



*Activated Hopping, Dynamic Heterogeneity, and Nonlinear Rheology in Dense **Particle** Suspensions & Glasses*

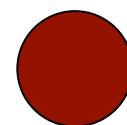
Ken Schweizer

*Departments of Materials Science, Chemistry, and Chemical & Biomolecular Engineering
University of Illinois @ Urbana-Champaign*

GOAL: Predictive Microscopic “Mean Field” Theories @ Level of Forces
NO Fitting, Adjustable Parameters, Avoided Singularities

***THE BASICS: Hard Sphere Colloids**

Erica Saltzman (*quiescent*)



Kang Chen, Vladimir Kobelev (*mechanically driven*)

* Tunably Soft Repulsive Particles: Jian Yang

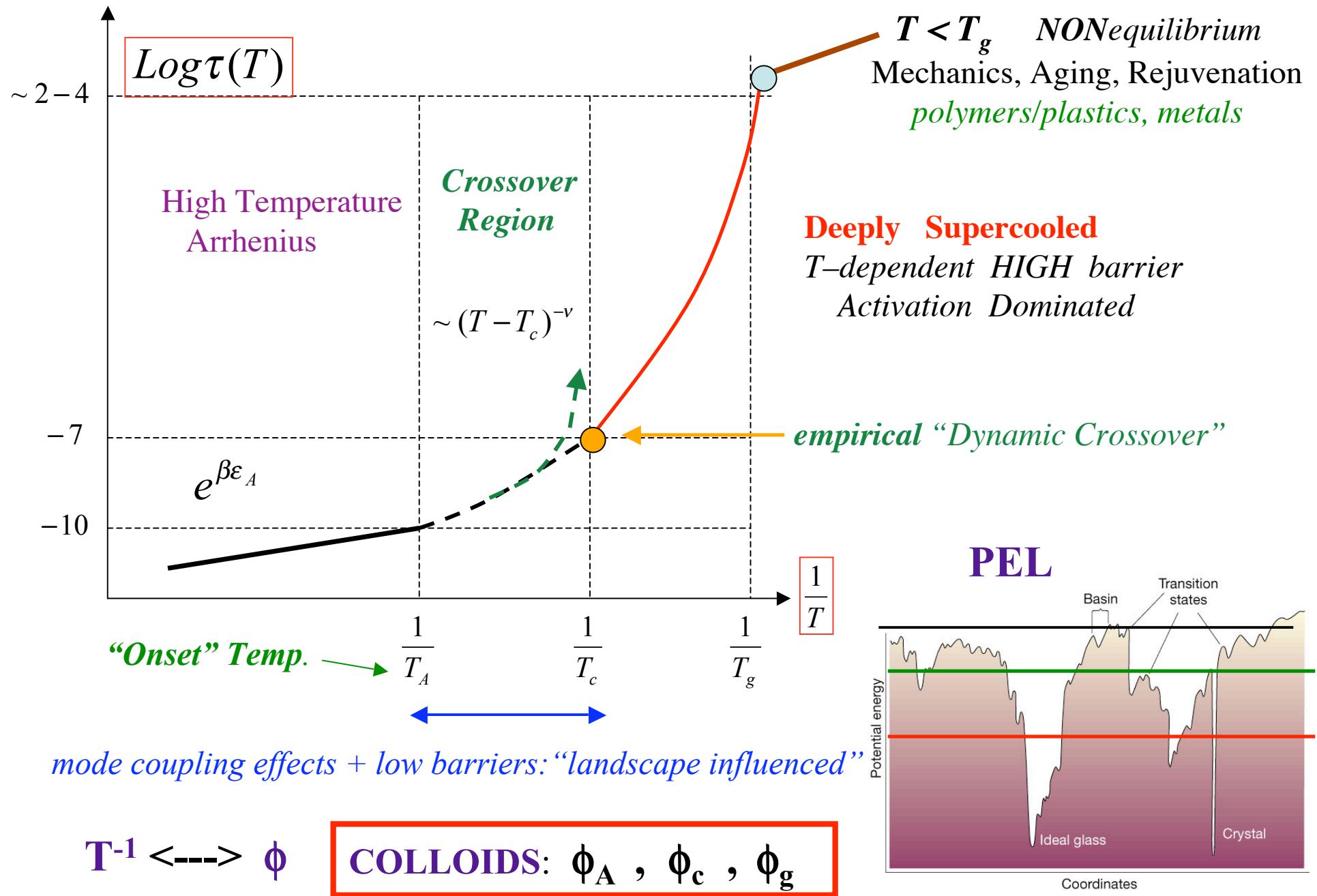


* Molecular Colloids & Liquids: Rui Zhang

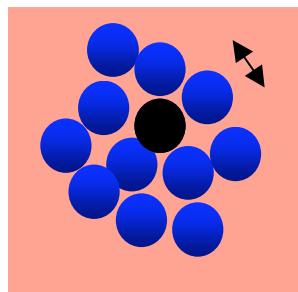
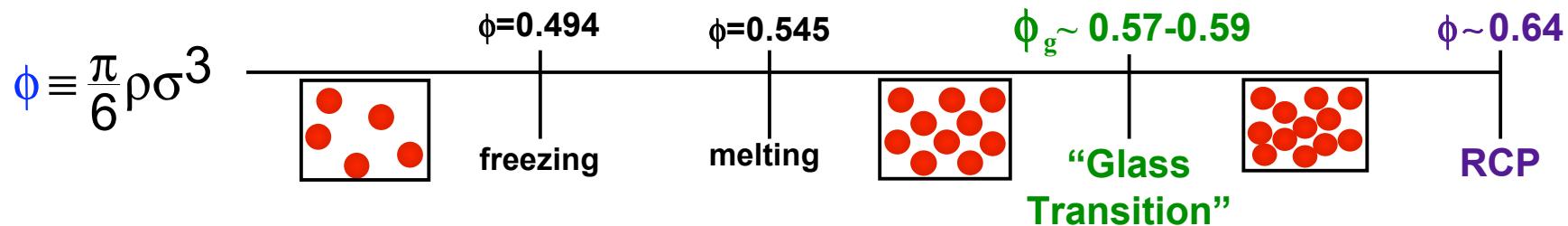


Coupled Translate-Rotate

Alpha Relaxation Map & Regimes



HARD SPHERE Suspensions (and fluids)



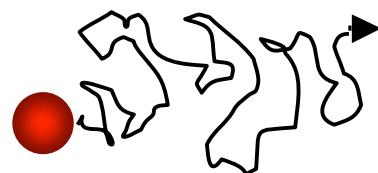
$\sigma \sim 100 \text{ nm - } 2 \mu\text{m}$

Brownian time: $\tau_0 = \sigma^2 / D_0 \sim 0.01-30 \text{ sec}$

Kinetic "Vitrify": Relaxation Time > Expt. time $\sim 10,000$ secs

→ σ ~ μm vs nm : "glassy" dynamics probed only over ~ 3-5 orders magnitude
.....*ala MD computer simulations*

CONFOCAL Microscopy & Simulations

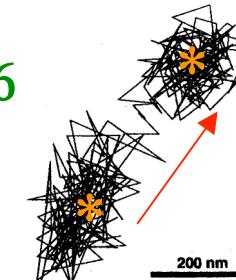


Collective, but Small Steps ~ Gaussian



"High" volume fraction

"Solid-Like" ...intermittent hopping

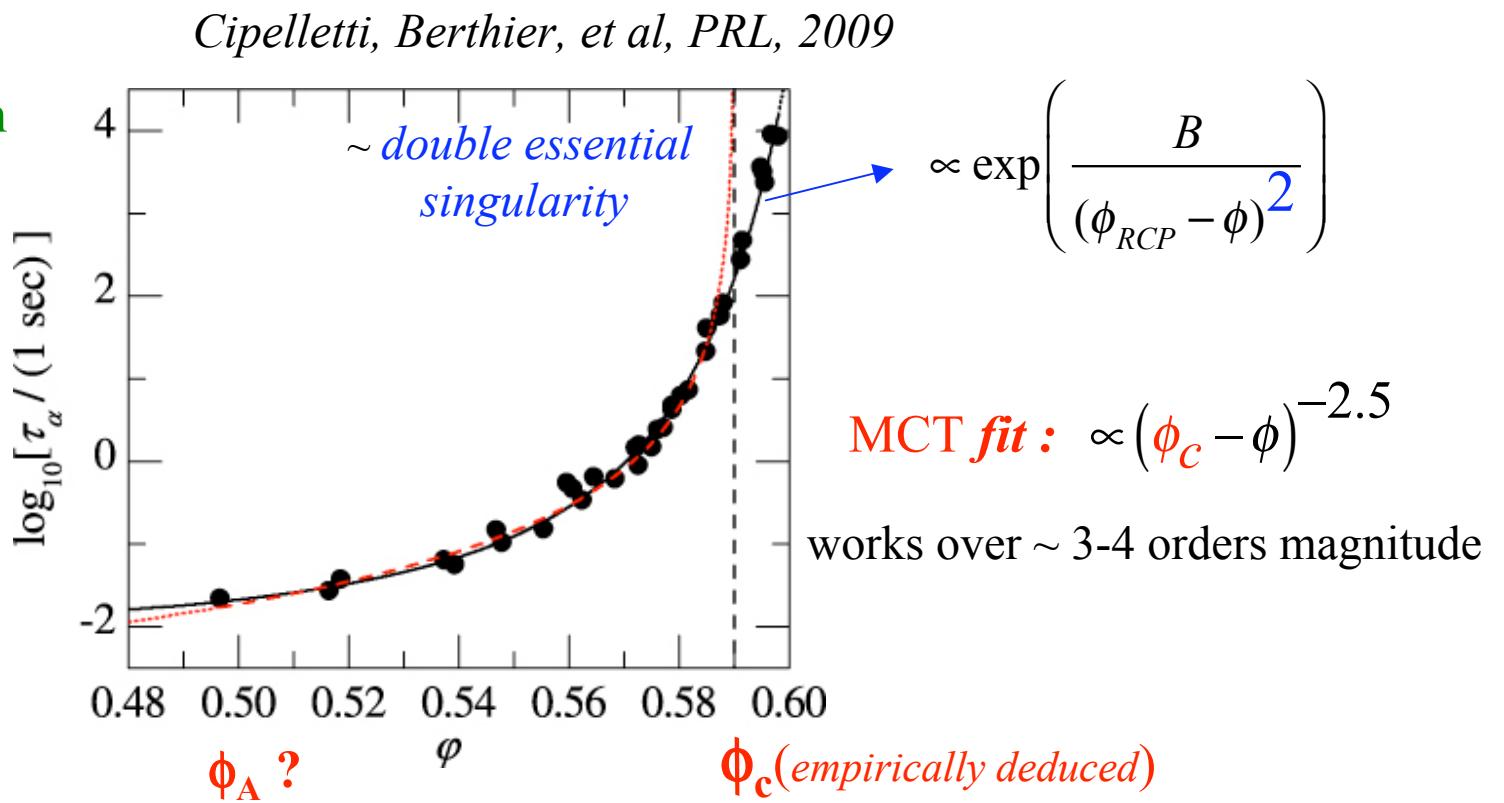
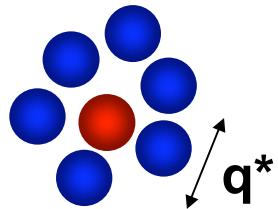


$\phi = 0.56$

$\sim \sigma/2$ Weeks Weitz

Colloid Experiments & Computer Simulations

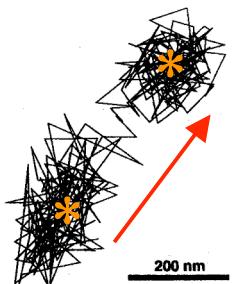
Incoherent
Alpha Relaxation



*In regime where can fit MCT, see strong NONgaussian effects (“onset issue”):

Nongaussian parameter, Decoupling of diffusion & relaxation,
Exponential tails in van Hove function, Growing dynamic length scale,.....

.....suggests large amplitude, intermittent activated processes important



Microscopic Theoretical Approach

build on Ideal MCT: *retain Structure, Forces, Slow Dynamics connection*

BUT go beyond to treat **Activated Intermittent Dynamics**

@ *Single Particle level*...especially relevant @ long times

.....“*theory of simulation or confocal microscopy particle trajectories*”

→ restores ergodicity, destroys “ideal” MCT glass transition

allows treatment of some space-time Dynamic Heterogeneity effects

can generalize to NONlinear Viscoelasticity in fluid & “glass”

Relative simplicity: can go far beyond hard spheres :

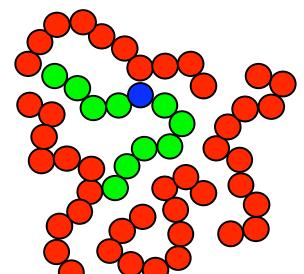
Complex Colloids



Molecules



Polymer Liquids & Glasses (Mark Ediger)



Nonlinear Langevin Eqn Theory

*Seek Stochastic Equation of Motion **NOT** closed equation for time correlation functions*



Formally:

$$\frac{\partial \hat{\rho}_S(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} = D_s \nabla^2 \hat{\rho}_S(\vec{r},t) + D_s \nabla \hat{\rho}_S(\vec{r},t) \int d\vec{r}' \hat{\rho}(\vec{r}',t) \nabla V(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') + \eta_i \nabla \hat{\rho}_S(r,t)$$

Physical Ideas & Technical Approx.

Solid State
View

CONTRACT to lowest level, $\mathbf{r}(t)$

* Key “slow variable” : *density fluctuations*ala MCT

* Average over local packings: dynamical caging constraints via $\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{q})$

...Effective interparticle *pair force* : $\vec{f}(r) = k_B T \vec{\nabla} C(r)$ from Structure (ala MCT)

** Local Equilibrium Approx: relate 1 and 2 body dynamics

Dynamic “closure” ala DDFT

$$\frac{\rho^{(2)}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}'; t)}{\rho^{(1)}(\vec{r}; t)} \approx \rho g(|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|)$$

→ Nonlinear Langevin Eqn Theory (*General for Spheres*)

...force balance in overdamped regime

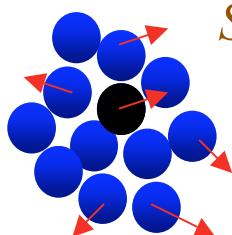
$$\zeta_s \frac{\partial r(t)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} F_{eff}(r(t)) + \eta(t)$$

white noise

Instantaneous Force due to surroundings

“Dynamic Free Energy” = *Spatially-resolved, Time Local, Displacement-Dependent “Field”*

$$\beta F_{eff}(r) = -3\ln(r) - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d\vec{q}}{(2\pi)^3} C^2(q) \rho S(q) e^{-q^2 r^2 (1+S^{-1}(q))/6} \equiv F_{ideal} + F_{cage}$$



Structure ←

*Mean square
Caging Force*

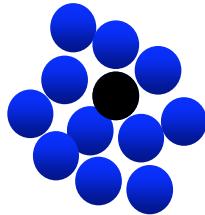
$$S^{-1}(q) = 1 - \rho C(q)$$

FULL Dynamics ~ Sequence of independent, *locally complex, space-time stochastic & heterogeneous “events”*

Favors : Delocalized Localized
 Liquid Solid

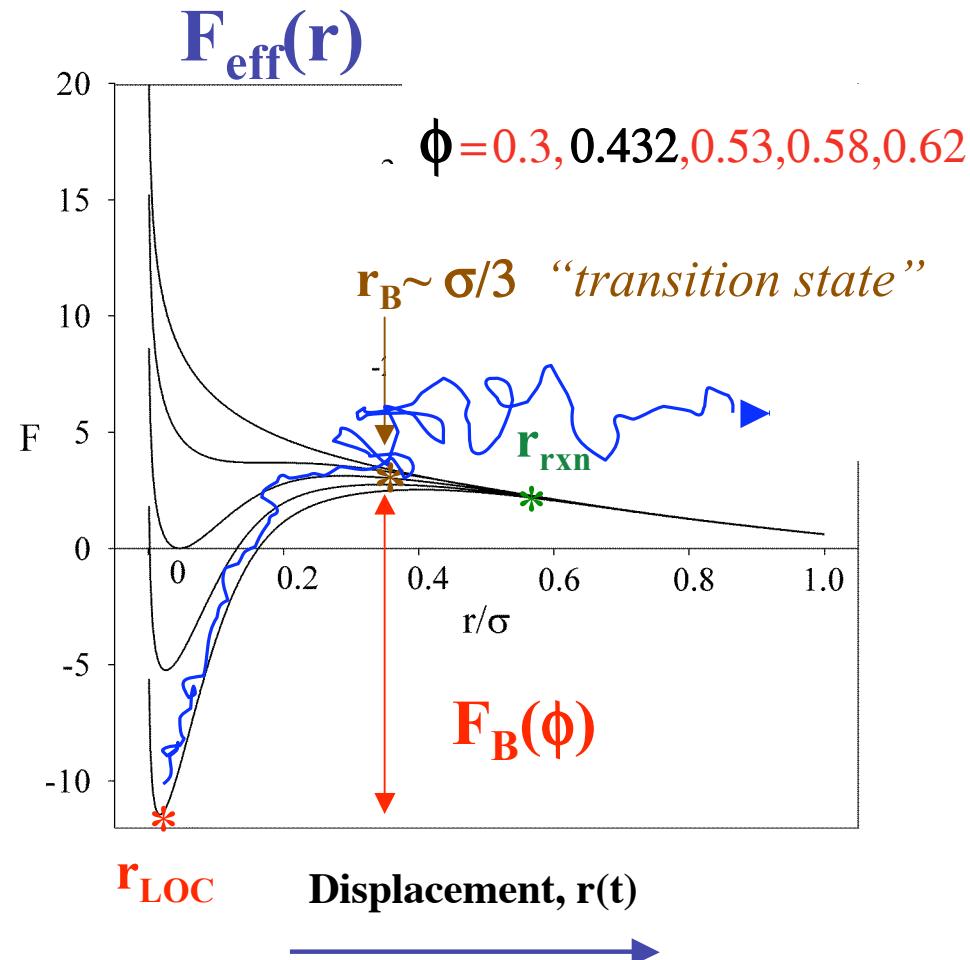
↑ compete ↑





Dynamic Free Energy : Hard Spheres

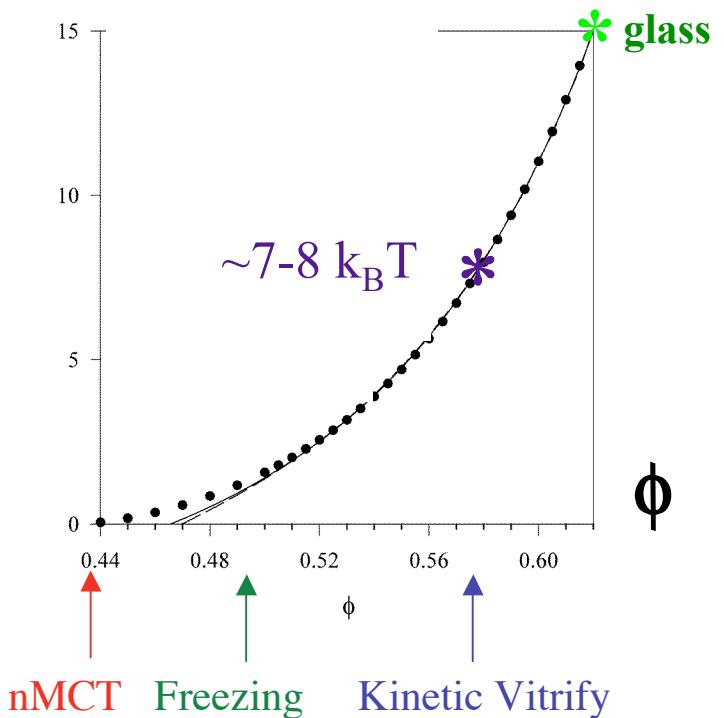
simplified MCT “ideal glass transition” (*if NO hopping*) @ $\phi_C \sim 0.432$



