

# Polimerek reológiája és szimulációs technikái (BMEGEPTNG02)



BUDAPESTI MŰSZAKI ÉS GAZDASÁGTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM  
GÉPÉSZMÉRNÖKI KAR  
POLIMERTÉCHNIKA TANSZÉK

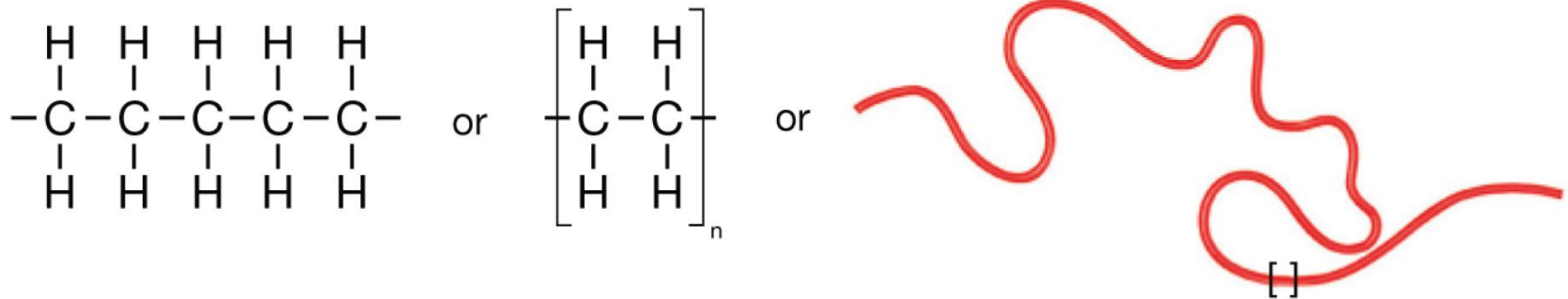
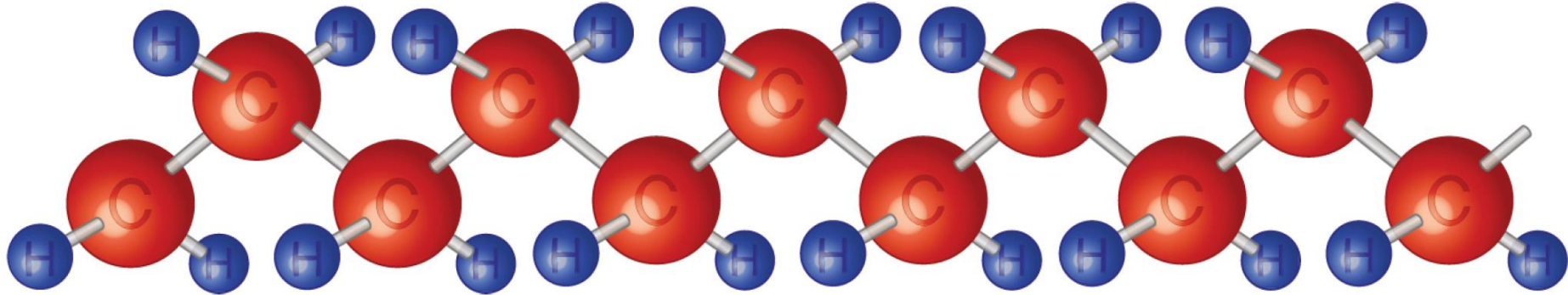


**Szabó Ferenc**

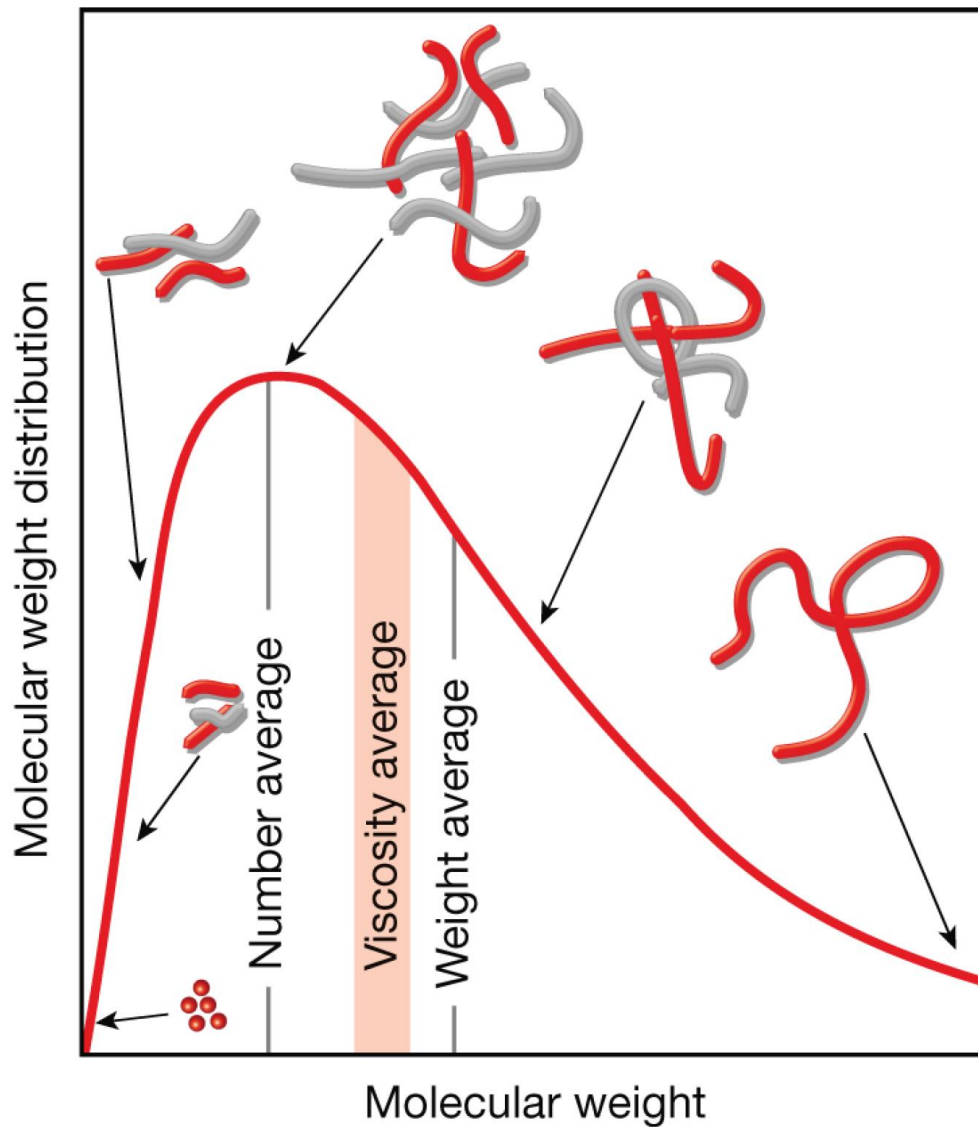
2023



# A polimerek felépítése



- $L \setminus d$  (PE) : 2000,  $d = 0,5 \text{ nm}$
- $L \setminus d$  (UHMWPE): 50000-100000 (50-100 m-es spagetti)





- **Szám szerinti átlag**

$$\bar{M}_n = \frac{\sum m_i}{\sum n_i} = \frac{\sum n_i M_i}{\sum n_i}$$

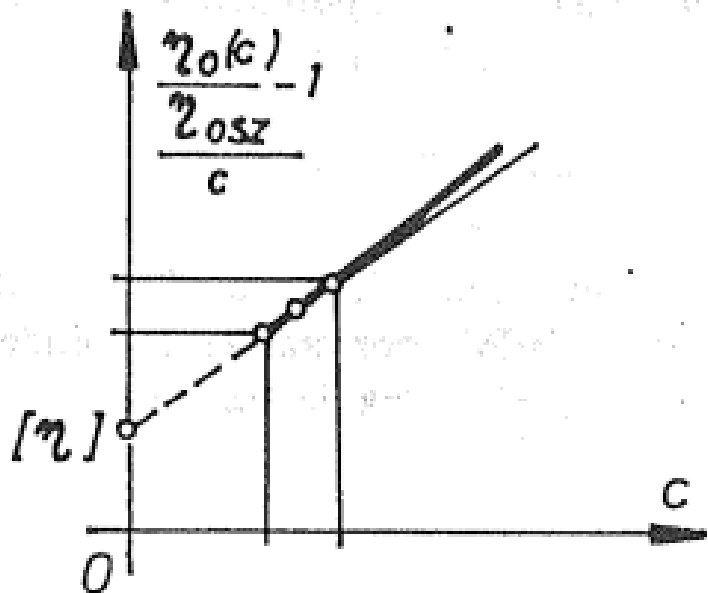
- **Tömeg szerinti átlag**

$$\bar{M}_w = \frac{\sum m_i M_i}{\sum m_i} = \frac{\sum n_i M_i^2}{\sum n_i M_i}$$

