

Electric and Hybrid Powertrains: Advancements, Challenges and Future Prospects for Sustainable Transportation

Eli Hopkins^{*}

Department of Applied Electronics and Instrumentation, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

ABOUT THE STUDY

Electric and hybrid powertrains have emerged as one of the most promising technologies for reducing carbon emissions and increasing fuel efficiency in the transportation sector. As the world becomes more conscious of the impact of greenhouse gas emissions on the environment, the shift towards electric and hybrid vehicles has gained momentum. In this article, it will explore the basics of electric and hybrid powertrains, their advantages and disadvantages, and their role in the future of transportation.

Working principles

Electric powertrains use electric motors to drive the wheels of a vehicle. These electric motors are powered by batteries, which can be recharged using external power sources such as charging stations or regenerative braking. Regenerative braking is a technology that allows the electric motor to act as a generator, converting the kinetic energy of the vehicle into electrical energy that is stored in the battery [1]. Hybrid powertrains, on the other hand, use a combination of electric motors and internal combustion engines. In a parallel hybrid, both the electric motor and the internal combustion engine are connected to the same transmission and work together to power the vehicle. In a series hybrid, the internal combustion engine is used to generate electricity, which is then used to power the electric motor. This means that the internal combustion engine is not directly connected to the wheels of the vehicle [2].

Electric powertrains

Electric motors are used in electric powertrains to propel a car's wheels. Batteries that power these electric motors can be recharged utilizing outside power sources like charging stations or regenerative braking. With a technique known as regenerative braking, the electric motor can function as a generator, transforming the kinetic energy of the car into electrical energy that can be stored in the battery.

Advantages of electric powertrains: One of the biggest advantages of electric powertrains is their low emissions. Electric vehicles produce zero emissions while driving, which makes them an attractive alternative to gasoline-powered vehicles. Electric powertrains are also much more efficient than traditional combustion engines. Electric motors convert around 60-70% of the energy stored in their batteries into motion, compared to combustion engines, which typically only convert around 20% of the energy in gasoline into motion. Electric powertrains are also quieter and smoother than combustion engines, providing a more comfortable and enjoyable driving experience [3].

Disadvantages of electric powertrains: One of the biggest disadvantages of electric powertrains is their limited range. Electric vehicles typically have a range of between 100-300 miles on a single charge, depending on the battery capacity and driving conditions. Charging times can also be an issue, with even the fastest chargers taking several hours to fully charge a battery. Battery production is also a significant environmental concern, as the production process involves the use of toxic chemicals and metals [4].

Hybrid powertrains

Hybrid powertrains combine an electric motor with a traditional combustion engine to power a vehicle. The electric motor is used to assist the combustion engine during acceleration and to provide additional power during high-load situations. The batteries used in hybrid vehicles are typically much smaller than those used in electric vehicles, as they only need to provide power for short periods of time [5].

Advantages of hybrid powertrains: Hybrid powertrains offer several advantages over both traditional combustion engines and electric powertrains. They provide improved fuel efficiency, with some hybrid vehicles achieving over 50 miles per gallon. They also have a longer range than electric vehicles, as they can rely on the combustion engine for extended driving. Hybrid powertrains also produce lower emissions than traditional combustion engines,

Correspondence to: Eli Hopkins, Department of Applied Electronics and Instrumentation, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil, E-mail: elhpk@nature.net

Received: 04-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. AAE-23-22448; Editor assigned: 06-Jan-2023, PreQC No. AAE-23-22448 (PQ); Reviewed: 28-Jan-2023, QC No. AAE-23-22448; Revised: 06-Feb-2023, Manuscript No. AAE-23-22448 (R); Published: 14-Feb-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2167-7670.23.12.216

Citation: Hopkins E (2023) Electric and Hybrid Powertrains: Advancements, Challenges, and Future Prospects for Sustainable Transportation. Adv Automob Eng 12:216.

Copyright: © 2023 Hopkins E. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Hopkins E

making them a more environmentally friendly option [6].

Disadvantages of hybrid powertrains: One of the biggest disadvantages of hybrid powertrains is their added complexity. Hybrid vehicles require both an electric motor and a combustion engine, which can lead to increased maintenance costs and repair times. The batteries used in hybrid vehicles are also less efficient than those used in electric vehicles, as they must be smaller to accommodate the combustion engine. One of the main disadvantages of electric and hybrid powertrains is their high cost. Electric vehicles and hybrid vehicles are more expensive to purchase than traditional internal combustion engine vehicles. This is partly due to the cost of the batteries and the electric motor. Another disadvantage of electric and hybrid powertrains is their limited range. Electric vehicles are limited by the capacity of their batteries, which means that they need to be recharged frequently. Hybrid vehicles have a limited electric-only range, which means that they need to rely on the internal combustion engine for longer trips [7].

Future prospects

The future of electric and hybrid powertrains looks bright. As battery technology improves, electric vehicles will become more affordable and offer longer ranges. Governments around the world are also implementing policies to incentivize the adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles, which will help to reduce their cost [8].

CONCLUSION

Electric and hybrid powertrains offer significant advantages over traditional combustion engines, including improved fuel efficiency and reduced emissions. While electric powertrains offer the most environmentally friendly option, they are limited by their range and charging times. Hybrid powertrains offer a more practical option for many drivers, with longer ranges and the ability to rely on the combustion engine for extended driving. As battery technology continues to improve, electric powertrains will become increasingly practical and affordable, making them an attractive option for more drivers.

REFERENCES

- 1. Limebeer DJ, Rao AV. Faster, higher, and greener: Vehicular optimal control. IEEE Control Systems Magazine. 2015;35(2):36-56.
- Salazar M, Elbert P, Ebbesen S, Bussi C, Onder CH. Time-optimal control policy for a hybrid electric race car. IEEE Transactions on Control Systems Technology. 2017;25(6):1921-1934.
- Ebbesen S, Salazar M, Elbert P, Bussi C, Onder CH. Time-optimal control strategies for a hybrid electric race car. IEEE Transactions on control systems technology. 2017;26(1):233-247.
- Khaled N, Pattel B. Practical design and application of model predictive control: MPC for MATLAB® and Simulink® Users. Butterworth-Heinemann; 2018
- Vivek K, Sheta MA, Gumtapure V. A comparative study of Stanley, LQR and MPC controllers for path tracking application (ADAS/AD). In2019 IEEE International Conference on Intelligent Systems and Green Technology (ICISGT) 2019; 67-674. IEEE.
- Duhr P, Sandeep A, Cerofolini A, Onder CH. Convex performance envelope for minimum lap time energy management of race cars. IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology. 2022;71(8): 8280-8295.
- Herrmann T, Christ F, Betz J, Lienkamp M. Energy management strategy for an autonomous electric racecar using optimal control. In2019 IEEE intelligent transportation systems conference (ITSC) 2019;720-725.
- Glos J. Modeling and Control of Electric and Thermal Flows in Fully Electric Vehicles (Doctoral dissertation, Brno University of Technology).