

# Chassis Design Review

Analysis on design of feature-rich aluminium chassis using synthetic suspension



Mechanical Design and Innovation SubGroup

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### 1.1 Abstract

The following document mentions the design decisions, considerations, and features of the new aluminum chassis for the electric vehicle.

This short document first describes the reasoning behind switching the chassis and considerations that must be taken into account. Next the final design is drafted with considerations and features taken into account based on real-world data and analysis. Lastly, a technical drawing is drafted to allow for the production of the chassis by a manufacturer.

### 1.2 Reasoning

#### 1.2.1 Introduction

While elaborate cost-analysis and simulations can be run to validate the design, the simple fact is that for the given speeds and forces steel is not required for the chassis with meaningful, suitable, and purposeful design choices. This therefore means that a different material of a lighter weight can be employed to reduce the overall static mass of the car, thereby reducing the total mass that needs to be accelerated by the motor and batteries, thus reducing power draw and therefore improving vehicle performance.

#### 1.2.2 Density and Mass Analysis

Looking at the densities of structural steel [2] (median value) and 7075 aluminum [1] we can already see quite a substantial difference:

$$V_{chassis} = 0.002811 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\rho_{steel\ median} = 7850 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

as taken from Fusion 360  
as taken from [2]

$$\rho_{7075 \text{ aluminium}} = 2810 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

As taken from [1, 4]

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \rho &= m/V \\ \Rightarrow \rho &= m/V_{\text{chassis}} \\ \Rightarrow \rho V_{\text{chassis}} &= m_{\text{chassis}} \\ \Rightarrow \rho_{\text{steel median}} V_{\text{chassis}} &= m_{\text{chassis}} \\ \Rightarrow m_{\text{chassis}} &= 22.06635 \text{ kg} \\ \\ \Rightarrow \rho &= m/V \\ \Rightarrow \rho &= m/V_{\text{chassis}} \\ \Rightarrow \rho V_{\text{chassis}} &= m_{\text{chassis}} \\ \Rightarrow \rho_{7075 \text{ aluminium}} V_{\text{chassis}} &= m_{\text{chassis}} \\ \Rightarrow m_{\text{chassis}} &= 7.89891 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

This therefore means that we are able to obtain a reduction in mass of 14.167 kg simply by changing the material without reducing the crash performance of the vehicle given the speeds of the vehicle [5].

Steel chassis	22.06635 kg	
Aluminum Chassis	7.89891 kg	
Batteries Total	66 kg	as taken from [3]
Other weighty items	5 kg	
Driver and Ballast	80 kg	
Total Weight STEEL CHASSIS	173.06636 kg	
Total Weight ALUMINIUM CHASSIS	158.89891 kg	

### 1.2.3 Further Improvements

While we are here reverse engineering the kit chassis, we can incorporate further improvements to the vehicle chassis to increase race performance:

- (1) Synthetic Suspension (see definition below)
- (2) Larger wheels for reduced road friction and an increase in cornering
- (3) Bespoke mounts for floor without using finicky aluminum plates
- (4) Bespoke mounts for batteries and other electronics to isolate wires from being touched by environmental factors and humans
- (5) Bespoke mounts for batteries to allow center of mass to be lower in the vehicle and thus increase vehicle stability in turns as vehicle is less top-heavy

It can therefore be found that switching the chassis is a lucrative albeit time consuming endeavor that will be able to increase the performance of the vehicle, make the chassis more feature-rich for end-user (a joy for mechanics to assemble!) without compromising on strength or crash safety.

## 1.3 Design Process

### 1.3.1 Overall Process

- (1) Disassemble vehicle carefully and organize all parts
- (2) Reverse-engineering the chassis by taking measurements
  - a. Use calipers and micrometers to measure chassis
  - b. Use LIDAR photogrammetry to model awkward shapes
  - c. Trace curves on paper to allow for easily replication in CAD, curves can include rollcage, etc.
- (3) Place the measurements in CAD using Fusion 360
- (4) Validate that aluminium will work and will not get damaged based on the forces in the race
- (5) Since we are altering the frame take this opportunity to improve the design and thereby improve many aspects of the vehicle.

