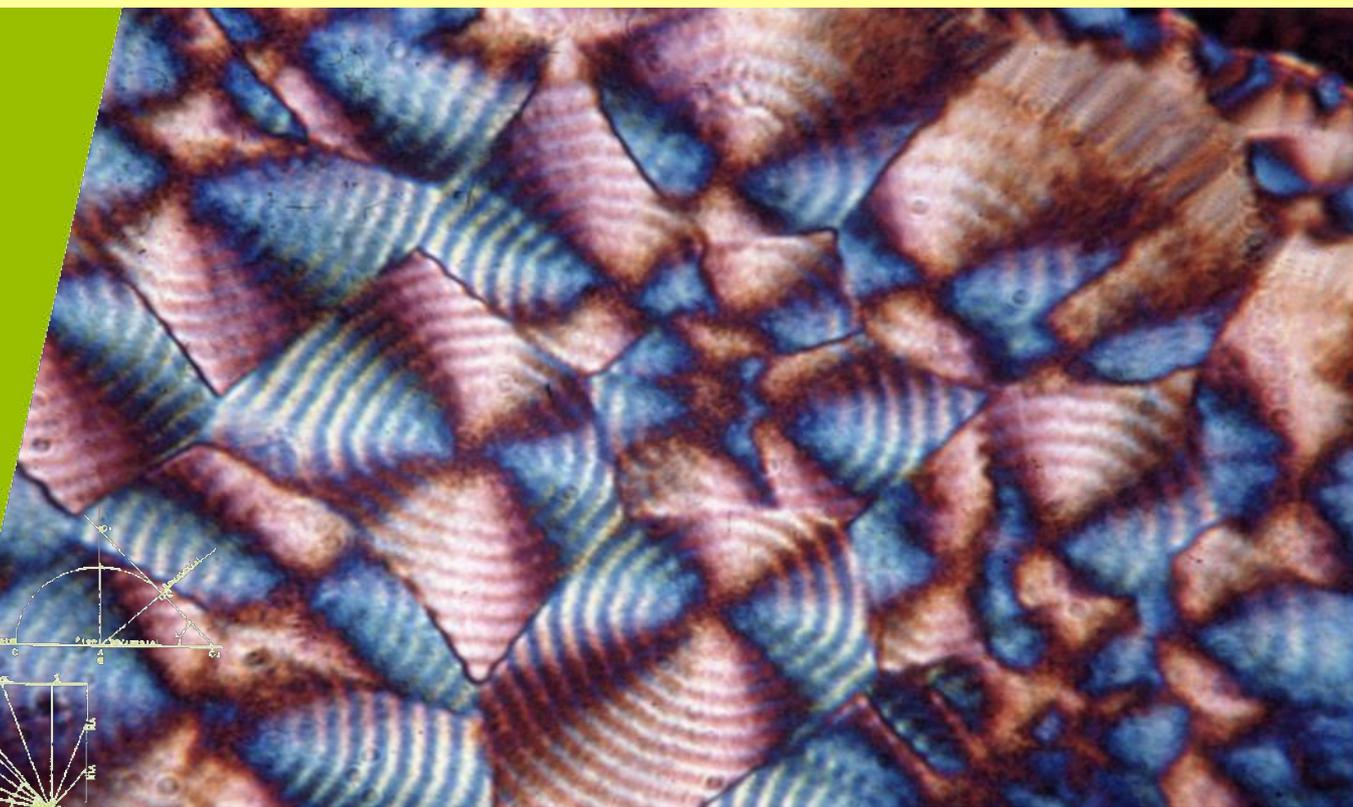


RECHERCHE



INSTITUT NATIONAL DES SCIENCES APPLIQUÉES DE LYON

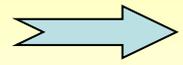


Les polymères semi-cristallins : les propriétés qui ont permis leur essor

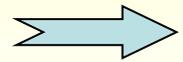
Olivier LAME

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

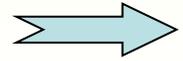
Plan



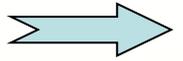
Qu'est-ce qu'un polymère semi-cristallin?



Origine physique des propriétés mécaniques



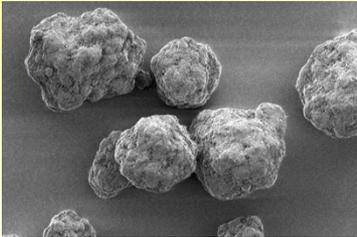
Mécanismes de déformations plastiques



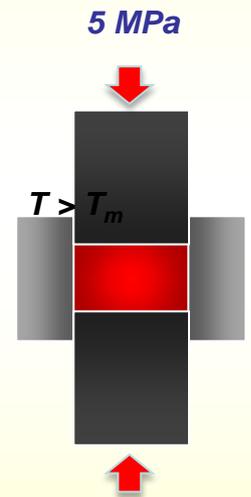
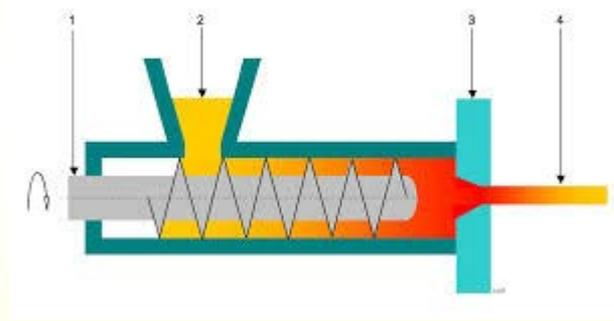
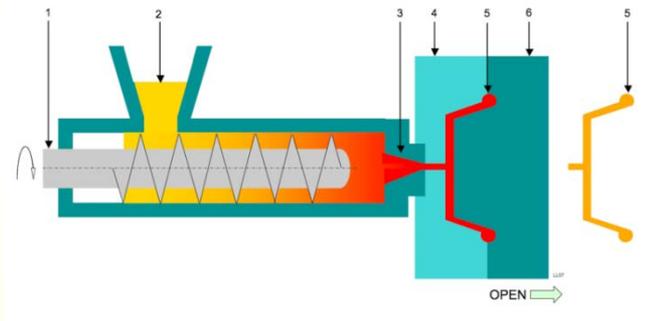
Conclusions

Mise en forme

Poudres natives



Procédés de mise en forme

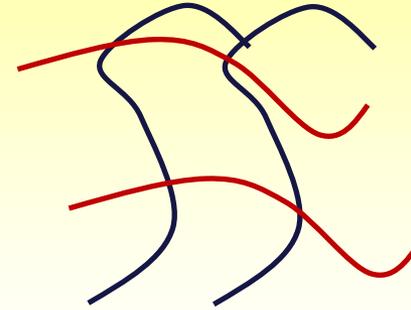
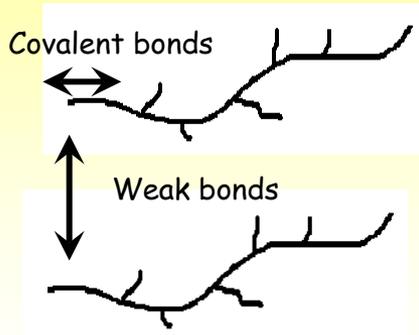


Masse molaire (M_n)

