

Continuum mechanics description of foam flows

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Eur Phys J E 2011, J Rheol in press 2012

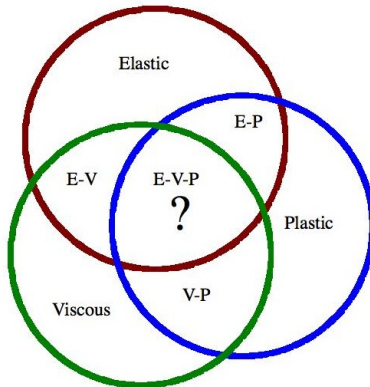
Scales

- individual : bubble
- "mesoscopic" : group of bubbles
- global : foam flow

What can we ask from models?

- from individual to mesoscopic :
determine material parameters - viscosity, shear modulus
- from mesoscopic to global :
use these parameters to predict the flow

Complete continuous models ?



Existing continuous models :

- Janiaud et al. PRL 2006* : 1D, friction of plates
- Katgert et al. PRL 2008* : 1D, friction of plates, non-linearities
- Goyon - Bocquet - Colin 2009-2010* : 1D, long range effect of T1s
- Marmottant et al. EPJE 2007* : 3D, progressive plasticity
- Benito et al. EPJE 2008, 2012* : 3D, non-linear elasticity
- Saramito JNNFM 2007, 2009* : 3D, obeys the second principle

Requirements

Optimum between simplicity and completeness :

- Find which rheology is required to capture the physics
- Answer the engineer's questions
- Model parameters measurable in experiments and simulations

Model ingredients

Main ingredients :

- viscous, elastic, plastic
- tensorial

Two material parameters :

- yield strain ε_Y
- a characteristic time, adimensioned ; eg :
visco-plastic : Bingham = $\frac{\tau_Y L}{\eta V}$
visco-elastic : Weissenberg = $\frac{\eta V}{GL} = \frac{2\varepsilon_Y}{Bi}$

Various flows

Flows in a geometry **without** stress heterogeneity :

- simple shear
- oscillating shear
- uniaxial extensional

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Flows in a geometry **with** stress heterogeneity, 2D or 3D :

- Couette : between // or concentric plates → predict localisation length ?
- Stokes : around an obstacle → predict velocity field ?
- Poiseuille : in a channel
- constriction : across a hole

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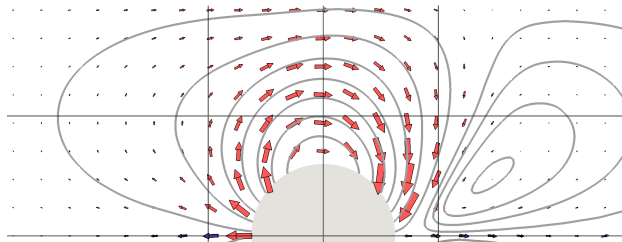
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Cheddadi 2011, 2012 + in progress

Predict Stokes ?

Main parameter : yield strain

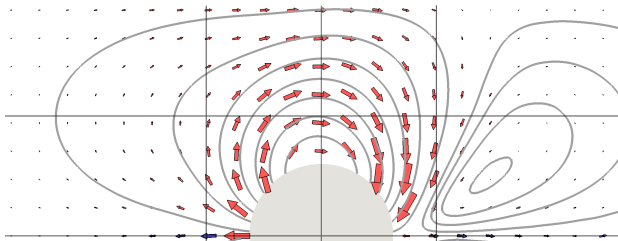
map of velocity field - calculated in the half-plane



Predict Stokes ?

Main parameter : yield strain

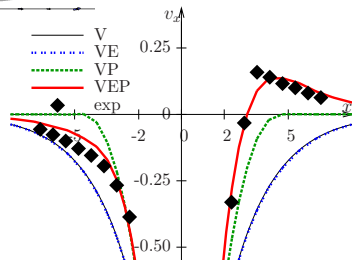
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Real visco-elasto-plastic

- up- / down-stream asymmetry
- overshoot in velocity
- zero-velocity point behind the obstacle

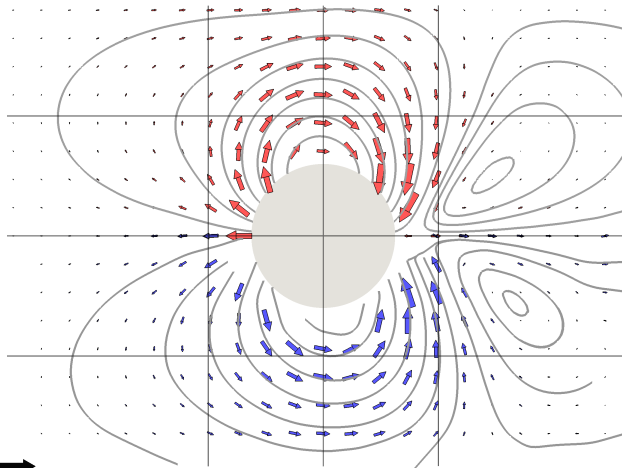
speed along the main axis $y = 0$
referential moving with the foam



