

Toward the Realization of Sustainable Mobility

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Toyota Motor Corporation

Senior Technical Executive

Hiroyuki Watanabe

What Mobility Has Given us And What's Left

Achievements of Automobiles



Greater movement ability (persons, things)
Freedom and convenience: anytime, anywhere, to anyplace

Movable personal space



The development of mobility supports economic growth, as well as social and cultural expansion.

Challenges in Mobility

Environment & Energy

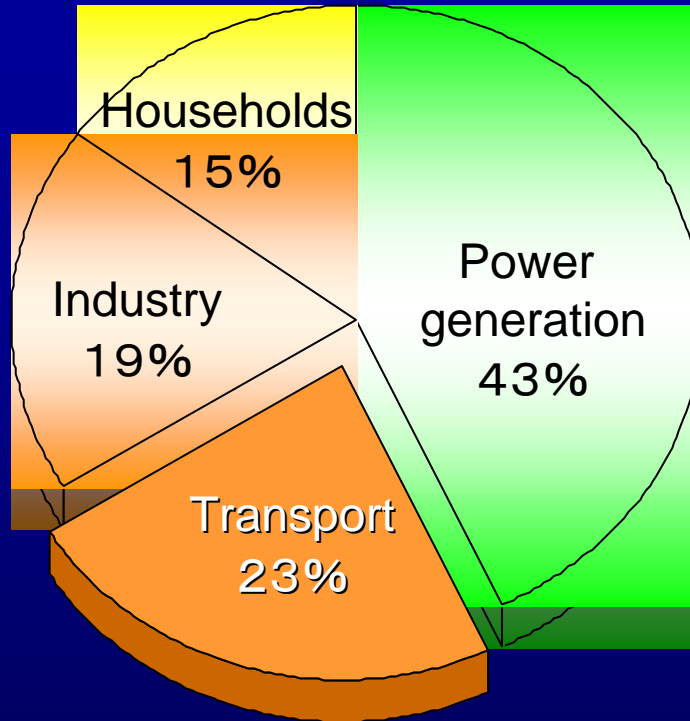
1. CO2 Emission
2. Oil depletion, need for alternative energy
3. Air pollution

Society

4. Traffic Accident
5. Traffic Congestion
6. Regional gap of mobility access

Environmental Energy Issue 1: CO2 Emission

< Global CO2 Emission (by source, 2002) >



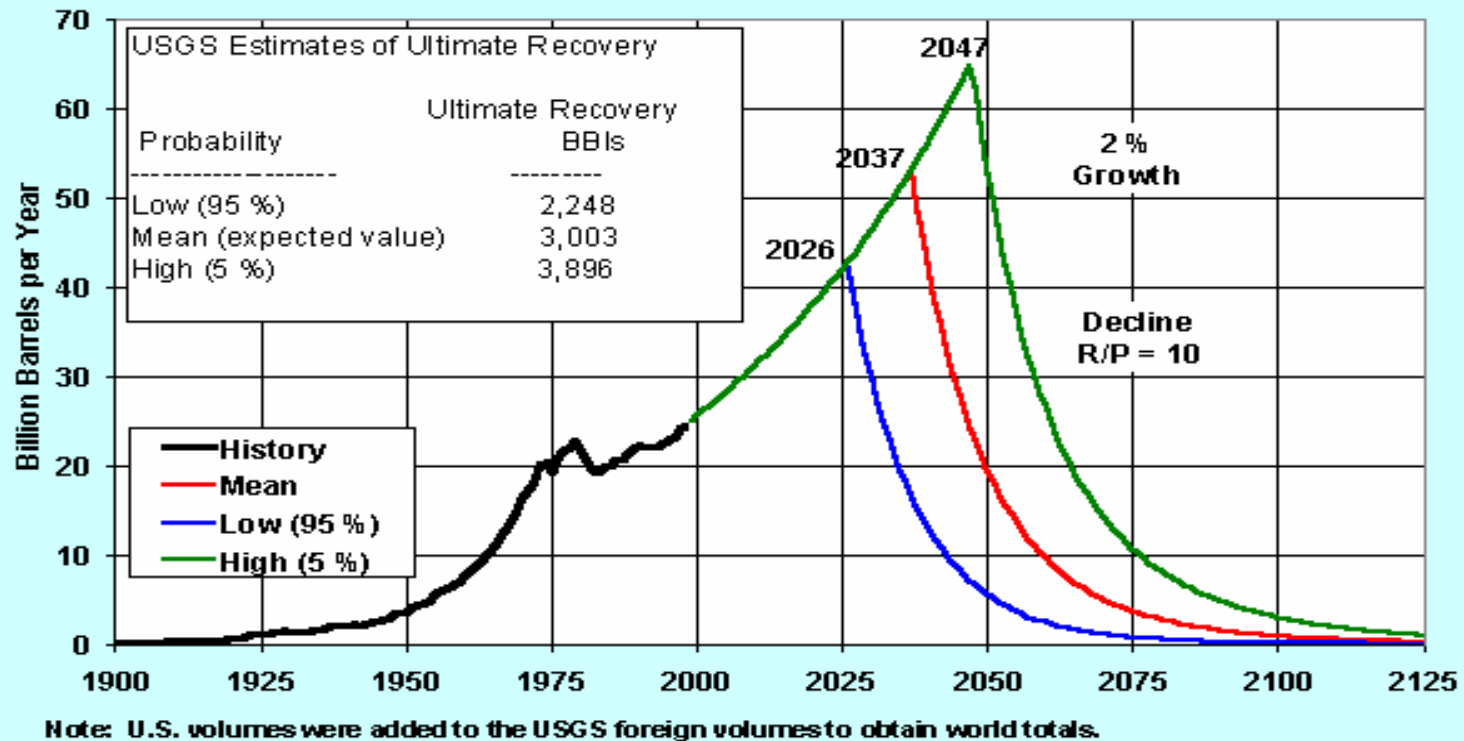
Source: IEA/WEO 2004

- Transport sector accounts for 23% of total emission
- Integrated approach is necessary in each sector

