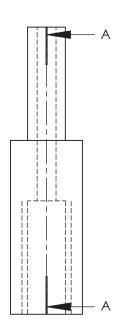
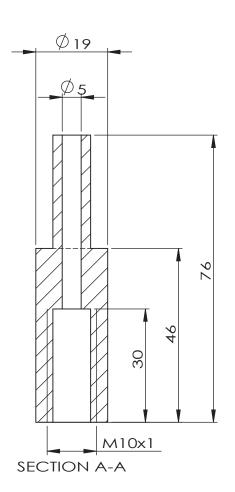
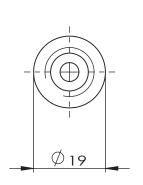
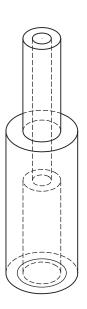


ชิ้นที่	รายการ	วัส	1 0		ขนาดวัสดุ	หมายเลขแบบ	จำนวน	
ผู้เขียน	นเรศ อินต๊ะวงศ์		รหัส					
ผู้ตรวจ					มหาวิทยาลัยเทคโนโลยีราชุมงคลล้านนา ภาคพายัพเชียงใหม			
ผู้ตรวจ มช			รับงาน					
ผู้ออกแบบ			ส่งงาน					
มาตราส่วน	ชื่อชิ้นงาน				หมายเลขแบบ			
1:5	ฐานมอร์เตอร์				A05			

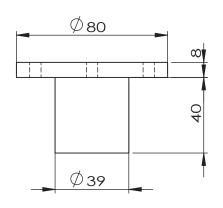


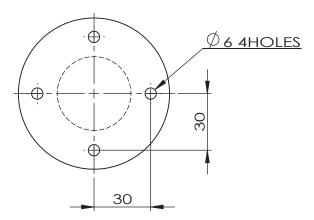


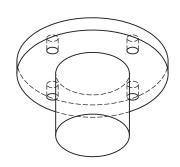




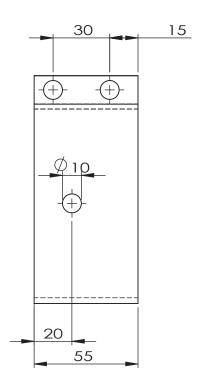
ชิ้นที่	รายการ	วัล	โดฺ	ขนาดวัสดุ	หมายเลขแบบ	จำนวน		
ผู้เขียน	นเรศ อินต๊ะวงศ์		รหัส					
ผู้ตรวจ				 มหาวิทย [.]	มหาวิทยาลัยเทคูโนโลยีราชุมงคลล้านนา			
ผู้ตรวจ มช			รับงาน	ภ	ภาคพายัพเชียงใหม่			
ผู้ออกแบบ			ส่งงาน					
มาตราส่วน	ชื่อชิ้นงาน			หมายเลขแบบ				
1:1	หัวเมลเดล				A06			

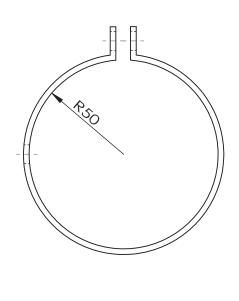


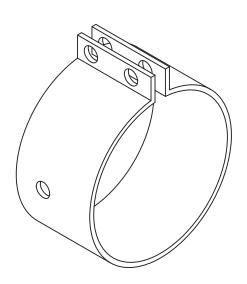




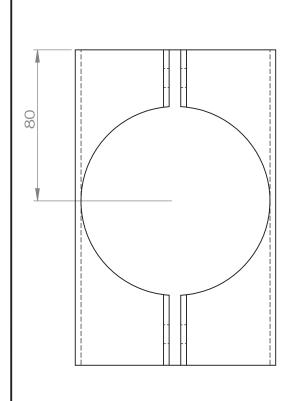
ชิ้นที่	รายการ	วัล	1 0		ขนาดวัสดุ	หมายเลขแบบ	จำนวน	
ผู้เขียน	นเรศ อินต๊ะวงศ์		รหัส					
ผู้ตรวจ			รับงาน		มหาวิทยา	ล้ยเทคูโนโลยีราช	_ู หมงคลล้านนา	
ผู้ตรวจ ม	ช				ภาคพายัพเชียงใหม่			
ผู้ออกแบ	и		ส่งงาน					
มาตราส่ว	น ชื่อชิ้นงาน				หมายเลขแบบ			
1:2	จุกปิดดาย					A07		

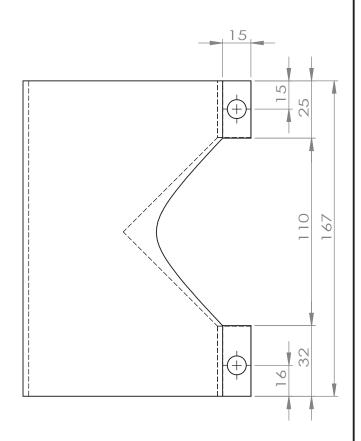


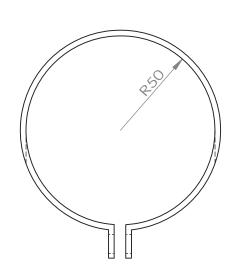




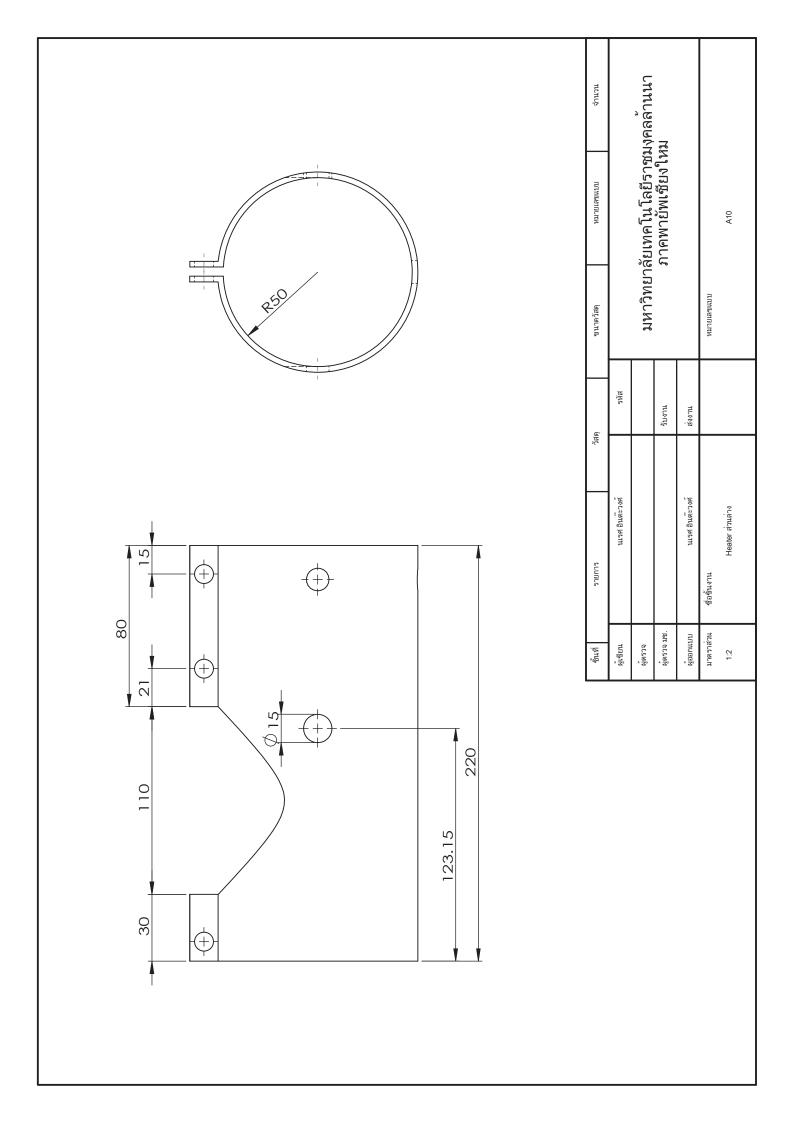
	ชิ้นที่		รายการ	วัส	iq		ขนาดวัสดุ	หมายเลขแบบ	จำนวน	
	ผู้เขียน		นเรศ อินต๊ะวงศ์		รหัส		มหาวิทยาลัยเทคโนโลยีราชุมงคลล้านนา ภาคพายัพเชียงใหม่			
	ผู้ตรวจ									
	ผู้ตรวจ ม	14			รับงาน					
	ผู้ออกแบ	ועו			ส่งงาน					
Γ	มาตราส่ว	าน	ชื่อชิ้นงาน				หมายเลขแบบ			
	1:2		Heater ส่วนหน้า					A08		



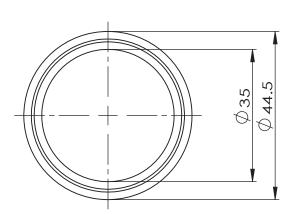


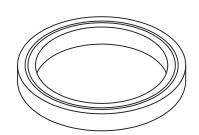


ชิ้นที่	รายการ	วัล	1 ক্	ขนาดวัสดุ	หมายเลขแบบ	จำนวน		
ผู้เขียน	นเรศ อินต๊ะวงศ์		รหัส					
ผู้ตรวจ				 มหาวิทยา	มหาวิทยาลัยเทคูโนโลยีราชุมงคลล้านนา			
ผู้ตรวจ มช			รับงาน	ภ	ภาคพายัพเชียงใหม			
ผู้ออกแบบ			ส่งงาน					
มาตราส่วน	ชื่อชิ้นงาน			หมายเลขแบบ				
1:10	Heater ส่วนบน				A09			

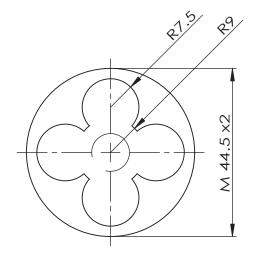




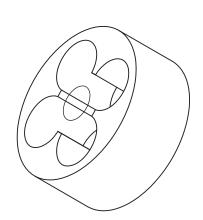




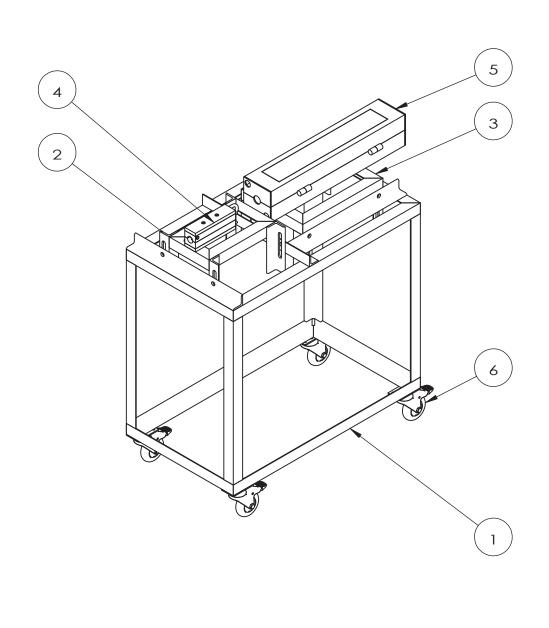
ชิ้นที่	รายการ	วัส	র০্	ขนาดวัสดุ	หมายเลขแบบ	จำนวน		
ผู้เขียน	นเรศ อิต๊ะวงศ์		รหัส					
ผู้ตรวจ				มหาวิทยา	าลัยเทคูโนโลยีราชุ	_ู ชมงคลล้านนา		
ผู้ตรวจ ม	Y		รับงาน	ภ.	ภาคพายัพเชียงใหม่			
ผู้ออกแบา	и		ส่งงาน					
มาตราส่ว	น ชื่อชิ้นงาน			หมายเลขแบบ				
1:1	โอริง U-cup				A11			