- **Viszkozitás szerinti átlag**

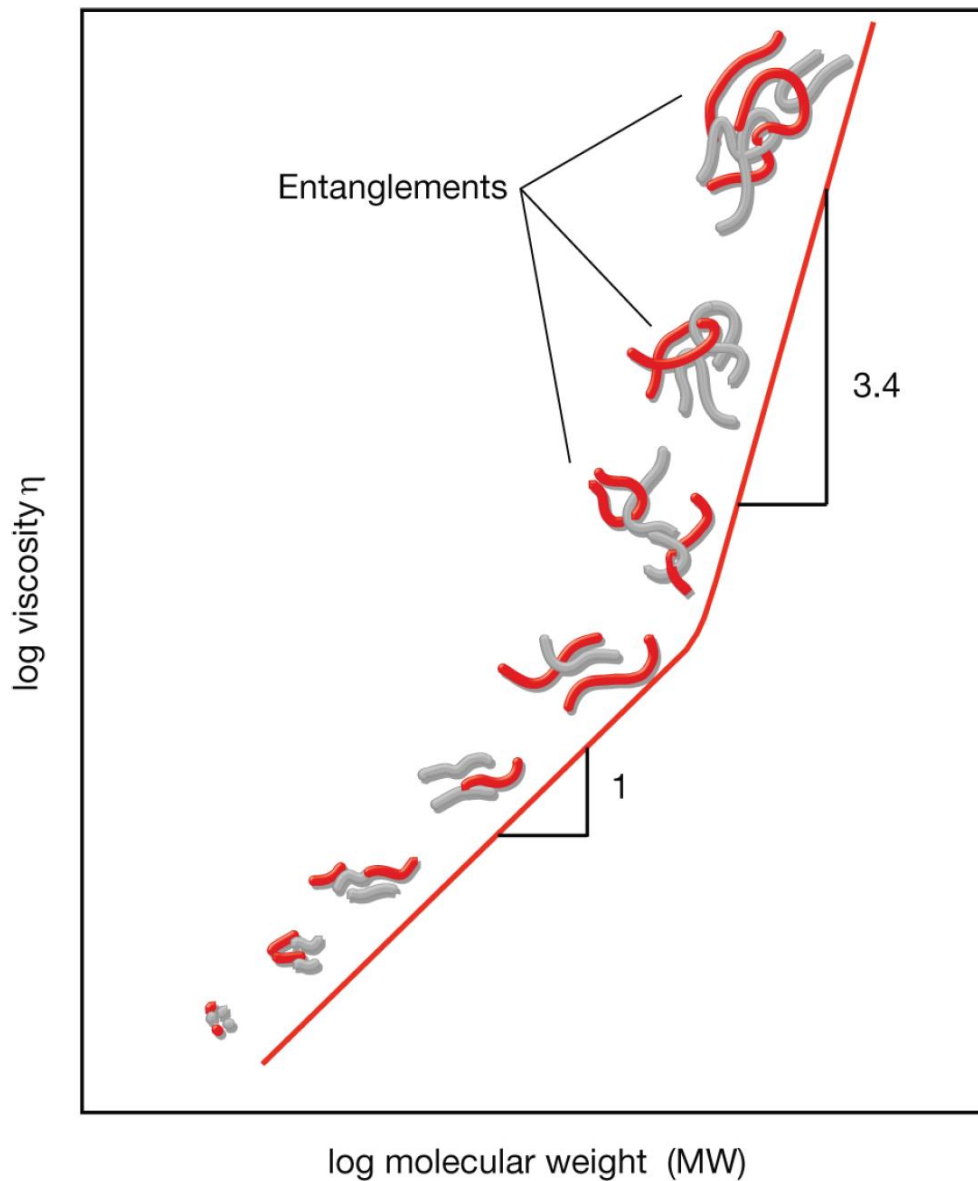
$$[\eta] = k \bar{M}_v^\alpha$$

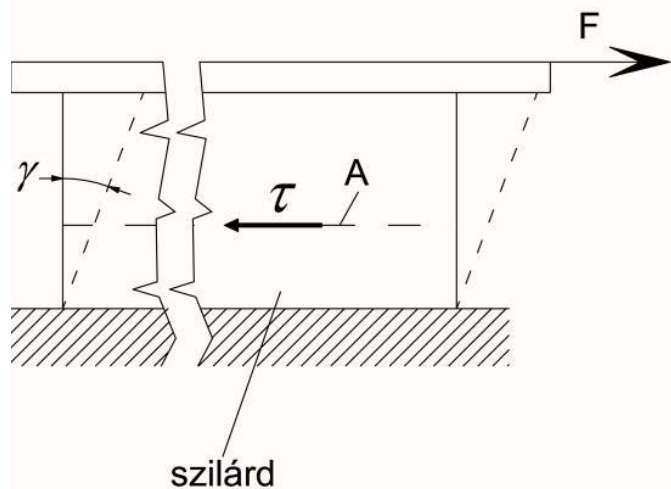
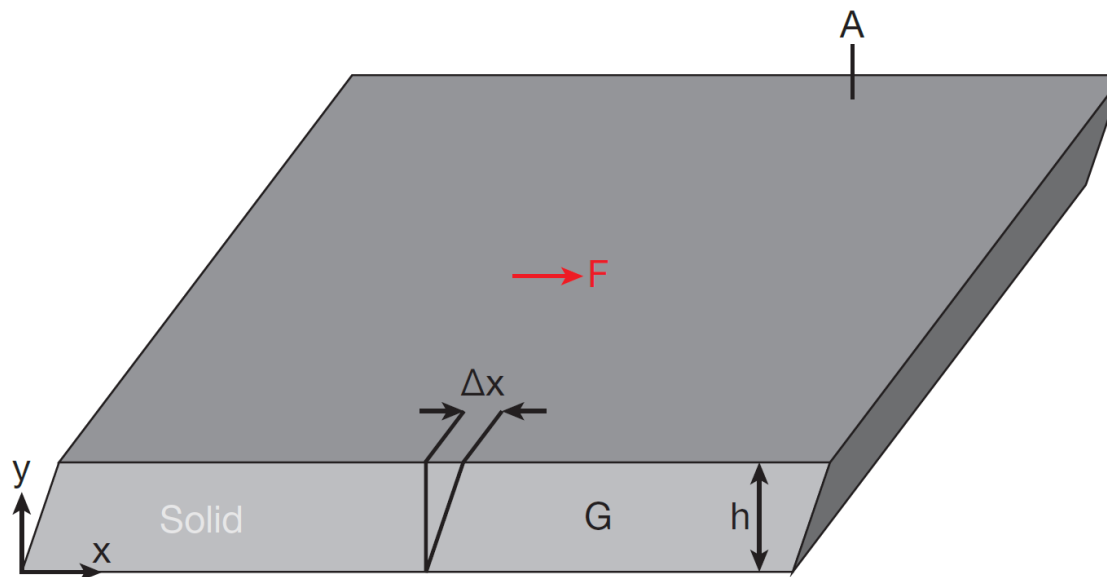
- Oldatos viszkozitásméréssel
- Határviszkozitás





# Molekulatömeg eloszlás - határviszkozitás



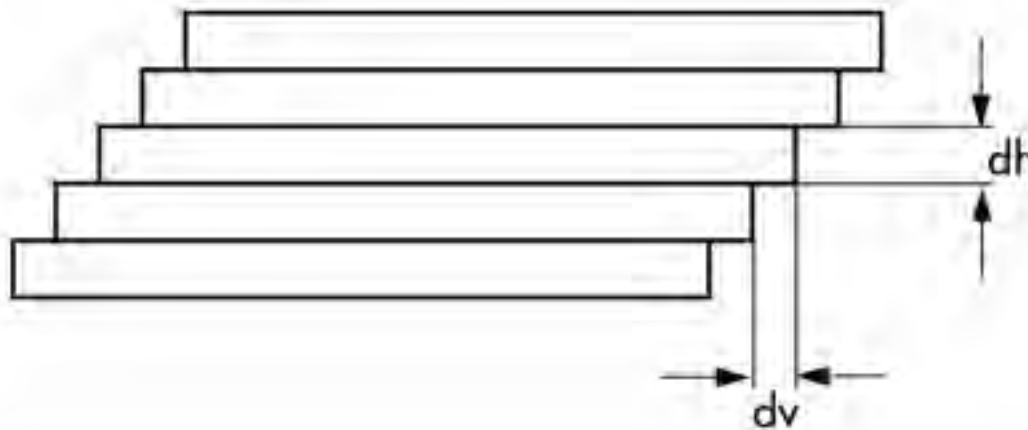


$$F/A = G (\Delta x/h)$$

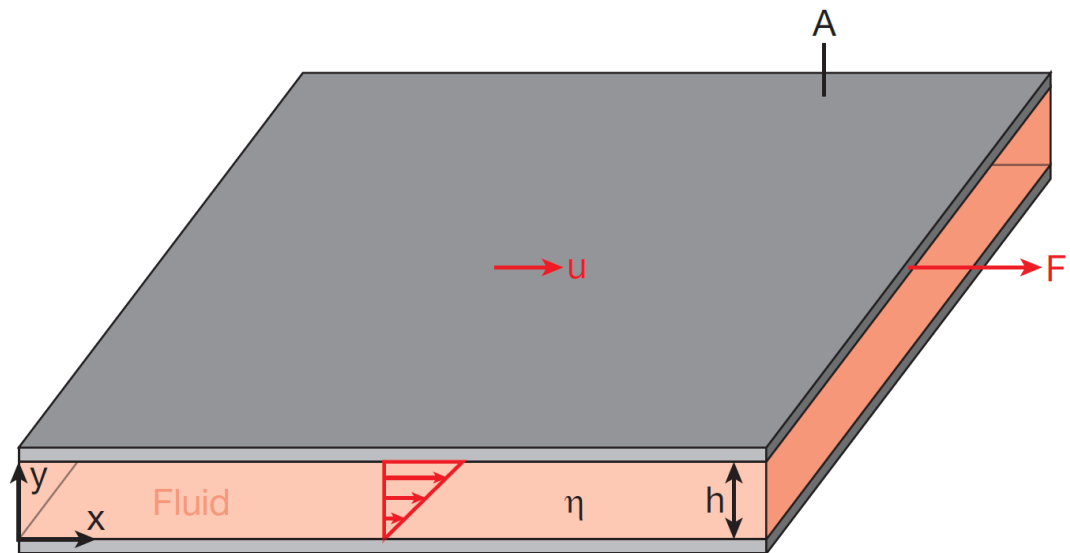
$$\tau_{xy} = G \gamma_{xy}$$



- Merevtestszerű elmozdulás
- Nincs fal menti megcsúszás (tapadás törvénye)
- Nincs turbulencia
- A befektetett energia teljes egészben hővé alakul







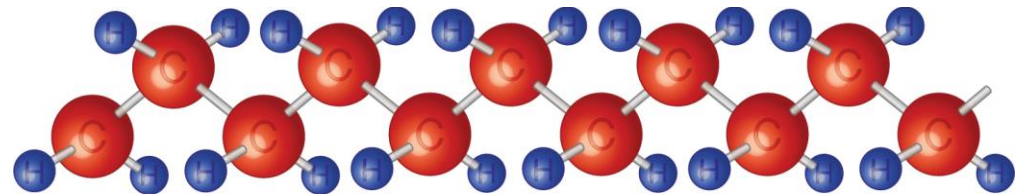
$$F/A = \eta \frac{u}{h}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \eta \dot{\gamma}_{xy}$$

- **Viszkozitás: Belső súrlódás**

$$\eta = \tau / \dot{\gamma}$$

- **Gáz: 0.01 ... 0.02 mPas**
- **Folyadékok:**
  - **Aceton: 0,316 mPas**
  - **Vérplazma: 1,5 mPas**
  - **Glikol: 20 mPas**
  - **Motorolaj: 50 ... 1000 mPas**
  - **Méz: 10 Pas**
- **Polimerek: 10 Pas ... 1 MPas**

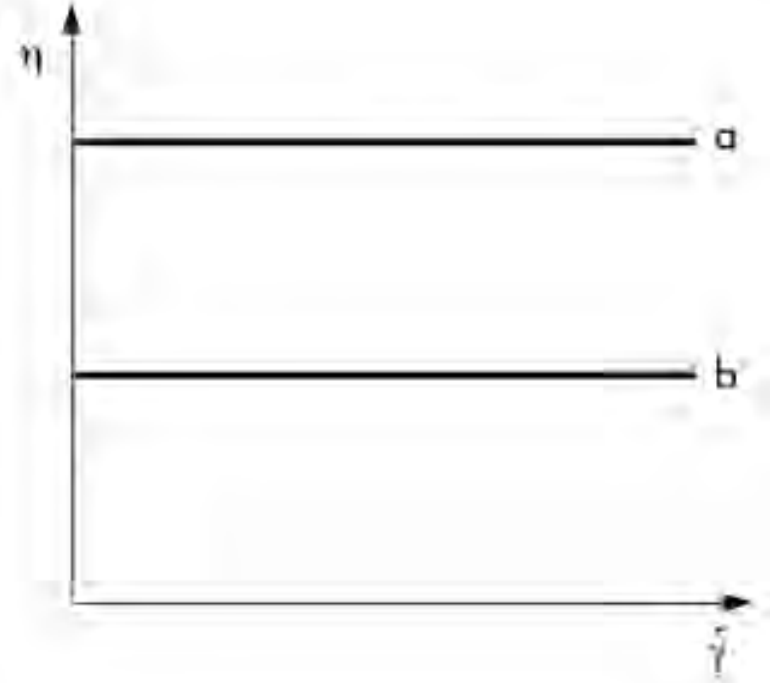
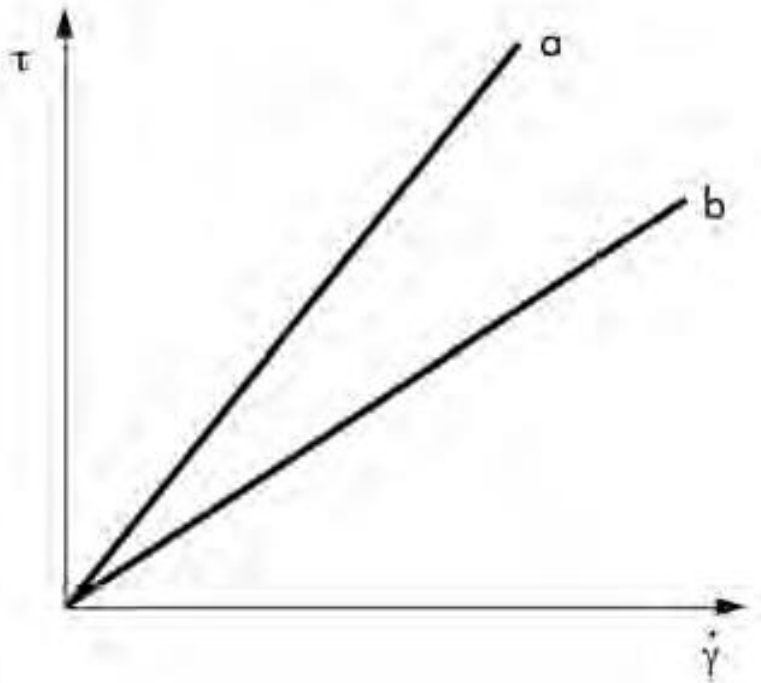




