

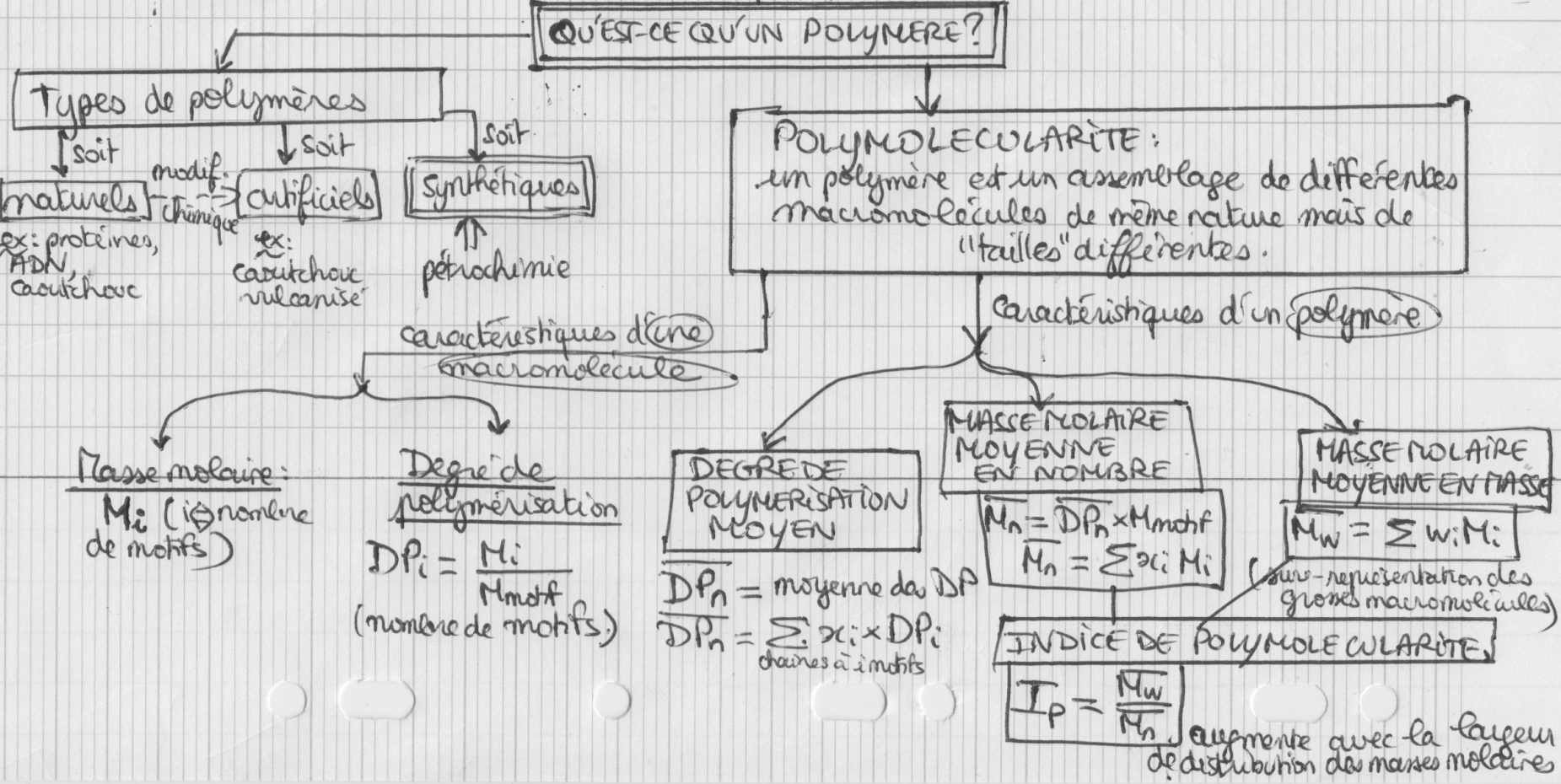