### 1.3.2 Manufacturing Processes

Processes required will be as follows:

- (1) Cutting Aluminium
- (2) Drilling Aluminium
- (3) Tapping Aluminium
- (4) Welding Aluminium
- (5) Bending Aluminium

### 1.3.3 Tools Required

Tools required will be as follows:

- (1) Welding Machine (as given for different process available)
- (2) Hacksaw, auto-hacksaw
- (3) Various Drills, Drill press
- (4) Various Taping sets
- (5) Some sort of hydraulic or mechanically enhanced pipe bender.

### 1.3.4 Further Considerations

Further considerations taking during design will be as follows:

- (1) All holes are lengths are in metric mm.
- (2) All lengths have been rounded to nearest 1mm, with tolerances of  $\pm 3\text{mm}$ . Geometry maintained is simple in the sense that lengths are usually rounded to tenths or  $\frac{1}{2}$  tenths in the sense the lengths are 35, 45, 50, 60, 100 to keep everything simple.
- (3) Rough forged Aluminium plates are suitable, they do not need to be machines exactly to 5mm.
- (4) Rough forged Aluminium box tubes are suitable, they do not have to machine-grade or precision grade.

## 1.4 Final Design and Feature-set

Important! For further detail to the design considerations in the aluminium chassis refer to the following link.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g\\_upgBN0yWs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g_upgBN0yWs)

### 1.4.1 Synthetic Suspension

This is a term coined by the design Aluminium Chassis whereby we use no shock, springs, hydraulics, etc. to have a smoother ride. This reduced the weight of the vehicle without compromising on the smooth ride.

The curved box tubes in this design (see 1.7 the beam in blue and orange) act this sort of suspension.

