



# Aerodynamic Test and Development of the Corvette C5 for Showroom Stock Racing

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## Aerodynamic Test and Development of the Corvette C5 for Showroom Stock Racing

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### ABSTRACT

This pager documents a one shift (10 hour) wind tunnel test program conducted on a Corvette C5 prepared for Sports Car Club of America (S.C.C.A.) World Challenge racing. The testing was conducted at the Canadian National Research Center in Ottawa, Canada. Specific areas of test included front fascia and under tray, rear air discharge, rear wing configuration and angle, B-pillar configuration, and ride height. Standard wind tunnei test procedures were followed. In total twenty-six separate configurations were evaluated. Data for front and rear lift, total drag, and lift/drag (L/D) ratio are provided for each test configuration. The cumulative effects of the aerodynamic changes evaluated in this program, calculated at 192 KPH (120 MPH), increased front down force by 318 N (72 Lb.). and rear down force by 770 N (173 Lb.). Lift/drag ratio was improved from -0.597 to -1.016. These changes increased total drag by 381 N (86 Lb.). Further testing lowering ride height 2.5cm rear and 5.0cm front reduced drag by 326 N (73 tb.) and resulted in a L/D Ratio of -1.247. Although data are specific to the Corvette C5. the general principles studied may be applied to any production-based racecar. These modifications should be validated on the racetrack prior to competing to ensure the handiing balance can be optimized for the driver and car combination.

### INTRODUCTION

When the Corvette C5 started racing in 1999 the goal was to keep the car as close to production as possible. A typical 1999 Corvette C5 racecar is shown in Figure 1.

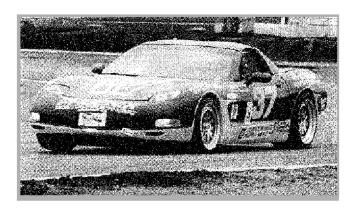


Figure 1 1999 Corvette C5 Showroom Stock Racecar

As time evolved, the S.C.C.A. rules allowed for aerodynamic modifications such as rear wings and front fascias with splitters. In an effort to maintain stock appearance, a package was developed that included a front fascia with short splitter, a 10cm rear spoiler on the deck, and rocker panel aerodynamic skirts. This package proved adequate through the 2000 season and is shown in Figure 2

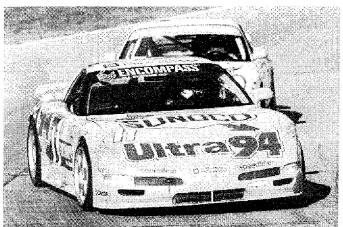


Figure 2 Aerodynamic Package Raced in 2000

The 2001 season included a new spec tire, which was only available in the 295/35-18 size and did not offer the 335/35-18 rear tire the Corvette needed to be competitive. In an effort to compensate for the lack of rear tire size, the sanctioning body approved the use of a rear wing for the 2001 race season. The race teams developed the rear wing shown in Figure 3 based on, ontrack performance.

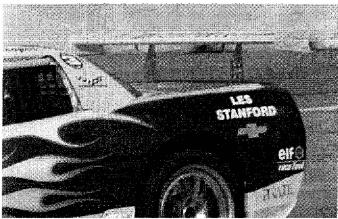


Figure 3 On Track Developed Rear Wing

Even with the addition of a rear wing, the performance disparity due to the smaller sized rear tire was still overwhelming, and merited this aerodynamic development program.

### AERODYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT

### TEST PROCEDURE

All tests were conducted at the Canadian National Research Center (CNRC). The CNRC complex contains four wind tunnels of various sizes and purpose. These tests were conducted in the NRC 9 m fixed plane, fullscale wind tunnel. These tests were run at 192 KPH wind speed. The square tunnel section is 9.14m in height and width with a 22.5m long test section. To remove the boundary layer, two suction sections are employed, reducing the boundary layer from 25mm to 4mm at the front bumper. Additionally, the tunnel employs 50 pressure taps in the four flush load plates to permit the forces on the exposed pad surfaces to be accurately removed.

### Test Notes:

Lift data is presented where positive is up and negative is down. A negative lift number corresponds to a negative vertical force, thus more force at the tire contact patch to the ground commonly referred to as down force.

Data is presented in chronological order as the tests were run. If a modification was made that resulted in a gain or no change, the modification remained on the car for the remainder of the test. Typical of most development programs, changes were made from front to rear of the vehicle.

### **BASELINE TESTS**

The first test in this program was the car as received from the last race as shown in Figure 4.