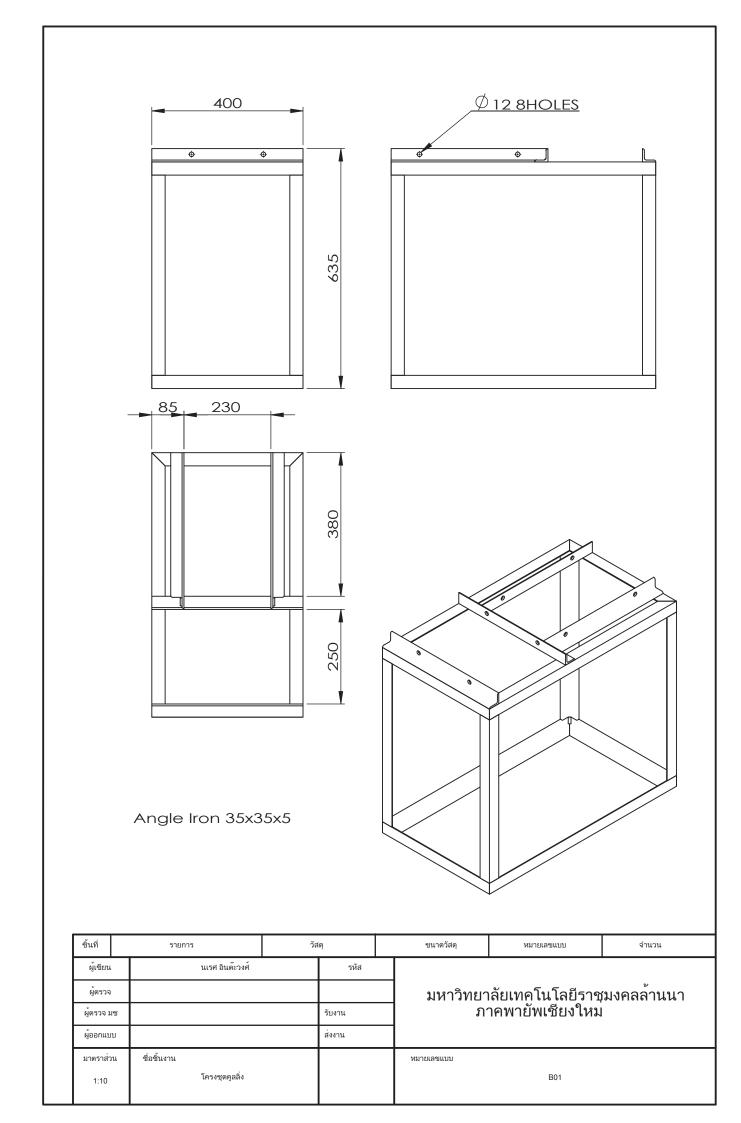


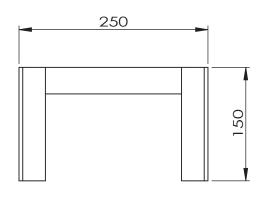


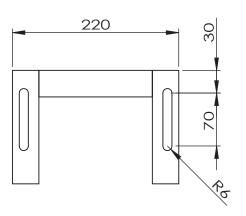
ชิ้นที่	รายการ	วัส	โดฺ		ขนาดวัสดุ	หมายเลขแบบ	จำนวน	
ผู้เขียน	นเรศ อินต๊ะวงศ์		รหัส		มหาวิทยาลัยเทคโนโลยีราชุมงคลล้านนา ภาคพายัพเชียงใหม			
ผู้ตรวจ								
ผู้ตรวจ มช	í		รับงาน					
ผู้ออกแบบ			ส่งงาน					
มาตราส่วน	ชื่อชิ้นงาน				หมายเลขแบบ			
1:1	แหวนประคองเมนเดล					A12		

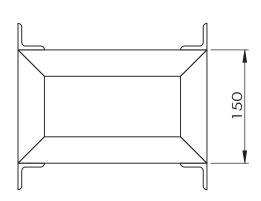


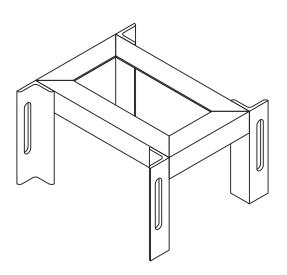
6	ล้อ					4
5	รางน้ำ	U-Be	eam	75x800x35mm	B05	1
4	ไซซึ่ง	อลูมีเ	นียม		B04	1
3	โตรงยึดรางน้ำ	เหล็ก	เฉาก	35x35x5mm	B03	1
2	โครงยึดไซซึ่ง	เหล็ก	เฉาก	35x35x5mm	B02	1
1	โครงไซซึ่งคูลลิ่ง	เหล็ก	เฉาก	35x35x5mm	B01	1
ชิ้นที่	รายการ	วัล	1 ০	ขนาดวัสดุ	หมายเลขแบบ	จำนวน
ผู้เขียน	นเรศ อินต๊ะวงศ์		รหัส		-	-
ผู้ตรวจ				 มหาวิทยา	าลัยเทคโนโลยีราช าคพายัพเชียงใหม	_ู รมงคลล้านนา
ผู้ตรวจ ม	ช			ภ _ั	าคพายัพเชียงใหม	i
ผู้ออกแบ	и					
มาตราส่ว	น ชื่อชิ้นงาน			หมายเลขแบบ		
1:10	ชุดไซซิ่งคูลลิ่ง				В	



