

Prediction of Heat Generation in Transmission Bearings by Application of FEM

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Introduction

Heat generation in bearings is manifested by the power losses of the transmission. Because of the rise in temperature due to heat generation, the appearance of dilatation adversely affects the bearings' geometrical characteristics. Heat generation has an adverse effect as well on the properties of lubricant, its efficiency of work, and rheological characteristics. There are several ways for heat generation within rolling bearings, e.g.: by friction between the rolling bodies and raceways; due to hydraulic resistance of lubricants; friction between the rolling bodies and cage; friction between the cage and rim of rings; and friction between the seals and rings. This paper discusses the first of these five causes, which is considered to be dominant. By application of finite element method, the heat generation between the rolling bodies and raceways was predicted. This paper studies the influence of contact load and angular speed on the heat generation, while taking into the account the thermal properties of the bearing components. Based on performed numerical research, a new method for prediction of heat generation in transmission bearings is proposed.

Problems relating to the determination of the friction-generated heat, temperature distribution and heat partition factor in the transmission bearings are well known in scientific circles, and a great number of studies of the fields of machine elements and tribology deal with them.

Vats (Ref.1) analyzed thermal behavior of rolling bearings and showed the distribution of temperature as well as heat dissipation through the surface of rolling bearings by using FEM software ANSYS. Kushwaha (Ref.2) focused his study at speed of temperature change in bearings. His simulation showed that the increase of speed leads to a quicker attainment of the steady state of the system. Bishop and Etlis (Ref.3) considered that temperature increase mostly depends on load and speed; they analyzed the thermo-elastic interaction of shaft in plastic casing. Friction temperature is calculated as a function of friction coefficient, contact pressure, and sliding speed. He took into account radial expansion of the shaft while casing expansion was ignored. Hazlett and Khonsari (Refs.4-5) developed a thermomechanical model using finite elements in ANSYS. Thermal analysis was first done for studying friction heat on the contact surface of the casing and the whole surface of the shaft. Results of thermal analysis were used as thermal load for solving the thermo-elastic model. Wang, Conry and Cusano (Refs.6-7) carried out thermal analysis that is similar to the analysis of Hazlett and Khonsari. Distribution of heat between shaft and

bearings was done iteratively by comparison of surface temperature of the radial and axial models.

This paper presents a new method for prediction of heat generation in rolling bearings. The new method combines results of direct-coupled structural-thermal analysis and transient thermal analysis to obtain temperature distribution of the bearing. The proposed method is computationally efficient and enables quick determination of bearing temperature distribution.

Friction and Friction Heat

Friction occurs during sliding of one solid body on the other. During this process with bearings, resistance force becomes heat that causes an increase of temperature in both shaft and casing. A mechanism that transforms can vary, depending on sliding conditions. It is well known that friction of solid bodies and connected friction processes including friction heat and concentrated in real zone of contact between two bodies in relative movement. A majority of authors agree that most energy that is lost in friction contact is transformed into heat. An increase of temperature of shaft and bearing is caused by dissipation of energy known as "friction heat." Assuming that all of this energy is lost as heat in the sliding surfaces within the actual area of contact, then the rate of change of heat generated per unit contact area, q_i , given by Equation 1 is:

$$q_i = \mu \cdot p \cdot \Delta v \quad (1)$$

μ - friction coefficient; p - contact pressure; $\Delta v = v_2 - v_1$ - relative sliding speed

The friction-generated heat is distributed in two bodies in contact, and distribution can be calculated by Fourier law. Fourier law of heat conduction in isotropic solid body, which is moving at a speed v , can be calculated according to Equation 2.

$$\nabla \cdot k \nabla T + \dot{Q} = \rho C \frac{dT}{dt} = \rho C \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + v \cdot \nabla T \right) \quad (2)$$

\dot{Q} - heat generated per unit volume; k - thermal conductivity; ρ - density; and C - specific heat

Since there is no internal heat generated for the case relating to this operation, and when k is equal and constant, Equation 2 can be written in the form given by Equation 3:

$$k \nabla^2 T = \rho C \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + v \cdot \nabla T \right) \quad (3)$$

or shortly

$$\nabla^2 T = \frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{dT}{dt} \quad (4)$$

$$\kappa = \frac{k}{\rho C} \text{ - thermal diffusivity}$$

Frictional heating and the resulting contact temperature can have a significant impact on the tribological behavior and failure of sliding components. Temperatures on or near the surface may become high enough to cause changes in the structure and properties of sliding materials, and can cause surface oxidation or even melting of bodies in contact. These temperature increases may be the reason for a change in behavior on the friction and wear of the material. ANSYS is used to simulate with numerical method the behavior of bearings in operation. Friction-generated heat is calculated by ANSYS software using the heating factor and is given by (Ref. 5):

$$q = FHTG \cdot \tau \cdot v = FHTG \cdot \mu \cdot p \cdot v \quad (5)$$

q - total generated heat; $FHTG$ - dissipation factor which takes into account a part of friction energy that is converted into heat; T - friction that depends from contact pressure and friction coefficient; and v - relative sliding velocity.

