



# Automotive Technology Outlook – the future for lead-based batteries

---

ANGELA JOHNSON, VP, RICARDO STRATEGIC CONSULTING

ELBC SEPT 2024

# STUDY: Understand how changes in on-highway light duty applications will impact LV systems and lead-based batteries

---

## Key objectives

Assess market evolution to 2035 for new vehicles and vehicle parc

Understand current and future vehicle architecture requirements

Understand strengths and weaknesses of key battery technologies in relation to vehicle requirements for low voltage systems



# MARKET EVOLUTION: New Vehicles

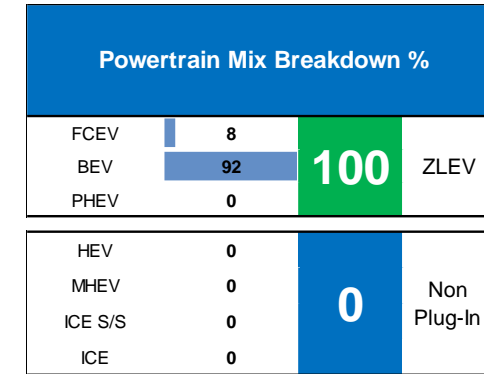
By 2035 <50% of new Light Duty (LD) vehicles in Europe are expected to have an ICE – for all forecast scenarios

12V auxiliary battery applications will become more important than SLI



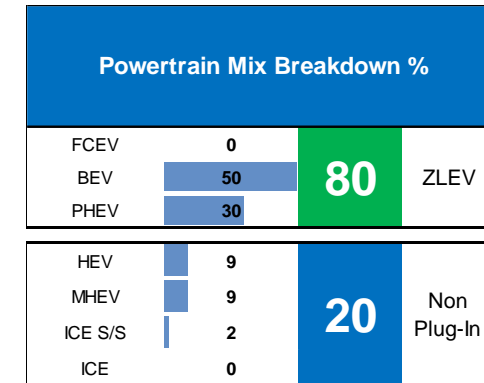
## 2035

Based on 2035 European Commission targets for 100% ZEVs to achieve 0 g CO<sub>2</sub>/km



## Alternative Scenario for 2035

Ricardo Consumer Driven Europe LD Powertrain Forecast



FCEV – Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle   BEV – Battery Electric Vehicle   PHEV – Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle   HEV – Full Hybrid Electric Vehicle   MHEV – Mild Hybrid Electric Vehicle  
 ICE S/S – Internal Combustion Engine with Stop/Start   ICE – Internal Combustion Engine   ZEV – Zero Emissions Vehicle   ZLEV – Zero / Low Emission Vehicle

