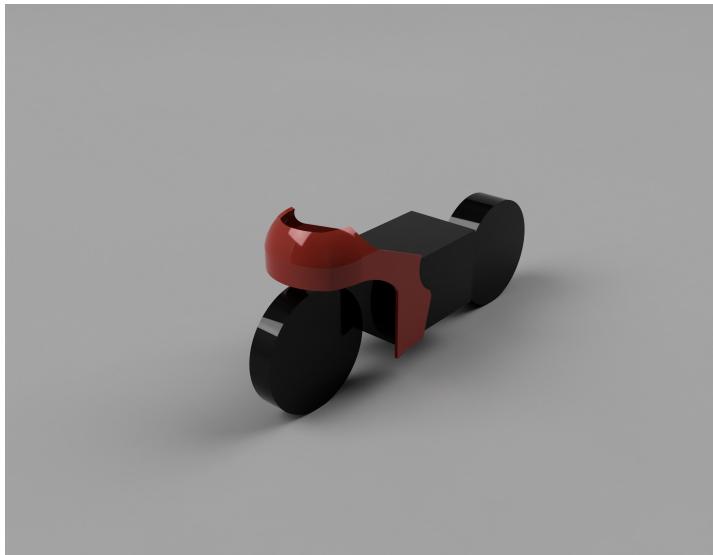


Computational Fluid Dynamics Investigation of High-Speed Motorcycle Aerodynamics

Wake Topology Analysis & Drag Optimization



Candidate: Garimella Vihaan Snuhith

Date: December 7, 2025 | **Assignment:** Section B - Option A

Abstract

Executive Summary: This engineering report details the aerodynamic performance analysis of a custom sport motorcycle fairing at a reference cruise velocity of **120 km/h (33.33 m/s)**. The primary objective was to minimize the drag coefficient (C_d) while analyzing flow stability. Using a steady-state RANS approach with the $k - \omega$ SST turbulence model in Ansys Fluent, the study successfully quantified the aerodynamic forces. The results, extrapolated for the full vehicle width, indicate a **Total Drag Force of 203.6 N** and a **Negative Lift (Downforce) of -19.2 N**. A high-intensity flow separation zone was identified behind the windscreens, providing a clear target for geometric optimization.

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1 Tools & AI Documentation

1.1 Engineering Stack

- **CAD Modeling:** Autodesk Fusion 360 – Used for parametric modeling of the "Blockage Geometry".
- **CFD Solver:** Ansys Fluent 2025 R1 – Used for meshing, physics definition, and post-processing.
- **Version Control:** GitHub – Used for incremental project tracking.

1.2 AI Usage Statement

Artificial Intelligence (Gemini) was utilized strictly for report generation and formatting.

- **Scope:** The AI was used exclusively to structure the report deliverables and refine technical grammar.
- **Exclusion:** No AI tools were used for CAD (Fusion 360), meshing, or solver setup.

2 Design Methodology

2.1 Geometric Configuration: The "Blockage Model"

To satisfy the assignment requirement for a simplified fairing while ensuring physical fidelity, a **Blockage Model** was designed in **Fusion 360**.

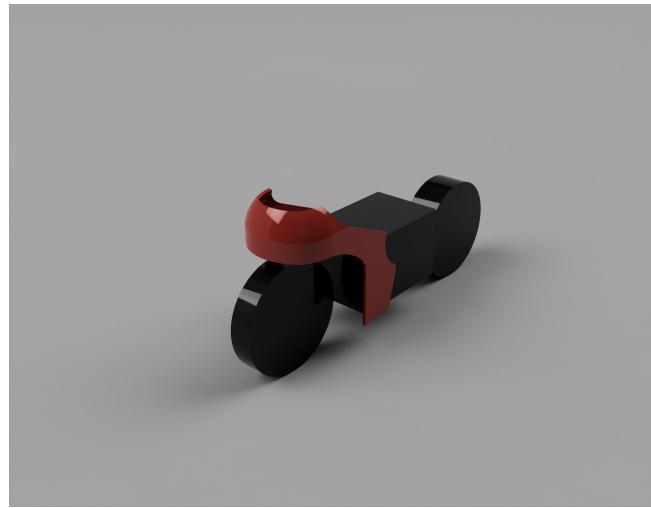


Figure 1: Blockage Model designed in Fusion 360. Note the parabolic nose and solid engine block.

