

# 8ème journée de l'institut FARMAN

**Identification par rayons X des fractions de  
variantes  
dans les alliages à mémoire de forme  
magnétiques**

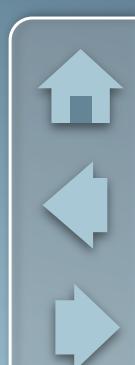
**IDEFIX**

Olivier HUBERT, Frédéric MAZALEYRAT

Mame DARO FALL, Karine LAVERNHE, Martino LO-BUE, Alexandre PASKO

**SATIE**

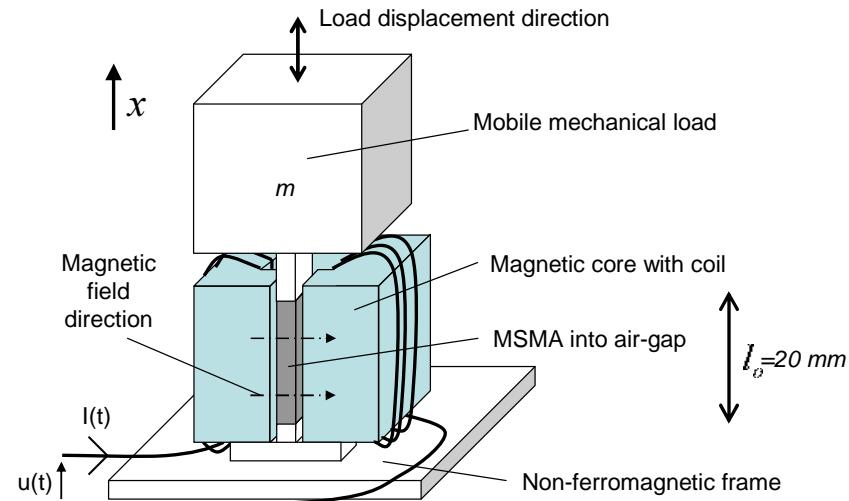
**Lot**  
CACHAN



# Projet IDEFIX

## Contexte

- Alliages à Mémoire de Forme Magnétiques
- Grande déformation réversible (6%/10%)
- Chargement magnétique
- Chargement mécanique
- Chargement thermique



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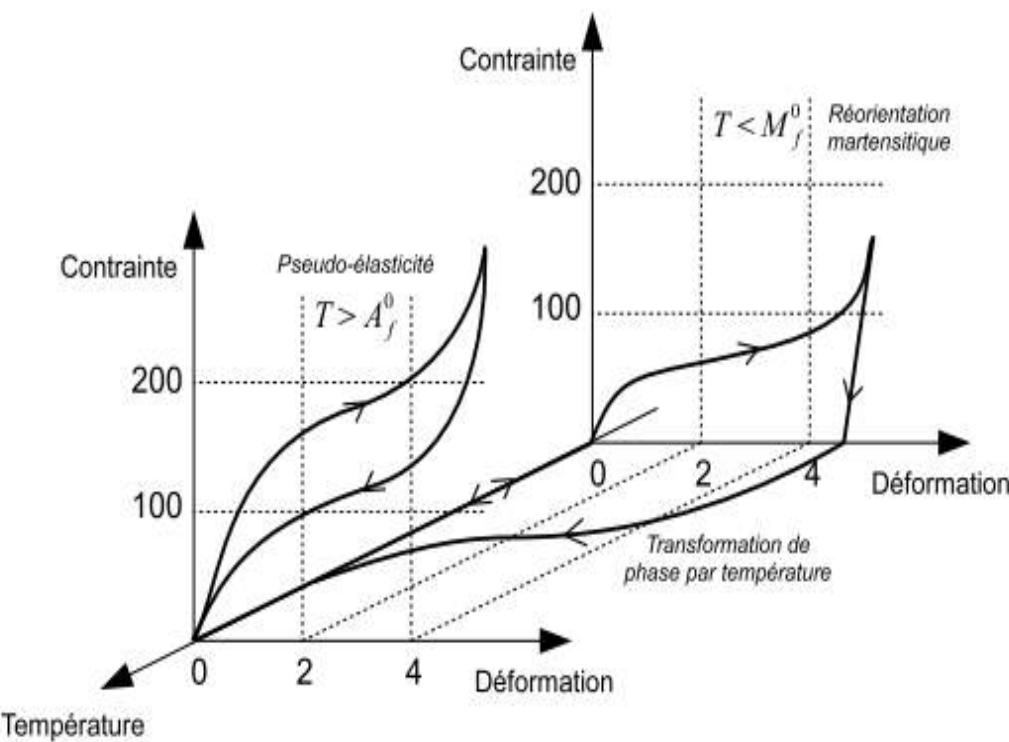
## Contexte - Objectifs

- Problématiques scientifiques
  - ❑ Optimisation pour applications complexes
  - ❑ Comportement sous chargement multiaxial
  - ❑ Irréversibilités lors des grandes déformations
  - ❑ Milieux multi champs
  - ❑ Modélisation multiaxiale multiéchelle multiphasée
- Caractérisation expérimentale des mécanismes de transformation de phase des alliages à mémoire de forme magnétiques sous sollicitations simples par la mesure in situ (de l'évolution) des fractions de phase par DRX
- Développement d'un modèle multiéchelle couplé chemo-magnéto-mécanique



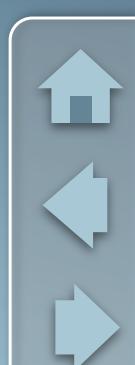
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## Principes – Alliages à Mémoire de Forme