# MARKET EVOLUTION: Light Duty Vehicle Parc



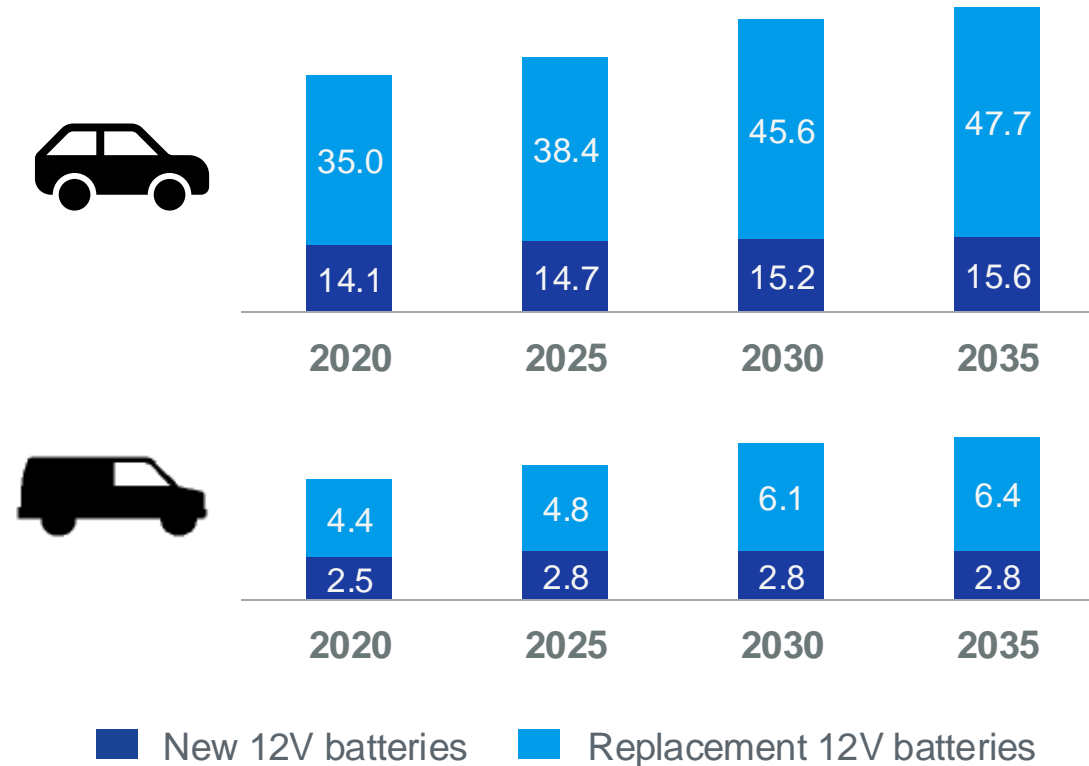
Replacement 12V battery volumes in the European fleet expected to continue to be strong to at least 2035

