

# STORAGE MODULUS PROBABILITY DENSITY

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What is a storage modulus? The storage modulus is a measure of how much energy must be put into the sample in order to distort it. The difference between the loading and unloading curves is called the loss modulus,  $E''$ . It measures energy lost during that cycling strain. Why would energy be lost in this experiment? In a polymer, it has to do chiefly with chain flow.



What is storage modulus in tensile testing? Some energy was therefore lost. The slope of the loading curve, analogous to Young's modulus in a tensile testing experiment, is called the storage modulus,  $E'$ . The storage modulus is a measure of how much energy must be put into the sample in order to distort it.



How does loss modulus affect storage modulus? Clearly, as chains begin to move more freely, loss modulus increases. Consequently, the material also becomes less stiff and more rubbery. The storage modulus drops. If  $\tan \delta$  is the ratio of loss modulus to storage modulus, it should increase at that point -- and it does.



Does a loss modulus predominate a storage modulus during a frequency sweep? Indeed, the loss modulus of samples predominates the storage modulus during frequency sweep. It should be noted that both storage and loss moduli transect at a small frequency, owing to the distortion relaxation of PEO droplets in the incessant PLA medium.



Does (8) correctly predict the storage modulus of samples? (8) properly predicts the storage modulus of samples using the complex modulus and relaxation times of component as well as the exponent. We display the comparison between experimental and theoretical results for some samples, but the predictions for all prepared samples properly fit to the experimental results. Fig. 1.

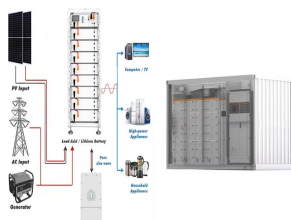
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What is the storage modulus of a polymer? In the glassy region the storage modulus,  $E'$ , is about the same for all amorphous, unpigmented network polymers (approximately  $2$  to  $4 \times 10^{10}$  dynes/cm<sup>2</sup> which is equal to  $2$  to  $4 \times 10^9$  Newtons/m<sup>2</sup>).  $E'$  drops sharply in the transition region. For uncrosslinked, high molecular weight polymers,  $E'$  drops by more than three orders of magnitude.



(Storage Modulus)  $E'$ ,  $E''$ ,  $\tan \delta$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\zeta$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\psi$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\hbar$ ,  $\g$ ,  $\f$ ,  $\e$ ,  $\d$ ,  $\c$ ,  $\b$ ,  $\a$



The scheme showing how the change of crosslinking density influences properties of crosslinked polymers measured by (a) DMA, (b) uniaxial tensile testing and (c) quasi-static indentation.



In vivo tissue stiffness, usually quantified by a shear storage modulus or elastic Young's modulus, is known to regulate cell proliferation and differentiation [1,3,32,37], and our work now shows

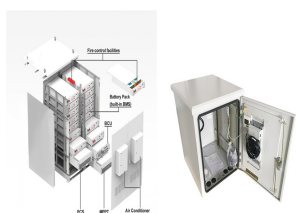


The elastic modulus  $E$  and the contact point  $P_c$  are calculated by fitting the experimental curve  $F-h$  with Eq. (1) (figures SM2 and SM3 in supplementary materials). As we previously described in [1]

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"X"i 1/4 ?1i 1/4 ?, i 1/4 ?2i 1/4 ?,a?? G" < G""i 1/4 ? a?|



The physical meaning of the storage modulus,  $G''$  and the loss modulus,  $G_a$  is visualized in Figures 3 and 4. The specimen deforms reversibly and rebounds so that a significant of energy is recovered ( $G_a$ ), while the other fraction is  $a$ ?