











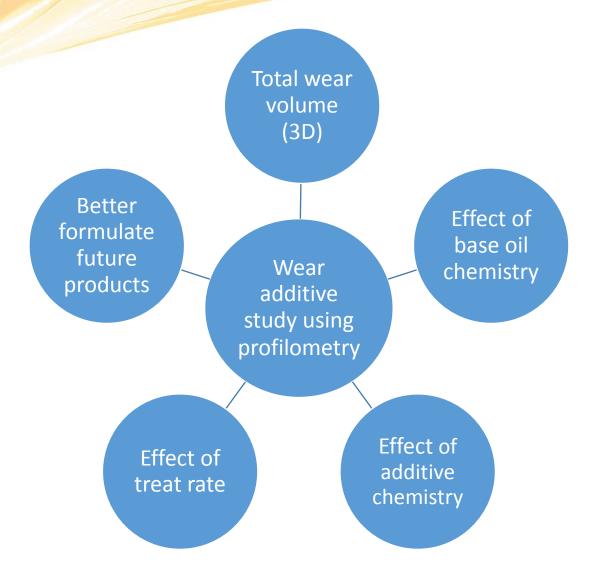


Nicole St. Pierre Nye Lubricants May 24, 2017



Project Goals





Test Matrix



Base Oils

- Polyalphaolefin (PAO)
- Di-ester
- Polyol ester

Additives

- Phosphate ester
- Amine Phosphate
- Zinc Dialkyldithiophosphate (ZDDP)
- Methylene bis(dibutyldithiocarbamate)
- Molybdenum di(2-ethylhexyl) phosphorodithioate

Treat Rate

- High (3%)
- Low (1%)

Testing Procedures



4-Ball Wear (ASTM D-4172)

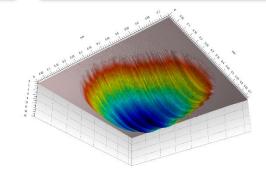
- 40 kg load
- 1200 rpm
- 75°C
- 1 hour

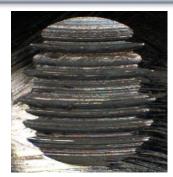
SRV Coefficient of Friction (ASTM D-5707)

- 200 N load
- 50 Hertz
- 50°C
- 2 hour
- 1.0 mm stroke

Optical Profilometry

- 3D surface profiler
- Measures surface roughness and allows for volume calculations
- Differentiates of similar size scars





Optical Profilometry





- 3D surface information in high definition
- High speed, non-contact measurement
- High resolution, accuracy, and repeatability
- Easy to use, automatic measurements

DOE Test Result Analysis

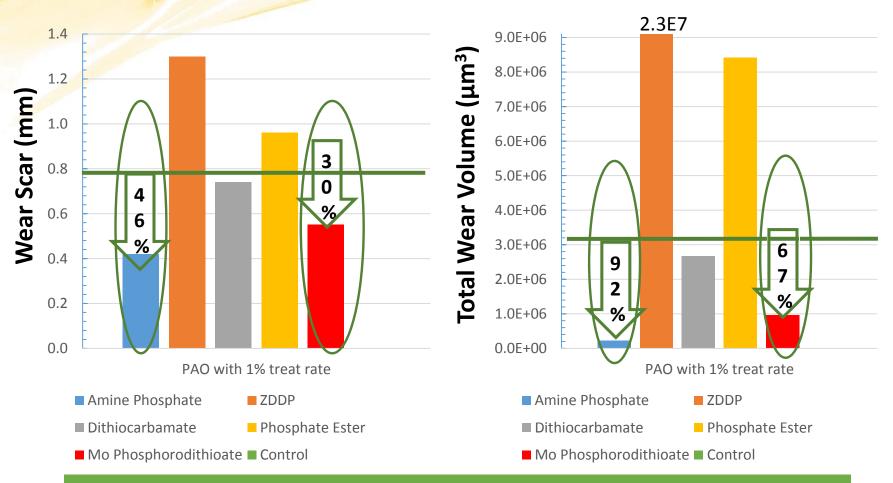


Performed data analysis using Minitab software

- Identified interaction significance for each variable
- Identified significant multi-variate interactions for each test
- Identified main effects for each test
- 4 Ball Wear testing
 - R² = 87% for wear scar
 - R² = 72% for total wear volume
- SRV CoF testing
 - R² = 87% for total disc volume
 - R² = 71% for total ball volume



