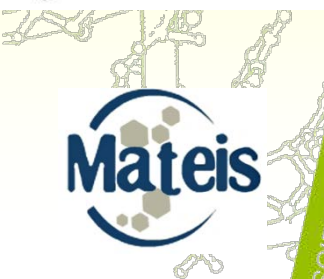
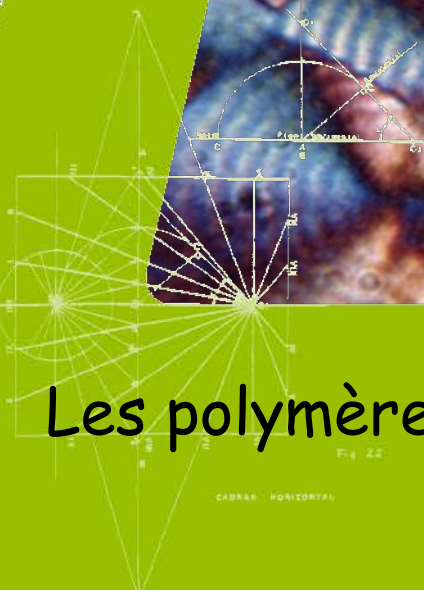
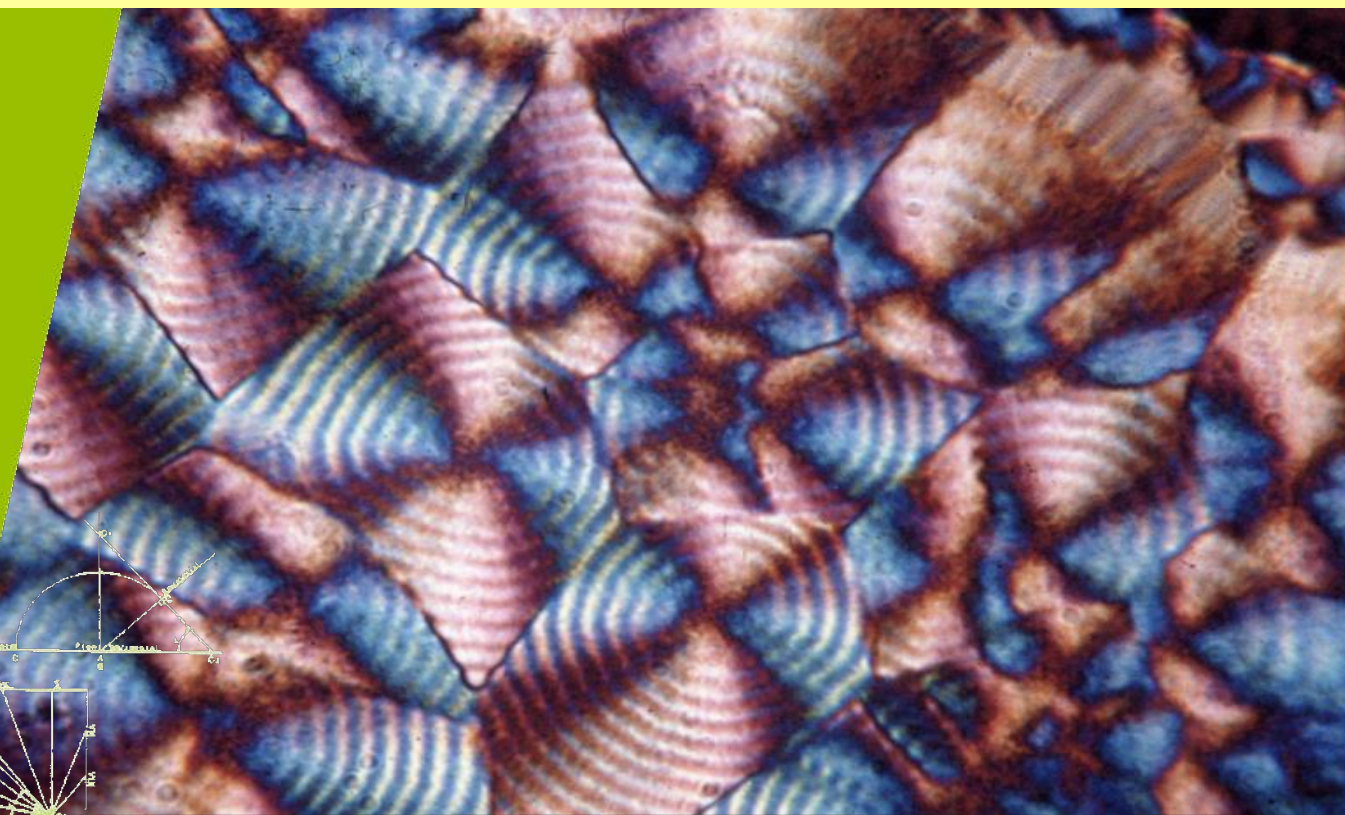


RECHERCHE 



INSTITUT NATIONAL DES SCIENCES APPLIQUÉES DE LYON

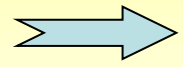


Les polymères semi-cristallins : les propriétés qui ont permis leur essor

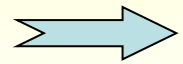
Olivier LAME

INSA-Lyon, MATEIS lab, UMR5510, F-69621, Villeurbanne, France

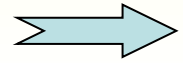
Plan



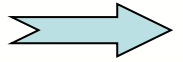
Qu'est-ce qu'un polymère semi-cristallin?



Origine physique des propriétés mécaniques



Mécanismes de déformations plastiques



Conclusions

polymérisation

PVC : 1836 puis 1926

PE : 1933

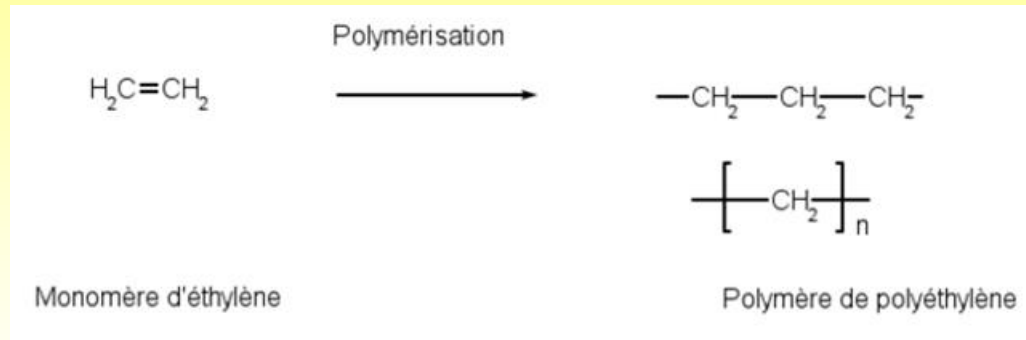
PA : 1936

PTFE : 1938

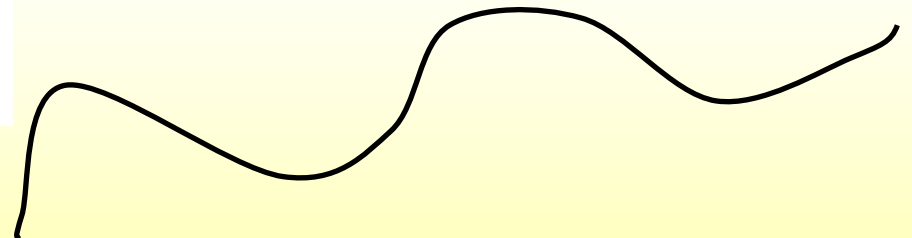
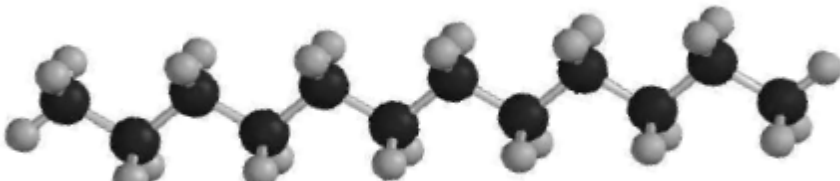
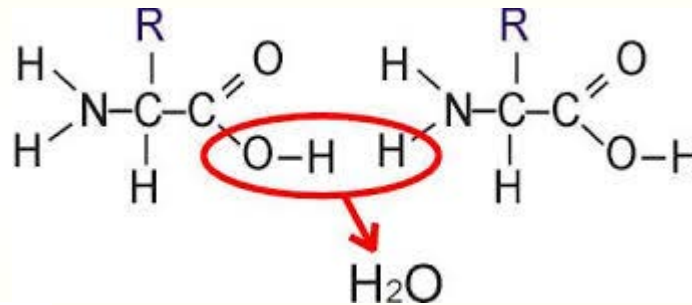
PET : 1941