Test of prediction : $\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{V}_{in}$

Cheddadi et al, Eur. Phys. J. E (2011)

prediction : continuous model



Good agreement

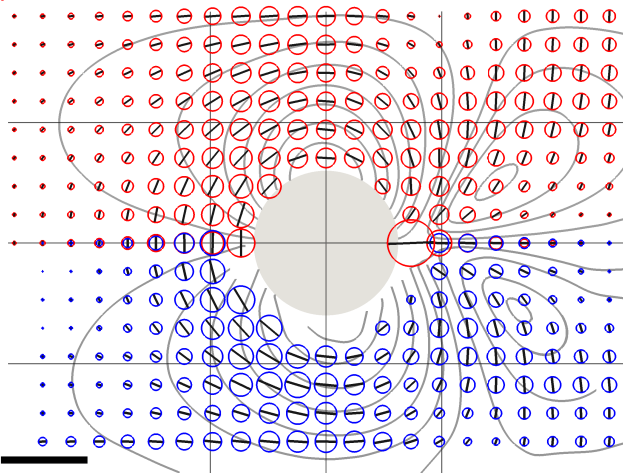
- amplitude of \mathbf{v}
- orientation of \mathbf{v}
- recirculation zones
- arrest points
- overshoot

→ dry foam experiment : discrete measurements

Test of prediction : strain

Cheddadi et al, Eur. Phys. J. E (2011)

prediction : continuous model



Systematic tests
of all quantities

dry foam experiment : discrete measurements

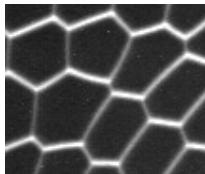
Conclusions

Continuous model at global scale = useful for physicist, mechanic, engineer?

- seems predictive
- contributes to debates :
 - origin of localisation, discontinuity, non-uniqueness, overshoot
- stress versus total deformation rate & elastic deformation
 - visco-plastic Herschel-Bulkley in steady one-dimensional flow
- visco-elasto-plastic tensorial required to capture physics ;
 - non trivial effects
- parameter with the strongest effect : yield strain
- covers a realistic range of velocities
 - 4 decades, limited by coarsening and film breakage

Even more open questions, including :

- more details about bubble shape : Gay & Cantat
- non-locality : Bocquet & Goyon
- quasistatic ($v \rightarrow 0$ not equivalent to $v = 0$) : Marmottant
- statistical effects : fluctuations, correlations, jamming, avalanches
- high speed : carbopol experiments



local energy minimum

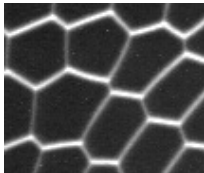
Small deformation

elastic solid

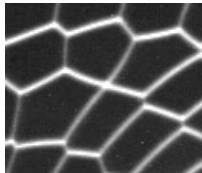
reversibly comes back
to its initial shape

Viscous, elastic, plastic (VEP) behaviour

Marmottant 2007



local energy minimum



T1 : neighbour change

Small deformation

elastic solid

reversibly comes back
to its initial shape

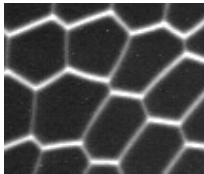
Large deformation

plastic solid

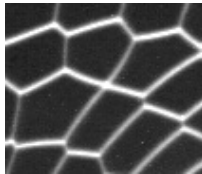
irreversibly sculpted,
new shape

Viscous, elastic, plastic (VEP) behaviour

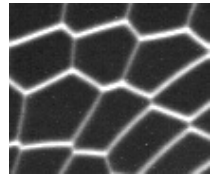
Marmottant 2007



local energy minimum



T1 : neighbour change



relaxation → other minimum

Small deformation

elastic solid

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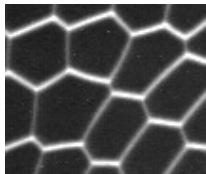
Quick deformation rate

viscous liquid

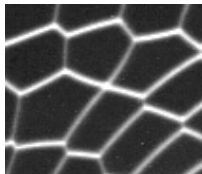
irreversibly flows,
stress increases with rate

Viscous, elastic, plastic (VEP) behaviour

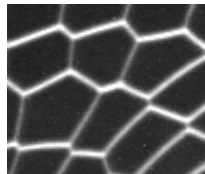
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Advantages of foams

