

Les composites polymères : MSE340-2025

Introduction-Conclusions

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Matériaux, procédés, propriétés

CALENDRIER	MSE 340 COMPOSITES	
	TP composites	Cours composites
	Iu 8-12h MED	Iu 14-16h MXG110
lundi, 8 septembre 2025		Cours
lundi, 15 septembre 2025	Organisation	Cours
lundi, 22 septembre 2025	férié	férié
lundi, 29 septembre 2025	TP	Cours
lundi, 6 octobre 2025		Cours
lundi, 13 octobre 2025	TP	Cours
lundi, 20 octobre 2025		
lundi, 27 octobre 2025		Cours
lundi, 3 novembre 2025	TP	Cours
lundi, 10 novembre 2025		Cours
lundi, 17 novembre 2025	TP	Cours
lundi, 24 novembre 2025		Cours
lundi, 1 décembre 2025	TP	Cours
lundi, 8 décembre 2025		Cours
lundi, 15 décembre 2025	TP	Cours

EVALUATION: 1/3 rapports des TP, 2/3 examen

Intro aux composites	PEB/VM
Constituants des composites	VM/PEB
Bases théoriques de la mise en œuvre des composites	VM
Procédés de mise en œuvre des composites	VM
Procédés de mise en œuvre des composites	VM
Intro à la mécanique des composites	DFR

Learning outcomes

A la fin de ce cours l'étudiant doit être capable de:

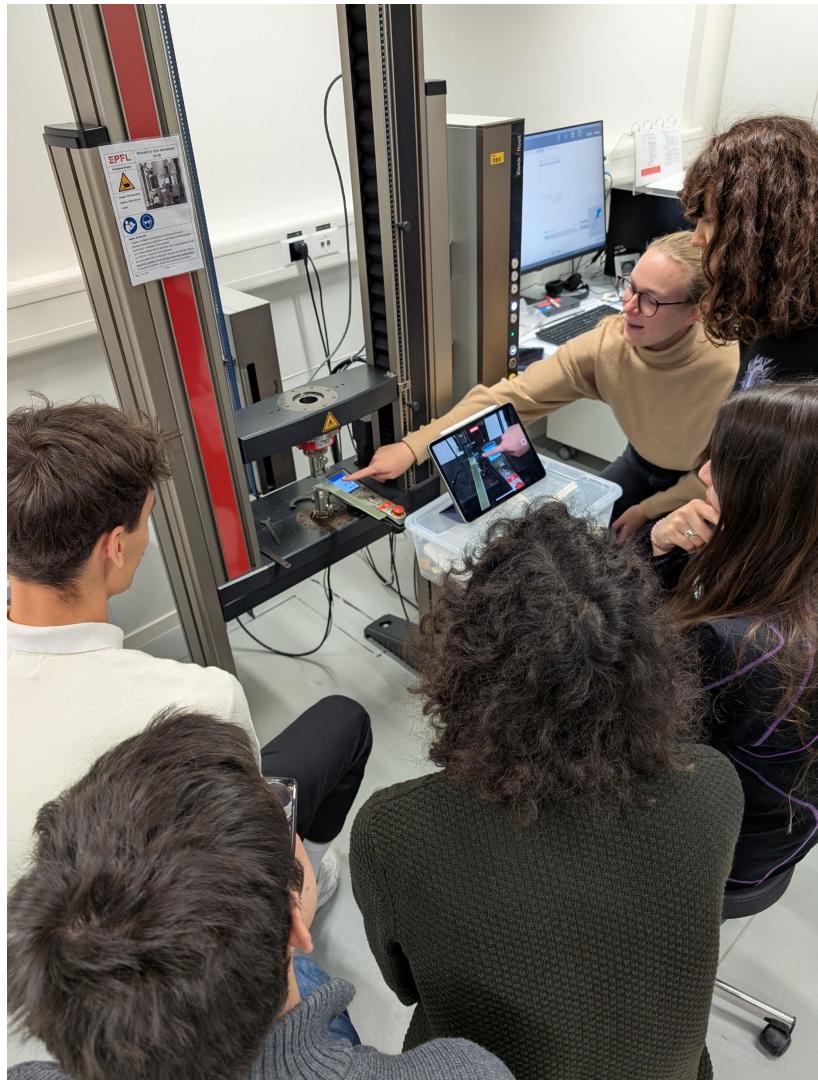
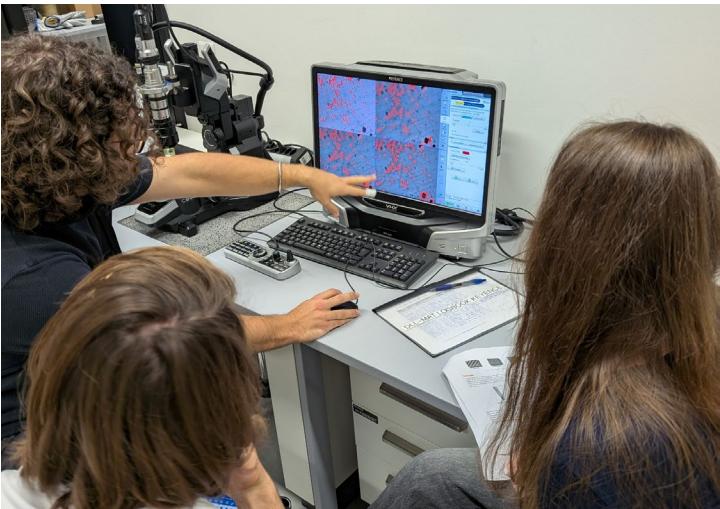
- Appliquer les méthodes de calculs pour déterminer les propriétés mécaniques des matériaux anisotropes
- Dimensionner des structures en composites (simples)
- Proposer des matériaux en choisissant leur composition et les procédés de fabrication pour une application donnée
- Comparer les matériaux composites entre eux
- Discuter les tests de caractérisation des composites
- Distinguer les avantages et limitations des procédés.
- Dialoguer avec des professionnels d'autres disciplines.
- Utiliser les outils informatiques courants ainsi que ceux spécifiques à leur discipline.

5 TPs sur la mise en oeuvre et les propriétés des composites
Examen oral en Janvier

TP



TP



Constituants

Renforts

B: Flexibilité

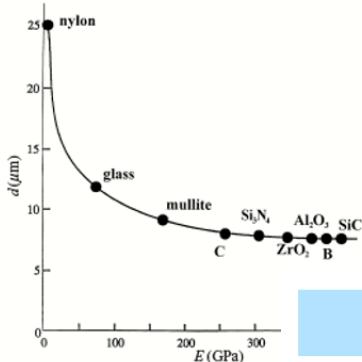
Flexion d'une poutre cylindrique:

E module, I moment d'inertie
 $I = \pi d^4 / 64$

R rayon de courbure
et M moment de flexion

$$R = EI/M = E\pi d^4 / 64 M$$

Donc R est proportionnel à d^4 .



