

SULIT



Second Semester Examination
2017/2018 Academic Session

May/June 2018

EBP 311/3 – Polymer Analytical Methods And Failure Analysis
[Kaedah Analitikal Dan Analisis Kegagalan Polimer]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please ensure that this examination paper contains FIFTEEN printed pages before you begin the examination.

[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi LIMA BELAS muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]

This paper consists of SEVEN questions. THREE questions in PART A, TWO questions in PART B and TWO questions in PART C.

[Kertas soalan ini mengandungi TUJUH soalan. TIGA soalan di BAHAGIAN A, DUA soalan di BAHAGIAN B dan DUA soalan di BAHAGIAN C.]

Instruction: Answer FIVE questions. PART A is **COMPULSORY**. Answer ONE question from PART B and ONE questions form PART C. If a candidate answers more than five questions only the first five questions answered in the answer script would be examined.

[Arahan: Jawab LIMA soalan. BAHAGIAN A WAJIB dijawab. Jawab SATU soalan dari BAHAGIAN B dan SATU soalan dari BAHAGIAN C. Jika calon menjawab lebih daripada lima soalan hanya lima soalan pertama mengikut susunan dalam skrip jawapan akan diberi markah.]

The answers to all questions must start on a new page.

[Mulakan jawapan anda untuk semua soalan pada muka surat yang baru.]

You may answer a question either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

[Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.]

In the event of any discrepancies in the examination questions, the English version shall be used.
[Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah digunakan.]

PART A / BAHAGIAN A

1. (a). What is quality control and why it is needed during processing and material production?

Apakah yang dimaksudkan kawalan kualiti dan kenapa ia penting bagi pemprosesan dan penghasilan produk?

(20 marks/markah)

- (b). List 5 criteria for choosing any suitable analytical method for quality control procedures.

Berikan 5 syarat dalam memilih sebarang kaedah analisis yang sesuai untuk menjalankan prosedur kawalan mutu.

(20 marks/markah)

- (c). A company produce polymeric product which was originally transparent as shown in the Fig 1. After a few months, the transparency deteriorate. Propose a quality control procedure to be used in specifying level of transparency using XRD and DSC techniques.

Sebuah kilang menghasilkan satu barang polimer yang lutsinar pada awalnya seperti ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 1. Selepas beberapa bulan, tahap lutsinar produk ini berkurangan. Cadangkan satu prosedur pengawalan kualiti untuk digunakan dalam menetapkan tahap lutsinar produk ini menggunakan XRD dan DSC.

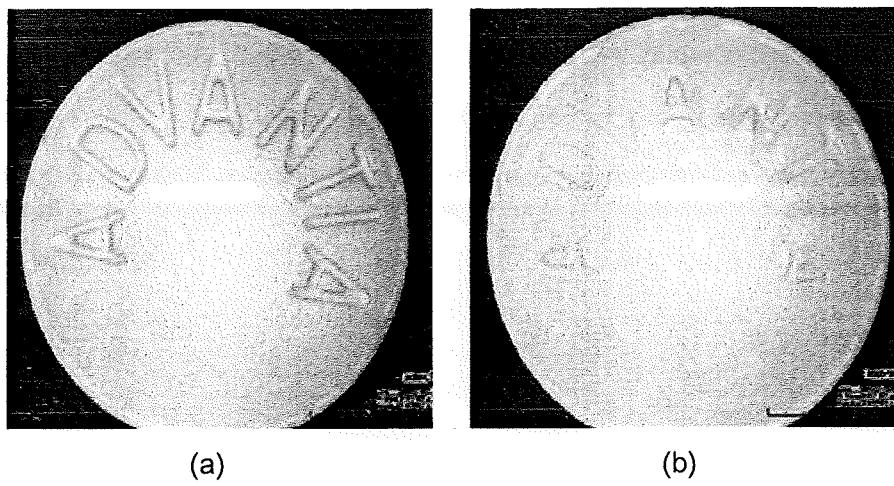


Fig. 1:Polymeric product which is transparent (a) and opaque (b)

Rajah 1 :Hasil polimer yang lutsinar (a) dan tidak lutsinar (b)

(60 marks/markah)

2. (a). A two-colour automotive component was injection moulded using two-step injection moulding procedure. In between the injection moulding steps, a jiggling procedure was implemented to ensure the geometry does not experience any distortion prior to the second injection moulding step.
- During the QA inspection, it was detected that a significant number of the moulded components were displaying visible microcrack (craze) formation (Figure 2). To investigate the problem, two components (Good and Defect) were submitted for two heating cycles DSC analysis and the results of T_g determination are given in Figure 3 and 4.

