

Here is the abstract with which I will intend your conference.

Sincerely yours  
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Thermal expansion coefficient of the aluminium containing nanotubes of carbon

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### **Abstract**

The aim of this note is the study of the thermal expansion coefficient of aluminium containing multiwall nanotubes of carbon as a function of temperature. The measurements have been carried out in the temperature range from room temperature up to 600°C.  $\alpha_x(T)$  et  $\alpha_y(T)$  have been measured along the parallel direction to the rolling direction and the normal direction to the rolling direction in the rolling plan, respectively. While,  $\alpha_z(T)$  has been measured along the normal direction to the rolling plan.

Les résultats obtenus montrent que les trois courbes sont différentes sur l'ensemble du domaine de température étudié.

$\alpha_x(T)$  et  $\alpha_y(T)$ , each of them, present a dilatometric peak around 90°C with different heights. The one of  $\alpha_x(T)$  is superior to that of  $\alpha_y(T)$ . From 110°C, we assume that the two curves overlap and the thermal expansion coefficient is equal to  $15.10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ . Beyond the temperature of 360°C, the thermal expansion coefficient  $\alpha_x(T)$  becomes superior to  $\alpha_y(T)$  over the rest of the temperature range. At 600°C,  $\alpha_y(T)$  is equal to  $25.10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ , whereas  $\alpha_x(T)$  reaches  $30.10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ . In contrast,  $\alpha_z(T)$  does not show the cited above dilatometric anomalous and its value is inferior to that of  $\alpha_y(T)$  over all the domaine of temperature. Beyond 340°C, it becomes monotonous, changes linearly up to 600°C and does not exceed the value of  $10.10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ . This order of magnitude of the thermal expansion coefficient has not been obtained before. It is three times inferior to the thermal expansion coefficient of the classical aluminium alloys and 2 to 3 times more less than that of the aluminium alloys obtained by rapid solidification routes. We assume that the important decrease in the thermal expansion coefficient in a wide domain of temperature and the presence of the horizontal variation where  $\alpha_z(T)$  is maintained constant is an important result and promises good prospects.

**Key words** : Nnanotube, Aluminium alloys, Thermal expansion coefficient, Multiwall nanotube, Rapidly solidified aluminium alloys.

**CORRIGER (pour Kiev)**

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