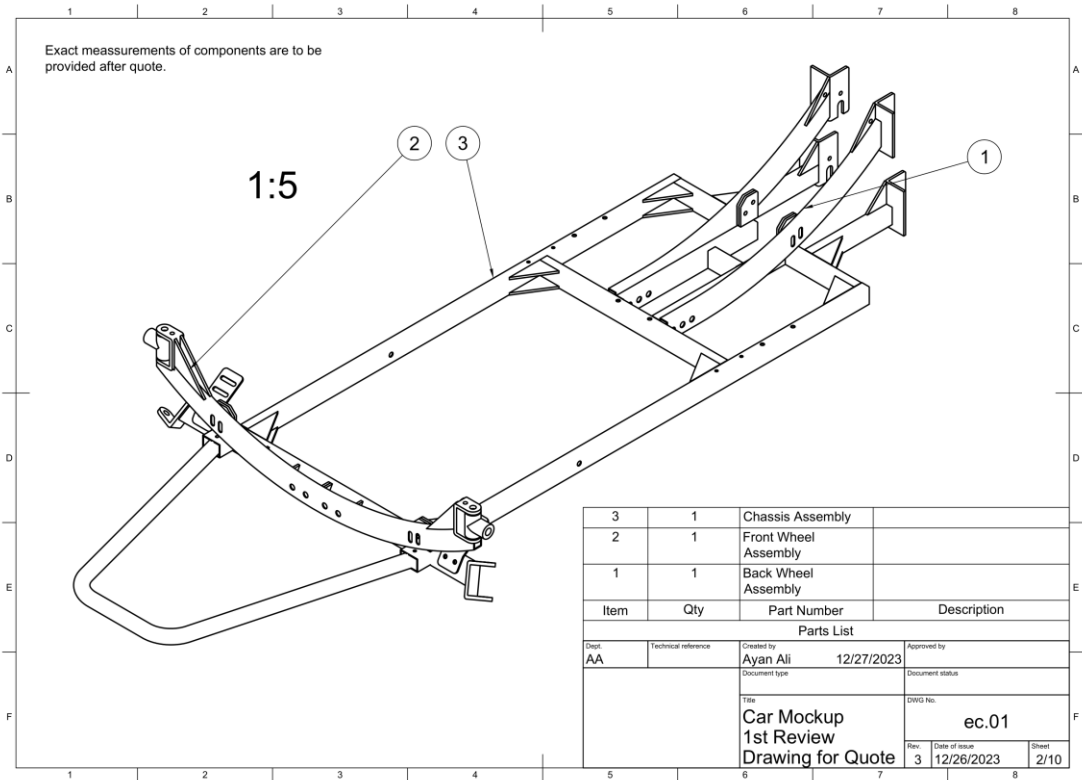
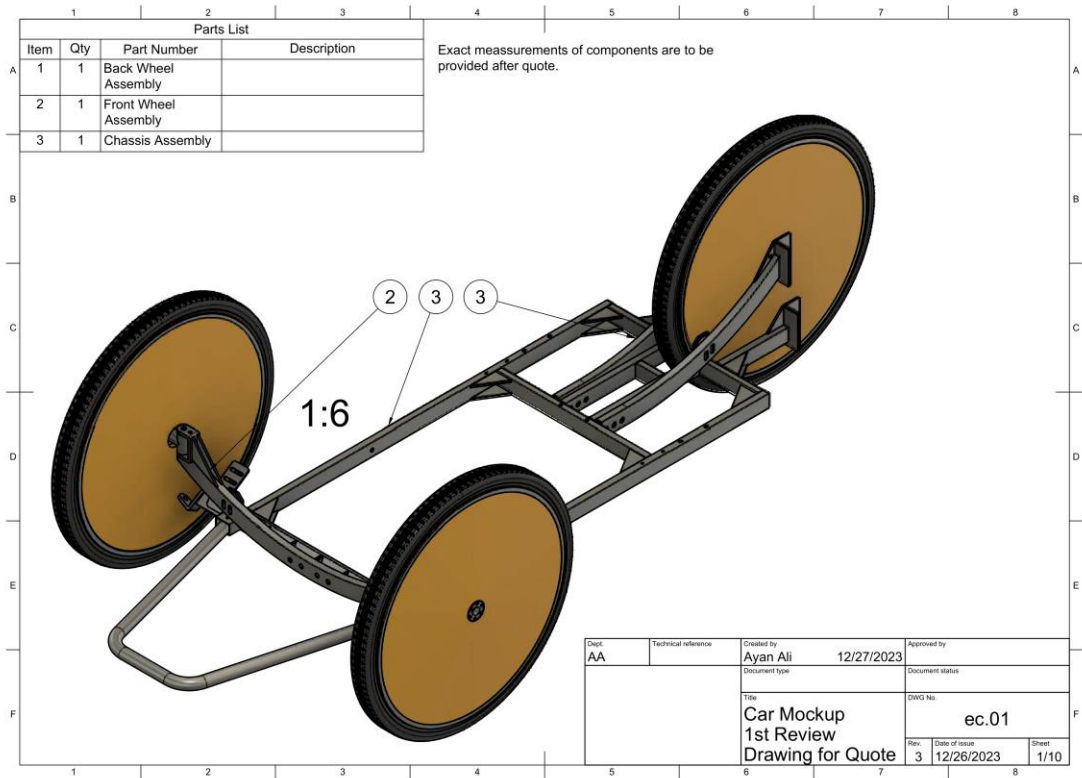
### 1.4.2 Disc Covers

