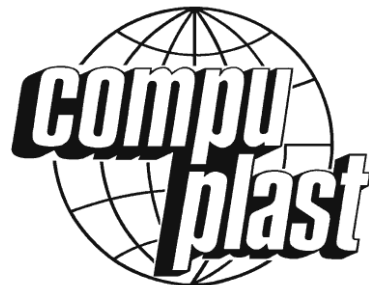


# **Solving Polymer Processing Problems with Computer Simulation**

John Perdikoulis  
Compuplast Canada Inc.



# Objectives

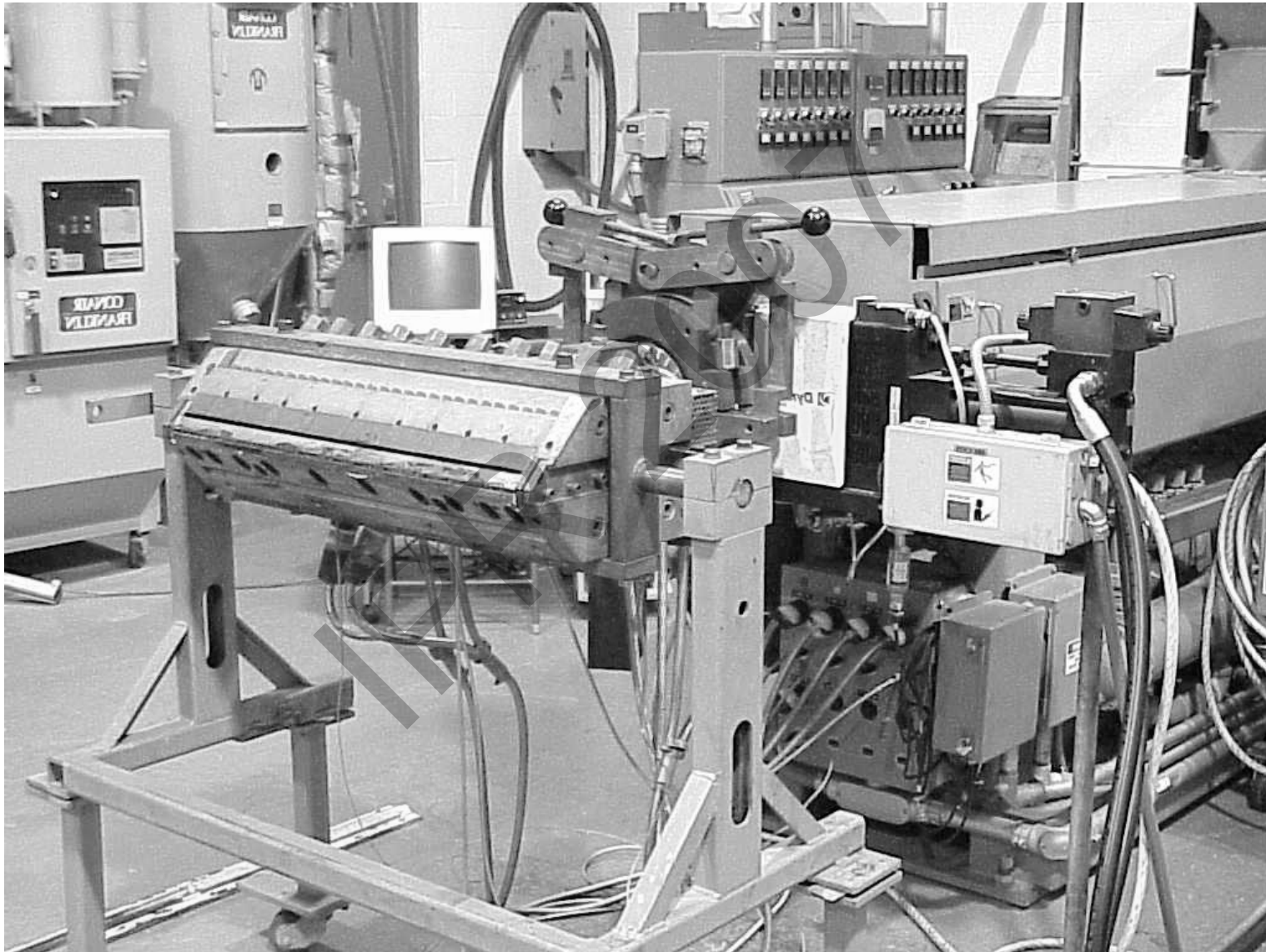
- **Demonstrate the application of CAE/CFD/Simulation in polymer processing**
- **Show how simulation can be used to troubleshoot/optimize a process/design**
- **Explain certain observations or phenomena with the aid of simulation**

## **Problem: Particles/Gels in Film Sample**



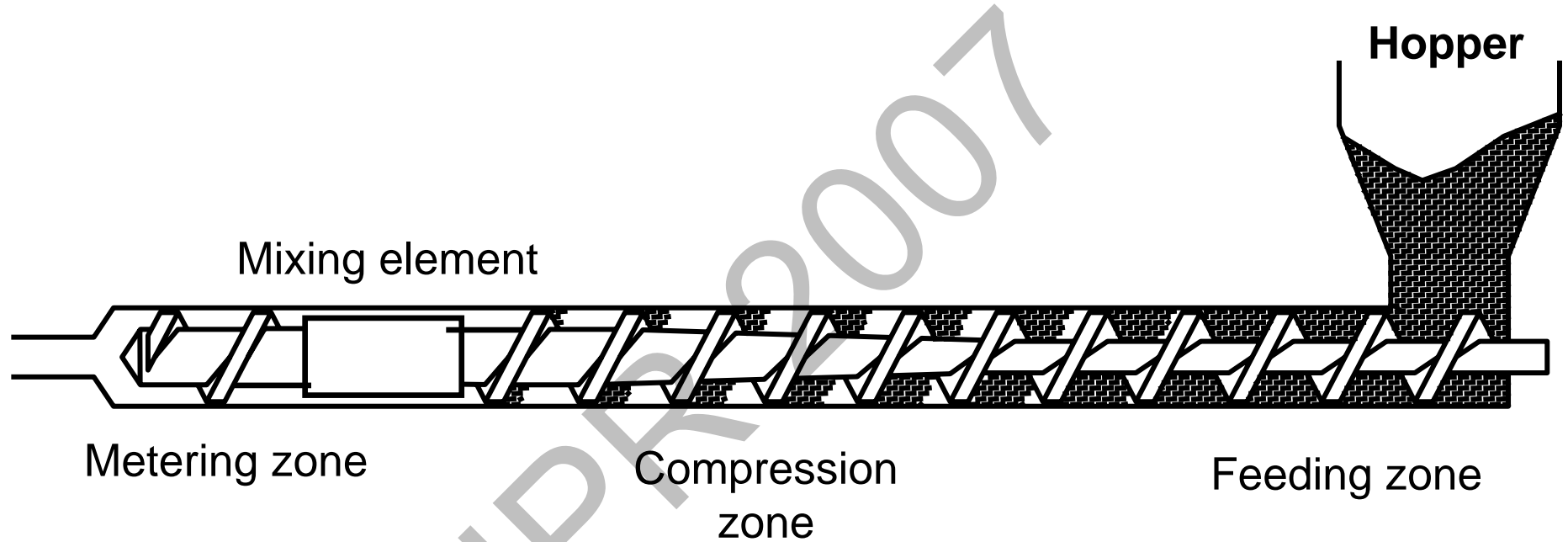
- In this system, periodic “showers” of gels or particles were observed in the film sample.**

# Film/Sheet Extrusion



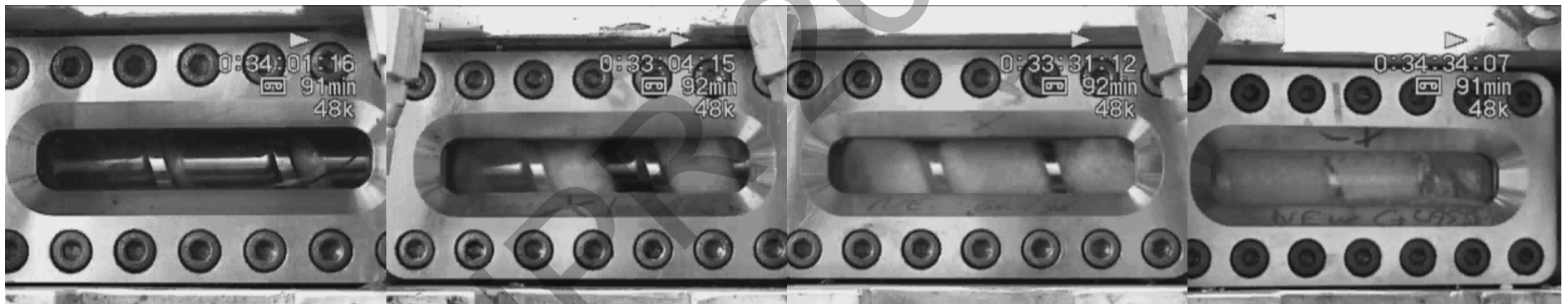
# Single Screw Extruder

## Conventional screw



# Comprehensive Tests with the Macro Glass Window Extruder

Song, Perdikoulis and Planeta, ANTEC 2000

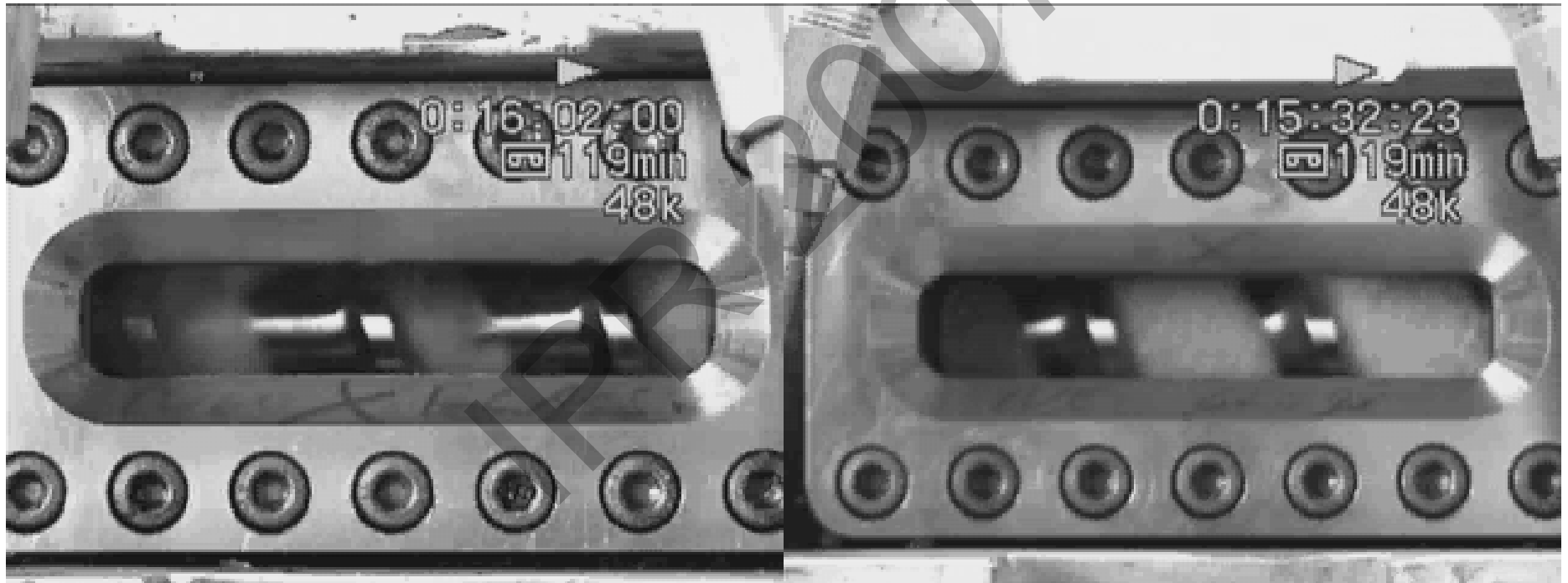


# Photo of Extruder Screw



- **The screw used to produce the film had a noticeable discoloration in the feed and compression region.**

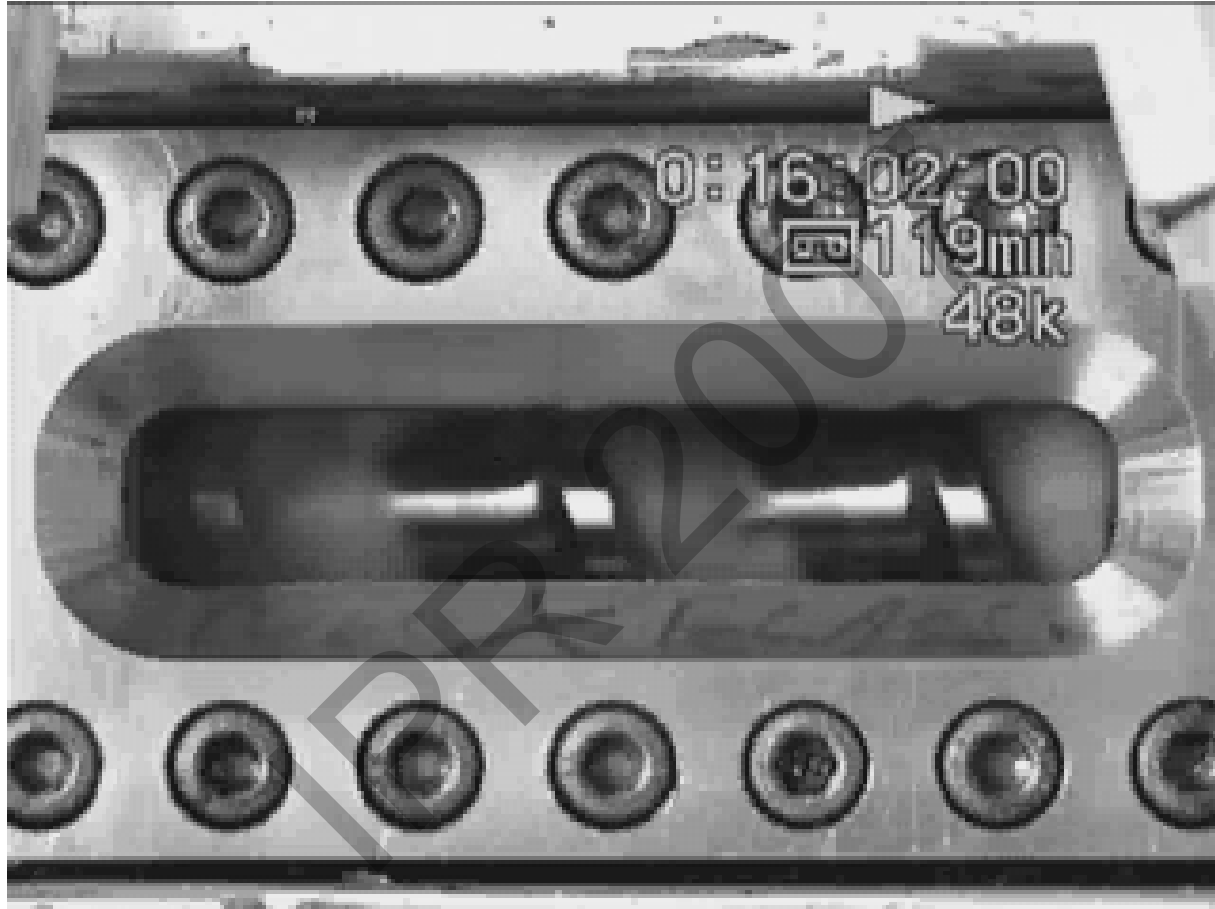
# Comprehensive Tests with the Glass Window Extruder



**LDPE 50 RPM @ W2 & W3, melt @ ~ 17D**

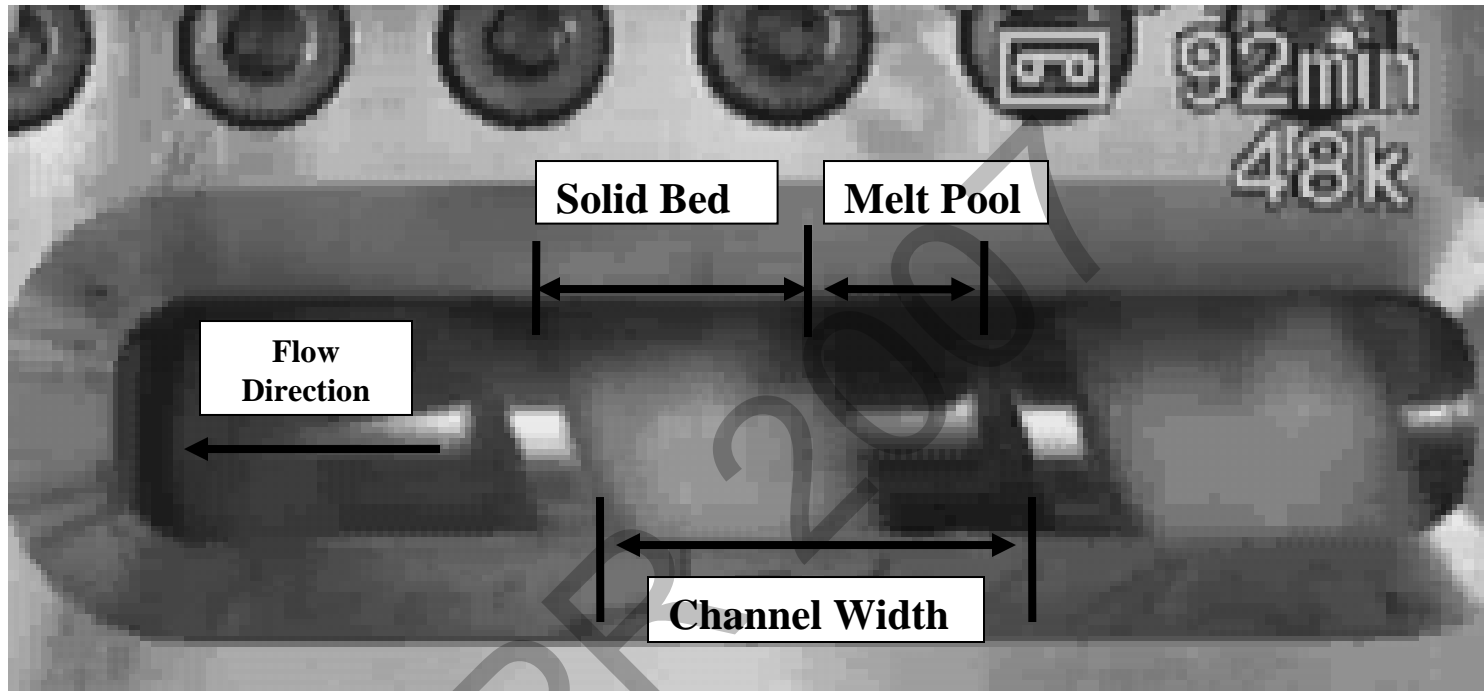


# Solid Bed Break-Up



- **Improper screw design results in solid bed break-up and there is no mixer to compensate**

