

Lois de Comportement aux Petites Echelles en Elasticité / Plasticité

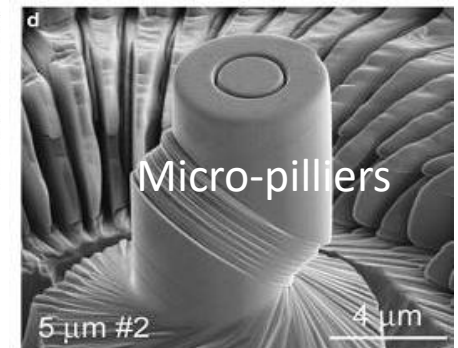
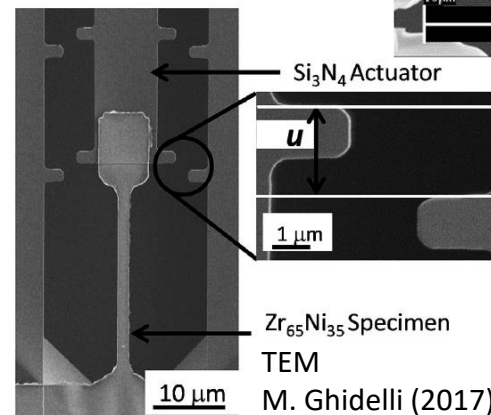
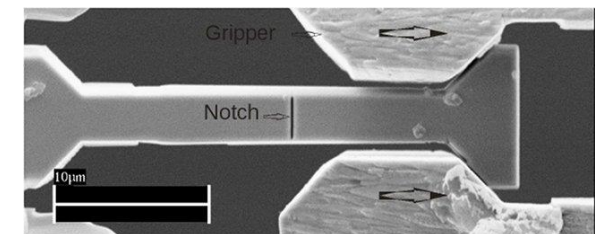
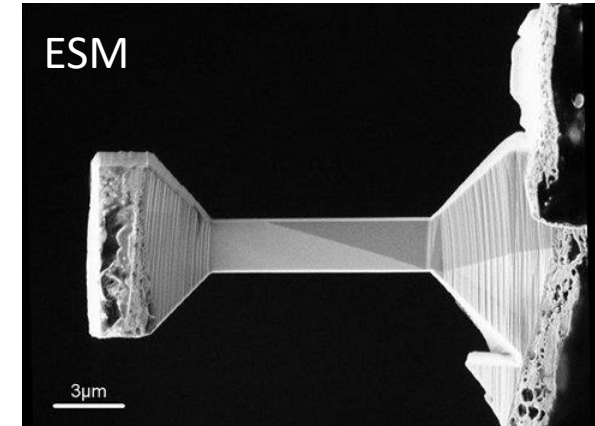
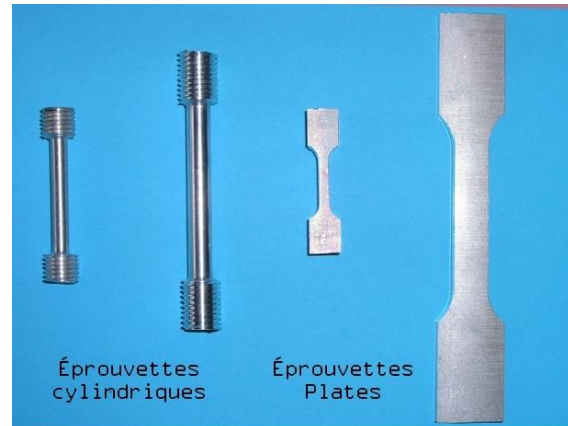
Ecole d'été du GDR MODMAT

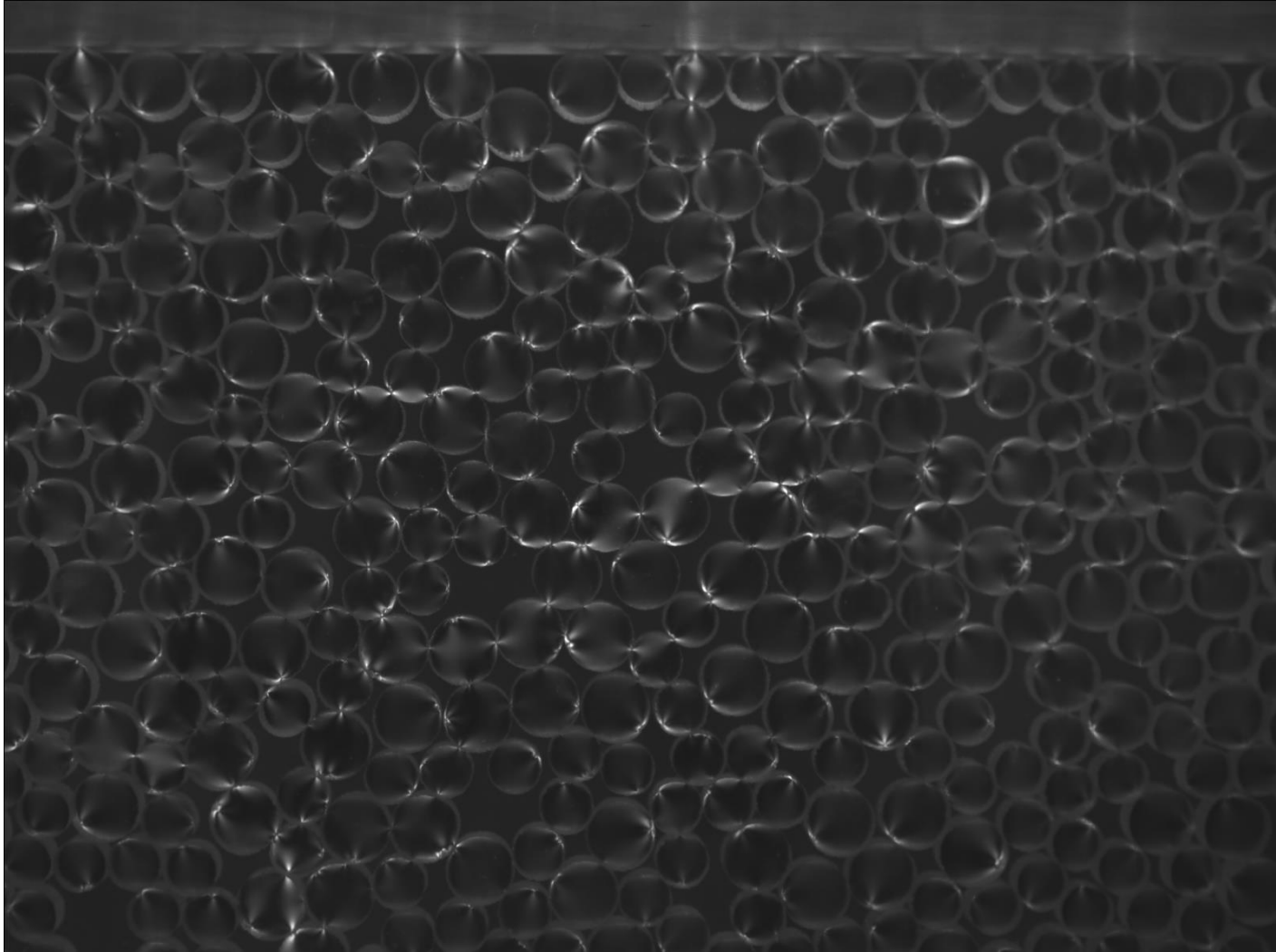
Anne.Tanguy@insa-lyon.fr

18 juillet 2019

Mesures Mécaniques à **différentes échelles** dans un solide

Machines de Traction:



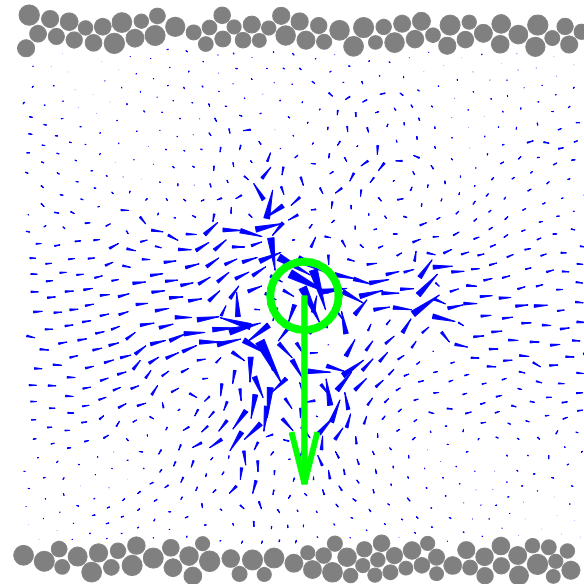
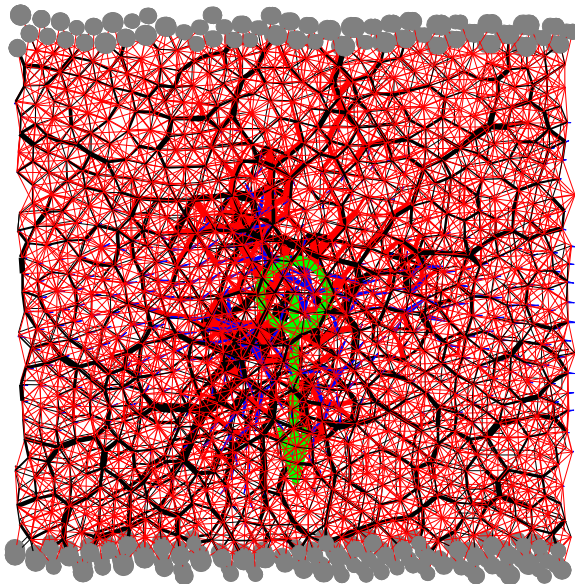


PMMH beads, E. Kolb (2006)

Simulations Atomistiques de particules type Lennard-Jones

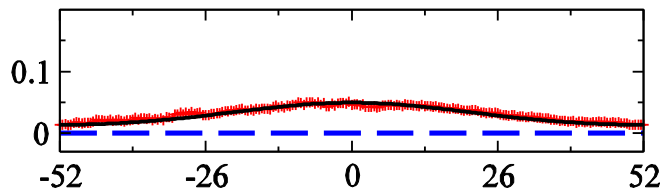
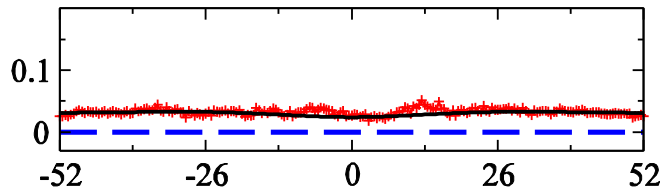
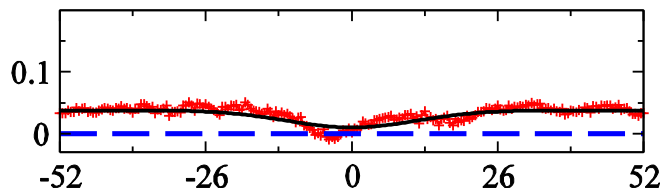
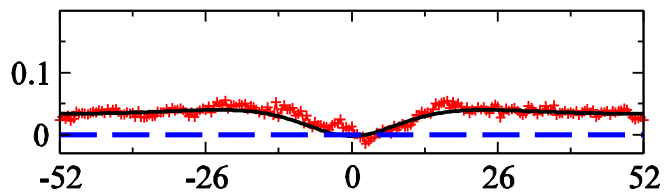
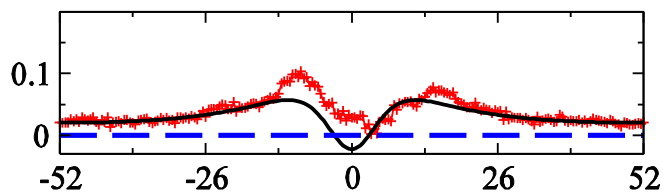
Exemple d'une assemblée désordonnée d'atomes

F. Léonforte et al. (2004)



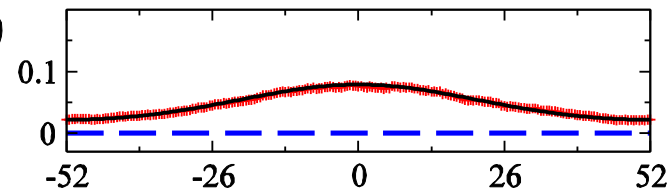
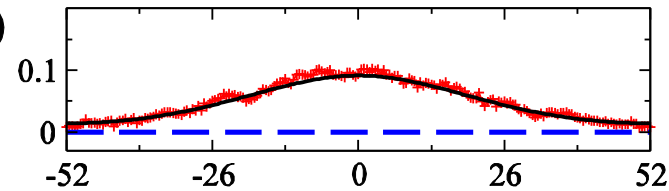
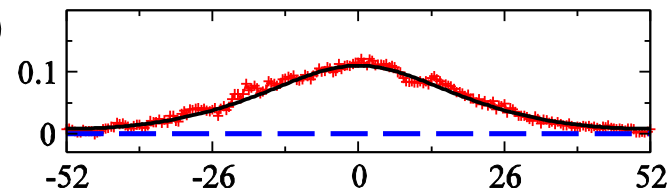
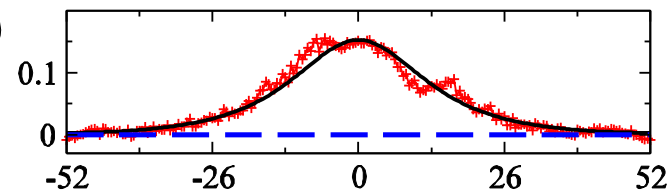
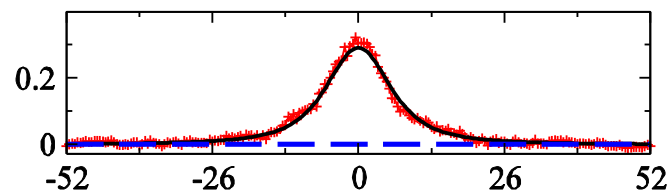
Réponse hétérogène, irrégulière. Comportement mécanique?

$$\langle \sigma_{xx}(x, y) \rangle$$



x

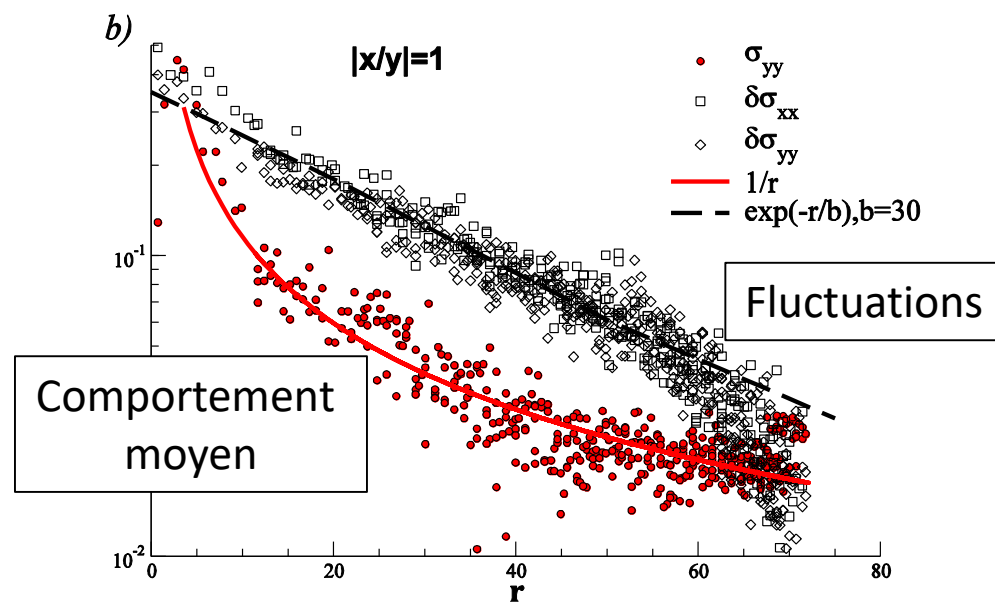
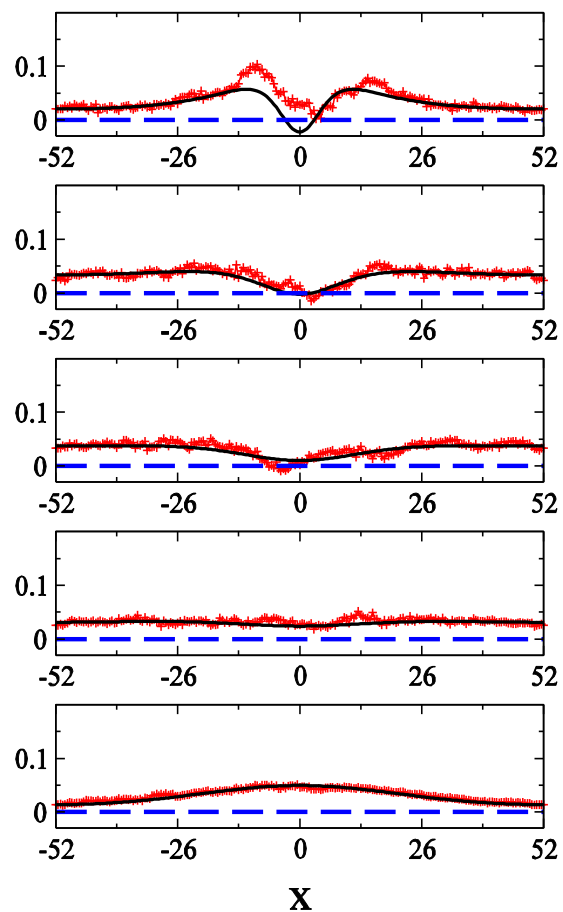
$$\langle \sigma_{yy}(x, y) \rangle$$



x

Comparaison avec le comportement type Milieu Continu:

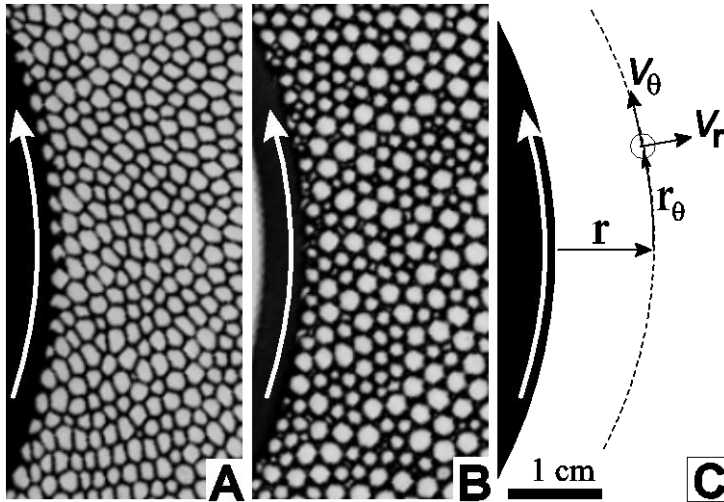
$$\langle \sigma_{xx}(x, y) \rangle$$



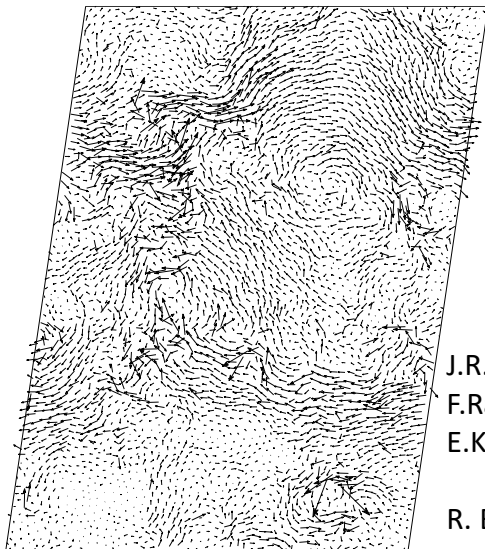
Comportement **moyen** comparable au milieu continu.
Fluctuations importantes sur des distances mésoscopiques

Laboratoire de Mécanique des Contacts et des Structures

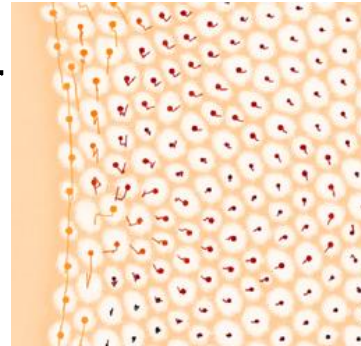
foams



Granular materials

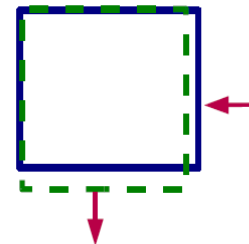


J.R. Williams et al. (1997)
F.Radjai, S.Roux (2002)
E.Kolb et al. (2003)
R. Behringer (2006)

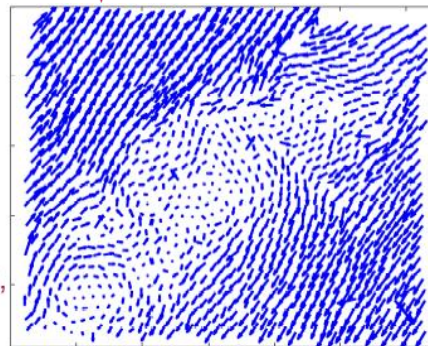


G.Debrégeas (2001)

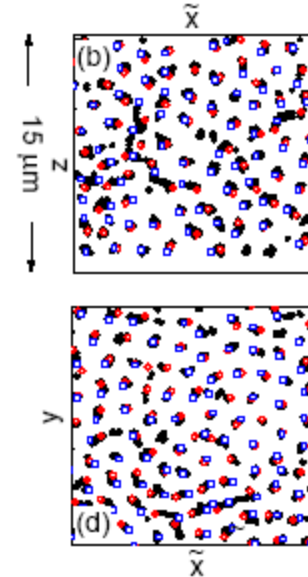
C



$\Leftarrow$ Pure Shear

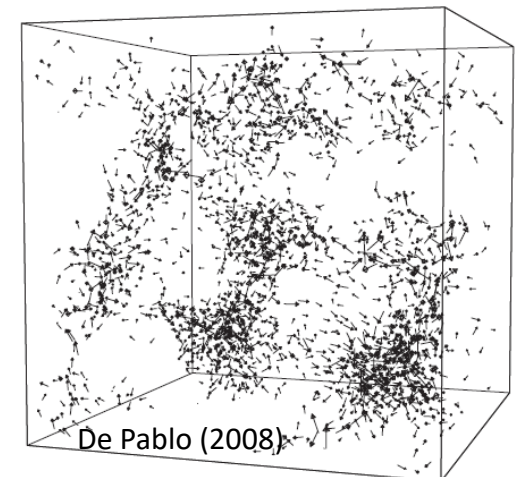


colloids



Weeks (2006)

Polymers

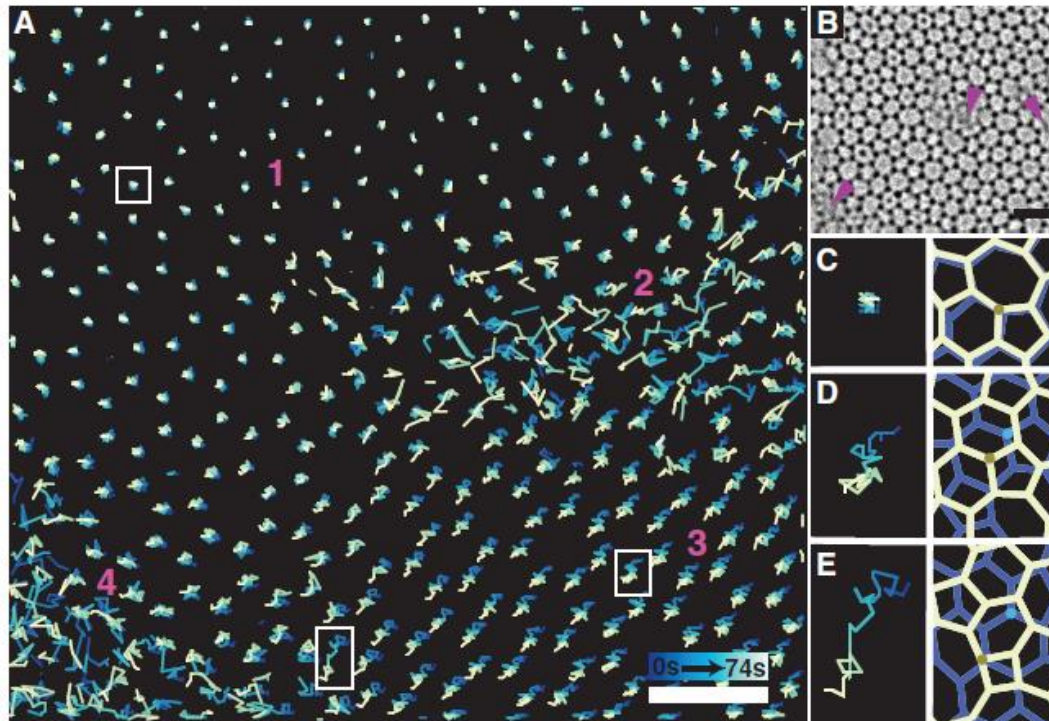


De Pablo (2008)

Imaging Atomic Rearrangements in Two-Dimensional Silica Glass: Watching Silica's Dance

Science (October 2013)

Pinshane Y. Huang,¹ Simon Kurasch,^{2*} Jonathan S. Alden,^{1*} Ashivni Shekhawat,³
Alexander A. Alemi,³ Paul L. McEuen,^{3,4} James P. Sethna,³ Ute Kaiser,² David A. Muller^{1,4†}



Exemples de microstructures

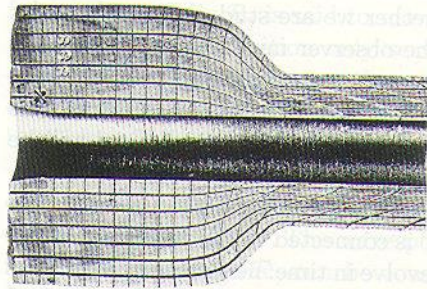


Fig. 1. Extrusion of a tube. (Document kindly supplied by M. Sauve, CEA)

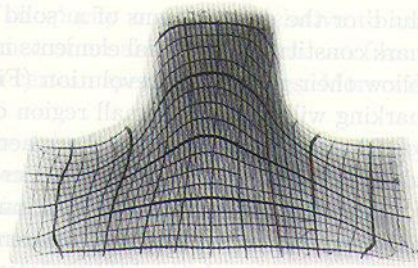
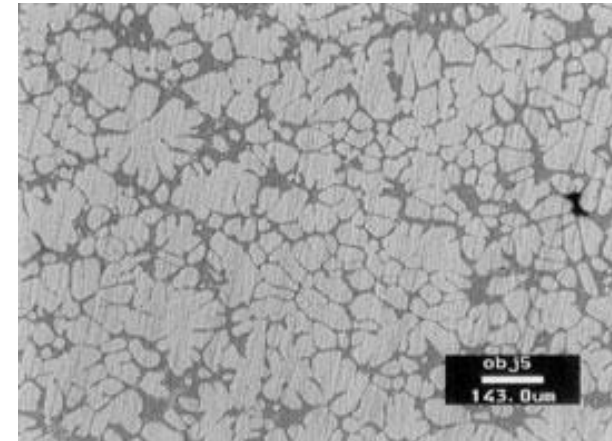
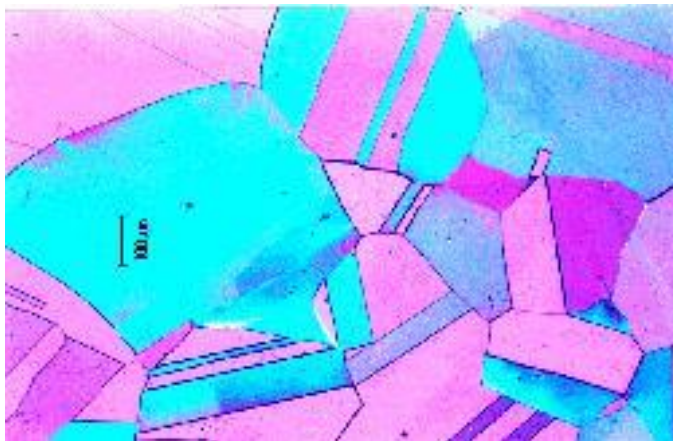


Fig. 2. Die stamping an aluminium alloy. (Le Douaron, Ph.D. thesis 1977, CEMEF)

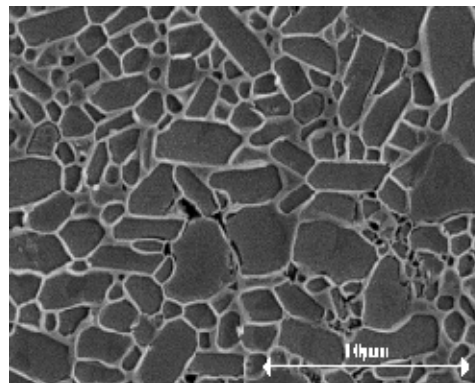


Dendritic growth in Al

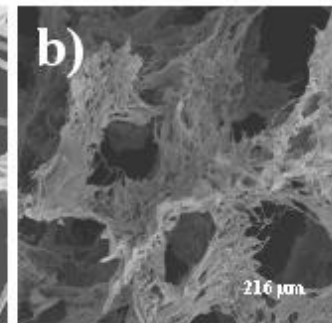
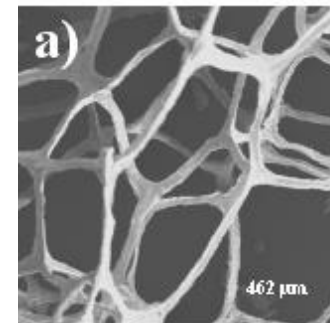
Al polycrystal
(Electron Back Scattering Diffraction)



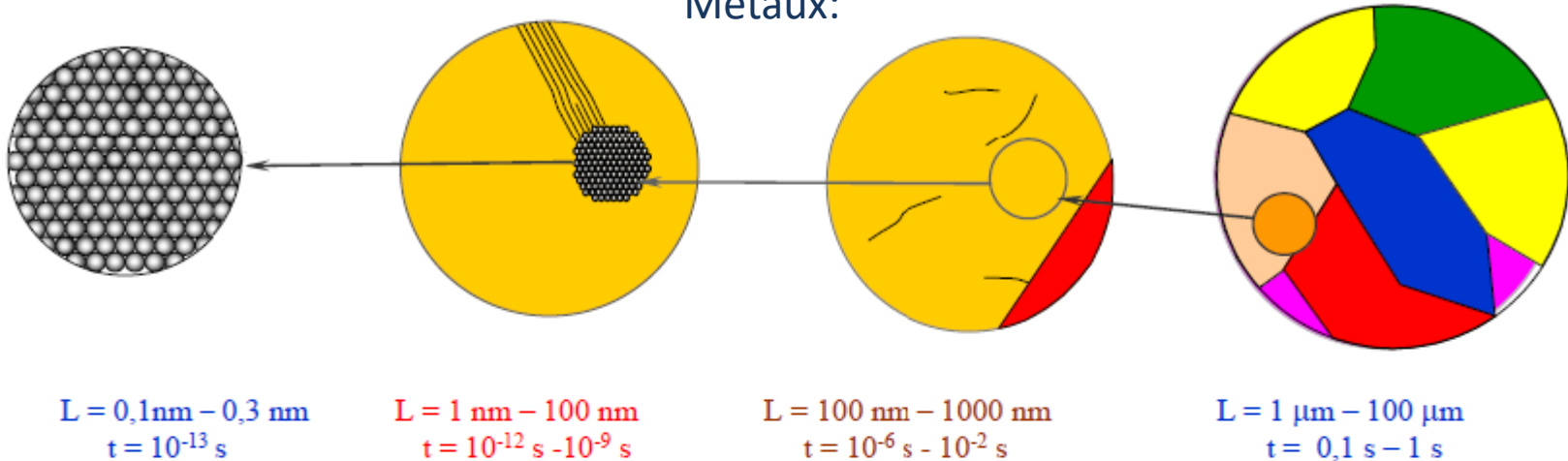
SiC dense



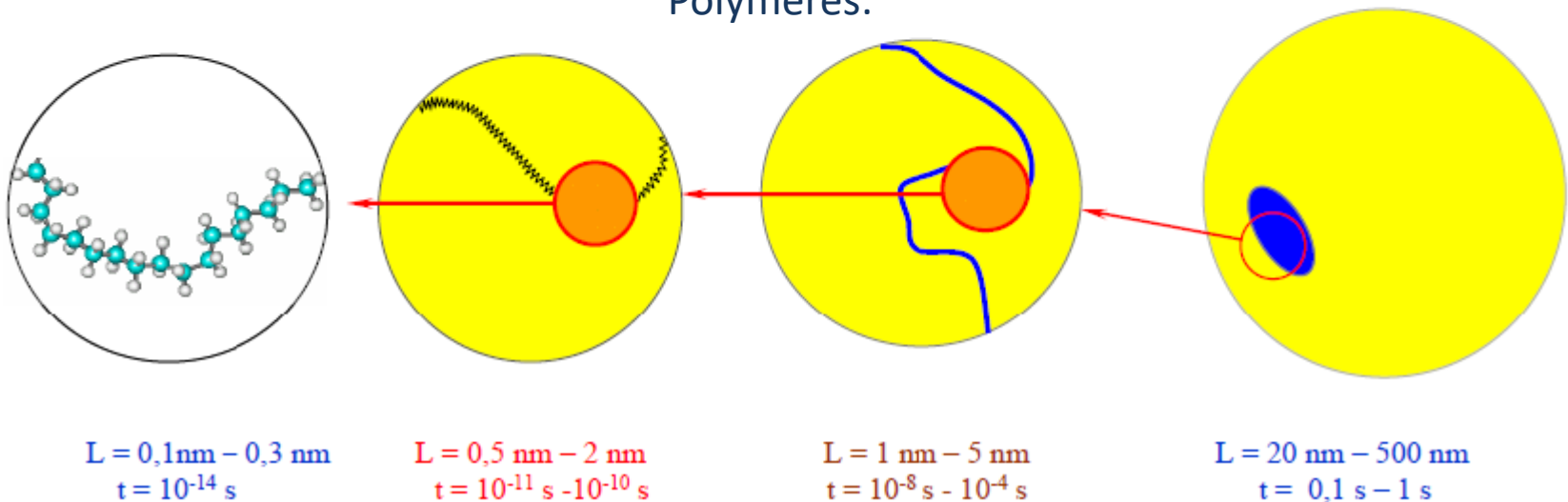
TiO₂ metallic foams



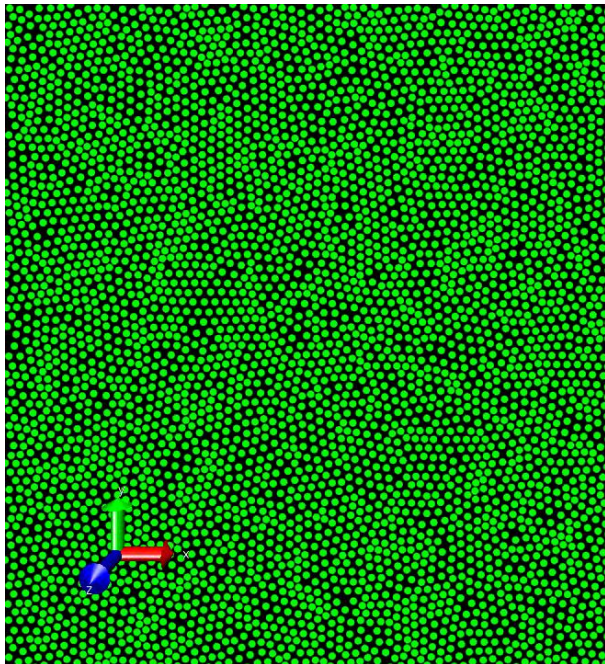
Métaux:



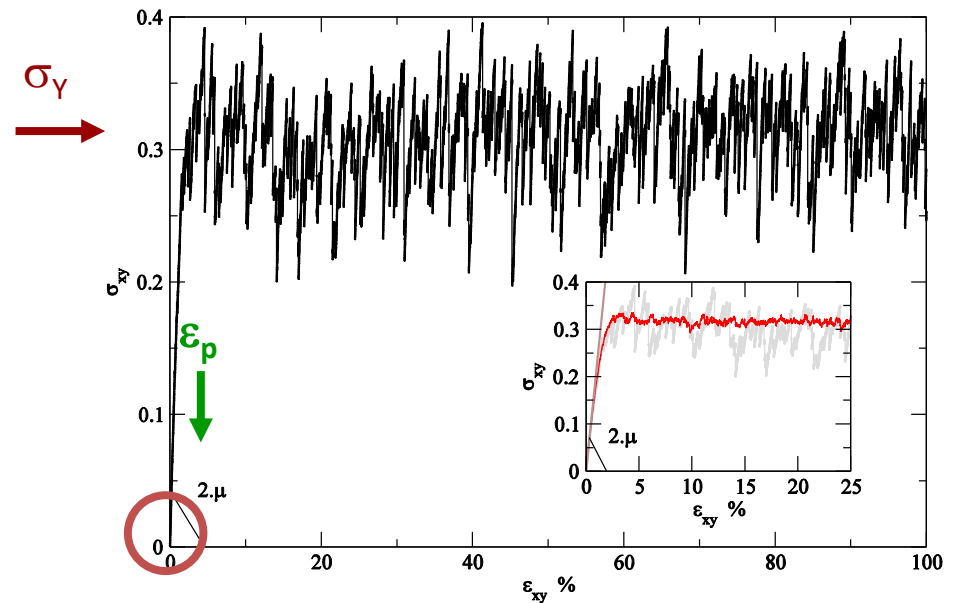
Polymères:



Simulations Atomistiques de particules type Lennard-Jones

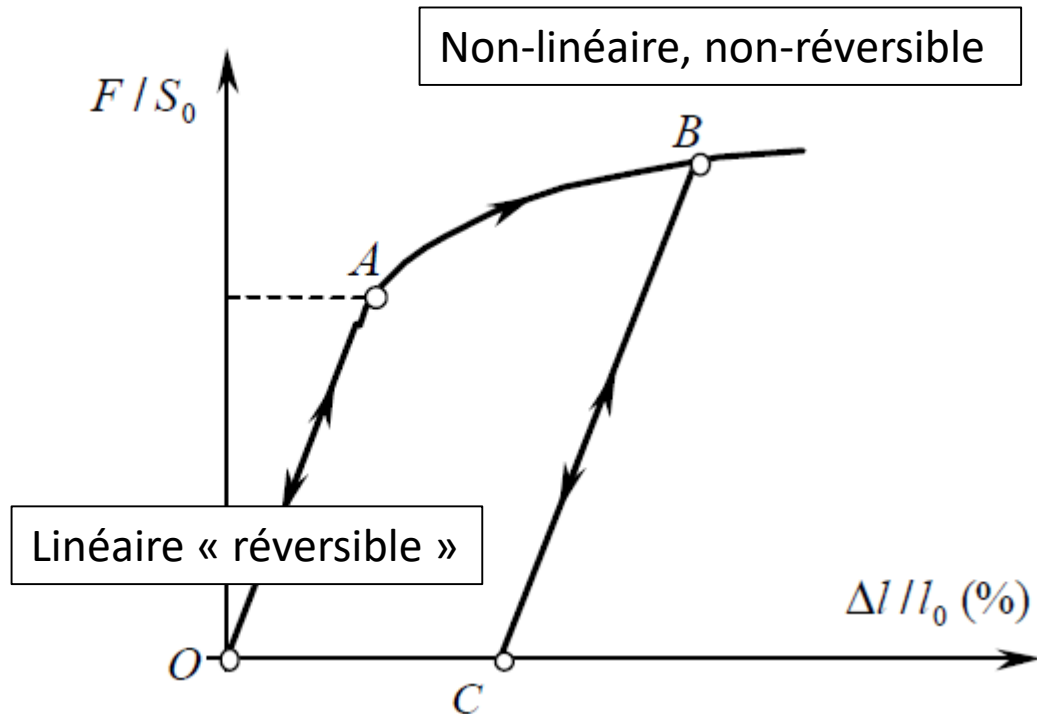
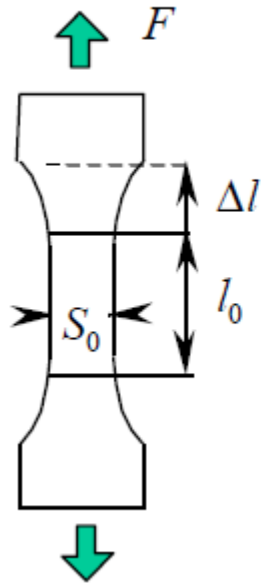


Relation Contraintes / Déformations

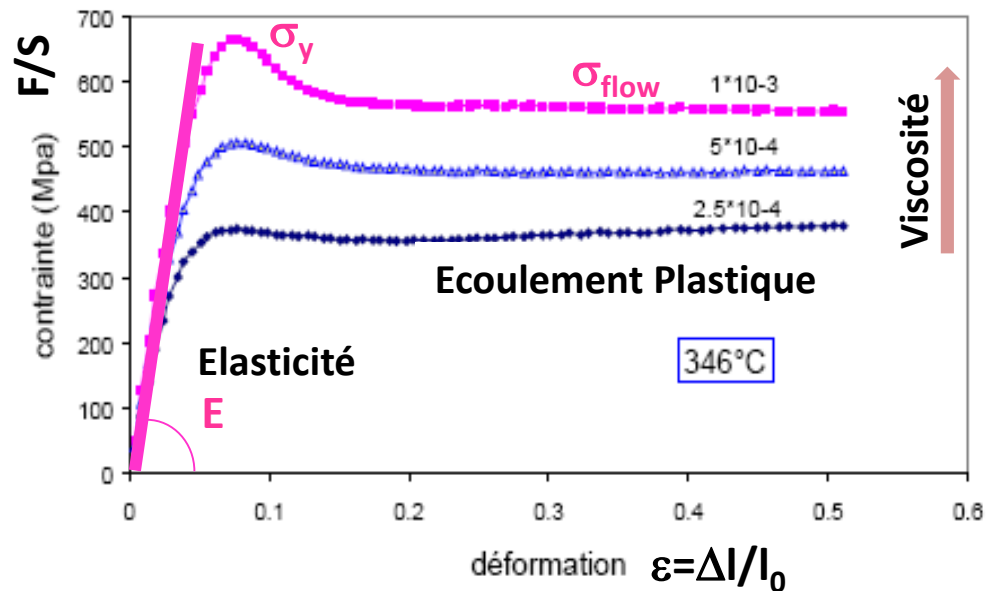
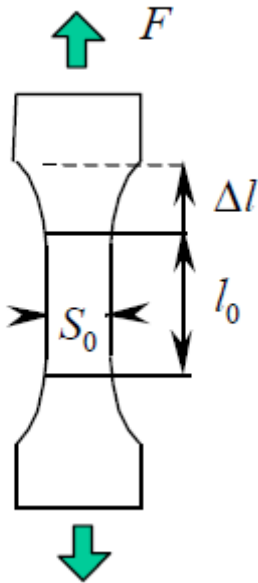


- Rôle des **fluctuations** sur la loi de comportement globale?
- Quelles sont les **grandeurs** pertinentes à petite échelle?
- **Loi de comportement** à différentes échelles?

Comportement Elasto-Visco-Plastique des solides:



Comportement Elasto-Visco-Plastique des solides:



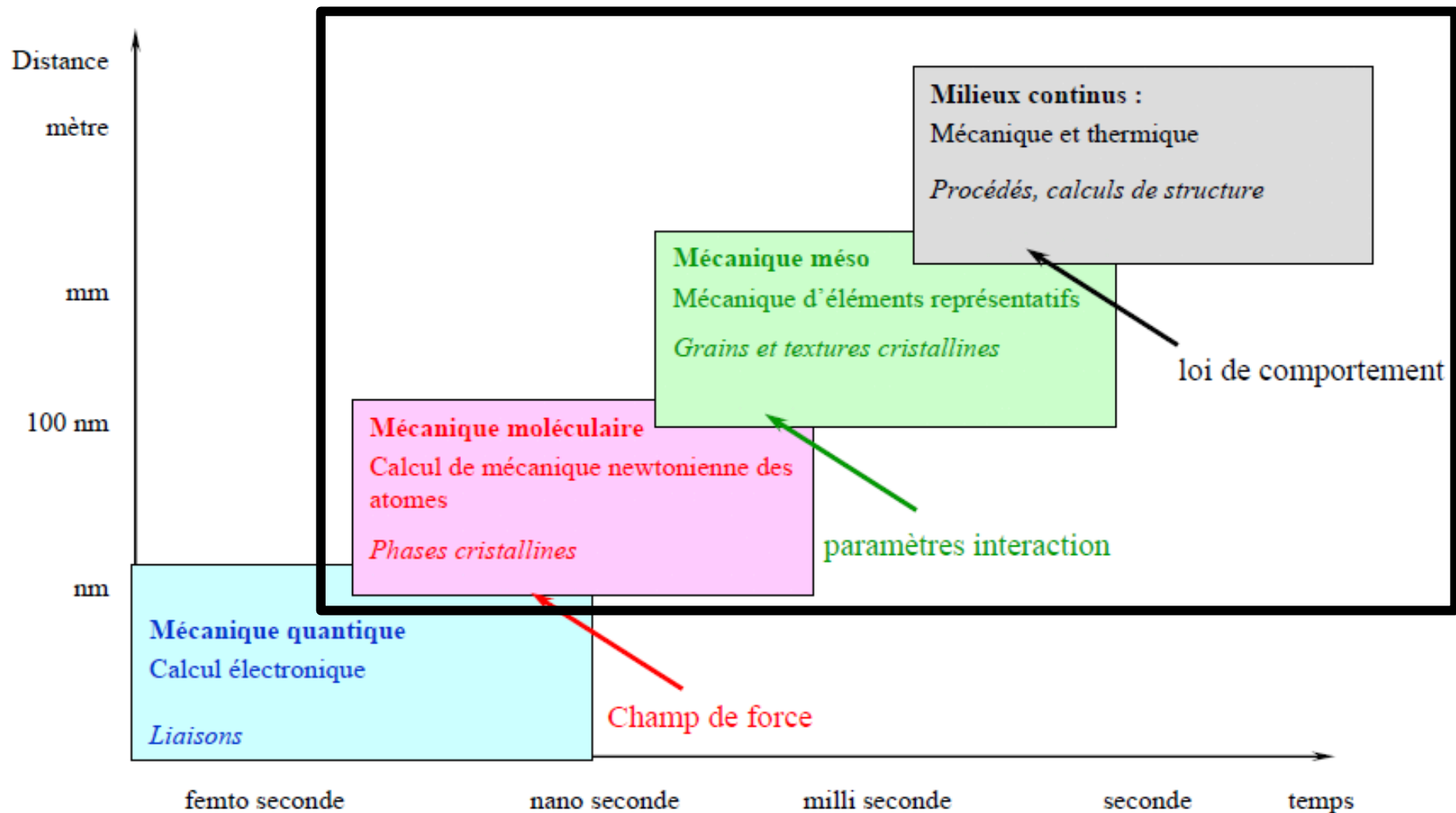
Quelles **tailles** caractéristiques?

Rôle des **fluctuations** à l'échelle atomique sur le comportement à grande échelle?

Quel lien entre les grandeurs mesurables aux petites échelles et les **grandeurs mécaniques**?

Réversibilité et **Irréversibilité** à différentes échelles?

Description à différentes échelles



Outline

Introduction: le comportement des matériaux à différentes échelles

I. Comment définir des **grandeurs mécaniques** aux petites échelles?

II. Exemple des **lois de comportement linéaires**

III. **Plasticité** à l'échelle atomique

Conclusion et Perspectives

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Conclusion et Perspectives

Grandeurs mécaniques aux petites échelles

- 1) Rappel: description classique continue
- 2) Théorie atomistique de Cauchy-Born (1915)
- 3) Théorie Multi-échelle de I. Goldhirsch (2003)

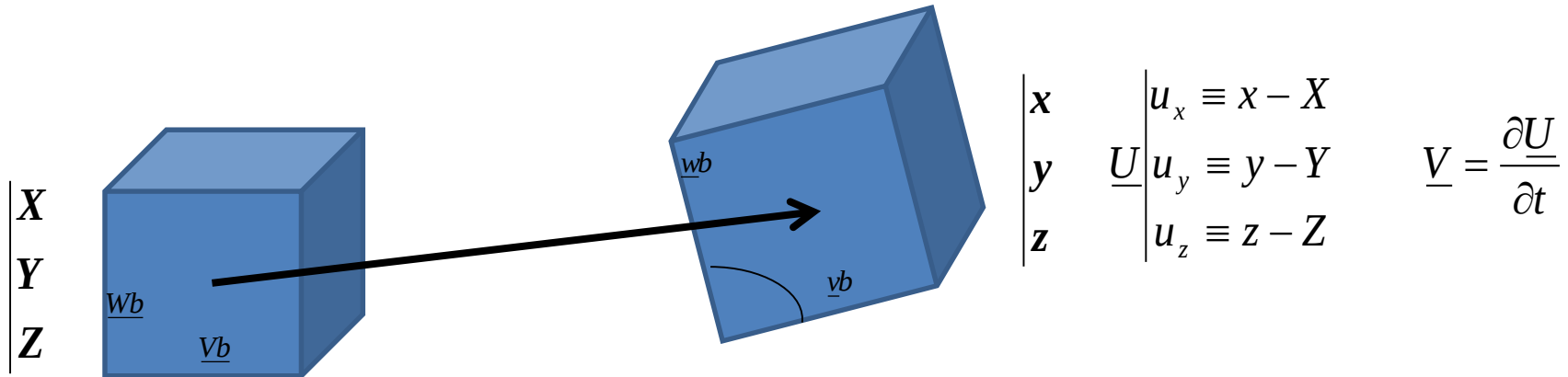
Grandeurs mécaniques aux petites échelles

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Grandeur mécanique fondamentale: le **champ de déplacement** $\underline{u}(\underline{r},t)$ ou de vitesse $\underline{v}(\underline{r},t)$.



Puissance mécanique: expression générale de la puissance des **forces internes**

$$P = \int_{Vol} \left(\underline{A}(\underline{r},t) \cdot \underline{v}(\underline{r},t) - \underline{t}(\underline{r},t) : \underline{\nabla v}(\underline{r},t) \right) dx dy dz$$

$$\underline{t} = \underline{\alpha} + \underline{\sigma} \quad \underline{\alpha} \text{ antisymétrique}, \quad \underline{\sigma} \text{ symétrique}, \quad \underline{d} \text{ partie sym. de } \underline{\nabla v}$$

$$\text{Invariance par translation} \Rightarrow \underline{A} = 0$$

$$\text{Invariance par rotation} \Rightarrow \underline{\alpha} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \int_{Vol} \left(- \underline{\sigma}(\underline{r},t) : \underline{d}(\underline{r},t) \right) dx dy dz$$

$\underline{\sigma}$ représente les **efforts internes** (Pa)

Equations du mouvement:

$$\iiint \rho(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\underline{a}}(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\underline{\dot{V}}}(\underline{r}) dV = \iiint -\underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\underline{r}, t) : \underline{\underline{\nabla \dot{V}}}(\underline{r}) dV + \iiint \rho(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\underline{f}}(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\underline{\dot{V}}}(\underline{r}) dV + \iint \underline{\underline{T}}(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\underline{\dot{V}}}(\underline{r}) dS$$

accélération
forces internes
forces externes
(volume)
forces externes
(de surface)

avec

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\underline{r}, t) : \underline{\underline{\nabla \dot{V}}}(\underline{r}) = \underline{\underline{\dot{V}}} \cdot \underline{\underline{\text{div}}}^t \underline{\underline{\sigma}} - \underline{\underline{\text{div}}}(\underline{\underline{\sigma}} \cdot \underline{\underline{\dot{V}}})$$

$$\Rightarrow \iiint (\underline{\underline{\text{div}}}^t \underline{\underline{\sigma}} + \rho \cdot (\underline{\underline{f}} - \underline{\underline{a}})) \cdot \underline{\underline{\dot{V}}} dV + \iint (\underline{\underline{T}} - \underline{\underline{\sigma}} \cdot \underline{\underline{n}}) \cdot \underline{\underline{\dot{V}}} dS = 0, \text{ pour tout sous-système}$$

Conservation des moments (équation du mouvement)

$$\forall \underline{r} \in V \quad \underline{\underline{\text{div}}} \underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\underline{r}, t) + \rho(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\underline{f}}(\underline{r}, t) = \rho(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\underline{a}}(\underline{r}, t)$$

Conditions aux limites:

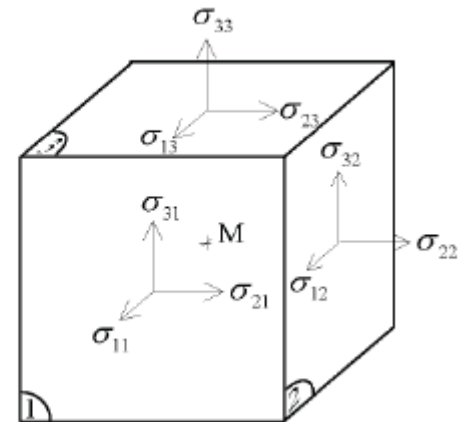
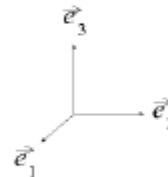
$$\forall \underline{r} \in S \quad \underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\underline{n}} = \underline{\underline{T}}(\underline{r}, t)$$

$\Rightarrow$ Définition d'un champ de contraintes « **statiquement admissible** »

Tenseur des **contraintes** de Cauchy:
(formulation Eulérienne)

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_{xz} \\ \sigma_{yx} & \sigma_{yy} & \sigma_{yz} \\ \sigma_{zx} & \sigma_{zy} & \sigma_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

Force par unité de surface
exercée le long de la direction x ,
sur la face normale à la direction y .



Expression des forces:

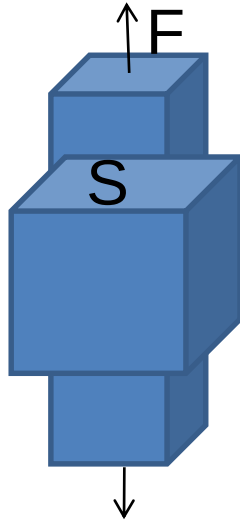
$$\underline{F} = \underline{\underline{\sigma}} \cdot \underline{n} \, dS$$

Unités: Pa (1atm = 10^5 Pa)

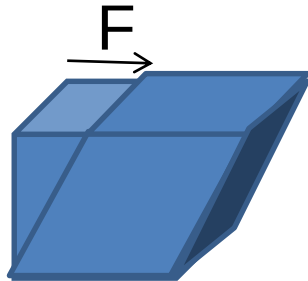
Ordre de grandeur: MPa = 10^6 Pa

surface
vecteur normal

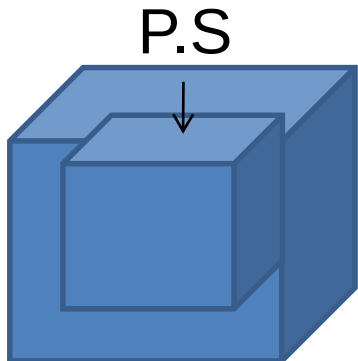
Contraintes de Cauchy:
Exemples



$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{F}{S} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{F}{S} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{F}{S} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}} = \begin{pmatrix} -P & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -P & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -P \end{pmatrix}$$

Par définition, pression $P = -\frac{tr(\underline{\underline{\sigma}})}{3}$

Rappel: Equations du mouvement:

$$\iiint \rho(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\underline{a}}(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \hat{\underline{\underline{V}}}(\underline{r}) dV = \iiint -\underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\underline{r}, t) : \nabla \hat{\underline{\underline{V}}}(\underline{r}) dV + \iiint \rho(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\underline{f}}(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \hat{\underline{\underline{V}}}(\underline{r}) dV + \iint \underline{\underline{T}}(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \hat{\underline{\underline{V}}}(\underline{r}) dS$$

accélération forces internes forces externes (volume) forces externes (de surface)

avec

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\underline{r}, t) : \nabla \hat{\underline{\underline{V}}}(\underline{r}) = \hat{\underline{\underline{V}}} \cdot \underline{\underline{div}}^t \underline{\underline{\sigma}} - \underline{\underline{div}}(\underline{\underline{\sigma}} \cdot \hat{\underline{\underline{V}}})$$

$$\iiint (\underline{\underline{div}}^t \underline{\underline{\sigma}} + \rho \cdot (\underline{\underline{f}} - \underline{\underline{a}})) \cdot \hat{\underline{\underline{V}}} dV + \iint (\underline{\underline{T}} - \underline{\underline{\sigma}} \cdot \underline{\underline{n}}) \cdot \hat{\underline{\underline{V}}} dS = 0 \quad , \text{ pour tout sous-système.}$$

Conservation des moments (équation du mouvement)

$$\forall \underline{r} \in V \quad \underline{\underline{div}} \underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\underline{r}, t) + \rho(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\underline{f}}(\underline{r}, t) = \rho(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\underline{a}}(\underline{r}, t)$$

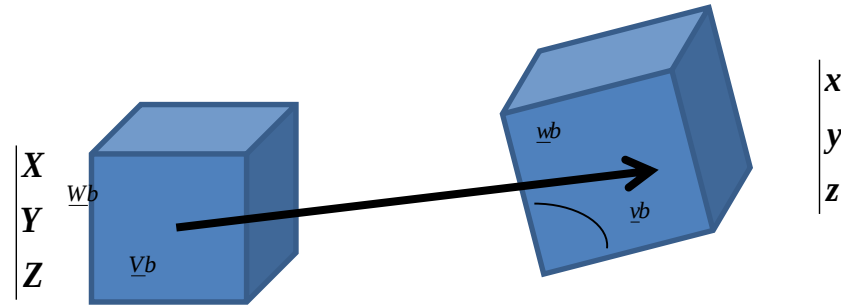
Conditions aux limites:

$$\forall \underline{r} \in S \quad \underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\underline{n}} = \underline{\underline{T}}(\underline{r}, t)$$

Tenseur de **déformations** de Green - Lagrange $\underline{\underline{e}}$:

si $\underline{Vb} \rightarrow \underline{vb}$

et $\underline{Wb} \rightarrow \underline{wb}$ alors $\underline{vb} \cdot \underline{wb} = \underline{Vb} \cdot \underline{Wb} + 2\underline{Vb} \cdot \underline{\underline{e}} \cdot \underline{Wb}$



$$\underline{\underline{e}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\underline{\underline{\nabla u}} + {}^t \underline{\underline{\nabla u}} + {}^t \underline{\underline{\nabla u}} \cdot \underline{\underline{\nabla u}} \right) \text{ "tenseur de déformations de Green - Lagrange"}$$

(plaques, grandes transformations...)

$$\underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\underline{\underline{\nabla u}} + {}^t \underline{\underline{\nabla u}} \right) \text{ "tenseur (local) des déformations linéarisées"}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Champ « **cinématiquement admissible** »

$$\underline{\underline{\Omega}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\underline{\underline{\nabla u}} - {}^t \underline{\underline{\nabla u}} \right) \text{ "tenseur de rotations"}$$

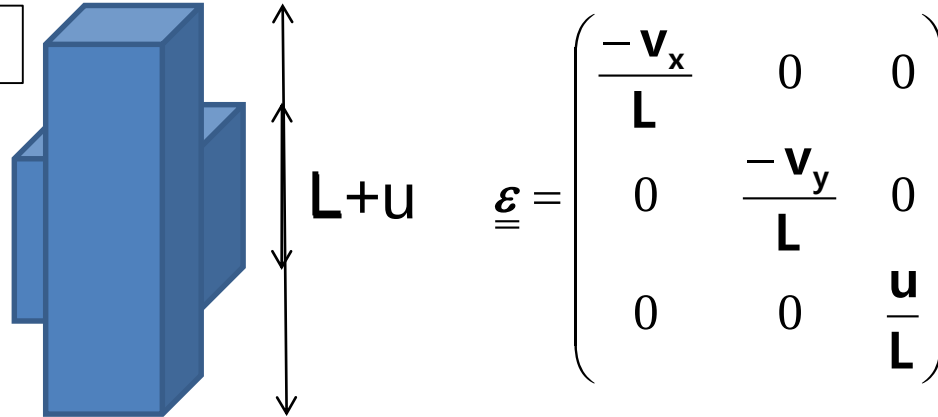
Comportement **élastique**: indépendant du temps, et réversible, dépend de $\underline{\underline{e}}$

Comportement **visqueux**: dépend de $\dot{\underline{\underline{e}}}$

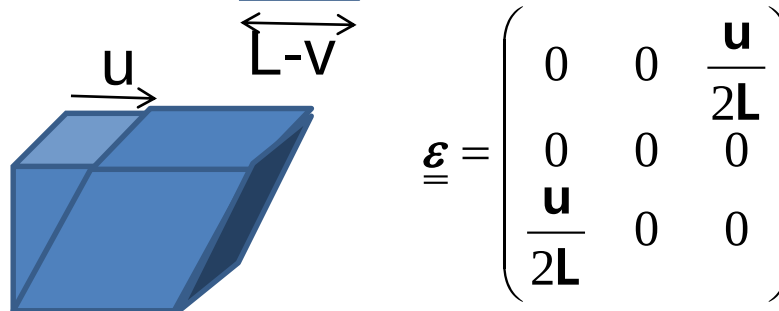
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Exemple de **déf. Linéarisées**:

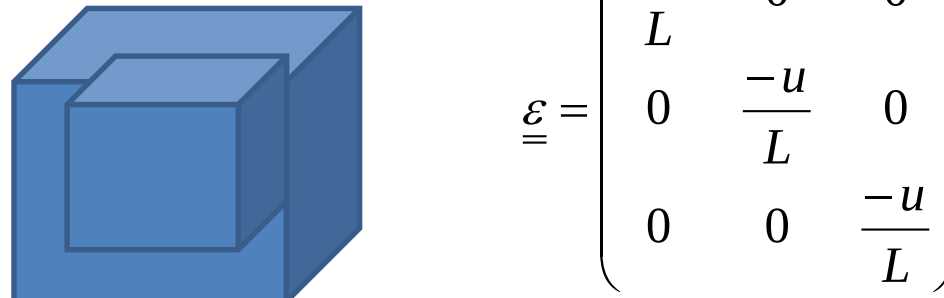
Traction:



Shear:



Compression isotrope:



Unités: %. **Ordre de grandeur:** dans un solide, élasticité OK si $\varepsilon < 0.1\%$ (métal)

$\varepsilon < 1\%$ (polymères, amorphes)

Grandeurs mécaniques aux petites échelles

1) Rappel: description classique continue

2) Théorie atomistique de Cauchy-Born (1915)

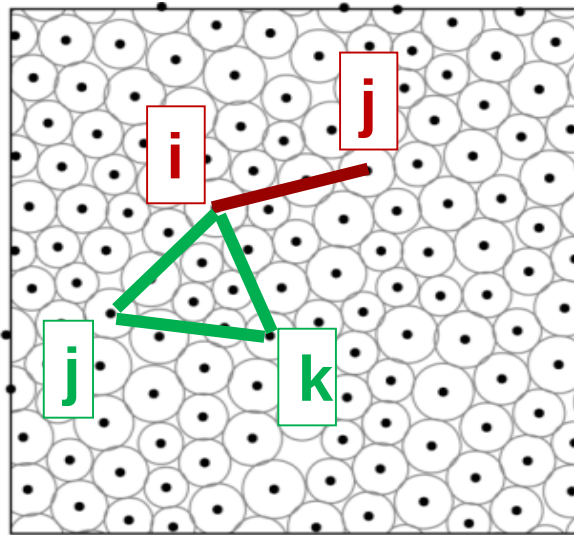
3) Théorie Multi-échelle de I. Goldhirsch (2003)

Modélisation microscopique des grandeurs mécaniques:

Expression de l'énergie à plusieurs particules:
The Cauchy-Born Theory of Solids (1915)

$$E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}_i\}) = \sum_{(i,j)} E_{ij}(\underline{r}_{ij}) + \sum_{(i,j,k)} E_{ijk}(\underline{r}_{ij}, \underline{r}_{jk}, \underline{r}_{ik}) + \dots$$

$$= E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}_{ij}\})$$



N particules
D dimensions

N.D paramètres
-D(D+1)/2 translations et rotations rigides

N.D -D(D+1)/2 distances indépendantes

Interactions 2-corps
(Modèle de Cauchy)
Ex. Lennard-Jones
Mousses
Modèle BKS pour Silice

Int. 3-corps
Ex. Silicium

Classical Theory of Elasticity:

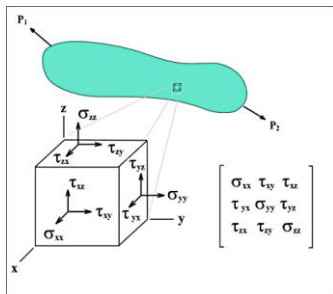
$$\delta E = \underline{\underline{\sigma}}^0 : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} + \frac{1}{2} \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} : \underline{\underline{C}} : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} + \dots$$

linearized strain tensor $\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial x_\beta} + \frac{\partial u_\beta}{\partial x_\alpha} \right)$

stress tensor $\sigma_{ij} \equiv \frac{\partial E}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}} \approx \sigma_{ij}^0 + \sum_{k,l} C_{ijkl} \cdot \varepsilon_{kl}$

Equations du mouvement:

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 \underline{u}}{\partial t^2}(\underline{r}) = \nabla \cdot \underline{\underline{\sigma}} + \rho \underline{f}$$



Atomic Scale Description:

$$E(\{\underline{r}_{ij}\}) = \sum_{(i,j)} E_{ij}(\underline{r}_{ij}) + \sum_{(i,j,k)} E_{ijk}(\underline{r}_{ij}, \underline{r}_{jk}, \underline{r}_{ik}) + \dots$$

2-body interactions
(Cauchy model)

Ex. Lennard-Jones

Foams

BKS model for Silica

3-body inter.

Ex. Silicon

Equations du mouvement sur chaque particule:

$$m_i \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u_\alpha}{\partial t^2}(\underline{r}_i) = - \frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial r_{i\alpha}} \approx - \sum_j M_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} \cdot u_\beta(\underline{r}_j) + f_\alpha(\underline{r}_i)$$

$$\underline{u}(\underline{r}_i) \equiv \underline{r}_i - \underline{r}_i^0 \quad \text{déplacement}$$

Modélisation microscopique des grandeurs mécaniques:

Expression des forces locales

Force interne exercée sur l'atome i: $\underline{f}_i(\{\underline{r}\}) \equiv -\frac{\partial E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}\})}{\partial \underline{r}_i} = \sum_j \underline{f}_{ij}(\{\underline{r}\})$

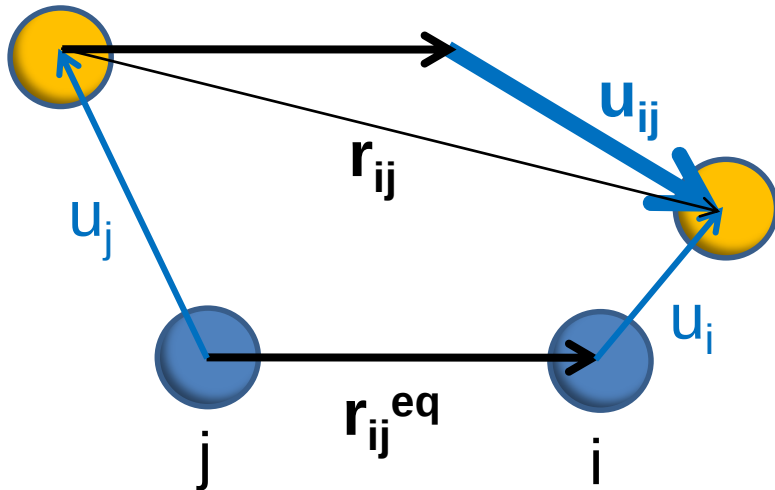
Force de l'atome j sur l'at. i: $\underline{f}_{ij}(\{\underline{r}\}) \equiv -\frac{\partial E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}\})}{\partial \underline{r}_{ij}}$ avec $\underline{r}_{ij} \equiv \underline{r}_i - \underline{r}_j$

$$= -T_{ij}(\{\underline{r}\}) \frac{r_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \text{ et } T_{ij}(\{\underline{r}\}) \equiv \frac{\partial E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}\})}{\partial r_{ij}}$$

Tension de la liaison (i,j)
dans la configuration $\{\underline{r}\}$

Modélisation microscopique des grandeurs mécaniques:

Déplacements et déformations:



$$\underline{r}_{ij}^{eq} \equiv \underline{r}_i^{eq} - \underline{r}_j^{eq}$$

$$\underline{u}_i = \underline{u}(\underline{r}_i^{eq}) = \underline{u}(\underline{r}_j^{eq} + \underline{r}_{ij}^{eq})$$

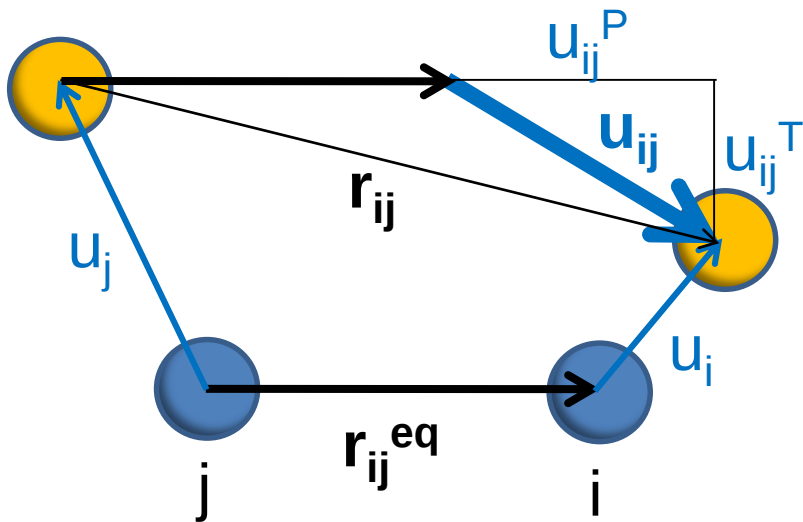
$$\approx \underline{u}(\underline{r}_j^{eq}) + (\underline{r}_{ij}^{eq} \cdot \underline{\nabla}) \underline{u}(\underline{r}_j^{eq})$$

$$\approx \underline{u}(\underline{r}_j^{eq}) + (\underline{r}_{ij}^{eq} \cdot \underline{\nabla}) \underline{u} \left(\frac{\underline{r}_i^{eq} + \underline{r}_j^{eq}}{2} \right)$$

Modélisation microscopique des grandeurs mécaniques:

Déplacements et déformations:

$$\underline{u}_{ij} \equiv \underline{u}_i - \underline{u}_j \approx (\underline{r}_{ij}^{eq} \cdot \underline{\nabla}) \underline{u} \left(\frac{\underline{r}_i^{eq} + \underline{r}_j^{eq}}{2} \right) \approx \left(\sum_{\alpha} r_{ij}^{eq, \alpha} \partial_{\alpha} \right) \underline{u}(\underline{r})$$



$$\underline{u}_{ij} = \underline{u}_{ij}^P + \underline{u}_{ij}^T$$

$$\underline{u}_{ij}^P = \underline{u}_{ij} \cdot \frac{\underline{r}_{ij}^{eq}}{r_{ij}^{eq}} = (\underline{r}_{ij}^{eq} \cdot \underline{\nabla}) \underline{u} \cdot \frac{\underline{r}_{ij}^{eq}}{r_{ij}^{eq}}$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \frac{r_{ij}^{eq, \alpha} r_{ij}^{eq, \beta}}{r_{ij}^{eq}} \partial_{\alpha} u^{\beta}(\underline{r}^{eq})$$

$$u_{ij}^P = \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \frac{r_{ij}^{eq, \alpha} r_{ij}^{eq, \beta}}{r_{ij}^{eq}} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{\underline{r}_i^{eq} + \underline{r}_j^{eq}}{2} \right)$$



Développement au 1^{er} ordre de l'énergie, contraintes locales:

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}_i\}) &= E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}_i^{eq}\}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{\partial E_{\text{total}}}{\partial r_{ij}} \underline{u}_{ij} + \dots \\
 &= E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}_i^{eq}\}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{\partial E_{\text{total}}}{\partial r_{ij}} \frac{r_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \underline{u}_{ij} + \dots \\
 &= E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}_i^{eq}\}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j T_{ij} u_{ij}^P + \dots \\
 &= E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}_i^{eq}\}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j T_{ij} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \frac{r_{ij}^{eq,\alpha} r_{ij}^{eq,\beta}}{r_{ij}^{eq}} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

