Fullerene-Like Inorganic Nanoparticles (IF WS2) - Novel Grease EP Additive

Author: George Diloyan Co-Authors: Nanotech Industrial Solutions - USA



Dr. George Diloyan has joined NIS in 2012 after receiving his PhD in Mechanical Engineering from Temple University with a focus on nano technology, electrochemistry and hydrogen fuel cell technology. He has extensive experience with applications of nano materials to solve hardcore industrial problems, knowledge of nano particles agglomeration and degradation mechanisms, with microscopy and spectroscopy analysis, research and development. Dr. Diloyan also holds two MS degrees in Computer Science and Thermodynamics from National Technical University in Donetsk, Ukraine. george@nisusacorp.com

Synopsis

Tungsten disulfide (WS2) along with molybdenum disulfide (MoS2 – moly) have been known as a lubricious particles for many decades. These particles, in its conventional form, have platelet morphology (with irregular geometries) and lamellar type of structure.

Novel fullerene-like inorganic nanoparticles of tungsten disulfide (IF WS2), due to controlled geometry, size and unique morphology, outperform platelet type particles in any application. Introduction of IF WS2 nanoparticles to grease reduces COF and wear up to 2.5 times and increases EP properties of grease up to 3 times. The mechanisms of friction and wear reduction are described below:

- 1. Spherical nanoparticle with a hollow core have high impact strength: up to 35 GPa (5076 ksi) and act as a damper at applications with high loads and impact
- 2. Nano sized particles smooth a surface, covering roughness irregularities and asperities
- 3. The spherical geometry allows nanoparticles to play a role of a nano ball bearings, creating a roller friction
- 4. The spherical geometry has no dangling bonds and is chemically inert
- 5. Multi-layer onion-like structures of IF WS2 nanoparticles start exfoliating under high pressures and create thin protective film on the friction surface.