

Mechanisms and Models for Nonclassical Nonlinearity in Heterogeneous Materials

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The role of slip

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Causative processes

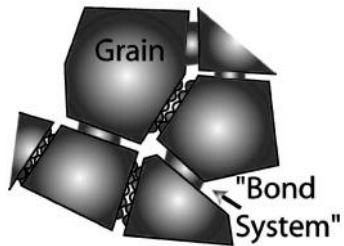
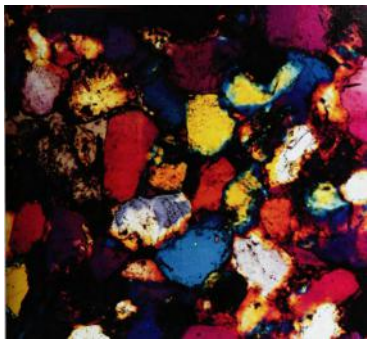
The role of slip

Location of dynamics

	quartz	sandstone
sound velocity (c)	5800 m/s	2000-3500 m/s
dc/dp for $p = 1 \rightarrow 200\text{bar}$	1 %	200 %

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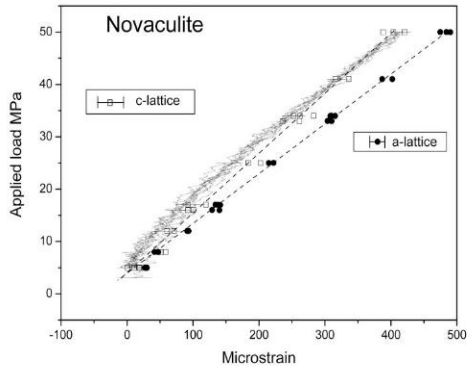
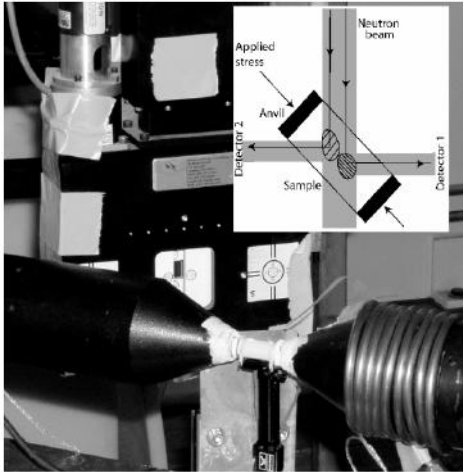
[Johnson and Sutin, 2005]



[Guyer and Johnson, 1999]

Location of dynamics

homogeneous quartzite

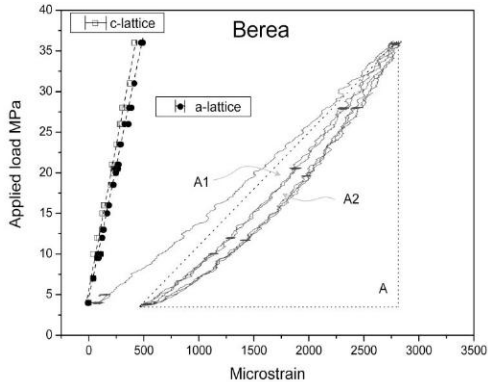


[Darling et al., 2006]

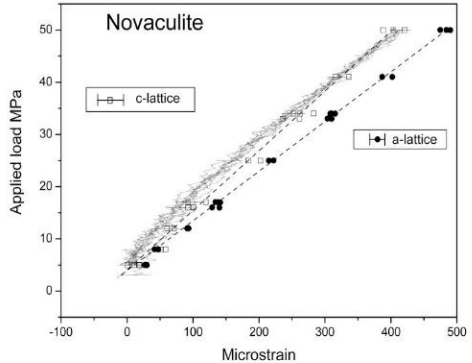


Location of dynamics

Berea sandstone



homogeneous quartzite



[Darling et al., 2006]



