

Impact Study of Fuel Additives in Piston Ring Cylinder Liner Contact

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1. Introduction

Transportation in Europe today mainly relies on oil which accounts for 30% energy consumption, and represents more than 20% of total emissions of greenhouse gases. Therefore, it is necessary to use environmentally friendly fuels.

The development of new biofuels and energy diversification would decrease the emissions of greenhouse gases due to their reduced environmental impact [1, 2, 3]. In addition, frictions inside Diesel engines are responsible for the energy losses as high as 20% of total energy consumption. Most of these losses are due to the contacts in the Cylinder-on-Liner part [4].

2. New biofuel for low friction

A solution to improve the performances of the fuels is the use of "green" organic additives. In the literature, fatty acids can improve the friction reduction in various lubricant matrices and lubrication regimes. These additives show very interesting friction reduction properties in fuels and biofuels for steel/steel contacts (Figure 1).

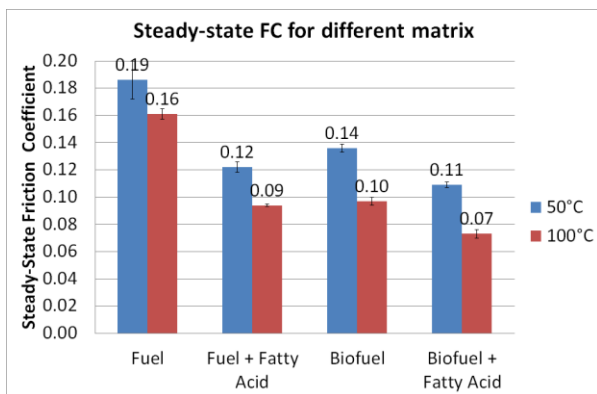


Figure 1 Variation of steady-state FC for different fuel matrices using a reciprocating linear tribometer at 270Mpa, 70mm/s and employing a right cylinder on flat geometry

3. Surface analysis

In this study, surface analysis techniques, like XPS, have been used to understand the mechanisms of friction reduction occurring in fuel matrix containing fatty acids, but also in order to control the synergistic effects as well as to update future formulations (Figure 2).

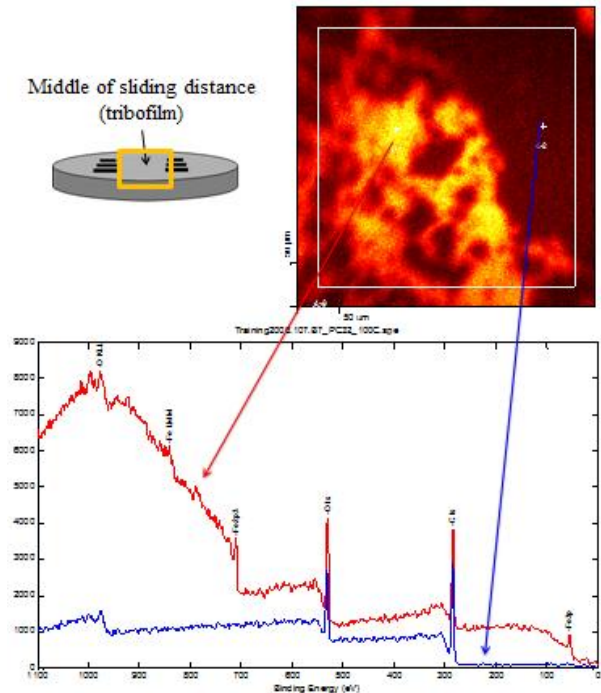


Figure 2 XPS spectra obtained in middle of tribofilm after friction test in fuel matrix with biodiesel + fatty acid at 100 ° C.

4. References

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