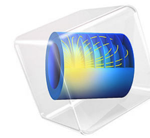
Created in COMSOL Multiphysics 5.6



Dynamics of a Cylindrical Roller Bearing

Introduction

Bearings are used in machines to reduce the friction between moving parts and thereby smoothen their relative motion. Rolling element bearing is one of the widely used bearings, where rolling elements or rollers are used to support the load. These rollers can be of different shapes- for instance- spherical, cylindrical, or tapered cylindrical.

This model simulates the dynamics of a cylindrical roller bearing. Here, multiple cylindrical rollers are inserted between the outer and inner race, and held in place with the help of the cage. The inner race is connected to a rotating shaft and the outer race to a fixed foundation. All components of the bearing are assumed rigid. Frictional contact is modeled between rollers and races using rigid body contact with friction. The connection between rollers and the cage is simplified using hinge joints. An external load is applied on the inner race and a transient study is performed to analyze the lateral dynamics of inner race, dynamics of rollers and cage, contact and friction forces, and energy dissipation due to friction.

Model Definition

The model geometry consists of twelve identical cylindrical rollers of radius 6 mm, inserted between two concentric cylindrical races of thickness 4.875 mm each.

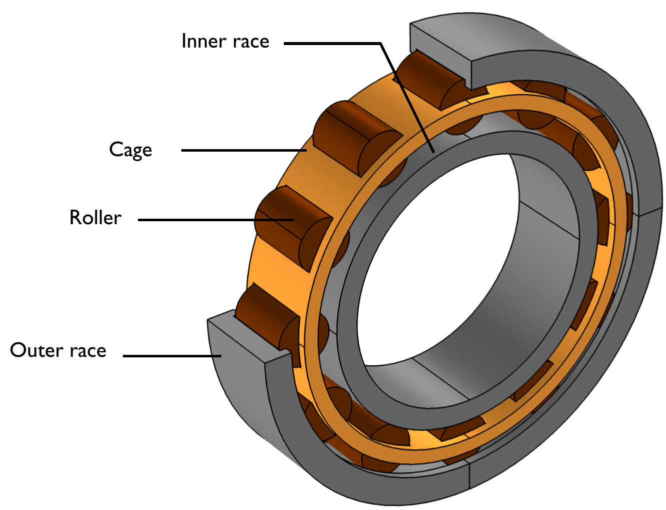


Figure 1: Model geometry of the cylindrical roller bearing.

The inner radius of outer race is 45.125 mm and the outer radius of inner race is 32.875 mm. As shown in Figure 1, a slotted cylindrical ring called cage is used to hold the rollers in place and keep them separated. All components of the bearing are assumed rigid and use the material data for structural steel.

The connection between rollers and cage is modeled through hinge joints, having only one rotational degree of freedom about their axes (y-axis). The outer race is assumed to be connected to a fixed foundation without any translational or rotational motion. The inner race is connected to a shaft rotating with an angular speed of 5000 rpm. Additionally, a bearing load of 100 N is acting on inner race along -z direction.

For each rigid roller, a line of contact exists with both inner and outer races. Using the rigid body contact with friction functionality, the interaction between each roller and races are modeled as frictional contacts. The coefficient of friction between the rollers and races is assumed as 0.1.

A time dependent study is performed for 0.06 s, which corresponds to five cycles of rotation of shaft or inner race, to analyze the dynamics of inner race, cage and rollers. The contact and frictional forces between races and rollers are also studied.

Results and Discussion

Figure 2 shows the displacement in the inner race, rollers, and cage. As rollers are in contact with inner race, the rotation of inner race also leads to the rotation of rollers and cage. Figure 3 shows the velocity of rollers and cage. The contact force between rollers and inner race is also plotted here.

As rollers are free to rotate about their own axes, they exhibit an additional spinning motion about their axes. This can be visualized by plotting the relative velocity of rollers with respect to cage as shown in Figure 4.

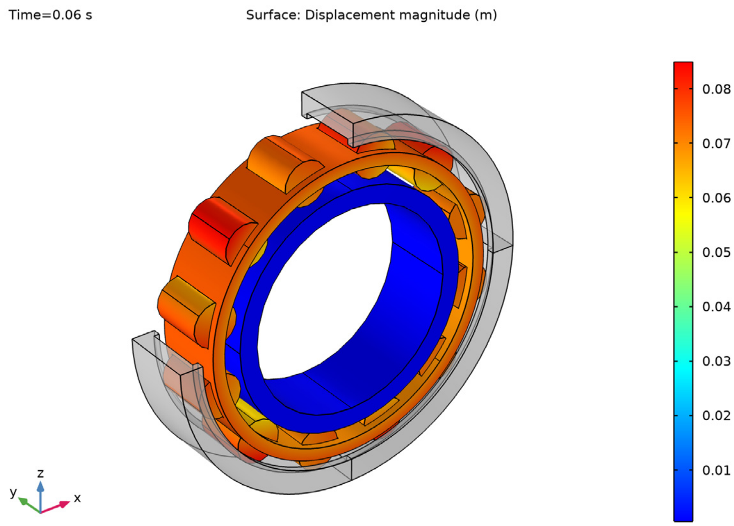


Figure 2: Displacement of different components in cylindrical roller bearing at $t = 0.06$ *s.*

