



Product and Technology Communications

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Plug-in hybrid rounds off Q8 product line: The Audi Q8 TFSI e quattro

- **Powertrain with three-liter TFSI V6 engine and powerful electric motor**
- **New battery with 17.9 kWh, electric range of up to 59 kilometers (36.7 mi) (NEDC)**
- **Variants with system output of 340 kW (462 PS) or 280 kW (381 PS)**

Ingolstadt, October 13, 2020 – Electric range of up to 59 kilometers (36.7 mi) in the NEDC (47 kilometers (29.2 mi) in the WLTP cycle), a sporty character, and great everyday usability: Audi is presenting the Q8 with plug-in hybrid drive. The new model closes the last gap in the Q8 range and provides an innovative combination of efficiency and power. The SUV Coupé is available in two performance versions. The Q8 55 TFSI e quattro achieves a system output of 280 kW (381 PS) (combined fuel consumption in l/100 km*: 2.8–2.6 (84.0–90.5 US mpg); combined electric power consumption in kWh/100 km*: 22.9–21.9; combined CO₂ emissions in g/km*: 63–59 (101.4–95.0 g/mi)). The Q8 60 TFSI e quattro even achieves a system output of 340 kW (462 PS) (combined fuel consumption in l/100 km*: 2.8–2.7 (84.0–87.1 US mpg); combined electric power consumption in kWh/100 km*: 22.9–22.6; combined CO₂ emissions in g/km*: 63–62 (101.4–99.8 g/mi)).

Audi is continuing its electrification offensive with the Q8 TFSI e quattro: The SUV Coupé is already the seventh model with plug-in hybrid drive that has been newly introduced on the market since mid-2019. Audi is putting this drive technology completely at the service of the customer: It provides customers with a confident electric driving experience, simple charging management, and a high level of everyday usability.

The strengths of two worlds: a high-octane TFSI and a powerful electric motor

Like every plug-in hybrid, the Audi Q8 TFSI e quattro combines the power of two worlds. Its combustion engine, the 3.0 TFSI, outputs 250 kW (340 PS) and produces 450 Nm (331.9 lb-ft) of torque (Q8 55 TFSI e quattro: combined fuel consumption in l/100 km*: 2.8–2.6 (84.0–90.5 US mpg); combined electric power consumption in kWh/100 km*: 22.9–21.9; combined CO₂ emissions in g/km*: 63–59 (101.4–95.0 g/mi)). Q8 60 TFSI e quattro: combined fuel consumption in l/100 km*: 2.8–2.7 (84.0–87.1 US mpg); combined electric power consumption in kWh/100 km*: 22.9–22.6; combined CO₂ emissions in g/km*: 63–62 (101.4–99.8 g/mi)). The V6 complies with the latest Euro 6 AP emissions standard. The electric motor is a permanently excited synchronous machine (PSM) with a peak output of 100 kW. The compact electric motor is integrated in the housing of the eight-speed tiptronic. Together with the coupling, which connects the 3.0 TFSI to the drivetrain, it forms what is known as the hybrid module.

The equipment, data and prices specified in this document refer to the model range offered in Germany. Subject to change without notice; errors and omissions excepted.

*Fuel/electric power consumption and CO₂ emission figures given in ranges depend on the tires/wheels used as well as the selected equipment.

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The lithium-ion battery is installed under the luggage compartment. It contains 104 prismatic cells of the latest generation that are bundled into 13 modules. Each of these cells with flexible outer skin provides an electrical capacity of 48 Ah, and the battery system has an energy capacity of 17.9 kWh. This is 0.7 kWh more than the battery with which the Q7 TFSI e quattro** was first sold in 2019. The Q7 is now also fitted with the battery of the latest generation, which has an increased capacity and is also more compact and around 70 kilograms (*154.3 lb*) lighter.

Liquid cooling, which forms its own low-temperature circuit, is an important factor for the energy capacity and performance of the battery. If necessary, it can be connected to the coolant circuit for the air conditioning system or coupled with the second low-temperature circuit, which controls the temperature of the electric engine and power electronics. It converts the direct current from the battery into three-phase current to power the electric motor. During recuperation, it feeds direct current back to the battery.