Suatu komponen automotif yang mempunyai dua warna telah dihasilkan menggunakan pengacuanan suntikan yang melibatkan dua langkah. Di antara langkah pengacuanan tersebut, suatu kaedah "jigging" telah dilaksanakan bagi memastikan geometri komponen tidak mengalami herotan sebelum langkah pengacuanan suntikan kedua.

Semasa pemeriksaan QA, sebilangan komponen yang dihasilkan telah memperlihatkan pembentukan retak halus yang ketara (Rajah 2). Bagi menyiasat masalah tersebut, kedua-dua komponen telah dihantar untuk analisis DSC dengan dua kitaran pemanasan dan keputusan analisis penentuan T_g diberikan dalam Rajah 3 dan 4.

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Figure 2 : Images of the (a) Defect sample and (b) Good sample
Rajah 2 : Imej-imej bagi (a) Sampel "Defect" dan (b) Sampel "Good"

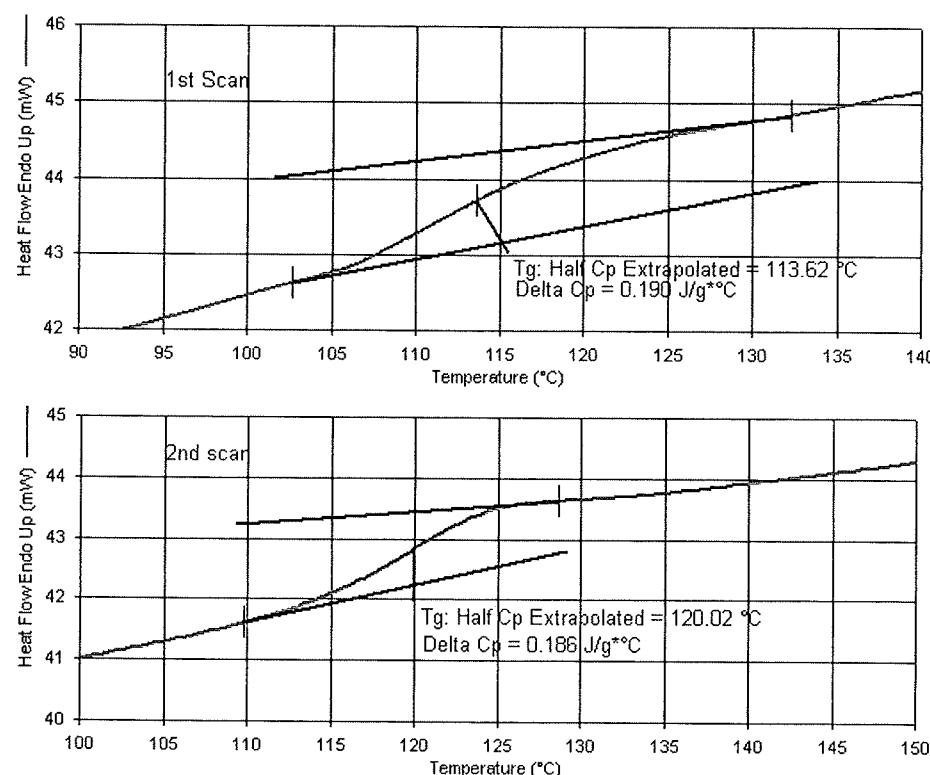
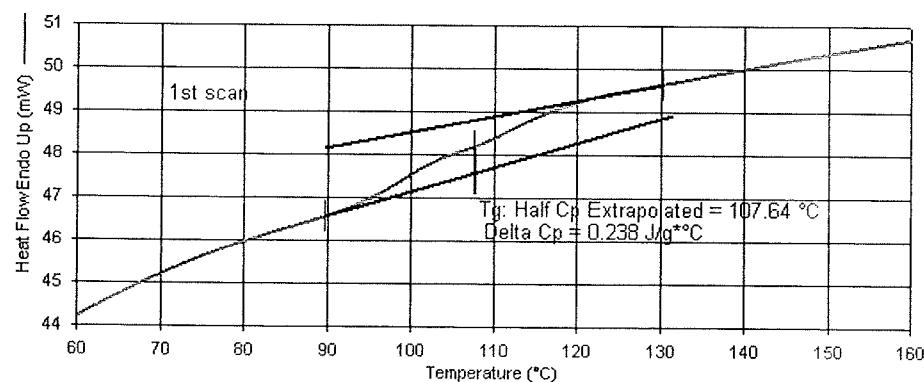


Figure 3 : Two-heating cycle DSC results for the Good sample.
Rajah 3 : Keputusan DSC dengan kitar pemanasan 2 kali bagi sampel "Good".



