



University of Twente



Centrifugal Effects and Free Surface Thin Layer Flow in Roller Bearings

Ir. MT van Zoelen, dr. CH Venner, prof. PM Lugt



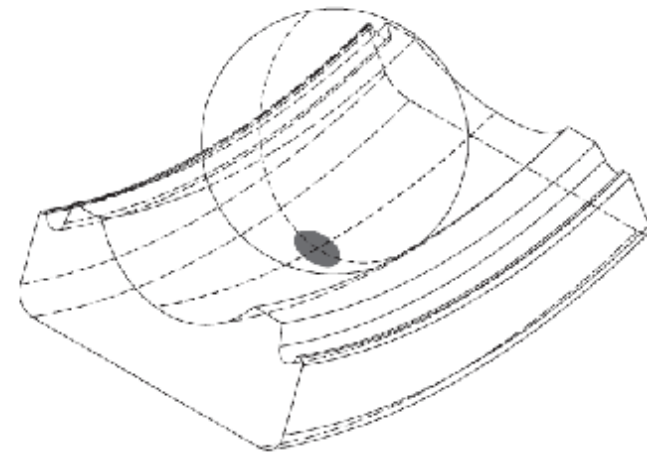
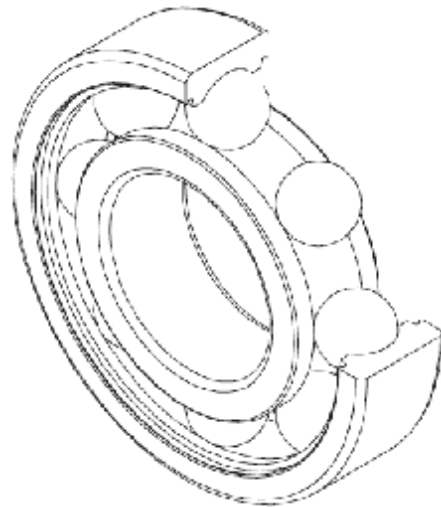
University of Twente
The Netherlands

Overview

- Introduction
- The physical model
- Results
- Conclusions / Summary

Introduction

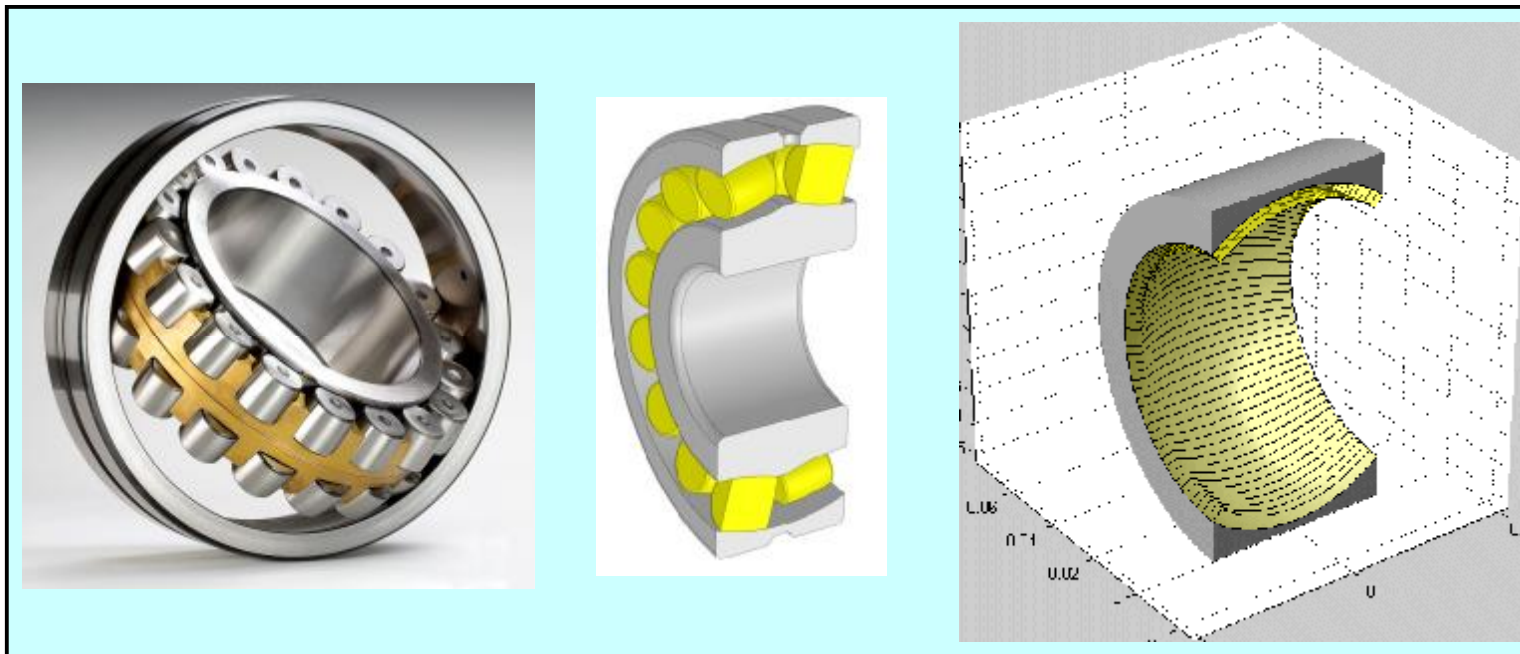
- How long will a bearing last?
- Bearings which are "greased and sealed for life", the service life is determined by the grease life.
- Grease life: Maintain a sufficiently thick lubricant film.
- Film thickness reduction due to: contact pressure, oxidation, evaporation and *pumping* effects.



