



Tire Behavior in Racing Car Formulas

Calculators!

Examples!

Conversions!

Bookmark calculatoratoz.com, unitsconverters.com

Widest Coverage of Calculators and Growing - 30,000+ Calculators! Calculate With a Different Unit for Each Variable - In built Unit Conversion! Widest Collection of Measurements and Units - 250+ Measurements!

Feel free to SHARE this document with your friends!

Please leave your feedback here...





List of 31 Tire Behavior in Racing Car **Formulas**

Tire Behavior in Racing Car 🕑

1) Angle between Traction Force and Horizontal Axis 🕑

fx
$$\theta = a \sin\left(1 - \frac{h_{curb}}{r_d}\right)$$

ex $0.689775 rad = a \sin\left(1 - \frac{0.2m}{0.55m}\right)$

2) Aspect Ratio of Tire

fx
$$AR = \frac{H}{W} \cdot 100$$

ex $54.666667 = \frac{0.123m}{0.225m} \cdot 100$

3) Circumference of Wheel

fx
$$\mathrm{C}=3.1415 \cdot \mathrm{d_w}$$

$$2.13622m = 3.1415 \cdot 0.680m$$

Open Calculator

Open Calculator

Open Calculator

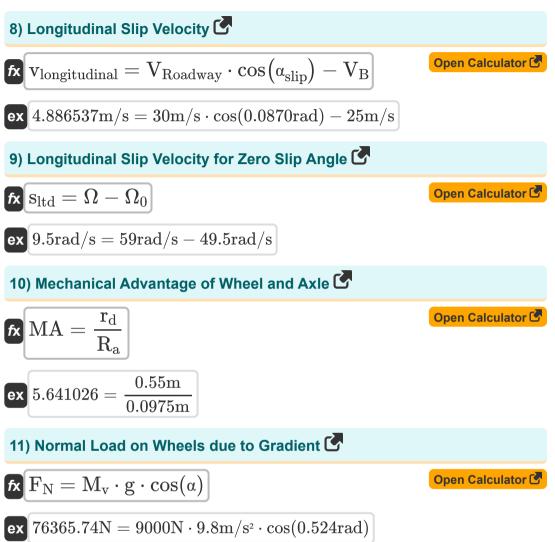


4) Contact Point of Wheel and Curb Distance from Wheel Center Axis

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathsf{F} = \sqrt{2 \cdot r_d \cdot (h - h^2)} & \mathsf{Open Calculator} \\ & \mathsf{S} = \sqrt{2 \cdot r_d \cdot (h - h^2)} \\ & \mathsf{ex} \quad 0.363923m = \sqrt{2 \cdot 0.55m \cdot (0.14m - (0.14m)^2)} \\ & \mathsf{fx} \quad \mathbf{F} = \frac{\mathbf{G} \cdot \mathbf{S}}{\mathbf{r_d - h}} & \mathsf{Open Calculator} \\ & \mathsf{fx} \quad \mathbf{F} = \frac{\mathbf{G} \cdot \mathbf{S}}{\mathbf{r_d - h}} & \mathsf{Open Calculator} \\ & \mathsf{ex} \quad 4426.829N = \frac{5000N \cdot 0.363m}{0.55m - 0.14m} \\ & \mathsf{ex} \quad 4426.829N = \frac{5000N \cdot 0.363m}{0.55m - 0.14m} \\ & \mathsf{fx} \quad \mathbf{F_g} = \mathbf{M_v} \cdot \mathbf{g} \cdot \sin(\alpha) & \mathsf{Open Calculator} \\ & \mathsf{fx} \quad \mathbf{F_g} = \mathbf{M_v} \cdot \mathbf{g} \cdot \sin(\alpha) \\ & \mathsf{ex} \quad 44130.64N = 9000N \cdot 9.8m/s^2 \cdot \sin(0.524rad) \\ & \mathsf{fx} \quad \mathbf{V_{lateral}} = \mathbf{V_{Roadway}} \cdot \sin(\alpha_{slip}) & \mathsf{Open Calculator} \\ & \mathsf{fx} \quad \mathbf{V_{lateral}} = \mathbf{V_{Roadway}} \cdot \sin(\alpha_{slip}) \\ & \mathsf{ex} \quad 2.606709m/s = 30m/s \cdot \sin(0.0870rad) \end{aligned}$$









12) Slip of Tire
$$\mathbf{C}$$

(Open Calculator \mathbf{C}
($\lambda = \left(\frac{v - \omega \cdot r_d}{v}\right) \cdot 100$
($\lambda = \left(\frac{50m/s - 12rad/s \cdot 0.55m}{50m/s}\right) \cdot 100$
($\lambda = \left(\frac{50m/s - 12rad/s \cdot 0.55m}{50m/s}\right) \cdot 100$
($\lambda = \left(\frac{4R \cdot W}{100}\right)$
($\lambda = \frac{AR \cdot W}{100}$
($\lambda = \frac{54.66 \cdot 0.225m}{100}$





