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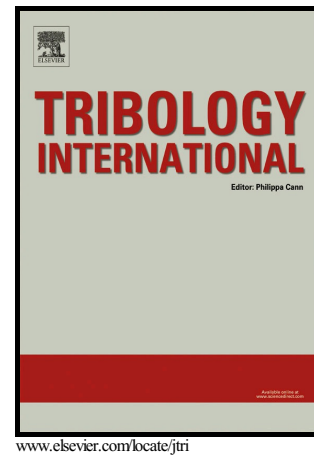
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Tribological Performance of Rice Husk Ceramic Particles as a Solid Additive in Liquid Paraffin

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Abstract

Rice husk ceramic (RHC) particles were prepared and its effect on the lubrication performance of liquid paraffin (LP) was investigated using a four-ball tribometer to expand the comprehensive utilization of rice husk. The wear and friction mechanisms of RHC particles were also investigated. Results showed that RHC particles can strengthen the antiwear and friction reduction properties of LP in the presence of 2 wt% polyisobutylene succinimide (T154A) at 75 or 100 °C. The friction and wear mechanisms of RHC particles were ascribed to high temperature, which ensures the involvement of RHC particles in the formation of boundary lubrication film.

Keyword: Rice husk, Ceramic, Additive, Tribo-chemistry

1. Introduction

As a renewable biomass resource, rice husk (RH), which is often burned in farms, releases pollutants that adversely affect the environment. Therefore, the comprehensive utilization of RH is particularly important. RH can be utilized to prepare biomass fuel [1], solid molding fuel [2], as a

biosorbent [3], and as functional materials [4, 5]. The preparation of rice husk ceramic (RHC) particle is an appropriate technology for the comprehensive utilization of RH. RHC can be used as sliding elements in linear guiders and slides because of their special physical characters, such as high hardness, low Young's modulus, low friction coefficient, and high abrasion resistance.

At present, investigations on the tribological behaviors of RHC and rice bran ceramic (RBC) particles have been extensively reported. **Dugarjav *et al.*** [6] investigated the dry tribological behaviors of disk-shaped RHC with different friction pairs, such as high carbon–chromium steel, austenitic stainless steel, and Al_2O_3 , under dry conditions using a ball-on-disk tribometer. The antiwear and friction reduction properties of RHC particles were ascribed to film formation on the steel balls. The same authors also investigated the effect of the variation of carbonization temperature (900, 1,400, and 1,500 °C) on the tribological performance of RHC particles. They found that 900 °C was the optimum carbonization temperature [7]. **Shibata *et al.*** [8] also investigated the tribological performance of disk-shaped RHC materials sliding against stainless steel, alumina, silicon carbide, and silicon nitride under dry conditions. They determined that RHC particles exhibited the best tribological performance when sliding against silicon nitride balls, which was again be ascribed to the formation of a transfer film on the Si_3N_4 balls. Moreover, they also assessed the tribological behavior of the disk-shaped copper/carbon/RBC (Cu/C/RBC) composite materials, which evidently promoted antiwear and friction reduction properties in composite materials under water-lubricated conditions [9]. The microscopic wear mechanism of the Cu/C/RBC composite included the appearance of different wear modes under low or high wear conditions, and was verified, with a corresponding wear map [9-11]. **Akiyama *et al.*** [12, 13] developed five thermoplastic resin/RBC composite materials, and their tribological performances

were assessed using a linear reciprocating tribometer under dry and oil lubricated conditions. They determined that the friction coefficient and antiwear properties of composite materials were evidently lower than those of neat thermoplastic resins. From these results, it can be concluded that RHC or RBC particles have and continue to be extensively applied as composite fillers in variety of materials.

In view of the superior tribological performance of RHC and RBC particles, it seems reasonable therefore to test RHC particles as an additive in lubricating oils. At present, research on the use of RHC particles as a lubricant additive, particularly on the effect of RHC on the tribological behavior of liquid paraffin (LP) remains limited. In the present study, a series of system tribological tests have been conducted to investigate the effect of RHC particles as an additive on the lubrication properties of LP containing 2 wt% polyisobutylene succinimide (T154A) to extend the application of RHC particles.

2. Experimental

2.1. Materials and samples preparation

The RHC particles were prepared using the carbonization process with a mass ratio of 3:1 for RH powder (mesh size 10, purchased from Yuanyang Yanbing Rice Industry Co. Ltd. China) and phenolic resin (PR, Model 3122, purchased from Wuxi Mingyang Adhesive Material Co. Ltd. China). Exactly 2.5 g of PR was added to 7.5 g RH powder, and the mixture was stirred using a glass rod for 15 min. 3 g of the mixture was transferred to a porcelain crucible and placed in a tube furnace (Model OTF-1200X) at 900 °C and under N₂ atmosphere conditions for 2 h and then

removed and allowed to cooled to room temperature. The remaining power was RHC particles [14]. The productivity of RHC particles was approximate 31%.