Figure 4 Baseline as Last Raced

2001 Race Season Baseline Results with Wing:

<u>DRAG</u>	<u>FT LIFT</u>	<u>RR LIFT</u>	L/D RATIO
1669 N	59.2 N	-1066 N	-0.597

The addition of the rear wing accomplished the objective of significant rear down force but with total loss of front down force. This was an indication that improvements could be made to the aerodynamic package that would result in improved on track vehicle balance.

### BASIC AERODYNAMIC DETAILS

Several basic aerodynamic features were detailed to improve the car as received. Figures 5, 6, & 7 illustrate these changes.



Figure 5 Taped Upper Grill

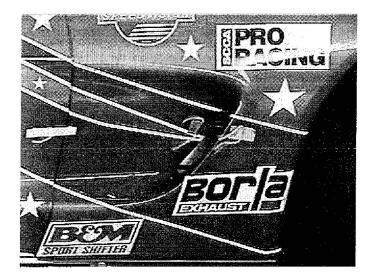


Figure 6 Open Side Duct

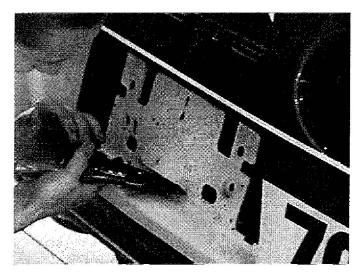


Figure 7 Open Rear License Opening

### Aerodynamic Detail Test results:

TEST	DRAG	<u>FT LIFT</u>	<u>RR LIFT</u>	L/R RATIO
BASELINE	1669 N	59 N	-1066 N	-0.597
TAPED GRILL	1629 N	-78 N	-996 N	-0.659
SIDE DUCT	1629 N	-74 N	-998 N	-0.652
OPEN RR LIC.	1629 N	-70 N	-984 N	-0.648

Closing off the upper grill openings improved front down force by 137 N and reduced drag by 41 N. This change is recommended for the race cars with the caution that sufficient air flow must be maintained through the lower ducts to cool the engine. Radiator airflow is measured in the wind tunnel using anonometers and captured in the coefficient result sheet as a VR1 ratio (See Appendix). This is the ratio of free stream airflow to that passing through the radiator. Experience has proven, that dependent on ambient conditions, a VR1 ratio of 0.150 is desired for road racing.

Opening the side ducts showed little difference in the wind tunnel. Experience has shown this modification to be beneficial on the racetrack, as a result of airflow from rotating tires.

As was the case with the side duct openings, removal of the license plate had little effect in the wind tunnel. Racetrack experience has shown that an improvement in down force can be realized by exhausting air through openings in the rear fascia of the car. This has also shown to be an excellent area to exhaust air from coolers that can be mounted in the rear of the vehicle.

### FRONT FASICA and SPLITTER

A shaped or non-flat ground effects type of under tray, commonly called the "Laguna" style under tray was fitted for the next series of tests. This under tray closedout the area from the back of the front fascia to the back of the radiator the full width of the vehicle. The purpose is to generate a low-pressure area under the front of the vehicle. As a result, the vehicle became a "front breather" type vehicle.

Splitters are low horizontal extensions that are mounted just above and parallel to the ground plane and extend forward on the vehicle. Splitter lengths from 2.5 cm to 10 cm, measured from the forward most point of the front fascia, were also tested in this series of tests. The "Laguna" under tray and splitter are shown in Figure 8.



Figure 8 "Laguna" Under Tray and Splitter

"Laguna" Tray and Splitter Test Results:

TEST	DRAG	<u>FT LIFT</u>	<u>RR LIFT</u>	L/D RATIO
BASELINE	1629 N	-70 N	-947 N	-0.648
ADD TRAY (3.75cm SPLIT		-355 N	-855 N	-0.706
2.5cm SPLIT.	1714 N	-311 N	-985 N	-0.698
5.0 cm SPLIT.	1714 N	-389 N	-862 N	-0.730
7.5 CM SPLIT.	1714 N	-515 N	-807 N	-0.771

The "Laguna" under tray provided a significant increase in front down force (285 N) with minimum drag increase or rear down force loss. Extending the front splitter to the maximum 7.5 cm allowed by S.C.C.A. rules further increased front down force (159 N) and improved L/D ratio to -0.77 with no increase in drag. Figure 9 graphically displays lift data for the splitters tested.

