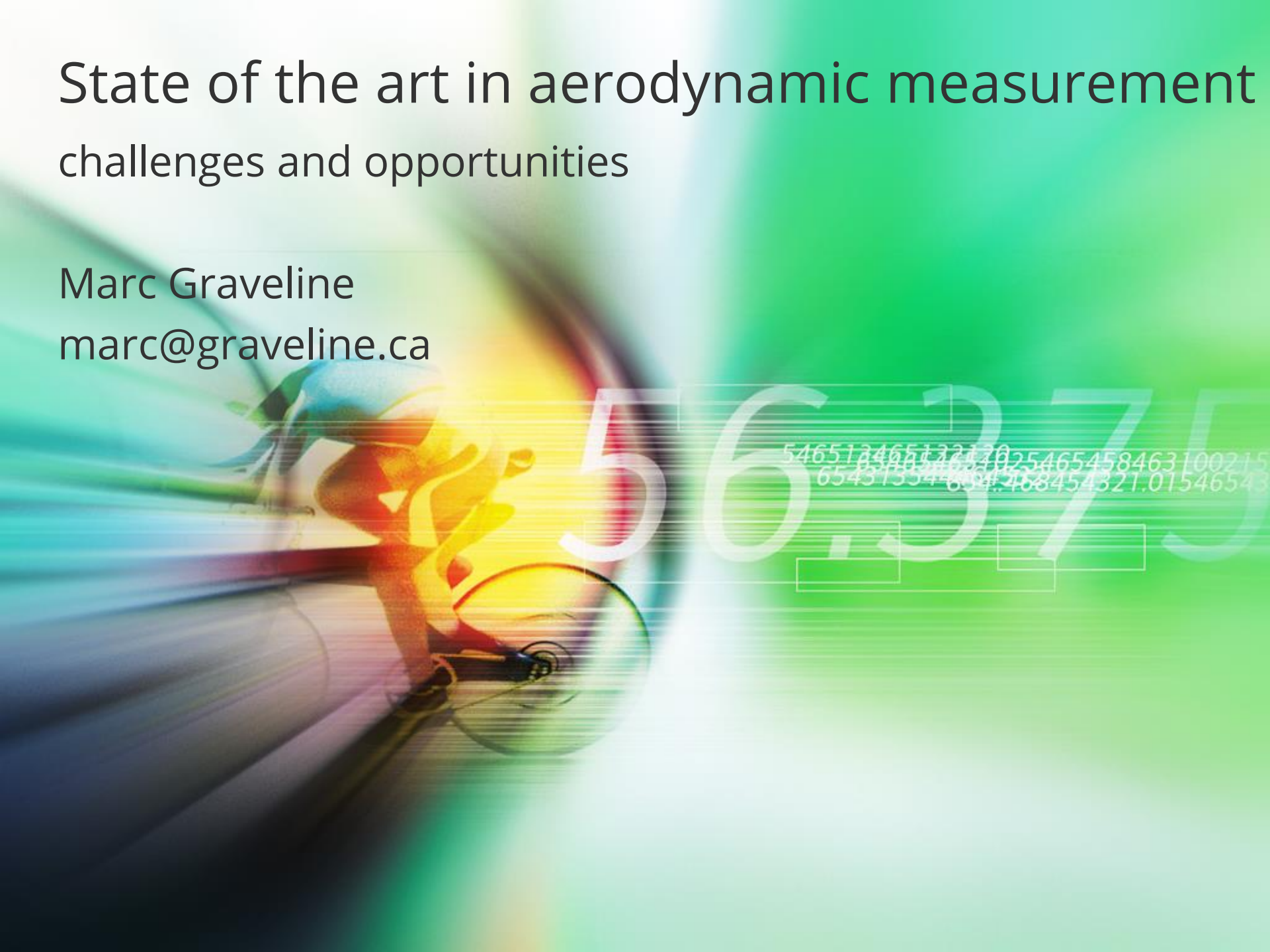


State of the art in aerodynamic measurement challenges and opportunities

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Goals of presentation

- Understand how basic technologies work
- Understand and overcoming limitations
- Road testing as part of aero strategy
- Help in our selection of technology
- Opportunities



How can we test

- Wind tunnel
 - Indoor Velodrome
 - Outdoor Velodrome
 - Road testing
 - Race
-
- Which is best ? None
 - Make sure your race results match your tests
 - Test where you plan to race !!!