Les matrices polymères

Figure 1
Diameter of various fibers with a flexibility of a 25 μm diameter nylon fiber. Given a diameter, it is possible to produce, in principle, a flexible fiber from a polymer, a metal, or

Thermodurcis

- + Résines liquides à T ambiante
- + Facilité de mise en œuvre (EP, UP)
- + Durcissement entre 5 et 180°C (EP)
- + Prix raisonnable
- + Grande variété de formulation possibles
- + Bonne adhésion aux fibres
- + Amorphe

Inconvénients

- Volatilité, toxicité, allergies
- Résistance à l'humidité
- Résistance aux chocs
- Contrôle de la réaction chimique

Thermoplastiques

- + Mise en œuvre rapide, par élévation de T
- + Procédés de mise en œuvre des thermoplastiques utilisable avec les fibres courtes
- + Bonne résistance à l'humidité
- + Recyclage aisément

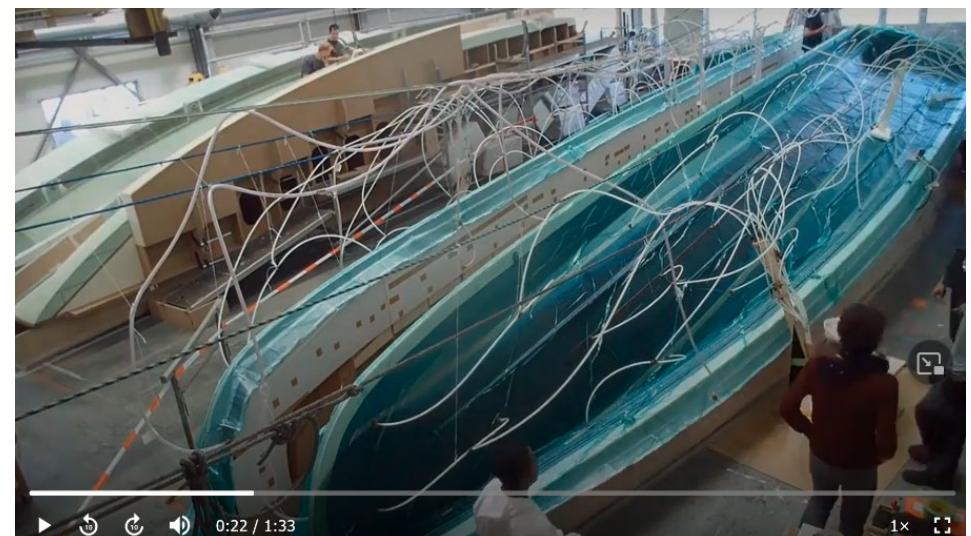
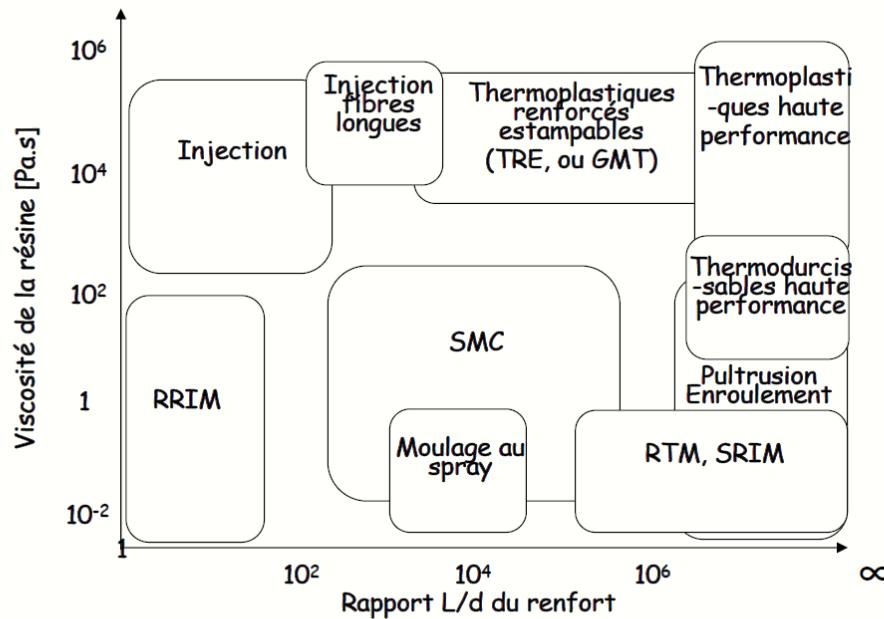
Avantages

- Souvent peu résistantes à la T
- Retrait au moulage (matrices s-c)
- Mauvaise résistance chimique
- Adhésion aux fibres souvent problématique
- Propriétés mécaniques faibles, flUAGE

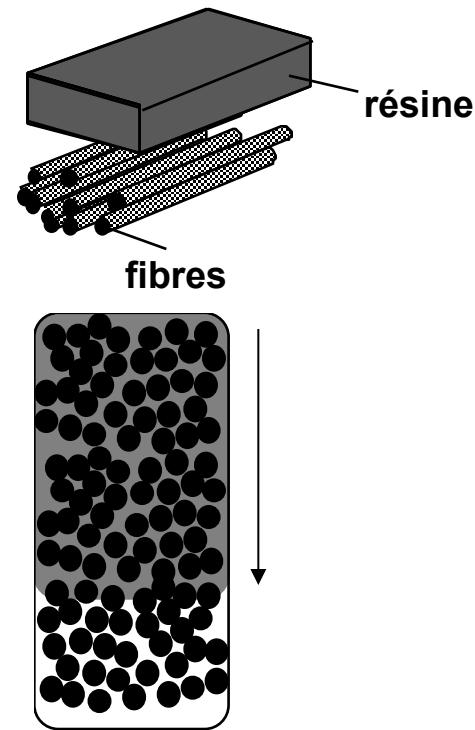
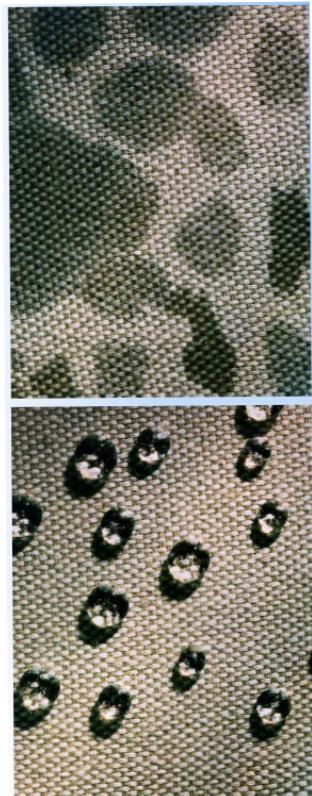
Inconvénients

Vitrimères : Nouvelles résines (depuis 2010 environ), basée sur une chimie de réseaux covalents adaptatifs (CAN), par exemple entre alcool et éster, qui sont réticulés mais peuvent être reformés en chauffant, et mieux recyclés.

Mise en oeuvre



Les phénomènes

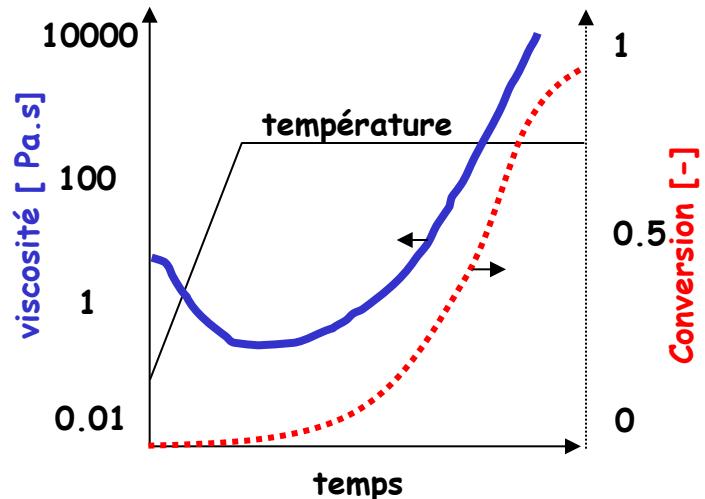


Mouillabilité
Tensions de surface

...

