# Ansys-CFX Analysis On A Sedan Car WithWheels And Without Wheels

# Roopsandeep Bammidi<sup>1</sup>, Dr.B.V.Ramana Murty<sup>2</sup>

M.Tech (CAAD)<sup>1</sup>, (Professor)<sup>2</sup>, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A), Madhurawada, Visakhapatnam.

*Abstract:* The Computational Analysis has been performed on the Sedan Car with wheels and without wheels at a speed of 60 kmph. Catia, 3D Modeling Software was used to model the sedan car. Ansys-CFX was used to perform the Computation. The Aerodynamic Analysis was performed to study the flow behavior of the air over the sedan car. The Analysis includes the study of Contours, Vector Plots, Streamline Flows, Momentum and Mass Graphs, Turbulence Graphs and an evaluation of Drag Coefficient.

*Keywords:* Computational Analysis, Ansys-CFX, Catia Modeling, Contours, Vector Plots, Drag Coefficient.

*Introduction:* A variety of studies of the aerodynamic influence of vehicle Front End and Rear End shapes have been researchedincluding the study of critical geometry found by plenty of researchers and well known issue is the rear end shape of car impacts the drag coefficient. Aerodynamically superior cars gives the benefit of drag reduction which leads increase in top speed of vehicle, increasing fuel efficiency, perfect handling performance, aesthetically attractive.

The main aim of this paper is to investigate aerodynamic of Sedan Car with wheels and without wheels. *Catia Modeling:* The part modeling of sedan car with wheels and without wheels is given below:

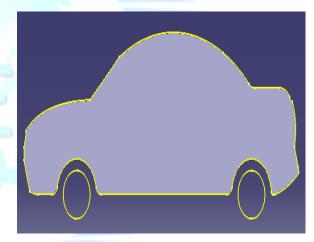


Fig-1: Sedan Car with wheels.

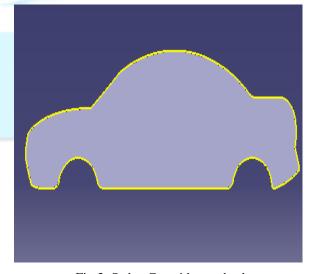


Fig-2: Sedan Car without wheels.

Geometrical Dimensions:		
Length, mm	4175.62	
Width, mm	1500.00	
Height, mm	1368.87	
Wheel Base, mm	2650.99	
Ground Clearance, mm	203.20	
	50	
Table-1.		
Slant Angle, degrees Table		10)

Ansys-CFX Analysis: Ansys-CFX 15.0 is a high end computer program for modeling fluid flow over the body in complex geometry. The Aerodynamic Analysis Contours, Vectors Plots, Streamlines was studied and drag coefficient was calculated.

The boundary condition for the flow is also an important factor. Boundary conditions used for this analysis are given as follows:

16.67 m/s
Symmetric Walls
Wall
ole-2.
)

The Results and Discussions are as follows:

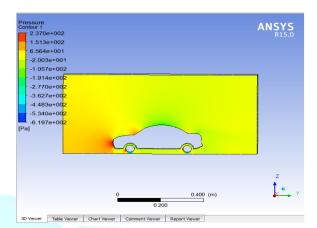


Fig-3: Pressure Contours of Sedan Car with wheels.

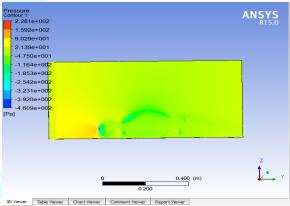


Fig-4: Pressure Contours of Sedan Car without wheels.

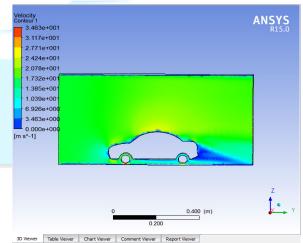
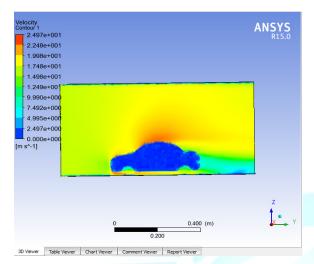
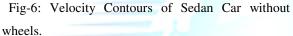


Fig-5: Velocity Contours of Sedan Car with wheels.