A few abbreviations

- Mass m
- Gravity 9.81m/s^2 g
- Ground Speed V_g
- Air Speed = Ground Speed+Wind. V_a
- Air Density rho



4 Buckets of power

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{rr}} + P_{\text{incline}} + P_{\text{air}} + P_{\text{acc}}$$

P_{total} measured by powermeter

$$P_{\text{rr}} m * g * CRR * V_g$$

$$P_{\text{incline}} m * g * \text{deltaAlt}$$

$$P_{\text{air}} 0.5 * \rho * CDA * V_a^2 * V_g$$

$$P_{\text{acc}} 0.5 * m * (V_f^2 - V_i^2)$$



Calculating CDA

$$P_{\text{air}} = P_{\text{total}} - P_{\text{rr}} - P_{\text{incline}} - P_{\text{acc}}$$

$$\text{CDA} = \frac{P_{\text{total}} - P_{\text{rr}} - P_{\text{incline}} - P_{\text{acc}}}{0.5 * \rho * V_a^2 * V_g}$$

$$0.5 * \rho * V_a^2 * V_g$$



360w, 50km/h, no incline, steady

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{rr}} + P_{\text{incline}} + P_{\text{air}} + P_{\text{acceleration}}$$

$$\text{rr} \quad 75 * 9.81 * 0.0035 * 14 \quad = \quad 36\text{w}$$

$$\text{incline} \quad = \quad 0\text{w}$$

$$\text{air} \quad 0.5 * 1.18 * .200 * 2744 \quad = \quad 324\text{w}$$

$$\text{acc} \quad = \quad 0\text{w}$$

$$\text{Total} \quad 360\text{w}$$



Introduce a 1% incline

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{rrr}} + P_{\text{incline}} + P_{\text{air}} + P_{\text{acc}}$$

$$\text{rr} \quad 75 * 9.81 * 0.0035 * 14 = 36\text{w}$$

$$\text{inc} \quad 75 * 9.81 * .14 = 103\text{w}$$

$$\text{air} \quad 0.5 * 1.18 * .200 * 2744 = 324\text{w}$$

$$\text{acc} = 0\text{w}$$

$$\text{Total} \quad 463\text{w}$$



Back to 360w

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{rr}} + P_{\text{incline}} + P_{\text{air}} + P_{\text{acc}}$$

$$\text{rr} \quad 75 * 9.81 * 0.0035 * 14 = 36\text{w}$$

$$\text{inc} \quad 75 * 9.81 * .14 = 103\text{w}$$

$$\text{air} \quad 0.5 * 1.18 * .200 * 2744 = 324\text{w}$$

$$\text{acc} \quad 0.5 * 75 * (13.9^2 - 14^2) = -103\text{w}$$

$$\text{Total} \quad 360\text{w}$$



Calculating CDA

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{rr}} + P_{\text{incline}} + P_{\text{air}} + P_{\text{acc}}$$

$$\text{rr} \quad 75 * 9.81 * 0.0035 * 14 = 36\text{w}$$

$$\text{inc} \quad 75 * 9.81 * .14 = 103\text{w}$$

$$\text{air} \quad 0.5 * 1.18 * .200 * 2744 = 324\text{w}$$

$$\text{acc} = 0\text{w}$$

$$463\text{w}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CDA} &= (463 - 36 - 103 - 0) / (0.5 * 1.18 * 2744) \\ &= 0.200 \end{aligned}$$

How do we measure

- Power
 - Need to remove losses due to drive train inefficiency
- Speed
 - Speed sensor
 - GPS
- AirSpeed
 - Pitot, Weather Flow
- Air Density
 - Temp, humid, baro pressure
- Incline
 - Baro
 - IMU gyro, accelerometer, mag