Imprégnation
Perméabilité

....



Transformation de la matrice

? mise en œuvre

Quel polymère et quelles fibres pour un pare-chocs de voiture ?

Décrivez la mise en œuvre par SMC ?

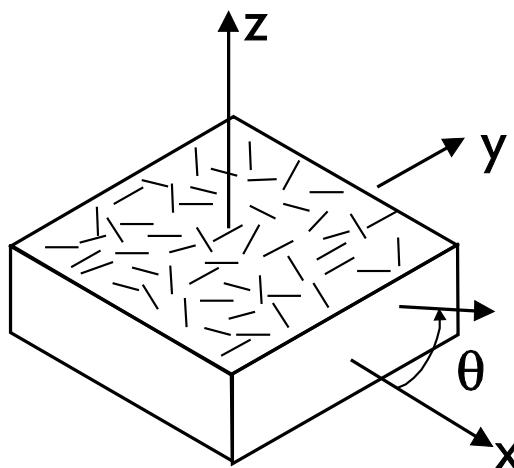
Citez 3 résines thermodurcissables ?

Comment pouvons nous déterminer la perméabilité ?

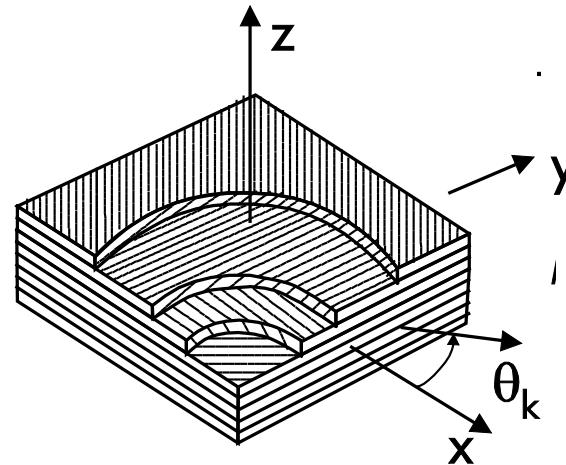
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Mécanique des composites : propriétés

Composites à fibres courtes



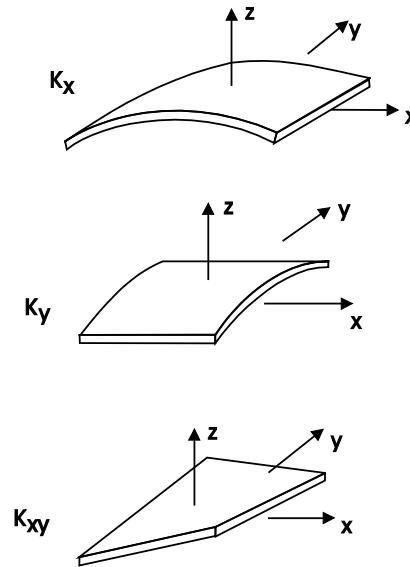
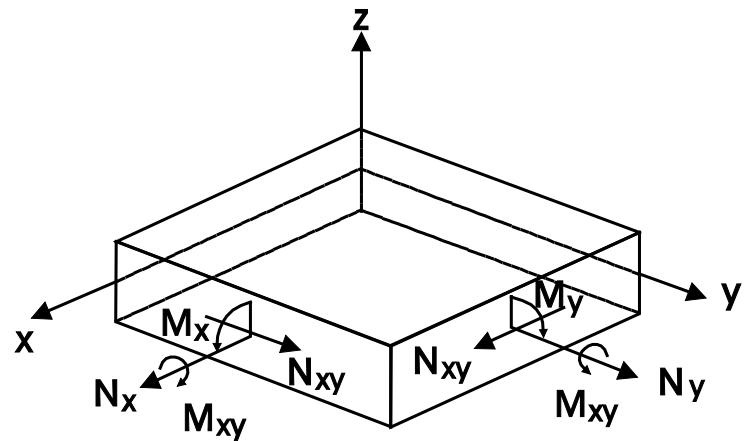
Stratifiés



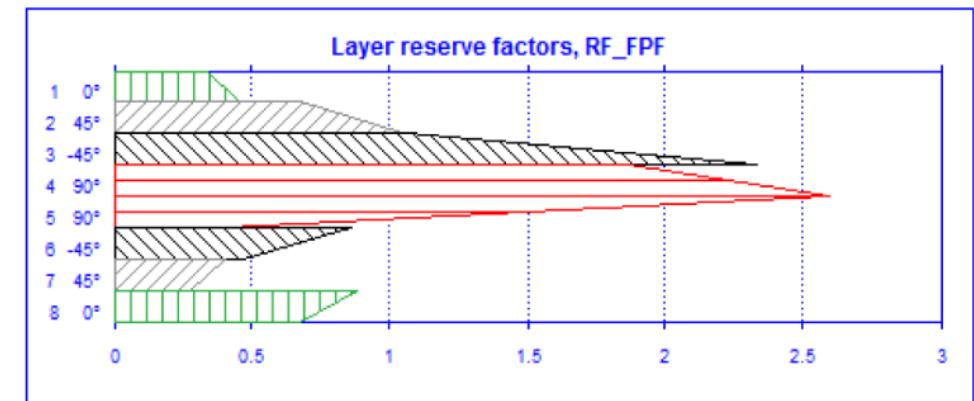
$$E_I = E_f V_f \left[1 - \frac{\tanh(\beta \ell/2)}{\beta \ell/2} \right] + E_m V_m$$

$$E_x = \frac{A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}^2}{h A_{22}}$$

Résistance des matériaux composites



$$\begin{bmatrix} N \\ M \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon^0 \\ \kappa \end{bmatrix}$$



? propriétés des anisotropes

Comment calculer le module transverse
d'un composite unidirectionnel ?

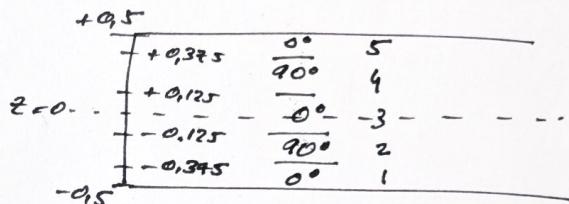
Comment se déforme un stratifié
sous l'effet d'un moment de flexion ?

Pourquoi les contraintes sont différentes
dans chaque pli d'un stratifié ?

Comment augmenter un Reserve Factor ?

Exercices

Exo7: en augmentant le nombre de strates, A ne change pas, B diminue. Calculs avec des épaisseurs égales des plis,
? quid si avec des plis d'épaisseurs différentes



$$1 \quad 0^\circ : -0,375 - (-0,5) = 0,125$$

$$2 \quad 90^\circ : -0,125 - (-0,375) = 0,25$$

$$3 \quad 0^\circ : 0,125 - (-0,125) = 0,25$$

$$4 \quad 90^\circ : 0,375 - (0,125) = 0,25$$

$$5 \quad 0^\circ : 0,5 - (0,375) = 0,125$$

$$\#_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{Q_{ij}}_{0^\circ} + \frac{1}{2} \overline{Q_{ij}}_{90^\circ}$$

Exercices

Cours MSE 340 Composites Polymères 2025, Exo B avec ESACOMP : résistances, critères de rupture Exemples de déterminations de la rupture du premier pli et de l'optimisation des facteurs de réserve pour éviter les ruptures.

