

**Z. Janović, Lj. Tomašek, E. Vidović, K. Sarić, A. Jukić, J. Romano,
A. Barišić, M. Picek**

ISSN 0350-350X

GOMABN 41, 1, 2-22

Izvorni znanstveni rad/Original scientific paper

UDK 665.765.038.64.004.13 : 665.761.2 : 678.742.2 : 678.744.33

REOLOŠKO PONAŠANJE MINERALNIH MAZIVIH ULJA UZ POLIMERNE SMJESNE ADITIVE

Sažetak

Ispitana su reološka svojstva otopina smjesa polimernih aditiva na temelju etilen/propilen kopolimera (OCP) i poli(alkilmetakrilata) (PAMA) u baznom mineralnom ulju. Smjesni aditivi pokazuju komplementaran učin s tim da OCP značajno doprinosi povećanju viskoznosti i smične stabilnosti a PAMA povećanju indeksa viskoznosti i smanjenju stiništa. Viskoznosti koncentriranih otopina smjesa aditiva ($w=10\%$ OCP i $w=50\%$ PAMA) manje su od zbroja vrijednosti sastavnica s tim da poprimaju izražen oblik Krigbaum-Wall krivulje. Najmanja vrijednost od samo 53,18% zbroja vrijednosti dobivena je pri 100°C i omjeru OCP/PAMA 0,5/0,5. Ta pojava ukazuje da je smjesa tih polimera u potpunosti termodinamički nemješljiva, što je u suglasju s njihovom kemijskom građom.

Međutim, smanjenjem ukupne koncentracije polimernih aditiva kao i povećanjem temperature od 40°C na 100°C, vrijednosti viskoznosti približavaju se zbrojnim vrijednostima i poprimaju teorijske vrijednosti. Indeks viskoznosti smjesnih aditiva upravo je razmjernan sadržaju metakrilatnog aditiva i postupno se smanjuje od 172 za otopinu PAMA, na vrijednost od 145 za OCP aditiv. Vrijednosti viskoznosti nakon testa smičnog naprezanja također se linearno smanjuju od 14,8% za PAMA aditiv do 8,7% za OCP, a ista pravilnost utvrđena je i za vrijednosti stiništa s promjenom od -35°C do -15°C, određene standardiziranim metodama.

Uvod

Reološka svojstva mineralnih mazivih ulja, posebice njihova viskoznost i temperaturna promjena viskoznosti, indeks viskoznosti značajno se povećavaju dodatkom polimernih aditiva već u malim koncentracijama.¹ Od velikog broja priređenih i ispitanih sustava kao modifikatora reoloških svojstava mazivih ulja upotrebljavaju se brojni dugolančani, linearni ili granati homopolimeri i statistički, blok ili cijepljeni kopolimeri posebne građe i dobre topljivosti u ugljikovodicima. Najdjelotvorniji jesu i najviše se upotrebljavaju sljedeće skupine kopolimera: statistički kopolimer etilen/propilen (OCP), hidrogenirani blok kopolimeri stiren/butadien kao i stiren/izopren, kopolimeri i terpolimeri dugolančanih estera metakrilne kiseline (C_1 , C_{10} ... C_{18}), kopolimeri metakrilnih estera sa stirenom, anhidridom maleinske kiseline, metil-metakrilatom i drugim vinilnim monomerima, zatim alkilirani polistiren, esterificirani kopolimer stiren/anhidrid maleinske kiseline, poli(n-butyl-vinil eter) kao i smjese, odnosno cijepljeni kopolimeri navedenih polimernih skupina.^{2,3,4}

U zadnje vrijeme povećana je aktivnost na istraživanju smjesa polimernih aditiva kao modifikatora reoloških svojstava mineralnih mazivih ulja budući da pokazuju komplementarni a često i sinergistički učin.⁵ Tako aditivi na temelju smjesa OCP/PAMA pokazuju komplementarni učin na taj način da OCP značajno doprinosi povećanju viskoznosti i smičnoj stabilnosti, a PAMA povećanju indeksa viskoznosti i smanjenju stiništa. Međutim, zbog fizikalno-kemijskih razlika velika većina polimernih smjesa nisu mješljive već stvaraju odvojene faze, posebice u otopinama s tim da se kompatibilnost smanjuje povećanjem molekularne mase polimera kao i povećanjem njihove kristaliničnosti. Viskoznost smjesa polimernih otopina najprikladnije je prikazati Hugginsovom jednadžbom:⁶

$$\frac{(\eta_{sp})_M}{c_M} = [\eta]_M + b_M c_M$$

gdje se M u indeksu odnosi na smjesu polimernih otopina, c_M je ukupna koncentracija polimernih sastojnica, a b_M je parametar njihova međudjelovanja u otopini:

$$b_M = b_{11}y_1^2 + 2b_{12}y_1y_2 + b_{22}y_2^2$$

gdje je y_i relativni maseni udjel sastojnica u smjesi. Mješljivost polimera tada se procjenjuje na temelju razlike eksperimentalne vrijednosti b_{12} i izračunatih

vrijednosti b_{12}^* prema Krigbaumu i Wallu.⁷ U polimernim smjesama, gdje nema izrazitog međudjelovanja molekula, granični viskozni broj se prikazuje kao maseni prosjek, prema jednadžbi Philippoffa:⁸

$$[\eta]_w = \frac{\sum_i w_i [\eta]_i}{\sum_i w_i} = \frac{\sum_i c_i [\eta]_i}{\sum_i c_i} = \frac{\sum_i c_i [\eta]_i}{c} = \sum_i w_i [\eta]_i = [\eta]$$

gdje je w_i maseni udjel, a $[\eta]_i$ granični viskozni broj pojedine komponente.

