



Présentation Flash du labo



Laboratoire Polymères et Matériaux
Avancés

UMR 5268 CNRS/SOLVAY

LYON

Remarques

Laboratory general way of working :



- The topics of the lab are **relevant to applications and industrial issues**
- BUT to make real progress we develop entirely new ideas relevant to **fundamental concepts of polymer physics**:
 - Glass transition mechanisms in polymer, polymer blends, in the vicinity of interfaces
 - Reinforcement mechanisms in filled elastomers
 - Inter-diffusion of polymer blends or polymer/solvent systems close and below T_g
 - Glass transition mechanisms in H-bonded polymers
 - Statistical mechanics of rupture and damaging in soft and hard materials
 - Rheology of polymer blends (with or without nano-particle inclusions) : experiments, theory and modeling
 - Plasticization mechanisms at solid and molten states
 -



SOLVAY
asking more from chemistry®

Les forces

Lab Staff

- Solvay : 4 Researchers + 1 senior Technician
- 3 Academic researchers (CNRS : 2 DR2 + 1 CR2 hired in 2014 “Concours”)
- 10 non permanent

Non Permanent People Evolution

From 2007 to 2013, 23 people have exited the Lab (10 Post Docs, 13 PhDs)

- 12 p. hired by Industry :
- 10 p. have found Academic Position :



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Objective to reach a permanent staff of 4 Academic researchers.

Les thématiques principales



- Heterogeneous polymer systems: polymer blends and dispersion of nano-fillers
 - Filled elastomers and Experimental control of Morphology
 - Mesoscopic Theory & modeling
 - Dynamics close to T_g
 - Filled elastomer blends
 - Foams
- Physical properties of polymers with strong interactions
 - Experimental characterization of Miscibility and dynamics
 - Multiscale modeling
 - Damaging & fatigue of semi-crystalline polymers
- Physical properties of filled polymers
 - Dynamics and reinforcement
 - Filler/surface interaction Modeling
 - Mesoscopic Theory & modeling
 - Wear & Tear



Quelques faits marquants

- Understanding and controlling fatigue damage in reinforced semi-crystalline polymers

- ⇒ Experimental and Modeling work
- ⇒ Polyamide : extension by a factor of 3 of the fatigue lifetime
- ⇒ 2 patents and several papers published

- Permeability-Shock property compromise

- ⇒ to reduce the water intake of polyamides materials
- ⇒ Collaboration with chemists from Solvay
- ⇒ new oligomer additives with strong interaction with the polar groups of polyamide have been proposed and synthesized.
- ⇒ 2 patents

- Physics of Reinforcement of filled rubbers

- ⇒ Combination of Mechanical measurements, Xray diffraction with in situ stretching and Quantitative measurements of crosslink densities with NMR in filled and unfilled elastomers.
- ⇒ Theoretical understanding of the effect of dynamical heterogeneities and filler/polymer interactions in the mechanical properties of filled rubber (reinforcement and Payne Effect)

- Diffusion in polymers close to and below T_g .

- ⇒ Calculation of the diffusion of solvent through a polymer matrix
- ⇒ Description of the so-called “case II” diffusion.
- ⇒ Development of theoretical models and simulation tools



