Aerodynamics & Aeroacoustics Development at Audi AG

Dr. Moni Islam, November 2015

Aerodynamics & Aeroacoustics Development at Audi
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Motivation
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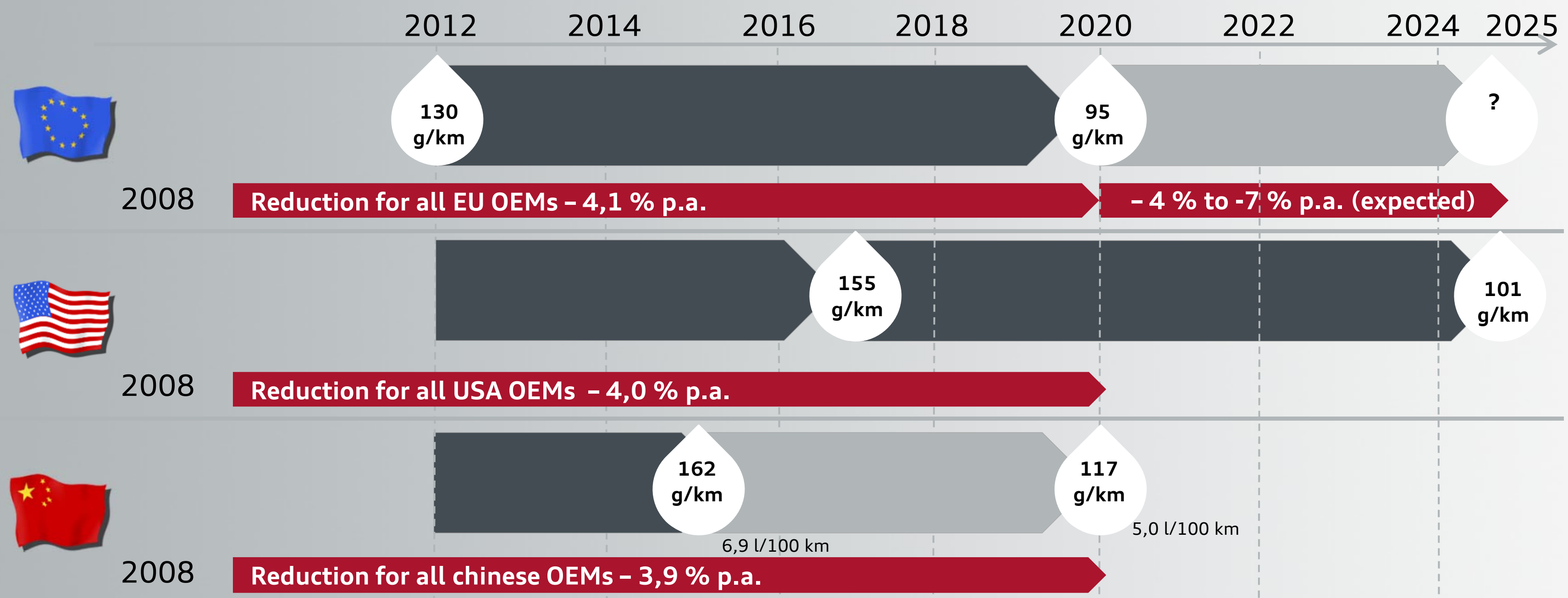
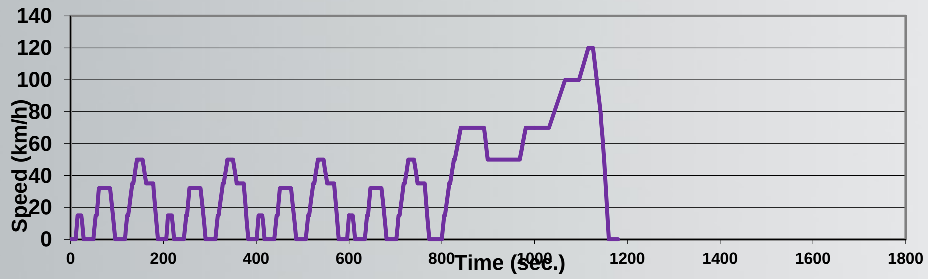
Aerodynamics & Aeroacoustics Development at Audi
CO_2 Targets for Audi Fleet



- Pressure on CO_2 value of entire Audi fleet due to worldwide legislation

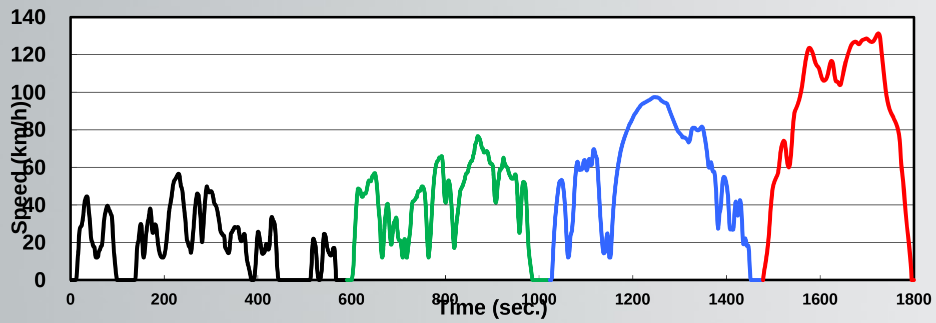
Aerodynamics & Aeroacoustics Development at Audi
WLTP Certification Cycle (1)

