

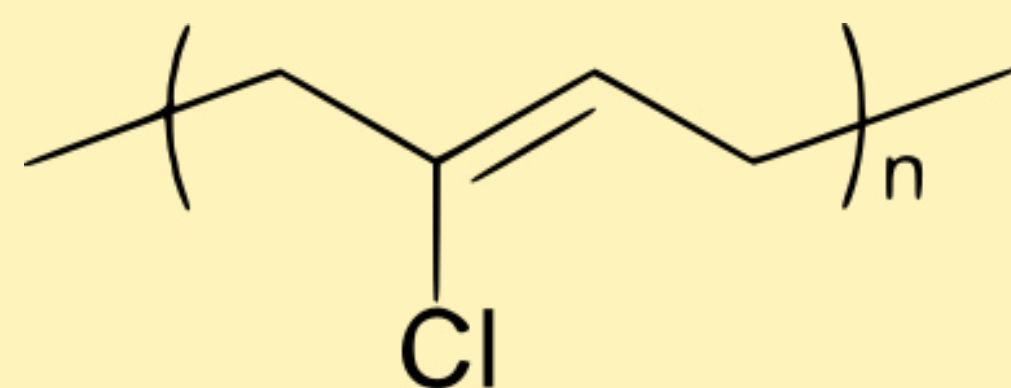
Marine durability of a filled elastomer

How to predict mechanical properties during seawater ageing?

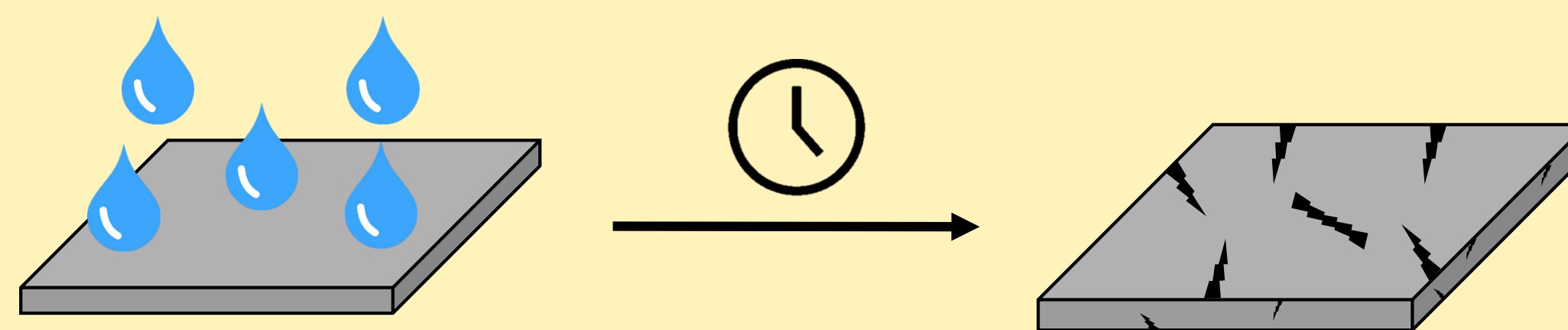
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1 Context & objective

Polychloroprene (CR) is often used in marine renewables for its high damping and fatigue properties [1].