Fatigue in Polyamid

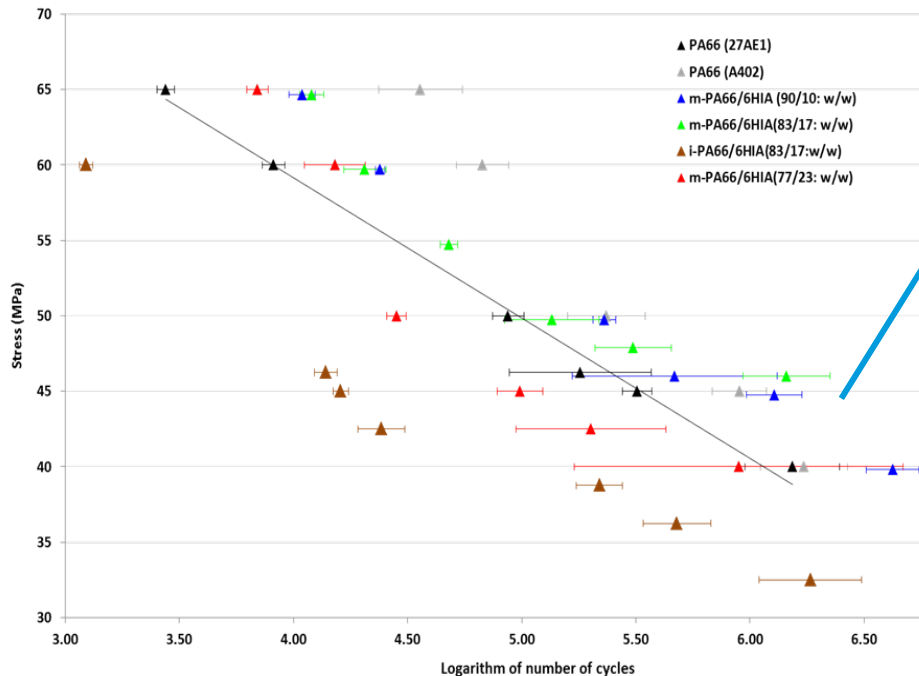
- Molecular Control of H bonded Polymer

Synthesis & characterization of new materials

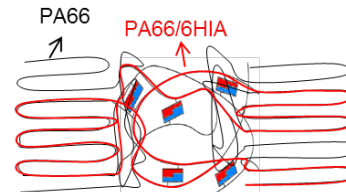
Preparation of **block PA66/6HIA copolymers** by Reactive Extrusion

Co-polycondensation reaction at the molten state

Assessment of fatigue Life time (Wohler curves)



Phenolic functions anchored in the crystalline phase thanks to PA66 blocks



→ Coupling between the amorphous and the crystalline phases is preserved

At low stress (long lifetime), **block copolymers including phenol functions can enhance the fatigue lifetime**

But it turned out that PA66/6HIA copolymers exhibited :

- Different Tg (what we wanted to control and make vary)
- Different molecular weights / weights distribution
- Different crystalline structures, crystalline fractions

We proposed a **general interpretation frame** in order to evaluate the relative contribution of these different microstructural parameters to fatigue lifetime

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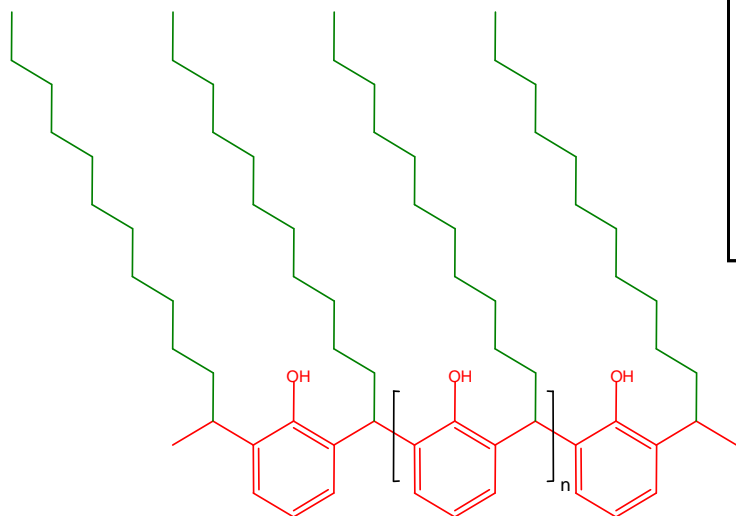
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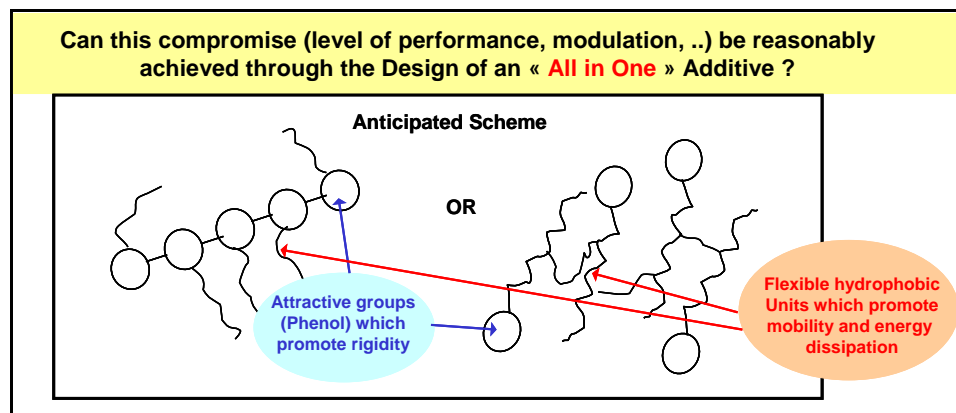
Compromis perméabilité/résistance au choc