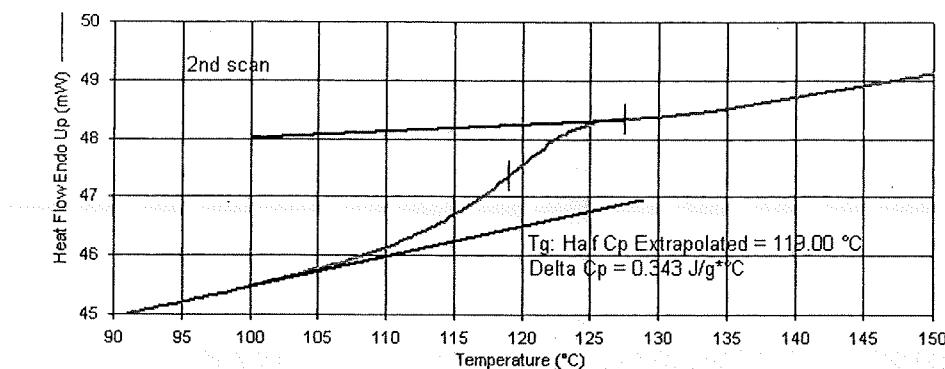


Figure 4 : Two-heating cycle DSC results for the Defect sample.
Rajah 4 : Keputusan DSC dengan kitar pemanasan 2 kali bagi sampel "Defect".

Based on the above results;

Berdasarkan keputusan di atas;

- (i). Write a failure analysis report for the encountered defect.

Tulis satu laporan analisa kegagalan bagi kecacatan yang dialami.

- (ii). Include in the report, your suggestion regarding the cause of the defect and,

Sertakan dalam laporan tersebut, cadangan anda tentang punca kecacatan dan,

- (iii). Propose to the company, actions that need to be taken in order to avoid the problem from reoccurring.

Cadangkan kepada syarikat tersebut, tindakan yang perlu diambil bagi mengelakkan masalah itu berlaku lagi.

(70 marks/markah)

- (b). What is craze yielding phenomenon? Give two (2) physical characters of a polymer that has craze yielding occurrence.

Apakah fenomena alah retak halus? Berikan dua (2) ciri fizikal suatu polimer yang mengalami kejadian alah retak halus.

(30 marks/markah)

3. (a). In analyzing a failure, sample identification and preparation are very crucial in order to avoid removing evidence and/or introducing unwanted contaminants which would definitely jeopardise the analysis.

Therefore, describe things that need to be considered in conducting the above mentioned activities during a failure analysis procedure.

Dalam menganalisa suatu kegagalan, pengenalpastian dan penyediaan sampel adalah penting bagi mengelakkan kejadian memusnahkan bukti dan/atau mencemarkan sampel yang boleh mengganggu keputusan analisa.

Oleh yang demikian, jelaskan perkara-perkara yang perlu dipertimbangkan dalam menjalankan aktiviti tersebut semasa prosedur analisa kegagalan.

(50 marks/markah)

- (b). TGA analysis of material can be performed in air or nitrogen environment. Describe the differences that will be observed when performing analysis under these two conditions.

Analisa TGA suatu bahan boleh dijalankan dalam keadaan udara biasa atau gas nitrogen. Jelaskan perbezaan yang akan diperhatikan apabila menjalankan analisis di bawah dua keadaan yang berbeza ini.

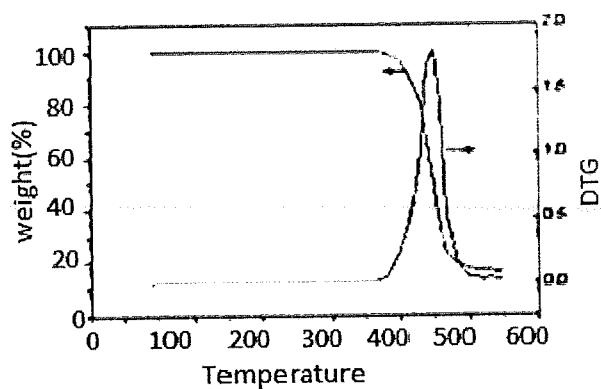
(20 marks/markah)

- (c). TGA and DTG of polyester woven fibre, polyurethane and polyester woven fibre-polyurethane blend are shown in the following diagram Fig 5. Describe the thermal degradation that occur in each of these thermogram in terms of weight changes of the respective composition.

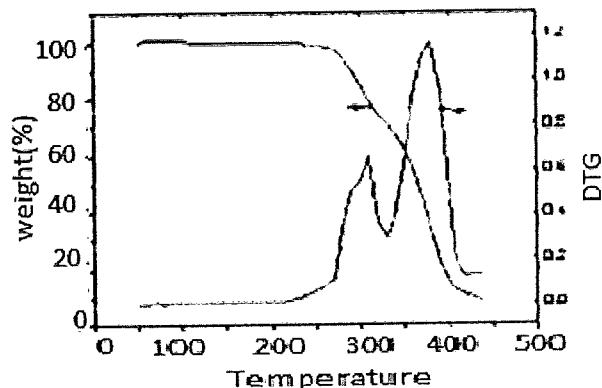
TGA dan DTG bagi gentian poliester tersulam, poliuretana dan gaulan gentian poliester tersulam poliuretana ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 5. Perihalkan degradasi termal yang berlaku dalam setiap termogram berdasarkan perubahan berat bagi komposisi masing-masing.

