, weight.
- Charging infrastructure market is strongly correlated to BEV market.
- See beyond passenger vehicles. Passenger vehicle market is huge but there are opportunities batteries and power conversion systems also in
  - Electric buses, trucks, boats, aircrafts...
  - EV charging infrastructure, electricity production and distribution, stationary battery storage systems, service to the grid...



DC Chargers for Plug-in electric Vehicles



Power Electronics for Automotive 2022



Power SiC



Status of the Rechargeable Li-ion Battery Industry



Status of the Power Electronics Industry



Motors for automotive – focus on Full Electric Vehicles



Thank you for your attention!





Dr. Milan Rosina is Principal Analyst, Power Electronics & Battery, at Yole Intelligence (Yole), within the Power & Wireless division.

Dr. Rosina has 20 years of scientific, industrial, and managerial experience in equipment and process development.

He also has experience in due diligence, technology, and market surveys in the fields of renewable energies, EV/HEV, energy storage, batteries, power electronics, thermal management, and innovative materials and components.

Dr. Rosina received his Ph.D. degree from National Polytechnical Institute (Grenoble, France). He previously worked for the Institute of Electrical Engineering in Slovakia; Centrotherm in Germany; Fraunhofer IWS in Germany; CEA LETI in France; and the French utility company ENGIE.

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