Formulation d'additifs à liaisons fortes + flexibilité

- Matériau Polyamide à propriétés barrières aux fluides élevées
(Polyamide material having high fluid barrier properties.) FR 0952395 2009 & WO 2010/115951 A1 2010.
- Composition polyamide modifiée comprenant au moins un composé phénolique (Modified polyamide composition containing at least one phenolic compound). WO 2011/048055 A1 2011



Synthesis based on renewable raw matters



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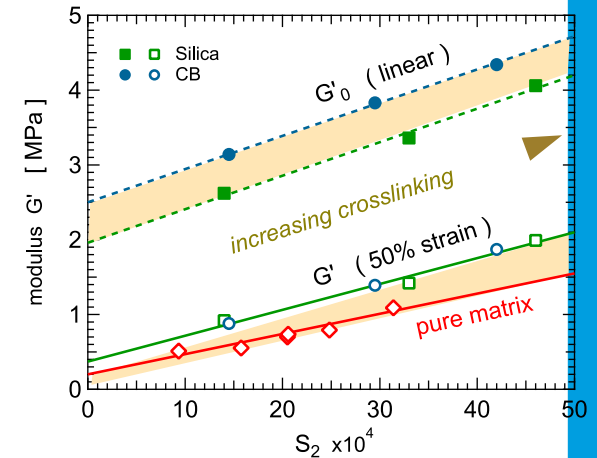
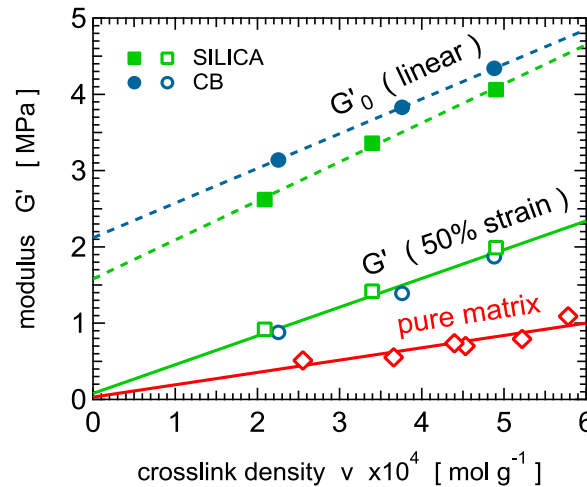
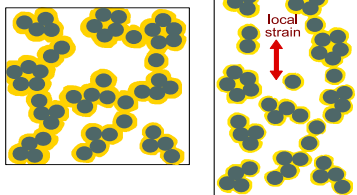
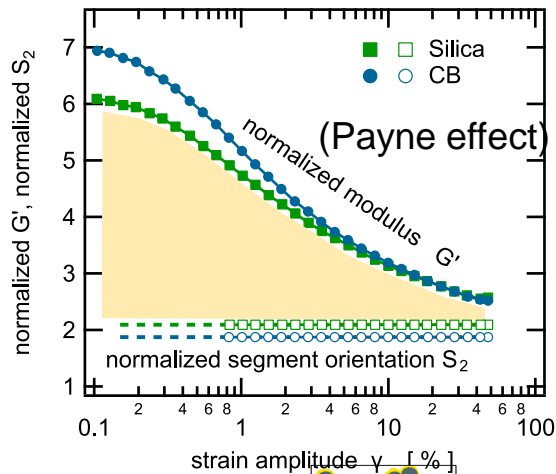


