EXTREME JOURNEY TO THE HEART OF MULTIMATERIALS

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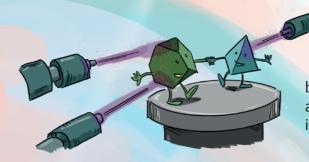




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This comic book is brought to you by MATEX, a research program funded by the Centre-Val de Loire region focusing on multimaterials in extreme conditions.

What does that mean exactly?



Multimaterials

These are assemblies of materials (metal, rubber, glass, etc.) that have very different properties. Each brings its «superpower» and together they can even acquire new ones, allowing us to imagine new uses or improve current applications.

Extreme conditions

These are situations where a material is used under stress: such as exposure to high heat, being run over by a car wheel, working in hostile environments (under high pressure, in radioactive settings, in intense magnetic fields, etc.), being heated in an oven, etc. Scientists test them by subjecting them to many constraints to verify their ability to withstand such conditions.



Preface

A collaborative program

MATEX aims to unite academic and industrial actors in research, innovation, and training by creating a dynamic around multimaterials in extreme conditions.

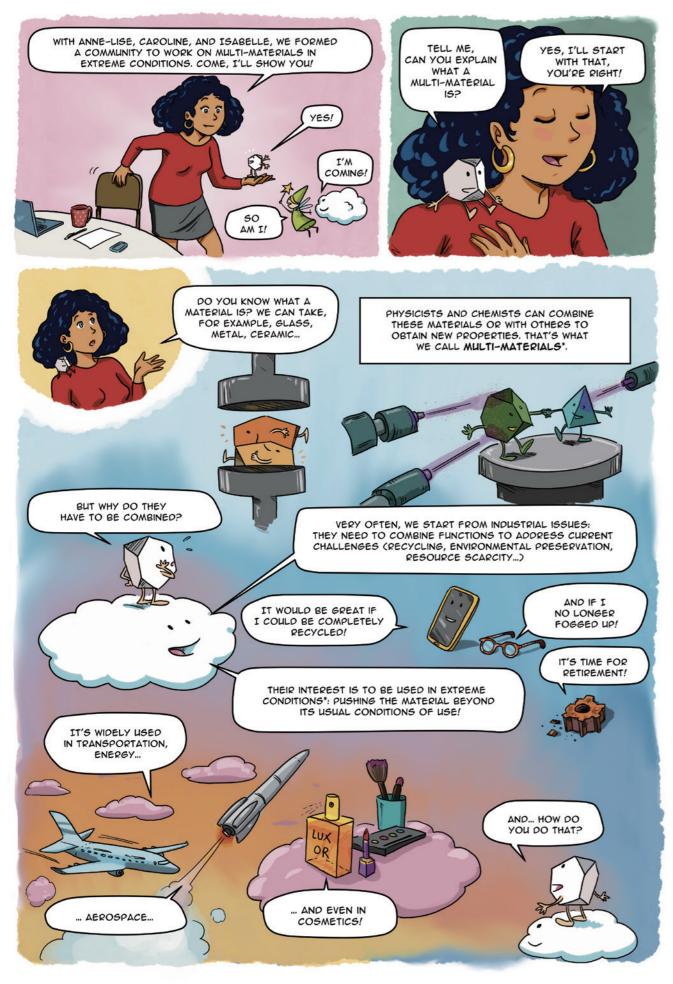
The Centre-Val de Loire region has a significant industrial network comprising large groups, small and medium-sized enterprises with strong research and development potential. Several research and higher education institutions with high-level scientific and technical expertise on multimaterials in extreme conditions are located in Centre-Val de Loire: the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), the University of Orléans, the University of Tours, and INSA Centre Val de Loire.

