The background of the slide is a complex, repeating pattern of red lines forming irregular, interconnected polygons, resembling a network or a mesh. This pattern is centered around a white rectangular box containing the text.

Mixing shear and dilation in marginal solids

Brian Tighe

with **René Pecnik**

and **Ana Martin Calvo**

 **TU**Delft

Mixing shear and dilation...



I. Dilation induced by shear

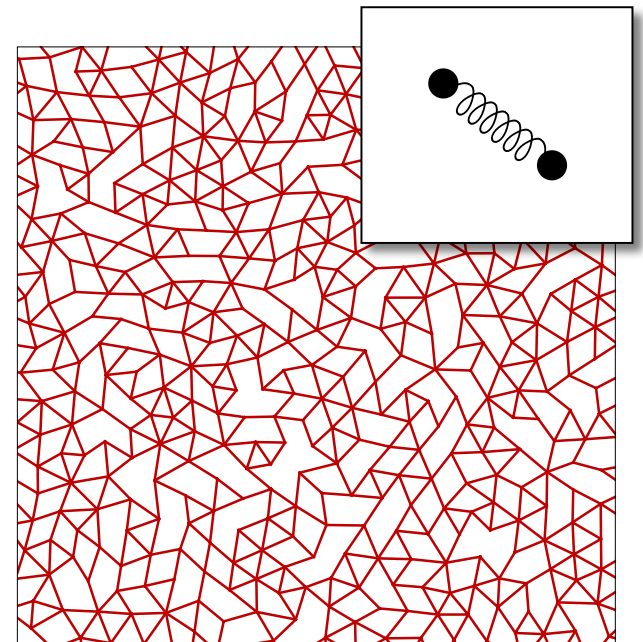
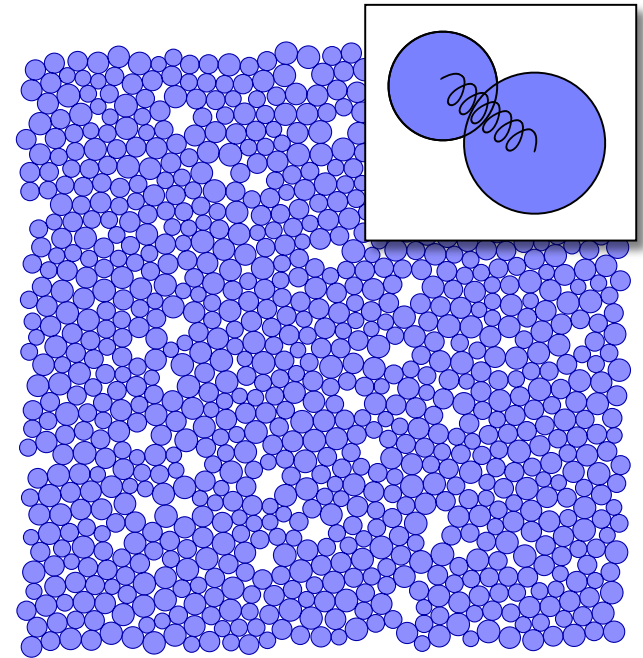
II. Tuning shear compliance
with pre-tension



Mixing shear and dilation...

I. Dilation induced by shear

II. Tuning shear compliance with pre-tension



Counterintuitive dilatancy

O. Reynolds 1885

Weaire & Hutzler, Phil. Mag. 2003

Janmey et al. Nature Materials 2006

Conti & Mackintosh PRL 2008



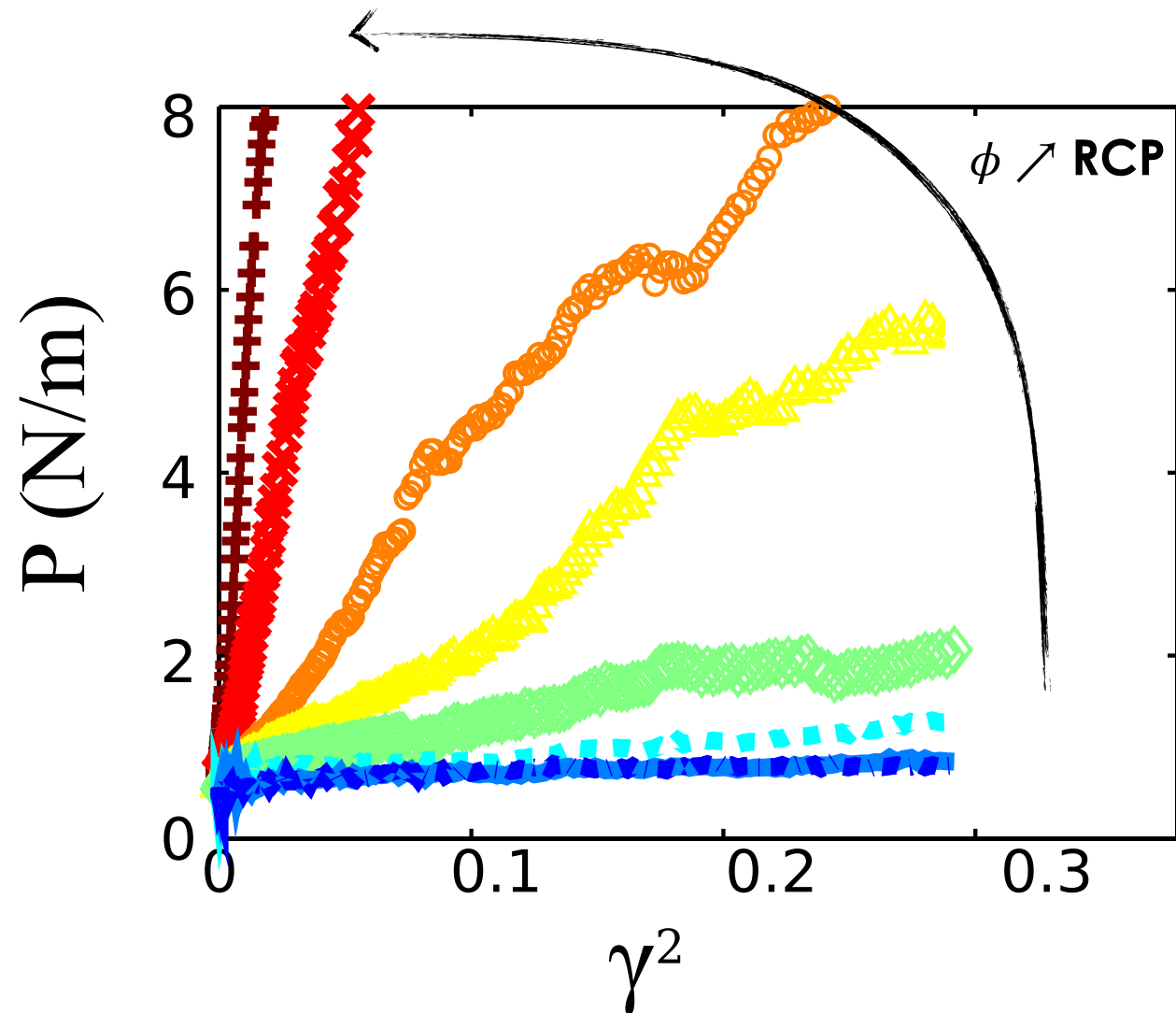
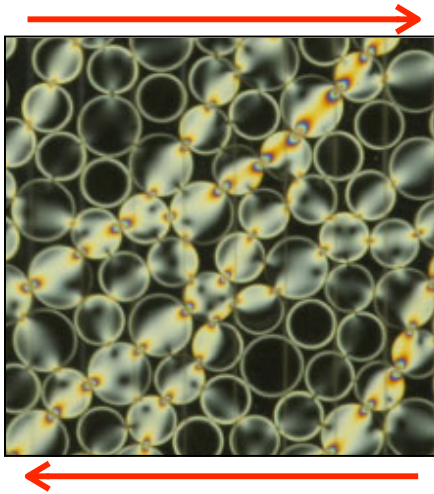
packings:

system **expands**
or pressure **increases**

networks:

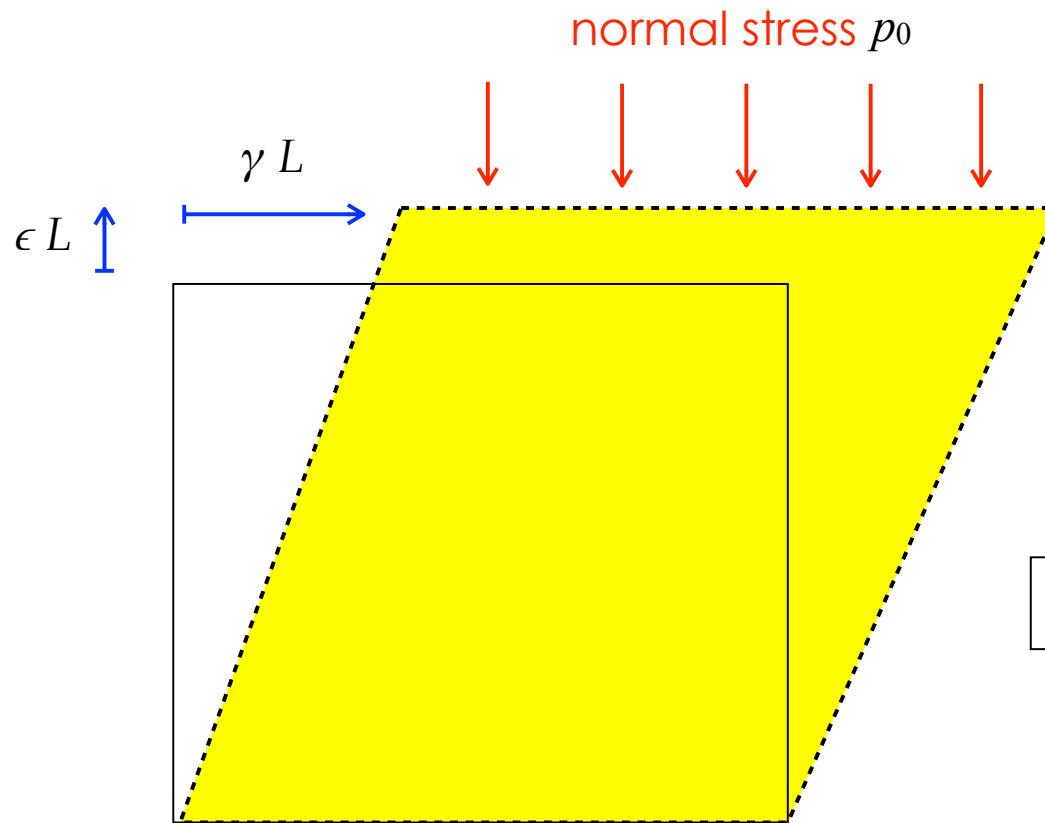
system **contracts**
or pressure **decreases**

Dilatancy enhanced near jamming



Ren, Dijkstra & Behringer
PRL 2013

A nonlinear effect



symmetry:

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} R_p \gamma^2 + \dots$$

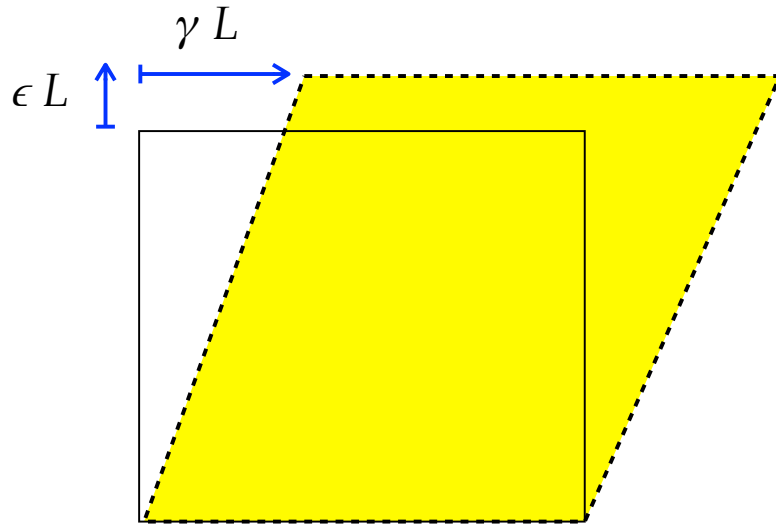
Reynolds dilatancy coefficient

$$R_p = \left(\frac{\partial^2 \epsilon}{\partial \gamma^2} \right)_{\gamma}$$

Ren, Dijkstra & Behringer, PRL 2013

Weaire & Hutzler, Phil. Mag. 2003

Reynolds coefficient



assume a hyperelastic solid:

energy $dU = -p dV - \sigma V d\gamma$

"enthalpy" $dH = V dp - \sigma V d\gamma$

Maxwell $\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial \gamma}\right)_p = - \left(\frac{\partial \sigma V}{\partial p}\right)_\gamma$

→ expression for R_p

Reynolds coefficient

$$R_p = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p} \right)_{\gamma} - \frac{G}{E}$$

shear modulus $G > 0$
Young's modulus $E > 0$

typically $E > G$

Weaire & Hutzler, Phil. Mag. 2003

BPT, Gran. Matt. 2013

Reynolds coefficient

$$R_p = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p} \right)_\gamma - \frac{G}{E}$$

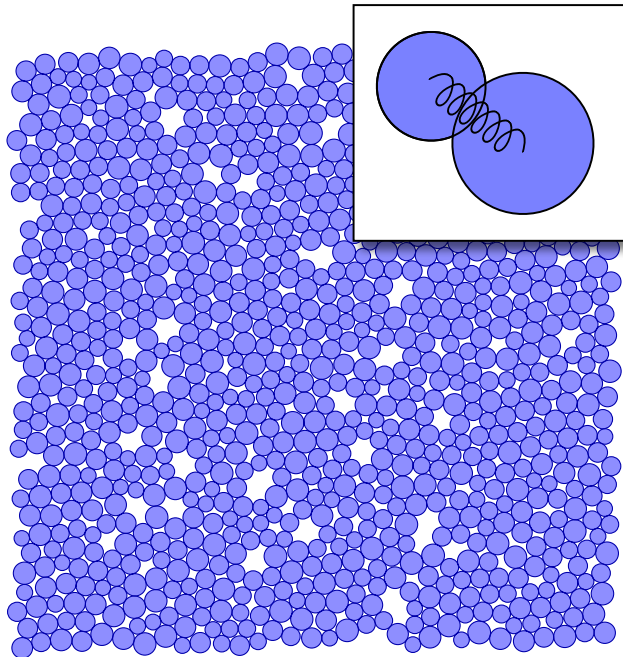
shear modulus $G > 0$
Young's modulus $E > 0$
typically $E > G$

magnitude $\gg 1$ in
marginal solids

$$\approx \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p} \right)_\gamma$$

does compression
stiffen or **soften** the
shear modulus?

