



SCAPE
POWERING E-MOBILITY

Ref. Ares(2026)4706698 - 08/05/2026

D8.4 – Dissemination and Exploitation Strategy (DES)
Update M46

SWITCHING-CELL-ARRAY-BASED POWER ELECTRONICS CONVERSION FOR FUTURE ELECTRIC VEHICLES

DATE: 30 April 2026

VERSION: 2.0

Author(s): Valentina Malcotti, ISINNOVA;

Contributor(s): Maarten Buysse, BAX.

Project: SCAPE | www.scapepower.eu

Project duration: 01.07.2022 – 30.06.2026

Grant Agreement N°: 101056781

Coordinator: Àlber Filbà (IREC)

Email: afilba@irec.cat

Dissemination level: Public

Work package: WP8

Description: Periodic update of the DES reflecting the annual status analysis and possible adjustments to outreach needs and requirements.



Funded by
the European Union

Document History

Date	Person	Action	Status
20 April 2026	Valentina Malcotti	First version	Draft (V0.1)
24 April 2026	Maarten Buysse	Contributions	Draft (V0.2)
28 April 2026	Alber Filbà/Gabrielle Lacube	1 st review	Review (V1)
30 April 2026	Valentina Malcotti	Final	Final (V2.0)

Executive Summary

This deliverable (D8.4) presents the third update of the SCAPE Dissemination and Exploitation Strategy (DES), originally delivered at M3 and subsequently updated at M15 and M27. The submission of this update, initially planned for September 2025, has been postponed to Month 46 (April 2026) to align with the project extension and to avoid duplication with the comprehensive overview of communication, dissemination, and exploitation activities already provided in Reporting Period 2 (submitted in July 2025).

The document provides an updated overview of SCAPE's communication and dissemination activities carried out during the period M28–M46 and reflects on the evolution of the DES in response to the increasing maturity of the project.



List of Figures

Figure 1 – SCAPE's Exploitation Strategy 15

List of Tables

Table 1 – SCAPE's Communication/Dissemination KPIs at M46 14

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB	Advisory Board
BMS	Battery Management System
DES	Dissemination and Exploitation Strategy
EB	Executive Board
EC	European Commission
EIB	Exploitation and Innovation Board
EV	Electric Vehicle
GA	General Assembly
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
SoH	State of Health
USP	Unique Selling Point
WP	Work Packages



Contents

Document History	1
Executive Summary	1
List of Figures	2
List of Tables	2
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations	2
1. Introduction	4
1.1. About SCAPE – Powering e-mobility	4
1.2. The Dissemination and Exploitation Strategy (DES)	5
1.3. Deliverable purpose	6
2. Communication activities	6
2.1. Reflection on the communication strategy – Year 3	6
2.2. Communication overview for Year 3	6
2.2.1. Activities performed	6
2.2.2. Insights collected	7
2.3. Planned steps for Year 4 (project end)	8
3. Dissemination activities	9
3.1. Reflection on the dissemination strategy – Year 3	9
3.2. Dissemination overview for Year 3	9
3.2.1. Activities performed	9
3.2.2. Insights collected	11
3.3. Planned steps for Year 4 (project end)	12
4. Monitoring of Communication & Dissemination activities	13
5. Exploitation activities	15
5.1. Reflection on the exploitation strategy – Year 3	15
5.2. Exploitation activities – Year 3	15
5.3. Exploitation activities performed and insights collected	16
Planned steps for Year 4 (project end)	18
6. Conclusions	18



1. Introduction

1.1. About SCAPE – Powering e-mobility

Towards the standardization, cost reduction, and increased performance of power electronics for next generation electric vehicles.

As a promising player in e-powering sustainable mobility and promoting zero-emission transport, SCAPE brings together nine expert and inspired partners for a 4-year leap in power electronics application to e-mobility. The ambitious project sets out to revolutionise the design and implementation of power converters for electric vehicles. Moving away from traditional approaches in powering e-mobility, SCAPE aims to build and validate a novel, standardisable, and modular design and architecture for the EVs' powertrain, coupled with an integration of advanced control systems.

SCAPE's challenge

In power electronics, the traditional design approach of power converters involves a range of power semiconductor devices with different ratings, optimized to operate at different conditions and with several requirements for ancillary circuitry and power circuit topologies. This dispersion in power devices and circuits leads to significant engineering efforts to ensure production and, thus, little resources left to improve performance at this level. In the electric vehicle (EV) market, this void translates into EV OEMs investing billions of euros to develop their own e-powering solutions to counter the lack of standardization on the EV power conversion system designs across the different models and types of vehicles available.

SCAPE's solutions

SCAPE sets out to address this structural inability to take full advantage of scale economies to reduce costs by developing a cost-efficient production chain in power converter development for next generation electric vehicles.