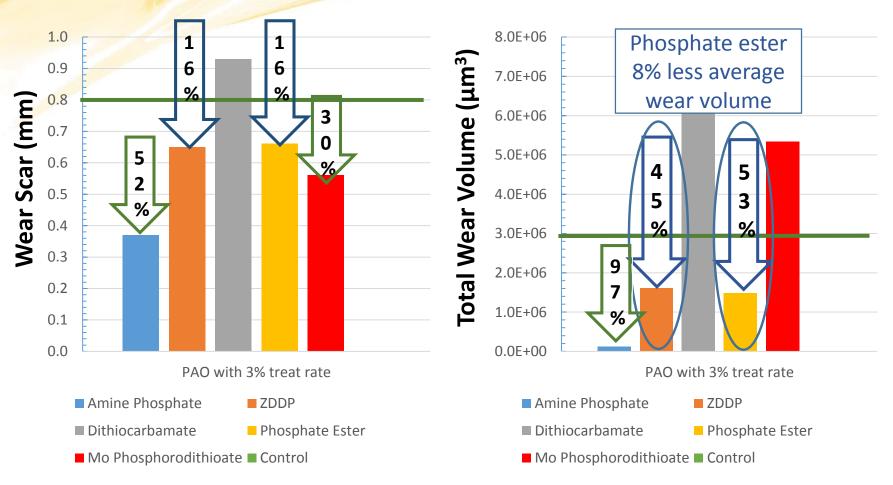
4-Ball Wear 2D and 3D Results for PAO Samples



Amine Phosphate and Mo phosphorodithioate significantly reduce wear



4-Ball Wear 2D and 3D Results for PAO Samples

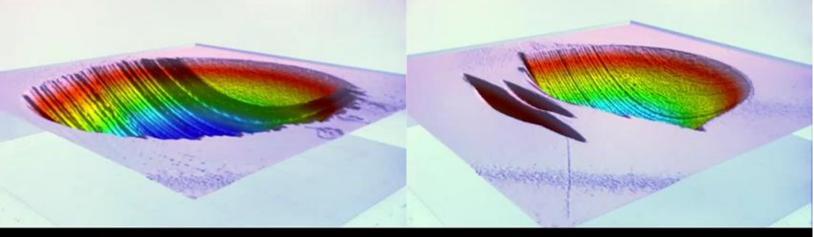


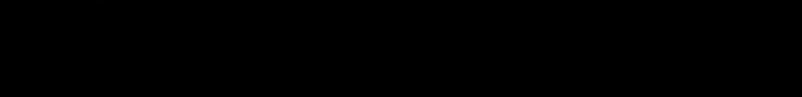
Optical profilometry distinguished differences between additives that have equivalent 2D wear scars