A commercially available LP was purchased from Tianjin Fuyu Chemical Co. Ltd. in China. . A dispersant, Poly-isobutylene succinimide (T154A supplied by the Shang hai Demao Chemical Co., Ltd.) was utilized to ensure the uniform dispersion of the RHC particles in the LP, in a method described by [15]. The oil samples were LP + 2 wt% T154A, LP + 2 wt% T154A + 0.01 wt% RHC, LP + 2 wt% T154A + 0.03 wt% RHC, and LP + 2 wt% T154A + 0.05 wt% RHC. The tests sampels were prepared by magnetic stirring for 2 h to reduce experimental deviation. The other reagents, such as ethanol and acetone, were all analytical grade.

2.2. Analysis methods

The internal structure and primary particle of RHC were analyzed using a high-resolution transmission electron microscope (HRTEM, JEOL-2010) at an acceleration voltage of 200 kV. For the investigation, a drop of ethanol solution, including RHC particles, was placed onto the HRTEM Cu grids that were supported by thin carbon films. Then, scanning electron microscopy coupled with energy dispersive spectroscopy (SEM/EDS, model JSM-6700F) was used to investigate the agglomeration morphology of the RHC particles.

Figure 1 shows the agglomerated morphology, internal structure, and primary particle of the RHC particles. The SEM image shown in **Figure 1(a)** reveals that the morphology of RHC particles was sheet-shaped, which was consistent with that shown in **Figure 1(b)**. A large amount of amorphous carbon exists in a single RHC particle, as shown in **Figure 1(c)** and proven by Raman analysis shown in **Figure 1(d)**. The degree of graphitization disorder (I_D/I_G) of RHC was

3.64 [14, 16]. In general, the D peak (1350 cm^{-1}) could be attributed to the disordered graphite lattices, and the G peak (1580 cm^{-1}) to the ideal graphitic lattices. The higher intensity of the G peak, the higher graphitization degree [16].

The tribological tests were conducted on a four-ball tribometer (Model MRS-10D) at 200 N and 1,450 rpm and under three temperature levels (25, 75, and 100 °C) for 30 min. The steel balls used in the tests were ASTM E2100 grade bearing steel with a diameter of 12.7 mm, fabricated according to the national Chinese standard GB/T308–2002. The hardness of the steel specimens was HRC = 65 with an average surface roughness of $R_a = 0.012\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. Under the experimental parameters selected, the maximum Hertzian contact pressure at the start of the tests was 3.93 GPa. With these conditions, the lubrication regime will fall under boundary lubrication condition[17]. All oil samples were processed with ultrasonic dispersion treatment for 20 min to reduce the experimental deviation. The morphologies of the wear zones and the element composition on the surfaces were analyzed via SEM/EDS and 3D laser scanning microscopy (Model VK-X100k). The chemical element valences were investigated by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (Model ESCALAB 250). The structure of carbon on the wear zones was also investigated by Raman spectroscopy with the laser at 532 cm^{-1} and Stokes Raman shift of 100–3,500 cm^{-1} [18].

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Friction reduction

Figure 2 shows the variations of the friction coefficients of materials lubricated with LP, including different contents of RHC particles, with 2 wt% T154A at 25, 75, and 100 °C. There was very little change in the friction coefficients of materials lubricated with the different RHC

impregnated at 25 °C, as shown in **Figure 2(a)**.

Figures 2(b) and 2(c) show the variations of the friction coefficients of the materials lubricated with oil samples at 75 and 100 °C. Notably, the friction coefficients of materials lubricated with LP containing 2 wt% T154A, increased significantly compared with that of pure LP. However, the friction coefficients all decreased when different contents of RHC in LP were added, indicating that at elevated temperatures enhances the lubrication property of oil samples were enhanced. This phenomenon can also be observed when the material is lubricated with oil samples at 100 °C, as shown in **Figure 3(c)**.

3.2. *Wear resistance*

Figure 3(a) shows the variations of average wear scar diameter (AWSDs) lubricated with oil samples at different temperatures. The variation of the AWSDs of the steel balls was not obvious when the T154A or the RHC particles were added into the liquid paraffin at 25 °C. The AWSD of pure LP was 0.55 mm at 25 °C. The AWSDs all decreased slightly when different contents of RHC particles were added to LP containing 2 wt% T154A. However, as oil temperatures were elevated to 75 °C, there was an obvious reduction in the AWSD when 2 wt% T154A was added. The AWSD of pure LP was 0.60 mm at 75 °C. When the RHC particles were added to the LP, the AWSDs of the oil samples evidently decreased. The AWSDs decreased to 0.38 and 0.36 when 0.01 and 0.03 wt% RHC particles were added, respectively. These results prove that the RHC particles improve the wear resistance of LP. Interestingly, when 0.05 wt% RHC particles was added wear suddenly increased, which was possibly attributed to the decrease of the dispersant efficacy and the subsequent agglomeration of RHC particles. The AWSDs were all approximately 0.39 mm at 100 °C. The AWSDs did not vary evidently when the RHC particles were added to LP. The AWSD

of LP containing 0.05 wt% RHC decreased to slightly to 0.37 mm. These phenomena reflected that the RHC particles did not improve the antiwear property of LP significantly at the higher temperature. However, the wear resistance properties of the same oil samples showed a same improvement with the increase in temperature from 25 °C to 100 °C for the same test conditions. For example, the AWS was 0.50 mm at 25 °C for LP containing 0.03 wt% RHC. When the temperature increased, the AWSs were 0.38 mm (75 °C) and 0.37 mm (100 °C). The results indicated that the tribo-film played an important role in wear resistance resulting in a variation of AWSs when the dispersant and particles were added at 100 °C.

