

润滑油纳米添加剂的研究进展

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摘要: 随着纳米技术与润滑剂研发领域的结合, 将纳米材料作为润滑油添加剂, 有效提升其摩擦学性能, 已为业界所认可。在机械工业现代化高速发展的背景下, 近年来, 润滑油纳米添加剂开发领域的研究进展备受关注。其中, 关于纳米添加剂的制备工艺、材料组成以及性能和应用等研究进展迅速, 大量相关成果不断被报道。以近年来应用于润滑油开发领域的纳米添加剂研究成果为基础, 从降粘性能探索、多功能化研究、与商用润滑油复配、匹配特殊材料摩擦副和适应极端苛刻环境等 5 个方面, 对纳米添加剂的制备、性能和作用机理的研究进展进行了全面细致地梳理。评述了纳米添加剂所具备的突出功能和应用前景, 并从生产制备、性能优化和机理研究三个方面指出了在纳米添加剂相关研发领域未来可能出现的新热点。在生产制备方面, 规模化、工业化将被努力推动; 在性能优化方面, 实现多功能化纳米粒子、复配增益商用润滑油、匹配特殊材料摩擦副、适应极端苛刻摩擦条件等, 都有广阔的探索空间; 在机理研究方面, 纳米添加剂的降粘机理、无溶剂离子型纳米流体的流动与摩擦学特性机理, 也将成为科研人员未来关注的重点。

关键词: 纳米添加剂; 摩擦; 磨损; 新性能; 润滑机理

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Research Progress of Nanomaterials as Lubricant Oil Additives

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ABSTRACT: With the combination of nanotechnology and lubricant research and development, nanomaterials used as lubricant additives can effectively improve the tribological properties, which has been generally recognized by the industry. Under the background of the rapid development of modern machinery industry, the research progress in the development of nano-additives for lubricating oil has attracted much attention in recent years. The research on the preparation technology, material composition, properties and applications of nano-additives has made rapid progress, and a large number of related achievements have been reported continuously. Based on the research results of nano-additives applied in the field of lubricating oil development in recent years, the research progress of preparation, properties and action mechanism of nano-additives was

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comprehensively and carefully combed from five aspects, such as viscosity reduction, multifunctional research, compounding with commercial lubricating oil, matching special material friction pairs and adapting to extremely harsh environment. The outstanding functions and application prospects of new nano-additives were described. The new hot spots that might appear in the research and development field of nano-additives in the future were pointed out from three aspects of production preparation, property optimization and mechanism research. In the field of preparation, large-scale industrial production will be explored hard. In terms of property optimization, there is a broad space for exploration in the fields of developing multifunctional nanoparticles, enhancing commercial lubricant oil, matching special material friction pairs and adapting to extremely friction conditions. Finally, in terms of mechanism research, the viscosity reduction mechanism of nano-additives, the flow and tribological characteristics of solvent-free ionic nanofluids will also become the focus of researchers in the future.

KEY WORDS: nano-additives; friction; wear; new properties; lubrication mechanism

随着机械工业的不断进步,新材料、新技术、新装备的快速涌现,对摩擦润滑领域的科研工作提出了新的要求和挑战^[1-2]。开发性能优异的润滑油,以满足新的润滑需求始终是相关领域研究者奋斗的目标。自1994年河南大学张治军和兰州化学物理研究所薛群基团队^[3]首次将纳米材料用作润滑材料以来,探索开发各种润滑油用纳米添加剂已经成为科研人员重要的研究领域^[4-8]。纳米材料又称超微颗粒材料,由纳米粒子组成,其尺寸至少在一个空间维度上小于100 nm,通常具有与常规材料截然不同的光、电、热、化学或力学性能,处于原子簇和宏观物体交界的过渡区域^[9]。合适尺寸的纳米粒子可以作为润滑油添加剂应用,在高温、低温、干燥和极压条件下都表现出了优于传统添加剂的减摩抗磨性能^[10]。人们常采用表面分析技术来解释纳米粒子改善润滑的作用机制,包括微滚珠轴承(或物理阻隔)作用、摩擦保护膜作用、修补和抛光作用等^[11-12]。很多纳米材料可以作为抗磨剂、极压剂、摩擦改进剂等添加到各类润滑基体材料中,提升润滑剂性能^[13-14]。从既往的综述性文献来看,人们已经从物质成分(如碳及其衍生物、金属、金属氧化物、硫化物、稀土化合物、纳米复合材料等)^[11]、颗粒形貌(如颗粒、洋葱、片状、球形和管状等)^[15]、结构组成(如零维量子点、一维纳米线、二维纳米片、三维纳米颗粒等)^[11-12,15-22]等诸多方面对纳米添加剂在润滑领域的功能进行了比较全面的研究与梳理。为了给相关领域的后续研究提供参考,本文从纳米添加剂的新性能、新应用角度出发,发掘与梳理了近年来具有潜在应用价值的独特成果,并指出了未来在相关研究领域可能出现的新热点。

1 纳米添加剂的降粘性能

近年来,随着对润滑油用纳米添加剂研究的不断深入,人们在探索中发现有些纳米材料可以明显降低润滑油黏度^[23-24],这些新发现很可能会为纳米润滑油添加剂的研发工作开启新的领域。在机械工业中,选用低黏度润滑油是近几年润滑油发展的大趋势,其目

的是节能降耗。低黏度就意味着弹流和流体润滑区间的低摩擦系数和由此而来的低能源消耗^[25]。根据雷诺理论,一旦两个相对运动的物体之间形成了连续的润滑膜,就会建立一个流体动力压力来分离两个表面^[26]。流体在压力作用下的黏度是决定润滑油膜厚度和性能的关键参数。传统黏度指数改进剂(粘指剂)大多是高分子,依据的机制是高分子构象随温度以及溶剂分子间的相互作用而发生变化,实现黏度的调节。在大部分关于纳米润滑油的报道中,加入纳米粒子会不同程度地使润滑剂黏度增加^[27-33]。然而,纳米添加剂降黏现象也曾在不同的纳米流体中被发现,这些颗粒悬浮液的黏度变化明显违背了长期以来人们对于爱因斯坦关系有效性的认知^[34-36]。

Mohammad等^[37]在将多壁碳纳米管(MWCNT, Multi-walled carbon nanotubes)和ZnO纳米粒子按3:7比例组合,并作为添加剂加入5W50润滑油中后,意外发现纳米颗粒组合在体积分数为0.05%和0.1%时,机油的黏度降低了7%以上。通过进一步分析,他们排除了误差导致发生黏度降低现象的可能,如图1所示。这种黏度降低可以有效减少在低温条件下启动发动机时所造成的损害。并且由于纳米颗粒的加入,在较高温度下,黏度降低,发动机零件的润滑质量还会相应提高。Shaari等^[38]对添加有纳米氧化钛(TiO₂)粒子的棕榈油进行了摩擦学性能研究。发现在40℃时,其黏度随纳米添加剂浓度的增加而增高,但在100℃条件下,随着纳米添加剂浓度的增加,棕榈油的黏度却出现了明显降低。同样,将二维纳米材料氧化钇(Y₂O₃)或磷酸锆(α -ZrP)纳米片添加到纯矿物油中时,也能够降低黏度^[39-40]。Kyle发现^[41],在矿物油中添加适量(0.1%)的Y₂O₃纳米片(边长(316±49) nm、厚(16±1) nm)后,润滑剂黏度降低了约5%。此外,通过构建基于光滑粒子流体动力学方法(SPH, Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics)的计算流体力学模型分析发现,纳米片在流长方向上的小角度倾斜和固液界面间的张力作用,导致了局部的流动剪切力减小,如图2所示,这在宏观上就表现为黏度的下降。Xiao等^[42]将二维磷酸锆纳米片分别与乙二胺、丙胺

和丁胺合成并嵌层, 获得了层间距从 0.9~1.7 nm 不等的三种磷酸锆片状纳米复合添加剂, 其嵌层结构如图 3 所示。通过流变学实验发现, 磷酸锆纳米片能有效

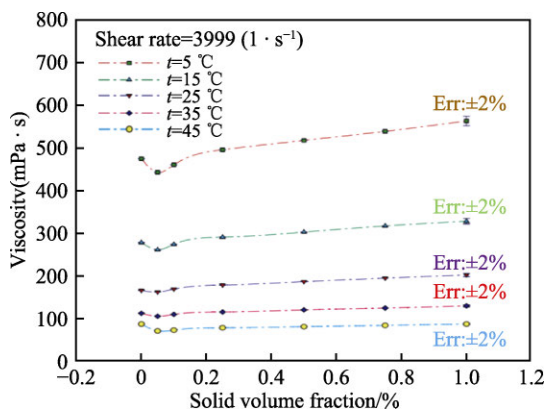


图 1 不同温度条件下黏度与纳米润滑油体积分数的关系图^[37]
Fig.1 Relationship between viscosity and volume fraction of nano-lubricant at different temperature