Profilometer Image of Additives in PAO



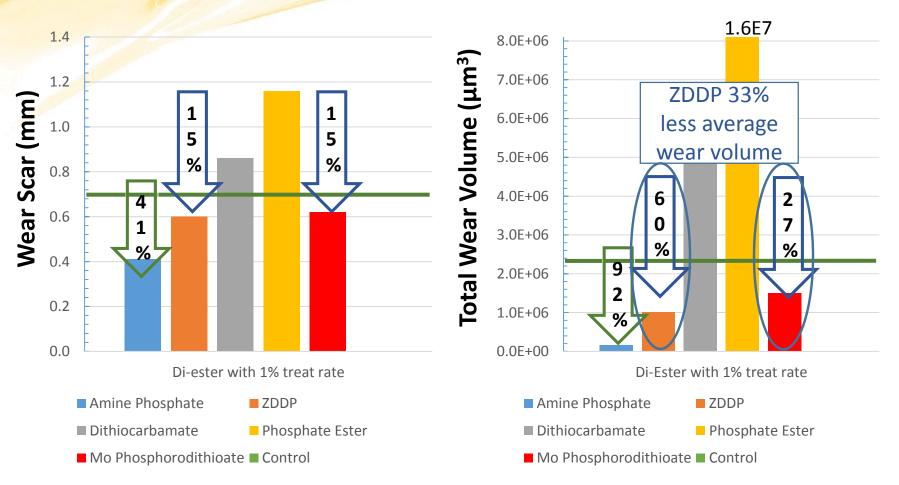






4-Ball Wear 2D and 3D Results for Di-ester Samples

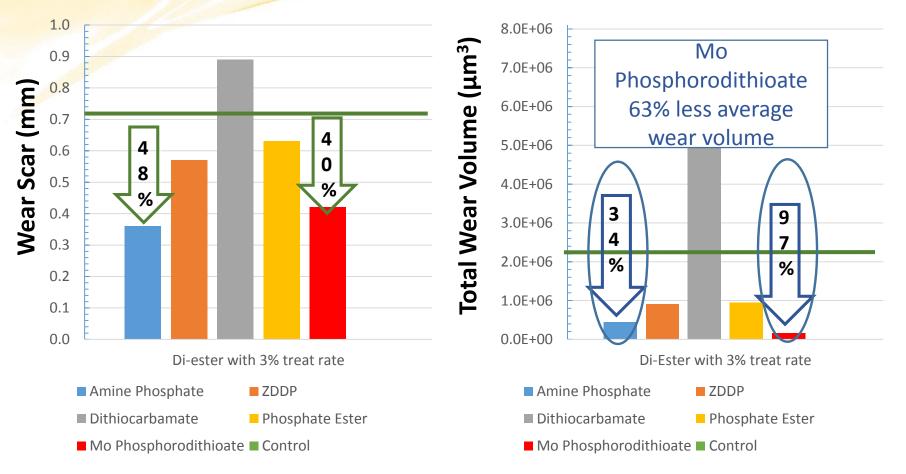




Optical profilometry distinguished significant differences in average wear volume between additives that have similar 2D wear scars

4-Ball Wear 2D and 3D Results for Di-ester Samples

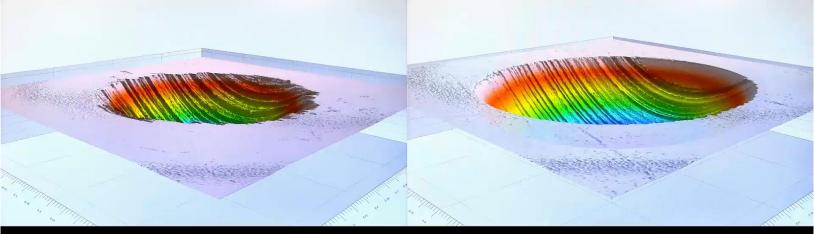


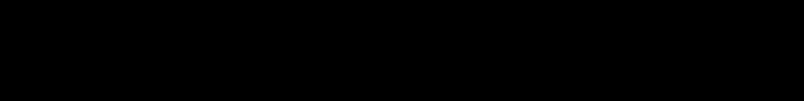


Optical profilometry distinguished significant differences in average wear volume between additives that have similar 2D wear scars