U našim dosadašnjim radovima opisani su rezultati istraživanja procesa dobivanja metakrilnih aditiva polimerizacijom smjese alkil-metakrilata⁹ te njihova reološka svojstva,^{10,11} kao i metode modifikacije i svojstva OCP aditiva.^{4,12}

U ovom radu opisano je reološko ponašanje smjesa polimernih otopina OCP/PAMA u baznom mineralnom ulju. Posebno je ispitan utjecaj koncentracija i sastava smjese na viskoznost pri 40°C i 100°C, vrijednosti viskoznosti nakon testa smične stabilnosti, a zatim indeks viskoznosti i tećište u ovisnosti o sastavu polimernog aditiva.

Eksperimentalni dio

Materijali

Polimerni aditivi

Etilen/propilen kopolimer (OCP), tvrtke Lubrizol, Francuska. Metodom NMR spektrometrije utvrđena je struktura statističkog OCP kopolimera sastava: 50:50 mas% (60:40 mol%), a GPC metodom prosjeci molekularnih masa: $\overline{M}_w = 10,89 \cdot 10^4$, $\overline{M}_n = 5,91 \cdot 10^4$, $(\overline{M}_w/\overline{M}_n = 1,84)$, $\overline{M}_z = 16,4 \cdot 10^4$. Otopina OCP aditiva, w=10%, w=13% u baznom mineralnom ulju SN-150.

Poli(alkil-metakrilati), komercijalni proizvod, Viskokril 100, INA Maziva, Zagreb. Otopina, w=50% u baznom mineralnom ulju SN-150.

Smjese polimernih aditiva priređene su duljim miješanjem njihovih koncentriranih otopina (OCP, w=10%, PAMA, w=50%) pri sobnoj temperaturi.

Bazna mineralna ulja

Bazno mineralno ulje SN-150, INA Rafinerija nafte Rijeka, kinemati}ka viskoznost pri 40°C 25,74 mm²s⁻¹ i pri 100°C 4,68 mm²s⁻¹, indeks viskoz-nosti 97, te}ište -12°C i gusto}e 0,8691 gcm⁻³ pri 15°C. Bazno mineralno ulje SN-200, INA Rafinerija nafte Rijeka, kinemati}ka viskoznost pri 40°C 40,6 mm²s⁻¹ i pri 100°C 6,31 mm²s⁻¹, indeks viskoznosti 104, te}ište -9°C.

Metode

Reolo{ka svojstva smjesa polimernih aditiva u baznom mineralnom ulju utvr}ena su standardiziranim metodama: viskoznost (ASTM D-445), indeks viskoznosti (ASTM D-2270), smi}na stabilnost (DIN-51382) i te}ište (ISO 3016).

Odre}ivanje raspodjele molekulnih masa OCP i PAMA polimernih aditiva provedeno je kromatografijom isklju}enjem po veli}ini (GPC) uz tetrahidrofuran kao eluent i otapalo (THF). Kao standardni uzorak upotrijebljen je polistiren.

Rezultati i rasprava

Reolo{ka svojstva baznog mineralnog ulja u prisutnosti polimernih aditiva na temelju etilen/propilen kopolimera (OCP) i poli(alkil-metakrilata) (PAMA) ispitana su osim za pojedina}ne sastojnice, tako}er i za nekoliko smjesa u podru}ju koncentracija njihove primjene. Viskoznost polimernih otopina osim o kemijskoj i strukturnoj gra}i polimera i vrsti otapala, prvenstveno ovisi o koncentraciji i temperaturi, kako je to prikazano za otopine OCP-a i PAMA u baznom mineralnom ulju¹³. Te ovisnosti su ujedno i temeljne odlike i razlika u u}inkovitosti ova dva polimerna aditiva. Viskoznost otopina OCP-a izrazito se pove}ava s pove}anjem koncentracije i pokazuje zna}ajno ve}e vrijednosti za }itavo podru}je ispitanih koncentracija, od otopina PAMA aditiva (slika 1). Tako su pri w=2% vrijednosti viskoznosti otopina OCP-a, oko tri puta ve}e od viskoznosti otopina PAMA, odre}ene pri 40°C. Suprotan tome je utjecaj temperature na viskoznost (slika 2). Porastom temperature smanjuju se po}etne vrijednosti viskoznosti otopina OCP-a, dok se pove}avaju za otopine PAMA aditiva, }to je bitno svojstvo upravo metakrilatnih aditiva uvjetovano promjenom konformacije statisti}kog klupka makromolekula, odnosno pove}anjem njihova hidrodinami}kog volumena s pove}anjem temperature.⁸ Za ta dva sustava tako su odabrane njihove koncentracije da pokazuju jednake vrijednosti specifi}nih viskoznosti pri 100°C. Reolo{ka svojstva OCP/PAMA smjesa utvr}ena su odre}ivanjem kinemati}ke viskoznosti njihovih otopina pri 40°C i 100°C, indeksa viskoznosti prije i nakon testa smi}ne stabilnosti i te}i}ta, a dobivene vrijednosti prikazane su tablicama 1 i 2. Kinemati}ka viskoznost aditiva i njihovih smjesa odre}ena je za koncentrirane otopine (w=10% OCP i w=50% PAMA) kao i za njihove smjese u podru}ju pretpostavljene primjene, do w=30% OCP aditiva. Za ve}e udjele tog aditiva