(30 marks/markah)

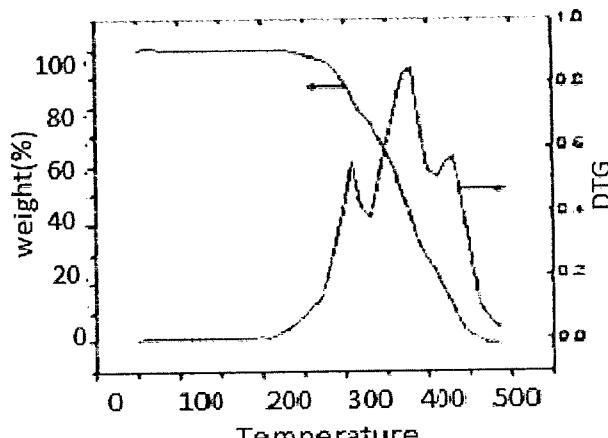
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(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 5 / Rajah 5

- (a) TGA graph of polyester woven fibre. / graf TGA bagi gentian poliester tersulam
- (b) TGA graph of polyurethane / graf TGA bagi poliuretana
- (c) TGA graph of polyester woven fibre-polyurethane blend / graf TGA bagi gaulan gentian poliester tersulam poliuretana

PART B / BAHAGIAN B

4. (a). State and verify an endothermic and an exothermic processes that are detectable in DSC scan.

Nyatakan berserta penjelasan satu proses endotermik dan satu proses eksotermik yang boleh dikesan melalui imbasan DSC.

(20 marks/markah)

- (b). Based on the thermal cycle performed on a PLA composite, DSC scan was obtained as shown in Fig.6. Using the thermogram provided, verify that the level of crystallinity is calculated based on the formula given as :

Imbasan DSC bagi komposit polimer PLA telah dibuat seperti ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 6. Berbantukan termogram yang diberi, tentusahkan bahawa tahap penghabluran dikira berdasarkan persamaan berikut :

$$X_c = \frac{(\Delta H_m - \Delta H_{cc})/\emptyset_{PLA}}{\Delta H_m^0} \times 100$$

