Created in COMSOL Multiphysics 6.2

Chloroprene Rubber Compression Test

Introduction

Elastomers and biological materials exhibit strain-rate dependent mechanical behavior and hysteresis when subjected to cyclical loads. The Bergstrom–Boyce material model has been successfully used to capture such phenomena in applications where these nonequilibrium effects are important. This example demonstrates the use of the **Polymer Viscoplasticity** feature available in the Nonlinear Structural Materials Module. The simulation results are compared with results found in the literature.

Model Definition

In this model, a cylindrical rubber specimen with a height, H, of 13 mm and a diameter, D, of 68 mm, is subjected to compression following the true strain history shown in Figure 1. The specimen is loaded at a constant true strain rate of 0.002 1/s and the strain is held constant for 120 s when the strain level reaches 0.3 and 0.6. The unloading phase is symmetric with respect to the loading phase. This strain history has been used to conduct the experimental tests on carbon-black-filled chloroprene rubber shown in Ref. 2, and constitutes a test benchmark for the Bergstrom–Boyce numerical material model used also in Ref. 1.

The geometry exhibits 2D axial symmetry as well as a reflection symmetry in the mid cross section of the cylinder. It is therefore possible to reduce the model geometry to a rectangle with height equal to half of the length of the specimen and a width equal to its radius.

Figure 1: True strain time history.

MATERIAL MODEL

The rheology of the Bergstrom–Boyce material model is shown in Figure 2. It features a so-called equilibrium network that can be schematized as a simple hyperelastic spring characterized by an Arruda–Boyce strain energy, in parallel with a second network that models the nonequilibrium behavior. This latter network comprises an isochoric Arruda–Boyce spring in series with a viscoplastic element whose rate multiplier is given by

$$\lambda = A(\lambda_{\mathrm{vpe}} - 1 + \xi)^c \left(\frac{\sigma_{\mathrm{vm}} - \sigma_{\mathrm{co}}}{\sigma_{\mathrm{res}}}\right)^n \tag{1}$$

when $\sigma_{\mathrm{vm}} - \sigma_{\mathrm{co}}$ is positive and zero otherwise. Here, σ_{vm} is the von Mises stress of the nonequilibrium network and σ_{co} is a material parameter identifying a cutoff stress. The symbols A, c, n, and σ_{res} identify material properties. Moreover

$$\lambda_{\mathrm{vpe}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{tr}(F_{\mathrm{vp}} F_{\mathrm{vp}}^T)}{3}} \tag{2}$$

is a measure of the stretch in the viscoplastic element, $\mathbf{F}_{\mathrm{vp}}$ being its deformation gradient. A small parameter

$$\xi = 0.001$$

is used to avoid singularities when $\mathbf{F}_{\mathrm{vp}}$ is identity and the exponent c is negative.

The numerical values of the material properties used in the model are given in Table 1. They are adapted from those used in Ref. 1 and Ref. 2 for the COMSOL Multiphysics implementation of the Bergstrom–Boyce model.

TABLE 1: MATERIAL PROPERTIES.

Constant	**Value**
σ_{co}	`0[MPa]`
A	`7*sqrt(2/3)[1/s]`
σ_{res}	`sqrt(3)[MPa]`
n	`4`
c	`-1`

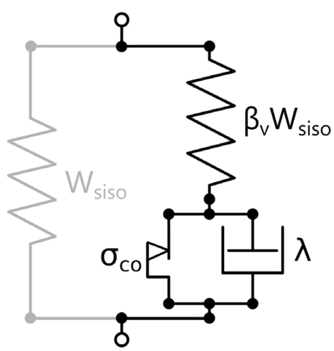

Figure 2: Rheology of the Bergstrom–Boyce material model.

Results and Discussion

Figure 3 shows the true stress versus true strain curve, comparing results with those found in the literature. It can be observed that during both the loading phase and the unloading phase, when the strain is held constant, the stress tends to the same equilibrium value, that is, the one given by the pure elastic network only at that strain value. This can seen in Figure 4, where the stress–strain curve obtained with the Bergstrom–Boyce model is compared to that obtained when the same strain history is applied to a pure hyperelastic

Arruda–Boyce model with the same material parameter as the equilibrium network of the Bergstrom–Boyce model. Note that the same equilibrium behavior can also be obtained performing a static analysis with the Bergstrom–Boyce material while using the **Long term** option for the stiffness used in stationary solver, that is, modeling the stress after infinite time.