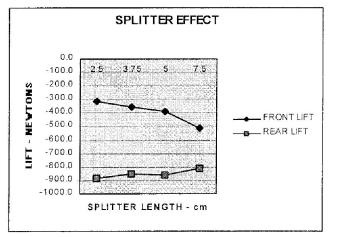


Figure 9 Splitter Effect on Lift

### REAR WING EVALUATION

With the front down force increased, attention was turned to develop more rear down force. Two rear wings and two designs of wing end plates were tested.

### RACE TEAM WING DESIGN EVALUATION

The wing profile developed on track by the race teams is shown in Figure 3. This wing was tested at wing angles of six (6), nine (9), and twelve (12) degrees. Twelve (12) degrees was found to be the most efficient angle for this wing. Experience from other programs indicated the original 3Rwing profile was not optimized. The following improvements were evaluated, a 2.5 cm wicker, two designs of larger end plates, and a 5 cm extension. Figures 10, 11, & 12 illustrate these configurations.

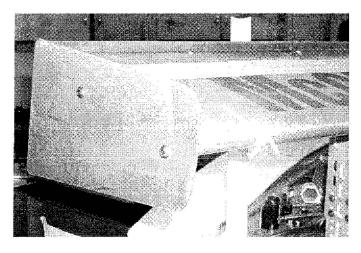


Figure 10 DW1 End Plate, note wicker (vertical piece) located at rear of wing

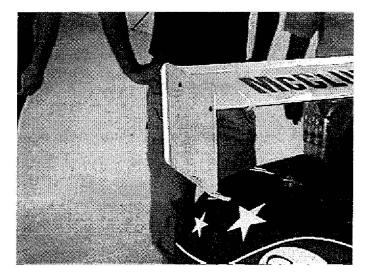


Figure 11Tall End Plate



Figure 12 Wing Extension

**3R WING DESIGN TEST RESULTS:** 

TEST	<u>DRAG</u>	<u>FT LIFT</u>	<u>RR LIFT</u>	L/D RATIO
6 DEGREES	1714 N	-515 N	-807 N	-0.771
9 DEGREES	1758 N	-492 N	~907 N	-0.796
12 DEGREES	1803 N	-474 N	-984 N	-0.809
2.5cm WICKER	1910 N	-404 N	-1229 N	-0.855
DW1 E. PLATE	<b>1</b> 914 N	-407 N	-1244 N	-0.863
TALL PLATE	1966 N	-396 N	-1325 N	-0.876
WING EXT.	1902 N	-359 N	-1399 N	-0.924

"IMSA" STYLE WING EVALUATION

A second test matrix was run on the "IMSA" style wing shown in Figure 13.

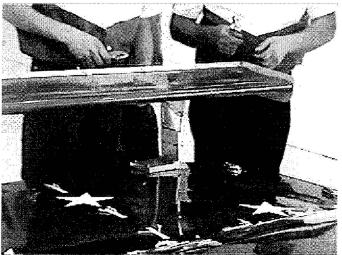


Figure 13 "IMSA" Style Wing

### "IMSA" STYLE WING TEST RESULTS:

TEST	DRAG I	F <u>T LIFT</u>	<u>RR LIFT</u>	L/D RATIO
6 DEGREE	1818 N	-426 N	-1247 N	-0.920
9 DEGREE	1877 N	-389 N	-1392 N	-0.949
12 DEGREE	1950 N	-348 N	-1514 N	-0.954
15 DEGREE	2021N	-314 N	-1614 N	-0.954
12D DW1	1958 N	-337 N	-1547 N	-0.962
WICKER	2058 N	-255 N	-1781 N	-0.989

Figure 14 graphically presents the Load v. Wing Angle data for the "IMSA" style wing.

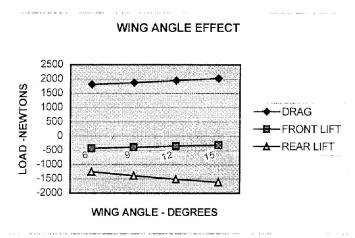


Figure 14 Effect of Wing Angle – "IMSA" Wing

The above data shows that either wing can be effective at developing significant rear down force. The longer chord length rear wing demonstrates a significant improvement in efficiency, the added extension or the IMSA style wing operates to the same level of lift at a 6 degree reduction in attack angle. A wing angle of 12 to 15 degrees provided best efficiency as indicated by the L/D ratio for the IMSA style wing. Increasing the angle of attack over 15 degrees will cause the wing to stall and lose efficiency. At the present time with the small rear tires the "IMSA" style wing is the best choice to maximize rear down force. Wickers and end plate design should be used to tune to specific track and driver preference. The lift balance of the vehicle is very important in the handling of the racecar on the track, this is captured on the coefficient sheet as %frt. (See Appendix). As the team tunes the handling of the racecar, an ideal %frt. aerodynamic balance will be determined for the driver and car combination. This number is the amount of front lift compared to the total lift on the vehicle.

