From grains to rods

Eli Ben-Naim
Los Alamos National Laboratory

with: Paul Krapivsky (Boston University)

thanks: Igor Aronson (Argonne), Lev Tsimring (UC, San Diego)

Talk, papers available from: http://cnls.lanl.gov/~ebn

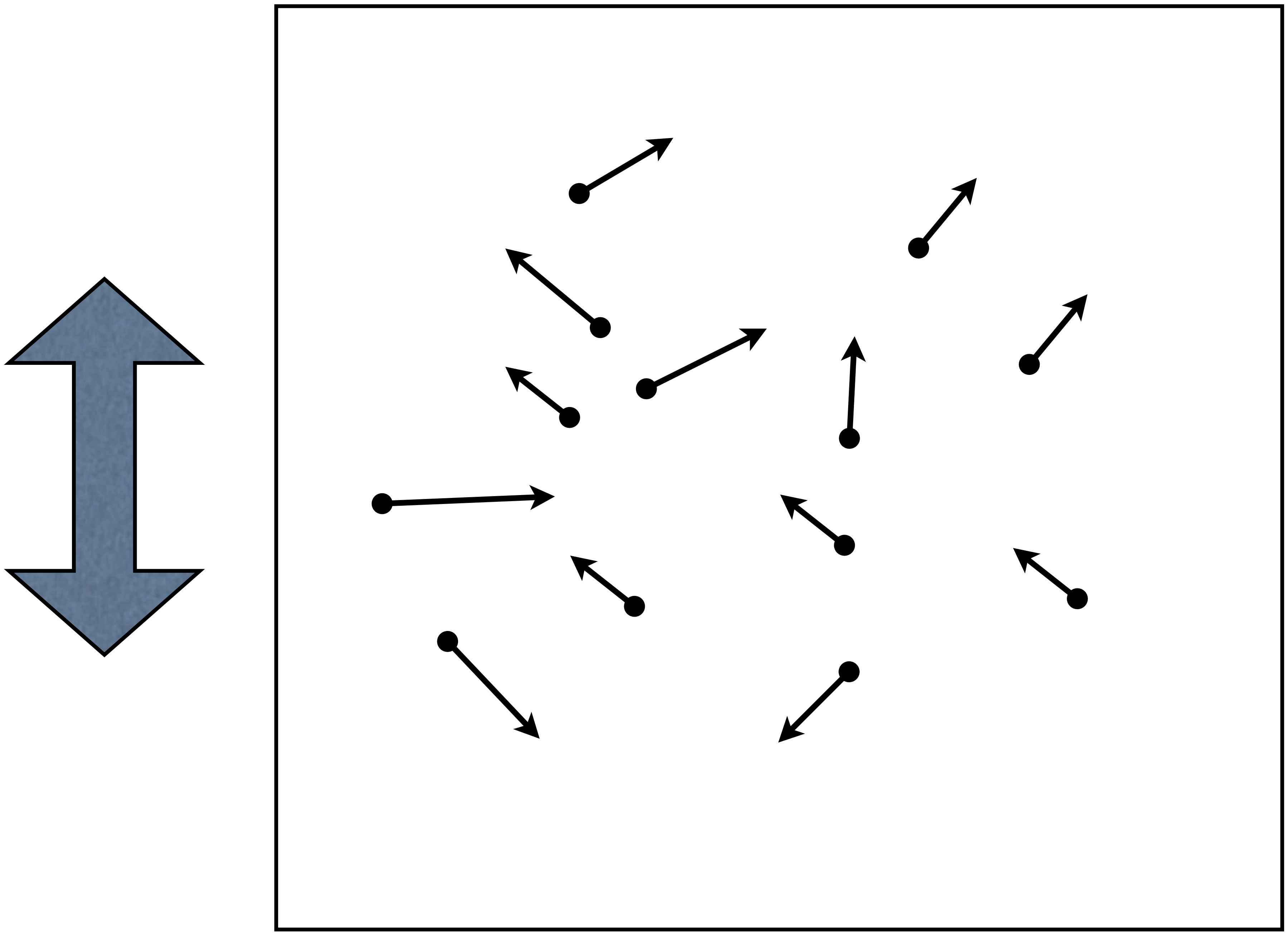
Plan

I. Driven Grains: nonequilibrium steady states

II. Driven Rods: nonequilibrium phase transitions

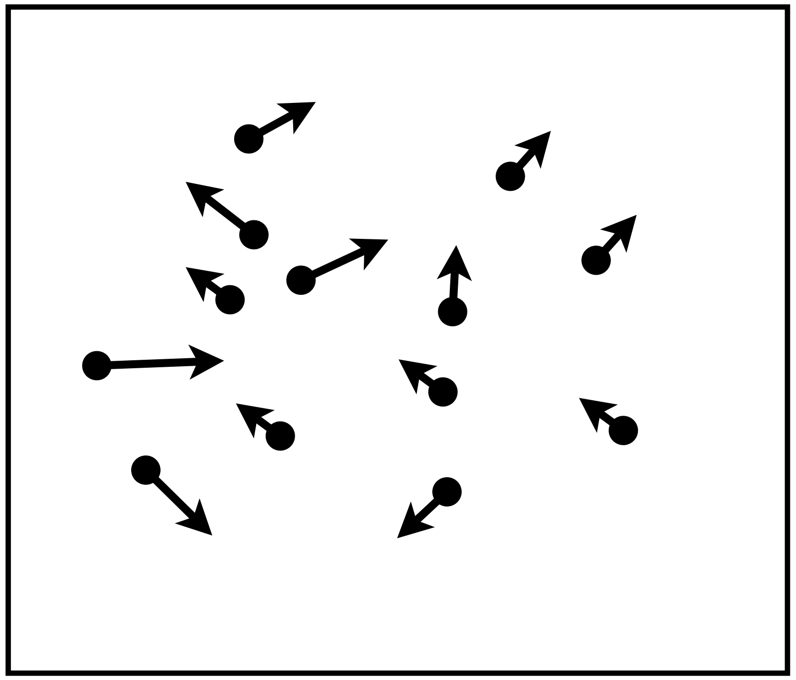
1. Driven grains

“A shaken box of marbles”



Driven Granular Gas

- Vigorous driving
- Spatially uniform system
- Velocities change due to:
    - ★ Collisions: lose energy
    - ★ Forcing: gain energy
- Time irreversibility



Nonequilibrium steady state

Theoretical Model

Two independent competing processes

1. Inelastic collisions (nonlinear)

$$(v_1, v_2) \to \left(\frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}, \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}\right)$$

2. Random uncorrelated white noise (linear)

$$\frac{dv_j}{dt} = \eta_j(t) \qquad \langle \eta_j(t)\eta_j(t')\rangle = 2D\delta(t - t')$$

System reaches a nontrivial steady-state
Energy injection balances dissipation

Kinetic theory

- Boltzmann equation

$$\cancel{\frac{\partial P(v)}{\partial t}} = D\frac{\partial^2 P(v)}{\partial v^2} + \iint dv_1 dv_2 P(v_1)P(v_2)\delta\left(v - \frac{v_1+v_2}{2}\right) - P(v)$$

- Fourier transform

$$F(k) = \int dv\, e^{ikv} P(v)$$

- Closed nonlinear and nonlocal equation

$$(1 + Dk^2)F(k) = F^2(k/2)$$

- Invariance

$$v \to v/\sqrt{D}$$

Shape of distribution is independent of forcing strength

Infinite product solution

- Solution by iteration

$$F(k) = \frac{1}{1+Dk^2} F^2(k/2) = \frac{1}{1+Dk^2} \frac{1}{(1+D(k/2)^2)^2} F^4(k/4) = \cdots$$

