

Drag Reduction by Application of Aerodynamic Devices in a Race Car

Devang S. Nath (✉ devangsnath98@gmail.com)

Delhi Technological University <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3887-2157>

Prashant Chandra Pujari

Delhi Technological University

Amit Jain

Delhi Technological University

Vikas Rastogi

Delhi Technological University

Research

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Drag Reduction by Application of Aerodynamic Devices in a Race Car

Devang S. Nath*

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Delhi Technological University, India
devangsnath98@gmail.com

Prashant Chandra Pujari

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Delhi Technological University, India
prashantpujari05@gmail.com

Amit Jain

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Delhi Technological University, India
ajain1607@gmail.com

Vikas Rastogi

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Delhi Technological University, India
rastogivikas@yahoo.com

Abstract

In this era of fast-depleting natural resources, the hike in fuel prices is ever-growing. With stringent norms over environmental policies, the automotive manufacturers are on a voyage to produce efficient vehicles with lower emissions. High-speed cars are at a stake to provide uncompromised performance but having strict rules over emissions drives the companies to approach through a different route to keep the demands of performance intact. One of the most sought-after ways is to improve the aerodynamics of the vehicles. Drag force is one of the major setbacks when it comes to achieving high speeds when the vehicle is in motion. This research aims to examine the effects of different add on devices on the vehicle to reduce drag and make the vehicle aerodynamically streamlined. A more streamlined vehicle will be able to achieve high speeds and consequently, the fuel economy is also improved. The three-dimensional car model is developed in SOLIDWORKS v17. Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) is performed to understand the effects of these add on devices. CFD is carried out in the

ANSYS™ 17.0 Fluent module. Drag Coefficient (C_D), Lift Coefficient (C_L), Drag Force and Lift Force are calculated and compared in different cases. The result of the simulations were analyzed and it was observed that different devices posed several different functionalities, but maximum drag reduction was found in the case of GT with spoiler and diffuser with a maximum reduction of 16.53%.

Keywords: Aerodynamics, CFD, Drag Force, Drag Coefficient, High speed car

1 Introduction

Aerodynamics is the study of how moving objects interact with the air. How the body behaves when it comes in contact with the air determines the forces induced by the air flowing over and around the body. It is one of the most important factors affecting the performance of a race car [1]. Driving the car is like swimming through the endless ocean of air. Over the past few years, the degrading air quality and the shortage of natural resources primarily oil, have tremendous pressure on automotive manufacturers to come up with some feasible solutions to overcome this crisis. In earlier times, high-speed cars were only dependent upon horsepower of the engine to maintain the performance segment of the vehicle. But in recent trends, design engineers are adapting the concepts of aerodynamics to enhance the efficiency of the vehicle [2,3]. Fuel consumption due to aerodynamic drag consumes about half the vehicle's energy [4,5]. Thus, reducing the drag is one of the major approaches automotive manufacturers opt for. Shaping the body of the vehicle and inclusion of various add on devices contributes to optimization for low drag, which becomes an essential part of the design process. Drag Force predominantly depends upon the velocity, frontal area, and coefficient of drag of the body. It can be expressed as:

$$F_D = 0.5 C_D \rho A V^2$$

Where F_D is the drag force; ρ is the density of fluid medium that is air; A is the frontal area of the body facing the fluid; V is the velocity of the body; C_D is the coefficient of drag of the body.

In the similar context, Lift force is of the major concerns too for design engineers, as excessive lift can make the vehicle loose traction at high speeds and can result in fatal injuries both to the driver and other pedestrians along with damage of public property. Thus, it is highly desirable the lift should be well within the stipulated range. Lift force can be expressed as:

$$F_L = 0.5 C_L \rho A V^2$$

Where F_L is the lift force; ρ is the density of fluid medium that is air; A is the frontal area of the body facing the fluid; V is the velocity of the body; C_L is the coefficient of lift of the body.

From the drag equation, it can be seen that the drag force is in proportion to the square of the speed. This implies that the resistance due to air increases exponentially as the speed of the body increases [6]. Flow separation control is also a major interest in fundamental fluid dynamics and various engineering applications [4,7]. Flow Separation location determines the size of the wake area and the amount of aerodynamic drag is determined accordingly. When the air moving over the vehicle is separated at the rear end, it leaves a large low-pressure turbulent region behind the vehicle known as the wake. This wake contributes to the formation of pressure drag [8]. Numerous techniques have been explored to control the flow separation either by preventing it or by reducing its effects [4].

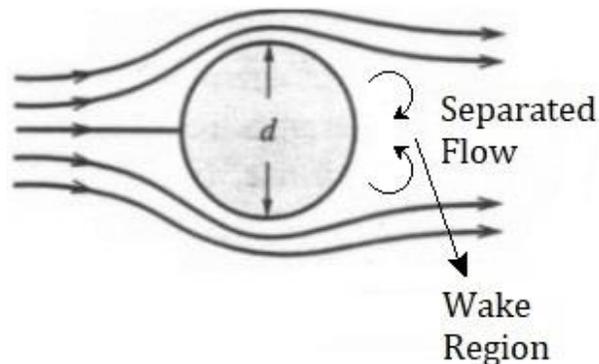


Fig. 1 Flow separation and formation of wake region

To achieve the optimized drag for the vehicle, the research is being carried out on this certain add on aerodynamic devices to reduce the resistance offered by wind and improve the efficiency of the vehicle [9]. In this research, the effects of various aerodynamic devices like the rear wing, spoiler, diffuser, and fins are examined and the change in the coefficient of drag is investigated.

Spoiler is one of the most widely used and important aerodynamic devices in the automotive domain. Its main purpose is to “spoil” the unwanted airflow and channeling the airflow in order which helps in reducing the drag. However, the actual use of spoiler is noticed at higher speeds approximately above 120 km/h. Commercial vehicles usually adopt it to increase the design appeal of the vehicle which provides little or no

aerodynamic advantage. Thus, mostly high-performance vehicles adapt it to achieve higher speeds. The low-pressure zone behind the vehicle is reduced, thus less turbulence is created which subsequently leads to drag reduction.

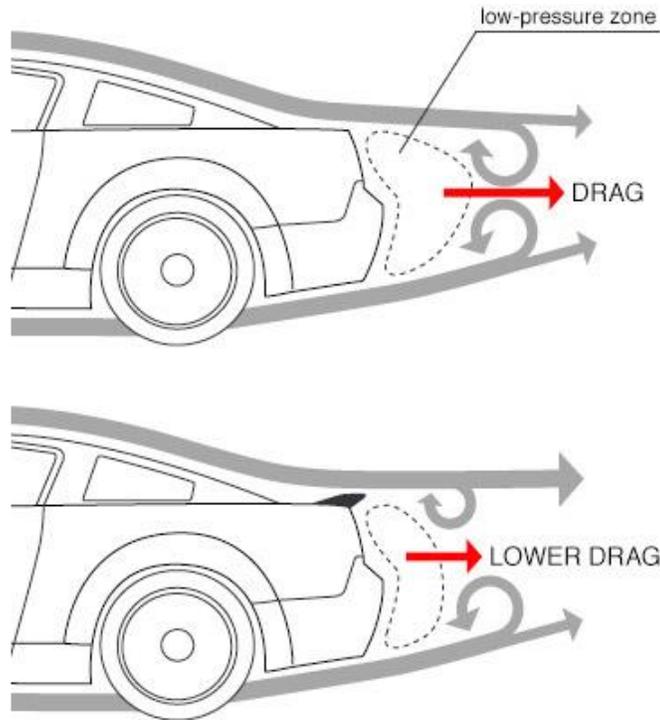


Fig. 2 Effect upon drag by using spoiler [10]

The wing is another essential aerodynamic device often used by race cars. A rear wing may look like a spoiler but is different in its functioning. It is shaped like a wing of an airplane turned upside down [6]. Its main objective is to provide sufficient downforce or negative lift so that the vehicle has increased traction and the vehicle doesn't lift off at higher speeds [11]. It also allows to corner faster and improves stability at high speeds [12]. But using a wing may add up the drag to the vehicle body. Thus, for any amount of lift gained, drag also increases [13]. It is generally regarded as a tradeoff between drag and lift.



Fig. 3 Wing at the rear of a car [14]

For the first time in the automotive industry, the application of fins at the rear part of the vehicle's body is witnessed by Swedish hyper-car manufacturer Koenigsegg Automotive AB. Their flagship model "Jesko Absolut" which has the least coefficient of drag in their lineup has fins instead of the wing as shown in Fig. 4. Fins are inspired by fighter jets to provide high-speed stability and to reduce aerodynamic drag.



Fig. 4 Koenigsegg Jesko Absolut [15]

The diffuser is one of the prominent aerodynamic devices found in Formula 1 cars. The wide versatility offered by diffusers has found its way down to the high-speed production vehicles. Diffusers are capable of reducing drag and increase downforce for driving cars [16,17]. The role of the diffuser is to expand the flow from underneath the car to the rear, this in turn produces a pressure potential, which will accelerate the flow underneath the car resulting in reduced pressure [18]. The principle behind the working of diffusers is based upon Bernoulli's principle which states that "a slow-moving fluid will exert greater pressure than the fast-moving fluid". Thus, the role of the diffusers is to accelerate the flow of air beneath the car so that less pressure is exerted in comparison to the outer body flow. This serves in ejecting out the air from below the car. The diffuser then lightens this high-speed air down to normal speed and helps fill the area behind the car making the entire underbody a more robust downforce and importantly reducing the drag on the vehicle.

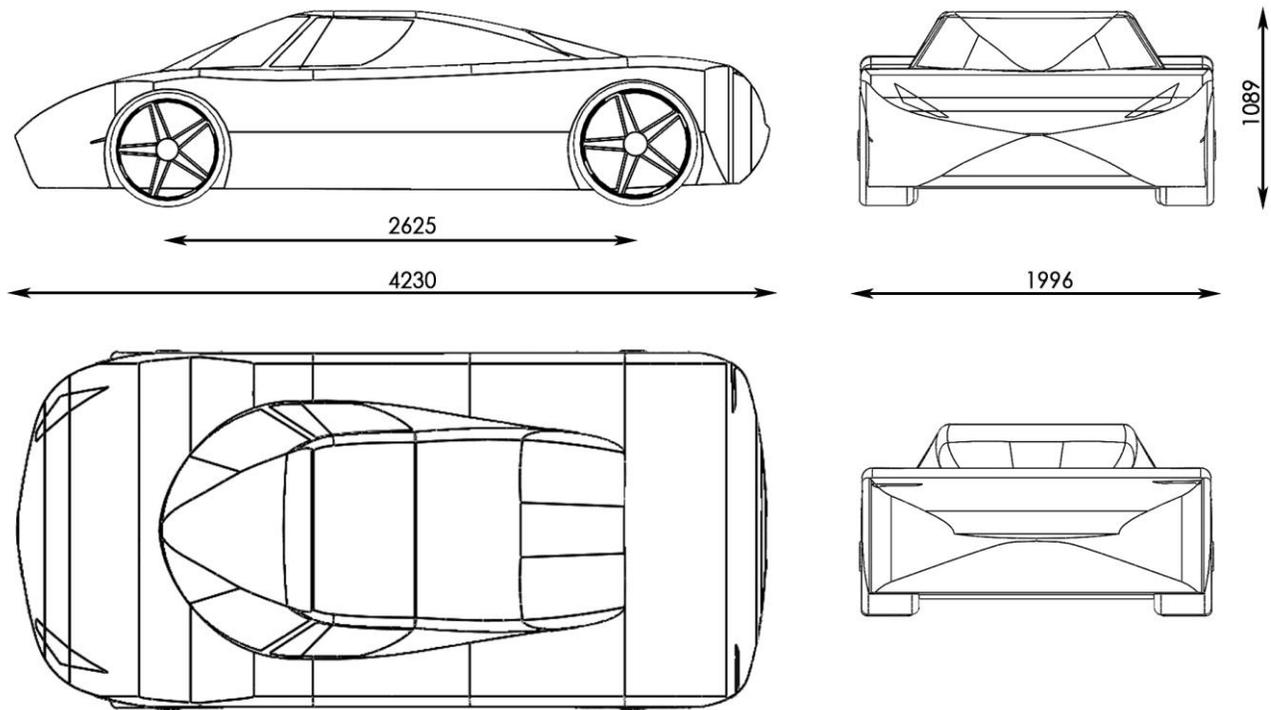


Fig. 5 Diffuser in a car [14]

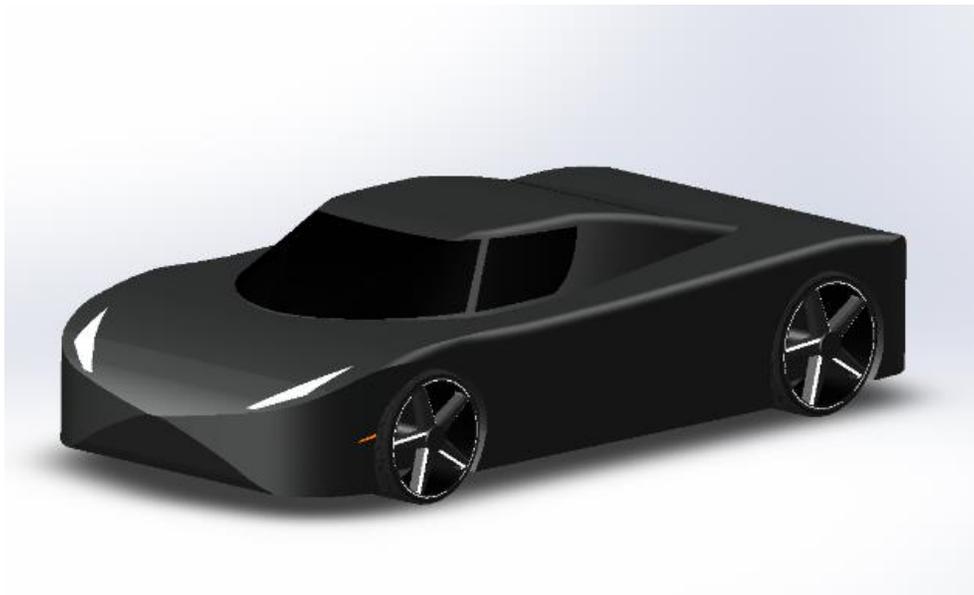
2 Geometric modelling

2.1 Baseline Model GT

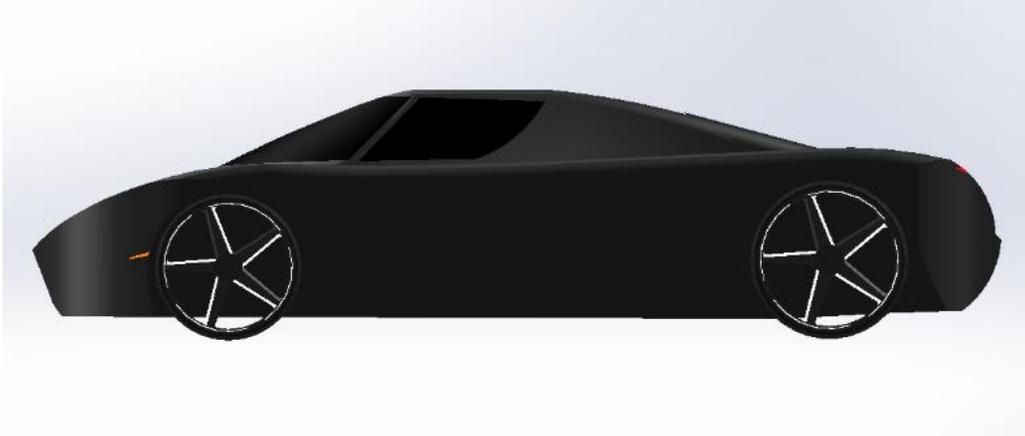
The vehicle used for simulation is shown in Fig. 6. The three-dimensional car model was developed in SOLIDWORKS v17.0. The baseline model's length, width, height are 4230mm, 1996mm, 1089mm respectively. While the ground clearance is 92mm.