### **B-PILLAR IMPROVEMENT**

The leading edge of the right side B-pillar was rounded to smooth airflow over the car as shown in Figure 15.



Figure 15 Rounded Right Side B-pillar

### ROUNDED B-PILLAR TEST RESULTS:

TEST	DRAG	<u>FT LIFT</u>	<u>RR LIFT</u>	L/D RATIO
BASELINE	2058 N	-255 N	-1781 N	-0.989
MOD PILLAR	2051 N	-259 N	-1825 N	-1.016

This small change improved the efficiency of the wing without increasing drag and should be used on the racecars. This modification is usually only effective for the right side of the vehicle, as a properly mounted window net can achieve the same results as a rounded B-pillar on the left side.

### VEHICLE RIDE HEIGHT

Ride height plays a very important role on vehicle drag, lift and front/rear balance. Sanctioning bodies limit static ride height, however aerodynamic forces can change dynamic ride height significantly. A ride height matrix was run to aid in the racers understanding of how ride height can effect vehicle performance.

### RIDE HEIGHT TEST RESULTS:

TEST	DRAG	<u>FT LIFT</u>	<u>RR LIFT</u>	L/D RATIO
BASELINE	2051 N	-259 N	-1825 N	-1.016
FT DN 2.5cm	1866 N	-674 N	-1569 N	-1.202
FT DN 5.0cm	1743 N	-792 N	-1558 N	-1.348
RR DN 2.5cm	1725 N	-618 N	-1532 N	-1.247

As the data shows ride height is the most responsive variable tested in this series of tests. Care should be taken to trim the car as low as rules permit and if possible allow the aerodynamic loads to further enhance the dynamic ride height. It is recommended to trim the car with front down rake to reduce drag and increase front down force.

### 2000 BASELINE SIMULATION

Tests were run without the rear wing and with the 10cm spoiler used for the 2000 season as shown in Figure 1. These tests were run with the "Laguna" under tray in place; therefore, the under tray effect was subtracted out for reference.

### 2000 SEASON BASELINE TEST RESULTS:

TEST	DRAG FT LIFT	<u>rr lift</u> <u>l/[</u>	<u>D RATIO</u>
2000 AERO	1731 N -422 N	-822 N	-0.718
W/O TRAY	1818 N -182 N	-722 N	-0.497
W/O SPOILER	1470 N -522 N	-193 N	-0.486
W/O TRAY	1555 N -281 N	- 93 N	-0.241

### CONCLUSIONS

This series of tests has demonstrated a front down force increase of 318 N, and rear down force increase of 770 N from aerodynamic modifications. Performing a ride height matrix, lowering ride height 2.5 cm rear and 5.0 cm front, reduced drag by 326 N. With this same ride height matrix chassis level, the Corvette gained 359 N of front down force, and lost 292 N rear down force. These improvements changed the Lift/Drag (L/D) Ratio from -0.597 to -1.247 on the 2002 Corvette C5 showroom stock racecar. Although these tests were specific to the C5 Corvette these same principles may be applied to any production based racecar. It is recommended that all changes be validated on the race track to ensure the team understands the effect on the car, and to determine if there are any interactions not measured in the wind tunnel that effect the performance of the car.

The first race for 3R Racing after this development program was Sears Point, Ca. The team reported that the changes made based on the wind tunnel tests allowed the tires to perform better much longer. Before the aerodynamic changes tires would only perform for fifteen to twenty minutes. With the changes the tires were adequate for the entire forty-five minute race. The reduced front lift improved the turn in characteristics of the car. The 3R team finished third and set fastest lap of the race at Sears Point, which was the best performance of the year for the team.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Bob Raub, 3R Racing

3R Racing provided the test vehicle for these tests and crew to support the tests with fabrication and parts changes.

Jim Van Dorn, Pirate Racing / Auto Masters

Pirate Racing supported the test program with parts and provided the photo and video tape documentation used for the presentation.