- Infinite product solution

$$F(k) = \prod_{i=0}^{\infty} \left[1 + D(k/2^i)^2\right]^{-2^i}$$

- Exponential tail $v \to \infty$

$$P(v) \propto \exp\left(-|v|/\sqrt{D}\right)$$

$$P(k) \propto \frac{1}{1+Dk^2} \propto \frac{1}{k - i/\sqrt{D}}$$

- Also follows from

$$D \frac{\partial^2 P(v)}{\partial v^2} = -P(v)$$

Ernst 97

Non-Maxwellian distribution/Overpopulated tails

Cumulant solution

- Steady-state equation

$$F(k)(1+Dk^2)=F^2(k/2)$$

- Take the logarithm $\psi(k)=\ln F(k)$

$$\psi(k)+\ln(1+Dk^2)=2\psi(k/2)$$

- Cumulant solution

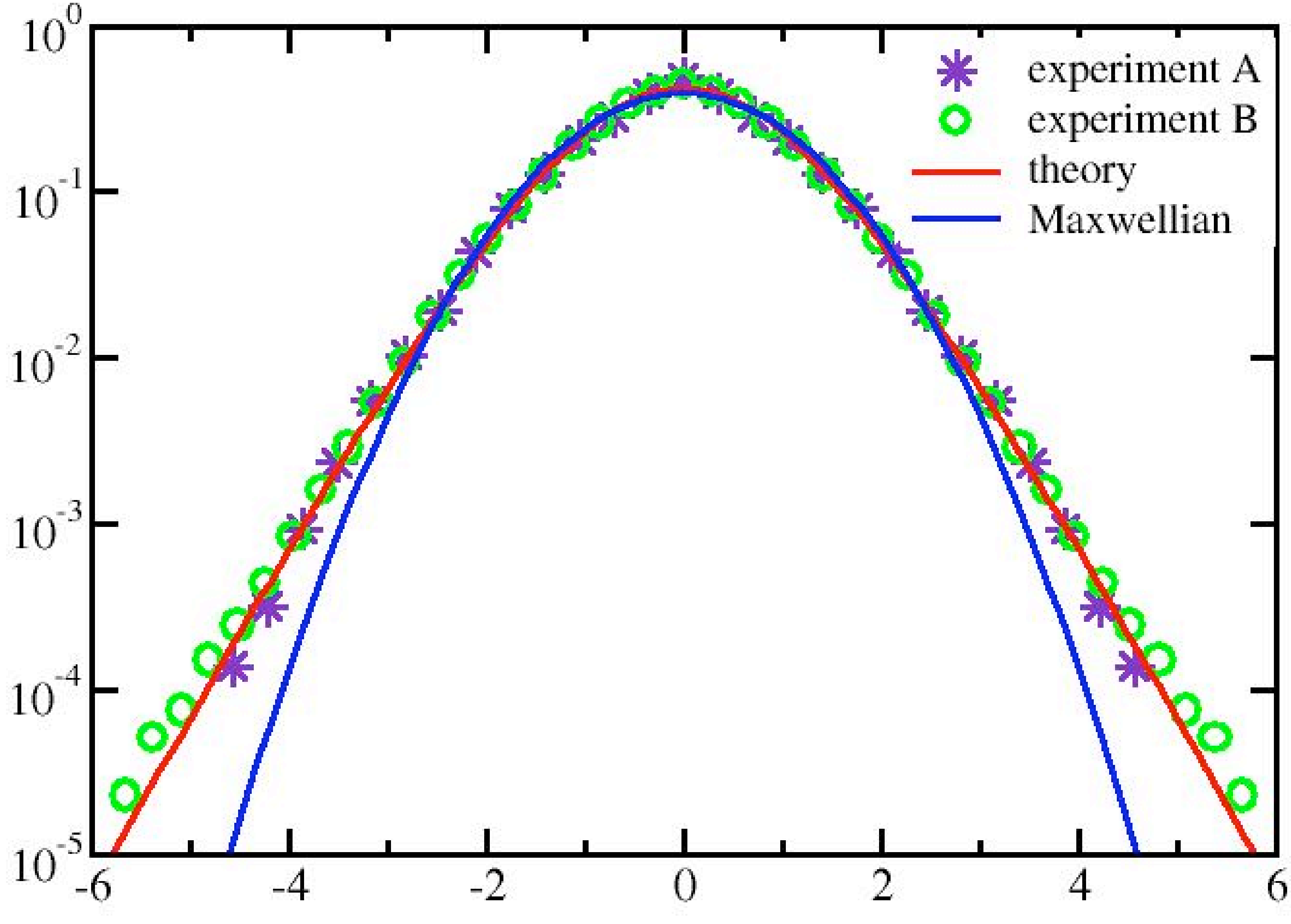
$$F(k)=\exp\left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\psi_n(-Dk^2)^n/n\right]$$

- Generalized fluctuation-relaxation relations

$$\psi_n=\lambda_n^{-1}=\left[1-2^{1-n}\right]^{-1}$$

$$\psi_n-\psi_n(\infty)\sim e^{-\lambda_n t}$$

Experiment



Menon 01
Aronson 05

Stationary Solutions

- Stationary solutions do exist!

$$F(k) = F^2(k/2)$$

- Family of exponential solutions

$$F(k) = \exp(-kv_0)$$

- Lorentz/Cauchy distribution

$$P(v) = \frac{1}{\pi v_0} \frac{1}{1 + (v/v_0)^2}$$

How is a stationary solution consistent with energy dissipation?

Extreme Statistics

- Large velocities, cascade process

$$v \rightarrow \left(\frac{v}{2}, \frac{v}{2}\right)$$

$$(v_1, v_2) \rightarrow \left(\frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}, \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}\right)$$

