

CONTENTS

	PAGE No
List of Abbreviations	I-IV
List of Figures	V-XIII
List of Tables	XIV
Preface	XV-XVII
<hr/>	
Chapter	
<hr/>	
1. Introduction	1-32
<hr/>	
1.1. Tribology	1
1.1.1. Friction	1
1.1.2. Wear	2
1.1.3. Lubrication	3
1.2. Lubricants	6
1.2.1. Liquid Lubricants	6
1.2.2. Semi-solid Lubricants	7
1.2.3. Solid Lubricants	8
1.2.4. Gaseous Lubricants	8
1.3. Lubricant Additives	8
1.3.1. Conventional Additives	9
1.3.2. Nanoadditives	11
1.3.2.1. Nanoparticles	13
1.3.2.2. Quantum Dots and their Functionalization	16
1.3.2.3. Nanosheets	17
1.4. Statement of Problem	29
1.5. Aims and Objectives	30

2. Experimental	33-39
------------------------	--------------

2.1. Instrumentation used for Characterization of the Synthesized Additives	33
2.2. Antiwear Testing	34
2.2.1. Base oil	34
2.2.2. Specification of Steel Ball Bearing	34
2.2.3. Test Methodology	34
2.3. Tribological Parameters	36
2.3.1. Mean wear scar diameter (MWD)	36
2.3.2. Mean wear volume (MWV)	36
2.3.3. Coefficient of Friction (μ)	37
2.3.4. Wear rate	37
2.4. Analysis of Worn Surface	38
2.5. Hamrock-Dowson equation	39

3. Zinc Oxide and Magnesium Doped Zinc Oxide Decorated Nanocomposites of Reduced Graphene Oxide as Friction and Wear Modifiers	41-69
---	--------------

3.1. Materials and Methods	42
3.1.1. Chemicals	42
3.1.2. Synthesis of Additives	43
3.1.2.1. Preparation of GO and rGO	43
3.1.2.2. Preparation of ZnO and Magnesium-Doped ZnO (ZMO) Nanoparticles	43
3.1.2.3. Preparation of Composites of ZnO/ZMO and rGO	44
3.2 Sample Preparation	44

3.3. Results and Discussion	44
3.3.1. Characterization of Additives	44
3.3.2. Dispersion Stability of Nanofluids in Base Oil	51
3.3.3. Tribological Properties	52
3.3.4. Morphological Studies of Worn Surface	62
3.3.5. Characterization of Tribofilm and Tribo-Chemistry	64
3.3.6. Proposed Mechanism of Lubrication	67
3.4. Conclusions	68

4. Superlubricity of nanohybrid of polyaniline functionalized reduced graphene oxide with yttrium and vanadium co-doped zinc oxide nanoparticles **71-100**

4.1. Materials and Methods	74
4.1.1. Chemicals	74
4.1.2. Synthesis of Additives	75
4.1.2.1. Synthesis of Nanoparticles	75
4.1.2.2. Synthesis of PANI-rGO	75
4.1.2.3. Synthesis of Y-V-ZnO/PANI-rGO	76
4.2 Sample Preparation	76
4.3. Results and Discussion	77
4.3.1 Characterization of Additives	77
4.3.2 Dispersion Stability of Nanoadditives	85
4.3.3. Evaluation of Tribological Properties	86
4.3.4. Morphology of the Wear Track	93

4.3.5. Characterization of Tribofilm	96
4.3.6. Mechanism of Tribo-Interaction of Additives	99
4.4. Conclusions	100

5. Synergistic tribo-activity of nanohybrids of zirconia/cerium-doped zirconia nanoparticles with nano lamellar reduced graphene oxide and molybdenum disulfide

101-136

5.1. Materials and Methods	103
5.1.1. Chemical and Reagents	103
5.1.2. Synthesis of Nanoadditives	103
5.1.2.1. Preparation of Zirconia and Cerium-Doped Zirconia Nanoparticles	103
5.1.2.2. Preparation of MoS ₂ Nanosheets	103
5.1.2.3. Preparation of Binary Composites of ZrO ₂ /ZCO-2 with rGO	104
5.1.2.4. Preparation of Ternary Composites of ZrO ₂ /ZCO-2, rGO and MoS ₂	104
5.2. Sample Preparation	105
5.3. Results and Discussion	106
5.3.1. Characterization of Additives	106
5.3.2. Dispersion Stability of Nanoadditives in Base Oil	113
5.3.3. Assessment of Tribological Behaviour	115
5.3.4. Morphological Features of the Worn Surface	124

