

Out of equilibrium relaxation of a time-dependent effective temperature

Anaël Lemaître

Structural glasses

- Amorphous materials
 - granular materials
 - foams
 - colloidal suspensions
 - short polymers (non-entangled)
- Questions
 - Flow equations for complex fluids
 - Plasticity and fracture (brittle or ductile)
 - Friction laws, earthquakes
- Response under shear deformation (rheology)
 - constant stress
 - constant strain rate
 - strain step

Outline

- Phenomenological models
 - Glass transition: Free-volume, Adam-Gibbs
 - Glassy solids
 - Rate-and-state equations
- A heuristic argument
 - Enthalpy relaxation
 - Response under shear
- Consequences
 - Stress relaxation
 - Rheology
 - Boundary lubrication

Glass transition

[Cohen, Turnbull (1959)]

- Vogel-Fulcher expression for viscosity
- Free-volume activated processes (not thermal)

$$\dot{\gamma} \sim \frac{1}{\tau} \propto \exp \left[-\frac{v_0}{v_f} \right]$$

[Adam, Gibbs (1965)]

- Cooperative motion
- Size of zones: $z \sim 1/S_c$
- Activation factors:

$$\dot{\gamma} \sim \frac{1}{\tau} \propto \exp \left[-\frac{\Delta E}{TS_c(T)} \right]$$

Rate-and-state

[Dietrich (1979), Ruina (1983)]

- Rock on rock friction
- State variable:

$$\sigma = f(V, \phi)$$

$$\dot{\phi} = \dots$$

Rate-and-state

[Dietrich (1979), Ruina (1983)]

- Rock on rock friction
- More physically:

$$\dot{\sigma} = 2\mu (\dot{\epsilon}(t) - \dot{\gamma})$$

$$\dot{\gamma} = f(\sigma, \Phi, P, V, \dots)$$

$$\dot{\Phi} = \dots$$

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[Caroli, Baumberger (1994)] Dry friction

[Carlson, Batista (1996)] Boundary lubrication

[Aranson, Tsimring (2001)] Granular materials

[Derec, Ajdari, Lequeux (2001)] Soft glassy materials

Shear Transformation Zones

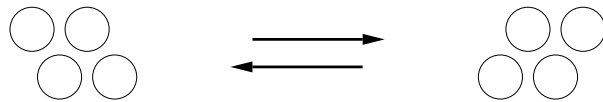
[Spaepen(1977), Argon (1979)]

- Shear deformation occurs in localized zones

$$\dot{\gamma} \propto (\text{density of zone}) \times (\text{net number of forward jumps})$$

[Falk and Langer, (1998)]

- Two types of zones: $\dot{\gamma} \propto R_+ n_+ - R_- n_-$



- Populations dynamics:

$$\dot{n}_{\pm} = R_{\mp} n_{\mp} - R_{\pm} n_{\pm} + \sigma \dot{\gamma} (\mathcal{A}_c - \mathcal{A}_a n_{\pm})$$

- Free-volume activation factors $R_{\pm} \sim \exp \left[- \left(\frac{V_0(\sigma)}{v_f} \right) \right]$

Adiabatic ensemble

- Fluctuation of enthalpy: $h_i = P v_i$
- Mechanical contact between zones:

$$\rho(h) = \frac{1}{Z} \exp[-\lambda h]$$

- Partition function:

$$Z = \int_{P v_0}^{\infty} \exp[-\lambda h] = \frac{1}{\lambda} \exp[-\lambda h_0]$$

- Lagrange multiplier fixed by H : $\lambda \equiv \frac{1}{k\Theta}$

$$k\Theta = H(t) - P v_0$$

Transformation rates

- Local reconfiguration of zones:

$$k\dot{\Theta} = \dot{H}(t) = \int dh dh' p(h \rightarrow h') \rho(h) (h' - h) + W^{\text{ext}}$$

- Barrier height: $h_b(v)$ non-increasing

\Rightarrow define $Pv_a = h_b(v_a) = h_a$

- Two types of pathways:

- $h, h' < h_a$: activated rearrangements,

$$p(h \rightarrow h') \propto \exp(-(h_b - h)/(kT))$$

- otherwise: *non-activated* rearrangements,

$$p(h \rightarrow h') \propto \min [1, \exp(-(h' - h)/(kT))]$$

Enthalpy relaxation

Dominant terms:

$$k\dot{\Theta} = E_1 \exp\left[-\frac{\Delta h}{k\Theta}\right] \left(\exp\left(\frac{\delta q}{k\Theta} - \frac{\delta q}{kT}\right) - 1\right) + \sigma \dot{\gamma}$$