PP : 1951

Polyéthylène



Polyamides

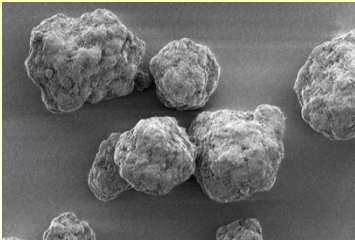


Longueur de chaînes très variable : de quelques monomères au million de monomères

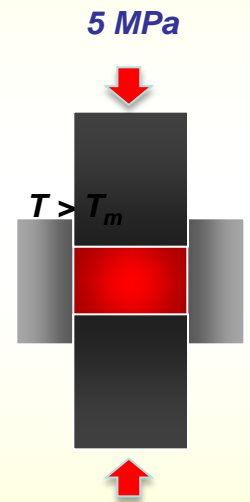
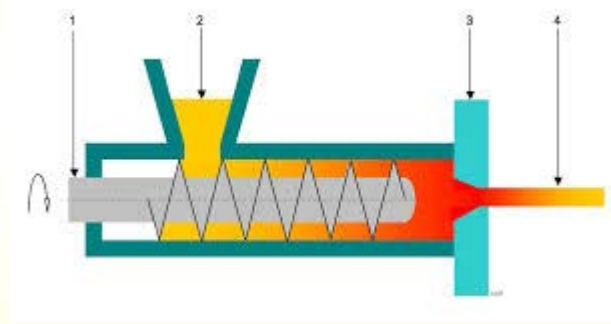
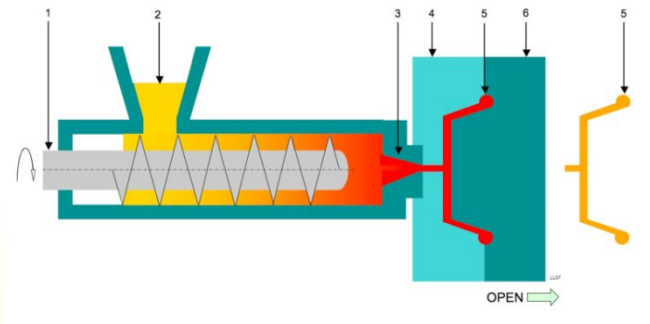
Polydispersité également très variable, souvent souhaitée

Mise en forme

Poudres natives



Procédés de mise en forme

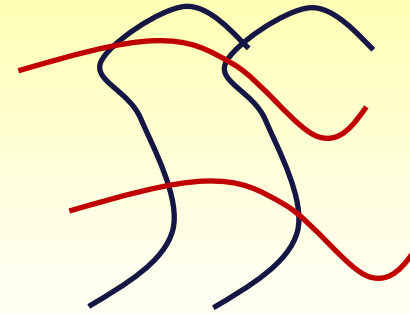
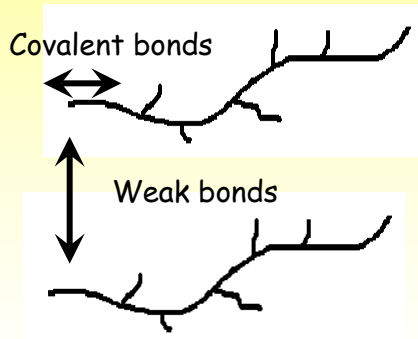


Masse molaire (M_n)

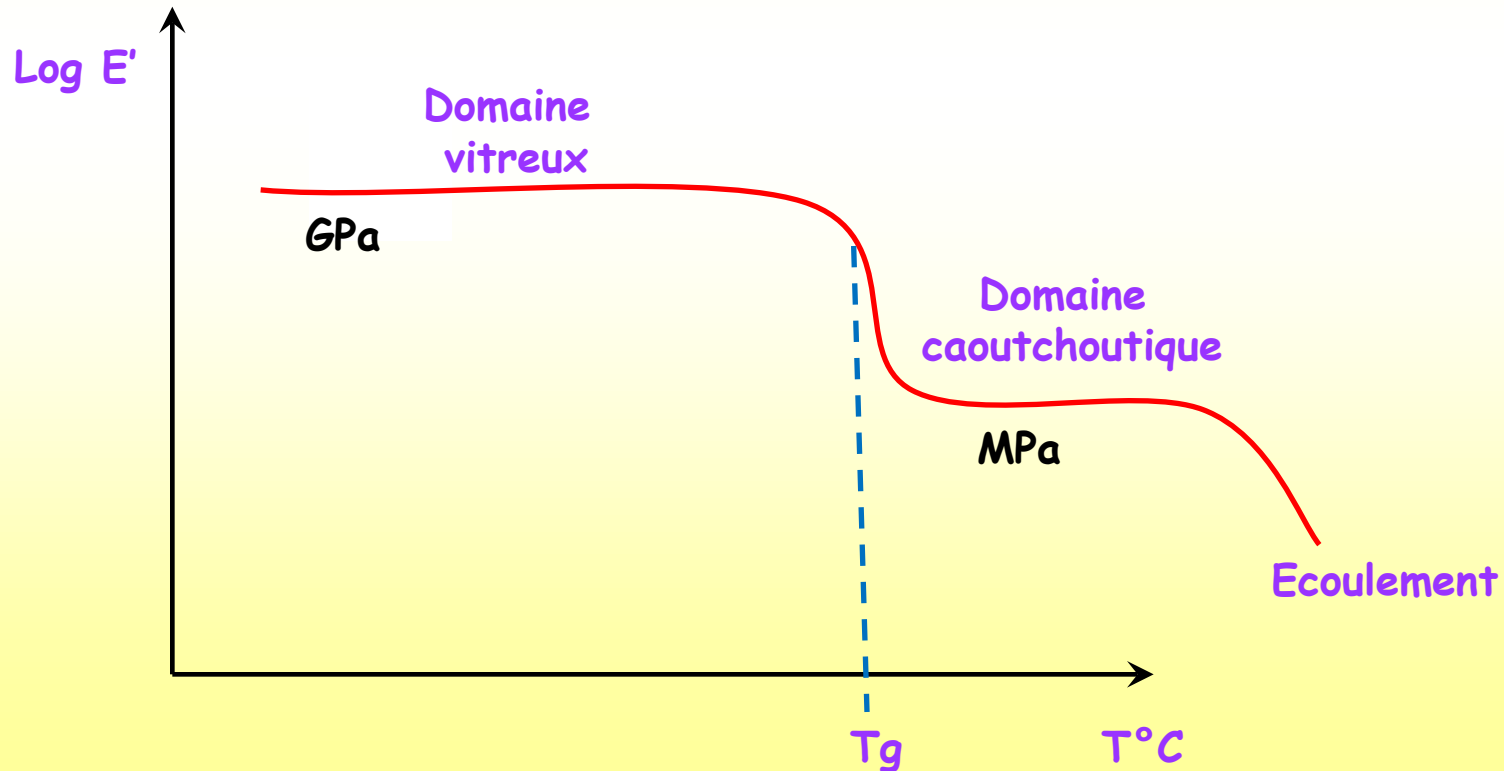
$$\eta \propto (M_n)^3$$

Origine de la résistance mécanique

Pour un polymère amorphe

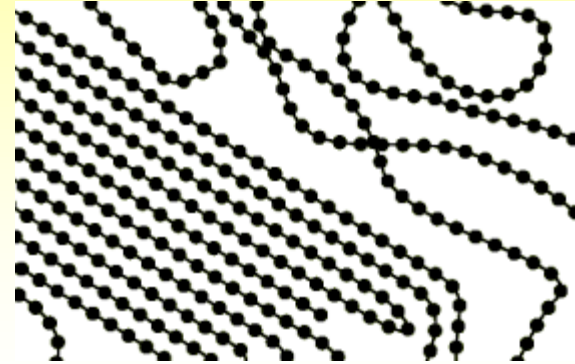
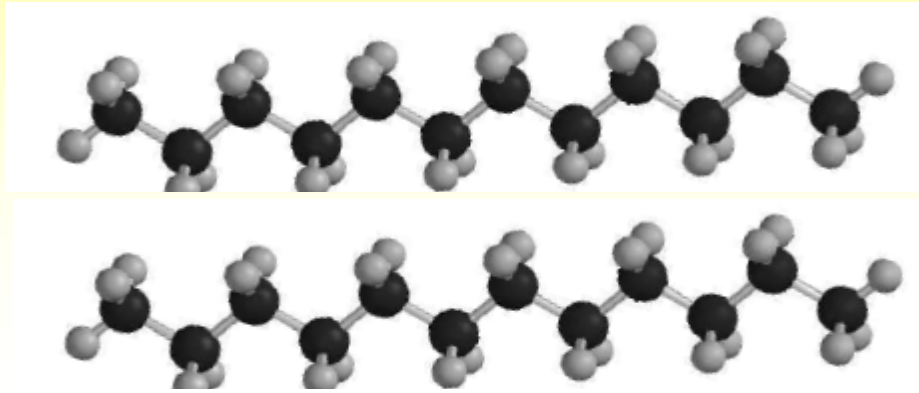