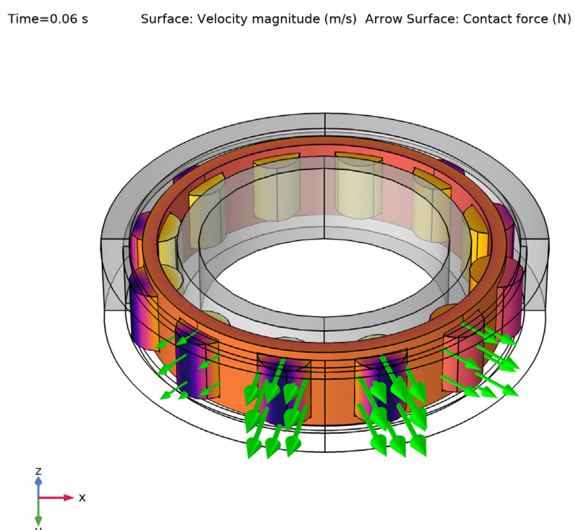


Figure 3: Velocity of rollers and cage at $t = 0.06$ *s. Arrow plot shows the contact force between the rollers and inner race.*

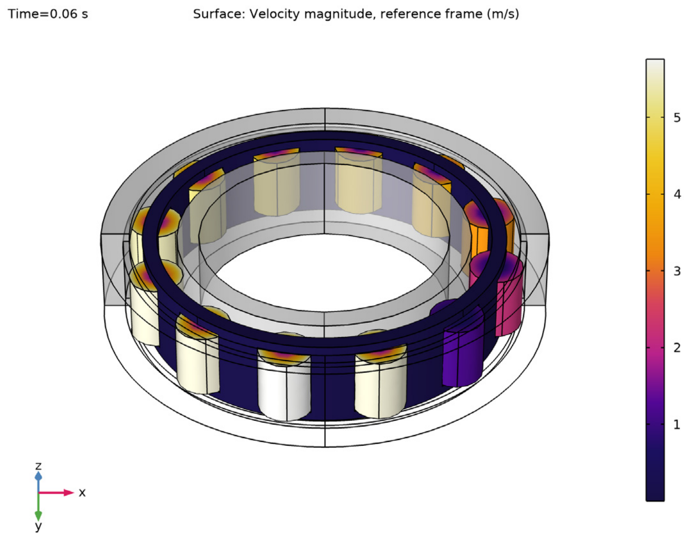


Figure 4: Relative velocity of rollers with respect to cage at $t = 0.06$ *s.*

The dynamics of the system is controlled by the inner race moving with a constant angular speed of 5000 rpm. This motion is transmitted to the contacting rollers and cage. Figure 5 shows the angular speed of inner race and cage.

Due to the contact with the rotating inner race, the direction of spin of rollers would be opposite to that of inner race. Angular speed of three sample rollers is shown in Figure 6. Contact and friction forces between the inner race and one of these sample rollers are shown in Figure 7. Frictional energy dissipation rate due to the contact between the three sample rollers and inner race is shown in Figure 8. Orbital motion of inner race is shown in Figure 9.

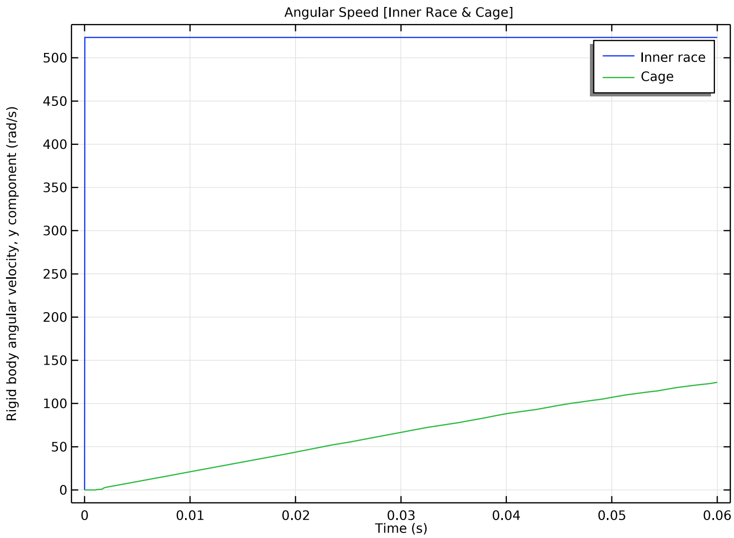


Figure 5: Angular speed of inner race and cage, as a function of time.