NEDC



33.6 km/h

WLTP



46.5 km/h

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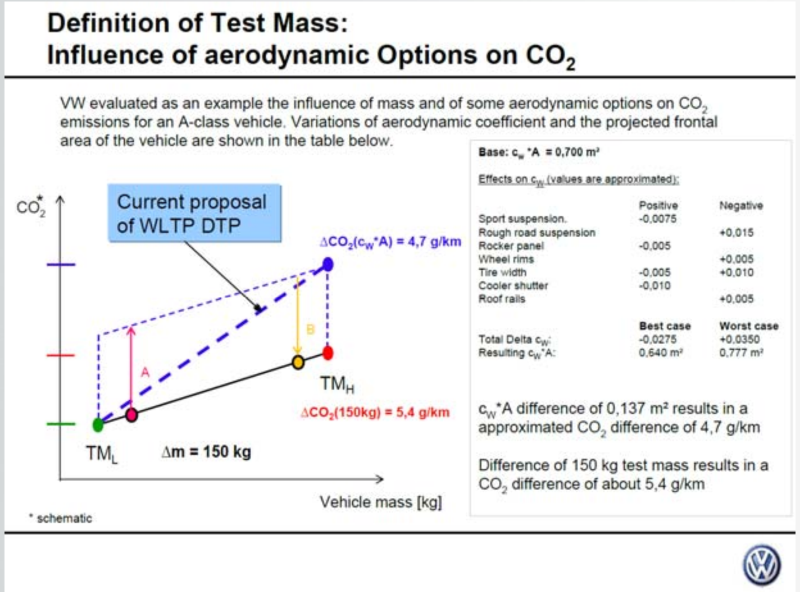
WLTP Certification Cycle (2)

- Vehicle certification according to WLTP within the next 3 years at latest
- Greater emphasis on aerodynamics in CO_2 targets due to
  - Higher average vehicle speed
  - Influence of vehicle options (eg. rims, tyres, trim, ...) must be accounted for
- Significant challenge for development methods and resources




Audi A4
$c_D \geq 0.23$ best in class

Audi A4

Aeroacoustics best in class

Aerodynamics / Aeroacoustics Development Process

Aerodynamics & Aeroacoustics Development at Audi
Development Process

Concept Development → **Development** → **Pre-Production** → **Production**

Concept Development

- Analysis of predecessor and competitor vehicles
- Assessment of proposed vehicle concept WRT
  - Powertrain
  - Suspension
  - Ergonomics
  - Packaging
  - Underbody
  - Doors / sealings
  - Glazing
  - Add-on parts
  - Damping measures
- Definition of targets

Development

- Continuous development and optimisation of relevant details in cooperation with styling and design departments
  - Exterior surface
  - Add-on parts, eg. mirrors, underbody panels, inlet grille, rain gutter
  - Doors / flaps
  - Roof systems incl. cabriolet soft-top
- Verification and confirmation of development progress at suitable milestones using wind-tunnel and road testing as well as CFD with models and prototypes
- Calibration of aeroacoustics with total vehicle acoustics

Pre-Production

- Optimisation of details related to final production process
- Final confirmation of all aerodynamic and aeroacoustic vehicle properties in wind tunnel and on road

Production

- Periodic monitoring of production vehicles for aeroacoustic quality control
- Analysis of potential weaknesses for improvement in successor projects

Aerodynamics & Aeroacoustics Development at Audi
Aerodynamics Goals

- Basic premise for development of production vehicle:
  - Optimum between styling, costs and aerodynamics must be achieved
- c_D target increasingly driven by CO_2 targets
- c_L targets primarily driven by vehicle-dynamics requirements

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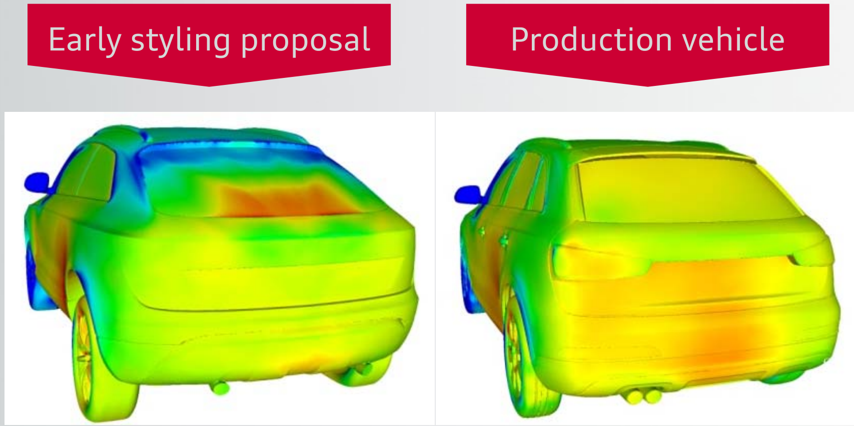
Focus of Aerodynamics Development Activities (1)

