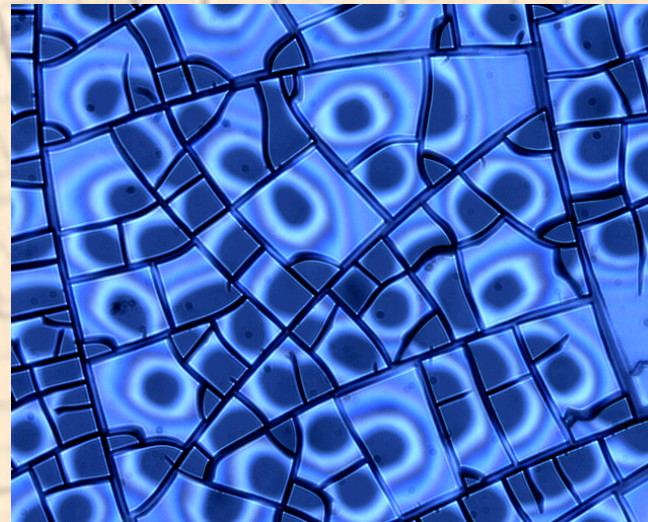


Drying of complex fluids: fractures

L. Pauchard

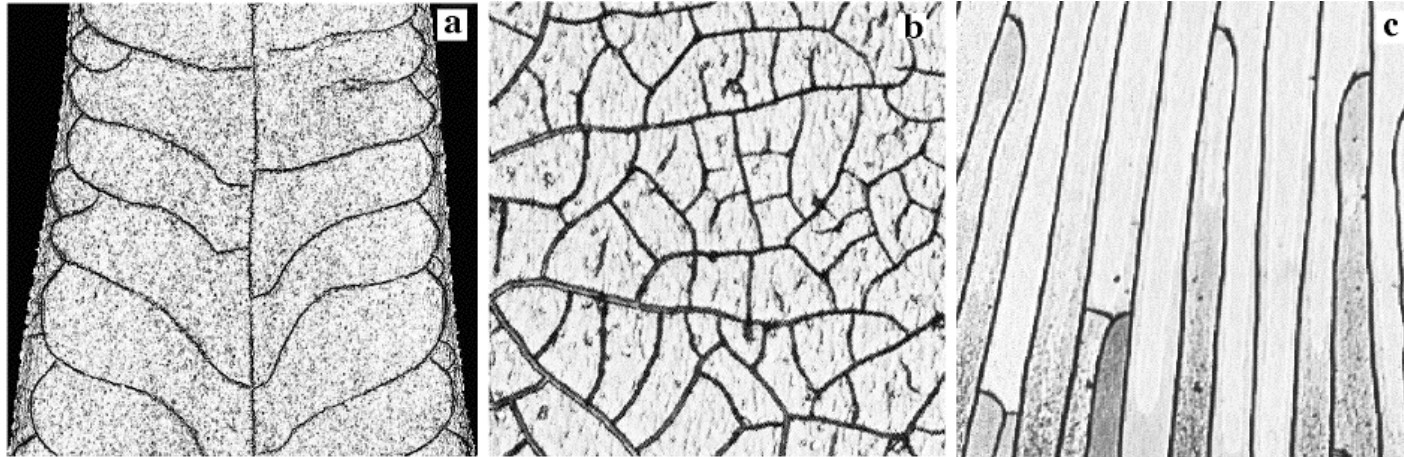
Fluides, Automatique, Systèmes Thermiques
Université d'Orsay, FRANCE



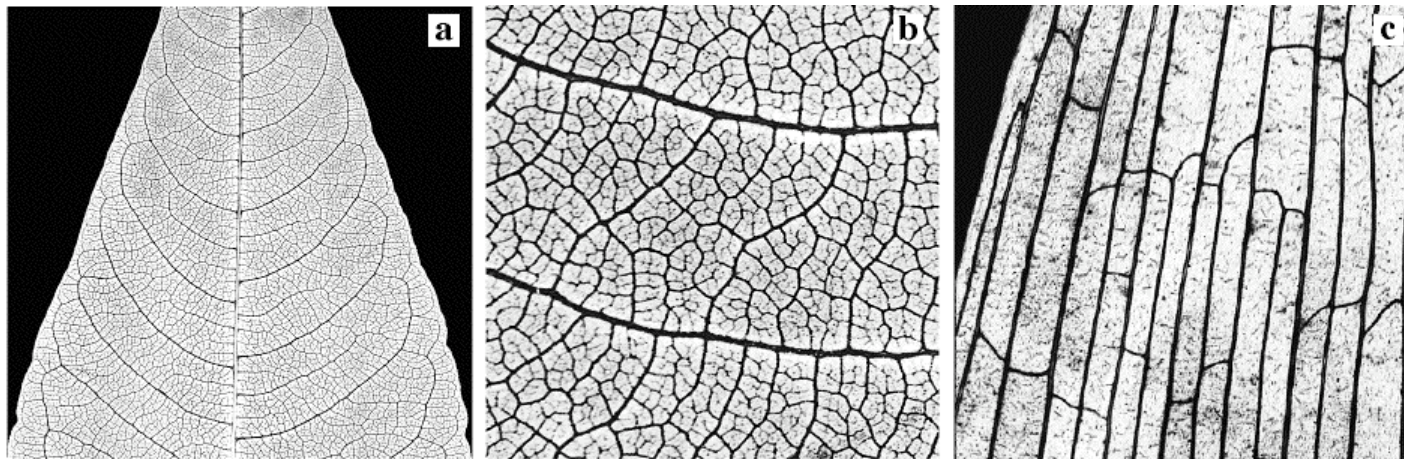
Some motivations...

- growth patterns

cracks



venation

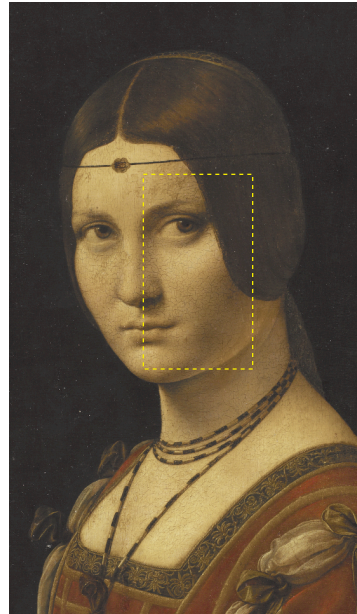


Interests to study crack patterns...

- restoration, judging authenticity and knowledge of techniques in Paintings

ANR « Morphologies » L. Pauchard, B. Abou, V. Lazarus, K. Sekimoto

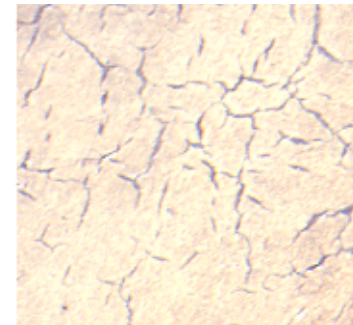
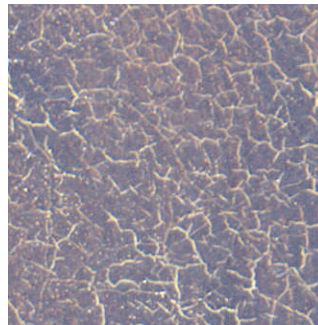
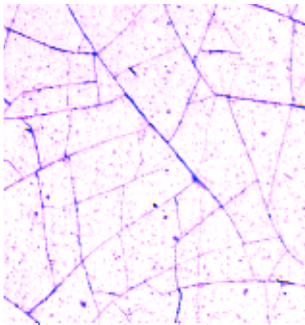
C. Lahanier, G. Aitken (Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France - Musée du Louvre)



“la Belle Ferronnière”
De Vinci



large variety of craquelures

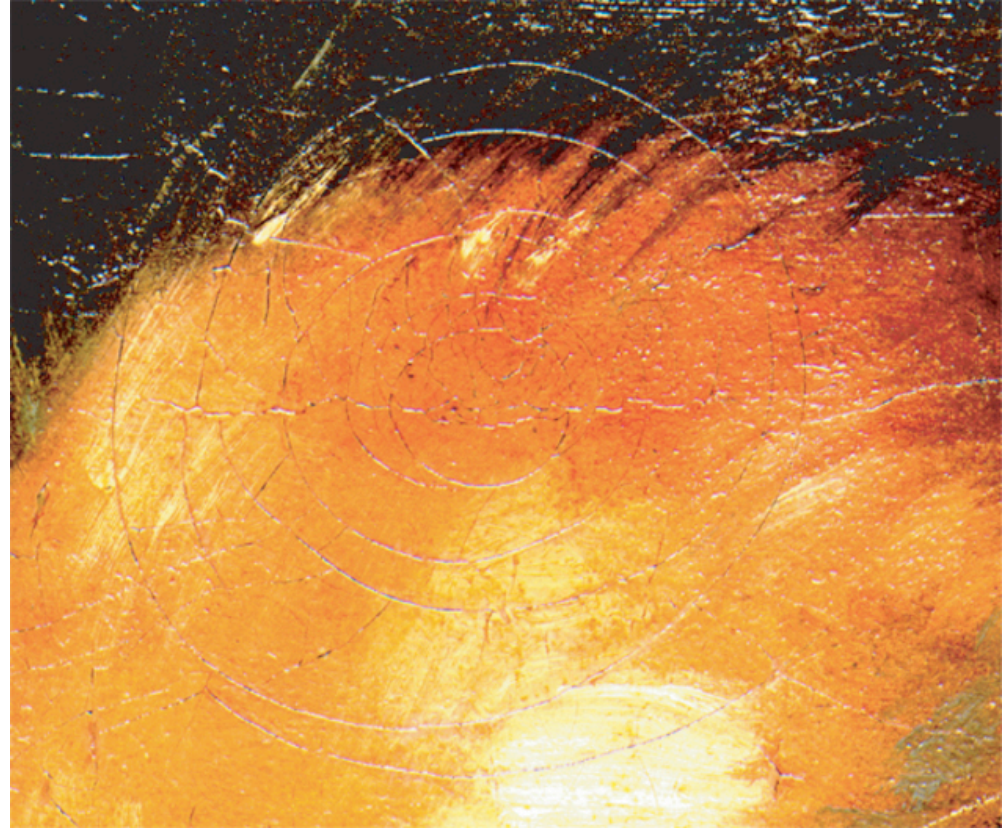


Interests to study crack patterns...

cracking due to a physical impact

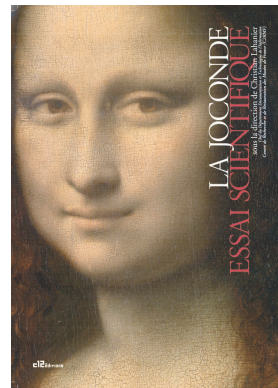
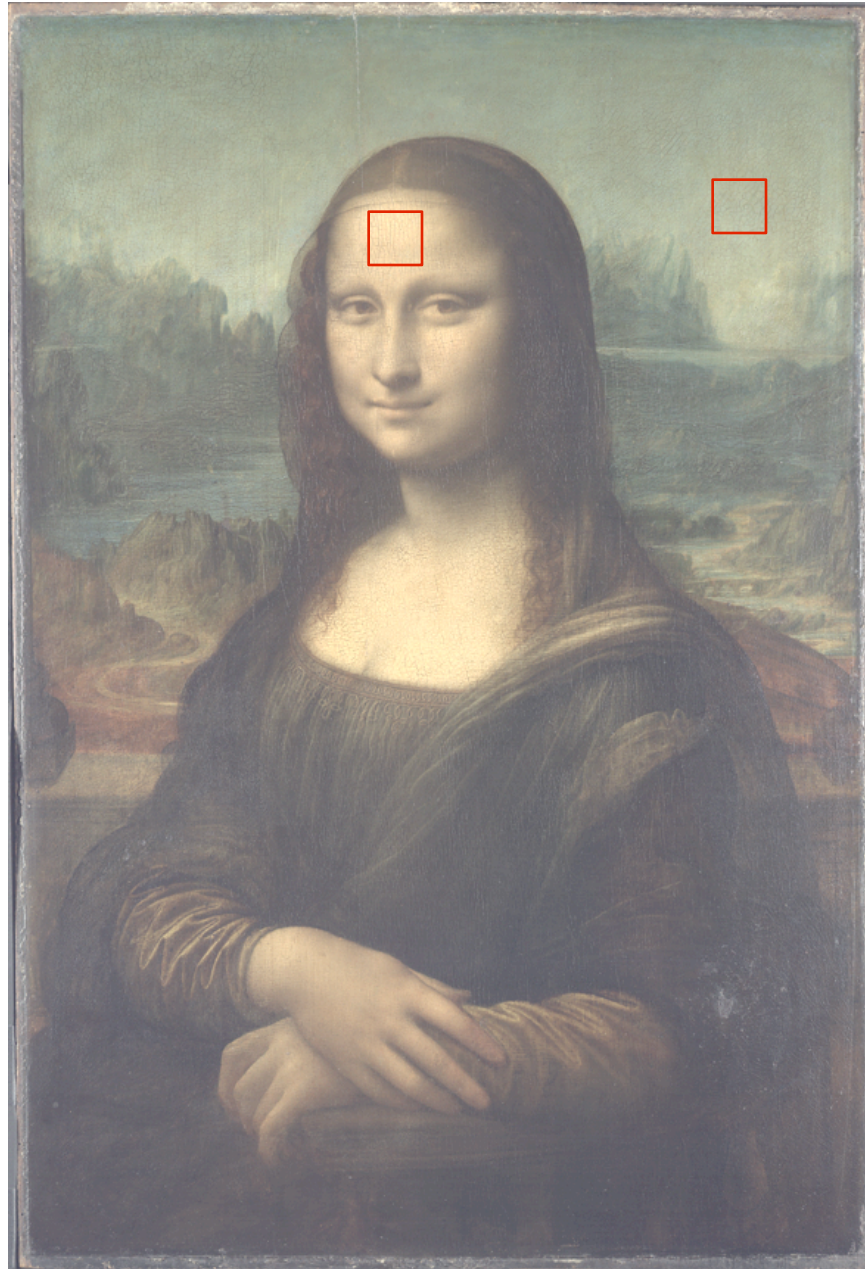


