

# ***MEASURING SLIPSTREAM DRAG***

ME30801 Fluid Mechanics Lab, Open Lab Project

Team D1T21

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# *What is Slipstreaming?*

- Also known as “drafting”
- Driving technique where one vehicle closely follows another to reduce air resistance
- Commonly used in motorsports to gain efficiency [1]
- Possible (albeit dangerous) for a passenger vehicle to slipstream behind large trucks on the highway

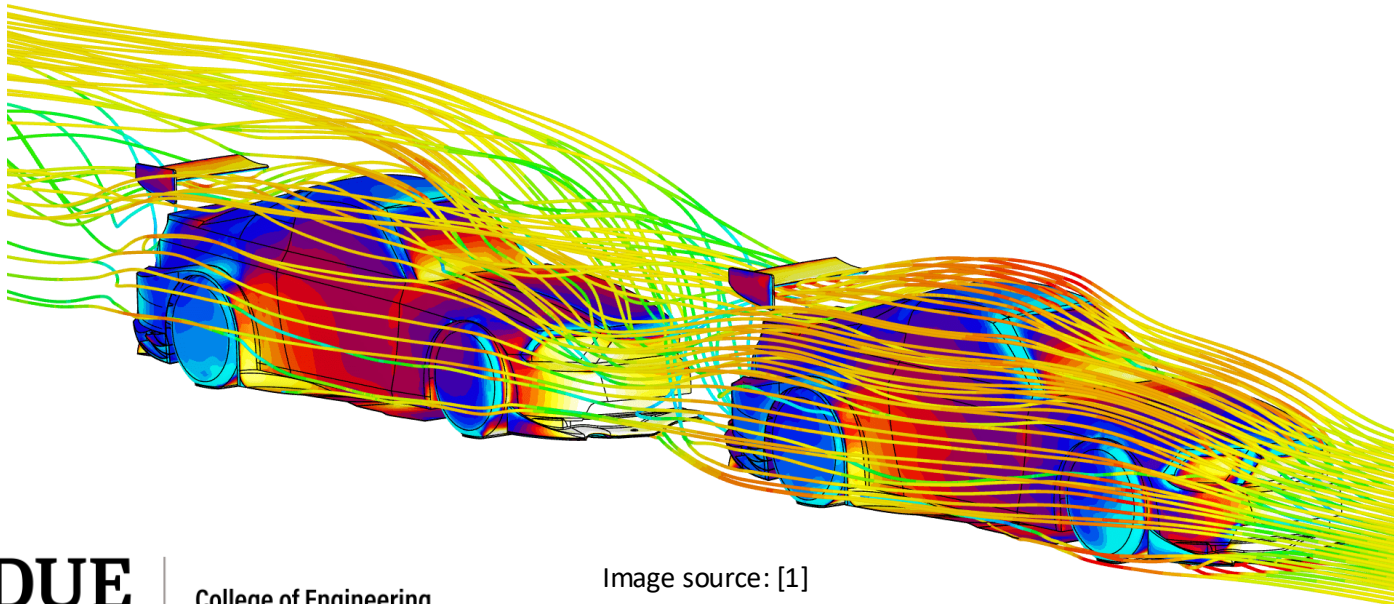
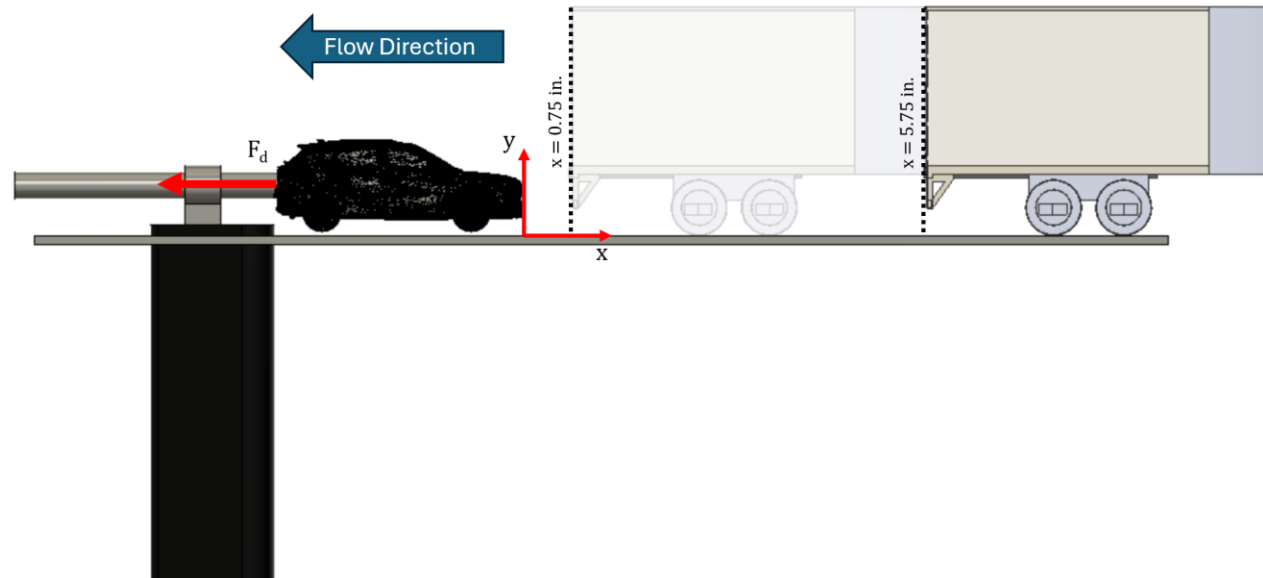


Image source: [1]



