

# **A Green Way for the Synthesis of Ester Oil by an Ionic Liquid as Both a Catalyst and Lubricant Additive**

**Yanan Wang**<sup>1,2</sup>, **Qin Zhao**<sup>1,2</sup>, **Qilong Zhao**<sup>1,3</sup>, **Cheng Jiang**<sup>1,2</sup>, **Huaigang Su**<sup>1,2</sup>, **Wenjing Lou**<sup>1,2,\*</sup> and **Qian Jia**<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> State Key Laboratory of Solid Lubrication, Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, No. 18 Tianshui Middle Road, Lanzhou 730000, China; ynwang@licp.cas.cn (Y.W.); zhaoqin@licp.cas.cn (Q.Z.); zhaoqilong@licp.cas.cn (Q.Z.); jiangcheng@licp.cas.cn (C.J.); suhg@licp.cas.cn (H.S.); jiaqian@licp.cas.cn (Q.J.)

<sup>2</sup> Qingdao Key Laboratory of Lubrication Technology for Advanced Equipment, Qingdao Center of Resource Chemistry&New Materials, Qingdao 266100, China

<sup>3</sup> School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shandong University of Science and Technology, Qingdao 266590, China

\* Corresponding author. E-mail: wjlou@licp.cas.cn (W.L.)

**Characterizations, determination of acid number and the yield of pentaerythrol tetra-hexanoate, Figure S1, Figure S2, Figure S3, Table S1.**

### ***Characterizations***

The kinematic viscosities of PETH and PETH+ [HMIM][DEHP] were measured using SVM 3000 (Anton Paar), and the viscosity index was determined according to ASTM D 2270-10.

The copper strip test was conducted in accordance with ASTM D 130-10 (temperature: 100 °C, time: 3 h).

Using the Pyris Diamond TG/DTA analyzer, thermogravimetric measurements were conducted under a nitrogen atmosphere from 25 to 1000°C at a heating rate of 10°C/min.

XPS analysis was measured by using an Al K $\alpha$  (1486.8 eV) radiation gun (Thermo K-Alpha+)

The NMR spectra of esters were measured using Bruker ARX 400 spectrometer operating at 400 MHz (<sup>1</sup>H). All spectra were recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> and chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) are given in ppm relative to the residual solvent peak with respect to tetramethylsilane.

The morphology of wear tracks lubricated with PETH and PETH + [HMIM][DEHP] was scanned by using FESEM.

The OM was used to measure the wear scar diameter of the upper running ball lubricated by PETH and PETH + [HMIM][DEHP].

The wear volume of the lower test block disc was measured using a KLA-TENCOR MicroXAM-800 white light interferometry three-dimensional profiler.

**Determination of acid number:**

The  $AN_a$  and  $AN_b$  were determined by titration method according to ISO 6618: 1997(E):  
Into a 250-ml conical flask, introduce 2.0 g sample. Add 100 ml of the titration solvent A (containing toluene: isopropyl alcohol: water at a ratio of 500:495:5) and 0.5 ml of the indicator solution ( solution:1.0 g p-naphtholbenzein in 100 mL solvent A), and without stoppering, swirl until the test portion is completely dissolved by the solvent. Add the potassium hydroxide solution (0.1 mol/L standard volumetric alcoholic solution)in increments and swirl to disperse the potassium hydroxide as necessary.

Calculate the acid number, AN, in milligrams of KOH per gram of the test sample,from the equation:

$$AN = \frac{(V_1 - V_0)c_{KOH} \times 56.1}{m}$$

$V_1$  is the volume, in millilitres, of potassium hydroxide solution required for titration of the test portion;

$V_0$  is the volume, in millilitres, of potassium hydroxide solution required for titration of the blank solution;

$c_{KOH}$  is the concentration, in moles per litre, of the standard volumetric potassium hydroxide solution;

m is the mass, in grams , of the test portion.

### Determination of the yield of pentaerythrotol tetra-hexanoate

The yield of pentaerythrotol tetra-hexanoate was determined by quantitative  $^1\text{H}$  NMR with triphenylmethane as internal standard of these products and was calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{Yield/\%} = \frac{m}{m_{\text{weighing}}} \times 100\%$$

The m was calculated by this formula:

$$\frac{\frac{m_{\text{triphenylmethane}}}{M_{\text{triphenylmethane}}}}{\frac{8m}{M_{\text{pentaerythrotol tetrahexanoate}}}} = \frac{n_{1\text{H}}}{n_{8\text{H}}}$$

Where m represents the mass of pentaerythrotol tetrahexanoate in the product,  $m_{\text{weighing}}$  represents the mass of the product,  $m_{\text{triphenylmethane}}$  represents the mass of the standard substance triphenylmethane,  $M_{\text{triphenylmethane}}$  represents the molecular weight of triphenylmethane,  $M_{\text{pentaerythrotol tetrahexanoate}}$  represents the molecular weight of pentaerythrotol tetrahexanoate.