A comparer avec: $E_{\text{total}} = \iiint dV \underline{\underline{\sigma}}^0 : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} + \frac{1}{2} \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} : \underline{\underline{C}} : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} + \dots$

Développement au 1^{er} ordre de l'énergie, contraintes locales:

$$E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}_i\}) = E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}_i^{eq}\}) + \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{1}{2} T_{ij} \frac{r_{ij}^{eq,\alpha} r_{ij}^{eq,\beta}}{r_{ij}^{eq}} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} + \dots$$

A comparer avec: $E_{\text{total}} = \iiint dV \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \sigma^0_{\alpha\beta} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} + \dots$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i \iiint_{V_i} \sigma^0_{\alpha\beta}(\underline{r}) dV = \sum_i \sigma^0_{\alpha\beta}(i) \cdot V_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{2} T_{ij} \frac{r_{ij}^{eq,\alpha} r_{ij}^{eq,\beta}}{r_{ij}^{eq}}$$

Contrainte locale: $\sigma^0_{\alpha\beta}(i) \equiv \frac{1}{V_i} \sum_j \frac{1}{2} T_{ij} \frac{r_{ij}^{eq,\alpha} r_{ij}^{eq,\beta}}{r_{ij}^{eq}} \quad (Pa)$

Volume de Voronoï

Grandeurs mécaniques aux petites échelles

1) Rappel: description classique continue

2) Théorie atomistique de Cauchy-Born (1915)

3) Théorie Multi-échelle de I. Goldhirsch (2003)

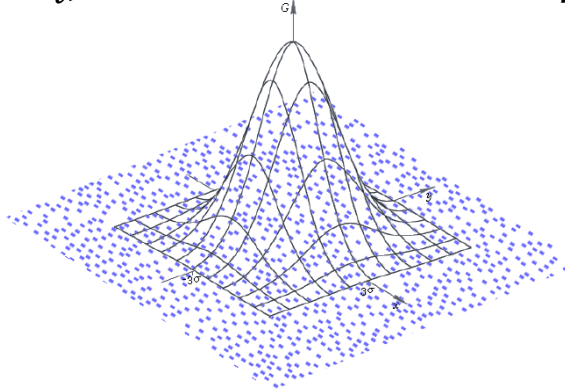
Théorie Multi-échelle de I. Goldhirsch (2003)

$$\rho^{mic}(\vec{r}, t) = \sum_i m_i \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i)$$



$$\rho_{CG}(\vec{r}, t) = \sum_i m_i \varphi(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i(t))$$

Coarse-Graining
« lissage gros grains »
à l'échelle ω



fonction de Coarse-Graining:

$$\varphi(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\omega)^{D/2}} e^{-\frac{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i\|^2}{2\omega^2}}$$

Conservation de la masse $\frac{\partial \rho_{CG}}{\partial t} + \text{div}(\rho_{CG} \vec{v}_{CG}) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_{CG}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{\sum_i m_i \vec{v}_i(t) \varphi(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i)}{\sum_i m_i \varphi(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i)}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u}_{CG}(\vec{r}, t) = \int_{t_0}^t \vec{v}_{CG}(\vec{r}, t') dt' = \dots \Rightarrow \bar{\bar{\epsilon}}_{CG}(\vec{r}, t)$$

Champ de déformations, continu

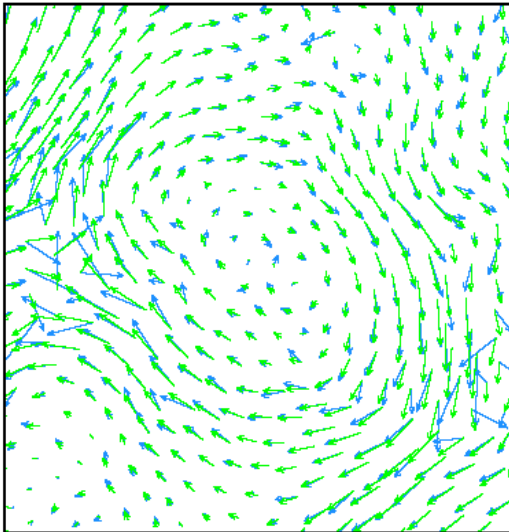
Conservation du moment $\frac{\partial(\rho_{CG} v_{CG}^\alpha(\vec{r}, t))}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r_\beta} \sigma_{\alpha\beta}(\vec{r}, t) - \frac{\partial}{\partial r_\beta} (\rho_{CG} v_{CG}^\alpha v_{CG}^\beta)$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{CG}^{\alpha\beta}(\vec{r}, t) \approx -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} f_{ij\alpha}(t) r_{ij\beta}(t) \int_0^1 ds \varphi(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i - s\vec{r}_{ij})$$

Champ de contraintes, continu

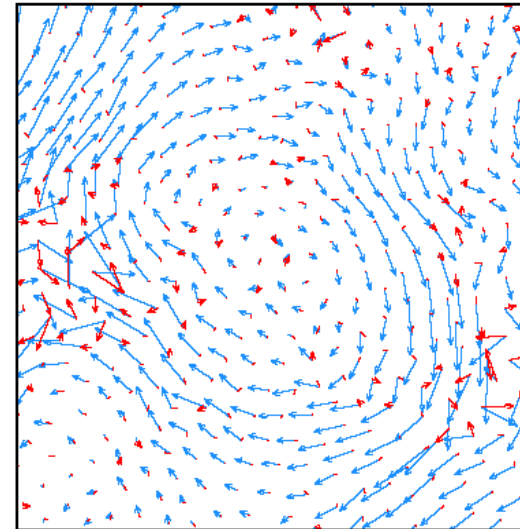


Comparaison des déplacements atomiques et coarse-grained dans un verre de Lennard-Jones 2D



$$\vec{u}_{CG}(\vec{r}_i) \text{ et } \vec{u}_i$$

Déplacements coarse-grained



$$\vec{u}'(\vec{r}_i) = (\vec{u}_{CG}(\vec{r}_i) - \vec{u}_i) \text{ et } \vec{u}_i$$

Fluctuations

N = 216 225

Fluctuations
dans un verre
Lennard-Jones

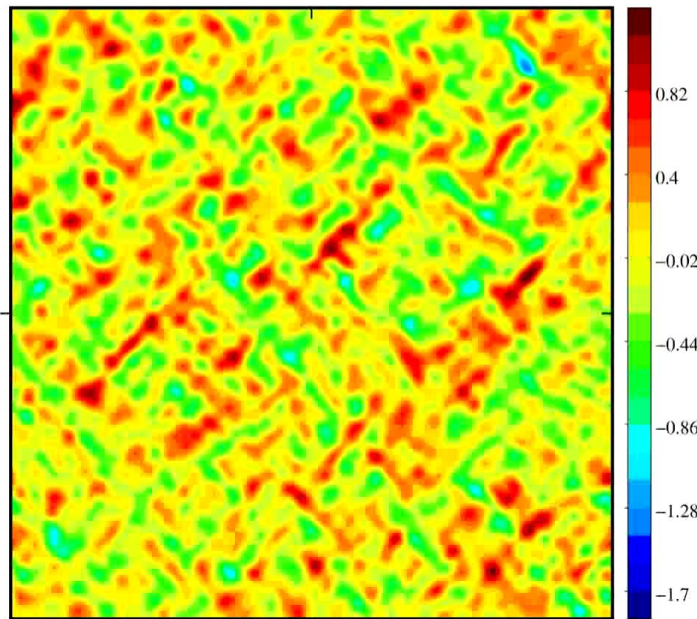
N = 40 000

fluctuations
 indép. de la
 taille L.



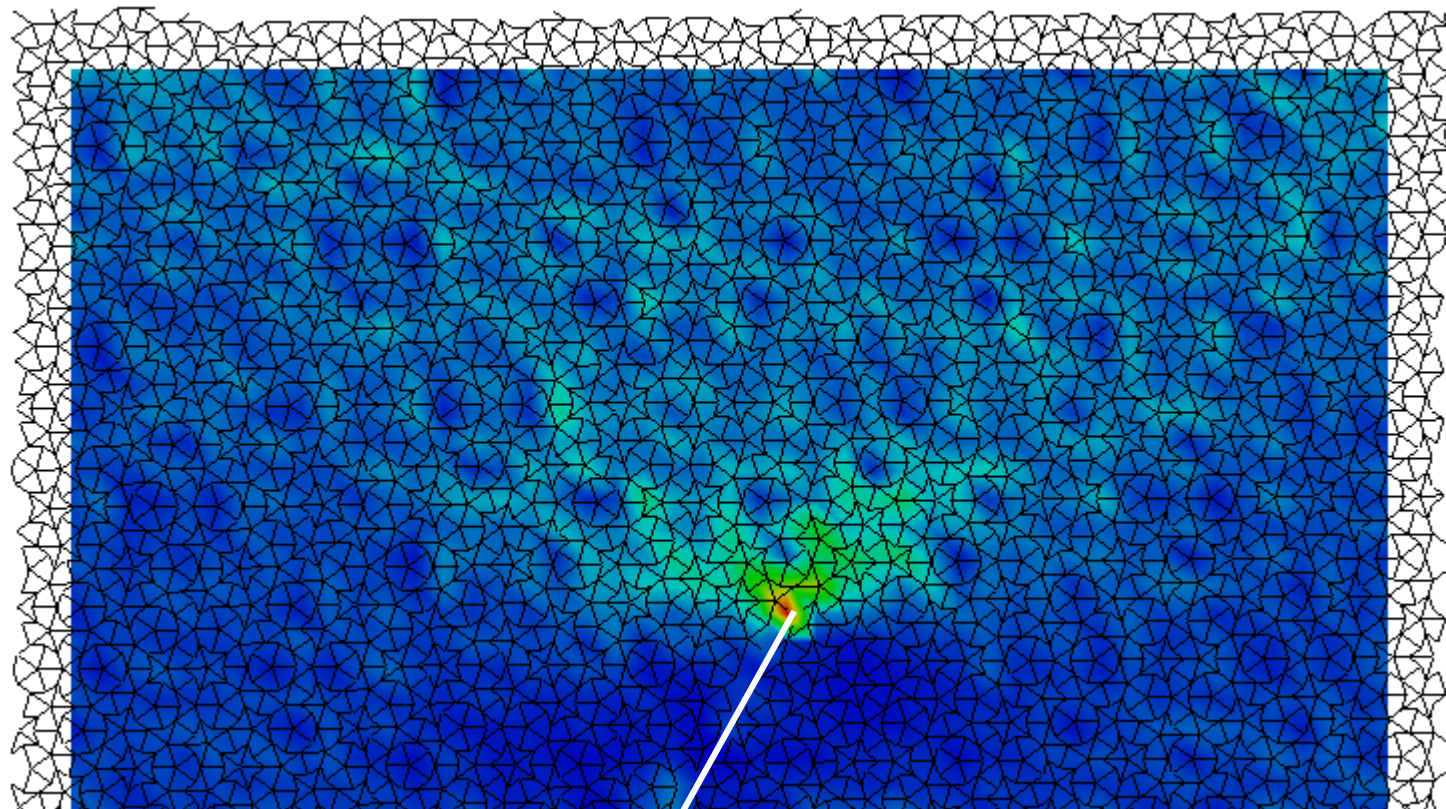
Cartographie des contraintes de cisaillement coarse-grained dans un verre de Lennard-Jones 2D sous cisaillement macroscopique

Step= 2



$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{r}, t) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij; i \neq j} \overbrace{f_{ij\alpha} r_{ij\beta} \int_0^1 ds \phi[\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i(t) + s \mathbf{r}_{ij}(t)]}^{\text{"contact stress"}} - \sum_i m_i \overbrace{v'_{i\alpha}(\mathbf{r}, t) v'_{i\beta}(\mathbf{r}, t) \phi[\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i(t)]}^{\text{"kinetic stress"}}$$

Energie mécanique Coarse-Grained dans un Réseau de poutres type Penrose avec une fissure



$$l_{cg} = l$$



Outline

Introduction: le comportement des matériaux à différentes échelles

I. Comment définir des **grandeurs mécaniques** aux petites échelles?

II. Exemple des **lois de comportement linéaires**

III. **Plasticité** à l'échelle atomique

Conclusion et Perspectives

Lois de comportement Linéaires

1) Rappel: visco-élasticité linéaire

2) Modules d'Elasticité de Cauchy-Born (1915)

3) Identification Multi-échelle des paramètres, I. Goldhirsch (2003)

Lois de comportement Linéaires

1) Rappel: visco-élasticité linéaire

2) Modules d'Elasticité de Cauchy-Born (1915)

3) Paramètres Multi-échelle de I. Goldhirsch (2003)

Rappel: Equations du mouvement

$$\iiint \rho(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\hat{a}}(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\hat{V}}(\underline{r}) dV = \iiint -\underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\underline{r}, t) : \underline{\underline{\nabla \hat{V}}}(\underline{r}) dV + \iiint \rho(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\hat{f}}(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\hat{V}}(\underline{r}) dV + \iint \underline{\hat{T}}(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\hat{V}}(\underline{r}) dS$$

accélération
forces internes
forces externes
(volume)
forces externes
(de surface)

avec

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\underline{r}, t) : \underline{\underline{\nabla \hat{V}}}(\underline{r}) = \underline{\hat{V}} \cdot \underline{\underline{\text{div}^t \underline{\underline{\sigma}}}} - \underline{\underline{\text{div}}}(\underline{\underline{\sigma}} \cdot \underline{\hat{V}})$$

$$\iiint (\underline{\underline{\text{div}^t \underline{\underline{\sigma}}}} + \rho \cdot (\underline{\hat{f}} - \underline{\hat{a}})) \cdot \underline{\hat{V}} dV + \iint (\underline{\hat{T}} - \underline{\underline{\sigma}} \cdot \underline{\hat{n}}) \cdot \underline{\hat{V}} dS = 0 \quad , \text{ pour tout sous-système.}$$

Conservation des moments (équation du mouvement)

$$\forall \underline{r} \in V \quad \underline{\underline{\text{div}}} \underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\underline{r}, t) + \rho(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\hat{f}}(\underline{r}, t) = \rho(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\hat{a}}(\underline{r}, t)$$

Conditions aux limites:

$$\forall \underline{r} \in S \quad \underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\underline{r}, t) \cdot \underline{\hat{n}} = \underline{\hat{T}}(\underline{r}, t)$$

Les 3 équations du mouvement ont **9 inconnues** ($\underline{\underline{\sigma}}, \underline{u}$)

Il est donc nécessaire d'y ajouter des **équations de comportement**

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\vec{r}, t) = f\left(\vec{R}, \vec{R}', \vec{r}(t'), \vec{r}'(t'), t, \dots\right)$$

Ces 6 équations de comportement doivent respecter les symétries matériaux et les symétries induites par les principes de la thermodynamique.

De plus, on peut faire des hypothèses simplificatrices:

Principe de **localité**:
ne dépend que de l'environnement de $\vec{r}$

Hypothèse **de simplicité matérielle**:
dépendance dans le premier gradient de la transformation

Energie mécanique

Travail des forces internes

*pour un champ de déplacement cinématiquement admissible,
ou un champ de contraintes statiquement admissible, « travail de déformation »:*

$$W = \int_{Vol} \vec{f} \cdot \vec{u} dV + \int_{Surf} \vec{T} \cdot \vec{u} dS = \int_{Vol} (\underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\underline{r}, t) : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}(\underline{r}, t)) dV = \int_{Vol} Tr(\underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\underline{r}, t) \cdot^t \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}(\underline{r}, t)) dV$$

Densité volumique de potentiel d'élasticité:

Pour un passage d'un état (σ, ε) à $(\sigma + d\sigma, \varepsilon + d\varepsilon)$

$$d\pi = Tr(\underline{\underline{\sigma}} \cdot^t \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}) = \sigma_{ij} d\varepsilon_{ij}$$

d'où

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial \varepsilon_{kl}} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{kl}}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}} = \frac{\partial^2 \pi}{\partial \varepsilon_{kl} \partial \varepsilon_{ij}}$$

Energie interne volumique: $du = d\pi + Tds$ s , entropie par unité de volume

En régime *adiabatique*, π est l'énergie interne volumique ($du = d\pi$)

En conditions *isothermes*, π est aussi l'énergie libre volumique ($df = du - Tds - sdT = d\pi + 0$)



Lois de comportement Linéaires en Visco-Elasticité Classique

Loi de Hooke
(Elasticité Linéaire)

$$\sigma_{ij}^E = \sigma_{ij}^0 + \sum_{k,l} C_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{kl}$$



$$C_{ijkl} = C_{jikl} = C_{ijlk} = C_{klij}$$

cas d'un milieu isotrope:

$$\sigma_{ij}^E = \sigma_{ij}^0 + 2\mu\varepsilon_{ij} + \lambda\delta_{ij}tr\bar{\varepsilon}$$

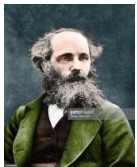
Loi de Newton
(Viscosité Linéaire)

$$\sigma_{ij}^V = \sum_{k,l} H_{ijkl} D_{kl} \text{ avec } \bar{D} = {}^s\bar{V} \vec{v}$$



cas d'un milieu isotrope:

$$\sigma_{ij}^V = \eta D_{ij} + \left(\xi - \frac{2}{3}\eta\right)\delta_{ij}tr\bar{D}$$



Solide de Maxwell

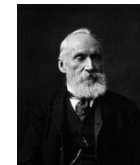
$$\bar{\varepsilon} = \bar{\varepsilon}_E + \bar{\varepsilon}_V$$

(après dérivation et intégration)

$$\bar{\sigma}_E = \bar{\sigma}_H = \bar{\sigma} = \bar{A} * \bar{D}$$

Solide de Kelvin-Voigt

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = \bar{\varepsilon}_E = \bar{\varepsilon}_V$$



$$\bar{\sigma} = \bar{\sigma}_E + \bar{\sigma}_V = \bar{\sigma}^0 + \bar{C} : \bar{\varepsilon} + \bar{H} : \bar{D}$$

Loi de Hooke

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} \\ \sigma_{12} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{1111} & C_{1122} & C_{1133} & C_{1123} & C_{1131} & C_{1112} \\ C_{2211} & C_{2222} & C_{2233} & C_{2223} & C_{2231} & C_{2212} \\ C_{3311} & C_{3322} & C_{3333} & C_{3323} & C_{3331} & C_{3312} \\ C_{2311} & C_{2322} & C_{2333} & C_{2323} & C_{2331} & C_{2312} \\ C_{3111} & C_{3122} & C_{3133} & C_{3123} & C_{3131} & C_{3112} \\ C_{1211} & C_{1222} & C_{1233} & C_{1223} & C_{1231} & C_{1212} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \\ 2 \varepsilon_{23} \\ 2 \varepsilon_{31} \\ 2 \varepsilon_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

(11) $\leftrightarrow$ 1

(22) $\leftrightarrow$ 2

(33) $\leftrightarrow$ 3

(23) $\leftrightarrow$ 4

(31) $\leftrightarrow$ 5

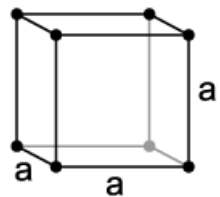
(12) $\leftrightarrow$ 6

Notation de Voigt

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_3 \\ \sigma_4 \\ \sigma_5 \\ \sigma_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & C_{14} & C_{15} & C_{16} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} & C_{24} & C_{25} & C_{26} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} & C_{34} & C_{35} & C_{36} \\ C_{41} & C_{42} & C_{43} & C_{44} & C_{45} & C_{46} \\ C_{51} & C_{52} & C_{53} & C_{54} & C_{55} & C_{56} \\ C_{61} & C_{62} & C_{63} & C_{64} & C_{65} & C_{66} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \\ 2 \varepsilon_4 \\ 2 \varepsilon_5 \\ 2 \varepsilon_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Loi de Hooke: rôle des symétries matériau

$$\forall \varepsilon \quad \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ S \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \sigma \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ S \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ S \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ C \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \varepsilon \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ S \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ C \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ S \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \varepsilon \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ S \end{matrix}$$



Cubique

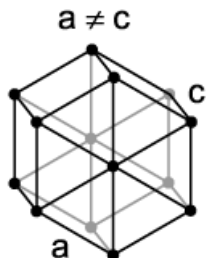
3 modules

(3 axes équivalents)

23
 $m\bar{3}$
432
 $\bar{4}3m$
 $m\bar{3}m$

Tenseur de raideur

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{C}_{11} & \bar{C}_{12} & \bar{C}_{12} & \bar{0} & \bar{0} & \bar{0} \\ & C_{11} & C_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & C_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & C_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & C_{44} & 0 \\ & & & & & C_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$



Hexagonal

6 modules

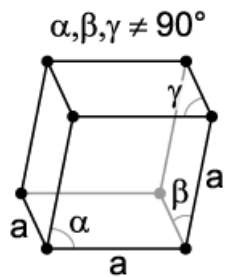
(invariance par rotation $6/mmm$
autour d'un axe)

6
 $\bar{6}$
6/m
622
6mm
 $\bar{6}2m$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & C_{11} & C_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & C_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & C_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & C_{44} & 0 \\ & & & & & C_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

Loi de Hooke: rôle des symétries matériau

$$\forall \varepsilon \quad \begin{matrix} \text{sym} \\ S \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{sym} \\ \sigma \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{sym} \\ S \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{sym} \\ S \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{sym} \\ C \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{sym} \\ \varepsilon \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{sym} \\ S \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{sym} \\ C \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{sym} \\ S \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{sym} \\ \varepsilon \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{sym} \\ S \end{matrix}$$



Trigonal
(rhomboédrique)
6 modules

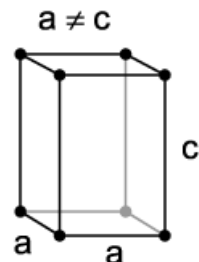
32
3m
 $\bar{3}m$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & C_{14} & 0 & 0 \\ & C_{11} & C_{13} & -C_{14} & 0 & 0 \\ & & C_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & C_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & C_{44} & C_{14} \\ & & & & & \frac{C_{11}-C_{12}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & C_{14} & C_{15} & 0 \\ & C_{11} & C_{13} & -C_{14} & -C_{15} & 0 \\ & & C_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & C_{44} & 0 & -C_{15} \\ & & & & C_{44} & C_{14} \\ & & & & & \frac{C_{11}-C_{12}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Loi de Hooke: rôle des symétries matériau

$$\forall \varepsilon \quad \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ S \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \sigma \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ S \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ S \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ C \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \varepsilon \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ S \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ C \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ S \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \varepsilon \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ S \end{matrix}$$



Tétragonal

(quadratique)

6 modules

(2 axes de symétrie équivalents)

Groupe ponctuel
de symétrie

422
4mm
 $\bar{4}2m$
4/mmm

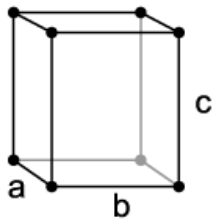
Tenseur de
raideur

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & C_{11} & C_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & C_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & C_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & C_{44} & 0 \\ & & & & & C_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & 0 & 0 & C_{16} \\ & C_{11} & C_{13} & 0 & 0 & -C_{16} \\ & & C_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & C_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & C_{44} & 0 \\ & & & & & C_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$a \neq b \neq c$



Orthorhombique

222

mm2

9 modules

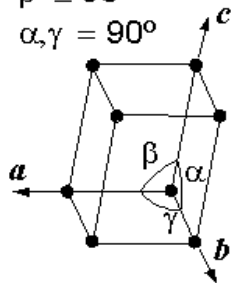
mmm

(2 axes de symétrie orthogonaux)

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & C_{22} & C_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & C_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & C_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & C_{55} & 0 \\ & & & & & C_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\beta \geq 90^\circ$

$\alpha, \gamma = 90^\circ$



Monoclinique

2

m

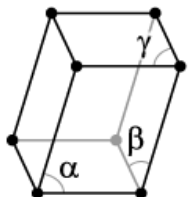
2/m

13 modules

(1 plan de symétrie)

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & 0 & C_{15} & 0 \\ & C_{22} & C_{23} & 0 & C_{25} & 0 \\ & & C_{33} & 0 & C_{35} & 0 \\ & & & C_{44} & 0 & C_{46} \\ & & & & C_{55} & 0 \\ & & & & & C_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma \neq 90^\circ$



Triclinique

1

$\bar{1}$

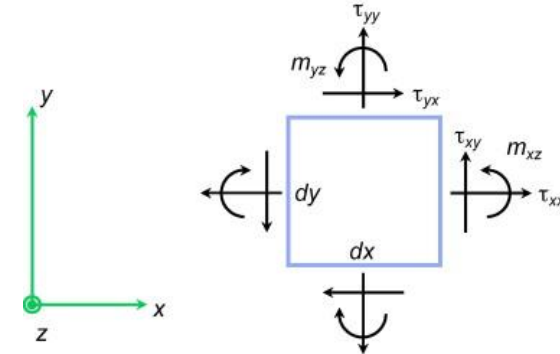
21 modules

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & C_{14} & C_{15} & C_{16} \\ & C_{22} & C_{23} & C_{24} & C_{25} & C_{26} \\ & & C_{33} & C_{34} & C_{35} & C_{36} \\ & & & C_{44} & C_{45} & C_{46} \\ & & & & C_{55} & C_{56} \\ & & & & & C_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$



François et Eugène Cosserat

Modèle Linéaire de Cosserat



$$\epsilon_{xx} = \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x}, \quad \epsilon_{yy} = \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y}, \quad \epsilon_{xy} = \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} - \omega_z, \quad \epsilon_{yx} = \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \omega_z. \quad \text{Micro-courbures} \quad \kappa_{xz} = \frac{\partial \omega_z}{\partial x}, \quad \kappa_{yz} = \frac{\partial \omega_z}{\partial y}$$

$$\epsilon = [\epsilon_{xx}, \epsilon_{yy}, \epsilon_{zz}, \epsilon_{xy}, \epsilon_{yx}, \kappa_{xz}l, \kappa_{yz}l],$$

$$\sigma = [\sigma_{xx}, \sigma_{yy}, \sigma_{zz}, \sigma_{xy}, \sigma_{yx}, m_{xz}/l, m_{yz}/l], \quad \text{Couples}$$

$$\sigma = D^e \epsilon, \quad D^e = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda + 2\mu & \lambda & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda + 2\mu & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda & \lambda + 2\mu & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu + \mu_c & \mu - \mu_c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu - \mu_c & \mu + \mu_c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\mu^* & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\mu^* \end{bmatrix}$$

Module de Flexion

Lois de comportement Linéaires

1) Rappel: visco-élasticité linéaire

2) Modules d'Elasticité de Cauchy-Born (1915)

3) Paramètres Multi-échelle de I. Goldhirsch (2003)

Classical Theory of Elasticity:

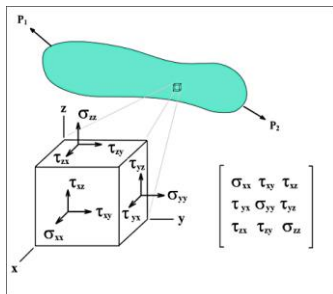
$$\delta E = \underline{\underline{\sigma}}^0 : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} + \frac{1}{2} \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} : \underline{\underline{C}} : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} + \dots$$

linearized strain tensor $\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial x_\beta} + \frac{\partial u_\beta}{\partial x_\alpha} \right)$

stress tensor $\sigma_{ij} \equiv \frac{\partial E}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}} \approx \sigma_{ij}^0 + \sum_{k,l} C_{ijkl} \cdot \varepsilon_{kl}$

Equations du mouvement:

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 \underline{u}}{\partial t^2}(\underline{r}) = \nabla \cdot \underline{\underline{\sigma}} + \underline{f}$$



Atomic Scale Description:

$$E(\{\underline{r}_{ij}\}) = \sum_{(i,j)} E_{ij}(\underline{r}_{ij}) + \sum_{(i,j,k)} E_{ijk}(\underline{r}_{ij}, \underline{r}_{jk}, \underline{r}_{ik}) + \dots$$

2-body interactions
(Cauchy model)

Ex. Lennard-Jones

Foams

BKS model for Silica

3-body inter.

Ex. Silicon

Equations du mouvement sur chaque particule:

$$m_i \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u_\alpha}{\partial t^2}(\underline{r}_i) = - \frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial r_{i\alpha}} \approx - \sum_j M_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} \cdot u_\beta(\underline{r}_j) + f_\alpha(\underline{r}_i)$$

$$\underline{u}(\underline{r}_i) \equiv \underline{r}_i - \underline{r}_i^0 \quad \text{déplacement}$$

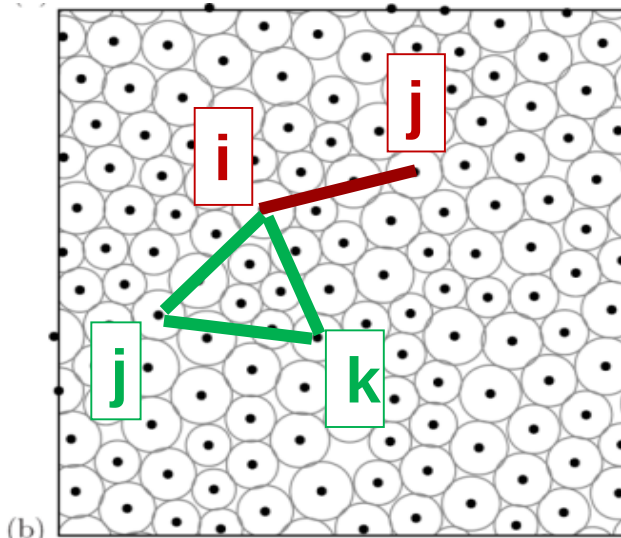
Modélisation microscopique des grandeurs mécaniques:

The Cauchy-Born Theory of Solids (1915)

Expression de l'énergie d'interaction:

$$E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}_i\}) = \sum_{(i,j)} E_{ij}(\underline{r}_{ij}) + \sum_{(i,j,k)} E_{ijk}(\underline{r}_{ij}, \underline{r}_{jk}, \underline{r}_{ik}) + \dots$$

$$= E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}_{ij}\})$$



(b)

N particules
D dimensions

N.D paramètres
-D(D+1)/2 mouvements de corps rigide
(translation, rotations)

N.D -D(D+1)/2 distances indépendantes

interactions à 2-corps
(modèle de Cauchy)
Ex. solides ioniques,
mousses

inter. à 3-corps
Ex. sol. covalents

Développement au 2^{ème} ordre de l'énergie, modules d'élasticité:

$$E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}_i\}) = E_{\text{total}}(\{\underline{r}_i^{eq}\}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{\partial E_{\text{total}}}{\partial \underline{r}_{ij}} \cdot \underline{u}_{ij} + \boxed{\frac{1}{2!} \sum_{(i,j)(k,l)} \underline{u}_{ij} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 E_{\text{total}}}{\partial \underline{r}_{ij} \partial \underline{r}_{kl}} \cdot \underline{u}_{kl}} + \dots$$

avec

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{u}_{ij} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 E_{\text{total}}}{\partial \underline{r}_{ij} \partial \underline{r}_{kl}} \cdot \underline{u}_{kl} &= \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \frac{\partial^2 E_{\text{total}}}{\partial r_{ij}^{\alpha} \partial r_{kl}^{\beta}} \cdot u_{ij}^{\alpha} \cdot u_{kl}^{\beta} = \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_{kl}^{\beta}} \left(\frac{\partial E_{\text{total}}}{\partial r_{ij}^{\alpha}} \cdot \frac{r_{ij}^{\alpha}}{r_{ij}} \right) \cdot u_{ij}^{\alpha} \cdot u_{kl}^{\beta} \\ &= \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \frac{\partial^2 E_{\text{total}}}{\partial r_{ij} \partial r_{kl}} \cdot \frac{r_{kl}^{\beta}}{r_{kl}} \cdot \frac{r_{ij}^{\alpha}}{r_{ij}} \cdot u_{ij}^{\alpha} \cdot u_{kl}^{\beta} + \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \frac{\partial E_{\text{total}}}{\partial r_{ij}} \cdot \delta_{(ij),(kl)} \cdot u_{ij}^{\alpha} \cdot u_{kl}^{\beta} \cdot \left(\frac{\delta_{\alpha\beta}}{r_{ij}} - \frac{r_{ij}^{\alpha} \cdot r_{ij}^{\beta}}{r_{ij}^3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 E_{\text{total}}}{\partial r_{ij} \partial r_{kl}} \cdot u_{ij}^P \cdot u_{kl}^P + T_{ij} \cdot \delta_{(ij),(kl)} \cdot \frac{(u_{ij}^T)^2}{r_{ij}}$$



Raideurs locales

Elongation de la liaison

Rotation

Développement au 2^{ème} ordre de l'énergie, modules d'élasticité:

Approximation de Born-Huang pour les modules d'élasticité:

$\mathbf{T}_{ij} = \mathbf{0}$ soit: absence de contraintes « gelées ».