# Define: Solid Bed Ratio



- **Ratio of Solid bed width to Channel Width**
- **Indication of melting capability of the screw**

$$\text{Solid Bed Ratio} = \frac{\text{SB Width}}{\text{Channel Width}}$$

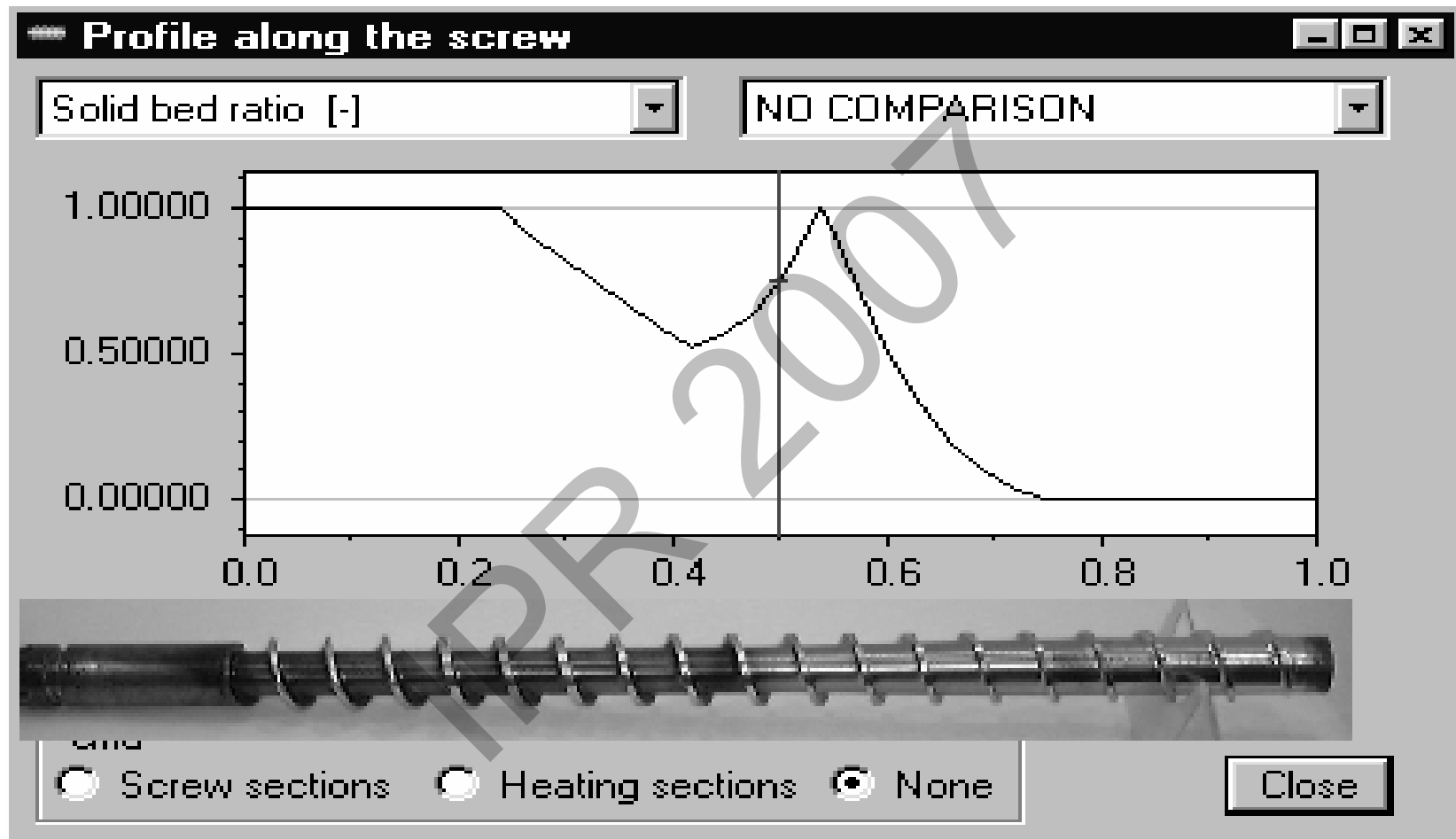
# Compuplast<sup>®</sup>

## Virtual Extrusion Laboratory<sup>™</sup>

### Extruder Simulation

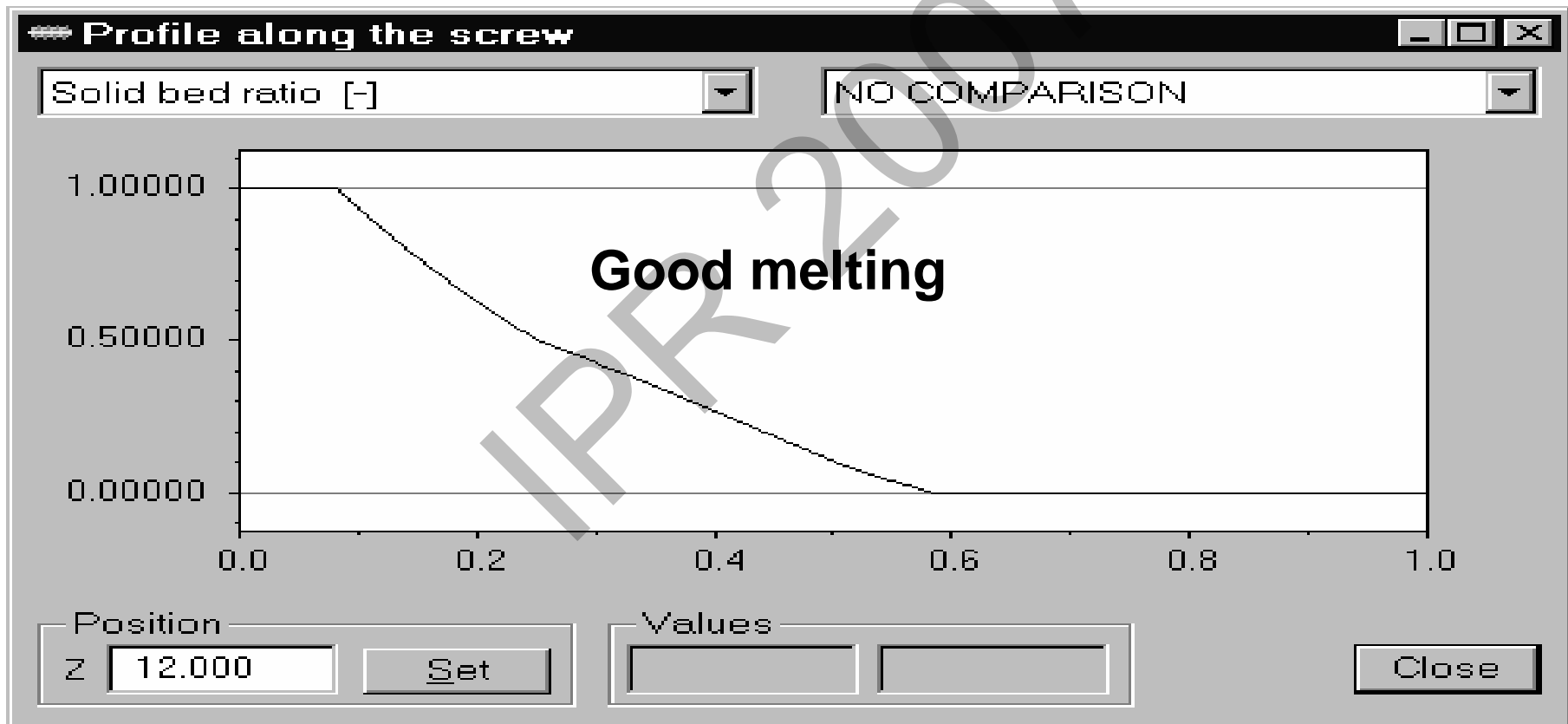


# Analysis of Solid Bed Ratio



**Simulation indicates that the Solid bed ratio does not reduce gradually as preferred but actually increases near center of screw.**

**Solution: Modify Process Conditions,  
Change Material or Screw Design to  
achieve better melting performance**



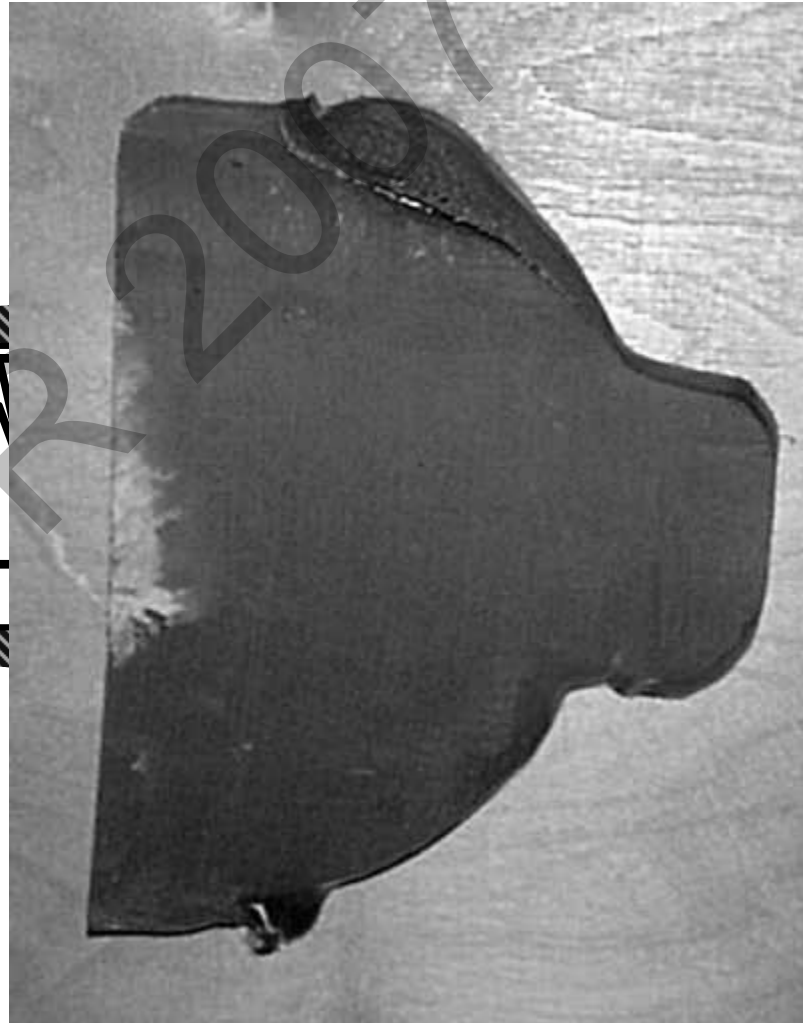
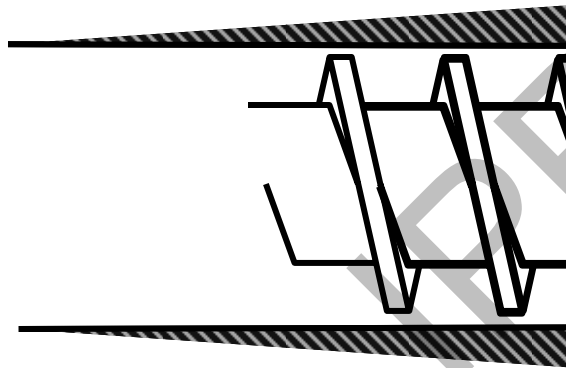
# **Problem: Polymer Degradation**

- **Screen Changer**

IPR 2007

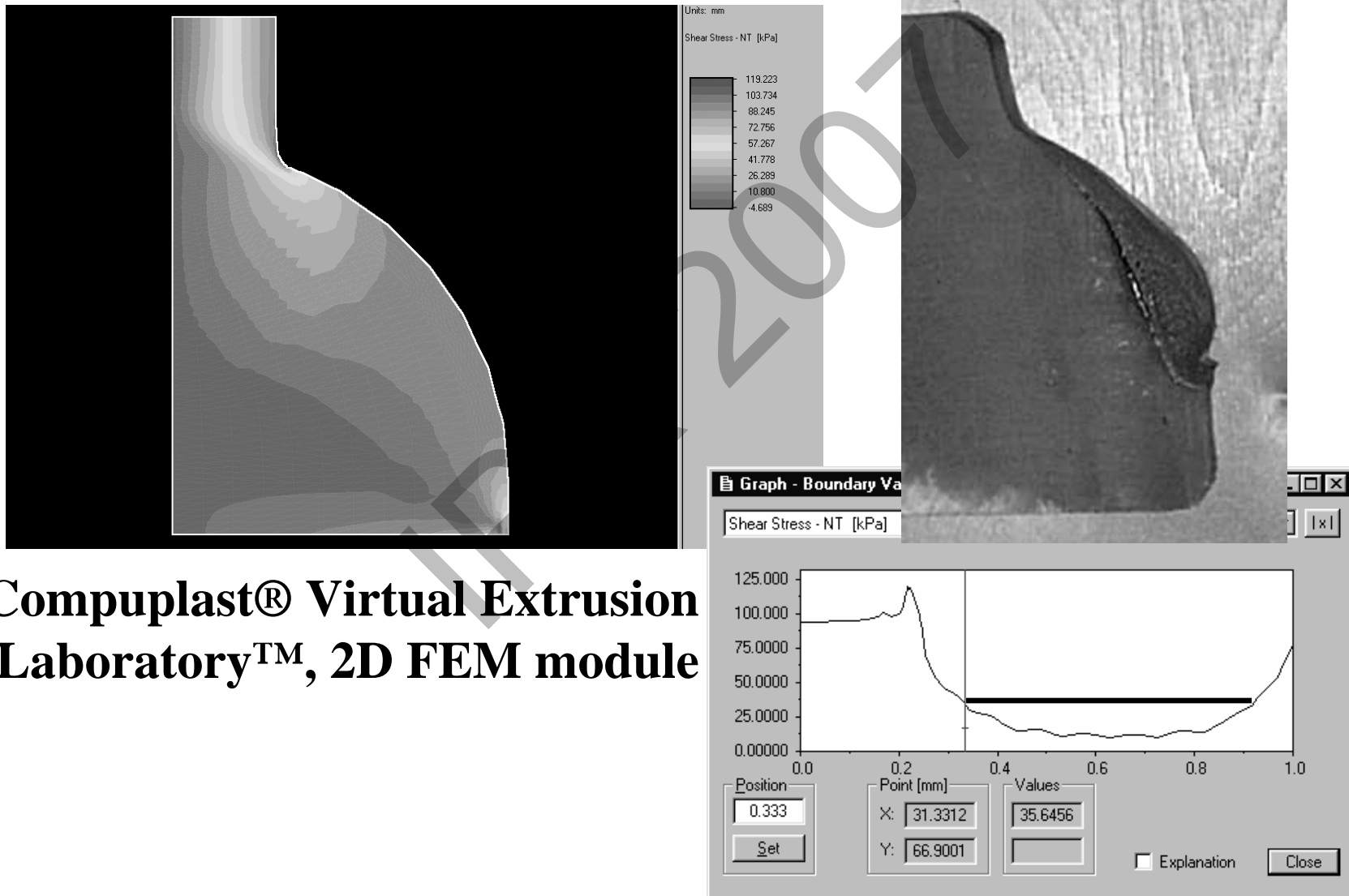
# Degradation

SCREW / BARREL / SCREENCHANGER



# Original Shape

Shear stresses inside the flow domain

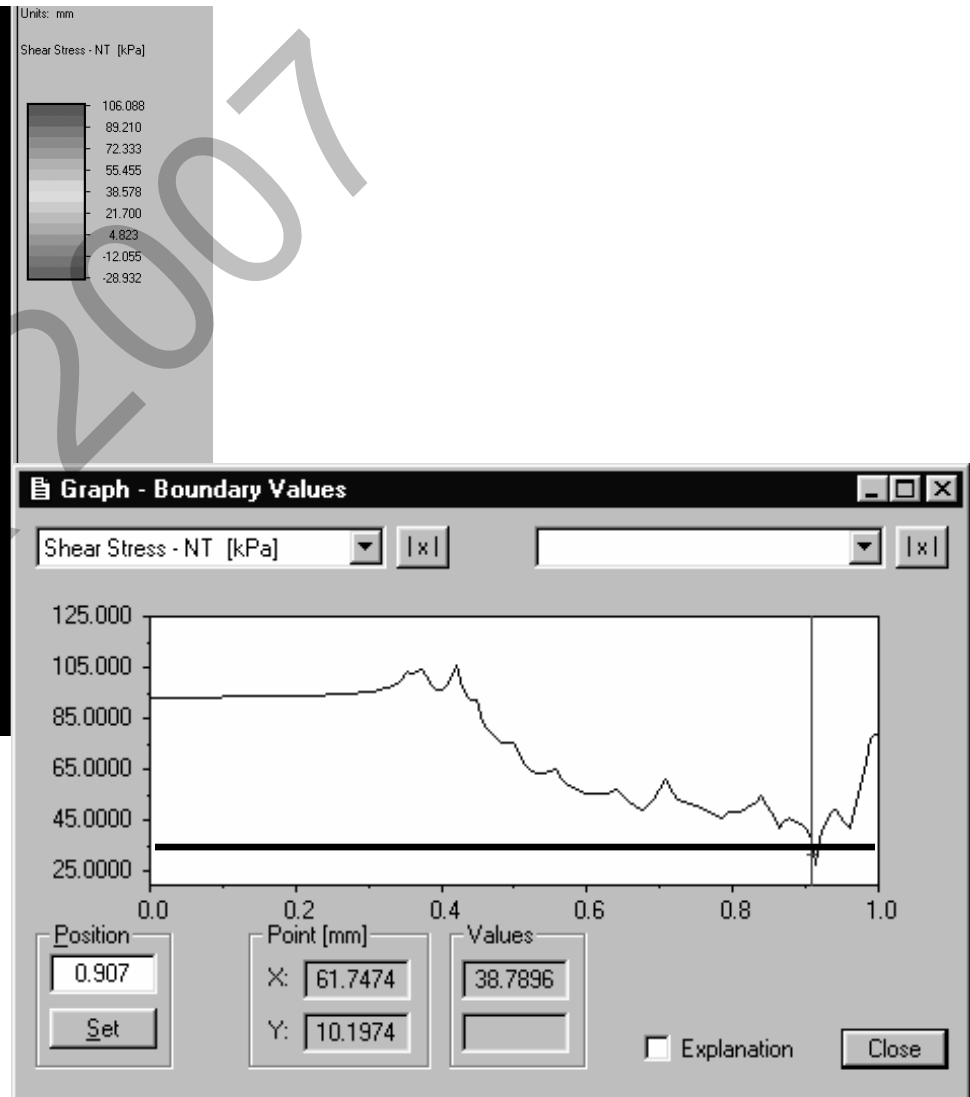
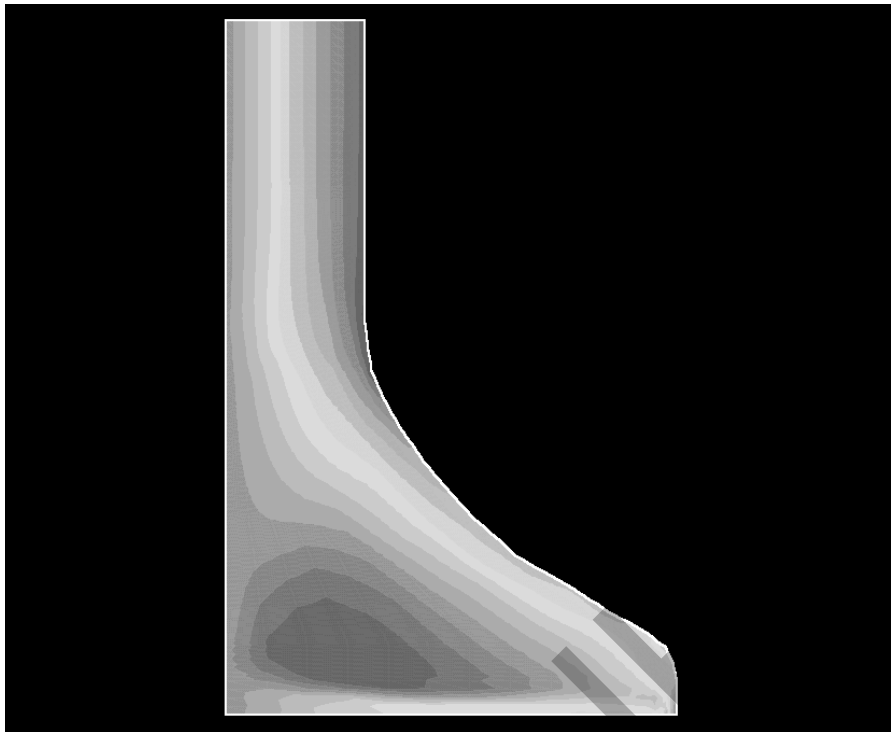


**Compuplast® Virtual Extrusion  
Laboratory™, 2D FEM module**



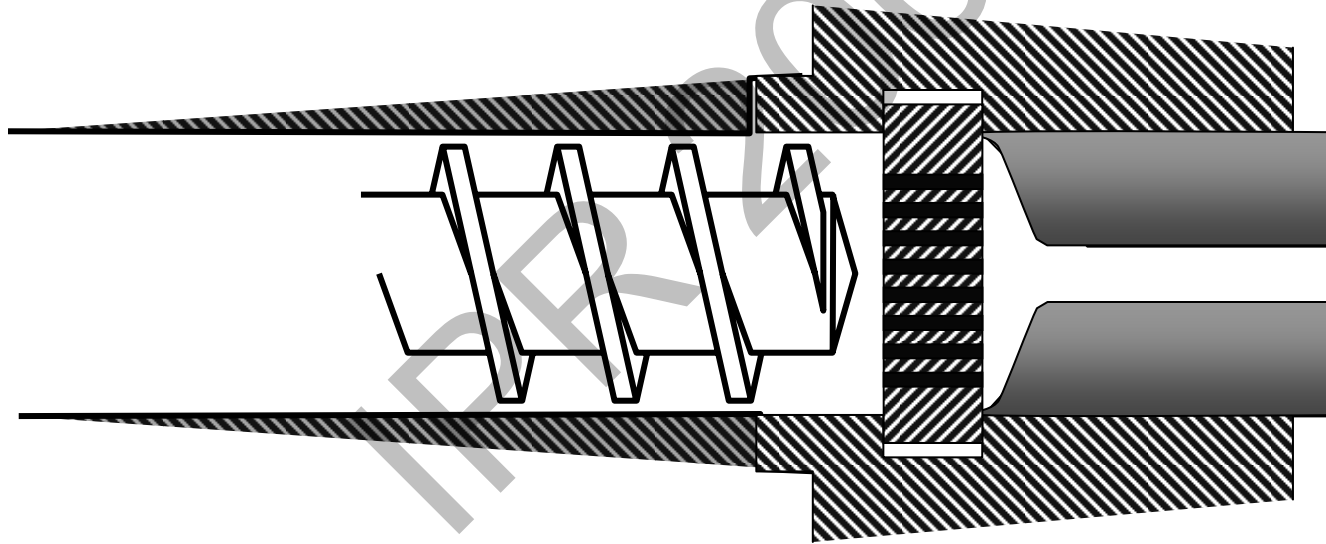
# New Shape

## Shear stresses inside the flow domain



**Compuplast® Virtual Extrusion  
Laboratory™, 2D FEM module**

# Degradation on SCREW / BARREL / SCREENCHANGER (Improved design)



# **Polymer Degradation Solution**

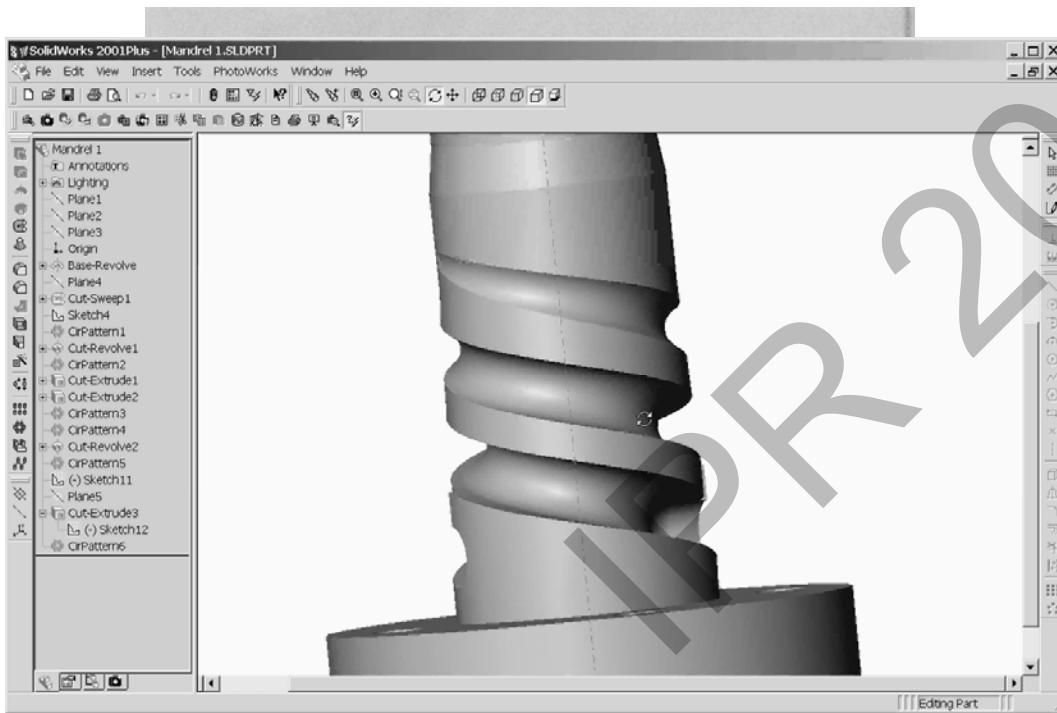
- **Ensure adequate shear stress in all flow channels.**
  - **Proper Channel Design**
  - **Proper Operation Conditions**