where ΔH_m is enthalpy of fusion of PLA composite

ΔH_{cc} is enthalpy of cold crystallization of PLA composite

\emptyset_{PLA} is the weight fraction of PLA in the composite

ΔH_m^0 is the standard enthalphy of fusion of pure PLA

dimana ΔH_m adalah entalpi leburan bagi komposit PLA

ΔH_{cc} adalah entalpi penghabluran sejuk bagi komposit PLA

\emptyset_{PLA} adalah pecahan berat PLA dalam komposit

ΔH_m^0 adalah entalpi piawai leburan PLA tulen

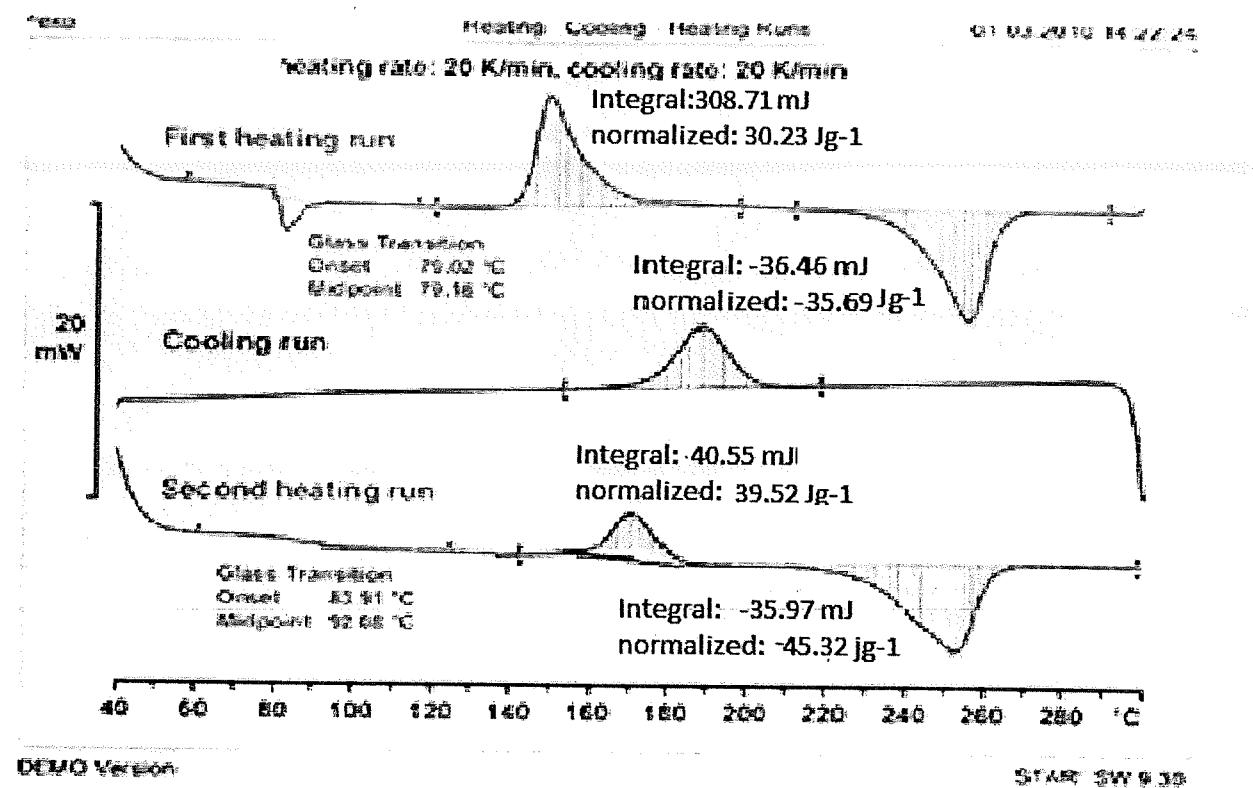


Fig. 6 Thermogram of PLA composite

Rajah 6 Termogram komposit PLA

(40 marks/markah)

- (c). Calculate the level of crystallinity for the above PLA composite at 90% weight fraction of matrix. Given its melting enthalpy ΔH_m^0 as 120.6 J/g.

Kirakan tahap penghaburan bagi komposit polimer PLA pada 90% pecahan berat matrik. Diberi entalpi leburan ΔH_m^0 bagi PLA ialah 120.6 J/g.

(40 marks/markah)

5. (a). The melting temperature of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) is 260°C. A nucleating agent is added at different quantities into the PET composite and annealed for 4h at 240°C. The XRD scan was obtained as shown in Fig. 7 below. Explain the role of the nucleating agent as related to the given XRD scan.

Takat lebur polietilena terafotelat (PET) ialah $260\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Agen pemberian ditambah pada aman tertentu dan seterusnya dipenyepuhlindapan selama 4 jam pada suhu $240\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Rajah imbasan XRD adalah diberikan pada Rajah 7. Jelaskan fungsi agen pemberian berdasarkan imbasan XRD yang diberi.

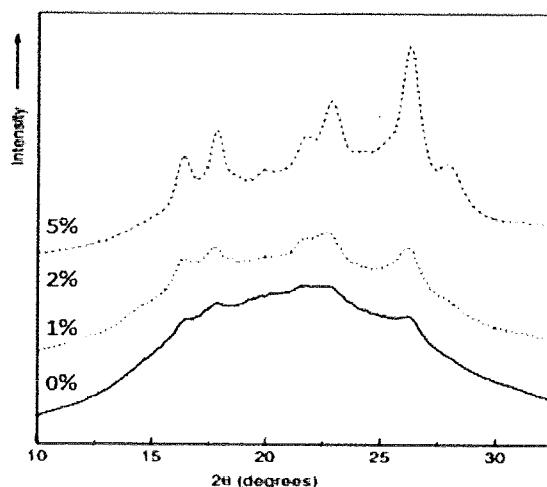


Fig7 XRD scan of PET composite at different nucleating agent content

Rajah7 Imbasan XRD bagi komposit PET pada kandungan agen pemberian

(30 marks/markah)

- (b). Four samples of poly (L-lactide-co-caprolactone) (PLCL) was thermal treated differently and their XRD were obtained. They were crystallized through annealing, oriented by stretching at $\varepsilon = 600\%$, heated above T_g temperature then allowed to shrink and lastly quenching the polymer film from melt. Relate and explain the observed XRD diffractogram in Fig.7 with the various treatment of this polymer.

Empat sampel poli (L-laktid-co-kaprolakton) (PLCL) telah diubahsuai secara termal untuk dapatkan imbasan XRD. Sampel-sampel tersebut dihaburkan secara penyepuhlindapan, di orientasikan secara penarikan $\varepsilon = 600\%$, pemanasan melampaui suhu T_g kemudian dibiarkan mengecut dan akhir sekali di sejuk bekukan secara mendadak dari leburan. Jelaskan pemerhatian imbasan XRD dalam Rajah 7 berdasarkan pengubahsuai yang diberi.

