

Crucial role of sidewalls in velocity distributions in quasi-two-dimensional granular gases

J. S. van Zon,^{1,2} J. Kreft,^{1,*} Daniel I. Goldman,¹ D. Miracle,¹ J. B. Swift,^{1,†} and Harry L. Swinney¹

¹Center for Nonlinear Dynamics and Department of Physics, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, 78712, USA

²Division of Physics and Astronomy, Vrije Universiteit, 1081 HV Amsterdam, The Netherlands

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Our experiments and three-dimensional molecular dynamics simulations of particles confined to a vertical monolayer by closely spaced frictional walls (sidewalls) yield velocity distributions with non-Gaussian tails and a peak near zero velocity. Simulations with frictionless sidewalls are not peaked. Thus interactions between particles and their containers are an important determinant of the shape of the distribution and should be considered when evaluating experiments on a constrained monolayer of particles.

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Granular materials can mimic the behavior of different states of matter, including a gas [1–4]. Since collisions with grains are inelastic, the gaseous steady state can only be maintained by external forcing. Despite much recent work, the form of the velocity distribution for a driven granular gas remains an open question—velocity distribution functions found in experiment [5–15], simulation [14,16–20], and theory [21–24] differ significantly.

The velocity distribution function for elastic particles in equilibrium is Gaussian. Distributions obtained for inelastic granular gases are typically not Gaussian and are often fit to a function of the form

$$P_\alpha(v) = a \exp(-B|v/\sigma|^\alpha), \quad (1)$$

where a , B , and α are fitting parameters, and $\sigma = \langle v^2 \rangle^{1/2}$ [5,10,14,15,18–20]. Several experiments and simulations with different geometries and forcing mechanisms have found $\alpha \approx 1.5$ [10,14,15,18] although Gaussian distributions ($\alpha=2$) have also been observed [6,9]. Simulations have revealed distributions that are not described by a single function but instead display a crossover from $\alpha=2$ at low velocity to $\alpha < 2$ at high velocities [19,20]. The value $\alpha=3/2$ has been obtained for the large velocity limit for the special case of a gas of inelastic frictionless particles with homogeneous stochastic forcing and no gravity [21].

Many experiments have been conducted on monolayers of particles [7–13,15] because limiting the motion in one dimension allows the use of a video camera to record the entire velocity field. Since velocities in the suppressed direction can never be fully eliminated, these systems are quasi-two-dimensional (2D), not strictly 2D. In such confined geometries, particles can make as many or more collisions with the wall as with other grains during one driving cycle. Collisions with walls may then influence the shape of the velocity distribution function. We find that the confining sidewalls play a major role in determining the velocity distribution function, which we obtain from experiments and simulations

on a vertically oscillating monolayer of spheres whose motion is suppressed in one horizontal direction.

Experiment. Our experimental setup, which is similar to that in [15], used $N=130$ stainless steel balls of diameter $d=1.6$ mm, contained between vertical sidewalls (Plexiglas plates) with a separation of $1.1d$. The container had an interior horizontal dimension of $48d$ and vertical dimension of $32d$. It oscillated with a frequency $f=50$ Hz, and the peak nondimensional acceleration was $\Gamma=4\pi^2 f^2 A/g=20$, which corresponds to an amplitude $A=1.25d$. The container was evacuated (8 Pa) to avoid hydrodynamic interactions. Each run used new balls that were cleaned in ethanol and sonicated. In our experiment, particles gained energy only through collisions with the bottom of the container (in earlier measurements at $\Gamma=50$ [15], particles collided with the top as well as the bottom of the container, which was not evacuated). Particle motions were recorded by a digital camera (Phantom v4, Vision Research) at a rate of 1000 frames per second. Particle displacements were resolved with an accuracy of 0.004 mm ($0.0025d$). Statistical properties were obtained by averaging over 7650 drive cycles and 20 different phases in the cycle.

