

**PART A / BAHAGIAN A**

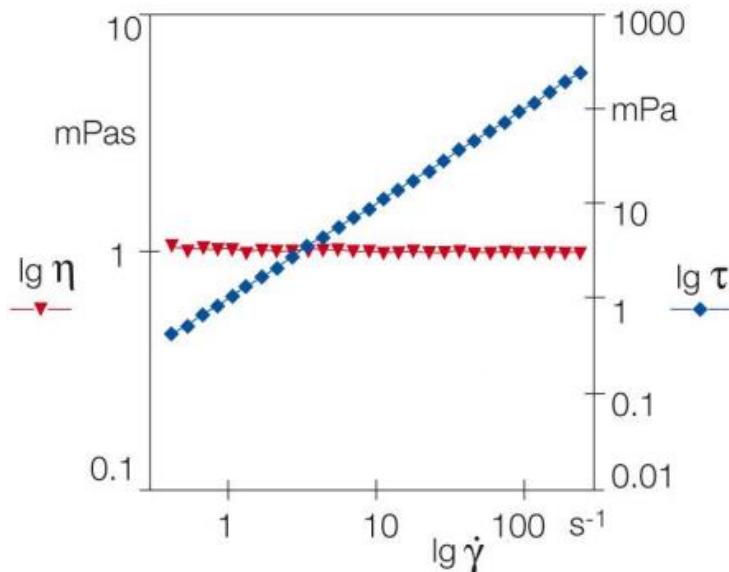
- (1). (a). The rheological behaviour of a polymeric material can be described as viscoelastic in nature. Explain the viscous and elastic behaviour in the understanding of extrusion and injection moulding process faults.

*Tingkah laku rheologi suatu bahan boleh digambarkan sebagai sifat viskoelastik. Terangkan kelakuan likat dan elastik dalam memahami kecacatan dalam proses pengekstrudan dan pengacuanan suntikan.*

(8 marks/markah)

- (b). Figure 1 shows rheological properties of material A. Discuss the effect of increasing shear rate on viscosity and shear stress for material A and develop a rheological equation for the material A at steady state.

*Rajah 1 menunjukkan sifat reologi bahan A. Bincangkan kesan peningkatan kadar rincih kepada kelikatan dan tegasan rincih untuk Bahan A dan bangunkan persamaan rheologi untuk Bahan A pada keadaan mantap.*



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Figure 1 : Rheological properties of Material A

Rajah 1: Sifat reologi Bahan A

(8 marks/markah)

- (c). Typically polymer melts display three characteristic regions of flow properties over a wide range of shear rates as shown in Figure 2. Write a short discussion based on the observed results, define the flow regions of the tested polymer in Figure 2 and explain the structural molecular changes of each region over a range of shear rates.

*Kebiasaan leburan polimer memperlihatkan tiga ciri kawasan bagi sifat-sifat aliran pada julat tegasan rincih yang besar seperti dalam Rajah 2. Tuliskan perbincangan ringkas mengenai keputusan yang diperolehi, tentukan kawasan aliran untuk polimer yang diuji dalam Rajah 2 dan terangkan perubahan struktur molekul pada setiap kawasan tersebut pada julat kadar rincih yang besar.*