Reinforcement in Filled Natural Rubber Elastomers

Arnaud Vieyres, Roberto Pérez-Aparicio, P. Sotta, O. Sanseau, D. Long P.-A. Albouy (LPS Orsay)

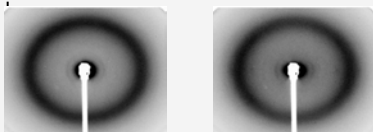
To compare specific response of the elastomer matrix to the global response (mechanics)
We combine:

- Mechanical measurements (global response)
- Xray diffraction with in situ stretching (selective response of the elastomer matrix)
- Quantitative measurements of crosslink densities with NMR



We discriminate 2 contributions to reinforcement

- Strain amplification in the matrix
- Rigid network



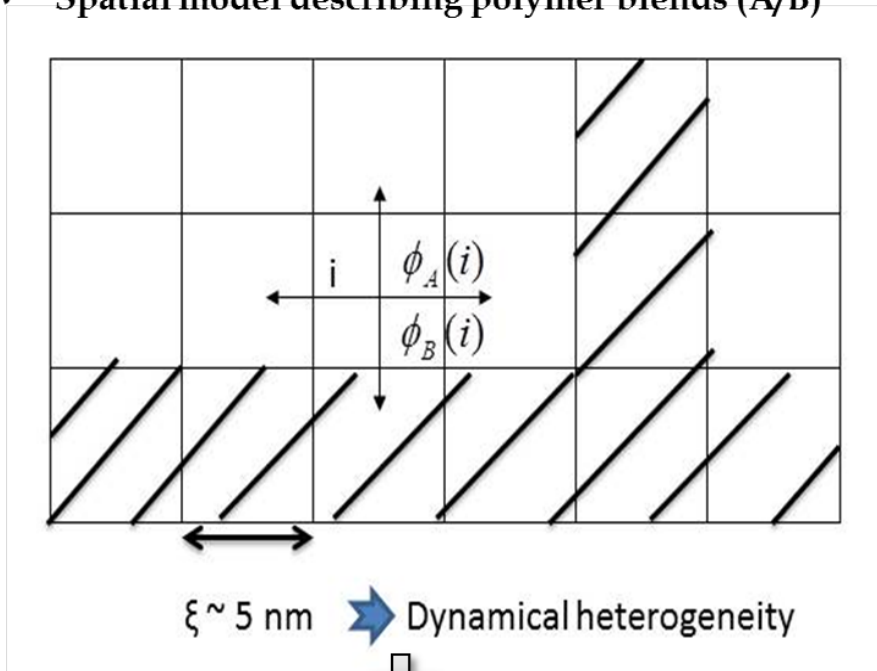
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Diffusion in Polymer blends close to the glass transition temperature

- ✓ Spatial model describing polymer blends (A/B)



- ✓ Spatial distribution of relaxation times on a scale of a dynamical heterogeneity



