

地部多煩不暫閑
乘槎瀛得髮毛斑
天涯殘臘君將至
日下霸愁我未還
古迹山川會面目
暮年詞賦動江關
班荆會敘知何處
峇裡相逢減舊顏

1. Introduction

階 未 一 少
前 覺 寸 年
梧 池 光 易
葉 塘 陰 老
已 春 不 學
秋 草 可 難
盤 夢 輕 成

- - (Polymer rheology)
 - (Suspension and Emulsion rheology)
 - (Electro - and Magneto - rheology)
 - (Food rheology)
 - (Biorheology)
 - (Chemorheology)
 - (Lubricant rheology)

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聲 夢 輕 成

- Shear thinning viscosity, $\eta(\dot{\gamma})$
- Normal stresses in shear, $T_{11} - T_{22} > 0$
- Time dependent relaxation modulus, $G(t)$:
- Extensional thickening viscosity, $\eta_E(\dot{\epsilon})$

Rotational rheometry drag flow

Rotational rheometry cone and plate ,
parallel - plates concentric cylinder

2.

, ,

- **body force** **surface force**
 - **Body force**
 - **Surface force**
(deformation)
pressure가
 - **Surface force**
shear stress
- $\frac{3}{3}, \frac{9}{9}$
(stress tensor)
가

$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_{xz} \\ \sigma_{yx} & \sigma_{yy} & \sigma_{yz} \\ \sigma_{zx} & \sigma_{zy} & \sigma_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

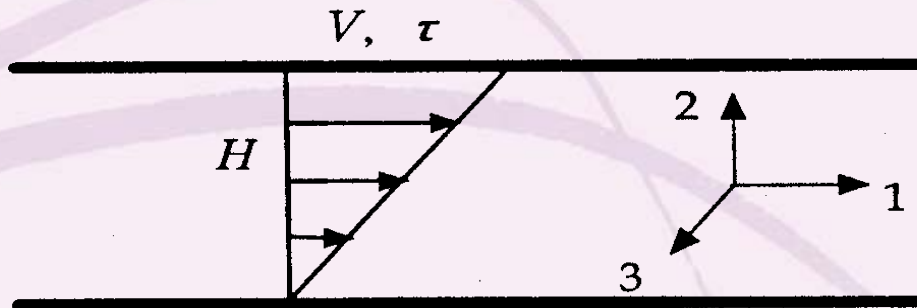
- Material element stress
(constitutive equation)

equation of state)

(rheological

3.

3.1



$$v_1 = \dot{\gamma} x_2$$
$$v_2 = v_3 = 0$$

$V :$

$v_i : \hat{i}$

1. Schematic of steady simple shear flow.

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- (viscosity coefficient)

$$\eta = \tau_{12} / \dot{\gamma} \quad (2)$$

- 1 (first normal stress difference coefficient)

$$\psi_1 = (\tau_{11} - \tau_{22}) / \dot{\gamma}^2 \quad (3)$$

- 2 (second normal stress difference coefficient)