Soft spheres



$$R_p \simeq \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p} \right)_\gamma$$

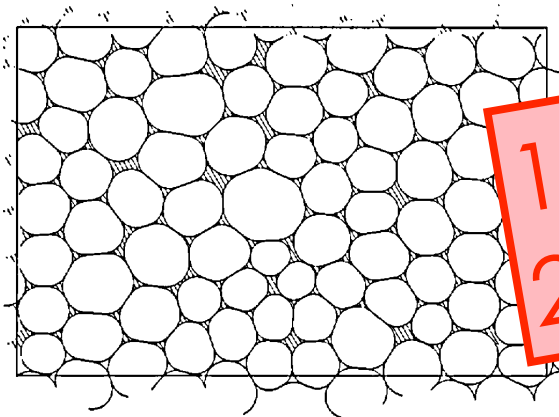
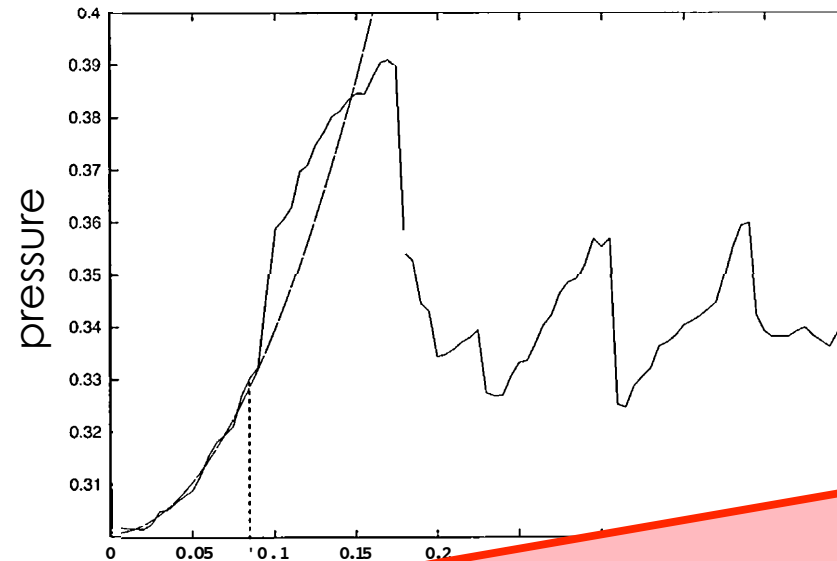
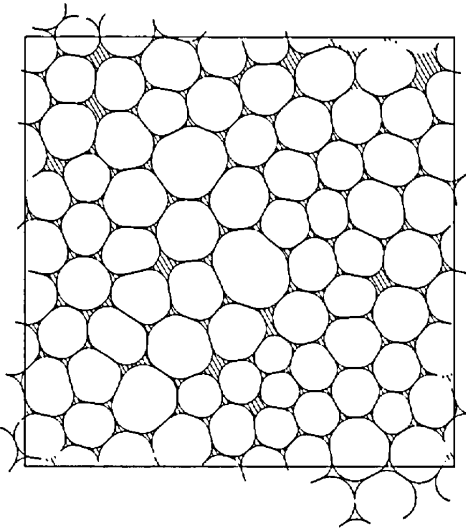
$$G \sim p^{1/2} \quad (\text{Hookean})$$

O'Hern, Silbert, Liu & Nagel, PRE 2003

$$R_p \sim \frac{1}{p^{1/2}} > 0$$

packings expand

Packings expand: verified in model foams

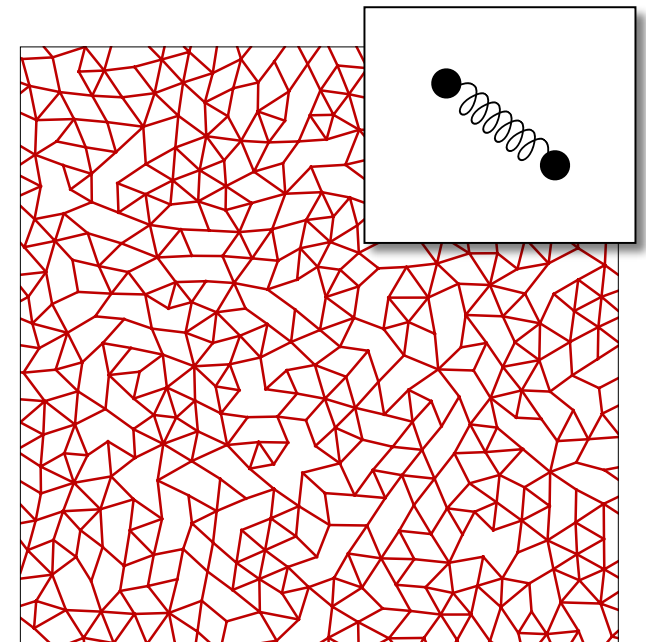
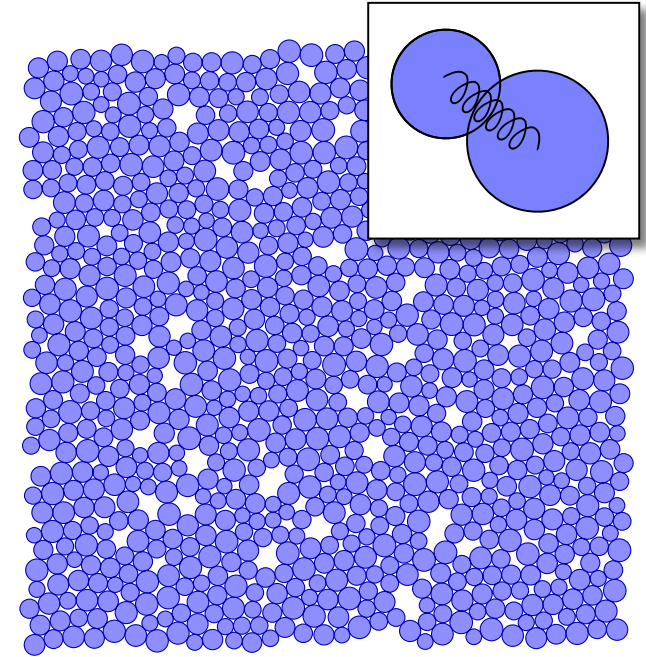


1. Physical intuition?
2. What about networks?

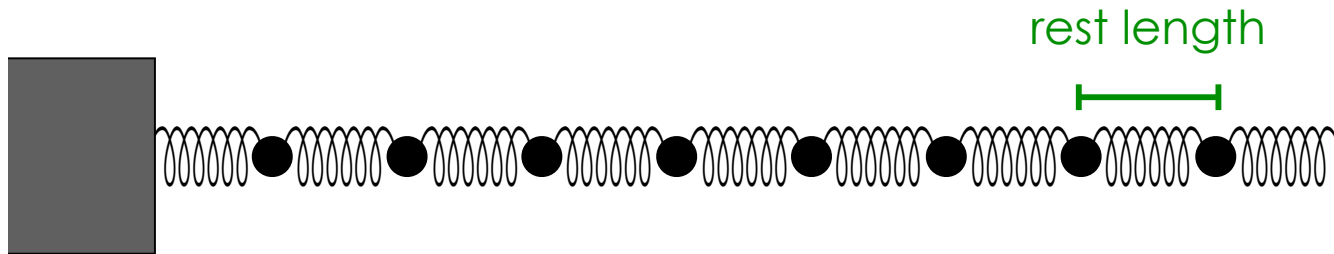
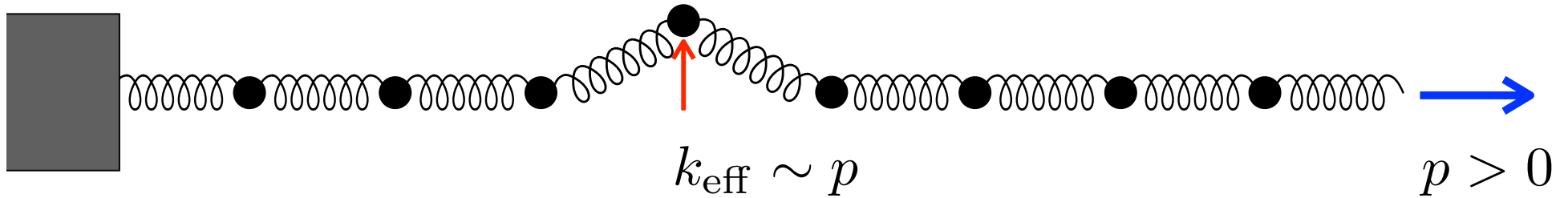
Mixing shear and dilation...

I. Dilation induced by shear

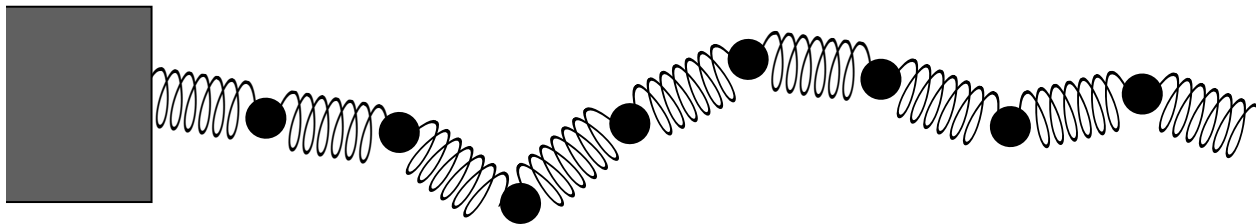
II. Tuning shear compliance with pre-tension