**Figure S1**

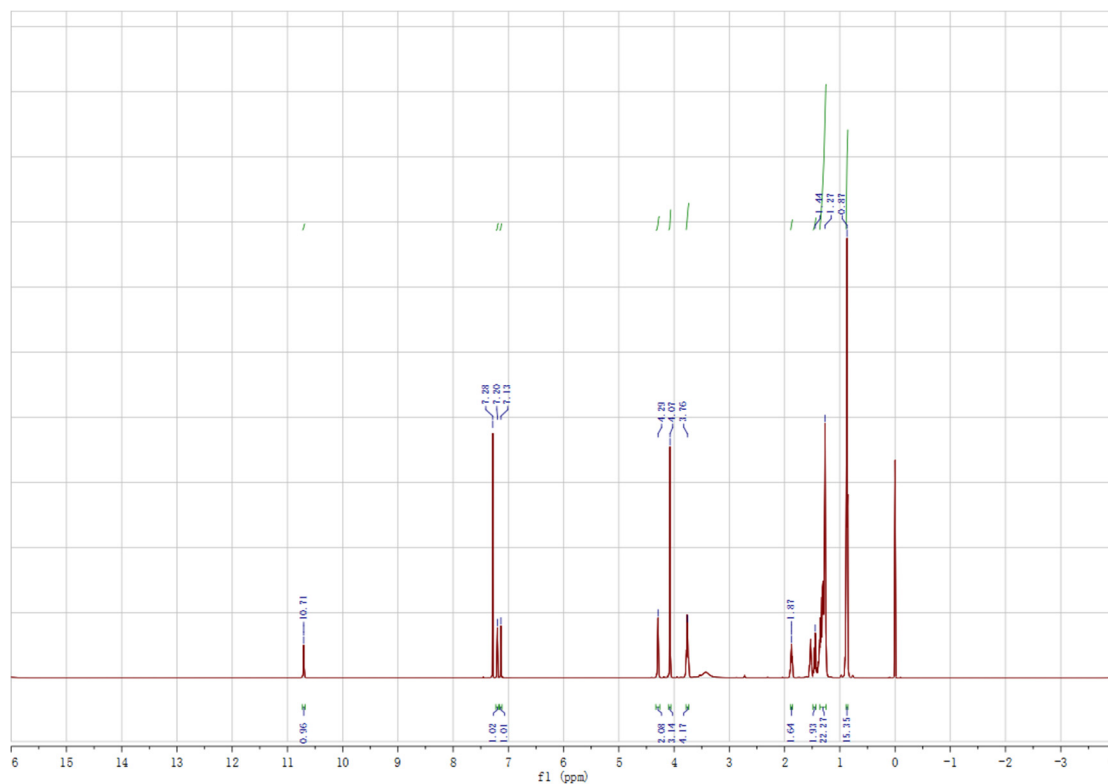


Figure S1. The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of [HMIM][DEHP].

$^1\text{H}$  NMR: (400 MHz,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ -d)  $\delta$  = 10.71 (s, 1H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.13 (s, 1H), 7.60 (s, 2H), 4.29(t, 2H), 4.07(s, 3H), 3.70-3.80(m, 4H), 3.07 (s, 1H), 3.72-3.80 (m, 4H), 1.84-1.90(m, 2H), 1.40 - 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.25-1.37 (m, 22H), 0.85-0.90 (m, 15H).