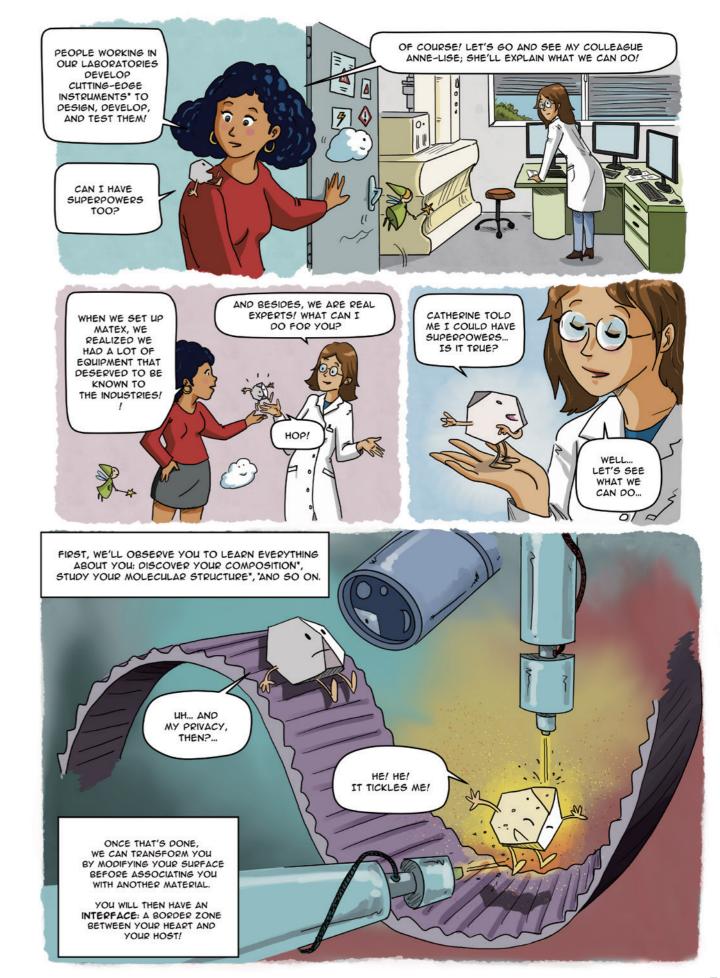
One of the advantages of multimaterials is their ability to combine complementary functionalities and capabilities, allowing them to be used in harsh environments or under extreme stresses (beyond usual usage conditions). The full exploitation of multimaterials' potential, and their industrial deployment, requires studying their behavior and understanding the physico-chemical phenomena involved, particularly at the interfaces, in research laboratories.