SCAPE's 3 in 1 multilevel approach involves:

- A new, standardizable, modular design for EV power converters,
- A highly compact and integrated building-block implementation architecture for EV power converters,
- intelligent modulations and control strategies with online diagnosis and digital twin for predictive maintenance combined with machine learning.

SCAPE's impact

A successful implementation of SCAPE's e-powering 'solutions' for the EV market will enable reducing costs for powertrain elements thanks to scale economies, while also improving its performance features (reliability, efficiency, power density, etc.), and enabling enhanced functionalities through advanced power-electronics integration techniques and advanced controls.

A win-win scenario starring:



Empowered OEMs – with access to a cost-efficient and quality-improved power converter production chain;

Happy Drivers – benefitting from more affordable and better performing zero-emission vehicles;

Cleaner Planet* – a greater penetration of the sustainable EV market and an accelerated up-take and acceptance of e-mobility will lead to reduced green-house gasses emission.

**An environmental impact assessment of the SCAPE process will be performed in a specific task within WP8.*

...and a Competitive European e-mobility market – pursuing independence, industry leadership and reputation in EV components' systems and emerging technologies.

Models, simulations, digital twins and prototypes will help SCAPE's team validate its approach and share project assets with the power electronics community, the EV components' industry and all climate-sensible long haul transport companies and vehicle drivers out there!

SCAPE will put substantial efforts in generating impact though a well-structured approach to communication, dissemination and exploitation to make sure any potential innovation, knowledge and tech transfer reaches all actors and market players involved in increasing the automotive value chain in the crucial field of electromobility.

1.2. The Dissemination and Exploitation Strategy (DES)

This Dissemination and Exploitation Strategy (DES) document details **SCAPE's Communication, Dissemination and Exploitation approach**, including an account of its implementation through an activity plan. The DES also outlines an integrated **IP ownership evaluation** and features an **exploitation strategy** aimed at identifying needs and opportunities for in-project and post-projects activities to maximise the impact and transfer of project-generated innovation and outputs.

The document will cover in detail **WHAT** is being communicated, disseminated, and exploited (project assets), **WHO** are the desired receivers (target groups) and **HOW** each activity/measure is carried out (tools, channels, procedures, strategies, etc.). The overall goal behind the communication, dissemination and exploitation strategy is to create an **accessible, comprehensible and long-lasting echo for the project**, able to carry any exploitable results to (and well beyond) EV and power electronics market players, and within the larger EV community.

Key objectives and actions of SCAPE's DES include:

- **promote the SCAPE project widely and effectively** within Europe and internationally through a communication/dissemination plan involving all partners,
- develop and feed an attractive project **website**, lively **social media** profiles, and **stakeholder-specific channels**,
- identify **project stakeholders** and **primary target groups**,
- share project results at **conferences** and in targeted **scientific publications**, among public **media** and stakeholder-related media,
- **monitor the efficacy and impact** of communication and dissemination activities and identify strategic moves to **improve engagement**,



- **outline business strategies** identifying potential commercial opportunities for exploitation of project outputs,
- provide framework and support to partners involved in the **iterative patenting process** and **IPR Management** during the project (as addressed in detail in the Consortium Agreement),
- ensure that any knowledge, guidelines, recommendations, toolkits, and insights generated from the project are **fully transferred to relevant stakeholders**.

1.3. Deliverable purpose

As planned in the description of the work, the DES will be annually updated for the duration of the project and will serve as a living document to reflect the periodic assessment review of the activities performed. The strategy is regularly updated (with annual status analysis) to adjust to any changing outreach needs and requirements of the project and provide support to the project's tool development, collaboration network building, patenting issues, and pathways to market. **The present D8.4 contains an update at M46.**

2. Communication activities

2.1. Reflection on the communication strategy – Year 3

During the period M28–M46, SCAPE's communication strategy has evolved in line with the increasing maturity of the project and the availability of validated results and prototypes.

Building on the foundations established in previous reporting periods, communication activities have progressively transitioned from awareness-building towards a more impact-driven approach, focusing on the promotion of tangible project outcomes and their relevance for research, industry, and society. This evolution was anticipated in the previous DES update, where communication efforts were expected to gain momentum as project results became available.

The strengthening of collaboration between WP8 and technical work packages has played a key role in this transition, enabling improved identification and communication of project results, as well as a more effective translation of technical outputs into accessible and engaging formats.

In parallel, the experience gained during this period has confirmed key strategic directions:

- the prioritisation of high-performing channels, particularly LinkedIn;
- a shift towards engagement-driven communication, focusing on quality rather than quantity of content;
- the importance of integrating communication and dissemination to maximise visibility.

