

非线性粘弹性

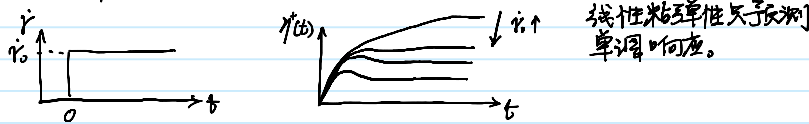
Friday, December 18, 2020 2:45 PM

△ 实际聚合物流体的非线性行为:

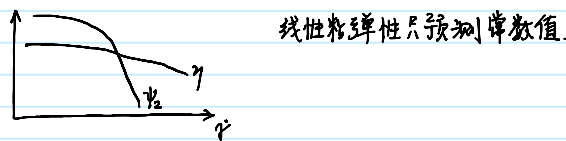
1) 简单剪切下法向应力差不为零. 通常 $N_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tau_{22} - \tau_{33} > 0$, $N_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tau_{11} - \tau_{33} < 0$

$$\psi_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\frac{\tau_{11} - \tau_{22}}{\dot{\gamma}^2}, \psi_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\frac{\tau_{22} - \tau_{33}}{\dot{\gamma}^2}, \text{Pa} \cdot \text{s} \quad \text{分别称第一、二法向应力差系数}$$

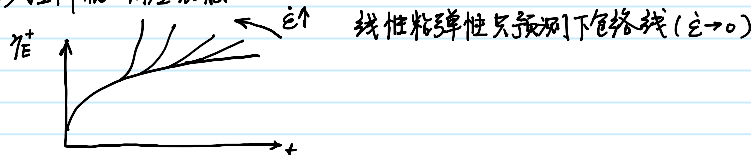
2) 简单剪切下启动响应有过冲峰.



3) 简单剪切, 稳态粘度和法向应力差系数呈剪切变稀



4) 拉伸流响应发散



实验方法	非线性的体现	线性粘弹性的预测	非线性粘弹性
应力松弛	$G = G(\gamma, t)$	$G = G(t)$	$G = G(t)$
稳态剪切	$\eta = \eta(\dot{\gamma})$ $\psi_1 \neq 0$ $\psi_2 \neq 0$	$\eta = \text{const}$ $\psi_1 = 0$ $\psi_2 = 0$	$\eta = \text{const}$ $\psi_1 = \text{const} > 0$ $\psi_2 = 0$
振荡剪切	$\tau_{12} = \sum_{n=1,3,5,\dots} \tau_{12,n} \sin(n\omega t + \delta_n)$ 非正弦响应. $\tau_{11} - \tau_{22} = N_{2,0} + \sum_{n=\text{even}} N_{2,n} \sin(2n\omega t + \delta_{2,n})$ $\tau_{22} - \tau_{33} = N_{2,0} + \sum N_{2,n} \sin(2n\omega t + \delta_{2,n})$	$\tau_{12} = \tau_0 \sin(\omega t + \delta)$ $\tau_{11} - \tau_{22} = 0$ $\tau_{22} - \tau_{33} = 0$	$\tau_{12} = \tau_0 \sin(\omega t + \delta)$ $\tau_{11} - \tau_{22} = N_{2,0} + N_{2,2} \sin(2\omega t + \delta_{2,2})$ $\tau_{22} - \tau_{33} = 0$
启动拉伸	拉伸硬化	无拉伸硬化	拉伸硬化

△ 随体Maxwell模型与准线性粘弹性.

Maxwell模型的微分形式含有对应力张量的时间偏导数. 将其改为上随体微分

$$\lambda \frac{\underline{\underline{\tau}}}{\underline{\underline{\lambda}}} + \underline{\underline{\tau}} = 2\eta \underline{\underline{D}} \quad \text{上随体Maxwell (upper-convected Maxwell, UCM)}$$

你

Maxwell模型的积分形式含有无穷小速度近似. 取消该近似:

$$\underline{\underline{\tau}} = \int_{-\infty}^t \dot{\gamma} e^{-\frac{t-t'}{\lambda}} \underline{\underline{D}}(t, t') dt' \quad \text{Lodge's model}$$

上述两模型是等价的. 见 R. Larson (1988) Constitutive Equations for Polymer Melts and Solutions, §1.6

下随体Maxwell (Lower-convected Maxwell, LCM)

$$\lambda \frac{\underline{\underline{\tau}}}{\underline{\underline{\lambda}}} + \underline{\underline{\tau}} = 2\eta \underline{\underline{D}} \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{\tau}} = \int_{-\infty}^t \dot{\gamma} e^{-\frac{t-t'}{\lambda}} \underline{\underline{D}}(t, t') dt'$$

△ 非线性微分方程形式.

$$\lambda \dot{\underline{\underline{E}}} + \underline{\underline{E}} = 2\eta \underline{\underline{D}} \Leftrightarrow \dot{\underline{\underline{E}}} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \underline{\underline{E}} = 2\eta \underline{\underline{D}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(\underline{\underline{E}} e^{-t/\lambda}) = 2\eta e^{-t/\lambda} \underline{\underline{D}}$$

△ 非线性微分方程形式.