- Linear evolution equation

$$\frac{\partial P(v)}{\partial t} = 4P\left(\frac{v}{2}\right) - P(v)$$

- Steady-state: power-law distribution

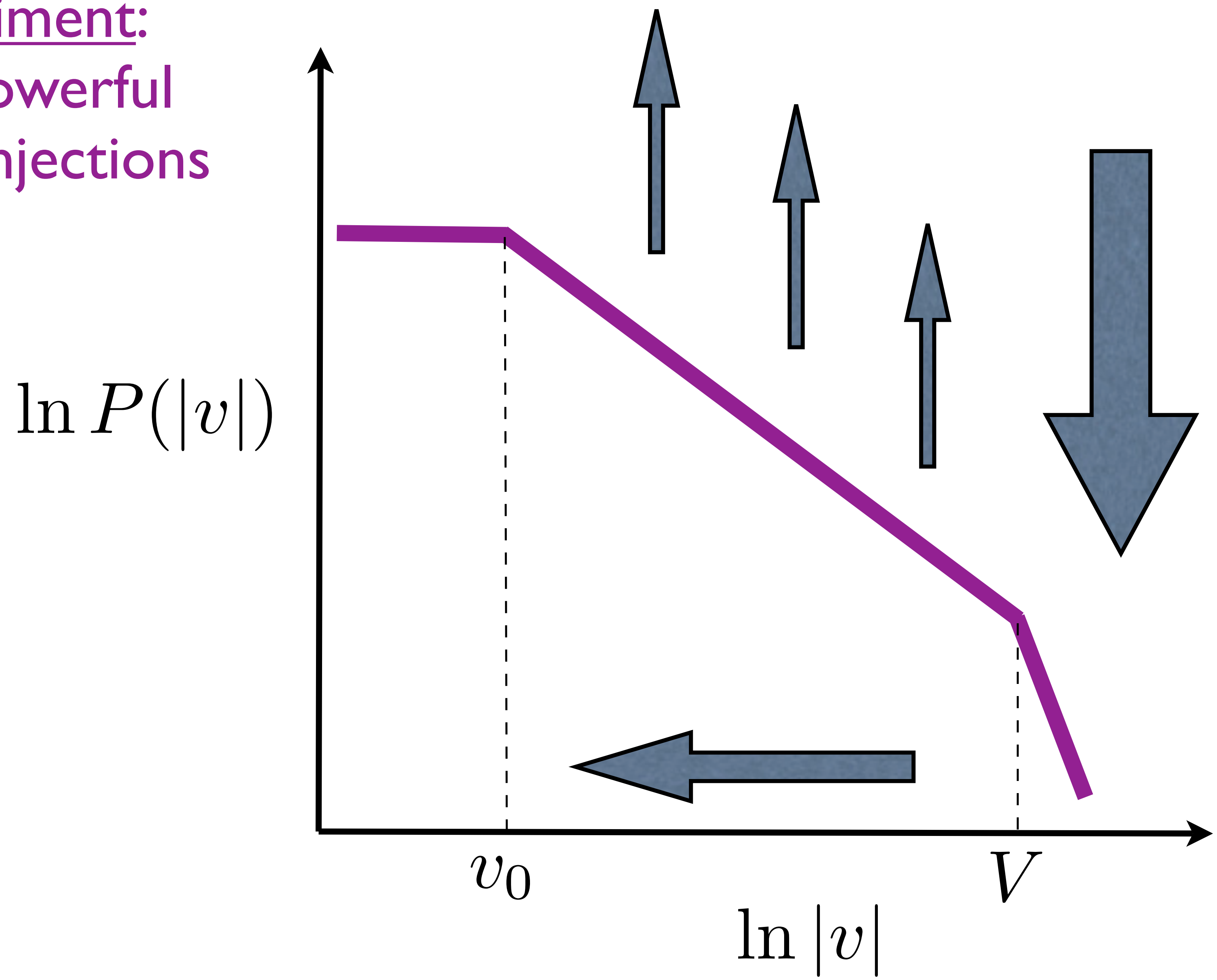
$$P(v) \sim v^{-2}$$

$$4P\left(\frac{v}{2}\right) = P(v)$$

- Divergent energy, divergent dissipation rate

Injection, Cascade, Dissipation

<u>Experiment:</u>
rare, powerful
energy injections



<u>Lottery MC:</u>
award one particle
all dissipated energy

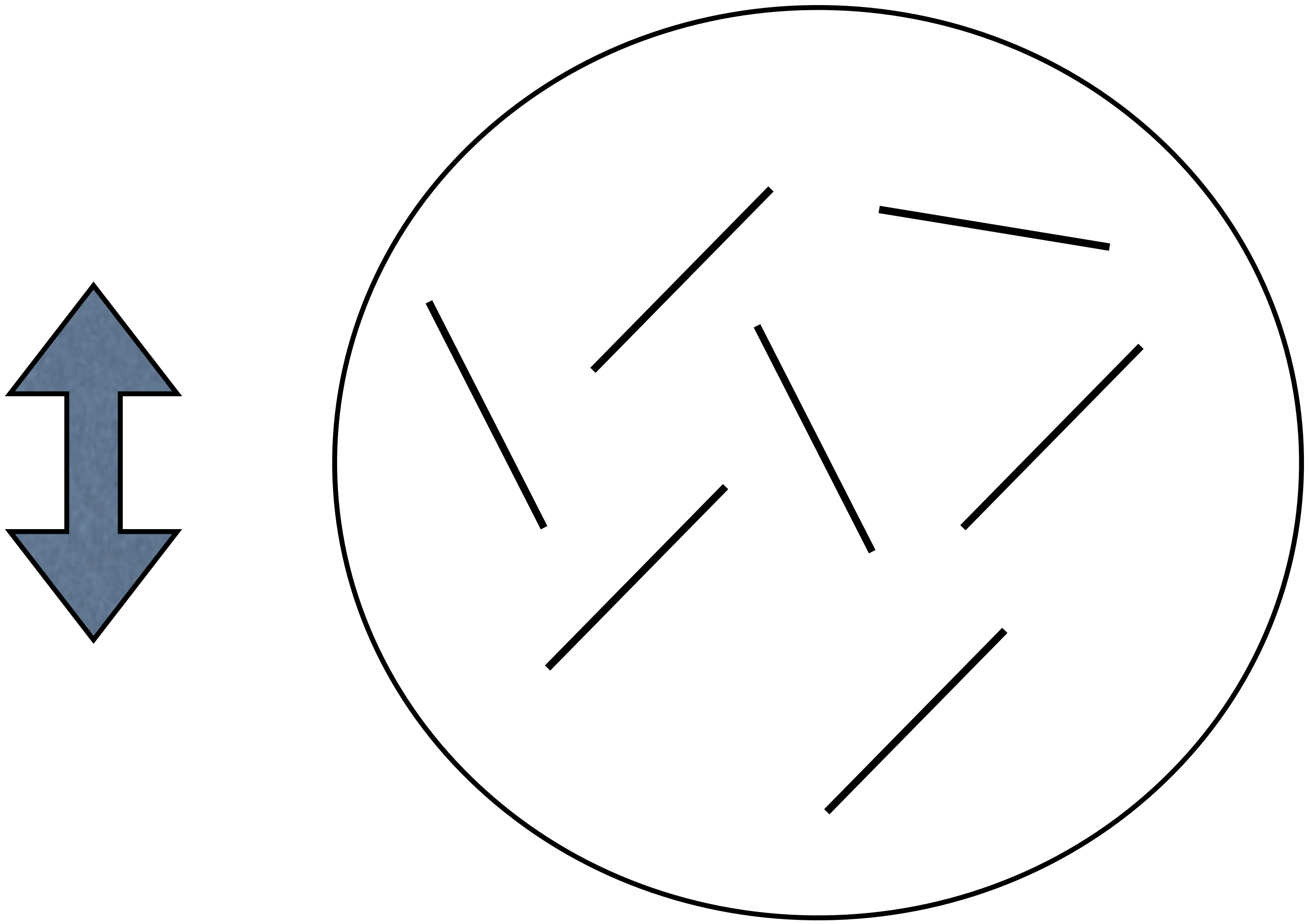
Injection selects the typical scale!

1. Conclusions

- Nonequilibrium steady-states
- Energy pumped and dissipated by different mechanisms
- Overpopulation of high-energy tail with respect to equilibrium distribution

II. Driven rods

“A shaken dish of toothpicks”



Motivation

- Biology: molecular motors
- Ecology: flocking
- Granular matter: granular rods and chains
- Phase synchronization

The rod alignment model

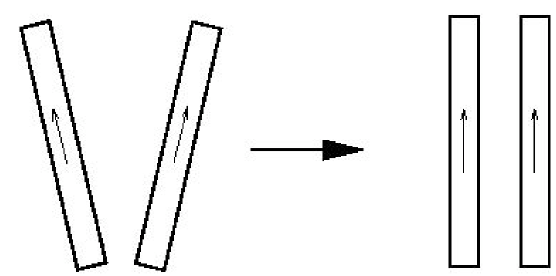
Aronson & Tsimring 05

- Each rod has an orientation

$$-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

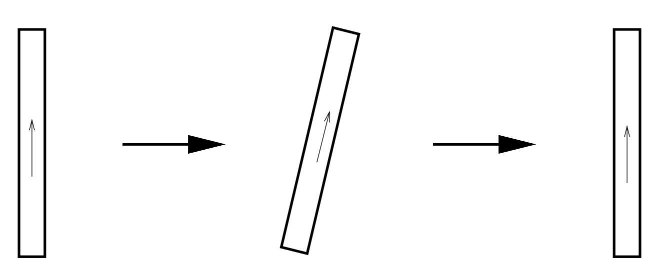
I. Alignment by pairwise interactions (nonlinear)