The electric motor and the 3.0 TFSI transmit their forces to an eight-speed tiptronic that shifts quickly and comfortably. Its electric oil pump ensures the supply even when the V6 gasoline engine is deactivated. The quattro permanent all-wheel drive system uses a center differential with purely mechanical regulation. During normal driving operation, it distributes 40 percent of the torque to the front axle and 60 percent to the rear; if needed, it can direct the larger share of power to the axle with better traction. Up to 85 percent can be distributed to the front axle and up to 70 percent to the rear axle.

Two output levels: 340 kW (462 PS) and 280 kW (381 PS)

Audi offers the SUV Coupé in two output levels that differ in terms of their boost strategy, for example. In purely electric operation, the more powerful variant, the Q8 60 TFSI e quattro, achieves a range of up to 56 kilometers (*34.8 mi*) in the NEDC and up to 45 kilometers (*28.0 mi*) in the WLTP measuring procedure, which determines to which tax category the vehicle is assigned. The Q8 55 TFSI e quattro achieves an electric range of up to 59 kilometers (*36.7 mi*) in the NEDC and up to 47 kilometers (*29.2 mi*) in the WLTP. Up to speeds of 135 km/h (*83.9 mph*) their electric motors can generate the drive alone.

The Q8 60 TFSI e quattro achieves a system output of 340 kW (462 PS) and a system torque of 700 Nm (*516.3 lb-ft*) (combined fuel consumption in l/100 km*: 2.8–2.7 (*84.0–87.1 US mpg*); combined electric power consumption in kWh/100 km*: 22.9–22.6; combined CO₂ emissions in g/km*: 63–62 (*101.4–99.8 g/mi*)). When both drives deliver their full performance, it accelerates from zero to 100 km/h (*62.1 mph*) in 5.4 seconds. Top speed is electronically governed at 240 km/h (*149.1 mph*). The Q8 55 TFSI e quattro delivers a system output of 280 kW (381 PS) and 600 Nm (*442.5 lb-ft*) of system torque (combined fuel consumption in l/100 km*: 2.8–2.6 (*84.0–90.5 US mpg*); combined electric power consumption in kWh/100 km*: 22.9–21.9; combined CO₂ emissions in g/km*: 63–59 (*101.4–95.0 g/mi*)). It sprints to 62.1 mph in 5.8 seconds, and its top speed is also 240 km/h (*149.1 mph*).

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Intelligent and efficient: hybrid management and the predictive operating strategy

The hybrid management of the Audi Q8 TFSI e quattro** chooses the optimum operating strategy for each journey automatically. The SUV Coupé starts in fully electric “EV” mode. At low speed, a loudspeaker located in the right front wheel arch outputs the legally prescribed warning sound (AVAS, Acoustic Vehicle Alerting System). The gasoline engine is activated only when the driver depresses the right-hand pedal, known as the “active accelerator pedal,” beyond a specific level of resistance. If they want to drive on electric power as much as possible, they can select “EV” mode in the central MMI display.

“Hybrid” mode, which is the main operating strategy of the Audi Q8 TFSI e quattro, comprises three operating modes: “Auto,” “Hold,” and “Charge.” In “Auto” mode, the hybrid system selects the optimum drive type automatically: fully electric at low speeds, the TFSI engine at higher speeds, and often a combination of the two. Information from the immediate environment provided by the MMI is taken into account even when navigation is deactivated.

The predictive operating strategy is activated when route guidance is started in the standard MMI navigation plus. Its task is to spread the battery charge over the driving route in an intelligent and efficient way. In addition, the predictive operating strategy can charge the battery in efficient engine run phases in order to be able to run on fully electric power during ineffective phases later on, such as traffic jams or city traffic. On the basis of the large amount of data it uses for this purpose, it develops a long-distance journey plan that is constantly updated using the navigation, environmental, and online traffic data.

In “Hold” mode, the operating strategy pursues a different goal: It keeps the battery’s existing state of charge at the current level with minor deviations. In “Charge” mode, the aim is to charge up the battery as far as possible while driving. This makes sense when the journey ends in an urban area and the last kilometers are to be covered on purely electric power. With the market introduction of the Q8 TFSI e quattro, its sister model, the Q7 TFSI e quattro** will also include this mode.