Simulation. An event-driven algorithm described in [25] was used for the simulation, which was conducted for the same Γ , f , and sidewall separation as the experiment. The parameters characterizing ball-ball interactions were the minimum coefficient of restitution $e=0.7$, the coefficient of sliding friction $\mu_b=0.5$, and the rotational coefficient of restitution $\beta=0.35$. The coefficient of restitution varies with relative normal velocity (v_n) as described in [25]: the coefficient of restitution is the maximum of e and $1-(1-e)(v_n/\sqrt{gd})^{3/4}$. The TC model of Luding and McNamara [26] was also used to prevent inelastic collapse by setting the coefficient of restitution to unity if a particle was involved in another collision within 3.7×10^{-4} s of the previous one. For interactions between balls and the container (both the sidewalls and bottom), we used the same values for e and β , but we varied the coefficient of sliding friction with the wall from $\mu_w=0$ (no sidewall or bottom friction) to $\mu_w=1$. To reproduce the experiment, $N=130$ particles were simulated in a box of height $200d$, width $48d$, and plate separation $1.1d$. The entire box was oscillated vertically so the particles collided with moving sidewalls, in addition to the bottom, as in the experiment.

*Email address: kreft@chaos.utexas.edu

†Email address: swift@chaos.utexas.edu

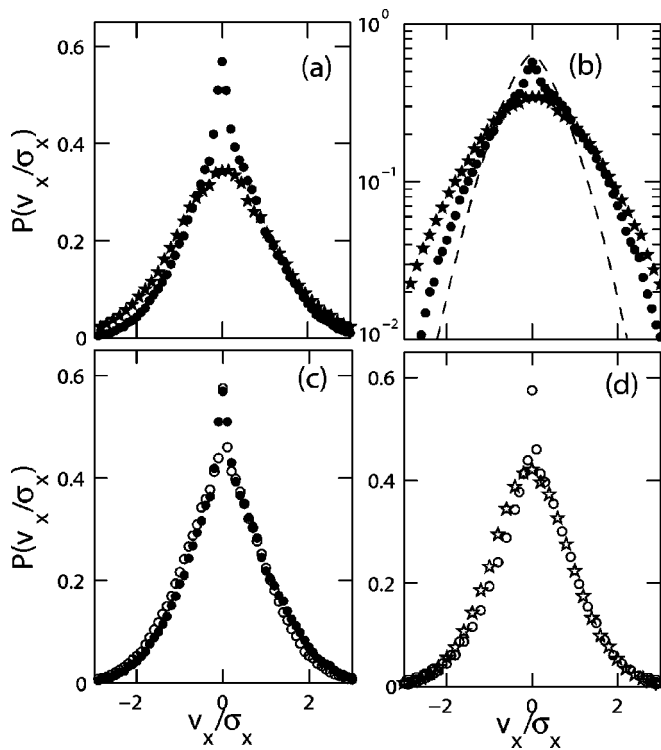


FIG. 1. (a) Linear and (b) logarithmic plots of the velocity distribution $P(v_x/\sigma_x)$ measured in the steady state region for a system with $N=130$, $f=50$ Hz, and $\Gamma=20$. Distributions are shown for clean particles (\bullet) and particles with a small amount of added graphite (\star). Also shown is the non-Gaussian result [Eq. (1), dashed line] from the experiment in [15], with $\alpha=1.51$ and $B=0.8$. (c) Comparison between the experiment (\bullet) and simulation (\circ) with $\mu_w=0.075$. (d) Comparison of simulations with ball-ball friction $\mu_b=0.5$ and with ball-wall friction $\mu_w=0.075$ (\circ) and $\mu_w=0$ (\star). The experimental distributions are not precisely symmetric about $v_x=0$ due to the container tilting slightly when shaking. To match the asymmetry in the experiment, gravity in the simulation was tilted 1.9° with respect to the normal to the top of the container. This does not affect the functional form of the distributions when compared to simulations without the tilt.

