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เมื่อใช้เครื่องนวดผสมชนิดเกลียวหนอนคู่แบบต่อเนื่อง

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FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DISPERSION OF ORGANIC PIGMENTS IN
POLYETHYLENE UPON USING A CONTINUOUS TWIN-SCREW KNEADER

Miss Aranya Thongchiew

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By Miss Arunya Thongchiew

Department Chemical Engineering

Thesis Advisor Professor Wiwut Tanthapanichkoon

Thesis Co-advisor Dr. Sirijutaratana Covavisaruch

Accepted by the Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree.

Santi Thoongsuwan

..... Dean of Graduate School

(Associate Professor Santi Thoongsuwan, Ph.D.)

Thesis Committee

Piyasarn Praserthdam Chairman

(Professor Piyasarn Praserthdam, Dr.Ing.)

Wiwut Tanthapanichakoon Thesis Advisor

(Professor Wiwut Tanthapanichakoon, Ph.D.)

S. Covavisaruch Thesis Co-advisor

(Sirijutaratana Covavisaruch, Ph.D.)

Supakanok Thongyai Member

(Supakanok Thongyai, Ph.D.)



พิมพ์ดันฉบับปกด้วยวิทยานิพนธ์ภายในกรอบสีเขียวนี้เพียงแผ่นเดียว

อธิบดี ทองเชี่ยว : ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการกระจายตัวของpigmentในpolyethylene เมื่อใช้เครื่องนวดผสมชนิดเกลียวหนอนคู่แบบต่อเนื่อง (FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DISPERSION OF ORGANIC PIGMENTS IN POLYETHYLENE UPON USING A CONTINUOUS TWIN-SCREW KNEADER)

อ. ที่ปรึกษา: ศ. ดร. วิวัฒน์ ตันตะพาณิชกุล อ. ที่ปรึกษาร่วม: ดร. สิริจุฬารัตน์ โคવิวารัช
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งานวิจัยนี้ศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการกระจายตัวของpigmentในpolyethyleneในเครื่องนวดเกลียวหนอนคู่แบบต่อเนื่อง อันได้แก่ อุณหภูมิที่ใช้ในการนวดผสม อัตราการป้อน ความเร็วในการหมุนของเกลียวหนอนคู่ (Twin-screw) และเวลาที่ใช้ในการผสมขั้นต้น (premix time) รวมถึงการทำภาวะที่เหมาะสมในการนวดผสมโดยการประยุกต์แนวความคิดของแฟรงก์ทัลในการวิเคราะห์ค่าการกระจายตัว วัสดุที่ใช้ในการศึกษาเป็นpigment 2 ชนิดคือ ผงคาร์บอนดำ (Carbon black) และผงควินาคริโคนสีม่วง (Quinacridone violet pigment) กับpolyethyleneความหนาแน่นสูง (HDPE) นอกจากการศึกษาดังกล่าวข้างต้น ได้ศึกษาถึงผลของการวิเคราะห์ในกระบวนการนวดผสมต่อสมบัติทางกลของpolyethyleneเมื่อมีการเติมสี pigment แต่ละสี

จากการศึกษาดังกล่าวพบว่าpigmentจะกระจายตัวได้ดีขึ้นเมื่ออุณหภูมิในการนวดผสมและความเร็วของในการหมุนของเกลียวหนอนสูงขึ้น แต่มีอัตราการป้อนเพิ่มขึ้นจะทำให้การกระจายตัวของpigmentลดลงเล็กน้อยและเวลา 10 นาทีขึ้นไปที่ใช้ในการผสมขั้นต้นมีอิทธิพลค่อนข้างน้อยต่อผลของการนวดผสม ส่วนผลของการนวดผสมต่อสมบัติทางเอนไซลิก (Tensile properties) ของpolyethyleneในภาวะที่มีpigment พบว่า เมื่ออุณหภูมิในการนวดผสมและความเร็วของในการหมุนของเกลียวหนอนเพิ่มขึ้น polyethyleneที่ถูกนวดผสมจะแสดงสมบัติความแข็ง (Hardness) เพิ่มขึ้น แต่จะเดียวกันจะมีความเปราะ (Brittleness) มากขึ้นด้วยโดยเฉพาะที่อุณหภูมิ 220°C ขึ้นไป อนึ่งเมื่อเปรียบเทียบระหว่างผงcarbonblack และผงควินาคริโคนสีม่วงพบว่าผงcarbonblackมีขนาดเล็กกว่า (ประมาณ 1 ใน 6) และมีโพลาริตี้ (Polarity) น้อยกว่าจะให้polymer ผสมที่มีการกระจายตัวของpigmentและคุณสมบัติทางกลดีกว่า

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ภาควิชา วิศวกรรมเคมี
สาขาวิชา วิศวกรรมเคมี
ปีการศึกษา 2539

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต ธรรมญา กาวงศ์
ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา *ดร. ตันตะพาณิชกุล*
ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม *ดร. สิริจุฬารัตน์*

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THESIS CO-ADVISOR: SIRIJUTARATANA COAVAVISARUCH, Ph.D.
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The present work studied the factors influencing the dispersion of organic pigments in polyethylene upon using a continuous twin-screw kneader, namely, the kneading temperature, the rotational speed of twin-screw, the feed rate and the premix time, including determination of suitable kneading condition, by applying the fractal concept to evaluation of the dispersion state. The raw materials used in the study were two organic pigments, carbon black and quinacridone violet pigment, and high density polyethylene resin (HDPE). In addition, effects of the kneading conditions on the tensile properties of HDPE kneaded with either pigment were also investigated.

It was found that the dispersibility of either pigment increased as the kneading temperature and the rotational speed increased, and that the higher the feed rate was, the lower the dispersion state of the pigment became. The premix time, upwards of 10 minutes of primary mixing, had insignificant influence on the kneading result. As for the effect of the kneading temperature on the tensile properties of polyethylene with pigment, it was found that as the kneading temperature and the rotational speed of screw increased, the kneaded HDPE turned harder and more brittle, especially at kneading temperatures above 220 °C. Incidentally, comparison between the carbon black and quinacridone violet pigments revealed that the carbon black pigment, which had a smaller size (approximately one-sixth of that of quinacridone violet) and less polarity, provided more uniform dispersion state and better properties of the polymer blend.

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สาขาวิชา..... วิศวกรรมเคมี.....
ปีการศึกษา..... 2539

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต..... อรุณญา วงศ์เชิง.....
ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา..... <img alt="Signature of Advisor" data-bbox="670 900 880 950}.....
ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม..... <img alt="Signature of Co-Advisor" data-bbox="670 940 880 980}.....</p>

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NOMENCLATURE

- A = total area of the segment
- A_f = area occupied by the particles
- D = fractal dimension
- D^* = normalized fractal dimension
- D_s = coefficient of variance
- L = volume percentage of carbon black in the compound
- n = number of division to similarity
- N = the counted number of subsections containing at least one small part of the object
- N_t = total number of paddle revolutions during the mean residence time of kneaded materials
- r = similarity ratio = 1/n
- S = area swelling factor from the action of the solvent used to uncurl the sections
- S_f = area ratio of particles
- U = Total number of graticule squares that are at least half filled with carbon black
- V_h = kneaded material holdup in the kneading vessel
- τ = kneading paddle shearing stress
- μ = apparent resin melt viscosity
- σ_s = standard deviation of S_f

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