“Saint Matthias”
Georges de La Tour

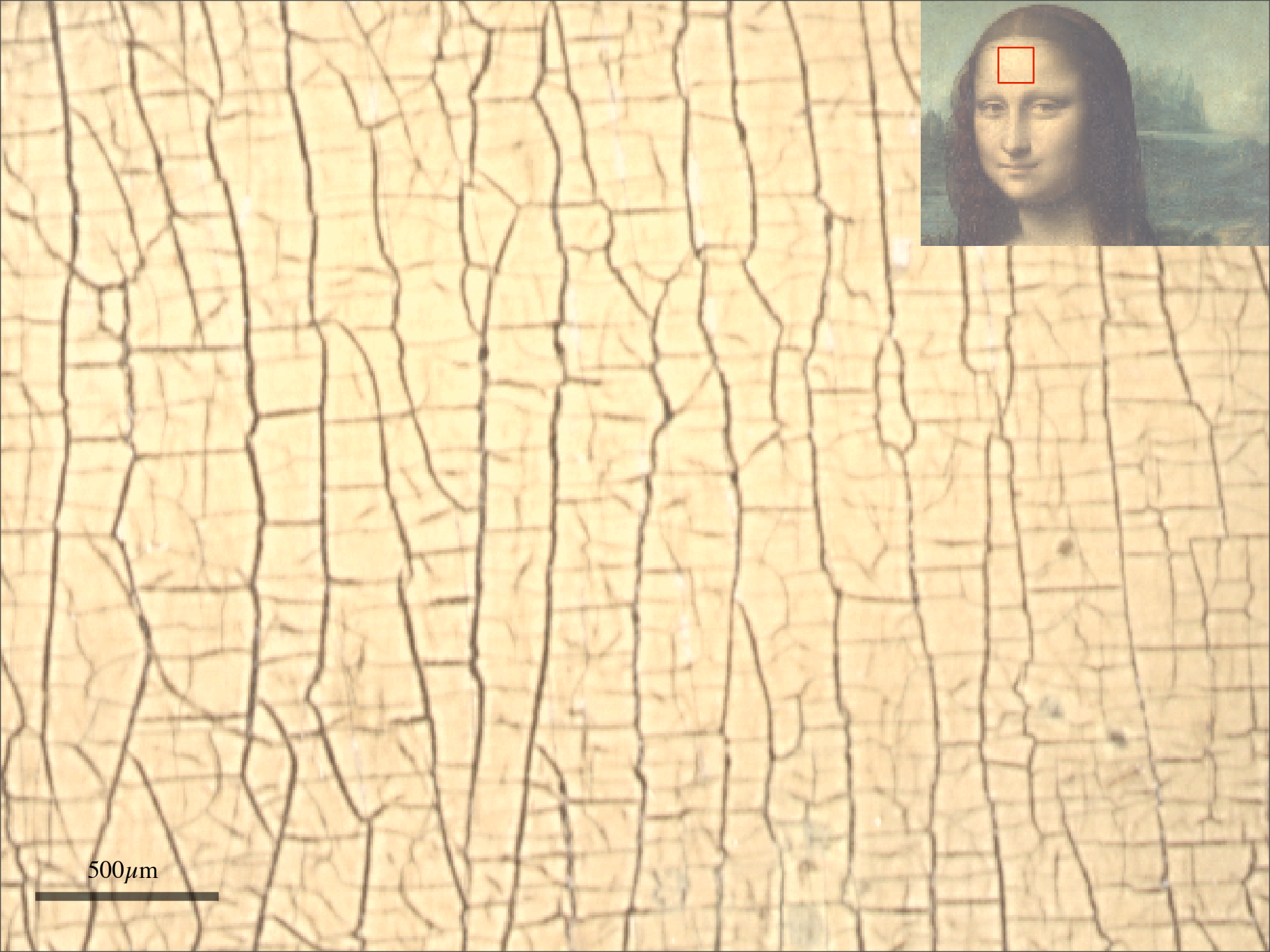


Exemple de craquelures liées to the support

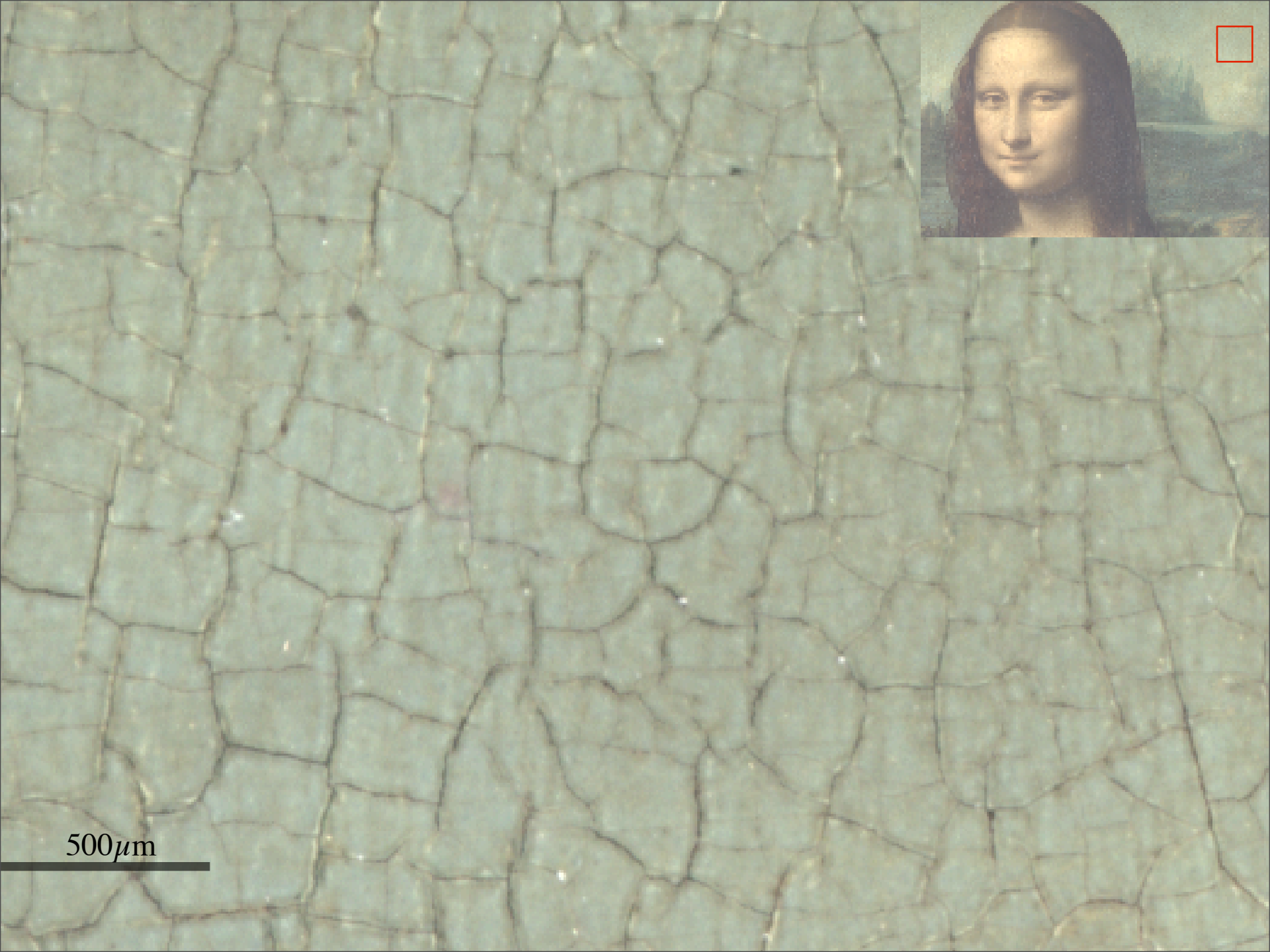
la Joconde: Painting on a poplar panel



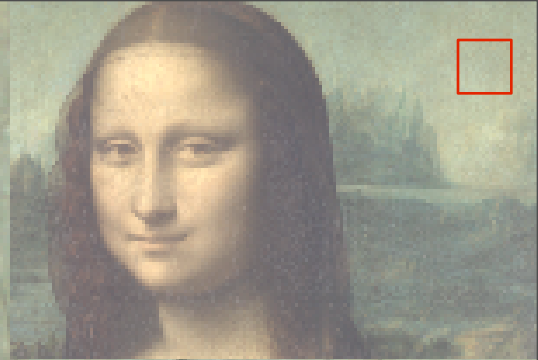
« la Joconde: essai scientifique »
ouvrage collectif (2007)



500µm

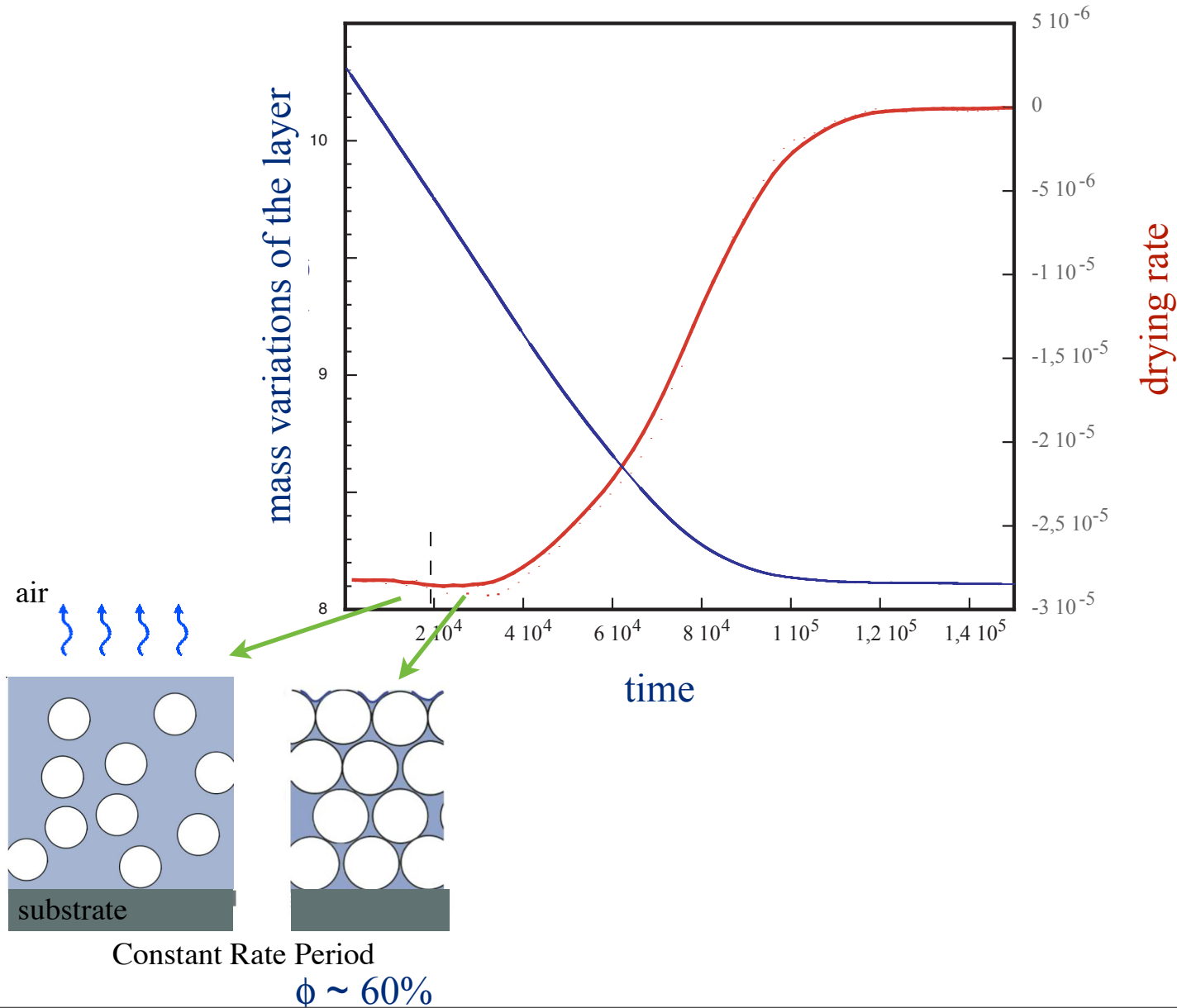


500µm



Model: drying colloidal suspensions

concentrated suspensions of colloidal particles (nanolatex $\varnothing \sim 15\text{nm}$, $\phi_{v0} \sim 30\%$)

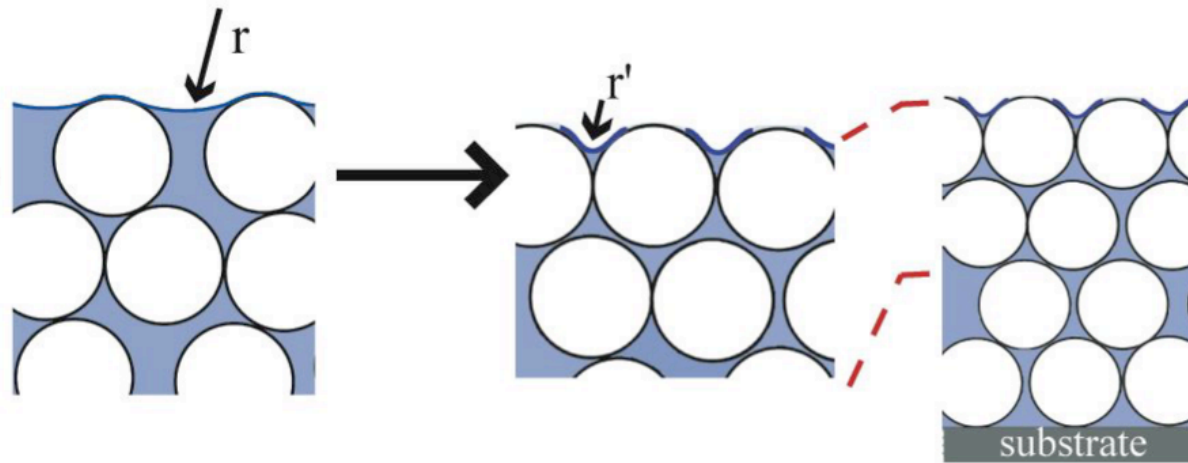


Drying colloidal suspensions

Mechanical stress induced by desiccation

evaporation \Rightarrow high capillary pressure

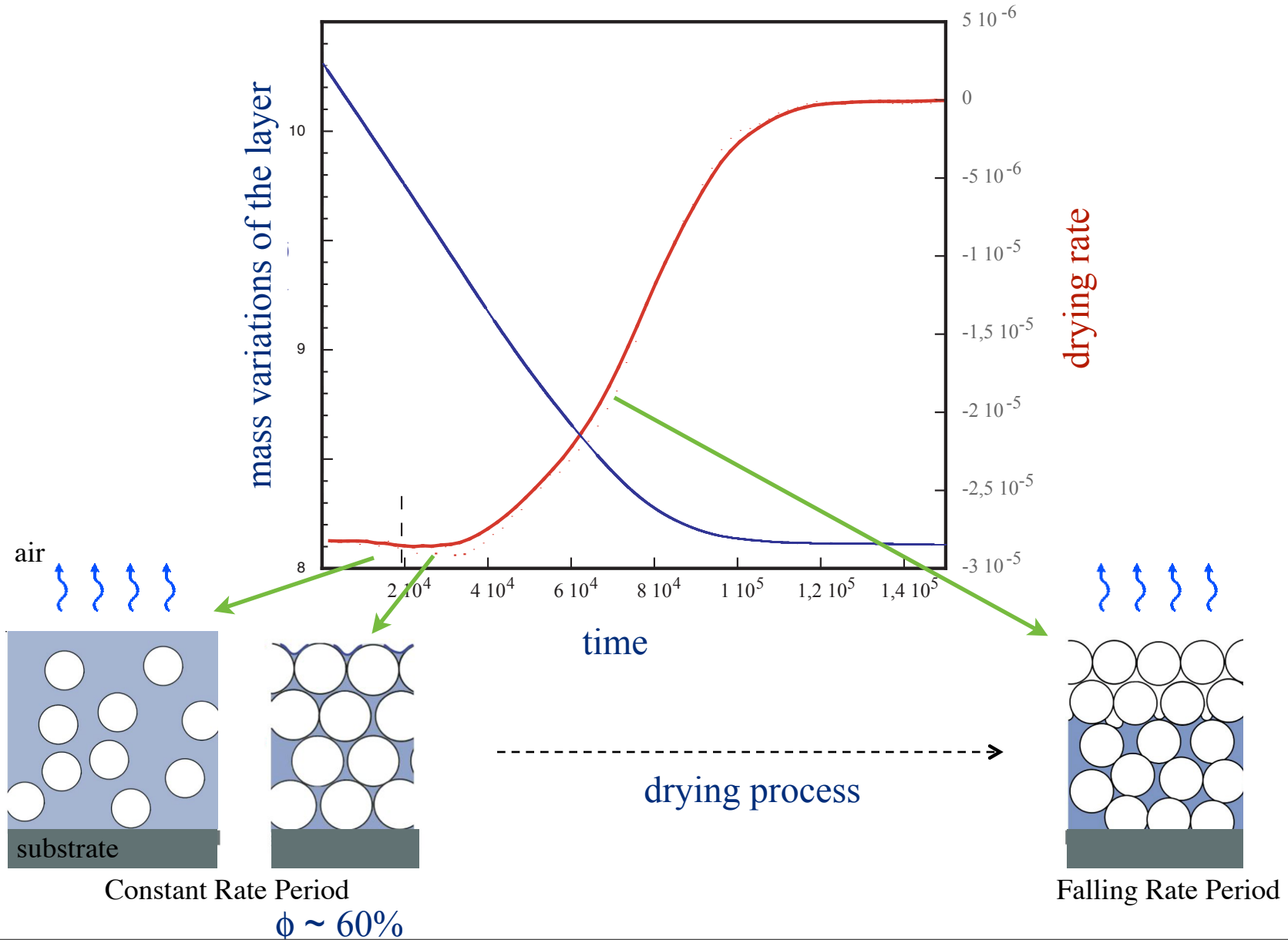
$$P = -2 \frac{\gamma_{\text{solvent/air}} \cdot \cos\theta}{r_{\text{pore}}} \sim -10^7 \text{ Pa}$$



----->
shrinkage limited by adhesion

Model: drying colloidal suspensions

concentrated suspensions of colloidal particles ($\phi_{v0} \sim 30\%$)



Drying colloidal suspensions

Mechanical stress induced by desiccation

Drying stress due to:

- * shrinkage induced by capillary pressure limited by adhesion
- * shrinkage-resistance by the compressibility modulus of the gel

mechanical stress → elastic energy stored in the consolidating layer

Drying colloidal suspensions

Mechanical stress induced by desiccation

flux balance at the drying surface: $\dot{V}_E = \frac{D}{\eta} \nabla P |_{surface}$ Darcy'law

$$D \propto (\text{porosity}) \times (\text{pore radius})^2$$

drying stress depends on transport parameters: $\sigma \sim \frac{\eta h \dot{V}_E}{D}$