La même approche est utilisée pour valider vos choix de matériaux et de structure du stratifié pour votre bouteille sous pression et votre snowboard.

Laminate FPF analysis

Laminate : C 045905
Modified: Sun Nov 11 17:28:27 2012

Lay-up : (0/a/45/a/-45/a/90/a)SE h = 1.84 mm

	t	E ₁	E ₂	G ₁₂	nu ₁₂	G ₃₁	G ₂₃
Py	mm	GPa	GPa	GPa		GPa	GPa
a/Epoxy-UU-230/29950	0.23	38	9	3.6	0.3	3.6	3.46154
X ₁ X ₂ Y ₁ Y ₂ S R Q X _{eps1} X _{eps2} Y _{eps1} Y _{eps2} S ₄							
MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa							
a 930 570 33 110 70 41.5385 2.44737 1.5 0.368667 1.22222 1.944							

Load: 5kN sur 10 cm

Modified: Sun Nov 11 18:15:35 2012
Type: Forces and moments (Var.E)

N_X = 50000 N/mm M_X = 0 N/mm

N_Y = 0 N/mm M_Y = 0 N/mm

N_{Z_X} = 0 N/mm M_{Z_X} = 0 N/mm

Q_X = 0 N/m Q_Y = 0 N/m

Q_{Z_X} = 0 N/m

Factor of safety: F_{0.54}= 1

Failure criterion: Tsai-Wu; Max strain; Von Mises; Out-of-plane shear; Out-of-plane st

(UD, non-UD, homogeneous; honeyc; core, foam/other core; adhes

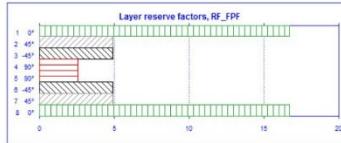
Failure crit. param.: Tsai-Wu F₁₂=0.5

Stress/strain recovery: layer top/bottom

Laminate reserve factors

FFP Mode FPF-only Mode Crit.layers ILS Crit.interf.

RF = 2.60 21 2.60 21 (90°) - -



Layer reserve factors - FPF

Ply theta RF

1	a	0	t	3. 16.74 11
2	a	45	t	2. 1.93 21
3	a	-45	t	2. 4.95
4	a	90	t	1. 1.66 21
5	a	90	t	2. 2.60 21
6	a	-45	t	2. 4.95 21
7	a	45	t	2. 4.95 21
8	a	0	t	3. 16.74 11

Laminate FPF analysis

Laminate : C 045905

Modified: Sun Nov 11 17:28:27 2012

Lay-up : (0/a/45/-45/a/90/a)SE h = 1.84 mm

	t	E ₁	E ₂	G ₁₂	nu ₁₂	G ₃₁	G ₂₃
Py	mm	GPa	GPa	GPa		GPa	GPa
a/Epoxy-UU-230/29950	0.23	38	9	3.6	0.3	3.6	3.46154
X ₁ X ₂ Y ₁ Y ₂ S R Q X _{eps1} X _{eps2} Y _{eps1} Y _{eps2} S ₄							
MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa							
a 930 570 33 110 70 41.5385 2.44737 1.5 0.368667 1.22222 1.944							

Load: 5kN sur 10 cm et 5000Nm sur 25 cm

Modified: Sun Nov 11 19:20:02 2012

Type: Forces and moments (Var.E)

N_X = 50000 N/mm M_X = 2000 N/mm

N_Y = 0 N/mm M_Y = 0 N/mm

N_{Z_X} = 0 N/mm M_{Z_X} = 0 N/mm

Q_X = 0 N/m Q_Y = 0 N/m

Q_{Z_X} = 0 N/m

Factor of safety: F_{0.54}= 1

Failure criterion: Tsai-Wu; Max strain; Von Mises; Out-of-plane shear; Out-of-plane st

(UD, non-UD, homogeneous; honeyc; core, foam/other core; adhes

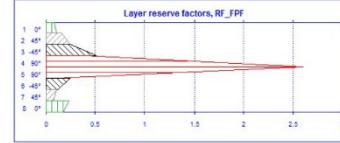
Failure crit. param.: Tsai-Wu F₁₂=0.5

Stress/strain recovery: layer top/bottom

Laminate reserve factors

FFP Mode FPF-only Mode Crit.layers ILS Crit.interf.

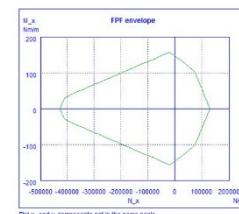
RF = 0.07 21 0.07 21 (745°) - -



Layer reserve factors - FPF

Ply theta

1	a	0	t	2. 0.00 102t
2	a	45	t	5. 0.11 s
3	a	-45	t	0.25
4	a	90	t	0.51
5	a	90	t	1. 2.60 21
6	a	-45	t	2. 4.95 21
7	a	45	t	2. 4.95 21
8	a	0	t	3. 16.74 11



Failure criterion: Tsai-Wu; Max strain; Von Mises; Out-of-plane shear; Out-of-plane st

(UD, non-UD, homogeneous; honeyc; core, foam/other core; adhes

Failure crit. param.: Tsai-Wu F₁₂=0.5

Stress/strain recovery: layer top/bottom

Laminate FPF analysis

Laminate : 045906 8mm

Modified: Sun Nov 11 22:02:22 2012

Lay-up : ((0/a)(-45/a)(45/a)(90/a))SE h = 7.36 mm

Py

mm GPa GPa GPa GPa GPa GPa

a/Epoxy/UU-230/29950 0.23 38 9 3.6 0.3 3.6 3.46154

X₁ X₂ Y₁ Y₂ S R Q X_{eps1} X_{eps2} Y_{eps1} Y_{eps2} S₄

MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa

a 930 570 33 110 70 41.5385 2.44737 1.5 0.368667 1.22222 1.944

Load: 5kN sur 10 cm et 5000Nm sur 25 cm

Modified: Sun Nov 11 22:02:53 2012

Type: Forces and moments (Var.E)

N_X = 50000 N/mm M_X = 2000 N/mm

N_Y = 0 N/mm M_Y = 0 N/mm

N_{Z_X} = 0 N/mm M_{Z_X} = 0 N/mm

Q_X = 0 N/m Q_Y = 0 N/m

Q_{Z_X} = 0 N/m

Factor of safety: F_{0.54}= 1

Failure criterion: Tsai-Wu; Max strain; Von Mises; Out-of-plane shear; Out-of-plane st

(UD, non-UD, homogeneous; honeyc; core, foam/other core; adhes

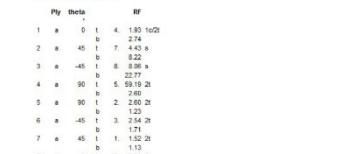
Failure crit. param.: Tsai-Wu F₁₂=0.5

Stress/strain recovery: layer top/bottom

Laminate reserve factors

FFP Mode FPF-only Mode Crit.layers ILS Crit.interf.