$$\psi_2 = (\tau_{22} - \tau_{33}) / \dot{\gamma}^2 \quad (4)$$

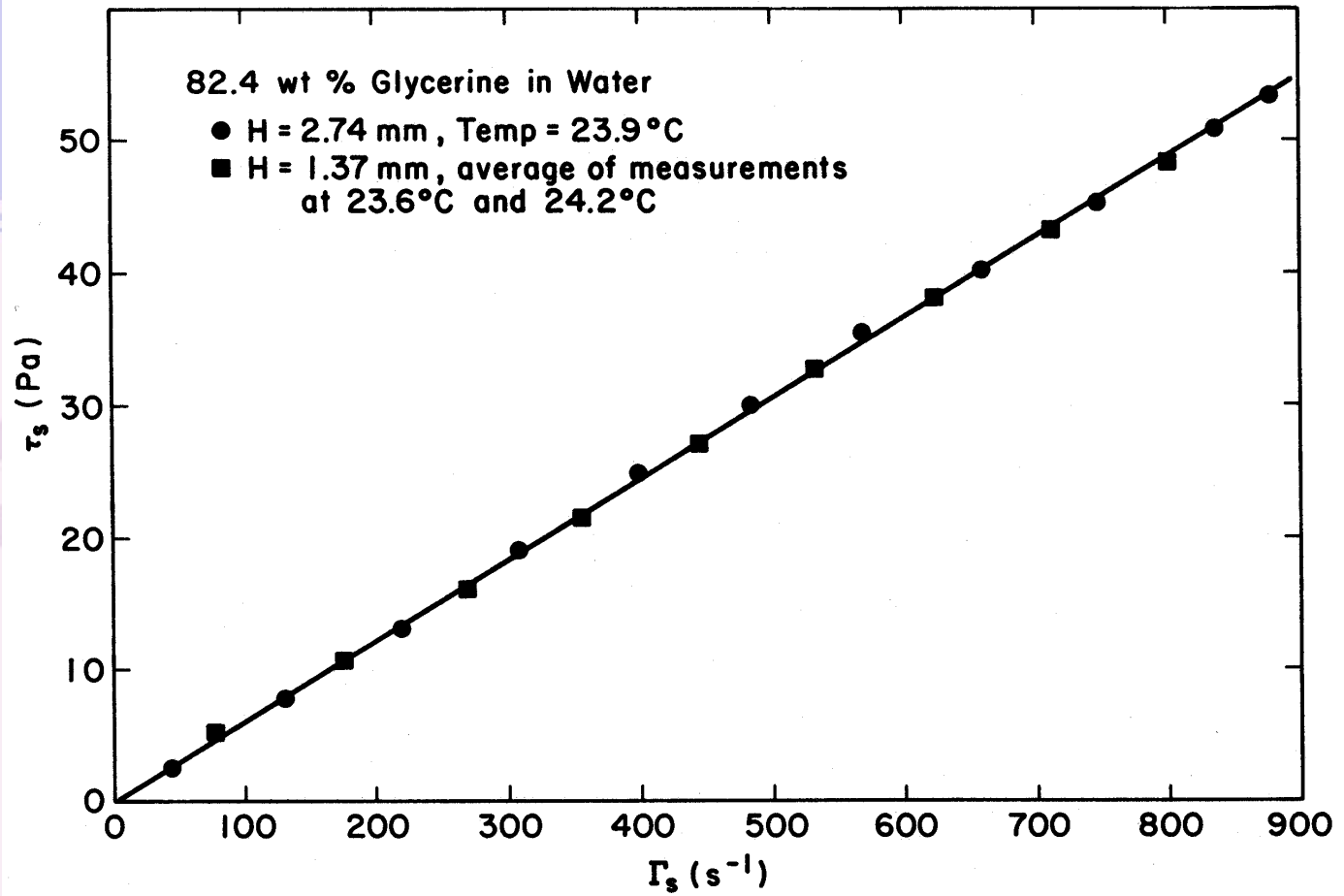
3.2

가

Shear strain : $\gamma = L/h$ (5)

Shear rate : $\dot{\gamma} = d\gamma/dt$ (6)

階前梧葉已秋聲
未覺池塘春草夢
一寸光陰不可輕
少年易老學難成



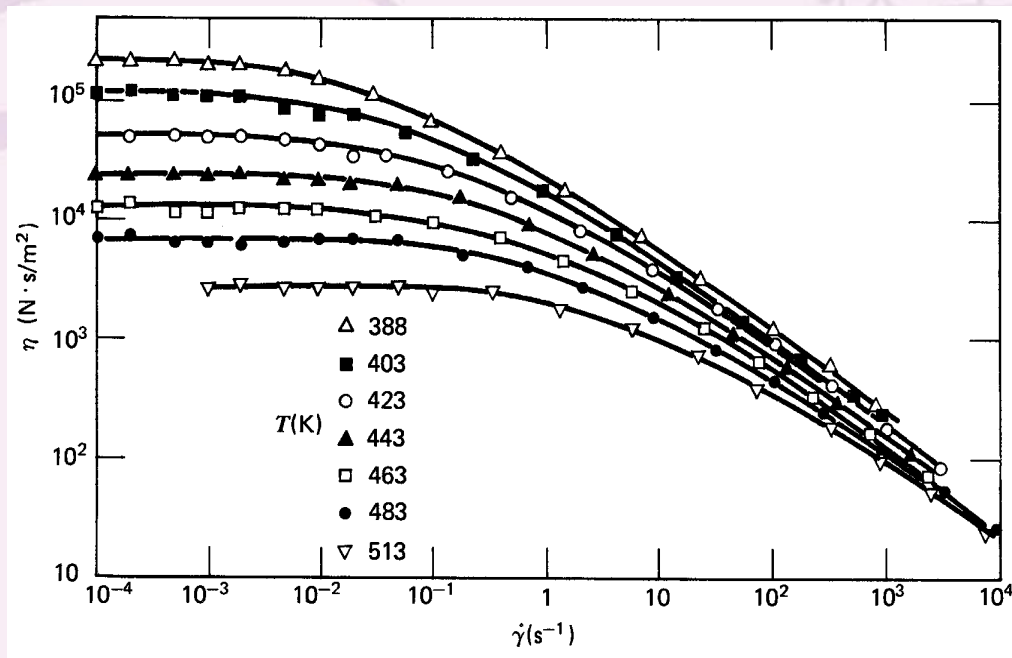
2.