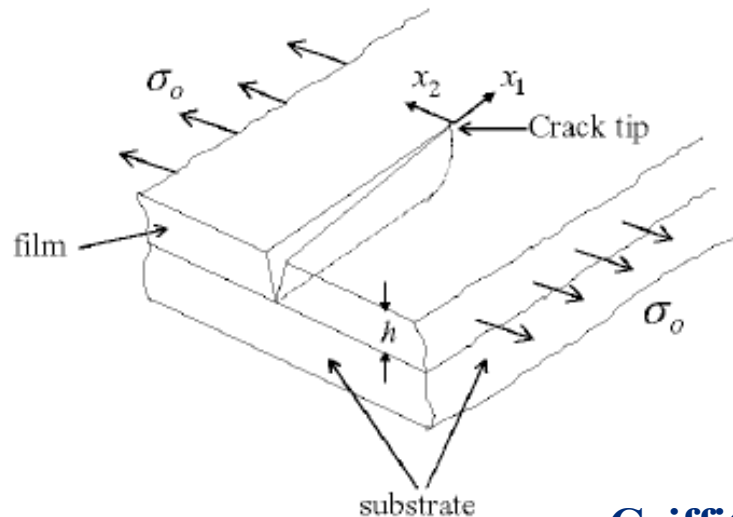
mechanical stress depend on:

- * permeability of porous matrix
- * elasticity of porous matrix
- * drying kinetics
- * presence of surfactants (diminishing capillary pressure)

Drying colloidal suspensions

Mechanical stress induced by desiccation

mechanical stress σ_{ij} \rightarrow elastic energy stored in the consolidating layer



Griffith criterion

recovery of elastic energy

||

cost of surface energy

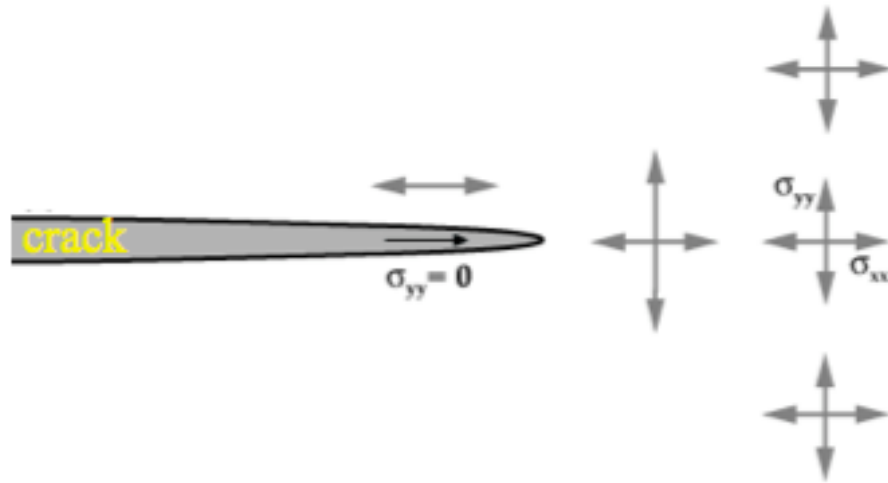
$$\Delta E = h \iint \left\{ \sigma_{33} d\epsilon'_{33} + \sigma_{22} d\epsilon'_{22} + 2\sigma_{23} d\epsilon'_{23} \right\} dx_2$$

||

$$2h\gamma$$

Drying colloidal suspensions

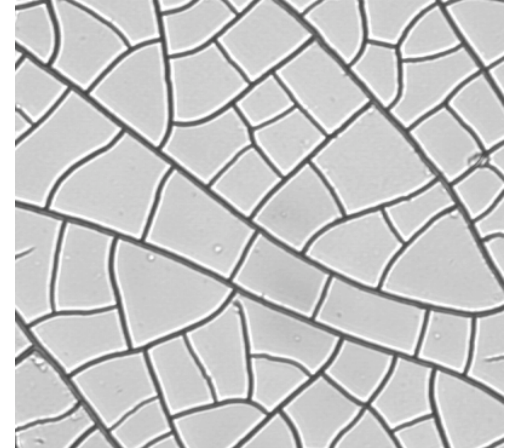
Mechanical stress induced by desiccation



QUIZ #1

What is the angles distribution in a cracks pattern ?

in the plane ?



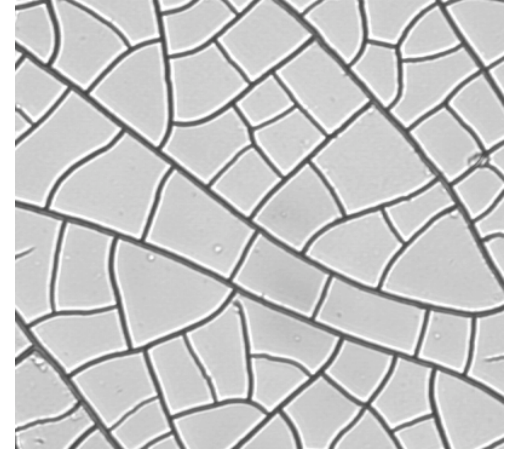
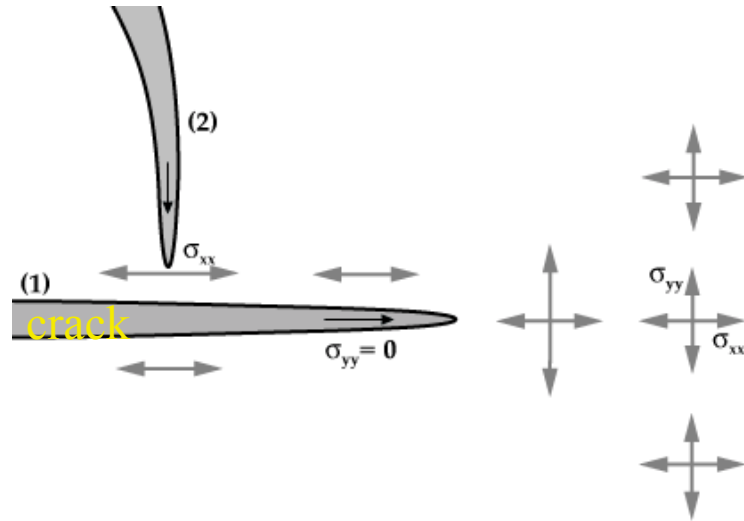
in 3D ?

QUIZ #1

What is the angles distribution in a cracks pattern ?

in the plane ?

- 90° due to connection between cracks



- 120° due to nucleation process in certain conditions

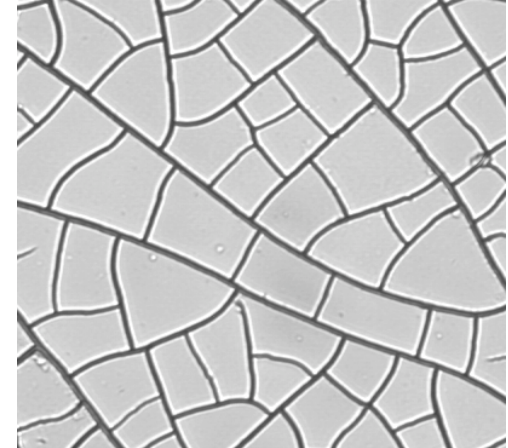
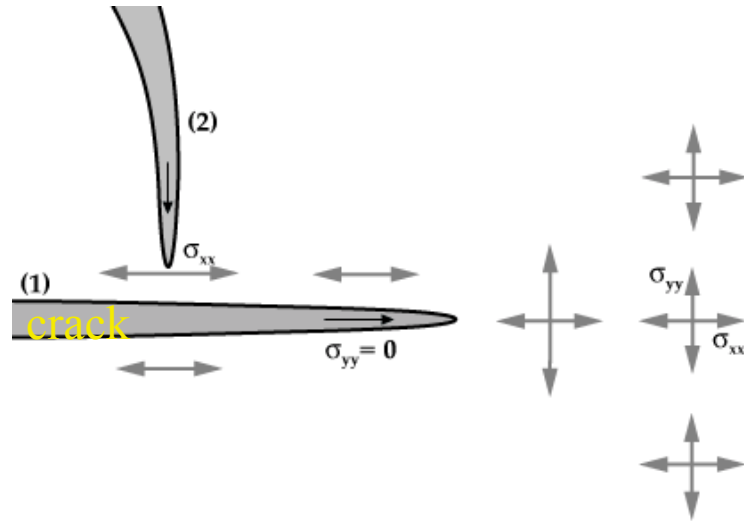
in 3D ?

QUIZ #1

What is the angles distribution in a cracks pattern ?

in the plane ?

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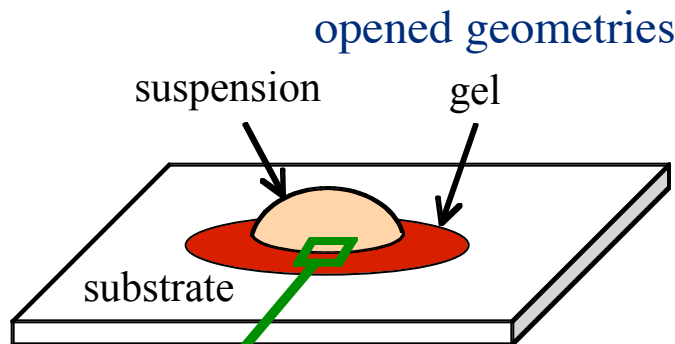
- 120° due to nucleation process in certain conditions

in 3D ?

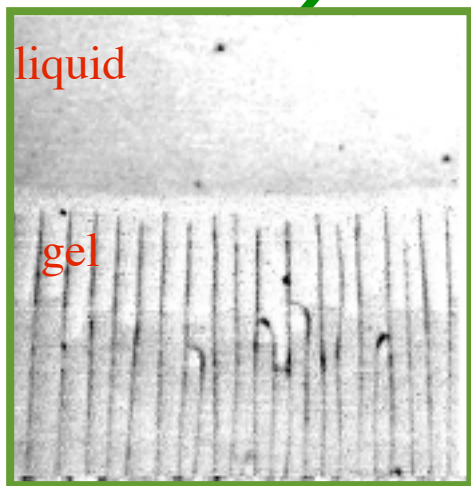
more complex: depends on the growth kinetics



Directional propagation of cracks

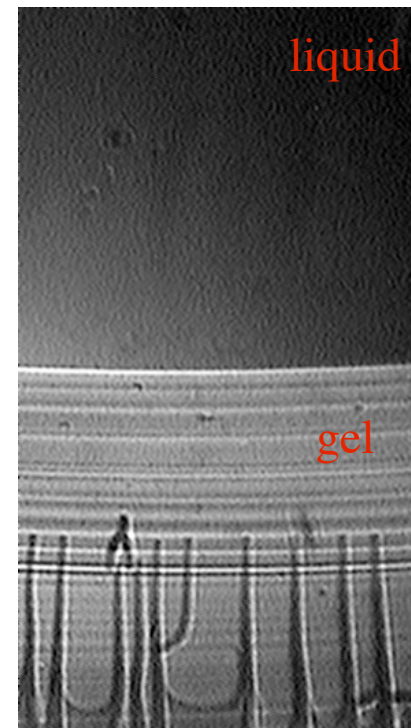


silica sols or latex particles

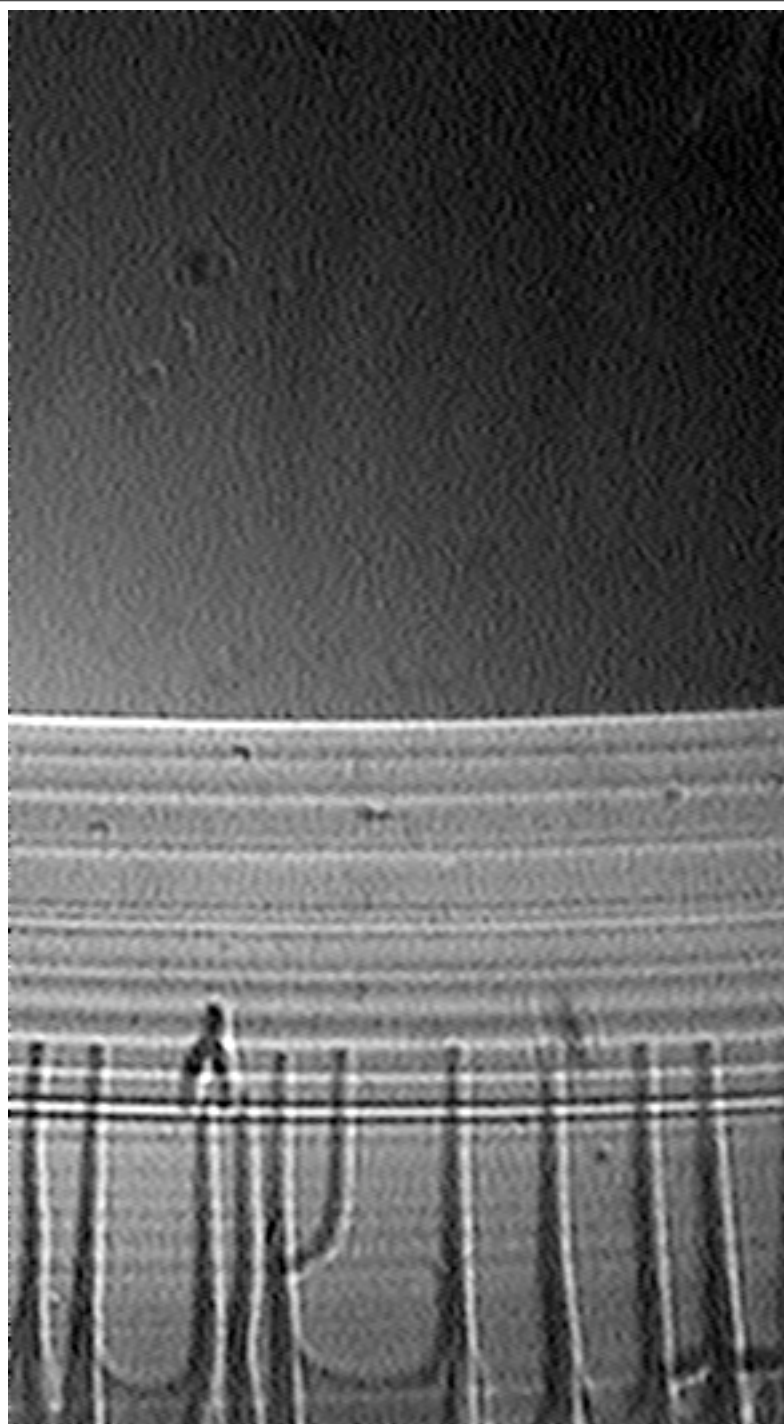


thickness gradient

ferrofluid



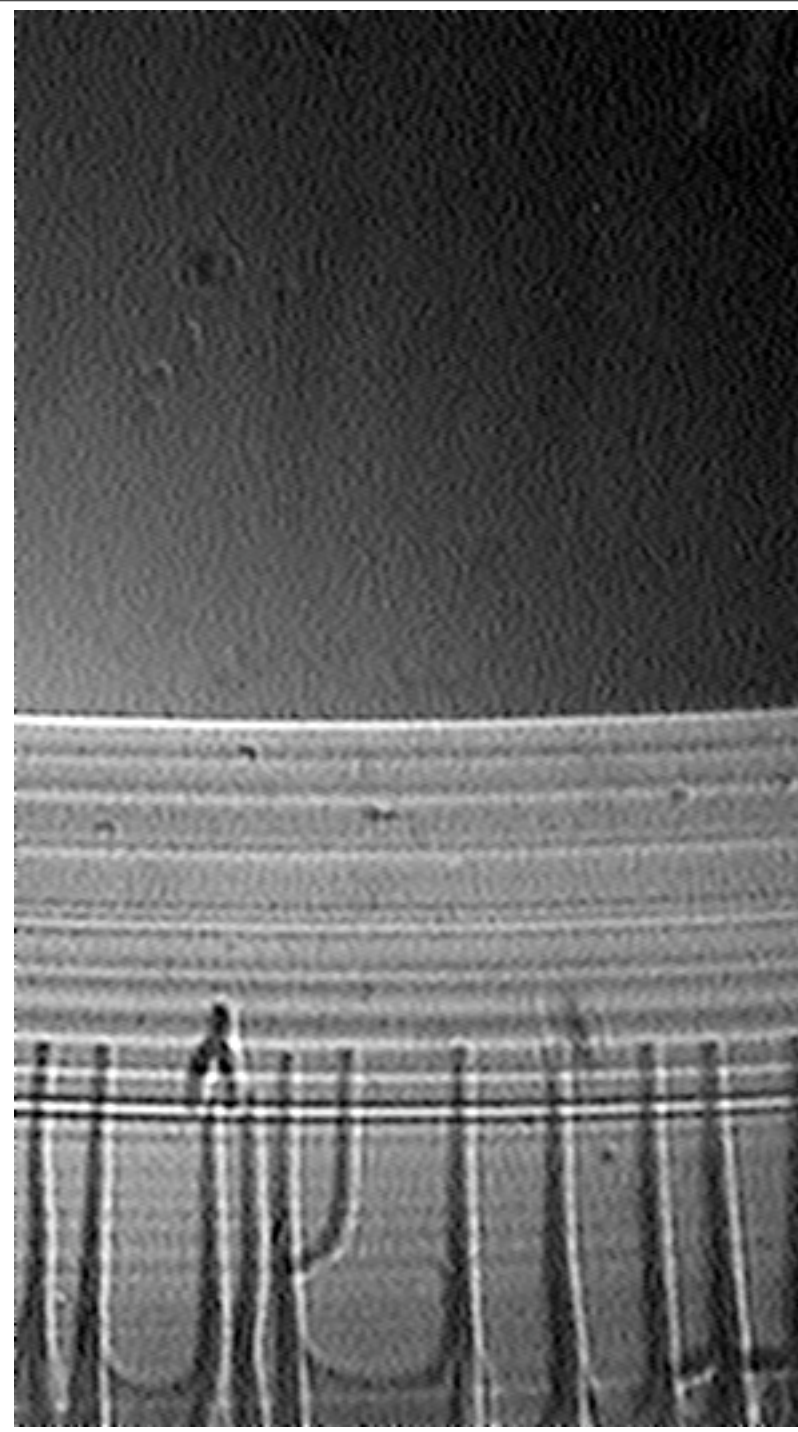
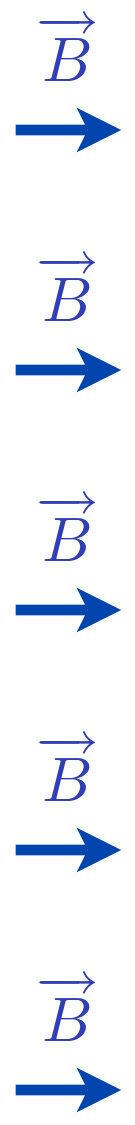
magnetic
colloidal particles