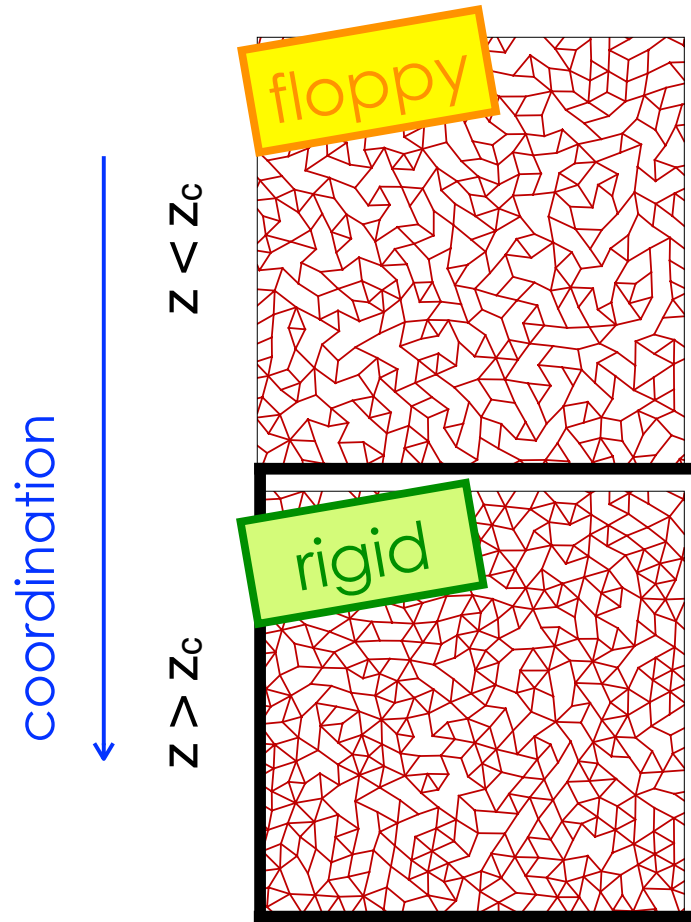
Tuning with tension



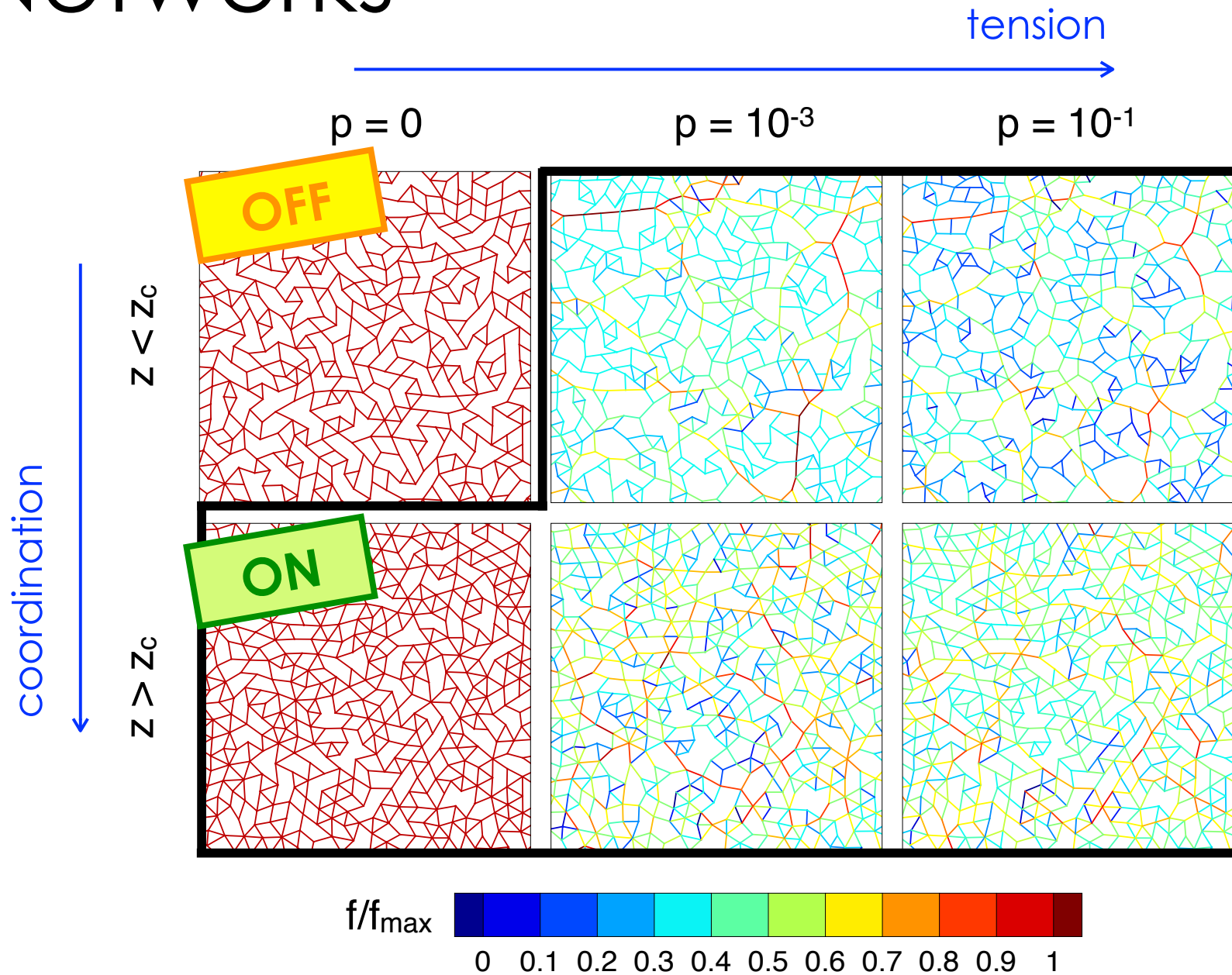
unloaded state = floppy = tunable!



