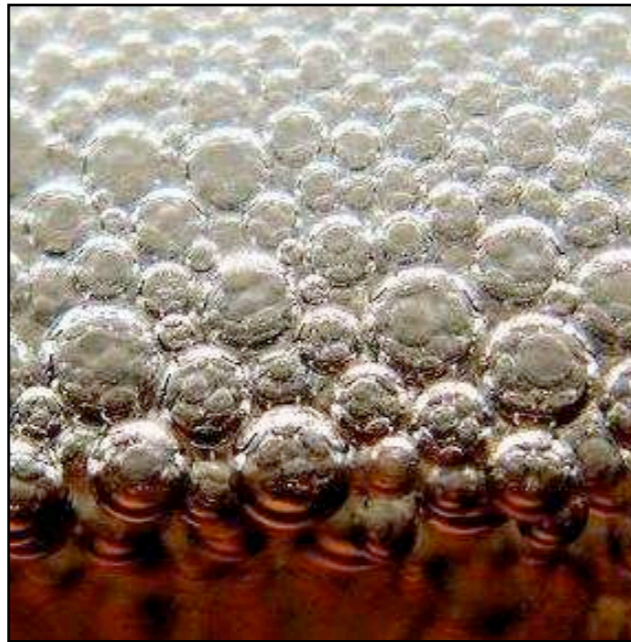


Foams and granular media

Brian Tighe

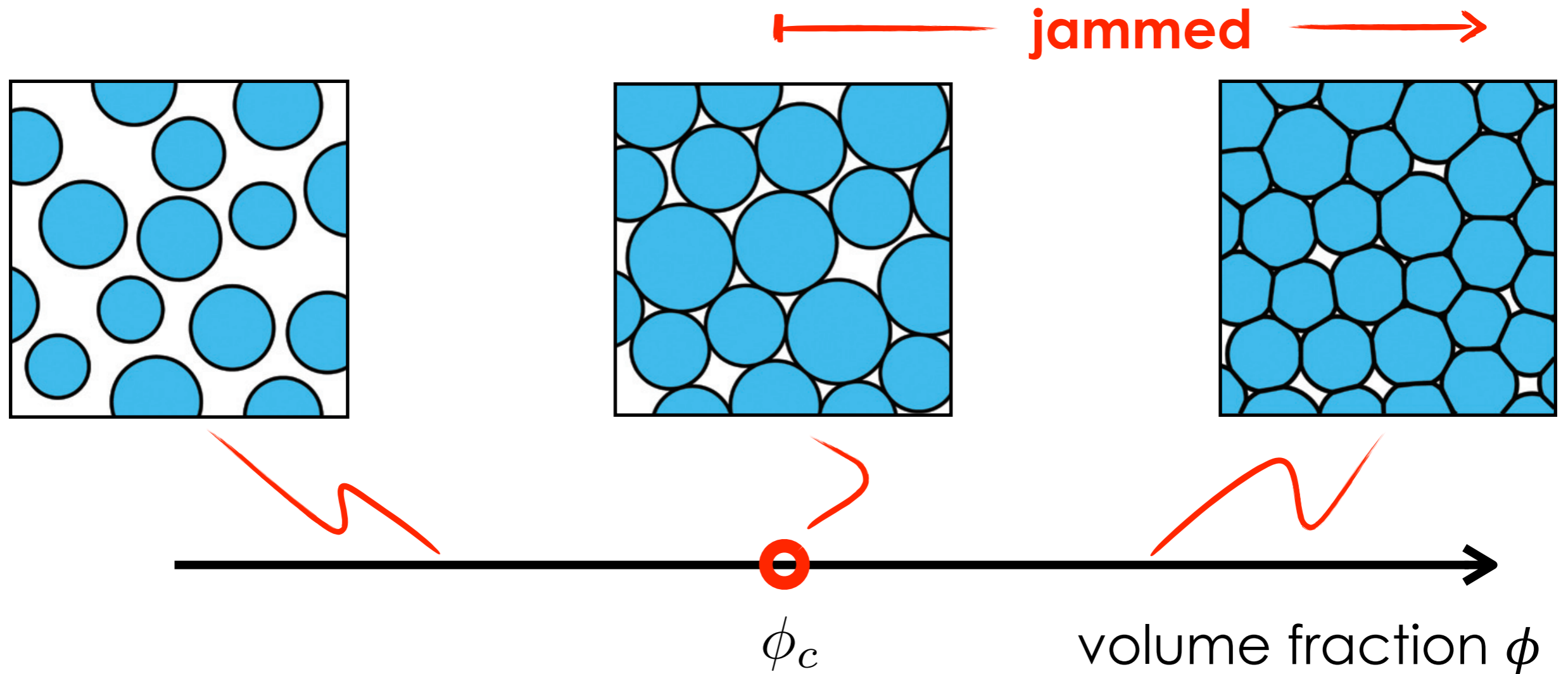


wet foams



dense grains

Soft repulsive spheres



Review articles

Van Hecke, J Phys Cond Matt 2010

Liu & Nagel, Ann Rev Cond Matt Phys 2010

Liu, Nagel, Van Saarloos & Wyart 2010

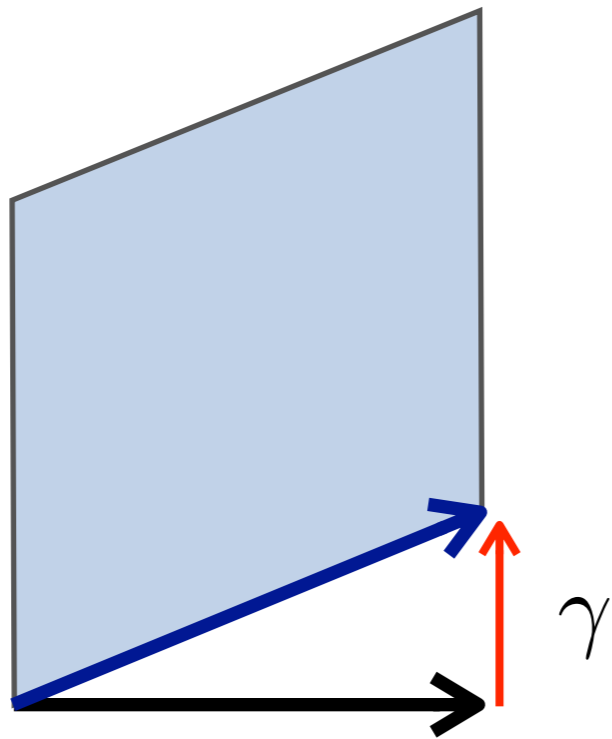
Bolton & Weaire 1990

Durian PRL 1995

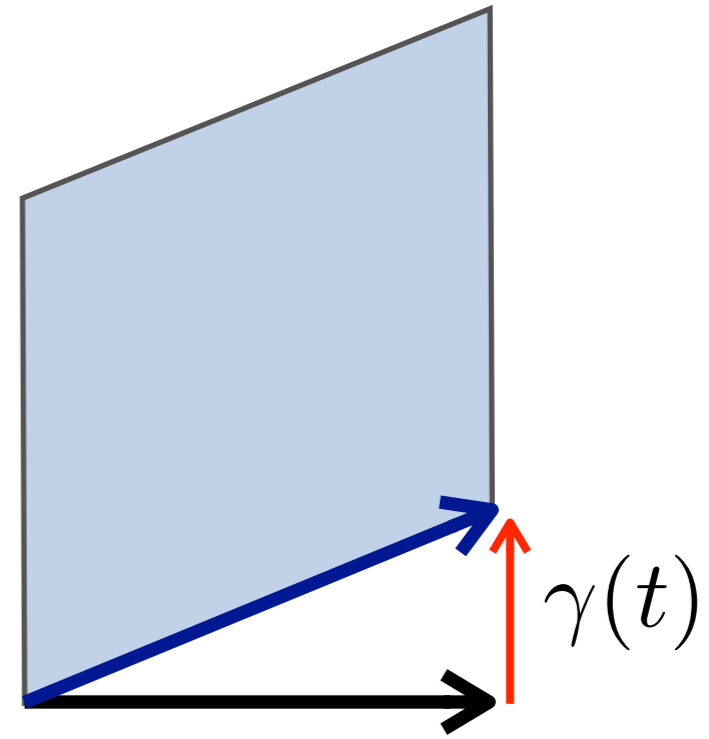
Liu & Nagel Nature 1998

O'Hern et al PRE 2003

How does jamming differ for
(overdamped, viscous, wet) foams
and (massive, frictional) grains?



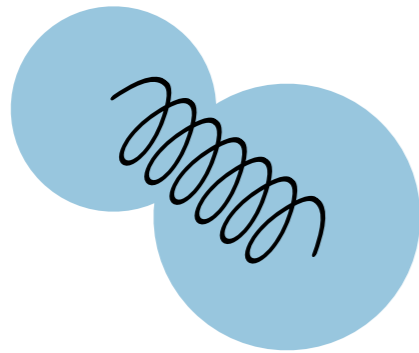
quasistatic



time dependent
(oscillatory)

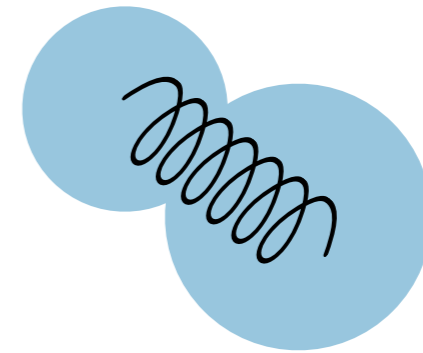
Microscopic interactions

wet foams



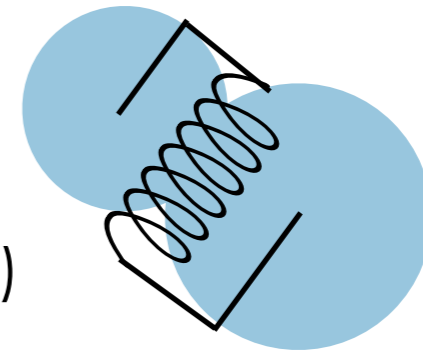
normal
elastic
force

grains



normal
elastic
force

tangential
elastic
force
(Hertz-Mindlin)



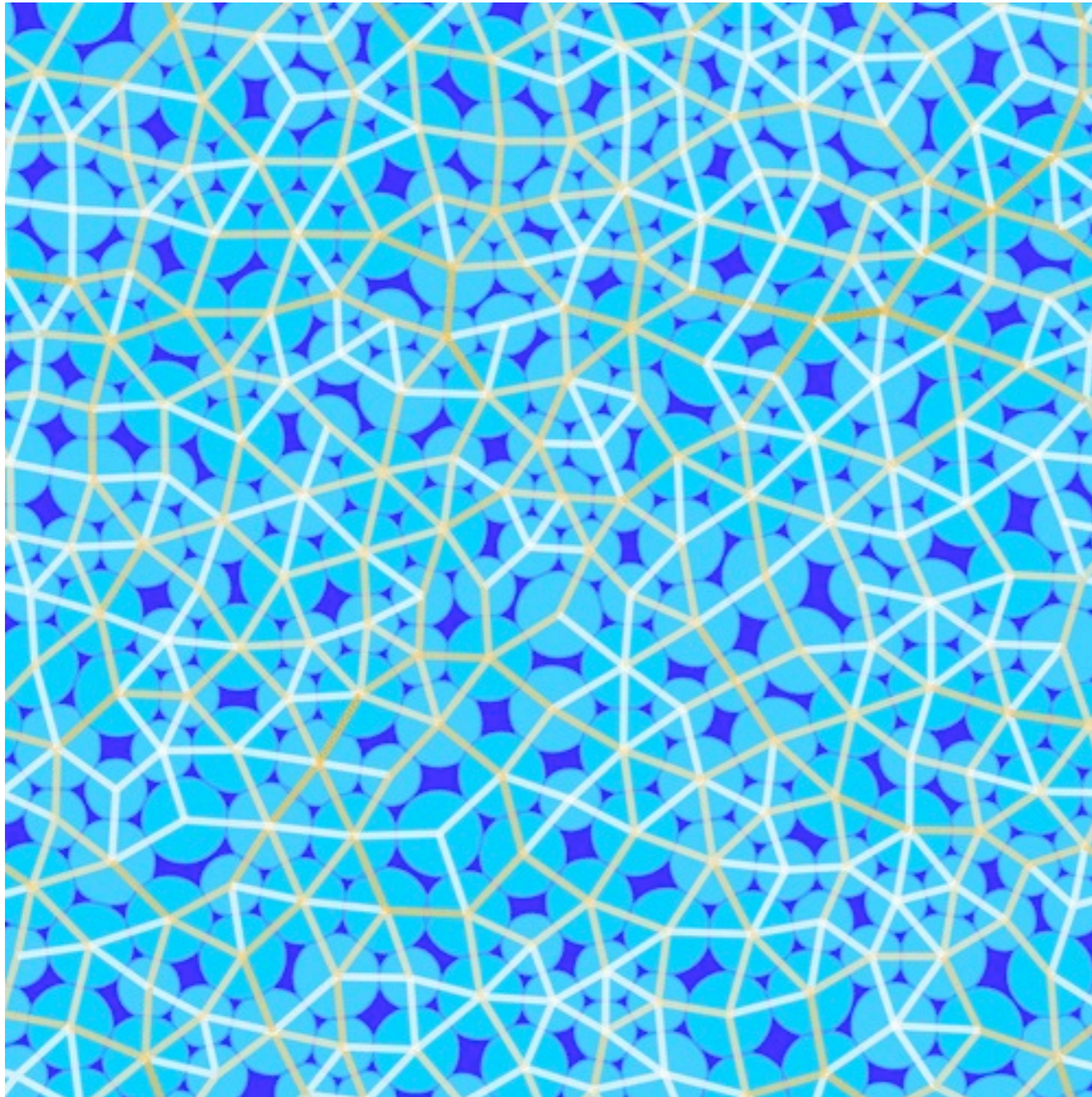
$$|f_t| \leq \mu f_n$$

Quasistatic response

Foams are isostatic at zero pressure

Grains need not be

Isostaticity: No static friction



$$\sum_j \vec{f}_{ij} = 0$$

$z \geq 2d$ contacts per particle

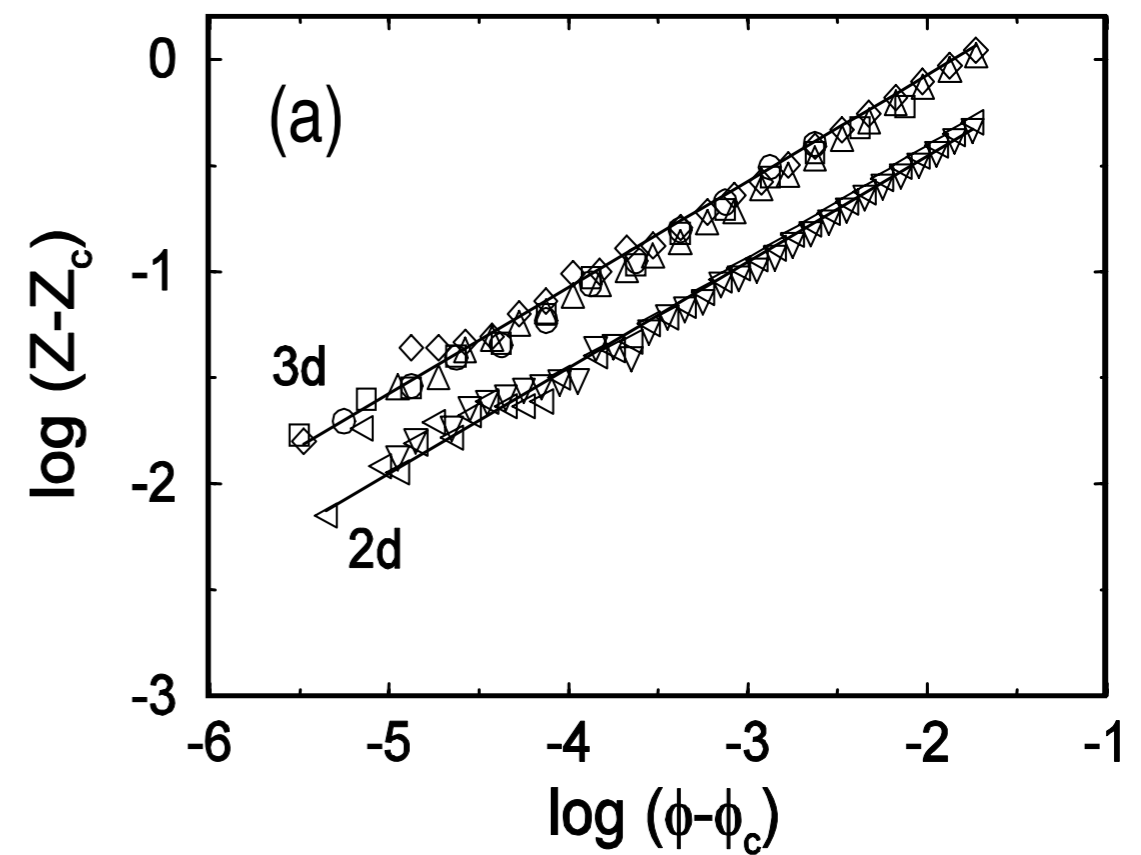
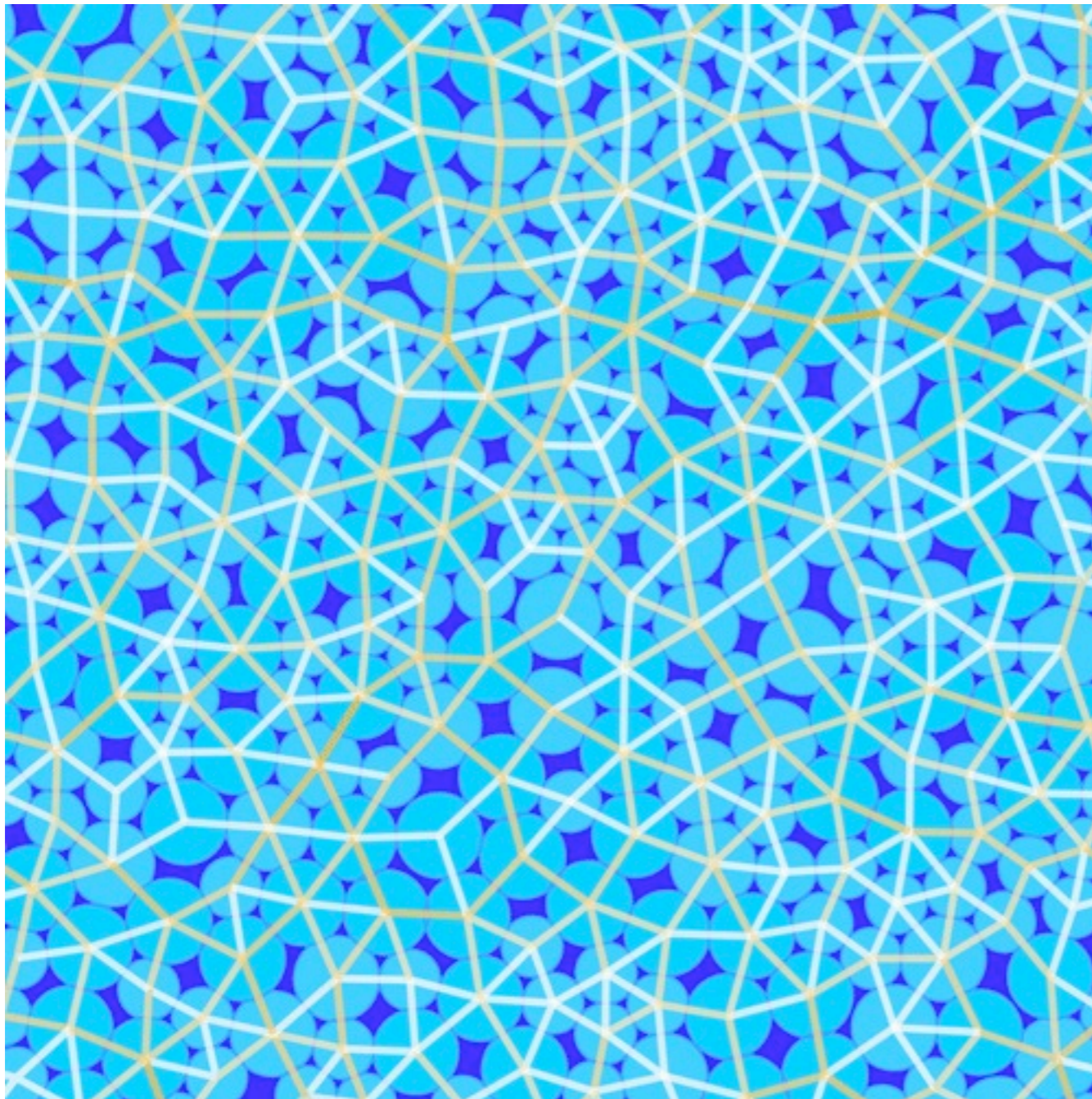
$$|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j| = R_i + R_j$$