# **Problem: Periodic Lines in Tubular Film Bubble**

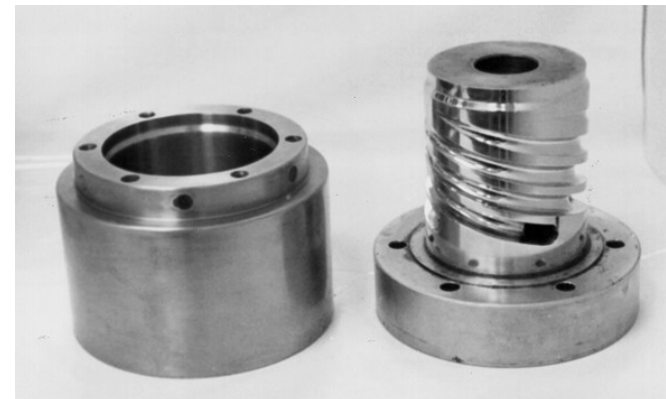


- **Lines appear as a visual defect in film produced on a spiral mandrel type die.**

# Spiral Mandrel Dies



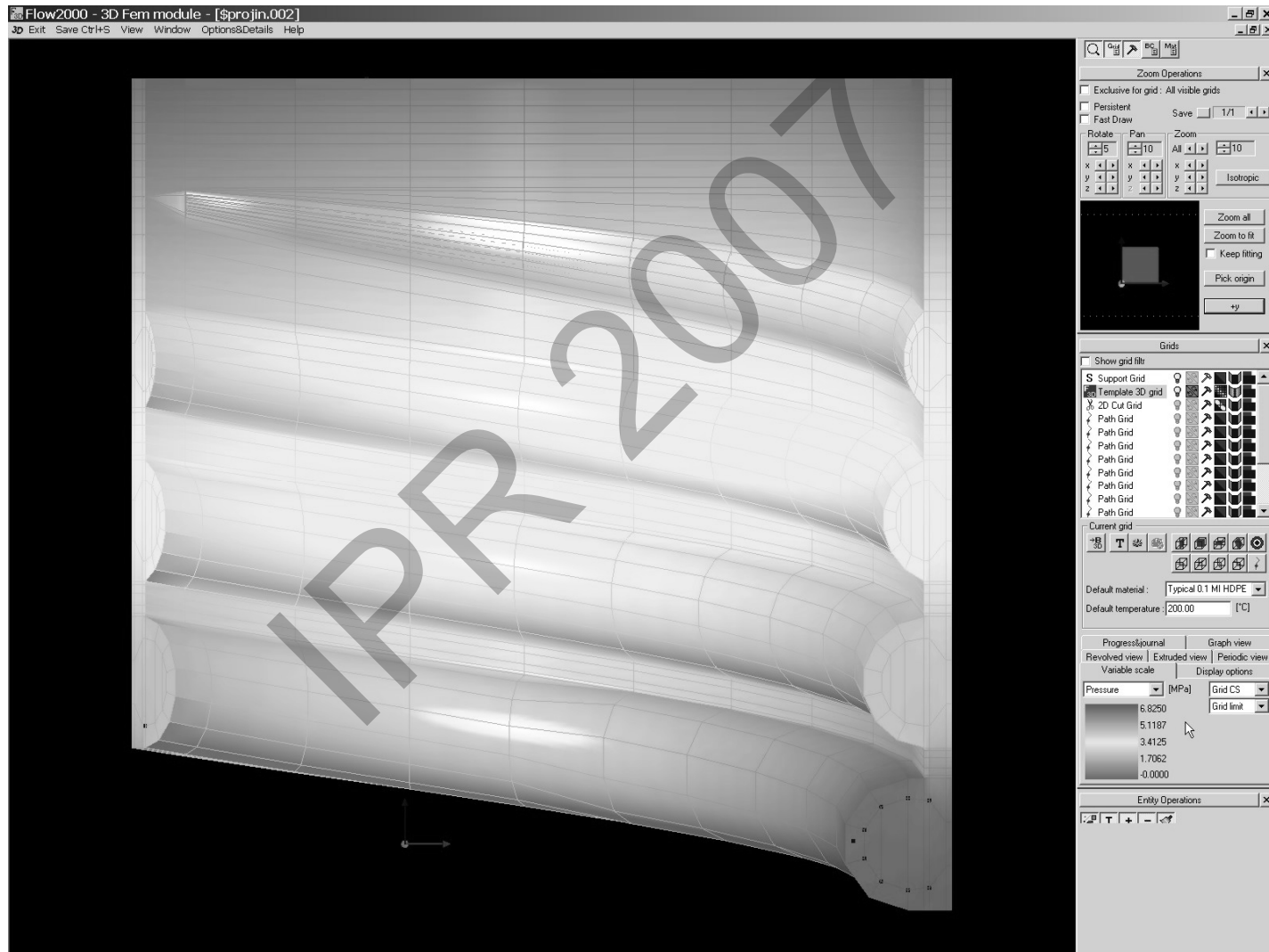
- **Commonly used for tubular (blown) film production since 1950's.**
- **In more recent years applied to pipe and blow molding dies**



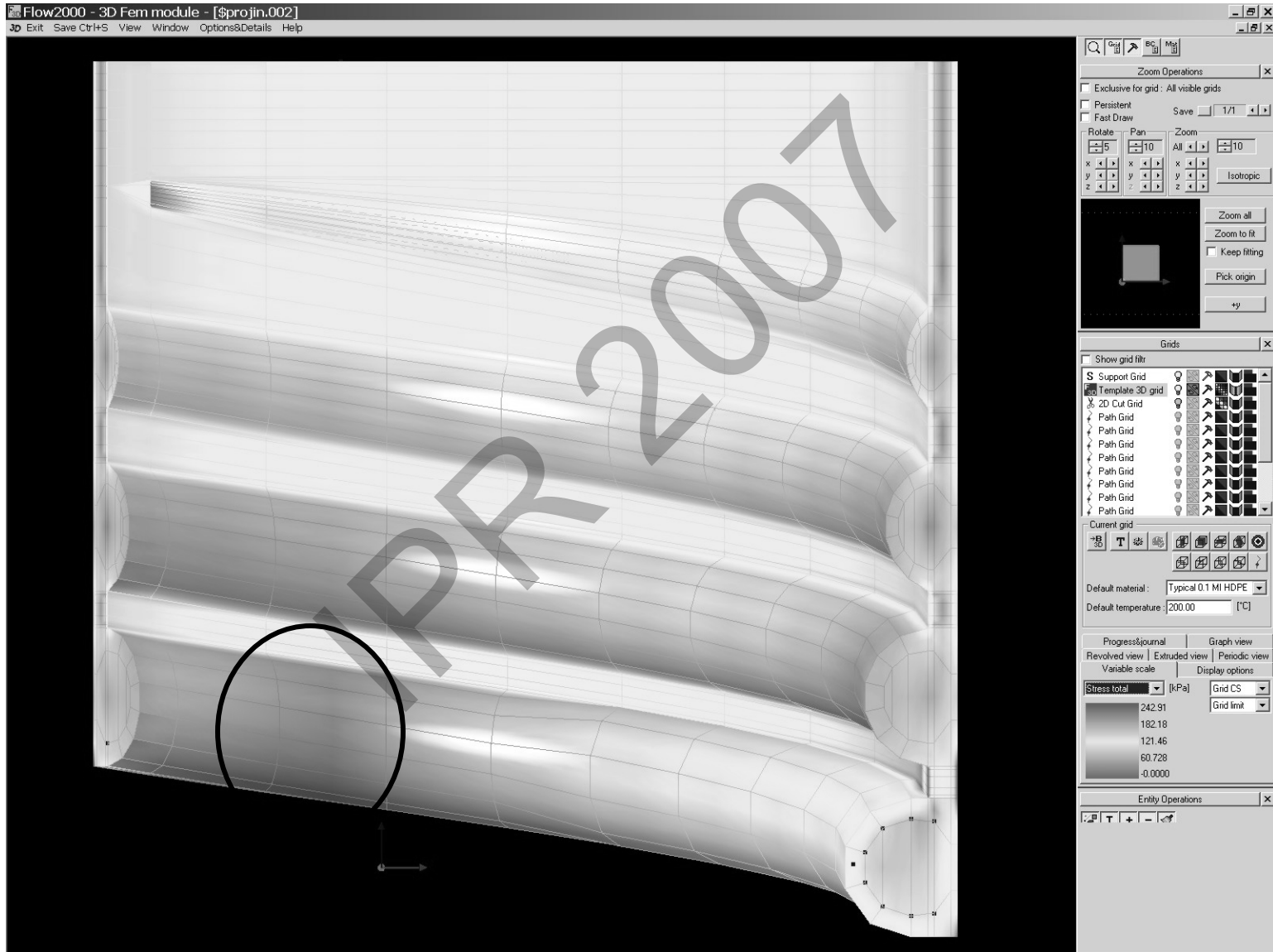
# Spiral Mandrel Flow Video



# 3D FEM - Pressure Drop

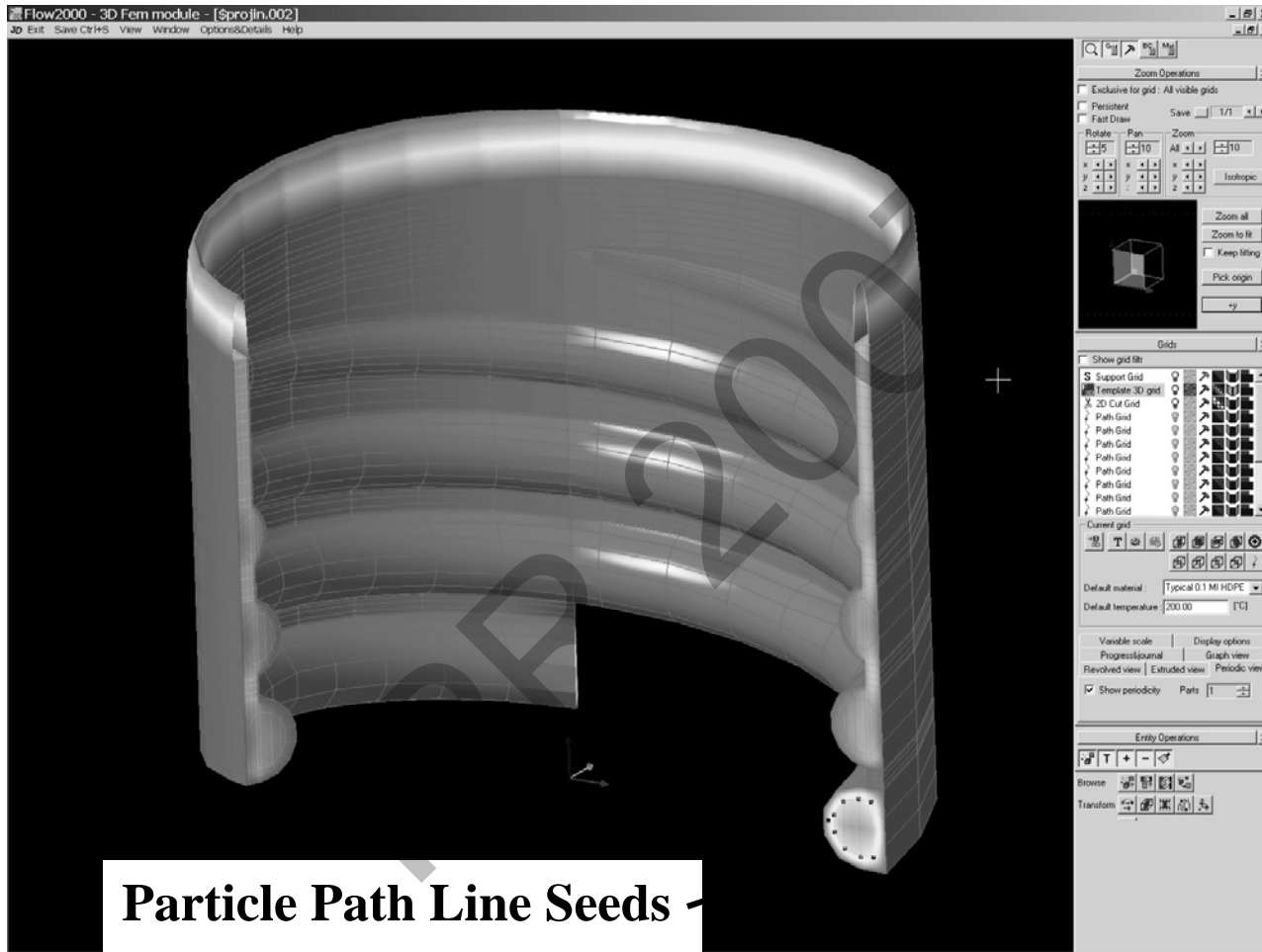


# 3D FEM - Shear Stress



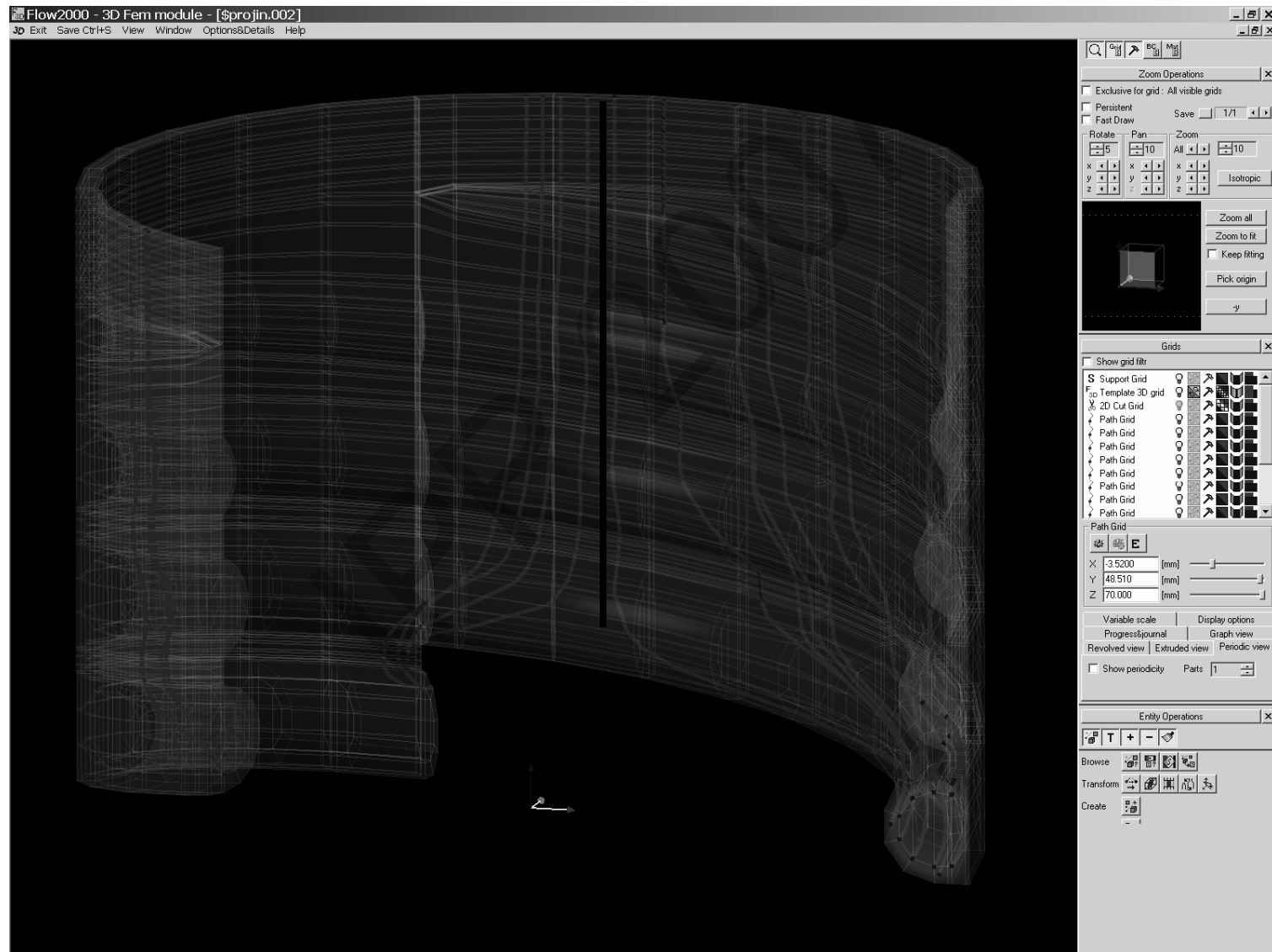


# 3D Flow Analysis



- **Velocity contours for 2/3 of the die and path line seed locations**

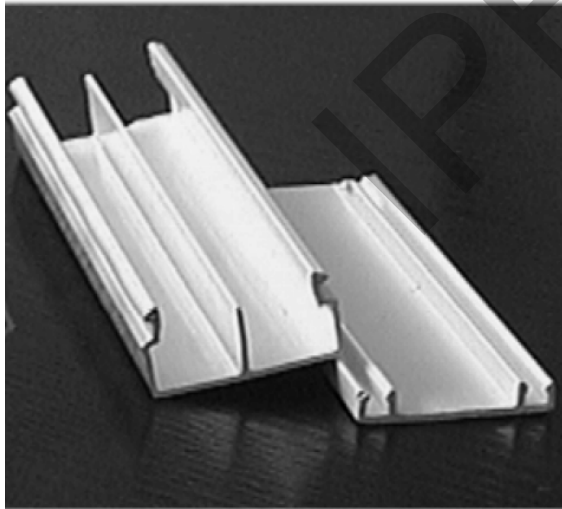
# 3D FEM Spiral Die Simulation



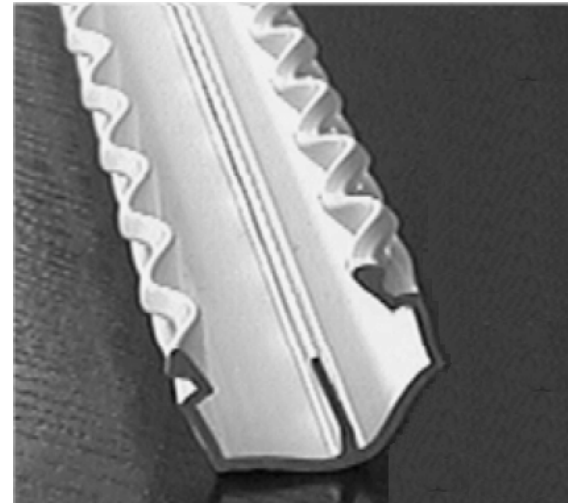
# Objective of Profile Extrusion

- Maximize Profits
- Maximize Production Rate
- Minimize Design Time
- Minimize Development Time