Sources of error

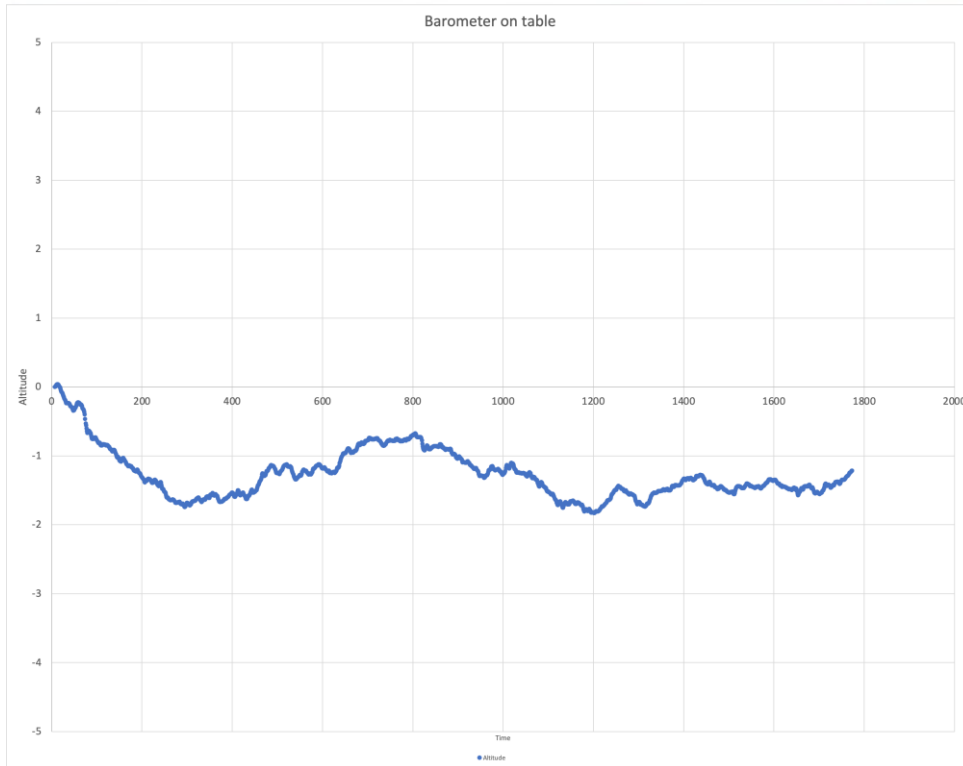
- Power
 - **Calibration/autoCalibration**
- Speed
 - **Speed sensor resolution +/- 1 count**
 - **GPS 10m**
- AirSpeed
 - **Yaw**
 - **Rider Position**
- Air Density
 - **Temp, humid, baro pressure**
- Incline
 - **Baro**
 - **IMU gyro, accelerometer,mag**