降低矿物油的黏度。进一步研究发现, 具有较大夹层间隙的纳米片具有更好的降黏效果。该文作者认为, 层间距增加使得纳米颗粒球形度增加, 从而导致固液界面间阻力系数减小^[43], 最终降低了润滑剂黏度。这项工作也为开发黏度调节剂提供了新的思路。

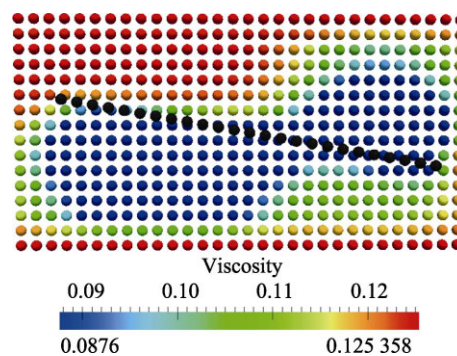


图 2 纳米片周围的局部黏度分布^[41]
Fig.2 Local viscosity distribution around nanosheets

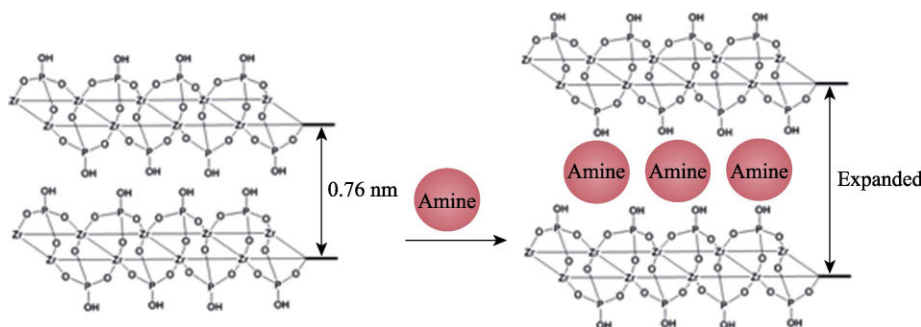


图 3 胺嵌入过程的示意图^[42]
Fig.3 Schematic diagram of amine intercalation process

在既往的工作中, 虽然相关人员结合各自的研究内容对降黏现象的成因做出了一定解释, 但这些解释尚未提升到被人普遍认可的理论层次。从目前研究成果来看, 纳米粒子与润滑剂发生相转变^[44]、界面张力作用^[41]、颗粒形貌^[41-42]以及不同纳米粒子组合作用^[37]等, 都有可能造成纳米流体黏度的降低。相比于高分子粘指剂, 无机纳米微粒的降黏机制不受温度和分散剂分子结构的影响, 加之其用量少且不易降解失效, 因此这些纳米微粒将有希望成为更加稳定高效的粘指剂。由于纳米微粒往往兼具减摩抗磨等摩擦学特性, 在深入研究其降黏机制的基础上, 进一步开发其作为粘指剂的功能, 将使润滑剂的成本与性能得到更理想的匹配。因此, 在纳米添加剂降黏方面的研究对开发新一代高性能纳米润滑油意义重大。目前, 人们对纳米微粒降黏机制的理论研究还处在初期阶段, 这也将成为相关领域科研人员努力探索的方向。

2 纳米添加剂的多功能化研究

润滑油添加剂的多功能化会对降低添加剂成本, 简化复配试验过程, 减少环境污染产生有利影响。例

如传统的二烷基二硫代磷酸锌 (ZDDP, Zinc Dialkyl Dithiophosphate), 身兼抗氧、防腐、耐磨多种功能, 成为润滑油中不可或缺的添加剂。由于很多纳米材料兼具无机、有机材料的多种性能, 通过成分、结构设计, 更有利于开发多功能的润滑油添加剂。因此, 相关科研人员在追求提升纳米润滑添加剂减摩抗磨性能的同时, 也在从纳米材料自身特点出发, 积极探索其更多的有益功能。近年来, 应用于润滑领域的多功能纳米添加剂不断涌现。这些材料除具备减摩抗磨作用外, 还兼具着一些独特的功能, 如光催化、抗氧化、摩擦缓释、电场或磁场响应等。恰当地将其作为添加剂使用, 将有效提升润滑剂产品的综合性能。

2.1 光催化

Liu 等^[45]开发了兼具光催化降解功能的 $Fe_3O_4@MoS_2$ 纳米复合物添加剂。在提供高效减摩作用的同时, $Fe_3O_4@MoS_2$ 具备的光催化活性可以使润滑油在废弃后, 通过光照迅速降解, 如图 4 所示。经过进一步处理后, 这些润滑油有望被转化为燃料资源重新利用。这项工作有利于推进实现润滑油的全寿命周期绿色化发展。

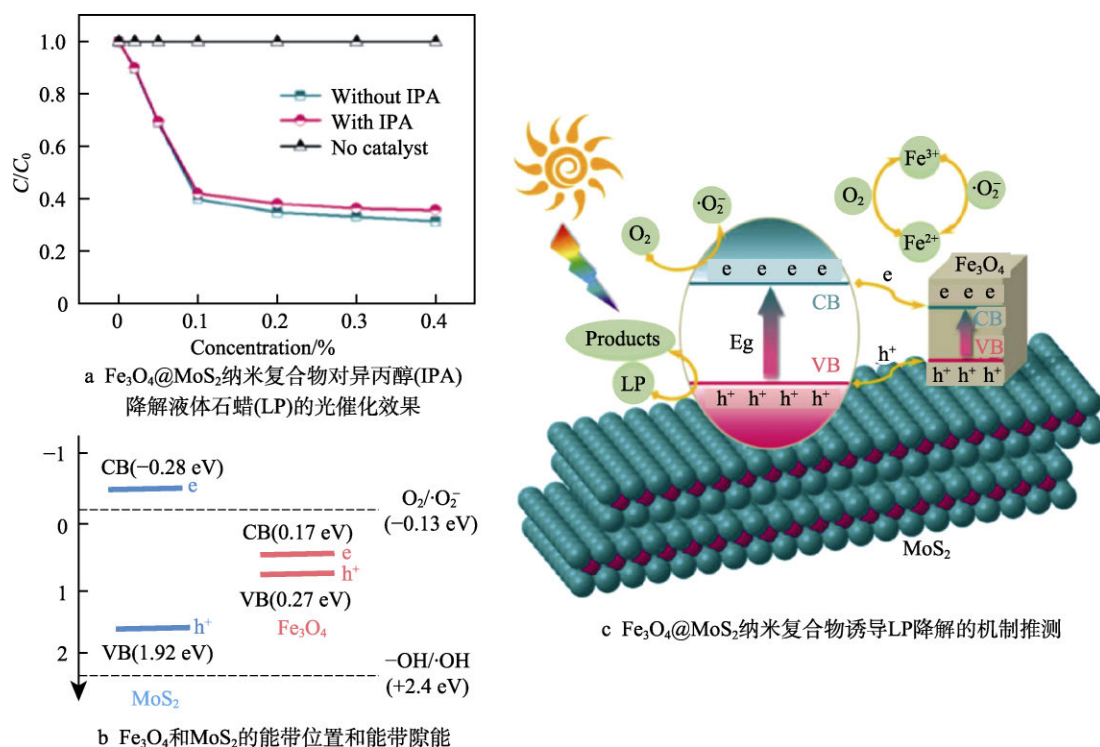


图4 $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{MoS}_2$ 光催化效果与机理分析^[45]

Fig.4 $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{MoS}_2$ photocatalytic effect and mechanism analysis: a) photo-catalytic efficiency of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{MoS}_2$ nanohybrid for the degradation of LP with IPA; b) band positions and band gap energies of Fe_3O_4 and MoS_2 ; c) illustration of a possible mechanism for LP degradation induced by $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{MoS}_2$ nanohybrid

2.2 抗氧化

润滑剂的抗氧化性能直接影响其工作稳定性和使用寿命。Huang 等^[46]采用简单的原位表面修饰方法，将有机抗氧化剂 3-(3,5-二叔丁基-4-羟基-苯基)丙酸 (DBHP) 功能化修饰在了同样具有一定抗氧化能力的 ZnO 纳米颗粒 (5 nm) 上，获得的 DBHP-ZnO 纳米颗粒在合成酯基础油二异辛基癸二酸酯 (DIOS, Diisooctyl sebacate) 中不但具备良好的分散稳定性和抗磨性，还提供了优异的高温抗氧化性能，如图 5 所

