

The Impact of Lubricating Oil Formulations on Filter Element Charging Behavior

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Variety of Oil Types







Predict and Understand How Oils Behave

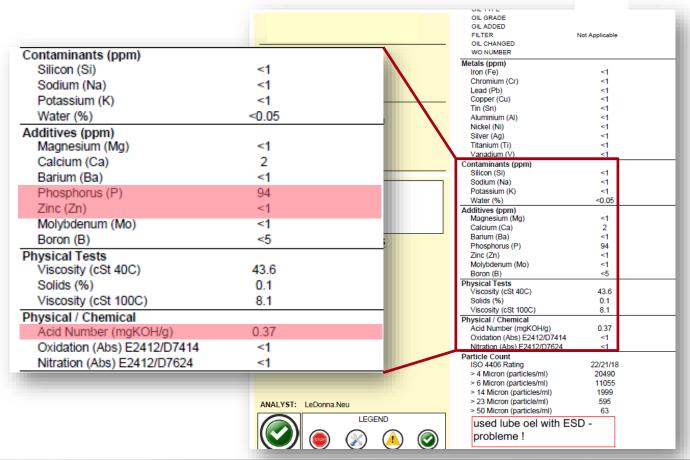
	Arpeitsmappenansichten				Anzeigen Zoom						Fenster								Makros										
AP57		▼ (0		f_{∞}																									
3	С	D	E	F	G H		J	К	L M	N	0	Р	Q R	\$	Т	U	/ V	Х	Υ	Z A	A AB	AC	AD	AE a	AF AG	AH	Al A	J AK	AL AM
	ESI Texaco R	D Test Star egal Premis	nd In EP 46			FP&L Fo	ort Myers GST 32			ESD High I Chevron (low Stand ST EP 32			GE Green Shell	ville TS8 VSI 32			Hess Plan Exxon Mob	t Newark il DTE 746			Shell Turb	rer Riverton o S4 GX 46 y 7, 2016		Em Sh	oire Power Ri ell Turbo \$4 May 20	GX 46		ge AS - Porsgre till Turbo T46 April 23, 2017
	Kinematic Viscosity	Surface Tension	Electrical Conductivity	Double Layer Thickness	Kinematic Viscosity	Surface Tension	Electrical Conductivity	Double Layer Thickness	Kinematic Viscosity	Surface Tension	Electrical Conductivity	Double Layer Thickness	Kinematic Viscosity	Surface Tension	Electrical Conductivity	Double Layer Thickness	Kinematic Viscosity	Surface Tension	Electrical Conductivity	Double Layer Thickness	Kinematic Viscosity	Surface Tension	Electrical Conductivity	Double Layer Thickness	Surface Tension	Electrical Conductivity	Double Layer Thickness		rface Electrical D Conducti L Th
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-15,0 -10,0 -5,0 0,0 5,0 10,0 13,4 15,0	1451,70 717.63				1144,40 695,81 425,87																								
0,0	473,31 324,10				303,50 210,02																								
10,0	228,22				149,41		0,0	375																					
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24,0 24,3																			3,0	48						6.3	59		4,4
24,9 25,7 27,0 25,8 28,3							3.0	110			12,0	44														5,5			
28,3							4,0																			6,6	55		
29,1 34,4 30,0	70,17	30,33	14,0	42	48,20										51,0	19			9,0	48		29,61	3,0	100					30,73
30,0 32,0 32,5 31,0 32,7 33,9 35,0 35,6 36,5 36,8 37,8																										7,5	52		5,9
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35,6 36,5							4,0	79			17,0	37		29,25															
35,8										29,52				23,25												7,9	52		
39,9	43,76		23,0	33	30,57				32,86	23,52					98,0	13	47,78				43,5		3,9	89	29,30				29,88
39,9 40,0 41,0 41,2	40,10	29,74	23,0	33	30,51	29,25	4,0	79	52,00								41,10				43,3		3,3	- 33	20,00				,
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46,0 47.0		29,29				29,02		62			27,0	31													28,88				9,7
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51,4 52,3 53,6 54,0 54,5										28,52																12,6	41		
54,0 54,5							7.0	59			36,0	26																	
55,0 56.0					17,31	28,31		33														27,99	5,8	59	27,99				
57,0 58,6 60,0						20,01								27,90															15,2
60.4			65,0	19	14,67										326,0	3							6,1	59		24,7	30		28,56
61,0 61,3 62,0							8,0												39,0	22									
62,0 63,0		28,35				28,15	12.0	44																					