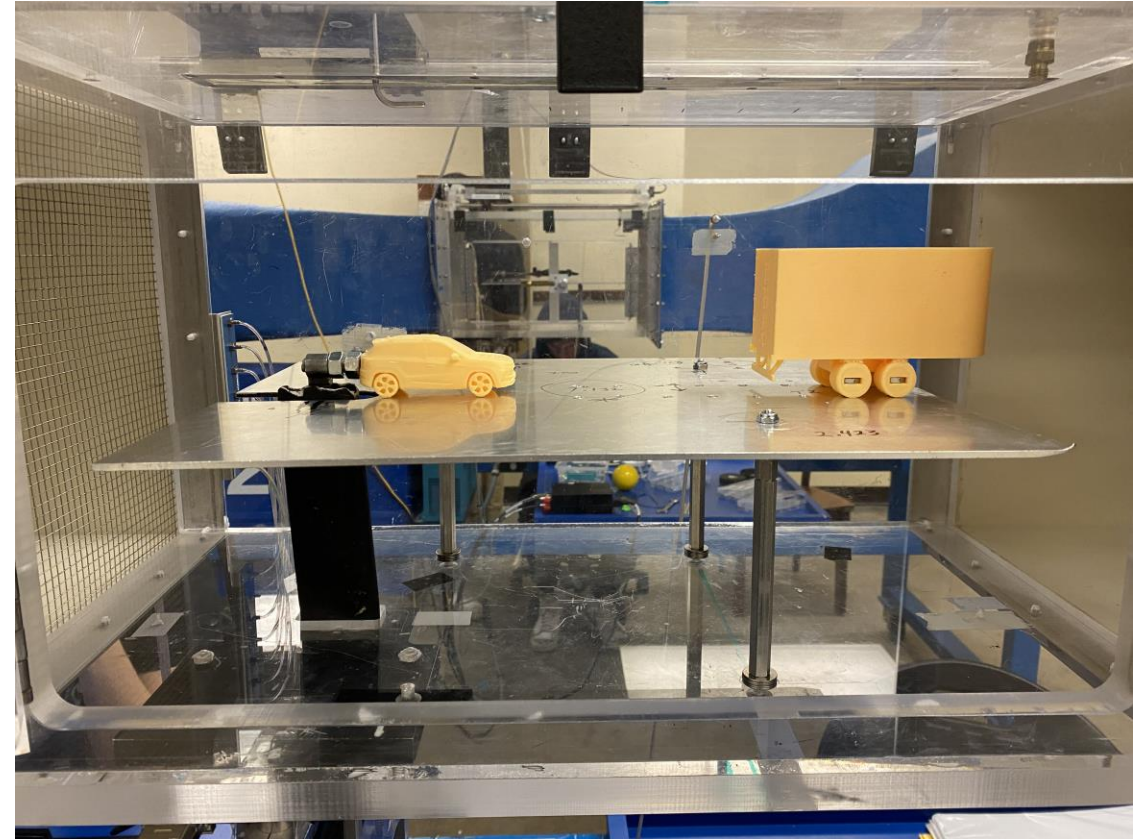
# Experiment Objectives

- Define the relationship between the drag force and the distance between a car and a semi-truck
- Determine the impact speed has on slipstreaming behind a truck
- Deduce the most efficient distance and speed to slipstream behind a semi-truck



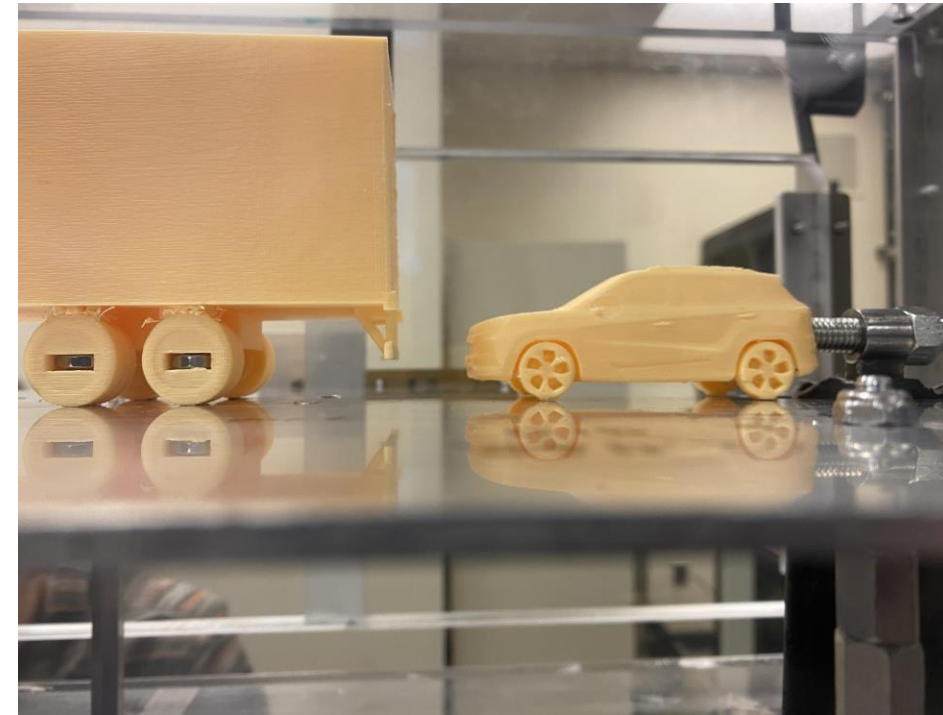
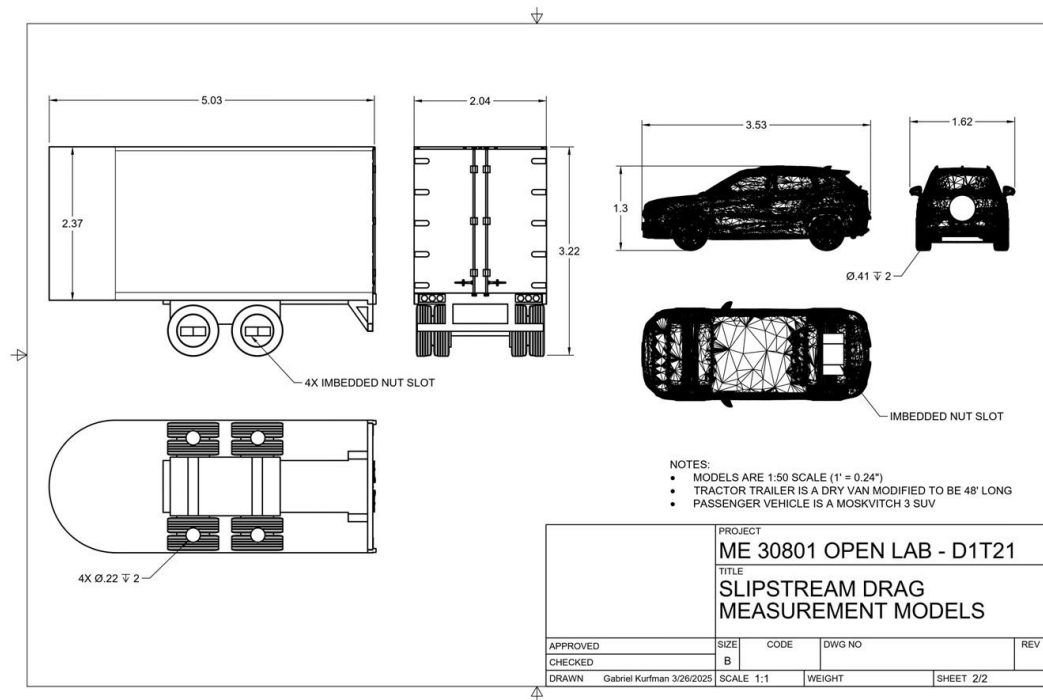
# *Facility and Instruments*