示。此外，该小组^[47]还尝试将 3-(3,5-二叔丁基-4-羟基苯基)丙酸甲酯 (商品名 T512) 装入中孔硅纳米颗粒 (MSN, Mesoporous silicon nanoparticles) 中，获得了一种可以在摩擦过程中缓慢释放抗氧化剂的新型纳米润滑添加剂，其在降低基础油摩擦系数的同时，通过缓慢释放内部装载的 T512 和持续吸收外部氧化产物的双重作用 (如图 6 所示)，显著提高了 DIOS 的抗氧化性能，从而有效延长了润滑剂的使用寿命。这项作为设计和开发新型的智能润滑油添加剂提供了有益的思路。

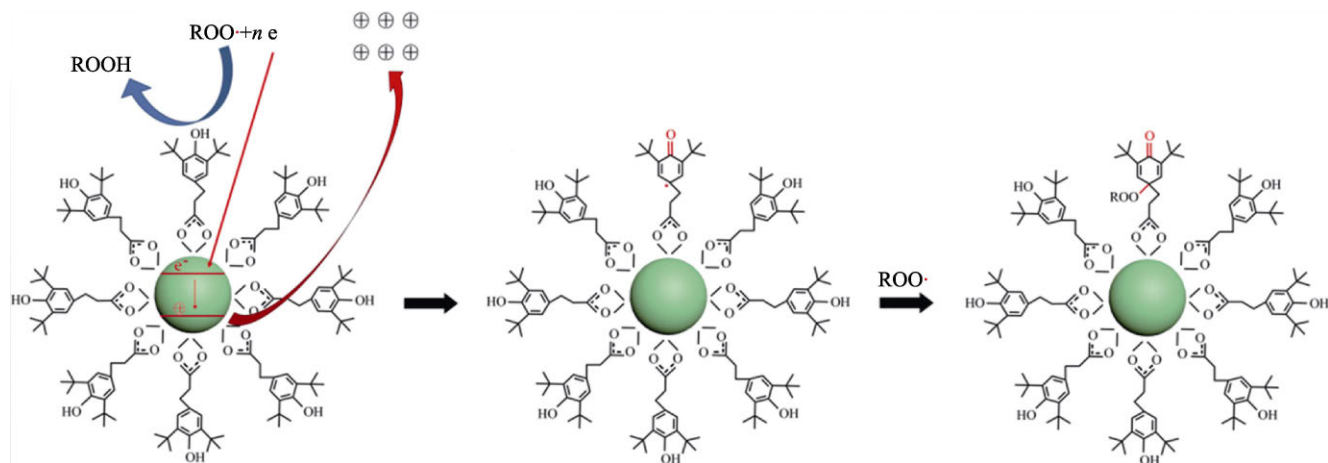


Fig.5 Antioxidant mechanism of DBHP-ZnO nanoparticles in DIOS

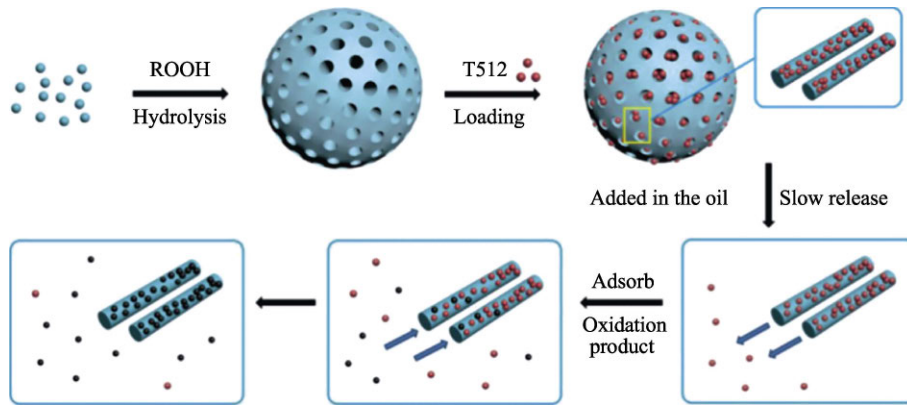


图 6 装载 T512 的 MSNs 制备及抗氧化机理示意图^[47]

Fig.6 Schematic diagram for the preparation of MSNs-loaded T512 and anti-oxidant mechanism during the process of oxidation

2.3 摩擦缓释

Sarno 等^[48]采用一步法合成了聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯/碳量子点纳米复合材料 (PMMA/CQDs)。PMMA/CQDs 能够在润滑条件下局部释放可起到减摩抗磨作用的碳量子点 (CQDs, Carbon quantum dots), 使得 CQDs 在非极性润滑油中能够长期稳定地工作, 其摩擦缓释

机理如图 7 所示。通过四球机试验发现, 在商用 VG 220 润滑油中加入少量 PMMA/CQDs (0.3%) 后, 钢/钢摩擦副的摩擦和磨损比纯油润滑时分别下降了 20.2% 和 41.6%。值得一提的是, 这种少剂量的加入方式既不会干扰基础油的物理性能, 也不会破坏工业配方的微妙平衡, 非常适合实际应用。

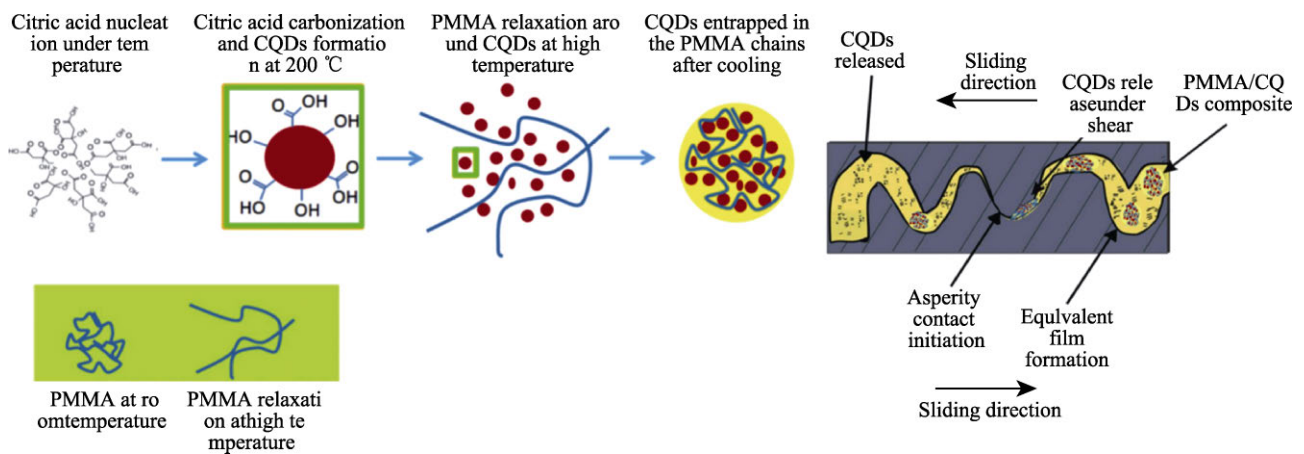


图 7 PMMA/CQDs 纳米复合材料的合成与摩擦学机理示意图^[48]

Fig.7 Schematic diagram of synthesis and tribological mechanism of CQDs within PMMA structure

2.4 电场响应

人们一直在探索利用电场对摩擦实施主动控制^[49-56]。近年来, 相关科研人员开发出了一些具有明显电场响应能力的纳米添加剂, 并发现将其用于摩擦可控润滑剂的开发中, 具有很强的现实意义。Liu 等^[57]制备了十八烷基胺 (ODA, Octadecylamine) 包覆的 CuS 纳米片, 将其加入琥珀酸二乙酯 (DES, Diethyl succinate) 中并充分分散后, 作为二氧化锆/铜 (ZrO₂/Cu) 摩擦副的润滑剂进行了一系列对比摩擦试验。结果表明, CuS 纳米片的加入明显降低了基础油的摩擦系数 (从 0.24 降至 0.18), 如图 8 所示。由于包覆了 ODA 的 CuS 纳米片在 DES 中带正电 (约 +11.7 mV), 所以在摩擦副上施加不同电场时, 减摩系数变化明显。这些变化主要是由于不同电场作用下的 CuS 纳米片在

