

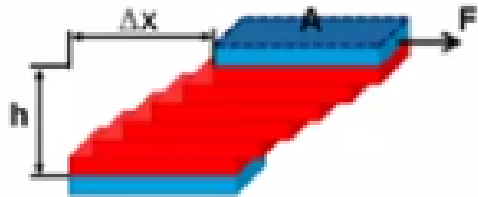
Aula 7 - Experimentos em reologia

PPG Encimat – Disciplina ZEM 5008 Tópicos em reologia

Docente: Dra. Izabel Cristina Freitas Moraes

Diferentes tipos de escoamento em medidas reológicas

- ✓ Escoamento cisalhante rotacional



- ✓ Escoamento cisalhante oscilatório



- ✓ Escoamento extensional



- ✓ Viscosidade ("shear") absoluta (ou aparente)
- ✓ Diferenças de tensão normal
- ✓ Comportamento de tensão inicial (*yield stress*)
- ✓ Tixotropia

- ✓ Comportamento viscoelástico
- ✓ Viscosidade complexa
- ✓ Estabilidade
- ✓ Transições de fase

- ✓ Propriedades de escoamento extensional

Experimentos de reologia

(i) Vídeo: Reômetro AR2000 (TA Instruments)/ Geometria (moodle)

(ii) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kHLAeLREmqu> (geometria placa-placa, curva de fluxo)

(iii) Vídeo: Análises reológicas (curvas de fluxo/ ensaios oscilatórios): amostras solução e/ou blendas gelatina/quitosana

(iv) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dz8TTrTCCjw>

Determinação da tensão limite; tensão inicial, tensão crítica – Mostarda e maionese!

(v) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VcIdMHnjz4Y>

Determinação da tensão normal e da curva de fluxo (óleo de silicone e gel de pectina). Análise reológica com microscópica (emulsão)

(vi) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JwRIqECvMsc> (6 min 30 s) – vários instrumentos

Experimentos de reologia

(vii) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3eqtuQvQIH4&t=130s>

Brookfield

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YBblv83UMEs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gIZRT98qtGY> (*)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zsXArhpFSRI>

Funcionamento de um viscosímetro Brookfield DV2T

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nt1CMXSQVkg> (4 min) Bostwich and Brookfield

(viii) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7BS3O_i1Fng

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6WWjEhddoaI>

Viscosímetro Hoppler – 5 min

(ix) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I0aYfmbGmSA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J2jC199vIAg>

Viscosímetro capilar

(x) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jWOKE0qyJMw> (MATERIAL CIMENTÍCIO), 5 MIN

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iS69BUR6Ltc> (MATERIAL CIMENTÍCIO), 6 MIN ,

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bzblGLTMuXI> (MATERIAL CIMENTÍCIO), 7 MIN

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3yESkHN1_b4

Palestra sobre reologia de cimento!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O-ep7kiUvYA> 18 min)

Tensões Normais: Coeficiente de tensão Normal

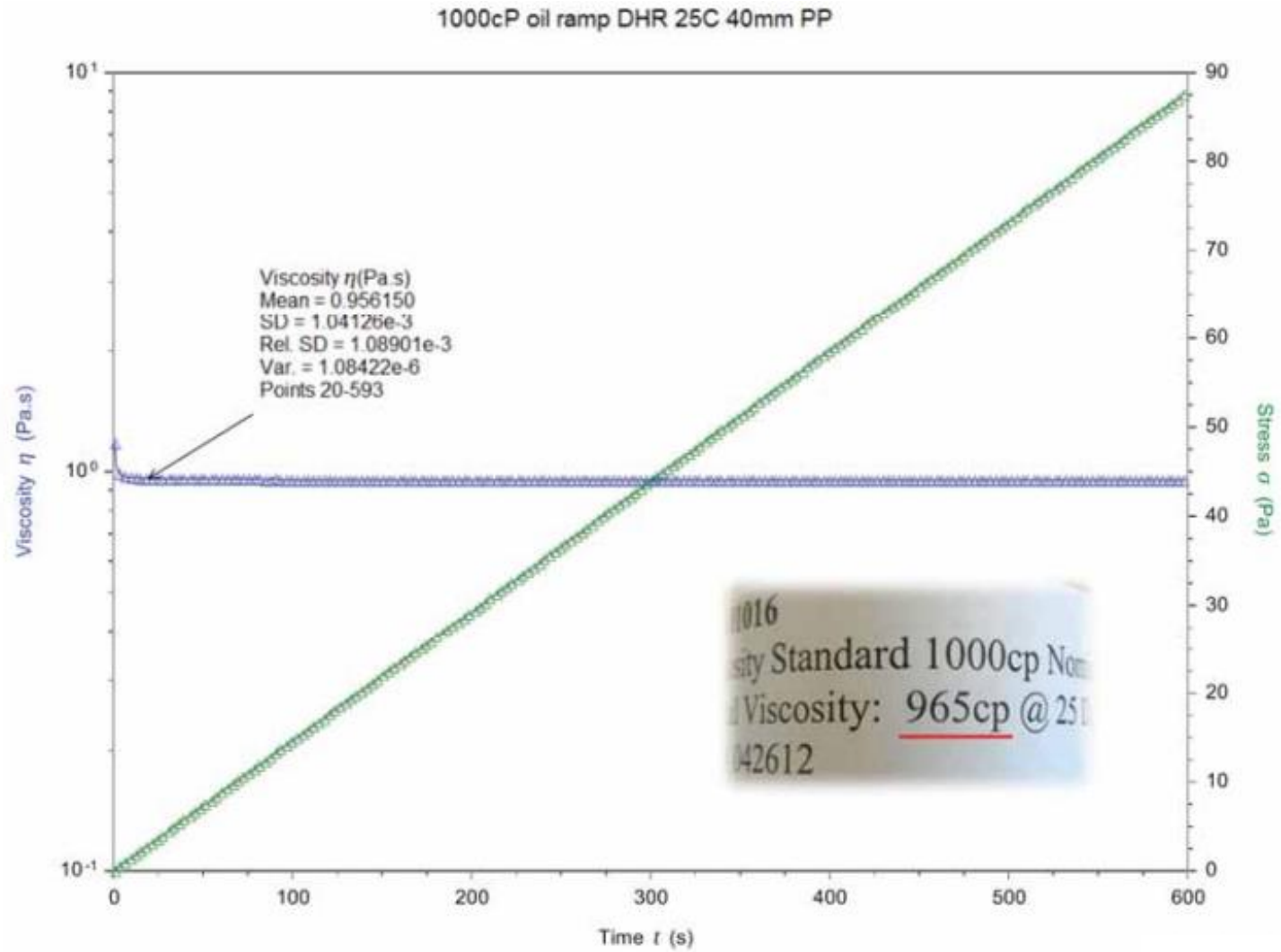
$$\Psi_1(\dot{\gamma}_0) \equiv \frac{\bar{\tau}_{11} - \bar{\tau}_{22}}{\dot{\gamma}_0^2} = \frac{-(\tau_{11} - \tau_{22})}{\dot{\gamma}_0^2}$$

Primeiro coeficiente de tensão normal

$$\Psi_2(\dot{\gamma}_0) \equiv \frac{\bar{\tau}_{22} - \bar{\tau}_{33}}{\dot{\gamma}_0^2} = \frac{-(\tau_{22} - \tau_{33})}{\dot{\gamma}_0^2}$$

Segundo coeficiente de tensão normal

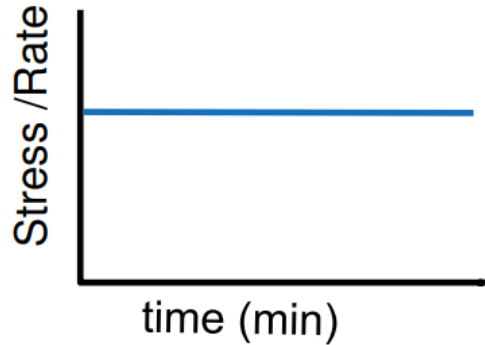
Óleo de Silicone (Serviço de teste)



Experimentos de escoamento

- ✓ Tensão ou taxa de cisalhamento constante (*ou Peak hold*)
- ✓ Rampa contínua de tensão/ taxa de cisalhamento de subida e descida
- ✓ *Stepped flow (ou flow swee)*
- ✓ Escoamento em estado estacionário
- ✓ Rampa de temperatura no escoamento

Tensão/taxa de cisalhamento constante (*Peak hold*)