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\text{total}}^Q(\{\underline{r}_i\}) &\approx \frac{1}{2!} \sum_{(ij),(kl)} \frac{\partial^2 E_{\text{total}}}{\partial r_{ij} \partial r_{kl}} \cdot u_{ij}^P \cdot u_{kl}^P \\
 &= \frac{1}{2!} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \sum_{\gamma} \sum_{\delta} \sum_{(ij),(kl)} \frac{\partial^2 E_{\text{total}}}{\partial r_{ij} \partial r_{kl}} \cdot \frac{r_{ij}^{eq,\alpha} \cdot r_{ij}^{eq,\beta} \cdot r_{kl}^{eq,\gamma} \cdot r_{kl}^{eq,\delta}}{r_{ij}^{eq} \cdot r_{kl}^{eq}} \cdot \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \varepsilon_{\gamma\delta}
 \end{aligned}$$

Développement au 2^{ème} ordre de l'énergie, modules d'élasticité:

$$E_{\text{total}}^Q(\{\underline{r}_i\}) \approx \frac{1}{2!} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \sum_{\gamma} \sum_{\delta} \sum_{(ij),(kl)} \frac{\partial^2 E_{\text{total}}}{\partial r_{ij} \partial r_{kl}} \cdot \frac{r_{ij}^{eq,\alpha} \cdot r_{ij}^{eq,\beta} \cdot r_{kl}^{eq,\gamma} \cdot r_{kl}^{eq,\delta}}{r_{ij}^{eq} \cdot r_{kl}^{eq}} \cdot \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \varepsilon_{\gamma\delta}$$

A comparer avec:

$$E_{\text{total}}^Q = \iiint dV \frac{1}{2} \underline{\varepsilon} : \underline{\underline{C}} : \underline{\varepsilon}$$

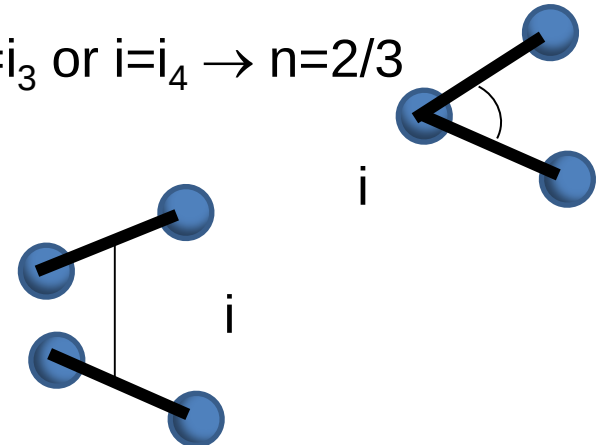
$$C_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}(i) = \frac{1}{V_i} \sum_{(i_1 i_2 i_3 i_4)} \frac{\partial^2 E_{\text{total}}}{\partial r_{i_1 i_2} \partial r_{i_3 i_4}} \cdot \frac{r_{i_1 i_2}^{eq,\alpha} \cdot r_{i_1 i_2}^{eq,\beta} \cdot r_{i_3 i_4}^{eq,\gamma} \cdot r_{i_3 i_4}^{eq,\delta}}{r_{i_1 i_2}^{eq} \cdot r_{i_3 i_4}^{eq}} \cdot n_{(i_1 i_2 i_3 i_4)} \quad i \in (i_1 i_2 i_3 i_4)$$

Développement au 2^{ème} ordre de l'énergie, modules d'élasticité:

$$C_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}(i) = \frac{1}{V_i} \sum_{(i_1 i_2 i_3 i_4)} \frac{\partial^2 E_{\text{total}}}{\partial r_{i_1 i_2} \partial r_{i_3 i_4}} \cdot \frac{r_{i_1 i_2}^{eq, \alpha} \cdot r_{i_1 i_2}^{eq, \beta} \cdot r_{i_3 i_4}^{eq, \gamma} \cdot r_{i_3 i_4}^{eq, \delta}}{r_{i_1 i_2}^{eq} \cdot r_{i_3 i_4}^{eq}} \cdot n$$

Contribution termes à 2-corps (forces centrales): $(i_1 i_2) = (i_3 i_4) \rightarrow n=1/2$ 

Contribution 3-corps (flexion angulaire): $i=i_1$ and $i=i_3$ or $i=i_4 \rightarrow n=2/3$



Interactions 4-body (twists): $(i_1 i_2) \neq (i_3 i_4) \rightarrow n=1/2$

Développement au 2^{ème} ordre de l'énergie, modules d'élasticité:

$$C_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}(i) = \frac{1}{V_i} \sum_{(i_1 i_2 i_3 i_4)} \frac{\partial^2 E_{\text{total}}}{\partial r_{i_1 i_2} \partial r_{i_3 i_4}} \cdot \frac{r_{i_1 i_2}^{eq, \alpha} \cdot r_{i_1 i_2}^{eq, \beta} \cdot r_{i_3 i_4}^{eq, \gamma} \cdot r_{i_3 i_4}^{eq, \delta}}{r_{i_1 i_2}^{eq} \cdot r_{i_3 i_4}^{eq}} \cdot n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} &= \mathbf{C}_{\beta\alpha\gamma\delta} & \text{et} & \quad \mathbf{C}_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \mathbf{C}_{\alpha\beta\delta\gamma} \rightarrow 36 \text{ modules} \\ \mathbf{C}_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} &= \mathbf{C}_{\gamma\delta\alpha\beta} & & \rightarrow 21 \text{ modules} \end{aligned}$$

Symétries supplémentaires, si **interactions à 2-corps** (Modèle de Cauchy):

Permutations de tous les indices: $\mathbf{C}_{\alpha\alpha\beta\beta} = \mathbf{C}_{\alpha\beta\alpha\beta}$ et $\mathbf{C}_{\alpha\beta\gamma\gamma} = \mathbf{C}_{\alpha\gamma\beta\gamma}$
(Relations de Cauchy pour les interactions à 2-corps)

$$\rightarrow 3 \mathbf{C}_{\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha} + 6 \mathbf{C}_{\alpha\alpha\alpha\beta} + 3 \mathbf{C}_{\alpha\alpha\beta\beta} + 3 \mathbf{C}_{\alpha\beta\gamma\gamma} \rightarrow 15 \text{ modules}$$

Modules d'Elasticité **effectifs** à l'échelle **macroscopique**?

$$E_{\text{total}}^Q \left(\left\{ \underline{r}_i \right\} \right) \approx \frac{1}{2!} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \sum_{\gamma} \sum_{\delta} \sum_{(ij),(kl)} \frac{\partial^2 E_{\text{total}}}{\partial r_{ij} \partial r_{kl}} \cdot \frac{r_{ij}^{eq,\alpha} \cdot r_{ij}^{eq,\beta} \cdot r_{kl}^{eq,\gamma} \cdot r_{kl}^{eq,\delta}}{r_{ij}^{eq} \cdot r_{kl}^{eq}} \cdot \mathcal{E}_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \mathcal{E}_{\gamma\delta} \left(\vec{r} \right)$$

Déformations **locales**
(inhomogènes)

$$E_{\text{total}}^Q \left(\left\{ \underline{r}_i \right\} \right) \approx \frac{1}{2} \langle \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \rangle : \underline{\underline{C}}^{\text{eff}} : \langle \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \rangle$$

$$\underline{\underline{C}}^{\text{eff}} = ?$$

Méthode d'Homogénéisation ?

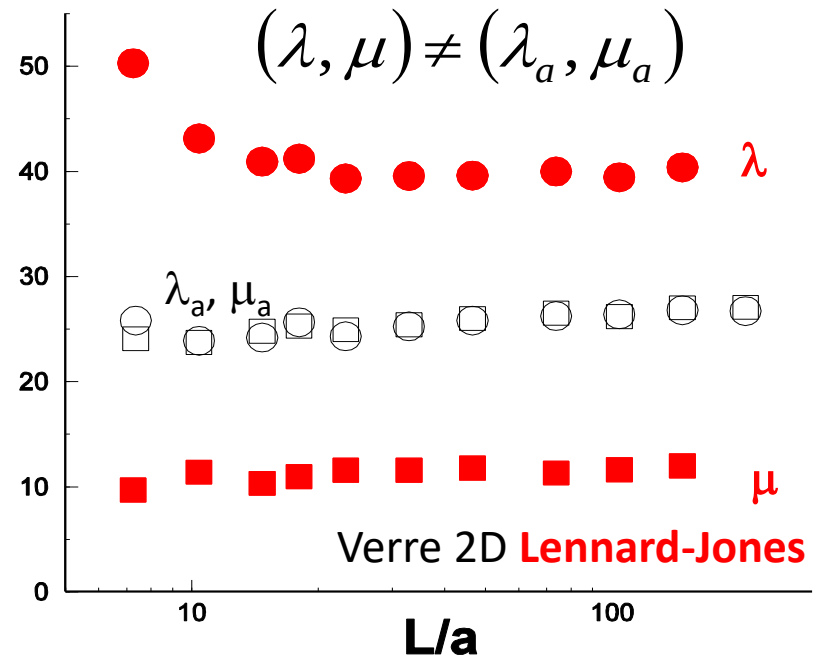


Des modules Microscopiques aux modules Effectifs Macroscopiques

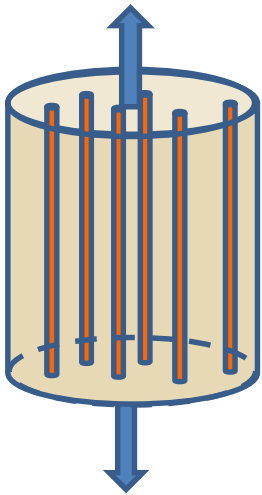
W. Voigt (1889): Les hétérogénéités de déformation contribuent à **réduire** les modules d'élasticité effectifs

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}(i) &= \langle \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \rangle + \delta \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}(i) \\ \text{MACRO} \downarrow & \quad \quad \quad \swarrow \text{Hétérogénéités Spatiales} \\ \langle \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \rangle : \underline{\underline{C}}^{eff} : \langle \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \rangle &= \langle \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} : \underline{\underline{C}} : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \rangle \quad \quad \quad \swarrow \text{MICRO} \\ &= \langle (\underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} + \delta \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}) : \underline{\underline{C}} : (\underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} + \delta \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}) \rangle \\ &= \langle \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \rangle : \langle \underline{\underline{C}} \rangle : \langle \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \rangle - \langle \delta \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} : \underline{\underline{C}} : \delta \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \rangle + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \rangle : \underline{\underline{C}}^{eff} : \langle \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \rangle \leq \langle \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \rangle : \langle \underline{\underline{C}} \rangle : \langle \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \rangle \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Moyenne} \\ \text{= Borne Supérieure} \end{array}$$



Modules d'Elasticité **Effectifs** Exemple: **fibres** dans une matrice



$$\sigma_L = E_L \cdot \varepsilon_L$$

$$\varepsilon_f = \varepsilon_m = \varepsilon_L = \langle \varepsilon \rangle$$

$$\sigma_f = E_f \langle \varepsilon \rangle ; \quad \sigma_m = E_m \langle \varepsilon \rangle$$

$$F_L = F_f + F_m = \sigma_f \cdot S_f + \sigma_m \cdot S_m$$

$$= E_f \cdot \varepsilon_f \cdot S_f + E_m \cdot \varepsilon_m \cdot S_m$$

$$= (E_f \cdot S_f + E_m \cdot S_m) \cdot \langle \varepsilon \rangle$$

$E_{L,T}$ Module d'Young **effectif**

E_f Module des fibres

E_m , Module de la matrice

$$\sigma_L = \frac{F_L}{S_f + S_m} = \langle \sigma \rangle = \frac{(E_f \cdot S_f + E_m \cdot S_m)}{S_f + S_m} \cdot \langle \varepsilon \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow E_L = E_f \cdot \frac{V_f}{V} + E_m \cdot \frac{V_m}{V} \quad \text{Voigt (1889)}$$

Cas de déformation Homogènes:

Module Effectif = Moyenne arithmétique
(Homogénéisation exacte)

Modules d'Elasticité Effectifs

Exemple: **fibres** dans une matrice

$$\sigma_L = \frac{F_L}{S_f + S_m} = \langle \sigma \rangle = \frac{(E_f \cdot S_f + E_m \cdot S_m)}{S_f + S_m} \cdot \langle \varepsilon \rangle$$

$$E_L = E_f \cdot \frac{V_f}{V} + E_m \cdot \frac{V_m}{V}$$

Voigt (1889)

$E_{L,T}$ Module d'Young **effectif**

E_f Module des fibres

E_m , Module de la matrice

$$\sigma_T = E_T \cdot \varepsilon_T$$

$$\sigma_f = \sigma_m = \sigma_T = \langle \sigma \rangle$$

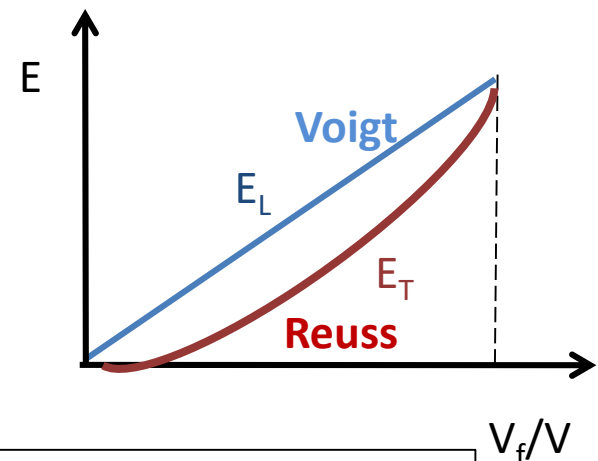
$$\pi_{total} \approx \pi_f + \pi_m$$

$$\frac{1}{2} V \cdot \varepsilon_T \cdot \sigma_T \approx \frac{1}{2} V_f \cdot \varepsilon_f \cdot \sigma_f + \frac{1}{2} V_m \cdot \varepsilon_m \cdot \sigma_m$$

$$\varepsilon_T \approx \frac{V_f}{V} \cdot \varepsilon_f + \frac{V_m}{V} \cdot \varepsilon_m = \frac{\langle \sigma \rangle}{E_T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{E_T} \approx \frac{V_f}{V} \cdot \frac{1}{E_f} + \frac{V_m}{V} \cdot \frac{1}{E_m}$$

Reuss (1929)



A **contraintes uniformes**: Module Effectif résultant de la **moyenne des inverses**

Lois de comportement Linéaires

1) Rappel: visco-élasticité linéaire

2) Modules d'Elasticité de Cauchy-Born (1915)

3) Paramètres Multi-échelle de I. Goldhirsch (2003)

Exemple de la loi de Hooke

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} \\ \sigma_{12} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{1111} & C_{1122} & C_{1133} & C_{1123} & C_{1131} & C_{1112} \\ C_{2211} & C_{2222} & C_{2233} & C_{2223} & C_{2231} & C_{2212} \\ C_{3311} & C_{3322} & C_{3333} & C_{3323} & C_{3331} & C_{3312} \\ C_{2311} & C_{2322} & C_{2333} & C_{2323} & C_{2331} & C_{2312} \\ C_{3111} & C_{3122} & C_{3133} & C_{3123} & C_{3131} & C_{3112} \\ C_{1211} & C_{1222} & C_{1233} & C_{1223} & C_{1231} & C_{1212} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \\ 2 \varepsilon_{23} \\ 2 \varepsilon_{31} \\ 2 \varepsilon_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

21 paramètres à identifier (approximation linéaire de fonction)

6 équations locales par déformation imposée

4 déformations imposées permettent d'obtenir **24** équations linéaires à inverser

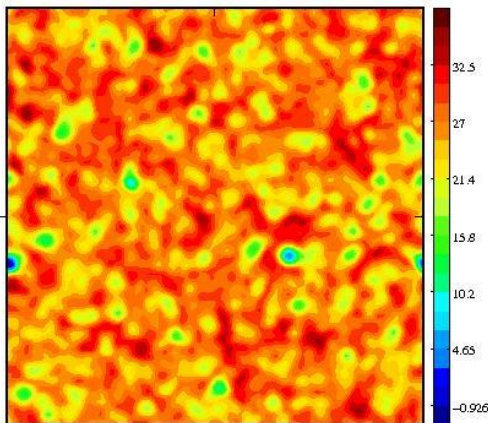
$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11}^{(1)} \\ \dots \\ \sigma_{12}^{(4)} \end{bmatrix} = \left[f \left(\varepsilon_{11}^{(1)}, \dots, \varepsilon_{12}^{(4)} \right) \right] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} C_{1111} \\ \dots \\ C_{1212} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} C_{1111} \\ \dots \\ C_{1212} \end{bmatrix} = \dots$$

$$\Delta = \min_{\{C_{1111}, \dots, C_{1212}\}} \left(\left\| \sigma_{11}^{(1)} - \sum_{kl} C_{11kl} \varepsilon_{kl}^{(1)} \right\|^2 + \dots + \left\| \sigma_{12}^{(4)} - \sum_{kl} C_{12kl} \varepsilon_{kl}^{(4)} \right\|^2 \right) / norm$$

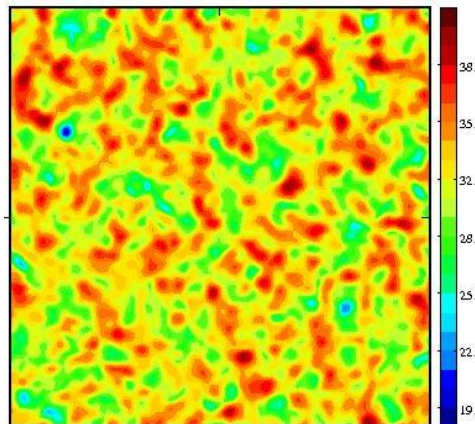
Cas d'un verre de Lennard-Jones 2D

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta\sigma_{xx} \\ \delta\sigma_{yy} \\ \delta\sigma_{xy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda + 2\mu & \lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda + 2\mu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2\mu \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{xx} \\ \varepsilon_{yy} \\ \varepsilon_{xy} \end{bmatrix}$$

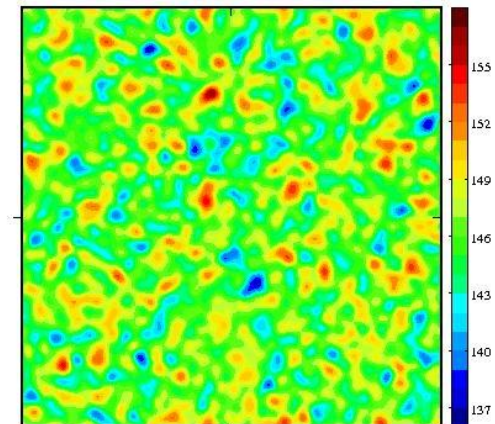
$$C_1 = 2\mu, C_2 = 2\mu, C_3 = 2(\lambda + \mu)$$



$$C_1 \sim 2 \mu_1$$



$$C_2 \sim 2 \mu_2$$

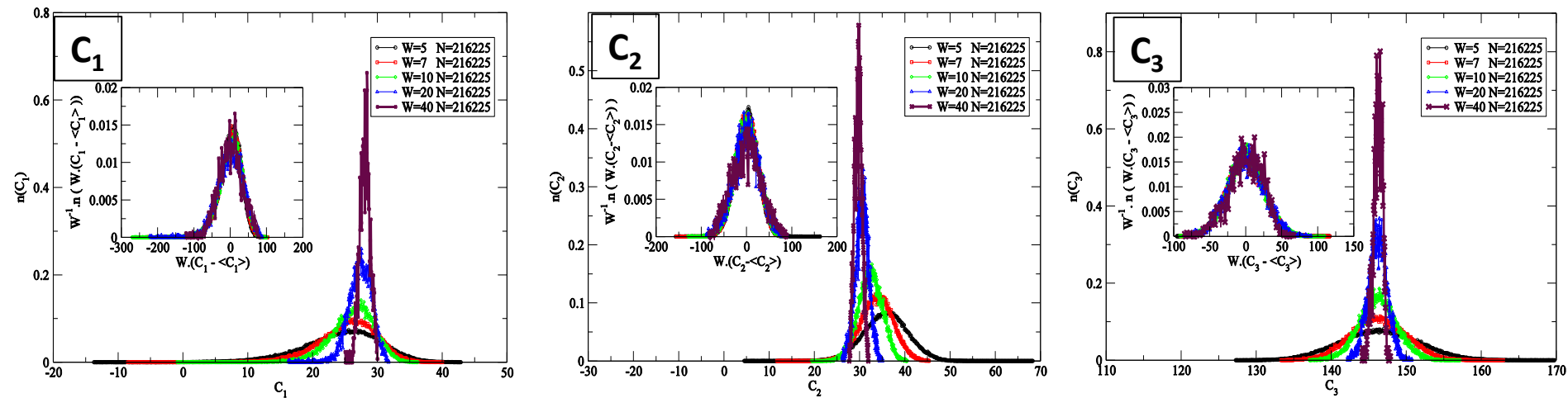


$$C_3 \sim 2 (\lambda + \mu)$$

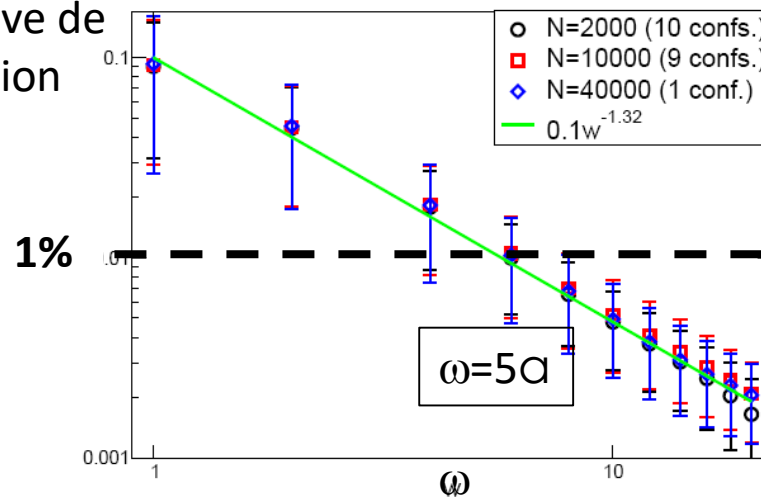
2D Lennard-Jones $\omega=5\alpha$ $N = 216 \times 225$ $L = 483 \alpha$

M. Tsamados et al. (2009)

Cas d'un verre de Lennard-Jones 2D



Erreur Relative de
l'approximation
linéaire :





Cas d'un verre de Lennard-Jones 2D

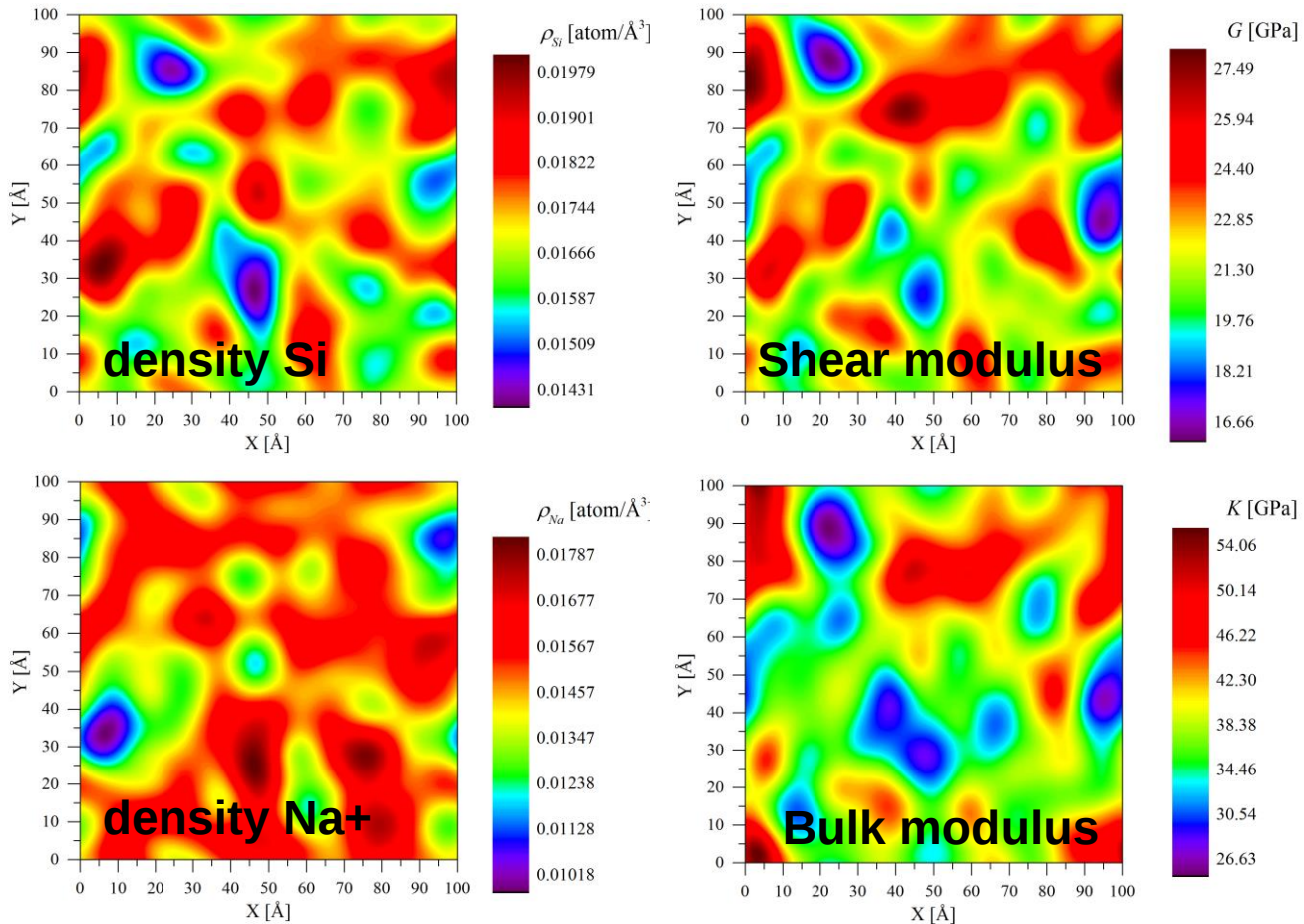
← Linear Elasticity

Coarse Graining	0	5	10	15	20 α
Hooke's law	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Homogeneity $\frac{\langle \bar{c} \rangle (W) - 2\mu}{2\mu} < 10\%$	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
$\frac{\Delta C}{\langle c \rangle} < 10\%$	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Isotropy $\frac{c_2 - c_1}{2\mu} < 10\%$	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

↑ Isotropic Elasticity

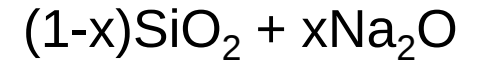
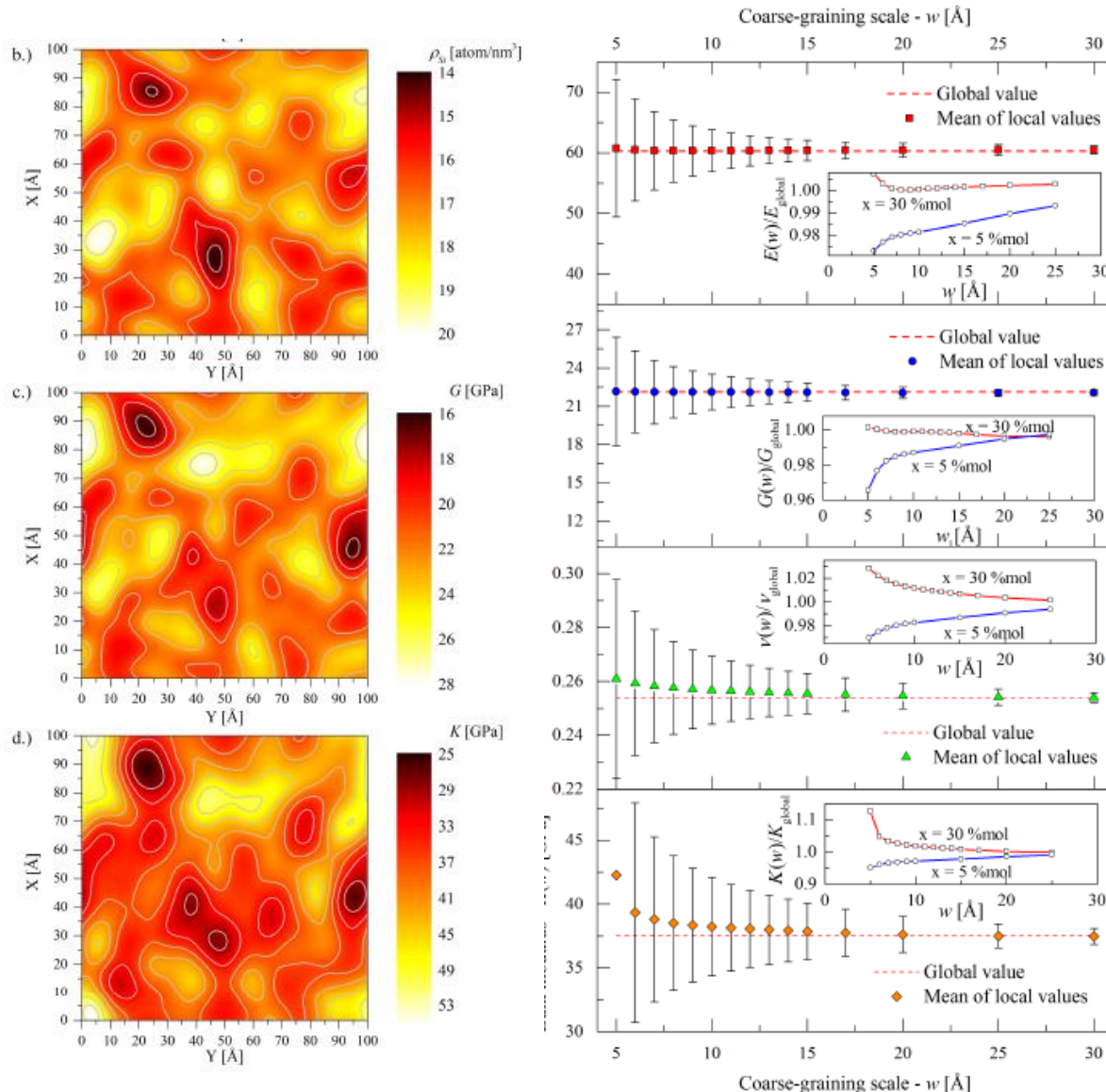


Exemple d'un verre sodo-silicate $(1-x)\text{SiO}_2 + x\text{Na}_2\text{O}$:



High Na⁺ density $\leftrightarrow$ Low Elastic Moduli

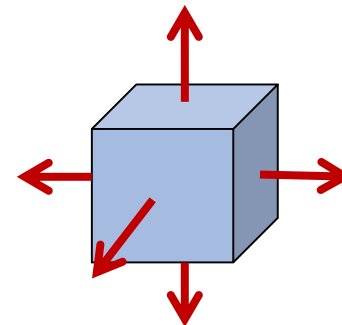
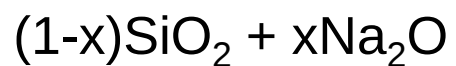
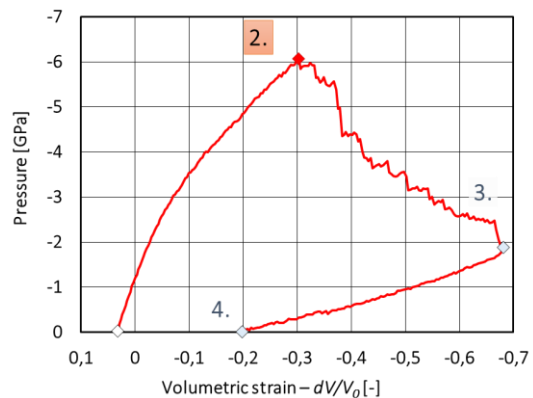
Laboratoire de Mécanique des Contacts et des Structures



Study of local
coarse-grained
Elastic Moduli:

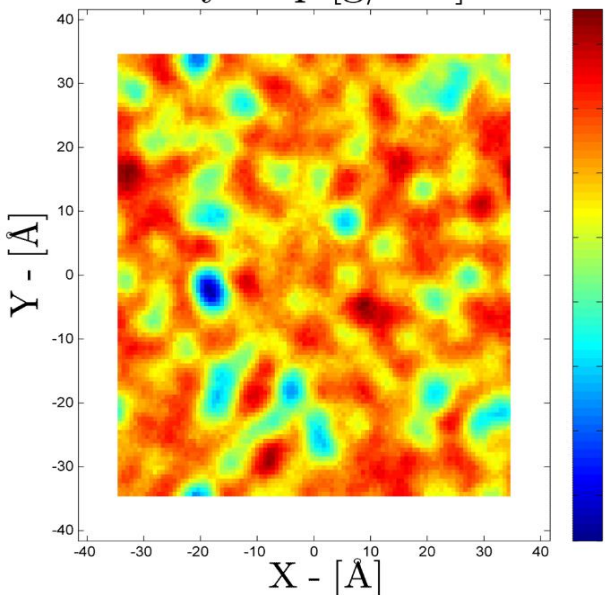
Low convergence
to the macroscopic
values.

Larger heterogeneities
for 5% Na₂O
than for 30% Na₂O.



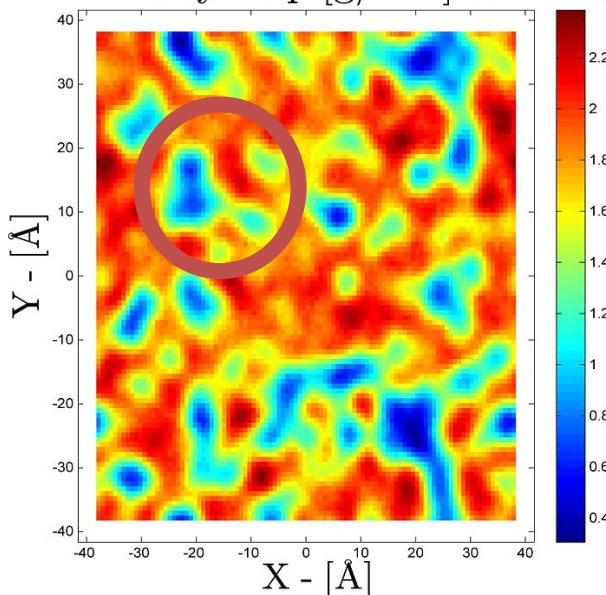
density at start

Density map [g/cm³] at $Z = 0 \text{ \AA}$



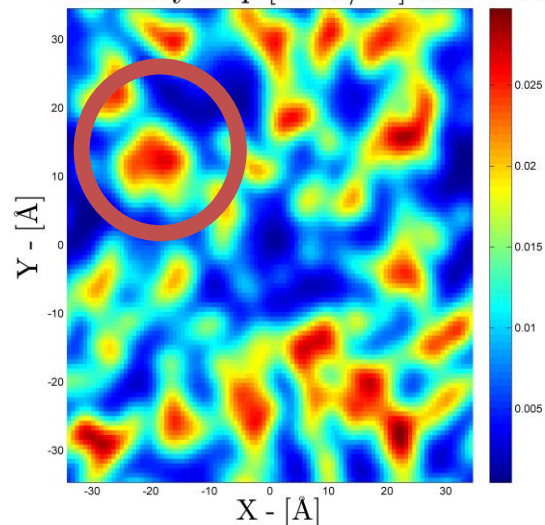
**loosened density
(initial cracks)**

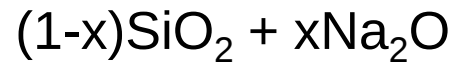
Density map [g/cm³] at $Z = 0 \text{ \AA}$



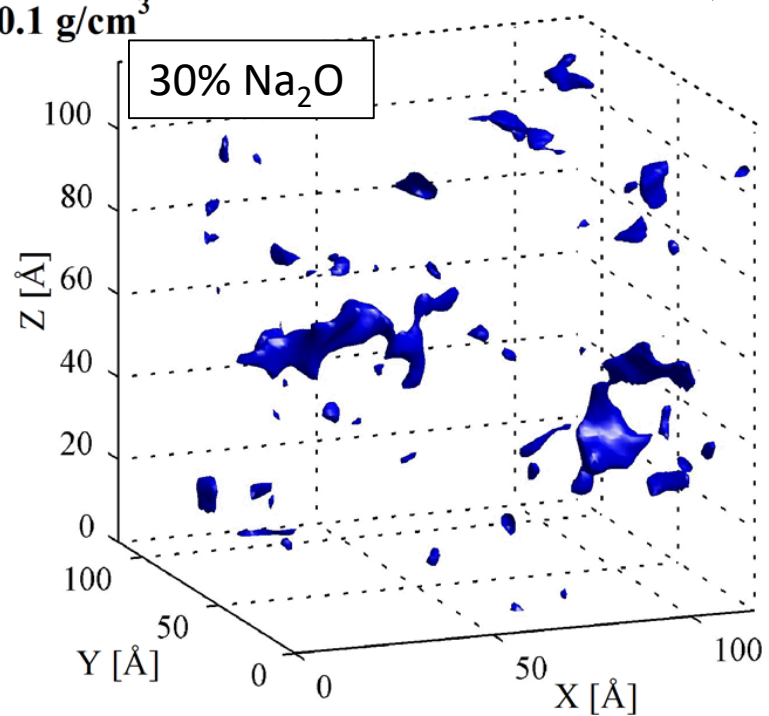
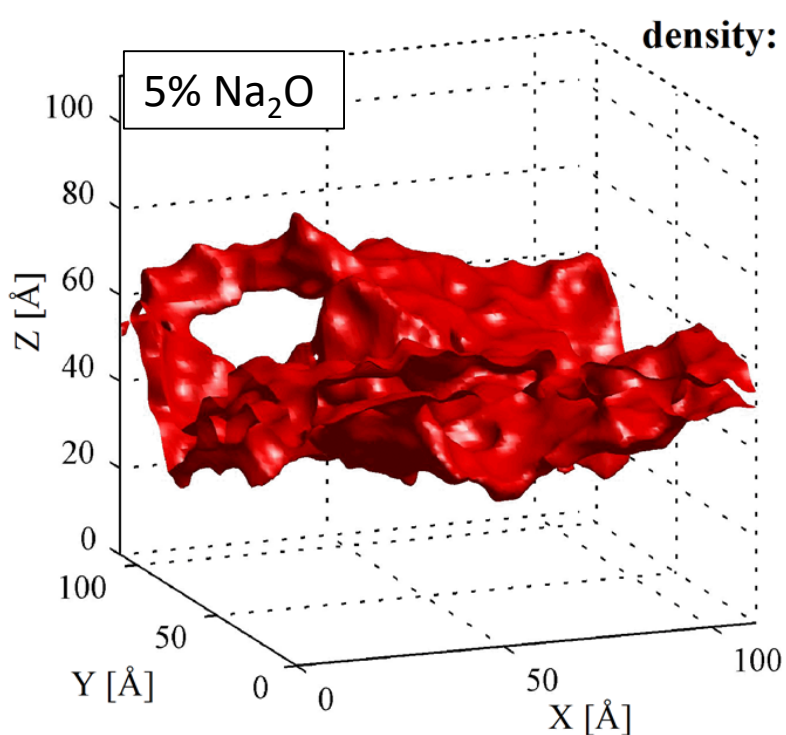
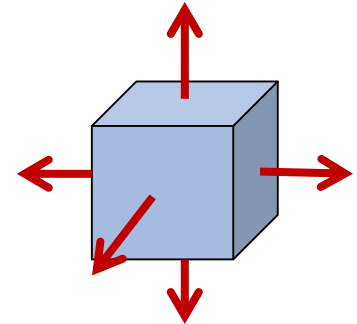
**Na density
distribution**

Density map [atom/Å³] at $Z = 0 \text{ \AA}$





Effet de la composition: profil de densité à la traction max



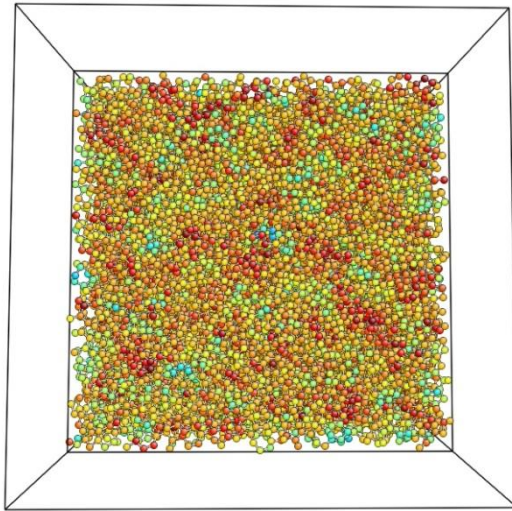
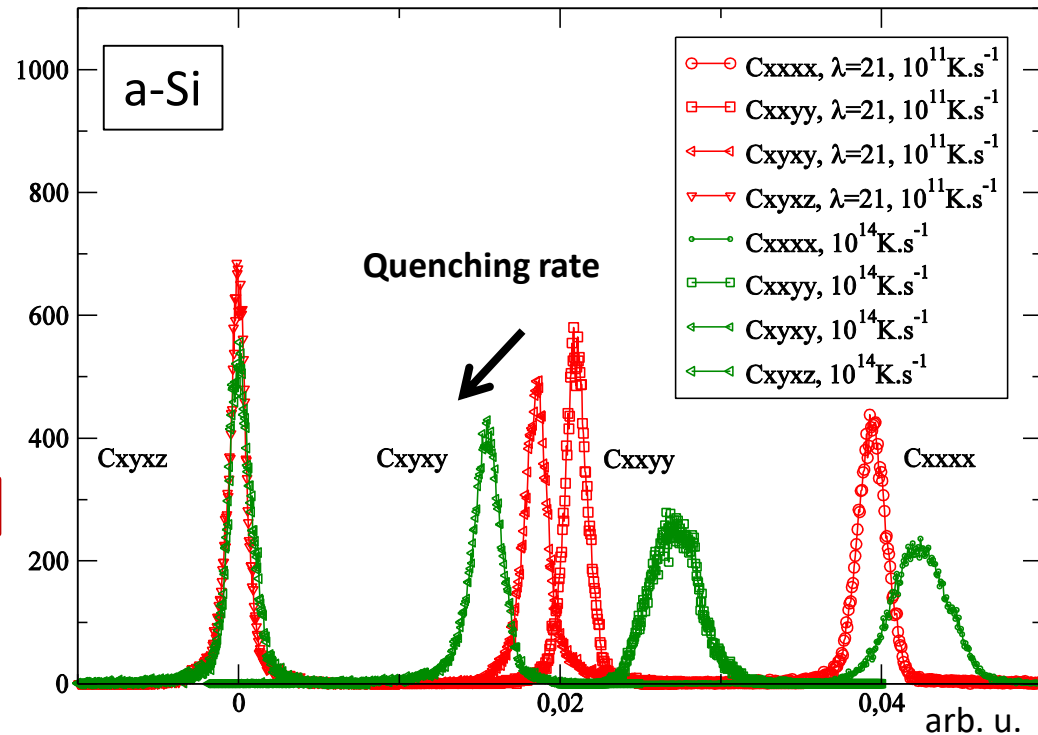
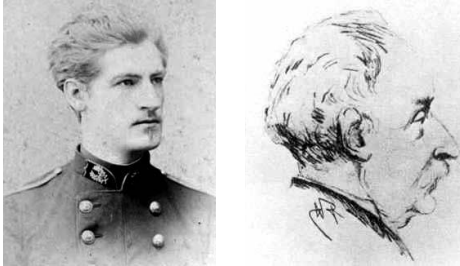


TABLE II. Comparison of structural properties for A-Si for different quenching rates with $\lambda=21$.