## 2035 Estimates

18.4 million – batteries for new vehicles

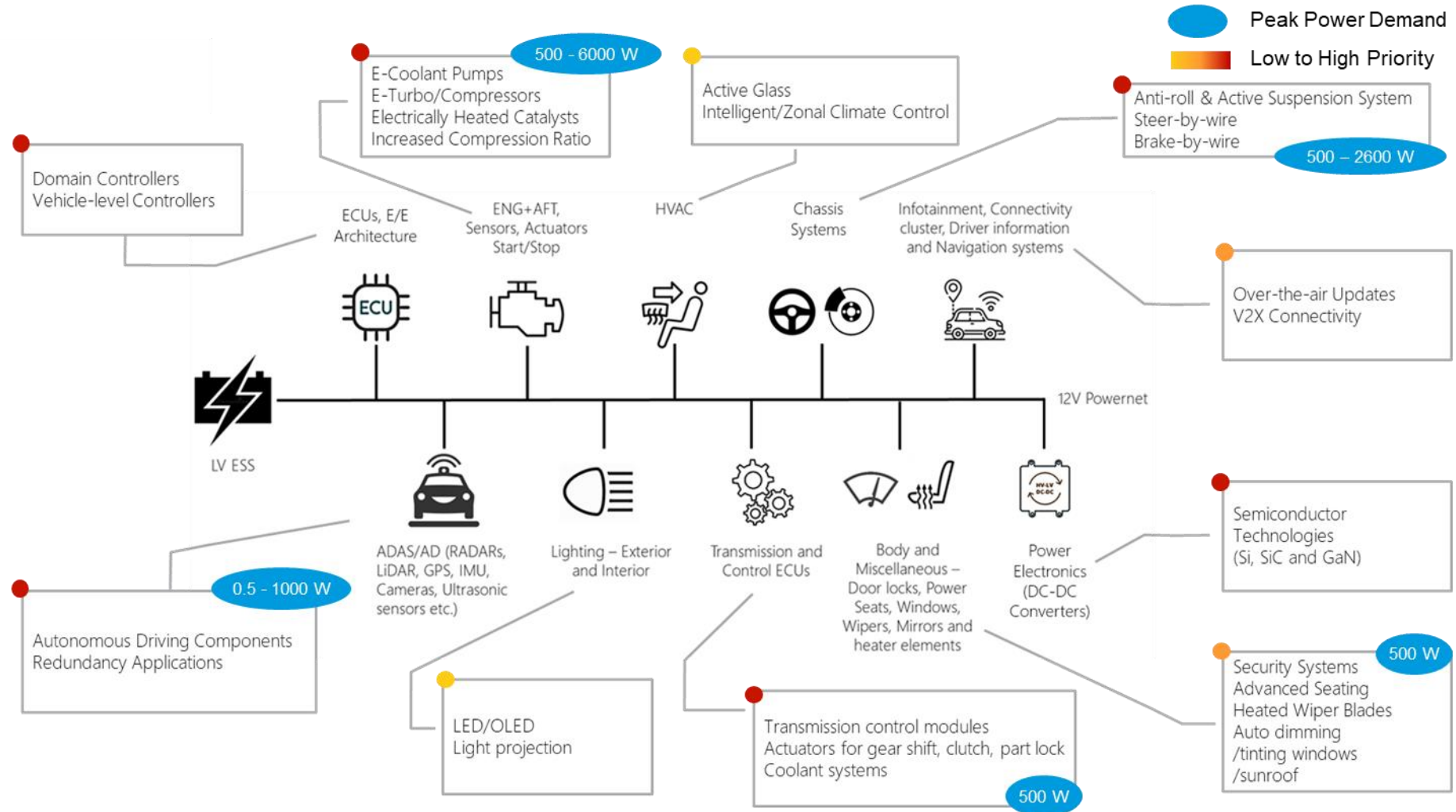
54.1 million – replacement batteries

Estimated New and Replacement Battery Volumes to 2035 (millions)



Parc Model Assumptions  
1 12V battery per vehicle  
Replacement every 6 years  
Vehicle life 12 years

# TECHNOLOGY TREND: Non-powertrain power demands are expected to continue to increase in the future



Source: Ricardo Analysis, Vicor, Infac

## TECHNOLOGY TREND: Low Voltage system options

### Retain 12V Board Net and 12V Batter(y/-ies)

- ✓ Mature technology
- ✓ Compatibility with components
- ✗ Limited power capacity

### Transition from 12V to 48V battery and systems

- ✓ Reduced weight
- ✓ Lower power & heat losses, lower cost (for wiring harness)
- ✗ No / limited 48V components on market

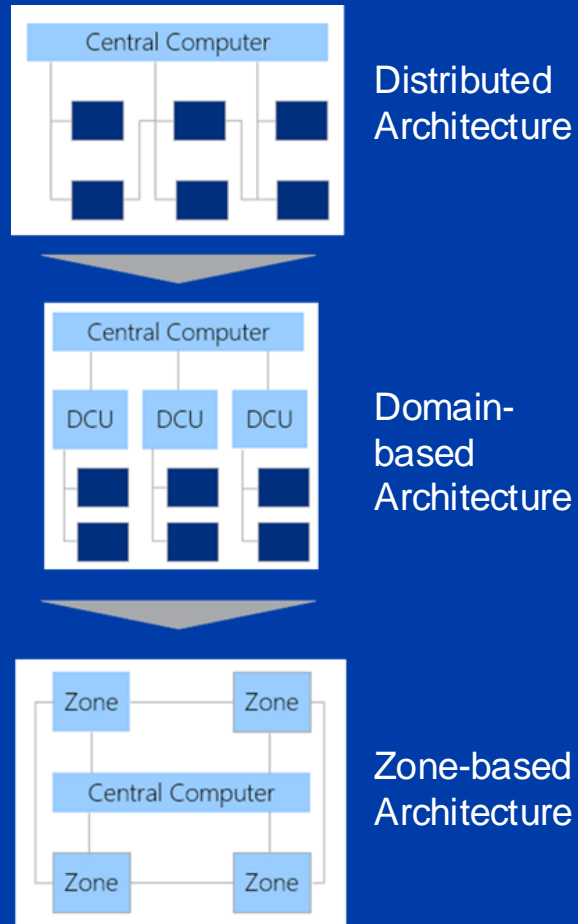
### Step down from HV supply

- ✓ Dual / Multiple DC/DC converters can accommodate for increased power loads
- ✗ Unlikely to use technology alone, 12V battery likely to be essential for vehicle functional safety