Environmental Energy Issue 2: Future of Petroleum

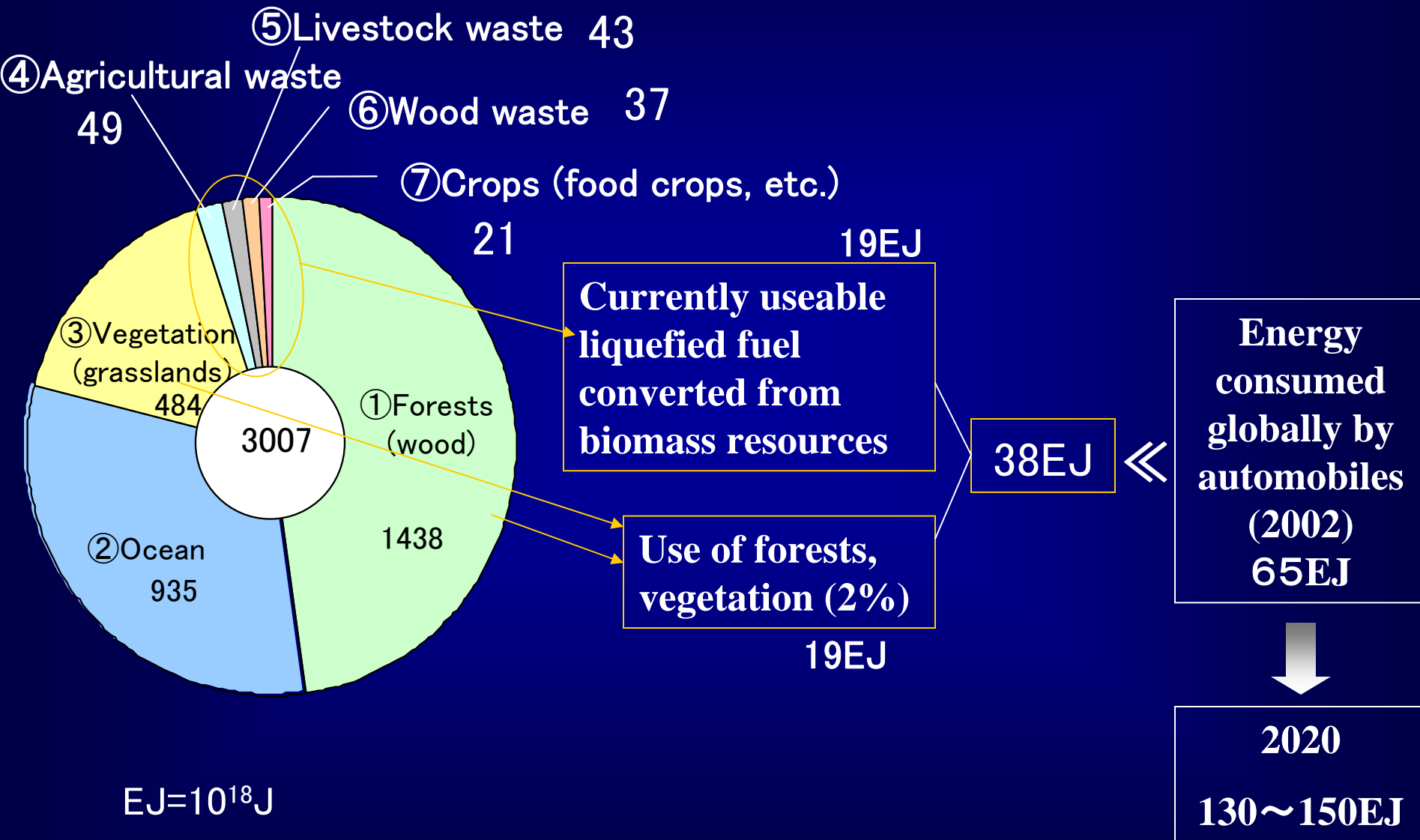
U.S. Bureau of Mines

Annual Production Scenarios with 2 Percent Growth Rates and
Different Resource Levels (Decline R/P = 10)



**Extractable volume of crude oil may peak
in 20 - 50 years.**

Amount of Bio Resources



Destruction of forest and impact on the ecosystem

Expansion of palm plantations on Sumatra

1960



1980



2000



2010 forecast



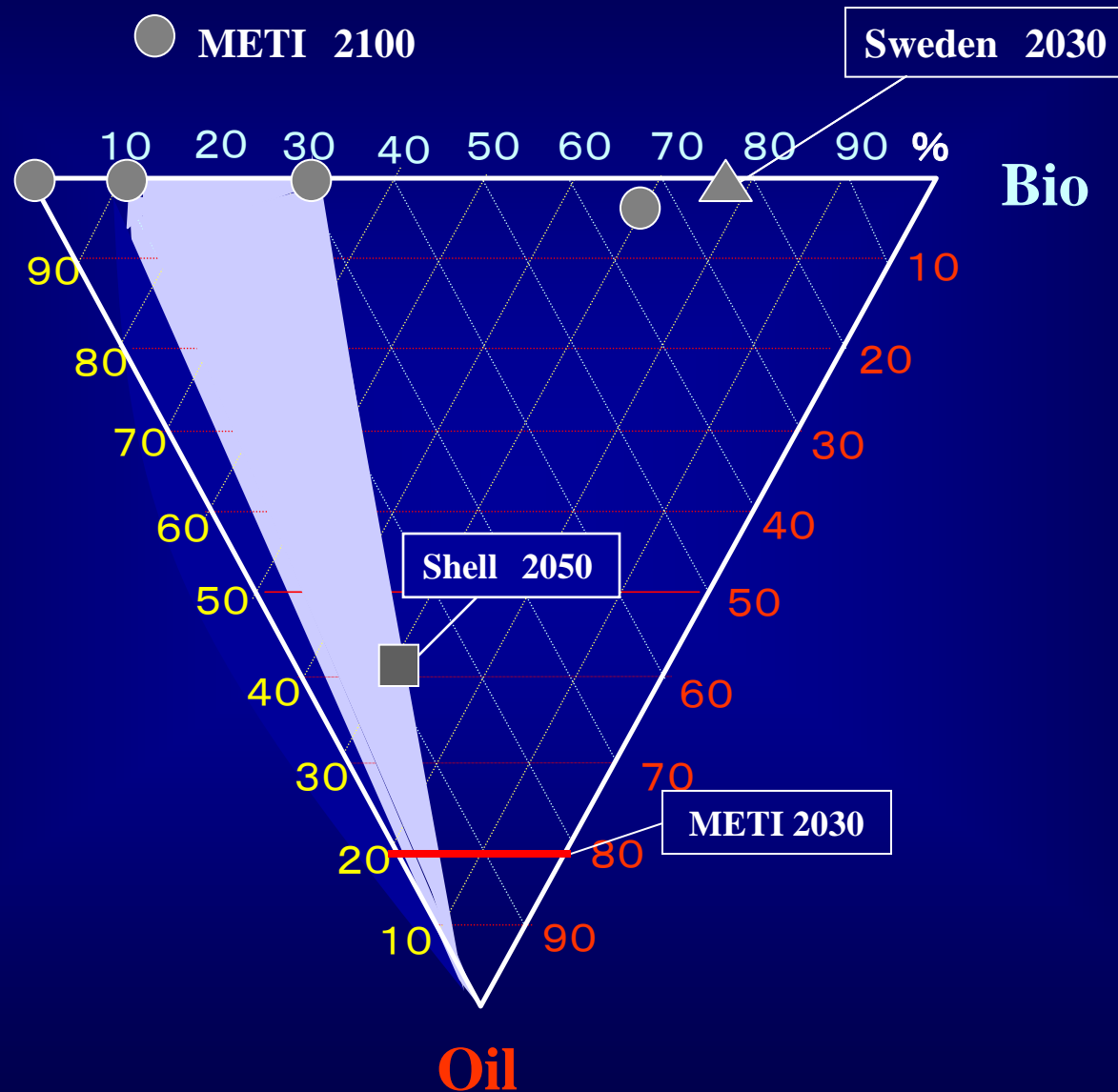
Red indicates forested areas

- Since 1980, **deforestation** in Indonesia and elsewhere is mainly as a result of plantations
- Due to forest development, various **organisms native to the rainforest are facing extinction**
- Plantation development is accompanied by illegal felling (increased illegal felling of inland forests)

If we seriously engage in bio-fuels as a business,
it will be vital to stop environmental destruction (regulations etc.)