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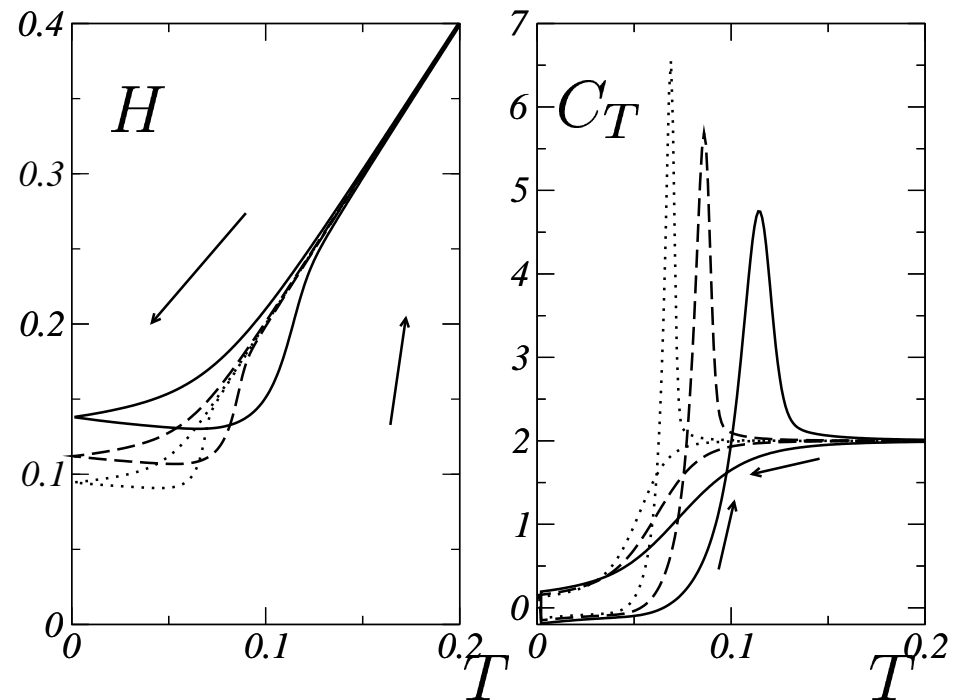
- $\sigma = 0$
- Fixed-point:
equilibrium $\Theta = T$
- Slowing down

Enthalpy relaxation

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- $\sigma = 0$
- Fixed-point: equilibrium $\Theta = T$
- Slowing down



Zero-temperature dynamics

For $\Theta \gg T$:

$$k \dot{\Theta} = -E_1 \exp \left[-\frac{\Delta h}{k \Theta} \right] + \sigma \dot{\gamma}$$

$\sigma = 0$: logarithmic relaxation:

$$k \Theta(t) \simeq \frac{\Delta h}{\log (E_1 t / \Delta h)}$$

Shear transformations

- Similar calculation:

$$\dot{\gamma} = E_0 \exp \left[-\frac{\Delta h'}{k \Theta} \right] \sigma$$

- Different reactional pathways: $h \neq h'$
- Consequences of this coupling?

Shear transformations

- Similar calculation:

$$\dot{\gamma} = E_0 \exp \left[-\frac{\Delta h'}{k \Theta} \right] \sigma$$

- Different reactional pathways: $h \neq h'$
- Consequences of this coupling?
- Coupled with STZ theory:

$$\dot{\gamma} = E_0 \exp \left[-\frac{\Delta h'}{k \Theta} \right] (\sigma - \Delta)$$

$$\dot{\Delta} = \frac{\dot{\gamma}}{\epsilon_0} (1 - \sigma \Delta)$$

with $\Delta \propto n_- - n_+$

Relaxation modulus

- Step strains at t_w
- Stress relaxation:

$$\dot{\sigma} = -2\mu \dot{\gamma}$$

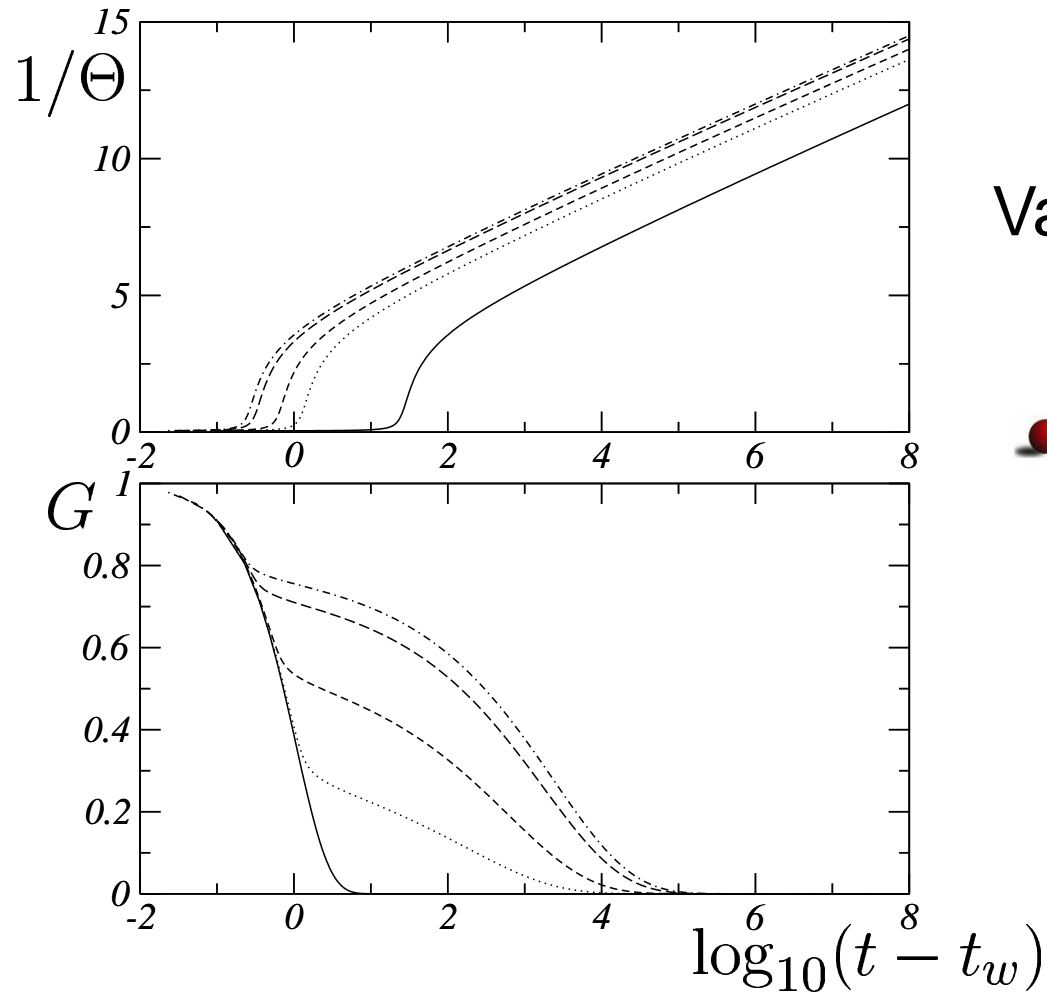
- Modulus:

$$G(t) = \sigma(t)/\sigma(t_w) \simeq \exp \left[A \left(t_w^\beta - t^\beta \right) \right]$$

with

$$\beta = 1 - \frac{1}{\kappa} \quad , \quad \kappa = \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta h'} \quad , \quad \text{and} \quad A = \frac{2\mu E_0}{\beta} \left(\frac{E_1}{\kappa} \right)^{-1/\kappa} .$$

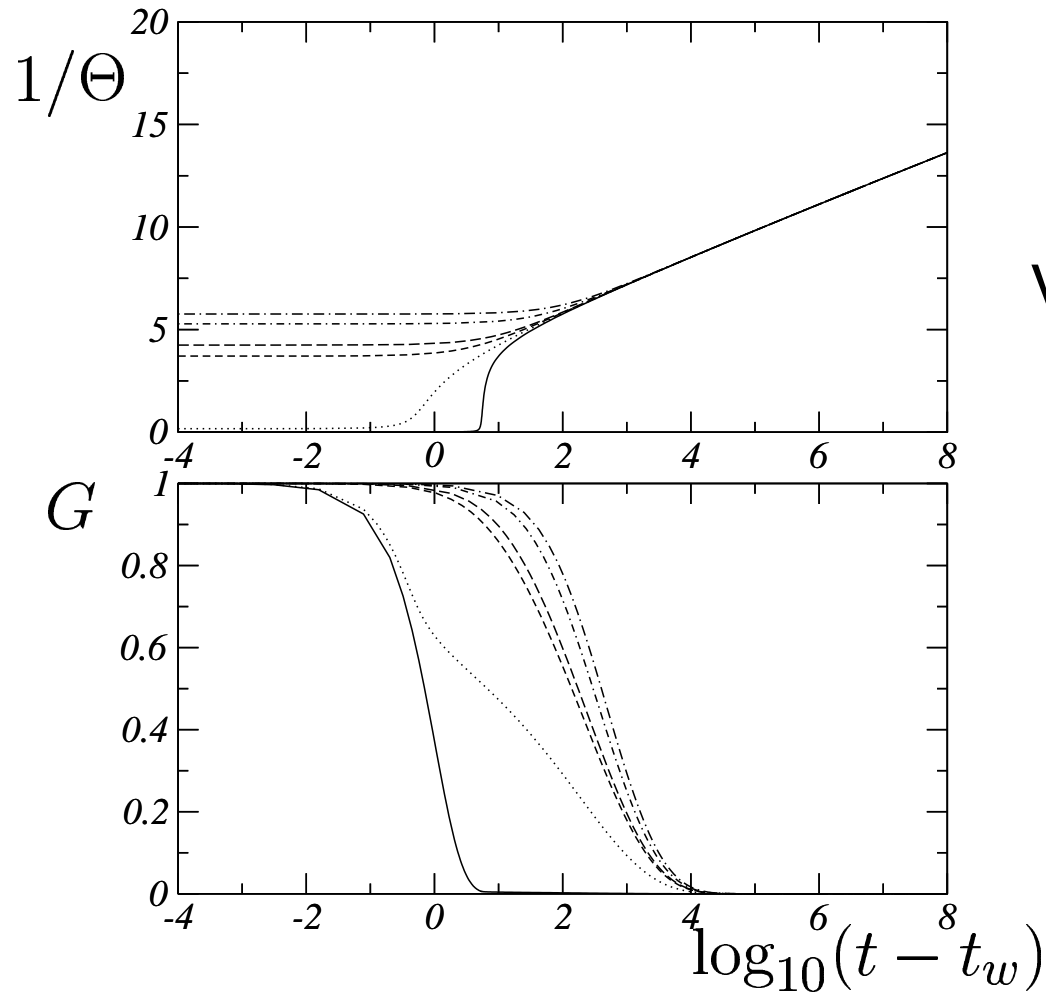
Stress relaxation



Varying E_0/E_1

● Crossover to KWW relaxation

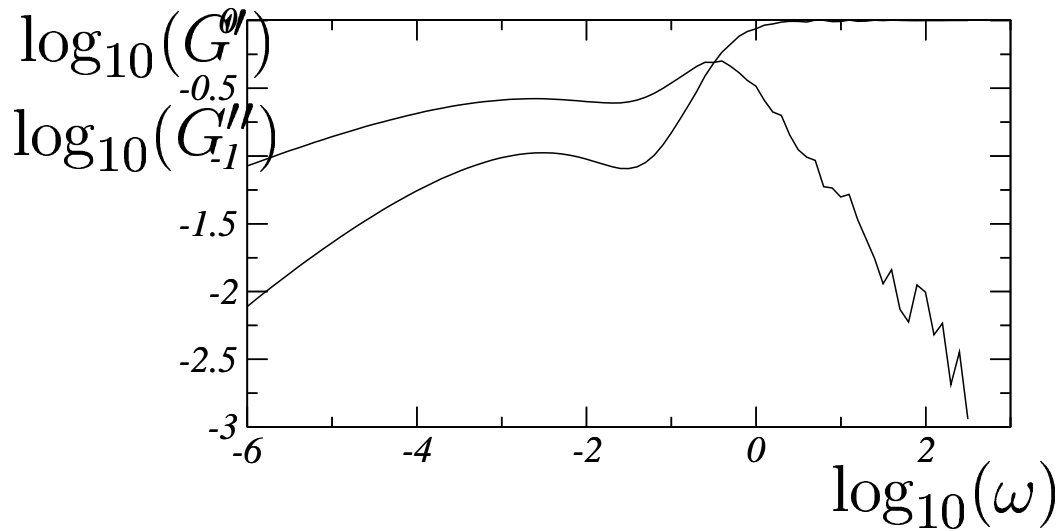
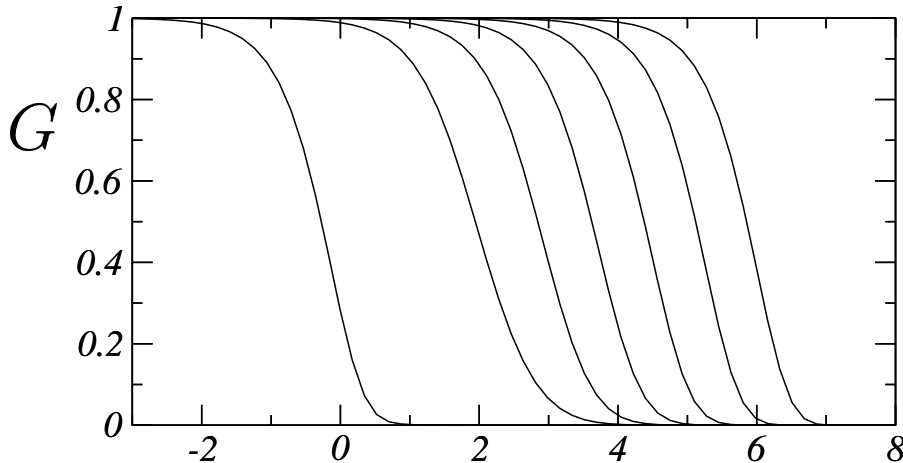
Stress relaxation



Varying t_w

- Crossover to KWW relaxation

Stress relaxation



- Crossover to KWW relaxation
- Aging exponent $\alpha = 1 - \beta$

Steady state

- High temperature: viscous liquid (Arrhenius)
- Low temperature:

$$\sigma = \frac{\dot{\gamma}^n}{E_0} \left(\frac{1}{E_0 E_1} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$$

with, $n = \frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa+1}$

- with STZ theory:

$$\dot{\gamma} = E_1 \left(\frac{E_0}{E_1} \right)^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa-1}} \frac{1}{\sigma} (\sigma^2 - 1)^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa-1}} .$$