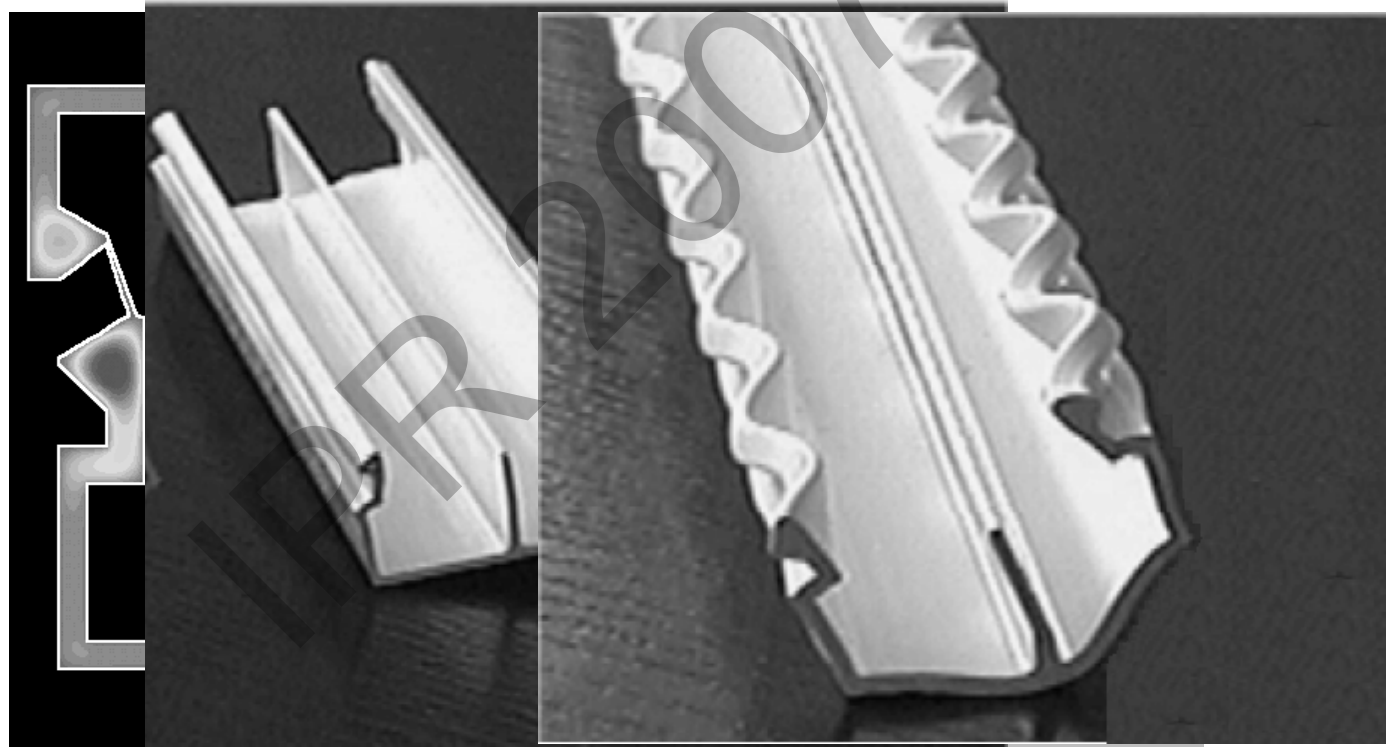
Make This



Not This



# Example



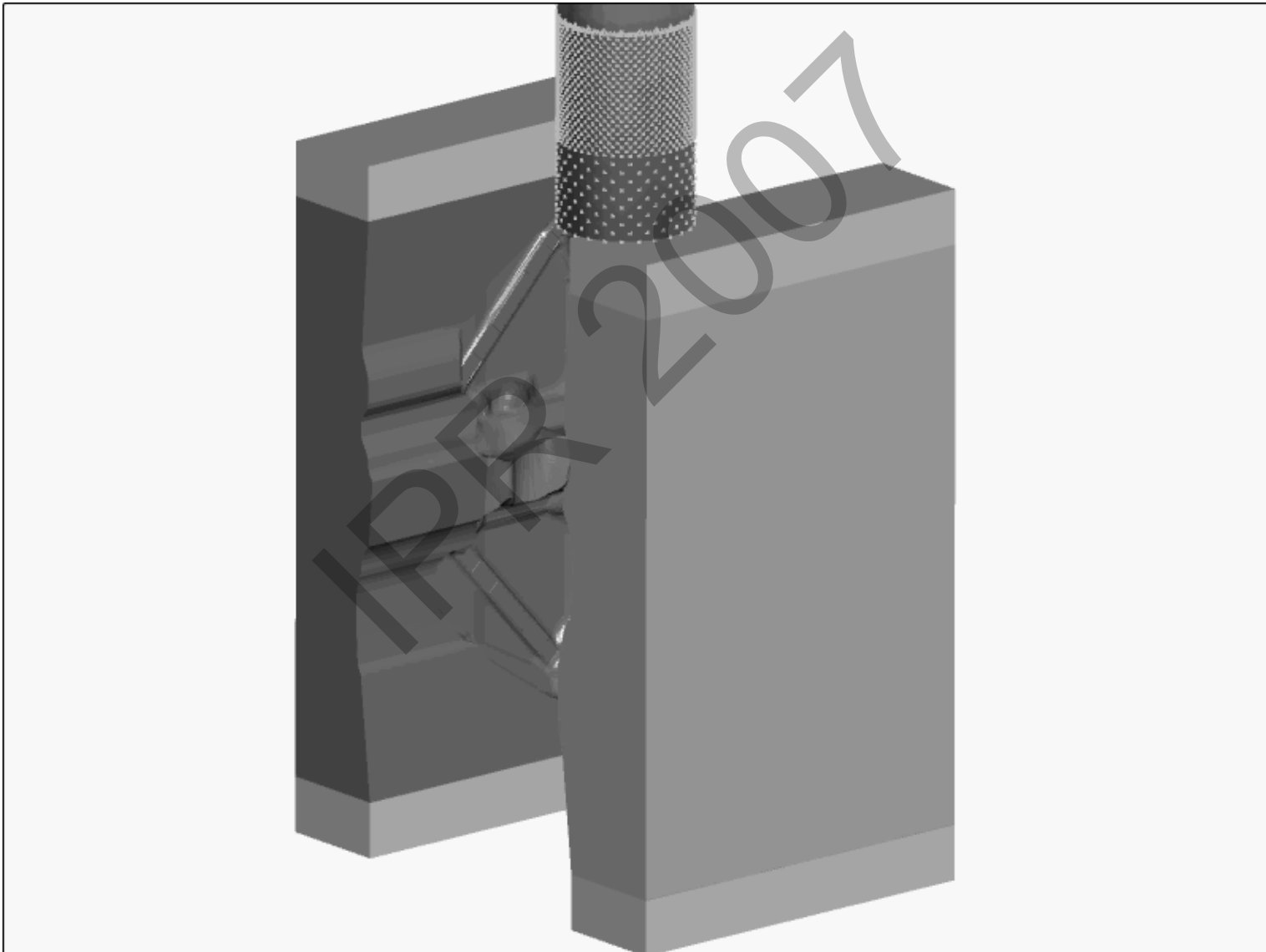
# **B-SIM,**

## **Blow Molding Simulation Software**

Accuform, Czech Republic

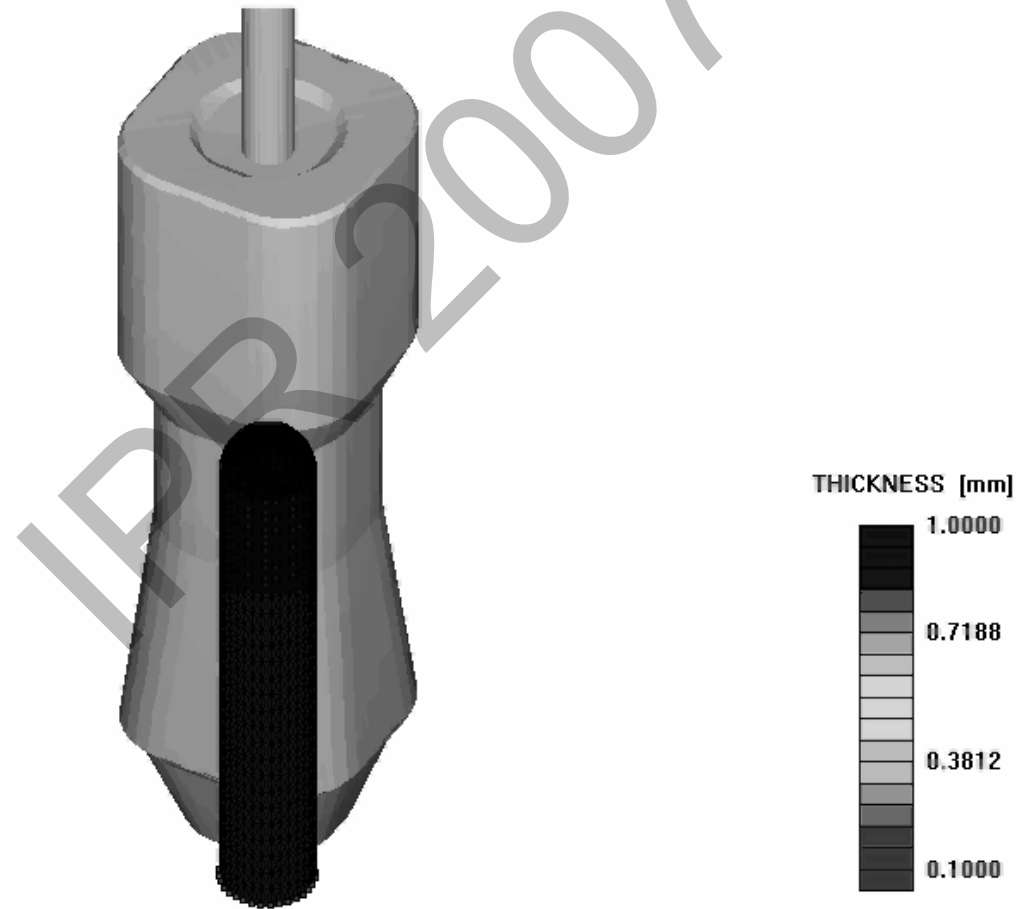
# Extrusion Blow Molding

## Fuel Tank

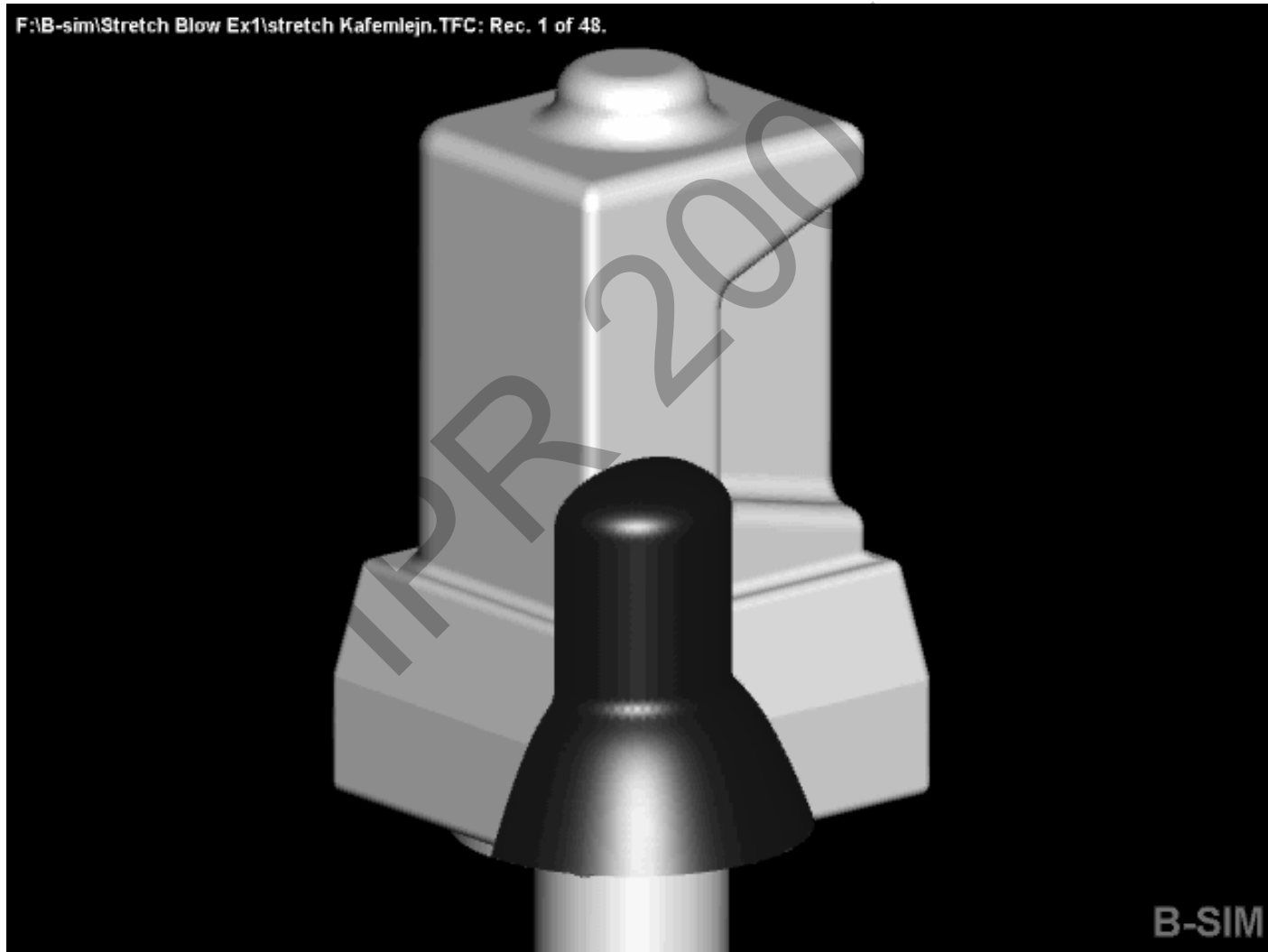


# Stretch Blow Molding (Bottle)

T-SIM: D:\DATA\BOTTLE\_PLUG\_01.TFC Rec 1/43

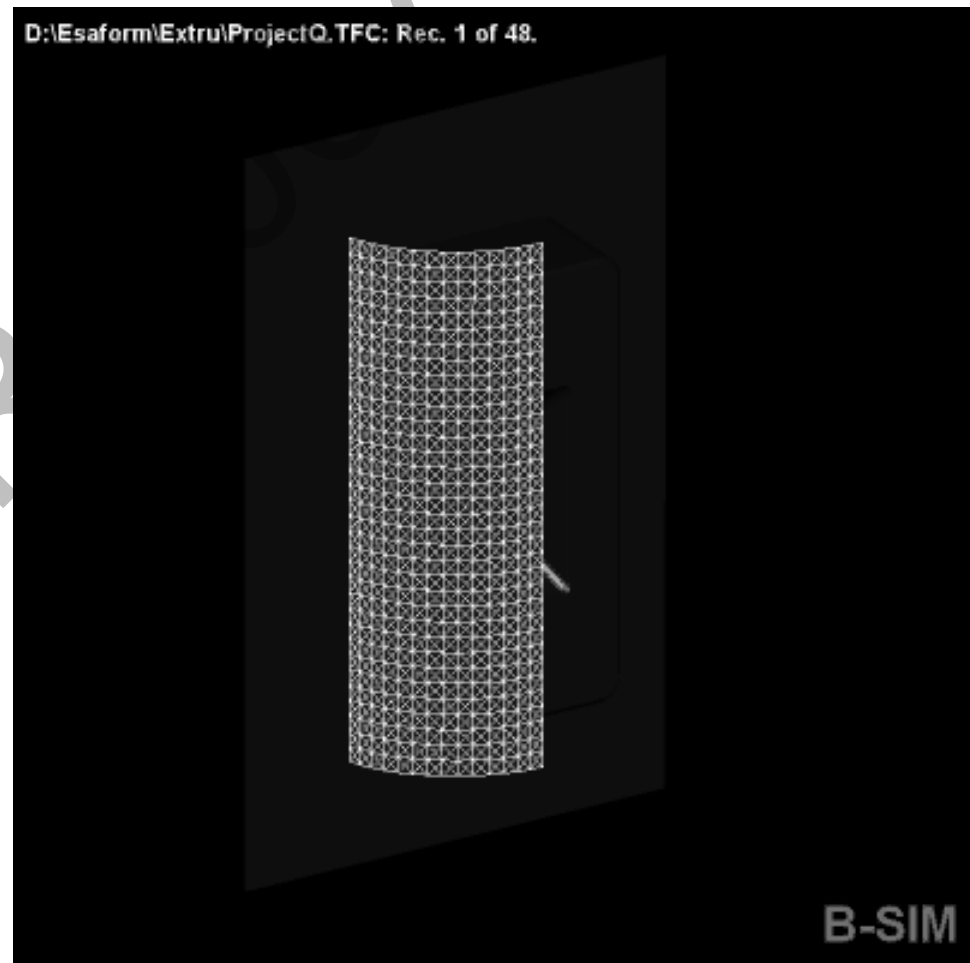
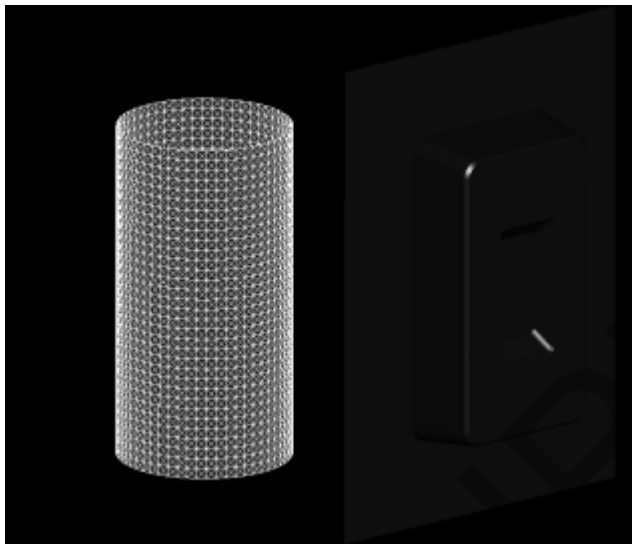


# Stretch Blow Molding





# Extrusion Blow Molding Optimization - Example 1



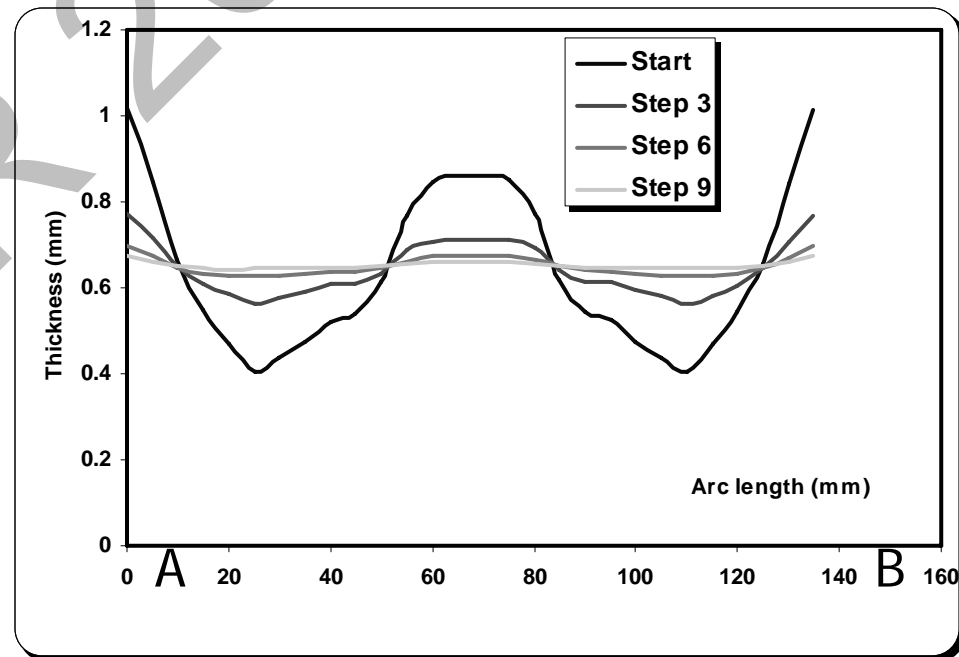
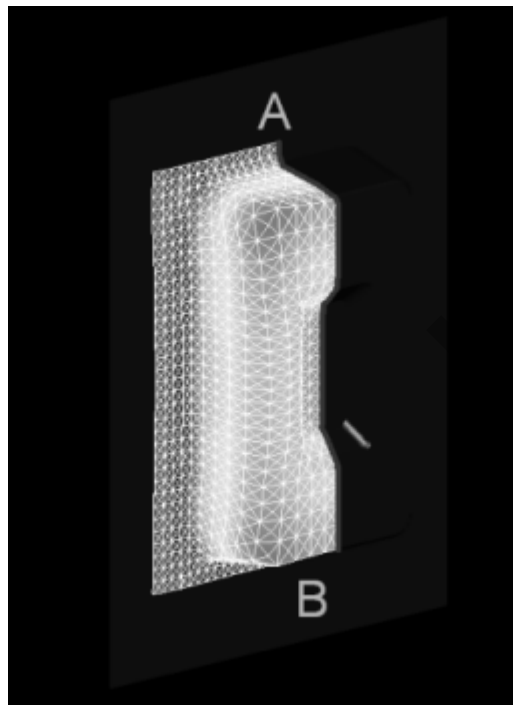
# Extrusion Blow Molding Optimization - Example 1

- Automatic optimization of the parison thickness profile:

$$t_{i+1}^{e \text{ init}} = t_i^{e \text{ init}} \left[ 1 - C (t^{e \text{ final}} - \bar{t}^{\text{final}}) / \bar{t}^{\text{final}} \right]$$

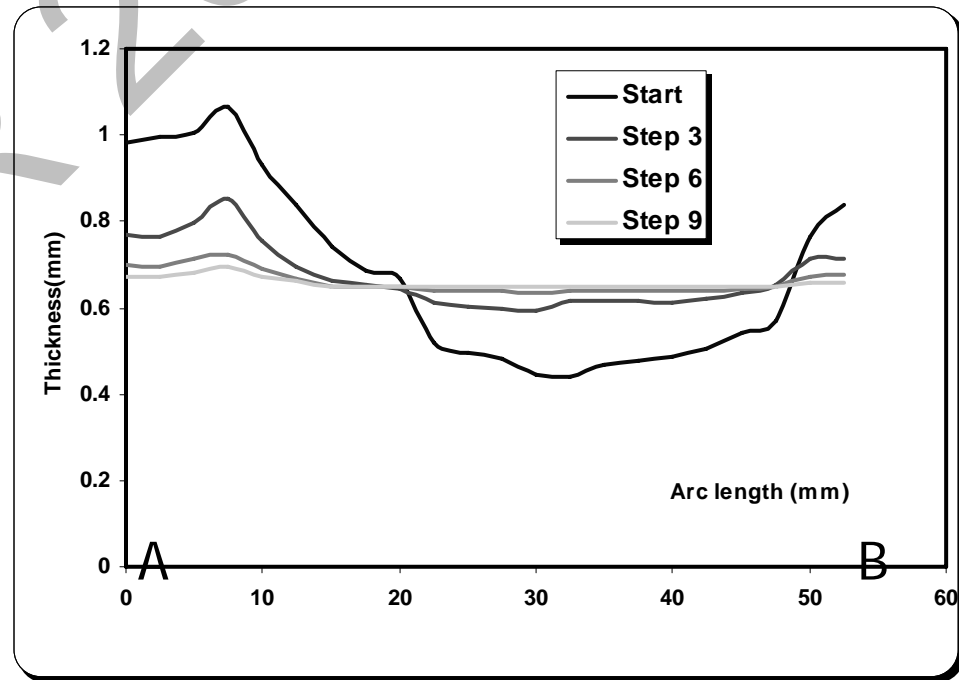
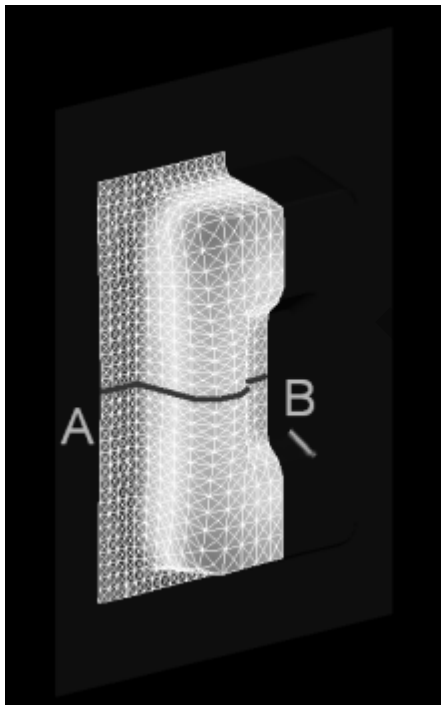
# Extrusion Blow Molding Optimization - Example 1

- Automatic optimization results - the final thickness distributions:



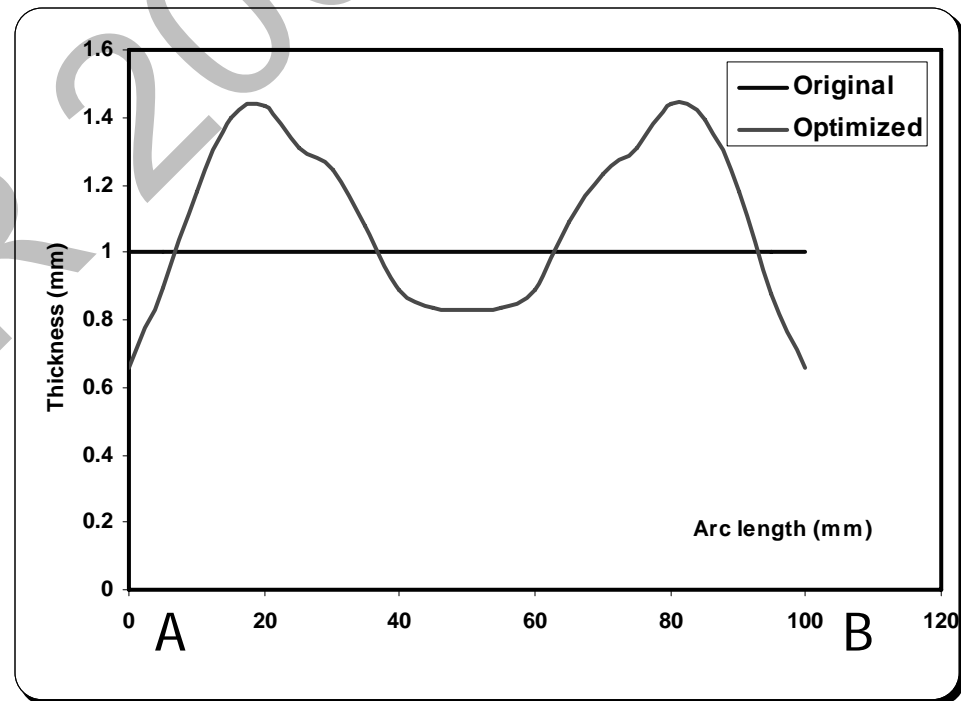
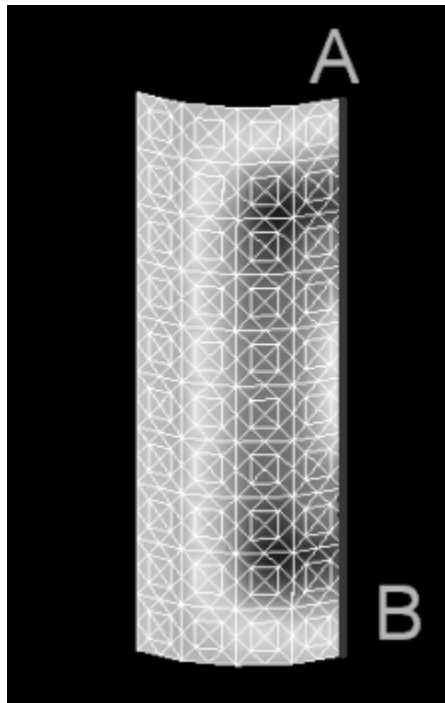
# Extrusion Blow Molding Optimization - Example 1

- Automatic optimization results - the final thickness distributions:



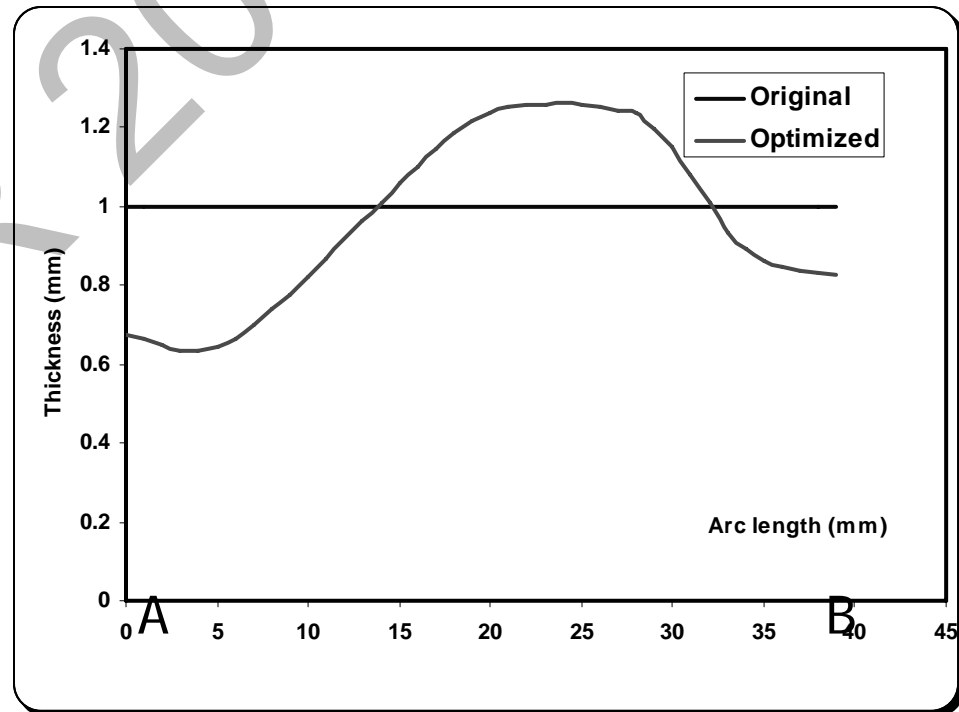
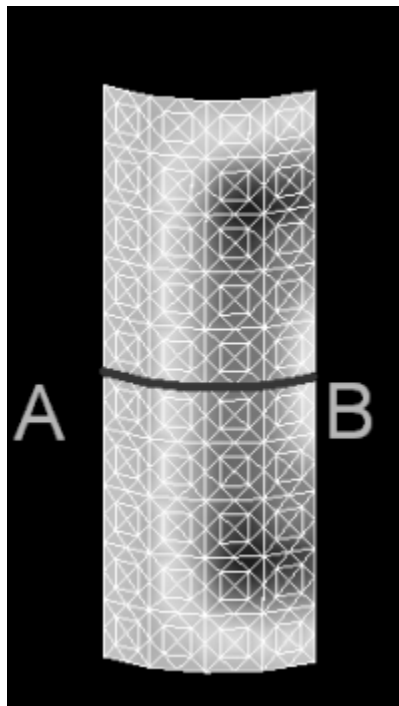
# Extrusion Blow Molding Optimization - Example 1

- Original and optimized initial thickness profile of the parison:



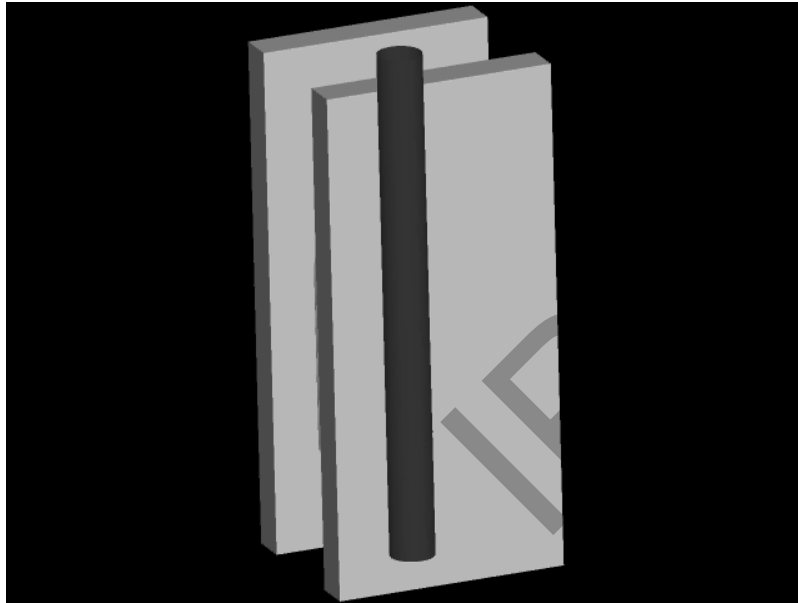
# Extrusion Blow Molding Optimization - Example 1

- Original and optimized initial thickness profile of the parison:

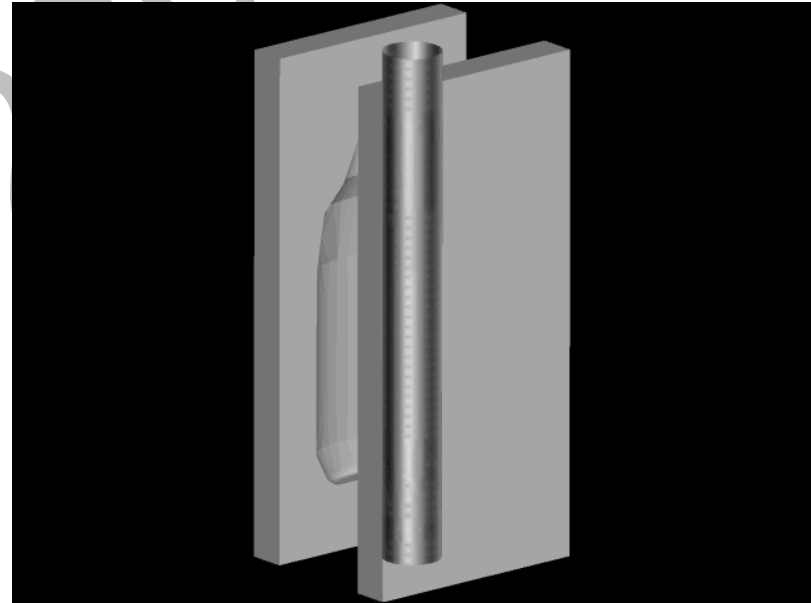


# Parison Design Comparison

38 mm Not-profiled



50 mm Profiled



# **T-SIM,**

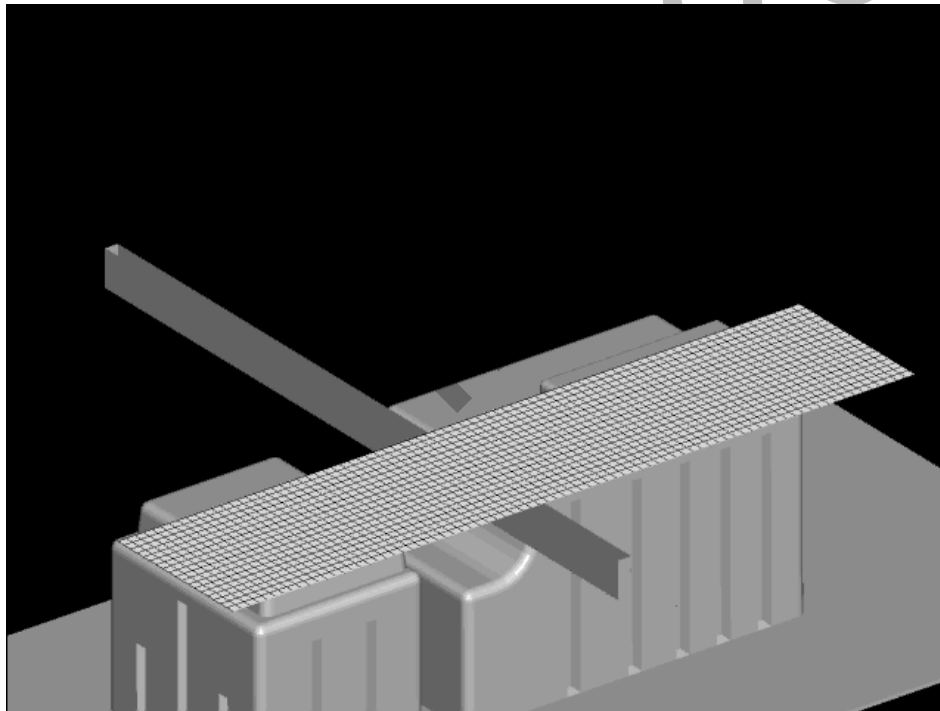
## **Thermoforming Simulation Software**

**Accuform, Czech Republic**



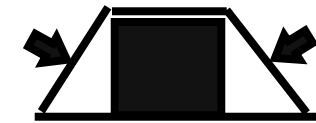
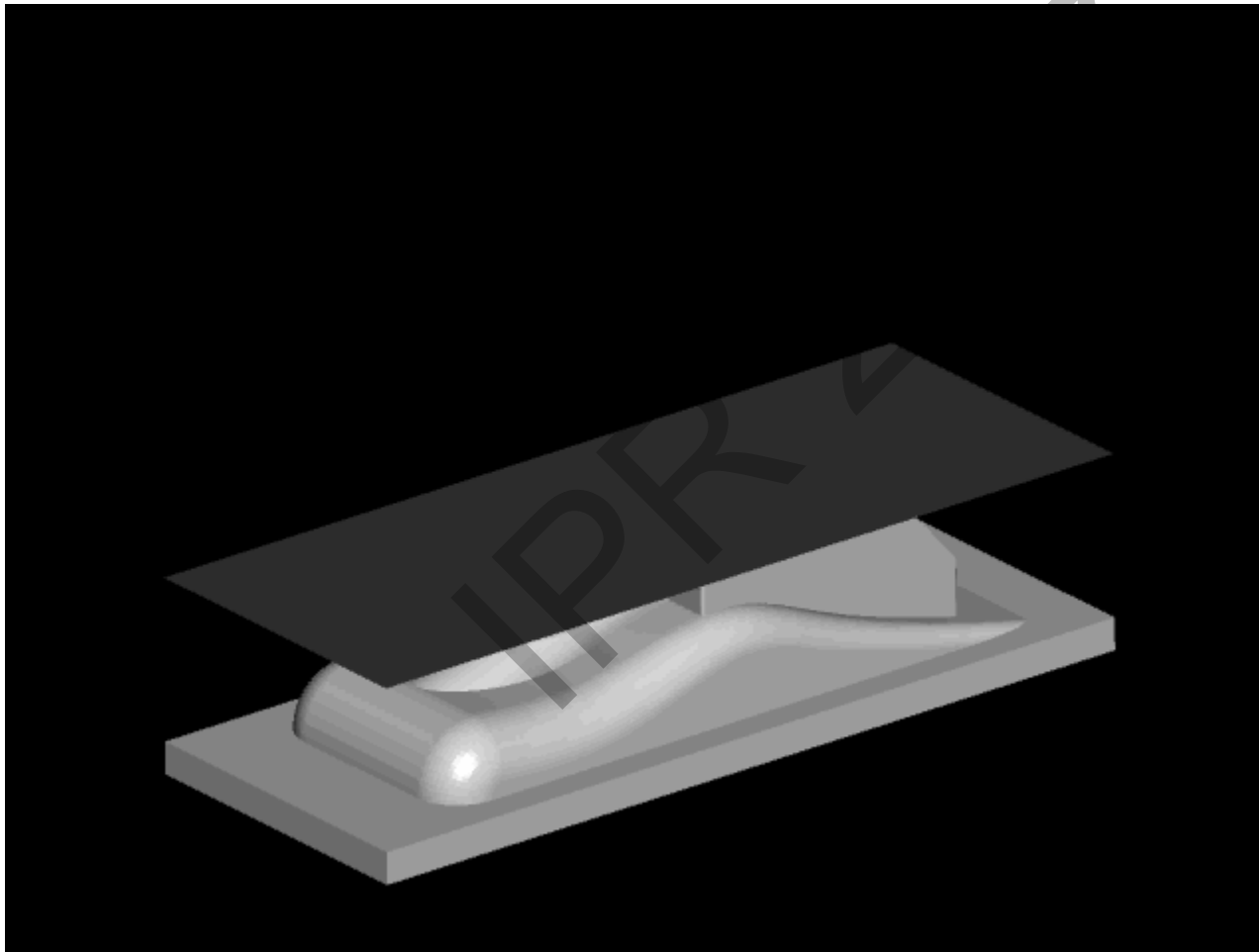
# Thermoforming Process

- **Characterized by large deformations of polymeric materials**



Deformation field visualized by an initially square grid

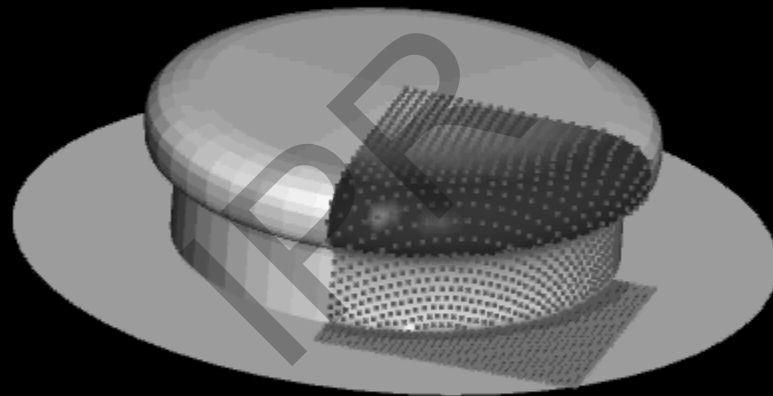
# Positive forming



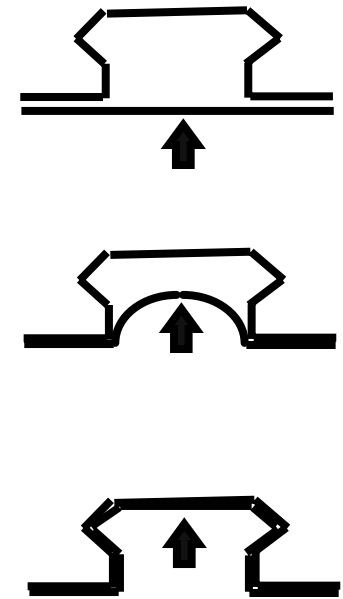


# Negative forming with undercuts

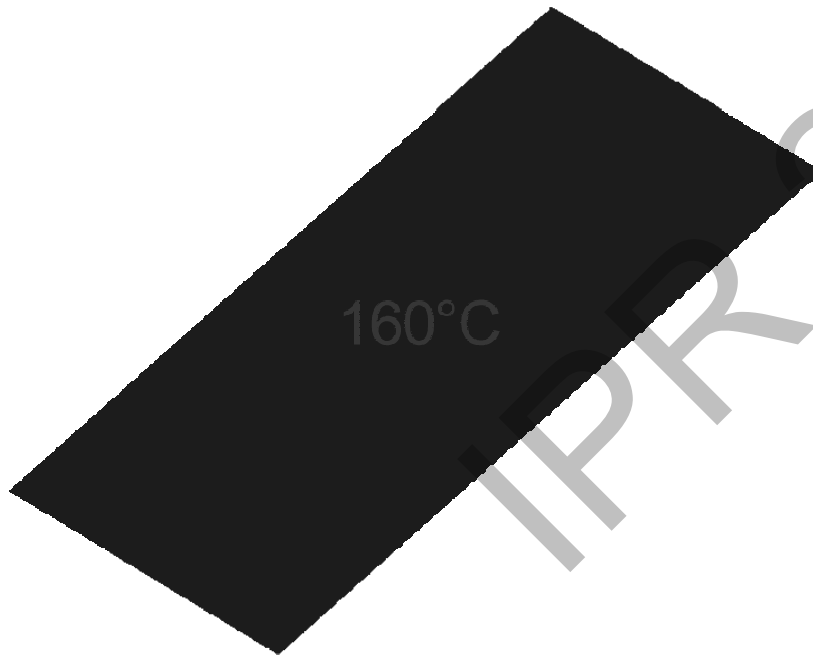
D:\T-SIM\Undercut\Undercut.TFC: Rec. 42 of 42.