(Denn, 1980).

3.3

1) (shear thinning)

가 가 가



3. LDPE

(Bird *et al.*, 1987).

Cross equation:

$$\frac{\eta - \eta_{\infty}}{\eta_0 - \eta_{\infty}} = \frac{1}{(1 + (K\dot{\gamma})^m)} \quad (7)$$

Carreau model:

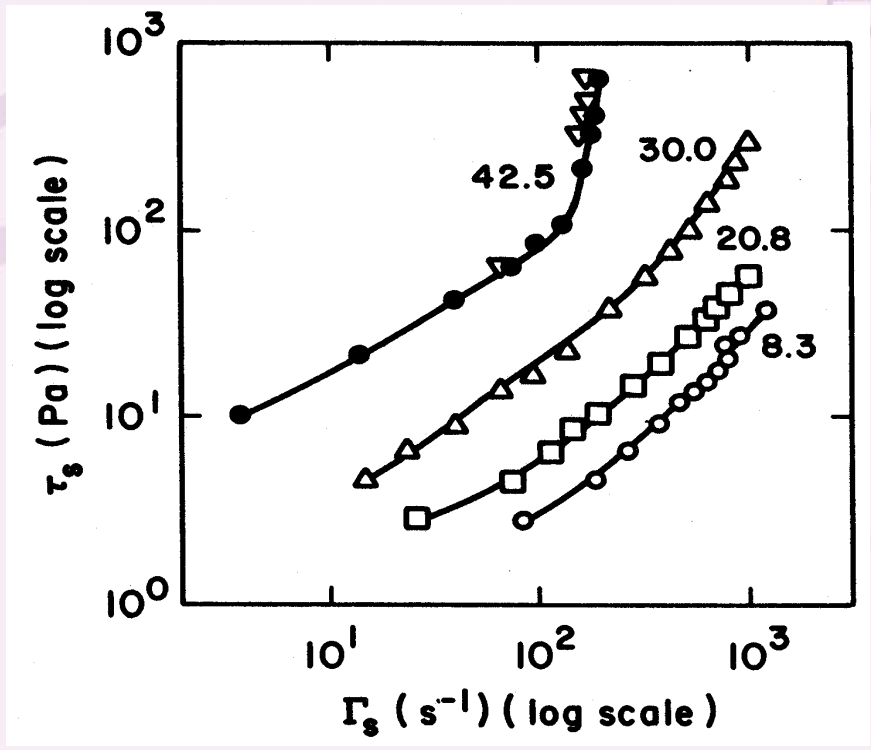
$$\frac{\eta - \eta_{\infty}}{\eta_0 - \eta_{\infty}} = \frac{1}{(1 + (K_1\dot{\gamma})^2)^{m_1/2}} \quad (8)$$

Power-law model:

$$\eta = K_2 \dot{\gamma}^{n-1} \quad (9)$$

2) (shear thickening)