### CONTACT

Larry Kubes, G. M. Racing

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# **APPENDIX**

CORVETTE C5 AERO TEST SUMMARY

**PRELIMINARY TEST RESULTS:** 

FORCES

COEFFICIENTS

TEST DATE: 07/13/2001	-			2001 COF SHOWRO AERO TE	2001 CORVETTE C5 SHOWROOM STOCK AERO TEST @ NRC		WIND SPEED = 192 KPA (120 MPF	) = 192 KPA (120 MPH)
	DRAG		FRONT LIET		REAR LIFT		L/D RATIO	
<b>CONFIGURATION</b>	Newtons	(qI)	Lin I Newtons	(qı)	Newtons	(ql)		
BASELINE 2001 - 3R TEAM TAPE UPPER GRILLS OPEN SIDE DUCTS OPEN RR LIC. OPEN.	1669.4 1628.5 1628.5 1628.5	375.3 366.1 366.1 366.1	59.2 -77.8 -73.8 -70.3	13.3 -17.5 -16.6 -15.8	-1055.1 -995.5 -988.4 -984.4	-237.2 -223.8 -222.2 -221.3	-0.597 -0.659 -0.652 -0.648	
ADD C5R FRT UNDERTRAY 1.0" SPLITTER 1.5" SPLITTER 2.0" SPLITTER 3.0" SPLITTER	1713.9 1713.9 1713.9 1713.9	385.3 385.3 385.3 385.3	-310.9 -355.4 -388.8 -514.7	-69.9 -79.9 -87.4 -115.7	-884.8 -854.9 -862.5 -806.9	-198.9 -192.2 -193.9 -181.4	-0.698 -0.706 -0.730 -0.771	
3R RR WING 6 DEG. WING ANGLE 9 DEG. WING ANGLE 12 DEG. WING ANGLE	1713.9 1758.4 1802.9	385.3 395.3 405.3	-514.7 -492.4 -473.7	-115.7 -110.7 -106.5	-806.9 -907.0 -984.4	-181.4 -203.9 -221.3	-0.771 -0.796 -0.809	
1" RR WICKER LARGER END PLATE DW1 LARGE END PLATE TALL 2" REAR WING EXTENTION	1910.1 1913.6 1965.7 1902.5	429.4 430.2 441.9 427.7	-403.5 -407.0 -395.9 -359.0	-90.7 -91.5 -89.0 -80.7	-1229.0 -1243.7 -1325.1 -1399.0	-276.3 -279.6 -297.9 -314.5	-0.855 -0.863 -0.876 -0.924	
IMSA SINGLE PLANE WING 6 DEG, WING ANGLE 9 DEG, WING ANGLE 12 DEG, WING ANGLE 15 DEG, WING ANGLE	1817.5 1876.7 1950.5 2020.8	408.6 421.9 438.5 454.3	-425.7 -388.8 -347.9 -314.5	-95.7 -87.4 -78.2 -70.7	-1247.3 -1391.8 -1513.7 -1613.8	-280.4 -312.9 -340.3 -362.8	-0.920 -0.949 -0.954	
12 DEG, WING ANGLE LARGE END PLATE DW1 ADD 1" WICKER	1950.5 1958.1 2058.2	438.5 440.2 462.7	-347.9 -336.7 -255.3	-78.2 -75.7 -57.4	-1513.7 -1547.1 -1780.6	-340.3 -347.8 -400.3	-0.954 -0.962 -0.989	
B-PILLAR CURVED PANEL	2050.6	461.0	-258.9	-58.2	-1824.7	-410.2	-1.016	
CHANGE FROM BASELINE	381	86	-318	-72	-770	-173	-0.419	

TEST DATE: 07/13/2001	-			2001 COF SHOWRO AERO TE	2001 CORVETTE C5 SHOWROOM STOCK AERO TEST @ NRC		WIND SPEED = 192 KPA (120 MPH)
	DRAG		<u>FRONT</u>		REAR LIFT		L/D RATIO
<b>RIDE HEIGHT MATRIX</b>	Newtons	(ql)	Newtons	(q )	Newtons	(qI)	
BASELINE NOISE DOWN 1"	2050.6 1865 6	461.0 419.4	-258.9 -673 5	-58.2	-1824.7 -1660 3	-410.2 352 8	-1.016
NOISE DOWN 2"	1743.3	391.9	-792.2	-178.1	-1558.2	-350.3	-1.248
TAIL DOWN 1"	1725.0	387.8	-618.3	-139.0	-1532.4	-344.5	-1.247
CHANGE FROM BASELINE	-326	-73	-359	-81	292	66	-0.231
2000 AERO KIT	1732.1	389.4	-422.1	-94.9	-821.6	-184.7	-0.718
W/O 4" RR SPOILER	1469.7	330.4	-521.8	-117.3	-192.6	-43.3	-0.486
SUBSTRACT OUT UNDERTRAY: 2000 AERO KIT W/O 4" RR SPOILER	1817.5 1555.1	408.6 349.6	-181.5 -281.1	-40.8 -63.2	-721.9 -93.0	-162.3 -20.9	-0.497 -0.241