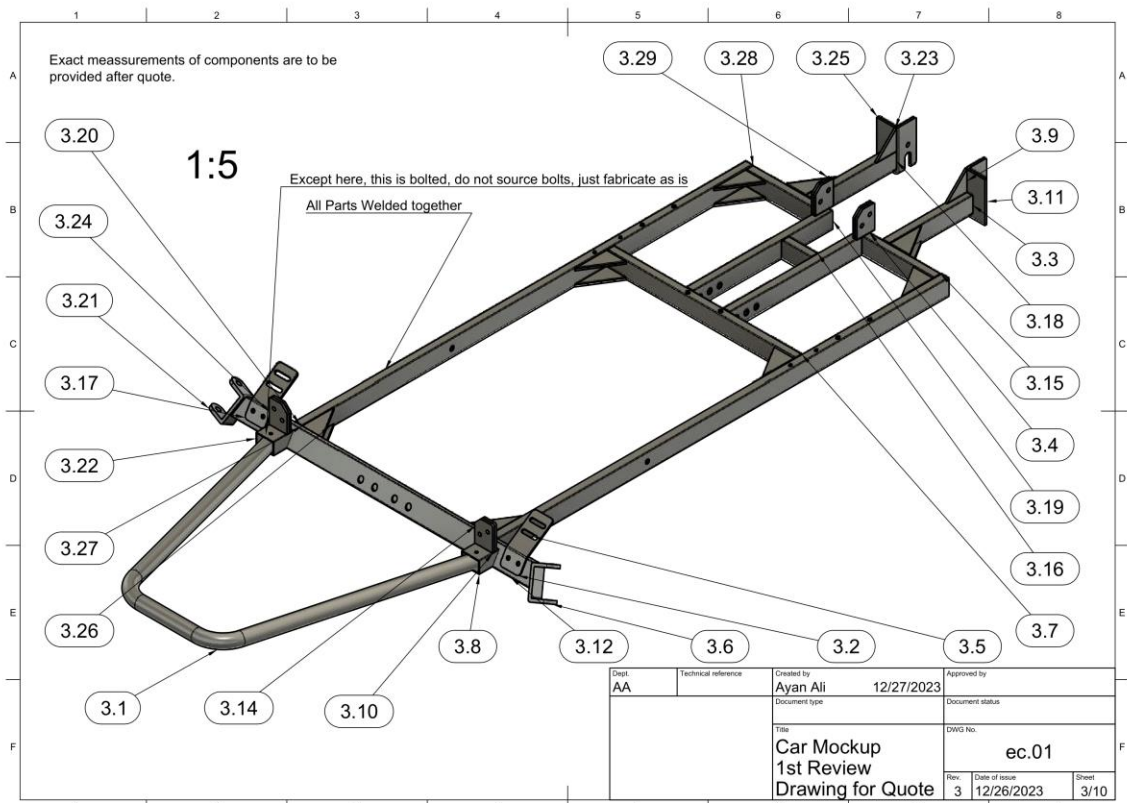
Disc covers can be 3D printed and placed over the bicycle tires to reduce the air-resistance against the vehicle thus improving efficiency and thereby endurance.

### 1.4.3 Minor Design Choices

The original frame is still maintained in case the old tires need to be installed or if the old battery assembly needs to be installed with the screw mounts being in the same place.