Illustration: SFA

Surface Forces Apparatus

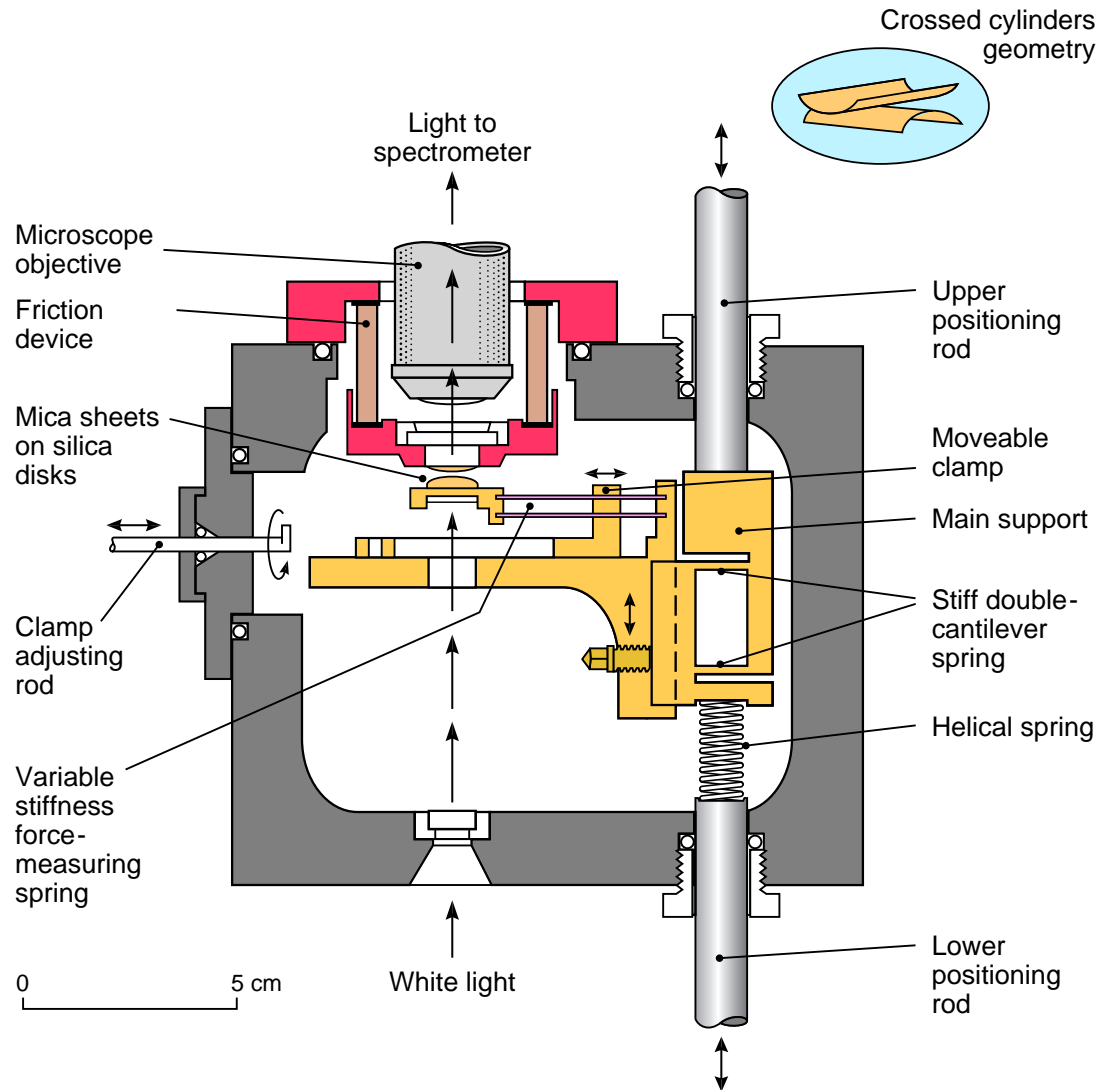
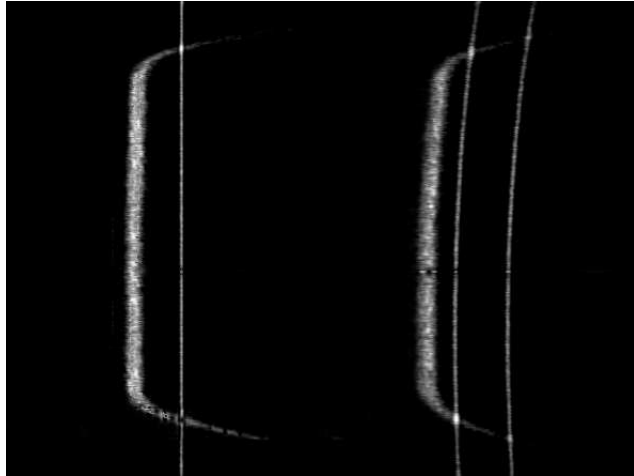
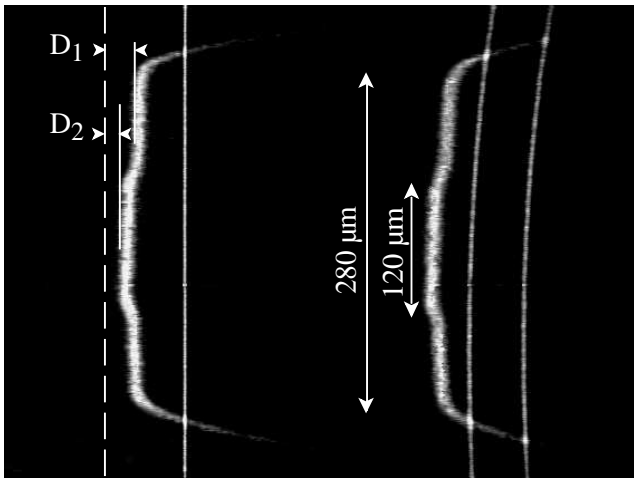
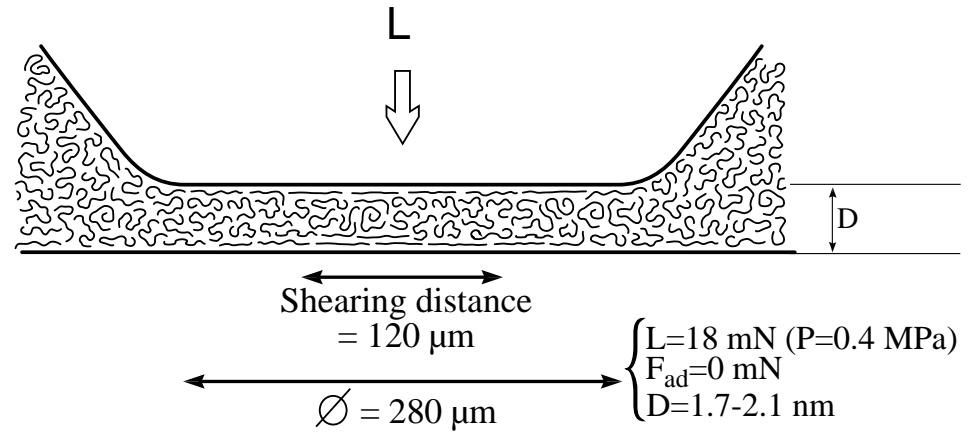