Steady-state distributions. Collisions of particles with the bottom plate inject energy mainly into vertical motion. Energy is transferred into the horizontal direction directly through particle-particle collisions and through collisions of rotating particles with the bottom. Close to the bottom plate the areal density ρ and the probability distributions for the horizontal and vertical components of velocity (v_x and v_z) vary considerably during each oscillation of the plate. However, far above the plate the density and velocity distributions become time independent, as has been shown by Moon *et al.* [20]. Here we examine distribution functions for $11d < z < 12d$, which is in the steady-state region—the density and horizontal velocity distribution functions change by less than 5% during each cycle.

Our measured and simulated distributions are shown in Fig. 1. For clean particles in the experiment and nonzero wall friction in the simulation, the velocity distributions have an unusual characteristic: a sharply peaked maximum, a feature that has been observed before [7,11] but has not been

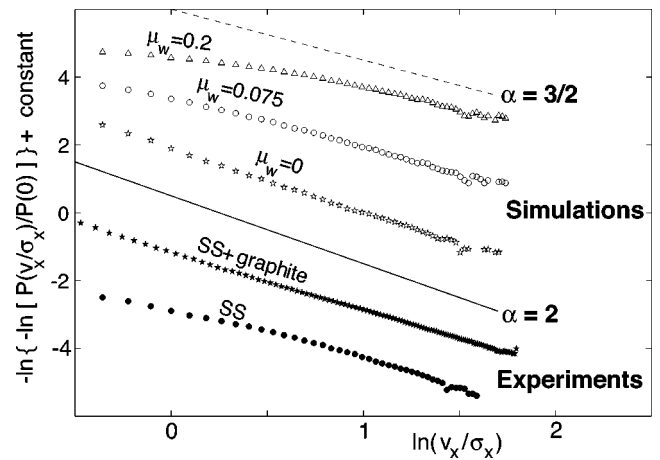


FIG. 2. Double-logarithmic plot of the velocity distribution functions. $P_\alpha(v)$ has slope $-\alpha$; to guide the eye, slope $\alpha=3/2$ is shown by a dashed line and $\alpha=2$ (a Gaussian) by a solid line. Experimental results are shown for clean stainless steel (SS) particles (\bullet) and SS particles with graphite added (\star). Simulation results are shown for three different values of ball-wall friction μ_w with the ball-ball friction held fixed, $\mu_b=0.5$. The data sets have been offset for clarity.

fully explored. (For $z < 11d$, the shape of the distribution changes slightly with height in the box and phase of the driving cycle, but the sharp peak is always present.) We find that the peak disappears when we add approximately 0.0002 kg of graphite powder (a lubricant) to the 0.1 kg of steel spheres [27]. The distributions observed with and without graphite both differ from those in [15] [cf. Fig. 1(b)].

Experiment and simulation are compared in Fig. 1(c). For $\mu_w=0.075$, the simulation results agree well with the experiment. The sharp peak of the velocity distribution in the simulation decreases as μ_w is decreased, and the peak disappears completely for $\mu_w=0$, as Fig. 1(d) shows.

The distributions obtained from experiments on stainless steel particles with graphite and simulations with $\mu_w=0$ are described by a straight line on graphs like those in Fig. 2. The slope of such a graph yields the magnitude of the exponent α in $P_\alpha(v)$. In simulations without sidewall friction, $\mu_w=0$, the exponent obtained is 1.8. An exponent of 1.7 is found for the velocity distribution of stainless steel particles with graphite. The peaked distributions are not described by a single value of α , but we can compare estimates of a local value of α in the range $1.0 \leq \ln(v_x/\sigma_x) \leq 1.6$: we obtain 1.8 for clean stainless steel particles, while in the simulation, α increases from 1.3 with sidewall friction $\mu_w=0.2$ to $\alpha=1.8$ with $\mu_w=0.1$.