1.5 Technical Drawing

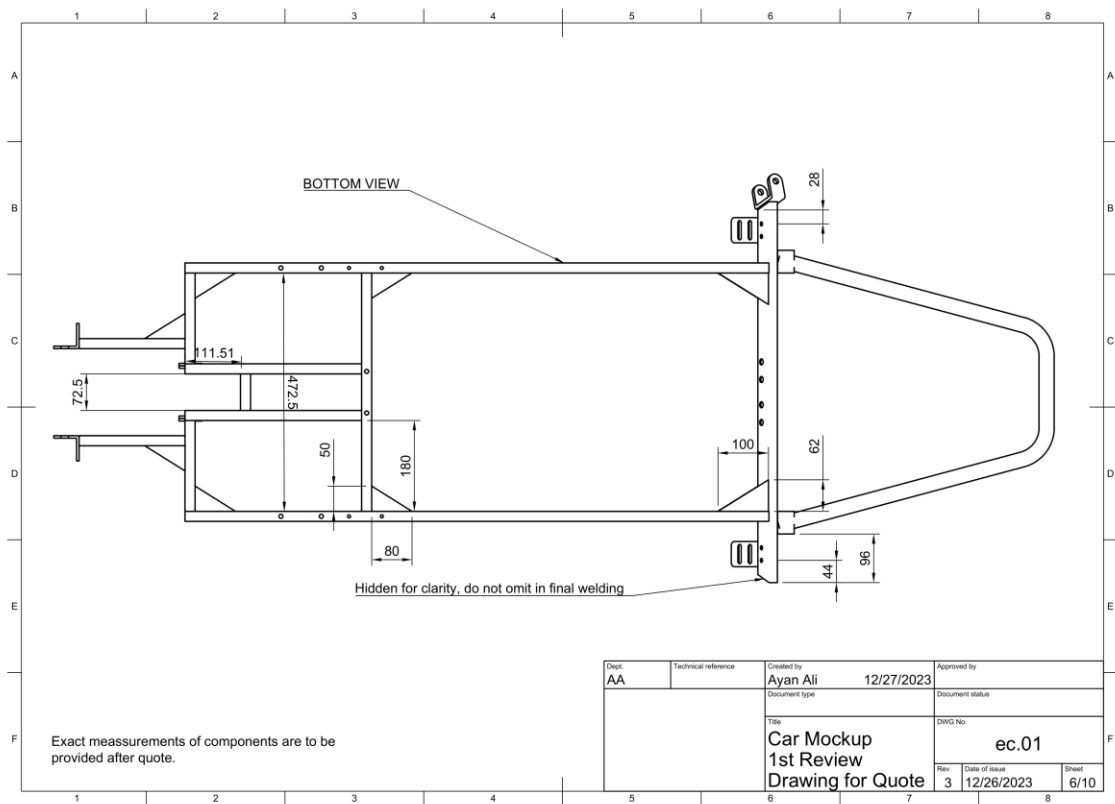
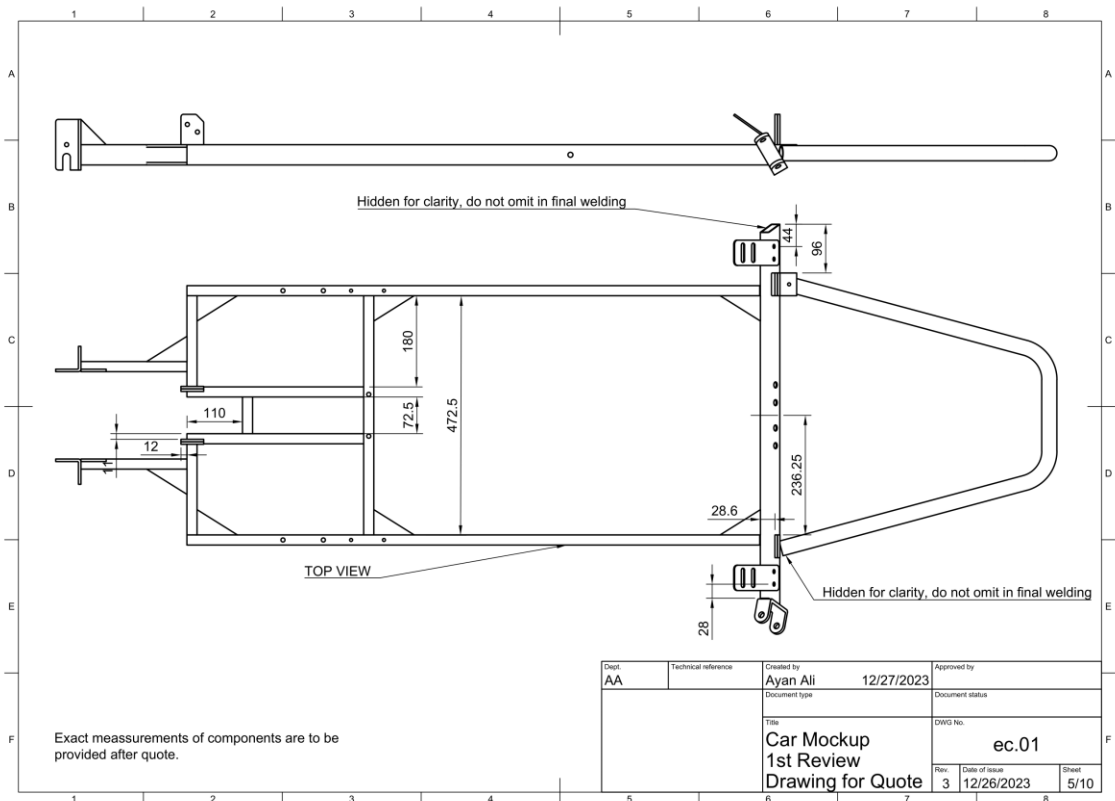