16) Variation of Rolling Resistance Coefficient at Varying Speed 💪 Open Calculator fx ${ m f_r}=0.01\cdot\left(1+rac{{ m V}}{100} ight)$ ex $0.0145 = 0.01 \cdot \left(1 + rac{45 \mathrm{m/s}}{100} ight)$ 17) Wheel Diameter of Vehicle Open Calculator fx $\mathrm{d}_\mathrm{w} = \mathrm{D} + 2 \cdot \mathrm{H}$

19) Wheel Radius of Vehicle

ex $0.68m = 0.434m + 2 \cdot 0.123m$

fx
$$\mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{w}} = \frac{\mathbf{d}_{\mathrm{w}}}{2}$$

ex $0.34\mathrm{m} = \frac{0.680\mathrm{m}}{2}$

Open Calculator





Angular Velocity C20) Angular Velocity of Driven Wheel given Longitudinal Slip Velocity,
Velocity of Free Rolling Wheel C
$$(X \ \Omega = s_{ltd} + \Omega_0)$$
 $(X \ \Omega = s_{ltd} + \Omega_0)$ $(X \ \Omega = (SR + 1) \cdot \Omega_0)$ $(X \ \Omega = (SR + 1) \cdot \Omega_0)$ $(X \ \Omega = (SR + 1) \cdot \Omega_0)$ $(X \ \Omega = (SR + 1) \cdot \Omega_0)$ $(X \ \Omega = (SR + 1) \cdot \Omega_0)$ $(X \ \Omega = (SR + 1) \cdot \Omega_0)$ $(X \ \Omega = \Omega - s_{ltd})$ $(X \ \Omega_0 = \Omega - s_{ltd})$ $(X \ \Omega_0 = \Omega - s_{ltd})$ $(X \ \Omega_0 = \frac{\Omega}{SR + 1})$ $(X \ \Omega_0 = \frac{Syrad/s}{0.18 + 1})$





Rolli	ng 🕑
-------	------

24) Rolling Radius of Tire
$$\checkmark$$

fx $R_w = \frac{2}{3} \cdot R_g + \frac{1}{3} \cdot R_h$
ex $0.416667m = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0.45m + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0.35m$
25) Rolling Resistance at Wheels \checkmark
fx $F_r = P \cdot f_r$
ex $14.5N = 1000N \cdot 0.0145$
26) Rolling Resistance Coefficient \checkmark
fx $f_r = \frac{a}{r}$
ex $0.014 = \frac{0.007m}{0.5m}$





Slip Ratio 🕑

27) Slip Ratio Defined According to Calspan TIRF

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{SR} = \Omega_{w} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{R}_{l}}{\mathbf{V}_{\text{Roadway}} \cdot \cos(\alpha_{\text{slip}})} - 1 \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{array}{l} & \text{Open Calculator } \mathbf{C} \\ & \mathbf{SR} = \Omega_{w} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{R}_{l}}{\mathbf{V}_{\text{Roadway}} \cdot \cos(\alpha_{\text{slip}})} - 1 \end{aligned} \\ & \mathbf{cs} & 0.177788 = 44 \text{rad/s} \cdot \frac{0.8 \text{m}}{30 \text{m/s} \cdot \cos(0.0870 \text{rad})} - 1 \end{aligned} \\ & \mathbf{cs} & \text{SIp Ratio Defined According to Goodyear } \mathbf{C} \\ & \mathbf{cs} & \mathbf{SR} = 1 - \frac{\mathbf{V}_{\text{Roadway}} \cdot \cos(\alpha_{\text{slip}})}{\Omega_{w} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{e}} \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{array}{l} & \text{Open Calculator } \mathbf{C} \\ & \mathbf{cs} & \mathbf{SR} = 1 - \frac{\mathbf{V}_{\text{Roadway}} \cdot \cos(\alpha_{\text{slip}})}{\Omega_{w} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{e}} \end{aligned} \\ & \mathbf{cs} & 0.171659 = 1 - \frac{30 \text{m/s} \cdot \cos(0.0870 \text{rad})}{44 \text{rad/s} \cdot 0.82 \text{m}} \end{aligned} \\ & \mathbf{cs} & \mathbf{SR} = \Omega_{w} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{R}_{e}}{\mathbf{V}_{\text{Roadway}} \cdot \cos(\alpha_{\text{slip}})} - 1 \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{array}{l} & \text{Open Calculator } \mathbf{C} \\ & \mathbf{cs} & \mathbf{SR} = \Omega_{w} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{R}_{e}}{\mathbf{V}_{\text{Roadway}} \cdot \cos(\alpha_{\text{slip}})} - 1 \end{aligned} \\ & \mathbf{cs} & 0.207233 = 44 \text{rad/s} \cdot \frac{0.82 \text{m}}{30 \text{m/s} \cdot \cos(0.0870 \text{rad})} - 1 \end{aligned}$$





30) Slip Ratio given Longitudinal Slip Velocity and Velocity of Free Rolling Wheel

fx
$$\mathrm{SR}=rac{\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{ltd}}}{\Omega_{0}}$$
 Open Calculator $\mathbb P$