Reaction Point: Onset of IRReversibility
....negligible localizing *force*

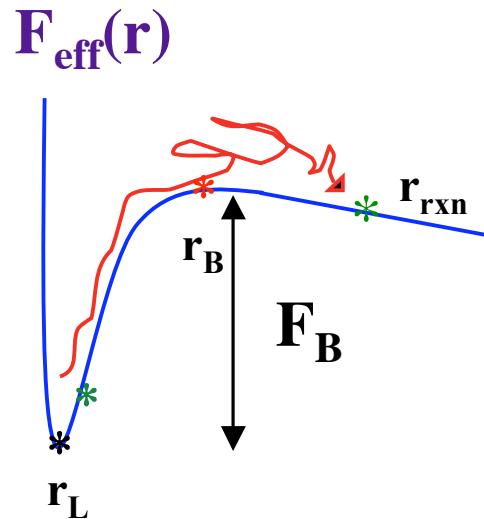
= *Dynamic Crossover*

Entropic Barrier



Analytic Analysis

KSS, JCP, 2007

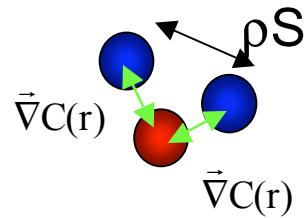


Kramers theory: mean first passage time over barrier

$$\frac{\bar{\tau}_{hop}}{\tau_0} = \frac{2\pi(\zeta_s/\zeta_0)}{\sqrt{K_0 K_B}} e^{F_B}$$

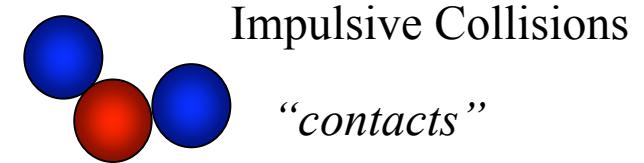
~ mean alpha time
@ cage q*

High Barrier Limit : (ultra-local) Real Space Picture



“mean square effective force”

$$V_\infty \equiv \phi g^2(\sigma) \propto F_B$$



“SOLID” only at RCP
Jamming

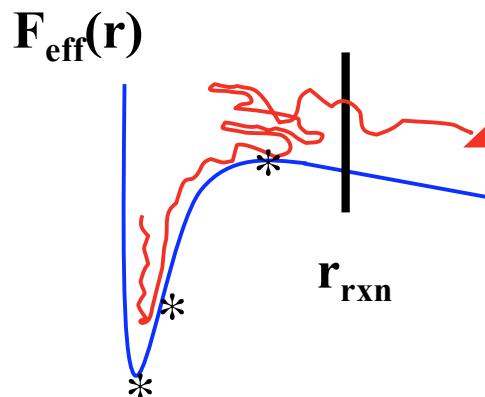
$$F_B \propto \phi g^2(\sigma) \propto (\phi_{RCP} - \phi)^{-2} \rightarrow \infty$$

Double Pole

Full Numerical Soln: Includes Dynamic Fluctuation Effects

*JCP & PRE
2006 & 2008*

$$\zeta_s \frac{\partial r(t)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} F_{eff}(r(t)) + \eta(t)$$



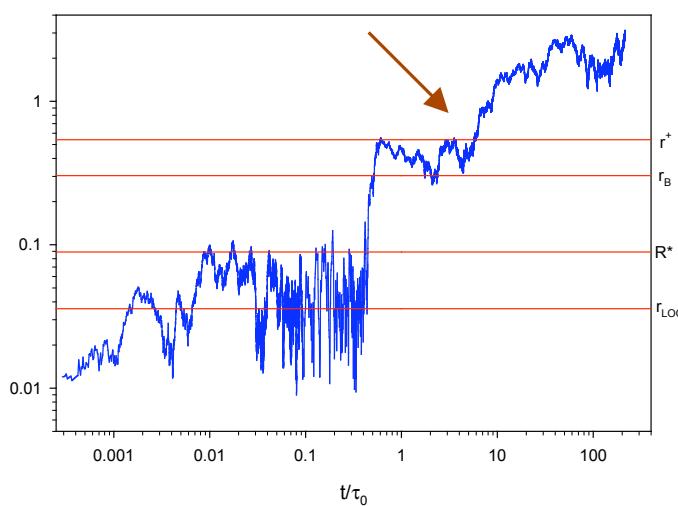
*Noise-Driven
Trajectory Fluctuations*

$r(t)/\sigma$ trajectories



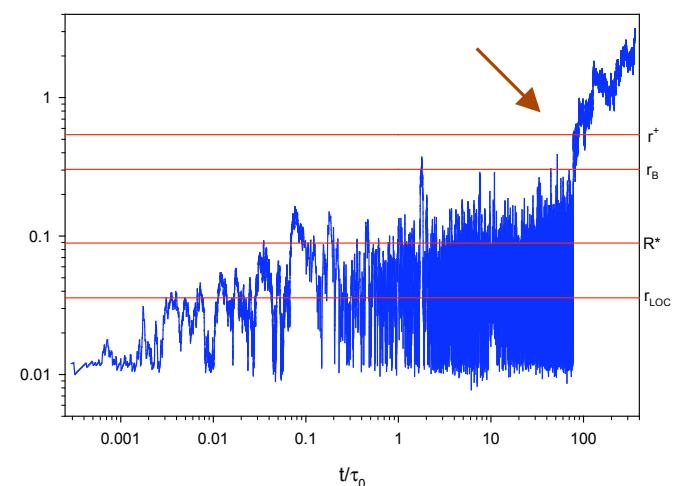
*Sole
Origin of
Heterogeneous
Dynamics*

$\phi=0.55$; Barrier ~ 5

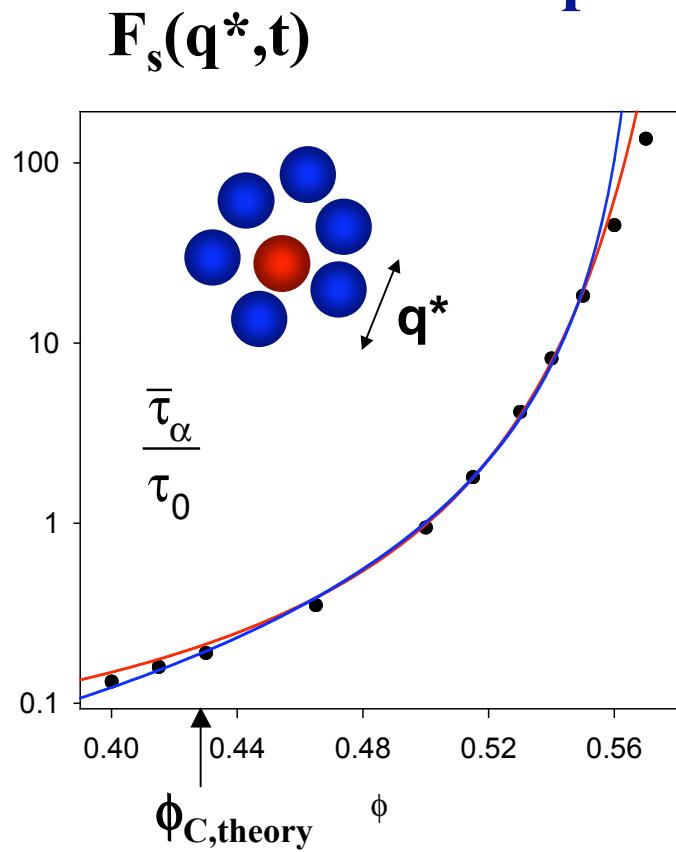


Reaction point
Barrier
Maximum force
Localization length

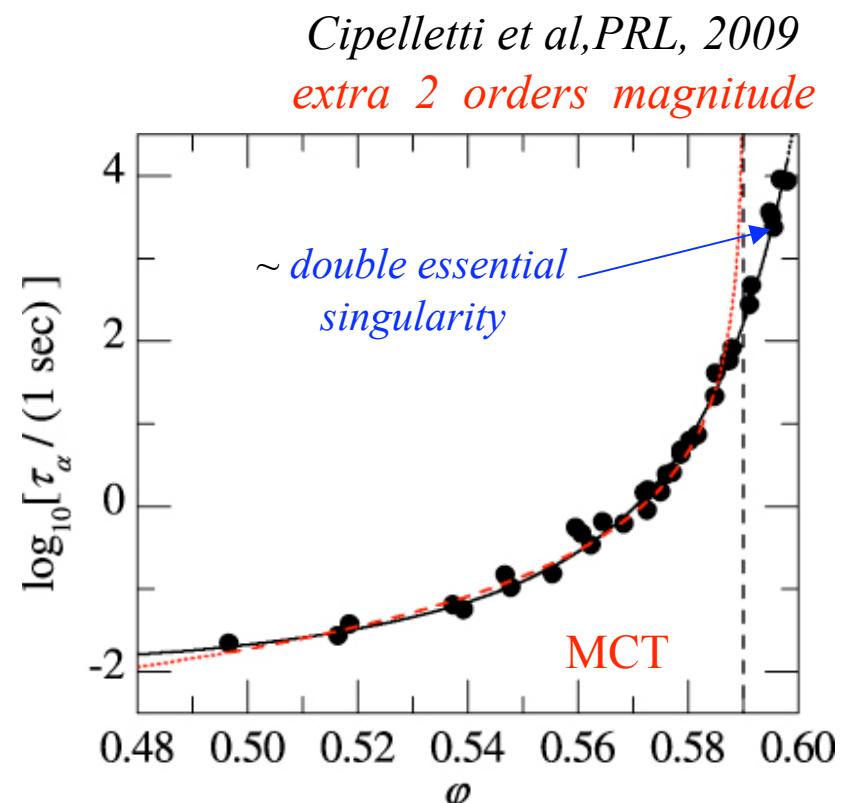
*Re-crossings
“back-hops”
Large Fluctuations*



Alpha (cage scale) Relaxation



$\sigma = 1 \mu\text{m}$	
τ_α	ϕ
$5 \times 10^4 \text{ s}$ (14 hrs)	0.57
5 months	0.61
"glass"	



Ideal MCT power law fits NLE THEORY & EXPT over ~ 3 orders of magnitude...then breaks downno critical singularity

NLE prediction (2007) : $\tau^*/\tau_0 \propto \exp(F_B(\phi)) \underset{\substack{\text{approach} \\ RCP}}{\propto} \exp\left(B / (\phi_{RCP} - \phi)^2\right)$ *ala new expts*

QUESTION : Dynamic Fluctuation consequences of Hopping ?.....Many

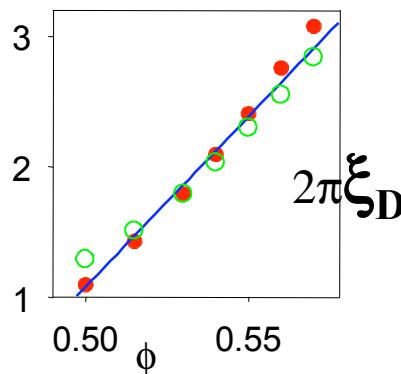
Growing Dynamical Length Scale

$F_s(q,t) = \exp(-t/\tau(q))$ $\underset{\text{Expt;Sims}}{\neq}$ Fickian $\approx MCT$

$$q\sigma = 2.6 \sim q^*/3 \rightarrow 2q^* \sim 14$$

IF Activated, we find :

$$\frac{1}{\tau(q)} \equiv \frac{q^2 D}{1 + (q\xi_D)^2} \equiv q^2 D(q)$$



$$D(q) \approx D(q\xi_D)^{-2}, \quad q\xi_D \gg 1$$

$$\tau(q) \approx q - \text{independent}$$

$$\xi_D(\phi)$$

Growing Length Scale for Recovery of Fickian diffusion

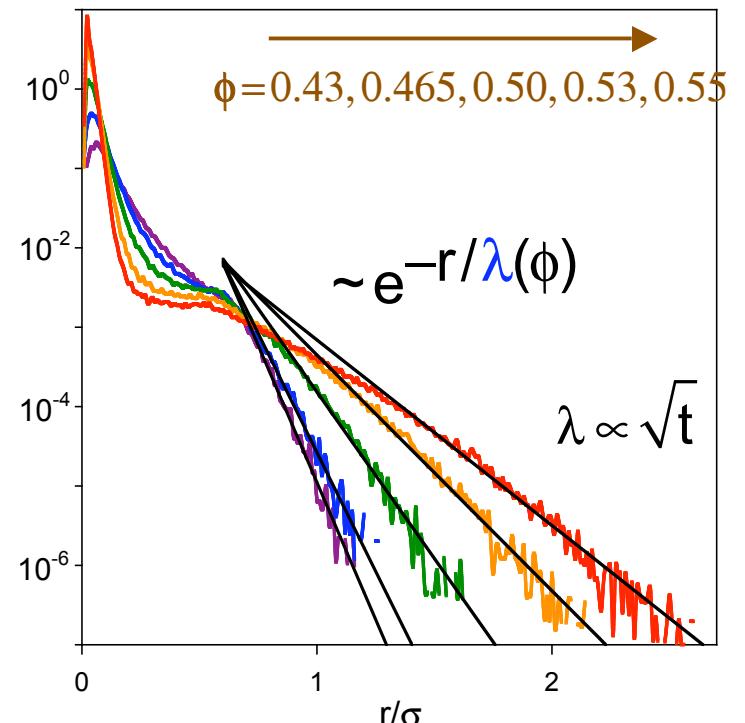
$$\lambda \simeq \xi_D / 2$$

Consistent with simulations [Berthier, Kob, Szamel,...] & Expt [Ediger, Weitz/Weeks,..]

Mobility Bifurcation

Real Space Van Hove @ alpha time

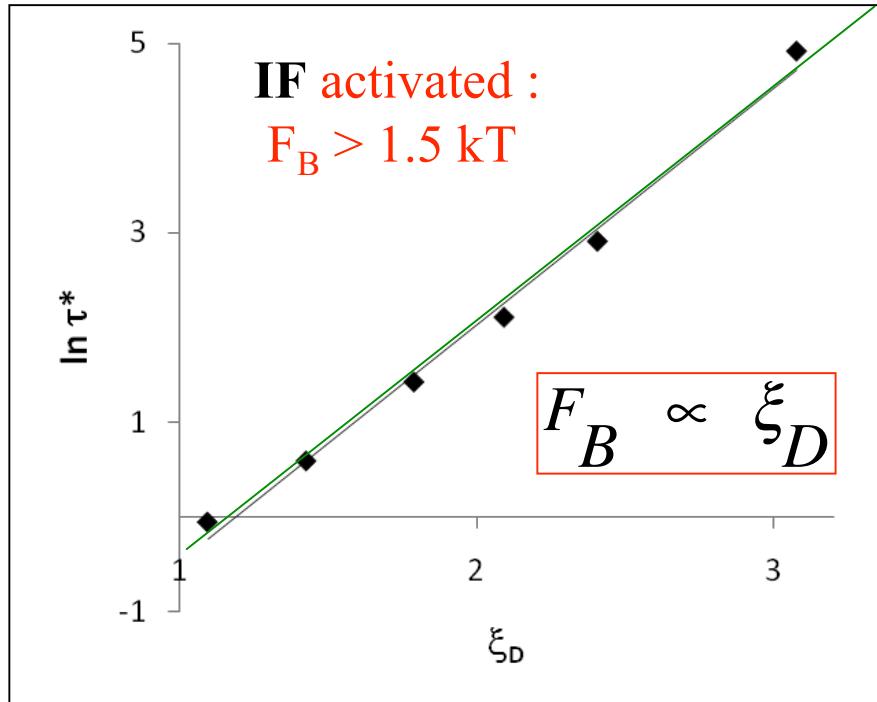
$$\log G_s(r, t=\tau_\alpha)$$



Exponential tail.... "fast hoppers"

Jump Length $\sim [0.07-0.24]\sigma$

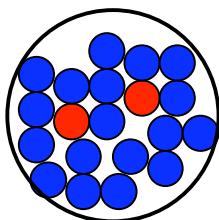
Connection of Alpha Time and Growing Length Scale



Slow *logarithmic* growth

$$2\pi \frac{\xi_D}{\sigma} \simeq 1.1 + 0.44 \ln \left(\frac{\tau_\alpha}{\tau_0} \right)$$

** Single particle Dynamic Heterogeneity vs. Many particle space-time ?



expect connected if dynamics rare hopping controlled...several evidences

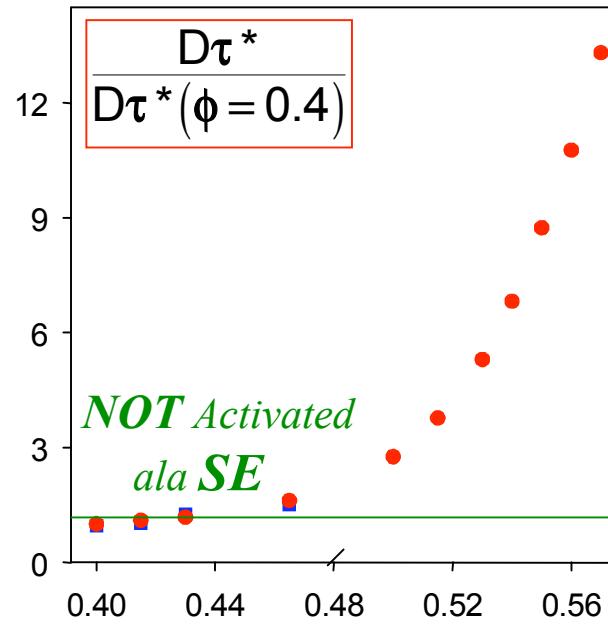
4-point “susceptibility” $\chi_4(t)$: time scale & dynamic correlation length

Dasgupta-Sastry simulations (2009 PNAS):

$$\ln(\tau_4) \propto F_B \propto (\xi_4)^{0.7}$$

“Decoupling” of Self-Diffusion & Alpha Relaxation

aka Stokes-Einstein breakdown



Mass Transport ENHANCED @ fixed relaxation time

PURE Dynamic Effect...and NOT change of KWW exponent

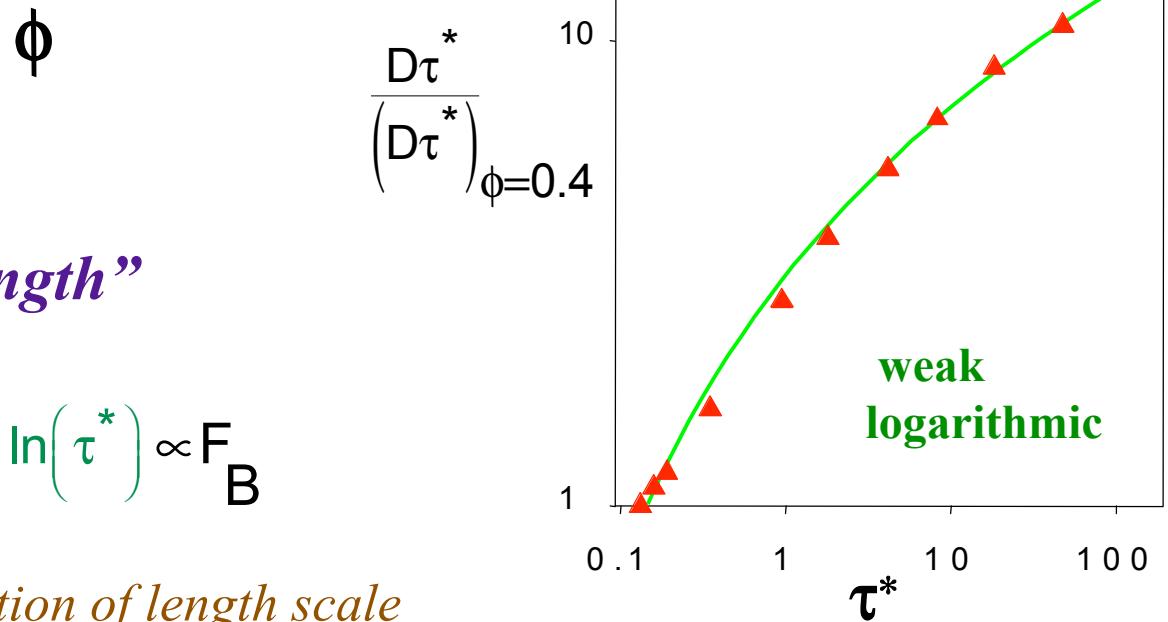
$$\sim \left[\frac{D\tau^*}{(D\tau^*)_0} \approx 10 - 20 ; \phi = 0.58 - 0.59 \right]$$

Kumar; Truskett
PD-Hard Sphere SIMS

“Decoupling length”

$$L_d \equiv \sqrt{D\tau^*} \propto \xi_D \propto \lambda \propto \ln(\tau^*) \propto F_B$$

.....reflects Mobility = function of length scale



Relevant to Thermal Molecular Liquids ?