Property	10^{11} K/s	10^{12} K/s	10^{13} K/s	10^{14} K/s
Average coord.	4.08	4.12	4.19	4.39
Average angle	108.81	108.50	108.1	106.96
Angle Dev.	11.92	13.69	15.52	19.46
C44 (GPa)	34.24	32.04	29.98	27.66
B0 (GPa)	100.59	105.19	108.71	118.57
ν	0.347	0.362	0.374	0.392
Density (g/cm ³)	2.30277	2.32238	2.32238	2.32238
Pressure (GPa)	0.638	1.34	1.019	-0.8787

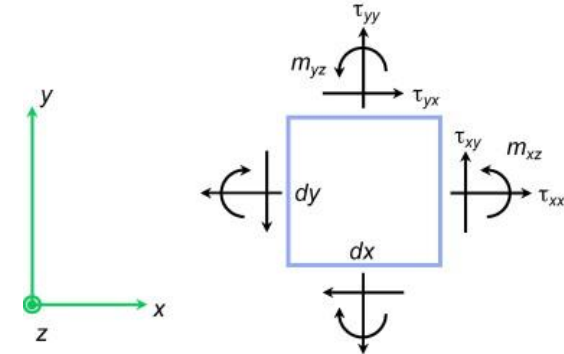
Effet de la vitesse de Trempe
sur les modules d'Elasticité
Cas du **Silicium amorphe** a-Si





François et Eugène Cosserat

Modèle Linéaire de Cosserat



$$\epsilon_{xx} = \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x}, \quad \epsilon_{yy} = \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y}, \quad \epsilon_{xy} = \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} - \omega_z, \quad \epsilon_{yx} = \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \omega_z. \quad \text{Micro-courbures} \quad \kappa_{xz} = \frac{\partial \omega_z}{\partial x}, \quad \kappa_{yz} = \frac{\partial \omega_z}{\partial y}$$

$$\epsilon = [\epsilon_{xx}, \epsilon_{yy}, \epsilon_{zz}, \epsilon_{xy}, \epsilon_{yx}, \kappa_{xz}l, \kappa_{yz}l],$$

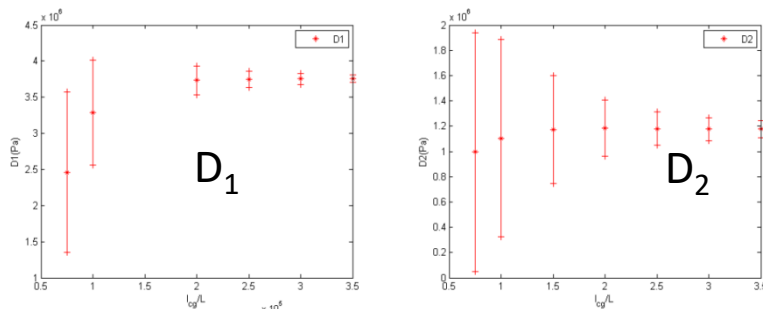
$$\sigma = [\sigma_{xx}, \sigma_{yy}, \sigma_{zz}, \sigma_{xy}, \sigma_{yx}, m_{xz}/l, m_{yz}/l], \quad \text{Couples}$$

$$\sigma = D^e \epsilon, \quad D^e = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda + 2\mu & \lambda & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda + 2\mu & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda & \lambda + 2\mu & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu + \mu_c & \mu - \mu_c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu - \mu_c & \mu + \mu_c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\mu^* & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\mu^* \end{bmatrix}$$

Module de Flexion

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} D1 & D2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & D1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & D3 & D4 & 0 & 0 \\ & \text{Sym} & & D3 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & D5 & 0 \\ & & & & & D5 \end{bmatrix}$$

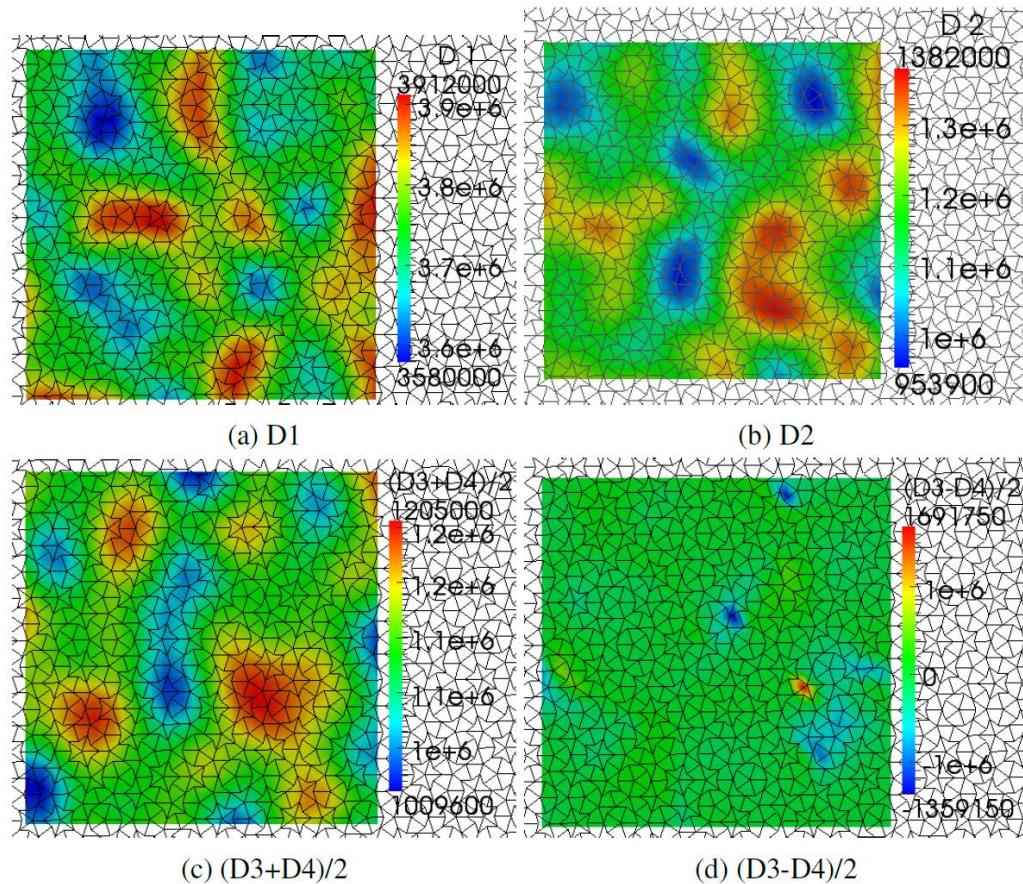
Modèle Linéaire de Cosserat
appliqué au réseau de poutres
Penrose Quasi-Périodique



$(D3+D4)/2$

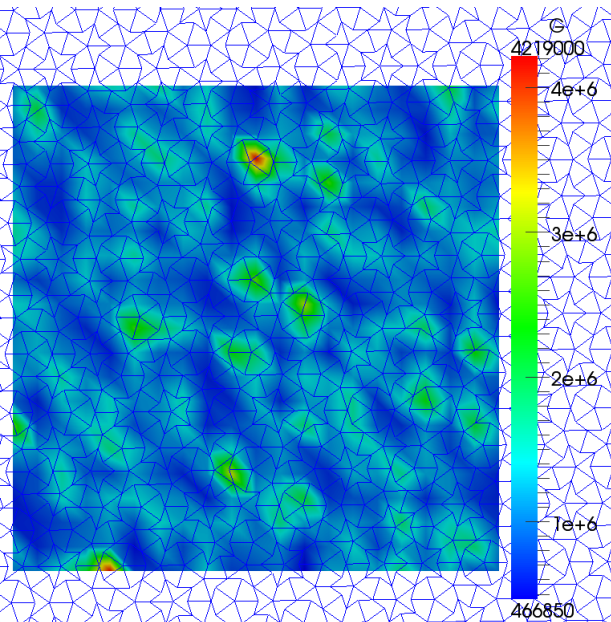
$(D3-D4)/2$

ω/L

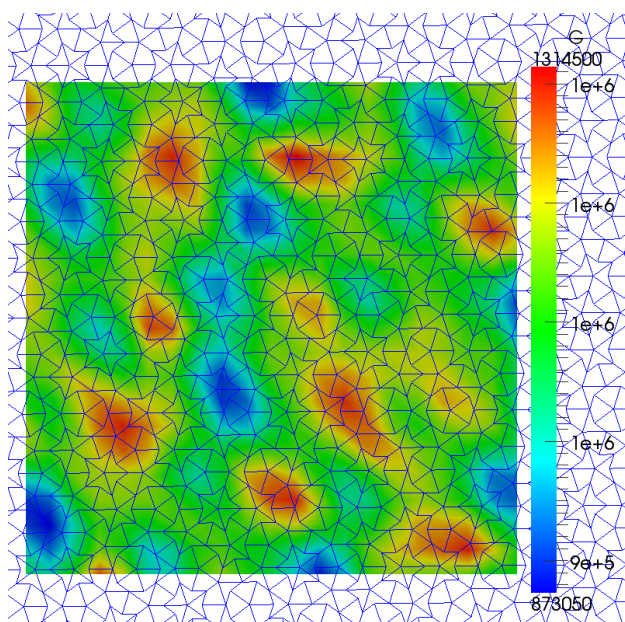


Modèle Linéaire de Cosserat appliqué au réseau de poutres Penrose Quasi-Périodique

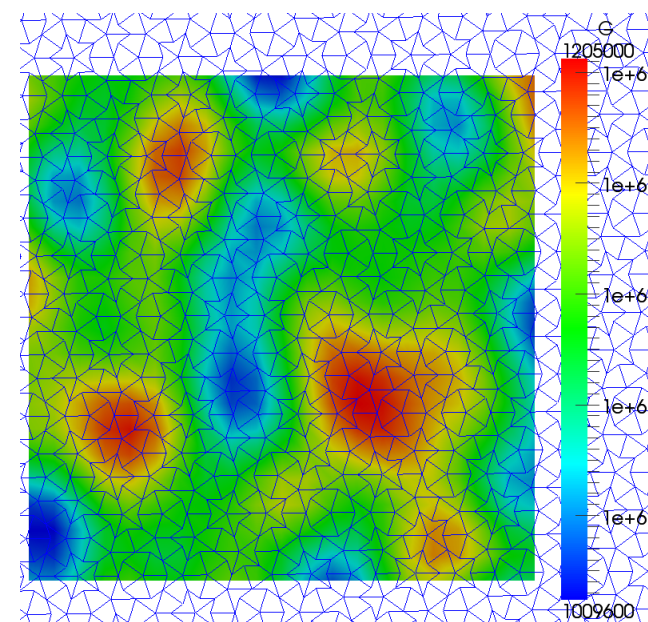
Module de cisaillement G



$\omega=L$



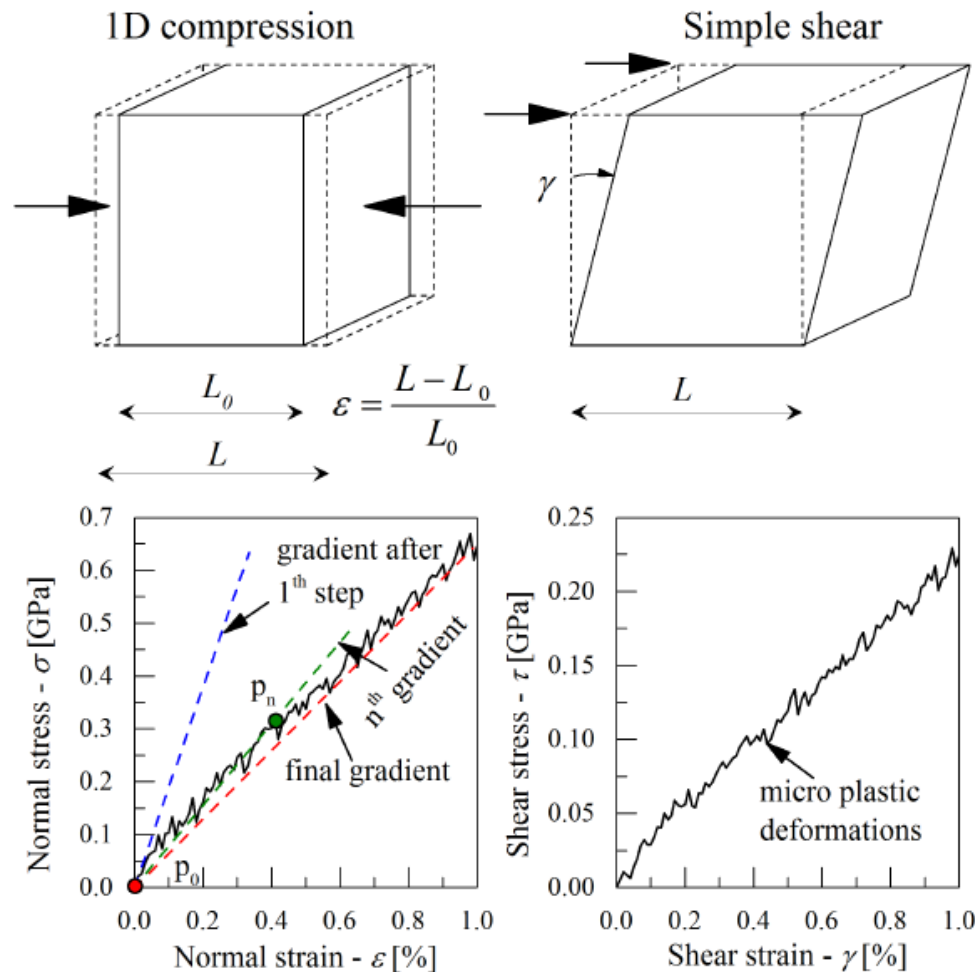
$\omega=2.5L$



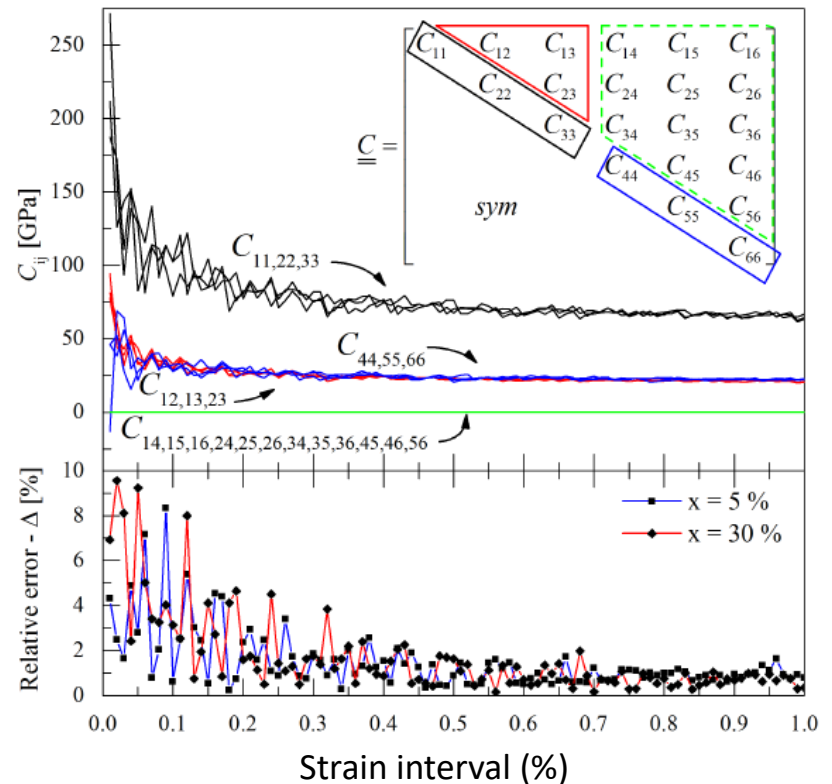
$\omega=3.5L$

Perte progressive de la sensibilité au détail de la structure

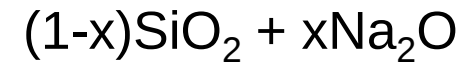
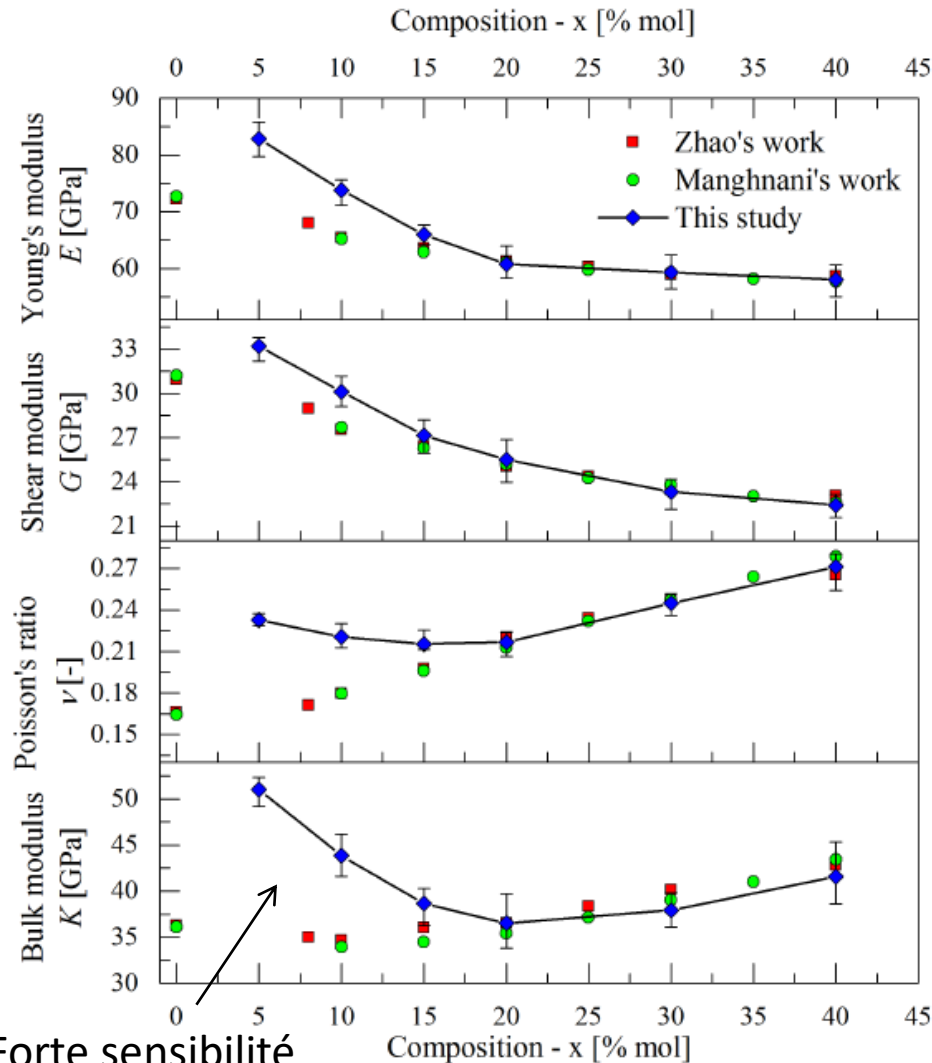
Retour sur les fluctuations de modules d'élasticité



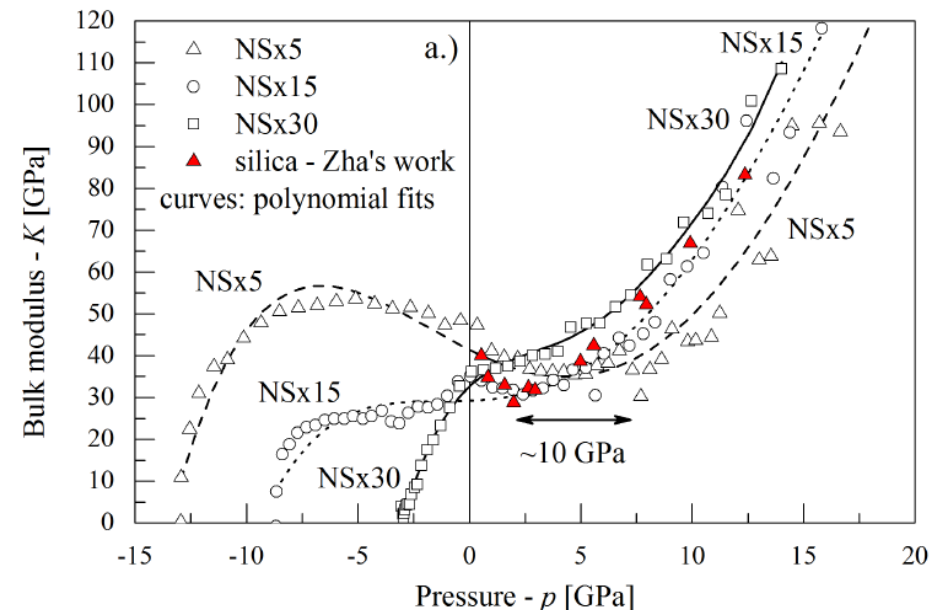
Effet de l'intervalle de déformation $\Delta\gamma$
(1-x)SiO₂ + xNa₂O



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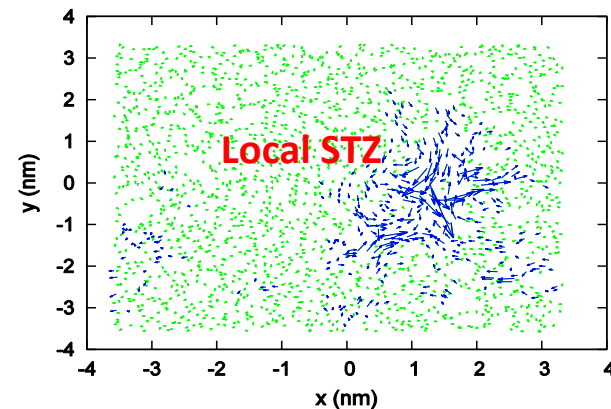
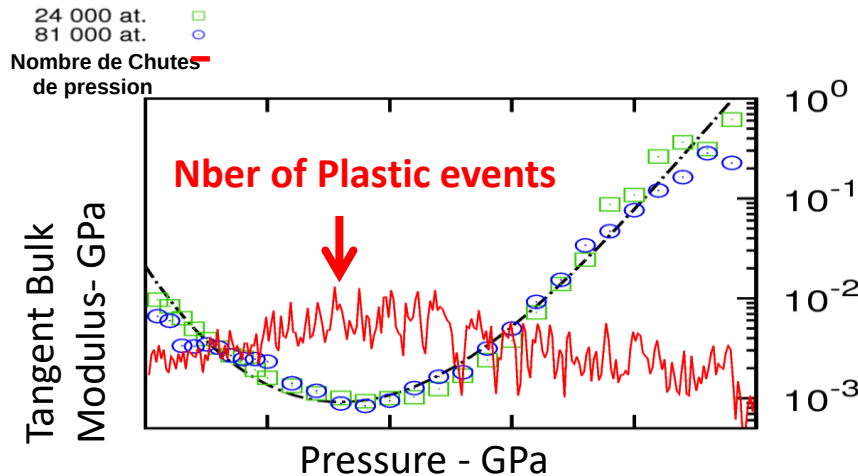
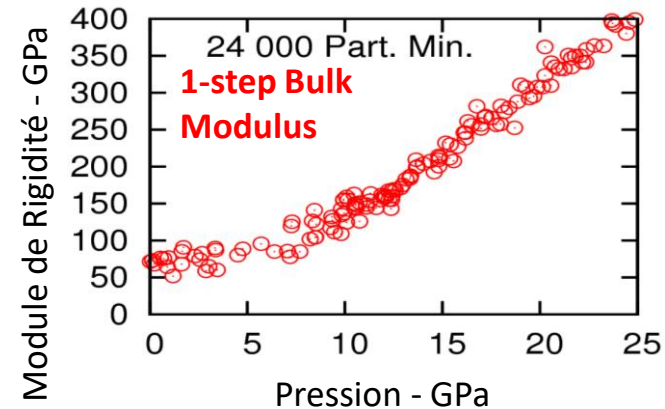
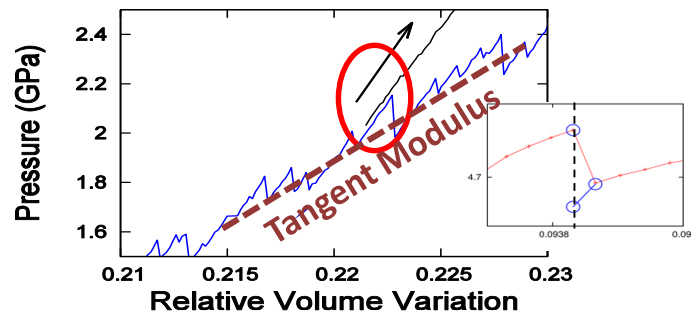
Les *micro-instabilités*
peuvent induire
une dépendance « anormale »
des modules avec la pression



Forte sensibilité
en la préparation (*hétérogénéités*) – sous-estimation dans le calcul numérique.

Anomalie Elastique » de la silice SiO_2

AQS MD simulations



The Elastic Anomaly is due
to a **Microplastic behaviour**

Anomalie Elastique » de la silice SiO_2

Brillouin Spectroscopy

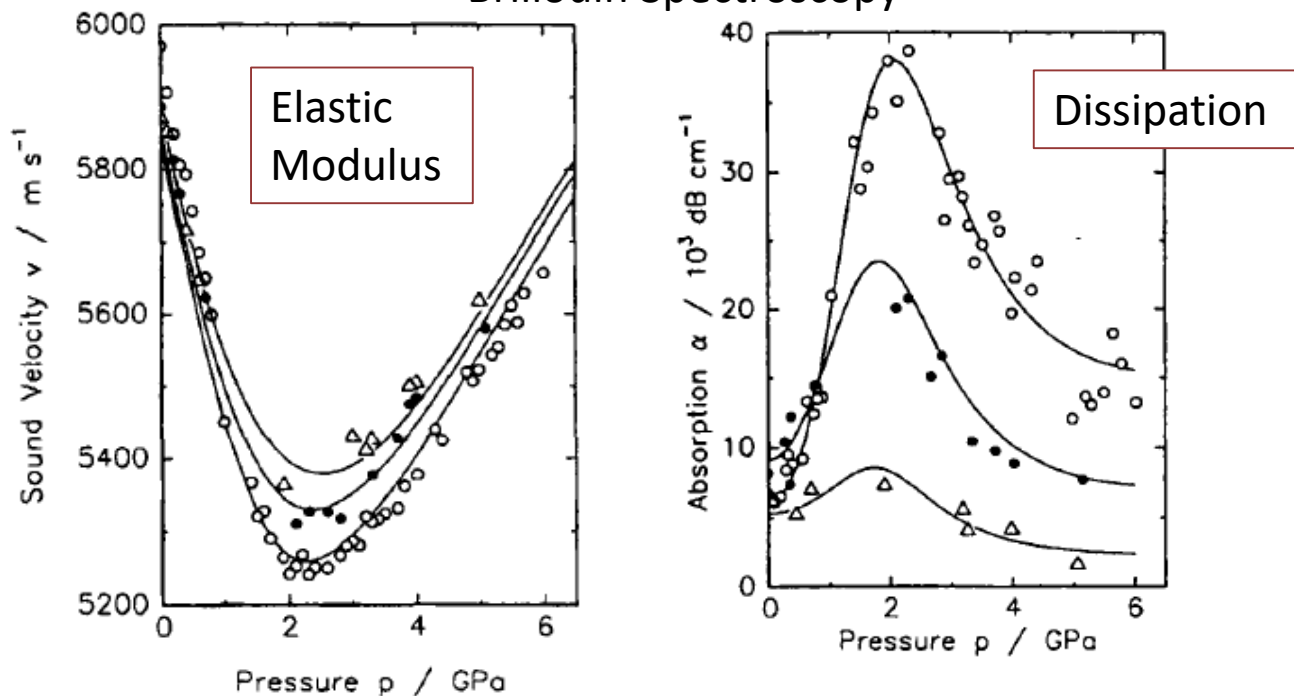


Fig. 2 a) Sound velocity in dependence of temperature at pressures of 0.1 MPa ($\circ$), 0.7 GPa ($\bullet$), 2.3 GPa (Δ), 4.0 GPa ($\blacktriangle$) and 5.1 GPa ($\diamond$), solid lines are fits with the same parameter set used in Fig. 1 a, b. b) Representation of the sound velocity versus pressure at temperatures of 50 K (Δ), 150 K ($\bullet$) and 300 K ($\circ$), solid lines are guides for the eye.

S. Hunklinger & al., Annalen des Physik (1995)

B. Rufflé et al. (2011)

Outline

Introduction: le comportement des matériaux à différentes échelles

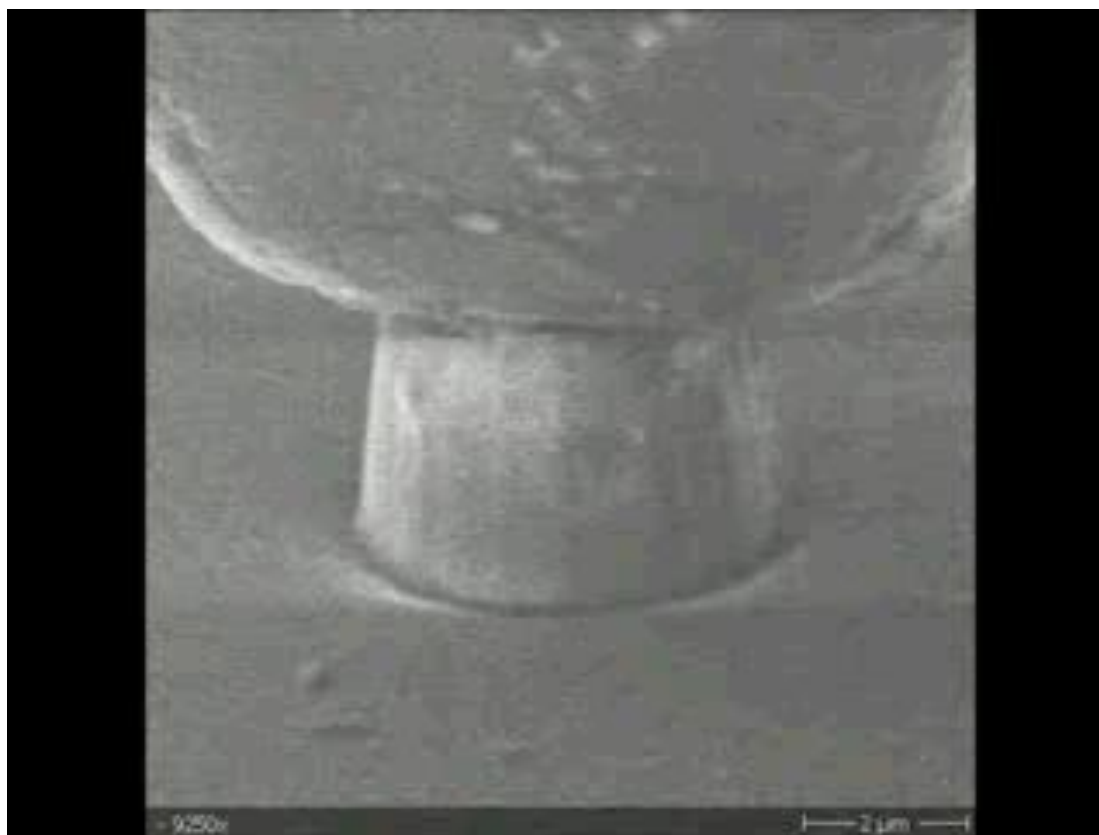
I. Comment définir des **grandeurs mécaniques** aux petites échelles?