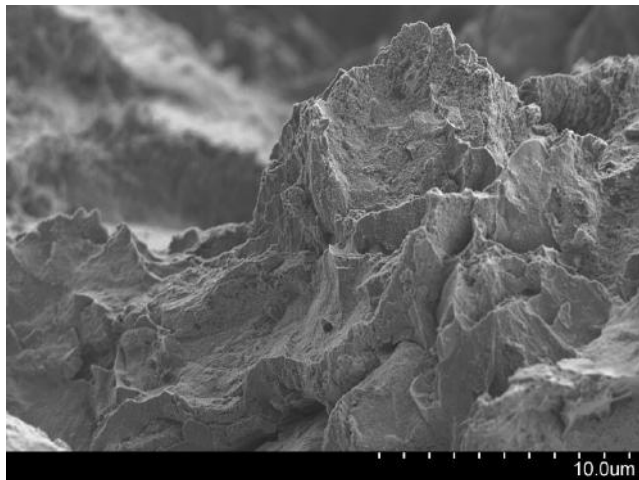
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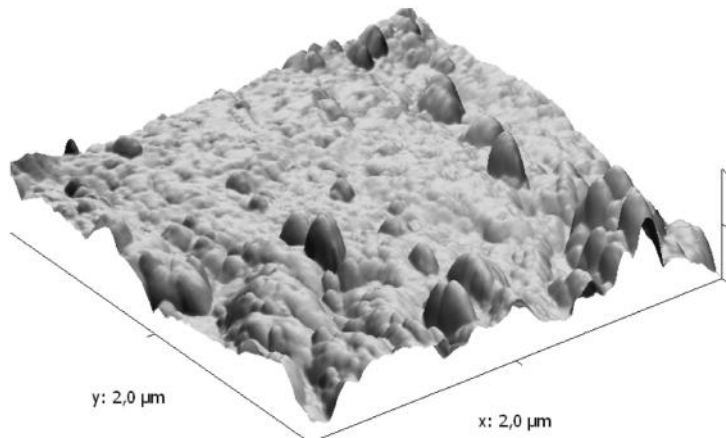
The role of slip

Size of contacts

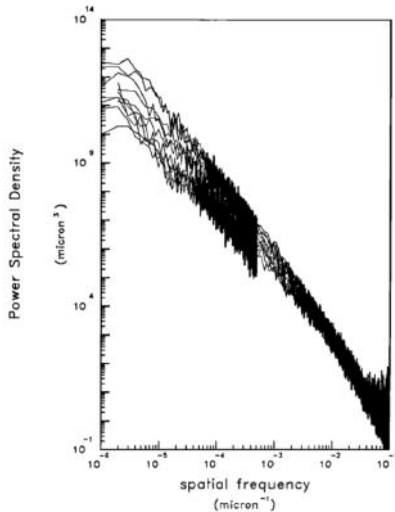


Size of contacts

AFM image of the surface of a glass bead



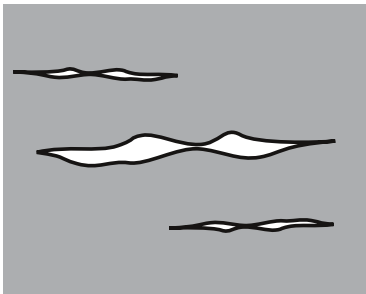
Size of contacts



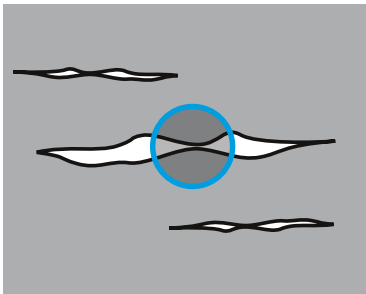
There are structures that can produce asperities of any size.

[Brown and Scholz, 2008]

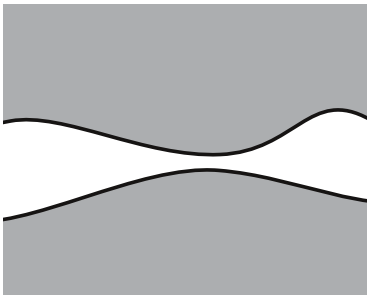
Bistable asperities



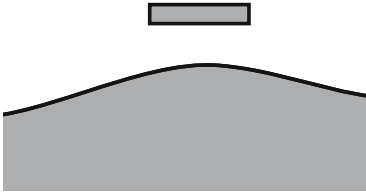
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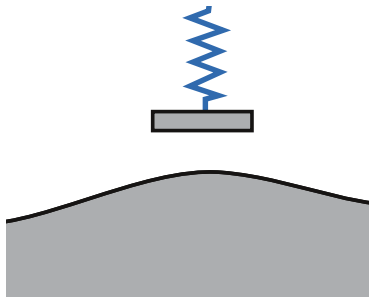
Bistable asperities