(a) Dimensions Blueprint



(b) Isometric view



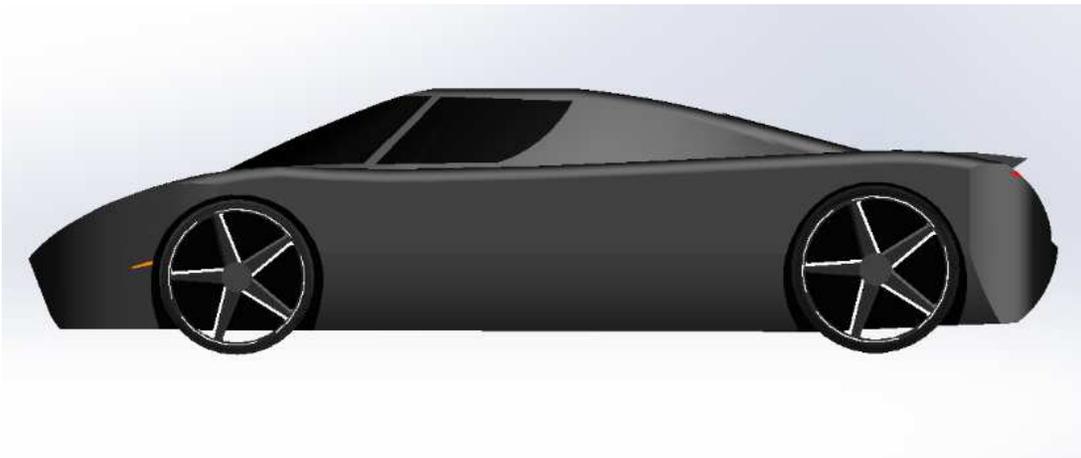
(c) Side view

Fig. 6 Geometric model of the car

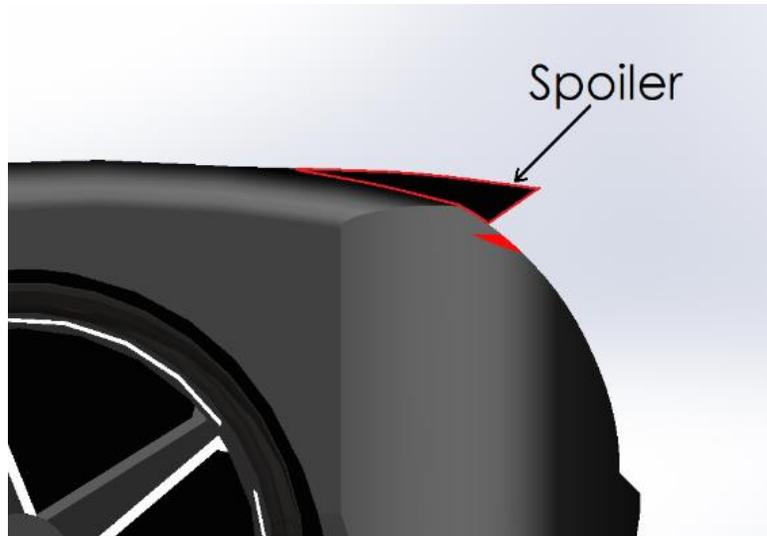
Seven different cases excluding baseline model GT with various add on devices namely, GT with spoiler, GT with wing, GT with diffuser, GT with fins, GT with both spoiler & diffuser, GT with both wing & diffuser and lastly GT with both fins & diffuser have been illustrated below.

2.2 GT with Spoiler

In the baseline GT model, a spoiler has been installed at the rear end of the trunk in Fig. 7 to provide a greater streamlined flow by delaying the flow separation in an attempt to reduce the overall drag coefficient of the car.



(a) Side view

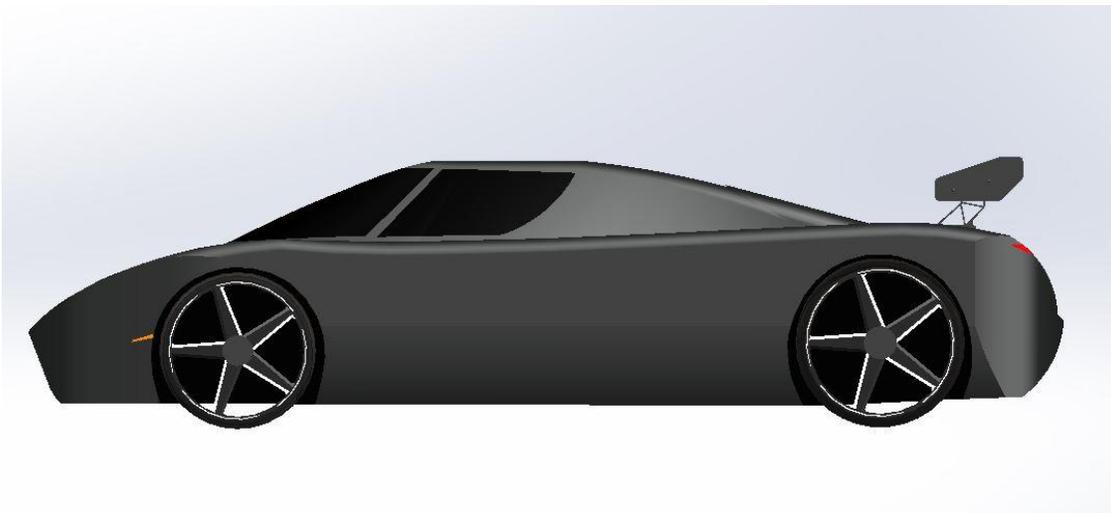


(b) Spoiler

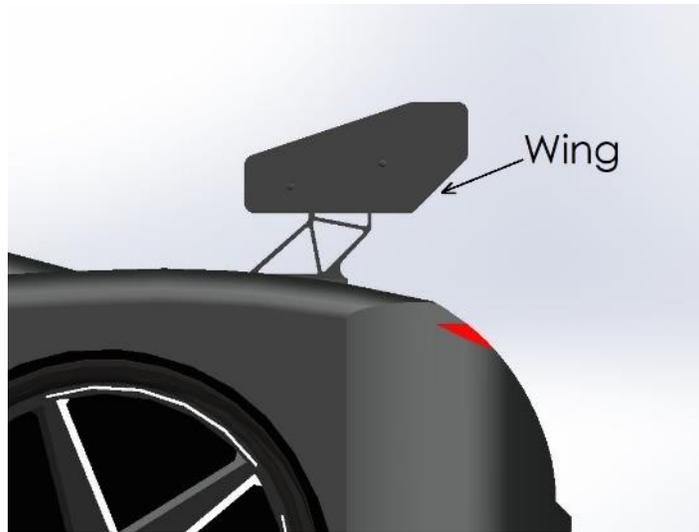
Fig. 7 GT with spoiler

2.3 GT with Wing

A wing 1800mm long span has been installed in the baseline model at the rear end of the trunk as shown in Fig. 8 with an angle of attack of 31.4 degrees. It is expected that the application of the rear wing will increase the downforce in the trade of drag force.



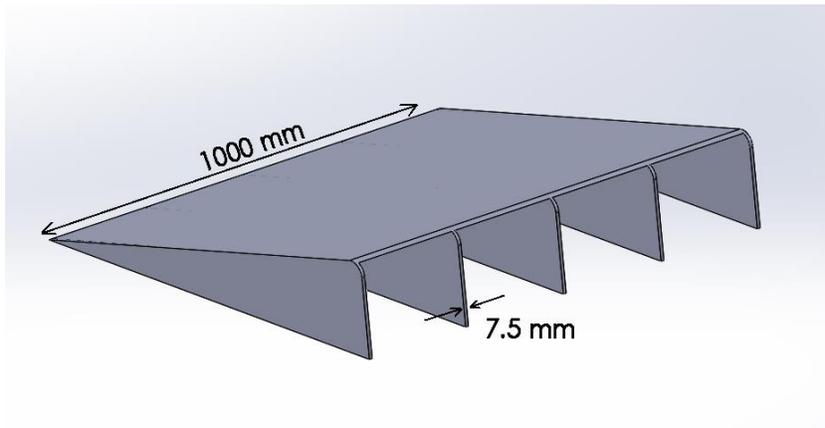
(a) Side view



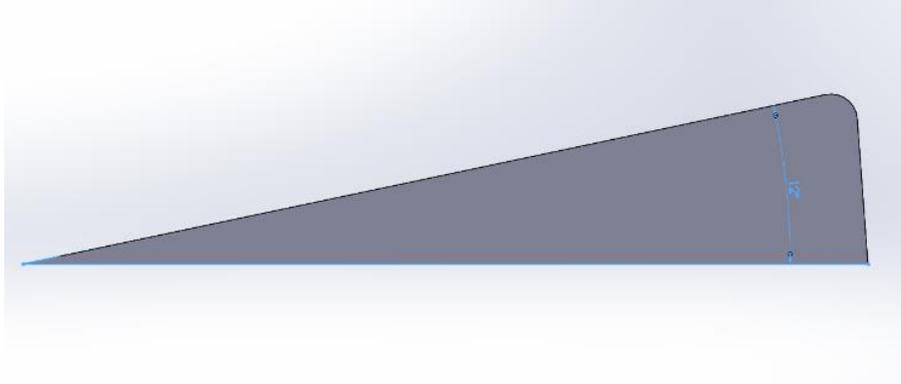
(b) Wing

Fig. 8 GT with wing

2.4 GT with Diffuser



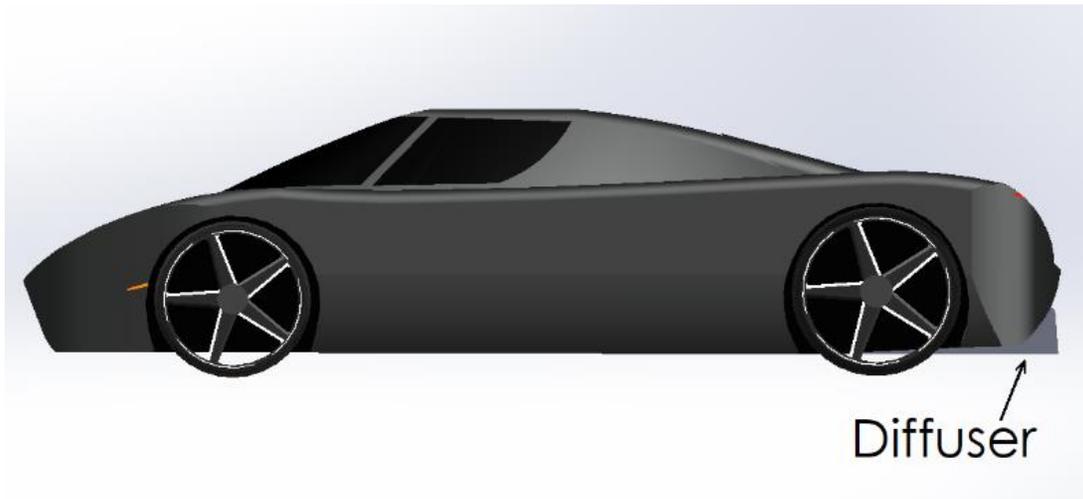
(a) Isometric view



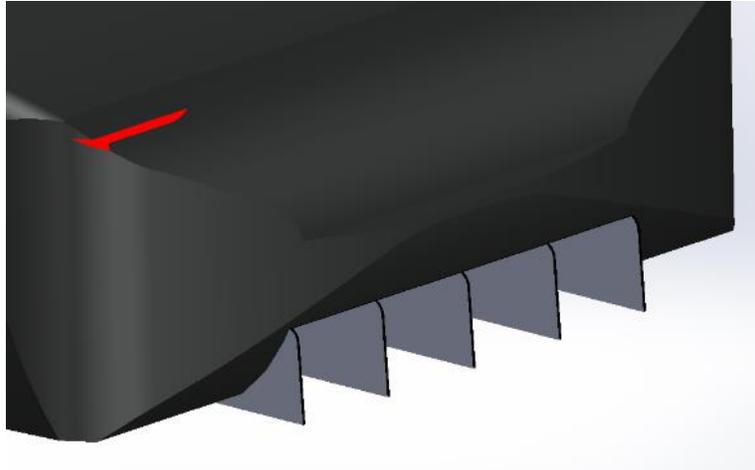
(b) Side view

Fig. 9 Diffuser model

A diffuser is developed of length 1000mm while its angle of inclination is 12 degrees and the width of each teeth is 7.50mm as shown in Fig. 9. A steeper angle of inclination may result in flow separation which will lead to an increase in drag. A lower angle of inclination will be less effective for the required purpose. Diffuser has been installed at the rear of the baseline GT as shown in Fig. 10.



(a) Side view

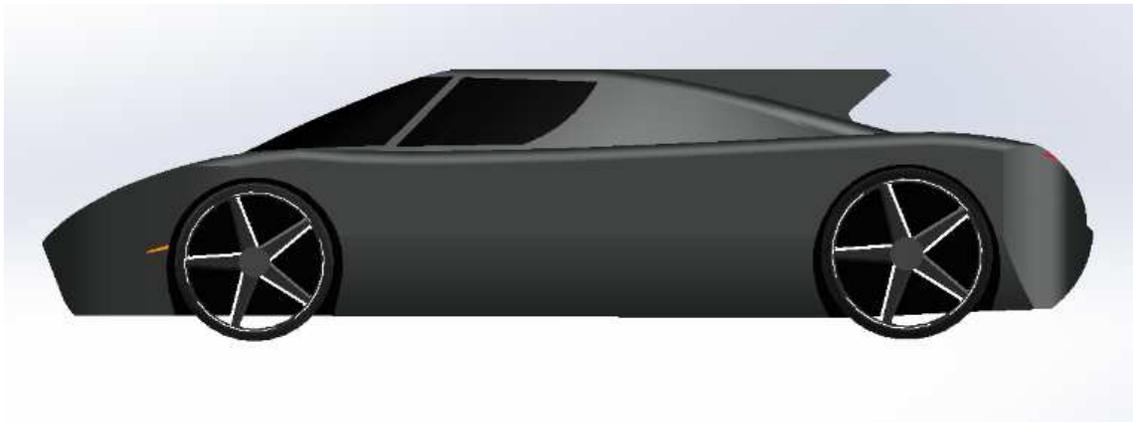


(b) Diffuser

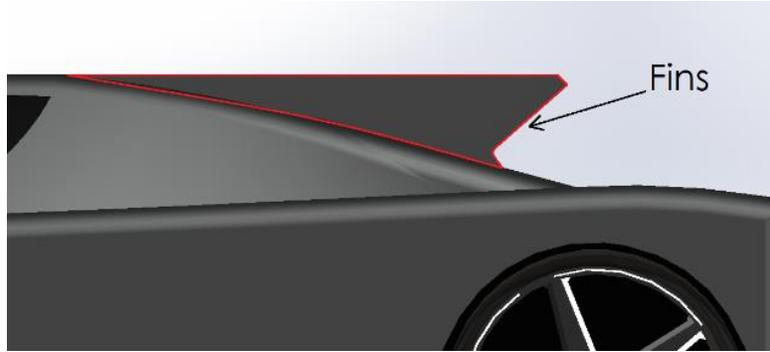
Fig. 10 GT with diffuser

2.5 GT with Fins

The Fins are installed at the rear part of the baseline GT, each of thickness 15mm as shown in Fig. 11 to provide overall stability at high speeds. It is expected that the overall drag coefficient of the vehicle will be decreased by the application of the fins.