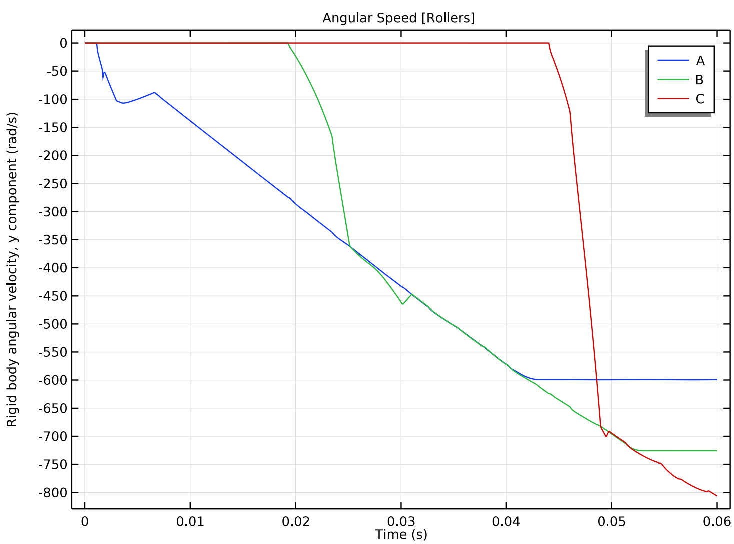


Figure 6: Angular speed of three sample rollers, as a function of time.

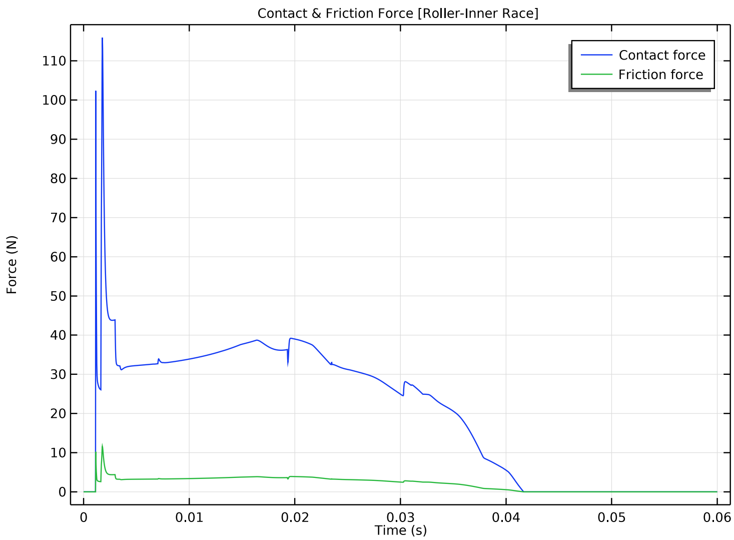


Figure 7: Contact and friction forces between a sample roller and inner race, as a function of time.

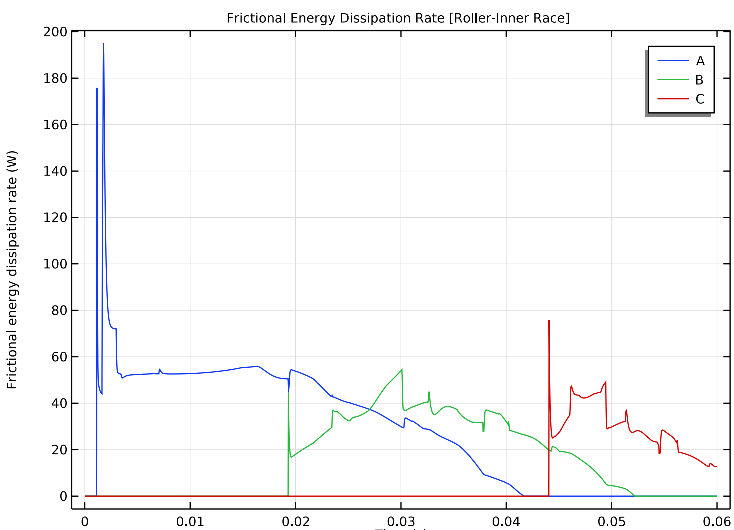


Figure 8: Frictional energy dissipation rate between three sample rollers and inner race, as a function of time.

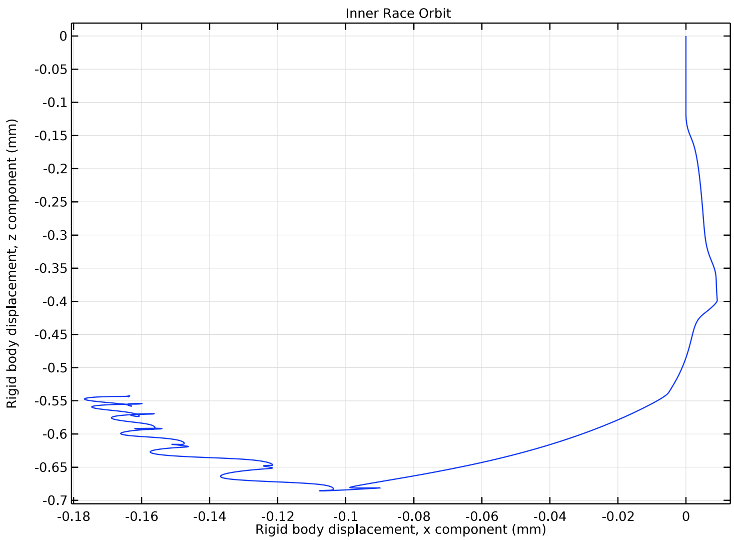


Figure 9: Orbital motion of inner race.

