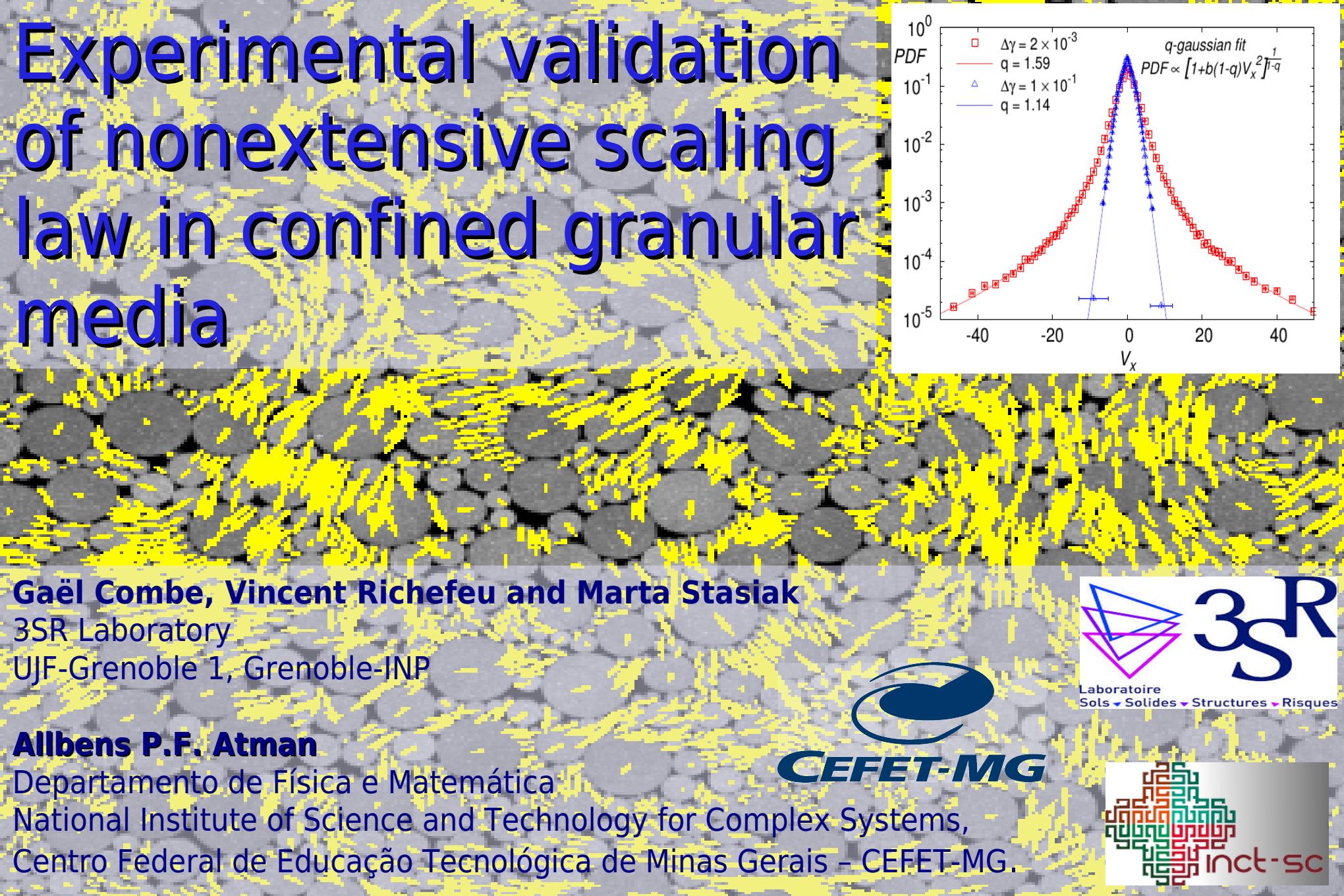


Experimental validation of nonextensive scaling law in confined granular media



Gaël Combe, Vincent Richefeu and Marta Stasiak

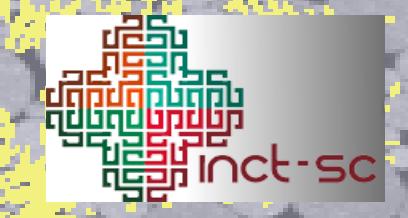
3SR Laboratory

UJF-Grenoble 1, Grenoble-INP

Allbens P.F. Atman

Departamento de Física e Matemática

National Institute of Science and Technology for Complex Systems,
Centro Federal de Educação Tecnológica de Minas Gerais – CEFET-MG.



Outline

1 - **Granular Materials**

Basic concepts and phenomenology

Physics of “granulence”

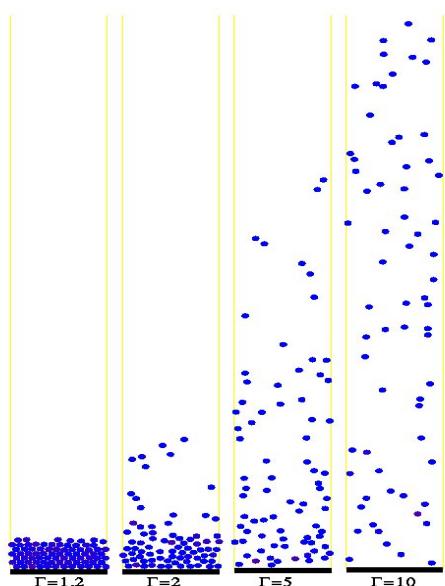
2 - **Experimental setup and Results**

3 - **Tsallis-Bukman scaling law validation**

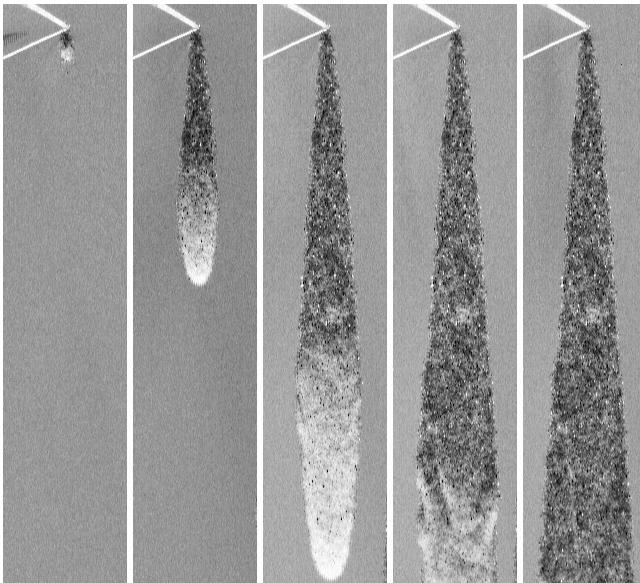
Basic Concepts

Classical states of the matter

Gas



Liquid



Solid



Granular under vibration:
Granular temperature

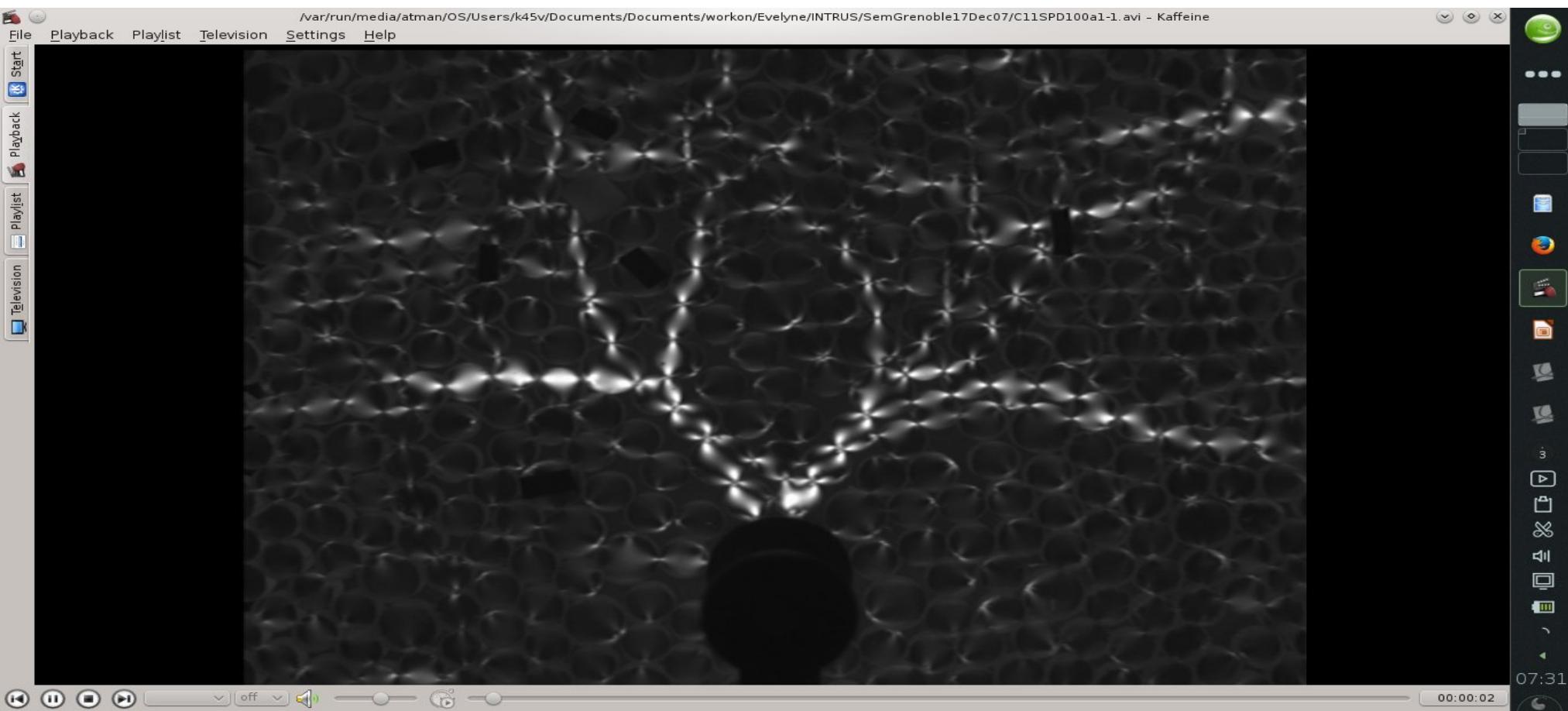
Avalanches in granular
displacements

Sandpiles
(J-BMétais)