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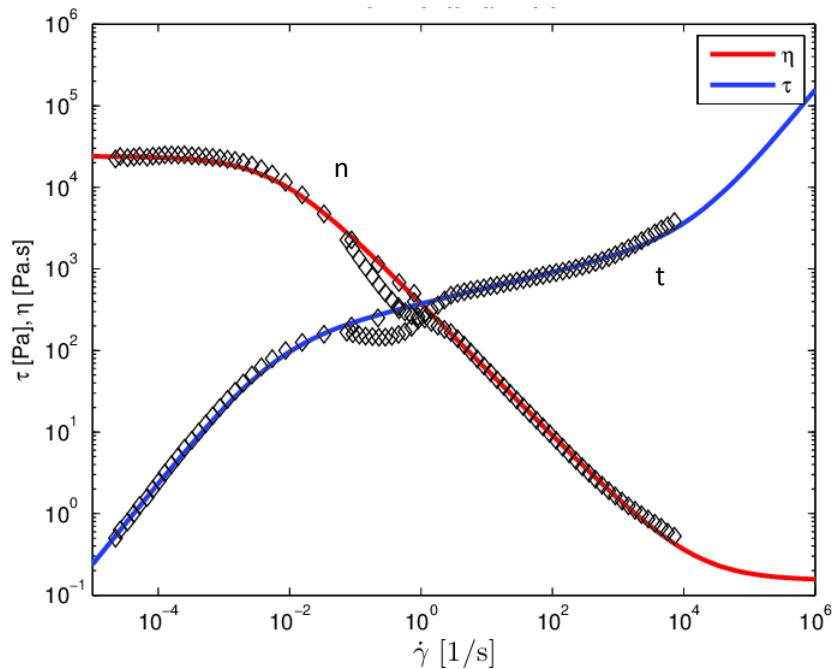


Figure 2 : Shear stress and apparent viscosity versus shear rate of a polymer melt

*Rajah 2: Tegasan rizik dan kelikatan ketara melawan kadar rizik untuk satu leburan polimer*

(9 marks/markah)

- (2). (a). Figure 3 shows the difference between the shape of the die and the extruded section.

*Rajah 3 menunjukkan perbezaan di antara bentuk dai and keratan penyemperitan.*

- (i). Explain on the reasons of the difference observed and describe its implications in polymer processing.

*Huraikan sebab-sebab perbezaan tersebut yang dapat diperhatikan dan perihalkan implikasi-implikasi terhadap pemprosesan polimer.*

...5/-

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- (ii). Suggest methods to reduce its occurrence and justify your suggestions.

*Cadangkan cara-cara untuk mengurangkan pembentukannya dan berikan justifikasi untuk cadangan tersebut.*

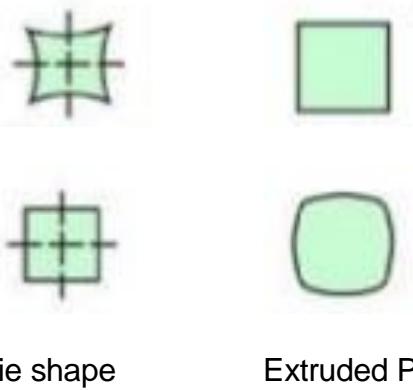


Figure 3: Difference between the shape of the die and the extruded section

*Rajah 3: Perbezaan di antara bentuk dai and keratan penyemperitan.*

(12 marks/markah)

- (b). One of the basic problems normally faced during extrusion process of polymer melt is flow instabilities.

*Satu daripada masalah asas yang biasanya dihadapi semasa proses penyemperitan leburan polimer adalah ketidakstabilan aliran.*

- (i). What are flow instabilities and when it normally occurred?

*Perihalkan ketidakstabilan aliran dan bilakah biasanya ia berlaku?*

- (ii). Predict the effect of each of the following variable would have on the melt fracture of polymer extrudate:

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*Ramalkan kesan setiap perubahan berikut terhadap rekahan leburan penyemperitan polimer:*

- Addition of small amount of plasticizer.

*Penambahan sedikit bahan pemplastik*

- Increase of the melt temperature in the die region.

*Peningkatan suhu leburan di dalam kawasan dai.*

- Increase of the extrusion line speed.

*Peningkatan kelajuan penyemperitan.*

(13 marks/markah)

**PART B / BAHAGIAN B**

- (3). (a). Most commercial polymer processing is done in regions where the viscosity is decreasing with shear rate. Such flow behavior is pseudoplastic and can be described by the Power Law equation as follows:

$$\tau = K(\dot{\gamma})^n$$

Explain how Power Law index values relate to the viscosity and shear stress versus shear rate curve shape and state the strength and weakness of the Power Law model to accurately represent the pseudoplastic region of a polymeric material.