(a) Side view

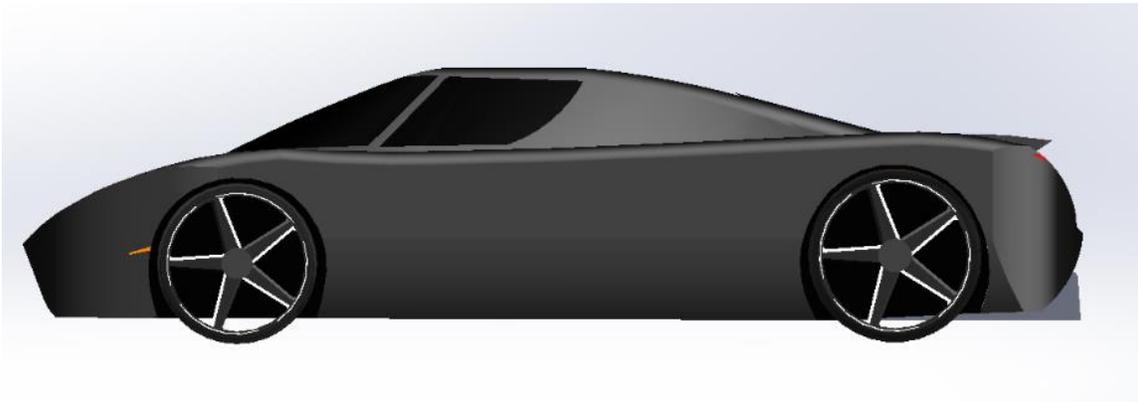


(b) Fins

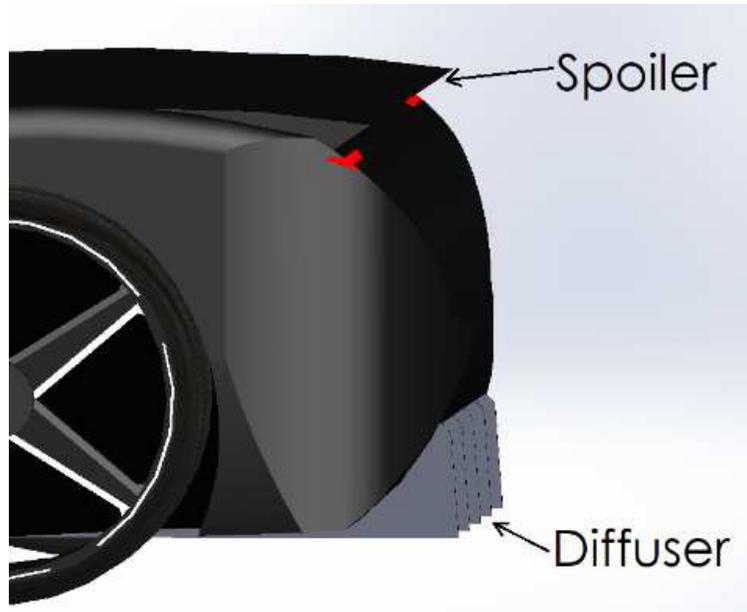
Fig. 11 GT with fins

2.6 GT with Spoiler and Diffuser

In the baseline GT model, both spoiler and diffuser are installed as shown in Fig. 12. It is expected that the combined aerodynamic devices will reduce the drag coefficient of the vehicle by a greater margin.



(a) Side view

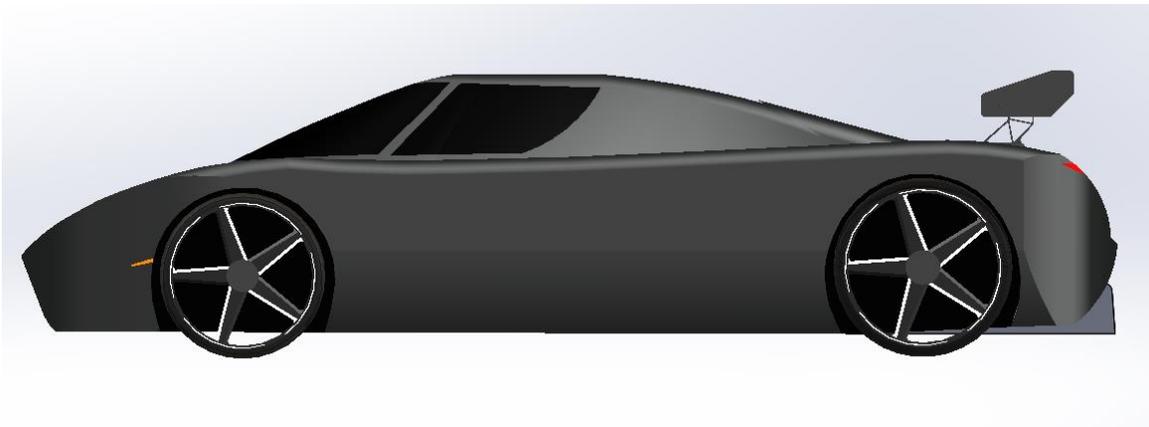


(b) Spoiler and diffuser

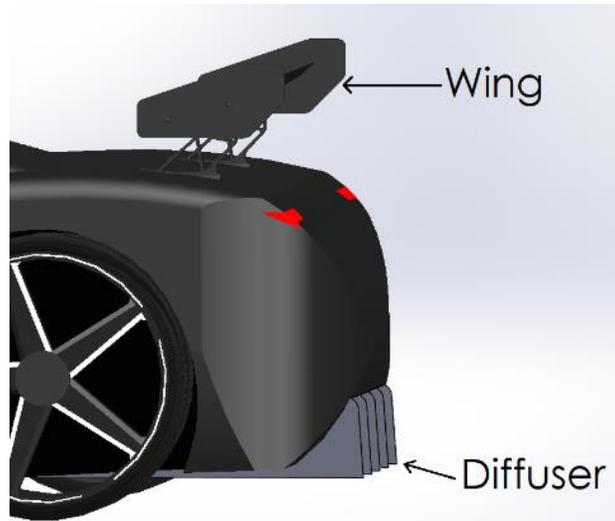
Fig. 12 GT with spoiler and diffuser

2.7 GT with Wing and Diffuser

In the baseline GT model, both wing and diffuser are installed as shown in Fig. 13. Application of both of these aerodynamic devices will provide downforce as well as a reduction in drag.



(a) Side view

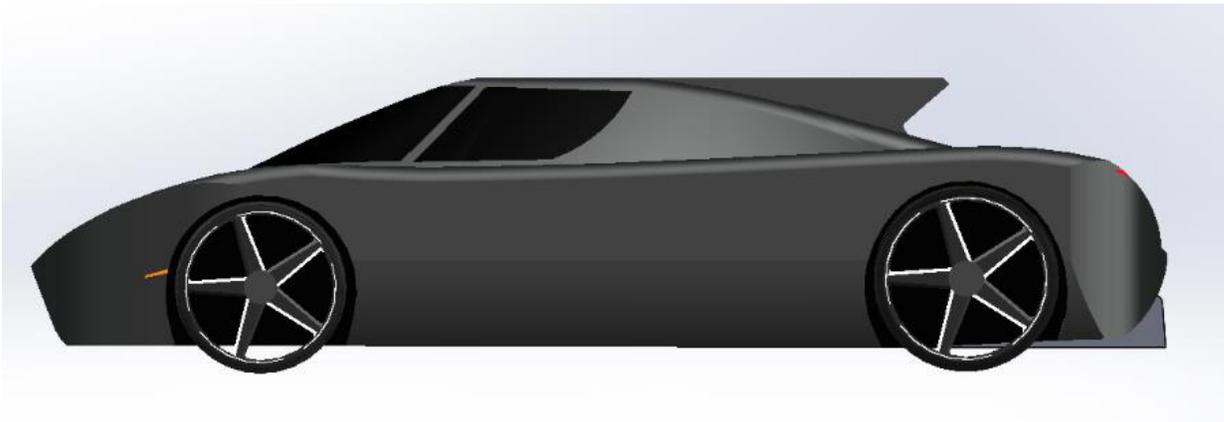


(b) Wing and diffuser

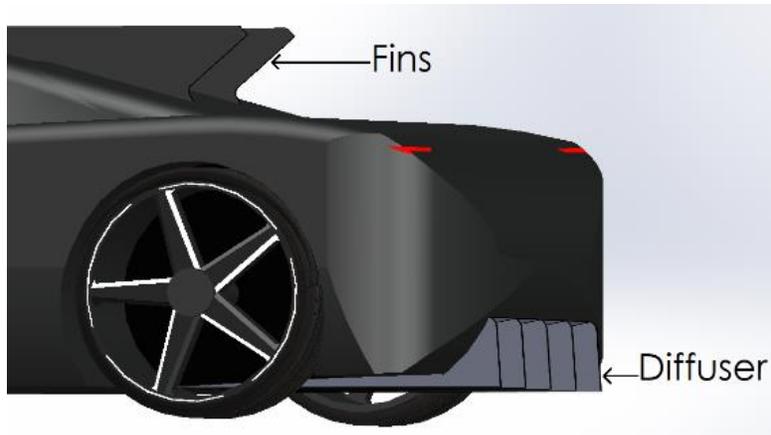
Fig. 13 GT with wing and diffuser

2.8 GT with Fins and Diffuser

In the baseline GT model, both fins and diffuser are installed as shown in Fig. 14. It is expected that the application of both of these aerodynamic devices would help in providing stability and reducing the overall drag coefficient.



(a) Side view



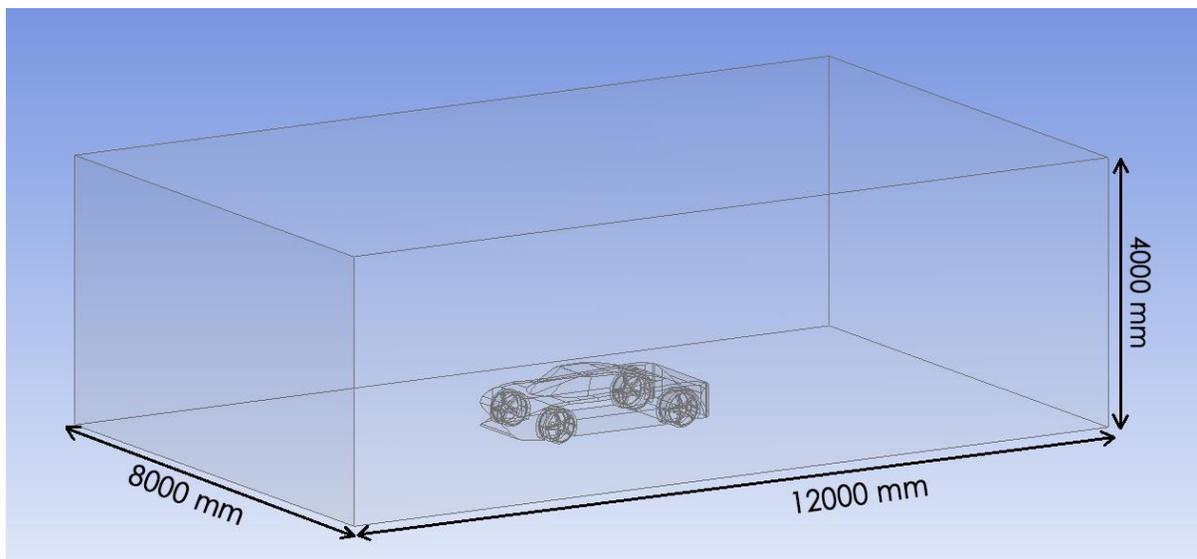
(b) Fins and diffuser

Fig. 14 GT with fins and diffuser

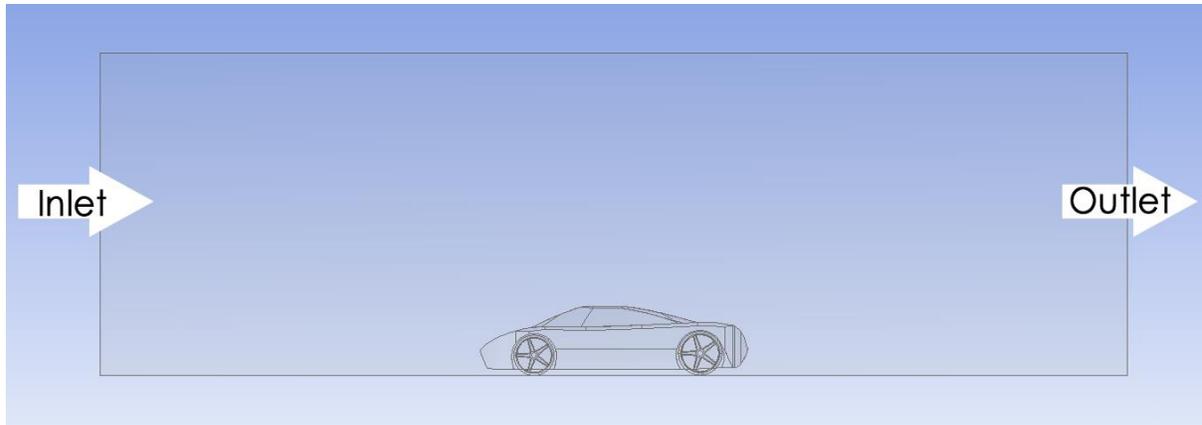
3 Simulation

3.1 Methodology

The three-dimensional car model was imported to ANSYS™ workbench. Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) was carried out in the FLUENT module. In Design Modeler, an enclosure is developed of dimensions 12000 X 4000 X 8000 mm to form a virtual wind tunnel as shown in Fig. 15.



(a) Isometric View



(b) Side View

Fig. 15 Enclosure

3.2 Meshing

An appropriate mesh was developed using ANSYS™ Mesh Tool. The mesh was observed to be coarser at the inner domain and finer at the contact region with the vehicle as shown in Fig. 16. A total of 210681 nodes and 1081239 elements were formed after the meshing was done.

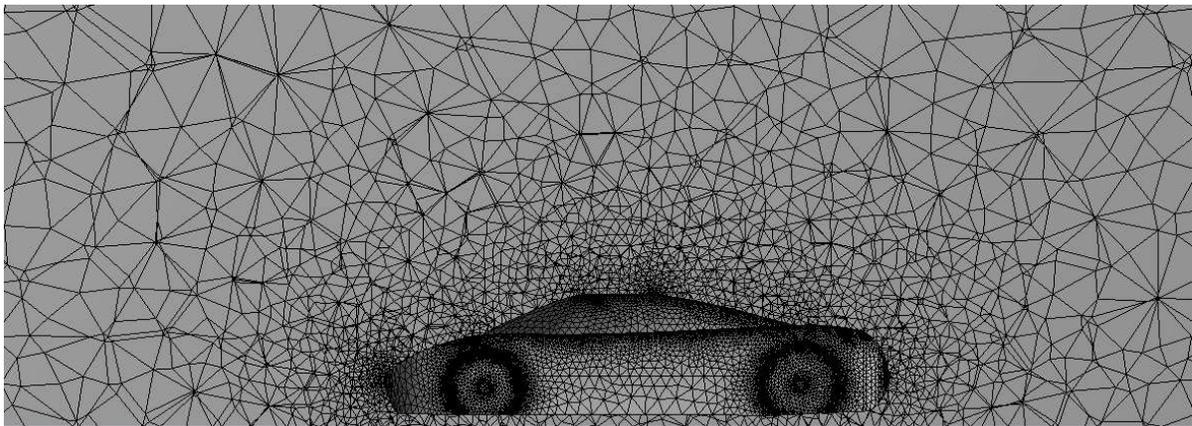


Fig. 16 Meshed model

3.3 Boundary Conditions

The numerical simulation was done in commercial code FLUENT [16]. Due to its stability and ease of convergence, the Standard k-epsilon model was selected as a turbulence model [18-19]. In most high-Reynolds-number flows, such as in this particular research, the wall function approach substantially saves computational resources, because the

viscosity-affected near-wall region, in which the solution variables change most rapidly, does not need to be resolved. The wall function approach is popular because it is economical, robust, and reasonably accurate. It is a practical option for the near-wall treatments for industrial flow simulations [20]. The turbulence kinetic energy, k , and its rate of dissipation, epsilon ϵ , are obtained from the following transport equations [21]:

$$\frac{\partial(\rho k)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho k u_i)}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_k} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right] + 2\mu_t E_{ij} E_{ij} - \rho \epsilon \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho \epsilon)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho \epsilon u_i)}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_\epsilon} \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial x_j} \right] + C_{1\epsilon} \frac{\epsilon}{k} 2\mu_t E_{ij} E_{ij} - C_{2\epsilon} \rho \frac{\epsilon^2}{k} \quad (2)$$

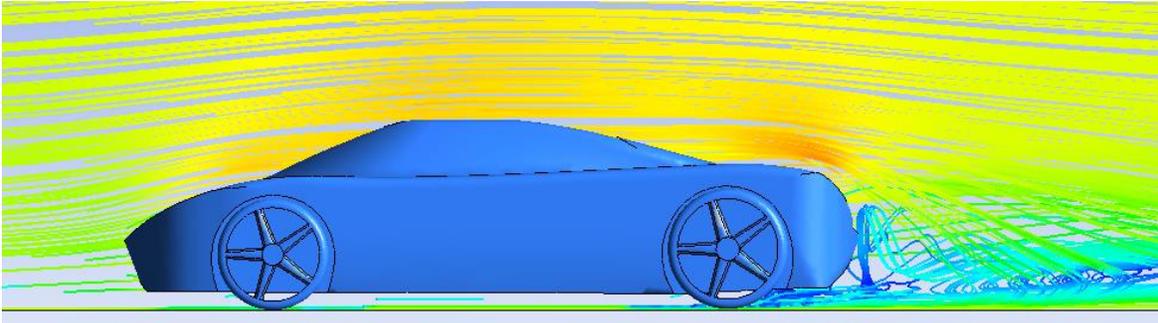
In these equations, u_i represents the velocity component in corresponding direction, E_{ij} represents the represents component of rate of deformation, μ_t represents the eddy viscosity. $C_{1\epsilon}$, and $C_{2\epsilon}$ are the constants. σ_k and σ_ϵ are the turbulent Prandtl numbers for k and ϵ respectively. Values of constant $C_{1\epsilon}$ is 1.44, $C_{2\epsilon}$ is 1.92, σ_k is 1.00 and σ_ϵ is 1.30. The coupled scheme was set as the iterative algorithm and the residual value was set to 0.001. The frontal surface area of the vehicle is 1.99820 m². A constant velocity boundary condition was selected for the inlet boundary. Since the majority of these devices make a difference at higher speeds, thus inlet velocity is kept at 150 kmph. Ground was selected as moving wall with a similar speed of 150 kmph to imitate the road. The outlet was set to constant pressure conditions. Boundary Conditions used for the simulation are listed below in Table 1.