- **Wind Tunnel:** ELD 402B
  - 61×30.5×30.5 cm test section
  - 3–48 m/s wind speed
- **Force Measurement:** LVDT dynamometer
  - 0–100 N range
- **Data Acquisition:** NI USB-6341
  - Force and position readings
- **Environment Monitoring:**
  - Mercury barometer
  - Thermometer



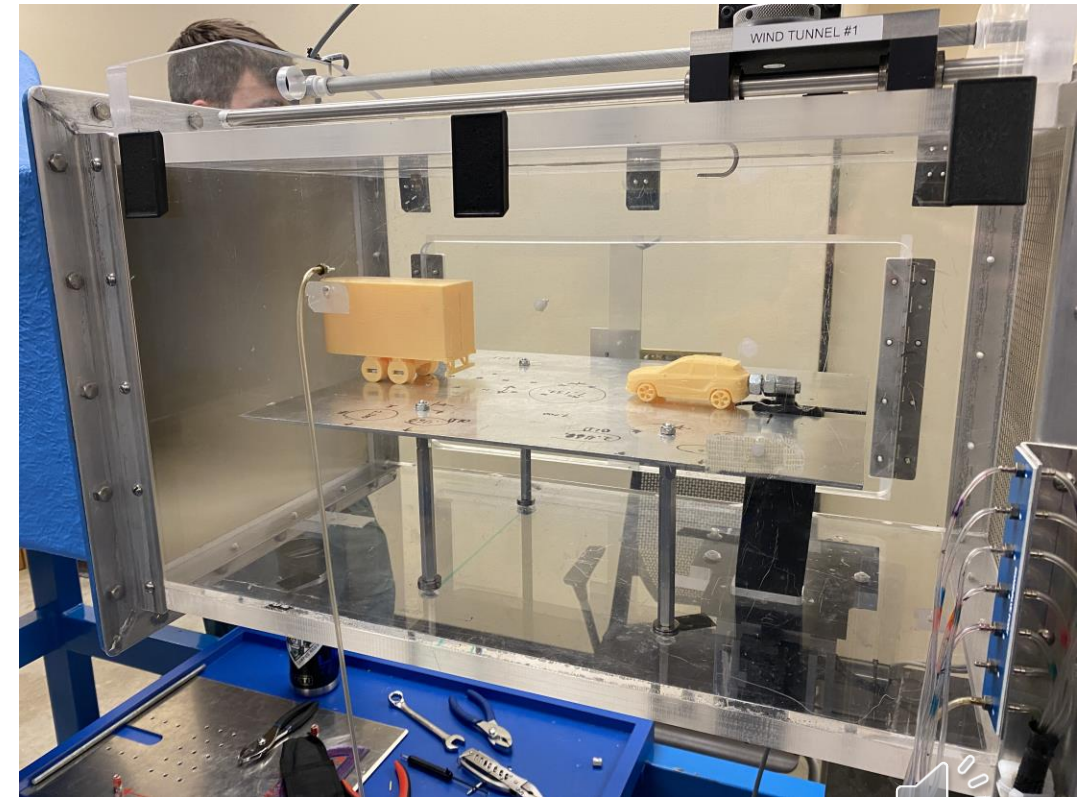
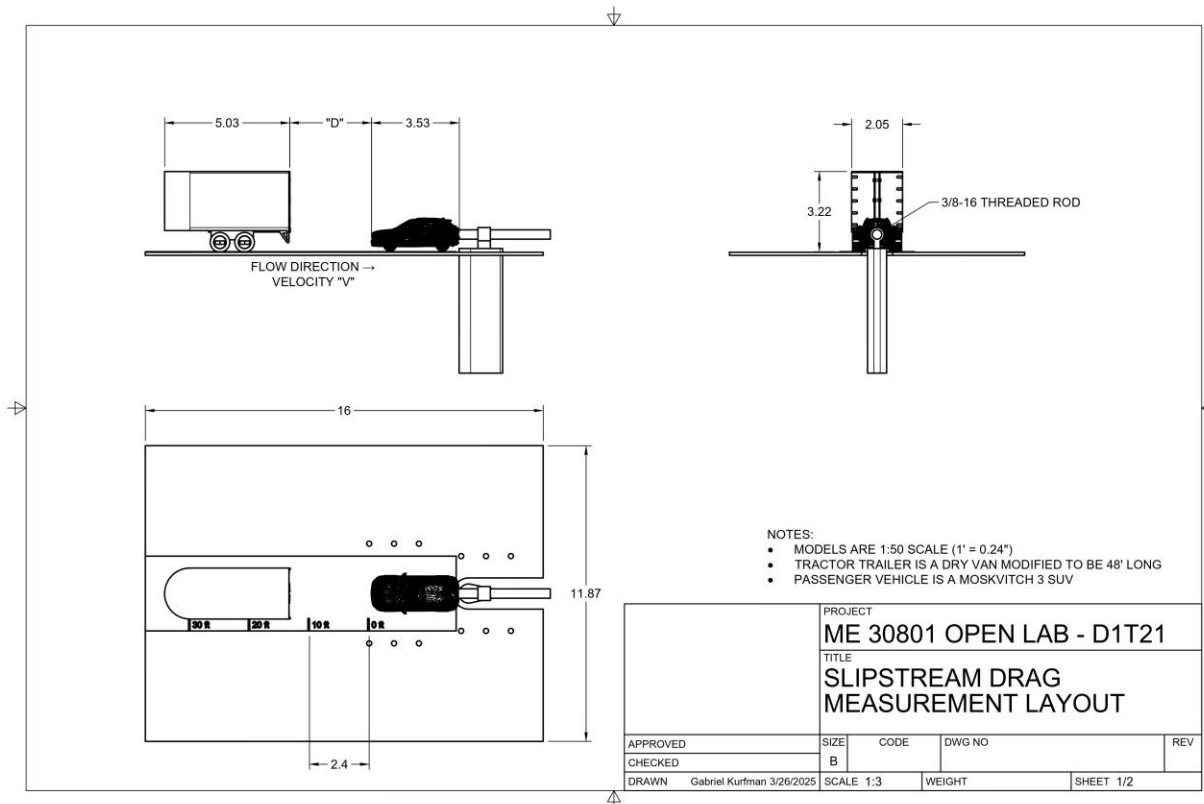
# Test Models