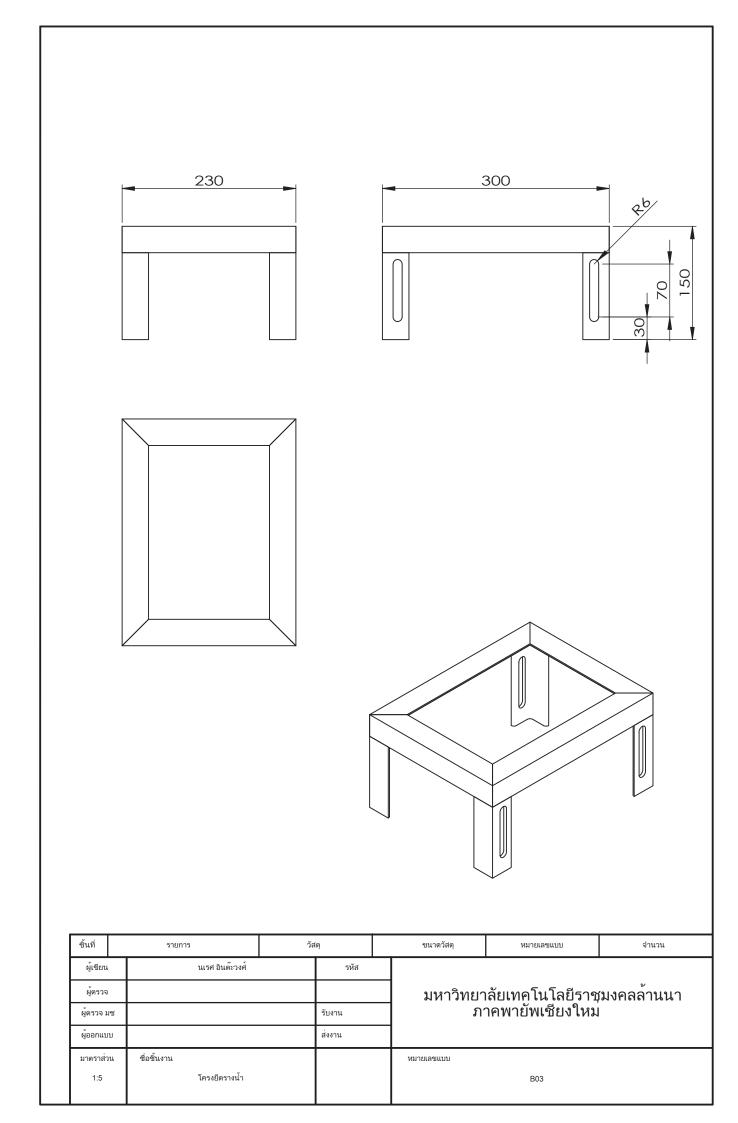


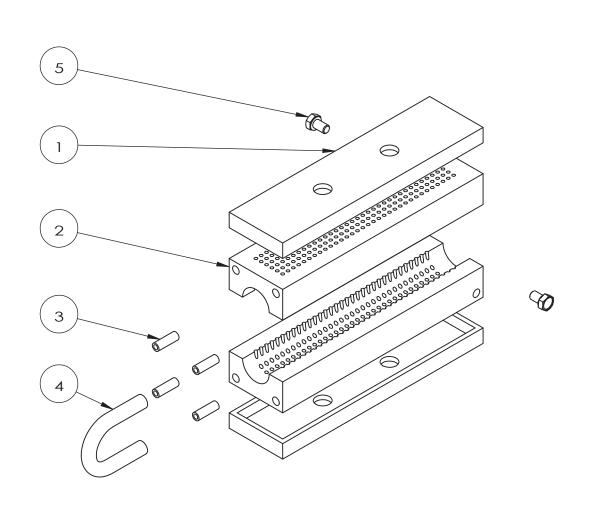




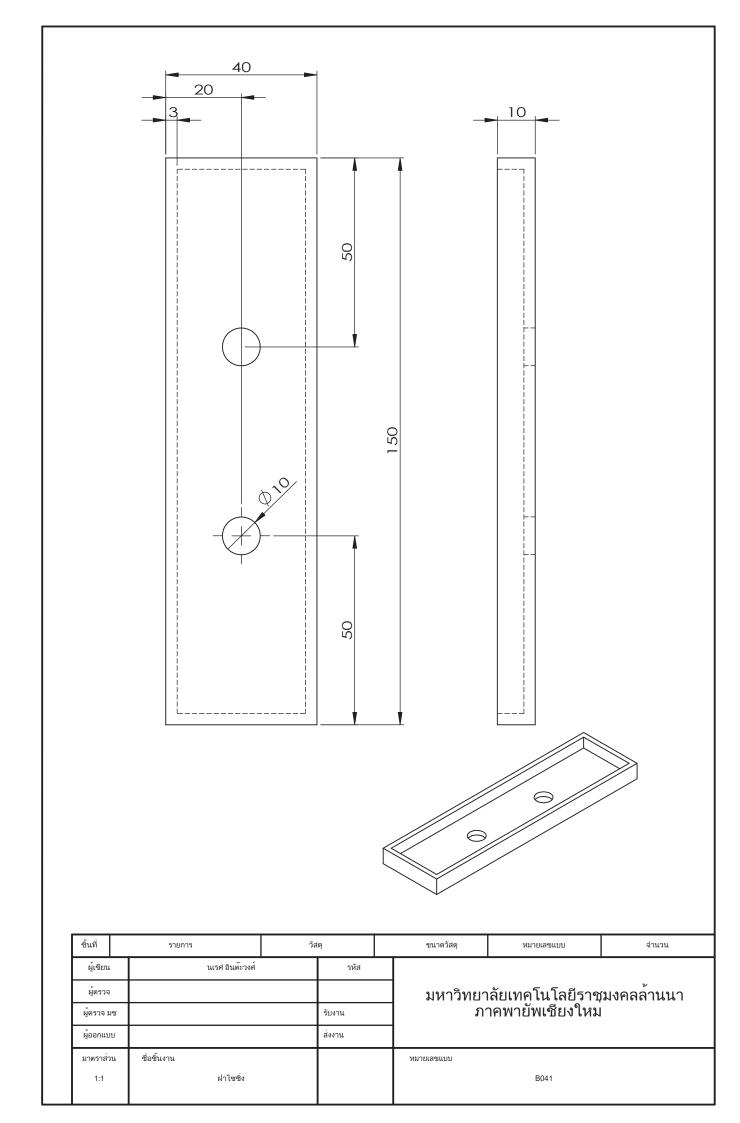


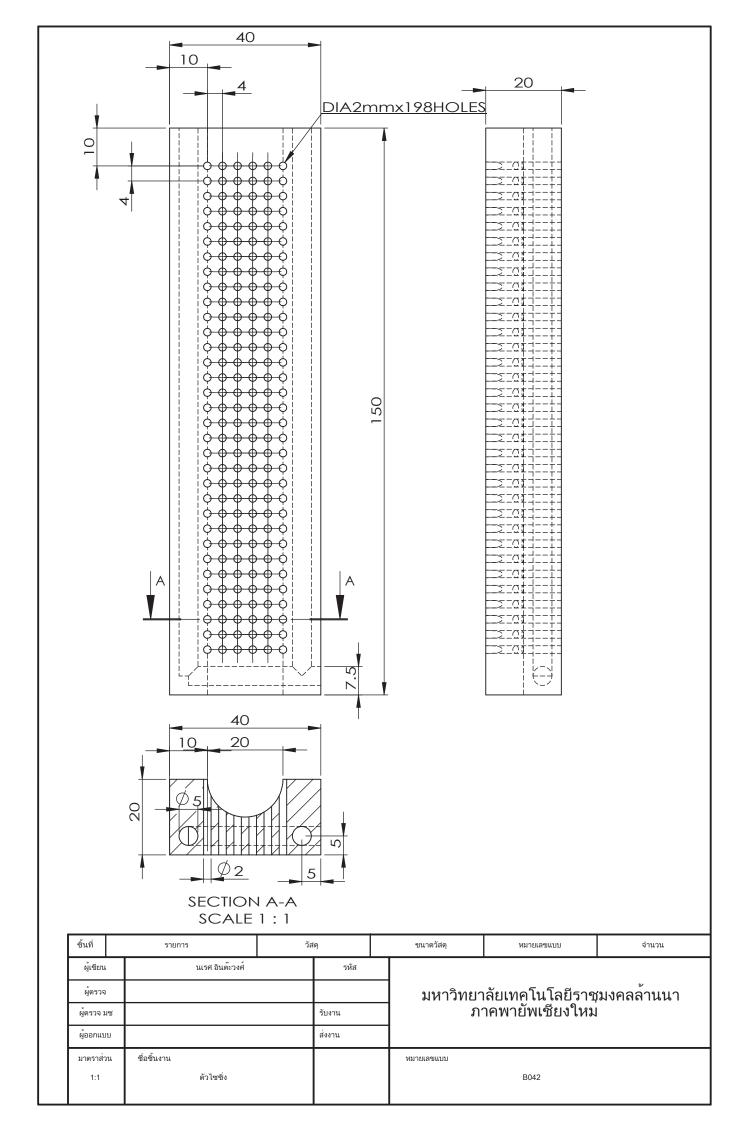
ชิ้นที่	รายการ	วัล	เด		ขนาดวัสดุ	หมายเลขแบบ	จำนวน	
ผู้เขียน	นเรศ อินต๊ะวงศ์		รหัส		มหาวิทยาลัยเทคโนโลยีราชมงคลล้านนา ภาคพายัพเชียงใหม			
ผู้ตรวจ			รับงาน					
ผู้ตรวจ มช					ภาคพายัพเชียงใหม			
ผู้ออกแบบ			ส่งงาน					
มาตราส่วน	ชื่อชิ้นงาน				หมายเลขแบบ			
1:5	โครงยึดไซซึ่ง					B02		
	1							

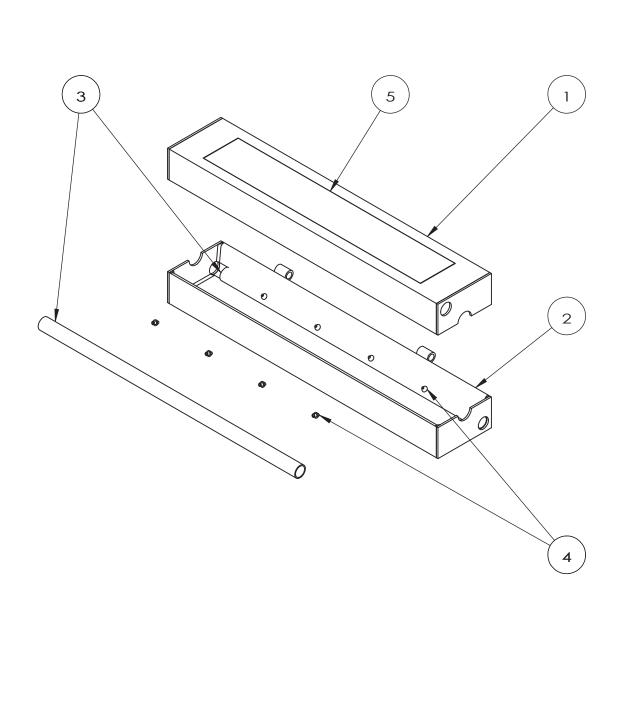




5	Bolt					2		
4	สายส่งน้ำ	ยา	v			2		
3	ข้อต่อหางปลาไหล	ทอ	เงเหลือง			4		
2	ตัวไชซึ่ง		มีเนียม		B042	2		
1	ฝาครอบไซซิ่ง	อลู	มีเนียม		B041	2		
ชิ้นที่	รายการ	วัล	ৰ্ণ	ขนาดวัสดุ	หมายเลขแบบ	จำนวน		
ผู้เขียน	นเรศ อินต๊ะวงศ์		รหัส					
ผู้ตรวจ				 มหาวิทยา	าลัยเทคโนโลยีราช าคพายัพเชียงใหม	ู่มงคลล้านนา		
ผู้ตรวจ ม	ช			ภ _ั	าคพายัพเชียงใหม่	İ		
ผู้ออกแบา	Ц							
มาตราส่ว	น ชื่อชิ้นงาน			หมายเลขแบบ				
1:2	ไซซึ่ง				B04			







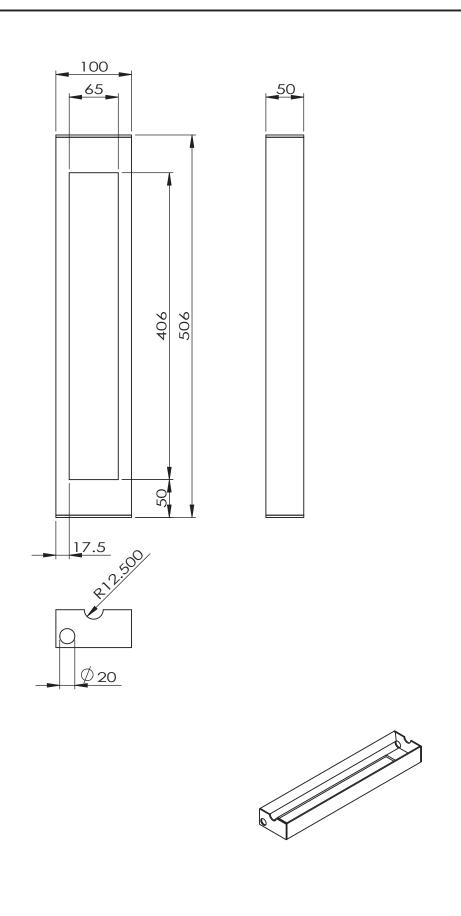
4		สปริงเกอร์	PE					8
3		ท่อส่งน้ำ PE					B053	2
2		รางน้ำส่วนล่าง U-E		Beam			B052	1
1		รางน้ำส่วนบน U-t		Beam			B051	1
ชิ้นที่		รายการ วัส		กุ ขนาดวัสดุ		ขนาดวัสดุ	หมายเลขแบบ	จำนวน
ผู้เขีย	เน	น นเรศ อินต๊ะวงศ์		รหัส				
ผู้ตรา	วจ					มหาวิทยา	เลัยเทคโนโลยีราช าคพายัพเชียงใหม	_{ู้} เมงคลล้านนา
ผู้ตรวจ	ามช			รับงาน		ภ′	าคพายัพเชียงใหม่	
ผู้ออกเ	เบบ			ส่งงาน				
มาตรา	ส่วน	เ ชื่อชิ้นงาน				หมายเลขแบบ		
1:5	1:5 รางน้ำ						B05	

1

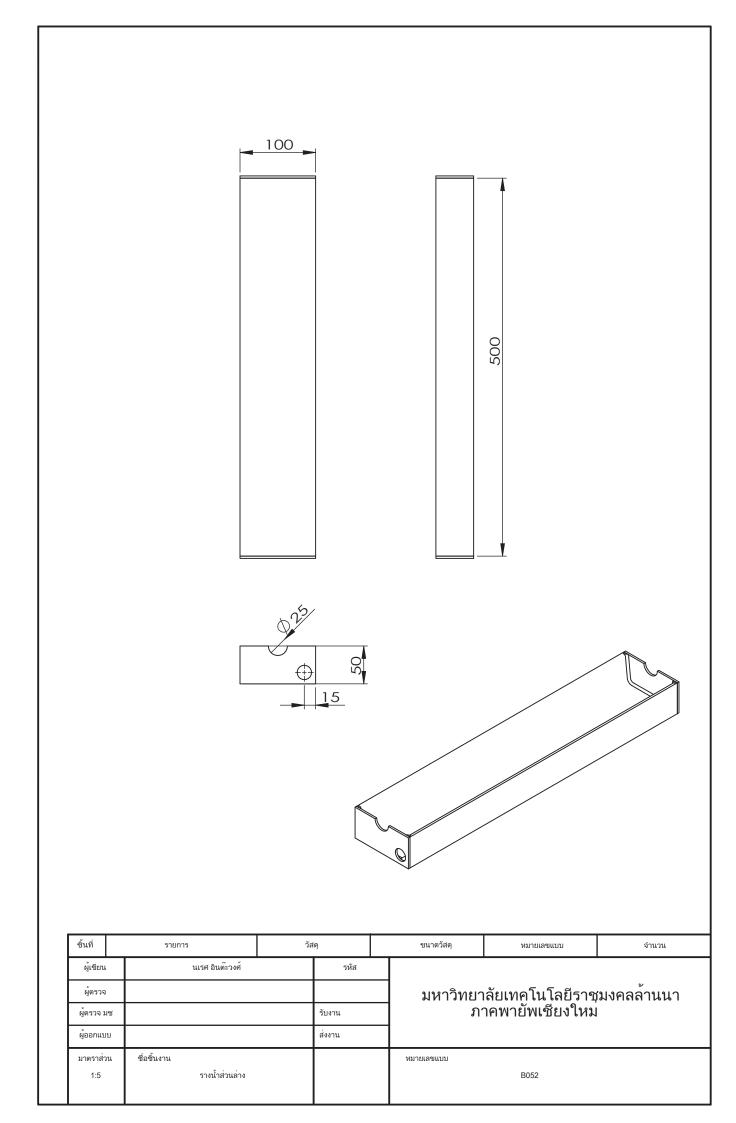
Acrylic

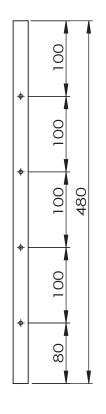
อคลิลิก

5

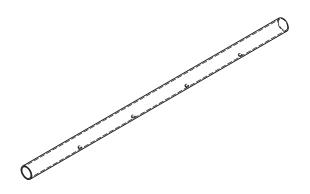


ชิ้นที่	รายการ	วัส	วัสดุ		ขนาดวัสดุ	หมายเลขแบบ	จำนวน
ผู้เขียน	นเรศ อินต๊ะวงศ์		รหัส		มหาวิทยาลัยเทคโนโลยีราชุมงคลล [้] านนา ภาคพายัพเชียงใหม่		
ผู้ตรวจ							
ผู้ตรวจ มช	ſ		รับงาน				
ผู้ออกแบบ			ส่งงาน				
มาตราส่วน	ชื่อชิ้นงาน				หมายเลขแบบ		
1:5	รางน้ำส่วนบน					B051	

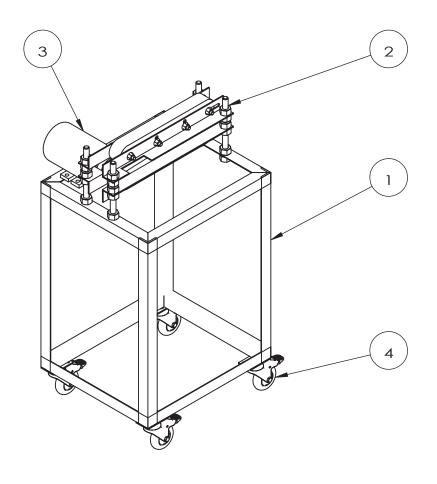




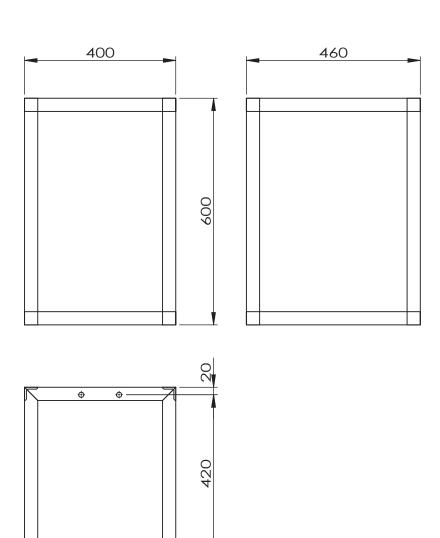




	ชิ้นที่	รายการ	รายการ วัสดุ			ขนาดวัสดุ	หมายเลขแบบ	จำนวน	
Γ	ผู้เขียน	นเรศ อินต๊ะวงศ์		รหัส					
	ผู้ตรวจ				 มหาวิทยาลัยเทคโนโลย์		ลัยเทคโนโลยีราช	_{ู้} เมงคลล้านนา	
	ผู้ตรวจ ม	ช		รับงาน		มหาวิทยาลัยเทคโนโลยีราชุมงคล ภาคพายัพเชียงใหม			
	ผู้ออกแบ	и				1			
Γ	มาตราส่ว	ส่วน ชื่อชิ้นงาน		หมายเลขแบบ					
	1:2	ท่อส่งน้ำ					B053		



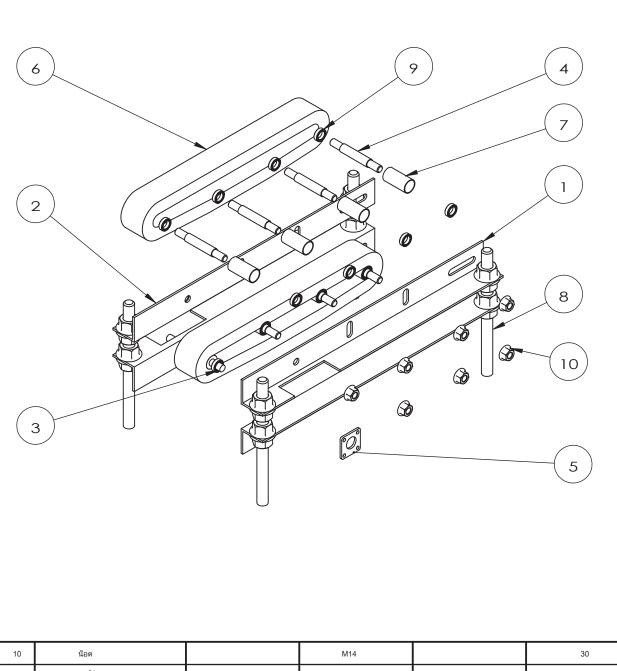
4	ล้อ					4		
3	3 มอร์เตอร์					1		
2	2 ชุดฟิต				B02	1		
1	1 โครงชุดฟิด		ล็กฉาก	35x35x5mm	B01	1		
ชิ้นที่	นที่ รายการ วัส		คุ ขนาดวัสด <u>ุ</u>		หมายเลขแบบ	จำนวน		
ผู้เขียน	นเรศ อินต๊ะวงศ์		รหัส		-	_		
ผู้ตรวจ				 มหาวิทย _ั	าลัยเทคโนโลยีราชุมงคลล [้] านนา าคพายัพเชียงใหม			
ผู้ตรวจ ม	กฉ		รับงาน	ภ				
ผู้ออกแบ	וח		ส่งงาน		1			
มาตราส่ว	วน ชื่อชิ้นงาน			หมายเลขแบบ				
1:10	ชุดฟิด				С			



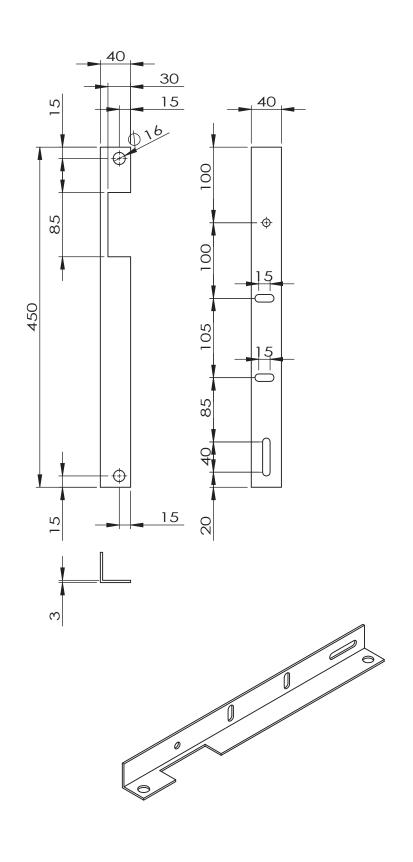
ชิ้นที่	รายการ	วัส	ଦ୍		ขนาดวัสดุ	หมายเลขแบบ	จำนวน	
ผู้เขียน	นเรศ อินต๊ะวงศ์		รหัส		มหาวิทยาลัยเทคูโนโลยีราชุมงคลล้านน			
ผู้ตรวจ							_ใ มงคลล้านนา	
ผู้ตรวจ มช			รับงาน ภาคพายัพ		าคพายัพเชียงใหม่	İ		
ผู้ออกแบบ			ส่งงาน					
มาตราส่วน	าตราส่วน ชื่อชิ้นงาน				หมายเลขแบบ			
1:10	โครงชุดฟิด					C01		

100 150

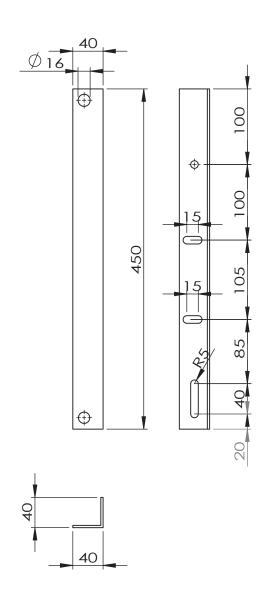
400

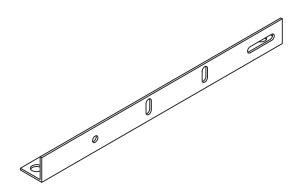


10	น็อต			M14		30	
9	แบร์ริ่ง					16	
8	เกลียวสตัด			M14		4	
7	ลูกกลิ้งสายพาน	st37			C 026	7	
6	สายพาน					2	
5	แป้นยึดแบร์ริ่ง	st37			C 025	2	
4	แกนลุกกลิ้งสายพาน	st37			C 024	7	
3	3 แกนส่งกำลัง				C 023	1	
2	ฉากยึดแกนลูกกลิ้งขวา	เหล็กฉาก		35x35x5	C 022	2	
1	ฉากยืดแกนลูกกลิ้งซ้าย	เหล็กฉาก		35x35x5	C 021	2	
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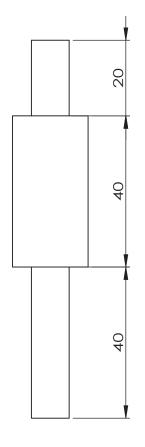


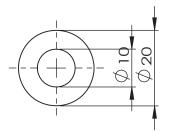
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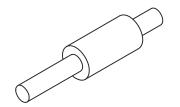




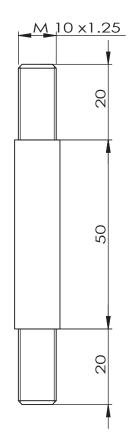
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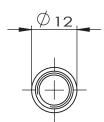


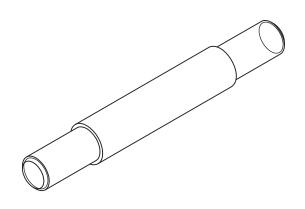




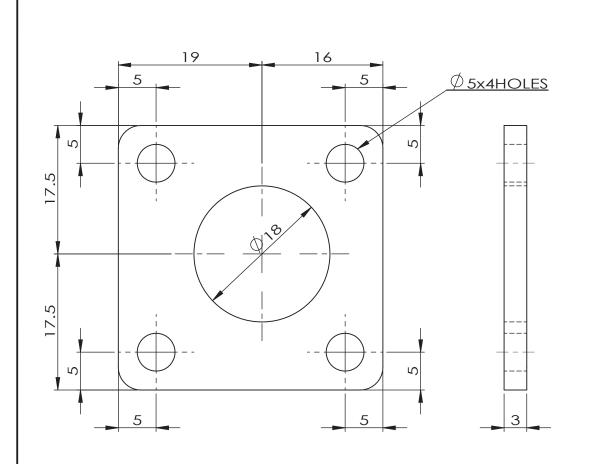
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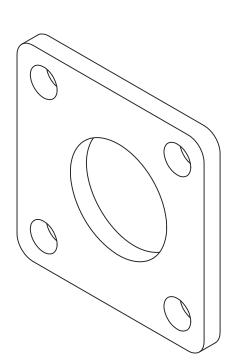