铜板表面吸附 (铜板为阴极) 或脱附 (铜板为阳极) 所造成的。值得注意的是, 与无电场作用的环境相比, 被施加了 -30 V 电压的铜板加速了 CuS 纳米片在其表面的吸附, 从而导致摩擦系数的快速减小。但这两种条件下的摩擦系数并没有明显差别, 均在 0.05 附近。但当铜板带 +30 V 电压时, 摩擦系数却从 0.05 逐渐上升到了 0.13。在进一步的研究^[58]中发现, 包覆了 ODA 的 CuS 纳米片表面带电程度与 ODA 分子在 CuS 固体界面上的序化排列情况密切相关, 如图 9 所示。经胶体化学法制备后, 吸附在 CuS 纳米颗粒表面的 ODA 分子序化排列, 并呈结晶态, 其在 DES 中的泽塔电位为 (18.47±0.99) mV; 而将其在 130 °C 的环境温度下热处理 4 h 后, ODA 分子变为各向同性的无定形态, 纳米粒子几乎不带电。和前期的研究结果一致, 表面带电的纳米粒子表现出了明显的电场响应特性,

而不带电的纳米粒子则几乎不受电场作用的影响。类似的现象也出现在了具备诸多特性的无溶剂离子型纳米流体 (NFs, Solvent-free ionic nanofluids) [59-61] 上。Guo 等[62]以纳米二氧化硅 (SiO₂ NPs) 为无机核, 制备了四种具有不同烷基链长度的 NFs。由于纳米颗粒表面的有机壳起到类似悬浮剂一样的作用, NFs 在室温下均表现出了可流动性[63]。通过摩擦试验发现, 四种 NFs 添加在聚乙二醇 (PEG, Polyethylene glycol) 中后, 均表现出显著的减摩作用。除此之外, 润滑系

统表现出了敏感的电响应特征, 在施加适当电场作用时, 摩擦系数会迅速降低, 而随着电场消失, 摩擦系数又会迅速复原, 如图 10 所示。造成这种现象的主要原因是极性的 NFs 受电场力作用后, 在摩擦副表面迅速有序地排列和吸附, 从而降低了体系的摩擦阻力。利用这种特性, 人们可以在智能润滑方面探索极具价值的应用, 比如通过调节电场控制车辆在运行和制动阶段的润滑系统摩擦力, 达到高效润滑和制动的目的。

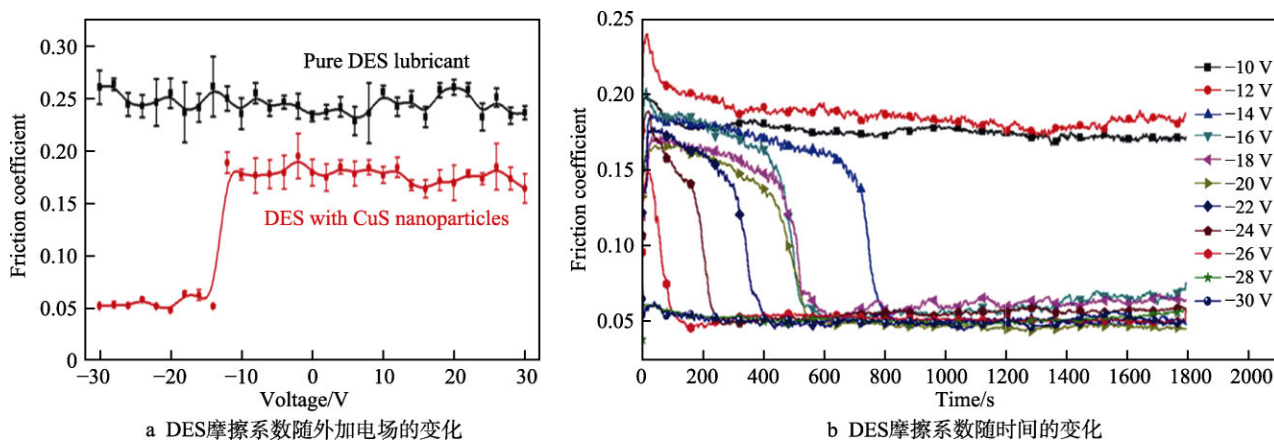


图 8 添加 CuS 纳米粒子的 DES 在不同电场条件下的摩擦系数[57]

Fig.8 Friction coefficient of DES with CuS nanoparticles under different electric fields: a) variation of friction coefficient of DES with applied electric field; b) variation of friction coefficient of DES with time

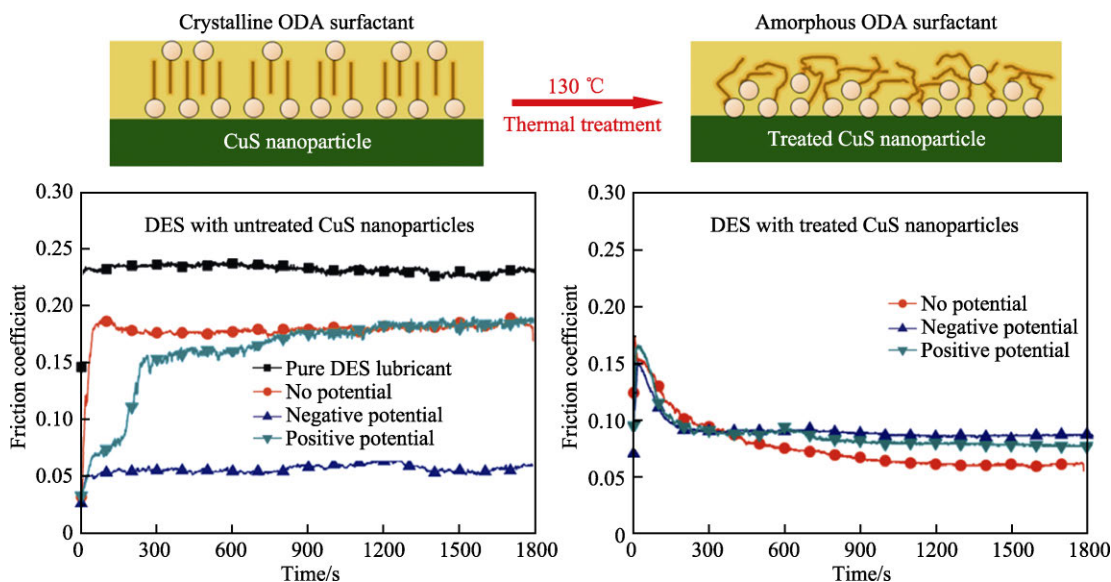


图 9 具有不同表面分子结晶状态的 CuS 纳米片在 DES 中受不同电场作用时的摩擦系数随时间的变化[58]

Fig.9 Variation of friction coefficient vs time in DES lubricant with CuS-UAs (crystalline ODA surfactant) and CuS-TAs (Amorphous ODA surfactant) nanosheets under different electric fields

2.5 磁场响应

与电场响应类似, 近年来, 一些具有磁性的纳米粒子也被尝试用作具有磁场响应功能的润滑添加剂。通过探索研究, 人们获得了很多有益的结果[64-67]。Zin 等[64]将三种不同形态的针铁矿纳米棒 (α -FeOOH) 作为纳米添加剂, 按 0.1% 分别添加到 PAO 油后发现, 在

不同方向的磁场 (50 mT) 作用下, 其在 Al₂O₃/不锈钢 (Al₂O₃/AISI304) 摩擦副中呈现出不同的摩擦系数。由于摩擦力随晶体取向变化而呈现各向异性, 当磁场方向平行于摩擦运动方向时, 摩擦系数最低 (比无磁场条件降低 22%), 而沿轴向作用时, 摩擦系数最高。因此, 通过调节磁场作用方向来控制纳米棒的排列取向, 就可对特定方向的摩擦效果施加影响, 进而对系