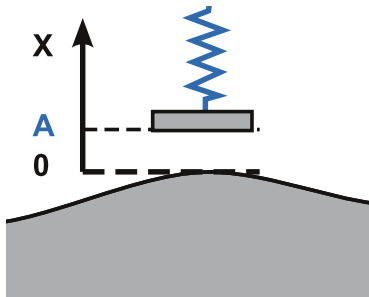
Bistable asperities



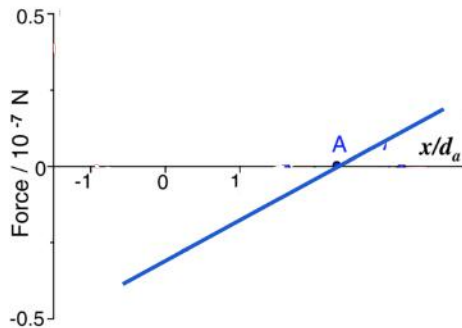
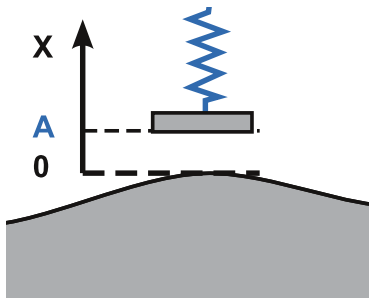
Bistable asperities



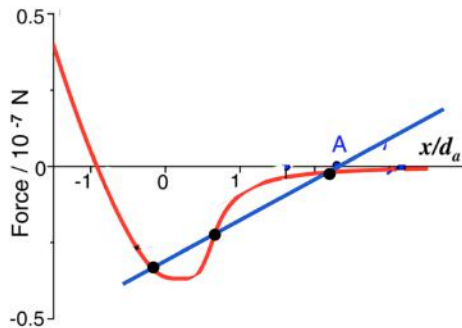
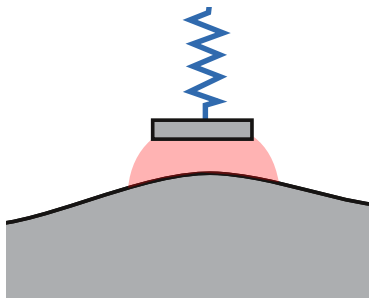
Bistable asperities



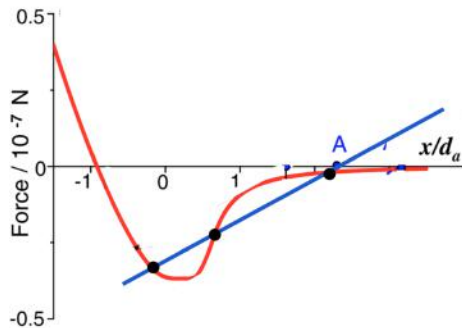
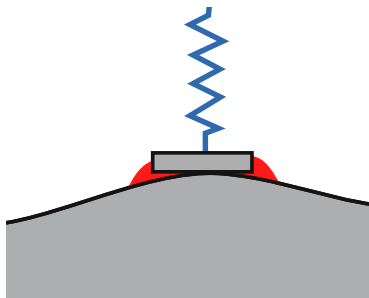
Bistable asperities



Bistable asperities

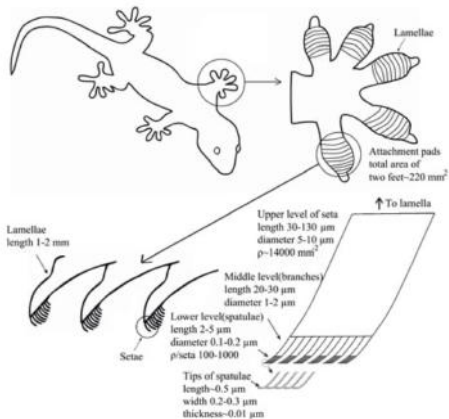


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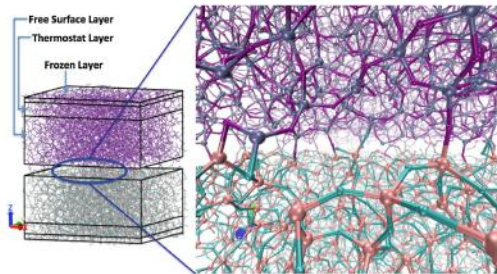