### Integrated LV and HV batteries

- ✓ Simplification of vehicle architecture
- ✓ Can share BMS / thermal mgmt with HV battery
- ✗ Potential for cascading battery failure

## TECHNOLOGY TREND: Transition to Zonal E/E architecture



### Zonal Electrical/Electronic architecture

Shift toward a cross-domain centralised E/E architecture that uses only a few very powerful control units instead of a great many control units

Systems are logically and physically grouped into zones that can be efficiently organised

#### Advantages

Lower complexity

Facilitation of secure over-the-air updates (OTA)

Reduced weight and cost

Greater flexibility

#### Requirements

New partnerships

Software-driven development

Standardisation and modularisation

Higher voltage power systems

# BATTERY TECHNOLOGY: Lead-based vs Li-Ion

Lead-based and Li-Ion batteries are both utilised for 12V SLI, Auxiliary and back-up battery applications

12V Li-ion batteries have been adopted in a limited number of models at present

## Advantages of Lead-based over Li-Ion for 12V auxiliary applications

- Cost
- Battery voltage range
- Maximum battery temperature
- Standardisation
- Established supply base

<b>Vehicle Type</b>	High electrification; B-E Segment; 2024 to 2035
<b>Application</b>	12V auxiliary
<b>Share of Market</b>	Anticipated 30% in 2030 (and 50% in 2035)

Performance	Attribute (unit)	Ref.
<b>What are the maximum capabilities for each battery chemistry?</b> (important factors in <b>bold</b> )	Battery Range	(V) 7
	Useable Battery Range	(V) 7
	Nominal Battery Voltage	(V) 1,2,3
	Nominal capacity	(Ah) 1,2,3
	Low Temperature Performance at -29°C	(A) 7
	Low Temperature Performance at -18°C	(A) 7
	<b>Max Battery Temperature possible</b>	(°C use) 1,2,3
	(NOTE Typical max = 60°C; some standards specify 75°C)	(°C storage) 1,2,3
	Charge Recovery (CR) (max)	(A) 7
	Charge Recovery (CR) (min)	(A) 7
	Energy throughput	(capacity turns) 5,6
	<b>Weight (without crash protection)</b>	(kg min) 1,2,3,6
		(kg max) 1,2,3,6
	<b>Weight of additional structures (e.g. crash protection)</b>	(kg) 5
	Battery Price	(2022 €) 8
<b>Lifetime</b>	(years min) 5,6	
	(years max) 5,6	