Notes About the COMSOL Implementation

- In this model, all components are modeled as rigid elements using the **Rigid Domain** nodes which can be created automatically using the **Create Rigid Domains** button in the **Automated Model Setup** section at the physics interface.
- **Joint** nodes between rollers and cage can also be created automatically using the **Create Joints** button in the **Automated Model Setup** section at the physics interface. The automatic joint creation requires the geometry to be in assembly mode and **Identity Boundary Pair** nodes to be available in the **Definitions**.

Application Library path: `Multibody_Dynamics_Module/Tutorials/roller_bearing_dynamics`

Modeling Instructions

From the **File** menu, choose **New**.

NEW

In the **New** window, click **Model Wizard**.

MODEL WIZARD

1 In the **Model Wizard** window, click **3D**.
2 In the **Select Physics** tree, select **Structural Mechanics>Multibody Dynamics (mbd)**.
3 Click **Add**.
4 Click **Study**.
5 In the **Select Study** tree, select **General Studies>Time Dependent**.
6 Click **Done**.

GLOBAL DEFINITIONS

Parameters 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Global Definitions** click **Parameters 1**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **Parameters**, locate the **Parameters** section.
3 Click **Load from File**.
4 Browse to the model's Application Libraries folder and double-click the file `roller_bearing_dynamics_parameters.txt`.

If you do not want to import the geometry and create selections, you can load the geometry sequence from the stored model. In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** right-click **Geometry 1** and choose **Insert Sequence**. Browse to the model's Application Libraries folder and double-click the file `roller_bearing_dynamics.mph`. You can then continue to the **Definitions** section below.

To import the geometry and create selections from scratch, continue here.

GEOMETRY 1

Import 1 (imp1)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Component 1 (comp1)>Geometry 1** node.
2 Right-click **Geometry 1** and choose **Import**.
3 In the **Settings** window for **Import**, locate the **Import** section.
4 Click **Browse**.
5 Browse to the model's Application Libraries folder and double-click the file `roller_bearing_dynamics.mphbin`.
6 Click **Import**.

Cage

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Selections** and choose **Explicit Selection**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Explicit Selection**, type `Cage` in the **Label** text field.

3 On the object **imp1(2)**, select Domain 1 only.

4 Locate the **Color** section. From the **Color** list, choose **Color 18**.

5 Click **Build Selected**.

Races

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Selections** and choose **Explicit Selection**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Explicit Selection**, type `Races` in the **Label** text field.

3 On the object **imp1(1)**, select Domain 1 only.

4 On the object **imp1(15)**, select Domains 1–4 only.

5 Locate the **Color** section. From the **Color** list, choose **Custom**.

6 On Windows, click the colored bar underneath, or — if you are running the cross-platform desktop — the **Color** button.

7 Click **Define custom colors**.

8 Set the RGB values to 128, 128, and 128, respectively.

9 Click **Add to custom colors**.

10 Click **Show color palette only** or **OK** on the cross-platform desktop.

11 Click **Build Selected**.

Rollers

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Selections** and choose **Complement Selection**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Complement Selection**, type `Rollers` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Input Entities** section. Click **Add**.

4 In the **Add** dialog box, in the **Selections to invert** list, choose **Cage** and **Races**.

5 Click **OK**.

6 In the **Settings** window for **Complement Selection**, locate the **Color** section.

7 From the **Color** list, choose **Color 3**.

8 Click **Build Selected**.

Cage & Rollers

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Selections** and choose **Union Selection**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Union Selection**, type `Cage & Rollers` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Input Entities** section. Click **Add**.

4 In the **Add** dialog box, in the **Selections to add** list, choose **Cage** and **Rollers**.

5 Click **OK**.

6 In the **Settings** window for **Union Selection**, click **Build Selected**.

Cage & Rollers Boundaries

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Selections** and choose **Adjacent Selection**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Adjacent Selection**, type `Cage & Rollers Boundaries` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Input Entities** section. Click **Add**.

4 In the **Add** dialog box, select **Cage & Rollers** in the **Input selections** list.

5 Click **OK**.

6 In the **Settings** window for **Adjacent Selection**, click **Build Selected**.

Outer Race

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Selections** and choose **Explicit Selection**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Explicit Selection**, type `Outer Race` in the **Label** text field.

3 On the object **imp1(15)**, select Domains 1–4 only.

4 Click **Build Selected**.

Outer Race Boundaries

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Selections** and choose **Adjacent Selection**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Adjacent Selection**, type `Outer Race Boundaries` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Input Entities** section. Click **Add**.