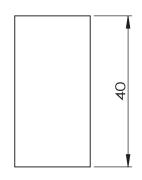


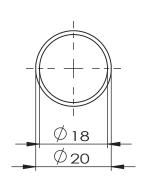
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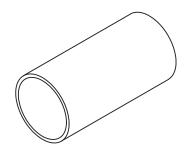




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1:1	ลูกกลิ้งสายพาน				C026		

Effect of Annular Rotating Die on Pressure Drop, Rheological Properties and Extrudate Swell Behavior of HDPE Melt in Single Screw Extruder

N-T. INTAWONG^{1,*}, A. DARAJANG¹, S. UDOMSOM¹,
T. YOOCHOOSHAI¹, C. KANTALA² and N. SOMBATSOMPOP³

¹Department of Industrial Engineering, Faculty of Engineering,
Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna
128 Huay Kaew Road, Chiang Mai, 50300, **THAILAND**

²College of Integrated Science and Technology Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna, (RMUTL) 128 Huay Kaew Road, Chiang Mai, 50300, **THAILAND**

³Polymer Processing and Flow (P-PROF) Group,
School of Energy & Materials
King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT)
Thongkru, Bangmod, Bangkok 10140, **THAILAND**

*To whom correspondence should be addressed

Email: naret_i@yahoo.com

Tel: (66)5389-2462 Fax: (66)5389-2462

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ABSTRACT

Annular rotating die was designed and manufactured for study of the entrance

pressure drop, rheological property and swell behavior of HDPE melt in single screw

extruder. Results of the experiment showed that pressure drop found in annular rotating die

tended to decrease steadily in relation to the increase of rotating speed – by about 45%. The

decrease of pressure drop in annular rotating die had significant direct effect on rheological

property and both swell behaviors of parison. It was found that shear stress tended to

decrease with the increase of rotating speed in every temperature condition, up to 43%. In

addition, it was also found that diameter swell of the parison decreased when exiting from

the rotating die, whereas the thickness swell of the parison increased with the increase of

rotating speed. These results could be explained by the change of force direction and flow

pattern within the rotating die.

Key words: Pressure Drop, Polymer Rheology, Diameter Swell, Thickness Swell, Single

Screw Extruder, Die Design.

INTRODUCTION

Most polymer extrusion processes have a serious problem in controlling size of products. In the extrusion process, when melt polymer exits a die, it quickly assumes a free flow. The polymer product usually changes because of its viscoelastic property. There are 3 forms of elastic effect: extrudate swell of melt polymer, sharkskin on surface of melt polymer, and fracture or distortion of melt polymer [1, 2]. In quality control stage of polymer extrusion process, swell behaviors of polymer becomes the first priority, because it is an important factor that determines size and shape of the polymer product. Generally, factors that affect swell property of polymer mostly come from producing condition. These factors are processing temperature, entrance pressure drop, and speed or capacity change by increasing shear rate during the production process [3]. Swell property of polymer could be controlled by adjusting producing condition in the extruder as mentioned above. However, adjustment of any producing condition often affects other variables and leads to undesired consequence. For example, if swell property of polymer is lowered by increasing process temperature, mechanical property of the polymer product might be reduced due to breakdown of polymer molecular chain during the production, even though the increase of process temperature also reduces pressure drop [4].

Current research results on swell behavior of melt polymer are utilized in controlling size of products from extrusion process, particularly the process that uses annular die. The polymer that exits from annular die has both diameter swell and thickness swell simultaneously. It is quite difficult to control the final size of products from pipe extrusion process and extrusion blow moulding. Results from the studies of swell behavior in annular die, both by experimental method [5-8] and by mathematic model and computer simulation [9-12], all indicate that the causes of diameter swell and thickness swell are shear stress,

shear stress distributions, and extensional stress that stretch the melt polymer molecular chain while flowing in the die. More important is the deformation history experience of melt polymer due to annular die design that considers several variables of die contraction ratio, die gap opening, die land lange, and converging or diverging type of annular die [5-12]. Current researches have tried to control size or swell property of polymer products with die design. N. Sombatsompop, N-T. Intawong and S. Sergsiri [13-15] studied effect of electrical magnetic field on swell property of melt polymer by designing and constructing an electro-magnetic die with adjustable magnetic density. Their study found that swell property of polymer increased with the increase of magnetic flux density, particularly polymer with Benzene as Repeating Unit in its molecular chain, such as Polystyrene (PS). Die design with reduced shear stress by decreasing pressure drop in extrusion process was studied by J. P. Qu and X. M. Zhang [16]. They designed Coat-Hanger Die with vibrating system while extruding Polypropylene (PP) in single screw extruder. They found that pressure used in extrusion decreased with the increase of vibration amplitude and vibration frequency. N-T. Intawong, et al [17] designed and constructed a circular rotating die to study rheological property and extrudate swell property of natural rubber compound in capillary rheometer, in order to determine probability in controlling swell property of polymer in extrusion process. They found that extrusion force and pressure drop during extrusion melt polymer through the rotating die decreased steadily with the increase of rotating speed. Furthermore, swell property of polymer also decreased with the increase of rotating speed. In the most recent study of N-T Intawong, et al [18], the circular rotating die that could be used in both capillary rheometer and single screw extruder was developed, so the test condition was as similar to the real producing condition of annular rotating die as possible. Swell properties of natural rubber compound and Wood Fiber/Polypropylene (WPP) material were studied. Experimental results from capillary rheometer showed that

the extrusion load decreased by about 60% and pressure drop decreased by about 20%. In single screw extruder, pressure drop was found to decrease by about 30%. These occurred in producing condition of high shear rate and highest viscosity rate of WPP mixture.

Research findings mentioned above [13-18] indicate development of research in die design to control size and swell property of polymer products in the extrusion process. This research is another step of designing rotating die that can be used in real production process. An annular rotating die was designed and constructed for use in single screw extruder in order to study effect of annular die rotation on pressure drop, rheological properties, and extrudate swell properties of melt HDPE. This is the first experimental finding that is as close to the real production as possible. The study found that rotation of annular die caused significant change in pressure drop, rheological property, and extrudate swell property of melt HDPE. Knowledge gained from this study could lead to the control of swell property in polymer production industry that uses annular die, such as pipe extrusion process and extrusion blow moulding.

EXPERIMENTAL

Raw material

All tests in this work used a high density polyethylene (HDPE, HD5000S) supplied in granular form by PTT Chemical Thailand (Bangkok, Thailand). It was characterized by a melt flow index of 0.8 and a density of 0.954 g/cm³ (ASTM D1238 and ASTM D1505).

Experimental design and arrangement

An experimental rig was designed and constructed. It consisted of annular rotating die system, data recorder system, pressure control system, temperature control system, and

annular die speed control system. All experimental components were assembled and connected to one end of a single screw extruder. The melt polymer flowed along the barrel of extruder and into the annular rotating die system. The extrudate swell of melt polymer were recorded by video camera (1.3 MP USB DIGITAL MICROSCOPE 20X to 400X) and a high-resolution macro zoom lens (3.3X magnification). All results were recorded and displayed in real time using a personal computer. Details of experimental rig are shown in **Figure 1.**

- 1. Single screw extruder: A single screw (RMUTL-SE001 MUSHKING PolyLab) supplied by RMUTL [18] (Chiang Mai Thailand) was used for producing molten HDPE for any given shear rate. The exact length-to-diameter (L/D) ratio of the barrel was 600/25 mm/mm. Temperature profiles on the extruder were 180, 190, 200 and 210 °C from hopper to die zone, and die temperature varied from 210 to 230°C. The screw rotation speed varied from 10 to 40 rpm in order to generate shear rates from 22 to 50 s⁻¹, respectively.
- 2. The temperature control system: This consists of three heater belts, a type K thermocouple and a DD6 temperature controller (Changchai Meter Bangkok, Thailand). These are used for monitoring and controlling temperature in the barrel of an experimental rig.
- 3. The pressure control system: This system uses a pressure transducer (Dynisco, Model PT460E-2CB-6, Franklin, MA). The sensor was situated at the side wall of the #2 barrel, just above the annular die face.
- 4. Data recorder system: Data includes pressure drop and rotation speed of the die system. This detection system consists of sensors for measuring die rotation speed and pressure transducer for measuring pressure drop at die entry. Data from all sensors was fed to a high speed data logger and displayed through the computer monitor. The recording and

- display of experimental data was done in real-time with the help of software designed by the researcher.
- 5. Rotating Die System: **Figure 2** show components of the rotating die. A melting cylindrical L-shaped unit consists of 2 sets of barrel: Barrel #1 and Barrel #2, respectively. The barrels are made from SKD61 Tool Steel with diameter of 40 mm. Barrel#1 is connected to the barrel of single screw extruder and serves as a flow channel that passes melt HDPE from the barrel of single screw extruder to Barrel#2. A driving unit of the die is installed at the end of Barrel#2. A motor is used as power source to drive Gear#1 to transmit power to Gear#2 at a ratio of 1:1 in order to rotate a 18 mm-diameter mandrel bar rotated freely inside Barrel#2, with thrust bearing to keep it in the central line. In addition, the mandrel also serves as an air tube that adjusts air pressure that support a parison after exiting the die. In this research, the air pressure is kept steady at 2 bar in every test condition. The annular die is installed at the front of Barrel#2 and a u-cup high-heat-resistant O-Ring is assembled onto the mandrel bar at the connection point between Barrel#2 and annular die, in order to prevent leakage of melt polymer during extrusion. The annular die has outer diameter of 20 mm and inner diameter of 18 mm (mandrel part) with the length of 200 mm.
- 6. Die Rotating Speed Control: Rotating speed of the mandrel bar is controlled with the speed of power source motor. A FRENIC-MINI 4C1S-7J model Inverter is used to adjust the speed of the mandrel bar between 50-100 rpm.

Flow property measurement

The flow properties of melt HDPE used in annular rotating die system were considered in terms of changes in pressure drop values at the die entrance. The wall shear stress (τ_w) was calculated from the entrance pressure drop (ΔP_{ent}) which was measured under the test

conditions at which extrudate swell measurements were taken using Equations 1. The wall shear rate (γ_w^{\bullet}) calculated from the volumetric flow rate (Q) for any given screw speed of the single screw extruder was taken using Equations 2. Where H = Die gap, L = Die length and $C_m = \pi(R_1 + R_2)$, R_1 and $R_2 = \text{inner}$ and outer radial of the annular die.

$$\tau_{w} = \frac{H\Delta P_{ent}}{2L} \tag{Eqn.1}$$

$$\gamma_w^{\bullet} = \frac{6Q}{C_w H^2}$$
 (Eqn.2)

It should be noted that Bagley's and Rabinowitch corrections were not applied to the shear stress and shear rate data generated in this work because the die dimensions used were constant throughout this work. There have been recent evidences that the Bagley's and Rabinowitch corrections became significant in the case where different die dimensions were used (19).