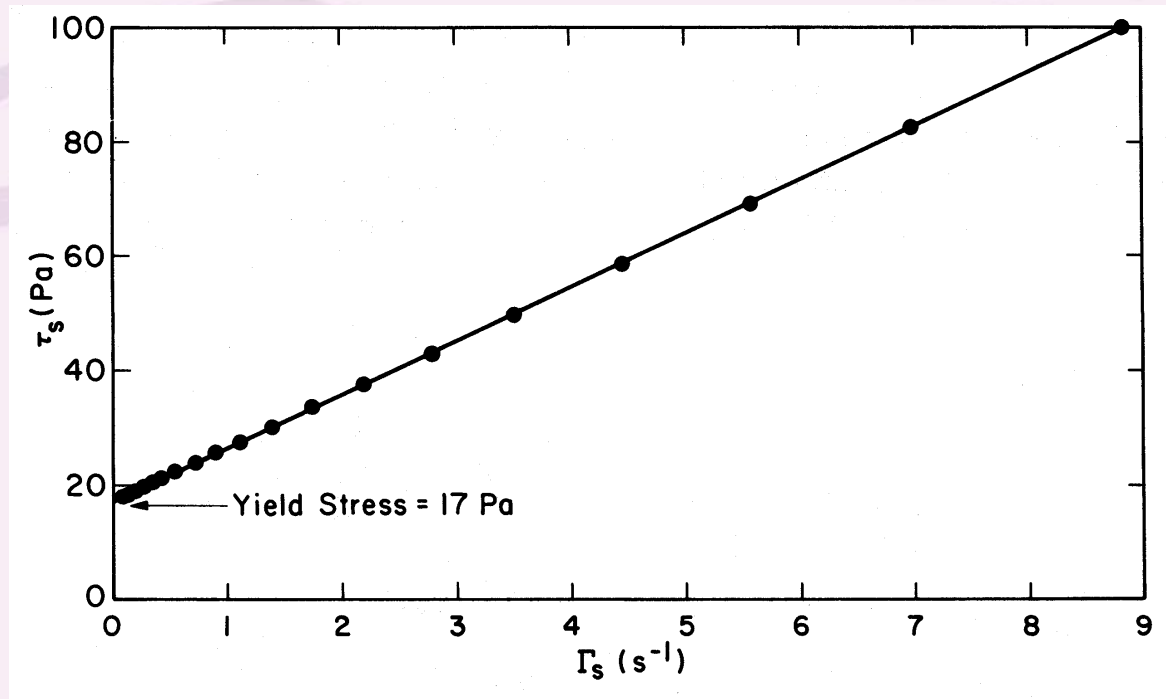
가 가 가 가



4. 47.1% titanium oxide 가
(Denn, 1980).

3) Bingham plastic

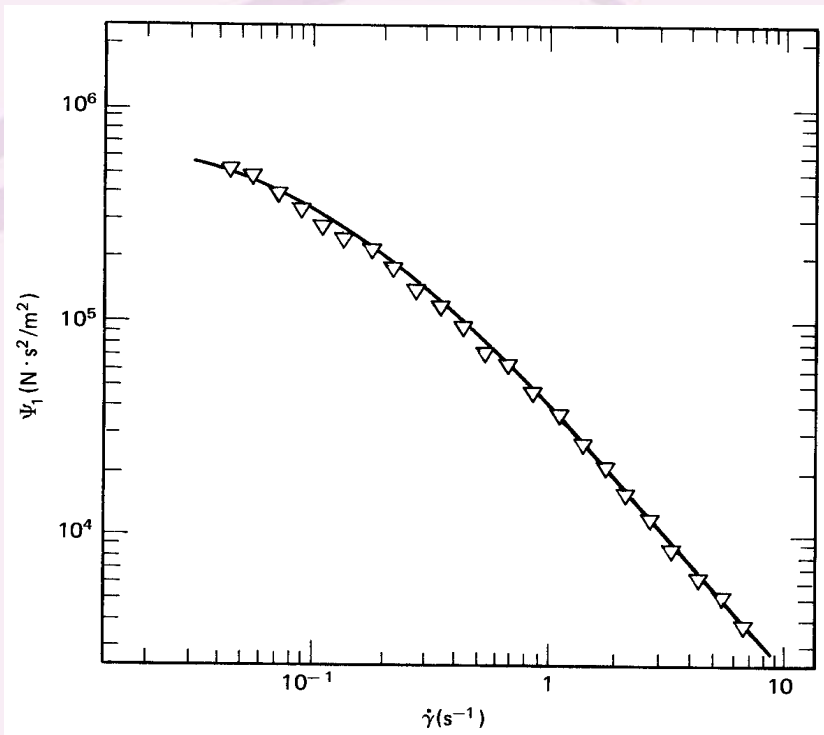
(yield stress)



5.

(Denn, 1980).