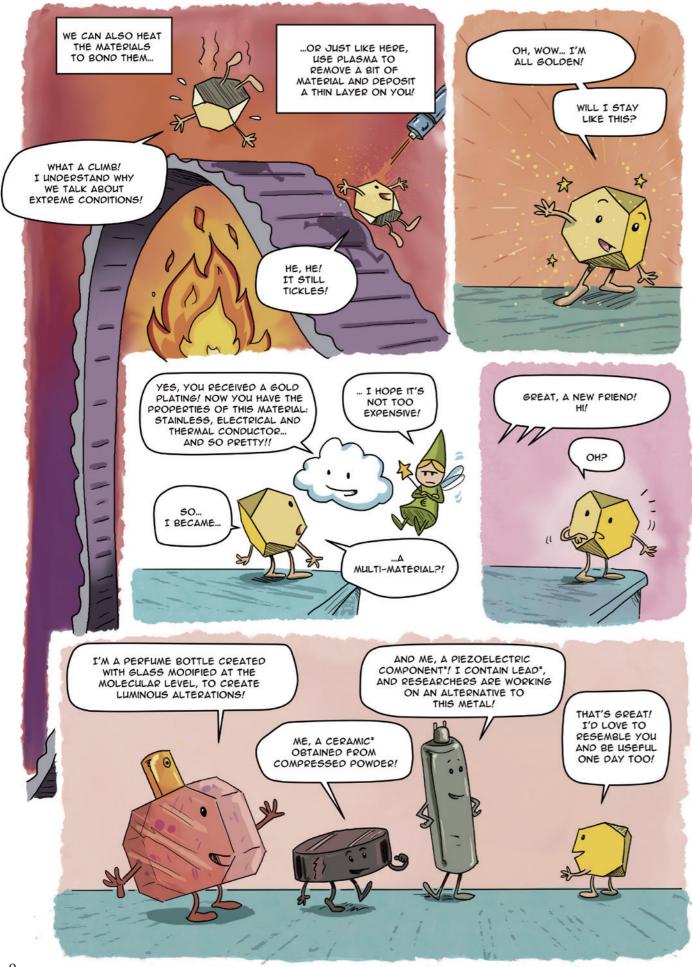


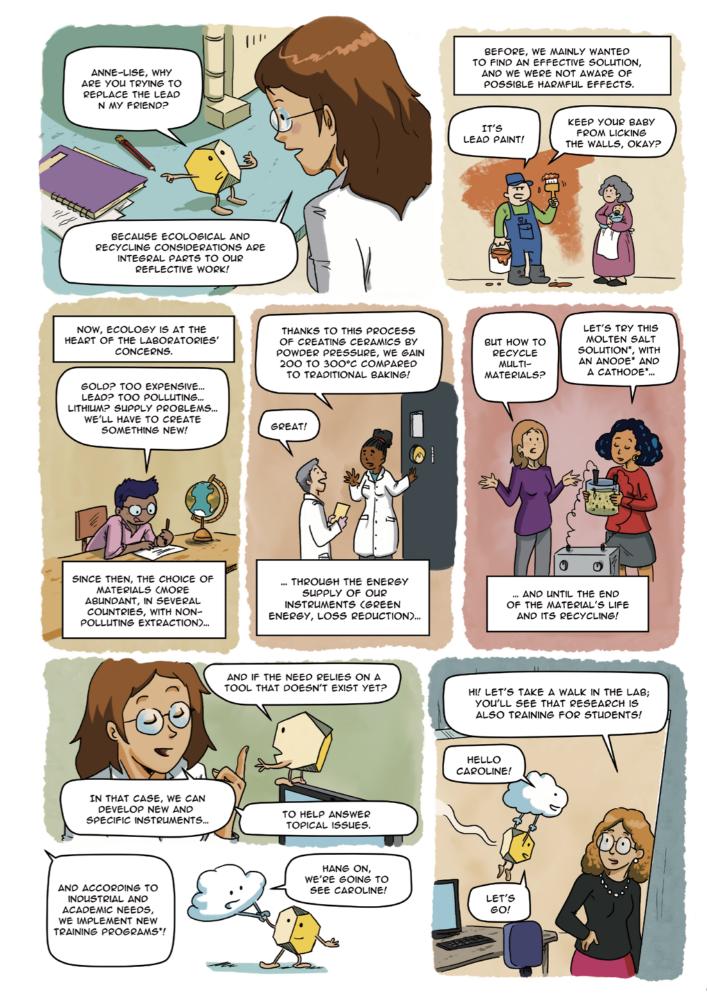


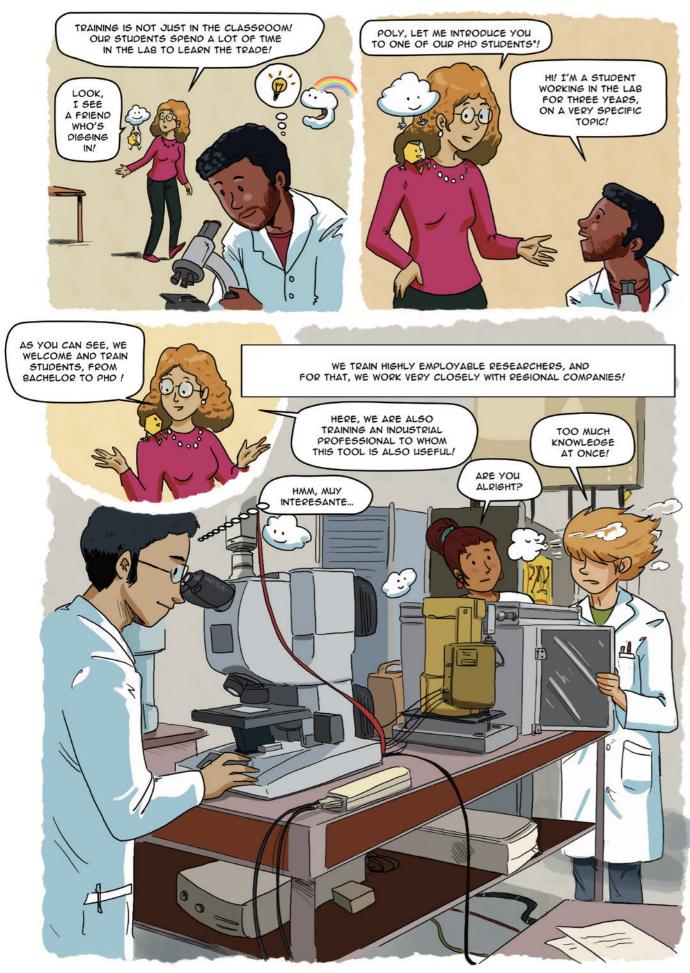
* FOR ASTERISKS, PLEASE REFER TO APPENDIX