Single-particle dynamics. We have shown that interactions with sidewalls strongly affect the functional form of the velocity distribution. This result is supported by our observations in simulations that in the steady-state region, a ball collides with the wall typically three times as often as it collides with another ball. To isolate the effects of ball-wall collisions, we have conducted experiments and molecular-dynamics (MD) simulations on a single particle in an oscillating container (Fig. 3). Because there are no collisions with other particles, the particle's motion is determined only by

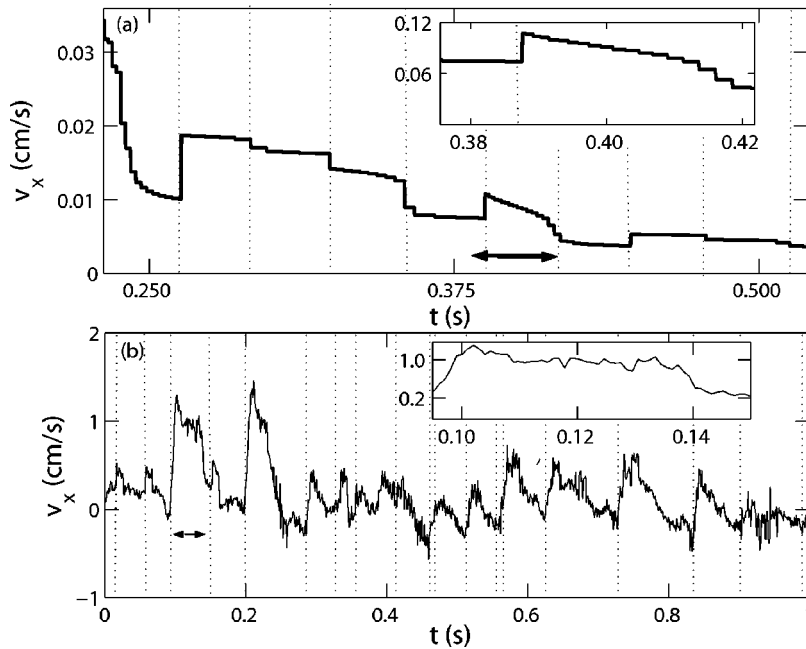


FIG. 3. Horizontal velocity of a *single* ball on a vertically oscillating plate in (a) simulation ($\mu_w=0.4$ and $\mu_b=0.5$) and (b) experiment. The larger, less frequent jumps are the result of collisions with the bottom plate; these collisions are indicated by the dotted vertical lines. The more frequent smaller changes are the result of collisions with the sidewalls; these changes are clearer in the enlarged scale of the insets. The regions depicted in the insets are indicated by arrows.

collisions with the bottom plate and the sidewalls. Figure 3(a) shows the time evolution of the horizontal velocity v_x for a particle in a simulation with $\mu_w=0.4$ and $e=0.7$. Each time a particle bounces on the bottom plate, some of the angular momentum of the particle can be transferred into linear momentum in the horizontal direction. These collisions would produce the only changes in v_x if there were no interaction with the sidewalls, but Fig. 3(a) reveals more frequent smaller changes, which correspond to collisions with the sidewall. The staircaselike decrease in velocity (see inset) corresponds to a particle's rattling between the sidewalls, losing energy at every collision. Thus the effect of the sidewalls is to damp the horizontal velocity. The ultimate fate of a single particle, regardless of its initial v_x , is to bounce vertically on the bottom plate with $v_x=0$.

The horizontal velocity v_x measured for a single particle in the experiment is shown in Fig. 3(b). Collisions with the bottom plate, determined to be when the vertical component of velocity v_z changes sign, are indicated by the dotted vertical lines. If there were no influence of the sidewalls, the horizontal velocity v_x would remain constant between these lines. The behavior of the particle between collisions with the bottom plate is more complicated than in the simulation, but it is still clear that the horizontal velocity is damped by collisions with the walls. The damping of the horizontal motion of a single particle illustrated by Fig. 3 explains why the velocity distribution for a gas of particles has a peak at $v_x=0$ (Fig. 1). The overpopulated high energy tails arise because for a distribution with a given variance, the increase in the central peak must be balanced by an increase for $v > \sigma$.