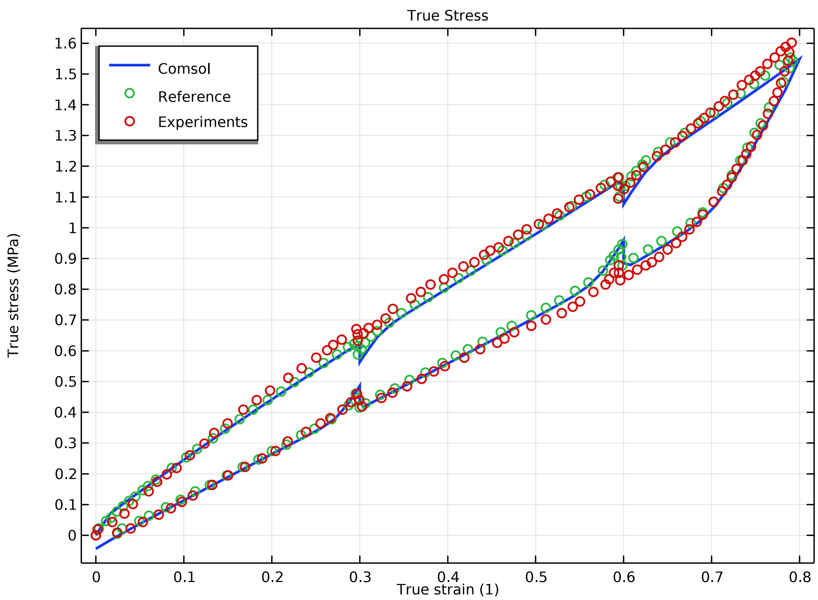

Figure 3: True stress versus true strain curve.

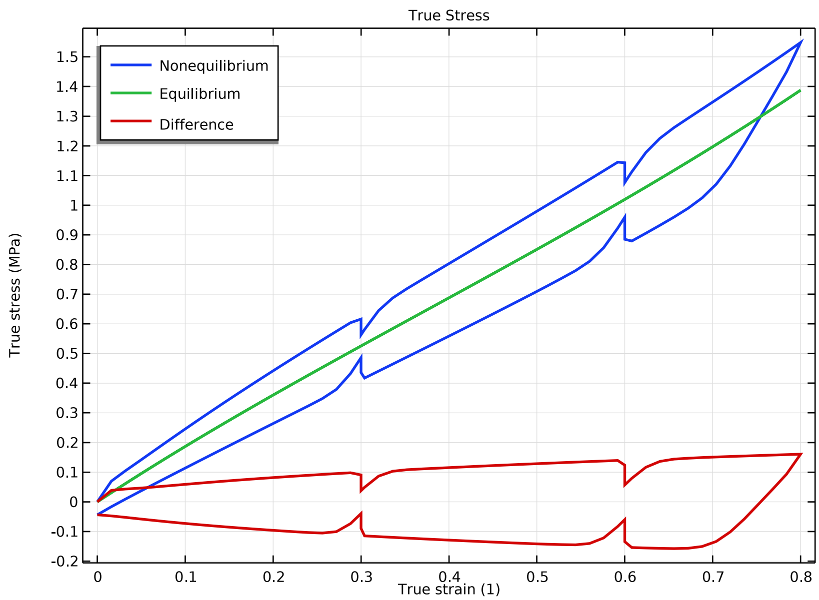

Figure 4: Comparison between the nonequilibrium behavior of the elastomeric material and the equilibrium one.

Figure 5 shows the total stretch of the specimen, along with the elastic and viscoplastic stretches of the nonequilibrium network. This shows that the stretch in the viscoplastic element is delayed with respect to the total stress, which makes the elastic stretch change sign during the unloading phase. The elastic element of the nonequilibrium element will thus be in tension during unloading instead of in compression, which reduces the overall compressive stress with respect to the equilibrium behavior.