Measurements of the extrudate swell

The diameter swell ratio (B_{Dia}) and the thickness swell ratio (B_{Thi}) of melt HDPE were calculated from **Equation 3** and **Equation 4**, respectively. The diameter swell ratio was determined by the ratio of parison's diameter (D_p) to the outside diameter of annular die (D_o). The thickness swell ratio was determined by the ratio of parison's thickness (h_p) to the die gap of annular die (h_o) [5,6]. A video-camera (1.3 MP USB DIGITAL MICROSCOPE 20X to 400X) was used to visualize the extrudate leaving the die exit whose results were recorded and displayed in real time using a personal computer. The size of the extrudate was carefully measured by replaying the recorded flow on the computer.

$$B_{Dai} = \frac{D_p}{D_d} \tag{Eqn.3}$$

$$B_{Thi} = \frac{h_p}{h_d} \tag{Eqn.4}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The entrance pressure drop behavioral of HDPE melts in the stationary annular die and the annular rotating die

Figure 3(a-c) shows measurements of pressure drop at the entrance of annular rotating die of melt HDPE in single screw extruder at real-time extrusion. Shear rate ranged from 20 s⁻¹, 29s⁻¹, 40 s⁻¹ to 50 s⁻¹, with the mandrel's speed of 0 rpm, 50 rpm, 60 rpm and 70 rpm at temperature ranges of 210°C, 220°C and 230°C, respectively. Experimental results in general showed that the pressure drop measured at stationary annular die (0 rpm) increased with the increase of shear rate. However, when the mandrel was rotated, the pressure drop was found to decrease steadily with the increase of rotating speed from 50 rpm, 60 rpm to 70 rpm. When the die stopped rotating, the pressure drop was found to rise up to its original level before rotation. These occurrences could be detected at every temperature level and shear rate of the experiment.

The decrease of pressure drop could be explained by the difference of flow pattern in both types of die, as shown by flow pattern model in **Figure 4**. In stationary annular die (0 rpm), melt HDPE assumed a shear flow because the flow was within a channel that had the mandrel's surface and the annular die's outer surface (D_o) as walls. Hence, the pressure drop occurred in the system was affected by Axial Force (AF) (**Figure 4**(a)). On the other hand, the flow in annular rotating die assumed both shear and drag flow patterns simultaneously (**Figure 4**(b)). The drag flow occurred because the mandrel rotated but the annular die's outer surface was stationary. Thus, the axial force was deviated (dispersed)

radially in order to change flow direction of melt HDPE radially (Radial flow) [17, 18]. The occurrence of Radial Force (RF) seemed to reduce the axial force in a form of pressure in the system. Hence, when the die stopped rotating, the pressure drop in the system rose up to its original level (before rotating the die). This indicated that the axial force affected all pressure again because the polymer flowed in the die was not affected by the radially dispersed force. Moreover, a change in radial direction of the AF also caused radial reorientation of molecular chain with the RF. This led to a stretch of molecular chain with shear force in two directions (AR and RF) simultaneously and caused friction in the molecular chain until the temperature increased (shear heating). The increase of temperature was actually an increase of viscous property [20] in melt HDPE which resulted in lower pressure in the extrusion process.

Figure 5 shows percentage of decrease in pressure drop of melt HDPE exited from the rotating die which related to rotating speed, shear rate, and temperature. It was found that, at the same shear rate of every temperature level, percentage of decrease in pressure drop went up with the increase of rotating speed. For instance, at the temperature of 210 °C with shear rate of 22 s⁻¹ and rotating speed of 0-50 rpm, percentage of decrease in pressure drop was 35 %. However, when the rotating speed was increased to 0-60 rpm and 0-70 rpm, it was found that decrease in pressure drop went up to 40% and 45%, respectively. This may be because the increased rotating speed of the mandrel distributed more axial force into radial direction, in relation with increasing rotating speed of the die. When the axial force was distributed more into radial direction, it caused pressure drop to decrease according to the increase in rotating speed.

Percentage of decrease in pressure drop in rotating die could be mostly detected at low temperature level. For example, at the temperature level of 210 °C, percentage of decrease in pressure drop was in a range of 25%-45% whereas at the temperature level of 230 °C, percentage of decrease in pressure drop was in a lower range of 10 %-25%. This may be because the increase in temperature level made viscous properties of melt HDPE higher. Moreover, rotation of the die produced more friction in the molecular chain (shear heating) due to the increase in radial force. This finding corresponds with the study of N-T. Intawong et al. [18] who found that the pressure drop in rotating die decreased significantly when the melt polymer had high viscosity, such as in reinforced polymer and polymer produced at low temperature level.

Additionally, it was also found that in extrusion with rotating die, percentage of decrease in pressure drop became lower when the shear rate increased in every temperature level. This could be explained with the assumption of change in direction of force and flow pattern. From direction of axial and radial forces mentioned earlier, at certain constant rotating speed of the mandrel, the axial force could be distributed into radial direction up to a certain level. The increase of shear rate (by increasing speed of screw in the single screw extruder to let the polymer flow more rapidly) helps increase the level of axial force while the ability in distributing the force in radial direction remains constant. For instance, at the temperature level of 210°C and rotating speed of 0-70 rpm, percentage of decrease in pressure drop reduced to 45 % ,32 % at the shear rate of 22s⁻¹ to 29 s⁻¹. However, when the shear rate was increased to 40 s⁻¹ and 50 s⁻¹, it was found that percentage of decrease in pressure drop reduced non-significantly to 29 % and 24 %, respectively. This was apparent in every test condition. This finding indicated that at the shear rate of 22s⁻¹ to 29 s⁻¹, rotation of the die caused pressure drop to decrease effectively. In other words, in the shear

rate range of 22 s⁻¹ to 29 s⁻¹, every rotating speed and every temperature level caused maximum distribution of axial force into radial direction. The shear rate of more than 29 s⁻¹ yielded non-significant lower percentage of decrease in pressure drop because the flow pattern received more influence from the axial force.

Rheological properties of melt HDPE melt in stationary annular die and annular rotating die

Figure 6(a-c) shows a relationship between shear stress and shear rate of melt HDPE in extrusion by annular rotating die at the mandrel's rotating speed of 50 rpm, 60 rpm and 70 rpm with the shear rate of 22 s⁻¹ to 50 s⁻¹ and temperature level of 210°C, 220°C, and 230°C, respectively. This experimental result was compared to rheological property of melt HDPE from stationary annular die (0 rpm). In general, rheological properties of melt HDPE from both types of die exhibited non-Newtonian properties in Pseudoplastic rheological behavior. The viscous property decreased with the increase of shear rate [19, 21] in every temperature condition. When compared rheological properties of melt HDPE from both types of die, an obvious difference was found. The shear rate detected from annular rotating die was lower than the shear rate in stationary annular die. At the same shear rate, the shear stress tended to decrease in relation to the increase of rotating speed in every temperature condition. For example, at the temperature level of 210°C and shear rate of 22 s⁻¹, it was found that the shear stress detected in annular rotating die at the rotating speed of 50 rpm, 60 rpm and 70 rpm decreased steadily when compared to the shear stress in stationary annular die by about 27%, 38% and 43%. This may be because the shear rate was directly reversed to the pressure drop occurred in the extrusion system. Measurement of pressure as mentioned above revealed that the increase of rotating speed caused the pressure drop to decrease in the same ratio. In addition, there are also other factors that

make the shear rate decrease with the increase of rotating speed. That is, the rotation causes the flow to change into radial direction. Therefore, the polymer molecular chain that already received the axial force would simultaneously receive the shear force in perpendicular angle with the flow direction. This occurrence resulted in higher shear heating [20] during the flow. It also led to the increase of viscous property of melt HDPE which directly affected the decrease of shear stress.

Swelling properties of HDPE parison in an stationary annular die

Figure 7(a) and Figure 7(b) show diameter swell and thickness swell behaviors of parison, respectively, at the shear rate of 22 s⁻¹ to 50 s⁻¹ and tested temperature level of 210 °C, 220 °C and 230 °C, respectively. The experimental results indicated that, at the same shear rate, both diameter swell and thickness swell of the parison decreased in relation to the increase of temperature level. This may be because the increase of die's temperature caused the shear stress of melt HDPE to decrease. This could be seen from the flow curve graph that shows rheological property of melt HDPE in Figure 6. The relationship between shear stress and shear rate at various temperature levels revealed similar results. That is, at the same shear rate, the shear stress tended to decrease in relation with the increase of temperature level. The decrease of shear stress served to reduce elastic energy of melt HDPE molecular chain while flowing in the die. This had little effect on swell property of the parison after exiting the die [6, 7].

Diameter swell occurred in a range of 1-1.2 while thickness swell was higher in a range of 2.2-2.5. The diameter swell of the parison was lower because the test apparatus in this research was simulated from pipe extrusion process. Hence, when the parison exited from the die, it was pulled by a force (F) from the haul off unit at a constant speed throughout the

extrusion period. So, the outer size of the product was controlled by the pulling force. Thus, the outer size of the product did not change, as could be seen in lower diameter swell when compared to the thickness swell.

In case of thickness swell, the pull on melt HDPE product after exiting the die caused change in speed of melt HDPE inside the flow channel, as shown in Figure 8. That is, in general, a flow pattern inside the die would be a shear flow which had highest speed in the center and lowest speed at the wall of the flow channel. After the melt HDPE exited from the die, the flow pattern changed to a plug flow by adjusting speed at the wall to match speed in the center of the flow channel [23] as shown in **Figure 8 (a).** After that, the parison was pulled by a force (F) from the haul off unit which caused the speed of melt HDPE to change inside the flow channel as shown in **Figure 8(b)**. That is, the speed of melt HDPE at the die wall would increase while the melt HDPE at the mandrel's wall had to accelerate in order to adjust its flow speed to match the plug flow after exiting the die. This acceleration of melt HDPE provided 2 factors that supported the increase of thickness swell. Firstly, the acceleration caused more stretch of molecular chain while flowing (Molecular disentanglement) at the wall of the mandrel. The accumulated energy used in disentanglement of the melt HDPE molecular chain inevitably caused more thickness swell. This explanation corresponds to the study of Yue Mu et al. [12] who studied shear stress distributions while the melt LDPE flowed in annular die. FES/BPNN/NSGA-II mathematical model was used to create three-dimensional image of the shear stress distribution which was mostly found at the mandrel's surface. Secondly, the acceleration of melt HDPE at the mandrel's wall to match the speed of melt HDPE at the die wall also caused deceleration to create plug flow after exiting the die. This deceleration of melt HDPE resulted in accumulated flow at the die's exit [22] which led to the increase in thickness of the product and, finally, the increase of thickness swell.

Development of HDPE parison dimension after exiting from the annular rotating die Figure 9(a-f) shows development of the parison after exiting the die with outer diameter of 20 mm, the speed of 0-50 rpm, the shear rate of 22 s⁻¹ and the temperature level of 210 °C. The experiment was recorded with high-resolution video camera in real time, beginning from rotating speed of 0 rpm (stationary annular die), with total duration of 25 seconds. The experimental results showed that the parison's dimension obviously changed during extrusion through the die's exit. Figure 9(a) shows the state before rotation. The parison exited from the stationary annular die at 0 rpm with outer diameter of 23.2 mm. After that, the mandrel was rotated at the speed of 50 rpm. It was found that the size of parison decreased rapidly within 5 seconds as shown in **Figure 9(b)**. Then, the size of parison changed steadily until it reached a fixed dimension of 14.5 mm in the 15 second of the experiment. Hence, the die's rotation was stopped as shown in Figure 9(c-d). After the die's rotation stopped, the size of parison was found to return to its original dimension before rotation at the 20 second, as shown in Figure 9(e). Its dimension was adjusted steadily to the original size of 23.2 mm, which was a starting size before rotation, as shown in **Figure 9(f).** This change of outer dimension of the parison also led to the obvious change of its thickness. Figure 10 shows cross-sectional images of the parison cut in relation to the extrusion period of 1-25 seconds. Twelve products were selected from the test condition with the rotating speed of 50 rpm, the shear rate of 22 s⁻¹ and the temperature level of 210 °C. The experimental results indicated that the parison's thickness obviously increased in relation to the increase of rotating speed to 50 rpm and the reducing outer diameter. Then, the parison was further reduced until its thickness and outer diameter remained

constant at the 9 to 15 second. After stopping the die's rotation, it was found that the thickness and outer diameter of parison adjusted steadily until it returned to the original dimension before rotation. This occurrence could be detected in every test condition.