A.Daerr, S.Douady , NATURE **399** 241 (1999)

Phenomenology

Force chains network

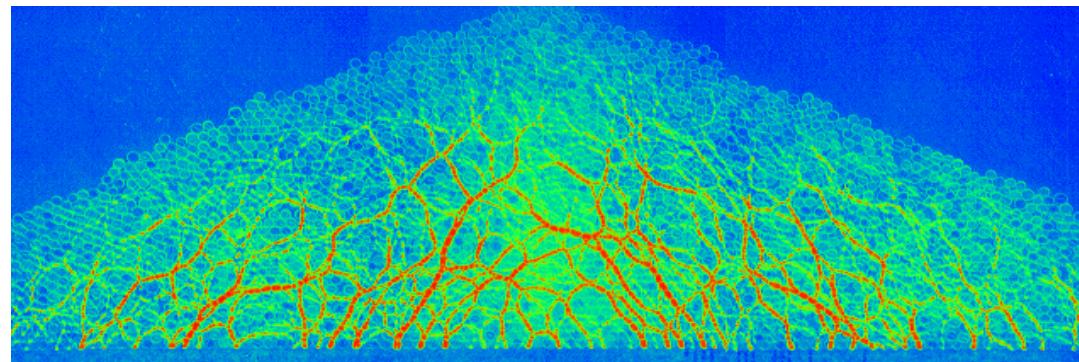


Flow fields around an intruder immersed in a 2D dense granular layer
E. Kolb, P. Cixous, J. C. Charmet Granular Matter (2014) **16** (2).

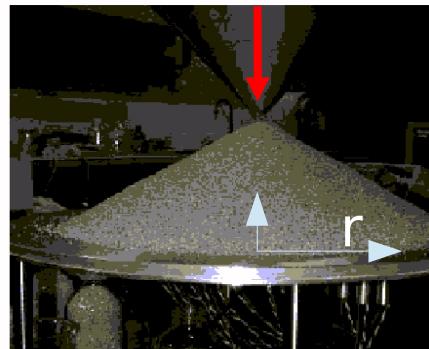
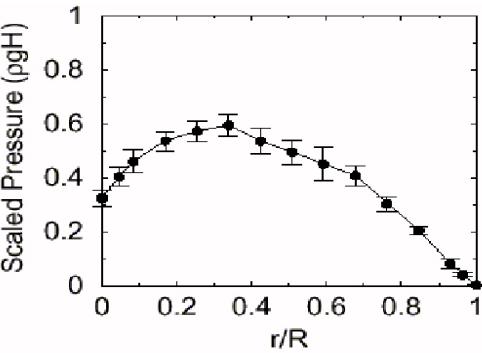
Phenomenology

Static of granular materials:

- history dependence;
- textures

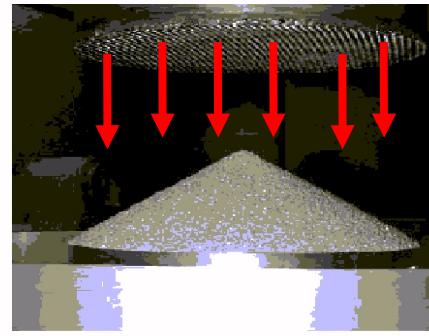
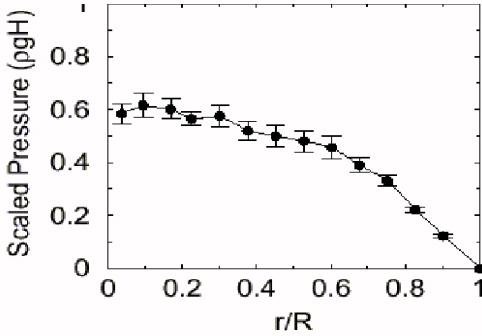


Stress distribution depends on preparation history



Vanel et al. PRE **60** R5040 (1999)

Sandpile Stress Dip Effect



Point source deposition
Pressure dip

Vertical rain deposition
no pressure dip

Influence of shear strain

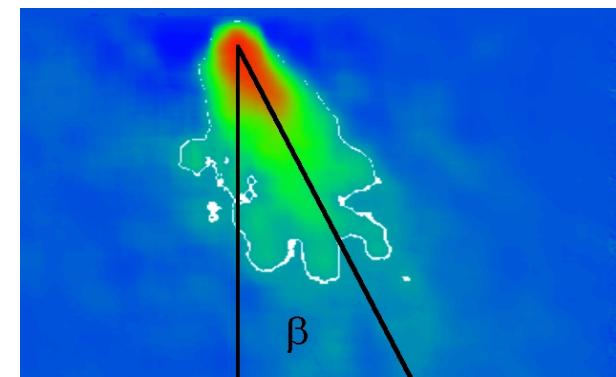
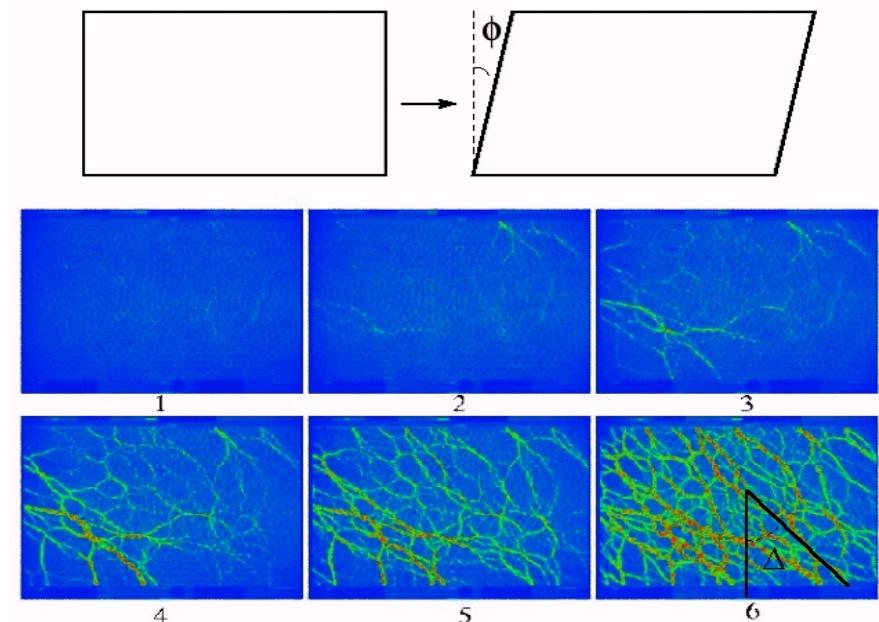
Geng et al PhysicaD **182**, 274 (2003)

2 D shearing cell with birefringent material;
piling of pentagonal photo-elastic grains
 $\phi = 5^\circ$

Force chains orient to oppose shearing: $\Delta = 45^\circ$

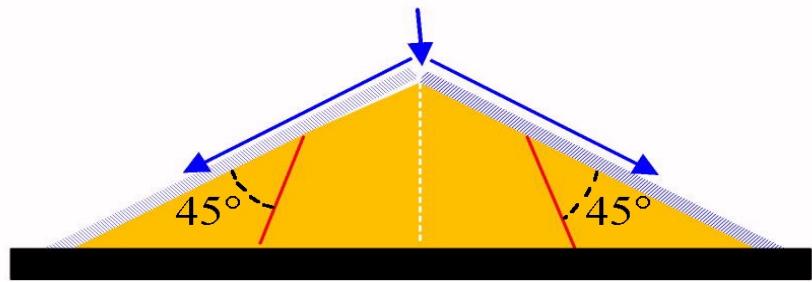
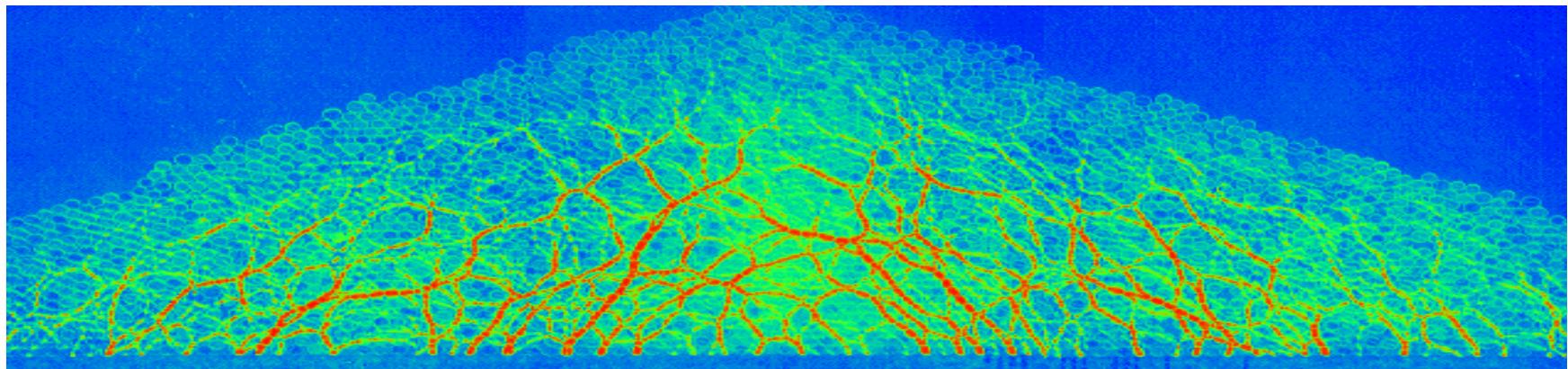
Response function deviation angle : $\beta = 22^\circ$
(2D)

