



Automotive Outlook: Software Defined Vehicle features changing consumer experience

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Imagine a future where software-defined vehicles are the norm.
How would the continuous introduction of new software features through
OTA-updates change the consumer experience of owning and operating a vehicle?





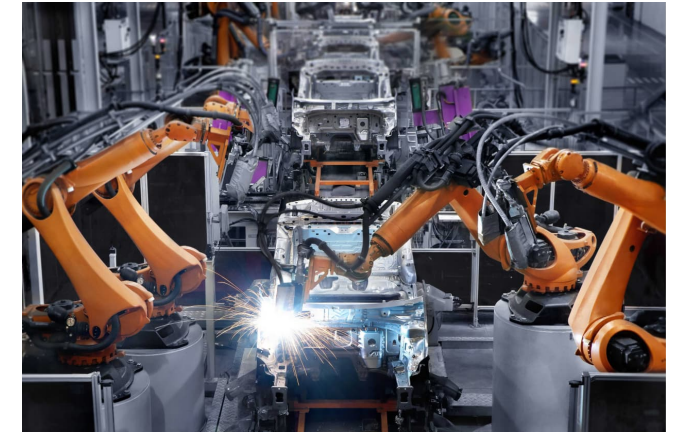
SDV Consumer Experience

- **Continuous Improvement**

Unlike traditional vehicles, which generally remain the same throughout ownership, software-defined vehicles can continuously improve over time. New features and functionalities can be added, and existing ones enhanced, through OTA updates. This means that vehicles could actually get better after the consumer has purchased them.

- **Personalization**

Software updates could allow for increased personalization of vehicles. Car owners could potentially choose which features or applications they want to install in their vehicles, similar to how one downloads apps on a smartphone. This would allow each vehicle to be tailored to the specific needs and preferences of its owner.





SDV Consumer Experience

- **Convenience**

With OTA updates, there would be no need to bring the vehicle to a dealership for software upgrades or to fix non-mechanical problems. Updates could be done at the owner's convenience, from the comfort of their home or anywhere else where there's an internet connection.

- **Safety and Security**

Regular software updates could help improve the safety and security of vehicles. Manufacturers could quickly respond to security vulnerabilities by patching them remotely, reducing the risk of cyber-attacks. Additionally, safety features and driving aids could be improved and updated based on real-world feedback and data.





SDV Consumer Experience

- **Maintenance and Troubleshooting**

Proactive maintenance could become a reality with software-defined vehicles. Vehicles could self-diagnose problems or maintenance needs and communicate this to the owner or the manufacturer. OTA updates could potentially fix certain issues without the need for a physical inspection or repair.

- **Autonomous Driving Features**

The continued development and refinement of autonomous driving features would be made smoother by the ability to provide OTA updates. This would allow for real-time improvements and the possibility to gradually introduce autonomous features as they become road-safe and legally permitted.





SDV Consumer Experience

- **Economic Efficiency**

From a cost perspective, the ability to push software updates OTA can save consumers from potentially costly repair visits while also saving manufacturers from expensive recalls.

- **Vehicle Lifespan**

As more elements of a vehicle are controlled by software, there could be potentially a change in the overall lifespan of vehicles. Physical parts will still wear out over time, but key performance characteristics and the user experience could be significantly enhanced and refreshed through software, extending the 'useful life' of the vehicle.





SDV Consumer Experience

- **Interoperability**

In a software-defined future, we could expect vehicles to have better interoperability with other digital eco-systems, creating a seamless experience between the car, home, workplace, and city infrastructure. This could include everything from syncing with your home's energy management system, to vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) communication for improved traffic flow, to increased integration with mobile and wearable devices.

- **Data Management and Privacy**

SDVs would generate and process vast amounts of data. While this could lead to improved performance and personalization, it also raises significant data management and privacy concerns. Car owners might have more control over their vehicle's data and how it's used, and there will be a greater need for secure data handling practices and regulations to protect consumer privacy.





SDV Consumer Experience

- **Insurance and Liability:**

The insurance industry would need to adapt to this software-heavy environment. Liability could shift from drivers to manufacturers or software providers in the event of software failure. Moreover, with vehicles constantly updating and improving, insurers would need to consider the vehicle's software status in their risk models.

- **Access to Services and Entertainment**

SDVs could further integrate digital services and entertainment options into the vehicle. This might look like built-in music streaming, informational services, mobile office features, or even gaming and video services for passengers in autonomous vehicles. These services could be updated and enhanced over time through OTA updates.





SDV Consumer Experience

- **Learning and Adapting to Driver Behaviour**
Advanced AI integrated into vehicles could learn from and adapt to individual driver behaviours and preferences, making automatic adjustments to seat positions, mirror angles, temperature settings, and even driving modes. This could make the driving experience more comfortable and personalized.
- **Eco-Friendly Driving**
SDVs could use software optimization to enhance energy efficiency and reduce emissions. This could include optimizing battery use, adapting to driving conditions, or even suggesting eco-friendly driving habits to users.





SDV Consumer Experience

- **Shared Mobility and Fleet Management**
For shared mobility services and fleet operators, software-defined vehicles could make fleet management more efficient. Remote diagnostics, software updates, and customization for each user could all be managed centrally, improving user experience and reducing downtime.
- **Vehicle-to-Grid Integration**
For electric vehicles, software could help manage and optimize vehicle-to-grid services, where vehicles return power to the grid during peak times or when not in use. This could help balance the power grid and possibly provide an additional income source for vehicle owners.





SDV Consumer Experience

- **Urban Planning and Infrastructure**

As SDVs become mainstream, they could significantly impact urban planning and infrastructure development. For instance, cities might need to invest in digital infrastructure for connected and autonomous vehicles, such as advanced traffic management systems, roadside units for vehicle-to-infrastructure communication, and widespread, reliable internet connectivity.

- **Resale Value and Ownership Models**

The resale value of cars could change as vehicles can be upgraded over time with updates. This could make used cars more valuable if they're up-to-date with the latest software features. On the other hand, SDVs could support alternative ownership models such as subscription or leasing models where the users don't own the vehicle but have access to the latest models and features.





SDV Consumer Experience

- **Job Market and Skill Requirements**

The rise of SDVs would likely shift the job market in the automotive industry. There would be increasing demand for software engineers and data scientists, while the need for certain traditional manufacturing and mechanical jobs could decrease.

- **Regulation and Standardization**

SDVs could require new regulations and standards to ensure safety, interoperability, data privacy, and cybersecurity. Policymakers would need to work closely with technologists and industry leaders to create a regulatory framework that encourages innovation while protecting consumers and maintaining public safety.



Do you have questions or would you like to discuss SDV Benchmarking Strategies with us?

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