### Propriétés:

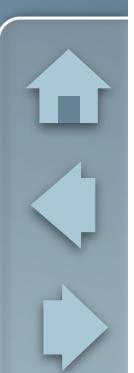
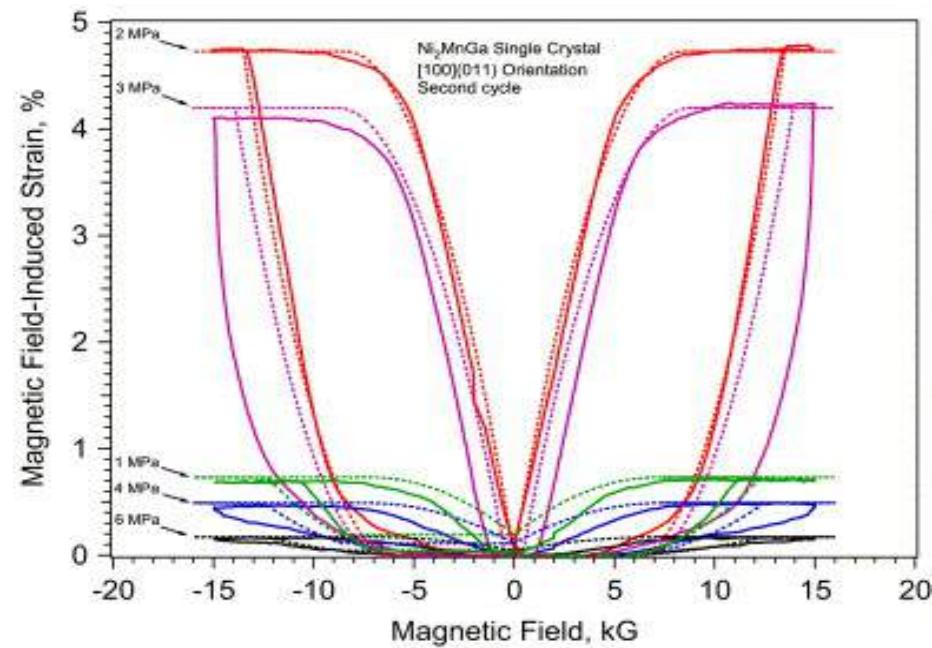
- Pseudoélasticité (haute température)
- Déformation résiduelle (basse température)
- Effet mémoire de forme



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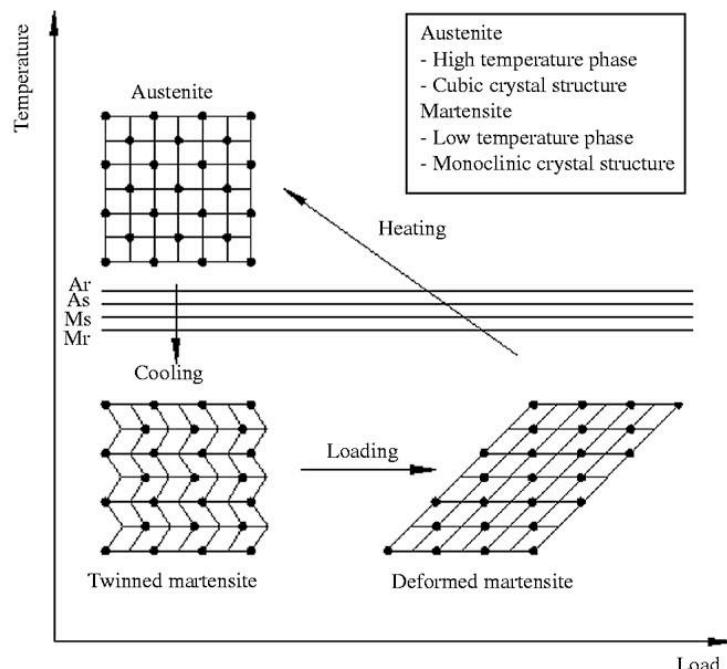
## Principes – Alliages à Mémoire de Forme

Couplage ferromagnétique  
Déformation de magnétostriction



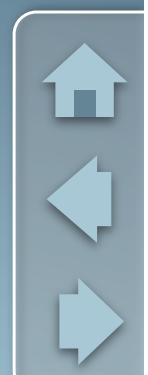
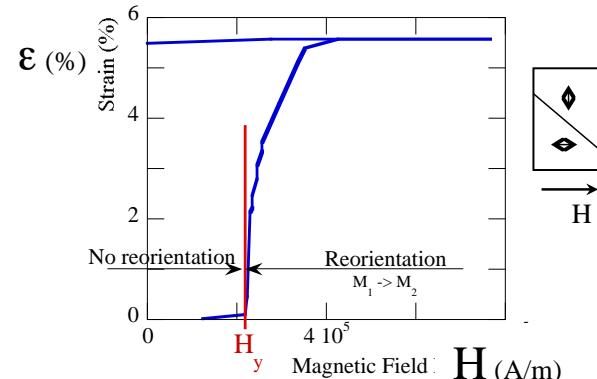
# Projet IDEFIX

## Principes – Transformation de phases



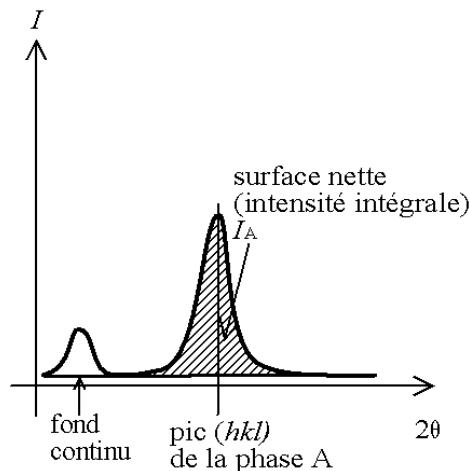
**Notes:**  $A_f$  – Austenite finish temperature;  $A_s$  – austenite start temperature;  
 $M_s$  – martensite start temperature;  $M_f$  – martensite finish temperature

