## Market Segmentation of Zero-Emission Light-Duty Vehicles



Presentation to HTAC
February 13, 2018
Fuel Cell Technologies Office
U.S. Department of Energy

Geoff Morrison, Cadmus John Stevens, E3
Fred Joseck, DOE FCTO


Mass Compounding: As BEVs increase range, an increasing fraction of TCO goes to hauling the battery. This effect is less noticeable in FCEVs.

- Part 1:
- How do costs compare for FCEVs and BEVs across vehicle size classes? Vehicle ranges? Today versus 2040?
- Part 2:
- How large are the market segments?

Citation
Morrison, Stevens, Joseck (2018) Relative Economic Competitiveness of Light-Duty BEVs and FCEVs. Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies. 87, pp. 183-196.

Vehicle-fuel costs are compared using lifecycle cost:


Total Cost of Ownership: Vehicle cost plus fuel cost minus resale value over miles traveled during five years

Cost Model: Includes assumptions about change in component-level costs over time. More information about

गtions Autonomie available on Argonne website.


- Vehicle Resale: $25 \%$ of original value, before discounting
- Fuel Cell Durability: 150,000 miles
- Hydrogen Production Cost: \$13.00/gge $\rightarrow$ \$2.5/gge
- $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ Storage Cost: $\$ 33 / \mathrm{kWhr} \rightarrow \$ 8 / \mathrm{kWhr}$
- FCEV fuel economy : between 41 mpgge (pick-up truck in 2015) and 103 mpgge (compact in 2035)
- Annual miles driven: $13,028-14,231$ / yr (decline with time)



## Fraction of US LDV Stock (\%)

Assumed market adoption of FCEVs LDVs.

| Year | Stock of FCEVs | Fraction of LDV market |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2020 | 23,000 | $0.0 \%$ |
| 2025 | 78,000 | $0.0 \%$ |
| 2030 | $3,300,000$ | $1.2 \%$ |
| 2350 | $1,220,000$ | $4.5 \%$ |
| 2040 | $28,000,000$ | $10.1 \%$ |

Vehicle projections: FCEV assumed to grow exponentially to 2040, reaching 10 percent of vehicle stock by 2040. FCEV growth drives cost reductions.

- Economies of Scale: Fixed costs (e.g., land, administration) are spread out over a larger number of units.
- FCTO assumption: scaled elasticity of -0.1
- Learning by Doing: Increased output per worker associated with cumulative production
- FCTO assumption: PR=0.95 (doubling cumulative production reduces costs by 5\%)
- Technological Learning: R\&D pays off in terms of increased efficiency, better equipment, etc. (DOE Contribution)
- FCTO assumptions: Costs reduced by 5\%/yr in 2015, R\&D Rate ${ }_{t}=$ $0.05 *(0.94)^{\wedge t}$ and $t=y r s$ after 2015; Implies by 2035 learning rate is 1.5\%/yr

Three cost drivers help reduce FCEV costs over time. BEV costs already at scale so benefit from Learning by Doing and Technological Learning.

- Use data from National Household Travel Survey (NHTS), and other investigators to estimate daily miles driven curves.
- Estimate "days of inconvenience" corresponding to number of days when a BEV owner cannot reach a desired range (meaning he/she would need a rental car).
- Cost of inconvenience factored into TCO of BEV.

Vehicle-fuel lifecycle costs are compared


Inconvenience penalty added to the TCO of BEVs and FCEVs

## Example of two drivers



A driver's driving profile reveals his/her level of "inconvenience" for a vehicle with a given range

## Cumulative Frequency, by number of days of inc onvenience



Driving profiles can be aggregated at a national level and show the maximum daily distance for all drivers, assuming a given number of days of inconvenience

## Inconvenience Penalty

- BEVs: penalized each day range need is not met
- FCEVs: penalized each day range is more than 150 miles

- Rental cost of $\$ 71$ per day penalty.