$$(\theta_1, \theta_2) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \left(\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2}, \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2}\right) & |\theta_1 - \theta_2| < \pi \\ \left(\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2+2\pi}{2}, \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2+2\pi}{2}\right) & |\theta_1 - \theta_2| > \pi \end{cases}$$



II. Diffusive wiggling (linear)

$$\frac{d\theta_j}{dt} = \eta_j(t) \qquad \langle \eta_j(t)\eta_j(t')\rangle = 2D\delta(t-t')$$



Kinetic theory

- Nonlinear integro-differential equation

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = D\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial \theta^2} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\phi\, P\left(\theta - \frac{\phi}{2}\right) P\left(\theta + \frac{\phi}{2}\right) - P.$$

- Fourier transform

$$P_k = \langle e^{-ik\theta}\rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta e^{-ik\theta} P(\theta) \qquad P(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} P_k e^{ik\theta}$$

- Closed nonlinear equation

$$(1 + Dk^2)P_k = \sum_{i+j=k} A_{i-j} P_i P_j$$

- Coupling constants

$$A_q = \frac{\sin\frac{\pi\, q}{2}}{\frac{\pi q}{2}} = \begin{cases} 1 & q = 0 \\ 0 & q = 2, 4, \cdots \\ (-1)^{\frac{q-1}{2}} \frac{2}{\pi|q|} & q = 1, 3, \cdots \end{cases}$$