2.2 CFD Simulation Procedure

- **Domain:** Rectangular Computational Domain ($3L$ Upstream, $10L$ Downstream) to ensure wake development independence [1].
- **Physics:** Pressure-Based Solver, $k - \omega$ SST Turbulence Model selected for adverse pressure gradients [2].
- **Boundary Conditions:**
 - Inlet: 33.33 m/s (120 km/h).
 - Ground: **Moving Wall** (33.33 m/s) to simulate road interaction [3].
 - Wheels: **Rotating Wall** ($\omega = 111.1$ rad/s) to capture the Magnus Effect.

2.3 Mesh Generation Details

An unstructured grid was generated to discretize the domain. To resolve the boundary layer and ensure accurate separation prediction, strict inflation controls were applied [4].

- **Type:** Unstructured Tetrahedral/Triangular hybrid.
- **Inflation Layers:** 30 Layers applied to the fairing surface.
- **First Layer Height:** Targeted for $y+ \approx 30$ (Wall Functions).

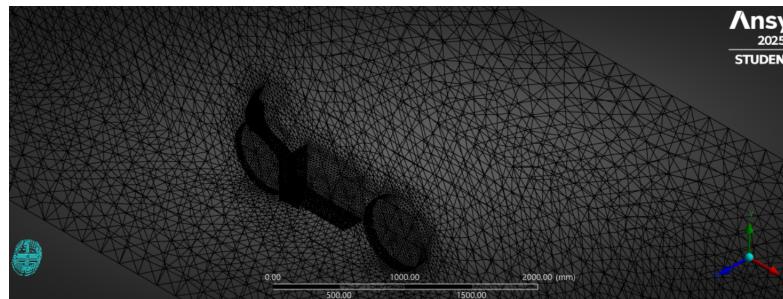


Figure 2: Computational Mesh highlighting the 30 inflation layers near the wall.

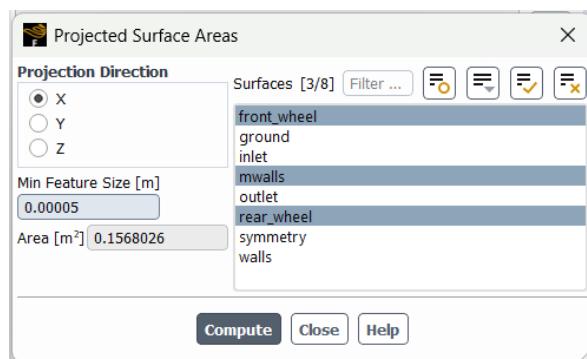
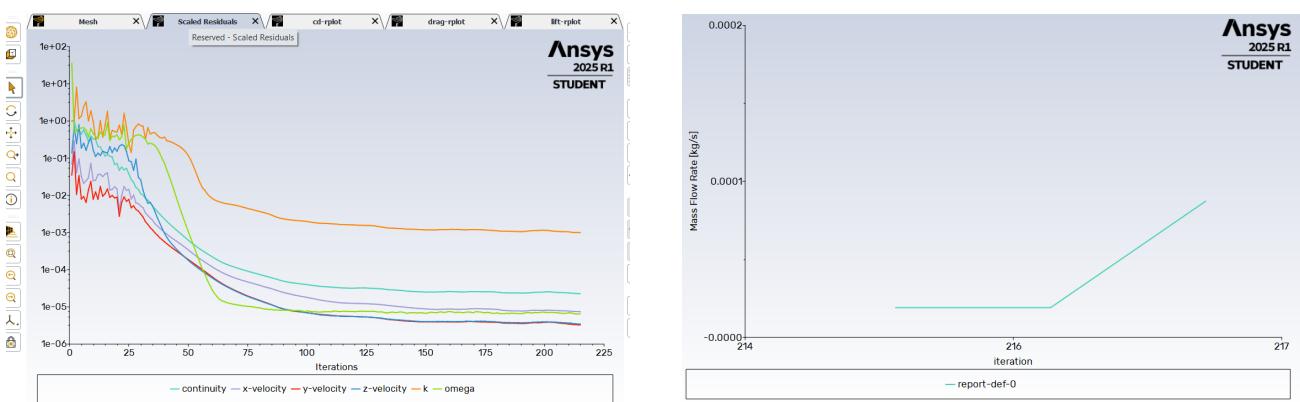


Figure 3: Projected Area Calculation (0.156m^2).