- Models are 1:50 scale (1' = 0.24")
- 3D printed PLA
- Tractor trailer is dry van with a modified curved nose
- Passenger vehicle is a Moskvitch 3 SUV



# Test Plan

- A ground plate was mounted to the wind tunnel.



# Test Plan

- 7 varying separation distances “D”
- 3 varying wind speeds “V”
- 22 total data points

Full Scale Distance (ft.)	Test (in.)
3.125	0.75
7.292	1.75
11.458	2.75
15.625	3.75
19.792	4.75
23.958	5.75
∞ (control, no truck)	∞

Separation distances

VFD Frequency (Hz)	Wind Velocity (m/s)	MPH
0.0 (calibration)	0.0	0
24.6	17.9	40
35.2	26.8	60
45.8	35.8	80

Wind speeds

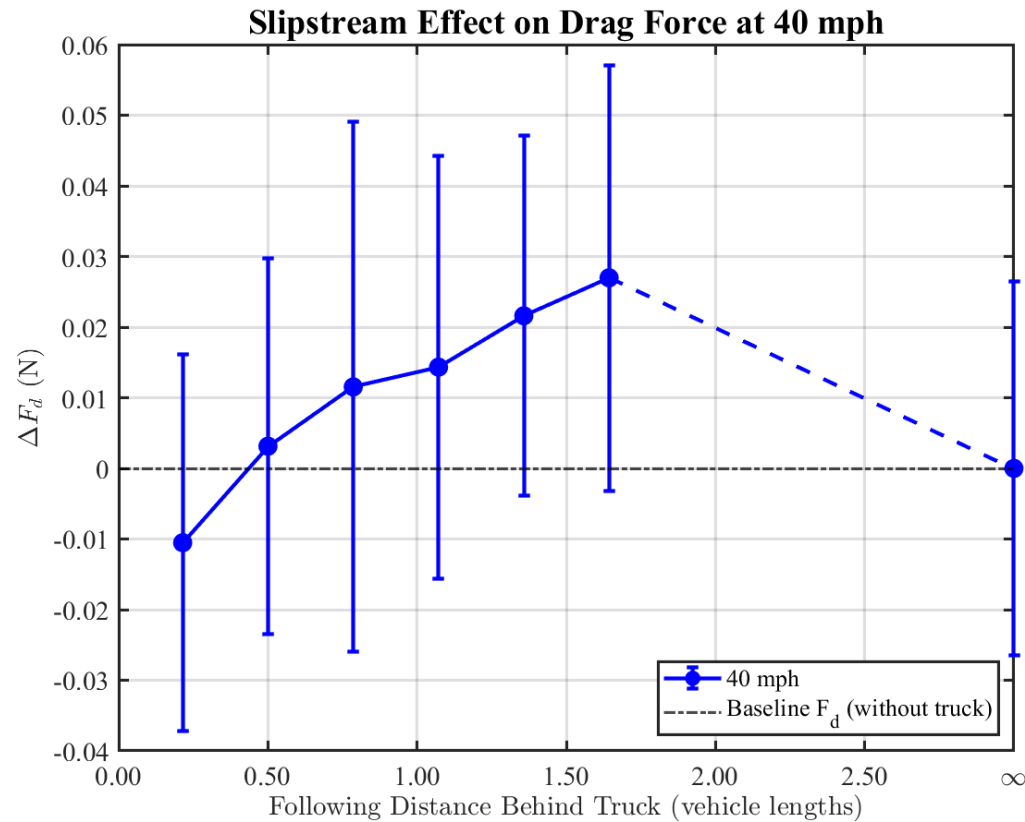
Date	Temp	Hg Height	Pressure	Density $\rho$
4/16/25	21.3°C	747.5 mm	99.66 kPa	1.18 $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$