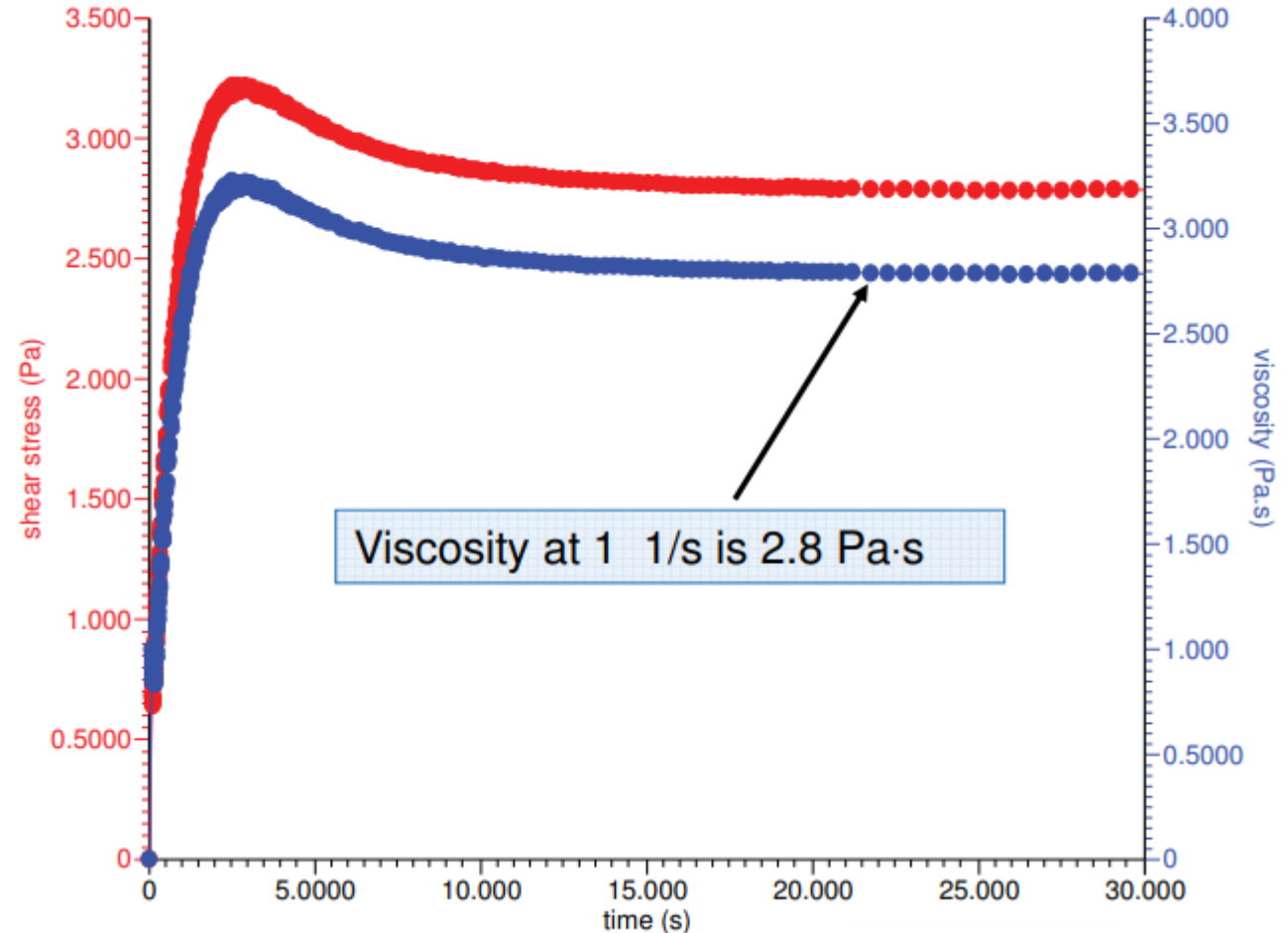


- Constant rate vs. time
- Constant stress vs. time

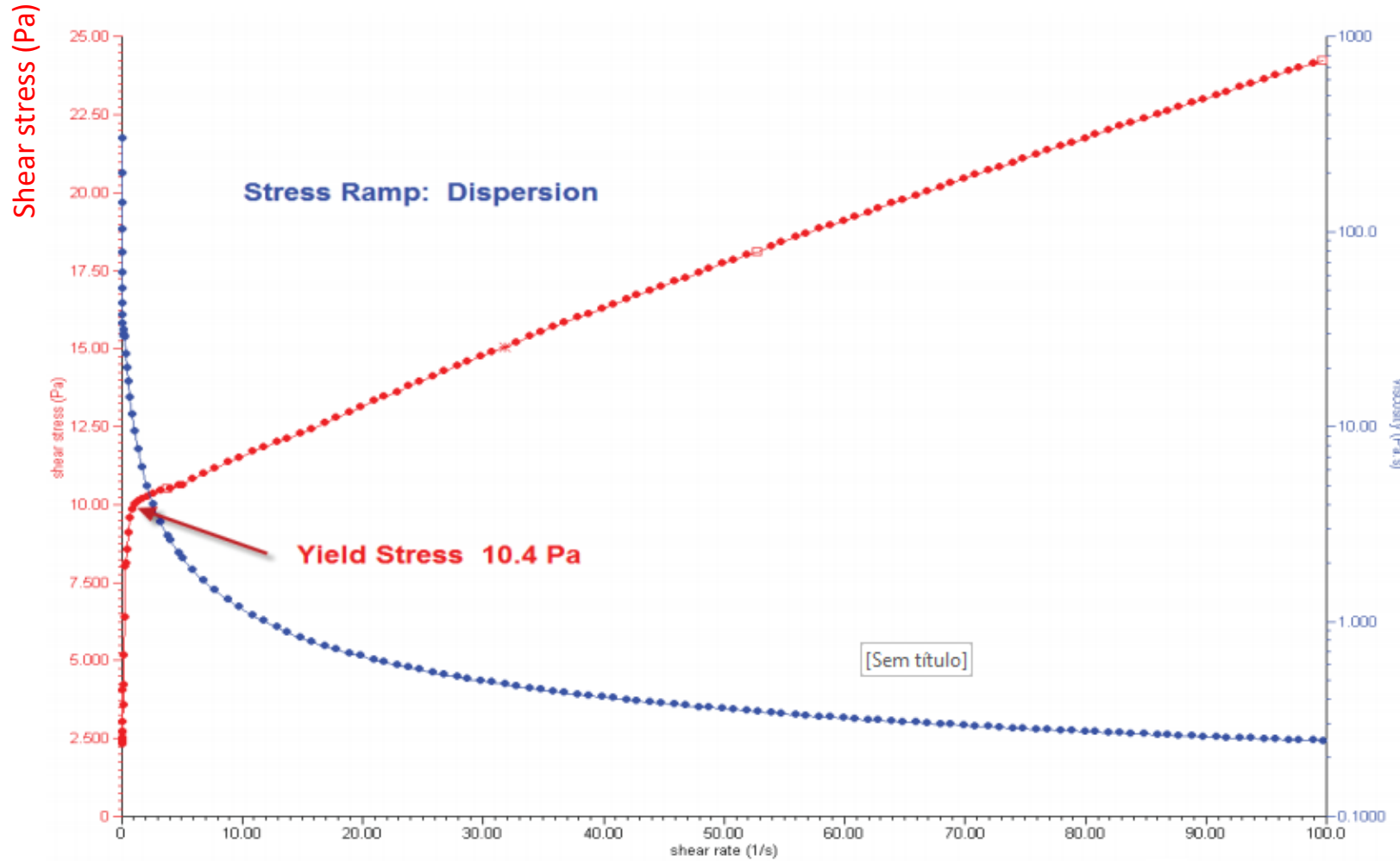
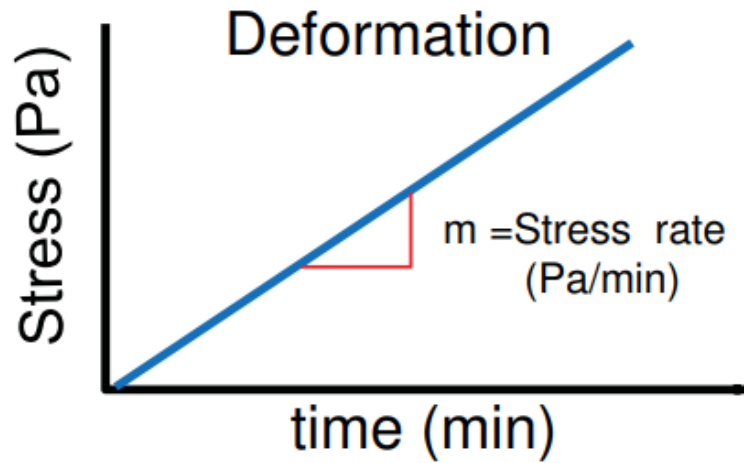
Taxa de cisalhamento constante = teste *Stress Growth*

Uso:

- ✓ Teste de ponto único
- ✓ Definir o tempo para o estado estacionário sob determinada taxa de cisalhamento



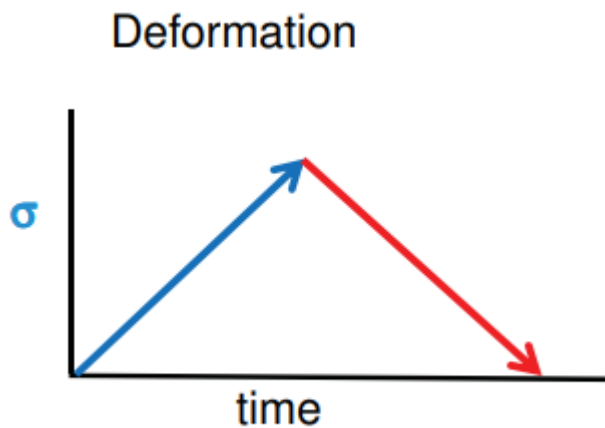
Rampa Contínua – *flow curve*



Uso:

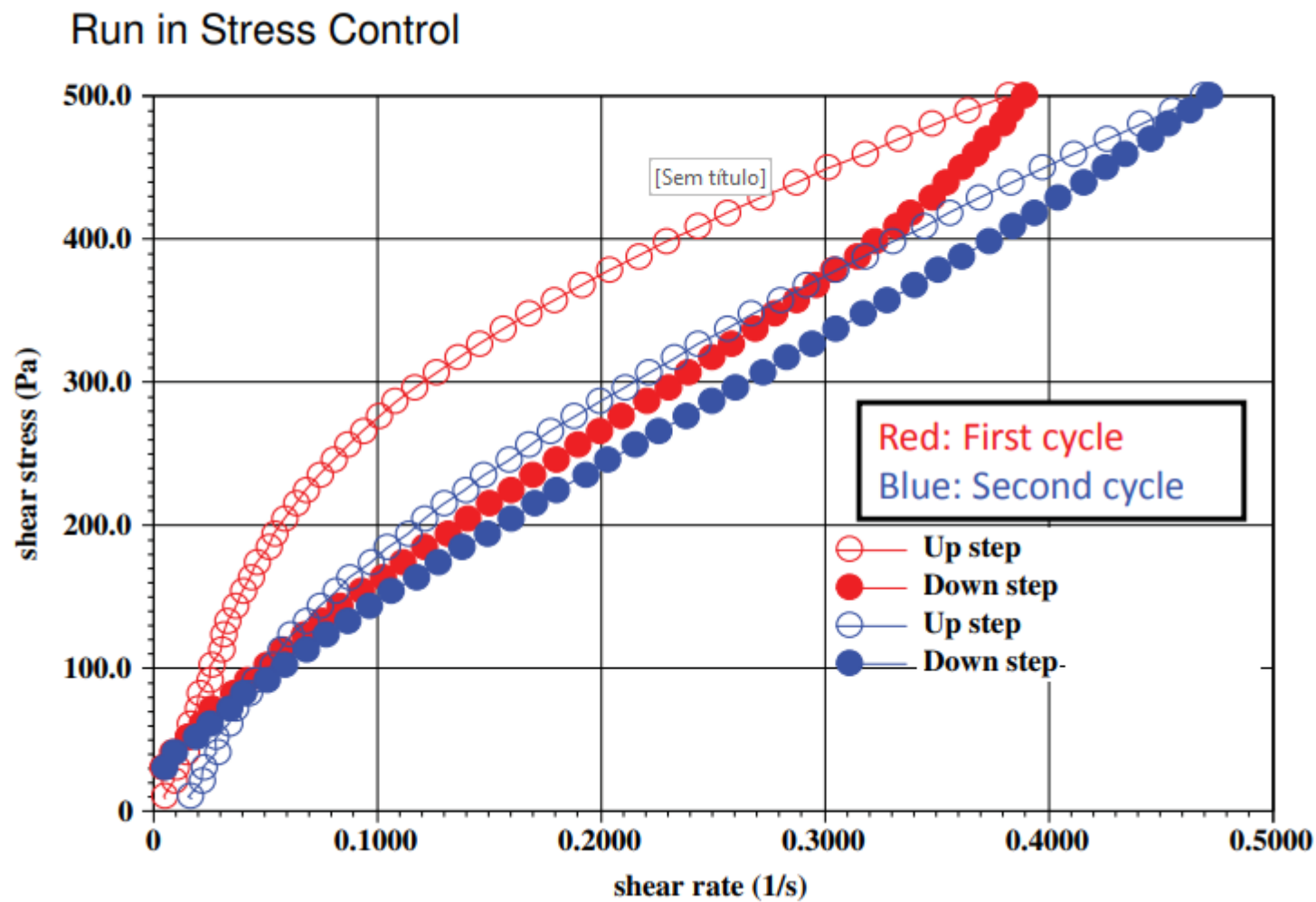
- ✓ Limite de escoamento (*Yield stress*)
- ✓ viscosidade