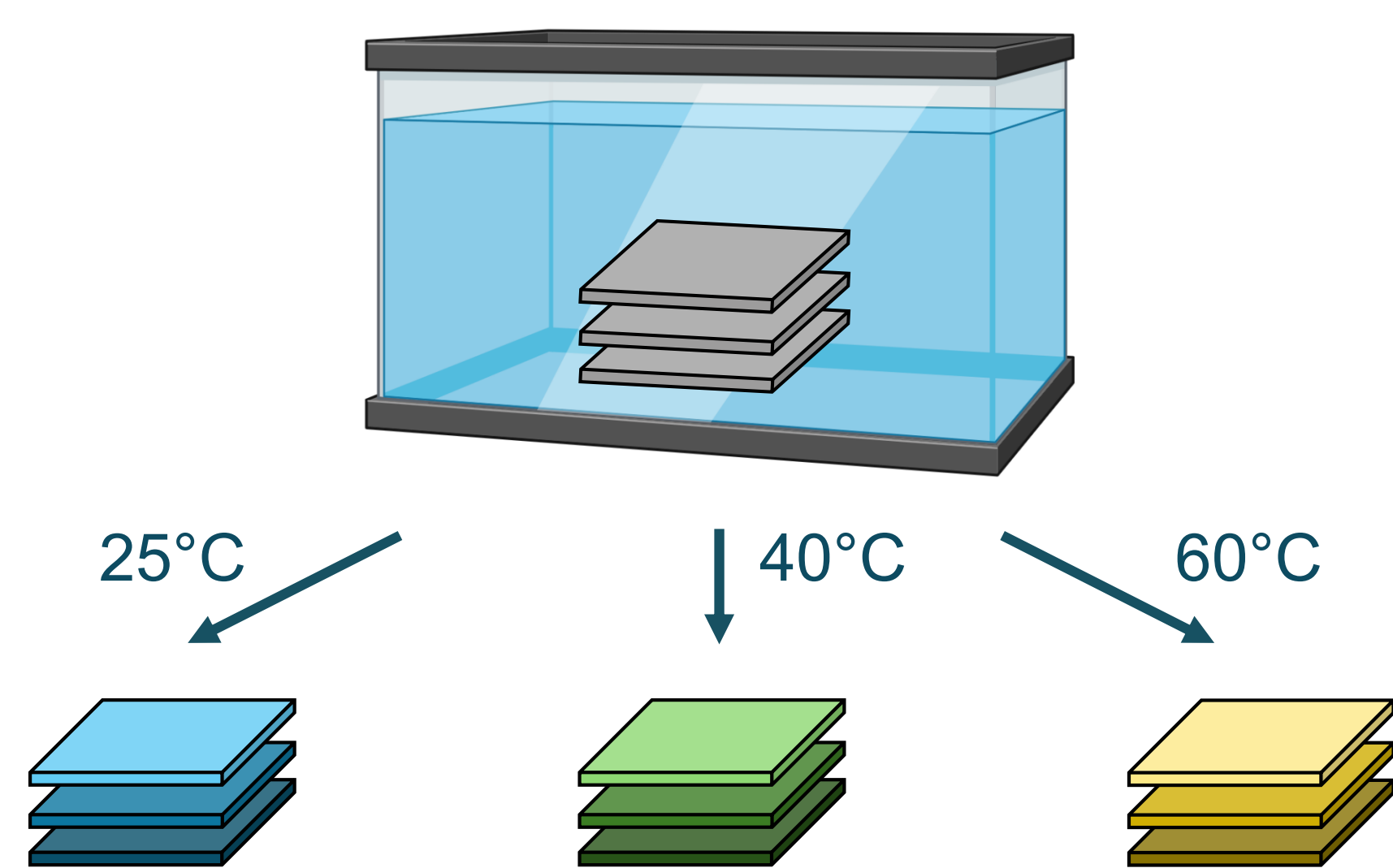
Exposition to seawater ageing → Changes in CR mechanical properties [2].



→ Material **long-term durability**? → Impact on **static & dynamic** properties?

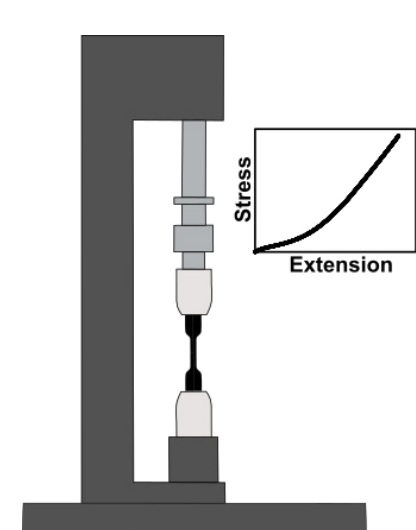
2 Ageing & Testing

Samples are immersed in heated natural seawater in our laboratory, at 3 different temperatures, for various ageing durations.