2.2. Communication overview for Year 3

2.2.1. Activities performed

During M28–M46, Task 8.2 continued to support the visibility of SCAPE through the management of the project's external communication channels, including the website, newsletter, and social media accounts.



Key actions included:

- [Website](#) management and content development, with continuous updates and publication of project news and results, including the first showcases of SCAPE prototypes and technological developments. Website monitoring and performance tracking shows continued growth and user interest:
 - Approximately 3.7K visits over the last 20 months, corresponding to around 185 visits per month;
 - A total of 8,900 page views, confirming sustained interest in project activities and outputs
- Social media management and monitoring, with strengthened activity during the period:
 - 25 new posts published on [LinkedIn](#) and increased posting frequency compared to the previous interval;
 - Growth of the audience, reaching a total of 341 followers, exceeding the KPI target of 200
 - Strong engagement levels, with the best-performing posts reaching 60+ reactions
 - Positive impact of cross-referencing with fellow projects and E-VOLVE cluster initiatives on visibility and engagement.
- Newsletter production and dissemination, including:
 - three issues of The Power Convert Revolution Newsletter distributed in [September 2024](#), [April 2025](#) and [November 2025](#)
 - 69 subscribers, complemented by additional untracked access to the online version
 - Measurable contribution to website traffic through teaser links.
- Development of new communication formats, notably:
 - Short-form video content (“video pills”) explaining SCAPE technologies. Three *SCAPE Video Pills on Key Concepts Powering Tomorrow’s E-Mobility* were finalised ([Switching Cell](#), [Fault Tolerance](#), and [State of Charge](#)).
 - Storytelling formats aimed at increasing accessibility and engagement
 - Clustering and joint communication actions, including cross-promotion with E-VOLVE cluster projects and participation in EU-level dissemination and visibility initiatives (detailed in section 3.2.1)

2.2.2. Insights collected

Shift towards impact-driven communication

The availability of tangible results has enabled a transition towards communication focused on project outcomes and innovation potential, increasing relevance for external stakeholders. Result-oriented content, related to research developments, prototype demonstrations and technical insights consistently generated the highest engagement levels.



Effectiveness of an engagement-based online strategy

SCAPE's approach of prioritising targeted, high-quality content has resulted in high engagement rates, even with a moderate posting frequency, confirming the effectiveness of a quality-driven strategy. The consolidation of LinkedIn as the primary channel was confirmed through its role as the most effective communication platform, supporting both visibility and interaction with academic and industrial audiences, in addition to allowing meaningful exchanges across the EU research landscape.

Success and challenges of multimedia formats

The introduction of video-based content (e.g., video pills) has improved accessibility of complex technical topics and broadened audience engagement. However, the preparation and production of the Video Pills has proven to quite time-demanding both for the partners involved as talking heads, both for the WP8 leader (ISINNOVA) in editing and producing the pills. A fourth pill is in post-production phase while several others are at a script stage.

2.3. Planned steps for Year 4 (project end)

In the final phase of the project, communication activities will place a strong emphasis on streamlining and structuring the presentation of SCAPE results, following the completion of prototype assembly and validation. As the project transitions into a results-driven stage, a coordinated effort between technical work packages and WP8 will be implemented to ensure that outputs are translated into clear, consistent, and stakeholder-oriented narratives.

This will involve the development of a structured results communication framework, whereby key outcomes (e.g., switching cell architecture, chip-embedding technologies, control strategies, and system-level validation results) are organised into coherent “building blocks” that can be communicated effectively across channels. Each result will be supported by tailored communication assets, including concise technical articles, visual materials, video content (e.g., “video pills”), and targeted messaging adapted to different stakeholder groups such as OEMs, Tier-1 suppliers, and the research community.

Partners will be further engaged in the co-creation of content, supported by guidelines and templates to facilitate the transformation of technical results into communication-ready formats. This will enable a more efficient and coordinated dissemination process across the consortium.

Planned actions include:

- Continued production of SCAPE Video Pills to cover other key-concepts tied to the project's research. Planned topics are: LCA (IREC), Digital Twins (IREC), State of Health (UNIMORE), Prognostics and Health Management (UNIMORE), Chip-embedding technology (CSIC), Cooling System (DEEP Concept)
- Improved communication towards industrial target groups based on insights coming from the brainstorming in exploitation activities through the Exploitation & Innovation Board. A shared identification of SCAPE's unique selling point tied to the project's revolutionary



design concept for power converters can support more targeted communication to industrial stakeholders in Tier-1 sectors.

3. Dissemination activities

3.1. Reflection on the dissemination strategy – Year 3

During the period M28–M46, SCAPE’s dissemination strategy has evolved in parallel with the increasing maturity of project results, moving from the promotion of early-stage scientific outputs towards a more integrated and impact-oriented dissemination approach.