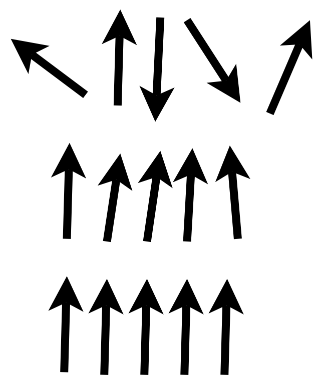
The order parameter

- Lowest order Fourier mode

$$R = |\langle e^{i\theta} \rangle| = |P_{-1}|$$

- Probes the state of the system

$$R = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{disordered} \\ 0.4 & \text{partially ordered} \\ 1 & \text{perfectly ordered} \end{cases}$$



The Fourier Equation

- Compact Form

$$P_k = \sum_{\substack{i+j=k \\ i\neq 0,\, j\neq 0}} G_{i,j} P_i \, P_j$$

- Transformed coupling constants

$$G_{i,j} = \frac{A_{i-j}}{1+D(i+j)^2-2A_{i+j}}$$

- Properties

$$\begin{aligned} G_{i,j} &= G_{j,i} \\ G_{i,j} &= G_{-i,-j} \\ G_{i,j} &= 0, \qquad \text{for} \qquad |i-j| = 2, 4, \ldots . \end{aligned}$$

Solution

- Repeated iterations (product of three modes)

$$P_k = \sum_{\substack{i+j=k \\ i\neq 0,\, j\neq 0}} \sum_{\substack{l+m=j \\ l\neq 0,\, m\neq 0}} G_{i,j}\, G_{l,m}\, P_i\, P_l\, P_m.$$

- When k=2,4,8,...

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= G_{1,1} P_1^2 \\ P_4 &= G_{2,2} P_2^2 = G_{2,2} G_{1,1}^2 P_1^4. \end{aligned}$$

- Generally

$$\begin{aligned} P_3 &= 2G_{1,2} P_1 P_2 + 2G_{-1,4} P_{-1} P_4 + \cdots \\ &= 2G_{1,2} G_{1,1} P_1^3 + 2G_{-1,4} G_{2,2} G_{1,1}^2 P_1^4 P_{-1} \cdots \end{aligned}$$

Partition of Integers

- Diagramatic solution

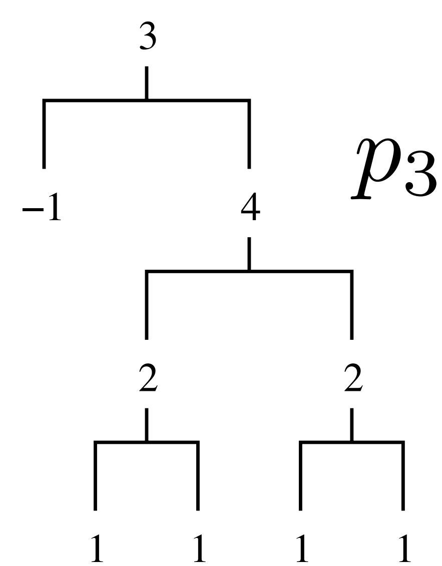
$$P_k = R^k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{k,n}\, R^{2n}$$

- Partition

$$k = \underbrace{1 + 1 + \cdots + 1 + 1}_{k+n} \underbrace{-1 - \cdots - 1}_{n}.$$

- Partitions rules

$$\begin{aligned} k &= i + j \\ i &\neq 0 \\ j &\neq 0 \\ G_{i,j} &\neq 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$p_{3,1} = 2G_{-1,4}G_{2,2}G_{1,1}^2$$