Introduction - Pumping effects

- Pumping effects: the effects of rotation on the distribution of the lubricant.
- Empirical grease life models indicate that “*pumping effects*” may influence bearing life.
- Main research goal: quantification of the pumping effects.

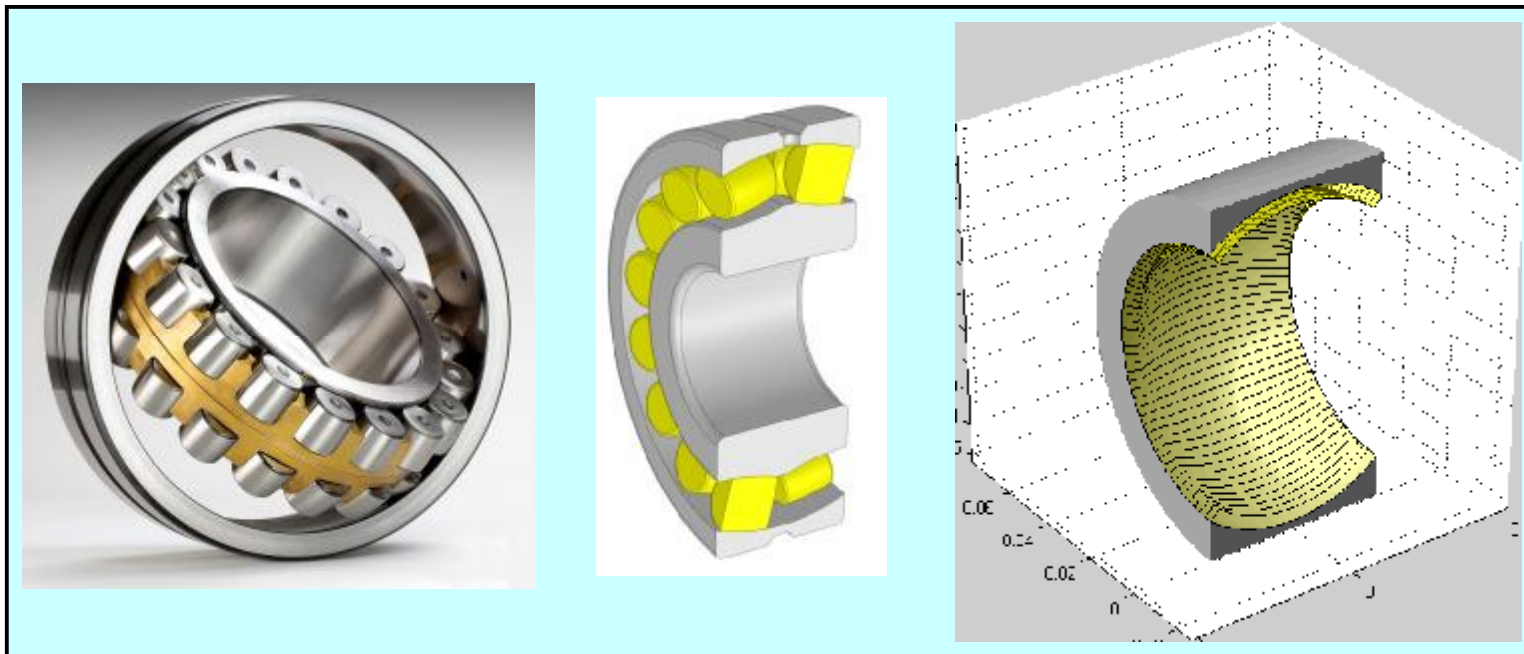
Example



Introduction - Pumping effects

- Pumping effects: the effects of rotation on the distribution of lubricant.
- Empirical grease life models indicate that “*pumping effects*” may influence bearing life.
- Main research goal: quantification of the pumping effects.

Example

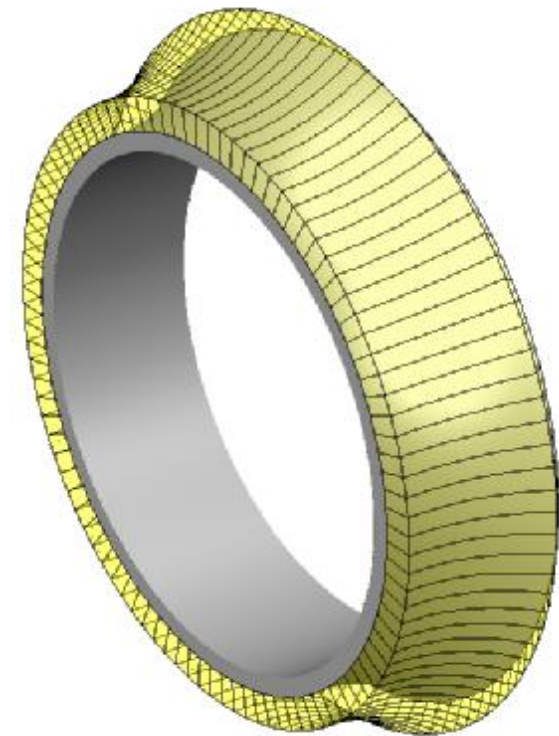


Overview

- Introduction
- **The physical model**
 - Assumptions
 - Raceway
 - Roller
 - Raceways + rollers
 - Parameters
- Results
- Conclusions / Summary

The model - assumptions

- Base oil is the lubricating medium.
- Oil is driven by inertia forces due to the rotation. (not by contact pressure)
- Thin film approximation
 $H/L \ll 1$
- Solid and liquid surfaces are smooth and axisymmetric.
 $R/L \ll 1$