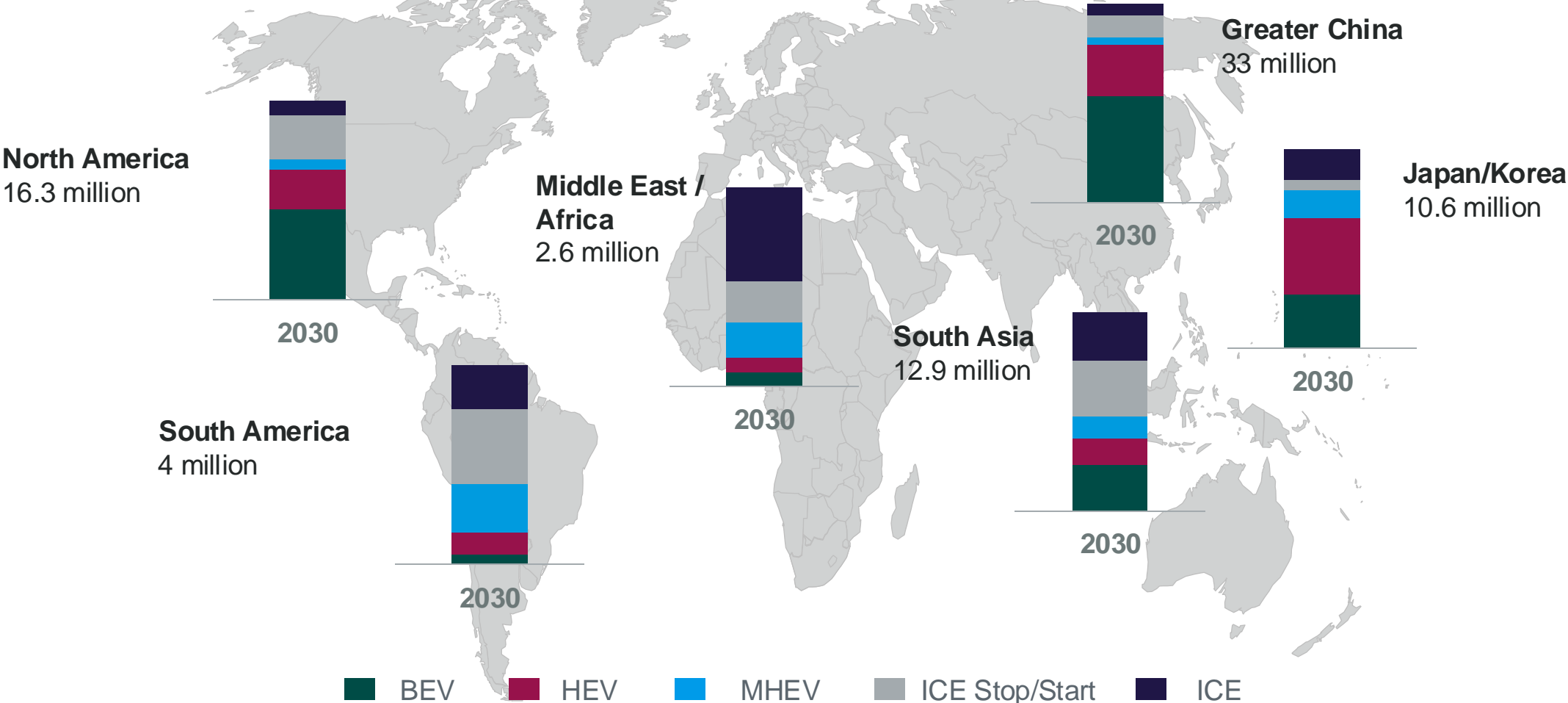
Example

Battery Technology			
EFB	AGM	LFP	Na-ion
10.8 - 16	10.8 - 14.8	10.8 - 14.5	-
13.5 - 15	13.5 - 15	12 - 12.5	-
12	12	13.2	-
70	70	60	-
Expect to be defined by Pulse Power Characterisation (PPC) tests under IEC60095-8 (under development)			-
70	70	60	-
70	70	60	-
Expect to be defined by Charge Recovery (CR) tests under IEC60095-8 (under development)			-
800	1200	1200	-
18	19	14	-
20	21	16	-
0	0	3	-
85	85	316	-
5	5	8	-
7	7	10	-



# GLOBAL OUTLOOK

Light Duty Vehicle Production Forecast - % split by powertrain type in 2030



Source: IHS Markit

## SUMMARY

---

- ***Auxiliary and back-up battery applications increasing in importance vs SLI in Europe***
- ***Continues to be a strong market for replacement lead-based batteries in Europe to at least 2035***
- ***Light Duty Vehicle architectures are evolving***
  - *Driven by increased non-powertrain system power demands, need to reduce costs, weight and improve efficiency to meet CO<sub>2</sub> targets*
  - *No clear, single industry direction yet*
  - *A move to zonal architectures may support a transition to 48V*
- ***OEMs have different electrification and vehicle architecture strategies to meet legislative and consumer requirements***
  - *12V board nets likely to remain in some form until at least 2035*
  - *Lead-based batteries will continue to play a role in light duty vehicles until at least 2035*

Thank you

---