II. Exemple des **lois de comportement linéaires**

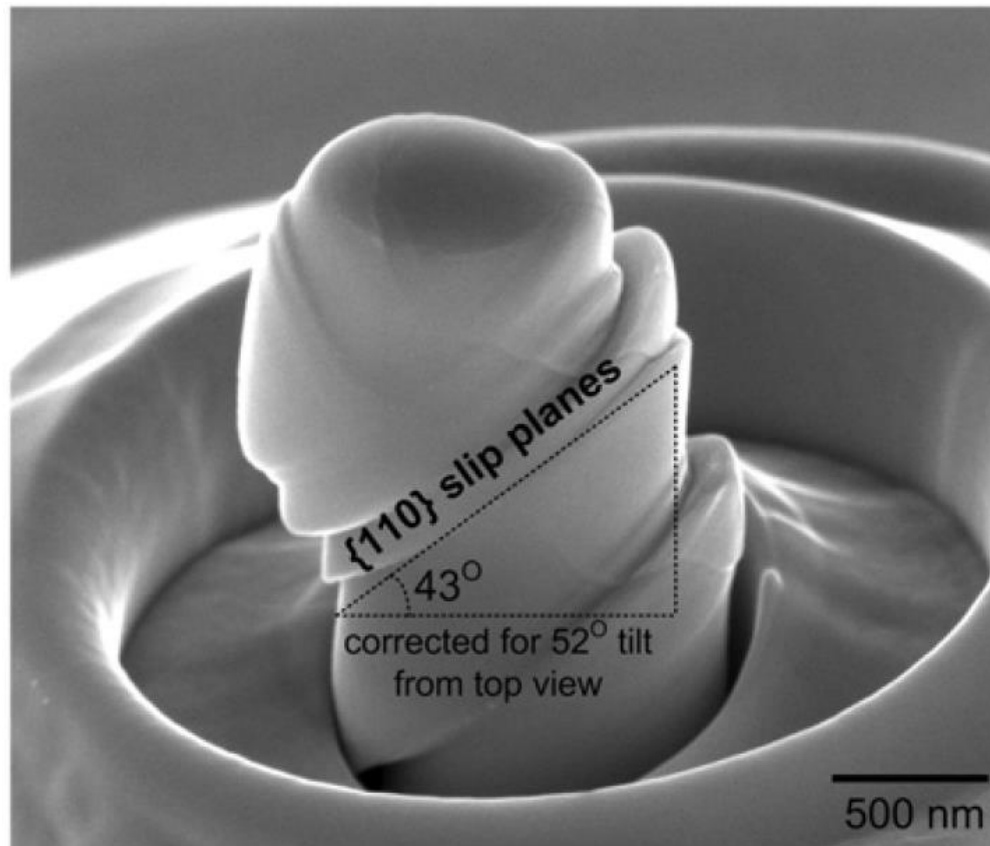
III. Plasticité à l'échelle atomique

Conclusion et Perspectives

Plastification de la silice à l'échelle micrométrique:



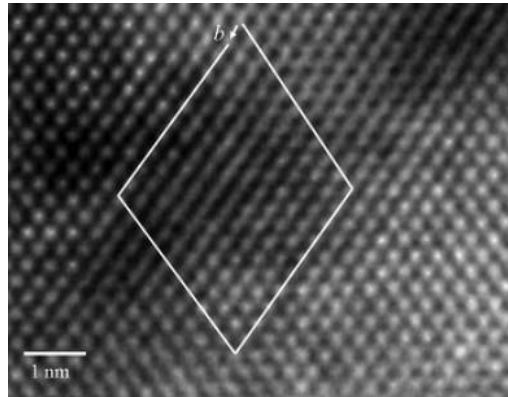
Plans de Glissement dans un mono-cristal



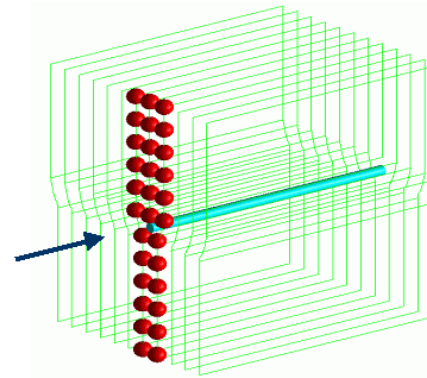
Compressed Nb BCC nano-pillar

Origine microscopique de la plasticité ?

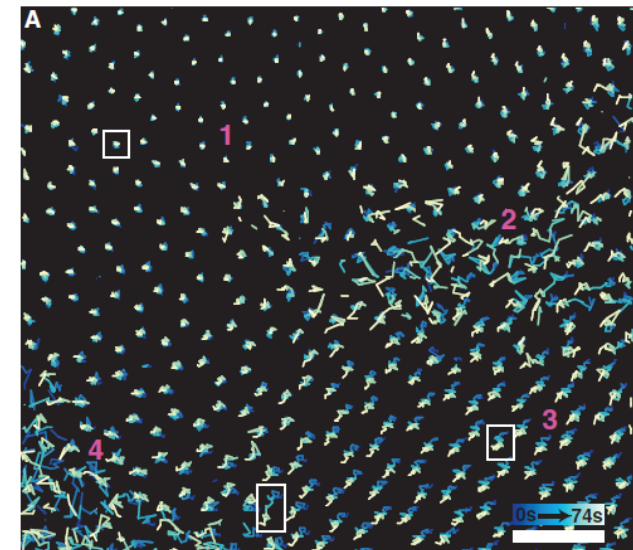
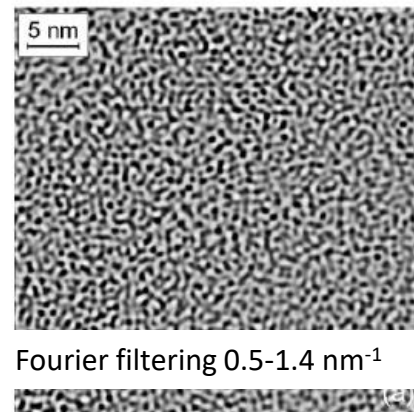
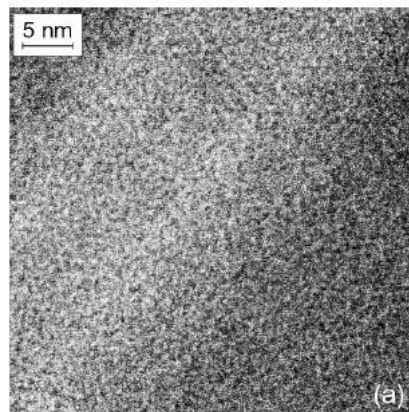
Cristaux:



dislocations



Matériaux Amorphes:



T. Hufnagel et al. (2002)

Y. Huang et al. (2013)

Plasticité à l'échelle atomique

1) Critère de nucléation et irréversibilité

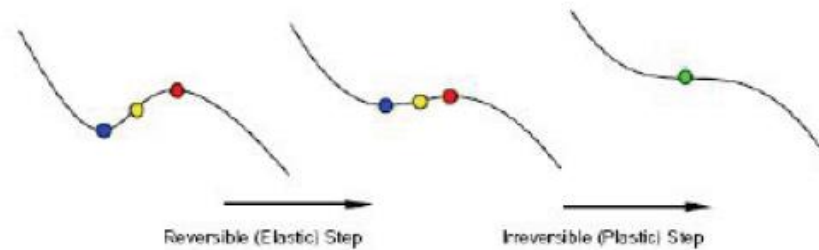
2) Surface de charge

Plasticité à l'échelle atomique

1) Critère de nucléation et irréversibilité

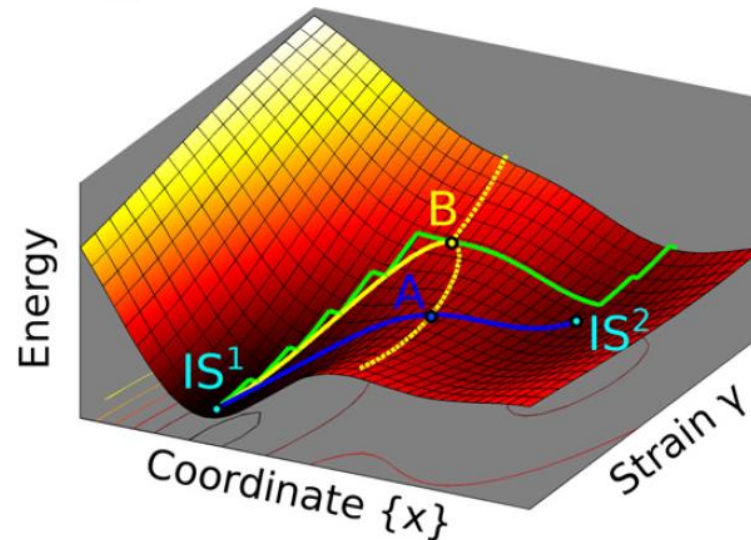
2) Surface de charge

Critère de Nucléation : Perte de Stabilité Mécanique



●	Energy Minimum
●	Energy Maximum
●	+/- Inflection Point
●	+/- Inflection Point

Increasing Shear Strain →



Stabilité d'un cristal

Critère de Hill (1962): Milieu continu

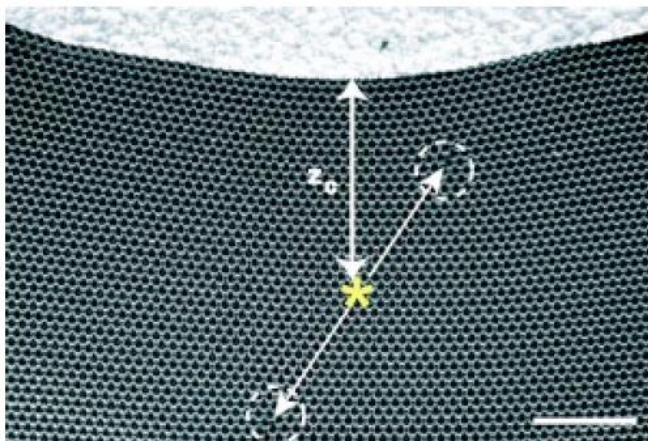
Energie Libre de Helmholtz $F(Y) \equiv F(X) + \Omega(X) \left\{ \tau_{ij}(X) \eta_{ij} + \frac{1}{2} C_{ijkl}(X) \eta_{ij} \eta_{kl} + \dots \right\}_{i'}$

Critère de stabilité

$$\min_{\{w,k\}} (C_{ijkl} w_i w_k k_j k_l) \geq 0$$

$\eta_{ij} = w_i k_j$

 Plan de glissement
 Vecteur de Burgers



Généralisation à un milieu discret:

$$C_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} = - \frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial r_i^\alpha \partial r_j^\beta}$$

Matrice Dynamique
(tenseur acoustique)

$$C_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} e_j^\beta = \Lambda e_i^\alpha$$

$$\Lambda \geq 0$$

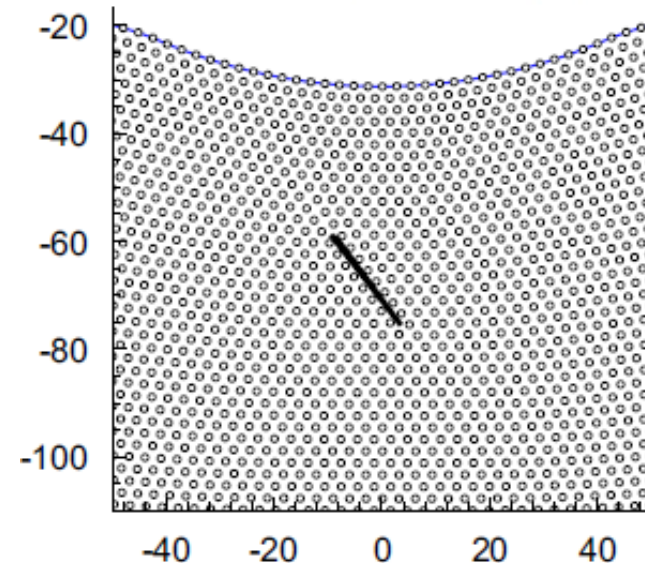
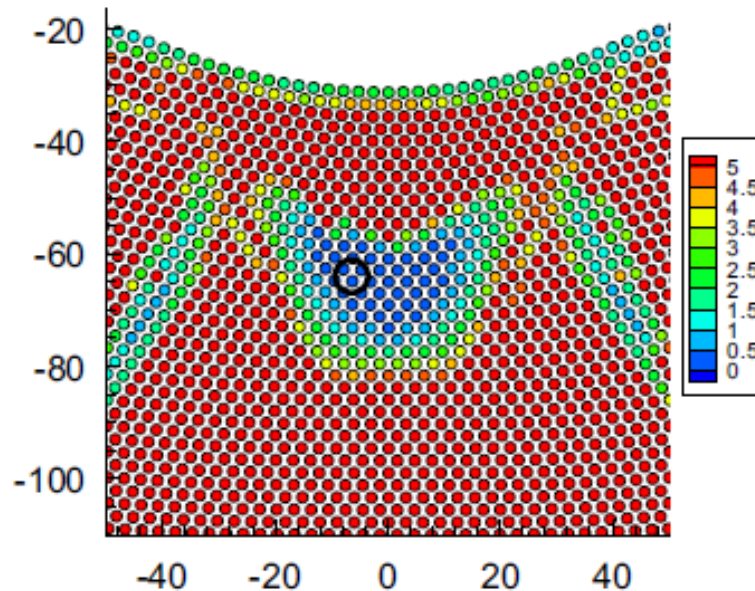
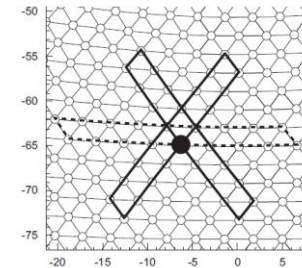
Bubble Raft A. Gouldstone et al. (2001)



Nucléation de plasticité dans un cristal

En tenant compte de l'extension finie du défaut initial (boucle de dislocation):

Critère semi-local de nucléation $\Lambda^I = e_i^\alpha \cdot C^{I\alpha\beta}_{ij} \cdot e_j^\beta < 0$



Stabilité d'un Matériau Amorphe

dans le cas de simulations athermales quasi-statiques

$$m_i \frac{\partial^2 u_\alpha}{\partial t^2}(\underline{r}_i, t) = - \sum_{j, \beta} M_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} \cdot u_\beta(\underline{r}_j, t)$$

avec $M_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} = - \frac{\partial^2 E_{total}}{\partial r_{i\alpha} \partial r_{j\beta}}$

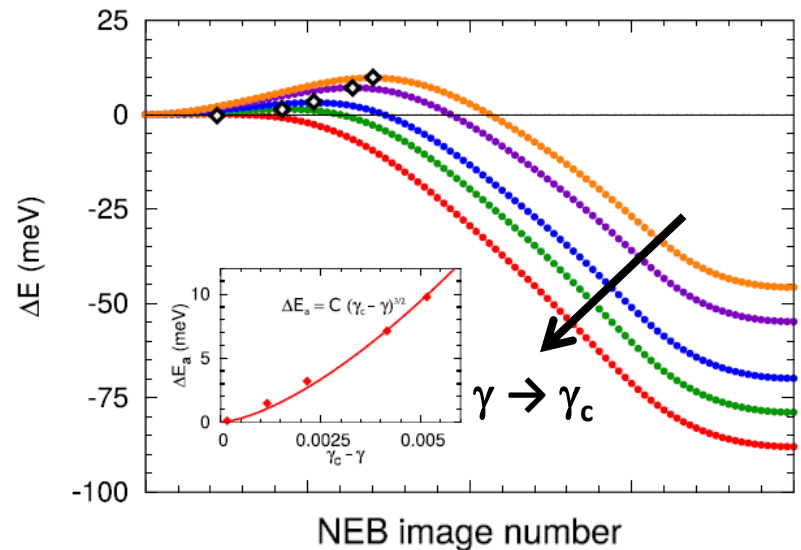
$$\underline{V}(\underline{r}_i) e^{i\omega t} = \sqrt{m_i} \underline{u}(\underline{r}_i, t)$$

$$D_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{M_{ij}^{\alpha\beta}}{\sqrt{m_i m_j}} \quad \text{Matrice Dynamique}$$

$$\omega^2 \underline{V} = \bar{\bar{D}} \cdot \underline{V} \quad \omega \rightarrow 0$$

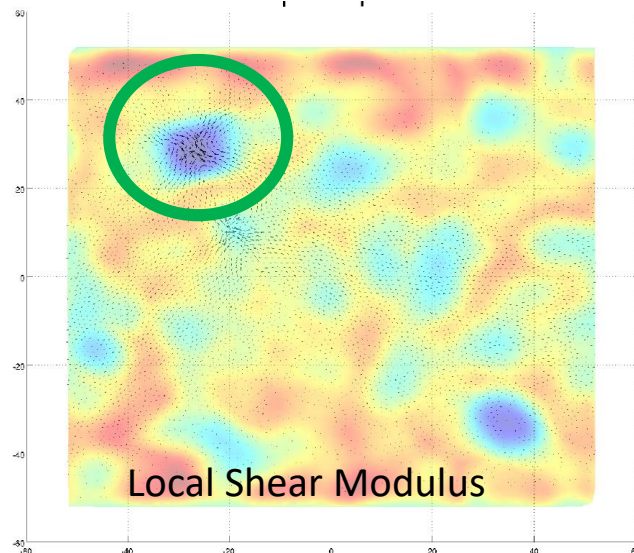
Problème aux valeurs propres

Barrières d'Énergie

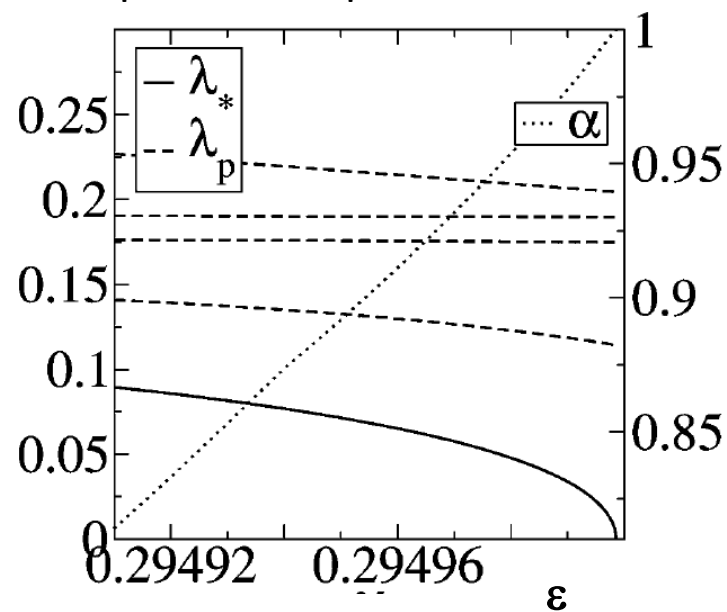


Laboratoire de Mécanique des Contacts et des Structures

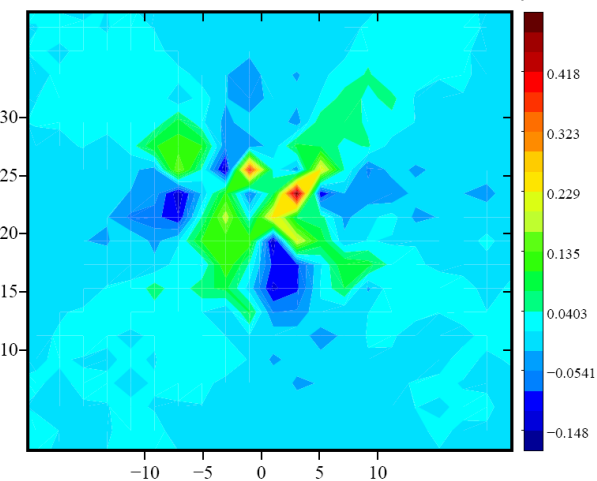
A. Lemaitre (2004)
A. Tanguy,
M. Tsamados
(2007, 2008)



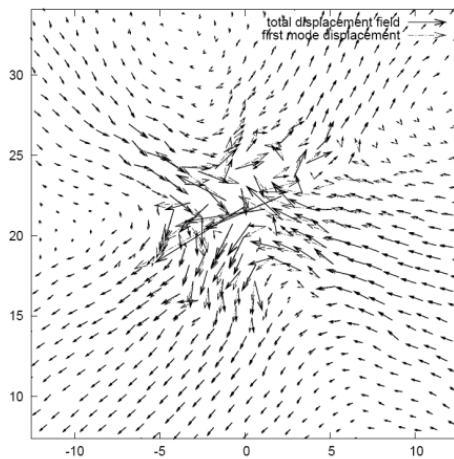
Fréquences Propres de Vibration:



Réarrangement Plastique σ_{xy} :



Mode mou de vibration:



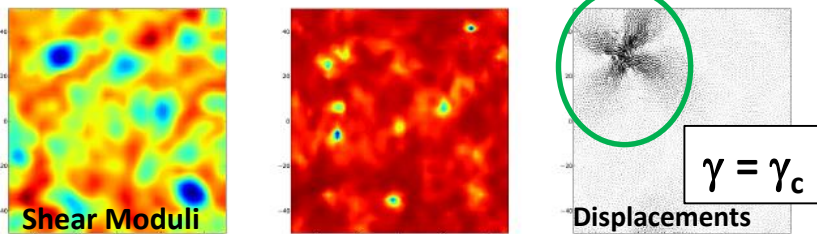
Localisation sur une zone *Molle*
de la vibration de plus *Basse* Fréquence

Juste avant
un réarrangement *plastique*.

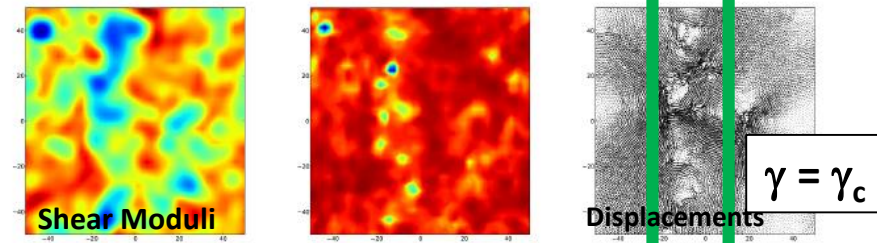
B. Mantisi (2010)

Prédiction des réarrangements plastiques par les Modes *mous* de vibration dans un **verre Lennard-Jones 2D**:

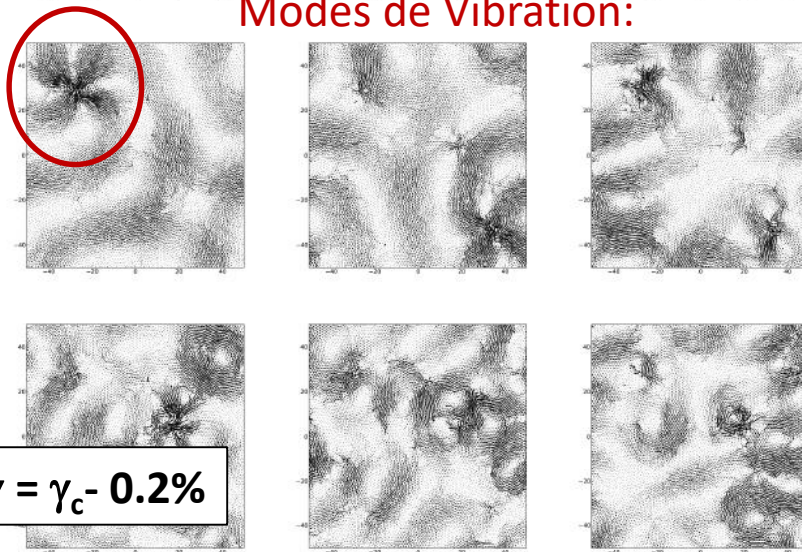
Réarrangement quadrupolaire local (STZ):



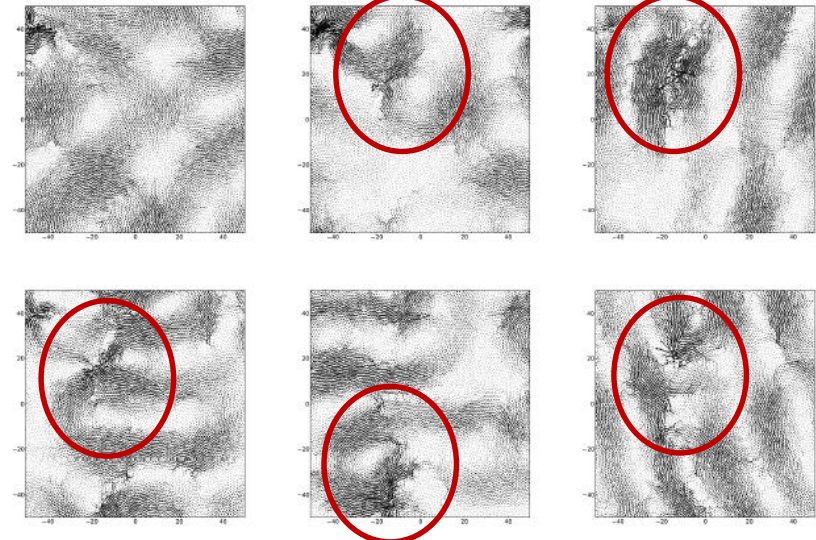
Bande de cisaillement Élémentaire:



Modes de Vibration:



Modes de Vibration:



Mode localisé *isolé*

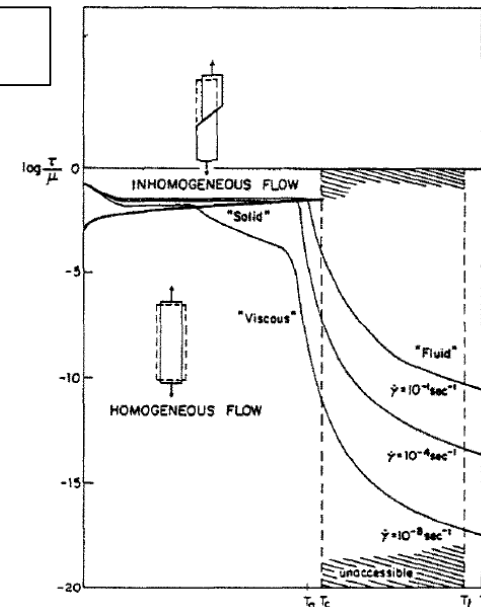
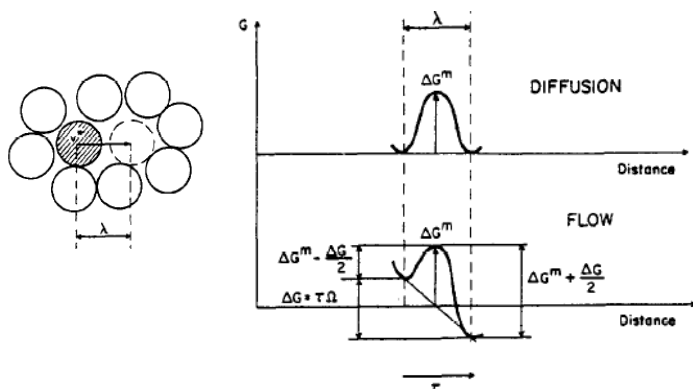
A. Lemaitre (2004)
A. Tanguy et al. (2010)

Superposition de modes localisés,
le long de zones molles percolantes

Nature des réarrangements plastiques dans un Amorphe?

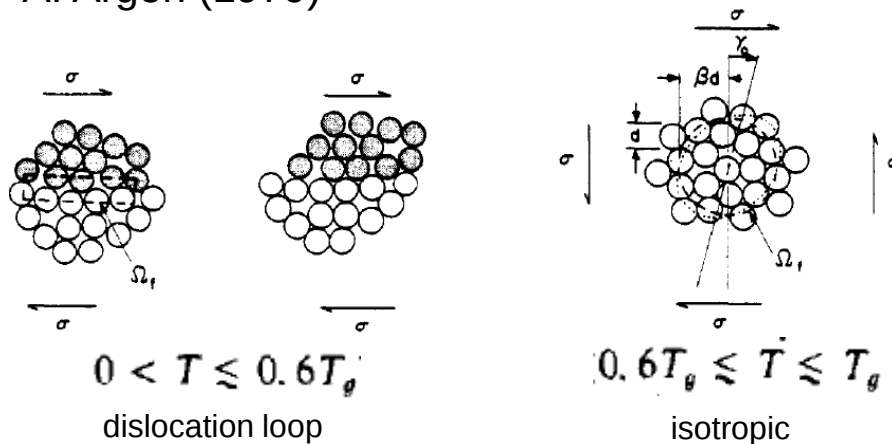
Théorie du Volume Libre

M. Cohen et D. Turnbull (1959), F. Spaepen (1977)



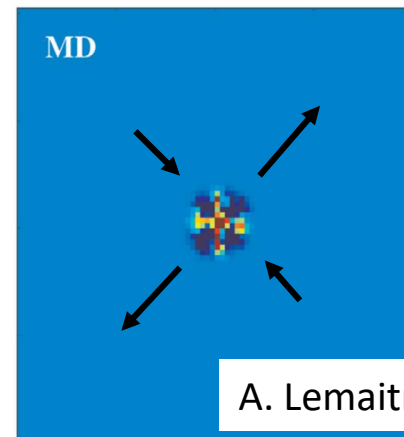
Théorie des Transformations de Cisaillement

A. Argon (1979)



Inclusions de type Eshelby

J.D. Eshelby (1957)

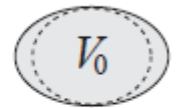
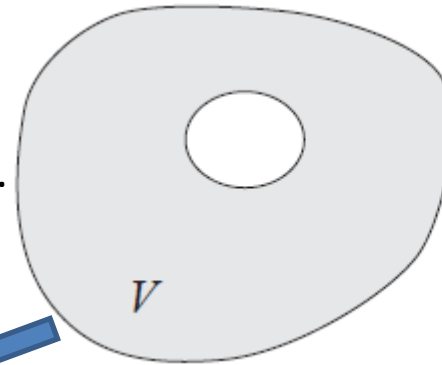
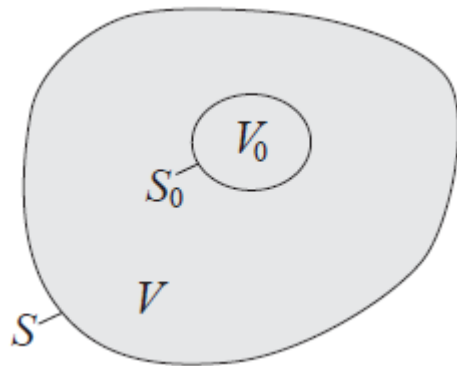


A. Lemaitre (2004)

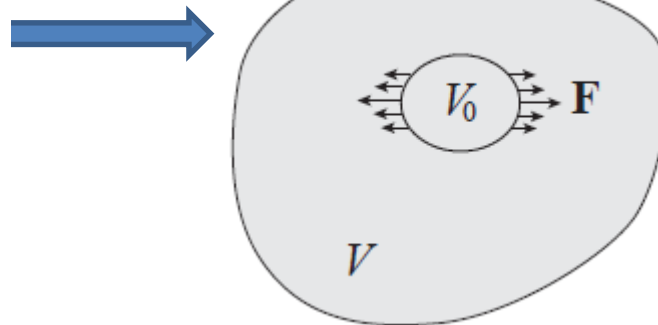
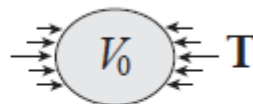
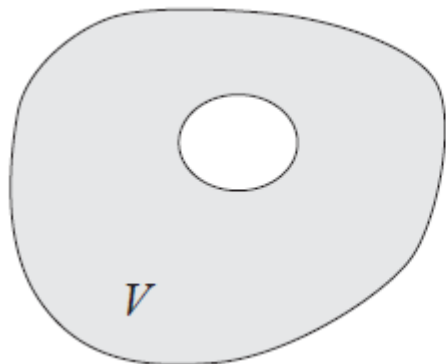
Inclusion d'Eshelby (1957)

Hétérogénéité élastique localisée sur une ellipse dans une matrice élastique.