Simple Hard Sphere “Mapping”

$$\frac{\tau_\alpha(T_g)}{\tau_0} = \frac{\tau_\alpha(T_g)}{\tau_\alpha(T_{c,\text{expt}})} \bullet \frac{\tau_\alpha(T_{c,\text{expt}})}{\tau_0}$$

$\text{---} \quad \text{---}$

(Novikov-Sokolov) $\sim 10^{8-10}$ ~ 150 from HS theory @ $\phi_{c,\text{expt}}=0.58$

*NON-Fickian
crossover length

$$2\pi \frac{\xi_D}{\sigma} \simeq 1.1 + 0.44 \ln \left(\frac{\tau_\alpha}{\tau_0} \right)$$

$$\xi_D \simeq 2\sigma \simeq 2\text{nm (TNB)}$$

~ Ediger expt (2009)

* Decoupling Ratio

$$R \equiv \frac{D\tau_\alpha}{(D\tau_\alpha)_0} \simeq \left[1.6 + 0.44 \ln \left(\frac{\tau_\alpha}{\tau_0} \right) \right]^2 \approx 4\pi^2 \left(\frac{\xi_D}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim 150 @ T_g$$

Ediger expts: ~ 100 for OTP, TNB

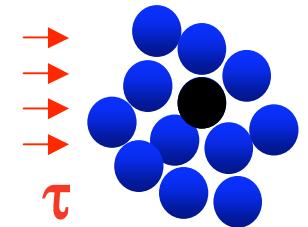
Nonlinear Viscoelasticity: Stress Perspective

Motivating Idea: *External Deformation Reduces Barriers to Flow*

* Eyring (1936)
Frenkel (crystals)

“Tilted Landscape” idea
Mechanical Work

$$E_B(\tau) \approx E_B(0) - \tau V_A$$



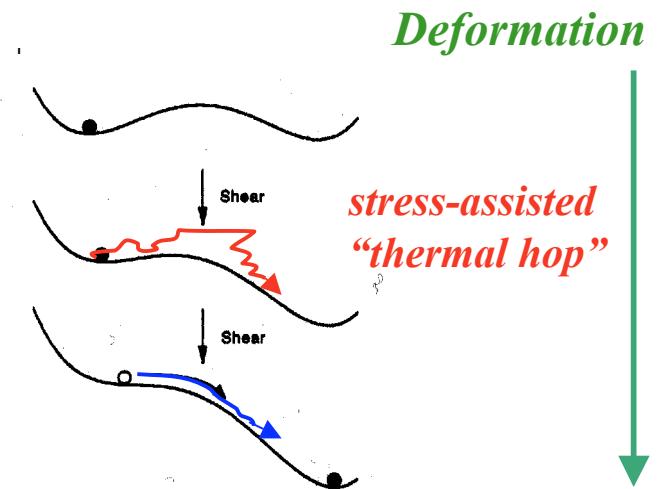
* Potential Energy Landscape simulations... Dan Lacks

stress reduces and ultimately destroy barriers

* Macroscopic Rheology \leftrightarrow Alpha Process

Simulation Support : Yamamoto-Onuki-Reichman
Riggleman-dePablo ; Joerg Rottler.....

* Structure & Dynamics ~ Isotropic on CAGE scale

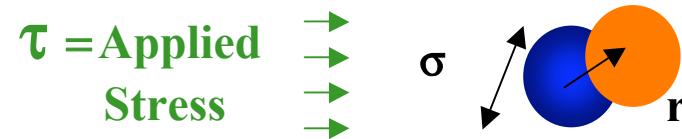


Irreversible
“Absolute Yield”
aka
T=0 Quasi-Static
Granular limit

Incorporation of Stress in NLE Theory

Kobelev+KSS
PRE 2005

External force on particle

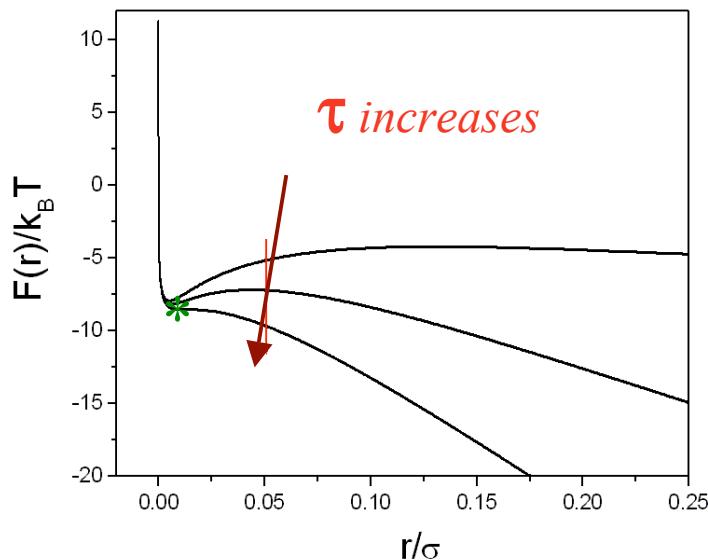


Mechanical Work

ala Eyring @ “instantaneous dynamical variable” level

$$F(r;\tau) = F(r;\tau=0) - \# \sigma^2 \tau r$$

Stress “tilts landscape”



STRESS : Reduces Modulus & Barrier

$$F_B(\tau) \approx F_B(0) \left[1 - (\tau / \tau_{y,abs}) \right]^{5/2}$$

Accelerates Relaxation

“Absolute YIELD” → Barrier destroyed



$$\frac{\bar{\tau}_{hop}}{\tau_0} = \frac{2\pi g(\sigma)}{\sqrt{K_0(\tau) K_B(\tau)}} e^{-q^2 r_{LOC}^2(\tau) / 3S(q)}$$

(transient) Glassy Modulus

$$G'(\tau) = \frac{1}{60\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dq q^4 \left(\frac{\partial \ln S(q)}{\partial q} \right)^2 e^{-q^2 r_{LOC}^2(\tau) / 3S(q)}$$

0th Order Generalized Maxwell Constitutive Eqn

Nonlinear Boltzmann

$$\tau(t) = \int_0^t dt' \textcolor{blue}{G(t-t'; stress)} \dot{\gamma}(t')$$

Kang Chen+KSS
EPL, 2007
Macromolecules
& JCP, 2008

Minimal PHYSICS: Elastic Modulus and α -Time coupled to Stress via $F_{\text{eff}}(\mathbf{r})$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t'} G(t'; \tau(t')) = -\frac{1}{\tau_\alpha(\tau(t'))} G(t'; \tau(t')) \quad \rightarrow \quad G(t-t'; \textcolor{red}{stress}) = G'(\tau(t')) \exp \left(- \int_{t'}^t dt'' \tau_\alpha^{-1} [\tau(t'')] \right)$$

NONlinear & Self-Consistent Constitutive Egn

“effective time”

**** Constant STRAIN RATE**

$$\tau(\gamma) = \int_0^\gamma d\gamma' G'(\gamma') e^{-\int_{\gamma'}^\gamma \frac{d\gamma''}{\dot{\gamma} \tau_\alpha(\gamma'')}}$$

** STEADY STATE SHEAR

$$\tau = \eta(\tau) \dot{\gamma} \quad \eta(\tau) = \eta_\infty + G'(\tau) \tau_\alpha(\tau)$$

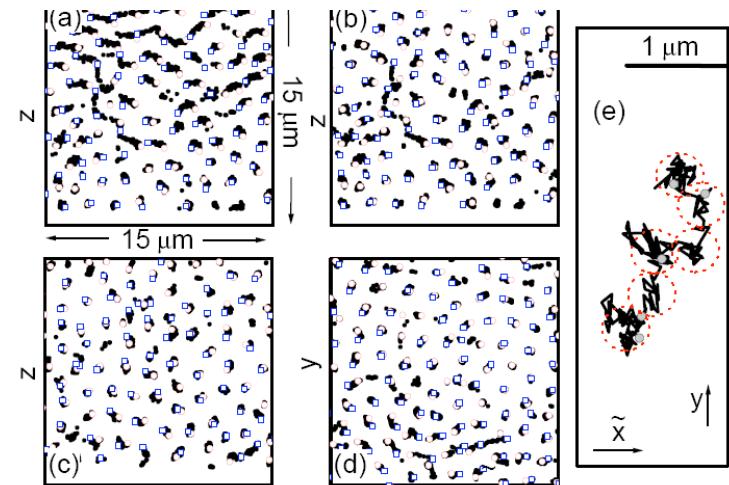
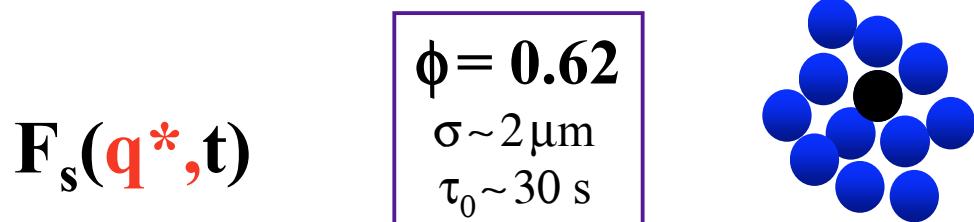
$$* \text{STEP STRAIN} \quad \boxed{\tau(t) = G(t)\gamma} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{quasi-static}} \quad \tau = G'(\tau)\gamma$$

* CREEP $\gamma(t)$ @ *fixed stress*

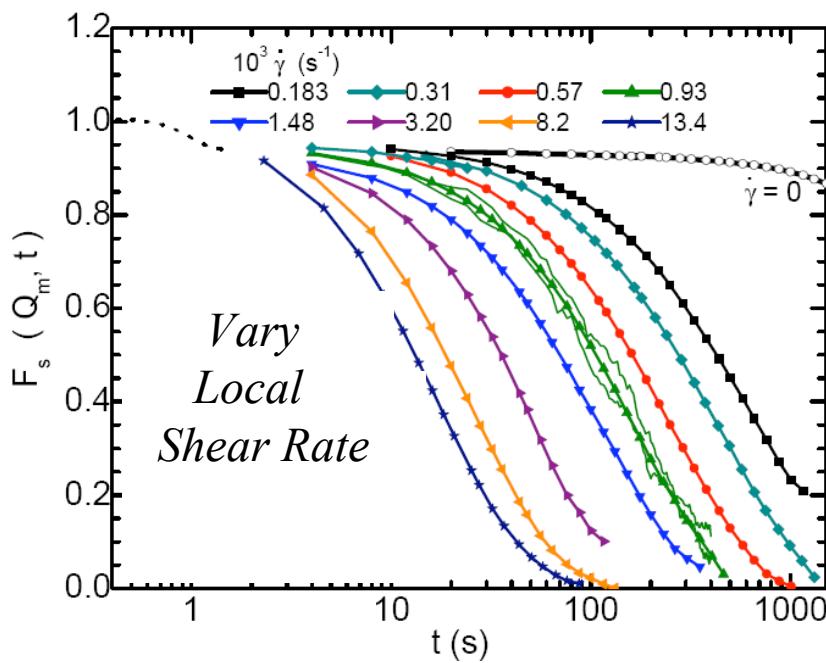
SELF-Motion Under Steady Shear

Besseling, Weeks, Poon, PRL, 2007

Confocal : direct microscopic probe of theory

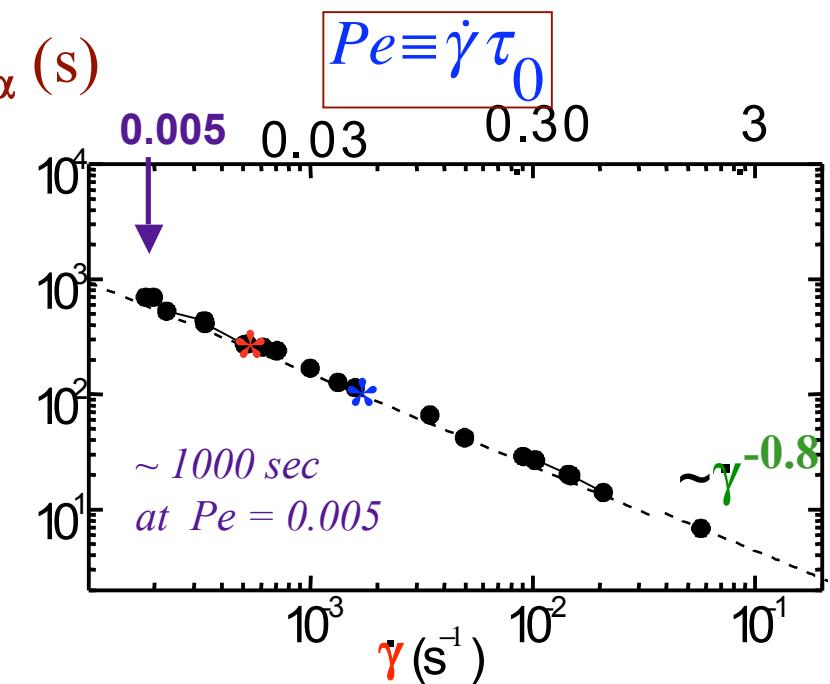


~ Isotropic Intermittent Motion



Exponential Relaxation

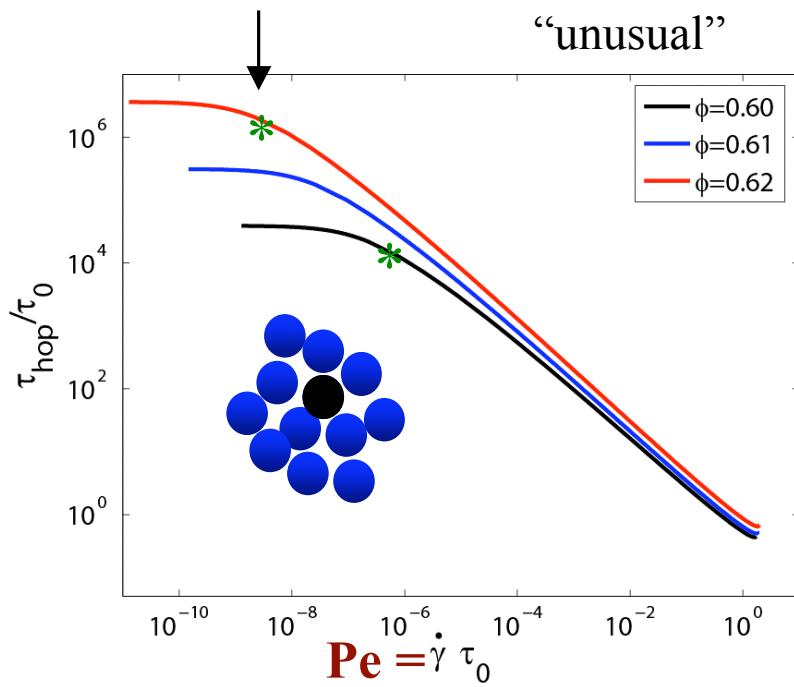
$$\tau_\alpha \sim 1/(\text{shear rate})^{0.8}$$



Steady State Predictions

Saltzman, Yatsenko, KSS, JPCM, 2007

$$Pe_c \equiv \dot{\gamma} \tau_\alpha(0) \approx 0.01 \ll 1$$



*Entropic Barriers NOT Zero
per Intermittent Hopping seen in confocal*

$$\tau_\alpha \propto \dot{\gamma}^{-\Delta(\phi)}, \quad \Delta \sim 0.7 - 0.9$$

for $\phi = 0.57 \rightarrow 0.635$

same story for D, Viscosity

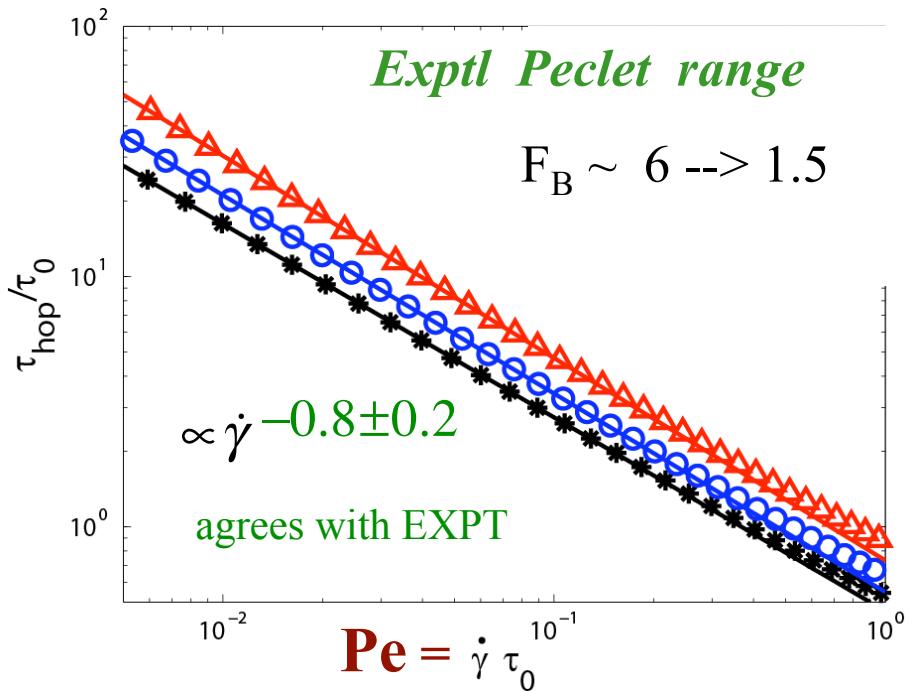
$\phi = 0.62 \rightarrow F_B = \text{Barrier} \sim 15 \text{ kT}$

NB: $E_f(\text{STZ}) \sim 16-18 \text{ kT}$ (Schall, Weitz, Spaepen)

→ $\tau_\alpha \sim 60 \text{ million secs} \sim 2 \text{ Years}$

AT *lowest* $Pe = 0.005$: $900 \text{ secs} \sim \text{EXPT}$

“shear thins” by ~ 5 orders of magnitude!

