

Application Note AN-V-220

Remaining Useful Life of lubricants

Fully automated determination of remaining antioxidant content using voltammetry

Testing of in-service lubricating oils for their remaining antioxidant content is critical for capital equipment uptime as well as reducing running costs and repair expenses. Test methodologies such as RPVOT (rotating pressure vessel oxidation test) are time consuming and expensive to perform. Remaining Useful Life is a proven voltammetric method for testing the remaining active antioxidant content in minutes. Depending on the electrolyte, aromatic amine and phenolic antioxidants or hindered phenolic antioxidants can be determined.

For the first time, a fully automated system is

demonstrated, showing dramatically improved repeatability of data for confidence in reporting. Operator time is saved during sample preparation and irreproducible manual interpretation is eliminated via completely autonomous software processing. The user adds the sample into the vials, then the determination process of the sample series (including sample preparation and result calculations) is carried out automatically.

The system is based on methods ASTM D6810, ASTM D6971, ASTM D7527, and ASTM D7590.



SAMPLES

Lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, turbine oils, and

motor oils.

ANALYSIS

The oil samples are added into the sample vials on the rack of the sample processor. During the determination procedure, supporting electrolyte is automatically added to the sample and mixed. Either a neutral or alkaline supporting electrolyte is used depending on the type of antioxidants in the sample.

The sample solution is transferred into the measuring vessel of the 884 Professional VA and the antioxidant determination carried out using

the voltammetric parameters listed in either Table 1 or 2.

The resulting peaks are automatically evaluated, and the concentration is calculated using a 1point calibration, reporting the result as % remaining antioxidant compared to an unused fresh oil.

The complete system is then rinsed before the next sample is started.



Figure 1. 884 Professional VA fully automated: 884 Professional VA with 858 Professional Sample Processor, three Dosinos, and 843 Pump Station



Table 1. Parameters for determination of aromatic amine and phenolic antioxidants in neutral supporting electrolyte

Parameter	Setting
Mode	DP – Differential Pulse
Start potential	0 V
End potential	+1.3 V
Peak potential amine	+0.5 V
Peak potential phenol	+1.0 V

Table 2. Parameters for determination of hindered phenolic antioxidants in alkaline supporting electrolyte

Parameter	Setting
Mode	DP – Differential Pulse
Start potential	-0.1 V
End potential	+1.0 V
Peak potential phenol	+0.2 V

ELECTRODES

- Working electrode: Glassy carbon electrode tip with driving axle for RDE

RESULTS

The described method can be used to determine the remaining antioxidant content in various types of lubricating oils such as hydraulic oils, turbine oils, or motor oils.

The fully automated system setup allows unattended automatic runs of sample series.

The automated determination process includes

- Reference electrode: Platinum rod electrode
- Auxiliary electrode: Platinum rod electrode

the sample preparation steps that are carried out automatically. In addition, curve evaluation and result calculation are carried out automatically in the viva software. These unique features significantly reduce the workload for the operators in the lab and increase reproducibility of the obtained results.





Figure 2. Aromatic amine and phenolic antioxidants compressor oil with neutral supporting electrolyte

Table 3. Results compressor oil in neutral electrolyte

Antioxidant	Remaining content
Aromatic amine antioxidants	15.8%
Phenolic antioxidants	83.5%





Figure 3. Hindered phenolic antioxidants in turbine oil with alkaline supporting electrolyte

Table 4. Result for turbine oil in alkaline electrolyte

Antioxidant	Remaining content
Hindered phenolic antioxidants	83.6%

REFERENCES

- ASTM D6971-09(2014) Standard Test Method for Measurement of Hindered Phenolic and Aromatic Amine Antioxidant Content in Non-zinc Turbine Oils by Linear Sweep Voltammetry
- 2. ASTM D6810-21 Standard Test Method for Measurement of Hindered Phenolic Antioxidant Content in Non-Zinc Turbine Oils by Linear Sweep Voltammetry

Internal references: AW VA CH4-0580-042019;

- 3. ASTM D7527-10(2018) Standard Test Method for Measurement of Antioxidant Content in Lubricating Greases by Linear Sweep Voltammetry
- ASTM D7590-09(2014) Standard Guide for Measurement of Remaining Primary Antioxidant Content In In-Service Industrial Lubricating Oils by Linear Sweep Voltammetry

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CONFIGURATION



884 Professional VA

884 Professional VA 是 Professional VA/CVS 器系 列的通用入。与合的量和用,可使用伏安量和法借助多 模式 pro、scTRACE Gold、液滴行痕量分析定,或通 «循伏安溶出法»(CVS)、«循脉冲伏安溶出法 »(CPVS)和位法(CP)在池中有机添加行定。此已的瑞 士万通技与高效位/恒位以及外接的活 viva 件用,展了 新的前景。有的校准器的恒位在每次量之前均自冲洗 行校准,保可能的最高精度。借助可更的量,可在使用 不同的各用之快速切。

使用 viva 件行控制、数据采集和估。

884 Professional VA 供少了附件,没有量和。和 **viva** 可独。

RDE Professional VA /CVS 用于旋行的量。耐溶器型号,用于非水介。







2 mm CVS

(Pt)制金属,片直径 2 mm ±0.05 mm,表面打磨,玻璃 制杆,螺接 M3。同心度差 <0.3 mm。温度范:0-50°C。