- Optimisation of add-on parts e.g. roof and rear-window spoilers

- Development of vehicle styling for optimal aerodynamics



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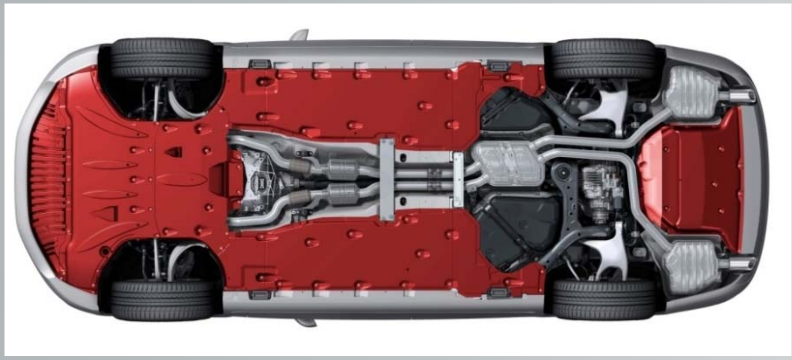
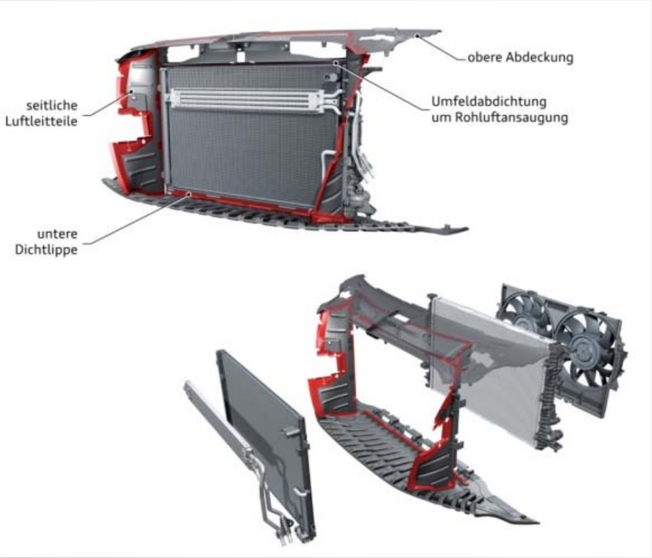
Focus of Aerodynamics Development Activities (2)

- Functional optimisation of all platform components including underbody



- Functional optimisation of cooling-air ducting



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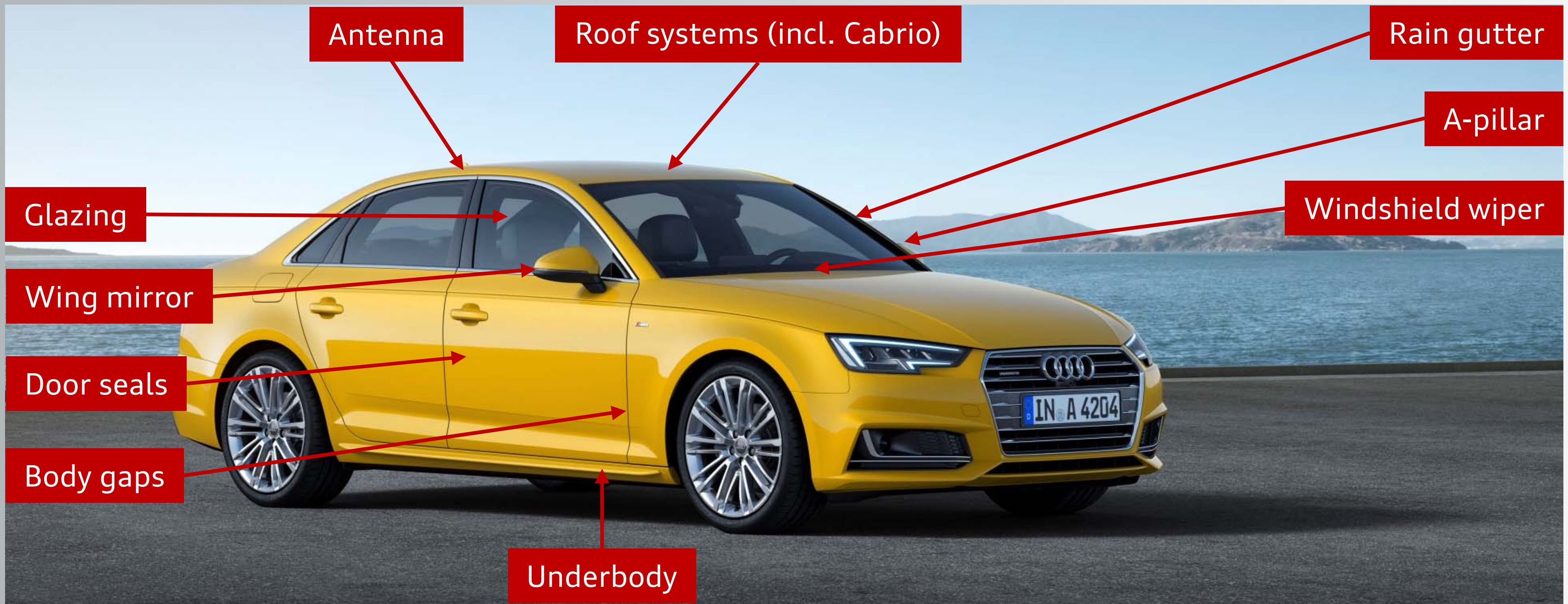
Focus of Aeroacoustics Development Activities