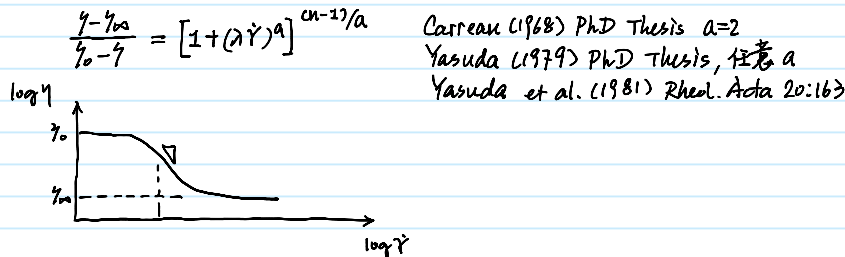
例: 让 γ 依赖 $\underline{\underline{D}}$ 的不度量

$$I_{\underline{\underline{D}}} = \text{tr}(\underline{\underline{D}}), \quad II_{\underline{\underline{D}}} = \frac{1}{2}[\underline{\underline{D}}^2 - (\text{tr} \underline{\underline{D}})^2], \quad III_{\underline{\underline{D}}} = \det \underline{\underline{D}}$$

对于不可压缩流, $I_{\underline{\underline{D}}} = 0$. 对简单剪切 $III_{\underline{\underline{D}}} = 0$, 故常选用 $II_{\underline{\underline{D}}}$. 对简单剪切 $II_{\underline{\underline{D}}} = \gamma$ ($I_{\underline{\underline{D}}} = \frac{1}{2}$)

故常以简单剪切下的 γ 依赖性作为材料本构的规范性.

e.g. Carreau-Yasuda 模型:



e.g. 幂律模型 $\eta = \begin{cases} \eta_0 & \dot{\gamma} \leq \dot{\gamma}_0 \\ \eta_0 (\dot{\gamma}/\dot{\gamma}_0)^{n-1} & \dot{\gamma} \geq \dot{\gamma}_0 \end{cases}$

e.g. 宾汉模型 $\eta = \begin{cases} \infty & \tau \leq \tau_0 \\ \mu_0 + \tau_0/\dot{\gamma} & \tau \geq \tau_0 \end{cases}$, 其中 $\tau = II_{\underline{\underline{D}}}$

Oldroyd (1947) Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc. 43:100, 43:383, 43:396, 43:521, 44:200, 44:214, 45:596, 47:410

代入微分方程:

$$\underline{\underline{E}} + \gamma(\dot{\gamma}) \underline{\underline{E}}/\dot{\gamma} = \eta(\dot{\gamma}) \underline{\underline{D}} \quad \text{或} \quad \underline{\underline{E}} + \gamma(\dot{\gamma}) \frac{d}{dt} \underline{\underline{E}}/\dot{\gamma} = \eta(\dot{\gamma}) \underline{\underline{D}}$$

问题, 非线性行为在无穷小应变速率极限不收敛为线性.

例: 引入 $\underline{\underline{E}}$ 的二次项.

$\underline{\underline{E}}$ 或 $\underline{\underline{D}}$, 以及 $\underline{\underline{D}}$ 都只与 $\underline{\underline{E}}$ 有关故构造

$$\underline{\underline{E}} + \lambda_1 \underline{\underline{E}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \lambda_2 \underline{\underline{E}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_3 (2 \underline{\underline{E}} \underline{\underline{D}} + 2 \underline{\underline{D}} \underline{\underline{E}}) + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_4 (\text{tr} \underline{\underline{E}}) \underline{\underline{D}} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_5 (\underline{\underline{E}} : \underline{\underline{D}}) \underline{\underline{E}}}_{\text{含 } \underline{\underline{E}} \text{ 与 } \underline{\underline{D}} \text{ 的各类积}}$$

$$= \eta \underline{\underline{D}} + \underbrace{2 \lambda_2 \underline{\underline{E}} + 2 \lambda_4 \underline{\underline{D}} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_7 (\underline{\underline{D}} : \underline{\underline{D}}) \underline{\underline{E}}}_{\text{含 } \underline{\underline{D}} \text{ 的标量系数和二次项}}$$

Oldroyd 8-constant model
Oldroyd (1958) Proc. R. Soc. A 245:278
Oldroyd (1961) Rheol. Acta 1:337

上式代表了一家族的模型, 令一些参数为零可得到多个版本, 分别命名为其他模型.