5.3.5. Characterization of Tribofilm	128
5.3.6. Tribo-Chemistry and Mechanism of Lubrication	132
5.4. Conclusions	134
<hr/>	
6. Amino Borate-Functionalized Reduced Graphene Oxide Further Functionalized with copper Phthalocyanine Nanotubes for Reducing Friction and Wear	137-176
<hr/>	
6.1. Molecular Dynamics Simulation Studies	139
6.1.1. Computational Model Construction	140
6.1.2. MD Simulation Details	145
6.2. Materials and Method	146
6.2.1. Chemicals	146
6.2.2. Synthesis of Nanoadditives	146
6.2.2.1. Preparation of CuPc Nanotubes	146
6.2.2.2. Preparation of Borated Amine functionalized rGO (ADB-rGO)	147
6.2.2.3. Preparation of CuPc-(ADB-rGO)	147
6.3. Sample preparation	148
6.4. Results and Discussion	148
6.4.1. The Outcome of the MD Data and RDF Analysis	148
6.4.2. Characterization of the Synthesized Additives	152
6.4.3. Dispersion Stability of the Blends	161

6.4.4. Evaluation of Tribological Properties	162
6.4.5. Morphology of the Wear Track	168
6.4.6. Characterization of Tribofilm	170
6.4.7. Mechanism of Tribo-Interaction of Additives	173
6.5. Conclusions	175
<hr/>	
Summary	177-183
References	185-214
List of Publications	215-216

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Description	Page No.
1.1	Stribeck curve showing the dependence of the COF on viscosity, speed, and load for a sliding lubricated system.	4
1.2	Different nanosheets	18
1.3	Potential of graphene in various applications	20
1.4	Synthesis of graphite oxide, graphene oxide, and graphene from graphite	21
1.5	Schematic representation for reaction and mechanism of GO reduction by hydrazine	22
2.1	Four ball tester machine	35
3.1	HR-SEM images of (a) rGO, (b) ZMO, and (c) ZMO-rGO with the EDX spectrum	45
3.2	TEM images of (a) rGO, (b) ZnO, (c) ZMO, (d) ZMO-rGO and HR-TEM images of (a ₁) rGO and (d ₁) ZMO-rGO. The inset in (d ₁) provides the SAED pattern of ZMO-rGO	46
3.3	(a) XRD patterns of as-prepared rGO, ZnO, ZMO nanoparticles, and their nanocomposites, ZnO-rGO and ZMO-rGO (b) Raman spectra of rGO, ZnO-rGO, and ZMO-rGO	47
3.4	FT-IR spectra of rGO, ZnO, ZMO, ZnO-rGO, and ZMO-rGO nano additives	48
3.5	UV-visible diffuse reflectance spectra of rGO, ZnO, ZMO, ZnO-rGO, and ZMO-rGO nano additives	49

3.6	Deconvoluted XPS spectra of ZnO-rGO nanomaterial: (a) C 1s core-level spectra, (b) O 1s core-level spectra, (c) Zn 2p core-level spectra and (d) XPS survey spectra	50
3.7	(a) Dispersion stabilities of base oil containing rGO, ZnO, ZMO, ZnO-rGO, and ZMO-rGO studied by UV-vis spectrophotometry (b) Optical photographs of different nano additives dispersed in base oil at different settling times	51
3.8	Variation of mean wear scar diameter for the paraffin oil as a function of additive concentration at 392 N applied load for 60 min duration	53
3.9	Variation in the mean wear scar diameter and coefficient of friction in the presence of nano additives in paraffin oil: load, 392 N; sliding speed, 1200 rpm; temperature, 75 °C; test duration, 60 min; concentration of additives, 0.125% w/v	54
3.10	Variation of the coefficient of friction with sliding time in the presence of different nano additives (0.125% w/v) in paraffin oil: load, 392 N; speed, 1200 rpm; temperature, 75 °C; test duration, 60 min	56
3.11	Variation of mean wear volume with time for paraffin oil containing (0.125% w/v) nano additives at 392N applied load	57
3.12	Determination of running-in wear rate by varying mean wear volume with time (h) for paraffin oil containing (0.125% w/v) nano additives at 392N applied load	58
3.13	Determination of steady-state wear rate by varying mean wear volume with time (h) for paraffin oil containing (0.125% w/v) nano additives at 392N applied load	58
3.14	Variation of mean wear scar diameter with applied load for paraffin oil containing 0.125% w/v of different nano additives for 30 min test duration	59