Table 1. Boundary conditions

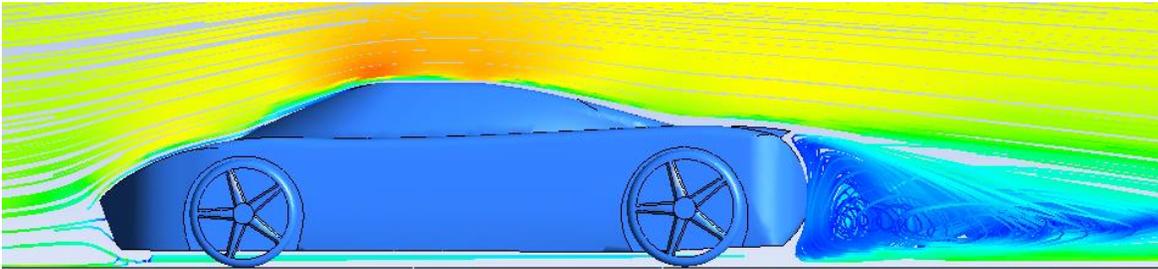
Region	Boundary condition
Inlet	Velocity inlet, $v = 150$ km/h
Outlet	Pressure outlet, reference pressure = 0 Pa
Vehicle Surface	No slip wall
Top and side	No slip wall
Ground	Moving Wall, $v = 150$ km/h
Temperature	288.16 K

4 Results and discussions

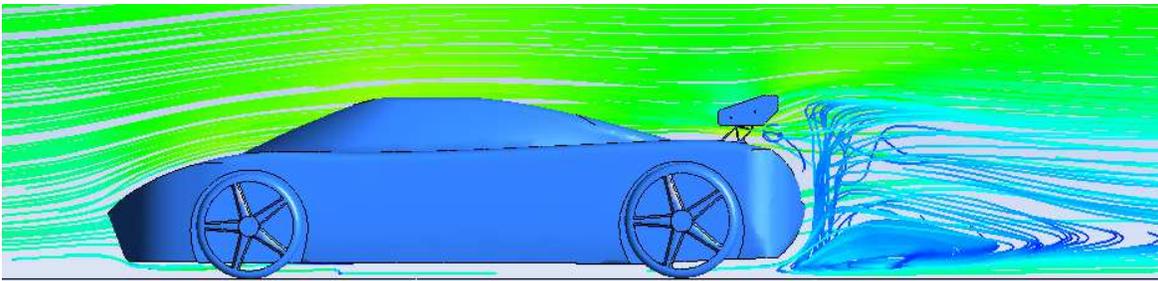
All the designed car models with different and combined aerodynamic devices are simulated in ANSYS™ 17.0 Fluent. The results of the drag coefficients obtained are discussed below.



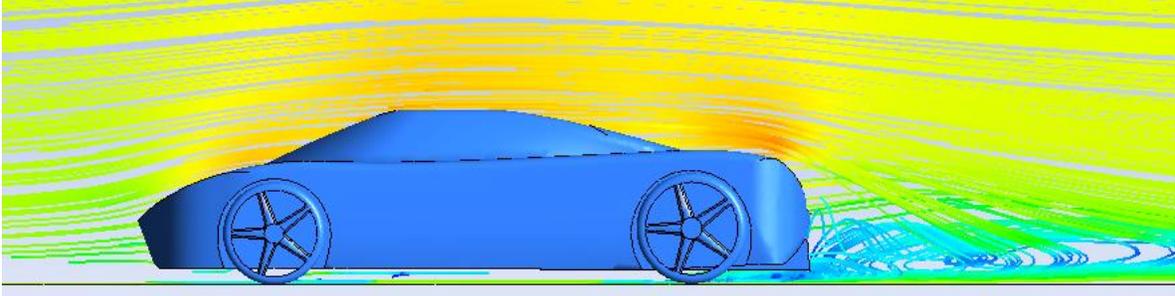
(a) GT baseline



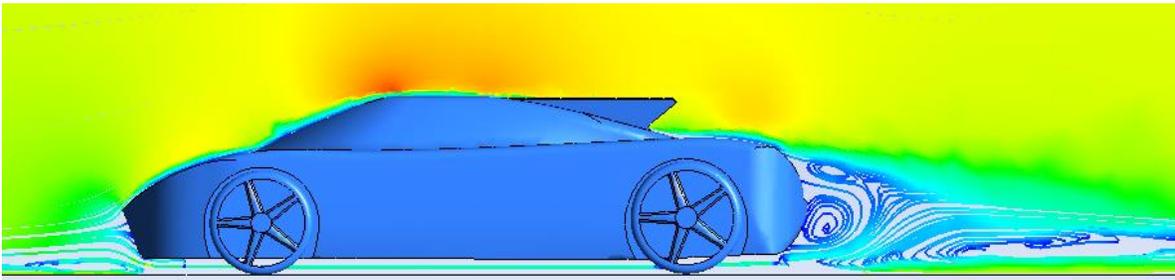
(b) GT with spoiler



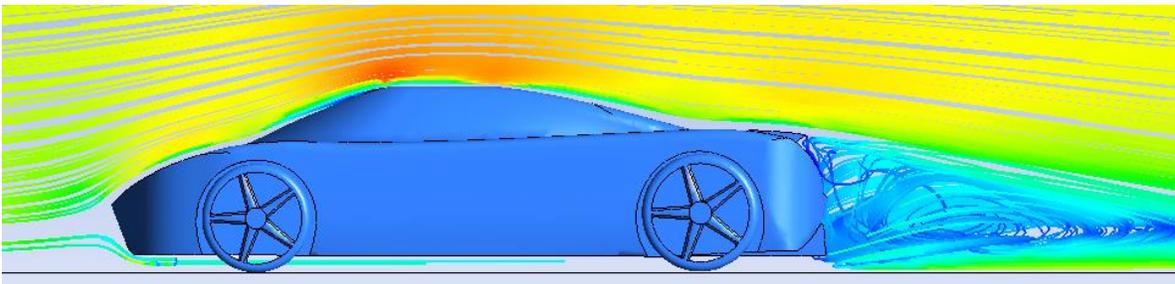
(c) GT with wing



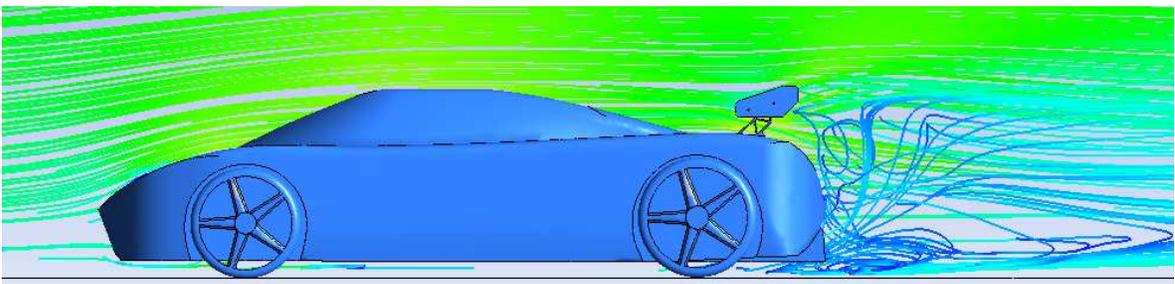
(d) GT with diffuser



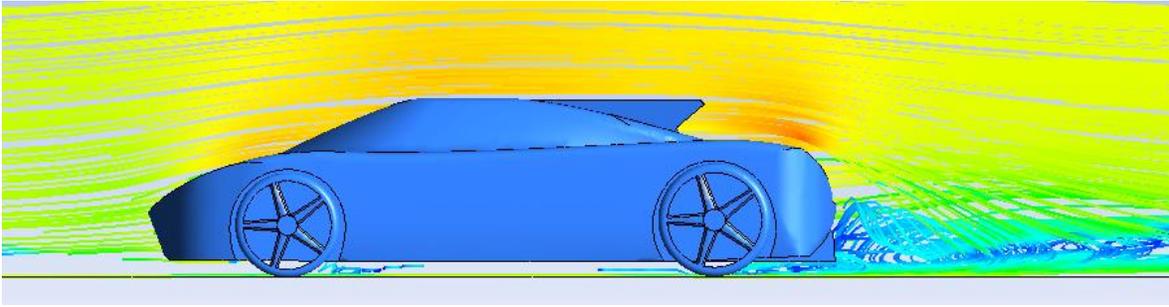
(e) GT with fins



(f) GT with spoiler and diffuser



(g) GT with wing and diffuser

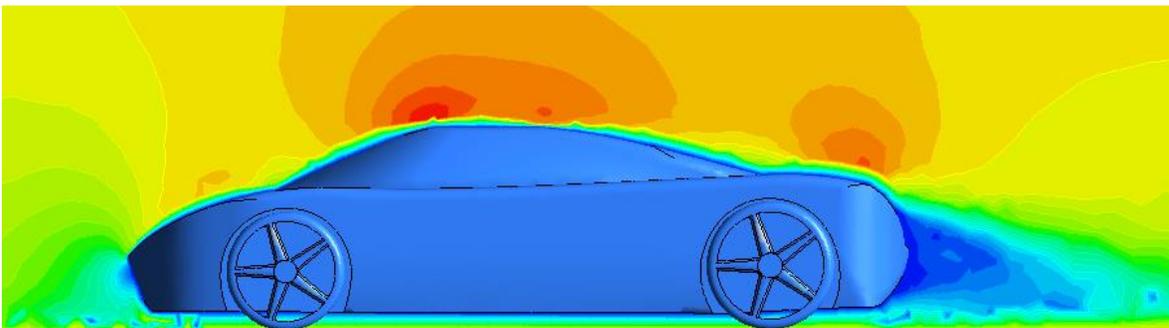


(h) GT with fins and diffuser

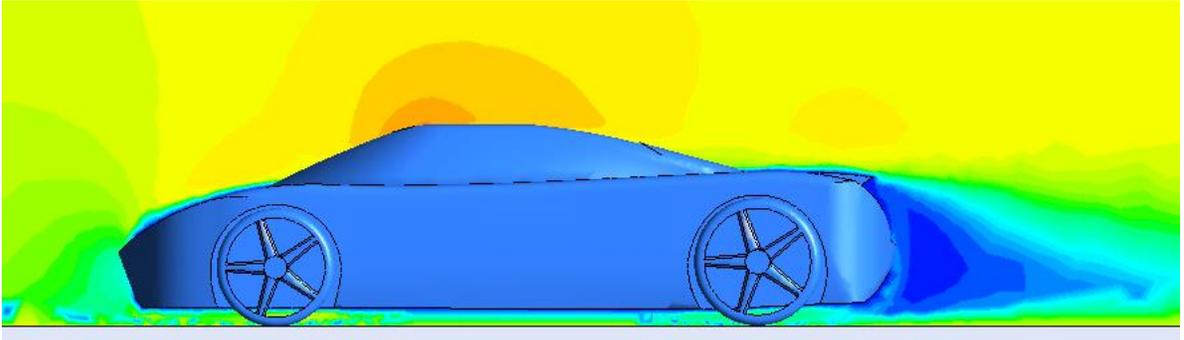
Fig. 17 Streamlines after vehicle for different cases

Figure 17 depicts the streamlines plot derived from the simulation for different cases. As seen from the streamlines plot above, minimum flow separation is favorable which subsequently leads to lesser turbulence. The amount of turbulence created behind the rear region of the car determines the magnitude of the drag force. In the case of **GT with Wing** Fig. 17 (c), maximum flow separation is observed which has led to maximum turbulence, thus maximum drag force. On the other hand, the application of the **Spoiler** Fig. 17 (b) on the baseline model reduced the turbulence at the back, thus drag force is also reduced considerably. Moreover, the addition of **Diffuser** Fig. 17 (d) to the baseline model accounted for streamlined flow, which reduced the drag force. In the combination of these two in the case of **GT with Spoiler and Diffuser** Fig. 17 (f), it is evident from the streamlines that the least turbulence is generated, which further reduced the drag coefficient minutely, thus the least drag force out of all the cases stated above.

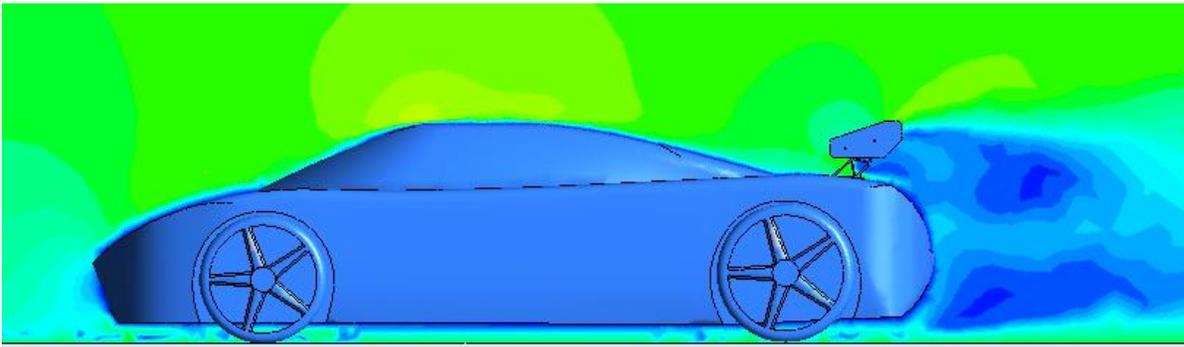
Figure 18 shows the velocity contour for all the cases. From velocity contours, the re-circulation zone is visualized behind the vehicle. The minimum the recirculation zone, the least turbulence created which subsequently leads to minimized drag.