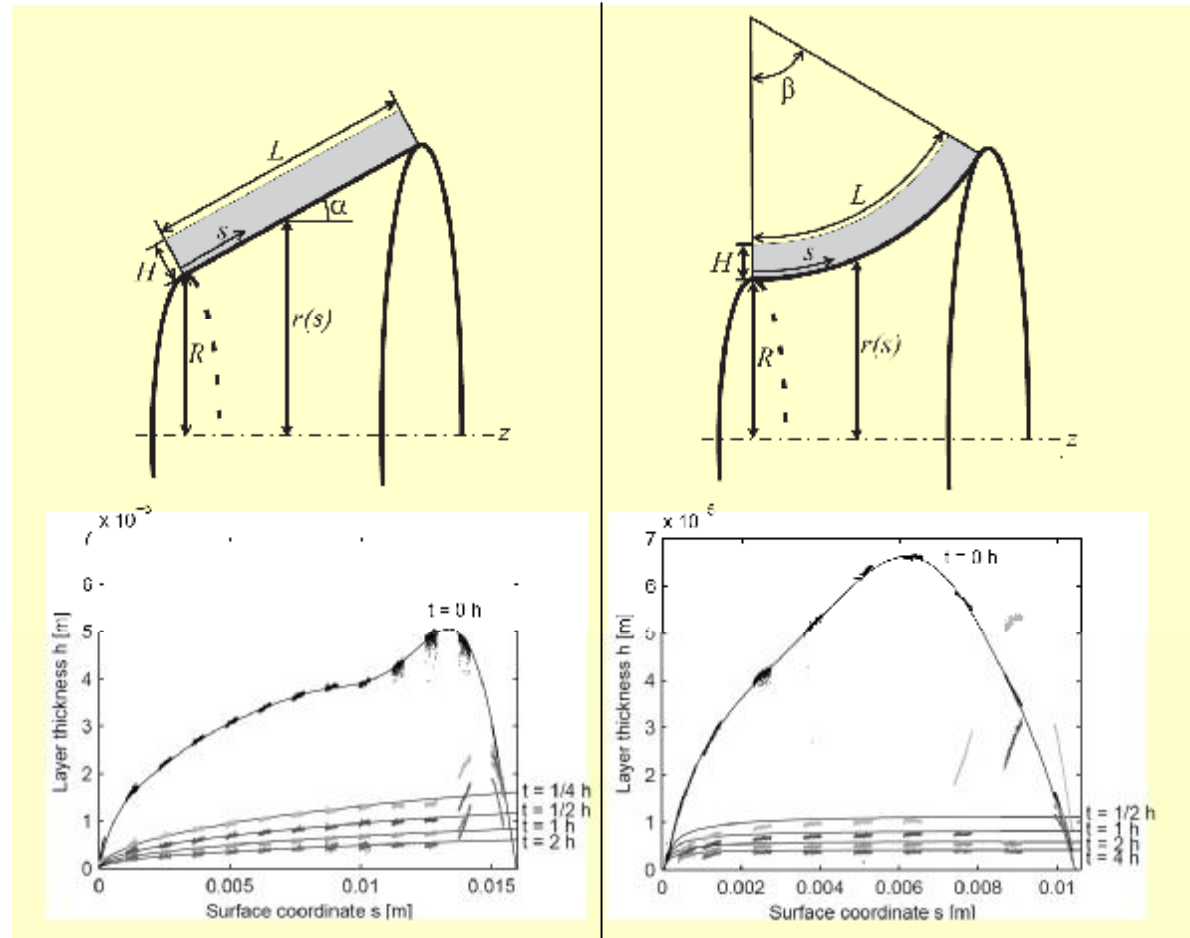
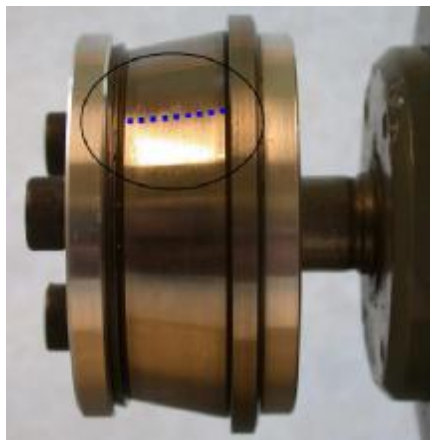
The model – raceway

Flow equation

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{h^3}{3h_0} r f_s \right) + \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = 0$$

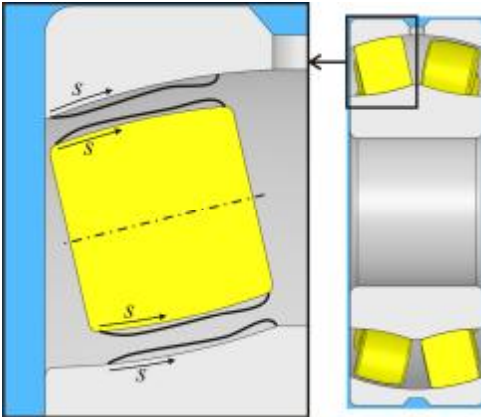
Body force equation

$$f_s = r \Omega^2 r \frac{dr}{ds}$$



van Zoelen, M. T.; Venner, C. H. & Lugt, P. M. "Free Surface Thin Layer Flow on Bearing Raceways," *Journal of Tribology*, ASME, 2008, 130, 021802

The model – rollers



Flow equation

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{h^3}{3h_0} r f_s \right) + \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = 0$$

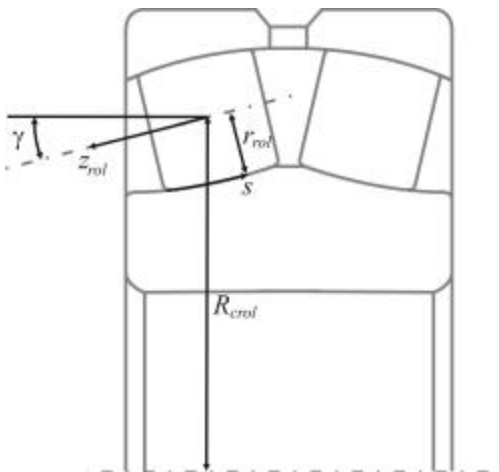
Body force equation

Raceways:

$$f_{s,rw} = r \Omega_{rw}^2 r \frac{dr}{ds}$$

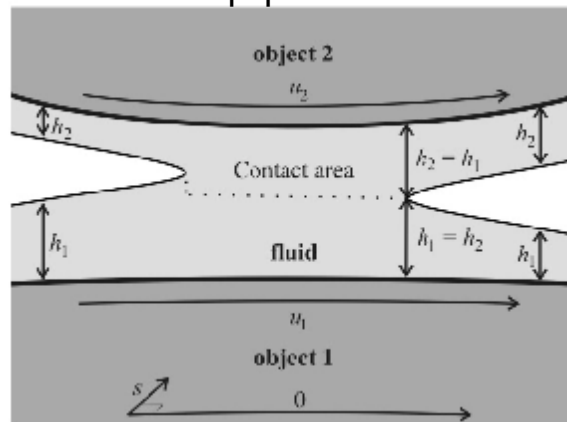
Rollers:

$$f_{s,rol} = r \Omega_{ca}^2 \left(\sin^2(g) z_{rol} + \sin(g) R_{crol} \right) \frac{dz_{rol}}{ds} + \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \cos^2(g) + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Omega_{ca}^2 + 2 \Omega_{ca} \Omega_{rol} \cos(g) + \Omega_{rol}^2 \right) r r_{rol} \frac{dr_{rol}}{ds}$$



The model – raceways and rollers

Equipartition



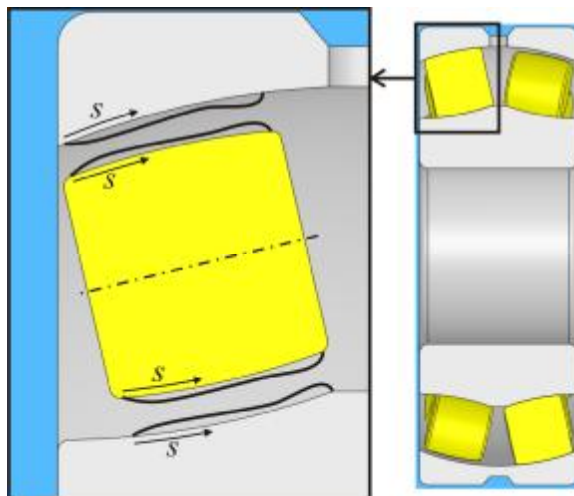
h is approximately :

- Equal on the rollers and the raceways
- Constant in circumferential direction.

$$h_{rol}(s, q_1, t) \approx h_{av}(s, t)$$

$$h_{irw}(s, q_2, t) \approx h_{av}(s, t)$$

$$h_{orw}(s, q_3, t) \approx h_{av}(s, t)$$



Combined flow equation:

$$\frac{1}{r_{sum}} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{1}{3} h_{av}^3 q \right) + \frac{\partial h_{av}}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\text{with, } q(s) = \frac{1}{h_0} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{parts}} (r_i f_{s,i})$$

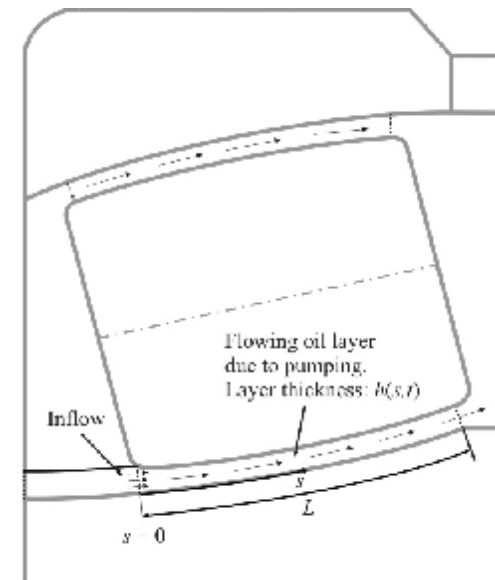
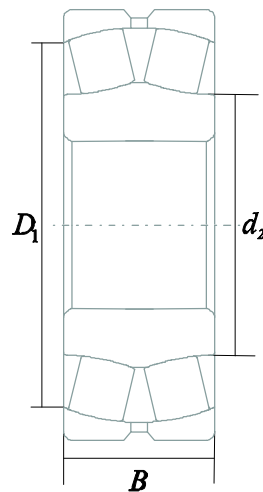
The model – parameters