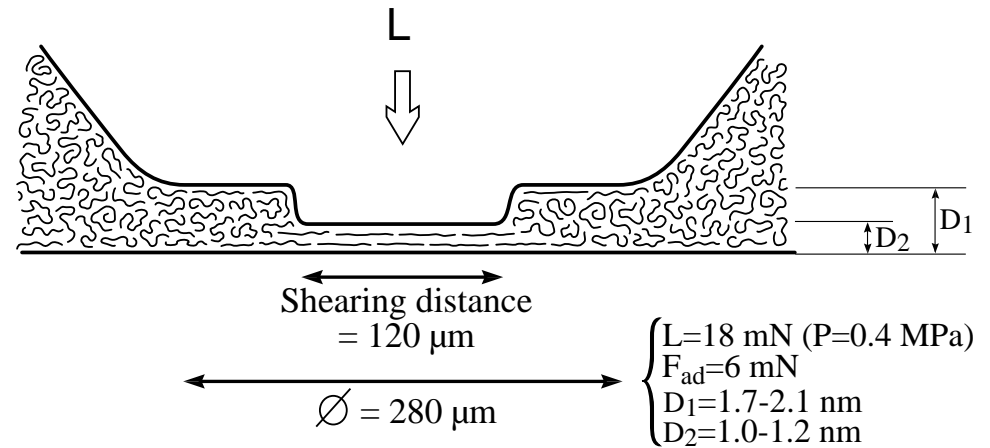
Illustration: SFA



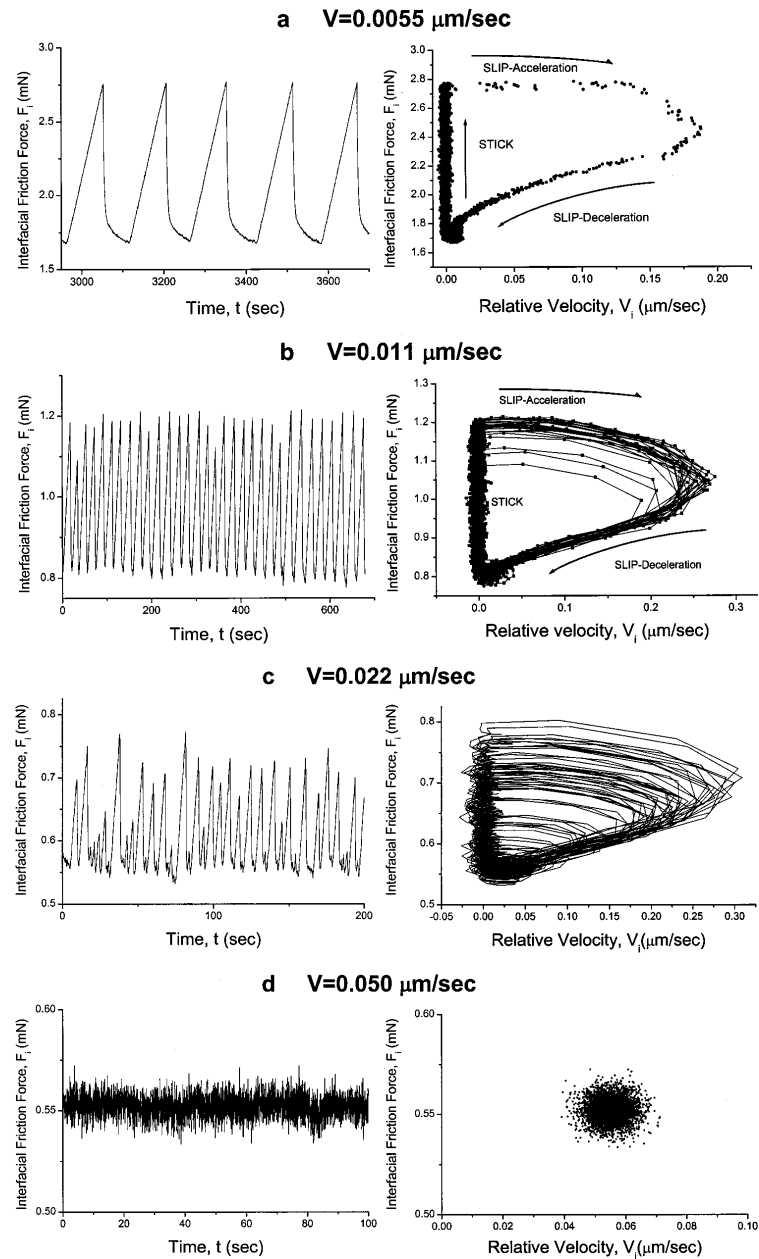
$T \approx 26 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