As anticipated in previous DES updates, dissemination activities have progressively focused on validated results, prototype developments, and application-oriented knowledge transfer, enabling stronger positioning of SCAPE within both the scientific community and the broader European research and innovation landscape.

A key development in this period has been the closer integration between dissemination and communication, ensuring that scientific outputs and technical results are not only shared through traditional academic channels but are also amplified through storytelling, cross-project collaboration, and visibility actions linked to EU initiatives.

Overall, dissemination activities in this period have transitioned towards a more coordinated and multi-channel approach, combining scientific excellence activities with broader outreach and impact events.

3.2. Dissemination overview for Year 3

3.2.1. Activities performed

Dissemination activities during M28–M46 were carried out across multiple channels and formats, combining scientific outputs with broader visibility and knowledge-sharing actions.

Scientific dissemination

Three additional scientific publication were published/accepted during the period:

- Esquius-Mas, O.; Filba-Martinez, A.; Nicolas-Apruzzese, J.; Busquets-Monge, S. **Generalized Multiport, Multilevel NPC Dual-Active-Bridge Converter for EV Auxiliary Power Modules**. *Electronics* **2025**, *14*, 3534. <https://doi.org/10.3390/electronics14173534>
- Alepuz, S.; Nicolás-Apruzzese, J.; García-Rojas, G.; Busquets-Monge, S.; Grespan, M.; Yuan, X. **Thermal Stress Reduction in Neutral-Point-Clamped Multilevel Converters Through a Switching-Cell Array-Based Implementation and Active Thermal Control**. *Electronics* **2026**, *15*, 1099. <https://doi.org/10.3390/electronics15051099>
- BUSQUETS-MONGE et al.: **Quantum Power Electronics—The Ultimate Path for Optimal Power Conversion?** (article accepted for publication in IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics).



Several additional publications are currently in progress and are expected to be finalised during the final reporting period

Clustering and EU-level visibility actions

During the period M37–M46, especially through Task 8.6, SCAPE continued to strengthen its links with relevant European initiatives, with the objective of amplifying dissemination, fostering knowledge exchange, and increasing the project's visibility within the wider research and innovation ecosystem.

Clustering activities were primarily carried out through the **E-VOLVE cluster**, where SCAPE maintained active participation in **monthly coordination meetings** with sister projects working on complementary topics. This regular interaction provided a structured framework for aligning dissemination efforts, identifying synergies, and sharing best practices across projects.

In parallel, SCAPE enhanced its external visibility through targeted exposure on major European communication platforms, including features on the **2ZERO #WeDrive2Zero** series ([Vehicle Technologies and Vehicle Propulsion Pillar](#)) and **CORDIS** platform highlighting excellence in EU-funded research results ([Improved power electronics for electric vehicles of the future](#)). These visibility actions contributed to positioning SCAPE within curated EU-level channels dedicated to highlighting excellence in research and innovation.

A paid dissemination action was also implemented through the publishing of a [dedicated article](#) on the Innovation Network Platform, an online hub on latest research and innovation news from the fields of science, environment, energy, critical raw materials, technology, and electric vehicles.

In addition, SCAPE gained further visibility through participation in **sector-level events**, including its presence as a speaker at the **RTR Conference in Brussels**, within the session on Power Electronics for Electric Vehicles. This provided an opportunity to present SCAPE's modular and scalable approach to EV power converters and to share preliminary results with a specialised audience, further strengthening the project's profile within the European research community.

Overall, clustering and collaboration activities have proven instrumental in extending the reach of SCAPE's dissemination efforts, enhancing its positioning within the EU landscape, and fostering meaningful exchanges with related initiatives.

Webinars, workshops and knowledge-sharing activities

SCAPE's dissemination efforts have also included joint dissemination actions in collaboration with sister projects. Notably, SCAPE contributed to shared dissemination initiatives such as the **RHODAS-led four-part webinar series** *Powering Tomorrow: Design, Digitalisation, and Circularity in Next-Generation EV Powertrains*, where SCAPE starred in:

- Webinar 1: Design of Electric and Electronic Components for EV Powertrains (*SCAPE's modular and scalable EV power conversion architecture*)
- Webinar 2: Design and Development of EV Thermal Management Systems (*Chip-embedding thermal performance – SCAPE's hands-on case*)



- Webinar 3: Software Design and Development of Digital Tools for EVs (*Power converter health assessment techniques with digital twins*)
- Webinar 4: Environmental, Criticality, and Circularity Assessment of Materials and Components for EVs (*Life-cycle analysis in modular powertrains*)

These actions contributed to extending the reach of project results towards both specialist and cross-project audiences.