kao na primjer za smjesu OCP/PAMA=0,5/0,5 dobivene su vrlo male vrijednosti kinematičkih viskoznosti, koje nisu upotrebljive za njihovu primjenu, kako je to vidljivo na slici 3. Dobivene vrijednosti značajno su manje od zbrojnih vrijednosti iskazanih jednadžbom Philippoffa⁸ i poprimaju oblik teorijske Krigbaum-Wallove krivulje.⁷ Najmanje vrijednosti viskoznosti od samo 53,18% zbrojne vrijednosti dobivene su pri 100°C i sastavu smjese OCP/PAMA=0,5/0,5, a daljnjim povećanjem udjela OCP-a povećava se viskoznost otopine. Dobivene vrijednosti ukazuju na zaključak da ispitane smjese ne pokazuju svojstvo termodinamičke podnošljivosti, već se ponašaju kao smjese izrazito nemješljivih polimera, što je i u suglasju s njihovim kemijskim sastavom i molekularnom građom.⁸ Međutim, smanjenjem ukupne koncentracije otopine aditiva smanjuje se pojava antagonizma s povećanjem udjela OCP-a u smjesi aditiva i vrijednosti viskoznosti približavaju se zbrojnim vrijednostima poprimajući teorijske vrijednosti Catsiff-Hewett pravca.¹⁴ Odstupanja vrijednosti kinematičkih viskoznosti o sastavu smjesa OCP/PAMA aditiva za koncentrirane otopine (w=10% OCP i w=50% PAMA) i njihovog deseterostrukog razrjeđenja (w=10%) (razrijeđene otopine) prikazana su slikom 4. Utjecaj temperature na vrijednosti kinematičke viskoznosti ispitanih smjesa polimernih aditiva utvrđen je pri 40°C i 100°C i prikazan slikom 5, a razlika između dobivenih i zbrojnih vrijednosti doprinosa pojedinih sastojnica slikom 6. Vidljivo je da se povećanjem temperature povećava podnošljivost OCP i PAMA aditiva a najmanja odstupanja su dobivena za razrijeđene otopine pri 100°C. U tom slučaju vrijednosti se približavaju teorijskim, zbrojnim vrijednostima doprinosa sastojnica. Smična stabilnost otopina smjese aditiva karakterizirana je smanjenjem viskoznosti kako je to prikazano slikom 7. Dobivene vrijednosti ukazuju da je smanjenje viskoznosti veće za smjese otopina OCP/PAMA priređene s OCP-om koncentracije 13 mas% u odnosu na smjese otopina priređene uz OCP koncentracije 10 mas% kao i povećanje smične stabilnosti (manji pad viskoznosti) s povećanjem udjela OCP-a u smjesi aditiva. Tako je smična stabilnost OCP aditiva gotovo dvostruko veća u odnosu na smičnu stabilnost PAMA aditiva pri 100°C a uvjetovana je manjom molekulnom masom kao i izrazito uskom raspodjelom molekulnih masa OCP polimera. Treba navesti da smična stabilnost osim o molekulnoj masi određenog polimera značajno ovisi i o razdiobi molekulnih masa¹⁵, kako je to prikazano slikom 8. Veća prosječna molekulna masa i šira raspodjela u kojoj su pretežito zastupljene veće molekule, više su podložne toplinskoj razgradnji od molekula manje relativne molekulne mase. Vrijednosti raspodjele molekulnih masa određene za OCP i PAMA polimerne aditive prikazane su slikom 9. Dobivena krivulja PAMA aditiva (Viskokril 100) ujedno je i optimalna razdioba koja se postiže za akrilatne aditive dobivene polimerizacijom mehanizmom slobodnih radikala.¹⁶ Suprotno, vrlo uska razdioba molekulnih masa kao i malih sekvencija etilenskih, odnosno propilenskih ponavljanih jedinica OCP aditiva, postignuta je uz djelotvorne, homogene Ziegler-Natta

katalizatore.¹⁷ Promjene indeksa viskoznosti ovisno o udjelu i koncentraciji OCP aditiva u smjesi otopina prikazane su slikom 10. Dobivene su više vrijednosti indeksa viskoznosti za koncentriraniju OCP otopinu, $w=13\%$ kao i za PAMA aditiv što ukazuje na veću toplinsku postojanost PAMA aditiva. Vrijednosti tećišta ispitanih smjesa izrazito se smanjuju dodatkom OCP-a metakrilatnom aditivu (slika 11) i poprimaju linearne vrijednosti od -35°C za otopinu PAMA aditiva do -15°C za OCP aditiv, što je također u skladu s njihovom kemijskom građom.¹⁸ Ti rezultati ukazuju da je i pri primjeni OCP aditiva nužno poboljšati njegova niskotemperaturna svojstva dodatkom PAMA aditiva, najdjelotvornije u obliku cijepljenog kopolimera.