# Penalty adds to total cost by $\$ 0.02$ to $\$ 0.57$ per mile, based on number of days of inconvenience. Only applied to 1-car households 

## Raw Data - 3 Day of Inc onvenience

## FCEV cost minus BEV cost

|  | Year: 2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FCEV minus PEV-X Cost |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{6}{\stackrel{y}{n}} \\ & \sum_{0} \\ & i \end{aligned}$ |  | e $\stackrel{0}{7}$ 0 0 $i$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y } \\ & \stackrel{y}{7} \\ & 0 \\ & \dot{\sim} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{e j} \\ & \sum_{0}^{0} \\ & \text { ㅇN } \end{aligned}$ |
| Two-Seaters | \$0.52 | \$0.39 | \$0.26 | \$0.13 | \$0.00 | -\$0.13 | -\$0.27 |
| Minicompacts | \$0.74 | \$0.63 | \$0.53 | \$0.42 | \$0.32 | \$0.21 | \$0.11 |
| Subcompacts | \$0.69 | \$0.58 | \$0.47 | \$0.37 | \$0.26 | \$0.15 | \$0.04 |
| Compacts | \$0.49 | \$0.38 | \$0.27 | \$0.17 | \$0.06 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.15 |
| Midsize Cars | \$0.57 | \$0.45 | \$0.32 | \$0.20 | \$0.08 | -\$0.05 | -\$0.17 |
| Large Cars | \$0.53 | \$0.42 | \$0.31 | \$0.20 | \$0.08 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.15 |
| Small Station Wagons | \$0.59 | \$0.49 | \$0.36 | \$0.23 | \$0.08 | -\$0.06 | - $\$ 0.20$ |
| Pass Van | \$0.38 | \$0.23 | \$0.07 | -\$0.08 | -\$0.24 | -\$0.39 | -50.55 |
| suv | \$0.65 | \$0.46 | \$0.27 | \$0.09 | -\$0.10 | -\$0.29 | -\$0.48 |
| Std Pickup | \$0.93 | \$0.82 | \$0.70 | \$0.59 | \$0.47 | \$0.36 | \$0.24 |
| Small Pickup | \$0.47 | \$0.32 | \$0.17 | \$0.04 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.25 | -50.39 | (3 Day of Inconvenience)


| Year: 2025 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Year: 2030 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FCEV minus PEV-X Cost |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | FCEV minus PEV-X Cost |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 弟 } \\ & \sum_{i}^{n} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \sum_{0}^{2} \\ & 0 \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U } \\ & \stackrel{0}{E} \\ & \sum_{n}^{i} \\ & i N \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d } \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \sum_{0}^{\circ} \\ & \dot{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{0} \\ & \stackrel{H}{E} \\ & 0 \\ & i \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{y}{2} \\ & \sum_{i}^{n} \\ & i n \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{y} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \vdots \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y } \\ & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \sum_{i}^{n} \\ & i n \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y } \\ & \stackrel{y}{y} \\ & \sum_{0}^{n} \\ & \stackrel{i}{n} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{y} \\ & \frac{\ddot{7}}{2} \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |
| 50.24 | 50.14 | \$0.05 | -50.04 | -50.13 | . 50.23 | -50.32 | \$0.07 | \$0.00 | -50.07 | -50.13 | -50.20 | -50.27 | 50.34 |
| 50.34 | \$0.27 | \$0.20 | \$0.12 | \$0.05 | -50.03 | -80.10 | \$0.11 | \$0.05 | \$0.00 | -50.06 | -50.11 | -80.17 | -50.22 |
| 50.31 | 50.24 | \$0.16 | 50.10 | \$0.02 | -50.06 | -80.14 | \$0.09 | \$0.04 | -8002 | -50.07 | -80.13 | -80.19 | -50.24 |
| 50.22 | \$0.14 | 50.06 | 50.00 | -50.08 | -50.16 | -50.24 | \$0.06 | \$0.00 | -50.05 | -50.10 | -50.16 | -50.22 | -50.27 |
| 50.26 | 50.17 | \$0.08 | 50.00 | -50.09 | -50.18 | -50.27 | 50.07 | \$0.01 | -50.06 | -50.11 | -50.18 | -50.25 | -50.31 |
| 50.24 | \$0.16 | \$0.08 | \$0.00 | -50.08 | -50.17 | -50.26 | \$0.06 | \$0.01 | -50.05 | -50.11 | -50.17 | -50.23 | -50.30 |
| 50.24 | \$0.19 | 50.09 | \$0.01 | -50.10 | -50.20 | -50.30 | \$0.03 | \$0.01 | -50.06 | -50.12 | -80.20 | -80.27 | -50.35 |
| 50.18 | \$0.06 | -50.05 | -50.16 | -50.27 | -50.38 | -50.49 | \$0.06 | -50.02 | -50.10 | -50.18 | -50.26 | -50.35 | -50.43 |
| 50.30 | \$0.16 | \$0.03 | -50.10 | -50.24 | -50.37 | -50.51 | \$0.07 | -50.03 | -50.13 | -50.22 | -50.31 | -50.41 | -50.51 |
| 50.48 | \$0.40 | s0.31 | \$0.23 | \$0.15 | \$0.06 | -50.03 | \$0.19 | \$0.13 | \$0.07 | \$0.01 | -50.05 | -50.11 | -50.18 |
| 50.22 | \$0.11 | \$0.00 | \$0.09 | \$0.20 | -50.30 | -50.40 | \$0.07 | \$0.01 | -50.09 | -50.15 | -50.23 | -50.3 | -50.3 |