The main achievement in the period was the delivery of **SCAPE's Workshop 2** (see Workshop 1 takeaways [here](#)), organised as a joint initiative with the RHODAS project under the title *Shared Challenges in European Mobility*. The workshop enabled cross-project exchange on common technical and strategic challenges in European mobility and brought together participants from within and beyond the SCAPE consortium. Attendance reached 20 in-person participants and 11 online participants, confirming good stakeholder interest and the added value of collaboration with sister projects.

Workshops, summer school, and final conference

Dissemination activities in this interval also included delivery and preparatory work for knowledge-sharing events foreseen under Task 8.3. such as:

- preparatory work for the **upcoming SCAPE Summer School** planned for June 2026 in Modena - Initial planning actions were launched, including content framing and organisational preparation. The SCAPE Summer School will be embedded within a larger summer school organised by project partner UNIMORE (see: <https://www.emergephd.unimore.it/>) and will be concentrated over one day (9 June, 2026) (program available here: <https://www.emergephd.unimore.it/program-2026-module-1/>). The day will feature a series of lectures and keynote/seminar sessions delivered by SCAPE partners. Ideally, SCAPE will host:
 - 2 lectures (typically delivered by university professors) Duration: [95 min presentation + 10 min questions.]
 - 2 keynote/seminar sessions (typically delivered by industry partners, with a focus on practical challenges and applications) - Duration [60 minutes]

The audience will consist mainly of PhD students and academics.

- early reflections have also started for the **final conference**, including first considerations regarding timing, location and possible alignment with parallel sector events. Planning will reflect the new project timeline and the final conference will be pushed from M47/M48 to M54/M55.

3.2.2. Insights collected

Integrated dissemination and communication significantly amplifies impact

The coordinated use of scientific dissemination outputs (publications, webinars) together with communication-driven formats (video pills, online articles, social media promotion) has proven essential in extending the reach of SCAPE results. In particular, the alignment between webinar



participation, audiovisual materials, and website/social media promotion has enabled project results to move beyond academic audiences and reach a broader innovation community.

EU-level visibility actions strengthen positioning and outreach

Targeted visibility actions through established European platforms have played a key role in reinforcing SCAPE's positioning within the Horizon Europe ecosystem. These channels have enabled the project to showcase its results in curated, high-impact environments, increasing exposure to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.

Cross-project collaboration enhances dissemination effectiveness

Joint dissemination activities, including the RHODAS webinar series and the co-organised Workshop 2 (*Shared Challenges in European Mobility*), have demonstrated clear added value. These initiatives have expanded dissemination reach through shared networks, facilitated knowledge exchange on common technical challenges and attracted a more diverse stakeholder audience beyond the SCAPE consortium.

Increasing focus on application-oriented dissemination

Dissemination activities in this period have progressively emphasised the practical and industrial relevance of SCAPE developments. Through webinars, workshops, and targeted content, project results have been framed in terms of real-world applications (e.g. EV powertrain components); industrial challenges (e.g. thermal management, system integration) and system-level innovation (e.g. modular and scalable architectures).

This approach has supported stronger engagement with industry stakeholders and aligned dissemination more closely with the project's impact objectives.

3.3. Planned steps for Year 4 (project end)

In the final phase of the project, dissemination activities will focus on maximising the visibility, accessibility, and impact of SCAPE results, building on the availability of validated prototypes and consolidated technical outcomes.

Key planned actions include:

- Finalisation and publication of ongoing scientific papers, alongside continued participation in high-impact conferences and dissemination events;
- Further development and promotion of audiovisual dissemination materials (e.g. video pills), supporting accessible communication of SCAPE concepts and results;
- Delivery of the **SCAPE Summer School** (June 2026, Modena), targeting PhD students and the academic community;
- Organisation of the **final conference** (M54–M55), aligned with the updated project timeline and potentially coordinated with parallel sector events and cluster initiatives;
- Continued engagement in clustering activities and joint dissemination actions with EU-funded projects.



In addition, specific efforts will be made to strengthen engagement with industrial stakeholders and support the uptake of SCAPE results. To this end:

- A **dedicated demonstration event** is being planned to showcase SCAPE concepts, technologies, and prototype-level results to industry representatives, providing a more application-oriented and interactive dissemination format;
- The preparation of **targeted white papers** will be undertaken, aiming to translate key project outcomes into concise, stakeholder-oriented documents addressing industrial challenges, technological advantages, and potential application pathways.

These actions will be implemented in close coordination between dissemination, communication, and technical work packages, ensuring that SCAPE results are presented in a coherent, structured, and impactful manner.

Overall, the final phase will prioritise **result exploitation readiness, stakeholder engagement, and knowledge transfer**, ensuring that SCAPE outcomes are effectively positioned for uptake within the research community, the electric vehicle industry, and the broader innovation ecosystem.