- Chargement thermique
- Chargement magnétique
- Chargement mécanique

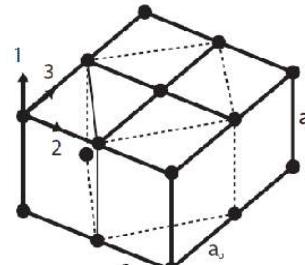


# Projet IDEFIX

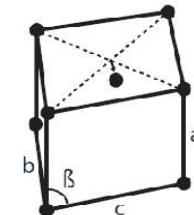
## Principes – Transformation de phases



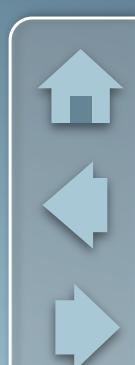
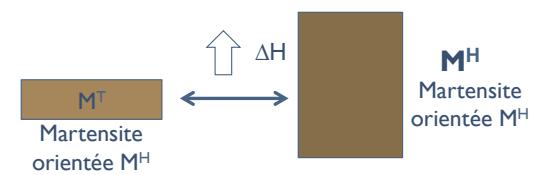
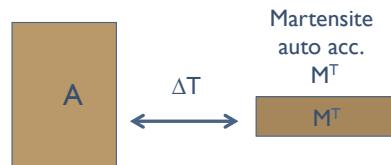
➤ Suivi par diffraction des Rayons X



**Austénite**  
Maille cubique centrée



**Martensite**  
M5 / M7

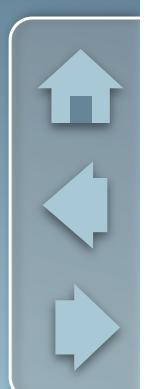
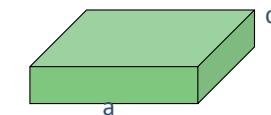
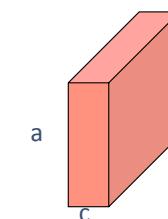
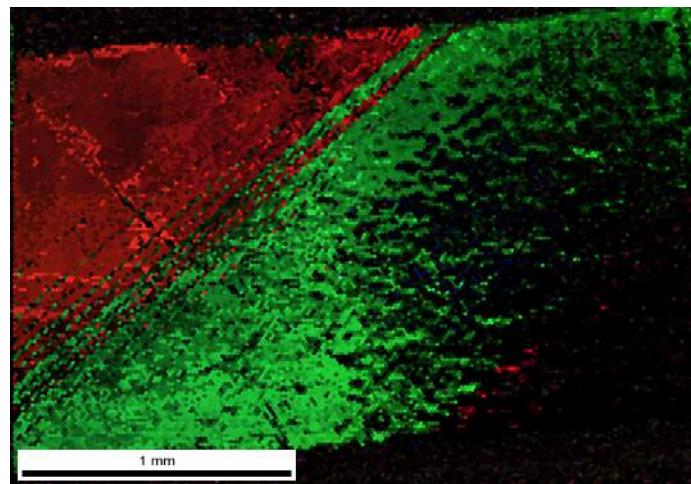


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## Matériaux

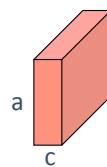
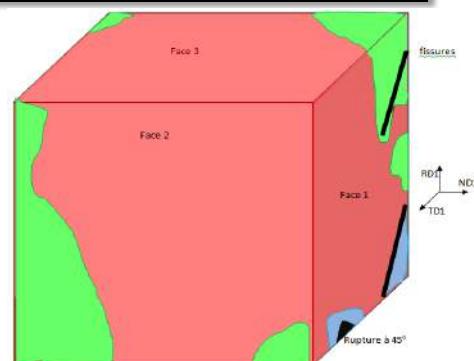
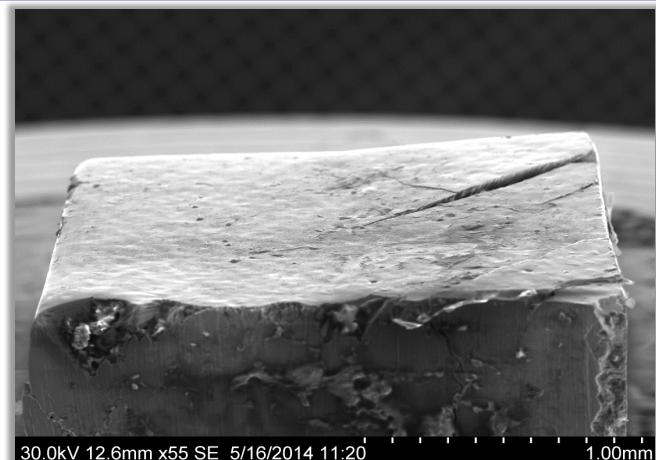
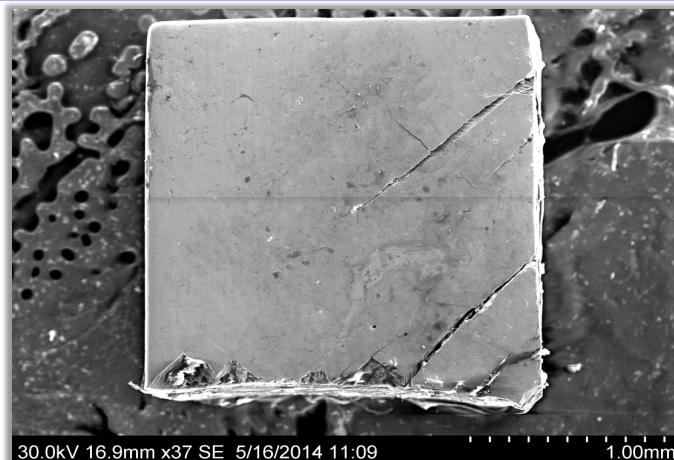
### $\text{Ni}_2\text{MnGa}$

- Monocristal  $\{100\}<001>$  (Goodfellow)
- Polycristaux (EEL - Univ. São Paulo)
- Polycristal fabriqué par assemblage de poudres
- Identification EBSD
- Mesures VSM
- Mesures DSC

