

Unit 6 - Viscoelastic models

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

Introduction to viscoelasticity

Viscoelasticity and Introduction to polymers

Viscoelasticity and Introduction to polymers

Constitutive Equations

Viscoelastic models

Lab Session

Polymer concentrations

Lagrangian and Eulerian perspectives

Maxwell model

Maxwell model (Cont.)

Kelvin-Meyer-Voigt model

Quiz : Week 5 Assessment

Viscoelastic models

Viscoelastic models (cont.) & Constitutive modelling

Response to Sinusoidal oscillations

Weekly Feedback forms

Text Transcripts

Week 5 Assessment

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2020-04-01, 23:59 IST.

1) The fluid is subdivided into fluid parcels and every fluid parcel is followed as it moves through space and time. Which kind of formulation is this? 1 point

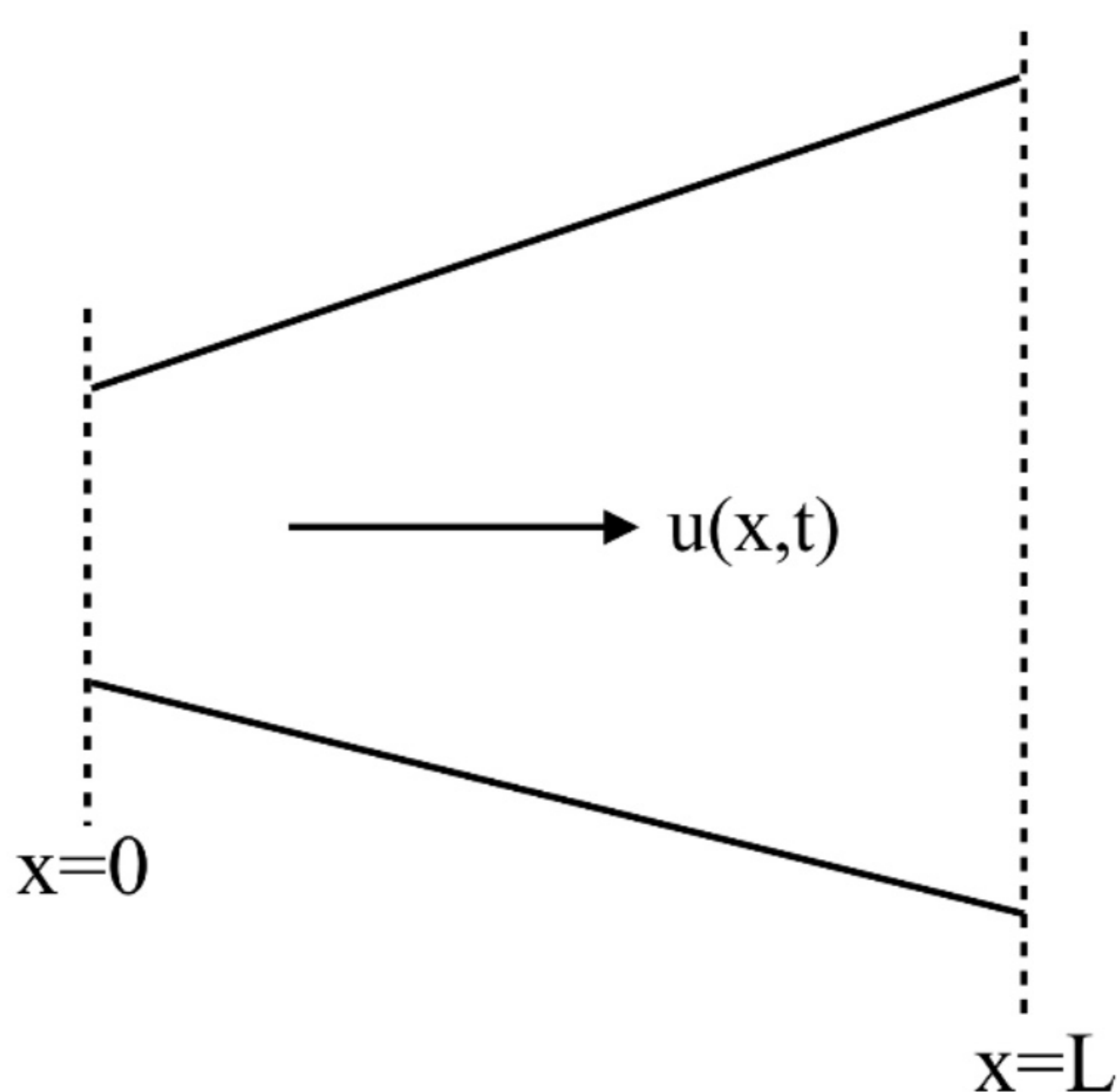
- Cartesian
 Eulerian
 Lagrangian
 Euclidian

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Lagrangian

2) **COMMON DATA FOR QUESTIONS 2 TO 5** 1 point

When a valve is opened, fluid flows in the expansion duct as shown in figure according to the approximation $V_x = u_0 \left(1 - \frac{x}{2L}\right) \tanh\left(\frac{u_0 t}{L}\right)$, the velocity being there only in x-direction.



What is the x-component of acceleration?

