

## 新型改质植物油和环境友好润滑剂 的摩擦学性能和应用性研究

作者:叶斌

专 业:机械设计及理论

导 师:陶德华



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# 新型效果模块油和环境激进实验剂 的原根学性能和应用性研究

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#### 2003 年上海大学博士学位论文

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### 上海大学

本论文经答辩委员会全体委员审查, 确认符合上 海大学博士学位论文质量要求.

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#### 答辩委员会对论文的评语

叶斌的《新型改质植物油和环境友好润滑剂的摩擦学性能和应用性研究》博士学位论文,针对国内外重视的矿物基润滑剂对环境污染的问题而研制一种新的以植物油为原料的环境友好润滑剂,具有较大的社会意义和经济价值.

作者对酯型油和植物油的流变性能、摩擦学性能进行了考察,结果表明:植物油与合成酯一样,具有良好的摩擦学性能,但其流变性能和氧化安定性较差,难以满足工业要求.论文的研究结果,丰富了摩擦学研究的内容.

作者以蓖麻油为原料,针对其缺点,以异构化-酯化反应的原理设计、合成了系列化学改质蓖麻油.结合润滑性的需要进行了合成条件研究、产物结构表征、不同烷基支链的引入以及它们的流变性能测试、摩擦学特性测试和添加剂复配的配伍性、氧化安定性以及生物降解性等的系统研究;最后得到的酯化蓖麻油的生物降解率达 99.71%,摩擦学性能优于合成酯,流变性能大大改善,VI达 130 以上,倾点小于 40℃,获得了满意的结果,具有创新性.

针对酯化蓖麻油尚有氧化安定性差的问题,作者进行了改进.采用与邻苯二甲酸二异辛酯复合制得的环保空调油 CE 的氧化安定性有较大改善,其低温性能、抗磨性能以及和环保致冷剂 R134a 的相溶性等指标,均超过了进口的环保空调油,有望取代进口环保空调冷冻机油.

论文选题具有前瞻性,有较大的学术参考价值和工程应用

可行性, 表明该生对本学科的基础理论和专业知识掌握深入, 具有独立从事科研工作的能力.

论文层次分明,表达清楚,是一篇质量较高的论文,达到 了博士学位论文要求.

在答辩过程中,叶斌能正确地回答专家提出的问题.

### 答辩委员会表决结果

经答辩委员会的投票表决,一致通过叶斌同学的博士论文 答辩,并建议授予工学博士学位.

答辩委员会主席: **陈绍洲** 2002年11月28日

#### 摘要

发展环境友好润滑剂对保护环境和生态具有很重要的意义;国内外主要介绍的有合成酯和植物油等易生物降解的、无生态毒性的润滑剂. 植物油是利用太阳能和解决石油危机的一个途径,但在流动性能和寿命短等应用性能方面存在缺陷. 本研究认为:使用植物油作润滑剂是充分利用太阳能的措施之一;利用自然界中唯一含羟基酸的植物油——蓖麻油,其主要组分为蓖麻油酸;利用其 12-OH,与酸酐进行酯化—异构化反应,来改善流变性能和摩擦性能.

1. 详细考察了合成酯和植物油的烷链结构对流变性能和摩擦特性的影响. ① 烷链结构对合成酯油流变性能的影响: 随着酯基碳链的增长,直链酯的粘度指数增加;油酸酯从甲酯到丁酯,粘度指数从 205 增长到 216. 直链酯较支链酸酯有较高的倾点;用相同碳数的直链、支链酯相比较,纯支链结构酯的倾点比直链结构的低得多. ② 摩擦性能:同一类型的酯,随着酯基碳链长增加,摩擦性能加强.季戊四醇酯是立体异构,抗磨和承载能力都特好.而天然植物油主要由不饱和的脂肪酸甘油酯组成,酯链越长,抗磨性越强.蓖麻油酸属单羟基不饱和脂肪酸,该羟基引起强氢键,使甘油酯分子间引力大为增加,这使蓖麻油的摩擦性能和粘度优于其它植物油. ③ 其对添加剂的配伍性.带有长烷链基的添加剂在直链双酯基础油中的感受性比季戊四醇酯类油中好;带有芳环的添加剂(TAW)对结构复杂、位阻大的基础油如植物油及季戊四醇酯的感受性好;极性大的

添加剂(TAW、ZDTP)对合成酯的感受性较好. 在载荷较小的情况下,油品的粘度越大,其油膜厚度越大、抗磨效果越好. 异构化酯、季戊四醇酯和植物油异构化程度高,增大分子的极性和分子活性,具有良好的抗磨性能;总之,植物油具有和酯型油同样优越的摩擦性能,具有作为环境友好润滑剂的条件.