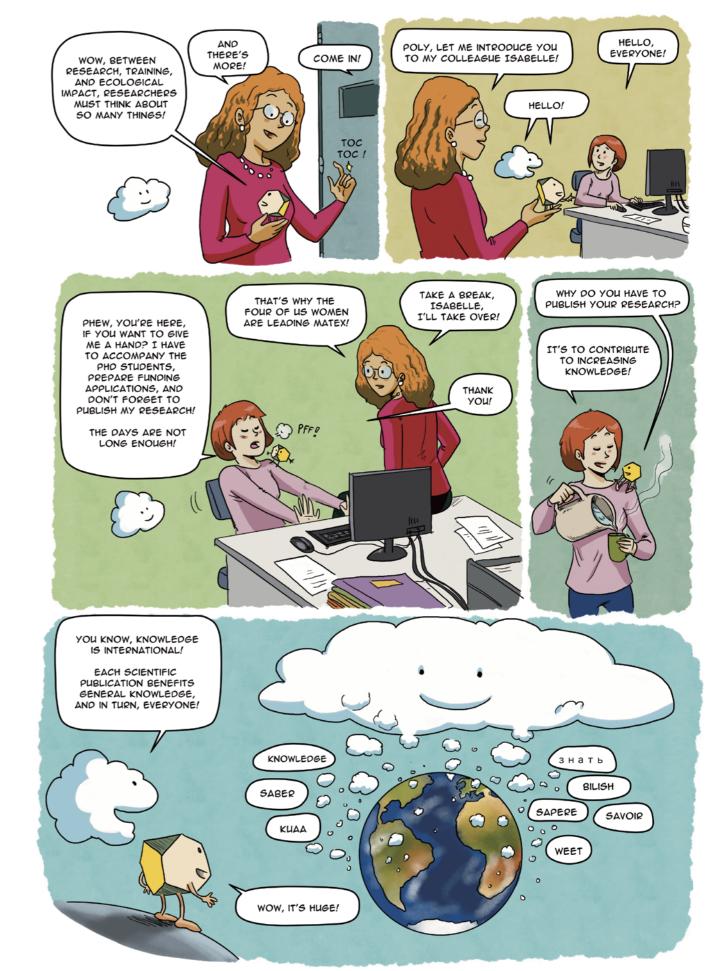


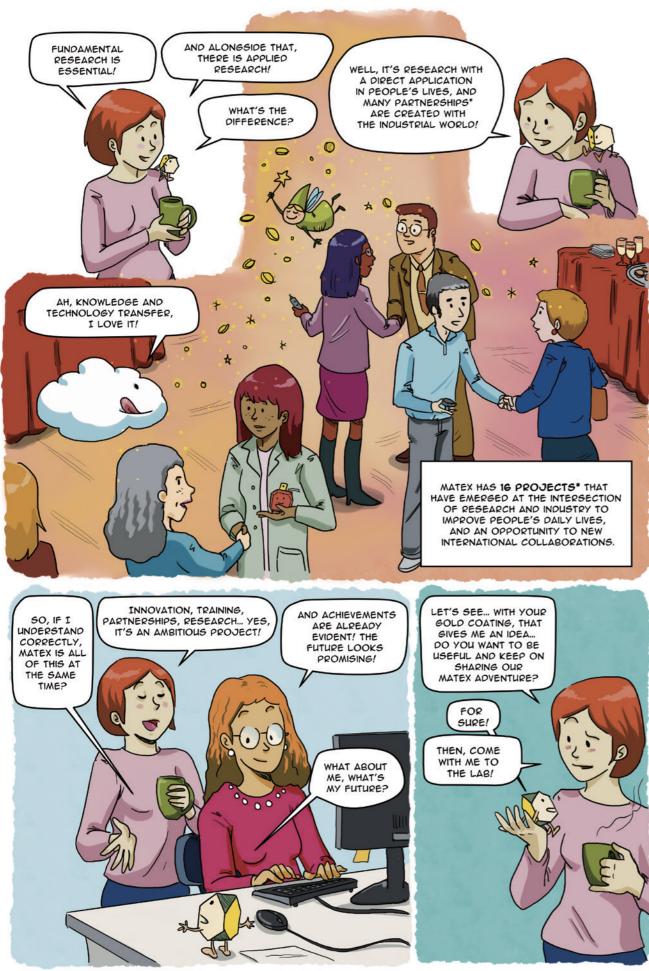














Poly will meet the four coordinators of MATEX, presented here:

Presentation of the Other Characters:



Catherine Bessada

She is a research director at the Laboratory for Extreme Conditions and Materials: High Temperature and Irradiation (CEMHTI), CNRS.

For MATEX, she is particularly in charge of the industrial club.

Her secret: going to Brittany as often as possible and bringing back salted butter caramels, very good for good spirit!



Isabelle Monot-Laffez

She is a university professor at the IUT of Blois, in the Research Group in Materials, Microelectronics, Acoustics, and Nanotechnologies (GREMAN), University of Tours/CNRS/INSA-CVL.

For MATEX, she is particularly in charge of international relations.

Her secret: making materials like she cooks, with passion!





Anne-Lise Thomann

She is a research director at the Research Group on the Energetics of Ionized Media (GREMI), CNRS/University of Orléans.

For MATEX, she is particularly in charge of the instrumental park.

Her secret: explaining science to children and especially cultivating their critical thinking!

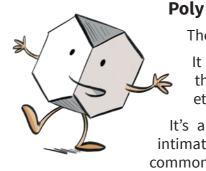
Caroline Vignolle-Andreazza

She is a university professor at the Laboratory for Interfaces, Confinement, Materials, and Nanostructures (ICMN), CNRS/ University of Orléans.

For MATEX, she is particularly in charge of training.

Her secret: diving into her microscope to explore the infinitesimally small!





The mascot of MATEX! etc.

It's a truncated tetrahedral shape often found in the intimate structure of materials, such as the native form of common glass structures.

Knowledge

The scientific knowledge, the essential ingredient of any good project like MATEX.

Its superpower? Creating rainbows when it absorbs researchers' ideas.

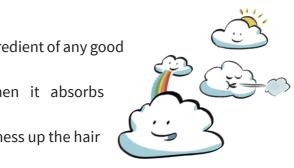
However, it has an annoying tendency to mess up the hair of those who learn!