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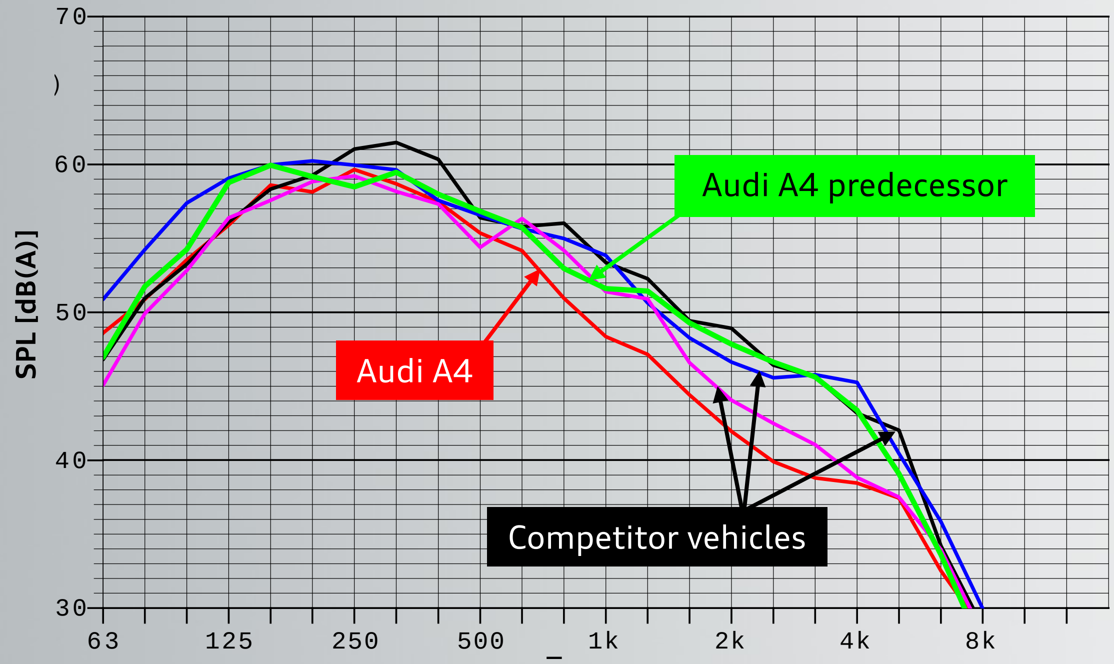
Audi A4 Aeroacoustics Benchmark



- Goal achieved: “best in class” aeroacoustics

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Aeroacoustic Wind-Tunnel

- Primary development tool with >2700 h / year testing time for production vehicles

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Development Tools – Wind Tunnel

- Audi Aeroacoustic Wind Tunnel (1998)
  - Open test section
  - 11 m^2 nozzle
  - Full ground simulation

    5-belt system and BL suction
  - 6-component balance for forces and moments up to U_∞ = 300 km/h

- Demand now significantly exceeds capacity

- Used only for full-scale testing
- 1:4-scale testing performed at FKFS wind tunnel in Stuttgart

Application of CFD in the Aerodynamics / Aeroacoustics Development Process

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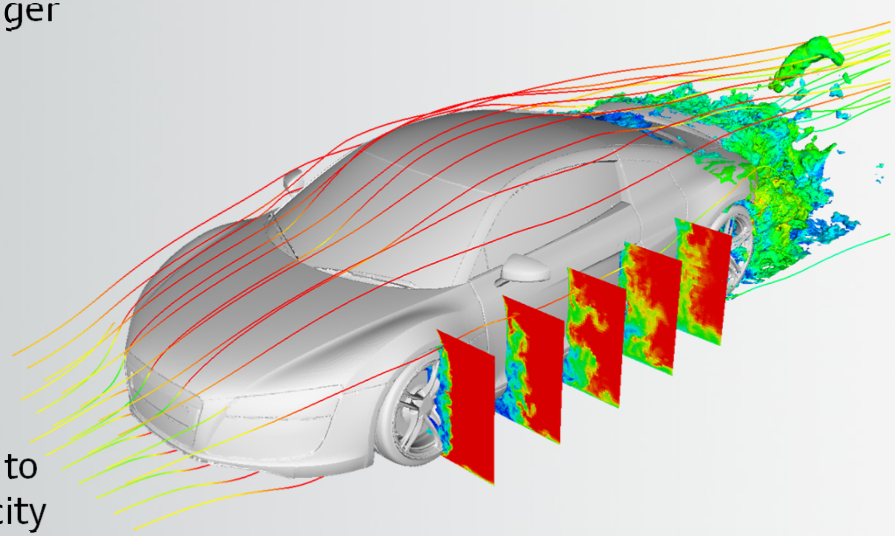
Aerodynamics & Aeroacoustics Development at Audi
CFD – Overview

- Advanced aerodynamics development no longer possible without CFD due to complexity of problems to be solved and accuracy required
- CFD for vehicle aerodynamics standard component of development process with multiple goals
  - Evaluation of styling models in early development phase
  - Substitution of wind-tunnel experiments to compensate for insufficient testing capacity
  - Supplementary information to wind-tunnel data for analysis of phenomena of interest



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CFD – Requirements for Development Process

- Very short turn-around times / high process integration to keep pace with development cycle
  - <3 days from new geometry to aerodynamics result
  - High robustness of solver
  - Useable also by non-expert users

- High accuracy of results
  - Trends found in experiments must be captured
  - Accuracy must be reliable, especially where no experiments are available

- Acceptable costs
  - Must be competitive with wind tunnel experiments

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CFD – Motivation for Considering Open-Source Software

- Commercial environment for CFD codes
  - Very small number of commercial codes truly viable for productive use
  - Proprietary technology offering limited insight or black-box approach
  - License fees increase with increasing use
  - Code development driven primarily by vendor’s interest
  - Very high overhead associated with switching to alternative product
- Limitations to meeting requirements for aerodynamics development process
- Audi’s conclusion: Alternative approach needed!

Aerodynamics & Aeroacoustics Development at Audi
CFD – Features of Open-Source Software (1)

- Solution to many observed problems provided by open-source model for CFD code

- High process integration
  - Robustness, ease of use and application speed achieved by application-specific customisation

- High accuracy in principle
  - Full transparency of technology (vs. black-box approach) permits complete analysis and solution of problems
  - New / alternative technology can be implemented rapidly on demand

Aerodynamics & Aeroacoustics Development at Audi
CFD – Features of Open-Source Software (2)

- Costs under GPL licensing
  - Remain fixed with increasing use: No license fees coupled to solver use
  - Limited and predictable: User pays for only what he needs

- General advantages
  - Excellent long-term potential for technological development and process integration due to high customisability
  - No inherent disincentives to use of technology
    - Closer coupling to vehicle development process through increased use
    - More rapid technological development
  - User has free choice of technology provider