Loop Tixotropia Rampa contínua de subida e de descida

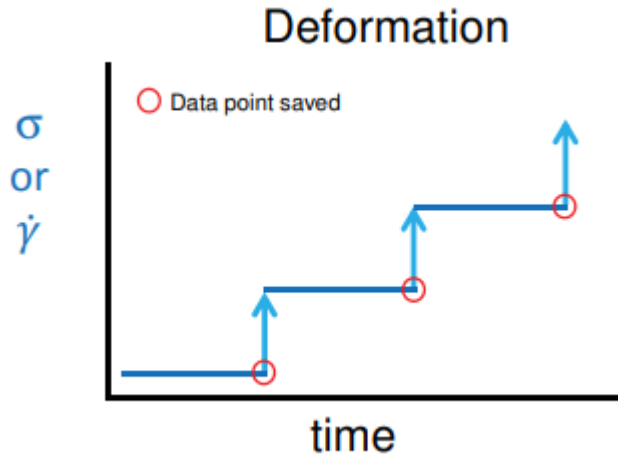


Uso:

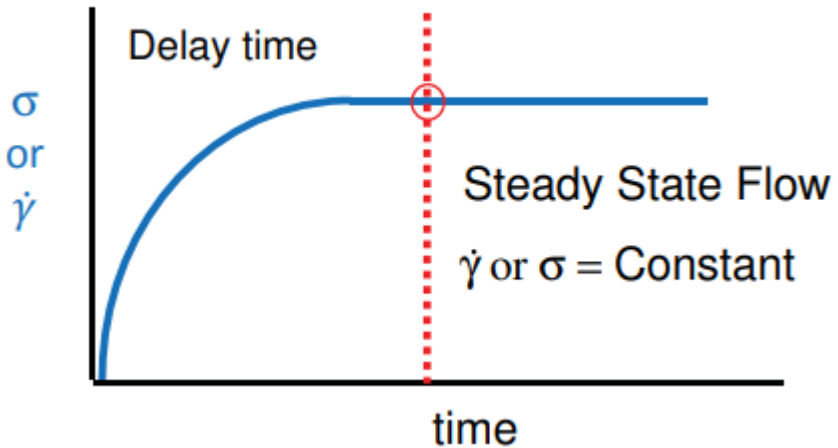
✓ "Pseudo-tixotropia"



Stepped or Steady-state flow

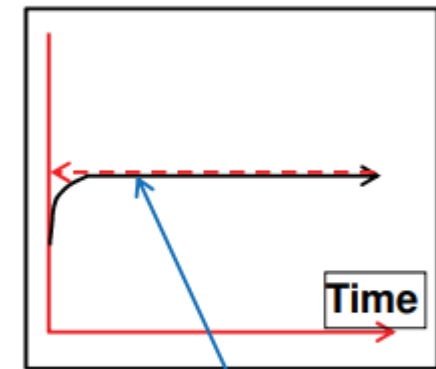


Tensão é aplicada na amostra. A viscosidade é calculada quando é atingido o escoamento em estado estacionário. A tensão é aumentada (modo logarítmico) e o processo é repetido para obter as “Flow curves”



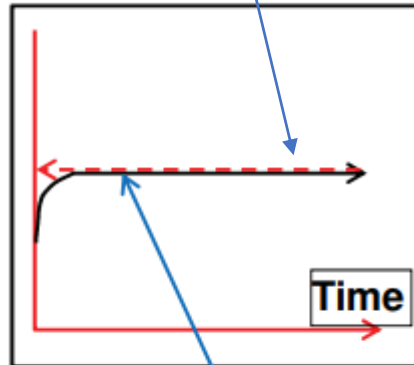
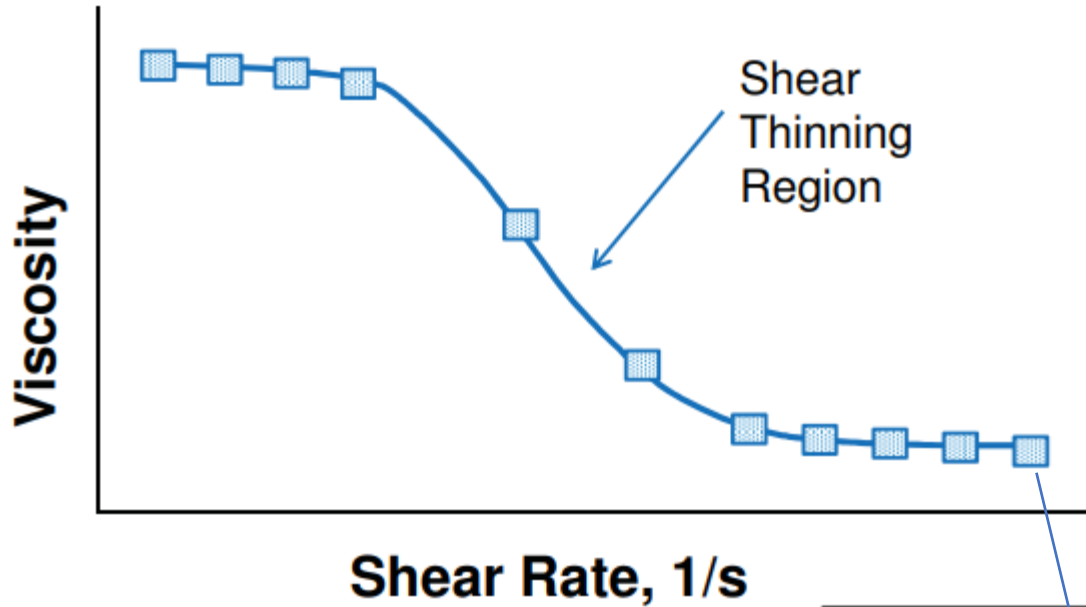
Uso:

- ✓ Curva de viscosidade
- ✓ Medidas de *Yield stress*



$$\eta = \sigma / (d\gamma/dt)$$

Stepped or Steady-state flow



$$\eta = \sigma / (d\gamma/dt)$$

1: Flow Sweep

Environmental Control

Temperature °C Inherit set point

Soak time hh:mm:ss Wait for temperature

Test Parameters

Logarithmic sweep to 1/s Points per decade

Steady state sensing

Max. equilibration time hh:mm:ss

Sample period hh:mm:ss

% tolerance

Consecutive within

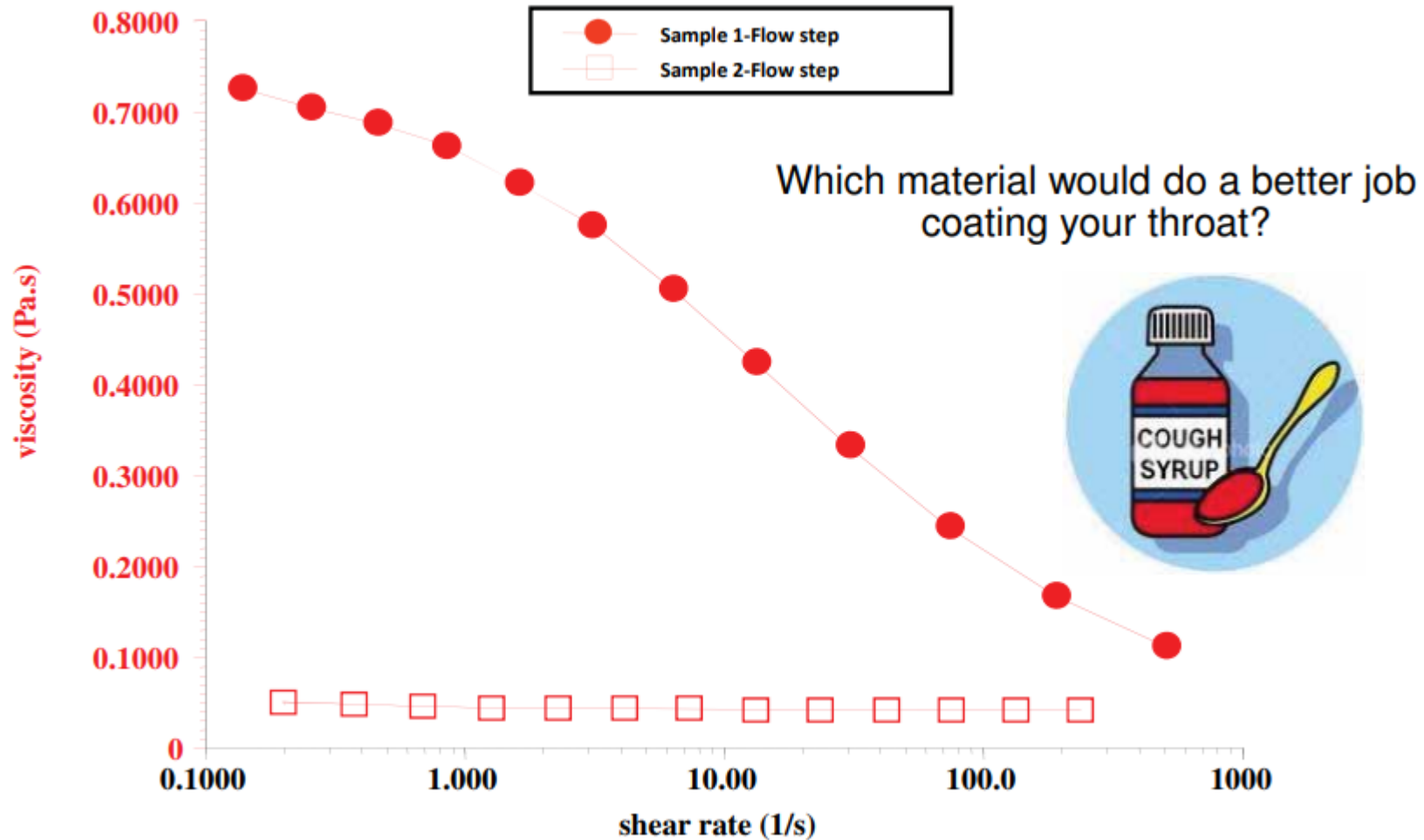
Scaled time average

- Controlled Rate Advanced
- Data acquisition
 - Save point display
 - Save image
- Step termination