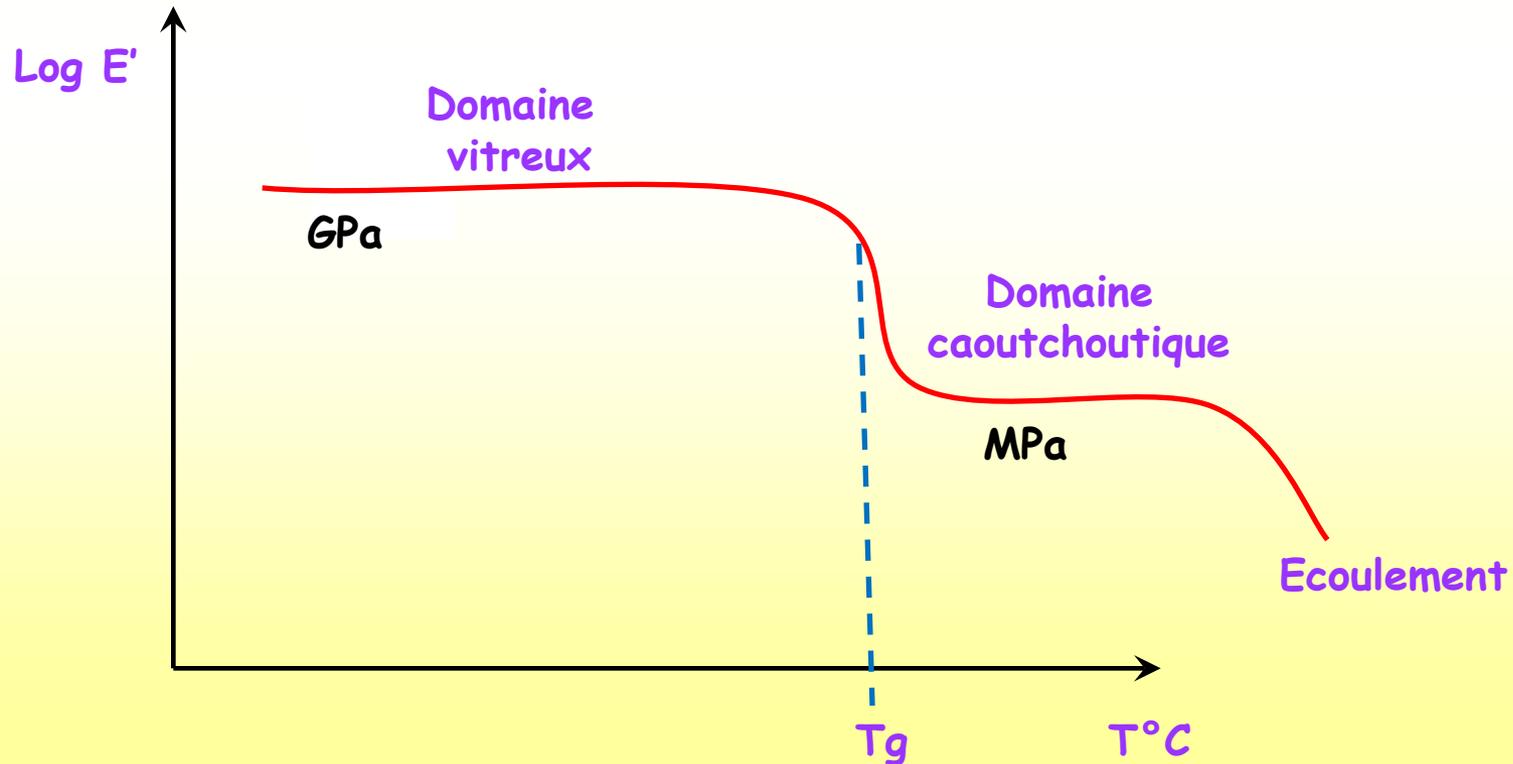
$$\eta \propto (M_n)^3$$

Origine de la résistance mécanique

Pour un polymère amorphe

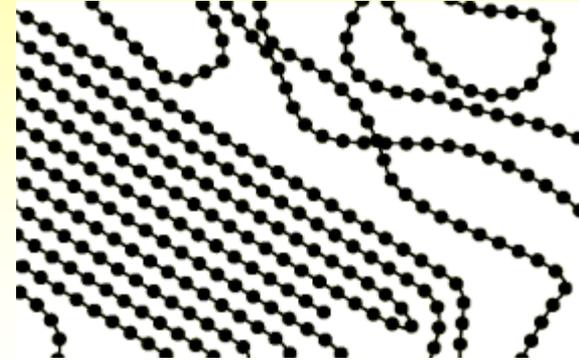
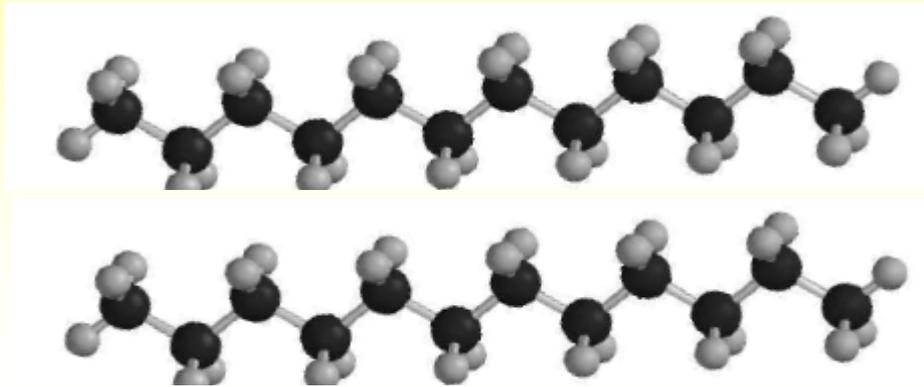