On notera ε^* la déformation « libre » de l'inclusion.



matrix	inclusion
$e_{ij} = 0$	$e_{ij} = e_{ij}^*$
$\sigma_{ij} = 0$	$\sigma_{ij} = 0$
$u_i = 0$	$u_i = e_{ij}^* x_j$



matrix	inclusion
$e_{ij} = 0$	$e_{ij} = e_{ij}^{\text{el}} + e_{ij}^* = 0$
$\sigma_{ij} = 0$	$\sigma_{ij} = C_{ijkl} e_{kl}^{\text{el}} = -C_{ijkl} e_{kl}^* = -\sigma_{ij}^*$
$u_i = 0$	$u_i = 0$

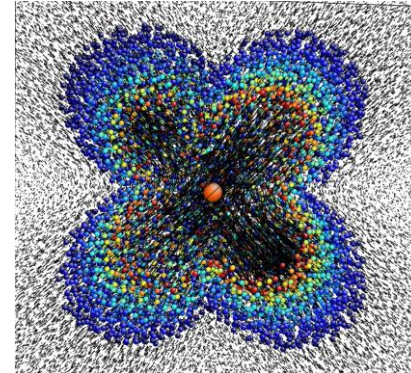
matrix	inclusion
$e_{ij} = e_{ij}^c$	$e_{ij} = e_{ij}^c$
$\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ij}^c$	$\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ij}^c - \sigma_{ij}^* = C_{ijkl}(e_{kl}^c - e_{kl}^*)$
$u_i = u_i^c$	$u_i = u_i^c$

Champs Mécaniques générés par une **inclusion d'Eshelby** sphérique

$$p_{ij} = 2G \left\{ \epsilon_{ij}^* + \nu \delta_{ij} \frac{\epsilon_{kk}^*}{(1-2\nu)} \right\}$$

$$\epsilon_{ij}^{\text{in}} = S_{ijkl} \epsilon_{kl}^*$$

$$\sigma_{ij}^{\text{in}} = C_{ijkl} \epsilon_{kl}^{\text{in}} - p_{ij} = C_{ijkl} (\epsilon_{kl}^{\text{in}} - \epsilon_{kl}^*)$$



$$u_i = \frac{a^3}{4(1-\nu)G} \left\{ \frac{(2p_{ik}x_k + p_{kk}x_i)}{15R^5} (3a^2 - 5R^2) + \frac{p_{jk}x_j x_k x_i}{R^7} (R^2 - a^2) + \frac{4(1-\nu)p_{ik}x_k}{3R^3} \right\}$$

$$\sigma_{ij}^{\text{out}} = \frac{a^3}{2(1-\nu)R^3} \left\{ \frac{p_{ij}}{15} \left(10(1-2\nu) + 6\frac{a^2}{R^2} \right) + \frac{p_{ik}x_k x_j + p_{jk}x_k x_i}{R^2} \left(2\nu - 2\frac{a^2}{R^2} \right) \right.$$

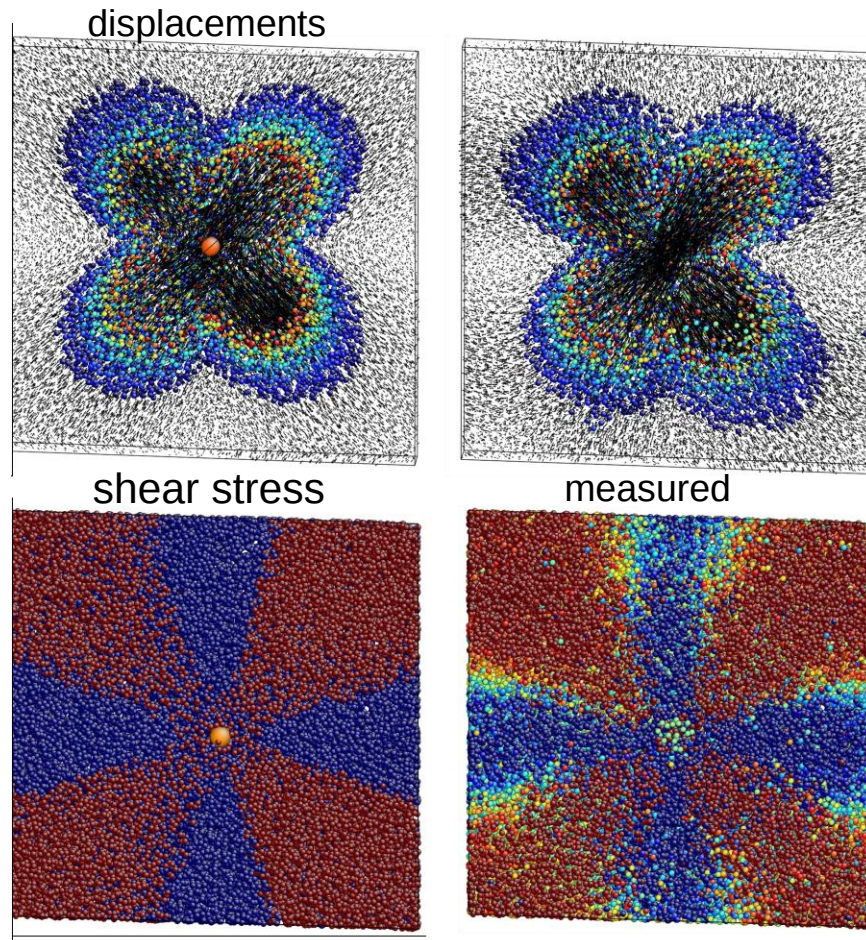
$$+ \frac{\delta_{ij} p_{kk}}{15} \left(3\frac{a^2}{R^2} - 5(1-2\nu) \right) + \frac{\delta_{ij} p_{kl} x_k x_l}{R^2} \left((1-2\nu) - \frac{a^2}{R^2} \right)$$

$$\left. - \frac{x_i x_j p_{kl} x_k x_l}{R^4} \times \left(5 - 7\frac{a^2}{R^2} \right) + \frac{x_i x_j p_{kk}}{R^2} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{R^2} \right) \right\}$$

Cas du **silicium amorphe** a-Si

Réarrangements plastiques
irréversibles localisés

de type Inclusion de Eshebly



Eshelby Type (here with $R=2\text{\AA}$)

T. Albaret et al. (2016)

Energie Mécanique Globale en présence d'une inclusion de Eshelby :

Déformation plastique résiduelle (déformation *libre*) $\Rightarrow$ Energie *bloquée*

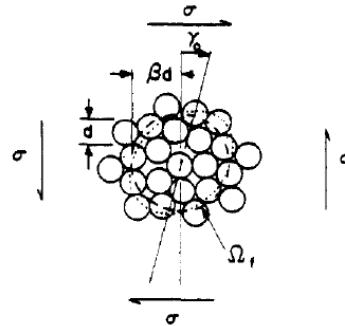
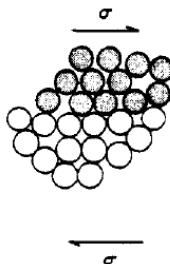
$$\begin{aligned} W_{bl} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{Vol} \underline{\underline{\sigma}} : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} dV = \frac{1}{2} \int_{Vol} \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} : \underline{\underline{C}} : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} dV - \frac{1}{2} \int_I \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} : \underline{\underline{C}} : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}^* dV \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{S^{ext}} \underline{u} \cdot \underline{\underline{\sigma}} \cdot \underline{n} dS - \frac{1}{2} V_I \langle \underline{\underline{\sigma}} \rangle : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}^* = W_{ext} - \frac{1}{2} V_I \langle \underline{\underline{\sigma}} \rangle : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}^* \end{aligned}$$

Energie « accrochée » dans le cœur des inclusions



$$0 < T \leq 0.6 T_g$$

dislocation loop



$$0.6 T_g \leq T \leq T_g$$

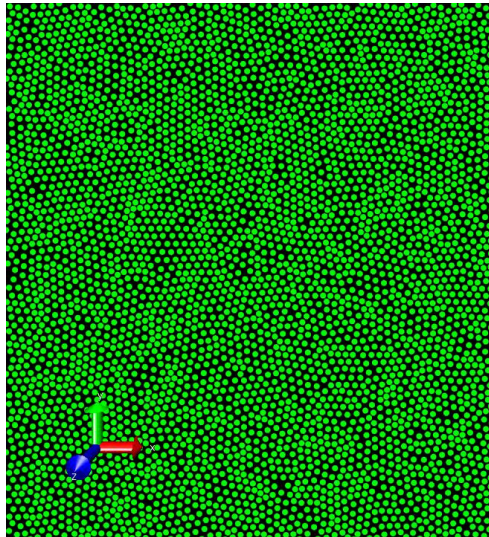
isotropic

Plasticité à l'échelle atomique

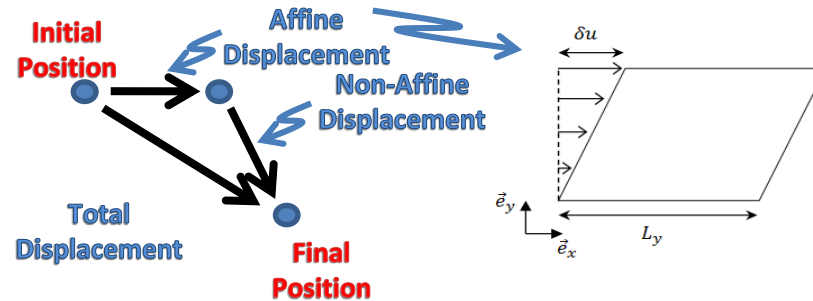
1) Critère de nucléation et irréversibilité

2) Surface de charge

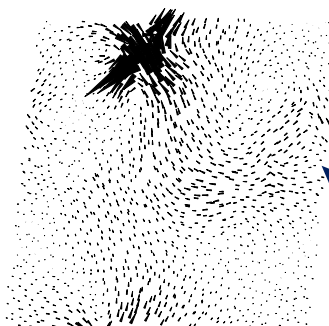
Cas d'un **verre de Lennard-Jones** 2D



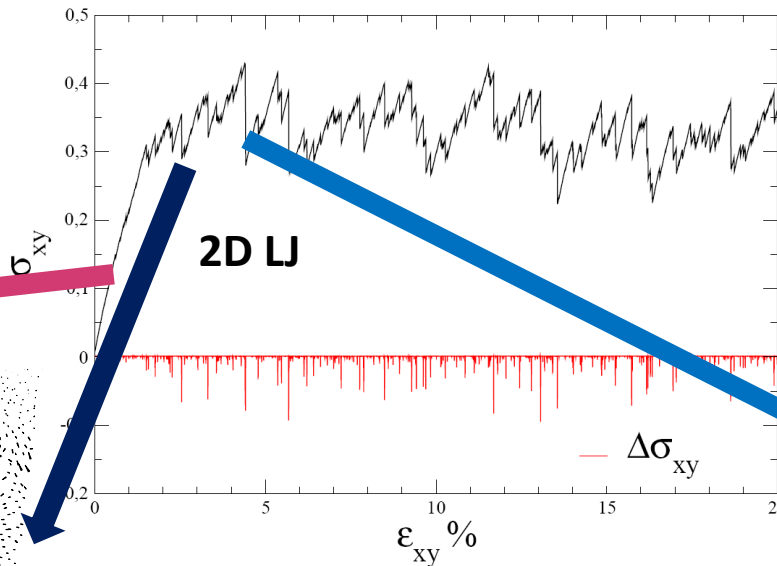
A.Tanguy et al. (2006)



Non-affine **reversible**
displacements ($\times 10^3$)

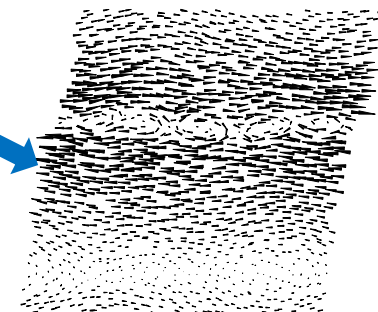


Local shear **irreversible**
($\times 40$) quadrupolar event



$T=0^\circ\text{K}$

Athermal
Quasi-static
deformation



Elementary
Shear band ($\times 0.4$)

Tanguy et al (2002)

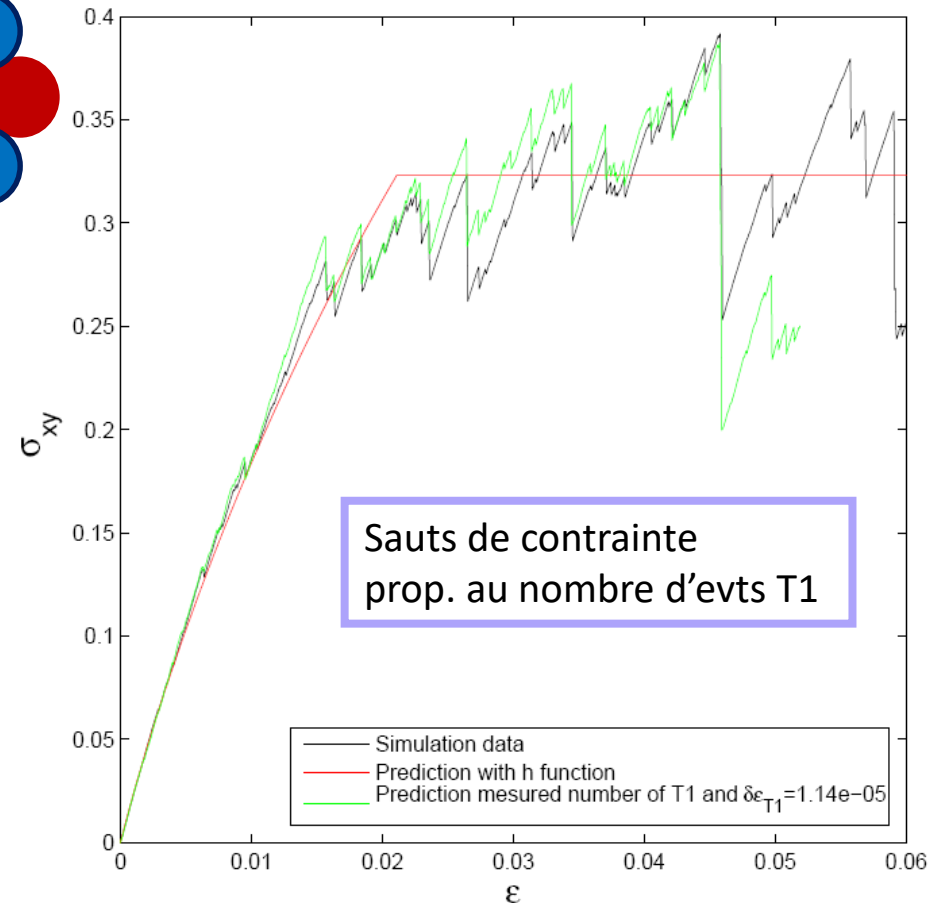
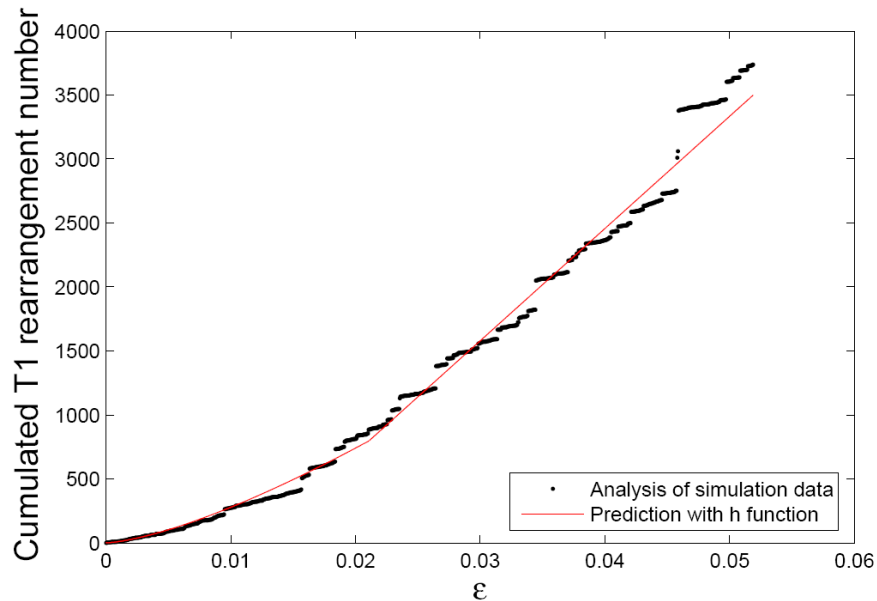
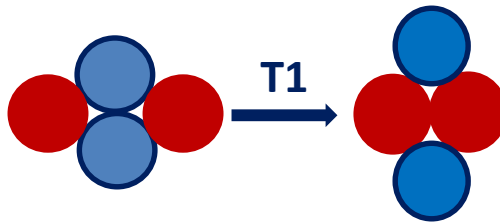
Cas d'un **verre de Lennard-Jones 2D**

$$\sigma = \mu(\varepsilon - N^{T1} \delta\varepsilon^{T1})$$

él. pl.

$$\dot{\varepsilon} = \dot{U} + \dot{\varepsilon}_p$$

$$\varepsilon_p = N^{T1} \delta\varepsilon^{T1} :$$



Réarrangement T1 dans un **verre de silice 2D**

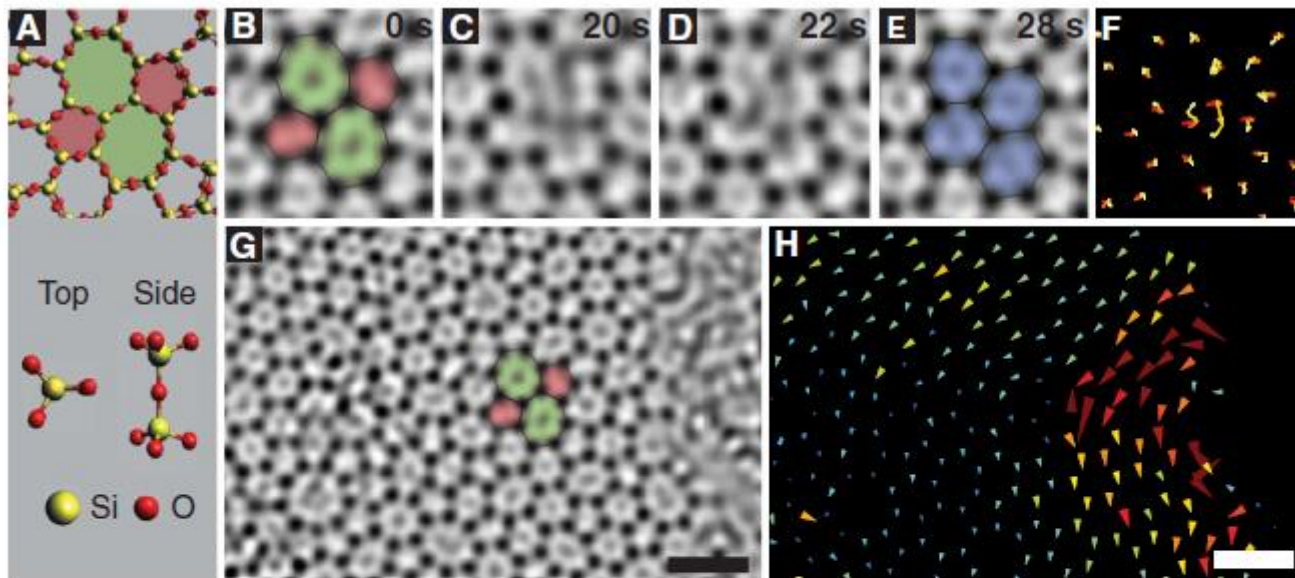
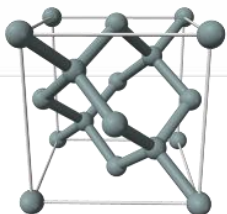
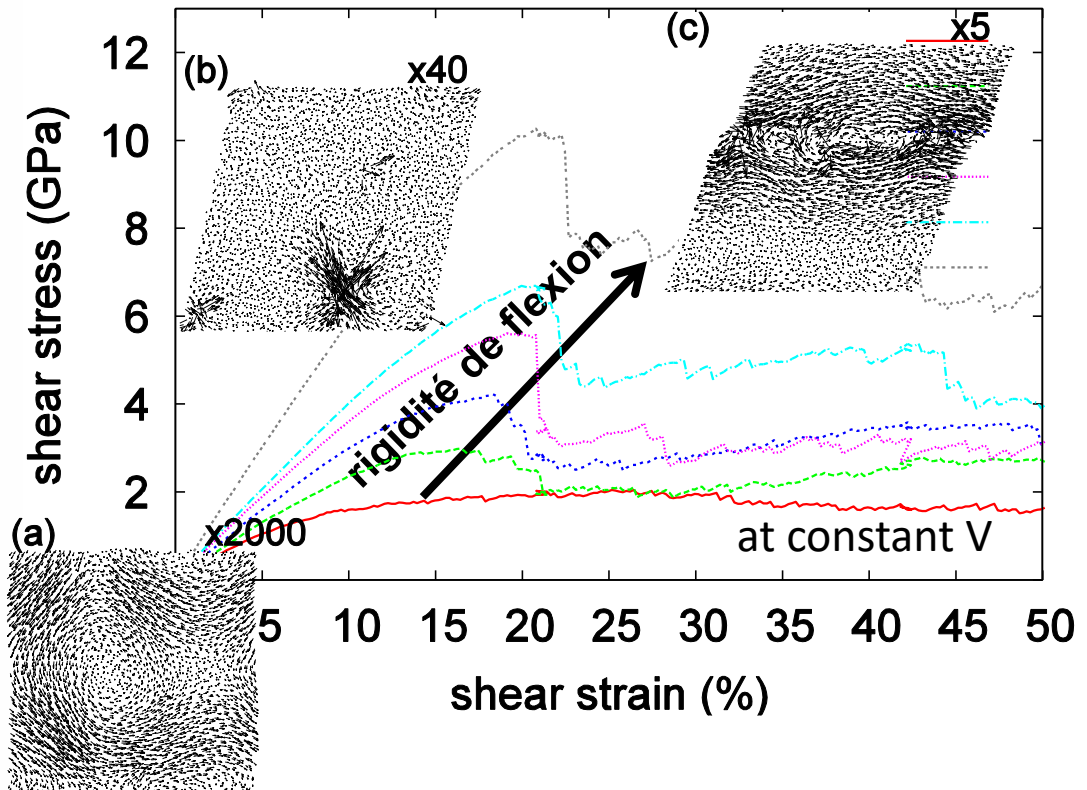


Fig. 1. Elastic and plastic deformation in ring exchange. (A) Cartoon models of the 2D silica structure. (B to E) TEM images showing a ring rearrangement that transforms a 5-7-5-7 cluster into a 6-6-6-6 cluster. The dark spots are Si-O-Si columns that correspond with the top and side views in (A). Images have been smoothed and Fourier-filtered to remove the graphene lattice background [see figs. S2 and S3 and (17)]. (F) A trajectory map of the atomic sites. Color (red to yellow) indicates time of motion. (G) Larger view of the region from (A), and (H) corresponding first-to-last frame displacement map. The arrows have been enlarged $\times 2$ to increase visibility; color indicates size of displacement, from 0 (dark blue) to ≥ 1.3 Å (red). The region between the bond rearrangement and the edge of the sheet exhibits strong local rotation. Scale bars: 1 nm. See also movies S1 and S2.

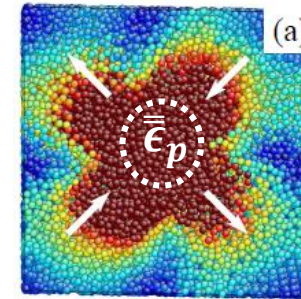
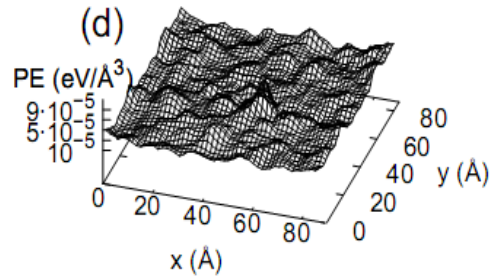
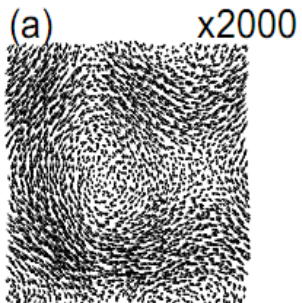


Cas du **silicium amorphe** a-Si



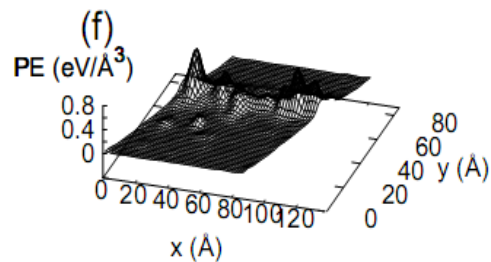
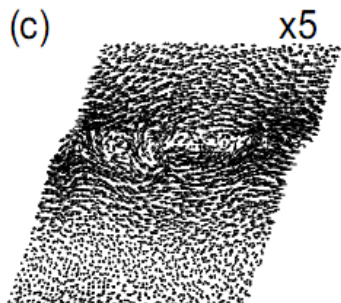
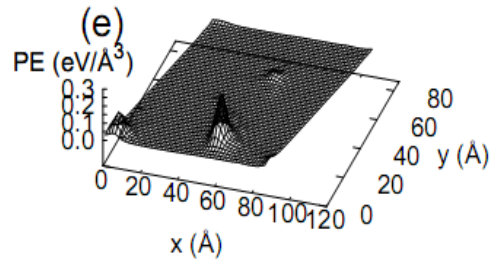
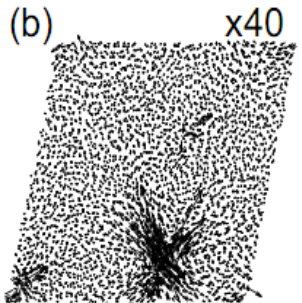
Energie d'interaction $E_{SW} = \sum_{(i,j)} f(r_{ij}) + \sum_{i,j,k} \Lambda \cdot \left(\cos \theta_{jik} + \frac{1}{3} \right)^2 \cdot e^{\gamma \cdot (r_{ij}-a)^{-1} + \gamma \cdot (r_{ik}-a)^{-1}}$

Cas du **silicium amorphe** a-Si

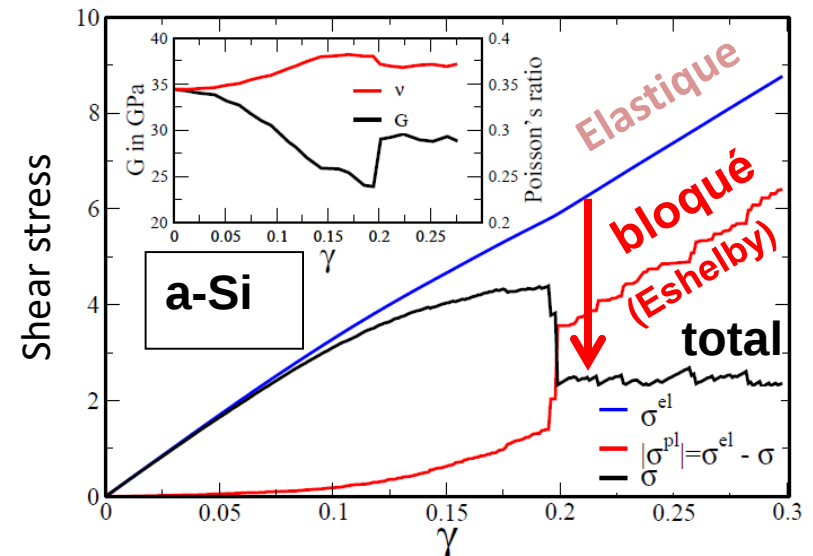


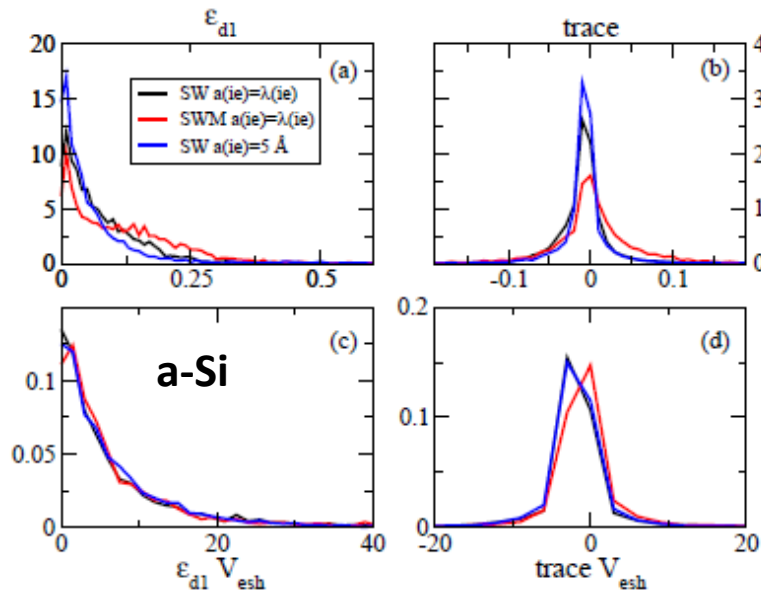
Déplacements
irréversibles locaux

Eshelby (1953)



Contraintes de cisaillement



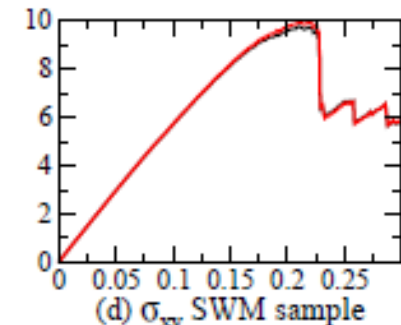
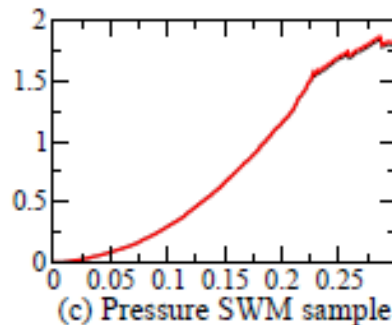
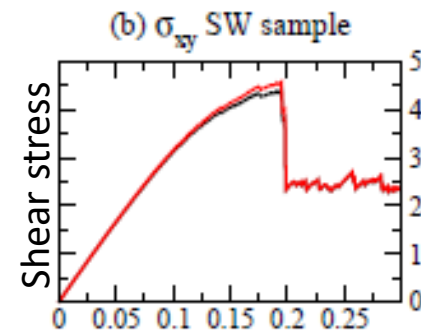
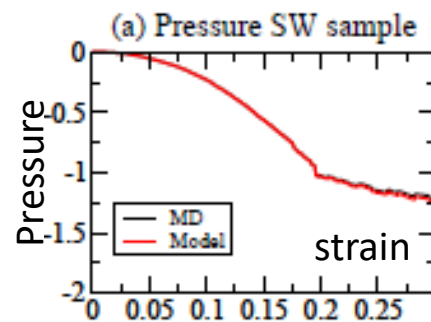


Tenseur de **Eshelby** vs. Lois de **Comportement**:
le cas du **silicium amorphe** a-Si

$$\delta_i \epsilon_{xy} = \delta_i \epsilon_{xy}^{\text{el}} + \delta_i \epsilon_{xy}^{\text{pl}}$$

$$\delta_i \sigma_{xy} = 2G(\gamma_i) \delta_i \epsilon_{xy} - 2G(\gamma_i) \delta_i \epsilon_{xy}^{\text{pl}} = \delta_i \sigma_{xy}^* - \delta_i \sigma_{xy}^{\text{pl}}$$

$$\delta \sigma_{xy}^{\text{pl,esh+bc}}(e) = \frac{2G(\gamma_i) V_{\text{esh}}(e)}{V_{\text{cell}}} \epsilon_{xy}^*(e)$$

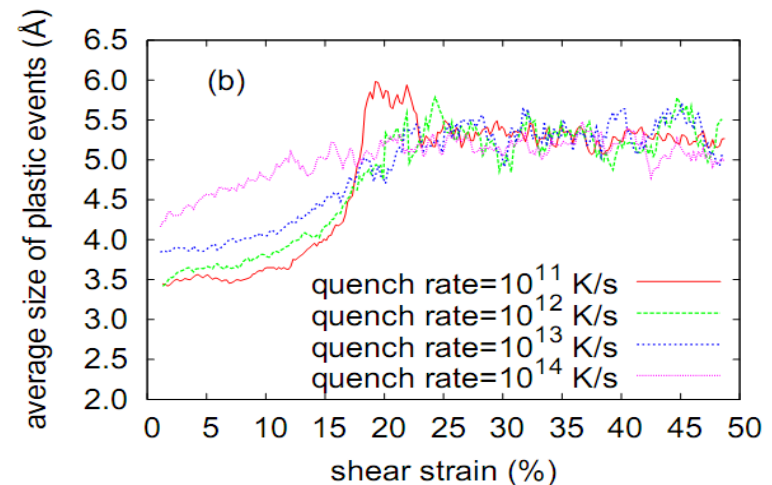
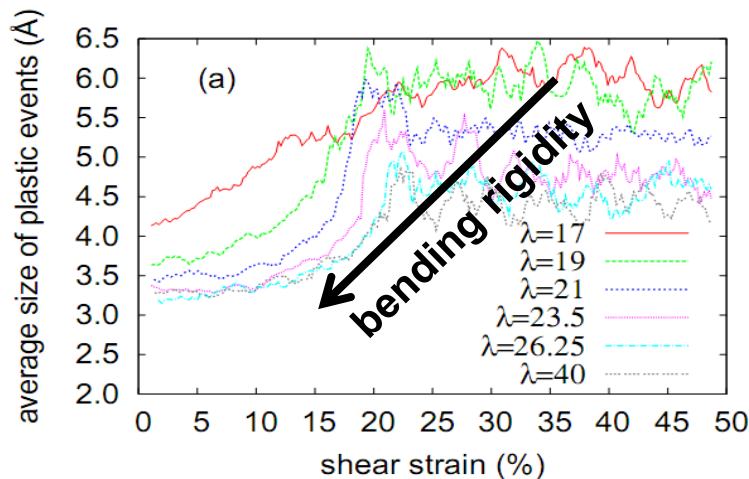
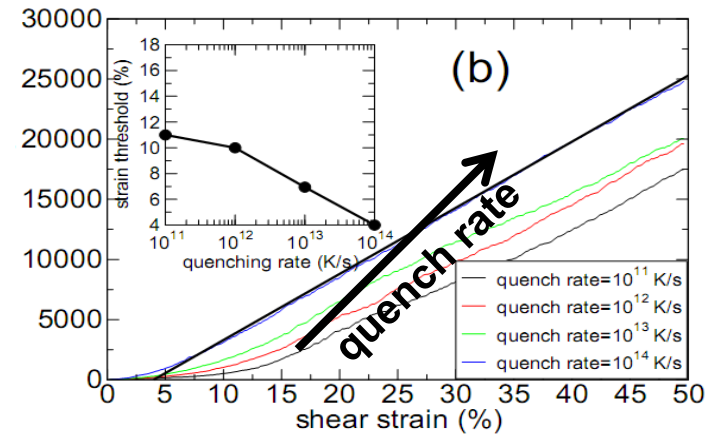
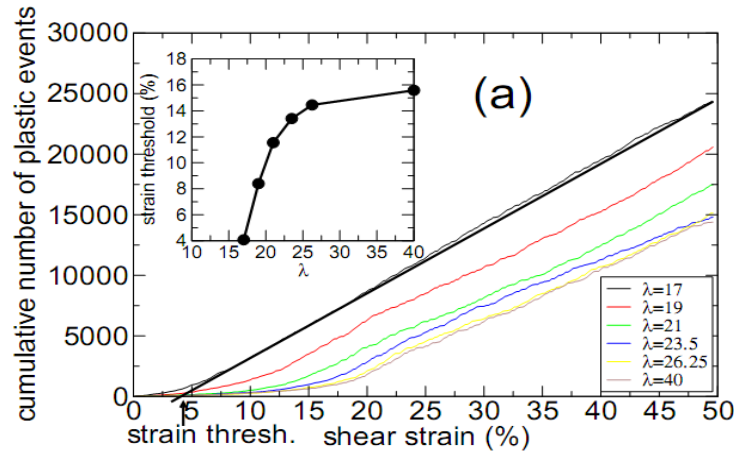


Rigidité de flexion des liaisons

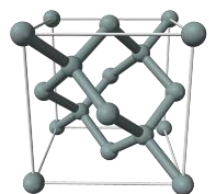
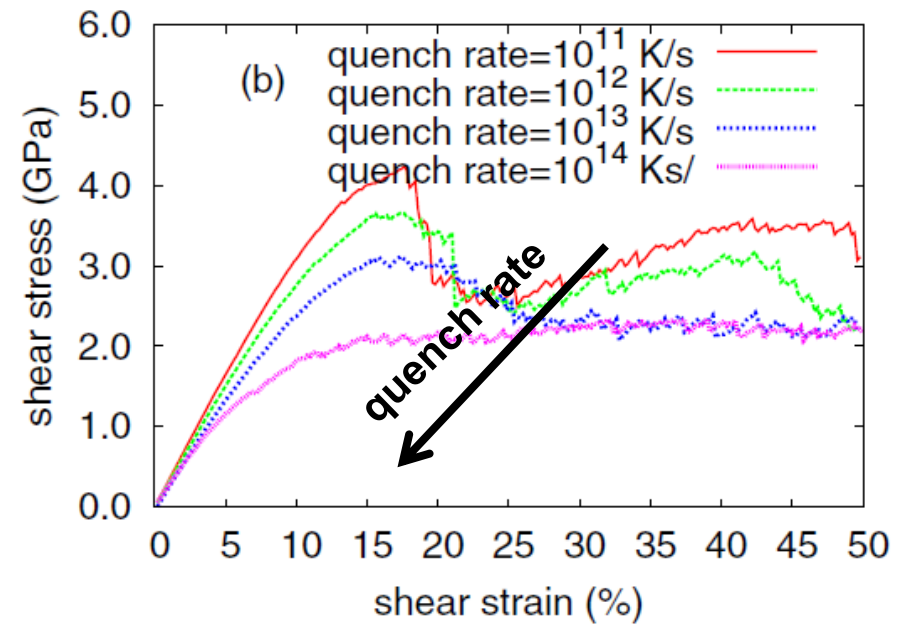
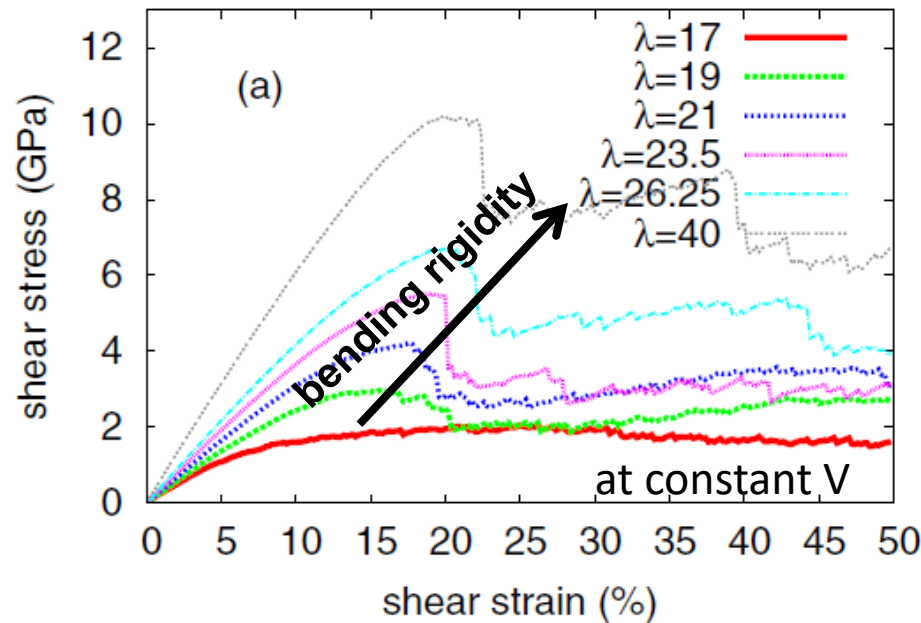


Loi de comportement

Evolution de la *taille* et du *nombre* des réarrangements plastiques dans les échantillons de type a-Si

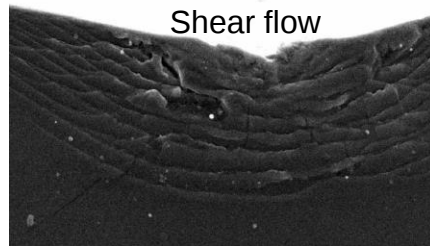


Cisaillement à **volume constant** dans les échantillons de type a-Si :

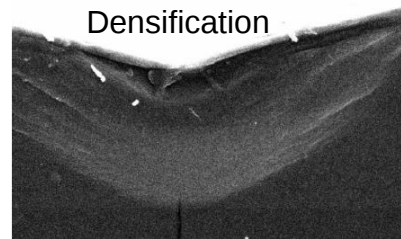


$$E_{SW} = \sum_{(i,j)} f(r_{ij}) + \sum_{i,j,k} \Lambda_{i,j,k} \left(\cos \theta_{jik} + \frac{1}{3} \right)^2 e^{\gamma \cdot (r_{ij}-a)^{-1} + \gamma \cdot (r_{ik}-a)^{-1}}$$

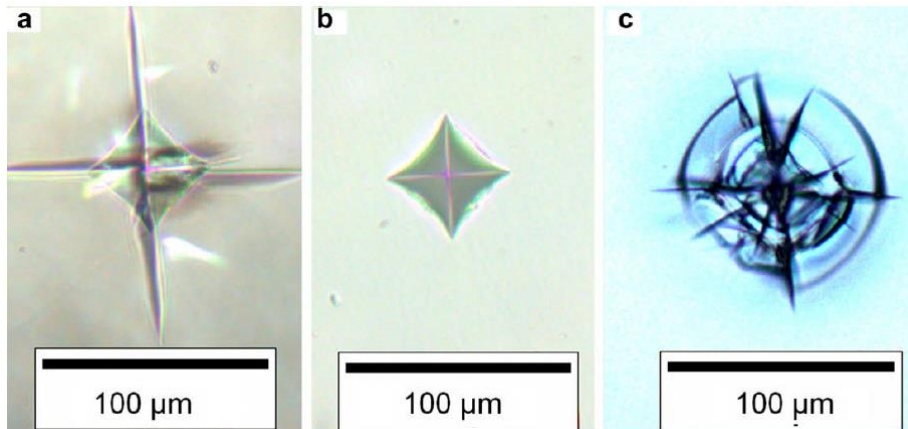
Role de la **composition chimique** dans les verres **sodo-silicate**



Soda-lime glass



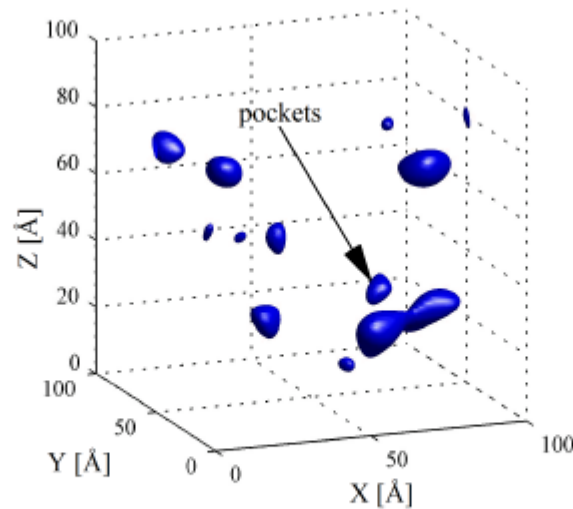
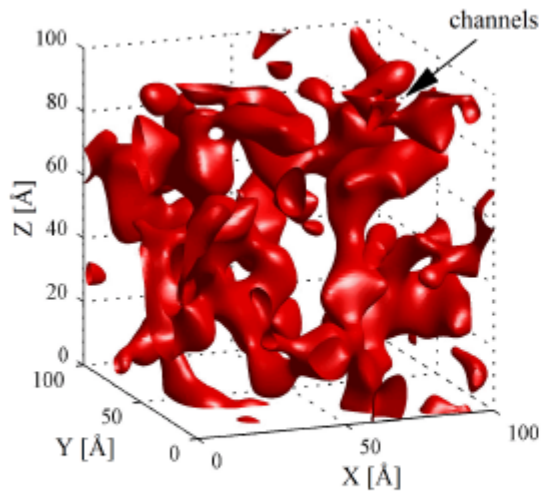
Anomalous glass



(a) 60% SiO_2 20% Al_2O_3 20% CaO ; (b) 80% SiO_2 10% Al_2O_3 10% CaO ; (c) 100% SiO_2

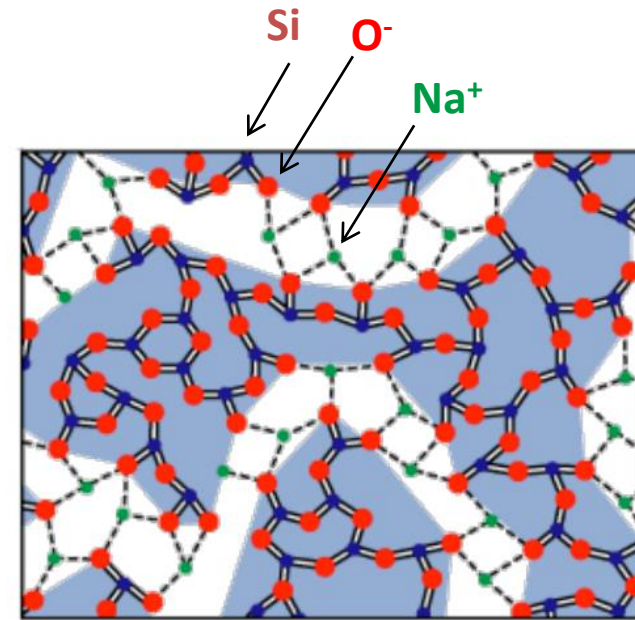
Structure of **sodo-silicate** glasses:

Pockets of Na ions along Channels



(a) $\rho_{Na} = 16.25 \text{ atom/nm}^3$.