Oil Used for Flushing Leads to ESD Problems

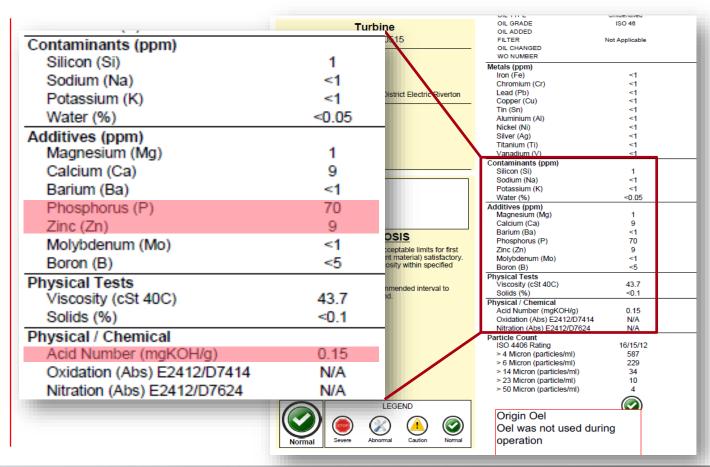
- Zinc-free
- Very low conductivity!







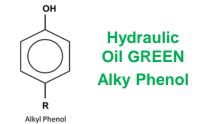
Oil thought to be originally employed

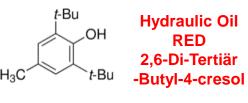




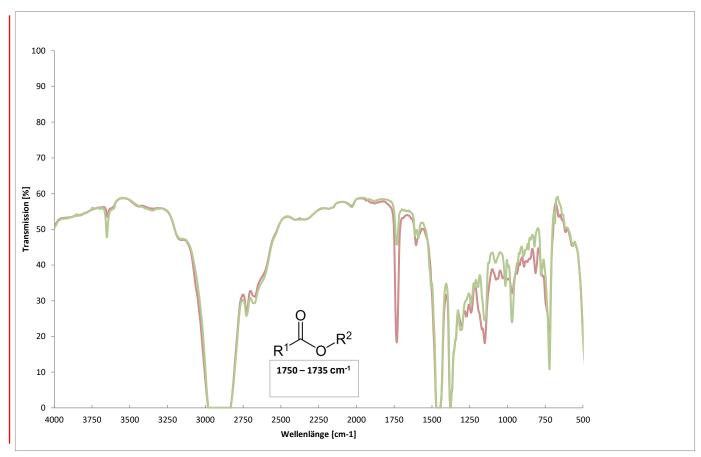


IR Results





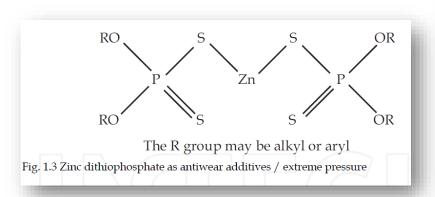
Tritolyl phosphate

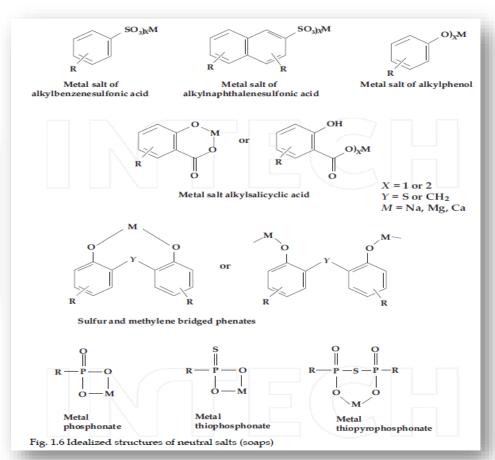






Examples of Oil Additive Chemistries









Examples of Oil Additive Chemistries

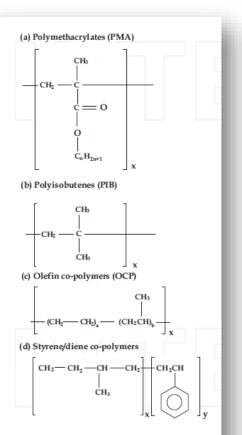


Fig. 1.10 Viscosity index improvers

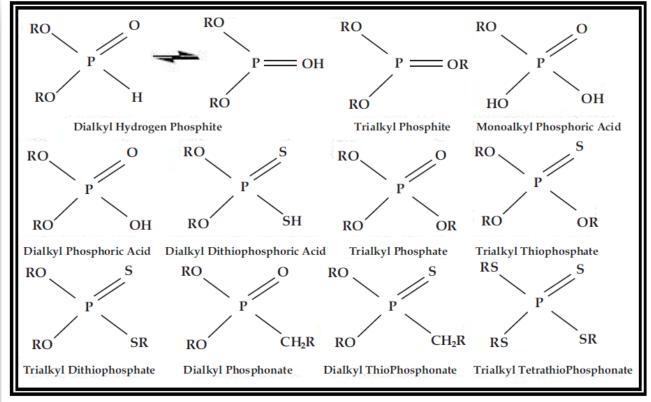


Fig. 1.2 Common phosphorus derivatives used as antiwear agents / extreme-pressure

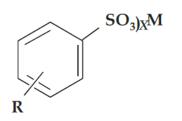


INTERNATIONAL



Electrostatic Test Rig Physics of ESD in Liquids

RO
$$P$$
 S Zn S P OR OR $(R = alkyl)$



Presence of Ions Required to Carry Charge

Typical Hydrocarbon Conductivities up to ~100 pS•m⁻¹

Possible Charge Carriers

- Metal-containing Additives (ZnDTP, Ca/Mg sulfonates)
- Decomposition due to Oxidative or Chemical Attack
- Various Impurities (metal chips, water)