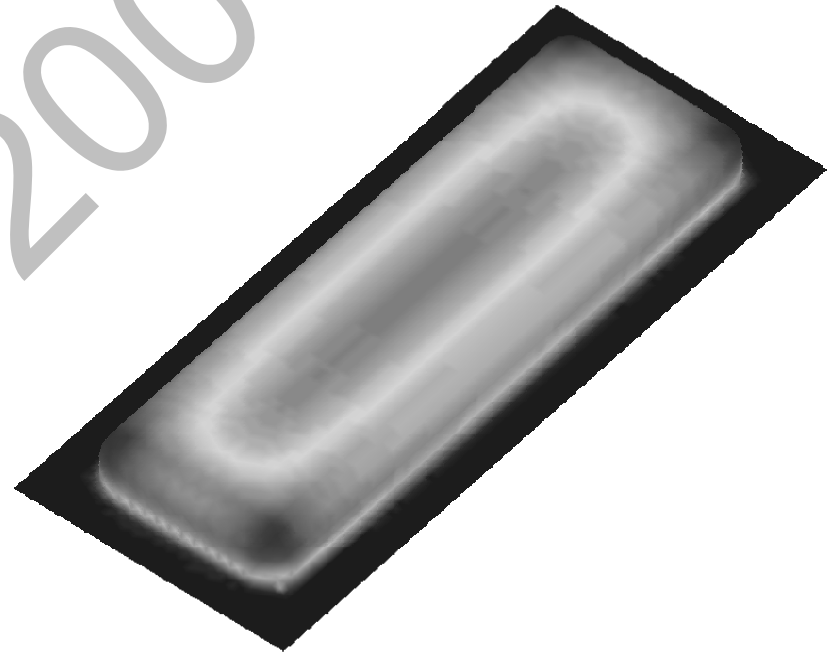
T-SIM



# Effect of temperature distribution

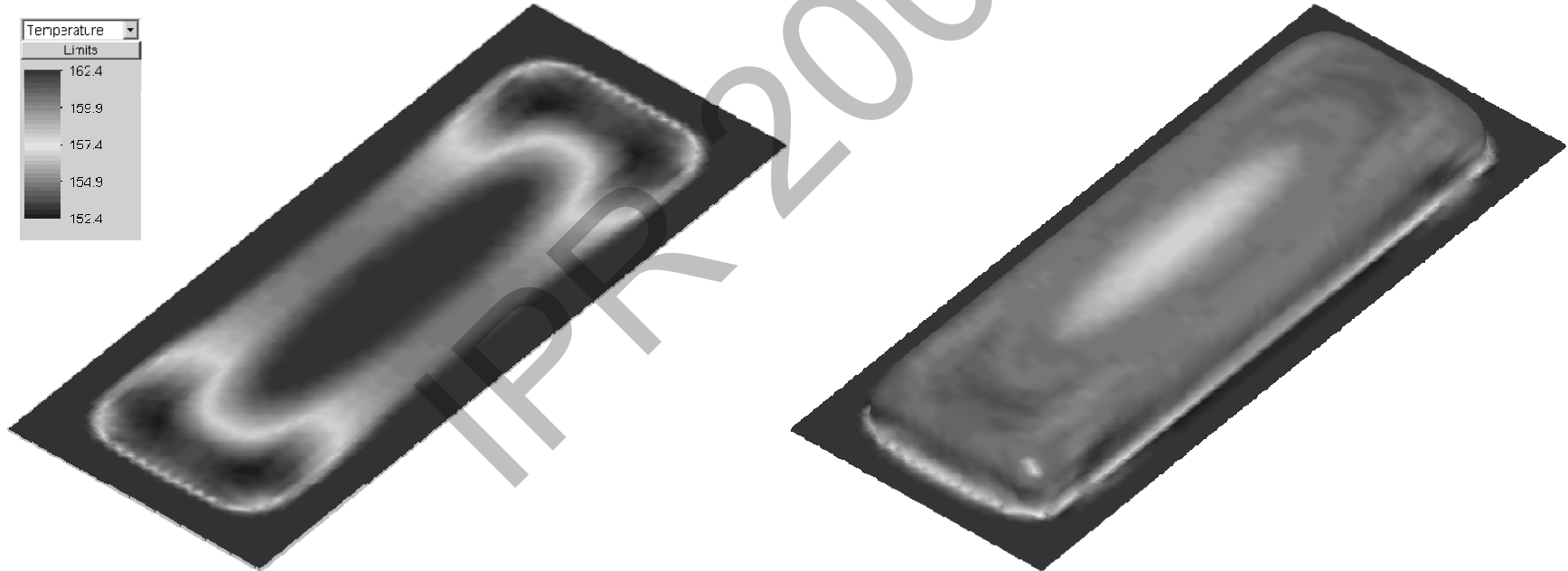


Uniform initial temperature (160°C)



Final thickness profile

# Effect of temperature distribution

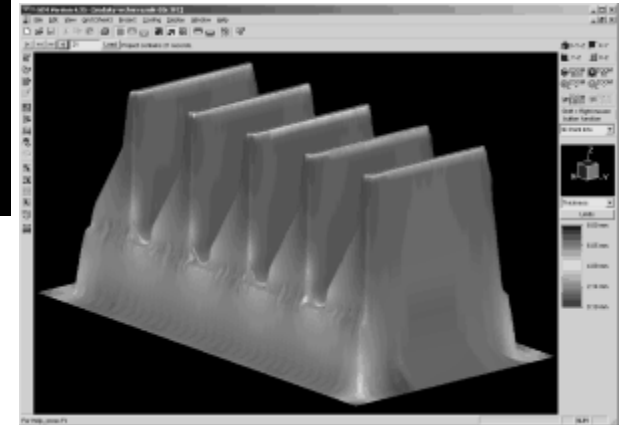
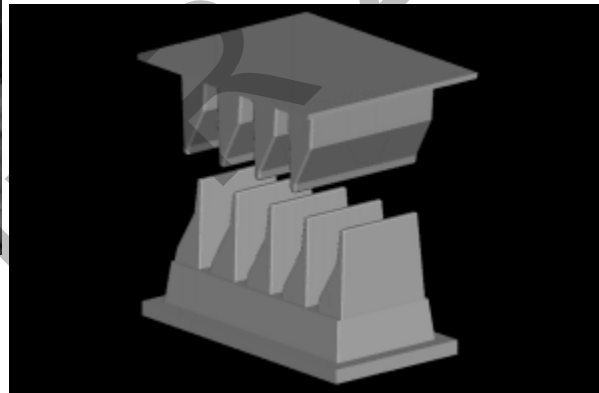


Optimized initial temperature profile (152 - 162°C)

Final thickness profile

# Webs or Wrinkles

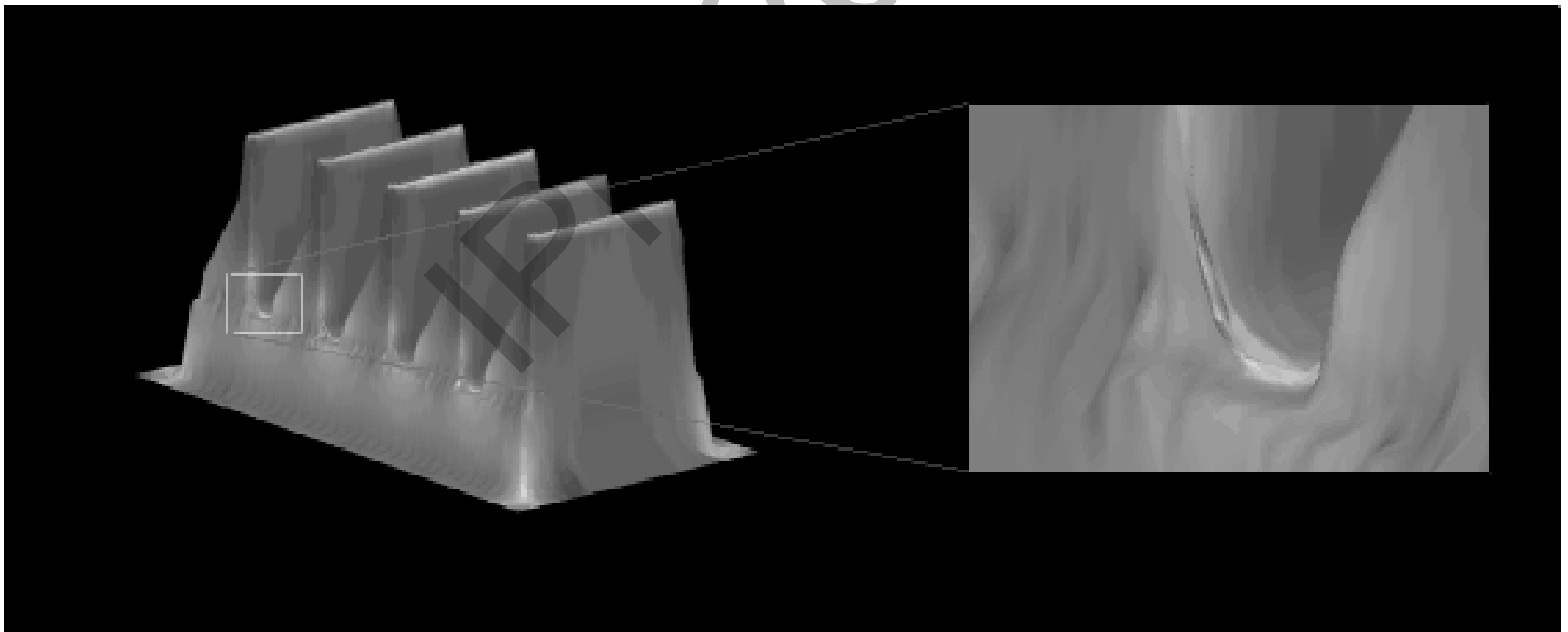
- T-SIM used as a web prediction tool



Courtesy of Vyvplast s.r.o, Czech Republic

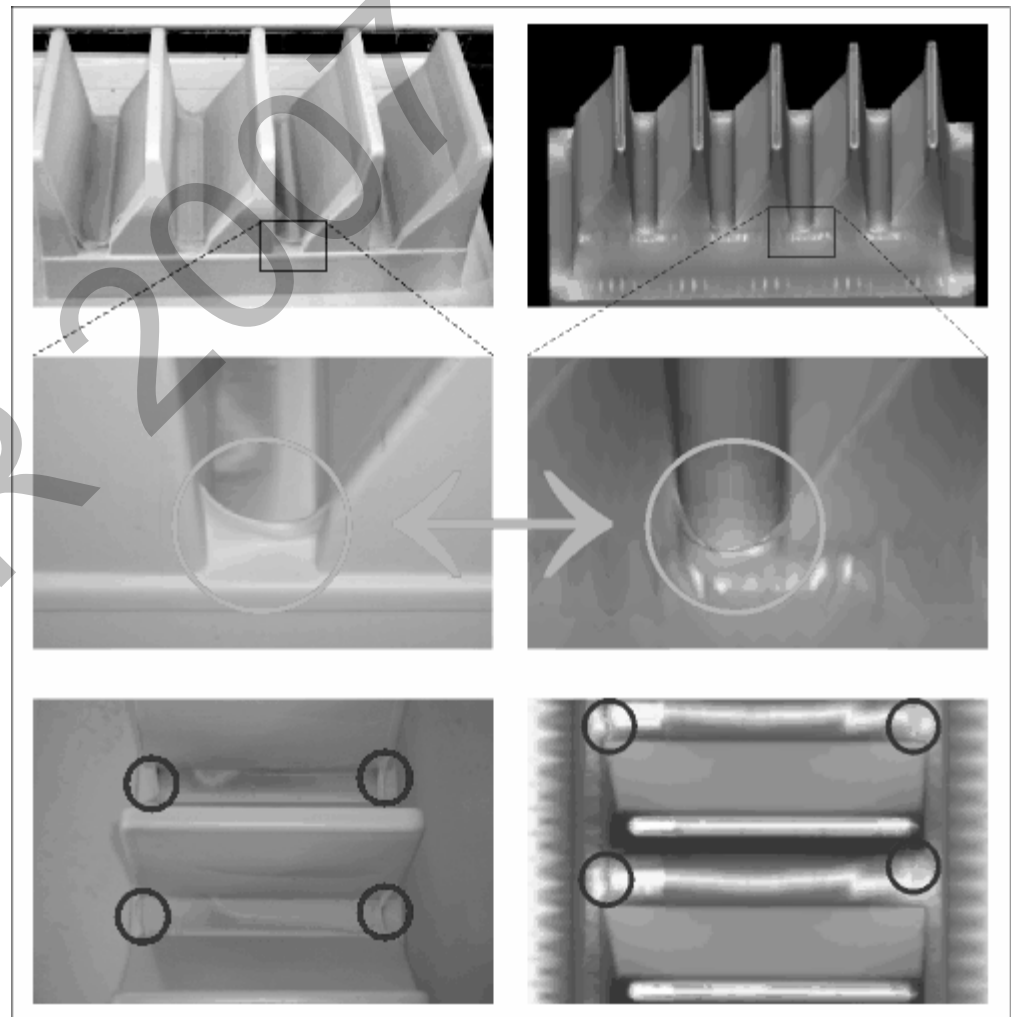
# Case study II

- **Simulation in T-SIM predicts several webs (wrinkles)**



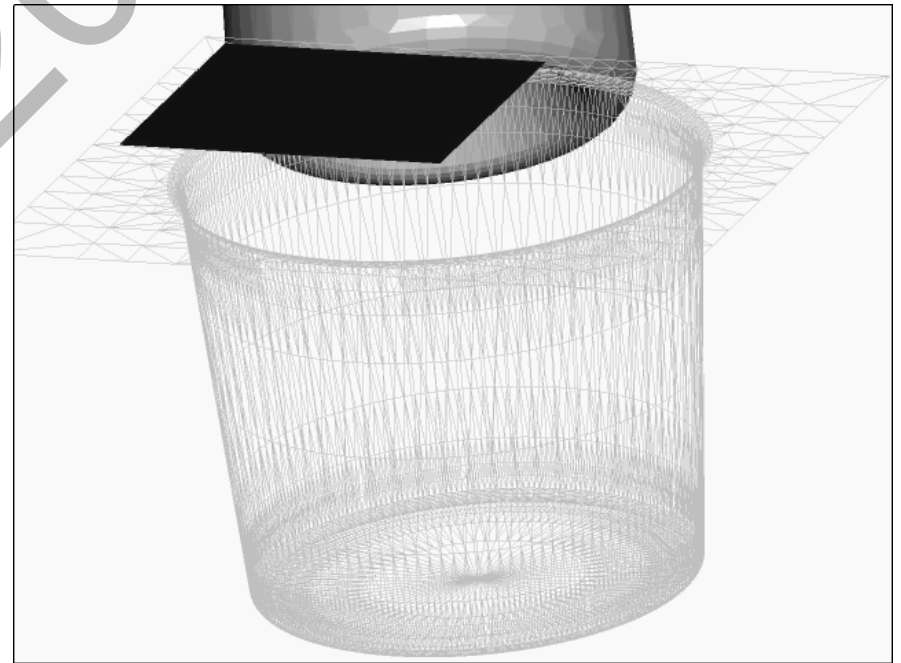
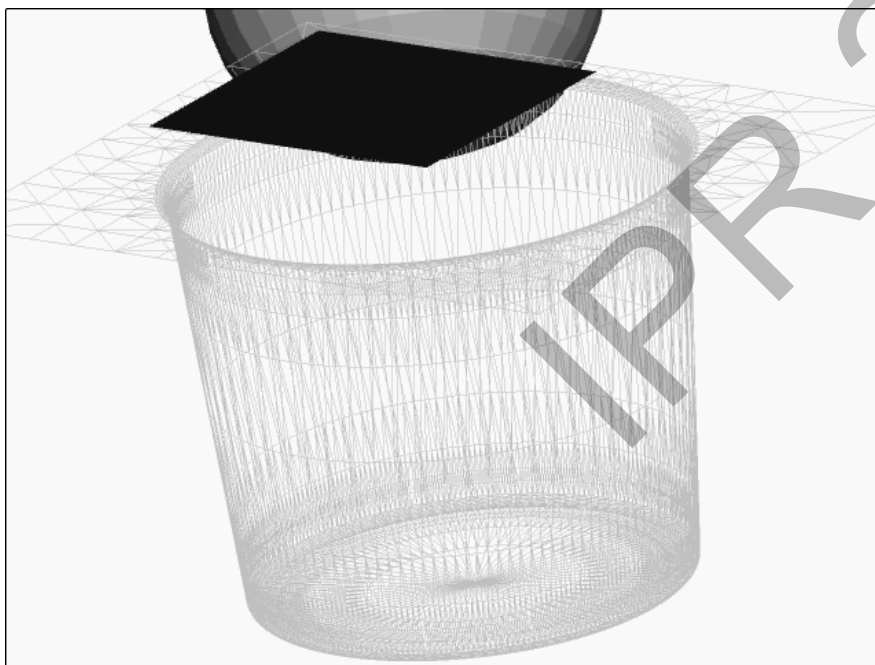
# Comparison