4 In the **Add** dialog box, select **Outer Race** in the **Input selections** list.

5 Click **OK**.

6 In the **Settings** window for **Adjacent Selection**, locate the **Output Entities** section.

7 Select the **Interior boundaries** check box.

8 Click **Build Selected**.

Boundaries without Outer Race

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Selections** and choose **Complement Selection**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Complement Selection**, type `Boundaries without Outer Race` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Geometric Entity Level** section. From the **Level** list, choose **Boundary**.

4 Locate the **Input Entities** section. Click **Add**.

5 In the **Add** dialog box, select **Outer Race Boundaries** in the **Selections to invert** list.

6 Click **OK**.

7 In the **Settings** window for **Complement Selection**, click **Build Selected**.

Form Union (fin)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)>Geometry 1** click **Form Union (fin)**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Form Union/Assembly**, locate the **Form Union/Assembly** section.

3 From the **Action** list, choose **Form an assembly**.

4 Click **Build Selected**.

For better visualization, you can hide the top part of the outer race.

5 Click the **Click and Hide** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

6 Click the **Select Domains** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

7 On the object **fin**, select Domain 1 only.

DEFINITIONS

Variables 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** right-click **Definitions** and choose **Variables**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Variables**, locate the **Variables** section.

3 Click **Load from File**.

4 Browse to the model's Application Libraries folder and double-click the file `roller_bearing_dynamics_variables.txt`.

Ramp 1 (rm1)

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click f(X) **Functions** and choose **Local>Ramp**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Ramp**, locate the **Parameters** section.

3 In the **Slope** text field, type `1000`.

4 Select the **Cutoff** check box.

ADD MATERIAL

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Material** to open the **Add Material** window.

2 Go to the **Add Material** window.

3 In the tree, select **Built-in>Structural steel**.

4 Click **Add to Component** in the window toolbar.

5 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Material** to close the **Add Material** window.

MULTIBODY DYNAMICS (MBD)

Do as follows to generate **Rigid Domain** nodes for all components.

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Multibody Dynamics (mbd)**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Multibody Dynamics**, click **Physics Node Generation** in the upper-right corner of the **Automated Model Setup** section. From the menu, choose **Create Rigid Domains**.

Rigid Domain 1: Outer Race

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Rigid Domains (All)** node, then click **Rigid Domain 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Rigid Domain**, type `Rigid Domain 1: Outer Race` in the **Label** text field.

Fixed Constraint 1

In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Attributes** and choose **Fixed Constraint**.

Rigid Domain 3: Cage

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Rigid Domain 3**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Rigid Domain**, type `Rigid Domain 3: Cage` in the **Label** text field.

Prescribed Displacement/Rotation 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Attributes** and choose **Prescribed Displacement/Rotation**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Prescribed Displacement/Rotation**, locate the **Prescribed Displacement at Center of Rotation** section.

3 Select the **Prescribed in y direction** check box.

4 Locate the **Prescribed Rotation** section. From the **By** list, choose **Constrained rotation**.

5 Select the **Constrain rotation around x-axis** check box.

6 Select the **Constrain rotation around z-axis** check box.

Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Rigid Domain 6**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Rigid Domain**, type `Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race` in the **Label** text field.

Prescribed Displacement/Rotation 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Attributes** and choose **Prescribed Displacement/Rotation**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Prescribed Displacement/Rotation**, locate the **Prescribed Displacement at Center of Rotation** section.

3 Select the **Prescribed in y direction** check box.

4 Locate the **Prescribed Rotation** section. From the **By** list, choose **Prescribed rotation**.

5 Specify the Ω vector as

0	x
1	y
0	z

6 In the ϕ_0 text field, type `omega*t`.

Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race

In the **Model Builder** window, click **Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race**.

Applied Force 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Attributes** and choose **Applied Force**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Applied Force**, locate the **Applied Force** section.

3 Specify the **F** vector as

0	x
0	y
-load*rm1(t[1/s])	z

Do as follows to generate **Hinge Joint** nodes between rollers and cage.

4 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Multibody Dynamics (mbd)**.

5 In the **Settings** window for **Multibody Dynamics**, click **Physics Node Generation** in the upper-right corner of the **Automated Model Setup** section. From the menu, choose **Create Joints**.

Rigid Body Contact 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Global** and choose **Rigid Body Contact**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Rigid Body Contact**, locate the **Source** section.

3 From the **Source** list, choose **Rigid Domain 2**.

4 In the r_s text field, type `rr`.

5 Locate the **Destination** section. From the **Destination** list, choose **Rigid Domain 1: Outer Race**.

6 In the r_d text field, type `ro`.

7 Select the **Use inside boundaries for contact** check box.

8 Locate the **Contact Settings** section. In the f_p text field, type `fp`.

9 In the τ_n text field, type `1[ms]*10`.

Friction 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Attributes** and choose **Friction**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Friction**, locate the **Friction** section.