Year: 2035
FCEV minus PEV-X Cost

|  | $\underset{\text { in }}{\stackrel{y}{y}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{y} \\ & \stackrel{y}{z} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{n} \\ & \text { in } \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{e}{0} \\ & \sum_{0}^{n} \\ & \stackrel{N}{N} \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{7} \\ & \underset{\sum}{\underset{n}{2}} \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Two-Seaters | \$0.05 | \$0.01 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.07 | - 0.11 | \$0.16 | \$0.20 |
| Minicompacts | \$0.06 | \$0.02 | 50.02 | . 07 | \% 11 | \$0.1 | \$0.19 |
| Subcompacts | \$0.05 | \$0.01 | - 0.03 | \$0.07 | \$0.1 | \$0.1 | \$0.1 |
| Compacts | \$0.04 | \$0.00 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.06 | -\$0.11 | \$0.1 | \$0.1 |
| Midsize Cars | \$0.04 | \$0.01 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.1 | \$0.1 | \$0.2 |
| Large Cars | \$0.04 | \$0.00 | -\$0.03 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.1 | \$0.1 | \$0.1 |
| Small Station Wagons | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.04 | \$0.07 | \$0.13 | \$0.1 | \$0.2 |
| Pass Van | \$0.06 | \$0.01 | -\$0.03 | -\$0.08 | - 0.12 | \$0.16 | \$0.21 |
| Suv | \$0.03 | -\$0.02 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.12 | -\$0.17 | -\$0.22 | \$0.28 |
| Std Pickup | \$0.15 | \$0.12 | \$0.09 | \$0.06 | \$0.03 | \$0.00 | -\$0.03 |
| Small Pickup | \$0.06 | \$0.01 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.12 | -\$0.16 | \$0.2 |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{n} \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | $\check{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{7} \\ & \sum_{0} \\ & \stackrel{N}{N} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{y}{j}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$0.04 | \$0.00 | 0.04 | -\$0.0 | \$0. | -\$0.15 | \$0.19 |
| \$0.05 | \$0.02 | -\$0.01 | - 0.04 | \$0.07 | \$0.10 | \$0.13 |
| \$0.04 | \$0.01 | 502 | -\$0.0 | \$0.08 | \$0.11 | \$0.14 |
|  | \$0.00 | 0.03 | -\$0.06 | \$0.0 | -\$0.1 | \$0.15 |
|  | \$0.00 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.06 | \$0.1 | -50.1 | \$0.17 |
|  | \$0.00 | -\$0.03 | -\$0.06 | -\$0.0 | -\$0.1 | -50.1 |
| S 01 | \$0.00 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.06 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.15 | -\$0.1 |
| \$0.03 | S01 | -\$0.06 | -S0.11 | -\$0.1 | - 80.2 | -50.2 |
| 5. 02 | -\$0.03 | -\$0.09 | -\$0.14 | \$0.19 | -\$0.2 |  |
| \$0.14 | \$0.1 | \$0.07 | \$0.04 | \$0.01 | -5.03 |  |
| \$0.06 | \$0.01 | -\$0.03 |  |  |  |  |