Single-particle model. Features of the velocity distributions obtained from experiment and simulation are well described by a discrete map model with a damped driven single particle. The particle's velocity is initially drawn from a Gaussian distribution of variance unity. The velocity at iteration $n+1$ is given by $v_{n+1}=v_n e^{-\gamma}$. For one percent of the iterations, randomly selected, we replace the velocity v_{n+1}

with a velocity drawn from a Gaussian distribution with variance unity. The velocity probability distribution is constructed from $n=10^9$ iterations. The exponential decay of the particle velocity between iteration steps corresponds to the numerous sidewall collisions that occur between excitations by the plate, and the random replacements of the particle's velocity mimic plate collisions that transfer horizontal momentum to the particle.

This model captures the qualitative behavior of the velocity distributions found in both experiment and simulations, as Fig. 4 illustrates. For finite damping, $\gamma > 0$, the distribution is strongly peaked at $v=0$, while in the absence of damping, $\gamma=0$, the distribution is Gaussian. Further, damping affects the tails of the distribution: as damping is decreased to zero, double logarithmic plots of the distribution become less

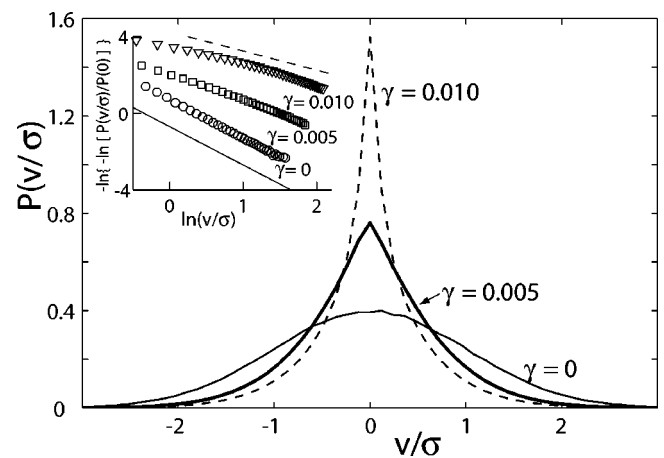


FIG. 4. Velocity distribution $P(v/\sigma)$ for a model of a damped driven particle. The distributions are shown for increasing damping γ : 0, 0.005, and 0.010. The inset compares the tails of the distributions for the model with a Gaussian distribution (solid line, $\alpha=2$) and a distribution with $\alpha=1.5$ (dashed line). The data sets are offset for clarity.

curved and the slope increases from 1.3 to 2, just as in the MD simulation (Fig. 2).

The single-particle model is similar to a model by Puglisi *et al.* [24] that includes damping of the particle velocities. Increasing the damping in their model also led to non-Gaussian velocity distributions, but a strong peak around $v=0$ was not reported. This peak might be absent in their model because particles were driven not by discrete heating events but by continuous white noise, which for strong damping led to Gaussian behavior around $v=0$ in their model.

Conclusions. The kinetic theory of granular gases is often studied in experiments on confined monolayers of grains because the behavior of all grains for all times can be recorded. However, we have found that the ball-wall friction associated with the confinement should be included in interpreting experiments on monolayers in quasi-2D geometries, including vertical [15], inclined [11], and horizontal layers [6,7]. Indeed, in an experiment with the last geometry the velocity distribution was peaked for a smooth plate [7], but the peak

disappeared when the smooth plate was replaced with a rough plate, which drove horizontal as well as vertical motion [9]. Similarly, a recent experiment with a layer of light particles on top of a layer of heavy particles yielded a non-Gaussian distribution for the heavier particles, but Gaussian statistics were found for the lighter particles [6]. The interactions between the particles and the container in these quasi-2D systems may have been principal determinants of the shape of velocity distributions and therefore should be taken into consideration.

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