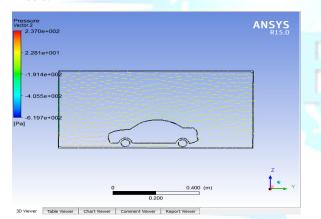


Fig-7: Pressure Vector Plots of Sedan Car with Wheels.

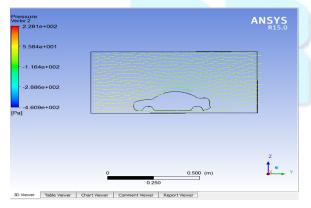


Fig-8: Pressure Vector Plots of Sedan Car without wheels.

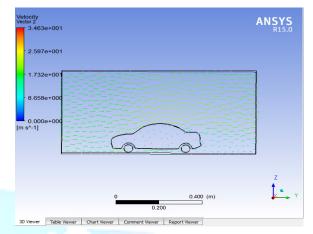


Fig-9: Velocity Vector Plots of Sedan Car with wheels.

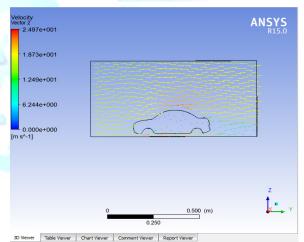
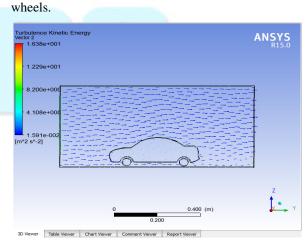
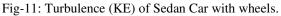
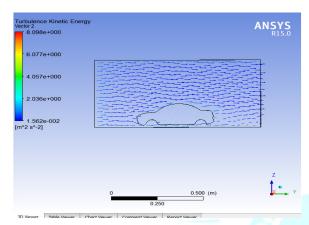
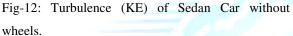


Fig-10: Velocity Vector Plots of Sedan Car without

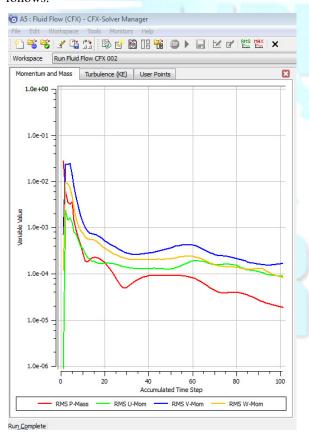




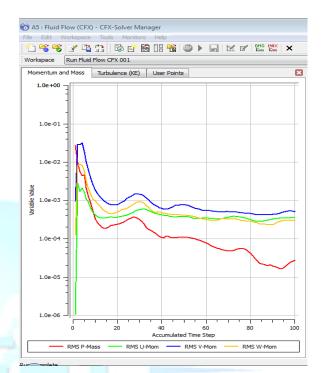




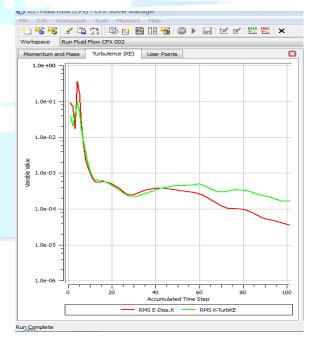
The graphs associated with this Analysis are as follows:



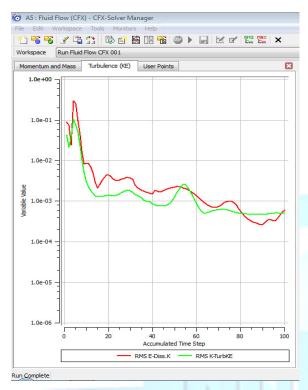
Graph-1: Momentum and Mass graph of Sedan Car with wheels.



Graph-2: Momentum and Mass graph of Sedan Car without wheels.



Graph-3: Turbulence (KE) graph of Sedan Car with wheels.



Graph-4: Turbulence (KE) graph of Sedan Car without wheels.

The Velocity Streamlines of Sedan Car with and without wheels is as follows:

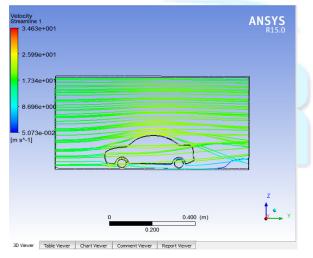


Fig-13: Velocity Streamlines of Sedan Car with wheels.