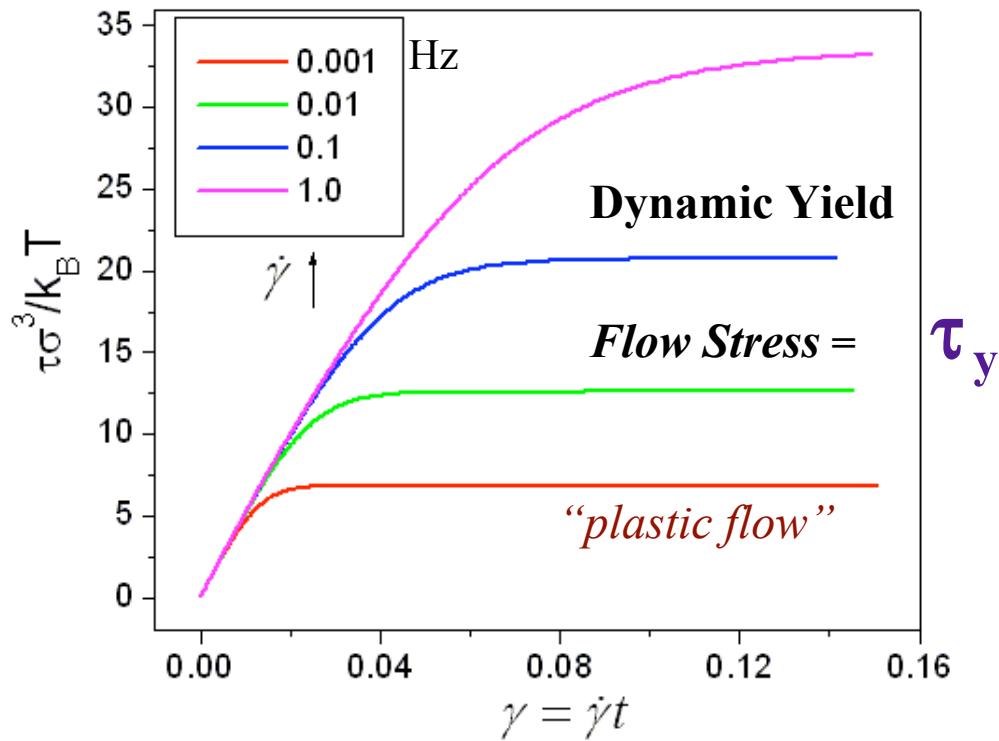


Constant Strain Rate Deformation

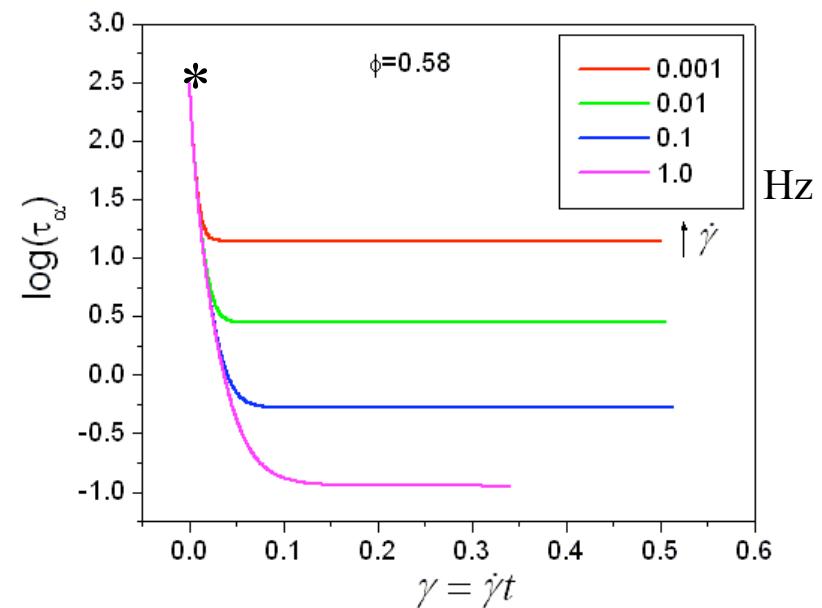
$$\gamma = \dot{\gamma}t$$

$\tau_0 = 0.5$ s

$\phi = 0.58$



Deformation Accelerates Relaxation



ala mechanically-induced
“De-vitrification”

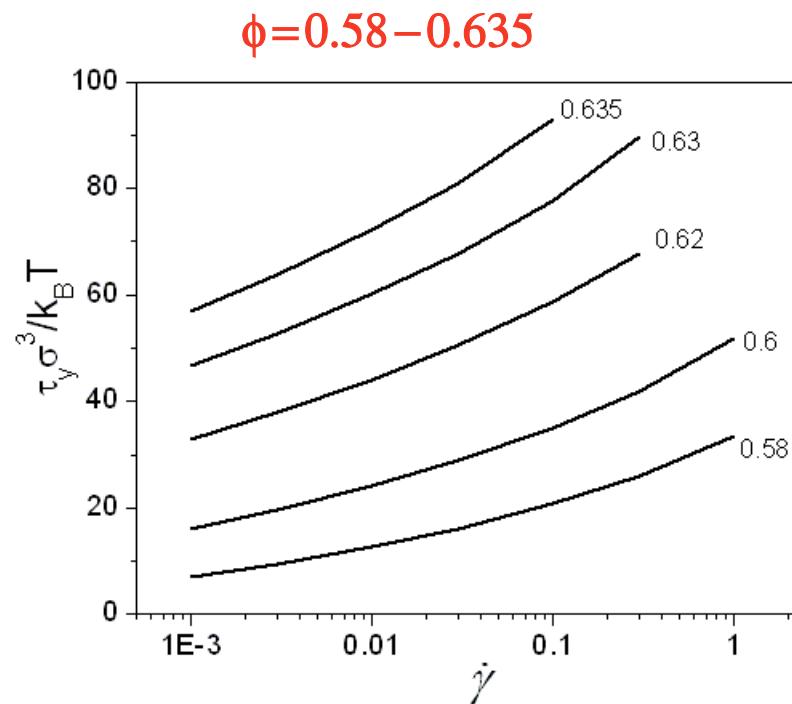
Steady State:

$$(\dot{\gamma} \tau_\alpha)_{yield} \approx 0.025 - 0.1$$

increases with strain rate and ϕ

$\phi = 0.58 - 0.635$
strain rate = 0.001-1 Hz

Flow Stress : Effect of Strain Rate & Volume Fraction



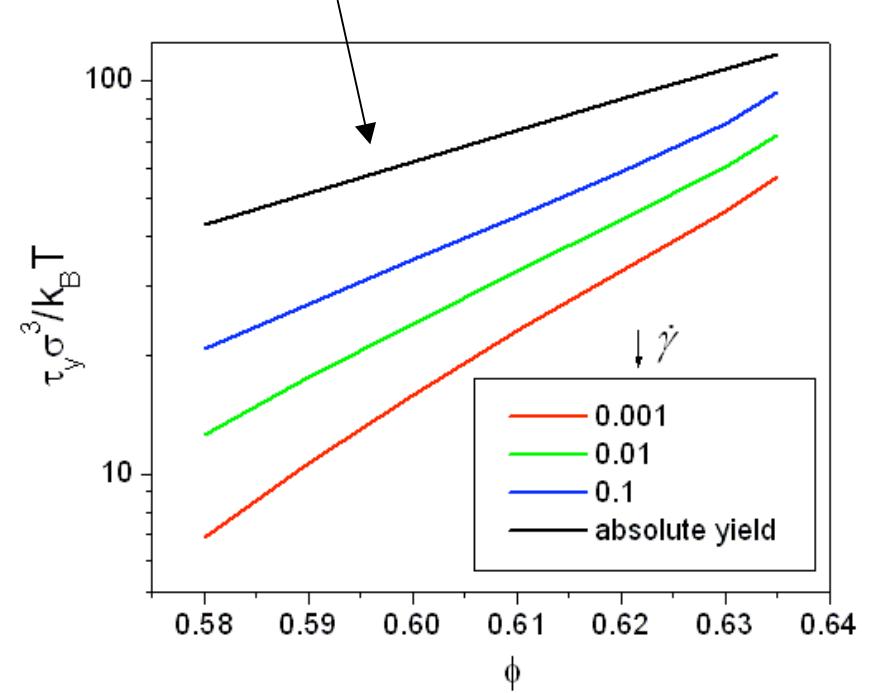
~ Exponential Dependence

Stronger as strain rate decreases....

effect of thermally activated hopping

Roughly logarithmic in strain rate

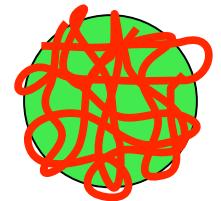
“Quasi-static” = NO hopping
“absolute yield”



Soft Repulsive Spheres ~ MICROGELS...important materials !

Vary Single Particle Stiffness (*crosslinks*)interparticle repulsion strength

→ Expect Big Change in Glassy Dynamics



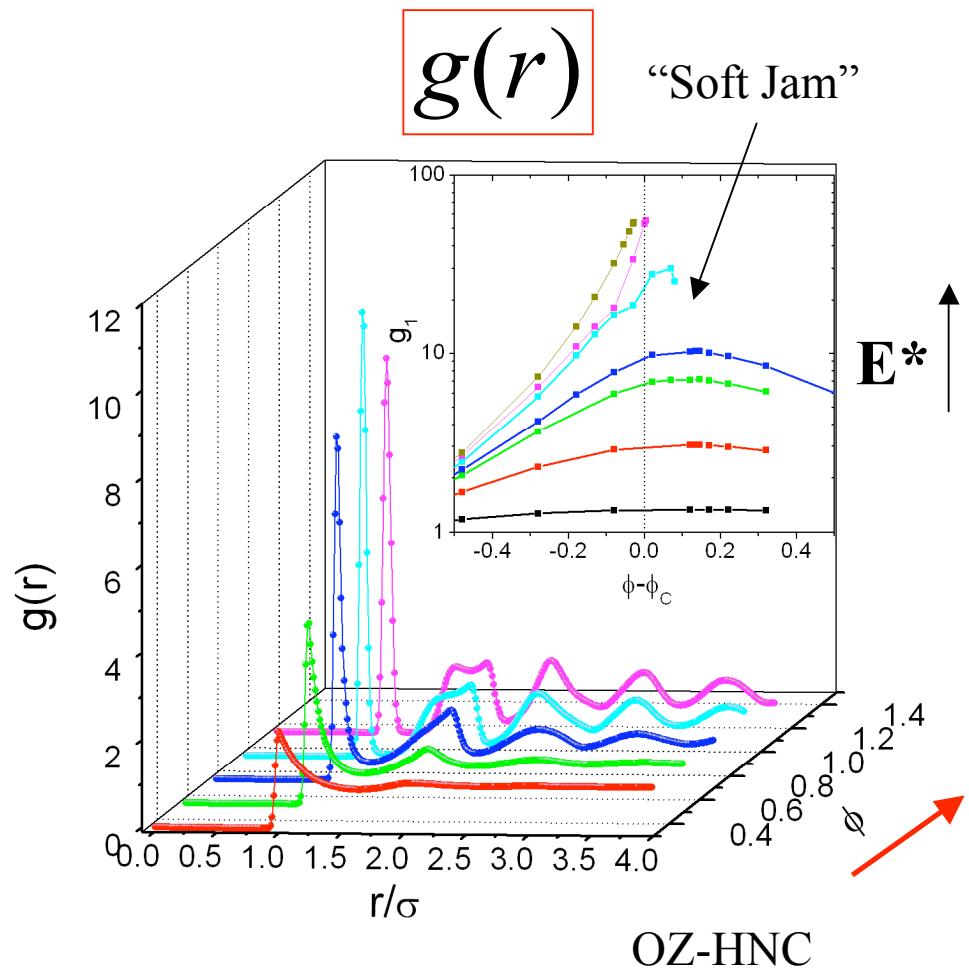
finite range Hertzian Contact model :

$$V(r) = \frac{4}{15} E^* \sigma^3 \left(1 - \frac{r}{\sigma}\right)^{5/2}, r \leq \sigma$$

$$= 0, \quad r > \sigma$$

Packing Complexity
as function of ϕ and E^*

ala Yodh, Liu et al, Nature 2009
Expts and Simulations

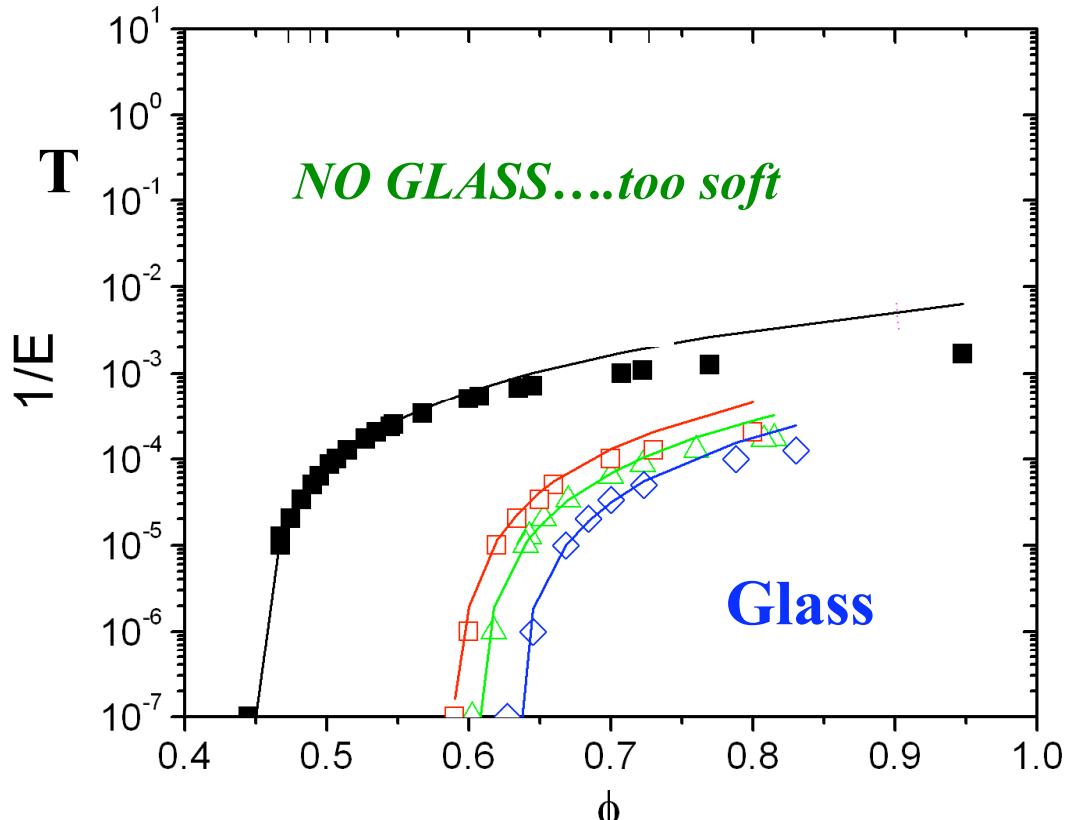


Dynamic Phase Diagram

Yang & KSS
submitted

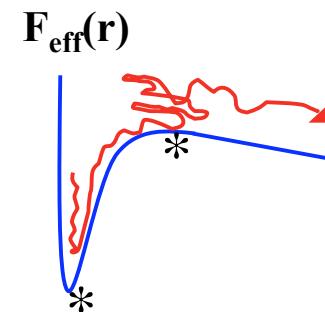
$$\tau_\alpha(\phi, E)$$

$$\frac{\bar{\tau}_{hop}}{\tau_0} = \frac{2\pi (\zeta_s/\zeta_0)}{\sqrt{K_0 K_B}} e F_B$$



Hard Sphere potential:

$$E \rightarrow \infty, \quad T \rightarrow 0$$



Ideal MCT (crossover)