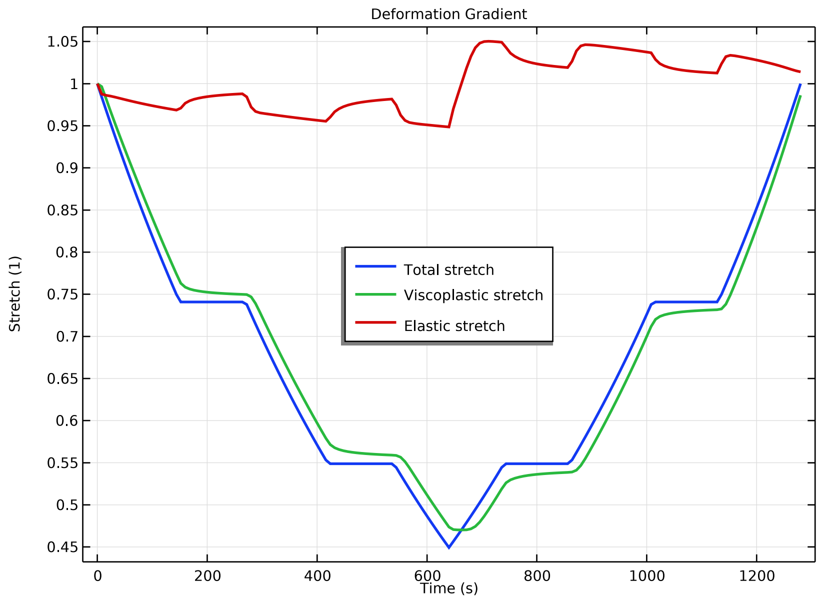

Figure 5: Comparison between the total stretch of the material, with the viscoplastic and elastic part of the stretch in the nonequilibrium network.

Figure 6 shows the magnitude of the force developed in the nonequilibrium network, normalized with respect to its maximum along the time axis. It can be observed how the force relaxes during the time spans where the strain is kept fixed.

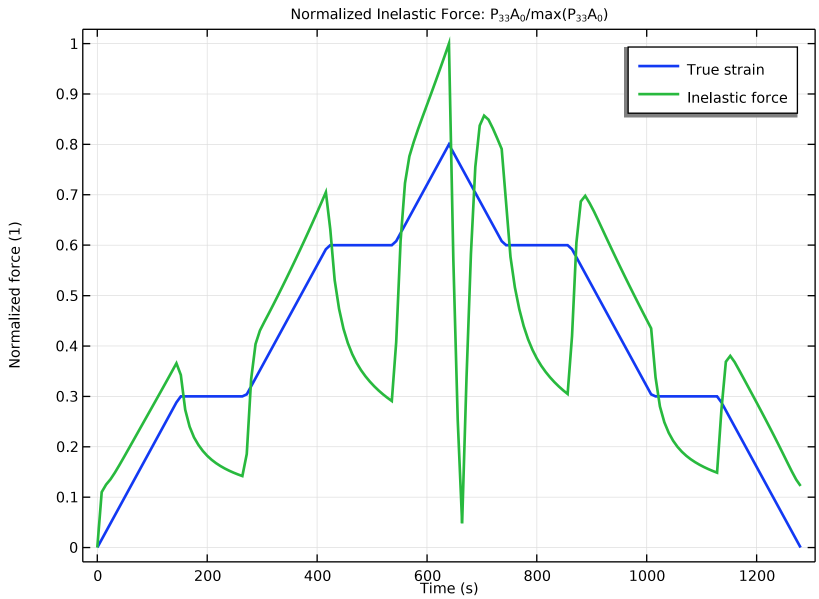

Figure 6: Force developed in the nonequilibrium network.