3.3. Surface analysis

Figure 4 shows the morphologies of the wear zones of the rotational and stationary steel specimens lubricated with pure LP and LP with 0.03 wt% RHC particles and 2 wt% T154A. Many pits and furrows appeared on the surface of the rotational steel ball lubricated with pure LP at 25 °C, denoted by the red rectangle. The corresponding surface roughness was 0.50 μm . A smooth surface was obtained when the temperature increased to 100 °C, and the pits and furrows almost disappeared. Moreover, the AWS was evidently decreased compared with that of LP at 25 °C. The surface roughness of the rotational ball decreased to 0.34 μm by some 32%. Furrows were also evidently observed on the surface of the rotational ball when only 2 wt% the T154A dispersant was added to the LP at 25 °C. The surface roughness was 0.48 μm . At 100 °C, the furrows became indistinct and AWS decreased compared with that of 25 °C. The surface roughness of the rotational ball showed a 27% decrease to 0.35 μm . Adding 2 wt% T154A and 0.03wt% RHC to LP at 25 °C, furrows were observed, as well as evidence of a tribo-film, as shown in the high-magnification SEM images, and the corresponding zone marked by the red

rectangle. The surface roughness was 0.45 μm . The morphology of the stationary steel ball also provides evidence (denoted by the blue rectangle in **Figure 4**) of the formation of the tribofilm within the wear zone lubricated with LP containing 0.03 wt% RHC particles and 2 wt% T154A. At 100 °C, the furrows were uniformly distributed. Notably, the surface roughness decreased to 0.27 by 33.4% compared with that at 25 °C, which indicated that the RHC particles enhance the wear resistance property of LP containing 2 wt% T154A at 100 °C.

Figure 5 shows the kinds and elemental composition of the worn traces lubricated with different oil samples at 25 and 100 °C. The elements C, O, Fe, and Cr were detected on the worn trace lubricated with LP at 25 °C, and the element Al was discounted as it was ascribed to the aluminum-based sample table to fix the rotational steel ball. The elements C, O, Fe, and Cr were also detected on the worn trace lubricated with pure LP at 100 °C. Notably, the O content of the worn trace lubricated with LP at 100 °C was lower than at 25 °C. The variation of the type and contents of the elements was relatively small when 2 wt% T154A was added to LP. The Si content was checked when adding the RHC particles to LP containing 2 wt% T154A. The inset SEM image proves that the RHC particle is involved in the formation of the tribofilm, denoted by the red rectangle. The C content was also evidently increased compared with those of pure LP or LP containing 2 wt% T154A, providing sufficient evidence of the involvement of RHC particles in the formation of the tribofilm. When the test temperature was increased to 100 °C, Si was also observed. These phenomena can be used for preliminary verification of the variations of the friction coefficients, and AWSDs decreased at 100 °C.

3.4. Friction mechanisms analysis

RHC particles have Si, C, and O elements, and the average particle size was approximately

78 μm [14]. Sheet-shaped particle will have been critical to the formation of a boundary lubrication film. The elemental chemical valences of worn traces lubricated with different oil samples were investigated, as shown in **Figures 6, 7, 8, and 9**. The peak at 284.5 eV was attributed to C–C or C–H. **Figure 6** shows the carbon chemical valence of worn traces lubricated with different oil samples at 25 and 100 °C. Only one peak was detected at 284.5 eV, which can be attributed to C–C or C–H. **Figure 7** shows the variations of the oxygen element chemical valence of worn traces lubricated with different oil samples at 25 and 100 °C. In general, the peak at 529–530 eV was attributed to metal oxides and the peak at 531.4 eV was attributed to hydroxides (including –OH). Moreover, the peaks at 532.4 and 103.2 eV can be attributed to silicones, as shown in **Figure 9(b)**, indicating that the boundary lubrication film also contained silicones. **Figure 8** shows the variations of the iron element chemical valences on the worn traces. The peak at 709–711.5 eV can be attributed to FeO, Fe₂O₃, or Fe₃O₄. FeO, Fe₂O₃, and Fe₃O₄ possibly formed on the worn traces, as shown in **Figures 8(a) and 8(b)**. However, the peak of Fe was relatively weak, so it was difficult to fully to determine whether iron oxides were presented on the worn surface of worn traces lubricated with LP containing 0.03 wt% RHC at 100 °C. This phenomenon can be ascribed to low levels of elemental iron resulting from the friction-induced formation of a boundary lubrication film containing RHC particles, such that the peak became weak. **Figure 9** provides further evidence that the RHC particles were involved in the formation of the lubrication film. The peak at 103.2 eV can be attributed to silicones, derived from the RHC particles added to LP [19–21].

Raman spectroscopy was conducted to verify the formation of the boundary lubrication film on the worn traces, and the results are shown in **Figure 10**. Generally, the range of the peak

between 214–670 cm^{-1} for Fe can be ascribed to iron oxides, such as FeO, Fe₂O₃, or Fe₃O₄ [22]. These peaks were all detected when RHC was added to LP containing 2 wt% T154A at both 25 and 100 °C. Moreover, the D and G peaks of carbon that can be attributed to the RHC particles were all detected, indicating that the RHC particles were involved in the formation of the boundary lubrication film [23].