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Application of Open-Source CFD Technology

- OpenFOAM®-based open-source CFD toolbox chosen by Audi
  - Customised applications development, support and consulting by Icon Ltd.
  - Initially based on public-domain OpenFOAM toolbox
- Multi-year project to fully integrate open-source applications into Audi aerodynamics development process
  - Development and support by Icon and other engineering service providers
  - Validation and integration in collaboration with Volkswagen and SEAT
  - Details first published in SAE 2009-01-0333
- **Full, exclusive productive use for vehicle development since January 2009**

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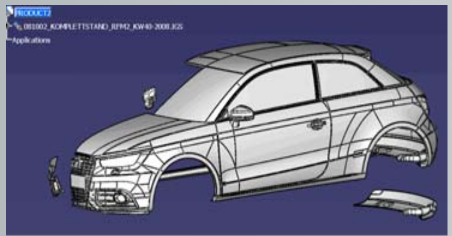
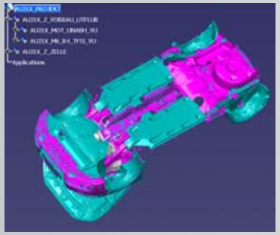
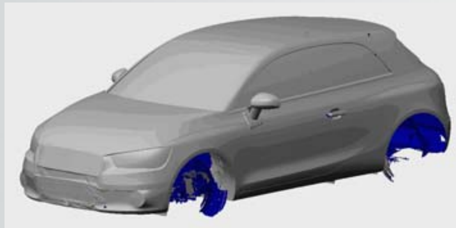
Aerodynamics CFD Process

CAD



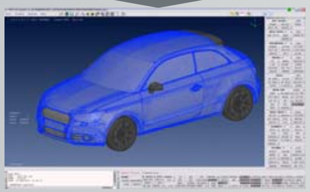




Hardware via photogrammetry

CAD-surface preparation

Triangulated surface



Input to volume mesher

CFD

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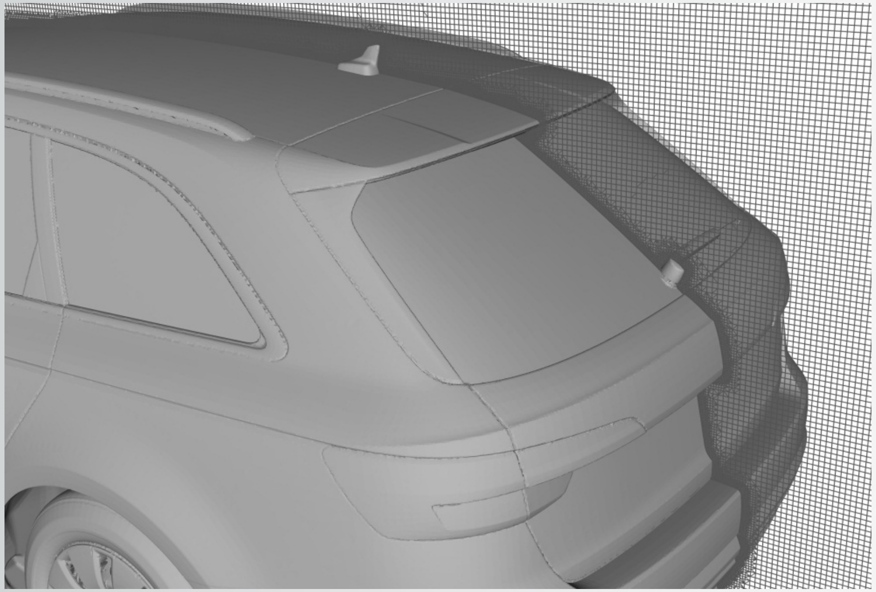
Aerodynamics CFD Applications – Mesh Generator

- Volume mesher developed and maintained by Icon
  - Originally based on **`snappyHexMesh`** from public OpenFOAM release
  - Unstructured hexahedral meshes
  - Local refinement
  - Feature-line handling
  - Cell-quality optimisation
  - Fully parallel operation



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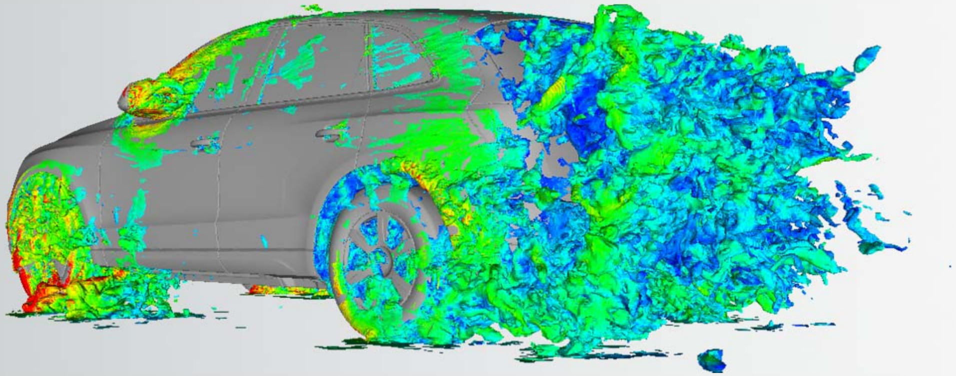
Aerodynamics CFD Applications – Flow Solver

- Multi-step solution procedure developed and maintained by Icon
  - Incompressible LES
  - DES formulation using Spalart-Allmaras model
  - Based on **oodles** solver from public OpenFOAM release
  - Case set-up application to set initial and boundary conditions
  - Local blending for differencing schemes to increase solver stability
  - Function objects for on-the-fly analysis