$\beta = 8^\circ$ (3D)



A quantitative explanation for the sandpile stress dip

Texturing effect due to shearing in the avalanching process



Anisotropic elasticity model
Orthotropic axis
 $\Delta = 45^\circ$ / avalanche direction
Sand pile slope angle : $\theta = 30^\circ$

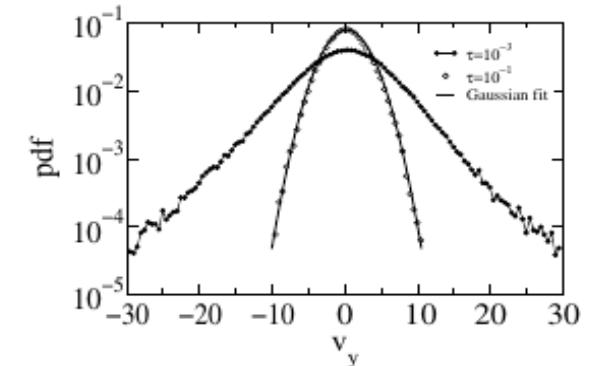
From the stress response function (back) to the sandpile pressure 'dip',
A. P. F. Atman, G. Reydellet, P. Brunet, P. Claudin, J. Geng, R. P. Behringer and E. Clément, *Eur. Phys. J. E*, **17**, 93-100 (2005).

Phenomenology

“Granulence”

Velocity fluctuations in sheared confined granular systems which share scaling characteristics of fluid turbulence (in spite of their different physical origins):

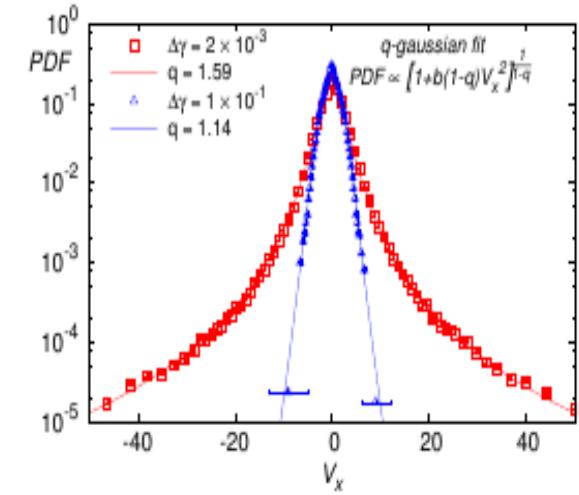
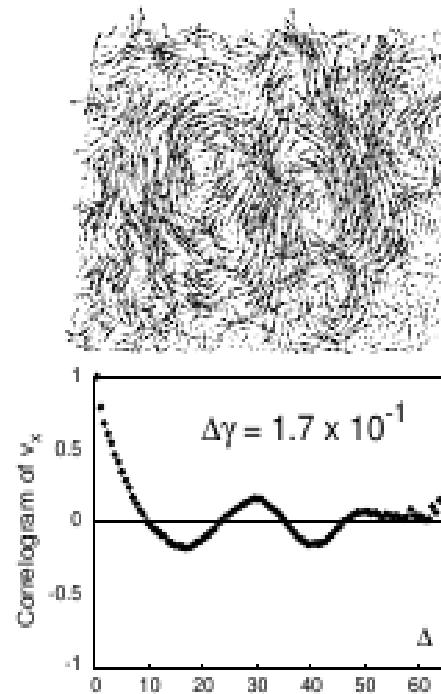
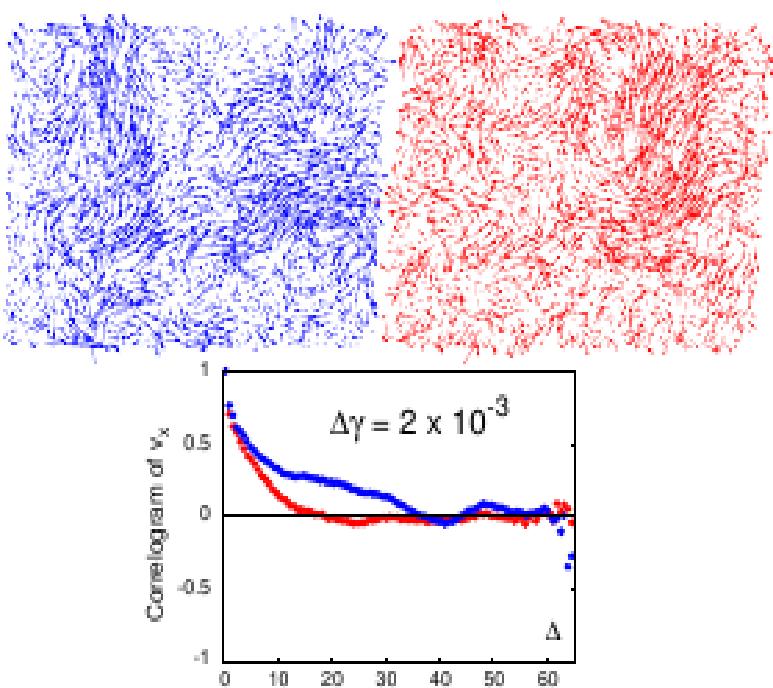
- 1) Scale-dependent probability distribution with non-Gaussian broadening at small time scales;
- 2) Power-law spectrum, reflecting long-range correlations and the self-affine nature of the fluctuations;
- 3) Superdiffusion with respect to the mean background flow.



Radjaï & Roux - PRL **89**, 064302 - 2002

“Turbulencelike fluctuations in quasistatic flow of granular media”

Experimental evidence of “granulence”



An experimental assessment of displacement fluctuations in a 2D granular material subjected to shear.
V. Richefeu, G. Combe, and C. Viggiani, Géotechnique Letters 2, 113 (2012).

Experimental evidence of “granulence”. G. Combe, V. Richefeu, G. Viggiani, S. A. Hall, A. Tengattini, and A. P. F. Atman, in POWDERS AND GRAINS 2013: Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Micromechanics of Granular Media, edited by Aibing Yu , Kejun Dong, Runyu Yang and Stefan Luding (2013), vol. 1542 of AIP Conference Proceedings, pp. 453–456.

Anomalous diffusion

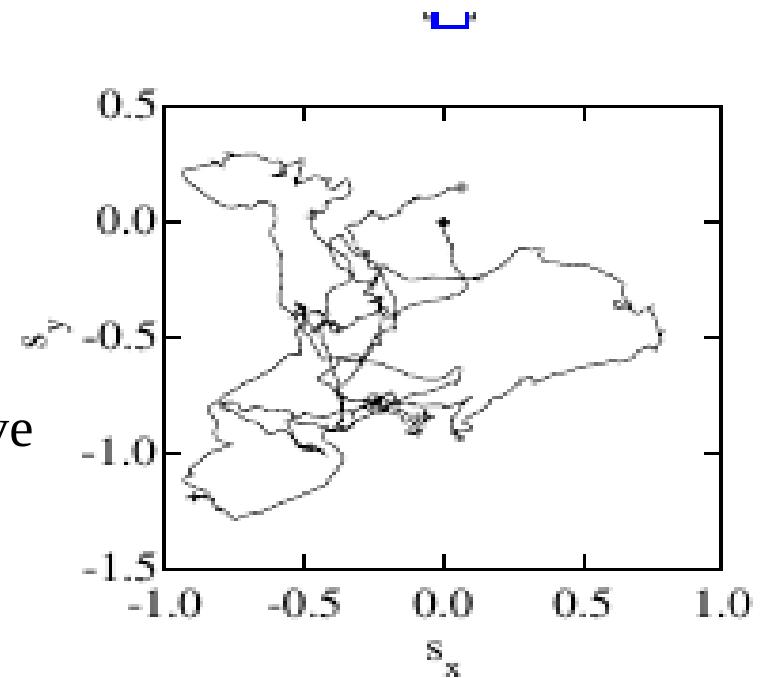
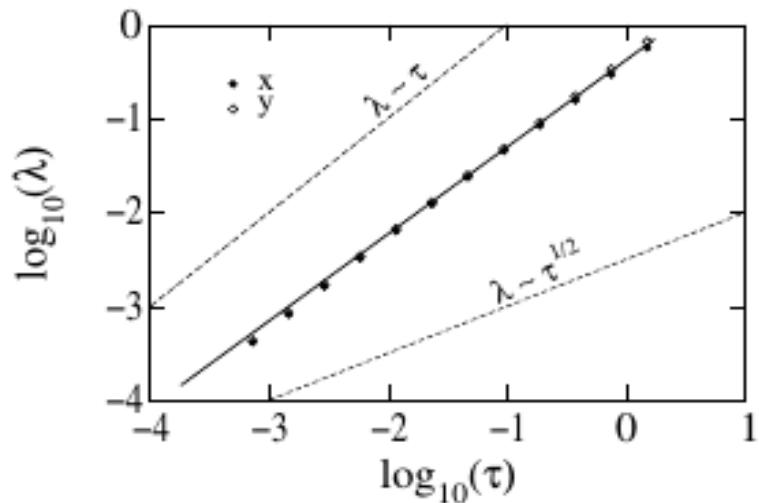
$$\langle \vec{x}^2 \rangle \sim t^\alpha$$

$\alpha = 1 \rightarrow$ normal (Gaussian) diffusion;

$\alpha = 2 \rightarrow$ ballistic diffusion;

$1 < \alpha < 2 \rightarrow$ “anomalous” diffusion.