$z \leq 2d$ contacts per particle

thus $z_c = 2d$

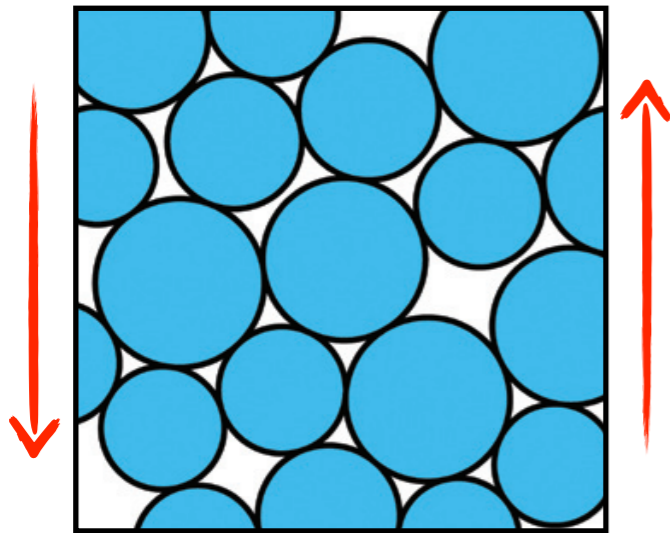
Isostaticity: No static friction

$$z - z_c \sim (\phi - \phi_c)^{1/2}$$



thus $z_c = 2d$

Quasistatic response

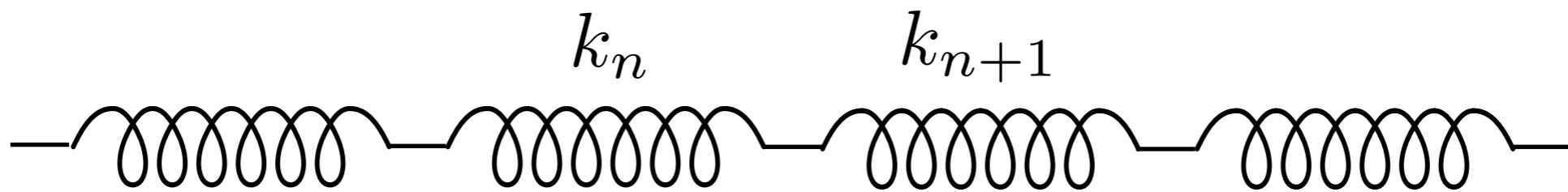


$$\hat{K} |u\rangle = \sigma L^d |\hat{\gamma}\rangle$$

shear stress

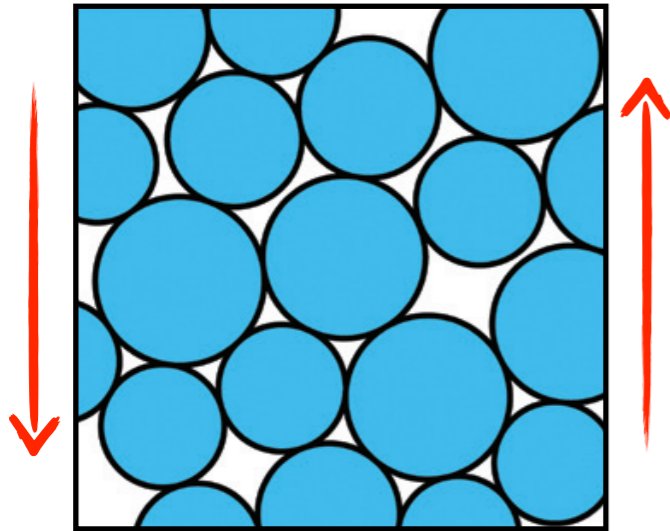
displacements
+ strain γ

Hessian $K_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial u_i \partial u_j}$ elastic potential energy



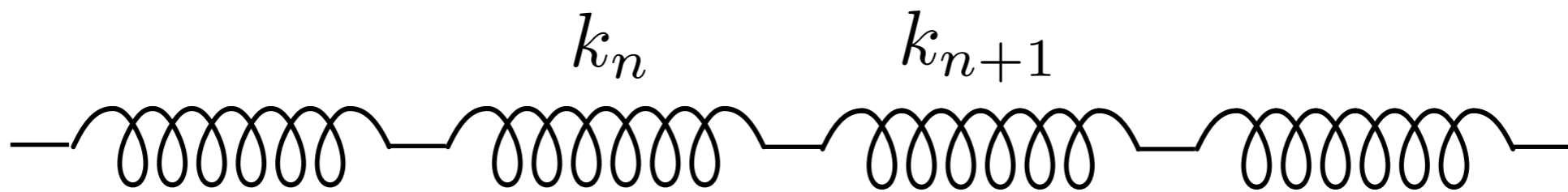
$$k_n \propto \omega_n^2 = \text{eigenvalue of the Hessian}$$

Quasistatic response



$$\frac{1}{G} \propto \sum_n \frac{1}{\omega_n^2}$$

what is the spectrum of eigenvalues?
what is the density of states?



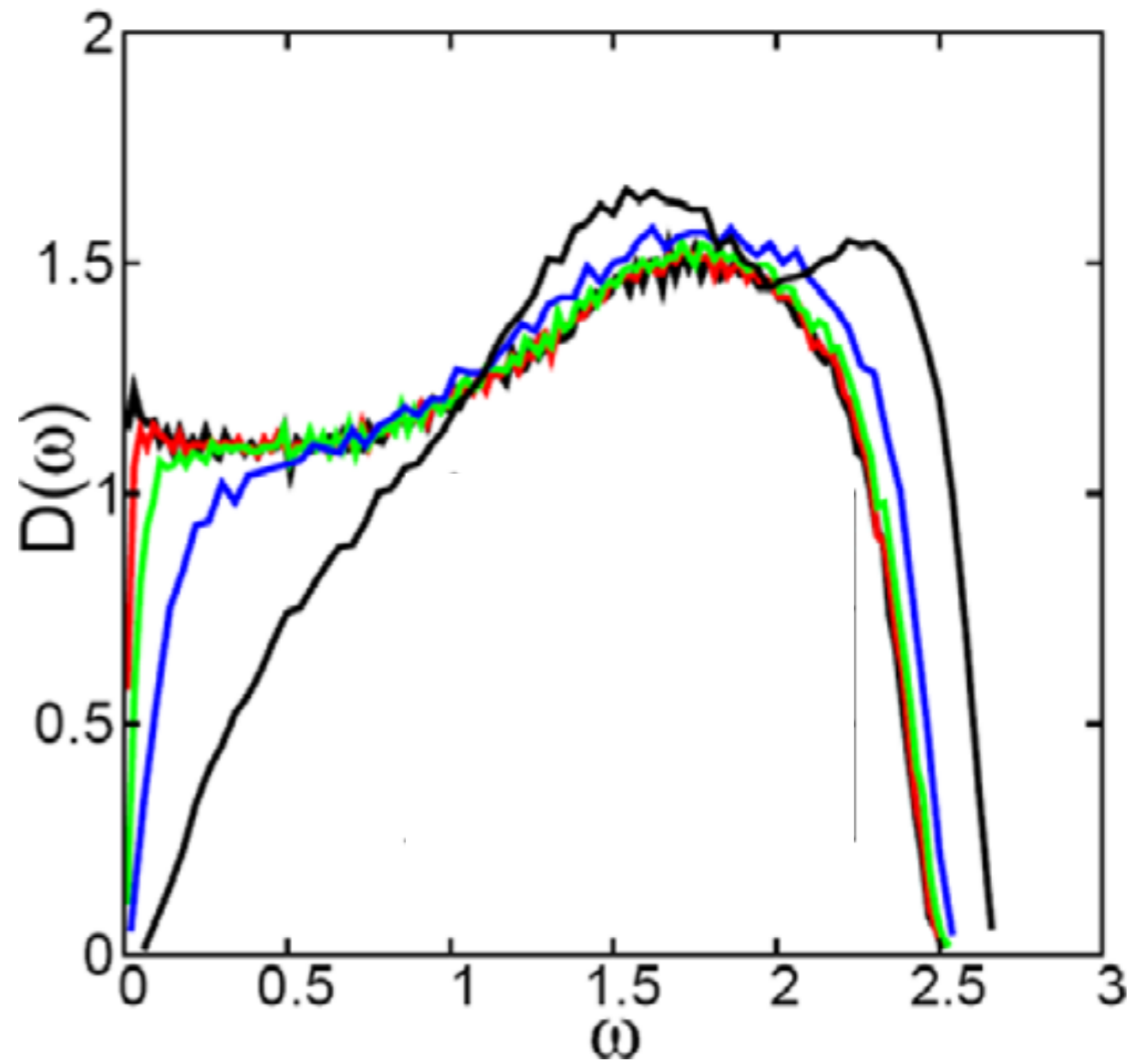
$$k_n \propto \omega_n^2 = \text{eigenvalue of the Hessian}$$

Density of states

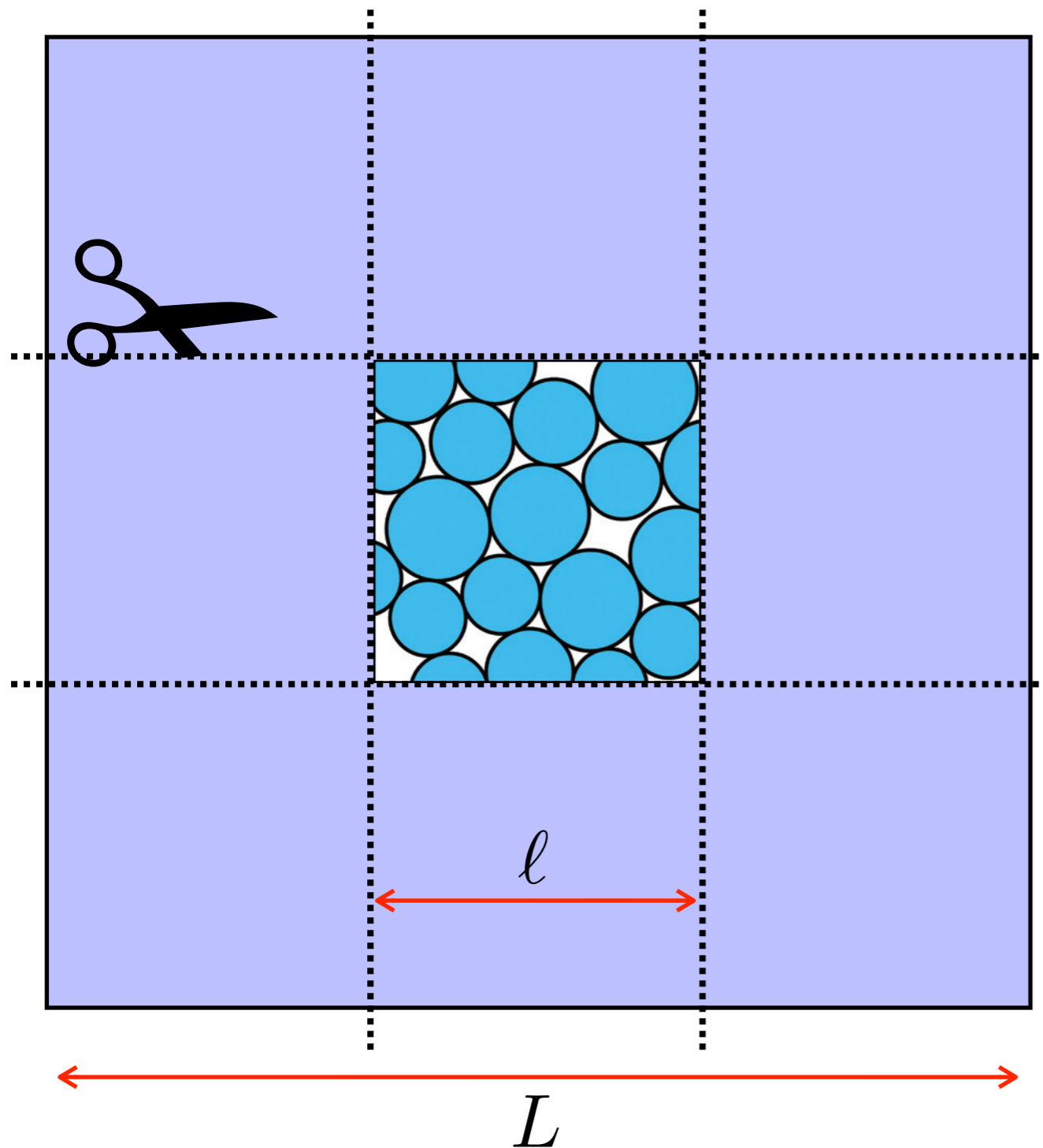
density of states $D(\omega)$

plateau at low ω

crossover frequency



“Cutting argument”