## „Szokatlan” viselkedési formák

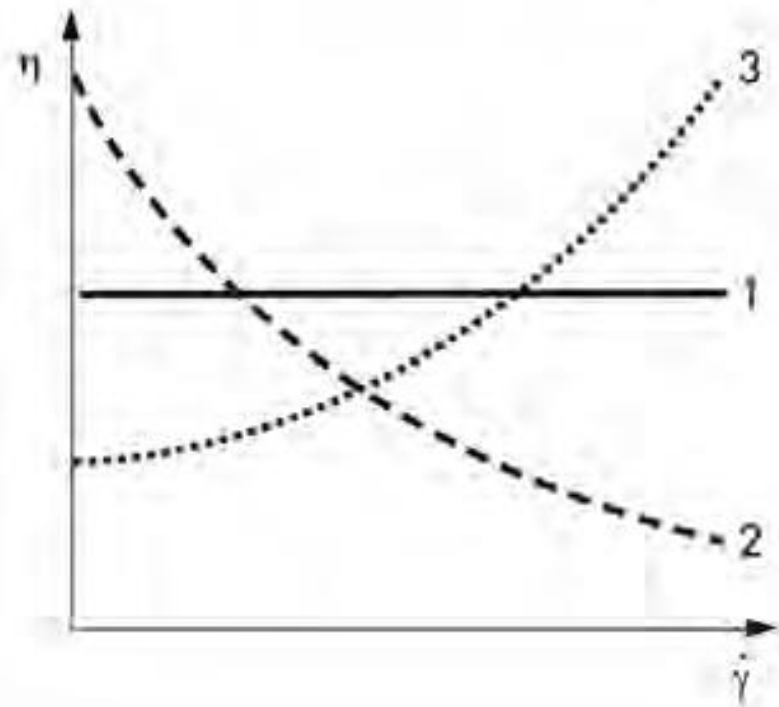
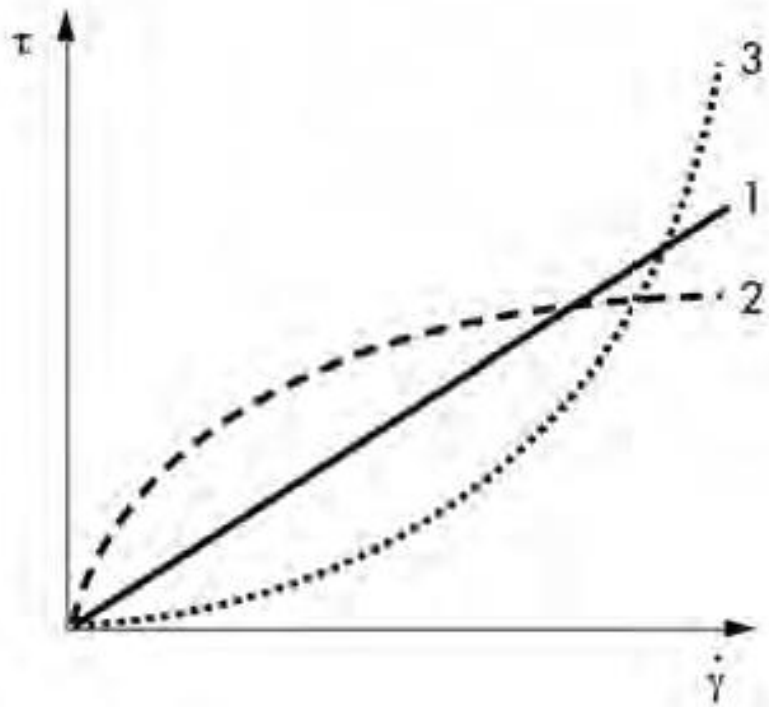


- **A molekulatömeg hatása – PEG MW – 1.000.000**
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t3neqUhoDRA>



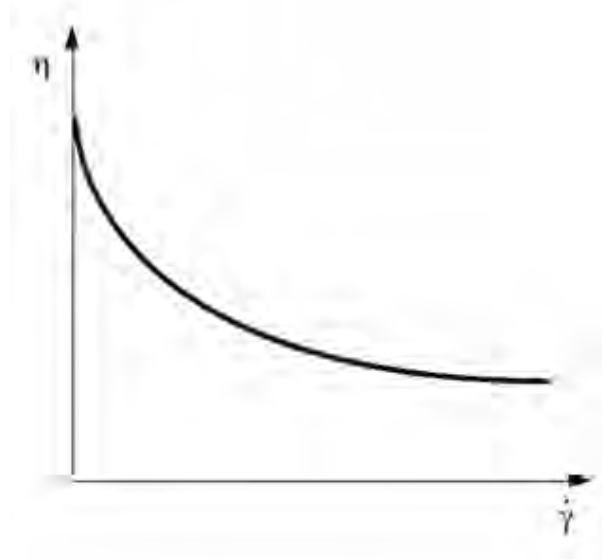
- **Newtoni folyadék**
- **Nyugalmi állapotban nem lehet nyírófeszültséget fenntartani**



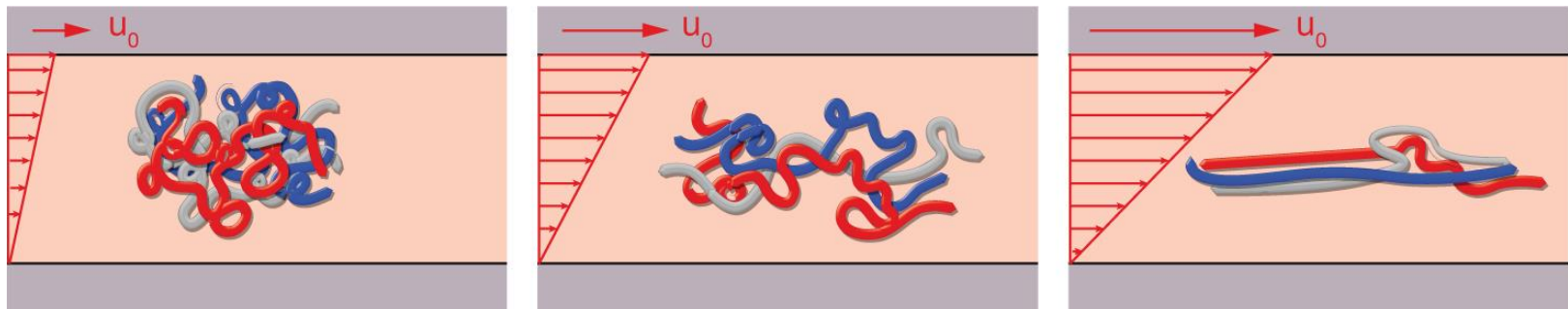


- **1: Newtoni folyadék**
- **2: Nyírásra vékonyodó folyadék**
- **3: Nyírásra vastagodó folyadék**



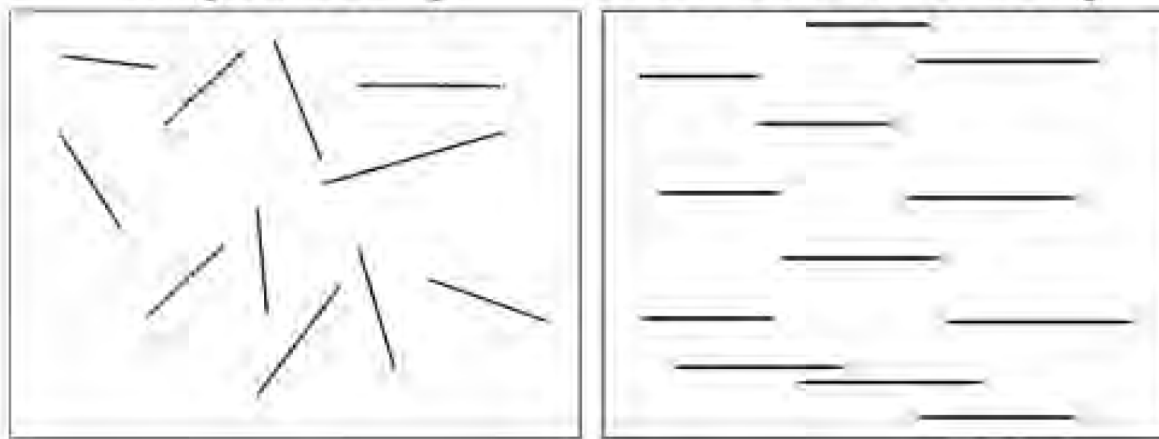


- **Időfüggetlen viselkedés, csak az igénybevételi sebesség és a hőmérséklet van hatással**
- **Polimerek:**