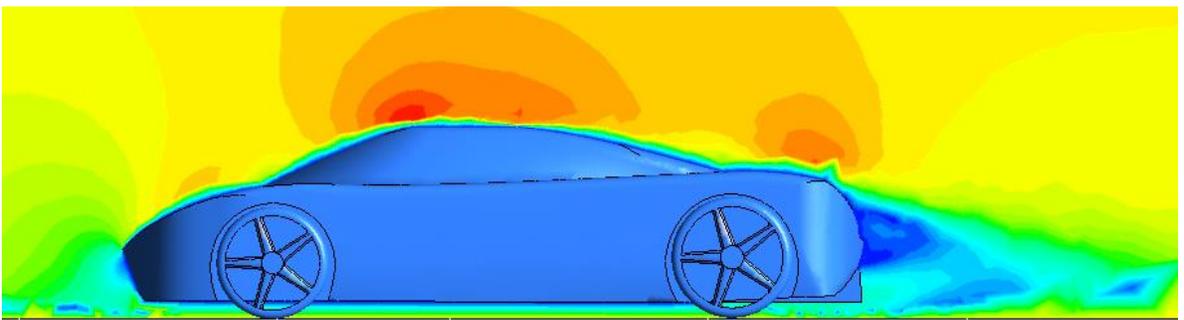
(a) GT baseline



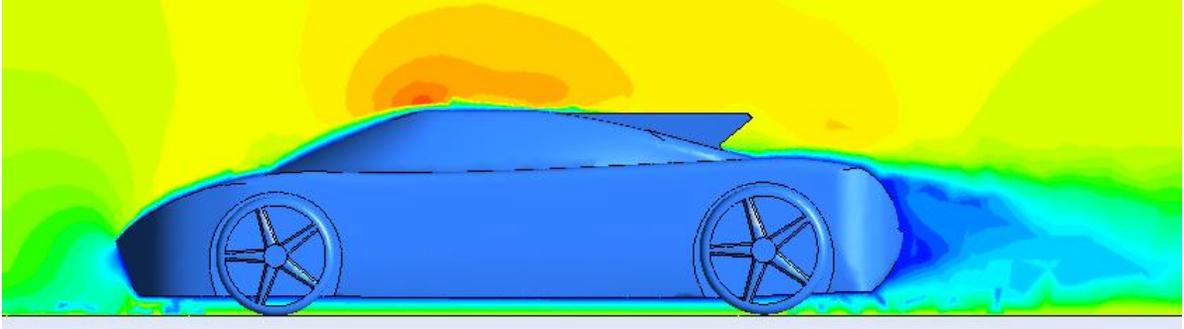
(b) GT with spoiler



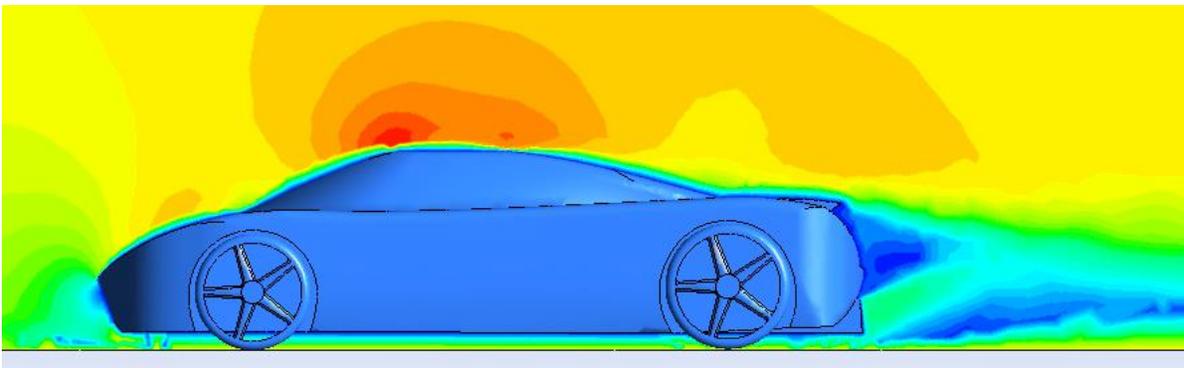
(c) GT with wing



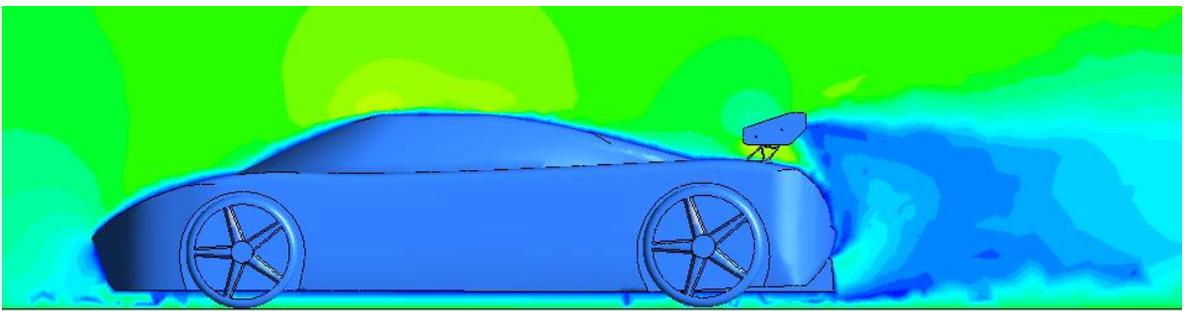
(d) GT with diffuser



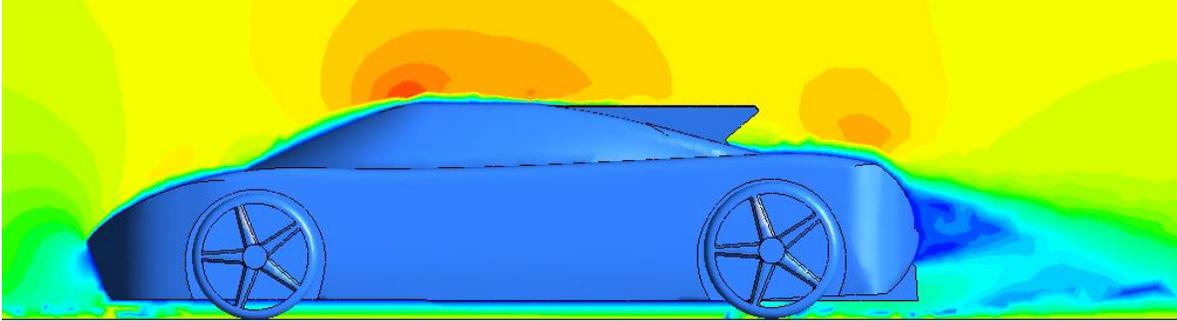
(e) GT with fins



(f) GT with spoiler and diffuser



(g) GT with wing and diffuser



(h) GT with fins and diffuser

Fig. 18 Velocity contours behind the vehicle for different cases

From velocity contours derived from the simulation, it is evident that in the case of **GT with Wing** Fig. 18 (c), there is a large re-circulation zone extending from the bottom of the trunk to the wing's edge. Thus, it has contributed to the maximum drag force. Moreover, the addition of a **Spoiler** Fig. 18 (b), the recirculation zone is reduced from the baseline model, which reduced the drag force considerably. On the application of **Diffuser** Fig. 18 (d), the recirculation zone is reduced, accounting for more teardrop shape with less flow separation, which reduced the drag force. Furthermore, the combination of these two in the case of **GT with Spoiler and Diffuser** Fig.18 (f), the recirculation zone is small, which has contributed to the even lesser drag out of all the cases. Moreover, as seen from the above images, it can be deduced that diffuser tends to decrease the recirculation zone to have a more teardrop shape. Thus, organizing the flow and eventually drag coefficient of the vehicle is reduced. **Fig. 19 & 20 shows the comparison of the drag coefficient and lift coefficient respectively for different cases.**

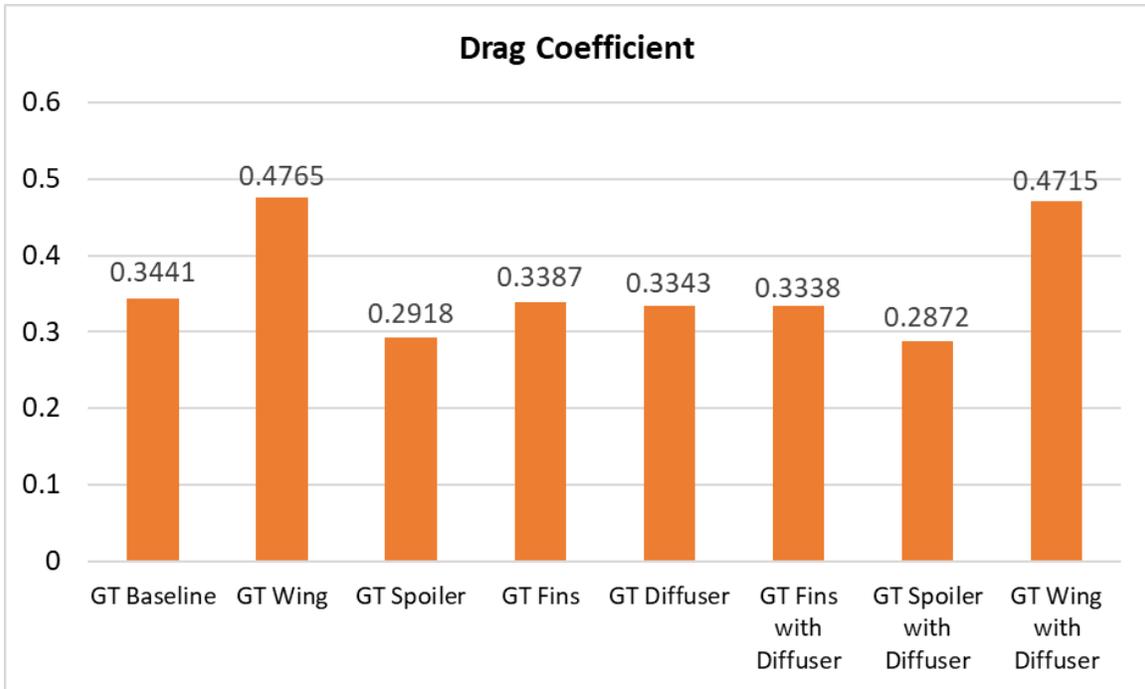


Fig. 19 Comparison of the drag coefficient for different cases

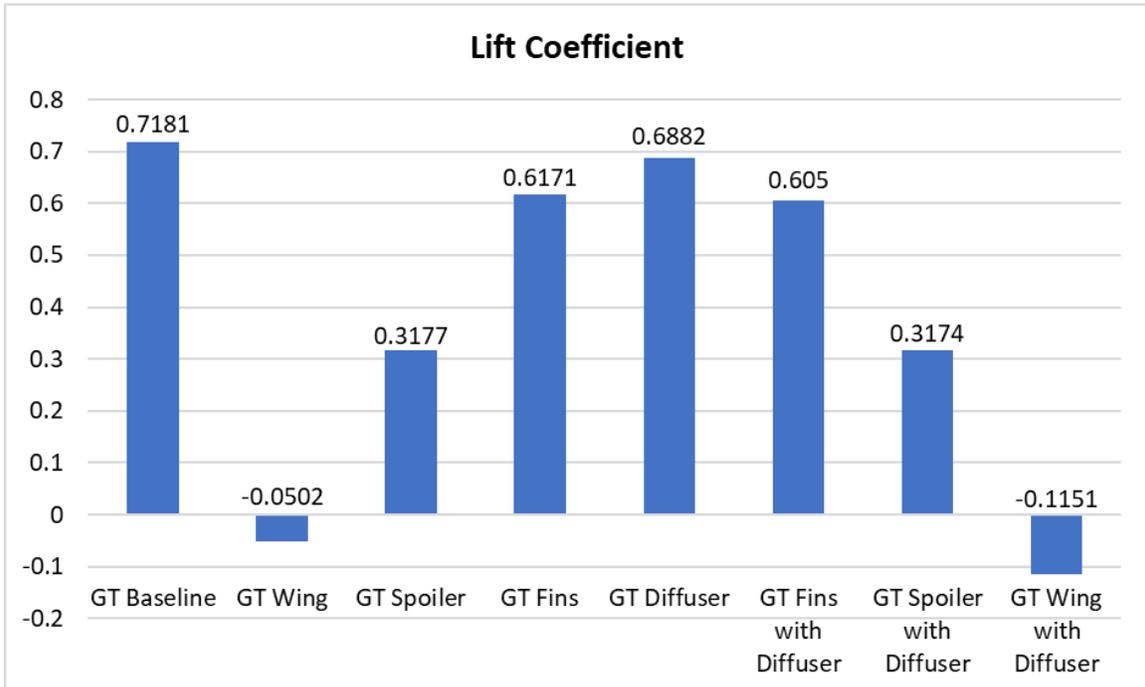


Fig. 20 Comparison of the lift coefficient for different cases

Table 2. Drag coefficient, Lift coefficient and the percentage reduction from the baseline**GT for different cases**

S.No.	Model	Drag Coefficient	Lift Coefficient	Drag Coefficient Reduction (%)	Lift Coefficient Reduction (%)
1.	GT Baseline	0.3441	0.7181	0	0
2.	GT Wing	0.4765	-0.0502	+38.47	-106.99
3.	GT Spoiler	0.2918	0.3177	-15.19	-55.75
4.	GT Fins	0.3387	0.6171	-1.56	-14.06
5.	GT Diffuser	0.3343	0.6882	-2.84	-4.16
6.	GT Fins with Diffuser	0.3338	0.605	-2.99	-15.74
7.	GT Spoiler with Diffuser	0.2872	0.3174	-16.53	-55.8
8.	GT Wing with Diffuser	0.4715	-0.1151	+37.02	-116.02

From Table 2 and Figures 17 & 18, it can be found that the maximum drag is in the case of the **GT Wing**. By application of rear **diffusers**, the overall drag of **GT Wing with diffuser** is reduced by a little margin. Secondly, the drag in the **Baseline GT** was further reduced by **diffuser** by a considerable margin. The minimum drag is observed in the case of **GT Spoiler with diffuser**.

Table 3 and Figure 21 shows the trend in drag force for different speeds. Three different speeds are considered viz 70 kmph, 150 kmph and 300 kmph for considering multiple scenarios. The graph validates the theory that drag force increases exponentially with the increase in speed.

Table 3. Drag Force comparison at different speeds for different cases

S.No.	Model	Drag Force at 70 kmph (N)	Drag Force at 150 kmph (N)	Drag Force at 300 kmph (N)
1.	GT Baseline	159.22	731.23	2924.58
2.	GT Wing	220.48	1012.54	4049.88
3.	GT Spoiler	135.02	620.1	2480.07
4.	GT Fins	156.72	719.71	2878.68
5.	GT Diffuser	154.68	710.36	2841.29
6.	GT Fins with Diffuser	154.45	709.47	2837.04
7.	GT Spoiler with Diffuser	132.89	610.31	2440.97
8.	GT Wing with Diffuser	218.17	1002.009	4007.38

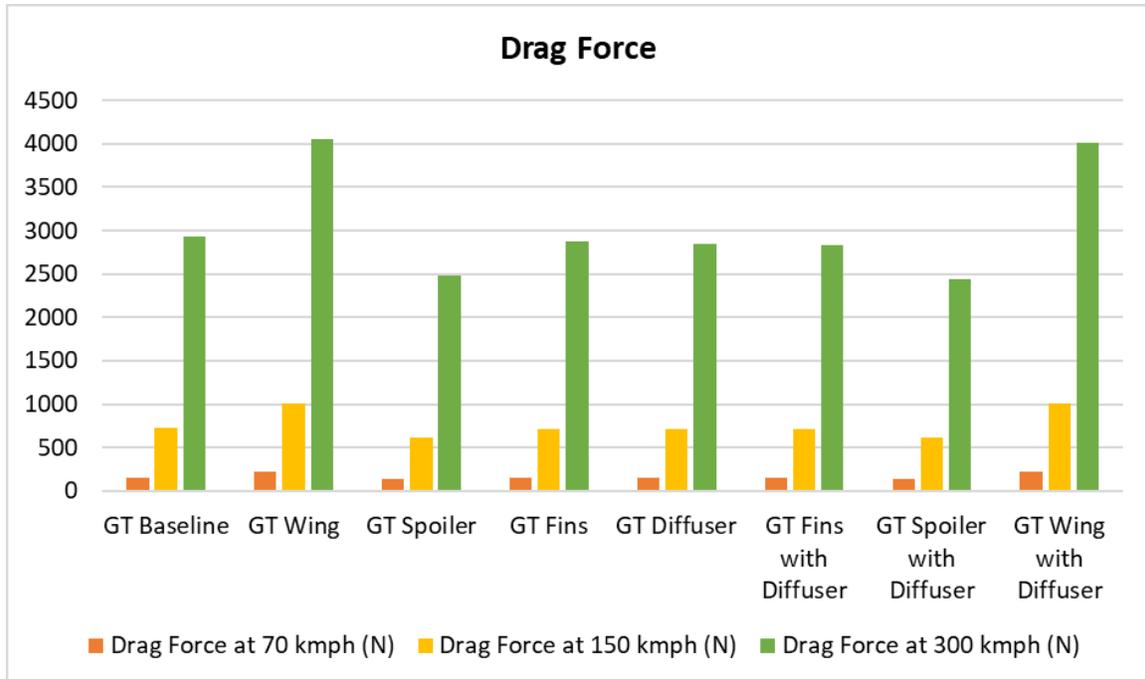


Fig. 21 Comparison of the drag force at different speeds for different cases

In similar context, Table 4 and Figure 22 shows the trend in lift force for different speeds. Three different speeds are considered viz 70 kmph, 150 kmph and 300 kmph for considering multiple scenarios. The trend in graph shows that the lift force increases exponentially with the increase in speed. But in the case of **GT Wing** and **GT Wing with Diffuser**, it is observed that negative lift or downforce is much prominent in both these cases. It is useful for having increased traction with road which subsequently leads to increased cornering speed. But this will increase the drag (as stated in Fig. 21) and hinder achieving the potential top speed. Thus, this aerodynamic setup is usually preferred in closed circuit races where top speed requirement isn't much, but cornering speed is of primary concern.