excess contacts \sim volume

$$N_b \sim (z_c + \Delta z)L^d$$

cut contacts \sim surface area

$$N_c \sim L^d / l$$

create zero modes if

$$l < l^* \sim 1/\Delta z$$

Density of states

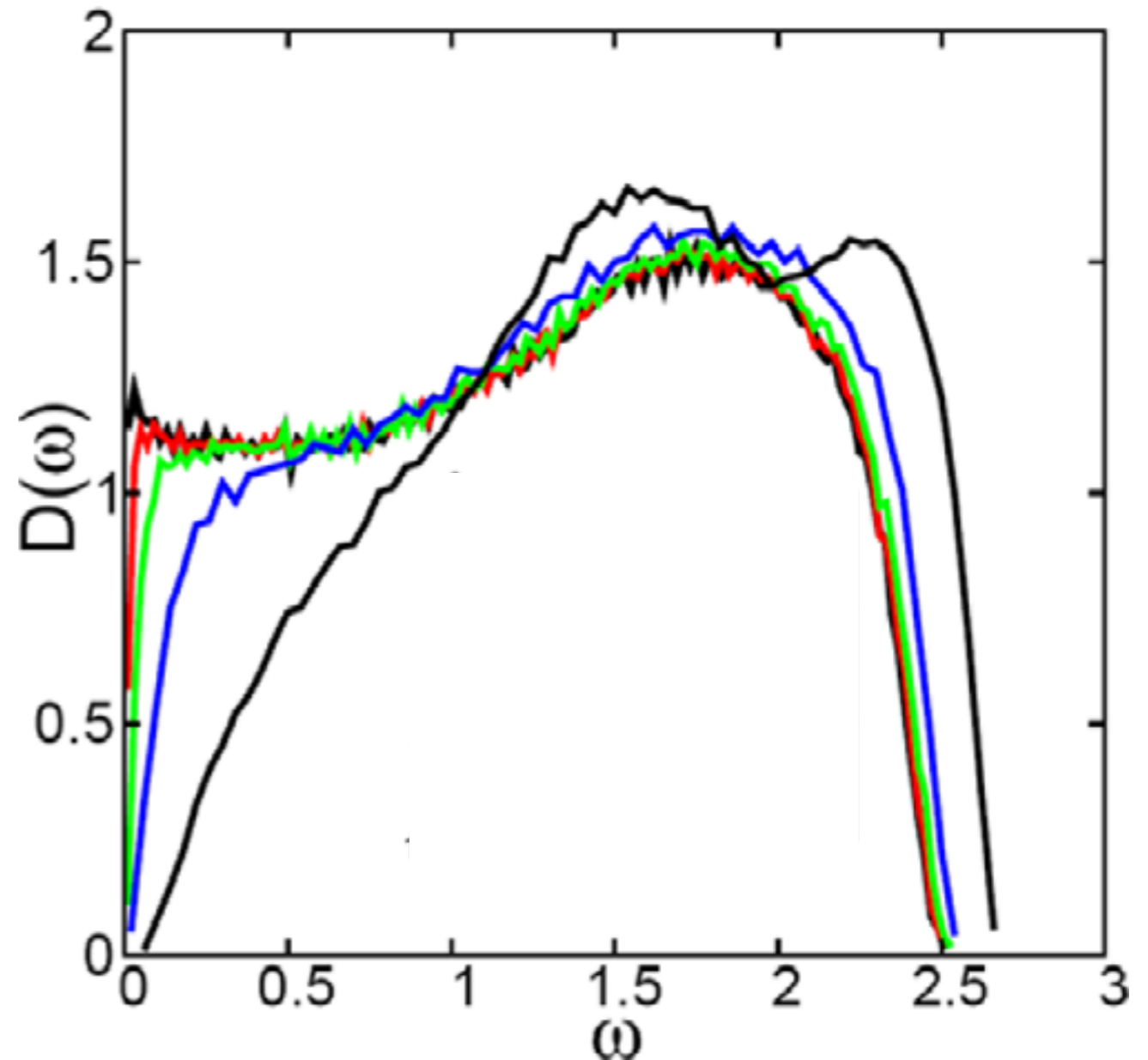
density of states $D(\omega)$

plateau at low ω

crossover frequency

$$\omega^* \sim k^{1/2} \Delta z$$

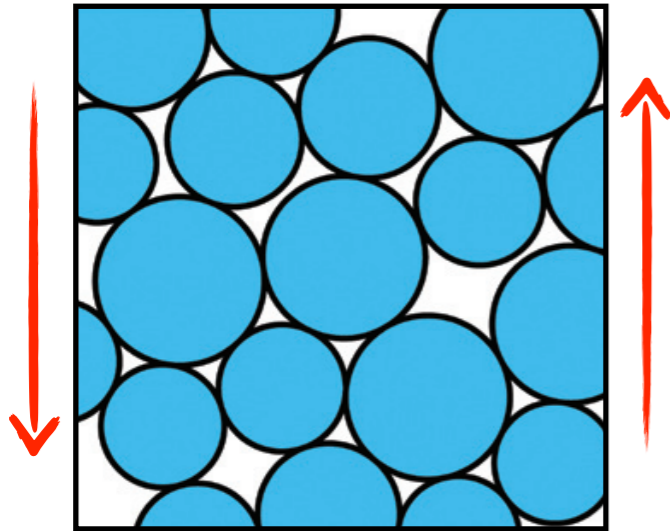
vanishes at z_c



Silbert et al., PRL 2005

Wyart et al., EPL 2006

Quasistatic response

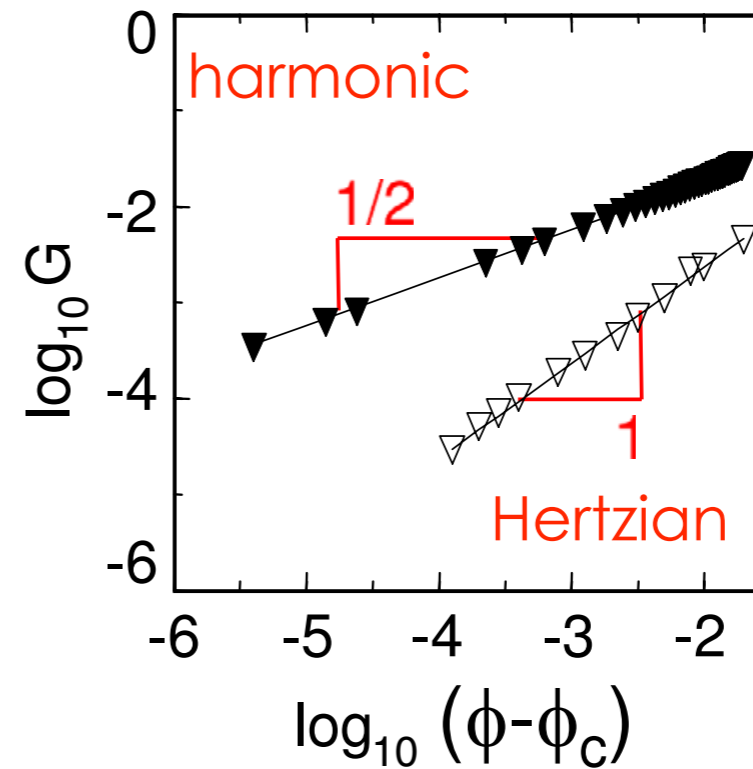
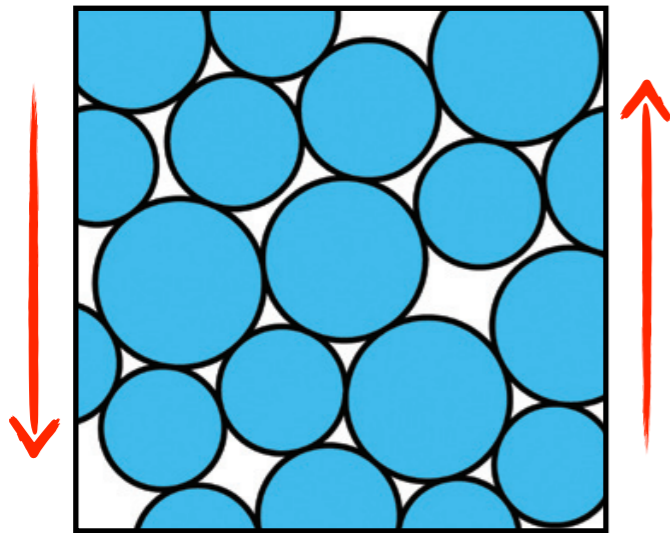


$$\frac{1}{G} \propto \sum_n \frac{1}{\omega_n^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{G} \propto \int \frac{D(\omega)}{\omega^2} d\omega \sim \frac{1}{k^{1/2} \omega^*} \sim \frac{1}{k \Delta z}$$

shear modulus vanishes at isostatic point!

Quasistatic response

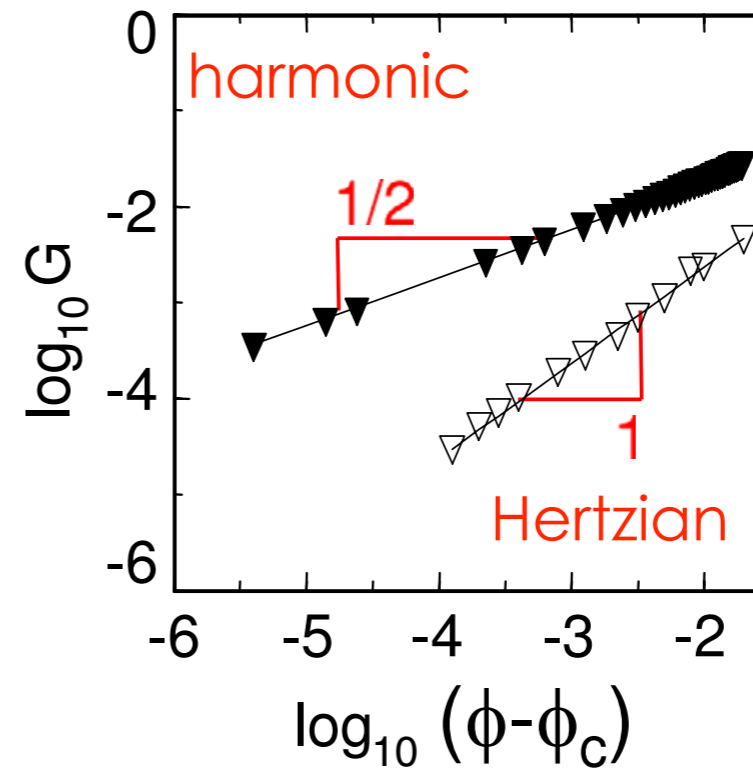
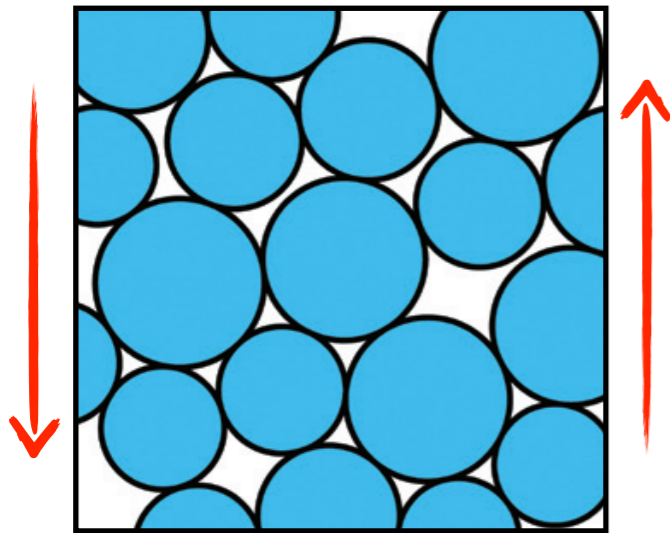


O'Hern et al.,
PRE 2003

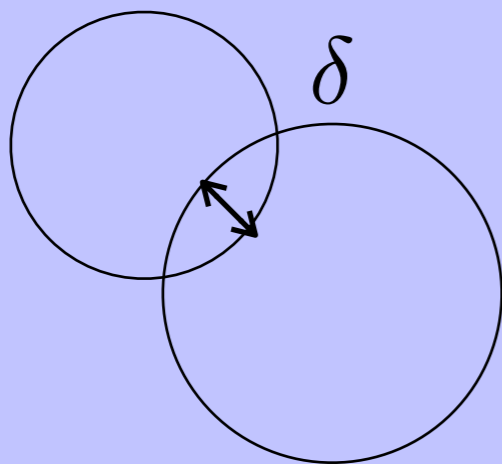
$$\frac{1}{G} \propto \int \frac{D(\omega)}{\omega^2} d\omega \sim \frac{1}{k^{1/2} \omega^*} \sim \frac{1}{k \Delta z}$$

shear modulus vanishes at isostatic point!

Quasistatic response



O'Hern et al.,
PRE 2003



$$V \sim \delta^{\alpha_e}$$

$$k \sim V''$$

$$\delta \sim \Delta\phi$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{k \Delta z}$$

tic point!

Tighe, PRL 2011

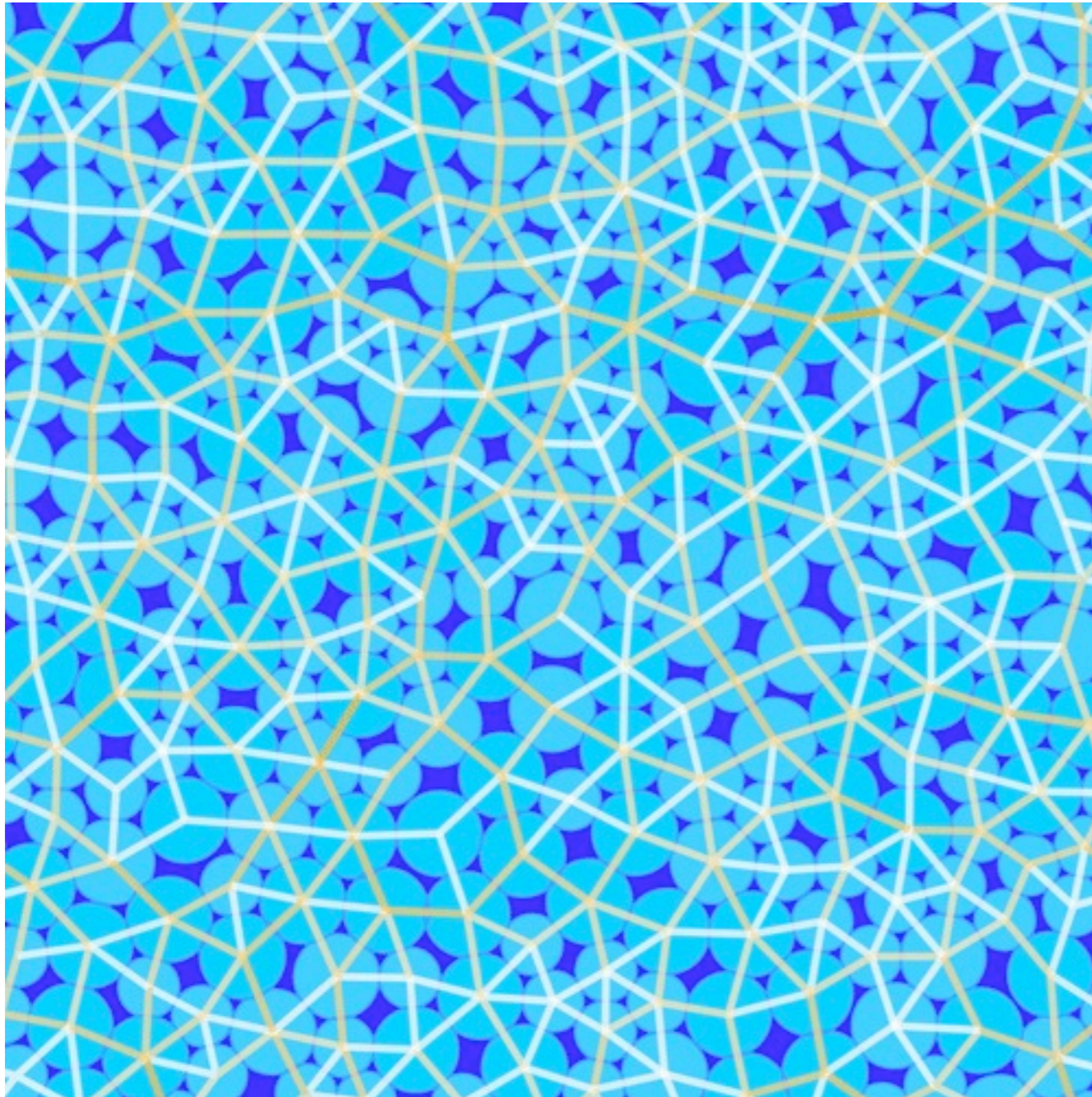
Frictionless jamming scenario

Shear modulus proportional to
crossover frequency in DOS

Crossover frequency vanishes
at isostatic point

Frictionless spheres (wet foams)
isostatic at unjamming

Isostaticity: With static friction



$$\sum_j \vec{f}_{ij} = 0$$

(+ torque balance)

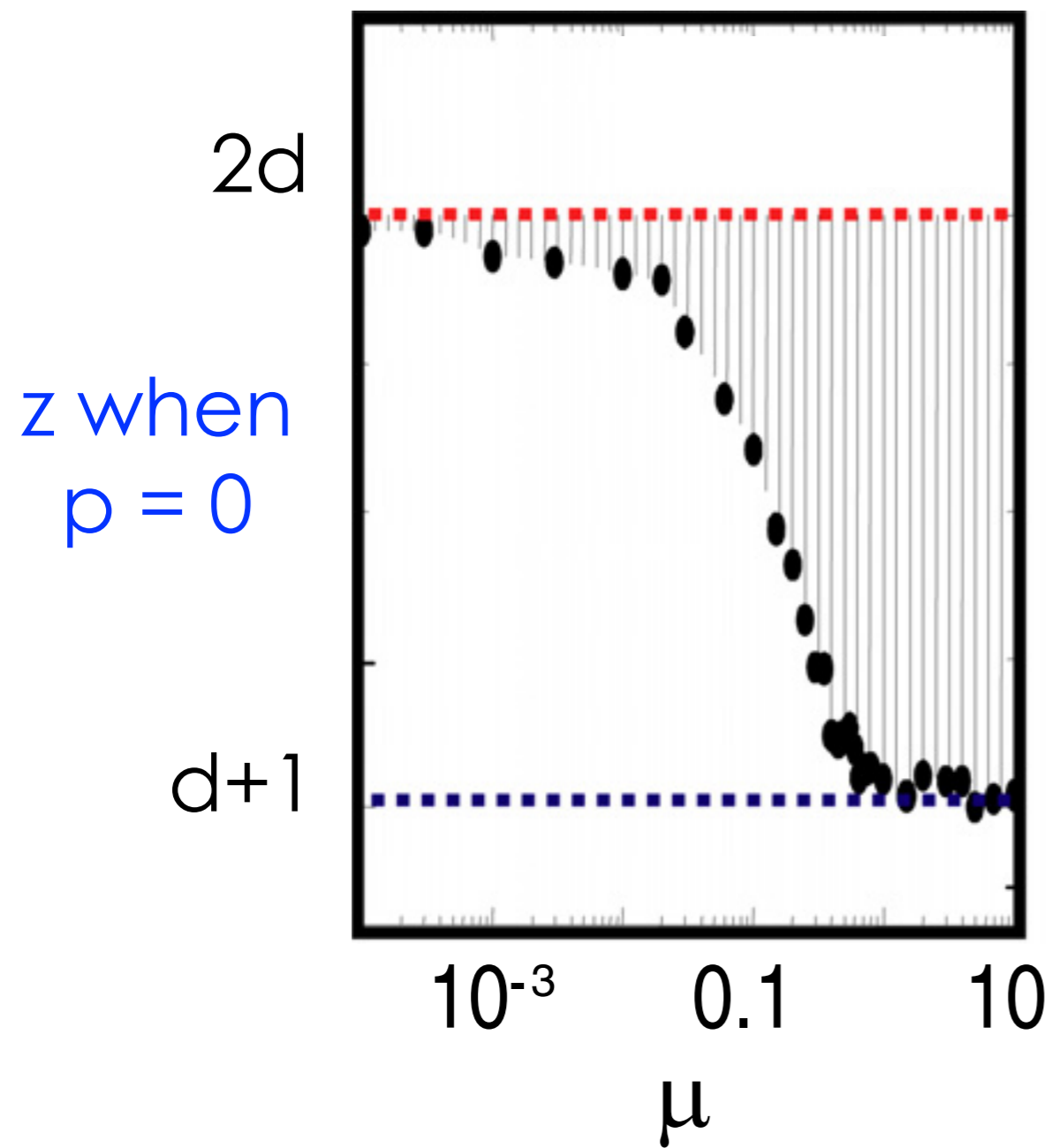
$z \geq d+1$ contacts per particle

$$|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j| = R_i + R_j$$

$z \leq 2d$ contacts per particle

thus $d+1 \leq z \leq 2d$
at $p = 0$

Isostaticity: With static friction



$$\sum_j \vec{f}_{ij} = 0$$

(+ torque balance)