Networks



Networks



Manipulating marginal matter



unjammed = **OFF**

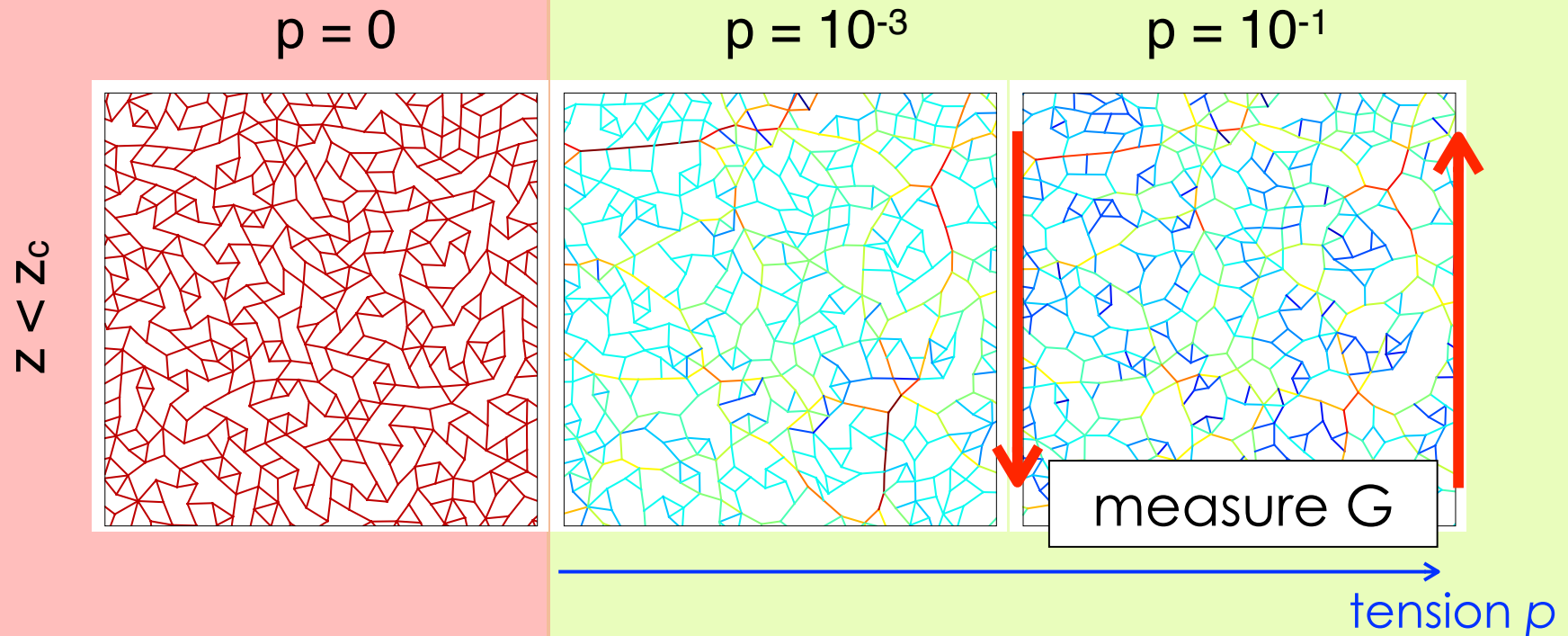


jammed = **ON**

Brown et al,
PNAS 2010

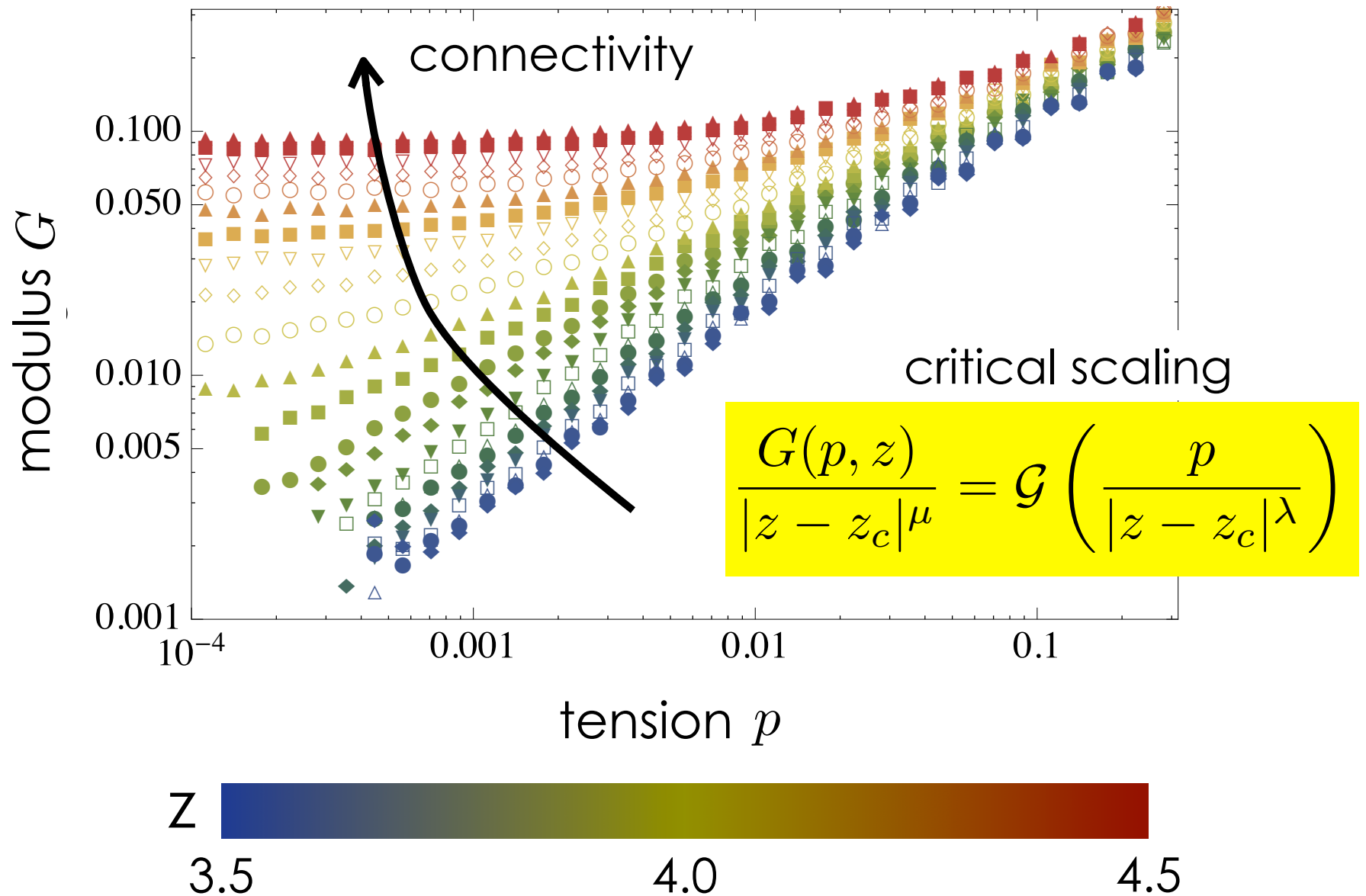
jamming transition
as a **switch**

Rigidity induced by tension

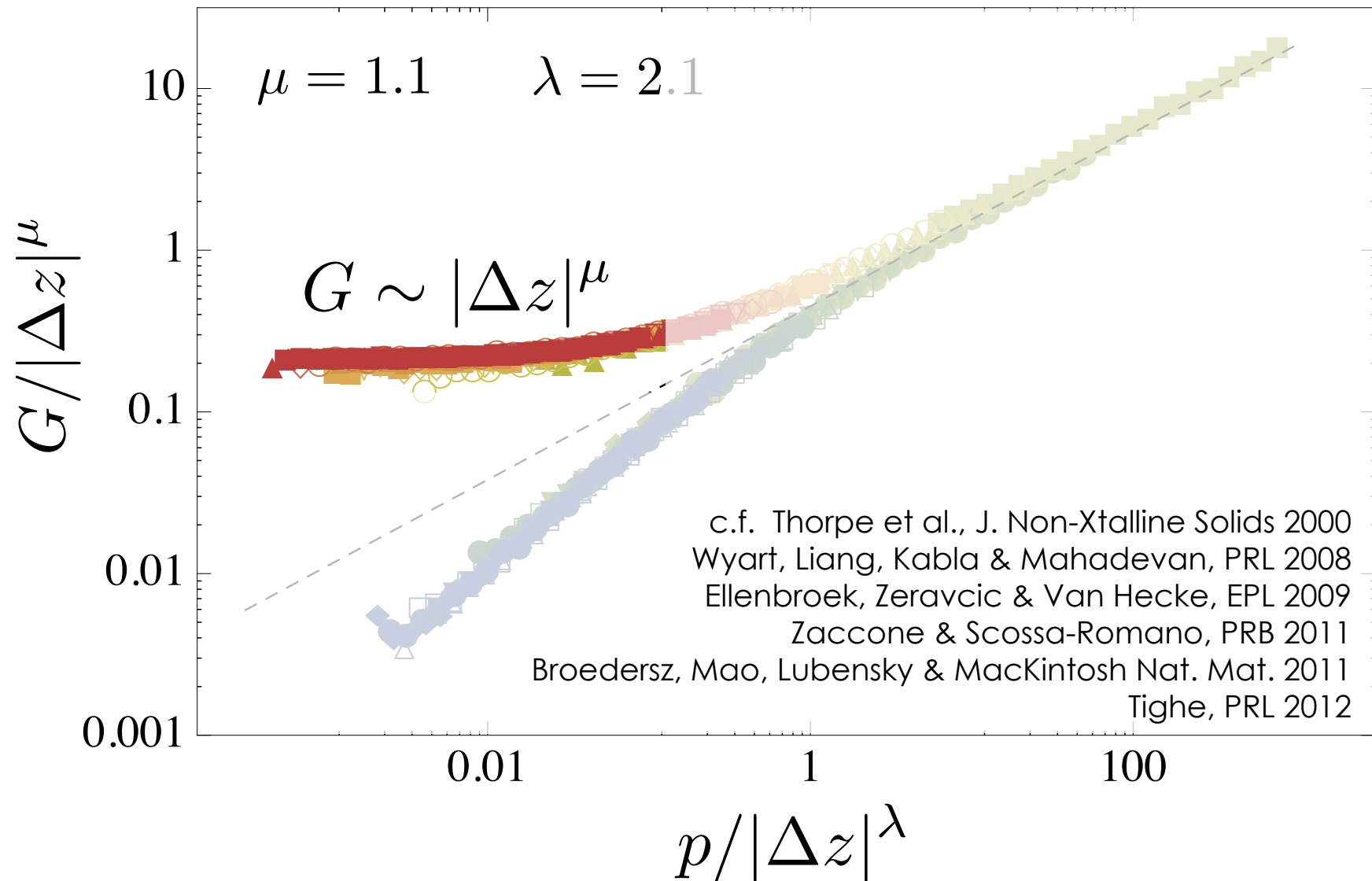


jamming transition
as a **switch**
...or a **knob**

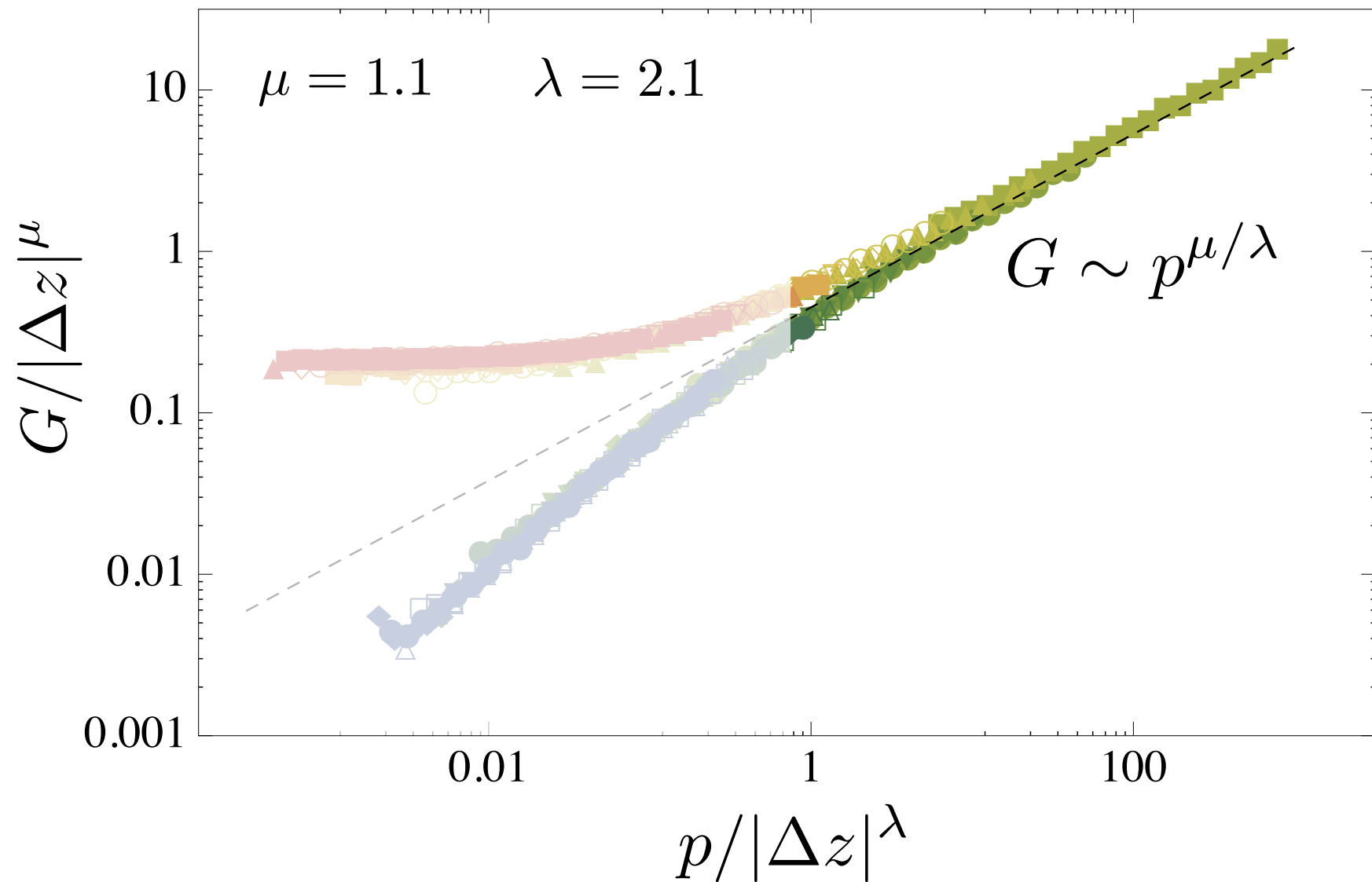
Shear modulus