2. 本研究提出将蓖麻油(植物油)进行异构化,将其进行化 学结构改质的合成研究;利用蓖麻油酸的 12-OH 与碳链 C2~6的 酸酐进行酯化反应,首次成功地合成酯化蓖麻油这种新型润滑 剂,寻找到最佳反应条件,并进行结构分析.① 最佳反应条件: 反应物的摩尔比为蓖麻油:酸酐=1:3; 反应温度为 80~85℃; 反 应时间为 4 小时. ② 结构分析: 用红外光谱对酯化蓖麻油进行 分析; 利用薄板层析(大、小板)测定蓖麻油酸上 12-OH 部分被 酯化的成分有单酯、双酯和三酯,并利用液相色谱-质谱联测进 一步确证. ③ 酯化蓖麻油的流变性能特别是倾点和粘度指数发 生明显改善. 酯化蓖麻油随 12 位置上支链碳链的增长, 粘度指 数(VI)从 72 上升到 130 以上, 倾点从-19℃下降到-40℃以上. ④ 四球机测定酯化蓖麻油的摩擦性能优良, 优于蓖麻油、癸二酸 二异辛酯、 季戊四醇酯(C7~。酸)、矿物油 VG150#、 豆油和菜 籽油, 酯化蓖麻油的流变性能改进的机理认为是部分 12-OH 酯 化后, 直链的植物油结构异构化. 异构化酯的支链越长, 流变 性能越好. 酯化蓖麻油的摩擦性能改进的机理: 随着 12-OH 支 链上碳链增长(C,~C。)使摩擦表面的吸附膜变厚, 使摩擦性能增 强. ⑤ 酯化蓖麻油对无灰添加剂 TAW 及 ZDTP 的配伍性最好, T301 和 T321 配伍性一般, 比纳米 CxFy 好. 纳米型 CxFy 具有 一定的抗磨作用和良好的减摩性能, 纳米型氟化石墨粒径很小 (30~50 nm), 易进入摩擦副之间, 在摩擦表面上形成固体沉积 膜. 纳米型 CyFx 具有层状结构,有良好的热稳定性和化学稳定性; 氟原子插入石墨的碳原子之间,抵消摩擦力; 具有优异的减摩性能. 环境友好基础油加入 1%CyFx 后,其摩擦系数降低 15%左右. ⑥ 化学改质蓖麻油的蜗轮蜗杆(Cu-Fe 摩擦副)传动试验: 轻度硫化再酯化蓖麻油和酯化蓖麻油的传动效率与 100 # 聚醚相当,低于季戊四醇酯(C<sub>7~9</sub>),优于聚醚和 100#矿油. 油样磨损后,元素铜、铁含量按上面次序依次增加,抗磨性能依次减弱. ⑦ 酯化蓖麻油的氧化安定性介于合成酯与聚醚之间.

- 3. 对解决植物油双键易氧化问题进行试探.
- (1) 采用轻度硫化和轻度硫化再酯化蓖麻油改善植物油,与蓖麻油相比较,其摩擦性能增强.

把蓖麻油轻度硫化(添加 0.5%S、1%S、2%S 和 3%S)的反应温度控制在 150 ℃左右. ① 流变性能: 使 0.5%S、1%S、2%S 和 3%S 轻度硫化蓖麻油的粘度从 327 增加到 545,粘度指数从 135 减小到 100; 倾点从-25 ℃上升到-15 ℃; 碘值从 90.6 mgI/100 g 减小到 88.5 mgI/100 g,测定实际的硫含量从 0.412%增加到 2.6%; 表明不饱和程度在减小. ② 结构表征: 经红外测定可看出,在 3 008 cm $^{-1}$  处的双键峰变化小. ③ 由于轻度硫化,其热稳定性与蓖麻油相比较,没有改善; 其热分解温度从 408 ℃下降到 390 ℃. ④ 轻度硫化蓖麻油随着硫含量提高(0.5%~3% S),其承载能力  $P_{\rm B}$ 从 823 N 增加到 919 N,抗磨性能增强.