4. Monitoring of Communication & Dissemination activities

Based on the type of communication/dissemination activity involved, different monitoring tools are used to assess the success/effectiveness of the performance and consider adjustments to meet the targets set out. Table 1 illustrates and briefly comments on the engagement trends up to M46.

KPIs	Target*	M46 snapshot	Comments
Website	250 visits/month of unique visitors	185 visits/month on average**	Consider the average is over a 20-month interval rather than the previous 12-month interval, thus visit may appear more diluted
Social media impressions	500+ social media interactions over the project's lifetime	 15,000+ unique impressions** 415+ reactions** 11 reposts** Engagement rate*: 2.9%** *calculated as clicks + reactions + comments + shares + follows/ Impressions.	LinkedIn Data refers only to the past 12-months.

		 Account closed. Not worth scattering efforts.	
LinkedIn	250 followers	341 followers	Best-performing social media channel
X	125 followers	Account Closed.	Poor engagement compared to LinkedIn – not worth scattering efforts
Project Leaflets	400 project leaflets handed out/downloaded from website	150 printed and distributed in this interval 130+ downloaded/opened from the website (total count)	
Workshop 1	20 participants	35 participants	Turnout was higher than expected and the expert audience was highly engaged with the topics
Workshop 2	20 participants	20 participants in person 11 participants online	Hybrid event
Newsletters	200 subscribers	69 subscribers	Subscribers do not reflect the actual reach of the Newsletter since it is also shared via social media and partners' contact lists.
Scientific Articles	10+ articles accepted for publication in peer-reviewed journals	9 (total)	7 accepted 1 submitted 1 in preparation
Events/Conferences participation	15+ active participations in external conferences/seminars/exhibitions	20 (total)	
Final Conference	50+ participants	NA	Re-scheduled for M54/55
* Target numbers refer to performance by the end of the project (now expected in January 2028) ** Metrics refer to the 1 September 2024 – 27 April 2026 interval			

Table 1 – SCAPE's Communication/Dissemination KPIs at M46



5. Exploitation activities

5.1. Reflection on the exploitation strategy – Year 3

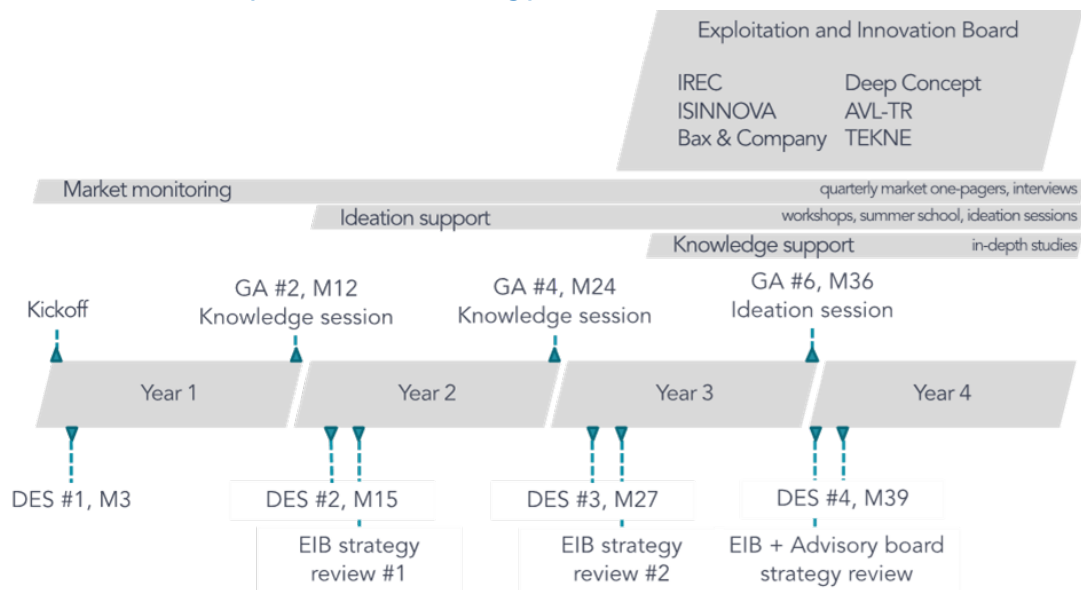


Figure 1 – SCAPE's Exploitation Strategy

During the period from September 2024 to April 2026, SCAPE's exploitation activities evolved from broad market monitoring and initial route exploration towards a more focused assessment of concrete exploitable results, their end users, value propositions, validation needs, and possible IP pathways.

This evolution is consistent with the exploitation logic set out for SCAPE from the start of the project, where exploitation work is intended to support market uptake of project outputs, identify commercial opportunities, and connect technical developments with IPR management and roadmap-to-market activities.