Ze Ve	Test No: NRC 6273 Vehicle: WC Corvette															7/13/01 Dof
с <u>п</u>	Engineer: D. M. Woodbridge									Aerouynamics Laboratory PRELIMINAF TEST RESUI	Juynamics boratory PRELIMINARY TEST RESULTS	۲۲ TS				Frontal Area: 2.1m2 Scale: 1.00
	(Calculations assume air density. $\rho = 1.225 \text{ ko/m}^3$ )									FORCES	FORCES @ 🔬 MPH	НЧМ				
Run		Yaw LF		RF L	LR RR	UL.	Run R	Ref.	Drag (lb)	ADrag (lb)	Drag (hp)	∆Drag (hp)	F. Lift (Ib) <u>AF. Lift</u> (Ib)	∆F. Lift (Ib)	R. Lift (Ib)	∆R. Lift (lb)
-	Baseline: 3r Automotive Speedvision Cup car	φ	4	4	4	4 1.1	<u>5</u>		388.6		124.4		48.3		-224.7	
	slope as meas. 4.5" grd clearance, WC spec	-7	4	4	4	4 1.0	.03		378.6		121.2		19.1		-227.2	
	rear wing @ 6 deg, .5" wicker	7	4	4	4	4 1.(	4		377.0	A Contraction of the second se	120.6		15.0		-233.0	
	104" whibase, 62" track	0	4	4	4	4 1.(	.05		375.3		120.1	Particular Andrewson (1997)	13.3		-237.2	A state of the sta
		-		4	4	4 1.	90		374.5		119.8		15.0	Statistics and the	-238.0	
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		e	4	4	4	4 2.0	.03 1	1.08	368.6	-8.3	118.0	-2.7	-11.6	-34.1	-217.2	10.8
			-	_	_											
с	Open side panel ducts	Ϋ́		4	4				372.0	0.0	119.0	0.0	-7.5	0.8	-212.2	2.5
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2	_	ې	4	_	4	4 5.01	-		390.3	19.1	124.9	6.1	-67.4	-59.9	-187.2	21.6
	splitter length at 1.5"	0	4	4	4	4 5.			385.3	19.1	123.3	6.1	-79.9	-64.1	-192.2	29.1
		m	4	4	4	4 5.	.03 4	4.03	386.9	19.1	123.8	6.1	-75.7	-66.6	-189.7	22.5
				$\neg$	$\neg$	_	_	-								

NRC - (GM Test)