$\alpha > 1 \rightarrow$ superdiffusive; $\alpha < 1 \rightarrow$ subdiffusive



Radjaï & Roux - PRL **89**, 064302 - 2002

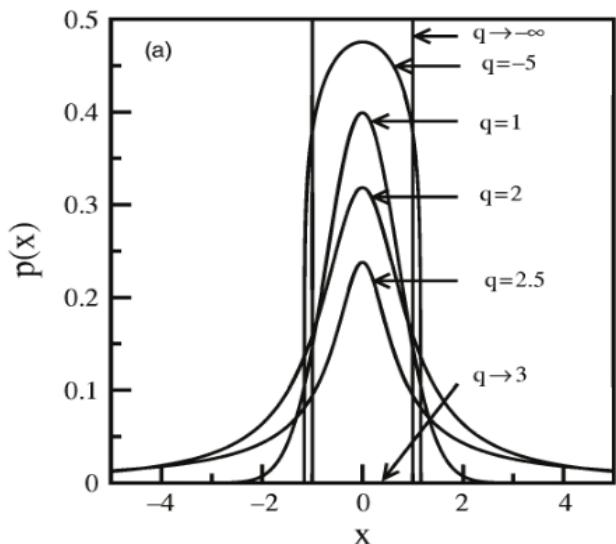
Anomalous diffusion

Another possible generalization of the heat equation:
Porous media equation!

$$\frac{\partial p(x, t)}{\partial t} = D_q \frac{\partial^2 [p(x, t)]^{2-q}}{\partial x^2} = D \frac{\partial^2 [p(x, t)]^\nu}{\partial x^2} \quad (\nu \in \mathbb{R}).$$

q-Gaussians!

$p_q(x, t) = p_q(x/[D_q t]^{\frac{1}{3-q}})$, where p_q is the q-Gaussian:



$$p_q(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi A_q}} e_q^{-x^2/A_q} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi A_q}} \frac{1}{\left[1 + (q-1)\frac{x^2}{A_q}\right]^{\frac{1}{q-1}}},$$

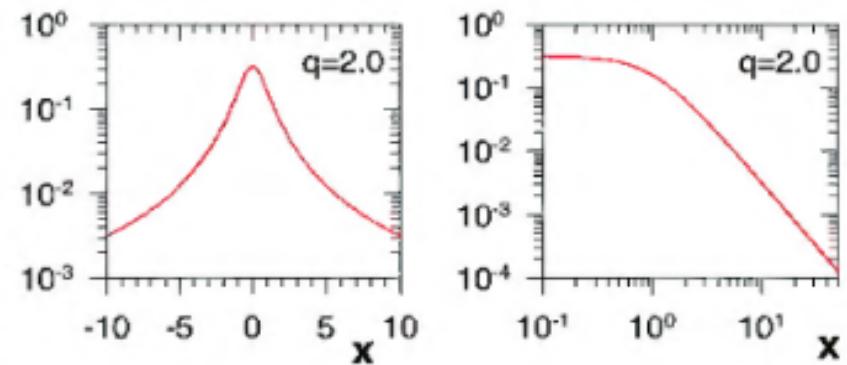
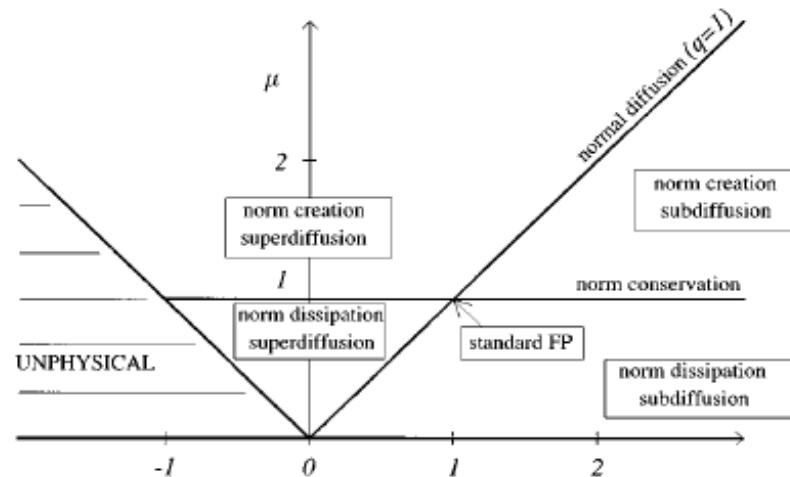
$$A_q = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{q-1}\Gamma(\frac{1}{q-1})}{\Gamma(\frac{3-q}{2(q-1)})} & \text{if } 1 < q < 3, \\ 2 & \text{if } q = 1, \\ \frac{\sqrt{1-q}\Gamma(\frac{5-3q}{2(1-q)})}{\Gamma(\frac{2-q}{1-q})} & \text{if } q < 1. \end{cases}$$

Tsallis-Bukman Scaling Law



$$\langle x^2 \rangle \propto t^{\frac{2}{3-q}}. \quad \text{Thus, we have} \quad \alpha = \frac{2}{3-q}$$

which is known as the Tsallis-Bukman scaling law.

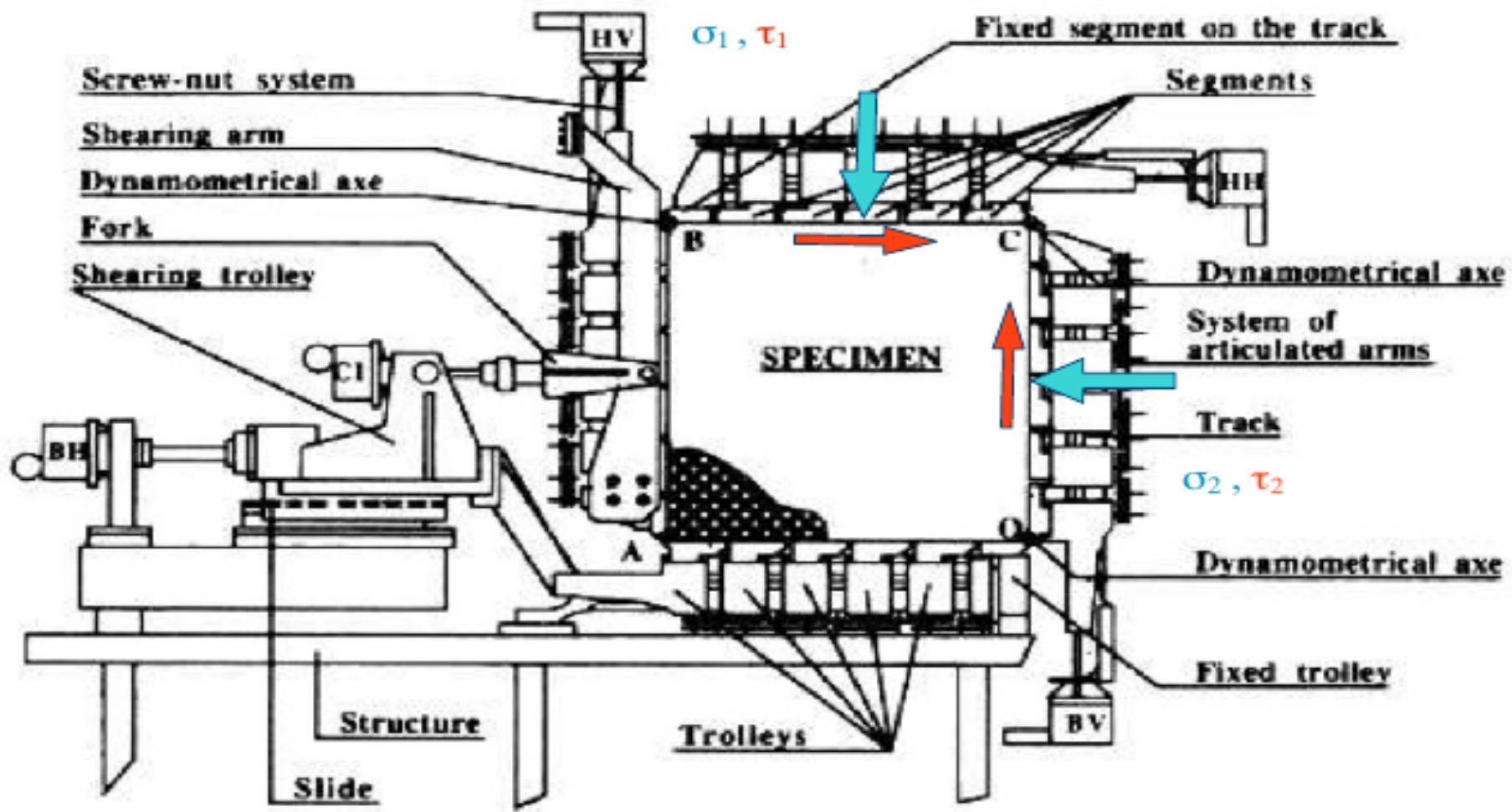


C. Tsallis, *Introduction to Nonextensive Statistical Mechanics: Approaching a Complex World* (Springer, 2009), 1st ed., ISBN 0387853588.