Future Energy Sources for Automobiles

**Electricity
(Hydrogen)**



Changes in Mobility

1. Shift to Hybrid (driven by electric power)

Plug-in Hybrid

Fuel Cell Hybrid

Electric Vehicle

2. Shift to Ubiquitous World

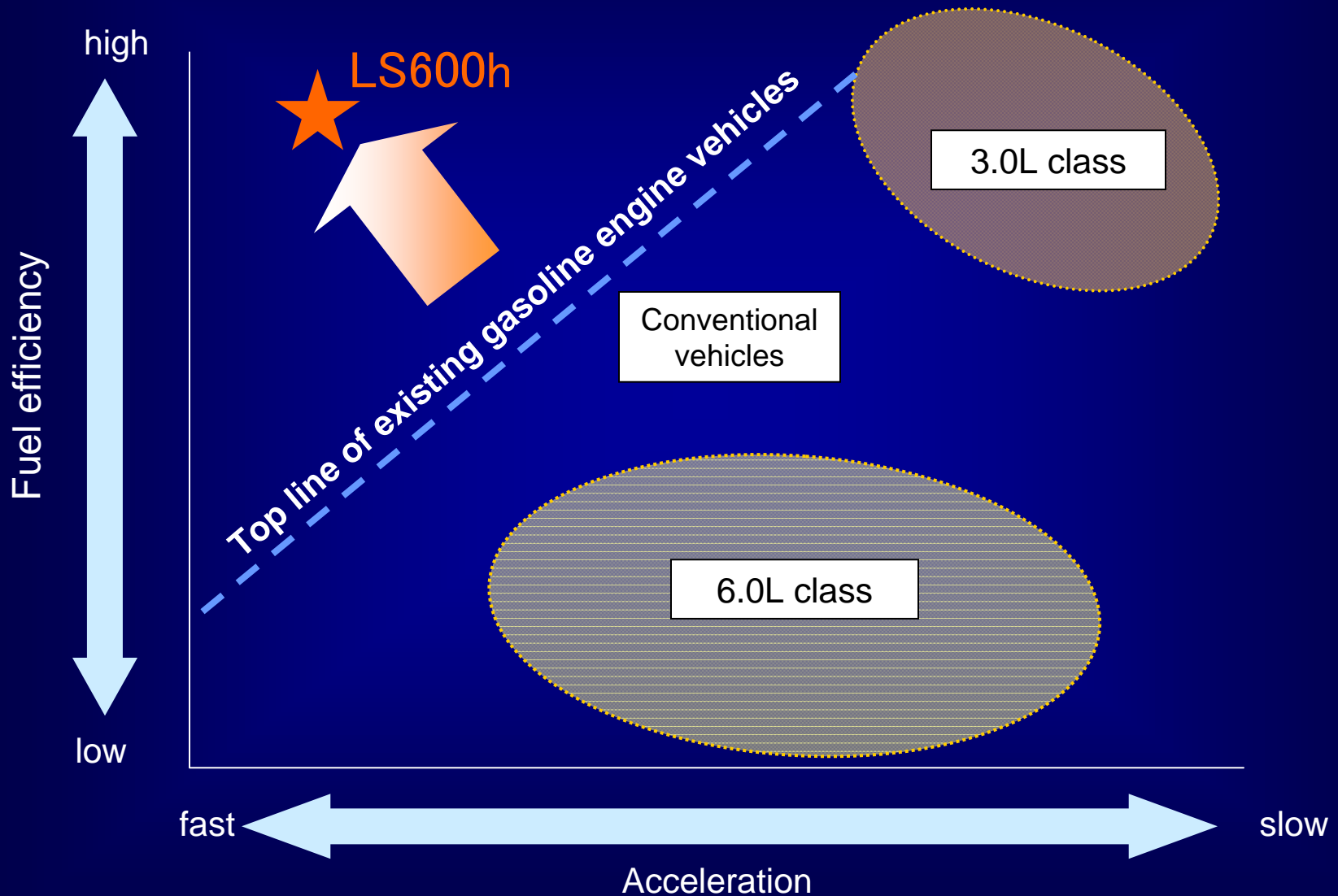
3. Robotization

4. Shift to HMI (Human-Machine Interface) to connect human's hearts with machine

LS600h



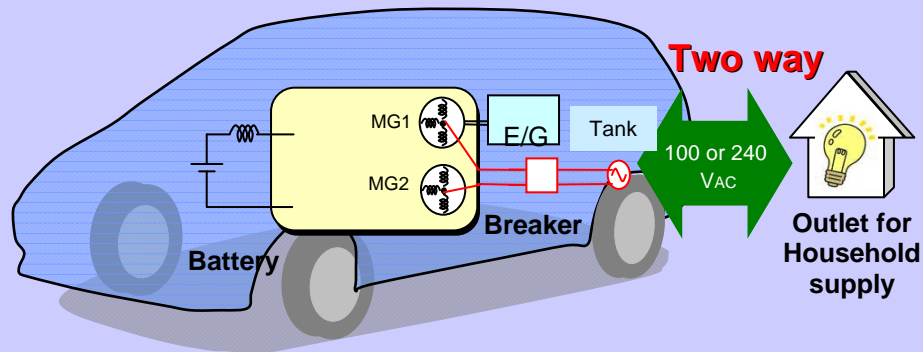
LS600h Fuel economy



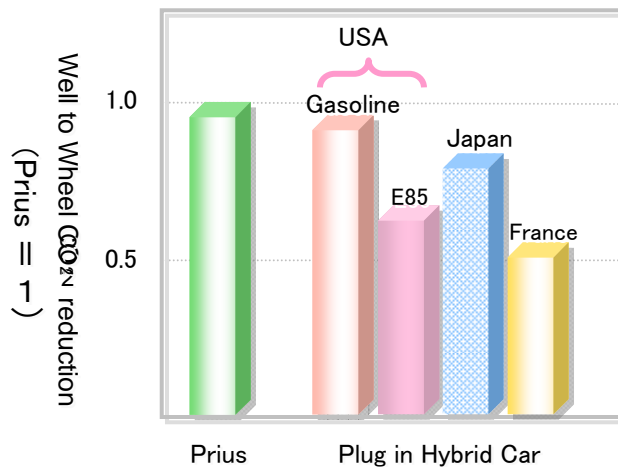
Note: Based on the internal measured figure of Toyota Motor Corporation

Plug In HV Systems (PHV)

Potential for diversification of energy sources (flex-fuels),
fading out from fossil fuel dependence and reduction of CO₂

