University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

2004 EPA STAR Graduate Fellowship Conference

Next Generation Scientists—Next Opportunities

# COMPARISON OF VEGETABLE AND PETROLEUM BASE OILS IN METALWORKING FLUIDS

## Background

 An Introduction to Metalworking Fluids Metalworking Fluids are ubiquitous and necessary. U.S. consumed 2 billion gallons in 2000.

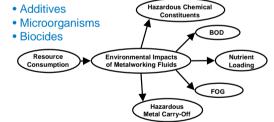
Approximately 12% of metals manufacturing costs

- Why such large costs? • Purchase: \$5-\$16/gal
- Tool **MWF** Cost Cost • Maintenance: \$0.20-\$1.20/gal
- Disposal: \$0.25-\$2/gal



### Concerns Associated with MWF Use

- Serious environmental burden
- Hazardous to human health



Vegetable Based Metalworking Fluids

Vegetable-based fluids are being researched and developed to posses chemical characteristics that result in:

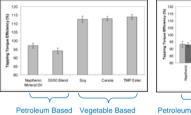
- Equal or higher performance
- Less bio-deterioration
- Higher stability to field conditions
- More amenable to microfiltration
- Lower total life cycle impact

## **Approach and Conclusions**

- Formulation: Different Base Oils
  - Naphthenic Mineral Oil
  - •50/50 Naphthenic/Paraffinic Mineral Oil
  - Soybean Oil
  - Canola Oil (75% Oleic Content)
  - TMP Ester
- Evaluation: Tapping Torque Test
  - Accounts for material variations in work pieces and tools
  - Determine "Tapping Torque Efficiency" relative to a standardized commercial fluid

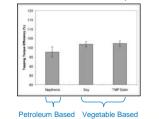
#### Performance as Straight Oils Performance as Emulsions (3.4 % wt) and (0.75% wt)

(100% wt)



Petroleum Based Vegetable Based

#### Performance on Harder Steel (4140 vs. 1018)



# **Ongoing Work and Summary**

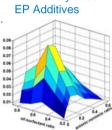
### Ongoing Work

•Our research group is working to develop a fundamental understanding of boundary layer (Extreme Pressure or EP) formation in lubrication. This will allow us to propose alternatives to current compounds which are often toxic and persistent in the environment.

Two widely used **EP** Additives

Dihanzul disubhida

• We are developing formulations to be compatible with microfiltration so that fluids can be recycled. Microfiltration of semi-synthetic MWFs increases longevity and quality of a fluid. We are considering parameters such as oil content, surfactant to oil ratio, surfactant structure in MWF design



Optimization of MWF system for microfiltration

 We are looking at alternative delivery mechanisms for MWFs including super critical CO<sub>2</sub> (scCO<sub>2</sub>). Vegetable oils dissolved in scCO2 could be sprayed on work areas to provide lubrication and cooling with greatly decreased environmental impacts.

### Summary

•As straight oils, all vegetable based stocks perform significantly better than the mineral oils

• The trend holds, but is less pronounced, after the vegetable oils are emulsified into soluble oil and semi-synthetic MWFs

 Coupled with current work in extreme pressure additives. microfiltration compatibility, and scCO<sub>2</sub> delivery this research in bio-base oils, will yield complete MWF systems that are environmentally preferable to existing options

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