3 In the μ text field, type `mu`.

4 In the v_0 text field, type `mbd.diag*1e-3[1/s]*10`.

Roller-Outer Race Contact

Similarly create eleven more **Rigid Body Contact** nodes between rollers and outer race by duplicating **Rigid Body Contact 1** and resetting the inputs using the information given in the table below.

Name	**Source**	**Destination**
Rigid Body Contact 2	Rigid Domain 4	Rigid Domain 1: Outer Race
Rigid Body Contact 3	Rigid Domain 5	Rigid Domain 1: Outer Race
Rigid Body Contact 4	Rigid Domain 7	Rigid Domain 1: Outer Race
Rigid Body Contact 5	Rigid Domain 8	Rigid Domain 1: Outer Race
Rigid Body Contact 6	Rigid Domain 9	Rigid Domain 1: Outer Race
Rigid Body Contact 7	Rigid Domain 10	Rigid Domain 1: Outer Race
Rigid Body Contact 8	Rigid Domain 11	Rigid Domain 1: Outer Race
Rigid Body Contact 9	Rigid Domain 12	Rigid Domain 1: Outer Race
Rigid Body Contact 10	Rigid Domain 13	Rigid Domain 1: Outer Race
Rigid Body Contact 11	Rigid Domain 14	Rigid Domain 1: Outer Race
Rigid Body Contact 12	Rigid Domain 15	Rigid Domain 1: Outer Race

Rigid Body Contact 1, Rigid Body Contact 10, Rigid Body Contact 11, Rigid Body Contact 12, Rigid Body Contact 2, Rigid Body Contact 3, Rigid Body Contact 4, Rigid Body Contact 5, Rigid Body Contact 6, Rigid Body Contact 7, Rigid Body Contact 8, Rigid Body Contact 9

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)>Multibody Dynamics (mbd)**, Ctrl-click to select **Rigid Body Contact 1**, **Rigid Body Contact 2**, **Rigid Body Contact 3**,

Rigid Body Contact 4, **Rigid Body Contact 5**, **Rigid Body Contact 6**, **Rigid Body Contact 7**, **Rigid Body Contact 8**, **Rigid Body Contact 9**, **Rigid Body Contact 10**, **Rigid Body Contact 11**, and **Rigid Body Contact 12**.

2 Right-click and choose **Group**.

Roller-Outer Race Contact

In the **Settings** window for **Group**, type `Roller-Outer Race Contact` in the **Label** text field.

Add **Rigid Body Contact** nodes between rollers and inner race by duplicating **Roller-Outer Race Contact** and resetting the input values.

Roller-Inner Race Contact

1 Right-click **Roller-Outer Race Contact** and choose **Duplicate**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Group**, type `Roller-Inner Race Contact` in the **Label** text field.

Rigid Body Contact 13

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Roller-Inner Race Contact** node, then click **Rigid Body Contact 13**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Rigid Body Contact**, locate the **Destination** section.

3 From the **Destination** list, choose **Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race**.

4 Clear the **Use inside boundaries for contact** check box.

5 In the r_{d} text field, type `ri`.

Roller-Inner Race Contact

1 Similar to the changes done for **Rigid Body Contact 13**, reset the inputs of other eleven **Rigid Body Contact** nodes using the information given in the table below.

Name	Source	Destination
Rigid Body Contact 14	Rigid Domain 4	Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race
Rigid Body Contact 15	Rigid Domain 5	Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race
Rigid Body Contact 16	Rigid Domain 7	Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race
Rigid Body Contact 17	Rigid Domain 8	Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race
Rigid Body Contact 18	Rigid Domain 9	Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race
Rigid Body Contact 19	Rigid Domain 10	Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race
Rigid Body Contact 20	Rigid Domain 11	Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race
Rigid Body Contact 21	Rigid Domain 12	Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race
Rigid Body Contact 22	Rigid Domain 13	Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race
Rigid Body Contact 23	Rigid Domain 14	Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race
Rigid Body Contact 24	Rigid Domain 15	Rigid Domain 6: Inner Race

In order to visualize the motion of the system with respect to the cage frame, you can use the option of defining a reference frame available in the **Multibody Dynamics** interface and plot the postprocessing variables for velocity with respect to the reference frame.

2 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Multibody Dynamics (mbd)**.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Multibody Dynamics**, click to expand the **Results** section.

4 From the **Body defining reference frame** list, choose **Rigid Domain 3: Cage**.

MESH 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Mesh 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Mesh**, locate the **Physics-Controlled Mesh** section.

3 From the **Element size** list, choose **Finer**.

4 Click **Build All**.

STUDY 1

Step 1: Time Dependent

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Study 1** click **Step 1: Time Dependent**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Time Dependent**, locate the **Study Settings** section.

3 In the **Output times** text field, type `range(0,T/500,5*T)`.

Solution 1 (sol1)

1 In the **Study** toolbar, click **Show Default Solver**.
2 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Solution 1 (sol1)** node.
3 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Study 1>Solver Configurations>Solution 1 (sol1)>Time-Dependent Solver 1** node, then click **Fully Coupled 1**.
4 In the **Settings** window for **Fully Coupled**, click to expand the **Method and Termination** section.
5 In the **Maximum number of iterations** text field, type 15.
6 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Time-Dependent Solver 1**.
7 In the **Settings** window for **Time-Dependent Solver**, click to expand the **Time Stepping** section.
8 From the **Steps taken by solver** list, choose **Intermediate**.
9 In the **Study** toolbar, click **Compute**.