Notes About the COMSOL Implementation

- You can use the Bergstrom–Boyce material model by adding a **Polymer Viscoplasticity** node under **Hyperelastic Material**.
- The desired true strain history can be imposed by applying a **Predescribed Displacement** node on the top surface of the specimen. The displacement can be computed as

$$u_{0z} = \frac{H}{2}(e^{\varepsilon(t)} - 1)$$

  where $\varepsilon(t)$ is the true strain.
- You find the **Domain ODEs** option in the **Time stepping** section of the **Polymer Viscoplasticity** node. This option can be faster than **Backward Euler** when the number of degrees of freedom is small.

References

1. D. Husnu and M.Kaliske, "Bergstrom-Boyce model for nonlinear finite rubber viscoelasticity: theoretical aspects and algorithmic treatment for the FE method," *Comput. Mech.*, vol. 44, pp. 809–823, 2009.

2. J.S. Bergström and M. Boyce, "Constitutive modeling of the large strain time-dependent behavior of elastomers," *J. Mech. Phys. Solids,* vol. 46, pp. 931–954, 1998.

Application Library path: `Nonlinear_Structural_Materials_Module/Viscoplasticity/chloroprene_rubber_compression_test`

Modeling Instructions

From the **File** menu, choose **New**.

NEW

In the **New** window, click **Model Wizard**.

MODEL WIZARD

1. In the **Model Wizard** window, click **2D Axisymmetric**.
2. In the **Select Physics** tree, select **Structural Mechanics>Solid Mechanics (solid)**.
3. Click **Add**.
4. Click **Study**.
5. In the **Select Study** tree, select **General Studies>Time Dependent**.
6. Click **Done**.

GLOBAL DEFINITIONS

Geometrical Parameters

1. In the **Model Builder** window, under **Global Definitions** click **Parameters 1**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **Parameters**, type `Geometrical Parameters` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Parameters** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Name	Expression	Value	Description
H	13[mm]	0.013 m	Height of test specimen
D	28[mm]	0.028 m	Diameter of test specimen
A0	pi*D^2/4	6.1575E-4 m^2	surface area of test specimen

Strain History Data

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Parameters** and choose **Add>Parameters**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Parameters**, type `Strain History Data` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Parameters** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Name	Expression	Value	Description
edot	0.002[1/s]	0.002 1/s	True strain rate
Dt	150[s]	150 s	Time before relaxation
Rt	120[s]	120 s	Relaxation time
endTime	1280[s]	1280 s	Total simulation time

GEOMETRY 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Geometry 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Geometry**, locate the **Units** section.

3 From the **Length unit** list, choose **mm**.

Rectangle 1 (r1)

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Rectangle**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Rectangle**, locate the **Size and Shape** section.

3 In the **Width** text field, type `D/2`.

4 In the **Height** text field, type `H/2`.

5 Click **Build Selected**.

6 Click **Build All Objects**.

DEFINITIONS

Logarithmic Strain

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Functions** and choose **Local>Piecewise**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Piecewise**, locate the **Definition** section.

3 In the **Argument** text field, type `time`.

4 Find the **Intervals** subsection. In the table, enter the following settings:

Start	End	Function
0	Dt	edot*time
Dt	Dt+Rt	edot*Dt
Dt+Rt	2*Dt+Rt	edot*(time-Rt)
2*Dt+Rt	2*(Dt+Rt)	2*edot*Dt
2*(Dt+Rt)	2*(Dt+Rt)+2*Dt/3	edot*(time-2*Rt)
2*(Dt+Rt)+2*Dt/3	2*(Dt+Rt)+4*Dt/3	1+edot*(2*(Dt+Rt)-time)
2*(Dt+Rt)+4*Dt/3	2*Dt+3*Rt+4*Dt/3	2*edot*Dt
2*Dt+3*Rt+4*Dt/3	3*(Dt+Rt)+4*Dt/3	0.4+edot*(3*Rt+4*Dt-time)
3*(Dt+Rt)+4*Dt/3	3*Dt+4*Rt+4*Dt/3	edot*Dt
3*Dt+4*Rt+4*Dt/3	4*(Dt+Rt)+4*Dt/3	0.4+edot*(4*Rt+4*Dt-time)

5 Locate the **Units** section. In the **Arguments** text field, type `s`.

6 In the **Function** text field, type `1`.

7 Click **Plot**.

8 In the **Label** text field, type `Logarithmic Strain`.

Top Surface Average

1 In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **Nonlocal Couplings** and choose **Average**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Average**, locate the **Source Selection** section.