The boundary lubrication film composed of RHC particles was assessed to verify the variations of the friction coefficients and AWSDs of worn traces lubricated with different oil samples at 25, 75, and 100 °C. The formation of a local tribofilm including RHC particles at 25 °C, as shown in magnified SEM image in Figure 5, resulted in a small decrease of friction coefficient. A similar film was detected at the high temperatures (75 or 100 °C), moreover, but under these conditions the RHC particles restore the integrity of the surface within the worn zone, resulting in a lower surface roughness and friction coefficient [17]. In summary, high oil temperatures (75 and 100 °C) catalyze improved wear resistance and friction reduction properties of LP containing 2 wt% T154A and different contents of RHC particles compared with that of pure LP at 25 °C .

4. Conclusions

In this study, the effect of RHC particles on the lubrication performance of LP containing 2 wt% T154A was investigated using a four-ball tribometer at 25, 75, and 100 °C. A series of system tribological tests was conducted to determine the friction and wear mechanisms of RHC particles. The following conclusions have been drawn:

- 1) The wear resistance and friction reduction properties of LP can be evidently modified when 0.01, 0.03, and 0.05 wt% RHC particles were added at a test temperature of 75 or 100 °C.

- 2) The T154A and RHC particles act synergistically by enhancing the antiwear property of LP when 0.03% RHC particle and 2 wt% T154A were added. The AWS D decreased from 0.60 mm to 0.37 mm by 60%.
- 3) The friction and wear mechanisms of RHC particles at 75 or 100 °C were ascribed to the formation of boundary lubrication film containing both carbon and silicones.

These results indicate that the RHC particles can become a potential functional additive in lubricating oils.

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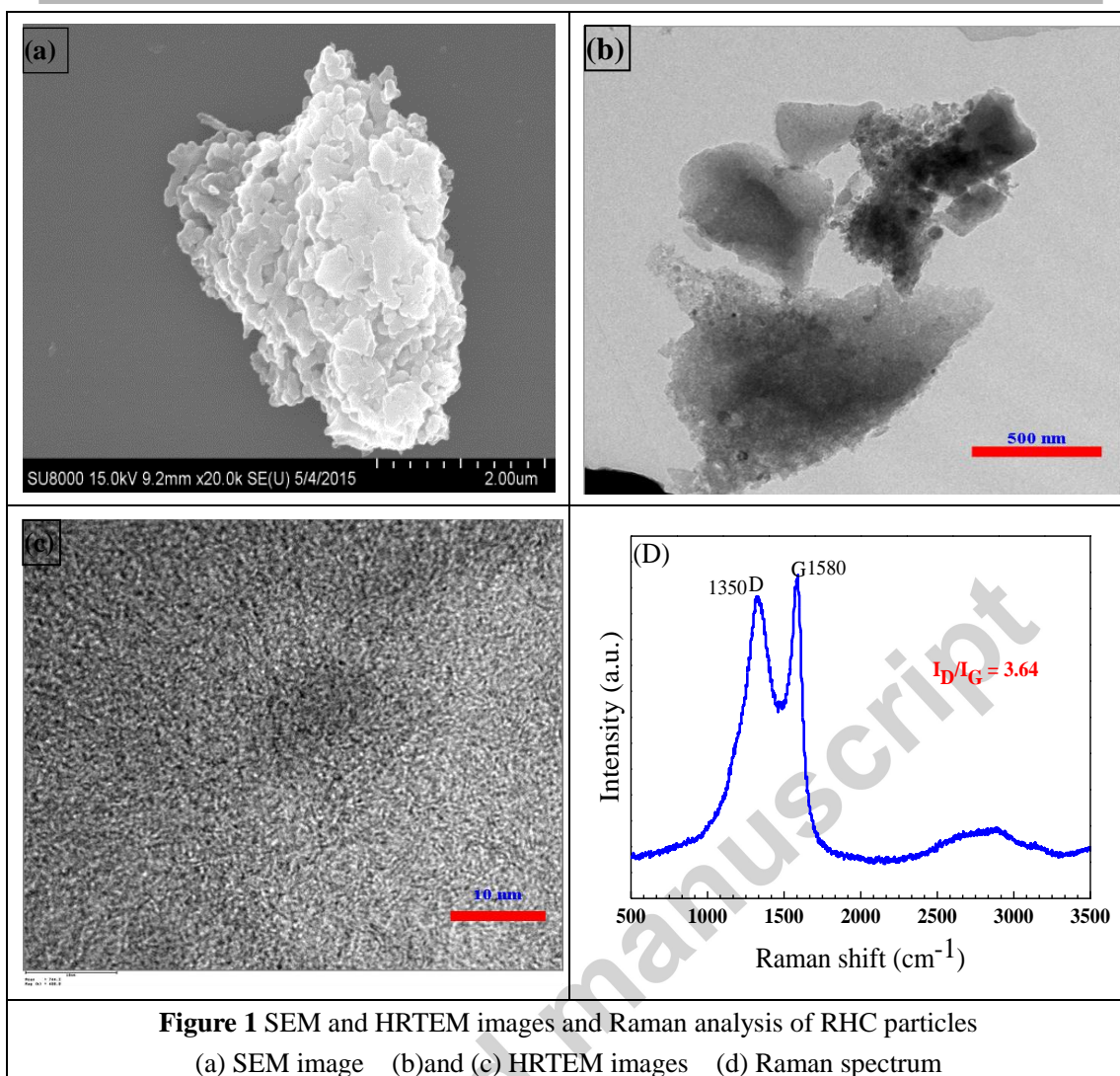
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Highlights