- Charge Formation Due to Helmholtz Double Layer



INTERNATIONAL



Electrostatic Test Rig Oil Conductivity

$$\begin{array}{c} RO \\ RO \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} S \\ S \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} OR \\ OR \\ \end{array}$$

$$(R = alkyl)$$

Classification of lube and hydraulic fluids acc. to API1509, APPENDIX E, E.1.3, REV:01-SEP-2011

Group	VI	Saturated hydrocarbon (%)	Sulfur – content (%)	Description	Electrical Conductivity @RT
I	95-105	< 90	> 0,03	Conventional	High
II	105-120	≥ 90	≤ 0,03	Hydrogenation	Low
III	> 120	≥ 90	≤ 0,03	Strong Hydrogenation	Low
IV	> 130	100	0,00	PolyAlphaOlefines (PAO)	Low
V	-	-	-	All other base oils	Different





Electrical Conductivity and Permittivity of Water

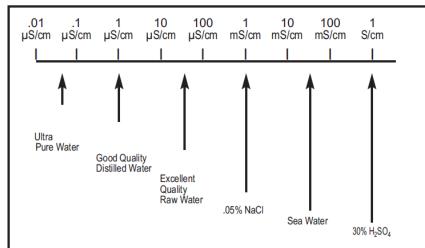


FIGURE 2. The graph shows the conductivity of pure water, distilled water, and typical electrolytes at 25°C. Distilled water has greater conductivity than pure water, because it is always contaminated with atmospheric carbon dioxide, which dissolves in water to form the weak electrolyte, carbonic acid.