C. Tsallis and D. J. Bukman, *Physical Review E* **54**, R2197 (1996).

A. R. Plastino and A. Plastino, *Physica A* **222**, 347

Experimental setup: $1\gamma 2\varepsilon$ apparatus



$1/\gamma^2 \epsilon$: what do we measure

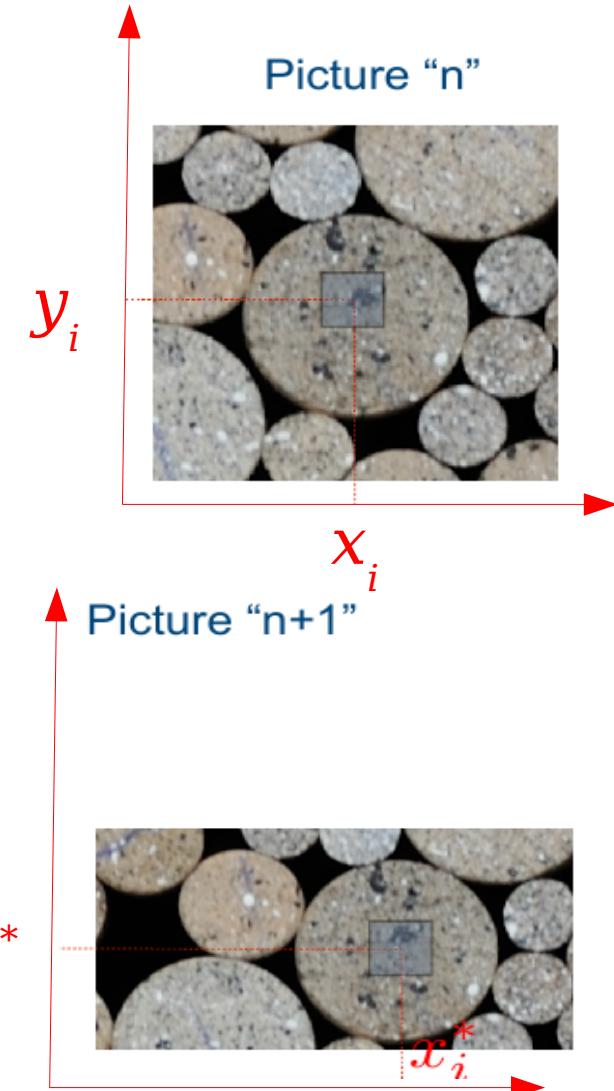
- Macroscopic level (sample scale):
 - Lengths and tilt of the walls \rightarrow Strain tensor
 - Forces at the corners \rightarrow Stress tensor
- Microscopic level (grain scale):
 - Position and rotation of grains
 - Contacts list \rightarrow Fabric tensor

How?

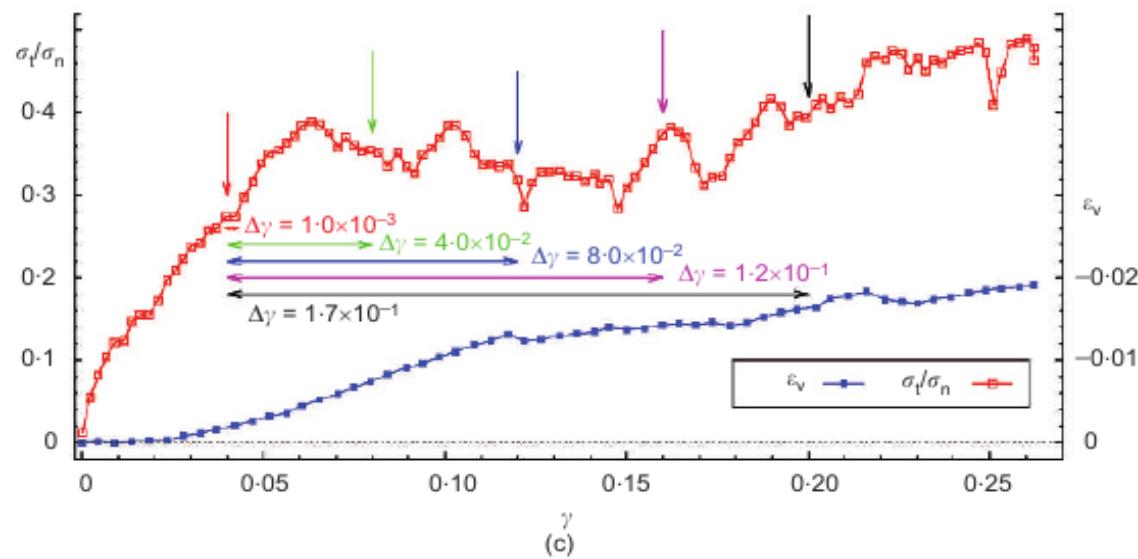
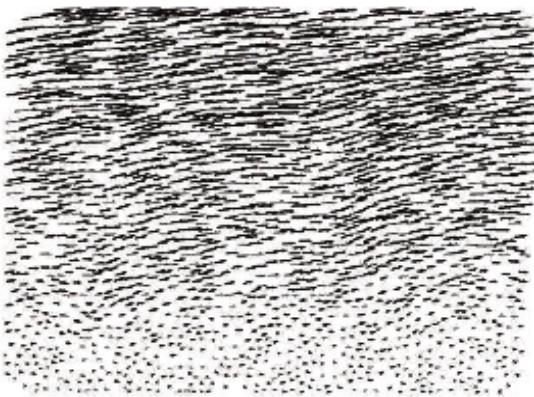
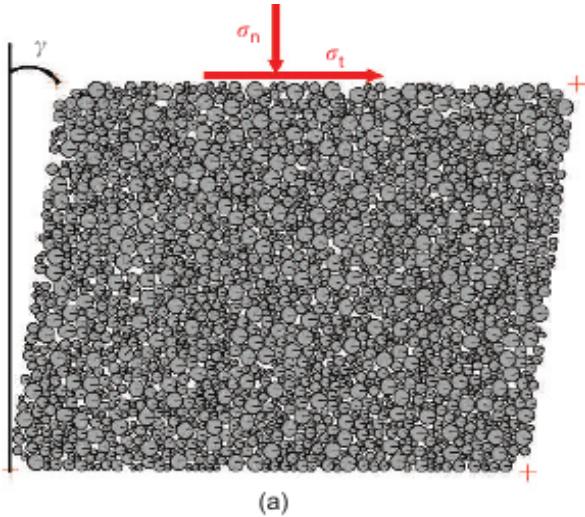
DIC - Digital Image Correlation - **TRACKER™**
Sub-pixel precision (~ 0.05 pixel)

Tracker: a Particle Image Tracking (PIT) technique dedicated to nonsmooth motions involved in granular packings

