

Supporting Information

Switching Brake Materials to Extremely Wear-Resistant Self-Lubrication Materials via Tuning Interface Nanostructures

Qinglun Che^{a,b}, Ga Zhang^{*b,c}, Ligang Zhang^b, Huimin Qi^{b,d}, Guitao Li^b, Chao Zhang^e, Feng Guo^a

^aCollege of Mechanical Engineering, Qingdao University of Technology, Qingdao 266033, China

^bState Key Laboratory of Solid Lubrication, Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese
Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China

^cQingdao Center of Resource Chemistry & New Materials, Qingdao 266071, China

^dUniversity of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

^eCollege of Mechanical Engineering, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou 225127, China

*Corresponding author: Prof. Ga Zhang

E-mail: gzhang@licp.cas.cn

Tel: +86-931-4968041

Fax: +86-931-4968180

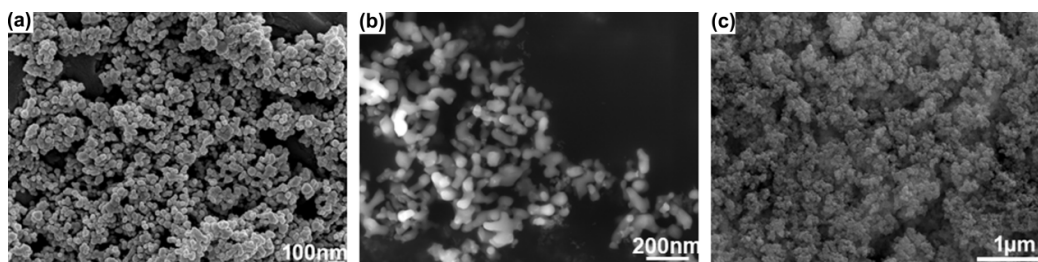


Figure S1. SEM morphologies of (a) ZrO_2 , (b) Al_2O_3 and (c) SiO_2 nanoparticles.

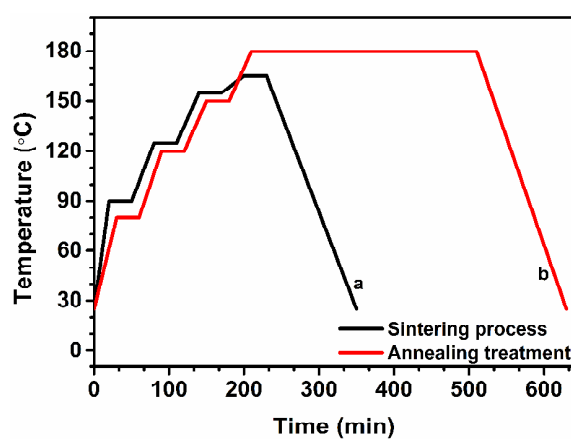


Figure S2. Sintering and annealing parameters (temperature, pressure and time) for preparing the composites.

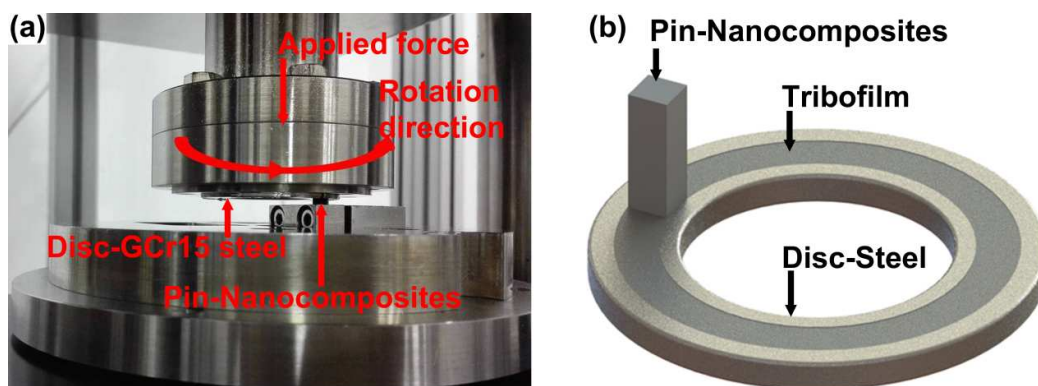


Figure S3. Photography of tribometer (a) and schema of contact configuration of sliding pair (b).