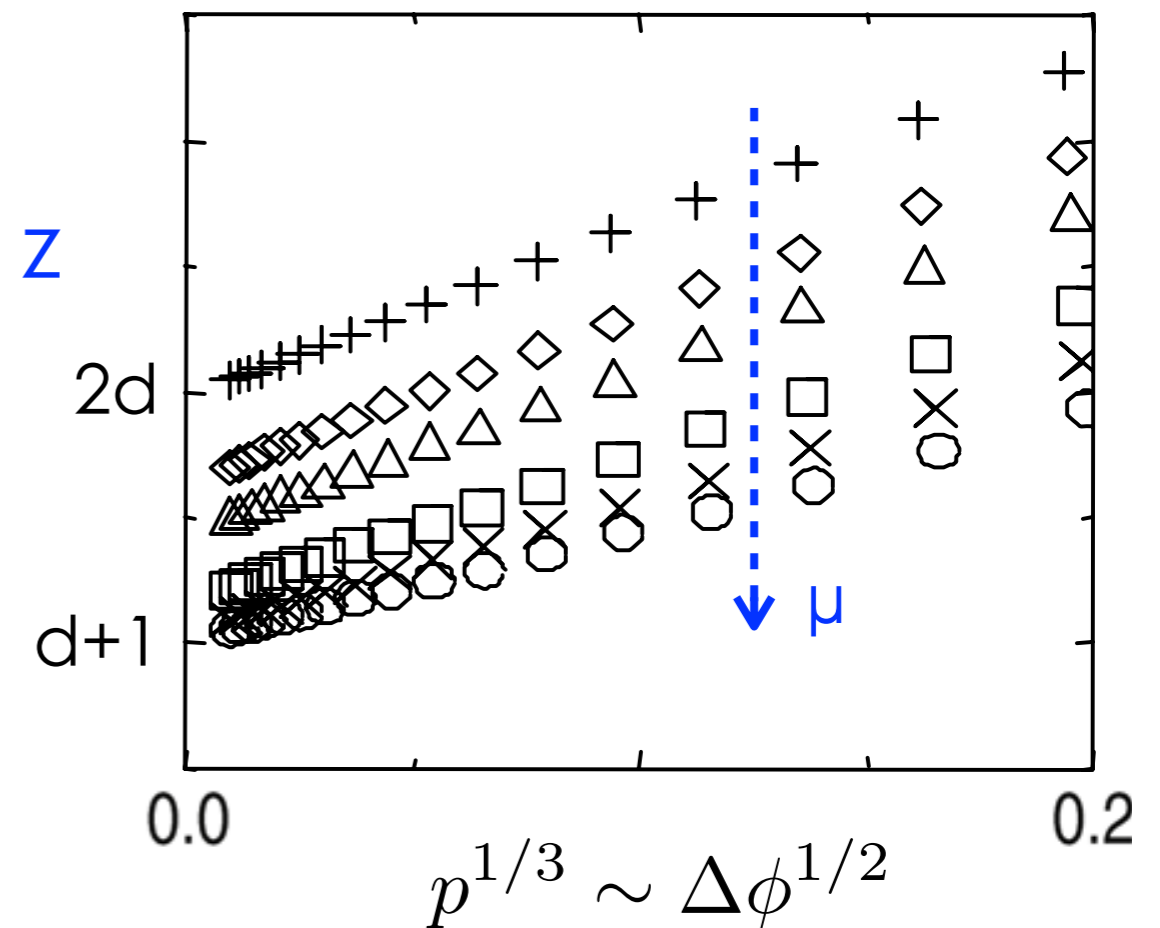
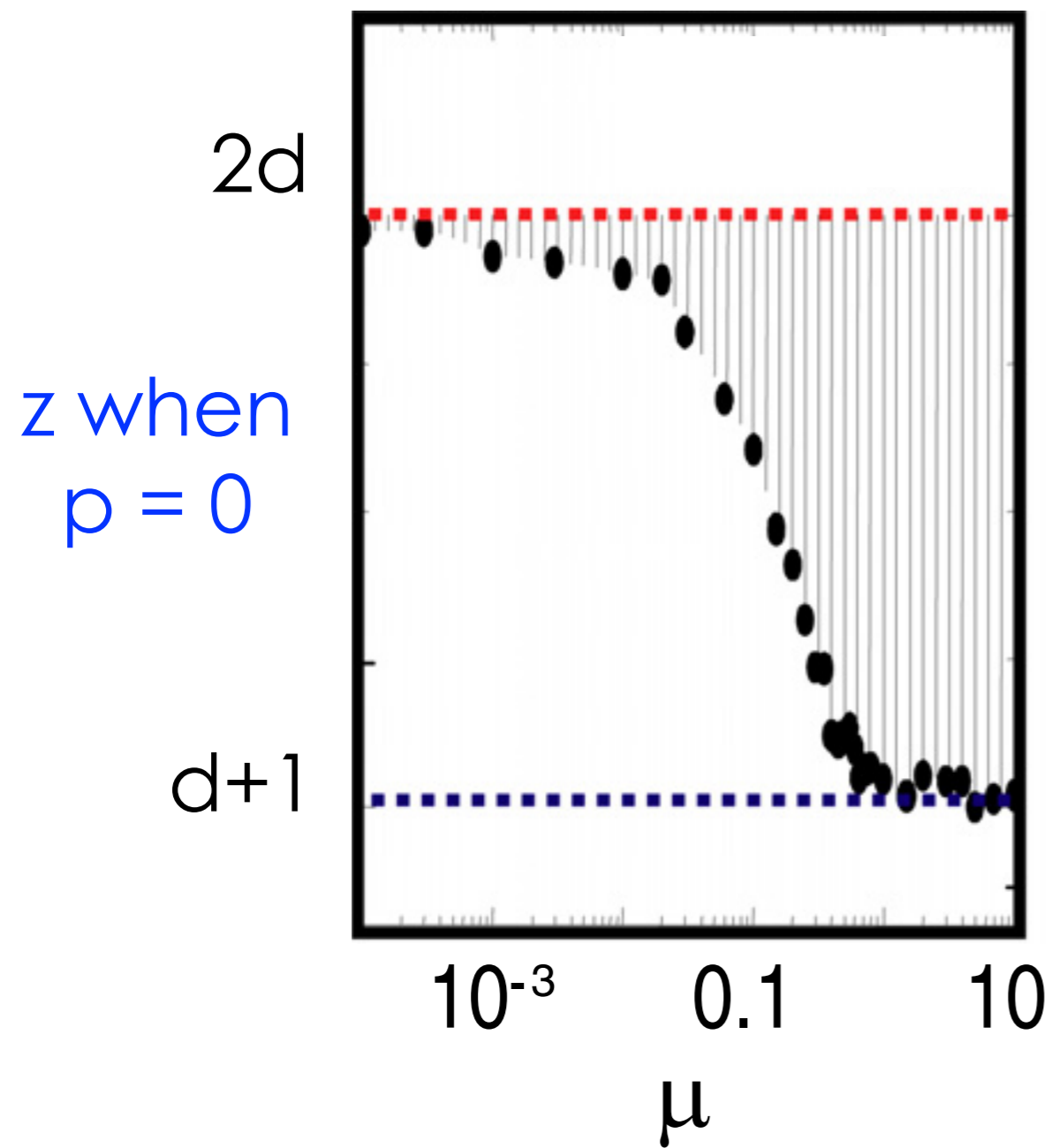
$z \geq d+1$ contacts per particle

$$|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j| = R_i + R_j$$

$z \leq 2d$ contacts per particle

thus $d+1 \leq z \leq 2d$
at $p = 0$

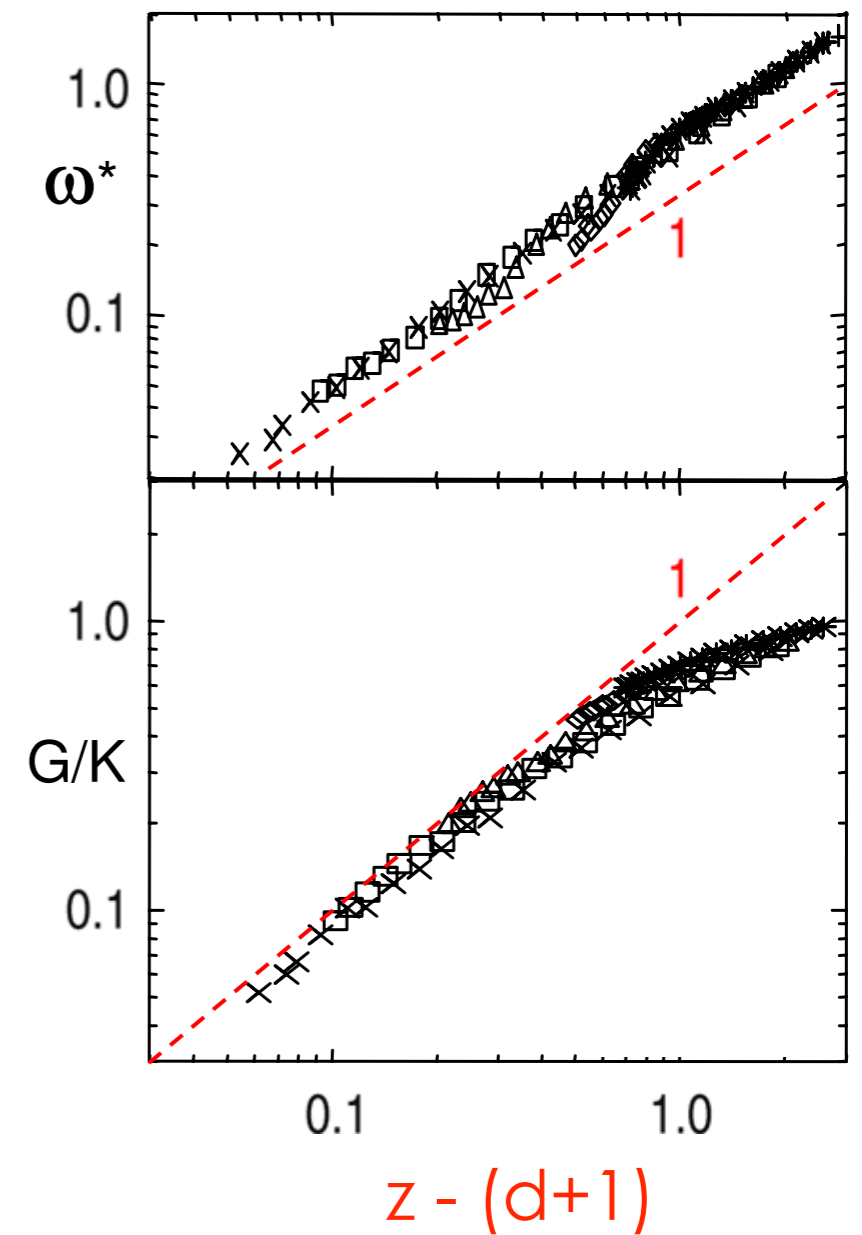
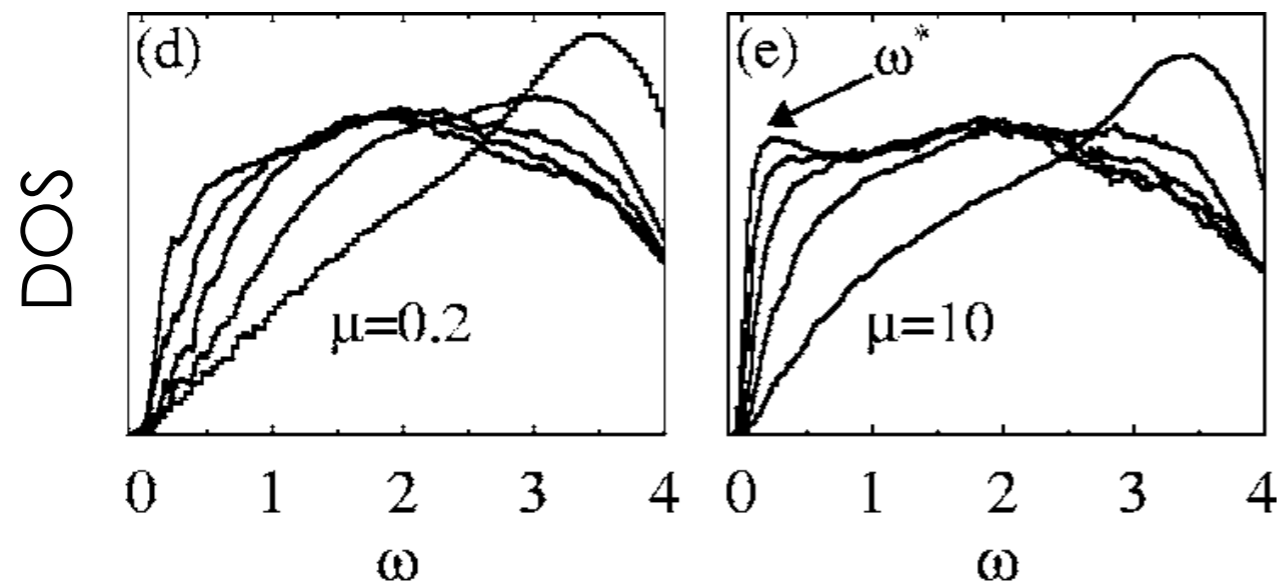
Isostaticity: With static friction



thus $d+1 \leq z \leq 2d$
at $p = 0$

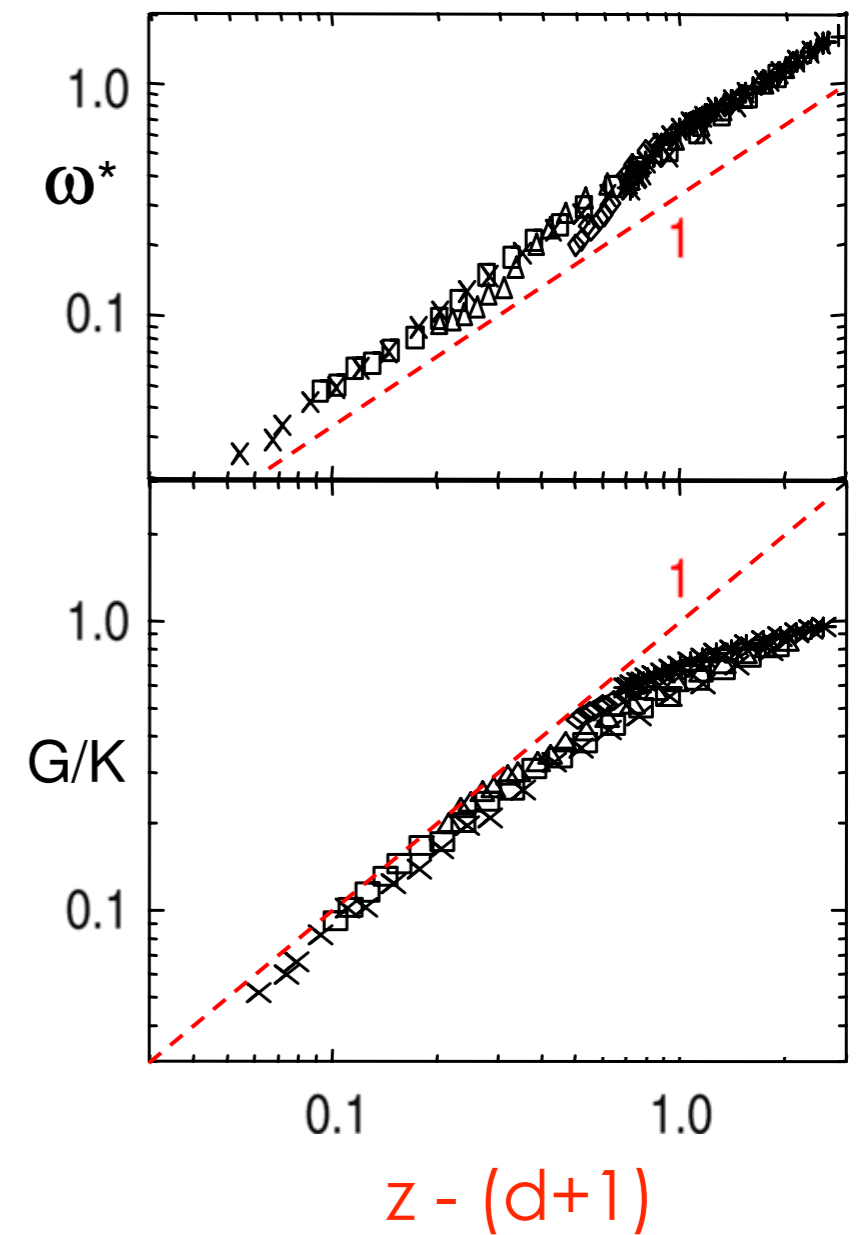
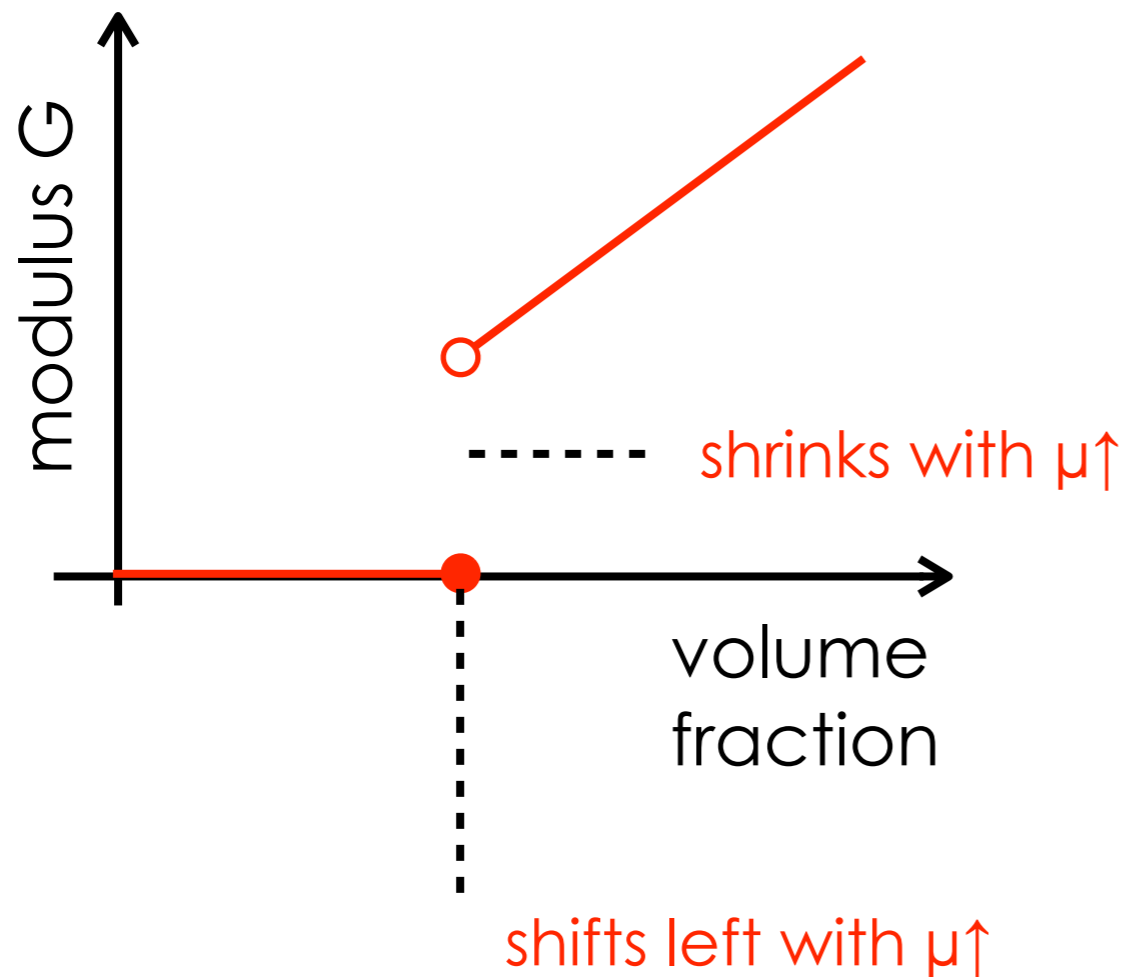
Quasistatic response with friction