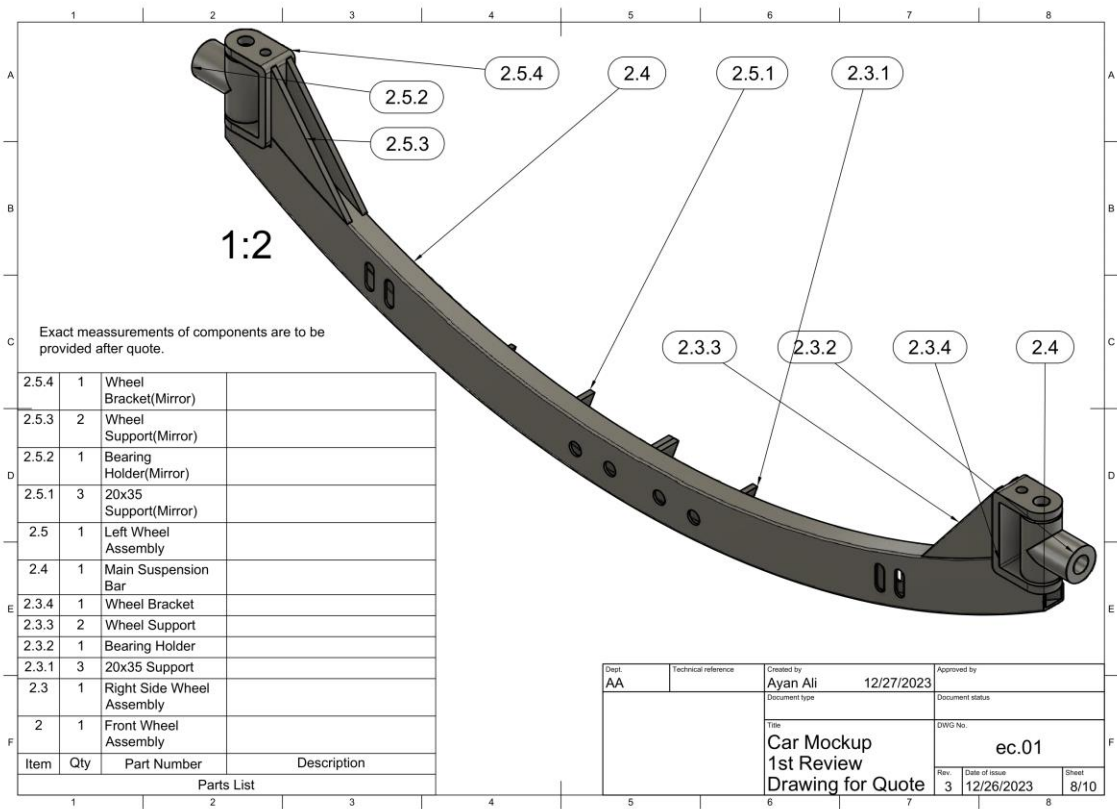
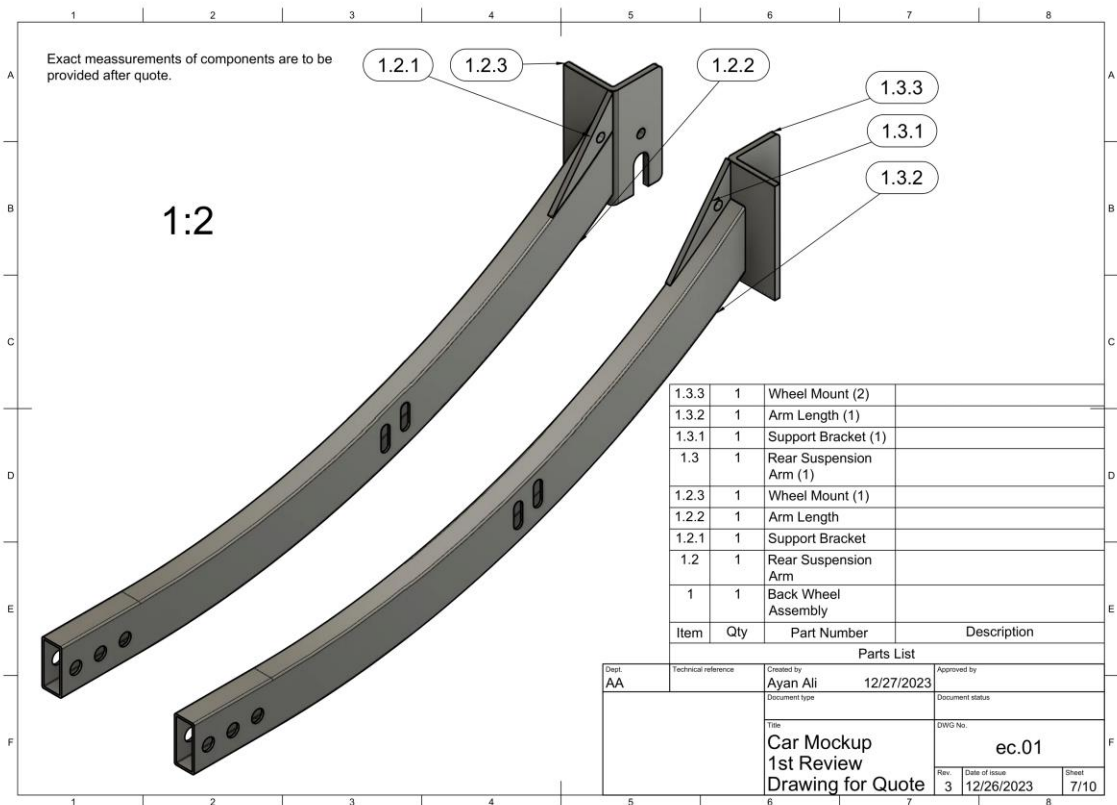
Parts List				Parts List			
Item	Qty	Part Number	Description	Item	Qty	Part Number	Description
3.17	1	Front Rollcage Bracket(Mirror)		3	1	Chassis Assembly	
3.18	1	210mm 2040 BoxTube(Mirror)		3.1	1	Front Bumper	
3.19	1	350mm 2040 BoxTube(Mirror)		3.2	1	Front Rollcage Bracket	
3.20	1	1160mm 2040 BoxTube(Mirror)		3.3	1	210mm 2040 BoxTube	
3.21	1	Old Wheel Mount 20 Degree Incline(Mirror)		3.4	1	350mm 2040 BoxTube	
3.22	1	Front Bumper Mount 3045 BoxTube(Mirror)		3.5	1	1160mm 2040 BoxTube	
3.23	1	50x50 Brace Plate(Mirror)		3.6	1	Old Wheel Mount 20 Degree Incline	
3.24	2	New Wheel Suspension Constrictor Plate(Mirror)		3.7	1	472.5mm 2040BoxTube	
3.25	1	Wheel Mount(Mirror)		3.8	1	Front Bumper Mount 3045 BoxTube	
3.26	1	100x60 Brace Plate(Mirror)		3.9	1	50x50 Brace Plate	
3.27	7	80x50 Brace Plate(Mirror)		3.10	2	New Wheel Suspension Constrictor Plate	
3.28	1	180mm 2040 BoxTube(Mirror)		3.11	1	Wheel Mount	
3.29	4	New Wheel Suspension Constrictor		3.12	1	30 Degree 2045 BoxTube	
				3.13	1	100x60 Brace Plate	
				3.14	7	80x50 Brace Plate	
				3.15	1	180mm 2040 BoxTube	
				3.16	1	72.5mm 2040 BoxTube	