G. Combe and V. Richefeu, in POWDERS AND GRAINS 2013: vol. 1542 of AIP Conference Proceedings, p. 461.



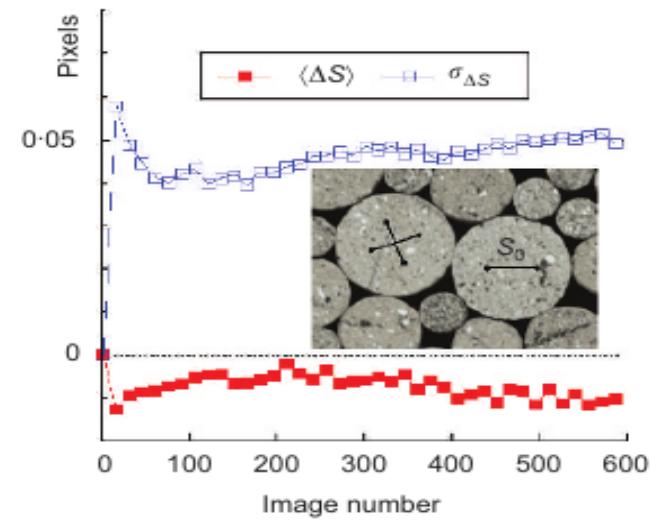
Results



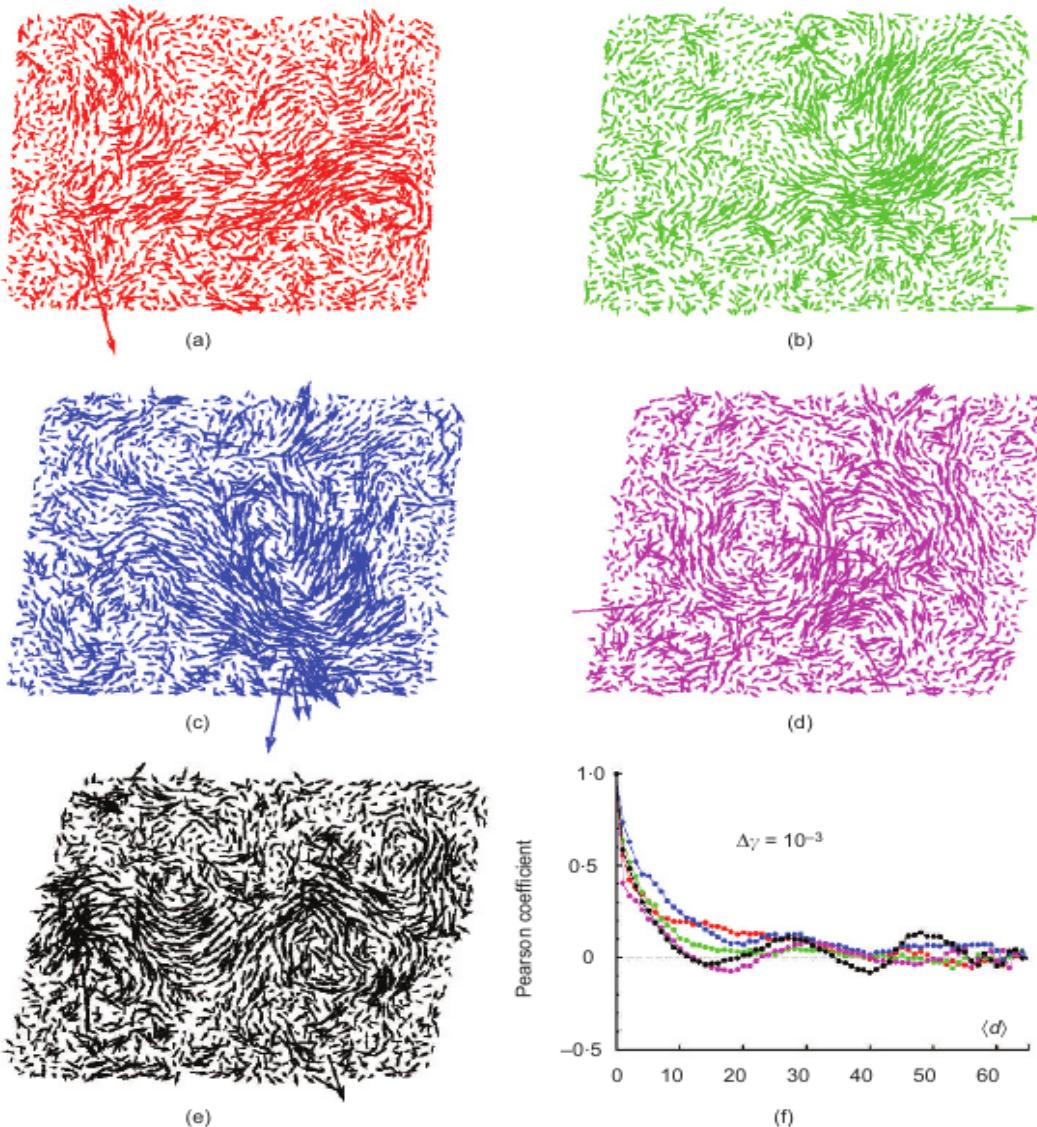
Displacement field;

Stress - strain relation;

Positions and rotations
with high degree
of precision.



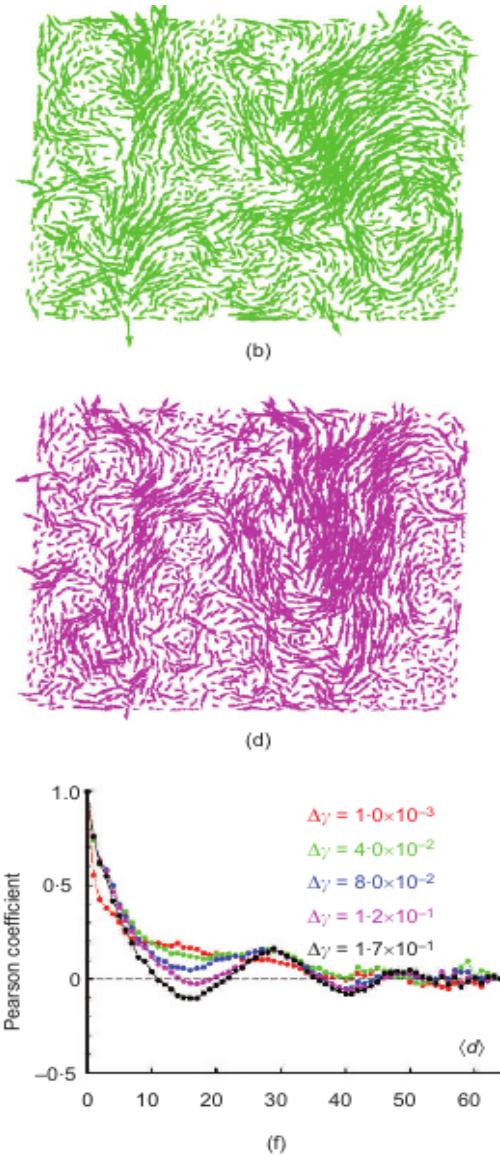
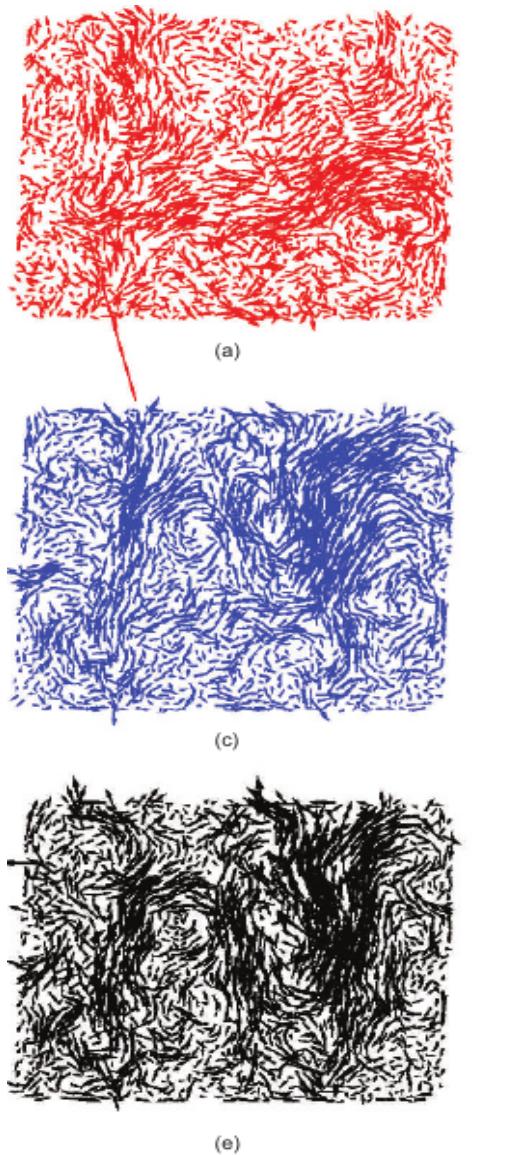
Results



(a)-(e): maps of normalised displacement fluctuations for a constant strain window $\Delta\gamma = 10^{-3}$, at different values of γ : (a) $\gamma=0.04$; (b) $\gamma=0.08$; (c) $\gamma=0.2$; (d) $\gamma=0.16$; (e) $\gamma=0.20$; (corresponding to the coloured vertical arrows in the previous figure).

(f): Spatial correlograms computed for each fluctuation map as a function of the mean grain diameter $\langle d \rangle$.

Results



(a)-(e): maps of normalised displacement fluctuations for different strain window $\Delta\gamma$, from $\gamma = 10^{-4}$ to $\gamma = 10^{-4} + \Delta\gamma$ (corresponding to the coloured horizontal arrows in the stress-strain figure);
(a) $\Delta\gamma = 10^{-3}$; (b) $\Delta\gamma = 4 \times 10^{-2}$; (c) $\Delta\gamma = 8 \times 10^{-2}$; (d) $\Delta\gamma = 1.2 \times 10^{-1}$; (e) $\Delta\gamma = 1.7 \times 10^{-1}$;