$$G \sim k^{1/2} \omega^* \quad \text{still true}$$

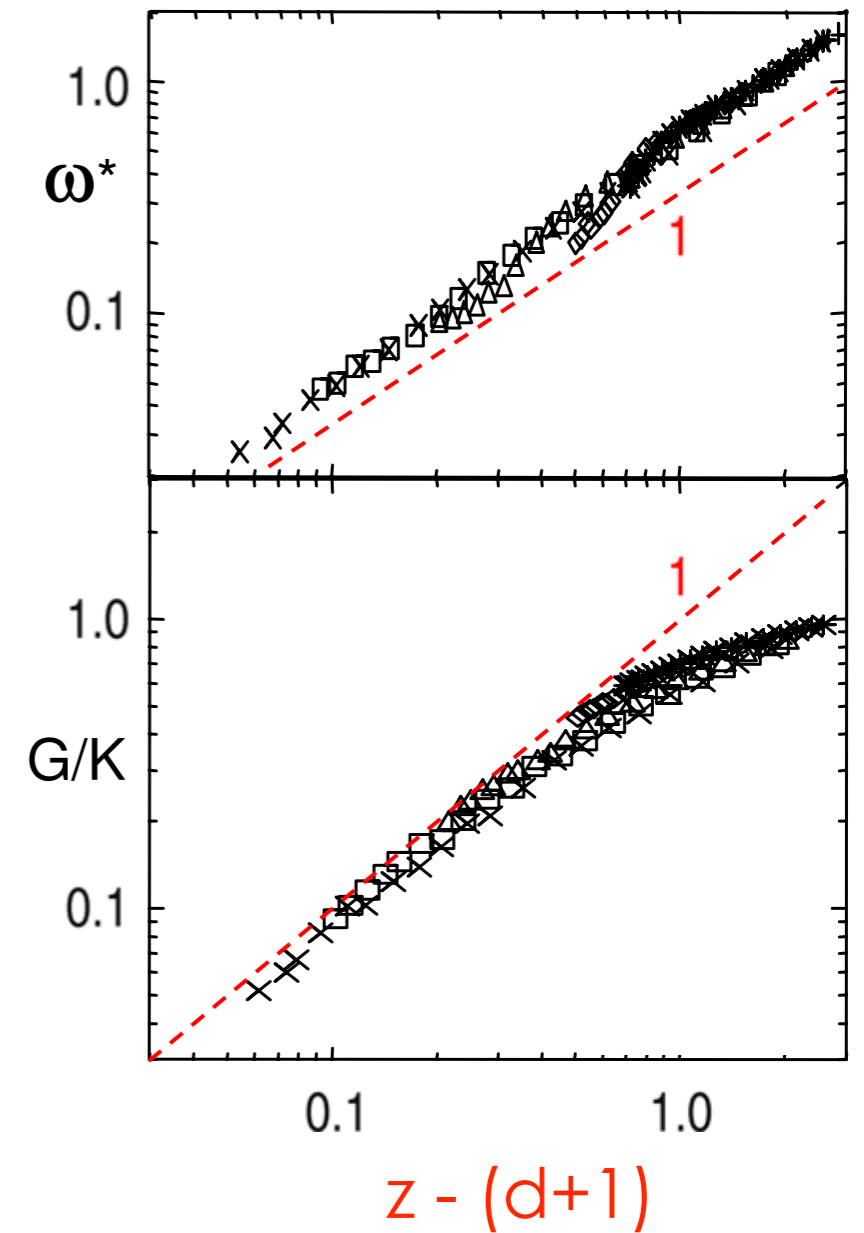
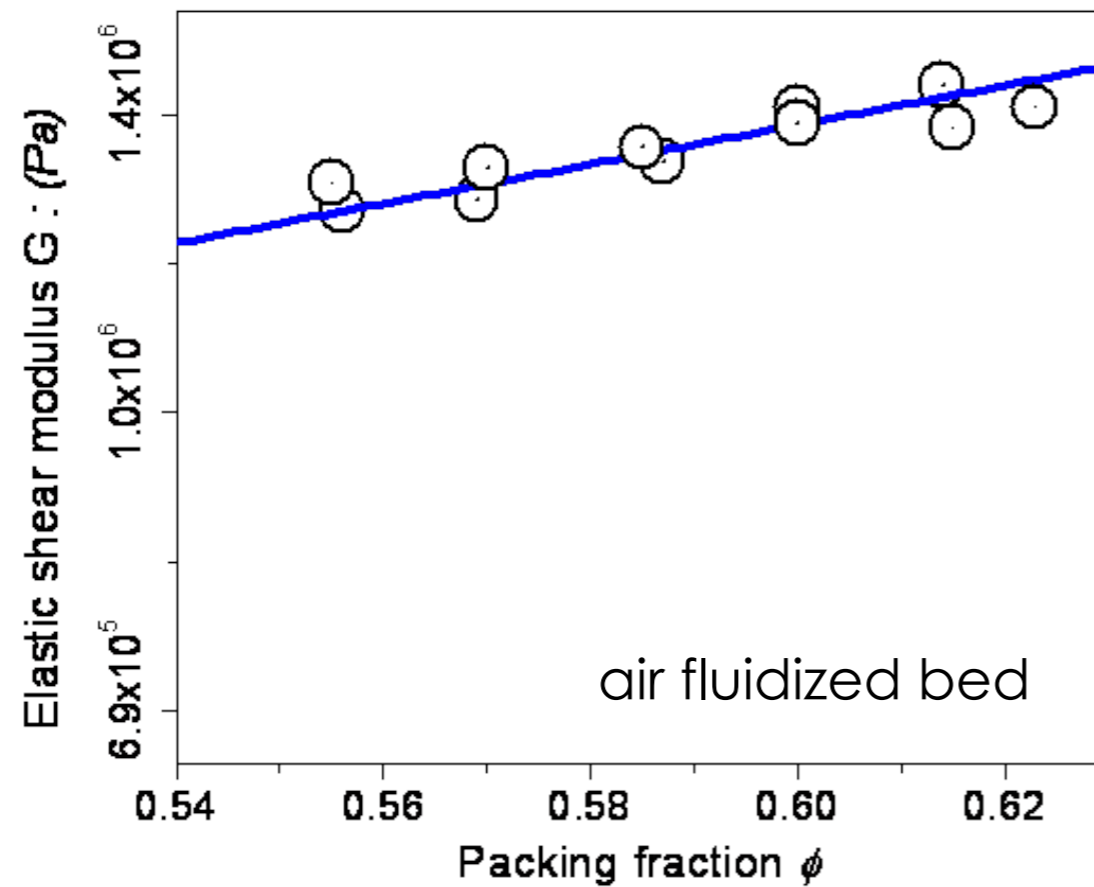


Quasistatic response with friction

$$G \sim k^{1/2} \omega^* \quad \text{still true}$$



Quasistatic response with friction



Frictional jamming scenario

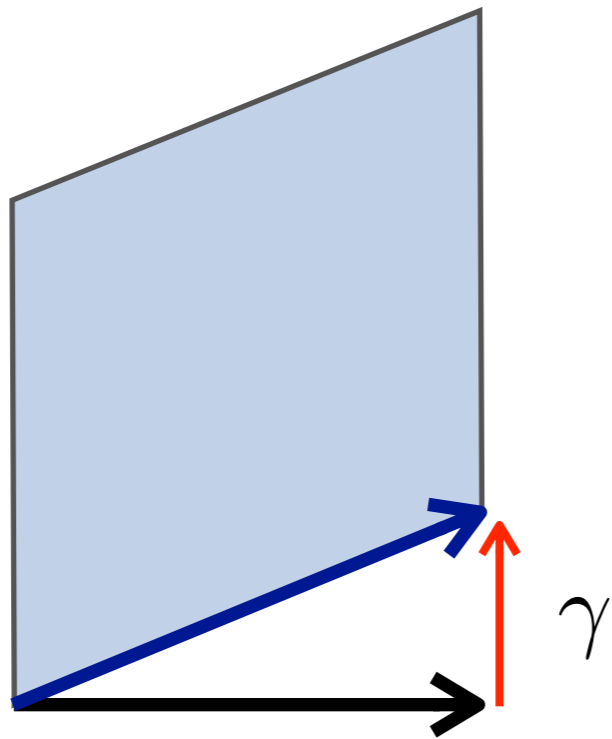
Shear modulus (still) proportional to crossover frequency in DOS

Crossover frequency (still) vanishes at isostatic point

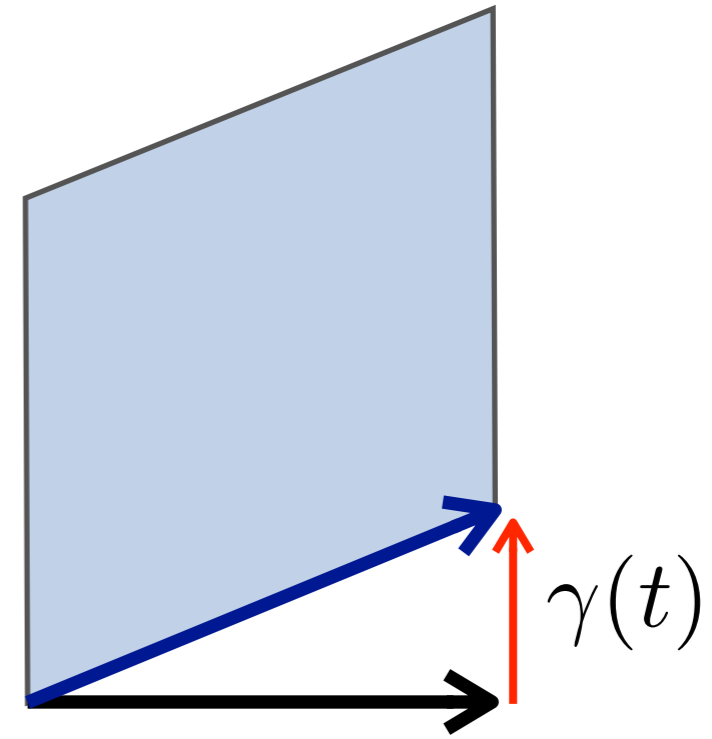
But frictional spheres (grains) hyperstatic at unjamming

Shear modulus has a jump

How does jamming differ for
(overdamped, viscous, wet) foams
and (massive, frictional) grains?



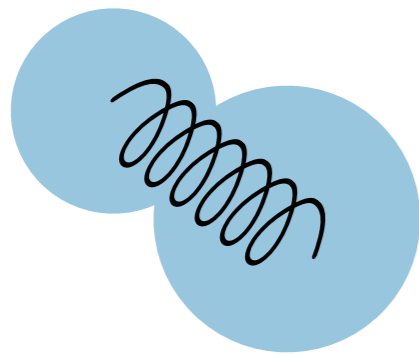
quasistatic



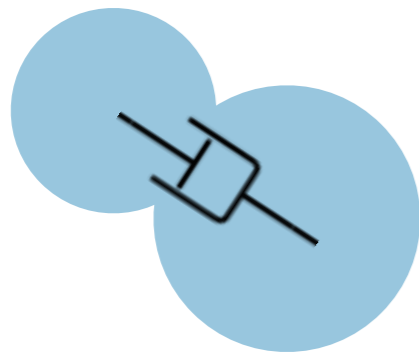
time dependent
(oscillatory)

Microscopic interactions

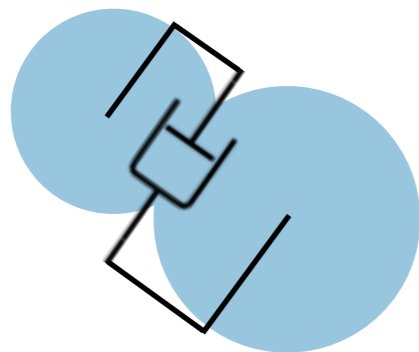
wet foams



normal
elastic
force



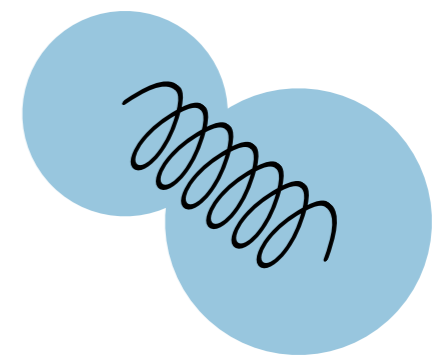
normal
viscous
force



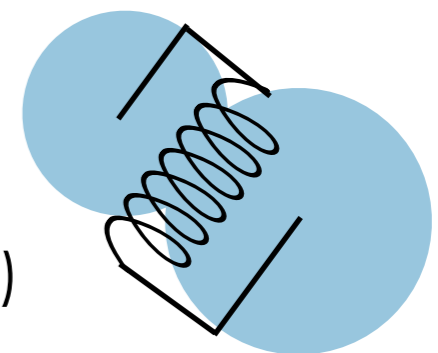
tangential
viscous
force

grains

normal
elastic
force



tangential
elastic
force
(Hertz-Mindlin)