## Raw Data - 3 Day of Inc onvenience

FCFV/ nonst minıis RFV/net

Two-Seaters $\$ 0.52$ \$0.39

| Minicompacts $\$ 0.74$ | $\$ 0.63$ | $\$ 0.53$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Subcompacts | $\$ 0.69$ | $\$ 0.58$ | $\$ 0.47$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Compacts $\$ 0.49$ \$0.38 $\$ 0.27$

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Midsize Cars } & \$ 0.57 & \$ 0.45 & \$ 0.32\end{array}$ | Large Cars | $\$ 0.53$ | $\$ 0.42$ | $\$ 0.31$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | | Small Station Wagons | $\$ 0.59$ | $\$ 0.49$ | $\$ 0.36$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass Van | $\$ 0.38$ | $\$ 0.23$ | $\$ 0.07$ | | Pass Van | $\$ 0.38$ | $\$ 0.23$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| SUV | $\$ 0.65$ | $\$ 0.46$ | | Std Pickup | $\$ 0.93$ | $\$ 0.82$ | $\$ 0.70$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Small Pickup } & \$ 0.47 & \$ 0.32 & \$ 0.17\end{array}$ 17 Midsize Cars Large Cars

Small Station Wagons
Pass Van
SUV
Std Pickup
Small Pickup

Subcompacts |  | $\$ 0.05$ | $\$ 0.01$ | $-\$ 0.03$ | $-\$ 0.07$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Year: 2020
FCEV minus BEV-X Cost
Year: 2020
FCEV minus BEV-X Cost

## Strong cost advantage for most BEV size classes in 2020, even with the inconvenience penalty.

## Raw Data - 3 Day of Inc onvenience

# FCEV cost minus BEV cost <br> (3 Day of Inconvenience) 

| Two Seaters | Year: 2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FCEV minus PEV-X Cost |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{e} \\ & \stackrel{e}{E} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & i n \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{0} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \hline- \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mid c} \\ & 0 \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{N} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{U} \\ & \sum_{0} \\ & \text { N } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \stackrel{y}{ت} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$0.52 | \$0.39 | \$0.26 | \$0.13 | \$0.00 | -\$0.13 | -50.27 |
| Minicompacts | \$0.74 | \$0.63 | \$0.53 | \$0.42 | \$0.32 | \$0.21 | \$0.11 |
| Subcompacts | \$0.69 | \$0.58 | \$0.47 | \$0.37 | \$0.26 | \$0.15 | \$0.04 |
| Compacts | \$0.49 | \$0.38 | \$0.27 | \$0.17 | \$0.06 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.15 |
| Midsize Cars | \$0.57 | \$0.45 | \$0.32 | \$0.20 | \$0.08 | -\$0.05 | -\$0.17 |
| Large Cars | \$0.53 | \$0.42 | \$0.31 | \$0.20 | \$0.08 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.15 |
| Small Station Wagons | \$0.59 | \$0.49 | \$0.36 | \$0.23 | \$0.08 | -\$0.06 | -\$0.20 |
| Pass Van | \$0.38 | \$0.23 | \$0.07 | -\$0.08 | -\$0.24 | -\$0.39 | -\$0.55 |
| SUV | \$0.65 | \$0.46 | \$0.27 | \$0.09 | -\$0.10 | -\$0.29 | -\$0.48 |
| Std Pickup | \$0.93 | \$0.82 | \$0.70 | \$0.59 | \$0.47 | \$0.36 | \$0.24 |
| Small Pickup | \$0.47 | \$0.32 | \$0.17 | \$0.04 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.25 | -\$0.39 |