All modes expressed in terms of order parameter

The order parameter

- Infinite series solution

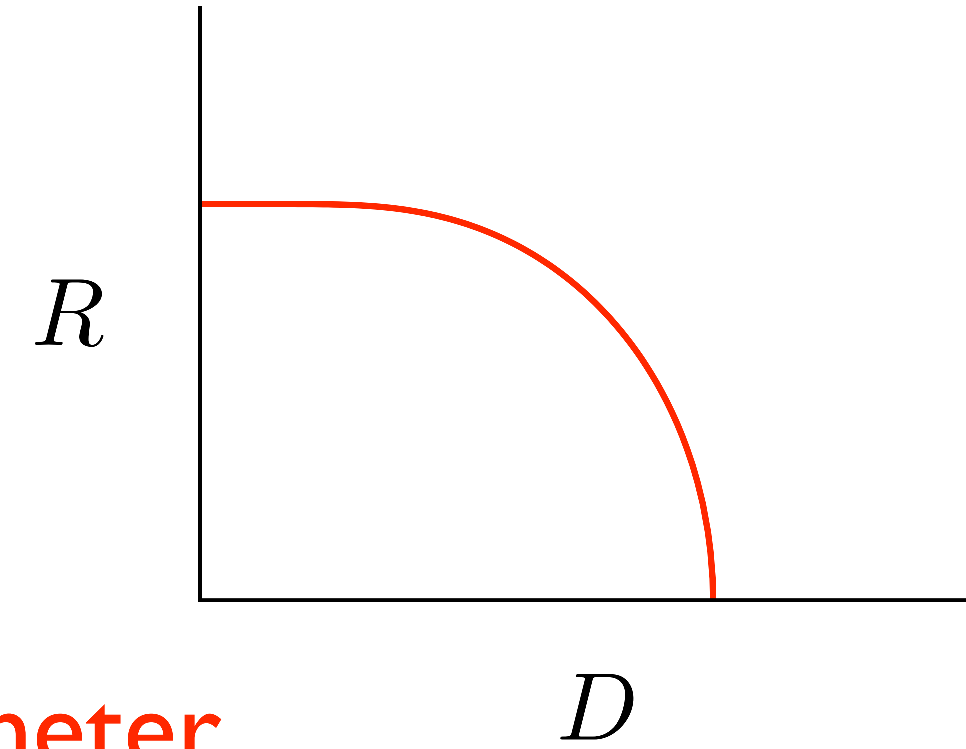
$$R = R^k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{1,n}\, R^{2n}$$

- Landau theory

$$R = \frac{C}{D_c - D} R^3 + \cdots$$

- Critical diffusion constant

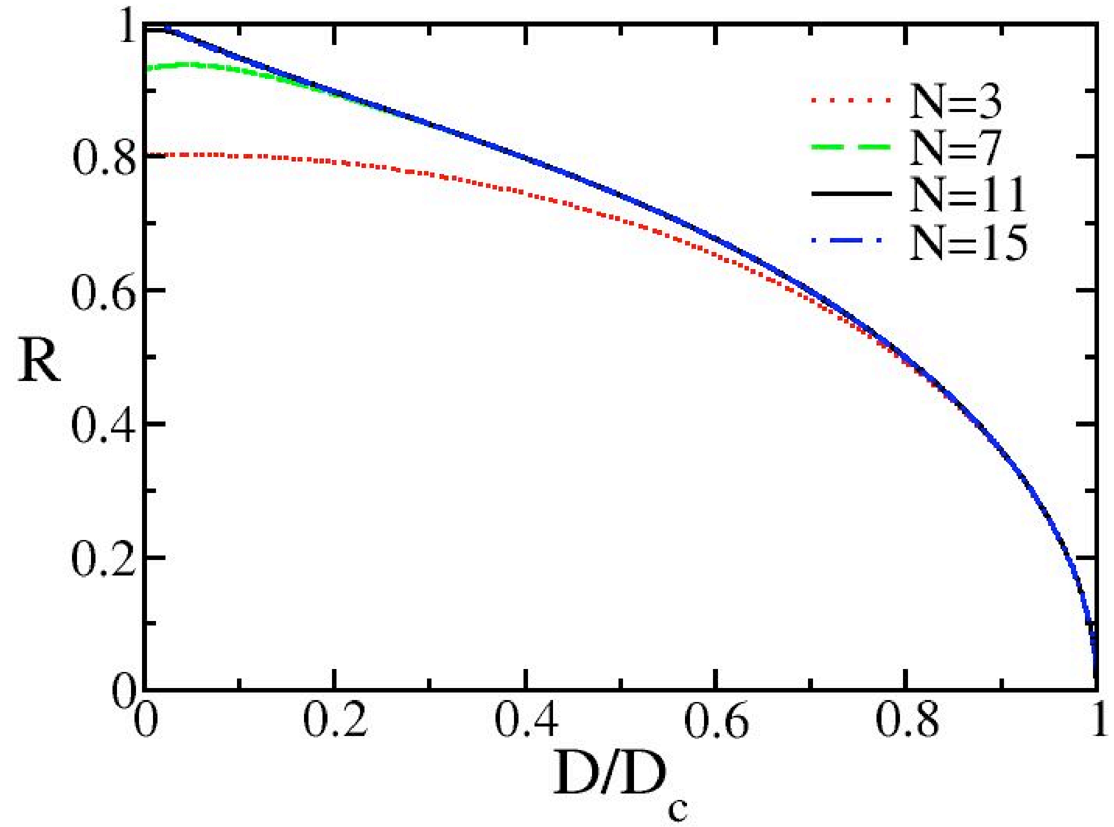
$$D_c = \frac{4}{\pi} - 1$$



Close equation for order parameter

Nonequilibrium phase transition

- Critical diffusion constant $D_c = \frac{4}{\pi} - 1$
- Subcritical: ordered phase $R > 0$
- Supercritical: disordered phase $R = 0$
- Critical behavior $R \sim (D_c - D)^{1/2}$