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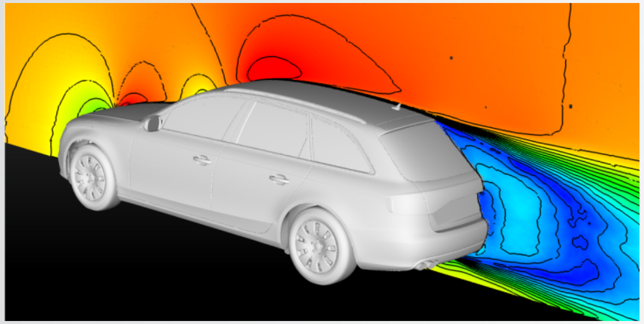
Sample Aerodynamics CFD Result

- Example from standard CFD setup
  - Audi A4 Avant (predecessor vehicle)
  - Includes ground simulation & underbonnet flow
  - Model size: ca. 100 M cells
  - Number of cores: 256
  - Simulation run time: ca. 87 h for 2 s physical time

	c_D [-]	c_{Lf} [-]	c_{Lr} [-]
Experiment	0.316	0.086	0.047
Simulation	0.313	0.084	0.071

  - Rear lift typically problematic for estate vehicle



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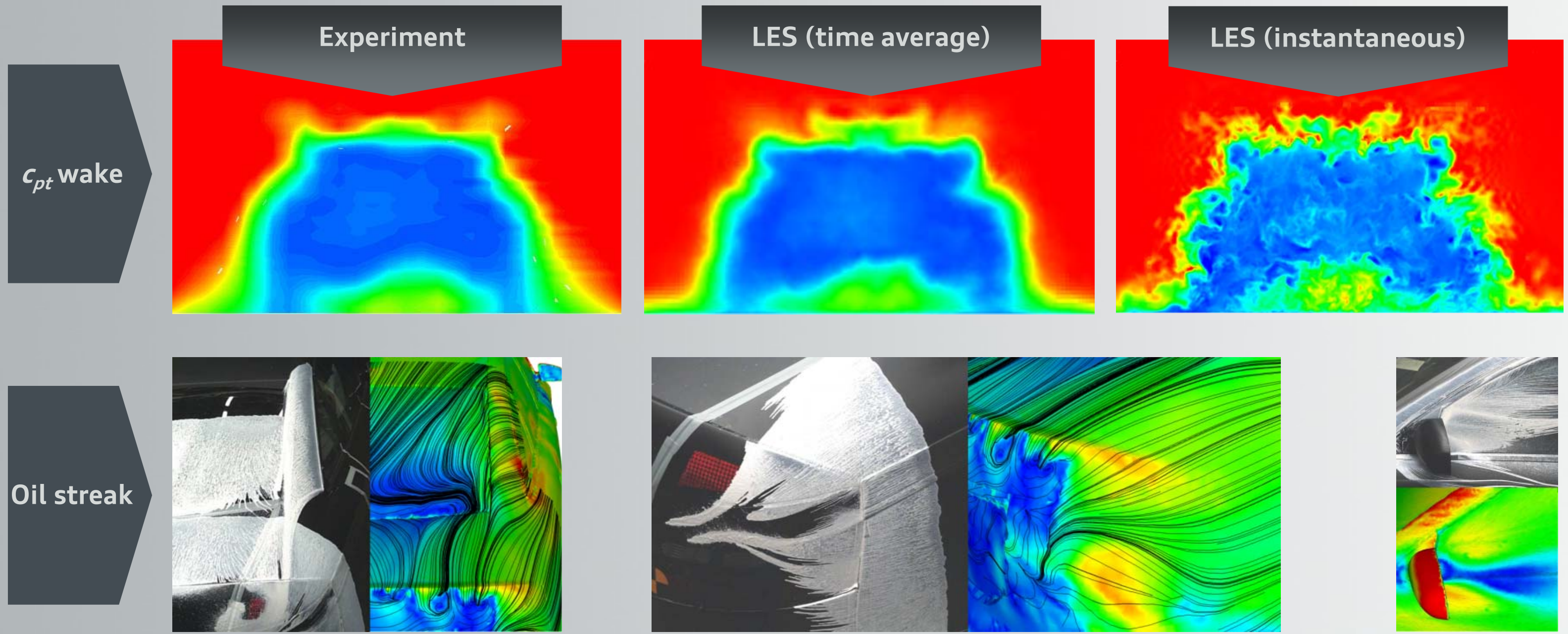
CFD Validation Example from 2009 SAE Paper

- Example: Audi A6 predecessor production vehicle (mock-up, no ground simulation)