The reporting period confirmed that exploitation in SCAPE cannot be approached through a single route for the full portfolio of results, as different outputs show different maturity levels, different stakeholder profiles, and different requirements in terms of validation, protection, and follow-up development.

5.2. Exploitation activities – Year 3

Building on the work already carried out before September 2024, SCAPE continued its exploitation activities through a combination of market monitoring, strategic workshops, and structured consortium discussions on exploitation priorities and follow-up routes.

Within this period, four [Scape-to-Market](#) reports were published in [September 2024](#), [February 2025](#), [March 2026](#), and [April 2026](#).

This reporting stream continued the market-monitoring function already established earlier in the project, which had been used to track relevant developments such as V2G designs, wide-bandgap device uptake, modular EV platform developments, and funding opportunities relevant for SCAPE.

A first key moment in the period was the EIB strategy workshop held in November 2024, which focused on market solutions, unique propositions, solution rankings, and next steps for exploitation.

This meeting helped maintain exploitation momentum after the Year 2 DES update and supported the transition from broad exploration of opportunities towards a more comparative and market-oriented discussion of SCAPE's emerging results.

A second major step was the exploitation workshop organised during the SCAPE General Assembly in Tarbes on 9 July 2025 and facilitated by BAX.

The purpose of the workshop was to support the further exploitation of SCAPE results beyond the project by identifying promising technical results, discussing their potential end users and value propositions, and clarifying which actions would be needed to move these results further towards exploitation.

The workshop outputs were complemented by a follow-up survey, providing a consolidated view of how partners assessed the exploitation potential of the main SCAPE results, as well as the key barriers and support needs for the next phase.

The reporting period culminated in a further Exploitation and Innovation Board meeting on 16 April 2026. This session was organised to define which exploitation activities were still useful and feasible during the remaining project period, what next steps were needed for the most relevant SCAPE results, and what would be the most useful exploitation session to organise during the June 2026 meeting.

The meeting also addressed result prioritisation, IP strategy, validation, stakeholder engagement, cost assessments, and the preparation of a June GA exploitation session, with discussion of a possible demo-day style format.

5.3. Exploitation activities performed and insights collected

Across the period, the exploitation work progressively converged around a smaller number of more clearly identifiable SCAPE results.

In the Tarbes workshop, five main results were discussed: the modular and scalable powertrain architecture and design methodology, the highly compact integrated switching-cell building blocks, the algorithm for online battery bank state-of-health estimation, the gate driver circuit and associated switching strategy, and the assembly of the powertrain converters.

This was an important step forward compared to the earlier exploitation discussions, as it shifted the focus from generic exploitation interest to result-specific pathways.



One key insight from the workshop and follow-up discussions is that the modular and scalable powertrain architecture and design methodology remains one of the clearest exploitation candidates in SCAPE. Participants associated this result with OEMs and Tier 1 suppliers and identified value points such as standardisation, cost reduction, performance improvement, flexible form factors, technical and economic feasibility, and reparability. This gives the result a broad and system-level exploitation narrative that aligns well with SCAPE's original ambition to address the lack of standardisation in EV power converter design.

A second important insight concerns the highly compact integrated switching-cell building blocks. These were associated with PCB manufacturers and companies integrating power electronic converters with electric motors, with the main value discussion revolving around integration, shared cooling solutions, performance, and cost efficiency. At the same time, manufacturability and production yield emerged as important bottlenecks, indicating that this result has clear promise but still requires further industrialisation work before exploitation routes can be pursued credibly.

A third area of strong interest is the online battery-bank SoH estimation algorithm. This result was linked to automotive Tier 1 companies working on inverters and battery or BMS components, with value propositions including increased battery lifetime and reduced BMS cost. The workshop also pointed towards a more protection-oriented route for this result, including reference to a patent for the SoH method and a further patent opportunity related to a real-time converter digital-twin implementation.

More broadly, the discussions in Tarbes and the EIB sessions showed that SCAPE's exploitation challenge is no longer only technical. Partners repeatedly pointed to the need for clearer exploitation narratives, sharper unique selling propositions, stronger benchmarking against commercial alternatives, and more application-oriented validation that can convince future users, customers, and industrial partners.

The November 2024 EIB strategy workshop had already highlighted the importance of solution ranking and unique propositions, and the April 2026 EIB meeting further reinforced the need to prioritise the most relevant results and focus remaining efforts on feasible, high-value actions before project end. Another strong insight is that different SCAPE results are likely to require different exploitation pathways.

For the modular methodology, the workshop pointed to a more open route centred on broader uptake and downstream collaboration, while the SoH-related work suggested more protection-oriented options and some hardware-focused outputs appeared better suited to follow-on projects, technical services, or joint development routes.