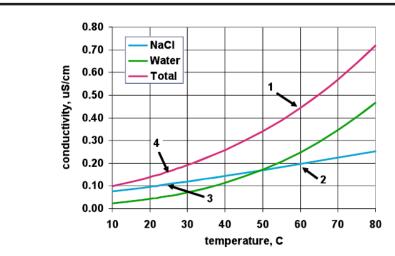


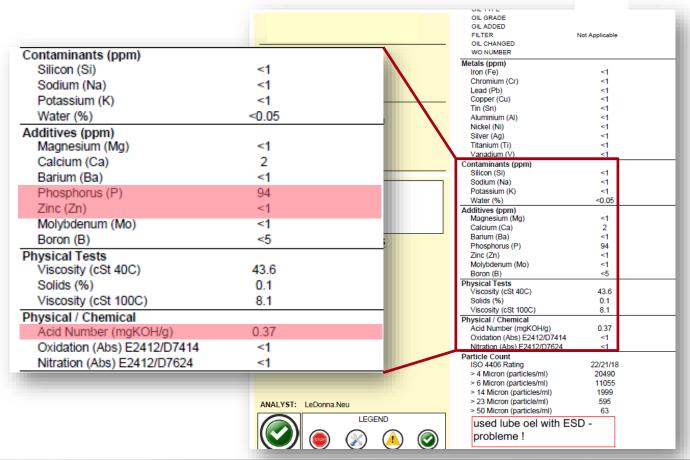
FIGURE 7. The total conductivity is the sum of the conductivity from water and sodium chloride ions. The large increase in the conductivity of water as temperature increases is caused primarily by the increased ionization of water at high temperature.





Oil Used for Flushing Leads to ESD Problems

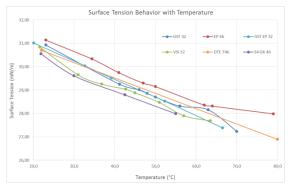
- Zinc-free
- Very low conductivity!