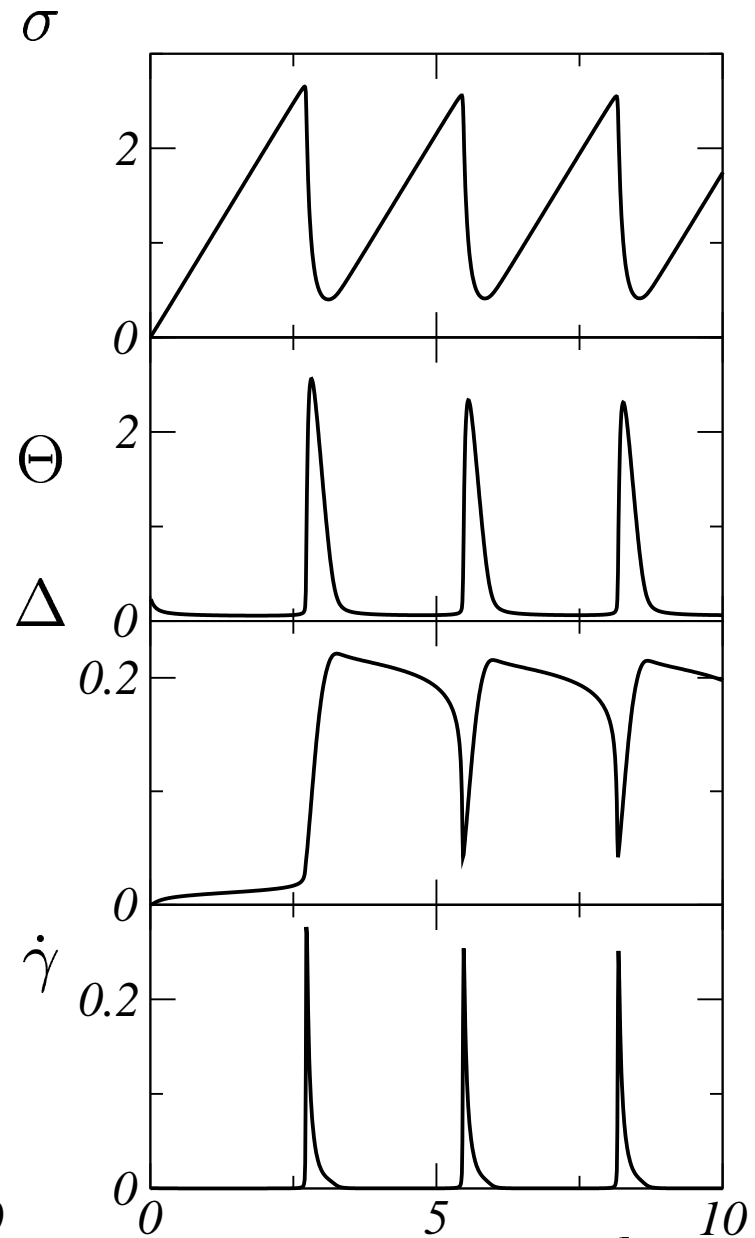
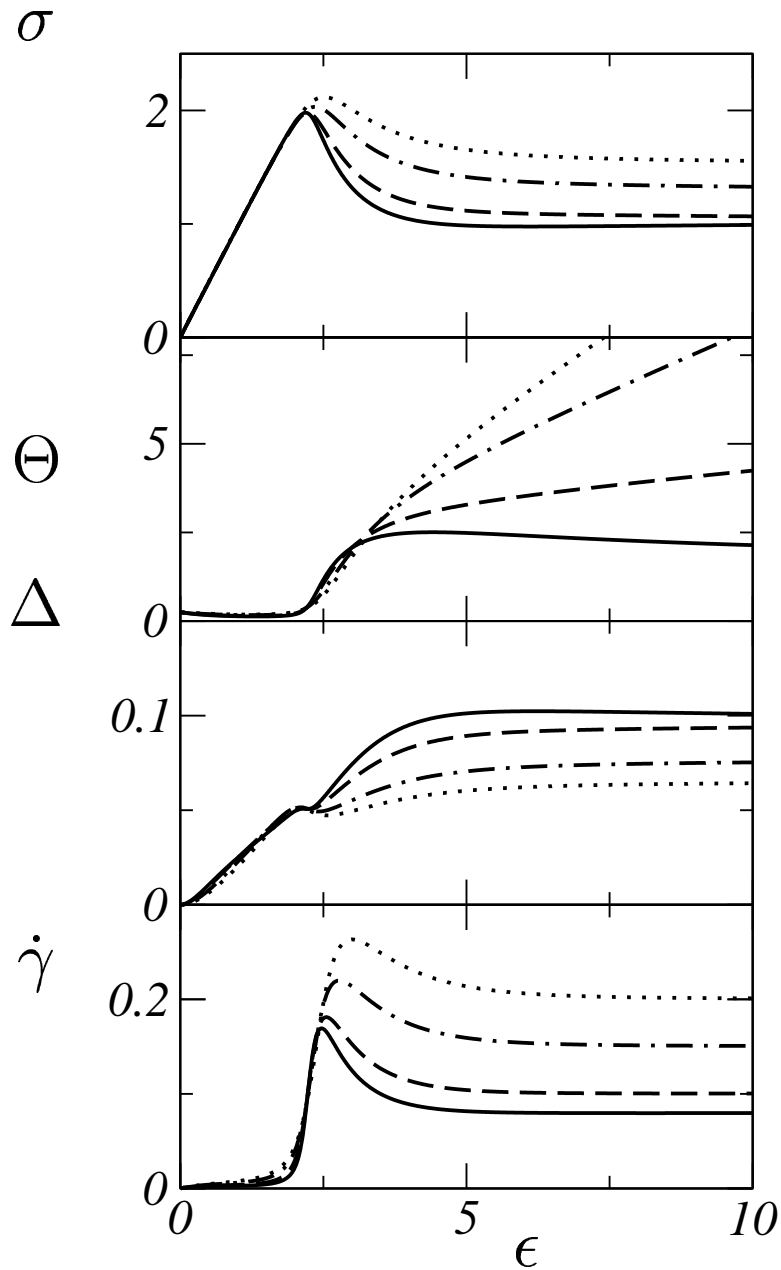
$T = 15 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