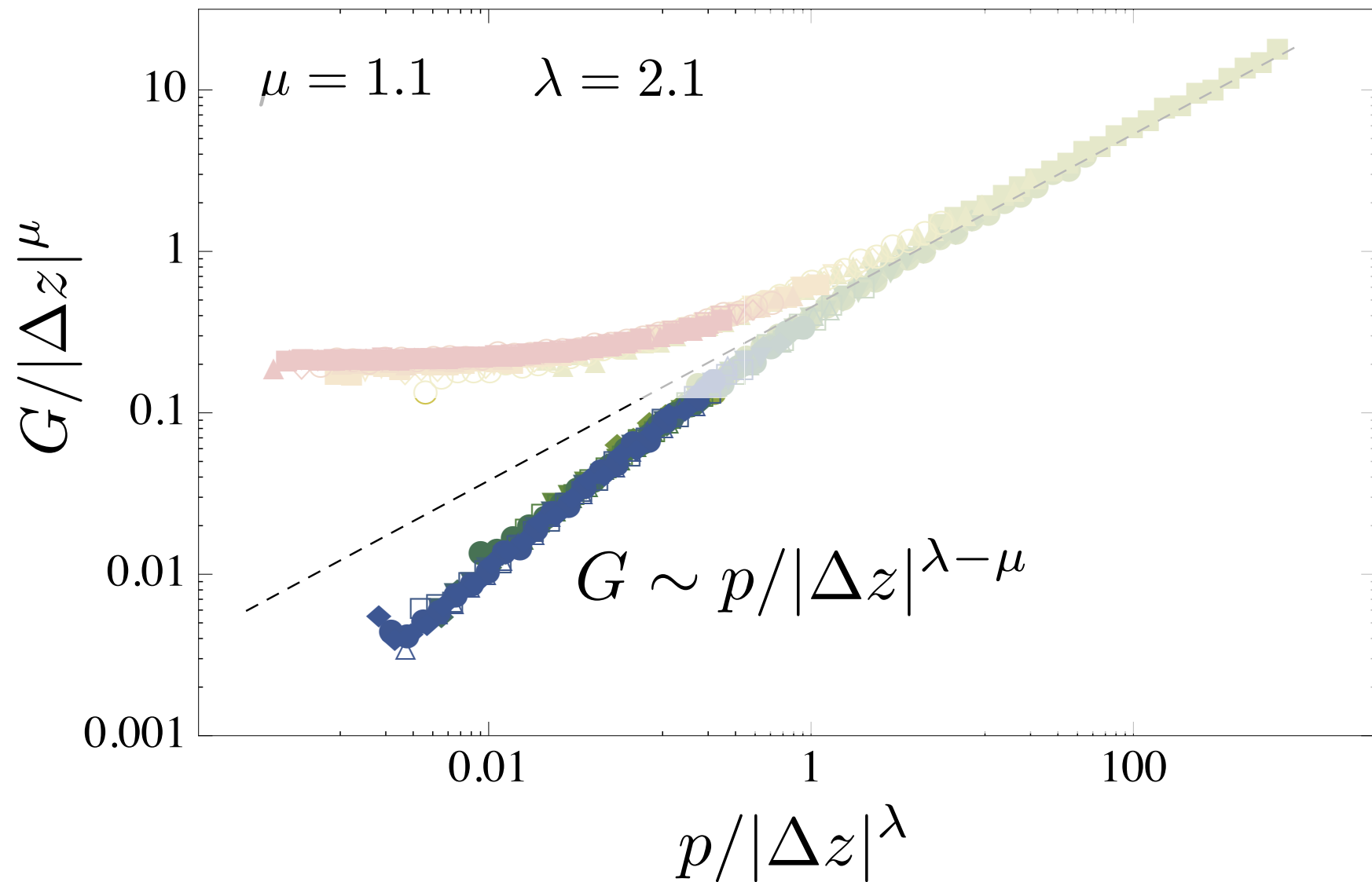
Critical scaling



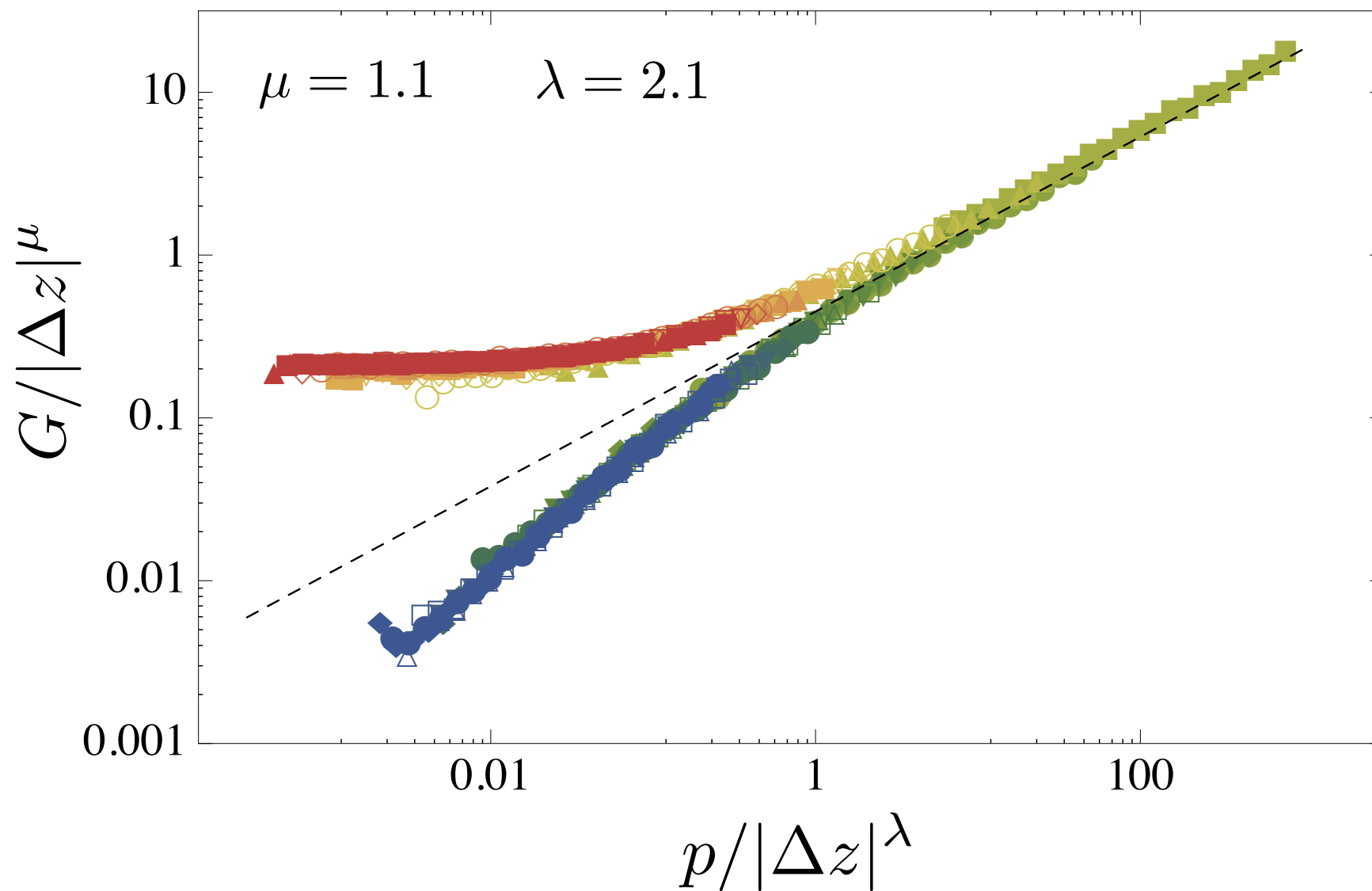
Critical scaling



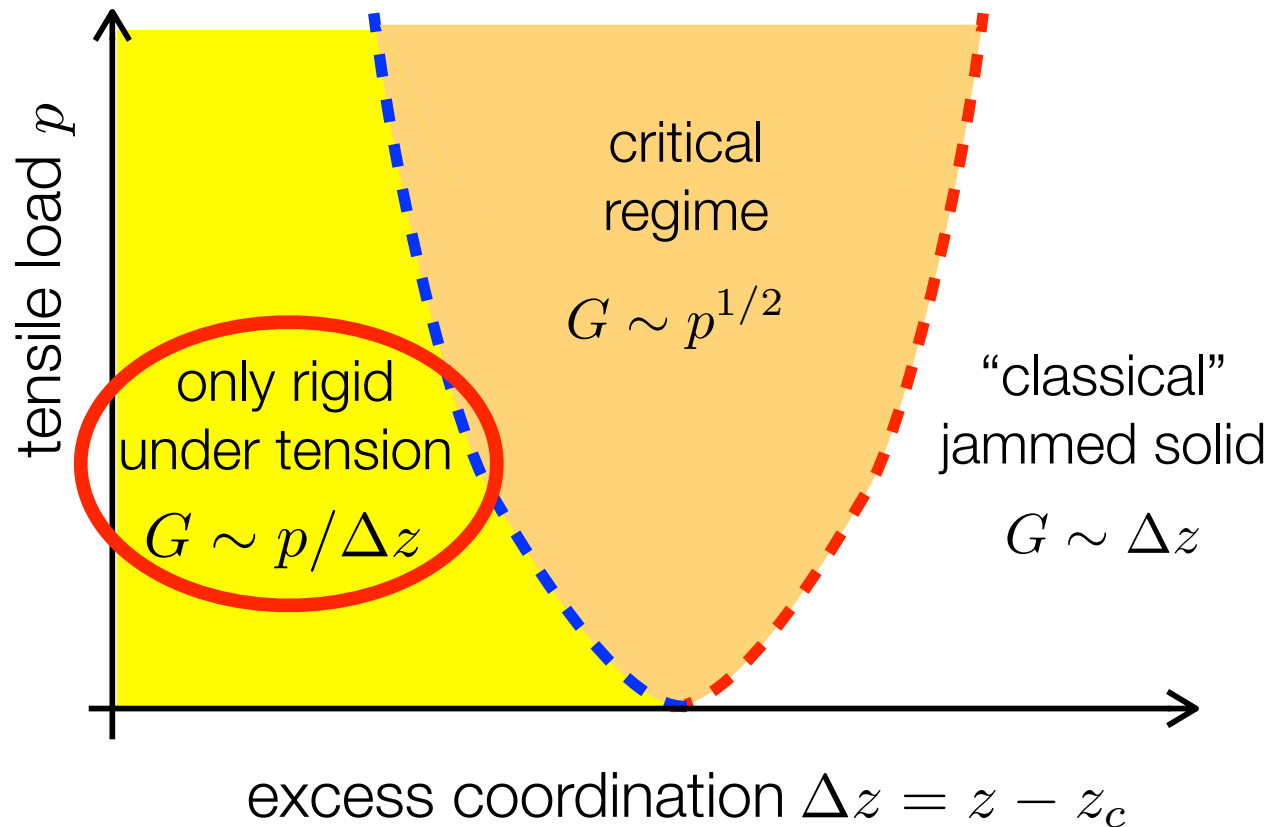
Critical scaling



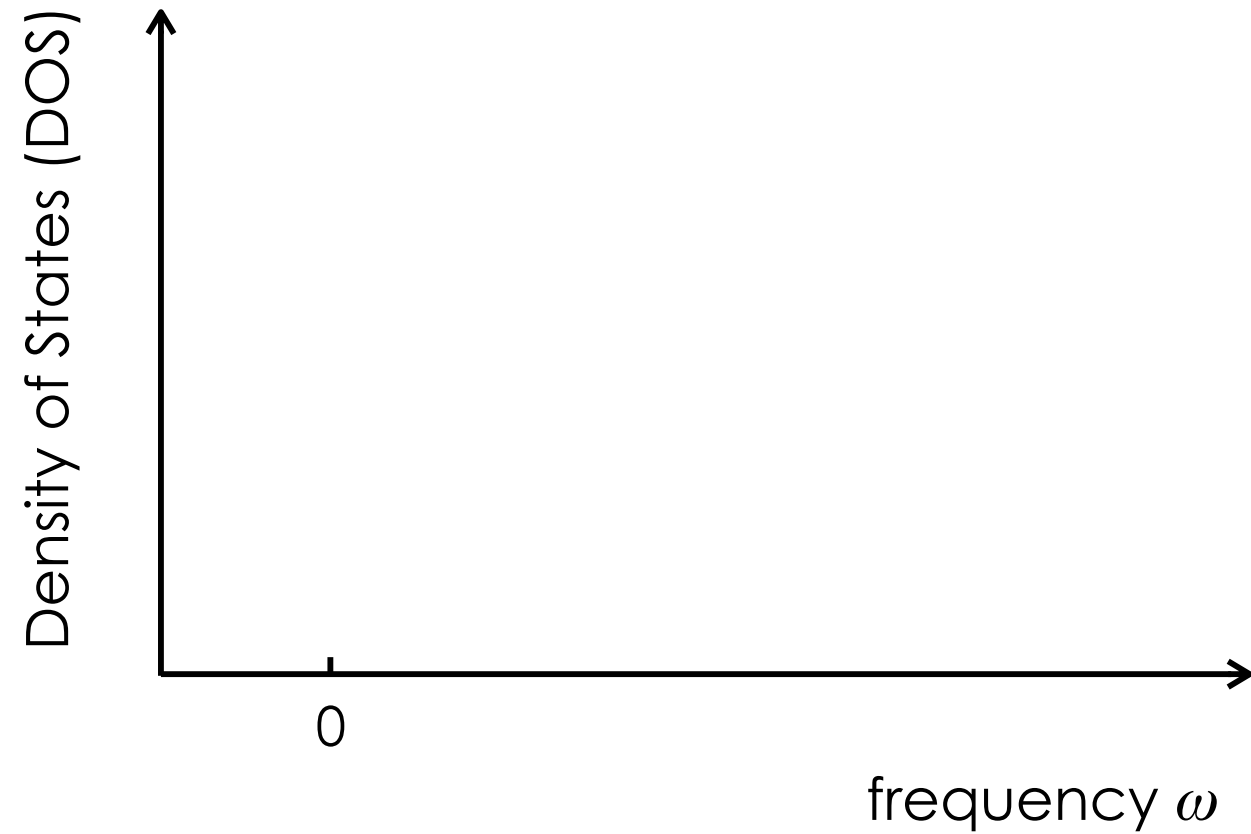
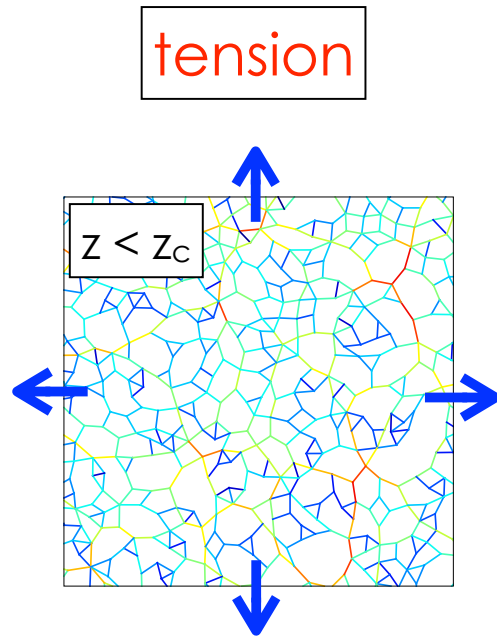
Critical scaling



reversible tuning with tension
diverging susceptibility

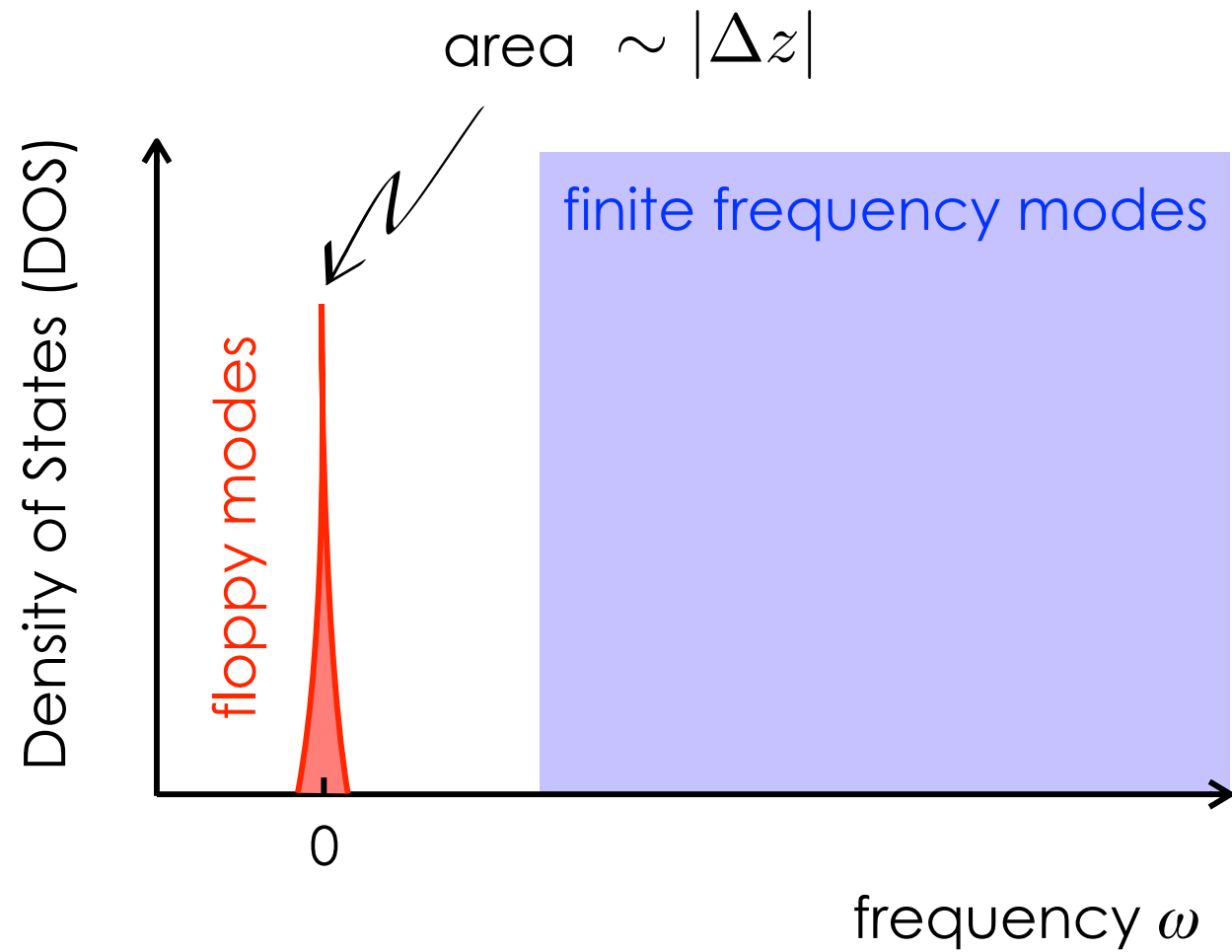
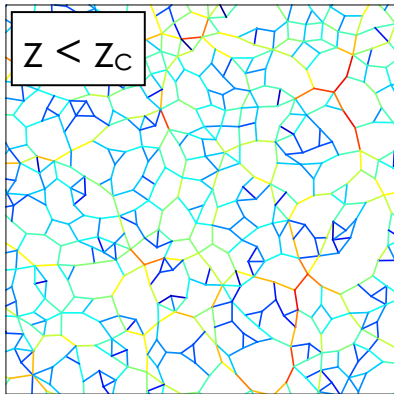


