Impact Factor:

	ISRA (India) = 1.344	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
4.0.00	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	РИНЦ (Russia) = 0.234	PIF (India)	= 1.940
tor:	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	$\mathbf{ESJI} (\mathrm{KZ}) = 1.042$	IBI (India)	= 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031		

	SOI: <u>1.1</u>	/TAS	DOI: <u>10.15863/TAS</u>	
International Scientific Journal				
Theoretical & Applied Science				
p-ISSN: 2308-	4944 (print)	e-ISS	SN: 2409-0085 (online)	
Year: 2016	Issue: 5	Volum	e: 37	

Published: 30.05.2016 <u>http://T-Science.org</u>

SECTION 9. Chemistry and chemical technology.

Khadija Nizami qizi Mammadyarova

Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Academician A.M.Guliyev Institute of Chemistry of Chemistry of Additives, scientific collaborator <u>xedice.memmedyarova@mail.ru</u>

Ali Kazim oglu Kazimzadeh

Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Academician A.M.Guliyev Institute of Chemistry of Additives, doctor of chemical Sciences, professor aki05@mail.ru

Elmira Ali gizi Nagiyeva

Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Academician A.M.Guliyev Institute of Chemistry of Additives, doctor of technical Scienes, associate professor Nagiyeva1946@mail.ru

Ali Ashraf oglu Gadirov

Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Academician A.M.Guliyev Institute of Chemistry of Chemistry of Additives, PhD in Chemistry, associate professor gadirov58@mail.ru

Sakhila Ikram gizi Nasirova

Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Academician A.M.Guliyev Institute of Chemistry of Additives, engineer aki05@mail.ru

MODIFIED MULTIFUNCTIONAL ALKYLPHENOLATE ADDITIVES TO MOTOR OILS

Abstract: The results of research by synthesis of the new $UX\Pi$ -144 and $UX\Pi$ -154 sulphuric alkylphenolate additives are given on this article. $UX\Pi$ -144 additive consists of calcium salt of condensation product with alkylphenol, formaldehyde and sodium sulfide and $UX\Pi$ -154 is its carbonated variant. Offered additives is obtained by simplified technology and with energy saving. High exploitation gualities of additives $UX\Pi$ -144 and $UX\Pi$ -154 allow to use its for developing modern motor oils.

Key words: additive, alkylphenol, formaldehyde, sodium sulfide, motor oil. Language: English

Citation: Mammadyarova KN, Kazimzadeh AK, Nagiyeva EA, Gadirov AA, Nasirova SI (2016) MODIFIED MULTIFUNCTIONAL ALKYLPHENOLATE ADDITIVES TO MOTOR OILS. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 05 (37): 29-31.

Soi: http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-05-37-6 Doi: crossed http://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2016.05.37.6

In worldwide practice the sulfur-bearing alkylphenol additives for motor oils are widespread. ВНИИНП-714, ОЛОА-218А, АМОКО-9230 and others are those type of additives [5-7].

Currently in creating high-performance lubricating oils the organic sulfur compounds received widespread occurance[1-4]

Upon receipt of these additives the sulfiding stage is carried out using elemental sulfur at 170-190°C and with hydrogen sulfide discharge.

We have proposed a method of producing sulfur-containing alkylphenol additives where the sulfiding stage is carried out using sodium sulfide [8].

The process of obtaining an additive differs by energy saving, and environmentally-friendly technology (sulfiding is carried out without releasing of hydrogen sulfide at a temperature of 95-98°C).

Obtained additive AKI-144 is the calcium salt of di (alkylxibenzyl) sulfide.

The main stages of additive synthesis are:



Impact Factor:

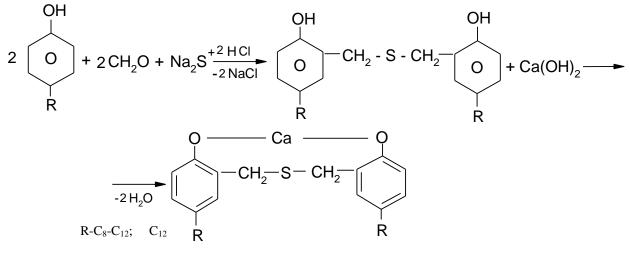
ISRA (India)	= 1.344	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	РИНЦ (Russia)	= 0.234	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 1.042	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 2.031		

– condensing of alkyl phenol with formaldehyde and sodium sulfide;

neutralizing the condensation product of the calcium hydroxide;

- drying and centrifuging (separation of solids) of neutralization products.

Project scheme of the reaction:



The optimal conditions for producing AKI-144 additive were found and their physico-chemical and functional properties were studied. Physico-chemical and functional properties of AKI-144 additives samples in comparison with ILIVATUM-339 (barium sulfide alkylphenolate) additive are listed on table 1.