4) (viscoelastic)



6. LDPE first normal stress difference coefficient (Bird *et al.*, 1987).

5)

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→ log-log graph

shear rate

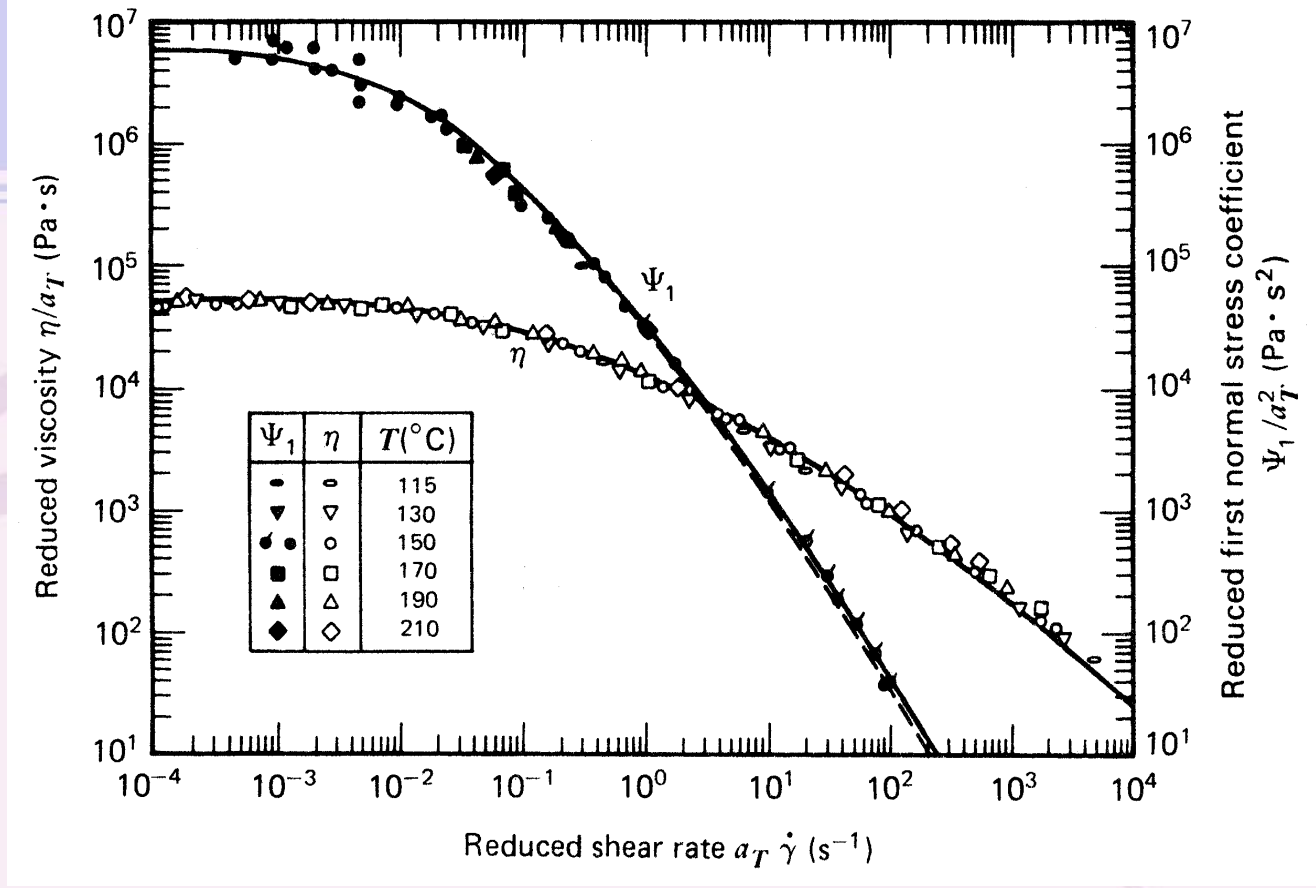
(master curve) 가

$$a_T = \frac{\eta_0(T) T_0 \rho_0}{\eta_0(T_0) T \rho} \quad (10)$$

$$\eta_r = \eta(\dot{\gamma}, T) \frac{\eta_0(T_0)}{\eta_0(T)} \approx \frac{\eta(\dot{\gamma}, T) T_0}{a_T T} \quad (11)$$

$$\Psi_{1,r}(\dot{\gamma}, T_0) = \Psi_1 \frac{T_0}{a_T^2 T} \quad (12)$$

$$\dot{\gamma}_r = a_T \dot{\gamma} \quad (13)$$



3.5

- stress growth on inception of steady shear flow

(t=0)

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- stress relaxation after cessation of steady shear flow

(t=0)

0

1

. (Table.1)

가

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Table 1. Material Functions in simple shear flow