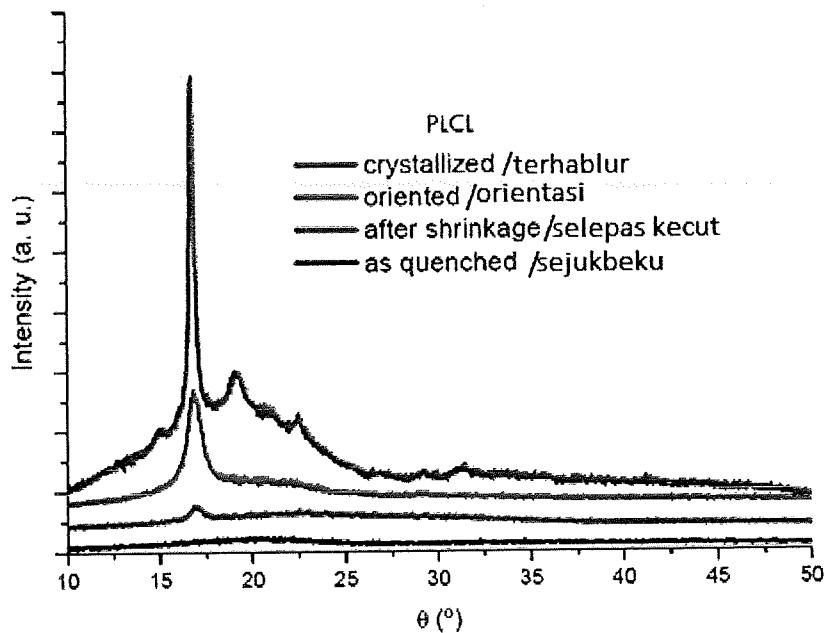


Fig. 8 The XRD scan for L-lactic –co-caprolactone under various thermall treatment
Rajah 8 Imbasan XRD bagi poli(L-laktid-co-kaprolacton) terubahsuai dalam beberapa keadaan termal.

(40 marks/markah)

- (c). Calculate the crystallite size for the crystallised and oriented PLCL samples based on Fig.8 and compare their results.

Given that Scharrer constant = 0.95, $\lambda = 1.54 \text{ \AA}^{\circ}$

Kirakan saiz hablur bagi sampel PLCL terhablur dan sampel terorientasi berdasarkan Rajah 8 dan seterusnya bandingkan antara kedua-duanya

Diberi pemalar Scharrer = 0.95, $\lambda = 1.54 \text{ \AA}^{\circ}$

(30 marks/markah)

PART C / BAHAGIAN C

6. (a). Two samples of thermoformed glycol modified polyethylene terephthalate (PETG) displayed below were prepared using similar processing conditions and raw material. One of the samples (on the right hand side) exhibit crack formation during assembly. (Fig.8(b)).

Dua sampel polietilena tereftalat terubahsuai glikol (PETG) yang ditunjukkan di bawah telah disediakan secara pembentukan haba menggunakan keadaan pemprosesan dan bahan mentah yang sama. Salah satu dari sampel tersebut (di sebelah kanan) mempamerkan pembentukan retak semasa pemasangan. (Rajah 8(b)).

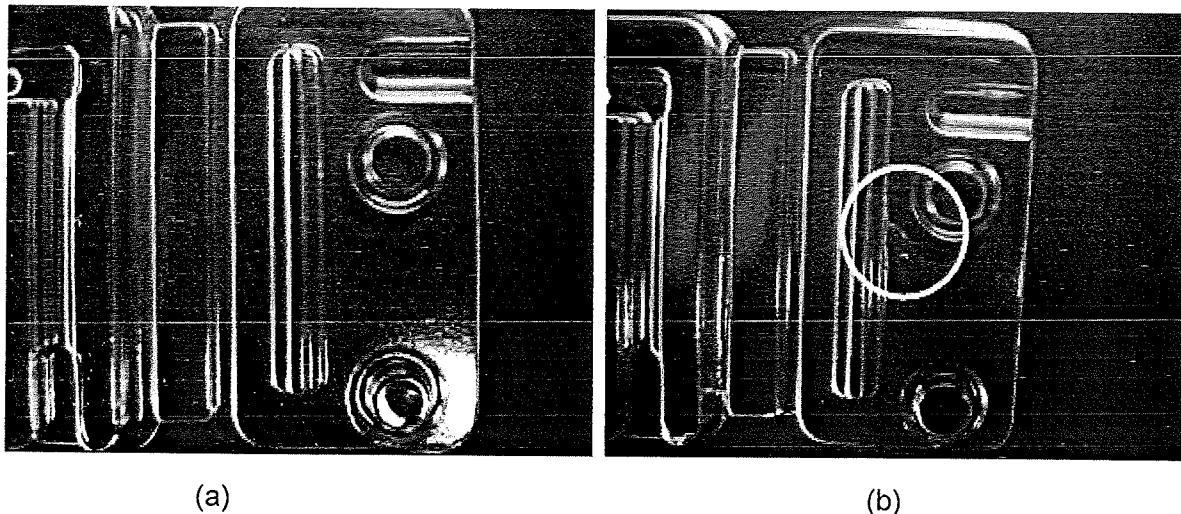


Fig. 8: Thermoformed PETG samples: a) Sample without crack, b) Sample with crack presence (within the circled area)