Spectra

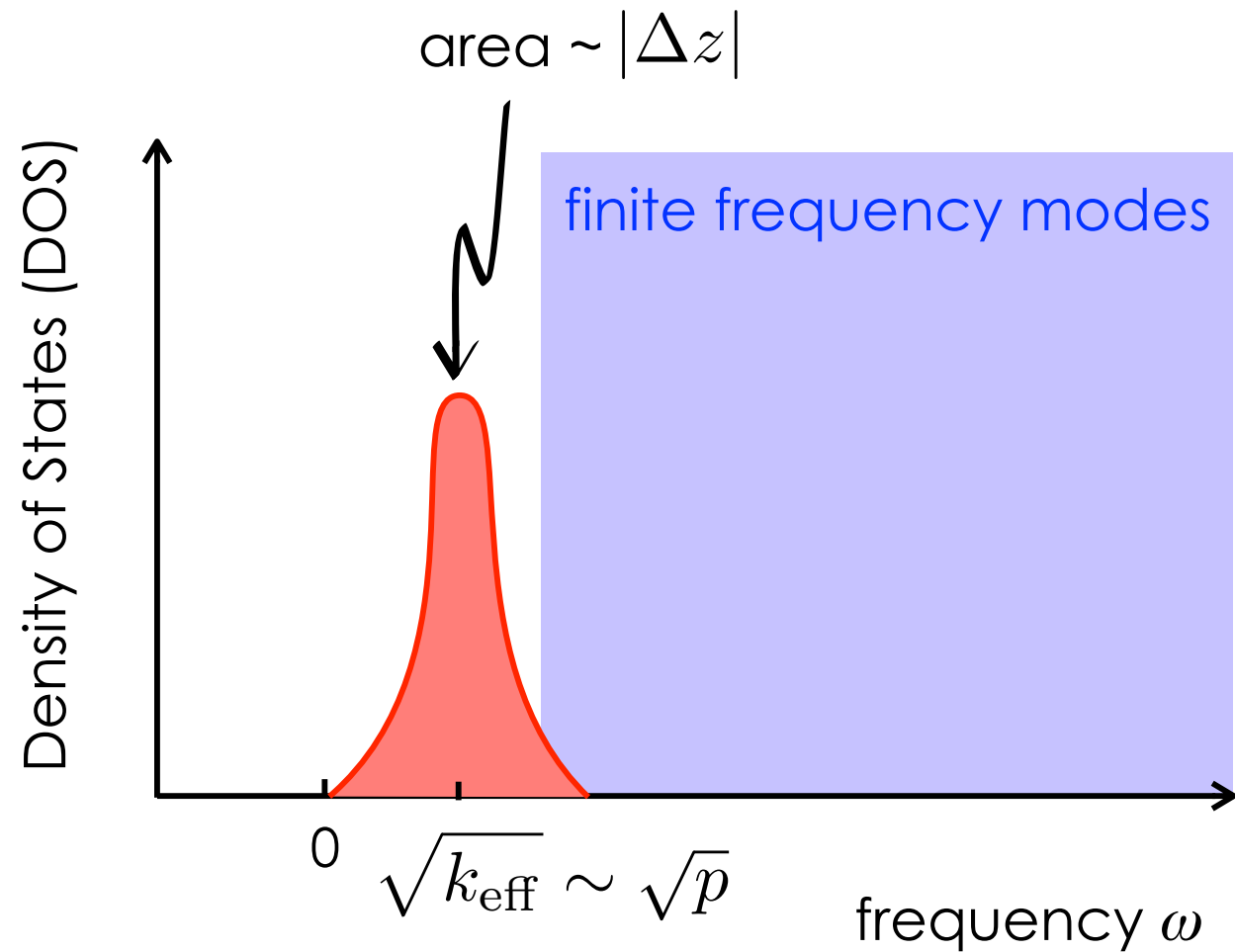
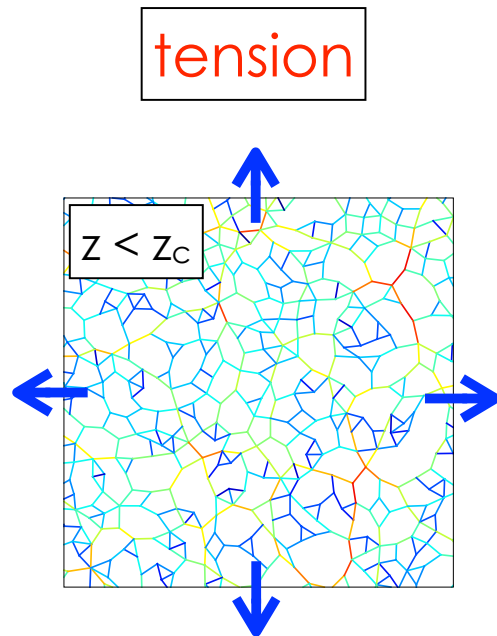


