

Preparation and Tribological Behavior of Nitrogen-Doped Willow Catkins/MoS₂ Nanocomposites as Lubricant Additives in Liquid Paraffin

Yaping Xing ¹, Ebo Liu ¹, Bailin Ren ¹, Lisha Liu ¹, Zhiguo Liu ¹, Bocheng Zhu ¹, Xiaotian Wang ¹, Zhengfeng Jia ^{1,*}, Weifang Han ^{1,*} and Yungang Bai ²

¹ School of Materials Science and Engineering, Liaocheng University, Liaocheng 252059, China

² Shandong Qichanxitu Composite Material Co., Ltd., Liaocheng 252800, China; bai9521@hotmail.com

* Correspondence: jiazhfeng@lcu.edu.cn (Z.J.); hanweifang@lcu.edu.cn (W.H.)

	Molybdate dehydrate (g)	Thioacetamide (g)	willow catkins (ml)
WC ₃ M ₁ S ₁	1	1	30
WC ₀ M ₂ S ₁	2	1	/
WC ₂ M ₂ S ₁	2	1	20
M ₁ S ₁	1	1	/
M ₁ S ₂	1	2	/
M ₂ S ₁	2	1	/
WC ₃ M ₂ S ₁	2	1	30
WC ₄ M ₂ S ₁	2	1	40
Table S1. The catalogue and component content of the composites			

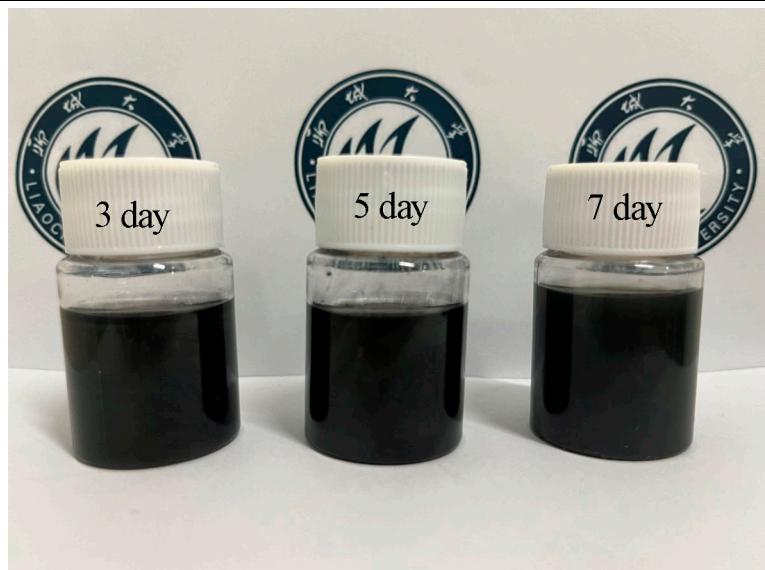
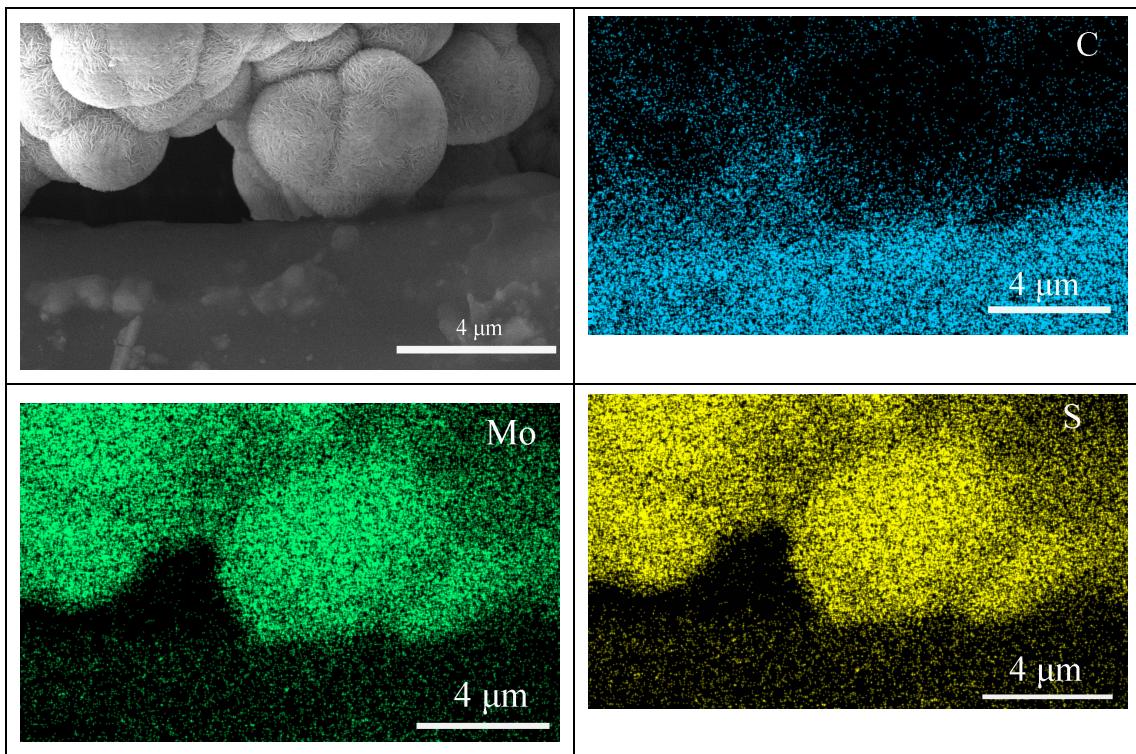