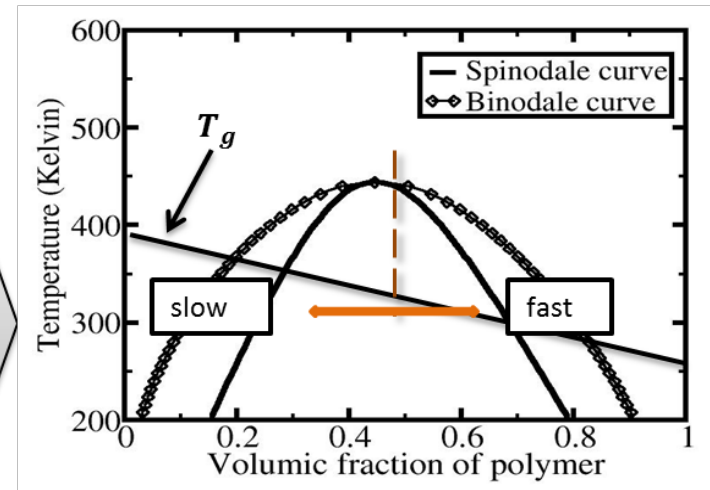
- ✓ Dynamics (Onsager like description)



Spatial diffusion in polymer blends close to T_g



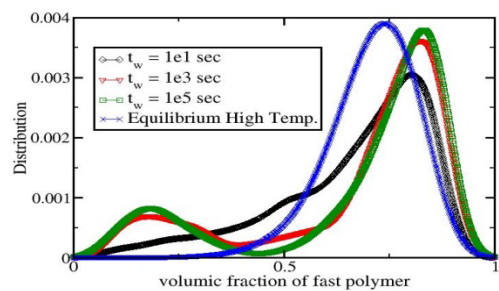
Phase separation close to T_g



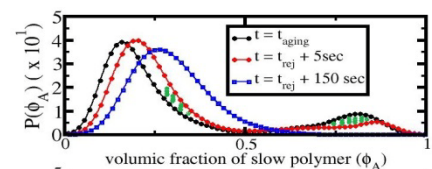
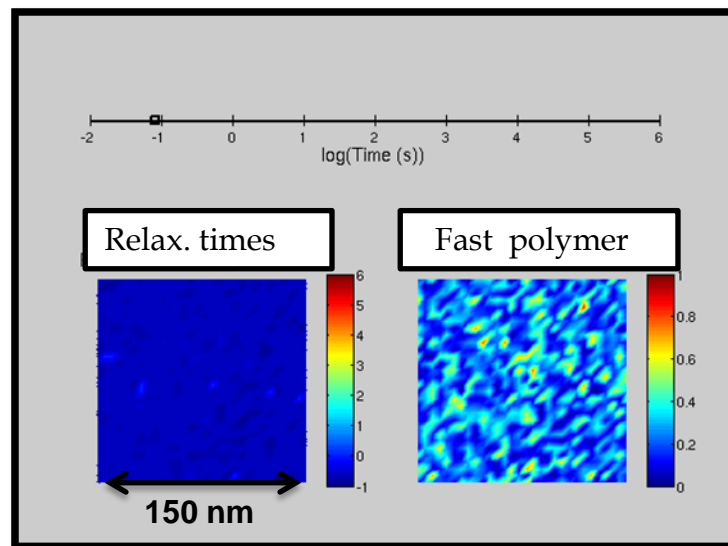
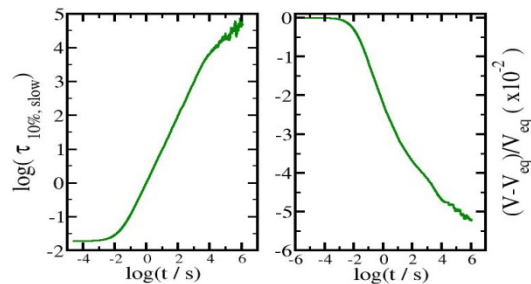
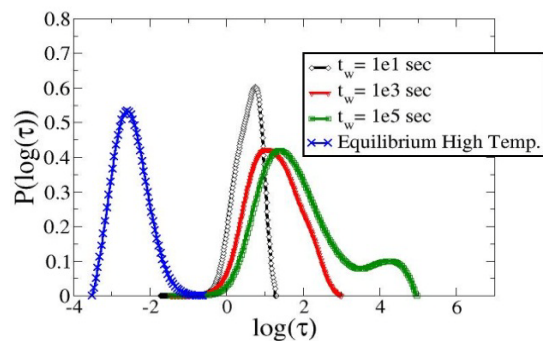
Phase diagram of blend of immiscible polymers. The two polymers have a degree of polymerisation $X=50$. The UCST critical temperature T_c is equal to 440 K. The blend is composed of a fast polymer ($T_g = 250 \text{ K}$) and a slow polymer ($T_g = 390 \text{ K}$).