Rajah 8: Sampel-sampel PETG dari pembentukan haba: a) Sampel tanpa retak, b) Sampel dengan kehadiran retak (dalam kawasan yang dibulatkan)

In order to assist you in finding the cause of the crack, Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) results were given for both samples (Figure 8 and Figure 9). The DSC runs were conducted in cycle where two heating scans were implemented.

Untuk membantu anda dalam menentukan punca kejadian retak tersebut, diberikan keputusan Kalorimetri Imbasan Pembezaan (DSC) untuk kedua-dua sampel (Rajah 8 dan Rajah 9). Kaedah DSC dijalankan secara kitaran dengan dua langkah pemanasan dilaksanakan.

Using all the given information, make a failure assessment of the product and suggest possible cause that could lead to the formation of crack in the defect sample.

Menggunakan maklumat yang diberikan, buat suatu penilaian kegagalan produk tersebut dan cadangkan punca yang berkemungkinan menyebabkan kehadiran retak dalam sampel berkenaan.

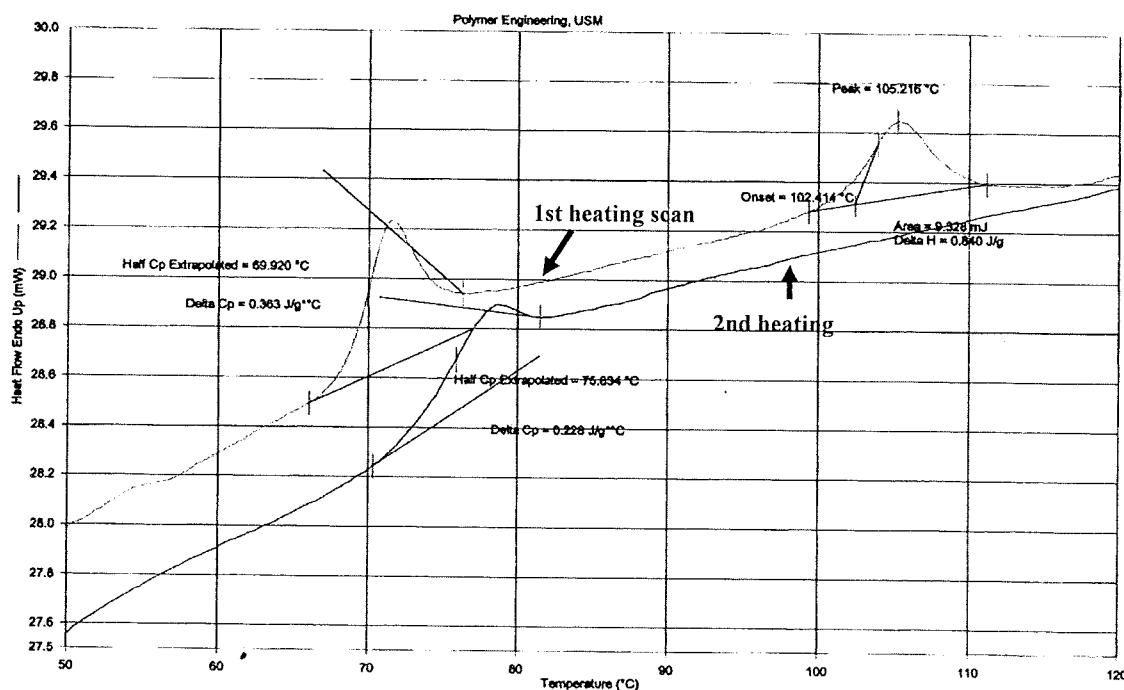


Figure 9 : DSC result for sample without a crack which displays two endothermic transitions in the first heating scan.

Rajah 9 : Keputusan DSC untuk sampel tanpa kehadiran retak yang menunjukkan dua peralihan endotermik dalam langkah pemanasan pertama.

