

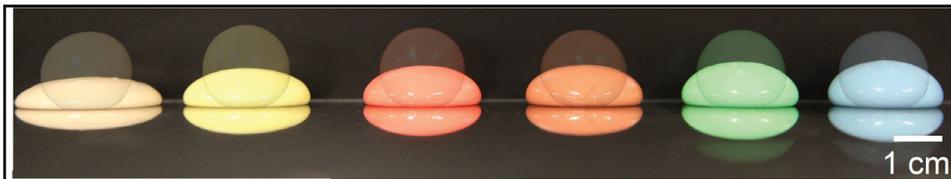
03 Linear Viscoelasticity: Hands-On Data Interpretation



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extra-soft soft medium medium-firm firm extra-firm



Reference:

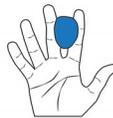
Corman, R. E., and R. H. Ewoldt,
“Mapping linear viscoelasticity for design and tactile intuition,”
Applied Rheology, 29 (1):141–161 (2019).
<https://doi.org/10.1515/arh-2019-0013>
(Open Access)

Therapy Putty

(compare two putties: "Soft" versus "Firm")



Flint
REHABILITATION DEVICES



Finger Scissor



Fingertip Pinch



Power Grip



Flat Pinch



Finger Spread



Finger Extension



Finger Spread



Full Grip

3

What is different (rheologically) between putties?

Push, pull, bounce,...is difference Viscous? Elastic? Relaxation timescale?

Source (images & data):
Thera-Flex therapy putty

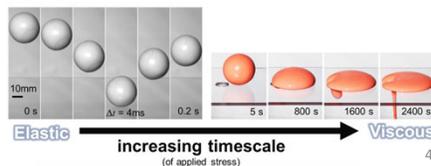
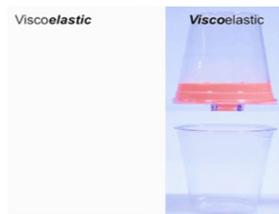
Source (2021 putty samples):
Therapy Putty from Flint
Rehabilitation Devices, LLC

What rheological test would measure this?

What deformation? (shear, extension, ...)

What is controlled input? (strain, strain-rate, stress, ...)

Scheduling of input (step, oscillation, ...)