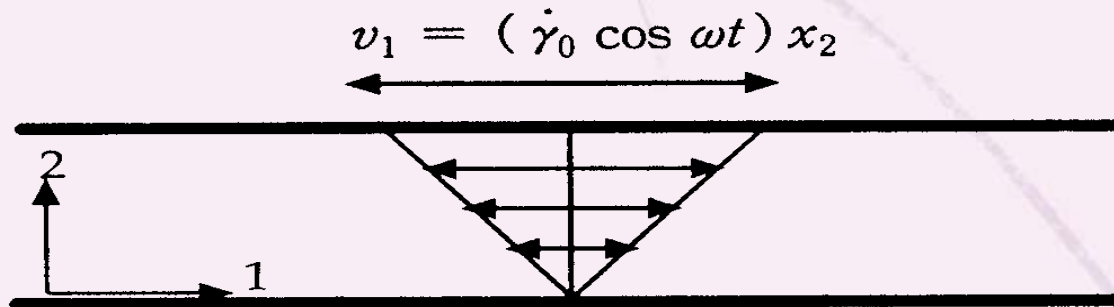
| Flow | Material Function | Defining Equation |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Steady shear flow $\dot{\gamma} = \text{constant}$ | $\eta(\dot{\gamma})$ $\Psi_1(\dot{\gamma})$ $\Psi_2(\dot{\gamma})$ | $\tau_{12} = \eta \dot{\gamma}$ $\tau_{11} - \tau_{22} = \Psi_1 \dot{\gamma}^2$ $\tau_{22} - \tau_{33} = \Psi_2 \dot{\gamma}^2$ |
| 2. Small amplitude oscillatory shear $\dot{\gamma} = \dot{\gamma}^0 \cos \omega t$ $= \dot{\gamma}^0 \omega \cos \omega t$ | $\eta'(\omega)$ $\eta''(\omega)$ $G'(\omega) = \eta' \omega$ $G''(\omega) = \eta'' \omega$ | $\tau_{12} = \eta' \dot{\gamma}^0 \cos \omega t$ $+ \eta'' \dot{\gamma}^0 \sin \omega t$ $\tau_{12} = G' \dot{\gamma}^0 \sin \omega t$ $+ G'' \dot{\gamma}^0 \cos \omega t$ |
| 3. Stress growth upon inception of steady shear $\dot{\gamma} = \dot{\gamma}_0 \delta(t)$ | $\eta^+(t, \dot{\gamma}_0)$ $\Psi_1^+(t, \dot{\gamma}_0)$ $\Psi_2^+(t, \dot{\gamma}_0)$ | $\tau_{12} = \eta^+ \dot{\gamma}_0$ $\tau_{11} - \tau_{22} = \Psi_1^+ \dot{\gamma}_0^2$ $\tau_{22} - \tau_{33} = \Psi_2^+ \dot{\gamma}_0^2$ |
| 4. Stress relaxation after cessation of steady shear $\dot{\gamma} = \dot{\gamma}_0 [1 - \delta(t)]$ | $\eta^-(t, \dot{\gamma}_0)$ $\Psi_1^-(t, \dot{\gamma}_0)$ $\Psi_2^-(t, \dot{\gamma}_0)$ | $\tau_{12} = \eta^- \dot{\gamma}_0$ $\tau_{11} - \tau_{22} = \Psi_1^- \dot{\gamma}_0^2$ $\tau_{22} - \tau_{33} = \Psi_2^- \dot{\gamma}_0^2$ |
| 5. Stress relaxation after a sudden shearing displacement $\gamma = \gamma_0 \delta(t)$ | $G(t, \gamma_0)$ $G_{\Psi}(t, \gamma_0)$ | $\tau_{12} = G \gamma_0$ $\tau_{11} - \tau_{22} = G_{\Psi} \gamma_0^2$ |
| 6. Creep $\tau_{12} = \tau_0 \delta(t)$ | $J(t, \tau_0)$ | $\gamma(0, t) = J \tau_0$ |
| 7. Constrained recoil after steady shear flow $\tau_{12} = \tau_0 [1 - \delta(t)]$ | $\gamma_r(0, t, \tau_0)$ $\gamma_{\infty}(\tau_0)$ $J_e^s(\tau_0)$ | $\gamma_r = \int_0^t \dot{\gamma}(t') dt'$ $\gamma_{\infty} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \gamma_r$ $\gamma_{\infty} = J_e^s(\tau_0) \tau_0$ |

* Adopted from Ref. 4.