(2) 轻度硫化再酯化蓖麻油的流变性能和摩擦性能: ① 结构表征: 红外图谱在 3 300 cm<sup>-1</sup>左右的羟基峰以及 3 008 cm<sup>-1</sup>左右的双键特征峰都发生变化; 说明酯化程度深,并影响到双键峰. 液相色谱-质谱联测可知: 用酸酐羟基酯化轻度硫化蓖麻油生成单、双和三酯. ② 流变性能: 硫化再酯化蓖麻油与硫化蓖

麻油相比较, VI 从 116 提高到 155; 倾点从-24℃下降到-36℃. ③摩擦性能: 轻度硫化再酯化蓖麻油 CSE-1 和 CSE-0.5 的承载能力分别为 823 N 和 870 N, 比蓖麻油(785 N)有所提高; 其抗磨性能比蓖麻油有所增强. ④ 氧化安定性: 其氧化安定性(用 PDSC在 180℃为 6.3min)与蓖麻油(8.3 min)相比较, 没有改善. ⑤ 合成酯、植物油和化学改质蓖麻油与 ZDTP(T202)、无灰磷氮型TAW、硫化异丁烯(T321)、氯化石蜡(T301)以及纳米氟化石墨的最佳添加量都为 1%; 加入添加剂后,摩擦性能增强. 化学改质蓖麻油以及加入添加剂后,经 AES 氩离子喷溅后分析得知:摩擦膜的组成元素主要为 O、C,还有自身组成 S;摩擦副材料Fe 以及添加剂组成元素;外表面上 C 和 O 的浓度最高,并随喷溅时间的延长(即深度的增加)而逐渐降低,铁元素浓度随喷溅时间的延长而迅速增大;添加剂中的 S、P、N 和 CI 渗透到摩擦表面,其含量先升高再下降;主要是由于它们所形成的化学反应膜所致.

- (3) 本文采用复合法提高化学改质蓖麻油的氧化安定性; CE(酯 化蓖麻油 50%+苯二甲酸二异辛酯 50%)经 PDSC 方法,在 180℃时测定 CE+0.5%PAN、CE+1%PAN 和 CE+0.5%PAN+0.5%T501 的氧化诱导时间都大于 100 min;与合成冷冻机油 Castrol SW68#相当.在 210℃时,CE+1%PAN 的氧化诱导时间长,是由于二烷基邻苯二胺的高温抗氧作用强所致;所以用 CE+1%PAN(23.5 min)与Castrol SW68#(>30 min)、Fuchs PAG 100#合成冷冻机油进行旋转氧弹试验.CE 这一新配合的基础油的氧化诱导时间(旋转氧弹法)达 249 min,不如 Castrol SW68#的 417 min,但比 Fuchs PAG 100#的氧化诱导时间 16 min 长得多.
- 4. 环境友好润滑剂生物降解性的研究. 蓖麻油、酯化蓖麻

油、季戊四醇酯、轻度硫化再酯化蓖麻油和聚醚的生物降解率分别为 100%、99.71%、98.56%、89.31%和 88.62%. ① 酯化蓖麻油以及硫化再酯化蓖麻油的生物降解率大大优于矿物基润滑剂,达到开发绿色润滑剂的目的. ② 合成酯中,直链双酯、季戊四醇酯随着酯基的碳数增加,酯的生物降解能力降低. 在相同碳数的情况下,异构酯的生物降解能力比直链酯的差.