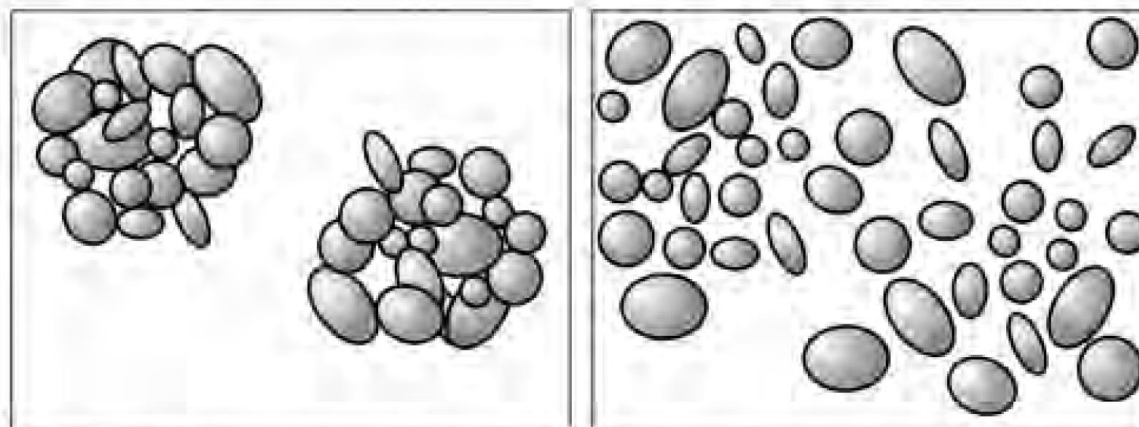




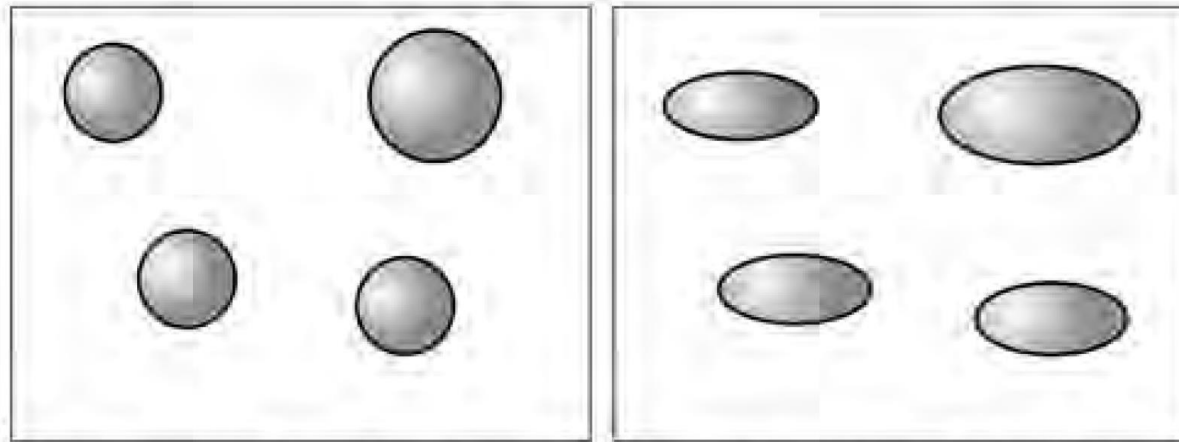
- **Erősítőanyagok rendeződése**



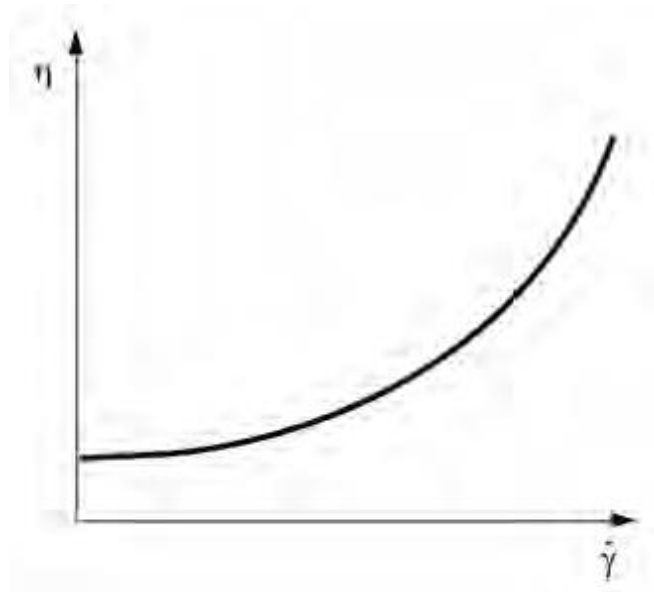
- **Töltőanyag agglomerációk**



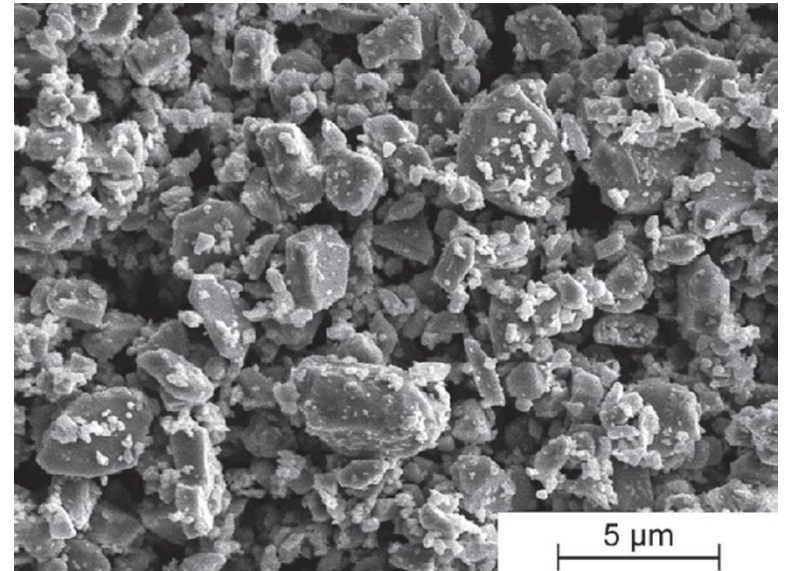
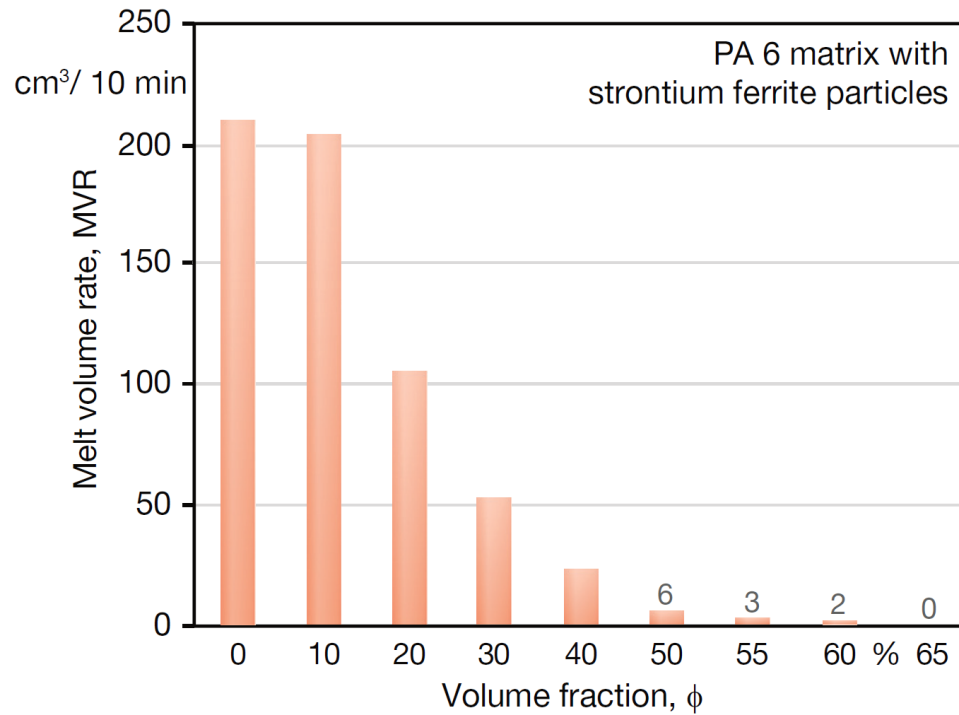
- **Emulziók**

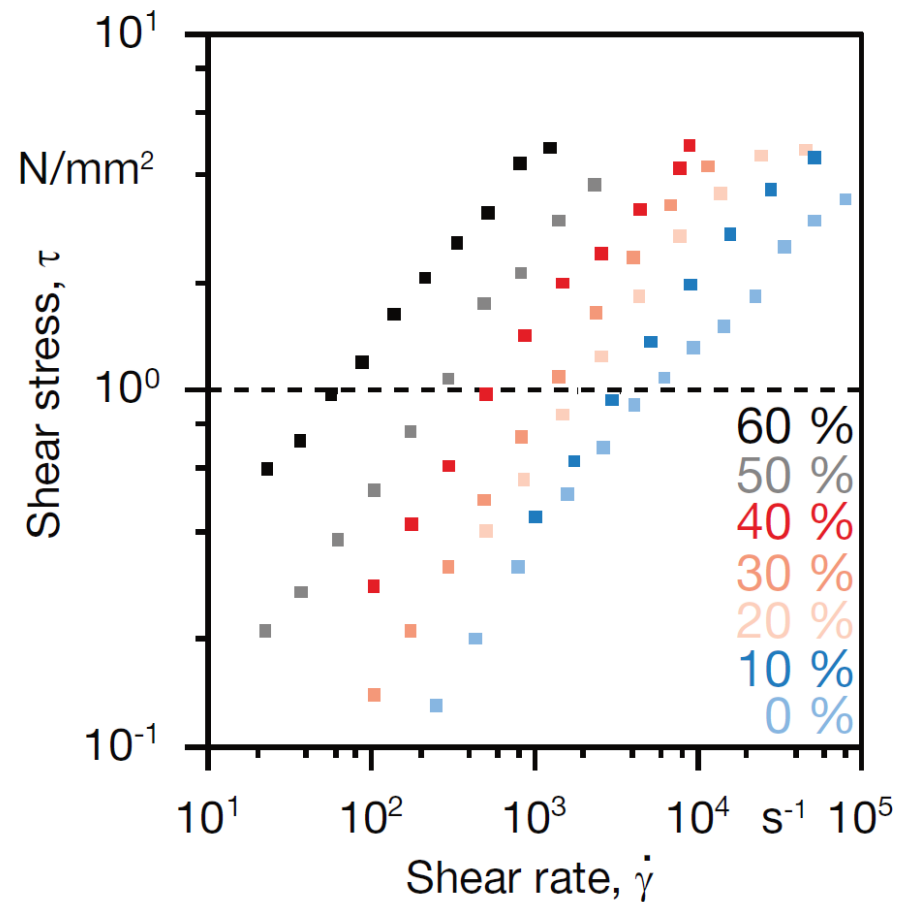
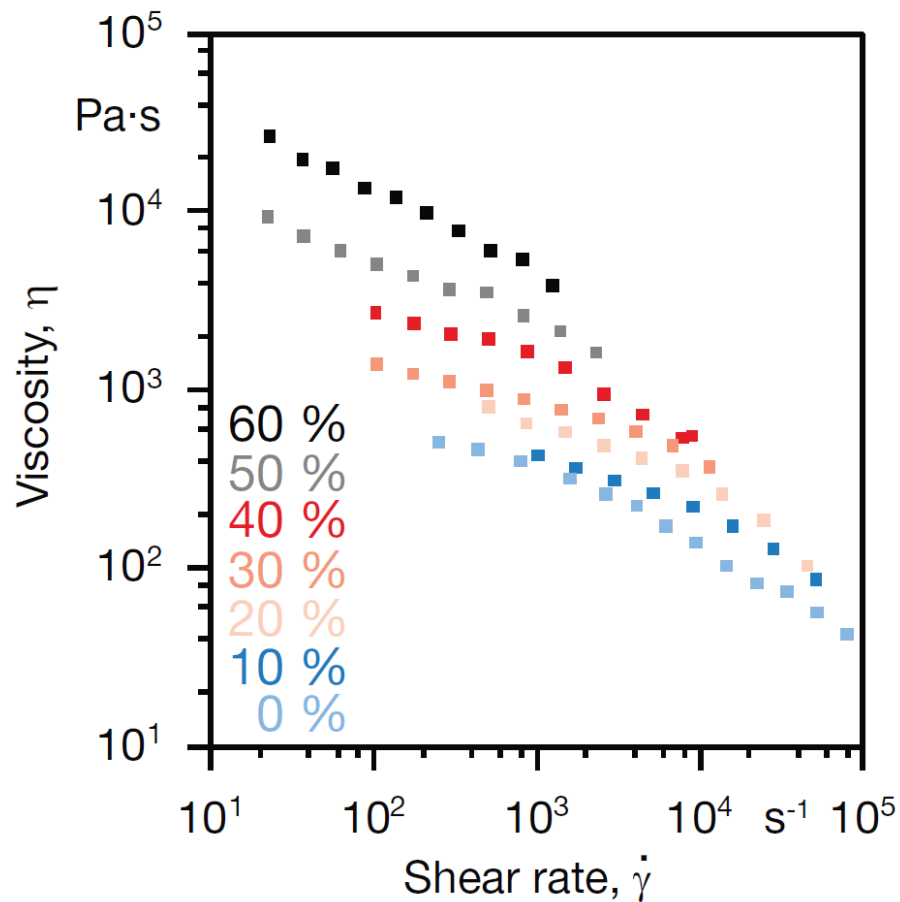


- **Degradáció ???**

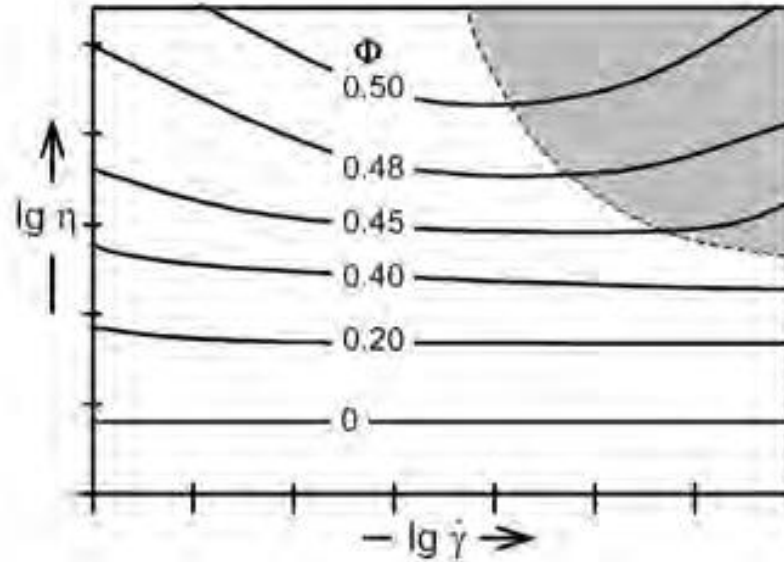


- **Időfüggetlen viselkedés, csak az igénybevételi sebesség és a hőmérséklet van hatással**
- **Jellemzően töltött rendszerek esetében**
- **Töltőanyag koncentráció**
- **Részecske alak**

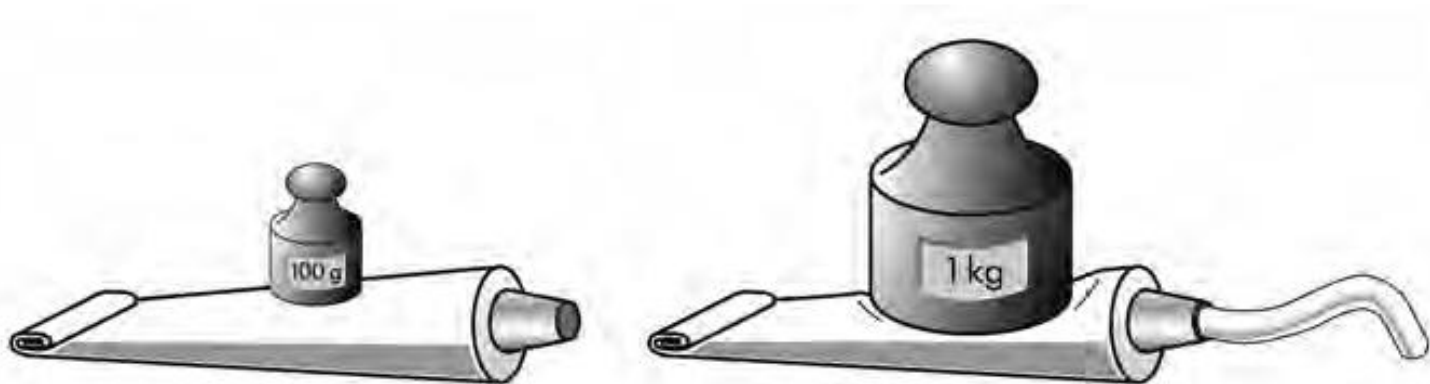
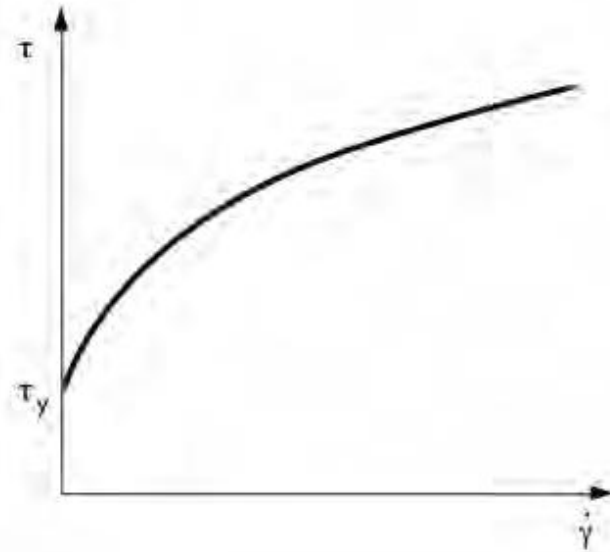