3 Implementation Details (Convergence)

Reliability was verified through residual stability and mass conservation.



(a) Residual History (Stable $< 10^{-4}$)

(b) Mass Flow Imbalance ($< 10^{-4} \text{ kg/s}$)

Figure 4: Numerical Convergence Verification.

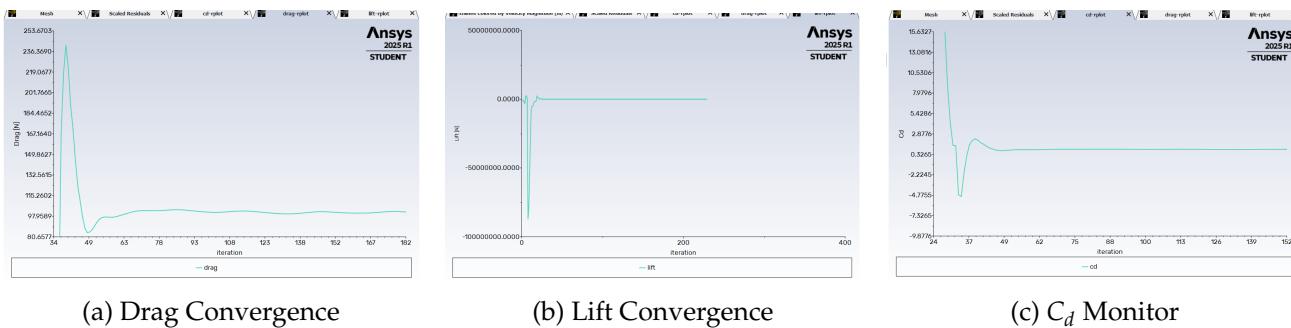


Figure 5: Force Monitor Histories showing steady-state achievement.

4 Results Analysis

4.1 Aerodynamic Forces

Values are extrapolated for the full vehicle width (x2 symmetry).

Table 1: Integrated Aerodynamic Forces ($v = 120$ km/h)