Réseau d'enchevêtrements

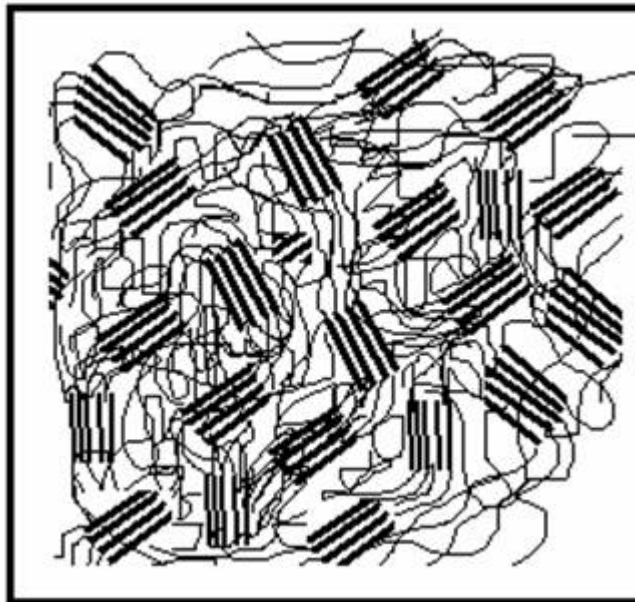


Origine de la résistance mécanique rôle des cristaux

Condition de cristallisation



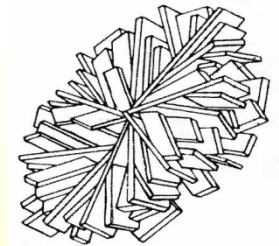
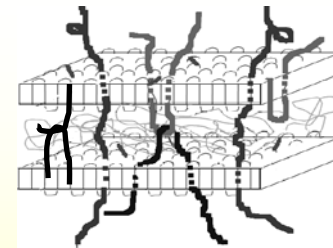
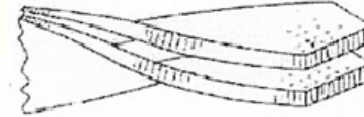
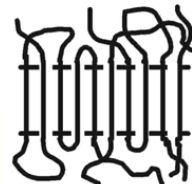
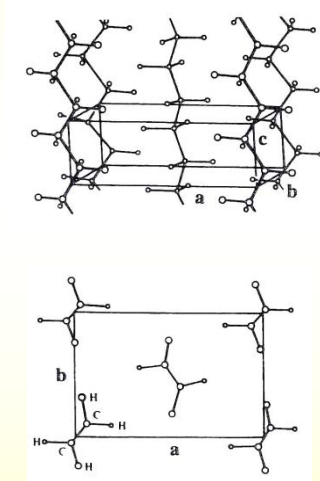
Le réseau cristallin vient « brider » le réseau caoutchoutique



Origine de la résistance mécanique

Exemple : polyéthylènes, Cristallinité > 50%

Microstructure complexe fortement multi-échelle
Matériau 'composite' : deux phases différentes (cristalline et amorphe)



quelques angströms

quelques angströms

dizaine de nm

quelques dizaines de nm

dizaine de μm

Monomères
et Comonomères

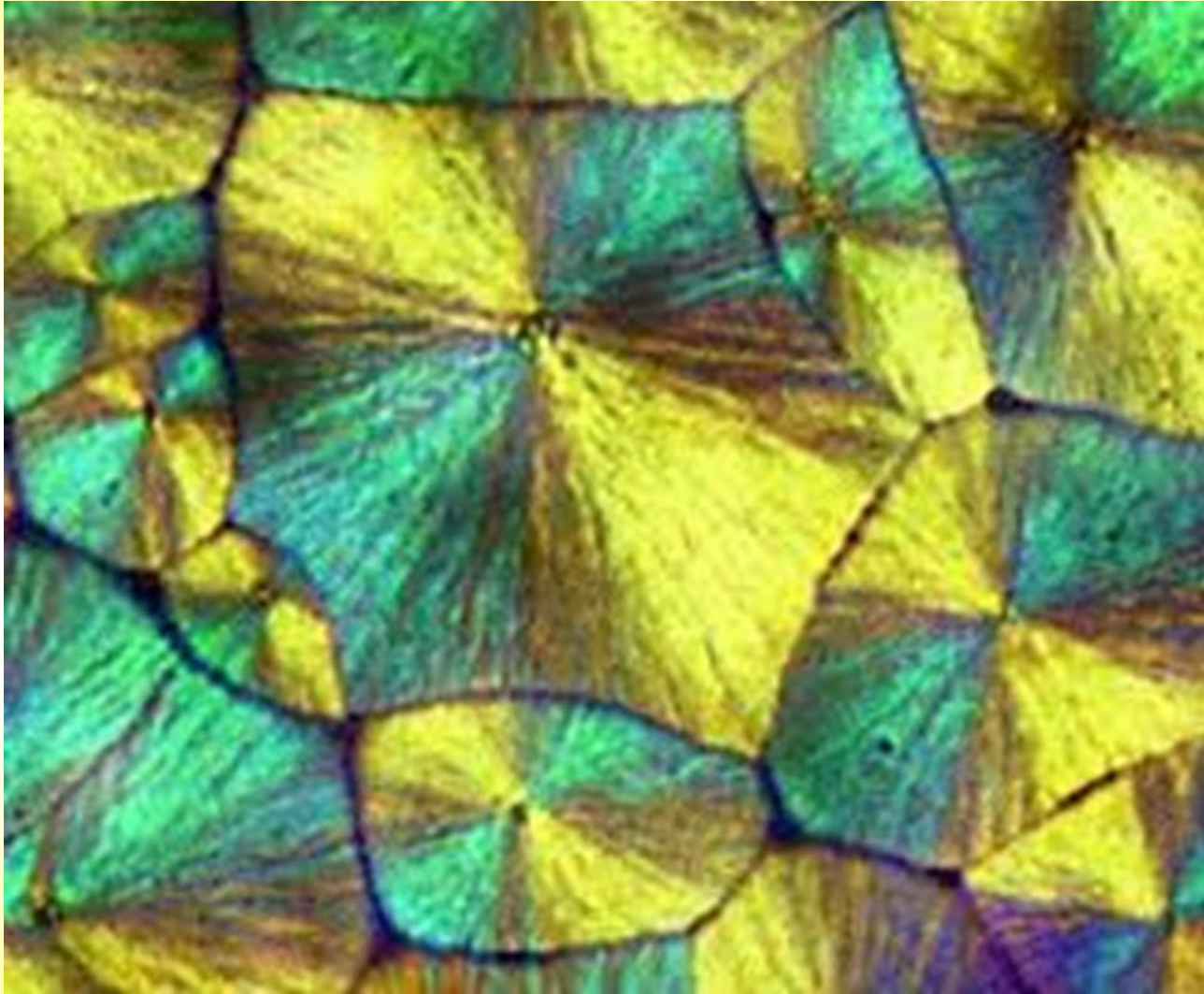
Maille
cristalline

Lamelle
Cristalline
(épaisseur)