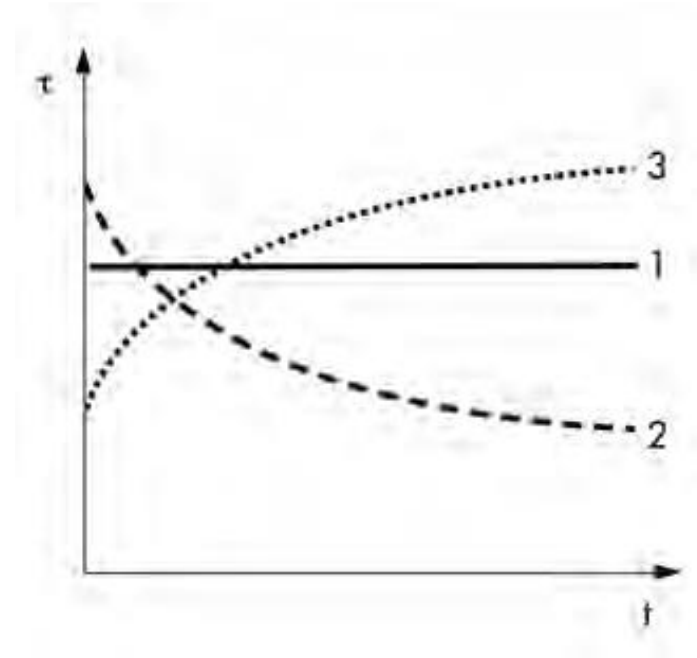
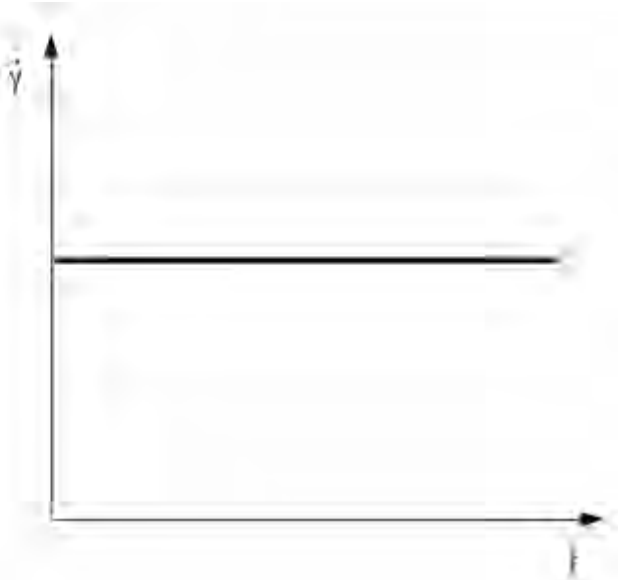
- **Folyáshatár megjelenése ???**



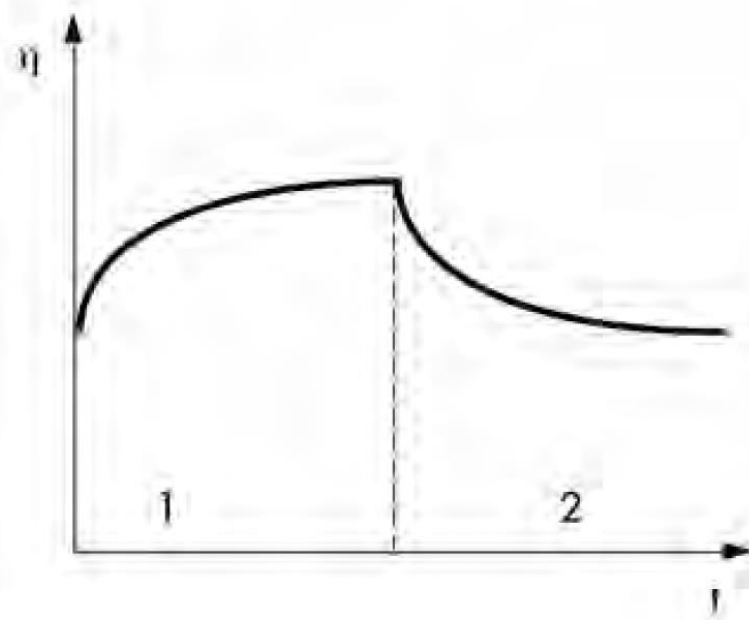
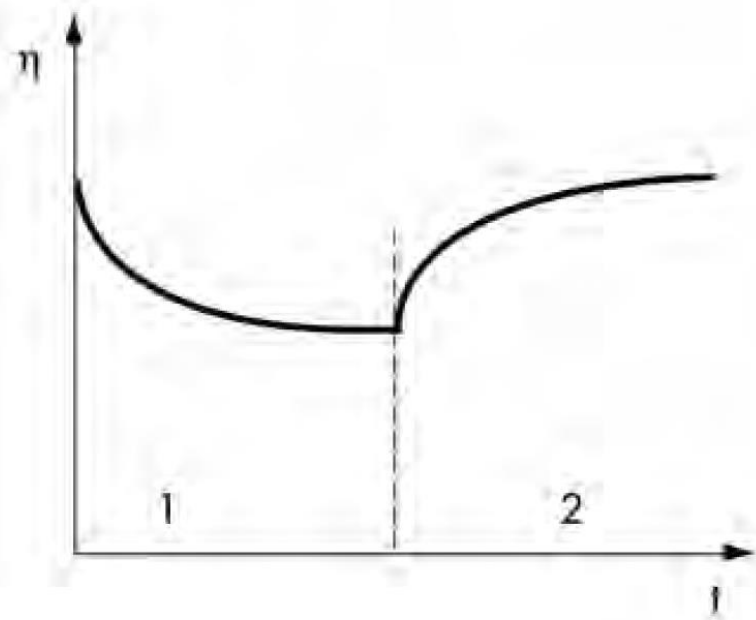
- **Mikroszuszpenziók**
- **Pigment szuszpenziók**
- **Sampon**
- **Elasztomerek**
- **Kompozitok**
- **Nanokompozitok**







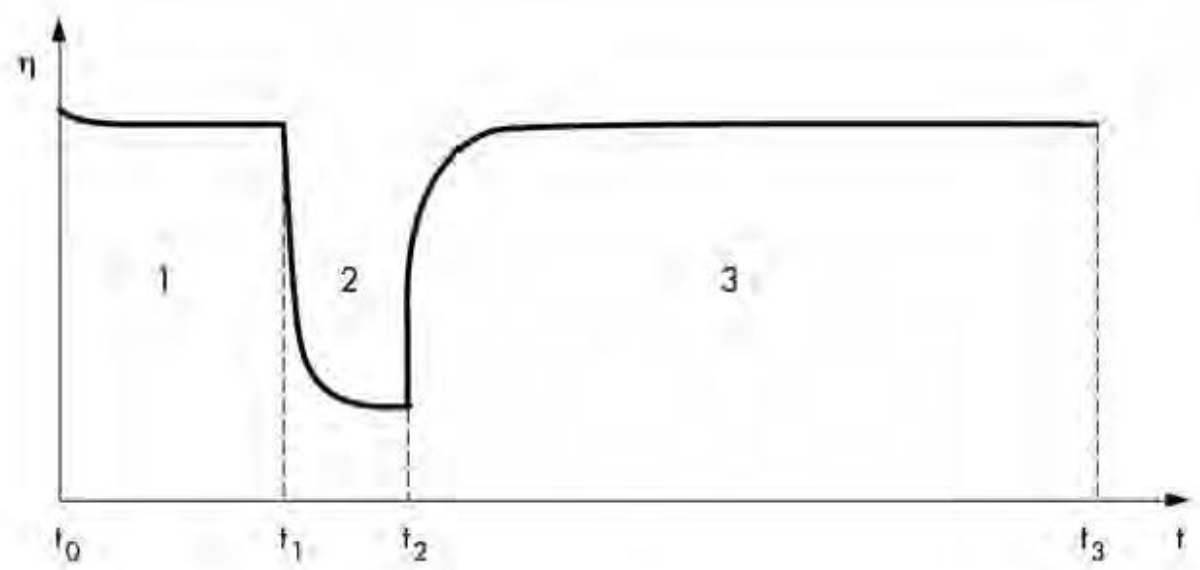
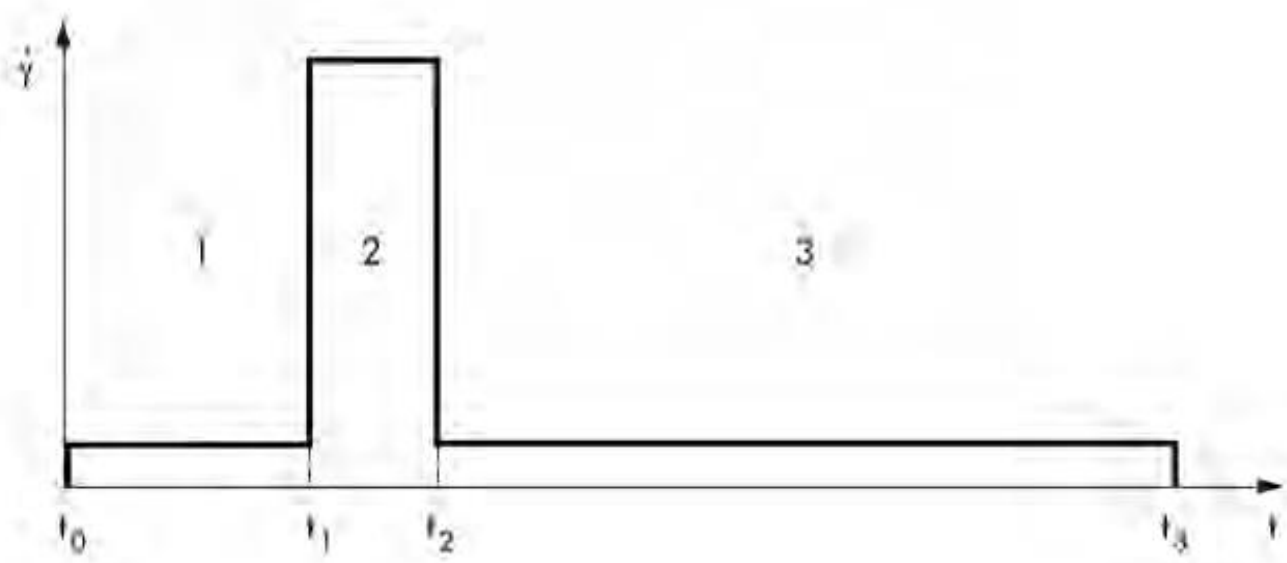
- **1: időfüggetlen**
- **2: időben csökkenő viszkozitás (festék, ketchup, joghurt)**
- **3: időben növekvő viszkozitás (gyanta)**

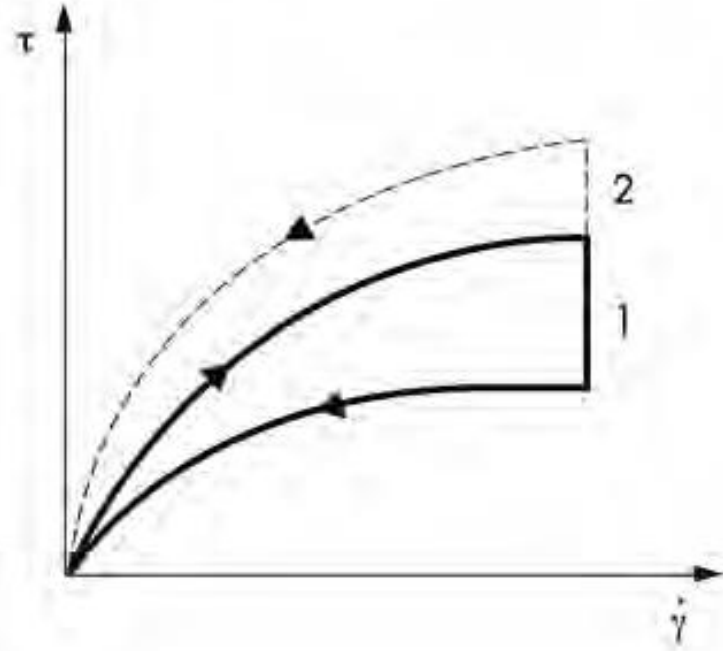


- **Reverzibilis folyamatok !!!**
- **A belső szerkezet megváltozása, majd regenerációja okozza**
- **Nem tixotróp viselkedési forma: joghurt**