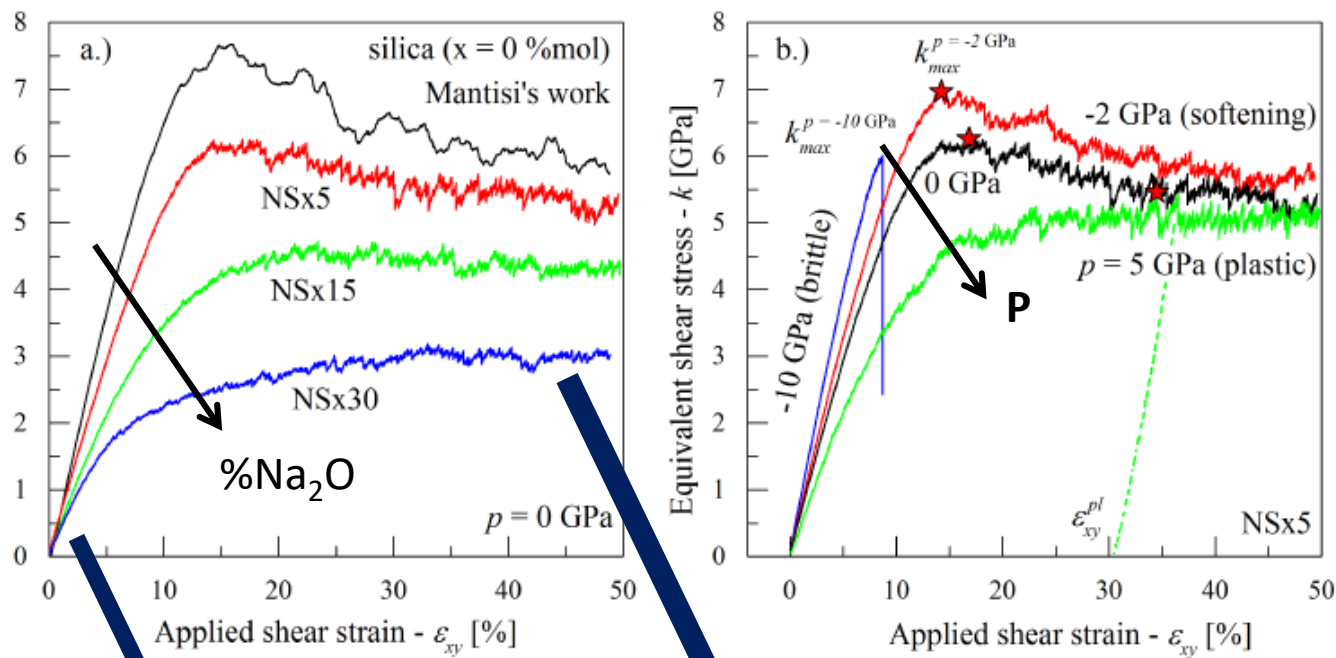
(b) $\rho_{Na} = 18.25 \text{ atom/nm}^3$.



Sodium Channels

Greaves (1985)
Meyer (2004)

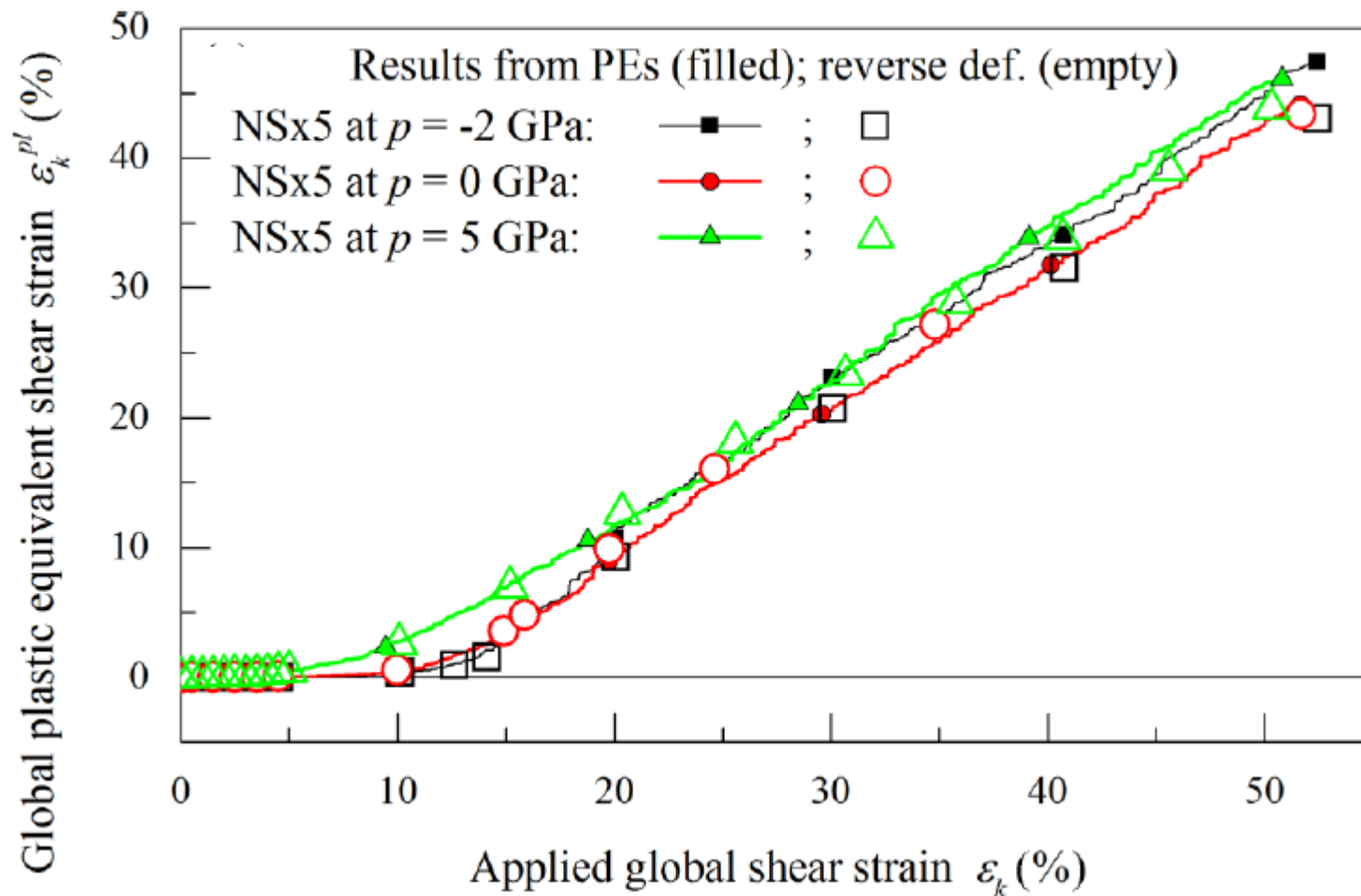
Déformation mécanique quasi-statique d'un verre **sodo-silicate**



« Elasticité Linéaire »

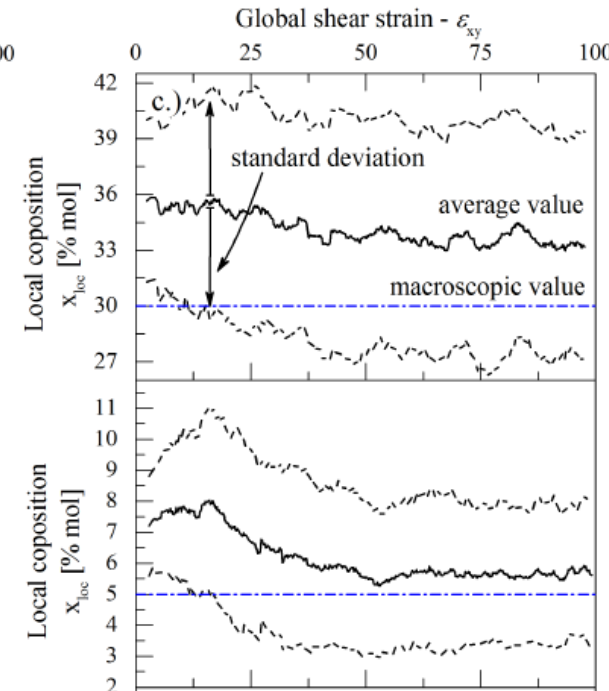
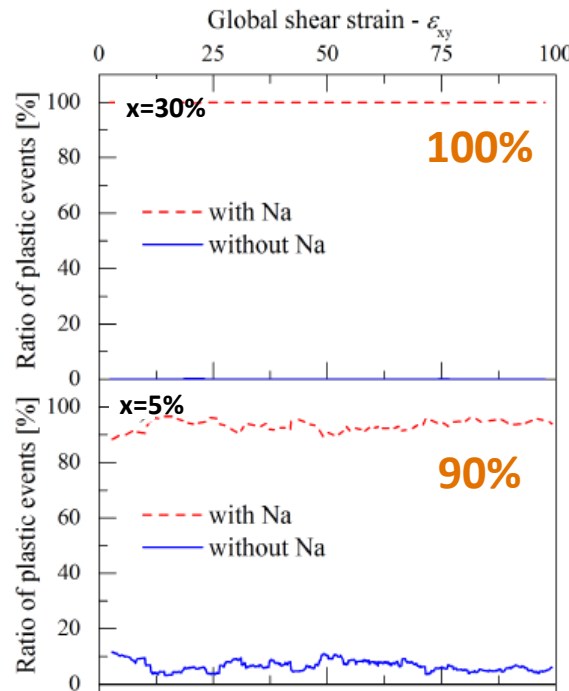
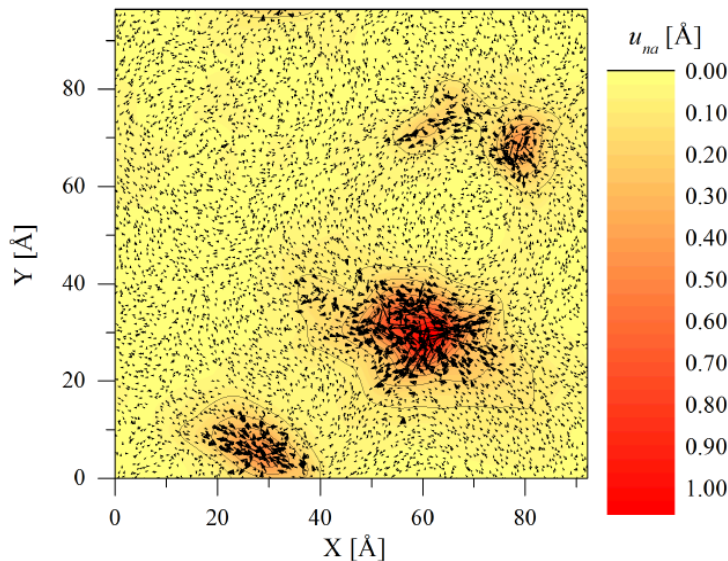
Plateau Plastique

Déformation plastique irréversible totale = somme des événements localisés



Déformation mécanique quasi-statique d'un verre **sodo-silicate**

Non-affine displacements



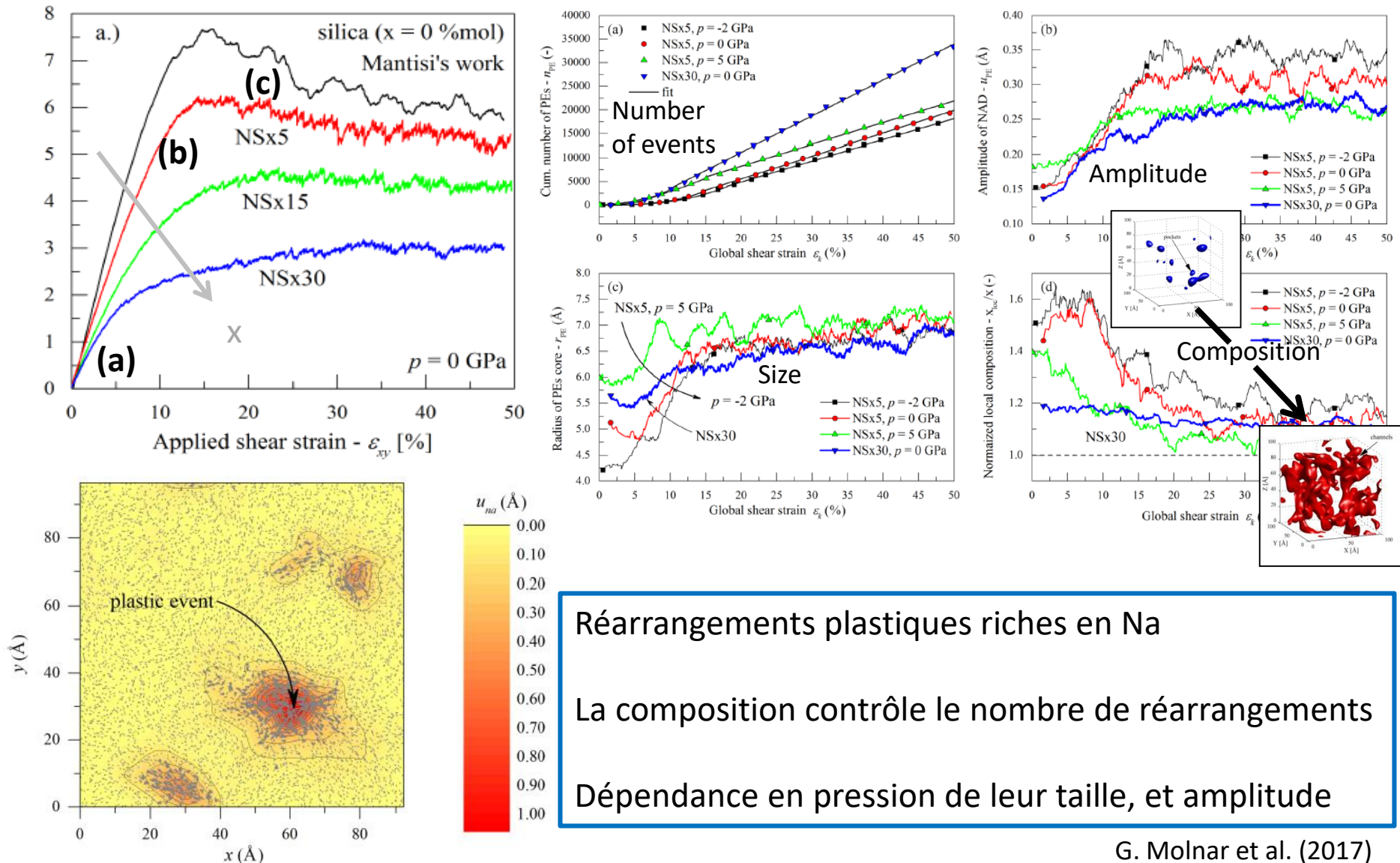
Na catalyse la déformation plastique
(principalement de cisaillement)

Le **nombre** de réarrangements ↗ avec **x**.

La large majorité
des évéts plastiques
est situé **proche de Na**
(dans le cœur plastique)

Large densité Na
dans le cœur plastique
en particulier pour
les premiers pas de déf.

Laboratoire de Mécanique des Contacts et des Structures

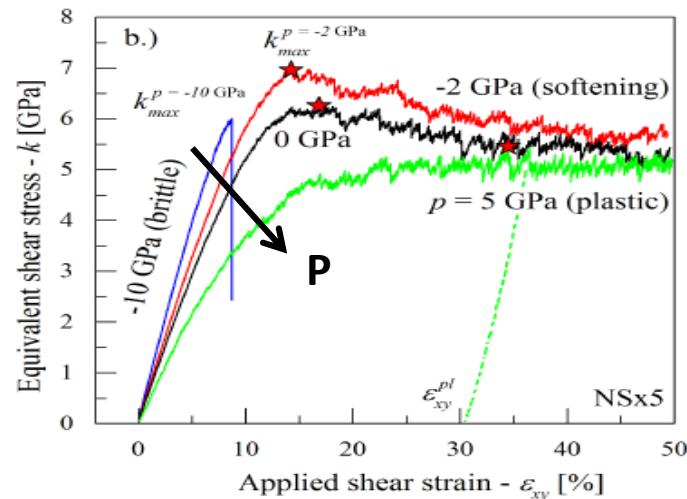
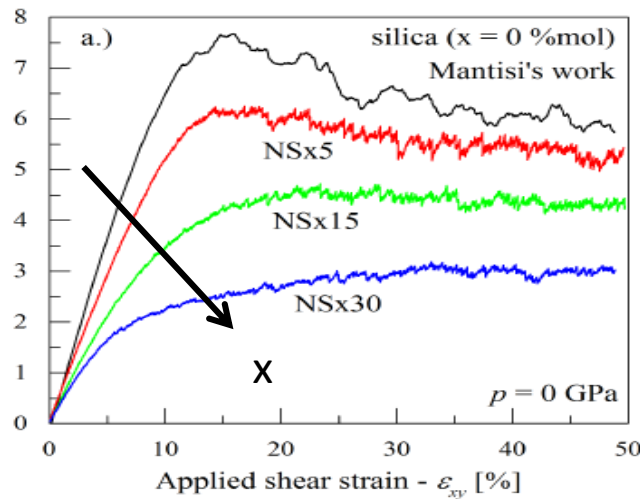


Réarrangements plastiques riches en Na

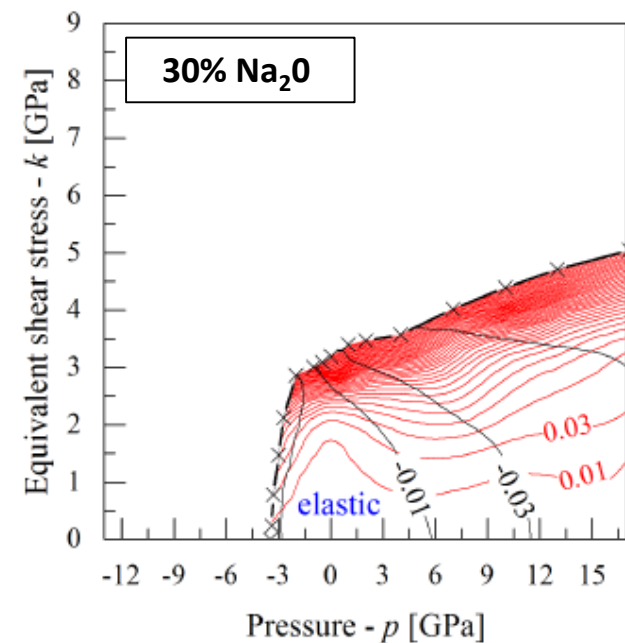
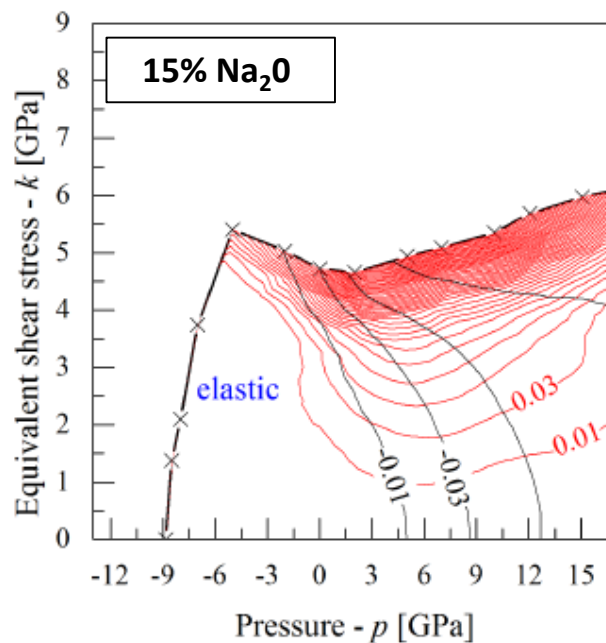
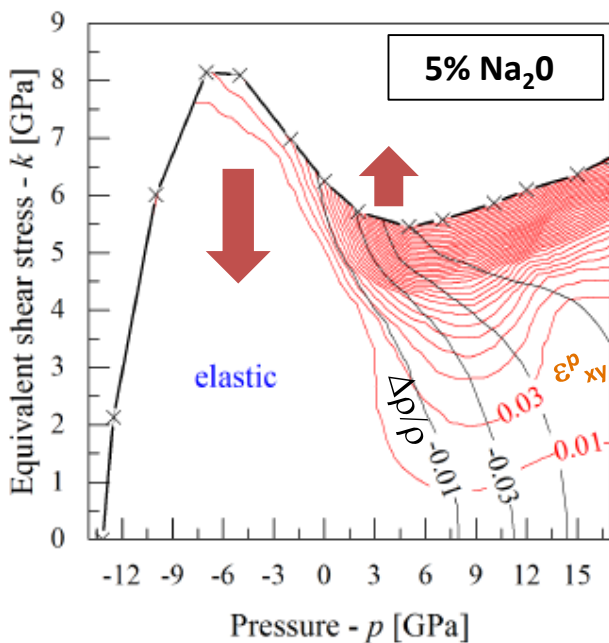
La composition contrôle le nombre de réarrangements

Dépendance en pression de leur taille, et amplitude

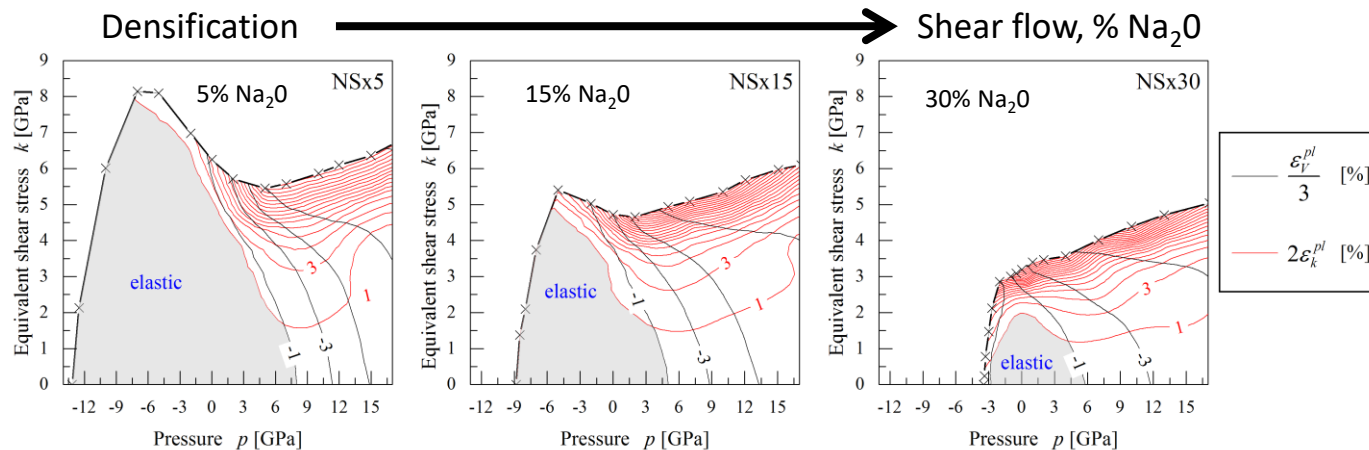
Laboratoire de Mécanique des Contacts et des Structures



G. Molnar et al.,
PRE (2017)



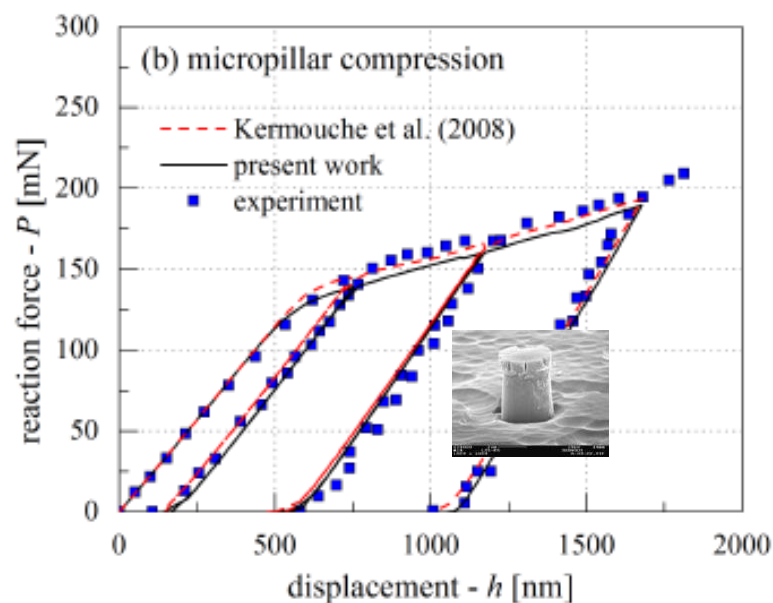
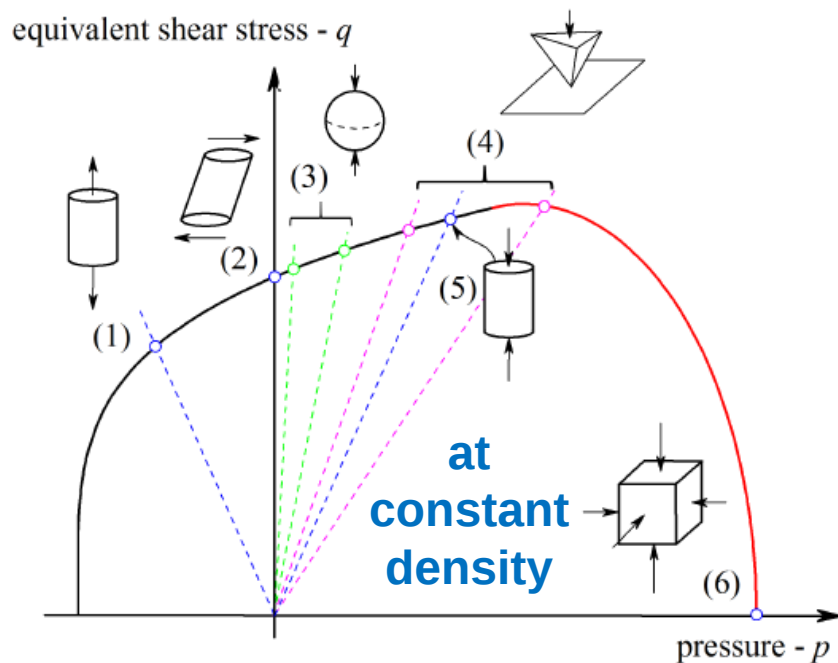
Laboratoire de Mécanique des Contacts et des Structures



Surface de charge

G. Molnar et al.
Acta Mat (2017)

ANR PLASTIGLASS
ANR MECASIL
ANR MULTISIL



Sensibilité en la composition
 $(1-x) \text{SiO}_2 + x \text{Na}_2\text{O}$

π -plane Haigh-Westergaard

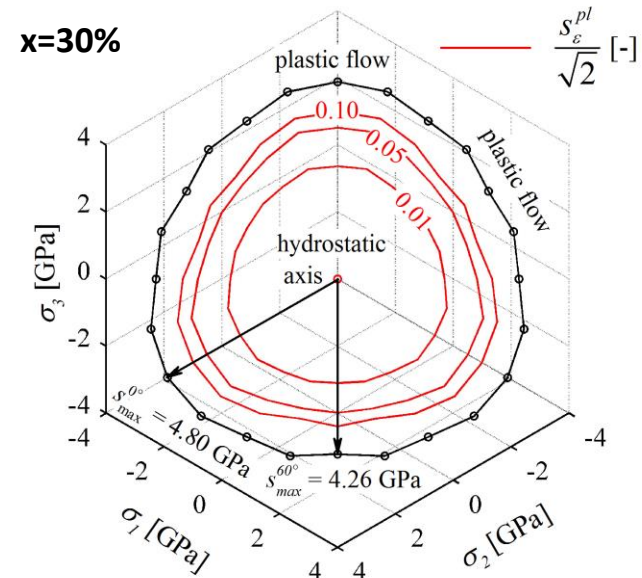
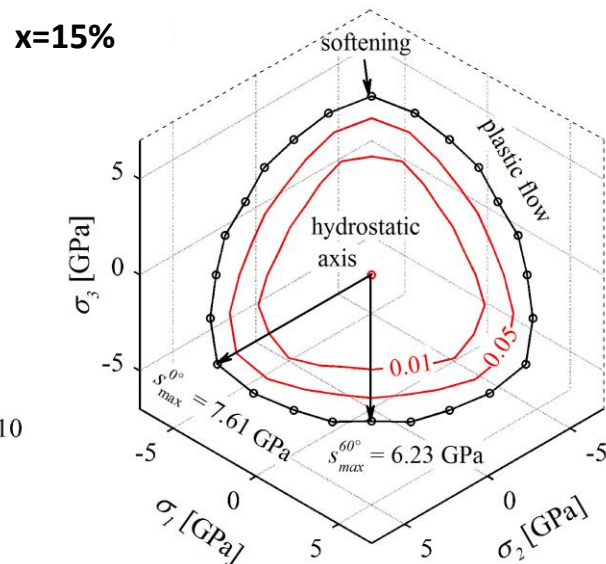
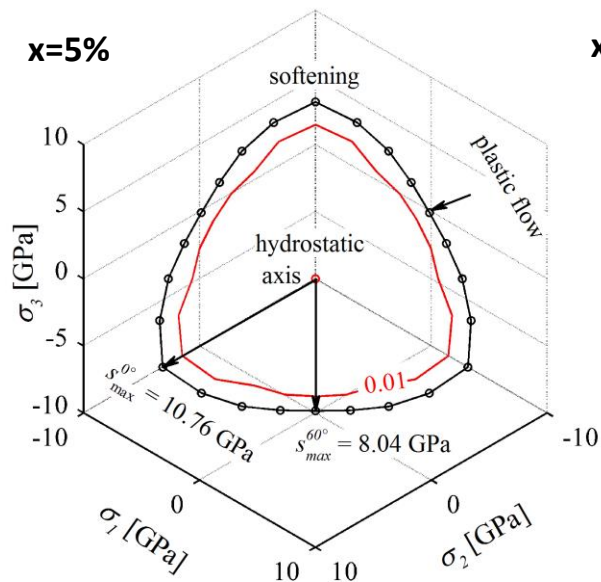
Anisotropie

$$(\sigma_1 : \sigma_2 : \sigma_3)$$

$$\vartheta_\sigma = 0^\circ : (1 : -0.5 : -0.5)$$

$$\vartheta_\sigma = 30^\circ : (1 : 0 : -1)$$

$$\vartheta_\sigma = 60^\circ : (0.5 : 0.5 : -1)$$



Conclusion

Quelles **tailles** caractéristiques?

Irrégularités sur des tailles $5a \rightarrow 30a$ en fonction de la *composition*

Rôle des **fluctuations** à l'échelle atomique sur le comportement à grande échelle?

Micro-plasticité affectant le comportement linéarisé

Quel lien entre les grandeurs mesurables aux petites échelles et les **grandeurs mécaniques**?

Méthodes de *coarse-graining* montrent le comportement discontinu aux très petites échelles.

Nécessité d'*homogénéiser* la réponse mécanique.

Réversibilité et **Irréversibilité** à différentes échelles?

Mécanisme collectif d'*instabilité*. La succession d'instabilités parfois très locales conduit à un écoulement plastique macroscopique

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