例: $\underline{\underline{E}} + \lambda_2 \underline{\underline{E}} = 2\eta (\underline{\underline{D}} + \lambda_2 \underline{\underline{D}})$, Oldroyd-B model

你你

例: 引入应力张量的二次项

e.g. Giesekus model Giesekus (1982) J. Non-Newt. Fluid Mech. 11:69, Rheol. Acta 21:366
(1983) ibid. 12:367

$$\underline{\underline{E}} = \underline{\underline{E}}_s + \underline{\underline{E}}_p, \quad \underline{\underline{E}}_s = \eta_s \underline{\underline{D}}, \quad \underline{\underline{E}}_p + \lambda_2 \underline{\underline{E}}_p - \alpha \lambda_2 \eta_p \underline{\underline{E}}_p^2 = 2\eta_p \underline{\underline{D}}$$

α : "mobility factor", 描述高分子链拖曳力的各向异性

△ 微分型模型的不足: 等价积分式都是单模 Maxwell 记忆核函数. 办法: 1) 写成等价积分式后再改记忆函数 (不总是方便); 2) 把应力张量写成 $\underline{\underline{E}} = \underline{\underline{\Sigma}} : \underline{\underline{E}}_0$

△ 积分方程型: 由 Lodge 模型

$$\underline{\underline{E}} = \int_{-\infty}^t M(t-t') \underline{\underline{E}}(t-t') dt'$$

出发, 可以作如下非线性修改: 1) 令记忆函数依赖于切变度量, 2) 引入 $\underline{I}_B$ 的非线性项, 3) 多重记忆, 求和积分

例: K-BKZ型 Kaye (1962) Bernstein (1963) Trans. Soc. Rheol. 7:391

$$\underline{\tau} = \int_{-\infty}^t \left[\frac{\partial V(t-t', \underline{I}_B, \underline{II}_B)}{\partial \underline{I}_B} \underline{B}(t, t') + \frac{\partial V(t-t', \underline{I}_B, \underline{II}_B)}{\partial \underline{II}_B} \underline{B}^{-1}(t, t') \right] dt'$$

其中

$V(t-t', \underline{I}_B, \underline{II}_B)$ 称 time-dependent energy kernel

其时间积分: $W = \int_{-\infty}^t V dt'$, $W = W(\underline{I}_B, \underline{II}_B)$ 称 strain energy function

如果 V 的偏导数可因式分解成下式

$$\underline{\tau} = \int_{-\infty}^t M(t-t') \left(\frac{\partial W(\underline{I}_B, \underline{II}_B)}{\partial \underline{I}_B} \underline{B}(t, t') + \frac{\partial W(\underline{I}_B, \underline{II}_B)}{\partial \underline{II}_B} \underline{B}^{-1}(t, t') \right) dt'$$

但该因式分解是一个不适定 (ill-posed) 问题, 即不存在唯一结果。

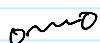
橡胶弹性模型中常使 $M(t) = \text{const}$, 即纯弹性。

neo-Hookean: $W = C_2(\underline{I}_B - 3)$; Mooney-Rivlin, $W = C_2(\underline{I}_B - 3) + C_3(\underline{II}_B - 3)$

广义 Rivlin: $W = \sum_{p,q=0}^N C_{pq} (\underline{I}_B - 3)^p (\underline{II}_B - 3)^q$

△ 本构方程与分子理论的关系:

Elastic dumbbell $\Leftrightarrow$ UCM, 含滑移的版本 $\Leftrightarrow$ Oldroyd-B



Rouse-Zimm: $M(t) = -2\eta_0 \delta'(t) + \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{\zeta_j}{\lambda_j} e^{-t/\lambda_j}$, $W = \underline{I}_B$

Lodge-network: $M(t) = \sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j / \lambda_j e^{-t/\lambda_j}$, $W = \underline{I}_B$

Tanner-Simmons network rupture:

$$M(t) = \sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j / \lambda_j e^{-t/\lambda_j}, \quad W(\underline{I}_B, \underline{II}_B) = \begin{cases} \underline{I}_B, & \underline{I}_B \leq I_0 \\ I_0, & \underline{I}_B > I_0 \end{cases}$$

Curtiss-Bird/Doi-Edwards:

$$M(t) = \frac{96\eta_0}{\lambda^2} \sum_{i:\text{odd}} e^{-\pi^2 i^2 t / \lambda^2}, \quad W(\underline{I}_B, \underline{II}_B) = \frac{5}{4\pi} \int \ln \underline{B} : (\underline{u} \otimes \underline{u}) d\underline{u}$$

是个标量必须表示成 $\underline{I}_B, \underline{II}_B$ 的表达式。