

## ハイブリッド量子古典シミュレーションによる極圧添加剤 TCP と酸化鉄皮膜との高圧下の反応

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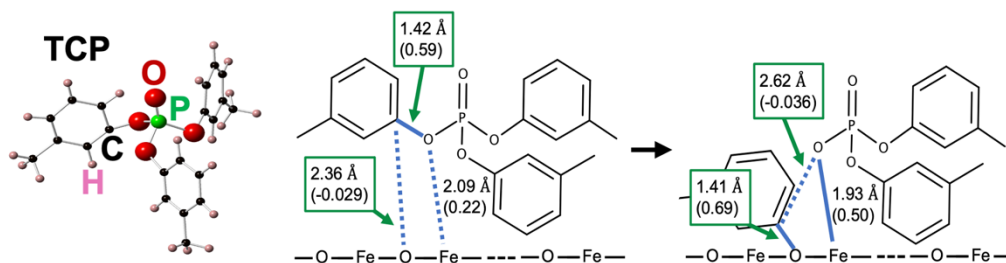
Hybrid quantum-classical simulation of extreme pressure additive TCP and iron oxide film under high pressure (<sup>1</sup>*Graduate School of Engineering, Nagoya Institute of Technology*)

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Extreme pressure additive such as tricresyl phosphate (TCP) is added to lubricating oil in order to reduce wear and prevent seizure between machine components. TCP forms lubricating film by its reaction with surface iron oxide under high pressure and high temperature. Its formation process is less well understood. In the present work, we addressed its initial processes by calculating corresponding free-energy barriers using realistic systems that include TCP, base oil molecules, and iron oxide substrates under high temperature and high pressures. The target systems were obtained through hybrid quantum-classical simulations based on DFT with coarse-grained particle method. According to these results, we clarified effects of various conditions that reduce transition state barrier free-energies of the TCP decomposition, including iron oxide substrate, base oil molecules, pressure, orientation of TCP on the substrates.

**Keywords :** *DFT; Hybrid quantum-classical method; Extreme pressure additive; High pressure liquid; Free-energy barrier*

機械部品の摩耗や焼付防止のため、潤滑オイルにリン酸トリクレジル (TCP) 等の極圧添加剤が加えられている。TCP は高压高温下で鉄基板表面の酸化鉄と反応して皮膜を生成し潤滑性を保つ役割を持つ。この反応について、原子レベルでの実験解析が難しく、皮膜生成メカニズムの詳細はわかっていない<sup>1)</sup>。我々は、TCP を含んだ基油と酸化鉄基板との実際に近い高压高温下環境の界面系を、DFT を基礎とするハイブリッド量子古典法に粗視化粒子法<sup>2)</sup>を組み合わせたシミュレーションで再現した。さらにその界面系を用いて、TCP の初期分解反応過程のバリア自由エネルギーを計算した。その際、酸化鉄基板の存在、基油分子の存在、圧力、基板に対する TCP 配向の条件を考え、それぞれの条件が分解反応のバリア自由エネルギーを低下させる効果を定量的に明らかにした。



1) B. Guan et al. *Lubrication Sci.* **28** (2016) 257-265.

2) M. Uranagase and S. Ogata, *Phys. Rev. E* **104** (2021) 065301-1-17.