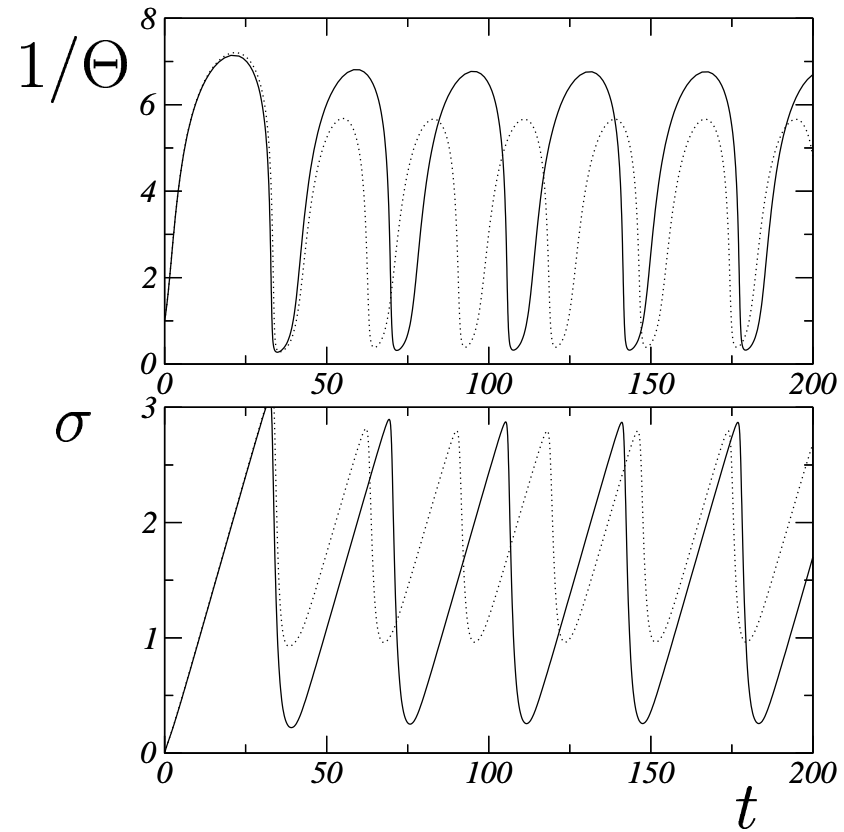
Stick-slip transition



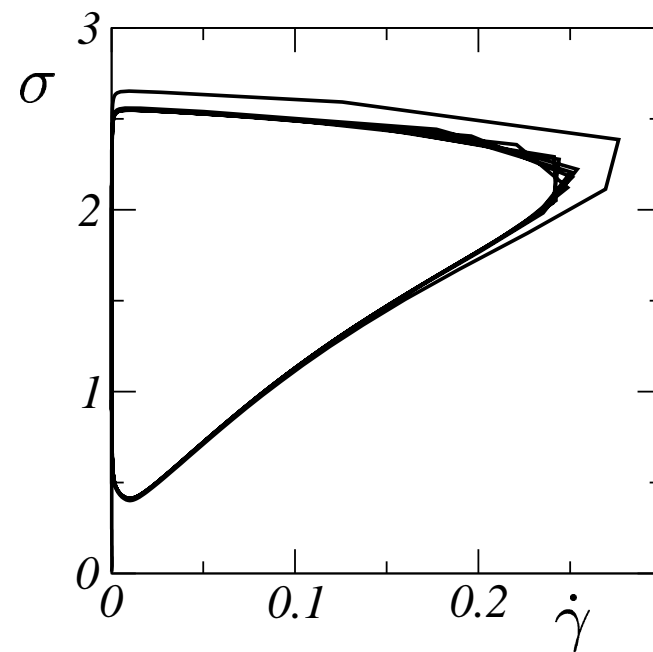
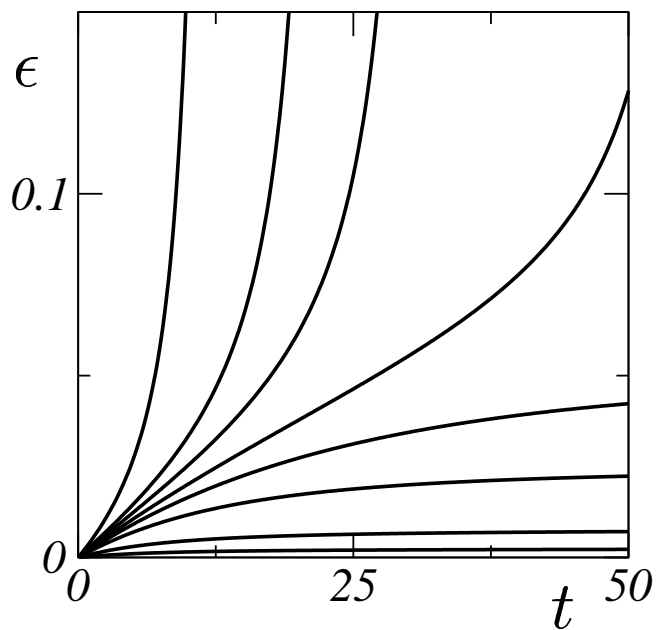
Transient dynamics



Stickslip



Creep test



Conclusion

Summary:

- Crossover between viscous liquid and glassy material
- KWW relaxation of stress β , aging α
- Power law rheology n
- all exponent related to κ

Questions:

- Boundary lubrication: Stick-slip instability
- Dilatancy in granular materials
- Relation to rate-and-state laws and relevance in earthquake dynamics
- Dynamical nature of the glass transition?