Zaključak

Reološka svojstva mineralnih mazivih ulja moguće je poboljšati uporabom smjesnih polimernih aditiva kada se očekuje komplementarni ili sinergistički učin.

Viskoznosti otopina aditiva na temelju etilen/propilen kopolimera (OCP) izrazito se povećavaju povećanjem koncentracije i pokazuju značajno veće vrijednosti u odnosu na otopine poli(alkil-metakrilat) (PAMA) aditiva.

Početne vrijednosti specifične viskoznosti otopina OCP-a smanjuju se povećanjem temperature, dok je nađeno suprotno ponašanje za otopine PAMA gdje se vrijednosti viskoznosti povećavaju porastom temperature.

Mješljivost otopina smjesnih OCP/PAMA polimernih aditiva određena viskozimetrijskom metodom pokorava se Krigbaum-Wallovj krivulji, posebice pri višim koncentracijama i nižim temperaturama, dok se pri nižim koncentracijama i višim temperaturama vrijednosti viskoznosti približavaju zbrojnim vrijednostima sastavnica.

Smjese polimernih aditiva na temelju etilen/propilen kopolimera (OCP) i poli(alkil-metakrilata) (PAMA) pokazuju komplementarni učin budući da OCP znatno doprinosi povećanju viskoznosti i smične stabilnosti a PAMA povećanju indeksa viskoznosti i sniženju temperature tečenja.

Djelotvornost smjesnih aditiva određena je njihovim sastavom, kemijskom građom, koncentracijom, temperaturom te vrstom baznog ulja, pa je za dobar učin potrebno načiniti optimalan izbor.

Tablica 1: Reološka svojstva otopina smjesa etilen/propilen (OCP)^a i poli(alkil-metakrilat) (PAMA)^b aditiva u baznom mineralnom ulju.

Table 1: The rheological properties of solutions of ethylene/propylene (OCP)^a and poly(alkyl methacrylate) (PAMA)^b mixed additives in base mineral oil.

		Otopina aditiva ^c / Additive solution								
Koncentrirani aditiv ^{a,b}		test smične stabilnosti / shear stability test						tecište, °C pour point		
Oznaka	viskoznost 100°C, mm ² s ⁻¹	viskoznost 40°C, mm ² s ⁻¹			viskoznost 100°C, mm ² s ⁻¹			indeks viskoznosti		0,5 % aditiva
		prije testa	poslije testa	pad, %	prije testa	poslije testa	pad, %	prije testa	poslije testa	
PAMA ^b	560,91	90,68	76,63	14,10	14,28	11,97	14,72	172	152	-35
PAMA/OCP (90%+10%)	463,56	86,58	74,70	12,49	13,60	11,62	13,25	160	149	-
PAMA/OCP (80%+20%)	379,32	84,07	71,48	13,63	13,20	11,15	14,13	158	147	-
PAMA/OCP (70%+30%)	352,59	80,56	70,20	11,70	12,53	10,91	11,77	154	146	-28
PAMA/OCP (50%+50%)	210,43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCP ^a	500,47	76,58	68,11	10,06	10,83	9,78	8,75	129	125	-15

^a Aditiv, Lubrizol (w=10%), u baznom mineralnom ulju SN 150

^b Aditiv, INA Zagreb, Viskokril 100 (w=50%), u baznom mineralnom ulju SN 150

^c Otopina aditiva (w=10%), u baznom mineralnom ulju SN 200

^a Additive, Lubrizol (w=10%), in base mineral oil SN 150

^b Additive, INA Zagreb, Viskokril 100 (w=50%), in base mineral oil SN 150

^c Additive solution (w=10%), in base mineral oil SN 200

Tablica 2: Reološka svojstva otopina smjesa etilen/propilen (OCP)^a i poli(alkil-metakrilat) (PAMA)^b aditiva u baznom mineralnom ulju.

Table 2: The rheological properties of solutions of ethylene/propylene (OCP)^a and poly(alkyl methacrylate) (PAMA)^b mixed additives in base mineral oil.

Koncentrirani aditiv		Otopina aditiva ^c / Additive solution							
Oznaka	viskoznost 100°C, mm ² s ⁻¹	test smične stabilnosti / shear stability test						indeks viskoznosti	
		viskoznost 40°C, mm ² s ⁻¹			viskoznost 100°C, mm ² s ⁻¹			prije testa	poslije testa
		prije testa	poslije testa	pad, %	prije testa	poslije testa	pad, %		
OCP ^a	1198,05	62,44	55,04	10,78	9,96	8,91	9,59	145	140
5% OCP + 5% PAMA	-	84,88	71,68	14,15	13,17	11,09	14,37	156	146
PAMA ^b	515,70	89,33	71,46	18,20	14,68	11,83	17,66	172	162

Svojstvo	0,3% OCP u SN-150	0,5% OCP u SN-150	0,3% PAMA u SN-150	0,5% PAMA u SN-150
Tecivost ISO 3016	-12	-15	-35	-35