liquid

gel

magnetic
colloidal particles



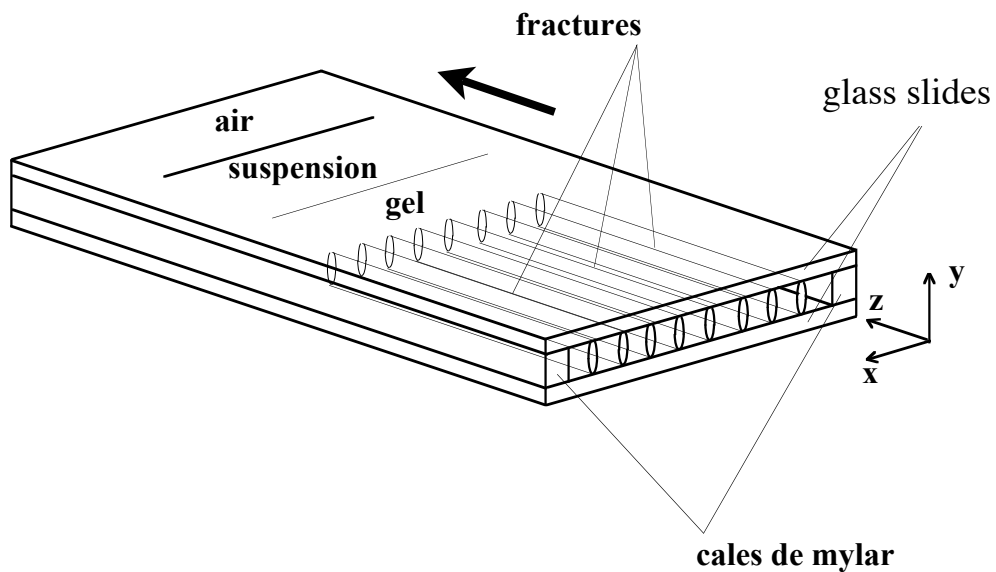
liquid

gel

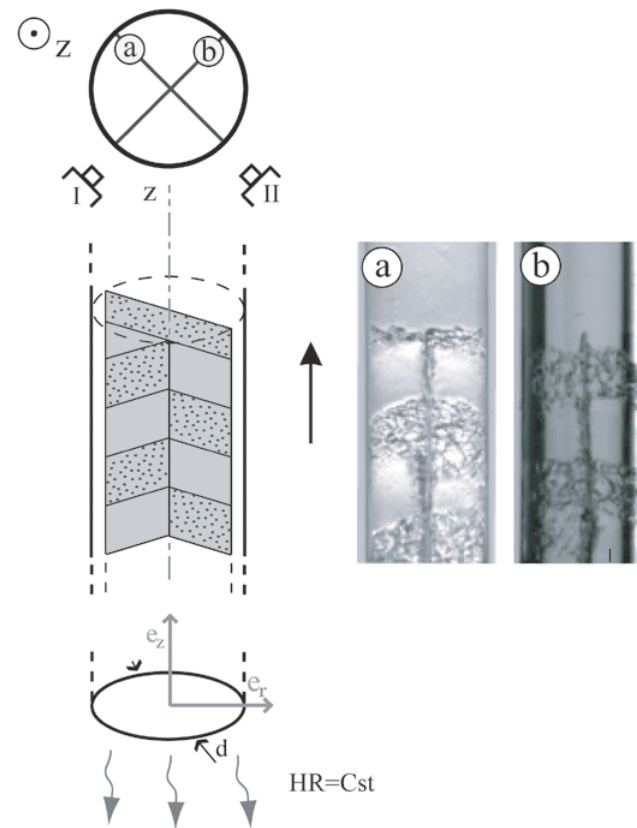
Directional propagation of cracks

confined geometries

Hele Shaw cell



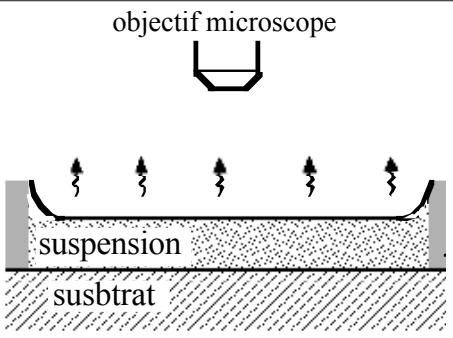
capillary tube



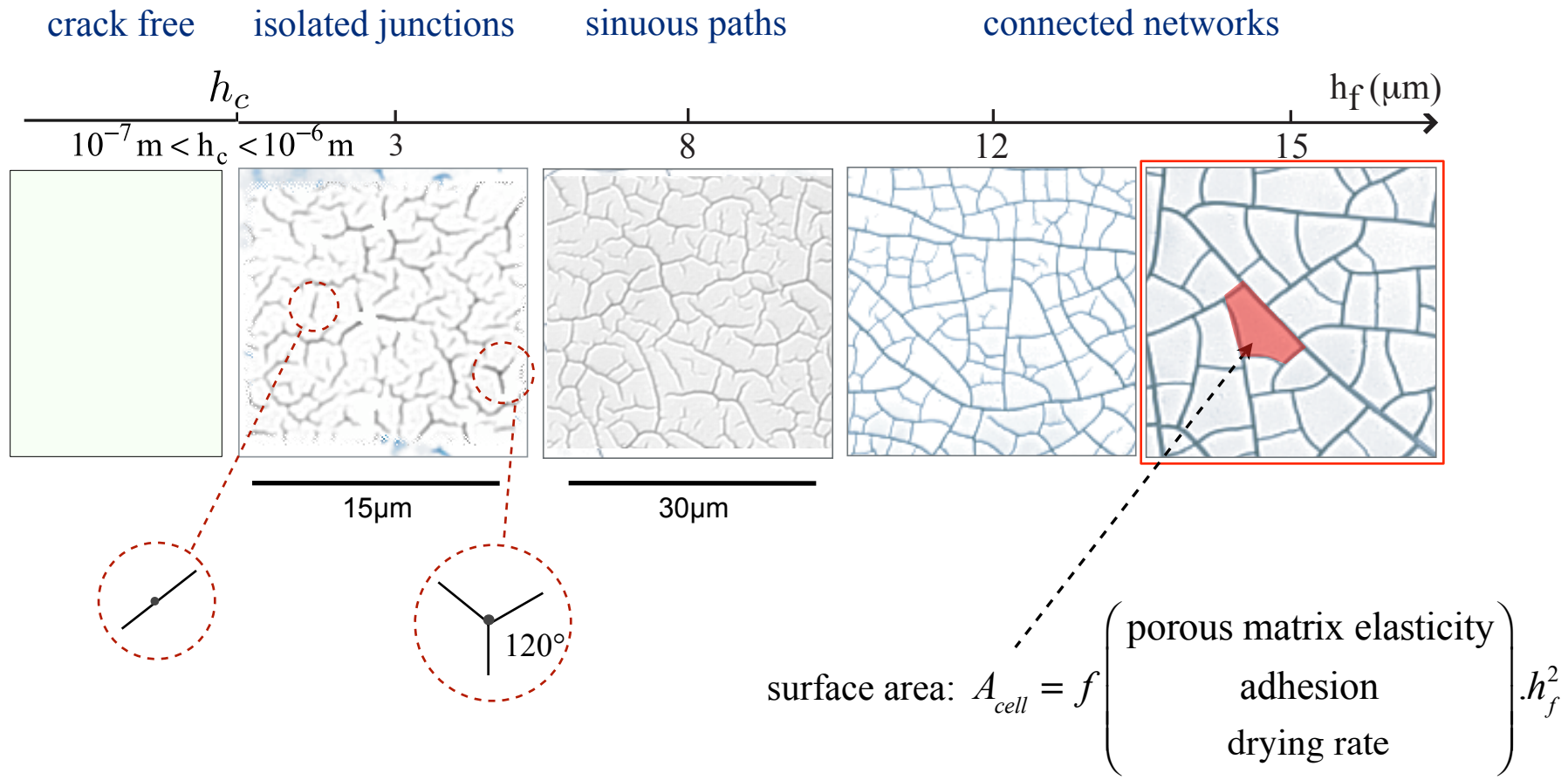
Allain, Limat *Phys. Rev. Lett.* (1995)
Dufresne et al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* (2003)

Gauthier et al. *Langmuir* (2007)

Isotropic crack patterns

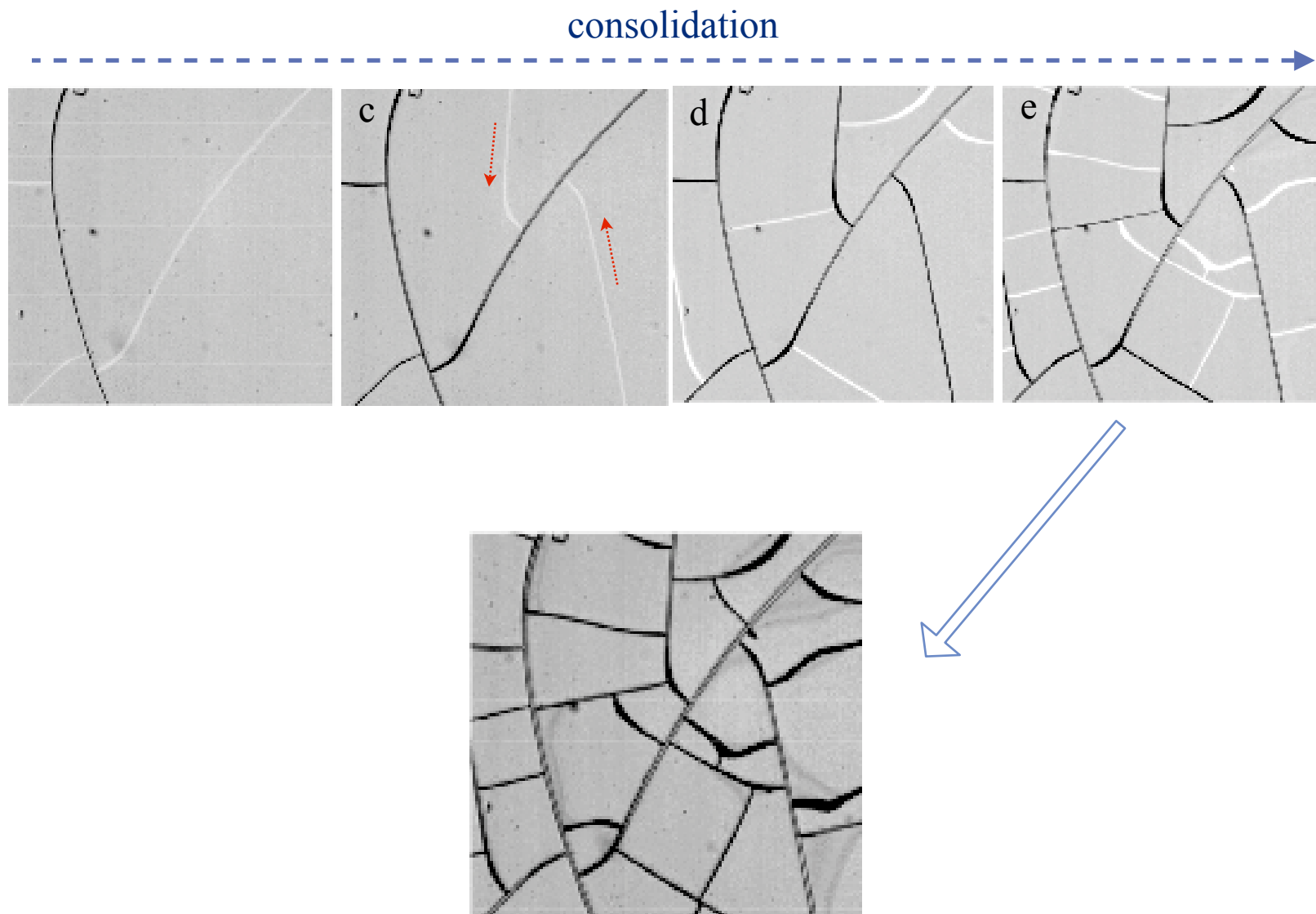


final patterns for layers of different thicknesses

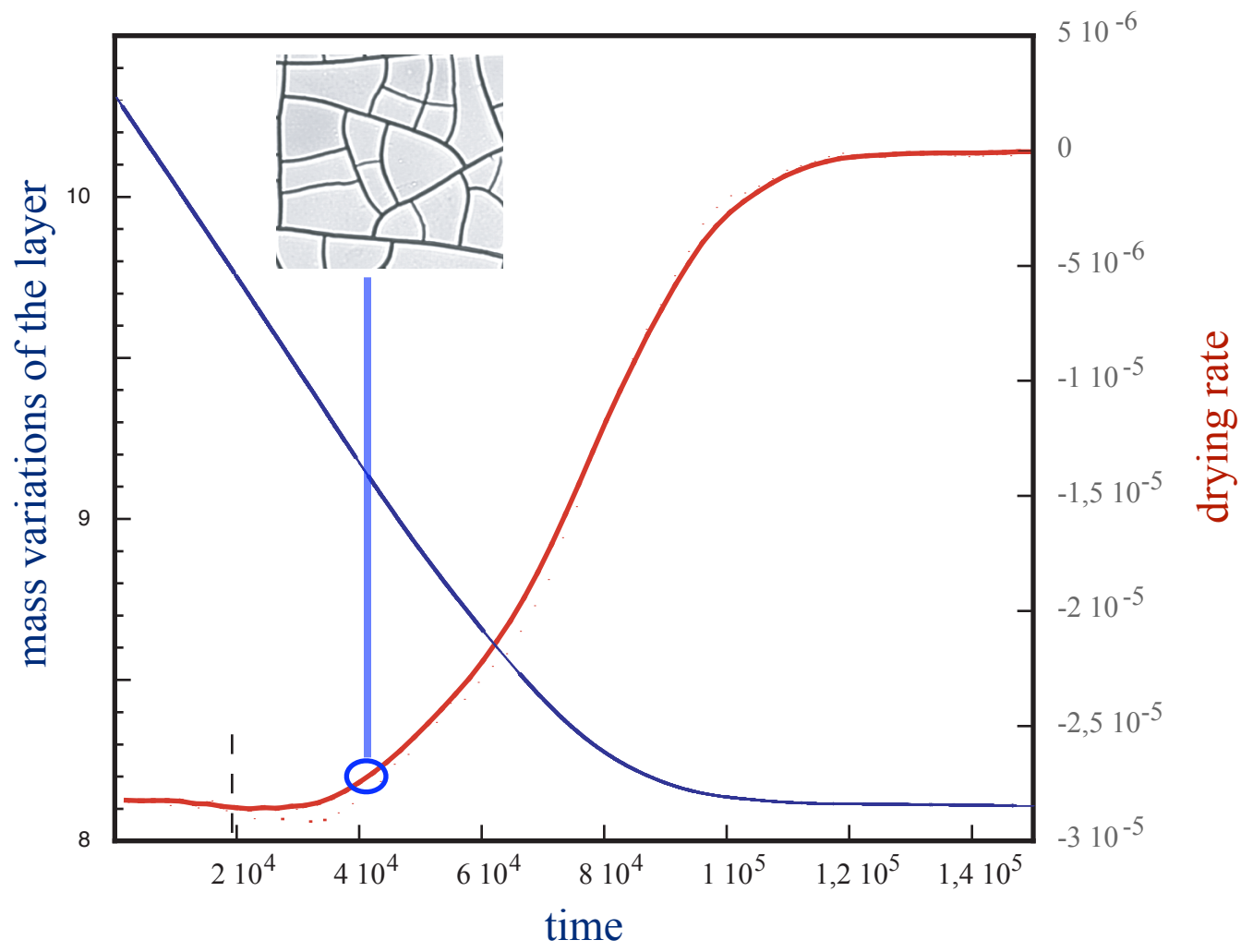


Atkinson et al *J. Mat. Sc.* (1991)
 Hutchinson et al *Advances in Applied Mechanics* (1992)