Experimental conditions



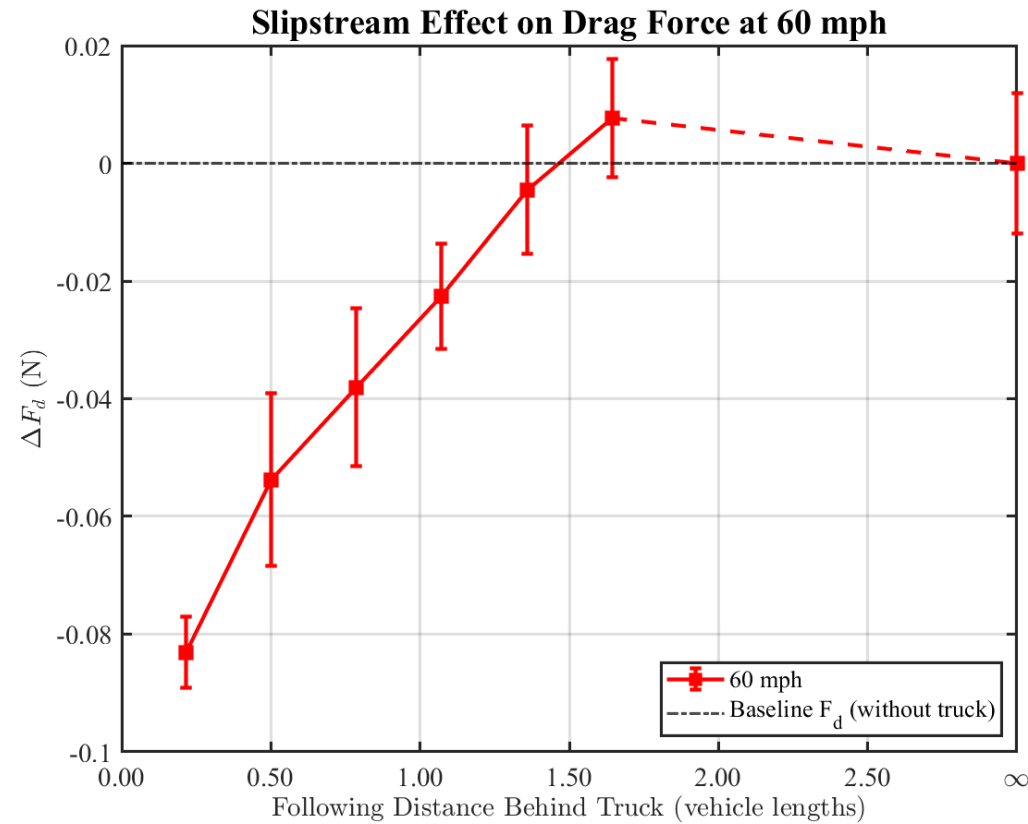
# Results

- Measured drag force at distances
- Slowest speed, largest standard deviation (error bars)