Other Challenges

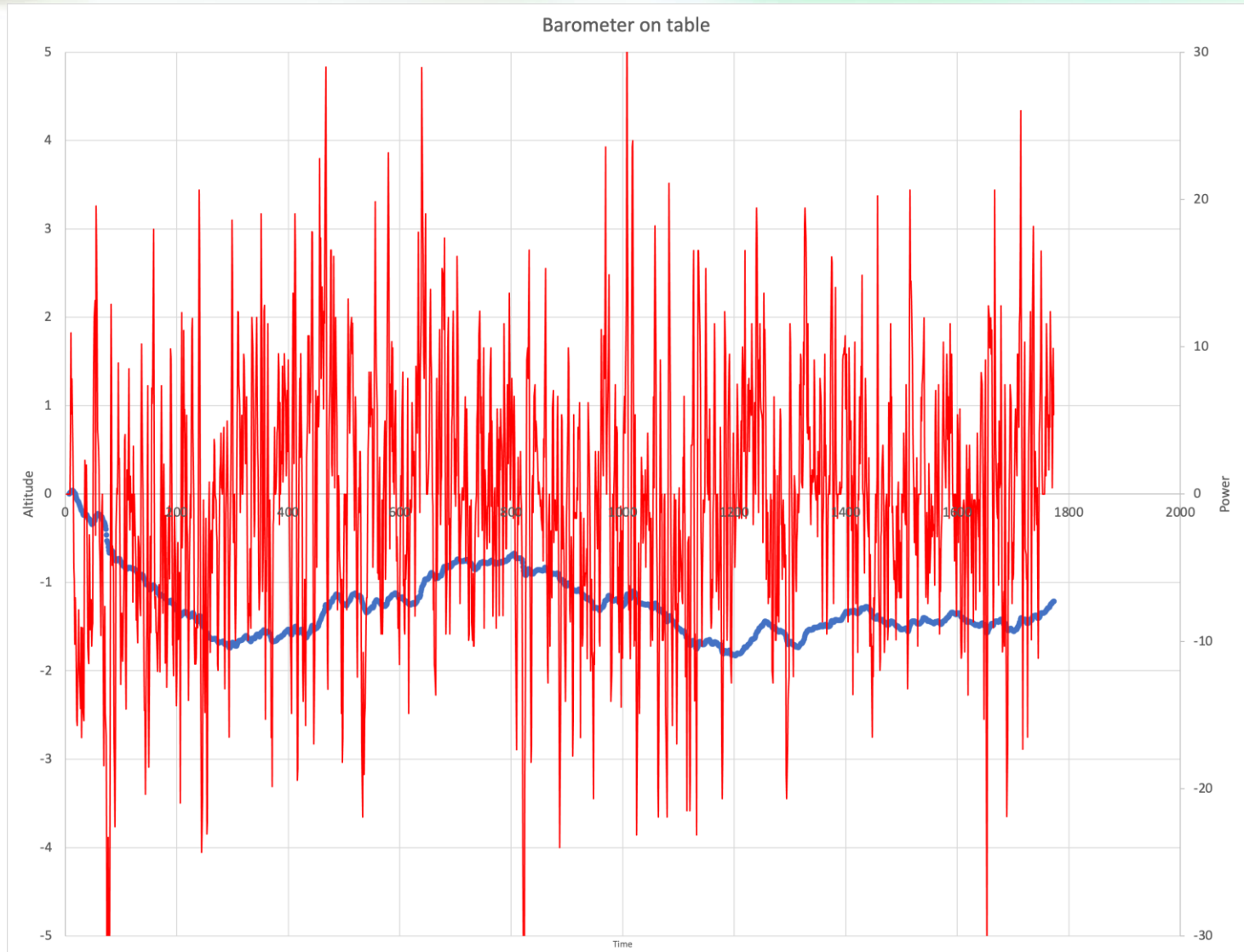
- Complexity of overall system
- Placement of sensor on bike,
 - **Clean air**
 - **Minimal vibration**
 - **Complex front ends**
 -
- Position changes of the rider

Explore error : Barometer



- 2m drift over 30min

Converting to watts





Introduce error from barometer

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{rr}} + P_{\text{incline}} + P_{\text{air}} + P_{\text{acceleration}}$$

$$\text{CRR } 75 * 9.81 * 0.0035 * 14 = 36\text{w}$$

$$\text{ALT } 75 * 9.81 * (.14+.05) = 140\text{w}$$

$$\text{AIR } 0.5 * 1.18 * .200 * 2744 = 324\text{w}$$

$$\text{ACC} = 0\text{w}$$

$$\text{CDA} = (463 - 36 - 140 - 0) / (0.5 * 1.18 * 2744)$$

$$\text{CDA} = 0.177$$

Explore error : wind speed

$$\begin{array}{l} P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{rr}} + P_{\text{incline}} + P_{\text{air}} + P_{\text{acceleration}} \\ \text{CRR} \quad 75 * 9.81 * 0.0035 * 14 = 36\text{w} \\ \text{ALT} \quad 75 * 9.81 * (.14) = 103\text{w} \\ \text{AIR} \quad 0.5 * 1.18 * .200 * 2744 = 324\text{w} \\ \text{ACC} = 0\text{w} \end{array}$$