Variáveis controle
(velocidade, torque,
tensão/taxa de cisalhamento)

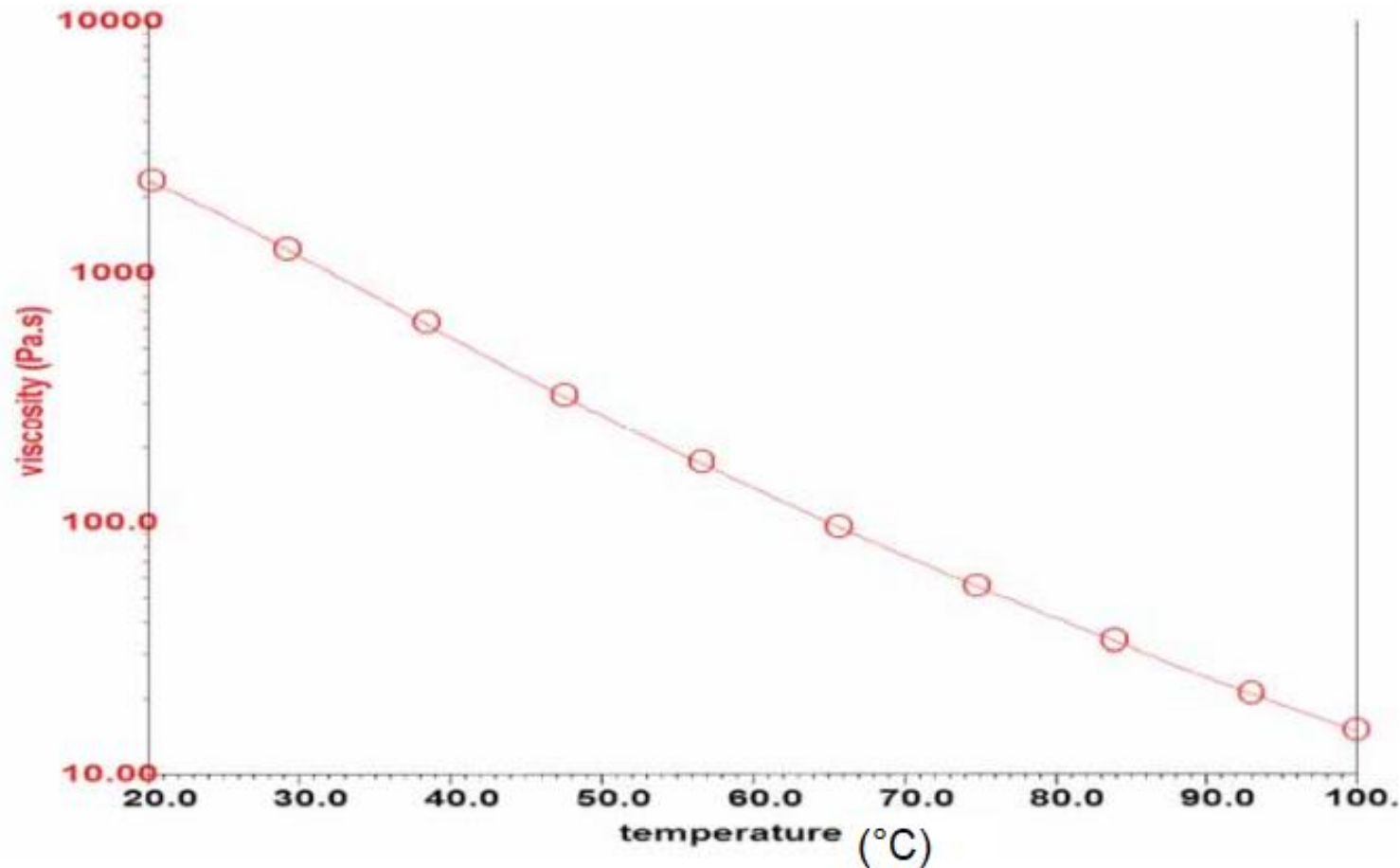
Algoritmo do estado estacionário

Comparação entre dois xaropes para tosse



Rampa de temperatura para escoamento

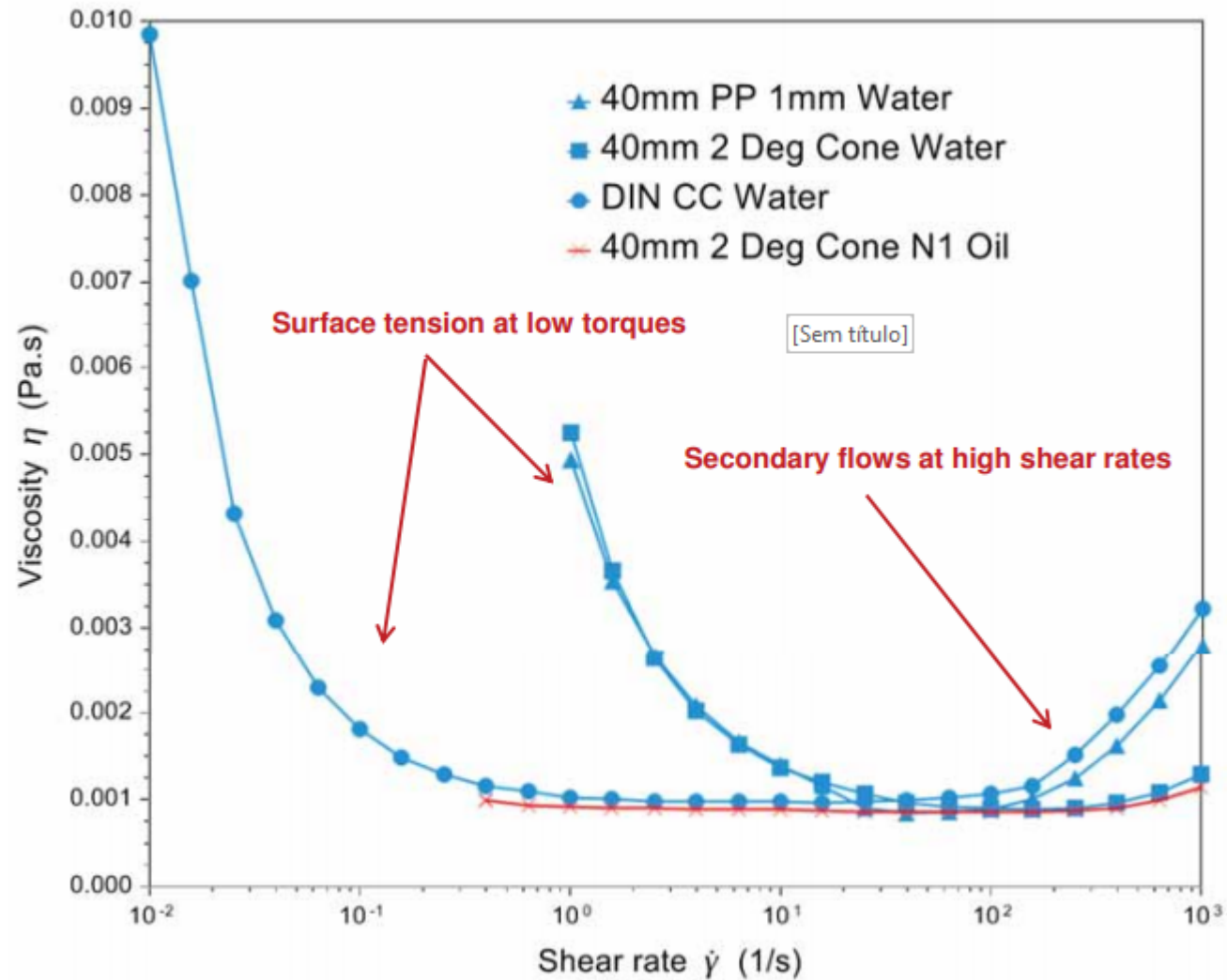
Dependência da viscosidade com a temperatura (a tensão ou taxa de cisalhamento é mantida constante)



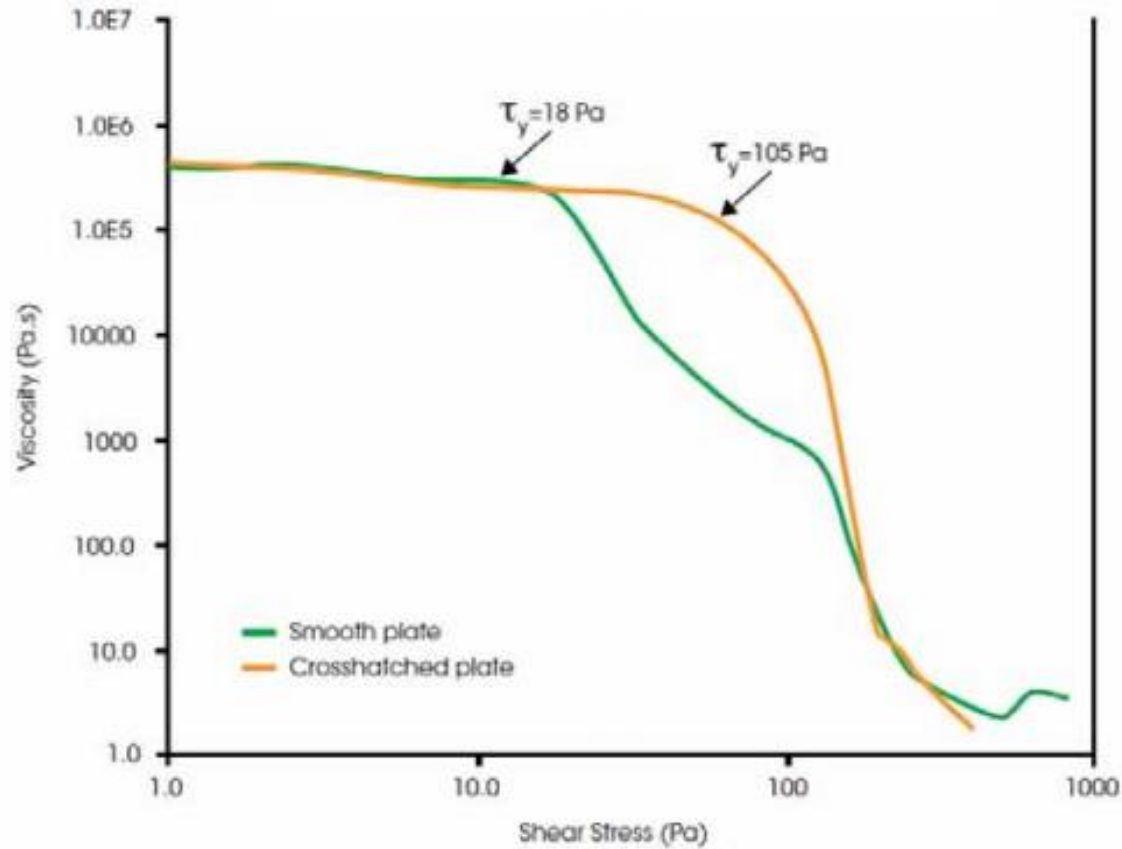
Considerações em experimentos de escoamento