Bistable asperities

Van der Waals bonds



Chemical bonds

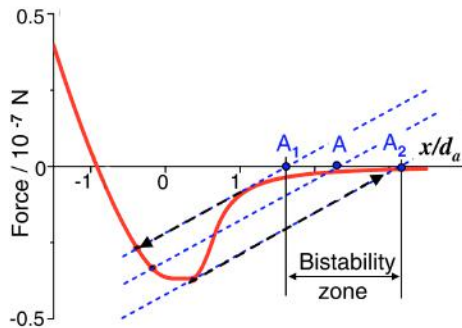
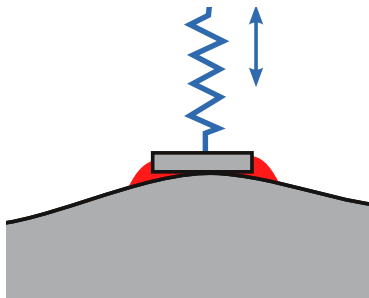


[Li et al., 2014]

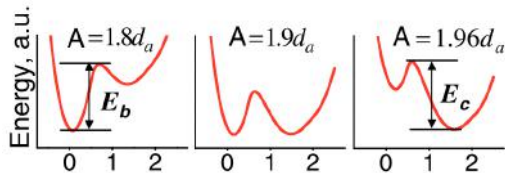
[?]



Bistable asperities

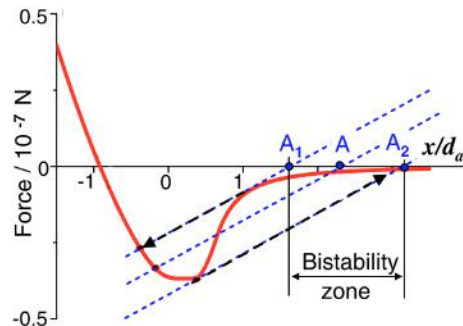


Bistable asperities



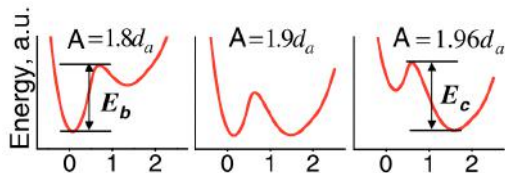
$$\tau = \tau_0 \exp\left(\frac{E_{b,c}}{k_B T}\right)$$

[Zaitsev et al., 2014]



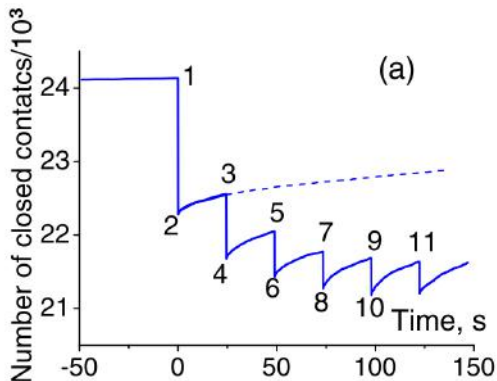
Bistable asperities

Pulling the contact apart

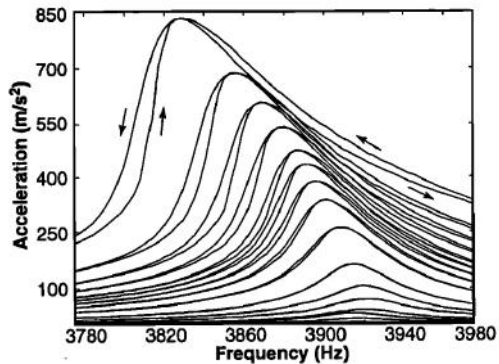
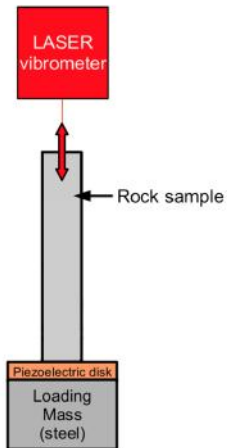


$$\tau = \tau_0 \exp\left(\frac{E_{b,c}}{k_B T}\right)$$

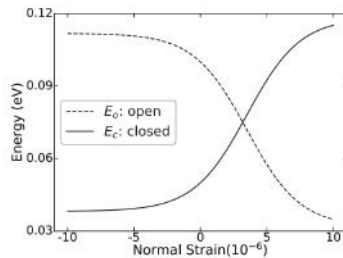
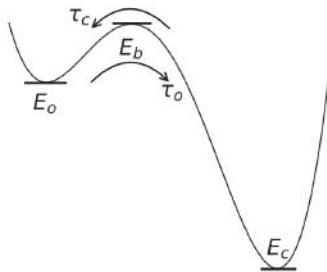
[Zaitsev et al., 2014]