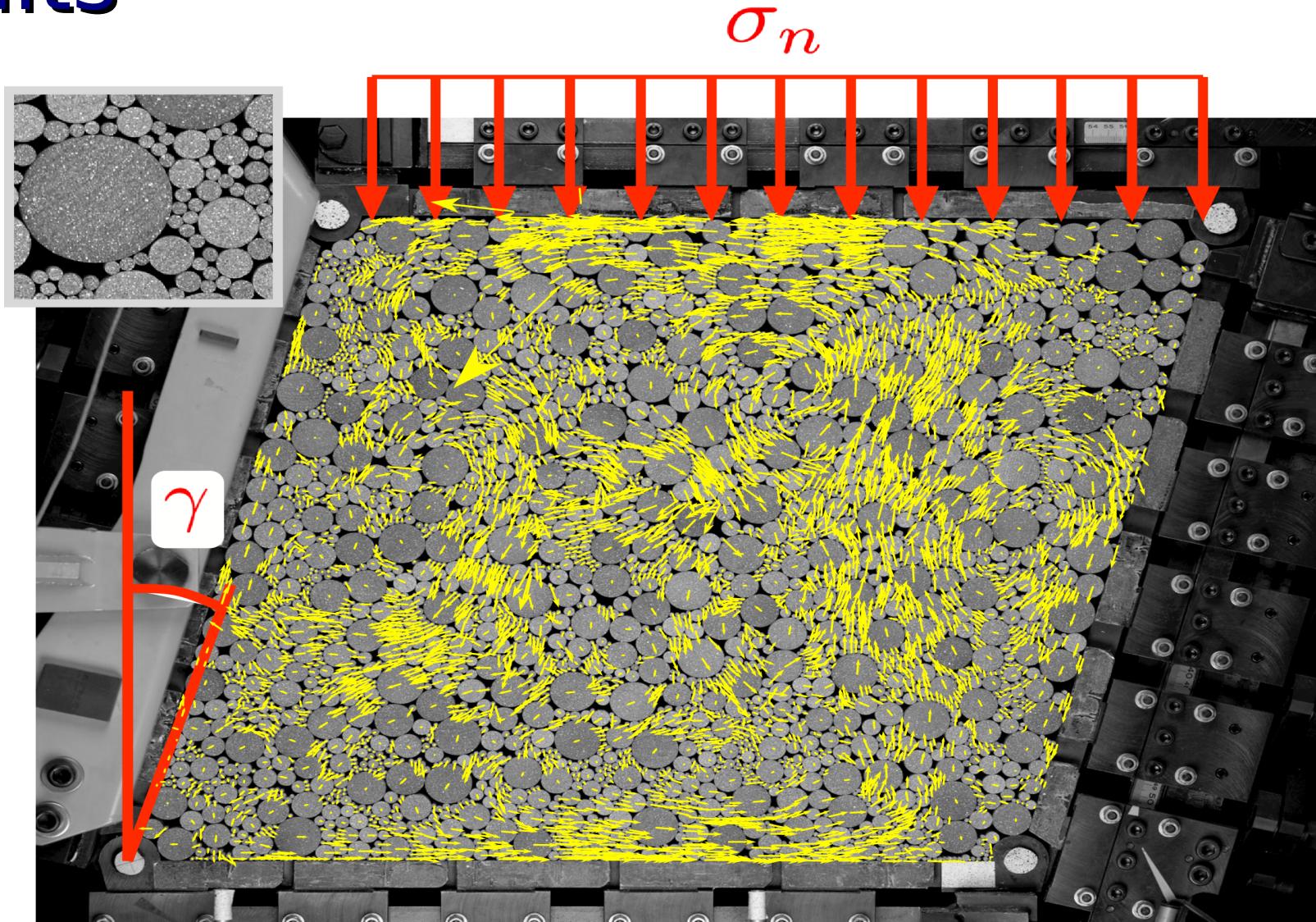
(f): spatial correlograms computed for each fluctuation map as a function of mean grain diameter $\langle d \rangle$.

Results

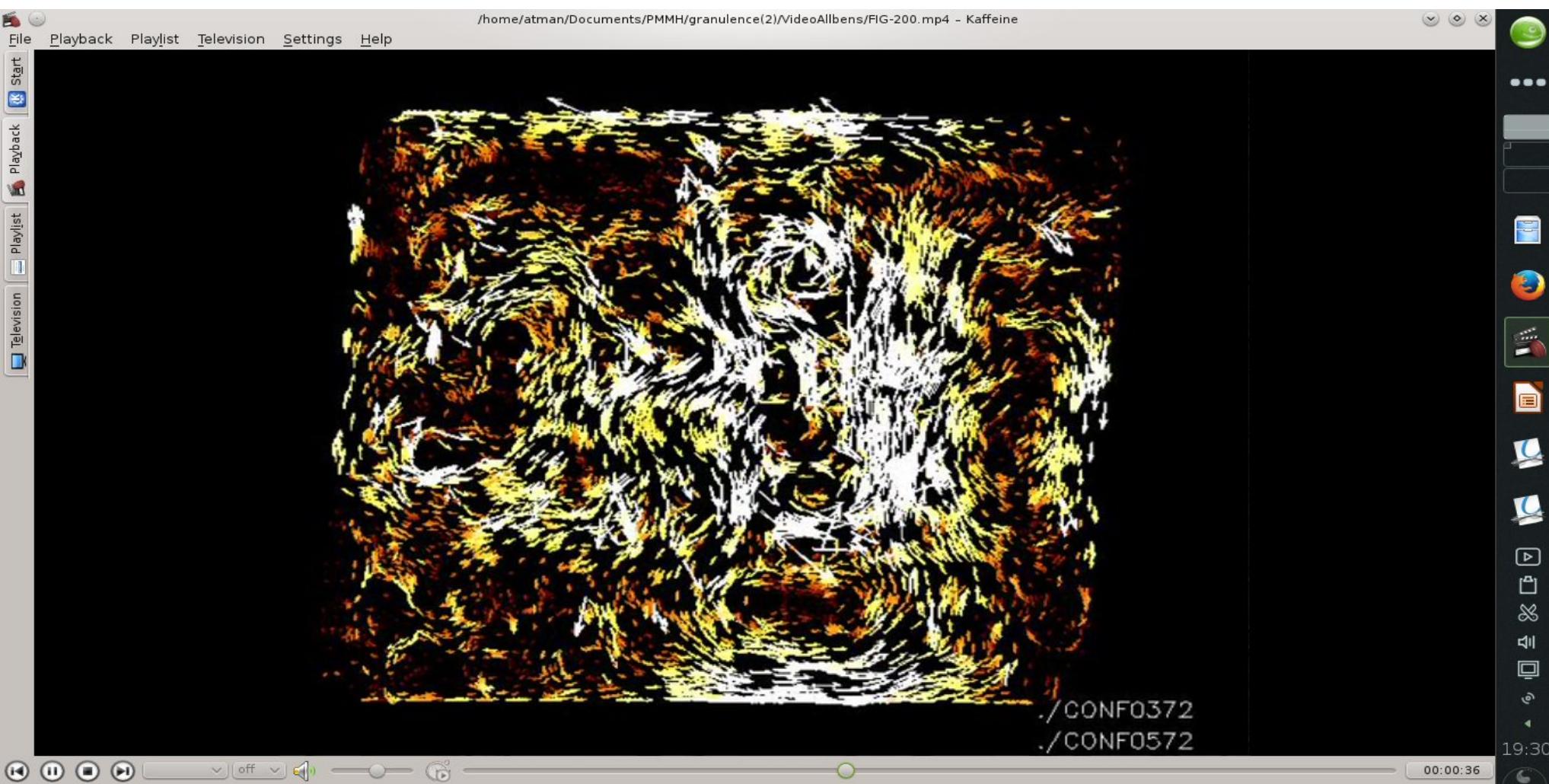
5471
wooden
rollers;

10
different
diameters
, ranging
from 3 up
to 30 mm;