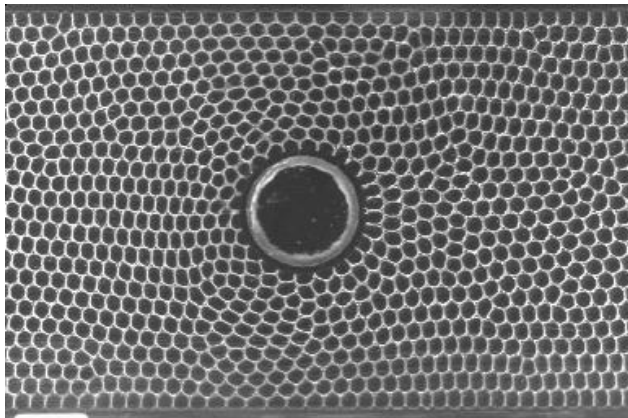
- Disordered units which rearrange
- Bubbles act as tracers
- Multi-scale visualisation

especially in 2 dimensions

model for : droplets, polymers, atoms, cells
velocity, deformation, plastic events
micro-structure & global flow

- controlled, reproducible flow
- variety of shears and elastic deformations
- **two or more dimensions** of space

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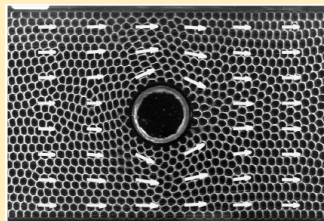
B. Dollet

wet foam, $\phi = 7\%$

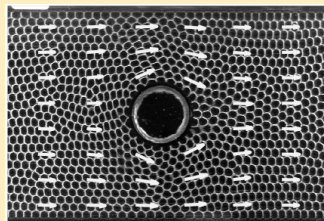
flow around an obstacle

$V = 1$ cm/s

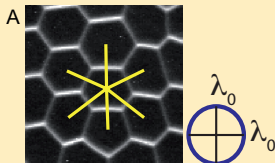
Velocity



Velocity

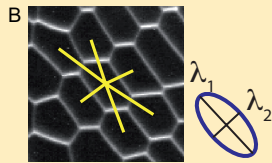


Texture



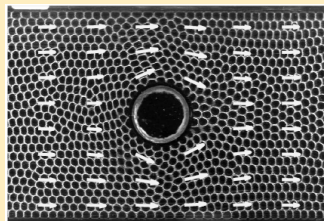
isotropic
circle

Bubble shape and packing

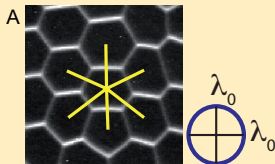


anisotropic
ellipse

Velocity

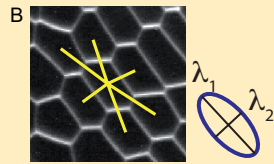


Texture



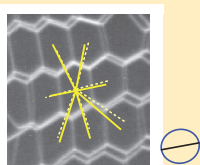
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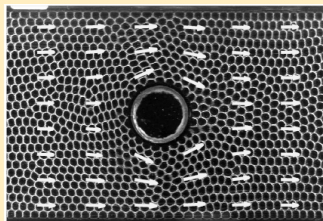
anisotropic
ellipse

Velocity gradient

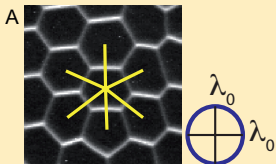


Shape change

Velocity

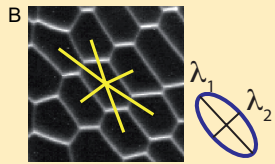


Texture



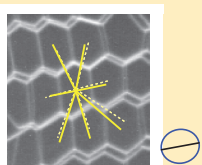
isotropic
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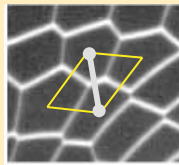
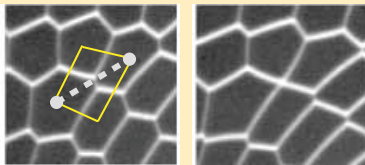
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ellipse

Velocity gradient



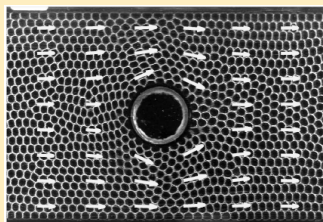
Shape change

Plasticity

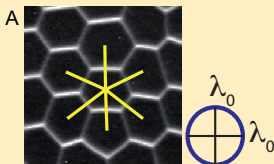


Neighbour swapping : T1

Velocity

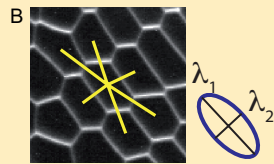


Texture



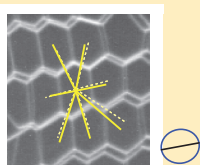
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Bubble shape and packing



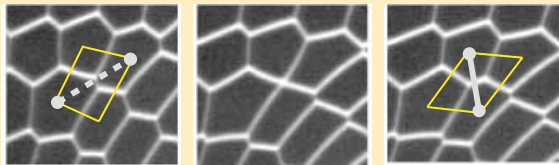
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Plasticity



Neighbour swapping : T1



V, E and P contributions are expressed in the same units