Table 4. Lift Force comparison at different speeds for different cases

S.No.	Model	Lift Force at 70 kmph (N)	Lift Force at 150 kmph (N)	Lift Force at 300 kmph (N)
1.	GT Baseline	332.27	1525.89	6103.29
2.	GT Wing	-23.22	-106.8	-426.66
3.	GT Spoiler	147.005	675.17	2700.2
4.	GT Fins	285.54	1311.31	5244.87
5.	GT Diffuser	318.44	1462.42	5849.16
6.	GT Fins with Diffuser	279.94	1285.53	5142.03
7.	GT Spoiler with Diffuser	146.86	674.49	2697.65
8.	GT Wing with Diffuser	-53.25	-244.73	-978.26

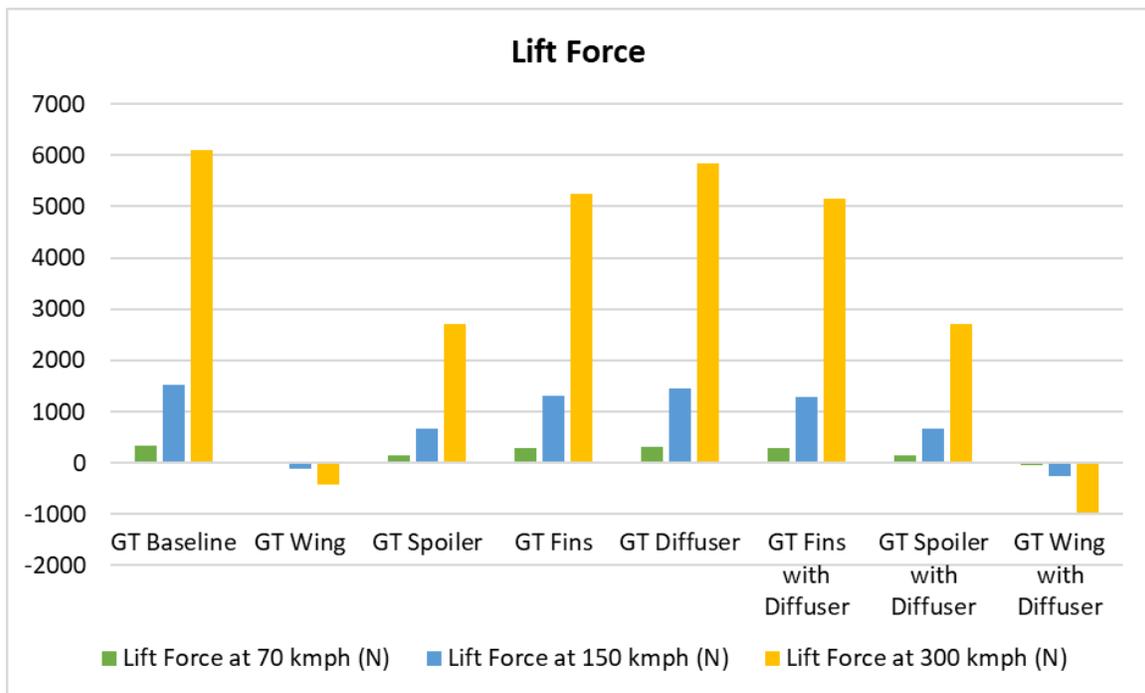


Fig. 22 Comparison of the lift force at different speeds for different cases

5 Conclusions

The constant evolution in the history of vehicle aerodynamics has led to the development of certain devices which led to the enhancement of the overall aerodynamic characteristic of the vehicles. Not only it improves the efficiency of the vehicle but also reduces fuel consumption. The analysis of the baseline GT with different

add on aerodynamic devices was studied by using numerical simulation in this paper. It has been found that aerodynamic drag can be influenced by using different add on devices. In consideration to reduce drag, it is favorable that the flow is attached to the vehicle's body as long as possible. A streamlined body would result in less flow separation which would cause less turbulence. In the case of GT Spoiler with Diffuser, maximum drag reduction of 16.53% is observed. Although other devices like fins also reduced drag to a much extent, they may pose a different functionality such as high-speed stability by channeling flow at rear accordingly. Wings have altogether a different function. It indeed increased the drag but its prime function is to provide downforce at the cost of increased drag, it is much like a trade-off. Diffusers on the other hand decreased the drag whenever applied in different cases. In conclusion, it may be regarded as proper optimization can lead to better aerodynamics of the vehicle in different scenarios.

6 Nomenclature

V	Velocity of the body
F_D	Drag force
F_L	Lift force
ρ	Density of the fluid medium (air)
A	Frontal area of the body facing the fluid
C_D	Coefficient of drag of the body
C_L	Coefficient of lift of the body

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Authors' contributions

The contribution of the authors to this work is equivalent. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article with appropriated citations.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Author details

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering, Delhi Technological University, Delhi, India.

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5th October 2020

To,

The Reviewers

Advances in Aerodynamics

Respected Reviewers,

We would like to thank you for taking out time and effort in evaluating the manuscript. We strongly believe that your valuable feedbacks will improve the overall quality of this research work. We have addressed each and every comment received with a response on the next page as rebuttal sheet. We look forward to hearing from you regarding our submission. We would be glad to respond to any further questions and comments that you may have.

Yours Sincerely

Devang S. Nath

Delhi Technological University

devangsnath98@gmail.com

Reviewer 1

Comment	Response
This research aims to examine the effects of different add on devices on the vehicle to reduce drag and make the vehicle aerodynamically streamlined. The article is very interesting.	The authors are very thankful to respected reviewer for such motivational and valuable feedback.
Some conclusive descriptions should be added to the abstract part.	The authors are very thankful for the comment of the learned reviewer. As per the comment from the reviewer, the authors have incorporated the conclusive part in the abstract.
Can the authors add some analysis at different vehicle speeds? To compare at different speeds, different models?	The authors are very thankful to respected reviewer. As per the comment from the reviewer, the authors have included the drag force at different speeds for different cases at page 25 namely Table 3 and graphical representation in Fig. 21.
Can the authors add some discussion about Lift Force? The lift force of the improved model should be within a reasonable range.	The authors are very thankful for the comment of the learned reviewer for highlighting the shortcoming in the manuscript. As per the comment from the reviewer, the authors have incorporated the lift force experienced at different speeds for different cases at page 27 namely Table 4 and graphical representation in Fig. 22.

Reviewer 2

Comment	Response
<p>This manuscript presents numerical study of aerodynamic performance of a race car with various devices, which are supposed to alter the aerodynamic drag force. Commercial software packages are employed to build the model and simulate the flow field. Drag forces of the race car with different devices are compared. Although this manuscript presents an interesting work.</p>	<p>The authors are very thankful to respected reviewer for such motivational and valuable feedback.</p>
<p>Considering the high speed of the race car, ground effect is significant affecting the car aerodynamics, especially with the diffuser. However, according to the simulation model in Fig.15, the model is positioned in the middle of the domain and the ground is away from the model, which means the ground effect is not taken into consideration during the simulation. This is not correct for such circumstance and the results are not acceptable.</p>	<p>The authors want to thank respected reviewer for highlighting the shortcoming in the manuscript. As per the comment from the reviewer, all the numerical simulations have been performed again by taking ground effect into consideration. The results have been updated in the manuscript at page 26.</p>
<p>No boundary layer is mentioned in the description or displayed in Fig. 16. For such high fluid speed, boundary layer is one key factor to the reliable simulation of aerodynamic forces. Lacking boundary layer makes the results very questionable.</p>	<p>The authors want to thank learned reviewer for highlighting the shortcoming in the manuscript. The authors have taken care of the comments and carried out the desired changes suggested by the esteemed reviewer. The description about the turbulence model is given on page 17.</p>

Figures

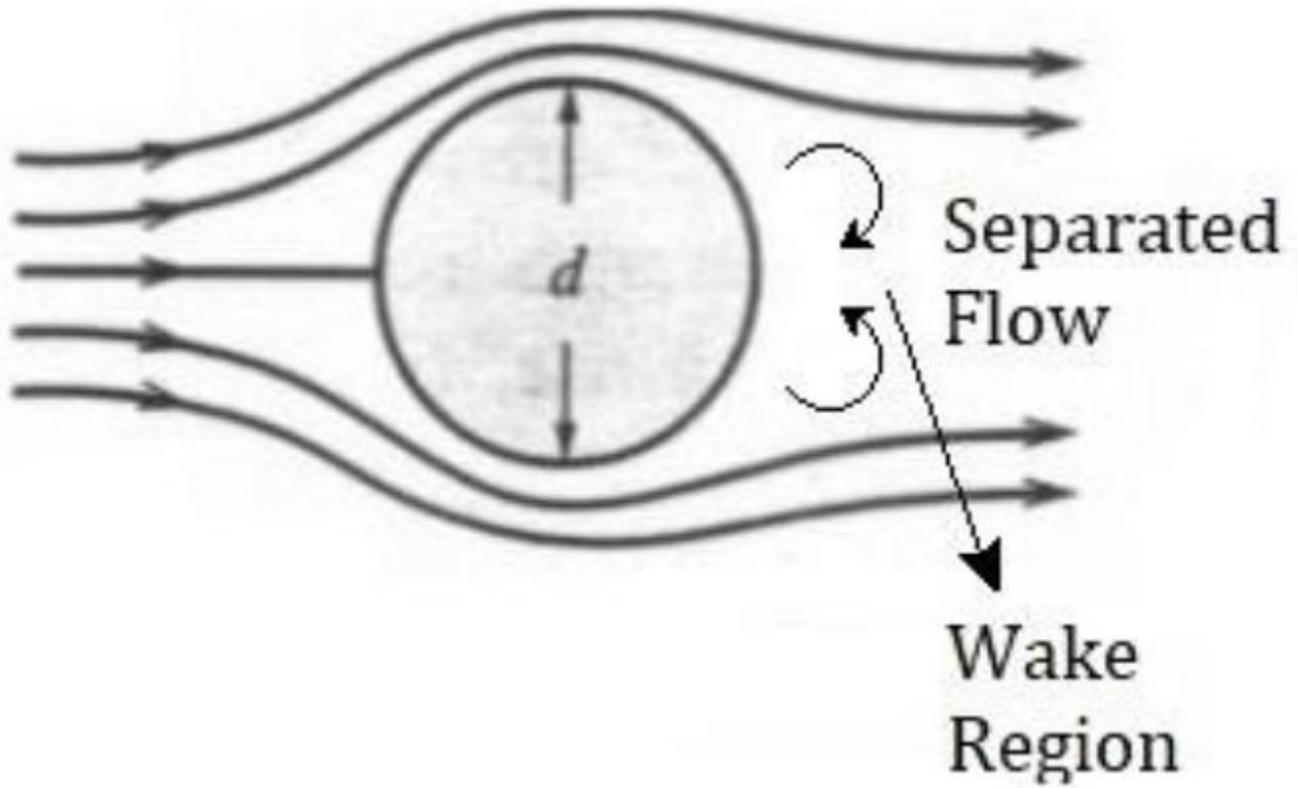


Figure 1

Flow separation and formation of wake region

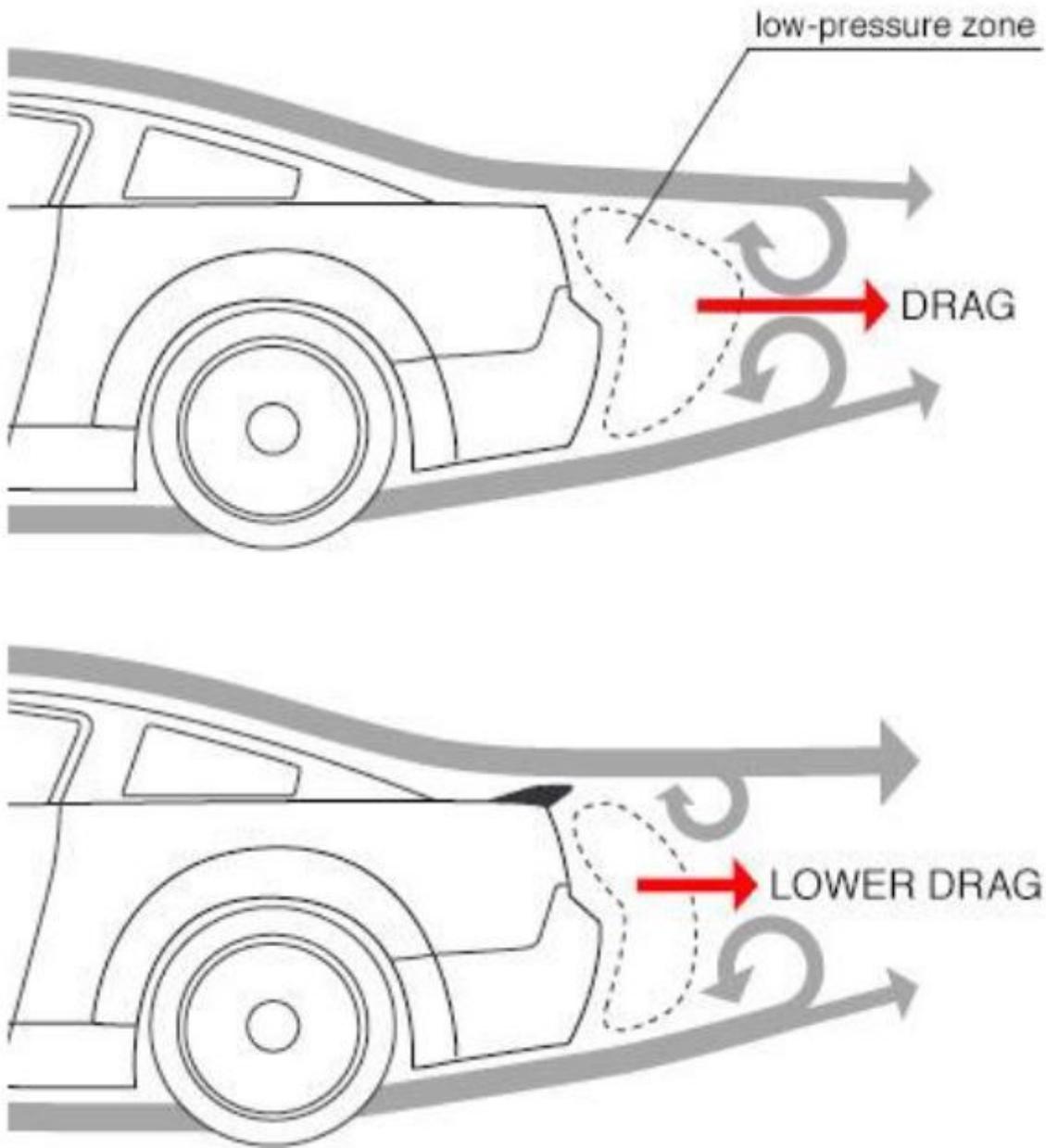


Figure 2

Effect upon drag by using spoiler [10]



Figure 3

Wing at the rear of a car [14]



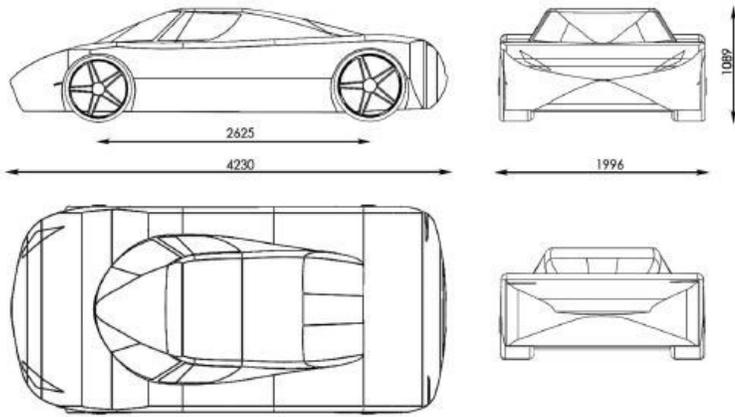
Figure 4

Koenigsegg Jesko Absolut [15]