$$1\% \quad \text{CDA} = (463 - 36 - 103 - 0) / (0.5 * 1.18 * 2799) = 0.196$$

$$2\% \quad \text{CDA} = (463 - 36 - 103 - 0) / (0.5 * 1.18 * 2854) = 0.192$$

$$10\% \quad \text{CDA} = (463 - 36 - 103 - 0) / (0.5 * 1.18 * 3320) = 0.165$$



Real time-Instantaneous-Window

- Energy = power * time, 1w * 1s = 1 joule

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{rr}} + P_{\text{incline}} + P_{\text{air}} + P_{\text{acc}}$$

$$E_{\text{total}} = E_{\text{rr}} + E_{\text{incline}} + E_{\text{air}} + E_{\text{acc}}$$

4 buckets of energy

$$E_{\text{total}} = E_{\text{rr}} + E_{\text{incline}} + E_{\text{air}} + E_{\text{acc}}$$

$$E_{\text{total}} = \sum \text{samples measured by powermeter}$$

$$E_{\text{rr}} = \sum m * g * \text{CRR} * V_g$$

$$E_{\text{inc}} = \sum m * g * \text{dAlt}$$

$$E_{\text{air}} = \sum 0.5 * \rho * \text{CDA} * V_a^2 * V_g$$

$$E_{\text{ac}} = \sum 0.5 * m * (V_f^2 - V_i^2)$$

airspeed = groundspeed + wind

4 buckets of energy

$$E_{\text{total}} = E_{\text{rr}} + E_{\text{incline}} + E_{\text{air}} + E_{\text{acc}}$$

$$E_{\text{total}} \quad \sum \text{ samples measured by powermeter}$$

$$E_{\text{rr}} \quad \sum m * g * \text{CRR} * V_g$$

$$E_{\text{inc}} \quad \sum m * g * d\text{Alt}$$

$$E_{\text{air}} \quad \sum 0.5 * \rho * \text{CDA} * V_a^2 * V_g$$

$$E_{\text{ac}} = \sum 0.5 * m * (V_f^2 - V_i^2)$$

airspeed = groundspeed + wind

4 buckets of energy

If $dAlt = 0$ and $V_f = V_i$

$$E_{total} = E_{rr} + E_{air}$$

E_{total} Σ samples measured by powermeter

$$E_{rr} \quad \Sigma m * g * CRR * Vg$$

$$E_{air} \quad \Sigma 0.5 * rho * CDA * Va^2 * Vg$$

A blurred image of a cyclist in a velodrome, with a bright yellow light source in the background.