RESULTS

Click the **Show Grid** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

Follow the instructions below to plot system displacement as shown in Figure 2.

Displacement (mbd)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results** click **Displacement (mbd)**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **3D Plot Group**, locate the **Plot Settings** section.
3 Select the **Propagate hiding to lower dimensions** check box.
4 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Displacement (mbd)** node.

Selection 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Results>Displacement (mbd)>Surface** node.
2 Right-click **Surface** and choose **Selection**.
3 In the **Settings** window for **Selection**, locate the **Selection** section.
4 From the **Selection** list, choose **Boundaries without Outer Race**.

Surface 2

1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Surface** and choose **Duplicate**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **Surface**, click to expand the **Title** section.
3 From the **Title type** list, choose **None**.
4 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. From the **Coloring** list, choose **Uniform**.

5 From the **Color** list, choose **Gray**.

Transparency 1

Right-click **Surface 2** and choose **Transparency**.

Selection 1

1 In the **Settings** window for **Selection**, locate the **Selection** section.

2 Select the **Activate Selection** toggle button.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Outer Race Boundaries**.

4 In the **Displacement (mbd)** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Follow the instructions below to plot contact force and velocity. The resulting plot should match the one shown in Figure 3.

Contact Force & Velocity

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results** click **Velocity (mbd)**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **3D Plot Group**, type `Contact Force & Velocity` in the **Label** text field.

3 Click to expand the **Selection** section. Locate the **Plot Settings** section. From the **View** list, choose **New view**.

Arrow Line

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Contact Force & Velocity** node.

2 Right-click **Arrow Line** and choose **Delete**.

Volume

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Volume**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Volume**, locate the **Coloring and Style** section.

3 From the **Coloring** list, choose **Uniform**.

4 From the **Color** list, choose **Gray**.

5 Click to expand the **Title** section. From the **Title type** list, choose **None**.

Transparency 1

Right-click **Volume** and choose **Transparency**.

Selection 1

1 Right-click **Volume** and choose **Selection**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Selection**, locate the **Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Races**.

4 In the list, choose **2** and **3**.

5 Click **Remove from Selection**.

6 Select Domains 1, 4, and 9 only.

Surface 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Contact Force & Velocity** and choose **Surface**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Surface**, locate the **Expression** section.

3 In the **Expression** text field, type `mbd.vel`.

4 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. From the **Color table** list, choose **HeatCameraLight**.

Deformation 1

1 Right-click **Surface 1** and choose **Deformation**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Deformation**, locate the **Scale** section.

3 Select the **Scale factor** check box.

4 In the associated text field, type `1`.

Selection 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Surface 1** and choose **Selection**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Selection**, locate the **Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Cage & Rollers Boundaries**.

Arrow Surface 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Contact Force & Velocity** and choose **Arrow Surface**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Arrow Surface**, locate the **Expression** section.

3 In the **X component** text field, type `Fnx`.

4 In the **Y component** text field, type `Fny`.

5 In the **Z component** text field, type `Fnz`.

6 Select the **Description** check box.

7 In the associated text field, type `Contact force (N)`.

8 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. Select the **Scale factor** check box.

9 In the associated text field, type `5e-4`.

10 From the **Color** list, choose **Green**.

Deformation 1

1 Right-click **Arrow Surface 1** and choose **Deformation**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Deformation**, locate the **Scale** section.

3 Select the **Scale factor** check box.

4 In the associated text field, type `1`.

Selection 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Arrow Surface 1** and choose **Selection**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Selection**, locate the **Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Cage & Rollers Boundaries**.

4 In the **Contact Force & Velocity** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Follow the instructions below to plot the velocity with respect to cage frame. The resulting plot should match the one shown in Figure 4.

Velocity [Cage Frame]

1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Contact Force & Velocity** and choose **Duplicate**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **3D Plot Group**, type `Velocity [Cage Frame]` in the **Label** text field.

Surface 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Velocity [Cage Frame]** node, then click **Surface 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Surface**, locate the **Expression** section.

3 In the **Expression** text field, type `mbd.vel_ref`.

Arrow Surface 1

In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Arrow Surface 1** and choose **Delete**.

Velocity [Cage Frame]

Follow the instructions below to plot angular speed of inner race and cage. The resulting plot should match the one shown in Figure 5.

Angular Speed [Inner Race & Cage]

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Plot Group** and choose **1D Plot Group**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, type `Angular Speed [Inner Race & Cage]` in the **Label** text field.