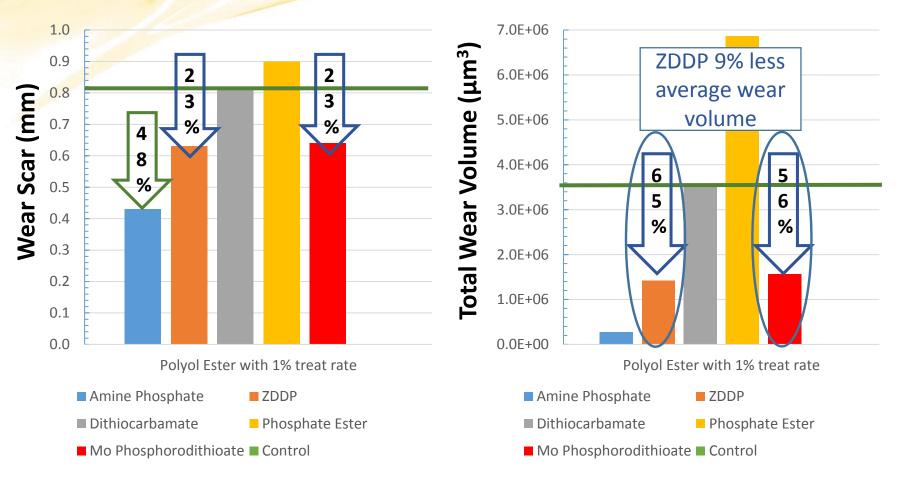








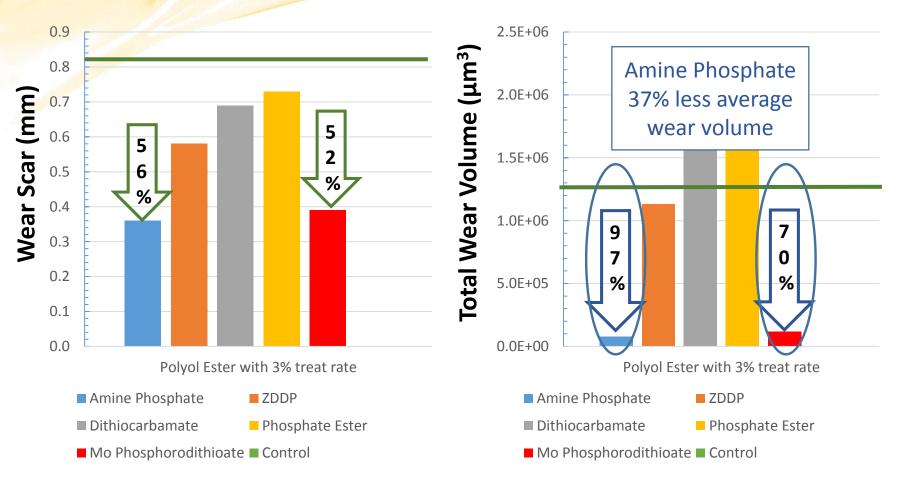
4-Ball Wear 2D and 3D Results for Polyol Ester Samples



Optical profilometry distinguished differences in average wear volume between additives that have similar 2D wear scars



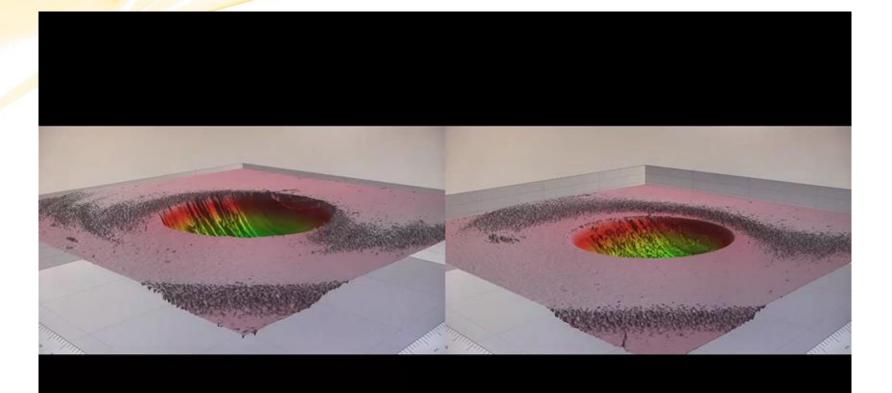
4-Ball Wear 2D and 3D Results for Polyol Ester Samples



Optical profilometry distinguished significant differences in average wear volume between additives that have similar 2D wear scars