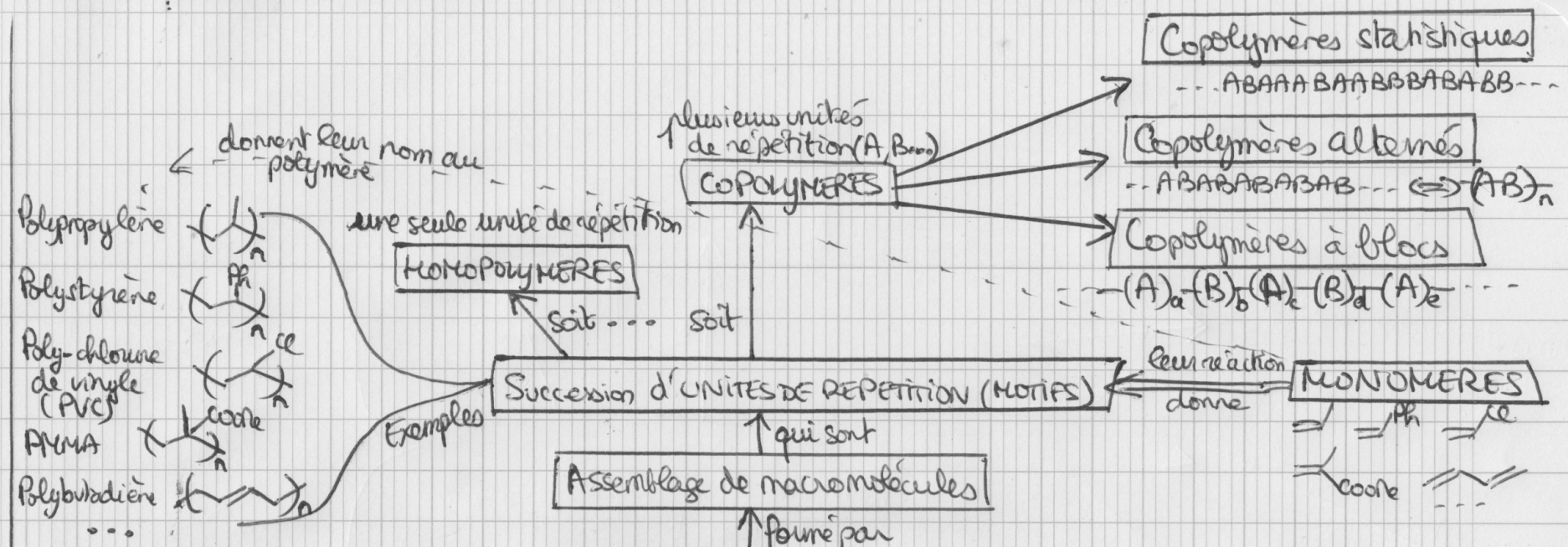
08: MATÉRIAUX POLYMERES