Réseau d'enchevêtrements

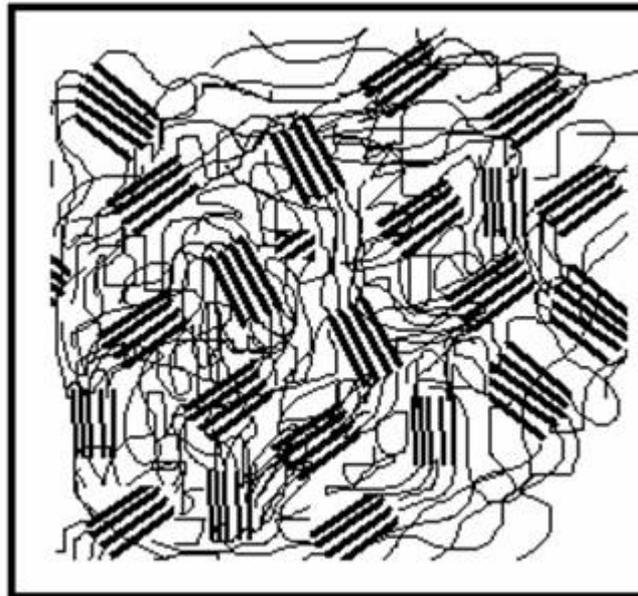


Origine de la résistance mécanique rôle des cristaux

Condition de cristallisation



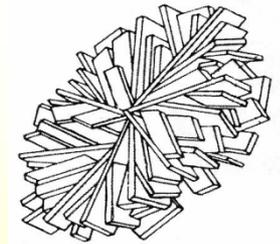
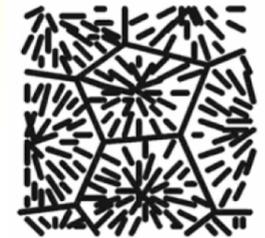
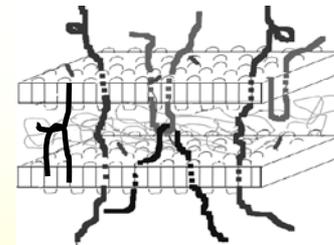
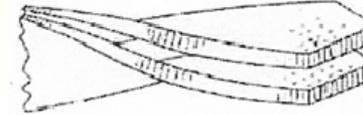
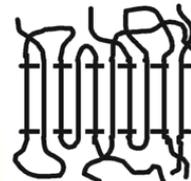
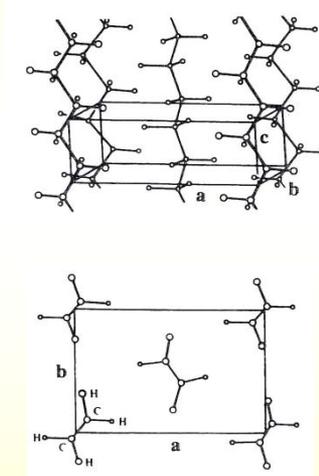
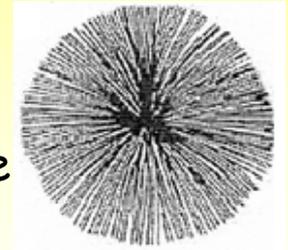
Le réseau cristallin vient « brider » le réseau caoutchoutique



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

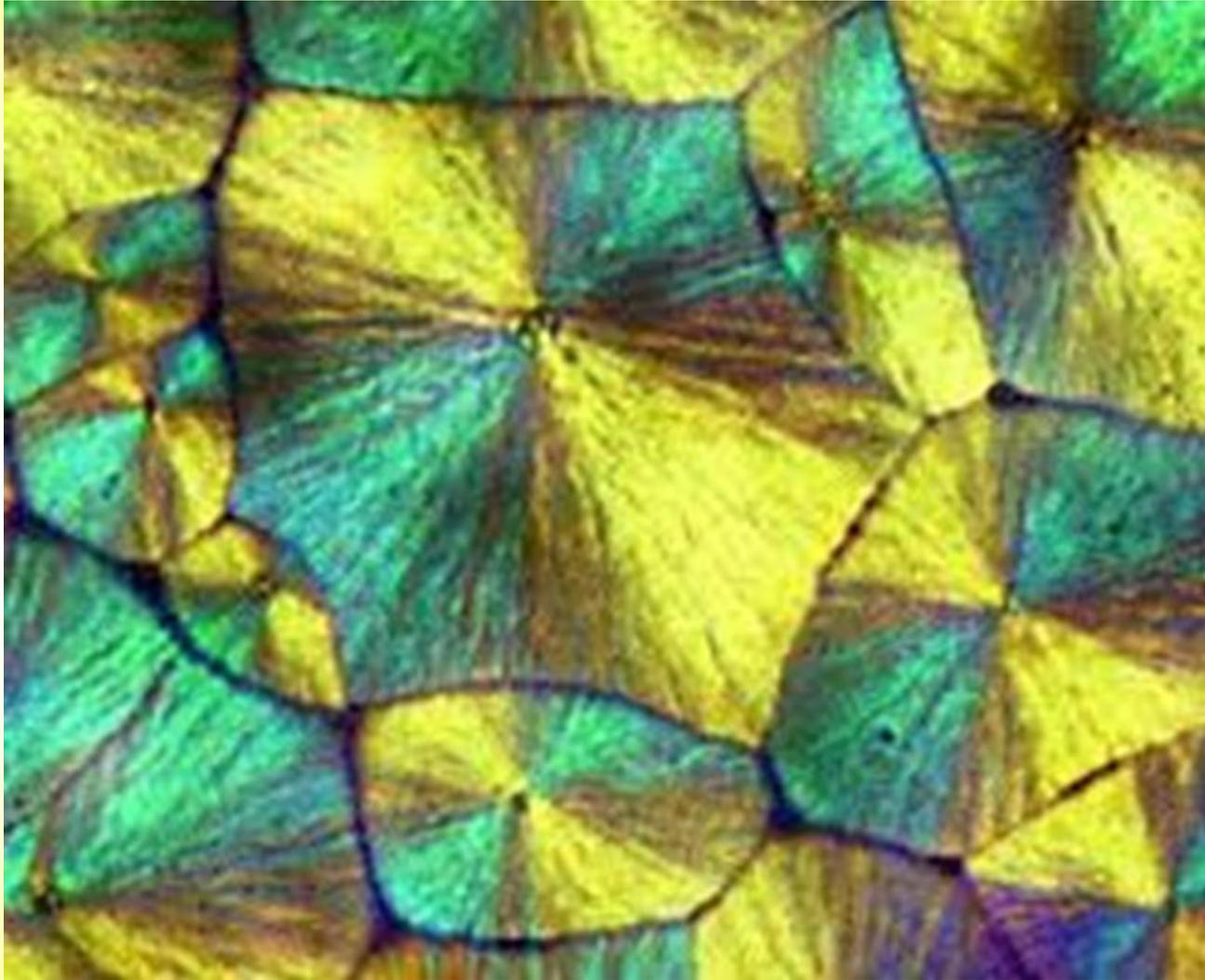
Maille
cristalline

Lamelle
Cristalline
(épaisseur)