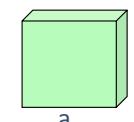


# Projet IDEFIX

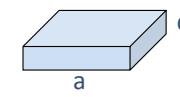
## Matériaux



Variante I



Variante II

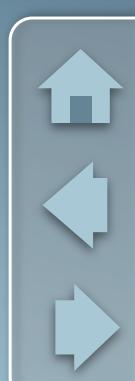
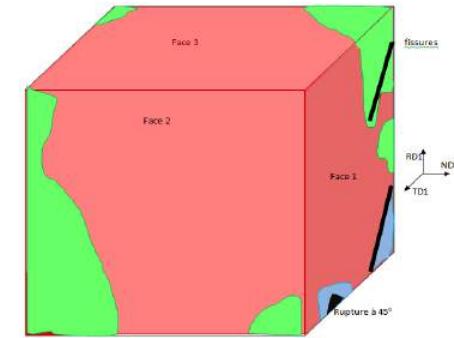
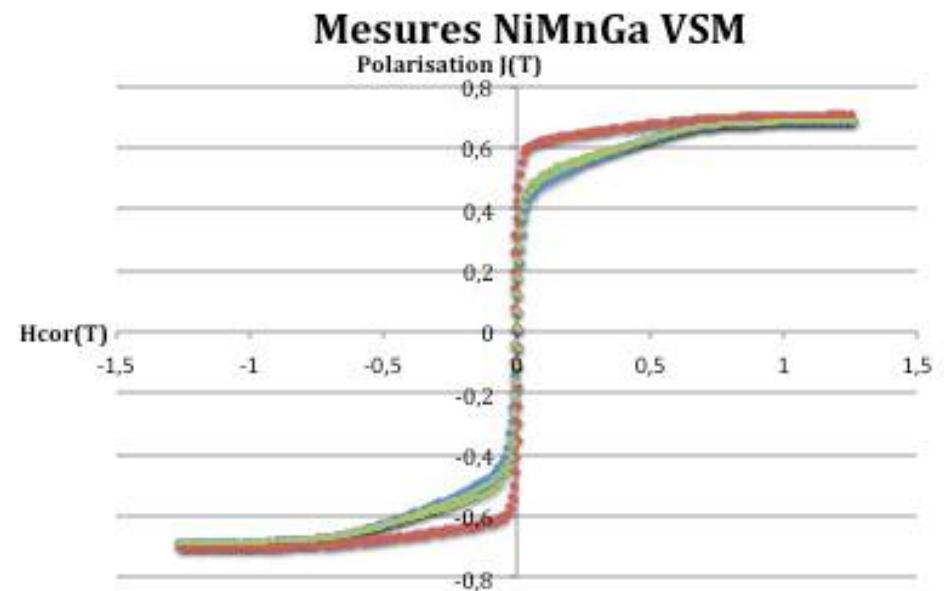


Variante III



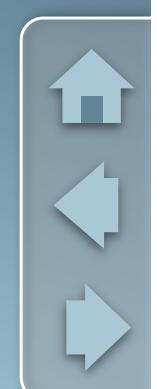
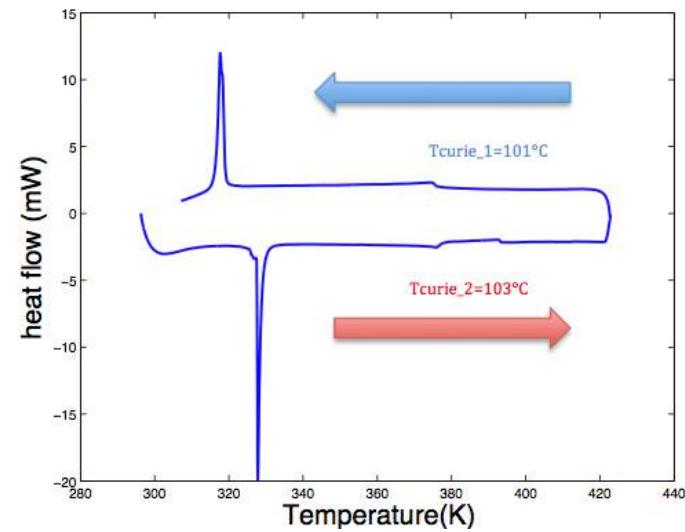
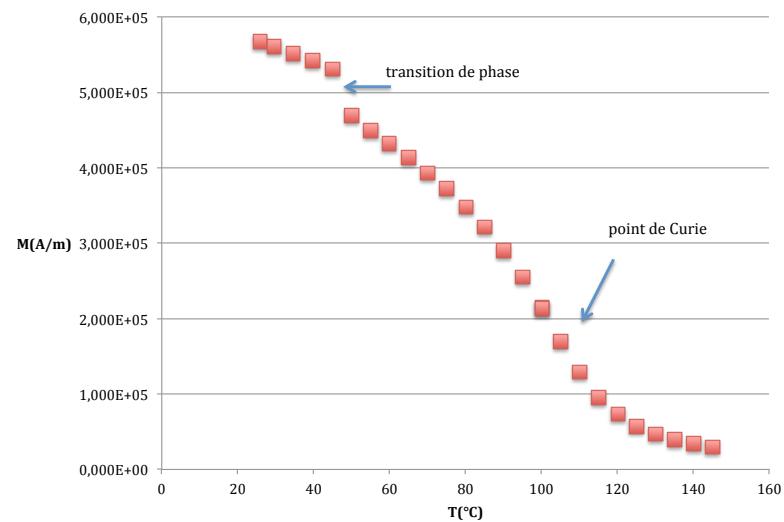
# Projet IDEFIX