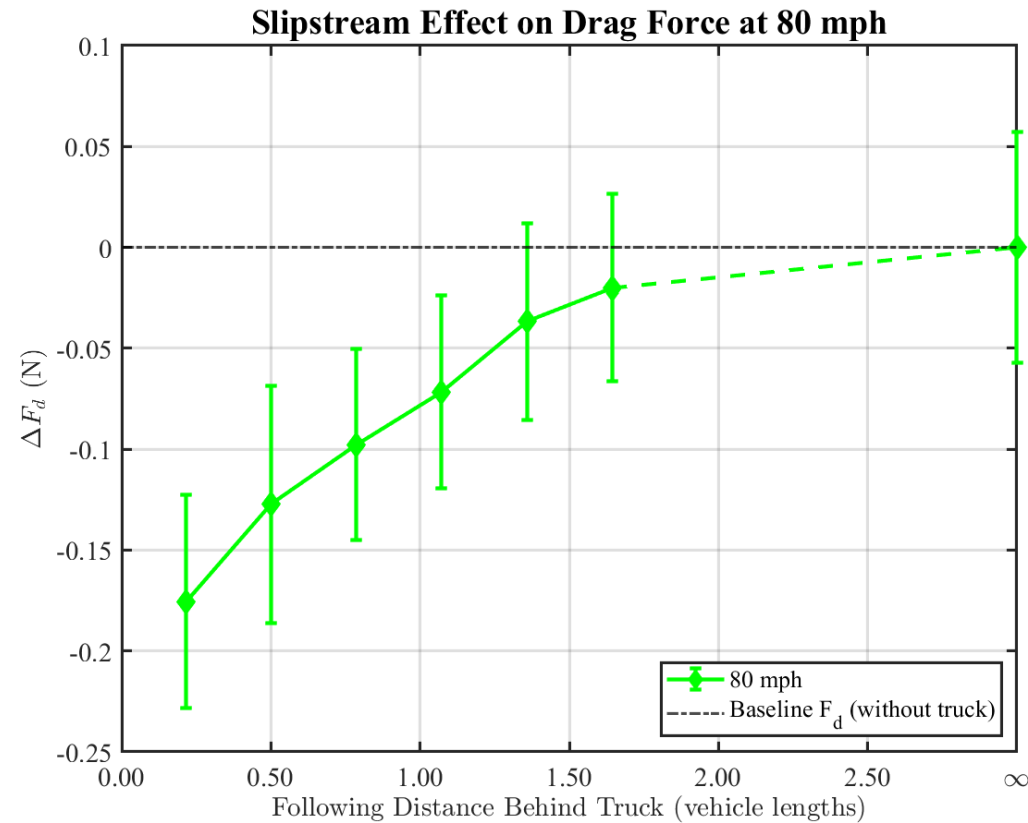
# Results

- Clearer trend at 60 mph

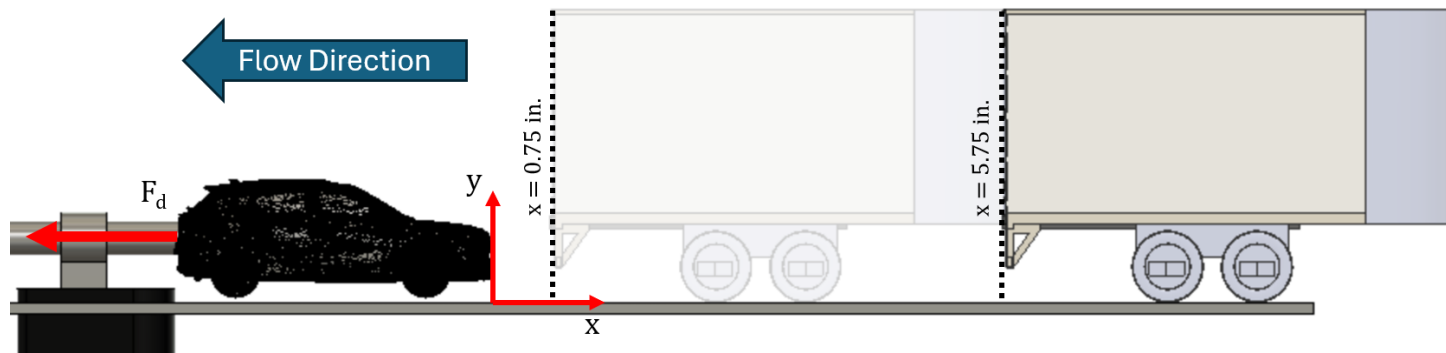
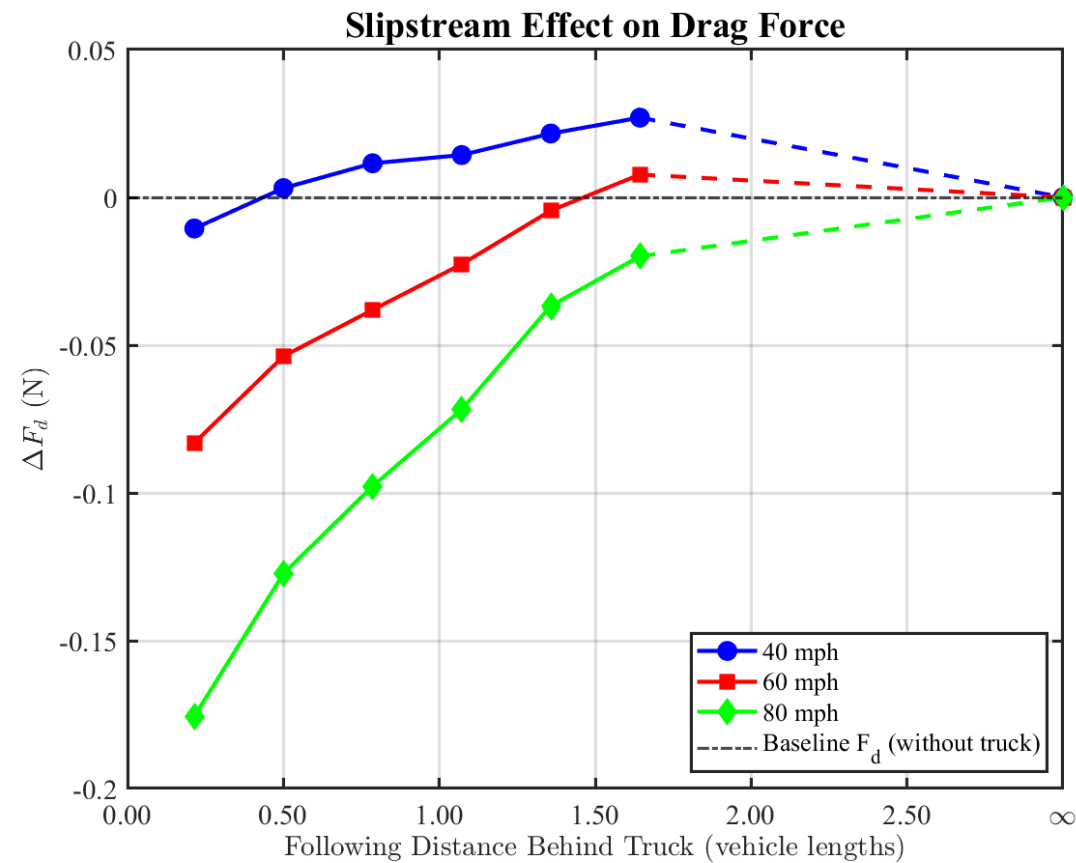