- ✓ *Gaps* pequenos resultam em altas taxas de cisalhamento
 - ✓ Aquecimento por cisalhamento e compensação por temperatura (erros medidas)
 - ✓ Recomendação 0,5 a 2 mm
 - ✓ Escoamento secundários pode aumentar a viscosidade (curva)
- ✓ Cuidado com a interpretação dos dados a baixa taxa de cisalhamento
 - ✓ A tensão superficial pode afetar medidas de viscosidade, especialmente em meio aquoso
- ✓ Falha de borda – amostra sai ou deixa lacuna devido à forças normal
(alternativa usar regra de Cox-Merz $\eta(\dot{\gamma}) \equiv \eta^*(\omega)$)

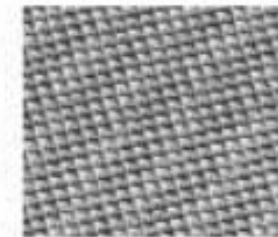
Água a 25 °C – escoamento secundário



Escorregamento na parede Medidas de *Yield stress* em pasta de dente



Sandblasted



Crosshatched

- ✓ Escorregamento na parede “limite de escoamento” impreciso
- ✓ Pode ser verificado com corridas no mesmo teste em diferentes gaps
- ✓ Por ex., se a amostra não escorrega, os resultados serão independentes do gap

Experimentos oscilatórios

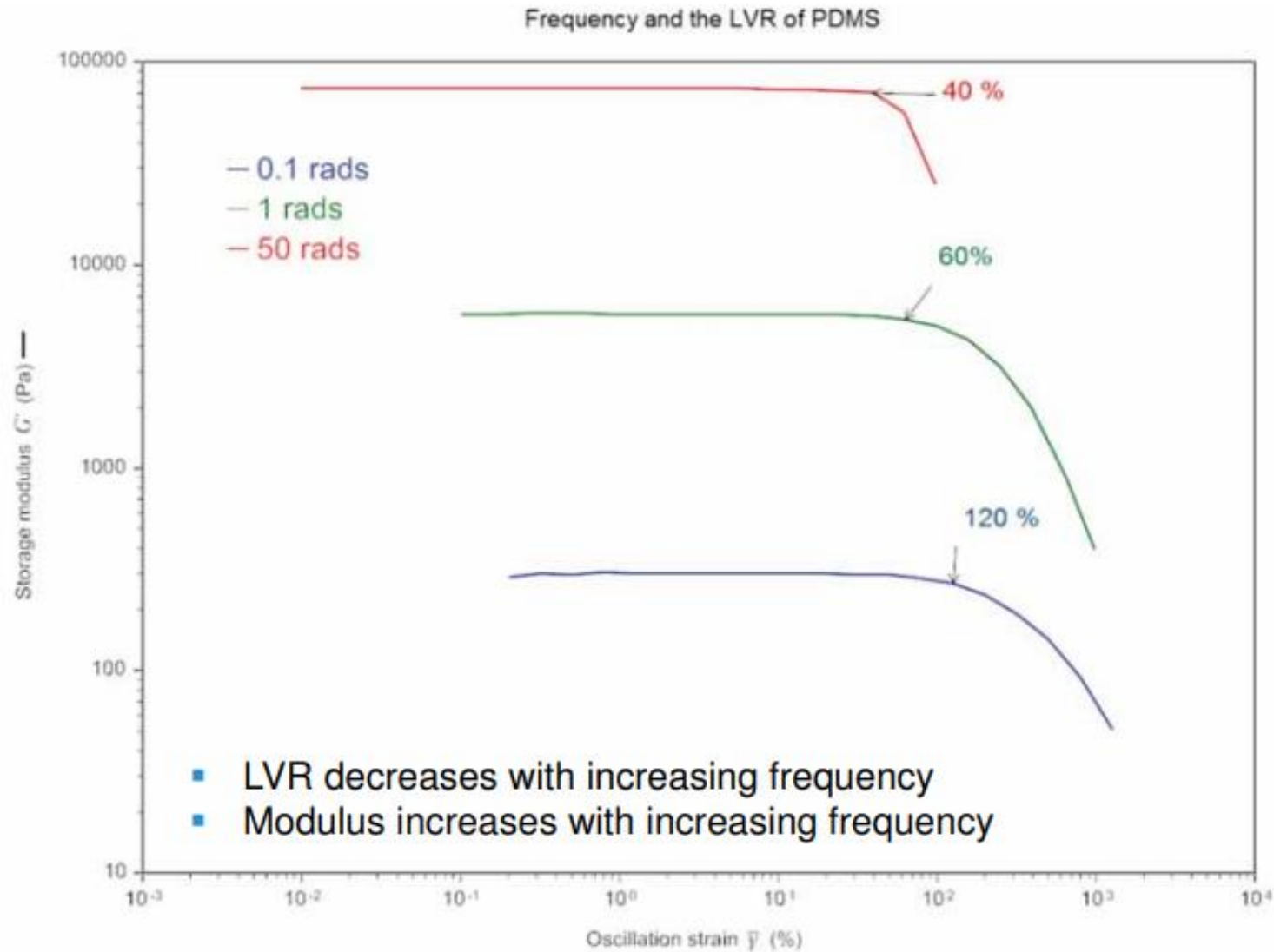
- ✓ Varredura de tensão ou deformação
- ✓ Varredura de tempo
- ✓ Varredura de frequência
- ✓ Rampa de temperatura
- ✓ Sobreposição de tempo e temperatura (rampa de temperatura)

Parâmetros da reologia dinâmica (ou testes oscilatórios)

Parameter	Shear	Elongation	Units
Strain	$\gamma = \gamma_0 \sin(\omega t)$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \sin(\omega t)$	---
Stress	$\sigma = \sigma_0 \sin(\omega t + \delta)$	$\tau = \tau_0 \sin(\omega t + \delta)$	Pa
Storage Modulus (Elasticity)	$G' = (\sigma_0/\gamma_0) \cos \delta$	$E' = (\tau_0/\epsilon_0) \cos \delta$	Pa
Loss Modulus (Viscous Nature)	$G'' = (\sigma_0/\gamma_0) \sin \delta$	$E'' = (\tau_0/\epsilon_0) \sin \delta$	Pa
Tan δ	G''/G'	E''/E'	---
Complex Modulus	$G^* = (G'^2 + G''^2)^{0.5}$	$E^* = (E'^2 + E''^2)^{0.5}$	Pa
Complex Viscosity	$\eta^* = G^*/\omega$	$\eta_E^* = E^*/\omega$	Pa·sec

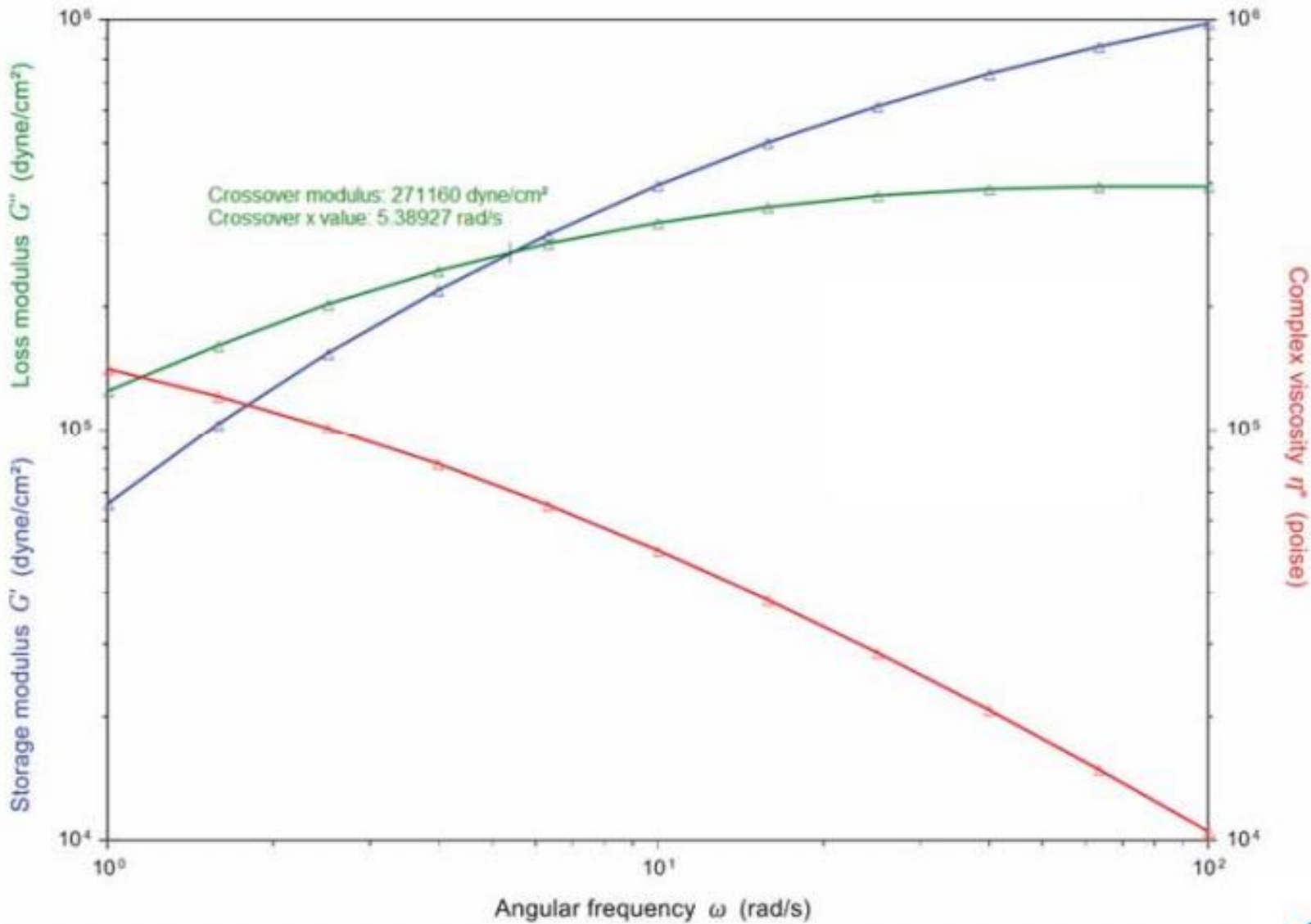
Cox-Merz Rule for Linear Polymers: $\eta^*(\omega) = \eta(\dot{\gamma}) @ \dot{\gamma} = \omega$