Role of protocol

How do we get there

Indoor Velodrome

Ground Speed = AirSpeed

No delta Alt

Close Loop

Out and Back

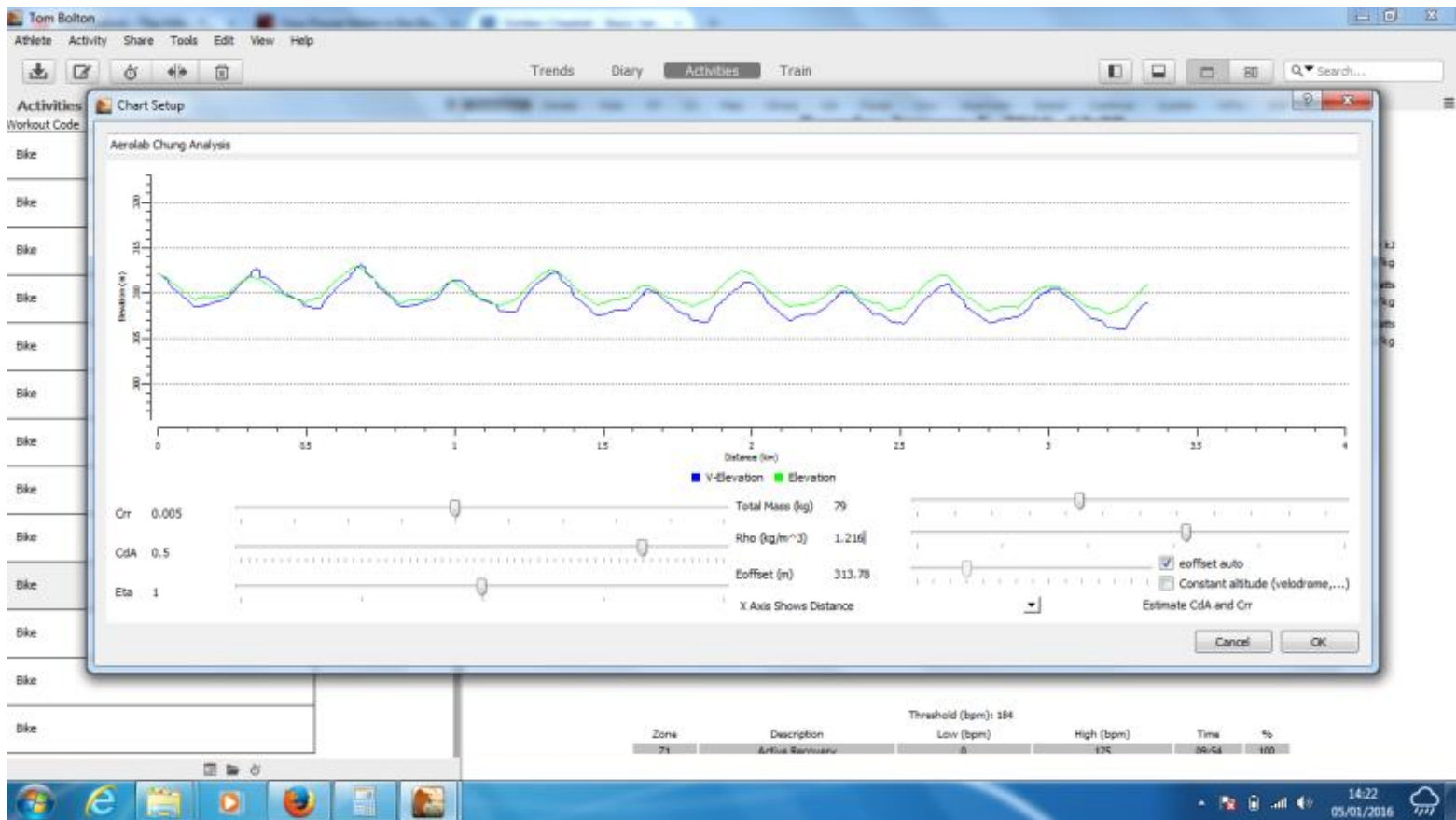
Wind out $\approx -1 * \text{Wind back}$