| Year: 2025 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Year: 2030 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FCEV minus PEV-X Cost |  |  |  |  |  |  | FCEV minus PEV-X Cost |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{\tilde{j}} \\ & \underset{i}{i} \\ & i n \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{5} \\ & i \\ & i n \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{\stackrel{0}{7}} \\ & \dot{\nabla} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 8 $\sum_{n}^{n}$ 0 0 |
| \$0.24 | \$0.14 | \$0.05 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.13 | -\$0.23 | -\$0.32 | \$0.07 | \$0.00 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.13 | -\$0.20 | -\$0.27 | - 50.34 |
| \$0.34 | \$0.27 | \$0.20 | \$0.12 | \$0.05 | -\$0.03 | -\$0.10 | \$0.11 | \$0.05 | \$0.00 | -\$0.06 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.17 | - $\$ 0.22$ |
| \$0.31 | \$0.24 | \$0.16 | \$0.10 | \$0.02 | -\$0.06 | -\$0.14 | \$0.09 | \$0.04 | -\$0.02 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.13 | -\$0.19 | -\$0.24 |
| \$0.22 | \$0.14 | \$0.06 | \$0.00 | -\$0.08 | -\$0.16 | -\$0.24 | \$0.06 | \$0.00 | -\$0.05 | -\$0.10 | -\$0.16 | -\$0.22 | -\$0.27 |
| \$0.26 | \$0.17 | \$0.08 | \$0.00 | -\$0.09 | -\$0.18 | -\$0.27 | \$0.07 | \$0.01 | -\$0.06 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.18 | -\$0.25 | -\$0.31 |
| \$0.24 | \$0.16 | \$0.08 | \$0.00 | -\$0.08 | -\$0.17 | -\$0.26 | \$0.06 | \$0.01 | -\$0.05 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.17 | -\$0.23 | -\$0.3 |
| \$0.24 | \$0.19 | \$0.09 | \$0.01 | -\$0.10 | -\$0.20 | -\$0.30 | \$0.03 | \$0.01 | -\$0.06 | -\$0.12 | -\$0.20 | -\$0.27 | -\$0.35 |
| \$0.18 | \$0.06 | -\$0.05 | -\$0.16 | -\$0.27 | -50.38 | -\$0.49 | \$0.06 | -\$0.02 | -\$0.10 | -\$0.18 | -\$0.26 | -\$0.35 | -50.43 |
| \$0.30 | \$0.16 | \$0.03 | -\$0.10 | -\$0.24 | -\$0.37 | -\$0.51 | \$0.07 | -\$0.03 | -\$0.13 | -\$0.22 | -\$0.31 | -\$0.41 | -\$0.51 |
| \$0.48 | \$0.40 | \$0.31 | \$0.23 | \$0.15 | \$0.06 | -\$0.03 | \$0.19 | \$0.13 | \$0.07 | \$0.01 | -\$0.05 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.18 |
| \$0.22 | \$0.11 | \$0.00 | -\$0.09 | -\$0.20 | -\$0.30 | -\$0.40 | \$0.07 | -\$0.01 | -\$0.09 | -\$0.15 | -\$0.23 | -\$0.30 | -\$0.3 |