Viscoelasticidade linear

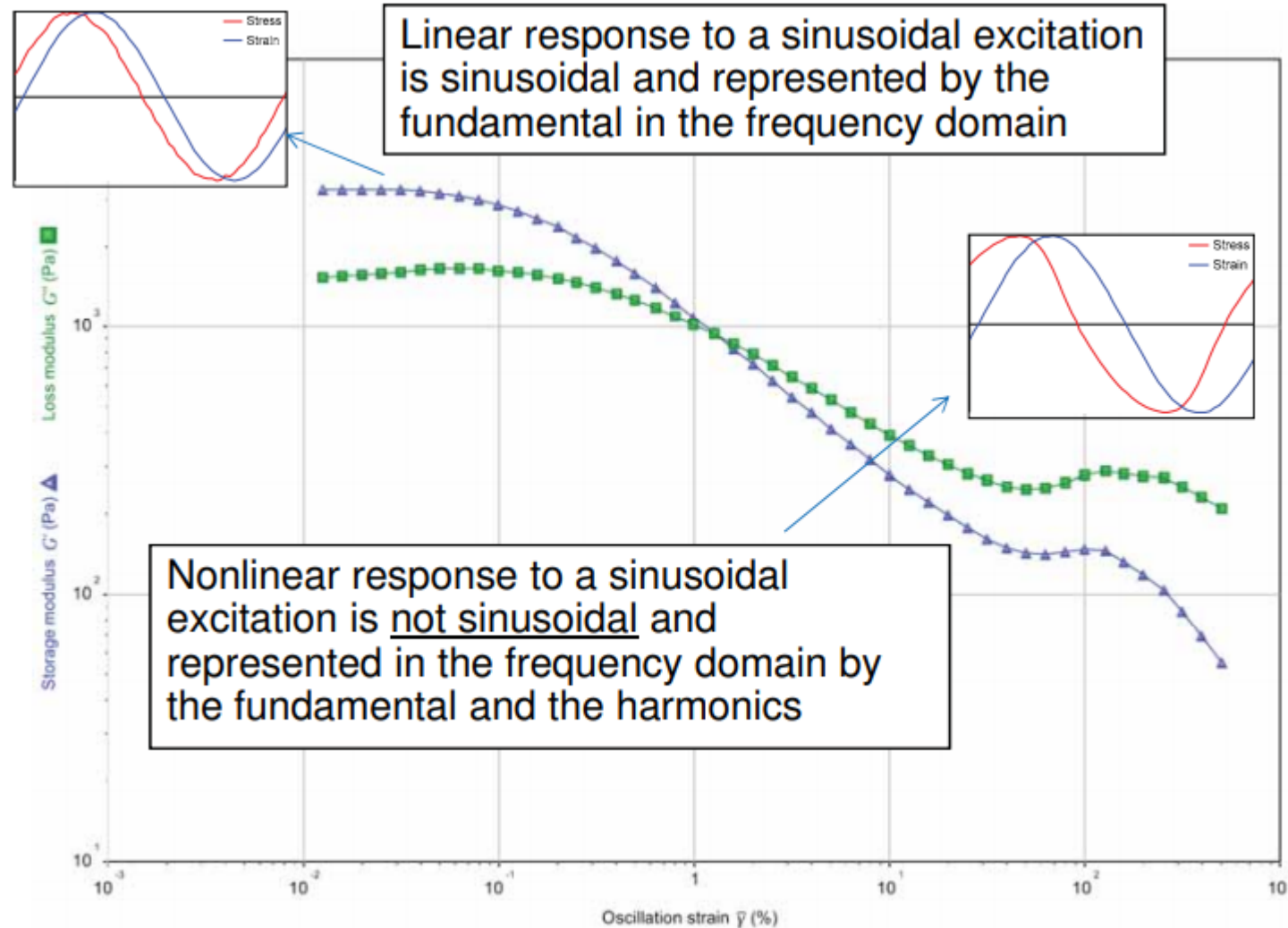


Varredura de frequência

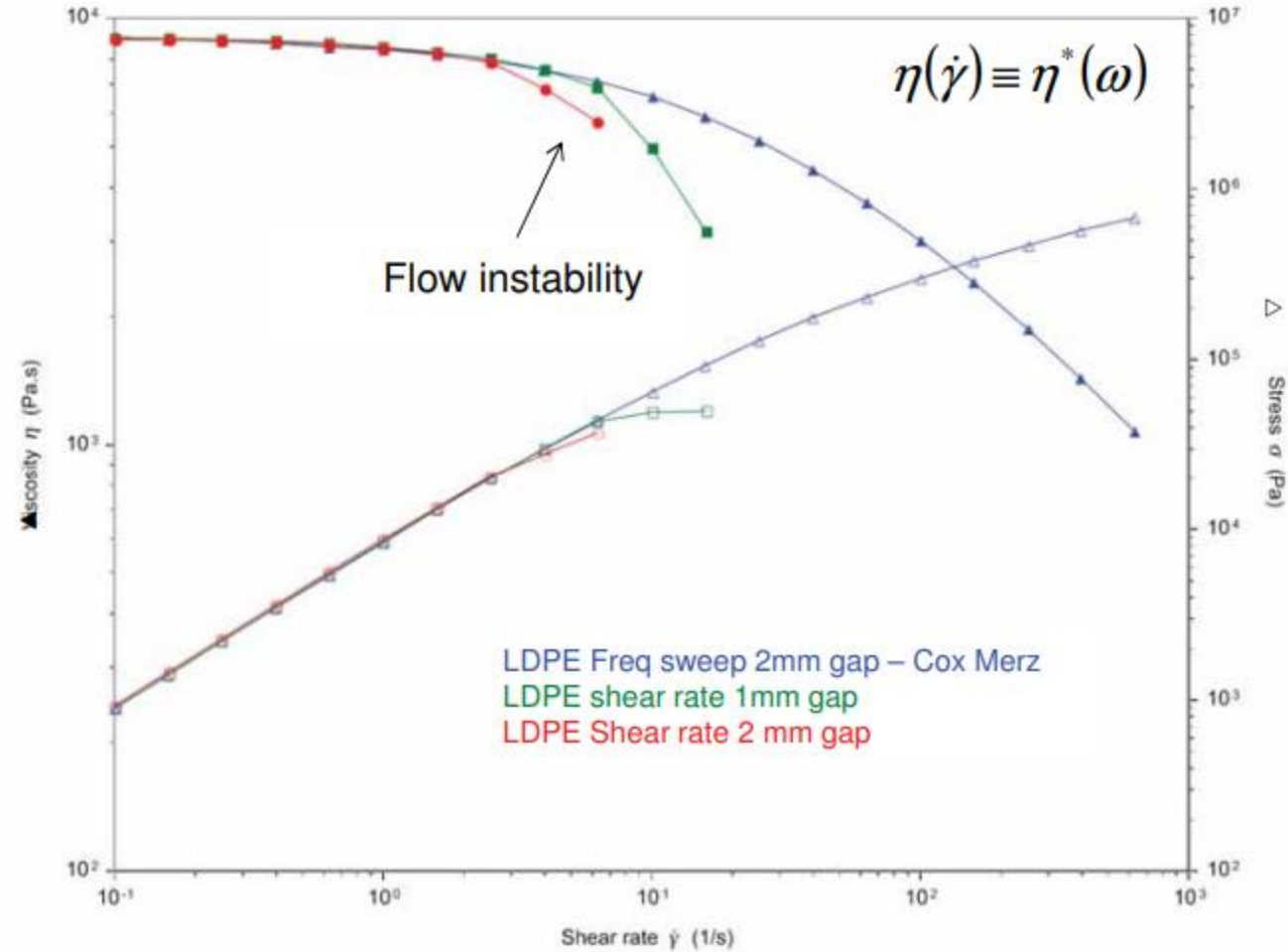
PDMS #1



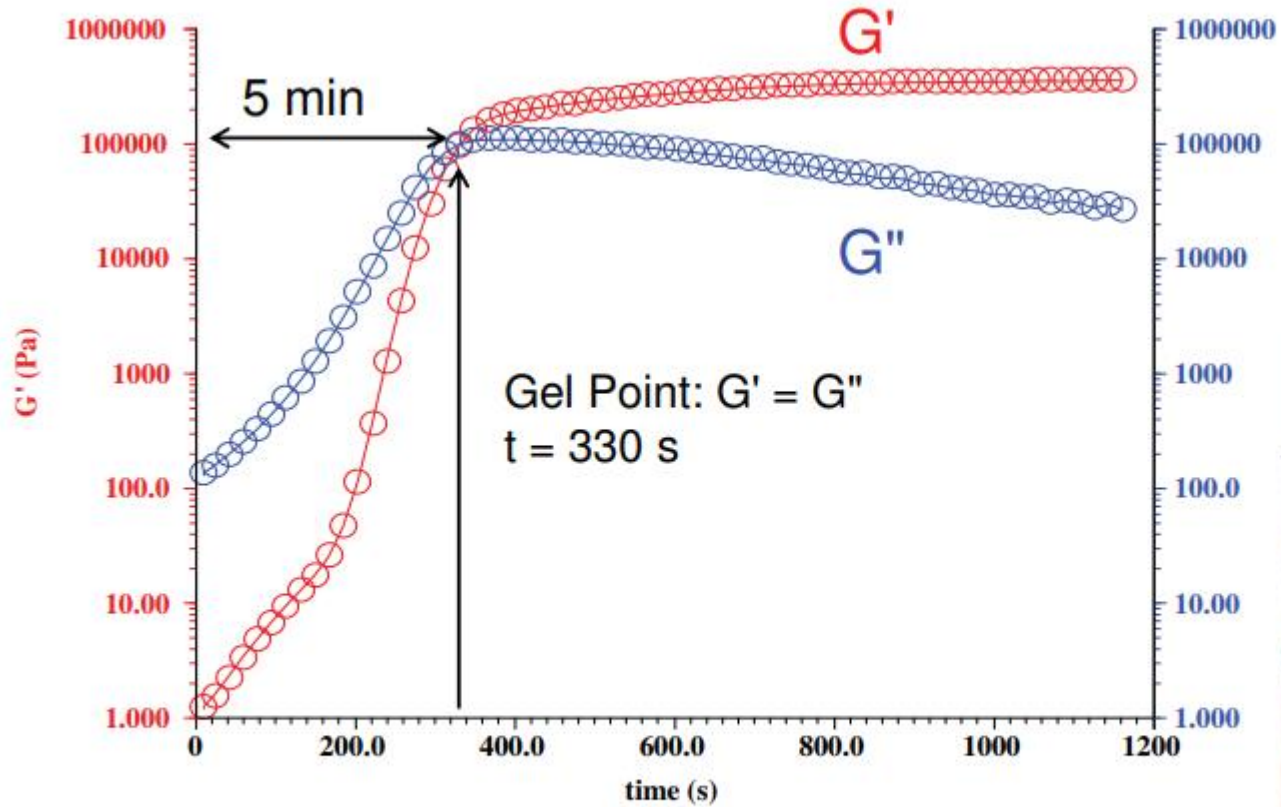
Varredura de frequência



Exemplo da aplicação regra de Cox-Merz – LDPE a 190 °C



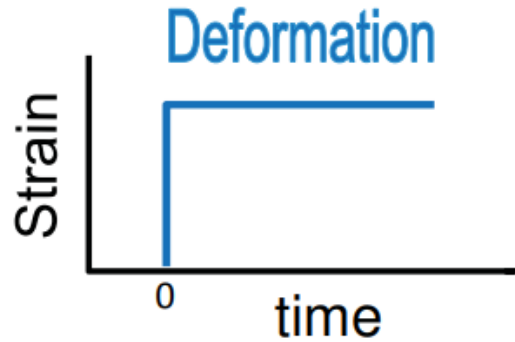
Varredura de tempo – Cura de uma epóxi “5 min”



Experimentos transientes

- ✓ Experimentos de relaxação de tensão
- ✓ Experimentos de *Creep recovery*

Experimento de relaxação de tensão



