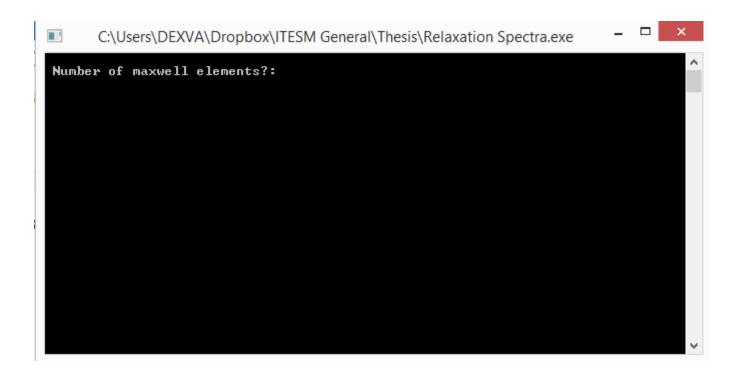
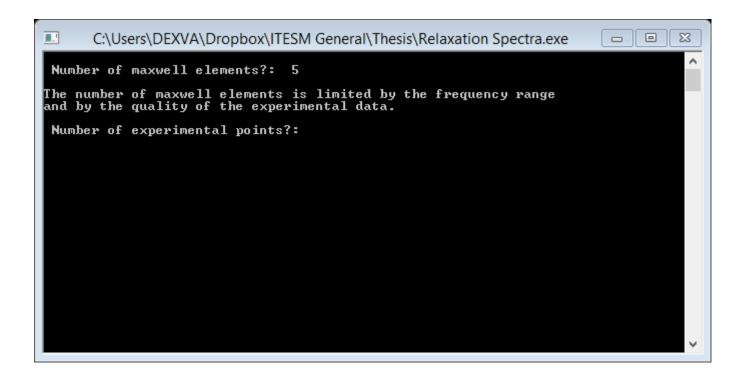
Discrete Relaxation Spectra

Introduce the number of Maxwell elements



Introduce the number of experimental points



Introduce the point from smallest to largest w[rad/s] and the G" [Pa]

```
C:\Users\DEXVA\Dropbox\ITESM General\Thesis\Relaxation Spectra.exe

Number of maxwell elements?: 5

The number of maxwell elements is limited by the frequency range and by the quality of the experimental data.

Number of experimental points?: 16

Introduce experimental data from lower to higher frequencies:

Frequeny w(0) =
```

Once you finished, a Discrete Relaxation Spectra will be shown

EXAMPLE: Diluted polymer solution of SU-8:PEO:TBATFB at 99:0.5:0.5
 wt%

```
Angular
Frequency Loss Modulus
[1/s]
          [Pa]
0.1
          6.93
0.158
          10.90
0.251
          16.00
0.398
          21.20
0.631
          25.40
          30.50
1.58
          35.00
2.51
          39.60
3.98
          44.30
6.31
          49.00
10
          53.70
15.8
          58.40
25.1
          61.80
39.8
          65.60
63.1
          69.10
100
          79.60
```

```
The Discrete Relaxation Spectrum
 lamda #0 = 0.005000
                              eta \#0 = 0.769623
lamda #1 = 0.050000
                              eta #1 = 4.137401
lamda #2 = 0.500000
lamda #3 = 5.000000
lamda #4 = 50.000000
                             eta #3 = 105.349507
lamda #4 = 50.000000 eta #4 = 392.720436
Press any key to see statistical results:
Residual 0 = 91.170695
Residual 1 = 50.827434
 Residual 2 = 19.410890
 Residual 13 = 0.008793
 Residual 14 = 1.098498
 Residual 15 = 1.185125
SS = 118.819278
 Spread = 3.286602
```

SU-8 2002 Series an negative epoxy resin PEO: Poly(ethylene oxide) 4E6 Mv TBATFB:Tetrabutylammonium tetrafluoroborate