## Matériaux



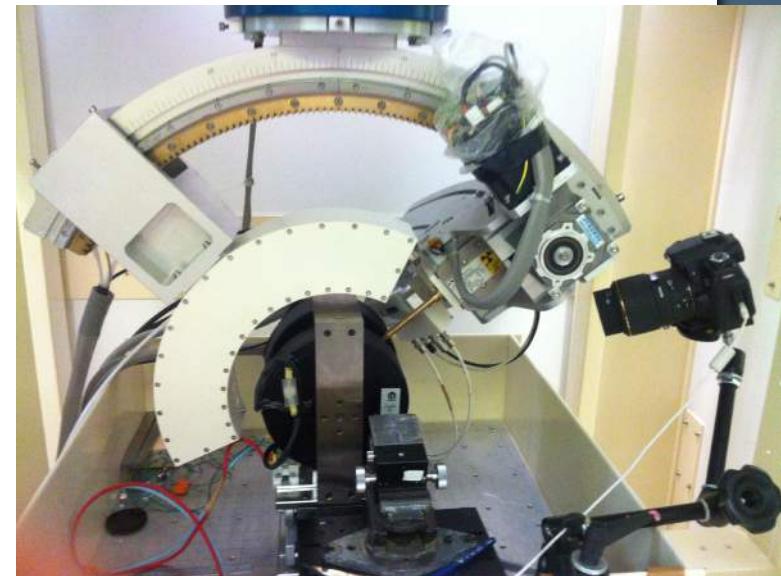
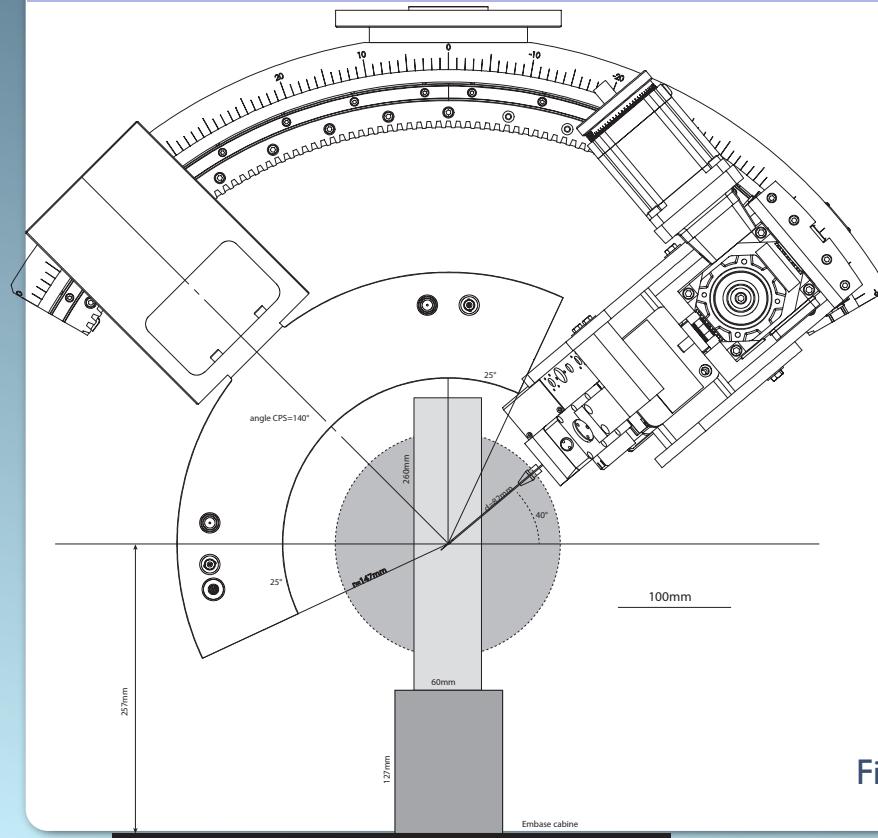
# Projet IDEFIX