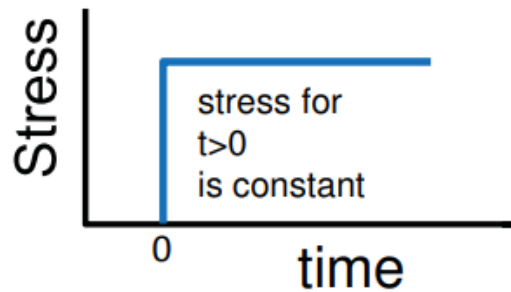
- This function is a material property known as the **STRESS RELAXATION MODULUS, $G(t)$**

$$G(t) = \sigma(t)/\gamma$$

Response of Classical Extremes

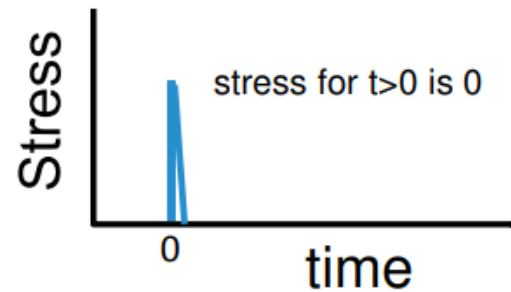
Elastic

Hookean Solid



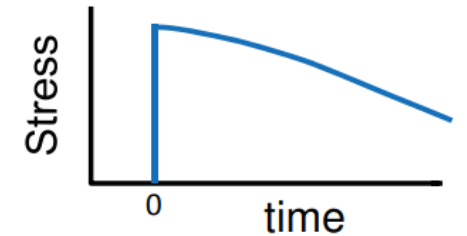
Viscous

Newtonian Fluid

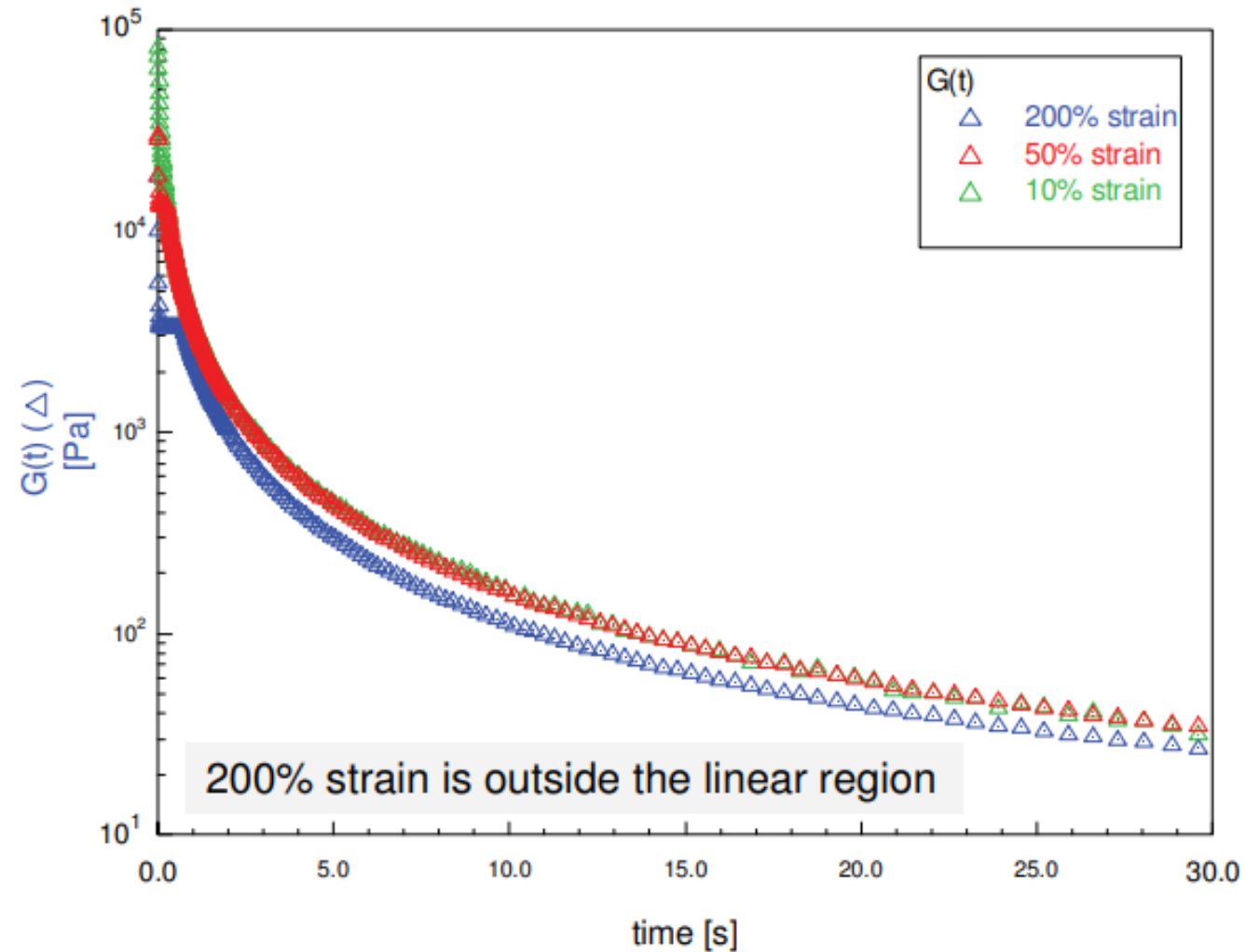


Response of **ViscoElastic** Material

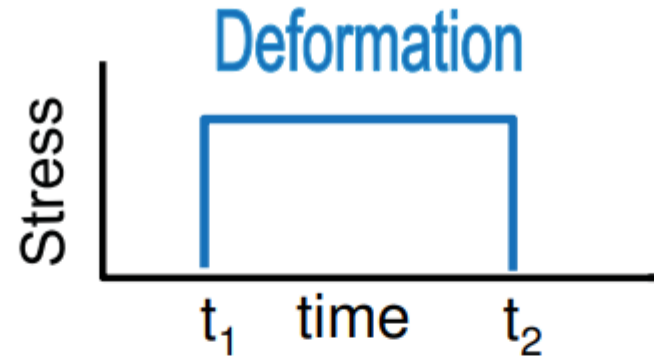
Stress decreases **with time** starting at some high value and decreasing to zero.