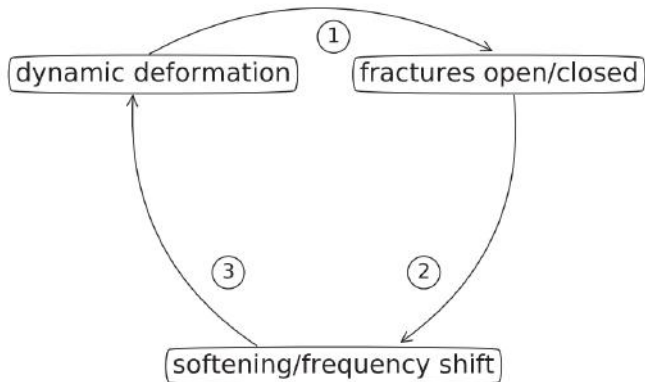
Resonance Experiments



Resonance Experiments



Resonance Experiments

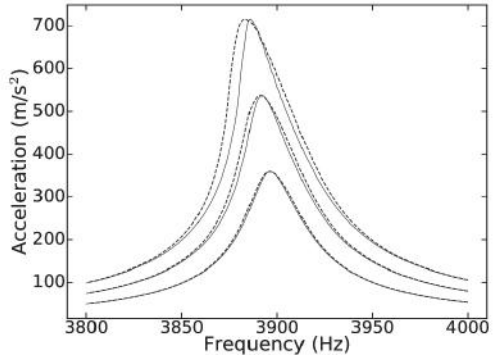


[Li et al., 2018]

Resonance Experiments

Can explain

- ▶ decrease in resonance frequency
- ▶ difference between up and down sweep
- ▶ asymmetry / increasing steepness
- ▶ time dependency (relaxation)
- ▶ speed dependency



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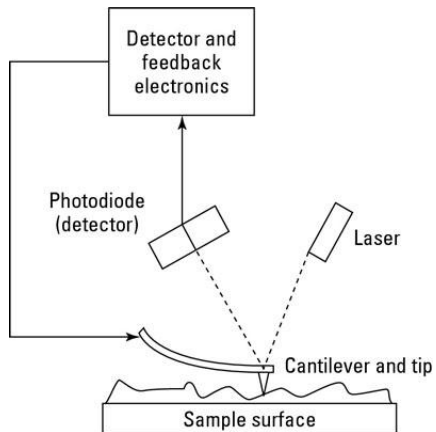
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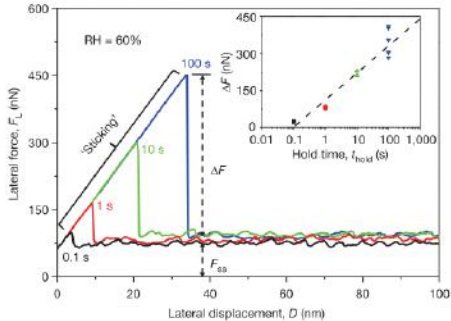
The role of slip

Formation of bonds in AFM

Atomic force microscope



Formation of bonds in AFM



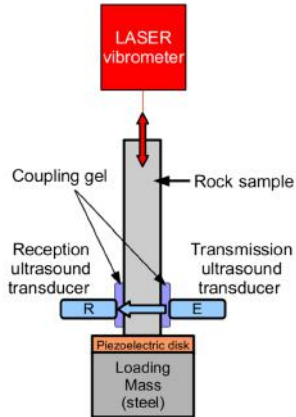
[Li et al., 2011]