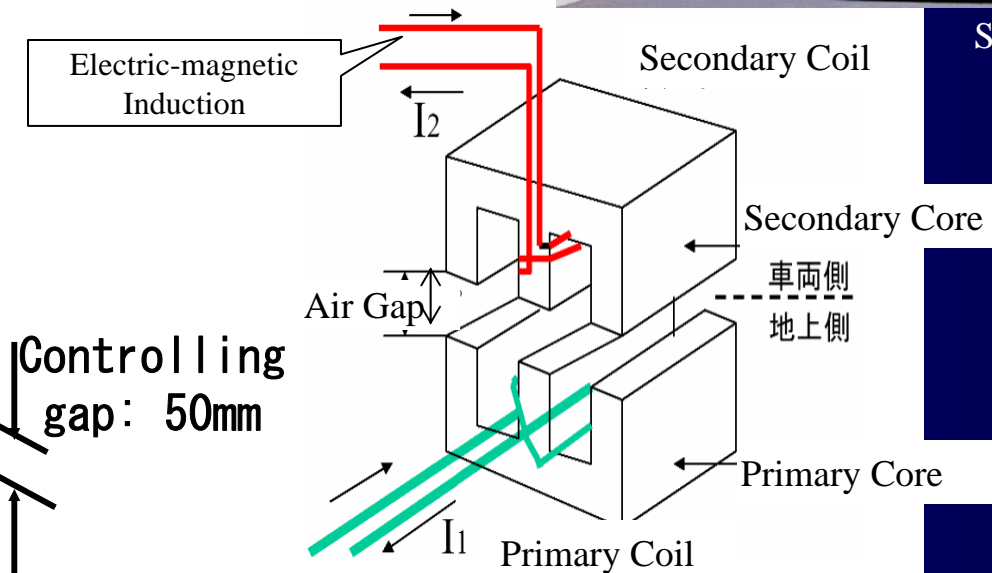


Well to Wheel CO₂ reduction



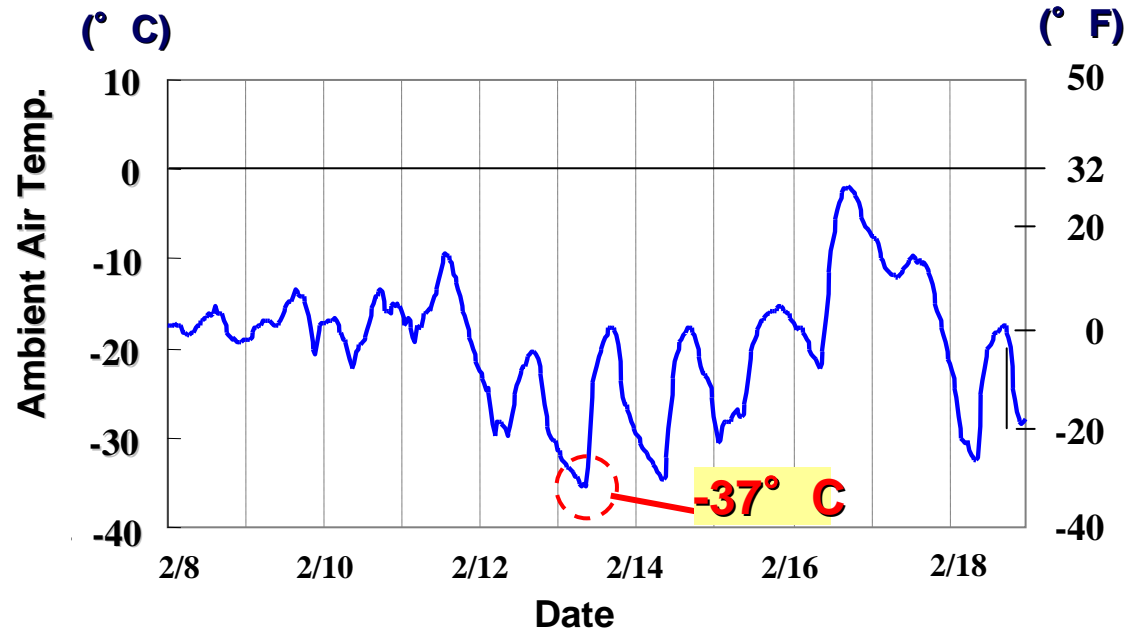
Inductive Charging System

◇ Demonstration Project for Hybrid Truck & Bus
(Hino/Ministry of Transport)
(National Traffic Safety and Environmental Lab./Waseda Univ./NEDO etc.)



Source: Hino

Freeze Start & Driving Performance Test of improved TOYOTA FCHV at Timmins, Canada

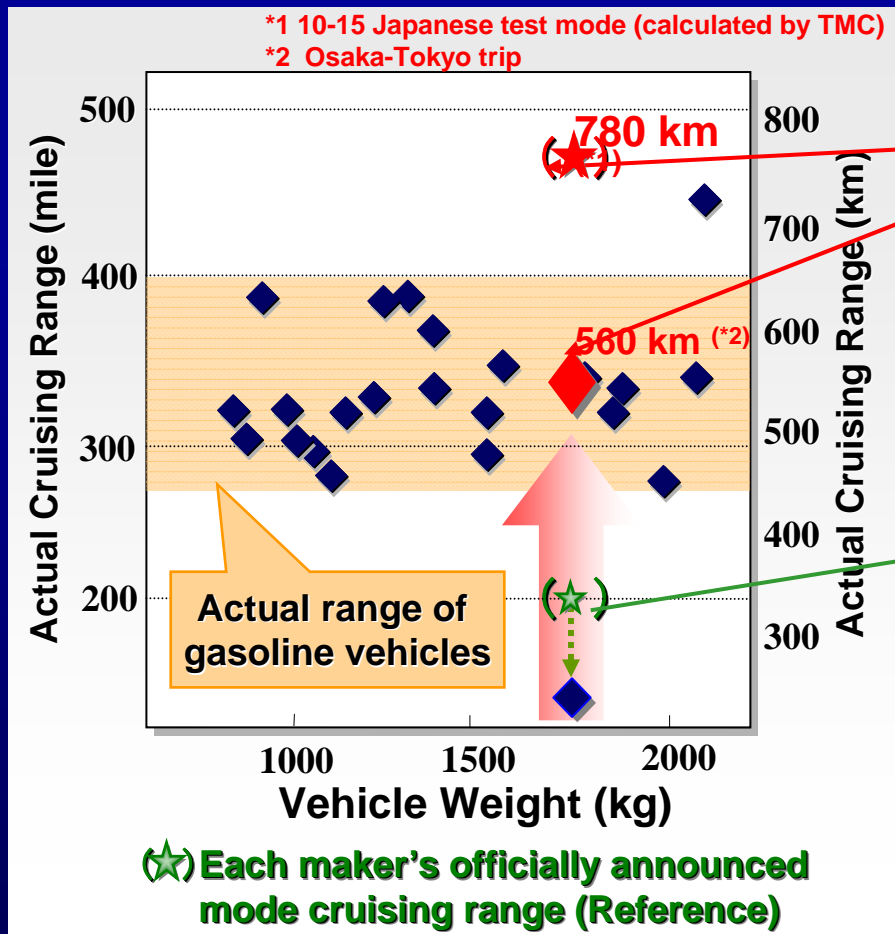


Ambient Air Temperature at Timmins



- TOYOTA performed freeze start and driving performance tests at Timmins, Canada. (Minimum temperature : -37° C)
- The driving performance immediately after start-up was the same level as conventional gasoline-powered vehicles.
- No major problem occurred in the FC unit.

Cruising Range of Each Car-maker's FCV



Improved TOYOTA FCHV



TOYOTA
FCHV ('05)



Actual cruising range of 500 km is required to be competitive with gasoline engine vehicles.

Improved TOYOTA FCHV, which is 25% more fuel efficient and can store app. 1.9 times the amount of hydrogen as the '05 model, successfully traveled between Osaka and Tokyo (560 km) without refueling.