The analysis considered literature sources that suggest that most of the authors in their research reached two assumptions: first, that the total energy, which is generated due to friction is converted into heat, and second, that equal parts of energy transferred to the two bodies in contact.

A New Method for Prediction of Bearing Temperature Distribution

A schematic depiction of the algorithm of the new method is shown in (Fig. 1). The new method uses the results of friction-generated heat obtained by direct-coupled structural thermal analysis in the time domain as an input of transient thermal analysis. The input parameters of the direct-coupled analysis in the time domain are the coefficient of friction, radial force, and speed. As already noted, the result of the direct-coupled analysis is the value of the generated heat flux at nominal operating conditions; in the nominal operating conditions the obtained heat flux is constant over time.

The determined value of the contact heat flux can be averaged and can be used as a boundary condition in the transient thermal analysis. In this way it is possible to determine the temperature field of bearings at any point in time. The advantage of the proposed procedures is the fact that with the use of moderate computer resources, and for a relatively short time, it is possible to determine the temperature of the bearing. Use of only direct-coupled analysis is not rational because it would require vast computational resources to obtain the temperature distribution in reasonable time. Unlike other authors who mathematically determined the contact heat flux and then used calculated flux in thermal simulations, for the first the time generated heat flux due to friction in the bearings is determined by simulation.

For a proposed new method, a case study was defined. The goal of the case study was to obtain temperature distribution of bearing 6310 made from 100Cr6 steel, subjected to radial load of 4,600 N at a rotation speed

of 1,140 rpm. Numerical analysis was performed in ANSYS Workbench. Model loads and boundary conditions were defined using joints in order to take into account the rotation of the shaft and the bearing pressure applied to the shaft (Fig. 2). Heat transfer from the model of the environment is defined from all the surfaces with a heat transfer coefficient of 15 W/m²K. It was necessary to define the convection over command interface, as ANSYS Workbench currently does not have a graphical user interface for direct structural-thermal coupling. The thermal material properties of bearing steel 100Cr6 are given (Table 1). Properties of the material during the analysis were regarded as constant since the simulation time was short (2 seconds) as the goal of this analysis was to obtain contact flux only and the anticipated temperatures were below 100°C.

In order to perform a direct coupling of the thermal and

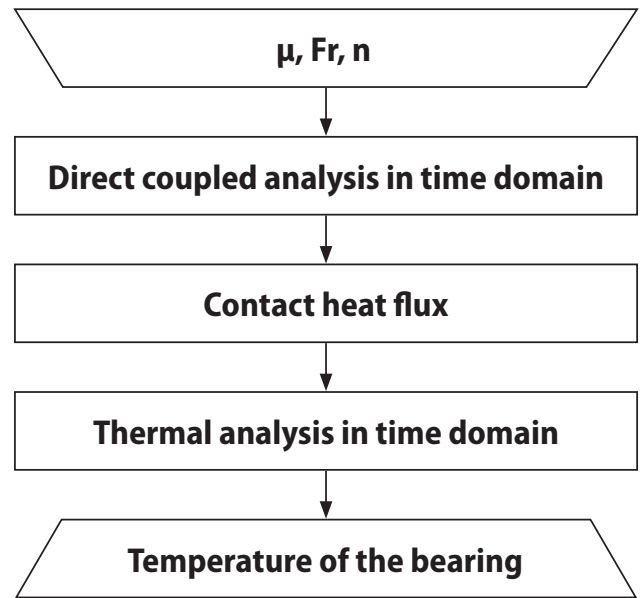


Figure 1 Schematic depiction of the algorithm for the prediction of bearing temperature distribution.

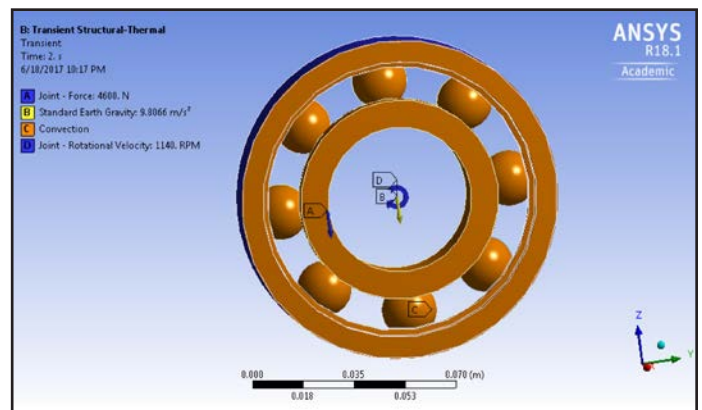


Figure 2 Loads and boundary conditions of a structural-thermal direct-coupled analysis.