# Results

- No upward motion at all
- Lower coefficient the closer the truck is

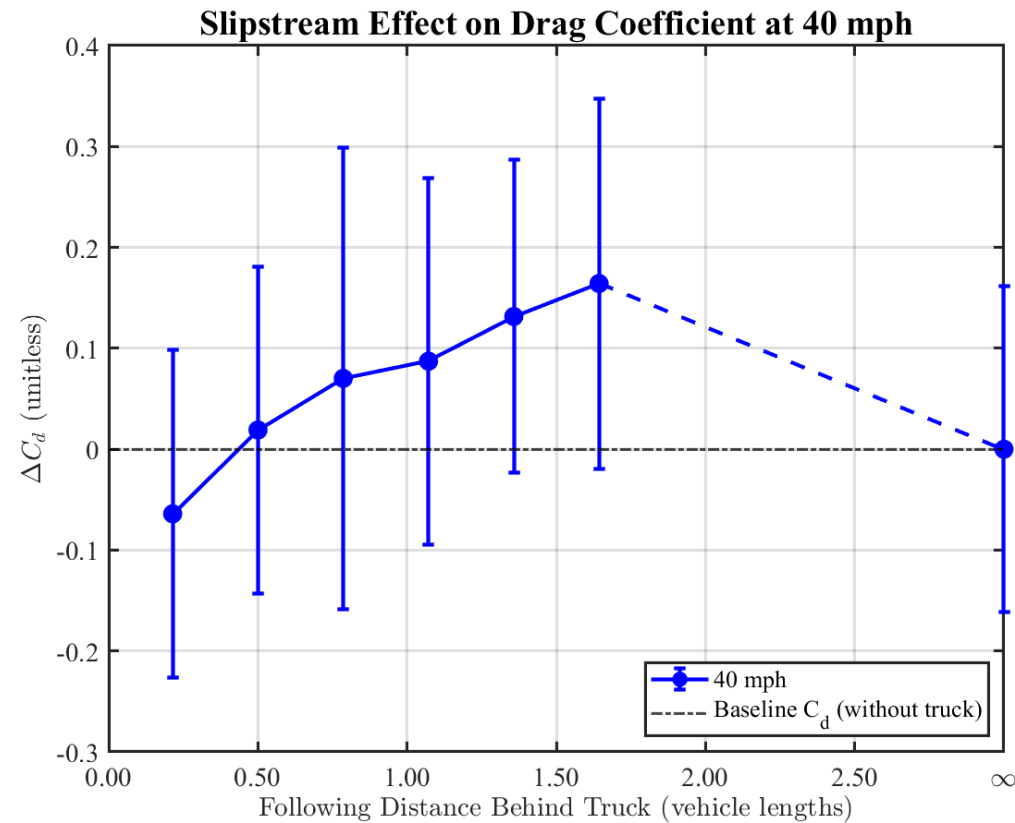


# Results



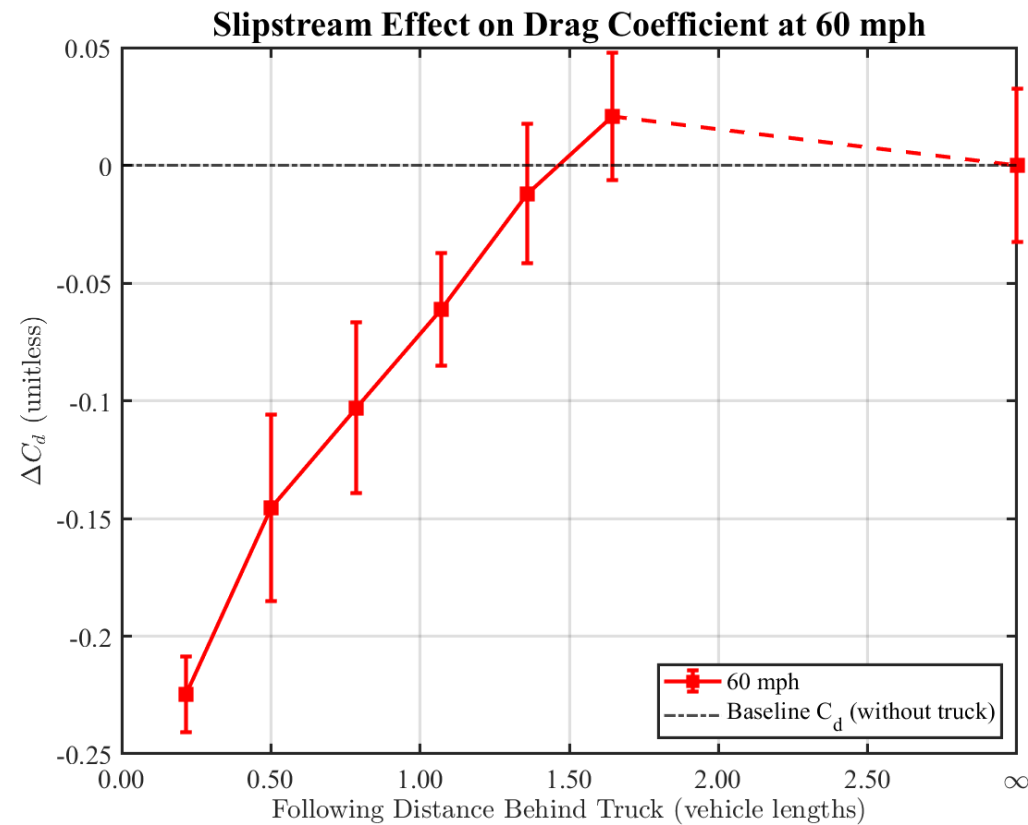
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- Slowest speed, largest standard deviation (error bars)