Her name is a play on words in French, « la Fée Nancement », Nancement fairy, for « Financement », because she finances MATEX. It symbolizing the Centre-Val de Loire region. It supports MATEX as part of its Ambition Research and Development (ARD) program.

Since 2014, the Centre-Val de Loire region has been strengthening its research and development skills with a clear ambition: to provide new answers to major socio-economic development and environmental urgency issues, for the benefit of the region's inhabitants and businesses.

It represents all the materials that can be studied in this project: alloy, polymer, elastomer, glass, ceramic,





Appendix

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Regional funding: To work on certain research topics, researchers must secure funding for small and large equipment, consumables, etc. Proposals are written and submitted to various funders throughout the year. Local governments, like the Centre-Val de Loire region for MATEX, can finance this type of research.

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Multimaterials: These are assemblies of materials (metal, rubber, glass, etc.) with very different properties. Each material brings its own «superpower,» and together, they can even acquire new properties that allow for the creation of new applications or the improvement of existing ones.

Extreme conditions: These are scenarios where a material is subjected to significant stress, such as exposure to high heat, being run over by a car, or operating in a hostile environment (under high pressure, in radioactive settings, in intense magnetic fields, etc.). Scientists test these materials by subjecting them to various constraints to ensure they can withstand such conditions. Among extreme conditions you can find very high or very low temperatures or pressures, laser, plasma, or UV radiation, material aging or fatigue, corrosion, etc.