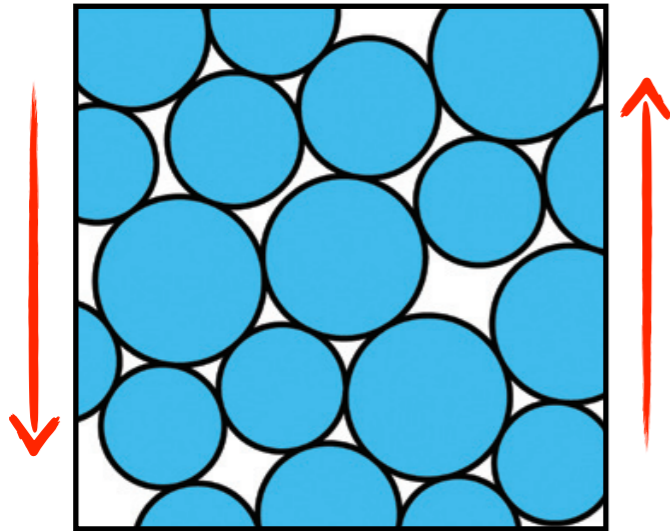


$$|f_t| \leq \mu f_n$$

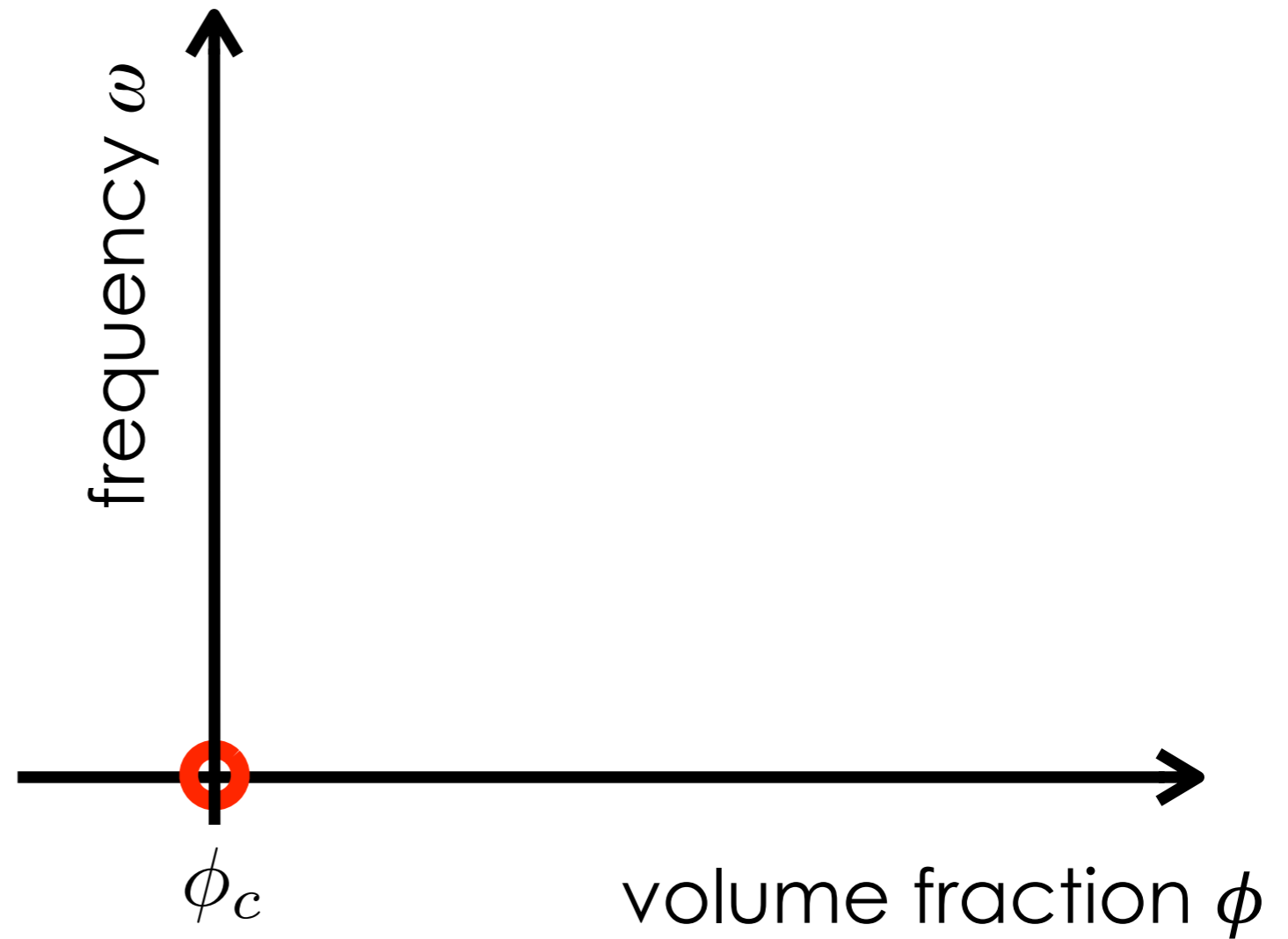
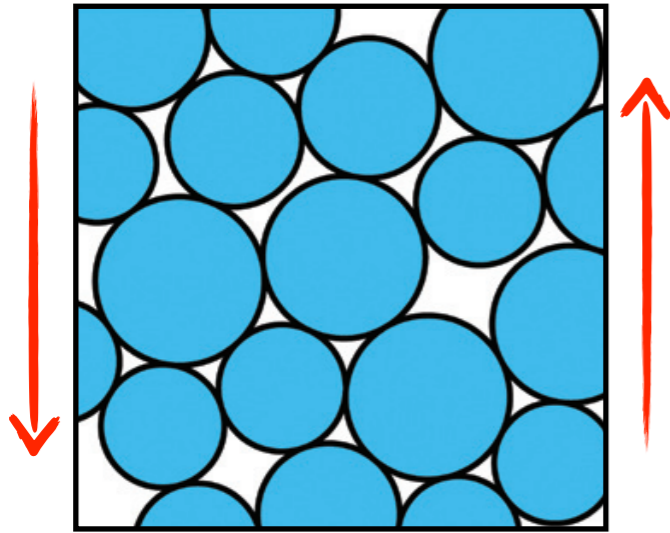
$$\vec{f}_{\text{visc}} = -b \Delta \vec{v}$$

Durian, PRL 1995

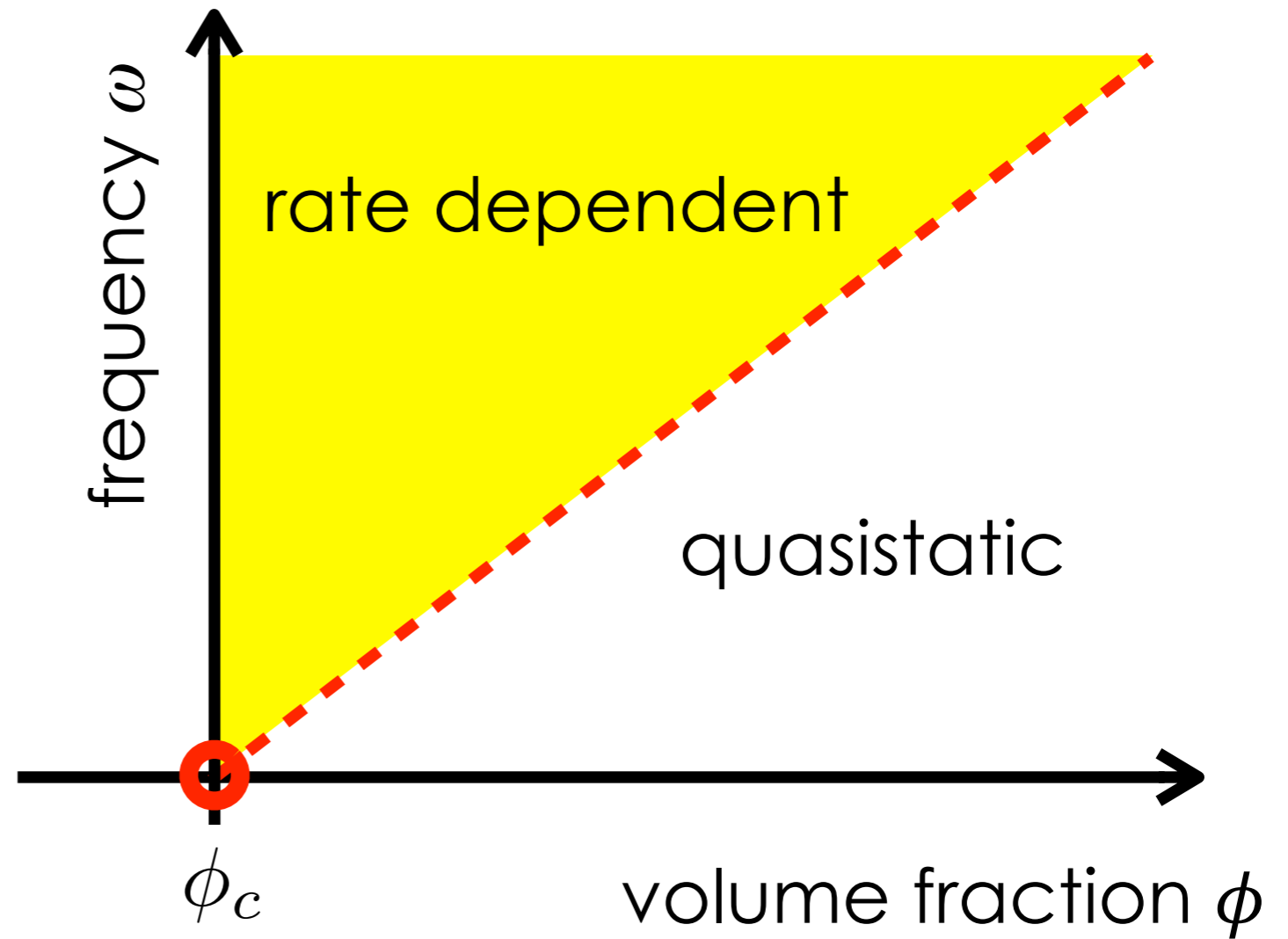
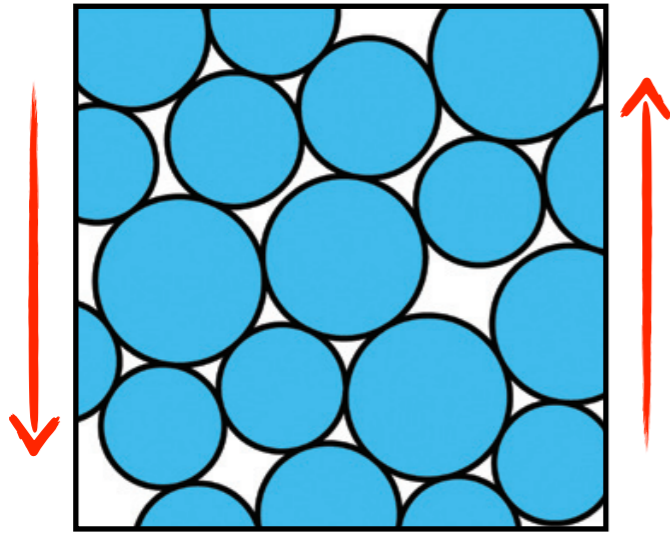
Viscoelastic linear response



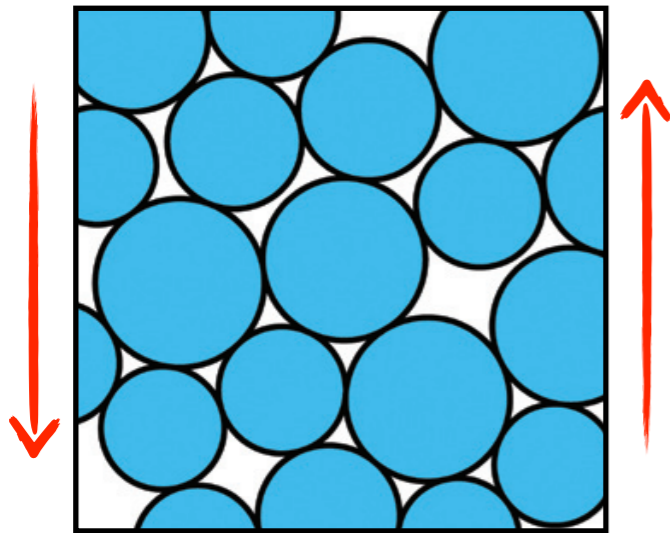
Viscoelastic linear response



Viscoelastic linear response



Viscoelastic linear response



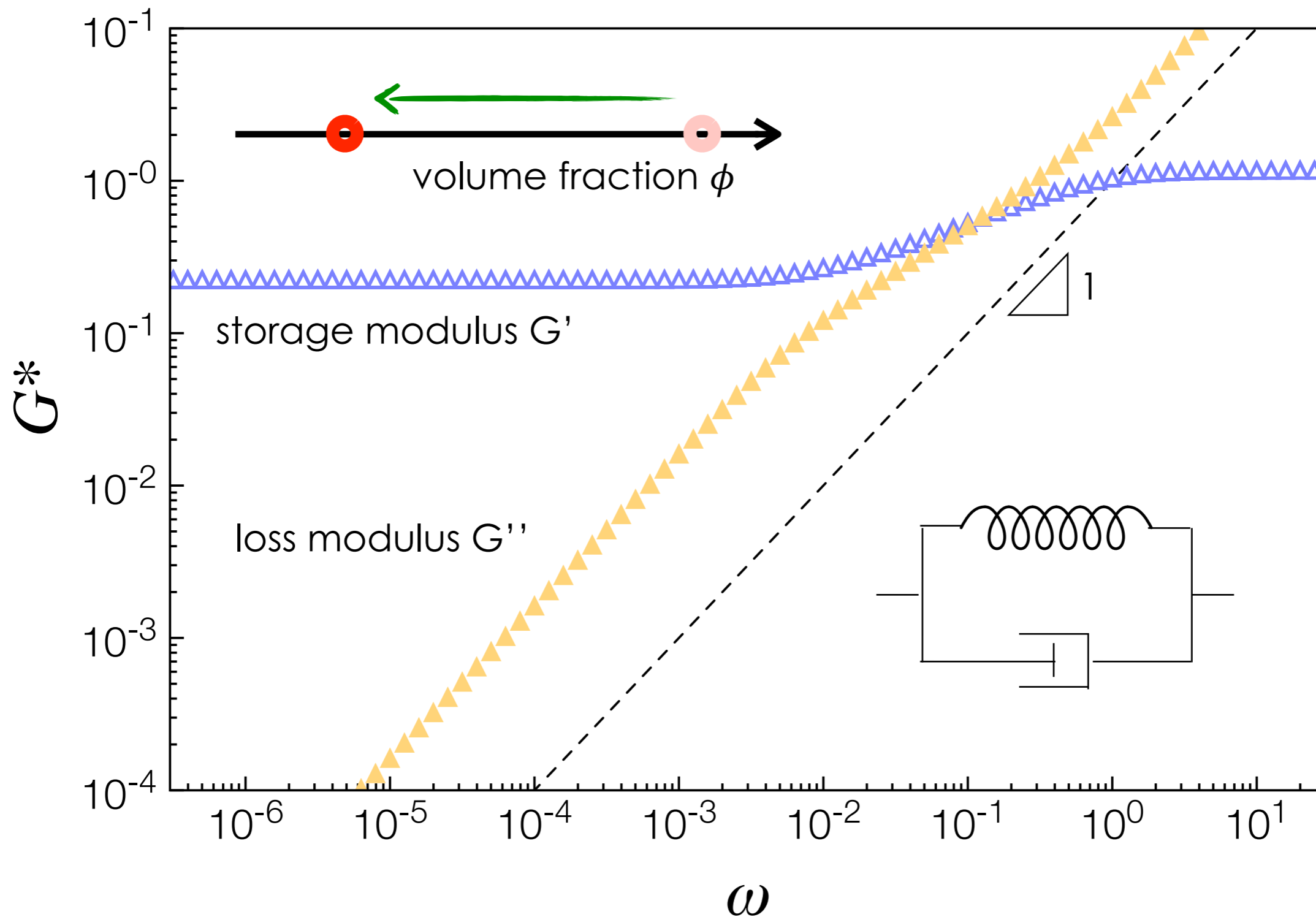
driving frequency

$$(\hat{K} + i\omega \hat{B})|u\rangle = \sigma(\omega) L^d |\hat{\gamma}\rangle$$

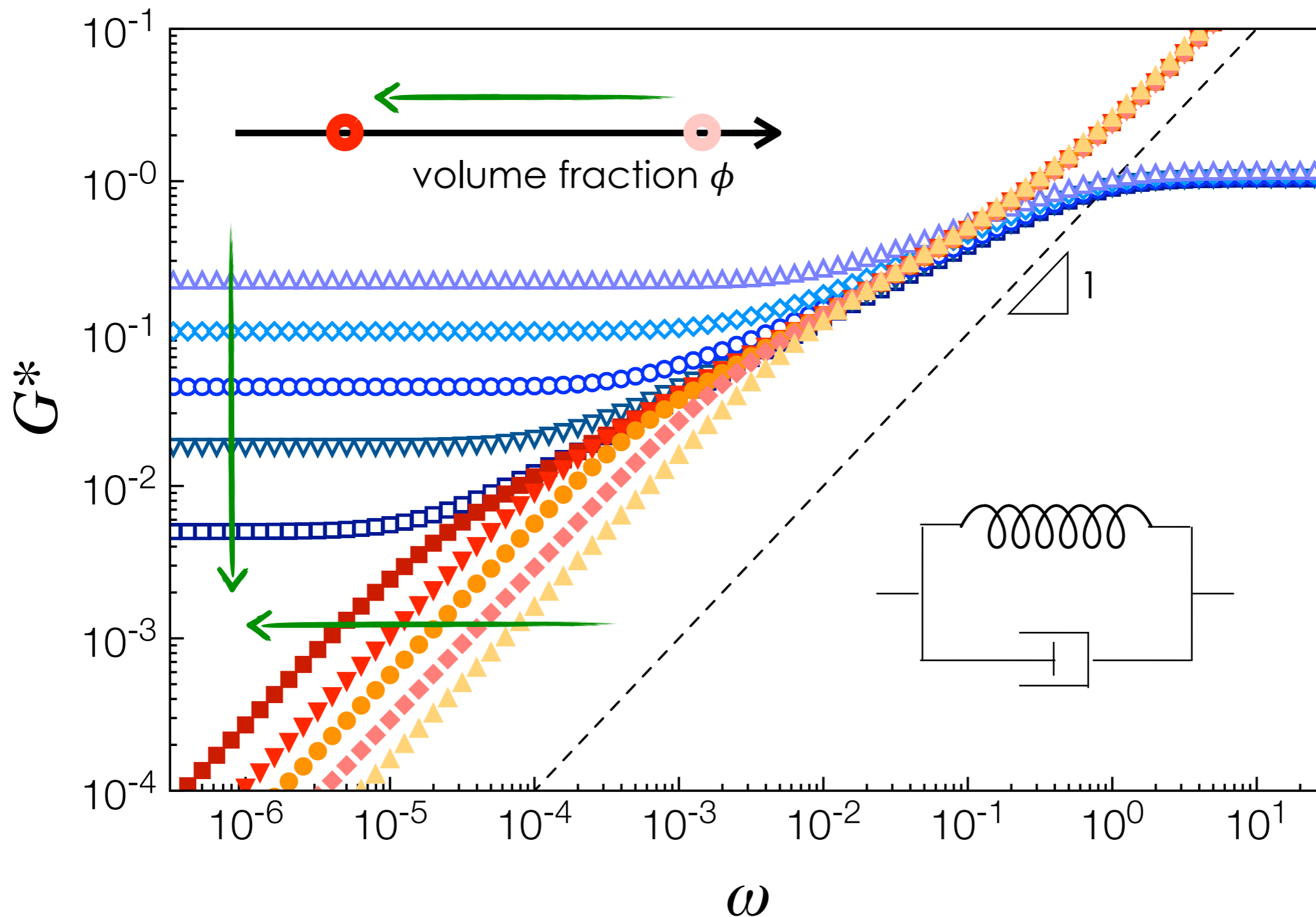
viscous
friction

$$B_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial \dot{u}_i \partial \dot{u}_j} \dots \text{Rayleigh dissipation function}$$