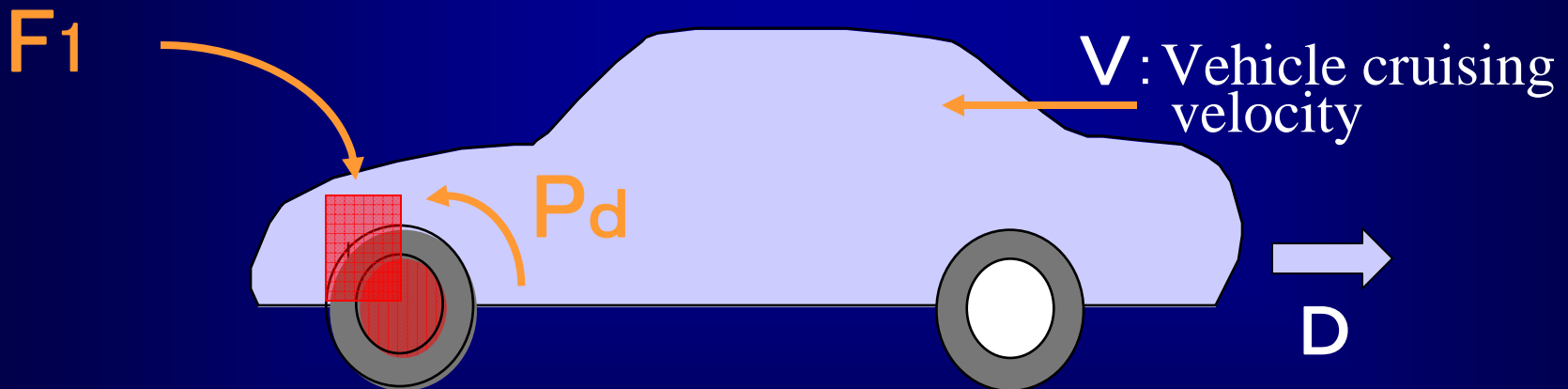
Classic Theory of Automobile Efficiency

Power plant efficiency

$$\eta = \frac{P_d}{F_1} \dots\dots\dots ①$$

P_d : Driving power

F_1 : Input fuel energy flow



$$P_d = D \cdot V$$

$D = D$ (Driving resistance, acceleration force)

Mobility Performance Index

$$\text{Mobility Performance Index} \quad I_m = \frac{W_0 \cdot V}{F_0} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

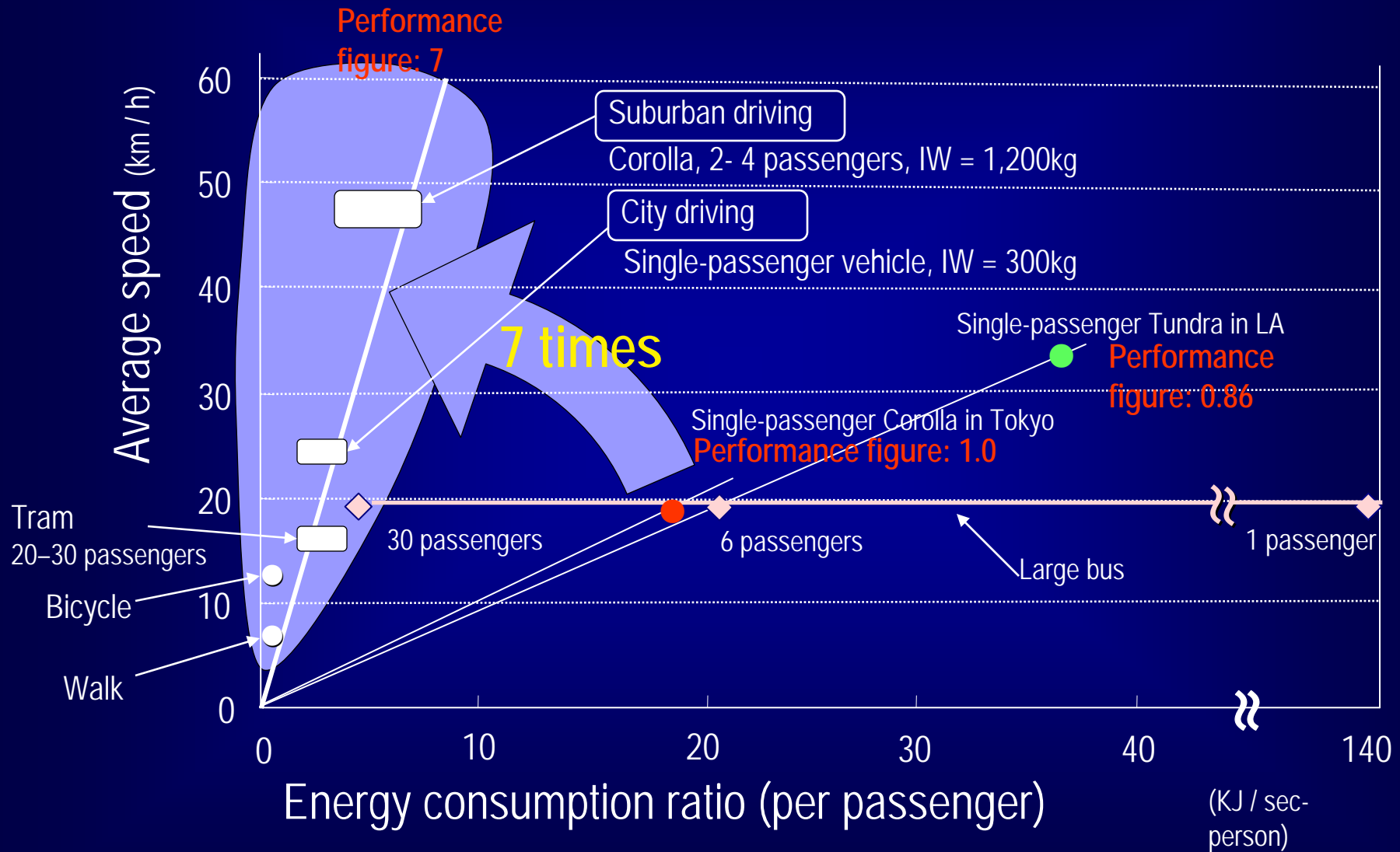
$W_0 \cdot V$: Mobility Effect

W_0 : Weight of object to be moved (Payload)

V : Vehicle cruising velocity

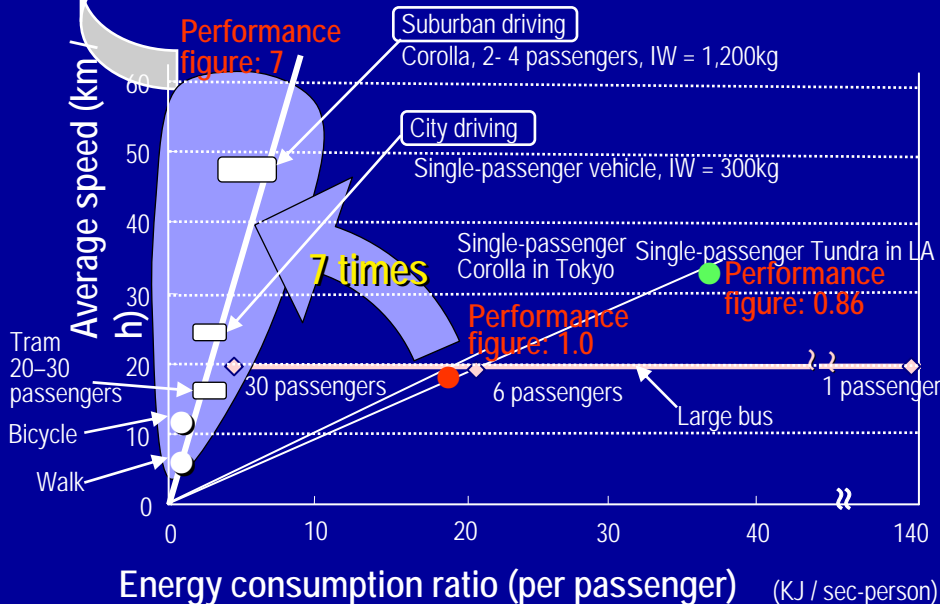
F_0 : Input primary energy flow
(Differentiated by time)