Kinetic vitrify

$$\tau_\alpha(\phi_g, E_g)/\tau_0 \equiv 10^x$$

$$x=2, 3, 5$$

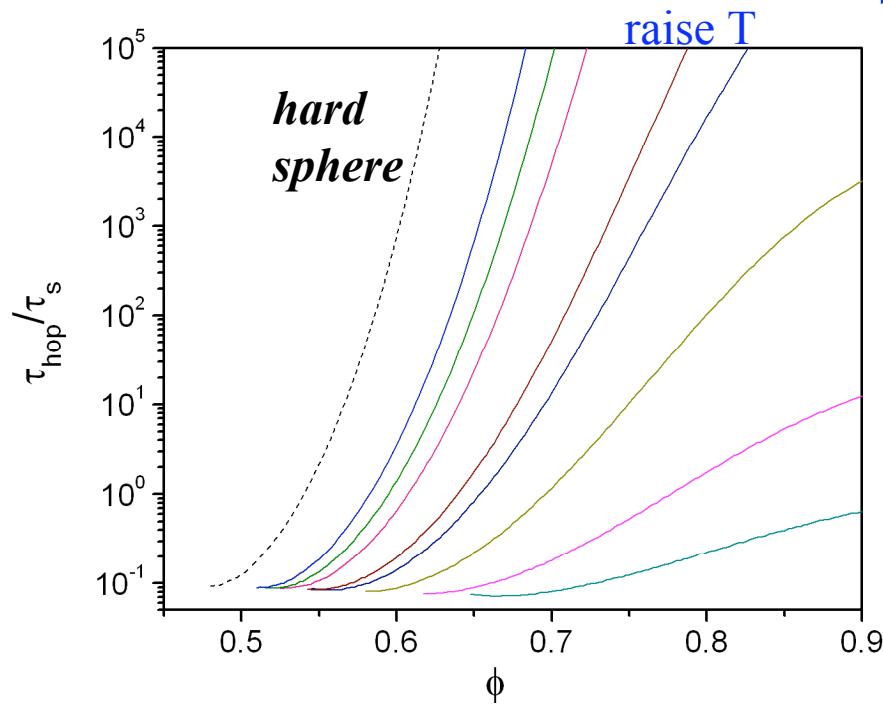
ALL Parabolic

$$E_g^{-1} \propto T_g \propto (\phi - \phi_g)^2$$

ala simulations of Berthier-Witten: EPL+PRE, 2009

Relaxation Time : ϕ & T-dependences

Fix $E^* = \infty, (5,3,2,1)10^4, (8,5,3,2) 10^3$

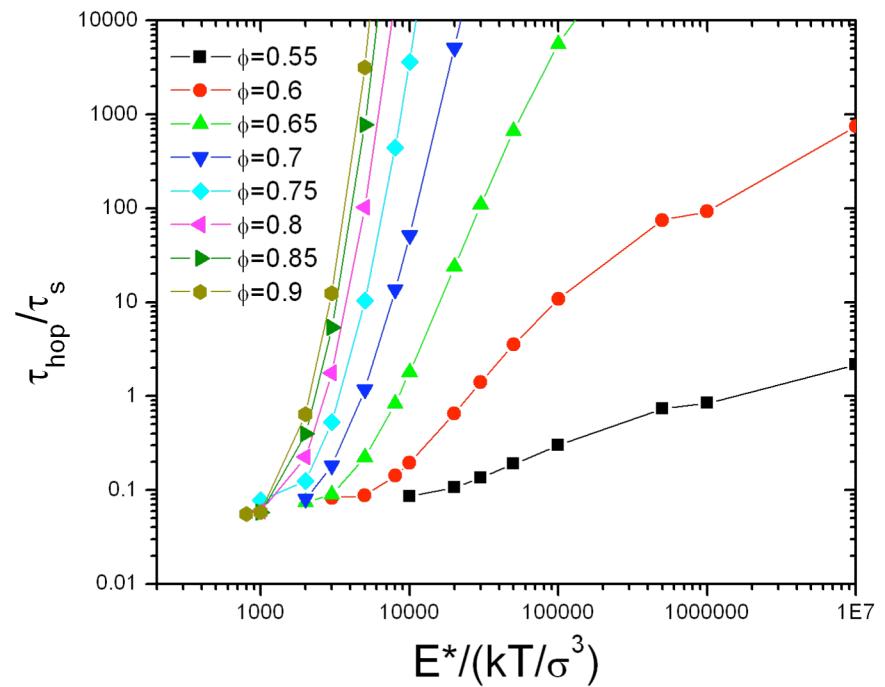


NONexponential Growth

Less “Fragile” as Single Particle Softens
ala Mattson, Weitz, et al, Nature 2009

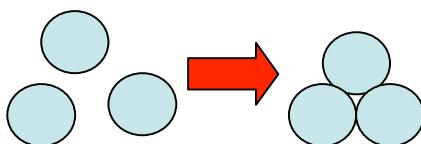
qualitative change of packing

Fix ϕ and “Cool”



“Two ϕ -Regimes”

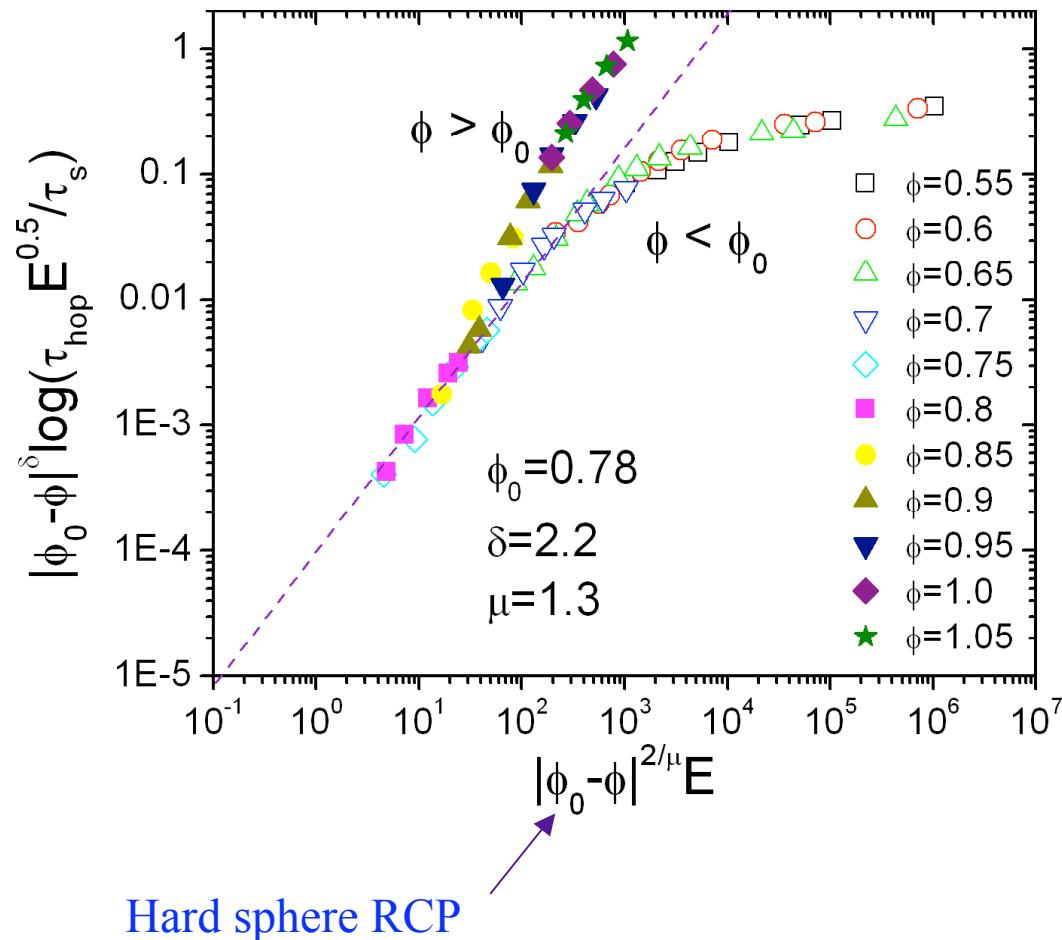
*Greatly Enhanced Thermal Fragility
as Volume Fraction grows*



Universal “2-Branch” Collapse per Berthier-Witten Arguments

$$\tau_\alpha(\varphi, T) \sim \exp \left[\frac{A}{|\varphi_0 - \varphi|^\delta} F_\pm \left(\frac{|\varphi_0 - \varphi|^{2/\mu}}{T} \right) \right],$$

Describes Simulations



*Activated
Hopping Theory
also Collapses !*

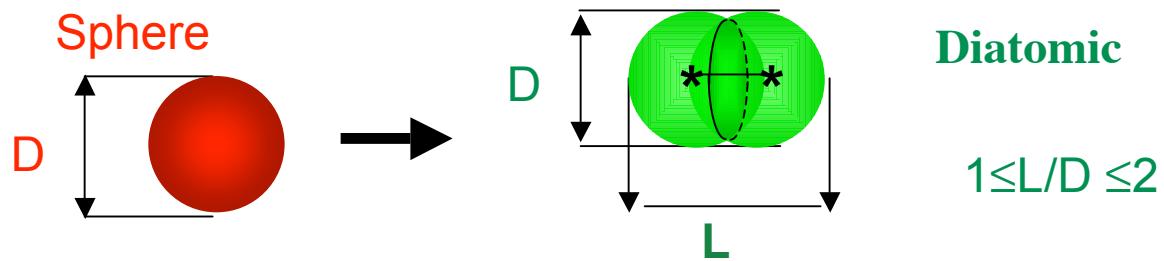
μ, δ SAME as in simulation (*has theory motivation*)

N.B.
Andrea Liu talk:

Use P, not ϕ

...1 master curve

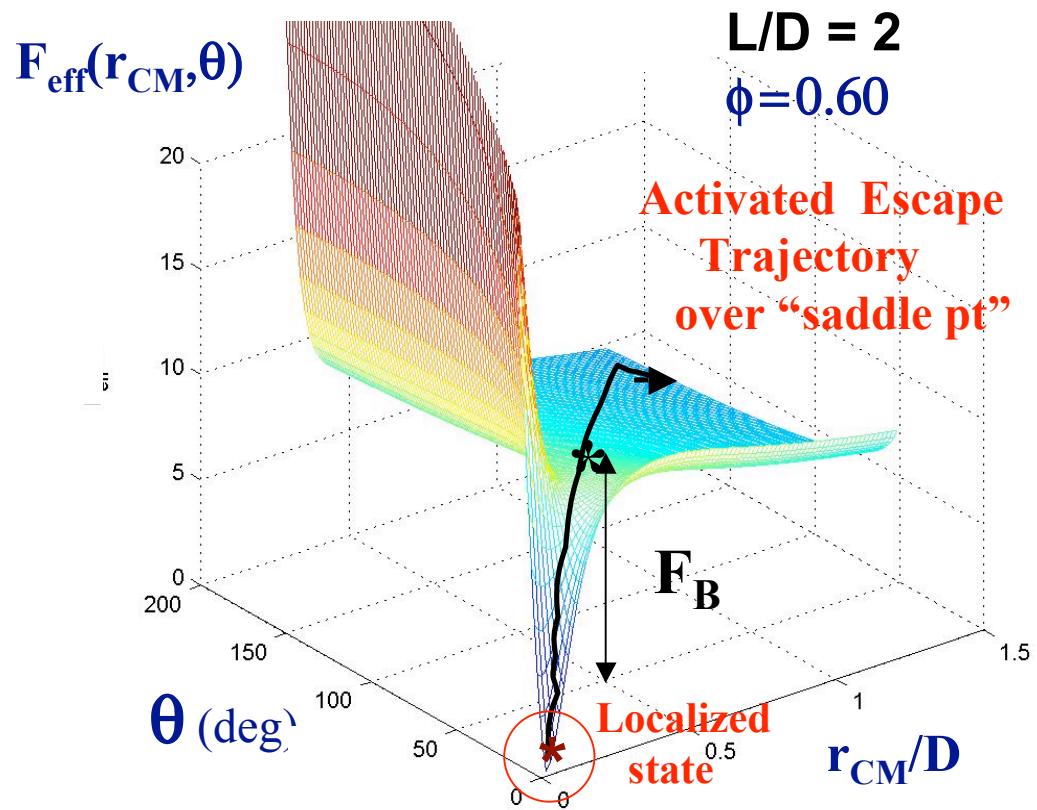
BEYOND SPHERES : Hard *Uniaxial* Particles



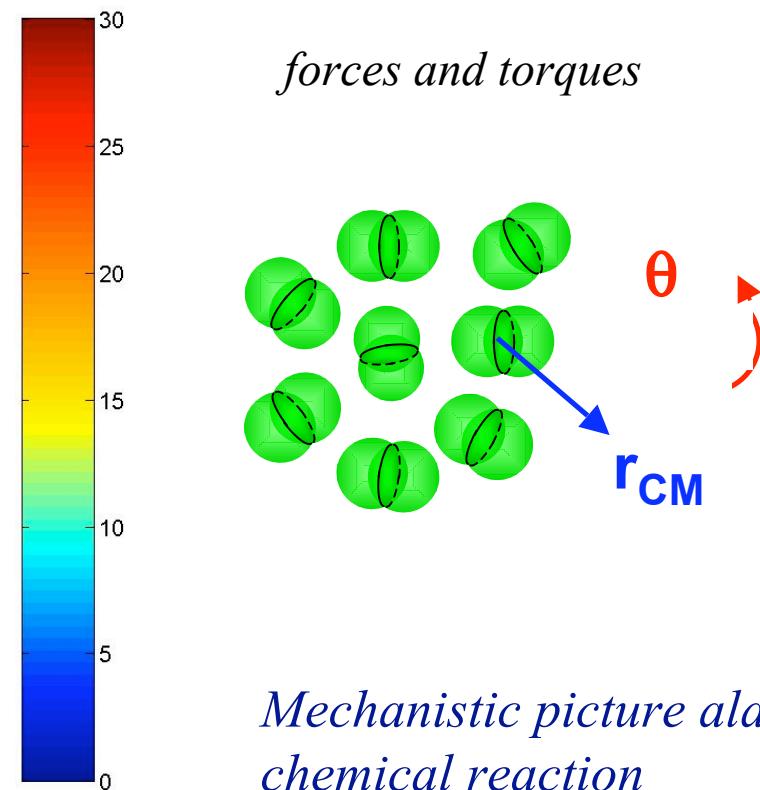
“Molecular Colloids”

*A frontier of particle science
and engineering*

Dynamical Free Energy Surface



COUPLED Translation & Rotation

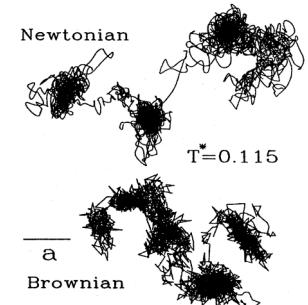


Summary

Microscopic theory of ACTIVATED dynamics @ SINGLE particle level

...NO singularities at $T > 0$ or below RCP

Allows integrated understanding of :



* **Mean Dynamics** : *NONuniversal aspects*: kinetic arrest map, fragility, shear modulus,...
relevant to materials science & engineering

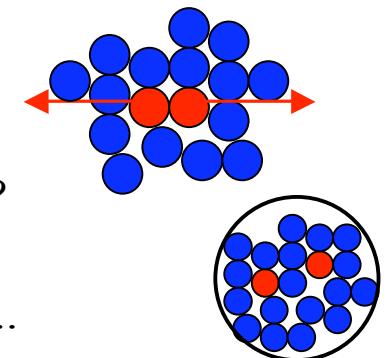
* **Nongaussian Fluctuation or Dynamic Heterogeneity effects** :

Nongaussian parameters, Decoupling, Exponential tails & Mobility bifurcation,
NonFickian crossover, $\tau(q)$, Growing length scale,.....

* **Nonlinear Rheology** : strain softening, shear thinning, dynamic yielding, flow curves,...

* **Generalizable**: Soft Colloids; Nonspherical Molecular Colloids & Liquids; Gels;
Patchy Particles; **Polymer Melts & Glasses** (JPCM,2009; ARCP, August, 2010)

FRONTIERS : space-time correlated: **2 & beyond** particle dynamics



Role of “Harris disorder” ? **Rheology** : *role of anisotropy, heterogeneity* ?

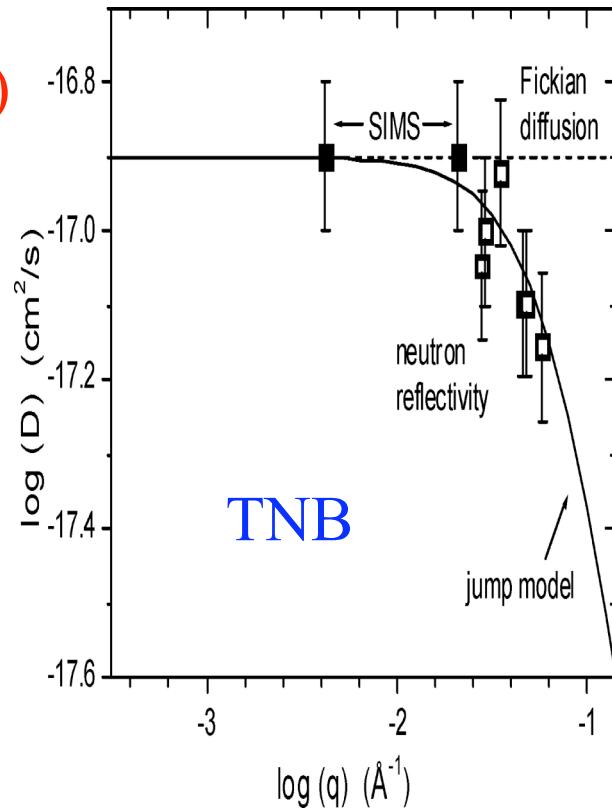
Below T_g : combined treatment of physical aging, rejuvenation, hardening.....

EXTRAS

Stephen F. Swallen; Katherine Traynor; Robert J. McMahon; **M.D.Ediger**;
 Published in: Thomas E. Mates; *J. Phys. Chem. B* **2009**, 113, 4600-4608.

D(q)

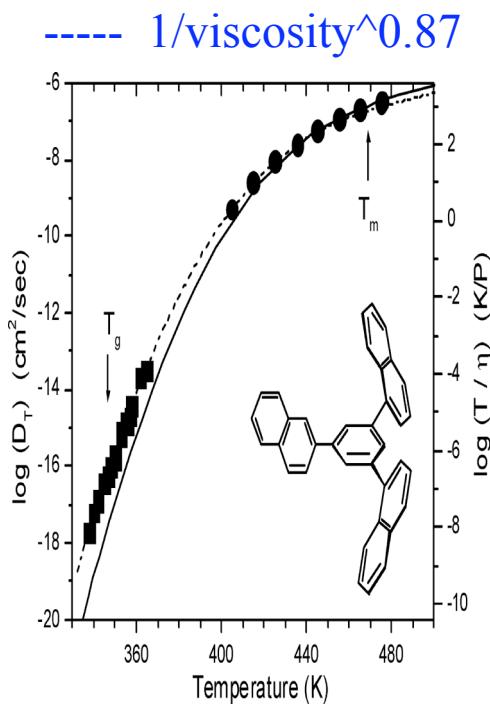
Diffusion coefficient as a function of wavevector q at 342 K.
 SIMS data are shown as solid squares. Previously reported
 neutron reflectivity data are shown as open squares. Solid line
 is calculated with the jump diffusion model, with $\xi = 14 \text{ \AA}$,
 and $\log(D(q = 0)/\text{cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}) = -16.9$. The dashed line is
 extrapolation of SIMS data to high q, assuming the Fickian
 model.