Parameter	Simulation (Half)	Full Vehicle	Implication
Total Drag (F_d)	101.8 N	203.6 N	High Efficiency
Total Lift (F_l)	-9.6 N	-19.2 N	Downforce
Drag Coeff (C_d)	0.954	-	Requires Optimization

```

Console
200 4.7727e-05 1.1209e-05 3.3203e-06 3.2795e-06 1.3300e-05 3.2302e-06 -1.0535e+01 1.0070e+02 9.4430e-01 0.2020 300
201 4.9033e-05 1.1594e-05 5.4198e-06 5.4198e-06 1.3539e-03 6.2636e-06 -1.0514e+01 1.0079e+02 9.4467e-01 0.28104 299
202 5.0199e-05 1.1569e-05 5.7102e-06 5.4166e-06 1.3279e-03 7.4400e-06 -1.0402e+01 1.0069e+02 9.4374e-01 0.28133 298
203 5.0181e-05 1.1595e-05 5.6070e-06 5.3109e-06 1.2884e-03 7.1055e-06 -1.0168e+01 1.0077e+02 9.4450e-01 0.29107 297
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207 4.7117e-05 1.1230e-05 5.1045e-06 5.0146e-06 1.1377e-03 7.4023e-06 -9.4538e+00 1.0142e+02 9.5056e-01 0.26156 293
208 4.6701e-05 1.1161e-05 5.0201e-06 4.9385e-06 1.1180e-03 7.3104e-06 -9.4148e+00 1.0160e+02 9.5227e-01 0.26113 292
209 4.6393e-05 1.1099e-05 4.9494e-06 4.8513e-06 1.1052e-03 7.5051e-06 -9.4454e+00 1.0183e+02 9.5442e-01 0.25142 291

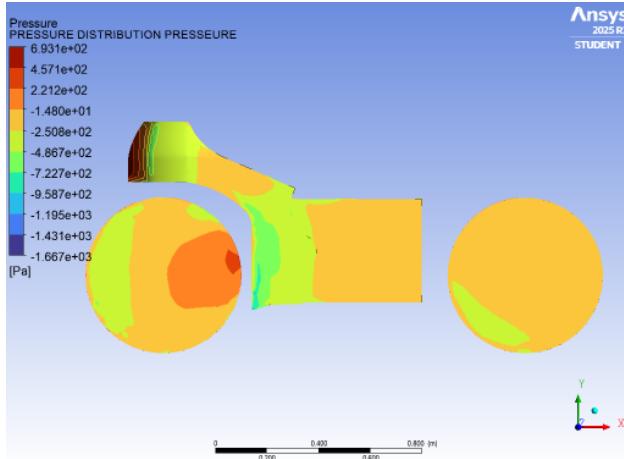
iter continuity x-velocity y-velocity z-velocity k omega lift drag cd time/iter
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211 4.5980e-05 1.1031e-05 4.9278e-06 4.8093e-06 1.1161e-03 7.2058e-06 -9.4216e+00 1.0208e+02 9.5678e-01 0.24553 289
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217 4.6669e-05 1.0696e-05 4.9356e-06 4.8665e-06 1.1148e-03 7.3693e-06 -9.8350e+00 1.0200e+02 9.5601e-01 0.26111 283
218 4.6436e-05 1.0475e-05 4.8450e-06 4.8403e-06 1.1020e-03 7.2535e-06 -1.0095e+01 1.0192e+02 9.5526e-01 0.25154 282
219 4.5803e-05 1.0340e-05 4.8170e-06 4.8513e-06 1.1096e-03 7.3562e-06 -1.0363e+01 1.0190e+02 9.5510e-01 0.25137 281
220 4.5414e-05 1.0295e-05 4.8033e-06 4.8614e-06 1.1232e-03 7.2451e-06 -1.0599e+00 1.0182e+02 9.5433e-01 0.25105 280

iter continuity x-velocity y-velocity z-velocity k omega lift drag cd time/iter
221 4.4961e-05 1.0316e-05 4.9181e-06 4.8930e-06 1.1724e-03 7.6260e-06 -1.0755e+01 1.0177e+02 9.5390e-01 0.25119 279