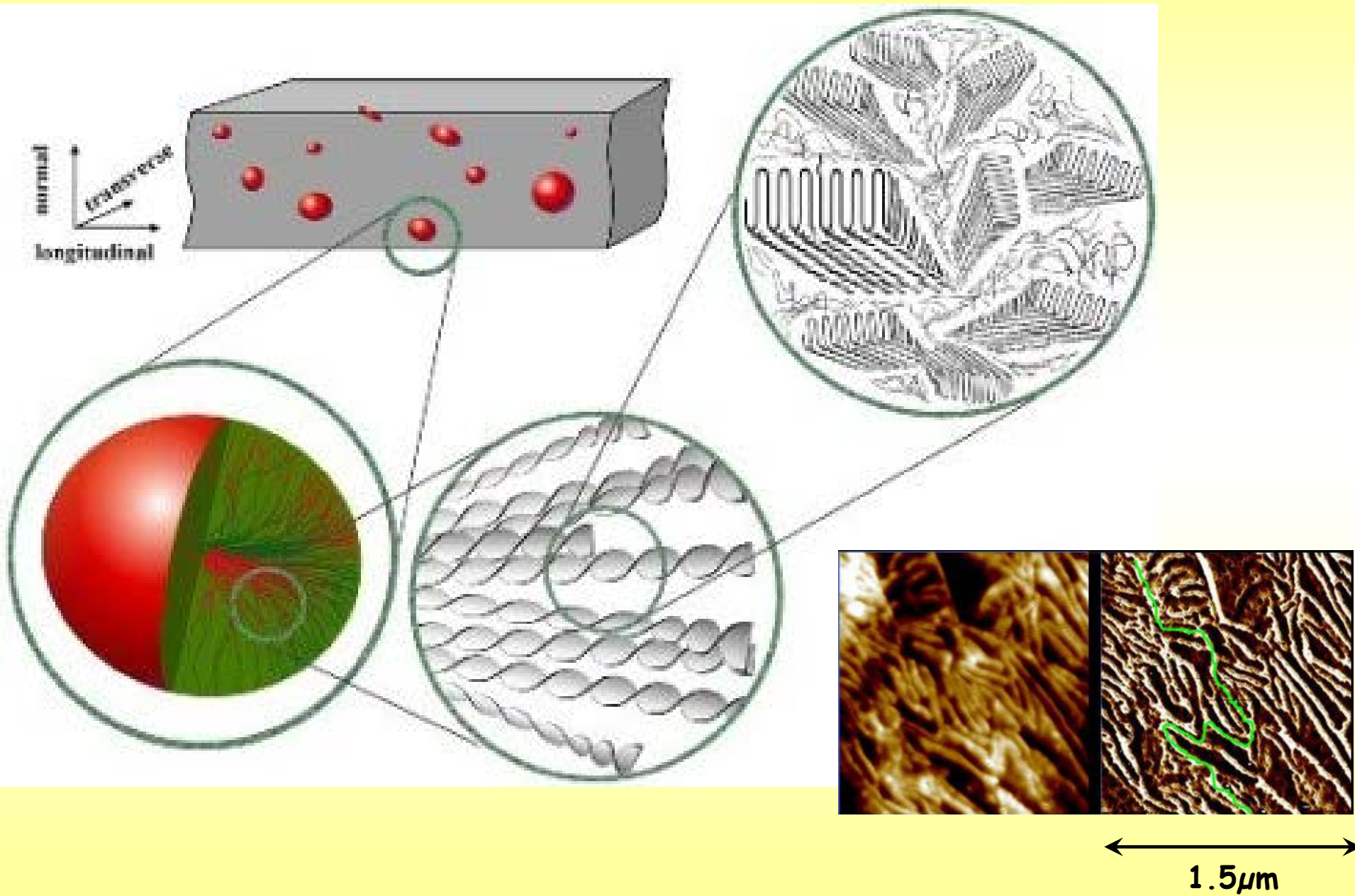
Empilement
lamellaire

Agrégats
Polycristallins
(Sphérolites)