Spectra

zero tension

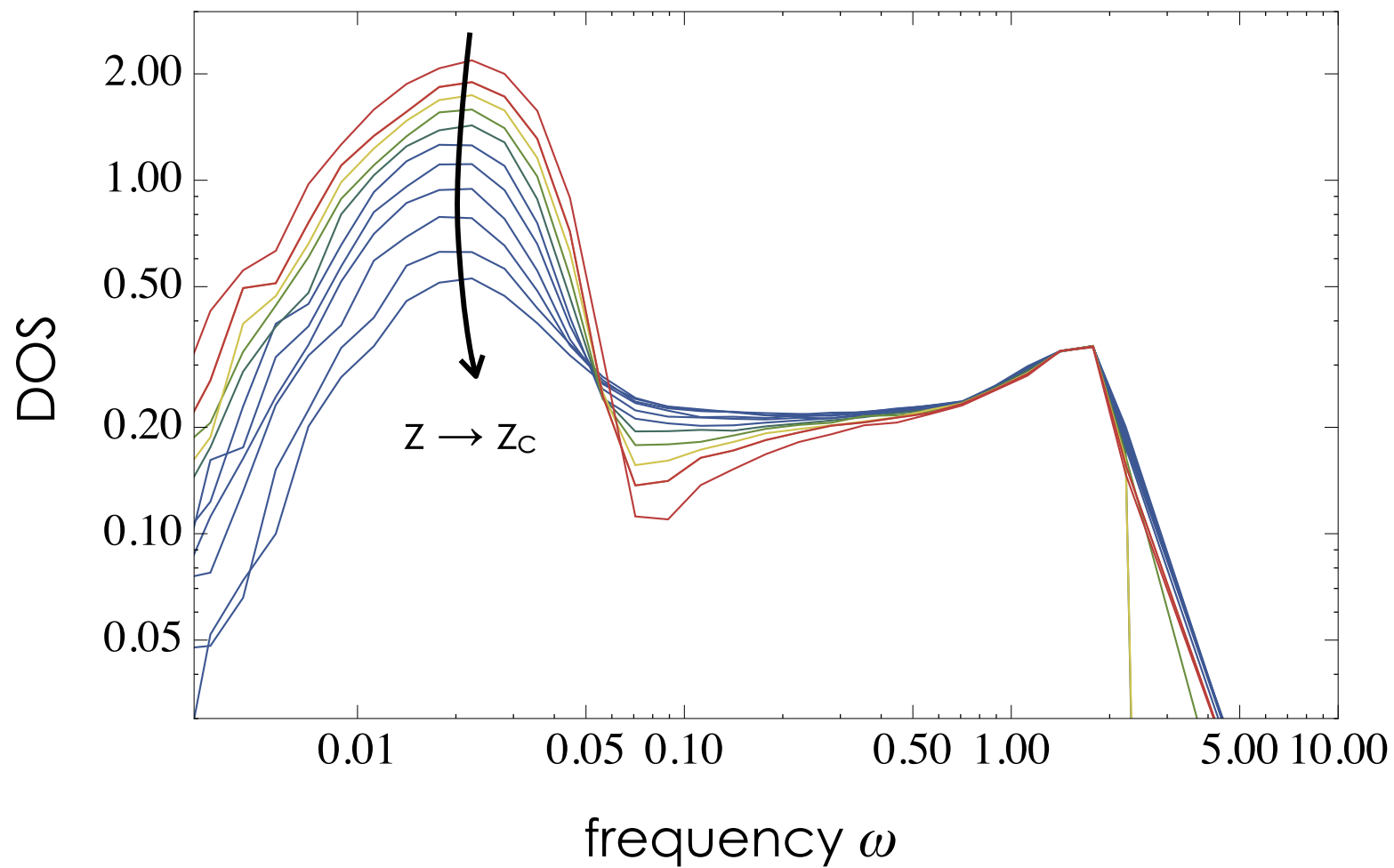


Spectra

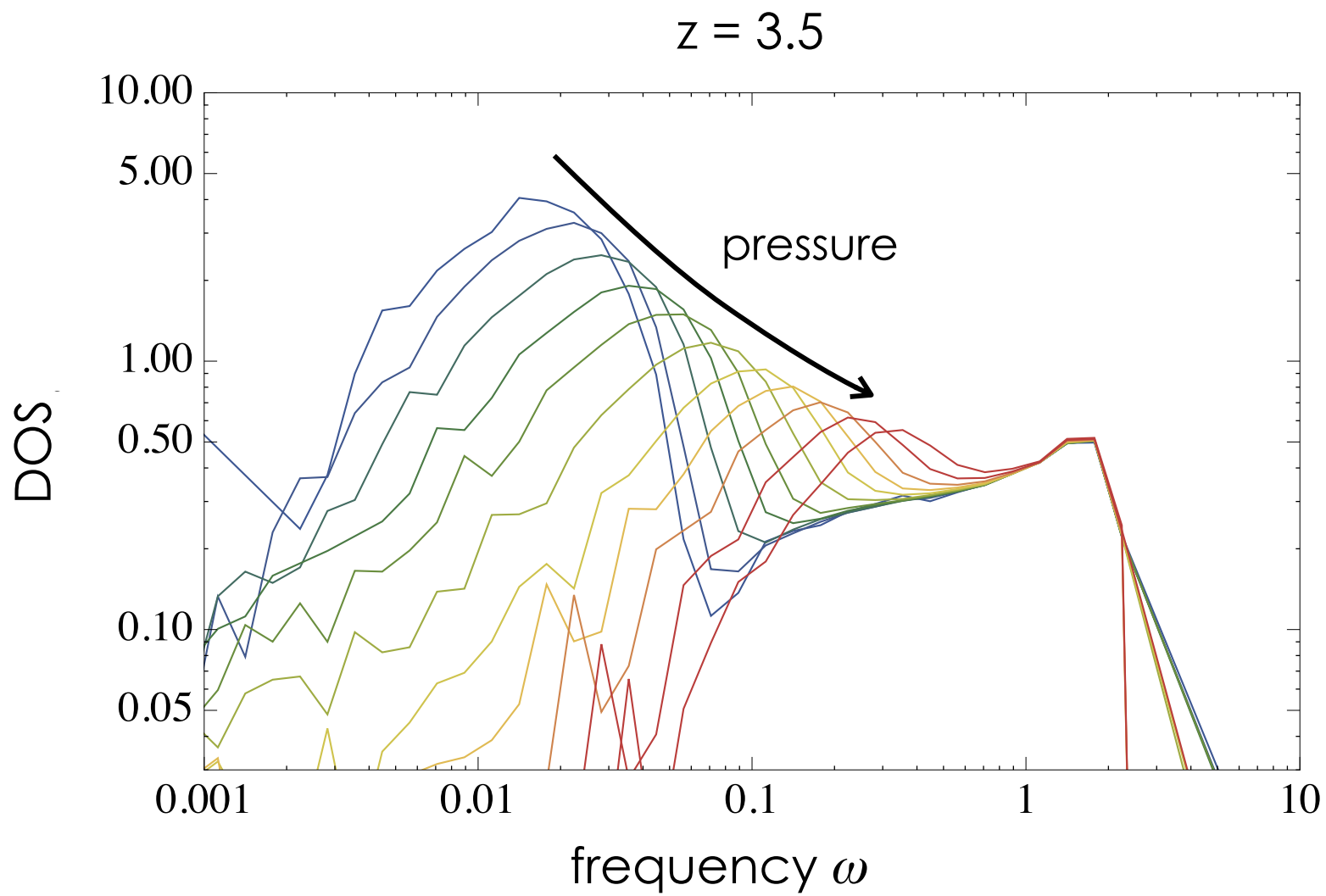


Spectra

$$p = 10^{-3}$$



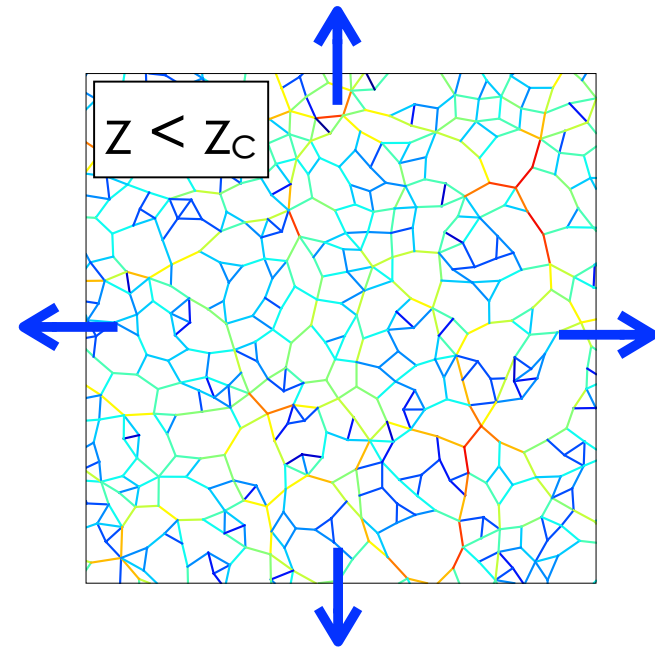
Spectra



Simple scaling argument

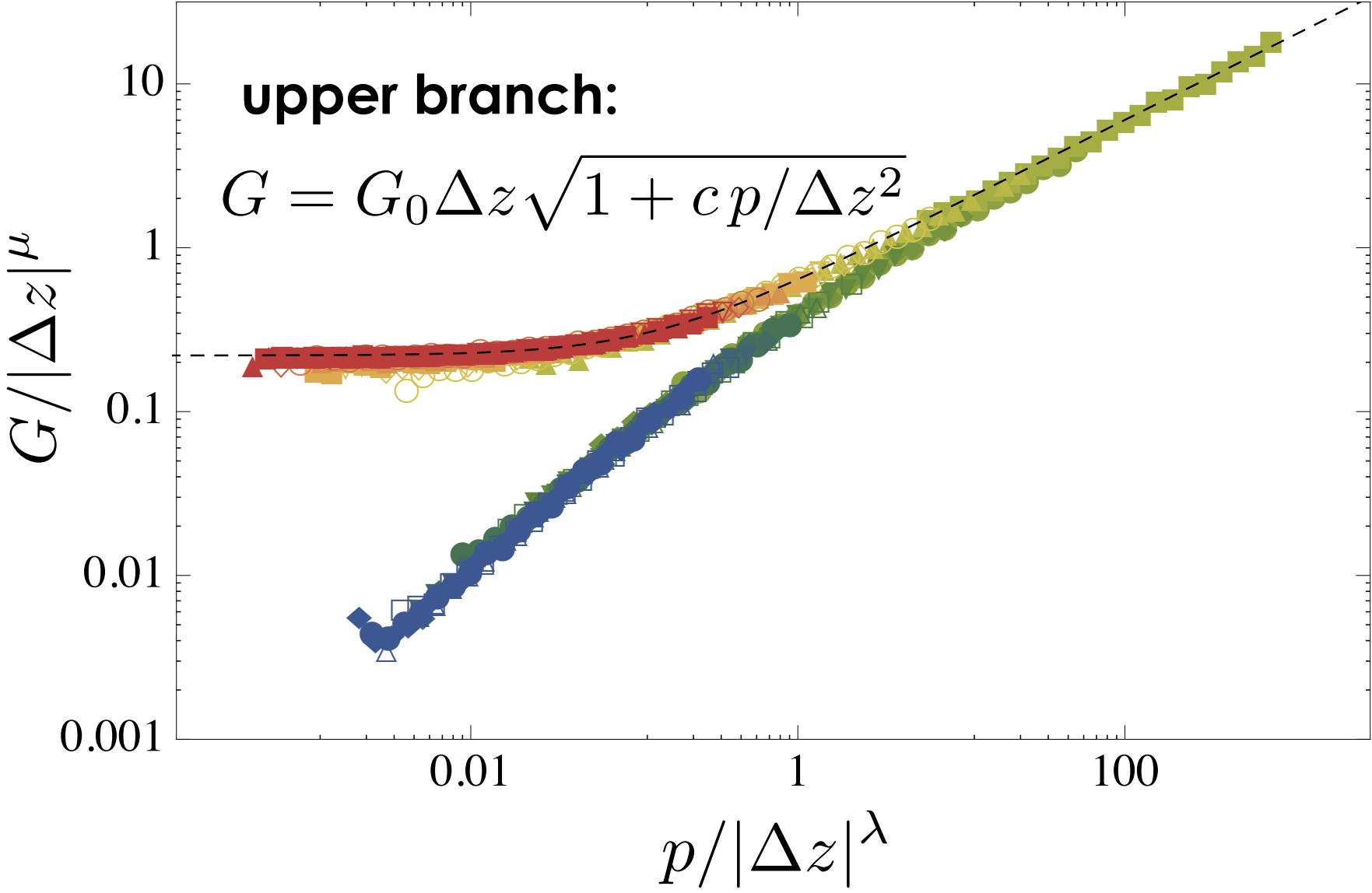
modulus \leftrightarrow modes

$$\frac{1}{G} \sim \frac{1}{N} \sum_n \frac{1}{\omega_n^2}$$

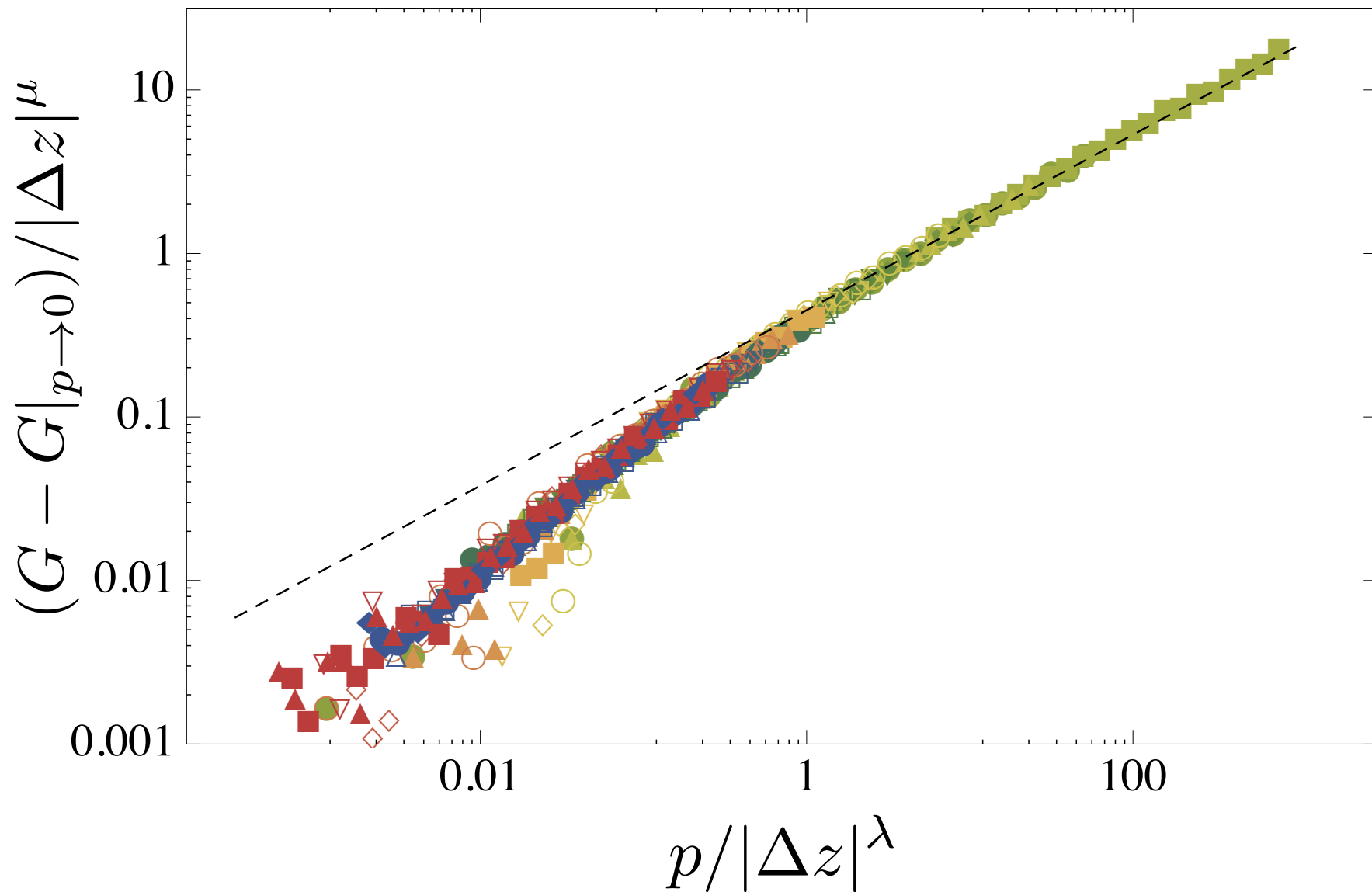


$$G \sim \frac{p}{|\Delta z|} \quad \text{w/ high susceptibility} \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial p} \sim \frac{1}{|\Delta z|}$$

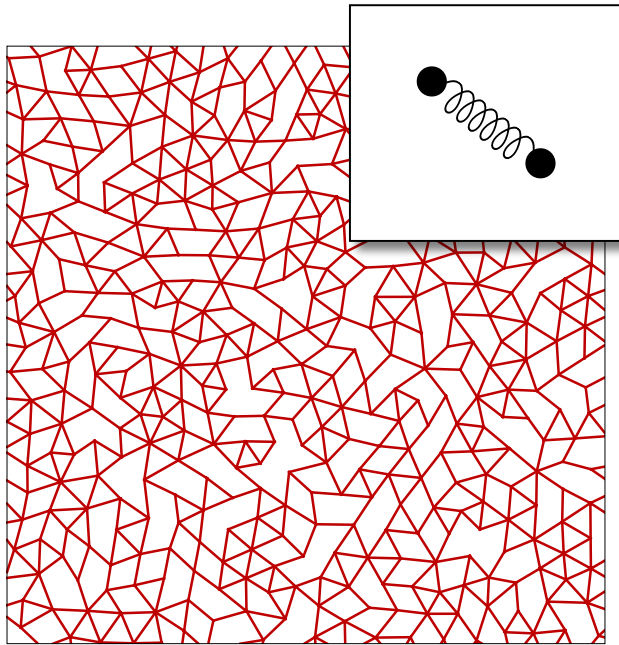
Critical scaling



Critical scaling



Network dilatancy



$$R_p \simeq \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p} \right)_\gamma$$

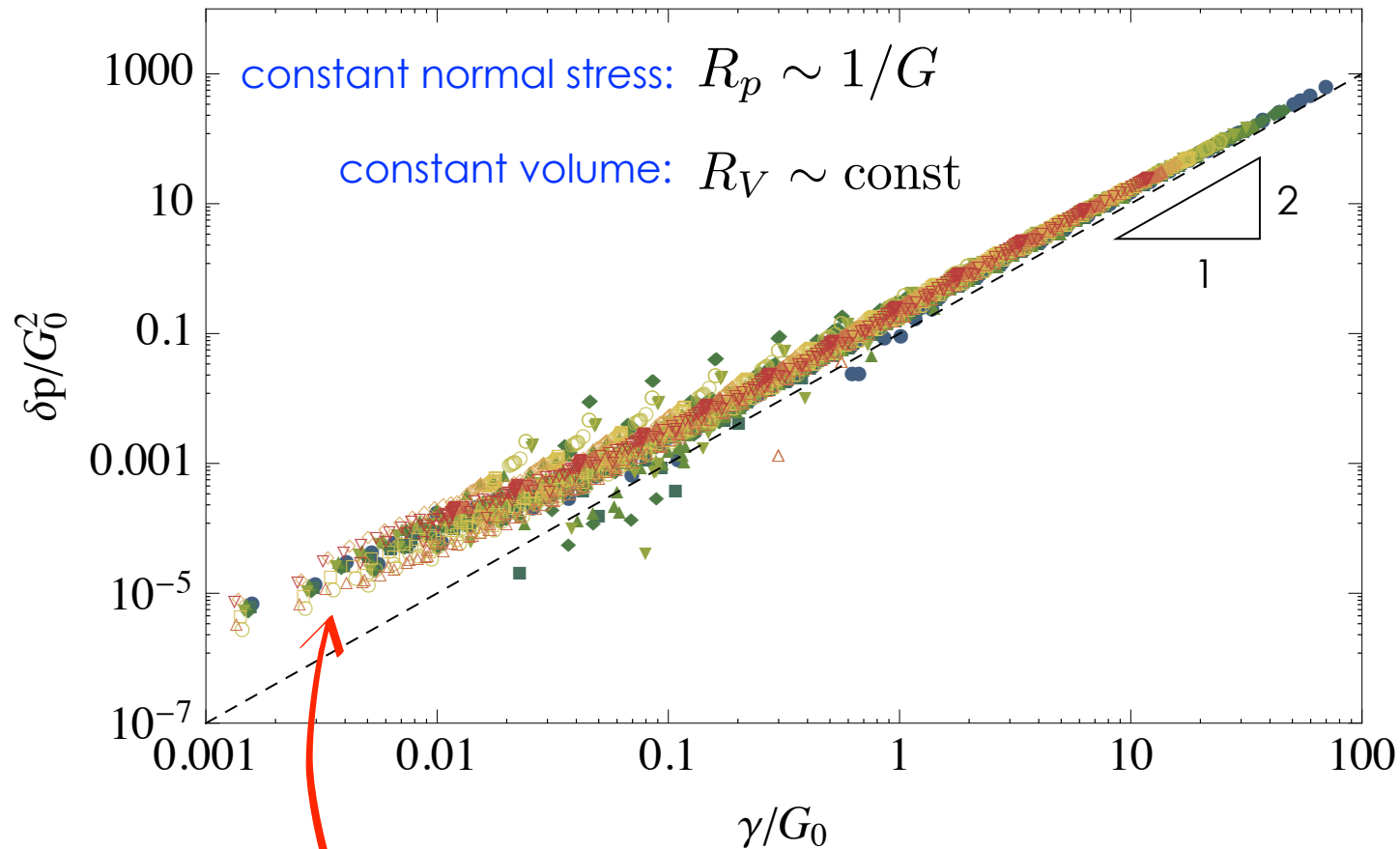
note sign
convention

$$G \propto \Delta z \sqrt{1 - \text{const} \cdot \frac{p}{\Delta z^2}}$$

$$R_p \sim -\frac{1}{G} < 0$$

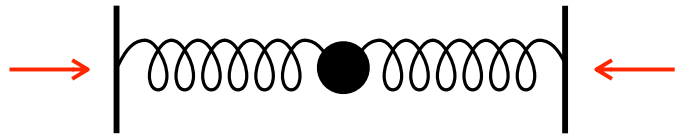
networks contract

Network dilatancy



finite size effect:
Goodrich, Dagois-Bohy
et al. (in prep)

