A STUDY OF SHARKSKIN DEFECT IN LINEAR - LOW DENSITY POLYETHYLENE

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ABSTRACT

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The study investigated the sharkskin defect and flow instability of LLDPE polymer melts from the capillary extrusion. Skin defects are a result of a flow instability of some kinds; it may originate from a failure at the interface, and adhesion failure or a flow bifurcation associated with the material rheological properties, or both.

Sharkskin defects occur at $\tau_W = 3.3 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$ where τ_W is the wall shear stress at the capillary die. The recoverable shear (local value) is 1.5. From the flow curves, it was found that two successive Hopf bifurcations in all of the three LLDPE's of different molecular weights, as the strain rate was increased. Each bifurcation is associated with a slip velocity at the polymer/metal interface. Since the magnitude of slip velocity depends critically on the molecular weight, the mechanism of slip can be thought of as the chain disentanglement which forms a thin layer in the vicinity of the interface.

Stability diagrams of sharkskin defects can be constructed by the normalized length scale of wavelength and amplitude of sharkskin surface with either the Weissenberg number (W_i) and recoverable shear (S_R) . Both of them give similar conclusions. In regime II, there are two boundaries depending on the materials. In regime III, there is one boundary which is independent of the materials which were investigated.

บทคัดย่อ

ภัทรสุดา วงศ์สมนึก การศึกษาถึงผิวหนังปลาฉลาม (sharkskin) บนชิ้นส่วนพลาสติกที่ ถูกรีดจากท่อกลม ของพอลีเอทธิลีนชนิดความหนาแน่นเชิงเส้นต่ำ (A Study of Sharkskin Defect in Linear Low - Density Polyethylene) อ. ที่ปรึกษา: รศ. คร. ชิ ควิง หวาง (Assoc. Prof. Shi Qing Wang) และ รศ. คร. อนุวัฒน์ ศิริวัฒน์ 81 หน้า ISBN 974-636-122-8

วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เสนอการค้นคว้าเกี่ยวกับ การเกิดผิวขรุขระบนชิ้นส่วนพลาสติกแบบผิว หนังปลาฉลาม (sharkskin) ที่เกิดจากกระบวนการรีดจากท่อกลม และความสัมพันธ์กับการไร้ เสถียรภาพการไหลของพอลิเมอร์ ผิวขรุขระเกิดจากการไร้เสถียรภาพในการไหล ซึ่งอาจเกิดจาก การแรงยึดเหนี่ยวระหว่างพอลิเมอร์และท่อกลม หรือจากลักษณะสมบัติในการแปรรูปของพอลิ เมอร์ หรือจากทั้งสองประเภท

การเกิดของผิว sharkskin จะเกิดที่ก่ากวามเก้นประมาณ 3.3 x 10⁵ N/m² ซึ่งเป็นก่ากวาม เก้นที่เกิดจากแรงกระทำที่ผนังท่อกลม ก่า recoverable shear (วัดจากก่าแรงเฉือนที่จุดเกิดผิว sharkskin) เท่ากับ 1.5 จากกราฟกวามสัมพันธ์ระหว่างกวามเก้นที่ผนังท่อกลม (T_w) กับก่าแรง เฉือนที่ปรากฏ (Υ_w) แสดงถึงสภาพการไหล เมื่อก่าแรงเฉือนเพิ่มขึ้น พบว่าการไหลของพลาสติก LLDPE เป็นการไหลแบบสองเสถียรภาพการไหล (Hopf bifurcation) แต่ละ bifurcation จะ สัมพันธ์กับก่ากวามเร็วลื่นระหว่างพลาสติกเหลวกับผนังท่อกลม ซึ่งก่ากวามเร็วลื่นที่เกิดจากการ เกาะติดของพลาสติกที่ผนังนี้ จะขึ้นอยู่กับก่าน้ำหนักโมเลกุล โดยกลไกการเกิดการเกาะติดที่ผนัง นี้ จะสามารถอธิบายได้ว่าสายโซ่ของพอลิเมอร์ ซึ่งเดิมจะพันกันเป็นกลุ่ม จะเกิดการกลายตัว เป็นเส้นยาว แล้วมาก่อตัวเป็นผิวบางๆบริเวณผิวหน้าของพลาสติกเหลว ทำให้เกิดการลื่นที่ผนัง ท่อกลมได้

เราจะสามารถสร้างแผนภาพของเสถียรภาพการไหลสำหรับผิว sharkskin ได้โดยการปรับ ค่าความสูงครีบของผิว และความยาวระหว่างครีบของผิว sharkskin กับจำนวน Weissenberg (W_i) และ recoverable shear (S_R) โดยพบว่าในบริเวณที่สอง แผนภาพของเสถียรภาพการไหลจะแบ่ง เป็นสองบริเวณ ขึ้นกับสารที่นำมาทคลอง แต่ในบริเวณที่สาม แผนภาพเสถียรภาพการไหลจะมี เพียงบริเวณเดียวซึ่งไม่ขึ้นกับสารที่นำมาทคลอง

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