**Figure S2**

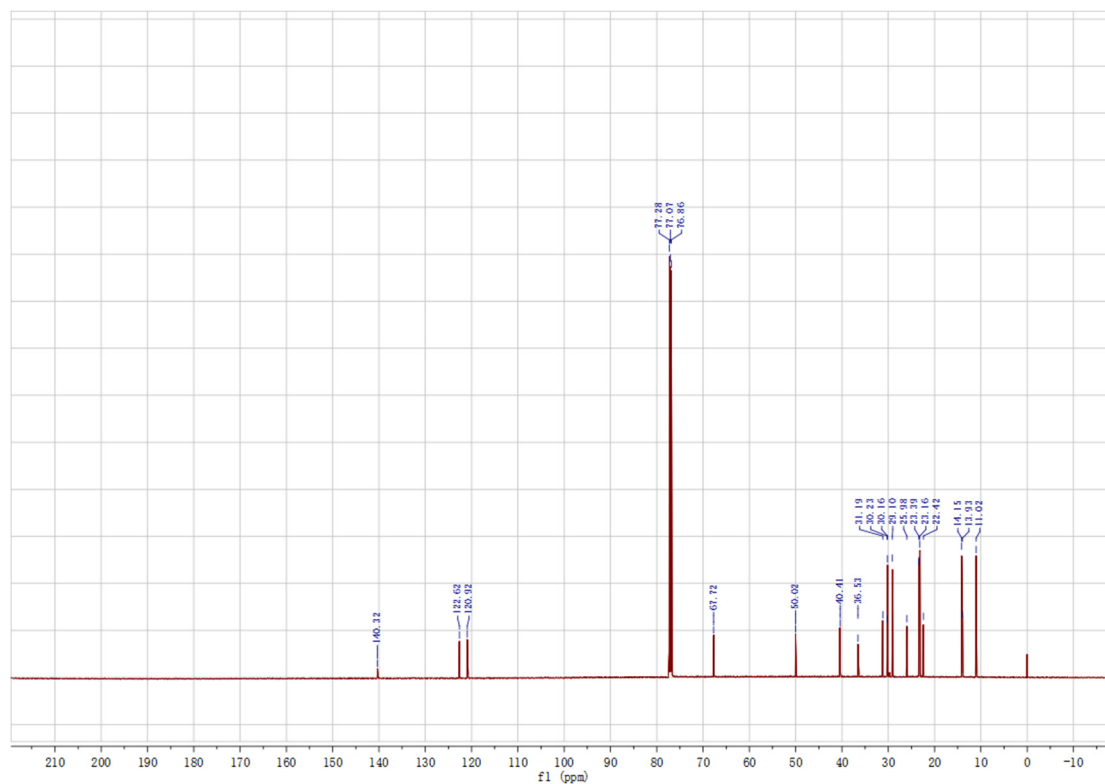


Figure S2. The  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of [HMIM][DEHP].

$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR: (400 MHz,  $\text{CHLOROFORM-d}$ )  $\delta$  = 140.32, 122.62, 120.92, 77.28, 77.07, 76.86, 67.72, 50.02, 40.41, 36.53, 31.19, 30.23, 30.16, 29.1, 25.98, 23.39, 23.16, 22.42, 14.15, 13.93, 11.02.

**Figure S3**

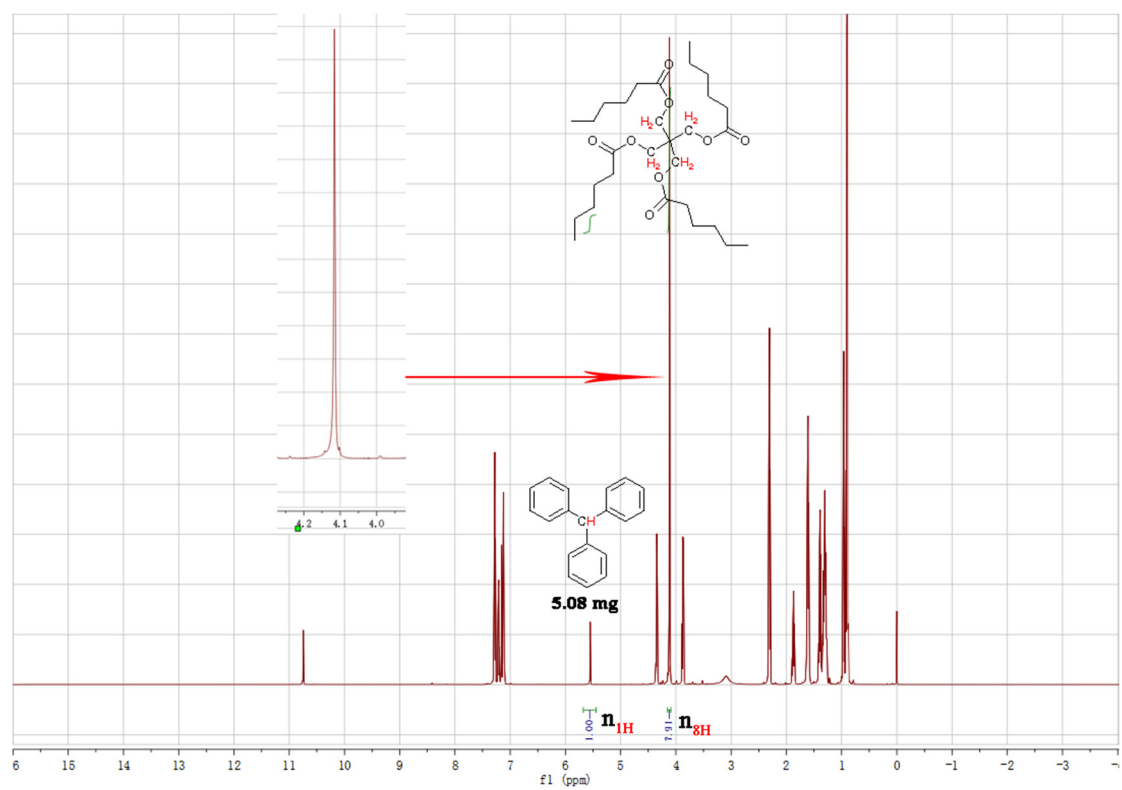


Figure S3. The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of PETH + [HMIM][DEHP].

**Table S1** The vendors and quality or grade of chemicals

Chemicals	Purity	Vendor
1-Butyl-3-methylimidazole bromide	98%	J&K Scientific
1-Hexyl-3-methylimidazole bromide	98%	J&K Scientific
1-Octyl-3-methylimidazole bromide	98%	J&K Scientific
1-Decyl-3-methylimidazole bromide	98%	J&K Scientific
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) hydrogen phosphate	98%	MACKLIN
Dichloromethane	99%	MACKLIN
Sodium hydroxide	98%	MACKLIN
Pentaerythrol	≥98%	Sinopharm Chemical Reagent
Hexanoic acid	99%	MACKLIN