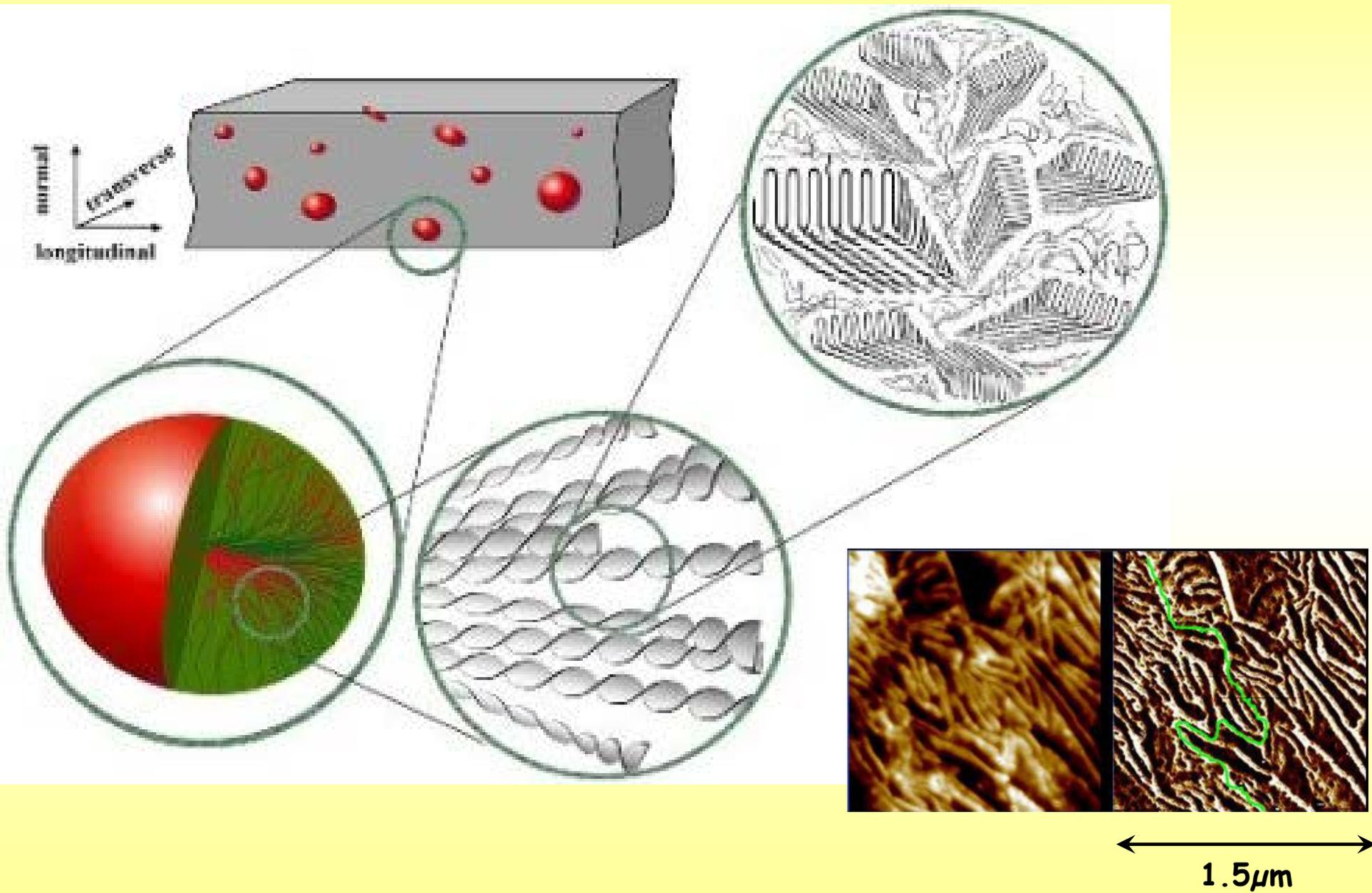
Empilement
lamellaire

Agrégats
Polycristallins
(Sphérolites)