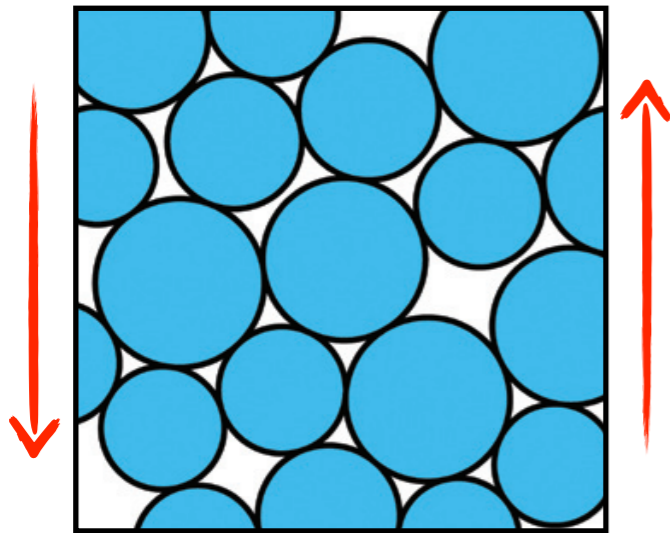
Storage and loss moduli



Storage and loss moduli



Viscoelastic linear response

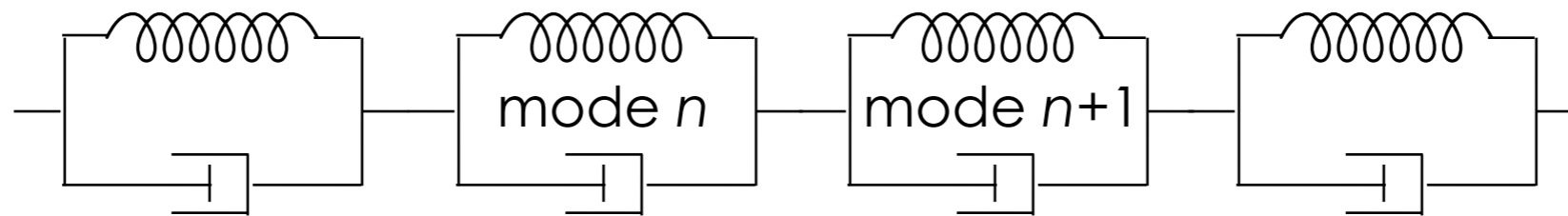


driving frequency

$$(\hat{K} + i\omega \hat{B})|u\rangle = \sigma(\omega) L^d |\hat{\gamma}\rangle$$

viscous
friction

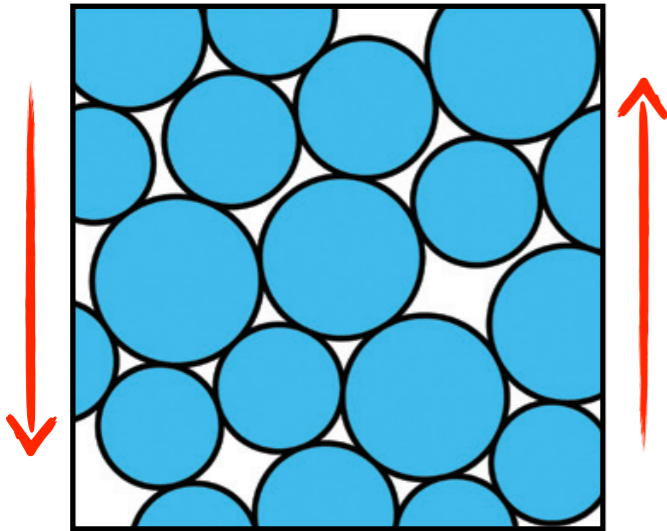
$$B_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial \dot{u}_i \partial \dot{u}_j} \dots \text{Rayleigh dissipation function}$$



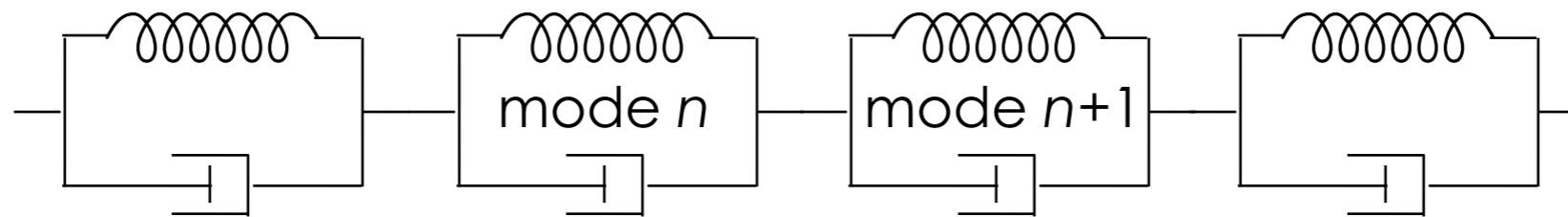
$$g_n^* \propto s_n + i\omega$$

s_n = generalized eigenvalue of $\{\hat{K}, \hat{B}\}$

Viscoelastic linear response



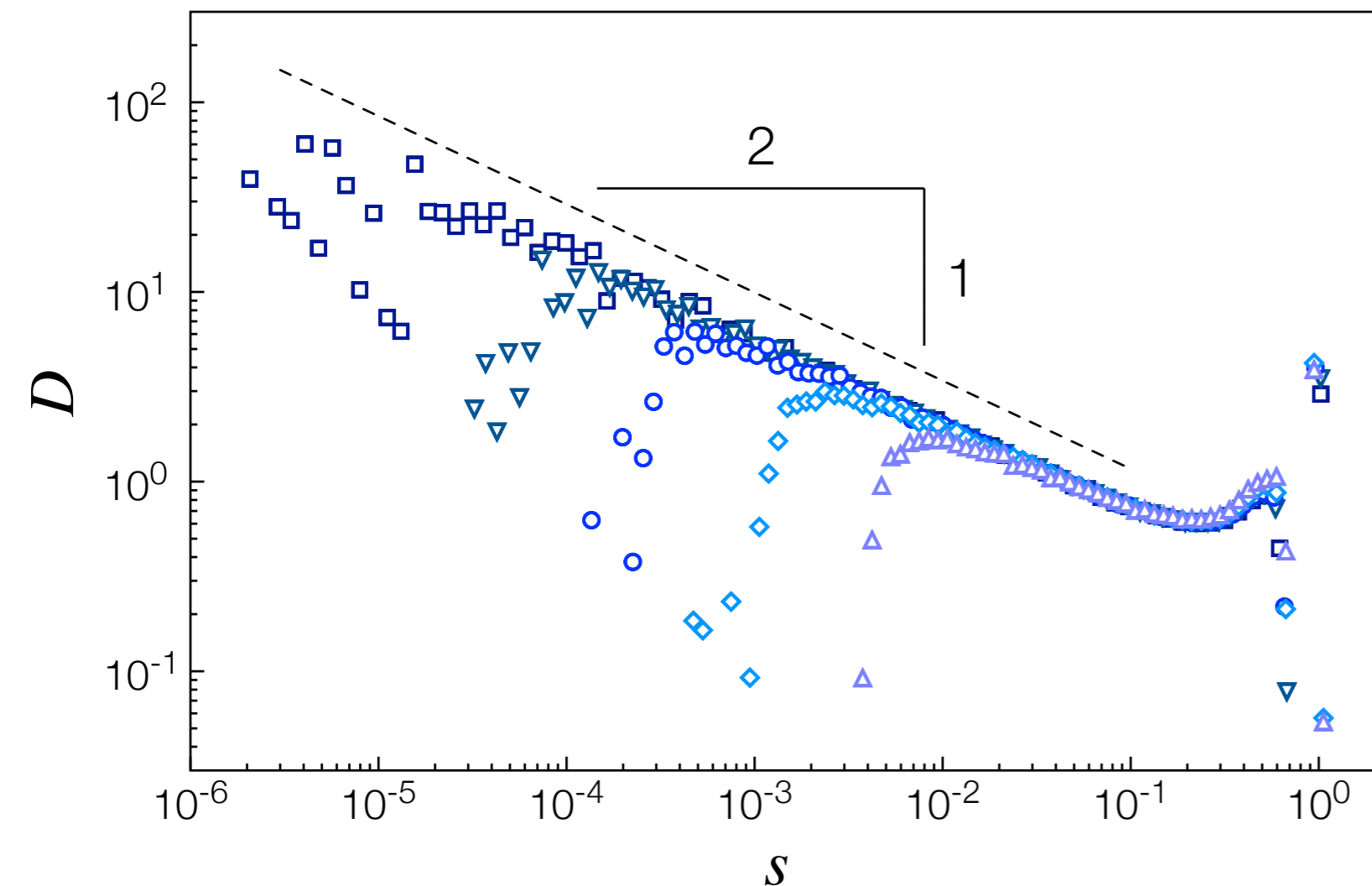
$$\frac{1}{G^*} \propto \sum_n \frac{1}{s_n + i\omega}$$



$$g_n^* \propto s_n + i\omega$$

s_n = generalized eigenvalue of $\{\hat{K}, \hat{B}\}$

Density of states (DOS)

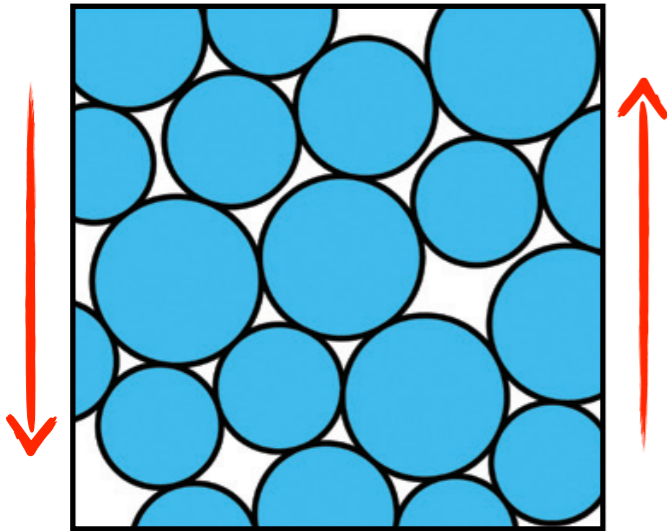


$$DOS \sim \frac{1}{s^{1/2}}$$

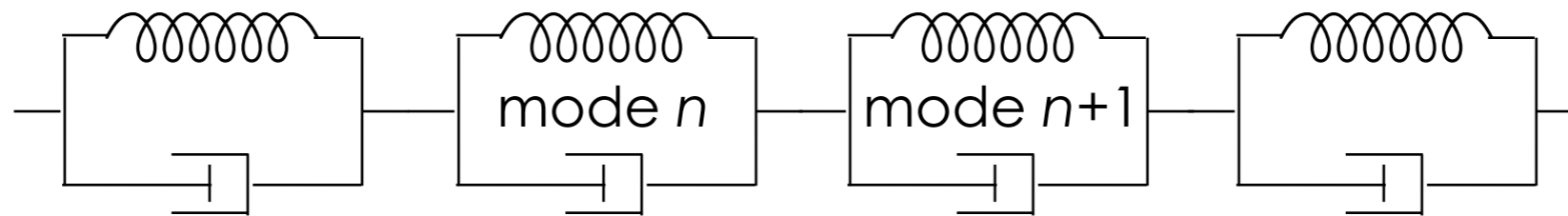
$$s^* := \frac{1}{\tau^*} \sim \Delta\phi$$

generalize “cutting argument” of
Wyart Nagel & Witten (EPL 2005)
to damped dynamics

Viscoelastic linear response



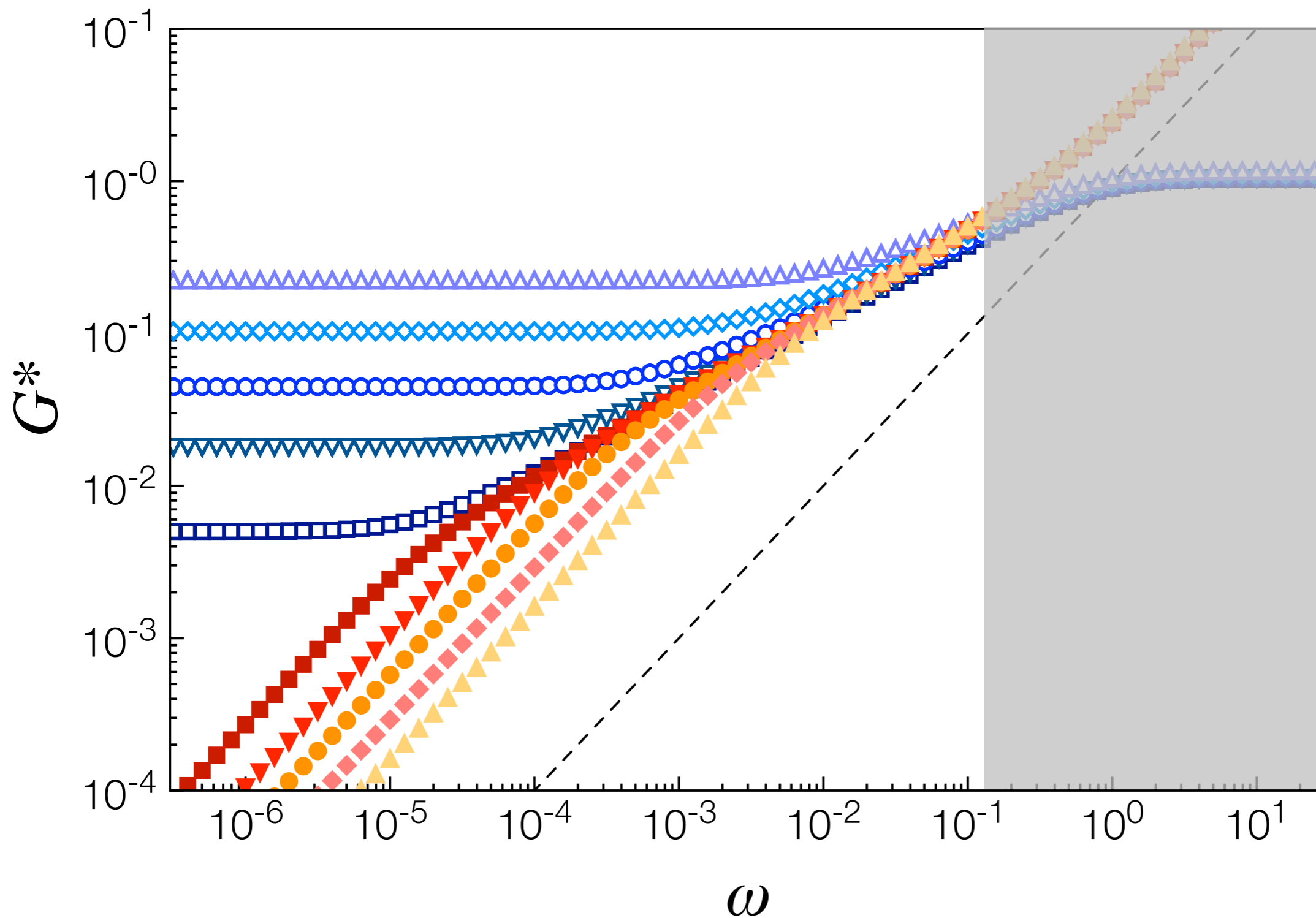
$$\frac{1}{G^*(\omega)} \propto \int \frac{D(s) ds}{s + \nu\omega}$$