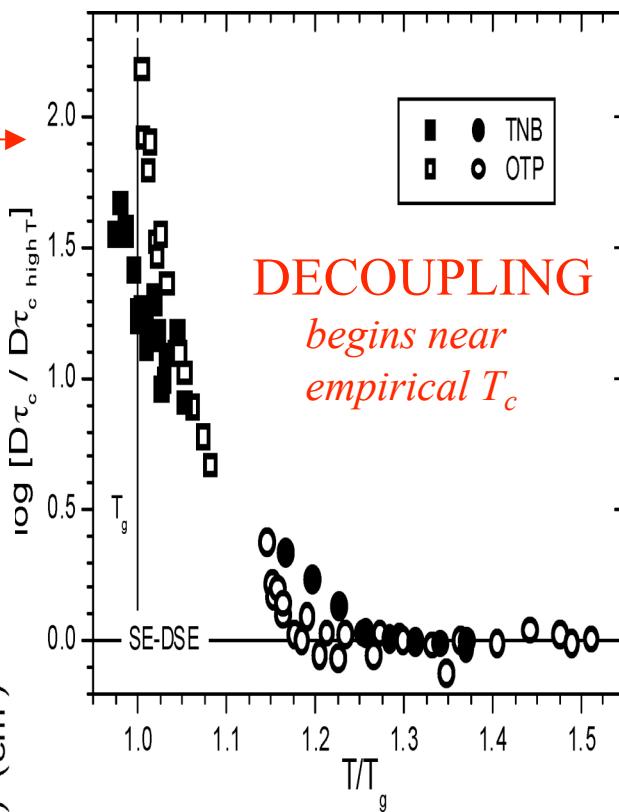
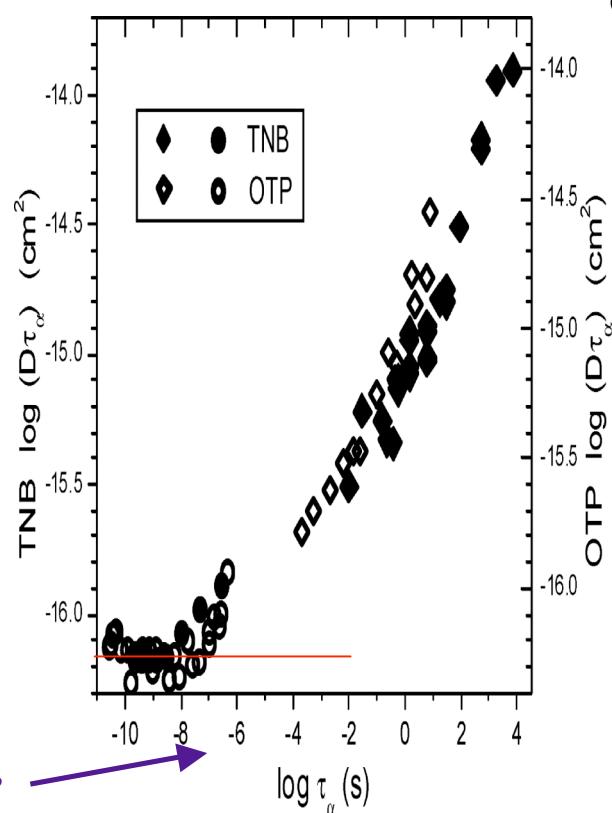
Extrapolate fit to NLE theory numerical results :

jump length: $\xi \sim 2\sigma \sim 2 \text{ nm}$ for TNB ($\sim 1.4 \text{ nm}$ for OTP) @ Tg

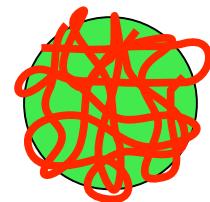
Mean Square jump length = $\text{sqrt}(6) \xi \sim 3.4 \text{ nm}$ (EXPT)...ala 4-d NMR ?
 theory $\sim 3.4 \text{ nm}$ for OTP



Sokolov
crossover
“magic time”



Decoupling factor NOT Power Law in τ_α

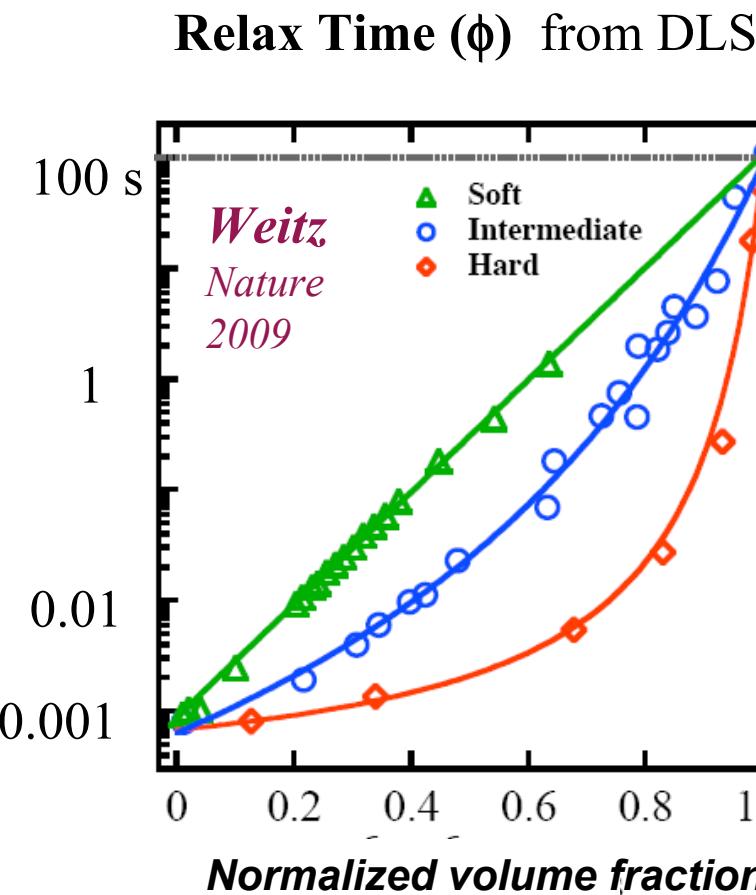


Microgels : Soft Repulsive Spheres

Hertzian Contact Model :

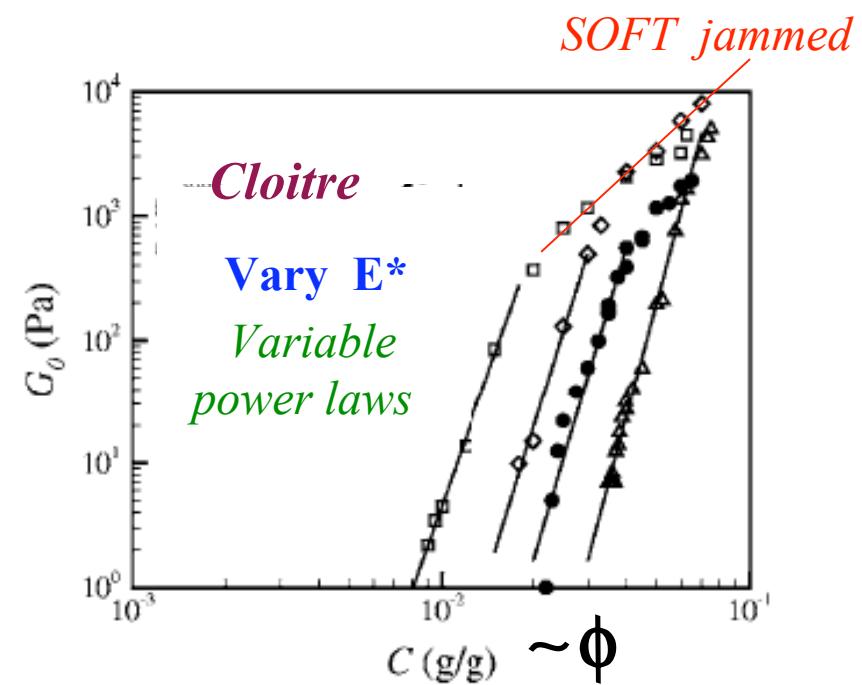
$$V(r) = \frac{4}{15} E^* \sigma^3 \left(1 - \frac{r}{\sigma}\right)^{5/2}, r \leq \sigma$$

Vary Single Particle Stiffness, E^* , (crosslinks)
Massive change in Dynamic Fragility



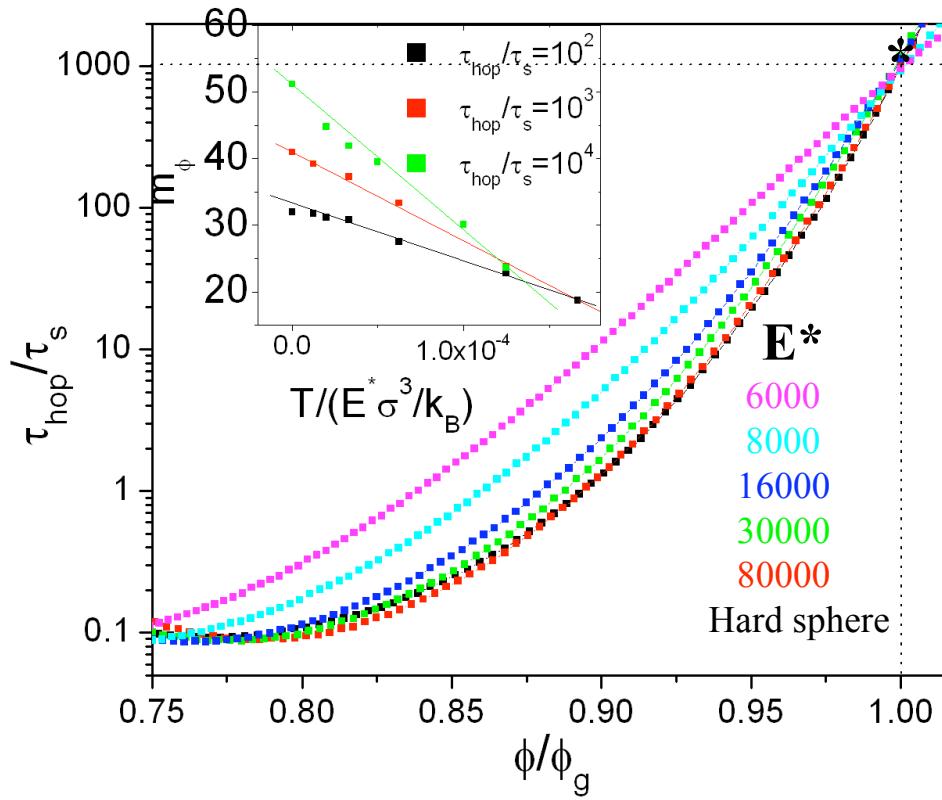
“glass”

Glassy Shear Modulus



Tunable Dynamic Fragility via Particle Softness

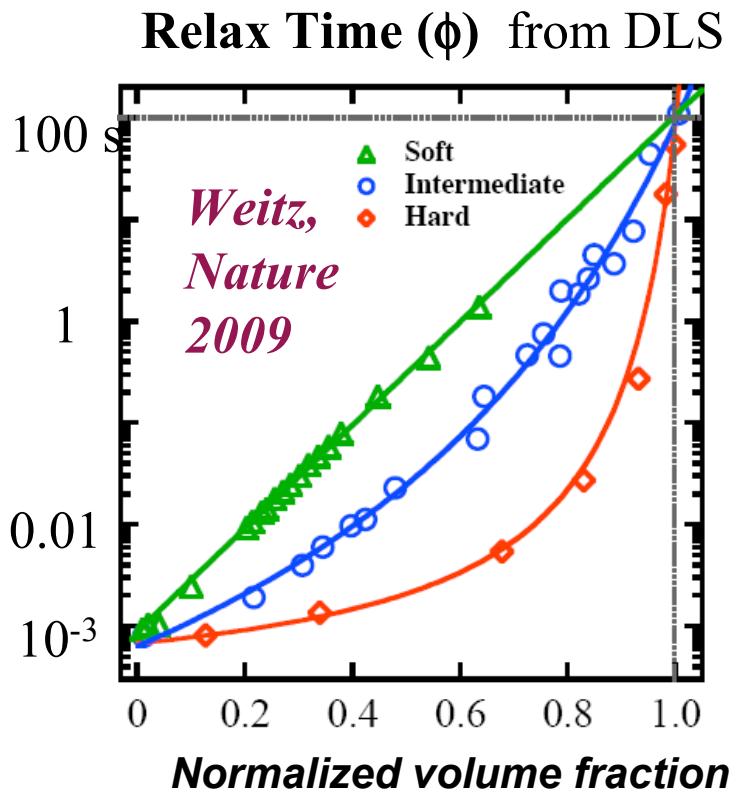
Fragility Plot based on Kinetic Glass Criterion



$$m_\phi \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial(\phi / \phi_g)} (\log \tau_{hop}) |_{\phi_g}$$

varies by factor
~3 - 4

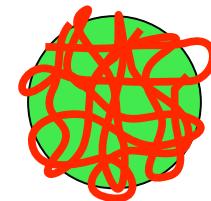
*Decreases **LOGARITHMICALLY**
as Particle softens*



“Soft Particles Make
STRONG GLASSES”

Glassy Shear Modulus

Cloitre & Bonnecaze, JOR, 2006



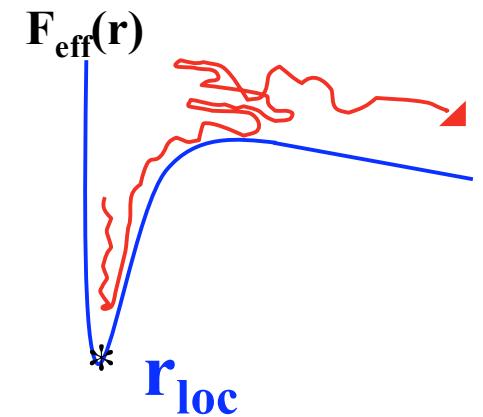
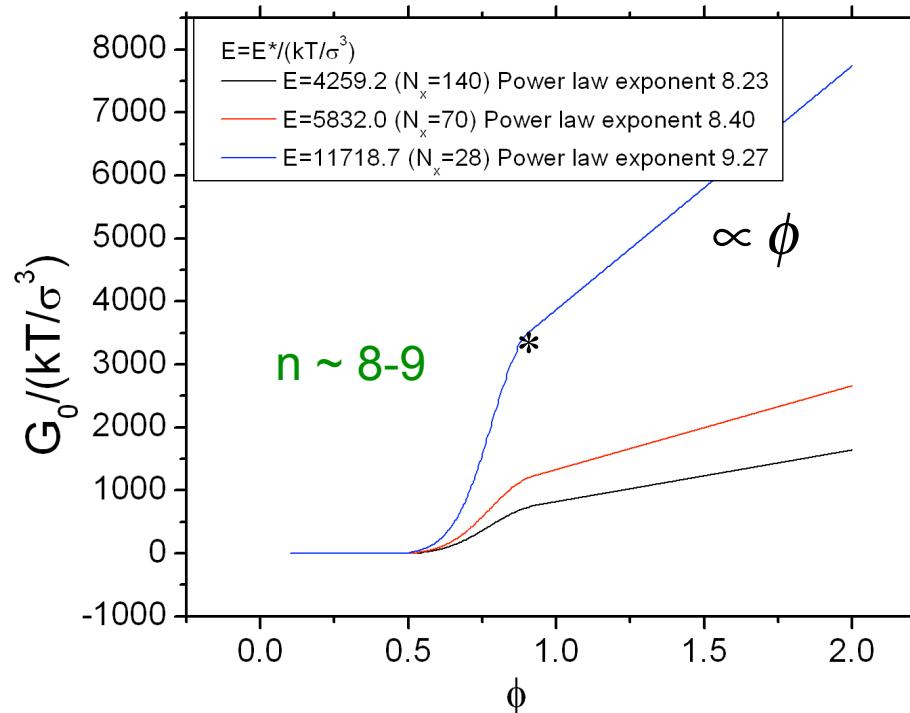
Vary crosslink density $R \sim 100\text{-}200 \text{ nm}$, $E^* \sim 300\text{-}3000 \text{ Pa}$

Power law: $G_0 \sim \phi^n$ $n \sim 7$ then much weaker....~linear

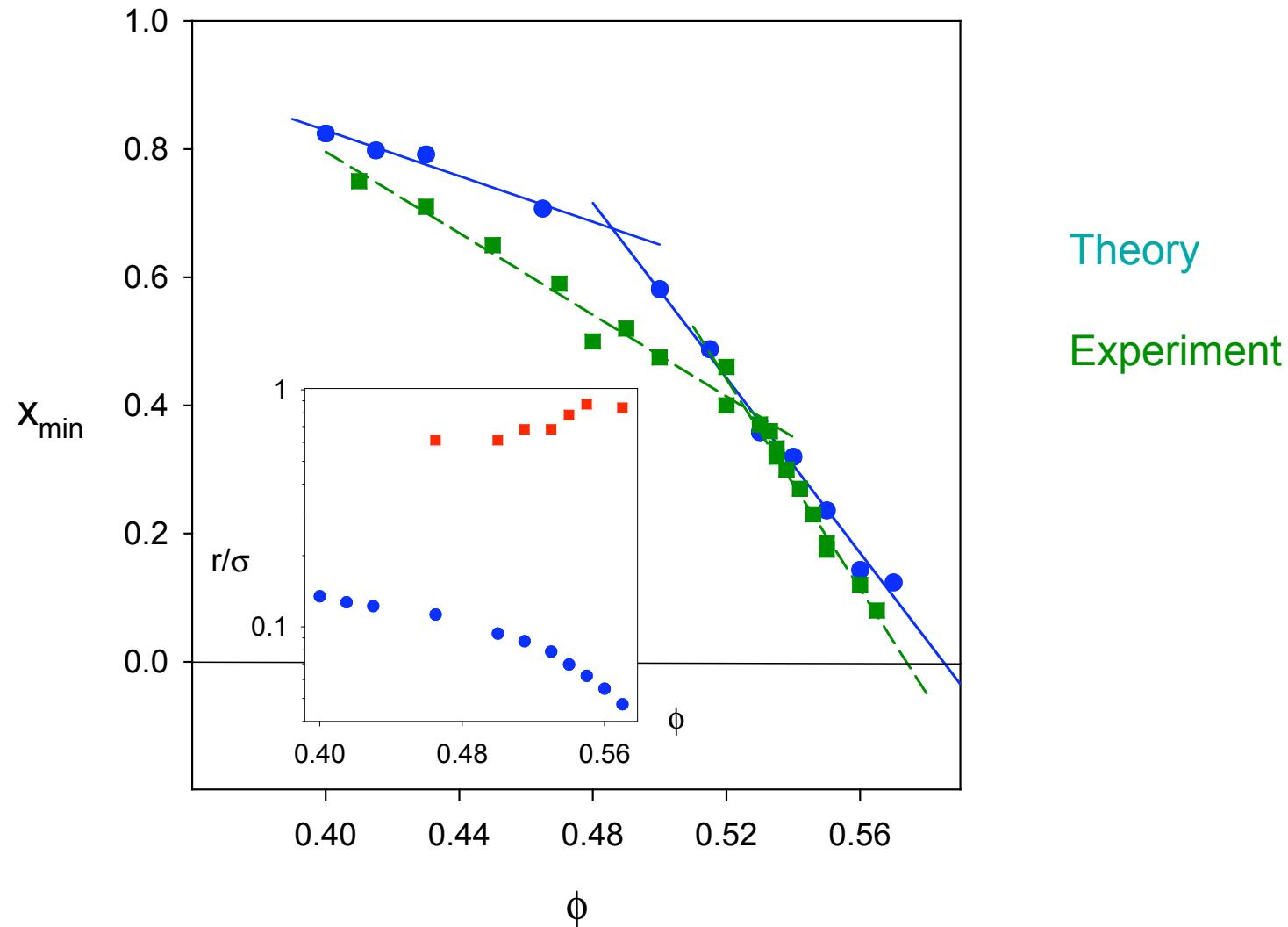
$$E^* \propto N_x^{-1}$$

$$N_x = 28, 70, 140$$

THEORY



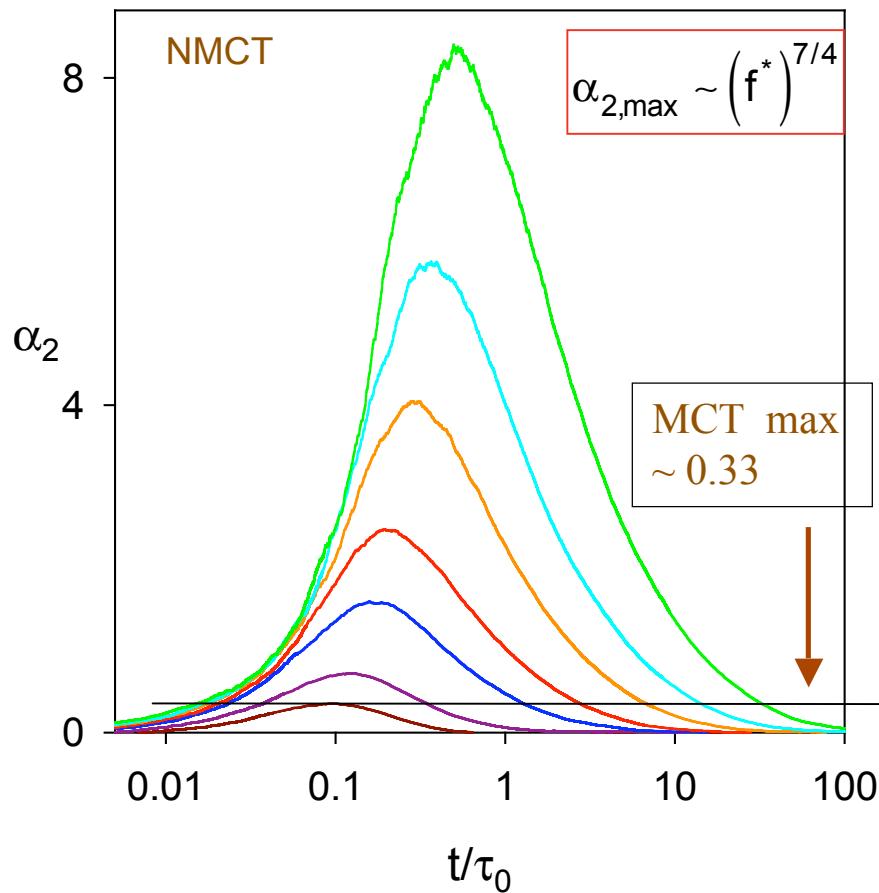
Minimum NO-Fickian Exponent of $MSD(t)$



Nongaussian Parameters : Classic and Alternate

Weights Short Times (α/β crossover)

$$\phi = \textcolor{red}{0.43}, \textcolor{green}{0.465}, \textcolor{blue}{0.5}, \textcolor{orange}{0.515}, \textcolor{brown}{0.53}, \textcolor{cyan}{0.54}, \textcolor{purple}{0.55}$$