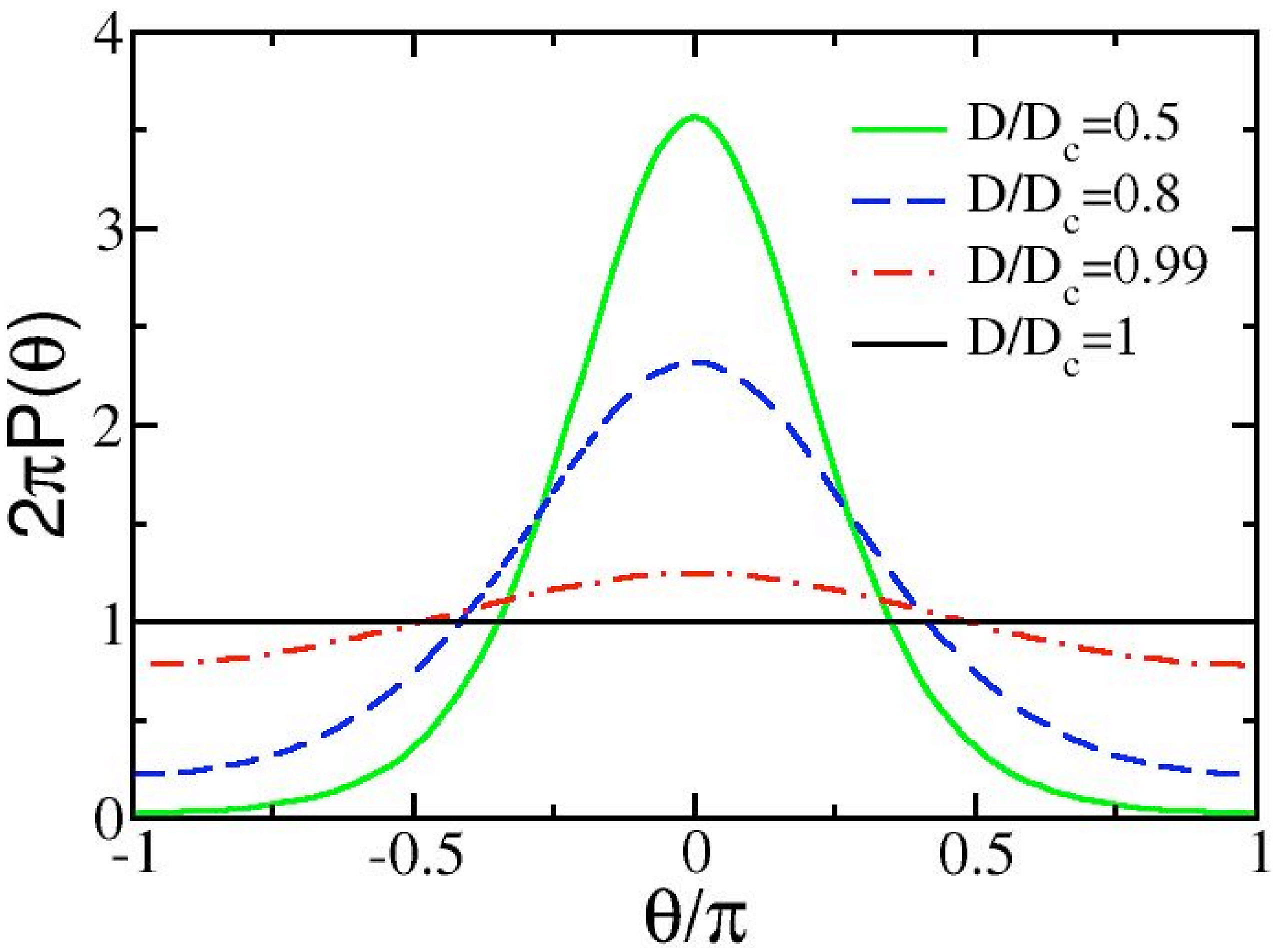


Distribution of orientation

- Fourier modes decay exponentially with R

$$P_k \sim R^k$$

- Small number of modes sufficient in practice



$$P(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\left[1 + 2R\cos\theta + 2G_{1,1}R^2\cos(2\theta) + 4G_{1,2}G_{1,1}R^3\cos(3\theta) + \cdots\right]$$

General alignment rates

- Alignment rate

$$K(|\theta_1 - \theta_2|)$$

- Diagramatic solution holds
- Hard-rods

$$K(\phi) \propto |\sin\phi| \qquad D_c = \frac{1}{3}$$

- Hard-spheres: system always disordered

$$K(\phi) \propto |\phi|$$

Boltzmann equation can be solved!

Phase transition may or may not exist

Experiments

11. Conclusions

- Nonequilibrium phase transition
- Weak noise: ordered phase (nematic)
- Strong noise: disordered phase
- Solution relates to iterated partition of integers
- Only when Fourier spectrum is discrete: exact solution possible for arbitrary averaging rates