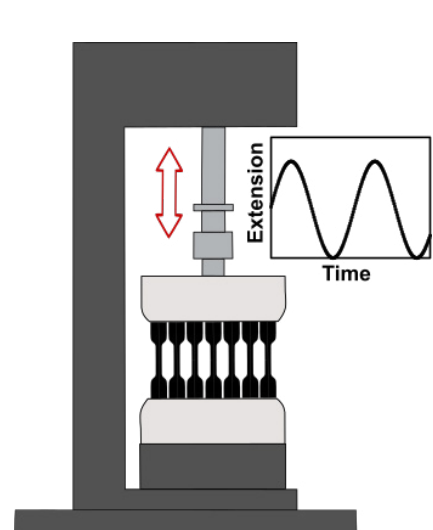
They are then tested to evaluate the change in mechanical properties induced by seawater ageing.

Quasi-static tests



→ Extension at break λ_b

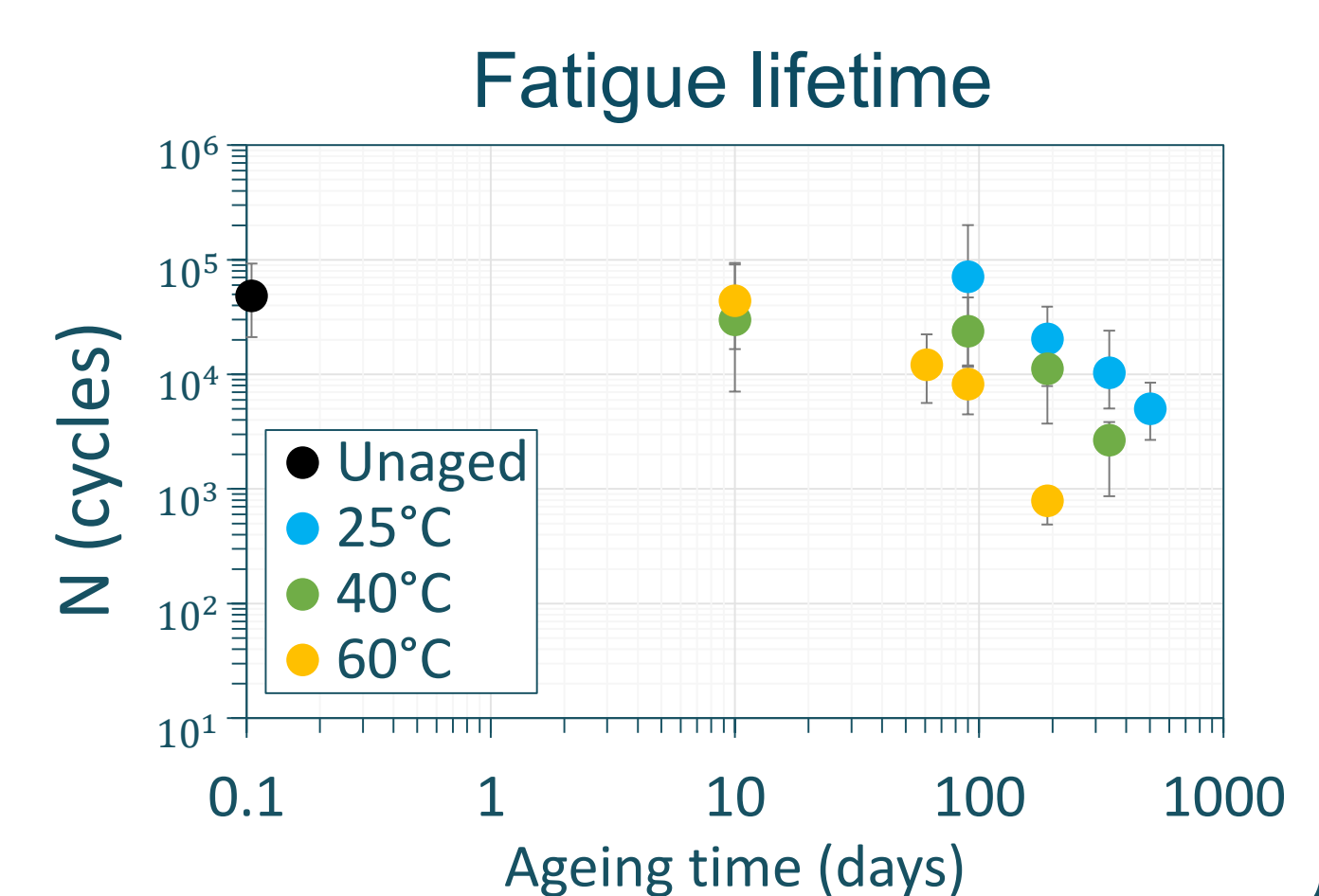
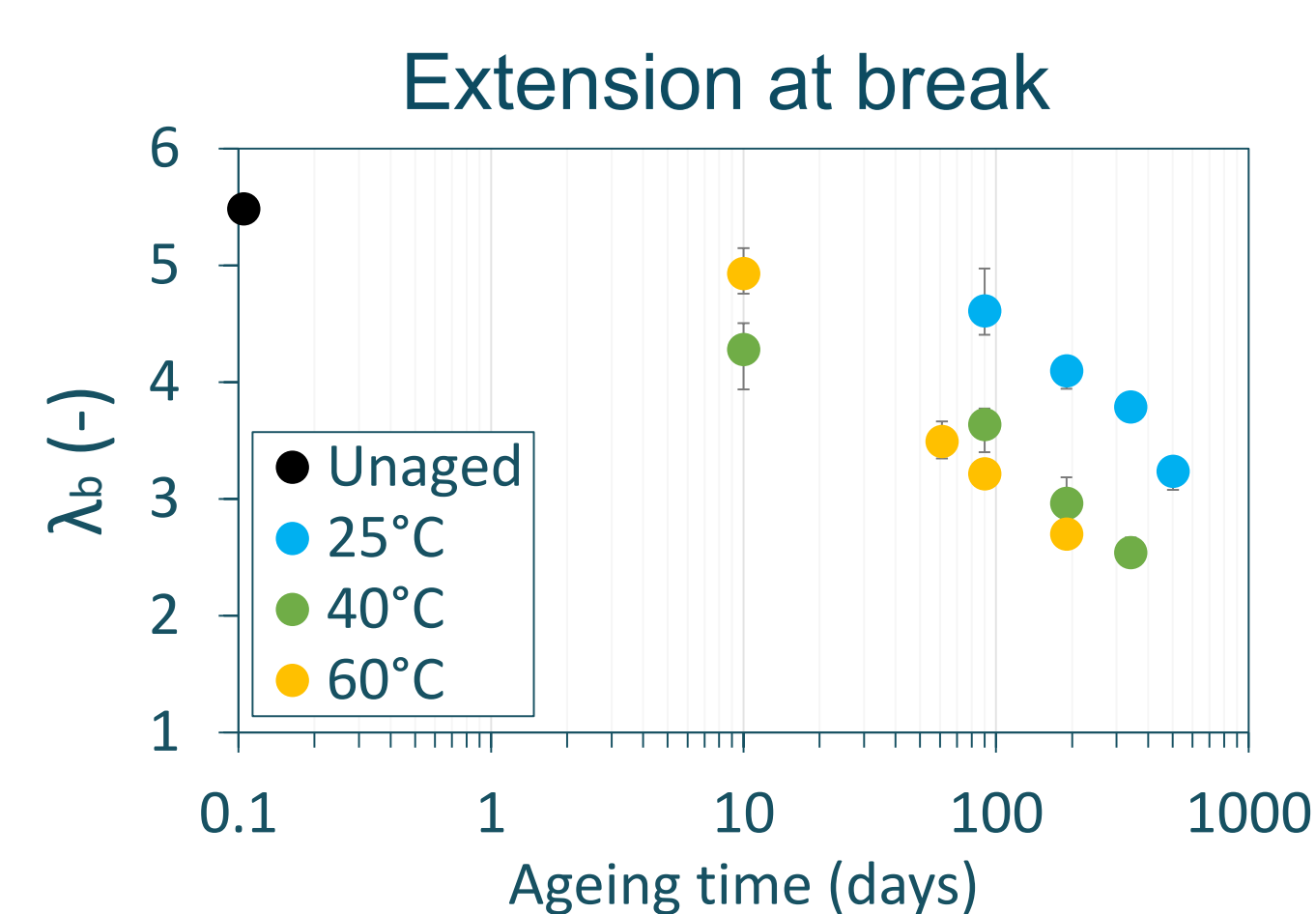
Dynamic tests