Who brakes wins: up to 80 kW recuperation power

The predictive efficiency assist is an important system in the Q8 with plug-in hybrid drive. When the driver takes their foot off the accelerator pedal, it is decided whether the car switches to freewheeling with deactivated TFSI (“coasting”) or whether it decelerates via the electric motor and thereby recuperates energy. It can regain up to 25 kW of power just by coasting. In addition, the electric motor performs all brake applications up to 0.3 g – the vast majority in everyday driving. The hydraulic wheel brakes are activated in addition only in the case of heavier deceleration processes. The transition is virtually imperceptible; the brake pedal always provides excellent feedback and can be modulated precisely. The Audi Q8 TFSI e quattro** achieves up to 80 kW of recuperation power while braking.

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When the adaptive cruise assist system (optional) is activated, the predictive efficiency assist becomes active not only during deceleration but also during acceleration. If it is switched off, it provides the driver with prompts that indicate when it would be sensible to take their foot off the right-hand pedal: The driver feels an impulse in the active accelerator pedal and sees information displayed on the head-up display (optional) and the Audi virtual cockpit (standard).

The Q8 TFSI e quattro can be equipped with many state-of-the-art driver assist systems. One of the most important of these systems is the adaptive cruise assist, which can take over the majority of the operations for accelerating, decelerating, and keeping in the lane for the driver over long distances without relieving them of their responsibility.

Up to seven driving profiles: the Audi drive select system

The Audi drive select system also comes as standard in the Audi Q8 TFSI e quattro**. It offers a choice of up to seven driving profiles: comfort, efficiency, auto, dynamic, individual, offroad, and allroad (with adaptive air suspension sport, standard in the top-of-the-line version). Audi drive select accesses the characteristics of the 3.0 TFSI, the tiptronic, the air suspension (optional with the Q8 55 TFSI e quattro**), and power steering, for example. Depending on the settings, the way in which the different suspension systems work together also changes. For example, if the dynamic profile and the S mode of the tiptronic are activated, the electric motor provides a powerful additional boost as soon as the driver accelerates. When decelerating, freewheeling is blocked in this setting, allowing the drive to always recuperate.

Like all plug-in hybrids from Audi, the Audi Q8 55 TFSI e quattro** and the Q8 60 TFSI e quattro** impress with a high level of everyday usability. They offer a generous amount of space for five persons, and their luggage compartments with the even loading floor that is easy to load provide a volume of 505 liters (*17.8 cu ft*) even in the base configuration, which increases to 1,625 liters (*57.4 cu ft*) when the rear bench seat is folded down. Depending on the equipment, they can pull trailers weighing up to 3.5 metric tons (*7716.2 lb*) (braked, 12 percent incline). Their quattro drive guarantees decisive advantages in terms of traction.

Extremely convenient: charging at home and on the road

The new plug-in hybrid models come with a charging cable for household and industrial power sockets as standard. With the maximum charging capacity of up to 7.4 kW, an empty battery can be fully charged in around two-and-a-half hours. If desired, customers can procure Volkswagen Naturstrom, which is generated from 100 percent renewable energy sources.

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With the myAudi app, customers can use customized services from Audi connect on their smartphones. These services allow them to check the battery and range status, start charging processes, program the charge timer, and view the charge and consumption statistics. The charging stations are listed in both the app and the MMI navigation plus. Another function of the myAudi app is the pre-entry climate control of the interior before starting the journey. Depending on the equipment, the steering wheel and seat heating as well as the seat ventilation can be activated.

In addition to the cable for the garage, the Audi Q8 TFSI e quattro** also includes a mode 3 cable for public charging terminals. Upon request, a charging service owned by Audi, the e-tron Charging Service, grants access to 150,000 AC charging points in Europe with just one card.

From roughly EUR 75,000: presales starting now

Presales of the new large plug-in hybrid are about to start in Germany and other European markets. The Audi Q8 55 TFSI e quattro** with 280 kW (381 PS) is on the price list from EUR 75,351.26 (including 16 percent value added tax), and customers can claim incentives worth EUR 5,625.