Year: 2030
FCEV minus PEV-X Cost

Year: 2035
FCEV minus PEV-X Cost

|  | $\frac{\otimes}{\sum_{0}^{0}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \stackrel{y}{7} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \sum_{0}^{7} \\ & 0 \\ & \stackrel{0}{7} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y } \\ & \stackrel{y}{7} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \underset{N}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \sum_{i}^{\prime} \\ & \text { 내 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{7} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { en } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y } \\ & \underset{\sim}{n} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Two-Seaters | \$0.05 | \$0.01 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.16 | -\$0.20 |
| Minicompacts | \$0.06 | \$0.02 | -\$0.02 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.15 | -\$0.19 |
| Subcompacts | \$0.05 | \$0.01 | -\$0.03 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.15 | -\$0.19 |
| Compacts | \$0.04 | \$0.00 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.06 | -\$0.10 | -\$0.14 | -\$0.18 |
| Midsize Cars | \$0.04 | \$0.01 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.16 | -\$0.20 |
| Large Cars | \$0.04 | \$0.00 | -\$0.03 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.15 | -\$0.19 |
| Small Station Wagons | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.13 | -\$0.17 | -\$0.22 |
| Pass Van | \$0.06 | \$0.01 | -\$0.03 | -\$0.08 | -\$0.12 | -\$0.16 | -\$0.21 |
| SUV | \$0.03 | -\$0.02 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.12 | -\$0.17 | -\$0.22 | -\$0.28 |
| Std Pickup | \$0.15 | \$0.12 | \$0.09 | \$0.06 | \$0.03 | \$0.00 | -\$0.03 |
| Small Pickup | \$0.06 | \$0.01 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.12 | -\$0.16 | -\$0.21 |


| Year: 2040 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FCEV minus PEV-X Cost |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\underset{0}{0}}{\underset{i}{i}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { y } \\ \stackrel{y}{z} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \underset{\sim}{z} \\ & 0 \\ & \underset{N}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{\underset{Z}{2}} \\ & \underset{0}{0} \\ & \text { NN } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \sum_{0}^{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{0} \\ & \underset{\sim}{7} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$0.04 | \$0.00 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.15 | -\$0.19 |
| \$0.05 | \$0.02 | -\$0.01 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.10 | -\$0.13 |
| \$0.04 | \$0.01 | -\$0.02 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.08 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.14 |
| \$0.03 | \$0.00 | -\$0.03 | -\$0.06 | -\$0.09 | -\$0.12 | -\$0.15 |
| \$0.03 | \$0.00 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.06 | -\$0.10 | -\$0.13 | -\$0.17 |
| \$0.03 | \$0.00 | -\$0.03 | -\$0.06 | -\$0.09 | -\$0.12 | -\$0.16 |
| -\$0.01 | \$0.00 | -\$0.04 | -\$0.06 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.15 | -\$0.19 |
| \$0.03 | -\$0.01 | -\$0.06 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.15 | -\$0.20 | -\$0.24 |
| \$0.02 | -\$0.03 | -\$0.09 | -\$0.14 | -\$0.19 | -\$0.25 | -\$0.30 |
| \$0.14 | \$0.10 | \$0.07 | \$0.04 | \$0.01 | -\$0.03 | -\$0.06 |
| \$0.06 | \$0.01 | -\$0.03 | -\$0.07 | -\$0.11 | -\$0.15 | -\$0.19 |

## Raw Data - 3 Day of Inc onvenience

## FCEV cost minus BEV cost

(3 Day of Inconvenience)