3.15	Variation of frictional torque as a function of stepwise loading and time for different nano additives: sliding speed, 600 rpm; temperature, 75°C; concentration of additives, 0.125% w/v	61
3.16	SEM micrographs (inset giving a full view of wear scar at 100X, wear scar surface at 2.00 KX magnification) of the worn steel surface lubricated with paraffin oil in the presence and absence of different nano additives (0.125% w/v) for 60 min test duration at 392 N applied load.	63
3.17	2D and 3D AFM images of the worn steel surface lubricated with different additives (0.125% w/v) in paraffin oil for 60 min test duration at 392 N applied load: (a) Paraffin oil, (b) rGO, (c) ZnO, (d) ZMO, (e) ZnO-rGO and (f) ZMO-rGO	64
3.18	EDX spectra of worn surface lubricated with (0.125% w/v) (a) ZnO-rGO (b) ZMO-rGO nano additives and (c) Blank Paraffin oil at 392N applied load	65
3.19	Deconvoluted XPS spectra of the tribofilm formed on the steel surface lubricated with ZMO-rGO nanocomposite under ASTM D4172 test conditions: (a) C 1s spectra, (b) O 1s spectra, (c) Mg 1s spectra, (d) Zn 2p spectra, and (e) Fe 2p spectra	66
4.1	(a) HR-SEM images of (i) rGO, (ii) PANI, (iii) PANI-rGO, (iv) Y-V-ZnO/PANI-rGO and (b) Elemental mapping of Y-V-ZnO/PANI-rGO	78
4.2	TEM images of (a) rGO, (b) PANI, (c) PANI-rGO, (d) ZnO, (e) Y-V-ZnO, and (f) Y-V-ZnO/PANI-rGO	79
4.3	(a) X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of as-prepared nanomaterials, (b) FTIR, and (c) Raman spectra of (i) rGO; (ii) PANI-rGO; and (iii) Y-V-ZnO/PANI-rGO nanoadditives (inset showing spectra of PANI).	80
4.4	(a) XPS survey spectra and deconvoluted XPS images of Y-V-ZnO/PANI-rGO nanomaterial: (b) C 1s, (c) N 1s, (d) O 1s, (e) Y 3d, (f) V 2p, and (g) Zn 2p	83

4.5	(a) Dispersion stabilities of base oil containing rGO, PANI, PANI-rGO, ZnO, Y-ZnO, V-ZnO, Y-V-ZnO, and Y-V-ZnO/ PANI-rGO studied by UV-vis spectrophotometry (b) Optical photographs of (I) plain PO, and PO with dispersed nano additives (II) rGO, (III) PANI, (IV) PANI-rGO, (V) ZnO, (VI) Y-ZnO, (VII) V-ZnO, (VIII) Y-V-ZnO, and (IX) Y-V-ZnO/ PANI-rGO at zero time and after 72 hours	86
4.6	Optimization of the concentration of nano additives in paraffin oil	87
4.7	(a) Variation in tribological parameters in the absence and presence of different nano additives (0.005% w/v) in paraffin oil: load, 392 N; sliding speed, 1200 rpm; temperature, 75 °C; sliding duration, 60 min; concentration of additives, 0.005% w/v. (a) MWD and the average COF (b) COF as a function of sliding time	88
4.8	Variation of MWV with the sliding time for a 1.5 h test duration	90
4.9	Determination of running-in wear rate by varying mean wear volume with time (h) for paraffin oil containing (0.005% w/v) nano additives at 392 N applied load.	90
4.10	Determination of steady-state wear rate by varying mean wear volume with time (h) for paraffin oil containing (0.005% w/v) nano additives at 392 N applied load	91
4.11	Variation of frictional torque as a function of stepwise loading and time for different nano additives: sliding speed, 600 rpm; temperature, 75 °C; concentration of additives, 0.005% w/v	92
4.12	SEM micrographs (inset: full view of the wear scar at 100× and wear scar surface at 2.00K× magnification) of the worn steel surface lubricated with PO with and without different nano additives [0.005% (w/v)] after the antiwear test	94
4.13	Three-dimensional AFM images of the worn steel surface lubricated with different additives [0.05% (w/v)] in PO after the antiwear test: (a) PO; (b)	95