Hierarchical formation of cracks network



Drying kinetics

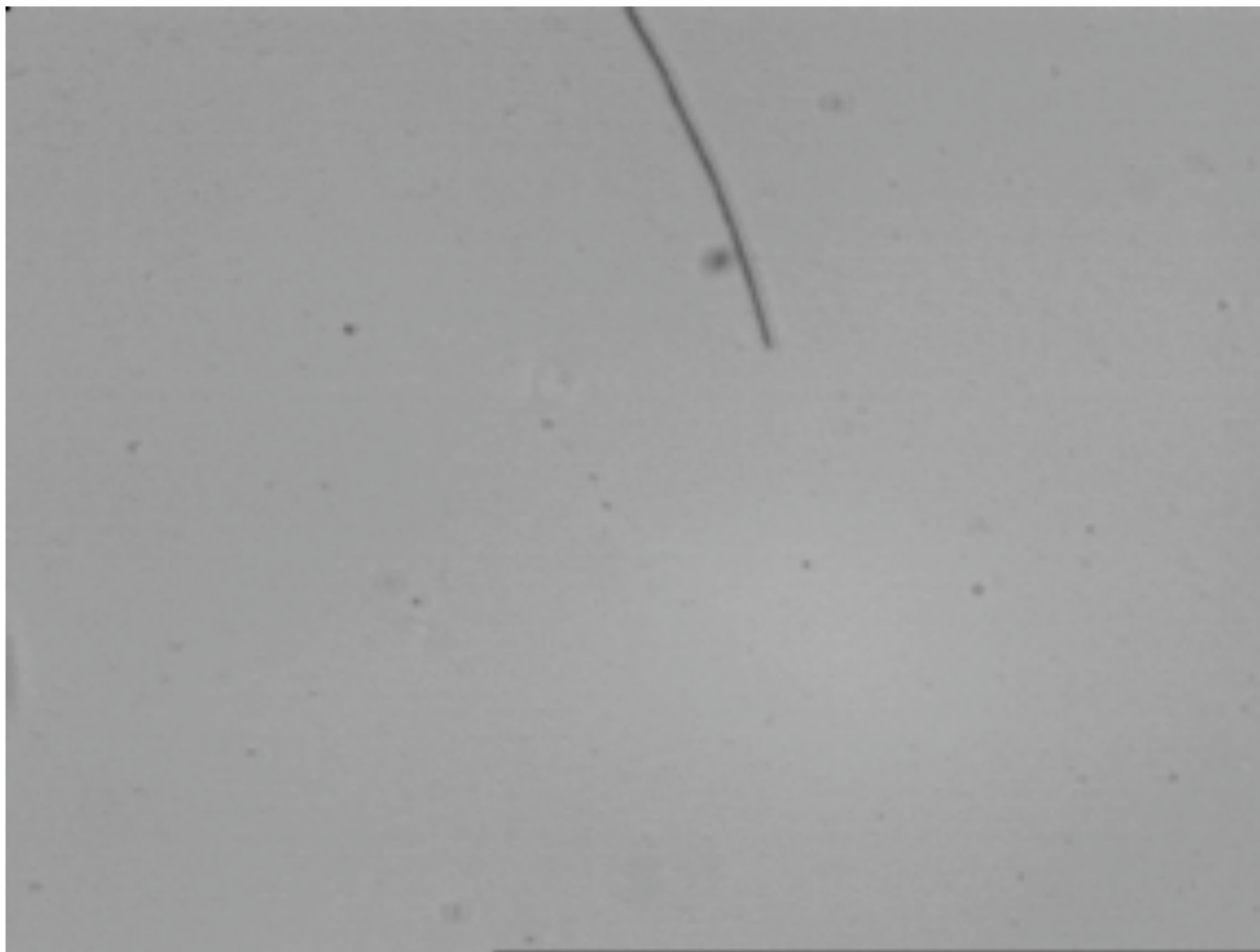


Delamination process

50μm

rate ×5

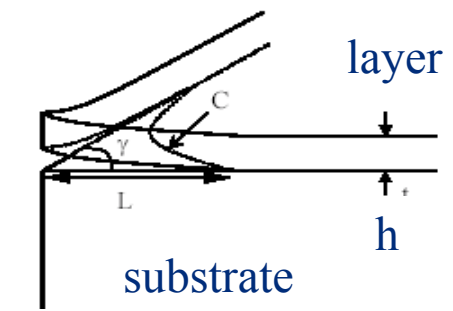
Delamination process



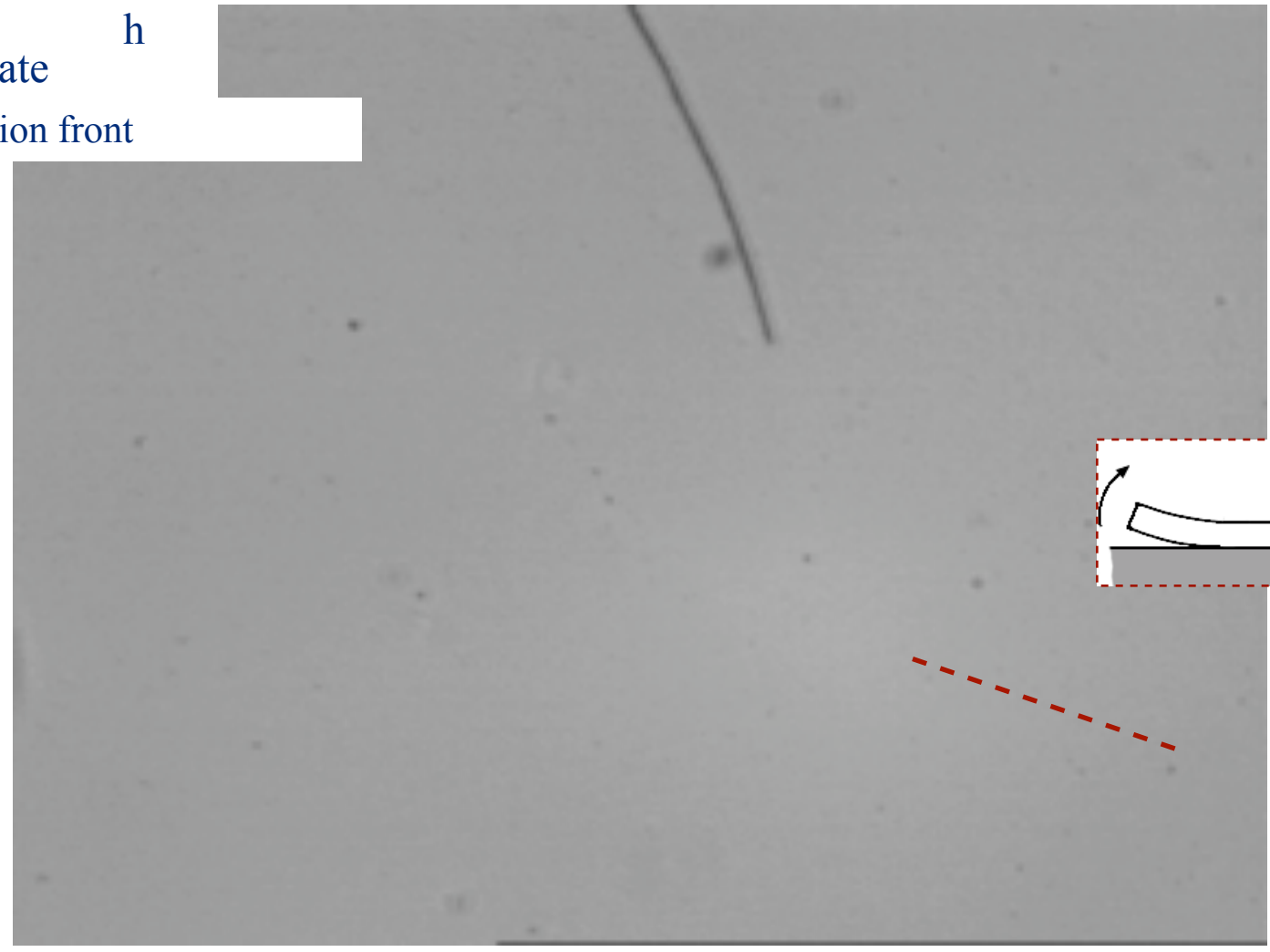
50µm

rate x5

Delamination process



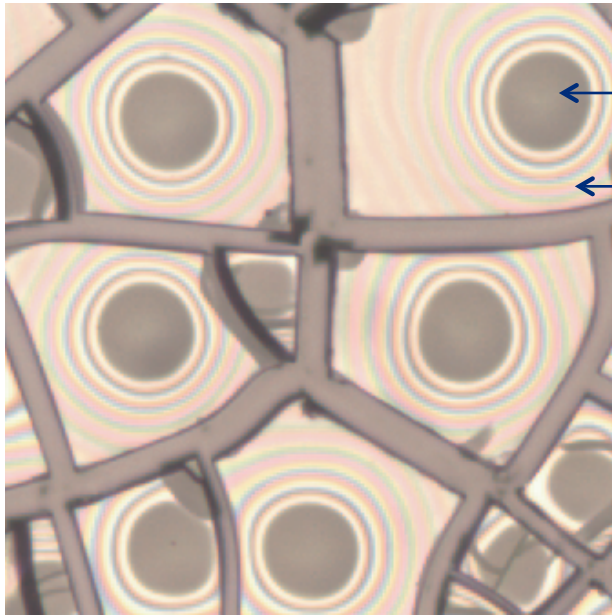
C : delamination front



50μm

rate x5

Delamination process



← A_{adh}

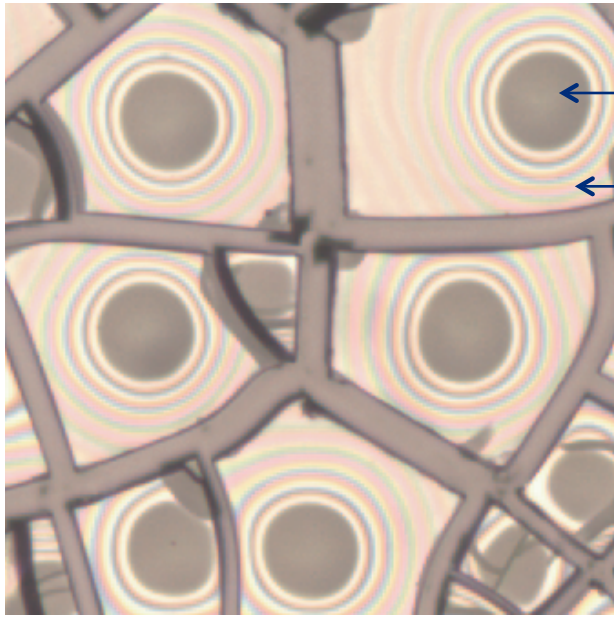
← A_{cell}

measuring A_{adh}/A_{cell}
↓
adhesion energy gel/substrate

?



Delamination process



A_{adh}
 A_{cell}

measuring A_{adh}/A_{cell}
↓
adhesion energy gel/substrate

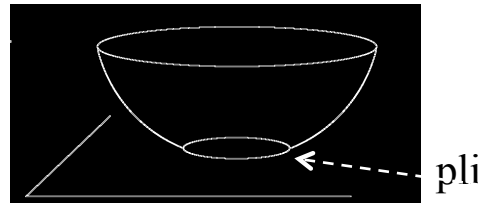
?



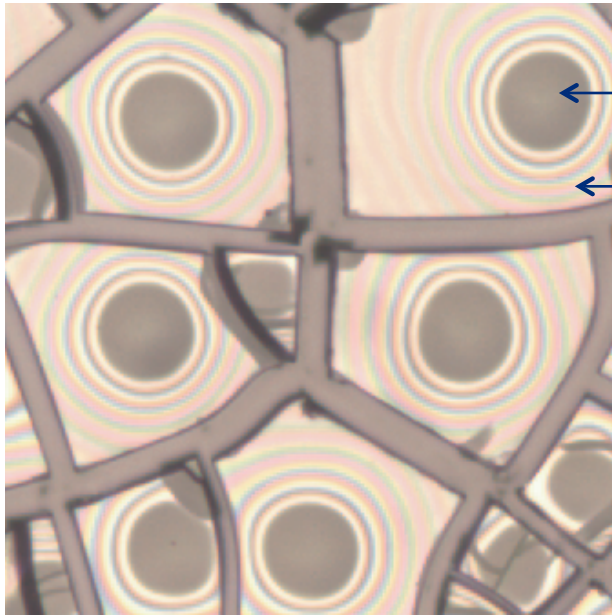
Competition between elastic energy :

$$\frac{h_f}{R} \ll 1$$

$$U_{buckl} = \frac{2C}{3[12(1-\nu^2)]^{3/4}} Y \left(\frac{h_f}{R} \right)^{5/2} r^3$$



Delamination process



A_{adh}
 A_{cell}

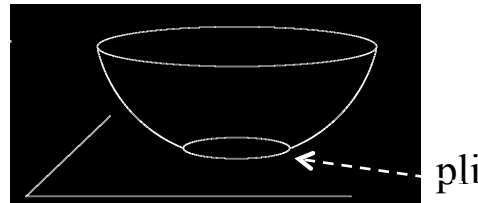
measuring A_{adh}/A_{cell}
↓
adhesion energy gel/substrate

?