Origine de la résistance mécanique

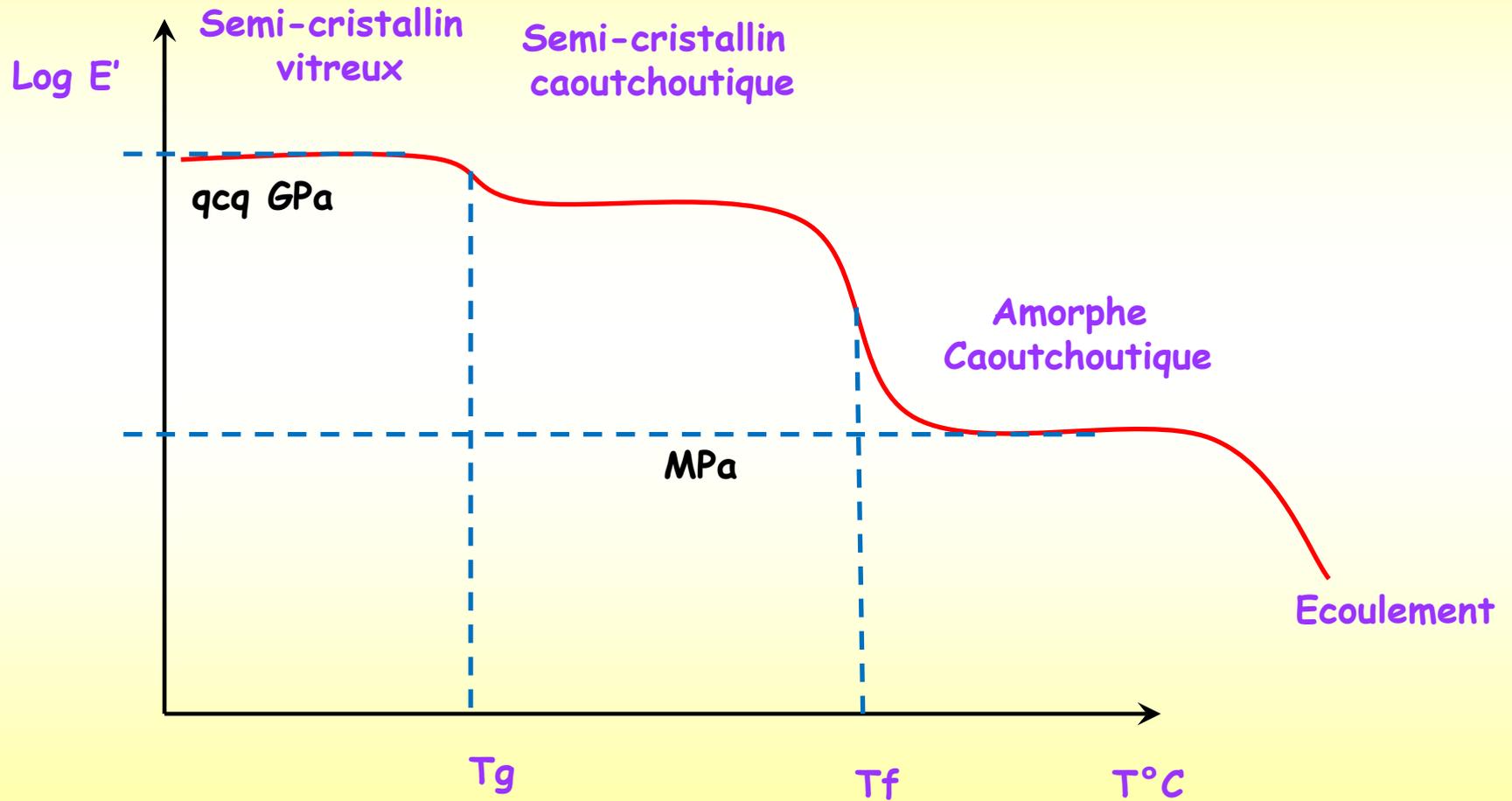


Origine de la résistance mécanique



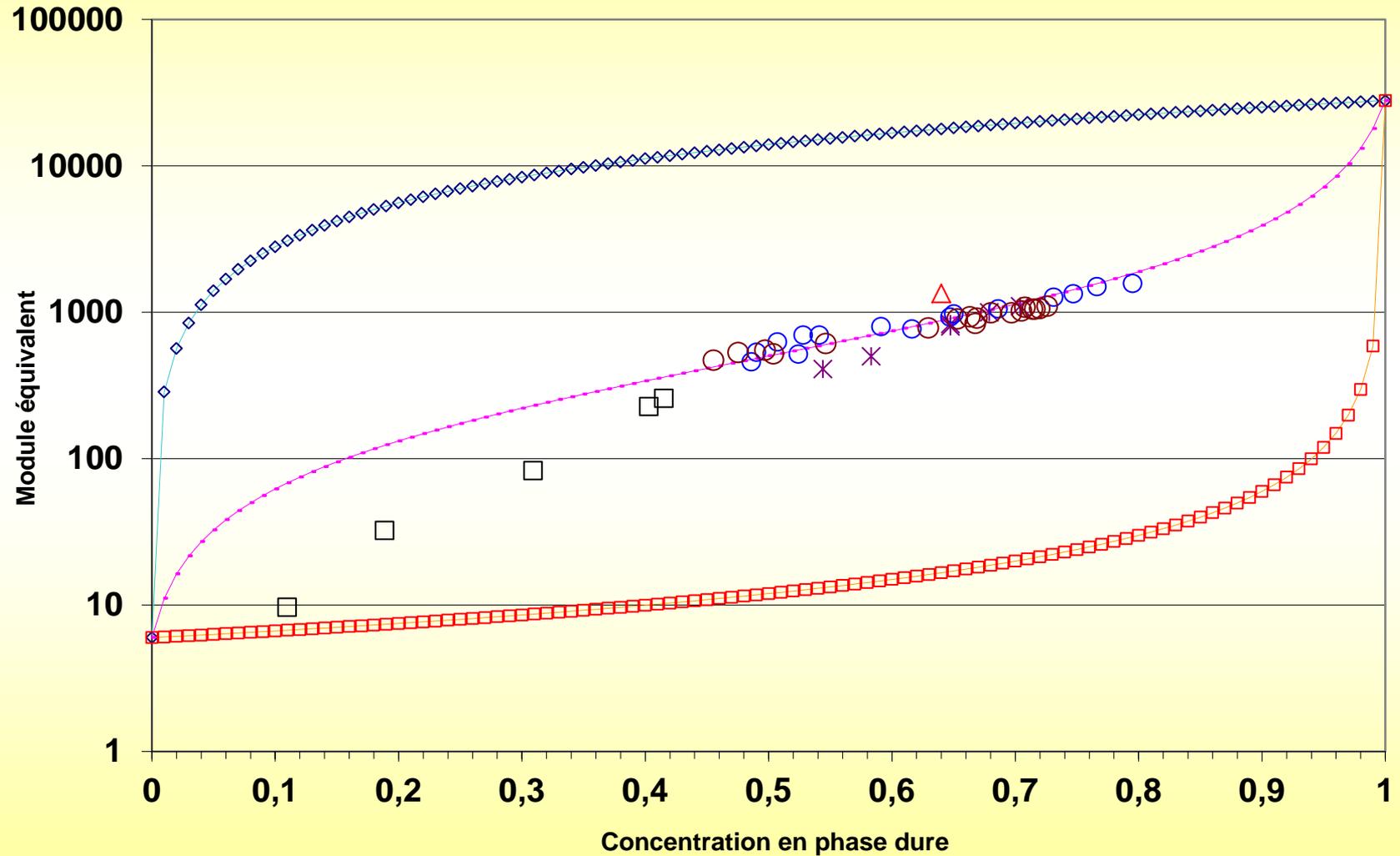
Origine de la résistance mécanique

Exemple : polyéthylènes, Cristallinité > 50%

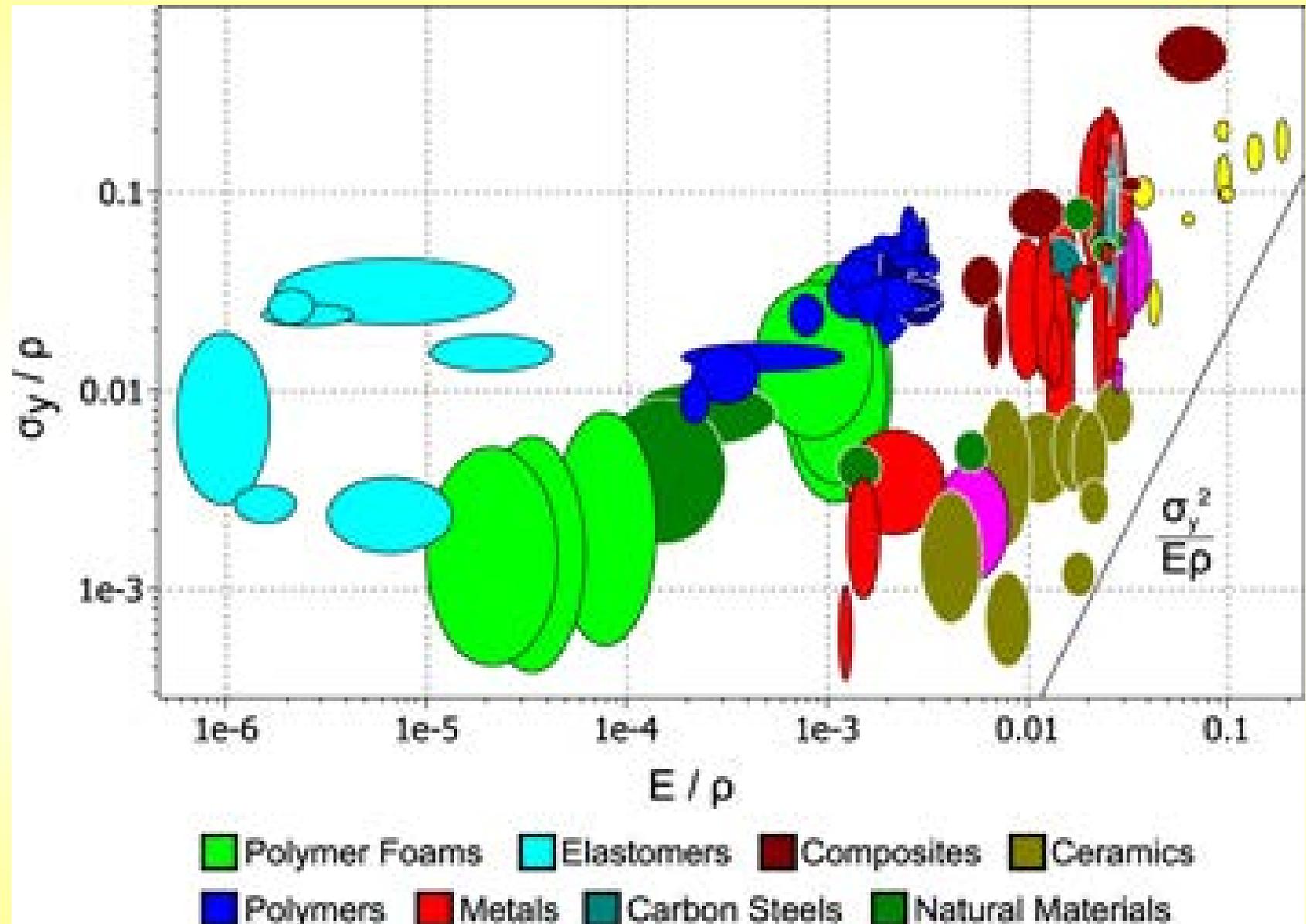


Notion de couplage mécanique

