

Supplementary Material

Article

Impact of Fuel Contents on Tribological Performance of PAO Base Oil and ZDDP

Yan Zhou ^{1,*}, Weimin Li ^{1,2}, Benjamin C. Stump ¹, Raynella M. Connatser ³, Sladjan Lazarevic ¹ and Jun Qu ^{1,*}

¹ Materials Science and Technology Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, USA; liwm@licp.cas.cn (W.L.); stumpbc@ornl.gov (B.C.S.); laz@hawaii.edu (S.L.)

² State Key Laboratory of Solid Lubrication, Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 73000, China

³ Energy and Transportation Science Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, USA; connatserm@ornl.gov

* Correspondence: zhouyansdu@gmail.com (Y.Z.); qujn@ornl.gov (J.Q.)

Table S1. Comparison of wear rates of cast iron flats (10^{-7} mm³/(N·m)).

	Test-1	Test-2	Test-3
PAO	165*	2.22	3.16
PAO-3%Fuel	1.88	2.01	4.75
PAO-6%Fuel	6.07	2.49	
PAO-20%Fuel	8.84	8.86	7.51
PAO-1%H ₂ O	1.58	3.71	
PAO-ZDDP	2.68	1.83	
PAO-ZDDP-1%H ₂ O	2.74	2.85	
PAO-ZDDP-3%Fuel	3.98	2.87	

* scuffed test.



Figure S1. Emulsion of 1% water in PAO after 15 min sonication (0 h), and after 1 h, 2 h, and 24 h.