	rGO; (c) PANI; (d) ZnO; (e) PANI-rGO; (f) Y-ZnO; (f) V-ZnO; (g) V-ZnO; (h) Y-V-ZnO; (i) Y-V-ZnO/PANI-rGO	
4.14	EDX spectra of worn surface lubricated with (a) Blank Paraffin oil (PO) and (b) PO blended with 0.005% w/v Y-V-ZnO/PANI-rGO nanohybrid at 392 N applied load	96
4.15	XPS spectra of the worn surface lubricated with the Y-V-ZnO/PANI-rGO nanocomposite: (a) C 1s, (b) N 1s, (c) O 1s, (d) Y 3d, (e) V 2p, (f) Zn 2p and (g) F 2p	97
5.1	Schematic representation for the procedure of synthesis of ternary nanohybrid ZCO-2/rGO/MoS ₂	105
5.2	HR-SEM images of (a) rGO, (b) ZCO-2, (c) ZCO-2/rGO, (d) MoS ₂ and (e) ZCO-rGO/MoS ₂ with its EDX spectrum (e ₁)	107
5.3	EDX elemental mapping of (a) ZCO-2/rGO, and (b) ZCO-2/rGO/MoS ₂ nanomaterials	108
5.4	TEM images of (a) ZrO ₂ , (b) rGO, (c) ZCO-2, (d) MoS ₂ , (e) ZCO-2/rGO, and (f) ZCO-2/rGO/MoS ₂ and HR-TEM images of (b ₁) rGO, (d ₁) MoS ₂ , and (f ₁) ZCO-2/rGO/MoS ₂	109
5.5	(a) XRD patterns of as-prepared nano additives, (b) FTIR, and (c) Raman spectra of ternary composite ZCO-2/rGO/MoS ₂ (inset showing spectra of MoS ₂ /rGO)	111
5.6	(a) Dispersion stabilities of base oil containing rGO, ZrO ₂ , MoS ₂ , ZCO-2, ZrO ₂ /rGO, ZCO-2/rGO, ZrO ₂ /rGO/MoS ₂ , and ZCO-2/rGO/MoS ₂ studied by UV-vis spectrophotometry (inset showing a decrease in absorbance of 320 nm band against time). (b) Optical photographs of (I) plain PO and PO with dispersed nano additives (II) rGO, (III) ZrO ₂ , (IV) MoS ₂ , (V) ZCO-2, (VI) ZrO ₂ /rGO, (VII) ZCO-2/rGO, (VIII) ZrO ₂ /rGO/MoS ₂ , and (IX) ZCO-2/rGO/MoS ₂ at zero time and after 48 hours	114

5.7	Variation of mean wear scar diameter for the paraffin oil as a function of additive concentration at 392 N applied load for 60 min duration	115
5.8	Variation in tribological parameters in the absence and presence of different nano additives (0.125% w/v) in paraffin oil: load, 392 N; sliding speed, 1200 rpm; temperature, 75 °C; sliding duration, 60 min; concentration of additives, 0.125% w/v. (a) mean wear scar diameter and the average coefficient of friction (b) coefficient of friction as a function of sliding time	117
5.9	Variation of mean wear volume with sliding time for paraffin oil without (given in inset) and with 0.125% w/v of different nano additives for 1.5 h test duration	120
5.10	Determination of running-in wear rate by varying mean wear volume with time (h) for paraffin oil containing (0.125% w/v) nano additives at 392 N applied load	121
5.11	Determination of steady-state wear rate by varying mean wear volume with time (h) for paraffin oil containing (0.125% w/v) nano additives at 392 N applied load	121
5.12	Variation of frictional torque as a function of stepwise loading and time for PO in absence and presence of different nano additives: sliding speed, 600 rpm; temperature, 75°C; concentration of additives, 0.125% w/v	123
5.13	SEM micrographs (inset: full view of wear scar at 100X, wear scar surface at 2.00KX magnification) of the worn steel surface lubricated with paraffin oil with and without different nano additives (0.125% w/v) for 60 min test duration at 392 N applied load	125
5.14	3D AFM images of the worn steel surface lubricated with blank paraffin oil (PO) and blends of PO with 0.125% w/v nano additives at 392 N applied load	127