④ Propriétés mécaniques

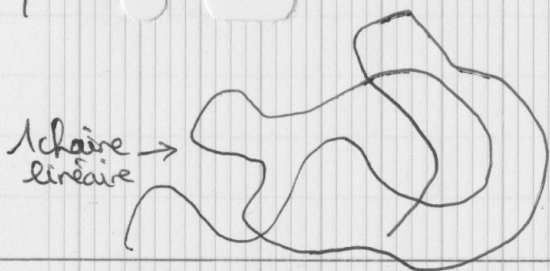
③ Etat physique

② Structure moléculaire

① Qu'est-ce qu'un polymère?

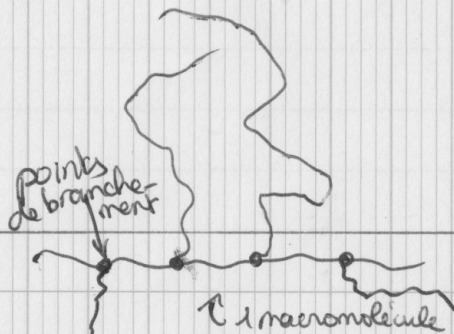


THERMOPLASTIQUES (malleables à chaud)

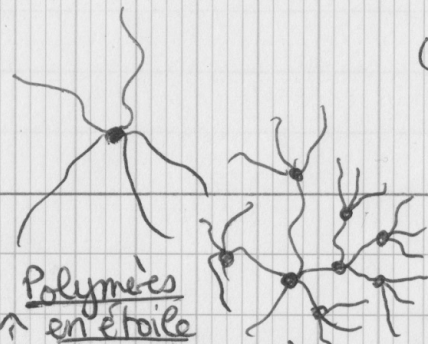


chaînes linéaires pour les macromolécules

POLYMERES LINEAIRES



POLYMERES RAMIFIES / BRANCHES



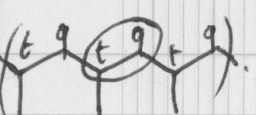
STRUCTURE DE L'ASSEMBLAGE POLYMERIQUE

Structure moléculaire des macromolécules

CONNECTIVITE des unités de répétition d'un homopolymère

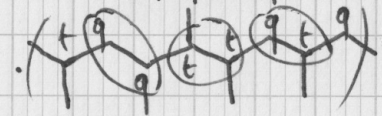
exemple: PP

Régulier "tête à queue"



Irrégulier

t-t/q-q/t-q

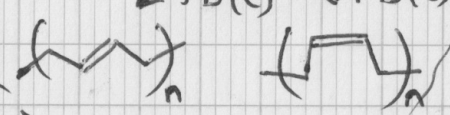


cas des polydiènes

ISOMERIE Z/E

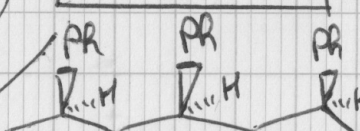
PB(E)

PB(Z)



STEREOREGULARITE / TACTICITE

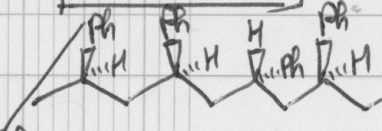
POLYMERE ISOTACTIQUE



POLYMERE SYNDIOTACTIQUE



POLYMERE ATACTIQUE

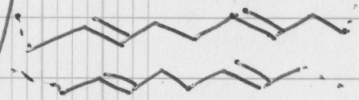


Modification des interactions entre chaînes de macromolécules

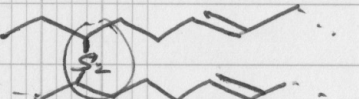
influence → Propriétés du polymère.

• ELASTOMERES
• THERMO DURCISABLES
(reticulation par chauffage, irréversible)