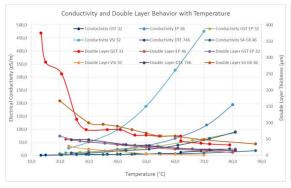


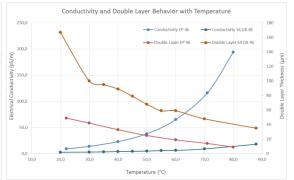


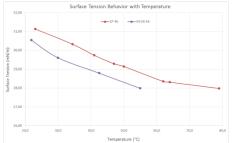


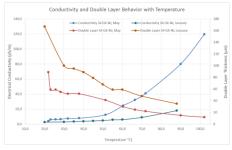
Predict and Understand How Oils Behave

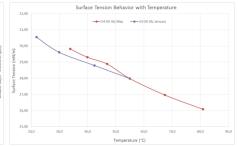


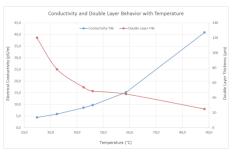






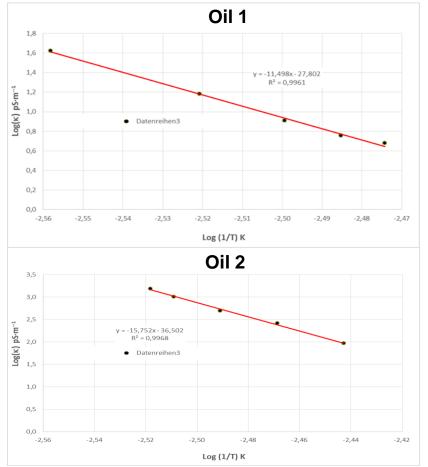


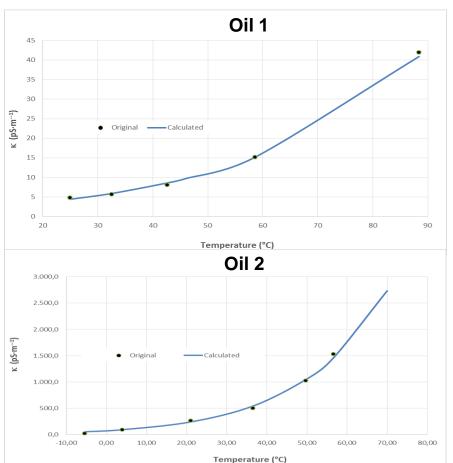






Predict and Understand How Oils Behave







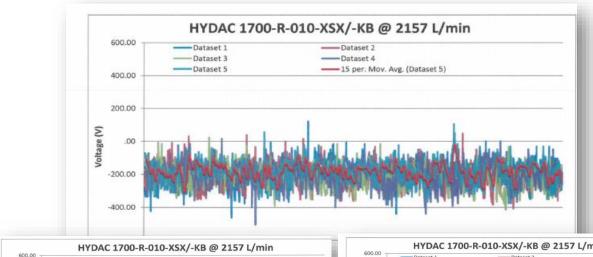
Field Test, Jan. 2016 Set I and Set II of Stat-X[®] Elements

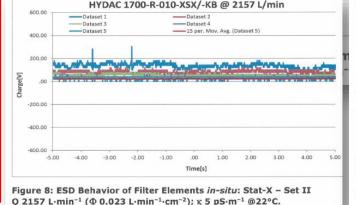
Element Set I: shipped Dec. 2015 Heavy arcing!

Element Set II: (optimized) delivered Jan. 2016

Charging reduced, not eliminated; arcing still apparent; however

POLARITY REVERSED!





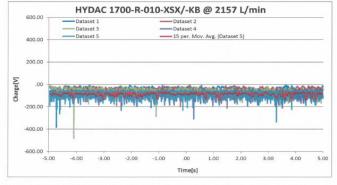


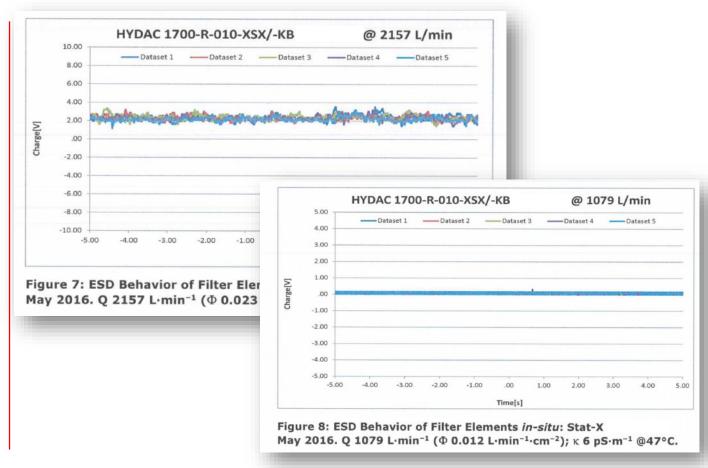
Figure 10: ESD Behavior of Filter Elements in-situ: Stat-X - Set II Q 2157 L·min⁻¹ (Φ 0.023 L·min⁻¹·cm⁻²); κ 5 pS·m⁻¹ @22°C.





Field Test, May 2016 Set III of Stat-X[®] Elements

Element Set III (further optimized) shows great behavior under flushing and normal flow







OEM C - Field Test for Forklift



Properties	Test Method	Oil 1	Oil 2
Viscosity, cSt			
@ 40 °C	ASTM D 445	31	44
@ 100°C	ASTM D 445	10.4	14.1
Viscosity, SUS @ -35℃	ASTM D 445	870	1,421
Viscosity Index	ASTM D 2270	353	348
Pour Point, ℃	ASTM D 97	-60	-59
Flash Point, COC, ℃	ASTM D 92	113	112
Specific Gravity, 25℃ (60℉)	ASTM D 1298	0.882	0.885
Ferrous corrosion	ASTM D 665 A	Pass	Pass
Operating Range, ℃*		-38 to 75	-45 to 75

^{*}Fluid Temperature. Start-ups at ambient temperatures below this are possible provided that the bulk fluid is allowed to warm up prior to being put under working load.