5.15	Elemental mapping of worn surface lubricated with a blend of ZCO-2/rGO/MoS ₂ nanohybrid in paraffin oil at 392 N applied load	128
5.16	EDX spectra of worn surface lubricated with (a) Blank Paraffin oil (PO) and (b) PO blended with 0.125% w/v ZCO-2/rGO/MoS ₂ nanohybrid at 392 N applied load.	129
5.17	XPS spectra of the worn surface lubricated with ZCO-2/rGO/MoS ₂ nanocomposite: (a) C 1s, (b) O 1s, (c) Zr 3d, (d) Ce 3d, (e) Mo 3d, (f) S 2p and (g) Fe 2p spectra.	130
6.1	(a) Empty slab model (b) initial model of the full system with 1Pc and 20 PO molecules on the Fe surface, (c) initial model of the full system with 1 CuPc and 20 PO molecules on top of the Fe slab	141
6.2	(a and b) Snapshots of different conformations of the adsorbate Pc on the Fe(110) surface. (c and d) Snapshots of different configurations of the adsorbate CuPc on the Fe(110) surface. These pictures do not show the PO molecules. Colors representative of different atoms in these pictures are as follows: black, carbon; green, hydrogen; brown, iron; blue, nitrogen; red, copper	149
6.3	(a) Atom type representation in Pc compound and (b) Atom type representation in CuPc compound	151
6.4.	Radial distribution functions [g(r)] of the interactions between different atoms of (a) Pc and (b) CuPc molecule with the nearest Fe atom in the slab	152
6.5	HR-SEM images of (a) GO, (b) ADB-rGO, (c) CuPc NTs, and (d) CuPc-(ADB-rGO) and EDX spectra of (b ₁) ADB-rGO and (d ₁) CuPc-(ADB-rGO).	153
6.6	TEM images of (a) GO, (b) ADB-rGO, (c) CuPc NTs, and (d) CuPc-(ADB-rGO) and HR-TEM images of (a ₁) GO and (b ₁) ADB-rGO	154
6.7	XRD images of (a) GO, (b) ADB-rGO, (c) CuPc nanotube and (d) CuPc-(ADB-rGO)	155

6.8	FTIR spectra of the synthesized nano additives	156
6.9	(a) UV-vis and (b) Raman spectra of synthesized nanomaterial	157
6.10	XPS spectra of the CuPc-(ADB-rGO) nanomaterial: (a) XPS survey spectra (b) C 1s, (c) N 1s, (d) B 1s, (e) O 1s, and (f) Cu 2p spectra	160
6.11	(a) Dispersion stability of base oil containing GO, ADB-rGO, Pc, CuPc, and CuPc-(ADB-rGO) studied by UV-vis spectrophotometry [inset showing a decrease in absorbance of CuPc-(ADB-rGO) against time]. (b) Optical photographs of plain PO and PO with different dispersed nano additives at zero time and after 48 hours	161
6.12	(a) Optimization of concentration of different additives and Variation of tribological parameters of paraffin oil with and without optimized concentration (0.05% w/v) of different additives under ASTM D4172 conditions (b) mean wear scar diameter (c) coefficient of friction as a function of sliding time (d) mean wear volume with sliding time for 1.5 h test duration	164
6.13	Determination of running-in wear rate by varying mean wear volume with time (h) for paraffin oil containing (0.05% w/v) nano additives at 392 N applied load	165
6.14	Determination of steady-state wear rate by varying mean wear volume with time (h) for paraffin oil containing (0.05% w/v) nano additives at 392 N applied load	166
6.15	Variation of frictional torque as a function of stepwise loading and time for PO in absence and presence of different additives: sliding speed, 600 rpm; temperature, 75 °C; concentration of additives, 0.05% w/v	168
6.16	SEM micrographs (inset: full view of wear scar at 100X, wear scar surface at 2.00KX magnification) of the worn steel surface lubricated with paraffin oil with and without different nano additives (0.05% w/v) after the antiwear test	169

6.17	Three-dimensional (3D) AFM images of the worn steel surface lubricated with different additives (0.05% w/v) in paraffin oil after antiwear test: (a) PO, (b) GO, (c) ADB-rGO, (d) Pc, (e) CuPc NTs, and (f) CuPc-(ADB-rGO)	170
6.18	EDX spectra of worn surface lubricated with (a) Blank PO and (b) 0.05% w/v of CuPc-(ADB-rGO) after ASTM D4172 test	171
6.19	XPS spectra of the worn surface lubricated with CuPc-(ADB-rGO) nanomaterial: (a) C 1s, (b) N 1s, (c) B 1s, (d) O 1s, (e) Cu 2p, and (f) Fe 2p spectra	173

LIST OF TABLES

Table no	Description	Page no
3.1	Wear-rate for paraffin oil in the presence and absence of nano additives for 60 min test duration at 392 N applied load	59
4.1	Wear-rate for paraffin oil (PO) in the presence and absence of nano additives for 60 min test duration at 392 N applied load	91
5.1	Wear-rate for paraffin oil (PO) in the presence and absence of nano additives for 60 min test duration at 392 N applied load	122
6.1	Detailed PCFF potential parameters for the different pairwise interactions possible between the Fe surface and different atom types in PO, Pc, and CuPc adsorbate molecules	142
6.2	Wear-rate for paraffin oil (PO) in the presence and absence of different additives	167