Figure S1 The stability of lubricants with additives



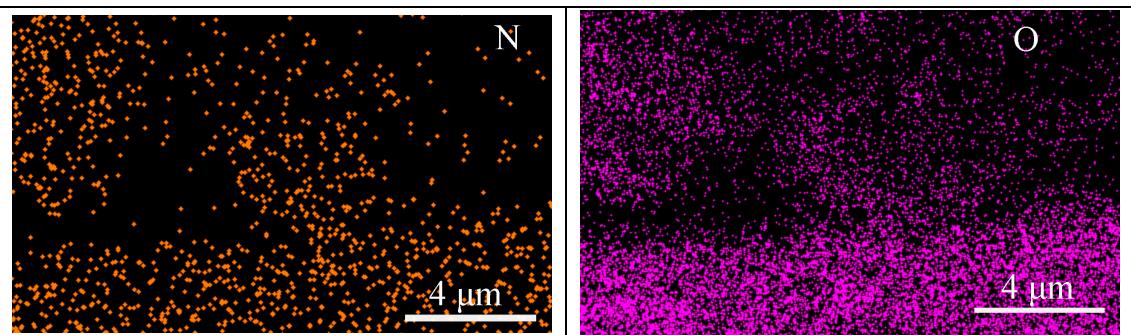


Figure S2 The mapping analysis of the $\text{WC}_2\text{M}_2\text{S}_{1\text{s}}$ with the hydrothermal temperature of 200 °C

