

Study of Deformation
due to
Thermally Induced Stress
in a
Water Cooled Plastic Injection Mold

A Finite Element Model (FEA) using flexPDE

Craig E. Nelson - Consultant Engineer

Goal for the Numerical Study

A steady state finite element model is to be developed that aids understanding of the stresses and strains in a water cooled steel mold suitable for injection molding thermoplastic parts of moderately large size.

The model is “multiphysics” oriented in the sense that stress, strain and temperature fields are cross coupled and solved for simultaneously

Plastic polymeric resin is continuously injected through a wedge shaped inlet port at a temperature of 340 degrees C. A rectangular cavity is filled with resin to form the molded part. Two circular cooling pipes in the mold body carry water, which is continuously chilled to 0 degrees C. The temperature differential through the mold cross section causes complex stress and strain fields to result.

The strain field will result in distortion of the molded part if not corrected for.

The Cross-Coupled Partial Differential Equations to Be Solved:

Temperature and strain equations:

$$dx(sx) + dy(sxy) = 0$$

$$dx(sxy) + dy(sy) = 0$$

$$dx(-k * dx(dtemp)) + dy(-k * dy(dtemp)) - source = 0$$

Stress is subsequently derived from the temperature induced strain field using:

$$\begin{aligned} sx &= C * (ex + \mu * ey - [1 + \mu] * \alpha * dtemp) && \{ sx, sy = x \text{ and } y \text{ direction stress} \} \\ sy &= C * (\mu * ex + ey - [1 + \mu] * \alpha * dtemp) && \{ ex, ey = x \text{ and } y \text{ direction strain} \} \\ sxy &= G * exy && \{ \text{shear stress} \} \end{aligned}$$

where:

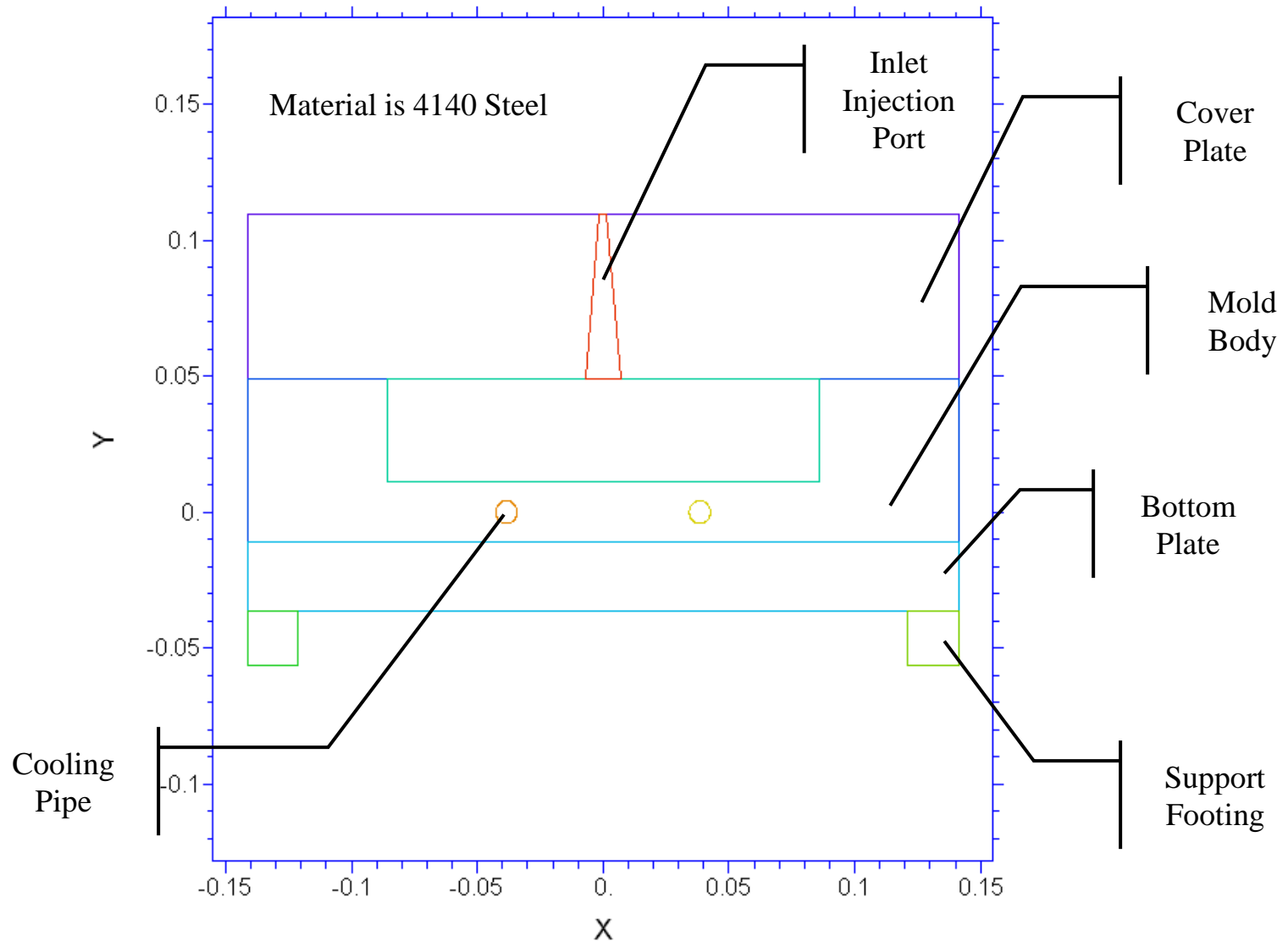
$$ex = dx(u) \qquad ey = dy(v) \qquad exy = dx(v) + dy(u)$$