Mobility Performance: Improvement



Mobility Performance: Realization

Optimal combination of diverse transport modes



Smooth traffic flow

Ubiquitous Technology

- Automated parking

Combining urban transit innovation with urban development

- Upgrading the urban and road infrastructure
- Introduction of ITS
- Transportation demand management (TDM)

Reduction of energy consumption

Innovation of Mobile Units and Energy Conversion

- Reducing size and weight, automated driving, and automated platoon operation
- Plug-in hybrid vehicles, electric vehicles, fuel-cell vehicles

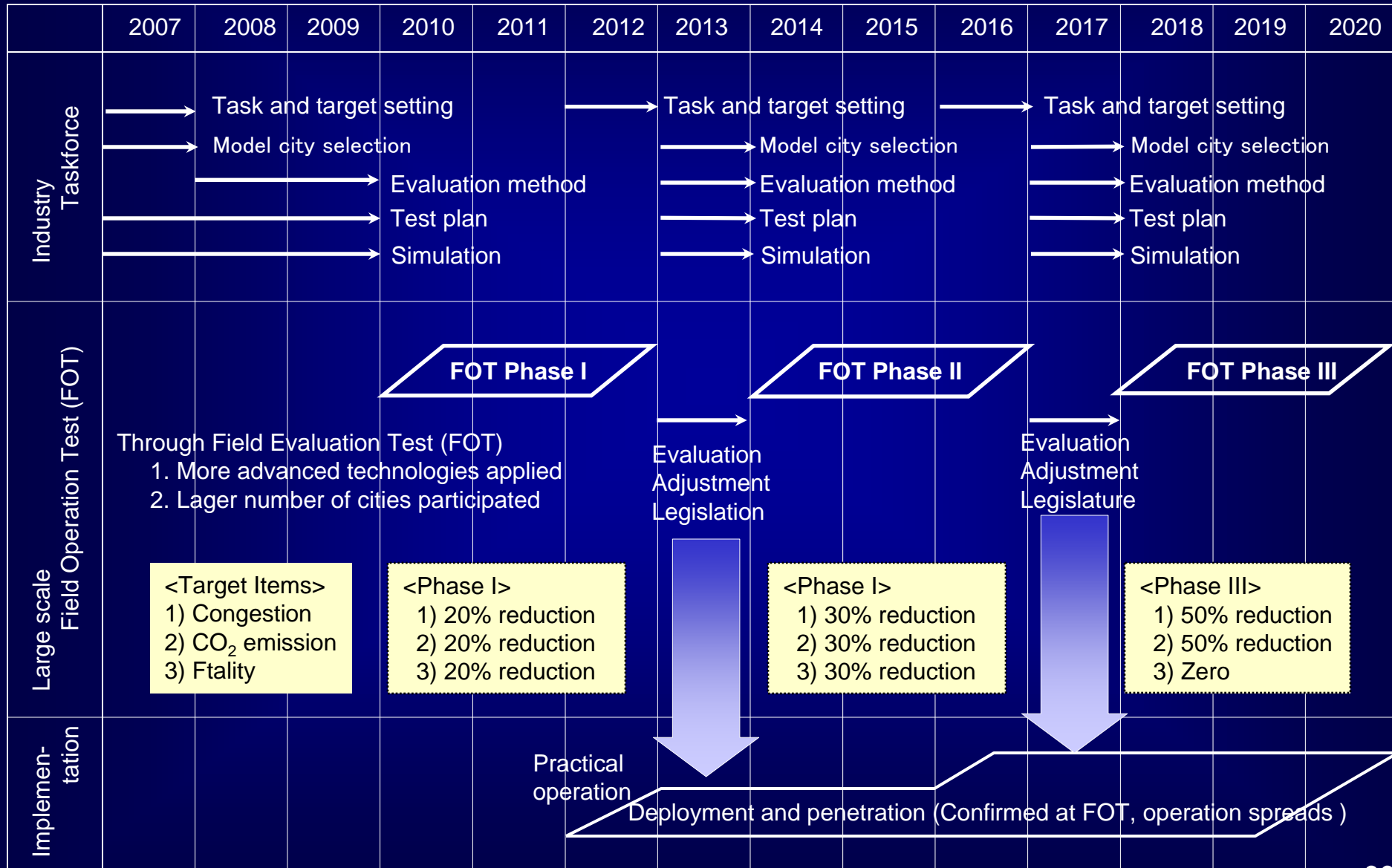
**Cutting congestion and CO₂ emission by half
Reducing traffic fatality to zero**

Goals : **Rebirth of urban traffic systems**
without congestion, CO₂ emission and accidents

New generation logistic systems
for timely delivery at competitive cost

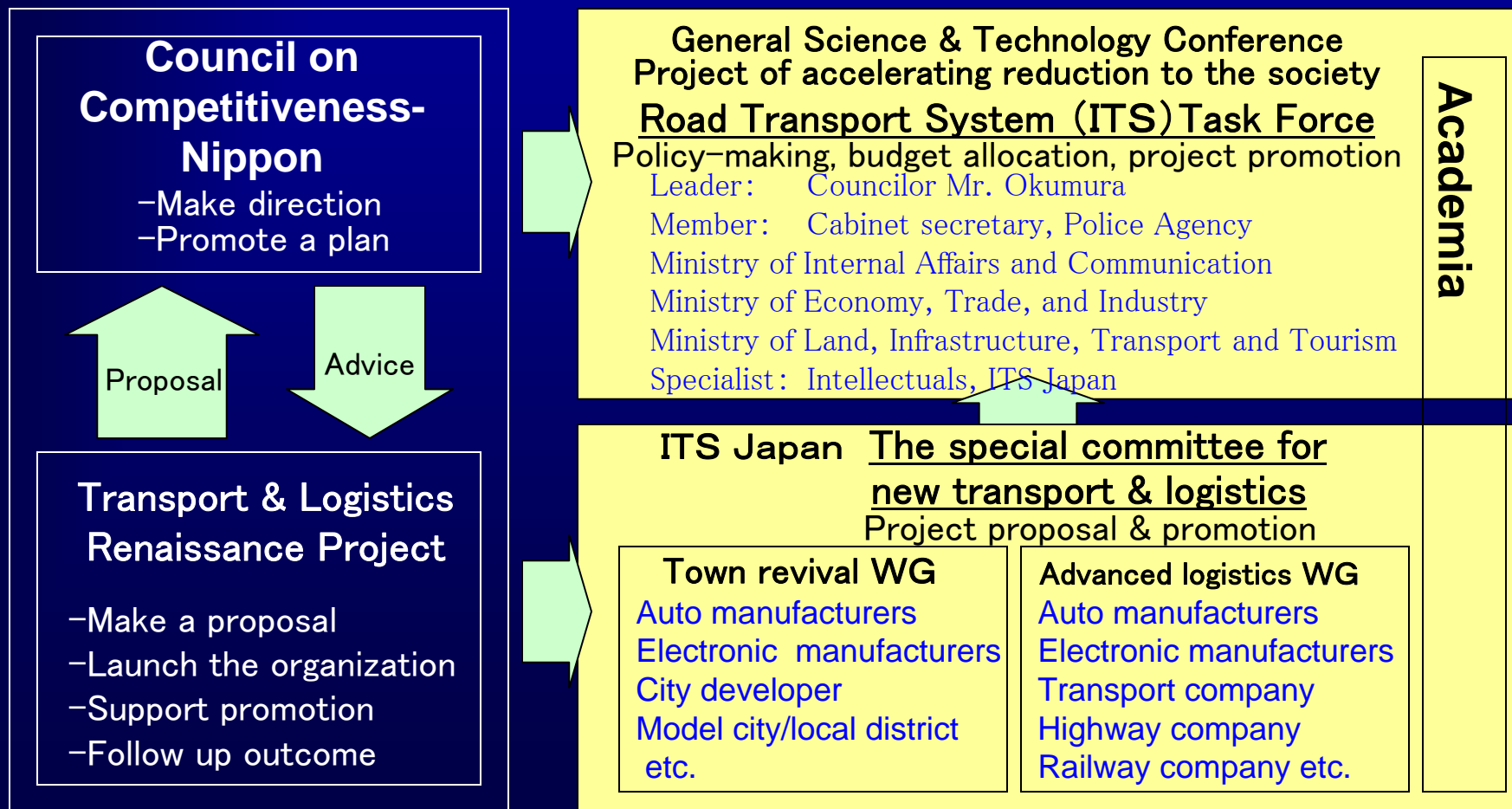
Actions : **Concurrent efforts from diverse perspectives**