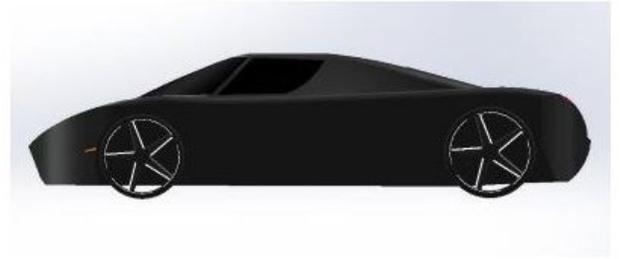


Figure 5

Diffuser in a car [14]



(a) Dimensions Blueprint



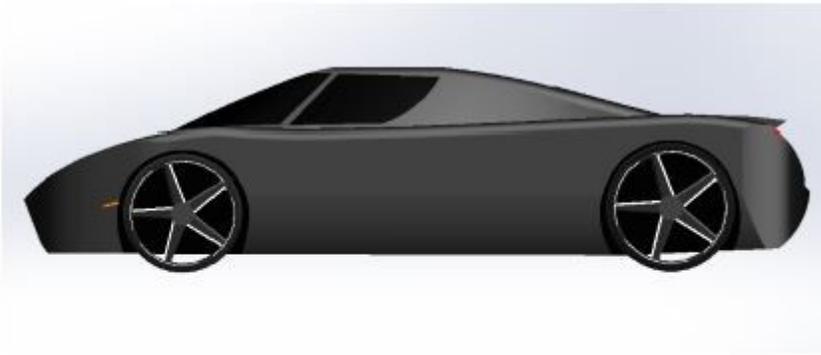
(c) Side view



(b) Isometric view

Figure 6

Geometric model of the car



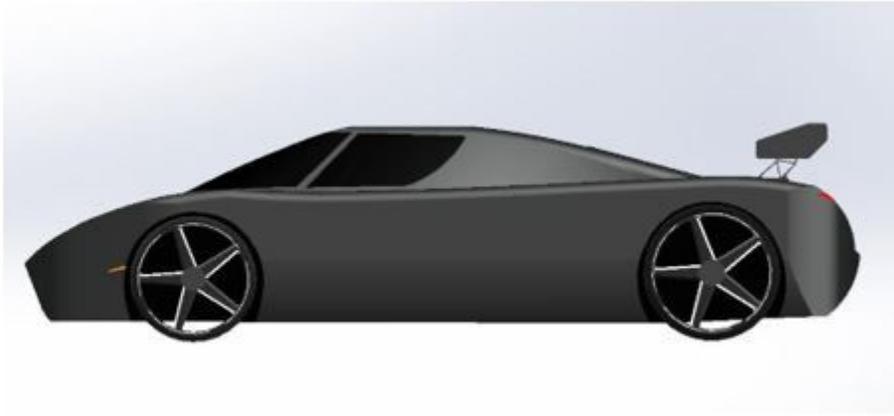
(a) Side view



(b) Spoiler

Figure 7

GT with spoiler



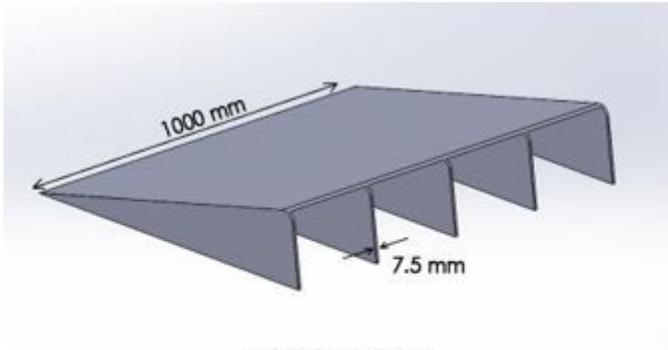
(a) Side view



(b) Wing

Figure 8

GT with wing



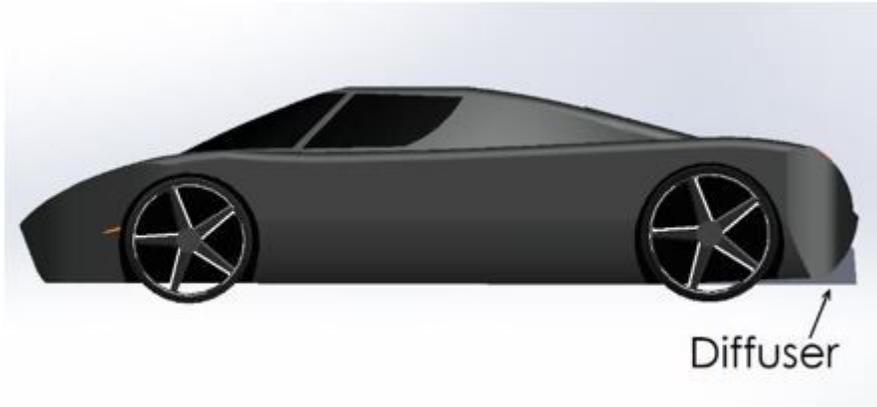
(a) Isometric view



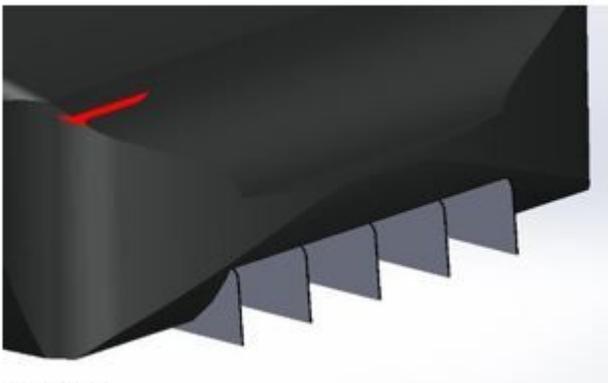
(b) Side view

Figure 9

Diffuser model



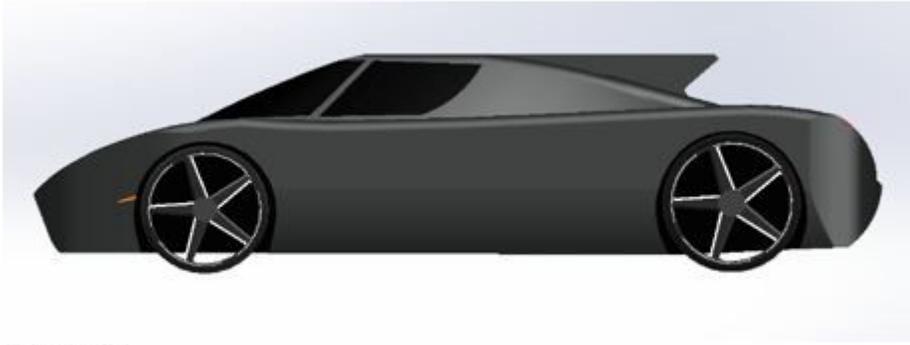
(a) side view



(b) diffuser

Figure 10

GT with diffuser



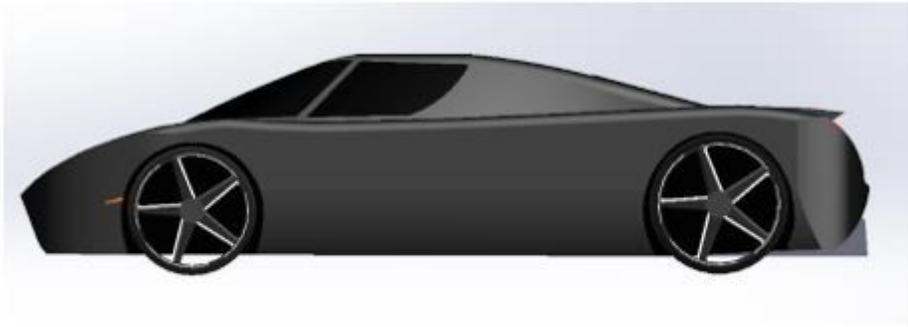
(a) side view



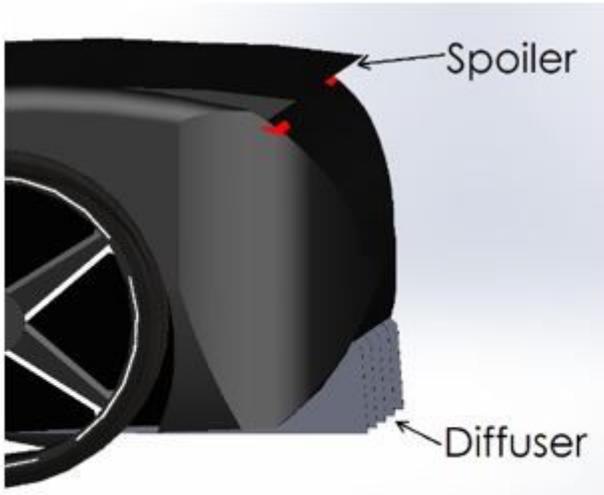
(b) fins

Figure 11

GT with fins



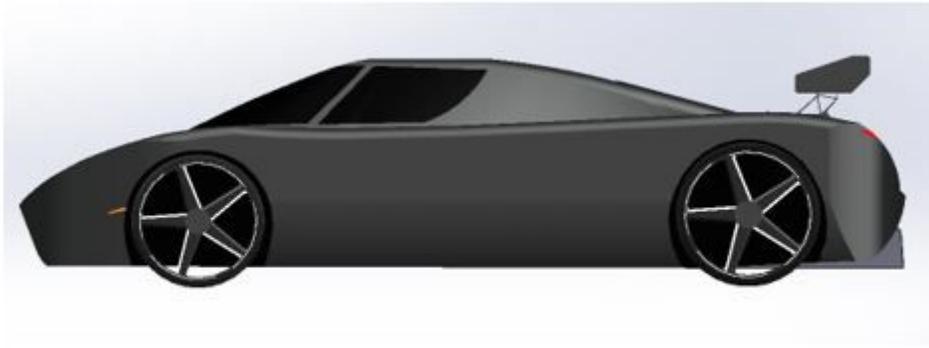
(a) side view



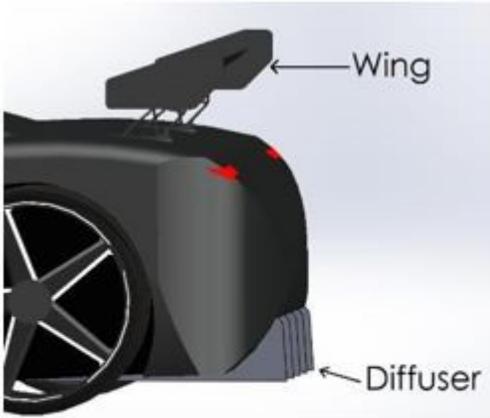
(b) spoiler and diffuser

Figure 12

GT with spoiler and diffuser



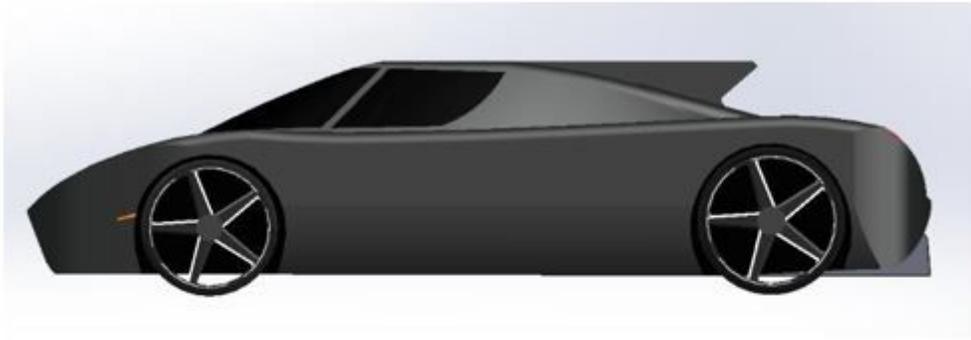
(a) side view