and

$$u = x \text{ direction strain} \qquad v = y \text{ direction strain} \qquad C = E / (1 - \mu^2) \qquad G = E / [2 * (1 + \mu)]$$

and

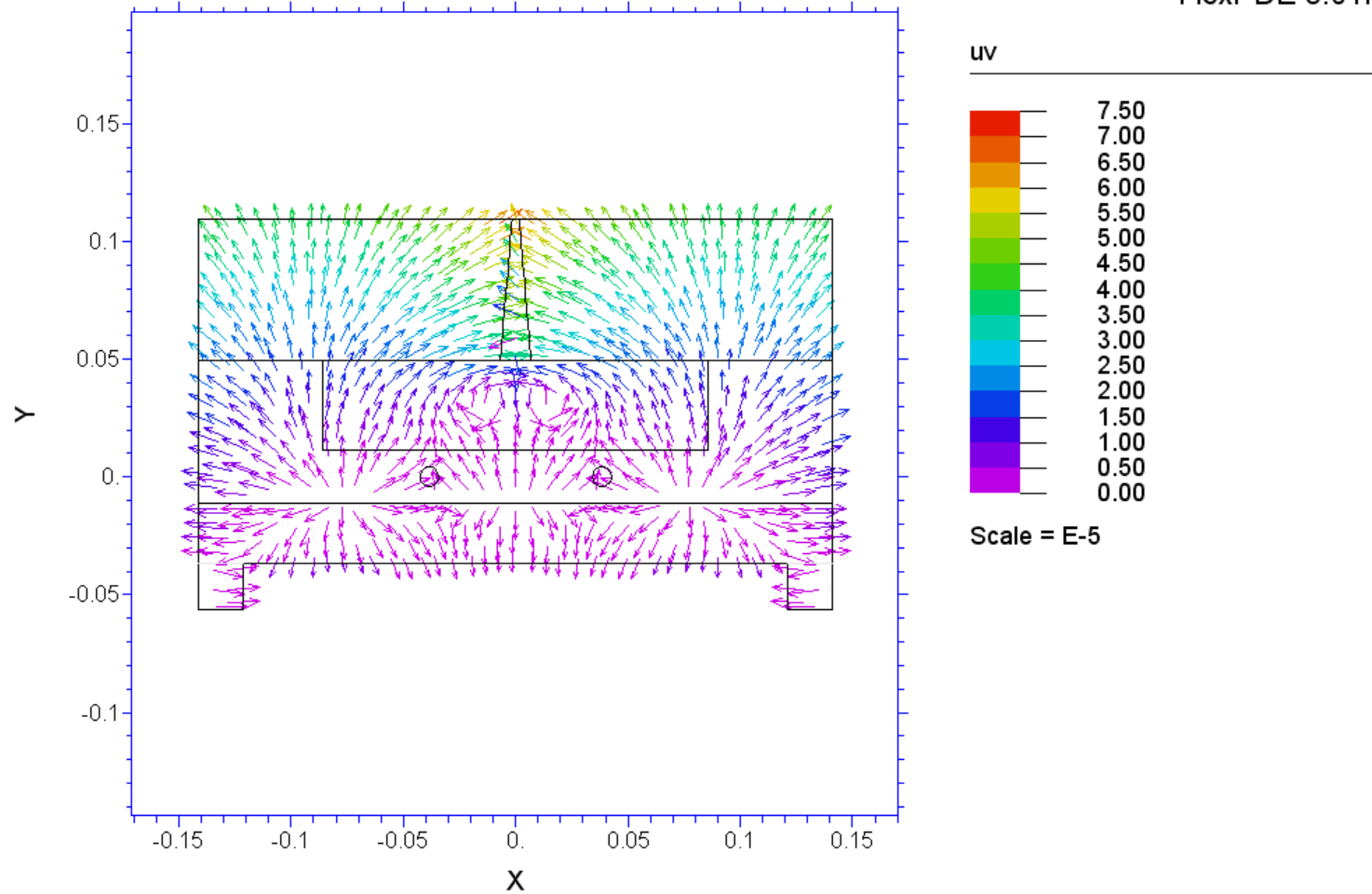
E is Young's Modulus μ is Poison's ratio α is the linear coefficient of expansion