## Matériaux



# Projet IDEFIX

## DRX sous champ magnétique

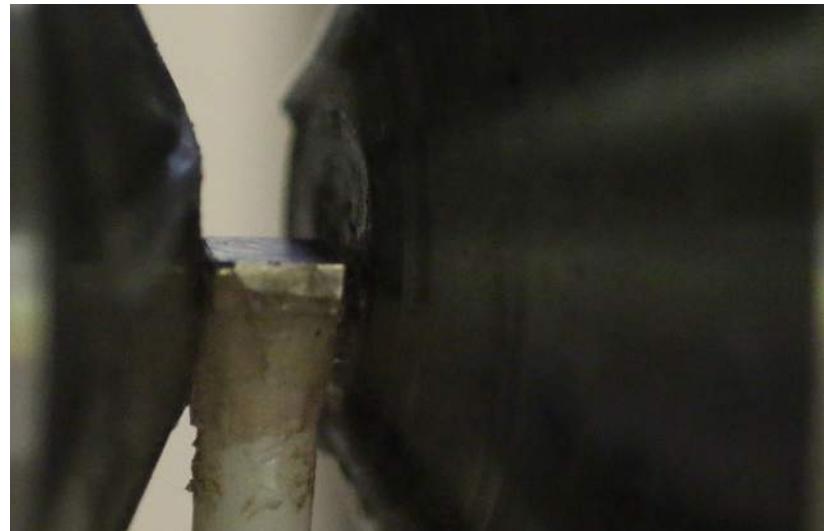


Financement FARMAN - 2013



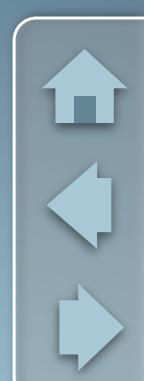
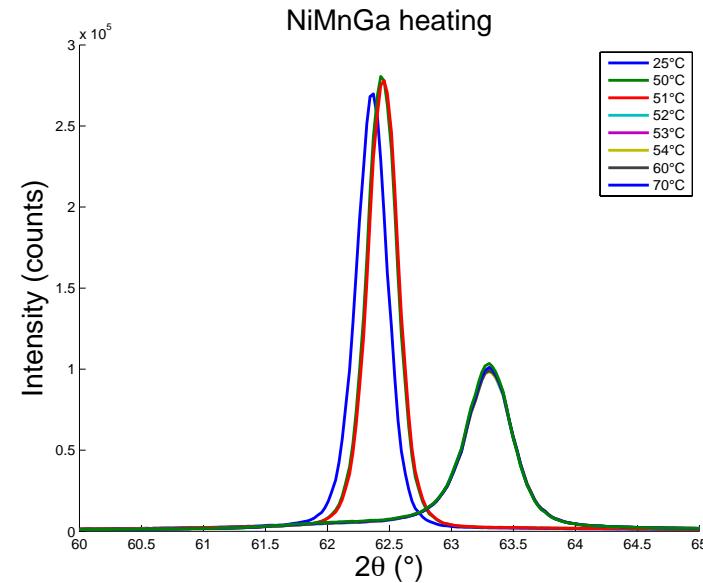
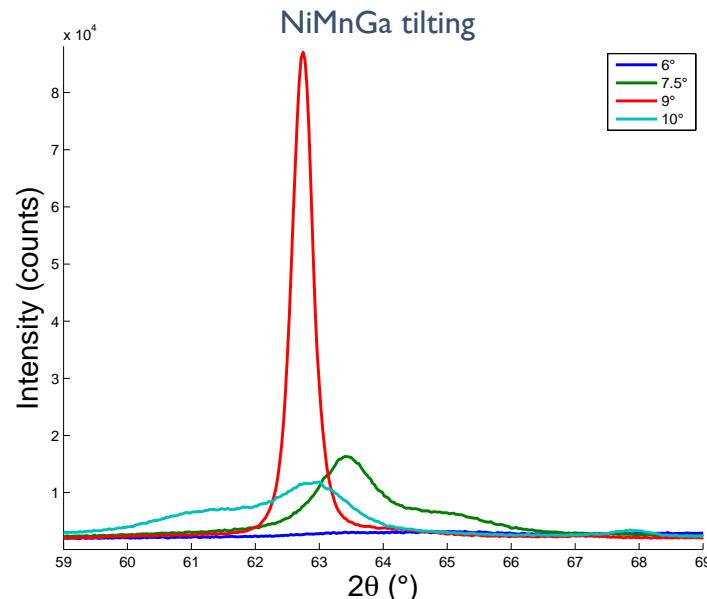
# Projet IDEFIX

## DRX sous champ magnétique



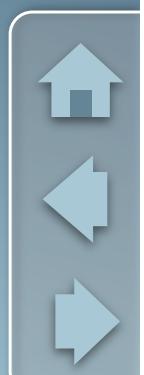
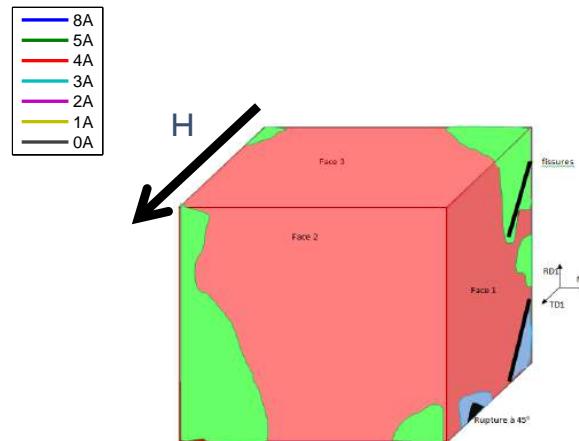
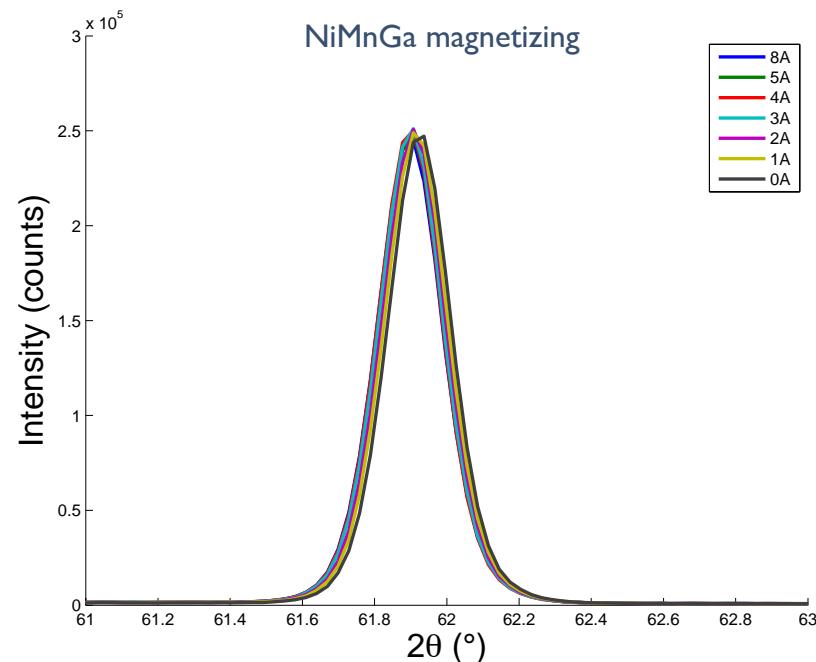
# Projet IDEFIX

## Résultats expérimentaux



# Projet IDEFIX

## Résultats expérimentaux



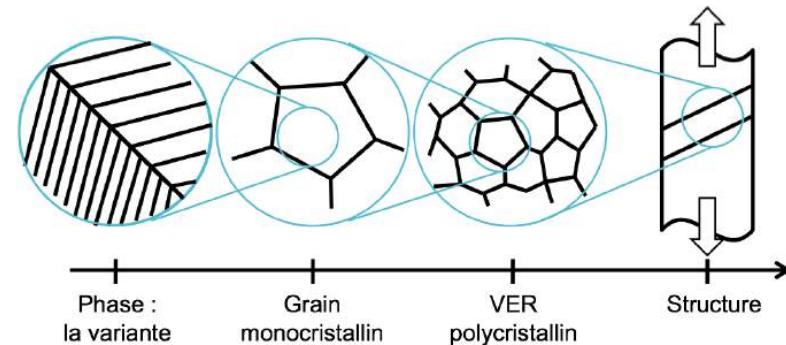
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## Modélisation