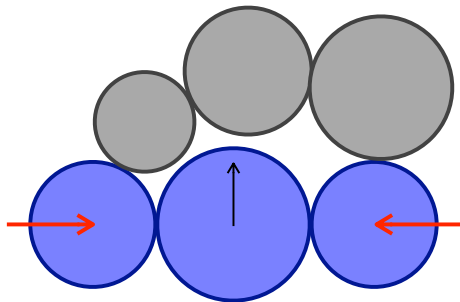
Intuiting dilatancy near jamming



compression
destabilizes

$$R_p \sim \frac{\partial G}{\partial p} < 0$$

networks
contract

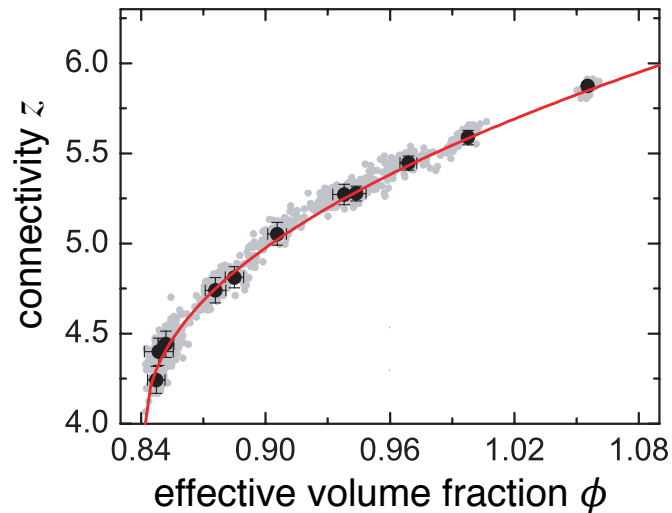


compression
stabilizes

$$R_p \simeq \frac{\partial G}{\partial p} > 0$$

packings
expand

Relating networks and packings



Katgert & Van Hecke, EPL 2010

$$G \propto \Delta z \sqrt{1 - \text{const} \cdot \frac{p}{\Delta z^2}}$$

stability: $G > 0$

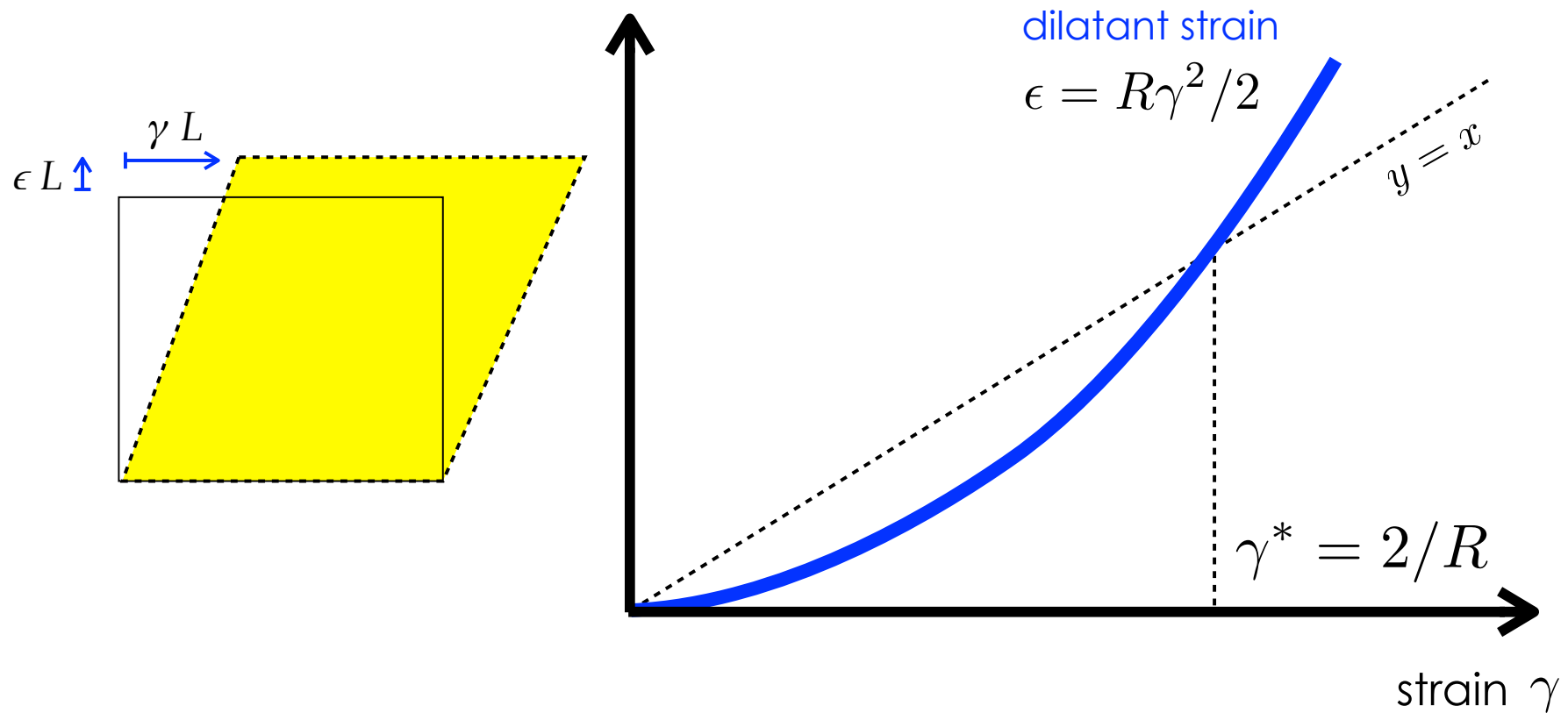
$$\Delta z \geq \text{const} \cdot p^{1/2}$$

cf. Wyart et al, PRE 2005

higher pressure = more contacts

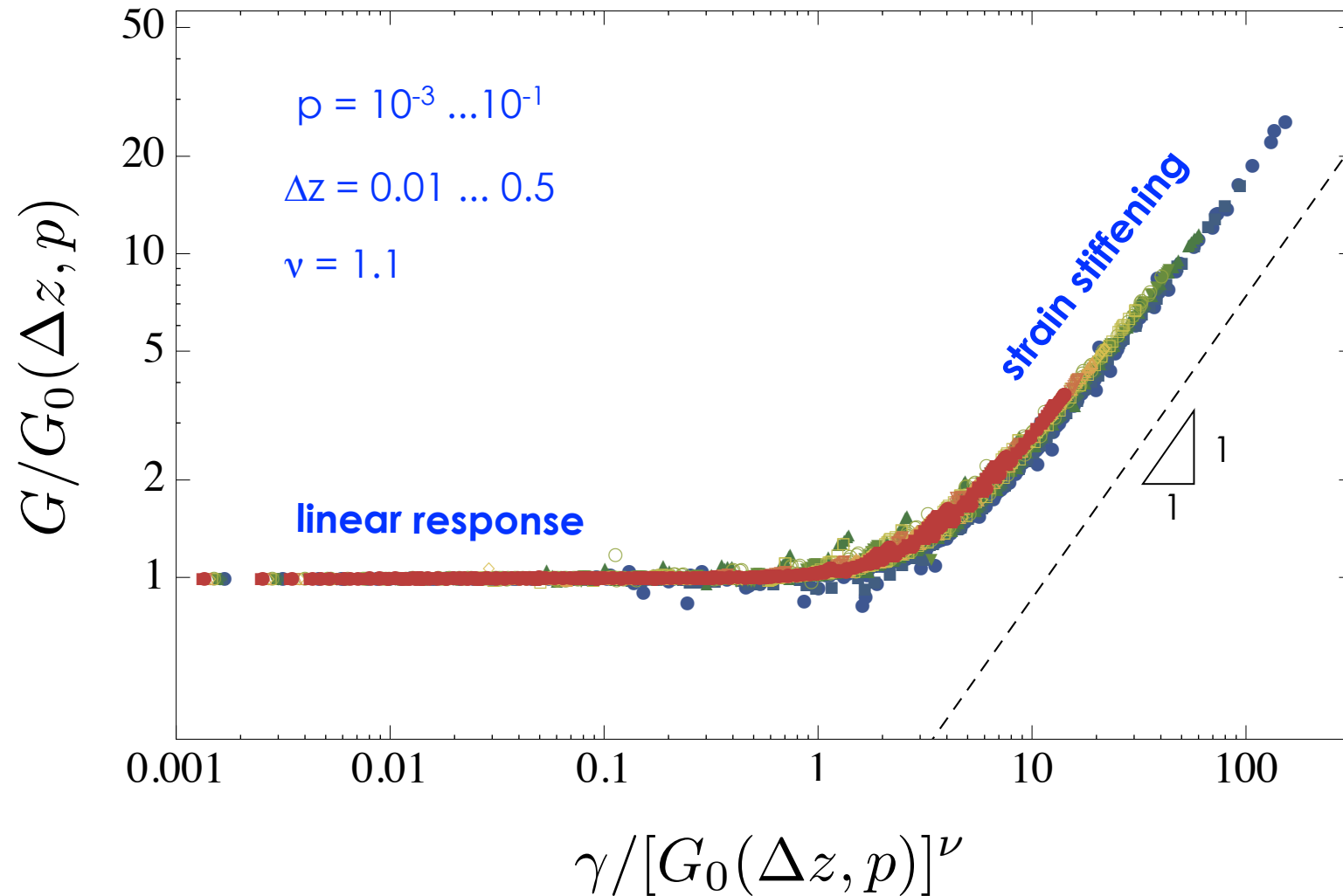
$$\longrightarrow G \sim p^{1/2}$$

Dilatancy and strain stiffening

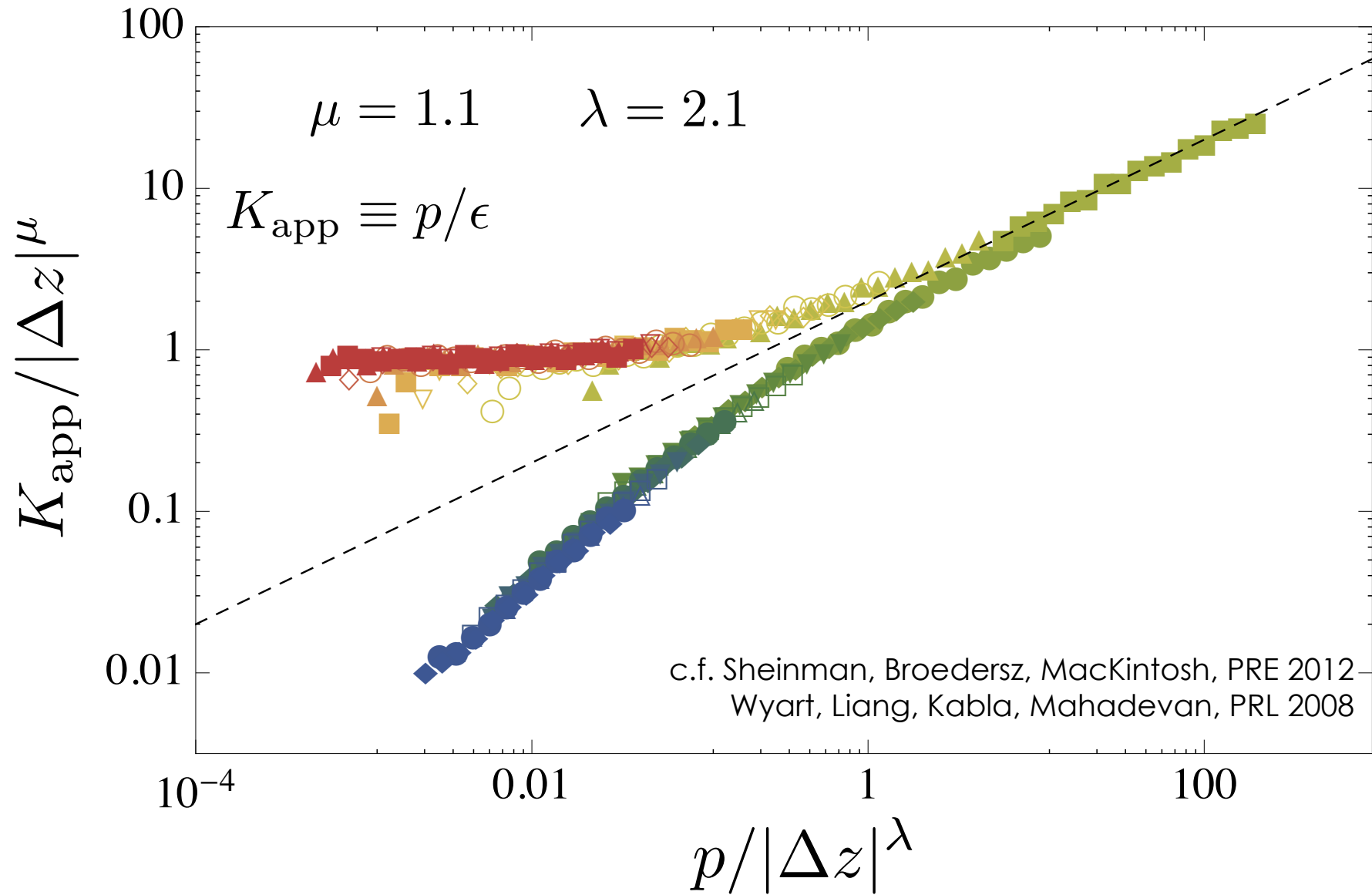


Ansatz: $G(\Delta z, p, \gamma) = G_0(\Delta z, p) f(\gamma/\gamma^*)$

Dilatancy and strain stiffening



Nonlinear bulk modulus



packings expand / networks contract

tunable shear modulus

enhanced near jamming

PhD and Postdoc positions available