3 From the **Geometric entity level** list, choose **Boundary**.

4 Select Boundary 3 only.

5 In the **Label** text field, type `Top Surface Average`.

SOLID MECHANICS (SOLID)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Solid Mechanics (solid)**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Solid Mechanics**, locate the **Structural Transient Behavior** section.

3 From the list, choose **Quasistatic**.

Symmetry Plane 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Symmetry Plane**.

2 Select Boundary 2 only.

Hyperelastic Material 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Domains** and choose **Hyperelastic Material**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Hyperelastic Material**, locate the **Hyperelastic Material** section.

3 From the **Material model** list, choose **Arruda–Boyce**.

4 From the **Compressibility** list, choose **Compressible, uncoupled**.

5 From the **Volumetric strain energy** list, choose **Miehe**.

6 Select Domain 1 only.

Polymer Viscoplasticity 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Attributes** and choose **Polymer Viscoplasticity**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Polymer Viscoplasticity**, locate the **Viscoplasticity Model** section.

3 Find the **Hyperelastic element** subsection. In the β_v text field, type `1.6`.

4 Locate the **Time Stepping** section. From the **Method** list, choose **Domain ODEs**.

Prescribed Displacement 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Prescribed Displacement**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Prescribed Displacement**, locate the **Prescribed Displacement** section.

3 From the **Displacement in z direction** list, choose **Prescribed**.

4 In the u_{0z} text field, type `0.5*H*(exp(-pw1(t))-1)`.

5 Select Boundary 3 only.

MATERIALS

Material 1 (mat1)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** right-click **Materials** and choose **Blank Material**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Material**, locate the **Material Contents** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Property	Variable	Value	Unit	Property group
Bulk modulus	K	2[GPa]	N/m²	Bulk modulus and shear modulus
Number of segments	Nseg	8	1	Arruda-Boyce
Macroscopic shear modulus	mu0	0.6[MPa]	N/m²	Arruda-Boyce
Density	rho	0	kg/m³	Basic
Viscoplastic rate coefficient	A_BB	7*sqrt(2/3)[1/s]	1/s	Bergstrom-Boyce viscoplasticity
Flow resistance	sigRes_BB	sqrt(3)[MPa]	N/m²	Bergstrom-Boyce viscoplasticity
Stress exponent	n_BB	4	1	Bergstrom-Boyce viscoplasticity
Cutoff stress	sigmaco_BB	0	N/m²	Bergstrom-Boyce viscoplasticity
Strain exponent	c_BB	-1	1	Bergstrom-Boyce viscoplasticity

MESH 1

Mapped 1

In the **Mesh** toolbar, click **Mapped**.

Distribution 1

1 Right-click **Mapped 1** and choose **Distribution**.

2 Select Boundaries 2 and 4 only.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Distribution**, locate the **Distribution** section.

4 In the **Number of elements** text field, type `1`.

5 Click **Build All**.

NONEQUILIBRIUM MODELING

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Study 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Study**, type `Nonequilibrium Modeling` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Study Settings** section. Clear the **Generate default plots** check box.

Step 1: Time Dependent

1. In the **Model Builder** window, under **Nonequilibrium Modeling** click **Step 1: Time Dependent**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **Time Dependent**, locate the **Study Settings** section.
3. In the **Output times** text field, type `range(0,8,endTime)`.