The Audi Q8 60 TFSI e quattro** is available from EUR 92,800 (including 16 percent value added tax) and shows off its sporty performance in no uncertain terms. The standard S line exterior package sharpens its appearance with striking design details at the front, the sides, and the rear. The black styling package contrasts with the S line exterior attachments in body color. Matrix LED headlights come as standard, as does the adaptive air suspension sport. Size 285/45 tires are mounted on the 21-inch wheels, and the brake calipers are painted red. The S line sport package immerses the interior in black or partially in rotor gray (on the seats). It includes sport seats with S embossing, pedals and footrests made of stainless steel, and inlays made of matt brushed aluminum.

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Fuel/electric power consumption of the models named above:

(Fuel/electric power consumption, CO₂ emission figures and efficiency classes given in ranges depend on the selected equipment of the vehicle)

Audi Q8 55 TFSI e quattro:

Combined fuel consumption in l/100 km (US mpg): 2.8–2.6 (84.0–90.5)

Combined electric power consumption in kWh/100 km: 22.9–21.9;

Combined CO₂ emissions in g/km (g/mi): 63–59 (101.4–95.0)

Audi Q8 60 TFSI e quattro:

Combined fuel consumption in l/100 km (US mpg): 2.8–2.7 (84.0–87.1)

Combined electric power consumption in kWh/100 km: 22.9–22.6;

Combined CO₂ emissions in g/km (g/mi): 63–62 (101.4–99.8)

Audi Q7 TFSI e quattro:

Combined fuel consumption in l/100 km (US mpg): 2.7–2.6 (87.1–90.5);

Combined electric power consumption in kWh/100 km (62.1 mi): 22.6–21.7;

Combined CO₂ emissions in g/km (g/mi): 62–59 (99.8–95.0)

The specified fuel consumption and emission data have been determined according to the measurement procedures prescribed by law. Since September 1, 2017, certain new vehicles are already being type-approved according to the Worldwide Harmonized Light Vehicles Test Procedure (WLTP), a more realistic test procedure for measuring fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions. Starting on September 1, 2018, the New European Driving Cycle (NEDC) will be replaced by the WLTP in stages. Owing to the more realistic test conditions, the fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions measured according to the WLTP will, in many cases, be higher than those measured according to the NEDC. For further information on the differences between the WLTP and NEDC, please visit www.audi.de/wltp.

We are currently still required by law to state the NEDC figures. In the case of new vehicles which have been type-approved according to the WLTP, the NEDC figures are derived from the WLTP data. It is possible to specify the WLTP figures voluntarily in addition until such time as this is required by law. In cases where the NEDC figures are specified as value ranges, these do not refer to a particular individual vehicle and do not constitute part of the sales offering. They are intended exclusively as a means of comparison between different vehicle types. Additional equipment and accessories (e.g. add-on parts, different tire formats, etc.) may change the relevant vehicle parameters, such as weight, rolling resistance and aerodynamics, and, in conjunction with weather and traffic conditions and individual driving style, may affect fuel consumption, electrical power consumption, CO₂ emissions and the performance figures for the vehicle.

Further information on official fuel consumption figures and the official specific CO₂ emissions of new passenger cars can be found in the "Guide on the fuel economy, CO₂ emissions and power consumption of all new passenger car models," which is available free of charge at all sales dealerships and from DAT Deutsche Automobil Treuhand GmbH, Hellmuth-Hirth-Str. 1, 73760 Ostfildern, Germany, or at www.dat.de.



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In 2019, the Audi Group delivered to customers about 1.845 million automobiles of the Audi brand, 8,205 sports cars of the Lamborghini brand and 53,183 motorcycles of the Ducati brand. In the 2019 fiscal year, AUDI AG achieved total revenue of €55.7 billion and an operating profit of €4.5 billion. At present, 90,000 people work for the company all over the world, 60,000 of them in Germany. With new models, innovative mobility offerings and other attractive services, Audi is becoming a provider of sustainable, individual premium mobility.