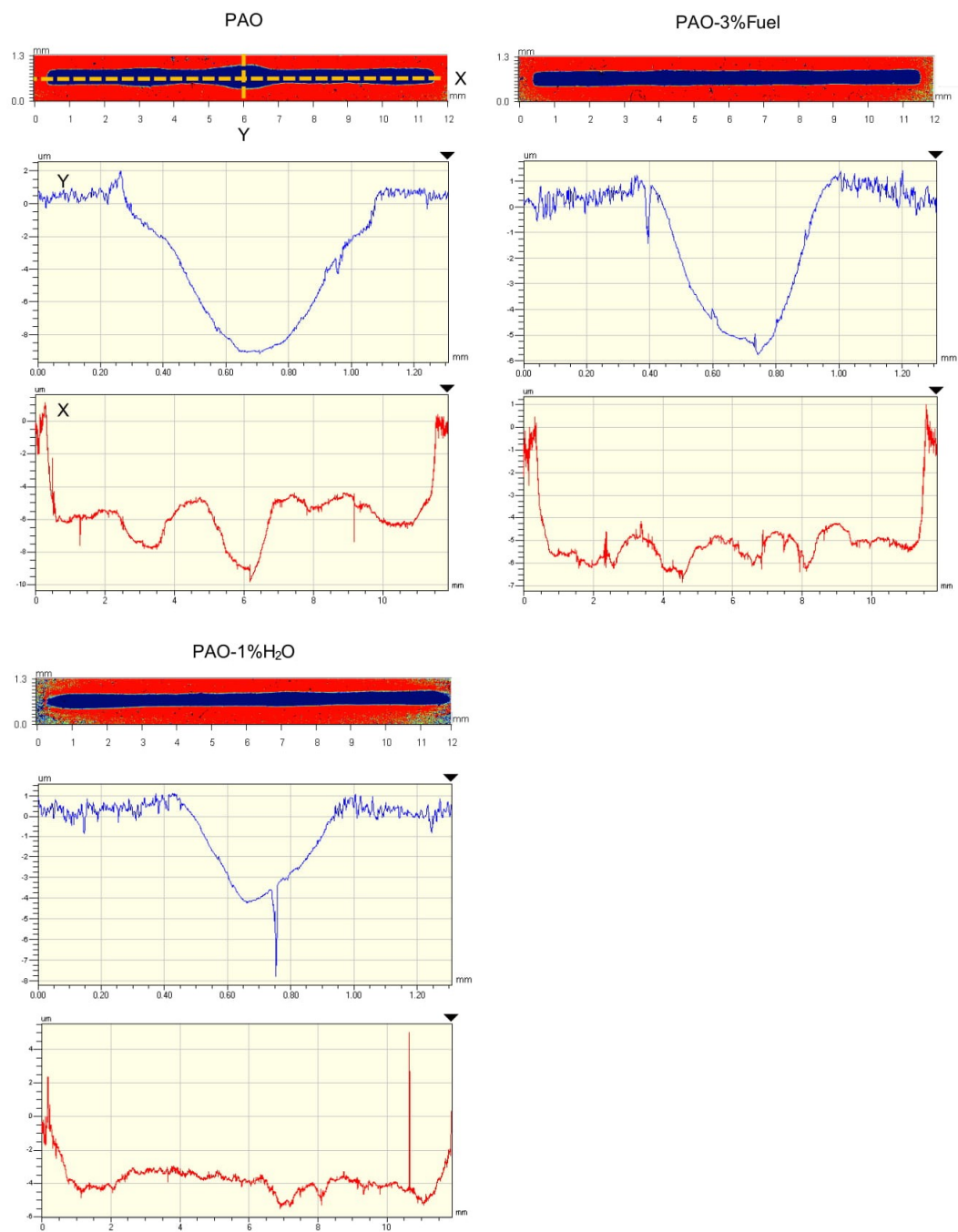


Figure S2. Wear track morphology and cross-sectional 2D profiles of PAO, PAO-3%Fuel, and PAO-1%H₂O.

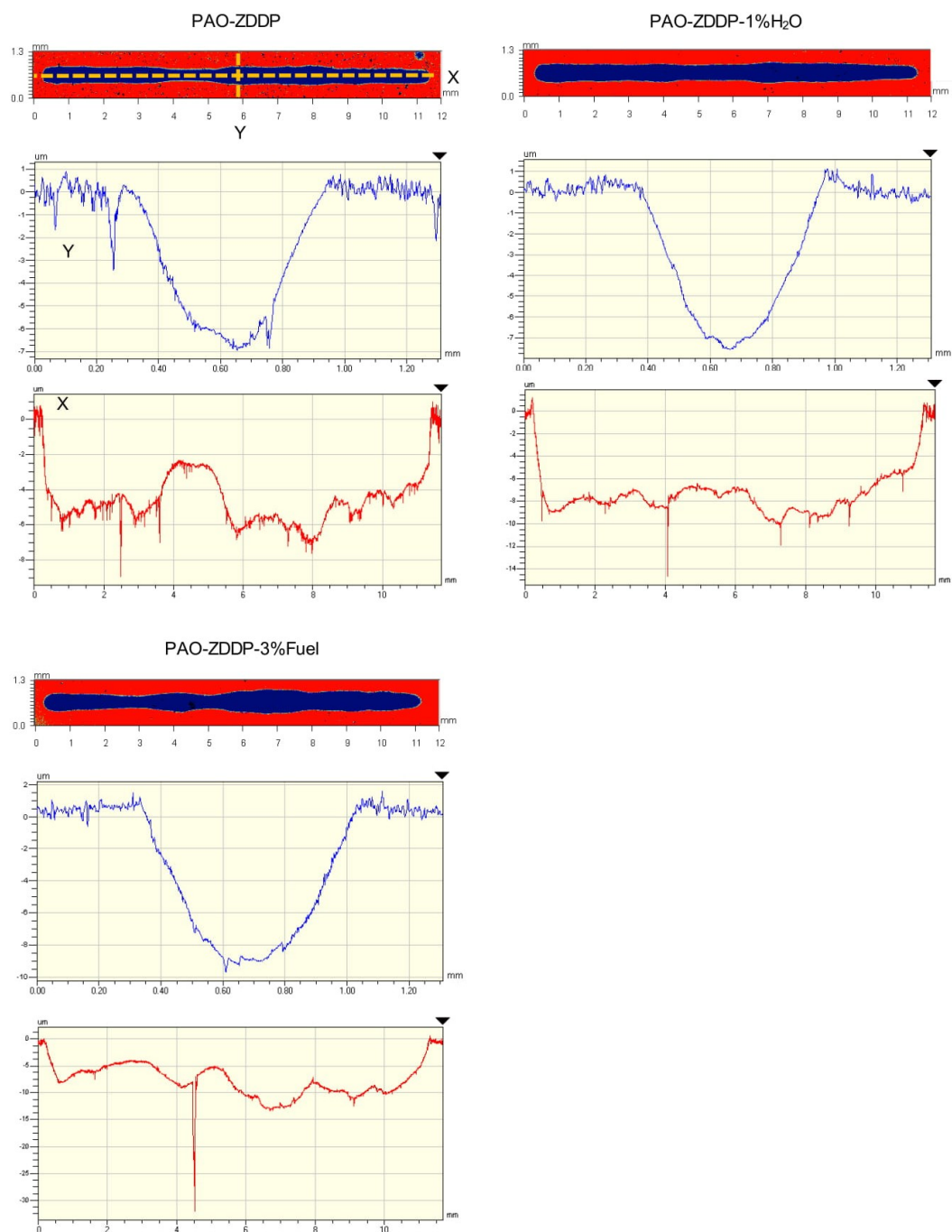


Figure S3. Wear track morphology and cross-sectional 2D profiles of PAO-ZDDP, PAO-ZDDP-1% H_2O , and PAO-ZDDP-3%Fuel.