Solution 1 (sol1)

1. In the **Study** toolbar, click **Show Default Solver**.
2. In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Solution 1 (sol1)** node.
3. In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Nonequilibrium Modeling>Solver Configurations>Solution 1 (sol1)>Time-Dependent Solver 1** node.
4. In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Nonequilibrium Modeling>Solver Configurations>Solution 1 (sol1)>Dependent Variables 1** node, then click **Displacement field (comp1.u)**.
5. In the **Settings** window for **Field**, locate the **Scaling** section.
6. In the **Scale** text field, type `0.005`.
7. In the **Model Builder** window, under **Nonequilibrium Modeling>Solver Configurations>Solution 1 (sol1)>Dependent Variables 1** click **Equivalent viscoplastic strain (comp1.solid.hmm1.pvp1.evpe)**.
8. In the **Settings** window for **Field**, locate the **Scaling** section.
9. In the **Scale** text field, type `1`.
10. In the **Model Builder** window, under **Nonequilibrium Modeling>Solver Configurations>Solution 1 (sol1)>Dependent Variables 1** click **Viscoplastic strain tensor, local coordinate system (comp1.solid.hmm1.pvp1.evp)**.
11. In the **Settings** window for **Field**, locate the **Scaling** section.
12. In the **Scale** text field, type `1`.
13. In the **Model Builder** window, under **Nonequilibrium Modeling>Solver Configurations>Solution 1 (sol1)** click **Time-Dependent Solver 1**.
14. In the **Settings** window for **Time-Dependent Solver**, click to expand the **Time Stepping** section.
15. From the **Steps taken by solver** list, choose **Strict**.
16. In the **Model Builder** window, under **Nonequilibrium Modeling>Solver Configurations>Solution 1 (sol1)>Time-Dependent Solver 1** click **Fully Coupled 1**.
17. In the **Settings** window for **Fully Coupled**, click to expand the **Method and Termination** section.

18 In the **Study** toolbar, click **= Compute**.

RESULTS

In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Results** node.

Revolution 2D 1

1. In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Results>Datasets** node.
2. Right-click **Results>Datasets** and choose **Revolution 2D**.

Mirror 3D 1

1. In the **Results** toolbar, click **More Datasets** and choose **Mirror 3D**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **Mirror 3D**, locate the **Plane Data** section.
3. From the **Plane** list, choose **XY-planes**.

Displacements

1. In the **Results** toolbar, click **3D Plot Group**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **3D Plot Group**, type `Displacements` in the **Label** text field.
3. Locate the **Data** section. From the **Dataset** list, choose **Mirror 3D 1**.
4. Click to expand the **Title** section. From the **Title type** list, choose **Manual**.
5. In the **Title** text area, type `Displacement magnitude [mm]`.
6. In the **Parameter indicator** text field, type `Time=eval(t) s`.

Volume 1

1. Right-click **Displacements** and choose **Volume**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **Volume**, locate the **Coloring and Style** section.
3. Click **Change Color Table**.
4. In the **Color Table** dialog box, select **Rainbow>SpectrumLight** in the tree.
5. Click **OK**.

Deformation 1

1. Right-click **Volume 1** and choose **Deformation**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **Deformation**, locate the **Scale** section.
3. Select the **Scale factor** check box. In the associated text field, type `1`.

Displacements

1. In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results** click **Displacements**.
2. In the **Displacements** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Stretch History

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Plot Group** and choose **1D Plot Group**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, type `Stretch History` in the **Label** text field.

3 Click to expand the **Title** section. From the **Title type** list, choose **Manual**.

4 In the **Title** text area, type `Deformation Gradient`.

5 Locate the **Plot Settings** section.

6 Select the **y-axis label** check box. In the associated text field, type `Stretch (1)`.

Global 1

1 Right-click **Stretch History** and choose **Global**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global**, locate the **y-Axis Data** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	**Unit**	**Description**
`aveop1(solid.FdzZ)`	1	`Total stretch`
`aveop1(solid.hmm1.pvp1.Fvpl33)`	1	`Viscoplastic stretch`
`aveop1(solid.hmm1.pvp1.Fvpil33* solid.FdzZ)`	1	`Elastic stretch`

4 Click to expand the **Coloring and Style** section. From the **Width** list, choose **2**.

Stretch History

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Stretch History**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, locate the **Legend** section.

3 From the **Position** list, choose **Center**.

4 In the **Stretch History** toolbar, click **Plot**.

True Stress

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Plot Group** and choose **1D Plot Group**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, type `True Stress` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Title** section. From the **Title type** list, choose **Manual**.