^a Aditiv, Lubrizol (w=13%), u baznom mineralnom ulju SN 150

^b Aditiv, INA Zagreb, Viskokril 100 (w=50%), u baznom mineralnom ulju SN 150

^c Otopina aditiva (w=10%), u baznom mineralnom ulju SN 200

^a Additive, Lubrizol (w=13%), in base mineral oil SN 150

^b Additive, INA Zagreb, Viskokril 100 (w=50%), in base mineral oil SN 150

^c Additive solution (w=10%), in base mineral oil SN 200

Slika 1: Ovisnost relativne viskoznosti, (η/η_0) otopine etilen/propilen kopolimera (OCP) i poli(alkil-metakrilata) (PAMA) o koncentraciji, u baznom mineralnom ulju pri 40°C.

Figure 1: Dependence of relative viscosity, (η/η_0) of ethylene/propylene copolymer (OCP) and poly(alkyl methacrylate) (PAMA) solutions on concentration, in base mineral oil at 40°C.

Slika 2: Ovisnost specifične viskoznosti (η_{sp}) etilen/propilen kopolimera (OCP, w=2,49%) i poli(alkil-metakrilata) (PAMA, w=5,23%) o temperaturi, u baznom mineralnom ulju.

Figure 2: Dependence of specific viscosity (η_{sp}) of ethylene/propylene copolymer (OCP, w=2,49%) and poly(alkyl methacrylate) (PAMA, w=5,23%) on temperature, in base mineral oil.

Slika 3: Ovisnost kinemati}ke viskoznosti (ν) otopina smjesnog aditiva OCP/PAMA o koncentraciji i sastavu, u baznom mineralnom ulju pri 100°C.
Figure 3: Dependence of kinematic viscosity (ν) of mixed additive OCP/PAMA solutions on concentration and composition, in base mineral oil at 100°C.

Slika 4: Odstupanje kinemati}ke viskoznosti ($\Delta \nu$) otopina smjesnog aditiva OCP/PAMA od vrijednosti zbroja sastojnica ovisno o koncentraciji i sastavu, u baznom mineralnom ulju pri 100°C.
Figure 4: Deviation of kinematic viscosity ($\Delta \nu$) of mixed additive OCP/PAMA solutions from the sum value of the components on concentration and composition, in base mineral oil at 100°C.

Slika 5: Ovisnost kinematičke viskoznosti (ν) razrijeđenih otopina smjesnog aditiva OCP/PAMA ($w=10\%$) o temperaturi, u baznom mineralnom ulju.

Figure 5: Dependence of kinematic viscosity (ν) of mixed OCP/PAMA additive diluted solutions ($w=10\%$) on temperature, in base mineral oil.

Slika 6: Odstupanje kinematičke viskoznosti ($\Delta \nu$) razrijeđene otopine smjesnog aditiva OCP/PAMA ($w=10\%$) od vrijednosti zbroja sastojnica ovisno o sastavu i temperaturi, u baznom mineralnom ulju.

Figure 6: Deviation of kinematic viscosity ($\Delta \nu$) of mixed OCP/PAMA additive diluted solution ($w=10\%$) from the sum value of the components on composition and temperature, in base mineral oil.

Slika 7: Ovisnost smi}ne stabilnosti o sastavu smjesnog OCP/PAMA aditiva za dvije koncentracije OCP-a ($w=10\%$ i $w=13\%$), u baznom mineralnom ulju pri 100°C .

Figure 7: Dependence of shear stability on composition of mixed OCP/PAMA additive for two OCP concentrations ($w=10\%$ and $w=13\%$), in base mineral oil at 100°C .

Slika 8: Ovisnost smi}ne stabilnosti polimernih aditiva o raspodjeli molekularnih masa.

Figure 8: Dependence of shear stability of polymeric additives on molecular weight distribution.

Slika 9: Raspodjela molekularnih masa polimernih aditiva: poli(alkil-metakrilata) (PAMA) i etilen/propilen kopolimera (OCP).

Figure 9: Molecule weight distribution of polymeric additives: poly(alkyl methacrylate) (PAMA) and ethylene/propylene copolymer (OCP).

Slika 10: Ovisnost indeksa viskoznosti o sastavu smjesnog OCP/PAMA aditiva za dvije koncentracije OCP-a ($w=10\%$ i $w=13\%$), u baznom mineralnom ulju.

Figure 10: Dependence of viscosity index on mixed additive OCP/PAMA composition for two OCP concentrations ($w=10\%$ and $w=13\%$), in base mineral oil.

Slika 11: Ovisnost tećišta otopine o sastavu smjesnog aditiva OCP/PAMA, u baznom mineralnom ulju.

Figure 11: Dependence of the solution pour point on composition of mixed additive OCP/PAMA, in base mineral oil.