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS **Hazardous components Oil 1**

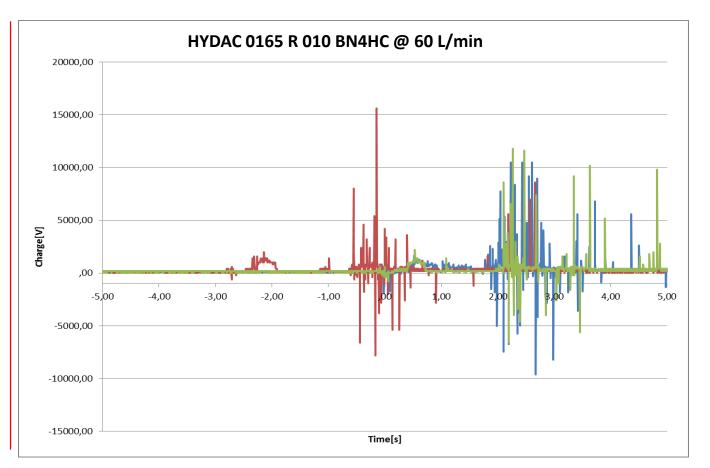
Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Concentration (%)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	64742-53-6	>= 50 - < 70 %
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	>= 10 - < 20 %
Phenol, isobutylenated, phosphate (3:1)	68937-40-6	>= 0.1 - < 1 %
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	128-37-0	>= 0.1 - < 1 %





OEM C - Field Test for Forklift

	HYDAC RFM 165
Filter:	with plastic pipe
	HYDAC 0165 R 010
Element:	BN4HC
Flow:	60 L/min
Oil	
Temperature:	25 °C
Oil	
Conductivity:	12 pS/m

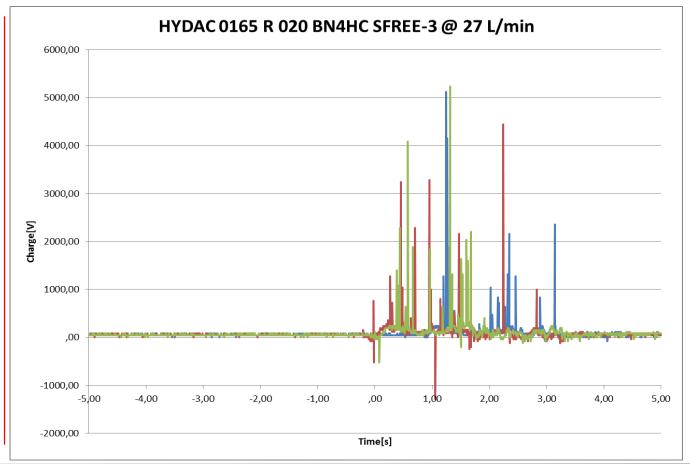






OEM C - Lab Test for Forklift

	HYDAC RFM 165
Filter:	with plastic pipe
	HYDAC 0165 R 020
Element:	BN4HC SFREE-3
Flow:	27 L/min
Oil	
Temperature:	25 °C
Oil	
Conductivity:	12 pS/m







Summary and Conclusion

- ESD Evaluations Require Sophisticated Equipment
- Current Models Provide Reasonably Good Interpretation of ESD Phenomena
- High Degree of Predictability of ESD Occurrence
 Achieved
- Ability to Solve Even Complex Cases within Reach
- Nevertheless: ESD issue NOT Completely Solved
- New Oil and Additive Formulations, New System Component Materials and Unusual Operating Conditions Create Environments Requiring Further Investigation