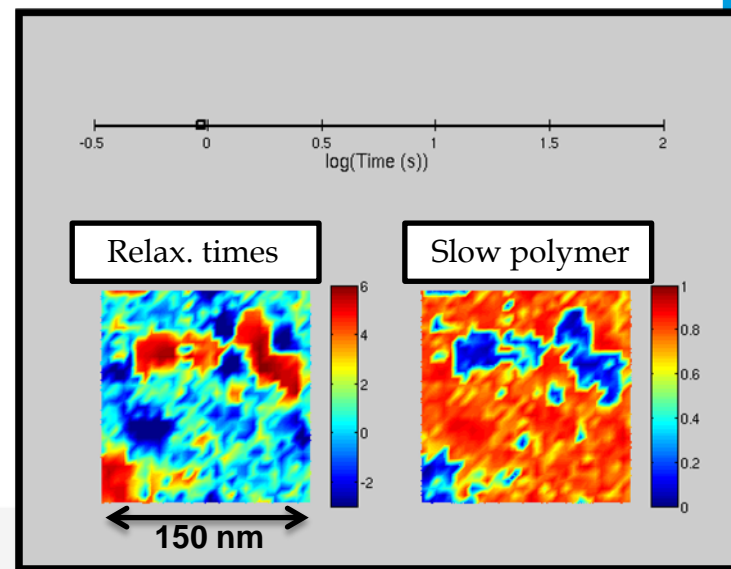
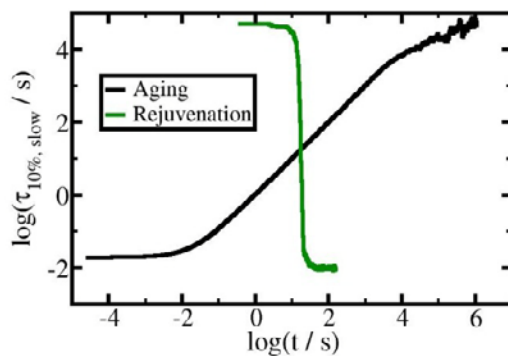
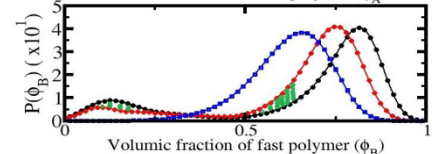
remixing and rejuvenation process



hase separating process for a system aged for a time $t_w = 3.10^5$ se at $T_g - 10$ K with composition (70% fast polymer/30% slow polymer)



rejuvenating process at $T_g + 60$ K in a system aged for a time $t_w = 10^6$ se at $T_g - 10$ K with composition (70% fast polymer/30% slow polymer)



Les perspectives de développement



- Development of our Rheology activity
 - Novel instrumentation to study nonlinear shear rheology of highly elastic soft matter
 - Collaboration with chemical synthesis groups.
- Participation of the local structuration of polymer material research (Pôle Rhône Alpes) with the help of Axel'One, ITE IDEEL, ...
- Maintain our planning to get “*a decent amount*” our consolidate budget from external funded projects (ANR, H2020, ...)
- Develop our panel of studied materials to Solvay Specialty polymer portofolio (Polysulfones, PEEK) or fluoro- polymers (PVDF, ...)

