

Consider the hydrogel that has the smallest molecular weight (review the [Module 11 Lecture](#)). Use its material parameters from Lecture 11 and draw the graphs of $G'(\omega)$ and $G''(\omega)$ for $0 < \omega < 1\text{kHz}$.

From Lecture 11, slide 5, the parameters obtained by fitting the stress relaxation experiment results with the Maxwell-Weichert Model for the four alginate hydrogels are as follows:

| Alginate Type: | 280 kDa | 70 kDa | 35 kDa | 35 kDa – 5k PEG |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| τ_1 (s) | 510 | 125 | 81 | 39 |
| E1 (norm.) | 0.25 | 0.46 | 0.5 | 0.58 |
| τ_2 | 11111 | 1734 | 900 | 637 |
| E2 | 0.75 | 0.54 | 0.5 | 0.42 |

The 35 kDa hydrogel has the smallest molecular weight, and its model parameters are:

- $\tau_1 = 81$
- $E_1 = 0.5$
- $\tau_2 = 900$
- $E_2 = 0.5$

Slide 4 of Lecture 11, gives the equations for the components of the complex modulus G :

$$G = G' + i G''$$

Where

- $G' = E_1 * (\tau_1^2 \omega^2 / (1 + \tau_1^2 \omega^2)) + E_2 * (\tau_2^2 \omega^2 / (1 + \tau_2^2 \omega^2))$
- $G'' = E_1 * (\tau_1 \omega / (1 + \tau_1^2 \omega^2)) + E_2 * (\tau_2 \omega / (1 + \tau_2^2 \omega^2))$
- $\omega = 2 * \pi * f$

Using these equations for $0 < f < 1$ kHz, we obtain the following plot:

