From particles to continuum theory: shear-bands, jamming and dilatancy

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From molecular dynamics simulations of many atoms or particles, one can extract scalar fields like density or temperature, as well as velocity, i.e. vectorial fields, or tensors like stress, strain, and structure (fabric). Given sufficiently good statistics the data can have a quality that allows to derive constitutive relations about the rheology and flow behavior of complex fluids (like atoms confined in nano-geometry, or granular particle systems) that behave strongly non-Newtonian, with particular relaxation behavior, anisotropy etc. With attractive forces involved, this leads to cohesion added on top of the already nontrivial dynamics of granular matter. Dependent on the energy input (shear-rate), the particles can flow like a fluid, jam and un-jam, or be solid with a very interesting anisotropic structure (contact-and forcenetworks). The interplay between strain, stress and anisotropy leads to dilatancy and an interesting memory of the packing: the evolution of anisotropy is independent from anisotropy of stress, both in evolution rates as well as in direction, i.e., tensorial eigen-system orientations.

The presentation will show the basic approach to coarse graining following the ideas of Isaac Goldhirsch [3] towards the micro-to-macro transition towards constitutive relations obtained from micro/atomistic/particle simulations. Examples involve the split-bottom ring shear cell and inclined plane avalanche flows.

References

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