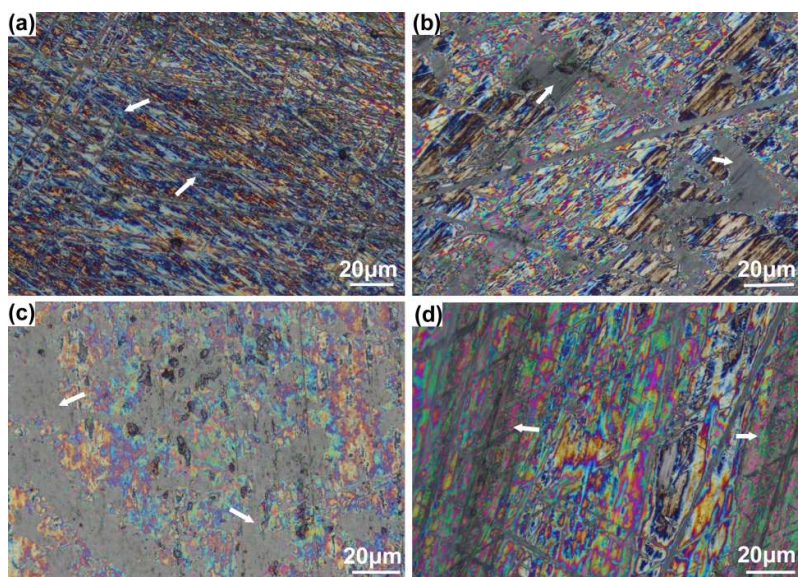


Figure S4. Optical micrographs of tribofilms formed on steel counterface after sliding against BraM-C (a), BraM-3Zr (b), BraM-3Al (c), and BraM-3Si (d) at 30 MPa. Arrows indicate areas covered by tribofilms.

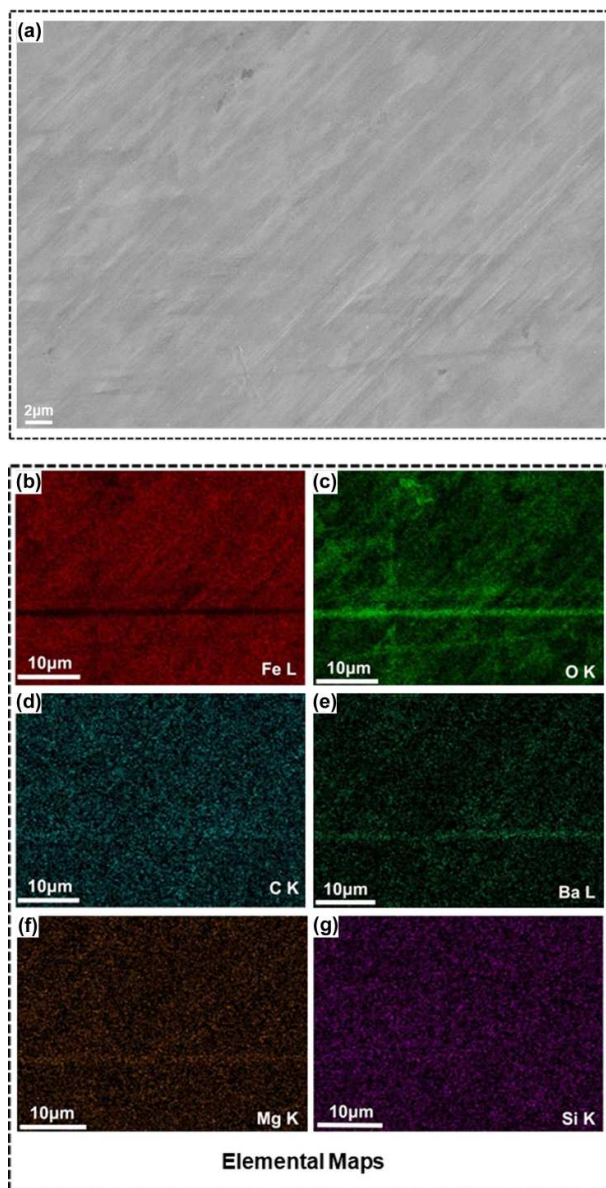


Figure S5. SEM micrographs (a) and EDS maps of Fe (b), O (c), C (d), Ba (e), Mg (f) and Si (g) elements of the steel surface rubbed with BraM-C at 30 MPa.