### ➤ Modélisation multiéchelle

#### Hypothèses de modélisation

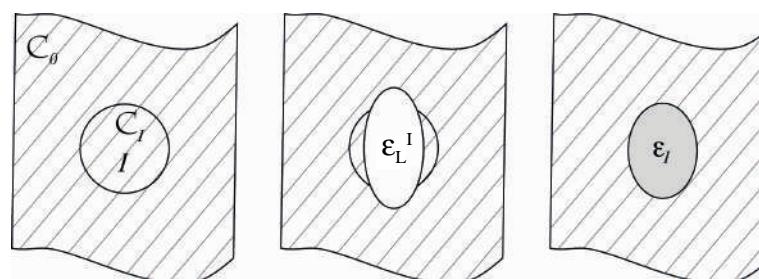
- ❖ Échanges thermiques non modélisés
- ❖ Interfaces non modélisées
- ❖ Minimisation énergie libre
- ❖ Homogénéisation (champ moyen)



Déformation libre et contrainte associée

$$\epsilon_L^\alpha(T, \vec{R}, \vec{E}, \{\alpha, \gamma\}, \dots)$$

$$\epsilon_I = \mathbb{S}^E \epsilon_L^\alpha$$



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## Modélisation

### ➤ Modélisation multiéchelle

Localisation domaine  $\Leftrightarrow$  grain / grain  $\Leftrightarrow$  VER

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}^\alpha = \boldsymbol{\sigma}^g + \mathbb{C}^\alpha (\mathbb{I} - \mathbb{S}_E) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_L^g - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_L^\alpha)$$

$$\mathbf{W}_H^\alpha = -\mu_0 \vec{H}^\alpha \cdot \vec{M}^\alpha \quad \text{avec} \quad \vec{M}^\alpha = M_s \gamma_i \cdot \vec{e}_i$$

$$\mathbf{W}_\sigma^\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^\alpha : \mathbb{C}^{\alpha-1} : \boldsymbol{\sigma}^\alpha = -\boldsymbol{\sigma}^g : \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{tr}^\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{tr}^\alpha : \mathbb{C}_{acc} : \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{tr}^\alpha - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{tr}^g : \mathbb{C}_{acc} : \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{tr}^\alpha$$

$$\mathbf{W}_T^\alpha = h_\alpha - T s_\alpha$$

$$\mathbf{W}_K^\alpha = K_1(\gamma_1^2 \gamma_2^2 + \gamma_2^2 \gamma_3^2 + \gamma_3^2 \gamma_1^2) + K_2(\gamma_1^2 \gamma_2^2 \gamma_3^2)$$

Principe de probabilité de présence associé à l'état énergétique => Sommerfeld, Boltzmann



# Projet IDEFIX

## Modélisation

### ➤ Modélisation multiéchelle

Déformations libres

$$\varepsilon_{\Phi}^{tr} \simeq \frac{1}{2} (U_{\Phi}^T U_{\Phi} - I) \quad \epsilon_A^{\mu} = \frac{3}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{100}(\gamma_1^2 - \frac{1}{3}) & \lambda_{111}\gamma_1\gamma_2 & \lambda_{111}\gamma_1\gamma_3 \\ \lambda_{111}\gamma_1\gamma_2 & \lambda_{100}(\gamma_2^2 - \frac{1}{3}) & \lambda_{111}\gamma_2\gamma_3 \\ \lambda_{111}\gamma_1\gamma_3 & \lambda_{111}\gamma_2\gamma_3 & \lambda_{100}(\gamma_3^2 - \frac{1}{3}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Variable interne du modèle:

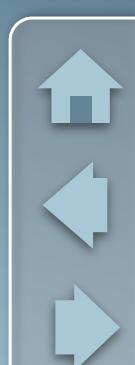
- fractions de phase – estimation statistique
- direction d'aimantation - minimisation

$$f_{\alpha} = \frac{\exp(-\Delta_s \mathbf{W}^{\alpha})}{\sum_{\alpha} \exp(-\Delta_s \mathbf{W}^{\alpha})}$$

$$(\psi, \theta) = \min(\mathbf{W}_{\Phi})$$

Homogénéisation

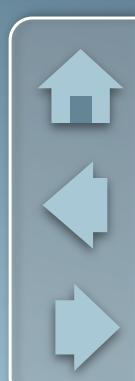
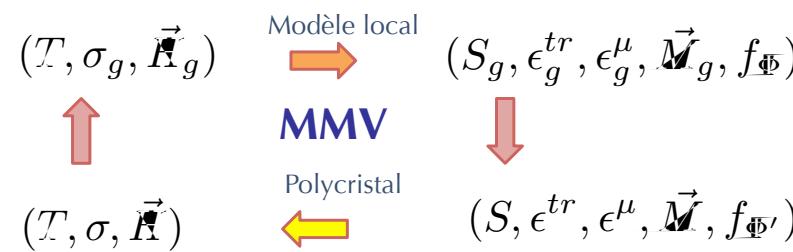
$$\epsilon_g^{tr} = \langle \epsilon_{\Phi}^{tr} \rangle = \sum_{\Phi=1}^{\Phi=n} f_{\Phi} \epsilon_{\Phi}^{tr} \quad S_g = \langle S_{\Phi} \rangle = \sum_{\Phi=1}^{\Phi=n} f_{\Phi} S_{\Phi} \quad \vec{M}_g = \langle \vec{M}_{\Phi} \rangle = \sum_{\Phi=1}^{\Phi=n} f_{\Phi} \vec{M}_{\Phi}$$