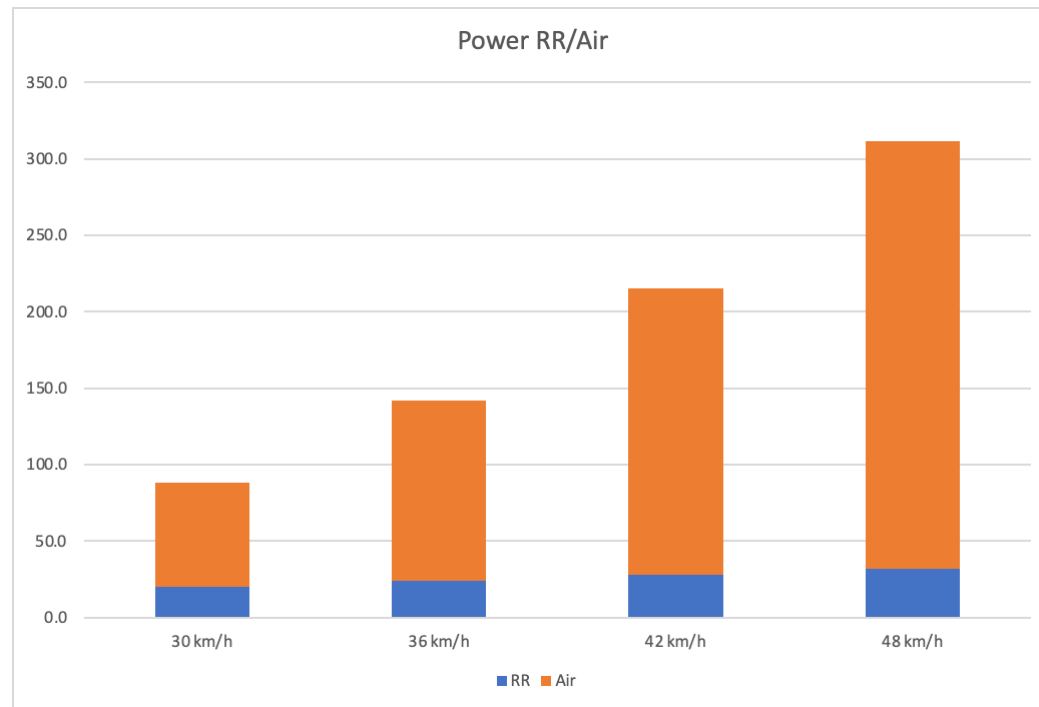
Why is protocol not enough ?

- What changes
 - Yaw
 - Position
 - Rolling resistance
- Error analysis

What is the Chung method

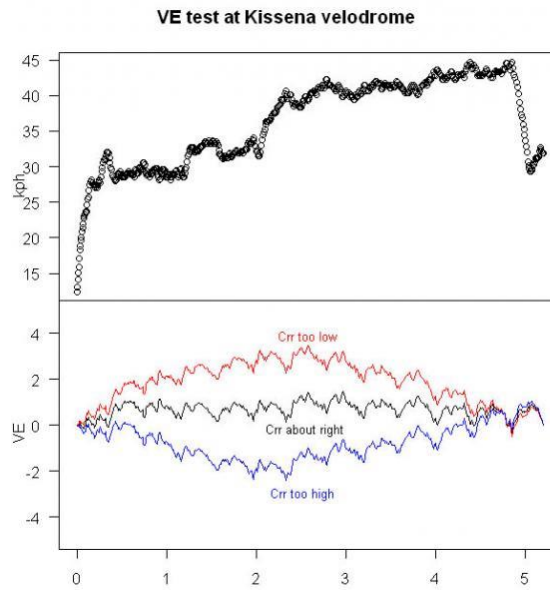


Fun fact – CRR / CDA relationship



- On topic of CRR : varies with temperature and vibration

Shen method



Quantifying precision





Opportunities beyond CDA

- Measuring sources of inefficiency : position and biomechanics
- CRR, vibration, tire pressure
- Race results vs test – embedded tech
- TTT : optimize pacing and execution



To do : vendors

- more sensors, the more we can detect good and bad data
- Correct or at least quantify error
- Sophisticated fusion protocols
- Adjust to protocols
- Easy to use software
- More cost effective
- Cooperation/interoperability/open source



To do : users

- Select your technology
 - **Ease of use**
 - **Precision**
 - **Non intrusiveness**
 - ***Supports Protocol* you can live with**
 - **Actionable Information**
- Understand the limitations of the technology



Conclusions

- Make road testing part of your strategy
- Understand the role of protocol
- Pick the technology that meets your requirements today and will grow
- Slowly push the boundaries to new possibilities

Questions

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Credits

- <https://poweredtemplate.com/02093/0/index.html>
- <https://bikeblather.blogspot.com/2013/08/aero-field-testing-using-chung-method.html>
- Tom Bolton
<https://cycle4curry.wordpress.com/tag/chung-method/>
- <https://nyvelocity.com/articles/coachingfitness/the-shen-method>