## Final Results - 3 Days of Inc onvenience

2040 Market Size

|  | n 0 0 0 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \sum_{0}^{2} \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & i \\ & i \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \stackrel{0}{2} \\ & 0 \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \dot{0} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $n$ en 0 0 N 0 0 $i$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & \stackrel{0}{2} \\ & \sum_{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{n} \\ & \stackrel{+}{0} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{n} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ⿹\zh26灬 } \\ & 0 \\ & = \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | FCEV Favorable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Two-Seaters | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% |  |
| Minicompacts | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% |  |
| Subcompacts | 0.5\% | 1.4\% | 1.3\% | 0.9\% | 0.6\% | 0.2\% | 0.4\% | 5.2\% | BEV Favorable |
| Compacts | 1.5\% | 4.9\% | 4.5\% | 3.1\% | 1.8\% | 1.1\% | 1.4\% | 18.5\% |  |
| Midsize Cars | 1.6\% | 4.8\% | 5.0\% | 3.5\% | 1.5\% | 1.0\% | 1.3\% | 18.7\% |  |
| Large Cars | 0.8\% | 2.3\% | 2.3\% | 1.6\% | 1.0\% | 0.5\% | 0.8\% | 9.1\% |  |
| Small Station Wagons | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% |  |
| Pass Van | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| SUV | 2.5\% | 8.2\% | 9.1\% | 6.4\% | 3.7\% | 2.0\% | 2.7\% | 34.5\% |  |
| Std Pickup | 0.8\% | 3.2\% | 3.4\% | 2.1\% | 1.2\% | 0.7\% | 1.1\% | 12.4\% |  |
| Small Pickup | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.5\% |  |
| Column Total | 7.8\% | 25.1\% | 26.0\% | 17.9\% | 10.0\% | 5.5\% | 7.7\% | 100\% |  |

82 Percent of LDV market is favorable for FCEVs Compacts, Midsize and SUVs account for most of the shift

- In 2020, BEV costs are lower than FCEV costs in about 80-100 percent of segments.
- BEV cost advantage strongest in smaller vehicle classes.
- FCEV cost advantage strongest in high mileage segments.
- By 2040, FCEV costs are lower in 75-90 percent of segments.
- Cross over point for many segments happens around 2030 when about 1 million cumulative FCEVs are sold, or when FCEVs are about 1 percent of vehicle stock.
- Need further research in understanding the inconvenience created by lack of BEV and FCEV infrastructure.


## Dr. Geoff Morrison The Cadmus Group LLC <br> Sustainable Transportation Practice geoffrey.morrison@cadmusgroup.com <br> 240-204-6216 <br> CADMUS

## EXTRA SLIDES

## Diver range needs



Three ways to consider range needs:
(1) Trip distance - how far do we travel for each car trip?
(2) Total daily distance - how far we travel each day on average (used in this study)
(3) Max distance in a single day over an entire year - the farthest daily driving in an entire year of driving

- BEV-100 satisfies ~98\% of trips, 93\% of daily travel, and 9\% of max distance in year
- Implication: if consumers purchase vehicles based on trip length or daily driving, then short range BEVs will satisfy most of the market. However, if consumers purchase vehicles based on MAX range, then BEV-200+ or FCEV will be needed


## Methodology of Market Segmentation

## Market Share by Segment

Max Driver Range

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \stackrel{0}{\mathrm{~V}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & -1 \\ & -1 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 10 \\ & \cdots \\ & \vdots \\ & -1 \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{N} \\ & \stackrel{1}{1} \\ & \stackrel{i}{7} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { o} \\ & \text { ì } \\ & \stackrel{1}{1} \\ & \underset{\sim}{n} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2} \\ & n \end{aligned}$ | 즁 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Two-Seaters | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 1\% |
| Minicompacts | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0\% |
| Subcompacts | 0.5\% | 1.4\% | 1.4\% | 0.8\% | 0.5\% | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | 5\% |
| Compacts | 1.6\% | 5.2\% | 4.6\% | 3.2\% | 1.8\% | 0.9\% | 1.2\% | 19\% |
| Midsize Cars | 1.8\% | 5.1\% | 5.1\% | 3.4\% | 1.5\% | 0.8\% | 1.2\% | 19\% |
| Large Cars | 0.9\% | 2.4\% | 2.4\% | 1.5\% | 0.8\% | 0.5\% | 0.6\% | 9\% |
| Small Station Wagons | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0\% |
| Mid Wagons | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0\% |
| Pass Van | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0\% |
| Cargo Van | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0\% |
| SUV | 2.6\% | 8.7\% | 9.6\% | 6.1\% | 3.6\% | 1.8\% | 2.3\% | 35\% |
| Std Pickup | 0.8\% | 3.5\% | 3.5\% | 1.9\% | 1.2\% | 0.6\% | 1.0\% | 13\% |
| Small Pickup | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 1\% |
| Total | 8\% | 27\% | 27\% | 17\% | 10\% | 5\% | 7\% | 100\% |