*Kebanyakan pemprosesan polimer komersil dilakukan dalam kawasan di mana kelikatan berkurangan dengan kadar ricih. Kelakuan aliran itu adalah pseudoplastik dan boleh diterangkan dengan Hukum Kuasa seperti berikut:*

$$\tau = K(\dot{\gamma})^n$$

*Terangkan bagaimana nilai indeks Hukum Kuasa berkait dengan keluk kelikatan dan tegasan ricih melawan kadar ricih dan nyatakan kekuatan dan kelemahan model Hukum Kuasa untuk menggambarkan secara tepat kawasan pseudoplastik bahan polimer.*

(8 marks/markah)

- (b). Suggest few models to rectify the weaknesses of the Power-Law model. Sketch the flow curves of the suggested model and explain the advantages of the models over the Power Law model.

*Cadangkan beberapa model untuk mengatasi kelemahan Hukum Kuasa. Lakarkan lengkung aliran model yang dicadangkan dan terangkan kelebihan model berbanding model Hukum Kuasa.*

(6 marks/markah)

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- (c). Figure 4 illustrates an incompressible, Newtonian fluid flowing between two parallel plates. Draw balances of forces and pressure on a fluid element moving between two parallel plates, state general assumptions need to be made and derive quantitative relationships of the shear stress and shear rate for the Newtonian fluid between two parallel plates.

*Rajah 4 menunjukkan satu bendalir Newtonian yang tidak boleh mampat mengalir di antara dua plat selari. Lukiskanimbangan daya dan tekanan ke atas elemen bendalir yang bergerak di antara dua plat selari, nyatakan andaian umum yang perlu dibuat dan terbitkan hubungan kuantitatif tegasan rincih dan kadar rincih bagi bendalir Newtonian di antara dua plat selari.*

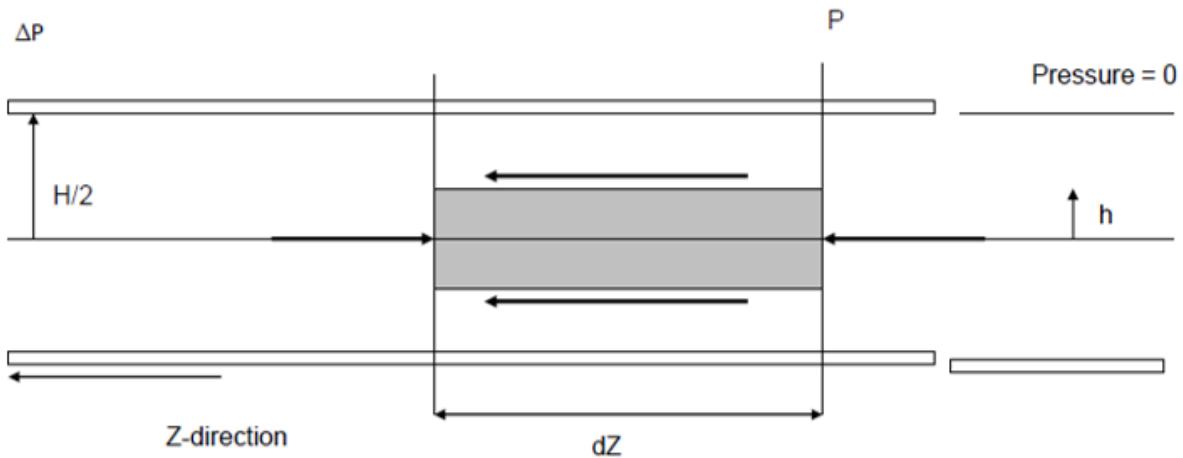


Figure 4: Illustration of Newtonian fluid flowing between two parallel plates.

*Rajah 4 : Ilustrasi bendalir Newtonian mengalir di antara dua plat selari*

(11 marks/markah)

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- (4). (a) Sketch apparent viscosity ( $\eta$ ) and shear stress ( $\tau$ ) versus shear rate ( $\dot{\gamma}$ ) for all types of time-independent fluid behaviours and discuss structural molecular changes of the fluids at rest and increasing shear rate.