RF = 1.11 21 1.11 21 (740°) - -



Laminate FPF analysis

Laminate : 045906 8mm

Modified: Sun Nov 11 22:02:22 2012

Lay-up : ((0/a)(-45/a)(45/a)(90/a))SE h = 7.36 mm

Py

mm GPa GPa GPa GPa GPa GPa

a/Epoxy/UU-230/29950 0.23 38 9 3.6 0.3 3.6 3.46154

X₁ X₂ Y₁ Y₂ S R Q X_{eps1} X_{eps2} Y_{eps1} Y_{eps2} S₄

MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa MPa

a 930 570 33 110 70 41.5385 2.44737 1.5 0.368667 1.22222 1.944

Load: 5kN sur 10 cm et 5000Nm sur 25 cm

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N_X = 50000 N/mm M_X = 2000 N/mm

N_Y = 0 N/mm M_Y = 0 N/mm

N_{Z_X} = 0 N/mm M_{Z_X} = 0 N/mm

Q_X = 0 N/m Q_Y = 0 N/m

Q_{Z_X} = 0 N/m

Factor of safety: F_{0.54}= 1

Failure criterion: Tsai-Wu; Max strain; Von Mises; Out-of-plane shear; Out-of-plane st

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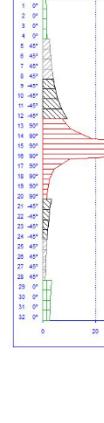
Failure crit. param.: Tsai-Wu F₁₂=0.5

Stress/strain recovery: layer top/bottom

Laminate reserve factors

FFP Mode FPF-only Mode Crit.layers ILS Crit.interf.

RF = 1.11 21 1.11 21 (740°) - -



Layer reserve factors - FPF

Ply theta RF

1 a 0 t 4. 1.35 102t

2 a 0 t 5. 1.44 102t

3 a 0 t 7. 1.54 102t

4 a 0 t 9. 1.57 102t

5 a 45 t 15. 2.71 8

6 a 45 t 19. 2.97 8

7 a 45 t 3. 3.29

8 a 45 t 23. 3.69

9 a -45 t 24. 4.19

10 a -45 t 28. 4.92 8

11 a -45 t 77. 5.84

12 a -45 t 7. 7.18

13 a -45 t 28. 7.18 8

14 a -45 t 31. 10.68 26

15 a -45 t 32. 10.97 26

16 a -45 t 83. 82

17 a -45 t 13. 9.55

18 a -45 t 25. 10.35 25

19 a -45 t 4. 4.36

20 a -45 t 2. 2.79

21 a -45 t 1. 1.51

22 a -45 t 21. 3.44 29

23 a -45 t 13. 2.85 29

24 a -45 t 12. 2.43 29

25 a -45 t 10. 2.12 29

26 a -45 t 8. 1.85 29

27 a -45 t 6. 1.51 21

28 a -45 t 1. 1.29 21

29 a 0 t 21. 2.11 21

30 a 0 t 20. 2.23 21

31 a 0 t 18. 3.06 11

32 a 0 t 14. 2.86 11

33 a 0 t 2. 2.69

34 a 0 t 1. 1.31 11

35 a 0 t 1. 1.11 11

36 a 0 t 1. 1.01 11

37 a 0 t 1. 0.91 11

38 a 0 t 1. 0.81 11

39 a 0 t 1. 0.71 11

40 a 0 t 1. 0.61 11

41 a 0 t 1. 0.51 11

42 a 0 t 1. 0.41 11

43 a 0 t 1. 0.31 11

44 a 0 t 1. 0.21 11

45 a 0 t 1. 0.11 11

46 a 0 t 1. 0.01 11

47 a 0 t 1. 0.01 11

48 a 0 t 1. 0.01 11

49 a 0 t 1. 0.01 11

50 a 0 t 1. 0.01 11

51 a 0 t 1. 0.01 11

52 a 0 t 1. 0.01 11

53 a 0 t 1. 0.01 11

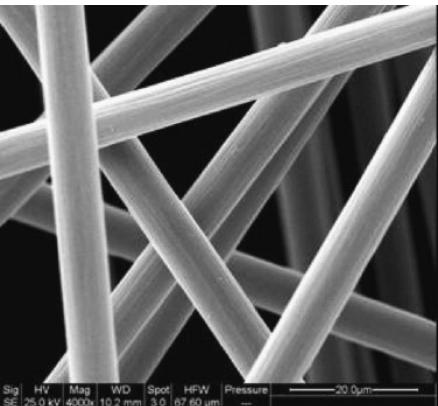
54 a 0 t 1. 0.01 11

55 a 0 t 1. 0.01 11

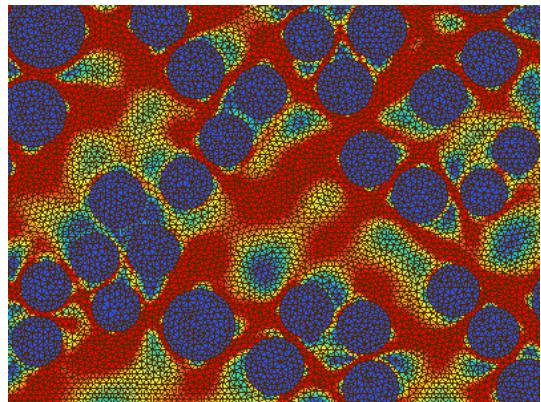
56 a 0 t 1. 0.01 11

57 a 0 t 1. 0.01 11

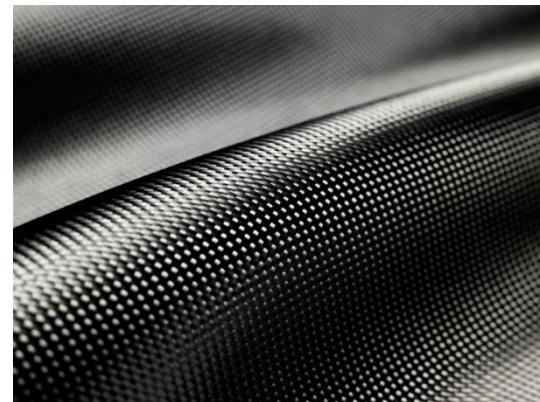
www.....composites.....



www.reinforcedplastics.com



www.onera.fr



blog.motorlegend.com



www.coriolis-composites.com



Boeing



BMW i8 automobile.challenges



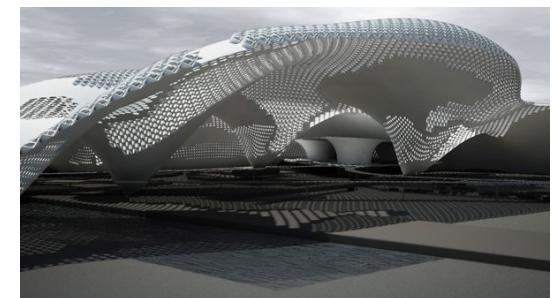
www.decision.ch



Samsonite zedomax.com

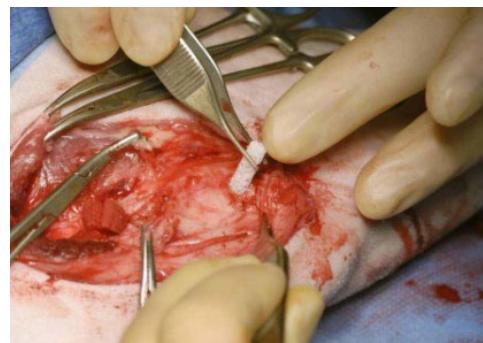
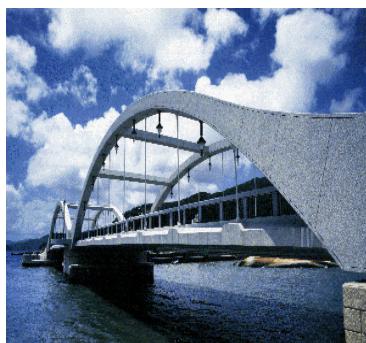