Exemple : polyéthylènes



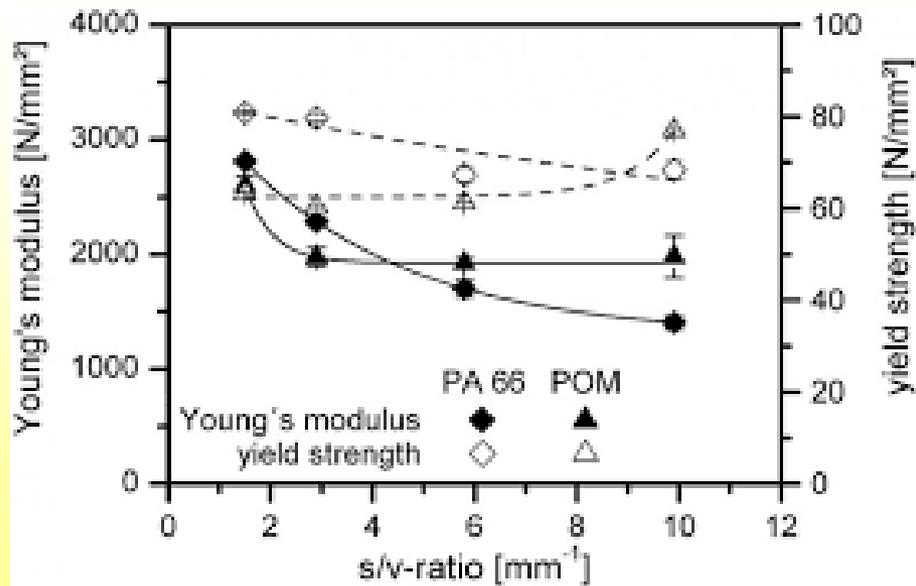
Comparaison avec d'autres matériaux



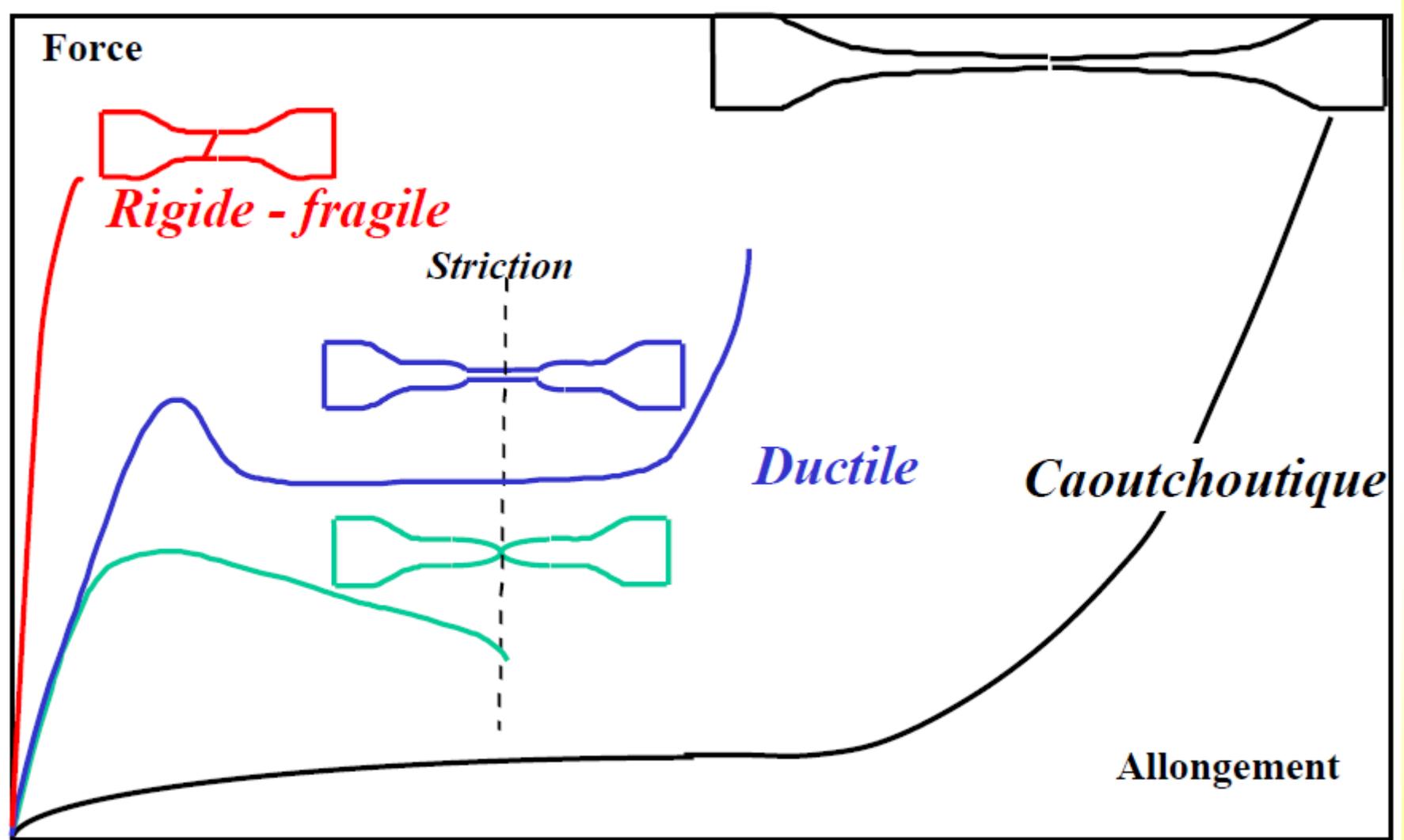
Exemples d'utilisation



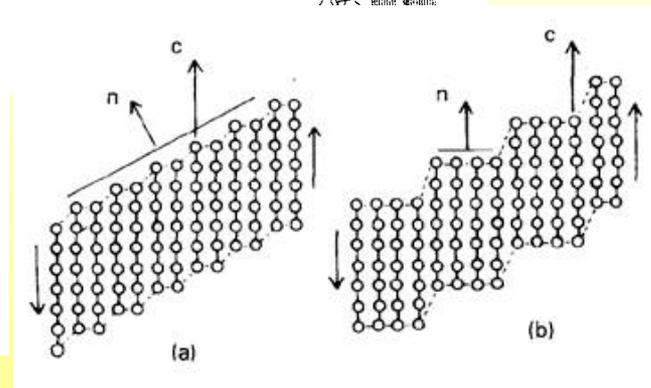
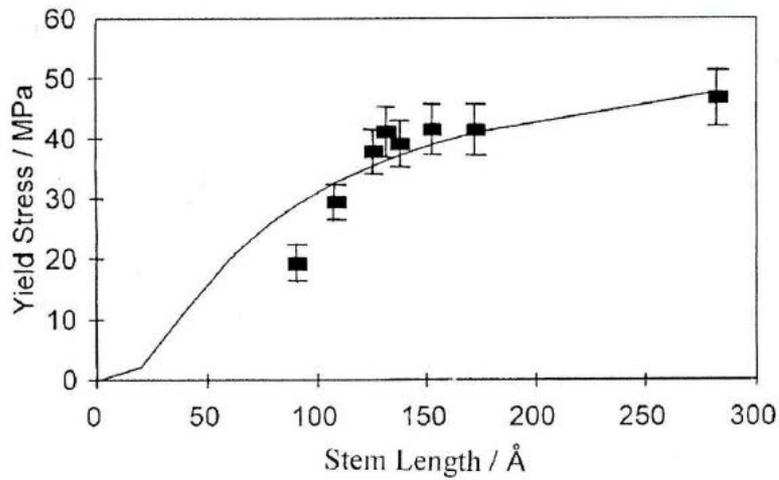
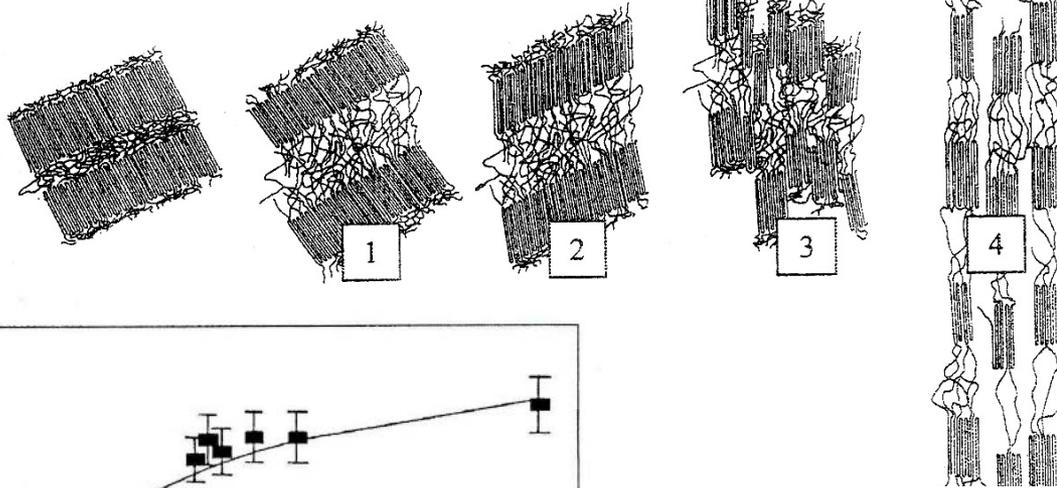
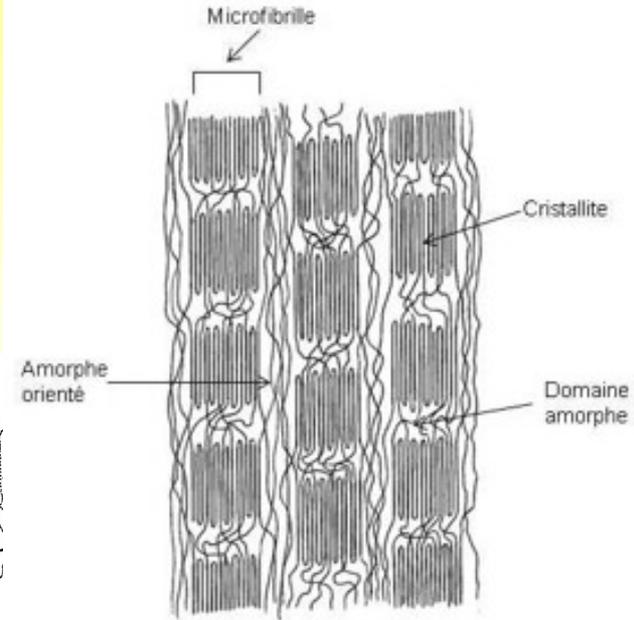