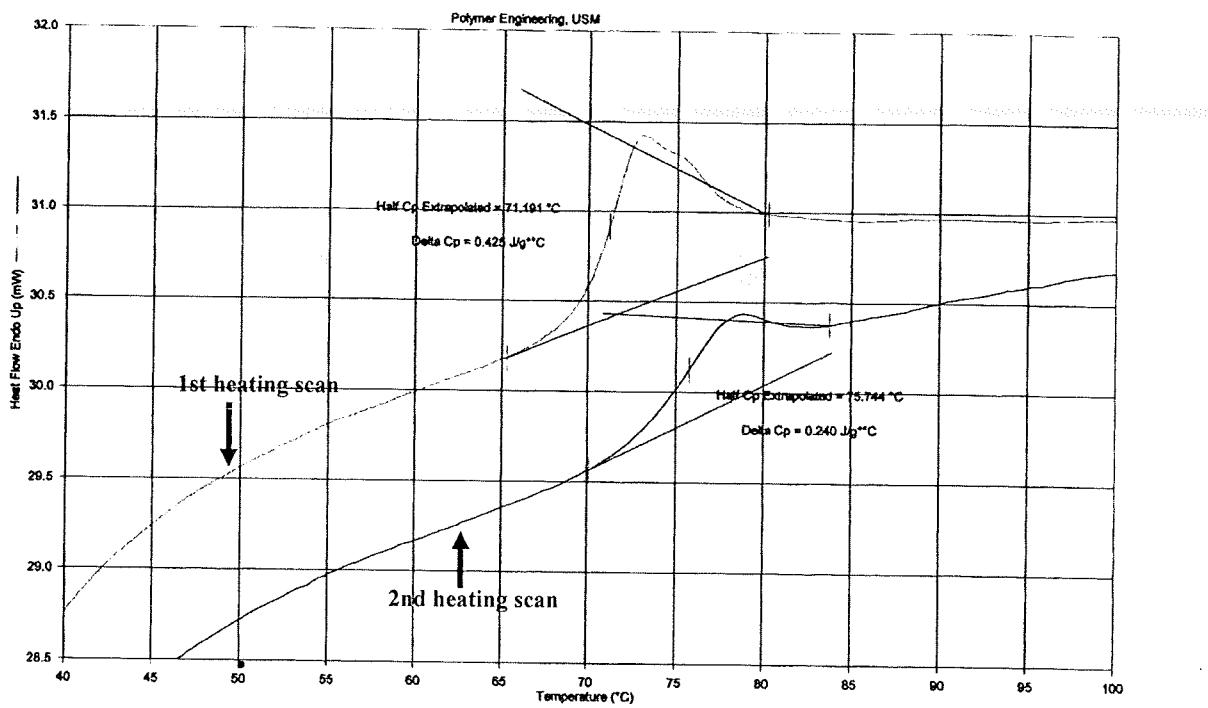


Figure 10: DSC result for sample with a crack which displays only one endothermic transition in both heating scans.

Rajah 10 : Keputusan DSC untuk sampel dengan kehadiran retak yang menunjukkan hanya satu peralihan endotermik dalam kedua-dua langkah pemanasan.

- (b). Environmental Stress Cracking (ESC) is one type failures that are usually experienced by plastic products.
State possible cause of this type failure and describe changes that are transpired by the product if it is said to be subjected to ESC.

Peretakan Tegasan Persekutaran (ESC) adalah salah satu jenis kegagalan yang biasa dialami oleh produk plastik.

Nyatakan punca yang berkemungkinan menyebabkan kegagalan jenis ini dan jelaskan perubahan yang dipamerkan oleh produk yang dikatakan telah terdedah kepada ESC.

(30 marks/markah)

7. (a). "Hyphenation is a technical term used by Perkin Elmer Company to reflect instrument that combines several characterization functions. The existence of such instrument has significantly improved failure analysis procedure"

Based on that statement, give an example of this type of instrument and discuss how their multi-function ability can assist a failure investigator in determining the cause of a particular plastics product failure.

"Istilah "hyphenation" ialah satu istilah teknikal yang digunakan oleh Syarikat Perkin Elmer bagi menggambarkan peralatan yang menggabungkan beberapa fungsi pencirian. Kewujudan peralatan sedemikian telah menambahbaik prosedur analisa kegagalan dengan ketara"

Berdasarkan kenyataan tersebut, berikan satu contoh peralatan yang dimaksudkan dan bincangkan bagaimana kebolehan peralatan kepelbagaiannya fungsi tersebut mampu membantu penyiasat kegagalan dalam menentukan punca kegagalan suatu produk plastik.

(50 marks/markah)

- (b). Compare critically the similarities and differences between photo-elastic technique and brittle coating technique in analysing stress within a polymer product.

Bandingkan secara kritikal persamaan dan perbezaan antara teknik foto-elastik dan teknik penglitup rapuh dalam menganalisa tegasan dalam suatu produk polimer.

(50 marks/markah)