→ Fatigue lifetime N

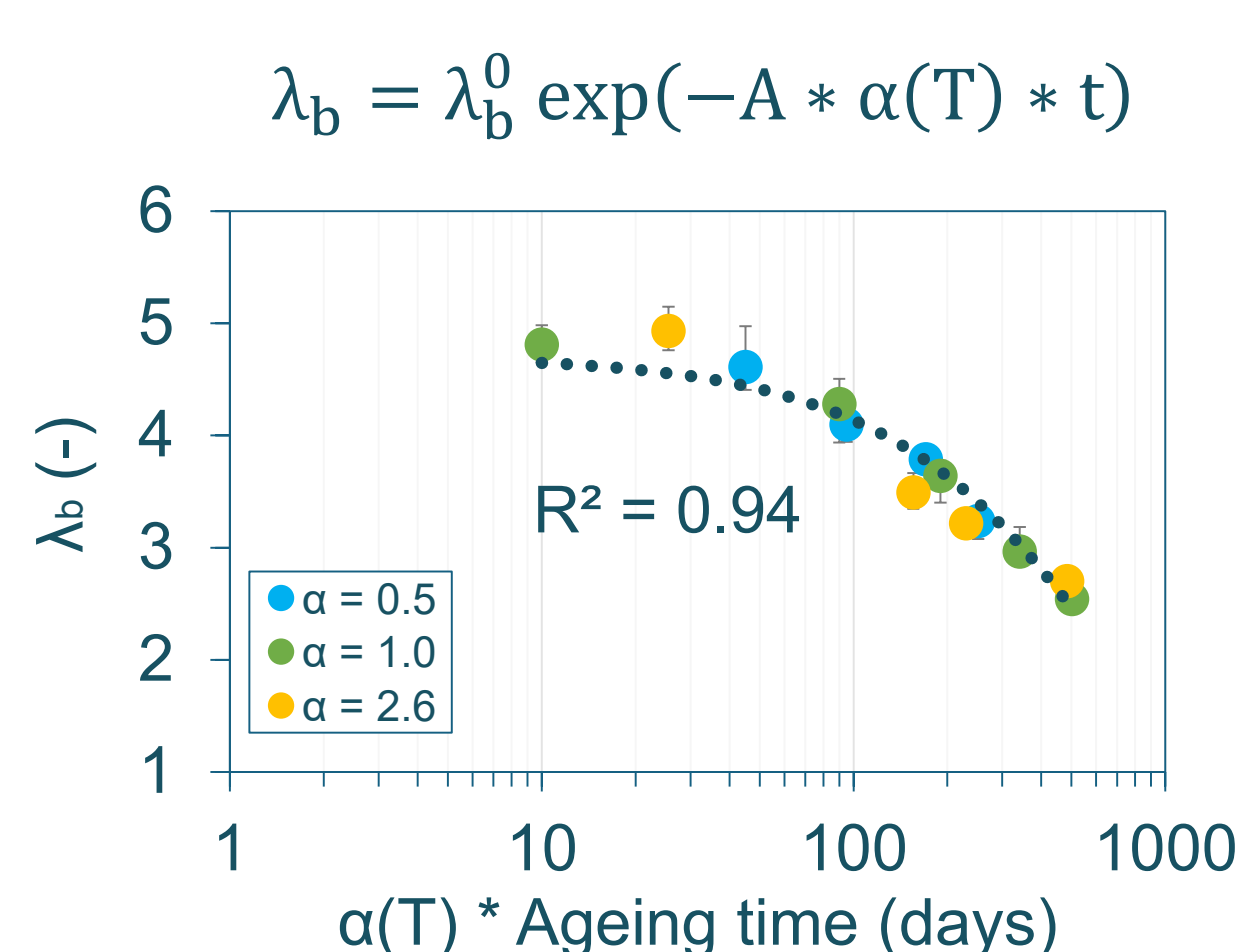
3 Results

Mechanical properties drop through ageing, regardless the temperature.