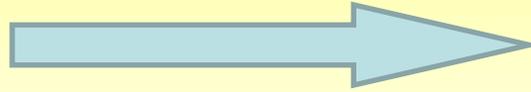
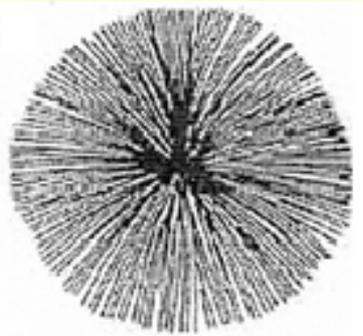
Exemples d'utilisation



Plasticité

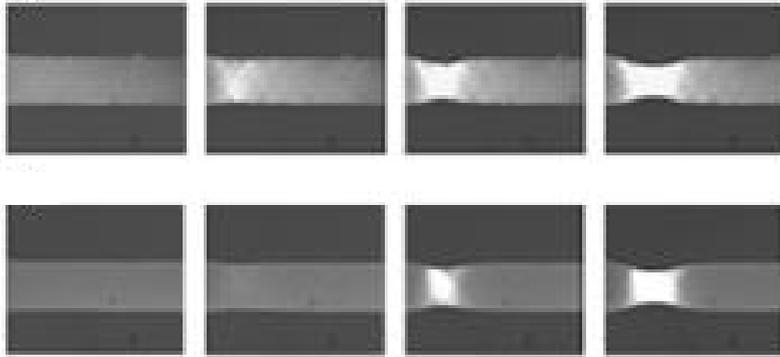


Plasticité

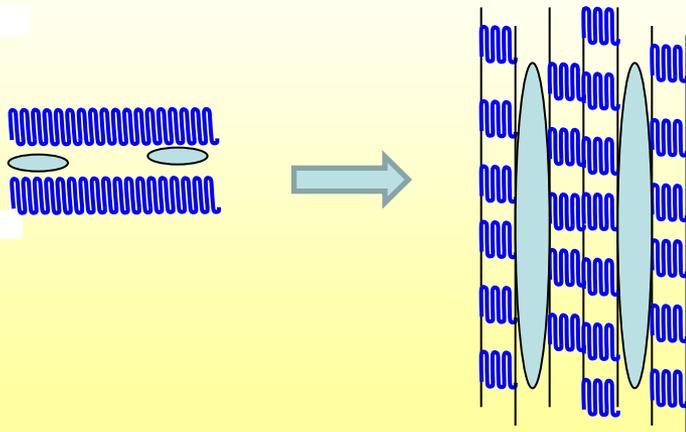


Plasticité

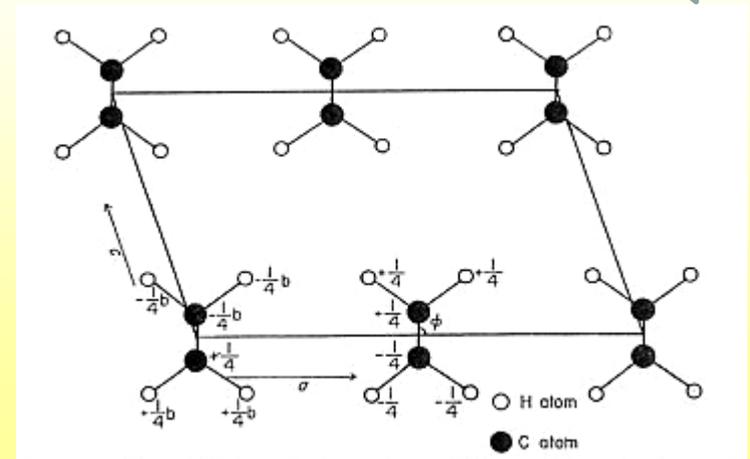
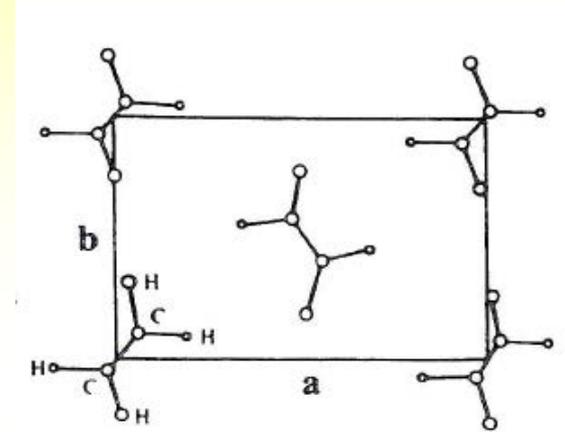
Cavitation