Origine de la résistance mécanique

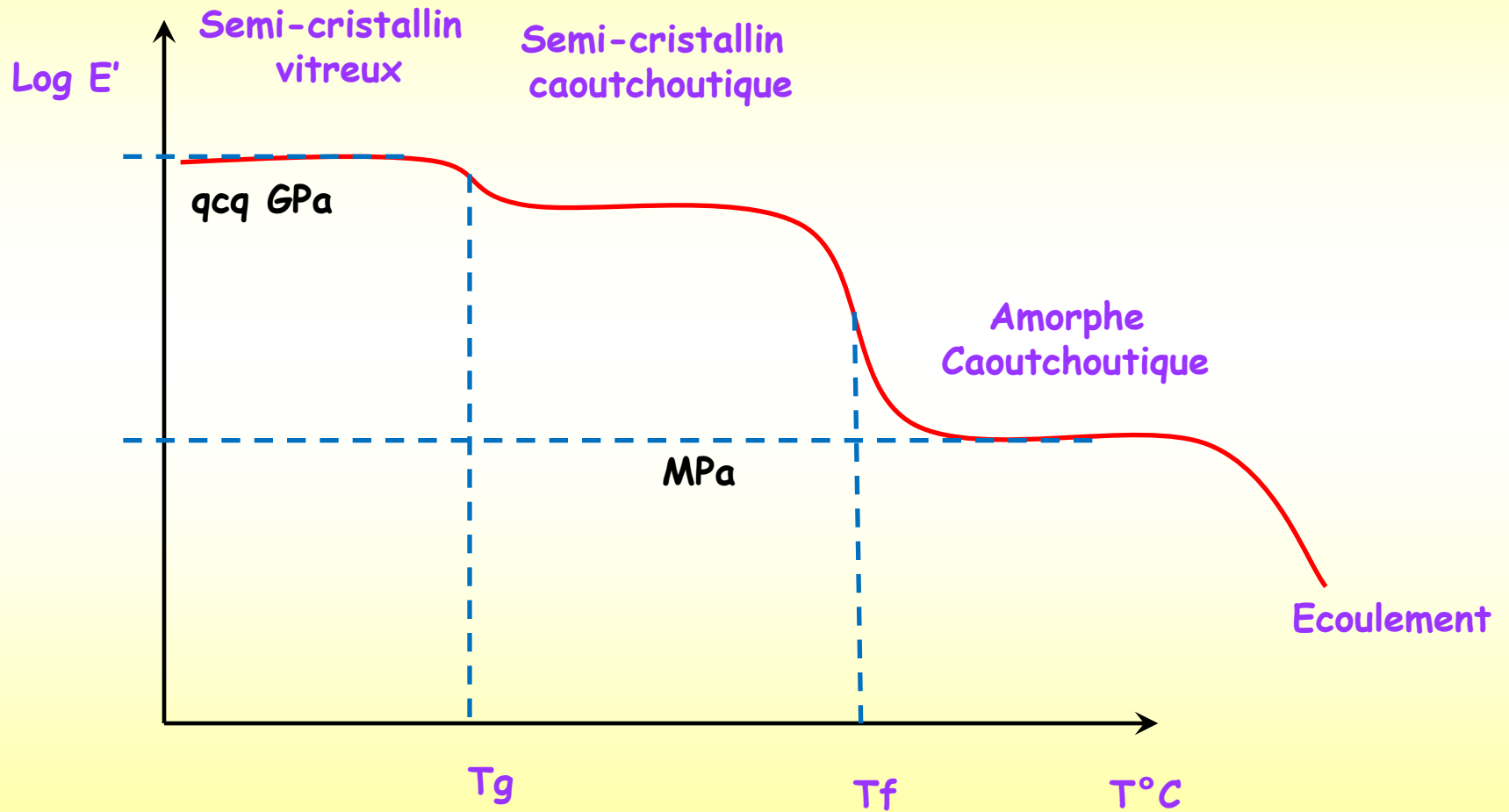


Origine de la résistance mécanique



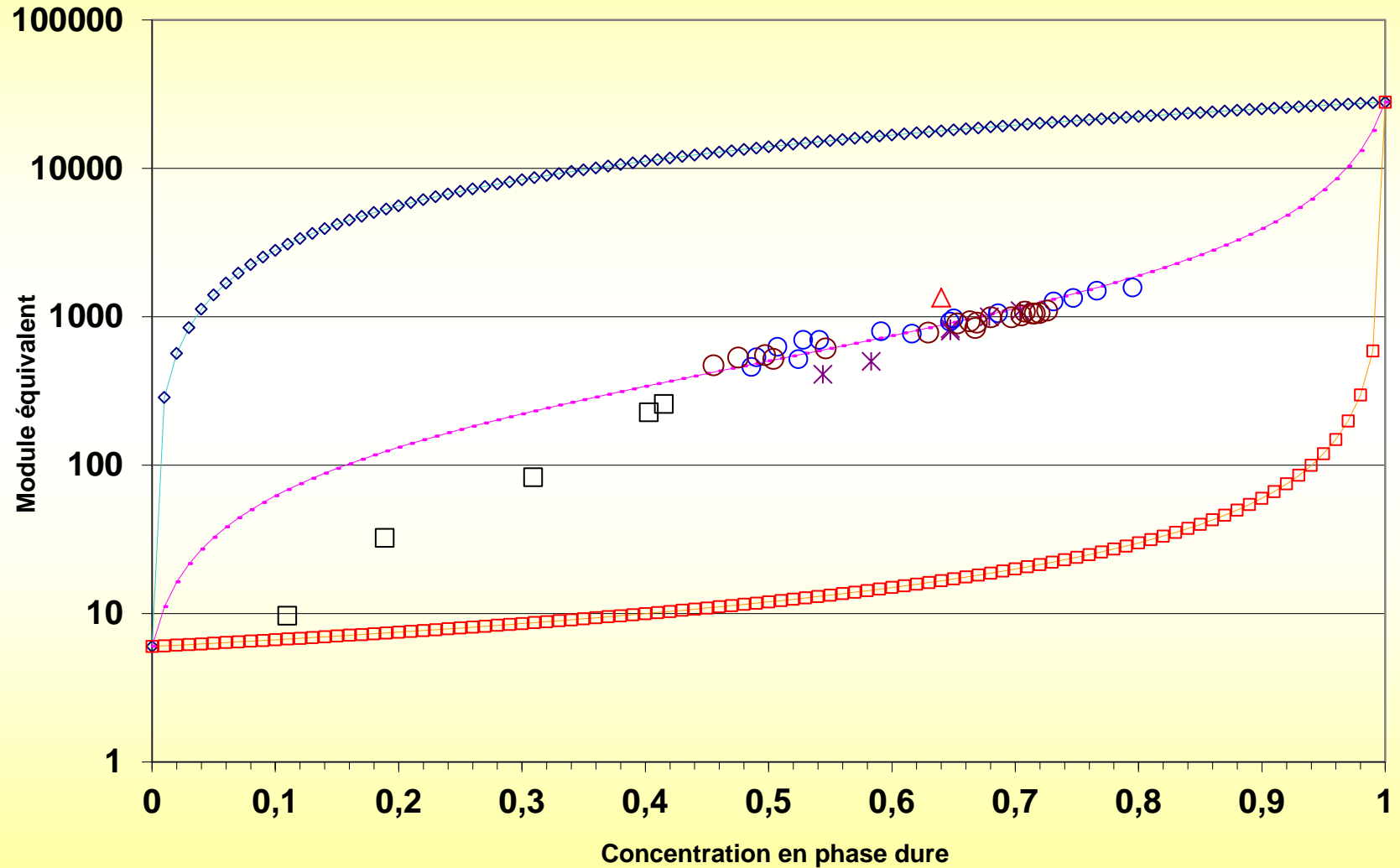
Origine de la résistance mécanique

Exemple : polyéthylènes, Cristallinité > 50%

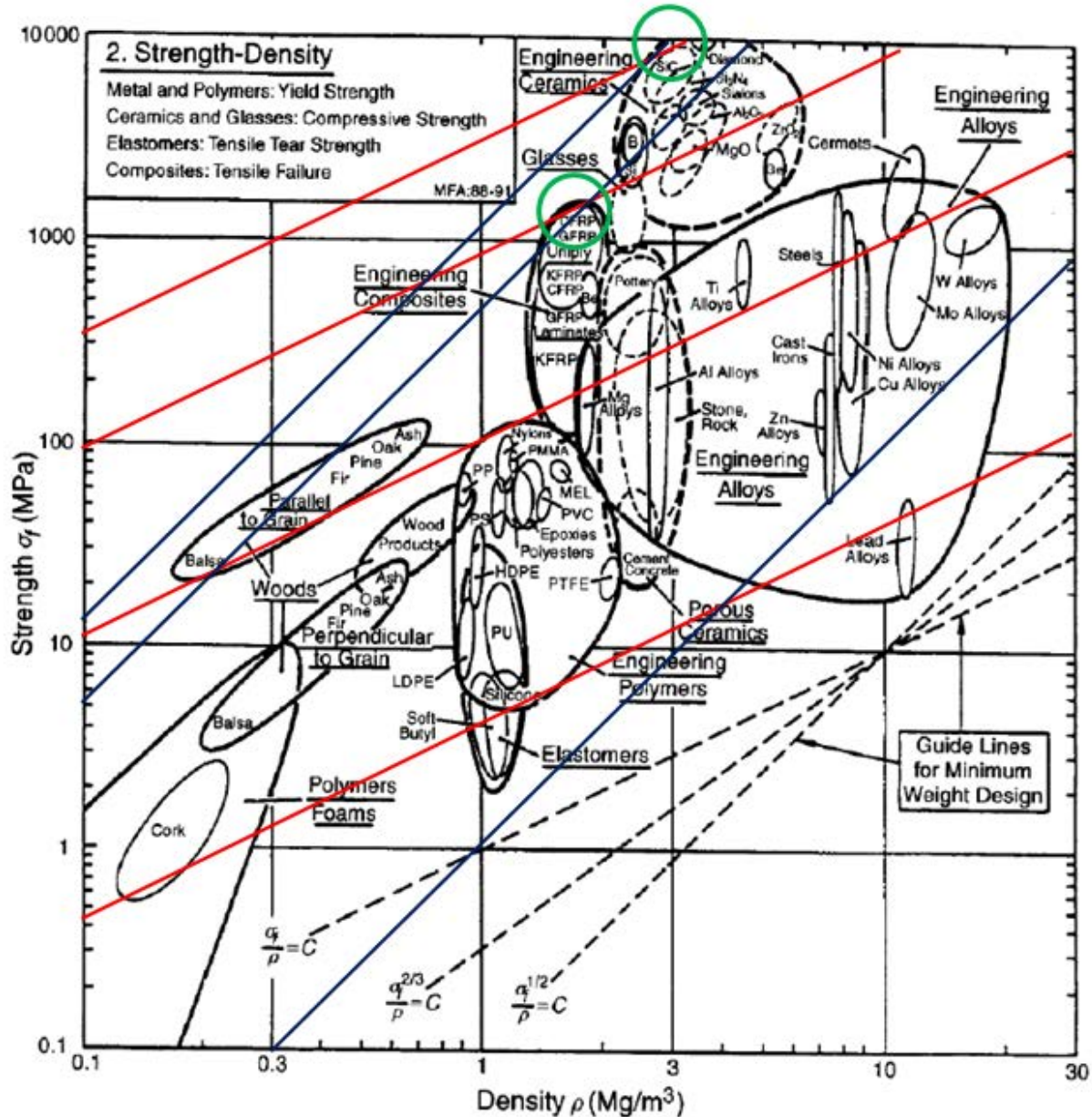


Notion de couplage mécanique