- The tribological behavior of RHC particles as a functional additive in LP was investigated at different temperature.
- The introduction of RHC particles into LP can obviously enhance lubrication property of LP containing 2 wt% T154A at 75 and 100 °C.
- The friction and wear mechanisms of RHC particles were ascribed to high temperature, which ensures the involvement of RHC particles in the formation of boundary lubrication film.



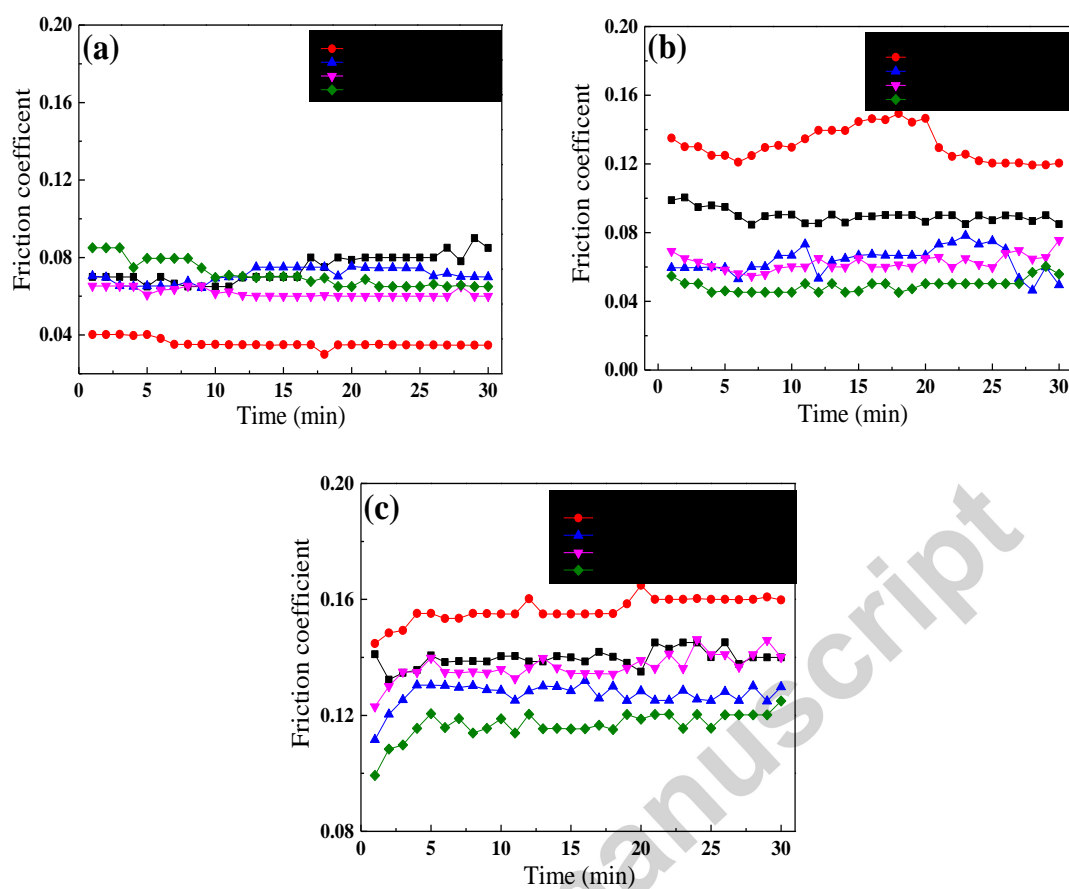


Figure 2 Variation of friction coefficient lubricated with the different contents of RHC particles in LP including 2 wt% T154A at 200 N and 1450 rpm for 30 min
(a) 25 °C; (b) 75 °C; (c) 100 °C