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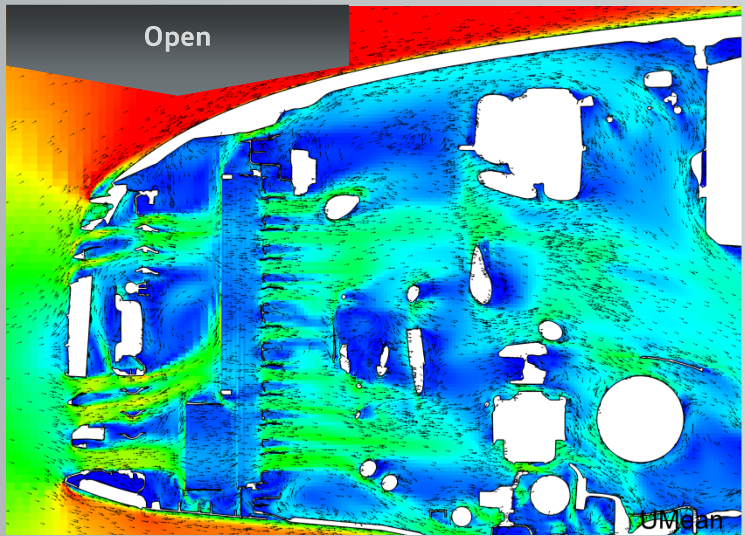
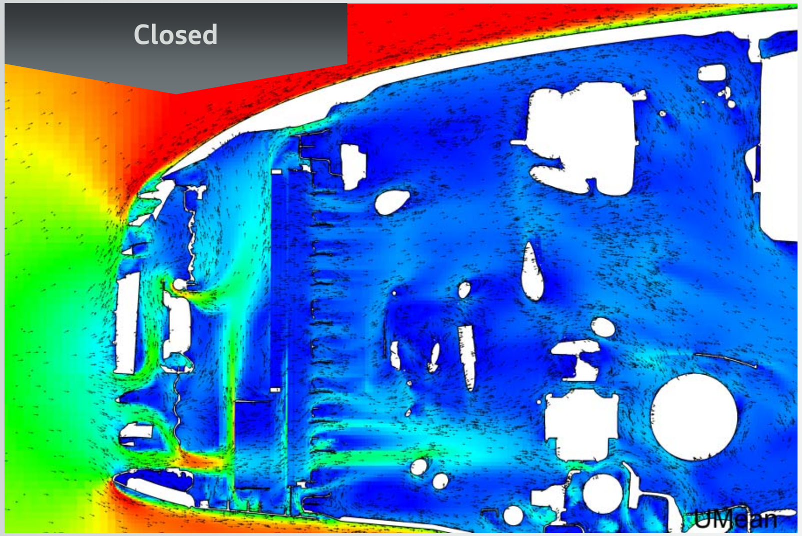
CFD for Audi A4 – Active Inlet Louvres

- Active inlet louvres restrict cooling-air flow, thereby reducing c_D by 0.008





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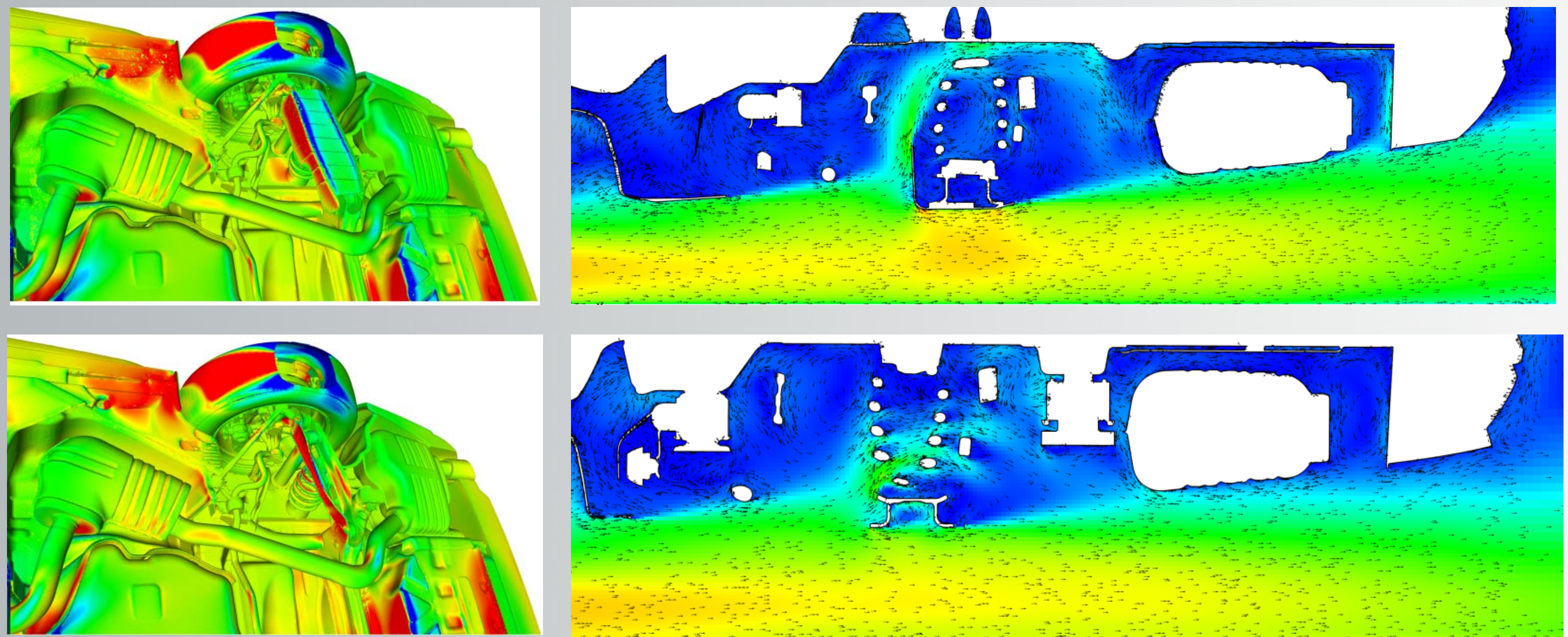
CFD for Audi A4 – Rear-Axle Flow Deflectors

- Rear-axle flow deflectors reduce c_D by 0.004

With deflectors

Without deflectors



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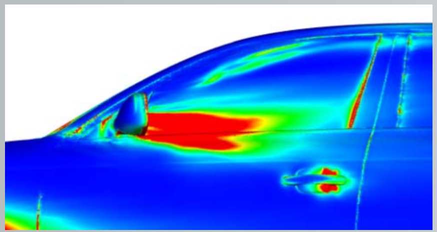
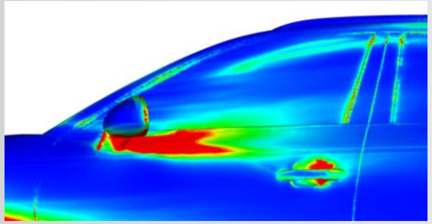
Aerodynamics & Aeroacoustics Development at Audi
CFD for Audi A4 – Wing Mirror