Competition between elastic energy : $\frac{h_f}{R} \ll 1$

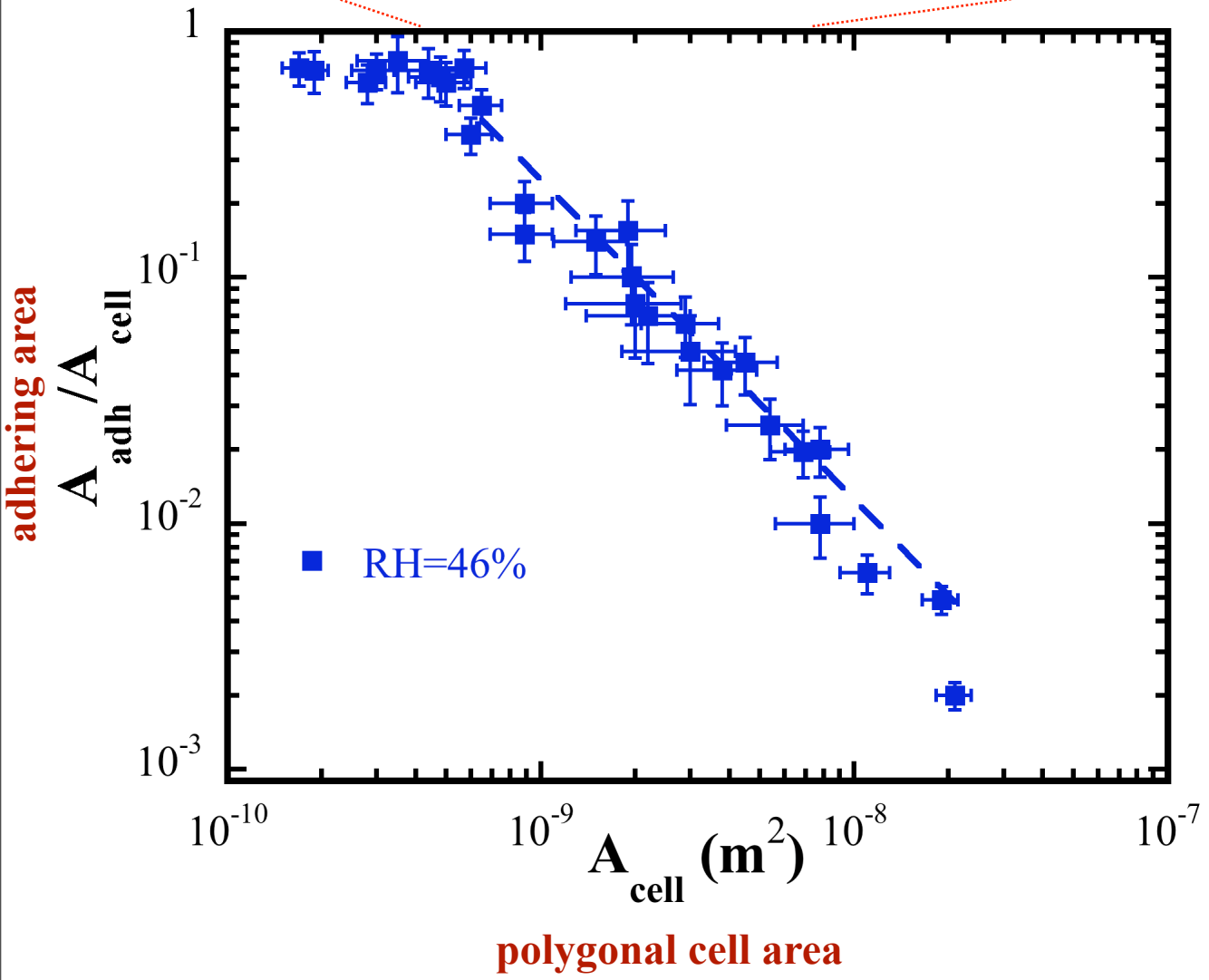
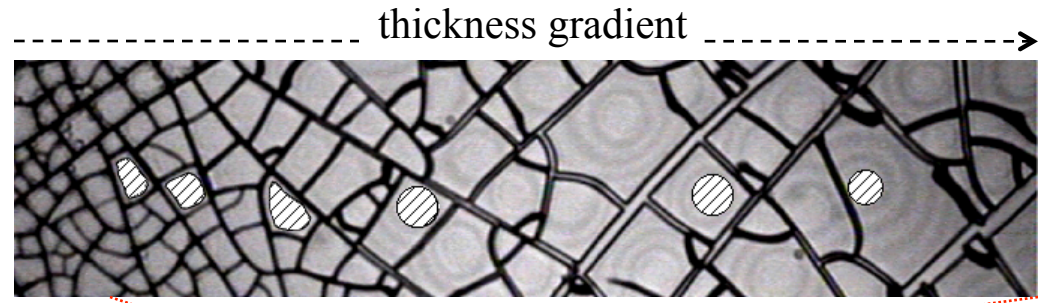
$$U_{buckl} = \frac{2C}{3[12(1-\nu^2)]^{3/4}} Y \left(\frac{h_f}{R} \right)^{5/2} r^3$$



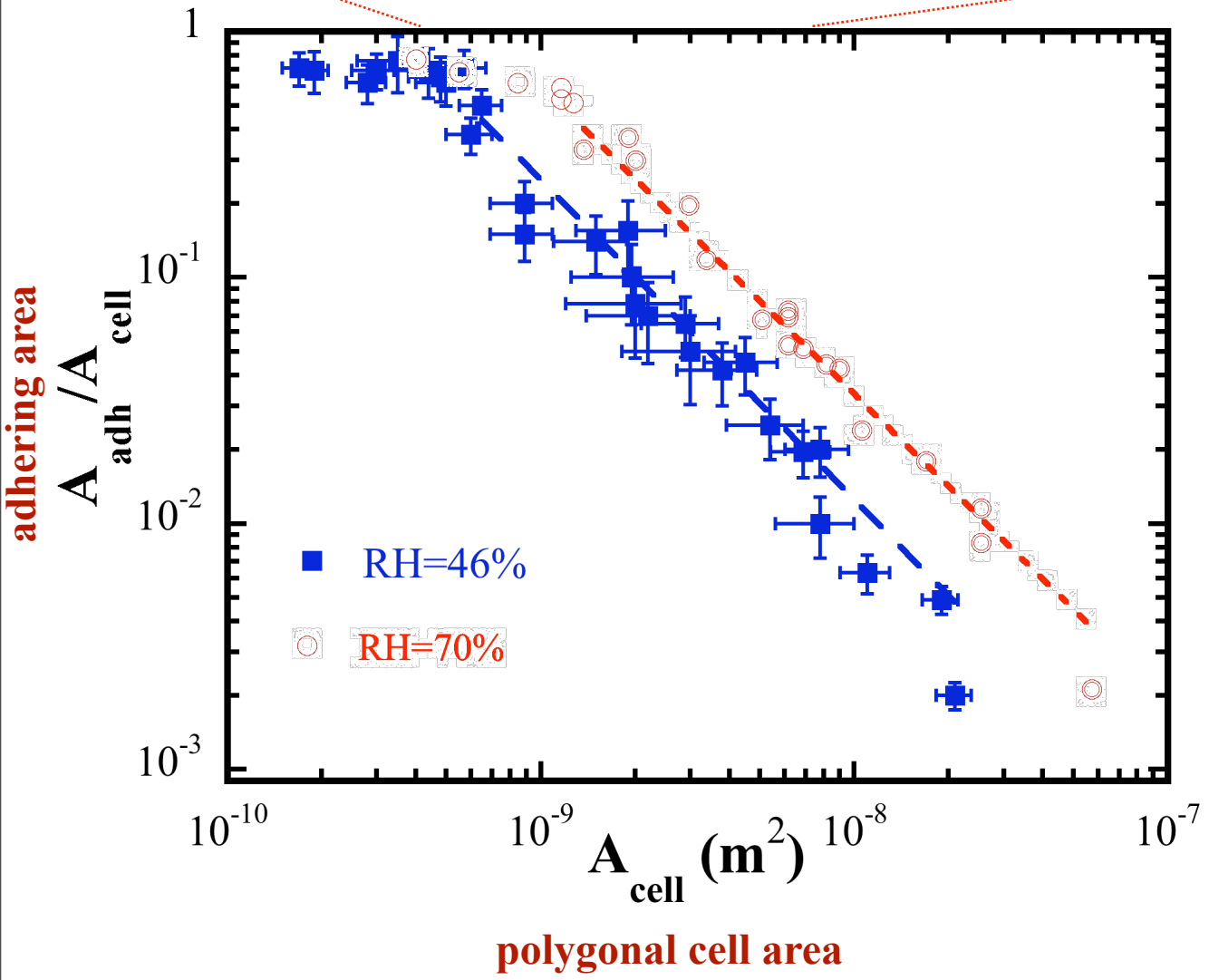
and interfacial crack energy :

$$U_{crack} = 2\Gamma_{gel/substrat} (A_{cell} - A_{adh})$$

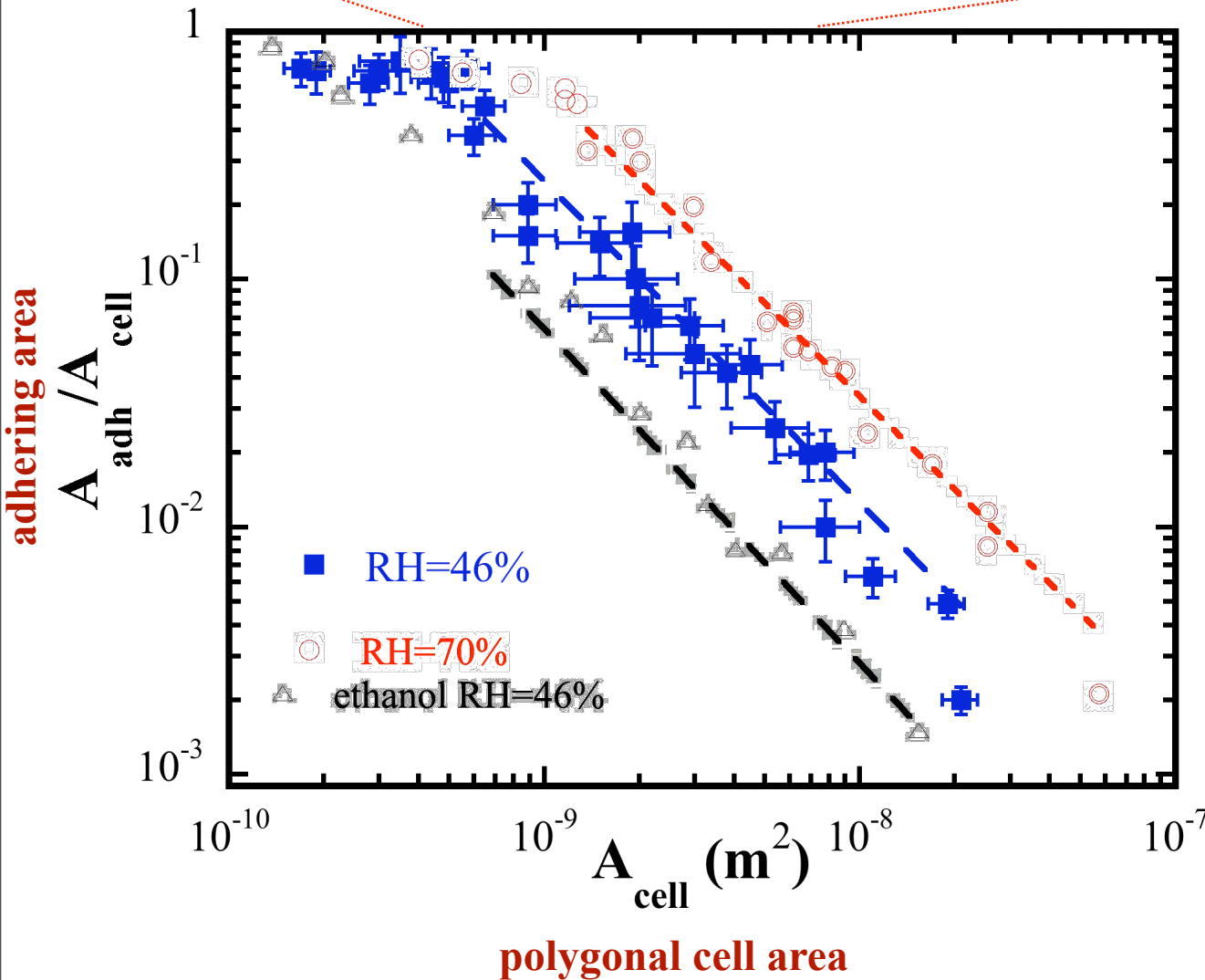
⇒ $\Gamma_{gel/substrat} \propto Y A_{adh}^{1/2} \left(\frac{h_f}{R} \right)^{5/2}$



RH = 46%
 $Y = 5 \pm 1 \times 10^7 N.m^{-2}$
 $R \approx 85.A_{cell}^{0.44}$
 $A_{cell} \approx 1.8 h^2$
 $\Gamma_{gel/sub} = 70 \pm 23 N.m^{-1}$

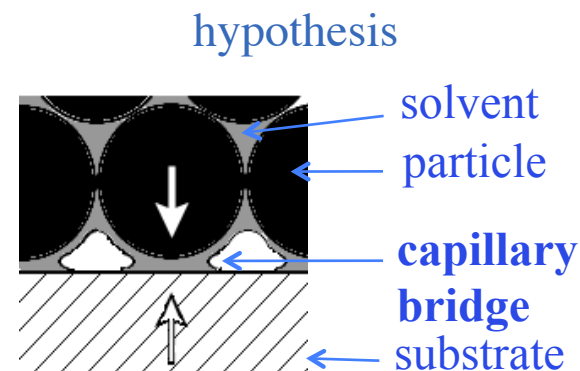


RH = 70%
 $Y = 8 \pm 2 \times 10^7 \text{ N.m}^{-2}$
 $R \approx 100 \cdot A_{cell}^{0.44}$
 $A_{cell} \approx 2.6 \text{ h}^2$
 $\Gamma_{gel/sub} = 62 \pm 28 \text{ N.m}^{-1}$

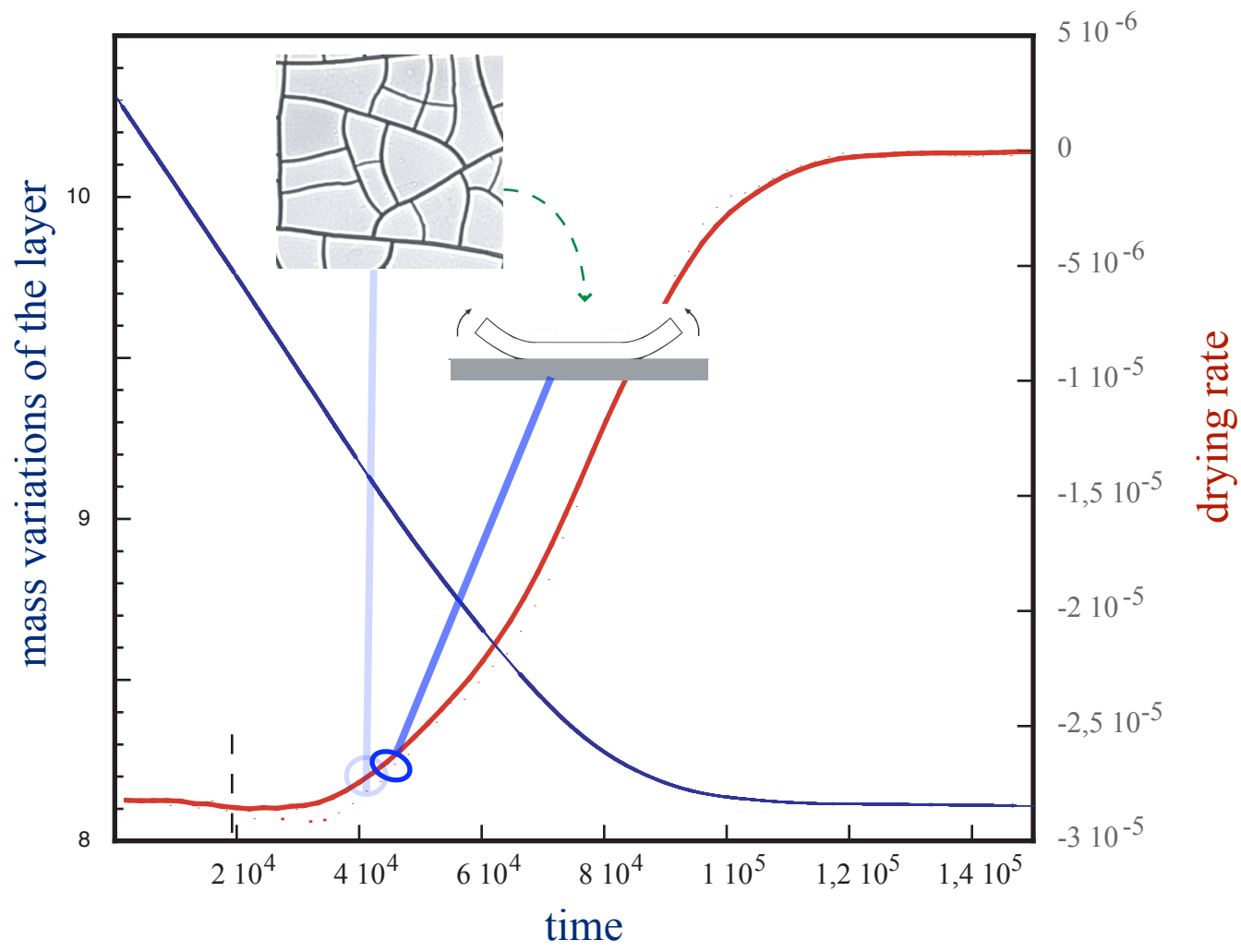


RH = 46%
 $Y = 30 \pm 2 \times 10^7 \text{ N.m}^{-2}$
 $R \approx 202 \cdot A_{cell}^{0.44}$
 $A_{cell} \approx 1.2 h^2$

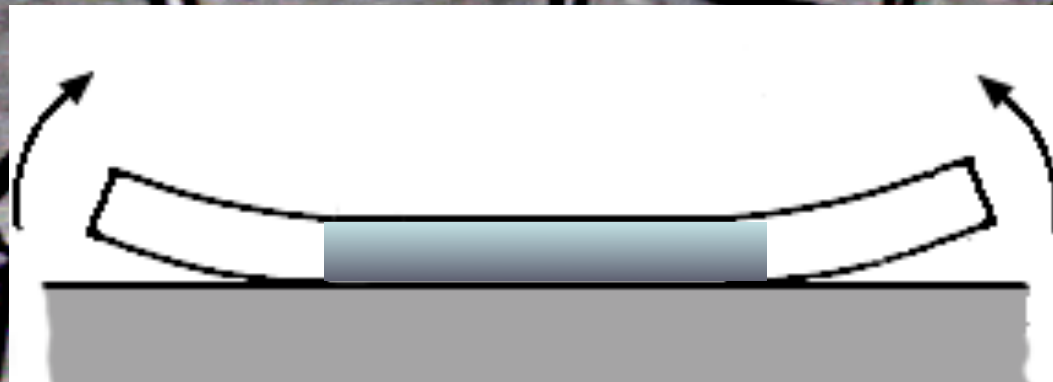
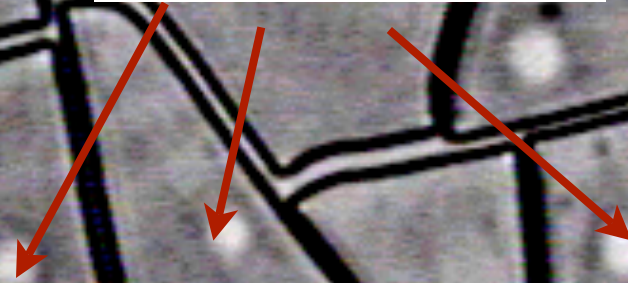
$\Gamma_{gel/sub} = 30 \pm 25 \text{ N.m}^{-1}$