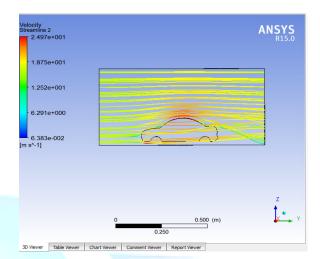
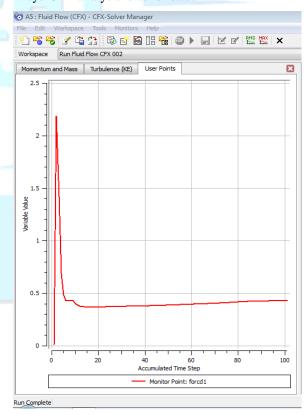
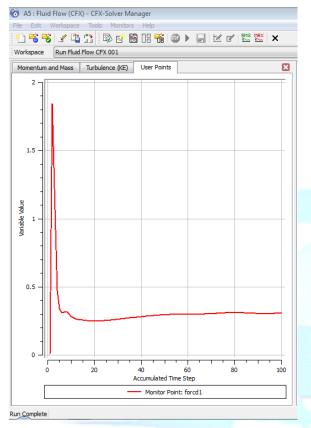


Fig-14: Velocity Streamlines of Sedan Car without wheels.

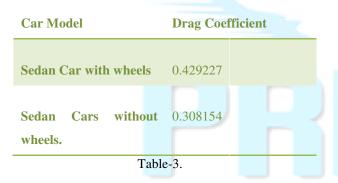
The drag coefficient found for this model through Ansys-CFX analysis is as follows:



Graph-5: Drag Coefficient of Sedan Car with wheels.



Graph-6: Drag Coefficient of Sedan Car without wheels.



Drag Coefficient of the vehicle is impacted on shape. And drag force increases with increase in speed of the vehicle. Sedan car without wheels has low drag when compared with Sedan car with wheels from CFX analysis. *Conclusion:* Aerodynamic Styling plays a crucial role in passenger car's fuel economy, performance, emissions, handling and stability. This paper gave us an experience in understanding the variations between sedan car with wheels and without wheels. The wake formations of sedan car without wheels are low when compared with sedan car with wheels and also the Drag Coefficient of Sedan Car without wheels has lowest drag when compared with Sedan Car with wheels.

*Further Work:* The Aerodynamic Design must be improved for the Sedan car with wheels as it has highest drag coefficient when compared with Sedan Car without wheels. But in reality the vehicle moves with wheels only. So for better results, the Sedan with wheels must be redesign once again for obtaining lowest drag coefficient.

#### **References:**

- Sugiono, W. M. Hong, O. Ilias, "Developing thedatabase for vehicle body shape design with theless of aerodynamic resistance and vibration"ECCM 2010, IV European Conference onComputational Mechanics, Palais des Congrès,Paris, France (May 16-21, 2010).
- M. Desai, S A Channiwala and H J Nagarsheth, "A comparative assessment of two experimentalmethods for aerodynamic performanceevaluation of a car," Journal of scientific &Industrial research, Vol. 67, pp 518 – 522 (July2008).
- 3) Prof.A.S.Sorathiya M.E thesis, "Flow simulation and investigation of aerodynamic

## **WWW.ijreat.org** Published by: PIONEER RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT GROUP (www.prdg.org)

forces of car by ANSYS-CFX" Gujarat University 2009.

- Bhagirath zala M.E. thesis, "Aerodynamic performance of Sedan and hatchback car by experimental method and simulation by computational fluids dynamics" Gujarat Technical University 2011.
- "Improvement of vehicle aerodynamics by wake control"JSAE Review 16 (1995), pp.151-155.
- Simon Watkins, Gioacchino Vino "The effect of vehicle spacing on the aerodynamics of a representative car shape" Journal of Wind Engineering and Industrial Aerodynamics 96 (2008) p.1232–1239.

### Authors:

Roopsandeep Bammidi



Pursuing M-Tech in Computer Aided Analysis and Design, Department of Mechanical Engineering, GVP College of Engineering(A), Madhurawada, Visakhapatnam.

Dr.B.V.Ramana Murty



Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, GVP College of Engineering (A), Madhurawada, Visakhapatnam.