→
Déformation



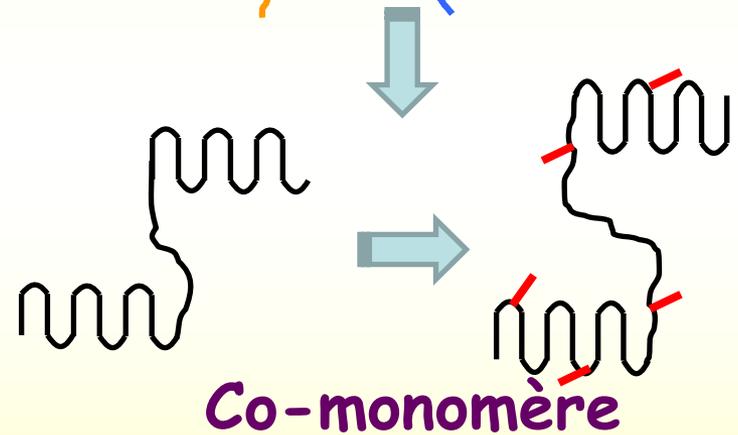
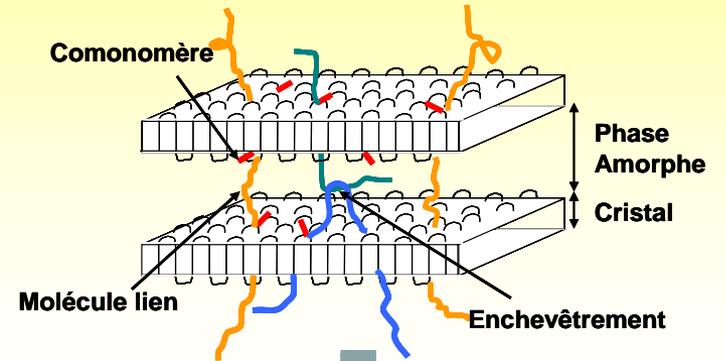
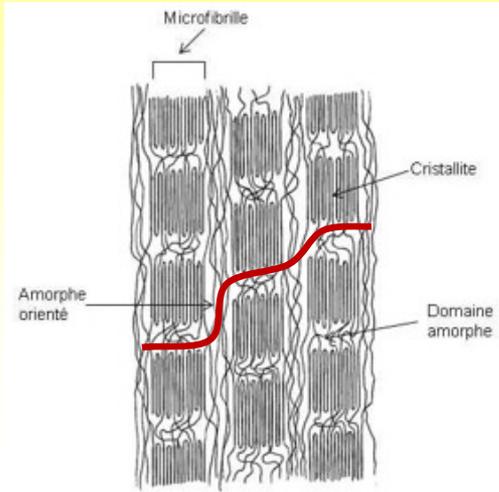
Changement de phase : Transformation martensitique



Plasticité

Propriétés de rupture ou de long-terme

Rupture
du polymère



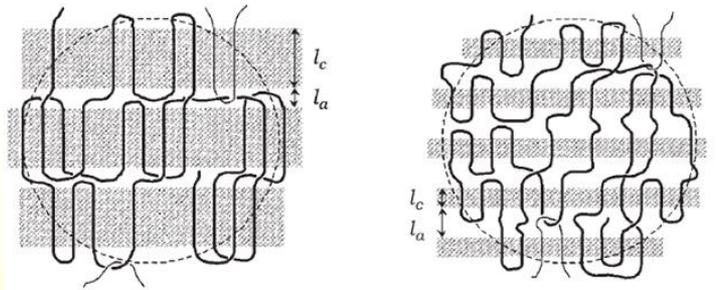
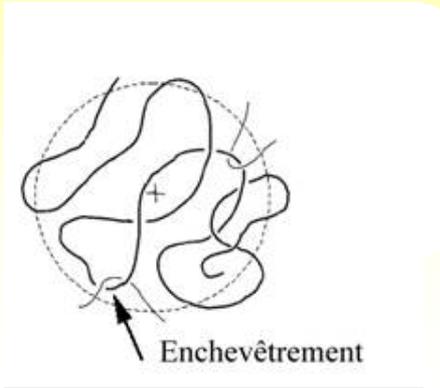
Tubes PE



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

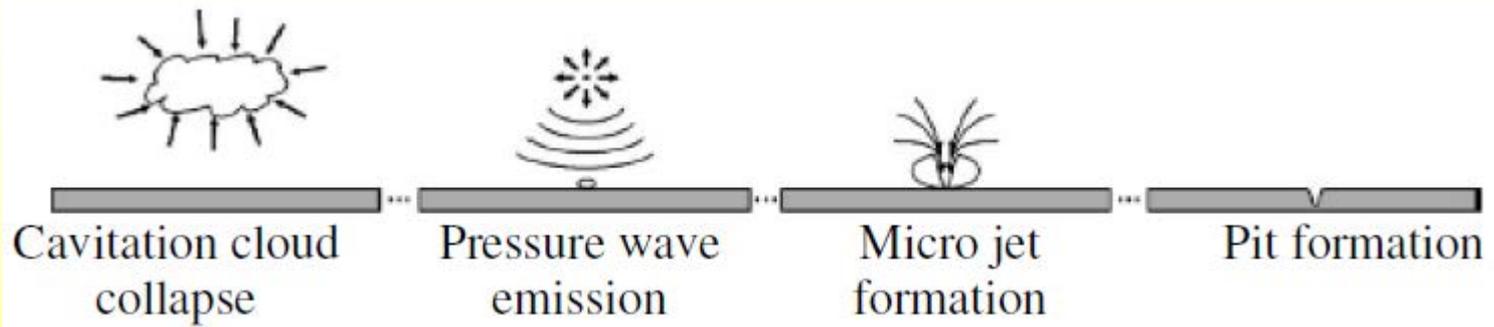
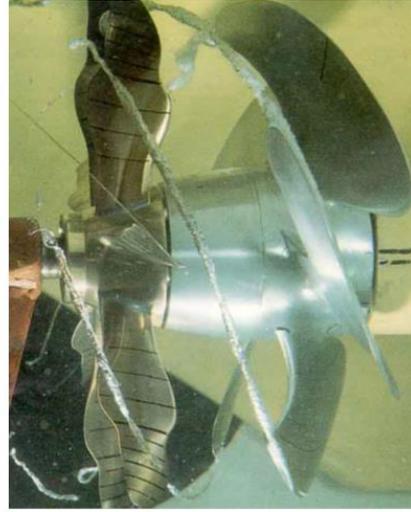


Prothèses



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