*Lukis kelikatan ketara ( $\eta$ ) dan tegasan ricih ( $\tau$ ) melawan kadar ricih ( $\dot{\gamma}$ ) untuk semua jenis kelakuan bendalir tak besandarkan masa dan bincangkan perubahan perilaku struktur molekul pada keadaan rehat dan peningkatan tegasan ricih.*

(10 marks/markah)

- (b). Derive the expression for shear stress and shear rate at the wall for a Newtonian fluid flowing within a capillary die. In your derivation, include assumptions that are made for derivation to be valid.

*Terbitkan ungkapan kadar ricih pada dinding bagi suatu bendalir Newtonian yang mengalir di dalam dai kapilari dalam terbitan anda, ambil kira anggapan-anggapan yang dibuat agar terbitan tersebut adalah sah.*

(10 marks/markah)

- (c). Calculate shear stress at the wall ( $\tau_w$ ) for Newtonian fluid at steady state flow in a cylindrical tube with 30 mm diameter and 350 mm length if total pressure drop between the ends of the tube is 1445 Pa.

*Hitungkan tegasan ricih pada dinding ( $\tau_w$ ) untuk cecair Newtonian pada aliran keadaan mantap dalam tiub silinder dengan garis pusat 30 mm dan panjang 350 mm jika jumlah penurunan tekanan antara hujung tiub ialah 1445 Pa.*

(5 marks/markah)

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**PART C / BAHAGIAN C**

- (5). (a). Describe the difference between elongational and shear flows? If you compare low density polyethylene (LDPE) with high density polyethylene (HDPE), what is your opinion on their elongational behavior?

*Perihalkan perbezaan di antara aliran teregang dan ricih? Jika kamu membandingkan polietilene berketumpatan rendah (LDPE) dan polietilene berketumpatan tinggi (HDPE), apakah pendapat kamu tentang aliran teregang mereka?*

(9 marks/markah)

- (b). A student wants to use a rheometer with 15 mm diameter plates and a 0.5 mm gap using parallel plate geometry in dynamic mode with an unknown semicrystalline polymer believed to be either low density polyethylene (LDPE) or polyethylene terephthalate (PET). From this study she measures the dynamic viscosity to be 100 Pa's at 160°C. Identify which of the two polymers is most likely to be correct. Provide your reasons.

*Seorang pelajar mahu menggunakan reometer dengan plat berdiameter 15 mm dan jarak 0.5 mm menggunakan geometri plat selari. Dia menguji polimer semi-kristal yang tidak diketahui tetapi dipercayai samada polietilena berketumpatan rendah atau polietilena tereftalat. Daripada kajian ini, dia mengukur kelikatan sebagai 100 Pa's pada 160°C. Kenalpasti yang manakah antara dua polimer tersebut yang berkemungkinan betul. Berikan alasan-alasan anda.*

(7 marks/markah)

- (c). Calculate the rheological parameters (i.e. shear stress, shear rate and viscosity) if MFI result give a value of 14g/10min. The MFI test was conducted at 210°C using a standard 2.16 kg load.

*Kirakan parameter-parameter reologi (iaitu tegasan ricih, kadar ricih dan kelikatan) sekiranya keputusan MFI memberikan nilai 14g/10min. ujian MFI tersebut dilaksanakan pada suhu 210°C menggunakan suatu beban piawai seberat 2.16 kg.*

Given,

Piston diameter = 2.2 cm

Polymer melt density = 0.78 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Die diameter = 2 mm

L/D ratio of the die = 5

*Diberikan,*

*Diameter piston = 2.2 cm*

*Ketumpatan leburan polimer = 0.78 g/cm<sup>3</sup>*

*Diameter dai = 2 mm*

*Nisbah L/D dai = 5*

(9 marks/markah)

- (6). (a). Figure 5 shows the variation of viscosity with shear rate for two different polystyrenes (PS). Describe the trend observed and suggest possible reasons for the trends?