As it is shown in tab.1 AKI-144 additive is superior to ЦИАТИМ-339 additive by anti-corrosive, anti- oxidative and purifying properties.

The presence in the additive of the benzyl groups instead of phenyl apparently imparts higher performance characteristics than LIUATUM-339 additive.

One of the ways to improve the operating abilities of additives is to increase the alkalinity[9].

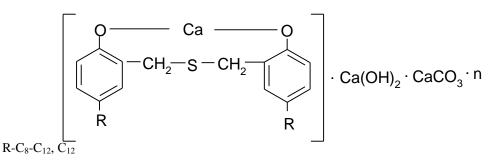
The second additive AKI-154 as an overbased option for AKI-144 additive has been obtained[10].

Base number is one of the most important indicators of neutralizing abilities of oils as well as certain detergents which in turn leads to increased corrosion, antioxidant, neutralizing and detergency additives.

Carbonation conditions of AKI-154 additive:

calcium hydroxide 40% (on alkylphenol), carbonation temperature 85°C, time of carbon dioxide supply is 4,5 hours.

5% glycerol was used as a promoter. Suggested reaction scheme:



Physico-chemical and functional properties of the additive AKI-154 and the test results of compared commodity additives ВНИИНП-714 and ОЛОА-218A are also listed in a table.

The tests were conducted according to the following standard methods:

- anticorrosion properties (ΓΟCT 20502-75);

– stability of the induction period of sedimentation (ΓΟCT 11063-77);

- cleaning properties of PZV (ΓΟCT 5226-2013).

Studies have shown that the AKI-154 additive by detergent-dispersant, anti-oxidation, anticorrosion properties are superior to AKI-144 additive, by anticorrosion properties to BHИИНП-714 and OJIOA-218A, and by detergent-dispersant and antioxidant properties equivalent to foreign analogues.

Thus, superior performance additives allow to use them for the development of advanced engine oils.



	ISRA (India) = 1.344	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
Impost Fostory	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	РИНЦ (Russia) = 0.234	PIF (India) = 1.940
Impact Factor:	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) $= 1.042$	IBI (India) = 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031	

Table 1

Physico-chemical and functional properties of additives.

				ive		
Nº	Additives	Alkaline number, mgKON/g	Ash sulfonate, %	Corrosivity on the plates of lead, g/m ²	Induction Precipitation period of education stability, 30h. sediment, %	Cleaning properties PZV, score
1.	AKI-144	70.1	6.95	4.8	1.0	0.5-1.0
2.	AKİ-144	78.4	7.8	1.8	0.8	0.5-1.0
3.	ЦИАТИМ-339	42.0	10.3	30.4	5.2	1.0-1.5
4.	AKI-154	150.1	15.2	1.4	abs.	0-0.5
5.	ВНИИНП-714	143.0	15.5	5.2	abs.	0.5
6.	ОЛОА-218А	140.0	17.6	9.6	abs.	0.5

AKİ-144 – \mathbb{N}_{2} 1 obtained on the basis of an alkylphenol, wherein R-C8-C12; AKİ-144 – \mathbb{N}_{2} obtained based on an alkylphenol, where R-C12.

References:

- 1. Kirpichenko TN, Desyatkin AA, Ibrahimov AQ, Gamilov UM (2009) Journal of Applied Chemistry-2009. T-82.-no.1. pp.94-98.
- 2. Ryazancev NK, Borodin YS, Bichkov VZ, et al. (2002) XTTM. –no.5. pp. 21-22.
- 3. (1985) Pat. №219189QDR.1985.
- Mammedbeyli EQ, Djafarov IA, Kochetkov KA, Kazimova TQ, Hasanov XI, Mammadova IM (2011) Oil chemistry-2011.T.51, no.6, pp.477-480.
- Selezneva EA, Levin AY, Monin SV (1999) XTTM – 1999. no.6. – pp.39-43.
- Selezneva EA, Levin AY, Trofimov QL, Ivanova OV, Budanovskaya QA (2009) New overbased alkylphenolate additives to motor oils. XTTM-2009-no.4.pp.10-12.
- 7. Borshevskiy SB, Ivankovskiy VL, Tushin LA, Rojdestvina OV (2007) Chemistry and technology of oil and fuel.-2007.no.6.pp.36-38.
- 8. (2006) Pat.Az. Rep. №20060082
- 9. Lashxi VL, Leymeter T, Shor QI, Falkovich MI (2001) Chemistry and technology of oil and fuel-2001.no.5, pp.49-51.
- 10. (2011) Pat.Az. Rep. №20110024