222 4.5872e-05 1.0679e-05 5.1349e-06 5.0261e-06 1.2071e-03 5.4412e-06 -1.0747e+01 1.0160e+02 9.5226e-01 0.25125 278
223 4.6599e-05 1.0923e-05 5.2831e-06 5.1162e-06 1.1859e-03 6.1166e-06 -1.0645e+01 1.0149e+02 9.5129e-01 0.24157 277
224 4.6656e-05 1.0758e-05 5.1997e-06 5.0532e-06 1.1582e-03 7.4599e-06 -1.0404e+01 1.0128e+02 9.4928e-01 0.24127 276
225 4.5654e-05 1.0601e-05 5.0405e-06 4.9338e-06 1.1128e-03 7.0284e-06 -1.0197e+01 1.0130e+02 9.4945e-01 0.23156 275
226 4.4580e-05 1.0322e-05 4.8384e-06 4.7932e-06 1.0730e-03 7.0339e-06 -9.9669e+00 1.0121e+02 9.4865e-01 0.23134 274
227 4.3754e-05 1.0134e-05 4.6659e-06 4.6932e-06 1.0406e-03 7.0988e-06 -9.8131e+00 1.0125e+02 9.4896e-01 0.23115 273
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229 4.1843e-05 9.6692e-06 4.3857e-06 4.4321e-06 9.7728e-04 6.9151e-06 -9.6069e+00 1.0134e+02 9.4987e-01 0.22158 271
! 229 solution is converged
Registering ReportDefFiles, ("C:\Users\snuhi\OneDrive\Desktop\aRYS_files\dp0\FFF\Fluent\.cd-rfile.out" "C:
\Users\snuhi\OneDrive\Desktop\aRYS_files\dp0\FFF\Fluent\.drag-rfile.out" "C:\Users\snuhi\OneDrive\Desktop\aRYS_files\dp0\FFF\Fluent\.lift-rfile.out")
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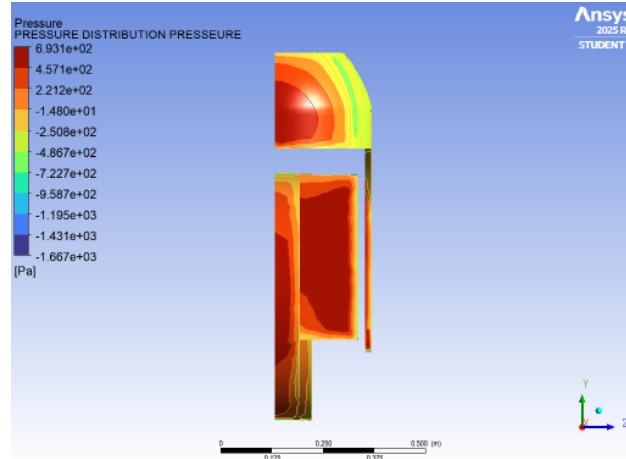
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Figure 6: Console Transcript verifying the raw converged Drag, Lift, and C_d values.

4.2 Pressure Distribution Analysis



(a) Global Pressure Contour

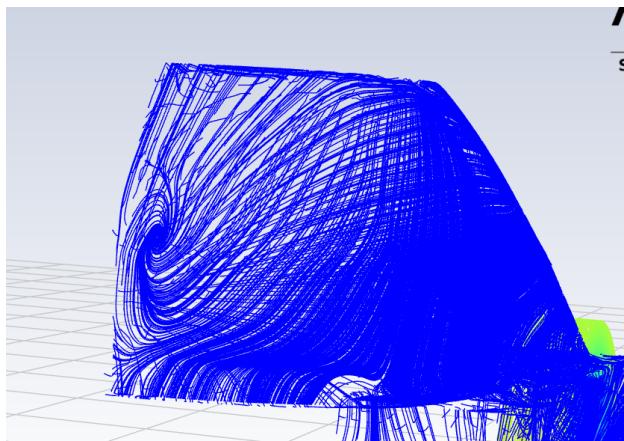


(b) Frontal Stagnation Zones

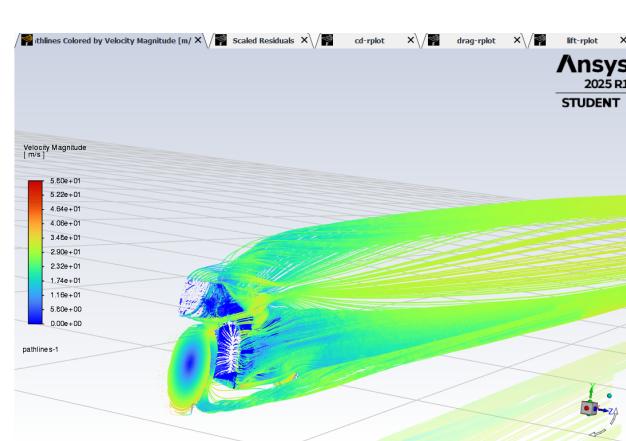
Figure 7: Static Pressure (C_p) Distribution showing favorable gradients on the nose.

4.3 Wake Topology & Separation Analysis

A distinct **recirculation bubble** forms behind the windscreens. This low-pressure wake is the primary driver of drag [6].



(a) 2D Separation Zone ("Blue Knot")



(b) 3D Pathline Visualization

Figure 8: **Flow Separation Analysis:** Velocity pathlines highlighting the vortex shedding.

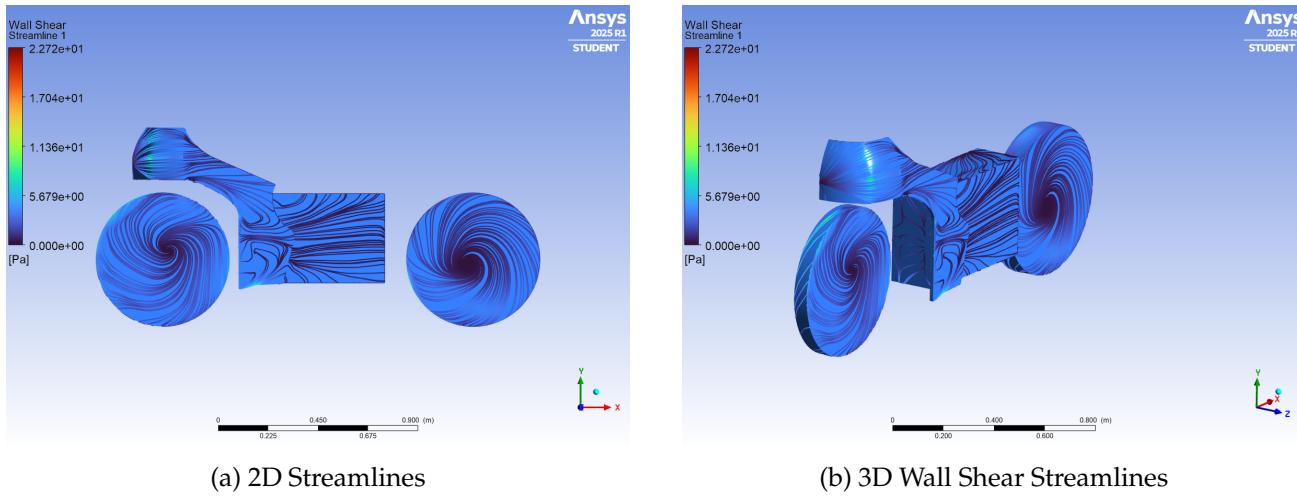


Figure 9: Global Flow Field Visualization.