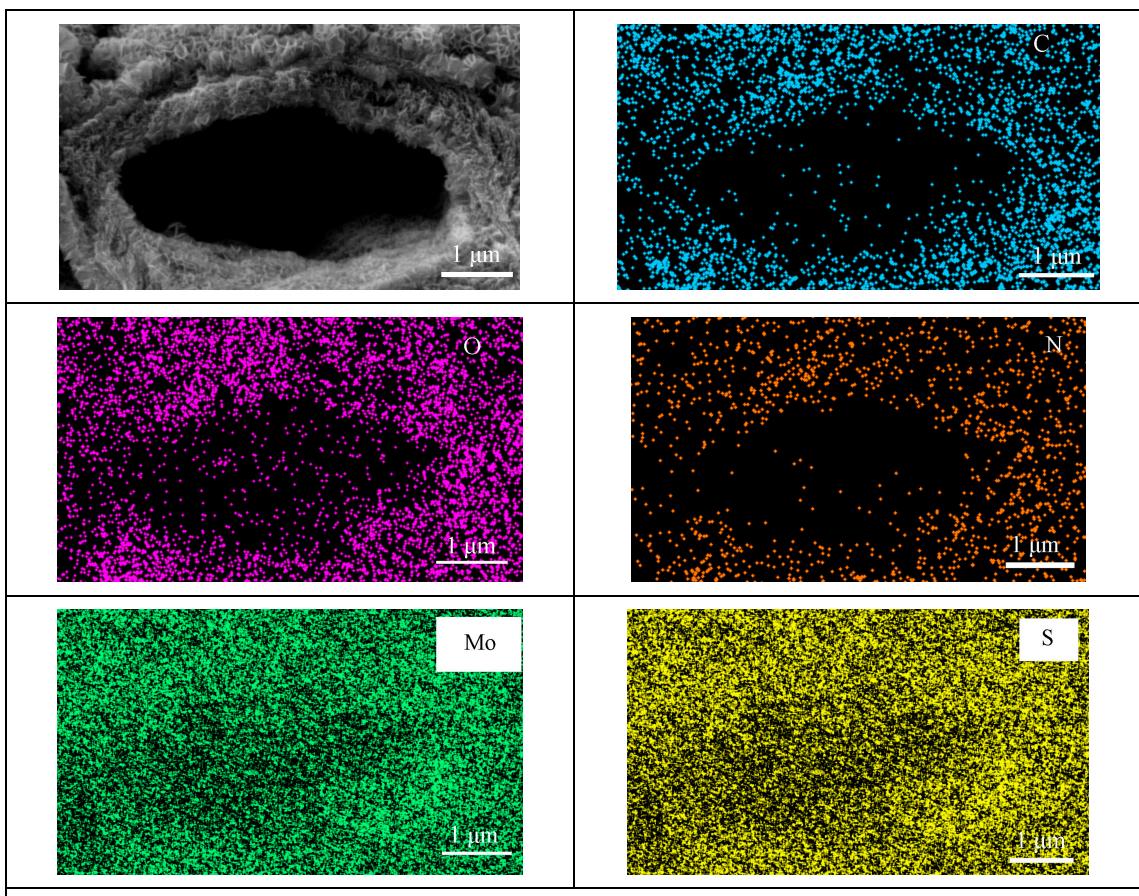
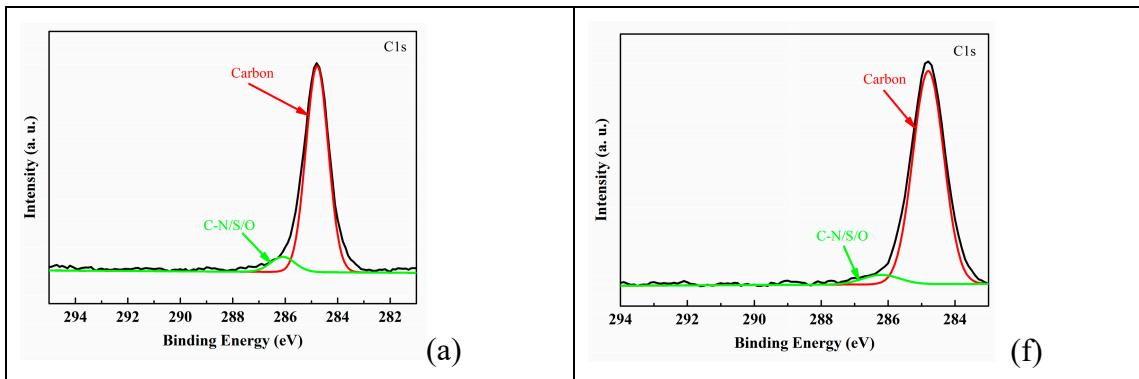


Figure S3 The mapping analysis of the $\text{WC}_2\text{M}_2\text{S}_{1\text{s}}$ with urea at a hydrothermal temperature of 200 °C