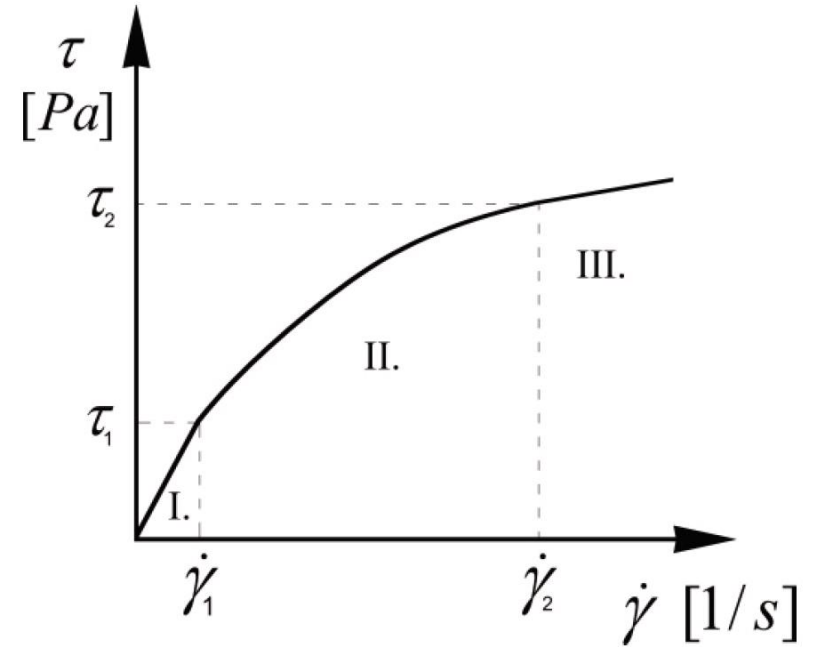
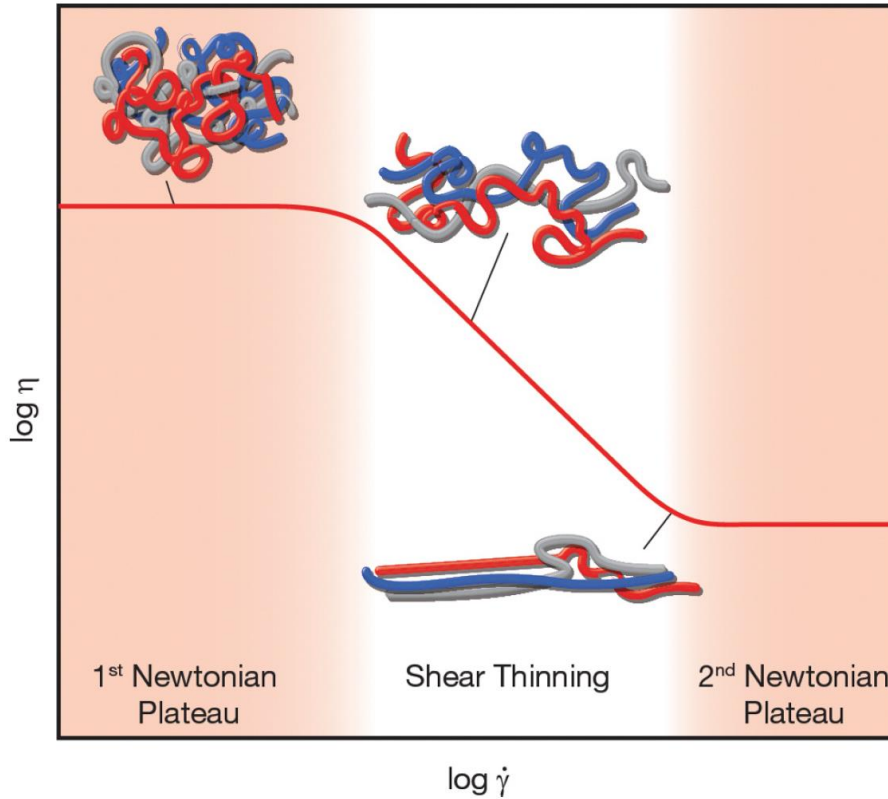


# Tixotrópia és reopexia, mérés?





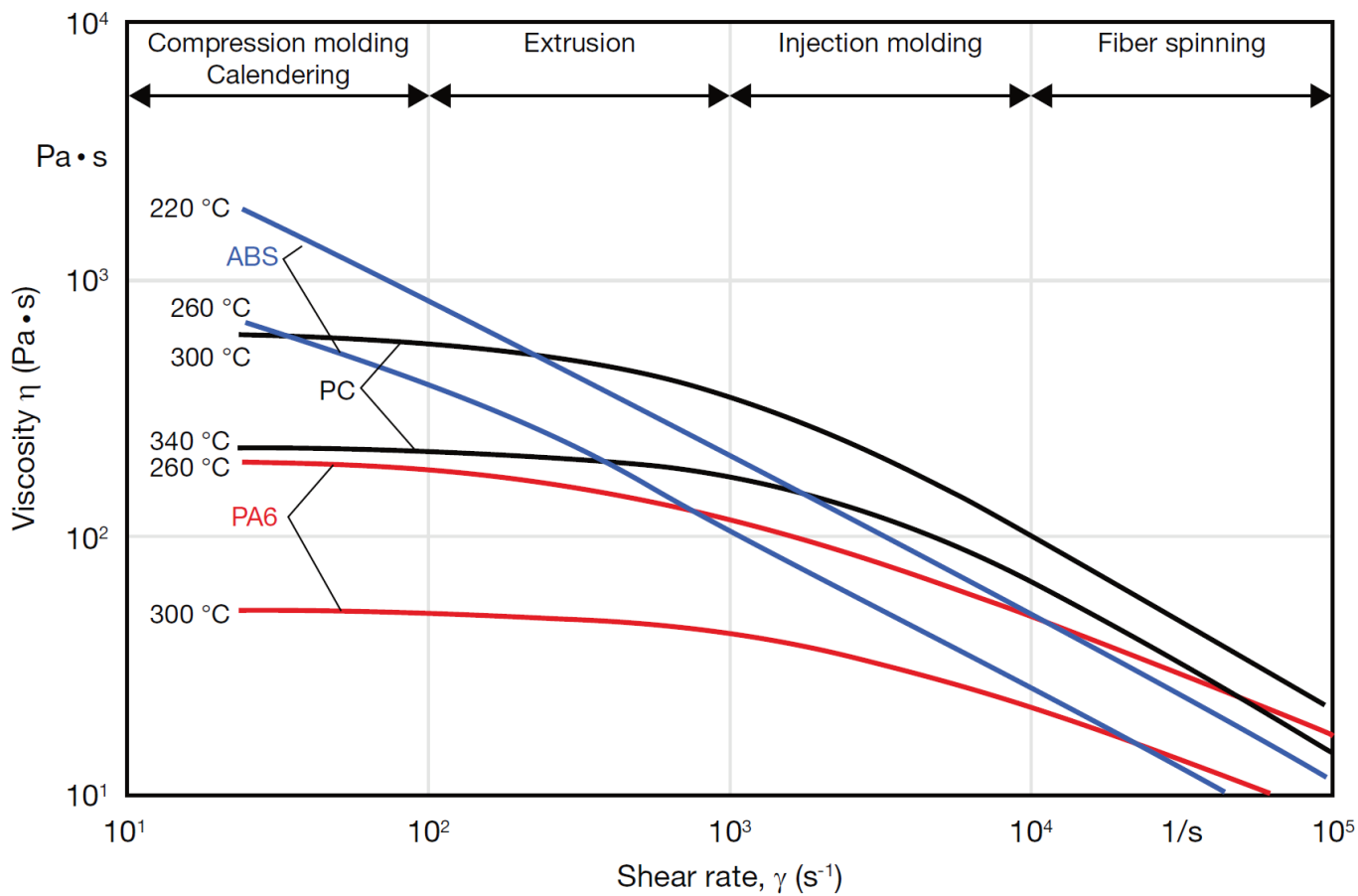
- **Festék példája!**



- **1: Newtoni viselkedés**
- **2: Hatványtörvényt követő viselkedés**
- **3: Newtoni jellegű viselkedés**



# Hőmérséklet függés

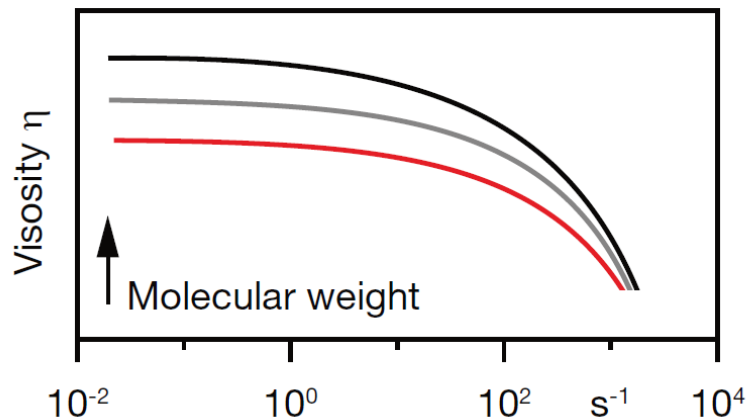


- Arrheniusi viselkedés
- WLF szerinti viselkedés

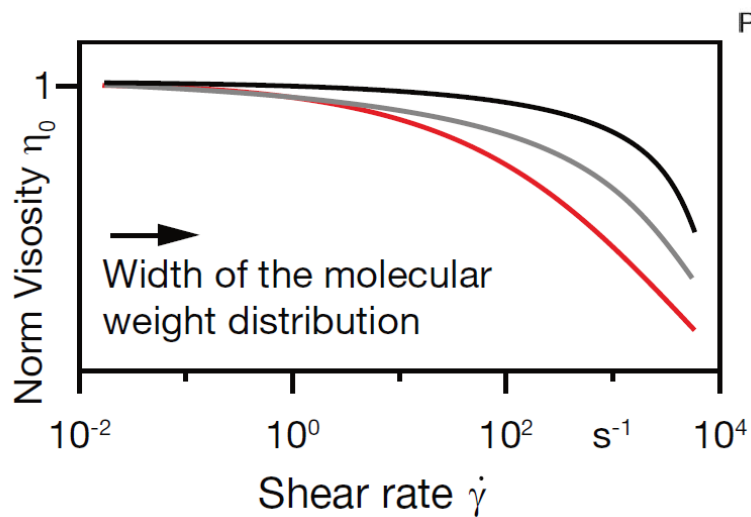
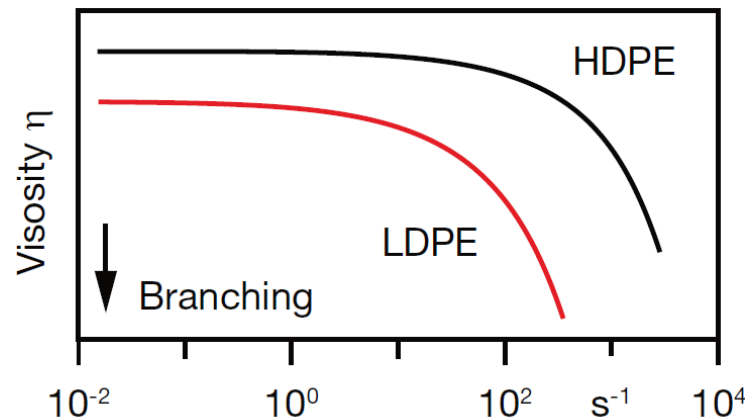