The Solution Domain
(dimensions are in meters)

Pressure Mold with Liquid Cooling Pipe

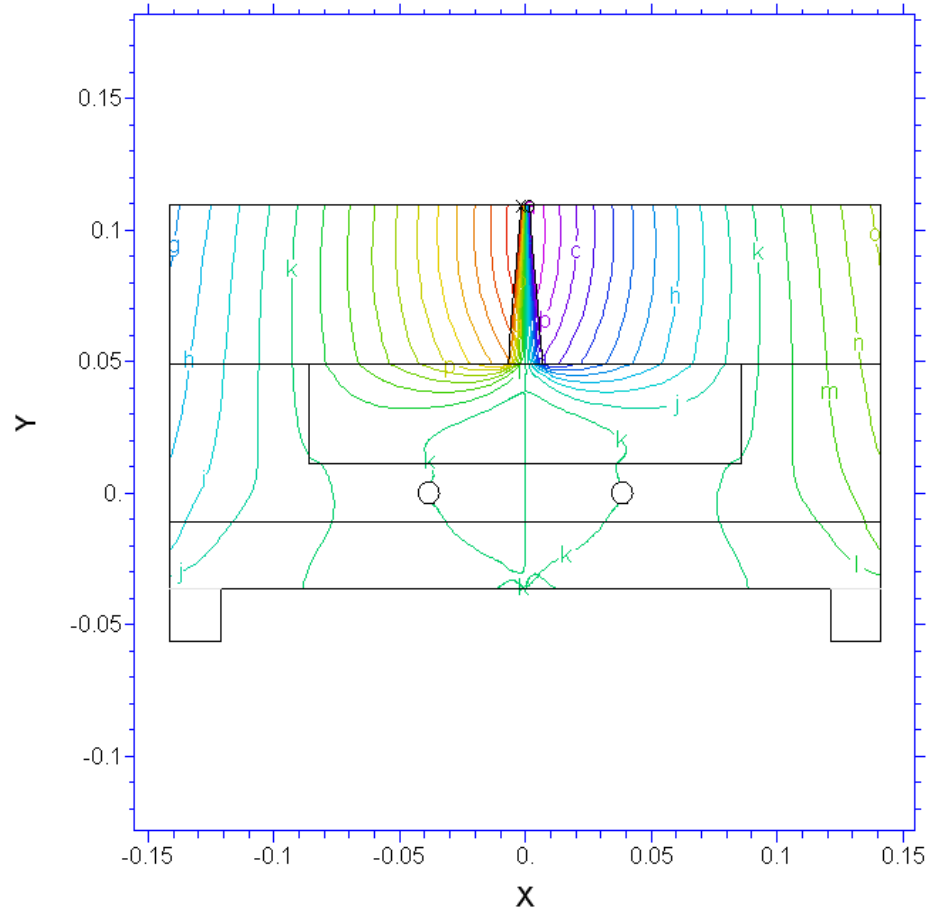
10:21:24 3/24/05
FlexPDE 3.01f



Vector Plot of Material Movement Induced by Thermal Stress

Pressure Mold with Liquid Cooling Pipe

10:21:24 3/24/05