4

Actual material functions

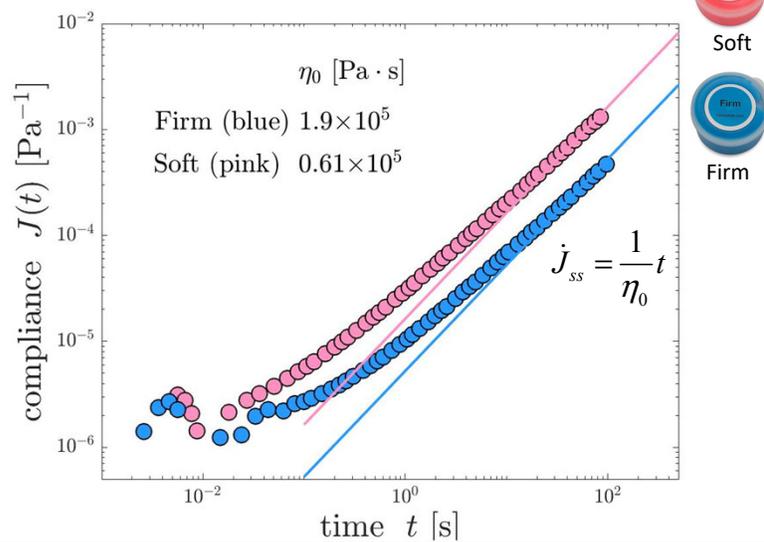
RESULTS

Results to be shown *after* your hands-on
'do it yourself rheometry' session

5

Data from Yilin Wang (Illinois)
August 2020

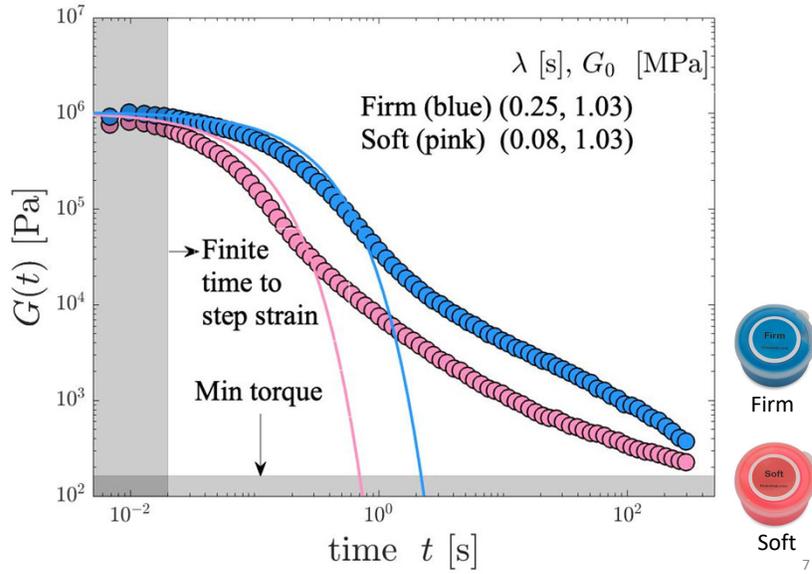
Creep $J(t)$



Data from Yilin Wang (Illinois)
August 2020

Stress relaxation $G(t)$

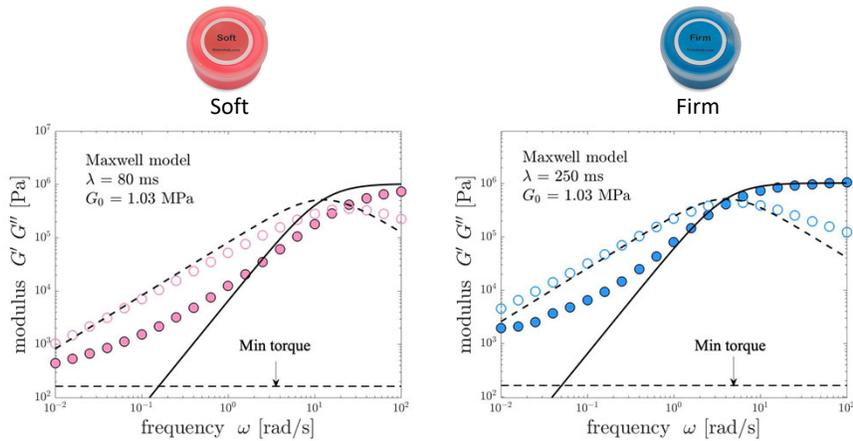
(with Maxwell model fit: not perfect!)



Data from Yilin Wang (Illinois)
August 2020

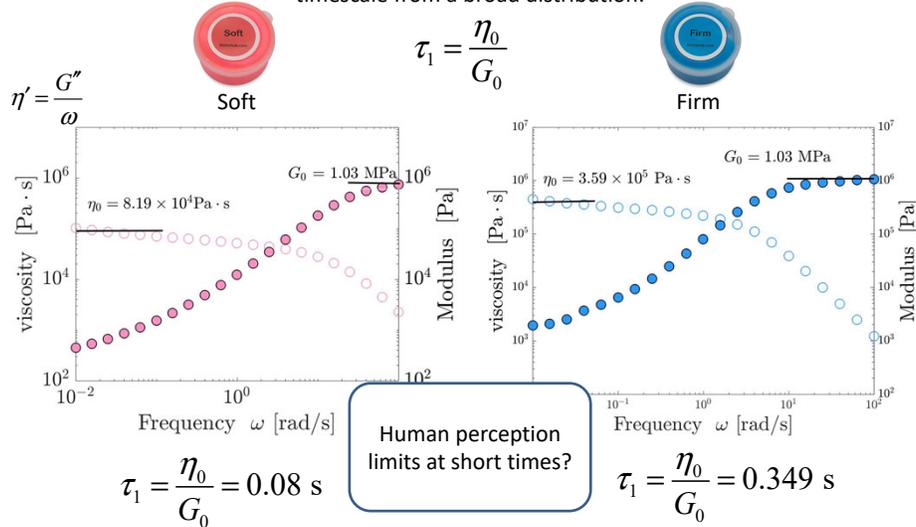
Oscillation: Dynamic Moduli

(with Maxwell model fit: not perfect!)



Plateaus from Dynamic Viscosity & Modulus

Can be used to evaluate an 'average' timescale from a broad distribution:





Soft

$\tau_1 = 80 \text{ ms}$



Firm

$\tau_1 = 350 \text{ ms}$

Table 1: Perception limits relevant to human handling of putties and gels. See text for details.