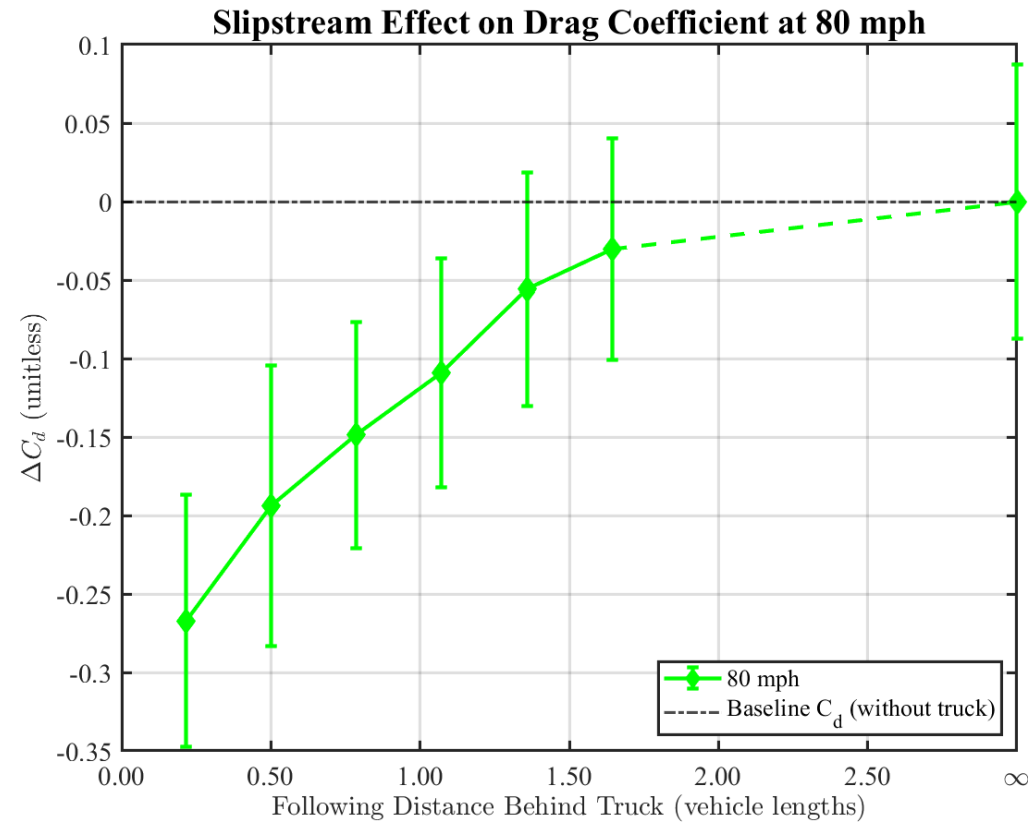
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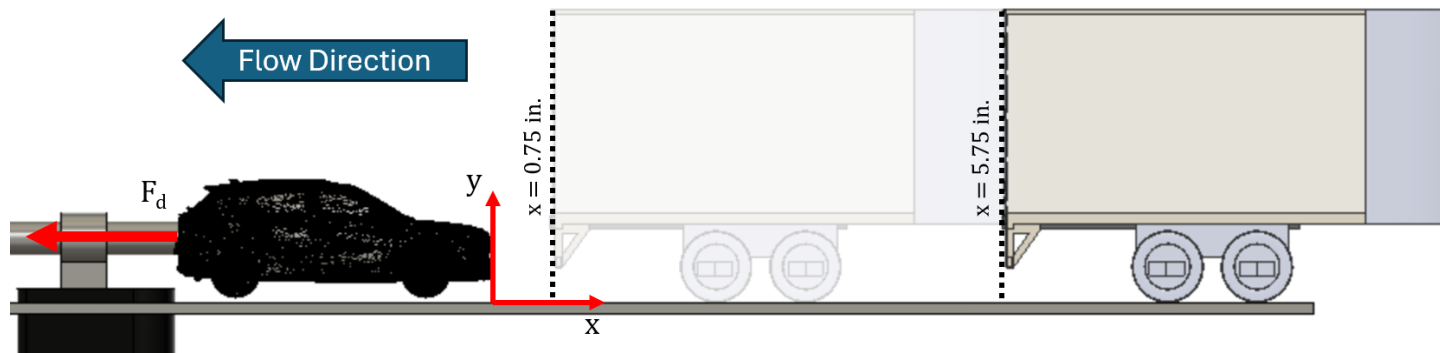
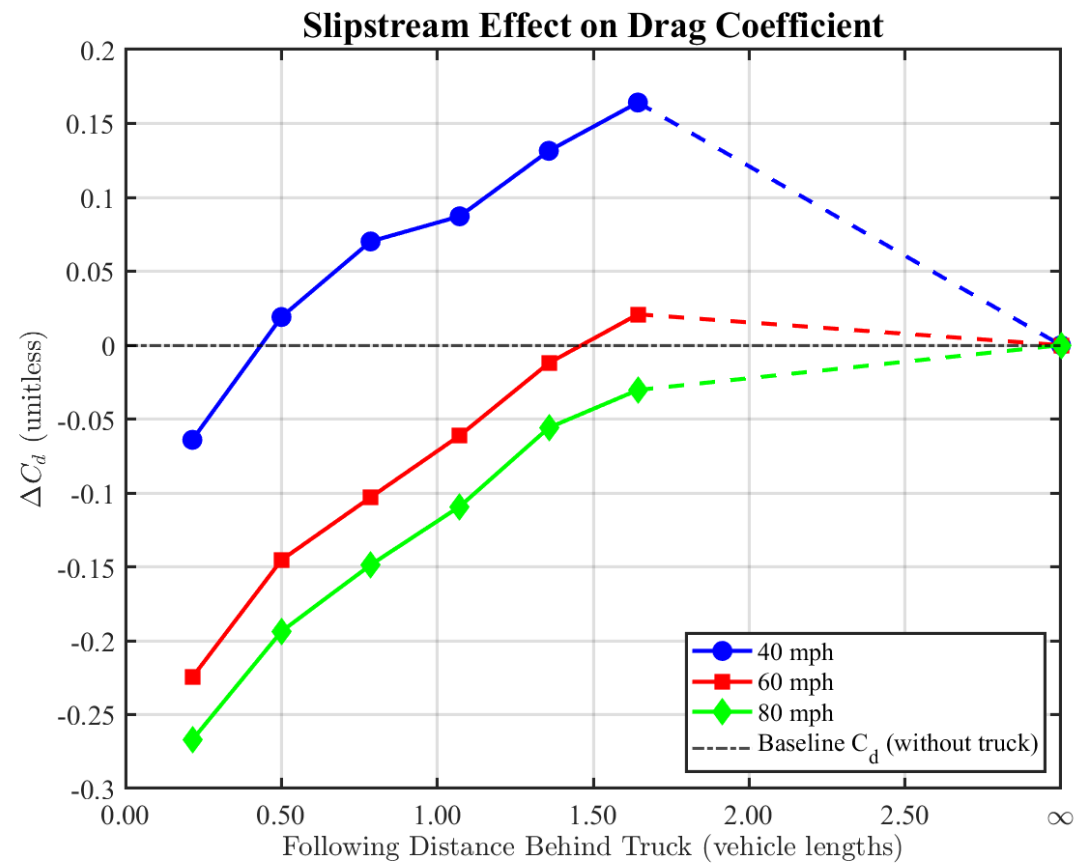


# Results

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# Results



# *Conclusion*

## **Key Discoveries:**

- While slipstreaming, drag force is reduced as separation distance decreases
- The slip stream effect is more prevalent at higher speeds

## **Suggestion for Future Results:**

- Repeat the testing in a larger wind tunnel
  - Allow for Reynolds numbers to be matched
  - Allow for larger forces within the precision of the drag measurements



# Disclaimer

- While slipstreaming behind a semi-truck can improve fuel efficiency, the associated safety risks are beyond the scope of this experiment
- We do not endorse this technique in real-world driving scenarios



Image source: [2]



# References

- [1] Halliday, N. (2023, November 28). Aerodynamic drafting (slipstreaming) in racing. SimScale. <https://www.simscale.com/blog/drafting-slipstreaming-in-racing/>
- [2] RoadsterCovingtonIII. (2024, October 4). Chevrolet Malibu into a Hyundai Trailer IIHS Underrail crash test [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FmKAQOOWbBY>



***THANK YOU***