Relaxação de tensões do PDMS



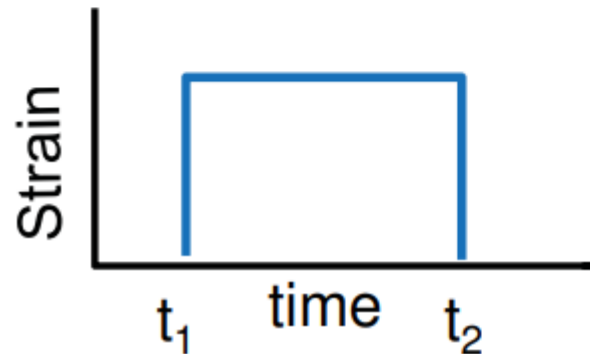
Experimento de *Creep recovery*



Response of Classical Extremes

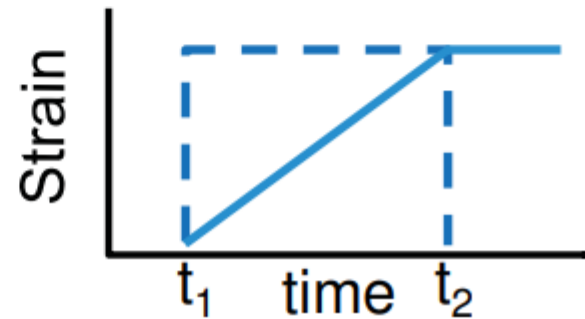
Elastic

- Strain for $t > t_1$ is constant
- Strain for $t > t_2$ is 0

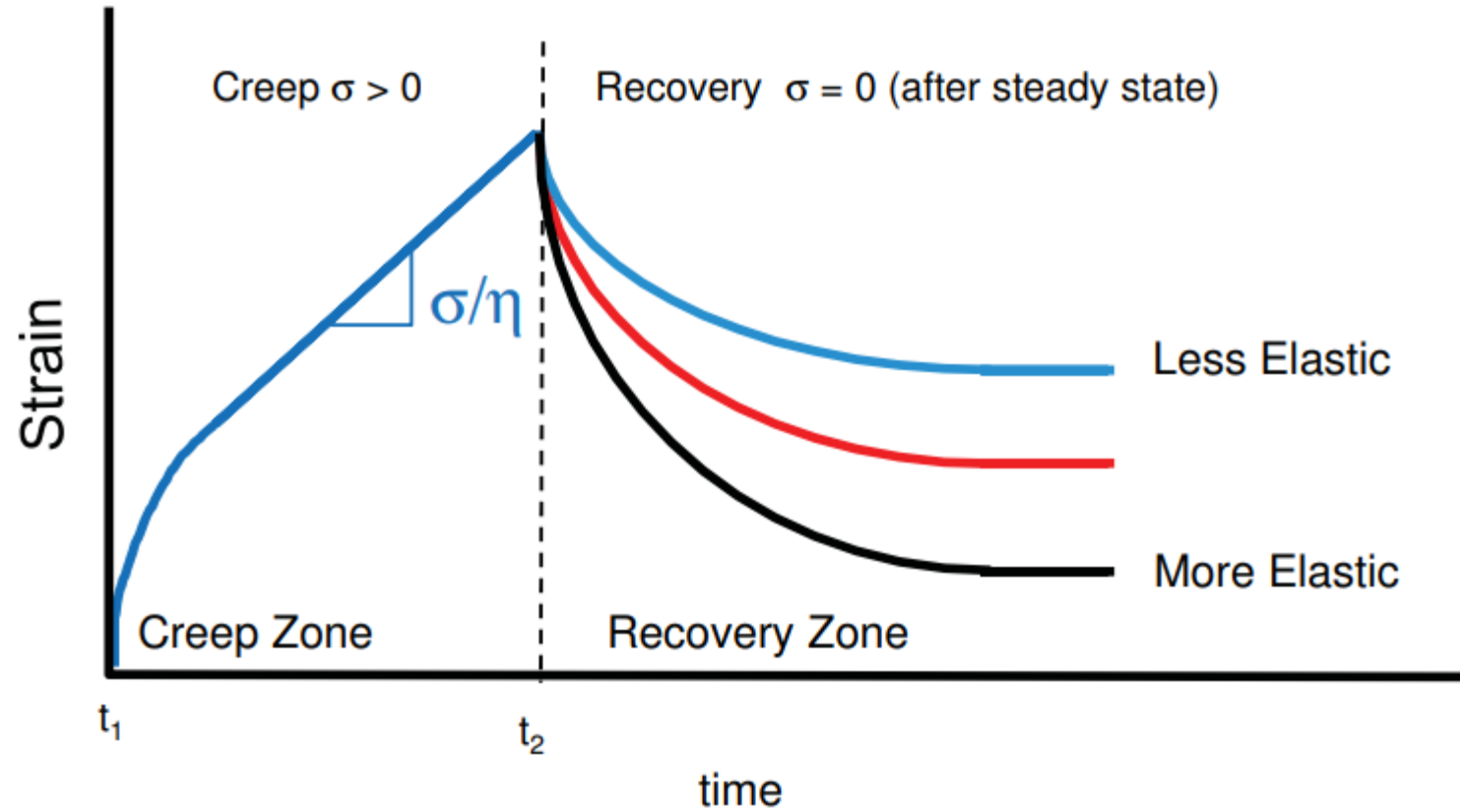


Viscous

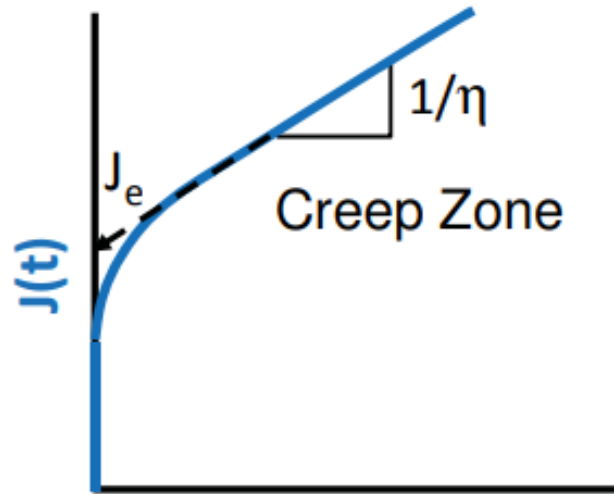
- Strain rate for $t > t_1$ is constant
- Strain for $t > t_1$ increase with time
- Strain rate for $t > t_2$ is 0



Experimento de *Creep recovery* – material viscoelástico



Experimento de *Creep recovery* – material viscoelástico

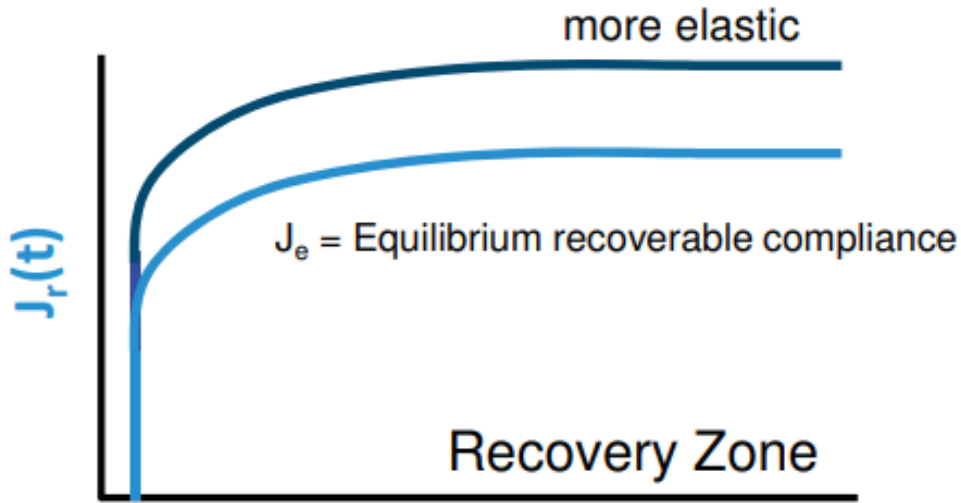


time

Creep Compliance

$$J(t) = \frac{\gamma(t)}{\sigma}$$

The material property obtained from Creep experiments:
Compliance = 1/Modulus (in a sense)



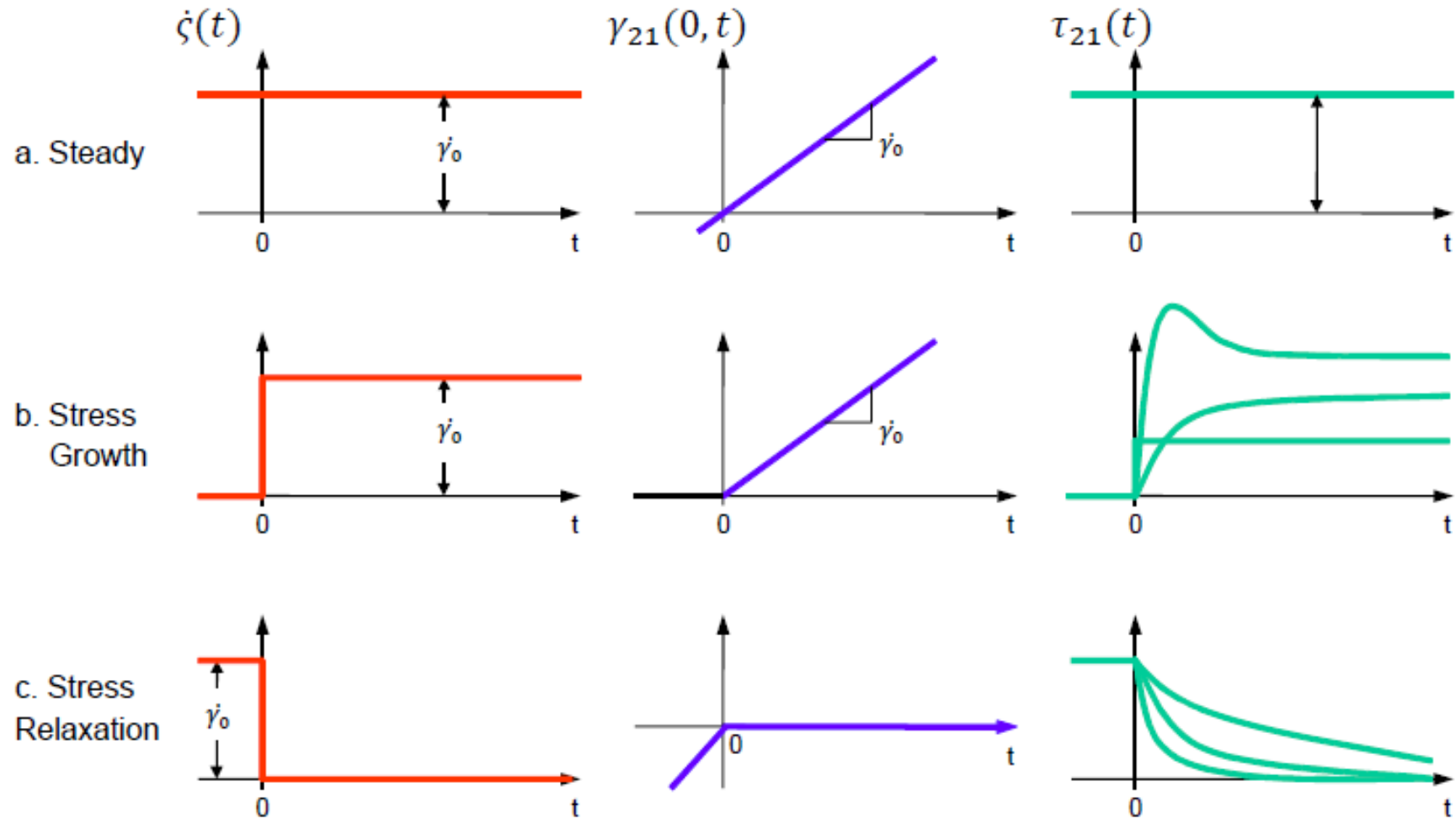
time

Recoverable Compliance

$$J_r(t) = \frac{[\gamma_u - \gamma(t)]}{\sigma}$$

Where γ_u = Strain at unloading
 $\gamma(t)$ = time dependent recoverable strain

Resumo: testes com aplicação de deformação ou taxa de deformação



Resumo: strain based