RHEOLOGY OF MINERAL LUBRICATING OIL WITH POLYMERIC MIXED ADDITIVES

Summary

The rheological properties of solutions of polymeric additives mixture based on ethylene/propylene copolymer (OCP) and poly(alkyl methacrylate) (PAMA) in base mineral oil have been examined. Such mixed additives show complementary effect as OCP significantly improves solution viscosity and shear stability whereas PAMA increases viscosity index and significantly lowers pour point temperature. Viscosities of the concentrated additive solutions (OCP, $w=10\%$; PAMA, $w=50\%$) are lower than the sum values contributed by each component and obey typical Krigbaum-Wall curvatures. The lowest, namely 53,18%, sum value, was obtained by using mixture of $w=0,5/0,5$ OCP/PAMA ratios at 100°C . Those results indicate that the examined mixture is completely thermodynamically immiscible, which is in agreement with its chemical structure.

However, by decreasing overall concentrations of the polymer additive mixture, as well as increasing the temperature from 40°C to 100°C, viscosity values become closer to those theoretical, namely to the sum of their components. The viscosity index of the additives is directly proportional to the methacrylate content and decrease from 172 for PAMA solution to 145 for OCP solution. The solution viscosities after the shear stability test also linearly decrease from 14,8% for PAMA to 8,7% for OCP additives, and the same regularity is observed for pour point temperature which decreases from -35°C for PAMA solution to -15°C for OCP, established by standardized methods.

Introduction

Rheological properties of mineral lubricating oils, especially their viscosity and temperature dependant viscosity change, viscosity index, are considerably increasing with the addition of polymeric additives already in low concentrations. Out of the large number of systems prepared and tested as modifiers of the lubricating oil rheological properties, many long-chained, linear or branched homopolymers, and statistic, block or inoculated co-polymers with special structure and characterized by good solubility in hydrocarbons are used. The most efficient and the most commonly used are the following copolymer groups: statistical ethylene/propylene co-polymer (OCP), hydrogenated block co-polymers styrene/butadiene, as well as styrene/isoprene, co-polymers and ter-polymers of long-chained metacrylic acid esters (C₁, C₁₀...C₁₈), metacrylic ester co-polymers with styrene, maleic acid anhydride, methyl-metacrylate and other vinyl monomers; alkylated polystyrene, esterified styrene/ maleic acid anhydride co-polymer, poly(n-butyl-vinyl ether), as well as the said polymeric groups compounds i.e. inoculated co-polymers.

Recently, activities have been increased on the exploration of polymeric additive compounds as modifiers of mineral lubricating oil rheological properties, since they have shown complementary, and often even synergetic effect. Thus additives based on OCP/PAMA compounds show complementary effect in the sense that OCP considerably contributes to viscosity and shear stability increase, while PAMA contributes to viscosity index increase and pour point lowering. However, due to physico-chemical differences, most polymeric compounds are not miscible, but rather generate separate phases, especially in solutions, with compatibility reducing with polymeric molecular weight and their crystallinity increase. The polymeric solution blends viscosity is best presented by Huggins' equation:

$$\frac{(\eta_{sp})_M}{c_M} = [\eta]_M + b_M c_M$$

where M in the index refers to the polymeric solution blends, c_M is total polymeric components concentration, and b_M is the parameter of their mutual activity in the solution:

$$b_M = b_{11}y_1^2 + 2b_{12}y_1y_2 + b_{22}y_2^2$$

where y_1 is the relative mass share of components in the blend. Polymer miscibility is then estimated on the basis of difference between the experimental value b_{12} and calculated values b_{12}^* , according to Krigbaum & Wall. In polymeric blends where there is no special molecular interactivity, the limit viscosity number is indicated as average mass, according to the equation by Philippoff:

$$[\eta]_w = \frac{\sum_i w_i [\eta]_i}{\sum_i w_i} = \frac{\sum_i c_i [\eta]_i}{\sum_i c_i} = \frac{\sum_i c_i [\eta]_i}{c} = \sum_i w_i [\eta]_i = [\eta]$$

where w_1 is the individual component's mass share, while $[\eta]_i$ is its limit viscosity number.

Our so far papers describe the results of exploring the process of obtaining metacrylic additives through alkyl/metacrylate blend polymerization and their rheological properties, as well as OCP additives modification methods and properties.

The paper describes rheological behaviour of OCP/PAMA polymeric solutions compounds in base mineral oil. We have tested especially the impact of the compound's concentration and composition on viscosity at 40^o and 100^oC; viscosity value after the shear stability test, and then viscosity index and pour point depending on the given polymeric additive composition.

The Experimental Part

Materials

Polymeric Additives

The ethylene/propylene co-polymer (OCP) was manufactured by Lubrizol, France. Using the NMR spectrometry method, we have established the statistical OCP co-polymer structure, with the following composition: 50:50 mas% (60:40 mol%), and, using GPC method, the molecular weight averages: $\overline{M}_w = 10.89 \times 10^4$, $\overline{M}_n = 5.91 \times 10^4$, ($\overline{M}_w/\overline{M}_n = 1.84$), $\overline{M}_z = 16.4 \times 10^4$. The OCP additive solution, w=10%, w=13% in base mineral oil SN-150. Poly(acryl metacrylates), commercially available, Viskokril 100, INA Maziva, Zagreb. Solution, w=50% in base mineral oil SN-150.

The polymeric additive blends were prepared through prolonged mixing of their concentrated solutions (OCP, w=10%, PAMA, w=50%), at room temperature.