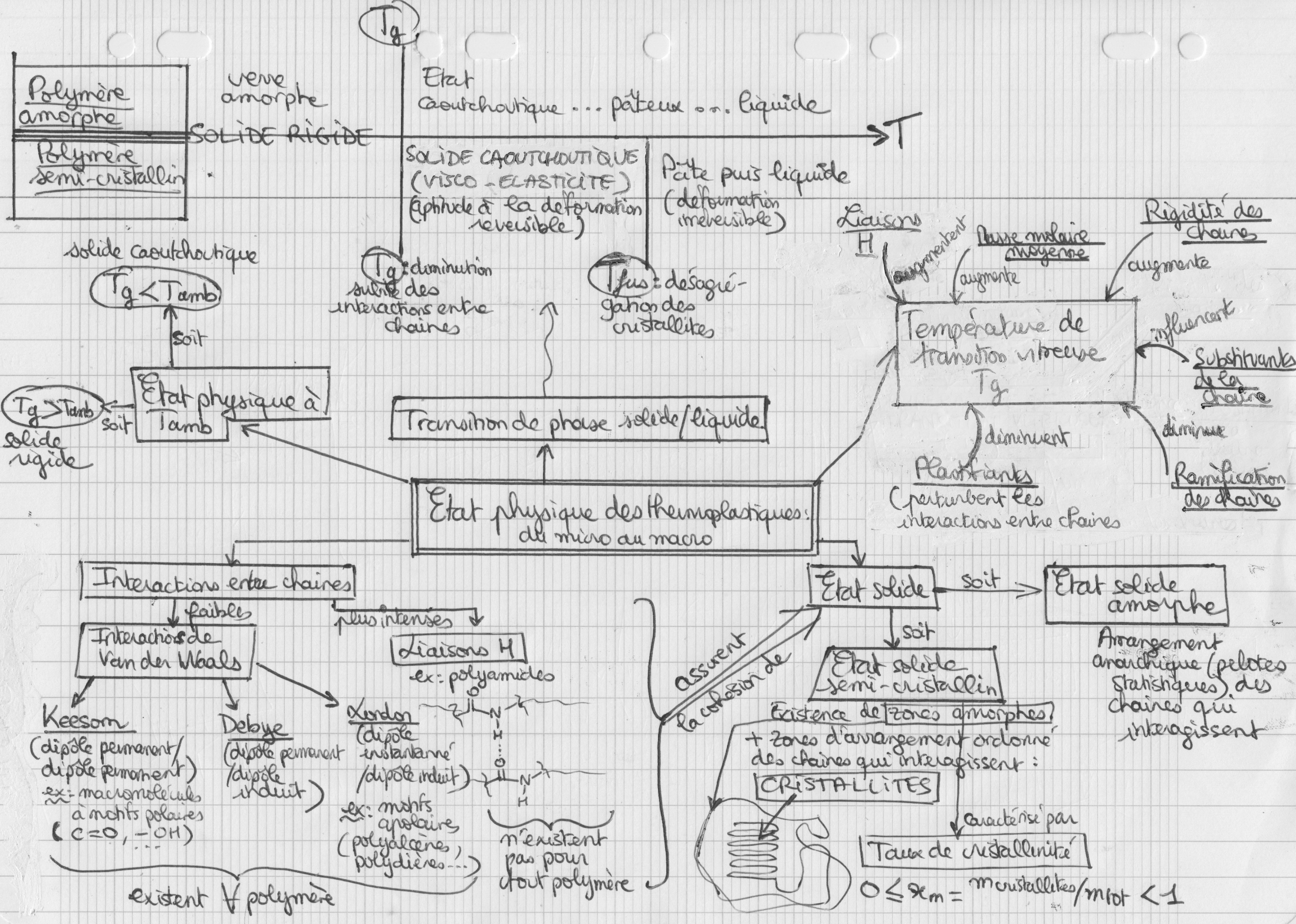
Exemple: réticulations du polybutadiène

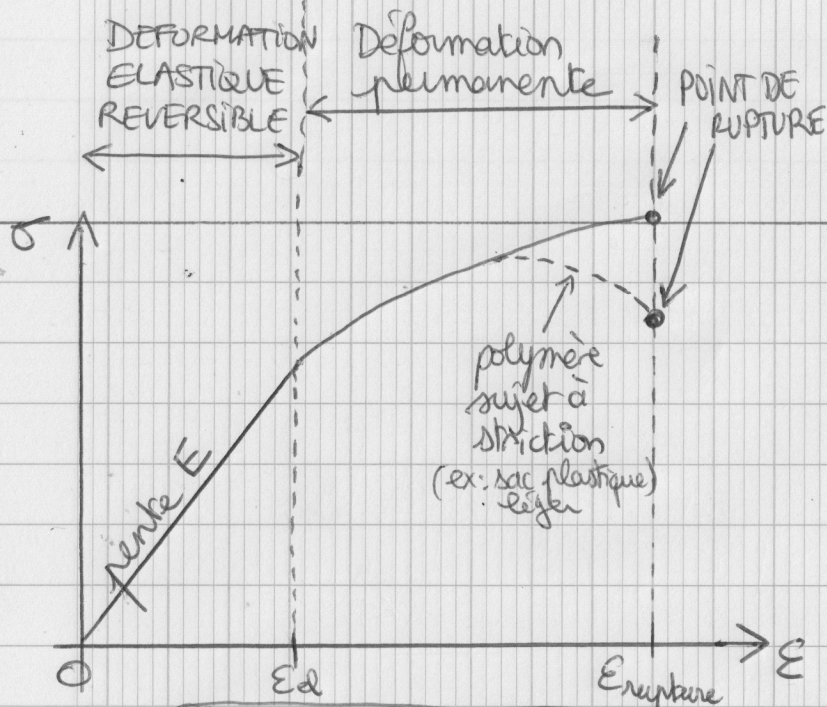


Δ ↓ soufre



point de réticulation entre 2 chaînes





Caractéristiques générales

Deformation d'un polymère en traction

Propriétés mécaniques des polymères thermoplastiques

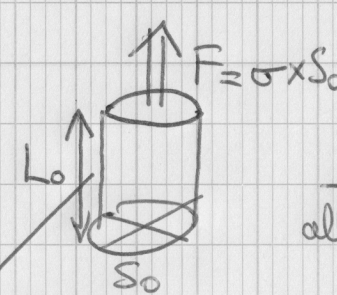
Expérience de traction

Elasticité réversible