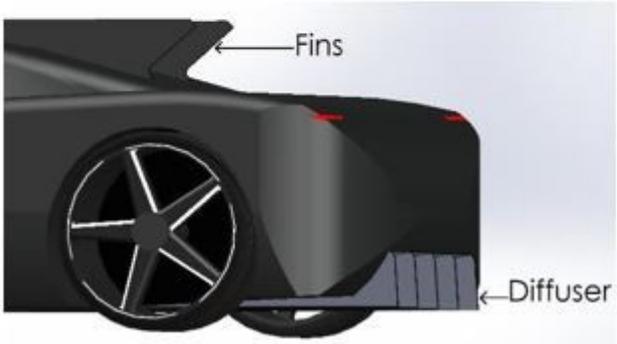
(b) wing and diffuser

Figure 13

GT with wing and diffuser



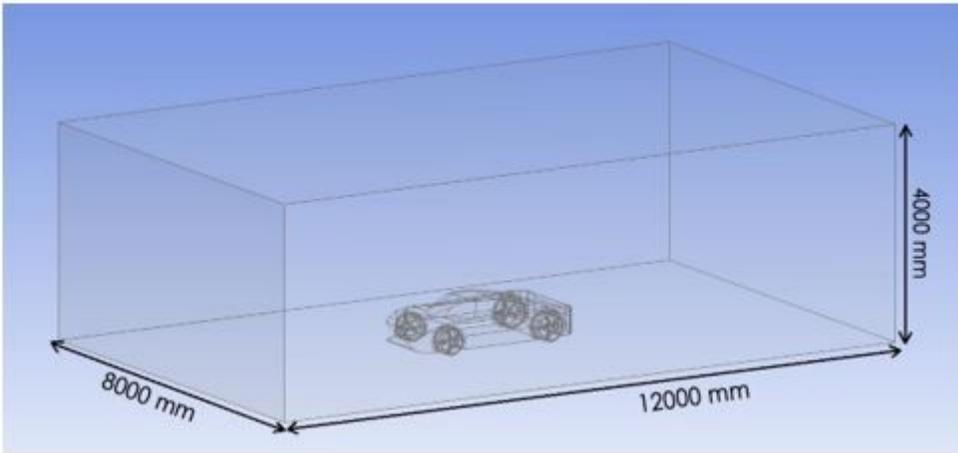
(a) side view



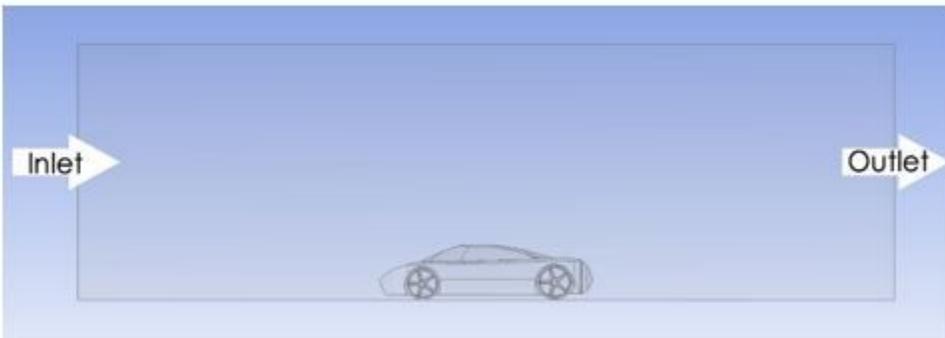
(b) fins and diffuser

Figure 14

GT with fins and diffuser



Isometric View



Side view

Figure 15

Enclosure

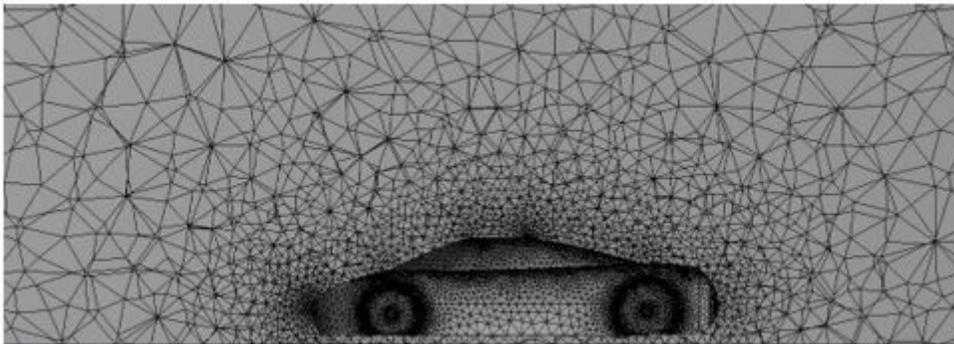


Figure 16

Meshed model

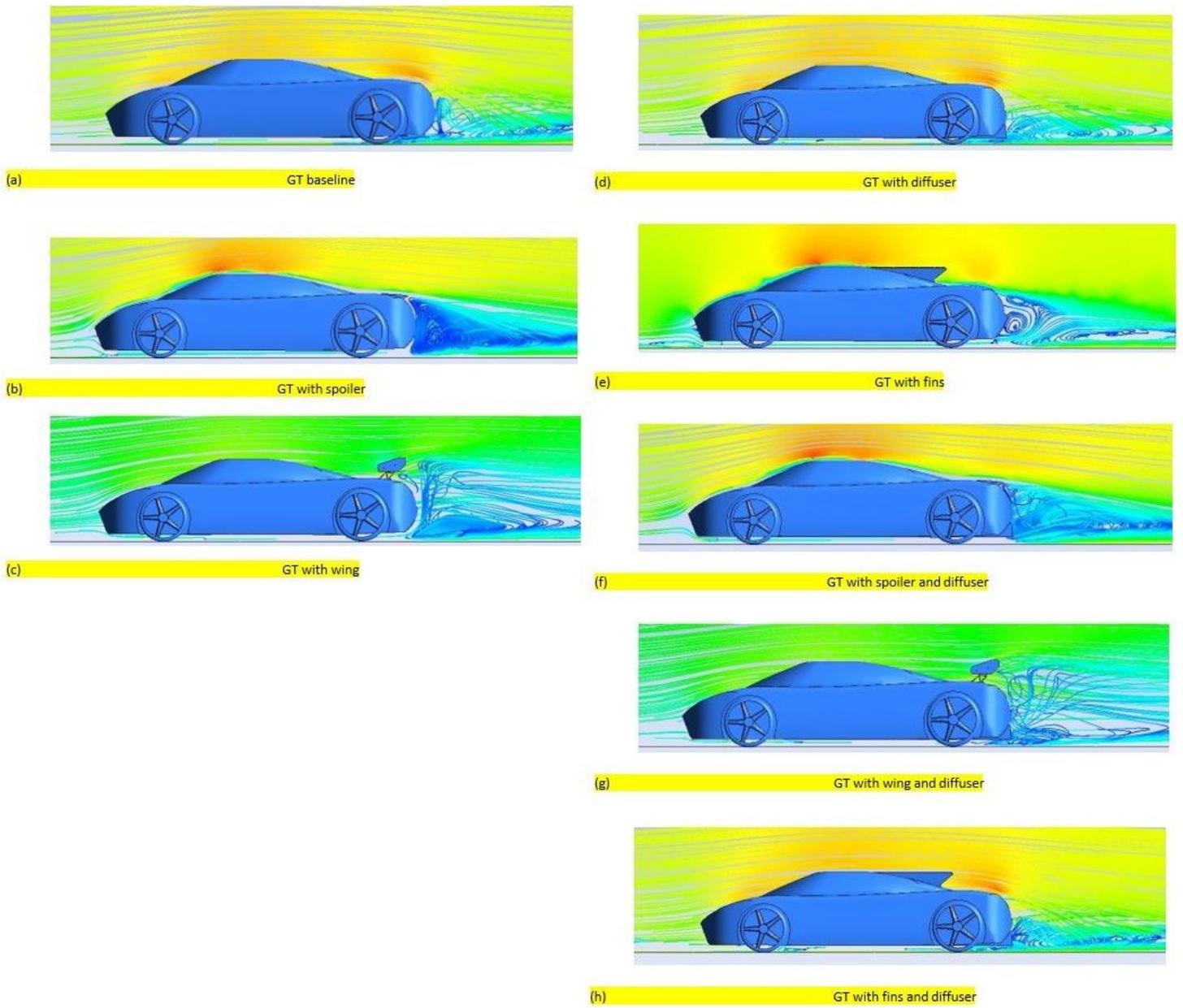


Figure 17

Streamlines after vehicle for different cases

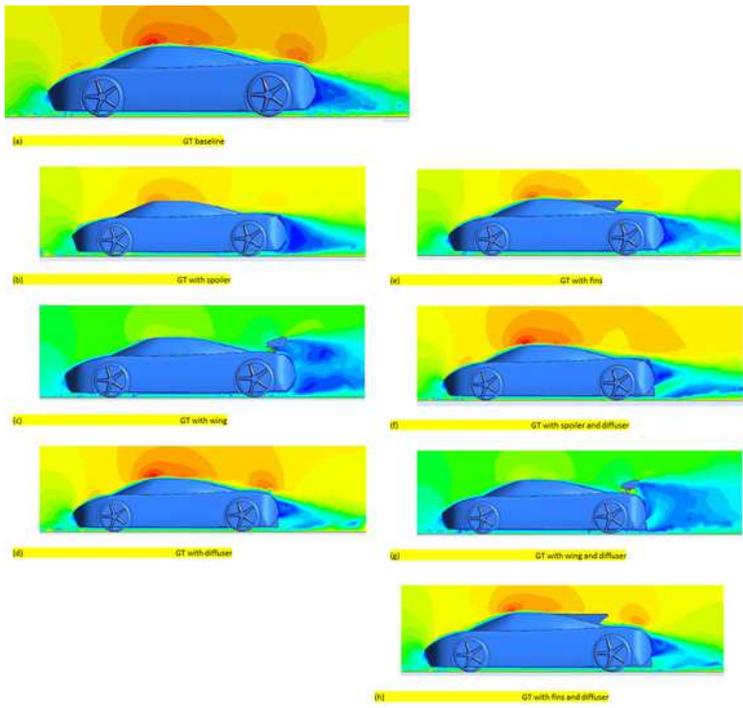


Figure 18

Velocity contours behind the vehicle for different cases

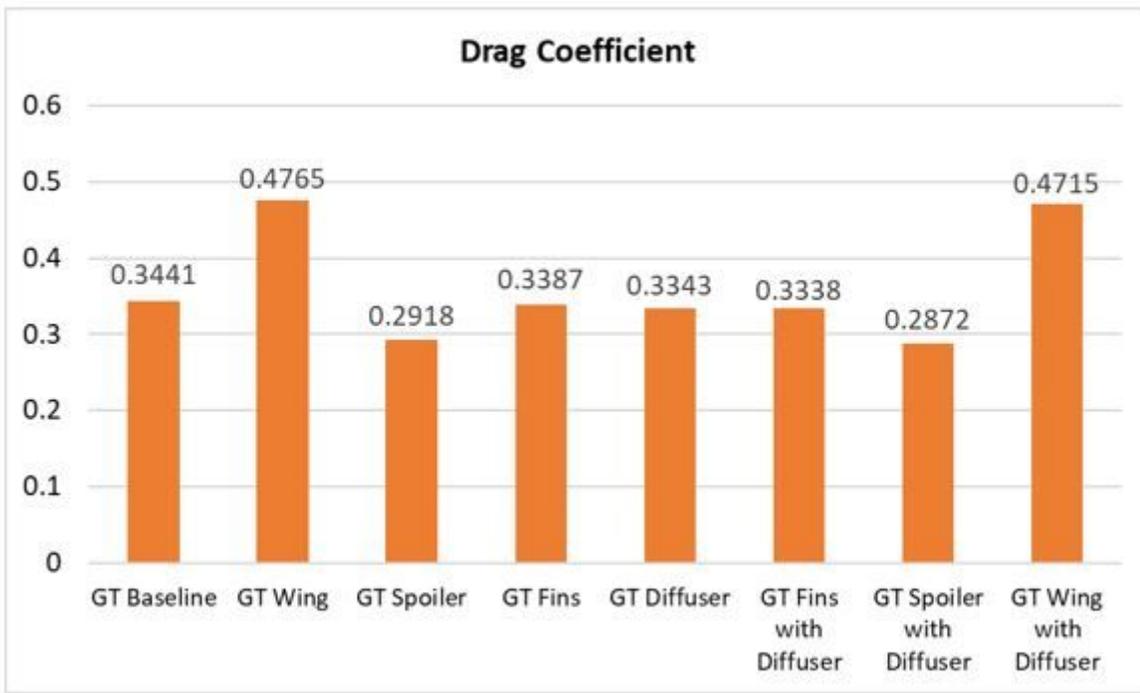


Figure 19

Comparison of the drag coefficient for different cases

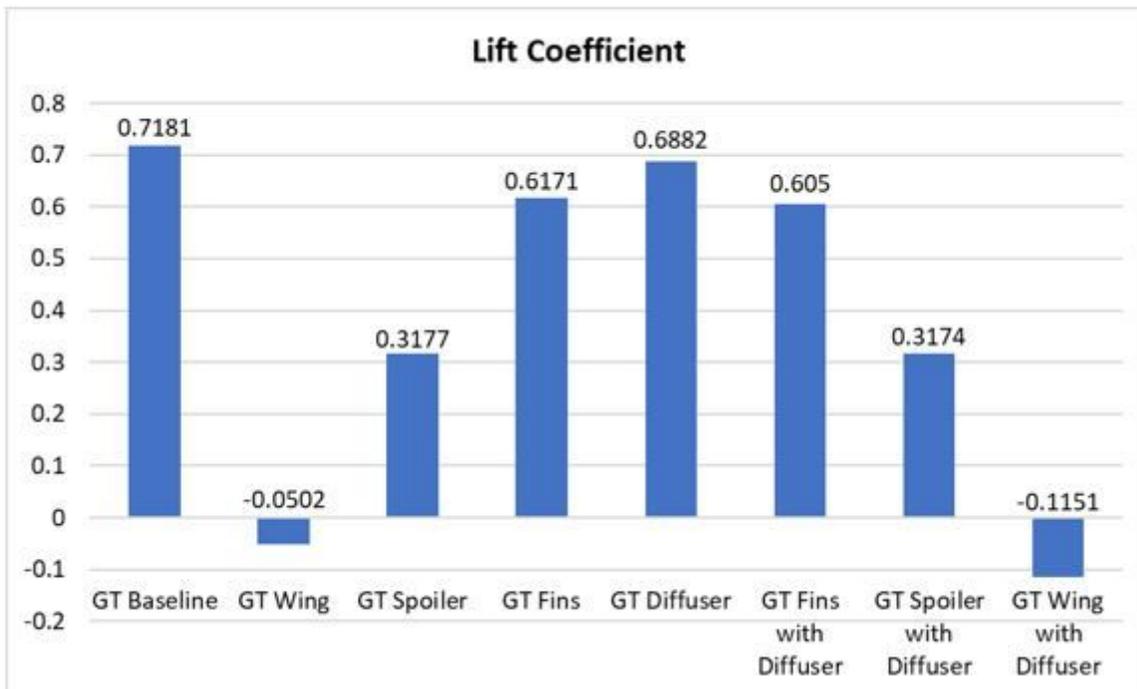


Figure 20

Comparison of the lift coefficient for different cases

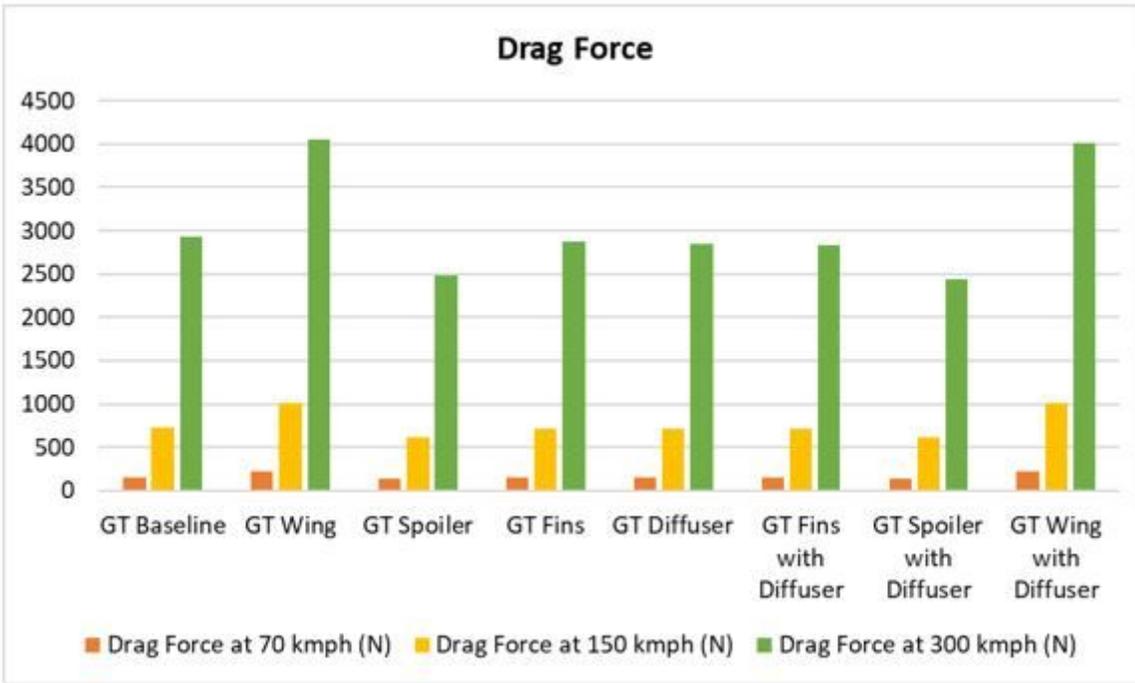


Figure 21

Comparison of the drag force at different speeds for different cases

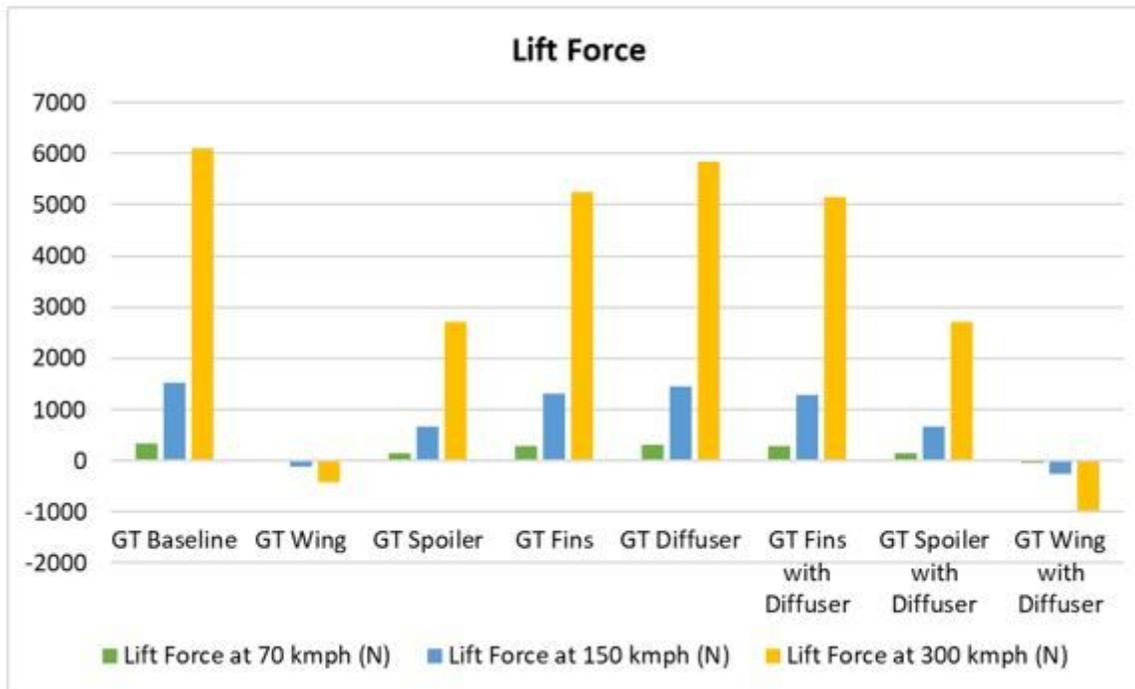


Figure 22

Comparison of the lift force at different speeds for different cases