Hublot



www.evolo.us

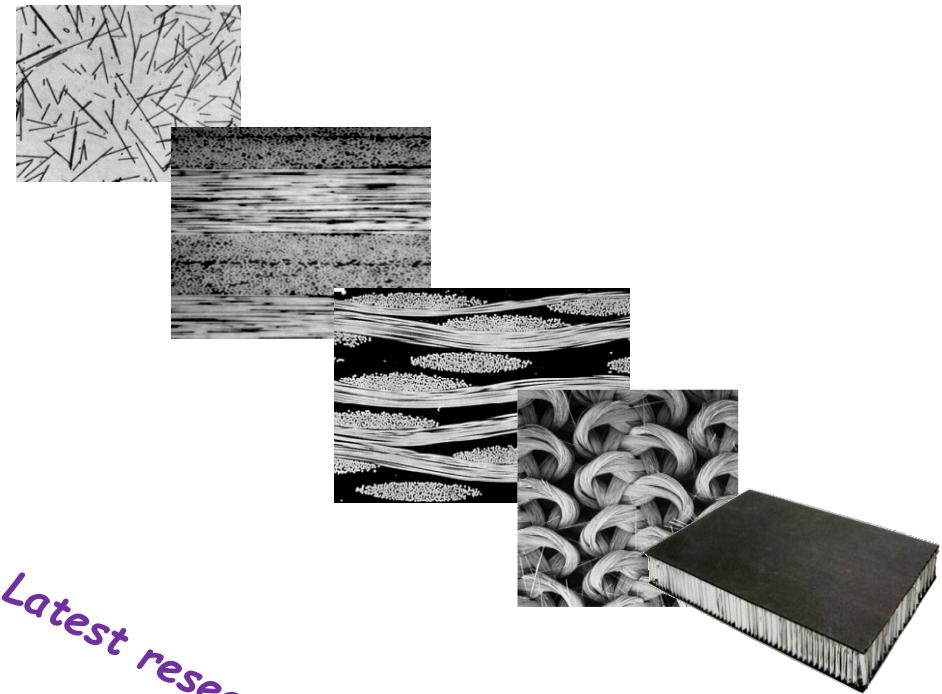
Composite materials?



Your composite product...

Ready for the future...

- Introduction aux composites
- Constituants
- Théorie et procédés de mise en œuvre
- Micromécanique, Macromécanique
- Illustrations de choix de matériaux, de mise en œuvre, de conception...
- Quelques principes de recyclage
- Exercices
- Bases pour le cours MSE 440 de Master
 - Sandwich structures and textiles composites
 - Structural design and joining with composites
 - Towards sustainable composites
 - Biocomposites for biomed, sport...
 - Cost modelling-a tool for sustainable innovation
 - Smart composites
 - Nanocomposites



Latest research, innovation and...
...Your composite products

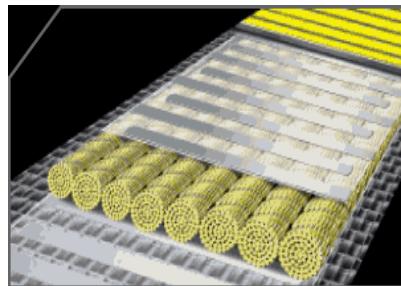
R&D&A

3D printing



Anisoprint

Functional composites

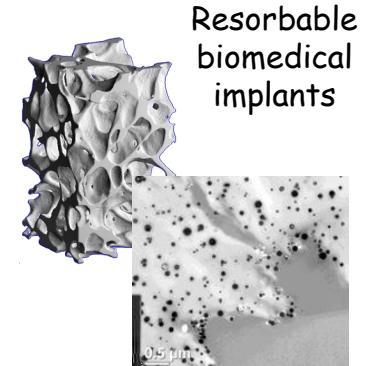


Natural fibres composites

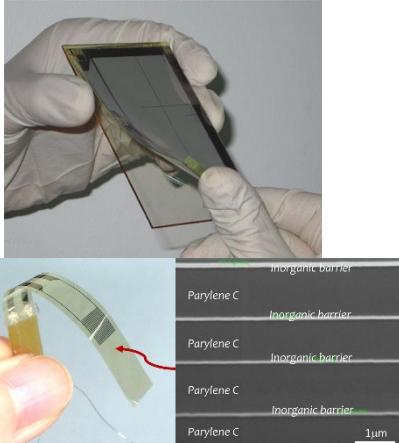


<https://www.bcomp.ch/>

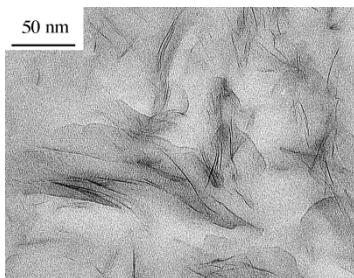
Biocomposites



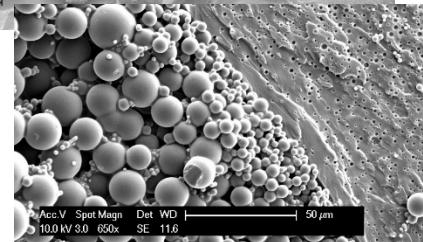
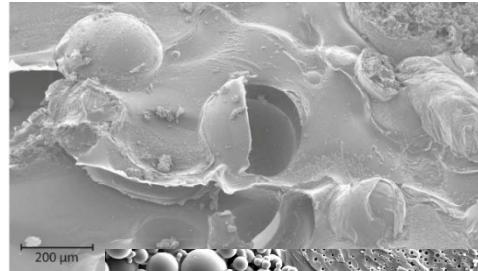
Thin films and micro devices



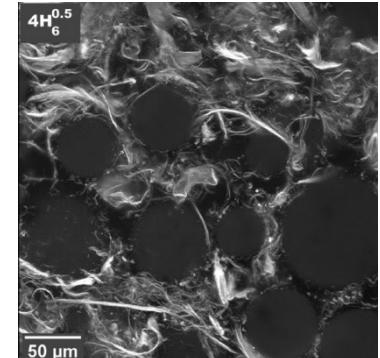
Nanocomposites



Self-healing composites



Hydrogel composites



<https://www.epfl.ch/labs/lpac/>

Your composite product...

Durable smartphone case made of recycled composites



Ecofriendly shelters

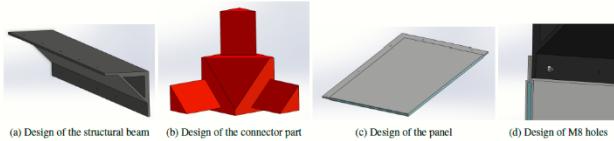
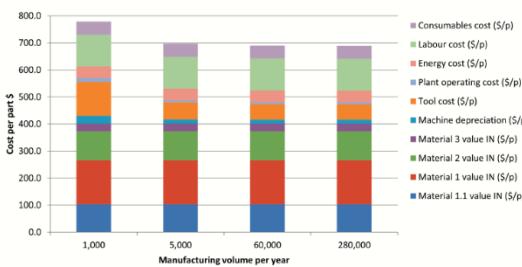


Figure 1: Design of main elements of the house



Ergonomic air tank



Fig. 1. Pressurized ergonomic portable compressed air tank

Composites Technology

Driver gloves for Formula 1

The temperature elevation for a heat flux of $10,000 \text{ W/m}^2$ during 30s was recorded. The result obtained on our glove is shown in Figures 3c and 3d and is compared to the initial Formula 1 glove in Figures 3a and 3b below.