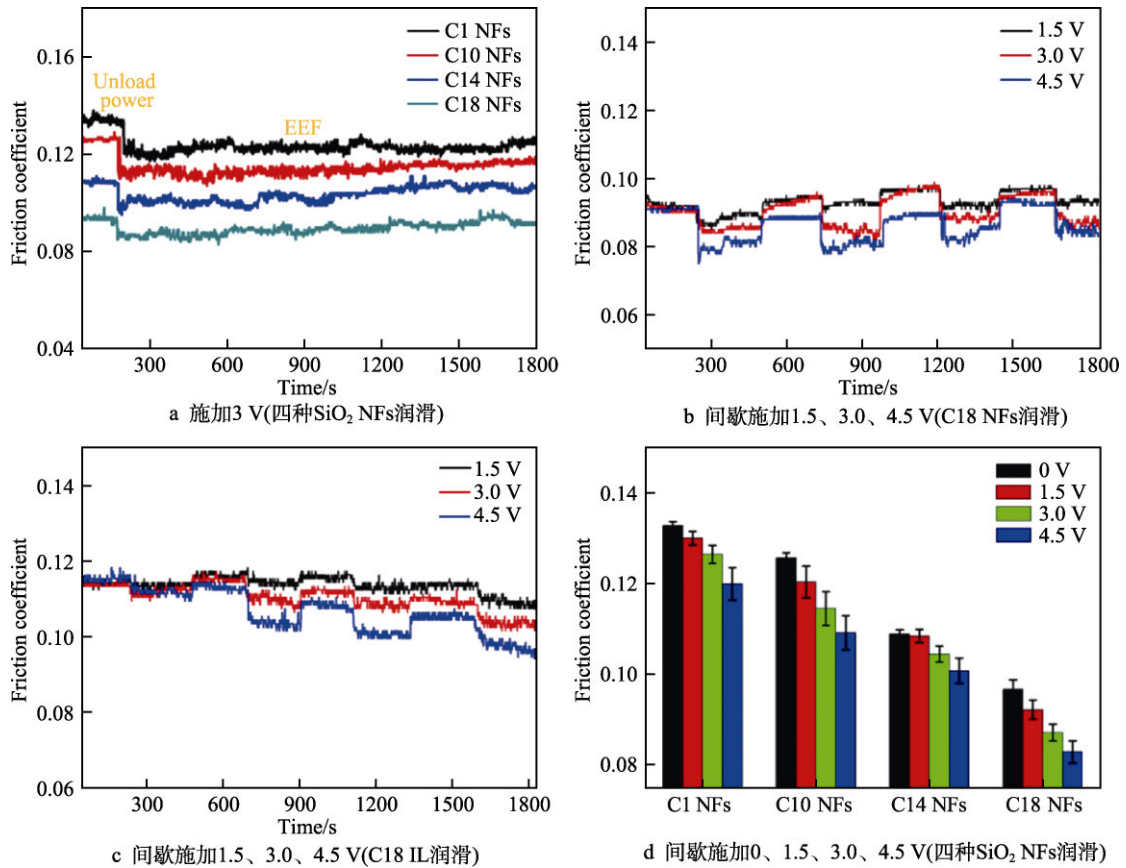


图 10 不同外电场 (EEF) 下四种 SiO₂ NFs 对应的摩擦系数随时间的变化^[62]

Fig.10 Variation of friction coefficient of four kinds of SiO₂ NFs with time under different external electric fields (EEF): a) applying 3 V (four kinds of SiO₂ NFs); b) applying 1.5, 3.0, 4.5 V indirectly (C18 NFs lubrication); c) applying 1.5, 3.0, 4.5 V indirectly (C18 IL lubrication); d) applying 1.5, 3.0, 4.5 V indirectly (four kinds of SiO₂ NFs)

统摩擦力实施智能调控。Sammaiah 等^[65]用共沉淀法合成了磁性 Fe₃O₄/GO 纳米复合材料, 并对其摩擦学性能进行了研究。发现在磁场作用下, 纯 Fe₃O₄ 纳米粒子和 Fe₃O₄/GO 纳米复合材料的摩擦磨损性能均优于无磁场作用下的 Fe₃O₄ 纳米粒子。本课题组在近期的工作中发现, 镍纳米微粒在磁场诱导下具备明显的原位修复功能^[68]。如图 11 所示, 对比两种形态 (立方体和椭球体) 的镍纳米微粒, 在 20 mT 的磁场作用

下, 将添加了不同浓度镍纳米微粒 (经油胺修饰) 的 DIOS 油作为润滑剂加入钢/钢摩擦副后, 磨损率均呈现了负值状态 (原位修复), 其数值大小与镍纳米微粒浓度正相关。通过对磨痕横断面进行透射电子显微镜 (TEM, Transmission Electron Microscope) 和 X 射线能谱分析 (EDS, Energy dispersive spectrometers), 认为产生上述现象的原因为, 当施加向下的磁场时, 镍纳米微粒在磁场的的作用下吸附在钢基底表面, 由于

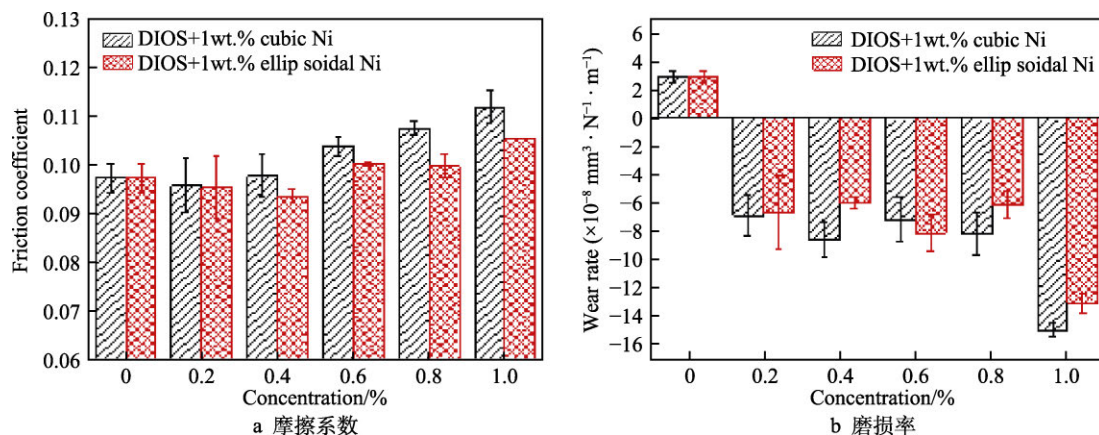


图 11 磁场控制下 Ni 纳米微粒的摩擦系数和磨损率随添加浓度的变化^[68]

Fig.11 Variation of friction coefficient (a) and wear rate (b) of Ni nanoparticles with added concentration under magnetic field control

磁芯效应, 镍纳米微粒向摩擦接触区域移动。在摩擦作用下, 摩擦副表面依次堆积了致密的镍纳米晶层、无定型碳层和无定型碳+镍纳米微粒混合层, 从而形

成了类似混凝土结构的多层复合摩擦膜。在磁场诱导和摩擦作用下, 摩擦膜厚度不断增加, 最终表现出了优异的原位修复性能, 如图 12 所示。

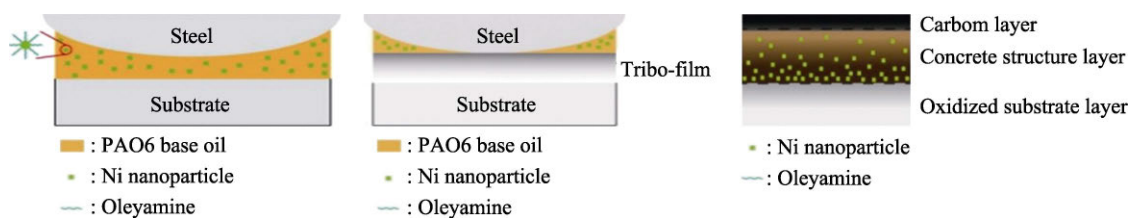


图 12 磁场控制下 Ni 纳米颗粒形成摩擦膜的机理图^[68]

Fig.12 Schematic diagram for Ni NPs forming friction film under the control of magnetic field

值得注意的是, 上述报道中的各种纳米材料在为润滑剂带来诸多功能特性的同时, 往往只须很少量的添加, 这就使与之相对应的润滑剂生产成本能得到有效控制, 从而为开发可工业化推广的多功能纳米添加剂提供了可能。又鉴于纳米材料的物质来源广泛, 兼具多种性能的纳米复合材料更是种类繁多, 其光学、化学、电学、磁学甚至形貌等各种特性都有可能