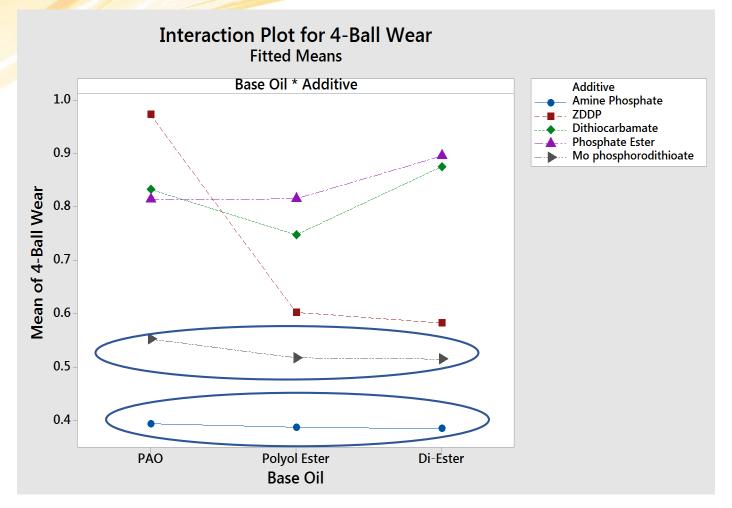
Profilometer Images of Additives in Polyol Ester







10



Amine phosphate and Mo phosphorodithioate had a positive effect on reducing wear

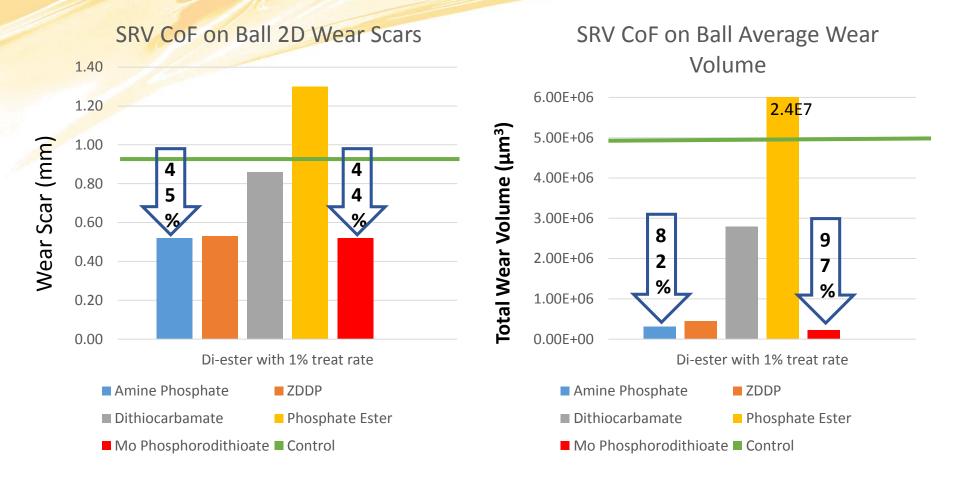
Conclusions: 4-Ball Wear



- Average wear volume analysis showed major differences between some additive chemistries not seen with 2D analysis
- Amine phosphate additive was the most effective reducing the total wear volume in all 3 base oils
- Treatment level for all additives was significant
- 2-way interactions were significant
 - Treat level & additive
 - Base oil & additive
- Profilometry is critical to consider when selecting wear additives as it will allow for further differentiation in wear performance

SRV CoF Results





Shows similar trends as 4-Ball Wear data but slightly lower percent reductions in average wear volume for SRV testing on both the disk and balls specimens

Next Steps



- Evaluate additional wear additive chemistries
- Expand to other base oil chemistries
- Study effect of blending wear additive chemistries
- Study impact of having other additive chemistries in the formulation
 - Friction modifiers, extreme pressure, and corrosion additives
- Look at grease formulations

Acknowledgements



Nye Lubricants

Lab staff for performing all of the testing

- Jayna DeMedeiros
- Brian Candido
- Marketing staff