This confirms that a single exploitation model for the entire SCAPE portfolio is unlikely to be effective and that the final phase should instead differentiate between results intended for diffusion, protected know-how, and further co-development.



Finally, the activities in this period clarified the type of support that partners need in order to move from promising technical outputs to credible post-project exploitation cases. The support needs identified include technology application analysis, value-chain analysis, technology scouting, market and competitor analysis, cost evaluation, roadmap-to-market support, technical one-pagers, and end-user outreach, alongside communication support to present the results more clearly to external stakeholders.

This is fully in line with SCAPE's broader exploitation framework, where cost evaluation and roadmap-to-market work are expected to translate technical performance into business attractiveness for industrial and investment audiences.

Planned steps for Year 4 (project end)

During the final phase of the project, SCAPE's exploitation work should concentrate on a limited number of priority results and translate the workshop and EIB insights into more concrete exploitation cases. This means, first, sharpening the end-user definition and USP of the most promising SCAPE results and, second, linking remaining validation work more directly to the requirements and credibility needs of those target users.

In parallel, the consortium should continue to differentiate IP and exploitation routes per result, connect the ongoing cost-evaluation and roadmap-to-market work to the priority cases, and use the final exploitation session in June 2026 to align partners around realistic post-project actions, stakeholder engagement priorities, and possible follow-up project or demonstration formats.

6. Conclusions

During the period from September 2024 to April 2026, SCAPE's communication and dissemination activities have evolved in line with the increasing maturity of the project, supporting the transition towards a more results-driven phase.

From a communication perspective, activities have progressively shifted from awareness-building towards the promotion of tangible project outcomes. The consolidation of LinkedIn as the main communication channel, the steady growth in website performance, and the introduction of new formats such as video pills have contributed to strengthening engagement with both specialised and broader audiences. At the same time, the experience gained during this period confirmed the importance of structured, result-oriented storytelling and highlighted the need to further expand outreach towards industrial stakeholders.

From a dissemination perspective, SCAPE has significantly reinforced its presence within both the scientific community and the wider European research ecosystem. The increase in scientific publications, participation in conferences and sector-level events, and active involvement in clustering initiatives such as E-VOLVE have strengthened the project's positioning at EU level. The integration of dissemination with communication—through webinars, audiovisual materials, and EU-level visibility actions—has proven effective in extending the reach of project results beyond



traditional academic audiences. In addition, joint activities with sister projects have contributed to enhancing knowledge exchange and broadening stakeholder engagement.

The exploitation strategy, centred on continued market monitoring and the progressive refinement of post-project exploitation pathways, has advanced further during the period from September 2024 to April 2026. Quarterly Scape-to-Market reporting, the EIB strategy workshop in November 2024, the exploitation workshop held during the General Assembly in Tarbes in July 2025, and the April 2026 EIB meeting have all helped the consortium to move from broad route exploration towards a more focused assessment of SCAPE's most promising exploitable results, their target end users, value propositions, validation needs, and possible IP strategies. These activities confirmed that SCAPE has generated several results with identifiable exploitation potential, in particular the modular and scalable powertrain architecture, the integrated switching-cell building blocks, and the online battery state-of-health estimation work, while also showing that different results will require different routes to uptake beyond the project. At the same time, the discussions highlighted that further progress will depend on stronger application-oriented validation, clearer unique selling propositions, more targeted industrial engagement, and continued support through cost evaluation, roadmap-to-market work, and tailored communication assets that can present SCAPE's benefits to external stakeholders in a credible and accessible way.

Moving into the final phase of the project, SCAPE will continue to sharpen its exploitation strategy by prioritising the most relevant results, aligning technical validation with market needs, and clarifying which routes should be pursued through follow-up research, stakeholder collaboration, open uptake, or IP protection. This approach will help ensure that SCAPE's results are not only technically validated and well communicated, but also positioned more concretely for post-project uptake, future collaboration, and longer-term industrial impact.

Integrated outlook for the final phase

Across communication, dissemination, and exploitation, a key overarching priority for the final phase of the project will be the coordination and alignment of activities to maximise impact.

Building on the progress achieved, SCAPE will focus on:

- Structuring project results into clear, stakeholder-oriented narratives supported by coordinated communication and dissemination actions;
- Strengthening engagement with industrial stakeholders through targeted initiatives, including demonstration-oriented events and tailored materials such as white papers;
- Ensuring consistency between scientific dissemination outputs, communication channels, and exploitation priorities;
- Supporting the transition from project results to concrete uptake pathways through integrated technical, dissemination, and exploitation efforts.



This coordinated approach will ensure that SCAPE's results are not only widely communicated and disseminated, but also effectively positioned for uptake within the research community, the electric vehicle industry, and the broader innovation ecosystem.





Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.



**Funded by
the European Union**