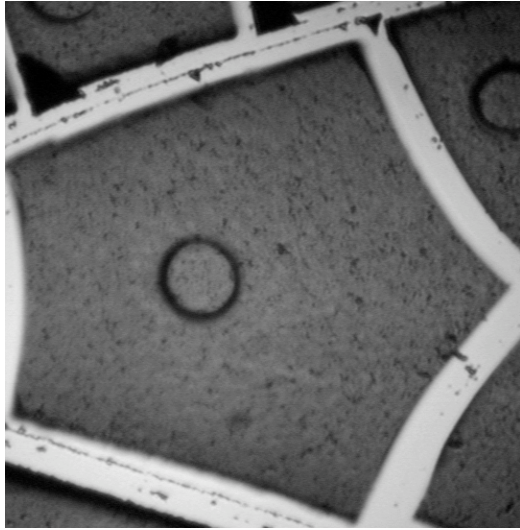
Drying kinetics



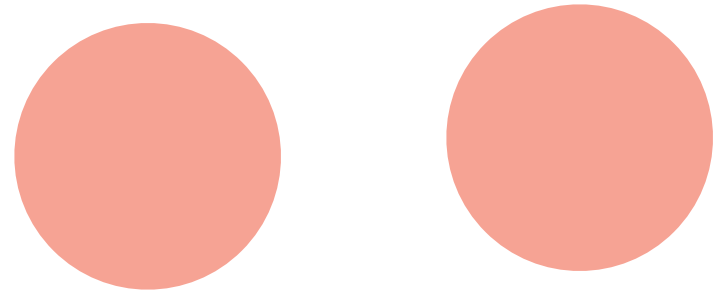
Residual stress



A new generation of cracks inside the adhering region of gel

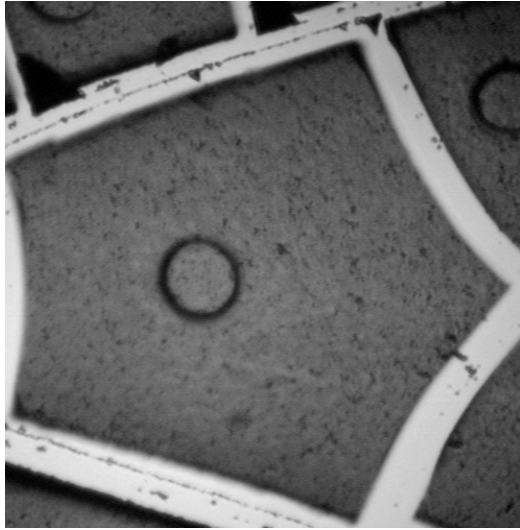


100μm



rate x5

A new generation of cracks inside the adhering region of gel

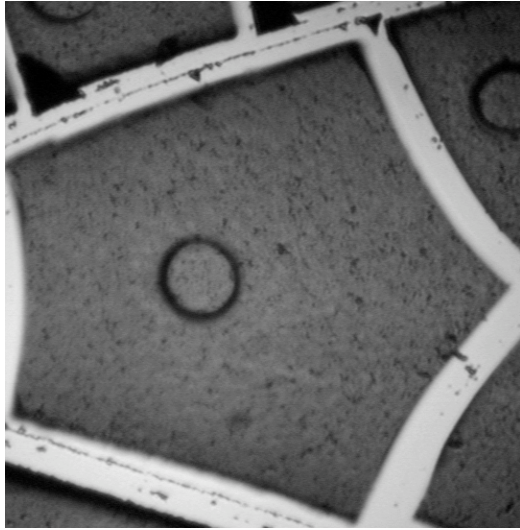


100 μ m



rate $\times 5$

A new generation of cracks inside the adhering region of gel

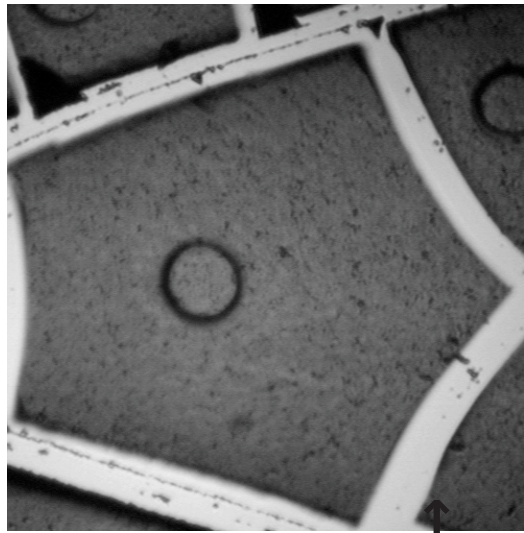


100 μ m



rate x5

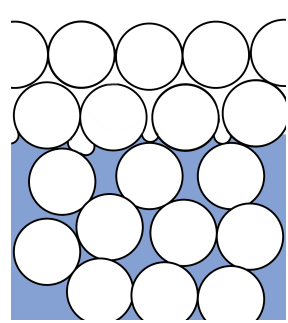
A new generation of cracks inside the adhering region of gel