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Cutting-edge instruments: MATEX has a collection of more than 200 cuttingedge instruments available in laboratories or technological resource centers that may interest industrial partners. The goal is to provide current or future partners with privileged access to these research tools and to address the challenges of multimaterials in extreme conditions by leveraging the expertise gathered within MATEX.

More information on: www.ard-matex.fr/industrial-park.html To discover the instruments: www.youtube.com/@ARDMATEX (in french) **Composition:** These are the chemical elements that make up a material. In the lab, scientists can identify them separately and determine their respective proportions and sometimes their distribution within the material.

Molecular structure: Scientists seek to understand how these ingredients are positioned relative to each other, like bones in a dinosaur skeleton!

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Piezoelectric component: A material that generates electricity when compressed or deformed when an electric current is applied. It is widely used in cars, and if you have a watch, it likely contains this type of material!

Ceramic: A broad family of materials that includes clay-based pottery, bricks, tiles, cinder blocks, porcelains, and glass, as well as highly technical materials (carbides, nitrides, oxides) that are all known for their ability to withstand high temperatures. These materials are called refractory. They are used in industrial furnace materials or even in protective tiles for space shuttles.

Lead: A chemical element abundant in the Earth's crust, used since the Bronze Age (2700 BC) to build pipes or stained glass, for example! However, it has since been discovered to be toxic to nature and humans, which is why alternatives are being sought for all its common uses.

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Molten salt solution: A molten salt is one that has been heated to its liquid phase. Table salt, which is primarily composed of sodium chloride (NaCl), has entirely different properties when molten. This is also true for chlorides and fluorides used for metal production, like aluminum by electrolysis in molten salts, or nitrates used in solar power plants for heat storage.

Anode and cathode: These are the two poles of a battery. Electrons that make up the current flow from the anode to the cathode. In electrochemistry, the anode is the battery's negative pole (-), and the cathode is the positive pole (+).

Training programs: The training programs identified in MATEX and offered by higher education and research institutions in Centre-Val de Loire come in three types: initial training for students and continuing education for those already working. Numerous training programs are available to students, ranging from the University Bachelor's Technology to engineering cycles, including Bachelor's, Master's, and Ph.D. programs. These programs can also be offered through work-study, combining academic and professional training with professionalization and apprenticeship contracts.

For more information: www.ard-matex.fr

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PhD student: They are students who are preparing a thesis. The thesis is a degree, completed over 3 years, that can be obtained at universities in France (abroad, this degree is called a PhD). One can begin a thesis after 4-5 initial years of study. PhD students work in research laboratories, where they «work» and receive a salary! Their thesis topic, which is very specialized, contributes to the advancement of research and allows them to become future competent researchers who can be recruited by an academic laboratory or in research and development at an industrial company! PhD students can also share their time between an academic laboratory and an R&D (research and development) lab of a company. The contract, slightly different, is then called a CIFRE for «Convention industrielle de formation par la recherche» (Industrial Agreement for Training through Research).

To learn more: www.youtube.com/@ARDMATEX (in french)

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Partnerships with the industrial world: A «club of industrials» has been created for MATEX, serving as a platform to share ideas, confront experiences, and above all, to unite forces and strengthen ties with the academic world to enable a more innovative and sustainable industry in the field of multimaterials under extreme conditions.

Pour en savoir plus : www.ard-matex.fr/industrial-club.html

The 16 research projects: All of these research projects funded by the Centre-Val de Loire Region as part of MATEX involve researchers from laboratories working with a company. The intended applications in these projects are numerous and varied, covering fields such as transportation (space, automotive, aeronautics), energy, luxury, medical, etc. The projects aim to improve people's daily lives, reduce the need for natural resources, replace pollutants, imagine innovative objects, find solutions to energy needs, etc.

More information on: www.ard-matex.fr/scientific-projects.html

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Hologram: It's a 3D photograph with depth! The image, which appears to be floating in the air, is produced using powerful lasers that «holograph» the object to create a duplicate of the exact same size.

Hologram transducer: It's like a video projector that allows the reconstruction of a hologram in space from the data of the object you want to see appear.