Table 1 Thermal properties for bearing steel 100Cr6	
Parameter	Value
Stefan-Boltzmann constant, W/m ² K ⁴	5.67 × 10 ⁻⁸
Specific heat capacity of steel, J/kgK	475
Conductivity coefficient	46.6
The coefficient of convective heat transfer from steel to air, W/m ² K	15

structural field, was used in the final element SOLID 226, ANSYS (Ref. 8) to generate a finite element mesh. The discrete model is composed of 59,012 nodes that form 15,989 elements. The contacts between the raceways and rolling elements were defined as the frictional contact, with the friction coefficient value of 0.08. The contacts were treated as symmetrical, with the use of the extended Lagrange formulation.

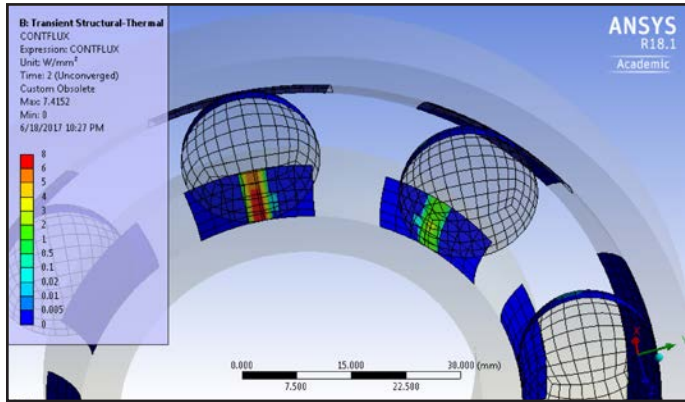


Figure 3 Boundary conditions of thermal analysis in time domain.

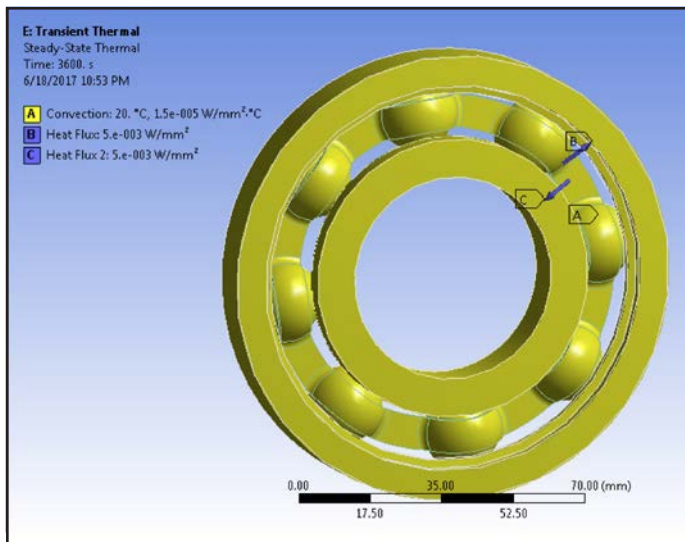


Figure 4 Boundary conditions of thermal analysis in time domain.

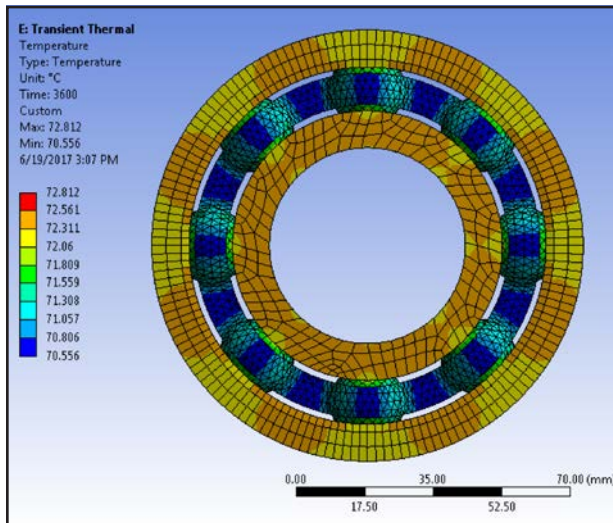


Figure 5 Comparison of numerically and experimentally obtained results.

