Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0263-2241(17)30544-4

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.measurement.2017.08.037

Reference: MEASUR 4935

To appear in: *Measurement*

Received Date: 22 May 2017 Revised Date: 25 August 2017 Accepted Date: 27 August 2017



Please cite this article as: A. Wolak, G. Zając, Changes in the operating characteristics of engine oils: a comparison of the results obtained with the use of two automatic devices, *Measurement* (2017), doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.measurement.2017.08.037

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Changes in the operating characteristics of engine oils: a comparison of the results obtained with the use of two automatic devices

Keywords: lubricant properties; engine oil degradation; modeling; oil condition monitoring; oil change interval; FTIR

Abstract: This article focuses on the FTIR (Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy) devices and their role in assessing the quality of lubricating oils. The aim of the study was to compare the analysis results obtained from two apparatuses enabling a relatively rapid assessment of the quality of lubricating oils under operating conditions with the use of infrared spectroscopy. The assessment was carried out on the basis of changes in selected physicochemical properties of engine oils occurring during actual operation. The direction and intensification of changes in such physicochemical properties as: the degree of oxidation, the degree of nitration, the degree of sulfonation, the carbon content, the basic number (TBN) and the percentage content of additives were analyzed. Based on the obtained results, the statistical relations between the two alternative apparatuses were then thoroughly described. The Bland-Altman method was used to evaluate the consistency of the obtained results. It may be concluded that both devices demonstrate good compatibility only for the degree of sulfonation. Some differences in oils used in petrol engines and in diesel engines were also

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