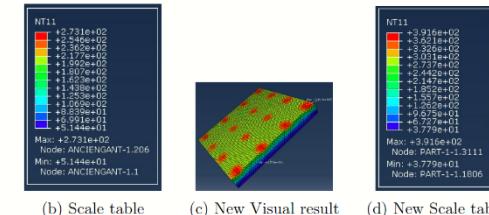


Figure 3: Results of the Abaqus simulation for a reference fabric and for the new product

Composite photovoltaic blinds

Composite technologies- MSE-440 –Team 5



Piezochromatic composite in hydrogen pressure vessels

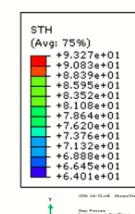


Figure 5. Final thicknesses of fibers on the pressure vessel [mm].

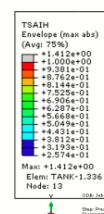


Figure 6. Tsai Hill Failure criterion for envelope and weakest ply.

Composite Greenhouse



Figure 5: 3D views of the greenhouse structure design

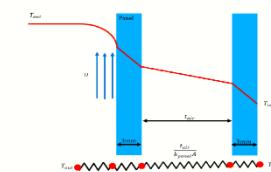


Figure 1: Sketch of the double glazing case. There is only convection outside and conduction inside the panel and in the air trapped between the two panels. Between these panels, convection is neglected because the system is airtight

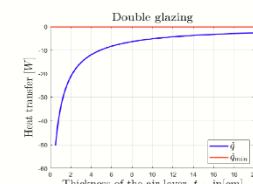


Figure 2: Heat transfer in function of the thickness of the air layer between the two panels. The red line represent the minimum heat transfer.

Masters-2023

Your composite product...

Composite ladder



Camping kit

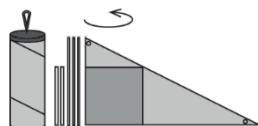
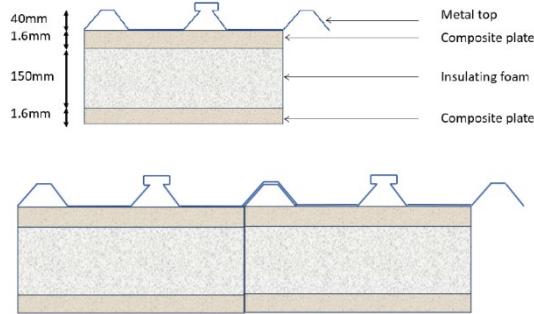


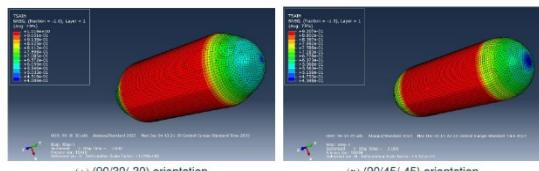
Figure 1: Sketch kit folded

Figure 2: Sketch kit unfolded

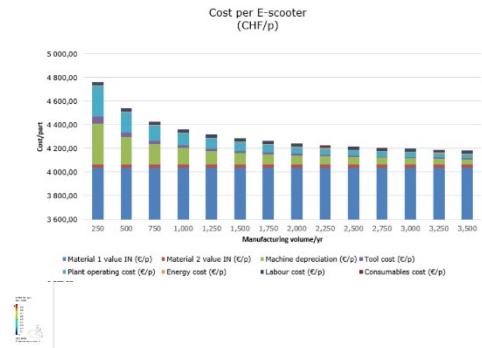
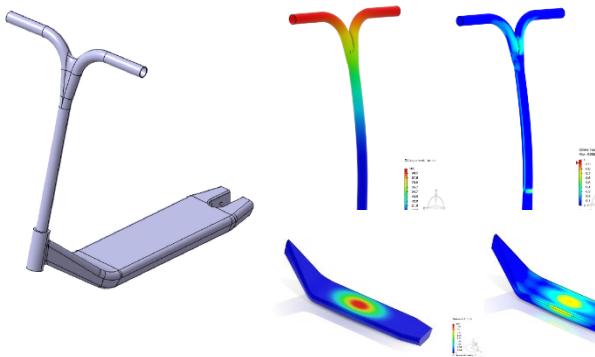
Roof panels



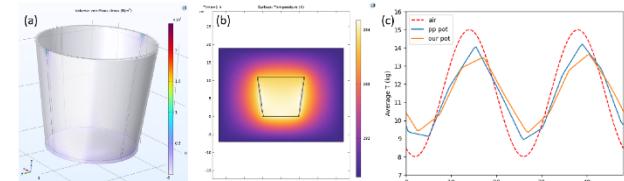
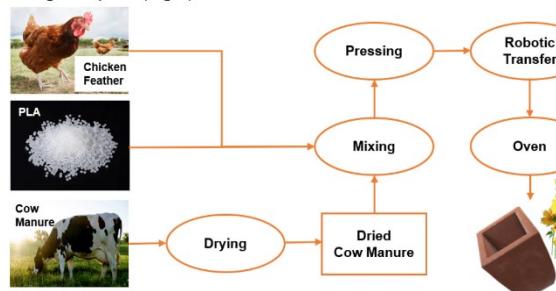
Oxygen cylinders



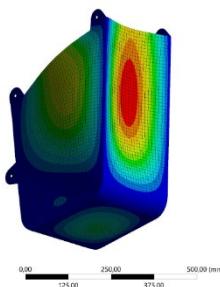
Rental Electric Scooter - Flax fibers deck & steering pole



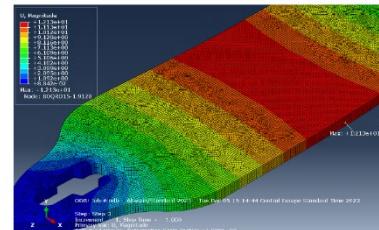
Biodegradable flower pots



Battery tray for electric motorcycle

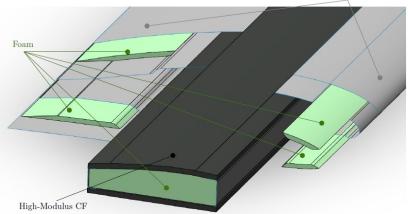


Composite longboard

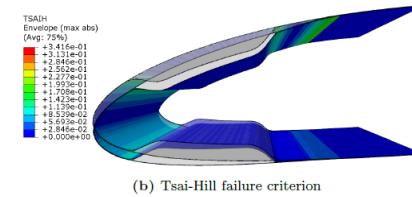
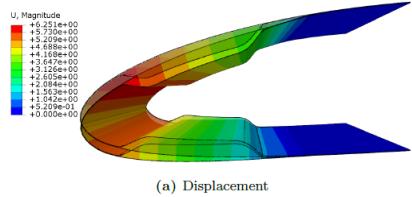


Masters-2025

Your composite product...