- Largest segments are SUVs, compacts, and midsize sedans
- $65 \%$ of vehicles have range needs over 100 miles


## Methodology of Market Segmentation

## - Steps:

1. Break up U.S. LDV market into 77 segments defined by vehicle size class and range requirements
2. Range $=$ maximum distance drivers travel in all but 4 days per year
3. Determine segments in which FCEVs have cost advantage over a PEV-X
4. Account for $30 \%$ range degradation of PEV (e.g., PEV-100 travels 70 miles)

Market Share by Segment

|  | Max Driver Range |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 은 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \stackrel{1}{1} \\ & \stackrel{1}{n} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \stackrel{n}{1} \\ & \stackrel{1}{1} \\ & 0 \\ & \square \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2} \\ & \text { N } \\ & \stackrel{1}{n} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{n} \\ & \underset{N}{1} \\ & \stackrel{i}{N} \end{aligned}$ | $\circ$ <br> $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ <br> $\stackrel{1}{1}$ <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O } \\ & \text { m } \end{aligned}$ | 퓽 |
| Two-Seaters | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 1\% |
| Minicompacts | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0\% |
| Subcompacts | 0.5\% | 1.4\% | 1.4\% | 0.8\% | 0.5\% | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | 5\% |
| Compacts | 1.6\% | 5.2\% | 4.6\% | 3.2\% | 1.8\% | 0.9\% | 1.2\% | 19\% |
| Midsize Cars | 1.8\% | 5.1\% | 5.1\% | 3.4\% | 1.5\% | 0.8\% | 1.2\% | 19\% |
| Large Cars | 0.9\% | 2.4\% | 2.4\% | 1.5\% | 0.8\% | 0.5\% | 0.6\% | 9\% |
| Small Station Wagons | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0\% |
| Mid Wagons | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0\% |
| Pass Van | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0\% |
| Cargo Van | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0\% |
| SUV | 2.6\% | 8.7\% | 9.6\% | 6.1\% | 3.6\% | 1.8\% | 2.3\% | 35\% |
| Std Pickup | 0.8\% | 3.5\% | 3.5\% | 1.9\% | 1.2\% | 0.6\% | 1.0\% | 13\% |
| Small Pickup | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 1\% |
| Total | 8\% | 27\% | 27\% | 17\% | 10\% | 5\% | 7\% | 100\% |

## How Numbers are Estimated

- Survey name: 2009 NHTS
- Number of Observations: ${ }^{\sim 300 K}$ (with survey weights, entire U.S. LDV fleet is captured); this study uses 24 K observations
- Method for converting from daily distance of travel to maximum annual travel: Gamma distribution as outlined in Lin et al. (2014) Filtering criteria:
- Respondent recorded a positive distance to work
- Age of vehicle is 5 years old or younger
- Vehicle is a LDV and is not a commercial vehicle
- Driver is a worker and main mode of travel to work is driving

Gamma distribution:
$\left.\cdot \sqrt{\left(\boldsymbol{M}_{\boldsymbol{n}}^{\prime}\right.}\left(\boldsymbol{M}_{\boldsymbol{n}}^{\prime}-\boldsymbol{M}_{\boldsymbol{d}}\right)\right)=\mathbf{5}$

- $P(x ; k, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\rho})=\rho+(\mathbf{1}-\boldsymbol{\rho}) * \frac{\gamma\left(k, \frac{x}{\boldsymbol{\theta}}\right)}{\gamma(\boldsymbol{k})}$
- Largest segments are SUVs, compacts, and midsize sedans
- $65 \%$ of vehicles have range needs over 100 miles