Base Mineral Oils

Base mineral oil SN-150, INA – Rijeka Oil Refinery, kinematic viscosity at 40⁰C 25.74 mm²s⁻¹ and at 100⁰C 4.68 mm²s⁻¹, viscosity index 97, pour point – 12⁰C, and density 0.8691 gcm⁻³ at 15⁰C. Base mineral oil SN-200, INA – Rijeka Oil Refinery, kinematic viscosity at 40⁰C 40.6 mm²s⁻¹ and at 100⁰C 6.31 mm²s⁻¹, viscosity index 104, pour point –9⁰C.

The Methods

The rheological properties of polymeric additive compounds in base mineral oil were established through standardized methods: viscosity (ASTM D-445), viscosity index (ASTM D-2270), shear stability (DIN-51382), and pour point (ISO 3016).

Determination of the OCP and PAMA polymeric additives molecular weight distribution was performed through chromatography, by exclusion per magnitude (GPC), with tetrahydrofurane as eluent and solvent (THF). Polystyrene was used as the standard sample.

Results and Discussion

Rheological properties of base mineral oil in the presence of polymeric additives based on ethylene/propylene co-polymer (OCP), and poly(alkyl-metacrylate) (PAMA) have been examined not only for individual components, but also for several compounds, in the area of their application concentrations. The viscosity of polymeric solutions is, except on the polymer's chemical and structural composition and solvent type, dependent primarily on concentration and temperature, as shown for OCP and PAMA solutions in base mineral oil.

This dependencies are at the same time also the basic characteristics and difference in the efficiency of these two polymeric additives. The viscosity of OCP solutions considerably increases with increase in concentration and shows much higher values for the whole area of concentrations tested from the PAMA additives solutions (Figure 1). Thus, at $w=2\%$, viscosity values of OCP solutions are around three times higher than the PAMA solutions viscosities, set at 40°C . The impact of temperature on viscosity is quite the opposite (Figure 2). Through temperature increase, initial OCP solutions viscosity values lower, while, in the case of PAMA additives solutions, they increase, which is an important property of precisely metacrylic additives, conditioned by the change of the statistical macromolecular bundle conformation i.e. their hydrodynamic volume increase triggered by temperature increase. For these two systems, concentrations have been chosen in such a way as to show equal values of specific viscosities at 100°C . The rheological properties of OCP/PAMA blends have been determined by setting the kinematic viscosity of their solutions at 40° and 100°C respectively; viscosity index before and after the shear stability and pour point tests, while the values obtained are shown in Tables 1 and 2. The kinematic viscosity of additives and their compounds was set for concentrated solutions ($w=10\%$ OCP and $w=50\%$ PAMA), as well as for their blends in the assumed application area, up to $w=30\%$ of OCP additives. For higher shares of this additive, such as, for instance, for the OCP/PAMA blend $=0.5/0.5$, we have obtained very low kinematic viscosity values, not usable for their application, as shown in Figure 3. The values obtained are considerably lower than the sum values expressed through Philippoff's equation⁰, and obtain the form of a theoretical Krigbaum-Wall's curve. The lowest viscosity values of only 53.18% of the sum value were obtained at 100°C and OCP/PAMA compound composition $=0.5/0.5$, while further OCP share increases also the solution's viscosity. The values obtained point to the conclusion that the compounds tested do not show the property of thermodynamic tolerability, but rather act as blends of extremely non-miscible polymers, which is consistent with both their chemical composition and their molecular structure. However, through the lowering of the entire additive concentration, the antagonism decreases with the increase of OCP share in the additive blend, and viscosity values approach the sum values by acquiring theoretical values of the Catsiff-Hewett's line. Aberrations of the kinematic viscosity values in the OCP/PAMA additives blend composition for concentrated solutions ($w=10\%$ for OCP and $w=50\%$ for PAMA) and their tenfold dilution ($w=10\%$) (diluted solutions) are shown in Figure 4. Temperature impact on the kinematic viscosity values of the tested polymeric additives blends has been established at 40° and 100°C respectively, and shown in Figure 5, while the difference between the values obtained and the sum values of the individual components' contribution is shown in Figure 6. It may be observed that temperature increase increases the OCP and PAMA additives' tolerability, while

the lowest aberrations were obtained for diluted solutions at 100°C. In this case, the values approach the theoretical, sum values of the individual components' contribution. Shear stability of the additive blend solutions is characterized by viscosity decrease, as shown in Figure 7. The values obtained show that viscosity decrease is higher for the OCP/PAMA solution blends made with OCP concentration of 13 mas% with regard to solution blends made with OCP concentration of 10 mas%, as well as shear stability increase (lower viscosity drop) with OCP share increase in the additive blend. Thus the shear stability of OCP additives is almost twice higher than that of PAMA additives at 100°C, conditioned by lower molecular weight, as well as an extremely narrow distribution of the OCP polymers' molecular weight. We should mention that the shear stability is not dependent only on the molecular weight of a given polymer, but also to a considerable extent on the molecular weight distribution, as shown in Figure 8. Higher average molecular weight and wider distribution featuring mostly larger molecules are more prone to thermal disintegration than molecules with lower relative molecular weight. The values of molecular weight distribution determined for OCP and PAMA polymeric additives are shown in Figure 9. The PAMA additives curve obtained (Viskokril 100) represents also the ideal distribution achieved for acrylic additives obtained through polymerization, by free radicals mechanism. On the contrary, the very narrow molecular weight distribution, as well as small sequences of ethylene i.e. propylene repeated units of OCP additives, has been achieved using efficient, homogenous Ziegler-Natta catalysts. Changes of viscosity index depending on the share and concentration of OCP additives in the solution blend are shown in Figure 10. Higher viscosity index values were obtained for a more concentrated OCP solution, w=13%, as well as for the PAMA additive, pointing to higher thermal persistence of PAMA additives. The pour point values of the compounds tested are considerably lowered by adding OCP to metacrylic additives (Figure 11) and obtain linear values of -35°C for the PAMA additive solution, down to -15°C for the OCP additive, which is also consistent with their chemical structure. These results show that even when applying OCP additives, it is necessary to improve their low-temperature properties by adding PAMA additives, the most efficient way to do so being in the form of inoculated co-polymer.