5. 本工作研制的新型 VG68#复合改质润滑剂 CE 作为与R134a 相溶的绿色冷冻机油; 其抗磨性能 ( $D_{30'}^{294N}$  = 0.36 mm) 优于 Castrol SW68# (0.39 mm) 和 Fuchs PAG100# (0.47 mm); CE 与 R134a 相溶性>90%; 比 Fuchs PAG 100# (85%) 和 Castrol SW68#(65%)好,氧化安定性比 Fuchs PAG100#好,不如 Castrol SW68#. Fuchs PAG 100#和 Castrol SW68#的 SSI 分别为 18.62%和 17.2%,而 CE 油不会剪切; 说明这两种油在使用过程中粘度会下降. 若经过台架和行车试验合格后,CE 将可作为绿色冷冻机油,也可作为其他高档低温润滑油.

关键词 环境友好润滑剂, 化学改质蓖麻油, 摩擦性能, 蓖麻油, 合成酯 和植物油, 氧化安定性, 生物降解性, 添加剂, 应用性能, 纳米型 氟化石墨

#### Abstract

It bears an important significance to environmental and ecological protection in developing environmentally friendly lubricants, which are mainly made up of easily biodegradable and non-toxic lubricants such as synthetic esters and vegetable oils all over the world. Except for the shortcomings on the rheological characteristics and short-life application capabilities, the utilization of vegetable oils is a way to make full use of solar energy and to solve the crisis of petroleum. It's known in the paper that using vegetable oils as lubricants is a way to make full use of solar energy. The castor oil is only vegetable oil with hydroxyl in the nature, which main component is castor oil acid. The acid anhydride is firstly isomerized and esterified with castor oil on 12- hydroxyl of castor oil acid to improve the rheological and tribological characteristic.

1. The structural impact of linear alkyl synthetic esters and vegetable oils on the rheological and tribological characteristics was closely reviewed and analyzed. The test result proved that their VI and antiwear characteristics are ameliorated with the increase of chain length of the esters of the same type. ①The pour points of the linear esters are higher than those of iso-esters with the same nember of carbon atoms. The VI from Methyl oleate to n-Buthyl oleate increases from 205 to 216. ②The degree of isomerization is

enhanced by the branching molecules so that the tribological characteristics are boosted up. The antiwear and P<sub>B</sub> of pentaerythritol esters are excellent due to cubic structure. Vegetable oils are mainly made up of unsaturated glyceride fatty acid. Their carbon chains are so long and so strong that the tribological characteristics are excellent. The castor oil acid belongs to the mono-hydroxyl unsaturated fatty acid group with strong H-bond so that the attraction between the molecules increases, which causes the viscosity of the Castor oil higher than that of other vegetable oils. 3 Additive compatibility: the long linear alkyl additives are more susceptible to the linear alkyl di-esters, than to pentaerythritol esters; additives with aromate ring have better susceptible to pentaerythritol esters and vegetable oils with complicated structure and dimensional position resistance, and those with high polarity are more susceptible to synthetic esters. Heavier lubricants with thicker boundary flim have better antiwear properties on the light loads. The highly isomerized esters, pentaerythritol and vegetable oils strengthen the molecule polarity and activity so that they have very good characteristics. The good lubricant characteristics of synthetic esters and vegetable oil form the basis of environmentally friendly lubricants.

2. The assumption that the Castor oil(vegetable oil) is isomerized and synthesized as esterified castor oil to modify its structure was studied and put forward in the paper. The castor oil was firstly esterified with acid anhydride on 12- hydroxyl of Castor oil acid to successfully synthesize the esterified castor oil, where the

best reaction conditions were found. The structure of the esterified castor oil was analyzed on the modern instruments. 1) the best conditions of the reaction: the mol ratio of reaction: Castor oil: acid anhydride is 1/3, the temperature of the reaction is 80~85°C and the time of reaction is 4 hours. 2the analysis of structure: The absorbed characteristic peaks are familiar with the esterified castor oil on IR. Part of 12- hydroxyl of castor oil acid is esterified into single, di and tri-ester, whose are validated in TLC and LC-MSD. 3Comparison with the castor oil, the rheological characteristics of esterified castor oil, especially its pour point and VI are significantly improved. The VI of esterified castor oil compared to Castor oil increases from 72 to above 130 and its pour point is lowered from −19°C to -40°C. The VI of the esterified Castor oil synthesized with iso-acid anhydride is greatly improved along with the pour point decreasing. (4) The tribological characteristics of the esterified Castor oil is better than those of Castor oil, Di-iso-butyl sebacate, Pentaerythritol esters (C<sub>7-9</sub> acidate), mineral oil 150#, bean oil, Rapeseed oil. As part of 12- hydroxyl of Castor oil acid has transformed into ester so that the isomerization degree of esterified castor oil increases with the branching carbon chain  $(C_{2\sim 6})$  extending. The compatibility of the esterified castor oil with ashless additive TAW and ZDTP(T202) is best, with T301 and T302 just so-so, and the nano-scales CyFx poor. The antiwear characteristic of nano-scales CyFx is just so-so, but the antifriction is excellent. 6The research on driving test of worm wheel and worm shank(Cu-Fe friction pair) of chemically reconstructed castor oil. The driving efficiency on esterified Castor