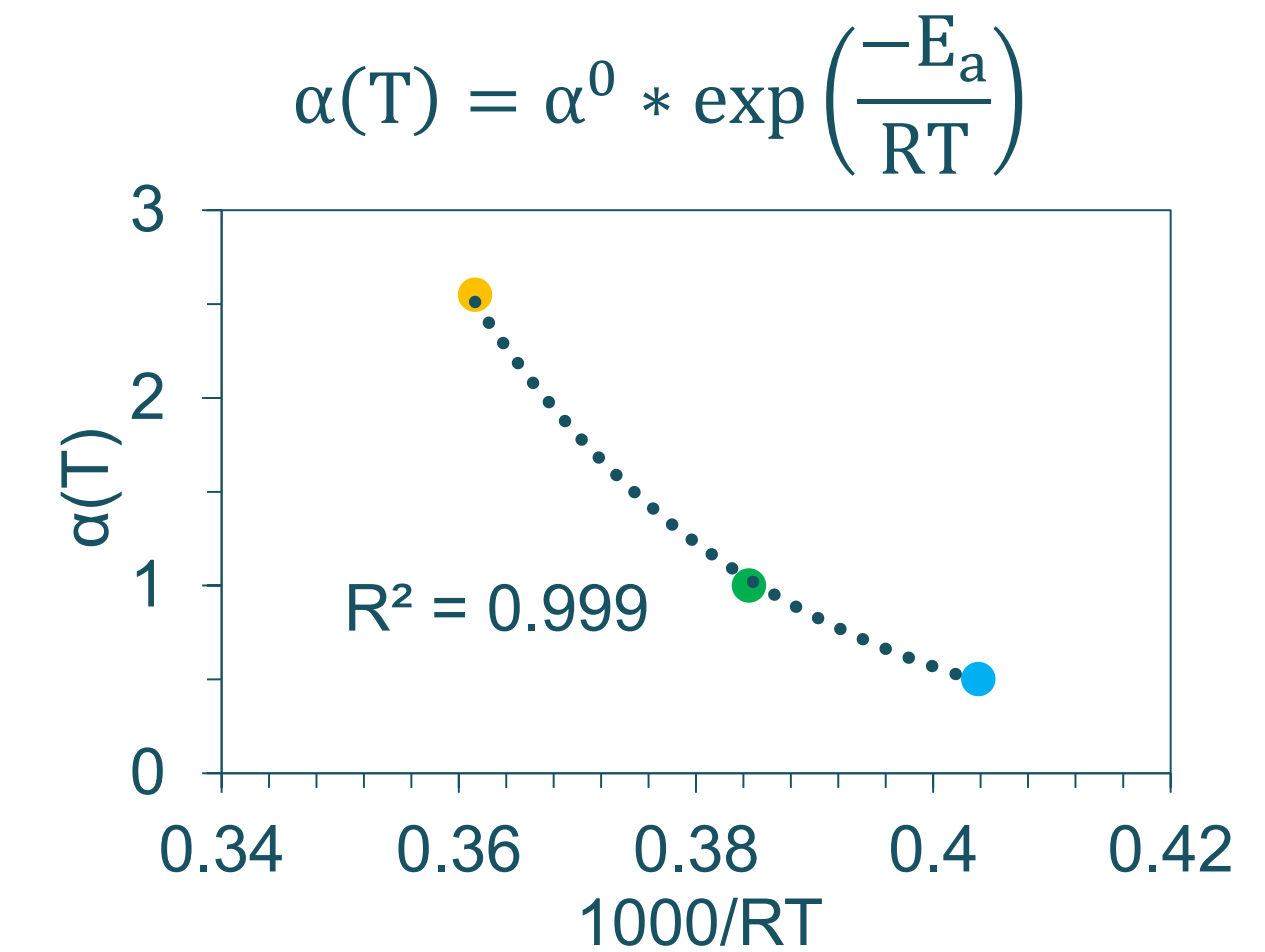
4 Modelling strategy

Exponential law master curves



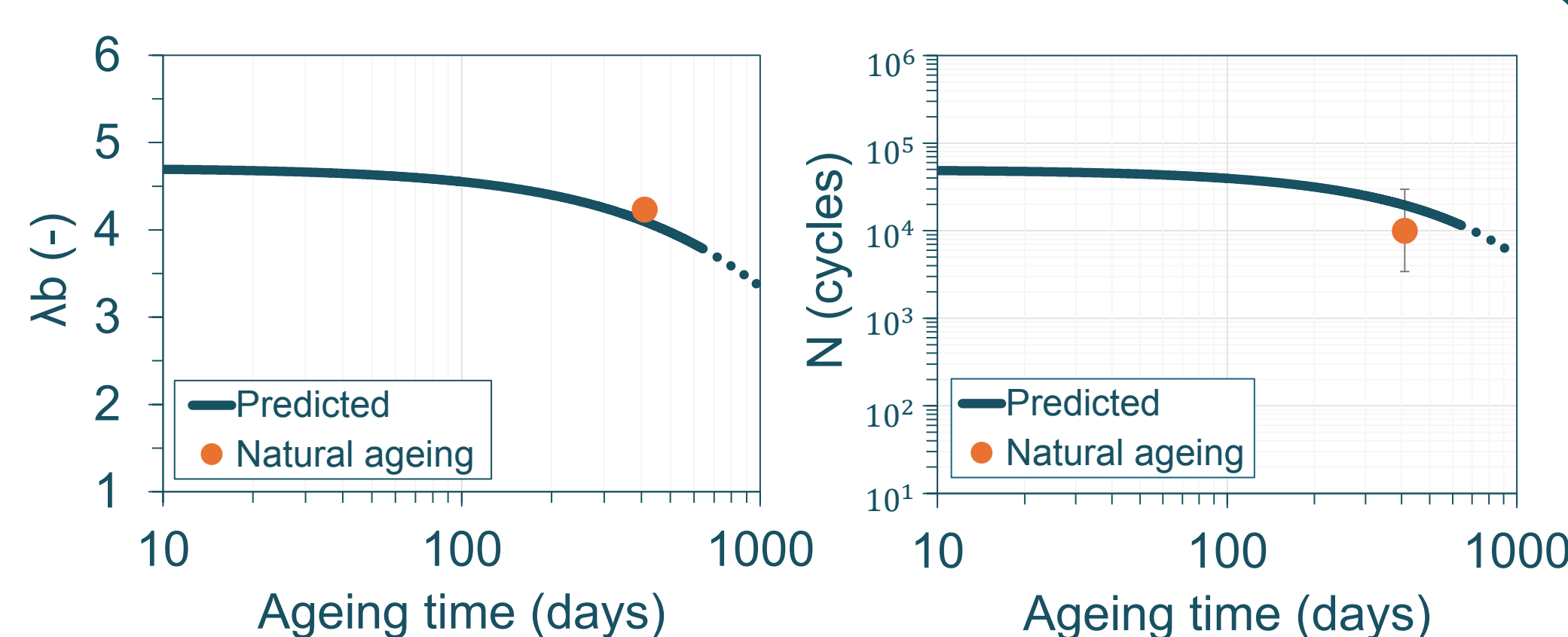
→ Model yields satisfactory **description of properties decline**, λ_b and N.

Arrhenius law [3]: activation energy E_a



5 Validation

To validate the model, samples have been immersed directly in the Brest bay (> 1 year), and tested.



→ Predictions **align** very closely with **on-site data**.

5 Conclusions

- ✓ Seawater durability predictions.
- ✓ Validation with on-site ageing.
- ★ Holds promise for elastomer parts design & maintenance.

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[1] K. Lee et al., Ocean Eng. 72 (2013)
[2] P-Y. Le Gac et al., Polym. Degrad. Stab. 192 (2021)
[3] V. Le Saux et al. Polym. Degrad. Stab. 99 (2014)