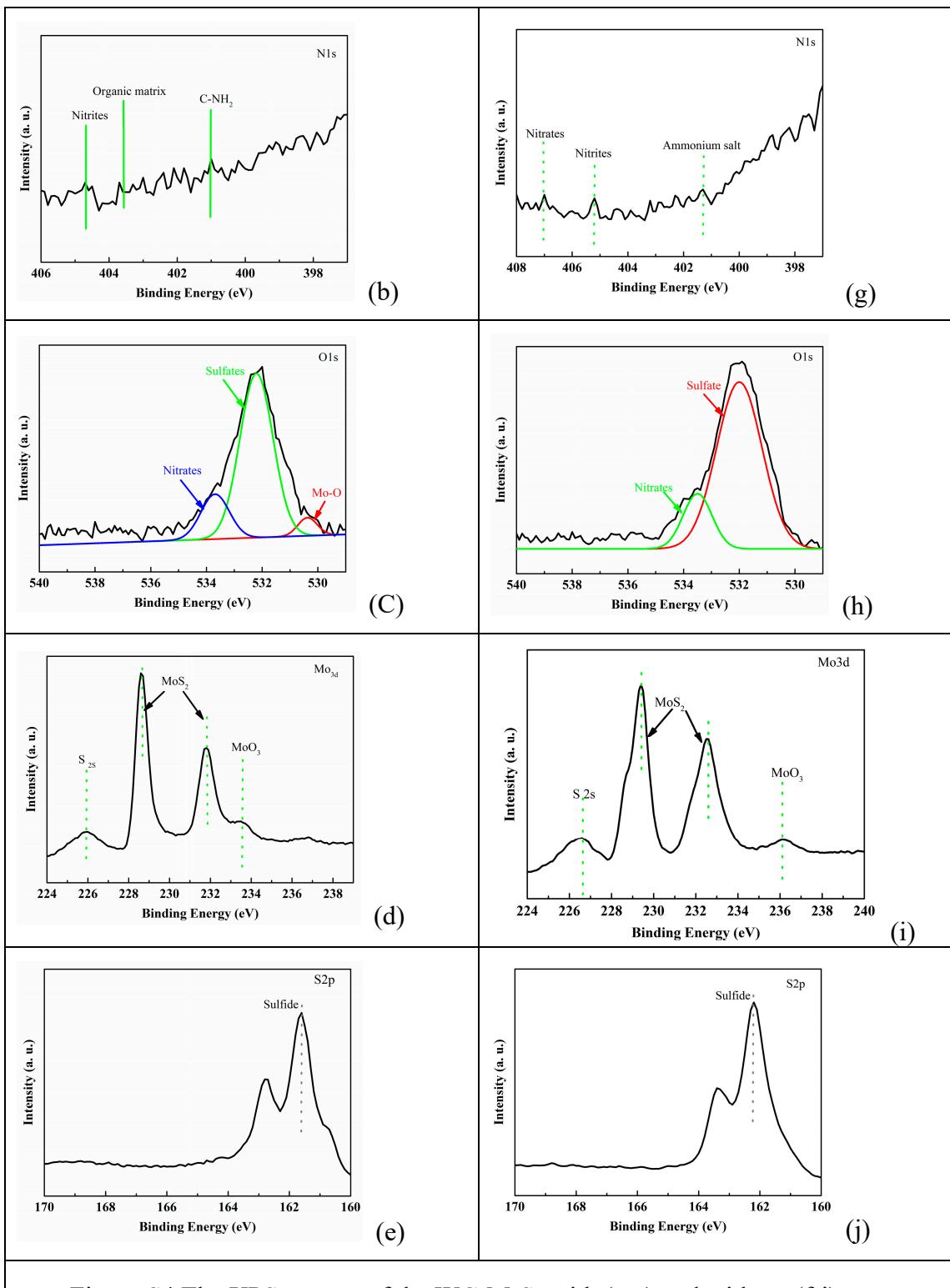


Figure S4 The XPS spectra of the WC₃M₂S₁ with (a-e) and without (f-j) urea.

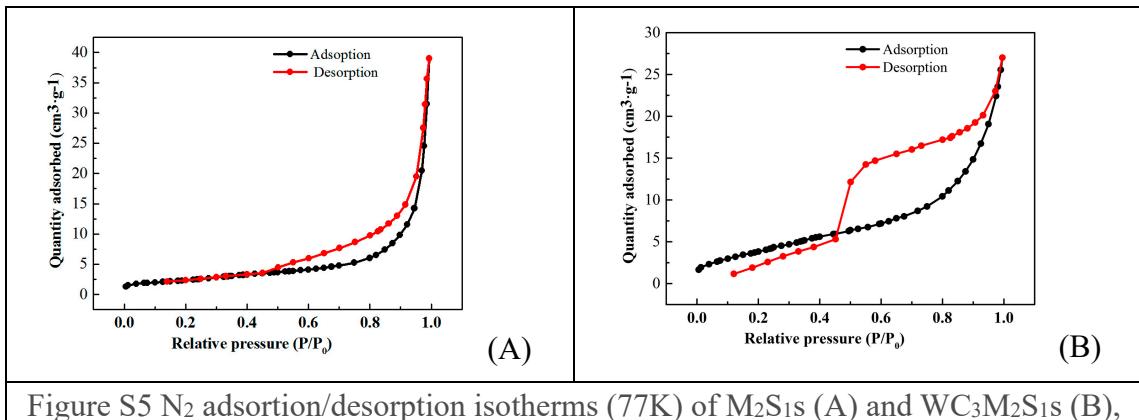


Figure S5 N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherms (77K) of M₂S₁S (A) and WC₃M₂S₁S (B), respectively.