在润滑剂研发领域得到利用。因此多功能纳米添加剂的开发前景必然十分广阔。作用, 与极压添加剂有轻微合成, 与分散剂有拮抗作用。在极压条件下, 所选添加剂均与 MoS₂ NTs 具有协同作用, 而且这些协同作用和拮抗作用会受到接触条件的影响^[69]。Rabaso 等^[72]发现, 将类富勒烯二硫化钼 (IF-MoS₂ NPs) 加入全配方润滑油后, 其原有优越的润滑性能消失。这可以归因于 IF-MoS₂ NPs 与分散剂之间的拮抗作用, 即相对于 IF-MoS₂ NPs, 分散剂更易于吸附在滑动接触表面, 并防止了摩擦膜的形成。Aldana 等^[73-74]发现, ZDDP 和二硫化钨 (WS₂) NPs 之间的协同作用明显改善了 PAO 油在 100 °C 时的摩擦学性能, 即与单独添加 ZDDP (1%) 或 WS₂ (1%) 相比, 将其同时掺入可以使耐磨性提高约 5 倍, 润滑性能提升约 25%。由此可知, WS₂ NP 增强了 ZDDP 的耐磨性, 而 ZDDP 保护 WS₂ NP 免受氧化, 并改善了其润滑性能。Ali 等^[75]将 0.1% 的 Al₂O₃/TiO₂ 杂化纳米粒子加入嘉实多 5W-30 合成润滑油后, 发现摩擦系数降低了 47.61%, 发动机活塞环和衬套的表面粗糙度分别降低了 64.7% 和 40%。Guo 等^[76]研究了铜纳米颗粒与分散剂、去污剂、抗氧化剂、摩擦改进剂、黏度指数改进剂, 对癸二酸二异辛酯 (DIOS) 摩擦学性能的相互作用关系, 也得出了很多有益的结论, 如图 13 所示, 为在摩擦学领域中铜纳米颗粒的使用以及高性能铜基纳米添加剂的设计和开发提供

3 纳米添加剂与商用润滑油的复配研究

由于摩擦的复杂性, 单种添加剂甚至是多功能添加剂 (如兼具抗氧化和缓蚀功能的 ZDDP), 都不足以满足工业润滑剂的需求。因此在现代工业中, 开发具有多种添加剂成分的高性能全配方润滑剂仍然是必然趋势。由于添加剂之间存在各种相互作用^[69-71], 研究纳米添加剂与商用润滑油的复配, 对于发挥其独特、优势的特性至关重要。

Tomala 等^[69-71]研究了二硫化钼纳米管 (MoS₂ NTs) 在抗磨、极压、洗涤剂 and 分散剂作用下的摩擦学性能。结果表明, MoS₂ NTs 与抗磨、洗涤剂添加剂有协同

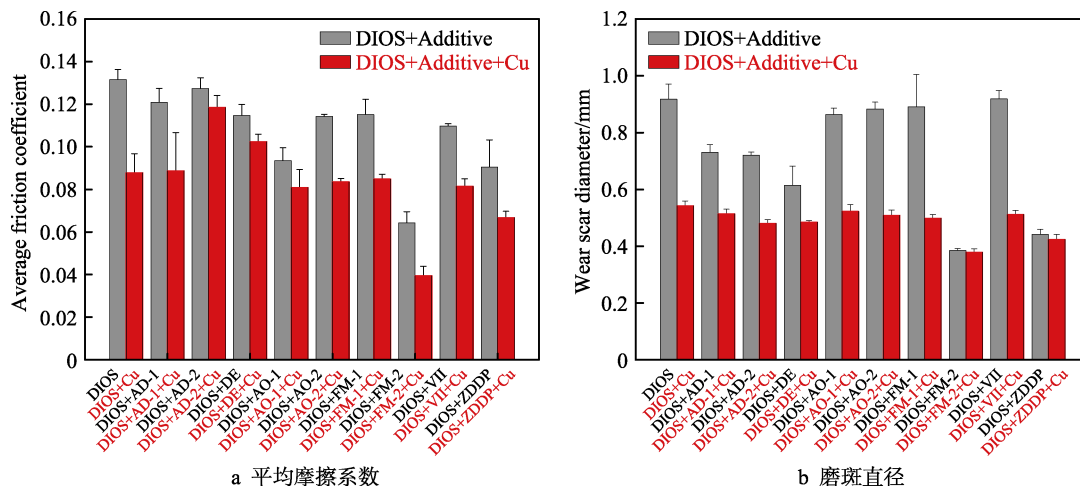


图 13 纯 DIOS 油和制备的纳米润滑材料的摩擦学性能^[76]

Fig.13 Tribological properties of pure DIOS oil and as-prepared nano-lubrications: a) average friction coefficients; b) wear scar diameters

了重要参考。除了添加剂之间存在协同或拮抗作用外,在不同类型的基础油中,纳米添加剂也会表现出显著不同的作用效果。Jiang 等^[77]在深入研究纳米添加剂润滑性能的过程中发现,对 PAO6 基础油有明显减摩作用的油胺(OM)改性 WS₂ 纳米片对极性较强的 DIOS 基础油却起不到相似效果,如图 14 所示。进一步研究发现,采用油胺(OM)和马来酸酐十二烷基酯(MADE)表面改性剂制备的由 OM/MADE

封端的二硫化钨(WS₂)纳米颗粒,可以在 25~150 °C 的较宽温度范围内,大幅提高 DIOS 基础的减摩和抗磨能力。其原因在于,OM/MADE 封端的 WS₂ 纳米颗粒比 DIOS 更易吸附在钢表面,形成表面保护和润滑层;同时,纳米粒子参与摩擦化学反应,会形成含金属氧化物(例如 WO₃ 和氧化铁)的摩擦化学反应膜。在以上因素的共同作用下,钢/钢滑动接触的摩擦和磨损均大幅减少,如图 15 所示。

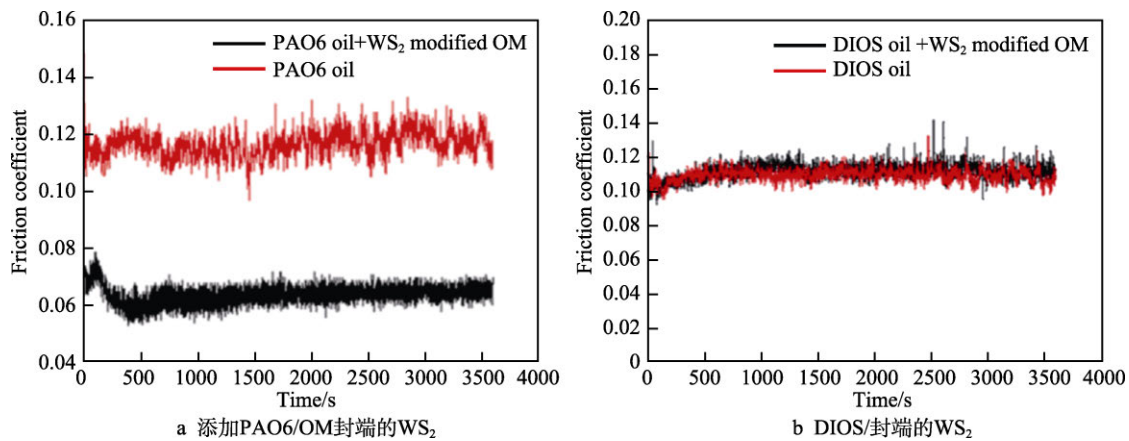


图 14 钢/钢摩擦副的滑动摩擦系数^[77]

Fig.14 Friction coefficient of the steel-steel sliding pair lubricated by (a) PAO6/OM-capped WS₂ and (b) DIOS/OM-capped WS₂

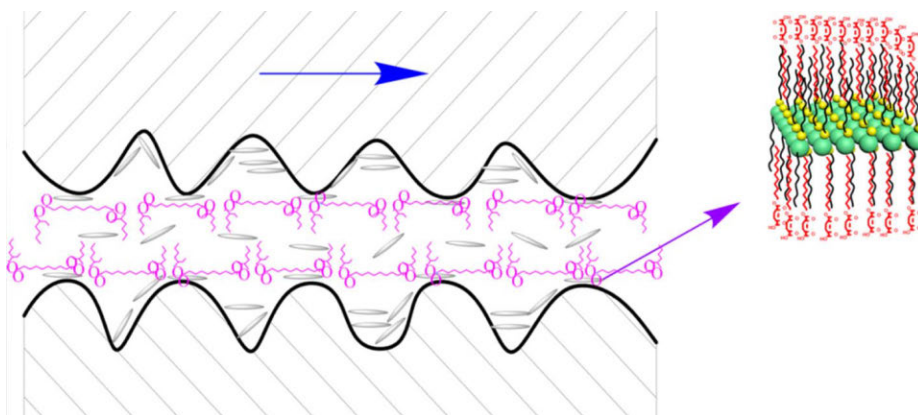


图 15 DIOS 中 OM/MADE 封端 WS₂ 纳米颗粒的摩擦学模型^[77]

Fig.15 Tribological model of OM/MADE-capped WS₂ nanoparticles in DIOS

纳米添加剂的复配工作需要妥善处理与多种添加剂(乃至基础油本身)的协同或拮抗作用,其影响因素多样,研究内容复杂,是一项极具挑战性的工作。然而,在少量添加恰当的纳米添加剂即可显著提升商用润滑剂摩擦学性能的高效益驱使下^[75,78-79],作为最经济的新型润滑剂开发策略之一,复配商用润滑油必将成为纳米添加剂未来研发工作的新热点。