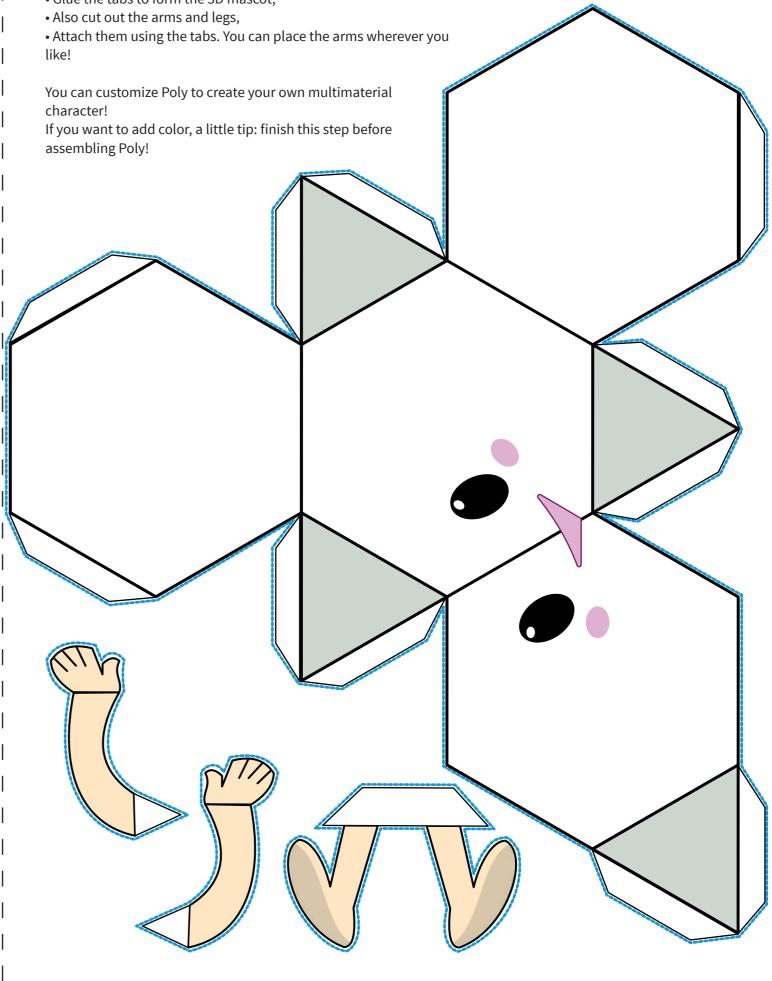


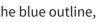
Poly template to cut out. Instructions:

Start by removing the sheet from the comic. Then:

- Cut out the Poly template by following the lines along the blue outline,
- Glue the tabs to form the 3D mascot,

character!





Story and illustrations: Anne Bernardi - notescroquees@gmail.com - www.vivredudessin.com **Contributors:** Catherine Bessada, Isabelle Monot-Laffez, Anne-Lise Thomann et Caroline Vignolle-Andreazza Project oversight: Marie-Laure Thurier - CNRS

Scientific committee: Louis Hennet, Nadia Pellerin, Marjorie Roulet et Élodie Salager **English translation of comic strips:** students from the Maurice Genevoix high school in Ingré (45)

Other pages translation: Lucie Pigeon - CNRS

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IS FINANCED BY THE CENTRE-VAL DE LOIRE REGION AS PART OF ITS AMBITION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

RESEARCH LABORATORIES





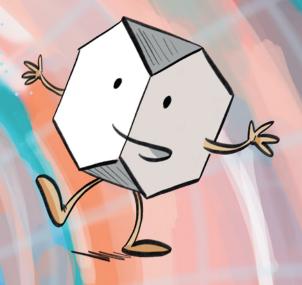












Poly Extreme journey to the heart of multimaterials

Poly is a strange little character, straight out of a research project on multimaterials in extreme conditions. Curious, he asks lots of questions to understand why he's there and sets out to explore the different aspects of research today with the help of the project leaders. In addition to discovering the many instruments used by scientists, he meets Knowledge and Nancement, takes a stroll through the laboratories in Centre-Val de Loire, and encounters all the research actors and industrial partners.

After undergoing various transformations, he contributes to research and becomes useful to society.