- $a_x = \frac{u_0^2}{L} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2L}\right) \left[\operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{u_0 t}{L}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \tanh^2\left(\frac{u_0 t}{L}\right) \right]$
 $a_x = \frac{u_0^2}{L} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2L}\right) \left[\operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{u_0 t}{L}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{u_0 t}{L}\right) \right]$
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No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
 $a_x = \frac{u_0^2}{L} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2L}\right) \left[\operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{u_0 t}{L}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \tanh^2\left(\frac{u_0 t}{L}\right) \right]$

3) What is the acceleration at $(x, t) = \left(\frac{L}{2}, \frac{L}{2u_0}\right)$? 1 point

- $0.493 \frac{u_0^2}{L}$

 $0.509 \frac{u_0^2}{L}$

 $0.590 \frac{u_0^2}{L}$

 $\frac{u_0^2}{L}$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
 $0.509 \frac{u_0^2}{L}$

4) The acceleration of the fluid at $x = L$ and $\frac{u_0 t}{L} = 1.146$ is zero. Is the given statement true or false? 1 point

- True
 False

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
True

5) Which of the following is the correct statement? 1 point

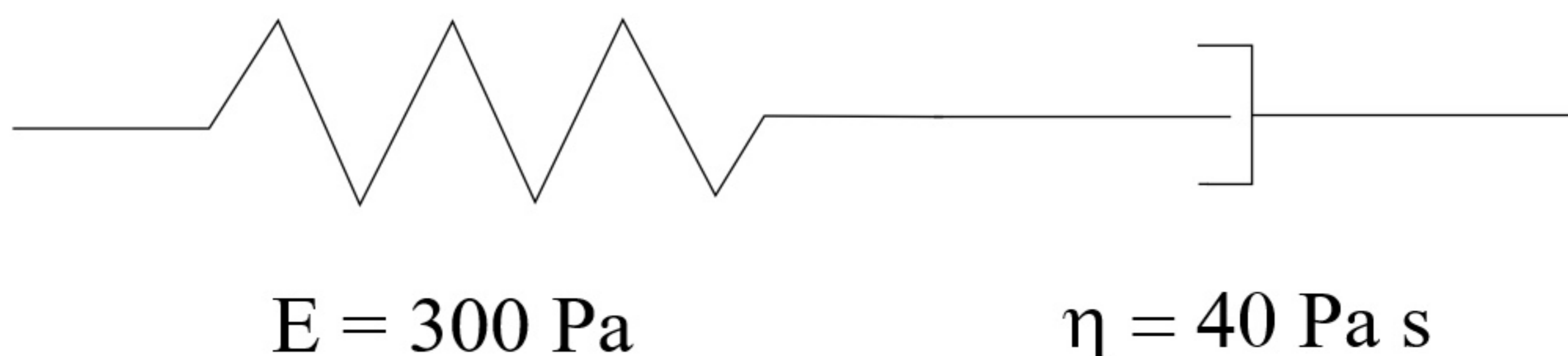
- The acceleration starts off negative, then goes through zero and turns negative as the negative convective acceleration overtakes the decaying positive local acceleration.
 The acceleration starts off positive, then goes through zero and remains zero as the negative convective acceleration overtakes the decaying positive local acceleration.
 The acceleration starts off positive, then goes through zero and turns negative as the negative convective acceleration decays the overtaking positive local acceleration.
 The acceleration starts off positive, then goes through zero and turns negative as the negative convective acceleration overtakes the decaying positive local acceleration.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
The acceleration starts off positive, then goes through zero and turns negative as the negative convective acceleration overtakes the decaying positive local acceleration.

6) **COMMON DATA FOR QUESTIONS 6 TO 10** 1 point

For a Maxwell fluid as shown in the figure below, the constitutive model has the form: $p_0 \sigma + p_1 \dot{\sigma} = q_0 \epsilon + q_1 \dot{\epsilon}$. Identify the values of the unknown coefficients correctly.



- $p_0 = 300, p_1 = 40, q_0 = 0, q_1 = 12000$

 $p_0 = 40, p_1 = 300, q_0 = 0, q_1 = 12000$

 $p_0 = 300, p_1 = 40, q_0 = 12000, q_1 = 0$

 $p_0 = 40, p_1 = 300, q_0 = 12000, q_1 = 0$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
 $p_0 = 300, p_1 = 40, q_0 = 0, q_1 = 12000$

7) At time $t = 5s$, what is the value of stress relaxation function? 1 point

- 300 Pa
 150 Pa
 100 Pa
 0 Pa

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
0 Pa

8) What is the condition for deriving the expression for creep function, $J(t)$? 1 point

- $\epsilon = 0$

 $\dot{\epsilon} = 0$

 $\sigma = 0$

 $\dot{\sigma} = 0$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
 $\dot{\sigma} = 0$

9) The value of creep function at time $t = 5s$ is? 1 point

- 0.15
 0.112
 0.128
 0.1

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
0.128

10) What is the response of strain at time t due to arbitrary stress history? (Here, $J(t)$ is creep function). 1 point

- $\epsilon(t) = J(t)\sigma(0^+) + \int_0^t J(t-s)\sigma(s)ds$

 $\epsilon(t) = J(0^+)\sigma(t) + \int_0^t J(t-s)\dot{\sigma}(s)ds$

 $\epsilon(t) = J(t)\sigma(0^+) + \int_0^t J(t-s)\dot{\sigma}(s)ds$

 $\epsilon(t) = J(t)\sigma(0^+) + \int_0^\infty J(t-s)\dot{\sigma}(s)ds$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
 $\epsilon(t) = J(t)\sigma(0^+) + \int_0^t J(t-s)\dot{\sigma}(s)ds$