100 μ m

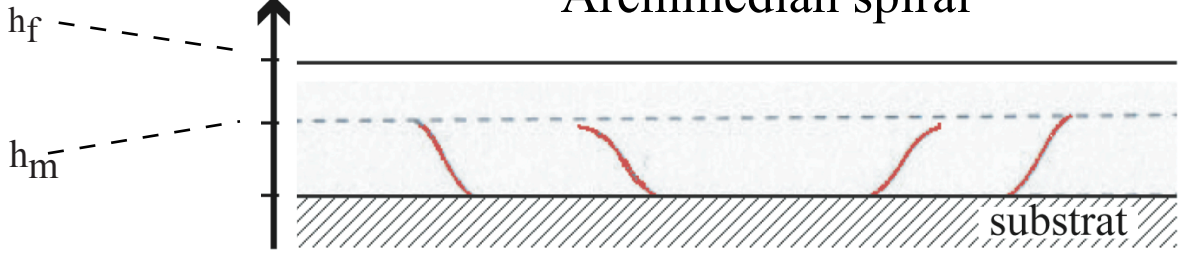


rate $\times 5$



substrat

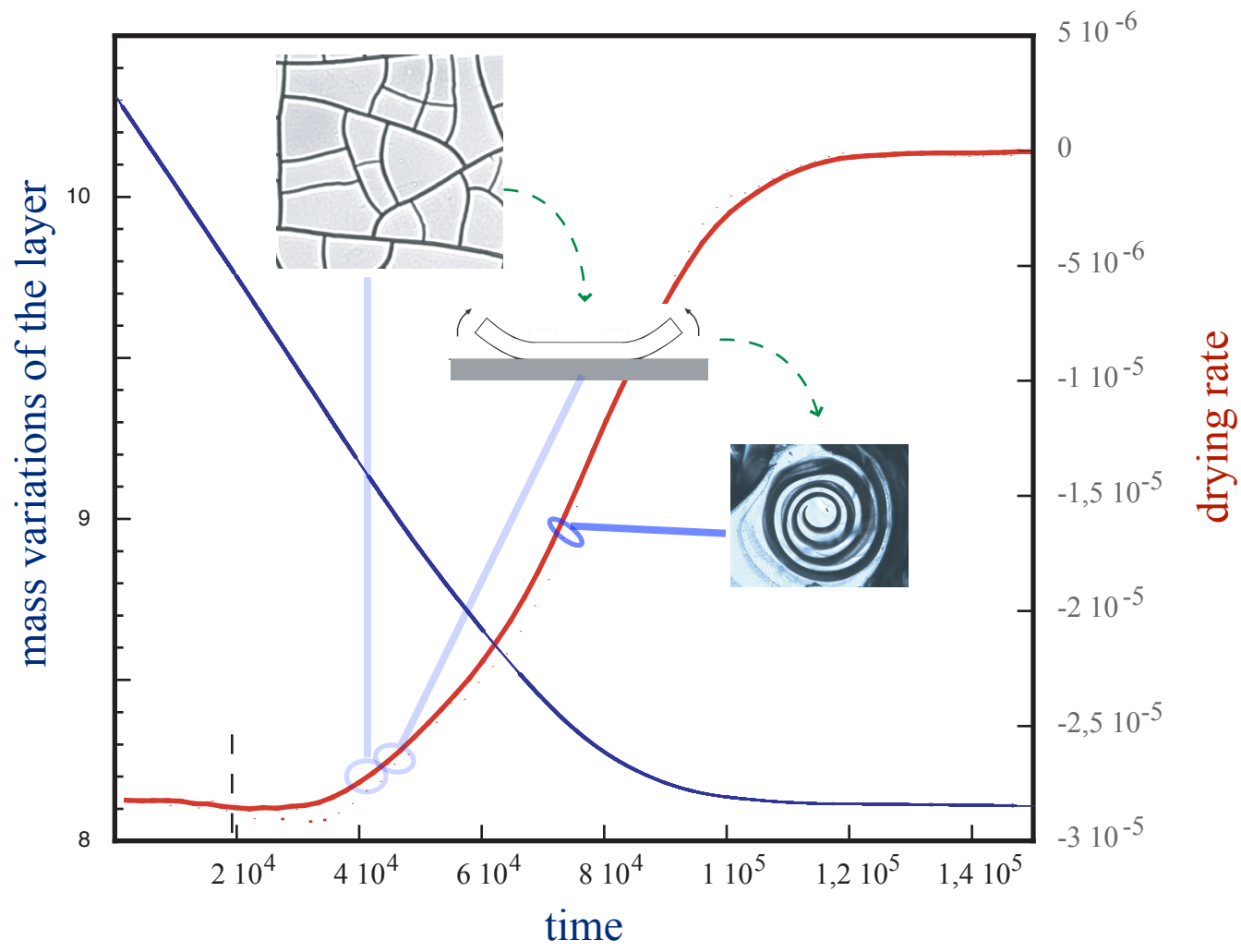
0



side view

conical spiral

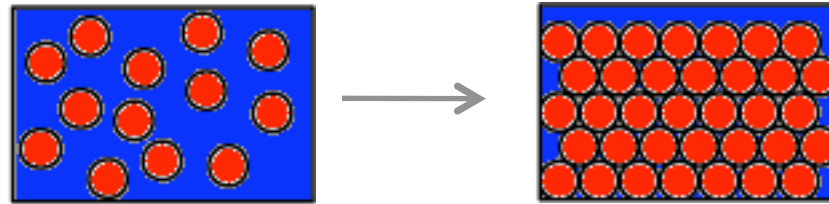
Drying kinetics



Influence of the porous matrix stiffness on the crack patterns

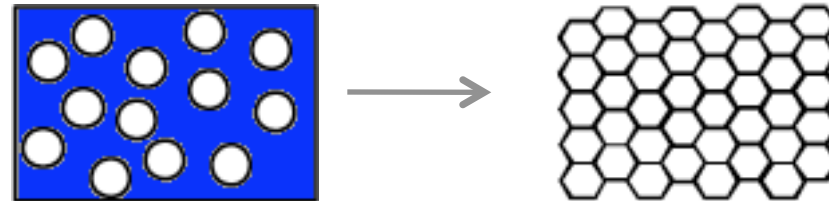
Latex particles

suspension of **hard** particles



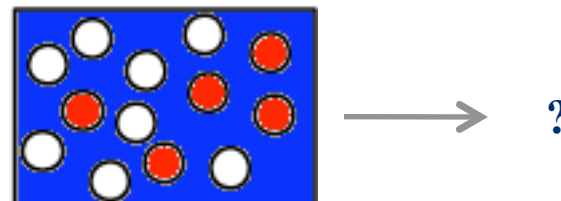
high T_g particles
 $T_{amb} < T_g$

suspension of **soft** particle

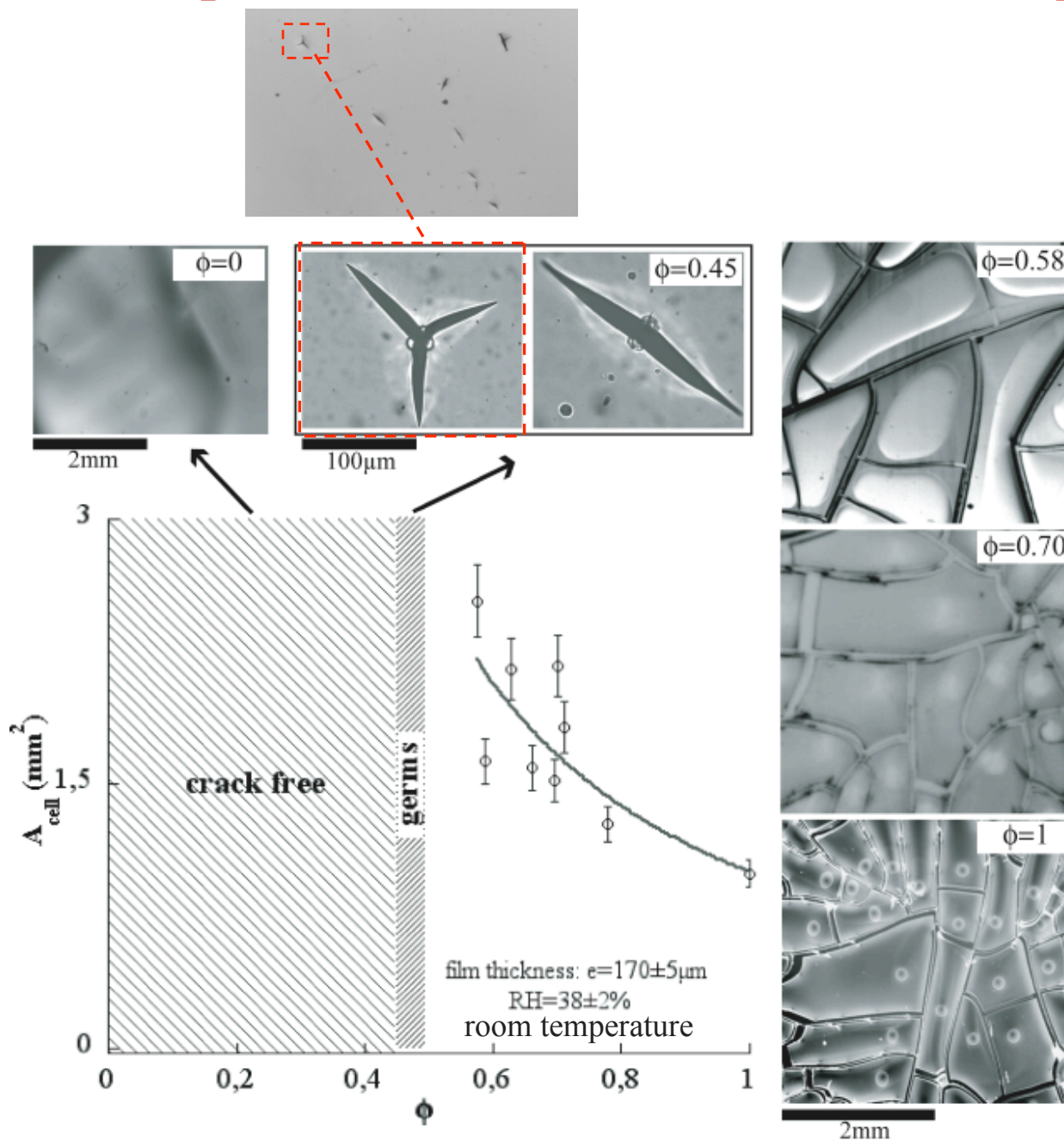


low T_g particles
 $T_g < T_{amb}$

binary mixtures



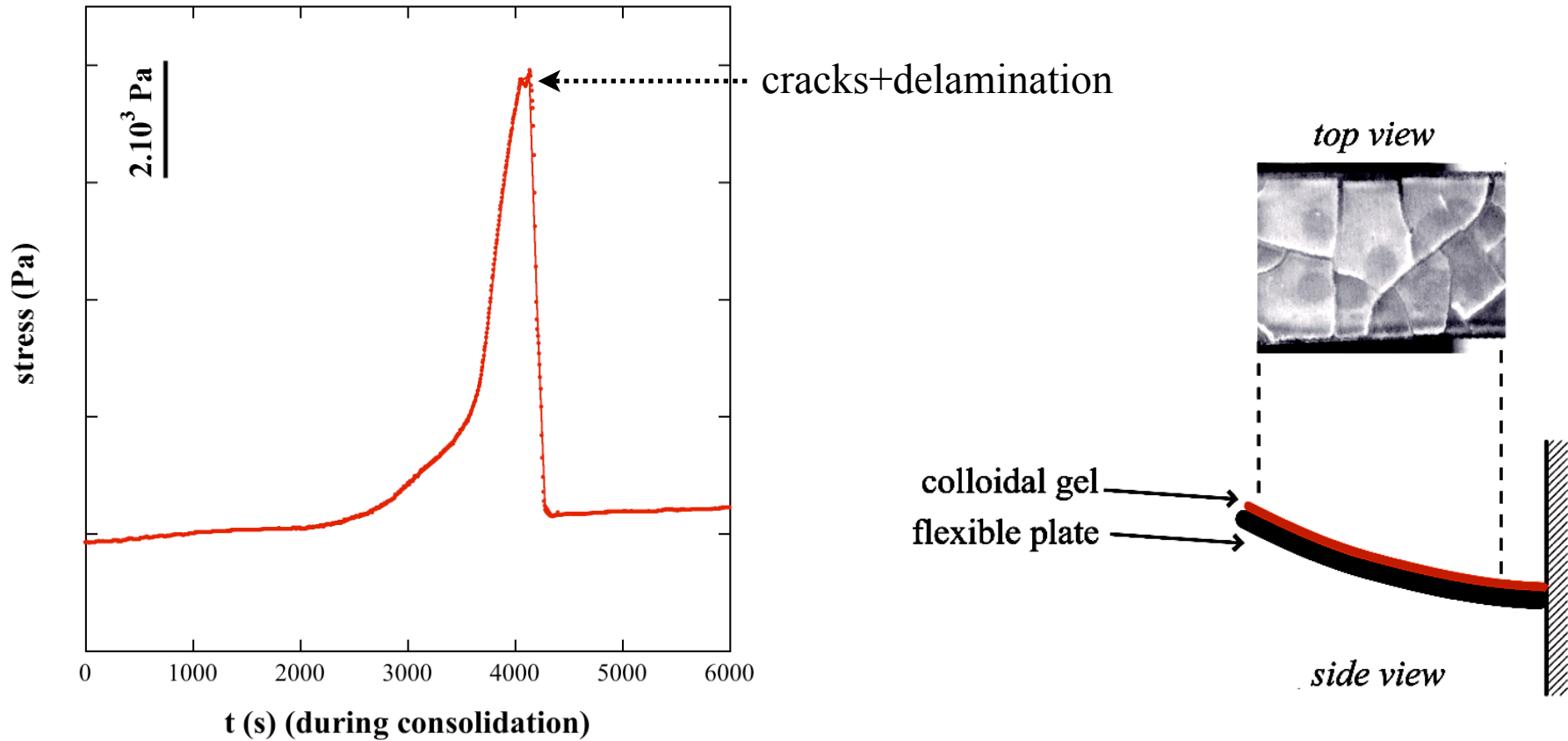
Influence of the porous matrix stiffness on the crack patterns



Influence of the porous matrix stiffness on the crack patterns

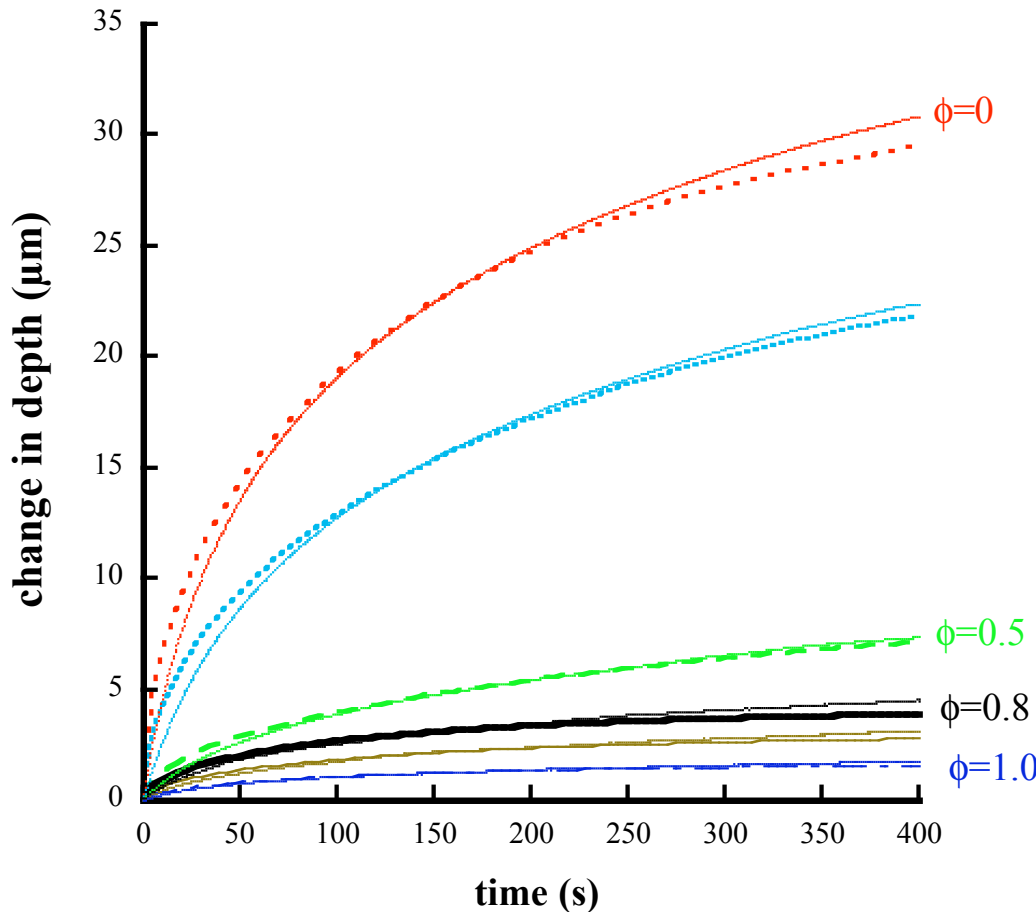
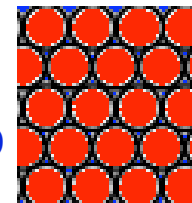
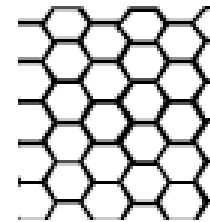
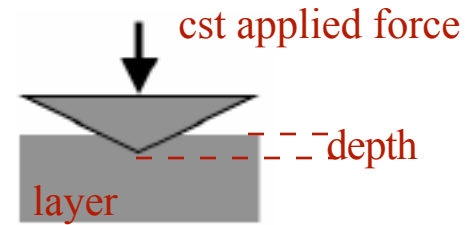
Mechanical characterization of gels made of binary mixtures:

1. mean stress measurements during bending of desiccating gelled layer/flexible plate



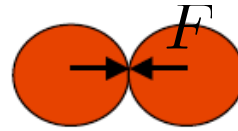
Influence of the porous matrix stiffness on the crack patterns

Mechanical characterization of gels made of binary mixtures:
2. creep measurements by micro-indentation process

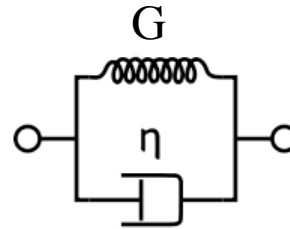


Influence of the porous matrix stiffness on the crack patterns

Model for 1D-film formation:



Kelvin-Voigt model



viscoelastic behaviour

$$F \sim -a^2 \left(\frac{G}{2(1-\nu)} + \eta \frac{d}{dt} \right) \epsilon^{3/2}$$

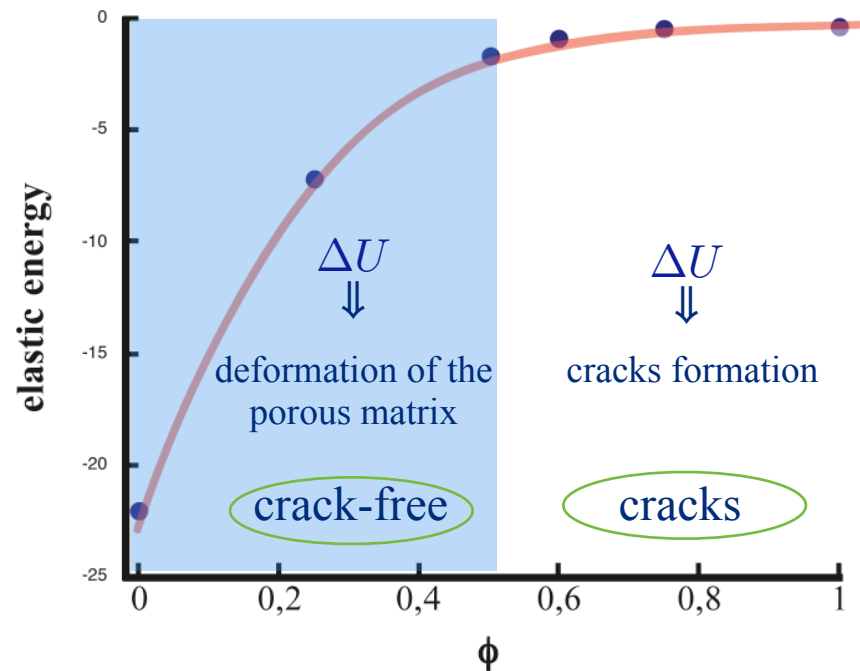
Matthews (1980)

Man, Russel *Phys. Rev. Lett.* (2008)

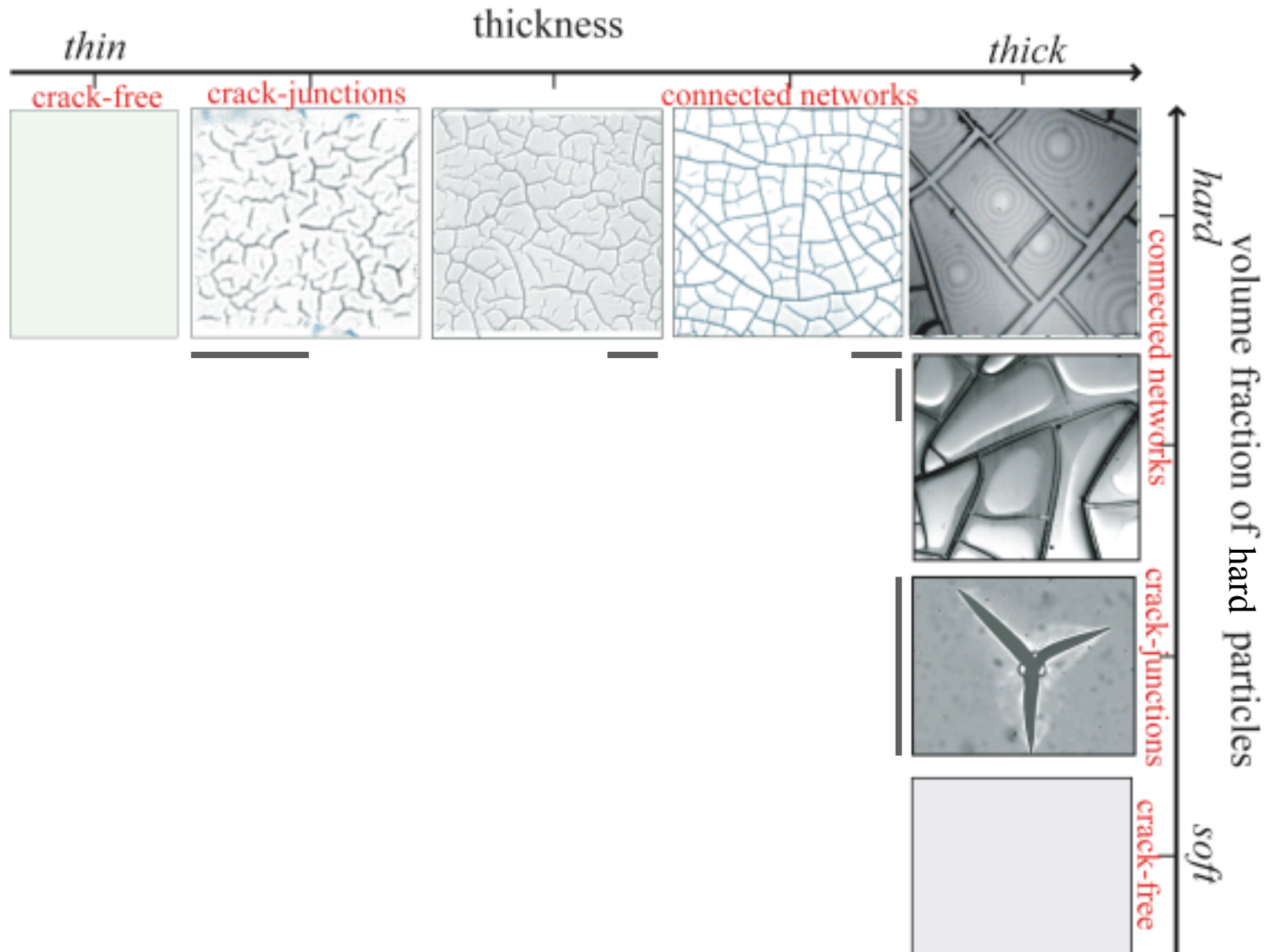
micro-indentation measurements $\Rightarrow (G, \eta)$

Recovery of elastic energy in the film:

$$\Delta U = \sum_{i,j} \sigma_{ij} \epsilon_{ij}$$



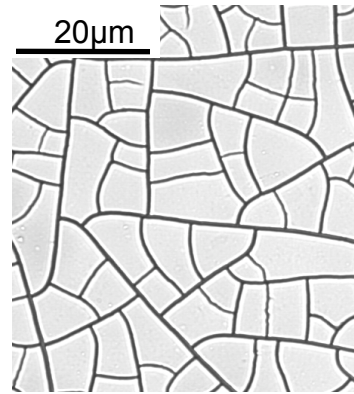
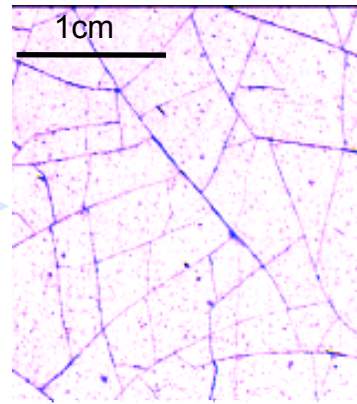
Influence of the layer thickness and porous matrix stiffness on crack patterns



series of « les Apôtres »
Georges de La Tour

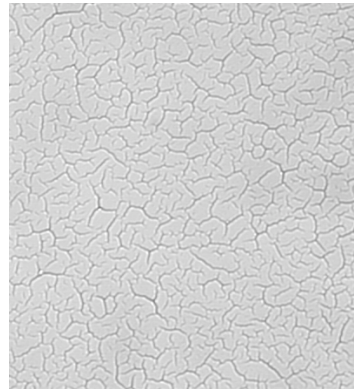
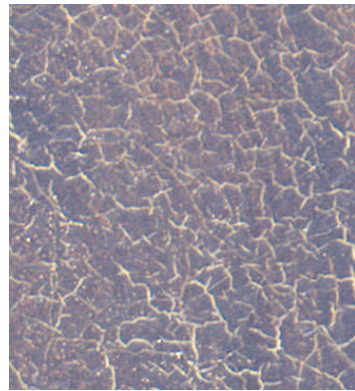
experiments

Craquelures related to the composition of the painting layer



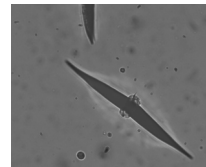
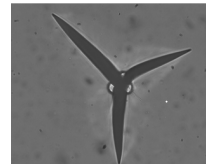
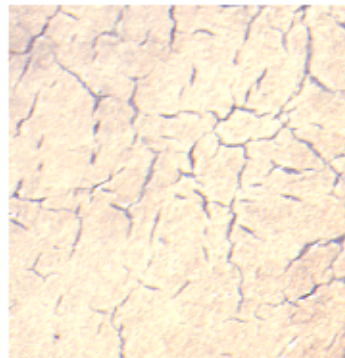
network of connected cracks

layer thickness ~ 100 μm
“rigid” particles



dense network of isolated cracks

layer thickness ~ 10 μm
“rigid” particles



low density of isolated cracks

layer thickness ~ 100 μm
“soft” particles

equivalent thicknesses