3 Click to expand the **Title** section. From the **Title type** list, choose **Label**.

Global 1

1 Right-click **Angular Speed [Inner Race & Cage]** and choose **Global**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global**, locate the **y-Axis Data** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
mbd.rd6.th_ty	rad/s	Rigid body angular velocity, y component
mbd.rd3.th_ty	rad/s	Rigid body angular velocity, y component

4 Click to expand the **Legends** section. From the **Legends** list, choose **Manual**.

5 In the table, enter the following settings:

Legends
Inner race
Cage

6 In the **Angular Speed [Inner Race & Cage]** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Follow the instructions below to plot angular speed of rollers. The resulting plot should match the one shown in Figure 6.

Angular Speed [Rollers]

1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Angular Speed [Inner Race & Cage]** and choose **Duplicate**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, type `Angular Speed [Rollers]` in the **Label** text field.

Global 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Angular Speed [Rollers]** node, then click **Global 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global**, locate the **y-Axis Data** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
mbd.rd11.th_ty	rad/s	Rigid body angular velocity, y component
mbd.rd15.th_ty	rad/s	Rigid body angular velocity, y component
mbd.rd10.th_ty	rad/s	Rigid body angular velocity, y component

4 In the **Angular Speed [Rollers]** toolbar, click **Plot**.

5 Locate the **Legends** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Legends
A
B
C

6 In the **Angular Speed [Rollers]** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Follow the instructions below to plot contact and friction force between roller and inner race. The resulting plot should match the one shown in Figure 7.

Contact & Friction Force [Roller-Inner Race]

1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Angular Speed [Rollers]** and choose **Duplicate**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, type `Contact & Friction Force [Roller-Inner Race]` in the **Label** text field.

Global 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Contact & Friction Force [Roller-Inner Race]** node, then click **Global 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global**, locate the **y-Axis Data** section.

3 Click **Clear Table**.

4 In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
mbd.rbc20.Fn	N	Contact force
mbd.rbc20.Ff	N	Friction force

5 Locate the **Legends** section. From the **Legends** list, choose **Automatic**.

Contact & Friction Force [Roller-Inner Race]

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Contact & Friction Force [Roller-Inner Race]**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, locate the **Plot Settings** section.

3 Select the **y-axis label** check box.

4 In the associated text field, type `Force (N)`.

5 In the **Contact & Friction Force [Roller-Inner Race]** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Follow the instructions below to plot frictional energy dissipation rate between rollers and inner race. The resulting plot should match the one shown in Figure 8.

Frictional Energy Dissipation Rate [Roller-Inner Race]

1 Right-click **Contact & Friction Force [Roller-Inner Race]** and choose **Duplicate**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, type `Frictional Energy Dissipation Rate [Roller-Inner Race]` in the **Label** text field.

Global 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Frictional Energy Dissipation Rate [Roller-Inner Race]** node, then click **Global 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global**, locate the **y-Axis Data** section.

3 Click **Clear Table**.

4 In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
`mbd.rbc20.Qf`	`W`	`Frictional energy dissipation rate`
`mbd.rbc24.Qf`	`W`	`Frictional energy dissipation rate`
`mbd.rbc19.Qf`	`W`	`Frictional energy dissipation rate`

5 Locate the **Legends** section. From the **Legends** list, choose **Manual**.

6 In the table, enter the following settings:

Legends
A
B
C

Frictional Energy Dissipation Rate [Roller-Inner Race]

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Frictional Energy Dissipation Rate [Roller-Inner Race]**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, locate the **Plot Settings** section.

3 Clear the **y-axis label** check box.

4 In the **Frictional Energy Dissipation Rate [Roller-Inner Race]** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Follow the instructions below to plot inner race orbit. The resulting plot should match the one shown in Figure 9.

Inner Race Orbit

1 Right-click **Frictional Energy Dissipation Rate [Roller-Inner Race]** and choose **Duplicate**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, type `Inner Race Orbit` in the **Label** text field.

Global 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Inner Race Orbit** node, then click **Global 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global**, locate the **y-Axis Data** section.

3 Click **Clear Table**.

4 In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
`mbd.rd6.w`	`mm`	`Rigid body displacement, z component`

5 Locate the **Legends** section. Clear the **Show legends** check box.

6 Locate the **x-Axis Data** section. From the **Parameter** list, choose **Expression**.

7 In the **Expression** text field, type `mbd.rd6.u`.

8 From the **Unit** list, choose **mm**.

Inner Race Orbit

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Inner Race Orbit**.

2 In the **Inner Race Orbit** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Displacement (mbd)

1 In the **Results** toolbar, click **Animation** and choose **Player**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Animation**, type `Displacement (mbd)` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Frames** section. In the **Number of frames** text field, type `100`.

Contact Force & Velocity

1 Right-click **Displacement (mbd)** and choose **Duplicate**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Animation**, type `Contact Force & Velocity` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Scene** section. From the **Subject** list, choose **Contact Force & Velocity**.

Velocity [Cage Frame]

1 Right-click **Contact Force & Velocity** and choose **Duplicate**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Animation**, type `Velocity [Cage Frame]` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Scene** section. From the **Subject** list, choose **Velocity [Cage Frame]**.