# Molekuláris szerkezet hatása

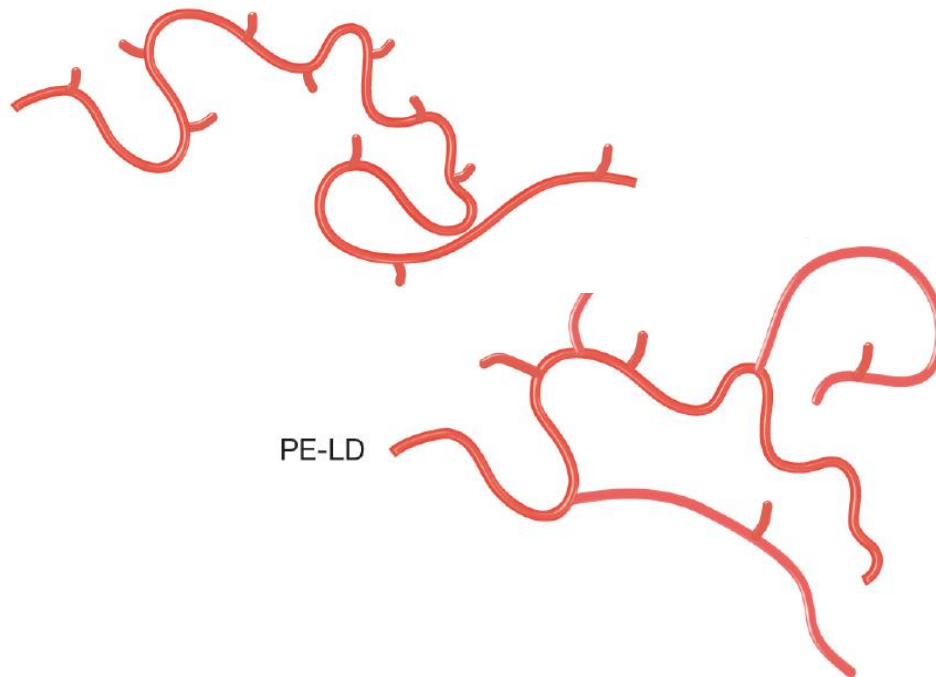
Same molecular weight distribution:



Same molecular weight:



PE-HD

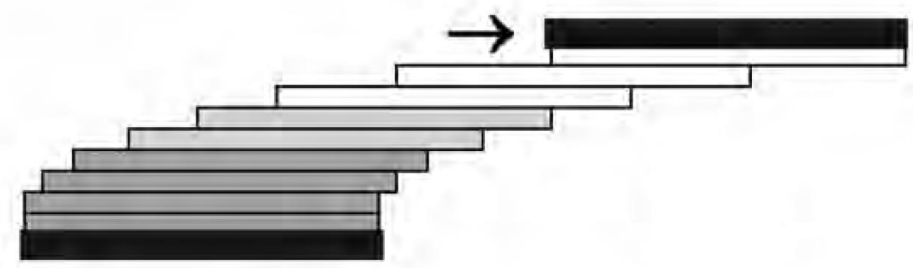
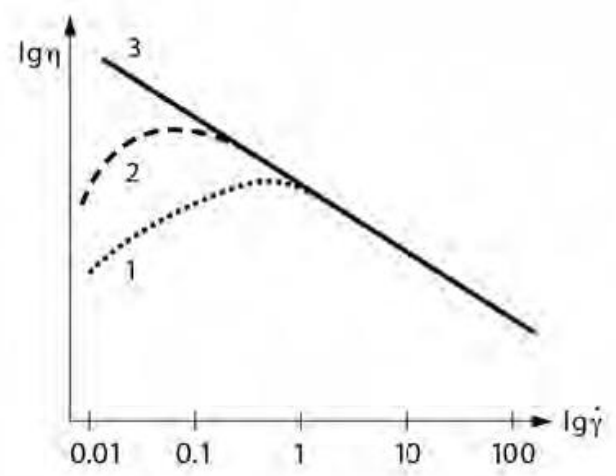
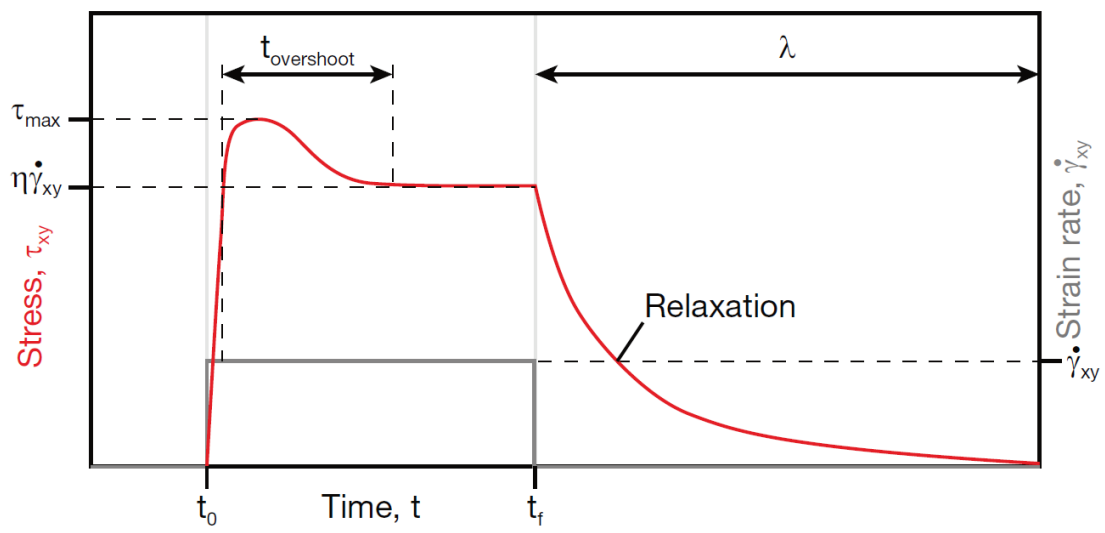


PE-LD



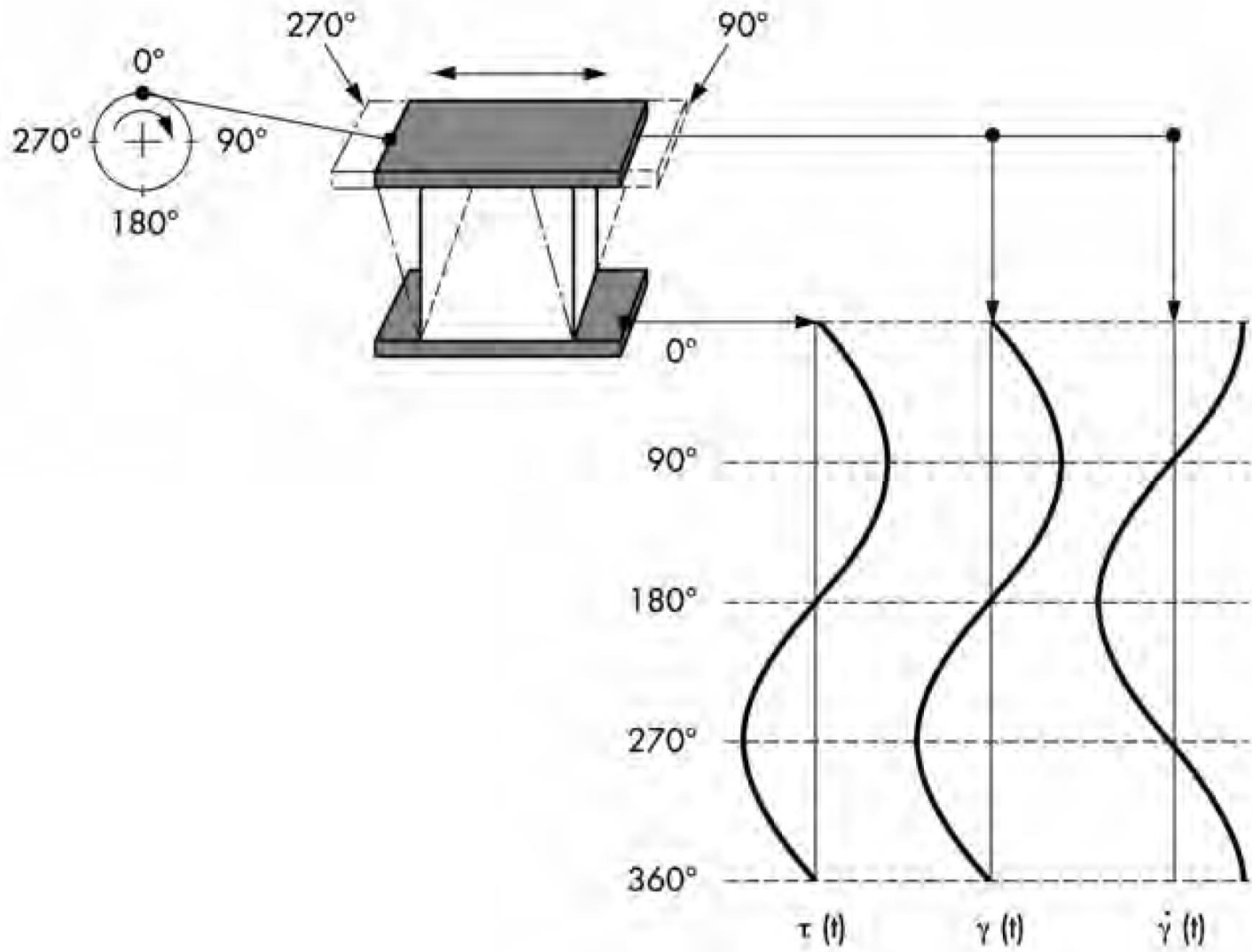


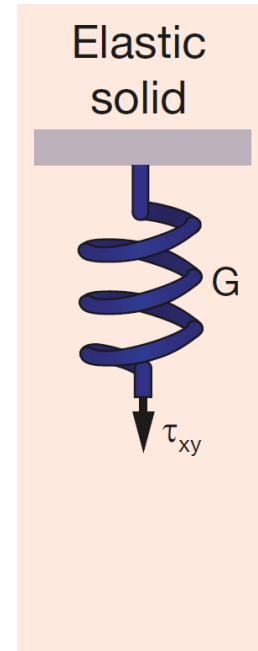
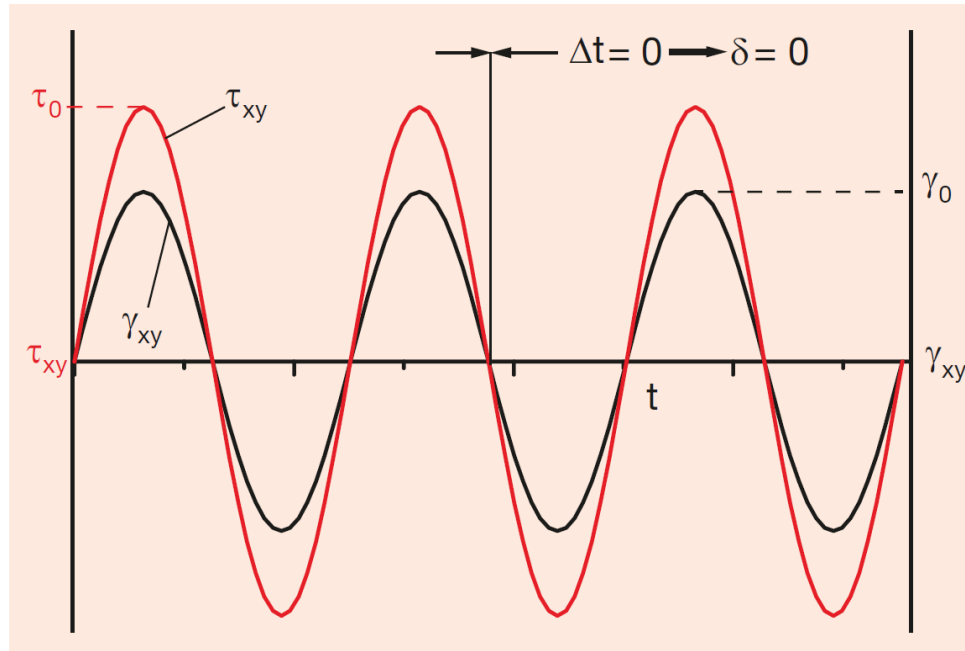
# Mérési hibák