- 1) Effective deployment of transportation infrastructure
- 2) Active application of advanced IT and ITS technologies
- 3) Market penetration of new generation vehicles
- 4) Awareness and participation by citizens and industries
- 5) Strategic policy decision and its implementation



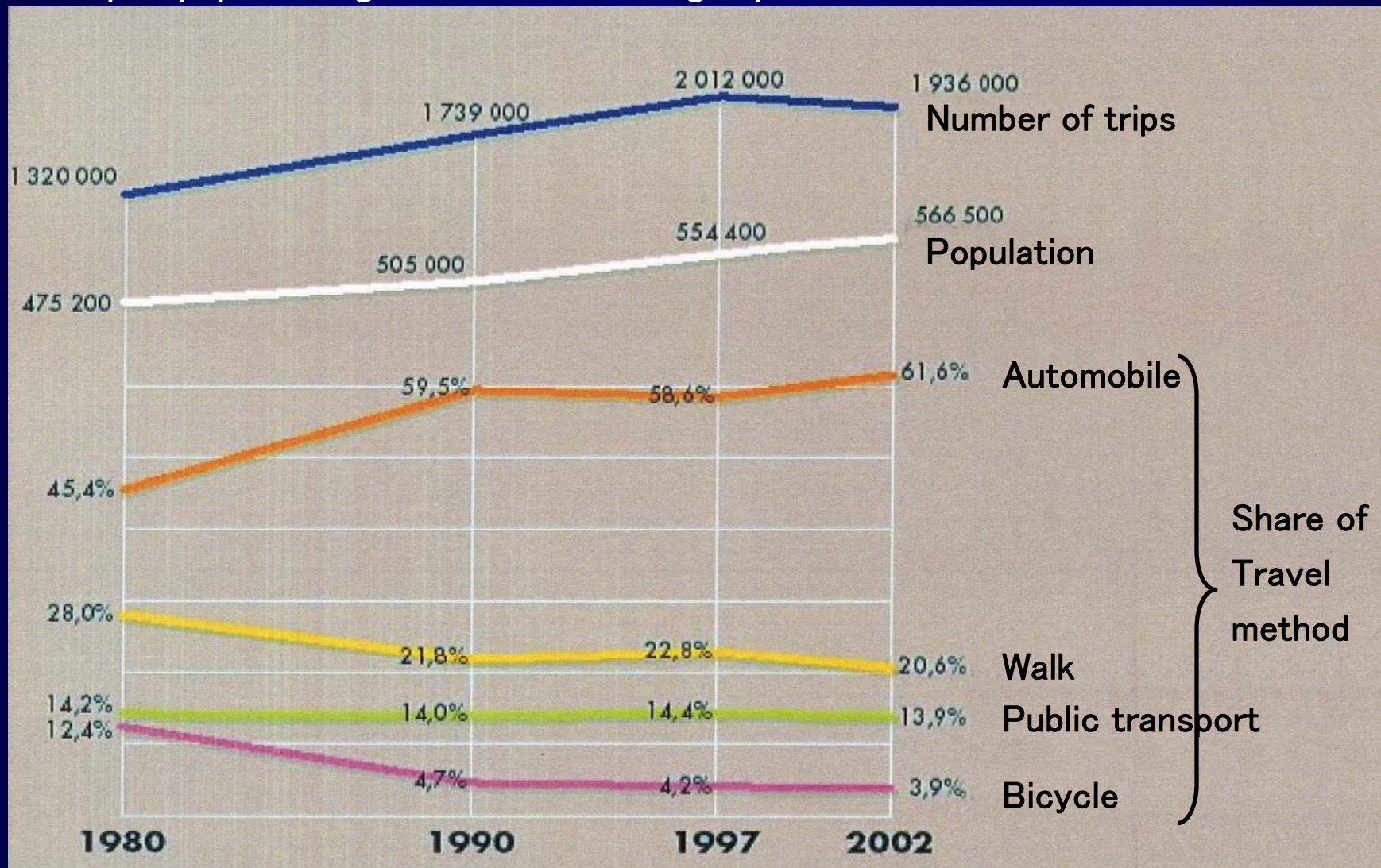


Plan: “The Project of Accelerating Reduction to the Society” aims to visualize for the citizen the outcome of large demonstration projects at a model city/line in a selected district, and to accelerate the application of successful practice on other areas. The special committee for new transportation & logistics in ITS Japan is taking initiatives in collaboration with industry, committed for realization with government.