Time parameter:

$$t = \frac{h}{H^2 r \Omega^2}$$

Shape parameters:

$$\frac{L}{B}, \frac{B}{D_1}, \frac{d_2}{D_1}, n_{rol}$$

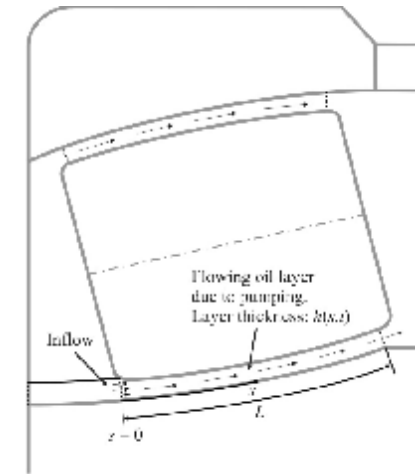


Overview

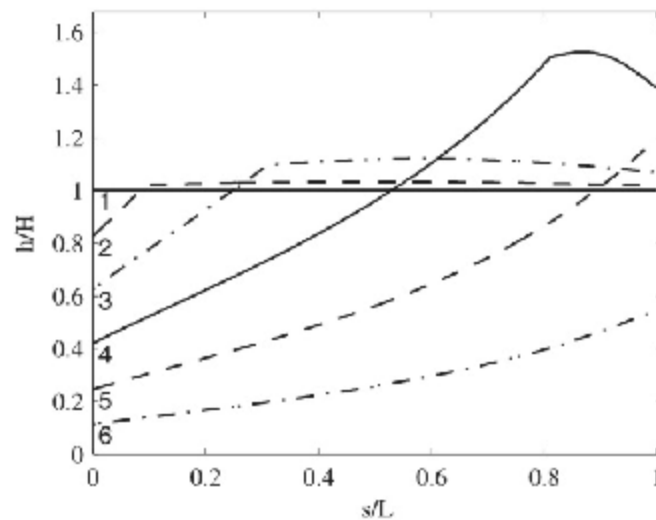
- Introduction
- The physical model
- **Results**
 - Layer thickness distribution
 - Thinning speed.
- Conclusions / Summary

Results

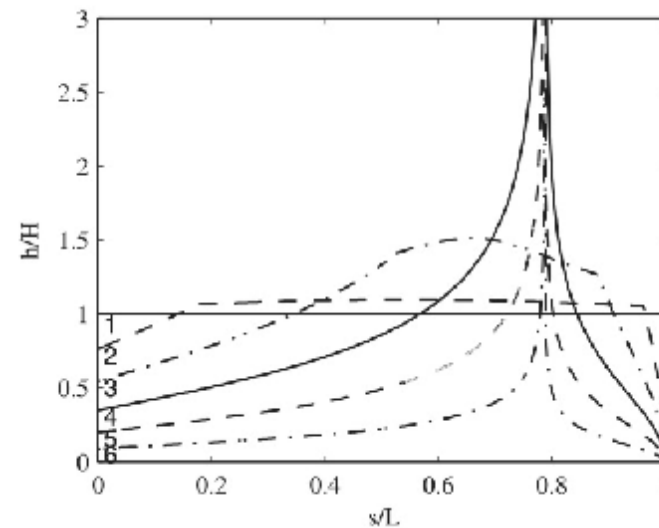
- Spherical Roller bearing: Rotating inner ring.
- Figures show the flow of a initial uniform layer
- Different shape parameters
- Time steps: $t/t = \frac{h}{H^2 r \Omega^2} = 0, 0.3, 1, 3, 10, 50$