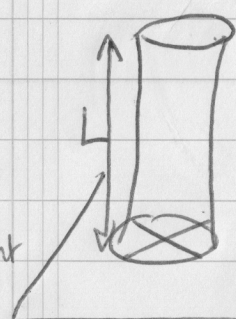
Principe

σ : contrainte appliquée (Pa)

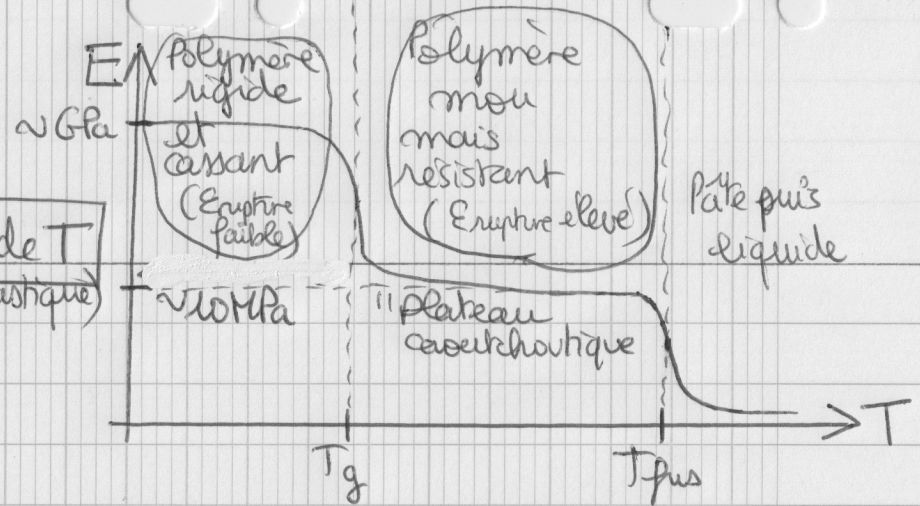
$\epsilon = \frac{L - L_0}{L_0}$: allongement relatif



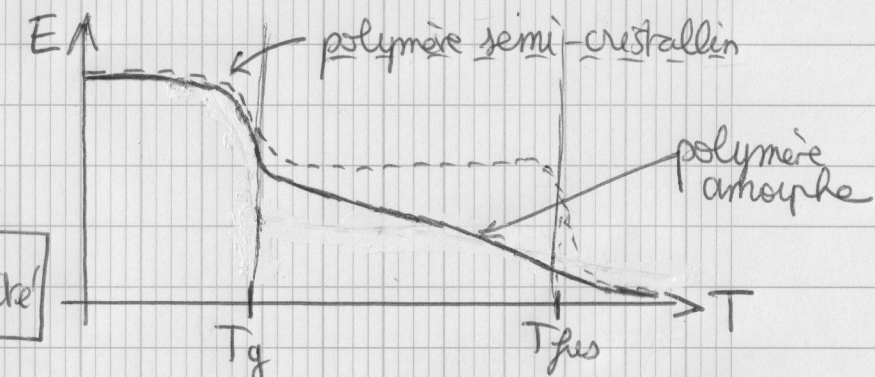
allongement



Influence de T (domaine élastique)



Influence de la cristallinité



LOI DE HOOKE

$\sigma = E \times \epsilon$

MODULE DE YOUNG (Pa)