4 In the **Title** text area, type `True Stress`.

5 Locate the **Plot Settings** section.

6 Select the **x-axis label** check box. In the associated text field, type `True strain (1)`.

7 Select the **y-axis label** check box. In the associated text field, type `True stress (MPa)`.

Global 1

1. Right-click **True Stress** and choose **Global**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **Global**, locate the **y-Axis Data** section.
3. In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
`aveop1(-solid.szz)`	`MPa`	`Top Surface Average`

4. Locate the **x-Axis Data** section. From the **Parameter** list, choose **Expression**.
5. In the **Expression** text field, type `aveop1(abs(solid.elogzz))`.
6. Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. From the **Width** list, choose **2**.
7. Click to expand the **Legends** section. From the **Legends** list, choose **Manual**.
8. In the table, enter the following settings:

Legends
`Comsol`

True Stress

1. In the **Model Builder** window, click **True Stress**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, locate the **Legend** section.
3. From the **Position** list, choose **Upper left**.

Import results from Ref. 1 in a table to plot them along with the simulation results.

Reference Results

1. In the **Results** toolbar, click **Table**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **Table**, type `Reference Results` in the **Label** text field.
3. Locate the **Data** section. Click **Import**.
4. Browse to the model's Application Libraries folder and double-click the file `chloroprene_rubber_compression_test_numerical.txt`.

Table Graph 1

1. Right-click **True Stress** and choose **Table Graph**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **Table Graph**, locate the **Coloring and Style** section.
3. Find the **Line style** subsection. From the **Line** list, choose **None**.
4. Find the **Line markers** subsection. From the **Marker** list, choose **Circle**.
5. Click to expand the **Legends** section. Select the **Show legends** check box.

6 From the **Legends** list, choose **Manual**.

7 In the table, enter the following settings:

Legends
Reference

Experimental Results

1 In the **Results** toolbar, click **Table**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Table**, type `Experimental Results` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Data** section. Click **Import**.

4 Browse to the model's Application Libraries folder and double-click the file `chloroprene_rubber_compression_test_experimental.txt`.

Table Graph 2

1 Right-click **True Stress** and choose **Table Graph**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Table Graph**, locate the **Data** section.

3 From the **Table** list, choose **Experimental Results**.

4 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. Find the **Line style** subsection. From the **Line** list, choose **None**.

5 Find the **Line markers** subsection. From the **Marker** list, choose **Circle**.

6 Locate the **Legends** section. Select the **Show legends** check box.

7 From the **Legends** list, choose **Manual**.

8 In the table, enter the following settings:

Legends
Experiments

9 In the **True Stress** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Comparison 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Global 1** and choose **Comparison**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Comparison**, locate the **Comparison** section.

3 From the **Metric** list, choose **Coefficient of determination**.

4 In the **True Stress** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Inelastic Force Contribution

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Plot Group** and choose **1D Plot Group**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, type Inelastic Force Contribution in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Title** section. From the **Title type** list, choose **Manual**.

4 In the **Title** text area, type Normalized Inelastic Force: P₃₃A₀/max(P₃₃A₀).

5 Locate the **Plot Settings** section.

6 Select the **y-axis label** check box. In the associated text field, type Normalized force (1).

Global 1

1 Right-click **Inelastic Force Contribution** and choose **Global**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global**, locate the **y-Axis Data** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
aveop1(abs(solid.elogzz))	1	True strain

4 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. From the **Width** list, choose **2**.

Max Inelastic Force

1 In the **Results** toolbar, click 8.85 e-12 **Point Evaluation**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Point Evaluation**, type Max Inelastic Force in the **Label** text field.

3 Select Point 2 only.

4 Locate the **Expressions** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
timemax(0,endTime,abs(solid.Fdlz3*solid.Siel33*A0))	N	

5 Locate the **Data** section. From the **Time selection** list, choose **First**.

6 Click **Evaluate**.

Global 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results>Inelastic Force Contribution** click **Global 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global**, locate the **y-Axis Data** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
aveop1(abs(solid.Fdlz3*solid.Siel33*A0)/146.75[N])	1	Inelastic force

4 In the **Inelastic Force Contribution** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Add a new study to compute the equilibrium behavior.