# Dinamikus viselkedés

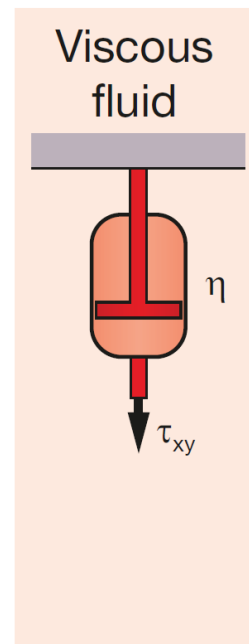
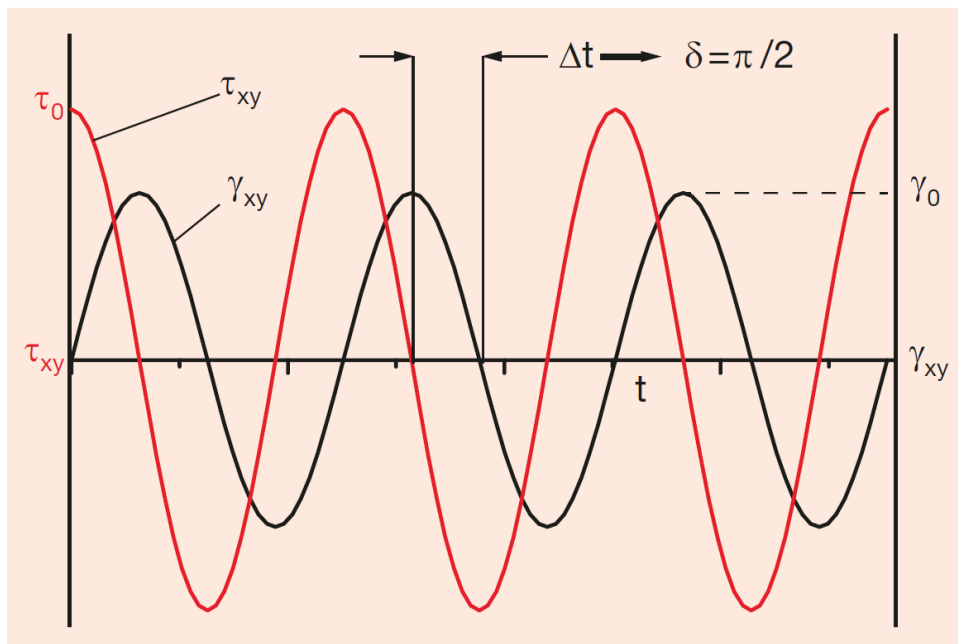




$$\gamma_{xy}(t) = \gamma_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$\tau_{xy}(t) = \tau_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$G = \frac{\tau_0 \sin \omega t}{\gamma_0 \sin \omega t} = \frac{\tau_0}{\gamma_0}$$

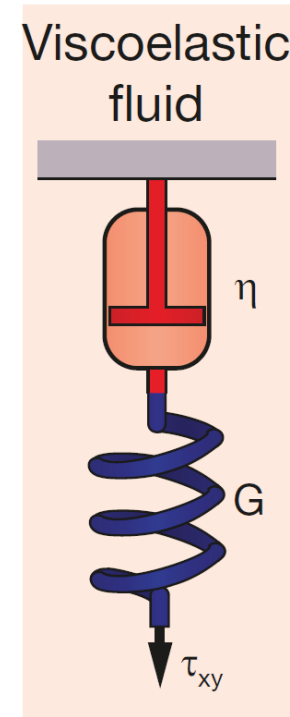
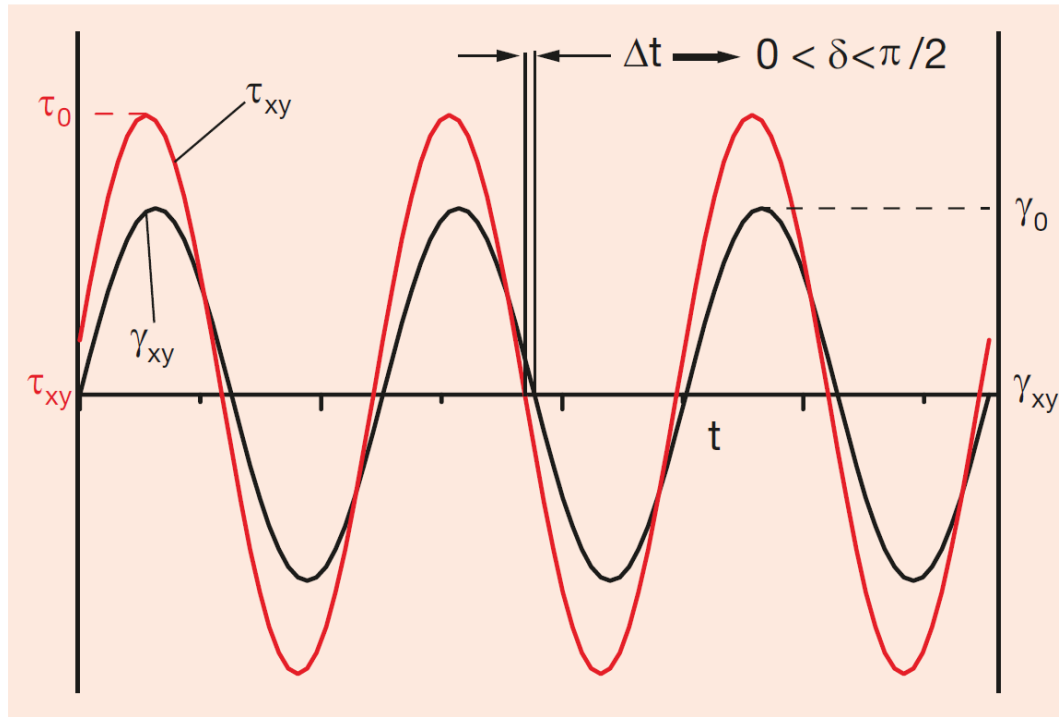


$$\gamma_{xy}(t) = \gamma_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$\tau_{xy}(t) = \tau_0 \cos \omega t = \tau_0 \sin \left( \omega t - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\dot{\gamma}_{xy}(t) = \dot{\gamma}_0 \cos \omega t$$

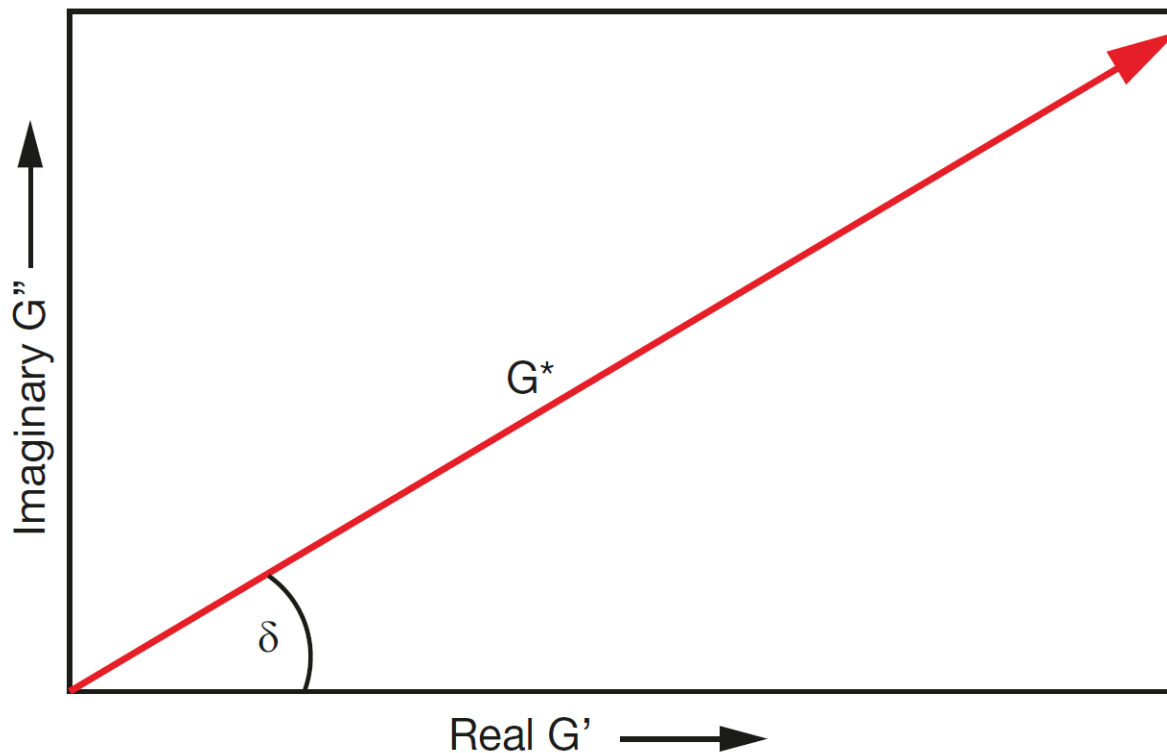
$$\eta = \frac{\tau_0 \cos \omega t}{\dot{\gamma}_0 \cos \omega t} = \frac{\tau_0}{\dot{\gamma}_0}$$



$$\gamma_{xy}(t) = \gamma_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$\tau_{xy}(t) = \tau_0 \sin(\omega t - \delta)$$

$$G^* = \frac{\tau_{xy}(t)}{\gamma_{xy}(t)} = \frac{\tau_0 e^{i\delta}}{\gamma_0} = \frac{\tau_0}{\gamma_0} (\cos \delta + i \sin \delta) = G' + iG''$$



$$\eta^* = \frac{\tau_{xy}(t)}{\dot{\gamma}_{xy}(t)} = \eta' + \eta''$$

$$\eta'' = \frac{G'}{\omega}$$

$$\eta' = \frac{G''}{\omega}$$

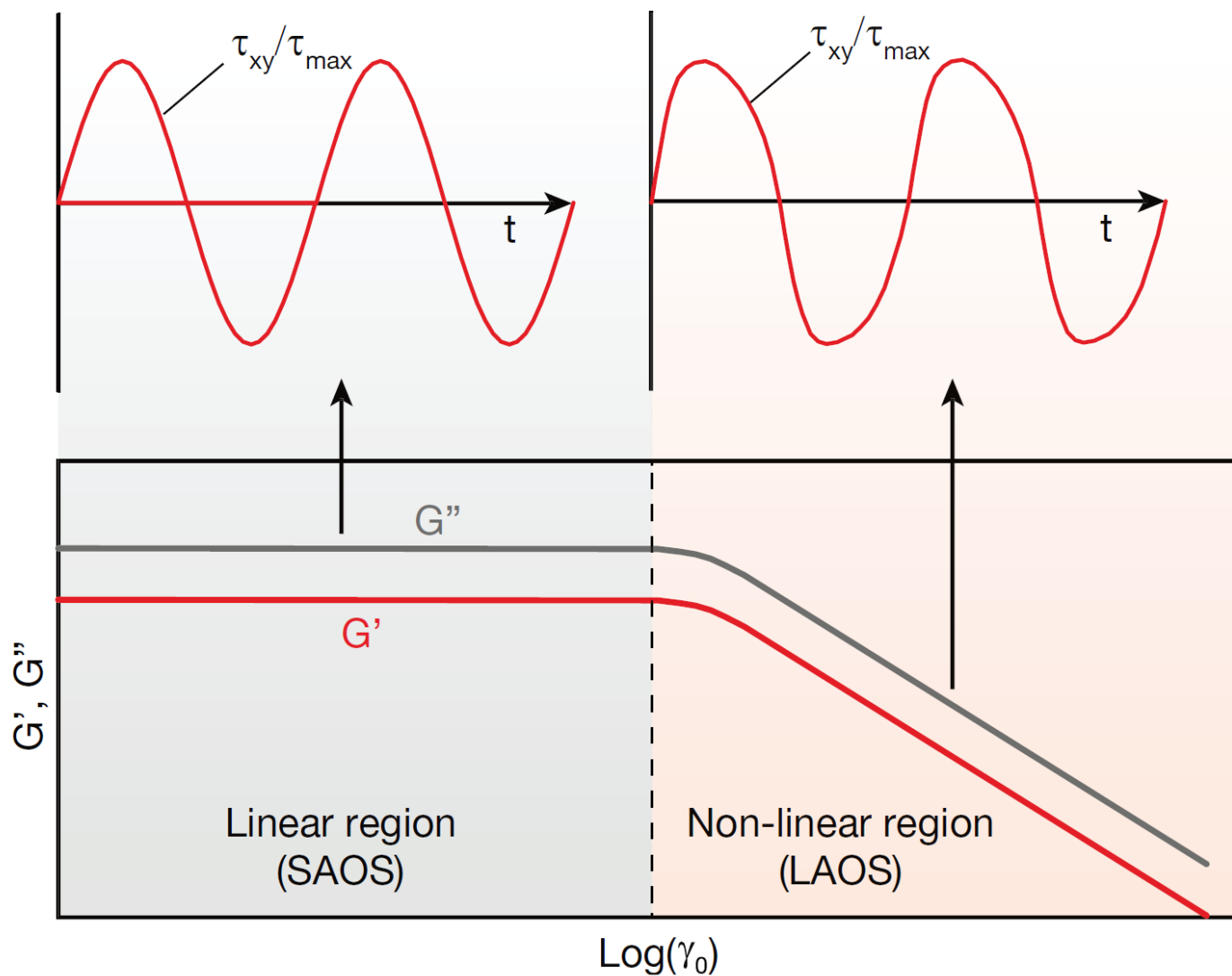
$$\eta'(\omega) \Big|_{\omega \rightarrow 0} = \eta(\dot{\gamma}) \Big|_{\dot{\gamma} \rightarrow 0}$$

- **Csak a lineárisan viszkoelasztikus tartományban érvényes (kis vizsgálati amplitúdó, jellemzően 10% alatti deformáció esetén)**
- **Kompozitok?**
- **Blendek?**





# Amplitúdó seprés





# Lissajous görbék