FlexPDE 3.01f



u

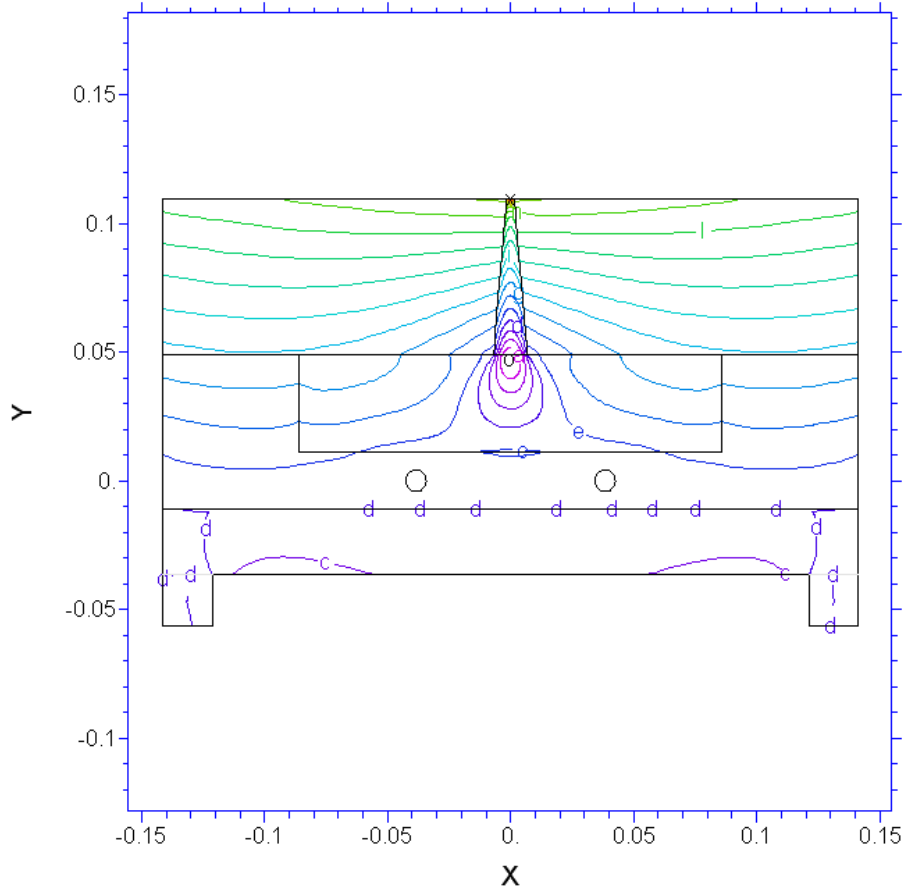
max	5.47
u :	5.00
t :	4.50
s :	4.00
r :	3.50
q :	3.00
p :	2.50
o :	2.00
n :	1.50
m :	1.00
l :	0.50
k :	0.00
j :	-0.50
i :	-1.00
h :	-1.50
g :	-2.00
f :	-2.50
e :	-3.00
d :	-3.50
c :	-4.00
b :	-4.50
a :	-5.00
min	-5.47