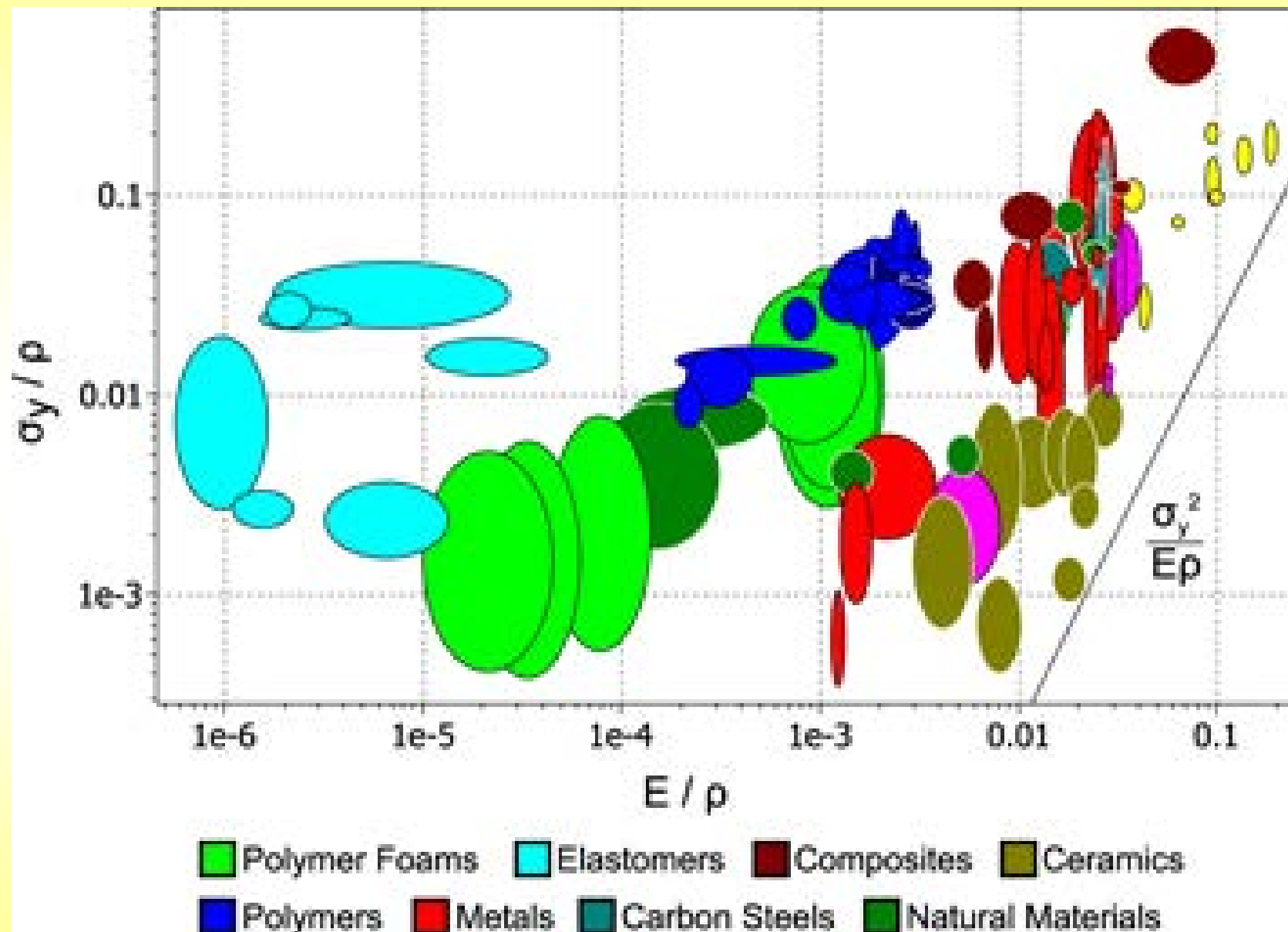
Exemple : polyéthylènes



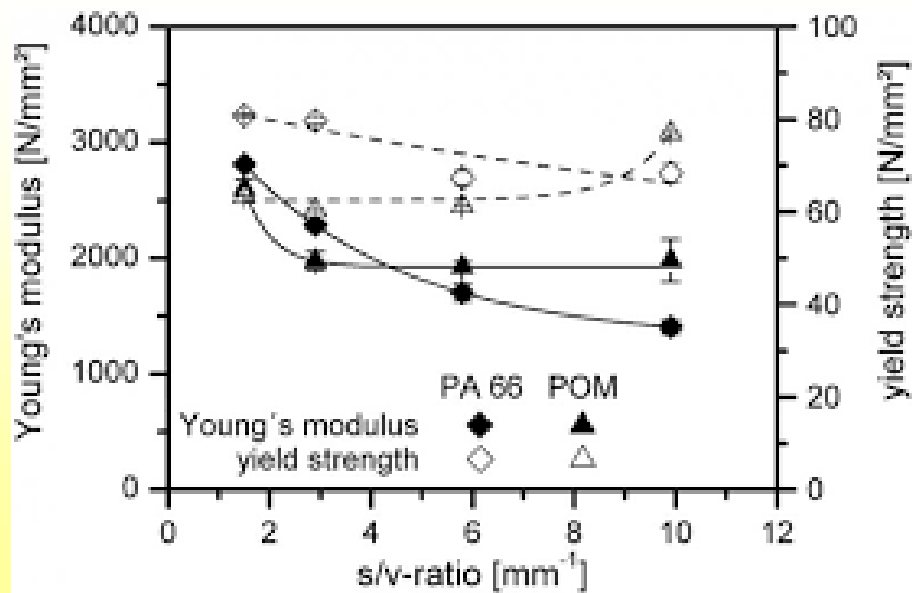
Comparaison avec d'autres matériaux



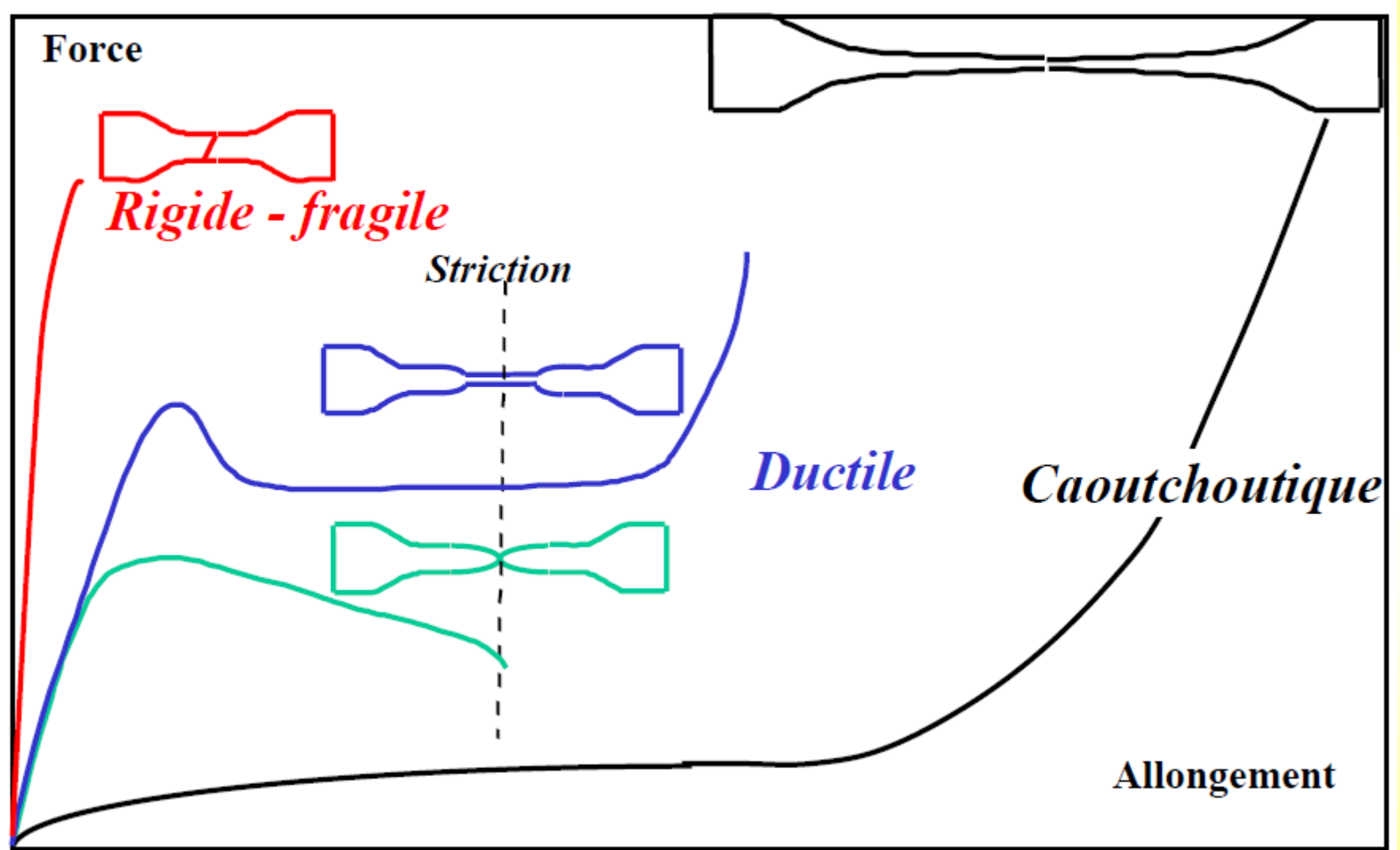
Comparaison avec d'autres matériaux



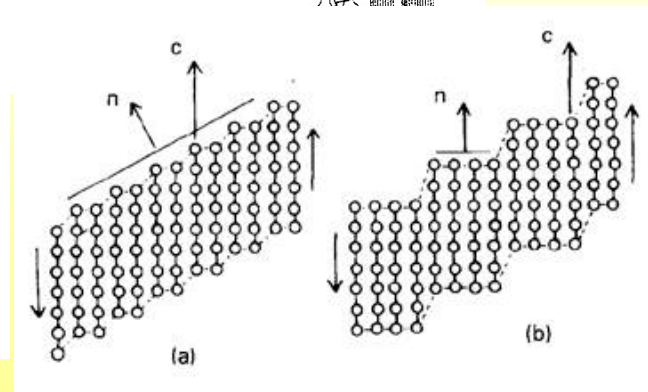
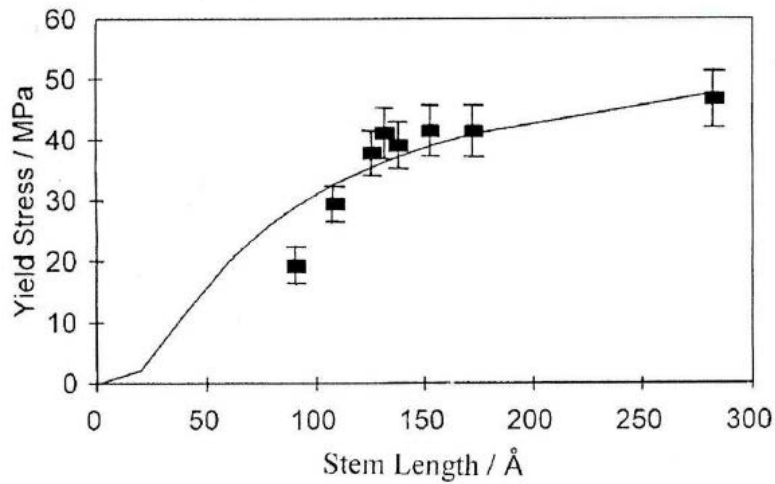
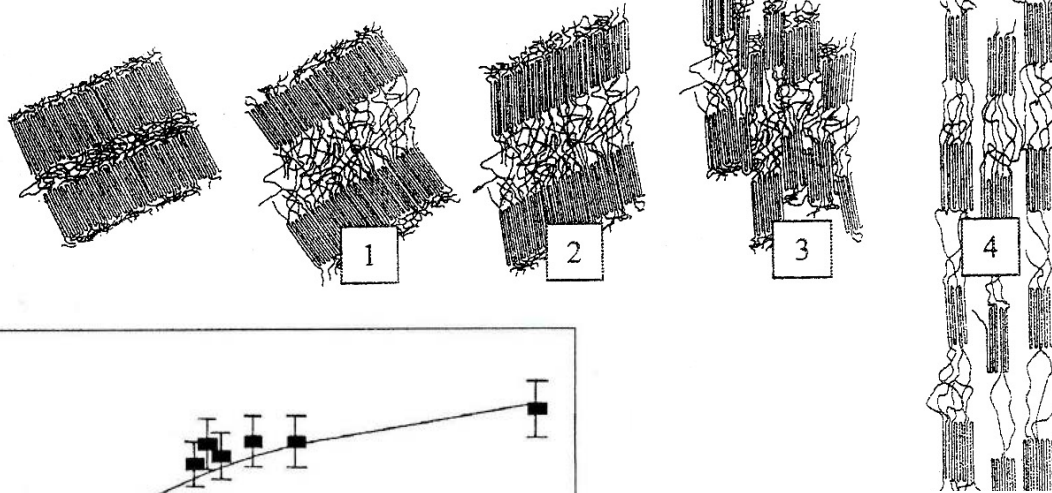