	Min & Max	Comments
Stress (tactile)	200 Pa	Light touch [78, 79]
	50 kPa	Hand grip strength [80, 81]
Time (tactile)	200 ms	Neuro-muscular max frequency [82, 83] ←
	10 min	Patience while squeezing
Time (visual)	13 ms	Visual comprehension [84]
	-	Patience while observing

Note: "blink of an eye" is even longer:
 572 ± 25 ms (faster closing than opening)
 Kwon et al. (2016)
<https://dx.doi.org/10.1098%2Frsif.2013.0227>

Corman, R. E., and R. H. Ewoldt,
 "Mapping linear viscoelasticity for design and tactile intuition,"
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Given: Two different “putties”

**Find: Feel difference, describe in terms of material functions
(Elastic? Viscous? Timescale?)**

Solution: Viscous resistance (& maybe timescale, but < 0.35s)

Putty	G_0 (Pa)	η_0 (Pa.s)	τ_1 (s)
Soft	1.03×10^6	0.82×10^5	0.080
Firm	1.03×10^6	3.59×10^5	0.349



Recall:
200 ms is neuro-muscular maximum frequency.

Thus, cannot feel elastic modulus G_0 of soft putty.
But can feel a difference in *viscosity* η_0 at $t > \tau_1$ for each.

11

Intuition Unlocked!



Modulus & Viscosity



Soft



Firm

$G_0 \sim 1$ MPa

1 MPa

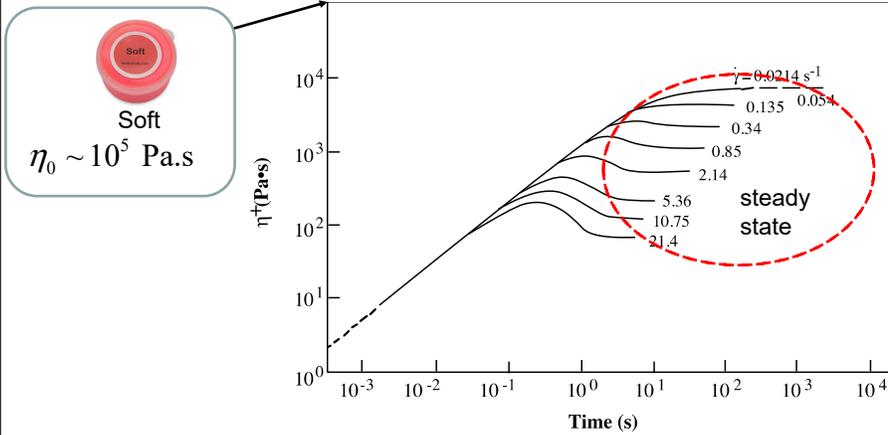
$\eta_0 \sim 10^5$ Pa.s

(few) $\cdot 10^5$ Pa.s

Examples of how to use this intuition?

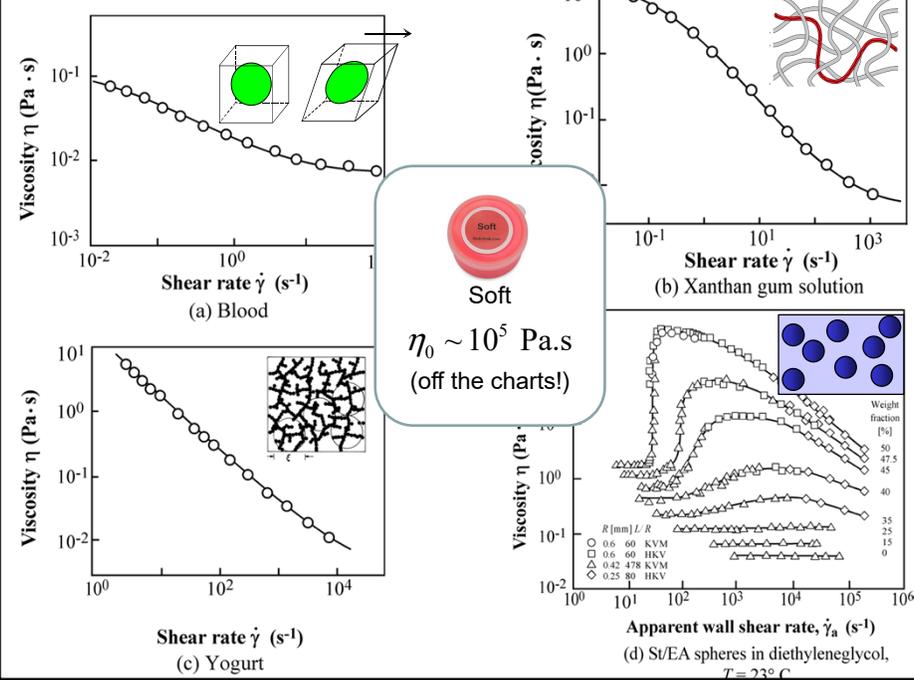
From Introduction (viscosity example)