Scale = E-5

Horizontal Strain
(dimensions are in meters)

Pressure Mold with Liquid Cooling Pipe

10:21:24 3/24/05
FlexPDE 3.01f



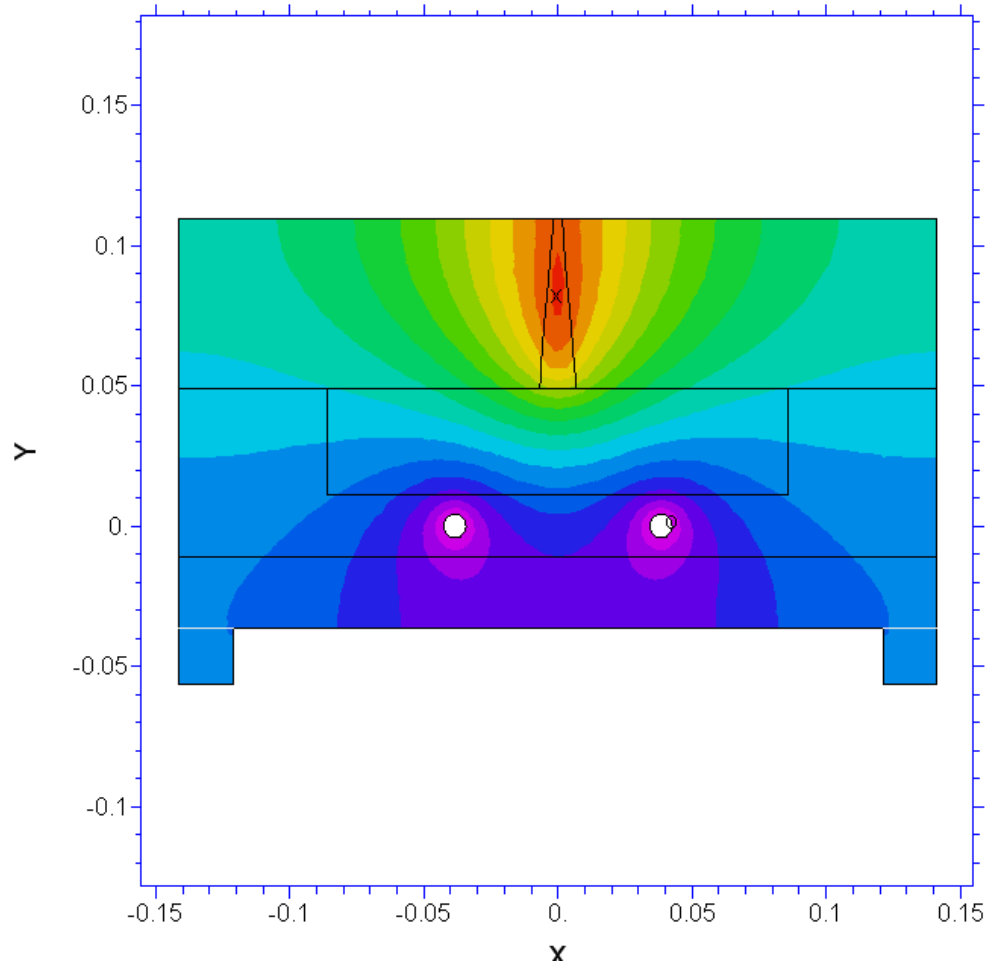
v	
max	8.89
u :	8.50
t :	8.00
s :	7.50
r :	7.00
q :	6.50
p :	6.00
o :	5.50
n :	5.00
m :	4.50
l :	4.00
k :	3.50
j :	3.00
i :	2.50
h :	2.00
g :	1.50
f :	1.00
e :	0.50
d :	0.00
c :	-0.50
b :	-1.00
a :	-1.50
min	-1.95