Swelling properties of HDPE parison in an annular rotating die

The change in dimension of the parison after exiting the rotating die mentioned above has a significant direct effect on both diameter swell and thickness swell, as can be seen from the experimental results shown in **Figure 11(a-d)**. These figures show relationships between diameter swell and thickness swell of the parison after exiting the annular rotating die within the period of 0 to 25 seconds, with the mandrel's rotating speed of 0 rpm, 50 rpm, 60 rpm and 70 rpm, and the shear rate of 22s⁻¹, 29 s⁻¹, 40 s⁻¹ and 50 s⁻¹, respectively. A temperature level of 210°C was chosen for the explanation. In general, it was found that at the start of die's rotation, both swell properties changed immediately within 5 seconds and remained constant to the test period of 20 seconds (die's rotation stopped). Then, both swell properties adjusted back to the original dimension within 5 seconds. Concerning the change of both swell properties, the diameter swell decreased after exiting the rotating die while the thickness swell increased at every rotating speed, swell property in stationary annular die (0 rpm) showed no change of both diameter swell and thickness swell. This finding corresponds to the change in diameter and thickness of the parison shown in Figure 10. Moreover, it was also found that, at the same shear rate, the diameter swell decreased in relation to the increase of die's rotating speed whereas the thickness swell yielded opposite results. That is, the thickness swell property increased with the increase of rotating speed. For instance, at the shear rate of 22 s⁻¹, the starting values of diameter swell and thickness swell were 1.1 and 2.3, respectively. At the 10 second and rotating speeds of 50 rpm, 60

rpm and 70 rpm, the diameter swell decreased to 0.63, 0.58, and 0.51 while the thickness swell increased to 2.63, 2.7 and 2.77, respectively.

The swell properties mentioned above could be explained as follows: Figure 12 shows a model of change in flow direction of melt HDPE while flowing in the rotating die. It could be seen from the model that when the die was rotated, the speed of polymer at the mandrel's surface varied in relation to the angled speed of $v = \omega R$ (ω varied with the rotating speed of the mandrel) while the speed of the melt HDPE at the outer wall of the annular die was 0 rpm. The two different speeds during the flow produced cross flow of melt HDPE [22, 23] from the wall to the surface of mandrel which had higher speed. In other words, the mandrel was rotated in spiral form from the outer surface to the center of the flow channel [17, 18]. Therefore, the parison's wall became continuously thicker after exiting the die. At the same time, outer diameter of the parison decreased to balance volumetric flow rate (Q) while flowing. This explanation could be confirmed by comparing cross-sectional measurement of the parison exiting from the stationary annular die (0 rpm) to the product exiting from the rotating die at the speed of 50 rpm, temperature level of 210 °C, at various shear rates shown in **Figure 10.** Equation 6 [6] calculates volumetric flow rate (Q) in relation to the cross-sectional area (A) and average speed (v) of melt polymer which is a constant variable. Average flow speed of polymer remains equal at the same shear rate [17, 22]. Thus, if the cross-sectional area of the parison from stationary annular die is equal to the cross-sectional area of the parison from rotating die, the volumetric flow rate is constant. Results from measurement of cross-sectional area are given in Table 1. It can be seen that cross-sectional area measurements from each shear rate, compared between the parison from stationary die at orpm and the parison from rotating die at the speed of 50 rpm, are non-significantly different with overall difference of only 3.7%. This

indicates that, during the flow at the same shear rate, the volumetric flow rate does not change. However, outer diameter and thickness of the product apparently change by the influence of die's rotation. In real practice, these results could be utilized for the control of product's size produced with annular die, for example, extrusion blow moulding or pipe extrusion process. This technique could adjust the parison's dimension in both thickness and outer diameter, with no need to change any production parameter of the polymer extruder.

$$Q = vA$$
 Equation 6

CONCLUSION

This research concerns with design and construction of annular rotating die for use in the study of rheological property, change in pressure drop, and swell behaviors of melt HDPE in single screw extruder. Results show that the pressure drop measured in stationary annular die (0 rpm) increased with the increase of shear rate and decreased with the increase of temperature level. On the contrary, the pressure drop measured in rotating die tended to decrease steadily in relation to the increase of rotating speed. This could be obviously detected at low temperature level and the shear rate of 22 s⁻¹ to 29 s⁻¹, in which percentage of decrease in pressure drop rose up to 45%. Decrease of pressure drop in rotating die system significantly affected rheological property and both diameter swell and thickness swell. That is, shear stress tended to decrease, down to 43%, in relation to the increase of rotating speed in every tested temperature level. Furthermore, it was also found that diameter swell decreased after exiting rotating die while thickness swell increased in relation to the rotating speed.

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Table 1:

Shear Rate (s ⁻¹)	Cross Section Area(cm ³)		
	0 rpm	50 rpm	% differences
22	0.588	0.559	4.931973
29	0.615	0.604	1.788618
40	0.642	0.681	6.074766
50	0.684	0.671	1.900585