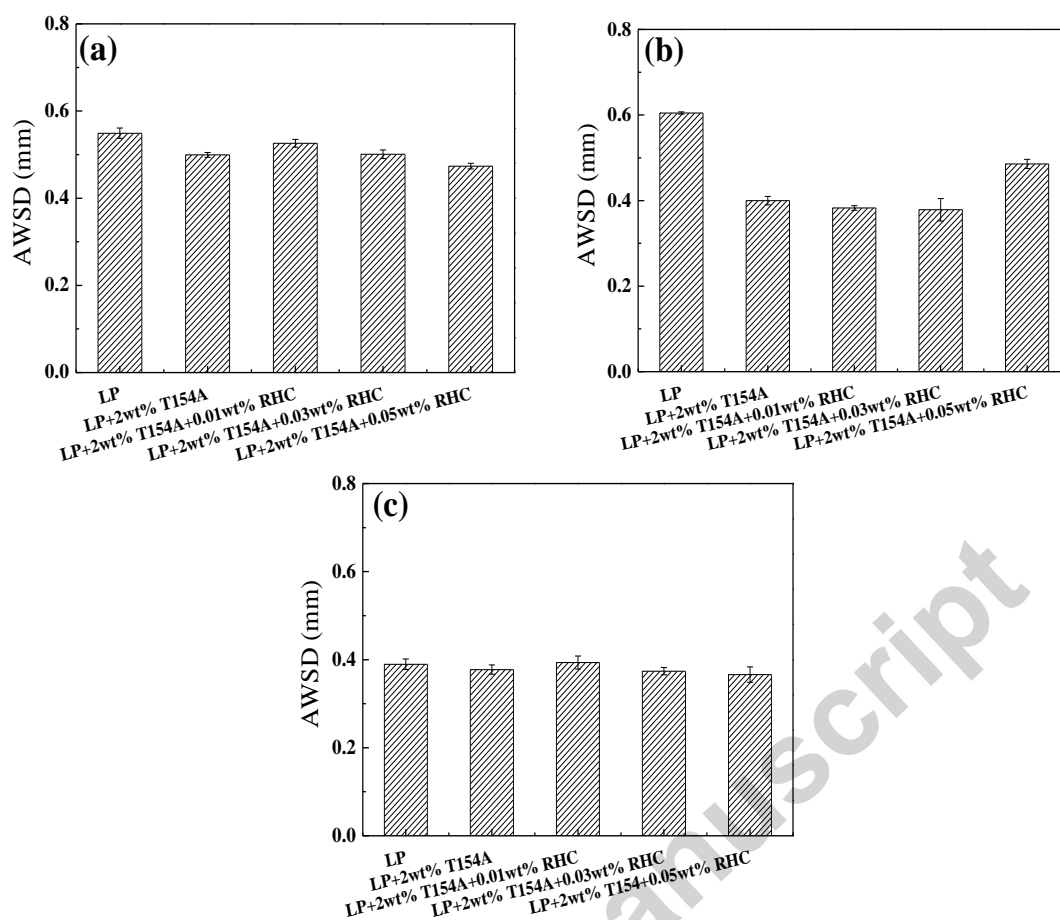
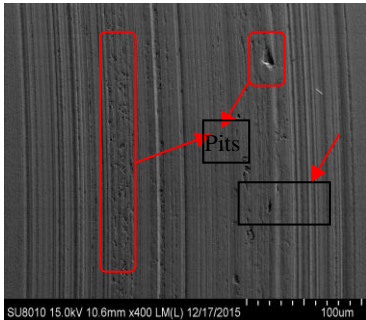
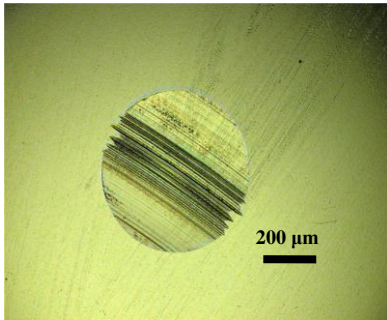
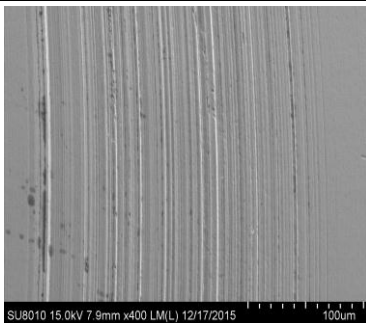
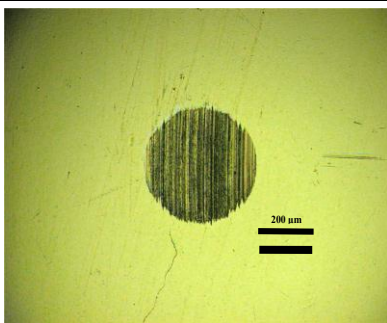
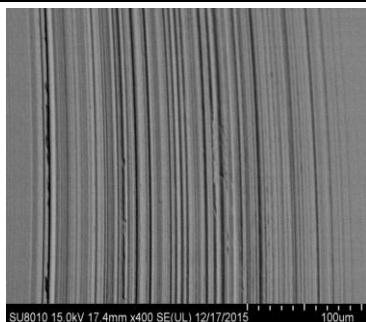
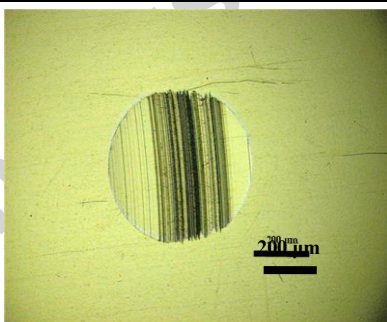