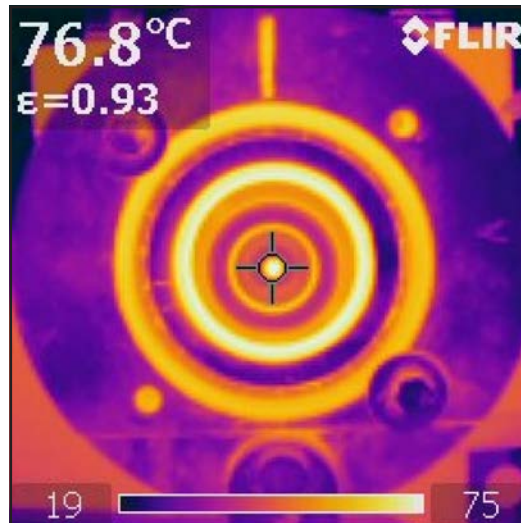
Stiffness of contacts was automatically updated at every iteration of numerical solution. Software has been assigned to the account for the heat generated by friction through the command interface. Figure 3 shows the distribution of heat flux between the rolling bodies and the inner bearing ring. It is obvious that the heat flux is generated only in contacts where the rolling bodies are in contact with the rolling surface as a consequence of the action of radial load.

The discrete model is transferred to the thermal analysis in the time domain. The obtained contact flux from that previously given was averaged and used as a load in thermal analysis; model and the boundary conditions are shown (Fig. 4).

The result of transient thermal analysis is a temperature distribution of the bearing. Results obtained by simulation were compared with the results obtained experimentally for an experimental setup that corresponds to the above defined case study (Fig. 5). It is clear from Figure 5 that there is a reasonable agreement between the results obtained by a proposed new method and the experimental ones.

Conclusion

This paper presents a new method for determination of the temperature distribution of the transmission bearing; the method consists of two analyses by finite element method performed in succession. The first, directly coupled structural thermal analysis, gives a heat flux generated due to friction at the contact of rolling bodies and the raceways. The resulting heat flux is then averaged on the raceway surface and used as a boundary condition in transient thermal analysis that, as a result, reveals the temperature distribution of the bearing. The performed case study presented here showed that the new method predicts bearing temperature distribution reasonably well, as there is a good agreement between the results obtained by FEM and experimentation. The new method presented in the paper is reasonably straightforward to perform, computationally efficient, and can be expanded to account for temperature-dependent thermal properties. Further research should be directed towards validation of the method for the more realistic conditions, such as existence of radial clearance, friction generation in the contact of the



rolling elements with a cage, as well as other influences that contribute to friction heat generation. **PTE**

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September 29–October 3—WEFTEC 2018

New Orleans, Louisiana. WEFTEC, the Water Environment Federation's Technical Exhibition and Conference, is the largest annual water quality event in the world. WEFTEC is the largest conference of its kind in North America and offers water quality professionals from around the world with the best water quality education and training available today. An increasing number of abstract submissions from experts in the water quality field results in a world-class technical program of technical sessions and workshops that addresses a diverse and comprehensive list of contemporary water and wastewater issues and solutions including: Energy management, plant operations, regulations, research, utility management, recycling and more. For more information, visit www.weftec.org.

October 2–5—World of Technology and Science 2018

Utrecht, Netherlands. World of Technology & Science is a chain of technology in one location. The five branches include Industrial Automation, Laboratory Technology, Industrial Electronics, Motion & Drives and Industrial Processing. The Motion & Drives show features hydraulics and pneumatics, mechanical drive systems, vacuums and compressors, measurement and feedback systems and control and networking systems. The Automation show features process automation systems, field instrumentation, sensors and motion control and mechatronic systems and software. For more information, visit wots.nl.

October 14–17—Pack Expo International 2018

Chicago, Illinois. North America's largest packaging event will bring together the solutions needed to launch new products and solve production issues. Corporate managers, engineers, sales managers, plant managers, manufacturers and production supervisors, brand and marketing managers, quality controllers, purchasers, research/development and package designers from a wide variety of consumer packaged goods companies (CPGs) will be in attendance. More than 2,500 exhibitors will display state-of-the-art technologies, equipment and materials. The show is co-located with the Healthcare Packaging Expo, bringing pharma/biopharma, nutraceutical and medical device manufacturers together for the latest trends, innovations and solutions. The PACKage Printing Pavilion will showcase smart printing applications, digital color printing options and labeling/coding solutions. The Innovation Stage will feature 30-minute seminars on new technologies and tactics. For more information, visit www.packexpointernational.com.

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