Viscosity also depends on time of shearing (strain)



13

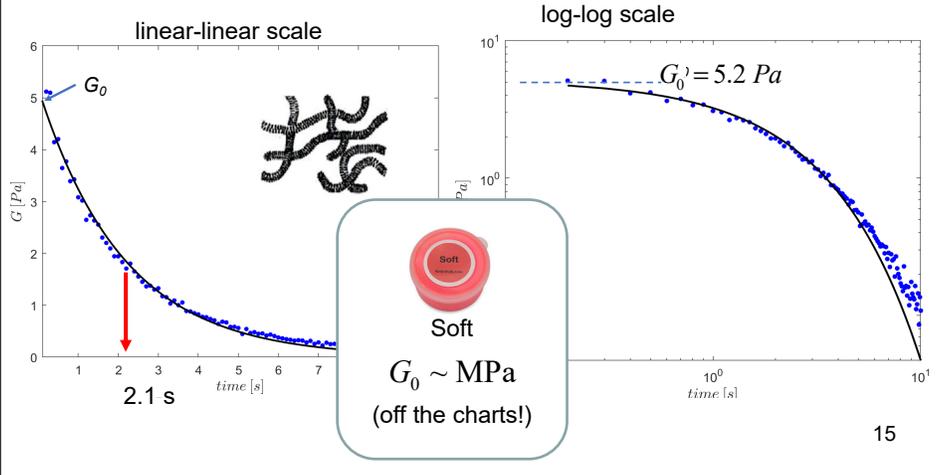
From Introduction (viscosity example)



From Introduction (modulus example)

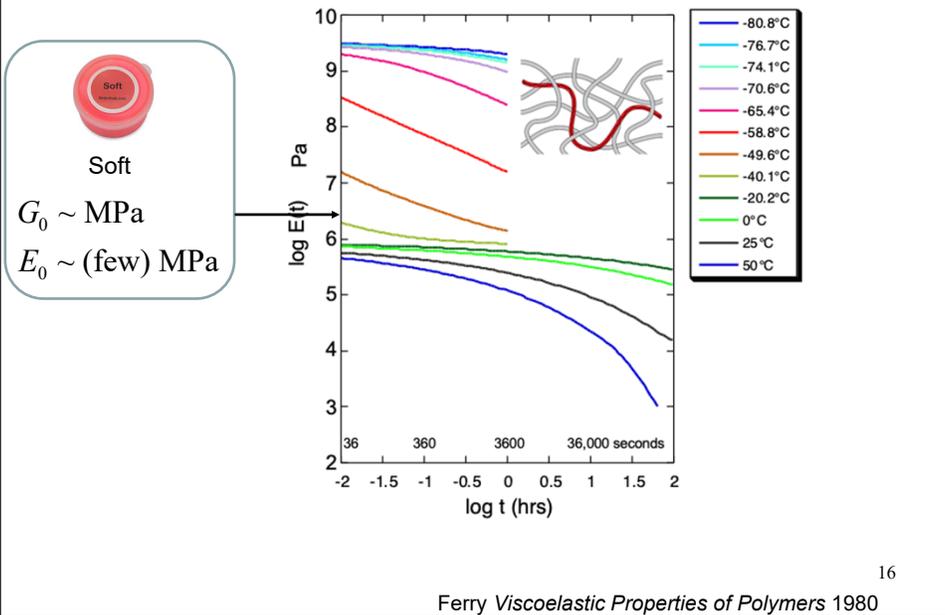
$$G(t) = G_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

fits relaxation of surfactant with worm-like micelles



From Introduction (modulus example)

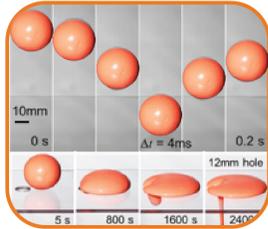
Stress relaxation modulus for PIB (polyisobutylene)



Summary

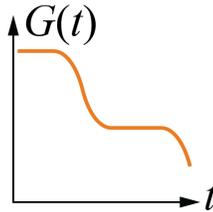
Typical workflow of a rheologist:
observe evidence, choose rheometric test(s), think about it

evidence



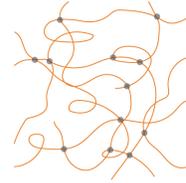
visco-elasticity

material function



stress relaxation modulus

microstructure



transient polymer network