4 纳米添加剂与特殊摩擦副的匹配研究

在环境保护的压力下,节能减排是诸多行业发展中不可回避的问题。尤其在汽车发动机制造领域,人

们通过选用高强度轻质材料,如铝合金等^[78,80-82],来替换传统钢材部件,以减轻质量;在润滑部件表面涂覆高性能涂层,如类金刚石碳涂层(DLC, Diamond-like coating)等^[83],以降低摩擦磨损,从而达到节能减排的效果。然而,传统的润滑油添加剂,如二硫代氨基甲酸钼(MODTC, Molybdenum Dithiocarbamate)、ZDDP 等,不能完全适应这些新的摩擦副材料^[78,84-86],因此需要开发针对性的润滑添加剂以弥补相关不足。

Kalin 等^[87-88]报道了 MoS₂ 纳米管作为基于 DLC 的固液协同系统添加剂的润滑行为。MoS₂ 纳米管在钢和 DLC 表面均形成非反应性摩擦膜,显著改善了边界润滑和混合润滑条件下的摩擦性能。然而,MoS₂ 纳米管的尺寸较大,无法保证其在基础油中的分散稳

定性,在弹性流体动力学润滑阶段也起不到减摩作用。Liu等^[89]的工作表明,即使在EHL状态下,尺寸为10 nm的Ni纳米颗粒也可以通过纳米颗粒引起的渗流,减少润滑剂分子层之间的摩擦。然而,镍颗粒具有促进DLC涂层石墨化的作用,这降低了DLC涂层的抗磨性能。与镍纳米粒子相比,铜纳米粒子作为软金属材料具有更好的减摩和修复磨损表面的作用。Zhang等^[83]最近在PAO基础油中添加纳米NPCuDDP后发现,和传统的小分子添加剂ZDDP相比,NPCuDDP使四种DLC涂层(a-C、a-C(Si)、a-C(Al)和a-C(H))/PAO固液润滑系统的摩擦系数显著降低了19%~22%,DLC涂层的磨损率更是降低了2~3个数量级。利用SEM和XPS分析推测,摩擦作用会将NPCuDDP中高活性的软质Cu纳米粒子释放出来,并通过复杂的化学反应在DLC涂层上形成摩擦膜,进而起到减摩抗磨的作用,如图16所示。在后续的工作中,Zhang等^[90]还通过简单的一步法原位氧化ZDDP,制备了纳米添加剂ZODDP,如图17所示。并在钢/铝接触摩擦试验中发现,与在癸二酸二异辛酯(DIOS)润滑剂中添加ZDDP(最佳添加量1.2%)相比,添加ZODDP(最佳添加量0.4%)后,其摩擦系数和磨损率分别

降低了10.37%和71.74%。表面分析表明,ZODDP可以在磨损的表面形成ZnO纳米沉积膜。ZnO纳米核与修饰剂之间的弱化学相互作用,促进了修饰剂与铝盘之间的摩擦化学反应。ZnO纳米沉积膜和摩擦化学产物 AlPO_4 和 $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ 都可以在很大程度上保护摩擦副表面免受钢球和铝盘之间的粘着磨损,从而克服ZDDP无法在较软的铝基摩擦表面形成有效摩擦膜的问题。值得一提的是,这种ZODDP的制备方法简单,原料便宜,且添加的ZnO纳米核可大幅减少传统添加剂ZDDP中S和P的含量(减少约80%),非常适合作为一种环境友好型纳米添加剂,进行大规模生产和工业化应用。

由于传统润滑添加剂在特殊摩擦副材料的剪切摩擦作用下,往往因为摩擦副材料的特殊物理与化学性质,导致出现不能有效发挥其原有润滑性能的情况^[78],进而限制了新材料在机械传动领域的推广应用。人们一直在尝试寻找适用的添加剂,如含氮化合物^[91]、硼酸盐^[92]和离子液体^[93]等。又鉴于纳米材料普遍具备的物理、化学稳定性和优异的摩擦学特性。因此针对不同材质的摩擦副,开发与之相匹配的纳米添加剂将成为相关科研工作者未来重点关注的领域。

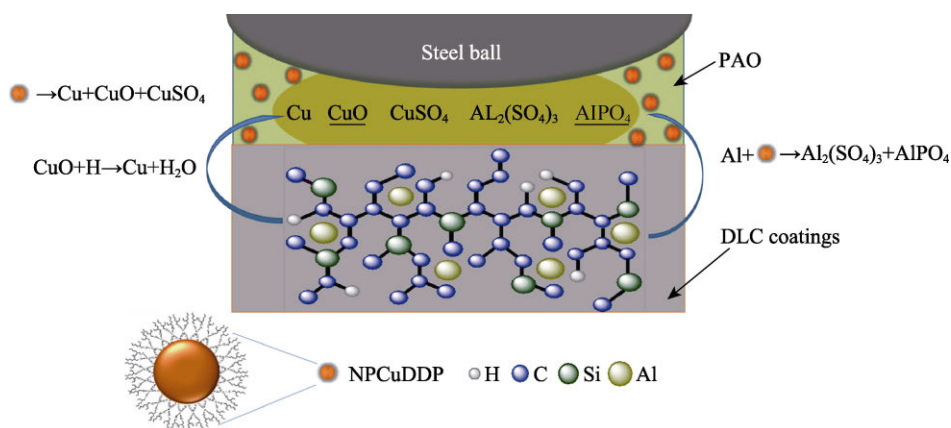


图16 NPCuDDP在四种DLC/PAO固液润滑系统中的摩擦机理示意图^[83]

Fig.16 Schematic diagram of friction mechanism of NPCuDDP in four DLC/PAO solid-liquid lubricating systems

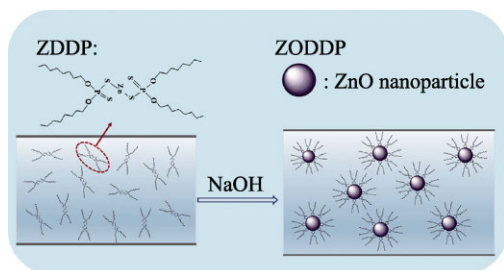


图17 制备ZODDP纳米粒子的示意图^[90]

Fig.17 Schematic diagram for the preparation of ZODDP nanoparticles

5 纳米添加剂在极端苛刻条件下的应用研究

随着现代航空、航天、微机电系统(MEMS, Micro-

Electro-Mechanical system)以及汽车发动机等领域的产品不断向更加高速、持久、稳定的性能要求发展,其中的各类关键工作部件,诸如变速器、泵、轴承、活塞、压缩机、齿轮组、气门机构等,都需要润滑剂能够适应高温、高压和高剪切速度等更加恶劣的润滑条件^[94-97]。显然,传统的润滑剂难以适应这种极端苛刻的要求^[97-99],开发新一代能够在极端苛刻的摩擦条件下长时间提供持续稳定润滑的润滑剂,已经成为相关科研人员面对的重要挑战^[100-105]。人们往往通过将摩擦改进剂(如有机摩擦改进剂^[97,106-109]、油溶性有机钼化合物^[107,110]、功能化聚合物^[107,111]和分散的纳米粒子^[15,19,112-115]等)掺入发动机润滑油中,以获得更加优异的摩擦学性能。由于很多纳米微粒能够在大幅改善摩擦学性能的同时,兼具环境友好的特点。因此,

在倡导绿色工业化发展的当下,开发绿色的高性能纳米润滑油添加剂成为大批相关领域科研工作者努力的方向^[97,116-118]。

多种过渡金属二硫化物的纳米粒子可以作为高性能绿色润滑添加剂的潜在候选者。其中,二硫化钨(WS_2)纳米粒子具有广阔的发展前景^[119-120]。Jiang等^[121]采用液相热分解法制备了表面包覆油胺的超薄油溶性二硫化钨纳米片(OA封端的 WS_2),其在聚 α 烯烃(PAO6)基础油中显示出了优异的分散性和储存稳定性,并在很大的温度范围(25~200℃)和很高的负载下,显著增强了基础油的润滑性能。一方面在于,以OA封端的 WS_2 纳米片很好地吸附并沉积在钢/钢摩擦副表面,形成低剪切强度的润滑层(主要是 WS_2),避免了摩擦表面基体的直接接触;另一方面,纳米片在高温高压作用下与周边元素发生了复杂的摩擦化学反应,在钢表面产生了由氧化铁、 WO_3 、FeS、 $FeSO_4$ 和 $FeOOH$ 组成的摩擦化学反应层,从而保护了基体表面,降低了摩擦和磨损,如图18所示。值得一提的是,该工作中报道的油溶性二硫化钨纳米片制备方法简便,具备大规模生产的潜力,很有希望成为ZDDP的替代品,以改善机油的摩擦学性能。