Slide-hold-slide experiment with AFM

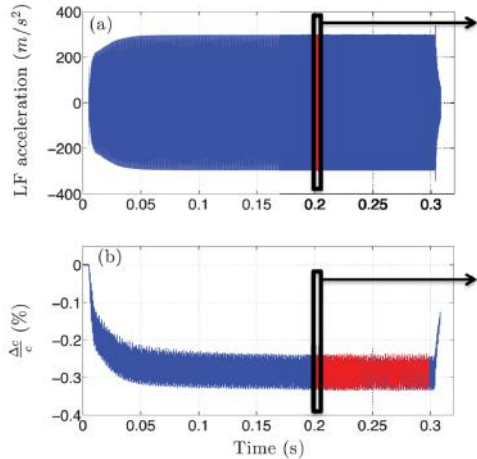
- ▶ microscopic aging effect much larger compared to macroscopic contact aging
- ▶ contact aging involves changes in contact quality
- ▶ formation of chemical bonds across the contact are likely involved in the aging process

Dynamic Acousto-Elastic Testing (DAET)

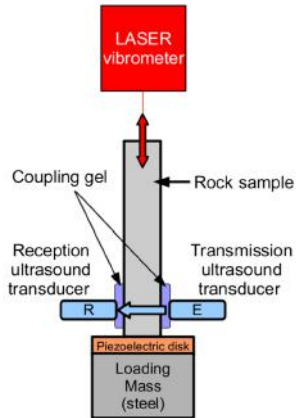
time series



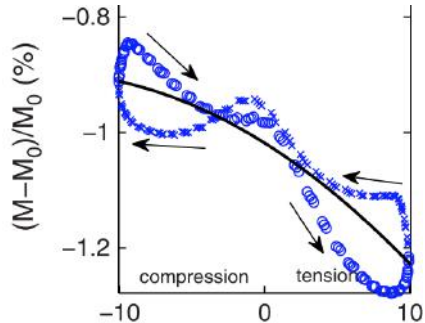
[Renaud et al., 2013]



Dynamic Acousto-Elastic Testing (DAET)

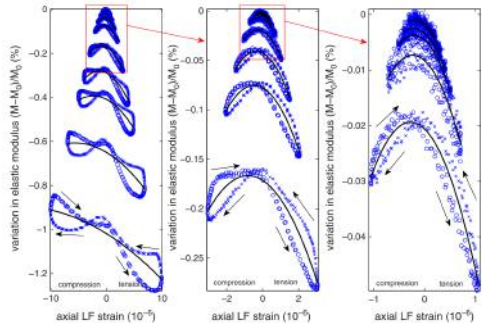
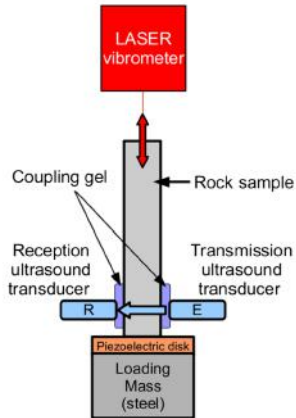


nonlinear signature



[Renaud et al., 2013]

Dynamic Acousto-Elastic Testing (DAET)

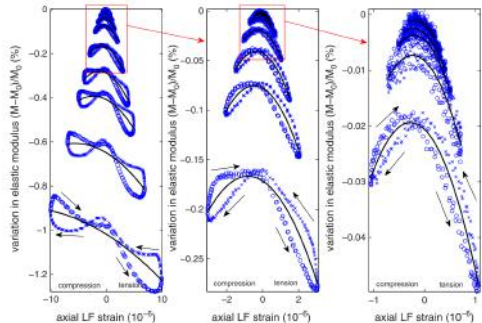


[Renaud et al., 2013]

Dynamic Acousto-Elastic Testing (DAET)

Velocity *during* a strain cycle

- ▶ fast co-seismic softening
- ▶ slow post-seismic stiffening
- ▶ hysteresis
- ▶ bow tie loops indicate frequency doubling
- ▶ stiffening at maximum **and** minimum strain



Model for sheared material contact

contacts are made up of connections (micro asperities, chemical bonds, capillary bridges ...)

$$M(t) = M_0 - AN(t)$$

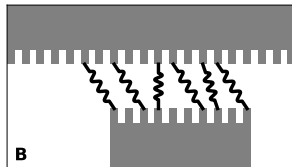
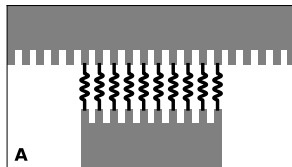
M : modulus

N : fraction of broken connections:

- ▶ connections break when strained
- ▶ connections are created at current strain and constant rate

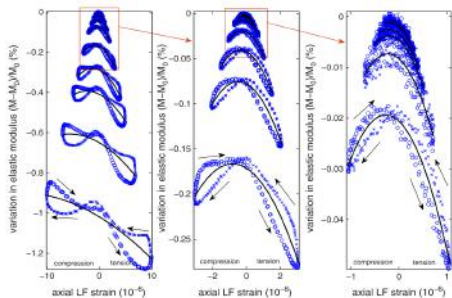
$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = \frac{\nu \dot{\epsilon}}{\tau_i} (1 - N) - \frac{1}{\tau_i} N_i$$

$N = \frac{\sum N_i / \tau_i}{\sum 1 / \tau_i}$ for a unif. distr. of $\tau_{min} < \tau_i < \tau_{max}$.



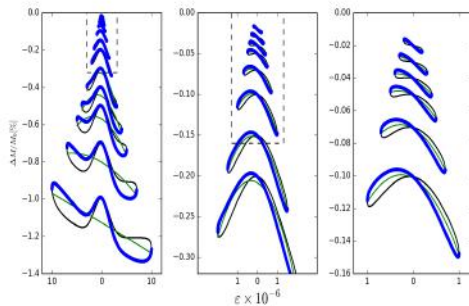
Nonlinear signatures

Observation



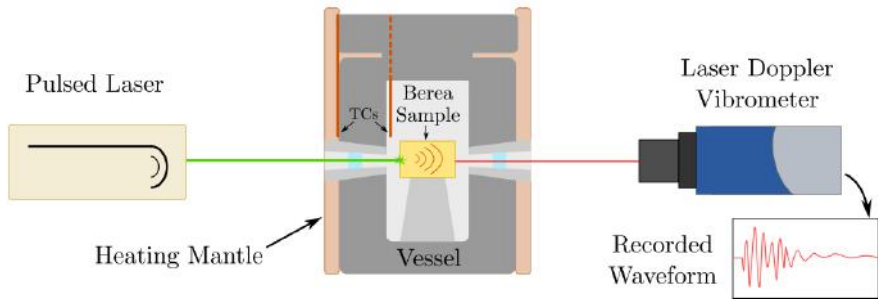
[Renaud et al., 2013]

Model



[Sens-Schönfelder et al., 2019]

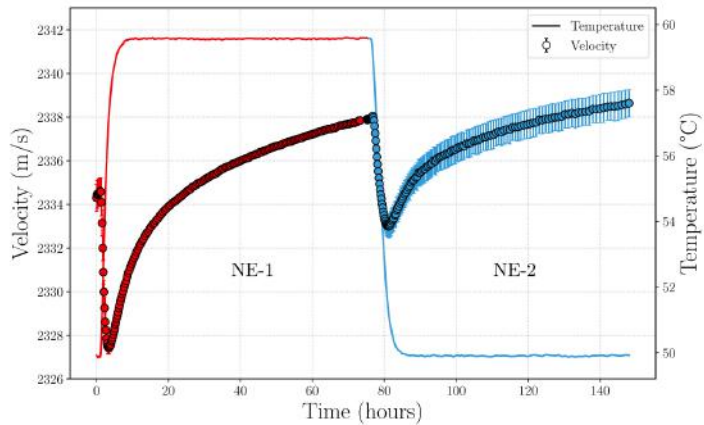
Temperature dependence



[Simpson et al., 2023]

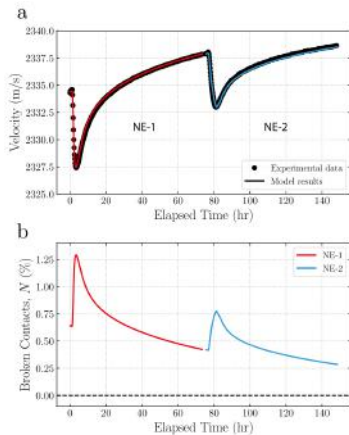
Temperature dependence

a



b

Temperature dependence








Rate dependent damage from thermal strain explains velocity changes induced by temperature variations.

- ▶ slip is required to obtain strict decrease of velocity





Summary

- ▶ nonclassical nonlinearity originates at grain contacts
- ▶ processes at the molecular level govern the behavior
- ▶ slip plays an important role in transient processes





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