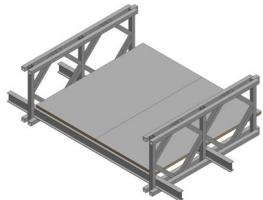
Morphing wing



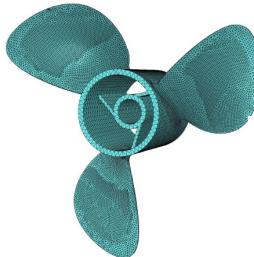
Adaptive thermoformable cast



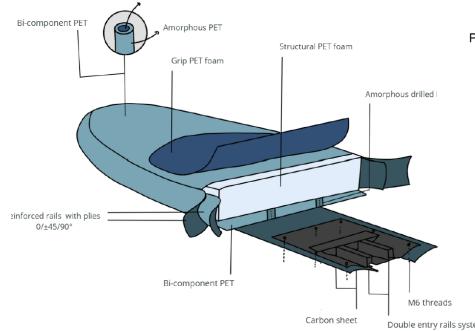
Portable bridge



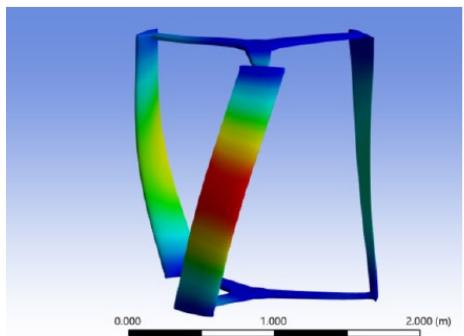
Boat propeller



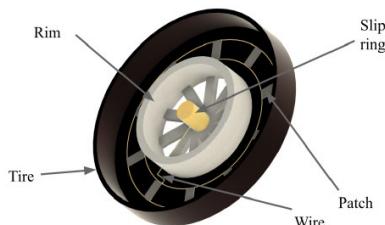
Fully recyclable wingfoil



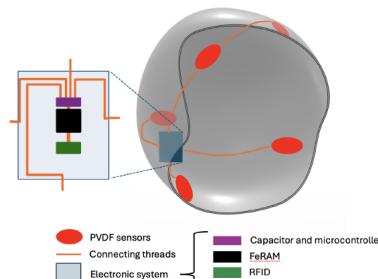
Turbine blade for tidal power generation



Smart tires



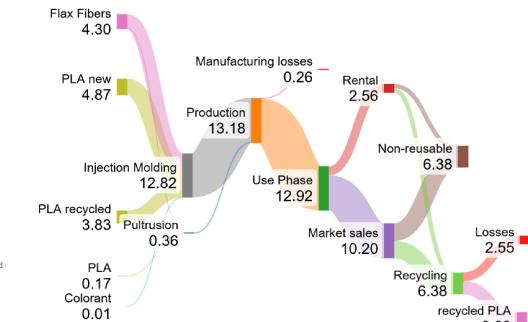
Smart Helmet



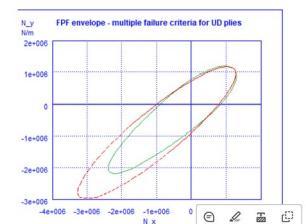
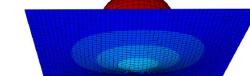
Mussel composites



Material flow for tent pegs

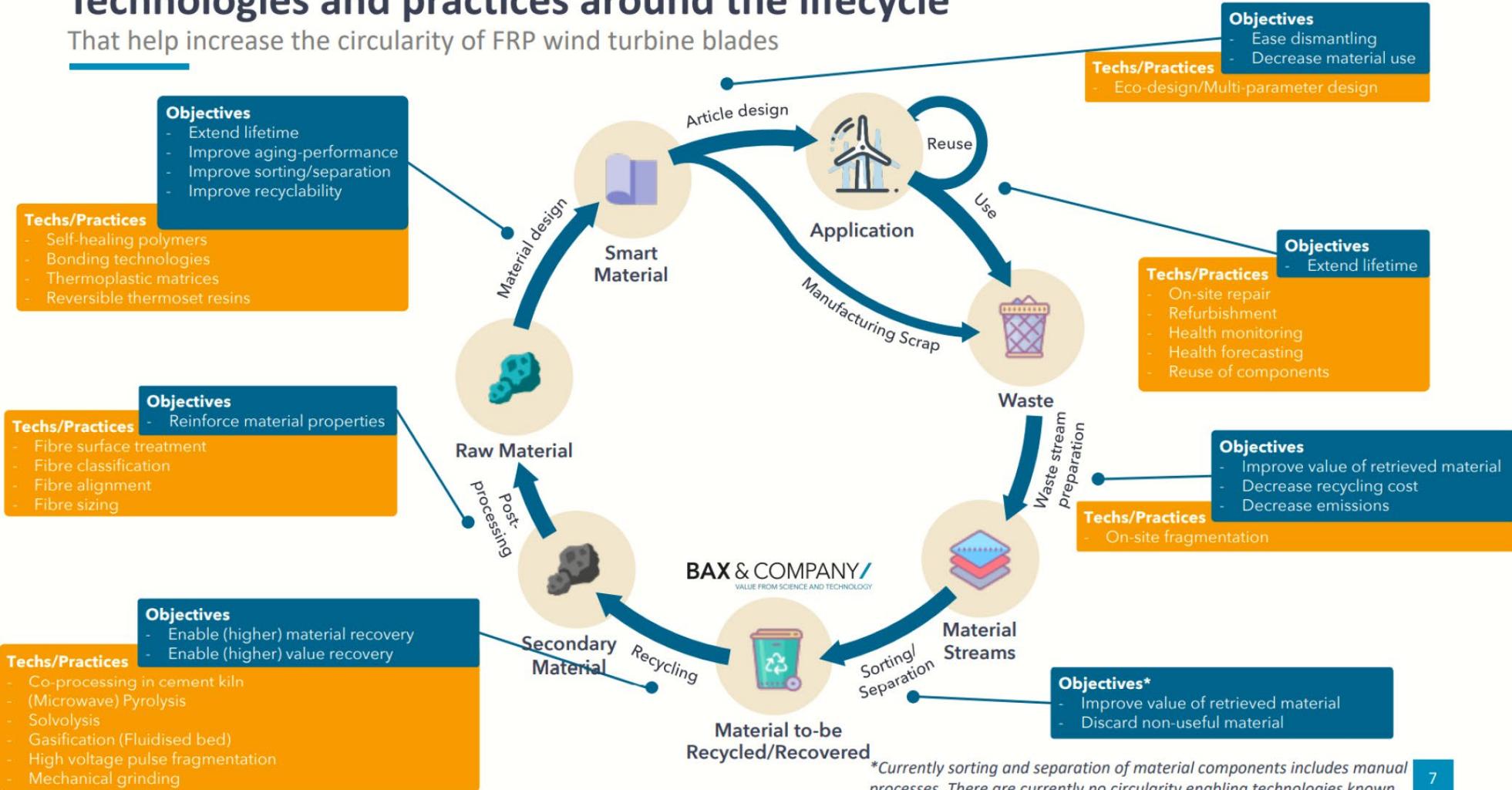


Self healing boat hull



Technologies and practices around the lifecycle

That help increase the circularity of FRP wind turbine blades



Examen

- MSE 340 Composites: 1/3 TP + 2/3 examen
- Oral le 26, 27, 28 janvier
- 5 min de préparation et 15 minutes de réponses
- 3 questions: Constituants/Mise en œuvre/Mécanique
- Liste de passage (Moodle, fichier partagé...)

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1AdceYzxcfBBv2dMmMsSmPywlx7BwzG7KMQ8y7OKWUA/edit?gid=0#gid=0>

- Révision : le résumé, les exos, les questions