- **Comparison with a real product shows a very good agreement**

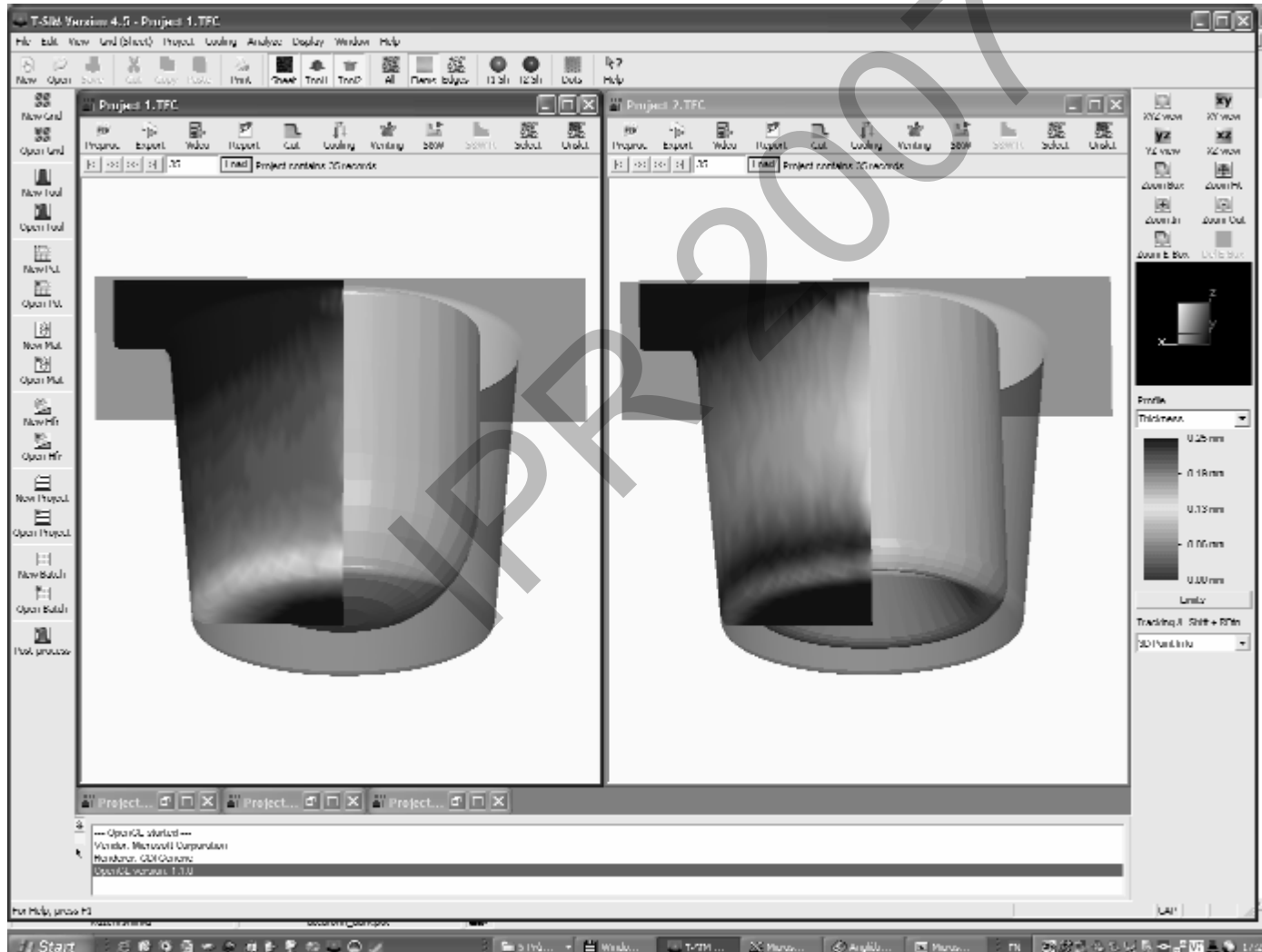




# Comparison of thickness distribution for two different plugs

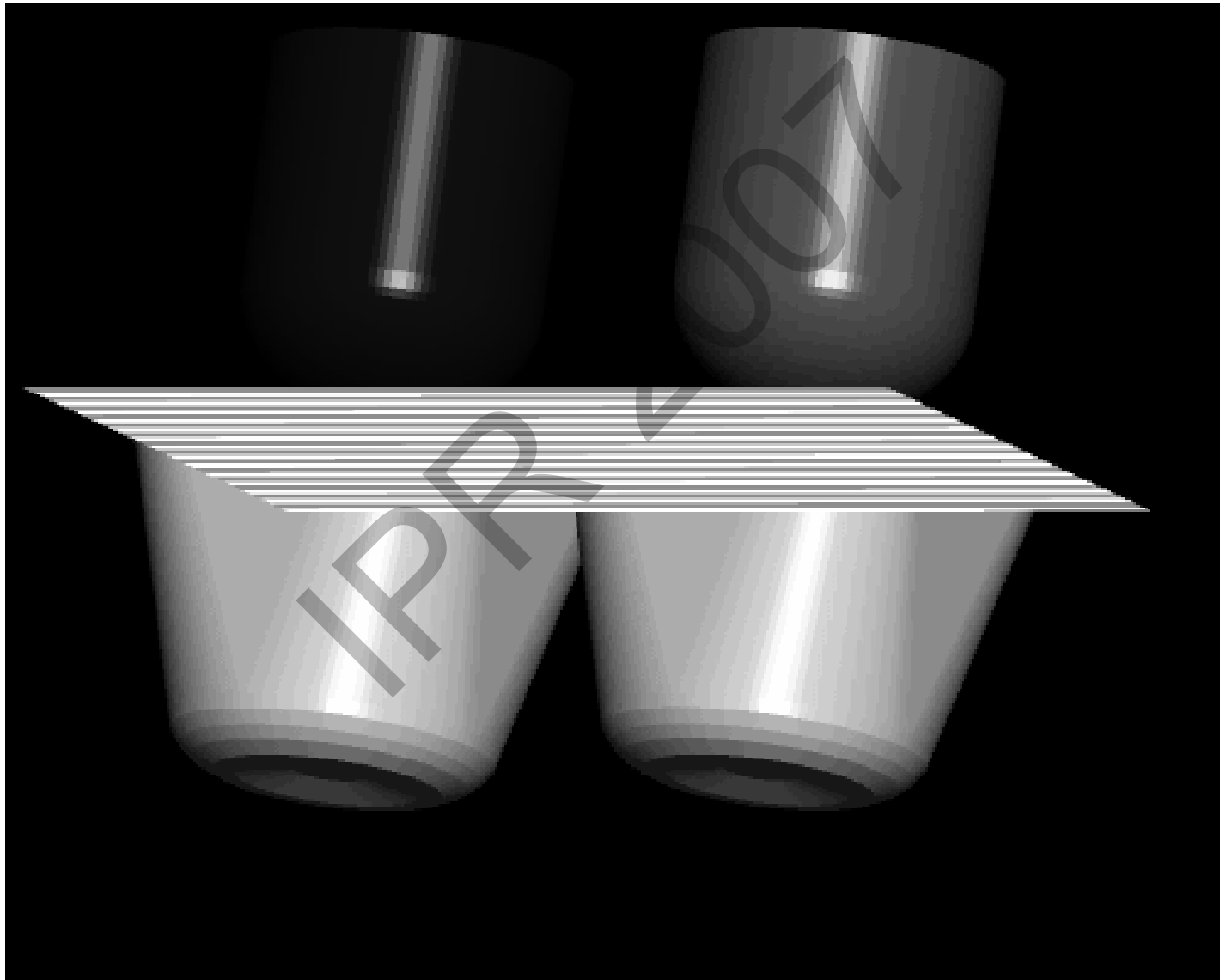


# Comparison of thickness distribution for two different plugs





# Image Distortion



# Prediction of image deformation

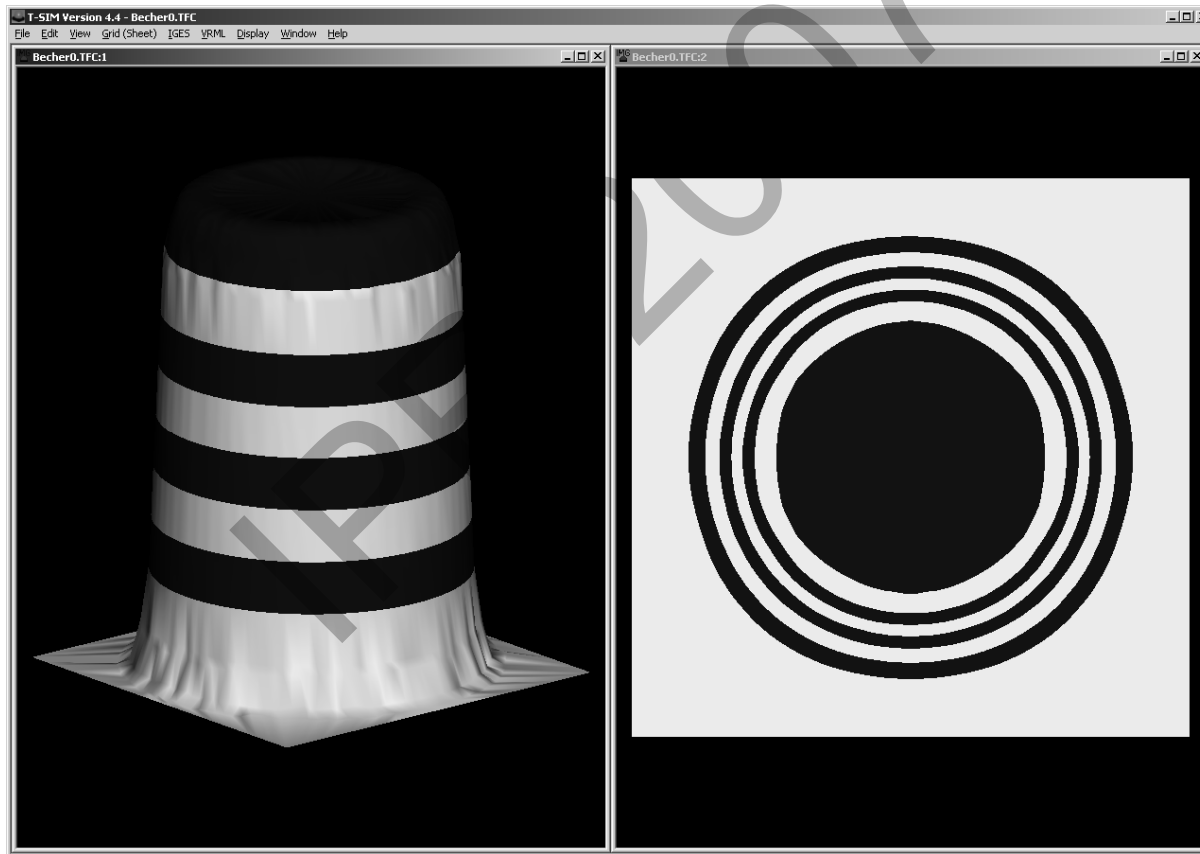
Preprinted  
flat sheet



Deformed  
sheet with  
image

# Reverse engineering of image deformation

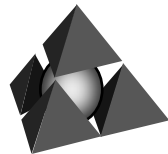
Image on final product



Pre-distorted image, predicted by T-SIM

# **Moldex3D/Solid**

## **Innovative True 3D Simulation for Plastics Injection Molding**



**CoreTech System Co., Ltd.**

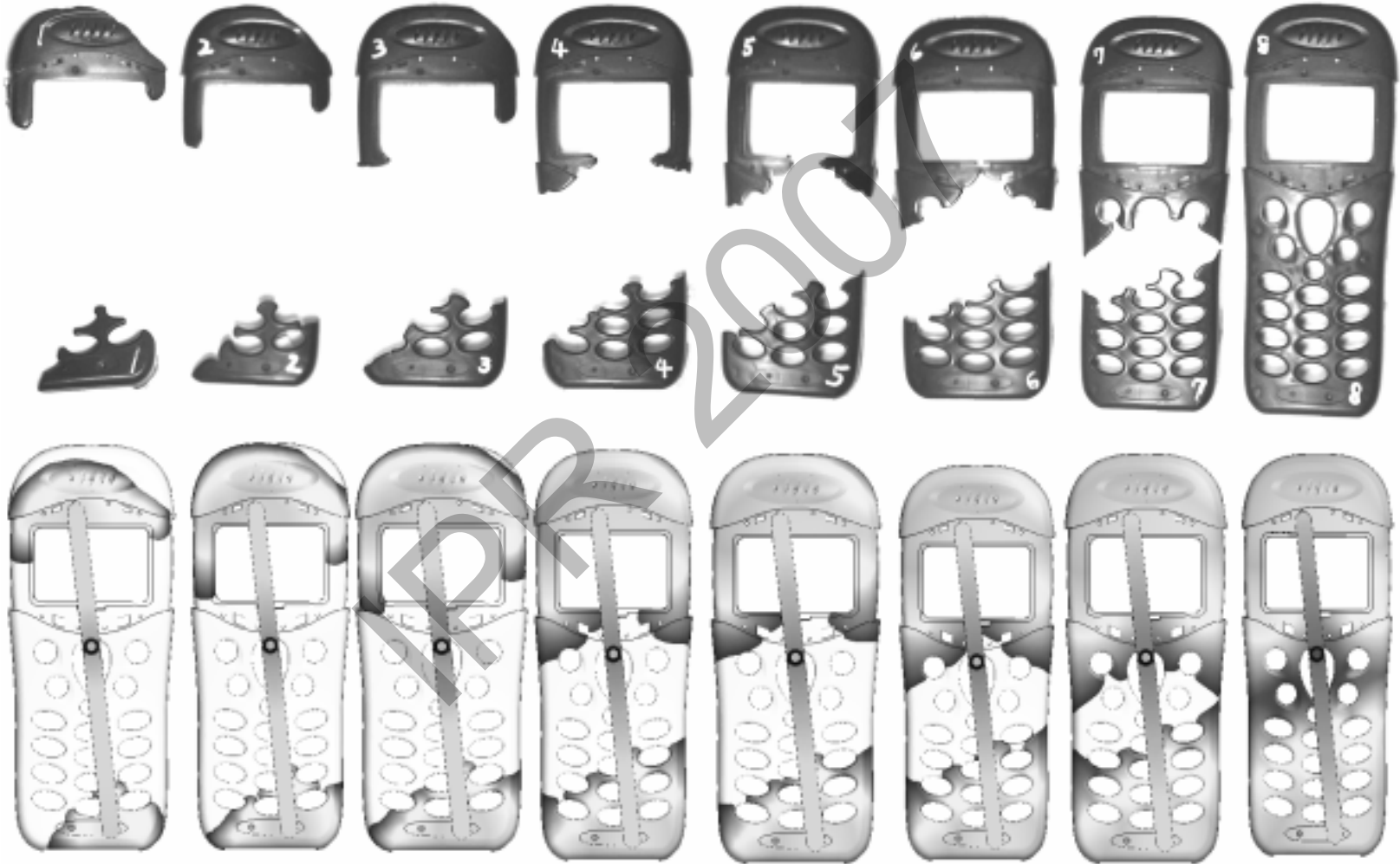
*<http://www.Moldex3D.com>*

# Why 3D Analysis ?

- Realistic simulation with minimum model simplification.



# Upper Phone Cover

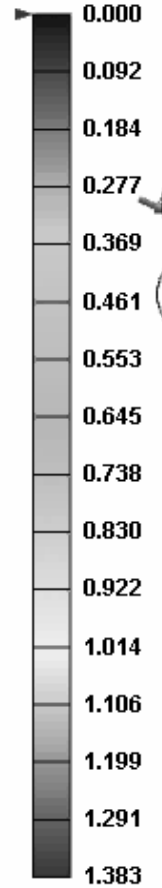




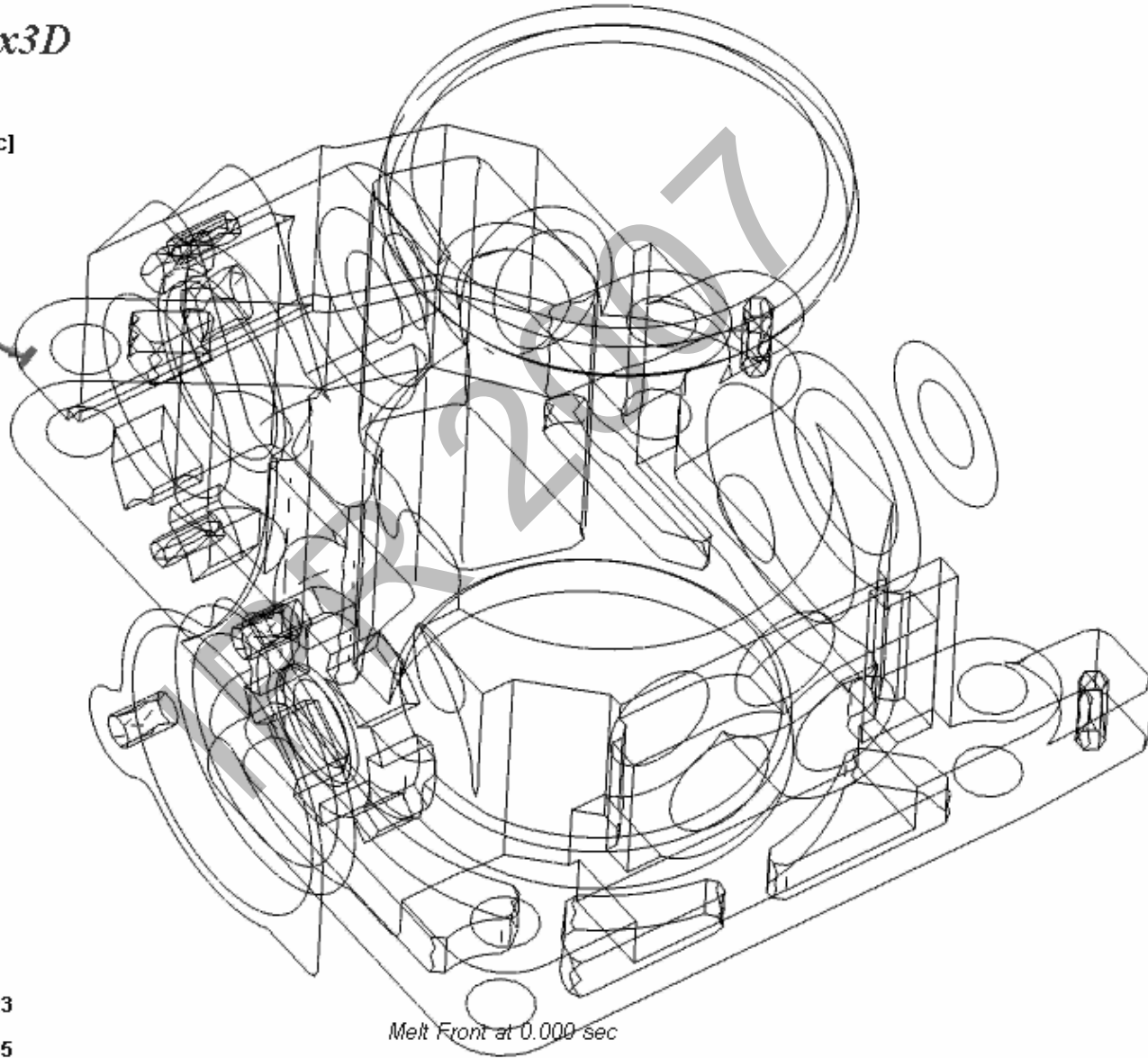
# Moldex3D Flow/Filling

*Moldex3D*

Melt Front  
 $\times 10^{-5}$  [sec]



223  
2  
305  
1.80

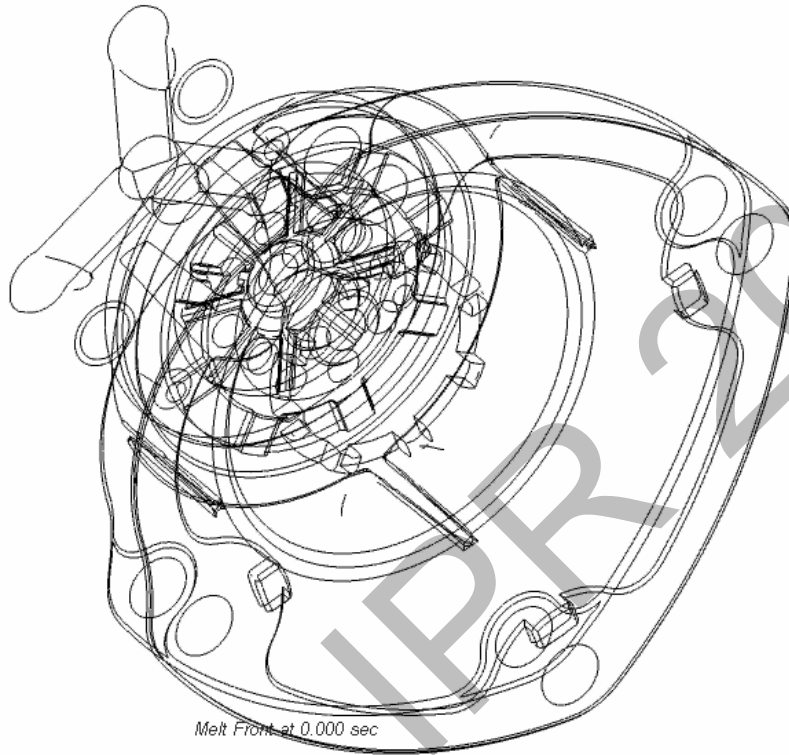
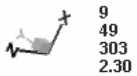
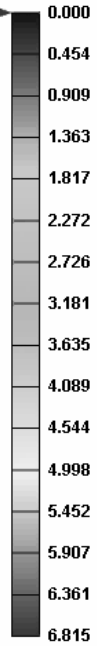


Melt Front at 0.000 sec

# Moldex3D-Flow: Cover Part

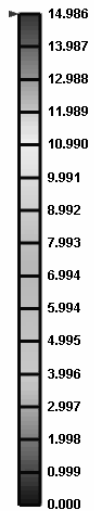
Moldex3D

Melt Front  
 $\times 10^{-6}$  [sec]



Moldex3D

Velocity Vector  
 $\times 10^0$  [cm/sec]

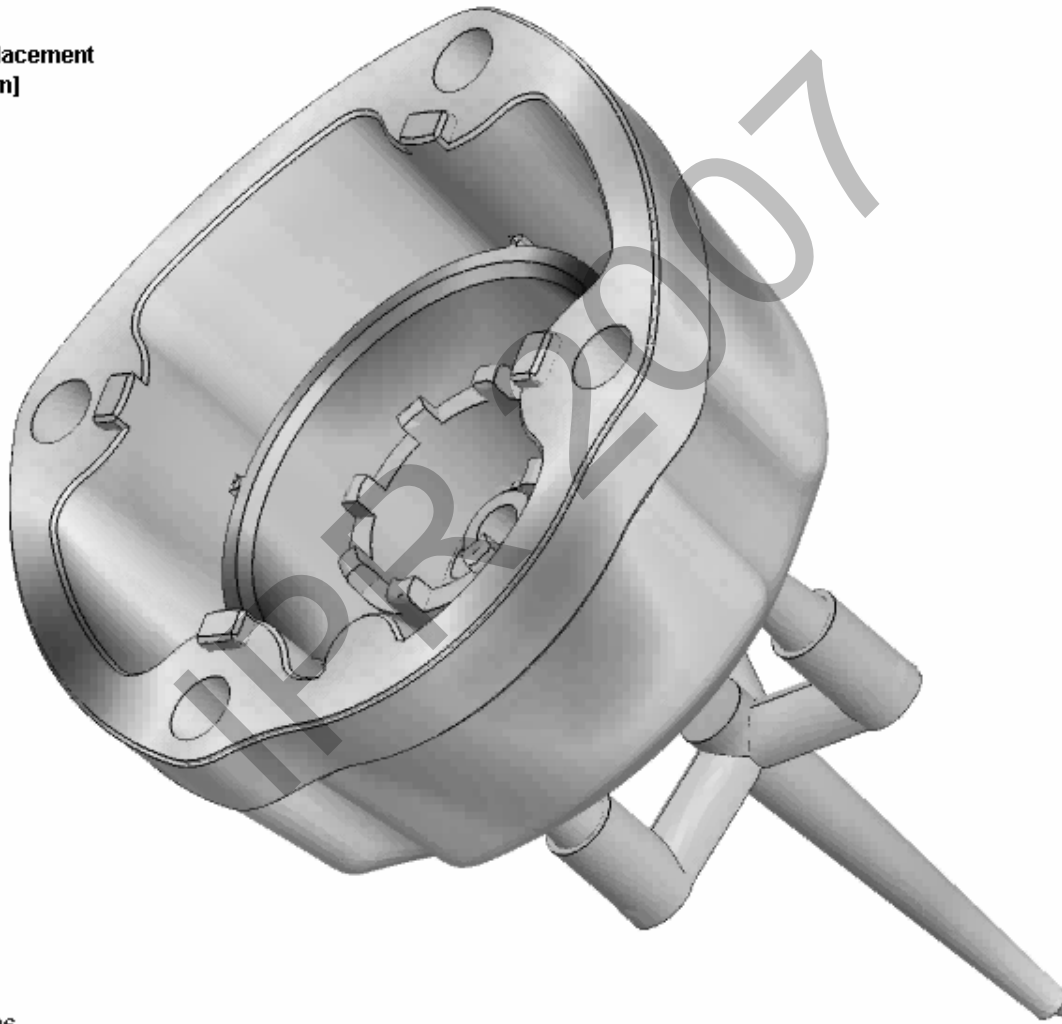
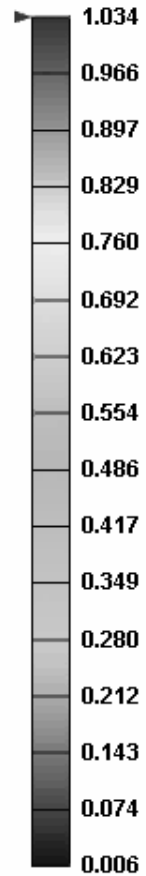


Slicing at 0.00X+0.00Y+1.00Z=-42.06

# Moldex3D-Warp:Cover Part

*Moldex3D*

Total Displacement  
 $\times 10^0$  [mm]