Conclusion

Rheological properties of mineral lubricating oils may be improved using blended polymeric additives, expecting complementary or synergetic effect.

The viscosities of additive solutions based on ethylene/propylene co-polymers (OCP) are considerably increased through concentration increase, showing considerably higher values with regard to poly(alkyl metacrylate) (PAMA) additives solutions.

Initial values of the OCP solutions specific viscosities decrease with temperature increase, while quite the opposite behaviour has been established for PAMA solutions, where viscosity values increase with temperature increase.

The miscibility of blended OCP/PAMA polymeric additives solutions is determined by viscometric method and obeys the Krigbaum-Wall curve, especially at higher concentrations and lower temperatures, while, at lower concentrations and higher temperatures, viscosity values approach the sum components' values.

Polymeric additive blends based on ethylene/propylene co-polymer (OCP), and poly(alkyl-metacrylate) (PAMA), show a complementary effect, since OCP considerably contributes to viscosity and shear stability increase, while PAMA contributes to viscosity index increase and pour point temperature decrease.

The efficiency of blended additives is determined by their composition, chemical structure, concentration, temperature, and base oil type, which is why a good effect requires optimal choice.

Literatura / References:

1. J. Briant, J. Denis, G. Parc, Rheological Properties of Lubricants, Technip, Paris, 1985.
2. R. M. Mortier, S. T. Orszulik, Chemistry and Technology of Lubricants, Blackie Academic and Professional, London, 1997.
3. A. O. Patil, in Concise Polymer Materials Encyclopedia, J. C. Salamone (ed.), CRC Press, London, 1999.
4. Lj. Tomašek, Disertacija, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Zagreb, ožujak 2001.
5. C. Neveu, F. Huby, Lubr. Sci., 1, 27 (1988).
6. E. Schröder, G. Müller and K. F. Arndt, Leitfaden der Polymer Charakterisierung, Akademie Verlag, Berlin, 1982.
7. W. R. Krigbaum and F. T. Wall, J. Polym. Sci., 5, 505 (1950).
8. H. G. Elias, Macromolecules 1, John Wiley, New York, 1977.
9. Z. Janović at al., Chem. Biochem. Eng. Q, 12 (1), 19 (1998).
10. Z. Janović at al., Goriva i maziva, 35, 217 (1996).
11. Z. Janović, K. Sarić, Lj. Tomašek, E. Vidović, J. Romano, M. Picek, Maziva ž99, Poreč 1999.
12. Z. Janović, Lj. Tomašek, E. Vidović, Z. Lovinčić, K. Sarić, J. Romano, A. Barišić, M. Picek, Maziva 2001, Poreč 2001.
13. E. Maderek and B. A. Wolf, Die Angewandte Makromolekulare Chemie, 161 (No. 2638), 157 (1988).
14. E. H. Catsiff and W. A. Hewett, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 6, 962, S30 (1962).
15. K. Matyjaszewski, Macromolecules, 31, 4710 (1998).
16. Z. Janović, Polimerizacije i polimeri, HDKI-Kemija u industriji, Zagreb, 1997.

17. G. T. Spiess, J. E. Johnston, G. VerStrate, 5th International Colloquium, Additives for Lubricants and Operational Fluids, Technische Akademie Esslingen, 2, 8.10-1 (1986).
18. J. Denis, 5th International Colloquium, Additives for Lubricants and Operational Fluids, Technische Akademie Esslingen, 2, 8.6-1 (1986).

Ključne riječi:

665.765.038.64 Poboljšivači viskoznosti
.004.13 Gledište sinergističkog djelovanja
665.761.2 Mineralno bazno ulje
678.742.2 Olefinski (etilen/propilen) kopolimeri
OCP
678.744.33 Polialkilmetakrilni kopolimeri PAMA

key words:

Viscosity improvers
Viewpoint of synergistic effect
Mineral base oil
Olefine (ethylene/propylene)
copolymers OCP
Polyalkylmetacrylic copolymers PAMA

Autori / Authors:

Z. Janović,¹ Lj. Tomašek,¹ E. Vidović,¹ K. Sarić,¹ A. Jukić,¹ J. Romano,²
A. Barišić,² M. Picek²

¹Fakultet kemijskog inženjerstva i tehnologije, Zagreb

²INA-Industrija nafte d.d., Zagreb

Primljeno / Received:

04.02.2002.