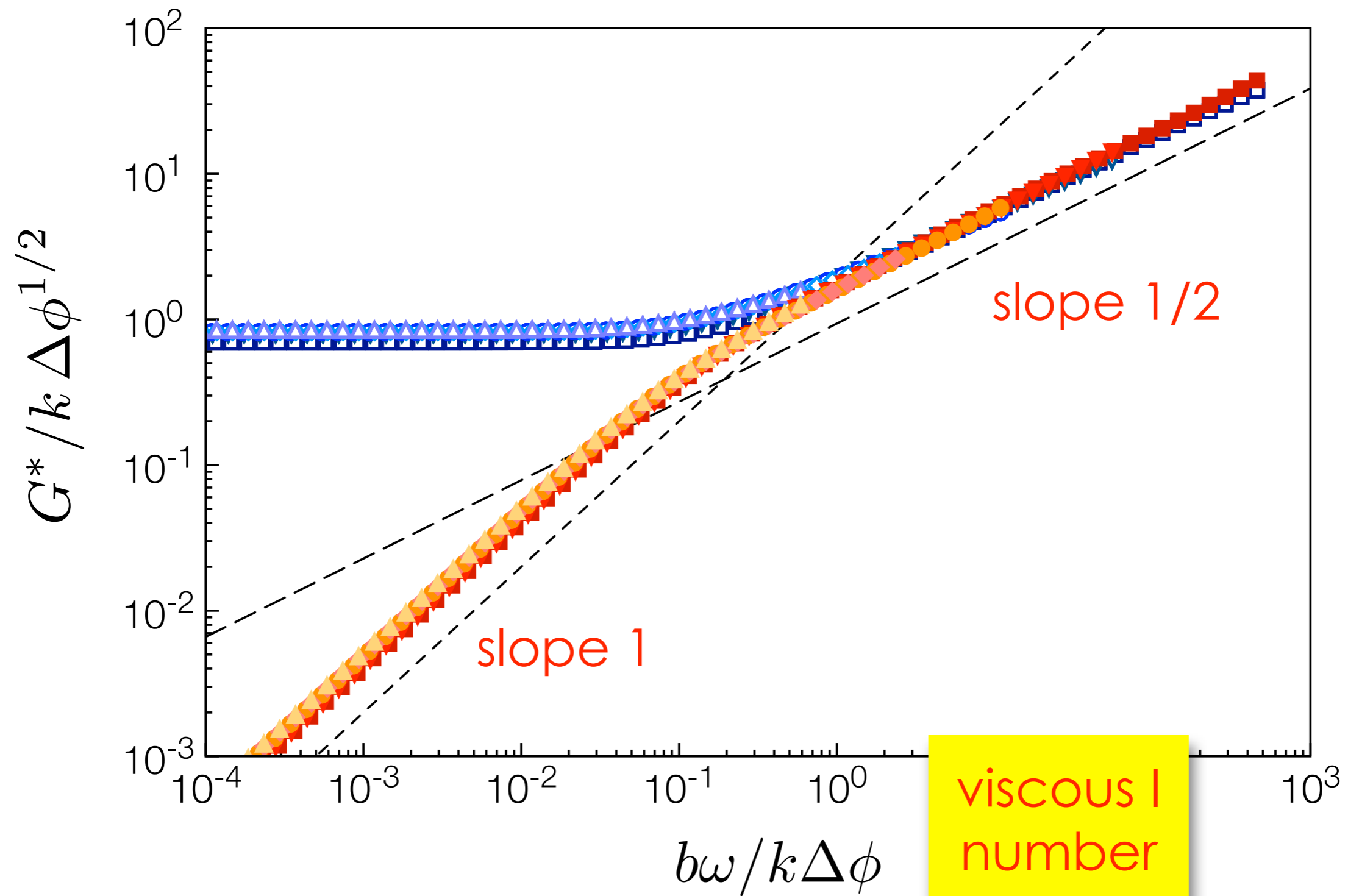
$$g_n^* \propto s_n + \nu\omega$$

s_n = generalized eigenvalue of $\{\hat{K}, \hat{B}\}$

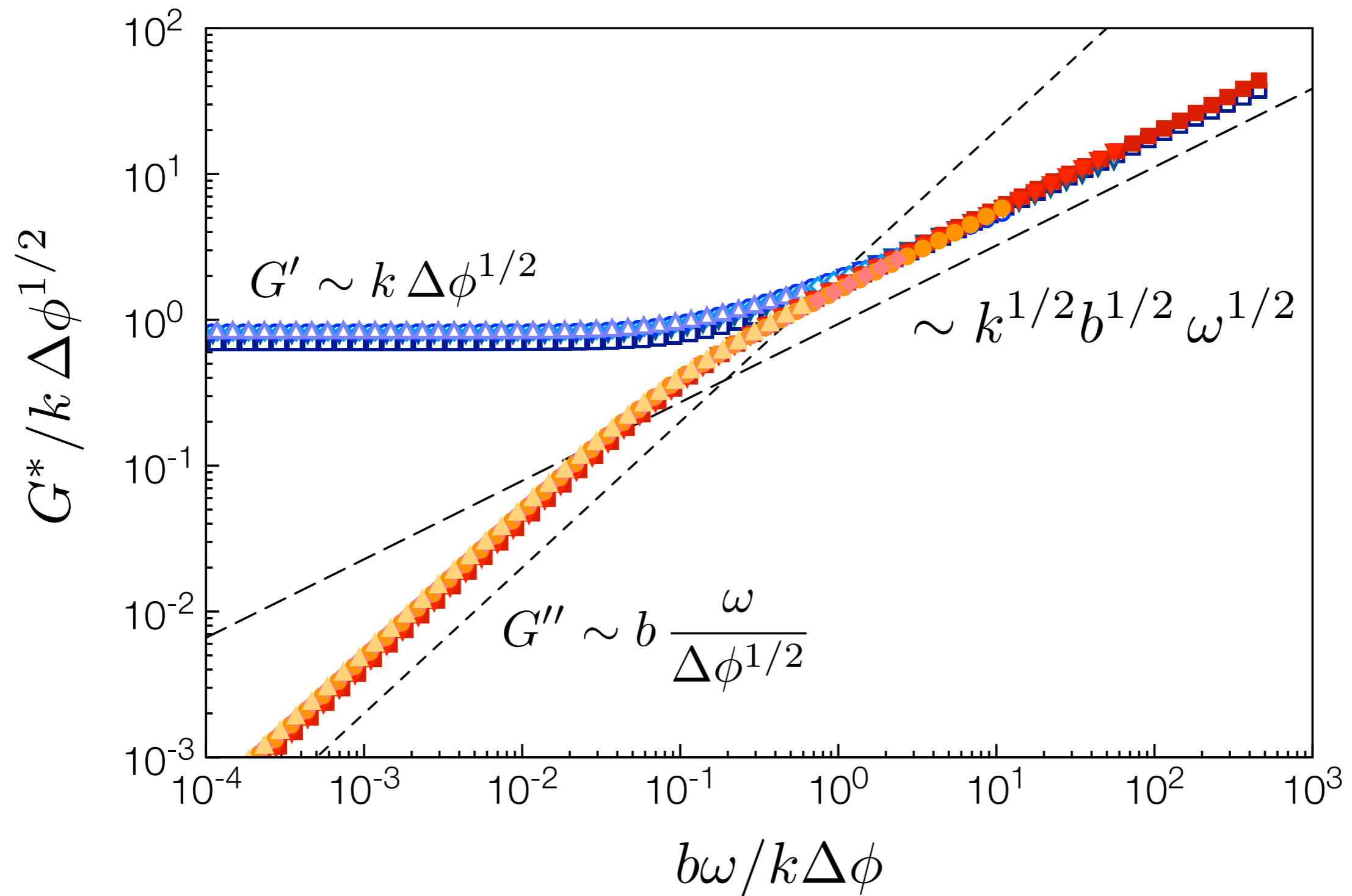
Storage and loss moduli



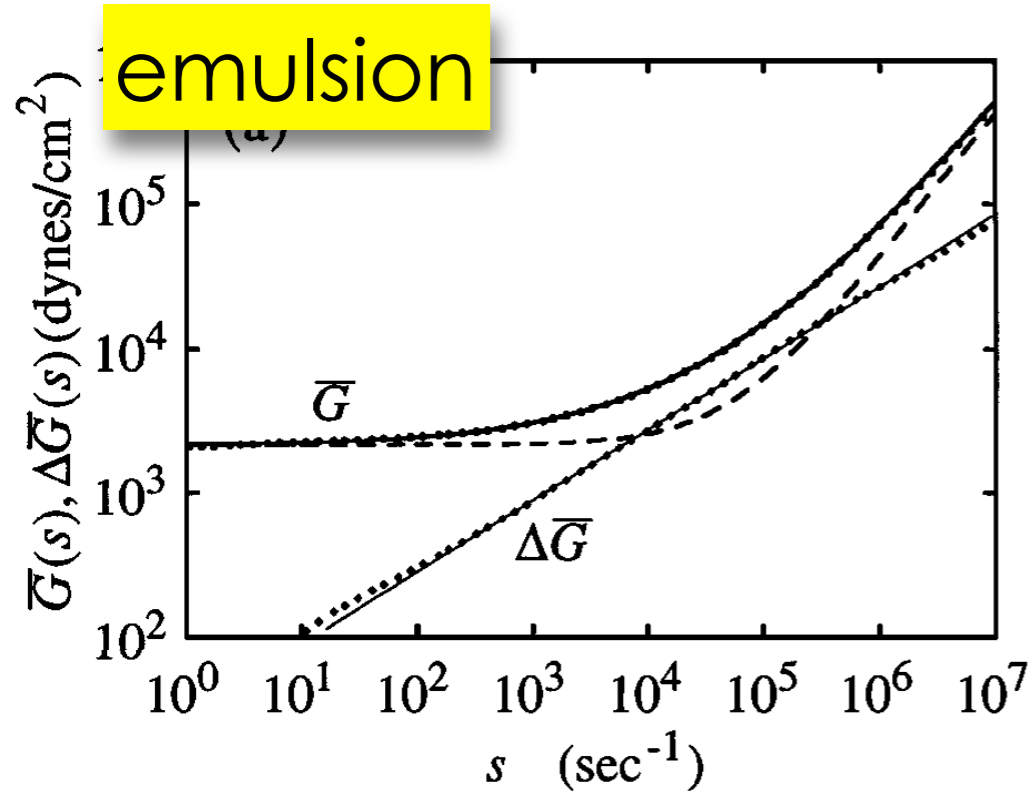
Dynamical critical scaling



Dynamical critical scaling



Shear thinning in experiment



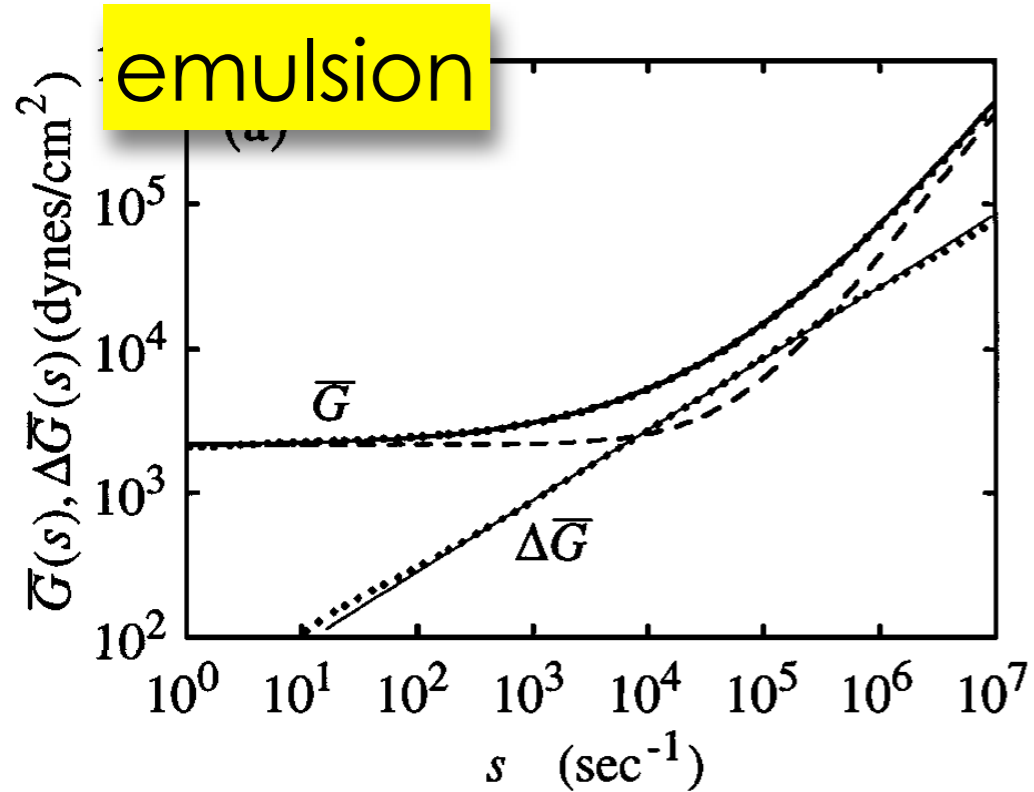
Liu et al., PRL 1996

what's new?

- clear connection to jamming
- multiple regimes with crossovers
- no fluctuation-dissipation

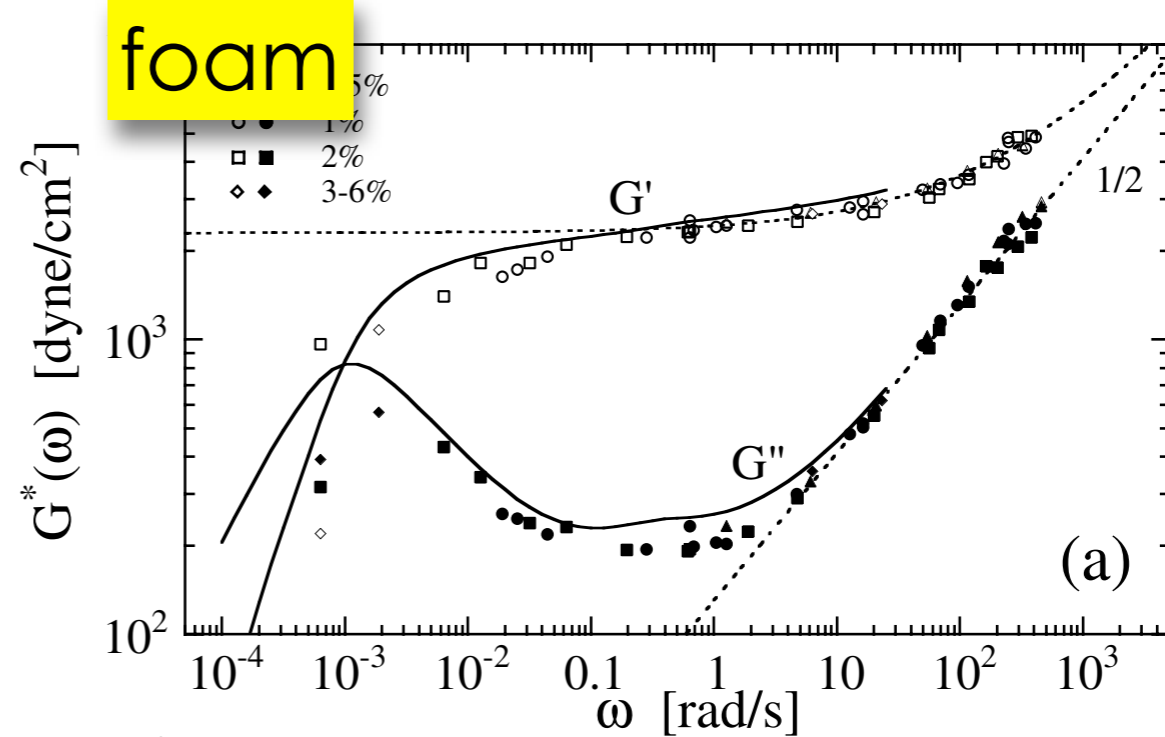
$$G^* \sim (v\omega)^{1/2}$$

Shear thinning in experiment



Liu et al., PRL 1996

$$G^* \sim (v\omega)^{1/2}$$



Gopal & Durian, PRL 2003

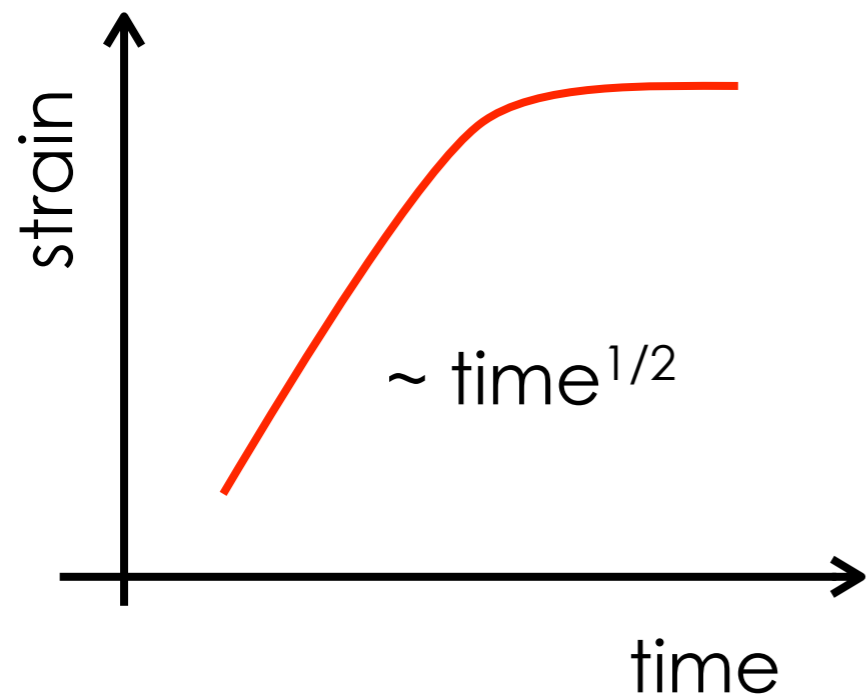
emulsions, liquid foams,
organic foams, microgel
suspensions...

Höhler & Cohen-Addad, PRE 1998

Hébraud et al., Langmuir 2000

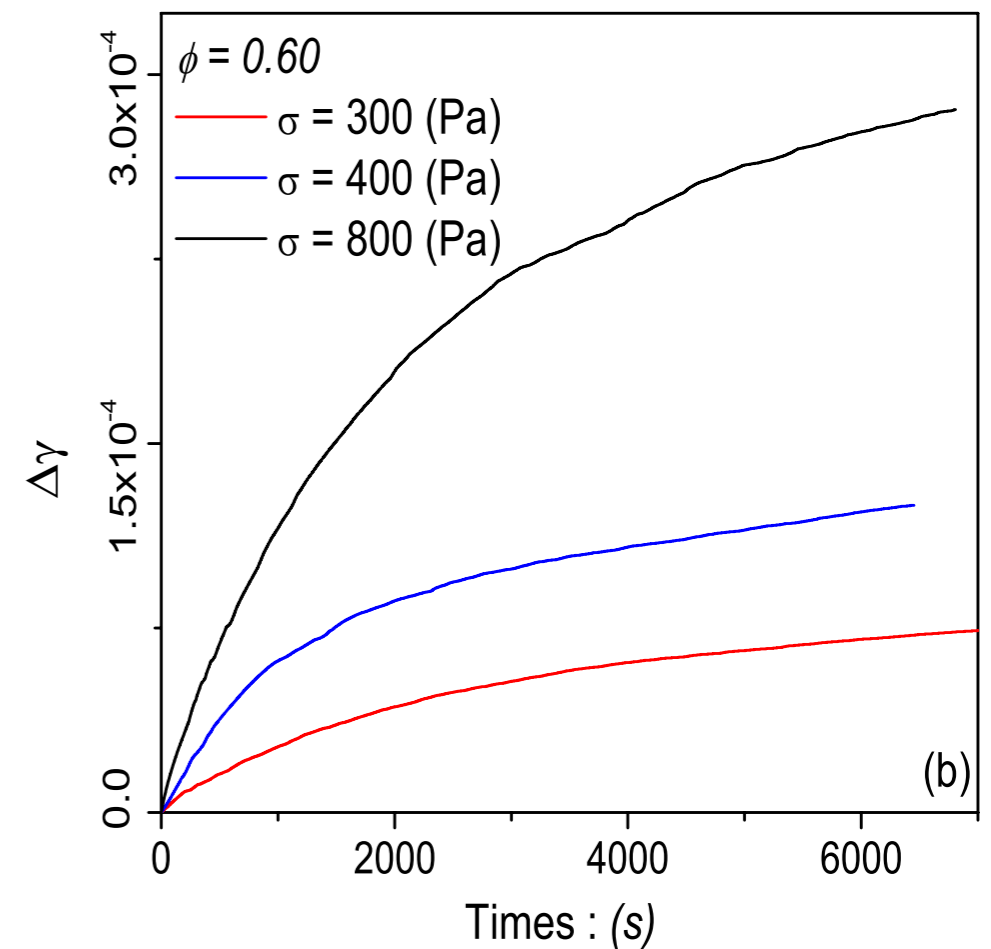
Kropka & Celina, JCP 2010

Creep compliance



viscous soft spheres

$$\gamma \sim \log(1 + t/\tau)$$



grains

Nguyen et al., PRL 2011

see also McDowell & Khan, Gran. Matt. 2003

Conclusions

anomalous slow modes **near isostaticity**
control response

frictionless/foams

necessarily isostatic
at $p = 0$

vanishing G

diverging viscosity

shear thinning

frictional/grains

not necessarily isostatic
at $p = 0$

jump in G