- Example: Audi A6 predecessor production vehicle (mock-up, no ground simulation)

	Experiment	LES (time average)	LES (instantaneous)
c_{pt} wake			
Oil streak			

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Aerodynamics CFD Productivity

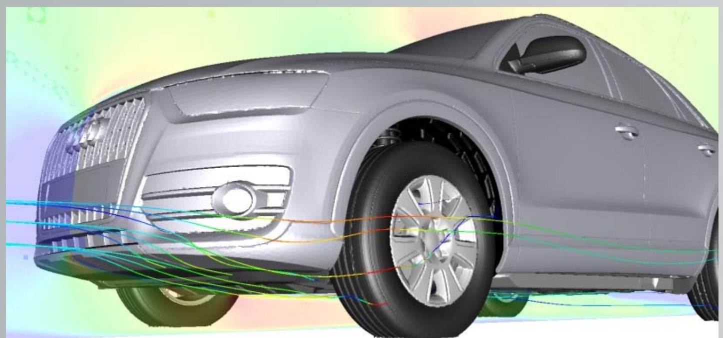
- Sample computing resources
  - NEC LX2200 cluster with 8064 cores (Intel Xeon E5-2660)
  - QDR Infiniband interconnect
  - Jobs run on 128 to 256 cores
  - Queueing system configured to run up to 10 jobs simultaneously
  - Total of >800 jobs run per year

- Bottleneck no longer computing capacity, but human resources!

Aerodynamics & Aeroacoustics Development at Audi
CFD Methods Development - Aerodynamics

- Refinement of existing methodology ongoing, as need for improved accuracy always exists
- Methods development always done together with vehicle development
- Deep understanding of all aspects of wind-tunnel testing essential for assessing accuracy of experimental data and pointing to weaknesses of current methodology

Ground simulation



Cooling drag / lift

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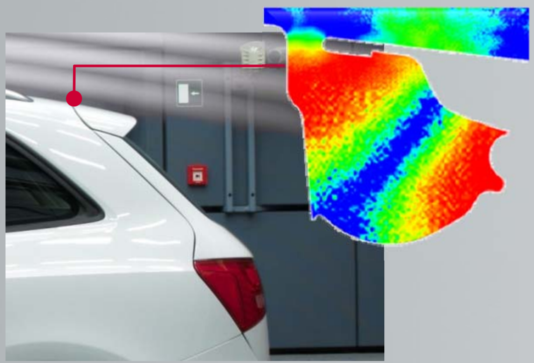
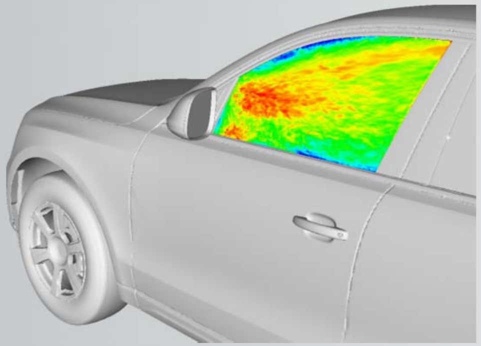
CFD Methods Development – Aeroacoustics

- Aeroacoustics CFD currently not standard part of vehicle-development process
- Methods development for various applications ongoing
- Productive use only expected in the long term due to very high complexity of physics

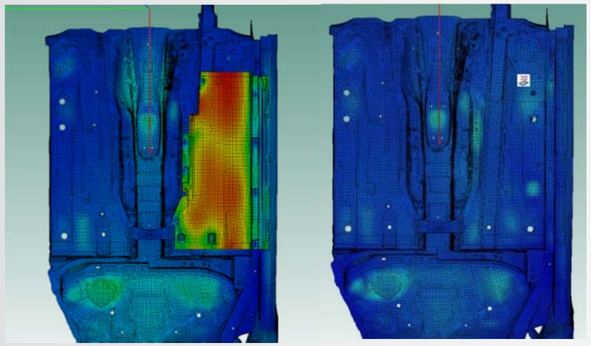
Cavity flow



Mirror flow



Flow-induced vibration




Summary & Conclusions
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Aerodynamics & Aeroacoustics Development at Audi
Open-Source Software in an Industrial Environment (1)

- Integrating open-source software in industrial environment poses significant challenges

- Debunking of common myths required
  - Open source / GPL licensing does not mean CFD costs nothing
  - Costs exist and must be borne by the user

- High level of user competence required
  - Use of software as a “black box” of limited utility
  - High flexibility offered by OpenFOAM toolbox requires in-depth knowledge
    - By end user: Process, engineering, applications CFD
    - By technology provider: Technical CFD, industrial process

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Open-Source Software in an Industrial Environment (2)

- Understanding of intellectual property advantageous
  - General reluctance toward open-source software due to perceived risk to know-how and investment
  - Need for clear demarcation between IP of public domain, technology provider and end user
  - Clear conceptual understanding by both management and technical staff essential
  - Legal counselling beneficial

- Long-term strategy required
  - Technical overhead involved, but similar to when switching between proprietary codes
  - Partnership approach with technology provider essential

Aerodynamics & Aeroacoustics Development at Audi
Summary and Conclusions

- Increasing importance of vehicle aerodynamics requires modern development tools
- OpenFOAM toolbox most promising CFD technology available
- Open-source CFD applications successfully developed and integrated into Audi vehicle-development process
- Long-term success possible, as challenges can be overcome


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Thank you for your attention.