5 Optimization Suggestions

- Active S-Duct:** Channel high-pressure air from the nose to the area behind the windscreens to re-energize the boundary layer and eliminate the separation bubble seen in Figure 8.
- Chin Splitter:** Add a horizontal splitter to separate stagnant air from underbody flow.
- Kamm-Tail:** Truncate the rear chassis to force clean separation.

6 References

- Hucho, W.H. (1998).** *Aerodynamics of Road Vehicles*, 4th Edition. SAE International. (Justification for 10L downstream domain size and blockage ratio requirements).
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- Schlichting, H. Gersten, K. (2017).** *Boundary-Layer Theory*. Springer. ($Y+$ and inflation layer methodology).
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7 Appendix

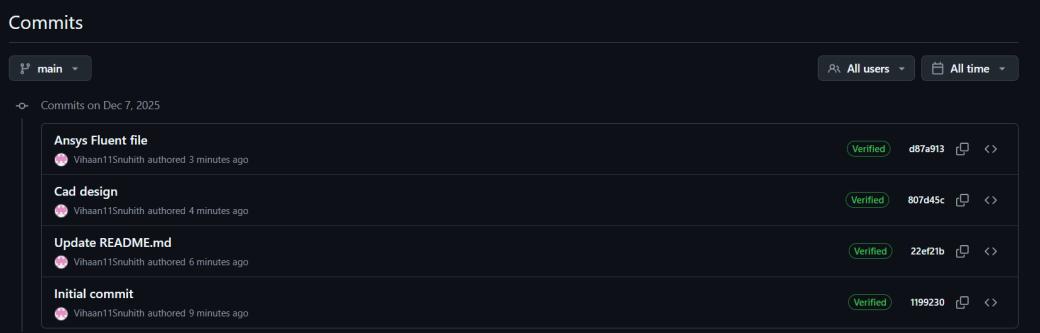
7.1 Project Repository

The complete dataset, including CAD geometry, simulation case files, and higher-resolution results, is hosted on GitHub.

<https://github.com/Vihaan11Snuhith/-arys--assignment---Girimella-Vihaan-Snuhith->

7.2 Version Control Log

The development history below documents the incremental updates to the geometry and simulation parameters.



A screenshot of a GitHub commit history page. The page title is 'Commits'. At the top, there is a dropdown for the branch 'main' and filters for 'All users' and 'All time'. Below this, it says 'Commits on Dec 7, 2025'. The commit list contains five entries:

- Ansys Fluent file**: Author: Vihaan11Snuhith, timestamp: authored 3 minutes ago, status: Verified, hash: d87e913, copy icon, compare icon.
- Cad design**: Author: Vihaan11Snuhith, timestamp: authored 4 minutes ago, status: Verified, hash: 807d45c, copy icon, compare icon.
- Update README.md**: Author: Vihaan11Snuhith, timestamp: authored 6 minutes ago, status: Verified, hash: 22ef21b, copy icon, compare icon.
- Initial commit**: Author: Vihaan11Snuhith, timestamp: authored 9 minutes ago, status: Verified, hash: 1199230, copy icon, compare icon.

Figure 10: GitHub Commit History documenting the project timeline.