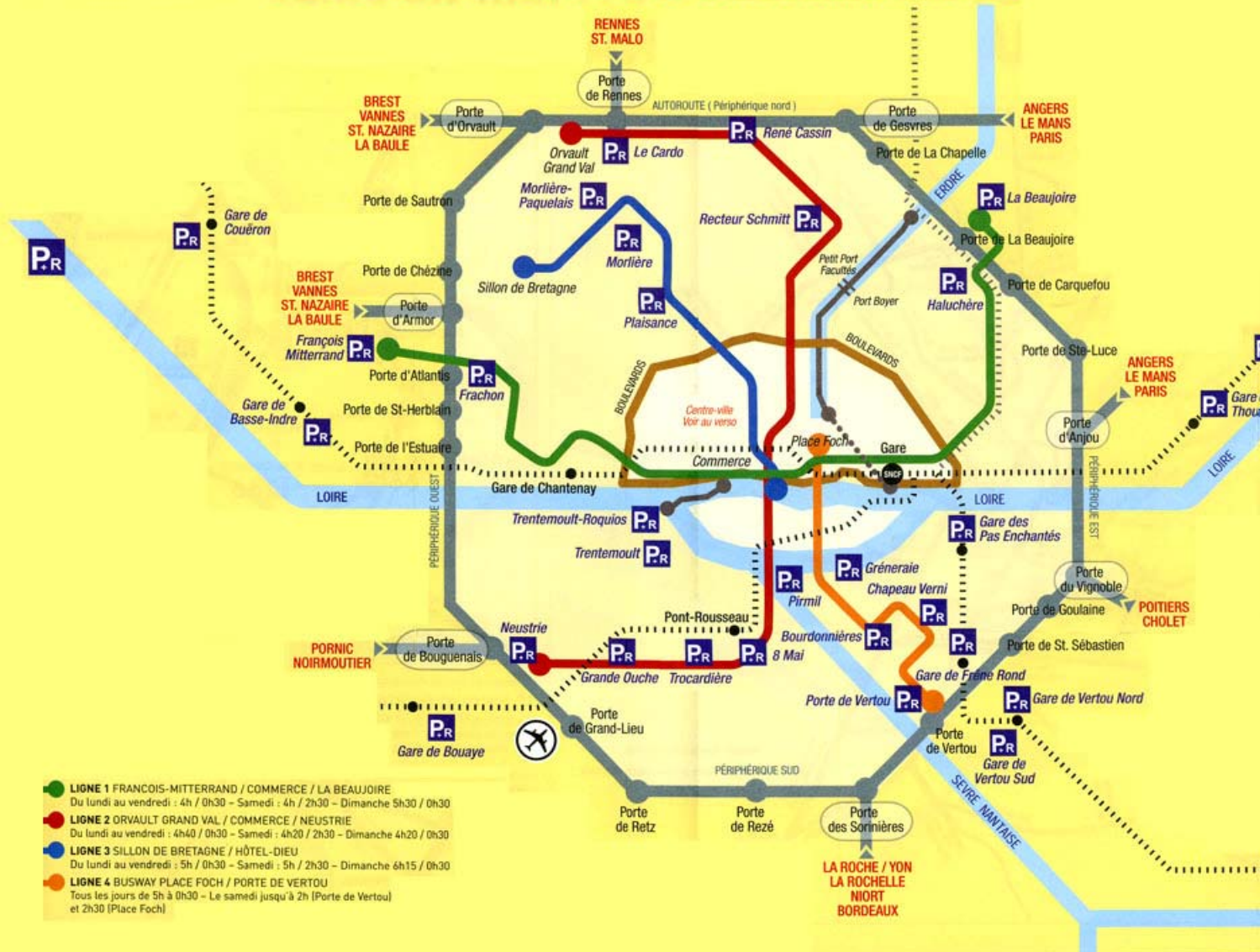


Example) Nantes, France: Mobility Demand and Change of Travel Method

Traffic became smooth due to park & ride,
despite population growth and increasing dependence on automobile.



ACCÈS CŒUR D'AGGLOMÉRATION



Integrated Safety Concept



Parking



**Preventive
safety**



**Pre-crash
safety**



Crash safety



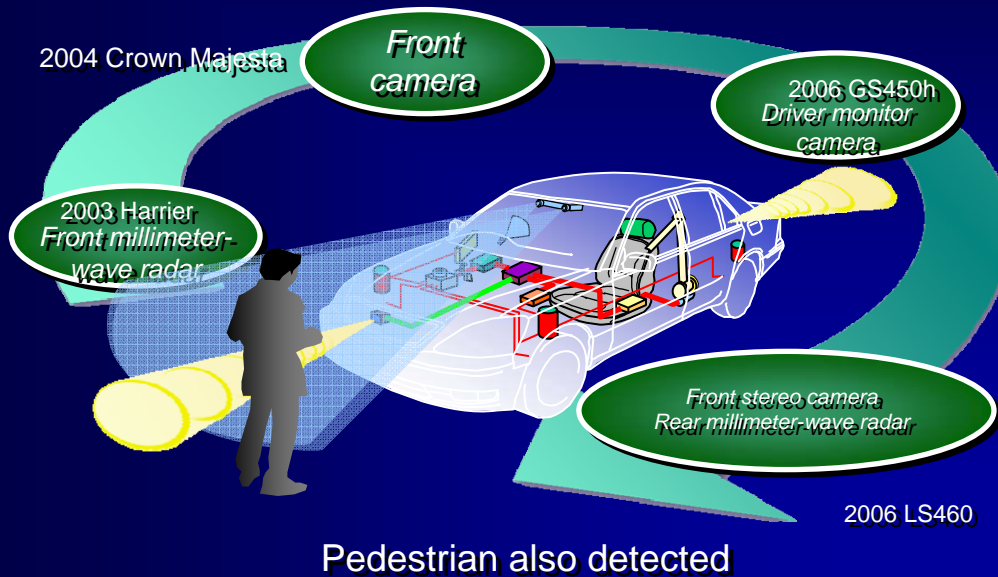
Rescue

“Coordination of safety systems”

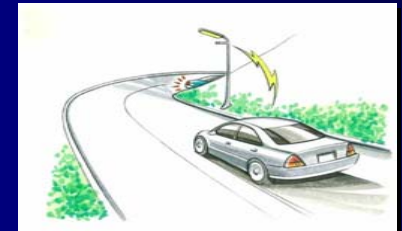
“All driving stages”

Integrated Safety Concept

Automotive Evolution



Infrastructure-Coordinated Systems



Vehicle-road communication



Vehicle-vehicle communication



Communication with pedestrians

Pre-crash Safety System

Lane keeping Assist

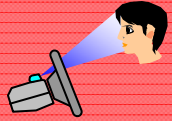
Radar cruise control

VSC (Vehicle Stability Control)

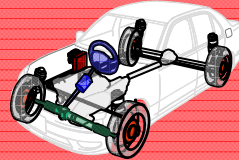
Automotive to “Robomotive”

Recognition

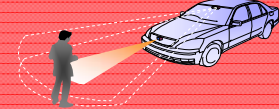
Driver status
(face direction, etc.)



Vehicle behavior,
etc.



External environment
recognition



Decision

DSS computer
(Danger prediction: Optimal control
according to extent of danger)



DSS: Driver Support System

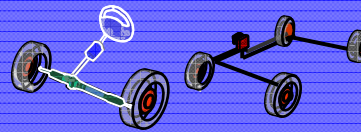
Integrated
control system

Action

HMI



Vehicle control



External
communications



Robotization

i-unit



Toyota Partner Robot



Achieving Sustainable Mobility

Creating affluence for people, societies, and the world

Heart and feelings technology

Communities

History, culture

Health

Diversifying values

Appeal, vitality

Aging society

Harmonizing

People and lifestyles



Jidoka technology

- Connecting -
IT·ITS
RT

- Expanding the scope of activities -

Ubiquitous technology

Anytime, anywhere,
to anyplace

Security, safety,
comfort, freedom

Coordination

**Technology for
smoothing traffic flow**

**Urban spaces,
infrastructure**



**Automated driving
technology**

Weight reduction
technology

**Plug-in HV
FCHV
EV**

Fusion

High speed,
large volume,
high efficiency

Automated
platoon driving

**Diversification
of mobility**



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Robots

Thank You for Your Attention.



i Q_CONCEPT



i - REAL