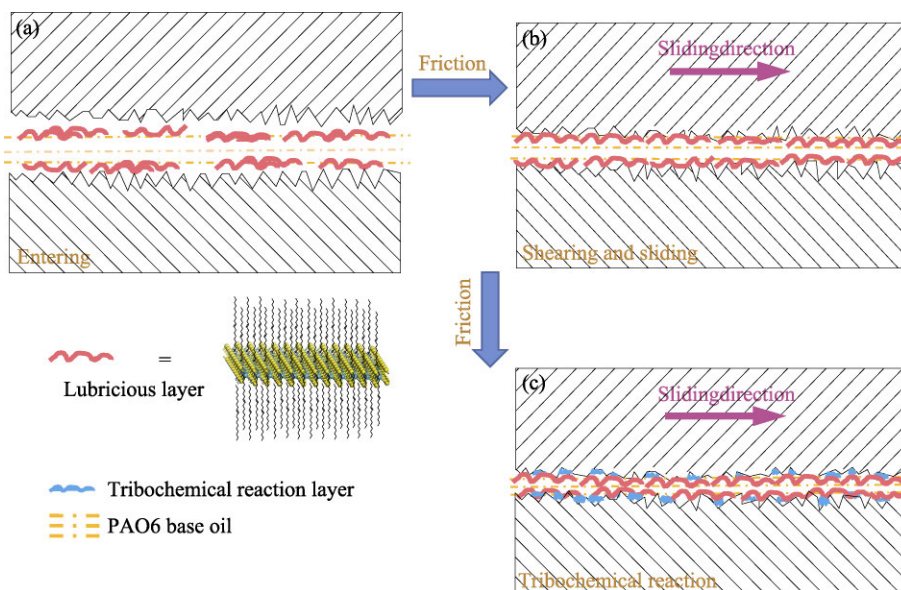


图 18 氧化铝封端的 WS_2 纳米片在 PAO6 油中的摩擦示意图^[121]

Fig.18 Schematic diagram for tribological model of OA-capped WS_2 nanosheets in the PAO6 oil

6 总结展望

鉴于纳米材料的各种优异性能,未来围绕润滑油用纳米添加剂的研发工作必然会更加全面深入地展开。越来越多可替代传统添加剂的纳米添加剂将被开发和应用,甚至是具有颠覆性的新型纳米润滑材料也将会不断涌现。从目前的发展状况来看,未来的纳米添加剂研发工作可能会出现一些新热点。以下就从纳米添加剂的制备、性能优化和机理研究三个方面对未来可能出现的发展趋势作简要分析。

Xie等^[78]在研究中发现,将1.0%的 MoS_2 纳米片加入商用EOT5#发动机油时,润滑剂的承载力和润滑膜稳定性均得到了大幅提升。类似地,Binu等^[79]将0.01%的 TiO_2 加入SAE30发动机油后发现,径向轴承的承载能力增加了40%。此外,Huang等^[122]基于EHL接触理论,运用数值模拟手段,对比研究了不同浓度添加的球形和棒状氧化铝纳米添加剂对高速齿轮驱动器的润滑作用。计算结果表明,在小齿轮转速达到20000 r/min(节点线速度25 m/s)时,高浓度的纳米添加剂更有利于降低摩擦系数和最高温度;而球形微粒为润滑油提供了更高的法向刚度,这也就意味着其承载能力更高,更适合作为高速摩擦副的纳米添加剂。

从以上报道中不难发现,保持在极端苛刻摩擦条件下的有效润滑是相关润滑剂研发者追求的目标,而实现该目标的关键在于提升润滑剂的承载能力、物理化学稳定性及其在摩擦副表面的吸附能力。显然,这些能力恰恰是许多纳米添加剂的特有优势,尤其是层片状纳米材料,其在进入摩擦间隙,提升承载能力,提供低强度剪切和摩擦表面成膜等方面优势明显^[12-13,19-20,39,42]。因此,将二维纳米材料作为极端苛刻摩擦条件下的润滑添加剂有望成为相关领域未来研究的重点。

6.1 润滑油用纳米添加剂的制备

虽然有关润滑油用纳米添加剂的研发工作取得了大量的可喜成果,但是要想实现这些成果的真正应用,还需要应对很多挑战。其中,实现材料的规模化制备最为关键,这是纳米添加剂得以推广应用的前提。目前,有关纳米添加剂规模化生产的报道相对稀少^[123],只能从各种实验室条件下的研究成果中看出一些端倪。人们普遍从制备纳米添加剂的条件^[48]、过程^[90]、成本^[90]和环境保护^[48,90]等诸多方面,追求有

利于规模化生产的制备方案。目前,我国能自主研发并形成工业化产品的纳米添加剂屈指可数。张治军团队^[124-126]创造性地设计制造了以“管线式可喂料微梯度乳化反应器”为核心的多级连续乳化成套装置,研发了以纳米润滑抗磨损材料为核心组分的新型润滑油脂,实现了纳米微粒与纳米润滑油脂的工业化生产与应用。

6.2 纳米添加剂的性能优化

1) 实现纳米粒子多功能化。出于对环境保护(减少S、P和有毒化合物)和经济效益(少量添加)的综合考量,未来充分利用纳米材料的多性能特点,实现纳米添加剂的多功能化,以替代更多传统添加剂,从而大幅度提高润滑剂综合性能,必将受到人们的更多关注。

2) 协同增益商用润滑剂。小剂量的纳米添加剂往往既能大幅改善基础油摩擦学性能,又几乎不影响其整体理化特性,研究纳米材料在现有商用润滑剂中的复配方案,显然是十分经济可行的润滑剂性能增益策略。由此可见,寻求能与商用润滑剂和常用添加剂协同作用的纳米添加剂也将成为新的研究热点。

3) 匹配特殊材料摩擦副。随着新材料(包括涂层)越来越多地应用于机械工业的各个领域,人们需要认知摩擦副表面材料与润滑剂之间新的摩擦理化现象,并以此为基础,总结规律与经验,开发新的纳米添加剂。

4) 适应极端苛刻摩擦条件。高压、高速的机械传动和极端恶劣环境的适用性将是未来机械工业领域探索发展的方向,由此而来的高(低)温、乏油、极端压力等摩擦状态也将给相应的润滑剂性能带来重大挑战。研发适应极端苛刻摩擦条件的纳米添加剂必将成为相关科研人员的重点工作方向。

6.3 纳米添加剂的机理研究

一是纳米添加剂的降粘机理。很多迹象表明,在满足某些特定条件后(如较低浓度添加、润滑剂中含有极性分子等),纳米粒子对润滑剂的降黏作用都有可能存在。这与固液界面间复杂的物理和化学作用密切相关。也许需要从分子层面上对纳米粒子与溶剂之间的相互作用进行深入探究,才能合理解释这些现象。

二是无溶剂离子型纳米流体的流动与摩擦学特性机理。大多数人认为,NFs可以在常温下流动的特性是由于其带电冠层间的静电排斥作用,其优异的减摩抗磨能力主要源自冠层分子所提供的超低剪切强度和纳米核固有的摩擦学特性,但这些解释背后潜藏着很多复杂的分子间作用关系,还需要人们进一步探索。如果想在摩擦润滑领域更有效地发挥NFs的作用,人们必然要从分子和原子尺度上寻求理论支撑,并以此为指导设计开发新的NFs。

从对上述看似互相孤立问题的分析中,可以发现

它们之间存在的一些内在联系。如果可以从微观层面假设:纳米粒子基体表面的分子吸附类似摩擦副基体表面的分子吸附,在同样发生表面吸附后,纳米粒子与基础液的剪切滑移面类似摩擦副与基础液的剪切滑移面。那么在相同条件下,构成界面间润滑的因素都会存在于纳米粒子与基础液之间。这些因素主要有表面分子链序化排列、双电层作用^[127-130]。这样就可以推测:无论是纳米粒子降低润滑剂黏度现象,还是带有双电层有机冠的NFs可流动现象,都可能与以上两种因素存在着一定关联。因此,从固液界面附近的分子间相互作用机理出发,研究纳米尺度上的摩擦学规律,或可成为未来在纳米添加剂开发领域进行理论研究的有效途径。

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