$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{ex} \\ \textbf{0.181818} = \frac{9 \text{rad/s}}{49.5 \text{rad/s}} \end{array}$$

31) Slip Ratio given Velocity of Driven Wheel and Free Rolling Wheel 🚰

fx
$$\mathrm{SR}=rac{\Omega}{\Omega_0}-1$$

ex $0.191919=rac{59\mathrm{rad/s}}{49.5\mathrm{rad/s}}-1$

Open Calculator 🕑



Variables Used

- a Distance of Opposing Torque from Vertical (Meter)
- AR Aspect Ratio of Tire
- C Wheel Circumference (Meter)
- D Rim Diameter (Meter)
- dw Wheel Diameter of Vehicle (Meter)
- Dwheel Diameter of Wheel (Meter)
- F Curb Force for Driven Wheel (Newton)
- F_q Gradient Resistance (Newton)
- **F**_N Normal Load on Wheels due to Gradient (*Newton*)
- **f**_r Rolling Resistance Coefficient
- **F**_r Rolling Resistance at Wheel (Newton)
- **F**_t Tractive Effort in Multi-geared Vehicle (Newton)
- **F**_w Wheel Force (Newton)
- g Acceleration due to Gravity (Meter per Square Second)
- G Weight on Single Wheel (Newton)
- **h** Height of Curb (Meter)
- H Tire Side Wall Height (Meter)
- h_{curb} Curb Height (Meter)
- **i**_q Gear Ratio of Transmission
- **i**o Gear Ratio of Final Drive
- M_V Vehicle Weight in Newtons (Newton)
- MA Mechanical Advantage of Wheel and Axle



- N Engine Speed in rpm
- **n_{w rpm}** Wheel Speed (Revolution per Minute)
- P Normal Load on Wheels (Newton)
- r Effective Wheel Radius (Meter)
- R Traction Force required to Climb Curb (Newton)
- Ra Radius of Axle (Meter)
- **r**_d Effective Radius of Wheel (*Meter*)
- Re Effective Rolling Radius for Free Rolling (Meter)
- R_a Geometrical Radius of Tire (Meter)
- R_h Loaded Height of Tire (Meter)
- **R**_I Height of Axle above Road Surface (Loaded Radius) (*Meter*)
- **r**_w Wheel Radius in Meter (Meter)
- **R**_w Rolling Radius of Tire (*Meter*)
- S Contact Point Distance from Wheel Center Axis (Meter)
- Sltd Longitudinal (Angular) Slip Velocity (Radian per Second)
- SR Slip Ratio
- **T** Engine Torque (Newton Meter)
- **T**_p Torque Output of Vehicle (Newton Meter)
- V Forward Velocity of Vehicle (Meter per Second)
- V Vehicle Speed (Meter per Second)
- V_B Circumferential Velocity of Tire under Traction (Meter per Second)
- Vlateral Lateral Slip Velocity (Meter per Second)
- Vlongitudinal Longitudinal Slip Velocity (Meter per Second)
- VRoadway Axle Speed over Roadway (Meter per Second)

- W Tire Width (Meter)
- α Angle of Inclination of Ground from Horizontal (Radian)
- α_{slip} Slip Angle (Radian)
- η_t Transmission Efficiency of Vehicle
- **θ** Angle between Traction Force and Horizontal Axis (*Radian*)
- λ Slip of Tire
- ω Vehicle Wheel Angular Velocity (Radian per Second)
- Ω Angular Velocity of Driven (or braked) Wheel (Radian per Second)
- Ω₀ Angular Velocity of Free Rolling Wheel (*Radian per Second*)
- Ω_w Wheel Angular Velocity (Radian per Second)





Constants, Functions, Measurements used

- Function: asin, asin(Number) Inverse trigonometric sine function
- Function: **cos**, cos(Angle) *Trigonometric cosine function*
- Function: **sin**, sin(Angle) *Trigonometric sine function*
- Function: **sqrt**, sqrt(Number) Square root function
- Measurement: Length in Meter (m) Length Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Speed in Meter per Second (m/s)
 Speed Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Acceleration in Meter per Square Second (m/s²) Acceleration Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Force in Newton (N) Force Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Angle in Radian (rad) Angle Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Angular Velocity in Radian per Second (rad/s), Revolution per Minute (rev/min) Angular Velocity Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Torque in Newton Meter (N*m) Torque Unit Conversion

Check other formula lists

- Rates for Axle Suspension in Race Car Formulas
- Ride Rate and Ride Frequency for
 Weight Transfer during Braking Race Cars Formulas
- Tire Behavior in Racing Car Formulas
- Vehicle Cornering in Race Cars Formulas
- Formulas 🔽
- Wheel Centre Rates for **Independent Suspension** Formulas C

Feel free to SHARE this document with your friends!

PDF Available in

English Spanish French German Russian Italian Portuguese Polish Dutch

1/17/2024 | 5:30:08 AM UTC

Please leave your feedback here...