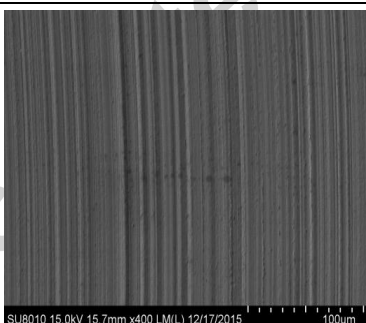
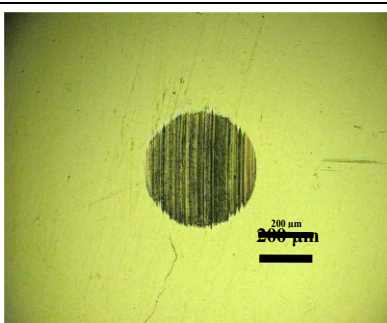
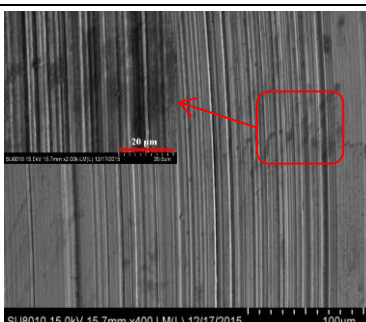
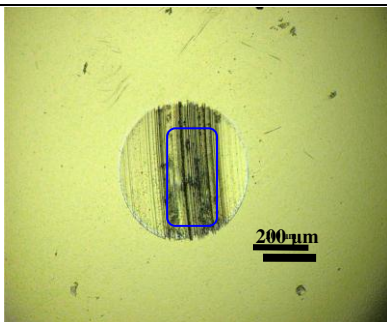
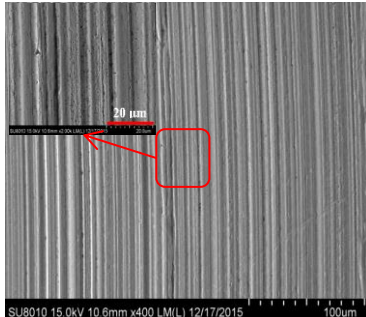
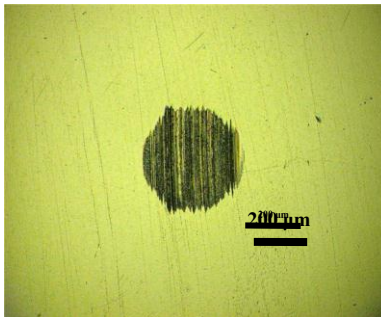
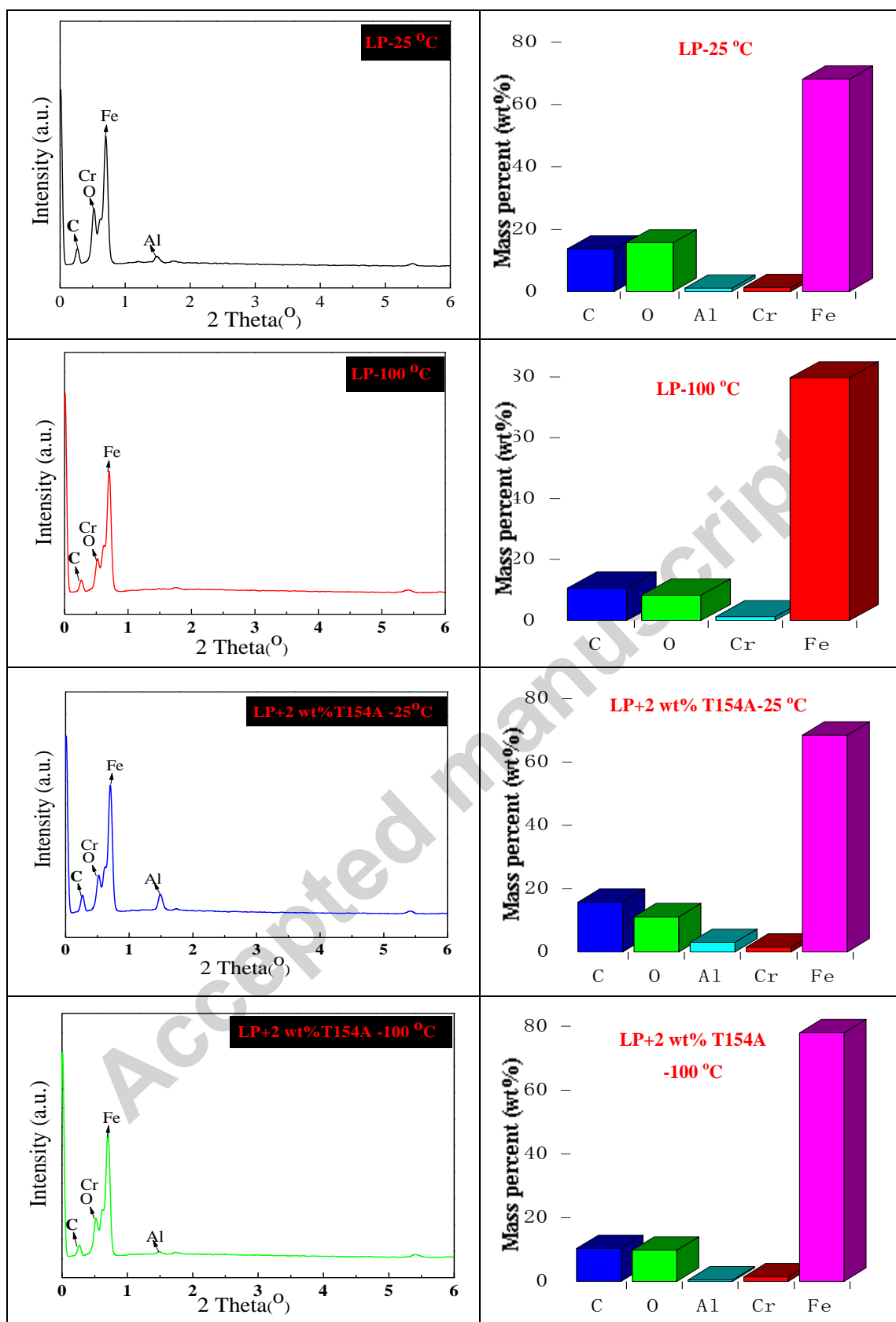


