



# Finite Element Based Improved Characterization of Viscoelastic Materials

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## Overview

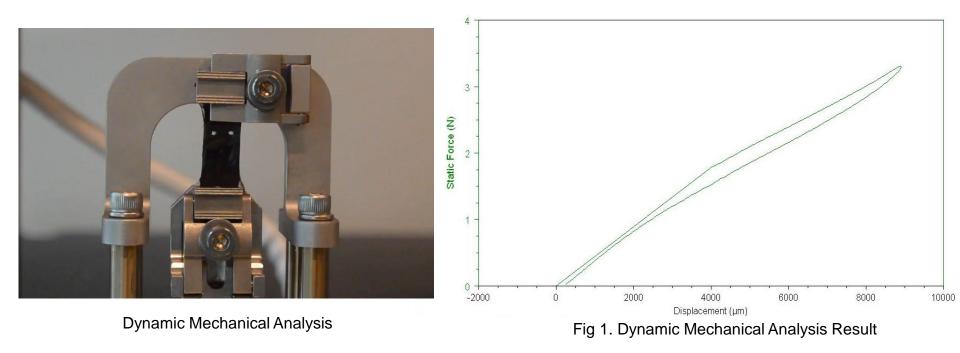
- Introduction
- Dynamic Mechanical Analysis
- Image Processing
- Theory
- COMSOL Implementation
- Results
- Conclusion

# Introduction

- Viscoelastic Material
- Material Characterization
- Hyper-elastic Models

# **Dynamic Mechanical Analysis**

#### **Measurement of Force and Displacement**



## Image Processing

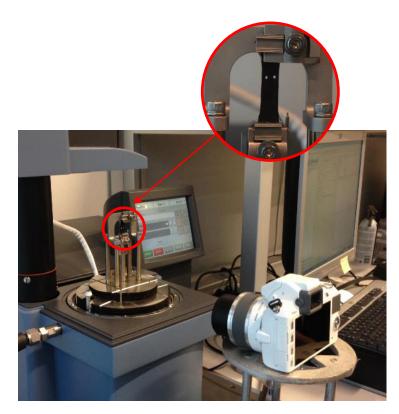
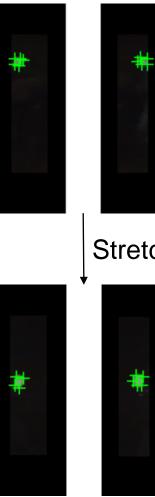


Fig 2. Image Processing Setup

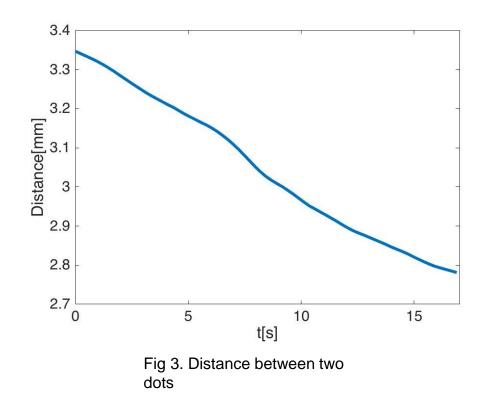


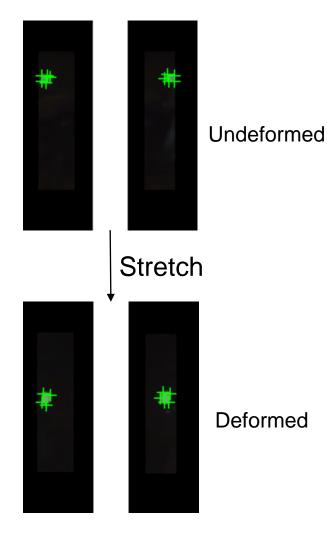
Undeformed

Stretch



## Image Processing





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# Theory

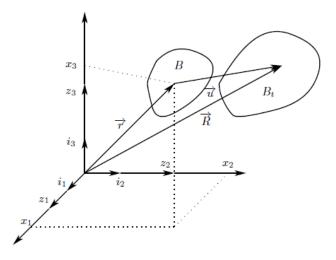


Fig 4. General coordinate system with deformed and undeformed bodies.

$$\delta I = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_B \left( \rho_R \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \delta u_i}{\partial t} - \delta W \right) dB dt$$

Mooney-Rivlin model

$$W = C_{01}(\bar{I}_2 - 3) + C_{10}(\bar{I}_1 - 3) + D_1(J - 1)^2$$

Yeoh model

$$W = \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_{i0} (\bar{I}_1 - 3)^i + \sum_{k=1}^{n} C_{k1} (J-1)^{2k}$$

Arruda-Boyce model

$$W = D_1 \left( \frac{J^2 - 1}{2} - \ln J \right) + C_1 \sum_{i=1}^{5} \alpha_i \beta^{i-1} (\bar{l}_1^i - 3^i)$$

# **COMSOL** Implementation

- Time Dependent Weak Form PDE
- Global ODEs and DAEs
- Domain Point Probes
- Boundary Conditions

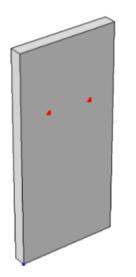


Fig 5. Geometry model including two probes.

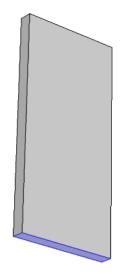


Fig 6. The time-dependent lower boundary condition.

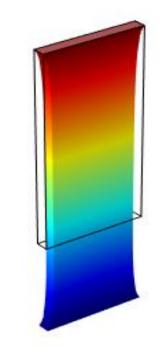
## **COMSOL** Implementation



### **Results**

#### **Comparison between DMA Test and Numerical Model**

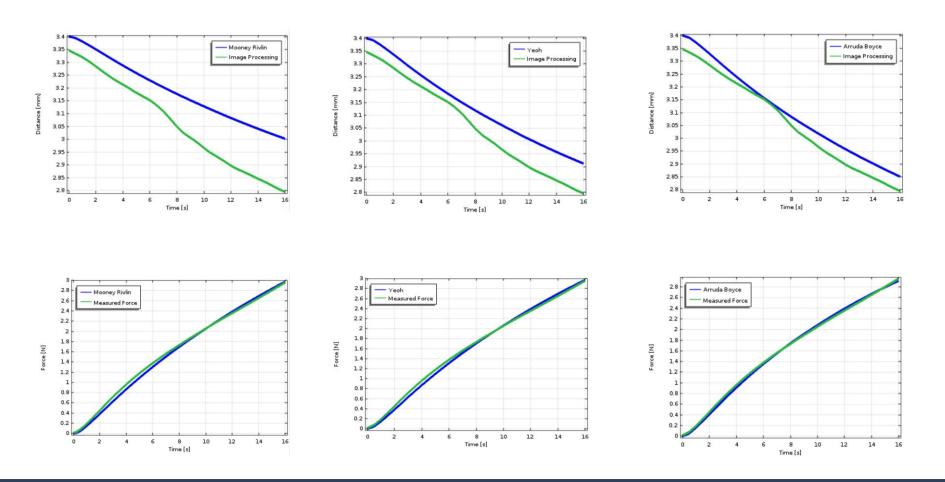






## **Results**

#### **Comparison of Different Hyperelastic Models**



# Conclusion

From the results of the *COMSOL* simulations, all of the hyperelastic models exhibit the correct trend of the non-linear behavior of the material. However, the Arruda-Boyce hyper-elastic material model proves to be the most accurate of the chosen.

## Thank you!