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Audi designs lightest sports prototype in its history

- **Audi R18 e-tron quattro represents multiple optimization of light-weight design**
- **Lower weight, higher safety and fuel economy: No Audi Le Mans prototype has ever been as efficient**
- **New safety rules increase requirements**

Ingolstadt, April 7, 2014 – Audi had to master a particularly challenging task before the 2014 season. Since the brand entered Le Mans prototype racing in 1999, the safety rules have never been as strict and a race car as complex as this year. At the same time, the car is allowed to be lighter than ever before.

Design engineers – whether in production or race car engineering – are tasked to resolve target conflicts on a daily basis. However, the concept design of the new Audi R18 e-tron quattro confronted the engineers at Audi Sport with a particularly challenging requirement. On the one hand, the racing weight of the LMP1 cars compared to last year is allowed to decrease from 915 to 870 kilograms. 45 kilograms less weight make a significant difference in racing. At the same time, the new technical regulations contain various requirements that call for completely new solutions which lead to an increase in weight. For example, to protect the driver in the case of lateral impacts, the regulations prescribe Zylon side panels. This particularly tough and impact-resistant material prevents lateral intrusions of pointed objects in the cockpit in an accident. The monocoque itself had to be redesigned as well to withstand the higher test loads specified starting in 2014.

The eight wheel tethers (two per wheel) which are to prevent the separation of the wheels from the car in case of a crash are new as well. Furthermore, the 2014 Audi R18 e-tron quattro is equipped with a rear crash absorbing structure. This new component made of carbon fiber reinforced plastic (CFRP) absorbs the energy in a rear-end collision. And, last but not least, the regulations now allow transmissions with seven instead of the previous six forward gears. The new gear pair and its actuation make a difference on the scales as well. “The aggregate of all these measures corresponds to an additional weight of more than 20 kilograms,” explains

Dr. Martin Mühlmeier, Head of Technology at Audi Sport.

As a result, the engineers were tasked to make the newly designed race car even lighter than before – to compensate for this additional weight while achieving the lower minimum weight. “Thanks to our constant development work there are no measures left that would yield major weight savings in a single step. Instead, the art lies in achieving further improvements of all the details,” says Wolfgang Appel, Head of Vehicle Technology at Audi Sport. Audi has consistently increased the CFRP content in the race car. In the 2014 season, the steering wheel column of the sports prototype is made from this material for the first time. However, this material continues to be prohibited in various areas. For instance, the wheel suspension elements still have to be made of metallic materials, according to the regulations.

Due to these regulatory specifications and technical options the room for maneuver becomes increasingly constrained year after year. In spite of this, Audi achieved its target weight in the R18 e-tron quattro for the current season. The diesel hybrid sports car meets the limit of 870 kilograms.

In total, the new Audi R18 e-tron quattro is safer, lighter and more efficient than any of its predecessors, and Audi’s light-weight technology has a major part in this. For more than 20 years, the company has been proving its expertise in this area in the development of its production cars as well.

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Note to editors: Every Monday until the Le Mans race on June 14/15, we will be providing you with new background information on the R18 project and Audi’s commitment in the world’s most famous endurance race. Next week’s topic: preview of the WEC season opener at Silverstone.

The Audi Group delivered approximately 1,575,500 cars of the Audi brand to customers in 2013. In 2013 the company reported revenue of €49.9 billion and an operating profit of €5.03 billion. The company is globally operating in more than 100 markets with production facilities in Ingolstadt and Neckarsulm (Germany), Győr (Hungary), Brussels (Belgium), Bratislava (Slovakia), Martorell (Spain), Kaluga (Russia), Aurangabad (India), Changchun (China) and Jakarta (Indonesia). Since December 2013, the brand with the Four Rings has been producing cars also in Foshan (China). In 2015, Audi will start production in São José dos Pinhais (Brazil), followed by San José Chiapa (Mexico) in 2016. Wholly owned subsidiaries of AUDI AG include quattro GmbH (Neckarsulm), Automobili Lamborghini S.p.A. (Sant’Agata Bolognese, Italy) and Ducati Motor Holding S.p.A. (Bologna, Italy), the sports motorcycle manufacturer. The company currently employs more than 73,500 people worldwide, thereof more than 52,500 in Germany. Total investment of around €22 billion is planned from 2014 to 2018 – primarily in new products and sustainable technologies. Audi is committed to its corporate responsibility and has anchored the principle of sustainability for its products and processes in its strategy. The long-term goal is CO₂-neutral mobility.