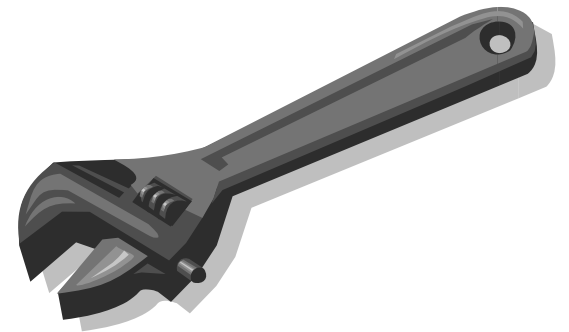


326  
345  
140  
1.90

Warpage Scale= 0.00

# Application: Wrench

Moldex3D/Solid-I2ABAQUS

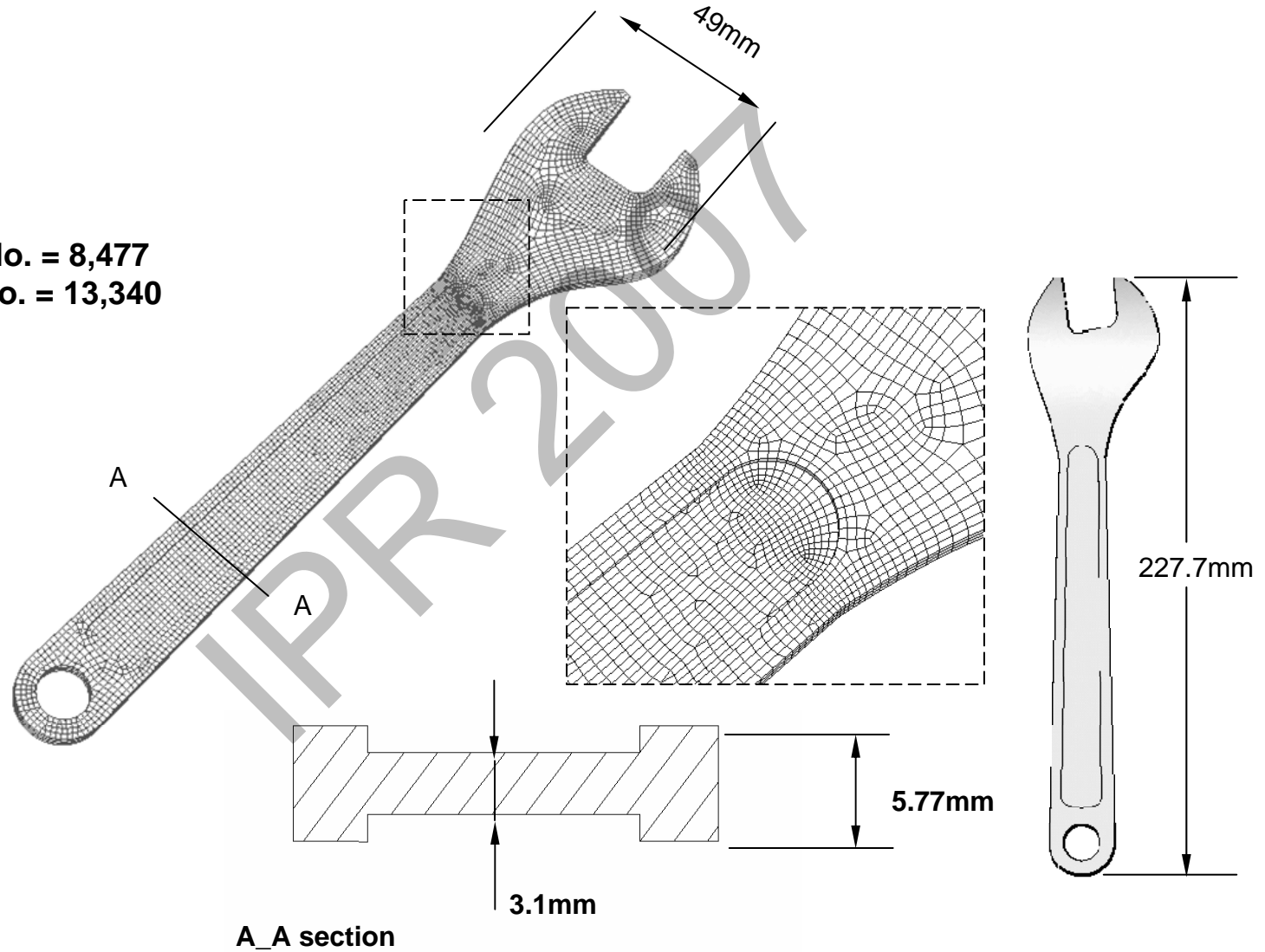


# Model Summary

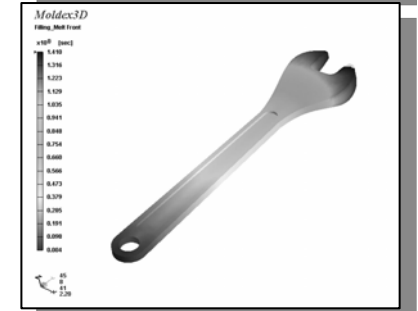
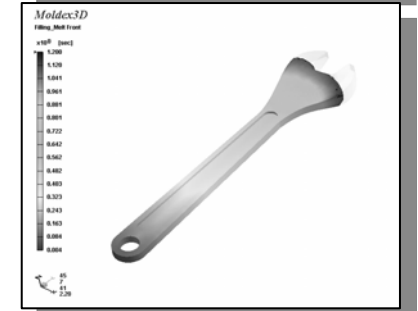
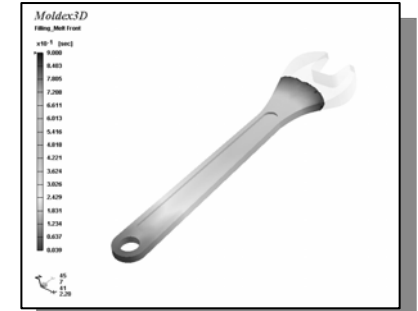
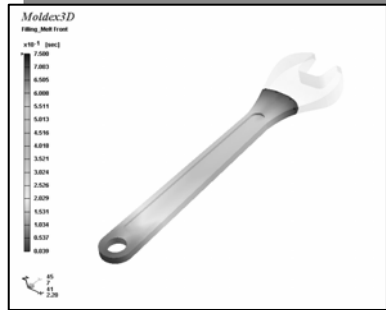
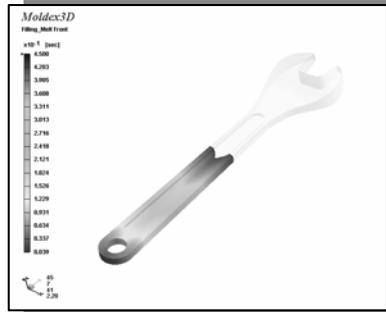
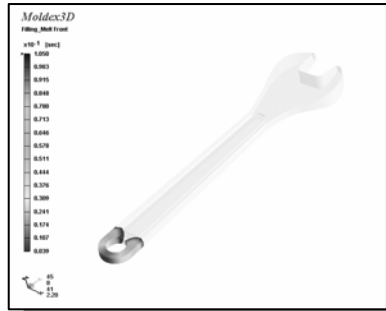
- Introduction
  - Thickness 3.1 ~ 12.3 mm
  - Length 227.7 mm
  - Width 49 mm
- Material
  - PA66 \ ORGALLOY  
RS6630 \ ATO ( 30%GF )
- Process Condition
  - Filling Time 1.5 Sec
  - Melt Temperature 300
  - Mold Temperature 70
- Injection Analysis Results
  - Filling
    - Melt Front
    - Temperature Distribution
  - Warpage
    - X-Displacement
    - Y-Displacement
    - Z-Displacement
- Structure Analysis results
  - Stress
  - Strain
  - Displacement

# Injection Simulation: Mesh Model

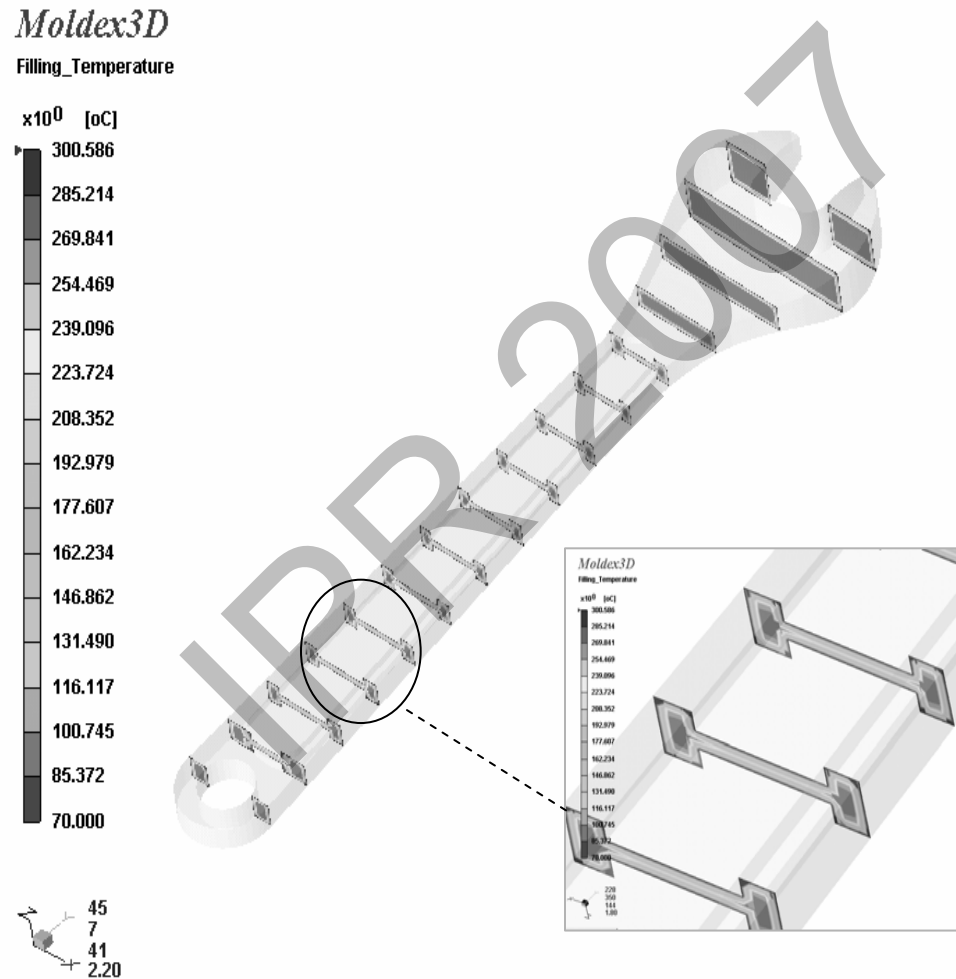
Elem. No. = 8,477  
Node No. = 13,340



# Injection Simulation: Melt Front



# Injection Simulation: Temperature

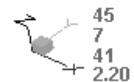
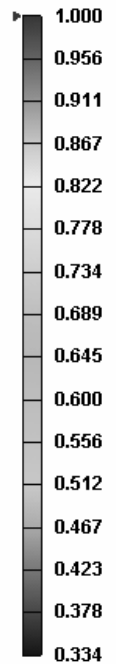




# Injection Simulation: Fiber Orientation

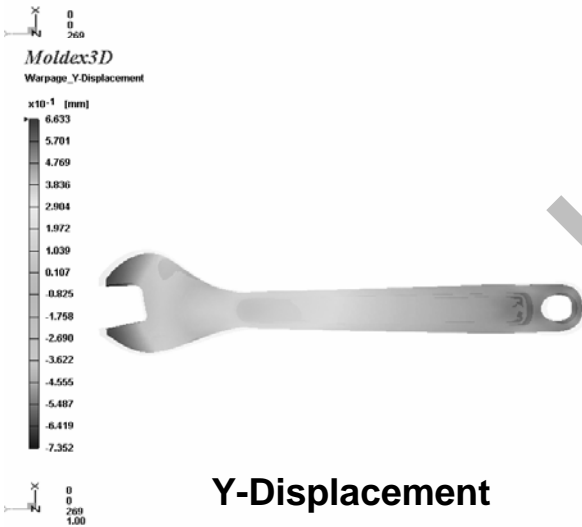
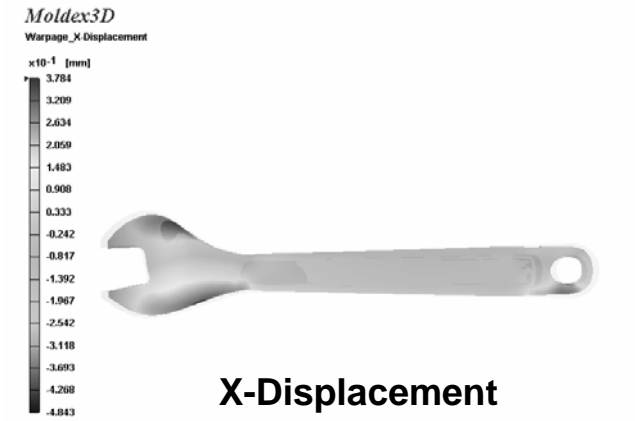
Moldex3D  
Filling\_Fiber Orientation

$\times 10^0$  [-]



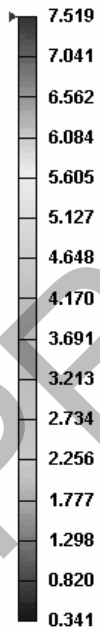
- Fiber Orientation is the fiber orientation vector distribution of plastic melt at EOF.
- 1/3 means the fibers exhibit a random orientation; 1 means the fibers are 100% oriented. The higher value means the fiber is highly oriented over the region by the flow field.
- Fiber orientation effects not only the shrinkage rate but also the strength of the part.

# Injection Simulation: Warpage



Moldex3D  
Warpage\_Total Displacement

x10<sup>-1</sup> [mm]

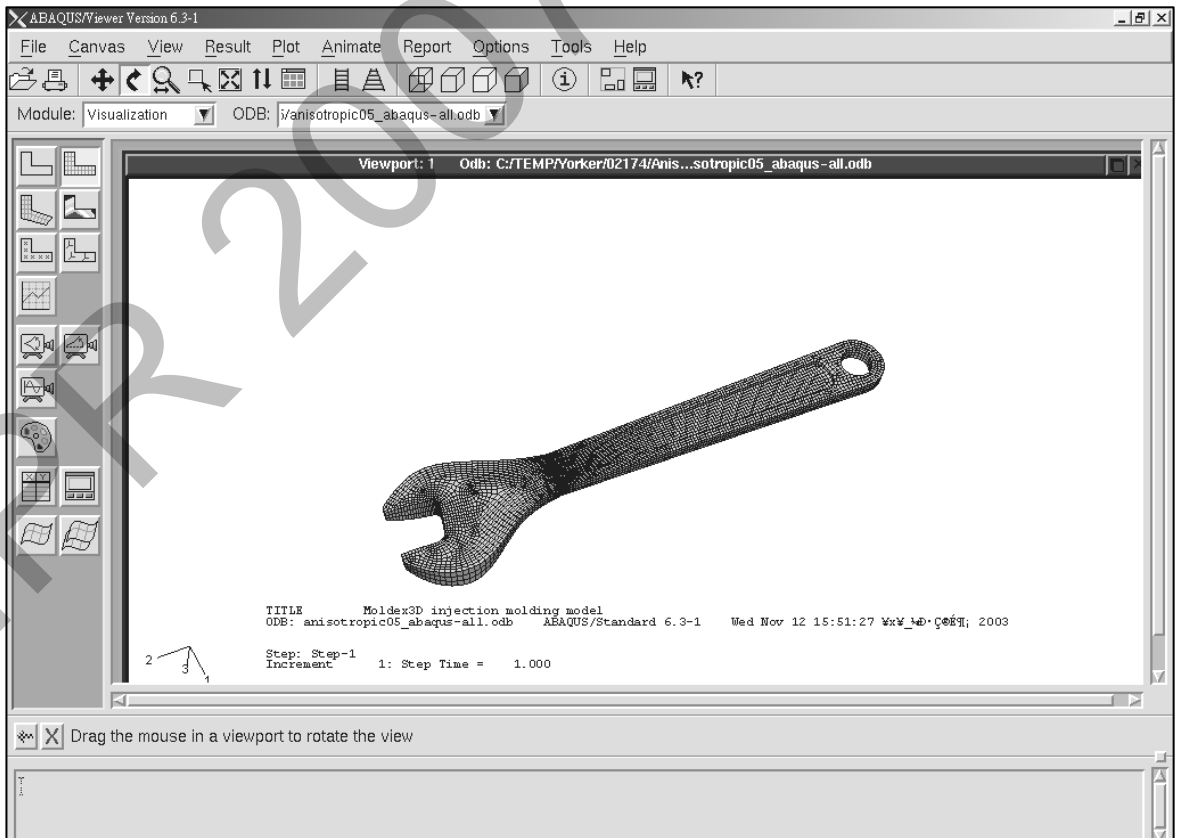
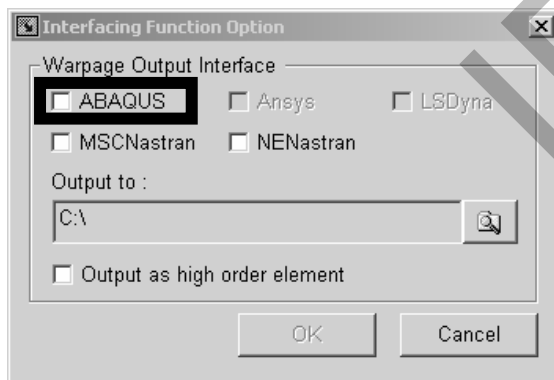


Warpage Scale= 0.00

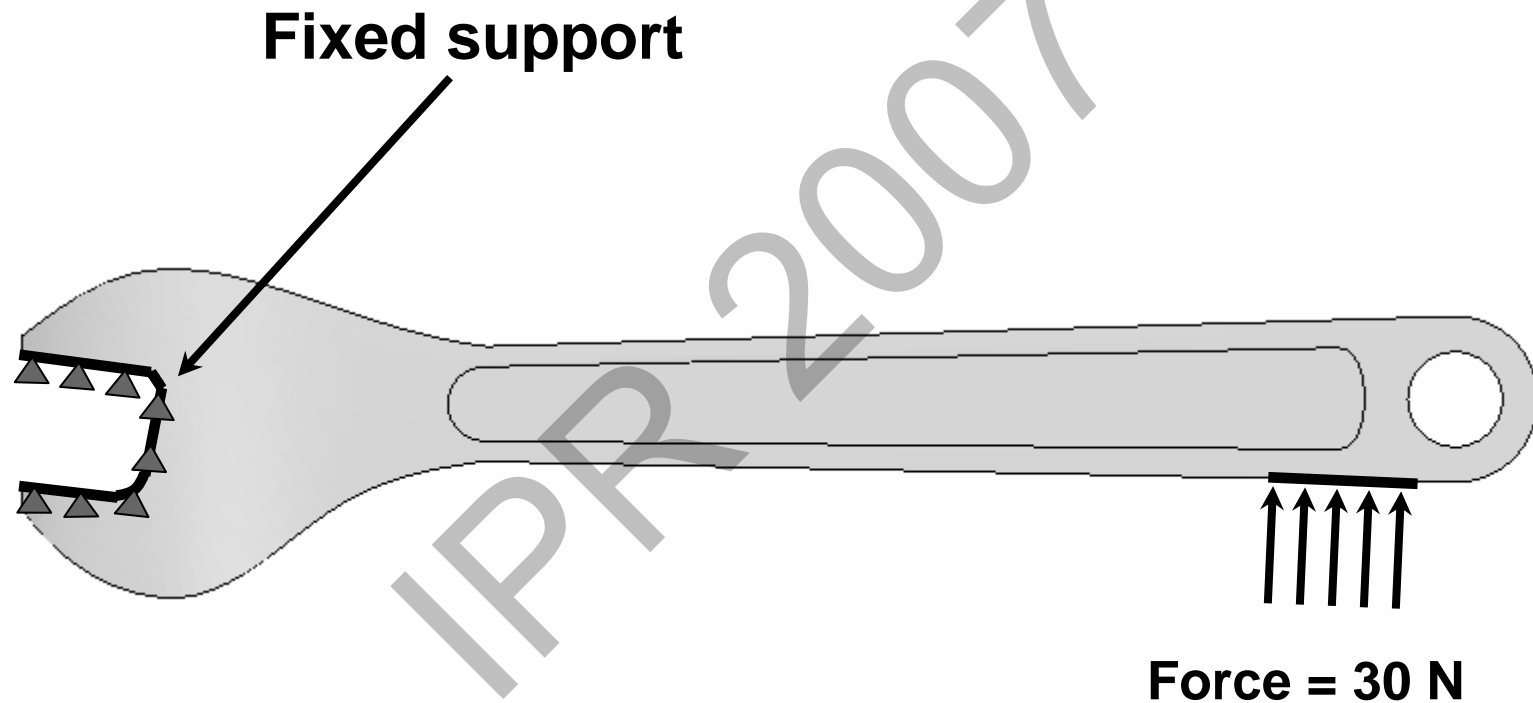
Total Displacement

# Structure analysis: Link to Abaqus

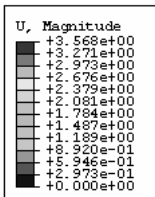
- Model preview
- Pre-process
  - Load
  - Constraint
  - Others



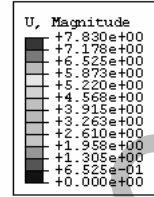
# Structure analysis: Boundary Condition



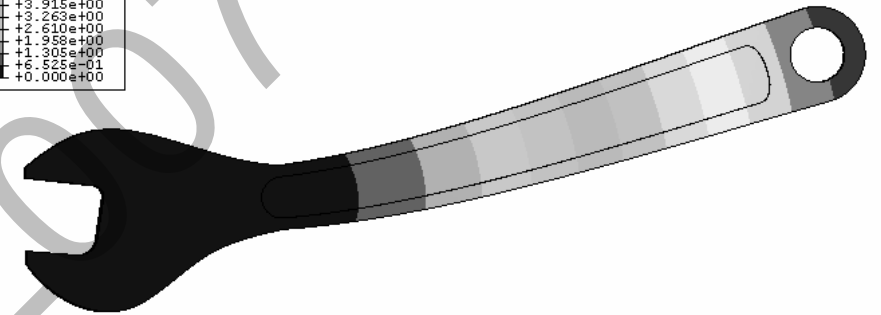
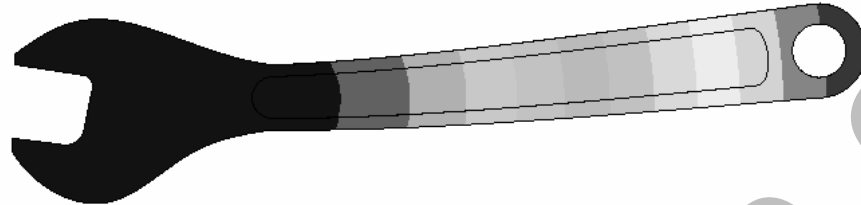
# Structure analysis: Deformation



Anisotropic (With Fiber Orientation)



Isotropic (Without Fiber Orientation)

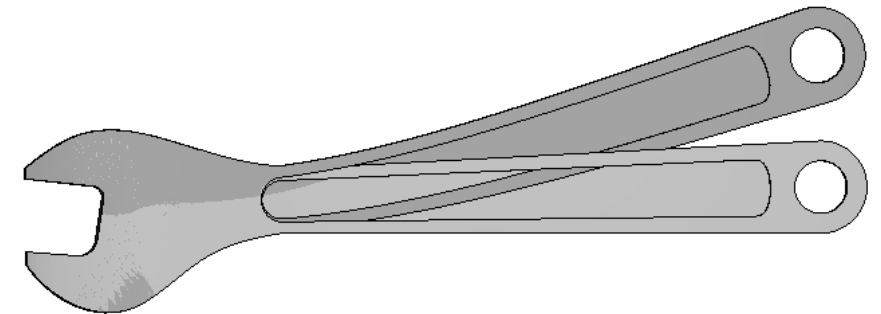
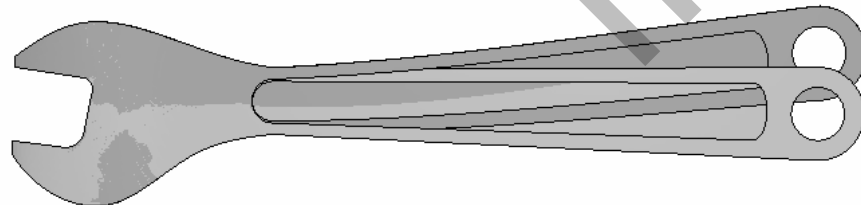


TITLE Moldex3D injection molding model  
ODB: anisotropic04\_abaqus-all.odb ABAQUS/Standard 6.3-1 Wed Nov 12 15:23:15 VxW\_10·Ç0E11  
Step: Step-1  
Increment 1: Step Time = 1.000  
Primary Var: U, Magnitude  
Deformed Var: U Deformation Scale Factor: +5.000e+00

X 5

TITLE Moldex3D injection molding model  
ODB: anisotropic05\_abaqus-all.odb ABAQUS/Standard 6.3-1 Wed Nov 12 15:51:27 VxW\_10·Ç0E11  
Step: Step-1  
Increment 1: Step Time = 1.000  
Primary Var: U, Magnitude  
Deformed Var: U Deformation Scale Factor: +5.000e+00

X 5



Fiber-filled molded part has small deformation

# Concluding Remarks

- **Process simulation provides more information for correlation between process conditions and production problems**
- **Simulation gives new insight into problems, which can lead to faster and more precise solutions**
- **Simulation offers the possibility for precise process/design optimization**

Stop Guessing...Start Simulating!

**THANK YOU!!!**

**Questions?**

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