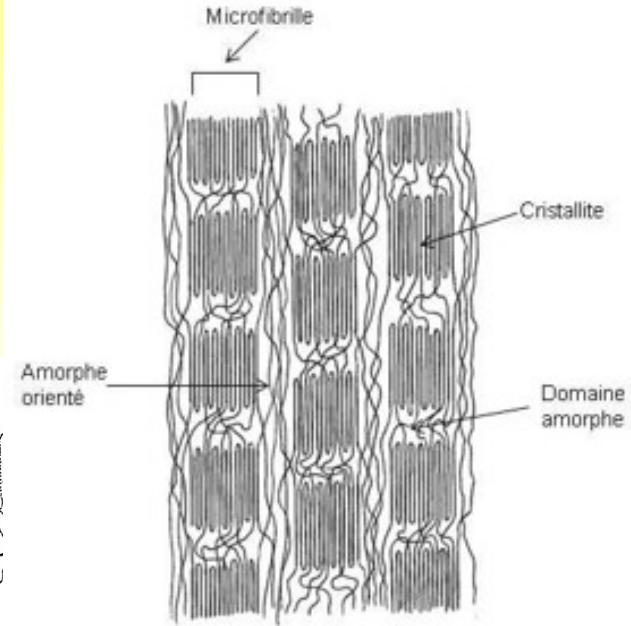
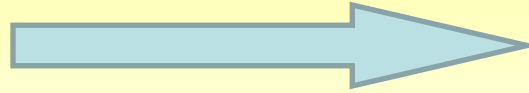
Exemples d'utilisation



Plasticité

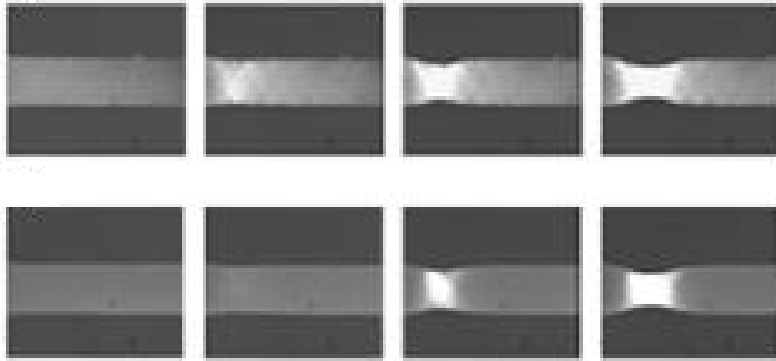


Plasticité

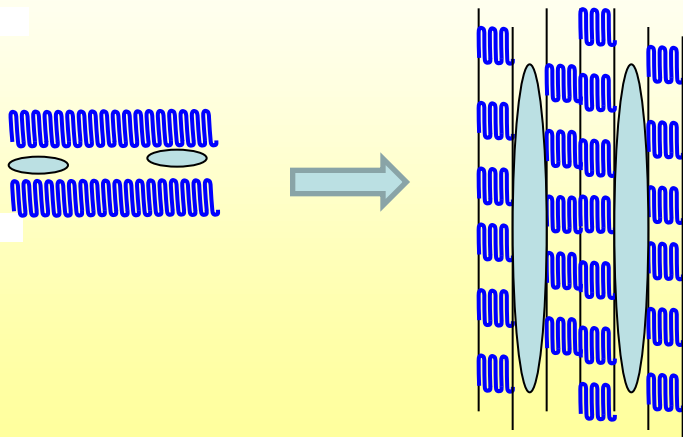


Plasticité

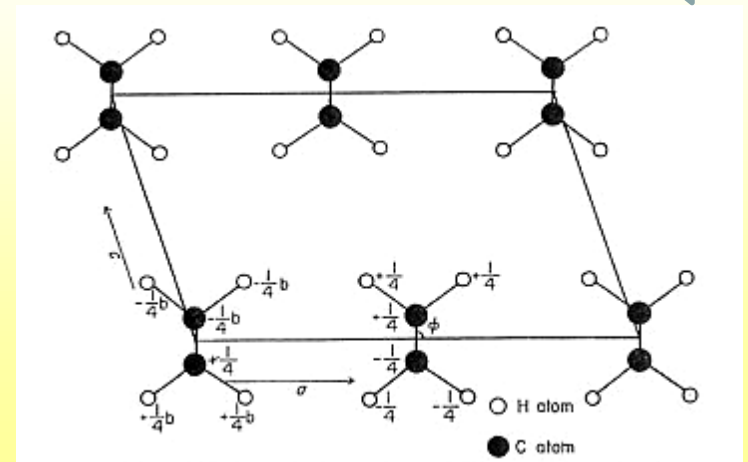
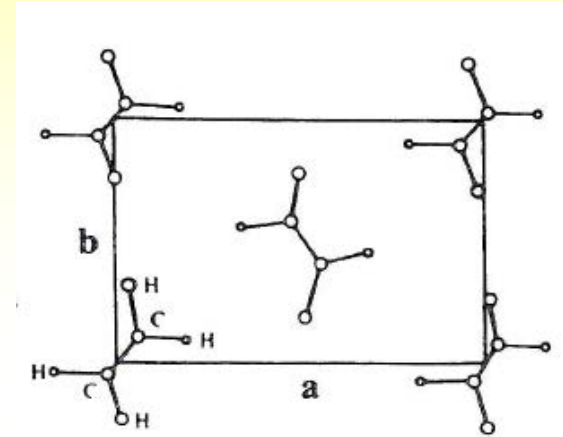
Cavitation



