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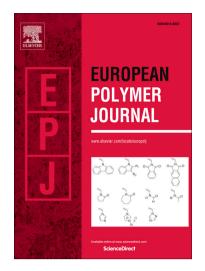
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M.T. Loukil, G. Corvec, E. Robin, M. Miroir, J.-B. Le Cam, P. Garnier

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Stored energy accompanying cyclic deformation of filled rubber

M.T. Loukil^{a,b} G. Corvec^{b,c} E. Robin^{b,c} M. Miroir^{b,c}

J.-B. Le Cam^{b,c,1} P. Garnier^a

^aPCM Technologies S.A.S., Rue René Moineau, 49123 Champtocé-sur-Loire -France

^bUniversité de Rennes 1, Institut de Physique UMR 6251 CNRS/Université de Rennes 1, Campus de Beaulieu, Bât. 10B, 35042 Rennes Cedex, France.
^cLC-DRIME, Joint Research Laboratory, Cooper Standard - Institut de Physique UMR 6251, Campus de Beaulieu, Bât. 10B, 35042 Rennes Cedex, France.

Abstract

The hysteresis observed in the mechanical response of filled rubbers is classically assumed to be due to viscosity. In this study, a complete energy balance is carried out during cyclic deformation of a filled acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber. Results show that for the studied material, viscosity is not the preponderant contribution to the hysteresis loop: the mechanical energy brought to the material is not entirely dissipated into heat but *a contrario* is mainly used by the material to change its microstructure. Moreover, no significant hysteresis loop is observed in the unfilled material. Hence, the filler network stores elastic energy during its deformation, leading to a change in the internal energy. The higher the stretch applied, the higher the relative stored energy, but the higher the stretch rate applied, the lower the relative stored energy in the filler network. This has been evidenced by defining a

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