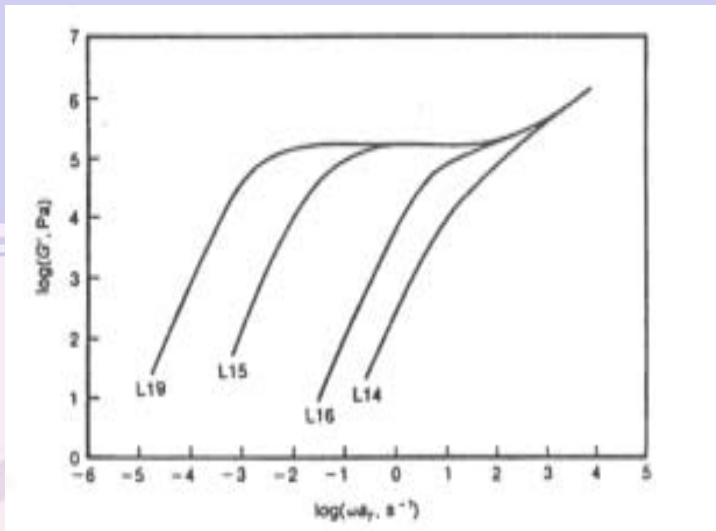
- small amplitude oscillatory shear flow

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_{12} &= \tau_0 \sin(\omega t + \delta) \\ &= G' \gamma_0 \sin \omega t + G'' \gamma_0 \cos \omega t \\ &= \eta' \dot{\gamma}_0 \cos \omega t + \eta'' \dot{\gamma}_0 \sin \omega t\end{aligned}\quad (14)$$

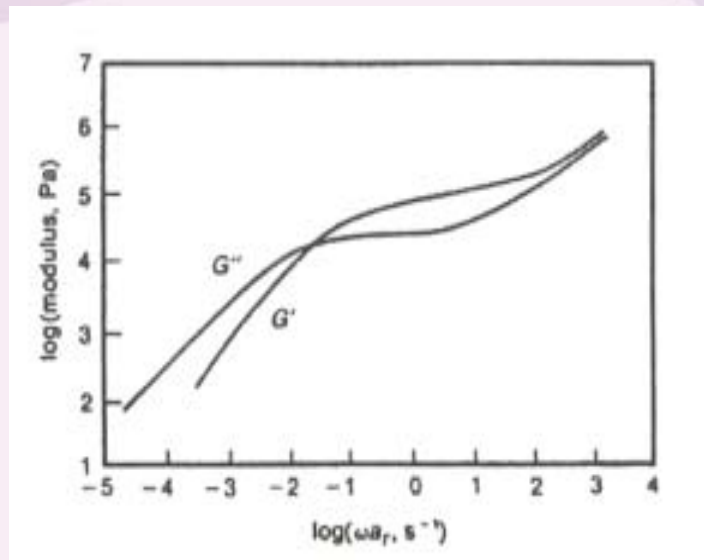
$$G' = \omega \eta'' \quad , \quad G'' = \omega \eta' \quad , \quad \tan \delta = G''/G' \quad (15)$$



8. Schematic of small amplitude oscillatory shear flow



9. Storage modulus versus reduced frequency for 4 narrow molecular weight distribution polystyrenes having M_w Values of: L14, $2.89 \cdot 10^4$, L16, $5.87 \cdot 10^4$, L15, $2.15 \cdot 10^5$, L19, $5.13 \cdot 10^5$. The reference temperature is 160 .



10. Storage and loss moduli for a polystyrene sample having $M_w = 3.13 \cdot 10^5$ and $M_w/M_n = 1.8$.

3.6

Cox-Merz rule:

$$\eta(\dot{\gamma}) = |\eta^*(\omega)|_{\omega=\dot{\gamma}} \quad (16)$$

Laun's rule:

$$\psi_1(\dot{\gamma}) = \frac{2\eta''(\omega)}{\omega} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\eta''}{\eta'} \right)^2 \right]^{0.7} \Big|_{\omega=\dot{\gamma}} \quad (17)$$

Gleissel's mirror rule:

$$\eta(\dot{\gamma}) = |\eta^+(t)|_{t=1/\dot{\gamma}} \quad (18)$$

$$\psi_1(\dot{\gamma}) = |\psi_1^+(t)|_{t=k/\dot{\gamma}}, \quad 2.5 \leq k \leq 3 \quad (19)$$