Déformation



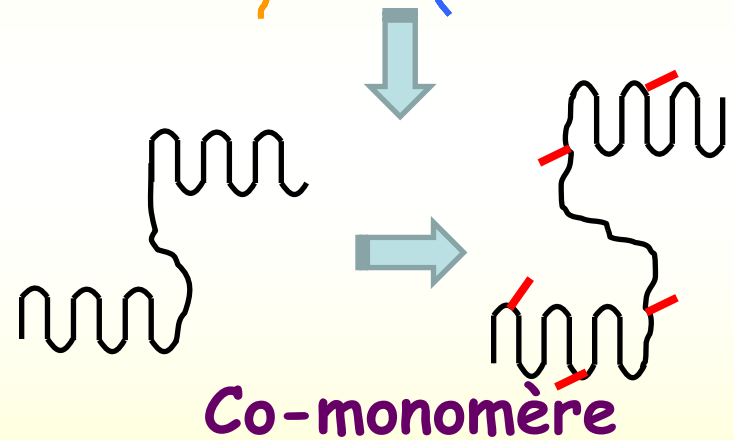
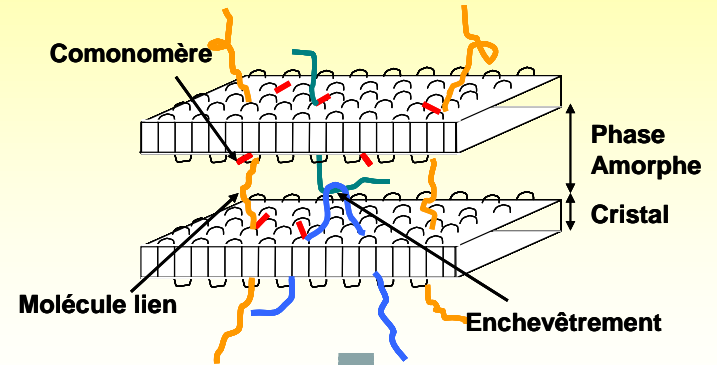
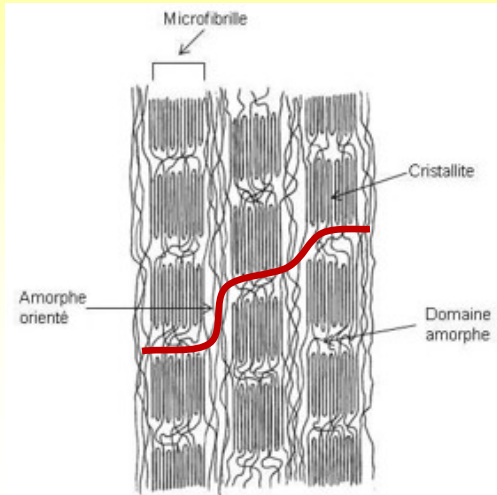
Changement de phase : Transformation martensitique



Plasticité

Propriétés de rupture ou de long-terme

Rupture
du polymère



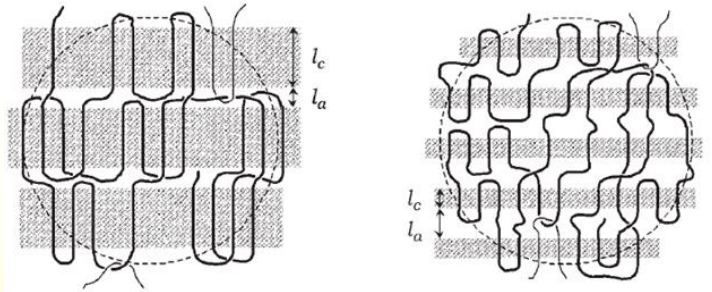
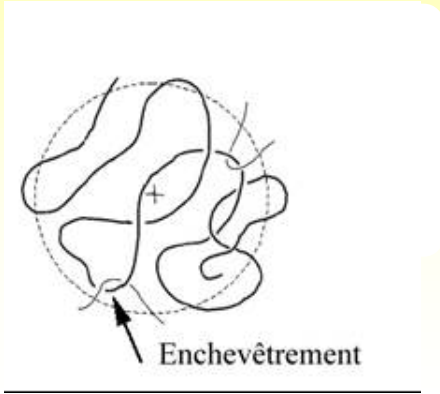
Tubes PE



Plasticité

Propriétés antichoc et usure

Stratégie extrême : toutes les chaînes sont liantes



UHMWPE 1 à 10 Mg/mol:

$L_p \approx 20\text{nm}$
 $R_g \approx 100\text{nm}$

Gillet pare-balles

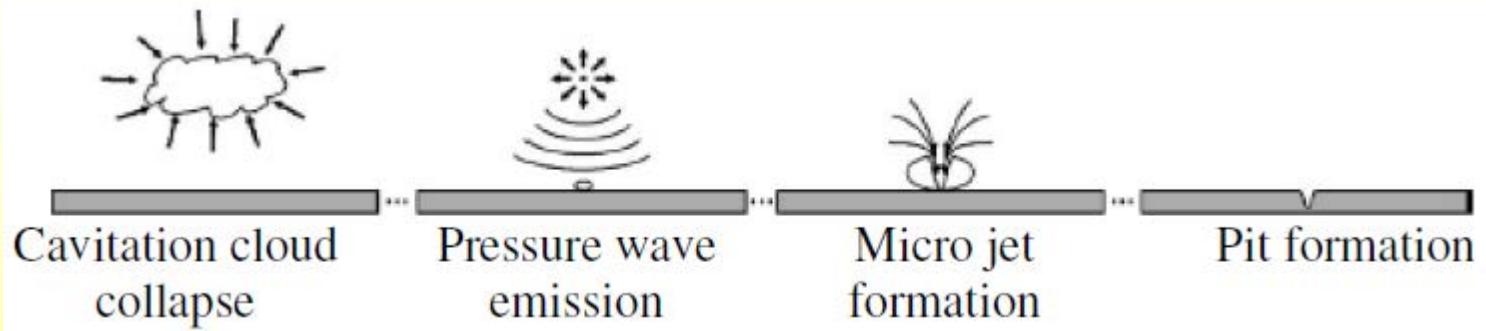
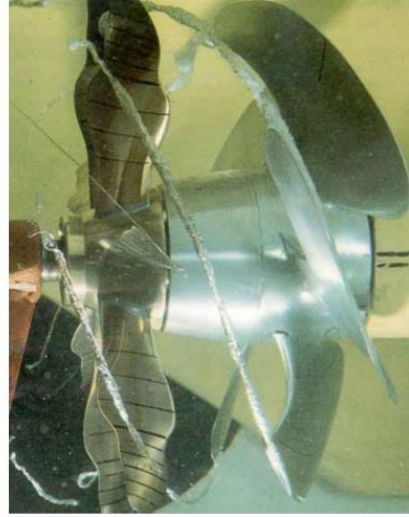


Prothèses



Plasticité

Revêtement UHMWPE : résistance à l'érosion de cavitation



Conclusions

- Les polymères semi-cristallins sont des nano-composites naturels dont les propriétés dépendent au moins autant des liaisons faibles que de liaisons covalentes.
- Le taux de cristallinité, l'état (vitreux / caoutchoutique) de la phase amorphe ainsi que la « cohésion » de la phase amorphe donnent accès à une très large gamme de propriétés
 - Fragiles
 - Ductiles
 - Visco-élastiques
 - Hyper-élastiques

- **Pour l'avenir**

Bio-sourcé

Merci