Scale = E-5

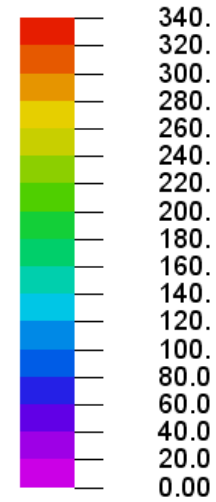
Vertical Strain
(dimensions are in meters)

Pressure Mold with Liquid Cooling Pipe

10:21:24 3/24/05
FlexPDE 3.01f



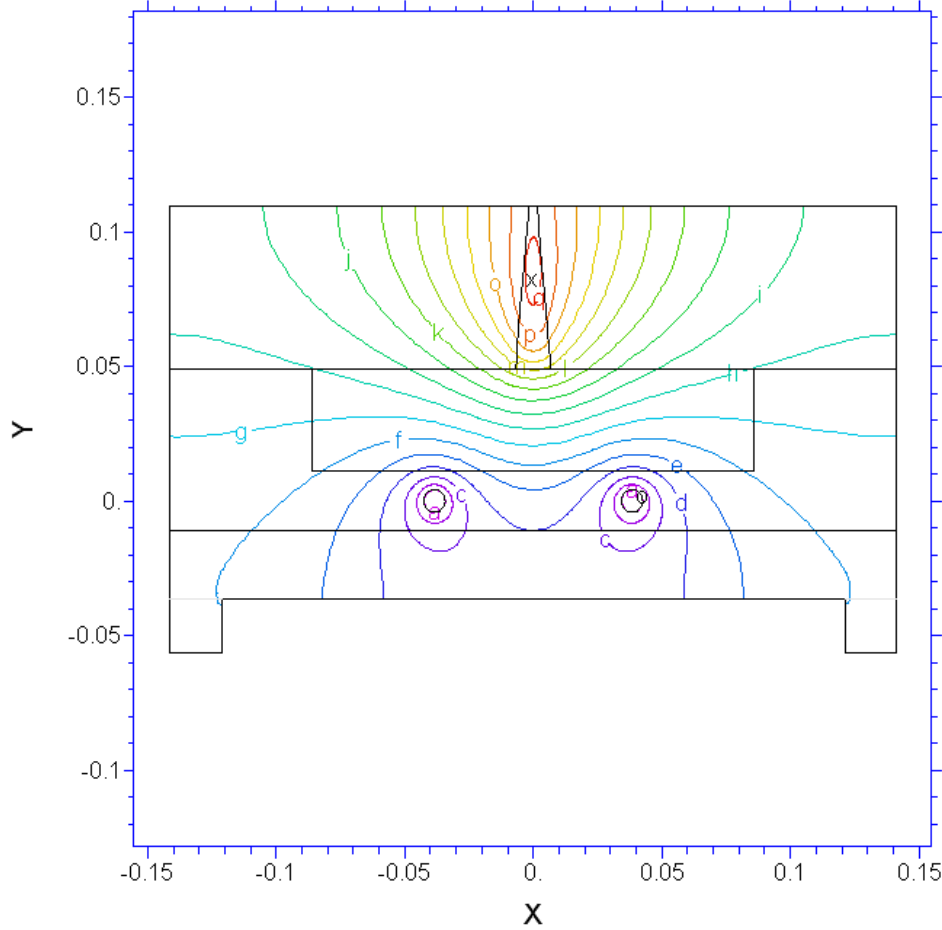
dtemp



Temperature in the Solution Domain
(degrees C)

Pressure Mold with Liquid Cooling Pipe

10:21:24 3/24/05
FlexPDE 3.01f



dtemp	
max	325.
q :	320.
p :	300.
o :	280.
n :	260.
m :	240.
l :	220.
k :	200.
j :	180.
i :	160.
h :	140.
g :	120.
f :	100.
e :	80.0
d :	60.0
c :	40.0
b :	20.0
a :	0.00
min	0.00

Temperature in the Solution Domain
(degrees C)

Summary

A finite element model has been developed that aids understanding of the stresses and strains in a steel mold suitable for injection molding thermoplastic parts of moderately large size.

The model is “multiphysics” oriented in the sense that stress, strain and temperature fields are cross coupled and solved for simultaneously