oil sulfurized and esterified Castor oil is not as good as pentaerythritol esters( $C_{7-9}$  acidate), almost the same as the polyethers, better than mineral oil 100#, and the copper and iron contents of the lubricants are more and more to the above order., and the antiwear is less and less. TThe oxidation stability of esterified castor oil is almost the same as castor oil, where oxidation induction period is similar to polyethers and less than pentaerythritol esters( $C_{7-9}$  acidate).

- 3. The primary experiment on lessening unsaturated bonds of vegetable oils to improve the oxidation stability.
- (1) The oxidation stability on light sulfurized castor oil and the light sulfurized esterified castor oil doesn't improve better than the castor oil, but their tribological characteristic improves. ①Light sulfurization of castor oil is to add sulfur (reaction 0.5%S, 1%S, 2%S, 3%S) to the unsaturated bonds of the castor oil and the reaction temperature is controlled at about 150 °C so that their viscosity increases from 327 mm<sup>2</sup>/s to 545 mm<sup>2</sup>/s and VI decreases from 135 to 100. Their pour point is raised from -25°C to -15°C, their unsaturated degree and iodine number decreases from 90.6 mg·I/100 g to 88.5 mg·I/100 g, but its sulfur content increases from 0.412 % to 2.6%. The double-bond peak changes on 3 008 cm<sup>-1</sup> of the IR figure. 2The oxidation stability and thermal stability of sulfurized Castor oil is almost the same as that of the Castor oil without any improvement. 3 Their wear diameter  $D_{30}^{196 \text{N}}$ decreases from 0.32mm to 0.36mm and their P<sub>B</sub> increases from 823N to 919N with sulfur(0.5%~3%) added.

- (2) The characteristics of light sulfurized and esterified castor oil ①It's shown by the IR and LC-MSD that the sulfurized castor oil esterified with acid anhydride on 12- hydroxyl forms single, di and tri-esters. It's shown that the characteristics on double-bond peak of light sulfurized and esterified Castor oil change. 2The VI of CSE-0.5 and CSE-1 are 116 and 155 respectively and their pour points are  $-24^{\circ}$ C and  $-36^{\circ}$ C. 3 Their respective antiwear and  $P_{\rm R}$ are 0.38 mm, 0.37 mm and 823 N, 870 N, which exceed the value for castor oil(0.44 mm, 785 N), but there is rheological and pour point improvement. 4 The oxidation stability. The oxidation induction period of CSE-1 by PDSC at 180°C is 6.3min, less than that of the castor oil(8.3 min). The best dosage of antifricton additives for chemically restructured castor oil, synthetic esters and vegetable oils is 1%. These additives sulfurized butene (T321), chlorowax(T301), zinc dialkyldithiophosphate(ZDTP, T202) and ashless P-N type agent (TAW) and non-toxic nano-scale CyFx. The main elements of friction films of the chemically restructured Castor oil are O, C, S in-situ; materials of friction pair Fe and the constituent elements of additives S, P, N, and Cl etc. The content of elements C, O increases at first, and then decreases. The iron content is gradually going up with sputtering time extending. The elements S. P, N and Cl in the additives penetrate into the surface of friction pair, the contents of which first rise up, then fall down because of the inborn chemical reaction films. | (5) Iname votomic year through
- (3) The oxidation stability of the chemically restructured castor oil mixed with Di-iso-octyl phthalate(CE) is improved in the paper.