Date: 7/13/01

9	Splitter set to 1"	Ϋ́	4 4	1 4	4	6.01	5.01	390.3	0.0	124.9	0.0	-58.2	9.2	-193.1	-5.8
		0	4 4	4	4	6.02		385.3	0.0	123.3	0.0	-69.6	10.0	-198.9	-6.7
		3	4 4	1 4	4	6.03	5.03	386.1	-0.8	123.6	-0.3	-65.7	10.0	-194.7	-5.0
7	Splitter set to 2"	-3	4 4	1 4	4		-	390.3	0.0	124.9	0.0	-74.1	-15.8	-184.7	83
		0	4 4	4 4		7.02	_	385.3	0.0	123.3	0.0	-87.4	-17.5	-193.9	5.0
		3	4 4	4	4		6.03	386.9	0.8	123.8	0,3	-79.9	-14.1	-185.6	9.2
ω	Splitter set to 3"	ကု	4 4	4	4		7.01	390.3	0.0	124.9	0.0	-99.0	-25.0	-174.7	10.0
		0	4	4	4	8.02	7.02	385.3	0.0	123.3	0.0	-115.7	-28.3	-181.4	12.5
		3	4 4	4 4	4		7.03	386.9	0.0	123.8	0.0	-109.0	-29.1	-176.4	9.2
თ	Rear Wing angle set to 9 degrees	ကု		4 4	4	6	-	400.3	10.0	128.1	3.2	-94.9	4.2	-198.0	-23.3
		0	4 4	4 4		9	_	395.3	10.0	126.5	3.2	-110.7	5.0	-203.9	-22.5
		<i>с</i> о	4 4	4 4	4		8.03	396.9	10.0	127.0	3.2	-104.0	5.0	-200.5	-24.1
			_												
10	Rear Wing angle set to 12 degrees	ကု	4	4	4	10.01	1 9.01	410.2	10.0	131.3	ດ ຕຸ	-91.5	3.3	-214.7	-16.6
			4	4	4		2 9.02	405.3	10.0	129.7	3.2	-106.5	4.2	-221.3	-17.5
		3	4 4	4 4	4 4	10.03	3 9.03	406.9	10.0	130.2	3.2	0.99.0	5.0	-217.2	-16.6
											A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR A CONTRAC				
F	1" Rear Wicker	-3	4   4	4 4	1 4		1 10.01	435.2	25.0	139.3	8.0	-74.9	16.6	-269.6	-54.9
			4	4	4	-	2 10.02		24.1	137.4	7.7	-90.7	15.8	-276.3	-54.9
		ო	4	4	4	11.03		432.7	25.8	138.5	8.3	-82.4	16.6	-273.8	-56.6
			_							2.					
12	Larger Endplate - dw1	ကု		4 4	4		1 11.01		-0.8	139.0	0.3	-75.7	-0.8	-270.4	-0.8
		0		4 4	4	~			0.8	137.7	0.3	-91.5	-0.8	-279.6	-3.3
		ы	4	4	4	-	3 11.03	432.7	0.0	138.5	0.0	-83.2	-0.8	-276.3	-2.5
	_				-										
13	Larger Endplate - tail	Ϋ́		_	_	-			6.7	141.4	2.1	-77.4	-2.5	-271.3	-1.7
		0		_	-	-			12.5	141.4	4.0	-89.0	1.7	-297.9	-21.6
		ო	4	4	4		3 11.03	440.2	7.5	140.9	2.4	-84.9	-2.5	-277.9	-4.2
	1													:	
4	<ul> <li>2" rear wing extension</li> </ul>	ကု	4	4	_	-			21.6	138.2	6.9	-64.9	26.6	-307.9	-93.2
		0	_			-			22.5	136.9	7.2	-80.7	25.8	-314.5	-93.2
		e	4	4	4	14.03	3 10.03	429.4	22.5	137.4	7.2	-72.4	26.6	-312.1	-94.9
						3									
15	IMSA single plane profile rear wing	ကု	4	4	4	15.01	1 8.01	411.9	21.6	131.8	0	-79.9	19.1	-277.9	-103.2
	6 degree angle of attack	0	┼╌╢		H		1	<u> </u>	23.3	130.7	7.5	-95.7	20.0	-280.4	0.99.0
		e	4 4	4 4	4 4	-	3 8.03	411.1	24.1	131.5	2.7	-89.0	20.0	-279.6	-103.2
			$\neg$		$\neg$										