Flow type 1



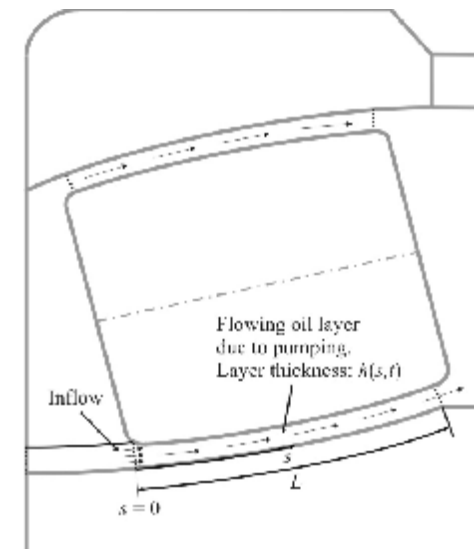
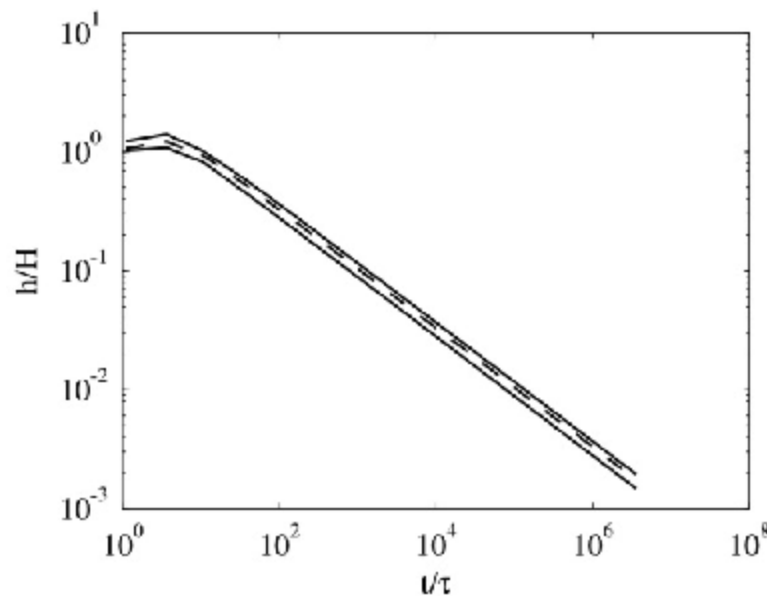
Flow type 2



Results

Central layer thickness decrease due to pumping, for various spherical roller bearing with bore diameter 25, 50, 100, 200, 400 and 800 mm

Layer thickness at $s = 0.5$



Rotational speed: $\Omega = 10^3$ rad/s, initial layer thickness $H = 10^{-7}$ m and $\eta/\rho = 10^{-5}$ m²/s \Rightarrow time scale of $\tau = 10^3$ s. the layer thickness reduces by a factor of ten in 10^6 s \approx 278 h.

Conclusions / Summary

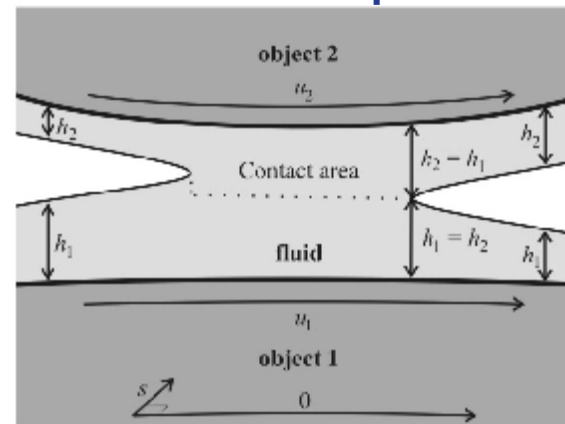
- Thin layer flow models has been developed for “pumping effects”.
- Characteristic time and shape Parameters.
- SRB: two flow types.
- Central film thickness: different bearings sizes give similar results.
- SRB: pumping effects are significant.



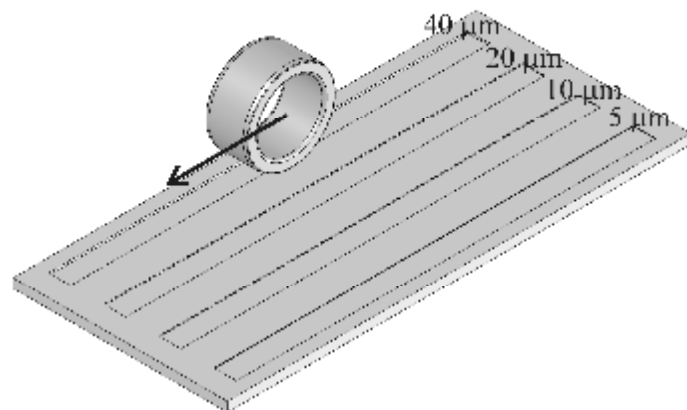
End

The model – raceways and rollers

The concept



Measurement setup



Measurements have been carried out by H. de Ruig and R. Meeuwenoord at SKF ERC

Measurement Results