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## Modélisation

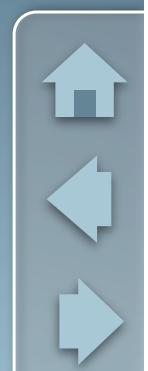
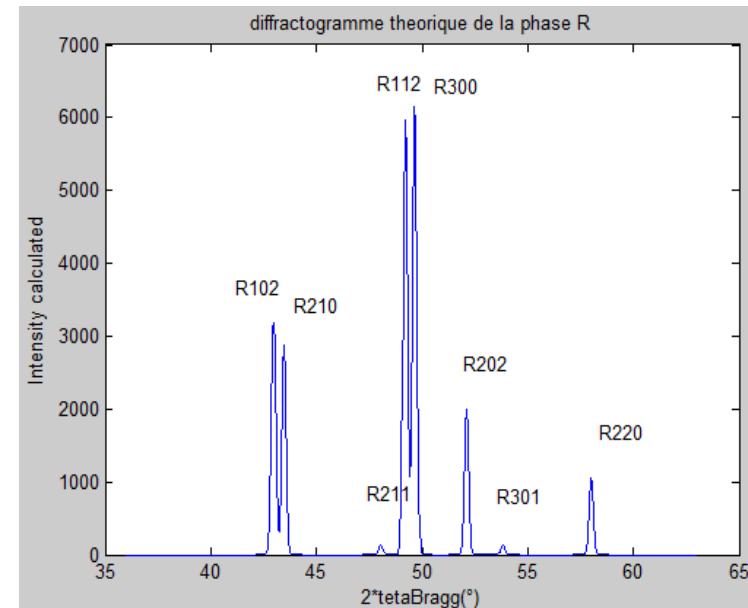
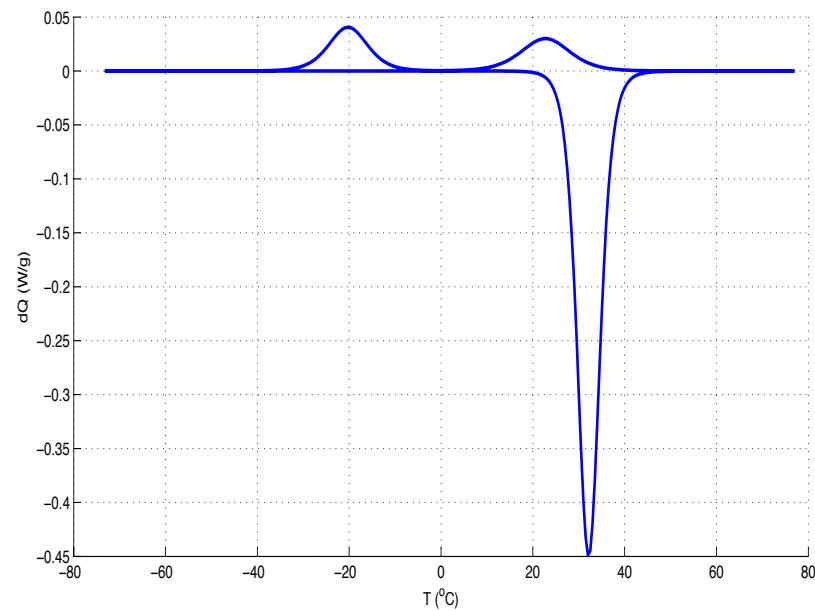
- Couplage modèle de structure thermomécanique



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## Résultats de modélisation

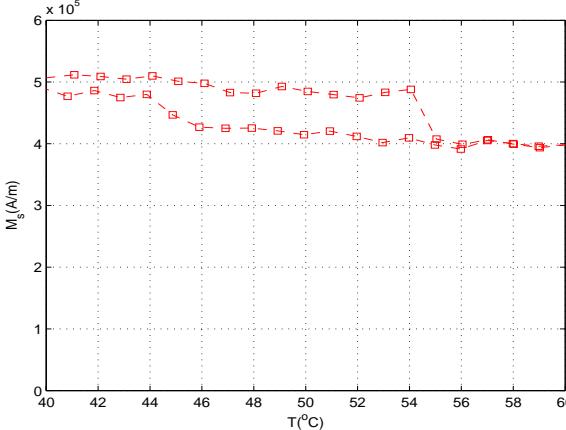
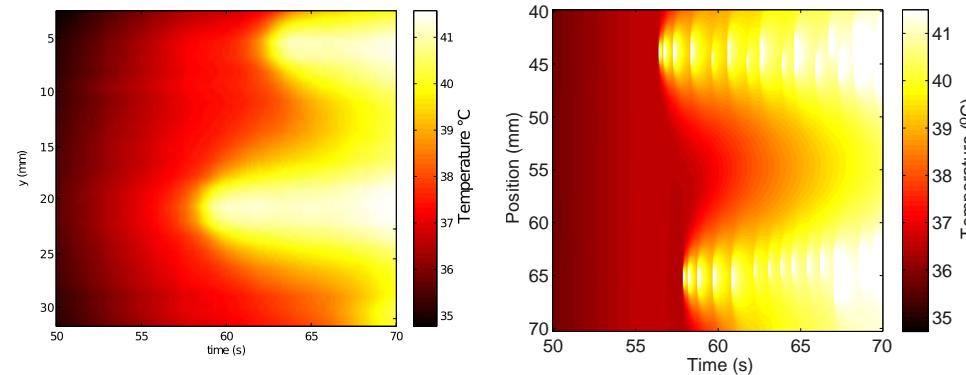
Modèle de VER: DSC + diffraction – fonctionnel – couplage structure thermomécanique fonctionnel



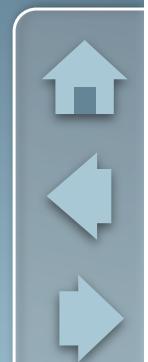
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## Perspectives

- Mesures sur monocristaux – autres plans (suivi effectif)
- Mesures sur polycristaux (à chimie contrôlée)
- Mesures de champs cinématiques (localisation)
- Modèle de structure magnétique
- Confrontation modèle/expérience



Comparaison essai/modèle  
Dégagement de chaleur  
Bandes de transformation  
(chargement mécanique)



# Projet IDEFIX

## Références bibliographiques

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