Competitive Landscape

There are three primary segments of competition for testing of connected and autonomous vehicles

	Public roads	Privately-owned facilities	3 rd Party-owned facilities
Definition	Public roadways (regulated by states) available to organizations testing CAV technology. Typically highways as driving conditions are simpler than urban environments.	Private test facilities available to OEMs and their suppliers (when allowed). Typically located near manufacturing facilities or extreme climates.	Facilities owned and operated by non- OEMs. Seek to supplement overall capacity and often offer specialized facilities or services, and often offer required certifications
Capacity	4 million roadway miles / 2.3B acres (US only)	At least 30k acres in North America alone	Total acreage is doubling, but acreage for Smart City testing 40x by 2020
Strengths	Free, real world simulation	Repeatable and confidential	Repeatable, shared costs and expertise, high utilization
Weaknesses	Risk of accidents, loss of confidentiality, least repeatable, highly regulated	Capital intensive and low utilization	Moderate cost, shared resource, low availability/accessibility
Use Cases	Validating semi-proven technology	Validate and fine-tune new & confidential technology, performance against benchmarks	Simulate / test specific scenarios, lacking in-house capability or capacity, certifications
Primary User Base	Tech Startups; eventually all players	Larger OEMs	Larger suppliers, Commercial Vehicle OEMs

Source: Deloitte interviews and analysis; Bureau of Transportation Statistics



Sources of Demand

While total demand for testing is growing, this is not the case across all customer segments who are developing CAVs and related capabilities

	Customer Segment					
	LV OEMs	CV OEMs	Traditional Suppliers	Non-Traditional Suppliers	Regulators	Infrastructure & Other
R&D and Testing Behavior	Most OEMs own large proving ground facilities with broad capabilities and a variety of lab-based testing facilities	Most CV OEMs have proving grounds with limited capabilities, and some lab based	Larger Tier 1s have own proving ground and both Tier 1 and 2 suppliers test components in lab- based facilities	Technology players test similarly to suppliers, and do a lot of lab-based testing before taking vehicles on public roads	Regulatory bodies need to conduct tests to set standards and certify vehicles	External entities such as infrastructure providers (e.g. AT&T, Verizon), engineering and testing companies (e.g. AVL, Defiance)
Need for additional 3 rd Party Facilities	Minimal - OEMs will rarely use 3rd party facilities for specific purposes (e.g. Mcity for city environment, TRC for high speed and emissions)	Strong - CV OEMs will often use third party facilities and public roads for tests that require more space than is available at their own proving grounds	Moderate - Most suppliers utilize 3 rd party facilities or OEMs' proving grounds	Moderate - They will sometimes use 3 rd party facilities as preliminary test grounds prior to putting new technology on public roads	Strong - Much of the federal testing is done at Ohio's TRC and may not face capacity constraints to justify establishing a new facility	Varies - Telecom companies are partnering with third party facilities to better understand how to support connectivity
Illustrative Companies	Ford, BMW, GM	PACCAR, Daimler, Cummins	Bosch, Delphi, Harman, Visteon	Uber, Lyft, National Instruments, RideCell, NVIDIA	NHTSA, USDOT, State DOTs	AT&T, Verizon, AVL, Ricardo
Expert Interview Comments (45+ total)	0 of 40 experts said LV OEMs would need additional third party test facilities	9 of 11 CV experts noted a desire for third-party test facilities for full-scale testing	6 of 11 interviewees with supplier experience said there was a need for additional testing grounds	5 of 9 interviewees said they could benefit from a controlled environment as opposed to public roads	20 experts brought up the potential need for a third party facility to develop regulations for CAV technologies	4 experts noted the need for third party facilities to work with Telecom companies to understand their role in CAVs

Source: Deloitte interviews and secondary research



More 3rd Party Test Sites Needed for Commercial Vehicles



Nature of Demand

New capabilities and technologies being developed by transportation companies will require more and different capabilities from research and test facilities

	Customer Needs					
	Physical Environment	Technological Environment	Intellectual Capital			
Description	Assets that enable users to test vehicle performance and simulate various scenarios in a physical, controlled environment	Assets required for researching, developing, and testing vehicles, technologies, and systems in simulated environment	Staff, facilities and capabilities that provide support and specialized expertise to users of the facilities, and conduct research around emerging technologies			
Value	The physical environment is primarily used to test and validate hardware durability and performance. Recently, CAV technologies have started being tested in cityscape test tracks and public roads	In a virtual/simulated environment, manufacturers can test vehicle performance in millions of specifically designed scenarios over a short period of time	CAV technologies are evolving rapidly, so in order to put a vehicle on the road, stakeholders need staff with expertise in the latest and greatest			
Components (not exhaustive)	Ovals and high speed tracks Hills Various surfaces Cityscapes Highway access Extreme conditions	Data collection infrastructure Virtual Reality simulators Lab space (e.g. Dynos, Wind tunnel) Sensors Wi-Fi/5G	Staff engineers Training programs Data analysis Computational/software acumen Researchers (e.g. cybersecurity, powertrain) Sponsors/alliances Think tank/incubator Government/regulator presence			

Source: Deloitte interviews and secondary research



Identifying Where to Play

There exists opportunity in the market for fully integrated and highly sophisticated 3rd party test & research facilities