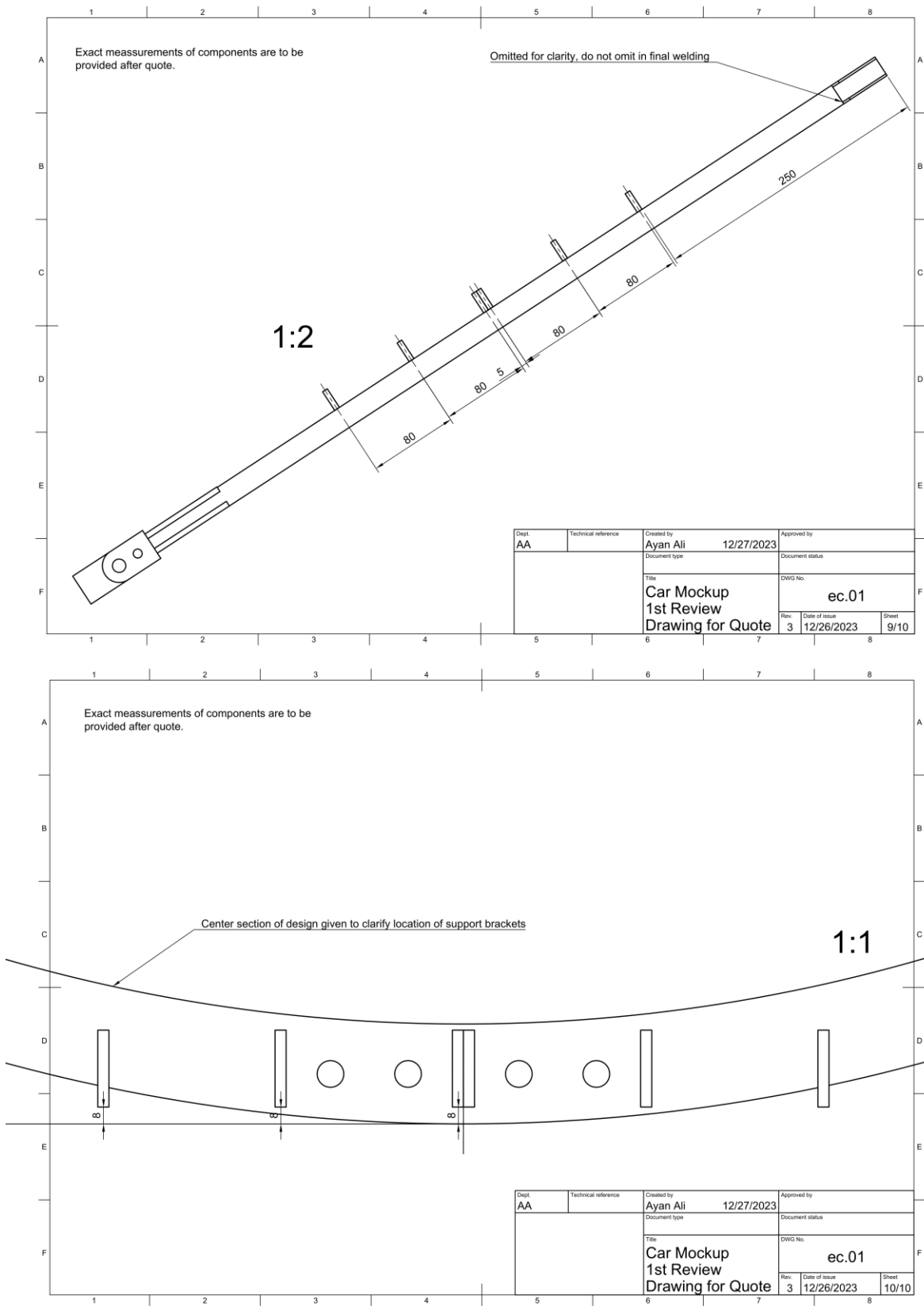
Exact measurements of components are to be provided after quote.

Dept.	Technical reference	Created by	12/27/2023	Approved by
AA		Ayan Ali		
		Document type	Document status	
		Title	DWG No.	
		Car Mockup	ec.01	
		1st Review		
		Drawing for Quote		
Rev:	3	Date of issue	12/26/2023	Sheet
				4/10









## 1.6 References

- [1] "ASM Material Data Sheet." ASM. Accessed: Feb. 6, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://asm.matweb.com/search/SpecificMaterial.asp?bassnum=ma7075t6>
- [2] "Reference Values for Metal Density & Specific Gravity | Zahner." Architectural Metal Fabrication | Zahner. Accessed: Feb. 6, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.azahner.com/resources/metal-density>
- [3] "12V 50Ah Battery, Sealed Lead Acid battery (AGM), B.B. Battery EB50-12, 197x165x171 mm (LxWxH), Terminal I2 (Insert M6)." UPS Batteries and Sealed Lead-acid batteries. Accessed: Feb. 6, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.battery-direct.com/12v-50ah-battery-eb50-12.html>
- [4] "7075 Aluminium Tube." <https://www.sasaalloy.com/>. Accessed: Feb. 6, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.sasaalloy.com/7075-aluminium-tube.html>

## 1.7 Further Photos

