

Advancing Hybrid Electric Vehicle Architecture for Next-Generation Mobility

Hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) have evolved from a transitional technology into highly engineered systems with their own distinct role in the automotive market. To meet growing performance demands, engineers are advancing power architectures with higher voltages, increased system integration, and improved connectivity.

As the automotive industry continues to transform, HEVs are no longer viewed simply as a step toward full electrification. Instead, they are being developed as standalone platforms, where overall performance depends on how effectively electrical and mechanical systems operate together.

What Defines HEV Architecture?

Hybrid vehicle architecture combines an internal combustion engine with an electric powertrain to improve fuel efficiency and reduce emissions. This approach depends on coordinated interaction between mechanical and electrical systems to manage energy flow.

These systems rely on:

- High-voltage energy systems
- Power electronics and control modules
- Integrated electrical and mechanical subsystems

Together, these elements enable efficient energy distribution between combustion and electric sources.

Transition to High-Voltage Architectures

Early hybrid vehicles were built on 12V electrical systems, which supported standard vehicle functions such as lighting, infotainment, and control modules. However, these systems do not provide sufficient power for electrified propulsion.

To address this limitation, modern HEVs incorporate higher-voltage architectures, including:

- 48V systems for mild hybrid applications
- 400V and higher systems in full hybrids and EV platforms

These higher-voltage systems support additional functionality such as regenerative braking and electrically powered auxiliary systems, while also helping reduce wiring complexity through the use of smaller-gauge conductors.



particular, 48V systems have been widely adopted as a practical solution, delivering fuel efficiency improvements compared to traditional 12V systems.

Key Design Considerations

System-Level Integration

Hybrid vehicle performance depends on how well electrical and mechanical systems are integrated. This includes coordination between the engine, electric motor, and supporting power electronics.

Efficiency and Performance

Advancements in electrification enable features such as regenerative braking and electric boost, which contribute to improved efficiency and overall vehicle performance.

Weight and Packaging

Reducing vehicle weight is a key factor to consider. While thinner wiring can help reduce mass, it also introduces challenges related to current capacity and thermal performance that must be carefully managed.

Complexity Management

As hybrid systems evolve, the number of components involved—such as control units, inverters, and motors—continues to increase. This adds complexity to electrical architecture design and requires careful system-level planning.

Addressing Electrical and System Challenges

Increasing electrification introduces new technical challenges across the vehicle architecture, including:

- Managing heat and current in higher-power systems
- Controlling electromagnetic interference (EMI)
- Integrating a growing number of electronic components

To address these factors, engineers must evaluate trade-offs across the entire system, rather than treating individual components in isolation.

The Role of Scalable Architectures

Modern hybrid platforms are being developed with scalability in mind, allowing multiple electrification levels—such as mild hybrid and full hybrid—to coexist within a common architecture.

This modular approach supports:

- Reduced development complexity
- Reuse of core components across vehicle platforms
- Increased flexibility in vehicle design

Hybrid Vehicles as a Foundation for Electrification

HEVs now play a significant role in advancing automotive electrification. Rather than serving only as an intermediate step, they act as platforms for developing and validating technologies used in future electric vehicles.

From 48V systems to higher-voltage platforms, hybrid architectures demonstrate how integrated system design can improve efficiency, performance, and scalability.

Conclusion

As vehicle electrification continues to evolve, HEV architecture remains a critical area of innovation. Success depends on designing systems that balance efficiency, complexity, and integration while supporting future scalability.

By focusing on system-level design and high-voltage electrification, engineers can build hybrid platforms that meet current performance demands and support the ongoing transition to fully electric mobility.