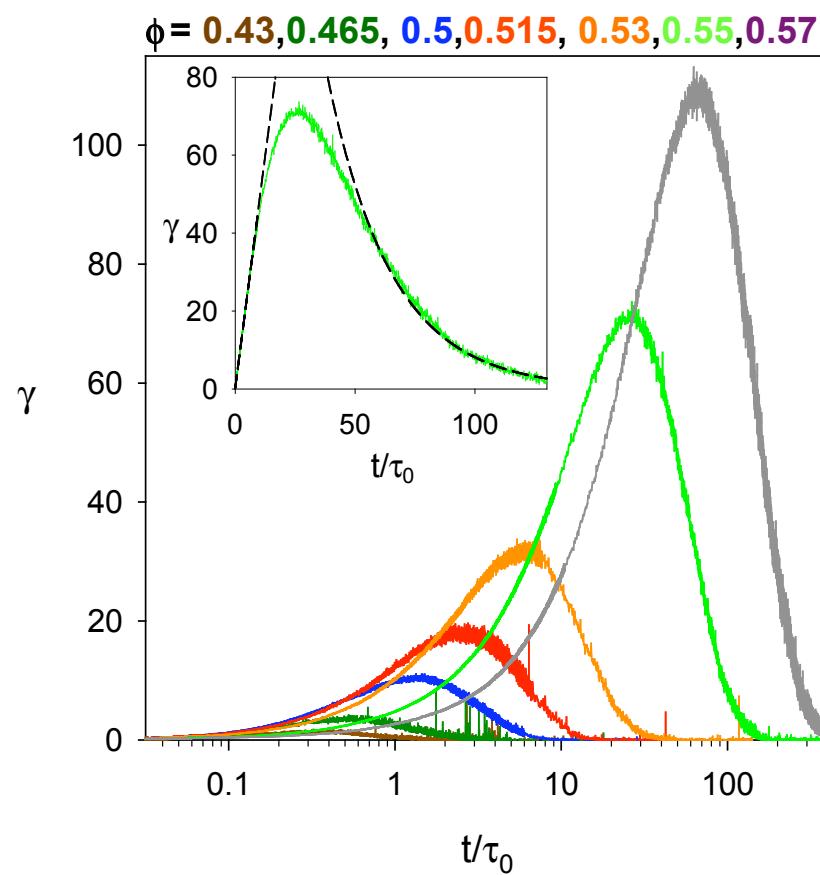


ala Colloid confocal expts, PD-HS and BLJM simulations

$$\gamma(t) = \frac{1}{3} \left\langle r(t)^2 \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{1}{r(t)^2} \right\rangle - 1$$

Flenner and Szamel, PRE 2005

Quantifies Heterogeneity of **LONG** Time Alpha Process



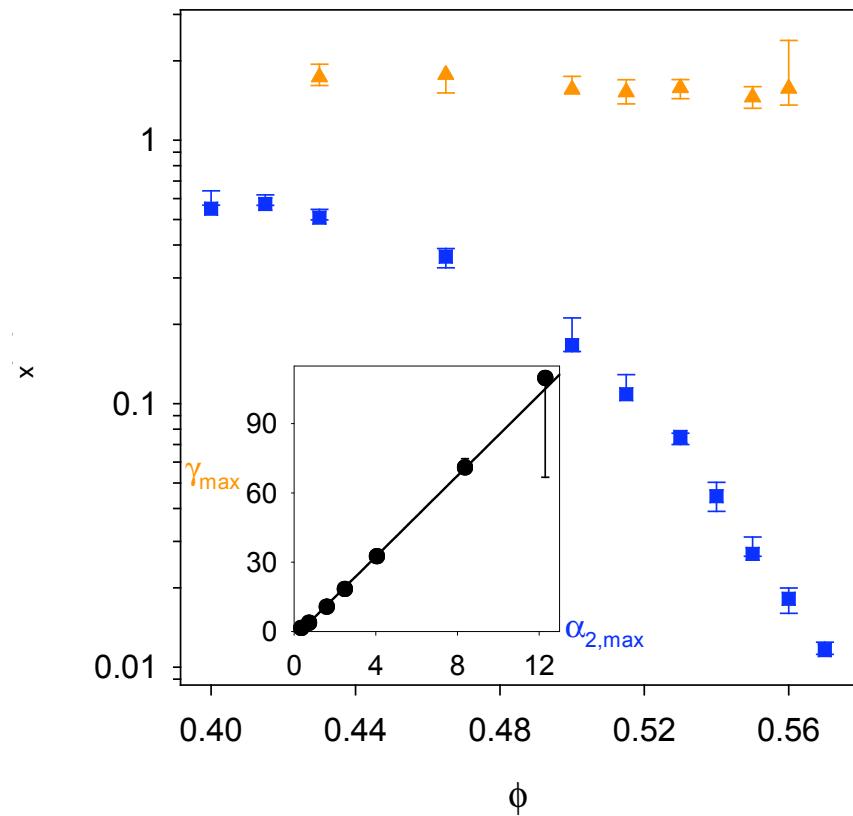
NONGaussian Parameters: Time Scales & Amplitudes

NGP and Alternate NGP Maximum Times

$$\frac{\tau_i}{\tau^*}$$

a-NGP

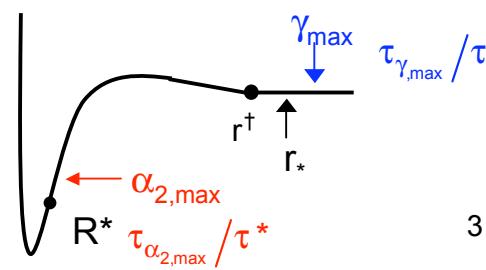
- Timescale tracks τ^* vs. $\alpha_{2,\max}$ time
- Amplitude LARGER than NGP
- Different Shape : *sharp long time cutoff*



$$\gamma_{\max} \sim 9\alpha_{2,\max}^{-3}$$

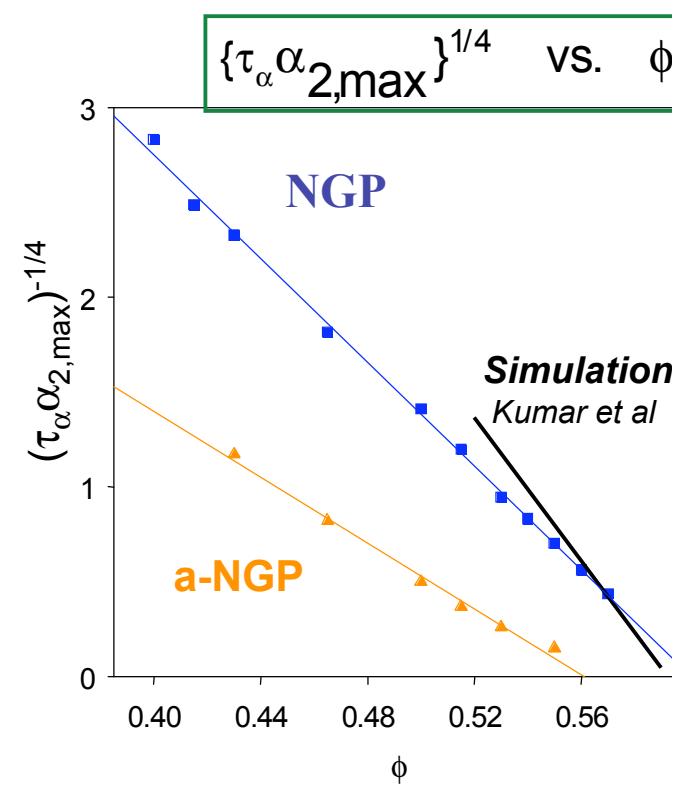
$$\alpha_{2,\max} \propto \gamma_{\max} \propto (\tau^*)^{0.56} \propto \xi_D^{2.4}$$

Heterogeneity of EARLY stages of Cage Escape and FINAL Relaxation strongly COUPLED



MSD at MAXIMUM

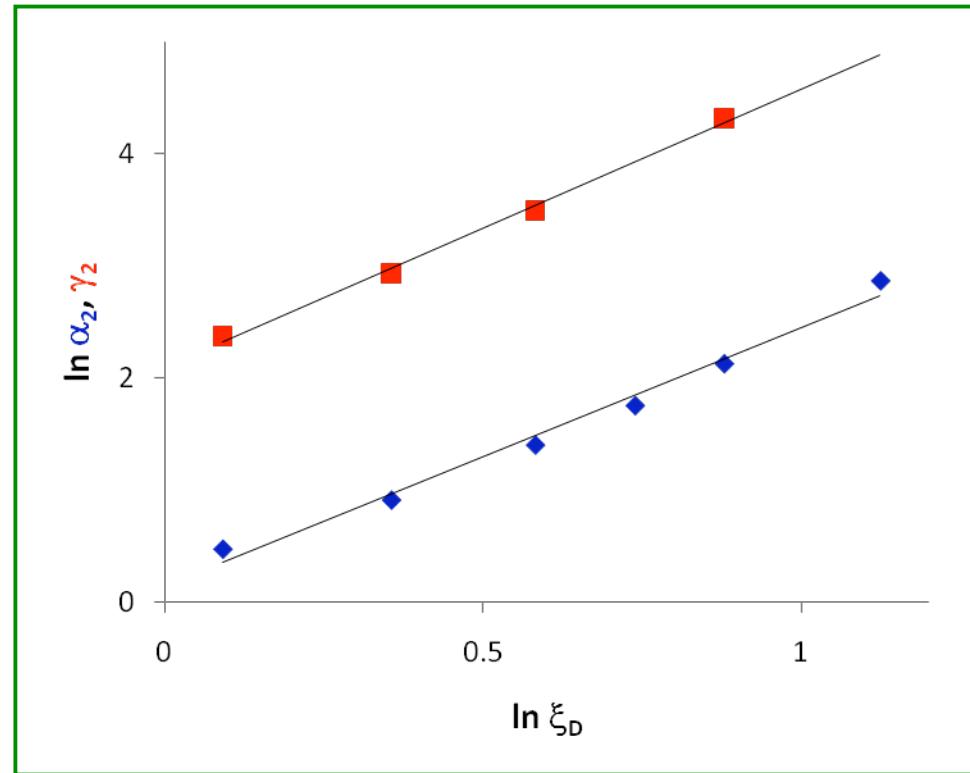
NGP : $0.3 \rightarrow 0.07 \sim R^* \dots$ SHRINKS
a-NGP : $\sim 0.4 \rightarrow 1 \dots$ GROWS



Amplitude of NGP and a-NGP ...analog of peak of $\chi_4(q=0,t)$?

$\phi = 0.5 \rightarrow 0.57$

Barrier $\sim 1.5 \rightarrow 6.7$

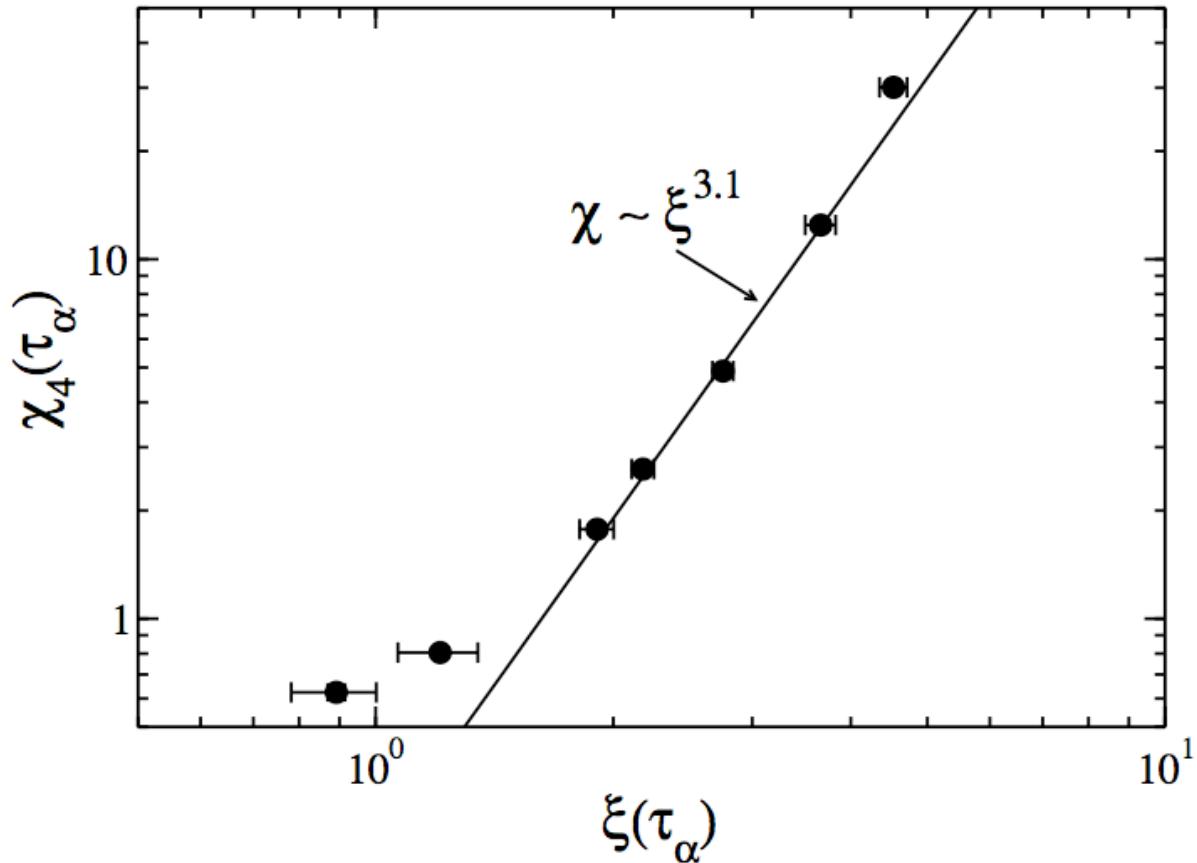


Fit exponents = 2.30 (standard ngp),
2.47 (alt ngp)

$$\text{Peak Amplitude} \propto \xi_D^{2.4 \pm 0.1}$$

ψ_D = NonFickian crossover length \sim Jump Length \sim Decoupling length
from $F_s(q,t)$ scaling collapse via $D(q) \sim$ Lorenztian,
ala time peak $S_4(q)$)

Szamel chi4(t) : BHSM

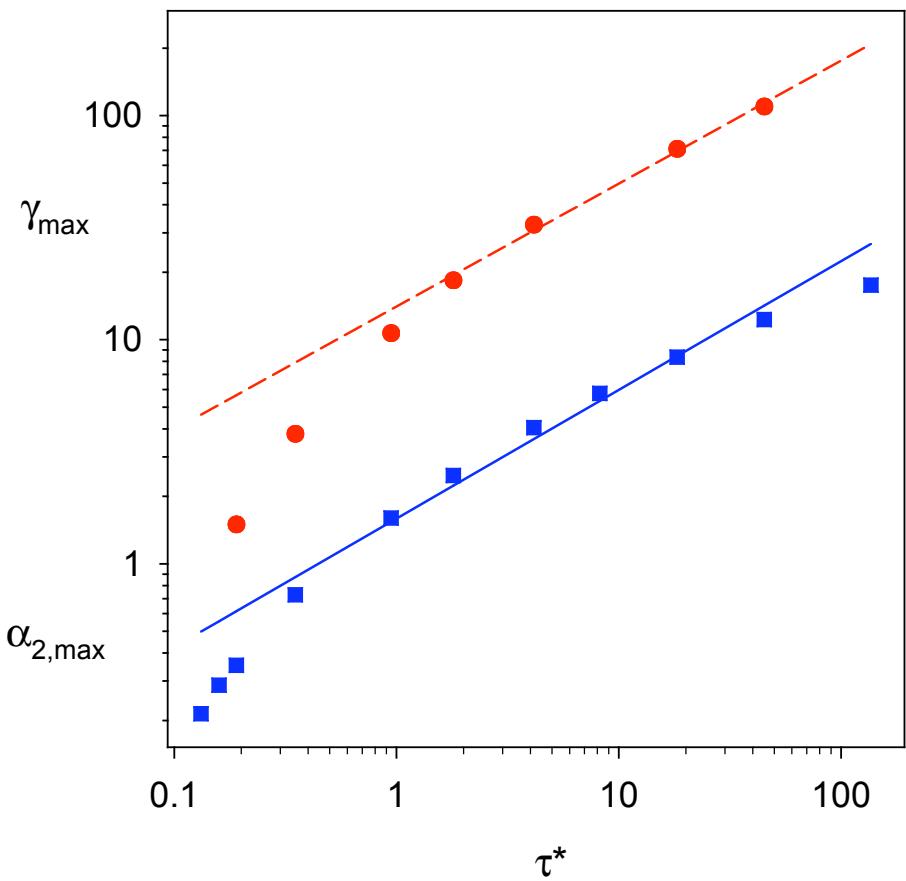


Dasgupta & Sastry (PRL 2010) : exponent $\sim 2.2\text{-}2.5$ for BLJM \sim NLE theory