Figure 3 Variation of AWSDs lubricated with the different contents of RHC particles in LP including 2 wt% T154 at 200 N and 1450 rpm for 30 min
(a) 25 °C; (b) 75 °C; (c) 100 °C

Items	Rotation ball	Stationary ball	Ra (μm)
LP-25 °C			0.50
LP-100 °C			0.34
LP+2 wt% T154A-25 °C			0.48
LP+2 wt% T154A-100 °C			0.35
LP+2 wt% T154A+0.03 wt% RHC-25 °C			0.45

<p>LP+2 wt% T154A+0.03 wt% RHC-100 °C</p>			<p>0.27</p>
<p>Figure 4 SEM and optical images of wear zones lubricated with LP including 0.03 wt% RHC particles and 2 wt% T154A at 200 N and 1450 rpm and 25 °C or 100 °C for 30 min</p>			

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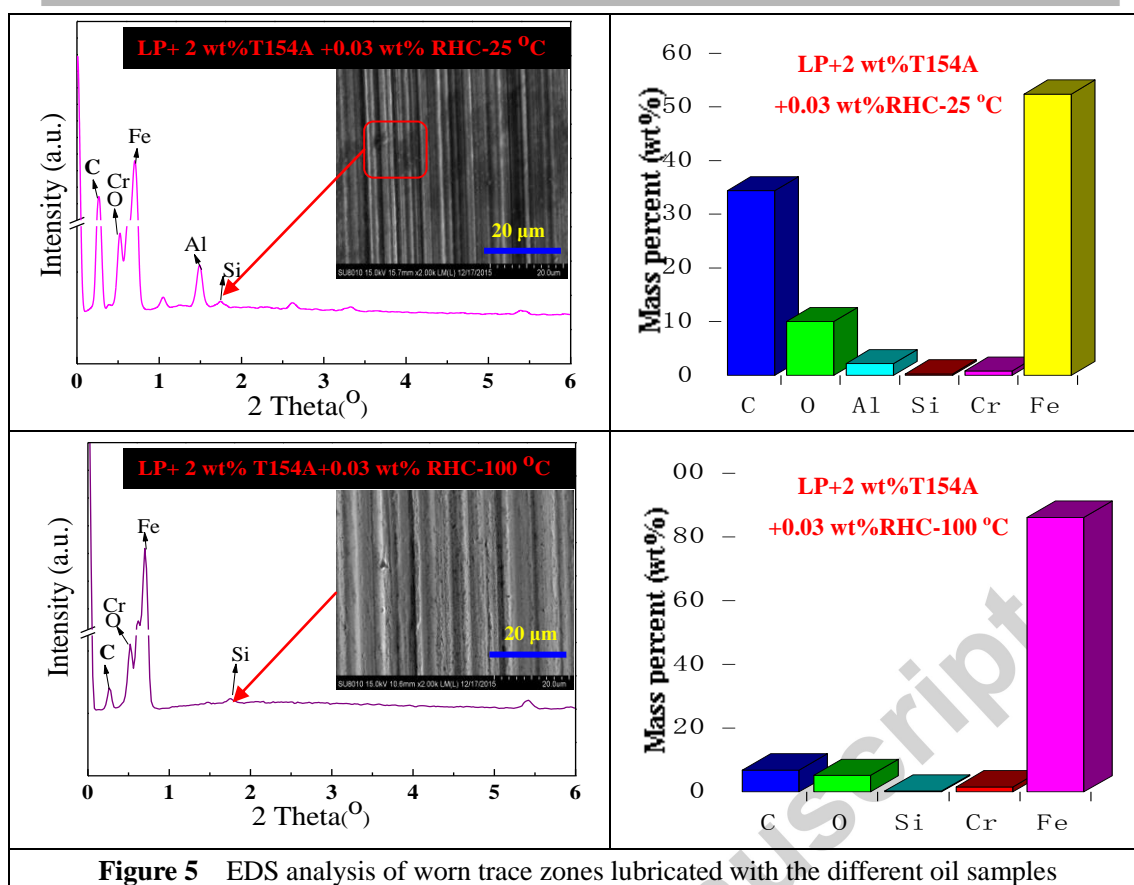


Figure 5 EDS analysis of worn trace zones lubricated with the different oil samples