ADD STUDY

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Study** to open the **Add Study** window.

2 Go to the **Add Study** window.

3 Find the **Studies** subsection. In the **Select Study** tree, select **General Studies>Time Dependent**.

4 Click **Add Study** in the window toolbar.

5 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Study** to close the **Add Study** window.

EQUILIBRIUM MODELING

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Study 2**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Study**, type `Equilibrium Modeling` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Study Settings** section. Clear the **Generate default plots** check box.

Step 1: Time Dependent

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Equilibrium Modeling** click **Step 1: Time Dependent**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Time Dependent**, locate the **Study Settings** section.

3 In the **Output times** text field, type `range(0,8,endTime)`.

4 Locate the **Physics and Variables Selection** section. Select the **Modify model configuration for study step** check box.

5 In the tree, select **Component 1 (comp1)>Solid Mechanics (solid), Controls spatial frame>Hyperelastic Material 1>Polymer Viscoplasticity 1**.

6 Right-click and choose **Disable**.

Solution 2 (sol2)

1 In the **Study** toolbar, click **Show Default Solver**.

2 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Solution 2 (sol2)** node, then click **Time-Dependent Solver 1**.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Time-Dependent Solver**, locate the **Time Stepping** section.

4 From the **Steps taken by solver** list, choose **Strict**.

5 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Equilibrium Modeling>Solver Configurations>Solution 2 (sol2)>Time-Dependent Solver 1** node, then click **Fully Coupled 1**.

6 In the **Settings** window for **Fully Coupled**, locate the **Method and Termination** section.

7 From the **Nonlinear method** list, choose **Automatic (Newton)**.

8 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Equilibrium Modeling>Solver Configurations>Solution 2 (sol2)>Dependent Variables 1** node, then click **Displacement field (comp1.u)**.

9 In the **Settings** window for **Field**, locate the **Scaling** section.

10 In the **Scale** text field, type `0.005`.

11 In the **Study** toolbar, click **Compute**.

RESULTS

Nonequilibrium vs. Equilibrium

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Results** node.

2 Right-click **Results** and choose **1D Plot Group**.

3 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, type `Nonequilibrium vs. Equilibrium` in the **Label** text field.

4 Locate the **Title** section. From the **Title type** list, choose **Manual**.

5 In the **Title** text area, type `True Stress`.

6 Locate the **Plot Settings** section.

7 Select the **x-axis label** check box. In the associated text field, type `True strain (1)`.

8 Select the **y-axis label** check box. In the associated text field, type `True stress (MPa)`.

9 Locate the **Legend** section. From the **Position** list, choose **Upper left**.

Nonequilibrium

1 Right-click **Nonequilibrium vs. Equilibrium** and choose **Global**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global**, type `Nonequilibrium` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **y-Axis Data** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
`aveop1(-solid.szz)`	`MPa`	`Top Surface Average`

4 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. From the **Width** list, choose **2**.

5 Locate the **Legends** section. Find the **Include** subsection. Select the **Label** check box.

6 Clear the **Solution** check box.

7 Clear the **Description** check box.

8 Locate the **x-Axis Data** section. From the **Parameter** list, choose **Expression**.

9 In the **Expression** text field, type `aveop1(abs(solid.elogzz))`.

10 Right-click **Nonequilibrium** and choose **Duplicate**.

Equilibrium

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results>Nonequilibrium vs. Equilibrium** click **Nonequilibrium 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global**, type `Equilibrium` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Data** section. From the **Dataset** list, choose **Equilibrium Modeling/ Solution 2 (sol2)**.

Nonequilibrium

In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Nonequilibrium** and choose **Duplicate**.

Difference

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results>Nonequilibrium vs. Equilibrium** click **Nonequilibrium 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global**, type `Difference` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **y-Axis Data** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
`aveop1(-solid.szz)-withsol('sol2',aveop1(-solid.szz),setval(t,t))`	MPa	

4 In the **Nonequilibrium vs. Equilibrium** toolbar, click **Plot**.