IMCT : exponent ~ 4 ...poor despite good empirical MCT fit in this regime

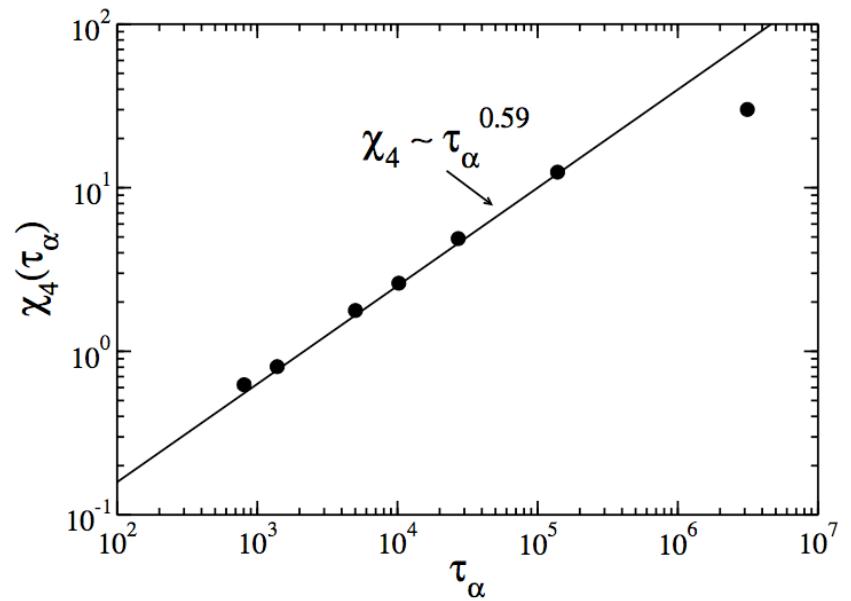
Peak Amplitude of NGP and a-NGP vs. Alpha Time

PRE 2006
JPCM 2008



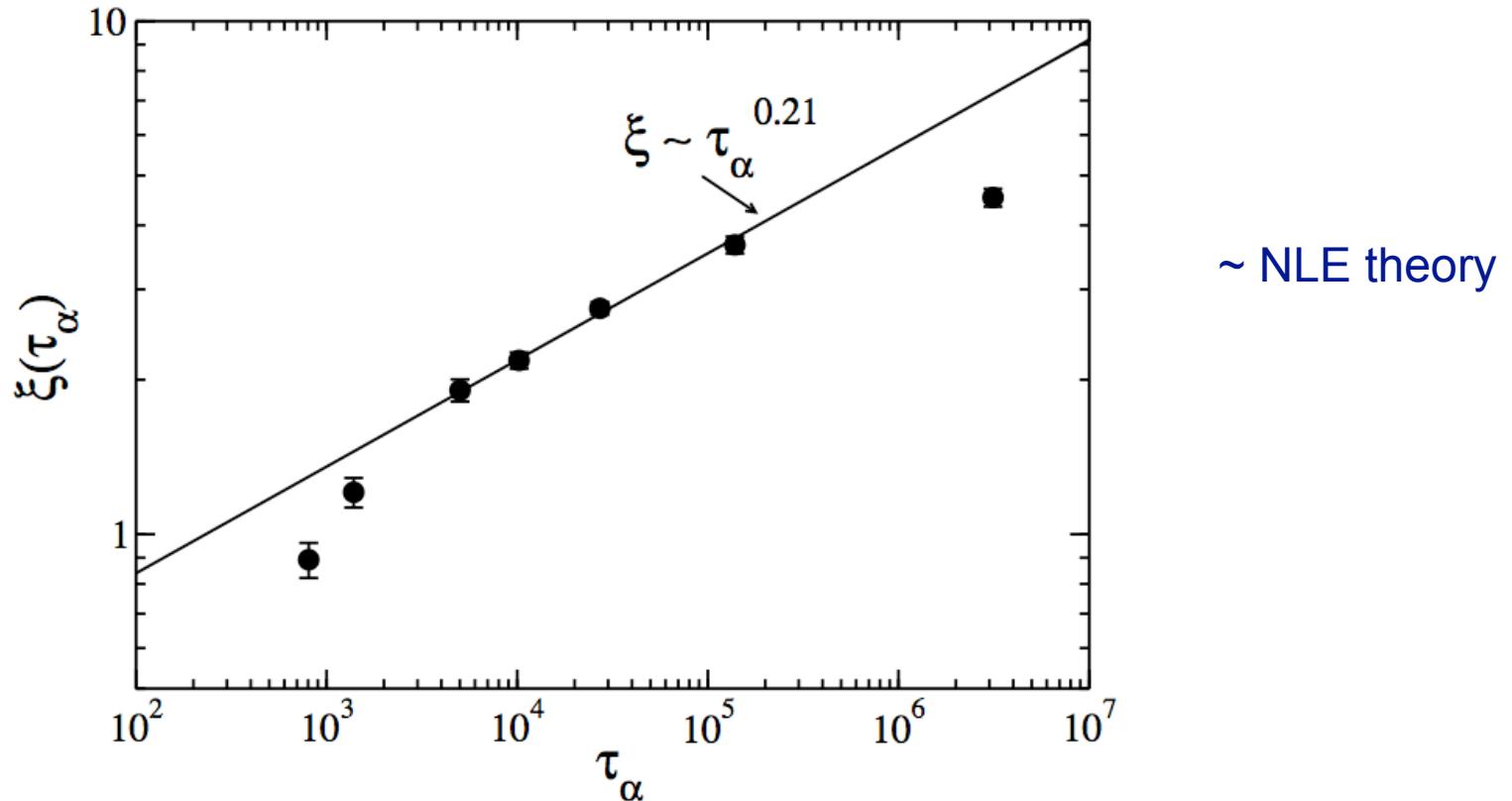
Scaling Exponent $\sim 0.55-0.57$

Ala Chi4 (Szamel)



Really more logarithmic ?? ;
intermediate power laws per chi4
deviations in HIGH and LOW barrier regimes

Szamel chi4(t)

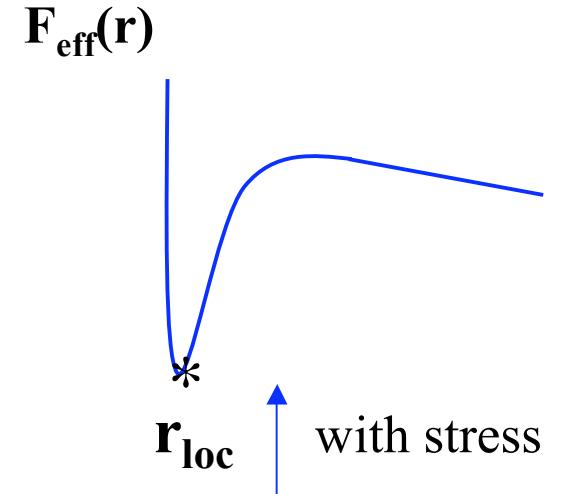
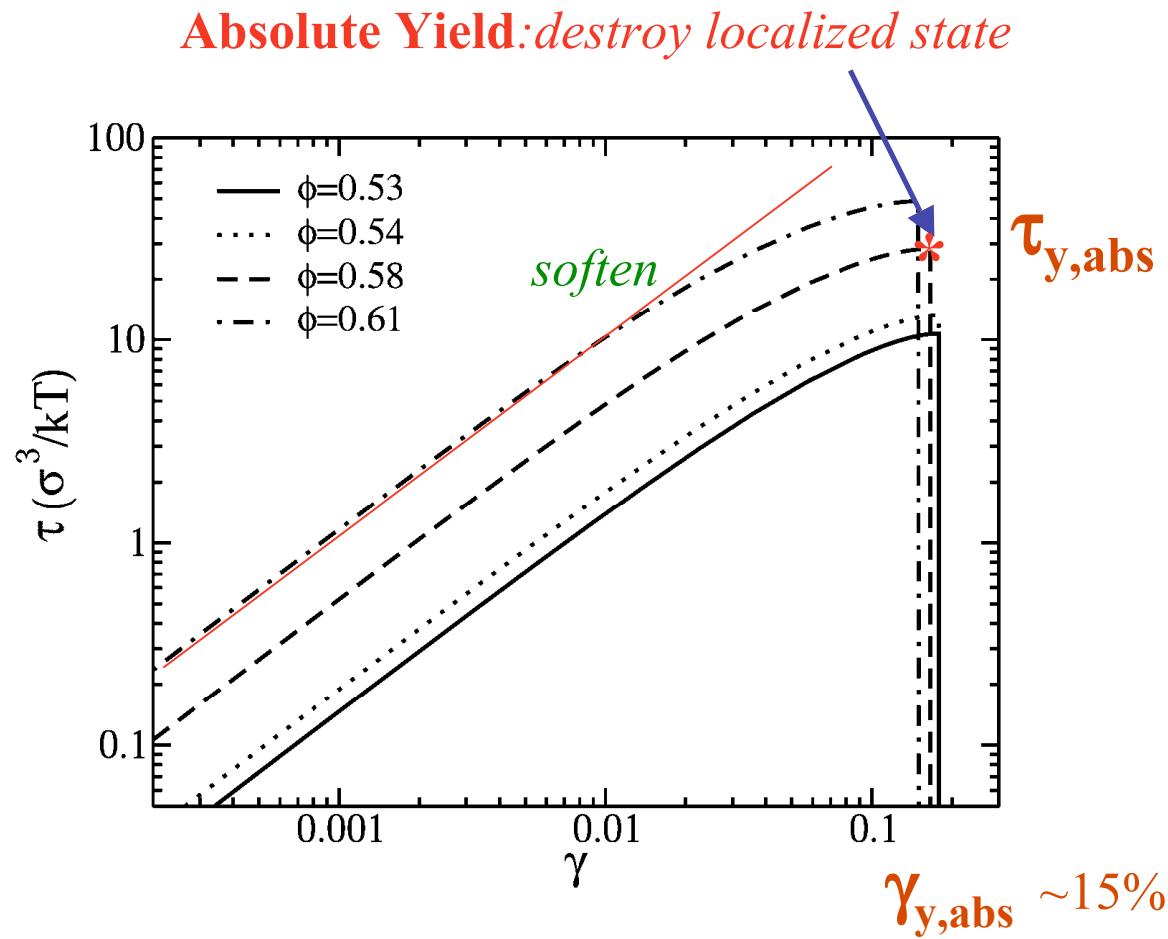


Private Communication:

Pretty good EXP, Barrier sub-linear with dynamic length ala D&S

Quasi-Static Limit (*no hopping*): ~“solid-like” Step Strain Expt

$$\tau = G'(\tau) \gamma$$

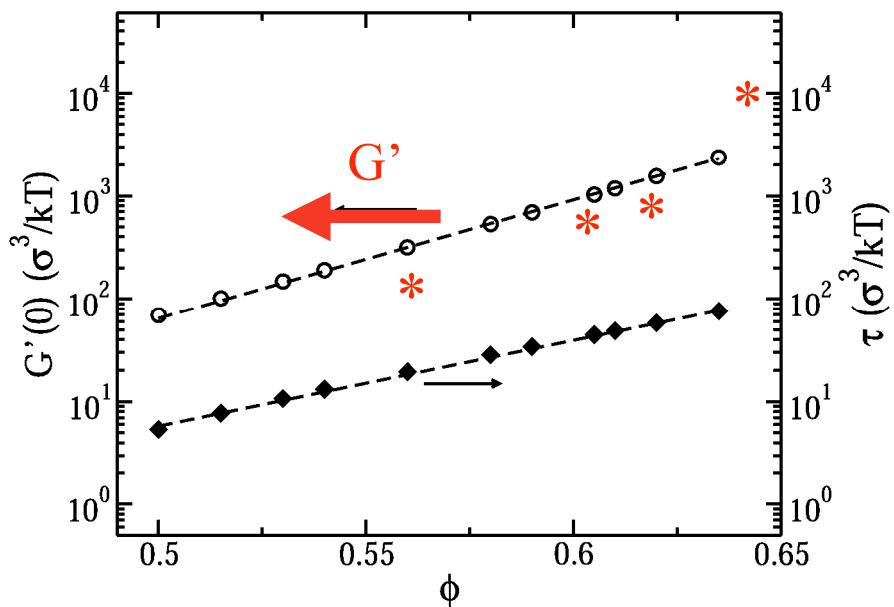


PRE, 2005

Linear Shear Modulus & Absolute Yield Stress

Units : $kT/\sigma^3 = 4 \text{ Pa}$ for 100 nm

* Petekedis et al Expt (PRE, 2002)



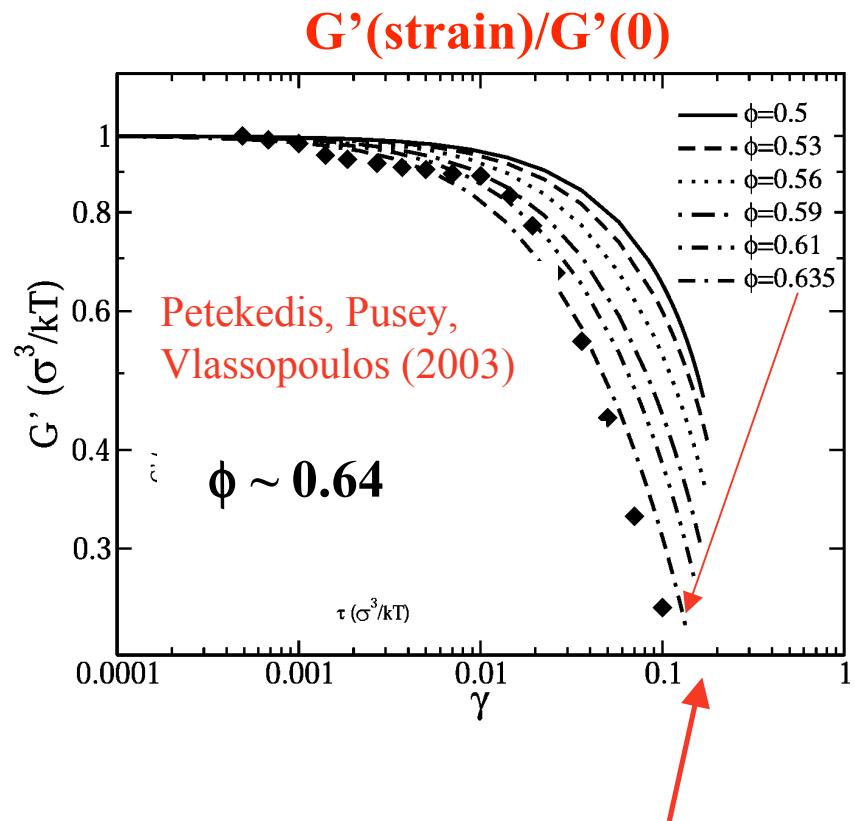
$$G' \propto e^{27\phi} \propto \phi^{14}$$

$$\tau_{y,abs} \propto e^{19\phi} \propto \phi^{11}$$

Magnitudes & Dependences Broadly consistent with variety of Expts

Strain Softening

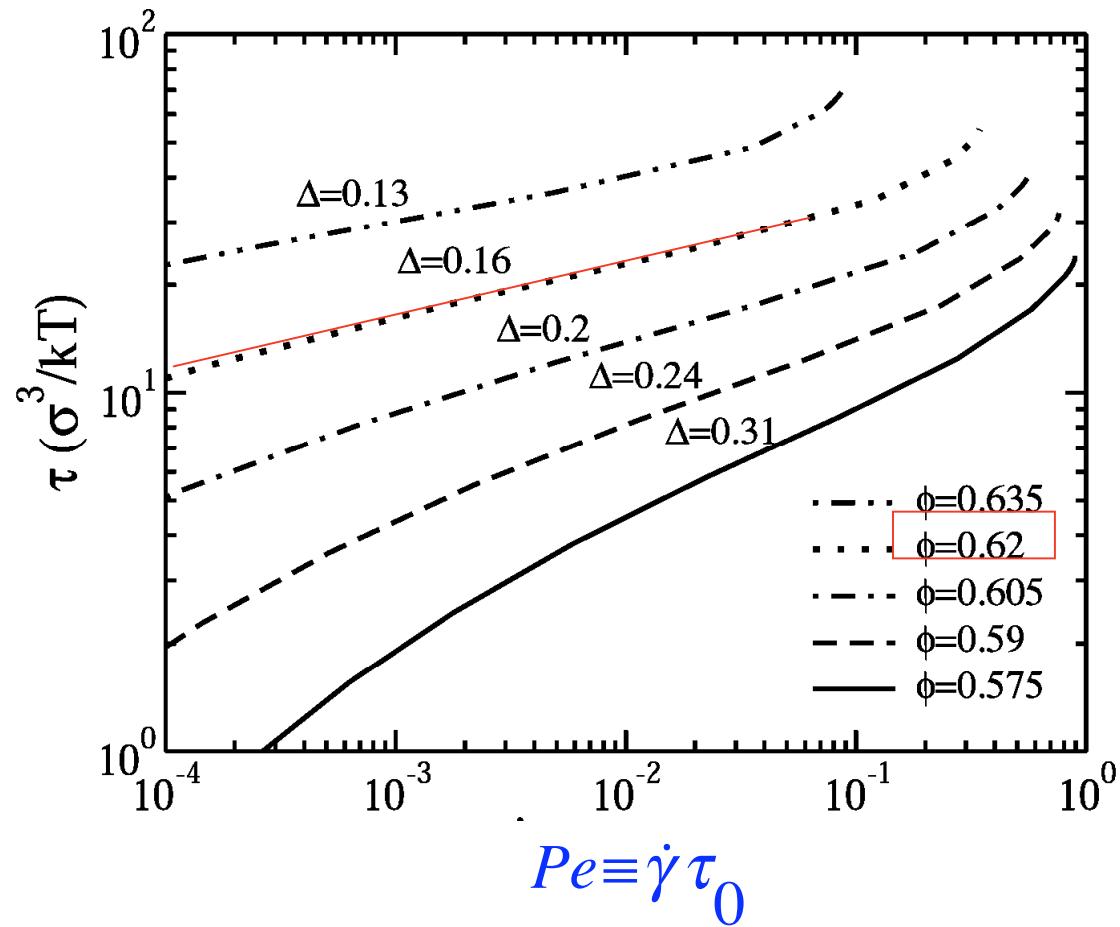
Dynamic strain sweep Expt (100 Hz)



Softens by factor $\sim 3-4$ before Yield

Absolute Yield Strain $\sim 10-20 \%$

Steady State (homogeneous) Flow Curves



No rigorous plateau

....hopping restores ergodicity

Apparent Power Laws :

$$\boxed{\tau \propto \dot{\gamma}^\Delta}$$

$$\Delta(\phi) \sim 0.1 - 0.3$$



ϕ -dependent shear thinning exponent

Spaepen $\phi \sim 0.61$
 $\sigma \sim 1.5 \mu\text{m}$

$$F_B(\tau) \cong F_B(0) \left[1 - (\tau / \tau_{y,abs}) \right]^{5/2}$$

\nearrow
 $\sim 15 \text{ kT}$

Expt estimate of Stress : $\tau \simeq \gamma_0 G' \simeq (0.012)(0.056) \text{ Pa} \simeq 7.7 * 10^{-4}$

Theory : $\tau_{y,abs} \simeq 60 \frac{kT}{\sigma^3} \simeq 60 \bullet (4.2 \text{ Pa})(1/15)^3 \cong 0.075$

Mechanical Barrier Reduction $\sim 15 \bullet \frac{5}{2} \bullet \frac{7.7 * 10^{-4}}{0.075} \approx 0.38 \text{ } k_B T$

WITHIN FACTOR 2-3 OF EXPT ESTIMATE !