*Gambarajah 5 menunjukkan perubahan kelikatan dengan kadar ricih bagi dua polistirena (PS) yang berbeza. Perihalkan aliran yang diperhatikan dan cadangkan sebab yang mungkin bagi aliran tersebut?*

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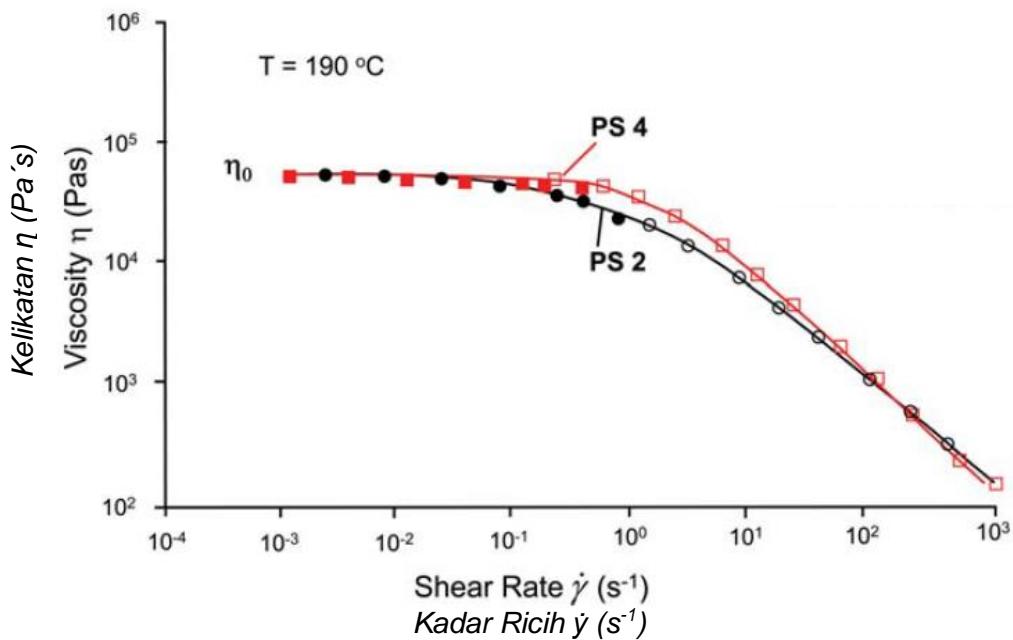


Figure 5: Viscosity functions of two polystyrenes. Open symbols: rotational rheometer, closed symbols: capillary rheometer

Rajah 5: Simbol terbuka : reometer putaran, simbol tertutup: reometer kapilari  
(8 marks/markah)

- (b). A student is using a new cone and plate rheometer with 15mm diameter plates and a  $10^\circ$  cone angle for a polymer melt. He measures the shear stress to be 1 Pa and the shear rate to be  $10s^{-1}$  at  $200^\circ C$ .

Seorang pelajar menggunakan reometer kon dan plat baru dengan diameter plat 15mm dan darjah kon  $10^\circ$  bagi suatu leburan polimer. Dia mendapat nilai tegasan riciph 1 Pa and kadar riciph  $10s^{-1}$  pada  $200^\circ C$ .

- (i). Calculate the viscosity and state the assumption made if any.  
Kirakan kelikatan dan nyatakan anggapan yang dibuat sekiranya ada.

- (ii). Comment on whether you think the instrument is performing well.  
*Komen samada kamu fikir instrumen tersebut berjalan dengan baik.*
- (iii). Describe the advantages of parallel plate rheometer compares with cone and plate rheometer.

*Perihalkan kebaikan-kebaikan reometer plat selari berbanding reometer kon dan plat.*

(10 marks/markah)

- (c). Torque rheometer is one of the equipment commonly use in rheological study of polymer melt.

*Reometer tork adalah salah satu peralatan yang biasa digunakan dalam kajian reologi leburan polimer.*

- (i). With the help of suitable diagram, describe what is torque rheometer.

*Dengan berbantuan gambarajah, terangkan apakah reometer tork.*

- (ii). State assumptions need to be made for rheological measurement.

*Nyatakan andaian yang perlu dibuat untuk mengukuran reologi.*

(7 marks/markah)

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