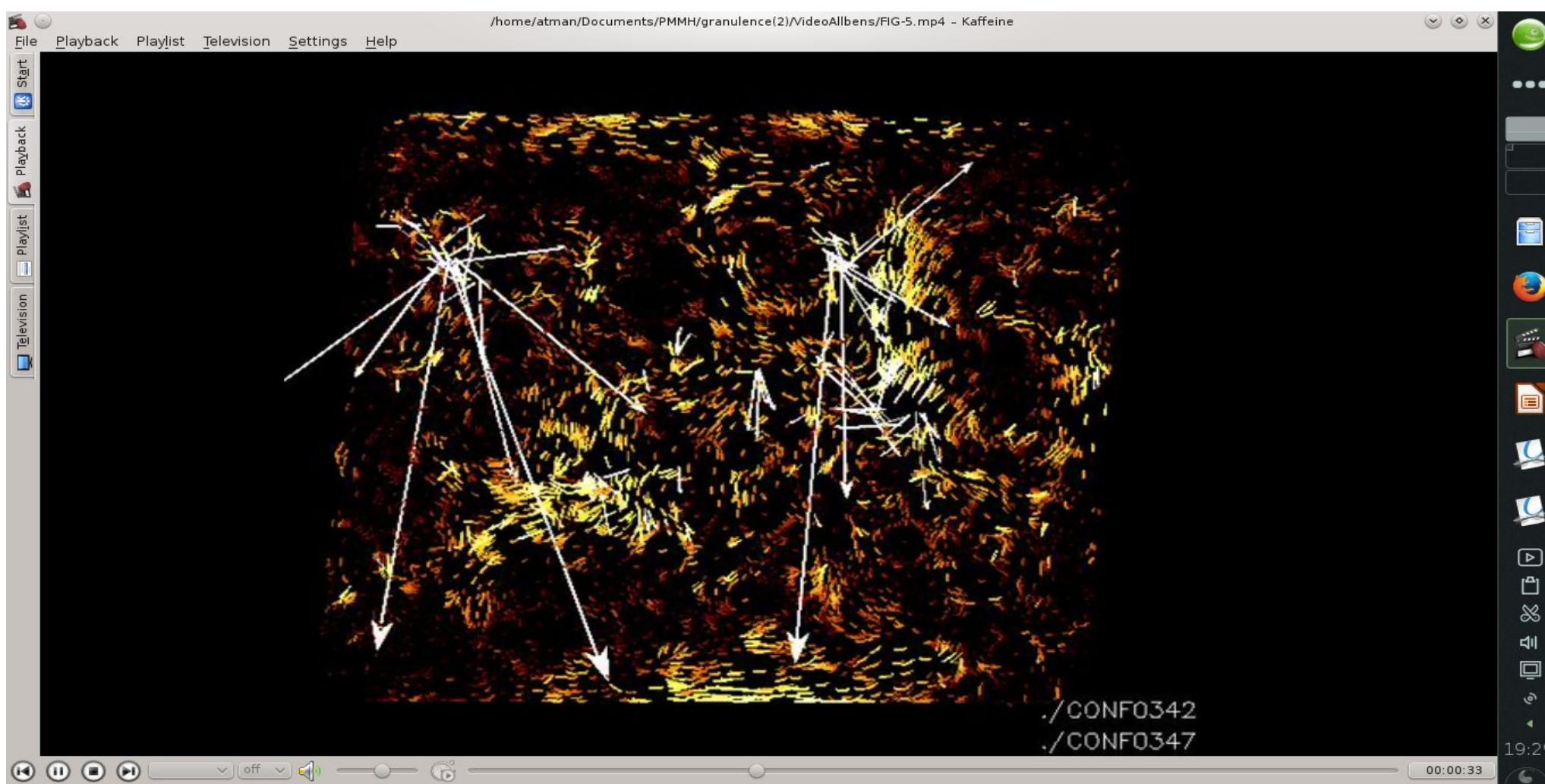
$0 < \gamma < 15^\circ$



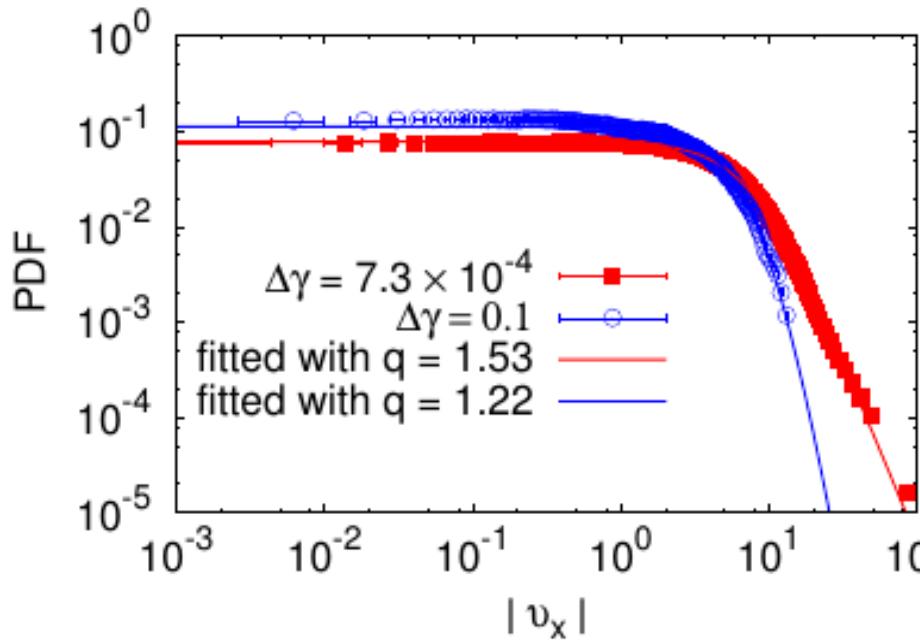
Results



Results



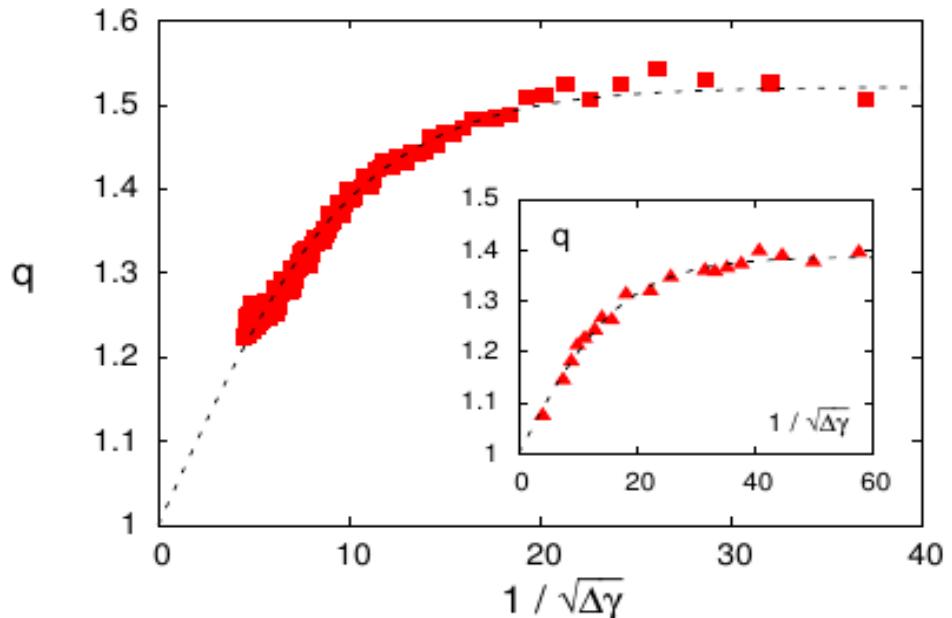
Validation of Tsallis-Bukman scaling law



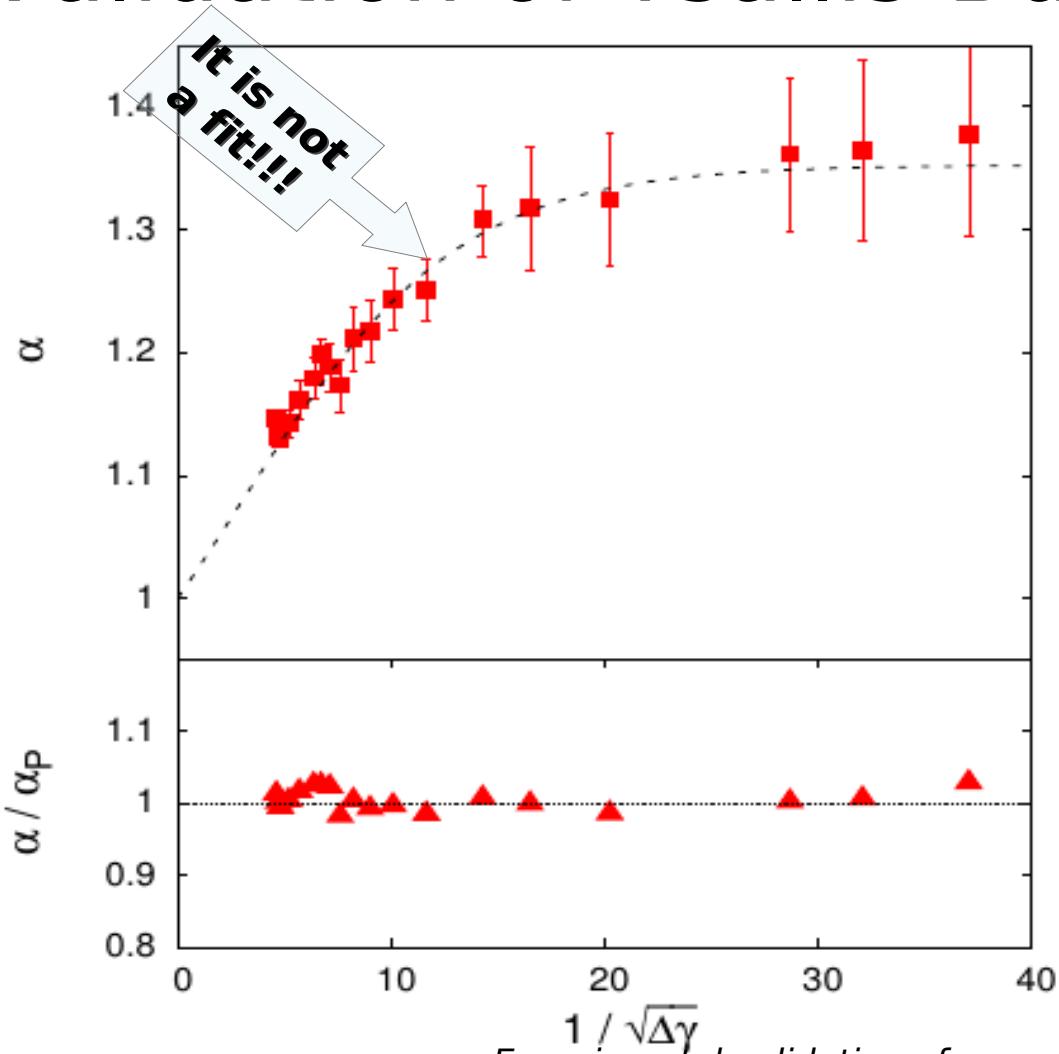
Dependence of the q value parameter in function of the control parameter $\Delta\gamma$.

Squares - experiment
Triangles - simulation

Fit of the PDF with q -Gaussian distribution for each $\Delta\gamma$;



Validation of Tsallis-Bukman scaling law



Anomalous diffusion:

$$\langle x^2 \rangle \propto t^\alpha$$

Particular case of Tsallis-Bukman scaling law:

$$\mu=1; \eta=2-q$$

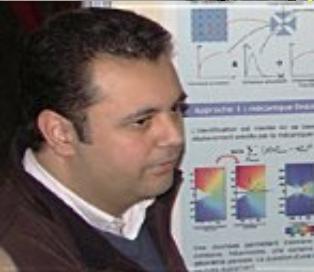
predicted diffusion exponent α_p :

$$\alpha_p = \frac{2}{3-q}$$

arXiv:1507.07268v2

Experimental validation of nonextensive scaling law in confined granular media
Gaël Combe, Vincent Richefeu, Marta Stasiak, Allbens P.F. Atman

That's all Folks!!!



Vincent
Richefeu



Gaël Combe

Thanks for your attention!!!

atman@dppg.cefetmg.br