		$\vdash$	-									-			
16	Rear Wing angle set to 9 degrees			4		16.01		426.9	15.0	136.6	4.8	-69.9	10,0	-312.1	-34.1
		_	_	4 4	4	16.02		421.9	13.3	135.0	4.3	-87.4	8.3	-312.9	-32.5
		ო	4	4	4	16.03	15.03 4	425.2	14.1	136.1	4.5	-79.1	10.0	-314.5	-34.9
				-	$\downarrow$										
4	Rear Wing angle set to 12 degrees	۲ ۳	4	4 4	4	17.01		442.7	15.8	141.7	£.7	-60.7	9.2	-342.0	-30.0
		0		4 4	4	17.02	16.02 4	438.5	16.6	140.3	5.3	-78.2	9.2	-340.3	-27.5
			4	4	4	17.03	16.03 4	441.9	16.6	141.4	5.3	-69.1	10.0	-347.8	-33.3
			-		$ \downarrow$										
18	Rear Wing angle set to 15 degrees	۰ ب	4	4	4	18.01	17.01 4	459.3	16.6	147.0	ကို ကို	-54.1	6.7	-364.5	-22.5
		-	4	4	4	18.02	17.02 4	454.3	15.8	145.4	5.1	-70.7	7.5	-362.8	-22.5
			4 4	4 4	4	18.03	17.03 4	458.5	16.6	146.7	5.3	-62.4	6.7	-370.3	-22.5
	_											E			
19	Wing at 12 degrees		4	4 4	4	19.01	17.01 4	445.2	2.5	142.5	0.8	-59.9	0.8	-349.5	-7.5
	Large rear endplate - dw1		$\vdash$	4		19.02		440.2	1.7	140.9	0.5	-75.7	2.5	-347.8	-7.5
		ო	4	4	4	19.03	17.03 4	443.5	1.7	141.9	0.5	-68.2	0.8	-355.3	-7.5
			-												
50	1" rear wicker		-	_		20.01		467.7	22.5	149.7	7.2	-40.8	19.1	-404.4	-54.9
		-	4			20.02		462.7	22.5	148.1	7.2	-57.4	18.3	-400.3	-52.4
		ო	4	4	4	20.03	19.03 4	465.2	21.6	148.9	6.9	-49.1	19.1	-406.1	-50.8
	_	_	$\rightarrow$	-+	_										
2	B Pillar Curved Panels	222202	-		-	21.01		466.8	-0.8	149.4	-0,3	-39.1	1.7	-421.1	-16.6
		0	_	4		21.02	20.02 4	461.0	-1.7	147.5	-0.5	-58.2	-0.8	-410.2	-10.0
			4	4	4	21.03		464.3	-0.8	148.6	-0.3	-48.3	0.8	-418.6	-12.5
22	Ride Height Matrix - Nose Down 1"	0	ი ი	ы Ф	4	22.01	19.02 4	419.4	-20.8	134.2	-6.7	-151.4	-75.7	-352.8	-20
	_			_	_		· · · ·	n 1919 I							
53	Nose Down 2"	0	2	2	4	23.01	22.01 3	391.9	-27.5	125.4	-8.8	-178.1	-26,6	-350.3	2.5
			+	_	_			1208							
24	Tail down 1" - (Heave down 1" & rake 1")	0	2	3	ო 	24.01	22.01 3	387.8	-31.6	124.1	-10.1	-139.0	12.5	-344.5	e So
		ო ო	2	2 3	ε	26.02	25.02		#VALUEI		#VALUE!		#VAL UEI		#VALUEI
25	GRAND AM CONFIGURATION		_	_	-		0	330.4		105.7		-117.3		-43.3	
	No Rear wing / duckbill, no splitter	3	2	2 3	с С	25.02	<u>(</u>	319.5		102.3		-114.8		-15.0	
50	4" rear spoiler	0	2	2 3	ო	26.01		389.4	1.7	124.6	0.5	-94.9	44.1	-184.7	159.8
						26.02	25.02	M	#VALUEI		#VALUE!		#VAL UEI		#VALUE!
			$\left  - \right $												

Vehicle, WC Corvette Engr. D. M. Vroodbridge Test No: NRC 6273

NRC - (GM Test) Aerodynamics Laboratory PRELIMINARY TEST RESULTS

Ref. Frontal Area, 2, 100 m<sup>2</sup> Scale: 1 Q0 Date: 7/13/01

- 2	Yaw		u,	5	æ	Run	Ref.	c°	ŝ	C. S	ACur	2 5 0	AGLA	UD A	ALD WERT	FRT ASFRT	RT VR1	AWR1	4 VR2	AVR2	VRJ	AVRO
Barpeane 3r Austrative Speedwater Cup	ę	4.25	4.25	4.00	4.8	1.01		487		056	÷	270	-	454	-23	4%	164	L				
All Grits open, 1.5" fiet plane splitter 2 deg		4.25	4.25	4.00	4.00	1.02		457	-	030	(A)	270		525	-	-12.5%	184					
siche at meas. 4.5" pui Gearana, W.O. 8040		4.25	€.25 •	4.00	4.00	1.03	LO EMO	465		<b>C23</b>		- 273	5	549	ŵ	9.2%	184		-			
that wing @ 6 day, S' higher	*	\$7.¥	4.25	8	4.00	t,04		453		010	4 1	.260	د سیست	578	¥	986	ê	L				CHARLES CO.
side" which asse, 62" that!	Ω	4.25	4.25	8	8	1.06		451		010	*	\$\$2·-	* 	- 598	×,•	-5,9%	184					
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	~	* 2G	4.25	8.8	8.4	1.07		451		C21	•	- 260		-574	*	÷.1%	134				and the second se	
		4.25	4 23	4.00	8	1.03		453		327		- 274		5 <b>4</b> 5	-	-10.9%	154					
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and a second		67.5	4.25	00.÷	8	-	m	-	anna g		- 037 -	www	-		- 083 17	7.2%	151		6			
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8	Rear Wing angle as in 15 digitant	17	4.25	4.25	4.00	4.00	18 01	17.07	552 +	18	- 065 +	the second	a garage	+			13 6%		indus	* (XV)	0.76	. AAN	-	. 9¢
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WATER SUCCESSION

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WC-43-2% all Coadhclands