% Average difference = 3.7%

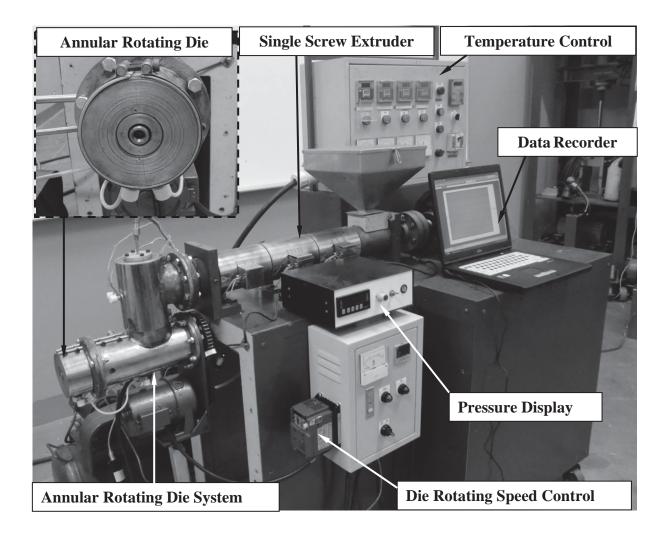


Figure 1

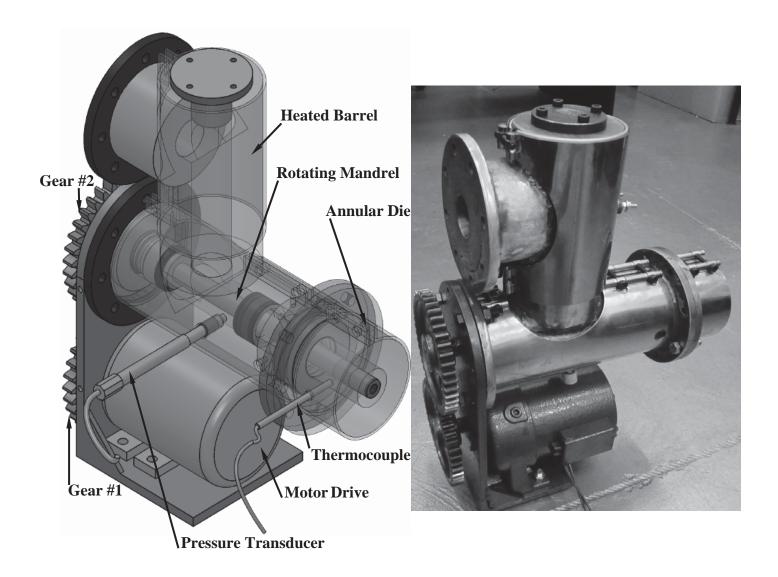


Figure 2

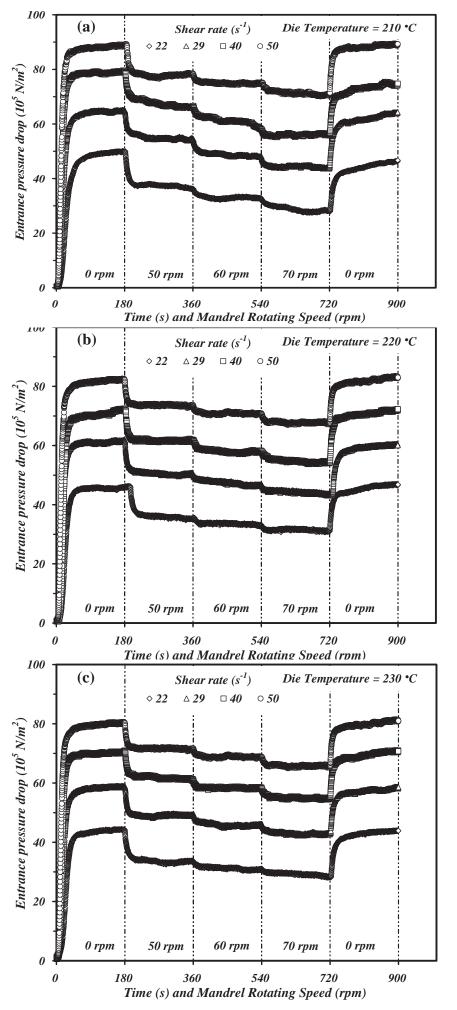


Figure 3

Shear Flow

Shear Flow+ Drag Flow

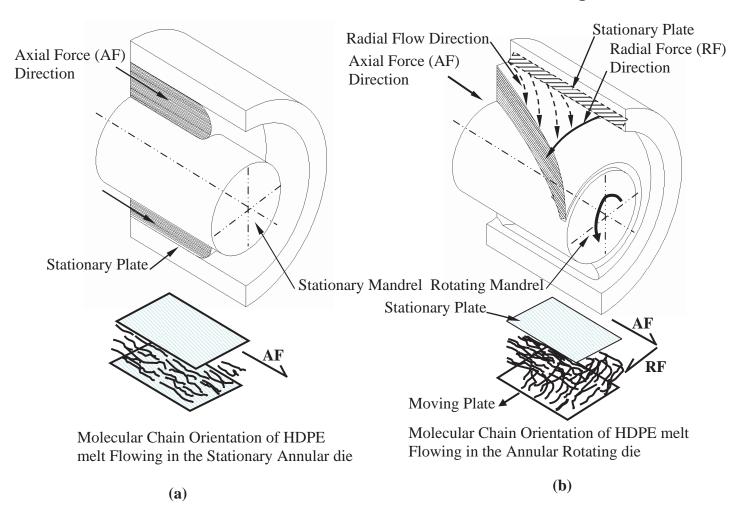


Figure 4

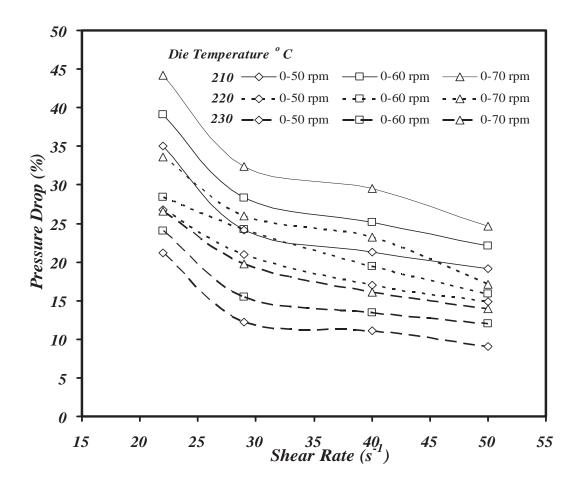


Figure 5

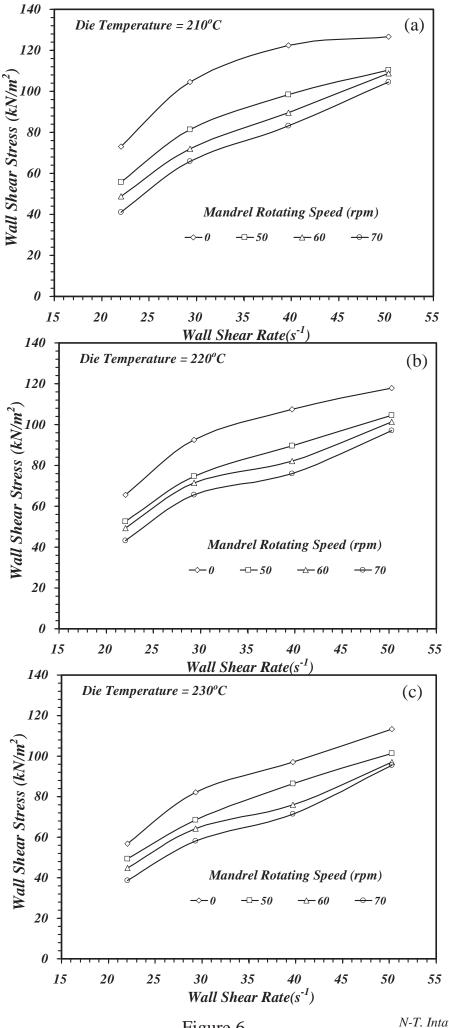


Figure 6

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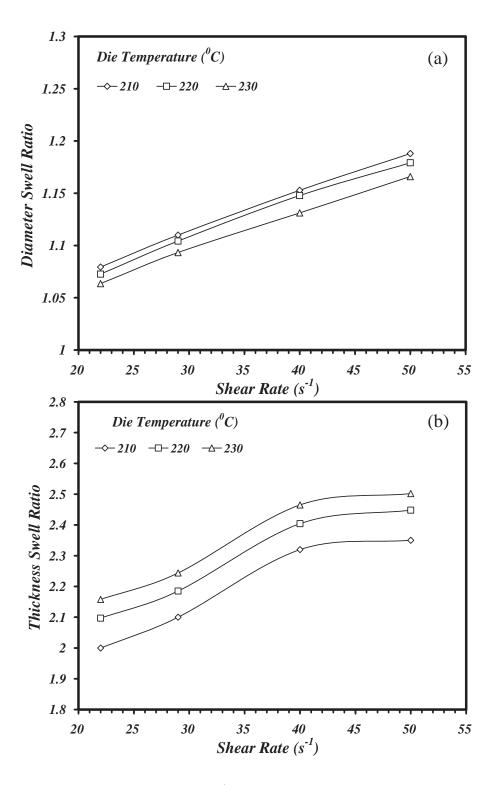


Figure 7

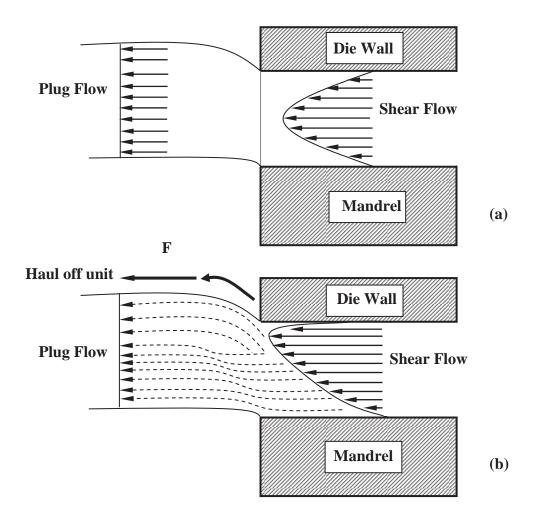


Figure 8

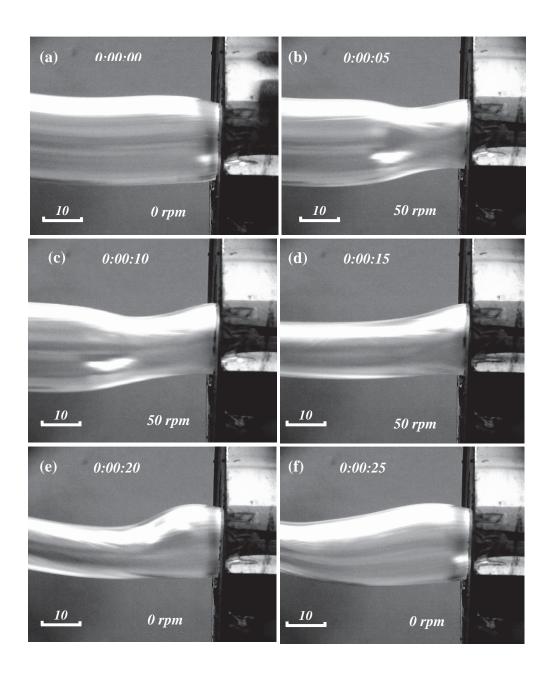


Figure 9

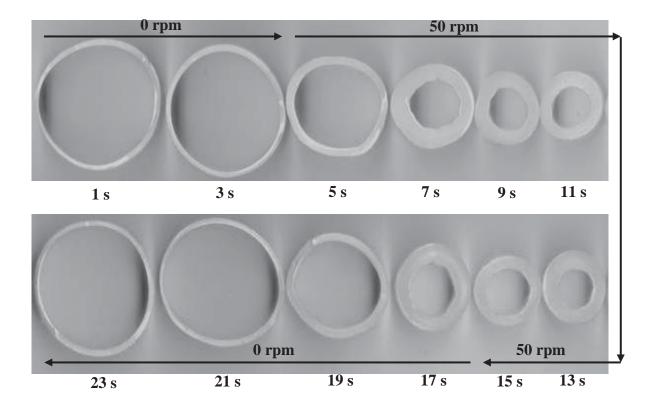
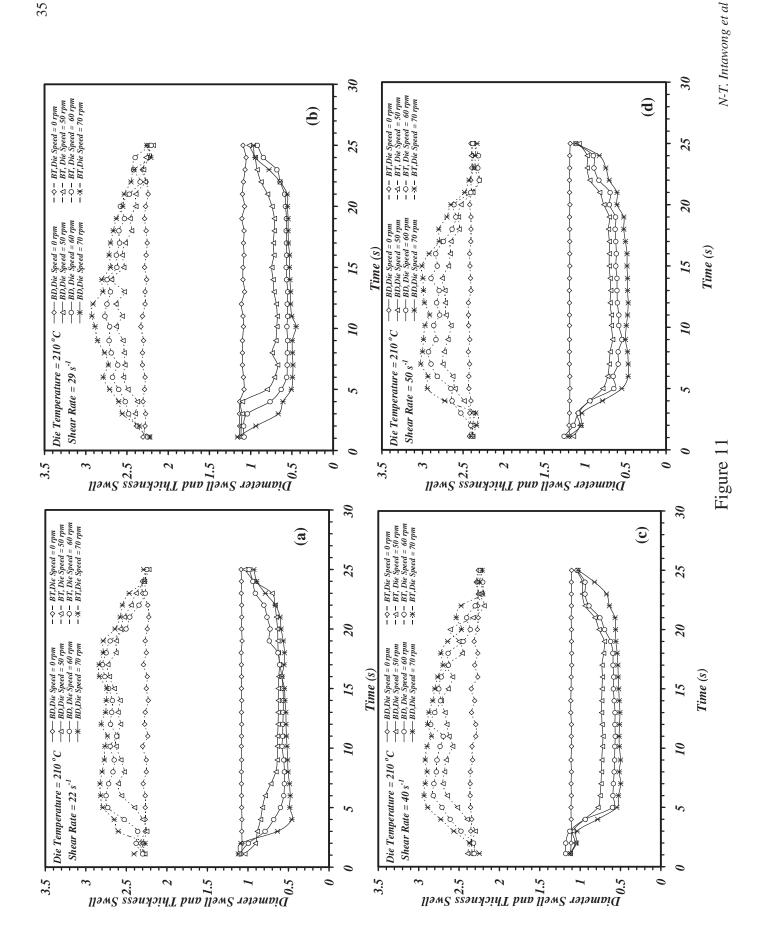


Figure 10



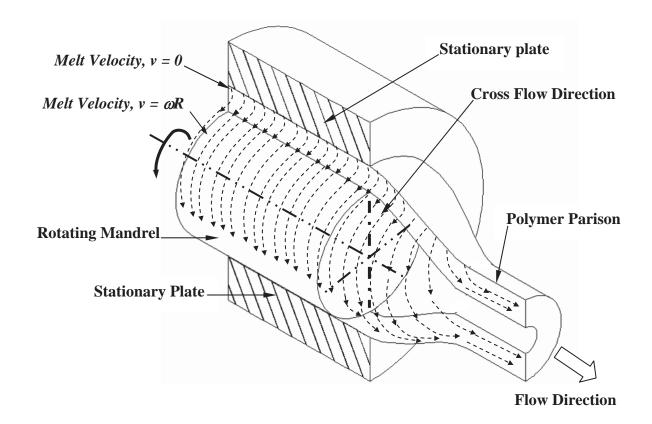


Figure 12

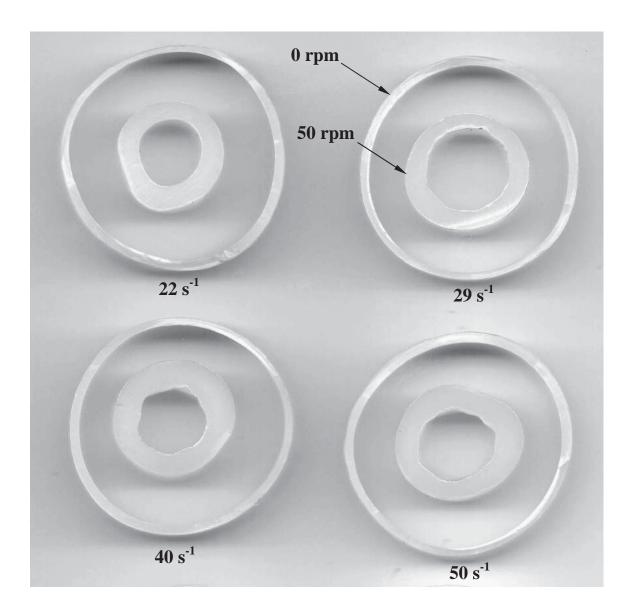


Figure 13